



ANXIETY AFTER STROKE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Lena RAFSTEN, MS^{1,2}, Anna DANIELSSON, PhD^{1,3} and Katharina S. SUNNERHAGEN, MD, PhD¹

From the ¹Department of Clinical Neuroscience and Rehabilitation Medicine, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology and ³Department of Health and Rehabilitation, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, and ²Department of Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden

Objective: To update the evidence surrounding the presence of anxiety after stroke.

Data sources: A search was conducted in EMBASE, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Cochrane Library, AMED and CINAHL in May 2015 and repeated in April 2017.

Study selection: Clinical diagnosis of stroke and assessed for anxiety symptoms on a rating scale in the first year after stroke.

Data extraction: One reviewer screened and identified studies against the inclusion criteria. A second reviewer conducted a random check of approximately 10% of titles and abstracts. Two authors independently performed the final full-text review.

Data synthesis: Overall pooled prevalence of anxiety disorders was 29.3% ((95% confidence interval 24.8–33.8%), ($I^2=97%$, $p<0.00001$)) during the first year. Frequency 0–2 weeks post-stroke was 36.7%, 2 weeks to 3 months 24.1%, and 3–12 months 23.8%. There was a statistically high heterogeneity in this estimate ($I^2=97%$, $p<0.00001$).

Conclusion: Anxiety is common during the first year post-stroke. Since anxiety significantly influences quality of life and is a predictor for depression, it may be worth considering further routine screening post-stroke.

Key words: anxiety; epidemiology; stroke; review.

Accepted Jun 27, 2018; Epub ahead of print Sep 5, 2018

J Rehabil Med 2018; 50: 769–778

Correspondence address: Lena Rafsten, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Per Dubbsgatan 14, fl. 3, SE-413 45 Gothenburg, Sweden. E-mail: lena.rafsten@vgregion.se

Stroke caused by cerebral infarction or cerebral haemorrhage is the leading cause of permanent disability in adults, and is the second largest cause of death after heart attack and cancer (1). More than 25 million people worldwide are diagnosed with stroke, and 6.5 million people die from stroke every year (2), with approximately equal representation between the sexes.

As well as physical disability, persons with stroke can experience a variety of physiological consequences, such as various mood disorders, which can compromise the rehabilitation process and influence long-term recovery (3). It is estimated that every fourth individual at some point in life will experience an anxiety disorder (4), which can be a natural, and

LAY ABSTRACT

Anxiety is common during the first year after you have been diagnosed with stroke, with one in three experiencing it. Today anxiety after stroke gets significantly less attention compared to other psychological problems after stroke and one has reported dissatisfaction with the provision of psychological services after stroke. Since anxiety significantly influences quality of life, it is prevalent, and could be a predictor for depression. In this review, we have looked at the prevalence of anxiety at different times after stroke. We found that 29.3% of the patients had some form of anxiety disorders during the first year after stroke. The highest frequency, 36.7%, was 0–2 weeks after stroke onset. We suggest that clinicians should be more aware of anxiety that further routine screening post stroke may be worth considering providing appropriate interventions.

sometimes a vital, reaction to coping with stress and life-threatening events. The word anxiety is taken to mean something that feels uncomfortable, with feelings such as frustration, boredom, worry, despair, and guilt all fitting within this concept. From a psychological perspective, anxiety is a type of fear or worry. The physical aspect of anxiety is stress, an internal pressure or restlessness, a body sensation which creates discomfort (5). A low level of anxiety is often described as worry or trouble, while a higher level often seems like fear or panic (6).

After stroke onset, anxiety is a common symptom both in the acute phase, after months, and after years (7–9). A systematic review from 2012 reported that approximately 20% of people with stroke sometimes experience anxiety to varying degrees (10), but later studies have shown that more than one-third of subjects reported worry and anxiety post-stroke (11, 12). Individuals recovering from stroke worry about recurrence of stroke, their ability to return to work, occurrence of fall accidents, etc. (11, 12). Anxiety and worry are also shown to be associated with a decreased quality of life (13). Studies have shown that the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) subscale for anxiety correlate significantly with the Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SSQOL) a total score, score for energy, mood, personality, social roles, family role, thinking, and work/productivity. The severity of the anxiety syndrome after stroke is independent of sex or

depressive symptoms and is associated with a general low post-stroke quality of life (14). It is known that post-stroke depression is common and has a negative impact on the risk of accidents and rehabilitation (15). A review from 2012 concluded that anxiety after stroke gets significantly less attention compared with other psychological problems after stroke (10) and a large-scale survey has reported dissatisfaction with the provision of psychological services after stroke (16).

The HADS is a 14-item self-assessment mood scale specifically designed for use in non-psychiatric hospital departments and is presented as a reliable and valid instrument for screening for clinically significant anxiety and depression after stroke (17, 18). The scale is frequently used for the assessment of depression and anxiety in stroke patients (19–22). HADS can be divided into 2 equal parts, HADS-A, anxiety, and HADS-D, depression. A systematic review of a large number of studies identified a cut-off point of 8/2 for both subscales (18). However, studies in stroke patients indicate that lower cut-offs (Anxiety: 5–7; Depression: 4–8) would be more appropriate for this population (18, 21–23).

While a systematic review that covered up until March 2011 investigated the frequency of anxiety after stroke, and coincides well with our aims and interests, it has been 6 years since it was completed (10). In the years since, there has been a lot of change within the healthcare system in Sweden, with shortened care times (24), fewer follow-ups, etc., which may have impacted on the incidence of anxiety, as well as potential for a change in the incidence of anxiety generally regardless of changes to the healthcare system. We feel, therefore, that it is important to perform a new systematic review. The main aim of this review is to update evidence about the presence of anxiety during the first year after stroke. The second aim is to perform meta-analyses on those studies that have used HADS as assessment of anxiety after stroke during the first year after stroke.

METHODS

Data sources and extraction

An electronic search in EMBASE, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, Cochrane Library, AMED and CINAHL was conducted in May 2015 and repeated in April 2017, and reported following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines (25). A combination of MeSH terms and key words were used: “stroke” or “cerebrovascular disorders” or “cerebrovascular accident” or “post stroke” combined with “anxiety” or “anxiousness” or “emotions” or “stress” or “anxiety disorders” or “posttraumatic stress” or “distress” or “mental health” or “neurotic disorders” or “neurotic” or “worry” or “fear”. To narrow the search, the following search limitations were used: systematic review, review, available abstract, publication date from 1 Jan 2011 to 13 May 2015, humans, in Swedish, English, Danish, or Norwegian (see Appendix S1¹ for detailed

search strategy). A librarian, independent of the study, performed the electronic search. One reviewer (LR) screened and identified studies against the inclusion criteria. A second reviewer (AD) conducted a random check of approximately 10% of titles and abstracts to check the reliability of the initial screening. When the decision on inclusion was not clear based on the title or abstract, studies were selected for further full-text screening. The final inclusions were made by reviewing the full-text articles to determine if studies met the inclusion criteria and were performed independently by 2 reviewers. Disagreements between the 2 reviewers were resolved through discussion and, if required, a third experienced colleague was consulted as reviewer. As a second stage, a hand search of the reference lists from the included studies was conducted. Study authors were contacted for additional data, where necessary. Data extraction from the included studies was made by the 2 independent reviewers (LR and AD) through a standardized extraction sheet.

