



OPEN ACCESS

Original research

Intracranial arterial stenosis in Caucasian versus Chinese patients with TIA and minor stroke: two contemporaneous cohorts and a systematic review

Xinyi Leng ,^{1,2} Robert Hurford,¹ Xueyan Feng,² Ka Lung Chan,² Frank J Wolters,¹ Linxin Li ,¹ Yannie OY Soo ,² Ka Sing Lawrence Wong,² Vincent CT Mok,² Thomas W Leung ,² Peter M Rothwell¹

► Additional material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jnnp-2020-325630>).

¹Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

²Department of Medicine & Therapeutics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Correspondence to

Dr Peter M Rothwell, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of Oxford, Oxford OX3 9DU, UK; peter.rothwell@ndcn.ox.ac.uk

Received 11 November 2020

Revised 21 December 2020

Accepted 4 January 2021

Published Online First 30 March 2021

ABSTRACT

Background Intracranial arterial stenosis (ICAS) is an important cause of stroke worldwide. Separate reports in Caucasians and Asians with stroke/transient ischaemic attack (TIA) have suggested lower ICAS prevalence in Caucasians, but there has been no direct comparisons of the two ethnic groups with the same criteria to define ICAS.

Methods Acute minor stroke or TIA patients in two cohorts respectively recruiting patients in Oxford (2011–2018, predominantly Caucasians) and Hong Kong (2011–2015, predominantly Chinese) were compared. ICAS was defined as $\geq 50\%$ stenosis/occlusion in any major intracranial artery in MR/CT angiography. Prevalence, distribution and risk factors of ICAS were compared between the two cohorts. We also systematically reviewed literature on ICAS prevalence in stroke/TIA patients in different populations.

Results Among 1287 patients from Oxford and 691 from Hong Kong (mean age 69 vs 66), ICAS prevalence was higher in Chinese than in Caucasians (43.0% vs 20.0%; OR 3.02; 95% CI 2.47 to 3.70; $p < 0.001$), independent of age (age-adjusted OR 3.73; 95% CI 3.00 to 4.63; $p < 0.001$) and vascular risk factors (multivariable-adjusted OR 3.21; 95% CI 2.56 to 4.02; $p < 0.001$). This ethnic difference was greater (p interaction=0.005) at age < 70 years (OR 5.33; 95% CI 3.79 to 7.50; $p < 0.001$) than at ≥ 70 years (OR 2.81; 95% CI 2.11 to 3.74; $p < 0.001$). ICAS prevalence increased with age and with vascular risk factors in both cohorts, with equivalent prevalence in Chinese aged < 60 years and Caucasians aged ≥ 80 , and in Chinese with no vascular risk factor and Caucasians with two vascular risk factors. ICAS locations also differed between Chinese and Caucasian patients.

Conclusions Chinese are more susceptible to ICAS than Caucasians, with an earlier onset age and a higher prevalence, independent of vascular risk factors.

risk of recurrent stroke within 90 days than those without ICAS (12.5% vs 5.4%, $p < 0.001$; HR 2.39, 95% CI 1.57 to 3.66, $p < 0.001$), treated within 24 hours with dual or mono antiplatelet therapies in the Clopidogrel in High-Risk Patients with Acute Non-disabling Cerebrovascular Events (CHANCE) trial.²

Indirect comparisons of separate studies have suggested large ethnic differences between Caucasians and Asians in ICAS prevalence among both TIA/ischaemic stroke patients and asymptomatic populations, with significantly higher ICAS prevalence in Asians.^{1 3} However, these studies were heterogeneous in the recruitment period, subjects (eg, mean age, stroke severity) and in imaging modalities/methods to define ICAS. To our best knowledge, there has been no direct comparison between Caucasians and Chinese in the prevalence and risk factors of ICAS in TIA/stroke patients, based on data from contemporaneous cohorts using the same imaging modalities and the same criteria to define ICAS.

To compare the risk factors of ICAS in Caucasians and Asians, to estimate the yields of routine imaging of cerebral arteries, and to understand the impact of imaging on ischaemic stroke subtyping, it is important to reliably determine these ethnic differences and the extent to which they are independent of age and vascular risk factors. Therefore, in the current study, we compared two contemporaneous cohorts of acute TIA and minor stroke patients recruited in Oxford, UK (predominantly Caucasian) and in Hong Kong SAR, China (predominantly Chinese) using MR angiography (MRA) and/or CT angiography (CTA) for the diagnosis of ICAS. We also systematically reviewed existing literature on ICAS prevalence in TIA and ischaemic stroke patients in different populations around the world.

INTRODUCTION

Intracranial arterial stenosis (ICAS), predominantly atherosclerotic, is an important cause of ischaemic stroke worldwide.¹ Patients with minor stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA) with ICAS face a high risk of recurrence despite timely medical treatment; for instance, minor stroke or TIA patients with ICAS had a significantly higher

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Subjects

In a cross-sectional study, patients with acute TIA or minor ischaemic stroke with brain MRA/CTA at baseline from two prospective, contemporaneous cohorts were investigated: all eligible patients enrolled in Oxford Vascular Study (OXVASC) from January 2011 to December 2018, and all eligible



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2021. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Leng X, Hurford R, Feng X, et al. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2021;**92**:590–597.

patients admitted within 24 hours of symptom onset enrolled in the Chinese University of Hong Kong Stroke Registry (CUHK-SR) from January 2011 to December 2015. TIA was defined as a transient episode of neurological dysfunction caused by focal brain or retinal ischaemia that completely resolved within 24 hours. Minor ischaemic stroke was defined as sudden onset of neurological deficits caused by brain ischaemia lasting longer than 24 hours, with a National Institutes of Health (NIH) Stroke Scale (NIHSS) ≤ 3 .

