# ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

The supplementary material to be included in this PDF is as follows: Supplementary Figures, Supplementary Tables, Supplementary Methods, Supplementary References

These are intended for publication as an online data supplement only.

**Supplementary Figure I:** PRISMA checklist.

| Section/topic | # | Checklist item | Top-Level Heading |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TITLE** | | | |
| Title | 1 | Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both. | Title |
| **ABSTRACT** | | | |
| Structured summary | 2 | Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number. | Abstract |
| **INTRODUCTION** | | | |
| Rationale | 3 | Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. | Introduction |
| Objectives | 4 | Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS). | Introduction |
| **METHODS** | | | |
| Protocol and registration | 5 | Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number. | N/A |
| Eligibility criteria | 6 | Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale. | Methods |
| Information sources | 7 | Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched. | Methods |
| Search | 8 | Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated. | Methods, Supplemental Methods |
| Study selection | 9 | State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis). | Methods |
| Data collection process | 10 | Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators. | Methods |
| Data items | 11 | List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made. | Methods |
| Risk of bias in individual studies | 12 | Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis. | Methods |
| Summary measures | 13 | State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means). | Methods |
| Synthesis of results | 14 | Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., $I^2$) for each meta-analysis. | Methods |

| Section/topic | # | Checklist item | Reported on page # |
|---|---|---|---|
| Risk of bias across studies | 15 | Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies). | Methods |
| Additional analyses | 16 | Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified. | Methods |
| **RESULTS** | | | |
| Study selection | 17 | Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram. | Results |
| Study characteristics | 18 | For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations. | Results |
| Risk of bias within studies | 19 | Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12). | Results |
| Results of individual studies | 20 | For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot. | Results |
| Synthesis of results | 21 | Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency. | Results |
| Risk of bias across studies | 22 | Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15). | Results |
| Additional analysis | 23 | Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]). | Results |
| **DISCUSSION** | | | |
| Summary of evidence | 24 | Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers). | Discussion |
| Limitations | 25 | Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias). | Discussion |
| Conclusions | 26 | Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research. | Discussion |
| **FUNDING** | | | |
| Funding | 27 | Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review. | Funding |

*From:* Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit: **www.prisma-statement.org**.

**Supplementary Figure II:** MEDLINE search strategy.

**Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid MEDLINE(R) <1946 to Present> Search Strategy:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Ischemic Attack, Transient/di or Ischemic Attack, Transient/dg |
| 2 | ((transient isch?emic or TIA or TIAs) adj6 (diagnos* or recogn* or discrimin* or different*)).tw,kw. |
| 3 | Diagnosis, Differential/ and Ischemic Attack, Transient/ |
| 4 | ((TIA or TIAs or transient isch?emic) adj5 mimic*).tw,kw. |
| 5 | or/1-4 |
| 6 | exp "Sensitivity and Specificity"/ |
| 7 | sensitiv*.tw,kw. |
| 8 | "Predictive Value of Tests"/ |
| 9 | ((predictive adj3 value$) or (roc adj curve$)).tw,kw. |
| 10 | accurac*.tw,kw. |
| 11 | distinguish$.tw. |
| 12 | differentiat$.tw. |
| 13 | false negative reactions/ or false positive reactions/ |
| 14 | (false positive* or false negative*).tw,kw. |
| 15 | Observer Variation/ |
| 16 | (interobserver agreement or inter-observer agreement).tw,kw. |
| 17 | or/6-16 |
| **18** | **5 and 17** |

**Supplementary Methods:** Excluded studies, categorized by reason for exclusion.

**Not an outcome of interest**


1. Abedi V, Goyal N, Hosseinichimeh N, et al. Supervised learning based detection of stroke and stroke mimic. *Stroke* 2016;47.
2. Andrade SE, Harrold LR, Tjia J, et al. A systematic review of validated methods for identifying cerebrovascular accident or transient ischemic attack using administrative data. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf* 2012;21 Suppl 1:100-128.
3. Asdaghi N, Coutts SB. The role of urgent imaging in the diagnosis and management of patients with TIA and minor stroke. *Imaging Med* 2013;5(1):25-33.
4. Bailey S, Dutta D, Hellier K. Does the ABCD2 score recorded by non-specialist referring clinicians predict stroke risk? A retrospective TIA clinic cohort study. *Int J Stroke* 2015;10:52.
5. Bhatt A, Brown M, Glynn T, et al. Inter-rater reliability of transient ischemic attack diagnosis in the emergency department. *Stroke* 2010;41(4):e203.
6. Bots ML, Van ECW, Koudstaal PJ, et al. Transient neurological attacks in the general population: Prevalence, risk factors, and clinical relevance. *Stroke* 1997;28:768-773.
7. Brazzelli M, Chappell FM, Miranda H, et al. Performance of ABCD2 score in secondary stroke prevention; meta-analysis of recurrent stroke, proportions with risk factors and "effect per 1000 patients triaged." *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2013;35:104.
8. Brazzelli M, Chappell FM, Miranda H, et al. Diffusion-weighted imaging and diagnosis of transient ischemic attack. *Ann Neurol* 2014;75(1):67-76.
9. Camden MC, Hill MD, Demchuk AM, et al. Historic Stroke Motor Severity Score Predicts Progression in TIA/Minor Stroke. *Can J Neurol Sci* 2014;41(1):19-23.
10. Caplan LR. Transient ischemic attack: Definition and natural history. *Curr Atheroscler Rep* 2006;8(4):276-280.
11. Chen X, Wang Z, Sy C, et al. Computer-aided diagnosis expert system for cerebrovascular diseases. *Neurol Res* 2014;36(5):468-474.
12. Coutts SB, Barrett KM. TIA risk stratification: what an event was and why it happened are more important than a score. *Neurology* 2015;85(4):304-305.
13. Crisostomo RA, Garcia MM, Tong DC. Detection of diffusion-weighted MRI abnormalities in patients with transient ischemic attack: correlation with clinical characteristics. *Stroke* 2003;34(4):932-937.
14. Curran C, Lee R, Coary R. Accuracy of GP referral letters with possible stroke or TIA. *Ir J Med Sci* 2013;182:S246-S247.
15. Demetriades AK, Cameron A, Osman I, et al. Follow-up of patients with suspected transient ischaemic attack who underwent fast-track carotid doppler scanning but did not proceed to carotid endarterectomy. *J Clin Excell* 2002;4(2):245-250.
16. Devuyst G, Bogousslavsky J, Meuli R, et al. Stroke or transient ischemic attacks with basilar artery stenosis or occlusion: clinical patterns and outcome. *Arch Neurol* 2002;59(4):567-573.
17. Diener HC, Frank B. Stroke: Stroke prevention--time to say goodbye to the ABCD2 score? *Nat Rev* 2015;11(10):552-553.
18. Djukic M, Milton AG, Hamilton-Bruce AM, et al. Targeted peptide quantification of candidate plasma proteins to diagnose Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA). *Int J Stroke* 2014;9:43.
19. Dolmans LS, Rutten FH, El Bartelink ML, et al. Serum biomarkers for the early diagnosis of TIA: The MIND-TIA study protocol. *BMC Neurol* 2015;15:119.
20. Easton JD, Albers GW, Caplan LR, et al. Discussion: Reconsideration of TIA terminology and definitions. *Neurology* 2004;62(8 Suppl 6):S29-S34.

