

DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ISCHEMIC STROKE IN DIABETIC AND NON DIABETIC PATIENTS IN URMIA _IRAN

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INTRODUCTION: Diabetes is an increasingly common disease in the world, especially in developing countries. It is an important risk factor for ischemic stroke. The aim of this study is to compare demographic and clinical characteristics in diabetic and non –diabetic stroke patients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This is a cross-sectional study based on data from admitted patients with stroke. Demographic, clinical history, blood glucose, and recurrences of stroke were assessed in diabetic and non –diabetic patients.

RESULTS: Of a total of 314 admitted patients, 20.4% were diabetic. The incidence of stroke was significantly higher in diabetic patients. Diabetic patients were younger, more often female and of rural residence ($p < 0.05$). Occurrence of stroke was also more frequent in diabetic patients (36% vs 25%).

There was no significant difference in level of consciousness between diabetic and non diabetic patients.

CONCLUSION: More preventive measures and screenings of stroke should be taken, especially for the increasing diabetic population in developing countries.

Keywords: Ischemic, diabetic patients, clinical characteristic