

Childhood strokes in China describing clinical characteristics, risk factors and performance indicators: a case-series study

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ABSTRACT

Aim To investigate clinical characteristics, risk factors (RFs), neurologic deficits and medical care provided in children who had a stroke in China.

Methods We conducted a retrospective case-series study using the medical records of children aged 1 month to 18 years with arterial ischaemic stroke (AIS) or haemorrhagic stroke (HS) (with the entry codes I60, I61, I62, I63 (ICD-10)), who were admitted to different hospitals in Beijing, between January 2018 and December 2018. We obtained the following information from the charts: demographic characteristics, clinical presentations, RFs for paediatric stroke, laboratory examination, neuroimaging records and neurologic sequelae.

Results We identified 312 first admissions for stroke (172 AIS and 140 HS). The mean age at onset was 8.6 ± 3.9 years for patients who had an AIS and 8 (5–13) years for patients who had an HS. There were more males than females in both groups (AIS: 59.88% vs 40.12%; HS: 52.14% vs 47.86%). A known aetiology was identified in 92.44% and 86.43% of patients who had an AIS and HS, respectively. The leading cause of AIS was cerebrovascular diseases including moyamoya (68.6%), while that for HS was arteriovenous malformation (51.43%). The most common initial clinical presentation was hemiplegia (86.05%) in patients who had an AIS and headache (67.86%) in patients who had an HS. The use of healthcare, including acute treatment (antithrombotic in 17.44%, anticoagulant in 5.23%) and secondary prevention (antithrombotic in 6.39%, anticoagulant in 1.16%), varied and was significantly lower among patients who had an AIS. The most common complications were epilepsy (22.09%) and pneumonia (4.65%) in patients who had an AIS and epilepsy (17.14%) and hydrocephalus (12.14%) in patients who had an HS. Neurological deficits occurred in 62.8% of patients who had an AIS and 72.86% of patients who had an HS.

Conclusion Cerebral arteriopathy was a major RF for both AIS and HS in children living in China. Large epidemiological studies are required to identify RFs to prevent stroke as well as appropriate interventions.

INTRODUCTION

Stroke is defined as a sudden-onset, focal neurologic deficit resulting from irreversible, focal, ischaemic/haemorrhagic damage to

the brain parenchyma secondary to a cerebrovascular disorder. Although stroke in children is rare, with an incidence rate of 3–25 per 100 000 children per year in developed countries, it is among the top 10 causes of death in children. Stroke causes significant morbidity and mortality, which result in a larger burden on family and society.^{1–3} Although important similarities probably exist between stroke in young adults and that in adolescents, virtually all aspects of stroke in older adults are different from those in children. Atherosclerosis and accompanying modifiable risk factors (RFs) that dominate adult stroke mechanisms and treatment are nearly non-existent in paediatric stroke. In the past few years, many important advances in paediatric stroke research and management have been made, offering hope of evidence-based medical advice on treatment; however, paediatricians have an insufficient level of awareness, resulting in delayed diagnosis, less experience in the use of acute antithrombotic or anticoagulant treatment and secondary prevention, including thrombolysis or thrombectomy.

The aim of this study was to provide data on the clinical presentations, RFs for paediatric stroke and to reflect the medical care situation in paediatric stroke regarding work-up and acute treatment, by reviewing the clinical data from hospitals in Beijing. To our knowledge, no multicentre study has yet assessed the clinical characteristics and the use of performance indicators in paediatric stroke in China.

METHODS

Patient population

We reviewed the charts of all inpatients between January 2018 and December 2018 with the entry codes I60, I61, I62 I63 (ICD-10, The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th

Revision) from different hospitals in Beijing. All patients aged between 1 month and 18 years with a diagnosis of arterial ischaemic stroke (AIS) or haemorrhagic stroke (HS) (including intracerebral haemorrhage and subarachnoid haemorrhage) were included in our review. Exclusion criteria were (presumed) presence of perinatal/neonatal stroke, cerebral venous sinus thrombosis and transient ischaemic attack.

Collected data

For each patient, the following data were collected:

Demographics: age at admission, gender and race.

