Epilepsy is associated with higher subsequent mortality risk in patients after stroke: a population-based cohort study in Taiwan

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Objective: To use the National Health Insurance Research Database (NHIRD) of Taiwan to determine whether patients with poststroke epilepsy (PSE) in Taiwan have an increased risk of mortality.

Methods: We analyzed the data from the NHIRD of patients (≥40 years) who had received stroke diagnoses between 2000 and 2012. The patients with stroke were divided into PSE and poststroke non-epilepsy (PSN) cohorts and compared against a sex-, age-, comorbidity-, and index-date-matched cohort from normal population. We calculated adjusted HRs (aHRs) and 95% CIs of all-cause mortality risk in these cohorts after adjustment for age, sex, and comorbidities.

Results: Among the poststroke patients, 12.14% constituted the PSE cohort. The cumulative mortality rate was considerably higher in the PSE than in the PSN cohort. The PSE (aHR=4.18, 95% CI=3.91–4.48) and PSN (aHR=1.90, 95% CI=1.83–1.98) cohorts were associated with higher risks of mortality than the comparison cohort. Furthermore, advanced age (≥65 years), male sex, alcohol-related illness, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, coronary artery disease, diabetes, hypertension, asthma, and cancer would further increase the risk of mortality after a stroke event.

Conclusion: The mortality risk in poststroke patients is approximately two times the likelihood in those with PSE than in those without, and approximately four times higher than that in the normal population. Our findings provide crucial information for clinicians and the government to improve survival after stroke.

Keywords: cohort study, epilepsy, mortality, stroke, National Health Insurance

Introduction

Worldwide, stroke is a major neurovascular disease that usually occurs suddenly. Patients who survive the acute stage of a stroke usually have various disabilities and comorbidities in their daily lives, thereby resulting in a long-term reduction in the quality of life. To our knowledge, stroke is the most common cause of disability and dependence in the adult population.1–3

Epilepsy is also a common neurological disease worldwide; it presents with repetitive seizure episodes and can damage the patient’s brain. Epilepsy has a clinical prevalence of 0.5–1% in the general population.4,5 Based on its etiology, poststroke epilepsy (PSE) is currently categorized as a structural epilepsy determined by the brain insult from a stroke.6,7 Stroke is known to be one of the leading etiologies of adult epilepsy.4,8 Patients who survive a stroke event may experience
PSE, and the incidence of PSE is approximately 3.1–11.5% in poststroke patients in developed Western countries. Additional researchers reported that patients with epilepsy might have approximately two times higher mortality risk and a shorter life expectancy than those of the general population. However, the extent of increase in the risk of mortality in patients with stroke and PSE in Taiwan remains unknown, and correlated risk factors could help prevent premature death in these patients. Therefore, additional investigation is required to understand the correlation between mortality risks in post-stroke patients with or without PSE to elucidate future treatment strategies for the management of patients after stroke.

We used a nationwide, population-based database to investigate and compare the mortality risks and risk factors between Taiwanese patients with PSE and those patients with stroke without epilepsy (poststroke non-epilepsy, PSN) to elucidate future strategies for poststroke care and reduce the burden of poststroke care. The findings of this study might also aid the future development and implementation of effective treatment strategies in other developing Asian countries.

Methods

Data source

We conducted a population-based retrospective cohort study using the Longitudinal Health Insurance Database (LHID) of the National Health Insurance Research Database (NHIRD) of the Taiwan National Health Insurance (NHI) program. The NHI program began in March 1995 and has enrolled more than 99% of the 23 million residents of Taiwan. Details regarding the LHID and NHI have been provided in previous studies. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of China Medical University and Hospital in Taiwan (CMUH-104-REC2-115-CR3).

