

Stroke incidence, case fatality, and mortality using the WHO International Classification of Disease 11 (ICD-11): The Geneva Stroke Study

Professor Emmanuel Carrera, MD

Director, Stroke Center

HUG

World Stroke Campaign 2024

17 octobre 2024

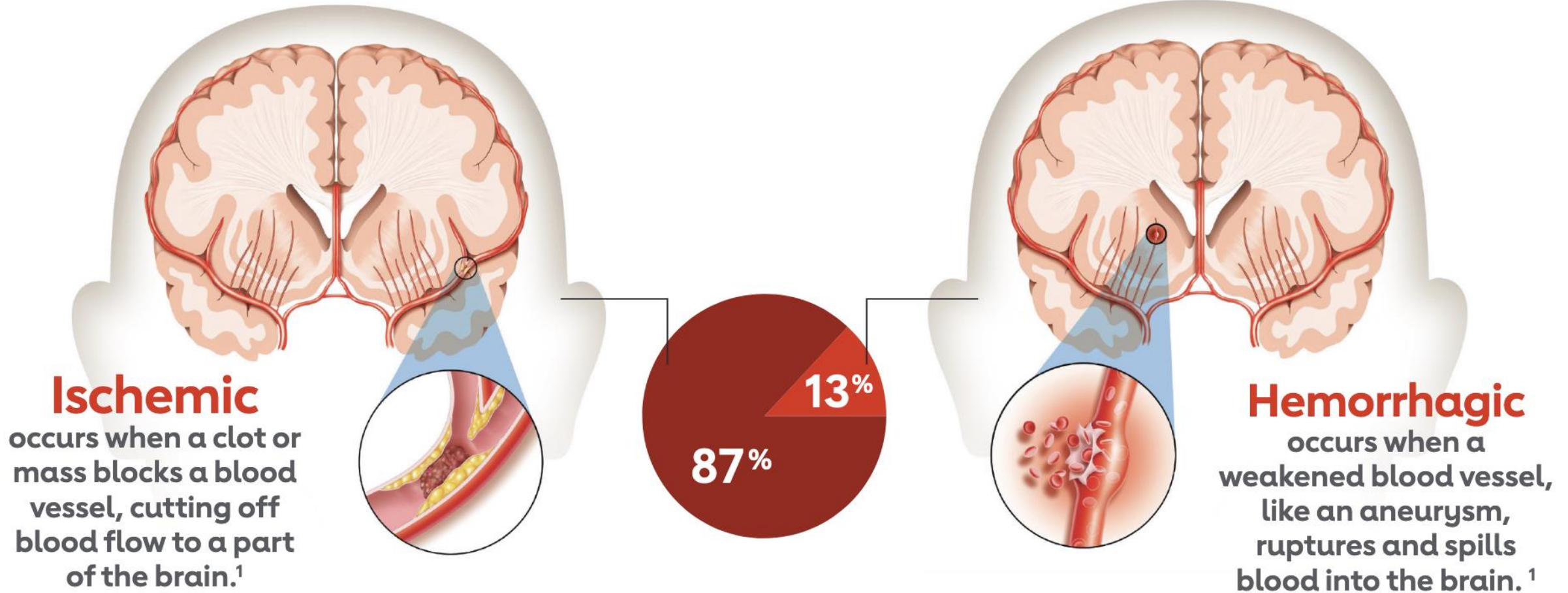


JOURNÉE DE L'AVC

30 octobre 2024 de 13h30 à 18h30

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TYPES OF STROKE

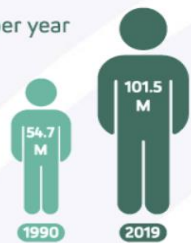


World Stroke Organization (WSO): Global Stroke Fact Sheet 2022



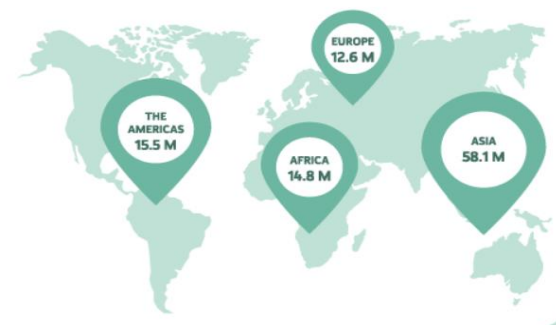
Around the world, there are **12.2 MILLION** new strokes per year
ONE EVERY 3 SECONDS