RFs: data on RFs for paediatric stroke were collected and assigned into 10 predetermined categories based on the International Pediatric Stroke Study (IPSS) definitions: arteriopathy (any arterial abnormality on vascular imaging other than isolated vessel occlusion), cardiac disorders, chronic systemic conditions, infection, acute head and neck disorders, acute systemic conditions, prothrombotic states (PTSs), chronic head and neck disorders, atherosclerosis-related RFs, other RFs and unknown.

Presentation: onset-to-door time, mode of presentation at onset including focal signs (hemiparesis, facial paralysis, visual or speech disturbance, numbness of limb, dysphagia and dizziness), diffuse signs (decreased level of consciousness and headache) and seizures.

Laboratory and auxiliary investigations: complete blood cell count, blood biochemical test, blood homocysteine, C reactive protein, lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin antibody and transthoracic echocardiogram.

Radiographic characteristics: involved vascular territory (anterior or posterior circulation or both) and laterality (unilateral or bilateral) were analysed.

Performance indicators: we selected part of the key performance indicators developed by the Get With the Guidelines-Stroke programme: (1) acute performance measures: thrombolytic therapy and early antithrombotic therapy or anticoagulant and (2) discharge performance measures: antithrombotic therapy and anticoagulation.

Clinical outcomes

The outcomes including complication, neurologic sequelae were assessed at discharge. The neurologic sequelae included movement disorder, aphasia, hearing disorder, vision deficits, cognitive disorder, feeling disorder, memory disorder and epilepsy.

Statistical analysis

Patients were categorised into four groups: infant (<1 year), preschool year (1–5 years), school year (6–12 years) and adolescent (13–18 years). Baseline characteristics including gender, age at stroke onset, RFs, presenting symptoms (focal signs, diffuse signs and epilepsy) and imaging characteristics were described in the IS and HS groups separately. The proportion of children with each RF was calculated for all children. Continuous variables were described as mean±SD if normally distributed or as

Table 1 Demographic characteristics and the presentation of children who had a stroke

Characteristic	No. (%)	
	AIS	HS
Gender, male	103 (59.88)	73 (52.14)
Mean age at onset (years)	8.6±3.9	8.00 (5.00, 13.00)
Age at stroke, mean (SD)		
Distribution of age (years)		
<1	2 (1.16)	5 (3.57)
1–5	40 (23.26)	35 (25.00)
6–12	99 (57.56)	62 (44.29)
13–18	31 (18.02)	38 (27.14)
Mode of presentation		
Focal signs		
Hemiparesis	148 (86.05)	43 (30.71)
Facial paralysis	1 (0.58)	0 (0)
Hemiparesis and facial paralysis	12 (6.98)	0 (0)
Speech disturbance	43 (25.29)	16 (11.43)
Visual disturbance	9 (5.29)	10 (7.14)
Numbness of limb	29 (17.06)	11 (7.86)
Dysphagia	6 (3.55)	4 (2.86)
Dizziness	12 (7.02)	27 (19.29)
Diffuse signs		
Decreased level of consciousness	16 (9.47)	43 (30.71)
Headache	36 (21.18)	95 (67.86)
Seizures	29 (17.16)	24 (17.14)
Laterality (only AIS)		
Unilateral	117 (68.02)	–
Bilateral	44 (25.58)	–
AIS, arterial ischaemic stroke.		

median and IQR if it is not normally distributed. Categorical variables are presented as absolute numbers by percentages. Statistical analysis was performed using a commercially available software package (SPSS V.19.0).

RESULTS

Population characteristics

In total, 312 patients were included; 172 patients (55.1% of the whole series) had AIS and 140 (44.9%) had HS. Demographic characteristics and clinical presentation of children who had an AIS or HS (including mean age at stroke onset, sex ratio, distribution of age and mode of presentation) are shown in table 1. For AIS, the peak distribution ages were between 1–5 years and 6–12 years and 103 children were males (M:F=1.49). For HS, the

peak distribution ages were between 6–12 years and 13–18 years; 73 children were males (M:F=1.09).

