

# Langtidskomplikasjoner etter akutt hjerneinfarkt

Halvor Næss

2019

# Langtidskomplikasjoner etter hjerneinfarkt

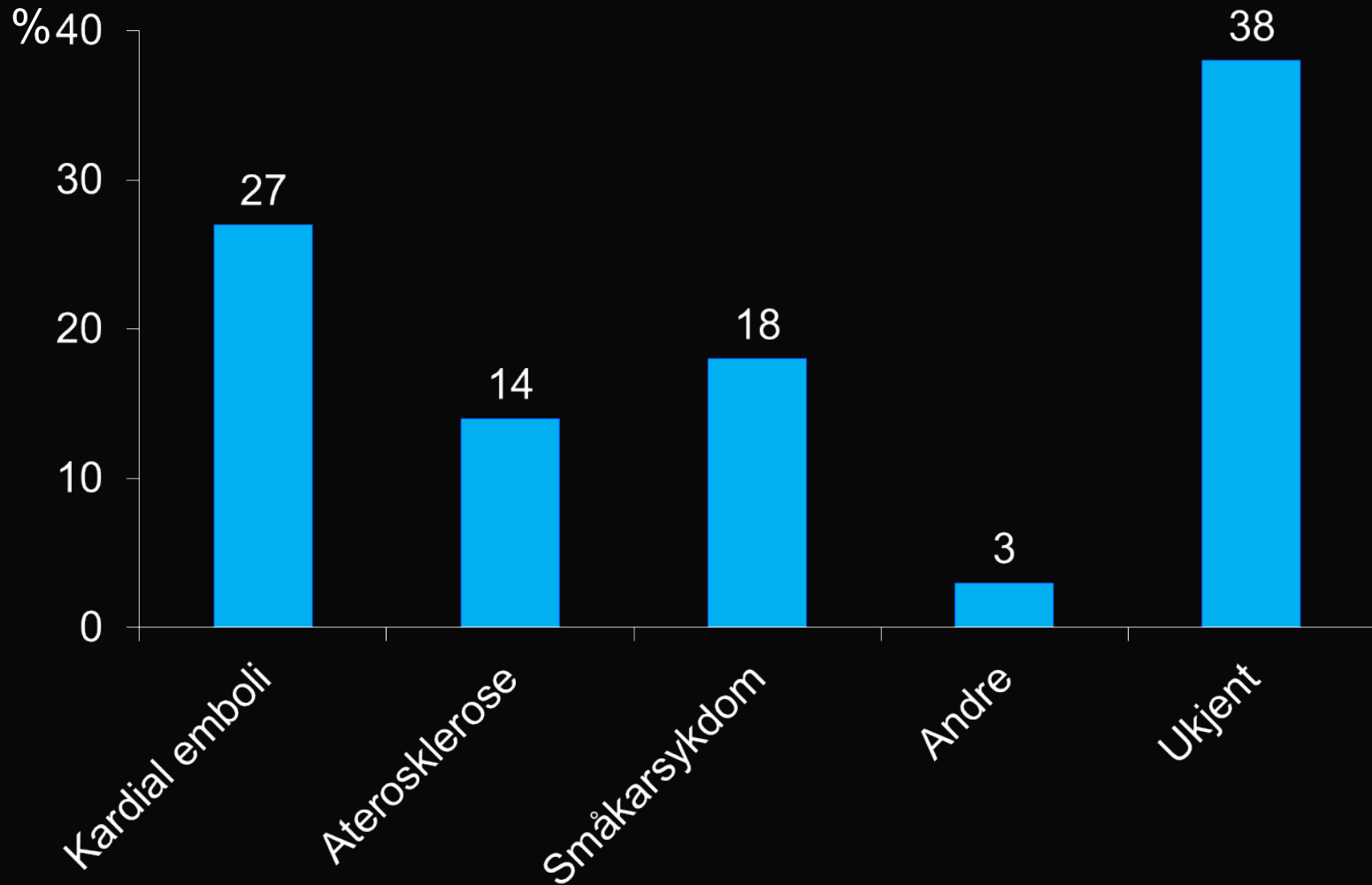
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Bergen Stroke Research Group

- Tall basert på
  - **NORSTROKE**  
Norwegian Stroke Research Registry
  - Anna Bjerkreims PhD arbeid

