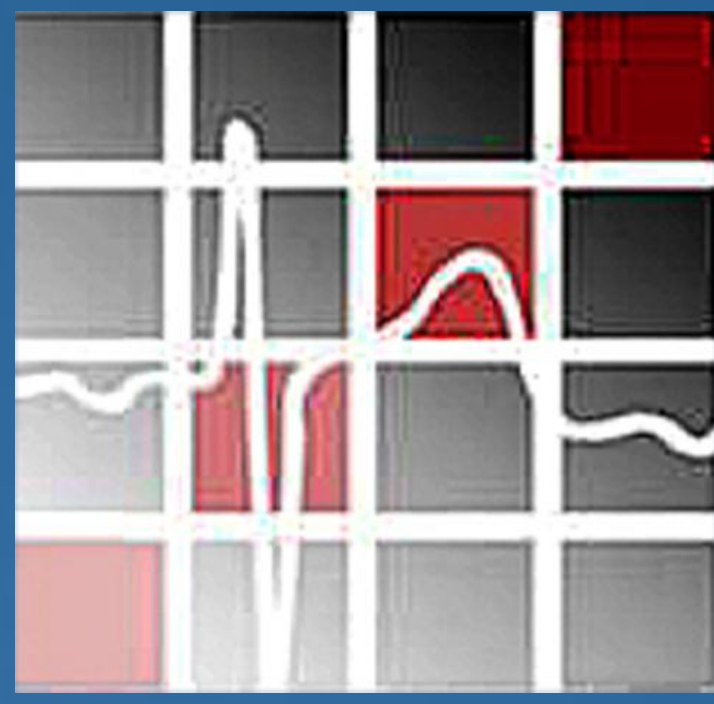




Cerebrovascular diseases in a Sicilian elderly community: results from a population based study

