

A study of the factors associated with non-traumatic intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) in patients with chronic systemic hypertension



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Abstract

Objective: Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) following systemic and chronic hypertension is one of the main causes of acute stroke leading to disability and death. Identifying the risk factors in ICH patients can be effective in reducing bleeding and the rates of mortality and disability in these patients. This study was carried out to investigate the factors associated with ICH.

Methods: A total of 134 patients with chronic systemic hypertension who had ICH were enrolled in this study. The amount of ICH was measured through computed tomography (CT scan). The subjects were divided into two groups of high (>30 mL) and low (<30 mL) ICH volume, and the related risk factors in the two groups were studied and compared using SPSS software version 21.

Results: The mean age of the subjects was 66.04 years, and 71 (52.99%) individuals were females. The mean volume of ICH was 24.47 mL, with 29.10% of the subjects (39 patients) having >30 mL and 70.90% (95 patients) having <30 mL of ICH. The results of studying ICH-related factors in the multiple logistic regression showed that ischemic heart disease (IHD) (odds ratio [OR] = 2.243, *P* value <0.05) and cardiovascular disease (OR = 3.294, *P* value <0.05) were the co-existing diseases that increased the odds of developing ICH.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that less than 30% of the subjects had high volumes of bleeding, and the co-existence of IHD was considered as a strong independent risk factor affecting the volume of ICH associated with worse prognosis.

Keywords: Blood pressure, Intracerebral hemorrhage, Stroke, Chronic systemic hypertension, patients

Introduction

Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) due to hypertension is one of the most common causes of acute stroke leading to disability and death in adults in developing countries, accounting for about 10% to 20% of all strokes (1,2). This type of hemorrhage occurs as a result of degenerative changes in the walls of cerebral arteries in the form of lipohyalinosis and generating false aneurysms and their rupture (3). Besides, polymorphisms that affect the structure or surface of platelet glycoproteins may contribute to the occurrence of primary ICH (4).

The most important causes of ICH include hypertension and risk factors such as anticoagulants, alcohol overuse, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, and high

triglycerides (5). Unlike the developing countries, the incidence of ICH in developed countries has decreased dramatically with the improvement and control of blood pressure, so that ICH accounts for 8%-15% of strokes in Western countries and 30%-40% in Asian countries (6,7). Clinical reports of the patients with ICH have shown that the mortality rates vary from 35% to 45% within 3 months of follow-up and 47% after a year (8). Bleeding volume is one of the most important independent factors affecting the prognosis of the patients with ICH (9) and it can determine the final outcome of the disease (10). Studies have shown that increased bleeding in people with ICH is associated with increased disability and mortality rates (10,11).



Identifying the risk factors affecting the prognosis of the patients with ICH can effectively reduce mortality and disability in these patients (10). Moreover, efficient management of the patients, especially those with poor prognosis, requires consideration of the factors such as age, blood glucose level, blood pressure, volume and location of bleeding, and consciousness. The present study aimed to evaluate the factors associated with ICH in patients with chronic systemic hypertension in order to implement effective therapies and interventions to reduce the rates of mortality and morbidity in these patients.

Methods

Prior to the initiation of the study, permission from the Ethics Committee (IR.MUMS.MEDICAL.REC.1397.685) was obtained and informed consent was granted from the participants. In this cross-sectional study, 134 patients with chronic systemic hypertension who had non-traumatic cerebral hemorrhage (ICH) and were admitted to the emergency department of Ghaem hospital in Mashhad entered into the study. The inclusion criteria encompassed: 1) being at least 15 years of age, 2) having chronic systemic hypertension and 3) evidence of bleeding in the brain tissue. The patients with aneurysms and brain tumors and those with arteriovenous malformations were excluded from the study. The amount of ICH was measured through computed tomography (CT scan) at admission to the emergency room. Based on their ICH volume, the subjects were divided into two groups of high (>30 mL) and low hemorrhage volume (<30 mL) using the Broderick's method (10).

Some study checklists (10,12) were used to assess the risk factors for ICH incidence, including age, sex, duration of hypertension, multi-drug therapy, correct and continuous treatment, comorbidities, co-administration of anticoagulants, and coagulation and hematological disorders. The checklists were completed by the patients and their companions. The duration of hypertension, the type of treatment, and the number of drugs used were also thoroughly evaluated.

Descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation were used to describe the data. The χ^2 and Fisher Exact tests were also used to examine the frequency distribution of ICH-related risk factors. Besides, the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) for ICH-related risk factors were calculated through univariate logistic regression. Finally, in order to eliminate the effect of confounding factors, the variables with a lower-than-0.2 significance level in the univariate model were entered into the multivariate logistic regression. The statistical analysis was performed using the Stata software (StataCorp, College Station, Texas) version 12, and the significance level was considered lower than 0.05.

