Epidemiologic study of ischemic stroke in patients admitted to Alavi hospital during 2019

Abstract

Background and Objective: Cerebrovascular diseases are the most prevalent among adult neurological diseases in terms of importance and frequency, and at least 50% of neurological disorders in a public hospital belong to this category. But despite the importance and high incidence of this disease, less attention has been paid to it than other diseases. The aim of this study was to evaluate the epidemiology of ischemic stroke in patients referred to Alavi Hospital during 2019

Methods: In this study, after confirmation of ischemic stroke based on clinical and imaging data, patients were enrolled. Inclusion criteria: Acute stroke is an acute onset of neurological focal symptoms that lasted more than 24 hours, despite changes in Brain.CT in favor of ischemic injury. All patient information was entered into a questionnaire containing multiple questions such as the time of vascular attack, the type of vascular lesion based on the artery involved, the type of risk factor, the time of emergency, the time of initiation of diagnostic and therapeutic measures, and then the information was analyzed.

Results: findings showed that 294 (43.5%) out of 676 patients were men and the rest were women. The study showed that the mean age of the subjects was 25-98 years and the mean age was 69.3 13 ±13.2 years. The mean age of women with ischemic stroke was more than men. Hours and 35% of patients over 12 hours and 40% of patients referred between 4.5 hours and 12 hours. Symptoms, like other studies, were the most common motor symptoms, mostly in the upper limbs. ACA involvement was higher after MCA than PCA, whereas PCA involvement was greater than ACA in all studies. This is probably due to the fact that in some cases the MCA overlap region overlaps with the ACA and is recorded by the CT reporter as the ACA. In the case of vascular involvement, MCA was 61%, with MCA reported to be the most common.

Conclusion: Among the risk factors, only the relationship between AF and the rural city was significant. The relationship between vascular involvement was only significant with CVA. There was no significant relationship between vascular involvement with age and sex.

There was no statistically significant relationship between sex and Doppler results. Of the risk factors, only the association between CVA and MRI results was significant. The others were not meaningful. Among the risk factors, only the association between AF and CVA with CT was significant. The others were not meaningful people or urban were significantly less likely to reach the emergency room. The correlation between Doppler results and vascular involvement on CT and MRI was not significant

Keywords: Stroke, Ischemic Stroke, Ardabil