Effect of Statin Treatment on Vasospasm, Delayed Cerebral Ischemia, and Functional Outcome in Patients With Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Update

Mervyn D.I. Vergouwen, MD, PhD; Rob J. de Haan, PhD; Marinus Vermeulen, MD, PhD; Yvo B.W.E.M. Roos, MD, PhD

Background and Purpose—A recent meta-analysis investigating the efficacy of statin treatment in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage reported a reduced incidence of vasospasm, delayed cerebral ischemia, and mortality in statin-treated patients. However, the meta-analysis was criticized for its methodology, and several retrospective studies found no beneficial effect. We present the results of a new systematic review, which differs from the previous systematic review in its methodology, and by inclusion of the results of a fourth randomized, placebo-controlled trial.

Summary of Review—All randomized, placebo-controlled trials investigating the effect of statins on vasospasm, delayed cerebral ischemia, and functional outcome in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage were included. Outcomes were the number of patients with transcranial Doppler vasospasm, delayed cerebral ischemia, poor outcome, and mortality during follow-up. Effect sizes were expressed in (pooled) risk ratio estimates. Data were pooled using random-effects models.

Results—In 4 studies, a total of 190 patients were included. No statistically significant effect was observed on transcranial Doppler vasospasm (pooled risk ratio, 0.99 [95% CI, 0.66 to 1.48]), delayed cerebral ischemia (pooled risk ratio, 0.57 [95% CI, 0.29 to 1.13]), poor outcome (pooled risk ratio, 0.92 [95% CI, 0.68 to 1.24]), or mortality (pooled risk ratio, 0.37 [95% CI, 0.13 to 1.10]).

Conclusion—The results of the present systematic review do not lend statistically significant support to the finding of a beneficial effect of statins in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage as reported in a previous meta-analysis. (Stroke. 2010;41:e47-e52.)

Key Words: delayed cerebral ischemia ■ outcome ■ statins ■ subarachnoid hemorrhage ■ systematic review ■ vasospasm

A common and serious complication after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) is delayed cerebral ischemia (DCI), which occurs in approximately 30% of patients surviving the ictus of the hemorrhage.1,2 DCI is sometimes reversible, but may also progress to cerebral infarction, which is associated with an increased risk of severe disability and death.1,3

Currently, the only drug that decreases the incidence of DCI and poor outcome after SAH is nimodipine.4 Because the effect of nimodipine is relatively modest, much research efforts have been undertaken to develop and investigate new drugs to prevent and treat this complication. One of the suggested therapeutic options is treatment with statins. Recently, in 2 randomized, controlled Phase II studies, acute initiation of statin treatment directly after aneurysmal SAH decreased the incidence of radiological vasospasm and clinical signs of DCI. Moreover, mortality was reduced in patients who were treated with statins on top of nimodipine.5–7 However, a third Phase II trial8 and 3 studies with historical controls9–11 could not confirm the beneficial effects of statins. Nevertheless, because of the observed clinical effects in the first 2 randomized, controlled Phase II studies, the relatively low costs, and in the absence of the results from a large Phase III study, many hospitals introduced treatment with statins in everyday practice. This treatment policy was supported by a recent meta-analysis, which concluded that in patients with aneurysmal SAH, statins reduced the incidence of vasospasm, DCI, and mortality.12 However, this meta-anal-

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From the Departments of Neurology (M.D.I.V., M.V., Y.B.W.E.M.R.) and Clinical Research Unit (R.J.d.H.), Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; and Division of Neurology (M.D.I.V.), Toronto Western Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.
Correspondence to Mervyn D.I. Vergouwen, MD, Division of Neurology, Toronto Western Hospital, 5th Floor West Wing, Rm 425, 399 Bathurst St, Toronto, ON M5T 2S8, Canada. E-mail Mervyn.vergouwen@uhn.on.ca

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ysis was criticized for its methodology and interpretation of results, especially with regard to the way data relating to vasospasm and DCI were combined. A large-scale Phase III study is presently being conducted to investigate the effect of statins in aneurysmal SAH (www.stashtrial.com), but the results are not expected soon. We present the results of a new systematic review, which differs from the previous systematic review in its methodology and by inclusion of the results of a fourth small randomized, placebo-controlled trial.

**Methods**

For this systematic review, the Cochrane Collaboration format was used.
Definitions
Angiographic vasospasm was defined as focal or generalized reduction of cerebral arterial caliber on conventional cerebral angiogram confirmed by a neuroradiologist and a neurocritical care physician. Transcranial Doppler (TCD) vasospasm was defined as increased blood flow velocities with mean blood flow velocities of at least 120 cm/s or peak blood flow velocities of at least 200 cm/s. For the present systematic review, we decided to pool data on TCD vasospasm, and not angiographic vasospasm, because only one study performed angiography to investigate the presence of vasospasm and only when TCD blood flow velocities were abnormal or in case of clinical suspicion.8

Delayed cerebral ischemia was defined as the clinical symptoms and signs of ischemia regardless of the presence of vasospasm as measured on angiography or with TCD, not accountable to other causes such as rebleeding or hydrocephalus. Poor outcome was defined as a mRS of 3 to 6. A GOS of 1 to 4 was considered equivalent to a mRS of 3 to 6. Functional outcome and death were measured at the last blinded follow-up visit, which was either at discharge or 6 months after SAH.

