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Prognostic value of dysglycemia in cerebral hemorrhage in patients with metabolic syndrome

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Background & Aim: Metabolic syndrome is increasing worldwide, and is increasing in women than men, and is increasing in parallel with increasing age and obesity. Dysglycemia is one of IDF 2006 criteria for definition of metabolic syndrome. The aim of the work is to evaluate the role of dysglycemia in cases of cerebral hemorrhage in patients with metabolic syndrome.

Patients & Methods: 240 patients presented with hemorrhagic stroke were divided into two groups according to IDF criteria (2006), full investigations, including laboratory investigations, ECG, chest x-ray and brain CT.

Results & Conclusion: Among 240 patients with cerebral hemorrhage 77 patients have metabolic syndrome (32%), 22 patients had obesity, hypertension and dyslipidemia, 31 patients had obesity, hypertension and diabetes and 24 patients had all metabolic syndrome components. As regard dysglycemia, the presence of metabolic syndrome increases relative risk of dysglycemia by 2.5 fold in Met.s patients than non-Met.s patients also, dysglycemia increases relative risk of mortality of cerebral hemorrhage with Met.s by 1.04 fold than with normal glucose tolerance.

Biography

Tarek Amin Abdulhamid El-shazly has completed MD in Internal Medicine from Mansoura University. He has worked as a Consultant Gastroenterology and Hepatology at King Fahd Hospital Madinah Monawarah. Currently, he is working as an Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Egypt.

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