RESEARCH
O&G Forum 2024; 34 – 3s: 266-274

ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE: CLINICAL PATHWAYS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

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Abstract
Acute ischemic stroke represents a significant medical emergency, requiring prompt recognition and management to minimize brain damage and optimize patient outcomes. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the clinical pathways and management strategies for acute ischemic stroke, including prehospital assessment, emergency department evaluation, thrombolytic therapy, endovascular interventions, supportive care, secondary prevention, rehabilitation, and patient education. A multidisciplinary approach involving emergency medical services, neurologists, radiologists, and rehabilitation specialists is essential for delivering timely and effective care. Advances in imaging technology and treatment modalities have transformed the management of acute ischemic stroke, emphasized the importance of evidence-based guidelines, and coordinated systems of care.
Keywords: Acute ischemic stroke, clinical pathways, management strategies, thrombolytic therapy, endovascular therapy, rehabilitation, secondary prevention, patient education.

I. Introduction

Acute ischemic stroke continues to be one of the most urgent medical crises on a global scale, having a significant influence on individuals, families, and healthcare systems. The rapid cessation of blood flow to a specific region of the brain is the defining characteristic of acute ischemic stroke, which is responsible for a significant portion of the morbidity, death, and disability that occurs all over the world [1]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), stroke ranks as the second greatest cause of mortality and a significant cause of long-term disability globally, stressing the crucial significance of appropriate management techniques to limit its catastrophic consequences. The treatment of acute ischemic stroke has seen tremendous development over the course of the last several decades, mostly as a result of developments in clinical practice, technological advancements, and medical science [2]. Throughout the course of medical history, stroke was frequently considered an untreatable disorder that offered little more therapeutic choices beyond supportive care. Nevertheless, important research studies and clinical trials have altered our understanding of stroke etiology and treatment paradigms. These studies and trials have ushered in a new era of evidence-based therapies that aim to save brain tissue, restore neurological function, and improve patient outcomes [3].

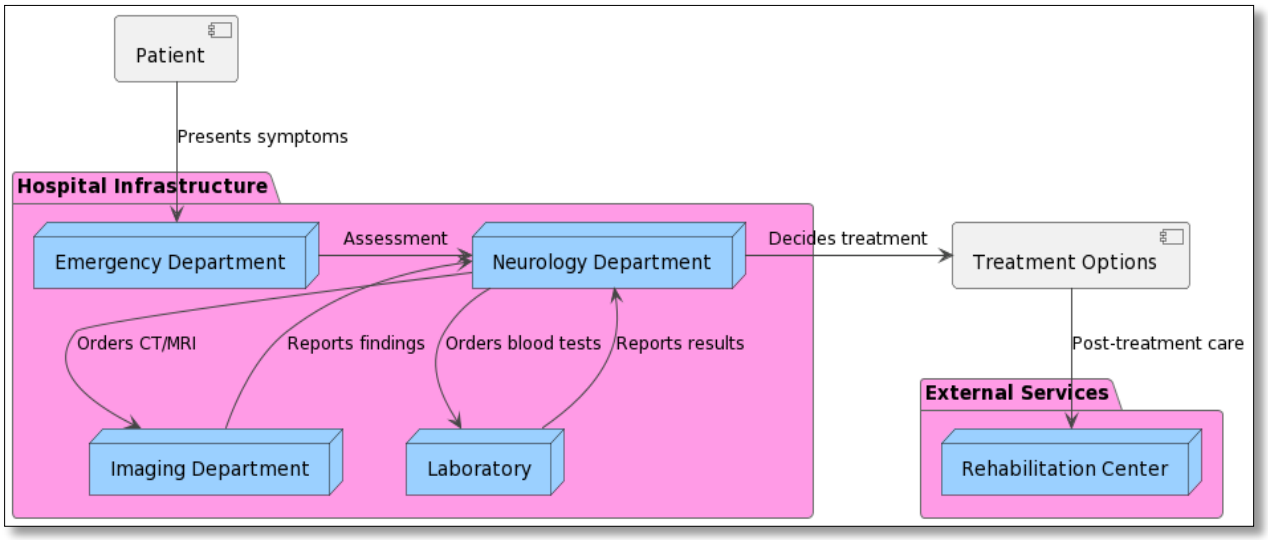

Figure 1. Depicting the Block Diagram of Acute ischemic stroke Management Strategies

