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More to the picture of the psychological impact of endocarditis and thoracic aortic pathology

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Abstract

Over the years there has been substantial advanced

in the diagnosis and surgical management of complex thoracic aortic disease and complex endocarditis. As these therapies are being offered to a growing segment of patients-and more and more patients are felt to potentially benefit from such therapies, the long-term consequences of these interventions is sometimes poorly understood. While traditional medical complications, such as stroke, renal failure, respiratory failure, and even death are often the focus of outcomes studies, little is known on the impact of these diseases and therapies on mental health. This commentary emphasizes the importance of better understanding the psychologic impact of endocarditis and thoracic aortic pathology as reviewed by Dr. Bagnasco.

Key words: Endocarditis; Thoracic aorta; Mental health; Anxiety; Depression

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Core tip: Dr. Bagnasco's review emphasizes the importance of considering the psychologic implications of the diagnosis and therapies associated with thoracic aortic pathology and endocarditis.

Ginesi M, Firstenberg MS. More to the picture of the psychological impact of endocarditis and thoracic aortic pathology. *World J Cardiol* 2018; 10(6): 38-40 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1949-8462/full/v10/i6/38.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4330/wjc.v10.i6.38>

COMMENTARY ON HOT TOPICS

The article, "Infective endocarditis and thoracic aortic disease: a review on forgotten psychological issues" by Marianna Bagnasco provides a very good overview of the studies related to the psychological and quality of life outcomes related to infective endocarditis and

thoracic aortic disease^[1]. However there are a few points that could be addressed when interpreting this dataset. First, while most of these papers use the same or similar validated methods of comparing post-operative quality of life or anxiety and depression, these measures compare patients to age and sex matched general population controls, rather than the patient's own pre-operative condition. Patients may have a significant amount of anxiety regarding the diagnosis of thoracic aortic aneurysm that might be significantly lessened after surgery, even if still elevated compared to the general population. Likewise, a patient who already has a prosthetic valve - or other baseline comorbidities or social issues (such as intravenous substance abuse) - who develops endocarditis, might already have a diminished quality of life that is further diminished by contracting infective endocarditis. But, the extent to which their baseline quality of life is diminished is difficult to tell if not compared to their pre-operative condition. This is of significant concern when evaluating these patients and managing this population as none of these studies compares patients' quality of life outcomes to those prior to surgery, nor to matched controls that did not undergo surgery - all of which data that might be inherently impossible to ever accurately obtain. The only study that even hints at this is by Verhagen *et al.*^[2], in which patients' employment and symptom status prior to infective endocarditis treatment is considered.

With the thoracic aortic disease group, this is less of a concern because the majority of those studies conclude that the risk to quality of life is acceptable given that post-operative scores are within normal ranges or only slightly reduced from the general population. Assuming that not proceeding with surgery incurs a significant health risk, this is determined to be an acceptable risk. When comparing anxiety and depression however, it would be helpful to know where these patients were pre-operatively - again data that might be impossible to ever adequately determine given the nature of aortic pathologies. The infective endocarditis group is more problematic given that all the studies except one demonstrate a decreased quality of life that may not have been present pre-operatively given the acuity of disease. However, none of these studies provide guidance on how this problem should be approached given that proceeding with surgery decreases mortality. Clearly, there are problems that need further studies in this area.

Another point to take away from this review is that the type of thoracic aortic operation does not greatly influence quality of life or anxiety/depression outcomes, although, there are some notable exceptions. In general, Dr. Bagnasco emphasizes that the type of procedure used for thoracic repair, urgency or emergency, open or endovascular, biologic or mechanical repair had no significant effect on quality of life outcomes. The only exception is in the context of

valve surgery where Aicher and colleagues indicate that pulmonary allografts and aortic valve repair had better quality of life outcomes than mechanical valve replacement, though no difference was seen in anxiety or depression^[3]. The other exceptions were the two studies by Immer *et al.*^[4,5], that indicated that continuous cerebral perfusion and selective antegrade cerebral perfusion were associated with improved quality of life when compared to deep hypothermic circulatory arrest with pentothal alone. In these two cases the results are not surprising, the interventions were neuroprotective and thus the patients had less neurologic morbidity and improved quality of life.

