



Revista de la Universidad Industrial de Santander. Salud

ISSN: 0121-0807

ISSN: 2145-8464

Universidad Industrial de Santander

Garzón Hernández, Jenny Paola; López-Romero, Luis Alberto;
Mendoza, José Alejandro; Gómez, Ricardo; Silva Sieger, Federico Arturo
Corrélation of EQ-5D and mRS in ischémie stroke: a multicenter cross-sectional study
Revista de la Universidad Industrial de Santander.
Salud, vol. 55, 2023, January-December, pp. 1-9
Universidad Industrial de Santander

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18273/saluduis.55.e:23039>

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=343876253043>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's webpage in redalyc.org

UDEM  redalyc.org

Scientific Information System Redalyc

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

Correlation of EQ-5D and mRS in ischemic stroke: a multicenter cross-sectional study

Correlación de EQ-5D y mRS en ataque cerebrovascular isquémico: un estudio multicéntrico de corte transversal

Jenny Paola Garzón Hernández^{1,2} ; Luis Alberto López-Romero^{1,2,4} ; José Alejandro Mendoza^{1,3} ; Ricardo Gómez³ ; Federico Arturo Silva Sieger^{1,3} 

Suggested citation: Garzón JP, López-Romero LA, Mendoza JA, Gómez R, Silva Sieger FA. Correlation of EQ-5D and mRS in ischemic stroke: a multicenter cross-sectional study. Salud UIS. 2023; 55: e23039. doi: <https://doi.org/10.18273/saluduis.55.e:23039>



*federicosilva@fcv.org

Resumen

Introducción: la evaluación de la Calidad de Vida Relacionada con la Salud (CVRS) y el estado funcional de pacientes con Ataque Cerebrovascular (ACV), podría complementar la práctica clínica. **Objetivo:** evaluar la CVRS, aplicando EuroQol-5-dimensiones (EQ-5D) en pacientes colombianos con ACV y correlacionar sus resultados con la escala de Rankin Modificada (mRS). **Métodos:** estudio de corte transversal analítico anidado a una cohorte de pacientes con ACV isquémico en Colombia con mediana de 3 meses de seguimiento (Q1: 1- Q3:3) post-ictus. Correlacionamos los dominios del EQ-5D, índice EQ-5D y mRS con la puntuación de EQ-5D VAS. Generamos un modelo de regresión lineal simple para evaluar la variabilidad usando r^2 . **Resultados:** un total de 91 pacientes con una edad media 71,2 años; 59,3 % hombres. Se encontró correlación inversa entre los dominios EQ-5D, mayor para movilidad ($r_s = -0,69$) y menor para dolor/malestar ($r_s -0,52, p < 0,001$). El r^2 osciló entre 0,25 (dolor/malestar) y 0,47 (índice EQ-5D). Los pacientes con $mRS \geq 3$ redujeron significativamente su puntuación EQ-5D VAS en 25,64 puntos (IC 95%: -33,04; -18,24). La variabilidad en las puntuaciones EQ-5D VAS se produjo por el índice EQ-5D (47 %) y por mRS (34 %). **Conclusiones:** la correlación entre EQ-5D y mRS fue favorable. Aunque EQ-5D y mRS evalúan diferentes esferas en los pacientes con ACV, la aplicación del EQ-5D en podría aportar información multidimensional sobre cómo se afecta la vida después de un ictus, así como orientar estrategias de rehabilitación en esferas como depresión, autocuidado, ansiedad y dolor; especialmente relevante para pacientes con discapacidades ($mRS \geq 3$).

Palabras clave: Calidad de vida; Evaluación de la discapacidad; Accidente cerebrovascular isquémico; Medición de resultados informados por el paciente; Colombia.

¹ Hospital Internacional de Colombia. Santander, Colombia.

² Clínica Bucaramanga. Santander, Colombia.

³ Fundación Cardiovascular de Colombia. Santander, Colombia.

⁴ Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. España.