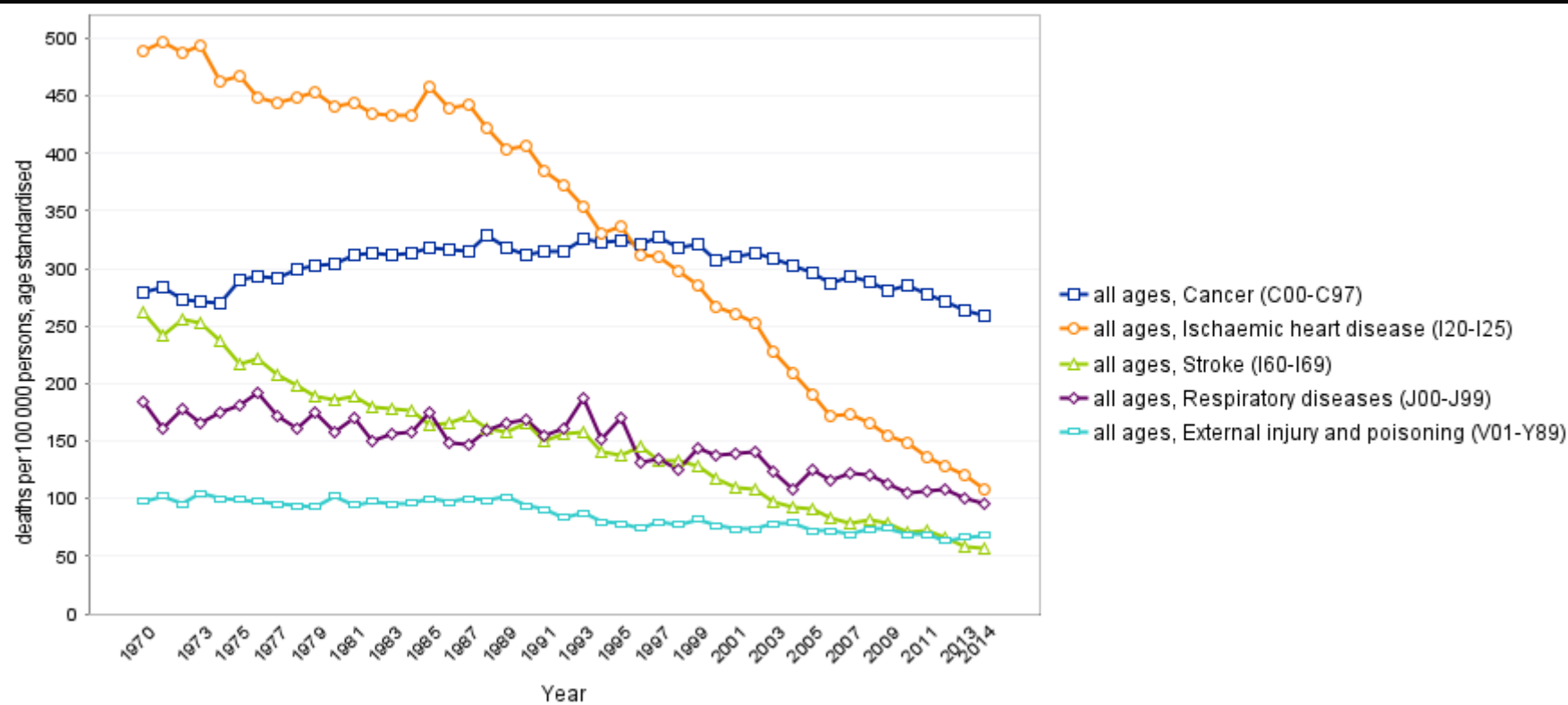
# etiologi

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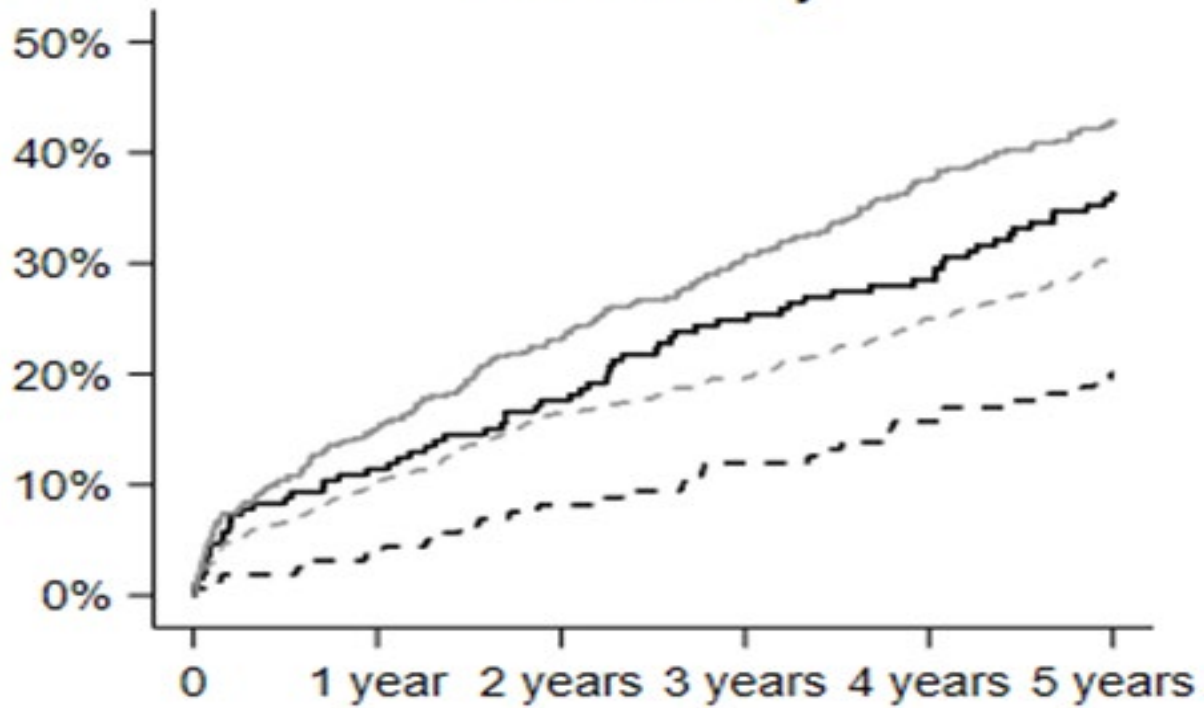


Norstroke registry, Bergen

# Dødsårsak menn Norge



## 2F. Mortality



— Large-artery atherosclerosis

— Cardioembolism

- - - Small vessel occlusion

- - - Undetermined etiology

# Risikofaktorbyrde og mortalitet

Gjerde & Næss 2014 Acta Neurol Scand

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	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Alive</b>
	<b>N (%)</b>	<b>N (%)</b>
<b>No risk factors</b>	58 (13)	382 (87)
<b>One risk factor</b>	83 (12)	605 (88)
<b>Two risk factors</b>	68 (18)	316 (82)
<b>Three or more risk factors</b>	49 (23)	167 (77)

# Long-Term Risk of Stroke

## Percentage of Patients Experiencing Stroke

	<b>After TIA</b>	<b>After Stroke</b>
<b>30 Days</b>	4% to 8%	3% to 10%
<b>1 Year</b>	12% to 13%	10% to 14%
<b>5 Years</b>	24% to 29%	<b>25% to 40%</b>

Feinberg WM, Albers GW, Barnett HJM, et al. Stroke 1994;25(6):1320-35.

Sacco RL. Neurology 1997;49(Suppl 4):S39-S44.

Sacco RL, Shi T, Zamanillo MC, et al. Neurology 1994;44:626-34.

Broderick J, Brott T, Kothari R, et al. Stroke 1998;29:415-21.

