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FREQUENCY OF HEMORRHAGE OR INFARCTION IN HYPERTENSIVE STROKE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE:- *To determine frequency of hemorrhage or Infraction in hypertensive stroke patients.*
TYPE OF STUDY: *Descriptive type of study*
PLACE OF STUDY: *This study was carried out in Medical Unit 1 Liquat Medical & Health Sciences Hospital Jamshoro in collaboration with Radiology Department Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana.*
PATIENT AND METHOD: *Patients with hypertension reported in OPD and stroke were admitted in ward for evaluation and treatment. The patient with only hypertension were given treatment and sent home, the patient who were having stroke were admitted and subjected to CT scan. On the basis of CT scan skull and brain were diagnose as cases of hemorrhage or Infraction they were further evaluated for the area of Infraction and hemorrhage.*
RESULT: *A total of 1678 patients were admitted to Medical Unit-1 from 1st September, 2009 to April, 2010. Out of these 1678 patients, 162 (9.65%) patients had complete stroke and 100 (5.95%) patient out of 162 were hypertensive.*
CONCLUSION: *It was concluded from our study that cerebral infarction is more common in hypertensive stroke patient as compared to cerebral hemorrhage and hypertension is the most common modifiable risk factor for stroke*

KEY WORD: Hypertension, Stroke, Infraction (Ischemia) Hemorrhage.

SUMMARY

The stroke or cerebrovascular disease are classified into two major types, Ischemic stroke (Divided into focal and diffuse forms) & Hemorrhagic stroke (Divided into focal / parenchymal and diffuse SAH). The stroke or cerebrovascular disease is classified into two major types.
Ischemic stroke (Divided into focal and diffuse forms)
Hemorrhagic stroke (Divided into focal/parenchyma and diffuse SAH) .
In white people, 80-85% of strokes are ischemic in origin but in Asians and blacks the proportion is 60-70%. Stroke is common complication of hypertension and may be due to cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral infarction. Carotid atheroma and transient cerebral ischemic attacks are more common in hypertensive patients. Hypertension is major risk factor for ischemic as well as hemorrhagic strokes

INTRODUCTION

Hippocrates first recognized stroke over 2,400 years ago and called it apoplexy, a Greek word, which means “struck down by violence” and named because the person developed sudden paralysis and change in well – being. In, mid 1600s the Jacob Epfer found that patients who died with apoplexy had bleeding in the brain. He also discovered that a blockage in one of the brain’s blood vessels could cause apoplexy. Finally, in 1928, apoplexy was divided into categories bases on the cause of the blood vessel problem. This led to the terms stroke or “cerebral vascular accident (CVA)”. Stroke is now often referred to as a “brain attack” to denote the fact that it is caused by a lack of blood supply to the brain. The term brain attack also conveys a more urgent call for immediate action and emergency treatment by the general public.[1.]
The recommended standard WHO stroke definition is a follows:- “A focal (or at times

2nd Author during examiner at Radiology Department at Liaquat University contribute in CT Scan openion & reporting.