PP6: Value of Siriraj score in differentiating ischaemic stroke from haemorrhagic stroke: A Sri Lankan Perspective

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Objectives: To establish the value of Siriraj score (SSS) in differentiating cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction in the absence of CT scan.

Methods: Prospective study of 401 consecutive stroke patients admitted to the Teaching Hospital Jaffna from 01/12/2014 to 31/08/2015. Those who met the inclusion criteria were scored according to SSS. Results were compared with findings of CT scan. Sensitivity of SSS were tested against CT. 25 patients were excluded from the study due to incomplete data.

Results: 376 patients were studied. Average age was 66.43 +/- 12.09 years. 195/376 (51.9%) were males. CT findings vs SSS infarcts were 316 vs 271 (sensitivity 85.76% for SSS); haemorrhages were 60 vs 55 (Sensitivity 91.66% for SSS). Sub-analysis was done removing the 50 with uncertain diagnosis according to SSS. SSS vs CT for infarcts and haemorrhages respectively was 271 vs 276 (sensitivity of 98.2%); 55 vs 50. Similar diagnosis in CT and SSS 275/326 (84.4%). Similar diagnosis CT and SSS, CT positive cerebral infarcts vs haemorrhages 89.9% (248/276) vs 54% (27/50)

Conclusions: The study shows good correlation between SSS and CT for infarcts with a poor correlation for haemorrhages. Thus, the current use of SSS may not be of value in the Sri Lankan settings. A modified score may be obtained by incorporating more clinical parameters in a larger study.