

Factors Affecting Stroke Knowledge and Awareness in Emergency Patients in Izmir City

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Knowing stroke risk factors and recognizing stroke warning signs are critical for reaching both to preventive and emergency stroke treatments. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the stroke knowledge and perceptions of the people who live in Izmir province and to determine the factors affecting their awareness.

Methods: This is a multicentre population-based survey. The number of participants was determined by simple random sampling method. Volunteers who had applied to the emergency services and gave consent for participation were enrolled into the study, consecutively. The questionnaire was filled out by face-to-face interviews at the hospital by professional interviewers.

Results: Most of the participants were female and lived in the urban areas. 39% had stroke story in their family. 32.8% had at least one risk factor. The most frequently observed risk factor among the participants was smoking (42.7%). One-third of participants did not know which organ's dysfunction caused stroke. 84% of participants reported that the level of their knowledge about stroke was insufficient. One-fifth of participants believed that stroke was a consequence of evil spirits. Paralysis or weakness of one side of the body (93.8%) was determined as most known stroke warning sign. Primary sources of information were family and friends.

Conclusion: We showed that there is insufficiency in knowledge and awareness about stroke risk factors and recognition of warning signs. Community based education programs using mass media will be effective in meeting the need for knowledge and in reaching larger communities.

KEYWORDS: Awareness; Emergency department; Knowledge; Perception; Population-Based survey; Stroke

INTRODUCTION

Stroke is an important public health problem that can cause death or disability [1-3]. According to 2017 Turkey Statistical Institute report, death caused by circulatory system diseases is in the first place. 22.9% of deaths were caused by cerebrovascular

diseases [4]. Prevention involves distinct determination and control of risk factors. Good recognition of findings and early arrival to health center may decrease mortality and morbidity [5,6]. Knowing stroke risk factors and recognizing warning signs are associated with knowledge and perception level of the population

Quick Response Code:



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Received: October 29, 2022

Published: November 21, 2022

How to cite this article: Ufuk T, Mustafa S, Necmiye YO, Yesim E, Olcay G, Asli S, Nezhir K. Factors Affecting Stroke Knowledge and Awareness in Emergency Patients in Izmir City. 2022- 4(6) OAJBS. ID.000518. DOI: 10.38125/OAJBS.000518

[2-6]. This awareness level affects both the success of primary preventive therapies and access to emergency interventions [2,3,7-9]. Population based studies in USA, Australia, Canada, Brazil, India, Iran, Jordan, Uganda and Nigeria showed lack of population knowledge on stroke risk factors and warning signs. Literature survey showed only one study done by Evcil et al. [2] on-population knowledge and perception of stroke, in Turkey [2].

OBJECTIVE

Emergency departments (ED) are the primary healthcare areas most frequently encountering stroke patients. We aimed to evaluate the stroke knowledge and perception of emergency patients and factors affecting their awareness, attitude, and behaviour in presence of stroke suspicion.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

This is a community-based, multicentre survey study. Local ethical committee approval was obtained (Local Ethics Committee Meeting No: 5, Approval Date and Ordinance No: 13.07.2017/31).

Study Population

Adult patients who applied to the ED and with an Emergency Severity Index [14] triage rating 5 were included in the study consecutively. Surveys were conducted between 09.00-11.00 AM and 20.00-22.00 PM. Patients unwilling to participate and those with communication difficulty (such as active complaints, mental illness, hearing and/or speech impairment, language difference, or inability to speak) were excluded.

Sample Size

Number of participants was determined by using "simple random sampling" method. Total population of İzmir province was accepted as 3.506.366, and the sample size was determined to be 400 people, at least. Homogenous data collection was achieved by dividing İzmir provenance into two regions as North and South. Hospitals where the survey would be implemented determined by the consideration of populations, mean age and number of ED admissions in these districts. The number of participants to be included in the study from any related hospital was determined with the annual total number of ED patient admissions of that hospital.

Survey

The questionnaire was structured after reviewing relevant literature studies [2,3,5,7,9,12]. In the preliminary study, final version of the questionnaire was formed by interviewing 42 people who were not included in the study. The study was divided into 4 main sections.

Demographic characteristics: Age, gender, habitat, education status, medical history, and habits (risk factors of patients) were questioned.