Abstract

Introduction: Assessing Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL), in addition to evaluating functional status in stroke patients could complement clinician practice. **Objective:** To assess HRQOL, applying EuroQol-5-dimensions (EQ-5D) in Colombian patients with stroke and correlating its results with the modified Rankin Scale (mRS). **Methods:** Analytical cross-sectional study in a cohort of ischemic stroke patients in Colombia at three months as a median follow-up (Q1: 1- Q3:3) after their event. We correlated EQ-5D domains, EQ-5D index, mRS with EQ-5D VAS score. We generated a simple linear regression robust model to evaluate the variability between using r^2 . **Results:** A total of 91 patients completed the EQ-5D questionnaire, with a mean age of 71.2 years; 59.3% were male. We identified an inverse correlation between EQ-5D VAS and EQ-5D domains with the highest for mobility ($r_s = -0.69$) and the lowest for pain/discomfort ($r_s -0.52$, $p < 0.001$). The r^2 ranged from 0.25 (pain/discomfort) to 0.47 (EQ-5D index). Patients with $mRS \geq 3$ significantly reduced their EQ-5D VAS score by 25.64 points (95% CI -33.04, -18.24). Variability in EQ-5D VAS scores occurred by EQ-5D index (47%) and by mRS (34%). **Conclusions:** The correlation between EQ-5D and mRS was favorable. Although EQ-5D and mRS evaluated different spheres on stroke patients, applying the EQ-5D instrument in real-world clinical settings might contribute multidimensional information on how life is affected after a stroke. This kind of information serves to orientate rehabilitation strategies on specific domains such as depression, self-care, anxiety, and pain. This is especially relevant for patients with disabilities ($mRS \geq 3$).

Keywords: Quality of life; Disability evaluation; Ischemic stroke; Patient reported outcome measures; Colombia.

Introduction

Worldwide, ischemic stroke is the primary cause of long-term disability among adults between 45 to 65 years¹. One-third of ischemic stroke patients are functionally dependent in the following three to six months after ischemic stroke, leading to work withdrawal, difficulty in social participation, and inferior Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL)². HRQoL measuring tools include the short Form 36 (SF-36), EuroQOL (EQ-5D), Sickness Impact Profile (SIP), Stroke-Specific Quality of Life Scale (SS-QOL) and the Stroke Impact Scale (SIS), to mention some³. The advantage of some scales is their high accuracy on the most affected domains affected in stroke-survivors³. Post-stroke disability domain is commonly assessed by the modified Rankin Scale (mRS). However, mRS could poorly represent the real impact of quality of life in stroke^{2,3}. For instance, patients with visual or communication impairment but otherwise independent in activities of daily living punctuated mRS 0 or 1, which is considered a favorable clinical outcome⁴⁻⁷.

Stroke impacts different aspects of life, such as psychological, social, and economic spheres of the patients, their families, and in general society^{8,9}. The stroke impact is particularly relevant for healthcare providers and researchers, to whom HRQoL approaches rely on patient-reported outcomes (PROs) to evaluate care and the result^{8,9}. Measures that assess HRQoL, such as the EuroQol 5-dimension questionnaire, reflect the importance of some aspects that reduce the quality

of life, which escape from the mRS measurement and might be significantly relevant to patients and as a tool to focus further rehabilitation efforts^{8,9}.

Since HRQoL is a multidimensional concept, a combination between EQ-5D and mRS might help to overcome limitations such as the ceiling effect and improve discriminatory power¹⁰. Previous studies have demonstrated a poor correlation with the EQ-5D visual analog scale (EQ-5D VAS) and mRS¹⁰. As it is known, patients with disability ($mRS \geq 3$) have poor QOL; however, those aspects are not assessed by mRS alone. We aim to assess HRQoL evidence, applying EQ-5D in Colombian patients with ischemic stroke and correlating its results with the mRS.

Methods

Analytical cross-sectional study in a cohort of ischemic stroke patients in Colombia. We included 91 patients who were hospitalized at Hospital Internacional de Colombia, Fundación Cardiovascular de Colombia, and Clínica Bucaramanga from December 2015 to July 2017 due to a first or a second acute ischemic stroke, and seen again at three months as a median follow-up (Q1: 1- Q3:3) after their event. Patients aged ≥ 18 years, no sex predilection, who were evaluated by a neurologist during the acute stroke period were included in the study. All of the patients who died during the whole follow-up after stroke and whose available information was inadequate were excluded in the study.

