

Southern Taiwan Stroke Research: Comprehensive Analysis of Gender, Risk Factors, and Reperfusion Therapy (2017-2023)



Wei-na Wang*¹, Chih-nan Lin ², Jo-Chu Chen¹
¹CHI MEI HOSPITAL, ²National Cheng Kung University, TAINAN, Taiwan

Introduction

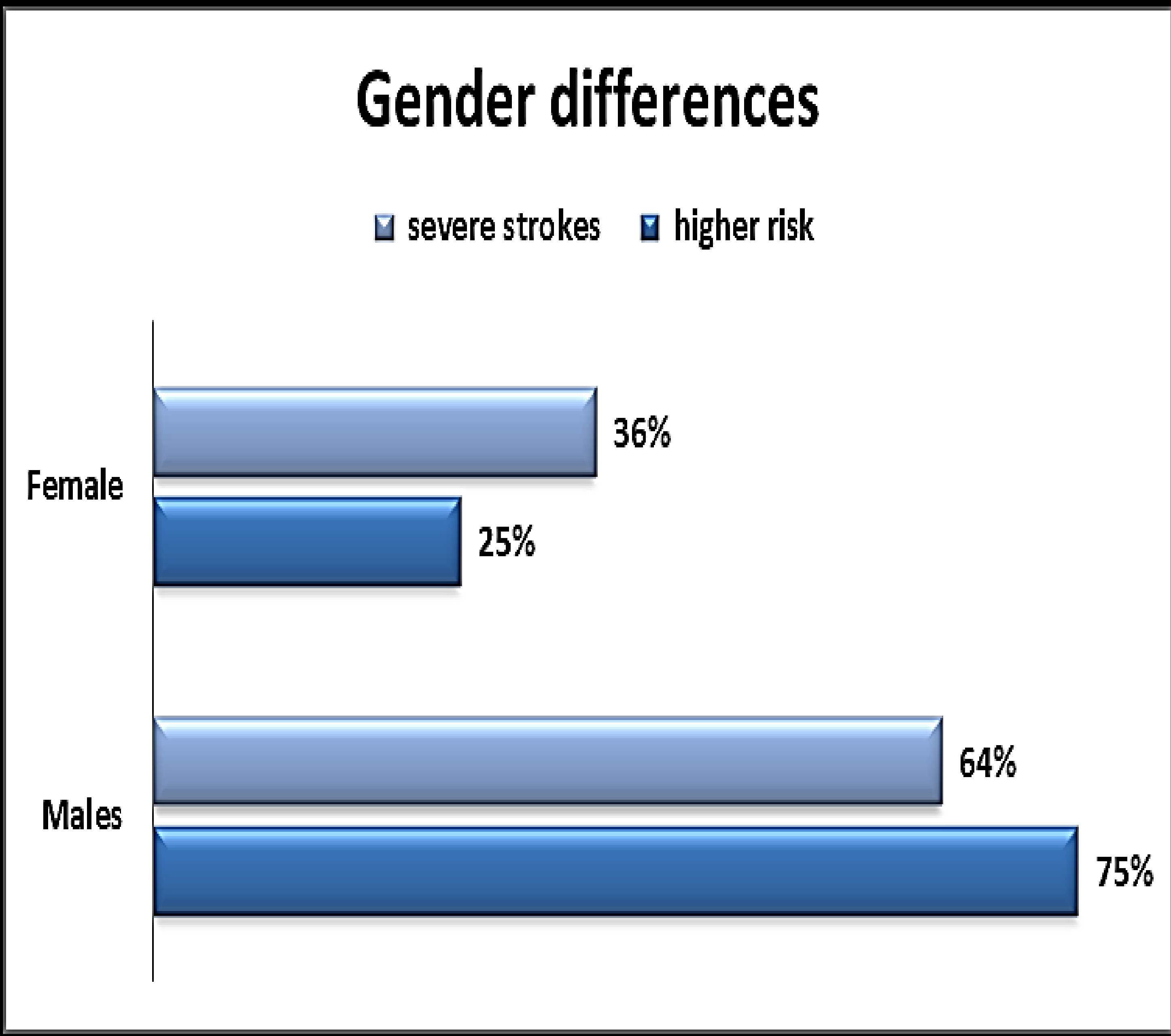