Study selection (inclusion/exclusion criteria)

This review includes studies with groups with a clinical diagnosis of haemorrhagic or ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA), diagnosed with anxiety or assessed for anxiety symptoms on a rating scale, such as the HADS, during the first year after stroke onset. A flow chart of the inclusion process is shown in Fig. 1.

Studies were excluded if they:

- were intervention studies;
- were limited to selected groups, e.g. subarachnoid haemorrhage or sex;
- used non-specific measures not designed to screen expressly for anxiety;
- involved retrospective recruitment or reporting of mood;

¹<http://www.medicaljournals.se/jrm/content/?doi=10.2340/16501977-2384>

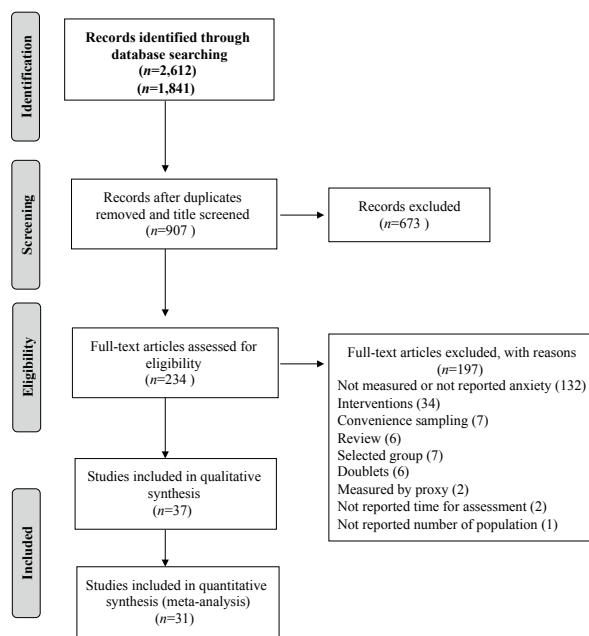


Fig. 1. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) flow chart of search process and reasons for exclusion of full-text articles.

- used convenience sampling;
- reported anxiety as a continuous outcome and we were unable to obtain a categorical assessment from the author;
- measured anxiety by proxy.

Quality of evidence

Information about study design, setting, and patient characteristics was extracted using a standardized extraction sheet. Study quality and the potential risk for bias was assessed by 2 review authors using the Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU) checklist for assessment of study quality – observational studies, which uses the following scale: Low, Medium, High. The score evaluated possible selection bias, such as bias in the method of recruitment, assessment bias such as the validation of the assessment instrument used to measure anxiety, failure bias such as proportion lost to follow-up. At a minimum, it was also expected that age and sex would be reported.

Data synthesis

Studies were grouped into 4 categories, depending on where the patients were recruited (hospital, rehabilitation, community, population). Percent and meta-analyses were calculated using the random effects model with a forest plot to take into account the heterogeneity within and between studies. A χ^2 test was used to test for subgroups differences. Heterogeneity among studies was assessed by means of the Q-test, and I^2 was used to estimate the magnitude of heterogeneity among studies. It was interpreted as low (0–25%), moderate (25–50%), substantial (50–75%) and high (75–100%) heterogeneity. Eggers regression asymmetry test was used to confirm any heterogeneity. A confidence interval excluding zero was considered significant. If the summary results present signs of heterogeneity we made new analyses, where studies of poorer quality or ones that are borderline were excluded. In studies that measured anxiety at multiple time-points, the earliest measurement from each study was used in the meta-analysis to measure the overall prevalence. To estimate the effect in different subgroups, such as cut-off value for HADS-A, study population source (hospital, rehabilitation, community, and population) and time post-stroke, several meta-analyses were performed on those studies using HADS as assessment for anxiety. The analyses were made using Review Manager 5:3.

RESULTS

The search from April 2011 to May 2015 produced 2,612 references, of which 19 publications met the inclusion criteria of this review (Table I). An updated search run in April 2017 found 1,841 studies, of which 18 publications met the inclusion criteria, giving a total of 37 studies and 13,756 unique stroke patients included in this review. The search process and reasons for exclusion of the full-text articles are provided in a PRISMA flowchart (Fig. 1).

Study and participant characteristics

Anxiety was assessed 2 days to 1 year post-stroke. Mean age of participation ranged from 52 to 79 years, and 36–73% of the participants were men (Table I).

The included studies came from all over the world, 60% were from Europe. Of the 37 included analyses, 27 took place in an acute hospital setting (14, 26–52) including 10,697 participants, 3 in rehabilitation settings (7, 53, 54) including 330 participants, 6 in the community (33, 48, 55–58) including 2,729 participants, and one in the population setting (29) including 3,373 participants (Table I). The eligible participation rate in these 3 study types ranged from 2% to 100%, and 6 studies (30, 37–40, 45) failed to provide information about the number of eligible stroke patients. Twenty-three of the included studies were of prospective designs, 13 studies of cross-sectional design, and the remaining study was a case-control study.

Twelve studies assessed anxiety within the first 2 weeks post-stroke (26–28, 35, 39–41, 46, 47, 52, 53, 59), 17 studies between 2 weeks and 3 months post-stroke (7, 14, 29–32, 36, 37, 42, 44, 45, 49–51, 54, 55, 60) and 8 studies assessed between 3 months and 1 year post-stroke (33, 34, 38, 43, 48, 56–58).

Clinical diagnoses of anxiety disorders were made according to HADS-A in 31 studies (7, 14, 27–42, 44, 46, 48–52, 54–59). The Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) was used in 3 studies (26, 43, 45) and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Generalized Anxiety Disorder test (GAD-7) and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS-17) in 1 study, respectively (47, 53, 60). The cut-offs used in the studies using HADS-A ranged from >6 to ≥ 11 . In the studies using HAM-A the cut-offs ranged from >5 to ≥ 8 . The study using STAI did not report any cut-off and, in the studies using GAD-7 and HDRS-17, they used ≥ 10 and ≥ 1 , respectively. Due to HADS-A being the most common used rating scale and the scale we used in a study of ours, we decided to include only the studies that used this in our meta-analysis. One study did not report any cut-off, and the authors did not answer our attempts to contact them, and therefore the study is not included in subgroup analyses regarding cut-off in the meta-analysis.