OXVASC is an ongoing population-based study recruiting all patients with acute vascular events (including TIA and ischaemic stroke; predominantly Caucasian patients), in about 93 000 individuals registered with about 100 primary care physicians in 9 general practices in Oxfordshire, UK.⁴⁻⁶ CUHK-SR is an ongoing stroke registry at Prince of Wales Hospital, a regional hospital in Hong Kong with a comprehensive stroke service team; all acute stroke or TIA patients (predominantly Chinese) in the catchment area requiring inpatient or outpatient treatment were registered in the stroke registry.

Intracranial vascular imaging was done routinely in all patients in OXVASC from April 2010 onwards. We attempted to obtain as high an imaging rate as possible by using MRA as first choice, CTA if MRI was contraindicated, and transcranial Doppler (TCD) if CTA was also contraindicated.^{5,6} In CUHK-SR, MRA was also the first-choice imaging modality, CTA was used if MRI was contraindicated or to confirm MRA findings; Occasionally, patients had both brain MRI and CT exams for clinical purposes; TCD was conducted in most patients especially when MRA and CTA were both contraindicated or unavailable.

In both studies, we collected demographic data, history of smoking, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidaemia, ischaemic stroke, TIA and ischaemic heart disease, history of atrial fibrillation (AF) and newly diagnosed AF after an index TIA/stroke, and stroke severity by NIHSS. History of hypertension, diabetes or dyslipidaemia was defined as being previously diagnosed or taking relevant medications at the index stroke/TIA.

Imaging protocol and assessment of ICAS

MRI exam included T1/T2-weighted imaging, diffusion-weighted imaging and time-of-flight MRA. MRI exams for OXVASC patients were conducted with a Verio V3.0 Tesla scanner (Siemens, Germany) at Advanced Vascular Imaging Centre, University of Oxford; and for CUHK-SR patients Achieva V3.0 Tesla scanner (Philips, Netherlands) at Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong. Brain CT and single-phase CTA were performed with a 64-slice CT scanner (Toshiba Aquilion 64) at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, for OXVASC patients; or a 64-slice CT scanner (Lightspeed VCT, GE Healthcare, USA) at Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong, for CUHK-SR patients.

Presence of ICAS was defined as $\geq 50\%$ stenosis or occlusion in any of the 11 major intracranial arteries in MRA/CTA: bilateral intracranial internal carotid arteries (ICA), middle cerebral arteries (MCA, M1 and M2), anterior cerebral arteries (ACA, A1 and A2), posterior cerebral arteries (PCA, P1 and P2), vertebral arteries (VA, V4) and basilar artery (BA). The percentage of stenosis was defined by the Warfarin-Aspirin Symptomatic Intracranial Disease method, which was the percent reduction in vessel diameter at the stenotic throat comparing with a proximal normal vessel diameter.⁷ We attempted to exclude cases with ICAS due to definite Moyamoya disease, arterial dissection, or vasculitis. We assessed interobserver agreement for presence of ICAS in 60 patients randomly selected from each study: OXVASC (XL and RH) and CUHK-SR (XL and XF).

Statistical analyses

We compared patients' characteristics between the two cohorts, and characteristics of those with and without ICAS in each cohort. We compared ICAS prevalence between the two cohorts in different age categories (<60 , $60-69$, $70-79$ and ≥ 80 years), and in patients with 0, 1, 2 or 3 vascular risk factors (histories of hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia). We compared prevalence of common vascular risk factors between the two cohorts in different age categories. We also compared distribution of ICAS lesions (in anterior/posterior circulations and in individual arteries) between the two cohorts. Means (SD) or medians (IQR) were used for describing continuous variables and numbers (percentage) for categorical variables. Student's t-tests were used for comparison of continuous variables between two groups and χ^2 tests for categorical variables. Interobserver agreement for presence of ICAS was assessed with Cohen's kappa.

Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted for risk factors of ICAS in each cohort; crude and adjusted ORs and the 95% CI were presented. We also conducted subgroup analyses for independent risk factors of ICAS in patients aged $<$ or ≥ 70 years in each cohort. Moreover, the difference between the two cohorts in ICAS prevalence was presented with crude, age-adjusted and multivariable-adjusted ORs (95% CI), among all patients, and in those aged $<$ or ≥ 70 years; p for study centre-age ($<$ or ≥ 70 years) interaction was obtained. All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS Statistics V22.0 (IBM). Two-tailed $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Systematic review of ICAS prevalence in TIA/ischaemic stroke patients

The systematic review was carried out according to the Meta-analysis Of Observational Studies in Epidemiology⁸ and the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses⁹ statements. We searched PubMed and OVID on 14 October 2019, for primary studies reporting ICAS prevalence in TIA and/or ischaemic stroke patients, with full-text article published in English since 1 January 1990. Briefly, the search terms included ICAS, ischaemic stroke, TIA and prevalence (search strategy provided in online supplemental tables 1 & 2). We also manually searched references in pertinent review articles.

