**Initial Stabilization**

- ABCs – intubate as needed, beware of Cushing’s Triad (sign of herniation), hypotension is rare (discern cause if present)
- Evaluate pupils – consider hypertonic saline/mannitol if blown pupil or signs of herniation (posturing)
- Check glucose

**Obtain a CT Brain**

- Hemorrhagic - Bleed on CT
  - Hypertensive
    - Seen with chronic HTN, blood in parenchyma
    - Typical locations: Deep structures (Basal ganglia, Thalamus, Pons, Cerebellum)
  - SAH
    - Spontaneous: aneurysmal, AVM
  - Hemorrhagic transformation of ischemic stroke

- Ischemic - Normal CT
  - Large vessel = Cortical lesion affecting ACA, MCA, PCA, Basilar, vertebral territories
  - Diagnosis pearls: (think large vessel IF -> obtain CTA perfusion study)
    1. Decreased level of consciousness
    2. Motor AND sensory deficits
    3. Higher level “thinking” processes are affected
    4. Aphasia, right sided neglect, eye deviation (Frontal Eye Fields)
  - Small vessel = Lacunar syndrome
    - No change in consciousness, no aphasia or neglect, motor OR sensory

**Treatment**

- Neurosurgical decompression
- BP control: utilize nicardipine for goal SBP 140-180
- Reverse anticoagulation
- Increased ICP: hypertonic saline/mannitol, surgical decompression

- Reperfusion treatment (and aspirin if pt is not a tPA candidate)
  - Large vessel: tPA, endovascular intervention
  - Small vessel: tPA

**Consider Stroke Mimics**

- Hypoglycemia
- Seizure - postictal Todd’s paralysis
- Metabolic encephalopathy

- Drug overdose
- Complex migraines
- Peripheral nerve compression

- PRES
- Peripheral vestibular disorder
- Recrudescence