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제 목	출산력과 출혈성뇌졸중에 대한 환자-대조군 연구 Reproductive Factors and Risk of Hemorrhagic Stroke: Acute Brain Bleeding Analysis Study

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Background and Purpose: Stroke is one of the leading causes of death in Korea, among which hemorrhagic stroke carries higher mortality. The influence of reproductive factors on hemorrhagic stroke has been received relatively little attention, and previous studies were limited to subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).

We performed nationwide multicenter case-control study to examine the association between reproductive factors and risk of hemorrhagic stroke, including both intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) and SAH.

Methods: We identified symptomatic hemorrhagic stroke patients from 33 hospitals which covering considerable areas of Korea, from 2002 to 2004. Study population included incident female non-traumatic acute hemorrhagic stroke patients with no history of hemorrhage-prone brain lesions, ability to complete interview within 30 days from onset, and aged 30 to 84. Patients with incomplete information on reproductive factors were excluded. 471 cases were matched to 942 hospital and community controls by sex and age. Pre-trained interviewers obtained information on the reproductive factors including history of delivery, number of childbirth, age at first or last childbirth. We estimated adjusted odds ratios (aOR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) using conditional logistic regression. Confounding variables including age, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, family history of stroke, and smoking were adjusted.

Results: The results appeared that adjusted odds ratio increases with increasing number of childbirth accompanied by significant trend. We found relatively higher risk of hemorrhagic stroke in women with 3 or more childbirths (aOR, 2.83 95% CI, 1.32 - 6.06) compared with no childbirth group. AOR decreased with increasing age at first childbirth, and risk of the disease was lower in women who had first delivery after 25 to 29 (aOR, 0.37 95% CI, 0.21 - 0.68) compared to women with first childbirth under 20 years old.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that more than two childbirths might be a risk factor for hemorrhagic stroke, and first childbirth at older age (below 39 years) could be a protective factor for the disease.