

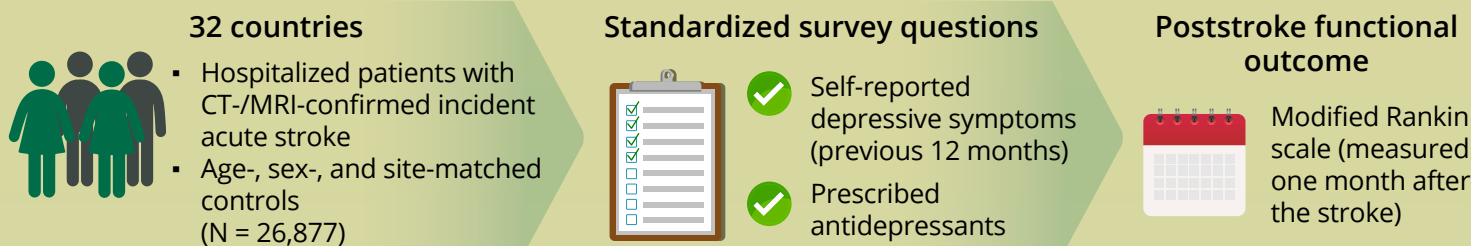
Depressive Symptoms and Risk of Acute Stroke

- Depression has been reported to be a risk factor for acute stroke, largely based on studies in high-income countries
- Moreover, the association between prestroke depressive symptoms and poststroke functional recovery is unclear



Are depressive symptoms associated with the risk of incident acute stroke and poststroke outcomes in different regions of the world?

INTERSTROKE case-control study



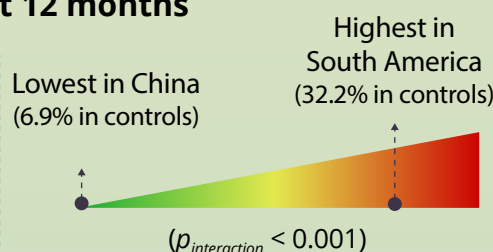
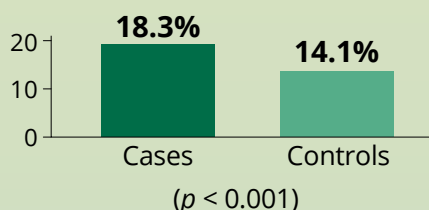
Patient characteristics



40% of participants were women

61.7 ± 13.4 years
Mean age

Prevalence of depressive symptoms within the last 12 months



Prestroke depressive symptoms



Greater odds of acute stroke
(OR 1.46, 95% CI 1.34–1.58)

Significant for



Intracerebral hemorrhage
(OR 1.56, 95% CI 1.28–1.91)



Ischemic stroke
(OR 1.44, 95% CI 1.28–1.91)

Preadmission depressive symptoms



No difference in baseline stroke severity
(OR 1.02, 95% CI 0.94–1.10)



Greater odds of poor functional outcomes (1 month after acute stroke)
(OR 1.09, 95% CI 1.01–1.19)

Depressive symptoms are associated with higher odds of acute stroke across regions of the world and with worse poststroke functional outcomes