21. Edlow JA. Stroke: TIA - Is ABCD2 useful in choosing who, what, where and when? *Nat Rev Neurol* 2011;7(10):542-544.
22. Edwards D, Fletcher K, Deller R, et al. RApid Primary care Initiation of Drug treatment for Transient Ischaemic Attack (RAPID-TIA): study protocol for a pilot randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2013;14:194.
23. Ferro JM, Pinto AN, Falcao I, et al. Diagnosis of Stroke by the Nonneurologist a validation study. *Stroke* 1998;29(6):1106-1109.
24. Flossmann E, Redgrave JN, Briley D, et al Reliability of clinical diagnosis of the symptomatic vascular territory in patients with recent transient ischemic attack or minor stroke. *Stroke* 2008;39(9):2457-2460.
25. Gelmers HJ, Gorter K, de Weerdt CJ, et al. Assessment of interobserver variability in a Dutch multicenter study on acute ischemic stroke. *Stroke* 1988;19(6):709-711.
26. George PM, Mlynash M, Adams CM, et al. Novel TIA biomarkers identified by mass spectrometry-based proteomics. *Int J Stroke* 2015;10(8):1204-1211.
27. Ghia D, Thomas PR, Cordato DJ, et al. Validation of emergency and final diagnosis coding in transient ischemic attack: South Western Sydney transient ischemic attack study. *Neuroepidemiology* 2010;35(1):53-58.
28. Gonzalez-Garcia S, Gonzalez-Quevedo A, Pena-Sanchez M, et al. Serum neuron-specific enolase and S100 calcium binding protein B biomarker levels do not improve diagnosis of acute stroke. *J R Coll Physicians Edinb* 2012;42(3):199-204.
29. Gorelick PB, Hier DB, Caplan LR, et al. Headache in acute cerebrovascular disease. *Neurology* 1986;36(11):1445-1450.
30. Heck AF. Basic mechanisms of transient ischemic attacks. *Maryl State MedJ* 1968;17(5):70-72.
31. Hotter BA, Lechner JM, Nolte CH, et al. ABCD2 as a screening tool for cerebral infarction on stroke MRI? *Eur Neurol* 2012;67(5):315-320.
32. Jiang Y, Hu J, Gao Q. An analysis on the diagnostic values of transcranial Doppler and angiography in transient ischemic attack. *J Tongji Med Univ* 2001;21(2):100-101.
33. Johnston SC. Transient neurological attack: A useful concept? *JAMA - J Am Med Assoc* 2007;298(24):2912-2913.
34. Josephson SA, Sidney S, Pham TN, et al. Higher ABCD2 score predicts patients most likely to have true transient ischemic attack. *Stroke* 2008;39(11):3096-3098.
35. Karageorgiou E, Anderson D. Transient ischemic attack: Symptom patterns and imaging associations. *Neurology* 2014;82(10 SUPPL. 1).
36. Kee YYK, Mahmood S, Lawrence E. Is the ABCD2 score useful in the triaging of patients referred to a TIA clinic. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2016;41:282.
37. Kimura K, Minematsu K, Yasaka M, et al. The duration of symptoms in transient ischemic attack. *Neurology* 1999;52(5):976-980.
38. Kinsella JA, Tobin WO, Mccabe DJ. ABCD scoring by non-vascular neurologists for risk stratification following suspected TIA is frequently inappropriate and inaccurate. *Stroke* 2009;40(4):e147.
39. Kinsella JA, Tobin WO, Cogan N, et al. Interobserver agreement in ABCD scoring between non-stroke specialists and vascular neurologists following suspected TIA is only fair. *J Neurol* 2011;258(6):1001-1007.
40. Kinsella JA, Tobin WO, McCabe DJH. Frequent inappropriate and inaccurate ABCD scoring by non-vascular neurologists for risk stratification following suspected TIA. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2009;27:89.
41. Kirkpatrick S, Locock L, Giles MF, et al. Non-Focal Neurological Symptoms Associated with Classical Presentations of Transient Ischaemic Attack: Qualitative Analysis of Interviews with Patients. *PLoS One* 2013;8(6).
42. Kleinig T, Hall L, Jannes J, et al. There's (almost) no such thing as a TIA; High rates of TIA-mimics and minor stroke in a tertiary MRI-and emergency referral-based TIA service. *Int J Stroke* 2013;8:48.

