

St George and Sutherland Clinical School Research in Progress Meetings 2019

Profile and Risk Factors of Post-Stroke
Cognitive Impairment in Diverse EthnoRegional Groups: the STROKOG consortium

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St George and Sutherland Clinical School Research in Progress Meetings 2019

- About STROKOG
- Results from our first project



Consortia at CHeBA

- Combine data from cohort studies from around the world
- Provide larger sample sizes necessary to address important research questions
- Provide the ability to replicate findings in different geographical areas and ethnic groups
- Develop a research community



STROKOG

- a consortium which brings together international studies of cognitive decline and dementia following stroke or TIA
- Led by Perminder Sachdev
- Established in 2015



Aims:

- Facilitate a better understanding of the determinants of vascular contributions to cognitive disorders;
- Help improve the diagnosis and treatment of vascular cognitive disorders.







Membership criteria

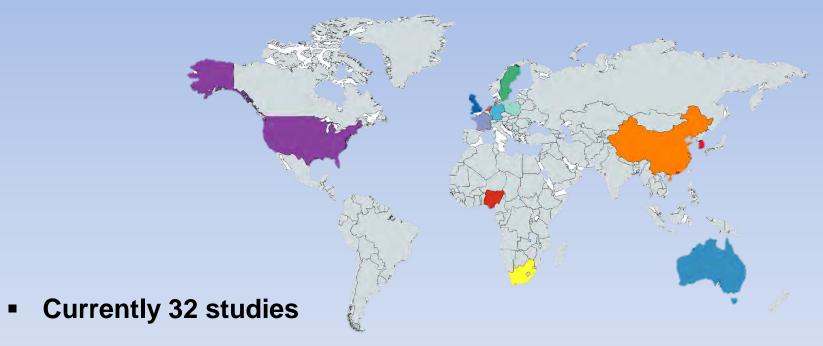
- Prospectively recruited patients with stroke/TIA
- Longitudinal (at least 1 follow-up)
- N > 75
- Major outcome measures include dementia / CI
- Willing to share data
- Willing to contribute intellectually







Our members



- 18 countries
- Total N >17,000







STROKOG data

Types of data

- Hospital + community based
- Various age ranges (18+, 40+, no limit)
- Follow-up: median 5 yr, up to 21 yr
- Sample size: 80 to 6000 (median 250)



Assessments:

- neuropsychological test battery
- ✓ stroke-related data
- ✓ functional tests
- ✓ blood tests
- ✓ MRI (22 studies)
- ✓ PET (6 studies)
- ✓ GWAS (a few studies)







Projects

- First project on the profile of and risk factors for post-stroke CI completed
- Welcome members and external researchers to propose and conduct projects. E.g.:
 - External validation of dementia risk models in stroke-survivors
 - Stroke recovery associated with cognitive impairment

Eugene Tang, Newcastle University, UK

Clare Flach King's College London, UK







First project

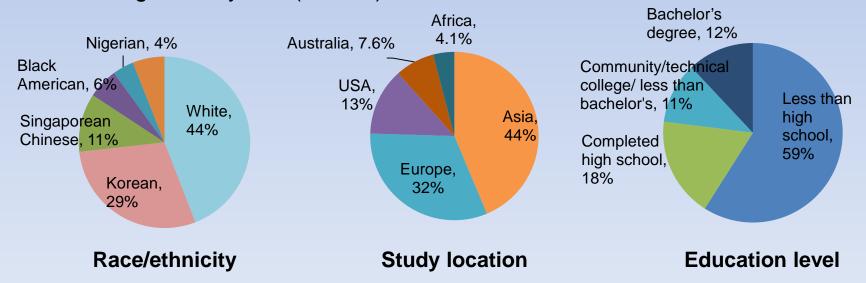
Title: Profile of and risk factors for post-stroke cognitive impairment in diverse ethno-regional groups

Aim:

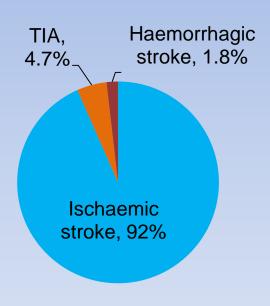
- To examine the profile of cognitive impairment at 1 6 months after stroke/TIA
- To examine the relationship of vascular risk factors with post-stroke/TIA cognitive function

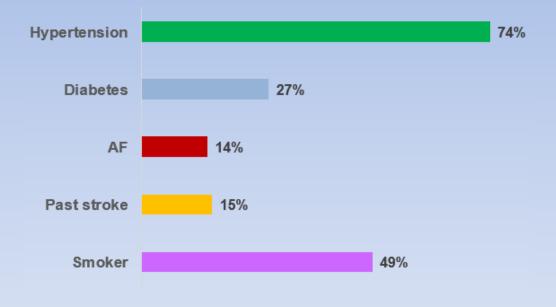
First project - demographics

- 13 studies from 8 countries
- 3,520 participants
- 39% female, 61% male
- Mean age: 67.0 years (SD=11)