The inclusion criteria were studies reporting prevalence of ICAS ($>$ or $\geq 50\%$ stenosis or occlusion) in TIA and/or ischaemic stroke patients with a sample size ≥ 100 . Studies were excluded if it reported ICAS prevalence in highly selective (eg, non-cardioembolic) stroke patients; prevalence of complete occlusion (rather than stenosis and occlusion) of intracranial arteries; or ICAS in certain (eg, anterior-circulation arteries only) rather than all major intracranial arteries. The study quality was assessed with a modified version of the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale, with a total score of 0-5 and score of ≥ 3 or < 3 , respectively, indicating low and high risk of bias (more details provided in the Appendix).^{10,11} We collected the following information from relevant studies: country/region, enrolment period, sample size, mean age, male percentage, TIA and/or ischaemic stroke patients involved, imaging modality and criteria to define ICAS, and prevalence of any ICAS and/or symptomatic ICAS.

Data availability statement

Data are available on reasonable request. All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as (online supplemental information). Requests for access to anonymised data

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients in OXVASC and CUHK-SR

Characteristics	OXVASC (n=1287)	CUHK-SR (n=691)	P value
Age, years	69 (13.9)	66 (12.3)	<0.001
Age ≥70 years	715 (55.6)	279 (40.4)	<0.001
Male sex	667 (51.8)	441 (63.8)	<0.001
Ever-smoker	688 (53.5)	270 (39.1)	<0.001
Male smoker	431 (64.7)	174 (39.5)	<0.001
Female smoker	257 (41.5)	96 (38.4)	0.407
History of hypertension	707 (54.9)	454 (65.6)	<0.001
History of diabetes	169 (13.1)	181 (26.2)	<0.001
History of dyslipidaemia	436 (33.9)	354 (51.2)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation*	191 (14.9)	78 (11.3)	0.028
History of ischaemic stroke or TIA	192 (14.9)	144 (20.8)	0.001
History of ischaemic heart disease	166 (12.9)	54 (7.8)	<0.001
Event type			<0.001
TIA	842 (65.4)	208 (30.1)	
Minor stroke	445 (34.6)	483 (69.9)	
Presence of ICAS	257 (20.0)	297 (43.0)	<0.001
No of arteries† affected			<0.001
0	1030 (80.0)	394 (57.0)	
1	162 (12.6)	148 (21.4)	
≥2	95 (7.4)	149 (21.6)	

Values are means (SD) or medians (IQR) or numbers (%); Student's t-tests were used for comparison of continuous variables and χ^2 tests for categorical variables.

*History of atrial fibrillation and newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation after the index stroke or TIA.

†Including 11 cerebral arteries: bilateral intracranial internal carotid arteries, middle/anterior/posterior cerebral arteries, intracranial vertebral arteries and basilar artery.

CUHK-SR, the Chinese University of Hong Kong Stroke Registry; ICAS, intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis; OXVASC, Oxford Vascular Study; TIA, transient ischaemic attack.

reported in this paper will be considered by the corresponding author.

RESULTS

Patient recruitment and investigation in the two studies are shown in (online supplemental figure 1). Of 1579 potentially eligible patients in OXVASC, 1368 (86.6%) underwent intracranial vascular imaging (1033/65.4% MRA; 254/16.1% CTA; 81/5.1% TCD only), whereas 154 (9.8%) had only carotid ultrasound imaging (often due to contraindications to MRA and CTA) and 57 (3.6%) did not undergo any vascular imaging. Of 1099 potentially eligible patients in CUHK-SR, 953 (86.7%) underwent intracranial vascular imaging (673/61.2% MRA; 99/9.0% CTA; 81/7.4% MRA and CTA; 262/23.8% TCD only; 1/0.1% digital subtraction angiography (DSA) only), 38 (3.5%) had only carotid ultrasound imaging and 107 (9.7%) did not undergo any vascular imaging (details in (online supplemental table 3). In both cohorts, patients who did not receive intracranial MRA/CTA were older with a higher burden of vascular risk factors (details in (online supplemental table 4).

Among the 1287 TIA and minor stroke patients in OXVASC and 691 in CUHK-SR with brain MRA and/or CTA, CUHK-SR patients were younger (66 vs 69 years old; $p<0.001$) and more of them were male (63.8% vs 51.8%; $p<0.001$). More OXVASC patients had TIA as an index ischaemic event (65.4% vs 30.1%; $p<0.001$). More CUHK-SR patients had histories of hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidaemia and previous ischaemic stroke or TIA, while more OXVASC patients had history of ischaemic

heart disease, and more of them had AF (table 1). Additionally, more male patients in OXVASC had ever smoked than male patients in CUHK-SR (64.7% vs 39.5%; $p<0.001$), irrespective of age, while the ever-smoking rates were similar between the two cohorts in females (online supplemental figure 2). When classified to four age groups, more CUHK-SR patients had histories of hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia than OXVASC patients in each age group (all $p<0.05$; online supplemental figure 2).

Interobserver agreement for presence of ICAS was good in both cohorts (both kappa=0.82). ICAS prevalence was higher in Chinese (CUHK-SR) than in Caucasians (OXVASC): 43.0% vs 20.0% (OR 3.02; 95% CI 2.47 to 3.70; $p<0.001$). More Chinese patients had ≥2 cerebral arteries with ICAS than Caucasians (21.6% vs 7.4%; $p<0.001$; table 1).

