Safety and Outcomes of Intravenous Thrombolysis in Stroke Mimics
A 6-Year, Single-Care Center Study and a Pooled Analysis of Reported Series

Georgios Tsivgoulis, MD; Andrei V. Alexandrov, MD; Jason Chang, MD; Vijay K. Sharma, MD; Steven L. Hoover, MD; Annabelle Y. Lao, MD; Wei Liu, MD; Elefterios Stamboulis, MD; Anne W. Alexandrov, PhD; Marc D. Malkoff, MD; James L. Frey, MD

Background and Purpose—Efforts to increase the availability and shorten the time delivery of intravenous thrombolysis in patients with acute ischemic stroke carry the potential for tissue plasminogen activator administration in patients with diseases other than stroke, that is, stroke mimics (SMs). We aimed to determine safety and to describe outcomes of intravenous thrombolysis in SM.

Methods—We retrospectively analyzed stroke registry data of consecutive acute ischemic stroke admissions treated with intravenous thrombolysis over a 6-year-period. The admission National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score, vascular risk factors, ischemic lesions on brain MRI (routinely performed as part of diagnostic work-up), and discharge modified Rankin Scale scores were documented. Initial stroke diagnosis in the emergency department was compared with final discharge diagnosis. SM diagnosis was based on the absence of ischemic lesions on diffusion-weighted imaging sequences in addition to an alternate discharge diagnosis. Symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage was defined as brain imaging evidence of intracranial hemorrhage with clinical worsening by National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score increase of ≥4 points.

Results—Intravenous thrombolysis was administered in 539 patients with acute ischemic stroke (55% men; mean age, 66±15 years). Misdiagnosis of acute ischemic stroke was documented in 56 cases (10.4%; 95% CI, 7.9% to 13.3%). Conversion disorder (26.8%), complicated migraine (19.6%), and seizures (19.6%) were the 3 most common final diagnoses in SM. SMs were younger (mean age, 56±13 years) and had milder baseline stroke severity (median National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 6; interquartile range, 4) compared with patients with confirmed acute ischemic stroke (mean age, 67±14 years; median National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 8; interquartile range, 10; P<0.001). There was no case of symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage in SMs (0%; 95% CI, 0% to 5.5%); 96% of SMs were functionally independent at hospital discharge (modified Rankin Scale, 0 to 1).

Conclusions—Our single-center data indicate favorable safety and outcomes of intravenous thrombolysis administered to SM. (Stroke. 2011;42:1771-1774.)

Key Words: intracranial hemorrhage ■ ischemic stroke ■ outcome ■ stroke mimics ■ thrombolysis ■ tPA

The benefit of intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) in patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS) decreases as time from stroke onset to treatment initiation increases. Consequently, current American Heart Association recommendations advocate that every effort should be taken to shorten delay in initiation of treatment. However, the efforts to increase the availability of IVT and to reduce the time of delivery of tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA) carry the potential for administering IVT in patients with a noncerebrovascular etiology for their acute neurological deficits that “mimic”...
AIS.1,2 Despite the high prevalence of stroke mimics (SMs) among patients presenting acutely to emergency department with suspected or initially diagnosed stroke,3,4 limited data exist regarding the use of IVT in patients erroneously diagnosed as having AIS in the emergency department.5–6 We aimed to determine the safety of thrombolysis and to describe outcomes in SM using the 6-year experience of our tertiary care center and also by performing a pooled analysis of available published data.