Seven studies reported that they only included patients with first ever stroke (7, 29–31, 40, 49, 53), and 18 studies reported that the stroke diagnoses were confirmed with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or computed tomography (CT) brain imaging (14, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59). Two studies asked the patients if they had any previous history of mood disorders and one of them excluded patients if they had any related medication (27). Fifteen studies excluded patients with cognitive impairment (14, 26, 30–32, 34, 37, 41, 45, 49, 52, 54–56, 59) and 17 excluded those with aphasia (14, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37–41, 43, 45, 50, 53–56). Four studies excluded those with subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) (14, 28, 41, 55) and 5 those with TIA (14, 26, 31, 40, 41).

Table I. Summary of included studies

First author, year published, Country	Study design	Study duration (years)	Inclusion (I)/exclusion (E)	Patients <i>n</i>	Mean age (% male)	Criteria	Time post-stroke	Percent with anxiety 95% CI	Quality rating
Ayerbe, The South London Stroke Register, 2014, (3), UK	Prospective longitudinal	Jan 1995–Dec 2009 and followed up until Aug 2010	I: First stroke E: severe cognitive or communication impairment	1,104 1,231	Unclear	HADS-A >7	3 m	34.1	High
Babulat 2015, (4), USA	Prospective longitudinal cohort	Not stated	I: First ever stroke, age > 20 years, no aphasia, no orientation-memory impairment, ability to go by car, sustain 2 h testing E: Non-English speaker, previous stroke, TBI or other neurological condition, chronic psychiatric disorder, pre-stroke disability, residence ≥ 60 miles outside hospital	41	60 (54)	STAI	2 w	90	High
Castellanos-Pinedo, 2011, (7), Spain	Prospective	May 2007–Dec 2008	I: Acute stroke, a responsible caregiver E: Dementia or cognitive decline, previous brain injury, TIA, coma 4 weeks post-stroke, new brain lesion before 4 weeks had passed	89	Unclear (52)	HAM-A >5	48 h	14	Medium
De Weerd, 2011, (9), Netherlands	Prospective	Nov 2006–Oct 2007	I: Ischaemic stroke E: <65 years, moving to nursing home, rehabilitation centre or other hospital	57	77 (44)	HADS-A >7	1 y	9.1	High
Kellett, 2014, (18), UK	Cross-sectional	March 2012–Jun 2012	I: E: not read or understand English	91	71 (43)	GAD 7 ≥10	6 w	32	Medium
Kim, 2011, (21), Korea	Prospective	Jan 2009–March 2010	I: Ischaemic stroke, undergone MRI E: Unable to interview, history of mood disorders, intracranial surgeries, premorbid neurological deficit, dementia, disabling medical conditions	133	64 (not reported)	HADS-A >7	7 d	56.4	High
Kuptniratsaikul, 2013, (23), Thailand	Prospective	Not stated	I: Stroke	198	62 (58)	HADS-A >11	1 y	11.7	Medium
Kutlubaeu, 2013, (24), UK	Prospective	Jul 2009–Jun 2011	I: Stroke E: SAH, severe dysphasia, severe cognitive impairment, medical instability, no CT	107	70 (62)	HADS-A >8	1 m	35.9	Medium
Lees, 2014, (26), UK	Prospective	Dec 2012–April 2013	I: stroke, adult E: pre-stroke impairments, diagnosis of major psychiatric disorder, SAH	69	71 (59)	HADS-A >7	2 d	16	High
Lincon, 2013, (28), UK, Germany, Belgium	Prospective cohort	Not stated	I: age 40–85 years, first ever stroke E: admitted to the rehab centre more than 6 weeks post-stroke, co-morbid neurological impairments, poor pre-stroke functional ability	220	67 (54)	HADS-A >7	2 m	22	High
Morris, 2013, (31), UK	Cross-sectional	Not stated	I: Acute unilateral stroke, MAS paretic arm <6, ability to participate in 30 min physiotherapy, sit unsupported > 1 min E: Neglect, aphasia, cognitive impairment, previous stroke-related disability, hemiplegic shoulder pain	85	68 (57)	HADS-A >8	6 m	29	High
Tang, 2012, (37), China	Cross-sectional	Oct 2004–Oct 2009	I: Acute stroke, MRI scans E: History of CNS diseases, physical frailty, aphasia, dementia, auditory or visual impairment, non-Chinese ethnicity or non-Cantonese speaking	693	66 (61)	HADS-A >7	3 m	6	Medium

Table I contd.