Study population

Patients aged ≥40 years who had received diagnoses of stroke (International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification [ICD-9-CM] codes 430–438) between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2012 were included in the total stroke cohort. Although the International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) recommendations for epilepsy classification have varied over time, we enrolled PSE and PSN patients by their ICD codes recorded in the NHIRD during the follow-up period that was from on the index date and continued until death, withdrawal from the database, or December 31, 2013. The patients in the total stroke cohort were further divided into two cohorts based on their poststroke epilepsy status: the PSE group included patients who had newly onset epilepsy (ICD-9-CM codes 345) after the stroke event, whereas the PSN group included patients who did not receive an epilepsy diagnosis during the follow-up period. Patients aged <40 years or who received epilepsy diagnoses before the stroke event were excluded. The data of patients with missing information of age or sex were excluded. The date of the first PSE diagnosis was defined as the index date, and the index date for the PSN group was a random month and day but with the identical index year to that of the matched patients in the PSE group. For each patient with stroke, two subjects from normal population without a history of stroke or epilepsy were randomly selected from the LHID as comparison cohort; the exclusion criteria used for selecting the total stroke cohort were used for selecting the comparison cohort. The comparison cohort was matched with the stroke cohort using a propensity score; this propensity score was calculated using logistic regression to estimate the probability of the assignment of a stroke status, given the baseline variables: age, sex, comorbidities of alcohol-related illness (ICD-9-CM codes 291, 303, 305.00, 305.01, 305.02, 305.03, 571.0, 571.1, 571.3, 790.3, and V11.3), anxiety disorders (ICD-9-CM 300), mental disorders (ICD-9-CM 290-319), insomnia (ICD-9-CM codes 307.4 and 780.5), depression (ICD-9-CM codes 296.2, 296.3, 296.82, 300.4, and 311), head injury (ICD-9-CM 800-854 and 959.01), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (ICD-9-CM codes 491, 492, and 496), coronary artery disease (CAD) (ICD-9-CM code 410-414), diabetes (ICD-9-CM 250), hypertension (ICD-9-CM 401-405), hyperlipidemia (ICD-9-CM 272), cancer (including brain tumor) (ICD-9-CM codes 140-208), asthma (ICD-9-CM code 493), and year of index date.

Statistical analysis

The baseline distribution of demographic characteristics and comorbidities was compared among the stroke cohorts (PSE and PSN) and the comparison cohort. Categorical variables were analyzed using the chi-square test, and the continuous variables of the baseline characteristics of the stroke and comparison cohorts were analyzed using the two sample independent t test. The Kaplan-Meier method was
used to estimate the cumulative incidence of death among
the three cohorts (PSE, PSN, and comparison cohorts), and
significance was determined using the log-rank test.

The incidence densities of death were calculated for dif-
f erent risk factors and stratified by age, sex, and comorbidity
among the total stroke, PSE, PSN, and comparison cohorts. Univariable and multivariable Cox proportional hazards
models were used to estimate the hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% CIs
of mortality associated with the PSE and PSN cohorts and
compared with those of the comparison cohort. Variables
found to be statistically significant in the univariable model
were further included in the multivariable model (including
age, sex, comorbidities of alcohol-related illness, anxiety dis-
orders, depression, head injury, COPD, coronary artery dis-
 ease, diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, asthma, and
cancer). All statistical analyses were performed using SAS
statistical software (version 9.4 for Windows; SAS Institute,
Inc., Cary, NC, USA). A two-tailed $p$-value of <0.05 was
considered statistically significant.

Table 1 Distribution of age, sex, and comorbidities between stroke and comparison cohorts

