Risk factors, etiology and prognosis in patients with ischemic stroke and diabetes mellitus

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Objective: to describe the clinical, etiological and prognostic differences in diabetic and non-diabetic ischemic stroke (IS) patients.

Materials and methods: retrospective analysis of prospective series of ischemic stroke patients. Patients were classified as non-DM and DM patients. Demographic and clinical characteristics were compared between two groups. IS prognosis was evaluated by modified Rankin scale (mRS) and NIHSS (NIH stroke scale).

RESULTS

Cardiovascular RF	Non diabetic (71)	Diabetic (53)	p
Mean age (years)	74,00 ± 11,51	73,95 ± 14,43	0,98
Men (%)	49,2	58,4	0,18
Hypertensión (%)	66,9	88,6	<0,05
Hyperlipidemia (%)	33,8	56,6	<0,05
Ischemic heart disease (%)	8,4	15	0,18
Peripheral arteriopathy (%)	2,8	3,7	0,76
Previous stroke (%)	15,4	33,9	<0,05
Atrial Fibrilation (%)	9,8	16,9	0,24
Smoke (%)	15,4	7,5	0,13

	Non diabetic (71)	Diabetic (53)	p
Stroke subtype			
Atherotrombotic (%)	14	18,8	
Cardiometabolic (%)	28,1	24,5	0,68
Lacunar (%)	18,3	20,7	
Indetermined (%)	39,4	35	
TIA (%)	33,8	22,6	0,7
m Rankin Scale 0-2 (%)	76	75,4	0,94
NIHss ≥8	21,1	25	0,49

Conclusions:

Our study reveals a higher prevalence of other vascular risk factors in diabetes patients. We have found no differences in relation to IS subtype and IS prognosis.