Subjects and Methods

Study Population
A retrospective cohort design was used to analyze stroke registry data (Phoenix, AZ) prospectively collected from consecutive AIS admissions treated with 0.9 mg/kg dose of intravenous tPA within 3 hours of stroke onset between January 2003 and December 2008 according to current American Heart Association recommendations. All patients were prospectively identified and their data were entered in a computerized stroke registry. Details about the stroke registry of our institution have been previously described.7

On arrival in the emergency department, all patients with acute stroke underwent a standard neurological examination, electrocardiogram, blood chemistry, noncontrast CT, and CT angiogram of the head and neck before tPA administration. Clinical status at baseline was assessed with the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) by a certified member of our stroke team. Risk factor identification was performed as previously described.7 Pretreatment systolic and diastolic blood pressure levels were measured using automated cuffs. Ischemic lesions on brain MRI (routinely performed as part of diagnostic work-up 24 to 72 hours from symptom onset) were documented from radiology reports. All MRI studies included a diffusion-weighted imaging sequence for assessment of AIS. In patients with contraindications to MRI (eg, pacemaker), a second brain CT was performed within 24 to 72 hours from stroke onset. Initial stroke diagnosis in the emergency department was compared with the final hospital discharge diagnosis. Discharge diagnoses other than AIS were recorded. The conclusion that the presenting symptoms represented SM was based on the absence of ischemic lesions on diffusion-weighted imaging sequences and the presence of an alternate clinical discharge diagnosis.6

Symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage (sICH) was defined as brain imaging evidence of intracerebral hemorrhage with clinical worsening by NIHSS score increase of ≥4 points. Functional independence at hospital discharge was assessed using the modified Rankin Scale score (Grades 0 to 1). The length of acute hospital stay (not including any time spent in a subsequent inpatient rehabilitation facility), potential complications during hospitalization, and NIHSS score at hospital discharge were documented in all patients. Neurological improvement during hospitalization was evaluated as the decrease in NIHSS score at discharge from the baseline NIHSS score.

Search Strategy and Data Extraction of Previous Studies
We sought all available previously published studies in which the safety of IVT was evaluated in SMs. Briefly, studies were identified by 2 independent observers (G.T., A.V.A.) from PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane databases (search years January 1996 to July 2010). In the first extraction step, we used the following search terms: “stroke mimic” (289 publications) OR “misdiagnosis of stroke” (1423 publications). In the second extraction step, we added the following search terms: “thrombolysis” and/or “tissue plasminogen activator.” We found 10 publications for “stroke mimic AND tissue plasminogen activator.” We also found 10 publications for “stroke mimic AND thrombolysis,” 4 for “stroke mimic AND tissue plasminogen activator,” 31 for “misdiagnosis of stroke AND thrombolysis,” and 21 for “misdiagnosis of stroke AND tissue plasminogen activator.” In the third extraction step, we identified all studies in which SMs were treated with IVT (n=4) after excluding case reports (n=2). We also searched the bibliographies of all included studies and any relevant review or editorial articles for additional suitable studies.

Statistical Analyses
Continuous variables are presented as mean±SD (normal distribution) and as median with interquartile range (skewed distribution). Categorical variables are presented as percentages with corresponding 95% CIs. The adjusted Wald method, which provides the best coverage for binomial CI when samples are less than approximately 150,9 was used for computation of 95%CI of sICH prevalence among SMs in our pooled analysis. Statistical comparisons were performed between SMs and patients with confirmed AIS using the χ2 test, Fisher exact test, unpaired t test, and Mann–Whitney U test as indicated for dichotomous or continuous variables. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS Inc, Version 11.5 for Windows) was used for statistical analyses.

Results
A total of 539 patients with AIS (55% men; mean age, 66±15 years; median admission NIHSS score, 8 points; interquartile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>SM (n=56)</th>
<th>Confirmed AIS (n=483)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age, y (SD)</td>
<td>56±13</td>
<td>67±14</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male gender</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>0.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median admission NIHSS score, points (IQR)</td>
<td>6 (4–8)</td>
<td>8 (4–14)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median onset–to–treatment time, minutes (IQR)</td>
<td>135 (107–170)</td>
<td>125 (99–162)</td>
<td>0.885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>0.229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0.079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypercholesterolemia</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrial fibrillation</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoking</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>0.858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean pretreatment SBP, mm Hg (SD)</td>
<td>140±22</td>
<td>154±34</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean pretreatment DBP, mm Hg (SD)</td>
<td>79±14</td>
<td>81±20</td>
<td>0.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean pretreatment blood glucose, mg/dL (IQR)</td>
<td>107 (97–121)</td>
<td>125 (106–162)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sICH, 95% CI</td>
<td>0%*</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.155†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orofacial edema</td>
<td>0%*</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.719†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep venous thrombosis</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.644†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration pneumonia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.160†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median length of hospitalization, d (IQR)</td>
<td>3 (2–5)</td>
<td>5 (3–7)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median neurological improvement,† points (IQR)</td>
<td>6 (3–8)</td>
<td>3 (1–5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional independence at hospital discharge‡</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>&lt;0.001‡</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SM indicates stroke mimic; AIS, acute ischemic stroke; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; IQR, interquartile range; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; sICH, symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage.