Presenting symptoms

Table 1 shows the presenting symptoms for all patients who had an AIS and HS. Focal symptoms, in particular acute hemiparesis, including facial paralysis, were the most common presenting symptoms in patients who had an AIS. Non-specific symptoms, such as headache and decreased level of consciousness, were observed in 21.18% and 9.47% of the patients, respectively; 17.16% children presented with seizures. For HS, non-specific symptoms such as headache and decreased level of consciousness were the most common presenting features. The rate of seizures in patients who had an AIS was similar to that in patients who had an HS. Bilateral ischaemia occurs in 26.58% patients.

Aetiologies and RFs

A known RF was identified in 92.44% and 86.43% of patients who had an AIS and HS. The leading causes were arteriopathies including moyamoya (118 patients) and dissection (5 patients) for AIS and arteriovenous malformation (AVM) and cavernous malformation (CM) for HS. Cardiac diseases only occurred in 14 patients. A detailed overview of the described RFs is shown in table 2.

We analysed the proportion of patients according to age, clinical presentations, gender and dysfunction after stroke in patients who had an AIS resulting from moyamoya and in those who had an HS resulting from AVM or CM (figure 1). We also analysed the proportion of RFs, clinical presentation and neurological deficits according to different age groups (figure 2).

Performance indicators and complications

None of the patients received hyperacute therapy (thrombolysis or mechanical thrombectomy). Diagnostic work-ups in hypertension, hyperlipidemia and diabetes were rarely applied. Among patients who had an AIS, the proportions of those who used antithrombotic and anticoagulation use were 17.44% and 5.23%, respectively. Additionally, among patients who had an AIS, aspirin was administered at discharge in 5.23% patients, clopidogrel in 1.16% patients and warfarin in 1.16% patients. Epilepsy was the most common complication in both the ischaemic and HS groups. Neurological deficits occurred in 62.8% of patients who had an AIS and 72.86% of patients who had an HS. Performance indicators, complications on discharge and neurologic deficits in patients who had an AIS or HS are shown in table 3.

DISCUSSION

Paediatric stroke is a severe condition, with potentially devastating consequences such as development (motor, language and mentality) and behavioural disabilities or epilepsy.⁴ Awareness about initial symptoms, using MRI first and adapted management in the acute phase, individualised thrombolysis or recanalisation treatment

strategies, antithrombotic and anticoagulation therapy are the key elements to improve paediatric management and outcomes.⁵

Our study provides multicentre data of children who had an AIS and HS and to some extent reflected the current medical care situation in paediatric stroke in China. The result regarding sex ratio was similar to that reported in the literature.⁶ Both ischaemic stroke and HS were more common among males than among females.⁶ The most common presenting symptom among patients who had an AIS was acute focal neurological deficit, which was consistent with the literature reports.⁶ Seizures occurred in 17.16% cases, which was consistent with Silverman and Zelano's^{7,8} reports that poststroke seizures occurred in 5%–20%, but lower than Polat *et al*'s⁹ report (59% patients).

Regarding RFs, in our study, arteriopathy (85.47%) and cardiac diseases (8.14%) were the most common RFs for AIS. The ratio of RF of cerebral arteriopathy for AIS was higher than that in some researches. However, recent studies have also reported that children arteriopathy was the most common identifiable cause of AIS, accounting for up to 60%–80% of cases in previously healthy children, and it was reported to be the strongest predictor of recurrent events.^{10,11} In a previous study, the most common causes of intracranial arterial steno-occlusive disease in children were¹² and this finding is consistent with that of our study. Traumatic craniocervical arterial dissection, especially carotid artery dissection, was a common cause of cerebrovascular injuries in children, accounting for approximately 20% of paediatric acute ischaemic strokes which was higher than that reported in our study (2.91%).¹³ In children presenting with posterior circulations strokes, dissection of the vertebral artery should always be considered in the differential consideration.¹⁴ Data from the IPSS showed that cardiac diseases are the primary cause of AIS, accounting for 28%¹⁵ which was higher than our result (8.14%). PTSs were not found in our cases. However, the literature reported that thromboembolic causes accounted for 20%–30% of causes of paediatric AIS.⁵ The low ratio may be related to insufficient haematological examination in our cases. Several recommendations have been published concerning aetiological work-up in paediatric AIS and the authors proposed the following investigations: comprehensive clinical evaluation, haematological investigations, biochemistry tests, thrombophilia testing, inflammation and infection tests and cardiovascular evaluation.¹⁶ RFs for HS were mainly AVM and CM and this result is consistent with previous reports.^{17,18}

