



## Features of the Course and Risk Factors of Development of Acute Cerebral Circulation in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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**Abstract** Cerebrovascular diseases are one of the most urgent medical and socio-economic problems, due to their high proportion in the structure of morbidity and mortality of the population, significant indicators of temporary labor losses and primary disability. According to the National Stroke Registry, only 20% of stroke survivors can return to work. According to forecasts, by 2020, cerebrovascular diseases will be in the 4th position in reducing the full life of a person. Patients with diabetes are more likely to develop ischemic strokes, leading to high mortality. The study of the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes led to the conclusion that the basis of vascular complications is the activation of lipid peroxidation with the accumulation of their primary and secondary products. The activity of free radical oxidation processes in the liver, brain tissue, lungs, and heart muscle increases.

**Research objective:** to identify the features of the course and risk factors for the development of stroke and the dynamics of recovery of the neurological status in type 2 diabetes.

**Keywords:** Acute cerebrovascular accident, Diabetes mellitus.

**Introduction.** Improvement of the social protection and health care system in the country, introduction of modern, proven methods of prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of diseases among the population, improvement of the quality of medical care organization and improvement of the health care system, tasks are defined, high-tech, qualified medical care. The rapid growth in the number of patients with DM and a large proportion of such patients in the total number of patients with stroke require the identification of factors that affect not only the risks of its development, but also the course and outcome, as well as the functional capabilities of a patient who has had a stroke. The aim of the work was to study the effect of DM2 on the clinical features, course dynamics and functional outcome of stroke.

**Objective :** The aim of the work was to study the effect of DM2 on the clinical features, course dynamics and functional outcome of stroke.

**Materials and Methods:** The study included 98 patients with stroke on the first day after the development of neurological symptoms, of which group 1 included 52 patients with stroke and DM2, mean age  $63 \pm 10$  years, and group 2 included 46 patients with stroke without DM, mean age  $58 \pm 13$  years

**Results of the study** In the absence of a statistically significant difference aged, patients with DM2 were equally represented by men and women (51.9%, and 48.1%, respectively), and in the 2nd group, the majority were men (69.6% and 30.4% respectively),  $p < 0.05$  (Table 1).

Characteristics of the examined patients

Indicator	1st group (Ischemic stroke and diabetes),n(%)	2nd group (diabetes), n(%)
Age, years	63±10	58±13, p=0.1
Men	27 (52)	32 (69.6)
women	25 (48)	14 (30.4), p<0.05

In the groups of patients examined by us, attention to the difference in the ratio of men placed by the men. In the group of patients with type 2 diabetes, such no relationship between stroke and male sex was found, which consistent with the results of a meta-analysis showing increased risk of stroke in women with DM [18], since in general, stroke is more common in the population develops in men. On the other hand, perhaps. This is due to the fact that the prevalence of DM2

Output: The development of stroke in DM2 occurs with equal frequency in both women and men. Forecast of restoration of lost neurological functions not related to gender.

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