

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Pre-stroke adherence to a Mediterranean diet pattern is associated with lower acute ischemic stroke severity: a cross-sectional analysis of a prospective hospital-register study

Pablo M. Lavados¹, Enrico Mazzon², Alexis Rojo³, Alejandro M. Brunser⁴ and Verónica V. Olavarría^{2*} 

Abstract

Background: High adherence to a Mediterranean Diet is associated with reduced incidence and mortality of acute ischemic stroke (AIS) but may also be associated with severity. Our purpose was to investigate the association of adherence to a Mediterranean diet and severity in a prospective hospital register of AIS patients.

Methods: We included AIS patients admitted from February 2017 to July 2019. All were assessed by a neurologist with a standard stroke protocol, including NIHSS. Adherence to Mediterranean diet was prospectively measured by the 14-point Mediterranean Diet Adherence Screener (MEDAS) and defined as low (0–6 points) or high (7–14 points). Demographic and clinical characteristics were compared by group with univariate analysis. A Generalized Linear Model (GLM) was used to investigate the association of admission NIHSS as a continuous ordinal variable and an ordinal logistic regression (OLR) analysis to determine the independent association of the NIHSS quartiles with adherence to Mediterranean diet.

Results: Three hundred sixty-eight patients were included, mean age 68.3 (17.7), 158 (42.9%) females. The median NIHSS score was 3 (IQR 1–9) and the median MEDAS score was 6 (IQR 4.5–8). Patients with high MEDAS scores had significantly lower; admission NIHSS scores, sedentary lifestyle, body mass index, total and LDL cholesterol levels, but higher alcohol consumption. After adjustments, high adherence to Mediterranean diet remained independently associated with lower stroke severity both in the GLM (β coefficient = -0.19 , $p = 0.01$) and in the OLR model (OR for lower NIHSS quartiles 0.6 (95% CI 0.37–0.98, $p = 0.04$).

Conclusions: Higher pre-stroke adherence to a Mediterranean diet is independently associated with lower AIS severity.

Keywords: Mediterranean diet, Adherence, Ischemic stroke, Acute stroke, Severity

* Correspondence: veroolavarría@yahoo.com

²Departamento de Neurología y Psiquiatría y Departamento de Paciente Crítico, Clínica Alemana de Santiago, Facultad de Medicina Clínica Alemana Universidad del Desarrollo, Unidad de Neurología Vascul ar, Servicio de Neurología, Avenida Vitacura 5951, Vitacura, 7650568 Santiago, Chile
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Background

Eating patterns and their components may be predictive of health status and disease risk factors. According to the INTERSTROKE study, the population attributable risk of unhealthy diet on stroke was 19% (11–30%) [1, 2]. Furthermore the Global Burden of Disease demonstrated that in 2013, 63.4% (56.5–67.8) of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) due to stroke could be attributed to dietary risks [3]. Adherence to dietary patterns such as the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH), the Nordic and the Mediterranean diets have shown to decrease both incidence and mortality of stroke in general [4]. High adherence to a Mediterranean Diet pattern is associated with reduced incidence of acute ischemic stroke (AIS) and mortality both in observational as well as in a large primary prevention clinical trial [5, 6]. The beneficial role of this diet could be through modifying classical cardiovascular risk factor such as high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity and the metabolic syndrome [7–9].

A Mediterranean diet may also be associated with less severity at onset and better prognosis of ischemic stroke. This has only been investigated in a small retrospective study which reported that in 198 patients with AIS, those with lower adherence to a Mediterranean diet defined according to a food frequency questionnaire, were more likely to have a large artery atherothrombotic etiology, a worse clinical presentation at admission and a worse prognosis at discharge [10].

Our aim was to investigate the association of the adherence to the Mediterranean diet with stroke severity in a prospective hospital-based register of patients with AIS.

Methods

Study population

Our institution is a teaching non-for-profit tertiary private hospital of Santiago, Chile. Since 1997 we include all consecutive 18 year or older patients with an acute stroke admitted to Clínica Alemana de Santiago in our prospective stroke registry (Registro de Enfermedades Cerebrovasculares Clínica Alemana: RECCA).

In this study we selected patients with AIS, complete data on the 14-point Mediterranean Diet Adherence Screener (MEDAS) score and informed consent, admitted from February 2017 to July 2019. We excluded patients with transient ischemic attacks.

