

Clinical Study of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients with or without Cerebrovascular Feature and Its Correlation with Other Comorbidity / Diabetic Complication

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ABSTARCT

Introduction: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is rapidly emerging as a Global health problem, which may reach pandemic level by 2030. India is a global capital of Diabetes. Many long term complication may develop in T2DM patients. Cerebrovascular complications are one of the major cause of morbidity and mortality in T2DM. **Aim:** our aim of study to estimate the prevalence of cerebrovascular complication in diabetic and its association with other risk factors and/or diabetic complication. **Materials and Methodology:** This study was conducted retrospectively enrolling 100 diabetic patients, admitted in medical ward in our institute during January 2014 to September 2015. **Results and Discussion:** Out of 100 patients, 27 patients had Cerebrovascular Stroke. In this CV Stroke group, 37.04% had retinopathy, 55.55% had urinary albuminuria, 48.15 % had hypertension and 25.92% had cardiac involvement. **Conclusion:** Cerebrovascular complications are more prevalent in diabetic due to more likely atherosclerotic event. In this study, comorbidity like Retinopathy, Urinary Albuminuria, loss of CMD, Hypertension and Cardiac involvement, this are the factor which has a more incidence in CV Stroke group than in group without neurological deficit. So, identification of risk factor and aggressive control of such factor is the most important part of the management of diabetes.

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Stroke, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Risk factors

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