The time delay in onset-to-door time, door-to-imaging time and door-to-needle time is a well-known barrier in paediatric stroke care, which may prevent time-critical treatments such as thrombolysis or mechanical thrombectomy.¹⁹ In our cohort, onset-to-door time was significantly prolonged. Onset-to-door time of less than 24 hours was observed in 14.4% of patients who had an HS and in 3.7% of patients who had an AIS. Onset-to-door

Table 2 Risk factors (RFs) of patients who had an AIS and HS

RFs	AIS		HS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Arteriopathy			140	
Moyamoya	118	68.60	8	5.71
Dissection	5	2.91	1	0.71
Vasculitis	7	4.07	2	1.43
PVA	1	0.58	0	0
Peripheral vascular disease	1	0.58	0	0
AVM	0	0	72	51.43
CM	0	0	28	20.00
Aneurysm	0	0	6	4.29
AVF	0	0	3	2.14
Venous malformation of scalp	0	0	0	0
Angiotelectasis	1	0.58	0	0
Cardiac disorders				
ASD	1	0.58	0	0
VSD	2	1.16	0	0
RHD	1	0.58	1	0.71
Arrhythmia	2	1.16	0	0
Hypertension	2	1.16	4	2.86
KD	1	0.58	0	0
PDA	1	0.58	1	0.71
Endocarditis	1	0.58	1	0.71
DCM	1	0.58	0	0
PFO	1	0.58	0	0
Pulmonary artery stenosis	1	0.58	0	0
Chronic head and neck disorders				
Cerebral tumour	2	1.16	4	2.86
Ventriculoperitoneal shunt	0	0	1	0.71
Sturge-Weber syndrome	0	0	0	0
Acute head and neck disorders				
Nasosinusitis	9	5.23	0	0
Mastoiditis	1	0.58	0	0
Brain trauma	4	2.33	3	2.14
Chronic systemic conditions				
Connective tissue disease	3	1.74	0	0
Iron-deficiency anaemia	1	0.58	0	0
Down syndrome	1	0.58	0	0
MELAS	5	2.91	0	0
Prothrombotic states	0	0	0	0
Acute systemic conditions	–	–	–	–
Fever>48 hours	1	0.58	1	0.71
Unknown	13	7.56	19	13.57

AIS, arterial ischaemic stroke; ASD, atrial septal defect; AVF, arteriovenous fistula; AVM, arteriovenous malformation; CM, cavernous malformation; DCM, dilated cardiomyopathy; HS, haemorrhagic stroke; KD, Kawasaki disease; MELAS, mitochondrial encephalopathy with lactic acidosis and stroke-like episodes; PDA, patent ductus arteriosus; PFO, patent foramen ovale; PVA, postvaricella arteriopathy; RHD, rheumatic heart disease; VSD, ventricular septal defect.