*Adjusted Wald 95% CI, 0% to 5.5%.
†Fisher exact test.
‡During hospitalization.
§Modified Rankin Scale score 0 to 1.
range, 5 to 14) fulfilled the inclusion criteria during the 6-year study period. The median elapsed time from symptom onset to tPA infusion was 128 minutes (interquartile range, 100 to 165 minutes). Misdiagnosis of ischemic stroke was documented in 56 of the 539 cases (10.4%; 95% CI, 7.9% to 13.3%). Conversion disorder (26.8%), complicated migraine (19.6%), and seizures (19.6%) were the 3 most common alternate diagnoses in SMs treated with IVT.

Baseline characteristics and outcomes between SMs (n = 56) and patients with confirmed AIS (n = 483) are compared in Table 1. SMs were younger (mean age, 56 years) and had milder baseline stroke severity (median admission NIHSS score, 4 points; interquartile range, 4 to 8) compared with patients with confirmed AIS (mean age, 67 years; median admission NIHSS score, 8 points; interquartile range, 4 to 14; P < 0.001). Atrial fibrillation was less prevalent in SMs (11% versus 30%; P = 0.002), whereas pretreatment systolic blood pressure and glucose levels were higher (P < 0.01) in patients with confirmed AIS.

IVT was not complicated with sICH (0%; 95% CI, 0% to 5.5%) or orolingual edema (0%; 95% CI, 0% to 5.5%) in SM. A total of 96% (54 of 56) of SMs were functionally independent at hospital discharge. The length of hospitalization was shorter and neurological improvement was greater in SM compared with confirmed AIS (P < 0.001; Table 1).

Discussion
To the best of our knowledge, there are only 4 studies evaluating the prevalence and outcomes of SM among consecutive initially diagnosed AIS treated with IVT (Tables 2 and 3).2-4-6 The prevalence of SM in our cohort (10.4%) is comparable to the findings of these reports (3% to 13%). After pooling our findings with the data from these registries (collective sample of 147 SM treated with intravenous thrombolysis; tPA, tissue-type plasminogen activator; DWI, diffusion-weighted imaging; CD, conversion disorder; SZ, seizure; MG, migraine).

Table 2. Definitions and Discharge Diagnosis of SM Among Patients Treated With IVT Across Different Stroke Registries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry</th>
<th>SM (No.)</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>SM Definition</th>
<th>Alternate Discharge Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tertiary care center</td>
<td>Alternate clinical discharge diagnosis*</td>
<td>CD (67%), SZ (17%), MG (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basel5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tertiary care center</td>
<td>Absence of ischemic lesions on post-tPA MRI/CT† and alternate clinical discharge diagnosis</td>
<td>CD (14%), SZ (86%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Tertiary care center</td>
<td>Absence of ischemic lesions on post-treatment MRI (DWI sequences) and alternate clinical discharge diagnosis</td>
<td>CD (21%), SZ (38%), MG (37%);‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tertiary care center</td>
<td>Absence of ischemic lesions on post-treatment MRI (DWI sequences) and persistence of neurological symptoms or alternate clinical discharge diagnosis</td>
<td>CD (78%), SZ (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Tertiary care center</td>
<td>Absence of ischemic lesions on post-tPA MRI (DWI sequences) and alternate clinical discharge diagnosis</td>
<td>CD (27%), SZ (20%), MG (20%);§</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SM indicates stroke mimic; IVT, intravenous thrombolysis; tPA, tissue-type plasminogen activator; DWI, diffusion-weighted imaging; CD, conversion disorder; SZ, seizure; MG, migraine.