Factors Affecting Stroke Awareness

a) Stroke perceptions and experiences were evaluated by asking two answer optioned closed-ended questions like yes/no or sufficient/insufficient. Knowing what stroke is, stroke history of themselves or relatives, stroke knowledge level, and reasons that caused stroke were questioned. Cause of stroke perception

and beliefs were grouped under titles of supernatural causes (bad spirits, evil eye, and demons), brain hemorrhage, vascular occlusion, heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, rhythm disorder, poor hygiene, and poor nutrition.

b) Participants' knowledge about stroke: Knowing stroke risk factors, warning signs and basic clinical features were evaluated by asking diversified questions.

The sources of information about stroke were evaluated by open-ended question.

Reaction attitudes and behaviors in suspicion of stroke were evaluated by asking multiple response open-ended questions.

Choosing Reference Standards

Hypertension, stress, heart disease, genetic predisposition, high cholesterol, smoking, diabetes mellitus, alcohol dependence, obesity, malnutrition, cancer, and poor hygiene were considered as risk factors in our study. Ten different symptoms were selected from the definitive focal, non-specific focal and global stroke symptoms [1]. These were facial asymmetry, weakness in one half of the body, speech disorders (aphasia, dysphasia), visual disturbances (double vision, vision loss, and fixed gaze), headache, change in consciousness, and lethargy. In our study, the most correct and effective behavior in case of stroke suspicion was accepted as the activation of 112 Emergency Medical System (EMS). Also, "the brain" was accepted as the correct answer to the question "Which organ being affected causes stroke?".

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Suitability of the data with normal distribution was evaluated with the Shapiro-Wilk Normality test. Descriptive statistics were summarized by mean \pm standard deviation or median (min-max), frequency and percentage, in accordance with the distribution. Chi-square test was used to compare categorical variables in groups, and Mann Whitney U test was used for continuous variables. IBM SPSS for Windows Ver. 20, (Statistical Package for Social Sciences, IBM Inc., Illinois-USA®) program was used for all statistical analysis and *p* value of <0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Volunteers of 485 agreed to participate of which 53.6% were female, 60.8% were living in urban area, and 30% were living alone. The mean age was 41.46 ± 14.25 years, and 30% were university graduates. A significant decrease was observed in education level as the age increased ($p < 0.001$). Participants of 67% had different risk factors (one in 32.8% and more than one in 34.2%). Males had more risk factors. The first three most common risk factors were smoking (42.7%), hypertension (19.2%), and diabetes (13.6%), respectively.

FACTORS AFFECTING STROKE AWARENESS

Stroke Perception and Experience

Only 5 (1%) of the volunteers had a stroke. 298 people (39%) had a stroke story in their family or relatives, often described their knowledge of stroke as sufficient ($p = 0.26$). Most participants (93%) stated that they knew what stroke was whereas 84% described their knowledge as insufficient. Participants who described their stroke knowledge level as sufficient were mostly university graduates (40.8%). The organ dysfunction that caused stroke was answered wrong by 32.4%, and the 18-29 age group were significantly

unsuccessful ($p=0.04$). At least one stroke risk factor was in 85% of participants. No relation was found between having stroke risk factor and stroke knowledge and perception ($p=0.589$). Most frequent answer to stroke cause was brain hemorrhage (88.5%). Also, 21.6% believed in evil eye, 14.4% in bad spirits, and 15.3% in demons as the cause of stroke. Males mostly stated hypertension (76.4%), and females reported brain hemorrhage (89.2%) as the cause of stroke. Belief in supernatural causes was significantly more

frequent among the participants aged 50 and over with literation and primary school education who lived in rural areas ($p=0.001$; $p=0.001$; and $p=0.001$, respectively). Belief of bad spirit caused stroke in participants with risk factors was twice as much of others ($p=0.011$). Participants who described their stroke knowledge as sufficient more frequently defined vascular occlusion as a cause of stroke ($p=0.012$); (Table 1).

Table 1: Relationships between sociodemographic characteristics and stroke perceptions and beliefs.