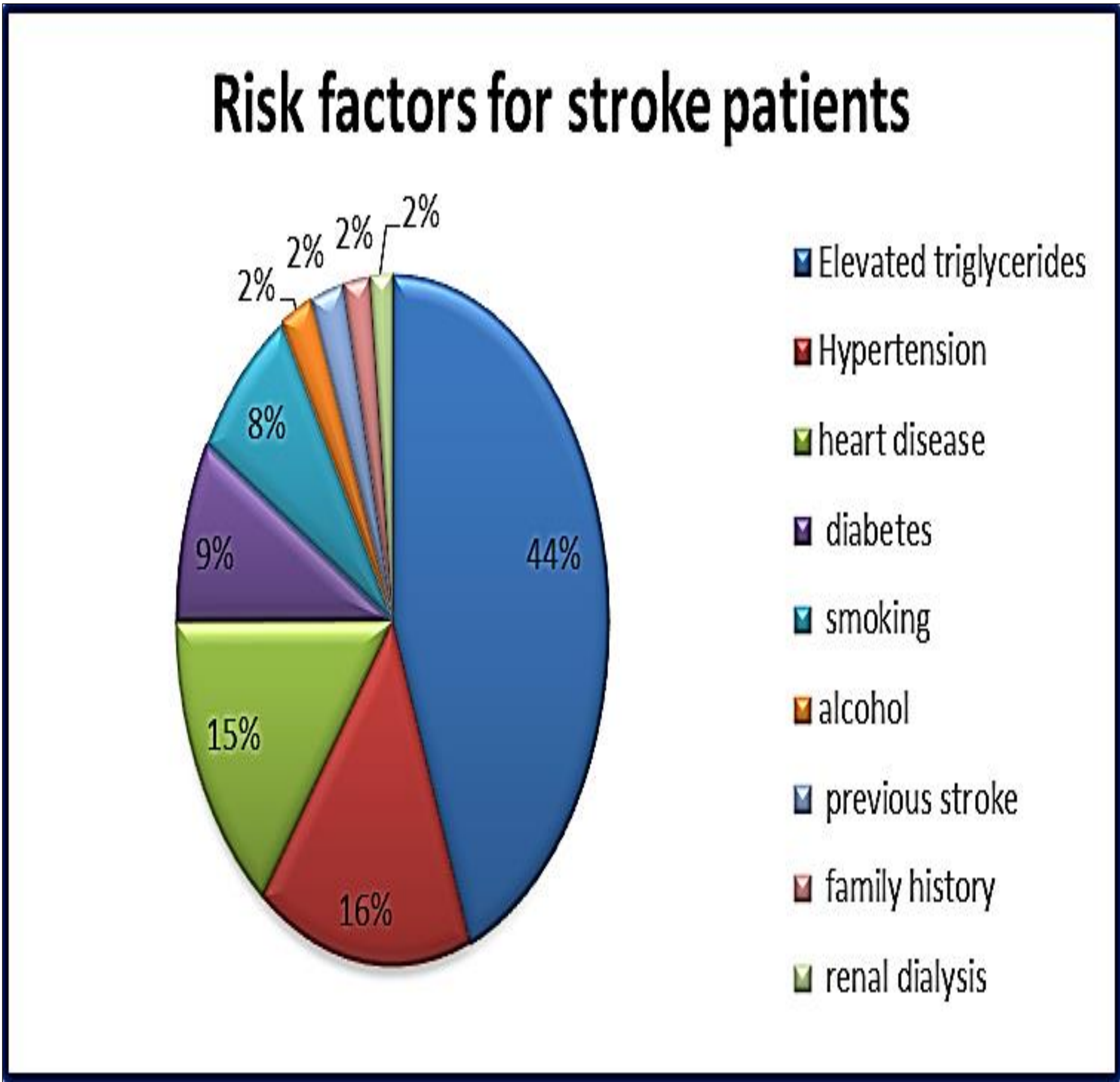
Stroke is a severe neurological disorder often occurring without apparent symptoms, yet it can lead to life-threatening impairments. This study examines data from a Southern Taiwan medical center to understand stroke risk factors and their impact on incidence.