101 MILLION
people worldwide are living
with stroke aftermath
**THIS NUMBER HAS ALMOST
DOUBLED OVER THE LAST 30 YEARS**



The total estimated worldwide cost of stroke (in international dollars) in 2017 was **1 \$451 BILLION**
(ABOUT 0.36% OF THE GLOBAL GDP)

The number of stroke survivors in world regions in 2019.
89% OF THE GLOBAL STROKE DEATHS AND DISABILITY COMBINED RESIDE IN LOW-TO MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES



Up to **80%** of strokes and heart attacks happen in people with **LOW OR MODERATE CVD ABSOLUTE RISK**

1 in 4 people will have a stroke in their lifetime
THIS NUMBER HAS INCREASED 50% OVER THE LAST 17 YEARS



In 2019, **63%** of stroke happened in people younger than 70 years old.

STROKE IS NO LONGER A DISEASE OF THE ELDERLY

10

LEADING STROKE RISK FACTORS IN THE WORLD*

56%

ELEVATED SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE

24%

HIGH BODY MASS INDEX

20%

HIGH FASTING GLUCOSE

20%

AIR POLLUTION

18%

SMOKING

31%

POOR DIET

10%

HIGH LDL CHOLESTEROL

8%

KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION

6%

ALCOHOL USE

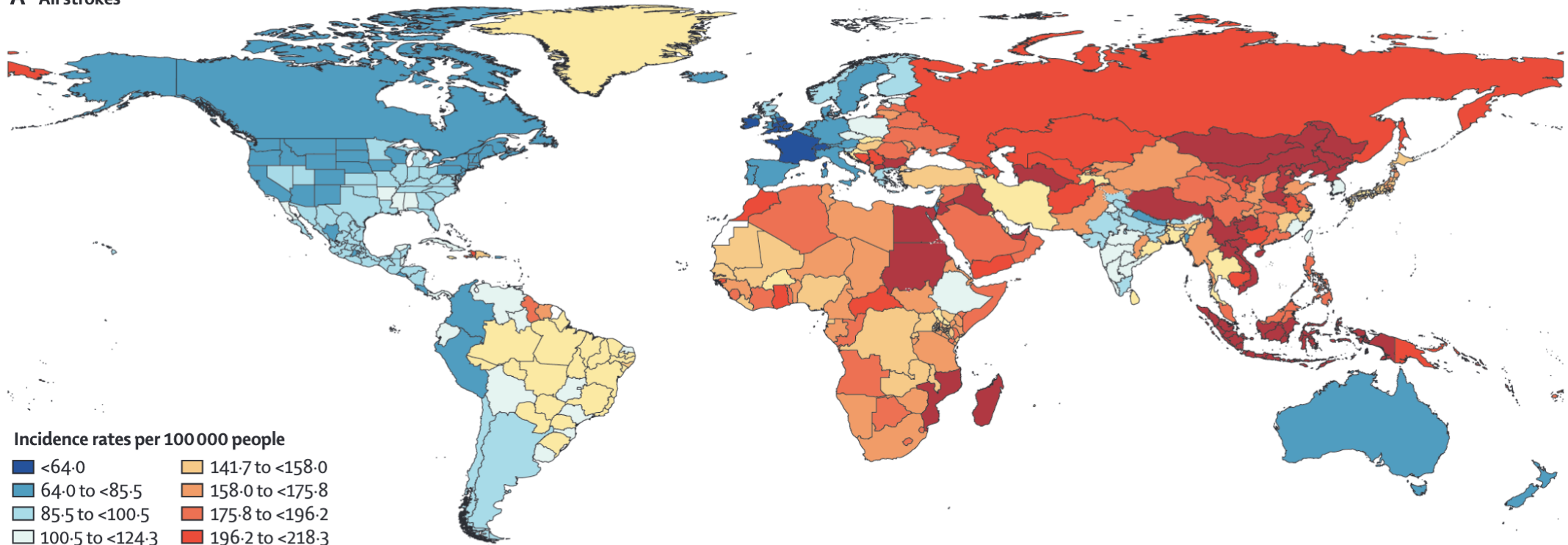
2%

LOW PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

*The sum of stroke burden attributable to the risk factors exceeds 100% because the effect of many of these risk factors overlap and are mediated partly or wholly through another risk factors. Percentages show stroke-related disability-adjusted life years attributable to each risk factor.

