Review

Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on stroke response times: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Noah L A Nawabi,^{1,2} Akiro H Duey,¹ John L Kilgallon,^{1,3} Charissa Jessurun,^{1,4} Joanne Doucette,^{1,5} Rania A Mekary,^{1,6} Mohammad Ali Aziz-Sultan^{1,2}

ABSTRACT

► Additional supplemental

material is published online

journal online (http://dx.doi.

org/10.1136/neurintsurg-

2021-018230).

end of article.

harvard edu

senior authors.

Correspondence to

Noah LA Nawabi,

only. To view, please visit the

For numbered affiliations see

Computational Neuroscience Outcomes Center, Harvard

Medical School, Boston, MA

02115, USA; nnawabi@bwh.

RAM and MAA-S are joint

Received 1 October 2021

Accepted 24 March 2022

Objectives COVID-19 presents a risk for delays to stroke treatment. We examined how COVID-19 affected stroke response times.

Methods A literature search was conducted to identify articles covering stroke during COVID-19 that included time metrics data pre- and post-pandemic. For each outcome, pooled relative change from baseline and 95% CI were calculated using random-effects models. Heterogeneity was explored through subgroup analyses comparing comprehensive stroke centers (CSCs) to non-CSCs.

Results 38 included studies reported on 6109 patients during COVID-19 and 14637 patients during the pre-COVID period. Pooled increases of 20.9% (95% CI 5.8% to 36.1%) in last-known-well (LKW) to arrival times, 1.2% (-2.9% to 5.3%) in door-to-imaging (DTI), 0.8% (-2.9% to 4.5%) in door-to-needle (DTN), 2.8% (-5.0% to 10.6%) in door-to-groin (DTG), and 19.7% (11.1% to 28.2%) in door-to-reperfusion (DTR) times were observed during COVID-19. At CSCs, LKW increased by 24.0% (-0.3% to 48.2%), DTI increased by 1.6% (-3.0% to 6.1%), DTN increased by 3.6% (1.2% to 6.0%), DTG increased by 4.6% (-5.9% to 15.1%), and DTR increased by 21.2% (12.3% to 30.1%). At non-CSCs, LKW increased by 12.4% (-1.0% to 25.7%), DTI increased by 0.2% (-2.0% to 2.4%), DTN decreased by -4.6% (-11.9% to 2.7%), DTG decreased by -0.6% (-8.3% to 7.1%), and DTR increased by 0.5% (-31.0% to 32.0%). The increases during COVID-19 in LKW (p=0.01) and DTR (p=0.00) were statistically significant, as was the difference in DTN delays between CSCs and non-CSCs (p=0.04).

Conclusions Factors during COVID-19 resulted in significantly delayed LKW and DTR, and mild delays in DTI, DTN, and DTG. CSCs experience more pronounced delays than non-CSCs.



© Author(s) (or their

employer(s)) 2022. No

commercial re-use. See rights

Duey AH, Kilgallon JL, et al.

J NeuroIntervent Surg Epub

and permissions. Published

To cite: Nawabi NLA,

ahead of print: [please

include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/

neurintsurg-2021-018230

INTRODUCTION

In a brain suffering from an ischemic stroke, 1.9 million neurons, 14 billion synapses, and 7.5 miles of myelinated fibers are lost each minute.¹ Time is brain, and COVID-19 presents a threat to care teams' ability to treat stroke patients rapidly.

While virus-related precautions and a mass influx of COVID-19 patients into the world's hospitals will intuitively cause delays to stroke treatment, the precise extent of these delays is a measure of critical importance. Understanding if and when delays occurred, and what specifically they were attributed to, will help us appreciate potential unintended effects of viral spread precautions and will illuminate what factors leading to delays are truly in physicians' control. Achieving this understanding will allow for steps to be taken towards optimizing stroke response workflow for the remainder of the pandemic, and in any future disasters that may occur.

In this study, we set out to assess the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the systems approach to stroke care. This system is multifaceted and depends on factors that lie both in the hands of the patients and their network, and in the hands of physicians. We attempt to quantify how and where COVID-19 caused delays to stroke treatment by assessing the presence and extent of delays in individual stroke response time metrics reported by stroke centers across the globe.

METHODS

Search strategy

A systematic literature search was performed in PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane on November 19, 2021. The complete search can be found in online supplemental appendix 1.

Study selection

Study screening and data extraction were conducted by two independent reviewers (NN, IK) according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 checklist. In case of disagreement, a third reviewer (AK or CJ) was consulted. Articles were included in the analysis if they: (1) reported institutional stroke response time metrics during the COVID-19 study period and compared these values to a pre-pandemic period; (2) reported on stroke patients of any kind; and (3) reported on at least five participants per group in any study design. The primary outcome of this study was stroke response times as defined by the original study, including: last-known-well (LKW) to arrival time, defined for our purposes as stroke symptom onset to hospital arrival time; door-to-imaging (DTI) time, defined for our purposes as the time elapsed between hospital arrival and first imaging exam undergone; door-to-needle (DTN) time, defined for our purposes as the time elapsed from hospital arrival to administration of intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (tPA); door-to-groin (DTG) time, defined for our purposes as the time elapsed from hospital arrival to groin puncture for mechanical thrombectomy; and door-to-reperfusion (DTR) time, defined



by BMJ.



The pandemic and neurointervention

for our purposes as the time elapsed from hospital arrival to recanalization of the occluded vessel. Exclusion criteria were: (1) studies utilizing regional or national databases as a data source, or studies containing data from more than one comprehensive stroke center; (2) non-English publications; and (3) case reports and reviews.

Data extraction

The following information was extracted: study characteristics including study design, country, and sample size; time period data including the start and end dates of the defined COVID-19 period and pre-COVID-19 period and study duration; treatment characteristics including stroke response times; and institutional characteristics including academic status of hospital and inclusion of a comprehensive stroke center (CSC) in the study. Centers were deemed to be a CSC only if authors explicitly designated their centers as such. All other centers included in the analysis were assumed to be non-CSCs. Reported reasons for increases in response times, similar response times, or shorter response times before and during the pandemic were extracted from the results and discussion sections of the original studies.

Statistical analysis

To prepare the data for meta-analysis, all medians were converted to means using the method from Hozo *et al.*² All studies not reporting a measure of variance (eg, SD; IQR; range) in addition to a measure of central tendency (eg, mean; median) for any

of the primary outcomes were excluded from the meta-analysis. The studies included in this meta-analysis reported significantly varied baseline stroke response times. To account for this heterogeneity in outcomes reporting, relative change from pre-COVID-19 (baseline) time (*100%) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated for each of the original studies. As an extension of the central limit theorem, the difference between two means was assumed to approach a normal distribution with a mean difference equal to the difference in the true population means and a variance equal to the sum of the two variances. We assumed the two variances were not equal (heteroscedasticity). These relative changes from baseline*100% were entered in R and pooled using the DerSimonian and Laird random-effects model.³

The Higgins and Thompson I² was used to assess heterogeneity among studies; an I² >50% was considered to be high heterogeneity.⁴ Pooled analyses were performed, both unstratified and stratified by stroke center status (CSCs vs non-CSCs), and the p value with 95% CI comparing the two strata was generated and reported. Meta-analysis was conducted using the 'metacont' function of the meta package in R v 4.0.3 (R Core Team, Vienna, Austria).⁵ A two-sided p value <5% was considered statistically significant.

