**Research Article**

**Prevalence and Outcome of Ischemic Stroke among Covid-19 Patients: A Cohort Study**

**Twadud Bakhit1, Fatima Khairy1, Ruaa Osman1, Nafisa Hemedy2, Azza Osman1, Fatima Abdelsalam1, Maher Al-Hajjaj3#, Islam Abdalla1, Athmar Bakhit1, Romisa Ibrahim1, Mohammed Abass1, Mohammad Osman2, Ruba Abdelsalam1, Sulafa Mohammed Elamin1, Tarig Elhadi Elsideeg Mahmoud2, Husam Matalqah4, Razan Yaseen5, Mahmoud M.Abokhsab6 , Lina E. Matalkeh7,Mahmoud Alali8, Abdallah Alwahkyan8**

1Aliaa specialist Hospital, Khartoum, Sudan.

2Internal Medicine, Aliaa specialist Hospital, Khartoum, Sudan.

3#Department of surgery, University of Aleppo, Aleppo, Syria.

4Orthopedic surgery resident, King Abdullah University Hospital, Irbid, Jordan

5Family medicine resident, King Abdullah University Hospital, Irbid, Jordan

6General Surgery Resident, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan

7Neurology resident, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan

8Medical Graduate, Hashemite University, Amman, Jordan

**#Corresponding authors:** Maher Al-Hajjaj, Urology Resident, Department of surgery, University of Aleppo,

647H+24R, University Square, Aleppo, Syria

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**Abstract**

**Background:** In the early phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a relatively high prevalence of thrombotic events, mainly among patients with severe COVID-19 but also among mildly symptomatic or asymptomatic patients. Acute Ischemic stroke is serious condition led to disability, may occur in patients with COVID-19 but risk factors, in hospital events, and outcomes are not well studied.

**Objective:** This study aims to provide the Prevalence, risk factors and Outcomes of Ischemic stroke in COVID-19 patients.

**Methodology:** This study is an Observational retrospective Hospital based study. It was conducted in a large specialist hospital. It involved 331 patients suspected to have covid-19, Secondary data as collected from the records of the hospital. Data was entered, cleaned, and analyzed using SPSS 25.0 version.

**Results:** the study show that the most frequent age group is between 51 - 70 years, 73.4% are males, while 26.6% are females, 73.4% confirmed the diagnosis with covid-19, and 11.5 % developed ischemic stroke, the mortality rate reaches 55% of admitted patients, while 45% was discharged. There is a significant correlation between the ischemic stroke with the blood pressure and Diabetes mellitus with P value < 0.05. The other variables show non-significant correlation. The ischemic stroke is not significantly associated with the outcomes.

**Conclusion:** the intricate relationship between COVID-19 and acute ischemic strokes. Most of the COVID-19 patients who develop acute ischemic stroke have preexisting vascular risk factors. The pathophysiology behind strokes occurring in COVID-19 patients remains not fully understood.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Diabetes mellitus; Ischemic stroke

**Introduction**

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by infection with coronavirus 2 (severe acute respiratory illness) (SARS-CoV-2) [1]. It began in Wuhan, China, in patients with severe pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome, and has since spread to become the first pandemic in over a century [1]. In the early phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a relatively high prevalence of thrombotic events, mainly among patients with severe COVID-19 but also among mildly symptomatic or asymptomatic patients [2,3]. This seems to be the case also for stroke, even though the overall number of stroke admissions has been reduced during the pandemic, possibly because patients experiencing stroke symptoms did not seek medical attention especially when symptoms were mild, due to the fear of contracting the coronavirus [3,4]. In a retrospective investigation of 214 COVID-19 patients from China, four ischemic strokes were reported (1.86%) [5]. Data on patients who have had a COVID-19-related stroke has revealed several unique characteristics in terms of clinical presentation, neuroimaging results, and outcome. Atypical neurovascular manifestations, such as bilateral carotid artery dissection, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES), and vasculitis, were also described. Cases of encephalopathy or encephalitis with seizures signaling a stroke were especially difficult. Although the pathogenesis and best treatment for ischemic stroke caused by COVID-19 are still unknown, new research suggests that cytokine storm-induced coagulopathy and endotheliopathy may be targetable processes [6].

Majdi A in a single-center analysis of a prospective mandatory database of 2050 patients with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection showed 21 patients (1.02%) presented an acute ischemic stroke 21 and 4 (0.2%) suffered an intracranial hemorrhage [7].

Requena M reported that the prevalence of acute stroke in COVID-19 patients was less than 2%, and the majority of them already had established stroke risk factors [8]. In Morassi M Study concluded that both ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke can complicate the course of COVID-19 infection [9]. Acute Ischemic stroke is serious condition led to disability, may occur in patients with COVID-19 but risk factors, in hospital events, and outcomes are not well studied. This study aims to provide the Prevalence, risk factors and Outcomes of Ischemic stroke in COVID-19 patients.