|                        | Total stroke N=13,603 | Poststroke non-epilepsy N=11,952 | Poststroke epilepsy N=1,651 | Comparison cohort N=27,207 | P-value$^\text{a}$ |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Age, years             |                       |                                   |                             |                             | 0.05              |
| 40–64                  | 4,475 (32.9)          | 3,893 (32.6)                      | 582 (35.3)                  | 9,278 (34.1)                |
| 65–74                  | 4,064 (29.9)          | 3,612 (30.2)                      | 452 (27.4)                  | 8,033 (29.5)                |
| ≥75                    | 5,064 (37.2)          | 4,447 (37.2)                      | 617 (37.4)                  | 8,986 (36.4)                |
| Mean (SD)$^b$          | 69.7 (11.8)           | 69.8 (11.7)                       | 69.0 (12.6)                 | 69.3 (11.5)                 | <0.001            |
| Sex                    |                       |                                   |                             |                             | 0.86              |
| Female                 | 12,052 (44.3)         | 5,353 (44.8)                      | 685 (41.5)                  | 6,038 (44.4)                |
| Male                   | 15,155 (55.7)         | 6,599 (55.2)                      | 966 (58.5)                  | 7,565 (55.6)                |
| Comorbidity            |                       |                                   |                             |                             |                   |
| Alcohol-related illness| 633 (4.65)            | 548 (4.59)                        | 85 (5.15)                   | 1,351 (4.97)                | 0.17              |
| Anxiety disorders      | 4,146 (30.5)          | 3,695 (30.9)                      | 451 (27.3)                  | 8,250 (30.3)                | 0.75              |
| Mental disorders       | 7,663 (56.3)          | 6,708 (56.1)                      | 955 (57.8)                  | 15,152 (55.7)               | 0.22              |
| Insomnia               | 9,741 (71.6)          | 8,448 (70.7)                      | 1,293 (78.3)                | 19,456 (71.5)               | 0.48              |
| Depression             | 1,373 (10.1)          | 1,186 (9.2)                       | 187 (11.4)                  | 2,797 (10.3)                | 0.56              |
| Head injury            | 483 (3.55)            | 376 (3.15)                        | 107 (6.4)                   | 1,228 (4.51)                | 0.001             |
| COPD                   | 4,081 (30.0)          | 3,448 (28.9)                      | 633 (38.3)                  | 7,998 (29.4)                | 0.21              |
| Coronary artery disease| 6,441 (47.4)          | 5,719 (47.9)                      | 722 (43.7)                  | 12,632 (46.4)               | 0.08              |
| Diabetes               | 3,545 (26.1)          | 3,127 (26.2)                      | 418 (25.3)                  | 6,875 (25.3)                | 0.08              |
| Hypertension           | 11,953 (87.9)         | 10,483 (87.7)                     | 1,470 (89.0)                | 23,845 (87.6)               | 0.51              |
| Hyperlipidemia         | 6,024 (44.3)          | 5,413 (45.3)                      | 611 (37.0)                  | 11,902 (43.8)               | 0.30              |
| Asthma                 | 1,994 (14.7)          | 1,712 (14.3)                      | 282 (17.1)                  | 4,098 (15.1)                | 0.28              |
| Cancer (including brain tumor) | 775 (5.70) | 682 (5.71) | 93 (5.63) | 1,589 (5.84) | 0.56              |

Notes: Chi-square test; $^\text{b}$-test; $^\text{a}$total stroke vs comparison cohort.
patients were male (55.2% in the PSN cohort, 58.5% in the PSE cohort, and 55.6% in the comparison cohort) (Table 1).

The median and range of follow-up in PSN cohort, PSE cohort, and comparison cohort were 4.21 (range=0.003–14.0), 3.05 (range=0.003–14.0), and 5.22 (range=0.003–14.0), respectively. As shown in Figure 1, the cumulative incidence of mortality estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method revealed significant differences among the three cohorts during the follow-up period \((p<0.001\)). The cumulative incidence mortality rate was considerably higher in the PSE cohort than that in the PSN and comparison cohorts (Figure 1). Compared with the comparison cohort, the total stroke cohort (adjusted HR=2.12, 95% CI=2.04–2.20), PSE cohort (adjusted HR=4.18, 95% CI=3.91–4.48) and PSN cohort (adjusted HR=1.90, 95% CI=1.83–1.98) were associated with significantly higher risks of mortality. Among all study cohorts, the risk of mortality was higher in the patients aged ≥75 years (adjusted HR=5.07, 95% CI=4.78–5.38) and those aged 65–74 years (adjusted HR=2.29, 95% CI=2.15–2.43) than in those aged 40–64 years. The risk of mortality was higher in male patients than in female patients. Among the comorbidities, alcohol-related illness (adjusted HR=1.30, 95% CI=1.17–1.45), COPD (adjusted HR=1.28, 95% CI=1.23–1.33), CAD (adjusted HR=1.10, 95% CI=1.05–1.14), diabetes (adjusted HR=1.64, 95% CI=1.57–1.71), hypertension (adjusted HR=1.10, 95% CI=1.03–1.17), asthma (adjusted HR=1.11, 95% CI=1.05–1.16), and cancer (including brain tumor) (adjusted HR=1.69, 95% CI=1.58–1.81) were risk factors associated with increased mortality. The other comorbidities were reciprocal factors for low mortality risk (Table 2).

Table 3 shows the comparison of mortality incidence and HRs measured using the Cox model among the post-stroke cohorts (PSE and PSN) and comparison cohort after stratification by age, sex, and comorbidities. The adjusted HRs of mortality in the PSE and PSN cohorts were all significantly higher than those of the comparison cohort in all age groups, both sexes, and irrespective of the presence of comorbidities (Table 3).

