

## COMPARISON OF FREQUENCY OF DEATH IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE AND WITH/WITHOUT DIABETES MELLITUS

V. Miletic<sup>1</sup>, **Katarina Savic Vujovic**<sup>2</sup>, V. Golubovic<sup>1</sup>, I. Grkic<sup>1</sup>, M. Stojanovic<sup>1</sup>, A. Zecevic<sup>1</sup>, V. Mileusnic<sup>1</sup>, R. Curuvija<sup>1</sup>, V. Petrovic<sup>1</sup>, A. Vujovic<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Special hospital for cerebrovascular diseases, "Sveti Sava", Serbia*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of pharmacology, clinical pharmacology and toxicology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Serbia, Serbia*

<sup>3</sup>*Department for ENT, KBC Dragisa Misovic, Serbia*

[katarinasavicvujovic@gmail.com](mailto:katarinasavicvujovic@gmail.com)

Diabetes mellitus is a strong risk factor for atherosclerosis and cerebral ischemia. Hyperglycemia often meet with non-diabetic patients, as a reflex mechanism, or the stress response to ischemic trauma. It was found that hyperglycemia associated with stroke, had a poor outcome. It is believed that this phenomenon is due to increased permeability of the blood-brain barrier, which occurs due to anaerobic glycolysis and increase acidity in the brain tissue. There is no solid evidence that good glucose levels reduces the risk of stroke in diabetics.

The aim of this study was to compare the incidence of mortality in patients with ischemic stroke and diabetes mellitus compared to mortality in patients with ischemic stroke but without diabetes mellitus.

Results: 84 patients were hospitalized with acute ischemic stroke (November, 2015). There were 45 women (53.6%) and 39 men (46.4%). Twenty patients (23.8) with CVI had diabetes mellitus. 17 patients used oral antidiabetics and 3 an insulin. Mortality rate for this period was 27 patients (32%). In diabetic patients lethal outcome occurred in 5 cases (25%), while in the group of patients who did not have diabetes mellitus exitus occurred in 22 patients (34.3%).

There was no statistically significant difference in mortality between the groups with acute ischemic stroke and diabetes and those with acute stroke without diabetes, but prevention of stroke in patients with diabetes is the correction of risk factors for the development of macrovascular complications.