Risk of bias assessment

The quality assessment tool for before-after (pre-post) studies with no control group by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood

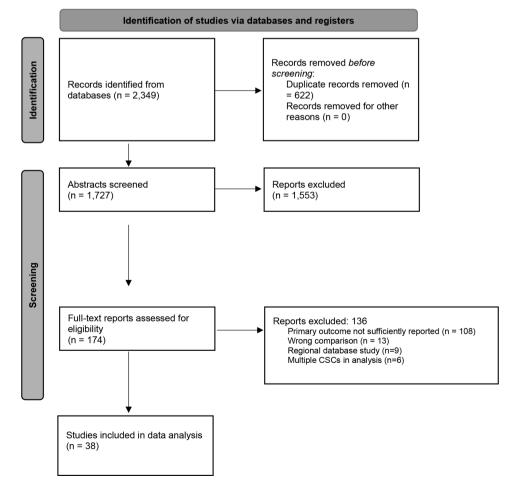


Figure 1 Results of the systematic review of the literature for this study. The database searches returned 1727 studies. Of these, 38 were ultimately included in the analysis. Reasons for exclusion are illustrated. CSCs, comprehensive stroke centers.

,	of included stu	COVID-19 period	Comparison period		
Study	Country	Patients (n)	Patients (n)	Metrics included in meta-analysis	Included a CSC
Aboul-Nour 2021 ¹⁸	USA	121	264	LKW, DTI	Yes
Agarwal 2020 ¹⁹	USA	120	634	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTR, DTG	Yes
Altschul 2020 ⁸	USA	36	44	LKW, DTG	Yes
Amukotuwa 2020 ¹¹	Australia	243	1818	DTI	Yes
Aref 2021 ²⁰	Egypt	136	118	LKW	No
Candelaresi 2021 ²¹	Italy	148	327	DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Chen 2021 ²²	China	135	128	LKW, DTI, DTN	No
Cummings 2020 ²³	USA	613	5239	LKW, DTN	Yes
D'Anna 2021 ²⁴	UK	514	353	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Ghoreishi 2020 ²⁵	Iran	232	355	LKW, DTN	No
Gu 2021 ²⁶	China	99	153	LKW, DTN	No
Huo 2021 ²⁷	China	36	70	LKW	Yes
Jasne 2020 ²⁸	USA	211	167	LKW, DTN, DTR	Yes
John 2020 ¹⁶	UAE	130	109	LKW, DTN, DTG	Yes
Katsanos 2020 ²⁹	Canada	18	11	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTR, DTG	Yes
Kwan 2020 ³⁰	UK	28	33	DTR, DTG	No
Li 2021 ³¹	China	21	42	LKW, DTG	No
Luo 2021 ³²	China	315	377	LKW, DTN, DTG	No
Mag Uidhir 2020 ³³	UK	703	755	DTI, DTN	Yes
Mitra 2020 ³⁴	Australia	52	57	LKW, DTI	Yes
Naccarato 2020 ³⁵	Italy	16	29	LKW, DTN, DTG	No
Nagamine 2020 ⁹	USA	48	64	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Neves-Briard 2020 ¹⁷	Canada	156	138	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTR, DTG	Yes
Padmanabhan 2020 ³⁶	UK	101	167	LKW, DTN, DTG	Yes
Paliwal 2020 ³⁷	Singapore	144	206	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Plumereau 2020 ³⁸	France	101	107	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Rinkel 2020 ³⁹	Netherlands	309	407	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Rudilosso 2020 ⁴⁰	Spain	68	83	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Siegler 2020 ⁴¹	USA	53	275	LKW, DTI, DTN	Yes
Tan 2021 ⁴²	China	110	173	LKW, DTN, DTG	Yes
Tejada-Meza 2020 ⁴³	Spain	304	492	LKW, DTN, DTG	No
Teo 2020 ¹⁰	China	73	89	LKW, DTN, DTG	Yes
Uchino 2020 ⁴⁴	USA	188	717	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	Yes
Velilla-Alonso 2021 ⁴⁵	Spain	83	112	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTG	No
Wang 2020 ⁴⁶	USA	255	320	DTN, DTG	No
Yang 2020 ⁴⁷	China	21	34	LKW, DTR, DTG	Yes
Zhang 2021 ⁴⁸	China	23	32	LKW, DTG	Yes
Zini 2020 ⁴⁹	Italy	145	138	LKW, DTI, DTN, DTR, DTG	Yes
Total		6109	14637		

Studies are categorized in the following order: first author name and year, country of the first author's affiliation, the number of participants in the COVID-19 period and the pre-COVID-19 period, the time metrics that were reported in each study and included in analysis, and whether the study included a comprehensive stroke center.

CSC, comprehensive stroke center; DTG, door-to-groin; DTI, door-to-imaging; DTN, door-to-needle; DTR, door-to-reperfusion; LKW, last-known-well.

Institute⁶ (NHLBI) was used to assess the quality of the studies. This tool consists of 12 questions focused on the key concepts for evaluating the internal validity of a study by assessing the clarity of the study question, inclusion and exclusion criteria, sample size, outcome measures, and the statistical methods that examine these outcomes. Questions not relevant to included studies were graded as 'yes' equally for all studies. The studies could be graded as poor ($\leq 25\%$), fair (26–75%), and good

(\geq 76%). To assess potential small-study bias, funnel plots and Egger's linear regression tests were used for pooled analyses with at least eight studies.⁷

RESULTS

Systematic review

After deduplication, we identified 1727 possible studies for inclusion in our meta-analysis. During title and abstract

Table 2Summary of study time periods

Study	COVID-19 period start	Comparison period start	COVID-19 period end	Comparison period end	COVID-19 period length (days)	Comparison period length (days)
Aboul-Nour 2021 ¹⁸	3/20/20	3/20/19	5/20/20	5/20/19	61	61
Agarwal 2020 ¹⁹	3/1/20	6/1/19	5/15/20	2/29/20	75	273
Altschul 2020 ⁸	3/1/20	1/1/20	4/17/20	2/17/20	47	47
Amukotuwa 2020 ¹¹	3/1/20	1/31/19	5/10/20	3/1/19	70	29
Aref 2021 ²⁰	2/15/20	12/7/19	5/10/20	2/14/20	85	69
Candelaresi 2021 ²¹	3/9/20	3/9/19	4/16/20	4/16/19	38	38
Chen 2021 ²²	1/1/20	1/1/18	9/30/20	12/31/19	273	729
Cummings 2020 ²³	3/1/20	3/1/19	4/1/20	2/1/20	31	337
D'Anna 2021 ²⁴	3/23/20	3/23/19	6/30/20	6/30/19	99	99
Ghoreishi 2020 ²⁵	2/18/20	2/18/19	7/18/20	7/18/19	151	150
Gu 2021 ²⁶	2/1/20	12/1/19	3/31/20	1/30/20	59	60
Huo 2021 ²⁷	1/1/20	1/1/19	4/30/20	4/30/19	120	119
Jasne 2020 ²⁸	3/1/20	2/1/20	4/28/20	4/28/20	58	87
John 2020 ¹⁶	3/1/20	3/1/19	5/10/20	5/10/19	70	70
Katsanos 2020 ²⁹	3/17/20	3/1/19	4/30/20	3/16/20	44	381
Kwan 2020 ³⁰	3/3/20	1/1/20	4/30/20	3/3/20	58	62
Li 2021 ³¹	1/23/20	2/3/20	4/8/20	4/17/20	76	74
Luo 2021 ³²	1/1/20	1/1/19	5/31/20	5/31/19	151	150
Mag Uidhir 2020 ³³	1/1/20	1/1/19	6/30/20	6/30/19	181	180
Mitra 2020 ³⁴	3/26/20	3/26/19	4/23/20	4/23/19	28	28
Naccarato 2020 ³⁵	3/9/20	3/9/19	4/9/20	4/9/19	31	31
Nagamine 2020 ⁹	3/1/20	3/1/19	4/30/20	4/3/19	60	33
Neves-Briard 2020 ¹⁷	3/30/20	3/30/19	5/31/20	5/31/19	62	62
Padmanabhan 2020 ³⁶	3/15/20	3/15/19	4/14/20	4/14/19	30	30
Paliwal 2020 ³⁷	2/7/20	11/1/19	4/30/20	2/6/20	83	97
Plumereau 2020 ³⁸	2/29/20	2/28/19	5/10/20	5/10/19	71	71
Rinkel 2020 ³⁹	3/16/20	10/21/19	5/3/20	12/8/19	48	48
Rudilosso 2020 ⁴⁰	3/1/20	3/1/19	3/31/20	3/31/19	30	30
Siegler 2020 ⁴¹	3/1/20	10/1/19	4/15/20	2/29/20	45	151
Tan 2021 ⁴²	1/24/20	1/24/19	3/10/20	3/10/19	46	45
Tejada-Meza 2020 ⁴³	3/9/20	12/30/19	5/3/20	3/8/20	55	69
Teo 2020 ¹⁰	1/23/20	1/23/19	3/24/20	3/24/19	61	60
Uchino 2020 ⁴⁴	3/9/20	1/1/20	4/2/20	3/8/20	24	67
Velilla-Alonso 2021 ⁴⁵	3/14/20	3/14/19	5/14/20	5/14/19	61	61
Wang 2020 ⁴⁶	3/12/20	12/1/19	6/30/20	3/11/20	110	101
Yang 2020 ⁴⁷	1/23/20	12/1/19	3/7/20	1/14/20	44	44
Zhang 2021 ⁴⁸	1/23/20	11/8/19	4/8/20	1/22/20	76	75
Zini 2020 ⁴⁹	3/1/20	3/1/19	4/30/20	4/30/19	60	60