*Brain MRI was performed in 3 patients and brain CT in 1 patient after intravenous thrombolysis. There was no post-treatment brain imaging study in 2 cases.
†Brain MRI was performed in 6 patients and contrast-enhanced brain CT in 1 patient after intravenous thrombolysis.
‡Epidural spinal mass (1%), syncope (1%), heat stroke (1%), and aseptic meningitis (1%) included the remaining discharge diagnoses.
§Syncope (9%), acute confusional state (9%), vestibular disorder (5%), meningioma (4%), alcohol intoxication (4%), trochlear nerve palsy (2%), and multiple sclerosis (2%) included in the remaining discharge diagnoses.

Table 3. Prevalence and Outcomes of SM Among Patients Treated With IVT Across Different Stroke Registries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry</th>
<th>IVT (No.)</th>
<th>SM (No., %)</th>
<th>sICH in SM (No., %)</th>
<th>OE in SM (No., %)</th>
<th>FI in SM (No., %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan4</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>6 (4%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1 (17%)†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basel5</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>7 (3%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6 (86%)‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston6</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>69 (13%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60 (87%)†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh2</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>9 (4%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>56 (10%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>54 (96%)†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>1706</td>
<td>147 (9%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>121 (88%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(95% CI, 7% to 10%) (95% CI, 0% to 2.3%) (95% CI, 0% to 2.4%) (95% CI, 81% to 93%)

SM indicates stroke mimic; IVT, intravenous thrombolysis; sICH, symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage; OE, orolingual edema; FI, functional independence defined as a modified Rankin Scale score of 0 to 1; NA, not available.
*Calculated by the Adjusted Wald method.
†At hospital discharge.
‡At 3 mo.
ous tPA), the rates of sICH and orolingual edema are 0% (0 of 138 and 0 of 132, respectively), with the corresponding upper 95% CIs reaching 2.3% and 2.4%, respectively (Table 3). Our findings are also consistent with 2 of the previous studies documenting excellent functional outcomes in SMs treated with IVT (nearly 90% functional independence at hospital discharge6 or at 3 months8). Interestingly, the similar findings between our and previous registries may be related to the homogeneity and relatively uniform definition of SM across all studies (Table 2) that were conducted at comprehensive tertiary care stroke centers in North America (n=4) and in Europe (n=1) with expertise in intravenous tPA administration according to international (American Heart Association and European Stroke Organization) recommendations. Alternatively, favorable outcomes may be attributed to the underlying etiology in SM, including conversion disorder, migraine, or seizure in the vast majority of cases both in our and previous reports (Table 2).2,4–6 Another plausible explanation for the high rates of functional independence in SMs treated with IVT may be related to the lower admission NIHSS scores documented both in our and previous (Houston and Basel)5,6 series.

Caveats exist in the implications of this body of work. First, negative publication bias may have deterred other physicians from sharing their experiences regarding potential pitfalls of tPA administration in situations in which incorrect patient selection resulted in complications, especially serious ones. Second, brain MRI with diffusion-weighted imaging sequences has limitations in sensitivity related to brain stem location, infarct size (lacunar infarction), and the earliest times from onset. Thus, it cannot be excluded that some cases with brain ischemia may have been missed on follow-up neuroimaging studies and consequently have incorrectly been classified as SM.

