EVALUATION OF STROKE CARE QUALITY IN ARMENIA: DATA FROM REGISTRY OF STROKE CARE QUALITY (RES-Q)

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Background and Aims: Organisation of stroke care remains the backbone of successful stroke management. This study was performed as a part of RES-Q program aiming to monitor stroke care parameters in Armenia

Results: 237 stroke patients were recruited during 2 months. 36.7 % were men, median age was 67 years and only 70.9 % of them were with ischemic stroke. 203 patients (86%) were treated in ICU/stroke unit and the median hospital stay was 11 days, mainly due to lack of unavailability of rehabilitation facilities (See Table). Only 8.1 % of ischemic strokes were screened for atrial fibrillation and prescription of anticoagulant use for AF patients is low. Only minority was treated with thrombolytic agents. Major vascular risk factors were smoking (84.8 %), uncontrolled hypertension. In hospital death rate was 30.8 %.

clinical characteristics	number of patients	percentage (%)
male	87	36.7
female	150	63.3
Ischemic stroke	168	70.9
ICH	50	21.1
SAH	16	6.75
undetermined	3	1.25
smokers	201	84.8
referred to smoker quitting programm	145	61.2
discharge home	162	68.35
discharge to rehabilitatiocin facility	2	0.85
in hospital death rate	73	30.8
CT/MRI done	213	89.9
CT/MRI done within first hours	154	65
patients with carotid imaging within 7 days	54	22.8
known AF	43	18.1
long term AF screening	11	8.1

Conclusion: Stroke is a major cause of death and disability in Armenia. Our data show the frequency of specific risk factors and several limitations of stroke care in Armenia. This data may help us to establish a national program to improve the quality of stroke care and management in Armenia.