## Multimorbidity and outcomes in patients with history of stroke: data of outpatient registry REGION

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**Aim.** To evaluate multimorbidity, outcomes, risk of all cause mortality (MTot), cardiovascular mortality (CVM) in registry of patients with history of stroke (HStr).

Methods. 986 patients with HStr (age 70.6±10.9; 57% women) were enrolled in the outpatient REGION registry. End points and the mean number of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), nonCVD were estimated.

**Results** 826 (83.8%) of patients had cardiovascular (CV) multimorbidity. The number of CVD, nonCVD was 2.6±0.8 and 1.7±0.5. During follow-up (2.9±0.7 years) 308 (31.2%) patients died, including 242 (24.5%) from CVD. The next factors were significant for increasing risk of MTot and CVM: age - 1.10 (1.09-1.12) and 1.11 (1.09-1.13); gender (men): 2.01 (1.55-2.62) and 1.86 (1.38-2.50); AF: 1.43 (1.09-1.86) and 1.55 (1.15-2.09); chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): 1.90 (1.34-1.63) and 1.89 (1.28-2.79); history of stroke: 1.64 (1.23-2.19) and 1.92 (1.40-2.63); diabetes 1.56 (1.16-2.08) and 1.43 (1.01-2.03) and history of MI: 1.45 (1.09-1.93) and 1.20 (0.85-1.69; p=0.30); heart rate>80/min: 1.51 (1.13-2.03) and 1.63 (1.18-2.25); no antihypertensive treatment (AHT): 2.03 (1.42-2.88) and 1.94 (1.30-2.89); low Hb: 2.44 (1.58-3.79) and 2.44 (1.49-4.00); These drugs were significant for decreasing risk of MTot and CVM: ACE inhibitors (ACEI)- 0.60 (0.42-0.85) and 0.62 (0.42-0.93); angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB): 0.26 (0.14-0.50) and 0.27 (0.13-0.55); statins: 0.71 (0.51-0.98) and 0.52 (0.35-0.76); betablockers (MTot) 0.71 (0.50-0.99).