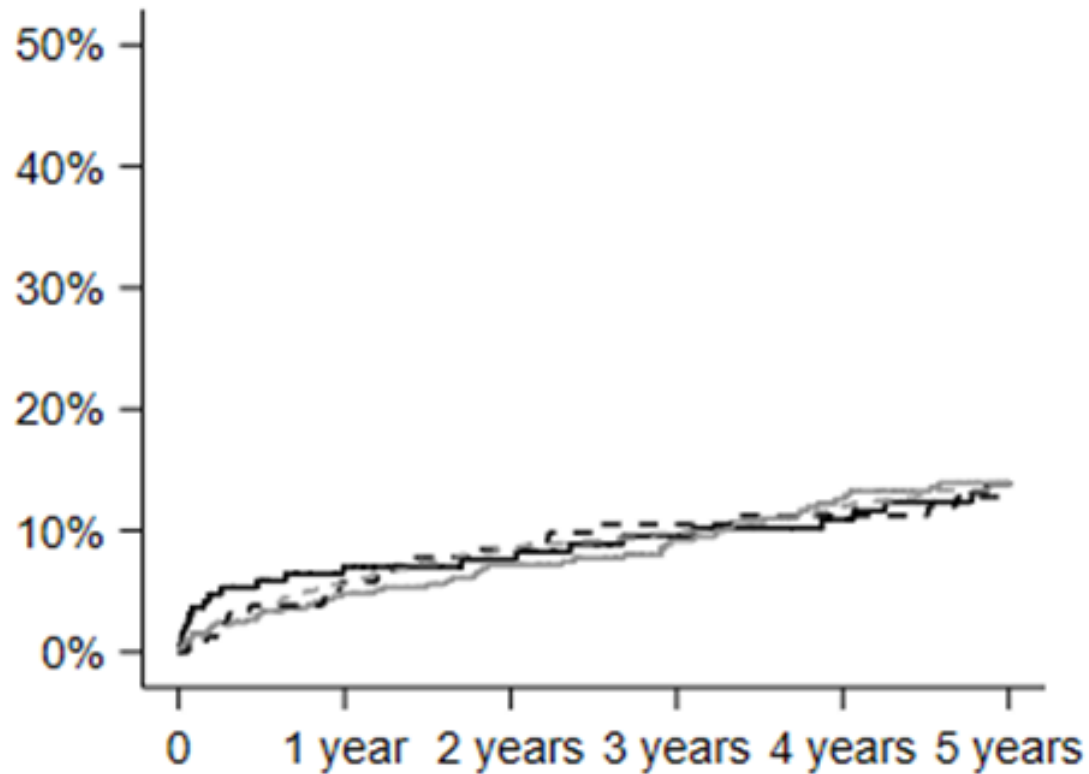
# Effekt av sekundærprofylakse

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- Ubehandlet: 40 % recidiv over 5 år
- Individualiser sekundær profylakse
  - Platehemmer (25% RR)
    - 30 % recidiv
  - Statin (30 % RR)
    - 21 % recidiv
  - Antihypertensiva (25 % RR)
    - 16 % recidiv
- NNT 4



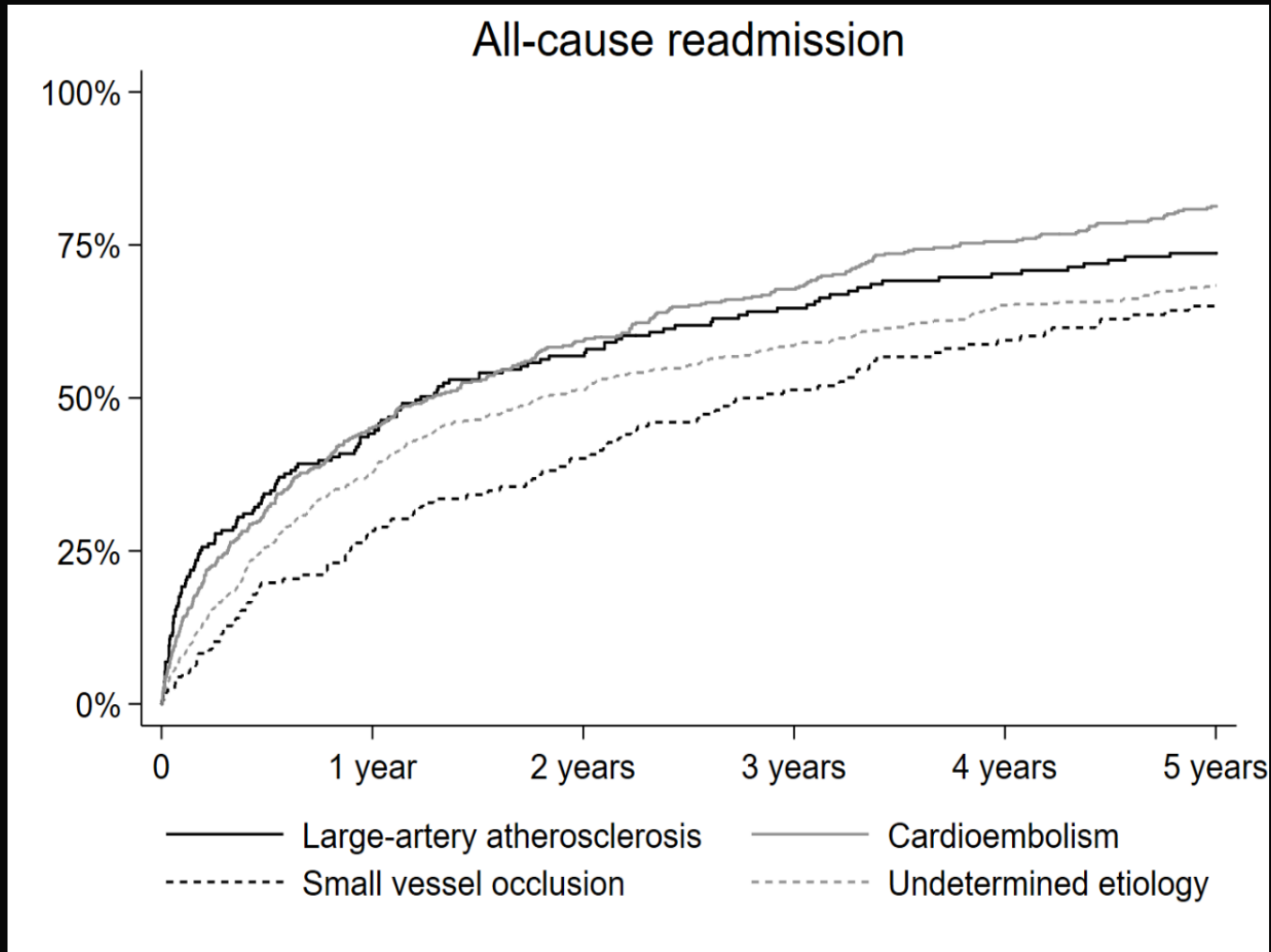
## 2D. Recurrent stroke or TIA



— Large-artery atherosclerosis      — Cardioembolism  
- - - Small vessel occlusion      - - - Undetermined etiology