At baseline, data were collected from medical records such as level of education, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score on admission, pre-stroke disability using the mRS. Comorbidities like hypertension, prior stroke, diabetes mellitus, cardiac disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and renal impairment were defined by documented history and active medications or clinical or laboratory findings at presentation.

Questionnaires at 6 to 12 months post-discharge were performed via telephone by trained physician interviewers at the coordinating center. Re-hospitalization, working, marital status, and pre-stroke disability were measured using the mRS and HRQoL.

Patient-Reported Outcome Measures

HRQoL was assessed with the EQ-5D questionnaire, which has been validated in stroke¹⁰ and has the advantage of its simplicity and accessibility to the patient¹¹. In patients with aphasia, the questionnaire was collected from their caregivers. EQ-5D comprises of two parts: first, a short descriptive health status with five domains (Mobility, Selfcare, Usual activities, Pain/Discomfort, and Anxiety/Depression), each domain has five severity responses levels (none, slight, moderate, severe, and unable to/extreme). The EQ-5D state of health can be summarized using a 5-digit code or an index value. The EuroQol —creator of the questionnaire— disposed of crosswalk value sets (the index values for all possible EQ-5D health states) available on their website. We used the value set described in Spain, in which state 55555 means severely affected in all five dimensions and an index value - 0.654, whereas state 11111 means not affected in any of the dimensions and an index value 1 (best possible health). A total of 3125 possible health states are defined in this way for EQ-5D-5L. Second, the EQ-5D VAS provides a quantitative measure of the patient's perception of their overall health. The EQ-5D VAS is numbered from 0 (the worst health you can imagine) to 100 (the best health you can imagine)¹¹.

Clinician-Reported Measures

We measured the NIHSS, pre and post-stroke mRS, and the Charlson comorbidity index.

The NIHSS is a stroke scale that measures neurological deficits, contains 15 evaluated items with scores ranging from 0 to 42 where higher scores indicate more significant impairment¹².

The mRS assesses disability and dependence for daily activities after stroke. The mRS scores range from 0 to 6, meaning grade 0 (no residual symptoms), grade 1 (no significant disability), grade 2 (slight disability), grade 3 (moderate disability), grade 4 (moderately severe disability), grade 5 (severe disability) and grade 6 (the patient has expired)¹³.

The Charlson comorbidity index classifies 17 relevant comorbidities and predicts the risk of death in the following year¹⁴.

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics data are expressed as a number (percent), mean (SD), or median (interquartile range) as appropriate. Prespecified variables included post-stroke disability by mRS (no disability ≤ 2 vs. disability ≥ 3), EQ-5D domains scores (without impaired 1-2 vs. with impaired 3-5). We assessed for differences in baseline demographic, NIHSS, Charlson comorbidity index, variables among those with and without disability at 3 months as median follow-up (Q1: 1- Q3:3) after their event using the T student test for independent variables, Pearson X2 tests for categorical variables, and Mann–Whitney U tests for categorical variables, ordinal variables, and non-parametric distributed continuous variables.

We used Spearman correlation coefficients (rs) to assess the association between measures because EQ-5D, EQ-5D VAS, and mRS are ordinal variables. We also performed the Exact McNemar test to compare mRS proportions before and after stroke.

Independent robust simple linear regression models were performed (because there was no normal distribution of the outcome variable) using the VAS as an outcome and as possible predictors the dimensions of the HRQoL and the modified Rankin both in its original scale and in its dichotomous form. Statistical significance was considered to be p value < 0.05 and all tests were performed on two tails. The statistical analysis was performed using Stata version 14.0

Ethical considerations: Our study complies with the ethical standards of the Declarations of Helsinki. The institutional review board approved this study from each institution prior to its initiation. The patients or caregivers gave written informed consent to participate in this study.

Results

Population

Among 91 patients, the mean age was 71.2 (SD 13.9); 59.3% (54) were male and 10% (9) underwent thrombolytic therapy. To analyze our population, we stratified by post-stroke mRS ≤ 2 and ≥ 3 . At the acute ischemic stroke admission, the median NIHSS score was 5 (Q1: 3 – Q3:8) in patients with mRS ≤ 2 and 8 (Q1: 5 – Q3:15) in patients with mRS ≥ 3 ($p = 0.022$). There was no significant difference in baseline demographics, prior stroke, and the Charlson comorbidity index in our population by mRS, **Table 1**. The majority of patients were independent (mRS ≤ 2)

before stroke (90%). After stroke, about half were (47%) ($p < 0.001$).