When we used the PSN cohort as the reference group and analyzed the age-specific mortality risk after stratification by age, the risks of mortality were significantly higher in the PSE cohort than in the PSN cohort among all the age groups. Similarly, the sex-specific mortality risk was significantly higher for both the sexes in the PSE cohort than in the PSN cohort. The mortality risk analyzed after stratification by comorbidities in the PSE cohort showed significantly high risks in patients in both strata (patients without comorbidities, adjusted HR=8.57, 95% CI=3.49–21.1; patients with any one of comorbidities, adjusted HR=2.21, 95% CI=2.06–2.37) (Table 4).

**Discussion**

The subsequent all-cause mortality risk in poststroke patients in Taiwan was approximately two times the likelihood in patients with PSE than those without (4.18 and 1.90, respectively, in adjusted HRs) and approximately four times higher than that in the normal population. Comparing to a similar study in a Western country in that the patients with remote structural epilepsy had 3.7 times of mortality rate, our study revealed a considerably higher mortality risk in the Taiwanese patients with PSE. Additionally, although epilepsy could not be isolated from other factors in the study as in other like this, we still noticed that advanced age (≥65 years), male sex, alcohol-related illness, COPD, CAD, diabetes, hypertension, asthma, and cancer would further increase the mortality risk of patients. High mortality risks in patients with PSE were observed in both sexes, all age groups (>40 years), and irrespective of the presence of various comorbidities. Considering the sex differences in mortality risk, we learned that women have been reported to be more easily convinced than men to use additional medical services and spend money on health care.
Table 2 Incidence and HR for mortality and associated risk factors

|                      | Event (N) | Person-years | Rate  | Crude HR (95% CI) | Adjusted HR (95% CI)* |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| **Stroke**           |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| Comparison cohort    | 6,120     | 156,160      | 39.2  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Poststroke non-epilepsy | 4,199   | 58,806       | 71.4  | 1.82 (1.75, 1.89) | 1.90 (1.83, 1.98)    |
| Poststroke epilepsy  | 965       | 6,722        | 143.6 | 3.65 (3.41, 3.91) | 4.18 (3.91, 4.48)    |
| Total stroke         | 5,164     | 65,528       | 78.8  | 2.01 (1.93, 2.08) | 2.12 (2.04, 2.20)    |
| **Age, year**        |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| 40–64                | 1,534     | 84,946       | 18.1  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| 65–74                | 3,065     | 69,777       | 43.9  | 2.44 (2.29, 3.59) | 2.29 (2.15, 2.43)    |
| ≥75                  | 6,685     | 66,965       | 99.8  | 5.62 (5.31, 5.94) | 5.07 (4.78, 5.38)    |
| **Sex**              |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| Female               | 4,658     | 99,949       | 46.6  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Male                 | 6,626     | 121,740      | 54.4  | 1.17 (1.13, 1.21) | 1.18 (1.13, 1.23)    |
| **Comorbidity**      |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| Alcohol-related illness |        |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 10,928    | 212,580      | 51.4  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 356       | 9,109        | 39.1  | 0.76 (0.68, 0.84) | 1.30 (1.17, 1.45)    |
| Anxiety disorders    |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 8,564     | 155,907      | 54.9  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 2,720     | 65,782       | 41.4  | 0.75 (0.72, 0.78) | 0.75 (0.71, 0.79)    |
| Mental disorders     |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 4,968     | 99,244       | 50.1  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 6,316     | 122,445      | 51.6  | 1.03 (0.99, 1.07) | 1.00                  |
| Insomnia             |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 3,475     | 69,595       | 49.9  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 7,809     | 152,093      | 51.3  | 1.02 (0.98, 1.06) | 1.00                  |
| Depression           |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 10,383    | 199,901      | 51.9  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 901       | 21,788       | 41.4  | 0.79 (0.74, 0.85) | 1.06 (0.99, 1.15)    |
| Head injury          |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 10,982    | 212,362      | 51.7  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 302       | 9,327        | 32.4  | 0.63 (0.56, 0.70) | 0.91 (0.81, 1.02)    |
| COPD                 |           |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 6,722     | 161,528      | 41.6  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 4,562     | 60,160       | 75.8  | 1.82 (1.75, 1.89) | 1.28 (1.23, 1.33)    |
| Coronary artery disease |         |              |       |                   |                       |
| No                   | 5,303     | 120,403      | 44.0  | 1.00              | 1.00                  |
| Yes                  | 5,981     | 101,285      | 59.1  | 1.34 (1.29, 1.39) | 1.10 (1.05, 1.14)    |

(Continued)
This observation may explain the lower mortality risk in women than in men after a stroke event. Therefore, we suggested PSE as a contributory factor for increasing mortality in poststroke patients in Taiwan even when considered that there would be overlapping comorbidities in some cases or there would be concomitantly more PSE and higher mortality in some severe handicapped poststroke cases. All these conditions might reasonably lead to a higher risk of subsequent mortality in poststroke patients.