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Stroke Perceptions and Beliefs											
	Evil Spirits	p-value	Demons	p-value	Evil Eye	p-value	Cerebral Hemorrhage	p-value	Vascular Occlusion	p-value	Heart Disease	p-value
	Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)	
Gender												
Female	43 / 217	0,448	35 / 225	0,520	54 / 206	0,659	232 / 28	0,572	215 / 45	0,069	120 / 140	0,173
Male	31 / 194		35 / 190		51 / 174		197 / 28		200 / 25		118 / 107	
Age (Year)												
18-29	13 / 97	0,800	20 / 90	0,618	18 / 92	<0,001	96 / 14	0,907	91 / 19	0,553	63 / 47	0,203
30-39	17 / 124		19 / 122		18 / 123		127 / 14		119 / 22		65 / 76	
40-49	13 / 78		11/80		19 / 72		80 / 11		78 / 13		46 / 45	
≥ 50	31 / 112		20 / 123		50 / 93		126 / 17		127 / 16		64 / 79	
Habitat												
Urban	42 / 253	0,441	38 / 257	0,236	47 / 248	<0,001	262 / 33	0,772	250 / 45	0,597	143 / 152	0,780
Rural	32 / 158		32 / 158		58 / 132		167 / 23		165 / 25		95 / 95	
Educational Status												
Elementary School	43 / 133	<0,001	34 / 142	0,020	56 / 120	<0,001	158 / 18	0,725	146 / 30	0,221	77 / 99	0,070
High School	22 / 142		24 / 140		33 / 131		145 / 19		139 / 25		79 / 85	
University	9 / 136		12 / 133		16 / 129		126 / 19		130 / 15		82 / 63	
Presence of Stroke Risk Factor												
Yes	59 / 266	0,011	53 / 272	0,101	74 / 251	0,414	288 / 37	0,881	279 / 46	0,785	156 / 169	0,562
No	15 / 145		17 / 143		31 / 129		141 / 19		136 / 24		82 / 78	
Stroke Knowledge Perception												
Sufficient	60/70	0,560	10/66	0,859	11/65	0,128	67 / 9	1	72 / 4	0,012	40 / 36	0,533
Insufficient	68 / 341		60 / 349		94 / 315		362 / 47		343 / 66		198 / 211	
Sociodemographic Characteristics												
Diabetes Mellitus	Yes / No (n)	p-value	Hypertension	p-Value	Arrhythmia	p-Value	Poor Hygiene	p-Value	Malnutrition	p-Value		
Yes / No (n)			Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)			
Gender												
Female	99 / 161	0,196	217 / 43	0,067	93 / 167	0,191	43 / 217	-	96 / 164	-		
Male	99 / 126		172 / 53		94 / 131		42 / 183		85 / 140			
Age Groups (years)												
18-29	50 / 60	0,336	78 / 32	0,014	47 / 63	0,509	18 / 92	0,039	38 / 72	0,138		
30-39	58 / 83		115 / 26		48 / 93		15 / 126		45 / 96			
40-49	40 / 51		81 / 10		34 / 57		21 / 70		34 / 57			
≥ 50	50 / 93		115 / 28		58 / 85		31 / 112		64 / 79			
Habitat												
Urban	120 / 175	1	241 / 54	0,350	112 / 183	0,775	44 / 251	0,067	107 / 188	0,585		
Rural	78 / 112		148 / 42		75 / 115		41 / 149		74 / 116			
Educational Status												
Elementary School	63 / 113	0,072	140 / 36	0,641	61 / 155	0,364	42 / 134	0,20	72 / 104	0,425		
High School	65 / 99		129 / 35		69 / 95		24 / 140		56 / 108			
University	70 / 75		120 / 25		57 / 88		19 / 126		53 / 92			
Presence of Stroke Risk Factor												
Yes	130 / 195	0,624	258 / 67	0,547	121 / 204	0,428	56 / 269	0,801	127 / 198	0,273		
No	68 / 92		131 / 29		66 / 94		29 / 131		54 / 106			

Stroke Knowledge Perception										
Sufficient	31 / 45	1	65 / 11	0,272	34 / 42	0,249	12/64	0,744	33 / 43	0,246
Insufficient	167 / 242		324 / 85		153 / 256		73 / 336		148 / 261	

Stroke Knowledge

The participants of 13.6% reported that they knew stroke risk factors (sufficient: 8.4%; insufficient: 5.2%). The most commonly known risk factors by participants were hypertension (83.3%), stress (76.1%) and heart disease (55.1%). The least known risk factors were poor hygiene (16.5%), cancer (17.5%) and poor nutrition (34.4%). Smoking was not defined as a risk factor by 53.6%. The most commonly known stroke warning sign was weakness in one half of the body (93.8%) whereas the least known was headache (28.5%). Among the warning signs of

stroke, speech disorders were known with 93.2%, asymmetry on face 91.1%, numbness 62.9%, change in consciousness 61% and visual impairments 44.3%. Participants aged 50 and over knew the symptoms of visual impairment and change in consciousness more frequently ($p<0.001$, $p<0.001$, respectively), whereas literate and elementary school graduates knew the visual warning signs more frequently ($p=0.004$). Participants who defined their stroke knowledge as sufficient, knew the signs; visual impairment ($p=0.023$), headache ($p=0.001$), change in consciousness ($p=0.007$) and numbness ($p=0.009$) significantly more (Table 2).

