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The frequency rate of cardioembolic etiology in North American and Iranian stroke patients: A pilot double-center study

Ghandehari, K.[a] , Shuaib, A.[b], Ardalani, G.F.[a]
[a] Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, **Mashhad University** of **Medical Sciences**, Ahmadabad Street, **Mashhad**, Iran
[b] Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, **University** of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

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Abstract

Background: Cardioembolism is among the most important causes of ischemic stroke around the world. A pilot double-center study evaluated the subtypes of cardioembolic mechanisms in stroke patients in two different racial subtypes. Methods: This prospective clinical study was conducted on ۱۰۰ stroke patients in Mackenzie Hospital in Canada and ۱۰۰ stroke patients who were age and sex matched in Ghaem Hospital in Mashhad, Iran in ۲۰۰۷. All of the Canadian patients were of white North American race and all of the Iranian ones of white Persian race. The diagnosis of ischemic stroke was made by stroke neurologists. Assessment of the cardioembolic mechanisms was made based on the standard method. The frequency of ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure and atrial fibrillation was detected in the two studied groups. Results: ۹۲ males and ۱۰۸ females with ischemic stroke were studied. The influence of race on the frequency rate of ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure and atrial fibrillation was not significant. However, rheumatic mitral valve disease was significantly more frequent among the Iranian group. The effect of race on the frequency rate of other cardioembolic mechanisms was not significant in each gender separately. However, atrial fibrillation was significantly more frequent in Canadian females. Conclusions: There was no significant difference in the frequency rate of cardioembolic mechanisms between North American and Persian stroke patients except for rheumatic mitral valve disease. ©Iranian Red Crescent Society.

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Indexed Keywords

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