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E-Poster Viewing

AS34. SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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THE PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MORBIDITY AFTER TIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aims:

Depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are common in patients after a stroke but relatively little is known about their prevalence after a TIA. We aimed to describe what is currently understood about their prevalence and temporal trends in TIA patients.

Methods:

A systematic review for prevalence rates of psychological morbidity in TIA patients was completed through searches of Medline, EMBASE and ProQuest (until December 2019). Variables associated with psychological morbidity were extracted and, if sufficient studies were identified, a random effects meta-analysis on prevalence rates was conducted. Unpublished data from a population-based study (Oxford Vascular Study) were also included.

Results:

Of 1433 studies identified 25 were included (18 reported depression, 9 anxiety, 3 PTSD, 3 psychological distress). Pooled prevalence of depression was 13% (n/8 studies, 95%CI 10%-15%, I² 50%) between 1–6 months and 12% (n/4 studies, 10%-14%, I² 8%) at 1-year (p=0.47). Due to significant heterogeneity in reported rates meta-analyses were not feasible for anxiety, PTSD or psychological distress. However, between 1–6 months prevalence rates ranged from 4% to 15% for anxiety, 25% to 30% for PTSD and 26% to 36% for distress. Two studies compared prevalence rates with age/sex matched controls, with increased rates in TIA cases on pooled analysis: depression – OR 3.00, 1.47–6.15; anxiety – OR 2.68, 1.71–4.22.

Conclusions: Despite heterogeneity in reported rates between studies, there appears to be significant psychological morbidity in patients in the first year after a TIA.