



डॉ प्रशान्त माथुर डी सी एव. डी एन बी. पी एव. डी., एम एन ए एम एस निदेशक

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आई सी एम आर - राष्ट्रीय रोग सूचना विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ICMR - National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India



Preface

The National Stroke Registry Programme (NSRP) aims to establish a standardized stroke surveillance system in India to address the need of reliable and comparable data on stroke. NSRP through the population based and hospital based stroke registries shall provide the information on magnitude of stroke crucial for the planning of stroke services and its control. These shall strive to lay the foundation for epidemiological, clinical and public health research in stroke in the country.

"Stroke Incidence and Mortality: A report of the Population Based Stroke Registries, India" presents data of 2018-2019 from five population based stroke registries (PBSRs), established in the south, north, east, west and north east regions of India. PBSRs are essential to understand the burden of stroke in populations, within country variation in stroke incidence, and trends in occurrence of stroke. In the long run, PBSRs shall help in monitoring stroke incidence patterns.

This is the first consolidated report of five PBSRs for the year 2018-19 on data collected using standardised tools and methods. It provides detailed description of population covered, incidence of first-ever stroke, stroke subtypes, distribution of risk factors, basis of stroke diagnosis, methods of follow up, mortality, and data quality indicators. A snapshot of individual registries and the characteristics of each registry are described.

The report highlights the varying incidence and mortality of stroke in the different regions of India, the pattern of type of stroke and the mortality due to stroke. This data can be used to plan and conduct epidemiological studies to further understand the determinants and aetiology within each population. It can further help to translate into action to implement stroke prevention and control measures.

The report shall encourage the implementation of stroke surveillance in India through several epidemiological and public health interventions.

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