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EPO-212

Comorbid conditions in COVID-19 associated ischemic stroke

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Background and aims: To study the relationship between COVID-19 associated ischemic stroke and comorbid conditions.
Methods: We analyzed 176 cases of hemispheric IS.The patients were divided into two groups.The main group consisted of 72 patients with hemispheric IS and laboratory-confirmed coronavirus infection.The control group consisted of 104 patients with hemispheric IS who did not have a history of COVID-19.
Results: In both groups, the following comorbid diseases of the cardiovascular continuum were analyzed: arterial hypertension was the most common of them and had the same prevalence in both groups (94 and 98%,respectively). Atherosclerosis was also a common risk factor; in the group of patients who had undergone COVID-19, it was detected in 57% of cases (n=41), and in the control group it was statistically significantly more common in 82%(n=85) of cases ($p<0.002$). Diabetes mellitus as a risk factor for the development of IS significantly prevailed in the group of patients with concomitant COVID-19 (16%) compared with the control group (7%)($p<0.037$). Atrial fibrillation in both groups was detected in the same number of patients(19%). IHD (history of acute myocardial infarction or angina pectoris) in the group of patients with COVID-19 was observed in 37%(n=27) of cases, while in patients without this infection it was detected in 32%(n=33) of cases ($p<0.077$).
Conclusion: The results obtained showed that diabetes mellitus was significantly more common in patients with stroke in combination with COVID-19,which can be explained by the role of endothelial dysfunction in the pathogenesis of COVID-19 associated stroke, which most likely determines the course of IS.
Disclosure: Nothing to disclose.

EPO-213

Glycated Albumin and IL-10 are associated with Obesity in Hyperacute Ischemic Stroke

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Background and aims: There is growing interest in the use of new biomarkers such as glycated albumin (GA). In contrast to glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), GA showed an inverse correlation with prestroke obesity status, but data are limited for ischemic stroke (IS).
Methods: We explored the association between GA and body mass index (BMI) and investigated inflammatory cytokines to support the academic background. In total, 155 patients with hyperacute IS (HIS) between 2011 and 2019 were included. To identify the association between GA and BMI, patients were divided into four groups according to BMI quartiles. Levels of inflammatory cytokines, including IL-1β, IL-10, IL-6, TNF-α, and TNF-R1, were determined by ELISA using a ProcartaPlex multiplex immunoassay.
Results: The mean age of the 155 patients was 68±12 years, and 67.1% were men. The lowest BMI group had higher GA levels (GA 2T and 3T=80%) (p-value=0.017), and these U-shaped associations were maintained only for small vessel occlusion etiology (p-value=0.004). Plasma IL-10 levels were positively correlated with BMI and showed a U-shaped pattern (p-value=0.001).
Conclusion: GA levels and BMI had U-shaped associations with HIS. IL-10, which acts as a protective cytokine for cardiovascular disease, may play a novel role in this association. Although GA is an emerging favorable clinical marker of cardiovascular outcomes, obesity status should be considered when interpreting these associations.
Disclosure: Nothing to disclose.