In conclusion, the present pooled analysis (including homogenous series of patients with common demographic characteristics from different tertiary care stroke centers across Europe and North America) indicates that IVT does not adversely affect the favorable natural history of SM, and treatment benefit from tPA would not be counterbalanced by the potential for harm to patients presenting with conditions mimicking AIS (a common concern among emergency physicians for precluding tPA use).9,10 Although a higher tPA dose is used for acute myocardial infarction (1.1 mg/kg instead of 0.9 mg/kg for AIS), the sICH rate in these patients is approximately 0.5%.11 This is lower than the upper 95% CI of sICH rate documented in our pooled analysis (2.3%). On the other hand, the differential diagnosis of SM from acute cerebral ischemia often requires a time-consuming diagnostic work-up that may result in lengthening the onset-to-treatment time or even denying IVT in certain eligible candidates. Given that the efficacy of IVT is related to the faster tPA delivery,12 and after taking into account the excellent functional outcome reported in SM treated with IVT (with almost 9 of 10 patients achieving functional independence within 3 months), our pooled analysis offers reassurance to stroke clinicians not to preclude potential candidates for thrombolytic therapy based on the sole concern that their neurological symptoms may be attributed to SM.

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References

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뇌졸중 유사 환자에서의 정맥내 혈전용해요법의 안전성과 예후
6년간의 단일 병원 연구 및 연쇄 보고의 통합 분석 연구

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(Stroke. 2011;42:1771-1774.)

Key Words: intracranial hemorrhage ▪ ischemic stroke ▪ outcome ▪ stroke mimics ▪ thrombolysis ▪ tPA

배경과 목적
뇌졸중 환자에서 정맥내 혈전용해요법(intravenous thrombolysis)의 효용성을 증대시키기 위해 시도중인 노력으로, 뇌졸중 환자가 아닌 다른 질환을 가진 환자들에게 조직플라신노제 활성화제(tissue plasminogen activator)가 투여될 가능성을 수반하게 되는데, 이와 같은 경우를 뇌졸중 유사 환자(stroke mimic, SM)라고 한다. 저자들은 이러한 SM에서의 정맥내 혈전용해요법의 안전성과 예후에 대하여 분석하였다.

방법
저자들은 6년간 정맥내 혈전용해요법을 받은 일련의 급성 혈증뇌졸중(ischemic stroke) 등록 데이터를 후향적으로 분석하였다. 입원시 NIHSS(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale) 점수, 혈관 위험인자, 네 MRI(진단의 일환으로 양상적으로 수행된)에서의 혈전성 변연 및 퇴원시 수정레인지도(modified Rankin Scale) 점수를 기록하였다. 응급실에서의 초기 뇌졸중 진단과 퇴원 시 최종 진단을 비교하였다. SM에 대한 진단은 퇴원 시 대체 진단이 있으며 확산강조영상(diffusion-weighted imaging)에서 혈전성 변인이 없는 경우로 정의하였다. 증상성 두개내출혈(symptomatic intracranial hemeorrhage)은 NIHSS 점수가 4점 이상의 악화를 보이면서 뇌영상에서 두개내출혈의 증거가 확인된 경우로 정의하였다.

결과
정맥내 혈전용해요법이 539명의 급성 혈증뇌졸중 환자에게 투여되었다(55% 남성: 평균 연령, 66±15세), 급성 혈증뇌졸중으로 오인된 경우는 그 중 56건이었다(10.4%; 95% 신뢰구간[CIs], 7.9~13.3%). 전환장애(conversion disorder)가 26.8%, 혈관 폭안증(19.6%) 및 백내장(19.6%)이 SM으로 진단된 세 가지 주요 질환이었다. SM의 경우 급성 뇌졸중으로 확진된 환자들(평균 연령, 67±14세 및 NIHSS 중앙값, 8; 중앙 사분위수 범위, 10)과 비교하여 연령이 낮고(평균 연령, 56±13세), 초기 뇌졸중 중증도가 경한 것으로 조사되었다(NIHSS 중앙값, 6; 중앙 사분위수 범위, 4, P<0.001). SM에서는 증상성 두개내출혈 환자가 한 명도 없었으며(0%: 95% CI, 0~5.5%), SM 환자의 96%에서 퇴원 당시 기능적 독립성(수정레인지도 점수 0 또는 1)이 있는 것으로 조사되었다.

결론
단일 병원에서 진행된 연구 결과, SM으로의 정맥내 혈전용해요법은 안전성과 예후에 대하여 양호한 것으로 조사되었다.