

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

6-13-23

PERFORMANCE GAP/ ACTIVITY NEED:

The purpose of the ENRICH trial is to evaluate how well patients recover after surgical removal of a blood clot in the brain. Clot obstructing blood flow to the brain is the most common cause of intracerebral hemorrhagic (ICH) stroke. A cerebral aneurysm (also known as an intracranial or intracerebral aneurysm) is a weak or thin spot on a blood vessel in the brain that balloons out and fills with blood. The bulging aneurysm can put pressure on a nerve or surrounding brain tissue. It may also leak or rupture spilling blood into the surrounding tissue (called a hemorrhage). These types of strokes include bleeding in the brain that happens without warning. This typically occurs in patients with high blood pressure and patients with very weak blood vessels. The usual treatment for these types of strokes does not involve surgery and only involves regular medical care. The regular medical care includes admission to intensive care units (ICU), blood pressure control, and treatments to prevent more bleeding or more strokes. This surgery is a minimally invasive method using specialized equipment.

DESIRED OUTCOMES: At the end of the activity, attendees will be able to:

- determine improved outcomes for patients with ICH using the ENRICH trial.
- evaluate the economic and clinical benefits of ENRICH trial.
- examine patient race distribution in ENRICH trials.

LEARNERS: Neurologists, neurosurgeons, gerontologists, radiologists, including PA and NP as well as all ancillary clinical staff.

CLC/IB IDENTIFIED: Reflect on the patient populations most affected and consider how implicit bias may impact appropriate care of these patients. Race distribution in the ENRICH trial is a point of discussion.

DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN ATTRIBUTE: provide patient-centered care, employ evidence-based practice