Lastly, this review suggests what further directions can be taken to more thoroughly explore the effect these diseases have on quality of life. While the authors of this review do hint that increased anxiety and depression may inhibit or complicate recovery, none of these studies actually quantify whether patients with increased anxiety or depression have increased complications or prolonged post-operative recoveries. Also, as previously mentioned, these studies quantify risk to quality of life or increased anxiety and depression, but few of them suggest what to do regarding the management of the anxiety and depression when it arises. Many clinicians find treating a patient with a multidisciplinary team including a psychologist or counselor to improve patient outcomes, for example in a situation where a new diagnosis or a traumatic event changes a patient's course significantly. Further studies might include comparing outcomes of patients treated using multidisciplinary team - including psychological services. Whether improved patient outcomes and a decreased long-term burden of altered quality of life, anxiety, and depression can be demonstrated should clearly be a focus of further research. Without a doubt, we must do better in understanding the psychological factors that impact outcomes once the patient leaves the hospital.

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Patent foramen ovale closure reduces recurrent stroke risk in cryptogenic stroke: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

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Abstract

AIM

To investigate if patent foramen ovale (PFO) closure device reduces the risk of recurrent stroke in patients with cryptogenic stroke.

METHODS

We searched five databases - PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane, CINAHL and Web-of-Science and clinicaltrials.gov from January 2000 to September 2017 for randomized trials comparing PFO closure to medical therapy in cryptogenic stroke. Heterogeneity was determined using Cochrane's Q statistics. Random effects model was used.

RESULTS

Five randomized controlled trials with 3440 patients were included in the analysis. Mean follow-up was 50 ± 20 mo. PFO closure was associated with a 41% reduction in incidence of recurrent strokes when compared to medical therapy alone in patients with cryptogenic stroke [risk ratio (RR): 0.59, 95%CI: 0.40-0.87, $P = 0.008$]. Atrial fibrillation was higher with device closure when compared to medical therapy alone (RR: 4.97, 95%CI: 2.22-11.11, $P < 0.001$). There was no difference between the two groups with respect to all-cause mortality, major bleeding or adverse events.

CONCLUSION

PFO device closure in appropriately selected patients with moderate to severe right-to-left shunt and/or atrial septal aneurysm shows benefit with respect to recurrent strokes, particularly in younger patients. Further studies are essential to evaluate the impact of higher incidence of atrial fibrillation seen with the PFO closure device on long-term mortality and stroke rates.

Key words: Patent foramen ovale; Cryptogenic stroke; Meta-analysis

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Core tip: The American Association of Neurology guidelines focused update recommended against routine patent foramen ovale (PFO) closure in patients with cryptogenic stroke; but two recent randomized trials showed a significant reduction in recurrent stroke events in patients who had a PFO closure device when compared to patients on medical therapy alone. We therefore, performed a systematic review & meta-analysis of five available randomized controlled clinical trials that addressed the efficacy of PFO closure in patients with cryptogenic stroke. Our analysis shows PFO closure device in appropriately selected patient population is associated with reduction in recurrent stroke events but at the cost of increase in incidence of atrial fibrillation.

Anantha-Narayanan M, Anugula D, Das G. Patent foramen ovale closure reduces recurrent stroke risk in cryptogenic stroke: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *World J Cardiol* 2018; 10(6): 41-48 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1949-8462/full/v10/i6/41.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4330/wjc.v10.i6.41>

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of patent foramen ovale (PFO) in the general population is approximately 15%-25%^[1-3]. Cryptogenic stroke accounts for 25% of the strokes in the United States^[4,5]. Although PFO is strongly associated with cryptogenic stroke, the incidence of PFO is approximately only 40%-60% in patients with cryptogenic stroke suggesting all cryptogenic strokes are not essentially secondary to a PFO^[6,7]. The issue with selecting patients for PFO closure is that in patients with PFO, the overall incidence of recurrence of PFO related cryptogenic strokes is much lower than the incidence of non-PFO related strokes^[8,9]. In the PFO related cryptogenic stroke population, one third of the recurrent stroke risk is not related to the PFO itself and closure of PFO would not prevent the risk of recurrent stroke in this population^[10,11]. Previously published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluated device closure of PFO as compared to medical therapy but results were limited by very low event rates, lack of appropriate patient selection and large dropout rates at follow up^[12,13]. Considering this, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of all the published trials including the three recent RCTs^[14-16] to compare device closure to medical therapy for PFO in patients with cryptogenic stroke.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Search strategy

