

An Audit of Stroke at Muhammad Medical College

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ABSTRACT:

Objective:

1. To determine the number of stroke patients admitted at Muhammad Medical College, Mirpurkhas.
2. To see the facilities available for management of stroke and make recommendations

Study Design: Retrospective review of case notes.

Place & Duration of Study: Patients admitted with diagnosis of stroke at Muhammad Medical College, Mirpurkhas with effect from 01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010

Methodology: Retrospective audit of file notes of all patients admit in 2010 with stroke. This study was approved by the Hospital Research & Ethics Committee (No. 240811/REC/001)

Results: 39 patients (24 males and 15 females) were admitted with diagnosis of stroke during this period. The average age was 57 years (14-90). CT scan showed infarction in 27 (69%) and hemorrhage in 12 (31%). 10 patients (25.6%) died during admission.

Conclusions: Rupture of gravid uterus is a life threatening emergency requiring immediate surgical intervention with more than 95% fetal deaths and Injudicious use of oxytocin by Dais/ TBAS was the most common cause of ruptured uterus.

High parity, illiteracy, ignorance coupled with inadequate maternity service, lack of antepartum and intraprtum care, prior caesarean delivery were identified as risk factors for uterine rupture, its occurrence is usually associated with considerable maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity.

Keywords: Stroke, Cerebrovascular accident, infarction, hemorrhage.

Introduction:

Stroke is the third leading cause of death and disability worldwide¹. It constitutes a formidable burden of disability for patients, their families, health professionals and the wider community. It combines aspects of both acute and chronic disease¹, and there is increasing evidence that those affected by stroke can benefit to a very significant extent from organized stroke care throughout the course of the illness. Approximately 10,000 people are admitted to hospital in the Republic of Ireland each year with stroke disease as a primary diagnosis². It is estimated that over 30,000 people in Ireland are survivors of stroke, many of whom have significant residual disability including hemiparesis (48%), the inability to walk (22%), need for help with activities of daily living (24-53%), clinical depression (32%) and cognitive impairment (33%)³.

Methodology:

Case notes of the patients admitted with diagnosis of stroke at Muhammad Medical College, Mirpurkhas with effect from 01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010 were reviewed.

This study was approved by the Hospital Research & Ethics Committee (No. 240811/REC/001)

Result:

39 patients (24 males and 15 females) were admitted with diagnosis of stroke during this period. The average age was 57 years (14-90). CT scan showed infarction in 27 (69%) and hemorrhage in 12 (31%). 10 patients (25.6%) died during admission.

Discussion:

Stroke is the third leading cause of death and disability worldwide¹. Many strokes are preventable, and research has shown that fast and effective treatment can rescue brain tissue from damage and significantly reduce further damage and residual disability. However, stroke is relatively neglected. Recent UK statistics highlight differences in status and resourcing of coronary heart disease (CHD) compared to stroke⁴.

The studies have shown that these problems can only be solved by the establishment of a coordinated clinical service centered on providing services in all hospitals treating people with acute stroke; the continuing improvement of pre-hospital emergency services; the provision of expert advice on the management of the stricken individual; smooth and timely transit through the stroke unit to recovery; rehabilitation and continuing care and the presence at all stages of the necessary professional expertise. This requires refocusing of the present unfocused and uncoordinated structures, adop-

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tion of treatment protocols which conform to international best practices and major investment in proper facilities⁵. Patients after being discharged from hospital need improved and better care too.⁶

Conclusion:

Stroke is a common disease. More efforts and facilities are required at Mirpurkhas and Muhammad Medical College to prevent and manage it better

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