This cohort study revealed that 12.14% of poststroke patients would develop epilepsy and the incidence of PSE in Taiwan was higher than those (3.1–11.5%) reported in developed Western countries.9–11 We consider that the different local findings in incidence and long-term mortality rate in patients with PSE are contributed from that we have progressively reduced acute mortality rate of stroke for 2 decades.18 Stroke is currently the fourth leading mortality cause in Taiwan. The more survival patients after stroke events might cause more handicapped and comorbid ones in the society, and that could result more PSE patients and higher averaged long-term mortality rate in them. Furthermore, a recent study in the United States has revealed an interesting tendency of higher epilepsy-related death in Black and Asian population than in non-Hispanic White ones.19 All of these may result a higher PSE incidence and its higher mortality rate in poststroke patients in Taiwan.

Epileptogenesis involves molecular and cellular alterations after a brain insult. It increases brain excitability and eventually enables the brain tissue to generate spontaneous recurrent seizures. Because we currently cannot reliably identify a patient with developing epileptogenesis and reverse it after a brain insult,20,21 understanding the incidence, outcome risk, and treating correlated risk factors for PSE are practically beneficial for daily clinical practices other than to prevent epileptogenesis. Thus, according to our results, once a patient experiences a stroke event in Taiwan, PSE is considerably expected to play a more critical role than was previously thought in long-term care, and it affects long-term care more prominently than other factors do. PSE directly increases the care burden of families, societies, and the government. Additional studies in different countries are required to confirm whether this result is globally applicable.

In this study, we intentionally enrolled patients with both first-time and recurrent stroke events to estimate the correlation of subsequent PSE and poststroke inpatient all-cause mortality; we excluded cases of mortality occurring outside hospitals in this study. The NHI program, which is a universal mandatory insurance

| Table 2 (Continued). |
|----------------------|
| Event (N) | Person-years | Rate | Crude HR (95% CI) | Adjusted HR (95% CI)* |
|----------------------|
| **Diabetes** |
| No | 7,767 | 167,602 | 46.3 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Yes | 3,517 | 54,087 | 65.0 | 1.40 (1.35, 1.46) | 1.64 (1.57, 1.71) |
| **Hypertension** |
| No | 1,068 | 27,513 | 38.8 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Yes | 10,216 | 194,176 | 52.6 | 1.35 (1.27, 1.44) | 1.10 (1.03, 1.17) |
| **Hyperlipidemia** |
| No | 7,622 | 126,993 | 60.0 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Yes | 3,662 | 94,696 | 38.7 | 0.64 (0.62, 0.67) | 0.64 (0.62, 0.67) |
| **Asthma** |
| No | 9,232 | 191,801 | 48.1 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Yes | 2,052 | 29,887 | 68.7 | 1.42 (1.36, 1.49) | 1.11 (1.05, 1.16) |
| **Cancer (including brain tumor)** |
| No | 10,333 | 212,448 | 48.6 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Yes | 951 | 9,240 | 102.9 | 2.11 (1.97, 2.25) | 1.69 (1.58, 1.81) |

Notes: Rate, per 1,000 person-years; *variables found to be statistically significant in the univariable model were further included in the multivariable model.
program, has been covering more than 99% of Taiwan’s population for more than 20 years. The program guarantees residents of Taiwan equal access to medical service regardless of their socioeconomic status, background, and critical illness status.\(^{13,22}\) Taiwan’s universal health care system has resulted in relatively few disparities in access to inpatient services and ultimate outcomes between different hospitals and across different areas in Taiwan.\(^{23,24}\) Therefore, the proportion of patients with stroke or PSE dying outside hospitals is low. However, the possibility of underestimation bias in the results should be considered.

