

Discrepancies between clinical and autopsy findings in patients who had an acute stroke

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ABSTRACT

Objectives According to international observations, the incidence of clinical autopsies is declining worldwide, plummeting below 5% in the USA and many European countries. It is an unfavourable trend as, in 7%–12% of cases, recent clinicopathological studies found discrepancies that might have changed the therapy or the outcome if known premortem. As previous large-scale observations have examined varied patient populations, we aimed to focus on the differences between the clinical and pathological diagnostic findings in only patients who had a stroke.

Material and methods We assessed the postmortem non-neuropathological and neuropathological findings of 534 consecutive patients who had a stroke who passed away. Systemic neoplasms, pneumonias, thromboembolisms and haemorrhagic transformations revealed only by autopsy were considered severe abnormalities; in addition, benign abnormalities important from an educational or scientific point of view were also recorded.

Results In 26 of the 534 cases (4.9%), the presence of systemic neoplasms had already been confirmed in the clinical stage; however, 8 (1.5%) malignant tumours were only detected during autopsy. Also, 80 (15%) thromboembolic events, 73 (13.6%) pneumonias and 66 (18%) haemorrhagic transformations were only diagnosed at autopsy. Longer hospital stay (from admission to death) resulted in fewer discrepancies between clinical and autopsy diagnosis of thromboembolic events and pneumonias ($p < 0.01$). In 169 cases, benign findings were detected.

Conclusions While the type of acute stroke is reliably diagnosed with imaging techniques, postmortem autopsies are also important in patients who had a stroke as autopsies may reveal clinically silent diseases (eg, tumour), and contribute to knowing the actual incidence of stroke-related thromboembolic and pneumonia complications.

INTRODUCTION

The autopsy is the ultimate medical tool used not only to confirm the diagnosis and the appropriateness of the treatment, but also to inform us about what happened between the last clinical examination and the patient's death. While in the last century, the primary purpose of the autopsy was to reveal what disease had led to the patient's death, today

it is the final and most reliable means for the assessment of treatment effectiveness and side effects, and the analysis of hospital-acquired infections. Also, autopsy continues to play an essential role in the training of medical students, and provides considerable opportunities for advancements in science.

Although these facts are all in favour of traditional autopsy, the rate of autopsied deaths is declining worldwide; the rate is below 5% in the USA, as well as several European countries. This declining trend is worrying: as several scientific societies including the American Society for Quality, Association of Directors of Anatomic and Surgical Pathology¹ pointed out, the decrease of autopsies undermines the reliability of epidemiological data, and the controllability of the quality of clinical diagnosis and therapy; also, it adversely affects the education of medical students and limits scientific research. The distortion of mortality statistics is well exemplified by the fact that the cause of out-of-hospital sudden death is most often considered to be of cardiovascular origin; however, as it has been observed in autopsied cases, approximately one-third of these deaths is caused by some other disease.^{2,3} Since most clinicopathological analyses found in literature reviewed highly varied patient populations, we decided to focus on the postmortem and clinical findings of a more specific population, and examined more than half thousand patients who had an acute stroke.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The stroke unit of the Department of Neurology at the University of Debrecen Clinical Center was founded in 1969, and was the second such unit established in Europe. Its catchment area has not changed since its foundation; and the unit treats 750–840 patients who had a stroke annually. Patients who had an acute stroke are transported directly to the CT laboratory, and the neurologist examines



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Table 1 Thromboembolic complications and direct cause of death in patients who had a stroke with malignancy, based on autopsy findings

