

ANSWERS:

1. **b.** a leading¹
2. **a.** True
3. **c.** Activase (t-PA) binds to fibrin in the thrombus and converts entrapped plasminogen to plasmin, initiating local fibrinolysis.
4. **a.** True²
5. Activase, alteplase, and t-PA, or tissue plasminogen activator
6. Tissue plasminogen activator
7. **b.** 3 hours
8. **a.** 60³
9. **a.** True
10. **a.** True^{4,5}
11. **c.** >1.7
12. **a.** True
13. **a.** True⁷
14. **c.** 30%⁷
15. facial droop; arm drift; slurred speech; visual disturbances; difficulty speaking, writing, or comprehending words⁸
16. **c.** Activase (t-PA) has been used for more than 10 years in over 100,000 patients.⁹

For more information about stroke and thrombolytic therapy, visit the "Stroke Resources" page on www.activase.com and download or order our helpful materials, including DVDs and videos, dosing cards, slide kits, brochures, and patient counseling tools. You will also find access to an extensive library of clinical research articles.

Indication: Activase is indicated for the management of acute ischemic stroke in adults for improving neurological recovery and reducing the incidence of disability. **Treatment should only be initiated within 3 hours after the onset of stroke symptoms, and after exclusion of intracranial hemorrhage by a cranial computerized tomography (CT) scan or other diagnostic imaging method sensitive for the presence of hemorrhage (see CONTRAINDICATIONS in the full prescribing information).**

Safety Information: All thrombolytic agents increase the risk of bleeding, including intracranial bleeding, and should be used only in appropriate patients. Not all patients with acute ischemic stroke will be eligible for Activase therapy, including patients with evidence of recent or active bleeding; recent (within 3 months) intracranial or intraspinal surgery, serious head trauma, or previous stroke; uncontrolled high blood pressure; or impaired blood clotting.

Please see accompanying full prescribing information.

Completed by: _____

Date Completed: _____

References: 1. Rosmond W, Flegal K, Friday G, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics—2007 update. A report from the American Heart Association Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. *Circulation*. 2007;115:e69-e171. 2. Adams HP Jr, del Zoppo G, Alberts MJ, et al. Guidelines for the early management of patients with ischemic stroke. *Stroke*. 2007;38:1655-1711. 3. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). Stroke proceedings: emergency department. Available at: www.ninds.nih.gov/news_and_events/proceedings/stroke_proceedings/ece_emerg.htm. Accessed: January 3, 2008. 4. Engelter ST, Reichart M, Sekocanja L, et al. Thrombolysis in stroke patients aged 80 years and older. *Swiss survey of IV thrombolysis*. *Neurology*. 2005;65:1795-1798. 5. Tarvin D, Gorman MJ, Bates VE, et al. Intravenous tissue plasminogen activator for acute ischemic stroke in patients aged 80 years and older. *Stroke*. 2000;31:370-375. 6. Parnetti G, Silvestrini G, Lanari L, et al. Efficacy of thrombolytic (t-PA) therapy in old stroke patients: the Perugia stroke unit experience. *Clin Exp Hypertension*. 2006;28:397-404. 7. The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke t-PA Stroke Study Group. Tissue plasminogen activator for acute ischemic stroke. *N Engl J Med*. 1996;333:1581-1587. 8. Kothari RJ, Pancioli A, Liu T, et al. Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale: reproducibility and validity. *Ann Emerg Med*. 1999;33:373-378. 9. Data on file. Genentech USA, Inc.

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