

OUTCOMES AND COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE IN RELATION TO THE TYPE OF TREATMENT

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Introduction: Stroke (MU) is a state of acute disorder of cerebral circulation with transient or permanent brain dysfunction. According to the latest data from WHO annually worldwide there is about 15 million people affected, of which about 5 million die and 5 million results with permanent damage.

Aim: To compare the effect of classical and thrombolytic therapy

Methodology: Study was conducted at the Neurological Clinic KCUS in the period from 01.09.2008 till 31.12.2011. We included patients with ischemic stroke, both sexes, older than 18 years, who were treated with thrombolytic therapy and 50 patients treated with conventional therapy during the same period.

Results: During the research period, 2657 patients were hospitalized with a stroke in the intensive care ward, of which 64.1, % had an ischemic stroke (IMU), and about 2.1% of that was treated with thrombolytic therapy. Patients receiving conventional treatment were average age 72.88 ± 11.9 years compared to patients treated with thrombolysis with average age 58.79 ± 10.8 years. In the group treated with thrombolysis, there were 55.9% recovered, compared with 42% in the conventionally treated group, a lethal outcome in group treated with thrombolysis compared with conventionally treated patients (14.7%: 48%). Urinary tract infections were the most common complications in 1/5 of patients treated conventionally while bronchopneumonia and thrombophlebitis were slightly more frequent in the group treated with thrombolysis.

Conclusion: Thrombolysis is significantly more efficient method of treatment of ischemic stroke, not only in terms of outcomes, but also the complications.