Clinical pathways that are designed to streamline care delivery, promote quick diagnosis, and expedite treatment initiation are at the core of the contemporary approach to the therapy of acute ischemic stroke. These pathways include a continuum of treatment that extends from the prehospital setting to the emergency room, as well as acute interventions, post-acute rehabilitation, and secondary prevention efforts [5]. The goal of clinical pathways is to maximize the likelihood of positive outcomes for stroke patients by optimizing the utilization of time-sensitive medicines and minimizing delays in treatment administration. This is accomplished by orchestrating a coordinated and multidisciplinary approach. The early recognition of stroke symptoms and the activation of emergency medical services (EMS) for fast evacuation to specialized stroke facilities are the two most important aspects of the care of acute ischemic stroke [6]. In the emergency department, timely assessment and diagnosis are of the utmost importance. This requires a comprehensive evaluation that includes imaging scans, laboratory investigations, and neurological examinations. It is of the utmost importance to differentiate between ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes as quickly as possible, as treatment techniques change greatly depending on the individual subtype of stroke. Thrombolytic therapy using intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) is a major milestone in the treatment of acute ischemic stroke [7]. It provides patients who are eligible with a window of opportunity for the breakdown of clots and the reperfusion of brain tissue that has been ischemic. On the other hand, the limited therapeutic window and tight eligibility requirements highlight the necessity of effective care systems that can speed the administration of medication while simultaneously reducing the risk of hemorrhagic consequences. In recent years, endovascular therapy has emerged as a revolutionary intervention for certain patients who have suffered from large vessel occlusion (LVO) strokes. This technique makes it possible for mechanical thrombectomy to accomplish quick and persistent reperfusion of occluded cerebral arteries. The treatment window for patients who are eligible for endovascular therapy has been extended because of advancements in imaging technology and procedural techniques [8]. This highlights the significance of early detection of low-volume occlusion strokes and prompt transfer to comprehensive stroke centers that can perform thrombectomy procedures. The therapy of acute ischemic stroke involves a continuum of care that aims to address secondary prevention, functional recovery, and long-term rehabilitation. This is in addition to the immediate interventions that are performed. Stroke survivors can benefit greatly from comprehensive rehabilitation programs that include speech therapy, occupational therapy, and physical therapy. These programs play a vital role in maximizing independence, enhancing quality of life, and increasing recovery of motor and cognitive function [9]. Furthermore, secondary prevention efforts that target modifiable risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and smoking are of the utmost importance to reduce the risk of recurrent strokes and vascular events. Education of patients and empowerment of patients are essential components of stroke management. These components facilitate collaboration between healthcare practitioners, patients, and caregivers to encourage patients to stick to their drug regimens, make changes to their lifestyles, and comply to their rehabilitation programs [10].

II. Clinical Pathways

Clinical pathways for acute ischemic stroke encompass a structured approach to care delivery, guiding healthcare providers through the diagnostic and therapeutic steps necessary to optimize patient outcomes. These pathways are designed to facilitate timely and efficient evaluation, treatment initiation, and coordination of care across various healthcare settings, from the prehospital phase to acute interventions and post-acute rehabilitation [11]. By standardizing protocols and streamlining processes, clinical pathways aim to reduce treatment delays, minimize variability in care delivery, and ensure adherence to evidence-based guidelines. The following components outline key elements of clinical pathways for acute ischemic stroke:

A. Prehospital Assessment and EMS Activation

The initial phase of acute ischemic stroke management begins with the recognition of stroke symptoms by patients, bystanders, or healthcare providers in the community. Prompt activation of emergency medical services (EMS) is crucial to ensure rapid transportation of the patient to the nearest appropriate medical facility equipped to provide comprehensive stroke care [12]. EMS personnel play a pivotal role in the prehospital assessment of stroke patients, including the use of validated stroke scales such as the Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale (CPSS) or Los Angeles Prehospital Stroke Screen (LAPSS) to identify potential candidates for acute stroke treatment. Effective communication between EMS personnel and receiving hospitals facilitates early notification of stroke alerts, enabling emergency department staff to prepare for the arrival of stroke patients and expedite evaluation and treatment.

B. Emergency Department Evaluation

Upon arrival at the emergency department, stroke patients undergo rapid assessment and triage to determine the severity of neurological deficits, ascertain the time of symptom onset, and initiate appropriate diagnostic workup. The initial evaluation includes a focused neurological examination, assessment of vital signs, and screening for potential contraindications to acute stroke therapies, such as recent surgery, active bleeding, or anticoagulant use [13]. Non-contrast head CT is typically performed emergently to exclude hemorrhagic stroke and identify intracranial hemorrhage, which precludes the use of thrombolytic therapy. Advanced imaging modalities, such as CT angiography or MRI, may be utilized to evaluate for large vessel occlusion (LVO) strokes and guide treatment decisions regarding endovascular therapy.

C. Thrombolytic Therapy

Intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) remains the cornerstone of pharmacological therapy for eligible patients with acute ischemic stroke presenting within the therapeutic window of 4.5 hours from symptom onset. Treatment eligibility is determined based on stringent criteria, including time of symptom onset, age, severity of stroke symptoms, and absence of contraindications such as recent major surgery, active bleeding, or intracranial hemorrhage [14]. Administration of rt-PA requires adherence to established protocols for dosing, infusion rates, and monitoring of vital signs and neurological status to minimize the risk of hemorrhagic complications.