All variables were prospectively collected during patient hospitalization. Ischemic stroke was defined according to current practice [11]. Ischemic stroke etiology was classified using the Trial of Org 10,172 in Acute Stroke Treatment (TOAST) classification [12]. Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin resistance, hyperlipidemia and mood disorder were defined as

present in patients with the previous clinical diagnosis or in those under treatment for each specific risk factor. Vessel occlusion was defined present when found in intracranial or cervical extracranial arteries on acute vascular neuroimaging as per institutional protocol. Previous dependency was defined according to the modified Rankin Scale (mRS). Patients with suspected stroke were immediately evaluated by the neurologist. Acute neurological assessment includes: the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score [13] and a neuroimaging stroke protocol consisting of: non-contrast Computed Tomography (CT) scan, Diffusion Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging (DWI-MRI) and cervicocranial CT angiography (CTA) or magnetic resonance angiography (MRA). Additionally, many patients are studied with Transcranial Doppler and some Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA). Etiologic evaluation includes electrocardiogram monitoring, Echocardiography and Carotid Ultrasonography if appropriate as well as coagulation, hematological and biochemical analyses.

Adherence to a Mediterranean diet was measured by the Spanish version of the MEDAS score, which we adapted to the local Chilean terms for an ongoing population-based stroke study [14]. The MEDAS is a 14-point questionnaire validated and used in the PRE-DIMED study to assess the adherence to a Mediterranean diet pattern (supplement); higher scores are associated with higher adherence, being 14 points the maximum score [15]. We used this short screener as it has been shown to be a valid tool for rapid assessment of adherence to Mediterranean diet pattern and proposed as useful in time-limited clinical and research settings [16]. Since January 2017, the stroke fellow or vascular neurology staff obtains the MEDAS score prospectively in all patients admitted with an AIS diagnosis, using a paper form previous to discharge in one session. Exposure before the index stroke was assessed by asking the patients (85%) or next of kin (15%) to refer to their last month usual diet pattern. Adherence to Mediterranean diet pattern was defined as low (score of 0–6 points) or high (score of 7–14 points) based on the median MEDAS scores in our cohort. The primary outcome was severity defined by the admission NIHSS score.

The local Ethics Committee and the Institutional Review Board of the hospital approved the study registry protocol and written informed consent was obtained in every patient as local regulatory law requests.

Statistical analyses

Sociodemographic characteristics, cardiovascular risk factors, medication use, clinical presentation, etiology, treatments and NIHSS scores were compared by adherence to the MEDAS score using Chi² or Fisher's test for

frequencies. T-test was used for normally distributed continuous variables and Wilcoxon log-rank test for non-normally distributed continuous variables in the univariate analyses.

We investigated the association of adherence to Mediterranean diet and NIHSS scores computed as an ordinal variable using a Generalized Linear Model (GLM) with gamma distribution and link function identity adjusting for the following explanatory variables: Diabetes Mellitus, sedentary lifestyle, alcohol consumption, Body Mass Index (BMI), total and Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol. These were chosen because their frequency distribution was significantly different in both groups in univariate comparison. In this model we further adjusted for prognostic variables usually associated with severity in prior studies, using Hosmer–Lemeshow criteria with a cut-off point of $p < 0.25$ [17]. These prognostic variables were age, previous dependency (mRS 3–5), atrial fibrillation (AF), sedentary lifestyle, time from symptom onset to emergency consultation, vessel occlusion, admission glycemia, and cardioembolic etiology. In order to decrease over-adjustments, we only included cardioembolic stroke and not atrial fibrillation in the models [18–20]. In this model we added 1 to all NIHSS scores, because 62 (16.8%) patients had a cerebral infarction but an NIHSS of 0. In order to account for the effect of pre-morbid disability on severity we performed a sensitivity analysis stratifying by previous disability, excluding those with mRS 3–5 from the GLM model.

As a secondary analysis we performed an ordinal logistic regression (OLR) to determine the independent association of low or high adherence to Mediterranean diet to quartiles of NIHSS scores. NIHSS quartiles are: 0–1 = q1; 2–3 = q2; 4–9 = q3; 10-maximum = q4. The prognostic and confounding variables in the ORL model were the same as in the previous model: Age, Diabetes mellitus, alcohol consumption, sedentary lifestyle, previous dependency, time from symptom onset to hospital admission, vessel occlusion, body mass index, admission glucose, total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and cardioembolic stroke etiology.

All statistical analyses were performed with Stata 14.0. An alpha error < 0.05 was considered significant. The paper is reported according to the STROBE guidelines [21].

Results

From February 2017 to July 2019, 444 patients with AIS and complete MEDAS scores were admitted, of which 76 transient ischemic attacks were excluded. The study sample thus consisted of 368 patients with a mean age of 68.3 (17.7) years and 158 (42.9%) being female. The median time from symptom onset to admission was 228 min (IQR 64–783). The median admission NIHSS score

was 3 (IQR 1–9) and the median MEDAS score was 6 (IQR 4.5–8). High adherence to Mediterranean diet pattern was found in 151 (41%) patients. Table 1 describes the baseline demographic, clinical and laboratory characteristics of both groups. Patients with high MEDAS scores had significantly lower admission NIHSS scores with a median of 2 (IQR 2–6) versus a median 4 (IQR 2–10, $p = 0.004$) (Fig. 1), and a lower frequency of: Diabetes Mellitus, a less sedentary lifestyle and lower BMI but higher frequency of alcohol consumption. Patients with higher adherence also had significantly lower total and LDL cholesterol levels.

