

**We also run a number of observational studies as well as studies focused on rehabilitation and other interventions**

Trial Summary	Recruitment Criteria	What it involves	Further information
<p><b>Predicting Language Outcome and Recovery After Stroke (PLORAS) (open to recruitment)</b></p>  <p>PLORAS is a research project looking at recovery of speech and language difficulties after stroke. Aim: to give future stroke survivors a prediction about their speech and language recovery. To tell future <b>stroke survivors</b>: <b>How much</b> language they are <b>likely to re-gain</b> and <b>how long</b> this is <b>likely to take</b>. We want to explain: Why some patients respond better to treatment than others and why some patients recover more quickly than others.</p>	<p>Stroke survivors with or without language problems (aphasia), With recent strokes (but longer than three months ago) and longstanding strokes. Who speak English only or English and other languages and whose symptoms lasted more than seven days.</p>	<p>Participants visit the research centre in London for an MRI scan and language assessment.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.ucl.ac.uk/ploras/">https://www.ucl.ac.uk/ploras/</a></p>
<p><b>Optimizing prediction of stroke outcome using brain imaging machine-learning (open to recruitment)</b></p> <p>Machine learning study are developing a computer program that will make treatment of stroke easier and more effective. The program will analyse a patient's brain scan and their clinical details (age, stroke severity etc.), and estimate how well a patient will recover after stroke. One of the main questions we are asking is whether we can predict who will benefit, as opposed to be harmed, by the most common medicine used in stroke, called thrombolysis.</p>	<p>Patients diagnosed with ischaemic stroke, have had an MRI scan of the brain and received thrombolysis treatment.</p>	<p>Recording of clinical data already acquired as part of usual treatment- up to one year. Including CT/MRI scans of brain.</p>	
<p><b>Validation Of Bioarray In Stroke (VOBIS) Study (open to recruitment)</b></p> <p>VOBIS is developing a new blood test for stroke using research blood samples from patients. At</p>	<p>Admitted with a suspected stroke/mini stroke, even though at this stage the diagnosis may be uncertain.</p>	<p>Participants will be asked permission to take research blood samples for analysis and collection of information about symptoms, diagnosis</p>	

<p>the moment, the doctors mainly decide whether or not you have had a stroke based on listening to your story, examining you and then, if they still think that stroke is likely, doing a brain scan. However, we believe that there may be chemical changes in the blood which occur shortly after a stroke, and we are trying to find out whether those changes could be used to aid the diagnosis of stroke.</p>	<p>Symptoms started within last 9 hours.</p>	<p>and other clinical results. Also collection of information at 3 months and 1 year.</p>	
<p><b>Re-opening the Critical Period for recovery after Stroke: The ReCAPS study</b>  <a href="#">(open to recruitment)</a>  ReCAPS is a research study at UCL that explores <b>how brain activity changes</b> after someone has had a stroke that has affected their upper limb. We also want to know whether <b>non-invasive brain stimulation</b> can be used to change brain activity after a stroke.</p>	<p>Looking for volunteers who have suffered a stroke and still have problems using their arm or hand. Specifically: have had one stroke, experienced some upper limb weakness after the stroke, <b>do not</b> have a pacemaker or other implanted medical devices, <b>do not</b> have epilepsy, <b>have not</b> had brain surgery, have already had, or are happy to receive an MRI scan.</p>	<p>Participants are asked to attend <b>up to 2 study sessions</b>. During each session participants <b>complete some arm and hand movements</b> in order to measure how well recovered they are.</p>	<p><a href="https://recapsstudy.wixsite.com/research">https://recapsstudy.wixsite.com/research</a></p>
<p><b>Human networks and the implications of stroke recovery (NeuroP)</b>  <a href="#">(open to recruitment)</a>  The aim of this study is to understand how the brain recovers after a stroke so that in future, stroke patients with difficulties can be told how long their recovery will take.</p>	<p>Patients who had a stroke, including people with or without language difficulties.</p>	<p>Participants will be invited to have an MRI scan, complete tasks that look at language, vision, memory and Attention. This will be repeated at 3 month and 6 months. With an option to have another MRI scan at 6months.</p>	
<p><b>Genetic Risk Factors for Cerebral Small Vessel Disease (Dnalacunar 2)</b>  <a href="#">(open to recruitment)</a>  DNA Lacunar 2 aims to expand the existing lacunar stroke genetics resource and provide</p>	<p>Patients with MRI-confirmed lacunar stroke.</p>	<p>Collection of information from Participants regarding medical and health history, completion of questionnaires looking at cognitive function and mood,</p>	<p><a href="https://www.neurology.cam.ac.uk/neurology-unit-research-groups/stroke-research-group/clinical-studies/dna-lacunar-2/">https://www.neurology.cam.ac.uk/neurology-unit-research-groups/stroke-research-group/clinical-studies/dna-lacunar-2/</a></p>

<p>important insights into the genetics of lacunar stroke.</p> <p>Lacunar stroke accounts for 20% of ischaemic stroke and the underlying vascular abnormality, cerebral small vessel disease, is now recognised as the main cause of vascular cognitive impairment and dementia. Despite its importance we understand relatively little about what causes this disease. However epidemiological data suggests genetic predisposition is important.</p>		<p>may measure height and weight and a blood sample will be taken for future genetic analysis.</p>	
<p><b>Understanding motor processing pathways to guide therapy for limb apraxia - Stage 0: Apraxia Screening Study</b> (<a href="#">open to recruitment</a>)</p> <p>The Apraxia Study would like to investigate why patients may develop a condition called limb apraxia, after a stroke. Limb apraxia affects some patients' ability to perform well learnt actions with their hands. This deficit is currently poorly understood.</p> <p>This study will help us identify the brain pathways involved in limb apraxia, and the natural mechanisms for recovery, in order to better understand how it could be treated.</p>	<p>Aged between 18 and 80 years old, have had a stroke and have expressed an interest in hearing about the study.</p>	<p>Participants will undergo a brief screening test, which will provide information about whether they might have signs of apraxia. If there are any findings from the test, the direct clinical care team will be informed. If found to have apraxic deficits, and have agreed to be contacted further, information will be sent by post at least 6 months after having taken the screening test.</p>	
<p><b>A UK Familial Cerebral Small Vessel Disease Study</b> (<a href="#">Open to recruitment</a>)</p> <p>Stroke can occasionally run in families. Although these hereditary cases are rare, they are significant to the individual person and their families, and can be difficult to diagnose and treat. The purpose of this study is to understand more about hereditary forms of stroke,</p>	<p>Patients with identified form of hereditary cerebral small vessel disease <b>or</b> have a suspected hereditary form of cerebral small vessel disease <b>or have</b> a mutation positive for a known hereditary cerebral small vessel disease but are asymptomatic.</p>	<p>Collection of information from participants regarding health and medical history, small blood sample, questionnaires on mood and thinking/memory skills. We may also measure height,</p>	

with the eventual aim that we will be able to identify and treat these diseases.

weight and blood pressure as well as invite some participants to undergo an MRI scan of the brain and provide a small skin sample.