

Spectrum of risk factors, clinical presentation, outcome in patients with large vessel occlusion presenting with Acute Ischemic Stroke

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- **Introduction:**

- Defined as blockages of the proximal intracranial anterior and posterior circulation
- Account for approximately 24% to 46% of acute ischemic strokes.
- Commonly refractory to intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (tpa),
- high rates of morbidity and mortality without further treatment.
- Doubled the risk of death or dependence as compared to non LVOS in the pre endovascular era.

Aims & Objectives-

- Identify the time gap of symptom onset to diagnosis of stroke/TIA at primary physician level or first contact at PHC and diagnosis of LVO
- Identify risk factors, clinical features, demographic profiles, treatment received at primary and tertiary care hospital.

Materials & Methods

Study area-

BIN ward, Stroke clinic, RDHH, HASU

Timeline-

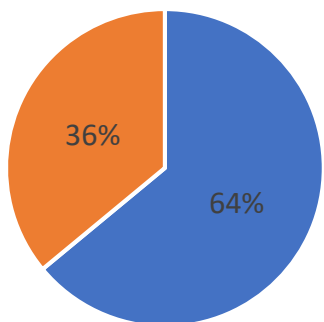
August 24- August 25

Defined population-

Defined as blockages in the intracranial ICA, M1, M2, A1, intracranial VA, P1, or BA

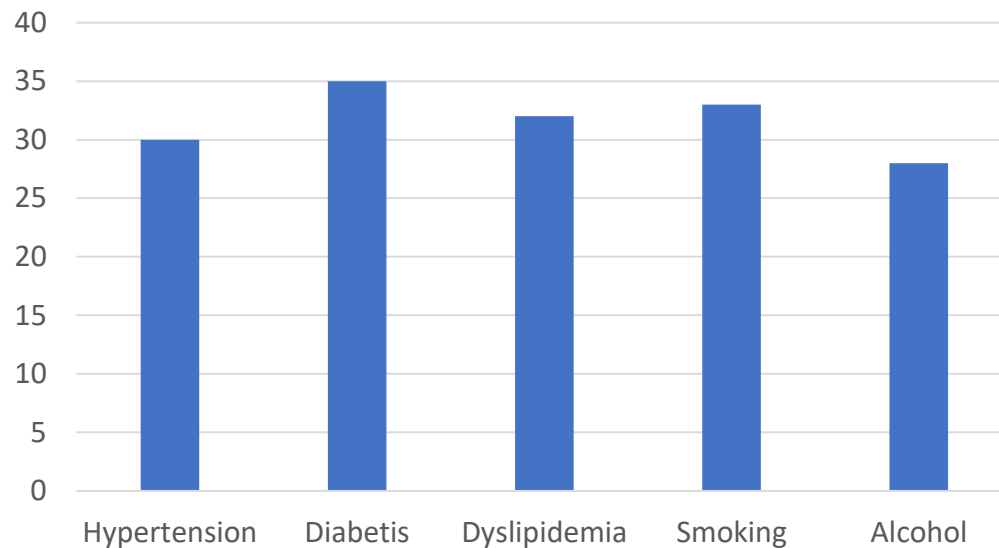
Design – Prospective observational study

