The Problem of stroke in Egypt

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Abstract

According to few epidemiological studies, incidence of stroke in Upper Egypt was 1.8/1000, while prevalence in Upper Egypt was 500/100,000 and in Lower Egypt was 91/100,000 the mortality after stroke in Egyptian patients was found to be 19.92%. Meta-analysis of Egyptian studies revealed that, ischemic stroke constituted 64.5% while hemorrhagic stroke constituted 35.5% of stroke in Egypt. Male are more risky for stroke in Egypt, they constituted 58.2% of both ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke patients and 57.3% of ischemic stroke patients and 62.2% of hemorrhagic stroke patients. Meta-analysis of Egyptian studies of acute ischemic stroke patients showed that, in acute ischemic stroke, hypertension was found in 57.5% of patients, DM was found in 51.8%. Smoking was found in 45.4% of patients, High cholesterol level in 44.2% of patients. Cardiac diseases in 41.3% and TIA in 23.6% of patients. Meta-analysis of Egyptian studies of hemorrhagic stroke patients showed that, in acute hemorrhagic stroke, hypertension was found in 76.3% of patients, smoking in 54.8% and DM in 30.6% of patients. In Egyptian stroke patients, incidence of complications was, chest infection rate ranged from 12.3% to 71% and represented one of the major causes of death. Urinary tract infection was found in about 64%, Deep vein thrombosis ranged from 1.7% to 6% and bed Sores, ranged from 2% to 18% of patients. Thrombolytic therapy is better than heparin in management of acute ischemic stroke patients. Heparin and acetyl salicylic acid is better than acetyl salicylic acid in management of acute ischemic stroke. Combination of acetyl salicylic acid and pentoxyphylline in TIA patients decrease rate of stroke occurrence and recurrence of TIA.

Keywords

STROKE, EGYPT, EPIDEMIOLOGY, INVESTIGATIONS, TREATMENT