

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

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Profile of Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) Patients Receiving Care in A Teaching Hospital of Malaysia

Chee Hor Yee¹, Ho Wei Sheng¹, Nor Azlin Mohd Nordin¹

¹ Physiotherapy Programme, Center for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50586 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Transient ischemic attack (TIA) is a health issue of concern due to its potential progression to stroke. Information on the profile of individuals with TIA may assist in the prevention strategy of the condition. However, no studies have published data regarding this. This retrospective study aimed to identify the socio-demography and disease profile of TIA patients who received care in a Malaysian teaching hospital and assess the factors correlated with their length of hospital stay (LOS). **Methods:** A cross sectional study was carried out using patients' database from the International Training Center for Casemix, UKM Medical Center. Data of patients coded as G45.9 (TIA) in the past 5 years (2019-2023) were analysed using descriptive statistics (for profiles) and Correlation test (for factors of interest). **Results:** A total of 97 cases were found; of these, 59.8% (n=58) were males and the remaining were females. The mean age of the patients was 64.27 ± 13.31 years, with a median duration of hospital stay of 5.00 days (IQR: 3.50 days). Besides TIA (G45.9), patients were also presented with a variety of comorbid conditions including essential (primary) hypertension with 69.07% (n=67), type 2 diabetes mellitus with kidney complications (44.33%, n=43), and unspecified hyperlipidemia (53.42%, n=39). In addition, beside TIA, a total of 17.7% (n=17) of patients have 5 additional diseases, 15.5% (n=15) have 6 other diseases, and 11.3% (n=11) have additional 9 diseases. There is a weak positive correlation between LOS and age ($r = 0.205$, $p < 0.05$), a weak negative correlation between LOS and gender ($r = -0.092$, $p > 0.05$), and a moderate positive correlation between LOS and number of diseases ($r = 0.477$, $p < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** This study highlights the importance of addressing comorbidities in the management of transient ischemic attack (TIA) patients. While physical therapists may not typically be involved in the acute treatment of TIA, they can play a crucial role in rehabilitation and comorbidity management.

Keywords: Transient Ischemic Attack; Demography; Co-morbidity; Profiles

Corresponding Author:

Chee Hor Yee

Email: A183331@siswa.ukm.edu.my

Tel: +60169650757