



Frequency of Recurrent Transient Ischemic attack and Its Response to Anticoagulants

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article type: Original article	Background and Aim: Transient ischemic attack (TIA) most often manifests by sudden loss of motor, sensory or visual function. Recurrent TIA have been accepted as unproven indication of urgent anticoagulation therapy. The aim of this study was to evaluate the frequency of recurrent TIA and in hospital and short term prognosis after treatment with anticoagulants.
Article History: Received: 20 January 2020 Revised: 04 March 2020 Accepted: 14 May 2020	Materials and Methods: Our cross-sectional was conducted on patients with TIA in Shafa hospital in Kerman in 2019. For All patients with recurrent TIA heparin (1000u/h) started and TCCD and CT angiography were done for all of them and the patients with significant stenosis referred for angioplasty or endarterectomy. The other patients received 5-7 days heparin and after that warfarin. Heparin or warfarin were disconnected whenever the patient had stroke. In hospital and short-term (three-month) prognosis were evaluated. Demographic information (age, sex) and vascular risk factors were included in a checklist, as well as patients' telephone numbers for follow-up after discharge,
Keywords: Anticoagulant Recurrent TIA	Results: Of the 120 patients with TIA, only 15(12.5 %) had recurrent TIA. 4 patients had significant stenosis and referred for angioplasty or endarterectomy. 11 patients received anticoagulants. 4 (36.3%) patients had stroke in hospital (3) or in 3 months follow up (1) .7 (63.7%) were well at the end of 3th month. Results showed no significant relationship between response to treatment and age, sex and vascular risk factors. Conclusion: More than 63% patients with recurrent TIA and no significant stenosis had good short term prognosis with anticoagulant therapy.