# Langtidskomplikasjoner Bjerkreim et al 2019 Under review

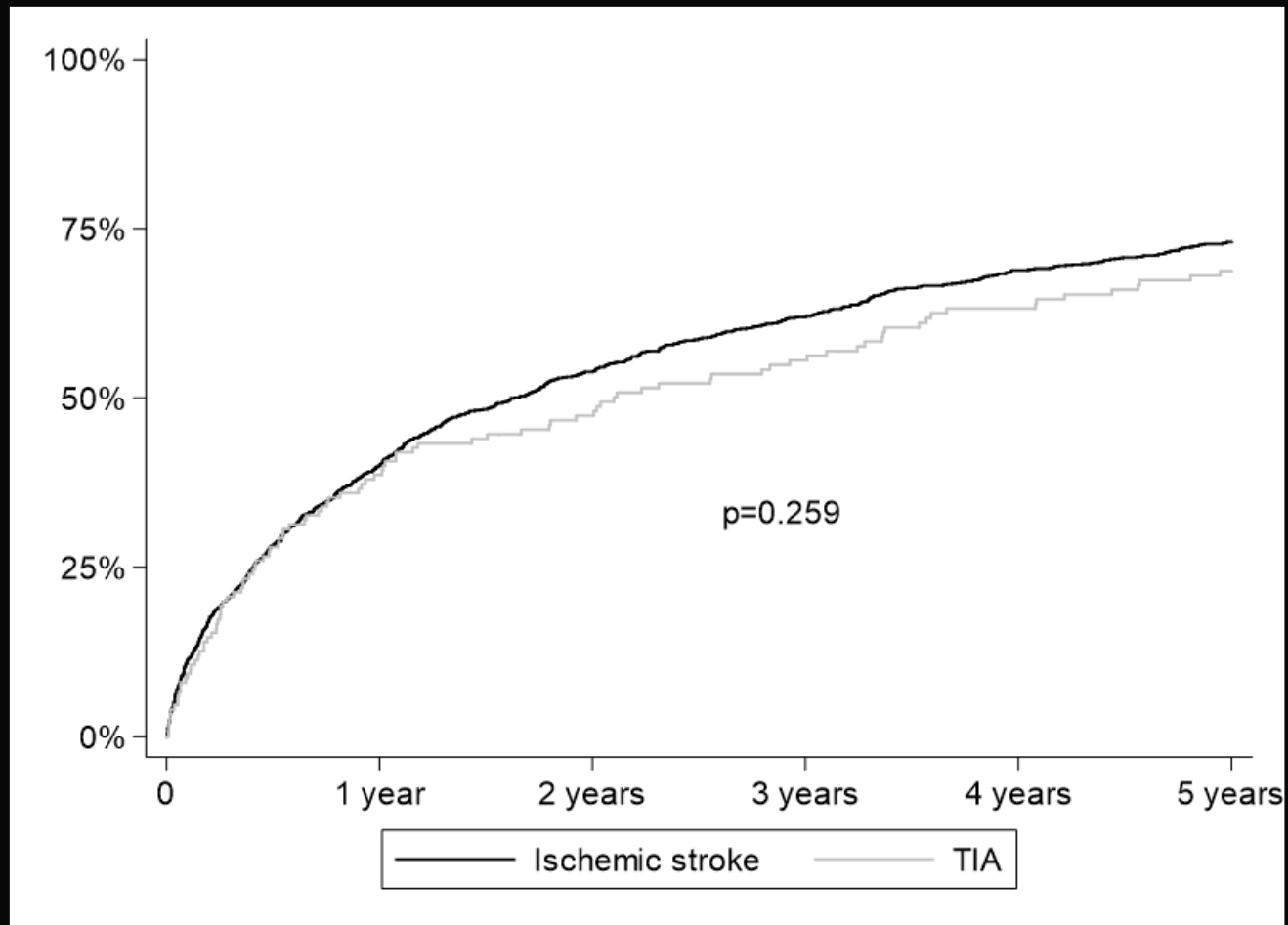
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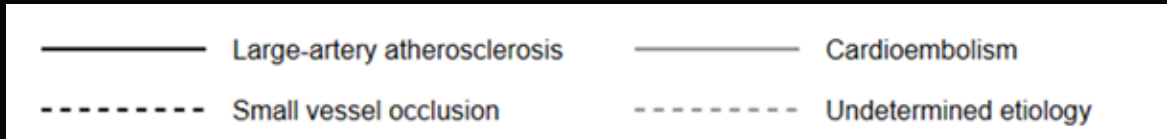
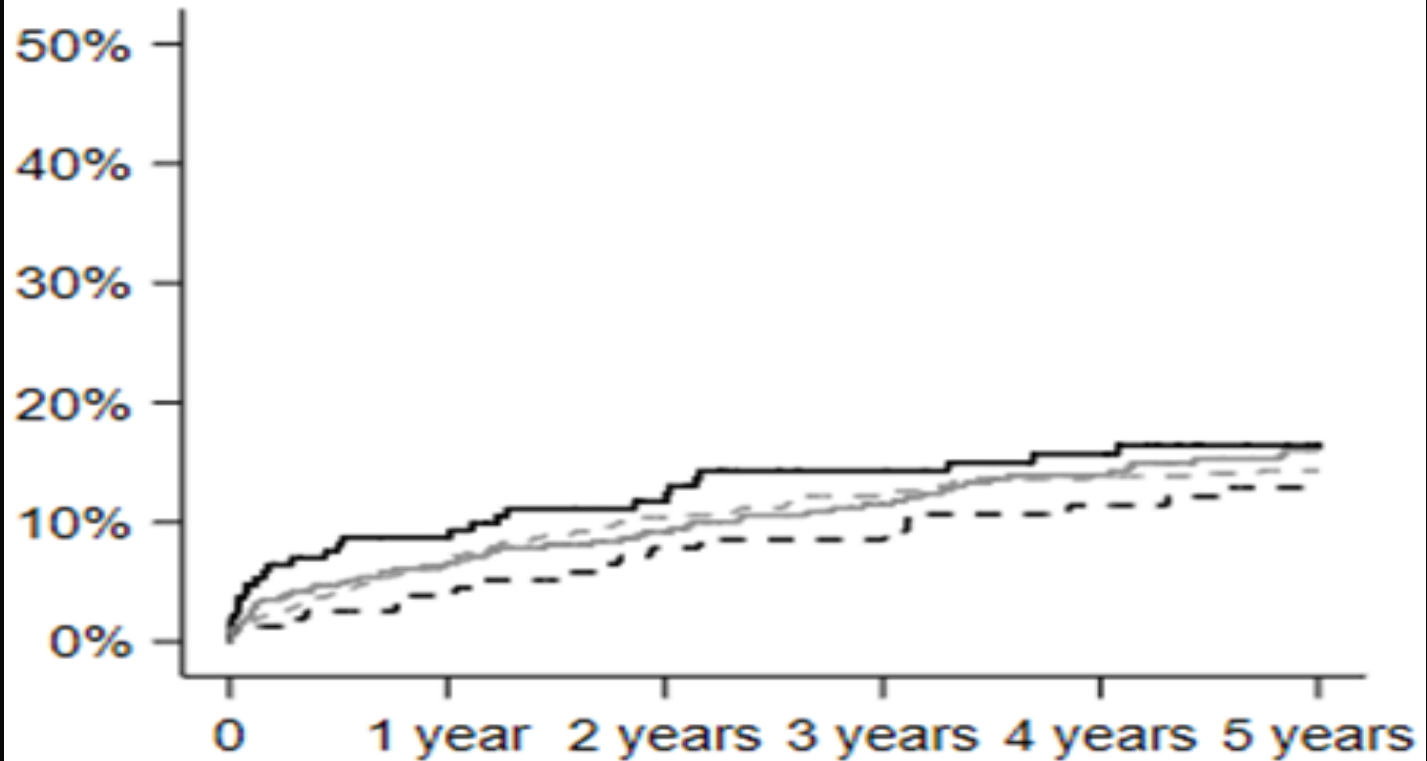
# Reinnleggelse hjerneinfarkt versus TIA