Results

A total of 134 patients with ICH were included in this

study with the mean age of 66.04 ± 14.15 years, of whom 71 (52.99%) were females and 63 (47.01%) were males. The mean ages of the male and female participants were 65.35 and 66.64 years, respectively. Examining the causes of ICH-patients' referral to the health center showed that they most commonly referred due to LOC (loss of consciousness) (28.91%), left hemiparesis (16.41%), and right hemiparesis (13.28%). The mean of ICH volume was 24.47 ± 20.12 mL, and it was well found out that 29.10% of the subjects (39 ones) had greater than 30 mL of ICH and 70.90% (95 subjects) had less than 30 mL.

The results showed that there was not a significant relationship between the ICH volume and demographic as well as clinical variables such as gender, duration of hypertension, duration of hypertension treatment, regular visits to physicians, number of medications used, and frequent hospitalizations due to hypertension (P value > 0.05) (Table 1).

Regarding ICH-associated diseases, we noticed that 43.75% of the ischemic heart disease (IHD) patients had an ICH greater than 30 mL, while the rate was 24.5% in non-IHD patients, showing a significant difference between ICH and the prevalence of IHD (P value = 0.03). No significant relationship was observed between other comorbidities and high ICH in the study subjects (P value > 0.05) (Table 2).

The results of logistic regression between the ICH-related factors also showed that IHD increased the odds of hemorrhage with a volume greater than 30 mL by about 2.395 times compared to non-IHD individuals, which was statistically significant (OR = 2.395, P value = 0.039). This indicated the role of IHD risk factor in increasing ICH. The results also showed that there was no significant relationship between ICH volume and other factors such as duration of having hypertension (OR = 2.181, P value = 0.117), non-use of antihypertensive drugs (OR = 0.878, P value = 0.750), lack of regular visits to physicians (OR = 1.756, P value = 0.264), and other comorbidities (Table 3). The results of multiple logistic regression between the factors associated with ICH volume presented in Table 4 showed that developing IHD and cerebrovascular accident (CVA) increased the risk of ICH by controlling other confounding factors such as duration of having the disease and the subject's gender. That is to say, the patients with IHD had a higher chance of developing ICH by 2.24 times (OR = 2.243, P value = 0.04). The people with CVA also had a higher chance of developing ICH by 3.29 times compared to non-CVA individuals (OR = 3.294, P value = 0.028).

Discussion

The results of this study which was carried out to investigate the factors related to the ICH volume in patients with chronic systemic hypertension showed that the mean hemorrhage volume was 24.47 ± 20.12 mL, with about one third (29.10%) of the subjects having high ICH.

Table 1. Relationship between ICH volume and demographic and clinical factors

Variable	ICH volume		P value	
	ICH ≤30 mL	ICH >30 mL		
Age (year)	65.37±1.43	67.68±2.54	0.407	
Gender	Male	41 (65.08%)	22 (34.92%)	0.185
	Female	54 (76.05%)	17 (23.95%)	
Duration of having hypertension	Less than 10 years	80 (72.73%)	30 (27.27%)	0.120
	Over 10 years	11 (55%)	9 (45%)	
Duration of drug therapy	No treatment	13 (81.12%)	3 (18.88%)	0.662
	Less than 5 years	47 (69.11%)	21 (30.89%)	
Number of drugs used	Over 5 years	33 (68.75%)	15 (31.25%)	0.279
	No drug	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	
Use of anticoagulants	Single drug	49 (66.21%)	25 (33.79%)	0.545
	Multiple drugs	36 (73.47%)	13 (26.53%)	
Coagulopathy or hematological disorder	Yes	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0.709
	No	91 (70.54%)	38 (29.46%)	
Continuous use of antihypertensive drugs	Yes	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0.831
	No	94 (70.67%)	39 (29.33%)	
Regular visits to physicians	Yes	29 (69.04%)	13 (30.96%)	0.186
	No	66 (71.74%)	26 (28.26%)	
Frequent hospitalization due to hypertension	Yes	23 (79.31%)	6 (20.69%)	0.248
	No	72 (68.57%)	33 (31.43%)	
	Yes	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	
	No	91 (70%)	39 (30%)	

Significance level: <0.05

Table 2. Relationship between ICH volume and underlying comorbidities

Variable	ICH volume		P value	
	ICH >30 mL	ICH ≤30 mL		
IHD	Yes	18 (56.25%)	14 (43.75%)	0.03*
	No	77 (75.5%)	25 (24.5%)	
Diabetes mellitus	Yes	30 (66.67%)	15 (33.33%)	0.546
	No	65 (73.03%)	24 (26.97%)	
Hyperlipoproteinemia	Yes	20 (71.42%)	8 (28.58%)	0.572
	No	75 (70.75%)	31 (29.25%)	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Yes	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0.709
	No	94 (70.67%)	39 (29.33%)	
Congestive heart failure	Yes	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0.501
	No	93 (70.45%)	39 (29.55%)	
CVA	Yes	11 (55%)	9(45%)	0.111
	No	84 (73.68%)	30 (26.32%)	
Chronic kidney disease	Yes	2 (66.67%)	1 (33.33%)	0.647
	No	93 (71%)	38 (29%)	

Abbreviations: ICH, Intracerebral hemorrhage; IHD, ischemic heart disease; CVA, cerebrovascular accident.