Because this study included a nationwide, population-based sample with a relatively low risk of recall or selection bias, our findings are valuable for the clinicians and the NHI of Taiwan. Moreover, our results can be used as a reference for other developing Asian countries with a heritage similar to that of Taiwan. However, this study has several limitations. First, we could not directly contact the patients because their identities are anonymized in the NHIRD. Therefore, the study design did not include details regarding the type or severity score of their stroke events, the burden or severity of their epilepsy events, or how PSE was treated in the cohort. Second, although the NHI program performs thorough quarterly reviews to ensure that the files are accurate and that false claims are heavily penalized, rare occurrences of miscoding may have nevertheless

### Table 3 Comparison of incidence and HR for mortality stratified by age, sex, and comorbidity between poststroke and comparison cohorts

|                | Comparison cohort N=27,207 | Poststroke | Poststroke non-epilepsy | Poststroke epilepsy |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
|                | Event (N) | Rate | Event (N) | Rate | Adjusted HR (95% CI) | Event (N) | Rate | Adjusted HR (95% CI) | Event (N) | Rate | Adjusted HR (95% CI) |
| **Age, years** |           |      |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |
| 40–64          | 717       | 12.2 | 817       | 31.2 | 2.72 (2.46, 3.01)   | 604       | 26.2 | 2.32 (2.08, 2.58)   | 213       | 66.4 | 5.38 (4.61, 6.28)   |
| 65–74          | 1,526     | 31.1 | 1,539     | 74.6 | 2.50 (2.33, 2.69)   | 1,257     | 66.7 | 2.24 (2.08, 2.41)   | 282       | 157.4| 5.28 (4.65, 6.00)   |
| ≥75            | 3,877     | 80.3 | 2,808     | 150.4| 1.94 (1.85, 2.04) <0.001 | 2,338     | 138.0 | 1.79 (1.70, 1.88) <0.001 | 470       | 272.6| 3.38 (3.07, 3.72)   |
| **P for interaction** |          |      |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |
| **Sex**        |           |      |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |
| Female         | 2,515     | 35.8 | 2,143     | 72.2 | 2.12 (2.00, 2.24)   | 1,751     | 65.3 | 1.91 (1.80, 2.04)   | 392       | 137.8| 3.99 (3.59, 4.45)   |
| Male           | 3,605     | 42.0 | 3,021     | 84.3 | 2.12 (2.02, 2.23)   | 2,448     | 76.6 | 1.90 (1.80, 2.00) 0.40 | 573       | 147.8| 4.28 (3.91, 4.67)   |
| **P for interaction** |          |      |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |
| **Comorbidity**|           |      |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |
| None           | 70        | 29.2 | 49        | 47.7 | 1.88 (1.31, 2.27)   | 43        | 43.0 | 1.69 (1.16, 2.47)   | 6         | 226.4| 16.1 (6.79, 38.4)   |
| With any one   | 6,050     | 39.4 | 5,115     | 79.3 | 2.08 (2.00, 2.16) 0.26 | 4,156     | 71.9 | 1.86 (1.79, 1.94) 0.84 | 959       | 143.2| 4.20 (3.92, 4.49)   |
| **P for interaction** |          |      |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |           |      |                     |

Notes: Rate, per 1,000 person-years; *variables found to be statistically significant in the univariable model were further included in the multivariable model.
occurred in the NHIRD. Additionally, we could not ascertain whether poststroke mortality was directly caused by the stroke event itself, PSE, or other poststroke comorbidities. Finally, although our study design included adequate control of numerous confounding factors, unmeasured or unknown confounders may have generated a bias. However, after considering the aforementioned limitations, our results indicated that the sample size was sufficient to statistically demonstrate the high subsequent mortality risk in patients with PSE.

Conclusion
The mortality risk in patients with stroke is approximately two times the likelihood in those with PSE than in those without, and approximately four times higher than that in the normal population. Our findings provide vital information for clinicians and the government to improve the long-term survival of patients with stroke in the future.

Data sharing statement
The dataset used in this study is held by the Taiwan Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW). Any researcher interested in accessing this dataset can submit an application form to the MOHW requesting access. Please contact the staff of MOHW (Email: stcarolwu@mohw.gov.tw) for further assistance. Taiwan MOHW address: No.488, Sec. 6, Zhongxiao E. Road, Nangang Dist.rict, Taipei City 115, Taiwan. Phone: +886 2-8590-6848.886

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Author contributions
All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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