

4th Global Congress on **NEUROSCIENCE PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL DISORDER**

November 18-19, 2024 | Paris, France

Prevalence and associated factors of Post-Stroke Depression in Africa: A systematic review and meta-analysis**Bekalu Getachew***Jimma University, Ethiopia*

Background Depressive disorder is considered the most frequent and burdensome mental health complication after a stroke. Post-stroke depression is under-recognized in Africa and data remain scarce. These systematic reviews and meta-analyses were, therefore conducted to fill the gap. Methods: An inclusive review of both published and unpublished articles was conducted. An initial search was conducted in PubMed, African Journal Online, EMBASE, SCOPUS, and Google Scholar. Data were extracted using an Excel data format and the analysis was done using STATA version 14 statistical software. The heterogeneity of studies was determined using the I² test statistics with forest plots. A random effects model was used to examine the pooled prevalence of post-stroke depression and subgroup analysis was conducted for those having significant heterogeneity. Sensitivity analysis and publication bias were also assessed. Pooled odds ratios (ORs) with a 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated. Results were presented in narratives, tables, and forest plots. Result A total of 25 Articles with 3098 stroke patients from African countries were included to pool the prevalence of post-stroke depression in the meta-analysis. The pooled prevalence of post-stroke depression in Africa at any time was 38.35% [95% CI, 34.07-42.63%]. The pooled estimate for post-stroke depression using clinical diagnostic tools was [38.53%, 95%CI: 34.07–42.63] and (36.81% [32.09–41.52%]) by rating scale. Subgroup analysis by region showed that Central Africa [50.92%, 95% CI: 45.94–55.90] had the highest pooled estimate of depression among stroke survivors with high heterogeneity (92.5%). Female gender, cognitive dysfunction, and younger age were found associated in the primary studies but their pooled Odds ratio and overall effect were not significant in the meta-analysis. The pooled estimate of the Odds ratio of physical disability in Africa was 2.02[95% CI, 1.04–3.94] with no heterogeneity but the overall effect was significant (p = 0.038).

Biography

Bekalu is an energetic young professional who strives to contribute more to improving the Health and well-being of the community. My qualities are hard work, commitment, readiness to learn from others, and communication skills. As an academician, conducting whole-scale research involving professionals from different disciplines is a priority for me. In this world, new emerging diseases have threatened us in every aspect of our lives. Maternal and child health research, Cancer research, public health emergencies, neuroscience, congenital anomalies, and nutrition are my targets for research.