First author, year published, Country	Study design	Study duration (years)	Inclusion (I)/exclusion (E)	Patients <i>n</i>	Mean age (% male)	Criteria	Time post-stroke	Percent with anxiety 95% CI	Quality rating
Tang, 2013, (38), China	Cross-sectional	Jun 2008–Sep 2011	I: Acute stroke, Chinese ethnicity, Cantonese as primary language, age ≥18 years E: TIA, SDH, SAH, cerebral haemorrhage, nervous system disease, severe cognitive impairment, aphasia, physical frailty, severe auditory or visual impairment, recurrent stroke	374	Not stated (58)	HADS-A >7	3 m	23	High
Verbraak, 2012, (40), Netherlands	Prospective longitudinal	May 2006–May 2008	I: TIA or NDS, no need for rehabilitation E: Age ≤18 years, nor understanding or talking Dutch	45	69 (62)	HADS-A >7	1 m	27	High
White, 2013, (41), Australia	Prospective cohort	Dec 2007–	I: Stroke E: Severe language or cognitive impairment	134	75 (48)	HADS-A >7	1 w	47	High
Wolfe, 2011, (42), UK	Prospective	Jan 1995–Dec 2006	I: First ever stroke	3,373	70 (51)	HADS-A >7	3 m	37.7	High
Vuletic, 2011, (44), Croatia	Prospective	Feb 2008–Mars 2008	I: First ever stroke, hospitalized 3 months before testing E: recurrent stroke, major medical illness, alcohol abuse, decreased level of consciousness, dysphasia, severe cognitive impairment	35	62 (57)	HADS-A >7	3 m	37	Medium
Vuletic, 2012, (45), Croatia	Prospective	May 2006	I: First ever acute stroke E: TIA, previous emotional problems, severe aphasia, clouding of consciousness	40	72 (50)	HADS-A >7	3–5 d	40	Medium
Yuan, 2013, (51), China	Prospective	Apr 2008–Apr 2010	I: Acute stroke, at hospital 14 days post-stroke, age ≥18 years, could finish examinations, written informed consent E: Haemorrhagic stroke, missing HDRS data	1953	60 (M), 65 (FM), (67)	HDRS-17	2 w	32.3	Medium
Arba, 2016, (56), Italy	Prospective Cohort	Not stated	I: Ischaemic stroke, available HADS data	2160	64 (67)	HADS-A >7	1 y	19.5	Medium
De Weerd, 2012, (66), Netherlands	Observational Case-control	Nov 2007–Nov 2008	I: Ischaemic stroke E: <60 years, referral to a nursing home, rehabilitation centre or another hospital department after discharge	88	73 (64)	HADS-A ≥8	1 y	12.3	Medium
Donnellan, 2016, (69), Ireland	Prospective	Not stated	I: ≥18 years, stroke within 1 month, ability to participate in interview E: TIA, aphasia or FAST ≤13/20, medically unstable, pre-stroke vascular dementia or cognitive visual or hearing impairment, TBI, neurodegenerative disease	64	61 (67)	HADS-A ≥8	2 w	27	High
Kim, 2017, (79), Korea	Cross-sectional	Mars 2014–Sep 2015	I: ICD-10 codes (I60, 61, 62, 63, or I64), first onset stroke, age ≥18 years, satisfactory cognitive function E: MMSE ≤10 or MMSE score 11–23, cognitive in-competence, aphasia, transient ischaemic attack, severe auditory or visual impairment	214	Not stated (55)	HADS-A ≥11	1 m	29.4	Medium
Kneebone, 2015, (80), Australia	Prospective longitudinal	Mars 2013–Feb 2015	I: inpatients, stroke between 2 weeks and 6 months previously, age ≥65 years, medically stable E: Abbreviated Mental Test <8, MMSE 16 or <24, aphasia, psychiatric disorder other than anxiety or depression	69	79 (52)	DSM IV	48 d (median)	11.6	Medium
Kootker, 2016, (81), Netherlands	Prospective longitudinal cohort	Mars 2011–Mars 2013	I: Signed informed, cerebral stroke, ≥18 years, speak or understand Dutch E: Serious comorbid condition, pre-stroke BI ≤17, pre-stroke HAC ≥1	307	67 (65)	HADS-A >7	2 m	20.1	Medium

Table I contd.

First author, year published, Country	Study design	Study duration (years)	Inclusion (I)/exclusion (E)	Patients n	Mean age (% male)	Criteria	Time post-stroke	Percent with anxiety 95% CI	Quality rating
Kootker, 2016, (81), Netherlands	Prospective longitudinal cohort	Mars 2011–Mars 2013	I: Signed informed, cerebral stroke, ≥ 18 years, speak or understand Dutch E: Serious comorbid condition, pre-stroke BI ≤ 17, pre-stroke HAC ≥ 1	307	67 (65)	HADS-A > 7	2 m	20.1	Medium
Ku, 2013, (82), Taiwan	Cross-sectional	Sep 2009–Jun 2010	I: Acute ischaemic stroke E: Severe language disturbance, history of severe psychiatric disease, drug or alcohol abuse, dementia, cognitive impairment	26	61 (73)	HADS-A ≥ 8	1 w	77.3	Medium
Mihalov, 2015, (89), Slovakia	Prospective cohort	Oct 2013–May 2014	I: stroke E: persistent severe aphasia or severe cognitive deficit, using antidepressants > 6 months	47	67 (64)	HADS-A ≥ 8	6 m	17	Medium
Mutai, 2016, (91), Japan	Cross-sectional	Oct 2012–Nov 2013	I: ischaemic or haemorrhagic stroke E: Severe confusion, severe aphasia, immobility	101	74 (66)	HADS-A ≥ 11	2 w	26.8	Medium
Nijse, 2015, (92), Netherlands	Cross-sectional	Mar 2011–Mar 2013	I: diagnosis of stroke in the last 7 days, ≥ 18 years E: condition interfering with the study outcomes, BI ≤ 17, do not speak or understand Dutch, pre-stroke HAC ≥ 1	350	66 (64)	HADS-A > 7	2 m	20.4	Medium
Ojagbemi, 2017, (93), Nigeria	Cross-sectional	Not stated	I: stroke E: severe communication difficulties or aphasia, severe cognitive impairments or dementia CSID ≤ 20, global disability MRS ≥ 3, significant comorbid medical illnesses	391	57 (64)	HADS-A ≥ 11	1 m	19.7	Medium
Oosterveer, 2017, (95), Netherlands	Cross-sectional	2009–2011	I: stroke. E: pre-existing dementia, patients with terminal conditions	238	71 (55)	HADS-A ≥ 8	6 w	22.3	Medium
Parker, 2014, (96), Turkey	Cross-sectional	Jan 2010–Sep 2013	I: stroke E: recurrent stroke, stroke duration > 1 year, type 1 diabetics, aphasia	118	64 (36)	HADS-A > 7		69.5	Low
Pedroso, 2015, (98), Brazil	Cross-sectional	Not stated	I: acute ischaemic stroke, > 45 years E: haemorrhagic stroke, infectious or autoimmune diseases, MI, dementia, GCS < 14, aphasia, recent neurosurgery	60	64 (70)	HADS-A > 6	5.4 d	23.3	Medium
Ponchel, 2016, (100), France	Prospective cohort	Not stated	I: ≥ 18 year, acute stroke, no dementia E: dementia IQCODE > 64, meningeal or intraventricular haemorrhage, contraindication for MRI, don't speak or understand French, aphasia	153	64 (61)	HAMA > 6	6 m	41.8	Medium
Van der Kemp, (107), 2015, Netherlands	Prospective	Mar 2011–Mar 2013	I: mild-to-moderate stroke ≤ 7 days, age ≥ 18 years, employee E: another serious health, BI < 18, do not speak or understand Dutch, HAC ≥ 1, NIHSS ≥ 16	121	56 (73)	HADS-A > 9	2 m	18.8	Medium
Wu, 2015, (111), China	Cross-sectional	Oct 2013–Sep 2014	I: stroke onset < days, 18–80 years E: a decreased consciousness, cognitive dysfunction, aphasia, dysarthria, history of anxiety or other psychiatric disorder, previous stroke, CNS or physical diseases	226	63 (63)	HAMA > 7	1 m	26.5	Medium
Yu, 2015, (112), Australia	Prospective cohort	Not stated	I: ischaemic stroke	182	76 (57)	HADS-A ≥ 8	2 w	22.5	Medium

HADS-A: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Anxiety; STAI: Stait-Trait Anxiety Inventory; HAM-A: Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale; TBI: traumatic brain injury; TIA: transient ischaemic attack; GAD-7: Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item Scale; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; SAH: subarachnoid haemorrhage; CT: computed tomography; MAS: Motor Assessment Scale; CNS: central nervous system; SDH: subdural hematoma; HDRS: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; FAST: Facial drooping, Arm weakness, Speech difficulties and Time to call emergency services-test; MMSE: Mini-Mental State Examination; ICD: International Classification of Diseases; HAC: Heteroanamnesis List Cognition; GCS: Glasgow Coma Scale; NIHSS: National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.