**Methodology**

**Study Design**

This study is an Observational retrospective Hospital based cohort study.

The work has been reported in line with the STROCSS criteria [10].

**Study Area**

It was conducted in one of the biggest specialized hospitals, providing services to a large portion of the population. The Covid-19 center was established in May 2020, as subdivision of the critical care area which covered by 6 ICU consultants and Almost 40 resident doctors with different specialties varying from ER, Critical care, Internal medicine and nephrology in addition to dialysis unit covered by senior consultants. It consists of a triage containing 3 beds and Respiratory zone for the suspected cases using WHO criteria and HRCT chest. Also, the Covid-19 Center containing outpatient clinic, which was established in late December 2020 providing services for patients who were found accidently positive during routine travelling check, having a mild symptom or discharged from the hospital after recovery from COVID-19.

**Study Population**

Patients admitted with COVID-19 in the Hospital, including adult patients above 18 years old, and patients who developed stroke before infection with Covid-19 disease was excluded.

**Sample Size**

The sampling was through a total coverage for all covid-19 patients during the study period, which reveal 331 patients.

**Data Collection and Analysis**

Secondary data as collected from the records of the hospital. Data was entered, cleaned, and analyzed using SPSS 25.0. Descriptive statistics in term of frequency tables with percentages and graphs. Means and standard deviations were presented with relevant graphic representation for quantitative data. Bi-variable analysis to determine the associations between the outcome variables and the other relevant influencing factors with Chi square test (for categorical variables) and t-test for (quantitative variables) statistical tests. P value of 0.05 or less is considered statistically significant.

**Results**

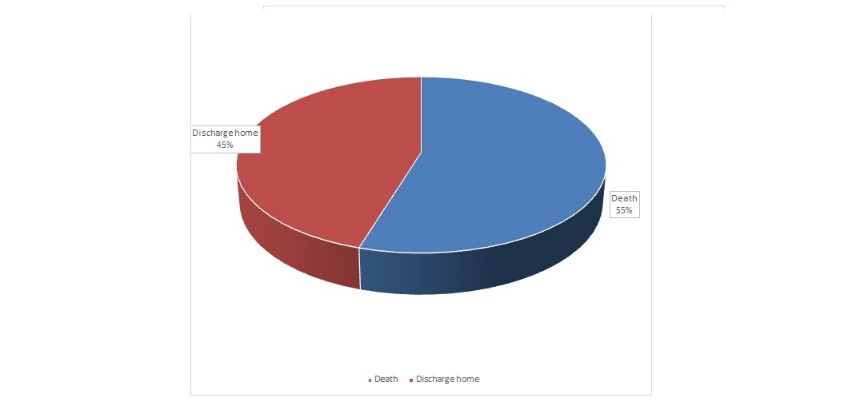
This section will view the results for 331 patients suspected to have covid-19, to assess the prevalence and associated factors with ischemic stroke.

In (Table 1) It show that the mean age is 65.17 ± 13.08, the most frequent age group is between 51 - 70 years 73.4% are males, while 26.6% are females, 73.4% confirmed the diagnosis with covid-19, and 11.5 % developed ischemic stroke.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Frequency | Percent |
| Age: | < 30 years | 3 | 0.9 |
| 65.17 ± 13.08 | 30 - 50 years | 50 | 15.1 |
| 51 - 70 years | 165 | 49.8 |
| > 70 years | 113 | 34.1 |
| Gender | Female | 88 | 26.6 |
| Male | 243 | 73.4 |
| Diagnosis with Covid-19 | Negative | 88 | 26.6 |
| Positive | 243 | 73.4 |
| Ischemic stroke | Yes | 28 | 11.5 |
| No | 215 | 88.5 |

**Table 1:** Shows the sociodemographic, and diagnosis among the study population.

(Figure 1) shows the percentage of outcomes among the study population. The graph show that the mortality rate reaches 55% of admitted patients, while 45% was discharged.



