

PREVALENCE OF OCCULT RENAL FAILURE AND VASCULAR RISK FACTORS ON ELDERLY POPULATION WITH STROKE

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OBJECTIVES: Identify the presence of vascular risk factors on patients with stroke, from a Geriatric Unit. Determine the prevalence of occult renal failure on elderly population with stroke. **METHODS:** A descriptive, retrospective study, based on a population aged 65 or more years; hospitalized at the Geriatric Unit "Nuestra Señora de Gracia" Hospital between January 1st. and December 31, 2009. Vascular Risk Factors (defined by sacco at all classification) and Occult Renal Failure (ORF), defined by normal values of plasma creatinine and reduced glomerular filtration rate (GFr) ($<60\text{ml}/\text{min}/1,73\text{m}^2$) were taken from medical records. The GFr was determined by the Modification of the Diet in a Renal Disease (MDRD) equation. **RESULTS:** During 2009, 96 patients were received with a diagnosis of Stroke. Media Age: 85,78. Women: 65.6%. Medium staying: 19.08 days. Mortality: 26%. Risk factors: High blood pressure (HTA) 72.9%, cardiovascular disease: 21,9%, Diabetes (DM): 14,6% and Dislipemia (DLP) 14.5%. At the end of hospitalization the 29.7% of patients presented the Barthel index >60 . From the 96 patients, 22 had ORF. Medium age: 86,5. Women: 77,3%. Medium staying: 17,45 days. Mortality: 45% ($p<0,05$). Risk factors: HTA (77,3%), Cardiovascular disease (36,4%), DM (13,6%) and DLP (9,1%). 27,3% had a Barthel index of >60 . **CONCLUSIONS:** The HTA was the modified high risk, more prevalent in patients with Stroke. The IRO was associated with higher mortality on patients with Stroke.