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Serum Lipid Profile in acute and Chronic cases of Cerebrovascular Accidents as compared to the age and Sex Matched Controls.

Presented at King George's Medical College, Lucknow in the 22nd Annual Conference of The Neurological Society of India, December 18th to 21st, 1972.

The close link between lipids and atherosclerosis has led many

workers to correlate the blood lipid pattern with the degree of atherosclerosis. This aspect has been most widely studied in cases of myocardial infarction, and hypothesized for cerebrovascular accident. Unlike myocardial infarction the results obtained in cerebrovascular accident are contradictory and very few papers are available where all the lipid parameters have been taken into consideration. Some authors have shown that cholesterol, beta/alpha lipo- proteins levels and triglycerides are raised in the cases of cerebrovascular accident. But many have failed to record this. Albink et al. ()

had shown that serum lipid levels rise gradually after an attack of myocardial infarction. With these points in view are studied 25 cases of chronic C.V.A. in more than three weeks old and on normal diet. We also did serial studies in 25 acute cases to see the nature of change in lipid profile after an episode of stroke. In all cases total lipids, total cholesterol esterified cholesterol, phospholipids, triglycerides and beta/alpha lipoprotein levels were measured.

The chronic cases failed to show any significant rise in serum lipid gradually rose as the patient passed from an acute comatose phase to a chronic phase when he was up and about and taking normal diet. The implications of these findings will be discussed.