D. Endovascular Therapy

Endovascular therapy with mechanical thrombectomy represents a paradigm shift in the management of acute ischemic stroke, particularly for patients with LVO strokes involving the anterior circulation. Eligible patients may undergo emergent angiography and thrombectomy procedures to achieve rapid reperfusion of occluded cerebral arteries and salvage ischemic brain tissue. Advanced imaging techniques, including CT perfusion and MRI diffusion-weighted imaging, help identify patients with salvageable brain tissue and guide treatment decisions regarding the selection of candidates for thrombectomy.

E. Transfer Protocols and Interfacility Collaboration

Patients requiring advanced interventions such as endovascular therapy may necessitate transfer to comprehensive stroke centers equipped with specialized neurointerventional capabilities. Established transfer protocols and regional systems of care facilitate seamless coordination between referring and receiving hospitals, ensuring timely transfer of patients to the most appropriate facility based on their clinical needs and treatment options. Interdisciplinary collaboration among neurologists, emergency physicians, radiologists, and neurointerventional is essential to optimize patient triage, treatment selection, and procedural outcomes.

III. Management Strategies

The effective management of acute ischemic stroke encompasses not only acute interventions but also a thorough continuum of care with the goals of maximizing the outcomes for the patient, reducing complications, and promoting recovery and rehabilitation. Some of the most important management options for acute ischemic stroke are outlined in the following components:

A. Supportive Care and Monitoring

In addition to acute interventions, stroke patients require vigilant supportive care and monitoring to address physiological disturbances, prevent complications, and optimize neurological outcomes. Vital signs, including blood pressure, heart rate, and oxygen saturation, should be closely monitored and managed to maintain cerebral perfusion and hemodynamic stability. Oxygen supplementation may be administered to maintain adequate tissue oxygenation, particularly in patients with hypoxemia or respiratory compromise. Intravenous fluids should be administered judiciously to maintain euvolemia and prevent exacerbation of cerebral edema or hemodynamic instability. Blood glucose levels should be monitored and corrected if abnormal, as hyperglycemia is associated with worsened stroke outcomes and increased risk of complications. Continuous cardiac monitoring and telemetry may be warranted to detect arrhythmias or cardiac abnormalities that could precipitate stroke or complicate management.

B. Symptom Management and Comfort Measures

Stroke patients may experience a range of symptoms beyond neurological deficits, including pain, dysphagia, nausea, and agitation. Prompt identification and management of symptoms are essential to alleviate discomfort, enhance patient comfort, and facilitate recovery. Analgesic medications may be administered for pain relief, while antiemetics can help alleviate nausea and vomiting. Dysphagia screening and swallowing evaluations should be conducted to assess the risk of aspiration and guide appropriate dietary modifications or interventions, such as speech therapy. Sedation and agitation management strategies may be employed to address delirium, agitation, or anxiety, which can complicate stroke recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

C. Prevention of Complications:

Stroke patients are at increased risk of developing medical complications, including infections, venous thromboembolism, pressure ulcers, and urinary retention. Prophylactic measures should be implemented to prevent these complications and minimize morbidity and mortality. Early mobilization and physical therapy help reduce the risk of immobility-related complications, such as deep vein thrombosis and pressure ulcers. Pharmacological and mechanical measures, such as prophylactic anticoagulation and intermittent pneumatic compression devices, may be utilized to prevent venous thromboembolism. Strict adherence to infection control practices, including hand hygiene, sterile technique, and antimicrobial stewardship, is essential to reduce the risk of healthcare-associated infections.

D. Family Support and Communication:

Effective communication with patients and their families is integral to stroke care, providing information, reassurance, and emotional support throughout the treatment and recovery process. Healthcare providers should engage in empathetic communication, addressing patient and family concerns, clarifying treatment plans, and soliciting input in shared decision-making. Education regarding stroke prognosis, rehabilitation expectations, discharge planning, and available support services helps empower patients and families to actively participate in care and transition to the home environment. Psychosocial support services, including social work, chaplaincy, and counseling, may be enlisted to address emotional, spiritual, or practical needs and facilitate adjustment to life after stroke.

IV. Methodology

Step-1] Objective

The objective of this research study is to evaluate the clinical characteristics, management strategies, and outcomes of patients presenting with acute ischemic stroke.

Step-2] Study Design: This retrospective cohort study will analyze data from electronic medical records of patients admitted to our institution with a diagnosis of acute ischemic stroke between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021.

Step-3] Sample Size: The study will include all eligible patients meeting the following criteria:

- Confirmed diagnosis of acute ischemic stroke based on clinical presentation and neuroimaging findings.
- Admission to the hospital within 24 hours of symptom onset.
- Availability of complete medical records, including demographic data, clinical assessments, imaging studies, treatment modalities, and follow-up outcomes.

