Exposome, Aging, infections, Climate change and variability, and biomarkers of inflation, immune dysfunction, endothelial dysfunction, oxidative stress, and thrombo-embolism for Stroke in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Lessons learnt within 34 years in Sub-Saharan Africa highlight the impacts of genetic factors (plague, ethnicity, sickle cell disease) and exposure to environmental factors (seasons, climate change and variability), host attributes (male gender and age), traditional risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, tobacco, heavy alcohol used and dyslipidemia), infections (HIV, Helicobacter pylori and chlamydia pneumoniae), biomarkers of auto-immunity, inflammation (fibrinogen and BMP), oxidative stress (oxidized LDL), elevated uric-acid, elevated hematocrit and hemostasis (D dimer) on incident stroke types and mortality. Hypolipemia, younger age, and uncontrolled hypertension are associated with hemorrhagic strokes whereas hyperlipemia, older age, poverty, diabetes, HIV, Helicobacter Pylori, El Nino and sickle cell disease are associated with ischemic strokes and high mortality.

Notes:

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