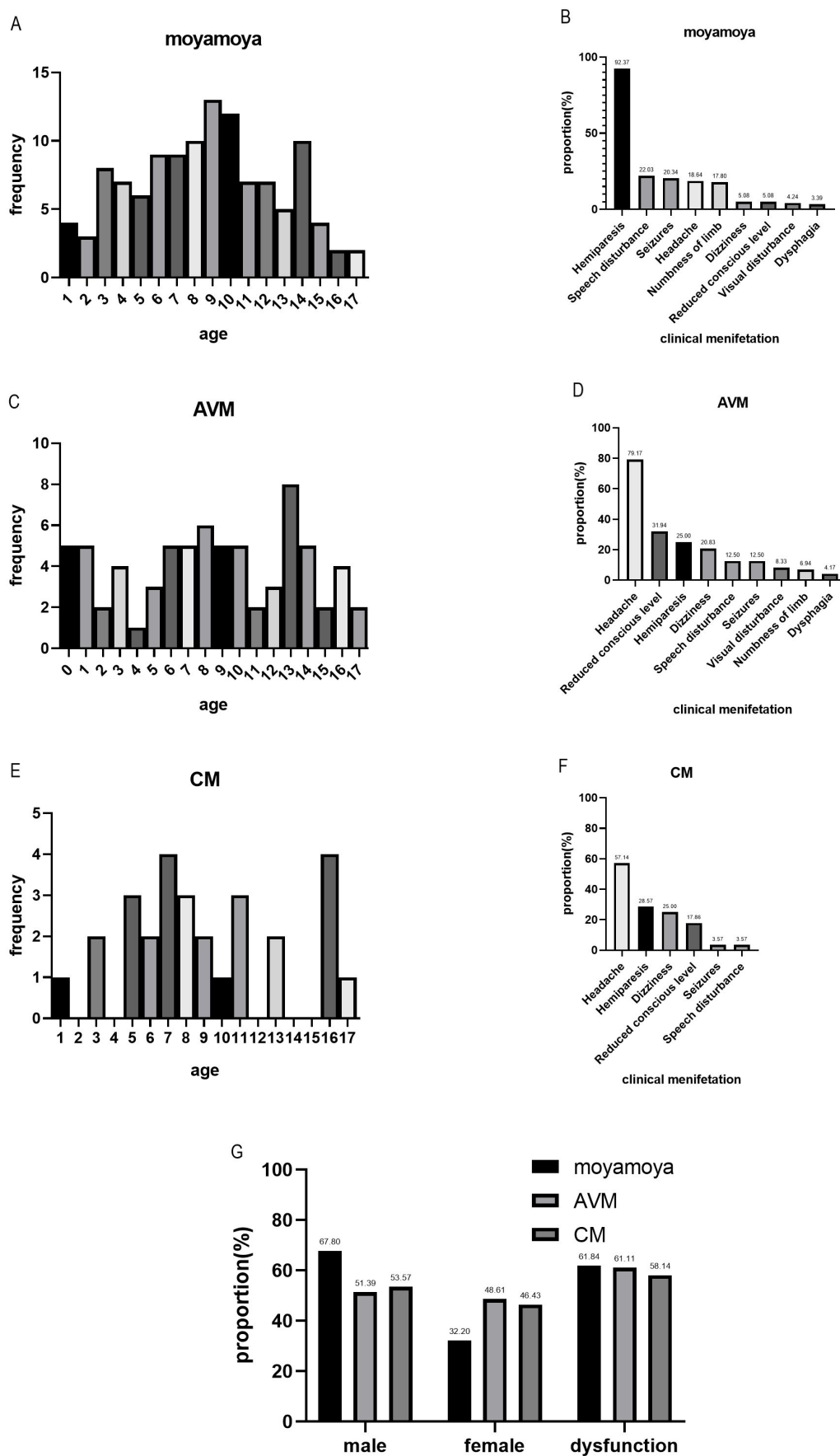


Figure 1 Proportion of age, clinical presentation, gender and dysfunction after stroke in AIS resulting from moyamoya (A, B and G), HS resulting from AVM (C, D and G) or CM (E, F and G).

