Subtyping of Ischemic Stroke Based on Vascular Imaging: Analysis of 1,167 Acute, Consecutive Patients

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Background and Purpose: Knowledge of a patient’s cerebral vascular status is essential for accurately classifying stroke. However, vascular evaluations have been incomplete in previous studies, and a stroke registry based on the results of such vascular investigations has not been reported. The purpose of the present study was to classify ischemic strokes based on vascular imaging data.

Methods: Between May 2001 and August 2003, 1,284 patients with acute (<7 days) ischemic stroke were admitted to Asan Medical Center. Among them, 1,167 patients (758 men and 417 women; mean age 63.3 years) underwent an angiogram (mostly a magnetic resonance angiogram) and were included in this study. Electrocardiography and computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging were performed in all patients, while 31.2% underwent echocardiography. The subtypes were categorized with the aid of a modification of the Trial of ORG 10172 in the Acute Stroke Treatment classification.

Results: Large-artery atherosclerosis (LAA) was the most frequent subtype (42%), followed by small-vessel occlusion (SVO, 27%), cardiogenic embolism (CE, 15%), undetermined etiology (15%), and other determined etiology (1.5%). Risk factors included hypertension (71%), cigarette smoking (35%), diabetes mellitus (30%), history of previous stroke (22.7%), embolicogenic cardiac diseases (20%), and hypercholesterolemia (11%). Hypertension was more common in patients with SVO than in those with other subtypes (p<0.05), and the case-fatality rate was higher in patients with CE than in those with other subtypes (p<0.01). The functional outcome was worse in patients with LAA than in those with other stroke subtypes (p<0.01).

Conclusion: According to the stroke registry based on vascular imaging results, LAA was the most common stroke subtype followed by SVD. The high incidence of LAA is probably related to the increased identification of the presence of intracranial atherosclerosis by MR angiogram.


Key Words: Cerebrovascular disease, Angiogram, Registry, Diagnosis

INTRODUCTION

It is important to have an appropriate classification system for ischemic stroke because the clinical course, treatment modality, and prognosis may differ between the different stroke subtypes. Of the many available classification schemes, the Trial of ORG 10172 in the Acute Stroke Treatment (TOAST) criteria has been the most widely used, and is based on a patient’s neuro-
logical signs, brain imaging findings, and ancillary
diagnostic tests. However, there is no methodological
obligation for a vessel investigation such as magnetic
resonance angiogram (MRA) or conventional angiogram
in the TOAST classification, and most reported stroke
registries utilize only Doppler ultrasound data. The
information obtained from carotid Doppler scanning is
limited to the extracranial carotid artery. Although
intracranial diseases can be assessed with transcranial
Doppler ultrasound, the data are also limited because
this method is not sufficiently sensitive to evaluate mild
stenosis or distal artery diseases. Moreover, the data
obtained vary with the operator and cannot be obtained
in a significant portion of older women. This has led to
the increasing use of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
and MRA, which allow the status of the vessels
(especially the intracranial vessels) to be examined
noninvasively. The purpose of this study was to
determine the frequency of occurrence of each stroke
subtype using modified TOAST criteria based on MRI
and vascular investigations results in a large tertiary
hospital. We therefore retrospectively analyzed stroke
registries from 1,167 consecutive patients who under-
went vascular investigations.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

Between May 2001 and August 2003, 1,678 stroke
patients were admitted to the Neurology Department of
Asan Medical Center (AMC) and registered on the
AMC Stroke Registry. Patients with subarachnoid
hemorrhage, arteriovenous malformation, or traumatic
hemorrhages were not considered for this registry. The
data in the AMC Stroke Registry included demo-
graphics, present stroke/transient ischemic attack (TIA)
history (e.g., onset time, symptoms at onset, and change
of symptoms from onset), risk factors (e.g., hypertension,
diabetes, cardiac disease, cigarette smoking, alcohol
drinking, and past history of stroke), family history of
stroke, initial neurologic examination, and diagnostic
evaluation and treatment. Investigations included (1)
neuroimaging (computed tomography [CT] or MRI), (2)
vessel investigation (MRA, conventional angiography, or
CT angiogram), (3) 12-lead electrocardiography (ECG),
and (4) standard blood and urine tests. Echocardiography
(transthoracic and/or esophageal approaches) were
performed in selected patients (1) who had any history
or clinical or ECG evidence of cardiac abnormalities,
and were thus ordered by a physician to undergo
in-depth cardiac evaluation, (2) in whom infective
endocarditis was suspected, (3) who were young (age
<50 years) without risk factors for atherosclerosis, or (4)
with unclear mechanisms (i.e., small cortical infarction
with normal ECG and normal vascular imaging results,
even if the patient was older than 50 years).

