

Computerized Tomography scan (CT scan)	A test that uses X-rays to take a series of pictures of the brain or other body organs. It is one of the first tests done for someone suspected of having a stroke. A CT scan can usually identify whether a stroke was due to bleeding (hemorrhagic stroke) or a blockage (ischemic stroke).
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Computerized Tomography Angiogram (CTA)	A test that uses X-rays to see blood flow in arteries throughout the body such as the brain, lungs, kidneys, arms and legs.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	A test used to examine the brain and other parts of the body. MRI uses a non-harmful magnetic field and radio waves to make a three-dimensional image of a part of the body such as the brain. These images are more detailed than CT scans. Sometimes called nuclear magnetic resonance or NMR.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Magnetic Resonance Angiogram (MRA)	A newer imaging technique used to detect any blockage or hardening of the arteries in the neck or brain. Similar to MRI, MRA uses a strong magnetic field and radio waves to make an image of the blood vessels.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Angiogram	A test in which dye is injected into blood vessels which are then examined using X-rays. The test gives information about the condition of the blood vessels and detects if there are blood clots.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:

Carotid ultrasound (Doppler)	A non-invasive test that uses high frequency sound waves to determine the amount of blood flow through the blood vessels in the neck (carotid arteries) or the extent to which the vessels may be narrowed. It is also called a carotid ultrasound.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Transcranial Doppler (TCD)	A test that measures the speed of blood flow through the brain's blood vessels.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
HOLTER monitor	A portable device worn around the neck and shoulders that records the electrical activity of the heart. A holter monitor is similar to an electrocardiogram but allows the information to be recorded over longer periods of time (24 to 48 hours) either in hospital or at home.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG)	A test that records the electrical activity of the heart. It is used to find abnormal heart rhythms, which can affect how well blood flows through the body. When blood does not flow well there is a greater risk of developing a blood clot that can lead to a stroke.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Echocardiogram (Echo)	Painless ultrasound waves take a picture of your heart and the circulating blood. The ultrasound probe is placed over your chest.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:

Trans-Esophageal Echocardiogram (TEE)	Painless ultrasound waves take a picture of your heart and the circulating blood. The ultrasound probe is placed through your mouth and throat.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Trans-Thoracic Echocardiogram (TTE)	Painless ultrasound waves are used to take a picture of your heart and the circulating blood. The ultrasound probe is placed deep in your throat.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care:
Videofluoroscopic Swallow Study (VFSS)	A test done by a speech and language pathologist for a person who has trouble swallowing. An X-ray is taken of the person as they swallow food and drink with different textures. This test helps determine if the person can safely eat and drink.
Date of test:	How do the results change my care: