

Poster presentation

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Poststroke depression. Clinical features, predictors, neuroimaging correlations

Marina Janelidze*¹, Nino Lobjanidze¹ and Ketevan Inasaridze²

Address: ¹Department of Neurology, Georgian State Medical Academy, Georgia and ²Neuropsychology and Memory Research Unit, Georgian State Medical Academy, Georgia

* Corresponding author

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Background

Depression can be an important sequela of stroke and often unrecognized complication. The correlation between the location of stroke and post-stroke depression remains controversial and has been extensively studied

Materials and methods

The purpose of the study to assess the prevalence of depressive symptoms at the acute stage of stroke, their clinical and MRI correlates, effects of initial depressive symptoms on stroke recovery, development of poststroke depression in relatively unselected well-diagnosed cohort of consecutive stroke survivors

Results

The prospective study of 147 stroke patients, hospitalised with acute stroke conducted. Stroke severity was evaluated by NIHSS. Neurological disability was established according to Barthel Index and Rankin Disability. Patients assessment was performed at acute stage and three month poststroke. All patient underwent MRI\CT investigation at acute stage. Depressive symptoms were evaluated with Hamilton Scale at acute stage and 3 month after acute stroke. Diagnosis of depression was performed according to criteria outlined in DSM IV. Patients were divided in two groups – I group patients with poststroke depression, II group – patients without depression. Different statistical tests were performed by SPSS.

Discussion

Depressed and nondepressed patients did not differ in respect of site, size and type of stroke. Multiple linear regression analysis revealed significant share of hypertension in development of depression at acute stage and 3 month poststroke. Depressive reactions at acute stage cor-

related with thalamic strokes, while 3 month poststroke depression correlates with fronto-parietal stroke. According to multiple linear regression analyzes deficit severity has significant share on 3 month poststroke depression.

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