43. Kleinman JT, Mlynash M, Zaharchuk G, et al. Yield of CT perfusion for the evaluation of transient ischaemic attack. *Int J Stroke* 2015;10(A100):25-29.
44. Kleinman JT, Zaharchuk G, Mlynash M, et al. Automated perfusion imaging for the evaluation of transient ischemic attack. *Stroke* 2012;43(6):1556-1560.
45. Koblar S, Djukic M, Lewis MD, et al. Candidate plasma biomarkers for Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA). *Int J Stroke* 2012;7:62.
46. Kothari RU, Brott T, Broderick JP, et al. Emergency physicians. Accuracy in the diagnosis of stroke. *Stroke* 1995;26(12):2238-2241.
47. Koudstaal PJ, Algra A, Pop GA, et al. Risk of cardiac events in atypical transient ischaemic attack or minor stroke. The Dutch TIA Study Group. *Lancet (London, England)* 1992;340(8820):630-633.
48. Kwiatkowski T. The Recognition of Stroke in the Emergency Room (ROSIER) scale: A useful diagnostic tool? *Nat Clin Pract Neurol* 2006;2(5):244-245.
49. Lebus C, Prabhakaran M, Mitchell J, et al. The ABCD2 score as a predictor of prognosis but also accurate diagnosis of TIA in a large teaching hospital service. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012;33:524-525.
50. Libman R, Benson R, Einberg K. Myasthenia mimicking vertebrobasilar stroke. *J Neurol* 2002;249(11):1512-1514.
51. Mahmood S, Lawrence E, Abili O, et al. Use of ABCD2 score by non specialists to triage TIA patients. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2011;31:269.
52. Mant JW, Cohn S, McManus RJ, et al. Rapid primary care initiation of drug treatment for transient ischaemic attack (RAPID-TIA): Protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Int J Stroke* 2010;5:47.
53. McNeill A. How accurate are primary care referral letters for presumed acute stroke? *Scott Med J* 2008;53(4):11-12.
54. Mingfeng H, Zhixin W, Qihong G, et al. Validation of the use of the ROSIER scale in prehospital assessment of stroke. *Ann Indian Acad Neurol* 2012;15(3):191-195.
55. Nah HW, Kwon SU, Kang DW, et al. Diagnostic and prognostic value of multimodal MRI in transient ischemic attack. *Int J Stroke* 2014;9(7):895-901.
56. Nakajima M, Hirano T, Naritomi H, et al. Symptom progression or fluctuation in transient ischemic attack patients predicts subsequent stroke. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2010;29(3):221-227.
57. Navi BB, Kamel H, Shah MP, et al. Application of the ABCD2 score to identify cerebrovascular causes of dizziness in the emergency department. *Stroke* 2012;43(6):1484-1489.
58. Newman-Toker DE, Edlow JA. TiTrATE: A Novel, Evidence-Based Approach to Diagnosing Acute Dizziness and Vertigo. *Neurol Clin* 2015;33(3):577-599.
59. Panagos PD. Transient ischemic attack (TIA): The initial diagnostic and therapeutic dilemma. *Am J Emerg Med* 2012;30(5):794-799.
60. Paul N, Rothwell PM. Why do motor symptoms predict a high early risk of stroke after TIA? *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2012;83:A38.
61. Pavlovic AM, Barras CD, Hand PJ, et al. Brain imaging in transient ischemic attack - Redefining TIA. *J Clin Neurosci* 2010;17(9):1105-1110.
62. Peatfield RC. Can transient ischaemic attacks and classical migraine always be distinguished? *Headache* 1987;27(5):240-243.
63. Pendlebury ST, Giles MF, Rothwell PM. *Transient Ischemic Attack and Stroke, Diagnosis, Investigation and Management*. 1st edition. New York: Cambridge University Press; 2009:55-90.
64. Perry JJ, Mansour M, Sharma M, et al. National survey of canadian neurologists'current practice for transient ischemic attack and the need for a clinical decision rule. *Stroke* 2010;41(5):987-991.

65. Pillai A, Saksena R, Paramsothy V, et al. Comparison of two diagnostic tools in TIA - 9 point tool and ABCD2 score. *Int J Stroke* 2012;7:71.

66. Prabhakaran M, Lebus C, Mitchell J, et al. Are patients who present to the Emergency Department (ED) more likely to have true TIAs than those who present to primary care? *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012;33:814-815.

67. Prabhakaran S, Lee VH. Does diffusion-weighted imaging in transient ischemic attack patients improve accuracy of diagnosis, prognosis, or both? *Stroke* 2009;40(5):e408-e409.

68. Purroy F, Gil MI, Begue R, et al. Contribution of diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging to the diagnosis in patients with transient ischemic attack. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2009;27:103.

69. Quenardelle V, Lauer V, Kremer S, et al. Impact of the FAST score to distinguish a neurovascular pathology from a differential diagnosis of stroke in 1361 patients included in a stroke care pathway. *Eur J Neurol* 2015;22:812.

70. Ranta A. Is there a place for electronic decision support in transient ischaemic attack and stroke management? *Int J Stroke* 2010;5:13.

71. Ranta A. Looking for the "perfect" TIA risk score. *Neurology* 2016;87(9):856-857.

72. Ricci S. Please, be sensitive, specific, discriminative, and predictive. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2013;36(4):266.

73. Salman N, Bayramoglu A, et al. Transient Ischemic Attack Versus Seizure: Use of Complete Blood Count Parameters for Differential Diagnosis. *J Clin Diagn Res* 2016;10(8):OC45-OC48.

74. Sedghi E, Weber JH, Thomo A, et al. Mining clinical text for stroke prediction. *Netw Model Anal Heal Informatics Bioinforma* 2015;4(1):1-9.

75. Sheehan OC, Hannon N, Marnane M, et al. Subtle motor abnormalities on clinical assessment after TIA-relationship to diagnosis, DWI abnormality, and prognosis. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012;33:39.

76. Shinar D, Gross CR, Mohr JP, et al. Interobserver variability in the assessment of neurologic history and examination in the Stroke Data Bank. *Arch Neurol* 1985;42(6):557-565.

77. Tuna MA, Tornada A, Li L, et al. Short and long-term risk of stroke after a specialist diagnosis of TIA/minor stroke mimic: A population-based study. *Int J Stroke* 2015;10:66.

78. Uesu CT, Eisenman JI, Stemmer EA. The problem of dizziness and syncope in old age: transient ischemic attacks versus hypersensitive carotid sinus reflex. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 1976;24(3):126-135.

79. Van Tassel SH, Plakke MJ, Chaichana KK, et al. ALl that is transient is not TIA. *J Gen Intern Med* 2013;28:S283.

80. Whiteley WN, Wardlaw JM, Dennis MS, et al. Blood markers and the diagnosis of stroke or TIA in the emergency department: A prospective cohort study. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2010;29:17.

81. Wilkinson WE, Heyman A, Burch JG, et al. Use of a self-administered questionnaire for detection of transient cerebral ischemic attacks: I. Survey of elderly persons living in retirement facilities. *Ann Neurol* 1979;6(1):40-46.