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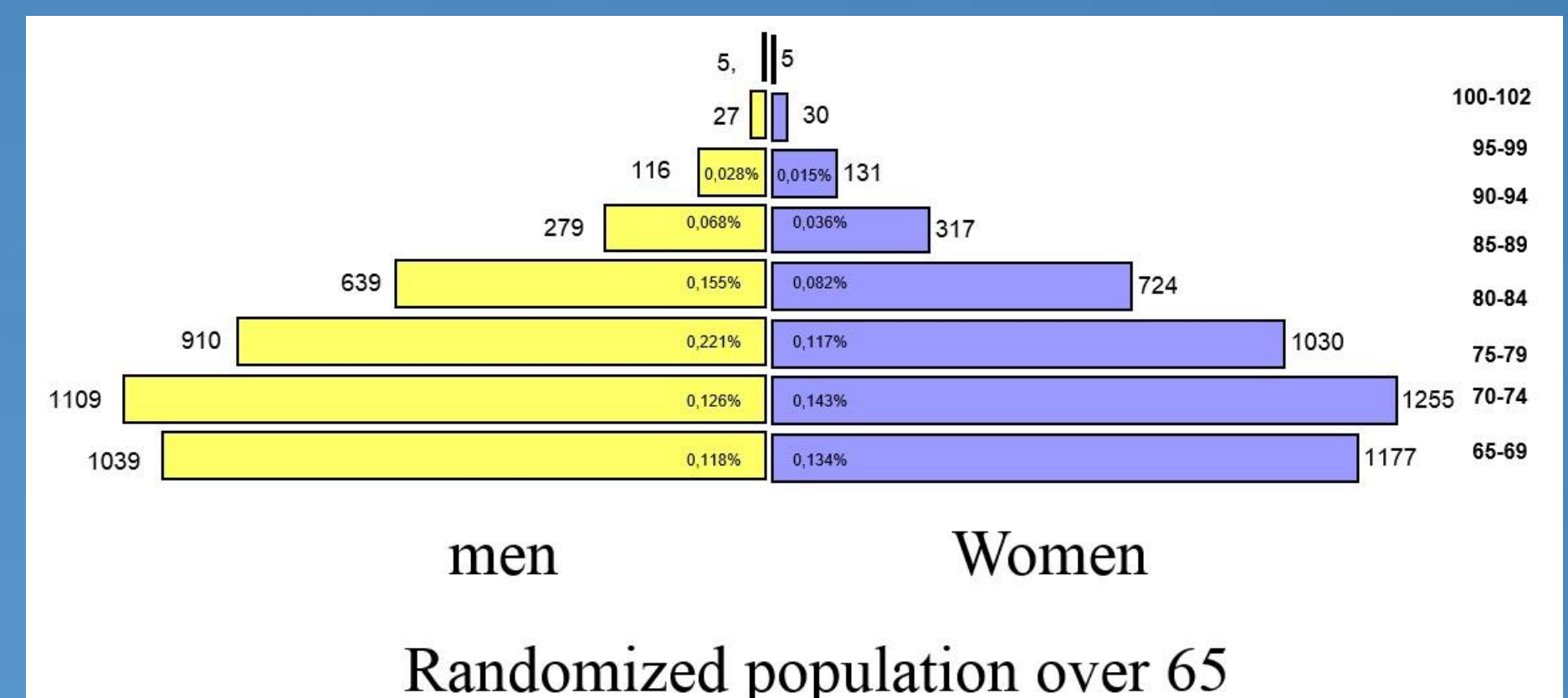
