

**PATTERN, ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AND DETERMINANTS OF
OUTCOME OF TREATMENT IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH STROKE: A
RETROSPECTIVE HOSPITAL BASED STUDY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

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Background: Stroke is one of the leading causes of death. The residual disability is also high.

Objectives: To assess the pattern of stroke, associated risk factors and determinants of outcome of patients admitted to the medical wards of Tikur Anbessa hospital from January 2008 to January 2010.

Methods: A hospital based study was conducted through a retrospective analysis of cards of patients admitted to Tikur Anbessa hospital from January 2008 to January 2010.

Results: The male to female ratio was 1.29. Hypertension was the most common risk factor. Sixty percent had hemorrhagic stroke. The outcome of patients was associated with the presence of altered consciousness on admission ($P=0.01$), GCS on admission ($P=0.01$), WBC count ($P=0.04$) and seizure during hospital stay ($P=0.023$).

Conclusion: Hemorrhagic stroke was the most common type of stroke. Hypertension was the most common modifiable risk factor.