The COVID-19 and comparison period dates for each study are presented. The COVID-19 period was defined as the period of time occurring after the pandemic began, and the comparison period before the pandemic began. The length of each period in days for each study are also presented.

screening, 1553 studies were excluded, and during full-text screening, 136 studies were excluded. Reasons for exclusion at this level included insufficient time metrics reporting and reporting on differences in stroke response times between groups of patients in the COVID-19 period only (eg, time metrics for COVID-positive vs COVID-negative patients) as opposed to comparing time metrics between the COVID-19 period and a pre-COVID-19 time period. After screening, we extracted data from 38 studies for meta-analysis (figure 1).

Study characteristics

A wide range of countries were represented in our analysis. While the USA and China were the most common study setting (n=9), Australia, Canada, Italy, Spain, and the UK all had multiple studies included in our report. The number of patients presenting with stroke decreased by almost 60% during the study period, with 14 637 patients presenting with stroke during the collective pre-COVID-19 periods and only 6109 in the COVID-19 period. For all studies, the dates for the defined 'COVID-19 period' and



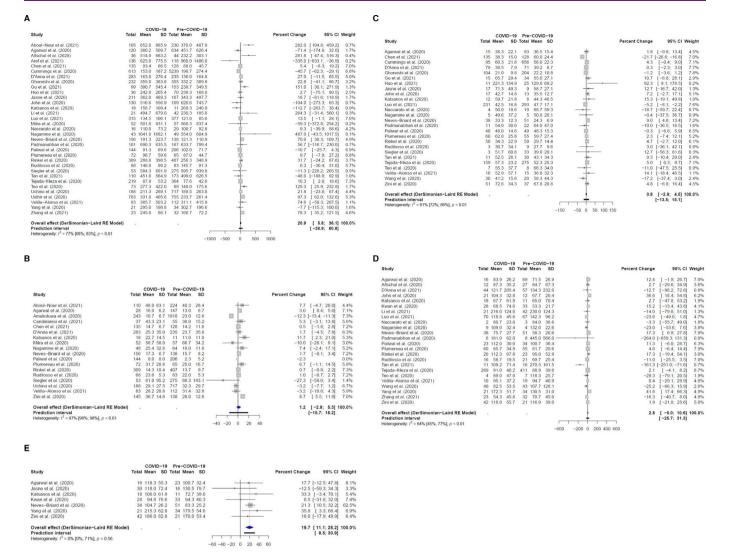


Figure 2 (A) Using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method, the normalized mean difference (percent change) in LKW to arrival time between the pre- and post-COVID-19 time periods was calculated for each study and pooled to determine the overall point estimate. The normalized means and SD were calculated by dividing by the baseline pre-COVID-19 mean for each study. (B) Using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method, the normalized mean difference (percent change) in DTI time between the pre- and post-COVID-19 time periods was calculated for each study and pooled to determine the overall point estimate. The normalized means and SD were calculated by dividing by the pre-COVID-19 mean for each study and pooled to determine the overall point estimate. The normalized means and SD were calculated by dividing by the pre-COVID-19 mean for each study. (C) Using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method, the normalized mean difference (percent change) in DTN time between the pre- and post-COVID-19 time periods was calculated for each study and pooled to determine the overall point estimate. The normalized means and SD were calculated by dividing by the pre-COVID-19 mean for each study. (D) Using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method, the normalized mean difference (percent change) in DTG time between the pre- and post-COVID-19 time periods was calculated for each study. (E) Using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method, the normalized mean difference (percent change) in DTG time between the pre- and post-COVID-19 time periods was calculated for each study. (E) Using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method, the normalized mean difference (percent change) in DTR time between the pre- and post-COVID-19 time periods was calculated for each study. (E) Using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method, the normalized mean difference (percent change) in DTR time between the pre- and post-COVID-19 time periods was calculated for each study. DTG, door-to-groin; DTI, door-to-imaging; DTN, door-to-needle; DT

the 'pre-COVID-19 period' were recorded. Twenty-four studies reported on three or more time metrics that were included in the meta-analysis. Twenty-seven studies included a comprehensive stroke center in their review, while 11 did not (table 1).

Time periods

COVID-19 period start and end dates were similar across studies, with most of them encompassing the months of March through May 2020. The earliest COVID-19 period start date was January 1, 2020, and the latest was March 30, 2020. The earliest COVID-19 period end date was March 7, 2020, and the latest was September 30, 2020. Comparison period dates were more heterogeneous between studies and were either defined as the weeks and months directly preceding the COVID-19 period or the same time period of the previous year (2019), depending on the study. Five studies had a comparison period start date in 2020, 32 had a comparison period start date in 2019, and one had a comparison period start date in 2018 (table 2).

Time metrics meta-analysis

The following time metrics were included in the meta-analysis: LKW to arrival time, DTI time, DTN time, DTG time, and

Table 3	Relative change from baseline (95% CI) for overall and
stratified	center status (comprehensive; non-comprehensive)

	Center type					
Metric	Overall	CSC	Non-CSC			
LKW	20.9% (5.8% to 36.1%)	24.0% (-0.3% to 48.2%)	12.4% (-1.0% to 25.7%)			
DTI	1.2% (-2.9% to 5.3%)	1.6% (-3.0% to 6.1%)	0.2% (-2.0% to 2.4%)			
DTN	0.8% (-2.9% to 4.5%)	3.6% (1.2% to 6.0%)	-4.6% (-11.9% to 2.7%)			
DTG	2.8% (-5.0% to 10.6%)	4.6% (-5.9% to 15.1%)	-0.6% (-8.3% to 7.1%)			
DTR	19.7% (11.1% to 28.2%)	21.2% (12.3% to 30.1%)	0.5% (-31.0% to 32.0%)			

Results are presented as percent change in the COVID-19 period compared with the comparison period with 95% CI. A negative value indicates a decrease in time during the COVID-19 period compared with the comparison period.