82. Wilson LK, Benavente OR, Woolfenden AR, et al. Spontaneous limb movements and posturing secondary to acute basilar artery occlusion: a potentially devastating seizure mimic. *Pract Neurol* 2014;14(1):42-44.

83. Wong JLC, Fotherby M, Eveson D. TIA and the urgency of assessment: Is relying on ABCD2 scoring by non-specialists adequate? *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2010;29:57.

84. Wong J, Fotherby M, Eveson D. Comparison of ABCD2 scoring between first healthcare-contact and stroke-specialist physicians for transient ischaemic attack in a rapid-access clinic. *Age Ageing* 2012;41(1):115-118.

85. Yang C-F, Funnell M, Cariga P, et al. A transient ischemic attack electronic decision support tool can safely reduce management delays. *Stroke* 2013;44(Suppl 1).

86. Zhao H, Li Q, Lu M, et al. ABCD2 score may discriminate minor stroke from TIA on patient admission. *Transl Stroke Res* 2014;5(1):128-135.

87. Zhu W, Xu G, Zhou G, et al. The frequency of symptoms in transient ischaemic attack: Analysis of Nanjing stroke register program data. *J Int Med Res* 2007;35(1):155-158.

**Abstract only, with not enough information provided**

1. Calic Z, Cappelen-Smith C, Patel V, et al. A prospective study of diagnostic accuracy and outcomes in cerebellar infarction. *Int J Stroke* 2013;8:39.
2. Cereda CW, Inoue M, George P, et al. Defining the diagnosis of TIA: An inter-rater agreement analysis of a new precise diagnostic score (PREDISC). *Stroke* 2015; 46:A28.
3. Chatterjee K, Charles-Jones H, Pace J. SPOT stroke: A pilot project to develop a per-hospital stroke pathway for primary care. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2009;27:92.
4. Ewins K, Zachariah G, Umachandran V. Weakness of ABCD2 scoring in transient ischemic attack. *Stroke*. 2012;43:A2592.
5. Fonseca AC, Canhao P. Classification of transient neurological attacks in a TIA clinic. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2009;27:71-72.
6. Fonseca AC, Canhao P. Diagnostic difficulties in the classification of transient neurological attacks. *Eur J Neurol* 2011;18(4):644-648.
7. Gerraty R, Cranwell WC, Armany C, et al. TIA diagnosis in the emergency department: Persistent symptoms and final diagnosis. *Int J Stroke* 2014;9:47-48.
8. Gregorio TJA, Giles M. Performance of diagnostic tools in distinguishing TIA or minor stroke from mimics in consecutive referrals to a specialist neurovascular clinic. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012;33:748.
9. Hall C, Oczkowski W. Prospective evaluation of the ABCD and ABCD2 scores in a Canadian ED setting. *Can J Emerg Med* 2010;12(3):230-231.
10. Hall C, Oczkowski W. UTILITY of the ABCD and ABCD2 scores in identifying true TIA events in the emergency department. *Can J Emerg Med* 2010;12(3):232.
11. Hankey GJ. Controversies in the definition of transient ischaemic attack (TIA). Uchiyama S, Amarenco P, eds. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2013;36:1-2.
12. Harrison KJ. Exploring the use of the ABCD2 Stroke Risk Tool To Triage Patients for TIA rapid assessment clinics. *Stroke* 2011;42(11):e598.
13. Spitz MC, Case D, Livsey C, et al. A retrospective analysis of "stroke alerts" in the hospital setting to assess factors predicting a diagnosis of seizure versus stroke. *Epilepsy Curr* 2012;12(1 SUPPL. 1).
14. Ulaki SD, Topinka MA, Frasser WR. The accuracy of the emergency physician at diagnosing CVA/TIA in the acute care setting. *Acad Emerg Med* 2000;7(10):1165.
15. Zulafkar M, Alwis L, Licenik R, et al. A pilot study proposing a clinical decision algorithm (CDA), which, aims to improve clinical acumen in the recognition of patients with stroke or TIA. *Int J Stroke* 2015;10:124.

**Language other than English**

1. Diaz GJ, Bermejo PF, Fernandez C, et al. Interobserver variability in the diagnosis of stroke. *Neurologia* 1999;14(5):210-217.
2. Dippel DWJ. The outpatient clinic for transient ischemic attack: The value of additional specialistic examination. *Hart Bull* 1998;29(2):53-58.
3. Fan Y, Li Y-C, Liu G-R, et al. The diagnostic value of diffusion weighted imaging in transient ischemic attacks. *Chinese J Neurol* 2012;45(12):879-882.

4. Garcia-Monco JC, Marrodan A, et al. Stroke and transient ischemic attack-mimicking conditions: a prospective analysis of risk factors and clinical profiles at a general hospital. *Neurologia* 2002;17(7):355-360.
5. Gasca-Salas C, Garcia de Eulate R, Pastor P. The use of SWI-MRI to differentiate between seizures and transient ischemic attacks in a patient with cerebral amyloid angiopathy. *An Sist Sanit Navar* 2011;34(2):317-321.
6. Gilhuis HJ, Kappelle AC, Swen JW, et al. Not every TIA is primarily vascular. *Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd* 2003;147(37):1769-1772.
7. Gluszkiewicz M, Karlinski M, Czlonkowska A. Stroke mimics in patients referred to the neurological emergency department. *Eur J Neurol* 2011;18:126.
8. Kallela M, Lindsberg PJ. How do I distinguish migraine aura from TIA attack?. *Duodecim* 2012;128(9):971-977.
9. Koudstaal PJ. Diagnosis of transient ischemic attacks. *Hart Bull* 1998;29(2):46-49.
10. Nolte CH, Müller NJ, Jungehülsing GJ, et al. Symptoms, risk factors, and etiology of transient ischemic attack and stroke. *Der Nervenarzt* 2005;76:1231-1236,1238.
11. Rau H, Vetterli A. Focal migraine attacks without headaches (author's transl). *Arch Psychiatr Nervenkr* 1978;225(4):325-332.
12. Ronning OM. How to diagnose acute stroke?. *Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen* 2007;127(7):888-891.
13. Vuillier F, Medeiros-De BE, Moulin T. Imaging evaluation of neurological symptoms. *J Neuroradiol* 2004;31(4):252-261.

