

Improving stroke diagnosis: A study using blood tests and clinical information to quickly identify stroke types in suspected stroke patients

Submission date 27/01/2025	Recruitment status Not yet recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 04/02/2025	Overall study status Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 14/07/2025	Condition category Circulatory System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Stroke is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Early and accurate diagnosis of stroke subtypes, such as bleeding in the brain (intracerebral haemorrhage, ICH) or a blocked blood vessel (large vessel occlusion, LVO), is critical to ensuring timely treatment and better outcomes. Current tools like the Face Arm Speech Test (FAST) are unable to reliably identify these subtypes, leading to delays in care. This study aims to develop and test a new diagnostic tool that combines clinical observations with a quick blood test (the LVOne test) to improve the diagnosis of stroke subtypes shortly after hospital arrival.

Who can participate?

Adults aged 18 or older who are brought to the hospital by ambulance with symptoms of a possible stroke that started within the last six hours are eligible to participate. Patients who have had recent injuries or conditions that could affect the test results may not be eligible.

What does the study involve?

Participants will have a small blood sample taken through a finger prick and, when possible, an additional sample from a routine blood draw. The blood samples will be tested using the LVOne test to measure levels of specific markers associated with stroke subtypes. Clinical data and brain imaging results will also be collected. The results of the blood test will not influence the patient's treatment but will be compared to final diagnoses to evaluate the tool's accuracy.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no direct benefits to participants, but the study may improve future stroke diagnosis and care. Risks are minimal, with a small chance of discomfort or bruising from the finger prick or additional blood samples.

Where is the study run from?

University of Manchester (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

May 2024 to December 2026

Who is funding the study?

The study is funded by the Translation Manchester Accelerator Awards and the University of Manchester (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Prof Adrian Parry-Jones, adrian.parry-jones@manchester.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal Investigator

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

Nil known

IRAS number

351335

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

MR/X502868/1

Study information

Scientific Title

DIAGnosis using NOvel technology for Subtypes In Stroke (DIAGNOSIS study): performance evaluation

Acronym

DIAGNOSIS

Study objectives

Combining clinical features with point-of-care biomarker tests (GFAP and D-dimer) can improve the prehospital differentiation of stroke subtypes, specifically intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) and large vessel occlusion (LVO), from other suspected stroke cases. This approach has the potential to enable more targeted and timely interventions, improving patient outcomes and resource allocation.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Submitted 13/06/2025, Yorkshire & The Humber - Leeds West Research Ethics Committee (arrow Business Centre, Rolling Mill Road, Jarrow, Tyne and Wear, NE32 3DT, Jarrow, Tyne and Wear, NE32 3DT, United Kingdom; +44 207 1048053; leedswest.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 25/YH/0102

Study design

Observational diagnostic accuracy study

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Diagnostic accuracy study

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

Participant information sheet

See outputs table

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Differentiation of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) and large vessel occlusion (LVO) from other suspected stroke cases in adult patients presenting with stroke-like symptoms.

Interventions

This is an observational study with no interventions. The study methodology involves:

1. Collecting clinical features from suspected stroke patients upon hospital arrival, as documented in ambulance and emergency department records.

2. Blood sample collection:

- Fingerprick capillary blood sample for the LVOne test.

- Venous blood sample (< 4 ml in EDTA tube) for processing and storage.

3. Testing using UpFront Diagnostics' GFAP and D-dimer lateral flow tests (LVOne test), with results available within 15 minutes.

4. Processing of venous blood samples:

- Centrifugation and plasma aliquoting within 4 hours of collection
- Freezing of plasma at -80°C for later analysis

5. Comparing diagnostic results from the LVOne test and biomarker analyses with final diagnoses determined through clinical evaluation and brain imaging (CT and/or MRI).

