# Article information:

轻度缺血性脑卒中患者静脉溶栓的特点和结果 - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34777212/>

# Article summary:

1. This study evaluated the characteristics and outcomes of intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) in patients with mild ischemic stroke.

2. Baseline systolic blood pressure (SBP) and coronary heart disease were associated with early neurological deterioration (END).

3. Baseline SBP, baseline NIHSS, history of hyperlipidemia, cardioembolic stroke, and END history were associated with unfavorable outcomes at 2 months in patients with mild ischemic stroke receiving IVT.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the characteristics and outcomes of intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) in patients with mild ischemic stroke. The authors conducted a retrospective study on 324 patients who received IVT treatment at their hospital between 2017 and 2020. The results showed that baseline systolic blood pressure (SBP) and coronary heart disease were associated with early neurological deterioration (END), while baseline SBP, baseline NIHSS, history of hyperlipidemia, cardioembolic stroke, and END history were associated with unfavorable outcomes at 2 months in patients with mild ischemic stroke receiving IVT.

The article appears to be reliable as it was published in a reputable journal and has been peer-reviewed by experts in the field. Furthermore, the authors have provided detailed information about their methods and results which can be verified by other researchers if necessary. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting the results of this study. Firstly, since this was a retrospective study based on medical records from one hospital, it may not be representative of all patients with mild ischemic stroke receiving IVT treatment. Secondly, due to its retrospective nature, there may have been some selection bias as only those who had complete data available for analysis were included in the study. Finally, since this was an observational study rather than a randomized controlled trial or meta-analysis of existing studies, it cannot provide definitive conclusions about the effects of IVT on patient outcomes.

# Topics for further research:

* Intravenous thrombolysis outcomes
* Mild ischemic stroke treatment
* Risk factors for early neurological deterioration
* Coronary heart disease and stroke
* Hyperlipidemia and stroke
* Randomized controlled trials of intravenous thrombolysis

# Report location:

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