The GLM showed an inverse independent association of adherence to Mediterranean Diet with NIHSS scores (β coefficient = -0.19 , $p = 0.01$); indicating that for every unit increase of MEDAS score, we estimate a decrease of 0.2 points of admission NIHSS scores (Table 2). The sensitivity analysis showed that the association between higher adherence to a Mediterranean diet and stroke severity was significant after excluding patients with previous disabilities from the analysis (β coefficient = -0.18 , $p = 0.02$).

The results of the OLR model are presented in Table 3. A high adherence to Mediterranean diet was protective of stroke severity resulting in an Odds Ratio for higher quartiles of NIHSS of 0.6 (95% CI 0.37–0.98, $p = 0.04$).

Discussion

In this cross-sectional study we found that a high previous adherence to Mediterranean Diet was independently associated with lower ischemic stroke severity on admission. These results are consistent with a previous retrospective study, which reported a worse outcome by means of higher NIHSS in patients with low adherence to a Mediterranean diet pattern [7]. Patients with higher adherence in this cohort smoked less, had less Diabetes Mellitus, lower BMI, were less sedentary and had lower total and LDL cholesterol levels. This has been described earlier and could reflect not only an overall healthier lifestyle, but also a lower prevalence of the metabolic syndrome [8, 22–26]. A combination of good healthy lifestyle could have a greater impact than each factor alone. In fact combination of four healthy behaviors (current non-smoking, physically active, moderate alcohol consumption, and at least 5 serving a day of fruit and vegetables) was found to have a higher impact in the magnitude of the incidence of stroke in men and women aged 40–79, with a dose response association predicting more than double difference in the incidence compared to controls after adjustments [27]. Furthermore, the combination of eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, maintaining a low BMI and drinking

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of ischemic stroke patients according to adherence to a Mediterranean diet using MEDAS score

Variable	High adherence N (%) 151 (41)	Low adherence N (%) 217 (59)	Total N (%) 368 (100)	P Value
Age, years, mean (SD) ^a	69.9 (16.9)	67.2 (18.7)	68.3 (17.7)	0.1
Gender (female)	66 (43.7)	92 (42.4)	158 (42.9)	0.8
Hypertension	89 (58.9)	133 (61.3)	222 (60.3)	0.5
Diabetes Mellitus	17 (11.2)	41 (18.9)	58 (15.7)	0.04
Insulin resistance	15 (9.9)	17 (7.8)	32 (8.7)	0.4
Dyslipidemia	56 (37.0)	67 (30.8)	123 (33.4)	0.2
Coronary artery disease	20 (13.2)	28 (9.2)	48 (13.0)	0.7
Atrial fibrillation	26 (17.2)	40 (18.4)	66 (17.9)	0.7
Prior stroke	27 (17.9)	36 (16.6)	63 (17.1)	0.7
Chronic Renal Failure	8 (5.3)	21 (9.7)	29 (7.9)	0.1
Mood disorder	19 (12.6)	32 (14.7)	51 (13.8)	0.5
Current smoker	34 (22.5)	46 (21.2)	80 (21.7)	0.2
Alcohol consumption	76 (50.3)	83 (38.4)	159 (43.3)	0.02
Sedentary lifestyle	90 (59.6)	172 (79.3)	262 (71.2)	< 0.001
Previous dependency ^b	11 (7.3)	29 (13.4)	40 (10.9)	0.06
Time from symptom onset to admission, median (IQR) ^c	165 (72–706)	248 (78–1385)	228 (68–784)	0.03
Admission Systolic Blood Pressure, mean (SD)	148 (25.0)	151 (26.2)	150 (25.7)	0.1
Admission Diastolic Blood Pressure, mean (SD)	80.9 (15.1)	83.3 (17.6)	83.3 (16.6)	0.1
Admission body mass index, Mean (SD)	25.1 (3.4)	26.7 (4.4)	26.0 (4.1)	0.001
Admission NIHSS ^d median (IQR) ^e	2-(1-6)	4 (2-11)	3 (1-7)	0.0006
Vessel occlusion	45 (29.8)	72 (33.2)	117 (31.8)	0.5
Intravenous thrombolysis use	53 (35.1)	78 (35.9)	131 (35.6)	0.8
Intra-arterial thrombectomy	18 (11.9)	20 (9.0)	38 (10.3)	0.4
Large-artery atherosclerosis	29 (19.1)	47 (21.7)	76 (20.7)	0.5
Cardioembolic	48 (31.7)	62 (28.7)	110 (29.2)	0.5
Dissection	11 (7.2)	18 (8.3)	29 (7.9)	0.7
Other determined	10 (6.2)	14 (6.4)	24 (6.5)	0.9
Cryptogenic (complete work-up)	48 (31.8)	52 (23.9)	100 (27.1)	0.09
Undetermined (incomplete work-up)	3 (1.9)	6 (2.7)	9 (2.4)	0.6
Not classifiable (2 or more causes)	4 (2.6)	14 (6.4)	18 (4.9)	0.09
Glucose, (mg/dl), mean	117.3 (35.6)	124.9 (47.6)	121.7 (43.1)	0.07
Total cholesterol, (mg/dl), mean	157.3 (45.8)	169.2 (47.4)	164.1 (46.9)	0.02
LDL ^e cholesterol, (mg/dl), mean	99.2 (38.8)	110.9 (43.4)	105.9 (42.1)	0.01
HDL ^f cholesterol, (mg/dl), mean	48.6 (14.8)	47.2 (15.2)	48.1 (15.0)	0.6
Triglycerides, (mg/dl), mean	130.7 (111.9)	138.4 (82.6)	135.1 (96.3)	0.2
HbA1c ^g (%), median (IQR) ^c	5.6 (5.3–6.0)	5.6 (5.3–6.0)	5.6 (5.3–6.0)	0.8
Hemoglobin, (g/dl), mean	13.9 (1.7)	13.7 (2.1)	13.8 (1.9)	0.5
Leucocyte count	2639 (4479)	2643 (4439)	2641 (4449)	0.9