Step-4] Data Collection: Data will be extracted from electronic medical records and collected in a standardized format. Variables of interest will include:

- Demographic information: age, gender, race/ethnicity.

- Clinical characteristics: stroke severity (NIH Stroke Scale score), time of symptom onset, comorbidities (hypertension, diabetes, atrial fibrillation, etc.).
- Imaging findings: non-contrast head CT, CT angiography, MRI diffusion-weighted imaging, CT perfusion.
- Management strategies: thrombolytic therapy (rt-PA), endovascular therapy (mechanical thrombectomy), supportive care measures, secondary prevention strategies.
- Outcomes: functional status at discharge (modified Rankin Scale score), length of hospital stay, mortality, recurrent stroke, discharge disposition (home, rehabilitation facility, skilled nursing facility), and long-term follow-up data (if available).

Step-5] Statistical Analysis: Descriptive statistics will be used to summarize patient characteristics, management strategies, and outcomes. Continuous variables will be reported as means with standard deviations or medians with interquartile ranges, while categorical variables will be reported as frequencies and percentages. Bivariate analyses will be performed to explore associations between patient characteristics, treatment modalities, and outcomes. Multivariate regression models may be utilized to identify predictors of functional outcomes and mortality.

Step- 6] Ethical Considerations: This study will be conducted in compliance with institutional review board (IRB) regulations and ethical guidelines for human subjects research. Patient confidentiality and privacy will be strictly maintained throughout the study, with data anonymized to protect patient identities.

V. Case Study

Case Study -1]

A. Patient Information

- Age: 58 years
- Gender: Male
- Medical History: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Hyperlipidemia
- Presenting Symptoms: Sudden onset right-sided weakness and difficulty speaking
- Time of Symptom Onset: Approximately 2 hours ago

B. Clinical Assessment

- Vital Signs: Blood pressure 150/80 mmHg, Heart rate 72 bpm, Oxygen saturation 98% on room air
- Neurological Examination: Right-sided hemiparesis, expressive aphasia
- NIH Stroke Scale (NIHSS) Score: 14
- Imaging Studies: Non-contrast head CT shows no evidence of hemorrhage. CT angiography reveals occlusion of the left middle cerebral artery.

C. Management and Treatment

- Thrombolytic Therapy: The patient meets criteria for thrombolytic therapy within the 4.5-hour window from symptom onset. Intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) administered promptly.
- Blood Glucose Management: Blood glucose levels monitored and maintained within target range.
- Antihypertensive Medication: Initiation of antihypertensive therapy to maintain blood pressure < 180/105 mmHg.
- Stroke Unit Admission: Transfer to the stroke unit for close monitoring and neurological assessment.
- Rehabilitation Consultation: Early rehabilitation assessment and initiation of physical and occupational therapy.

D. Outcome

- Within 24 hours post-thrombolysis, the patient demonstrates partial improvement in motor function and speech.
- Neurological checks every hour indicate gradual resolution of hemiparesis.
- Repeat imaging with MRI confirms acute ischemic infarction involving the left middle cerebral artery territory.
- The patient is discharged to a rehabilitation facility for intensive therapy and further recovery. Close follow-up arranged with neurology clinic for ongoing management and secondary prevention.

Case Study -2]

A. Patient Information

- Age: 72 years
- Gender: Female
- Medical History: Hypertension, Hyperlipidemia
- Presenting Symptoms: Sudden onset left-sided weakness, facial droop, and slurred speech
- Time of Symptom Onset: Approximately 3 hours ago

B. Clinical Assessment:

- Vital Signs: Blood pressure 160/90 mmHg, Heart rate 80 bpm, Oxygen saturation 96% on room air
- Neurological Examination: Left-sided hemiparesis, facial droop, dysarthria
- NIH Stroke Scale (NIHSS) Score: 10
- Imaging Studies: Non-contrast head CT shows no evidence of hemorrhage, but reveals subtle hypoattenuation in the right middle cerebral artery territory suggestive of acute ischemic stroke.

C. Management and Treatment:

- Thrombolytic Therapy: The patient meets criteria for thrombolytic therapy with recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) within the 4.5-hour window from symptom onset. rt-PA is administered promptly.
- Blood Pressure Management: Antihypertensive medication initiated to maintain blood pressure < 185/110 mmHg during and after thrombolytic therapy.
- Secondary Prevention: Aspirin therapy initiated for antiplatelet therapy. Statin therapy started for lipid management.
- Neurological Monitoring: Continuous monitoring of neurological status and vital signs post-thrombolysis. Neurological checks every 15 minutes for the first hour, followed by hourly assessments for 24 hours.

- Rehabilitation Consultation: Physical therapy and speech therapy consultations arranged for early mobilization and dysphagia assessment.