Patient-Reported Outcome Measures

Figure 1 shows the median EQ-5D index value was 0.63 (Q1:1.0 – Q3:0.26). The best possible health status (state 11111) was achieved in 26.9% of the population, while the rest of the population had at least one affected domain, all with global statistically significant differences by mRS ($p = 0.021$). Assessment of the individual domains of the EQ-5D showed that the domain most affected was usual activities (59.5%), but in general, more than 60% of the population was affected in at least one of any of the five domains.

Table 1. Baseline demographics and clinical history among those with and without post-stroke disability ($n = 91$). Colombia, 2015 and 2017

	mRS≤2 (n=43)	mRS≥ 3 (n=48)	p Value
Demographics			
Age (SD), y	70.7 (14.91)	74.0 (12.9)	0.260 ^a
Sex, n (%)			
Female	15 (34.9)	22 (45.8)	0.288 ^b
Male	28 (65.1)	26 (54.2)	
Marital Status, n (%)			
Married	29 (67.4)	27 (56.3)	0.546 ^b
Widowed	5 (11.6)	11 (22.9)	
Single	6 (14.0)	7 (14.6)	
Divorced	3 (6.98)	3 (6.25)	
Living areas, n (%)			
Urban	35 (81.4)	44 (91.7)	0.148 ^b
Rural	8 (18.6)	4 (8.33)	
Education, n (%)			
Middle school level	35 (92.1)	42 (91.30)	0.895 ^b
University	3 (7.89)	4 (8.70)	
Work status, n (%)			
Employees	13 (30.2)	12 (25.0)	0.716 ^b
Retired	13 (30.2)	13 (27.1)	
Househusband/Housewife	17 (39.5)	23 (47.9)	
Comorbid medical conditions, n (%)			
Hypertension	18 (41.86)	19 (39.58)	0.825 ^b
Prior stroke	10 (23.8)	10 (22.7)	0.905 ^b
Diabetes	5 (11.63)	8 (16.67)	0.493 ^b
Myocardial infarction	5 (11.63)	3 (6.25)	0.366 ^b
Congestive heart failure	3 (6.98)	2 (4.17)	0.557 ^b
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3 (6.98)	2 (4.17)	0.557 ^b
Renal impairment	0.0 (0.0)	2 (4.17)	0.176 ^b
NIHSS, Median (Q1-Q3)	5 (3-8)	8 (5-15)	0.022 ^c
Charlson comorbidity index, n (%)			
Absence of comorbidity (0-1 score)	3 (7.32)	4 (8.3)	0.925 ^b
Low comorbidity (=2 Score)	5 (12.2)	7 (14.6)	
High comorbidity (≥3 Score)	33 (80.5)	37 (77.1)	

Source: Based on results obtained from the analysis of our Study. ^a T student test. ^b Pearson X² tests. ^c Mann-Whitney test.



Figure 1. EQ-5D impaired domains of the Colombian patients, 2015 and 2017
Source: Based on results obtained from the analysis of our study.

We found statistically significant differences between post-stroke mRS (≤ 2 vs ≥ 3) in each EQ-5D domains: mobility ($p < 0.001$), usual activities ($p < 0.001$), self-care ($p < 0.001$), anxiety/depression ($p < 0.001$) and pain/discomfort ($p < 0.001$). **Figure 2** shows the median EQ-5D VAS in patients with mRS ≤ 2 was 90 (Q1:80–Q3:90), and in patients with mRS ≥ 3 , the median was 60 (Q1:50–Q3:80) ($p < 0.001$).

Correlations between EQ-5D VAS and all EQ-5D domains were inverse, negative and moderate with the highest for mobility ($r_s -0.69$, $p < 0.001$) and the lowest for pain/discomfort ($r_s -0.52$, $p < 0.001$). Patients experiencing effects in any EQ-5D domain had significantly lower EQ-5D VAS (**Figure 1**). The **Table 2** shows correlation between EQ-5D VAS and EQ-5D index was $r_s 0.66$ and between EQ-5D VAS and mRS was $r_s -0.58$ ($p < 0.001$).