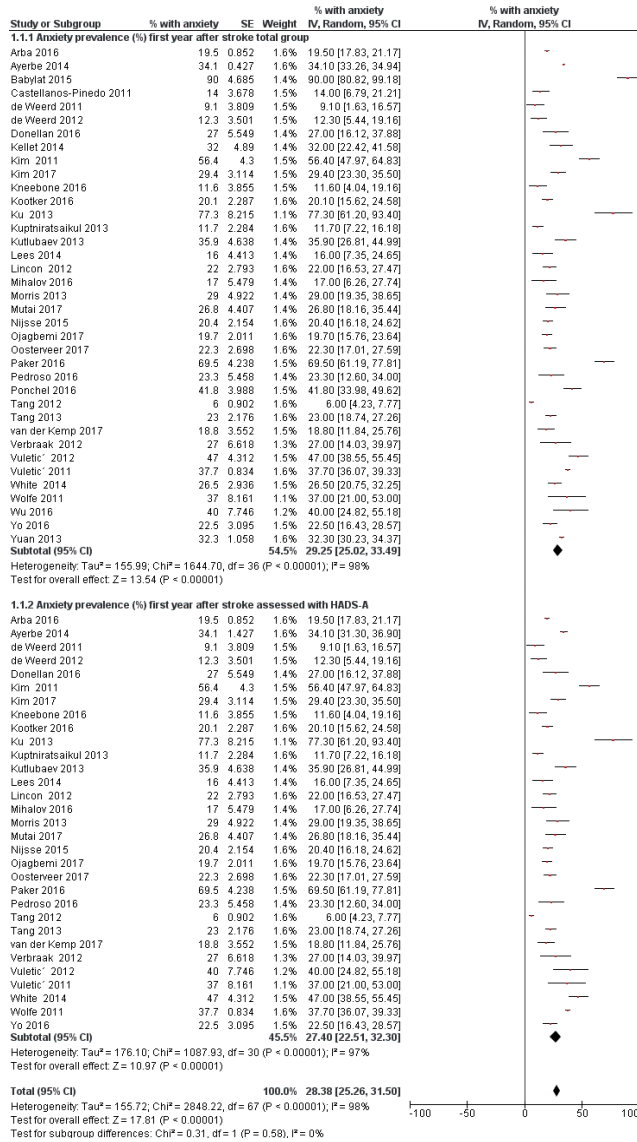


Fig. 2. Prevalence of anxiety disorders and symptoms after stroke.

Quality assessment of the included studies is summarized in Table I. Most of the studies (65%) were of medium quality. The most common reason for not being categorized as having high quality was not using consecutive samples, not reported if the assessments were validated, and having a high loss to follow-up rate. Those of high quality made a consecutive selection, used standardized assessment, which was reliable and validated, had no reporting bias or reported no bias of interest.

Anxiety prevalence

The overall pooled prevalence of anxiety disorders in this review showed that anxiety was present in 29.3% ((95% CI 25.1–33.5%), (I²=97%, p<0.00001)) of stro-

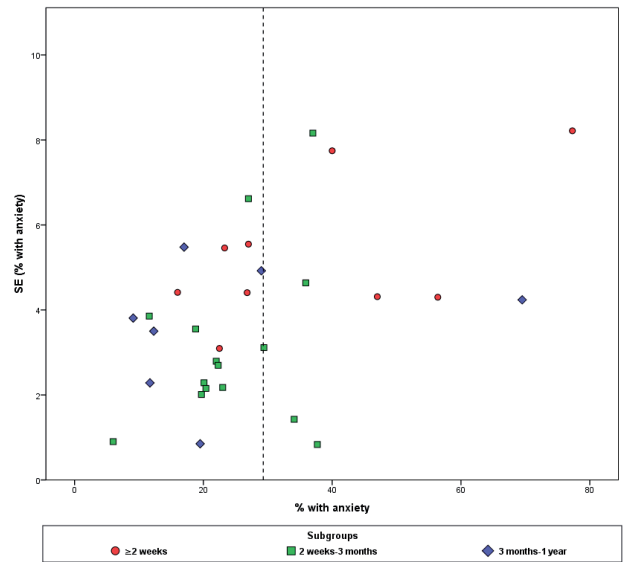


Fig. 3. Prevalence of anxiety depending on when assessed post-stroke. SE: standard error.

ke survivors at any time during the first year after stroke. Pooling only those studies using HADS-A showed that anxiety is present in 27.4% ((95% CI 22.5–32.3%) (I²=97%, p<0.00001)) (Fig. 2) at any time during the first year after stroke. There was a statistically high heterogeneity in this estimate (I²=97%, p<0.00001). The Eggers regression asymmetry test confirms the heterogeneity (b₁=1.4), but it was not significant (p=0.2). One study was judged to be of low quality (38) and if excluded from the analysis the pooling of HADS-A showed that anxiety was present in 28.1% ((95% CI 23.9–32.3%) (I²=98%, p<0.00001)). The pooled anxiety in hospital settings was 29.5% ((95% CI 19.7–20.8%) (I²=90%, p<0.00001)). In rehabilitation-based and community-based settings anxiety incidence was 18.4% ((95% CI 13.9–22.8%) (I²=79%, p=0.03)) and 18.9% ((95% CI 17.5–20.5%) (I²=87%, p<0.00001)), respectively, and in population-based settings 37% (95% CI 21–53%). The majority of the studies using HADS-A used a cut-off ≥8 to define possible anxiety (7, 14, 27–30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40–42, 46, 48–52, 55–59). Those studies reported a higher prevalence rate (29%) relative to those using a lower, ≥6 (23%), or higher, ≥11 (19.4%) (I²=88%, p<0.00001), cut-off. Subgroups analyses of the prevalence over different time showed a non-significance decrease between the acute phase and the phase 2 weeks to 3 months post-stroke (Fig. 3). The frequency 0–2 weeks post-stroke was 32.3% ((95% CI 22–42.5%) (I²=90%, p<0.00001)), 2 weeks to 3 months post-stroke 24.1% ((95% CI 16.7–31.4%) (I²=98%, p<0.00001)) and 3–12 months post-stroke 23.8% ((95% CI 12.9–34.7)

($I^2=96\%$, $p<0.00001$)). Excluding the study with low quality (38) from the subgroup analysis showed no difference in the analyses regarding cut-off or settings, but in the analyses of time post-stroke it showed that the frequency in the group assessed 3–12 months post-stroke was decreased to 20.9% (11.1–20.9), and that there was still a significant high heterogeneity, but not so high ($I^2=79\%$, $p<0.00001$).