Gender

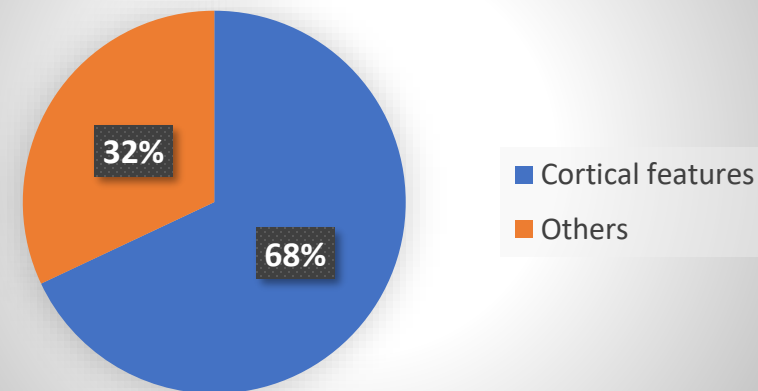


■ Male ■ Female

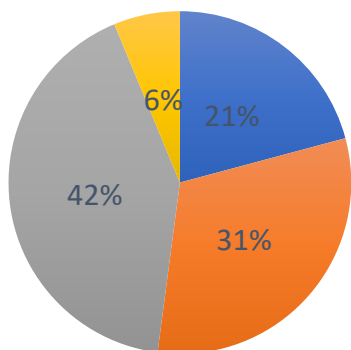
Risk factors



Presentation

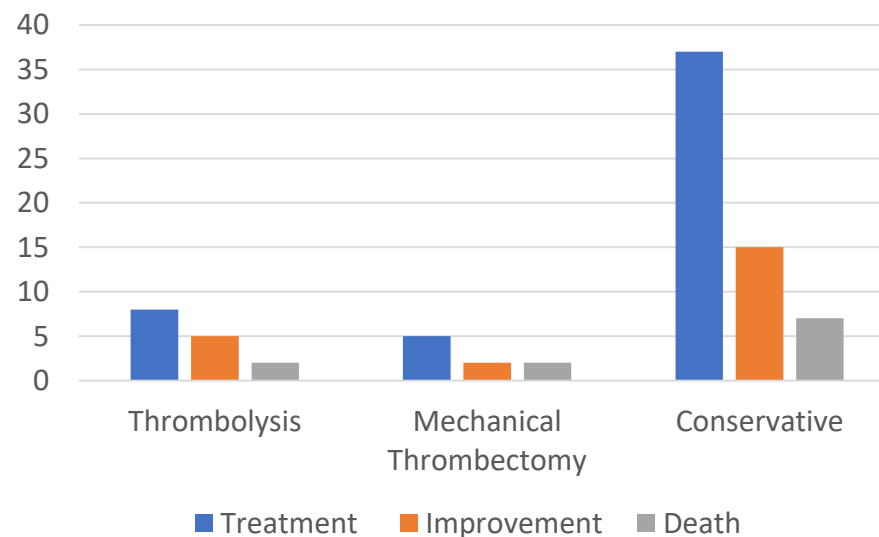


Time of presentation

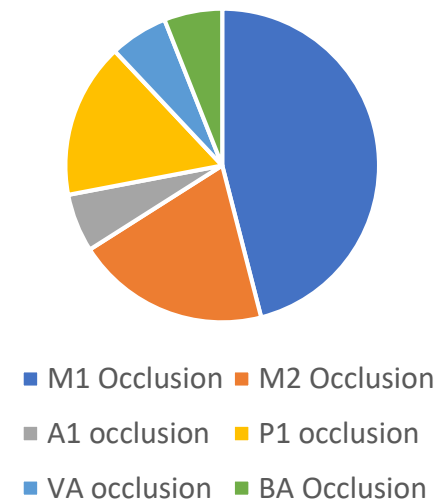


■ <3.5 hrs ■ <4.5 hrs ■ < 6 hrs ■ >6 hrs

Treatment & response



Angiography



- **Discussion:**

- We have included 50 patients of large vessel occlusion. in this study.
- Most of the patients are 50-70 years age group. study showed most patients are elderly, diabetic or hypertensive.
- Addiction with smoking or alcoholism posses major factors in stroke. Presence of cortical features like aphasia, altered sensorium, convulsion, neglect, hemianopia raise the suspicion of LVO.
- In our case most of the patients have cortical features though other features like only hemiparesis, vertigo can also be presenting features.
- Most of the patient in our study showed MCA Territory infarct.
- Time of presentation is also important as we see patients with early presentation who had undergone thrombolysis showed good prognosis (we have kept NIHSS drop <4 as improvement).
- In our study prognosis in MT is doubtful though more sample size is required to comment on this.

- **Conclusion:**

- From our study we found NIHSS at day 0 and during follow up. Significant correlation between diabetes hypertension addiction and LVO.
- Significant correlation between outcome and timegap of presentation.
- Other than motor deficit cortical symptoms are also important clue for LVO.