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FACTORS AFFECTING TREATMENT OUTCOME OF HOSPITALIZED STROKE PATIENTS AT SHASHEMENE REFERRAL HOSPITAL, WEST ARSI ZONE, ETHIOPIA

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Background: The global burden of disease report indicates that 80% of stroke deaths occur in low and middle income regions. In Ethiopia, stroke has been consistently reported as one of the three leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the past years.

Objective: The objective of this study was to assess outcomes pattern and associated factors among hospitalized stroke patients from March 14/2012- March 8/2017 G.C in Shashemene Referral Hospital, Ethiopia.

Method: A retrospective review of all stroke patients who full fill the inclusion criteria from 2012-2017 was conducted. Demographic characteristics, risk factors, stroke types and their hospital outcome were reviewed. Data collectors were trained. Descriptive and logistic regressions were done. $P < 0.05$ is considered to be significant.

Result: During the study period, a total of 73 stroke patients were recruited, of which 65.8% was ischemic stroke. Hypertension (52.05%) was the common co-morbid disease. More than half (54.79%) of the patients were improved. Dyslipidemics were prescribed to 68.49% of patients and the most popular antiplatelet was Aspirin, which was prescribed to 61.64%. Age, sex, type of stroke and type of co-morbidity were not significant predictors of stroke treatment outcome.

Conclusion: Ischemic stroke is the most common type of stroke encountered. More than half of the patients were improved. All of the independent variables considered in this study were not associated to treatment outcomes.

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