We performed a search of five databases-EMBASE, Pub-

Med, Cochrane, WOS and CINAHL for RCTs between January 2000 and September 2017 using the following: "cerebrovascular disease", "patent foramen ovale", "atrial septal defect", "cryptogenic strokes", "anti coagulation therapy", "anti platelet therapy" and their various combinations. Our search was limited to English language and we included adult population only. We also searched clinicaltrials.gov and performed a secondary search of the references of the relevant articles. The methodology has been validated and published in previous studies^[17].

Study selection

Studies need to meet the following criteria to be eligible for inclusion: (1) RCT; (2) age > 18 years of age; (3) compare PFO device closure to medical therapy in patients with cryptogenic stroke; and (4) report the estimate of relative-risk (RR) with a 95% confidence interval (CI), or any other equivalent measures of RR including odds ratio, hazard ratio or provide other forms of data from which effect size could be calculated. After relevant exclusions, the final study population was extracted from five studies. Our search strategy is shown in Supplementary Figure 1.

Data extraction

Two reviewers independently reviewed the abstracts, titles of the individual studies and selected full-length articles identified by the above-mentioned search strategy to include/exclude studies. The reviewers also independently extracted and abstracted the data from these studies including design, methods, study characteristics, and other relevant outcomes. Any discrepancy between the first and second authors was resolved by consensus or by consulting with the third author.

Patient selection

Our study included patients with cryptogenic stroke and PFO, who received either PFO device closure or medical therapy (anti platelet therapy). Age criteria of the individual trials are shown in Table 1. Trials enrolled patients with cryptogenic stroke in the 3 to 6 mo prior to randomization. While CLOSE^[14], REDUCE^[15] and RESPECT^[16] only included cryptogenic ischemic strokes, CLOSURE I^[12] and PC^[13] included transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) as well.

Outcomes

Our primary outcome of interest was incidence of recurrent ischemic stroke. Secondary outcomes included incidence of atrial fibrillation, all-cause mortality, major bleeding and adverse events. We also compared TIA events between the device closure and the medical therapy group and reported outcomes from the available studies.

Statistical analysis

Random effects model was used to pool categorical data. Analysis of risk ratio (RR) with 95%CI limits was performed. Cochrane's Q statistics was used to assess heterogeneity of the included studies for outcomes of

