

Guy's Hospital Score for haemorrhage

Variable	Clinical feature	Score
Apoplectic onset	One or none of these	= 0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of consciousness • Headache within 2 hours • Vomiting • Neck stiffness 	Two or more	= + 21.9
Level of consciousness (24 hours after onset)	Alert	= 0
	Drowsy	= + 7.3
	Unconscious	= + 14.6
Plantar responses	Both flexor/single extensor	= 0
	Both extensor	= + 7.1
Diastolic blood pressure (24 hours post-onset)	BP in mm of mercury	= + (BP*0.17)
Atheroma markers	None	= 0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • angina, claudication, history of diabetes 	One or more = - 3.7
History of hypertension	Not present	= 0
	Present	= - 4.1
Previous event (stroke or TIA)	None	= 0
	Any number	= - 6.7
Heart disease	None	= 0
	Aortic/mitral murmur	= - 4.4
	Cardiac failure	= - 4.3
	Cardiomyopathy	= - 4.3
	Atrial fibrillation	= - 4.3
	Cardiomegaly (chest X-ray)	= - 4.3
	Myocardial infarct within 6 months	= - 4.3
	Constant	= - 12.6
	Total	= _____

Interpretation of score:

-30 to 0 = 95 per cent probability of being infarct

25 to 50 = 95 per cent probability of being haemorrhage

See original paper for a more accurate graph

References Allen (1983); Sandercock *et al.* (1985)

Comment

This clinical score was developed on one population and has been tested on a second sample. The clinical distinction, though reasonably accurate, is insufficiently reliable for making clinical decisions, for example about anticoagulation. (The most accurate method is to assume that every stroke is an infarct—this will be correct for 89 cases in every hundred.)