DISCUSSION

A total of 37 studies were found, involving 13,756 patients, that examined anxiety prevalence across all settings and found that anxiety disorders were present in 29.3% of stroke patients during the first year after stroke. Anxiety was particularly high in the hospital settings, 29.5% and when assessed up to 2 weeks post-stroke, 36.7%. Our overall estimate is that at least 1 in 3 have any anxiety disorder. This shows an increased prevalence compared with earlier review (10). Our study shows a small increased prevalence of anxiety over time, but the increase is not statistically significant.

There was insufficient information regarding whether the anxiety reported was a consequence of stroke or if there was any presence of anxiety history pre-stroke, since only 3 studies reported asking about any history of anxiety disorders (27, 45, 48). Neither have we taken into account whether the studies included patients only with the first stroke or also included patients with recurrent stroke. This may have influenced our results, giving an impression that the anxiety was a result of the current stroke disorder.

There was a significant heterogeneity in the pooled data, thus we stratified the analysis in different subgroups analyses by settings, time post-stroke and the cut-off value of HADS-A. The regression analyses confirmed this heterogeneity. This is probably a result of articles with a very small sample size also having a high prevalence of anxiety.

The main purpose of the majority of the studies was to measure depression, but since HADS is a combined assessment measuring both depression and anxiety, those studies also reported anxiety. This confirms that depressive disorders receive most clinical attention. This is not so strange given that anxiety as a syndrome in the medical literature one of the newest subjects (61). Studies have found that anxiety is highly related and comorbid with depression (46, 62–64). Anxiety could be one of the predictors of depression (65). Considering this, and that anxiety after stroke is as prevalent in 1 in 3 in this study, management of anxiety could be helpful into preventing depression after stroke. Anxiety also significantly influences the quality of daily life (48, 66). These are 2 strong contributing reasons patients should be screened for anxiety disorders post-stroke.

The majority of the studies assessing anxiety with HADS-A used a cut-off of ≥ 8 to define possible anxiety and those reported a prevalence of 29%. Only one study used a cut-off ≥ 6 and they reported a lower prevalence (23%) (39). It has been suggested that a score of 4 or 5 should be an optimal cut-off when screening for anxiety (67). In that case, the studies in our review have probably underestimated the prevalence of anxiety disorders, which means that anxiety is probably more common than we currently believe.

The limitations of the quality of the studies in this review of course affect the results. Many studies are small, $n<50$, and the studies are very different in the types of settings of stroke survivors. Besides using different scale for discovering anxiety, those using the same scale used different ways of assessment. Some had a blinded research assistant who administrated and guided in the assessment process, while some studies just sent the assessment home to the patient, without any guidance. Some studies did not state in what way they administered the assessment scale.

The included studies came from countries all over the world and not all of them have reported if HADS-A were validity tested for the language in which it was administered. Despite the above limitations, the pooled frequency of anxiety during the first year after stroke reported in the present review conforms to several major earlier reviews (10). The included patients in the studies came from different settings, which of course can affect the experience of anxiety. We found that those from acute settings in hospital and those ≤ 2 weeks post-stroke estimated more anxiety compared with those from rehabilitation settings more in a post-acute stage. The anxiety decreased assessed 2 weeks to 3 months post-stroke, but compared with 3 months to 1 year post-stroke there were no differences. According to the Swedish Stroke Register (68) approximately 40% of the Swedish stroke patients experienced inadequate help and support from healthcare 3 months after the onset, and, if we apply that to the participants in this review, which can be an explanation for our results. People who experience anxiety up to 3 months post-stroke and receive inadequate help may have a continued experience of anxiety 1 year post-stroke. Patients from population-based settings reported nearly twice as high levels of anxiety compared with those from hospital, rehabilitation and community-based settings. In addition, here one may suspect that the help and support from healthcare has decreased or ended, and that the patients therefore feel more alone and experience more anxiety.

Conclusion

Anxiety is common during the first year post-stroke, with 1 in 3 subjects experiencing it. Since anxiety

significantly influences quality of life, is prevalent, and could be a predictor for depression (65), clinicians should be more aware of the condition. It may be worth considering further routine screening post-stroke, in order to provide appropriate interventions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Ann Liljegren (ann.liljegren@vregion.se) for providing original data. Thanks also go to Dr Kate Bramley-Moore for editing assistance.