**Wrong population**

1. Charidimou A, Baron JC, Werring DJ. Transient focal neurological episodes, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, and intracerebral hemorrhage risk: Looking beyond TIAs. *Int J Stroke* 2013;8(2):105-108.
2. De Reuck J, Van Maele G. Transient ischemic attacks and inhibitory seizures in elderly patients. *Eur Neurol* 2009;62(6):344-348.
3. Dupont S, Verny M, Harston S, et al. Specificity of epileptic seizures in the elderly: A proposed electro-clinical scale. *Rev Neurol (Paris)* 2009;165(10):803-811.
4. Dupont S, Verny M, Harston S, et al. Seizures in the elderly: Development and validation of a diagnostic algorithm. *Epilepsy Res* 2010;89(2-3):339-348.
5. Lasserson DS, Giles MF, Mant D, et al. Improving the recognition of TIA in primary care: Limitations of deriving a recognition tool using the primary care record in patients with suspected TIA. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012;33:737-738.
6. Mackay MT, Yock-Corrales A, Churilov L, et al. Differentiating Childhood Stroke From Mimics in the Emergency Department. *Stroke* 2016;47(10):2476-2481.
7. MacKay MT, Churilov L, Donnan GA, et al. Performance of bedside stroke recognition tools in discriminating childhood stroke from mimics. *Neurology* 2016;86(23):2154-2161.
8. Racy A, Osborn MA, Vern BA, et al. Epileptic aphasia. First onset of prolonged monosymptomatic status epilepticus in adults. *Arch Neurol* 1980;37(7):419-422.

**Wrong setting**

1. Davidson E, Rotenbeg Z, Fuchs J, et al. Transient ischemic attack-related syncope. *Clin Cardiol* 1991;14(2):141-144.

2. Karlinski A, Gluszkiewicz M, Czlonkowska A. Accuracy of the prehospital diagnosis of acute cerebrovascular events. *J Neurol* 2012;259(1 SUPPL. 1):S35.
3. Karlinski M, Gluszkiewicz M, Czlonkowska A. The accuracy of prehospital diagnosis of acute cerebrovascular accidents: an observational study. *Arch Med Sci* 2015;11(3):530-535.
4. Ranta A, Dovey S, Weatherall M, et al. FASTEST trial post-hoc analyses: Diagnostic accuracy, impact of training, and radiology access in setting of TIA electronic decision support for GPs. *Int J Stroke* 2015;10:4-5.
5. Tomasik T, Windak A, Margas G, et al. Transient ischaemic attacks: Desired diagnosis and management by Polish primary care physicians. *Fam Pract* 2003;20(4):464-468.

**Previous publication with duplicate material**

1. Caplan LR, Searls DE, Hon FKS. Cerebrovascular Disease. *Med Clin North Am* 2009;93(2):353-369.
2. NINCDS ad hoc Committee on cerebrovascular diseases: A classification and outline of cerebrovascular diseases II. *Stroke* 1975;6:564-616.

**Supplementary Table I:** Characteristics of included studies.

| Author | Reference | Year | Country | Study Design | Fully Published Manuscript (Yes (Y)/No (N)) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ali et al | [e1] | 2006 | Pakistan | Case report | Y |
| Alonso et al | [e2] | 2015 | U.K. | Case report | Y |
| Amort et al | [e3] | 2011 | Switzerland | Cohort study | Y |
| Bajwa et al | [e4] | 2006 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Baquis et al | [e5] | 1985 | U.S.A. | Case series | Y |
| Bradley et al | [e6] | 2013 | Ireland | Cohort study | Y |
| Bruno | [e7] | 1993 | U.S.A. | Opinion | Y |
| Buchwald et al | [e8] | 2015 | Sweden | Cohort study | Y |
| Byrne et al | [e9] | 2011 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Canhão et al | [e10] | 2009 | Portugal | Cohort study | N |
| Caplan et al | [e11] | 2004 | U.S.A. | Opinion | Y |
| Caplan et al | [e12] | 2012 | U.S.A. | Textbook | Y |
| Clarey et al | [e13] | 2014 | Australia | Cohort study | Y |
| Coutts | [e14] | 2017 | Canada | Literature review | Y |
| Cucchiara et al | [e15] | 2011 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Das et al | [e16] | 2013 | U.S.A. | Case report | Y |
| Dawson et al | [e17] | 2009 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Delaney | [e18] | 2003 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Dennis et al | [e19] | 1992 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Diaz et al | [e20] | 2014 | Spain | Case-control study | N |
| Dutta | [e21] | 2016 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Ertresvg et al | [e22] | 2007 | Norway | Cohort study | Y |
| Ferro et al | [e23] | 1996 | Portugal | Cross-sectional study | Y |
| Fisher | [e24] | 1962 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Fisher | [e25] | 1982 | U.S.A. | Case series | Y |
| Fisher | [e26] | 1986 | U.S.A. | Case series | Y |
| Flemming et al | [e27] | 2004 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Fogang et al | [e28] | 2015 | Belgium | Cohort study | Y |
| Fonseca et al | [e29] | 2011 | Portugal | Cohort study | Y |
| Freitas et al | [e30] | 2010 | Portugal | Cohort study | N |
| Goldstein et al | [e31] | 2005 | U.S.A. | Systematic review | Y |
| Gommans et al | [e32] | 2009 | New Zealand | Literature review | Y |
| Gulli et al | [e33] | 2012 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Hand et al | [e34] | 2006 | Australia | Cohort study | Y |
| Huff | [e35] | 2002 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Johnston et al | [e36] | 2003 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | Y |
| Kee et al | [e37] | 2013 | U.K. | Cohort study | N |
| Kelly et al | [e38] | 2001 | U.K. | Opinion | Y |
| Kerber et al | [e39] | 2006 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | Y |
| Kerber et al | [e40] | 2015 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Khasanov et al | [e41] | 2015 | Russia | Cohort study | N |

