

HYPERLIPIDEMIA-RISK FACTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Introduction: For long is been known that dyslipidemia is an important risk factor in the occurrence of heart infarction, and bearing in mind that the heart belongs to circulatory organs, suspicion inevitably arises that hyperlipidemia plays an important role in the onset of acute ischemic stroke.

Goal: To determine the presence of hyperlipidemia in patients with acute ischemic stroke, and their increased risk of acute stroke.

Subjects and methods: This paper analyzes the total number of patients with ischemic stroke during the period of one year - during 2009, and the presence hyperlipidemia as risk factors, and control group of patients suffering from other neurological disorders. All respondents underwent neurological examination, laboratory tests with special reference to the value of total cholesterol and triglyceride and cholesterol fractions-HDL and LDL, CT and MRI of the brain.

Results: During the 2009 a total of 420 subjects were recorded with ischemic stroke for the first time and 66 with recurrent paralyzing stroke. Comparison group consisted of 346 Subjects. Age ranged from 23-74 years. In the group of subjects with ischemic stroke, hyperlipidemia - elevated cholesterol levels (above 5.2 mmol/l) had 56.2% of respondents in the control group only 19.6 which is statistically significant difference.

The fraction of HDL cholesterol was reduced (below 1.0) at 40.6% as opposed to high levels of LDL cholesterol (above 3.0 mmol/l), which was recorded in 15, 6% of respondents (In patients with stroke). In the control group decreased level of HDL was found in 12.4% of respondents, and the elevation of LDL by 4.8%.

Conclusion: Hyperlipidemia is an important factor in the occurrence of ischemic stroke. Elevated cholesterol levels by lowering LDL and increase HDL represent a higher risk compared to the level of triglycerides for stroke occurrence in general.