^aSD standard deviation, ^bmRS (modified Rankin Scale) = 3–5, ^cIQR interquartile range, ^dNIHSS National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, ^eLDL Low-Density Lipoprotein, ^fHDL High-density Lipoprotein, ^gHbA1c glycosylated haemoglobin A1c

alcohol in moderation was independently associated with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality following a stroke, after adjustments [28].

In this cohort of AIS patients, the mean MEDAS score was 6 (SD 2.3) points, which is very similar to the mean 5.7 (SD 1.6) found in 53,366 adults in a validation study

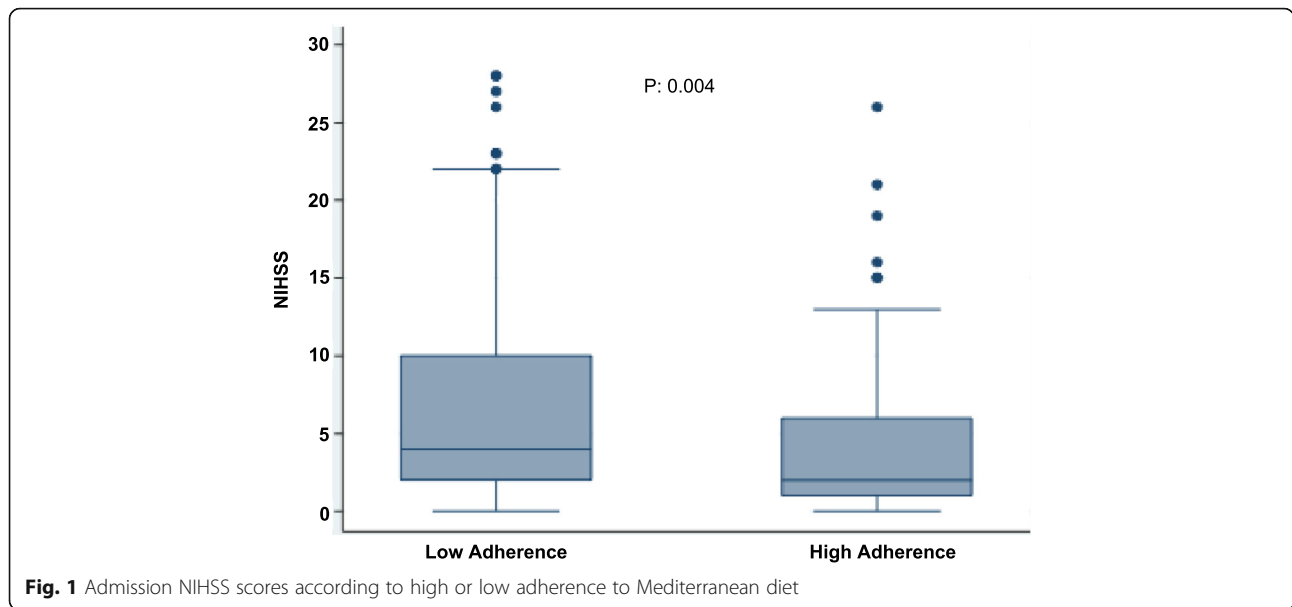


Fig. 1 Admission NIHSS scores according to high or low adherence to Mediterranean diet

of a self-applicable questionnaire for a Mediterranean dietary index in Chile and higher than that found in an intervention study in 96 workers in Chile whom had a basal score of 4.8 (SD 1.4). In the latter, the Mediterranean score increased to 7.4 (SD 1.5) after a non-randomized dietary intervention in the workers canteen, resulting in a reduction of the prevalence of the metabolic syndrome from 24.0 to 15.6% ($p = 0.02$) [29, 30].