| Author | Reference | Year | Country | Study Design | Fully Published Manuscript (Yes (Y)/No (N)) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kim | [e42] | 2014 | South Korea | Literature review | Y |
| Koudstaal et al | [e43] | 1986 | Netherlands | Cross-sectional study | Y |
| Kowacs et al | [e44] | 2004 | Brazil | Case series | Y |
| Kraaijeveld et al | [e45] | 1984 | Netherlands | Cohort study | Y |
| Krasnianski et al | [e46] | 2006 | Germany | Cohort study | Y |
| Landi | [e47] | 1992 | Italy | Literature review | Y |
| Lasserson et al | [e48] | 2015 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Lee et al | [e49] | 2015 | Australia | Cohort study | Y |
| Lewandowski et al | [e50] | 2008 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Libetta et al | [e51] | 1998 | U.K. | Literature review | Y |
| Libman et al | [e52] | 1995 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | Y |
| Lioutas et al | [e53] | 2013 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Littleton et al | [e54] | 2015 | U.K. | Case study | Y |
| Mahmood et al | [e55] | 2012 | U.K. | Cohort study | N |
| Martin et al | [e56] | 1997 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Morgenstern et al | [e57] | 2004 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | Y |
| Nadarajan et al | [e58] | 2014 | U.K. | Opinion | Y |
| Nor et al | [e59] | 2005 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Nor et al | [e60] | 2007 | U.K. | Literature review | Y |
| Noureddine et al | [e61] | 2014 | Iran | Cohort study | Y |
| Perry et al | [e62] | 2014 | Canada | Cohort study | Y |
| Perry et al | [e63] | 2015 | Canada | Survey | Y |
| Pillai et al | [e64] | 2012 | U.K. | Cohort study | N |
| Prabhakaran et al | [e65] | 2008 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | Y |
| Schrock et al | [e66] | 2012 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | Y |
| Schulz et al | [e67] | 2002 | U.K. | Case study | Y |
| Sheehan et al | [e68] | 2009 | Ireland | Cohort study | Y |
| Sherman | [e69] | 2004 | U.S.A. | Opinion | Y |
| Siket et al | [e70] | 2012 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Siket et al | [e71] | 2015 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | N |
| Slade | [e72] | 1980 | U.S.A. | Opinion | Y |
| Sung et al | [e73] | 2011 | U.S.A. | Cohort study | Y |
| Taguchi et al | [e74] | 2016 | Japan | Cohort study | Y |
| The UK TIA Study Group | [e75] | 1993 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Tyrrell et al | [e76] | 2012 | U.K. | Opinion | Y |
| Warrior et al | [e77] | 2009 | U.S.A. | Literature review | Y |
| Whisnant et al | [e78] | 1990 | U.S.A. | Opinion | Y |
| Whiteley et al | [e79] | 2011 | U.K. | Cohort study | Y |
| Whiteley et al | [e80] | 2011 | U.K. | Cross-sectional study | Y |

**Supplementary Table II:** Critical appraisal of each included study.

| Reference | Is there a clear statement of aims or a clearly defined question? | Was the methodology employed appropriate to the research question? | Was the data collection performed appropriately? | Was the data analysis rigorous? | Was there a clear statement of results? | Was the overall relevance to our research question high? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [e1] | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e2] | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e3] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e4] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e5] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e6] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e7] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e8] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e9] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e10] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| [e11] | Yes | N/A | No | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e12] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e13] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e14] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e15] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e16] | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | No | No |
| [e17] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e18] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e19] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e20] | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| [e21] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e22] | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| [e23] | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| [e24] | Yes | N/A | No | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e25] | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | No | No |
| [e26] | No | Unclear | No | N/A | No | No |
| [e27] | Yes | N/A | No | N/A | No | No |
| [e28] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e29] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e30] | Yes | Unclear | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| [e31] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| [e32] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |

| Reference | Is there a clear statement of aims or a clearly defined question? | Was the methodology employed appropriate to the research question? | Was the data collection performed appropriately? | Was the data analysis rigorous? | Was there a clear statement of results? | Was the overall relevance to our research question high? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [e33] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e34] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e35] | Yes | N/A | No | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e36] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e37] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| [e38] | Yes | N/A | No | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e39] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e40] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e41] | Yes | Unclear | Unclear | No | No | No |
| [e42] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e43] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e44] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e45] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e46] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e47] | No | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e48] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e49] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e50] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e51] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e52] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e53] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e54] | No | N/A | No | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e55] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| [e56] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e57] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e58] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e59] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e60] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e61] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e62] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e63] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e64] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| [e65] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e66] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

| Reference | Is there a clear statement of aims or a clearly defined question? | Was the methodology employed appropriate to the research question? | Was the data collection performed appropriately? | Was the data analysis rigorous? | Was there a clear statement of results? | Was the overall relevance to our research question high? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [e67] | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e68] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e69] | Yes | N/A | No | N/A | No | No |
| [e70] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | Yes |
| [e71] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Unclear | Yes | Yes |
| [e72] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e73] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| [e74] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e75] | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| [e76] | No | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e77] | No | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e78] | Yes | N/A | Yes | N/A | Yes | No |
| [e79] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| [e80] | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

*N/A = not applicable*

**Supplementary e-References**


1. Ali S, Khan MA, Khealani B. Limb-shaking Transient Ischemic Attacks: case report and review of literature. *BMC Neurol* 2006;6:5.

2. Alonso JV, del Pozo FJF, Simon JC, et al. Limb-Shaking TIA Presenting as Hemichorea-Hemiballismus: TIA Chameleons Diagnostic Challenge in the Emergency Department. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2015;24(11):e327-e331.

3. Amort M, Fluri F, Schafer J, et al. Transient ischemic attack versus transient ischemic attack mimics: frequency, clinical characteristics and outcome. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2011;32(1):57-64.

4. Bajwa R, Jay WM, Asconape J. Neuro-ophthalmologic manifestations of epilepsy. *Semin Ophthalmol* 2006;21(4):255-261.

5. Baquis GD, Pessin MS, Scott RM. Limb shaking - A carotid TIA. *Stroke* 1985;16(3):444-448.

6. Bradley D, Cronin S, Kinsella JA, et al. Frequent inaccuracies in ABCD2 scoring in non-stroke specialists' referrals to a daily Rapid Access Stroke Prevention service. *J Neurol Sci* 2013;332(1-2):30-34.

7. Bruno A. Ischemic stroke, Part 1: Early, accurate diagnosis. *Geriatrics* 1993;48(3):24-26.

8. Buchwald F, Ström JO, Norrving B, et al. Validation of Diagnoses of Transient Ischemic Attack in the Swedish Stroke Register (Riksstroke) TIA-Module. *Neuroepidemiology* 2015;45(1):40-43.