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

REFERENCES

1. Feigin VL, Norrving B, Mensah GA. Global burden of stroke. *Circ Res* 2017; 120: 439–448.
2. Feigin VL, Krishnamurthi RV, Parmar P, Norrving B, Mensah GA, Bennett DA, et al. Update on the global burden of ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke in 1990–2013: The GBD 2013 Study. *Neuroepidemiology* 2015; 45: 161–176.
3. Swartzman LC, Gibson M, Armstrong TL. Psychosocial considerations in adjustment to stroke. *Phys Med Rehabil State Art* 1998; 12: 519–541.
4. SBU- Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services. Treatment of Anxiety Disorders-Questions and Answers. 2016 [cited 2016 Oct 18]; Available from: <http://www.sbu.se/sv/publikationer/skrifter-och-faktablad/behandling-av-angestsjukdomar> (in Swedish).
5. The Psychology guide. Symptoms and disorders. Anxiety. Mental illness. 2016 [cited 2016 Oct 18]; Available from: <http://www.psykologiguiden.se/rad-och-fakta/symtom-och-besvar/psykisk-ohalsa/angest> (in Swedish).
6. Nationalencyclopedia. Anxiety. 2016 [cited 2016 Oct 18]; Available from: <http://www.ne.se/uppslagsverk/encyklopedi/lång/angest> (in Swedish).
7. Lincoln NB, Brinkmann N, Cunningham S, Dejaeger E, De Weerd W, Jenni W, et al. Anxiety and depression after stroke: a 5 year follow-up. *Disabil Rehabil* 2013; 35: 140–145.
8. Bergersen H, Frosli KF, Stibrant Sunnerhagen K, Schanke AK. Anxiety, depression, and psychological well-being 2 to 5 years poststroke. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2010; 19: 364–369.
9. Leppavuori A, Pohjasvaara T, Vataja R, Kaste M, Erkinjuntti T. Generalized anxiety disorders three to four months after ischemic stroke. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2003; 16: 257–264.
10. Campbell Burton CA, Murray J, Holmes J, Astin F, Greenwood D, Knapp P. Frequency of anxiety after stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *Int J Stroke* 2013; 8: 545–559.
11. Gilworth G, Phil M, Cert A, Sansam KA, Kent RM. Personal experiences of returning to work following stroke: an exploratory study. *Work* 2009; 34: 95–103.
12. Watanabe Y. Fear of falling among stroke survivors after discharge from inpatient rehabilitation. *Int J Rehabil Res* 2005; 28: 149–152.
13. Donnellan C, Hickey A, Hevey D, O'Neill D. Effect of mood symptoms on recovery one year after stroke. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2010; 25: 1288–1295.
14. Tang WK, Lau CG, Mok V, Ungvari GS, Wong K-S. Impact of anxiety on health-related quality of life after stroke: a cross-sectional study. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2013; 94: 2535–2541.
15. Belgen B, Beninato M, Sullivan PE, Narielwalla K. The association of balance capacity and falls self-efficacy with history of falling in community-dwelling people with chronic stroke. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2006; 87: 554–561.
16. McKeivitt C, Fudge N, Redfern J, Sheldenkar A, Crichton S, Rudd AR, et al. Self-reported long-term needs after stroke. *Stroke* 2011; 42: 1398–1403.
17. Zigmond AS, Snaith RP. The hospital anxiety and depression scale. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 1983; 67: 361–370.
18. Bjelland I, Dahl AA, Haug TT, Neckelmann D. The validity of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. An updated literature review. *J Psychosom Res* 2002; 52: 69–77.
19. Fure B, Wyller TB, Engedal K, Thommessen B. Emotional symptoms in acute ischemic stroke. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2006; 21: 382–387.
20. Herrmann M, Bartels C, Schumacher M, Wallesch CW. Poststroke depression. Is there a pathoanatomic correlate for depression in the postacute stage of stroke? *Stroke* 1995; 26: 850–856.
21. Aben I, Verhey F, Lousberg R, Lodder J, Honig A. Validity of the Beck Depression Inventory, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, SCL-90, and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale as screening instruments for depression in stroke patients. *Psychosomatics* 2002; 43: 386–393.
22. O'Rourke S, MacHale S, Signorini D, Dennis M. Detecting psychiatric morbidity after stroke: comparison of the GHQ and the HAD Scale. *Stroke* 1998; 29: 980–985.
23. Johnson G, Burvill PW, Anderson CS, Jamrozik K, Stewart-Wynne EG, Chakera TM. Screening instruments for depression and anxiety following stroke: experience in the Perth community stroke study. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 1995; 91: 252–257.
24. The Swedish Stroke Register. Riksstrokes Annual Report 2016 - 3 months follow-up after stroke. 2016 [cited 2017 Jun 1]; Available from: <http://www.riksstroke.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Riksstroke%C3%85rsrapport2016-web.pdf> (in Swedish).
25. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *PLoS Med* 2009; 6: e1000097.
26. Castellanos-Pinedo F, Hernandez-Perez JM, Zurdo M, Rodriguez-Funez B, Hernandez-Bayo JM, Garcia-Fernandez C, et al. Influence of Premorbid psychopathology and lesion location on affective and behavioral disorders after ischemic stroke. *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2011; 23: 340–347.
27. Kim JT, Park MS, Yoon GJ, Jung HJ, Choi KH, Nam TS, et al. White matter hyperintensity as a factor associated with delayed mood disorders in patients with acute ischemic stroke. *Eur Neurol* 2011; 66: 343–349.
28. Lees R, Stott DJ, Quinn TJ, Broomfield NM. Feasibility and diagnostic accuracy of early mood screening to diagnose persisting clinical depression/anxiety disorder after stroke. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2014; 37: 323–329.
29. Wolfe CD, Crichton SL, Heuschmann PU, McKeivitt CJ, Toschke AM, Grieve AP, et al. Estimates of outcomes up to ten years after stroke: analysis from the prospective South London Stroke Register. *PLoS Med* 2011; 8: e1001033.
30. Vuletic V, Lezaic Z, Morovic S. Post-stroke fatigue. *Acta Clin Croat* 2011; 50: 344–344.
31. Kim WH, Jung HY, Choi HY, Park CH, Kim ES, Lee SJ, et al. The associations between insomnia and health-related quality of life in rehabilitation units at 1 month after stroke. *J Psychosom Res* 2017; 96: 10–14.
32. Kootker JA, van Mierlo ML, Hendriks JC, Sparidans J, Rasquin SM, de Kort PL, et al. Risk factors for symptoms of depression and anxiety one year poststroke: a longitudinal study. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2016; 97: 919–928.
33. Kuptniratsaikul V, Kovindha A, Suethanapornkul S, Manimmanakorn N, Archongka Y. Long-term morbidities in stroke survivors: a prospective multicenter study of Thai stroke rehabilitation registry. *BMC Geriatr* 2013; 13: 33.
34. Mihalov J, Mikula P, Budis J, Valkovic P. Frontal cortical atrophy as a predictor of poststroke apathy. *J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol* 2016; 29: 171–176.
35. Mutai H, Furukawa T, Houri A, Suzuki A, Hanihara T.