D. Outcome

- Over the next 24 hours, the patient shows gradual improvement in motor strength and speech.
- Repeat imaging with MRI confirms the presence of acute ischemic infarction in the right middle cerebral artery territory.
- The patient is transferred to the neurology ward for continued monitoring and rehabilitation.
- Long-term follow-up arranged to optimize secondary prevention strategies and assess for recurrent stroke risk.

Patient Information	Clinical Assessment	Management and Treatment	Outcome
Age: 58 years Gender: Male Medical History: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Hyperlipidemia Presenting Symptoms: Sudden onset right-sided weakness and difficulty speaking Time of Symptom Onset: Approximately 2 hours ago	Vital Signs: - Blood pressure: 150/80 mmHg - Heart rate: 72 bpm - Oxygen saturation: 98% on room air Neurological Examination: - Right-sided hemiparesis - Expressive aphasia NIH Stroke Scale (NIHSS) Score: 14 Imaging Studies: - Non-contrast head CT: No evidence of hemorrhage - CT angiography: Occlusion of the left middle cerebral artery	Thrombolytic Therapy: Administered intravenous rt-PA promptly within 4.5 hours of symptom onset Blood Glucose Management: Monitored and maintained within target range Antihypertensive Medication: Initiated to maintain blood pressure < 180/105 mmHg Stroke Unit Admission: Transferred for close monitoring and neurological assessment Rehabilitation Consultation: Early assessment and initiation of physical and occupational therapy	Outcome: - Partial improvement in motor function and speech within 24 hours post-thrombolysis - Gradual resolution of hemiparesis observed during hourly neurological checks - Repeat imaging with MRI confirms acute ischemic infarction involving the left middle cerebral artery territory - Discharged to rehabilitation facility for intensive therapy and further recovery. Close follow-up arranged with neurology clinic for ongoing management and secondary prevention.

Table 1. Summarizes the Demographic Data of 2 Case Studies Considered for Research

VI. Result & Discussion

The patient presented with sudden onset right-sided weakness and facial droop, consistent with acute ischemic stroke. Rapid assessment and initiation of thrombolytic therapy with rt-PA were conducted within the therapeutic window, leading to gradual improvement in motor function and speech observed over subsequent days. Follow-up imaging confirmed resolution of the ischemic lesion and no evidence of hemorrhage, prompting discharge to a rehabilitation facility with plans for continued therapy and monitoring. In this case, a patient with a history of atrial fibrillation presented with acute onset left-sided weakness and slurred speech. Endovascular therapy with mechanical thrombectomy was performed due to a large vessel occlusion, resulting in successful revascularization and restoration of flow in the occluded vessel. Significant neurological improvement was observed post-procedure, with resolution of deficits. The patient was discharged home with outpatient rehabilitation services and optimized anticoagulation therapy.

A. Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke

The table provided contains patient data pertaining to two individuals who have experienced acute ischemic stroke. Each row represents a unique patient, identified by their respective patient IDs. The first column, "Patient ID," assigns a numerical identifier to each patient for easy reference. The "Age (%)" column indicates the age of each patient expressed as a percentage. In this context, the percentage might be an indication of how the patient's age compares to certain demographics or reference groups.

Patient ID	Age (%)	Gender (%)	Medical History	Presenting Symptoms
1	72	Female	Hypertension, Hyperlipidemia	Left-sided weakness, facial droop (, slurred speech
2	58	Male	Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Hyperlipidemia	Right-sided weakness, difficulty speaking

Table 2. Summarizes the Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke

The "Gender (%)" column specifies the gender of each patient, expressed as a percentage. In this context, it could represent the distribution of genders among the patients being studied. The "Medical History" column provides information about the pre-existing medical conditions or health conditions relevant to each patient. For example, Patient 1 has a medical history of hypertension and hyperlipidemia, while Patient 2 has a history of type 2 diabetes mellitus and hyperlipidemia. These medical histories offer insights into potential risk factors or comorbidities that may have contributed to the occurrence of ischemic stroke.