**Figure 1:** Shows the percentage of outcomes among the study population.

In (Table 2) it shows the correlation between the diagnosis of the Covid-19 positive patients diagnosed with Ischemic stroke and clinical parameters including: Age group, Gender, co-diagnosis with malaria, Past Covid-19 infection, blood pressure, anticoagulation use, and the outcomes. There is a significant correlation with the blood pressure with P value < 0.05. The other variables show non-significant correlation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Ischemic stroke | | Total | P value |
| Positive | Negative |
| Age | < 30 years | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.678 |
| 30 - 50 years | 4 | 33 | 37 |  |
| 51 - 70 years | 12 | 111 | 123 |  |
| > 70 years | 12 | 69 | 81 |  |
| Gender | Female | 5 | 54 | 59 | 0.279 |
| Male | 23 | 161 | 184 |  |
| Malaria | Negative | 27 | 201 | 228 | 0.464 |
| Positive | 1 | 14 | 15 |  |
| Past Covid-19 infection | No | 26 | 212 | 238 | 0.103 |
| Yes | 2 | 3 | 5 |  |
| Prone position | Done | 2 | 29 | 31 | 0.272 |
| Not Done | 26 | 186 | 212 |  |
| Blood pressure | Hypotension | 10 | 38 | 48 | .002\* |
| Normal | 4 | 103 | 107 |  |
| Hypertension | 14 | 74 | 88 |  |
| Anticoagulation use | No | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.389 |
| Yes | 27 | 212 | 239 |  |
| OUTCOME | Death | 19 | 114 | 133 | 0.099 |
| Discharge home | 9 | 101 | 110 |  |

**Table 2:** Shows Correlation between the diagnosis with Ischemic stroke and clinical parameters.

(Table 3) Correlation between the diagnosis with Ischemic stroke and Comorbidities. (\*Significant correlation. DM: Diabetes Mellitus, HTN: Hypertension, HID: Ischemic heart disease, DVT: Deep Venous Thrombosis, RA: Rheumatoid Arthritis, CKD: Chronic Kidney Disease, HF: Heart Failure.).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Ischemic stroke | | Total | P value |
| Positive | Negative |
| DM | Yes | 18 | 96 | 114 | .039\* |
| No | 10 | 119 | 129 |  |
| HTN | Yes | 13 | 108 | 121 | 0.43 |
| No | 15 | 107 | 122 |  |
| IHD | Yes | 3 | 10 | 13 | 0.178 |
| No | 25 | 205 | 230 |  |
| DVT | Yes | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.692 |
| No | 28 | 212 | 240 |  |
| RA | Yes | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.692 |
| No | 28 | 212 | 240 |  |
| CKD | Yes | 4 | 17 | 21 | 0.21 |
| No | 24 | 198 | 222 |  |
| HF | Yes | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.885 |
| No | 28 | 214 | 242 |  |

**Table 3:** Correlation between the diagnosis with Ischemic stroke and Comorbidities.

**Discussion**

This single-center retrospective study reports key demographic and clinical characteristics of patients who develop acute ischemic stroke and concomitant SARS-CoV-2 infection in a specialized Hospital. The observed rate of confirmed cases of acute ischemic stroke in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 of 11.5 % of the cases Majdi A [7]. reported the prevalence of ischemic stroke is about 1.02%, the study of China 1,86%, Requena M [5] reported that it is less than 2%. Other cohort studies have reported that the proportion of patients with acute ischemic stroke may range between 1% and 3% among hospitalized COVID-19 patients receiving thromboprophylaxis [11-13]. Another recent retrospective study by Merkler et al. [14] reported that 0.9% of 3556 hospitalized patients with COVID-19 had an acute ischemic stroke. The findings of this study suggest that most of the COVID-19 patients who develop acute ischemic stroke have preexisting vascular risk factors for large vessel atherosclerosis, small vessel disease, and cardioembolic phenomenon. This proved by the strong association between development of Ischemic stroke with diabetes and increase in blood pressure. These findings agree with the study of Majdi A [7], and may differ from the earlier observations from smaller case series that suggested that patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection who develop acute ischemic stroke were younger and without preexisting cardiovascular risk factors [15-17]. Other studies suggested that, even if SARS-CoV-2 infection was a predisposing factor, the risk was mainly seen in those who were already at risk for acute ischemic stroke due to other vascular risk factors [18-20]. SARS-CoV-2 infection can act as a trigger of conventional stroke causes [21]. Like other viral infections, SARS-CoV-2 infection may increase the risk of stroke [22]. The higher proportion of strokes of cryptogenic nature observed in our study may be explained by the different COVID-19-related stroke pathogeneses described [22]. Cytokine storm, prothrombotic state, antiphospholipid syndrome, myocardial injury, arrhythmias, and endothelial activation and dysfunction have been proposed [22-26].

**Conclusion**

This study illustrates the intricate relationship between COVID-19 and acute ischemic strokes. Most of the COVID-19 patients who develop acute ischemic stroke have preexisting vascular risk factors. It is important to emphasize that, despite the higher mortality in this study; SARS-CoV-2 infection did not impact the likelihood of developing unfavorable outcomes. The pathophysiology behind strokes occurring in COVID-19 patients remains not fully understood. Therefore, future controlled, prospective international studies with a higher sample size are needed to establish an evidence-based approach to stroke occurring in COVID-19 patients and elaborate more on their outcomes.

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