A recent Cochrane review shows that Mediterranean diet reduces the incidence of stroke from 24/1000 to 14/1000 (95% CI 11 to 19) and this could be mediated by reductions in blood pressure and possible small reductions in blood lipids [31]. Other proposed mechanisms are the effects of the Mediterranean diet on systemic inflammation, which could have a role in acute inflammatory activation, improved endothelial health, decreasing intestinal bio-microbiome mediated atherothrombosis and toxicity, and by increasing plasma redox status [32–36].

In stroke patients there is evidence of the association of prognosis and inflammatory biomarkers [33]. Similar

results have been shown in high cardiovascular risk populations, in particular hypertension, diabetes and the metabolic syndrome [37]. The effect of the Mediterranean diet on stroke severity could be mediated by a lower inflammatory response as suggested by less pro-inflammatory biomarker activation in these patients. This in turn could promote different pathogenic stroke mechanisms [10, 33]. In fact in our study there were no differences regarding atherothrombotic etiology as previously reported, [10, 38] but we did observe a non-significant higher frequency of cryptogenic stroke in patients with higher adherence to a Mediterranean diet, maybe suggesting a predominance of stroke mechanisms less associated to classical cardiometabolic cardiovascular risk factors and less severe strokes [39].

Strengths of this study are that all data on exposures was collected prospectively, particularly the MEDAS scores and that the NIHSS scores have been shown to be highly reproducible [13].

Limitations of this observational study are the sample size and being a single hospital cohort limiting external

Table 2 Adjusted Gamma regression model of adherence to Mediterranean diet and admission NIHSS^b scores

Variable	Adjusted Coefficient ^a	95% Confidence interval		P value
High adherence to Mediterranean diet ^c	-0.1995912	-0.3625112	-0.0364712	0.016
Age	0.0255986	0.0004482	0.0507489	0.046
Longer time from symptom onset to admission	-0.0000643	-0.0000981	-0.0000304	< 0.0001
Cardioembolic etiology	1.581582	0.263316	2.899848	0.019 0.043
Diabetes Mellitus	1.833642	0.0329643	3.63432	0.046
Vessel occlusion	6.217865	4.314902	8.120828	< 0.0001

^aAdjusted for: Age, Diabetes Mellitus, alcohol consumption, sedentary lifestyle, previous dependency, time from symptom onset to hospital admission, vessel occlusion, body mass index, admission glucose, total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, cardioembolic stroke etiologies. ^bNIHSS National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale. ^cHigh adherence to Mediterranean diet = MEDAS scores 7–14

Table 3 Adjusted^a ordinal logistic regression model of adherence to a Mediterranean diet on increasing NIHSS admission quartiles^b

Variable	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence interval		P value
High adherence to Mediterranean diet ^c	0.602	0.369	0.9828	0.042
Symptom onset to admission	0.9999	0.9998	0.9999	0.001
Cardioembolic etiology	1.963084	1.165307	3.307026	0.011
Previous dependency	4.063095	1.552344	10.63472	0.004
Diabetes Mellitus	2.029745	1.009952	4.079267	0.047
Alcohol consumption	0.5730412	0.3581713	0.9168132	0.02
Vessel occlusion	6.253156	3.650669	10.7109	< 0.0001

^aAdjusted for: Age, Diabetes Mellitus, alcohol consumption, sedentary lifestyle, previous dependency, time from symptom onset to hospital admission, vessel occlusion, body mass index, admission glucose, total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, cardioembolic stroke etiology

^bNIHSS quartiles are 0–1 = q1; 2–3 = q2; 4–9 = q3; 10–maximum = q4

^cHigh adherence to Mediterranean diet = MEDAS scores 0–6

validity. The possibility of recall bias is another limitation, but we have no indication that patients with high or low NIHSS would have a differential recall of their usual previous diet patterns. Another caveat is that even though the NIHSS is widely used to assess stroke severity at the bedside it has not been extensively validated for this purpose as it was developed for use mainly in clinical trials [13]. An additional consideration is that we chose the MEDAS score for its practicality and international validation, but there are another 28 scores evaluating the degree of adherence to Mediterranean diet patterns [16, 40]. A recent systematic review suggested that 3 of these were the ones showing the highest level of evidence of conceptual suitability, applicability and psychometric properties [41]. Furthermore we did not use the Chilean version of Mediterranean diet (Chilean MDI) validated as self-administered questionnaire because we administered the score ourselves [29, 30]. Another possible source of bias is that we obtained data on dietary intake of next-of-kin in approximately 15% of the patients. Previous studies have described a high agreement between mean intakes of specific foods reported by interviewing subjects and their surrogates, implying that surrogate data may be useful in descriptive studies, providing an unbiased estimate of mean consumption by a group, but these studies have included a limited number of elderly subjects and were dependent of the frequency of food consumption, gender of the index subject, the relationship of the surrogate to the index subject (being higher for spouses), and the method of data collection [42].