Statistics
Data were processed in Review Manager 5.0.18 as supplied by the Cochrane Collaboration. Effect sizes were interpreted in (pooled) risk ratio (RR) estimates. Statistical uncertainty was expressed in 95% CIs. Pooled data were interpreted to be heterogeneous in case the probability value of the \( \chi^2 \) test was \( \leq 0.20 \). However, because only few studies were included with low numbers of patients, we decided to use a random-effects model in all analyses.

Results
Four randomized, placebo-controlled trials investigating the effect of statins on vasospasm, DCI, and outcome in patients with aneurysmal SAH were included describing 190 patients in total.5–8,15 The characteristics of the included studies are listed in Table 1. Outcome events of the studies are listed in Table 2. Three of the 4 studies explicitly stated that all analyses were performed on an intention-to-treat basis.6,8,15

Analyses
For the analysis of the occurrence of DCI, data from all 4 studies including all 190 patients were available (94 patients randomized to statin treatment and 96 patients to placebo).5,6,8,15 For the analyses of the occurrence of TCD vasospasm, poor outcome, and mortality, data of 3 studies including 151 patients were available (75 patients randomized to statin treatment and 76 patients to placebo).6,8,15

In all 3 studies, a different definition of TCD vasospasm was used with various cutoff points of blood flow velocities with either mean or peak blood flow velocities and, in some studies, in combination with a Lindegaard ratio of \( >3 \) (Table 1).6,8,15 The overall number of patients who had TCD vasospasm was 42 in the statin group and 46 in the placebo group (pooled RR, 0.99 [95% CI, 0.66 to 1.48]; Figure 1). Data in the TCD vasospasm meta-analysis demonstrated heterogeneity \( (P=0.10) \).

In the 4 studies, 3 different definitions of DCI were used (Table 1).5,6,8,15 Two studies had a pure clinical definition of DCI, which was similar in both studies.8,15 Two other studies used a clinical definition of DCI in combination with the detection of vasospasm by a radiographic test (vasospasm-associated DCI).5,6 In the latter 2 studies, the definition of radiographic vasospasm differed (Table 1). The overall number of patients who developed DCI was 20 in the statin group.
and 39 in the placebo group (pooled RR, 0.57 [95% CI, 0.29 to 1.13]; Figure 2), but this difference was not statistically significant and mainly contributed by 2 of the 4 studies. Data in the DCI meta-analysis also demonstrated heterogeneity ($P = 0.10$).

Poor outcome was defined as a mRS of 3 to 6 in 2 studies$^{6,8}$ and was measured with the GOS in another study.$^{15}$ One study had the final blinded follow-up visit at discharge$^8$ and 2 studies 6 months after SAH.$^{6,7,15}$ However, although in one study functional outcome was measured 6 months after SAH, we had to use functional outcome data measured at discharge, because at 6 months, no numbers on poor outcome and mortality were presented, only odds ratios.$^7$ The overall number of patients with poor outcome was 38 in the statin group and 42 in the placebo group (pooled RR, 0.92 [95% CI, 0.68 to 1.24]; Figure 3). Data on poor outcome did not indicate heterogeneity ($P = 0.42$).

In total, 4 patients died in the statin group and 13 patients in the placebo group (pooled RR, 0.37 [95% CI, 0.13 to 1.10]; Figure 4), but this difference was not statistically significant and mainly contributed to by one study.$^6$ Data on mortality did not indicate heterogeneity ($P = 0.40$).

### Subgroup Analysis

A subgroup analysis was performed for type of statin. Three studies, with a total of 110 patients, randomized patients to either simvastatin or placebo.$^{5,6,15}$ Separate pooling of these studies showed a clear reduction of the statistical heterogeneity with regard to TCD vasospasm ($\chi^2$ test, $P = 0.51$) and DCI ($P = 0.30$). In patients randomized to simvastatin, no effect was observed on TCD vasospasm (RR, 1.19 [95% CI, 0.85 to 1.67]), DCI (RR, 0.70 [95% CI, 0.41 to 1.20]), poor outcome (RR, 1.01 [95% CI, 0.66 to 1.55]), or mortality (RR, 0.54 [95% CI, 0.09 to 3.26]; see also Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively). One other study, including 80 patients, randomized patients to either pravastatin or placebo.$^6$ Patients randomized to pravastatin had a significantly lower risk of DCI (RR, 0.17 [95% CI, 0.04 to 0.70]), but not of TCD vasospasm, poor outcome, or mortality.

