

## ASPECTE ETIOLOGICE ALE ACCIDENTELOR VASCULARE CEREBRALE LA COPII

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**Introducere.** Accidentului vascular cerebral (AVC) la copii are la bază multiple cauze, reprezintă o urgenţă medicală majoră, ridicând riscul sechelelor neurologice.

**Scopul.** Structurarea cauzelor etiologice ale AVC la copii.

**Material şi metode.** Analiza retrospectivă a unui eşantion de 216 copii cu AVC spitalizaţi în secţiile de neurologie din cadrul Institutului Mamei şi Copilului, în anii 2010-2017 (date preliminare).

**Rezultate.** Printre copiii cercetaţi: 134 (62%) au avut AVCI, 68 (31,5%) copii – AVCH şi 18 (8,3%) – AVC mixt. 202 (93,5%) copii au suferit AVC în perioada neonatală şi 14 (6,5%) copii în perioada copilăriei fragede. Cauze de AVC la copii au fost cardiomiopatiile, bolile reumatice şi cardiace. Până la o treime din toate AVC au prezentat boală cardiacă. Din numărul total de copii incluşi în studiu 15 (6,9%) copii aveau malformaţii congenitale de cord. Unii copii care au suportat AVC aveau sindroame genetice: sindromul Marfan (risc crescut de complicaţii neurovasculare ischemice) – 1 caz, scleroza tuberoasă (risc mare de evenimente embolice) – 1 caz, homocysteinuria (risc crescut AVC ischemic) – 1 caz.

**Concluzii.** Factorii etiologici ai AVC la copii sunt multipli, se completează reciproc şi sunt diferite faţă de adult. Multiplele aspecte etiologice ale AVC la copii sunt concepute, preponderent, prin prisma factorilor de risc, elucidarea şi precizarea căroră este necesară unei cercetări ulterioare. AVC la copii, mai cu seamă în perioada recentă de dezvoltare a complexului de ştiinţe medicale, se configurează a fi un subiect extrem de important de preocupare pentru societatea contemporană în genere.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** accident vascular cerebral (AVC), copii, factori etiologici, AVC ischemic (AVCI), AVC hemoragic (AVCH).

## ETIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STROKE IN CHILDREN

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**Introduction.** Stroke in children is based on multiple causes, is a major medical emergency, increasing the risk of neurological sequelae.

**Scope of research.** Structuring the etiological causes of stroke in children.

**Material and methods.** Retrospective analysis of a sample of 216 children with stroke hospitalized in the Department of Neurology at the Institute of Mother and Child, in the years 2010-2017 (preliminary data).

**Results.** Among the investigated children: 134 (62%) had ischemic stroke, 68 (31.5%) children - hemorrhagic stroke and 18 (8.3%) - mixed stroke. 202 (93.5%) children suffered stroke during neonatal period and 14 (6.5%) children during early childhood. Causes of stroke in children were cardiomyopathies, rheumatic and cardiac diseases. Up to one-third of all strokes have had heart disease. Of the total number of children enrolled in the study, 15 (6.9%) children had congenital heart malformations. Some children who suffered from stroke had genetic syndromes: Marfan syndrome (increased risk of ischemic neurovascular complications) - 1 case, tuberous sclerosis (high risk of embolic events) - 1 case, homocysteinuria (increased risk of ischemic stroke) - 1 case.

**Conclusions.** The etiologic factors of stroke in children are multiple, complement each other and are different from the adult. The multiple etiological aspects of stroke in children are mainly designed in terms of risk factors, the elucidation and specification of which is necessary for further investigation. Stroke in children, especially during the recent development of the medical science complex, is set to be a very important subject of concern for contemporary society in general.

**Key words:** stroke, children, etiological factors, ischemic stroke (IS), hemorrhagic stroke (HS)