Our findings suggest that high adherence to a Mediterranean diet defined by the MEDAS score seems to have benefits not only in reducing stroke incidence as previously shown but also in decreasing stroke severity which could have an impact on long term disability and the global burden of stroke [43]. Changing dietary habits and improving adherence to a Mediterranean diet has

been shown to decrease cardiometabolic risk factors and stroke in selected or high risk populations, but it is not clear if this strategy could be used at a population level [4, 6, 30, 31].

Conclusion

In this observational prospective study higher adherence to a Mediterranean Diet was associated with less severe acute ischemic stroke at admission. Further larger studies should confirm this finding and clarify if it has an impact in long term functional outcome.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Supplementary information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12883-020-01824-y>.

Additional file 1: Microsoft word file. 14-point Mediterranean Diet Adherence Screener (MEDAS).

Additional file 2: Excel spread sheet 1997–2003 (xls). RECCA2015_DATA_LABELS_2019-07-17_1307 MeDi y NIHSS Febrero 2017 Julio 2019. Dataset supporting the conclusions.

Abbreviations

AI: Acute ischemic stroke; MEDAS: Mediterranean Diet Adherence Screener; GLM: Generalized Linear Model; OLR: Ordinal logistic regression; DALYs: Disability-adjusted life years; TOAST: Trial of Org 10,172 in Acute Stroke Treatment; RECCA: Registro de Enfermedades Cerebrovasculares Clínica Alemana; mRS: modified Rankin Scale; NIHSS: National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; CT: Computed Tomography; DWI-MRI: Diffusion Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging; CTA: Cervico-cranial CT angiography; MRA: Magnetic resonance angiography; DSA: Digital Subtraction Angiography; BMI: Body Mass Index; LDL: Low-Density Lipoprotein; Chilean MDI: Chilean version of Mediterranean diet

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Authors' contributions

EM, PML and WVO: contributed to the design, interpretation of the data and drafted the manuscript; AR and EM: contributed to the data collection of the study; PML: performed the statistical analysis; and EM, PLM, AR, AMB and WVO: contributed to interpreting results, reviewing the manuscript and approved the final version of the manuscript. WVO has primary responsibility for final content. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Authors' information

None relevant

Funding

The RECCA cohort has been funded by unconditional research grants from Clínica Alemana de Santiago, Lundbeck Chile and Boehringer Ingelheim. The sponsors had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the report.

Availability of data and materials

The dataset supporting the conclusions of this article is included within the article as an [additional Excel file](#).

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The local Ethics Committee and the Institutional Review Board of the hospital approved the study registry protocol and written informed consent was obtained in every patient as local regulatory law request.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

Verónica V. Olavarría reports receiving research grants from Clínica Alemana de Santiago, Boehringer-Ingelheim and Conicyt. Pablo M. Lavados reports research support from Clínica Alemana and Boehringer Ingelheim. Research grants from The George Institute and Clínica Alemana de Santiago during the conduct of the study; unrestricted research grants from Lundbeck and Boehringer Ingelheim; personal fees from AstraZeneca and Bayer as SOCRATES and ESUS NAVIGATE trials national leader and a Chilean Government research grant for the ÑANDU project outside the submitted work. Dr. Alejandro M. Brunser received a research grant from Clínica Alemana for the RECCA registry. Enrico Mazzone report no conflicts of interest. Alexis Rojo report no conflicts of interest.

Author details

¹Departamento de Neurología y Psiquiatría, Clínica Alemana de Santiago, Facultad de Medicina, Clínica Alemana Universidad del Desarrollo, Unidad de Neurología Vascular, Servicio de Neurología, Santiago, Chile. ²Departamento de Neurología y Psiquiatría y Departamento de Paciente Crítico, Clínica Alemana de Santiago, Facultad de Medicina Clínica Alemana Universidad del Desarrollo, Unidad de Neurología Vascular, Servicio de Neurología, Avenida Vitacura 5951, Vitacura, 7650568 Santiago, Chile. ³Servicio de Neurología, Hospital Clínico Herminia Martín de Chillán, Servicio de Salud Ñuble, Chillán, Chile. ⁴Departamento de Neurología y Psiquiatría y Departamento de Urgencia, Clínica Alemana de Santiago, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad del Desarrollo, Clínica Alemana, Unidad de Neurología Vascular, Servicio de Neurología, Santiago, Chile.