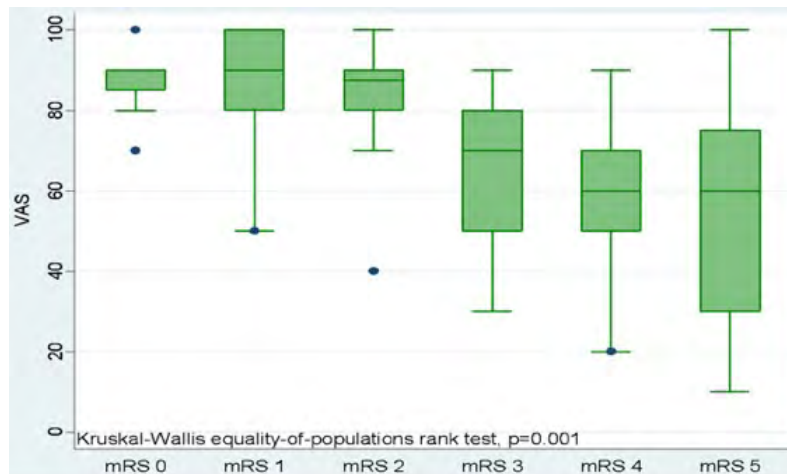


Figure 2. Distribution of mean EQ-5D VAS across mRS scores, Colombia, 2015 and 2017
Source: Based on results obtained from the analysis of our study.

Simple linear regression model

We found that the variation of EQ-5D VAS score (dependent variable) is explained in 47% of cases by the EQ-5D index (independent variable), **Table 2**. Patients with self-care difficulties reduce their perception on EQ-5D VAS score by 25.70 points, trouble participating in usual activities by 25.12 points, experiencing anxiety/depression by 23.91 points, issues with mobility by 23.62 and the presence of pain/discomfort by 21.53 points in comparison with patients who did not experience negative effects. Table 2 shows that patients with a

disability ($mRS \geq 3$) had lower levels of QOL based on EQ-5D VAS score than patients with complications in the EQ-5D domains. These participants with $mRS \geq 3$ reduced their EQ-5D VAS score by 25.64 points, almost the same reduction caused by a complication in just one domain like self-care (-25.70). However, when analyzing the change in EQ-5D VAS score, we observed that patients with difficulty in mobility (45%), self-care (40%) and usual activities domains (39%), independently explained higher variability in EQ-5D VAS scores than patients with $mRS \geq 3$ (34%).

Table 2. Correlation among EQ-5D VAS and EQ-5D affected domains, and the Proportion of Variation in EQ-5D VAS by the EQ-5D and disability. Colombia, 2015 and 2017

	Simple linear regression models				r_s
	B ^a	SD	95% CI	r^2	
Reference: No mobility problems					
Mobility ^b	-23.62	4.00	-31.84, -15.40	0.45	-0.69
Reference: No personal care problems					
Self-care ^b	-25.70	4.41	-34.48, -16.93	0.40	-0.62
Reference: No habitual activities problems					
Usual activities ^b	-25.12	4.31	-33.69, -16.55	0.39	-0.61
Reference: No pain/unwellness problems					
Pain/discomfort ^b	-21.53	4.59	-30.65, -12.41	0.25	-0.52
Reference: No anxiety/depression problems					
Anxiety/depression ^b	-23.91	4.74	-33.33, -14.49	0.26	-0.54
Reference: No disability at follow-up ($mRS \leq 2$)					
Disability ($mRS \geq 3$)	-25.64	3.72	-33.04, -18.24	0.34	-0.58
EQ-5D index	34.27	4.22	25.87, - 42.66	0.47	0.66

Source: Based on results obtained from the analysis of our Study. ^a Indicate the mean difference in EQ-5D VAS score between patients with affected domains in the EQ-5D scores compared with the patients without. ^b Not affected results in 1-2 severity response levels and affected domains 3-5 respectively.

r_s = Spearman correlation coefficients

r^2 = calculated from robust simple regression model for the dichotomous type variable.

