

SHORT-TERM OF MORTALITY IN ACUTE STROKE PATIENTS

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Background: Stroke is a major cause of disability and death. A significant number of patients with acute stroke dies within 30 days of developing stroke. The aim of the study was to determine the short-term mortality (within 30 days) in acute stroke patients. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study, carried out in the Department of Medicine of Rangpur Medical College Hospital. Data was collected for 6 months (from January to June). **Results:** During the study period, we studied of 248 acute stroke patients, among them 110 were hemorrhagic and 138 were ischemic. Mean age of the patients were 56.02 years in hemorrhagic stroke and 61.26 years in ischemic stroke. In case of hemorrhagic stroke, short term mortality was 45.5% (50), among them in hospital death was 88% (44) and majority of the deaths occurred within the first 7 days. Mortality was significantly higher among patients with larger hematomas (>60 cm³) compared to subjects with smaller hematomas (<30 cm³). Short term mortality was 18.1% in ischemic stroke. Infarction size more than 10 mm², total anterior circulation syndrome (TACS) and GCS less than 10 at presentation were significantly associated with short term mortality. **Conclusion:** Short-term mortality was high in acute hemorrhagic stroke than acute ischemic stroke. In hemorrhagic stroke larger hematoma, GCS at presentation, ventricular extension and in case of ischemic stroke size of the infarction, arterial territory involvement and GCS were predictor of mortality.

Keywords: Short-term, mortality, acute stroke

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