Age and sex	Tumour (histopathology)	Thromboembolic findings (autopsy)	Premortem antithrombotic therapy	History of thromboembolic event	Cause of death
76 years female	Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (not otherwise specified type), with metastatic lymph nodes	No	No	Yes (history of deep vein thrombosis)	Myocardial infarction
69 years female	Colon adenocarcinoma (mucinous type)	No	No	No	Pneumonia
67 years male	Invasive squamous cell carcinoma of the lung, keratinising	No	No	No	Brainstem compression due to parenchymal haemorrhage
62 years female	Papillary thyroid cancer	No	No	No	Brainstem compression due to parenchymal haemorrhage
66 years female	Papillary renal cell carcinoma	No	Yes	Yes (history of myocardial infarction)	Cardiorespiratory insufficiency
78 years female	Papillary urothelial carcinoma, invasive (pelvic and ureteral), with metastatic lymph nodes	No	No	No	Brainstem compression due to parenchymal haemorrhage
78 years female	Follicular thyroid carcinoma	No	No	No	Myocardial infarction
66 years female	Colon tumour (histological examination was not performed)	Yes	No	No	Cardiorespiratory insufficiency

the patient in the CT room. After that, the treatment of the patient is continued in the intensive stroke unit of the Department of Neurology, near the CT laboratory.

In the present study, we compared the postmortem non-neuropathological and postmortem neuropathological findings of 534 consecutive patients who had a stroke who passed away over a period of 10 years and their summaries of the clinical course. The autopsy rate at our clinic was quite high, around 80% in the studied period, which is due to the requirements of the Hungarian health regulations. These regulations state that an autopsy of the deceased does not have to be performed only in cases when all of the following conditions exist: the clinical course and the cause of death can be determined unambiguously by the clinician, and no further significant findings can be expected of an autopsy, and based on the summary of the hospital course the pathologist also deems it unnecessary, and a family member requests that no autopsy be performed.⁴

In addition to the autopsy of thoracic, abdominal and pelvic organs, body and brain autopsy also included that of the carotids and femoral arteries; and specimens were sliced from the brain after 1 week of formalin fixation. The autopsy practice was in line with the institutional

standardised operating procedure, which was in consistent with the latest international standards, and was supervised by senior university consultants. The major requirements are regulated by the regularly reviewed documents of the Department of Pathology at the Clinical Center of the University of Debrecen (document no. SZ024/Chapter 5.2, last revised on 1 September 2021).

Brain autopsies were performed by a neuropathologist. During the comparison of clinical and autopsy diagnoses, we relied on the Goldman *et al* categories.⁵ If the summary of the hospital course did not mention a malignancy, pneumonia or a thromboembolic event, but later such an event was detected at autopsy, these abnormalities were classified as class I discrepancies because awareness of their presence would have indicated the initiation of some additional treatment, for example, anticancer, antibiotic or antithrombotic therapy. When we found haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct at autopsy, and only an ischaemic lesion on the last premortem CT scan, we also regarded it as class I discrepancy. Class II postmortem non-neuropathological finding discrepancies included the ones observed when the summary of the hospital course did not mention the diagnosis of a thromboembolic event or pneumonia, but the patients

Table 2 Discrepancies between postmortem non-neuropathological findings and clinical diagnoses, and discrepancies between postmortem neuropathological findings and the last premortem CT scan

Discrepancy	Postmortem non-neuropathological findings Number (N)=534
Class I discrepancy	8 (1.5%) malignancies 68 cases of (12.7%) thromboembolic events: in vivo non-diagnosed thrombosis in the femoral vein or in the periprostatic and periuterine venous plexus, embolus in the lung—without any antithrombotic therapy 36 cases of (6.7%) in vivo non-diagnosed pneumonia, without any antibiotic therapy
Class II discrepancy	12 cases of (2.3%) thromboembolic events: in vivo non-diagnosed thrombosis in the femoral vein or in the periprostatic and periuterine venous plexus, embolus in the lung—with prophylactic antithrombotic therapy 37 cases of (6.9%) in vivo non-diagnosed pneumonia, but prophylactic antibiotic therapy
Class III discrepancy	169 (31.6%) benign findings (cysts, myoma, etc)
	Postmortem neuropathological findings in patients with ischaemia Number (N)=189
Class I discrepancy	66 (34.9%) ischaemic lesions on the premortem CT scan, but haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct on brain autopsy