CSC, comprehensive stroke center; DTG, door-to-groin; DTI, door-to-imaging; DTN, door-to-needle; DTR, door-to-reperfusion; LKW, last-known-well; Non-CSC, non-comprehensive stroke center.

DTR time. The absolute mean time metrics pre-COVID-19 and during COVID-19 for each included study are reported in online supplemental appendix 2.

Last-known-well to arrival

We analyzed 33 studies which reported LKW to arrival time as a stroke care metric. The median LKW to arrival time during the COVID-19 period was 295 min (range 88–1041 min) while the median pre-COVID-19 LKW to arrival time was 239.3 (78–960 min). Relative to each studies' baseline pre-COVID-19 LKW time, we reported a statistically significant 20.9% (95% CI 5.8% to 36.1%, p=0.01) pooled increase in mean LKW to arrival time during the COVID-19 period (figure 2A).

Door-to-imaging

We analyzed 18 studies reporting DTI time as a stroke care metric. The median DTI time during the COVID-19 period was 25 min (range 0–61 min) while the median pre-COVID-19 DTI time was 23 min (range 2.3–88.3 min). Relative to each studies' baseline pre-COVID-19 DTI time, we reported a pooled increase of 1.2% (95% CI –2.9% to 5.3%) in DTI time during the COVID-19 period (figure 2B).

Door-to-needle

We analyzed 26 studies reporting DTN time as a stroke care metric. The median DTN time during the COVID-19 period was 51 min (range 21–221 min) while the median pre-COVID-19 DTN time was 49 min (22–129 min). Relative to each studies' baseline pre-COVID-19 DTN time, we reported a pooled increase of 0.8% (95% CI –2.9% to 4.5%) in mean DTN time during the COVID-19 period (figure 2C).

Door-to-groin

We analyzed 24 studies reporting DTG time as a stroke care metric. The median DTG time during the COVID-19 period was 93 min (range 54–216 min) while the median DTG time during the pre-COVID-19 period was 95 min (53–445 min). Relative to each studies' baseline pre-COVID-19 DTG time, we reported a pooled increase of 2.8% (95% CI -5.0% to 10.6%) in mean DTG time during the COVID-19 period (figure 2D).

Door-to-reperfusion

We analyzed seven studies reporting DTR time as a stroke care metric. The median DTR time during the COVID-19 period was 118 min (range 95–215 min) while the median DTR time during the pre-COVID-19 period was 101 min (range 73–180 min). Relative to each studies' baseline pre-COVID-19 DTR time, we reported a statistically significant pooled increase of 19.7%

(95% CI 11.1% to 28.2%, p=0.00) in mean DTR time during the COVID-19 period (figure 2E).

Time metric subgroup analysis

The following results were obtained after stratifying results by stroke center status. Overall analysis results are displayed in table 3.

Last-known-well to arrival

Mean LKW to arrival time increased by 24.0% (95% CI -0.3% to 48.2%) (I² 81%, n=24 studies) at CSCs and by 12.4% (95% CI -1.0% to 25.7%) (I² 46%, n=9 studies) at non-CSCs. There was no statistically significant difference in mean LKW to arrival time change between CSCs and non-CSCs (p=0.41).

Door-to-imaging

Mean DTI time increased by 1.6% (95% CI –3.0% to 6.1%) (I² 97%, n=16 studies) at CSCs and by 0.2% (95% CI –2.0% to 2.4%) (I² 0%; n=2 studies) at non-CSCs. There was no statistically significant difference in DTI time change between CSCs and non-CSCs (p=0.59).

Door-to-needle

Mean DTN time increased by 3.6% (95% CI 1.2% to 6.0%) (I² 18%; n=18 studies) at CSCs, while mean DTN time decreased by 4.6% (95% CI –11.9% to 2.7%) (I² 91%; n=8 studies) at non-CSCs. The reported difference between CSCs and non-CSCs was statistically significant (p=0.04).

Door-to-groin

Mean DTG time increased by 4.6% (95% CI –5.9% to 15.1%) (I² 70%, n=17 studies) at CSCs and decreased by 0.6% (95% CI –8.3% to 7.1%) (I² 7%, n=7 studies) at non-CSCs. There was no statistically significant difference in mean DTG time change between CSCs and non-CSCs (p=0.43).

Door-to-reperfusion

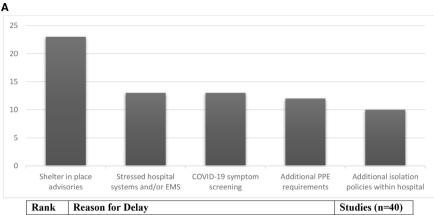
Mean DTR time increased by 21.2% (95% CI 12.3% to 30.1%) (I² 0%, n=4 studies) at CSCs and by 0.5% (95% CI -31.0% to 32.0%) (I² 33%, n=2 studies) at non-CSCs. There was no statistically significant difference in mean DTR time change between CSCs and non-CSCs (p=0.21).

Evaluation of study quality and small study effect

All included studies were found to be of 'good' study quality based on the quality assessment tool for before–after (pre–post) studies with no control group by the NHLBI.⁶ Although the funnel plots for each time metric show minor signs of asymmetry (online supplemental appendix 3), Egger's test did not find any significant small study effect for any of these outcomes (see online supplemental appendix 4). A funnel plot was not constructed for DTR because fewer than eight studies were included in that analysis. It is possible that minor asymmetry is a result of the high heterogeneity among articles in our study.

DISCUSSION

Our results showed that all time metrics increased in the pandemic period, though LKW to arrival and DTR times were the only statistically significant delays, and the most pronounced. Several reasons were postulated by authors of included studies as to why certain metrics may have increased during the pandemic, with many of them being consistently reported across studies.



- 1			
	1	Shelter-in-place advisories and/or patient fear of presentation	23 (59.0%)
	2	Stressed hospital systems and/or EMS	13 (33.3%)
	3	COVID-19 symptom screening	13 (33.3%)
	4	Additional PPE requirements	12 (30.8%)
	5	Additional isolation policies within hospital	10 (25.6%)

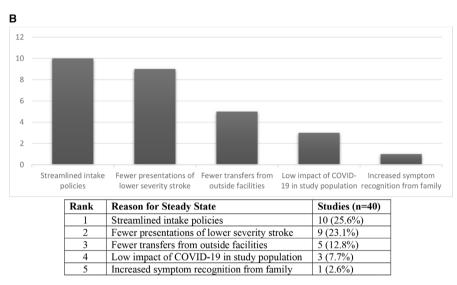


Figure 3 (A) Distribution of the number of studies that cited these reasons as potential drivers for delays. (B) Distribution of the number of studies that reported potential reasons for steady or improved times in the pandemic period. EMS, emergency medical services; PPE, personal protective equipment.

Delays in LKW to arrival time are largely out of the hands of the caretaker. Public health guidelines and patient discretion and perception have appeared to be the major player in stroke presentation decreases and delays during the pandemic. Twenty-three studies cited shelter-in-place advisories and/or patient fear of presentation as a perceived cause for delays to hospital presentation for stroke (figure 3A). The implications of increased presentation times were a topic of focus for authors, with multiple studies drawing the connection between longer times to presentation and thus fewer people presenting within the window for stroke treatment.⁸⁻¹⁰ To address this, several studies called for the need for public awareness campaigns to stress the importance of seeking immediate medical attention for symptoms and to combat the misinterpretation of 'stay at home'.¹⁰⁻¹² Furthermore, 13 studies noted stressed hospital and EMS systems as a potential reason for delays to stroke treatment (figure 3A). A study out of Massachusetts assessing the impact of COVID-19 on statewide emergency medical services (EMS) found that EMS use decreased during COVID-19 irrespective of COVID-19 incidence, citing that 'measures must be taken to clearly inform the public that immediate emergency care for

time-sensitive conditions remains imperative,¹³ further illustrating the importance of public perception in this matter.