WORLDWIDE STROKE INCIDENCE RATE

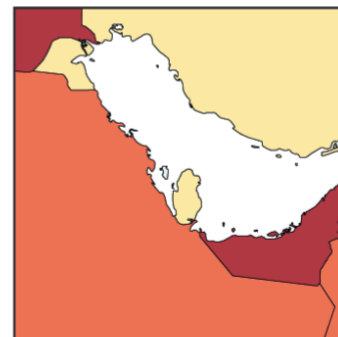
A All strokes



Caribbean and central America



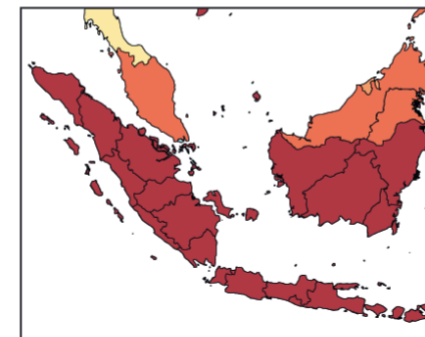
Persian Gulf



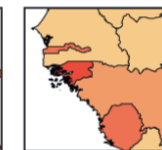
Balkan Peninsula



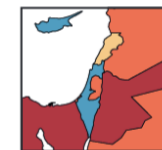
Southeast Asia



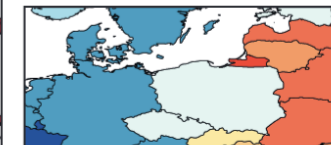
West Africa



Eastern Mediterranean

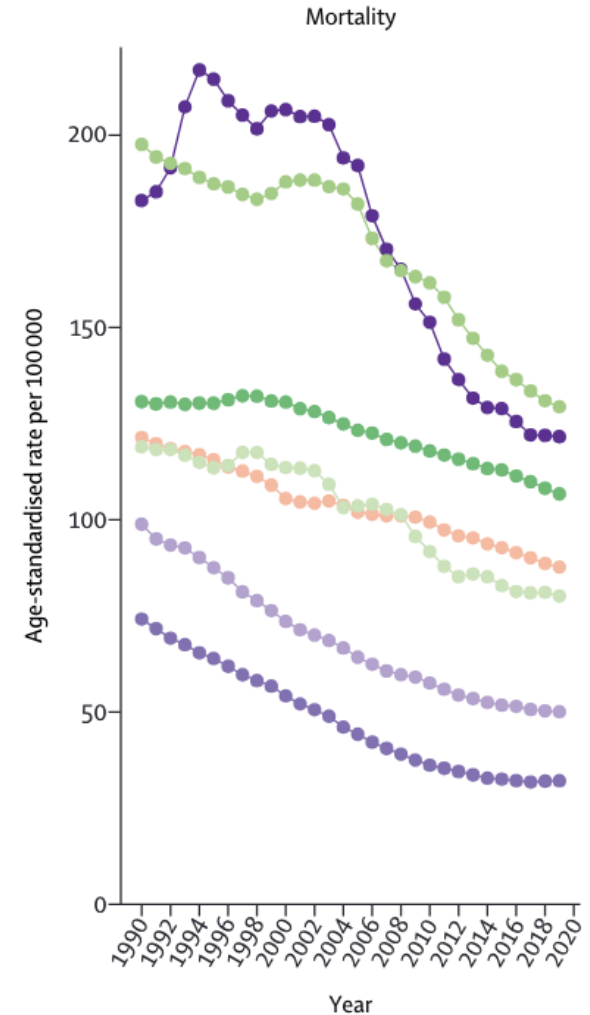
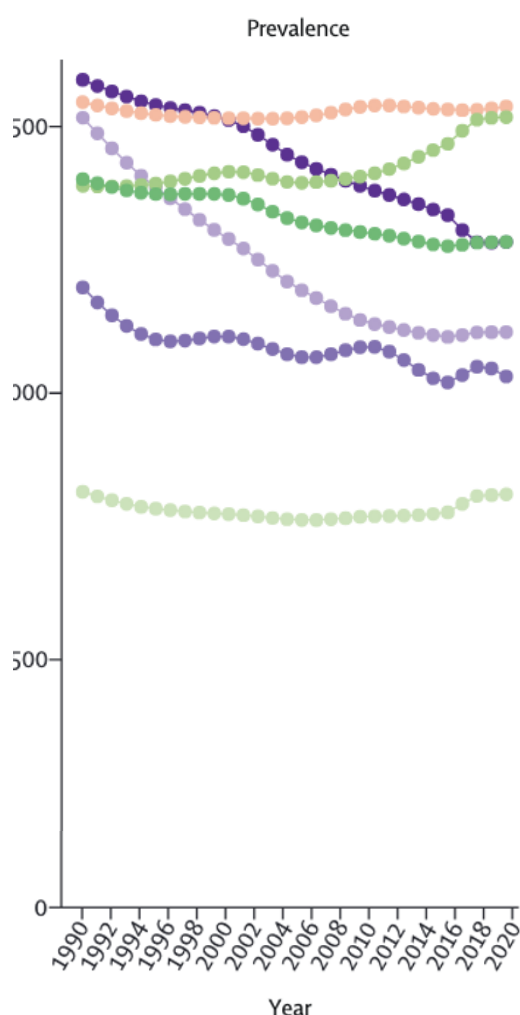