The study will be conducted at three major stroke centres in Greater Manchester: Salford Royal Hospital, Fairfield General Hospital, and Stepping Hill Hospital. Participants will be followed up prior to hospital discharge to collect information on final diagnosis and treatment.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome measure

1. Diagnostic accuracy of models for determining intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) is measured using point-of-care GFAP and D-dimer tests (LVOne test) at baseline and prior to hospital discharge
2. Diagnostic accuracy of models for determining large vessel occlusion (LVO) is measured using point-of-care GFAP and D-dimer tests (LVOne test) at baseline and prior to hospital discharge
3. Final diagnoses of intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) are measured using CT/MRI prior to hospital discharge
4. Final diagnoses of large vessel occlusion (LVO) are measured using CT/MRI prior to hospital discharge

Secondary outcome measures

1. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value for identifying intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) and large vessel occlusion (LVO) are measured using the LVOne test (GFAP and D-dimer levels) compared with final diagnoses determined by brain imaging (CT /MRI) at baseline (on hospital arrival) and prior to hospital discharge
2. Diagnostic accuracy metrics of the developed models compared with those of the Face Arm Speech Test (FAST) and other standard diagnostic tools are measured using a retrospective review of ambulance and hospital patient records at baseline (on hospital arrival) to study completion
3. Evidence of the impact of diagnostic models on clinical decision-making, such as changes in treatment pathways or triage decisions, is measured using a retrospective analysis of clinical pathways and decisions documented in patient notes from baseline (on hospital arrival) to study completion

Overall study start date

01/05/2024

Completion date

15/12/2026

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. The patient arrived at the study hospital via emergency ambulance.
2. The patient is 18 years of age or older.

3. Ambulance staff suspected a new acute stroke prior to arrival at the hospital.
4. Stroke symptoms began within 6 hours of sample collection (if the onset was not witnessed, the patient was last known to be well less than 6 hours ago).
5. Blood samples can be collected prior to the administration of any treatment.
6. Urgent brain imaging is planned as part of the patient's diagnostic pathway.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

257

Key exclusion criteria

1. The patient was assessed at another hospital and transferred for ongoing care.
2. The patient had a recent diagnosis (within the last 4 weeks) of deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, arterial embolism, stroke, transient ischaemic attack, long bone fracture, major trauma, or surgery under general anaesthesia, as these conditions may increase D-dimer levels.
3. The patient had a recent head injury (within the last 4 weeks) requiring hospital care, as this may increase GFAP levels.
4. Stroke symptoms started more than 6 hours prior to sample collection.

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2025

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2026

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

Northern Care Alliance NHS Foundation Trust

Salford Royal

Stott Lane

Salford

United Kingdom
M6 8HD

Study participating centre
Stockport NHS Foundation Trust
Stepping Hill Hospital
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SK2 7JE

Study participating centre
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Sponsor type
University/education

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Funder(s)

Funder type

Other

Funder Name

Translation Manchester Accelerator Awards, Confidence for Translation (C4T) 2024 scheme

Funder Name

University of Manchester

Alternative Name(s)

The University of Manchester, University of Manchester UK, University of Manchester in United Kingdom, UoM

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Universities (academic only)

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

The results of this study will be published in peer-reviewed, open-access scientific journals. Additionally, the findings will be presented at national and international conferences focused on stroke care and diagnostics. The study outcomes will also be included in the doctoral thesis of two PhD researchers involved in the project. Efforts will be made to share the findings with relevant healthcare professionals, policymakers, and the general public to inform future stroke diagnosis and treatment practices.

Intention to publish date

30/04/2026

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study will be available upon reasonable request from Prof. Adrian Parry-Jones (adrian.parry-jones@manchester.ac.uk).

Details of the data sharing plan:

Type of data to be shared: Anonymised clinical data and biomarker test results collected during the study, including diagnostic model outputs and final diagnosis imaging results.

Data availability: Data will become available after the study results are published and will remain accessible for a minimum of 5 years.

Access criteria: Data will be shared with researchers affiliated with academic or healthcare institutions for the purpose of conducting ethically approved research into stroke diagnosis and management. A data-sharing agreement will be required.

Mechanism: Researchers can request access to the data by contacting the primary investigator. Requests will be reviewed by the study team, and approval will be based on alignment with ethical guidelines and data-sharing agreements.

Consent and anonymisation: All shared data will be fully anonymised, ensuring no participant can be identified. Participant consent has been obtained for the use and sharing of anonymised data.

Ethical and legal restrictions: Data sharing will comply with relevant ethical and legal requirements, including GDPR and the study’s ethical approvals. Anonymisation will ensure privacy and data security.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Other files	independent consultee information version 1.0	13/01/2025	29/01/2025	No	No
Participant information sheet	version 1.0	13/01/2025	29/01/2025	No	Yes