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

Variables	Treatment groups	CLOSE (mean \pm SD) or <i>N</i>	CLOSURE I (mean \pm SD) or <i>N</i>	PC (mean \pm SD) or <i>N</i>	REDUCE (mean \pm SD) or <i>N</i>	RESPECT (mean \pm SD) or <i>N</i>
Age (yr)	PFO Closure	42.9 \pm 10.1	46.3 \pm 9.6	44.3 \pm 10.2	45.4 \pm 9.3	45.7 \pm 9.7
	Medical therapy	43.8 \pm 10.5	45.7 \pm 9.1	44.6 \pm 10.1	44.8 \pm 9.6	46.2 \pm 10
Age range (yr)	PFO Closure	16-60	18-60	< 60	18-59	18-60
	Medical therapy	16-60	18-60	< 60	18-59	18-60
Male	PFO Closure	137	233	92	261	268
	Medical therapy	142	238	114	138	268
Smoker	PFO Closure	68	96	52	63	75
	Medical therapy	69	104	47	25	55
Hypertension	PFO Closure	27	151	49	112	160
	Medical therapy	24	131	58	58	163
Hyperlipidemia	PFO Closure	30	212	50	-	196
	Medical therapy	36	189	62	-	195
Diabetes mellitus	PFO Closure	3	-	5	18	33
	Medical therapy	9	-	6	10	41
CAD	PFO Closure	-	6	4	-	19
	Medical therapy	-	4	4	-	9
Family hx of CAD or stroke	PFO Closure	-	247	53	-	136
	Medical therapy	-	257	40	-	109
CHF	PFO Closure	-	2	-	-	3
	Medical therapy	-	0	-	-	0
MI	PFO Closure	0	7	3	-	5
	Medical therapy	0	5	1	-	2
Cardiac catheterization	PFO Closure	-	23	-	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	17	-	-	-
Valvular disease	PFO Closure	-	49	8	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	45	5	-	-
Arrhythmia	PFO Closure	-	26	-	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	19	-	-	-
PTCA	PFO Closure	-	6	-	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	2	-	-	-
PVD	PFO Closure	-	5	3	-	5
	Medical therapy	-	7	2	-	1
Stokes-adams syndrome	PFO Closure	-	4	-	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	3	-	-	-
DVT or PE	PFO Closure	5	0	-	-	-
	Medical therapy	4	4	-	-	-
Migraine	PFO Closure	67	-	47	-	195
	Medical therapy	78	-	38	-	186
Pericarditis	PFO Closure	-	2	-	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	3	-	-	-
Cardio myopathy	PFO Closure	-	1	-	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	0	-	-	-
Index cryptogenic stroke	PFO Closure	238	324	165	441	-
	Medical therapy	235	329	163	223	-
Index TIA	PFO Closure	-	122	33	-	-
	Medical therapy	-	132	42	-	-
TEE with moderate-severe shunt	PFO Closure	-	250	135	348	385
	Medical therapy	-	231	112	173	352
Atrial septal aneurysm > 10 mm	PFO Closure	-	158	47	86	180
	Medical therapy	-	165	45	-	169
> 1 previous TIA or stroke	PFO Closure	10	-	76	68	111
	Medical therapy	7	-	79	24	112

CAD: Coronary artery disease; CHF: Congestive heart failure; DVT: Deep vein thrombosis; MI: Myocardial infarction; PE: Pulmonary embolism; PFO: Patent foramen ovale; TEE: Transesophageal echocardiogram; TIA: Transient ischemic attack.

interest. I^2 values of < 25%, 25%-50%, and 50%-75% represented low, moderate and high heterogeneity respectively. Publication bias was visually assessed by using funnel plot. Whenever necessary, we included an exclusion-sensitivity analysis to minimize heterogeneity. We performed meta-regression when necessary study the impact of moderator variables on outcomes of interest. A *P*-value of < 0.05 was considered to be statistically

significant. Analyses were performed by Mahesh Anantha-Narayanan using the software Comprehensive Meta-analysis (version 3.3)^[18].

RESULTS

Study characteristics

Five RCTs were included^[12-16] in the final analysis. Table

Table 2 Details of the included randomized controlled trials

Study name	Type of study	Devices used	Follow-up (median or mean), (mo)	PFO closure device	Medical therapy	Primary composite end point
CLOSE	Randomized multicenter	Amplatzer PFO Occluder or Cribiform; Starflex; CardioSeal; Intrasect PFO; PFOStar; Helex; Premere; PFO occluder OCCLUTECH; PFO occluder GORE (GSO)	64	238	235	Fatal or nonfatal stroke
CLOSURE I	Prospective, multicenter, randomized, open-label, two-group superiority trial	STARFlex device (NMT Medical)	22	447	462	Composite of stroke or TIA during 2 yr of follow-up, death from any cause during the first 30 d, and death from neurologic causes between 31 d and 2 yr
PC	Multicenter, multinational, randomized, clinical trial	Amplatzer PFO Occluder (St. Jude Medical)	54	204	210	Composite of death, nonfatal stroke, TIA, or peripheral embolism
REDUCE	Multinational, randomized, clinical trial	Gore Helex or Gore Cardioform (WL Gore and Associates) septal occluders	38	441	223	Freedom from recurrent clinical ischemic stroke through at least 24 mo and incidence of new brain infarct
RESPECT	Prospective, multicenter, controlled, randomized, open-label clinical trial	Amplatzer PFO Occluder	71	499	481	Recurrent nonfatal ischemic stroke, fatal ischemic stroke, or early death