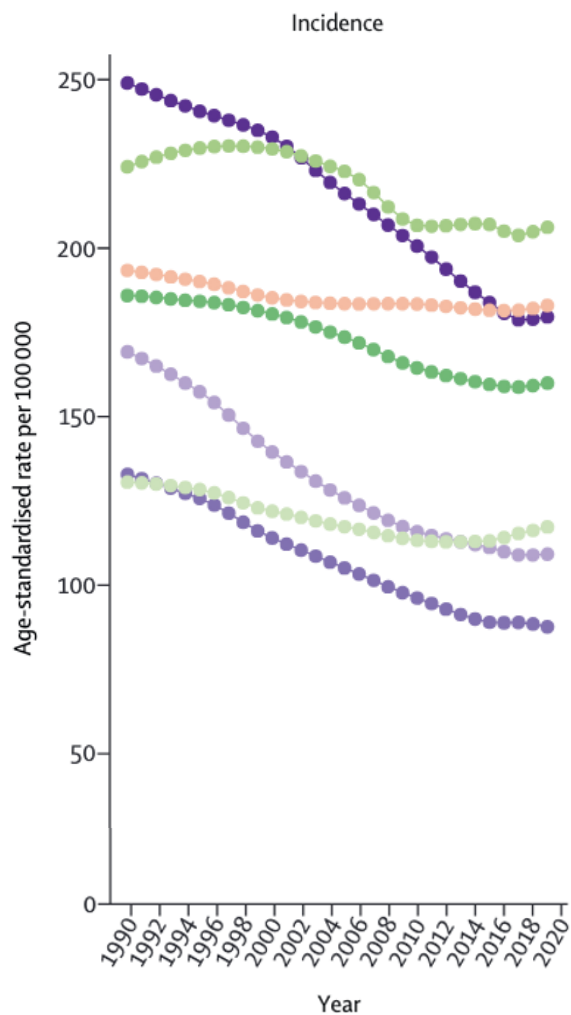


Northern Europe



WORLDWIDE STROKE INCIDENCE, PREVALENCE, AND MORTALITY

- Central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia
- High income
- Latin America and Caribbean
- North Africa and Middle East
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania
- Sub-Saharan Africa



STROKE INCIDENCE AND OUTCOME IN THE GENEVA AREA

Objectives

- Determine stroke risk in the Geneva area
- Identify patients' characteristics
- Outcome

