

Significant result is considered if $P < 0.05$. Highly significant result is considered if $P < 0.01$.

Results

The study was carried out on 52 patients presenting with acute ischemic stroke (within the first week of onset of their vascular events). Thirty one (59.6 %) of them were males and 21 (40.4 %) of them were females. Their age ranged between 21 and 81 years with mean age 52.611 15.48 (Table 3).

Regarding residence 84.6 % of patients were living in delta while 15.4 % of them living in Upper Egypt (Table 4).

History of hypertension and DM were recorded among (50 %) and (36.5 %) patients respectively, while history of cigarette smoking, oral contraceptive drug intake, migraine and alcohol intake were found in (48.1%) , (13.5%) , (13,5 %) , (3.8 %) patients respectively (Table 5, 8).

History of a previous ischemic stroke, TIAs and positive family history of ischemic stroke were found in (19.2 %), (15.4%) and 25 %) patients respectively (Table 7).

Concerning cardiac diseases and carotid artery stenosis were found (30.8 %) and (13.5 %) patients respectively, while physical inactivity was found in (60 %) of patients (Table 5).

In this study we found 43 patients (82.7 %), were obese while 9 patients (17.3 %) not obese. According to *Larry B. Goldstein et al (2006)*, they used waist-to-hip ratio (waist circumference) as an index for abdominal obesity, men were consider obese if waist circumference >102 cm while females were consider obese if waist circumference >88 cm (Table 6).

Regarding laboratory finding in this work, elevated level of F.B.S, !YPBS, total cholesterol and serum triglycerides were found in (36.5%) , (36.5%) , (30.8%)and (3 8,5 %) patients respectively (Table 10).

We found increased serum level of LDL and decreased serum level of HDL were found in (21.2 %) and (13.5 %) patients respectively, while increased level of RBCs, WBCs , platelets and hematocrit value were found in (7.7 %) (13.5 %) (7.7%) and (13.5 %) of patients respectively (Table 11).

In this study, we found also elevated serum level of uric acid, homocysteine,, protein C and protein S were found in (13.5 %), (9.6 %), (9.6 %) and (9.6 %) of patients respectively while elevated level of anti cardiolipin, anti DNA, ANA and ANCA were found in (3.8 %) patients (Table 12).

Initial CT brain within the first hours after events were found positive in 8 patients (15.4 %) and negative in 44 patients (84.6 %), while follow up CT brain after 72 hours were positive in 31 patients, 21 of them (40.4 %) were non lacunar and 10 patients (19.2 %) were lacunar (Table 2).

MRI brain was done for the reminder 13 patients in which the up CT brain did not revealed the lacunar infarcts (Table 2).

Regarding clinical presentation of the 52 patients included in this

dy, 22 presented with right sided hemiparesis, 16 patients presented

b left sided hemiparesis, 2 patients presented with dysphasia, 6

)resented with right sided hemiparesis with dysphasia, 3 patients

with posterior circulation ischemic stroke, 3 patients presented with hemi
hypothesia.