Received: 17 December 2019 Accepted: 5 June 2020

Published online: 23 June 2020

References

- O'Donnell MJ, Chin SL, Rangarajan S, Xavier D, Liu L, Zhang H, et al. Global and regional effects of potentially modifiable risk factors associated with acute stroke in 32 countries (INTERSTROKE): a case-control study. *Lancet*. 2016;388(10046):761–75.
- Hankey GJ. Stroke: fresh insights into causes, prevention, and treatment. *Lancet Neurol*. 2011;10(1):2–3.
- Feigin VL, Roth GA, Naghavi M, Parmar P, Krishnamurthi R, Chugh S, et al. Global burden of stroke and risk factors in 188 countries, during 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study 2013. *Lancet Neurol*. 2016 Aug;15(9):913–24.
- Pandian JD, Gall SL, Kate MP, Silva GS, Akinyemi RO, Ovbiagele BI, et al. Prevention of stroke: a global perspective. *Lancet*. 2018;392(10154):1269–78.
- Tsigoulis G, Psaltopoulou T, Wadley VG, Alexandrov AV, Howard G, Unverzagt FW, et al. Adherence to a Mediterranean diet and prediction of incident stroke. *Stroke*. 2015;46(3):780 STROKEAHA.114.007894.
- Estruch R, Ros E, Salas-Salvadó J, Covas M-I, Corella D, Arós F, et al. Primary prevention of cardiovascular disease with a Mediterranean diet supplemented with extra-virgin olive oil or nuts. *N Engl J Med*. 2018; 378(25):e34.
- Martínez-González MA, Salas-Salvadó J, Estruch R, Corella D, Fitó M, Ros E, et al. Benefits of the Mediterranean diet: insights from the PREDIMED study. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis*. 2015;58(1):50–60.
- Echeverría G, McGee EE, Urquiaga I, Jiménez P, D'Acuña S, Villarreal L, et al. Inverse associations between a locally validated Mediterranean diet index, overweight/obesity, and metabolic syndrome in Chilean adults. *Nutrients*. 2017;9:8.
- Estruch R, Martínez-González MA, Corella D, Salas-Salvadó J, Ruiz-Gutiérrez V, Covas MI, et al. Effects of a Mediterranean-style diet on cardiovascular risk factors: a randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med*. 2006;145(1):1–11.
- Tuttolomondo A, Casuccio A, Buttà C, Pecoraro R, Di Raimondo D, Della Corte V, et al. Mediterranean diet in patients with acute ischemic stroke: relationships between Mediterranean diet score, diagnostic subtype, and stroke severity index. *Atherosclerosis*. 2015;243(1):260–7.
- Sacco RL, Kasner SE, Broderick JP, Caplan LR, Connors JJB, Culebras A, et al. An updated definition of stroke for the 21st century: a statement for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. *Stroke*. 2013;44(7):2064–89.
- Adams HP, Bendixen BH, Kappelle LJ, Biller J, Love BB, Gordon DL, et al. Classification of subtype of acute ischemic stroke. Definitions for use in a multicenter clinical trial. TOAST. Trial of org 10172 in acute stroke treatment. *Stroke*. 1993;24(1):35–41.
- Lyden P. Using the National Institutes of Health stroke scale: a cautionary tale. *Stroke*. 2017;48(2):513–9.
- Lavados P. Incidence of stroke in a high cardiovascular risk population in Chile: the Ñuble region cerebrovascular attack incidence and death community surveillance and intervention study (ÑANDU). *World Stroke Congr Abstr Int J Stroke*. 2018;13(2_suppl):3–217.
- Schröder H, Fitó M, Estruch R, Martínez-González MA, Corella D, Salas-Salvadó J, et al. A short screener is valid for assessing Mediterranean diet adherence among older Spanish men and women. *J Nutr*. 2011;141(6):1140–5.
- Papadaki A, Johnson L, Toumpakari Z, England C, Rai M, Toms S, et al. Validation of the English version of the 14-item Mediterranean diet adherence screener of the PREDIMED study, in people at high cardiovascular risk in the UK. *Nutrients*. 2018;10:2.
- Hosmer D, Lemeshow S, Sturdivant RX. *Applied logistic regression*. New York: Wiley; 2013.
- Ricciardi AC, López-Cancio E, Pérez de la Ossa N, Sobrino T, Hernández-Pérez M, Gomis M, et al. Prestroke physical activity is associated with good functional outcome and arterial recanalization after stroke due to a large vessel occlusion. *Cerebrovasc Dis Basel Switz*. 2014;37(4):304–11.
- Hjalmarsson C, Manhem K, Bokemark L, Andersson B. The role of prestroke glycemic control on severity and outcome of acute ischemic stroke. *Stroke Res Treat*. 2014;2014:694569.
- Xian Y, O'Brien EC, Liang L, Xu H, Schwamm LH, Fonarow GC, et al. Association of Preceding Antithrombotic Treatment with Acute Ischemic Stroke Severity and in-Hospital Outcomes among Patients with Atrial Fibrillation. *JAMA*. 2017;317(10):1057–67.
- von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gøtzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP. Strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies. *BMJ*. 2007;335(7624):806–8.
- Esposito K, Maiorino MI, Di Palo C, Giugliano D. Campanian postprandial hyperglycemia study group. Adherence to a Mediterranean diet and glycaemic control in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Diabet Med J Br Diabet Assoc*. 2009;26(9):900–7.
- Martínez-González MA, García-Arellano A, Toledo E, Salas-Salvadó J, Buil-Cosiales P, Corella D, et al. A 14-item Mediterranean diet assessment tool and obesity indexes among high-risk subjects: the PREDIMED trial. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(8):e43134.