Chinese patients with ICAS were younger than Caucasians (68 vs 75 years; $p<0.001$). The ethnic difference in ICAS prevalence was independent of age (age-adjusted OR 3.73; 95% CI 3.00 to 4.63; $p<0.001$), which existed in those aged <60, 60–69, 70–79 and ≥80 years (figure 1A). However, the difference was greater (p -interaction=0.005) at age <70 years (36.7% vs 9.8%; OR 5.33; 95% CI 3.79 to 7.50; $p<0.001$) than at ≥70 years (52.3% vs 28.1%; OR 2.81; 95% CI 2.11 to 3.74; $p<0.001$). Only in Caucasians aged ≥80 did the prevalence of ICAS (35.5%; 95% CI 30% to 41%) reach that of Chinese patients aged <60 years (35.1%; 95% CI 29% to 42%).

Table 2 shows multiple factors associated with presence of ICAS in both cohorts, including older age, histories of hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidaemia and ischaemic stroke or TIA; while AF and history of ischaemic heart disease were associated with ICAS in OXVASC but not CUHK-SR. In addition, more patients with ICAS had minor stroke as the index ischaemic event than those without ICAS in OXVASC (39.7% vs 33.3%; $p=0.054$); but the ischaemic event types were similar between those with or without ICAS in CUHK-SR.

After adjusting for age, histories of hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia were significantly associated with ICAS in both cohorts, while male sex was significantly associated with ICAS in OXVASC only. Multivariate logistic regression identified older age, and histories of hypertension and diabetes as independent risk factors of ICAS in both cohorts; male sex was an independent risk factor of ICAS in OXVASC; history of dyslipidaemia tended to be independently associated with ICAS in CUHK-SR (table 3).

Subgroups analyses (online supplemental table 5) showed that in patients aged ≥70 years, older age was an independent risk factor of ICAS in both cohorts; in addition, history of hypertension and history of diabetes were respectively independent risk factors of ICAS in OXVASC and CUHK-SR. In those younger than 70 years, male sex ($p=0.079$) and history of hypertension ($p=0.090$), and history of diabetes ($p=0.054$) tended to be, respectively, independently associated with ICAS in OXVASC and CUHK-SR.

ICAS prevalence was equivalent in Chinese patients with no vascular risk factors (27.1%; 95% CI 20% to 36%) and Caucasians with two vascular risk factors (26.2%; 95% CI 21% to 32%; figure 1B). The higher ICAS prevalence in Chinese than Caucasians was independent of vascular risk factors (multivariable-adjusted OR 3.21; 95% CI 2.56 to 4.02; $p<0.001$), which existed in subgroups of patients with 0–3 vascular risk factors (figure 1B).

ICAS locations were also different between the two cohorts. The anterior and posterior circulations (both 12.0%) were similarly involved with ICAS in Caucasian patients, while Chinese

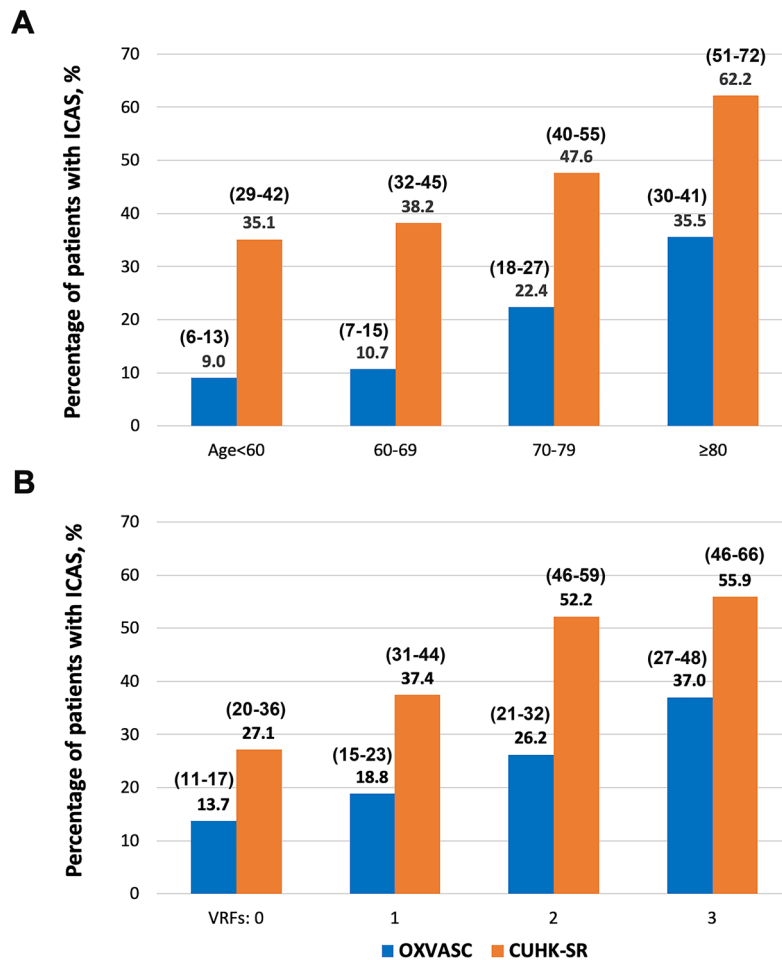


Figure 1 Prevalence of ICAS in minor stroke and TIA patients in Caucasians (OXVASC) and Chinese (CUHK-SR) in subgroups. (A) Prevalence of ICAS in OXVASC and CUHK-SR in different age groups; $p < 0.001$ for χ^2 tests in the comparison between OXVASC and CUHK-SR in each age group. Larger differences in ICAS prevalence are seen in younger patients. (B) Prevalence of ICAS in OXVASC and CUHK-SR by different numbers (0, 1, 2 or 3) of vascular risk factors including histories of hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia; $p < 0.001$ for χ^2 tests in the comparison between OXVASC and CUHK-SR in subgroups of patients with 0, 1 or 2 vascular risk factors, and $p = 0.008$ in the subgroup of patients with three vascular risk factors. 95% CIs of ICAS prevalence in these subgroups are provided within parentheses in the figure. CUHK-SR, the Chinese University of Hong Kong stroke Registry; ICAS, intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis; OXVASC, Oxford vascular study; TIA, transient ischaemic attack; VRFs, number of vascular risk factors.

patients had more ICAS lesions in the anterior than posterior circulation (35.9 vs 17.6%). Overall, more Chinese patients than Caucasians had ICAS lesions in either or both circulations (all $p < 0.05$; table 4).