In intra-hospital metrics where physicians and caretakers have more autonomy, delays were far less pronounced. Minor delays to DTI, DTN, and DTG were found in our pooled analysis. Across studies, these were widely attributed to precautions associated with COVID-19 such as symptom screening, additional PPE requirements, and isolation policies within hospitals (figure 3A). Minimal delays to stroke treatment during COVID-19 have also been identified in large multicenter studies,¹⁴ further showing the ability of hospital systems to adapt workflow to maximize patient outcomes. Interestingly, our analysis showed only a 2.8% increase in mean DTG times, but a 19.7% increase in mean DTR times. While this trend must be noted with caution, as we had 24 studies included in the DTG analysis but only seven in the DTR analysis, this points to the fact that mechanical thrombectomy procedures were taking longer during COVID-19. Given that LKW increased by over 20% during this time period, it is possible that thrombi were given more time to solidify¹⁵ and were thus harder to clear, another dangerous potential implication of increased presentation times.

The pandemic and neurointervention

When comparing CSCs to non-CSCs, our findings indicated that CSCs experienced more pronounced delays than non-CSCs during the pandemic. Although one might expect larger centers designated as CSCs to be better equipped for a mass influx of patients, and thus more prepared for public health crises, there were several factors working against them during the first phase of the pandemic. It was posited that CSCs experienced a disproportionate influx in stroke cases during the COVID-19 period as other nearby, smaller centers may have stopped taking in stroke patients to account for COVID-19 patients.^{16 17} As noted above, stroke patients may have been more likely to delay seeking care until their symptoms became more serious, which could increase their chances of referral to a CSC.

There are potential limitations to our study. Given that we sought to focus on how COVID-19 affected the healthcare system's ability to respond to patients suffering from stroke, rather than stroke patients themselves, we did not analyze differences in clinical outcomes between the two study periods. As previously stated, only seven studies were included in the DTR analysis, and this was one of the statistically significant findings in this study.

This study's strengths include a wide variety of countries represented, stratification of the studies by stroke center status, and a specific focus on relative change from baseline (pre-COVID-19), rather than absolute change, in time metrics. As these data are often reported as secondary outcomes, our study is unique in that its primary endpoint is the relative change from baseline in stroke response times. Additional information about our review can be found in online supplemental appendix 5.

CONCLUSION

While delays were seen in stroke presentation times such as LKW and DTR, especially in CSCs, early multidisciplinary efforts to adapt the acute stroke treatment process resulted in keeping intra-hospital stroke response time metrics close to pre-pandemic levels. Delays were attributed to shelter in place advisories, stressed hospital systems, and COVID-19 associated precautions, among others. Potential future studies may include an analysis of subsequent waves in the pandemic to evaluate whether relative changes in response times persisted later into the pandemic, and institutional studies to assess viral spread rates at stroke centers where times were increased as a result of COVID-19 precautions.

Author affiliations

¹Computational Neuroscience Outcomes Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

²Department of Neurosurgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

³Department of General Internal Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

⁴Department of Neurosurgery, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Zuid-Holland, The Netherlands

⁵Department of Library and Learning Resources, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

⁶Department of Pharmaceutical Business and Administrative Sciences, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

Twitter Rania A Mekary @RMekary

Contributors All authors were involved in the design of the study, organization of the study, manuscript writing, and approval of final version of the manuscript. JD generated the search strategy and performed the search. NLAN and AHD independently performed the abstract and full text screening. NLAN and JLK performed the data extraction and summarized the data. AHD performed the data-analyses and RAM checked the data analysis and validity. NLAN, JLK, AD, and CJ wrote the manuscript.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any

funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval Not applicable.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

REFERENCES

- 1 Saver JL. Time is brain--quantified. *Stroke* 2006;37:263–6.
- 2 Hozo SP, Djulbegovic B, Hozo I. Estimating the mean and variance from the median, range, and the size of a sample. *BMC Med Res Methodol* 2005;5:13.
- 3 DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Control Clin Trials* 1986;7:177–88.
- 4 Higgins JPT, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, *et al*. Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses. *BIMJ* 2003;327:557–60.
- 5 Balduzzi S, Rücker G, Schwarzer G. How to perform a meta-analysis with R: a practical tutorial. *Evid Based Ment Health* 2019;22:153–60.
- 6 National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Quality assessment of systematic reviews and meta-analyses: NIH, 2021. Available: https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/ study-quality-assessment-tools
- 7 Egger M, Davey Smith G, Schneider M, et al. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. BMJ 1997;315:629–34.
- 8 Altschul DJ, Haranhalli N, Esenwa C, et al. The impact of COVID-19 on emergent large-vessel occlusion: delayed presentation confirmed by aspects. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2020;41:2271–3.
- 9 Nagamine M, Chow DS, Chang PD, et al. Impact of COVID-19 on acute stroke presentation at a comprehensive stroke center. Front Neurol 2020;11:850.
- Teo K-C, Leung WCY, Wong Y-K, et al. Delays in stroke onset to hospital arrival time during COVID-19. Stroke 2020;51:2228–31.
- 11 Amukotuwa SA, Bammer R, Maingard J. Where have our patients gone? The impact of COVID-19 on stroke imaging and intervention at an Australian stroke center. J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol 2020;64:607–14.
- 12 Frisullo G, Brunetti V, Di Iorio R, *et al.* Effect of lockdown on the management of ischemic stroke: an Italian experience from a COVID hospital. *Neurol Sci* 2020;41:2309–13.
- 13 Goldberg SA, Cash RE, Peters G, *et al*. The impact of COVID-19 on statewide EMS use for cardiac emergencies and stroke in Massachusetts. *J Am Coll Emerg Physicians Open* 2021;2:e12351.
- 14 Czap AL, Zha AM, Sebaugh J, et al. Endovascular thrombectomy time metrics in the era of COVID-19: observations from the Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology multicenter collaboration. J Neurointerv Surg 2022;14. doi:10.1136/ neurintsurg-2020-017205. [Epub ahead of print: 08 02 2021].
- 15 Jolugbo P, Ariëns RAS. Thrombus composition and efficacy of thrombolysis and thrombectomy in acute ischemic stroke. *Stroke* 2021;52:1131–42.
- 16 John S, Hussain SI, Piechowski-Jozwiak B, et al. Clinical characteristics and admission patterns of stroke patients during the COVID 19 pandemic: a single center retrospective, observational study from the Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 2020;199:106227.
- 17 Neves Briard J, Ducroux C, Jacquin G, et al. Early impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on acute stroke treatment delays. Can J Neurol Sci 2021;48:122–6.
- 18 Aboul Nour H, Affan M, Mohamed G, et al. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on acute stroke care, time metrics, outcomes, and racial disparities in a Southeast Michigan health system. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 2021;30:105746.
- 19 Agarwal S, Scher E, Rossan-Raghunath N, et al. Acute stroke care in a New York City comprehensive stroke center during the COVID-19 pandemic. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 2020;29:105068.
- 20 Aref HM, Shokri H, Roushdy TM, et al. Pre-hospital causes for delayed arrival in acute ischemic stroke before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: a study at two stroke centers in Egypt. PLoS One 2021;16:e0254228.
- 21 Candelaresi P, Manzo V, Servillo G, *et al*. The impact of Covid-19 lockdown on stroke admissions and treatments in Campania. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2021;30:105448.
- 22 Chen Y, Nguyen TN, Wellington J, et al. Shortening door-to-needle time by multidisciplinary collaboration and workflow optimization during the COVID-19 pandemic. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 2022;31:106179.
- 23 Cummings C, Almallouhi E, Al Kasab S, *et al.* Blacks are less likely to present with strokes during the COVID-19 pandemic: observations from the Buckle of the Stroke Belt. *Stroke* 2020;51:3107–11.

