We're exploring innovative solutions to meet unmet needs in stroke care.

A stroke occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is either blocked by a clot or bursts.¹

Stroke is a leading cause of serious, long-term disability;

up to **25%**

of stroke patients will experience a second stroke.^{2,3}



Signs and symptoms of a stroke include:5

- Face drooping
- Speech difficulty
- Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination

During a stroke, every minute counts. If experiencing symptoms, getting to the hospital quickly can allow for fast treatment that can lessen the brain damage that a stroke can cause.⁶

There are **OVE**

122 million new strokes each year globally.4

Despite advances in antithrombotic treatment, anticoagulation therapy is not used in combination with standard of care (antiplatelet agents) due to bleeding concerns, leaving many stroke patients at risk for a recurrent event.⁷

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1. About Stroke. American Heart Association. Circulation. 2020 Mar 3;141(9):e139-e596; 3. Mohan KM, Wolfe CD, Rudd AG, et al. Risk and cumulative risk of stroke recurrence: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Stroke. 2011 May;42(5):1489-94. doi: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.110.602615. Epub 2011 Mar 31. PMID: 214548; 4. "WSO Global Stroke Fact Sheet 2022." World Stroke Organization, 11 Jan. 2022, www.worldstroke.org/news-and-blog/news/wso-global-stroke-fact-sheet-2022; 5. Stroke Symptoms. American Heart Association. https://www.stroke.org/en/about-stroke/strokesymptoms; 7. Yusuf S, Fox KAA, Tognoni G, et al. N Engl J Med. 2001;345:494-502