



Appendix B: ABCD²: To Assess 2-Day Stroke Risk After a TIA

The ABCD² score is calculated by summing up points for five independent factors.

| Risk Factor | Points | Score |
|---|------------|----------------------|
| Age ≥ 60 years | 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| Blood pressure Systolic BP ≥ 140 mm Hg OR Diastolic BP ≥ 90 mm Hg | 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| Clinical features of TIA (choose one) Unilateral weakness with or without speech impairment OR Speech impairment without unilateral weakness | 2 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| Duration TIA duration ≥ 60 minutes TIA duration 10 – 59 minutes | 2 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| Diabetes | 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| Total ABCD² score | 0-7 | <input type="text"/> |

Using the ABCD² Score

| ABCD ² Score | 2-day Stroke Risk | Comment |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 0-3 | 1.0% | Hospital observation may be unnecessary without another indication (e.g., new atrial fibrillation) |
| 4-5 | 4.1% | Hospital observation justified in most situations |
| 6-7 | 8.1% | Hospital observation worthwhile |

Reference:

Johnston SC, Rothwell PM, Huynh-Huynh MN, et al. Validation and refinement of scores to predict very early stroke risk after transient ischemic attack. *Lancet* 2007;369:283-292.