

## STROKE PREVENTION CLINIC PATIENT REFERRAL

Clinic Located at the Hamilton General Hospital Site 237 Barton St. East 905-521-2100 ext 44713

Fax completed referral form to: 905-577-8044

The purpose of the secondary Stroke Prevention Clinic is to provide quick access to consultation and diagnostic testing for patients identified to be at risk for stroke.

Patient's Last Name	First Name	
Address		
City	Province	Postal Code
ID Number	HIN	
Patient's Birthdate (yyyy/mm/dd)	Age	Sex M F
Home Phone Number	Work / Al	ternate Phone Number

Persons presenting with recent stroke symptoms and/or requiring emergency neurological consultation should be directed to the nearest Emergency Department.

The following form MUST be completed by the Referring Physician or Nurse Practitioner.

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Patient/caregiver BEST contact number:	Tests ordered or results attached for:*	
BP at time of event:	CT head (or MRI)	
Reason for referral:  TIA  Stroke  Carotid Stenosis	Carotid imaging	
	☐ ECG	
Other:	☐ Bloodwork: including lipid panel and HA1C	
Date of most recent TIA / Stroke event:(yyyy/mm/dd)	* Head imaging should be performed in the ER since abnormalities may lead to admission.	
Clinical Features: (Check (✓) all that apply)	* For referrals from <b>primary care providers</b> , defer	
☐ Unilateral weakness: ☐ face ☐ arm ☐ leg (☐ L ☐ R) ☐ Unilateral sensory loss: ☐ face ☐ arm ☐ leg (☐ L ☐ R)	ordering tests and refer directly to the Stroke Prevention Clinic.	
☐ Speech disturbance (slurred or expressive/word finding difficulty)	Treatment initiated: Check (✓) all that apply	
Amaurosis fugax	☐ Antiplatelet therapy:	
☐ Hemianopsia	☐ Anticoagulant:	
☐ Other:	☐ Other:	
<b>Duration of Symptoms:</b> (Check (✓) most appropriate)	Key Best Practices	
Seconds		
	**Head imaging required prior to initiating antithrombotic therapy**	
☐ Minutes OR ☐ greater than 10 min.	antithrombotic therapy** Antiplatelet Therapy:	
	antithrombotic therapy**  Antiplatelet Therapy:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed antiplatelet therapy unless there is an	
☐ Minutes OR ☐ greater than 10 min. ☐ Hours	antithrombotic therapy**  Antiplatelet Therapy:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed antiplatelet therapy unless there is an indication for anticoagulation	
☐ Minutes OR ☐ greater than 10 min. ☐ Hours ☐ Days  Frequency of Symptoms: ☐ Single episode ☐ Recurring / Fluctuating	antithrombotic therapy**  Antiplatelet Therapy:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed antiplatelet therapy unless there is an	
☐ Minutes OR ☐ greater than 10 min. ☐ Hours ☐ Days  Frequency of Symptoms: ☐ Single episode ☐ Recurring / Fluctuating  Risk Factors: (Check (✓) all that apply)	antithrombotic therapy**  Antiplatelet Therapy:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed antiplatelet therapy unless there is an indication for anticoagulation  Anticoagulation:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as	
☐ Minutes OR ☐ greater than 10 min. ☐ Hours ☐ Days  Frequency of Symptoms: ☐ Single episode ☐ Recurring / Fluctuating  Risk Factors: (Check (✓) all that apply) ☐ Hypertension ☐ Previous stroke or TIA	antithrombotic therapy**  Antiplatelet Therapy:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed antiplatelet therapy unless there is an indication for anticoagulation  Anticoagulation:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient	
☐ Minutes OR ☐ greater than 10 min. ☐ Hours ☐ Days  Frequency of Symptoms: ☐ Single episode ☐ Recurring / Fluctuating  Risk Factors: (Check (✓) all that apply) ☐ Hypertension ☐ Previous stroke or TIA ☐ History of atrial fibrillation ☐ Previous known carotid disease	antithrombotic therapy**  Antiplatelet Therapy:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed antiplatelet therapy unless there is an indication for anticoagulation  Anticoagulation:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient  Carotid Stenosis:	
☐ Minutes OR ☐ greater than 10 min. ☐ Hours ☐ Days  Frequency of Symptoms: ☐ Single episode ☐ Recurring / Fluctuating  Risk Factors: (Check (✓) all that apply) ☐ Hypertension ☐ Previous stroke or TIA ☐ History of atrial fibrillation ☐ Previous known carotid disease ☐ Diabetes ☐ Current or past smoker	antithrombotic therapy**  Antiplatelet Therapy:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed antiplatelet therapy unless there is an indication for anticoagulation  Anticoagulation:  • patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient  Carotid Stenosis:  • identification of a moderate to high-grade (50-99%) symptomatic stenosis on carotid ultrasound typically	
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Fax the following items to the Stroke Prevention Clinic: ER record, ECG, test results and bloodwork if available <u>Do not delay</u> referring patient to the Stroke Prevention Clinic if tests are not done or results are not available.