Discussion

The correlation between EQ-5D and mRS was found as it is established¹⁵. Among patients with a disability ($mRS \geq 3$), a notable proportion had significant complications in EQ-5D domains, poor HRQoL due to stroke. Our findings support previous studies that report that the mRS might fail to capture some outcomes in ischemic stroke patients beyond motor disability¹¹.

The EQ-5D results showed significant predictors of ischemic stroke outcomes (such as pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression). We found that the mRS correlated more with motor domains (such as mobility, self-care, and usual activities). One contributing factor to these findings is that mRS has a strong correlation

with domains representing motor function with only a modest correlation with the rest of EQ-5D domains¹¹. We demonstrated in this analysis that EQ-5D could show both psychological and physical impairments that are important for stroke patients even if those have a minimal residual disability after stroke¹¹.

The VAS was the focus of additional analysis with mRS because it had one of the lowest variabilities with mRS compared with the EQ index. Also, based on our findings, the EQ-5D VAS global score reduced significantly in patients with $mRS \geq 3$. One explanation is that patients who have an excellent functional outcome and suffer little from psychosocial aspects might have better HRQoL; variables such as optimism, self-esteem, perceived control, and social support play

an essential role, but those were not assessed in this study¹⁶. Interestingly, we found that the average VAS in this study was 80, better than in previous studies on ischemic stroke survivors¹⁴.

HRQoL is a parameter that interferes with the definition of treatment as a primary point of rehabilitation. EQ-5D results provide context regarding the reasons for disability (e.g., trouble with mobility, inability to manage themselves)¹⁶. EQ-5D might overcome ceiling effects known to limit the mRS, as referred to in previous reports¹⁶. Numerous studies in ischemic stroke patients without disability (mRS ≤ 2) reported that the same patients had a reduction in arm use, which might be a shortcoming of the mRS scoring¹⁶. These findings can show substantial interobserver variability rather than true patient status due to disability, especially from the patient's perspective¹⁶.

Our study has several significant strengths. First, to our knowledge, this is the first study of EQ-5D only in ischemic stroke patients from a population in Colombia and data collected longitudinally¹⁷. Other studies have validated it by looking at chronic diseases in the general population¹⁸. In Latin America, there are only a few reports in countries, like Brazil, where the validity and reliability of the EQ-5D were evaluated in stroke patients with unilateral spatial neglect¹⁹. The American Heart Association included the use of PROs in both clinical practice and research, knowing that the patient's perspective allows more informed treatment decisions and can improve recognition of these potential complications²⁰. Second, the cross-sectional study was from three institutions that had patients with different severities of ischemic stroke, resulting in broad results for PROs and mRS scores, which in chronic diseases such as stroke, with sequelae that are sometimes incurable or insufficiently understood, a realistic goal of healthcare providers is to improve functional status or quality of life. These can only be accurately self-reported by survivors²¹.

There are also limitations in this study. First, we only interviewed patients once (at 6 or 12 months), which made our results impossible to transpose; we did not evaluate over time to determine worsening or improvement in HRQoL related to other medical conditions. However, it is recognized that most of the improvement in stroke patients occurs in the first 90 days to one year. Our evaluation was performed in an appropriate period²². Second, we did not include other domains that might be affected by stroke, such as cognition, specific emotional consequences, family

dynamics, social support, and sleep disorders¹². Third, severely impaired patients received help to complete EQ-5D-5L questionnaires from their caregiver because they had communication or cognitive impairments, reducing the validity of these responses in some domains such as those involving psychosocial states²³. Fourth, we relied on the EQ-5D-5L Spain value because, at the moment, there is not a value set for Colombia.

Stroke survivors cope well after the acute event, mainly because of reperfusion therapies and rehabilitation²⁴. The health domain representing physical function (usual activities) was the most frequently affected, consistent with the results of previous reports²⁵. Notably, in our results, a very relative proportion of patients also report complaints in the pain/discomfort dimension, which is identified in only 2.7% of stroke cases²⁶. The reasons for the pain/discomfort dimension were not ascertained but could be attributable to the bi-directional relationship between anxiety or depression and pain²⁷. Pain and emotional consequences after stroke are missed, leading to inadequate treatment or no treatment²⁸.

Further studies will explain more of these findings and the necessity of screening for these conditions that patients might benefit from the treatment of. The EQ-5D instrument is straightforward to apply, considering dimensions that mRS does not access. Although mRS is one of the most commonly used disability measures in stroke, it focuses primarily on motor functions that might reduce its utility in assessing the global health status of patients with stroke²⁹.