received antithrombotic or antibiotic treatment for some other reasons, for example, prophylaxis. Class III refers to scientifically/educationally useful findings, the knowledge of which would not have altered the treatment. As in addition to cerebral pathology, the outcomes of our patients who had a stroke are also determined by complications (pneumonia and thromboembolic diseases), during the comparison of clinical and autopsy data we focused primarily on these diseases. We also analysed the effect of gender, age and length of hospital stay on the discrepancies between the clinical and autopsy findings. Continuous variables of clinical data were characterised by mean and SD, and percentage distributions were calculated for categorical variables. As it was a univariate analysis, we evaluated the potential associations between

categorical variables using χ^2 test. Intercooled Stata V.13 software was used for the analyses.

POSTMORTEM NON-NEUROPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

In 26 (4.9%) out of the 534 cases we studied, systemic tumours had been diagnosed already in the clinical phase, but 8 malignancies were only diagnosed during the autopsy (1.5%). Of the eight patients with malignant tumours (diagnosed by autopsy), three patients died due to parenchymal haemorrhage, and five died due to cardiorespiratory insufficiency, pneumonia or myocardial infarction (table 1).

During the 534 autopsies, thromboembolic events and pneumonia (not found in the final clinical diagnosis) were detected in 80 (15%) and 73 cases (13.6%), respectively (table 2).

Thromboembolic events including pulmonary embolism, lower limb thrombosis, and thrombosis in the periprostatic or periuterine venous plexus could be diagnosed in 160 of the 534 cases (either premortem or during the autopsy) (table 3).

We analysed whether the patients' age and gender influenced the likelihood of discrepancies, and found that neither their age nor gender affected the incidence of discrepancies; nevertheless, prolonged clinical stay reduced the likelihood of a pneumonia or thromboembolic event going unrecognised until death (table 4).

We also examined whether the length of hospital stay had any effect on the detection of tumours, thromboembolic events or pneumonia in the clinical phase (figure 1). The patients whose thromboembolic event (13.0 (8.0–21.0)) or pneumonia (8.0 (5.0–13.0)) had already been diagnosed by clinicians spent significantly longer time at the clinic, compared with the patients whose conditions were only diagnosed by the pathologist (8.0 (5.0–13.0) days in thromboembolic events, 4.0 (2.0–6.0) days in pneumonia).

POSTMORTEM NEUROPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Looking for a relationship between postmortem neuropathological findings results and the immediate cause of death, we found that pneumonia and pulmonary embolism were the most common causes of death in patients

Table 3 Premortem-diagnosed and postmortem-diagnosed thromboembolic events (thrombosis in the femoral vein or in the periprostatic or periuterine venous plexus, embolus in the lung)

	Number of patients	Antithrombotic therapy	Length of hospital stay (from admission until death)
Premortem-diagnosed thromboembolic events	80	31*	13.0 (8.0–21.0)
Postmortem-diagnosed thromboembolic events	80	12†	8.0 (5.0–13.0)

*Forty-nine patients did not receive antithrombotic therapy (eg, due to the risk of haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct, enlargement of parenchymal haemorrhage, concomitant systemic bleeding, etc).

†Sixty-eight patients were not administered antithrombotic treatment partly due to the lack of clinical symptoms, and partly due to the fear of haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct and the fact that they had large parenchymal haemorrhage and terminal state.

Table 4 Age differences between patients with cancer, thrombosis/embolus and pneumonia diagnosed by the pathologist and the clinician

	Median (IQR), year	P value
Malignancy diagnosed only at autopsy (N=8)	68.0 (62.0–68.0)	0.839
Malignancy diagnosed by clinicians (N=26)	70.5 (63.0–76.0)	
Thromboembolic event diagnosed only at autopsy (N=80)	72.5 (62.5–80.0)	0.142
Thromboembolic event diagnosed by clinicians (N=80)	75.0 (69.0–81.0)	
Pneumonia diagnosed only at autopsy (N=73)	71.0 (60.0–79.0)	0.116
Pneumonia diagnosed by clinicians (N=262)	73.0 (65.0–81.0)	

with ischaemic lesions or haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct (table 5).