Table 2: Relationships between sociodemographic characteristics and knowledge of stroke warning signs.

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Stroke Warning Signs													
	Facial asymmetry	p-value	Weakness in One Side of Body	p-Value	Speech Disturbances	p-value	Vision Disturbances	p-value	Headache	p-Value	Change in Consciousness	p-Value	Numbness	p-Value
	Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)	
Gender														
Female	238 / 22	0.751	243 / 17	0.519	141 / 19	0.719	115 / 145	1	82 / 178	0.108	161 / 99	0.709	168 / 92	0.398
Male	204 / 21		211 / 14		211 / 14		100 / 125		56 / 169		135 / 90		137 / 88	
Age Groups (years)														
18-29	98 / 12	0.335	102 / 8	0.208	104 / 6	0.114	38 / 72	<0.001	27 / 83	0.391	59 / 51	<0.001	67 / 43	0.627
30-39	125 / 16		129 / 12		129 / 12		59 / 82		37 / 104		78 / 63		95 / 46	
40-49	85 / 6		84 / 7		81 / 10		33 / 58		26 / 65		51 / 40		55 / 39	
≥ 50	134 / 9		139 / 4		138 / 5		85 / 58		48 / 95		108 / 35		88 / 55	
Habitat														
Urban	268 / 27	0.871	276 / 19	0.558	275 / 20	1	131 / 164	1	85 / 210	0.838	178 / 117	0.704	189 / 106	0.502
Rural	174 / 16		178 / 12		177 / 13		84 / 106		53 / 137		118 / 72		116 / 74	
Educational Status														
Elementary School	164 / 12	0.403	166 / 10	0.888	164 / 12	0.089	94 / 82	0.004	61 / 115	0.056	117 / 59	0.115	103 / 73	0.324
High School	146 / 18		153 / 11		148 / 16		70 / 94		38 / 126		91 / 73		107 / 57	
University	132 / 13		135 / 10		140 / 5		51 / 94		39 / 106		88 / 57		95 / 50	
Presence of Stroke Risk Factor														
Yes	302 / 23	0.061	310 / 15	0.029	303 / 22	1	148 / 177	0.496	96 / 229	0.521	206 / 119	0.138	203 / 122	0.842
No	140 / 20		144 / 16		149 / 11		67 / 93		42 / 118		90 / 70		102 / 58	
Knowledge Perception of Stroke														
Sufficient	73 / 3	0.124	73 / 3	0.45	73 / 3	0.454	43 / 33	0.023	34 / 42	0.001	57 / 19	0.007	58 / 18	0.009
Insufficient	369 / 40		381 / 28		379 / 30		172 / 237		104 / 305		239 / 170		247 / 162	

Female knew that stroke was preventable ($p=0.044$), and participants aged 50 and over knew of its sequelae feature ($p=0.035$) more frequently. Literate and primary school graduates knew more about the sequelae feature ($p=0.003$) whereas university graduates knew the early recognizable features more often ($p<0.001$). The rate

of knowing recurrence feature among literate and primary school graduates was significantly low ($p=0.004$). However, participants who defined their stroke knowledge as sufficient knew more on difficulty/inability to perform basic daily activities after stroke, only ($p=0.003$); (Table 3).

Table 3: Relationships between sociodemographic characteristics and knowledge of basic clinical features of stroke.