In OXVASC, PCA (percentage of arteries with ICAS, 3.8%), VA-V4 (3.8%), MCA (3.6%) and intracranial ICA (3.5%) were similarly affected by ICAS, while ACA (1.2%) and BA (1.0%) were less frequently affected (table 4). In CUHK-SR, the most commonly affected cerebral artery was MCA (16.5%), followed by PCA (8.4%), intracranial ICA (7.7%), ACA (5.4%), BA (3.3%) and VA-V4 (2.8%). Per-patient and per-artery data of ICAS locations are presented in table 4.

Systematic review of ICAS prevalence in TIA/ischaemic stroke patients

Of the 889 records retrieved from literature search, we identified 32 studies reporting ICAS prevalence in TIA and/or ischaemic stroke patients in various populations published in the last three decades (online supplemental efigure 3). Studies conducted in different continents are, respectively, summarised in (online supplemental eables 6–9). Different methods/criteria were used to define ICAS: various velocity criteria by TCD, and/or arterial

luminal narrowing by MRA/CTA/DSA. Among the four European studies with over 1000 patients (mostly Caucasians),^{12–15} ICAS was diagnosed by TCD alone in most or all patients,^{14 15} or screened by TCD and confirmed with MRA/CTA/DSA only in those with suspected ICAS in TCD (online supplemental eable 6).^{12 13} In large-scale studies in Asia, MRA or MRA/CTA were used in most or all patients (online supplemental eable 7).^{16–18} In the worldwide TIAregistry.org project,¹⁹ 67%, 46% and 15% of the patients had TCD, MRA and CTA, respectively, when ICAS was diagnosed with one or more of these imaging modalities (online supplemental eable 9). Among the 32 studies included, 26 (81.3%) had a modified Newcastle-Ottawa Scale of 3 or 4, indicating a low risk of bias (online supplemental eable 6–9).

Overall, the prevalence of any ICAS or symptomatic ICAS was higher in Asian than European patients: 22%–65% vs 7%–36% and 17%–36% vs 0.5%–31%, respectively (online supplemental eables 6 and 7). Studies in the USA mostly involved patients with multiple ethnic backgrounds (online supplemental eables 8). There was no direct comparison between Caucasian and Asian (or Chinese) TIA/stroke patients in ICAS prevalence in any individual study. Although higher ICAS prevalence in 345 Japanese TIA/minor stroke patients than 4238 non-Japanese

Table 2 Baseline characteristics of patients with or without ICAS in OXVASC and CUHK-SR

Characteristics	OXVASC (n=1287)			CUHK-SR (n=691)		
	Any ICAS (n=257)	No ICAS (n=1030)	P value	Any ICAS (n=297)	No ICAS (n=394)	P value
Age, years	75 (12.2)	68 (13.8)	<0.001	68 (12.3)	64 (11.9)	<0.001
Age ≥70 years	201 (78.2)	514 (49.9)	<0.001	146 (49.2)	133 (33.8)	<0.001
Male sex	141 (54.9)	526 (51.1)	0.276	184 (62.0)	257 (65.2)	0.375
Ever-smoker	138 (53.7)	550 (53.4)	0.943	116 (39.1)	154 (39.1)	0.994
Male smoker	90 (63.8)	341 (65.0)	0.804	76 (41.3)	98 (38.1)	0.502
Female smoker	48 (41.4)	209 (41.5)	0.986	40 (35.4)	56 (40.9)	0.375
History of hypertension	180 (70.0)	527 (51.2)	<0.001	219 (73.7)	234 (59.4)	<0.001
History of diabetes	49 (19.1)	120 (11.7)	0.002	101 (34.0)	80 (20.3)	<0.001
History of dyslipidaemia	111 (43.2)	325 (31.6)	<0.001	173 (58.2)	181 (45.9)	0.001
Atrial fibrillation*	59 (23.0)	132 (12.8)	<0.001	30 (10.1)	48 (12.2)	0.392
History of ischaemic stroke or TIA	59 (23.0)	133 (12.9)	<0.001	77 (25.9)	67 (17.0)	0.004
History of ischaemic heart disease	59 (23.0)	107 (10.4)	<0.001	28 (9.4)	26 (6.6)	0.170
Event type			0.054			0.814
TIA	155 (60.3)	687 (66.7)		88 (29.6)	120 (30.5)	
Minor stroke	102 (39.7)	343 (33.3)		209 (70.4)	274 (69.5)	

Values are mean (SD) or median (IQR) or number (%); Student's t-tests were used for comparison of continuous variables and χ^2 tests for categorical variables.

*History of atrial fibrillation and newly diagnosed atrial fibrillation after the index stroke or TIA.