Comparison between the result of the postmortem neuropathological findings and the last premortem CT scan was possible in 189 ischaemic stroke cases. Sixty-six patients (34.9%) had ischaemia on the last premortem CT scan, while autopsy revealed haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct (class I) (table 2). These patients (66) had a significantly shorter premortem period (6.0 (4.0–10.0) days) compared with those (123 patients) without a haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct at autopsy (11 (6.00–17.00) days, $p<0.01$).

We compared the platelet count of the group of patients with ischaemia with haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct at autopsy (261.66 G/L, 95% CI (240.70 to 282.62)) with the count of the group whose findings showed ischaemia at autopsy, too (270.38 G/L, 95% CI (253.33 to 287.43)), and found no significant difference. No further haemostasis parameters were available for comparison. Our further novel autopsy findings are listed in table 6.

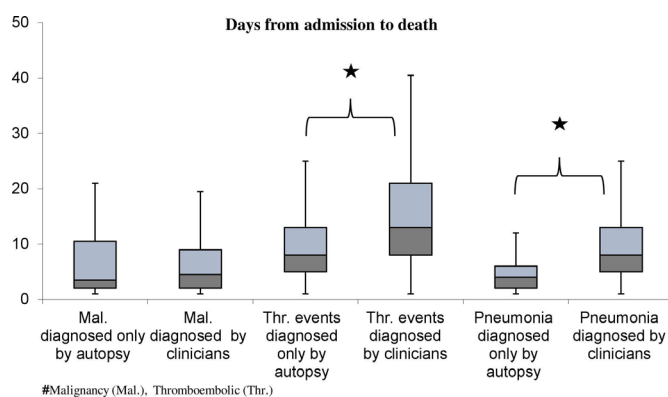


Figure 1 Length of hospital stay (from admission to death) of patients with tumours, thromboembolic events or pneumonia diagnosed by pathologists and clinicians. Significant differences between patients with thromboembolism and pneumonia ($p<0.01$). There was no significant difference in the treatment time of patients with malignancies diagnosed by the clinicians, and the patients whose tumour was diagnosed at autopsy.

DISCUSSION

The key message of our study is that even in stroke, when the diagnosis can be established almost immediately with the help of a CT or MRI scan, postmortem autopsy can reveal not only a concurrent disease (eg, systemic tumour), but uncommon causes of stroke as well (eg, paraneoplastic stroke). In addition, this way we can get a more comprehensive picture of the incidence of stroke complications (thrombosis, embolism, pneumonia) and the immediate cause of death. As relatives often object conventional autopsy due to religious or other reasons, new techniques including postmortem angiography, CT, MRI, endoscopy, virtual autopsy and needle autopsy have been developed and introduced.⁶ The new postmortem techniques can give insights into circumscribed disease processes, and can also provide clues to causes of death; however, their use cannot provide a complete pathogenetic account of disease processes. At present, there are various techniques of postmortem examination that can supplement but not replace conventional autopsy; in addition, their widespread use is hampered by the costs involved.^{7,8} In our study, the performed autopsy managed to detect malignancies, thromboembolism and pneumonia in 1.5%, 15%, and 13.6% of the cases, respectively. Our observations underline the importance of autopsies in an age when, despite all rational considerations, the number of clinical autopsies is declining dangerously. Of the 700 000 Americans who died in hospitals throughout the USA in 1 year, only 28 000 patients underwent autopsies.⁹

A recent report¹⁰ has found that the incidence of serious errors (affecting outcome or treatment) was nearly 10%. Similar findings were published by Tejerina *et al*, who reviewed the reports of 834 autopsies, and found a severe (class I–II) discrepancy in 19% of the cases.¹¹ The discrepancy between the clinical and the autopsy findings is not limited to countries with lower quality healthcare. British authors compared the results of 448 clinical summaries and autopsies,¹² and found that the sensitivity of clinical summaries (defined as an agreement between the autopsy-confirmed disease and the clinical opinion) was only 47%.