Bjerkreim et al 2019 BMC Neurol

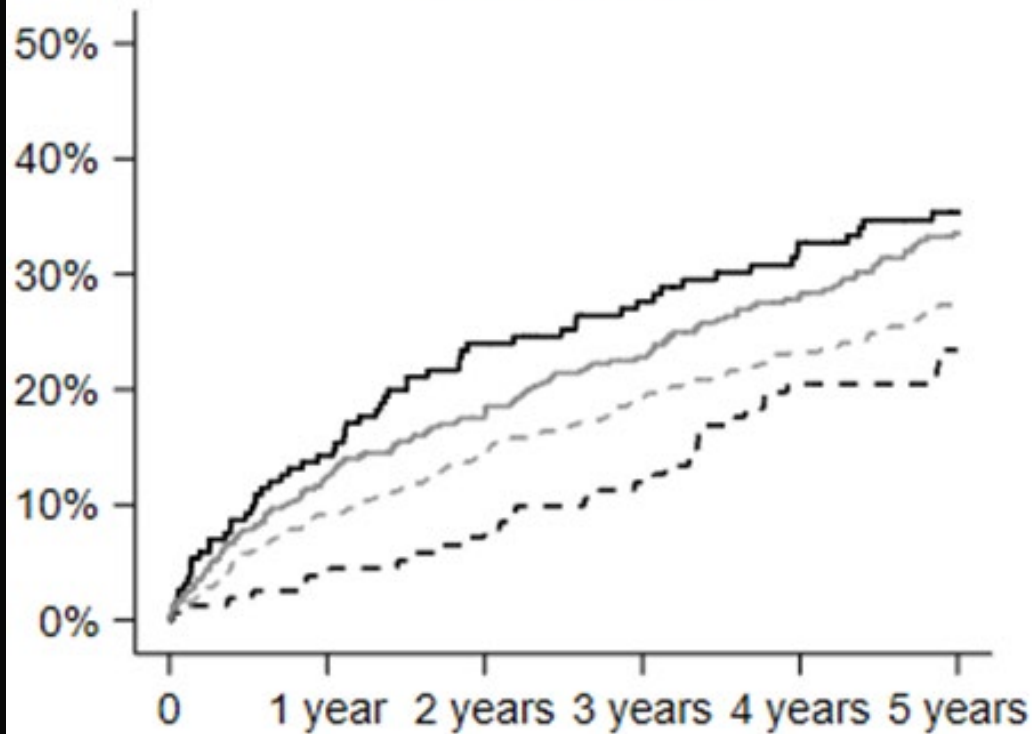
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## 2E. Stroke-related event

