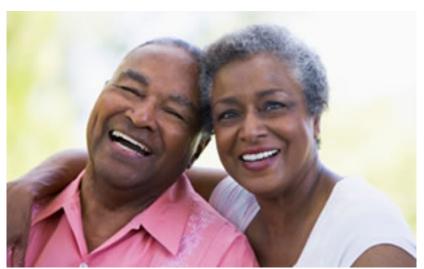
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Black people who survive brain bleed strokes are more likely than their white peers to have high blood pressure a year later, new research reveals. Intracranial haemorrhages represent about 10% of all strokes, but about four in 10 of these strokes lead to death in the first month. The study authors pointed out that high blood pressure is a critical modifiable risk factor for a bleeding stroke.

"If you have already had a stroke, blood pressure treatment can reduce your chance of having another stroke by between 25% and 50%," study author Dr Darin Zahuranec, an assistant professor of neurology at the University of Michigan Cardiovascular Center, in Ann Arbor, said in a journal news release. Zahuranec and his colleagues discuss their findings in the August issue of Stroke. To explore racial differences among bleeding stroke patients, the authors focused on 162 such stroke patients who were receiving care at Georgetown University Medical Center, in Washington, D.C.