A JAMA review of 53 studies found that in an average US healthcare facility, the incidence of major clinical errors (primary cause of death) ranges from 8.4% to

Table 5 The relationship between postmortem neuropathological findings and the immediate cause of death

Cause of death (autopsy diagnosis)	Postmortem neuropathological findings			
	Ischaemic lesions N=222	Haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct N=99	Parenchymal haemorrhage N=172	Subarachnoid haemorrhage N=41
Herniation (eg, due to haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct or expansion of bleeding)	31	18	118	32
Cardiorespiratory insufficiency	44	23	14	2
Myocardial infarction	11	4	4	0
Pneumonia	81	31	24	6
Pulmonary embolism	55	22	12	1
Sepsis	0	1	0	0

24.4%, while the incidence of class I errors (affecting outcome) is between 4.1% and 6.7%.¹³ According to a meta-analysis that analysed the autopsy results of patients treated at an intensive care unit (ICU) (31 studies were reviewed, including a total of 5863 autopsies), 8% of patients had class I and 18% had class II discrepancies, despite the fact that a wide range of diagnostic tools were available in ICUs.¹⁴ The authors hypothesised that 34 000 ICU patients die each year due to class I discrepancies in the USA, assuming that the identified class I error was the cause of their death. We would expect the development of clinical diagnostics to minimise the discrepancies between clinical and pathological diagnostics; unfortunately, publications do not fully confirm this theory. Swiss authors compared diagnostic errors before and after 1992 based on autopsies on internal medicine patients. Although the rate of major diagnostic errors decreased from 30% to 7% over time (in 20 years), this number is still high.¹⁵

Wittschieber *et al* analysed data from more than 1800 autopsies conducted in Berlin between 1988 and 2008 and found that the 25.8% incidence of class I

discrepancies observed in 1988 decreased significantly to 10.7% by 2008; the frequency of class III discrepancies increased from 13.7% to 27%, though.¹⁶ Major discrepancies (class I+II combined) decreased from 43.4% to 27.1%, but the rate of minor discrepancies (class III+IV) increased significantly, from 16.4% to 33.0%. Hospital costs are rising worldwide; therefore, all specialties are focusing on performing specialty-specific examinations only, which in the case of stroke still includes expensive imaging examinations. This worldwide practice may lead to asymptomatic, non-central nervous system tumours remaining undetected in vivo; at the same time, as paraneoplastic complications, systemic tumours can provoke cerebral ischaemia by affecting the coagulation cascade. According to literature, 3%–5% of patients were diagnosed with a malignancy after suffering an ischaemic stroke.^{17 18} On the basis of their calculations, Navi and Iadecola assumed that 10% of patients who had an ischaemic stroke might be diagnosed with a malignancy, and observed that the most common tumours in patients who had a stroke are lung, gastrointestinal and breast tumours.¹⁹ However, we found fewer malignancies in our material (4.9% had already been diagnosed by clinicians and 1.5% were only found postmortem) compared with the above literature findings. The lower tumour incidence in our study is presumably explained by the fact that instead of focusing on the incidence of stroke in patients with malignancies, like Navi and Iadecola, our analysis assessed the prevalence of systemic tumours in patients who had a stroke with a fatal outcome. In our opinion, this might be a reasonable explanation for the 4.9%+1.5% rate we observed.