- Factors associated with multidimensional aspect of post-stroke fatigue in acute stroke period. *Asian J Psychiatr* 2017; 26: 1–5.
36. Nijssse B, van Heugten CM, van Mierlo ML, Post MW, de Kort PL, Visser-Meily JM. Psychological factors are associated with subjective cognitive complaints 2 months post-stroke. *Neuropsychol Rehabil* 2017; 27: 99–115.
 37. Ojagbemi A, Owolabi M, Akinyemi R, Arulogun O, Akinyemi J, Akpa O, et al. Prevalence and predictors of anxiety in an African sample of recent stroke survivors. *Acta Neurol Scand* 2017; 17: 17.
 38. Paker N, Bugdayci D, Celik B, Sabirli F, Bardak AN. Functional recovery in stroke patients with and without diabetes mellitus. *Turkiye Fiziksel Tip ve Rehabilitasyon Dernegi* 2016; 62: 201–205.
 39. Pedroso VSP, Vieira ELM, Brunoni AR, Lauterbach EC, Teixeira AL. Psychopathological evaluation and use of the hospital anxiety and depression scale in a sample of Brazilian patients with post-stroke depression. *Rev Psiquiatr Clín* 2016; 43: 147–150.
 40. Vuletic V, Sapina L, Lozert M, Lezaic Z, Morovic S. Anxiety and depressive symptoms in acute ischemic stroke. *Acta Clin Croat* 2012; 51: 243–246.
 41. Donnellan C, Al Banna M, Redha N, Al Sharoqi I, Al-Jishi A, Bakhiet M, et al. Association between metacognition and mood symptoms poststroke. *J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol* 2016; 29: 212–220.
 42. Oosterveer DM, Mishre RR, van Oort A, Bodde K, Aerden LA. Depression is an independent determinant of life satisfaction early after stroke. *J Rehabil Med* 2017; 49: 223–227.
 43. Ponchel A, Labreuche J, Bombois S, Delmaire C, Bordet R, Henon H. Influence of medication on fatigue six months after stroke. *Stroke Res Treat* 2016; 2016.
 44. van der Kemp J, Kruithof WJ, Nijboer TCW, van Bennekom CAM, van Heugten C, Visser-Meily JMA. Return to work after mild-to-moderate stroke: work satisfaction and predictive factors. *Neuropsychol Rehabil* 2017: 1–16.
 45. Wu C, Ren W, Cheng J, Zhu B, Jin Q, Wang L, et al. Association between serum levels of Vitamin D and the risk of post-stroke anxiety. *Medicine* 2016; 95: e3566.
 46. Yu S, Arima H, Bertmar C, Hirakawa Y, Priglinger M, Evans K, et al. Depression but not anxiety predicts recurrent cerebrovascular events. *Acta Neurol Scand* 2016; 134: 29–34.
 47. Yuan H, Zhang N, Wang C, Luo BY, Shi Y, Li J, et al. Factors of Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (17 items) at 2 weeks correlated with poor outcome at 1 year in patients with ischemic stroke. *Neurol Sci* 2014; 35: 171–177.
 48. de Weerd L, Rutgers WA, Groenier KH, van der Meer K. Perceived wellbeing of patients one year post stroke in general practice – recommendations for quality aftercare. *BMC Neurol* 2011; 11: 42.
 49. Ayerbe L, Ayis SA, Crichton S, Wolfe CD, Rudd AG. Natural history, predictors and associated outcomes of anxiety up to 10 years after stroke: the South London Stroke Register. *Age Ageing* 2014; 43: 542–547.
 50. Tang WK, Chen Y, Lu J, Liang H, Chu WC, Tong Mok VC, et al. Frontal infarcts and anxiety in stroke. *Stroke* 2012; 43: 1426–1428.
 51. Verbraak ME, Hoeksma AF, Lindeboom R, Kwa VI. Subtle problems in activities of daily living after a transient ischemic attack or an apparently fully recovered non-disabling stroke. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2012; 21: 124–130.
 52. White JH, Attia J, Sturm J, Carter G, Magin P. Predictors of depression and anxiety in community dwelling stroke survivors: a cohort study. *Disabil Rehabil* 2014; 36: 1975–1982.
 53. Babulal GM, Huskey TN, Roe CM, Goette SA, Connor LT. Cognitive impairments and mood disruptions negatively impact instrumental activities of daily living performance in the first three months after a first stroke. *Top Stroke Rehabil* 2015; 22: 144–151.
 54. Kneebone, II, Fife-Schaw C, Lincoln NB, Harder H. A study of the validity and the reliability of the Geriatric Anxiety Inventory in screening for anxiety after stroke in older inpatients. *Clin Rehabil* 2016; 30: 1220–1228.
 55. Kutlubaevev MA, Shenkin SD, Farrall AJ, Duncan FH, Lewis SJ, Greig CA, et al. CT and clinical predictors of fatigue at one month after stroke. *Cerebrovasc Dis Extra* 2013; 3: 26–34.
 56. Morris JH, van Wijck F, Joice S, Donaghy M. Predicting health related quality of life 6 months after stroke: the role of anxiety and upper limb dysfunction. *Disabil Rehabil* 2013; 35: 291–299.
 57. de Weerd L, Luijckx GJ, Groenier KH, van der Meer K. Quality of life of elderly ischaemic stroke patients one year after thrombolytic therapy. A comparison between patients with and without thrombolytic therapy. *BMC Neurol* 2012; 12: 61.
 58. Arba F, Ali M, Quinn TJ, Hankey GJ, Lees KR, Inzitari D, et al. Lacunar infarcts, depression, and anxiety symptoms one year after stroke. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2016; 25: 831–834.
 59. Ku HL, Chen CH, Yang YT, Hu CJ, Wu D, Chen CC, et al. Association between cerebral lesions and emotional changes in acute ischemic stroke patients. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 2013; 201: 400–406.
 60. Kellett N, Drummond A, Palmer T, Munshi S, Lincoln N. Impact of transient ischaemic attack and minor stroke on daily life. *Int J Ther Rehabil* 2014; 21: 318–323.
 61. Stein DJ, Hollander E. *The American psychiatric publishing textbook of anxiety disorders*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Pub., 2002.
 62. Castillo CS, Schultz SK, Robinson RG. Clinical correlates of early-onset and late-onset poststroke generalized anxiety. *Am J Psychiatry* 1995; 152: 1174–1179.
 63. Astrom M. Generalized anxiety disorder in stroke patients. A 3-year longitudinal study. *Stroke* 1996; 27: 270–275.
 64. Kessler RC, Chiu WT, Demler O, Merikangas KR, Walters EE. Prevalence, severity, and comorbidity of 12-month DSM-IV disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2005; 62: 617–627.
 65. Ayerbe L, Ayis S, Wolfe CD, Rudd AG. Natural history, predictors and outcomes of depression after stroke: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Psychiatry* 2013; 202: 14–21.
 66. Kwok T, Lo RS, Wong E, Wai-Kwong T, Mok V, Kai-Sing W. Quality of life of stroke survivors: a 1-year follow-up study. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2006; 87: 1177–1182; quiz 1287.
 67. Sagen U, Vik TG, Moum T, Morland T, Finset A, Dammen T. Screening for anxiety and depression after stroke: comparison of the hospital anxiety and depression scale and the Montgomery and Asberg depression rating scale. *J Psychosom Res* 2009; 67: 325–332.
 68. The Swedish Stroke Register. *Riksstroke Annual Report 2015 - 3months follow-up after stroke*. [Web page] 2015 [cited 2016 Dec 1]; Available from: http://www.riksstroke.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Riksstroke_2015_3m%C3%A5nadersupp%C3%B6ljning_slutversion.pdf (in Swedish).