Methods

Data from 607 stroke patients undergoing reperfusion therapy were analyzed. Information on demographics and risk factors was collected and analyzed statistically.

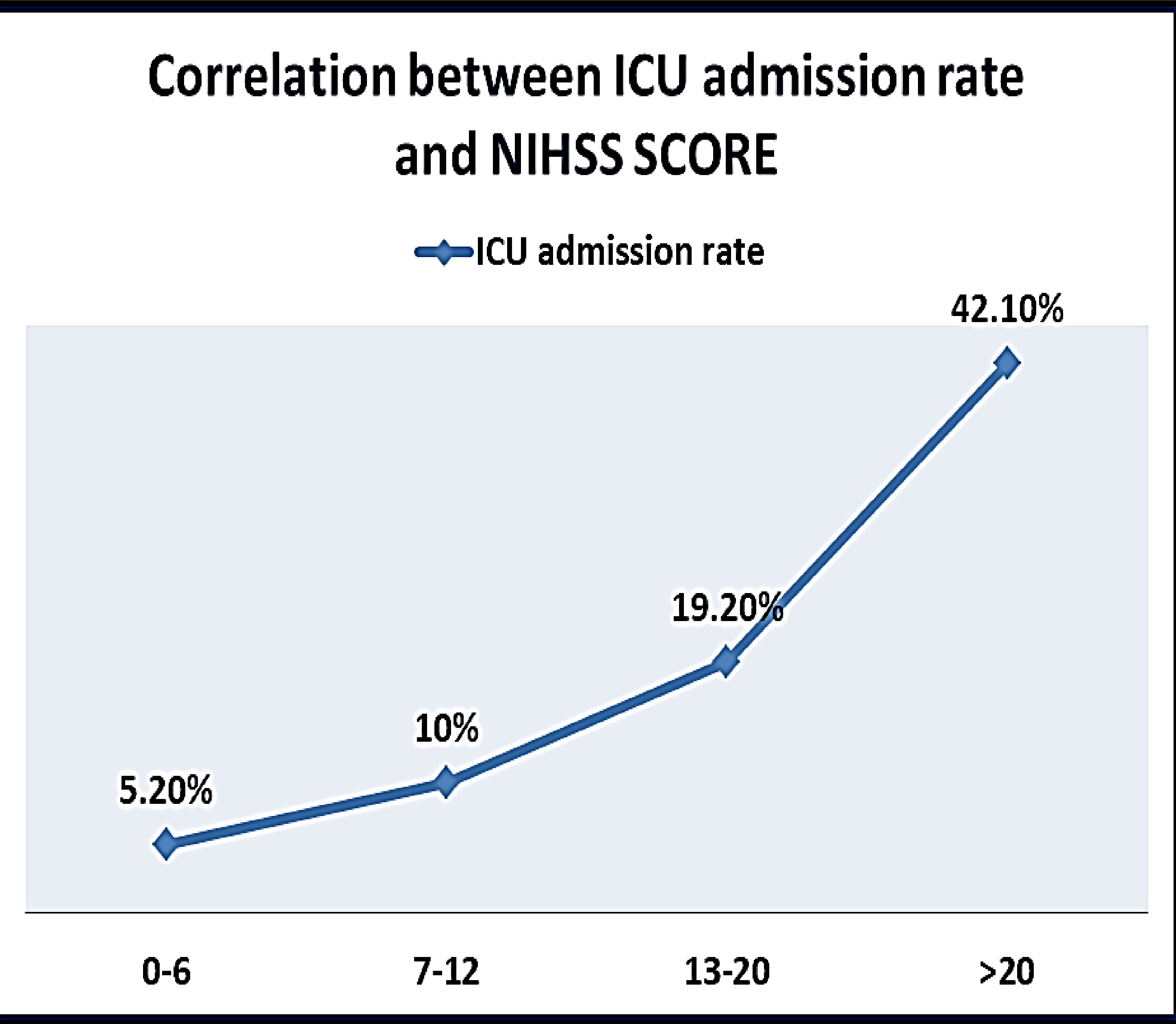
Results

- 1. Risk Factors**
 - Elevated triglycerides were the primary risk factor.
 - Hypertension, heart disease, diabetes, smoking, alcohol consumption, previous stroke history, family history, and renal dialysis were significant risk factors.
 - Gender differences existed, with males having higher risks in multiple factors.
- 2. Stroke Severity**
 - Female stroke patients generally exhibited less severe stroke categories compared to males.
- 3. Regression Analysis**
 - The presence of hypertension, previous stroke history, heart disease, diabetes, and elevated triglycerides increased stroke risk, with an average onset age of 68-72 years.
 - Combining smoking, alcohol consumption, and family history of stroke led to earlier onset ages.
- 4. Reperfusion Therapy**
 - Higher stroke severity correlated with longer ICU stays.
 - Reperfusion therapy showed significant improvement rates for mild and moderate NIHSS Grade patients.



Conclusion

- 1. Gender Differences in Risk Factors:**
 - Males have higher risks in several factors, while females show a slightly higher risk in diabetes and family history.
- 2. Impact of Risk Factors:**
 - Multiple risk factors increase stroke incidence, emphasizing the importance of early identification.
- 3. Early Identification and Therapy:**
 - Reperfusion therapy demonstrates significant improvement rates, highlighting the importance of early intervention.
- 4. Need for Targeted Prevention:**
 - Gender-specific preventive measures are necessary to effectively manage stroke risks.



➤ Stroke is a severe neurological disorder with multiple risk factors increasing its incidence. Early identification and reperfusion therapy significantly improve outcomes, necessitating gender-specific prevention measures.