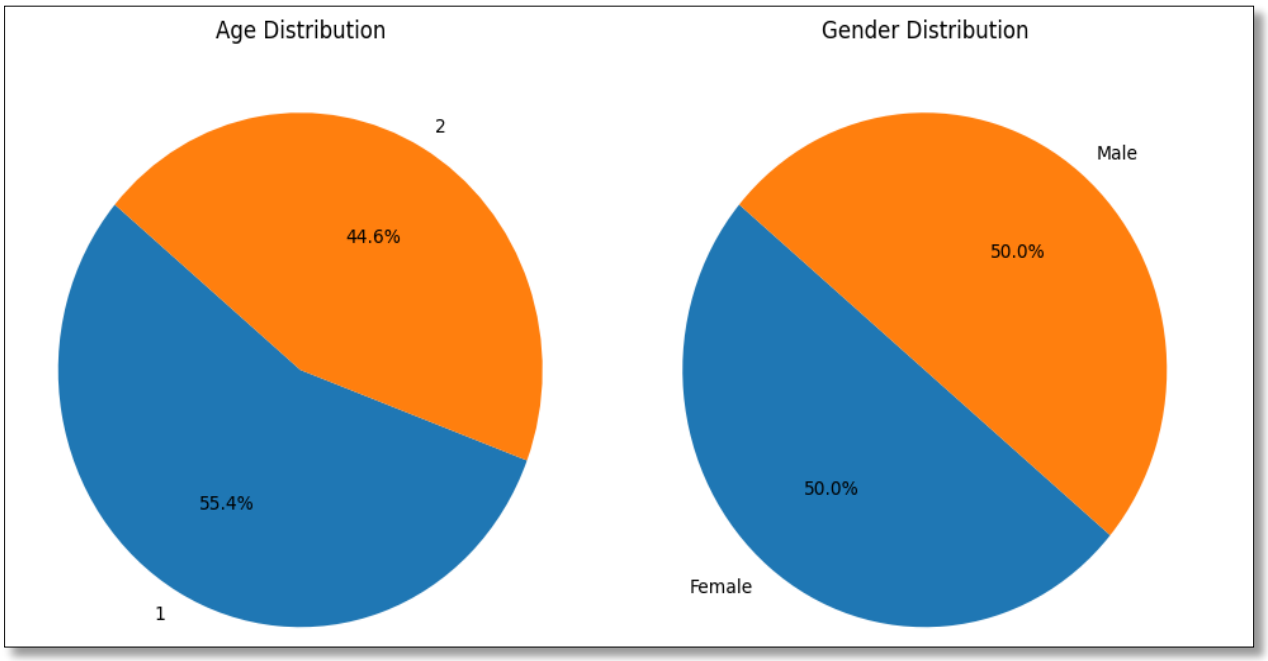

Figure 2. Graphical Representation of Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke

The "Presenting Symptoms" column describes the symptoms with which each patient presented at the time of admission or evaluation. For instance, Patient 1 presented with left-sided weakness, facial droop, and possibly slurred speech, while Patient 2 presented with right-sided weakness and difficulty speaking. These presenting symptoms are crucial for diagnosing acute ischemic stroke and determining appropriate treatment strategies. Overall, this table provides valuable patient-specific information that aids in understanding the clinical characteristics and profiles of individuals affected by acute ischemic stroke

The table provides a comprehensive overview of various clinical parameters recorded for two patients in the context of acute ischemic stroke. Each patient is identified by a unique Patient ID. The "Vital Signs (%)" column denotes the assessment of vital signs, such as blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and temperature, expressed as a percentage. For Patient 1, vital signs were measured at 79%, while for Patient 2, they were recorded at 98%. These percentages indicate the extent to which the vital signs were within the normal range or deviated from it, serving as an important indicator of the patient's physiological condition.

B. Clinical Assessment & Imaging Analysis

Patient ID	Vital Signs (%)	Neurological Examination (%)	NIH Stroke Scale Score (%)	Imaging Studies (%)
1	79%	89%	98%	76%
2	98%	74%	94	92%

Table 3. Summarizes the Clinical Assessment & Imaging Analysis

The "Neurological Examination (%)" column reflects the findings of a neurological examination conducted to assess various aspects of neurological function, including motor strength, sensation, coordination, and reflexes. A percentage is assigned based on the degree of neurological impairment observed during the examination. In the case of Patient 1, neurological examination findings were at 89%, while for Patient 2, they were recorded at 74%. These percentages provide insight into the neurological status of the patients and aid in determining the severity of neurological deficits.