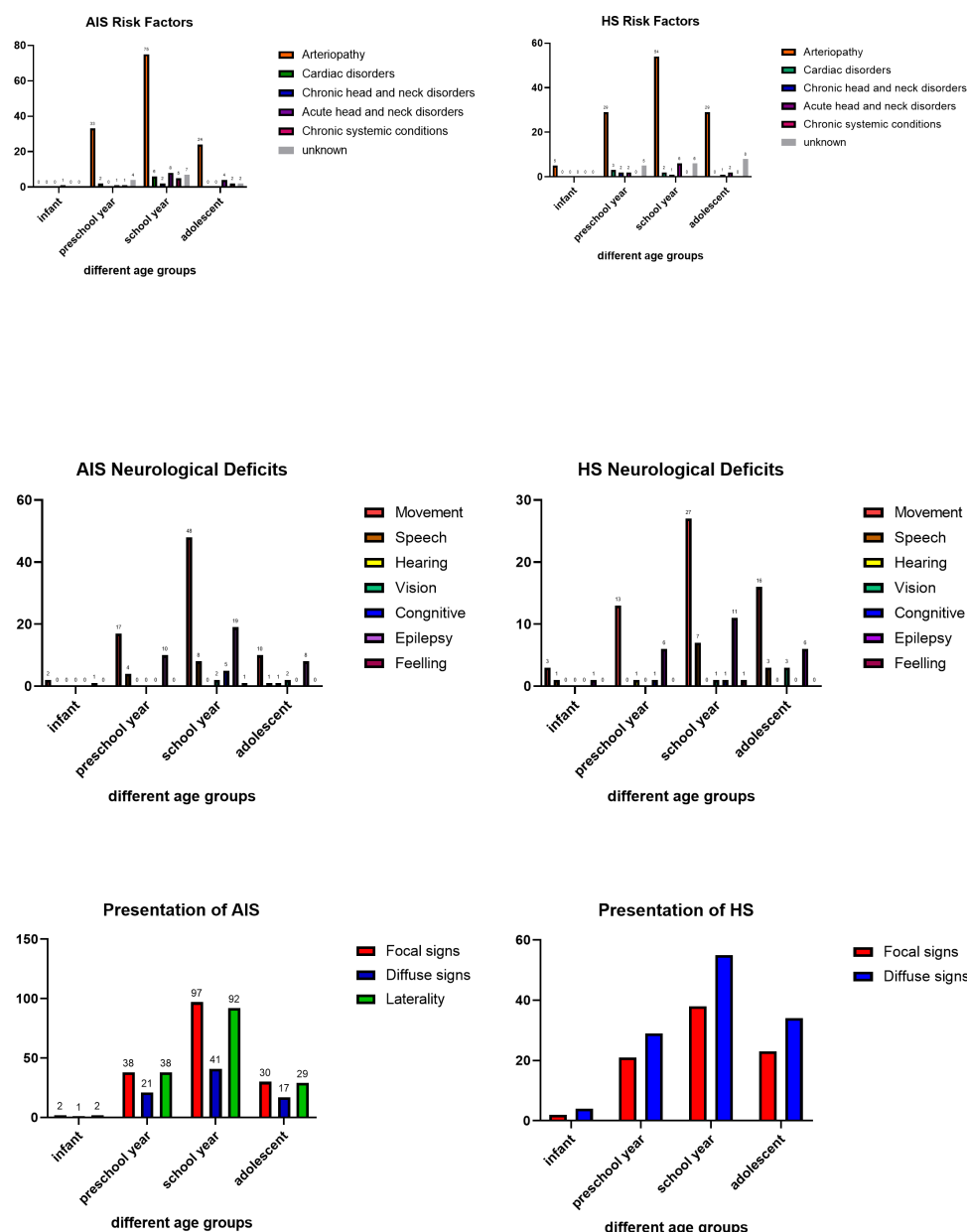


Figure 2

time delay in our patients may be related to the aetiologies, as AIS was more likely to be caused by moyamoya in our study. Although, several studies have shown that endovascular clot retrieval and thrombolysis in adult stroke and in some children have excellent results.^{20–29} In our study, no thrombolysis or mechanical thrombectomy was used and antithrombotic and anticoagulation use was only observed in 17.44% and 5.23% of patients who had an AIS. The low rate of thrombolysis and antithrombotic use may be related to delayed hospital visit and delayed diagnosis. Moreover, the lack of awareness for paediatric stroke, more stroke-mimicking diseases as well as insufficient paediatric stroke attention may be mainly responsible for this unsatisfactory situation. In order to decrease time of onset to diagnosis and decision making, apart from increasing awareness, there should

be considerable effort invested into improving clinical pathways including establishment of paediatric acute stroke centres and standardised protocol for evaluation and treatment of stroke.