CLOSE: Patent Foramen Ovale Closure or Anticoagulants vs Antiplatelet Therapy to Prevent Stroke Recurrence; CLOSURE I: Evaluation of the STARFlex Septal Closure System in Patients with a Stroke and/or Transient Ischemic Attack due to Presumed Paradoxical Embolism through a Patent Foramen Ovale; PC: Percutaneous Closure of Patent Foramen Ovale Using the Amplatzer PFO Occluder with Medical Treatment in Patients with Cryptogenic Embolism; REDUCE: GORE® HELEX® Septal Occluder/GORE® CARDIOFORM Septal Occluder and Antiplatelet Medical Management for Reduction of Recurrent Stroke or Imaging-Confirmed TIA in Patients With Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO); RESPECT: Randomized Evaluation of Recurrent Stroke Comparing PFO Closure to Established Current Standard of Care Treatment; PFO: Patent foramen ovale; TIA: Transient ischemic attack.

1 shows the baseline characteristics of the included studies and patients groups used in the analysis.

Patients

The overall study population consisted of 3440 patients extracted from 5 RCTs and 1991 were males. Mean follow up time was 50 ± 20 mo. Mean age of the entire cohort was 45 ± 1.1 years. In CLOSE, 238 patients were assigned to the PFO closure group, 187 patients were assigned to the anti-coagulation group and 409 patients received anti-platelet therapy alone. Details of the included trials are listed in Table 2.

Recurrent ischemic stroke - PFO closure vs medical therapy

Risk of recurrent ischemic stroke was 41% lower in patients who received PFO device closure when compared to patients who received medical therapy alone (RR: 0.59, 95%CI: 0.40-0.87, *P* = 0.008) (Figure 1). Sensitivity analysis with exclusion of the study with the maximum strength^[12] did not alter the results (RR: 0.51, 95%CI: 0.33-0.81, *P* = 0.004). Funnel plot showed very minimal bias (Supplementary Figure 2) and heterogeneity within the included studies was found to be moderate (*I*² = 30). A meta-regression of incidence of recurrent stroke on follow-up time was insignificant (Supplementary Figure 3) (*P* = 0.408). Incidence of TIA was not different between PFO closure and medical therapy (RR: 0.78, 95%CI: 0.48-1.25, *P* = 0.301).

Atrial fibrillation - PFO closure vs medical therapy

Atrial fibrillation was significantly higher in the PFO closure group when compared to group that received medical therapy (RR: 4.97, 95% CI: 2.22-11.11, *P* < 0.001) (Figure 2). Sensitivity analysis with exclusion of study with maximum strength^[12] did not change the results (RR: 7.57, 95%CI: 3.42-16.72, *P* < 0.001). Heterogeneity within the

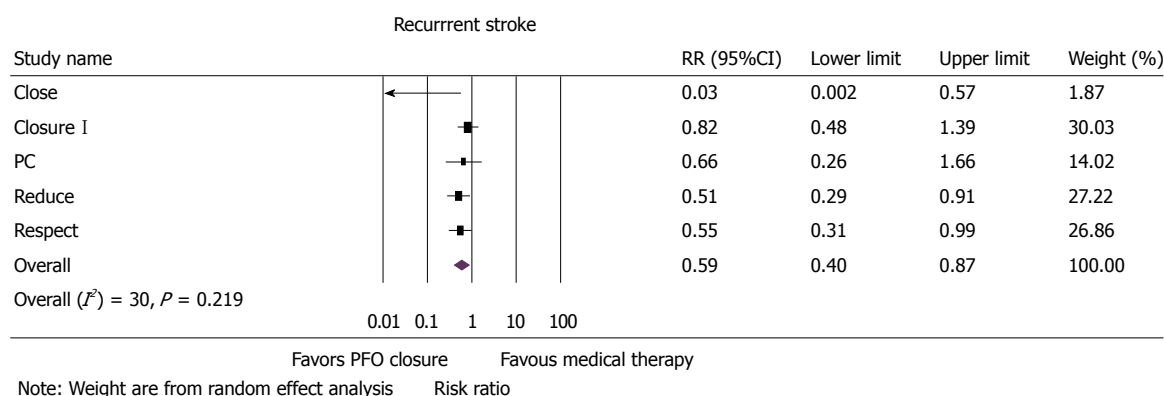


Figure 1 Forest plot and pooled analysis for recurrent ischemic stroke ($n = 3440$) in cryptogenic stroke patients (patent foramen ovale closure vs medical therapy alone). RR: Relative risk.

