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Factors influencing the longer hospital stays for acute stroke patients in a tertiary hospital in Burkina Faso.

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Background

The management of acute stroke in hospital has a variable duration, lasting from 1 week to 2 weeks on average. The aim of this study was to identify factors associated with prolonged stay of stroke patients in the neurology ward.

Patients and Methods

The study included stroke patients admitted in the neurology during the period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. Stroke were confirmed by computed tomography.

Results

Two hundred of stroke patients were included in the study. The mean age of patients was 57.45 ± 14.32 years. Most patients were male gender (108; 54%). Hypertension (61.5%) and alcohol consumption (28.5%) were the most vascular risk factors. The delay of admission of patients was 3.81 ± 3.009 days. Eleven percent of patients were admitted in the first 24 hours. Thirty percent of patients had severe stroke (NIHSS ≥ 16). Hemorrhagic strokes accounted for 56.5% and ischemic stroke for 43.5%. The mean

length of stay was 10.81 ± 5.07 days. The length of stay was > 14 days in 28.5%, under 7 days in 20% and between 7 and 14 days in 76% of cases. The factors associated to LLOS were high fever, speech disorders, swallowing disorder, and disorder of consciousness, low physical sessions, vitamin K antagonist treatment and urinary catheterization respiratory infections, bedsores and urinary tract infections ($p < 0.05$). In the multiple regression model, there was no factor had significant influence on longer LOS.

Conclusion:

Most stroke patients had longer LOS in our study. There are not independent factors associated to LLOS.

Key words:

Stroke, Length of stay, factors associated, Neurology, Burkina Faso

Biographie:

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