

Annual Congress on

## Advancements in Neurology, Neuroscience and Pediatric Neurology

June 18-19, 2018 Rome, Italy

### Clinico-epidemiological study of childhood stroke

**Hussham**

Children Welfare Teaching Hospital, Iraq

**Background:** The annual incidence of stroke in children after the newborn period is approximately 2.3 per 100000. Half are ischemic and half are non-traumatic intracerebral and subarachnoid hemorrhages.

**Objective:** To study the etiologic factors, clinical presentation and outcome of stroke among children admitted to Children Welfare Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Patients & Methods:** A prospective study was carried out in Children Welfare Teaching Hospital; children age ranged between 1 month to 13 years, admitted to Pediatric Neurology Ward between 1<sup>st</sup> of November 2013 and 1<sup>st</sup> of November 2014. After careful clinical history, physical and neurological examinations, the diagnosis of brain stroke was confirmed in all patients by Computerized Tomography (CT) and/or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Patients included in this study were those diagnosed as having ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke.

**Results:** The total number of cases were 61; 36 were male (59%). The age at onset ranged from 1-156 months. Ischemic stroke constituted 39 patients (63.9%). The most common etiologic factors for the ischemic stroke were protein C deficiency (9, 23.1%). The most common etiologic factor for hemorrhage was bleeding disorders in about 50% of patients. The most common presenting features were hemiplegia, seizure, alteration of consciousness; Cranial nerves palsy is mostly present in the ischemic stroke (14, 35.9%) and only in one patient (4.5%) of hemorrhagic stroke.

**Conclusion:** Ischemic stroke is more common than hemorrhagic stroke in pediatric age group. The significant risk factors for ischemic stroke are protein C deficiency, Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) and positive family history, while vitamin K deficiency, prolong Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT) and trauma are significant for hemorrhagic stroke. The most common clinical features of both types of stroke are hemiparesis, seizure and alteration of consciousness.

### Biography

Hussham is a Pediatric Neurologist at Children Welfare Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq.

heshamdr1012@yahoo.com