

## Risk of major heart complications up shortly following stroke

19 February 2020



aHR, 23.4). Risk of MACE decreased, but remained significant, between 31 and 90 days (women: aHR, 4.8; men: aHR, 4.2) and 91 to 365 days (women: aHR, 2.1; men: aHR, 2.0).

"This shows that after taking <u>risk factors</u> into consideration, having experienced a recent stroke was independently associated with the incidence of major adverse cardiac events," Sposato said in a statement. "This leads us to believe that there are underlying mechanisms linked to stroke that may be causing heart disease."

More information: Abstract/Full Text

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(HealthDay)—Ischemic stroke is independently associated with increased risk of incident poststroke major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in both men and women, according to a study published in the February issue of *Stroke*.

Luciano A. Sposato, M.D., from Western University in London, Canada, and colleagues investigated sex-specific risks of incident MACE (acute coronary syndrome, myocardial infarction, incident coronary artery disease, coronary revascularization procedures, incident heart failure, or cardiovascular death) in a heart disease-free population-based cohort. Analysis included 21,931 patients (?66 years) with first-ever ischemic stroke (2002 to 2012) and 71,696 propensity-matched individuals without stroke.

The researchers found that first-ever <u>ischemic</u> <u>stroke</u> was associated with increased risk of incident MACE in both sexes. The risk was time-dependent, with highest risk seen within 30 days (women: adjusted hazard ratio [aHR], 25.1; men:

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