First project - medical history





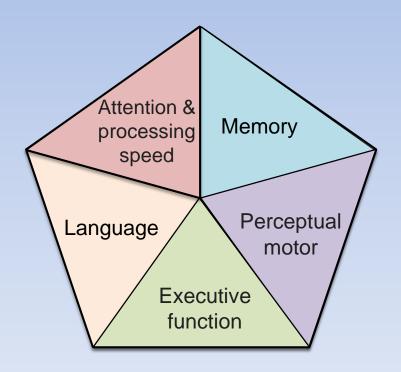
Index event

History of medical conditions

First project – methods

Harmonising neuropsychological test scores

Assign each test to one of 5 cognitive domains



First project – methods

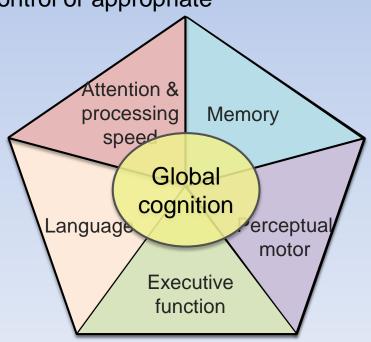
Harmonising neuropsychological test scores

 A regression method was used to calculate standardised z-scores adjusted by sex, age, education, using control or appropriate

normative data

 Domain z-score is the standardised average of all available tests in a domain

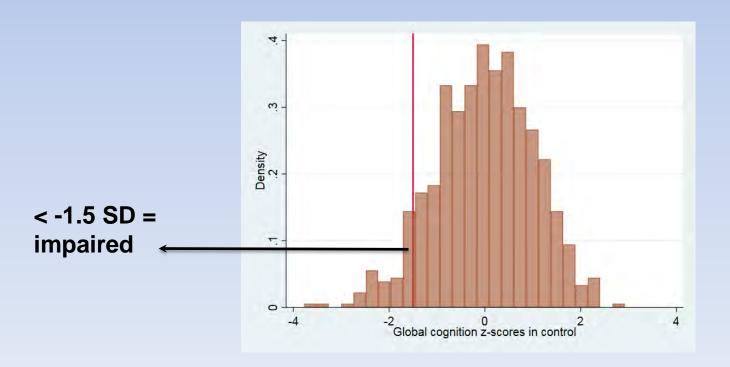
 Global cognition z-score is the standardised average of the 5 domain scores

