

SURVIVAL OF STROKE PATIENTS IN THE NEUROLOGY DEPARTMENT OF IGNACE DEEN TEACHING HOSPITAL; CHU OF CONAKRY

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Introduction: Stroke is a medical emergency with high intra-hospital mortality, especially in developing countries.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the survival of stroke in hospital patients at the Neurology Department of Conakry University Hospital.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective study on stroke patients admitted from May 1, 2013 to April 30, 2015. Were excluded all severe stroke (NIHSS score > 17 and / or Glasgow Score <9). Epidemiological, clinical, paraclinical and prognosis data have been identified. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS 20.0 software; any p-Value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: We recorded 105 patients; 80 cases of ischemic stroke and 25 cases of hemorrhagic stroke. The average age was 61.8 ± 13.9 years. The mean time to treatment was 28 ± 26.4 hours and only 3 patients (2.9%) arrived in an ambulance. The overall mortality rate was 21% with more case (59%) in the hemorrhagic stroke group. Respiratory failure was the leading cause of death with 22.72%, followed by septic shock with 18.18%. The factors of poor prognosis were age greater than 50 years, consultation delay, and hyperglycaemia with P-Value of 0.0006; 0.002; 0.002 respectively. The probability of survival between 0 - 48 hours ranged from 0.94 to 0.18% for hemorrhagic stroke and from 0.99 to 0.62% for ischemic stroke.

Conclusion: The mortality of hemorrhagic stroke is high in our conditions. This study highlights predictive factors of poor prognosis

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