Nawabi NLA, et al. J NeuroIntervent Surg 2022;0:1-9. doi:10.1136/neurintsurg-2021-018230

The pandemic and neurointervention

- 24 D'Anna L, Brown M, Oishi S, et al. Impact of national lockdown on the hyperacute stroke care and rapid transient ischaemic attack outpatient service in a comprehensive tertiary stroke centre during the COVID-19 pandemic. Front Neurol 2021;12:627493.
- 25 Ghoreishi A, Arsang-Jang S, Sabaa-Ayoun Z, et al. Stroke care trends during COVID-19 pandemic in Zanjan Province, Iran. From the CASCADE initiative: statistical analysis plan and preliminary results. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 2020;29:105321.
- 26 Gu S, Dai Z, Shen H, et al. Delayed stroke treatment during COVID-19 pandemic in China. Cerebrovasc Dis 2021;50:715–21.
- 27 Huo X, Raynald, Sun X, Mo D, et al. Influence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on working flow, safety and efficacy outcome of mechanical thrombectomy for acute ischemic stroke with large vessel occlusion. *Interv Neuroradiol* 2022;28:15910199211018093.
- 28 Jasne AS, Chojecka P, Maran I, et al. Stroke code presentations, interventions, and outcomes before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Stroke 2020;51:2664–73.
- 29 Katsanos AH, de Sa Boasquevisque D, Al-Qarni MA, et al. In-hospital delays for acute stroke treatment delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic. Can J Neurol Sci 2021;48:59–65.
- 30 Kwan J, Brown M, Bentley P, et al. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on a regional stroke thrombectomy service in the United Kingdom. Cerebrovasc Dis 2021;50:178–84.
- 31 Li S, Zeng M, Dong J, et al. Management of endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke during the COVID-19 pandemic at a single institution in Beijing, China: a brief report. J Neurosurg Anesthesiol 2021;33:268–72.
- 32 Luo W, Li J, Li Z, et al. Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on reperfusion therapy for acute ischemic stroke patients in Huizhou City, China. Neurol Sci 2021;42:467–73.
- 33 Mag Uidhir F, Bathula R, Sivagnanaratnam A, et al. Impact of COVID-19 on stroke caseload in a major hyperacute stroke unit. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 2020;29:105383.
- 34 Mitra B, Mitchell RD, Cloud GC, et al. Presentations of stroke and acute myocardial infarction in the first 28 days following the introduction of state of emergency restrictions for COVID-19. Emerg Med Australas 2020;32:1040–5.
- 35 Naccarato M, Scali I, Olivo S, et al. Has COVID-19 played an unexpected "stroke" on the chain of survival? J Neurol Sci 2020;414:116889.
- 36 Padmanabhan N, Natarajan I, Gunston R, et al. Impact of COVID-19 on stroke admissions, treatments, and outcomes at a comprehensive stroke centre in the United Kingdom. Neurol Sci 2021;42:15–20.

- 37 Paliwal PR, Tan BYQ, Leow AST, et al. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on hyperacute stroke treatment: experience from a comprehensive stroke centre in Singapore. J Thromb Thrombolysis 2020;50:596–603.
- 38 Plumereau C, Cho T-H, Buisson M, et al. Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on acute stroke reperfusion therapy: data from the Lyon Stroke Center Network. J Neurol 2021;268:2314-2319.
- 39 Rinkel LA, Prick JCM, Slot RER, et al. Impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on acute stroke care. J Neurol 2021;268:403–8.
- 40 Rudilosso S, Laredo C, Vera V, *et al*. Acute stroke care is at risk in the era of COVID-19: experience at a comprehensive stroke center in Barcelona. *Stroke* 2020;51:1991–5.
- 41 Siegler JE, Heslin ME, Thau L, *et al.* Falling stroke rates during COVID-19 pandemic at a comprehensive stroke center. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2020;29:104953.
- 42 Tan Q, Liu Q-J, Fan W-H, *et al*. Impact of COVID-19 on acute stroke presentation in a designated COVID-19 hospital. *Front Neurol* 2021;12:673703.
- 43 Tejada Meza H, Lambea Gil Á, Sancho Saldaña A, *et al*. Impact of COVID-19 outbreak in reperfusion therapies of acute ischaemic stroke in northwest Spain. *Eur J Neurol* 2020;27:2491–8.
- 44 Uchino K, Kolikonda MK, Brown D, *et al*. Decline in stroke presentations during COVID-19 surge. *Stroke* 2020;51:2544–7.
- 45 Velilla-Alonso G, García-Pastor A, Rodríguez-López Ángela, et al. Acute stroke care during the COVID-19 pandemic: reduction in the number of admissions of elderly patients and increase in prehospital delays. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2021;50:310–6.
- 46 Wang J, Chaudhry SA, Tahsili-Fahadan P, et al. The impact of COVID-19 on acute ischemic stroke admissions: analysis from a community-based tertiary care center. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 2020;29:105344.
- 47 Yang B, Wang T, Chen J, et al. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the process and outcome of thrombectomy for acute ischemic stroke. J Neurointerv Surg 2020;12:664–8.
- 48 Zhang CH, Schwartz GG. Spatial disparities in coronavirus incidence and mortality in the United States: an ecological analysis as of May 2020. J Rural Health 2020;36:433–45.
- 49 Zini A, Romoli M, Gentile M, et al. The stroke mothership model survived during COVID-19 era: an observational single-center study in Emilia-Romagna, Italy. *Neurol* Sci 2020;41:3395–9.

Supplementary Materials/Appendices Appendix 1: Database Search Terms

PubMed terms:

(SARS-CoV-2[tw] or Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2[tw] or COVID-19[tw] or COVID19[tw] or coronavirus disease 2019[tw] or 2019 novel coronavirus[tw] or 2019-nCoV[tw] or "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2"[nm] or "COVID-19"[nm] or coronavirus disease 2019[tw] or coronavirus disease-19[tw] or Wuhan seafood market pneumonia virus[tw] or wuhan coronavirus[tw] or 2019 pandemic[tw])

AND

("Stroke" [Mesh:NoExp] or stroke* [tw] or Cerebrovascular Accident* [tw] or CVA [tw] or CVAs [tw] or Apoplexy [tw] or Brain Vascular Accident* [tw] or brain accident* [tw] or brain attack* [tw] or brain insult* [tw] or brain ischemic attack* [tw] or brain ischaemic attack* [tw] or brain vascular accident* [tw] or cerebral insult* [tw] or cerebral vascular accident [tw] or cerebral vascular insufficiency [tw] or cerebro vascular accident* [tw] or cerebrovascular arrest [tw] or cerebrovascular insufficiency [tw] or cerebrovascular insult* [tw] or cerebrovascular failure [tw] or cerebrovascular injury [tw] or cerebrum vascular accident* [tw] or ischemic cerebral attack [tw] or ischemic cerebral seizure* [tw] or ischaemic cerebral attack* [tw] or ischaemic cerebral seizure* [tw])

AND

("Time Factors"[Mesh] or "Time-to-Treatment"[Mesh] or Door-to-Treatment Time*[tw] or delayed treatment*[tw] or treatment delay*[tw] or time-to-treatment*[tw] or "Delivery of Health Care, Integrated"[Mesh] or delivery of health care[tw] or door-toneedle[tw] or door-to-groin puncture[tw] or door-to-alteplase[tw]or door-to-er[tw] or door-to-doctor[tw] or door-to-physician[tw] or door-to-CT[tw] or door-to-computed tomography[tw] or door-to -stroke team [tw] or LKW-to-arrival[tw] or last known well-toarrival[tw] or door-to-reperfusion[tw] or length of stay[tw] or length of hospitalization[tw] or length of hospital stay[tw] or stroke quality metric*[tw] or discharge outcome*[tw] or outcome*[tw] or practice*[tw] or guideline*[tw] or recanalization rate*[tw] or "defect-free care"[tw] or "discharge modified Rankin Scale"[tw] or "discharge mRS"[tw])

Embase terms:

((COVID-19 or COVID19 or severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or "2019-nCoV" or SARS-CoV-2).tw. or (Wuhan OR novel OR 2019 OR 2020) adj5 (coronavirus).tw.)