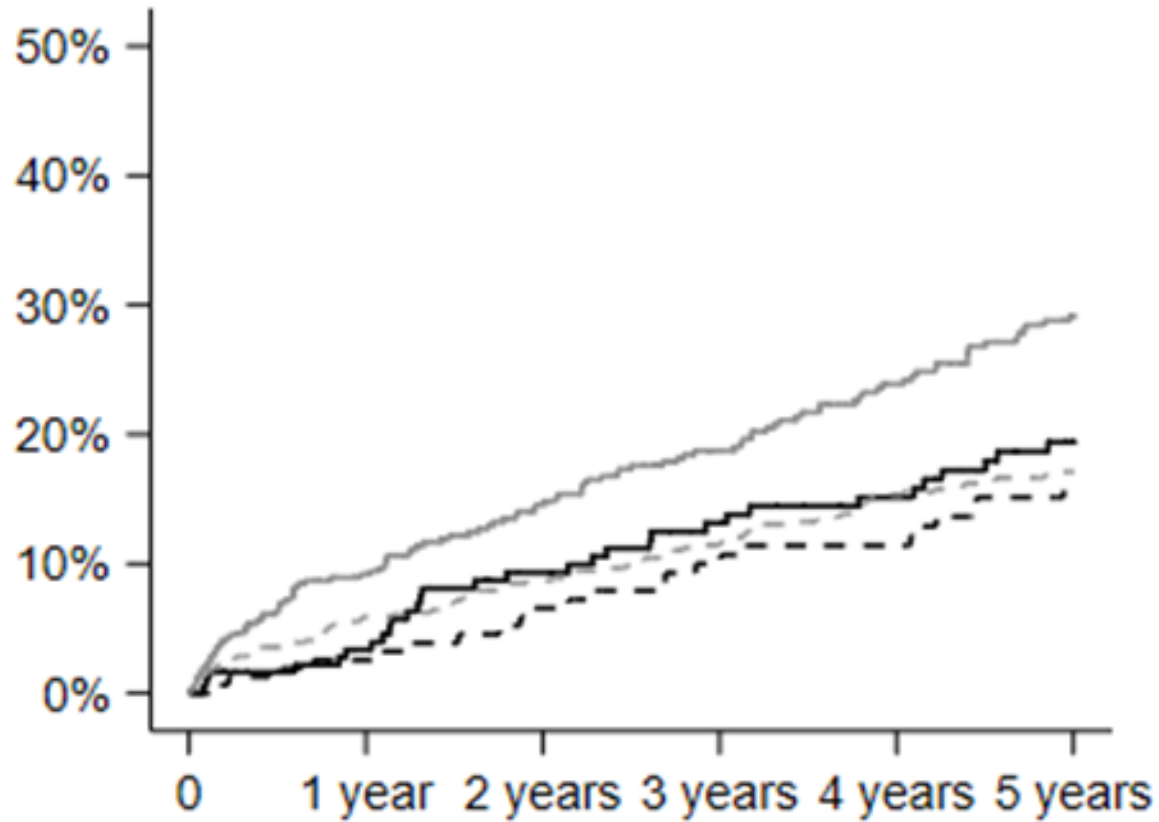


## 2A. Infection



— Large-artery atherosclerosis      — Cardioembolism  
- - - Small vessel occlusion      - . - . Undetermined etiology