It was also found that LOC, right hemiparesia and left hemiparesia were the most common causes of ICH. The results of similar studies show that age and male gender were independent factors associated with ICH incidence and mortality (10,13,14), but in our study there was no evidence of a relationship between age and gender and the volume of ICH. In the study by Wasay et al (10) findings showed that there was no significant relationship between age and ICH incidence, and they concluded that more than 30% of the patients referred to the hospital had

high ICH, which is consistent with the results of our study. In the present study, ICH occurred in 76.92% of the patients who had hypertension for less than 10 years, and the probability of hemorrhage gradually decreased with age, so that only 23.08% of the subjects with high ICH suffered from hypertension for over 10 years. This might be due to the underestimation of hypertension, especially in the early years, and the unawareness of its complications. In addition, as the high blood pressure gets chronic and gradual degenerative changes occur in

Table 3. Univariate logistic regression between ICH volume and the studied factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	P value
Age	1.012	0.104-984	0.405
Gender (female)	0.586	0.276-1.244	0.165
Duration of having hypertension (over 10 years)	2.181	0.822-5.788	0.117
Treatment duration			
Less than 5 years	1.936	0.498-7.518	0.340
Over 5 years	1.969	0.487-7.954	0.341
Non-continuous use of antihypertensive drugs	0.878	0.396-1.948	0.750
Lack of regular visits to a physician	1.756	0.653-4.721	0.264
IHD	2.395	1.043-5.501	0.039*
Diabetes	1.354	0.622-2.944	0.444
Hyperlipoproteinemia	0.967	0.385-2.429	0.944
CVA	2.290	0.864-6.071	0.096
Chronic kidney disease	1.223	0.107-13.898	0.871

Abbreviations: ICH, Intracerebral hemorrhage; OR, odds ratio, IHD, ischemic heart disease; CVA, cerebrovascular accident.

Table 4. Multivariate logistic regression between ICH volume and the studied factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	P value
Gender (female)	0.553	0.249-1.230	0.147
Duration of having hypertension (over 10 years)	2.015	0.710-5.722	0.188
IHD	2.243	1.037-5.355	0.04*
CVA	3.294	1.354-9.558	0.028*

Abbreviations: ICH, Intracerebral hemorrhage; OR, odds ratio, IHD, ischemic heart disease; CVA, cerebrovascular accident.

the vessels, and also with aging, the risk of thrombosis increases in patients and this needs treatment and control of hypertension. In a study by Nikseresht and Azin (12), it was indicated that the incidence of ICH in people with less than 5 years from the onset of hypertension was about 67%, which is in line with our study results.

Blood pressure control is one of the main factors that has protective effects on the ICH volume so that the results of other studies have indicated the impact of hypertension therapeutic and control interventions on ICH incidence and the bleeding volume and ultimately mortality (10). On the other hand, blood pressure control with antihypertensive drugs is effectively associated with ICH incidence and mortality. Wasay et al (10) stated that increasing the number of drugs to more than 2 and poor compliance were strong and independent factors increasing hemorrhage volume. However, no evidence of a relationship between the number of drugs used and the ICH volume was found in our study.

Regarding comorbidities, the results of this study showed that IHD and CVA were associated with ICH, so that IHD and CVA are associated with an increased risk of ICH. Studies also show the role of heart diseases in increasing the incidence of hemorrhage and stroke in people with hypertension, varying with age (15). Cardiac diseases are independent and effective risk factors for ICH incidence. Coincidence of cardiac diseases with risk factors such as alcohol consumption, smoking, and lifestyle indirectly increases the risk of ICH depending on vascular

conditions. However, controlling blood and clinical parameters in these patients is effective in reducing the bleeding volume.

Limitations

One limitation of this study is the lack of follow-up (after discharge from hospital) due to the absence of an exact explanation regarding the relationship between the ICH and the mortality and morbidity caused by it. Furthermore, low sample size data and conducting the research in a single center are other limitations of the present study. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct further multicenter studies with larger sample sizes in future investigations.

Conclusion

The results of this study showed that less than 30% of the subjects had a high volume of hemorrhage, and comorbidities and cardiac events were considered as strong independent risk factors in the ICH volume, associated with a worse prognosis. However, controlling blood pressure and risk factors seems essential for preventing an increase in the volume of ICH and the mortality and morbidities from it. This requires screening programs and increased knowledge of physicians and patients.

Authors' contributions

This study was performed and designed by MT, MF, SRH, RB, NM, and EB. Data analysis was performed by MT, NM, and EB. Critical revision of the article was provided

by MT, MF, SRH, HV, and EB. All authors read the final draft and accepted the final revision. Finally, based on the recommendations of the international committee of medical journal editors, all authors met the criteria of authorship.

Ethical Issues

Patients' guardians gave written consent to patients' participation and to the use of data for scientific publication. This study received Ethical approval from the Medical Ethics Committee with the code IR.MUMS.MEDICAL.REC.1397.685.

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