Neuroimaging and clinical studies revealed that 1,325
patients had ischemic stroke (75.3%), 98 patients had
TIA (5.8%), and 255 patients had hemorrhagic stroke
(13.4%). Among them, 1,264 patients visited the medical
center within 7 days after the onset of stroke, and 1,167
patients underwent vessel investigation (mostly MRA,
conventional angiography in 18, CT angiogram in 10)
within 7 days (2.26±1.38 days, mean±SD). These 1,167
patients were included in this study. Of the excluded 97
patients (8.3%), the reasons for not undergoing vessel
investigation were the reluctance of the patient or a
relative thereof to undergo the study, due mainly to
economic reasons (n=39), poor or uncooperative con-
ditions (n=31), delayed performance of the vessel
investigation (n=13), early transferral to other hospitals
(n=6), the presence of a pacemaker (n=3), and other
miscellaneous reasons (n=5). Transthoracic/transe-
osophageal echocardiography was performed in 362
patients (31%). Among them, 15 patients could not
undergo a transesophageal procedure due to a lack of
cooperation or the reluctance of the patient.

These 1,167 patients were classified based on a
modification of the TOAST classification and angiogram
results. We considered significant (>50%) narrowing or
occlusion as clinically significant arterial disease in the
extracranial arteries. However, because mild intracranial
disease may produce stroke by way of perforating artery
occlusion,2 mild (<50%) stenosis was also considered as
clinically significant in patients with intracranial artery
diseases if (1) the patient’s infarction was considered to
be caused by the intracranial disease by at least two of
the three stroke neurologists, or (2) a radiologist who
was blind to the clinical findings considered the vascular stenosis to be real.

Thus, the stroke subtypes were categorized as follows:

1. Large-artery atherosclerosis (LAA): Patients with significant stenosis or occlusion of intracranial or extracranial arteries that is considered to be responsible for the stroke. Patients should not have sources of cardiogenic embolism (CE).

2. CE: Patients with an embolism with a cardiac source without evidence of significant large-vessel disease.

3. Small-vessel occlusion (SVO): Small (< 2 cm in diameter), deep lesions visible on CT/MRI without potential sources of CE and significant large-artery diseases.

4. Other determined etiology (OD): Patients have rare causes of stroke such as, for example, moyamoya disease, vasculitis, venous thrombosis, or dissection.

5. Undetermined etiology (UD): Patients with (a) incomplete evaluation, (b) two or more possible mechanisms, and (c) an etiology that does not fit into any of the above categories. The outcome of the patients was assessed with the aid of a modified Rankin scale at the time of discharge.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows. The Pearson chi-square test was applied to examine the difference in categorical risk factors between the subtypes of ischemic stroke. Differences were considered significant when \( p < 0.05 \).

### RESULTS

Of the 1,167 patients, there were 750 men and 417
women (age 63.3±11.8 years, range 15-94 years). Table 1 lists the ischemic stroke subtypes and their relative frequencies. LAA was the most frequent stroke subtype (42.1%), followed by SVO (26.8%), CE (15.2%), UD (14.5%), and OD (1.5%). The distributions of the subtypes did not differ significantly between men and women.

Among the 491 patients with LAA, tandem lesions were seen in 21 patients (4.3%) in whom the responsible vascular lesion was not identifiable. In others, the LAA lesion responsible for the ischemic stroke was found most frequently in the middle cerebral artery (37.7%), followed by the internal carotid artery (28.3%), vertebral artery (14.6%), posterior cerebral artery (8.8%), basilar artery (7.8%), and anterior cerebral artery (2.0%).

Hypertension was the most important risk factor, being found in 71% of patients, followed by cigarette smoking (35%), diabetes mellitus (29.6%), a history of previous stroke (21.7%), embolicogenic cardiac disease (19.6%), and hyperlipidemia (11.1%) 4.6% of the patients had no known risk factors. The risk factors did not differ significantly between men and women.

Table 2 lists the risk factors associated with the various stroke subtypes. Multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that hypertension was more common in patients with SVO than in those with other subtypes (p<0.05). The in-hospital case-fatality rate was 1.9%. The highest case-fatality rate was highest in patients with the UD subtype (6.5%). Excluding UD, the case-fatality rate was higher in patients with CE (3.4%) than in those with other subtypes (p<0.01). A modified Rankin scale score of 0-2 at discharge was classified as independent, and a score of 3-5 as dependent. The functional outcome was worse in patients with OD (41.2%) and LAA (40.5%) than in those with other subtypes (p<0.01).

### DISCUSSION

We found that LAA was the most frequent (43%) stroke subtype in our registry. Among the recent hospital-based registries (Table 3), an incidence of around 40% was found only in the Barcelona Stroke Registry and Hallym Registry, while others found lower incidences of LAA.

