Conclusion
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The following conclusions can be drawn from the present study:

- The average age of the population experiencing stroke was 60.95 + 14.32 years with the maximum cases were in the 7th and the 8th decade.

- Males clearly out numbered the females with the M:F ratio of 2.4:1 this increased to 3.78:1 in >60yrs but the ratio reversed in <30yrs, 1:3.

- Hemiparesis/hemiplegia more of the right side was present in maximum number of cases with 7th nerve palsy the next most common clinical feature followed by speech disorders, a great number of cases were unconscious and a few had convulsions, headache and vomiting.

- Hypertension was the most common risk factor present in majority of the cases, dyslipidemia the next most common, previous history of stroke/TIA, H/O hypertension, diabetes mellitus, Valvular heart disease, and evidence of ischemic heart disease in decreasing order of frequency.
- Cerebral infarction was the most common lesion on CT scan followed by hemorrhage and very few had Subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- Majority of cases admission blood pressure fell under stage 2 hypertension as per JNC VII.
- Stroke outcome at 30 days showed that 26 of the cases improved while majority showed no change and the rest deteriorated.
- Blood pressure elevation of the subjects resulted in better outcome in majority.
- Lowering of blood pressure had no change in outcome of majority of the cases