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Basic Clinical Features of Stroke									
	Sequel Healing	p-value	Recurrence	p-value	Preventable	p-value	Causes Disability	p-value	Early Recognizable	p-value
	Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)	
Gender										
Female	144 / 75	0,313	204 / 17	0,724	138 / 68	0,044	77 / 161	0,760	230 / 17	0,215
Male	123 / 79		181 / 18		144 / 44		64 / 143		202 / 8	
Age Groups (years)										
18-29	57 / 39	0,035	90 / 4	0,062	54 / 27	0,623	25 / 74	0,210	102 / 4	0,768
30-39	67 / 52		113 / 9		75 / 31		48 / 81		121 / 8	
40-49	52 / 30		75 / 5		54 / 21		29 / 54		81 / 4	
≥ 50	91 / 33		107 / 17		99 / 33		39 / 95		128 / 9	
Habitat										
Urban	158 / 95	0,068	237 / 21	0,858	177 / 65	0,422	83 / 193	0,401	266 / 12	0,207
Rural	109 / 59		148 / 14		105 / 47		58 / 111		166 / 13	
Educational Status										
Elementary School	107 / 41	0,003	123 / 21	0,004	103 / 45	0,573	39 / 125	0,140	148 / 18	<0,001
High School	93 / 52		136 / 8		91 / 38		50 / 99		149 / 6	
University	67 / 61		126 / 6		88 / 29		52 / 80		135 / 1	
Presence of Stroke Risk Factor										
Yes	173 / 112	0,105	256 / 27	0,259	201 / 79	0,902	90 / 214	0,189	292 / 18	0,826
No	94 / 42		129 / 8		81 / 33		51 / 90		140 / 7	
Stroke Knowledge Perception										
Sufficient	47 / 24	0,686	69 / 2	0,095	56 / 14	0,107	34 / 38	0,003	71 / 5	0,586
Insufficient	220 / 130		316 / 33		226 / 98		107 / 266		361 / 20	

Stroke Information Sources

Family and friends were the most common sources of information on stroke (56.5%). The rate of information acquisition from television (TV) was 48.9%, doctors 33.4%, internet 27.2% and newspapers 13%. It was determined that TV ($p=0.002$) and, family and friends ($p=0.023$) were used more frequently as a source of information in the 50 and over age group, whereas internet was more frequent in the 30-39 age group ($p<0.001$). Participants living both in urban (85.6%) and rural (56.3%) areas stated that the sources of information were often family and friends. It was determined that the participants living in the rural areas benefited more from TV ($p=0.015$) and newspapers ($p=0.031$) and those

living in the urban areas more from doctors, significantly ($p=0.038$).

It was found that the literate and primary school graduate participants acquired information more from families and friends ($p=0.035$) and the university graduates more from newspapers, internet, and doctors (newspapers: 20.7%, $p=0.001$; internet: 55.9%, $p<0.001$ and doctors: 49%, $p<0.001$, respectively). Participants defining knowledge as sufficient were acquiring information from doctors, mostly ($p=0.003$), and those as insufficient from TV ($p=0.046$). No significant relation was found between having a stroke risk factor and sources of information ($p=0.589$); (Table 4).

Table 4: Relationships between sociodemographic characteristics and sources of information.

Sociodemographic Characteristics	Sources of Information									
	TV	p-value	Newspaper	p-value	Internet	p-value	Family and Friends	p-value	Doctors	p-value
	Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)		Yes / No (n)	
Gender										
Female	105 / 120	0,412	36 / 189	0,078	70 / 62	0,082	125 / 100	0,714	76 / 149	0,923
Male	132 / 128		27 / 233		155 / 198		149 / 111		86 / 174	
Age Groups (years)										
18-29	51 / 59	0,002	14 / 96	0,410	43 / 67	< 0,001	57 / 53	0,023	41 / 69	0,727
30-39	53 / 88		14 / 127		59 / 82		69 / 72		47 / 94	
40-49	48 / 43		16 / 75		21 / 70		54 / 37		27 / 64	
≥ 50	85 / 58		19 / 124		9 / 134		94 / 49		47 / 96	

Habitat										
Urban	132 / 163	0,015	31 / 264	0,031	81 / 214	0,484	167 / 128	0,512	108 / 187	0,038
Rural	105 / 85		32 / 158		51 / 139		107 / 83		54 / 136	
Educational Status										
Elementary School	98 / 78	0,071	12 / 164	0,001	8 / 168	< 0,001	113 / 63	0,035	41 / 135	<0,001
High School	72 / 92		21 / 143		43 / 121		85 / 79		50 / 114	
University	67 / 78		30 / 115		81 / 64		76 / 69		71 / 74	
Presence of Stroke Risk Factor										
Yes	161 / 164	0,700	43 / 282	0,886	79 / 246	0,051	190 / 135	0,243	113 / 212	0,413
No	76 / 84		20 / 140		53 / 107		84 / 76		49 / 111	
Stroke Knowledge Perception										
Sufficient	29 / 47	0,046	12/68	0,580	26 / 50	0,160	47 / 29	0,317	37 / 39	0,003
Insufficient	208 / 201		55 / 354		106 / 303		227 / 182		125 / 284	

Reaction Attitude and Behaviours in Suspicion of Stroke

Only 53% of participants replied "I would call 112" in suspicion of stroke. Participants aged 50 and over, stated to call 112 significantly less ($p < 0,001$) whereas the ratio was higher in 30-39 age group. The ratio of university graduates to call 112 was significantly

higher than other education level groups ($p < 0,001$). Participants who did not have a risk factor had a significantly higher attitude to call 112 than those with one or more risk factors ($p = 0,020$); (Table 5). Participants who thought stroke was due to bad spirits and evil eye, showed a lower attitude to call 112 ($p < 0,001$); Table 5.

