

# **STROKE IN DIABETIC POPULATION AT NEUROLOGY CLINIC, CLINICAL CENTER OF SARAJEVO UNIVERSITY DURING 2008**

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus as an endocrine problem in primary care, and a well known as a risk factor for stroke.

Research goals: To provide cross-section of diabetic population with stroke in a hospital material of the Neurology Clinic, Clinical Center of University in Sarajevo (CCUS) during 2008.

Material and methods: We used for data analysis from 192 diabetic patients in a group of 1261 with a diagnosis of stroke who were treated at the Clinic of Neurology CCUS in the period from January 1st 2008 to December 31st 2008.

Results: The average age in baseline sample was 70.8 years with SD 10.5, with 53, 6% male, and 46.4% female patients. Of the 192 respondents 78.64% had a thrombosis as a subtype of stroke. It was noted the significant presence of atherosclerosis (99%), hypertension (94.80%) and hyperlipidemia (79.20%). Half of the patients as a result of a stroke had a right hemiparesis (46.3%), 95.3% had type 2 diabetes; 4% of type 1 diabetes. Studies done in earlier years showed similar results. The average level of glycemia on admission in patients who experienced a stroke was 12.3 mmol/l. The lowest recorded value of blood glucose was 4.8 mmol/l, while the highest value was 29.5 mmol/l. Mortality in diabetics after experiencing a stroke was 18.2%.

Conclusion: In the total hospital material in 2008 within patients with stroke, we had 15.2% of diabetic patients with 97% of cerebral ischemia (78.64% thrombosis). Diabetic population had a statistically significantly higher mortality rate 18.2%. The reason for higher mortality was found in the presence of macro-and microvascular complications in diabetics.