

Incidence of lobar and non-lobar spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage in a predominantly hispanic-mestizo population - The piscis stroke project: A community-based prospective study in Iquique, Chile

Lavados, Pablo M.

Sacks, Claudio

Prina, Liliana

Escobar, Arturo

Tossi, Claudia

Araya, Fernando

Feuerhake, Walter

Gálvez, Marcelo

Salinas, Rodrigo

Álvarez, Gonzalo

Background: The incidence of intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) in Hispanics is high, especially of non-lobar ICH. Our aim was to ascertain prospectively the incidence of first-ever spontaneous ICH (SICH) stratified by localisation in a Hispanic-Mestizo population of the north of Chile. **Methods:** Between July 2000 and June 2002 all possible cases of ICH were ascertained from multiple overlapping sources. The cases were allocated according to localisation. Those with vascular malformations or non-identifiable localisations were excluded. **Results:** We identified a total of 69 cases of first-ever ICH. Of these, 64 (92.7%) had SICH, of which we allocated 58 cases (84%) to non-lobar or lobar localisation. The mean age was 57.3 ± 17 years, and 62.3% of the subjects were male. The age-adjusted incidence rates were 13.8 (non-lobar) and 4.9 (lobar) per 100,000 person-years. Non-lobar SICH was more frequent in young males and lobar SICH in older women. The non-lobar-to-lobar ratio was similar to prev