**Target Audience**
This course is intended for neurologists, neurosurgeons, neuroradiologists, and internists.

**Course Description**
This is the third NYU course on the advancements that have occurred and are occurring in the field of cerebrovascular disease. A nationally recognized faculty will address the advances and management of stroke and hemorrhagic cerebral disease. The results and analyses of the most recent clinical trials shall be presented in a practical fashion that are applicable to the clinician’s practice. The topics will be delivered in didactic lecture format and attendees will be given the opportunity to ask questions following each presentation. This 2-day symposium strives for an unbiased and provocative perspective on many important topics relevant to the neurologist, neurosurgeon, neuroradiologist, and internist.

**Statement of Need**
Emerging therapies in cerebrovascular diseases present challenges to clinicians when deciding the best possible treatment that would increase the likelihood for survival and reduce disability during the hyperacute phase of cerebrovascular emergency. The lack of identification and understanding of stroke risk factors could lead to non-targeted treatment and the potential for extension and/or recurrence of ischemic events. In patients with carotid stenosis, it is difficult to determine which patients to treat as well as the timing and choice of treatment. There is a need to elucidate existing controversies regarding the timing and type of treatment of unruptured intracranial aneurysms. The lack of multidisciplinary collaboration also presents difficulties in the management of brain arteriovenous malformations (AVMs).

**Educational Objectives**
• During hyperacute cerebrovascular emergency, determine which diagnostic tests and neuroimaging studies may be done safely and efficaciously that would allow administration of medications or implement innovative interventional procedures within the window of opportunity.
• In patient with symptoms of transient or ischemic cerebrovascular events, assess for risk factors utilizing the American Stroke Association (ASA) guidelines to determine possible cause or source of ischemic events.
• Based on risk factors identified in patients with ischemic events, decide on best available treatment option as outlined in the guidelines for the early management of patients with ischemic stroke.
• In patients with carotid stenosis, categorize patients that will benefit from conventional medical management versus referral for surgical procedure based on scientific statements issued on carotid stenting and angioplasty.
• In unruptured intracranial aneurysms, outline the advantages and disadvantages of each treatment option and assess the risk of aneurysm rupture versus the risk of treatment based on the recommendations for the Management of Patients with Unruptured Intracranial Aneurysms issued by the Stroke Council of the American Heart Association.
• In the management of brain AVMs, formulate a coordinated multidisciplinary approach involving radiation therapy, endovascular, neurological and neurosurgical services.
• Describe the risks of surgical treatment in brain AVM’s versus the risks of hemorrhage without treatment.