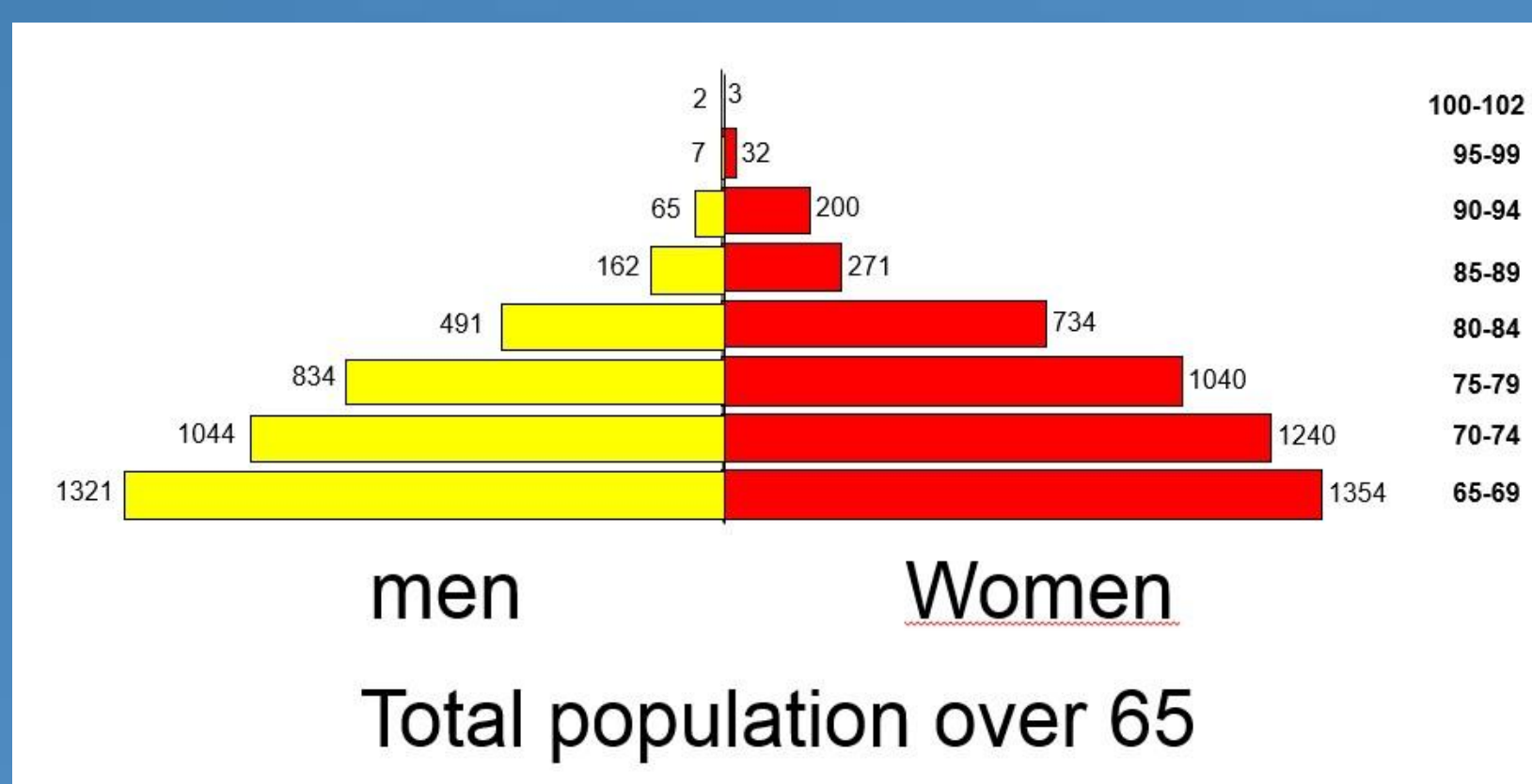
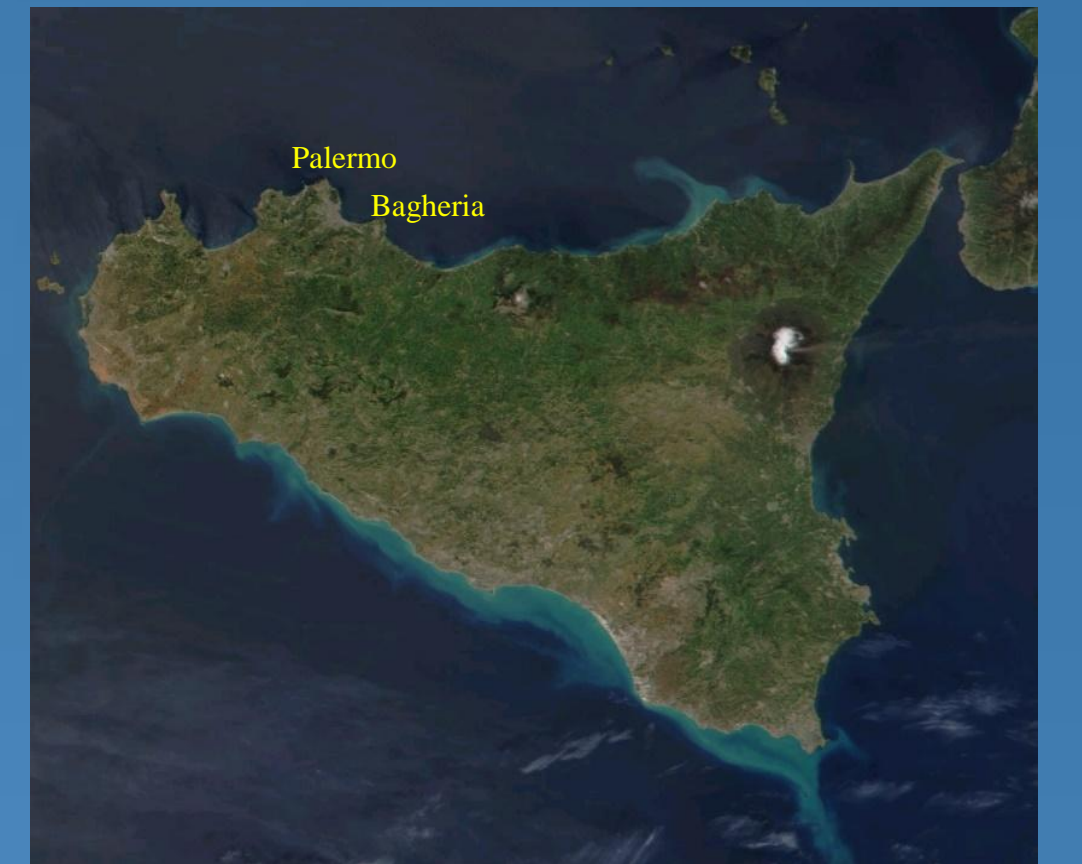