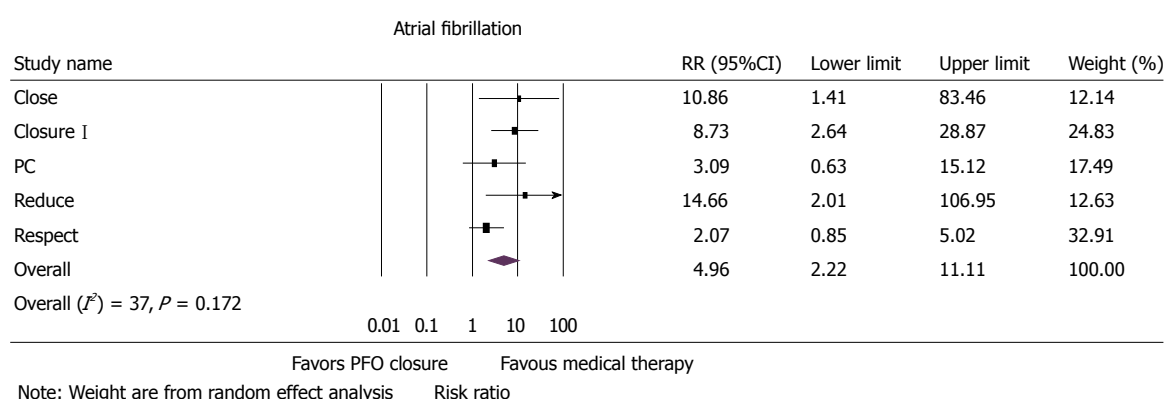


Figure 2 Forest plot and pooled analysis for atrial fibrillation ($n = 3391$) in cryptogenic stroke patients (patent foramen ovale closure vs medical therapy alone). RR: Relative risk.

included studies was moderate ($I^2 = 37$).

All-cause mortality- PFO closure vs medical therapy

All-cause mortality was similar between the groups (RR: 1.09, 95%CI: 0.47-2.53, $P = 0.839$) (Supplementary Figure 4). Sensitivity analysis performed with exclusion of study with maximum strength^[16] did not change the results (RR: 1.04, 95%CI: 0.27-4.02, $P = 0.952$). Heterogeneity of the included studies was low ($I^2 = 0$).

Major bleeding- PFO closure vs medical therapy

Major bleeding events were similar between PFO closure and medical therapy groups (RR: 0.76, 95%CI: 0.36-1.58, $P = 0.466$) (Supplementary Figure 5). Sensitivity analysis performed with exclusion of study with the maximum strength^[15] did not alter the results (RR: 0.75, 95%CI: 0.27-2.11, $P = 0.587$). Heterogeneity within the included studies was moderate ($I^2 = 28$).

Adverse events- PFO closure vs medical therapy

Rate of adverse events did not differ between the PFO device closure and the medical therapy groups (RR: 0.94, 95%CI: 0.83-1.07, $P = 0.343$) (Supplementary Figure 6). Sensitivity analysis excluding the study with maximum strength^[13] did not affect the results (RR:

0.90, 95%CI: 0.74-1.10, $P = 0.299$). Heterogeneity of the included studies was low ($I^2 = 0$).

DISCUSSION

Results from our current meta-analysis show that PFO device closure reduces the risk of recurrent stroke in appropriately selected patients with cryptogenic stroke. There was a higher incidence of atrial fibrillation associated with PFO closure but there was no significant difference in all-cause mortality, major bleeding or adverse events between the groups.