Importantly, consequences after stroke could be related as well as non-related to it, such as spasticity, frozen/stiff joints or depression, but other complaints could be attributable to age-related changes, such as fatigue, arthritis, or muscle soreness²⁹. These kinds of consequences could be attributable to comorbidities, such as diabetes and renal impairment, as demonstrated in this analysis in patients with mRS >3 .

Conclusion

The EQ-5D provides additional information in stroke patients unmeasured in the traditional clinical-reported disability scale (mRS). Although EQ-5D and mRS evaluated different spheres on stroke patients, applying the EQ-5D instrument in real-world clinical settings might contribute multidimensional information on how life is affected after a stroke. This kind of information might be useful to plan further studies and provision of services in stroke survivors.

Acknowledgements

The authors are especially grateful to Dr. Carlos Prada, from Fundación Cardiovascular de Colombia, Hospital Internacional de Colombia, Floridablanca, Colombia; Division Head, Genetics, Genomics and Metabolism; Valerie and George D. Kennedy Research Professorship in Human Molecular Genetics; Associate Professor of Pediatrics (Genetics, Genomics and Metabolism), Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine for his valued contribution to review the English style of this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Funding

This work was supported by CARDIOECOL, COLCIENCIAS (No. 5020-53-731809).

References

- Guzik A, Bushnell C. Stroke epidemiology and risk factor management. *Continuum* (Minneapolis, Minn) [Internet]. 2017; 23(1): 15-39. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1212/con.0000000000000416>
- Benjamin EJ, Blaha MJ, Chiuve SE, Cushman M, Das SR, Deo R, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics'2017 update: A Report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* [Internet]. 2017; 135: e146-e603. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1161/cir.0000000000000485>
- Tsala-Mladenov M, Georgieva D, Andonova S. Measuring quality of life in stroke survivors. *Russ Neurol J*. 2020; 25(3): 11-16.
- Kissela B. The value of quality of life research in stroke. *Stroke*. 2006; 37: 1958-1959.
- De Haan R, Horn J, Limburg M, Van Der Meulen J, Bossuyt P. A comparison of five stroke scales with measures of disability, handicap, and quality of life. *Stroke* [Internet]. 1993; 24(8): 1178-1181. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1161/01.str.24.8.1178>
- Anderson C, Laubscher S, Burns R. Validation of the Short Form 36 (SF-36) health survey questionnaire among stroke patients. *Stroke*. 1996; 27: 1812-1816.
- D'Olhaberriague L, Litvan I, Mitsias P, Mansbach HH. A reappraisal of reliability and validity studies in stroke. *Stroke* [Internet]. 1996; 27(12): 2331-2336. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1161/01.str.27.12.2331>
- European Medicines Agency. Committee for medicinal products for human use. Reflection paper on the regulatory guidance for the use of health-related quality of life (HRQL) measures in the evaluation of medicinal products. Doc. Ref. EMA/CHMP/EWP/139391/2004. London: EMA; 2005.
- Reeves M, Lisabeth L, Williams L, Katzan I, Kapral M, Deutsch A, et al. Patient-Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) for acute stroke: Rationale, methods and future directions. *Stroke*. 2018; 49: 1549-1556.
- Golicki D, Niewada M, Karlińska A, Buczek J, Kobayashi A, Janssen MF, et al. Comparing responsiveness of the EQ-5D-5L, EQ-5D-3L and EQ VAS in stroke patients. *Qual Life Res*. 2015; 24: 1555-1563.
- Deb-Chatterji M, Konnopka A, Flottmann F, Leischner H, Fiehler J, Gerloff C, et al. Patient-reported, health-related, quality of life after stroke thrombectomy in clinical practice. *Neurology* [Internet]. 2020; 95: e1724-e1732. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.00000000000010356>
- Lyden P. Using the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale. *Stroke* [Internet]. 2017; 48: 513-519. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1161/strokeaha.116.015434>
- Bruno A, Shah N, Lin C, Close B, Hess DC, Davis K, et al. Improving modified rankin scale assessment with a simplified questionnaire. *Stroke* [Internet]. 2010; 41(5): 1048-1050. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1161/strokeaha.109.571562>
- Teoh V, Sims J, Milgrom J. Psychosocial predictors of quality of life in a sample of community-dwelling stroke survivors: a longitudinal study. *Top Stroke Rehabil* [Internet]. 2009; 16(2): 157-166. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1310/tsr1602-157>
- Rebchuk AD, O'Neill ZR, Szefer EK, Hill MD, Field TS. Health utility weighting of the modified rankin scale: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Netw Open* [Internet]. 2020; 3(4): e203767. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.3767>
- Stewart JC, Cramer SC. Patient-reported measures provide unique insights into motor function after stroke. *Stroke*. 2013; 44(4): 1111-1116. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1161/strokeaha.111.674671>
- Silva-Henao A, Pirela CT, Álvarez-Escobar A, Londoño-Luján M, Alonso LM. Calidad de vida en pacientes post evento cerebrovascular isquémico en dos hospitales de la ciudad de Barranquilla (Colombia). *Salud Uninorte*. 2009; 25(1): 73-79.
- Cano Gutiérrez C, Arciniegas Rubio A, Germán Borda M, Samper Ternent R, Gil Laverde F, Londoño Trujillo D. Perception of health-related