There are three possible explanations for the relatively high frequency of LAA observed in this study. First, it may be attributable to the relatively complete work-up carried out in our series. It is noteworthy that the portion of patients with UD was much lower in our registry than in others, especially those from Asian countries. We performed a vascular imaging investigation in all of the patients, whereas this was performed in only a limited number of patients in previous registries. Therefore, it is possible that the significant portion of UD in other series could have been categorized as LAA caused by intracranial atherosclerosis if the vascular status had been adequately evaluated. This assumption is also based on Asians more often having intracranial artery diseases than extracranial artery diseases. Indeed, in our registry, the middle cerebral artery was the most

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Authors and publication year</th>
<th>LAA</th>
<th>CE</th>
<th>SVO</th>
<th>OD</th>
<th>UD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>TOAST</td>
<td>Madden et al. 1995</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens Stroke Registry</td>
<td>Vemmos et al. 2000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN-IV</td>
<td>Yip et al. 1997</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona Stroke Registry</td>
<td>Martí-Vilalta and Arboix 1999</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonsei Stroke Registry</td>
<td>Lee et al. 2001</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallym Registry</td>
<td>Lee et al. 2005</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asan Medical Center Registry</td>
<td>Kim et al. 2006</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are percentages
common location of atherosclerosis related to ischemic stroke.

Second, the definition of LAA applied to our classification system differed from the original TOAST classification, which might have contributed to the higher frequency of LAA because strokes associated with mild intracranial atherosclerosis (<50%) were classified as LAA when judged as being relevant.

Finally, CE occurred infrequently in this study, which may have increased the relative frequency of LAA. Admittedly, these results might be attributable to inadequate cardiac work-ups. Although we performed ECG on all the patients, an echocardiogram was obtained in only 31.2% of the patients. Thus, a more vigorous cardiac examination would have resulted in an increased incidence of CE. However, the chances of detecting a cardiac embolic source were very low in our series, even with an echocardiogram. Moreover, the significance of echocardiologic findings such as a patent foramen ovale, mitral valve prolapse, or aorta atheroma as potential sources of the embolism has been recently questioned. Thus, a recent consensus does not recommend using echocardiogram in patients with established stroke mechanisms.

Our results might therefore reflect the actual low incidence of CE. Other registries in Korea have also shown a relatively low incidence of CE. One possible explanation for this observation would be that our stroke patients were younger (mean age 63 years) than patients in Western studies. Because atrial fibrillation - the most frequent cardioembolic source - is closely associated with increasing age, CE may be a less important cause of stroke in a relatively young population. Indeed, as indicated in Table 3, the Athens Stroke Registry had a high proportion of CE, while the Barcelona Stroke Registry showed a relatively small proportion of CE. The mean age in the Athens registry was 70.2 years, while that in the Barcelona registry was 66 years. Another explanation could be that myocardial infarction is less common among Koreans than among Caucasians.

Hypertension was the most important risk factor, being found in 71.0% of patients, followed by cigarette smoking (35.0%) and diabetes mellitus (29.6%). Hypertension was a more powerful risk factor for patients with SVO (76.4%) than for those with other stroke subtypes. This result was consistent with those of other registries.

We found that the in-hospital case-fatality rate was very low (1.9%). A low hospital mortality rate was also observed in other recent registries. The low fatality rate could be related to the increased detection of mild stroke with the use of MRI or improved management of strokes, perhaps with the use of thrombolysis. However, this interpretation should be made with caution because we included only those patients who underwent vascular imaging. Therefore, certain patients who could not undergo vascular work-up due to unstable vital signs or poor general condition were excluded.

In this study the case-fatality rate was highest in patients with the UD subtype (6.5%). Because UD was defined when the patients had two or more stroke mechanisms or when the work-up was incomplete, patients with multiple cardiovascular problems or those with an unstable clinical condition might be more common in this group than in others. If UD was excluded, patients with the CE subtype had the highest case-fatality rate, while patients with SVO had the lowest fatality rate. This result is consistent with previous results. The Framingham study also showed that stroke severity in patients with atrial fibrillation was greater than those without. However, in our registry the functional outcome, as assessed using the modified Rankin scale, was worst for patients with LAA.

This study is subject to several limitations. First, because the results are based on a registry from a large tertiary hospital, selection bias is inevitable. Admitted patients may have had more severe symptoms than those visiting smaller hospitals. On the other hand, patients with extremely severe symptoms might have died at home or might have been discharged at the emergency room without admission. To minimize this problem, we included only those patients with acute stroke (i.e., those admitted < 7 days after the onset). In addition, it is likely that patients with poor clinical condition or those with financial difficulties did not undergo vascular investigations. Because these patients were excluded, our subjects were also biased in this sense. However, to see the possible subtype difference between the included and
excluded patients, we classified stroke subtypes in the excluded 97 patients using a criterion used in a previous study.\textsuperscript{3} We found that LAA (n=30, 30.9\%) was still the most frequent subtype, followed by SVO (n=24, 24.7\%) and CE (n=20, 20.6\%). Thus, the proportion of each stroke subtype was not greatly influenced by the exclusion of these patients.

\section*{REFERENCES}