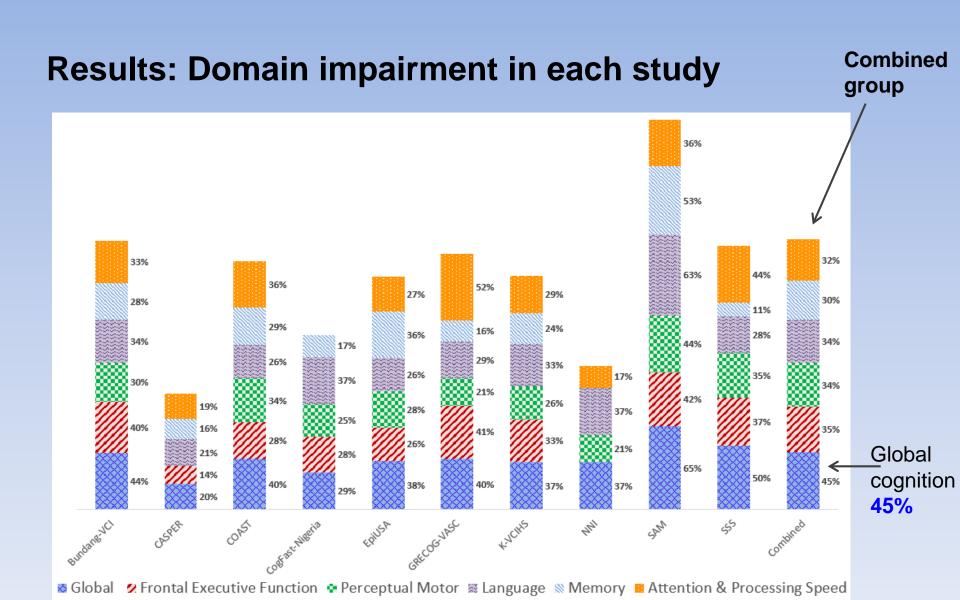


First project – methods

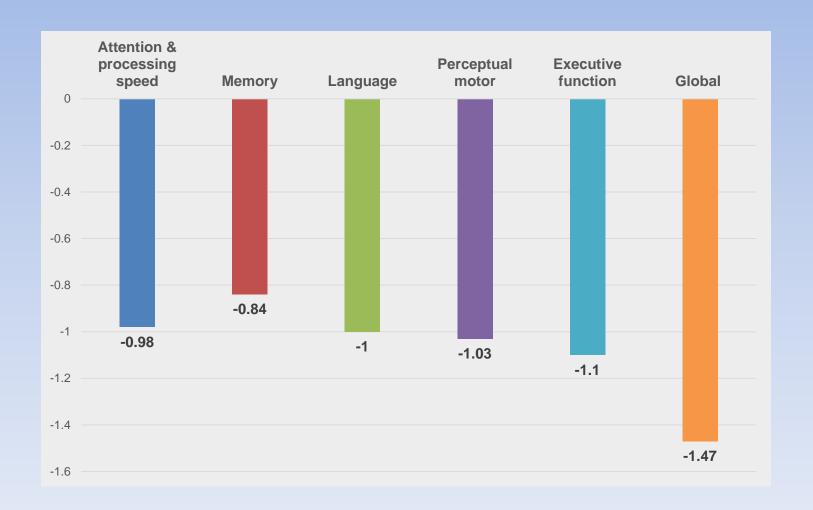
Assessing domain impairment

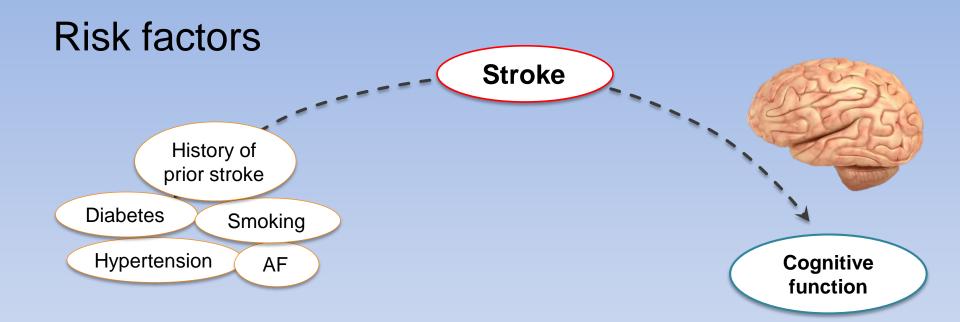
Use the -1.5 SD cut point in the control group





Mean z-scores in combined cohort





Key analyses

- Linear mixed models (1-step IPD meta-analysis)
- Outcome: domain and global cognition scores
- Adjusted for sex, age, education, risk factors

Association of risk factors and cognitive domain scores

7 133001ation of fish factors and cognitive domain scores				
Risk factor	Attention &	Memory	Language	Perceptual
	Processing			Motor
	Sneed			

Effect size; p-value

-0.06; 0.30

-0.23; < 0.001

-0.13; 0.023

-0.03; 0.66

-0.17; 0.017

Linear mixed model, adjusting for sex, age, education

Effect size; p-value

-0.09; 0.21

-0.46; < 0.001

-0.08; 0.25

-0.31; 0.001

-0.44; < 0.001

Hypertension

Diabetes

Smoking

Fibrillation

History of

past stroke

(ever)

Atrial

Effect size; p-value

-0.13; 0.07

-0.31; < 0.001

-0.24; 0.001

-0.17; 0.07

-0.36; < 0.001

Effect size; p-value

-0.14; 0.012

-0.16; 0.004

-0.01; 0.93

-0.07; 0.38

-0.25; <0.001

Frontal Executive Function

Effect size; p-value

-0.12; 0.07

-0.29; <0.001

-0.01; 0.87

-0.26; 0.004

-0.35; < 0.001

Global

Cognition

-0.16; 0.02

-0.47; < 0.001

-0.13; 0.06

-0.26; 0.005

-0.45; < 0.001

Effect size; p-value

Project 1 key conclusions

- We conducted the first large-scale examination of the cognitive profile of stroke survivors in a diverse international setting
- We found a high prevalence of cognitive impairment in stroke patients across different ethno-regional groups internationally
- All domains were equally affected
- Diabetes was strong and independent risk factor for cognitive impairment

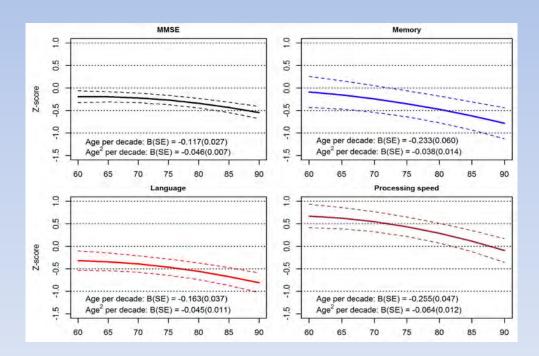






Next/current projects

> Trajectory of cognitive decline in stroke patients



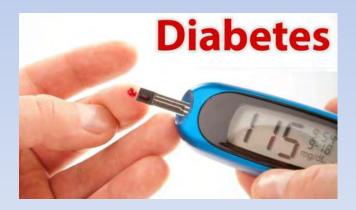






Next/current projects

- > Papers focused on a risk factor (e.g. diabetes, AF, hypertension)
- For diabetes: to examine the relationship between pre-diabetes (as defined by fasting blood glucose levels) and CI









For more information

Methodology paper

Sachdev PS, Lo JW, et al. *Alzheimer's* & *Dementia: DADM.* 2017;7:11-23.

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