Abstract

Stroke is the world's third leading cause of mortality, with a high incidence of severe morbidity in surviving victims with ischemic stroke accounting for approximately 85% of all strokes. At present, the absence of a widely available and sensitive diagnostic and prognostic test for acute cerebral ischemia remains a significant limitation in the diagnosis, prognosis and management of stroke. The use of specific brain biomarkers might aid stroke diagnosis and that approach might permit rapid referral of stroke patients to hospitals and early appropriate management. One of these biomarkers is D-dimer, which might be used in diagnosis of ischemic stroke and differential diagnosis of ischemic stroke subtypes.

Key words ;

D-Dimer - acute ischemic stroke .