The usage of PFO closure devices, especially the Amplatzer device, increased steadily since 1998 until 2006 when the device was voluntarily withdrawn by the dealer^[19]. The device did not qualify for Humanitarian device exemption (HDE) related to its increased usage without supporting evidence^[19]. The American Association of Neurology issued a practice update in August 2016 recommending against the routine use of PFO closure devices in cryptogenic stroke patients^[20]. Following this update, the Amplatzer closure device regained its approval for use in patients with PFO by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health of the Food and Drug Administration. The approval comes with an

advisory stating that the decision to implant the device should be determined by a cardiologist and a neurologist after excluding the other common etiologies of stroke.

Guidelines for PFO closure in cryptogenic stroke patients come from two major RCTs^[12,13] along with the 2 year follow-up data of the third RCT, the RESPECT trial^[21]. CLOSURE I compared STARFlex device to medical therapy in patients with cryptogenic stroke. The trial reported no difference in recurrent stroke events between PFO device closure and medical therapy^[12]. Also, there were significantly higher numbers of device related procedural complications. Interpretation of results from the trial was limited by lower number of events when compared to number of patients lost at follow up. Following this came PC^[13] and RESPECT^[21] that compared Amplatzer closure device with medical therapy for prevention of cryptogenic stroke. Though results from the individual trials did not report any meaningful difference with respect to recurrent ischemic strokes, previous meta analyses and pooled analysis including these trials showed a significant reduction in incidence of recurrent ischemic stroke events with the use of Amplatzer device^[22,23]. Combined analysis also showed significantly higher rates of atrial fibrillation in PFO device closure group^[22,23]. Recently the long-term follow-up data from RESPECT showed a significant reduction in recurrent ischemic stroke events in the PFO device closure group compared to medical therapy^[16] as well as the two other major RCTs - CLOSE and REDUCE.

It is worthwhile discussing the inclusion criteria of the previously published trials. CLOSURE I, PC and RESPECT included patients with any PFO size with or without atrial septal aneurysm. In these initial trials, there was an overall higher dropout rate for the very low event rate at follow up. Notably, there were issues with patient selection. For example, patients with small PFO and patients with concomitant atrial fibrillation were included in these trials. In these patients, atrial fibrillation and concomitant coronary disease increases the risk of arterial stroke and these patients may not essentially benefit from PFO closure.

The CLOSE, REDUCE and RESPECT trials recently reported long term outcomes in patients with large sized PFO or patients with atrial septal aneurysm. Whereas REDUCE used GORE Helex or GORE Cardioform device, CLOSE included multiple devices as listed in Table 2. CLOSE showed a significant reduction in recurrent ischemic stroke events in patients with PFO closure device when compared to medical therapy alone. The trial also compared anti platelet to anti-coagulation therapy and reported no meaningful difference in recurrent ischemic strokes between the two groups. We did not have similar data from the other trials to compare efficacy of anti-coagulation therapy to anti-platelet therapy. REDUCE showed a 77% reduction in the incidence of recurrent ischemic strokes with PFO closure therapy. The trial also showed a 49% reduction in new brain infarcts on MRI. CLOSE and REDUCE differ significantly from the

previously published RCTs as these trials employed very strict exclusion criteria to exclude patients with other source of emboli including patients with atrial fibrillation, coronary artery disease and small vessel disease. CLOSE only studied patients with a large PFO or an atrial septal aneurysm whereas REDUCE included patients mostly with moderate to severe right-to-left shunt. Also, the definitions employed were considerably strict to avoid including symptoms that could mimic a TIA.

Another interesting result in CLOSE was the higher incidence of recurrent ischemic strokes in patients with concurrent PFO and atrial septal aneurysm when compared to patients with a PFO alone suggesting that aneurysmal atrial septum is associated with higher risk of recurrent strokes. We could not analyze this effect as shunt sizes were not reported in the other studies. The diagnosis of PFO can be challenging in some patients. The presence of an eustachian valve (EV) can potentially lead to a false negative arm based echocardiographic bubble study in the presence of PFO as the valve redirects contrast free blood from inferior vena cava to atrial septum, thereby preventing the contrast rich superior vena cava blood from reaching the left side. Previous investigators demonstrated that the detection of atrial septal defect was enhanced when contrast agent was delivered into inferior vena cava rather than the superior vena cava^[24-26]. CLOSE investigators recommended looking for an EV during TEE but none of the included trials compared superior vs inferior vena caval injection techniques.