AND

(cerebrovascular accident/ OR (stroke or apoplexy* or brain accident or brain attack or brain insult or brain ischemic attack or brain ischaemic attack or brain vascular accident or cerebral insult or cerebrovascular accident or cerebral vascular accident or cerebral vascular insufficiency or cerebrovascular accident or cerebrovascular arrest or cerebrovascular insufficiency or cerebrovascular insult or cerebrovascular failure or cerebrovascular injury or cerebrum vascular accident or CVA or CVAs or ischemic cerebral attack or ischemic cerebral seizure or ischaemic cerebral attack or ischaemic cerebral seizure).tw.)

AND

Time factor/ or Time to treatment/ or length of stay/ or (time factor* or door to treatment time or onset to treatment time or symptom to treatment time or time to therapy or delayed treatment* or treatment delay* or time to treatment* or door to needle or door to groin puncture or door to alteplase or door to ED physician or door to head CT or door to computed tomography or door to stroke team or LKW to arrival or last known well to arrival or door to reperfusion or door to Tissue plasminogen activator or door to IV-tPA or door to intravenous thrombolysis or door to mechanical thrombectomy or length of stay or length of hospitalization or length of hospital stay or stroke quality metric* or discharge outcome* or outcome* or practice* or guideline* or recanalization rate* or defect-free care or discharge modified Rankin Scale or discharge mRS).tw.

Cochrane terms:

(COVID-19 or COVID19 or "severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2" or "2019-nCoVor SARS-CoV-2)

AND

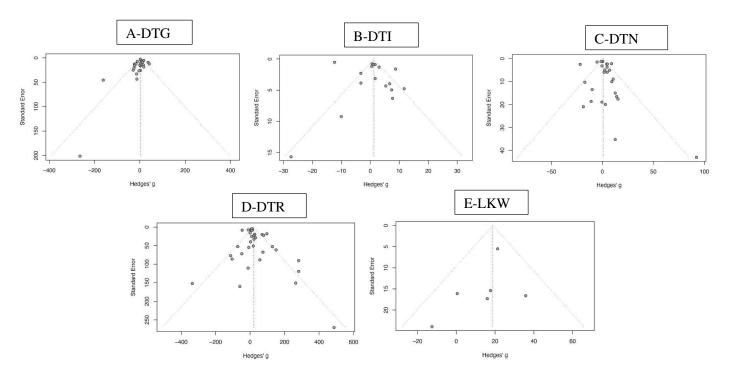
(stroke or "Cerebrovascular Accident" or CVA or Apoplexy or "Brain Vascular Accident" or "brain accident" or "brain attack" or "brain insult" or "brain ischemic attack" or "brain ischemic attack" or "brain vascular accident" or "cerebral insult" or "cerebral vascular insufficiency" or "cerebrovascular accident" or "cerebrovascular arrest" or "cerebrovascular insufficiency" or "cerebrovascular failure" or "cerebrovascular injury" or "cerebrum vascular accident" or "ischemic cerebral attack" or "ischemic cerebral attack" or "ischemic cerebral seizure" or "ischemic cerebral attack" or "ischemic cerebral seizure")

Appendix 2: Raw Time Metric Values by Study

	LKV		DTI		DTM		DT		DTF	
Study	Pre-COVID Mean (SD)	COVID Mean (SD)	Pre-COVID Mean (SD)	COVID Mean (SD)	Pre-COVID Mean (SD)	COVID Mean (SD)	Pre-COVID Mean (SD)	COVID Mean (SD)7	Pre-COVID Mean (SD)	COVID Mean (SD
Aboul-Nour 2021	370 (488)	652 (866)	40 (28)	48 (63)	_	_	-	_	_	_
Agarwal 2020	452 (626)	380 (510)	13 (7)	16 (6)	37 (15)	38 (22)	72 (27)	84 (26)	67 (47)	118 (55)
Altschul 2020	232 (303)	514 (663)		_		_	85 (67)	87 (35)		_
Amukotuwa 2020			23 (13)	11 (7)						
Aref 2021	960 (1486)	625 (776)				_		-		-
Candelaresi 2021			38 (15)	43 (23)						
Chen 2021	88 (46)	93 (67)	14 (12)	15 (7)	60 (24)	38 (15)				
Cummings 2020	199 (274)	153 (187)	_	_	56 (22)	60 (22)	_	_		_
D'Anna 2021	136 (165)	163 (276)	24 (36)	25 (35)	39 (9)	40 (8)	134 (232)	122 (205)		
Ghoreishi 2020	332 (390)	355 (384)		_	22 (11)	21 (10)				_
Gu 2021	240 (350)	391 (545)			55 (27)	66 (29)				
Huo 2021	239 (168)	242 (205)			129 (69)	221 (135)	_			_
Jasne 2020	343 (498)	362 (489)			59 (27)	71 (49)	_	_	131 (80)	118 (72)
John 2020	621 (744)	517 (557)			36 (13)	43 (15)	68 (20)	104 (33)		
Katsanos 2020	269 (241)	157 (109)	11 (11)	23 (14)	44 (46)	60 (22)	65 (70)	68 (62)	73 (39)	106 (62)
Kwan 2020				_	_		53 (22)	69 (75)	94 (40)	95 (77)
Li 2021	230 (185)	495 (679)			_		230 (124)	216 (124)	- 1 - 1	
Luo 2021	121 (86)	135 (106)			48 (17)	43 (17)	142 (96)	119 (46)		_
Mag Uidhir 2020	234 (261)	331 (406)								_
Mitra 2020	560 (837)	501 (831)	67 (34)	57 (58)	_					
Naccarato 2020	101 (93)	110 (73)			69 (59)	50 (19)	84 (37)	81 (23)		_
Nagamine 2020	554 (605)	1041 (1682)	18 (12)	25 (33)	50 (20)	50 (37)	132 (23)	109 (32)		_
Neves-Briard 2020	121 (111)	191 (244)	16 (8)	17 (7)	24 (7)	33 (12)	58 (21)	76 (28)	83 (25)	105 (26)
Padmanabhan 2020	1 /	690 (636)			64 (47)	54 (30)	445 (566)	181 (62)		
Paliwal 2020	102 (72)	91 (70)	2 (5)	0 (0)	48 (15)	48 (15)	101 (36)	112 (30)		
Plumereau 2020	87 (45)	97 (60)	25 (17)	32 (29)	60 (27)	62 (26)	82 (21)	86 (35)		
Rinkel 2020	256 (349)	288 (398)	14 (10)	14 (10)	30 (14)	34 (23)	95 (53)	112 (68)		_
Rudilosso 2020	146 (91)	146 (99)	22 (5)	23 (5)	28 (10)	31 (34)	70 (25)	59 (20)		
Siegler 2020	596 (940)	584 (692)	88 (143)	61 (95)	39 (20)	52 (61)				_
Tan 2021	499 (626)	451 (565)			43 (34)	52 (01)	271 (162)	109 (71)		
Tejada-Meza 2020	78 (43)	88 (53)			52 (25)	57 (23)	89 (40)	91 (40)		
Teo 2020	148 (176)	277 (422)			66 (34)	55 (38)	118 (26)	89 (47)		
Uchino 2020	190 (263)	211 (289)	32 (30)	29 (27)						
Velilla-Alonso 2021	311 (416)	386 (503)	31 (33)	28 (21)	39 (32)	53 (57)	95 (41)	95 (37)		
Wang 2020	311 (410)	300 (303)	51 (55)	20 (21)	58 (44)	41 (16)	108 (128)	83 (53)		
Yang 2020	303 (197)	295 (199)		_	56 (44)	41 (10)	131 (31)	172 (52)	180 (55)	215 (63)
Zhang 2020	167 (72)	295 (199) 245 (86)					71 (45)	54 (46)	100 (00)	213 (50)
Zinarig 2021 Zini 2020	107 (72)	245 (80)	20 (12)	37 (15)	68 (21)	72 (24)	/1 (45)	54 (40)	170 (E2)	186 (83)
2010 2020	_		28 (13)	57 (15)	08 (21)	73 (34)		_	170 (53)	100 (63)