- quality of life using the EURO-QOL in older adults in Bogotá, Colombia. *Eur Geriatr Med*. 2016; 7: 340-345.
19. Sobrinho KRF, Santini ACM, Marques CLS, Gabriel MG, Neto EM, de Souza LAPS, et al. Impact of unilateral spatial neglect on chronic patient's post-stroke quality of life. *Somatosens Mot Res* [Internet]. 2018; 35 (3-4): 199-203. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/08990220.2018.1521791>
 20. Rumsfeld JS, Alexander KP, Goff Jr. DC, Graham MM, Ho PM, Masoudi FA, et al. Cardiovascular health: the importance of measuring patient-reported health status: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* [Internet]. 2013; 127(22): 2233-2249. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0b013e3182949a2e>
 21. Kyte DG, Draper H, Ives J, Liles C, Gheorghe A, Calvert M. Patient reported outcomes (PROs) in clinical trials: is 'in-trial' guidance lacking? a systematic review. *PLoS One* [Internet]. 2013; 8(4): e60684. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0060684>
 22. Celnik P, Birnbaumer N. How much will I recover, doctor? Some help with an ever-elusive answer. *Neurology* [Internet]. 2014; 82(3): 192-193. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1212/wnl.0000000000000042>
 23. Kozlowski AJ, Singh R, Victorson D, Miskovic A, Lai J-, Harvey RL, et al. Agreement between responses from community-dwelling persons with stroke and their proxies on the NIH Neurological Quality of Life (Neuro-QoL) short forms. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* [Internet]. 2015; 96(11): 1986-1992. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2015.07.005>
 24. Stinear CM, Lang CE, Zeiler S, Byblow WD. Advances and challenges in stroke rehabilitation. *Lancet Neurol*. 2020; 19: 348-360.
 25. Katzan IL, Thompson NR, Uchino K, Lapin B. The most affected health domains after ischemic stroke. *Neurology* [Internet]. 2018; 90(16): e1364-e1371. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1212/wnl.0000000000005327>
 26. Payton H, Soundy A. The experience of post-stroke pain and the impact on quality of life: An integrative review. *Behav Sci* [Internet]. 2020; 10(8): 128. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/bs10080128>
 27. Nadarajah M, Goh HT. Post-stroke fatigue: a review on prevalence, correlates, measurement, and management. *Top Stroke Rehabil* [Internet]. 2015; 22(3): 208-220. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1179/1074935714z.00000000015>
 28. Pinto EB, Maso I, Pereira JLB, Fukuda TG, Seixas JC, Menezes DF, et al. Differential aspects of stroke and congestive heart failure in quality of life reduction: a case series with three comparison groups. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* [Internet]. 2011; 9: 65. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-9-65>
 29. Katzan IL, Thompson NR, Lapin B, Uchino K. Added value of patient-reported outcome measures in stroke clinical practice. *J Am Heart Assoc* [Internet]. 2017; 6(7): e005356. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1161/jaha.116.005356>