CUHK-SR, the Chinese University of Hong Kong Stroke Registry; ICAS, intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis; OXVASC, Oxford Vascular Study; TIA, transient ischaemic attack.

patients (20 vs 13%; $p=0.01$) was reported in the TIAregistry.org cohort, there were at least 912 patients of Asian, African or Hispanic ancestry in the non-Japanese patients; moreover, no data were reported in this study for the locations and risk factors of ICAS in different ethnic groups.²⁰

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge based on the systematic review, the current study was the first to directly compare the prevalence, distribution and risk factors of ICAS between Caucasian and Chinese patients with TIA/minor stroke, based on two contemporaneous cohorts (1287 patients from Oxford and 691 from Hong Kong), with similar imaging modalities (MRA/CTA) and criteria to define ICAS. Overall, ICAS prevalence was higher among Chinese TIA/minor stroke patients than Caucasians (43.0% vs 20.0%; $p<0.001$), and Chinese patients with ICAS were younger than Caucasians. This ethnic difference in ICAS prevalence was independent of age and vascular risk factors, but was most marked at younger ages. ICAS prevalence was equivalent in Chinese aged <60 years and Caucasians aged ≥80, and in Chinese with no vascular risk factors and Caucasians with two vascular risk factors.

The higher ICAS prevalence and younger age of patients with ICAS in Chinese than Caucasian patients in the current study corroborated the higher susceptibility of Chinese to ICAS than Caucasians. Interestingly, the independent associations between vascular risk factors and presence of ICAS was weaker in patients aged <70 years than ≥70 years in the Chinese cohort. Therefore, the higher prevalence of vascular risk factors in Chinese patients cannot explain all of the ethnic difference in ICAS prevalence, especially in younger patients.

Previous studies in Asia indicated stronger association of atherosclerosis in extracranial and coronary arteries, than that in intracranial and coronary arteries, independent of vascular risk factors, among subjects with or without ischaemic stroke.^{21–24} Therefore, we speculated that atherosclerosis of intracranial arteries might be a relatively independent and earlier process in systemic atherosclerosis in Asians.²⁴ In addition to the effects of

modifiable vascular risk factors (eg, hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidaemia), genetic factors play an important role in early ICAS development in Asians.²⁵

Large-scale genome-wide association studies and subsequent meta-analyses have revealed genetic variants associated with large artery atherosclerotic (LAA) stroke.^{26–27} For instance, MEGA-STROKE, the most valuable multiethnic genome-wide association study in stroke patients (with 40 585 and 17 369 stroke cases, respectively, in the European and East Asian cohorts) have indicated some genetic loci associated with LAA stroke shared across continents by transancestral meta-analysis, while there are also genetic loci associated with LAA stroke in European cohorts only.²⁷ These findings have implied genetic differences underlying LAA stroke among populations. However, atherosclerotic disease of extracranial and intracranial arteries was not differentiated in such analyses, and mostly, only symptomatic (rather than ‘any’) large artery disease was studied.^{26–27} Thus far, evidence is insufficient regarding the genetic background of higher ICAS prevalence in Asians than in Caucasians. Some Korean and Japanese studies showed that over 20% of patients with non-Moyamoya intracranial stenosis had ring finger protein 213 gene variants (particularly the p.R4810K variant), which could lead to vascular fragility.²⁸ The p.R4810K variant is commonly seen in East Asian populations but rarely seen in Caucasians.^{29–31} This may be a contributing factor for the higher ICAS prevalence in Asians than Caucasians. In addition, geographical and environmental factors, such as the climate, food, social and cultural habits, may also underlie the ethnic differences in ICAS prevalence. There is indeed geographic difference between North (higher) and South China in ICAS prevalence among ischaemic stroke and TIA patients.³²

Although lower than that in Chinese, ICAS prevalence in Caucasians was higher than previously estimated in European studies of TIA/ischaemic stroke patients (online supplemental table 6), but this will partly reflect the reliance on TCD only in many previous studies. In the current study, ICAS presented in 22.4% of Caucasians aged 70–79 years and 35.5% aged ≥80 (figure 1). Intracranial vascular imaging might, therefore, be

CUHK-SR (n=691)

CUHK-SR, the Chinese University of Hong Kong Stroke Registry; ; ICAS, intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis; OXVASC, Oxford Vascular Study.

In conclusion, among TIA and minor stroke patients, Chinese are more susceptible to ICAS than Caucasians, with an earlier

Table 4 Distribution of ICAS lesions in the two cohorts

	OXVASC (n=1287)		CUHK-SR (n=691)	
	No of patients with the arteries affected/no of patients with the artery imaged (%)	No of arteries affected/total no of arteries imaged (%)	No of patients with the arteries affected/no of patients with the artery imaged (%)	No of arteries affected/total no of arteries imaged (%)
Any ICAS in anterior circulation	155/1287 (12.0)*		248/691 (35.9)*	
Any ICAS in posterior circulation	155/1287 (12.0)†		121/689 (17.6)†	
ICAS in both anterior and posterior circulations	53/1287 (4.1)‡		72/689 (10.4)‡	
ICAS in individual arteries				
Intracranial ICA	68/1287 (5.3)	90/2574 (3.5)	83/691 (12.0)	107/1382 (7.7)
ACA (A1+A2)	30/1287 (2.3)	31/2574 (1.2)	68/691 (9.8)	75/1382 (5.4)
MCA (M1+M2)	85/1287 (6.6)	93/2574 (3.6)	184/691 (26.6)	228/1382 (16.5)
PCA (P1+P2)	83/1287 (6.4)	98/2574 (3.8)	102/691 (14.8)	116/1382 (8.4)
VA (V4)	82/1287 (6.4)	97/2574 (3.8)	15/334 (4.5)	19/668 (2.8)
BA	13/1287 (1.0)	13/1287 (1.0)	23/689 (3.3)	23/689 (3.3)

*P<0.001 for comparison between the two cohorts.

