

**PP5: A descriptive study on stroke subtypes and risk factors in a tertiary care centre in Northern Sri Lanka**  
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**Objectives:** To describe the stroke subtypes and risk factors in a tertiary care hospital in Northern Sri Lanka.

**Methods:** A prospective descriptive study. 401 consecutive stroke patients admitted to 8 medical wards of the Teaching Hospital Jaffna from 01/12/2014 to 31/08/2015 was recruited. Stroke was diagnosed according to the WHO definition.

**Results:** Average age was 66.23±12.6 years; 24/401(5.9%) were young strokes. 205/401 (51.1%) were males. Based on CT findings 326/401 (81.3%) were ischaemic strokes and 63/401 (15.7%) were haemorrhagic. Of the ischaemic strokes 49 (12.2%) were total anterior circulation strokes, 85(21.2%) partial anterior circulation strokes, 164 (40.9%) lacunar strokes and 9 (2.2%) posterior circulation strokes. Clinical classification of stroke subtypes in hypertensives vs non hypertensives are infarcts 81%vs 83% and haemorrhages 16.7% vs 15.0% (p=0.8); diabetics vs non diabetics are infarcts 86.4% vs 80.5% and haemorrhages 11.8% vs 17.4% (p=0.235); males vs females are infarcts 82% vs 80.6% and haemorrhages 16.6% vs 14.8% (p=0.235). Of the 326 patients with ischaemic strokes 175 (53.7%) were hypertensive, 95 (29.1%) were diabetic and 107 (32.8%) were smokers. Of the 63 patients with haemorrhages 36 (57%) were hypertensive, 13 (20.6%) were diabetic and 18 (28.6%) were smokers.

**Conclusion:** The data is similar to global data as well as data from other parts of the country. The widely spoken of post war demographic transition and migration does not seem to have affected the presentation of stroke subtypes. Gender, hypertension and diabetes did not have a significant impact on the stroke subtypes. Hypertension, diabetes and smoking were the most common risk factors in both ischaemic and haemorrhagic strokes.