

INVESTIGATION OF URIC ACID AND NITRIC OXIDE AS RISK FACTORS FOR ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS

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Cerebrovascular disease (CVD) is a disease that has a multifactorial etiology and is affected by genetic and environmental factors. Therefore it is of the greatest importance that the risk factors for CVD should be clearly identified and their prophylactic treatment be initiated. The primary objective of this study was to investigate uric acid and nitric oxide (NO) as risk factors for ischemic stroke patients, and to examine the effects of these factors on a patient's prognosis at an early stage. Forty patients who were admitted to hospital because of ischemic stroke were included in the present study. NO levels in the patient group were found to be 34.98 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, and it was detected that this value was significantly higher than that of the control group ($p:0.0043$). Uric acid levels in the patient group were found to be 6.54 mg/dl, and it was detected that this value was also significantly higher than that of the control group ($p:0.001$). In addition, it was shown that the relationship between nitric oxide and uric acid measurements in the patient group was positively and statistically significant ($p0.05$). However, it was found that the relationship among patients' NIHSS scores at an early stage and nitric oxide and uric acid were not significant. Data obtained from our study indicate that uric acid and nitric oxide play a role in the pathogenesis of ischemic stroke. It has been demonstrated that uric acid is an independent risk factor, when other risk factors are eliminated.