†P=0.001 for comparison between the two cohorts.

‡P<0.001 for comparison between the two cohorts.

ACA, anterior cerebral artery; BA, basilar artery; CUHK-SR, the Chinese University of Hong Kong Stroke Registry; ICA, internal carotid artery; ICAS, intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis; MCA, medial cerebral artery; OXVASC, Oxford Vascular Study; PCA, posterior cerebral artery; VA, vertebral artery.

onset age and a higher prevalence, independent of vascular risk factors. ICAS prevalence was equivalent in Chinese aged <60 years and Caucasians aged ≥80. There are also significant differences between Chinese and Caucasians in ICAS locations. Overall, ICAS shared similar risk factors in Chinese and Caucasian patients, but vascular risk factors were not independently associated with ICAS in Chinese patients aged <70 years, supporting an important role of genetic factors underlying the ethnic difference. On the other hand, ICAS burden in Caucasians might be higher than previously estimated, especially in the elderly.

Acknowledgements We thank the participants of the study, and clinical and research staff in Oxford and Hong Kong who contributed to patient recruitment and data collection. We acknowledge the use of the facilities of the Acute Vascular Imaging Centre (AVIC), Oxford.

Contributors XL and PMR planned the study, analysed the data, interpreted the findings and wrote the manuscript; RH, XF, KLC, FJW, LL and YS contributed to data collection and analyses; KSLW, VM and TWL provided critical comments/revisions of the manuscript. PMR is responsible for the overall content.

Funding This work was supported by the Lee Hysan Postdoctoral Fellowship in Clinical Neurosciences (no reference number); Direct Grant for Research, the Chinese University of Hong Kong (Reference No. 2018.035); the Oxford Vascular Study is funded by the Wellcome trust, Wolfson Foundation, British Heart Foundation, Stroke Association and the National Institutes of Health (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre (no reference numbers), Oxford.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The study was approved by ethics committee in Hong Kong and in Oxford: the Joint Chinese University of Hong Kong – New Territories East Cluster Clinical Research Ethics Committee (2017.591), and the Oxfordshire Research Ethics Committee (OREC A: 05/Q1604/70).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available on reasonable request. All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as online supplemental information. Requests for access to anonymised data reported in this paper will be considered by the corresponding author.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability

of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

ORCID iDs

Xinyi Leng <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7300-6647>

Linlin Li <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3636-8355>

Yannie OY Soo <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3489-3201>

Thomas W Leung <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8193-0709>

REFERENCES

- Wong LKS. Global burden of intracranial atherosclerosis. *Int J Stroke* 2006;1:158–9.
- Liu L, Wong KSL, Leng X, et al. Dual antiplatelet therapy in stroke and ICAS: subgroup analysis of chance. *Neurology* 2015;85:1154–62.
- Qureshi AI, Feldmann E, Gomez CR, et al. Intracranial atherosclerotic disease: an update. *Ann Neurol* 2009;66:730–8.
- Rothwell PM, Coull AJ, Silver LE, et al. Population-Based study of event-rate, incidence, case fatality, and mortality for all acute vascular events in all arterial territories (Oxford vascular study). *Lancet* 2005;366:1773–83.
- Hurford R, Wolters FJ, Li L, et al. Prevalence, predictors, and prognosis of symptomatic intracranial stenosis in patients with transient ischaemic attack or minor stroke: a population-based cohort study. *Lancet Neurol* 2020;19:413–21.
- Hurford R, Wolters FJ, Li L, et al. Prognosis of asymptomatic intracranial stenosis in patients with transient ischemic attack and minor stroke. *JAMA Neurol* 2020;77:947–54.
- Samuels OB, Joseph GJ, Lynn MJ, et al. A standardized method for measuring intracranial arterial stenosis. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2000;21:643–6.
- Stroup DF, Berlin JA, Morton SC, et al. Meta-Analysis of observational studies in epidemiology: a proposal for reporting. meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology (moose) group. *JAMA* 2000;283:2008–12.
- Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, et al. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *Ann Intern Med* 2009;151:264–9.
- Wells G, Shea B, O'Connell D. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses. Available: http://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp [Accessed 14 Dec 2020].
- Deng N, Zhang X, Zhao F, et al. Prevalence of lipohypertrophy in insulin-treated diabetes patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Diabetes Investig* 2017;9:536–43.
- Baracchini C, Anzola GP, Cenciarelli S, et al. Italian symptomatic intracranial atherosclerosis study (ISIDE) : A multicenter transcranial ultrasound evaluation. *Neurol Sci* 2016;37:1645–51.

