

CLINICAL FEATURES OF PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED STROKES

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Background and Aims:

Pregnancy increases the risk of stroke, which may cause problems for the life of the woman and the fetus. The present study aims to investigate the clinical features of stroke in pregnant and postpartum women.

Methods:

The main group consisted of 30 pregnancy associated stroke (PAS) and the control group - 54 non-pregnancy associated stroke (NPAS) patients, aged 30-60 years. Physical and neurological examination, biochemical and enzyme blood analysis, coagulogram, ECG, neuroimaging were performed in all patients.

Results:

Mean age of both groups was similar (PAS $31,2 \pm 2,5$, NPAS $35,1 \pm 2,1$ years). There was no difference between ischemic/27% hemorrhagic vs 64% ischemic/35% hemorrhagic). According to the TOAST classification, in PAS group often, it's mainly due to thrombosis of the venous sinuses (41% vs 6%, $P < 0.05$), whereas large-artery atherosclerosis was more often in NPAS group. In PAS patients family ischemic heart diseases were more often case (33% vs 0%, $P < 0.001$) and diabetes mellitus (16% vs 0%, $P < 0.001$). There were no patients using cigarettes, oral contraceptives.

Conclusions:

In PAS patients, venous sinus thrombosis is the main cause, leading to stroke. No observed women patients with oral contraceptives and narcotics.