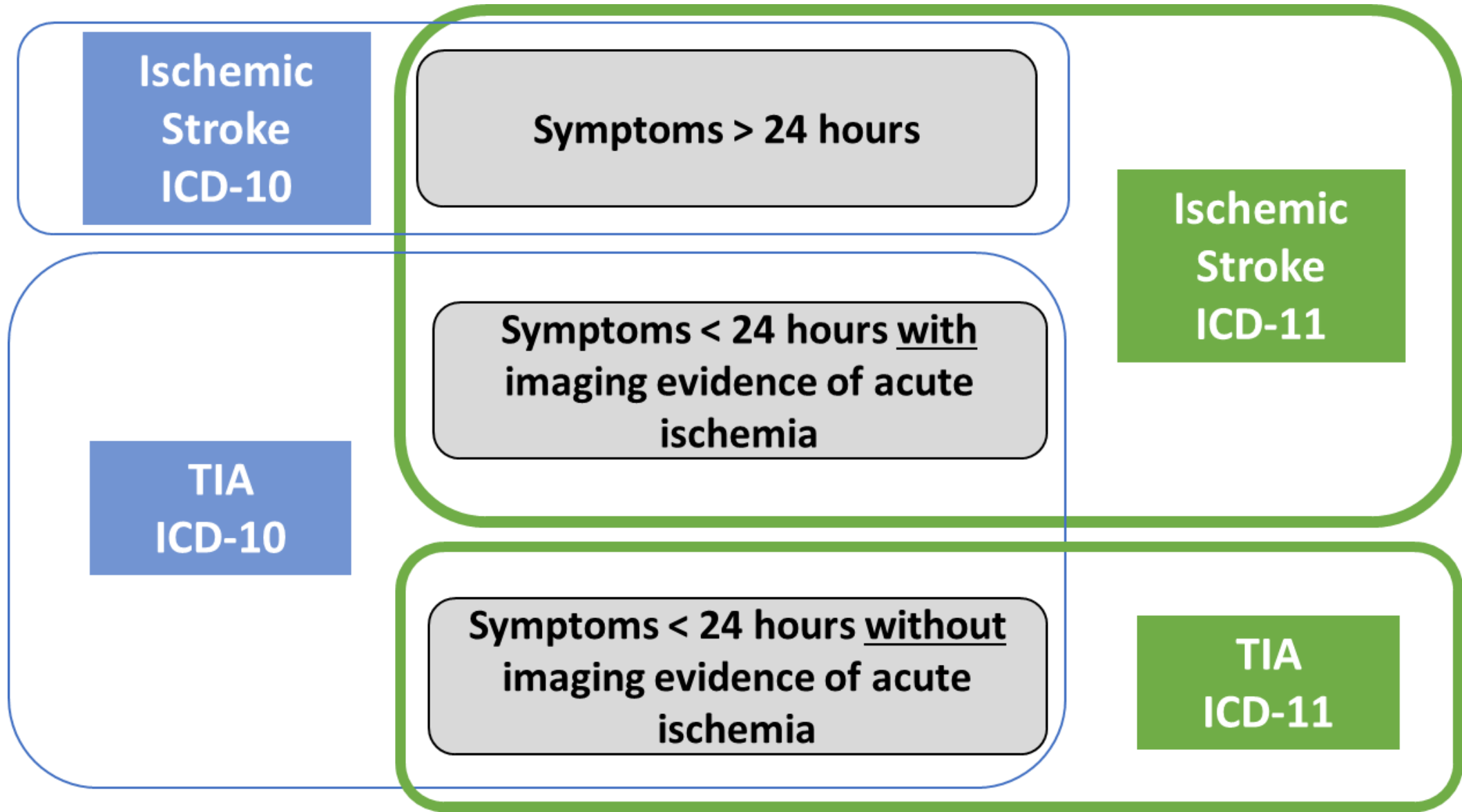
Methods

Patients :

- Stroke according to the new classification
 - (ICD-11; 2022)
- First event
- 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2019



