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Management of patients with ischemic stroke

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Objective: Analyze the characteristics of patients diagnosed with ischemic stroke in our hospital during 2014, type of revascularization treatment applied and neurological sequelae following treatment.

Design:

- Descriptive observational study.
- Site
- ICU and hospital emergencies

Materials and Methods: Sample of 97 patients admitted with ischemic stroke during the 2014 to receive revascularization treatment. Epidemiological variables are collected, received treatment (intravenous fibrinolysis, endovascular treatment or both), neurological deficit at admission and discharge (NIHSS), mortality and complications. SPSS statistical software was used.

Results: 97 patients (63% men), mean age of 64 years (DS13), moderate initial deficit (42% NIHSS 6-15). A systemic fibrinolysis was performed 25, 26 and 43 both intra-arterial. At discharge 38% were without deficit, minimal or mild deficits (NIHSS 0-5), 36% had moderate deficits (NIHSS 6-15) and 16% with major or severe deficits (NIHSS greater 15-20). 13% had hemorrhagic transformation and malignant infarction 9%. Overall mortality of 9%. We found no significant relationship between treatment performed and neurological outcome or treatment and hemorrhagic transformation and responsible nor between neurological outcome and mortality or artery.

Conclusions: There are several characteristics in a ischemic stroke patient that physicians should take into account in order to avoid complications and get a neurological improvement: received treatment (intravenous fibrinolysis, endovascular treatment or both), neurological deficit at admission and discharge (NIHSS).