

GENDER DIFFERENCES OF AETIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACKS IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Aim of study – to allocate the gender differences of aetiological factors transient ischemic attacks in young adults, based on the analysis of anamnestic data.

Objective - 53 patients with diagnosis «transient ischemic attack» (TIA), women 37(69.8%), men 16(30,2%). Average age 37, 9±5,1 years (29-49).

Methods - to patients were analyzed of anamnesis, neurological survey, brain MRI, ultrasonic examination of brachiocephalic vessels; the study of blood clotting.

Results - At the women was found following aetiological factors: increase of systolic blood pressure (SBP) 160 mmHg at 18 (48.6%), use oral contraceptives (OC) 10 (27%), administration drugs to stimulate fertility 4 (10.8%), obesity 3 (8.1%), night apnoea 3 (8.1%), smoking 2 (5.4%). At the men: increase of SBP 160-220 mmHg at 14 (87.5%), smoking 15 (93.7%), obesity 5 (31,2%), night apnoea 4 (25%). It was revealed decrease blood clotting time in 10 (27%) of women taking OC, in 2 (5.4%) combined with hypertension, in men - 4 (25%) combination with hypertension. According to results of brain MRI, using DWI in all patients were excluded the presence of acute ischemic lesions. Ultrasound examination revealed signs of hypertensive angiopathy carotid arteries in 8 (15.1%), 2 of them women (5.4%), 6 men (37.5%).

Conclusions - In young age women the main etiological factors of TIA can be considered hypertension and use OC, for men - hypertension, smoking and obesity. In men, the combination of hypertension and reduce blood clotting increases the risk of a TIA, women have such a combination of reducing blood clotting and OC.