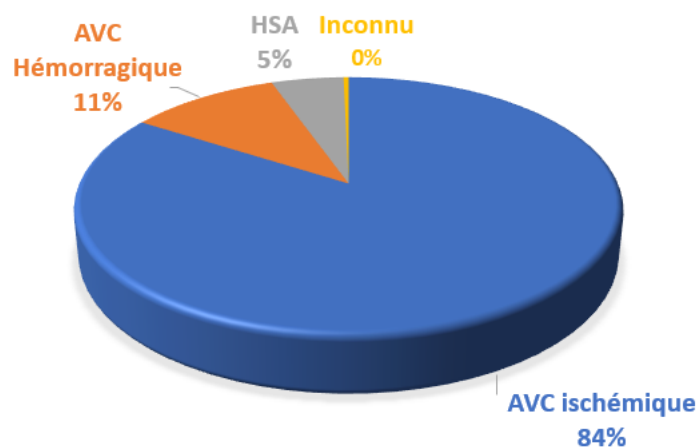
STROKE INCIDENCE AND OUTCOME IN THE GENEVA AREA



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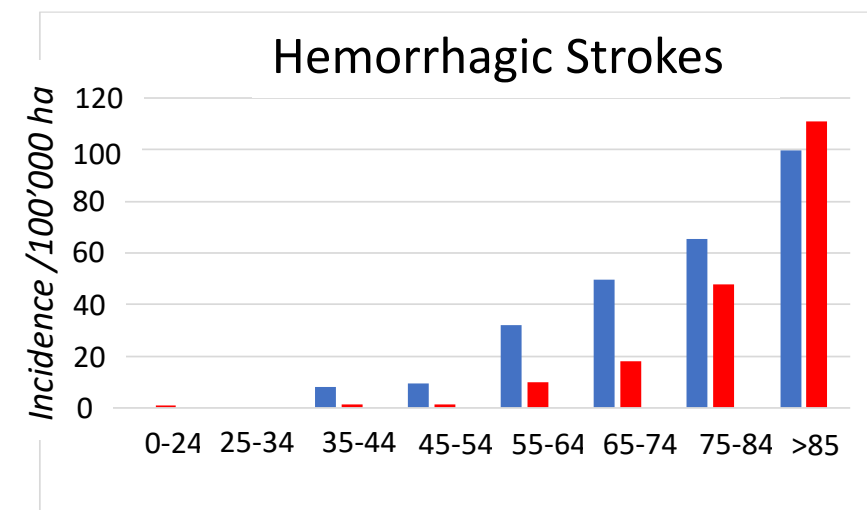
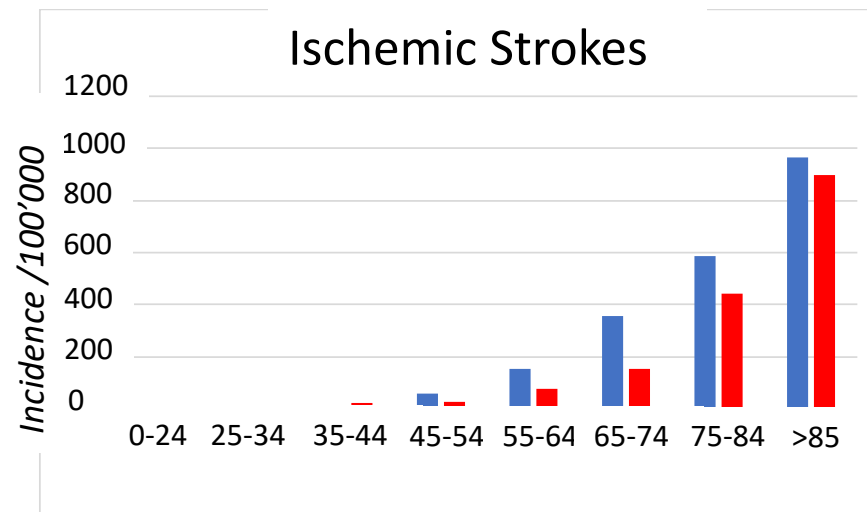
Stroke Cases (2018-2019)

Ischemic strokes : 947
 Hemorrhagic strokes : 119
 Subarachnoid hemorrhage: 57



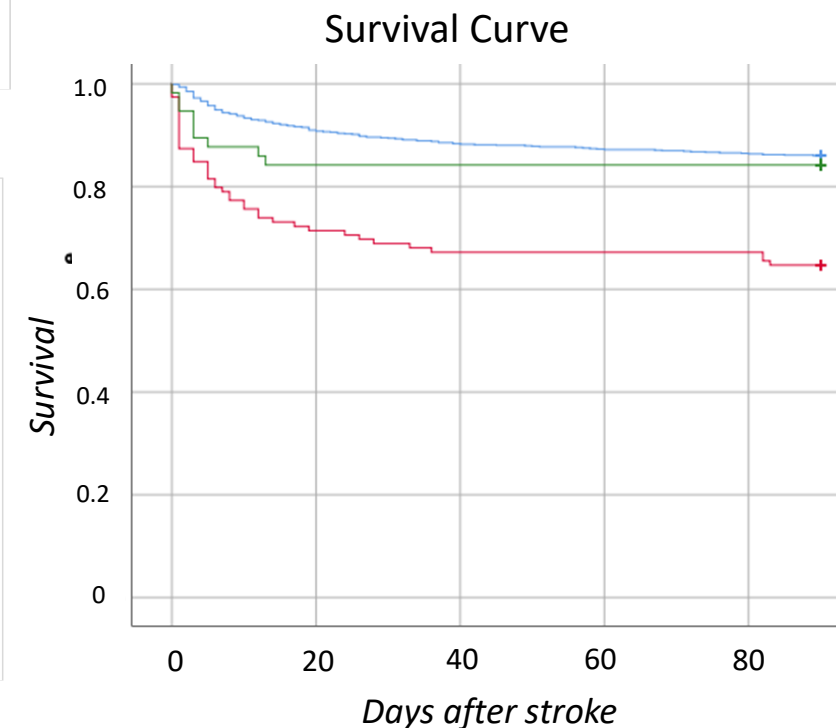
Incidence (yearly)

