Preliminary results: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Post Stroke Cognitive Impairment

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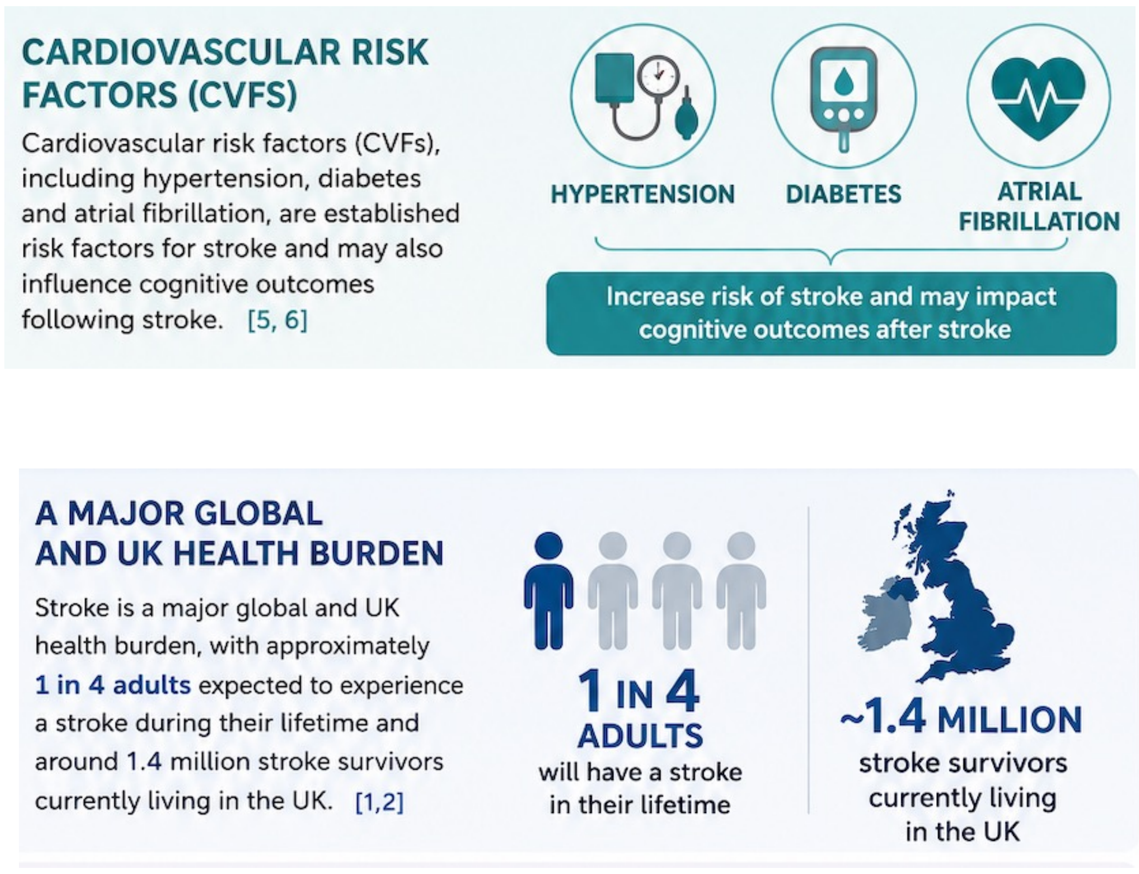
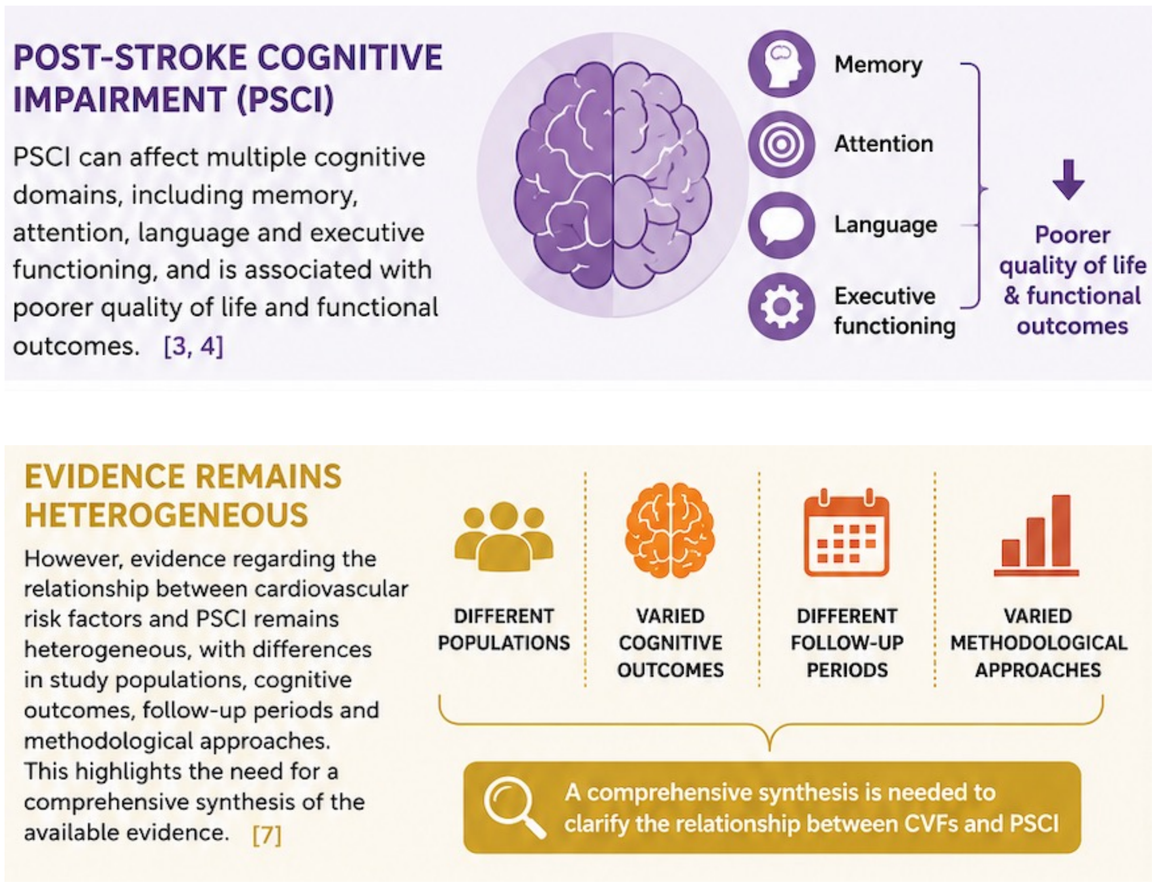
Background:





Pre-Registered Method

MEDLINE, PubMed, Scopus, PsychINFO, EMBASE, and CINHAL we systematically searched and then screened by two independent reviewers for articles that met the following criteria.

Eligibility:
- Adults (aged 18 or over) with stroke.
- Primary peer-reviewed studies
- Studies examining both cardiovascular risk factors and post-stroke cognition
- Human studies
- Published in the English language
- Excluded case reports, ongoing studies and non-peer-reviewed literature

Quality Assessment:
- Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS)

Data Analysis:
- Random-effects meta-analysis where appropriate.
- Standardised Mean Differences (Hedges' g).
- Narrative synthesis if meta-analysis is not feasible.

Cardiovascular Risk Factors:
- Hypertension
- Diabetes mellitus
- Atrial fibrillation
- Dyslipidaemia
- Smoking
- Obesity
- Physical inactivity
- Heart disease

Please scan for PROSPERO registration.

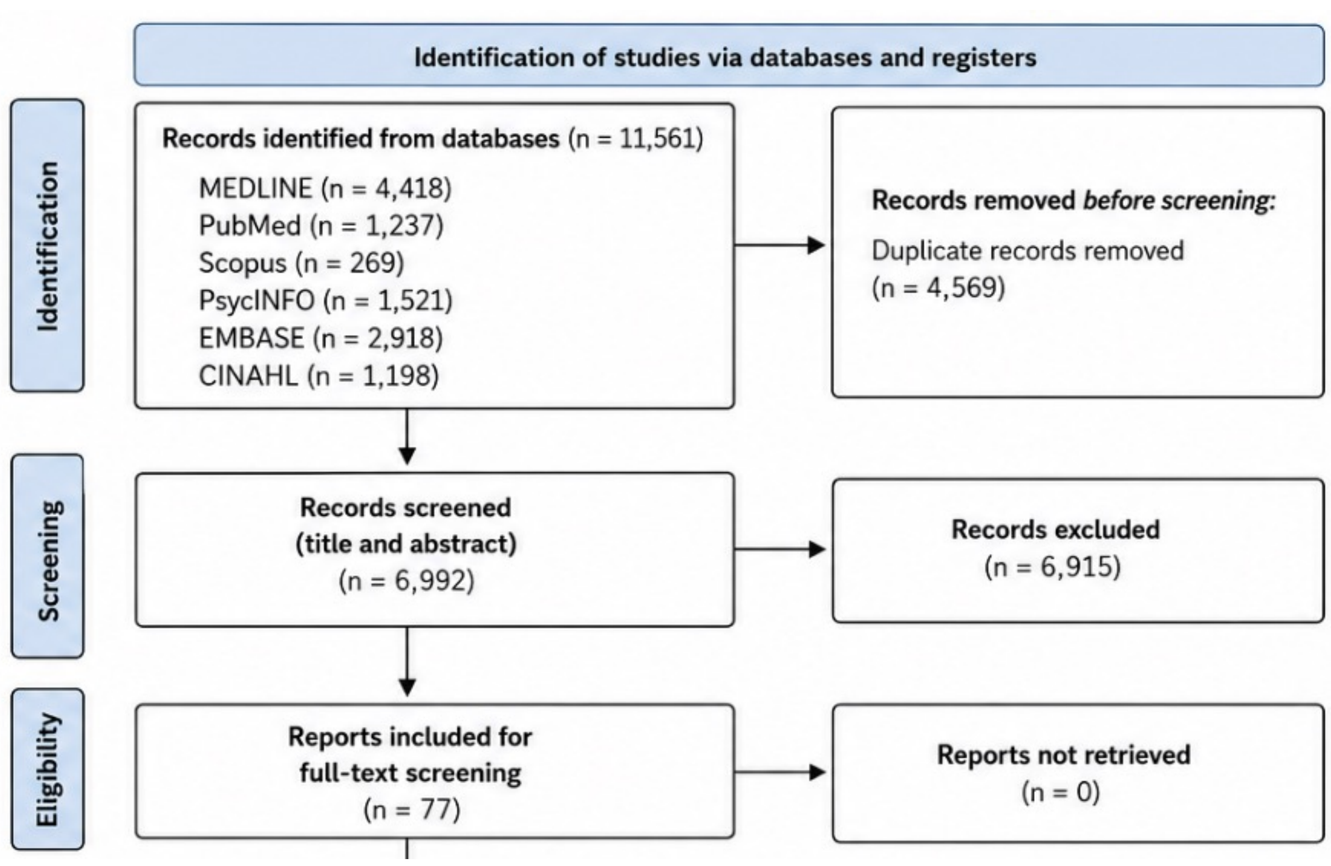
Aim:

- To systematically review and meta-analyse the relationship between cardiovascular risk factors and post-stroke cognitive impairment, exploring both global cognition and individual cognitive domains.

Why is this review important?

- PSCI is a major determinant of long-term recovery after stroke
- Identifying modifiable cardiovascular risk factors may improve prediction of cognitive outcomes.
- Finding may support earlier intervention, targeted rehabilitation and personalized stroke care.
- Results will identify gaps in the evidence to inform future research.

Preliminary Results



References:

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