- 13 Meseguer E, Lavallée PC, Mazighi M, *et al*. Yield of systematic transcranial Doppler in patients with transient ischemic attack. *Ann Neurol* 2010;68:9–17.
- 14 von Sarnowski B, Schminke U, Tatlisumak T, *et al*. Prevalence of stenoses and occlusions of brain-supplying arteries in young stroke patients. *Neurology* 2013;80:1287–94.
- 15 Weimar C, Goertler M, Harms L, *et al*. Distribution and outcome of symptomatic stenoses and occlusions in patients with acute cerebral ischemia. *Arch Neurol* 2006;63:1287–91.
- 16 Kim B-S, Chung P-W, Park K-Y, *et al*. Burden of intracranial atherosclerosis is associated with long-term vascular outcome in patients with ischemic stroke. *Stroke* 2017;48:2819–26.
- 17 Kim BS, Jung HS, Bang OY, *et al*. Elevated serum lipoprotein(a) as a potential predictor for combined intracranial and extracranial artery stenosis in patients with ischemic stroke. *Atherosclerosis* 2010;212:682–8.
- 18 Park H-K, Kim BJ, Han M-K, *et al*. One-Year outcomes after minor stroke or high-risk transient ischemic attack: Korean multicenter stroke Registry analysis. *Stroke* 2017;48:2991–8.
- 19 Amarenco P, Lavallée PC, Labreuche J, *et al*. One-Year risk of stroke after transient ischemic attack or minor stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2016;374:1533–42.
- 20 Uchiyama S, Hoshino T, Sissani L, *et al*. Japanese versus non-Japanese patients with transient ischemic attack or minor stroke: subanalysis of TIA registry.org. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2019;28:2232–41.
- 21 Uehara T, Tabuchi M, Hayashi T, *et al*. Asymptomatic occlusive lesions of carotid and intracranial arteries in Japanese patients with ischemic heart disease: evaluation by brain magnetic resonance angiography. *Stroke* 1996;27:393–7.
- 22 Bae H-J, Yoon B-W, Kang D-W, *et al*. Correlation of coronary and cerebral atherosclerosis: difference between extracranial and intracranial arteries. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2006;21:112–9.
- 23 Seo W-K, Yong HS, Koh S-B, *et al*. Correlation of coronary artery atherosclerosis with atherosclerosis of the intracranial cerebral artery and the extracranial carotid artery. *Eur Neurol* 2008;59:292–8.
- 24 Leng XY, Chen XY, Chook P, *et al*. Correlation of large artery intracranial occlusive disease with carotid intima-media thickness and presence of carotid plaque. *Stroke* 2013;44:68–72.
- 25 Kim JS, Kim Y-J, Ahn S-H, *et al*. Location of cerebral atherosclerosis: why is there a difference between East and West? *Int J Stroke* 2018;13:35–46.
- 26 NINDS Stroke Genetics Network (SiGN), International Stroke Genetics Consortium (ISGC). Loci associated with ischaemic stroke and its subtypes (sign): a genome-wide association study. *Lancet Neurol* 2016;15:174–84.
- 27 Malik R, Chauhan G, Traylor M, *et al*. Multiancestry genome-wide association study of 520,000 subjects identifies 32 loci associated with stroke and stroke subtypes. *Nat Genet* 2018;50:524–37.
- 28 Miyawaki S, Imai H, Shimizu M, *et al*. Genetic variant RNF213 c.14576G>A in various phenotypes of intracranial major artery stenosis/occlusion. *Stroke* 2013;44:2894–7.
- 29 Liu W, Morito D, Takashima S, *et al*. Identification of Rnf213 as a susceptibility gene for moyamoya disease and its possible role in vascular development. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e22542.
- 30 Liu W, Hitomi T, Kobayashi H, *et al*. Distribution of moyamoya disease susceptibility polymorphism p.R4810K in RNF213 in East and Southeast Asian populations. *Neurol Med Chir* 2012;52:299–303.
- 31 Okazaki S, Morimoto T, Kamatani Y, *et al*. Moyamoya disease susceptibility variant RNF213 p.R4810K increases the risk of ischemic stroke attributable to large-artery atherosclerosis. *Circulation* 2019;139:295–8.
- 32 Pu Y, Liu L, Wang Y, *et al*. Geographic and sex difference in the distribution of intracranial atherosclerosis in China. *Stroke* 2013;44:2109–14.
- 33 Lee T-H, Hsu W-C, Chen C-J, *et al*. Etiologic study of young ischemic stroke in Taiwan. *Stroke* 2002;33:1950–5.
- 34 Niu J-W, Gao S, Cui L-Y, *et al*. Intracranial atherosclerosis in Chinese young adult stroke patients. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2014;23:1519–23.
- 35 Hua Y, Jia L, Xing Y, *et al*. Distribution pattern of atherosclerotic stenosis in Chinese patients with stroke: a multicenter registry study. *Aging Dis* 2019;10:62–70.
- 36 Homburg PJ, Plas GJJ, Rozie S, *et al*. Prevalence and calcification of intracranial arterial stenotic lesions as assessed with multidetector computed tomography angiography. *Stroke* 2011;42:1244–50.
- 37 Ovesen C, Abild A, Christensen AF, *et al*. Prevalence and long-term clinical significance of intracranial atherosclerosis after ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack: a cohort study. *BMJ Open* 2013;3:e003724.
- 38 Turan TN, Makki AA, Tsappidi S, *et al*. Risk factors associated with severity and location of intracranial arterial stenosis. *Stroke* 2010;41:1636–40.
- 39 Feldmann E. Diagnosis and quantitation of intracranial stenosis. *J Neuroimaging* 2009;19 Suppl 1:225–4.
- 40 Feldmann E, Wilterdink JL, Kosinski A, *et al*. The stroke outcomes and neuroimaging of intracranial atherosclerosis (SONIA) trial. *Neurology* 2007;68:2099–106.