Prognostic Significance of Hyperglycemia in Acute Intracerebral Hemorrhage: The INTERACT2 Study

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 We aimed to determine associations of baseline blood glucose and diabetes mellitus with clinical outcomes in participants of the Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage Trial (INTERACT2). Methods-INTERACT2 was an international prospective, open, blinded end point, randomized controlled trial of 2839 patients with spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (<6 hours) and elevated systolic blood pressure randomly assigned to intensive (target systolic blood pressure <140 mm Hg) or guideline-based (systolic blood pressure <180 mm Hg) BP management. Associations of hyperglycemia at presentation (>6.5 mmol/L) and combined and separate poor outcomes of death and major disability (scores of 3-6, 3-5, and 6, respectively, on the modified Rankin scale) at 90 days were determined in logistic

regression models. Results-In 2653 patients with available data, there were 1348 (61%) with hyperglycemia and 292 (11%) with diabetes mellitus. Assoc