## 2B. Cardiac disease



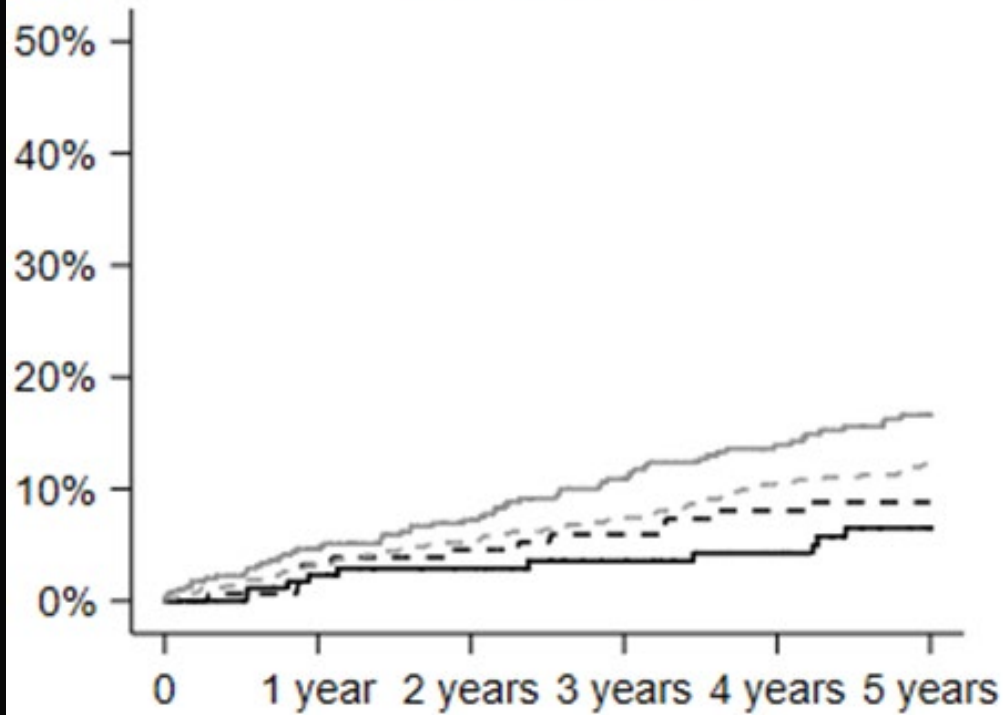
———— Large-artery atherosclerosis

———— Cardioembolism

----- Small vessel occlusion

----- Undetermined etiology

## 2C. Fracture



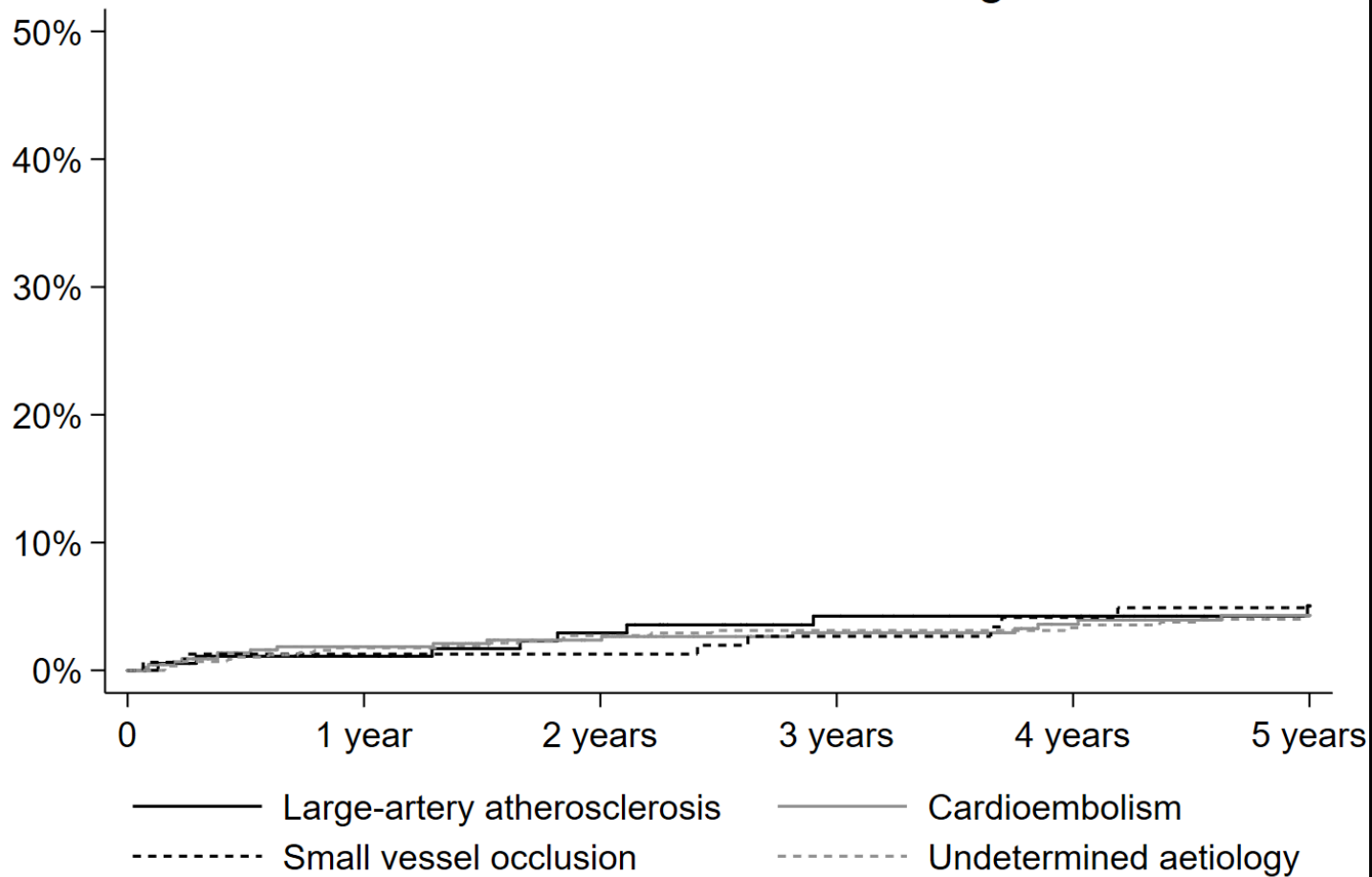
———— Large-artery atherosclerosis

———— Cardioembolism

----- Small vessel occlusion

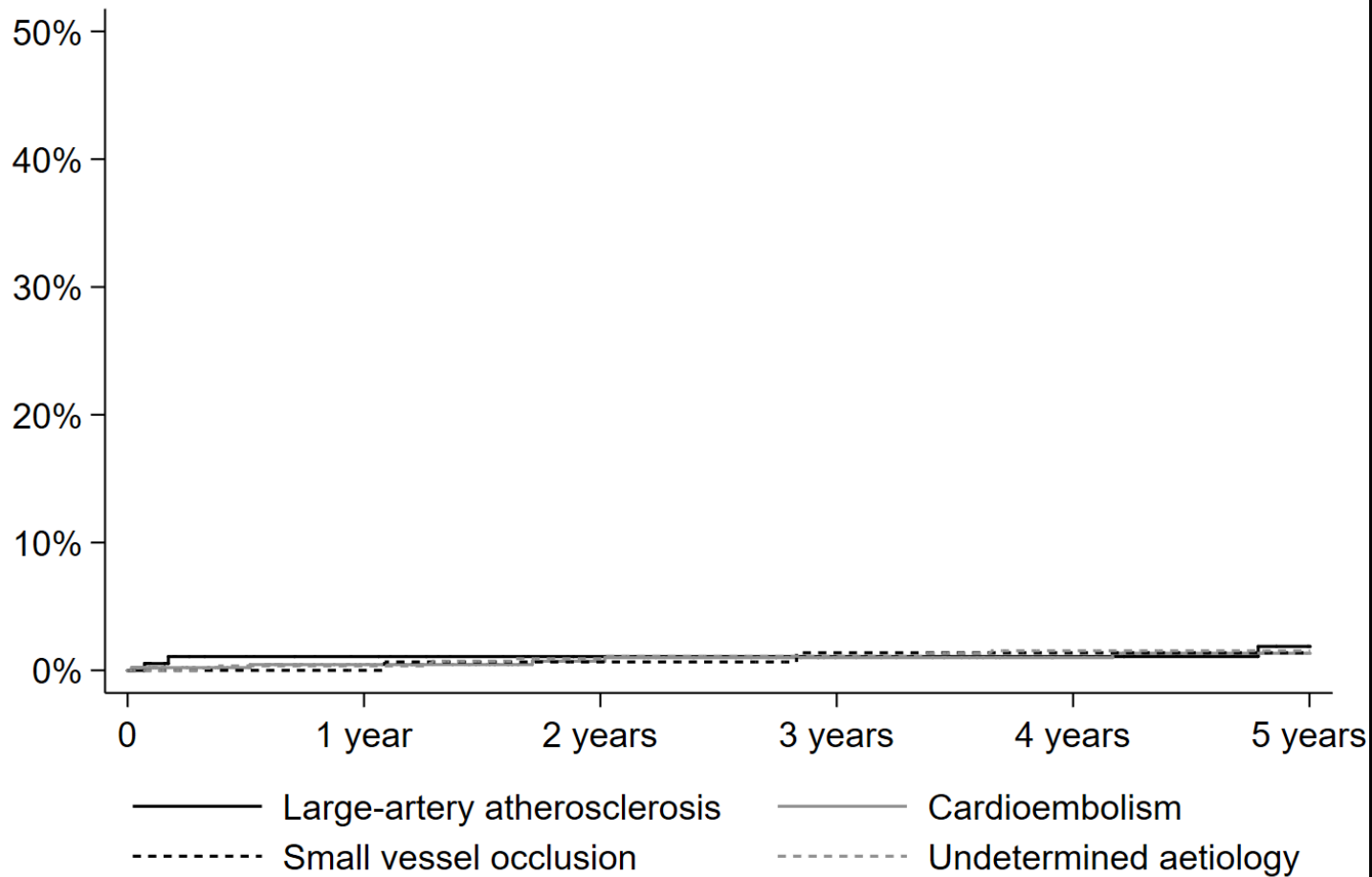
----- Undetermined etiology

## Gastrointestinal hemorrhage

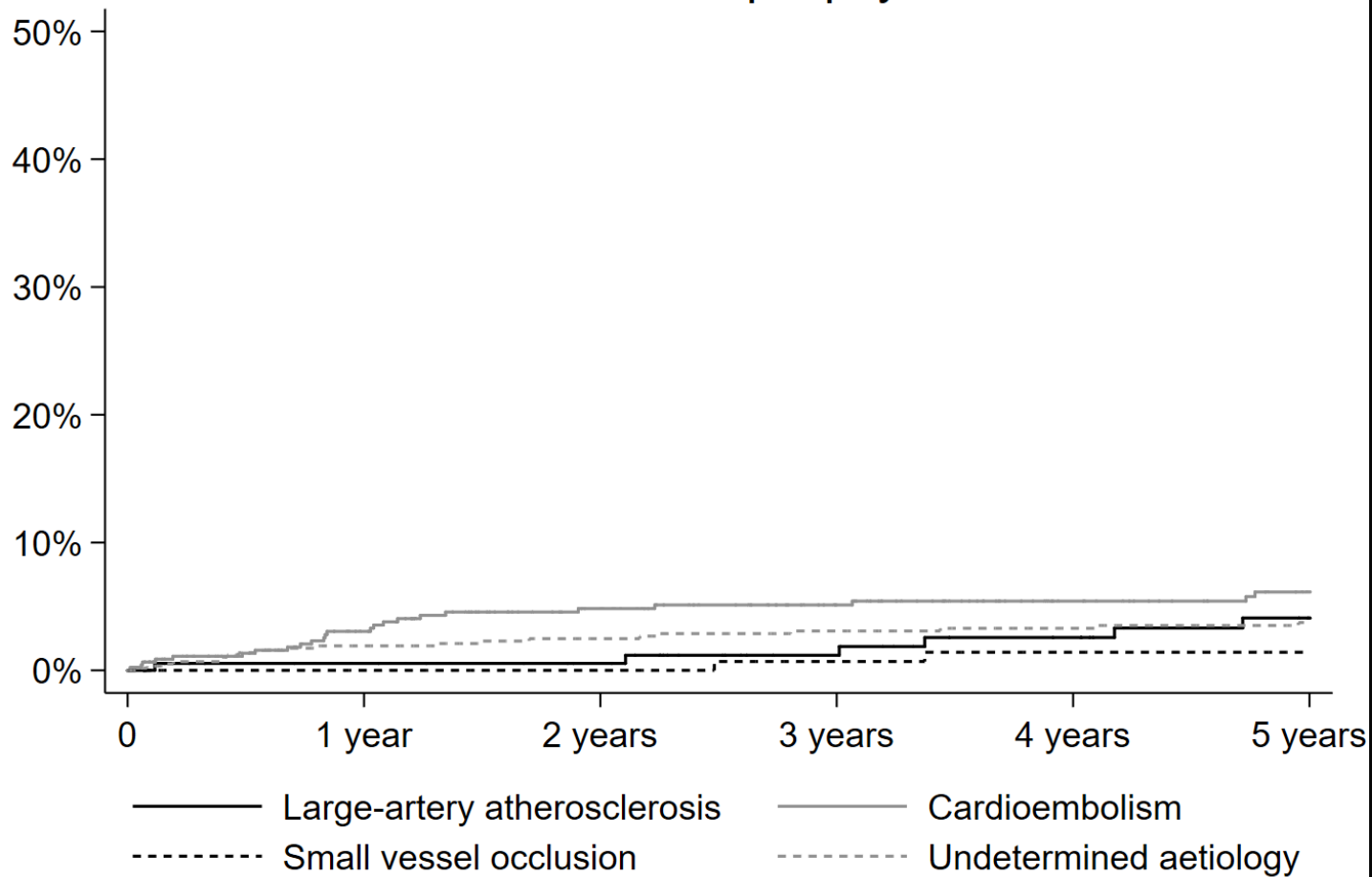




## Venous thromboembolism



## Seizure/epilepsy



# Post stroke demens

Leys et al 2005 Lancet Neurol

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- Prevalens etter 1 år: 30%
- Insidens av ny demens etter hjerneslag
  - 1 år: 7%
  - 25 år: 48%

# Depresjon et år poststroke Næss et al Acta Neurol Scand

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- HADS-D $\geq$ 11: 10%
- Assosiert med
  - Depresjons før hjerneslaget
  - Stort hjerneslag

# Konklusjon

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- Recidiv infarkt er klart redusert
- Mortalitet er klart redusert
- GI blødninger, frakturer, venøse tromboembolismer er sjeldne
- Mange blir reinnlagt
  - Oftest spørsmål om nytt hjerneslag

**NORSTROKE**

Bergen Stroke Research Group

**NORSTROKE**

Norwegian Stroke Research Co-operation

**NORSTROKE**

Norwegian Stroke Research Registry

**NOR-SYS**

Norwegian Stroke in the Young Study

**NOR-SYSS II**

Norwegian Stroke in the Young Study II

**NOR-SASS**

Norwegian Sonothrombolysis in Acute Stroke Study

**NOR-TEST**

Norwegian Tenecteplase Stroke Trial

**NOR-ICH**

Norwegian Intracerebral Haemorrhage Study

**NOR-PLAQ**

Norwegian Carotid Plaque Study