Table 5: Relation attitude and behaviours according to stroke perceptions and beliefs and sociodemographic characteristics in stroke suspicion.

Perceptions and Beliefs on Cause of Stroke	Reaction Attitude and Behaviours			p-value	Sociodemographic Characteristics	Reaction Attitude and Behaviours		p-value
	Call 112 n (%)	Others n (%)	Call 112 (n)					
			Yes			No		
Evil Spirits	Yes	31 (41.9)	43 (58.1)	0.043	Gender			1
	No	226 (54.9)	185 (45.1)		Female	138	122	
Demon	Yes	35 (50)	35 (50)	0.607	Male	119	106	<0.001
	No	222 (53.5)	193 (46.5)		Age Groups (years)			
Evil Eye	Yes	37 (35.2)	68 (64.8)	<0.001	18-29	68	42	<0.001
	No	220 (57.9)	160 (42.1)		30-39	96	45	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Yes	227 (52.9)	202 (47.1)	1	40-49	46	45	
	No	30 (53.6)	26 (46.4)		≥ 50	47	96	
Vascular Occlusion	Yes	225 (54.2)	190 (45.8)	0.198	Habitat			0.306
	No	32 (45.7)	38 (54.3)		Urban	162	133	
Heart Disease	Yes	124 (52.1)	114 (47.9)	0.717	Rural	95	95	<0.001
	No	133 (53.8)	114 (46.2)		Educational Status			
Diabetes Mellitus	Yes	104 (52.5)	94 (47.5)	0.926	Elementary School	61	115	<0.001
	No	153 (53.3)	134 (46.7)		High School	98	66	
Hypertension	Yes	209 (53.7)	180 (46.3)	0.568	University	98	47	
	No	48 (50)	48 (50)		Presence of Stroke Risk Factor			
Arrhythmia	Yes	99 (52.9)	88 (47.1)	1	Yes	160	165	0.02
	No	158 (53)	140 (47)		No	97	63	
Poor Hygiene	Yes	39 (45.8)	46 (54.2)	0.153	Stroke Knowledge Perception			0.104
	No	218 (54.5)	182 (45.5)		Sufficient	47	29	
Malnutrition	Yes	93 (51.4)	88 (48.6)	0.638	Insufficient	210	199	
	No	164 (53.9)	140 (46.1)					

DISCUSSION

Factors Affecting Stroke Awareness

Stroke perception and experiences: In their study, Mada'een et al. [13]; Haghghi et al. [6] reported the rates of participants who

had a stroke as 1.5% and 4.2%, respectively. In our study, stroke rate was 1% and rate of participants with a stroke story in family or relatives was much lower (39% vs. 63.8%, 93% respectively). Contrary to Falavigna's et al. [11] report, a significant relationship between the presence of a stroke history in the family and the

stroke knowledge levels of the participants was found, similar to the study of Yoon et al. [15].

In our study, the rate of knowing which organ being affected caused stroke was close to that of Evcil's et al. [2] study (68.6% vs 64.5%). Compared to international literature, our rate was lower than the rates reported by Madae'en et al. [13]; Yoon et al. [15]; Falavigna et al. [11] and higher than those reported by Akinyemi et al. [5]; Pandian et al. [12] (68.6% vs 75%, 73.4%, 70.5%, 28.7%, 45% respectively). Nakibuuka [7] reported that knowing the correct answer for the organ affected by stroke, was related to well knowing the warning signs of stroke. Falavigna et al. [11]; Pancioli et al. [16] reported that both low socio-economic level and low education status are independent factors related with the wrong answer. However, Madae'en et al. [13], reported that knowing neither which organ being affected, nor the symptoms of stroke had a relationship with gender and education status.