In recent years, some methods of evaluation and classification of ischaemic stroke in children have been developed such as modified paediatric version of the Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score using acute MRI,³⁰ the Childhood AIS Standardized Classification And Diagnostic Evaluation criteria³¹ and the paediatric version of the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale³²; however, these methods are not universally used. American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines and the American Heart Association Stroke Council and the Council on Cardiovascular Disease have also developed an expert consensus on the diagnosis and

Table 3 Examination, performance indicators and complications on discharge of patients who had an AIS and HS

Indicators	AS		HS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
TTE examination	57	33.14	13	9.29
Abnormal TTE	12/57	21.05	1	7.69
Bubble study	5	2.91	0	0
Positive bubble study	2/5	40.00	0	0
TCD examination	12	6.98	2	1.42
Examination of CT scan of the brain	147	85.47	133	95.00
MRI examination of the brain	162	94.19	125	89.29
MRA examination of the brain	64	37.21	14	8.57
CTA of the head	77	44.77	18	10.00
DSA of the head	125	52.90	83	59.28
Abnormal DSA	121/125	96.8	66/83	79.51
Acute treatment				
Thrombolysis	0	0	–	–
Antithrombotic	30	17.44	–	–
Anticoagulant	9	5.23	–	–
Neuroprotective agents	50	29.07	22	15.71
Antiepileptic drug	93	54.07	53	37.86
Discharge medication				
Antithrombotic				
Aspirin	9	5.23	–	–
Clopidogrel	2	1.16	–	–
Anticoagulant				
Warfarin	2	1.16	–	–
Antiepileptic drug	38	22.09	24	17.14
Complication				
Epilepsy	38	22.09	24	17.14
Hydrocephalus	0	0	17	12.14
Deep venous thrombus	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	8	4.65	13	9.29
Cerebral hernia	0	0	3	2.14
Infection of CNS	2	1.16	6	4.29
Electrolyte disturbance	1	0.58	13	9.29
Neurological deficits				
Movement	77	44.77	59	42.14
Speech	13	7.56	11	
hearing	1	0.58	1	0.71
Vision	4	2.33	4	2.86
Cognitive	5	2.91	2	1.43
Epilepsy	38	22.09	24	17.14
Feelling	1	0.58	1	0.71
Memory	0	0	0	0

AIS, arterial ischaemic stroke; CNS, central nervous system; CTA, computed tomographic angiography; DSA, digital angiography; HS, haemorrhagic stroke; MRA, magnetic resonance angiography; TCD, transcranial Doppler; TTE, transthoracic echocardiogram.

treatment of stroke in children^{33 34}; however, it has not been effectively applied to clinical treatment.

In terms of long-term outcomes, children and young people do not necessarily recover better than adults from stroke. Mosch *et al*³⁵ demonstrated that children and adults matched for infarct site had similar levels of impairment. Pavlovic *et al* reported that up to two-thirds of patients experience lifelong neurological or cognitive sequelae.^{15 36} Hemiparesis is one of the most common long-term neurological consequences. It has been reported in over half of the children in a previous study.³⁷ However, there are few outcome measure assessment tools for paediatric stroke. The paediatric stroke outcome measure is a standardised neurological examination/impairment level assessment tool, specifically validated in infants (≤ 2 years of age) and in children and young people (2–16 years) who had an AIS. Outcomes are highly variable with regard to the field of outcomes tested and aetiology of stroke. Data from the IPSS including more than 600 children who had an AIS reported residual impairments in 74% of them.³⁸ Most studies estimate that over 50%–70% of patients who had a paediatric stroke will have long-lasting or persistent neurological deficits or develop subsequent cognitive, learning, seizure disorders or developmental problems.^{15 39}

Strength and limitations of the study

There are some advantages of the study design. First is the multicentre design and the relatively large sample size. Second, recruiting patients from different hospitals may improve the generalisability to some extent compared with single-centre study. There are a few limitations to the study. First, only several hospitals were included in the study and there may be inclusion bias. Second, the study was retrospective and the data may be incomplete.

CONCLUSION

Arteriopathy was the most common RF in patients who had an AIS, accounting for 85.47%, while cardiac diseases were seldom reported and prothrombotic state was not observed in our study as RFs. AVM and CM were the most common causes of HS. The use of healthcare was significantly lower in all patients who had an AIS including acute treatment and discharge medication use. Ultimately, large epidemiological studies are required to identify RFs to prevent stroke as well as appropriate interventions.

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Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

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Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information. The data used to support the findings of this study are included within the article.

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