

ABCD² Score

The ABCD² Score is a risk assessment tool designed to improve the prediction of short-term stroke risk after a transient ischemic attack (TIA). The score is optimized to predict the risk of stroke within 2 days after a TIA, but also predicts stroke risk within 90 days. The ABCD² score is calculated by summing up the points for five independent risk factors. Patients without the below risk factors for each category are scored a 0. Higher ABCD² scores are associated with greater risk.

Risk Factor	Points	Score
Age ≥60 years	1	
Blood Pressure Initial Systolic BP ≥140 mm Hg OR Diastolic BP ≥90 mm Hg	1	
Clinical features of TIA (<i>choose one</i>)* Unilateral weakness with or without speech impairment OR Speech impairment without unilateral weakness	2 1	
Duration TIA duration >60 minutes TIA duration 10-59 minutes	2 1	
Diabetes	1	
Total ABCD ² Score	0-7	

***If a patient presents with clinical features not listed on the above table;
consult with a neurologist.**

Using the ABCD² Score

The ABCD² score should not be used as a substitute for clinical judgement.

Please see the *ND Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) Guideline* for directions on how to incorporate the ABCD² score into decision making.

References

- Johnston, S. C., Sidney, S. et al. (2007, January 27). Validation and refinement of scores to predict very early stroke risk after transient ischaemic attack. *The Lancet*, 369(9558), 283–293. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(07\)60150-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60150-0)
- Jarhult, S. J., Goldstein, J. N. et al (2018, February 8). Implementation of a Rapid, Protocol-based TIA Management Pathway. *Western Journal of American Medicine*, 12(02), 216–223. doi: 10.5811/westjem.2017.9.35341