The prognosis of patients who had a stroke is also influenced (beside the severity of the ischaemic/haemorrhagic lesion) by complications like pneumonia and thromboembolic events, which affect not only mortality, but also survivors' chances for a good recovery. According to a US study, 47% of critically ill patients who had a stroke develop pneumonia.²⁰ In a clinical study of more than 11 000 patients who had a stroke, 30-day mortality was six

Table 6 Findings in the carotid and the vertebrobasilar system observed at brain autopsy

Brain autopsy findings	N=534
Thrombus in the internal carotid artery	27 (5%)
Hyaline degeneration of the basilar/vertebral artery	113 (21%)
Mild atherosclerosis of the basilar/vertebral artery	57 (11%)
Moderate atherosclerosis of the basilar/vertebral artery	137 (26%)
Severe atherosclerosis of the basilar/vertebral artery	8 (28%)
Basilar/vertebral artery aneurysm	28 (5%)
Thrombus in the basilar artery	13 (2%)
Dissection in the basilar artery/internal carotid artery	0

times higher in patients with pneumonia compared with those without (26.9% vs 4.4%; $p < 0.001$).²¹ According to the autopsy-based observations of Bounds *et al*, the cause of death in 29% of patients with acute ischaemic stroke was pneumonia, while clinicians diagnosed pneumonia in only 11% of the patients.²² Thromboembolic processes are well-known complications in bedridden patients who had a stroke. Bounds *et al* observed that clinicians recorded pulmonary embolism as the cause of death in only 2% of the cases, whereas autopsy confirmed it in 13% of patients.²² In our study, we noted a similar number of clinically undetected pneumonia (14%) and thromboembolic complications (15%).

We could not find any previous studies evaluating the correlations between age, gender and clinicopathological discrepancies to compare our results with. In our study, we have not found age or gender-dependent differences in the frequency of discrepancies; nevertheless, we found the duration of hospital stay to be significantly shorter in patients whose pneumonia and thromboembolic events failed to be diagnosed premortem. Our observation underlines the necessity to perform all possible non-invasive examinations (eg, imaging examinations, including chest CT and ultrasound; and blood tests for C reactive protein and D-dimer) for the early detection of infection or venous thrombosis in patients who had an acute stroke to ensure timely implementation of adequate therapy.

Stroke specialists need to consider several aspects when making a therapeutic decision. On the one hand, bedridden patients are at an increased risk of thromboembolic events; on the other hand, antithrombotic treatment increases the risk of systemic bleeding and the haemorrhagic transformation of ischaemic stroke. In autopsy reports, the frequency of spontaneous haemorrhagic transformation in ischaemic stroke ranges from 38% to 71%.²³ The incidence rate reported in literature only depends on whether CT-reported transformations (13%–43%) or asymptomatic/symptomatic cases (0.6%–20%) were considered.^{24–25} In an earlier autopsy study conducted at our clinic (in 64 patients with cerebral ischaemia), we found haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct in 38% of the patients.²⁶ This proportion was similar in the present study (in over half thousand patients): we found a rate of 35%. A haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct increases both early and late mortality after ischaemic stroke.²⁷

We found shorter hospital stay until death in patients with haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct (6.0 (4.0–10.0) days) compared with patients who had an ischaemic stroke without haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct at autopsy (11 (6.00–17.00)).

In summary, we have demonstrated on a homogeneous population of patients who had a stroke that traditional body and brain autopsy can provide not only new diagnostic information about clinically non-detected systemic diseases (tumours) but also precise data about stroke or therapy-related complications and the underlying cause

of death. Autopsy of the brain, among others, assesses the exact incidence of haemorrhagic transformation of an infarct. Therefore, we sincerely believe that even at the beginning of the 21st century, autopsy is still the ultimate tool of quality control in medicine, and the old saying ‘Mortui docent vivos’ (the dead teach the living) remains to be true.

Contributors LH, AN and LC participated in designing the study, collecting data, analysing the data and writing the paper. KEN, LH and SM were responsible for data collection and processing. AN did statistical analysis. LC, GM and LO made critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. LC, LO and GM were responsible for study supervision and organisation of the project. LC accepts full responsibility for the finished work and the conduct of the study, had access to the data, and controlled the decision to publish.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

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Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available upon reasonable request. All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplemental information. Data are available upon reasonable request. The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, LC (University of Debrecen Faculty of Medicine Department of Neurology, csiba@med.unideb.hu), upon reasonable request.

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