Various stroke scales have been developed. They are useful to
guide diagnostic accuracy, treatments, monitoring neurolog-
ic deficits and to predict outcomes.
The ABCD2 and, most recently, the ABCD3 or ABCD3-I score,
have been developed to predict the stroke risk after tran-
sient ischaemic attack. They may also assist in selecting out
non-cerebrovascular diagnoses if the score is low.

The Hunt and Hess scale describes the severity of subarach-
chond haemorrhage based on the patient’s clinical condition
and is used as a predictor of outcome.
The TOAST classification is a system for categorization of sub-
types of ischaemic stroke mainly based on etiology.
All these scales will be covered during the workshop.