The strength of our meta-analysis is the inclusion of only RCTs to avoid potential patient selection bias. The previous RCTs including RESPECT, CLOSURE I and PC suffered slow recruitment which could introduce a potential recruitment bias. Previous studies included patients with small to medium PFOs and combining these trials with the REDUCE and CLOSE trial with strict inclusion criteria for PFO may create bias. Trials did not differentiate between cryptogenic and non-cryptogenic strokes at follow up. Also, studies did not have a long term atrial fibrillation follow up data. The variable definitions used across the studies for major bleeding may create bias. We did not have patient level data to assess outcomes for sub-groups with different shunt sizes. Studies used different PFO closure devices (Amplatzer in PC and RESPECT, GORE Helex/Cardioform in REDUCE, STARFLEX in CLOSURE I whereas CLOSE used multiple closure devices) and so we did not have enough power to compare outcomes between various PFO closure devices. Studies reporting device complications were limited in number making it difficult to draw strong conclusions. Finally, publication bias is a limitation of any meta-analysis.

In summary, this systematic review and meta-analysis of the published RCTs supports PFO device closure in selected patients with cryptogenic stroke, especially with moderate and large sized shunt and/or with atrial septal aneurysm. PFO closure is associated

with a lower incidence of recurrent ischemic strokes but carries a higher risk of atrial fibrillation. Further RCTs to study the long-term effect of atrial fibrillation on recurrent stroke events are essential.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Cryptogenic stroke accounts for one-fourth of the ischemic strokes and the presumed mechanism is venous thromboembolisms entering systemic circulation via patent foramen ovale (PFO). Percutaneous device closure of PFO has been shown to reduce stroke rates but there is lack of evidence on whether percutaneous closure of PFO is better when compared to medical therapy with antiplatelet and/or anticoagulation. Previously published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing PFO closure to medical therapy lacked appropriate patient selection and had large dropout rates at follow up. Based on this available data, the American Association of Neurology (AAN) guidelines recommended against PFO device closure

Research motivation

Though current guidelines do not support PFO device closure, two recently published RCTs showed reduction in incidence of recurrent strokes with PFO closure in appropriately selected patient population with cryptogenic stroke. We therefore performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate if PFO closure is superior to medical therapy alone including all published RCTs to date.

Research objectives

The purpose of the study is to analyze if PFO closure device is superior to medical therapy alone to prevent recurrent strokes in appropriately selected patient population with cryptogenic stroke.

Research methods

We searched five databases for studies comparing PFO device closure to medical therapy in patients with cryptogenic stroke. To qualify for inclusion, trials must have a randomized design, include patients > 18 years of age and compare PFO closure to medical therapy in patients with cryptogenic stroke. We obtained a total of five randomized controlled trials for inclusion and performed a meta-analysis. Our primary outcome was incidence of recurrent ischemic stroke. We also looked at secondary outcomes including incidence of atrial fibrillation, all-cause mortality, major bleeding and adverse events.

Research results

PFO device closure in appropriately selected patient population with cryptogenic stroke is superior to medical therapy alone in reducing incidence of recurrent strokes. There was no difference between the PFO device closure and the medical therapy groups in terms of overall mortality, major bleeding and adverse events but there was a significant increase in incidence of atrial fibrillation in the closure device group.

Research conclusions

Our current meta-analysis including all published randomized controlled trials comparing PFO closure device to medical therapy alone supports PFO device closure in appropriately selected patient population. PFO closure in younger patients with moderate to large PFO and with atrial septal aneurysm is clearly associated with reduction in incidence of recurrent strokes without increasing mortality, major bleeding or adverse events. There is an increase in atrial fibrillation with PFO closure compared to medical therapy alone but this was mostly in the immediate post-operative period.

Research perspectives

From this meta-analysis, it could be seen that PFO closure device reduces risk of recurrent stroke in appropriately selected patient population with cryptogenic stroke. PFO closure is associated with increase in atrial fibrillation but this could likely be an organic phenomenon related to atrial irritation from the device itself. Further studies are essential to address whether this increase in atrial fibrillation

rates with PFO closure device is associated with adverse outcomes on long term follow up.

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