Age was determined as an important factor to know which organ being affected causes stroke. It is thought that the lack of information of the young age group is due to disinterest. Furthermore, significant relationship observed between the high education level and the knowledge of stroke being sufficient. 93% of participants who stated knowing what stroke is and answered brain hemorrhage as a cause, at a high rate, was considered incompatible with their knowledge of stroke definition as insufficient and less knowing which organ being affected causes stroke. This contrast may be due to the diversified open-ended questions and closed-ended questions in which participants could choose more than one answer. Therefore, some questions about stroke awareness may be overestimated. Jones et al. [17] reported, review of 39 studies investigating stroke knowledge and awareness, differences in questioning techniques may affect answers. In addition, open-ended questions were not as precise in determining stroke symptoms and risk factors as close-ended questions.

In African origin studies, it has been stated that stroke-like symptoms thought to be caused by natural or environmental factors, as well as of supernatural causes such as demons and sorcery [7-18]. Evaluation of similar supernatural causes in publications from countries with high index of development was not found.

Akinyemi et al. [5] reported that most frequent answer to stroke occurrence was due to vascular occlusion, 65%, similar to the population-based study reported from Ireland, 60% [19]. Akinyemi consisted of answers from healthcare professionals and reported that being a health worker and having a higher education level was more effective in knowing the causes of stroke [5].

Basic knowledge about stroke

Yoon et al. [20] reported that 76% of the participants could list at least one risk factor for stroke, Akinyemi et al. [5] 68.1% Evcil et al. [2] 63.6%. In our study, 13.6% replied "yes" to knowing the risk factors. Although, an exceedingly small group stated knowing the risk factors, it was observed that risk factors were known at high rates when evaluated one by one. This way of asking questions was similar with the assisted, closed-ended questioning technique that Jones et al. [17] recommended. It was foreseen that this method would facilitate determination of which risk factors are less known and how to develop training programs with respect to missing information.

Hypertension has been reported as the most commonly known risk factor, ranging from 56% to 93.6% in many studies [5-7,11].

The most known risk factor in our study was also hypertension. Nakibuuka et al. [7] attributed it to the frequent occurrence of the disease in the community. In contrast, Yoon et al. [3] reported that the most known risk factor in his studies was smoking, in Evcil et al. [2] stress, and in Madae'en' et al. [13] advanced age and story of stroke. Participants who stated not knowing stroke risk factors were mostly felt having insufficient information. However, it was also found that those who felt having sufficient information also did not know the risk factors enough. For example, smoking was not identified by 53.6% of the participants in our study. This finding was interpreted as if the participants neglected or were unaware of the risk factors they had.

Nakibuuka et al. [7] reported that knowing stroke warning signs and risk factors is related to having a high education level and having diabetes whereas Haghghi et al. [8] reported that the stroke knowledge of the participants was not related to the level of education and race. Falavigna et al. [11], on the other hand, defined that being younger than 50 years old and having low socio-economic level was associated with insufficient knowledge of stroke risk factors and as a risk.

The frequency of knowing at least one stroke warning sign has been reported at different rates, such as, 85.5%, 57%, and 50% [3,16,20]. The rate of knowing more than one stroke warning sign was reported at rates ranging from 8% to 28% (16.20). In the studies of Parahoo et al. [19]; Akinyemi et al. [5]; Pandian et al. [12]; Evcil et al. [2] weakness in one half of the body is reported to be the most commonly known stroke warning sign (91%, 61.9%, 60.2%, and 37.1% respectively). On the contrary, Madae'en et al. [13]; Yoon et al. [3] reported that speech disorders are the first (62% and 60.1%, respectively) and weakness in one half of the body is the second mostly known warning signs (52.6% and 42%, respectively). In our study, the first two stroke warning signs to be known most frequently were weakness in one half of the body and speech disorders, respectively. However, the rate of knowing these two signs was higher than all the aforementioned studies. This may be a result due to the technique of asking questions which was reported in the study of Jones et al. [17].

Akinyemi et al. [5]; Yoon et al. [3] reported that knowing the warning signs of stroke was related to higher education level. Yoon et al. [3] also reported that other sociodemographic characteristics and having a risk factor is not related to knowing the warning signs of stroke. Similarly, no relationship between the level of stroke knowledge, perception and having a risk factor was found in our study. However, it was observed that being over 50 years with a low education level has negative correlation with knowing the stroke warning signs, whereas defining level of knowledge as sufficient and having high education level has a positive correlation. This result was explained with the fact that participants who felt their level of stroke perception was sufficient, was mostly composed of highly educated ones reaching multiple sources of information.

