Background and Objective:
Dyslipidaemia is a known risk factor for stroke. Objective of this study was to determine the pattern of days dislipidaemia in Nigerians with ischaemic stroke.

Method
Using the adult Treatment panel 111 (ATP 111) Cholesterol guidelines, lipid profile of inpatients with ischaemic stroke were collated and analyzed. Dyslipidaemia was deemed present if one or more of the following were present:
- Total Cholesterol > 200mg/dL
- HDL-cholesterol < 50mg/dL in females and < 40mg/dL in males
- LDL-cholesterol > 130mg/dL and Triglyceride > 150mg/dL

Result
Forty-four patients were reviewed, 22 males (50%) and 22 females (50%). Age range was from 37 to 83 years with a mean standard deviation of 57.6 years.
- 32 (72.7%) people had low HDL-cholesterol at 72%,
- low HDL was the most common dyslipidaemia, followed by LDL cholesterol at 63.6% (28 patients).
- About half of the patients (22) had elevated total cholesterol, while about a third (15 patients) had elevated triglyceride levels.

Conclusion:
Dyslipidaemia appears to be common in Nigerians with ischaemic stroke, with low HDL-cholesterol appearing to be the most commonly occurring abnormality. The role of dyslipidaemia in the initiation and progression of stroke in our setting deserves more in depth studies.