Background and aims

Stroke is one of the most disabling and burdensome health conditions worldwide. Our aim was to assess incidence and mortality rates of cerebrovascular disease, in a Sicilian population using data from a population-based survey of elderly participants.

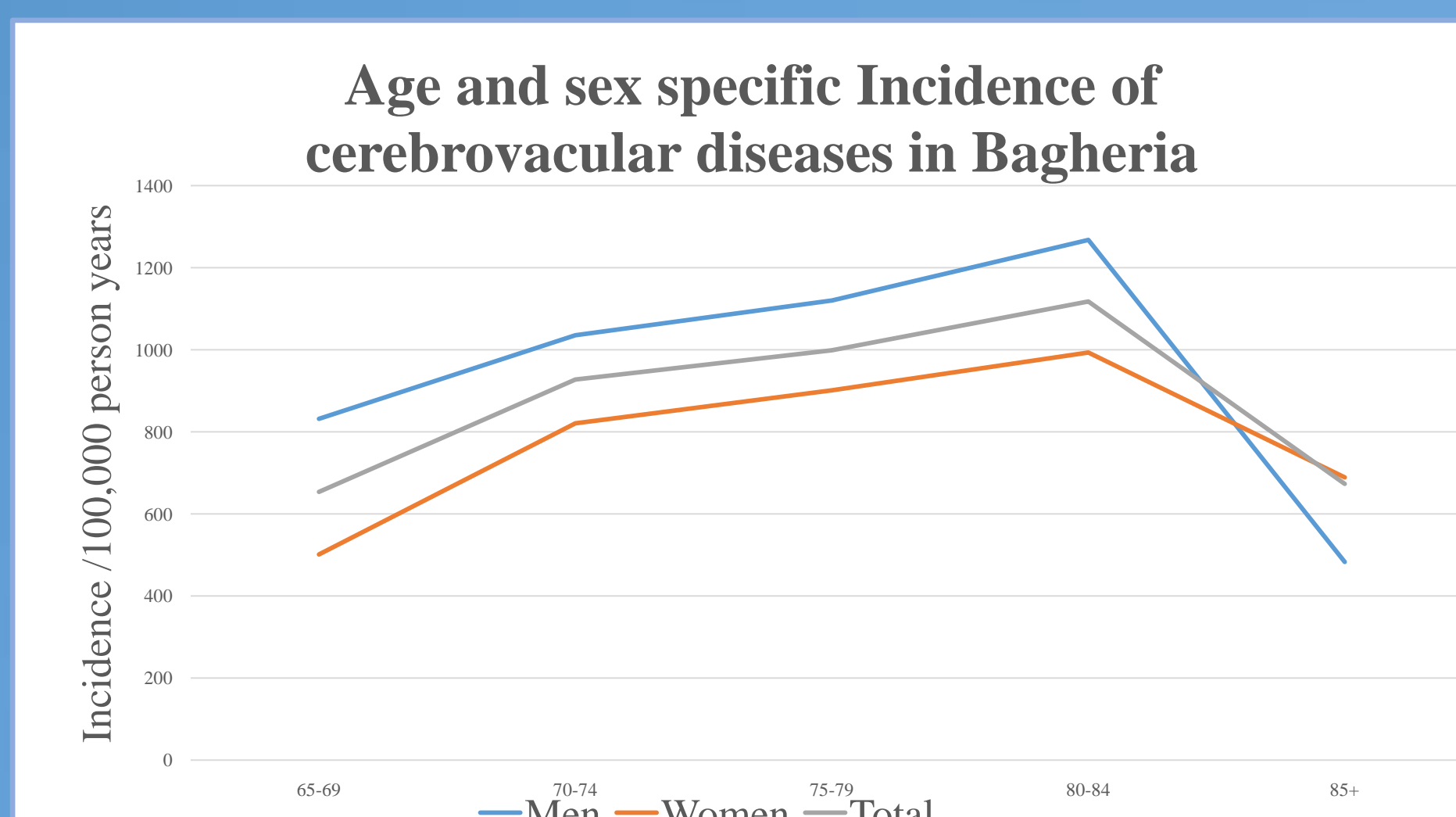
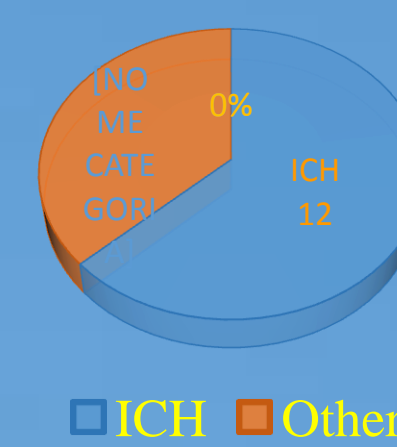
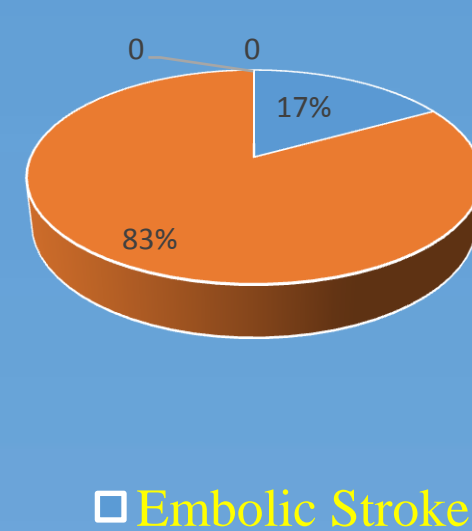
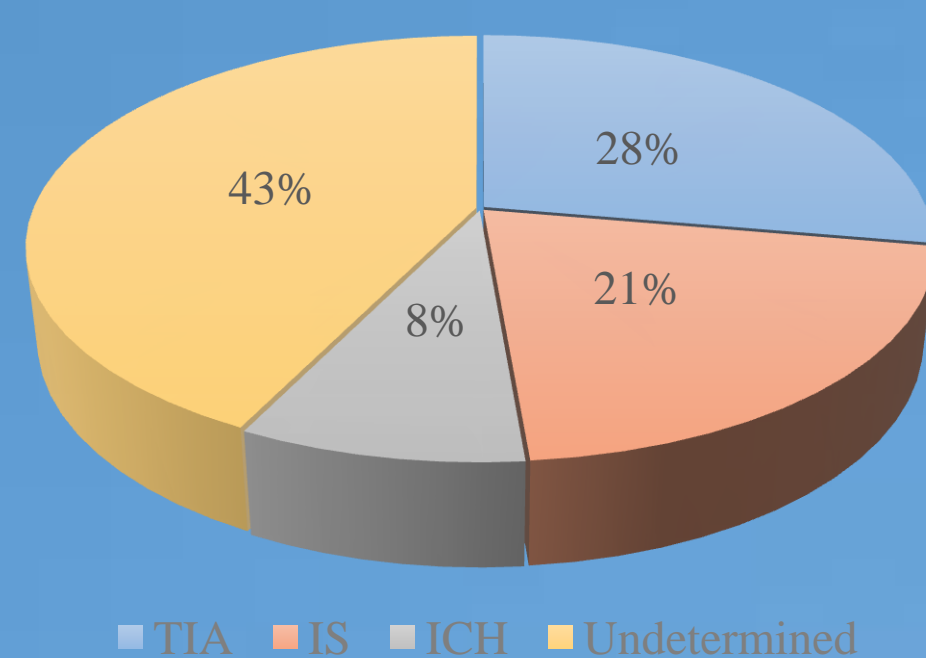
Methods

