

**NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright
Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study (ARIC) TIA/Stroke Form**

Availability:	<p>This instrument is not currently available on the NINDS CDE website; however, copyright permission has been granted. If you wish to obtain a copy of the instrument, please submit your request to NINDSCDE@EMMES.com.</p> <p>Additionally, please visit this website for more information about the instrument: http://www2.csc.unc.edu/aric</p> <p>ARIC and Asymptomatic Carotid Atherosclerosis Study (ACAS) investigators developed and utilized near identical questionnaires to determine the occurrence of six major neurologic symptoms and signs of stroke. These questionnaires are available from the authors.</p>
Classification:	Supplemental
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>Purpose: To identify people who have had transient ischemic attack (TIA), as well as to determine the occurrence of six major neurologic symptoms and signs of stroke.</p> <p>Overview: As part of the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study assessment of the etiology and sequelae of atherosclerosis, a standardized questionnaire on TIA and nonfatal stroke, as well as a computerized diagnostic algorithm simulating clinical reasoning were developed. The diagnostic algorithm uses participant responses to a series of questions about six neurologic trigger symptoms to identify symptoms of TIA or stroke and their vascular distribution. The questionnaire is administered by trained interviewers, and responses are analyzed using the algorithm.</p> <p>Time: Varies depending on how many symptoms are present</p> <p>Scoring: Scoring is dependent upon the diagnostic algorithms used and on a rule based system intended to stimulate decision criteria.</p> <p>Psychometric Properties: The ARIC questionnaire and algorithm was found to have high agreement with the judgments of an external panel of experts and to be a sensitive tool for event detection.</p> <p>Other Important Notes: Limitations includes the breadth of questioning may not be great enough to distinguish between symptoms due to vascular disease and those of similar syndromes due to other vascular disorders, such as migraine headaches. Furthermore, other researchers have developed computerized algorithms to diagnose and localize TIAs.</p>
References:	<p>Toole JF, Lefkowitz DS, Chambless LE, Wijnberg L, Paton CC, & Heiss G. (1996). Self-reported transient ischemic attack and stroke symptoms: methods and baseline prevalence, The ARIC Study. <i>Am J Epidemiol</i>, 144(9), 849-5</p>