124 strokes / 100'000 inhabitants



Mortality at 3 months

Ischemic strokes: 14.0% (132/945)
 Hemorrhagic strokes : 35.3% (42/119)
 SAH. : 15.8% (9/57)



STROKE INCIDENCE AND OUTCOME IN THE GENEVA AREA

Incidence

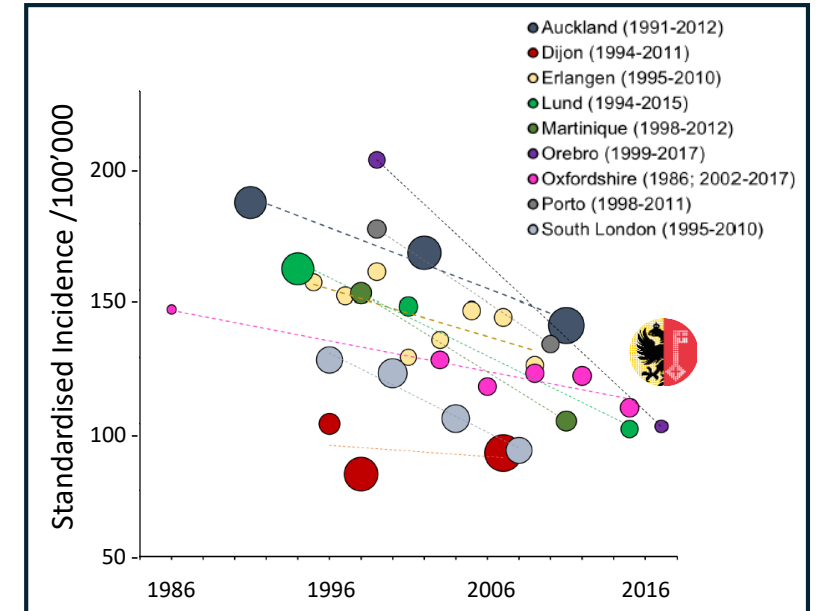
- Higher than expected compared to other similar populations
 - New clinico-radiological definition of stroke (WHO-ICD 11)
 - Identification of stroke cases in the Geneva area
 - Geographical location of the Geneva area
 - Health system (only 1 stroke center)
 - MRI units count

Mortality

- Remains high
 - 35%, 3 months after hemorrhagic strokes

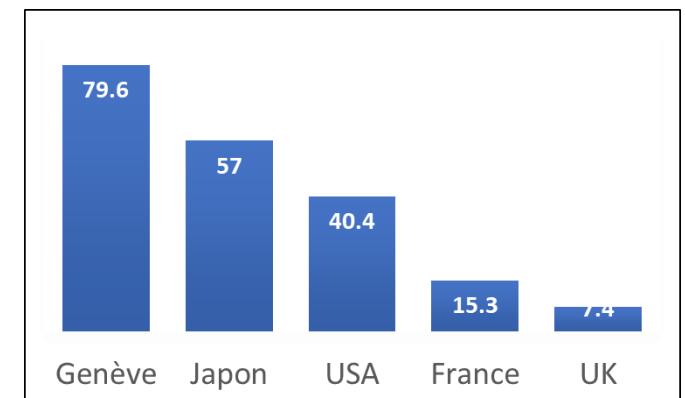
Dirren,, et al. Stroke incidence and outcome based on the new WHO International Classification of Diseases 11 (ICD-11). The population-based Geneva Stroke Study. Neurology, In revision.

Stroke Incidence



MRI units

(per Million inhabitants)



PERSPECTIVES

Incidence

- Importance of accurate data collection
 - Management of patients
 - Health systems
- Incidence depends on Geographical location
 - low income countries
- Importance of prevention in the population

Mortality and Morbidity

- Remain high despite acute treatments
- Importance of prediction of outcome (Machine learning)



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