A door-to-door survey was carried out in the city of Bagheria, Sicily (prevalence day September 30th, 2006). A cohort of 2,200 persons was randomly stratified, obtaining a 25% sample of the whole population aged 65 years or more. We obtained clinical data for the whole cohort after nine year from local Health Institution. Individuals were evaluated at baseline (2007-2008) and at the end of follow-up period (2016). We calculated crude, and age and sex specific incidence rates, as well as cause specific mortality rates, with 95% confidence intervals.

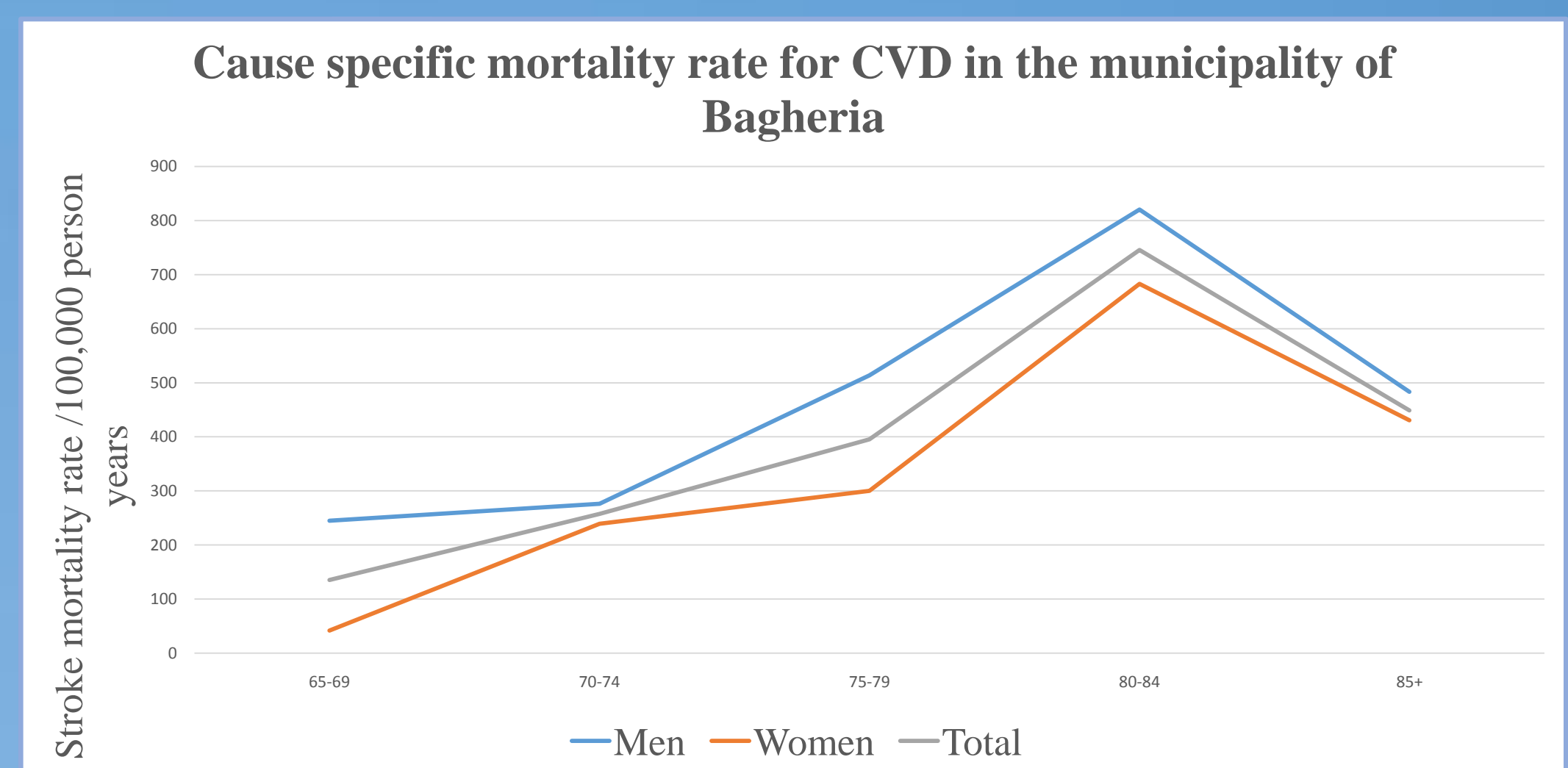


Results

We identified 176 incident patients with cerebrovascular disease during the follow up giving a total incidence of 888.9/100,000 person years (CI: 888.86-888.94). Incidence rate was higher in men (1010.00, CI: 1009.94-1010.06) than women (790.30; CI: 790.24-790.36). Cause specific mortality rate for CVD was 353.54/100,000 (CI: 353.50-353.58) in the whole cohort, 420.12 in men (CI: 420.06-420.18) and 297.54 in women (CI: 297.48-297.60). Age-specific incidence rates of cerebrovascular disease increased with advancing age.



Stroke incidence in the municipality of Bagheria, Palermo, Italy in the follow-up period 2006-2015, by sex and five years age classes



Mortality rates for CVD in the municipality of Bagheria, Palermo, Italy in the follow-up period 2006-2015, by sex and five years age classes

Conclusions

- ❖ In the Bagheria Cohort study, incidence of cerebrovascular diseases increased with age.
- ❖ Stroke incidence rates and mortality were significantly higher in men compared to women.
- ❖ Our incidence rates provide new estimates for projection of future burden of disease in Italy and should be considered when planning prevention and stroke care services in this region.

References

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