Appendix 2: The reported time metrics for each study for the COVID-19 time period and the pre-COVID-19 time period are displayed. Data are presented in minutes as mean (standard deviation). A blank value (-) indicates that the specified time metric was not reported in the corresponding study. In the event that median times were reported, mean values and standard deviations were calculated as described in the methods utilizing the method from Hozo et al.⁴ **Legend:** LKW: last known well; DTI: door-to-imaging; DTN: door-to-needle; DTG: door-to-groin; DTR: door-to-reperfusion

Appendix 3: Funnel Plots



Appendix 4: Stroke Time Metric Funnel Plots. Hedges' g is inversely plotted against the standard error for each study. Asymmetry in the funnel plots could be due to heterogeneity or publication bias. Separate funnel plots are shown for door-to-groin (A), door-to-imaging (B), door-to-needle (C), door-to-reperfusion (D), and last-known-well to arrival (E).

Appendix 4: Egger's Test Results

	Egger's p-
Stroke Metric	value
LKW	0.12
DTI	0.12
DTN	0.40
DTR	0.34
DTG	0.17

Appendix 4: The results from Egger's Test are shown for each stroke time.

Appendix 5: Additional Information

While this review was conducted according to the 2020 PRISMA guidelines, it was not registered. A protocol for this review was constructed before the initiation of the study, and is available upon request of the primary author. This review received no funding. The authors have no competing interests to declare. Data collection forms, data extracted from individual studies, data used for all analyses, and analytic code are all stored locally and can be made available upon request of the primary author.

Date:	Click or tap to enter a date.
Your Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Manuscript Title:	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Stroke Response Times: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Manuscript Number (if known):	neurintsurg-2021-018230.R1

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

		all entities with whom you have this nship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
		Time frame: Since the initial planning o	of the work
1	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.) No time limit for this item.	None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 months	5
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

1

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	☑ None	
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	⊠ None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	⊠ None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	None	

12/13/2021

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	None
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	None
13 Blaz	Other financial or non-financial interests	None None to the following statement to indicate your agreement:
Plea		inswered every question and have not altered the wording of any of the questions on this form.
K		12/4/22

12/13/2021

Date:	2/4/2022
Your Name:	Joanne Doucette
Manuscript Title:	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Stroke Response Times: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Manuscript Number (if known):	neurintsurg-2021-018230.R1

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

		all entities with whom you have this onship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
		Time frame: Since the initial planning	of the work
1	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.) No time limit for this item.	None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 month	s
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

1

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	⊠ None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	

12/13/2021

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	⊠ None	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	⊠ None	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	⊠ None	
Plea	Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:		
	I certify that I have answered every question and have not altered the wording of any of the questions on this form.		

Date:	2/4/2020
Your Name:	Akiro Duey
Manuscript Title:	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Stroke Response Times: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Manuscript Number (if known):	neurintsurg-2021-018230.R1

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

		e all entities with whom you have this onship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
		Time frame: Since the initial planning	of the work
	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.) No time limit for this item.	None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 month	S
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

1

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	⊠ None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	

12/13/2021

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	⊠ None	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	⊠ None	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	⊠ None	
Plea	Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:		
	I certify that I have answered every question and have not altered the wording of any of the questions on this form.		

Date:	2/4/2022
Your Name:	Charissa Jessurun
Manuscript Title:	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Stroke Response Times: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Manuscript Number (if known):	neurintsurg-2021-018230.R1

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

		e all entities with whom you have this onship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
		Time frame: Since the initial planning	of the work
	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.) No time limit for this item.	None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 month	S
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

1

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	⊠ None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	

12/13/2021

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	None	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	⊠ None	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	☑ None	
Plea	Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:		
][I certify that I have answered every question and have not altered the wording of any of the questions on this form.		

Date:	2/4/2022
Your Name:	John L. Kilgallon
Manuscript Title:	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Stroke Response Times: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Manuscript Number (if known):	neurintsurg-2021-018230.R1

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

		e all entities with whom you have this onship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
		Time frame: Since the initial planning	of the work
	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.) No time limit for this item.	None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 month	S
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

1

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	⊠ None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	

12/13/2021

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	⊠ None	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	⊠ None	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	⊠ None	
Plea	Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:		
	I certify that I have	answered every question and have not altered the wo	rding of any of the questions on this form.

Date:	2/4/2022
Your Name:	Noah Nawabi
Manuscript Title:	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Stroke Response Times: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Manuscript Number (if known):	neurintsurg-2021-018230.R1

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

		e all entities with whom you have this onship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
		Time frame: Since the initial planning	of the work
1	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.) No time limit for this item.	None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 month	S
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

1

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	⊠ None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	⊠ None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	⊠ None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	Image: Second secon	

12/13/2021

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	⊠ None	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	⊠ None	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	⊠ None	
Plea	Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:		
	I certify that I have	answered every question and have not altered the wo	rding of any of the questions on this form.

Date:	2/4/2022
Your Name:	Mohammed Ali Aziz-Sultan
Manuscript Title:	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Stroke Response Times: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Manuscript Number (if known):	neurintsurg-2021-018230.R1

In the interest of transparency, we ask you to disclose all relationships/activities/interests listed below that are related to the content of your manuscript. "Related" means any relation with for-profit or not-for-profit third parties whose interests may be affected by the content of the manuscript. Disclosure represents a commitment to transparency and does not necessarily indicate a bias. If you are in doubt about whether to list a relationship/activity/interest, it is preferable that you do so.

The author's relationships/activities/interests should be defined broadly. For example, if your manuscript pertains to the epidemiology of hypertension, you should declare all relationships with manufacturers of antihypertensive medication, even if that medication is not mentioned in the manuscript.

In item #1 below, report all support for the work reported in this manuscript without time limit. For all other items, the time frame for disclosure is the past 36 months.

		e all entities with whom you have this onship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
		Time frame: Since the initial planning	of the work
1	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.) No time limit for this item.	None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 month	S
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

1

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	⊠ None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	⊠ None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	⊠ None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	☑ None □ □ □ □ □ □	

12/13/2021

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	None	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	⊠ None	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	□ None	
Plea	Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:		
	I certify that I have	answered every question and have not altered the wo	ording of any of the questions on this form.