24. Muñoz M-A, Fito M, Marrugat J, Covas M-I, Schröder H. REGICOR and HERMES investigators. Adherence to the Mediterranean diet is associated with better mental and physical health. *Br J Nutr.* 2009;101(12):1821–7.
25. Esposito K, Ciotola M, Giugliano D. Mediterranean diet and the metabolic syndrome. *Mol Nutr Food Res.* 2007;51(10):1268–74.
26. Schröder H, Marrugat J, Vila J, Covas MI, Elosua R. Adherence to the traditional mediterranean diet is inversely associated with body mass index and obesity in a spanish population. *J Nutr.* 2004;134(12):3355–61.
27. Myint PK, Luben RN, Wareham NJ, Bingham SA, Khaw K-T. Combined effect of health behaviours and risk of first ever stroke in 20,040 men and women over 11 years' follow-up in Norfolk cohort of European prospective investigation of cancer (EPIC Norfolk): prospective population study. *BMJ.* 2009;338:b349.
28. Hill VA, Towfighi A. Modifiable risk factors for stroke and strategies for stroke prevention. *Semin Neurol.* 2017;37(3):237–58.
29. Echeverría G, Urquiaga I, Concha MJ, Dussallant C, Villarroel L, Velasco N, et al. Validation of self-applicable questionnaire for a Mediterranean dietary index in Chile. *Rev Med Chil.* 2016;144(12):1531–43.
30. Leighton F, Polic G, Strobel P, Pérez D, Martínez C, Vásquez L, et al. Health impact of Mediterranean diets in food at work. *Public Health Nutr.* 2009;12(9A):1635–43.
31. Rees K, Takeda A, Martin N, Ellis L, Wijesekara D, Vepa A, et al. Mediterranean-style diet for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2019;3:CD009825.
32. Estruch R. Anti-inflammatory effects of the Mediterranean diet: the experience of the PREDIMED study. *Proc Nutr Soc.* 2010;69(3):333–40.
33. Tuttolomondo A, Di Sciacca R, Di Raimondo D, Pedone C, La Placa S, Pinto A, et al. Effects of clinical and laboratory variables and of pretreatment with cardiovascular drugs in acute ischaemic stroke: a retrospective chart review from the GIFA study. *Int J Cardiol.* 2011;151(3):318–22.
34. Esposito K, Marfella R, Ciotola M, Di Palo C, Giugliano F, Giugliano G, et al. Effect of a mediterranean-style diet on endothelial dysfunction and markers of vascular inflammation in the metabolic syndrome: a randomized trial. *JAMA.* 2004;292(12):1440–6.
35. Spence JD. Diet for stroke prevention. *Stroke Vasc Neurol.* 2018;3(2):44–50.
36. Bettermann EL, Hartman TJ, Easley KA, Ferranti EP, Jones DP, Quyyumi AA, et al. Higher Mediterranean diet quality scores and lower body mass index are associated with a less-oxidized plasma glutathione and cysteine redox status in adults. *J Nutr.* 2018;148(2):245–53.
37. Di Raimondo D, Tuttolomondo A, Buttà C, Casuccio A, Giarrusso L, Miceli G, et al. Metabolic and anti-inflammatory effects of a home-based programme of aerobic physical exercise. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2013;67(12):1247–53.
38. Bill O, Zufferey P, Faouzi M, Michel P. Severe stroke: patient profile and predictors of favorable outcome: *Severe stroke predictors.* *J Thromb Haemost.* 2013 Jan;11(1):92–9.
39. Molina-Seguín J, Vena AB, Colas-Campas L, Benalbelhak I, Purroy F. A systematic review of the characteristics and prognosis of subjects who suffer an embolic stroke of undetermined source. *Rev Neurol.* 2018;66(10):325–30.
40. Hebestreit K, Yahiaoui-Doktor M, Engel C, Vetter W, Siniatchkin M, Erickson N, et al. Validation of the German version of the Mediterranean diet adherence screener (MEDAS) questionnaire. *BMC Cancer.* 2017;17(1):341.
41. Zaragoza-Martí A, Cabañero-Martínez MJ, Hurtado-Sánchez JA, Laguna-Pérez A, Ferrer-Cascales R. Evaluation of Mediterranean diet adherence scores: a systematic review. *BMJ Open.* 2018;8(2):e019033.
42. Samet JM. Surrogate measures of dietary intake. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 1989;50(5 Suppl):1139–44 discussion 1231-1235.
43. Hankey GJ. The role of nutrition in the risk and burden of stroke: an update of the evidence. *Stroke.* 2017;48(11):3168–74.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