### Assessment of Risk of Bias in Included Studies

For allocation concealment, risk of bias was low in 2 studies$^{6,15}$ and unclear in 2 studies.$^{5,8}$ For blinding, risk of bias was low in 2 studies$^{6,15}$ and unclear in 2 studies.$^{5,8}$ For both items, no high risk of bias was observed in any of the studies. The authors of this systematic review acknowledge potential
risk of bias, because they are the authors of one of the studies included in this systematic review.

Discussion

In contrast to the results of the previous meta-analysis,\textsuperscript{12} the results of the present systematic review did not detect a statistically significant reduction in TCD vasospasm, DCI, poor neurological outcome, or death. A subgroup analysis, pooling homogenous data of the 3 studies that randomized patients to simvastatin, also detected no statistically significant effect on any of the outcome parameters. Patients randomized to pravastatin had a significantly lower risk of DCI, but not of TCD vasospasm, poor outcome, or mortality. However, the effect of pravastatin was only investigated in one study.

The present systematic review differs in several ways from a previously published meta-analysis.\textsuperscript{12} First, we used random-effects models only, resulting in wider confidence intervals around the summarize measures. In the previous meta-analysis, only fixed-effects models were used, which was based on a quite tolerant statistical cutoff of heterogeneity ($\chi^2$ test, $P<0.05$). However, in our opinion, a more stringent approach is warranted in view of the limited number of studies and included patients. Patients randomized to pravastatin had a significantly lower risk of DCI, but not of TCD vasospasm, poor outcome, or mortality. However, the effect of pravastatin was only investigated in one study.

The results of our systematic review have to be interpreted with caution. Although 4 studies were included, the total number of patients was only 190. The largest study included 80 patients.\textsuperscript{6} The 3 smallest studied only 32, 39, and 39 patients, respectively.\textsuperscript{5,8,15} These small numbers of patients make studies more prone to a “failure of randomization” in terms of imbalance between important prognostic factors at baseline. In one study, there was an abnormally high rate of DCI (60%) in the placebo group, suggesting an imbalance of

<table>
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<th>Study or Subgroup</th>
<th>Treatment Events</th>
<th>Control Events</th>
<th>Total Events</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.3.1 pravastatin</td>
<td>Tseng 2005 17</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>(95% CI) 40</td>
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<td>0.81 [0.51, 1.29]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total events 17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3.2 simvastatin</td>
<td>Chou 2008 12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.26 [0.72, 2.18]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(95% CI) 10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.26 [0.72, 2.18]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.01 [0.66, 1.56]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total events 21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total events 38</td>
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<td>Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.53$ ($P = 0.60$)</td>
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Figure 3. (Pooled) RR estimates for patients on statin treatment to have poor outcome.

Figure 4. (Pooled) RR estimated of mortality for patients on statin treatment.
prognostic baseline characteristics, compared with 26% in the statin group, which is similar to epidemiological data. In 2 of 4 studies, risk of bias for both the items “allocation concealment” and “blinding” cannot be ruled out.

In this review, several assumptions had to be made in the combining of data, because in the included studies, various definitions were used to describe TCD vasospasm, DCI, and poor outcome. For the analysis of TCD vasospasm, 2 studies used a mean blood flow velocity cutoff of 120 cm/s, and one of the 2 studies used this cutoff value in combination with a Lindegaard ratio >3.5,6 The third study used a definition of a peak middle cerebral artery blood flow velocity of more than 200 cm/s in combination with a Lindegaard ratio >3.8 For the definition of DCI, 2 studies used a pure clinical definition of DCI.8,9 In 2 other studies, DCI was defined as clinical symptoms of DCI in combination with the presence of vasospasm measured with either angiography or TCD.5,6 In 2 studies, functional outcome was assessed with the mRS and in one study with the GOS. The GOS scores of the latter study were transformed to a Rankin grading. Furthermore, the timing of measuring functional outcome differed between groups either at discharge or at 6 months after SAH. One might argue that the definition of poor outcome, namely a mRS score of 3 to 6, was liberal. We selected this definition of poor outcome because it was the functional outcome measure in 2 of the included studies and because we agree that this dichotomy is reasonable. With a modified Rankin scale of 3, there is a moderate disability, and patients are not able to carry out all previous activities any longer.

The results of the present systematic review do not lend statistically significant support to the finding of a beneficial effect of statins in patients with aneurysmal SAH as reported in a previous meta-analysis. However, because our systematic review only included 190 patients, and the incidence of DCI, poor neurological outcome, and mortality in absolute numbers was lower in the statin group in more than half of the included studies, a possible benefit of statins cannot be excluded. Only the results of a large-scale Phase III study such as the Statins for Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage (STASH) trial will give the definitive answer whether statin treatment is beneficial in patients with aneurysmal SAH.

Disclosures
The authors of this systematic review are the authors of one of the studies included in this systematic review.

References
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