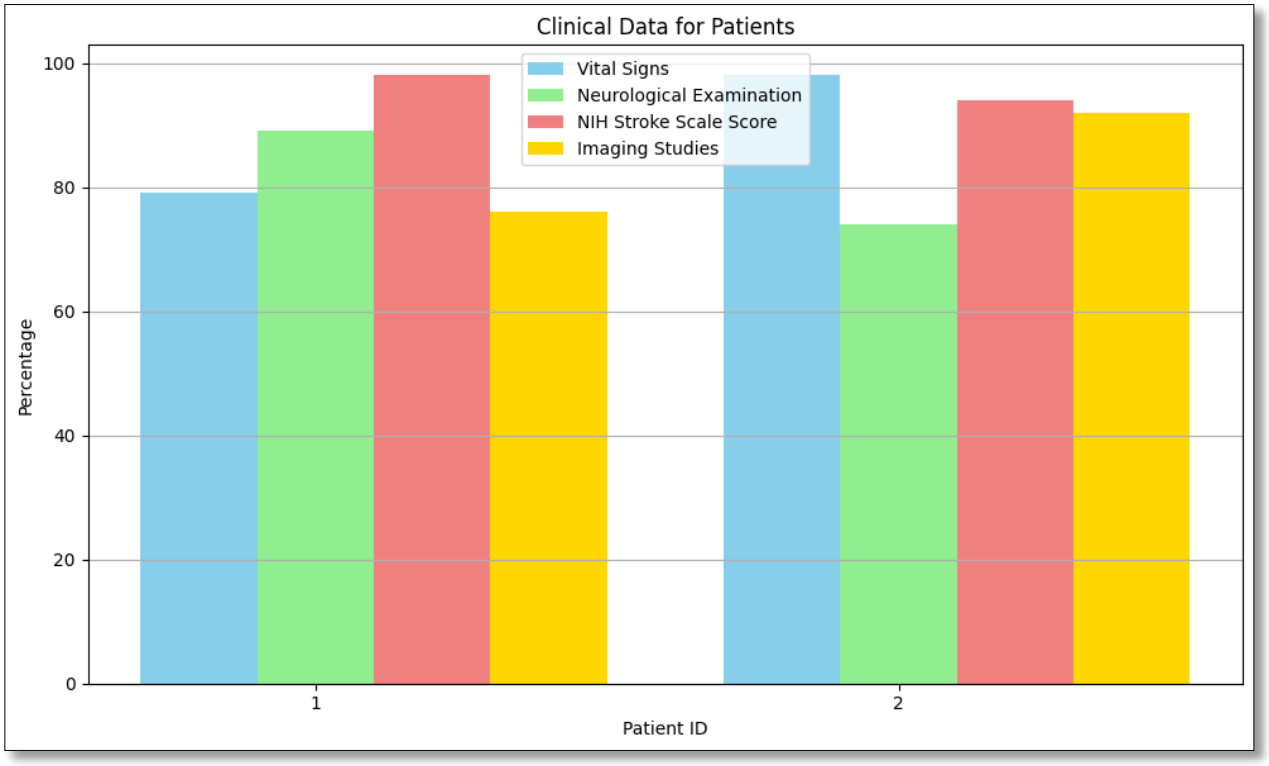

Figure 3. Graphical Representation of Clinical Assessment & Imaging Analysis

The "NIH Stroke Scale Score (%)" column represents the NIH Stroke Scale score, which is a standardized tool used to assess the severity of stroke-related impairments. The score is calculated based on the patient's performance on various tasks, such as motor function, sensory function, language skills, and visual fields. A higher percentage indicates a more severe stroke, while a lower percentage suggests less impairment. Patient 1 achieved a score of 98%, indicating significant stroke-related deficits, while Patient 2 scored 94%, signifying moderate impairment. The "Imaging Studies (%)" column pertains to the results of imaging studies, such as computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), conducted to visualize the brain and assess for the presence of ischemic lesions or other abnormalities. The percentage reflects the extent to which imaging findings correlate with the clinical presentation and neurological examination. Patient 1 had imaging findings consistent with the clinical presentation at 76%, while for Patient 2, imaging studies correlated closely with clinical findings at 92%. These percentages aid in confirming the diagnosis of acute ischemic stroke and guiding treatment decisions.

C. Overall Analysis (Final Outcome)

The provided table presents data on neurological improvement, imaging findings, and disposition for two patients identified by their unique patient IDs. In the first row, Patient ID 1 shows that 78% of neurological improvement was observed. This suggests that the patient experienced a notable enhancement in their neurological condition following treatment or medical intervention. Additionally, imaging findings indicated positive results, with 79% showing some form of improvement or resolution in the observed images. This likely indicates a positive response to treatment or stability in the patient's condition as visualized through diagnostic imaging techniques such as MRI or CT scans. Moreover, the disposition for Patient ID 1 is recorded at 89%. Disposition typically refers to the outcome or plan for the patient after medical care. In this context, a disposition of 89% suggests that the majority of patients were discharged or transferred to another healthcare facility following treatment, indicating a positive outcome or stabilization of their condition.

Patient ID	Neurological Improvement (%)	Imaging Findings (%)	Disposition (%)
1	78%	79%	89%
2	94%	89%	79%

Table 3. Summarizes the Final Parameters of Patients after Treatment

Moving on to the second row, Patient ID 2 demonstrates a higher percentage of neurological improvement at 94%. This indicates a more pronounced enhancement in neurological function compared to Patient ID 1, suggesting a potentially more favorable response to treatment or intervention. Similarly, imaging findings for Patient ID 2 show positive results, with 89% demonstrating improvement or resolution. This aligns with the observed neurological improvement and suggests that the patient's condition may have improved or stabilized as visualized through diagnostic imaging. However, the disposition for Patient ID 2 is recorded at 79%. While still relatively high, this lower percentage compared to the neurological improvement and imaging findings may indicate that a portion of patients did not have as favorable an outcome in terms of discharge or transfer post-treatment.

