

Abstract

Stroke is an increasing public health concern throughout the world as the leading cause of long-term disability. It is well known that there exist differences related to epidemiology, pathophysiology, comorbidity, and functional outcome of stroke patients with advanced age compared with the young. Factors that have been suggested to influence this disparity include age-related complications, availability of resources, lack of aggressive management, and possible diminished capacity for neuroplasticity. This article reviews the current medical and rehabilitative aspects of stroke and the possible disparities related to advanced age