9. Byrne B, O'Halloran P, Cardwell C. Accuracy of stroke diagnosis by registered nurses using the ROSIER tool compared to doctors using neurological assessment on a stroke unit: a prospective audit. *Int J Nurs Stud* 2011;48(8):979-985.

10. Canhao P, Fonseca AC. Clinical predictors of"TIA" or"MIMIC" diagnosis. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2009;27:73.

11. Caplan LR, Hon FKS. Clinical diagnosis of patients with cerebrovascular disease. *Prim Care - Clin Off Pract* 2004;31(1):95-109.

12. Caplan L, Gijn J. *Stroke Syndromes*. 3rd ed. Cambridge University Press; 2012.

13. Clarey J, Lasserson D, Levi C, et al. Absolute cardiovascular risk and GP decision making in TIA and minor stroke. *Fam Pract* 2014;31(6):664-669.

14. Coutts SB. Diagnosis and Management of Transient Ischemic Attack. *Contin Lifelong Learn Neurol* 2017;23(1):82-92.

15. Cucchiara B, Kasner SE. In the clinic. Transient ischemic attack. *Ann Intern Med* 2011;154(1).

16. Das A, Baheti NN. Limb-shaking transient ischemic attack. *J Neurosci Rural Pract* 2013;4(1):55-56.

17. Dawson J, Lamb KE, Quinn TJ, et al. A recognition tool for transient ischaemic attack. *QJM* 2009;102(1):43-49.

18. Delaney KA. Bedside diagnosis of vertigo: value of the history and neurological examination. *Acad Emerg Med* 2003;10(12):1388-1395.

19. Dennis M, Warlow C. Migraine aura without headache: transient ischaemic attack or not? *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1992;55(6):437-440.

20. Diaz GJ, Sierra HF, Calleja CP, et al. Identification of disorders mimicking acute stroke in a stroke unit: A case - Control study. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2014;37:693.

21. Dutta D. Diagnosis of TIA (DOT) score - design and validation of a new clinical diagnostic tool for transient ischaemic attack. *BMC Neurol* 2016;16(1):20.

22. Ertresvg JM, Stovner LJ, Kvavik LE, et al. Migraine aura or transient ischemic attacks? A five-year follow-up case-control study of women with transient central nervous system disorders in pregnancy. *BMC Med* 2007;5:19.

23. Ferro JM, Falcao I, Rodrigues G, et al. Diagnosis of transient ischemic attack by the nonneurologist. A validation study. *Stroke* 1996;27(12):2225-2229.

24. Fisher CM. Concerning recurrent transient cerebral ischemic attacks. *Can Med Assoc J* 1962;86(24):1091-1099.

25. Fisher CM. Pure sensory stroke and allied conditions. *Stroke* 1982;13(4):434-447.

26. Fisher CM. Late-life migraine accompaniments--further experience. *Stroke* 1986;17(5):1033-1042.

27. Flemming KD, Brown RDJ, Petty GW, et al. Evaluation and management of transient ischemic attack and minor cerebral infarction. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2004;79(8):1071-1086.

28. Fogang Y, Naeije G, Ligot N. Transient neurologic deficits: Can transient ischemic attacks be discrimated from migraine aura without headache? *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2015;24(5):1047-1051.

29. Fonseca AC, Canhao P. Diagnostic difficulties in the classification of transient neurological attacks. *Eur J Neurol* 2011;18(4):644-648.

30. Freitas J, Damasio J, Magalhaes R, et al. Strokes ABCD2 score in the distinction between vascular and non-vascular transient neurologic attack. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2010;29:238-239.

31. Goldstein LB, Simel DL. Is this patient having a stroke? *JAMA* 2005;293(19):2391-2402.

32. Gommans J, Barber PA, Fink J. Preventing strokes: The assessment and management of people with transient ischaemic attack. *N Z Med J* 2009;122(1293):50-60.

33. Gulli G, Markus HS. The use of FAST and ABCD2 scores in posterior circulation, compared with anterior circulation, stroke and transient ischemic attack. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2012;83(2):228-229.

34. Hand PJ, Kwan J, Lindley RI, et al. Distinguishing between stroke and mimic at the bedside: the brain attack study. *Stroke* 2006;37(3):769-775.

35. Huff JS. Stroke mimics and chameleons. *Emerg Med Clin North Am* 2002;20(3):583-595.

36. Johnston SC, Sidney S, Bernstein AL, et al. A comparison of risk factors for recurrent TIA and stroke in patients diagnosed with TIA. *Neurology* 2003;60(2):280-285.

37. Kee YK, Mahmood S, Lawrence E. Predictive factors for transient ischaemia attacks (TIA) and stroke in an open access TIA clinic. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2013;35:104.

38. Kelly J, Hunt BJ, Lewis RR, et al Transient ischaemic attacks: Under-reported, over-diagnosed, under-treated. *Age Ageing* 2001;30(5):379-381.

39. Kerber KA, Brown DL, Lisabeth LD, et al. Stroke among patients with dizziness, vertigo, and imbalance in the emergency department: A population-based study. *Stroke* 2006;37(10):2484-2487.

40. Kerber KA, Newman-Toker DE. Misdiagnosing Dizzy Patients: Common Pitfalls in Clinical Practice. *Neurol Clin* 2015;33(3):565-575.

41. Khasanov LA, Khasanov IA, Bogdanov EI. Vertebrobasilar transient ischaemic attacks: Problems in diagnostics. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2015;39:328.

42. Kim JS. Symptoms of transient ischemic attack. *Front Neurol Neurosci* 2014;33:82-102.

43. Koudstaal PJ, van Gijn J, Staal A, et al. Diagnosis of transient ischemic attacks: improvement of interobserver agreement by a check-list in ordinary language. *Stroke* 1986;17(4):723-728.

44. Kowacs PA, Troiano AR, Mendonça CT, et al. Carotid transient ischemic attacks presenting as limb-shaking syndrome: Report of two cases. *Arq Neuropsiquiatr* 2004;62(2 A):339-341.

45. Kraaijeveld CL, van Gijn J, Schouten HJ, et al. Interobserver agreement for the diagnosis of transient ischemic attacks. *Stroke* 1984;15(4):723-725.

46. Krasnianski M, Bau V, Neudecker S, et al. Isolated bilateral blindness as the sole manifestation of transient ischaemic attacks. *Acta Ophthalmol Scand* 2006;84(3):415-418.