In the literature, very few studies were conducted on the basic clinical features of stroke. Yoon et al. [3] reported that participants of young age and highly educated groups knew the basic features of stroke more than those aged 40 and over. Evcil et al. [2]; Yoon et al. [3] reported, once more, that the most frequent known properties of stroke were recurrence and being preventable.

In our study, Females knowing stroke being a preventable disease in higher rate was related to the high number of female participants. Furthermore, participants aged 50 and over, and

those with low education level knew more about the sequelae feature was interpreted as increased possibility to encounter it throughout their long lifetimes. Again, the fact that participants, high education level and defined knowledge as sufficient, knew more on early recognition, recurrence and difficulty/inability to do basic daily activities after stroke was linked to their preference in reliable information sources. The fact that both the participants with advanced age and low education level, and all who defined knowledge as sufficient and have high education level, knew the basic clinical features of stroke was interpreted with relation of question asking technique.

Information Sources About Stroke

It has been reported that information about stroke can be successfully increased using media sources [21]. It was also reported that participants who were informed by doctors on their risk factors knew more on their stroke probability [3]. In our study, it was found that the highly educated group acquired more information from doctors than other participants and that these participants defined their stroke knowledge as sufficient, more frequently.

Reaction Attitude and Behaviors in Suspicion of Stroke

In their studies, Madae'en et al. [13]; Akinyemi et al. [5]; Nakibuuka et al. [7] reported the rate of attitude to activate 112 EMS in suspicion of stroke as 85%, 90%, 80% respectively. In our study, this rate was 53% and as the level of education increased, the attitude to activate EMS increased significantly, whereas it decreased with increasing age.

Alberts et al. [22] reported that patients with cerebral infarction provided a significant improvement in their admission time after a community education program that used a multimedia approach. In the first 24 hours, the rates of direct or via referral transportation to a hospital increased from 37% to 86% after the program. Similarly, Stern et al. [21] reported that they achieved a 10.9% increase in stroke awareness and knowledge between the pre and the post-education group.

It has been reported that community reactions should be planned appropriately, and a comprehensive multi-approach strategy is needed to protect people from first stroke attacks and provide hospital admissions right after the symptoms appear [3]. In the same study, it was emphasized to find methods of education and motivation to reduce risk factors and to educate patients about risk factors from primary care.

LIMITATIONS

The distribution of the education level of the participants may be not reflecting that of province of Izmir. Some questions on factors affecting stroke awareness may be mostly guessed due to differences in the technique of asking questions. Despite similar practices in many studies, the understanding of the questions asked, and the answers received may have been limited in older and less educated people. The results of this study cannot be generalized for the entire population of Turkey or another population.

CONCLUSION

Our study showed that there is great necessity in increasing knowledge and awareness about knowing the risk factors of stroke, recognizing warning symptoms and what to do if a stroke is suspected. The main causes of poor stroke knowledge can be

summarized as being too young or old, low educational level, and not using accurate information resources, enough. TV and newspapers can be generalized to be the best tools for public education. The public should be regularly informed via educational and cautionary public spots and program broadcasts about the risk factors and warning signs of stroke, and what to do when stroke is suspected. In fact, education should be spread throughout school age and primary health care.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank Okan Sayan for his help in language editing.

INFORMED CONSENT

Informed consent was observed verbally for the present study before conducting the survey.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

Ethical approval to report this retrospective study was obtained from University of Health Sciences, Tepecik Educational and Research Hospital, Local Institutional Ethical Committee (Approval date and no; 13.07.2017/31).

ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE/HUMAN RIGHTS

Our work does not infringe on any rights of others, including privacy rights, and intellectual property rights. There is no human rights violation in our manuscript.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

The datasets analysed during the current study are available from corresponding author.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The authors: Dr. M.S. and U.T. conceived the study, designed the trial. Dr. N.Y.O., Y.E. and U.T. supervised the conduct of the trial and supervised the data collection. Dr. O.G., Y.E., N.Y.O., N.K. managed the patients' data, including quality control. Ph.D. A.S. provided statistical advice on study design and analysed the data; Dr Sever chaired the data oversight committee. Dr. M.S. and U.T. were drafted the manuscript, and all authors contributed substantially to its revision. Dr. MS. is revising it critically for important intellectual content and final approval of the version to be submitted. Dr M.S. takes responsibility for the paper as a whole. All authors have read and approved the final version of the submitted manuscript.

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