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제	목	Nonaspirin Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug and Risk of Hemorrhagic Stroke : Acute Brain Bleeding Analysis Study				
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Background and Purpose: Use of nonaspirin nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NANSAIDs) may affect the risk of hemorrhagic stroke. Although some data on NANSAIDs for hemorrhagic stroke already published, the evidence is still not clear. We examined the risk of hemorrhagic stroke associated with the use of NANSAIDs.

Methods: We performed nationwide multi-center matched case-control study from 2002 to 2004. We identified symptomatic hemorrhagic stroke patients from 33 hospitals, including 10 regional centers, which covered considerable areas of Korea. Eligible criteria for patients include non-traumatic acute hemorrhagic stroke, aged 30 to 84 years, absence of a history of stroke or hemorrhage-prone brain lesions, and the ability to complete the interview within 30 days after the onset. We matched 940 cases with 940 community controls on age and sex. We used a highly-structured questionnaire to obtain demographic, clinical, behavioral, and pharmaceutical information from subjects. Pre-trained interviewers obtained information on prescription drugs as well as over-the counter drugs taken within 2 weeks before the onset of stroke, All NANSAIDs classified into nonselective NANSAIDs and COX-2 selective NANSAIDs. Adjusted odds ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated by conditional logistic regression.

Results: The rates of NANSAID exposure within 2 weeks were 2.9% for hemorrhagic stroke patients and 2.0% for controls. After adjusting potential confounders the aOR of stroke in NANSAID users compared with never users was 1.17 (95% CI 0.79-1.73) for all hemorrhagic stroke, 1.01 (95% CI 0.47-2.15) for subarachnoid hemorrhage, 1.26 (95% CI 0.80-1.98) for intracerebral hemorrhage.

Conclusions: No increased in risk of hemorrhagic stroke was found among NANSAIDs users.