Fig. 1. CVD in patients with history of stroke

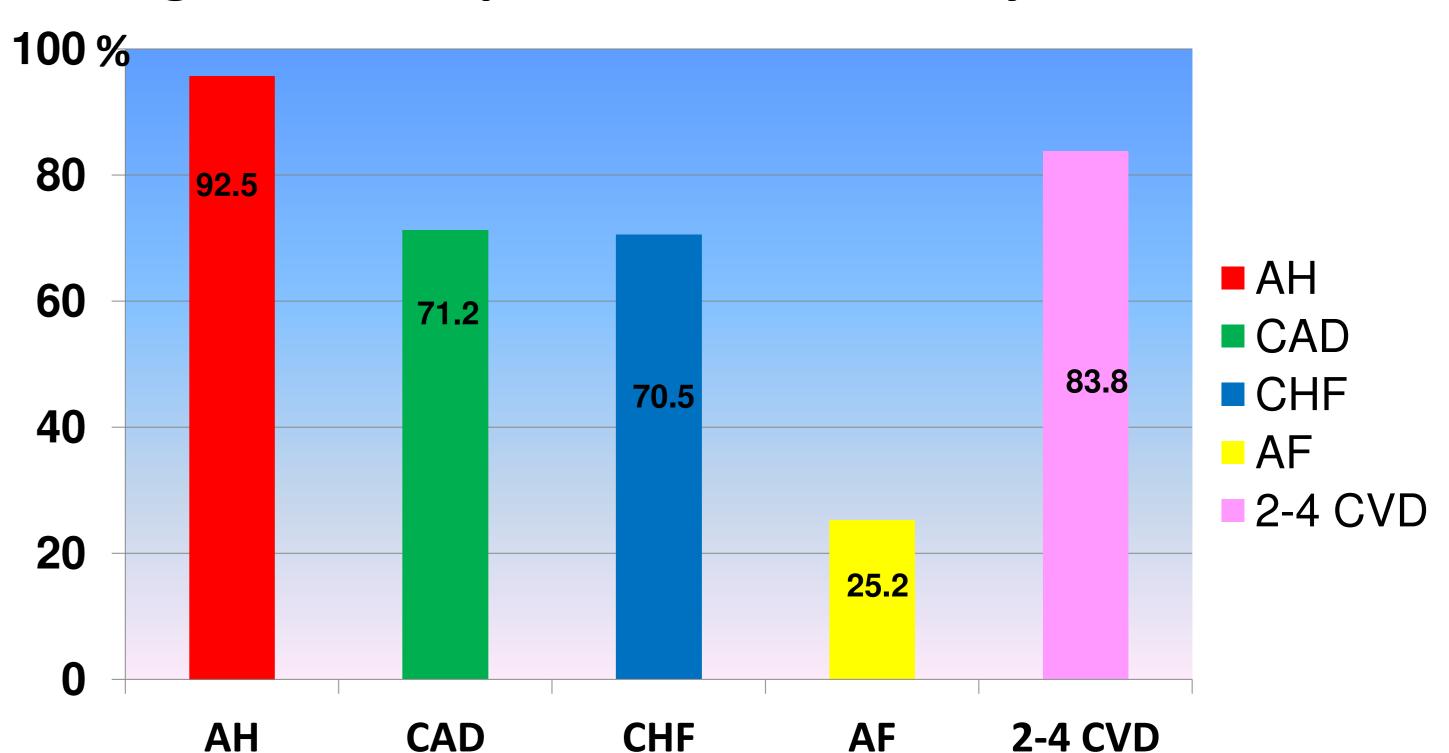


Table 1. Drug treatment of CVD in patients with history of stroke

ACE inhibitors (ACEI)	30.6%
Angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB)	10.0%
Beta-blockers	20.6%
Statins	13.8%
Antiplatelets	31.3%
Anticoagulants	3.2%
Calcium channel blockers	14.2%
Diuretics	26.4%

Table 2. Outcomes during 3-year follow –up period

All cause mortality, n (%)	308 (31.2%)
CV mortality, n(%)	242 (24.5%)
Non-fatal stroke, n (%)	43 (4.4%)
Non-fatal MI, n (%)	16 (1.6%)

Table 3. Factors that are significant for prognosis in patients with history of stroke

Factors	CV mortality (HR and 95%CI)	Total mortality (HR and 95%CI)
Age (for 1 year)	1.11 (1.09-1.13)	1.10 (1.09-1.12)
Gender (men)	1.86 (1.38-2.50)	2.01 (1.55-2.62)
Heart rate > 80/min	1.63 (1.18-2.25)	1.51 (1.13-2.03)
Atrial fibrillation	1.55 (1.15-2.09)	1.43 (1.09-1.86)
History of MI	[ 1.20 (0.85-1.69), p=0.30 ]	1.45 (1.09-1.93)
History of recurrent stroke	1.92 (1.40-2.63)	1.64 (1.23-2.19)
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1.89 (1.28-2.79)	1.90 (1.34-1.63)
No antihypertensive treatment for AH	1.94 (1.30-2.89)	2.03 (1.42-2.88)
Diabetes	1.43 (1.01-2.03)	1.56 (1.16-2.08)
Low Hb (< 120 g/l for women and < 130 g/l for men)	2.44 (1.49-4.00)	2.44 (1.58-3.79)
ACEI	0.62 (0.42-0.93)	0.60 (0.42-0.93)
ARB	0.27 (0.13-0.55)	0.26 (0.14-0.50)
Statins	0.52 (0.35-0.76)	0.71 (0.51-0.98)
Beta-blockers	0.75 (0.51-0.99)	0.71 (0.50-0.99)

<u>Conclusions.</u> The most of patients with history of stroke had cardiovascular multimorbidity. Average number of cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular diseases was 4.3. The risk of all cause and cardiovascular mortality was higher in patients with AF, COPD, history of recurrent stroke, heart rate>80/min, low Hb, no AHT. The risk of only all cause mortality was higher in patients with history of myocardial infarction. The administration of ACEI, ARB, beta-blockers and statins was associated with 1.4–3.8 times less risk of all cause and cardiovascular mortality.

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