47. Landi G. Clinical diagnosis of transient ischaemic attacks. *Lancet* 1992;339(8790):402-405.

48. Lasserson DS, Mant D, Hobbs FDR, et al. Validation of a TIA recognition tool in primary and secondary care: implications for generalizability. *Int J Stroke* 2015;10(5):692-696.

49. Lee W, Frayne J. Transient ischaemic attack clinic: an evaluation of diagnoses and clinical decision making. *J Clin Neurosci* 2015;22(4):645-648.

50. Lewandowski CA, Rao CP V, Silver B. Transient Ischemic Attack: Definitions and Clinical Presentations. *Ann Emerg Med* 2008;52(2):S7-S16.

51. Libetta C, Venables GS. Diagnosis and management of transient ischaemic attacks in accident and emergency. *J Accid Emerg Med* 1998;15(6):374-379.

52. Libman RB, Wirkowski E, Alvir J, et al. Conditions that mimic stroke in the emergency department. Implications for acute stroke trials. *Arch Neurol* 1995;52(11):1119-1122.

53. Lioutas V-A, Sonni S, Caplan LR. Diagnosis and misdiagnosis of cerebrovascular disease. *Curr Treat Options Cardiovasc Med* 2013;15(3):276-287.

54. Littleton ET, Glover N, Tiwari A. Recurrent amaurosis fugax and hemichorea: limb-shaking TIA. *Pr Neurol* 2015;15:218-220.

55. Mahmood S, Sarkar P, Ibitoye R, et al. Prevalence and presentation of migraine in tia clinic. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012;33:739-740.

56. Martin PJ, Young G, Enevoldson TP, et al. Overdiagnosis of TIA and minor stroke: experience at a regional neurovascular clinic. *QJM* 1997;90(12):759-763.

57. Morgenstern LB, Lisabeth LD, Mecozzi AC, et al. A population-based study of acute stroke and TIA diagnosis. *Neurology* 2004;62(6):895-900.

58. Nadarajan V, Perry RJ, Johnson J, et al. Transient ischaemic attacks: Mimics and chameleons. *Pract Neurol* 2014;14(1):23-31.

59. Nor AM, Davis J, Sen B, et al. The Recognition of Stroke in the Emergency Room (ROSIER) scale: development and validation of a stroke recognition instrument. *The LancetNeurology* 2005;4(11):727-734.

60. Nor AM, Ford GA. Misdiagnosis of stroke. *Expert Rev Neurother* 2007;7(8):989-1001.

61. Noureddine A, Ghandehari K, et al. Differentiation of true transient ischemic attack versus transient ischemic attack mimics. *Iran J Neurol* 2014;13(3):127-130.

62. Perry JJ, Sharma M, Sivilotti MLA, et al. A prospective cohort study of patients with transient ischemic attack to identify high-risk clinical characteristics. *Stroke* 2014;45(1):92-100.

63. Perry JJ, Losier JH, Stiell IG, et al. National Survey of Neurologists for Transient Ischemic Attack Risk Stratification Consensus and Appropriate Treatment for a Given Level of Risks. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2015;24(11):2514-2520.

64. Pillai A, Saksena R, Paramsothy V, et al. Is 9 point diagnostic tool useful in the diagnosis of TIA and minor strokes? *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012;33:743-744.

65. Prabhakaran S, Silver AJ, Warrior L, et al. Misdiagnosis of transient ischemic attacks in the emergency room. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2008;26(6):630-635.

66. Schrock JW, Glasenapp M, Victor A, et al. Variables associated with discordance between emergency physician and neurologist diagnoses of transient ischemic attacks in the emergency department. *Ann Emerg Med* 2012;59(1):19-26.

67. Schulz UGR, Rothwell PM. Transient ischaemic attacks mimicking focal motor seizures. *Postgrad Med J* 2002;78(918):246-247.

68. Sheehan OC, Merwick A, Kelly LA, et al. Diagnostic usefulness of the ABCD2 score to distinguish transient ischemic attack and minor ischemic stroke from noncerebrovascular events: the North Dublin TIA Study. *Stroke* 2009;40(11):3449-3454.

69. Sherman DG. Reconsideration of TIA diagnostic criteria. *Neurology* 2004;62(Issue 8, Supplement 6):S20-S21.

70. Siket MS, Edlow JA. Transient Ischemic Attack. Reviewing the Evolution of the Definition, Diagnosis, Risk Stratification, and Management for the Emergency Physician. *Emerg Med Clin North Am* 2012;30(3):745-770.

71. Siket MS, Tran VM, Baird JR, et al. Clinical predictors of stroke, tia and mimic among patients with transient neurological dysfunction admitted to an emergency department observation unit. *Stroke* 2015;46:no.

72. Slade J. Diagnosis and evaluation of transient ischemic attacks. *Pract Cardiol* 1980;6(9):51-61.

73. Sung VW, Johnson N, Granstaff US, et al. Sensitivity and specificity of stroke symptom questions to detect stroke or transient ischemic attack. *Neuroepidemiology* 2011;36(2):100-104.

74. Taguchi H, Hasegawa Y, Bandoh K, et al. Implementation of a Community-Based Triage for Patients with Suspected Transient Ischemic Attack or Minor Stroke Study: A Prospective Multicenter Observational Study. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2016;25(4):745-751.

75. Neurol J. Intracranial tumours that mimic transient cerebral ischaemia: lessons from a large multicentre trial. The UK TIA Study Group. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1993;56(5):563-566.

76. Tyrrell P, Martin S, Rudd A. Rapid diagnosis of TIA reduces risk of subsequent stroke. *Practitioner* 2012;256(1754):12-17.

77. Warrior L, Prabhakaran S. Challenges in the diagnosis and management of transient ischemic attack. *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther* 2009;7(4):333-336.

78. National Instiute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. *Classification of Cerebrovascular Diseases III.* Vol 21.; 1990.

79. Whiteley W, Wardlaw J, Dennis M, et al. Blood biomarkers for the diagnosis of acute cerebrovascular diseases: a prospective cohort study. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2011;32(2):141-147.

80. Whiteley WN, Wardlaw JM, Dennis MS, et al. Clinical scores for the identification of stroke and transient ischaemic attack in the emergency department: a cross-sectional study. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2011;82(9):1006-1010.