

# Current and future conditions of stroke care in Brazil

## Condições atuais e futuras do atendimento do acidente vascular cerebral no Brasil

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Regarding Dr. Pacheco and Dr. Rocha's statement<sup>1</sup> that future conditions of care for stroke patients in Brazil may worsen, given the need for implementation and updating of stroke centers, we acknowledge that this could be true if our Brazilian Stroke Society was not taking the necessary measures, but there has been great effort in improving this scenario. There has been an effort by specialized neurologists to improve care and teach the population to recognize the signs of stroke and to seek care as soon as possible<sup>2</sup>, as well as efforts from the stroke organizations to improve the conditions of stroke care<sup>3</sup>.

The establishment of several multiprofessional and properly-trained stroke teams all over the country is a challenge that we hope will be achieved. Undoubtedly, the presence of the neuroradiologist and the neurointerventionist are fundamental in this team for neurointerventional treatment, which has shown excellent results when appropriately indicated and conducted<sup>4,5,6</sup>. In our setting, there is a very large ongoing study entitled RESILIENT (EndoVascular Treatment with Stent-retriever and/or Thromboaspiration vs. Best Medical Therapy in Acute Ischemic Stroke – *ClinicalTrials.gov identifier [NCT number: NCT02216643]*), led by Dr. Sheila Martins, that will evaluate the feasibility of mechanical thrombectomy in properly-selected patients in the Brazilian public health setting.

Non-contrast head computed tomography is very useful for patients who arrive at the hospital within 4.5 hours of the stroke because it allows the use of chemical thrombolysis<sup>7</sup>, which has good results, and should be the method to start treatment. Complex cases that could benefit from neurointerventional therapy can benefit from the “drip-and-ship” treatment model<sup>8</sup>, which consists of transporting patients who do not respond to chemical thrombolysis, or who are identified as being able to benefit from endovascular treatment, to another facility that can provide it; it is a safe and feasible alternative to ensure that all patients have access to appropriate treatment. Another alternative would be to improve the prehospital triage, referring all stroke patients to specific stroke centers that have the structure to provide adequate treatment, including neurointerventional treatment if needed (the “motherhip” model)<sup>9</sup>. These actions could aid in improving the allocation of resources for the treatment of stroke.

Our study<sup>10</sup> aimed at analyzing the current care situation in Brazil through the evaluation of neurologists, pointing out the difficulties and limitations, contributing to the detection of failures and trying to find solutions, which consist of improving the knowledge of the disease in the population, better medical training and greater and better funding and government support.

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