

THE IMPACT OF SOME RISK FACTORS SUCH AS ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION, DIABETES AND HEMATOCRIT LEVELS ON ISCHEMIC STROKE VS MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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Introduction: Arterial hypertension and diabetes are very well known factors of risk for having myocardial infarction or ischemic stroke by damaging the small arteries located on the heart or on the brain.

Methods: We included in this study 200 patients: 100 of them had an ischemic stroke and 100 of them had myocardial infarction. For every patient we took the factors of risk such as arterial hypertension, diabetes and we compared the data with 100 persons of the same age presenting no disease.

Results: 77% of the patients suffering from ischemic stroke, 70% of the patients suffering from AMI and only 48% from the group of control are also suffering from arterial hypertension. 23% of the patients suffering from ischemic stroke, 30% of the patients suffering from AMI and only 9% from the group of control are also suffering from Diabetes.

Conclusions: The patients suffering from arterial hypertension and presenting higher hematocrit levels are most likely to have an ischemic stroke while the patients suffering from diabetes mellitus are most likely to have a AMI. Arterial hypertension damages mostly the small arteries located in the brain while diabetes mellitus damages mostly the small arteries located on the heart.