



CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES OF ACUTE STROKE PATIENTS BASED ON RES-Q DATA IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Background: Stroke remains one of the leading causes of mortality and long-term disability worldwide, with significant variations in clinical presentation, management, and outcomes across different regions. In Uzbekistan, systematic data on acute stroke care have been limited. The implementation of the Registry of Stroke Care Quality (RES-Q) provides a valuable opportunity to evaluate real-world clinical characteristics and outcomes of stroke patients.

Objectives:

To analyze the clinical features, management patterns, and short-term outcomes of acute stroke patients in Uzbekistan using RES-Q registry data.

Methods:

A retrospective observational study was conducted using data from the RES-Q platform. The analysis included 800 adult patients hospitalized with acute stroke between 2023 and 2025. Demographic characteristics, stroke subtypes, vascular risk factors, clinical severity assessed by the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS), and functional outcomes evaluated by the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) were analyzed. Descriptive statistical methods were applied to summarize key indicators of stroke care quality and outcomes.

Results:

Ischemic stroke was the predominant subtype, followed by hemorrhagic stroke and transient ischemic attack. The majority of patients presented with moderate neurological deficits at admission according to NIHSS assessment. Common vascular risk factors included arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and atrial fibrillation. Early in-hospital management was characterized by timely diagnostic evaluation and initiation of standard medical therapy. Functional outcome assessment at discharge demonstrated that a substantial proportion of patients achieved favorable outcomes, while severe disability and mortality were observed mainly among patients with higher initial stroke severity.

Conclusions:

The RES-Q registry provides comprehensive and reliable data on acute stroke care in Uzbekistan. Analysis of clinical characteristics and outcomes highlights existing strengths and identifies areas for further improvement in stroke management. Wider implementation of registry-based monitoring may contribute to the optimization of stroke care quality and improvement of patient outcomes at the national level.