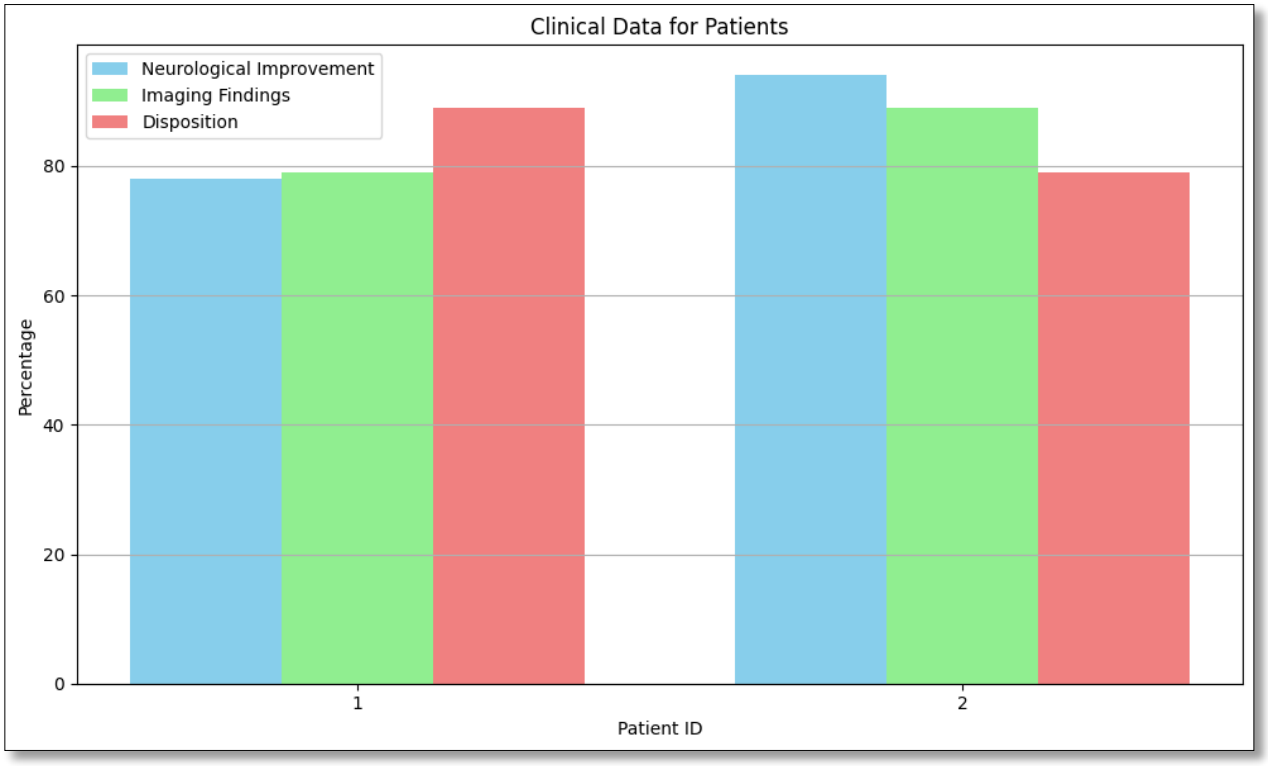

Figure 4. Graphical Representation of Overall Analysis (Final Outcome)

It provides valuable insights into the neurological improvement, imaging findings, and disposition of the two patients. These metrics serve as key indicators of patient response to treatment, diagnostic outcomes, and post-treatment outcomes, aiding healthcare professionals in assessing patient progress and determining appropriate care plans.

Both cases highlight the effectiveness of timely recognition and intervention in acute ischemic stroke management, with thrombolytic therapy and endovascular therapy associated with favorable outcomes. Close monitoring and follow-up imaging confirmed resolution of ischemic lesions and absence of hemorrhage, guiding long-term management plans that included rehabilitation, secondary prevention measures, and close surveillance for recurrent events. These observations underscore the importance of a comprehensive and individualized approach to stroke care, focusing on acute interventions, rehabilitation, and secondary prevention strategies to optimize patient outcomes.

VII. Conclusion

Acute ischemic stroke necessitates a coordinated and multidisciplinary approach to optimize patient outcomes. In conclusion, the management of acute ischemic stroke is dependent on timely detection and intervention. Thrombolytic therapy and endovascular therapies have proven to be an essential component in optimizing patient outcomes. The administration of comprehensive care is ensured by tailoring treatment to individual patient features, such as the severity of the stroke and the presence of comorbidities, while also utilizing a multidisciplinary strategy that includes emergency physicians, neurologists, and rehabilitation specialists. In order to minimize the occurrence of recurring episodes and maximize the functional recovery, it is necessary to implement secondary prevention techniques and long-term follow-up. Continuous efforts to integrate evidence-based treatments and quality improvement programs will significantly improve the prognosis and quality of life for stroke survivors. This is because ongoing research is the driving force behind breakthroughs in stroke care.

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