EPIDEMIOLOGY OF STROKE: A HOSPITAL BASED STUDY

Thesis

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NEUROLOGY

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: there is new data about stroke in Egypt, this study aiming to study demographic data and risk factor of stroke in Egypt. **METHOD**: study demographic data and risk factor of stroke in all admitted cerebrovascular stroke patients in New Kasr Al Ainy Teaching Hospital through one year from January 2014 to January 2015. **Result:** Hypertension was the most common risk factor (82,5%) followed by diabetes mellitus (65.3%). History of TIA was (55.5%) of stroke patients. Among stroke type small artery disease was the most common stroke type (31.5%) of patients, large artery atherosclerosis was (25.8%) of patients and cardioembolic stroke was (17.3%) of patients. **CONCLUSION**: Small vessel disease is the most common stroke subtype among Egyptian patients in our study. Hypertension was the most common risk factor among Egyptian patients in our study. Public awareness through different media about stoke symptom, risk factor is important for proper management of stroke.

KEYWORDS:

Stroke epidemiology, Cairo, Egypt, risk factor stroke subtypes

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ABBREVIATIONS

FDA	Food and Drug Administration
EHRs	Electronic health records
GWTG	Get With The Guidelines
IMT	Intimal medial thickness
MRA	Magnetic resonance angiography
mRS	Modified Rankin scale
MRV	Magnetic resonance venography
NIH	National Institute of Health
NIHSS	Health Stroke Scale
RCTs	Randomized controlled trials
TIA	Transient ischemic attack
WHO	World Health Organization

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Stroke remains one of the most devastating of all neurological diseases, often causing death or gross physical impairment or disability. As numerous countries throughout the world undergo the epidemiological transition of diseases, trends in the prevalence of stroke have dramatically changed **(Mukherjee** *et al.,* **2011)**.

There had been limited epidemiological studies of stroke in Egypt, previous studies included the governorates of Assuit, Sohag and the city of Al Quseir. All these were performed in relatively small populated governorates in upper Egypt **(Khedr** *et al.,* **2013; Kandil** *et al.,* **2006; Tallawy** *et al.,* **2013)**.

To our knowledge there is no epidemiological studies about stroke in any of the major heavy populated governorates in Egypt, which makes it difficult to delineate the magnitude of stroke burden in Egypt.

The New Kasr Al Ainy Teaching Hospital is considered to be the largest hospital serving the area of greater Cairo, which includes three major governorates (Cairo, Giza & Kaliubeya) with total population of 20,495,000 which presents 25.2% of Egypt's total population according to **(Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2012)**.

AIM OF THE WORK

AIM OF THE WORK

To establish a hospital based Egyptian stroke registry in New Kasr Al Ainy Teaching Hospital.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE