a patient with stroke lives and which factors most influence survival in stroke in Turkey. METHODS: Based on Elshaug et al., all stroke patients diagnosed at least with stroke or 17 chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart diseases were collected from Turkish SocSecurity Institution database between 2008 and 2013. Then with simple random sampling method, a sample of 2,113 ischemic stroke and 152 hemorrhagic stroke patients were selected. Two Cox regression models were run to identify which factors impact the survival years and how much they reduce survival for each stroke type. Finally survival months were calculated. RESULTS: In total 1,011 dead patients with stroke lived less than 4 years on average. 14%, 11%, 11% and 14% of stroke patients died 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3-4 years and more than 4 years respectively. In the second model the average survival month for an ischemic stroke patient was 35. Age and gender didn’t change survival month statistically. Hypertension, diabetes, heart disease and nervous system diseases reduced survival months by 4, 12, 7 and 9 months respectively with 95% confidence level. In the second model a hemorrhagic patient lived 39 months in average. A patient younger than 55 experienced 10 months longer lives than a patient over 55. Gender again didn’t incorporate any chance to survival. In addition, a patient with no hypertension and heart disease enjoyed 24 and 19 months longer lives respectively. CONCLUSIONS: In Turkey, the chance of living longer for a patient younger than 55 compared to 0-25, 35-44 and 55-64 age groups. In our study, stroke is divided into four subgroups: ischemic stroke, sequelae, hemorrhagic stroke and unknown stroke. 84% of all cases was recorded as ischemic stroke (getting the largest share parallel to the literature), 9% as sequel, 5% hemorrhagic stroke and only 2% is unknown stroke. While for females (2%) was higher than that of males (1.7%), higher for 0-74 age group but lower for 75+. The prevalence rises as age increases, 75+ population had 62, 12, 2 times higher risk of having stroke compared to 0-25, 35-44 and 55-64 age groups. In our study stroke detected in females was higher than that of males (1.7%), higher for 0-74 age group but lower for 75+. The prevalence rises as age increases, 75+ population had 62, 12, 2 times higher risk of having stroke compared to 0-25, 35-44 and 55-64 age groups. The proportion of females was higher than that of males (1.7%), higher for 0-74 age group but lower for 75+. The prevalence rises as age increases, 75+ population had 62, 12, 2 times higher risk of having stroke compared to 0-25, 35-44 and 55-64 age groups. The proportion of females was higher than that of males (1.7%), higher for 0-74 age group but lower for 75+. 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