# Article information:

(PDF) The role of device closure of patent foramen ovale in patients with cryptogenic stroke (2020) | M. Fukutomi | 4 Citations
<https://typeset.io/papers/the-role-of-device-closure-of-patent-foramen-ovale-in-3rt5q20jbb>

# Article summary:

1. This study conducted a population-based epidemiological survey among young adults aged 18 to 44 years in Northern Sweden to gain further insight into the etiology of ischemic stroke in this age group.

2. The data suggest that the elderly are particularly vulnerable to stroke when atrial fibrillation is present, and the effects of hypertension, coronary heart disease, and cardiac failure on the risk of stroke became progressively weaker with increasing age.

3. The incidence and size of the patent foramen ovale were studied in 965 autopsy specimens of human hearts, which were from subjects who were evenly distributed by sex and age.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides evidence-based recommendations for the prevention of future stroke among survivors of ischemic stroke or transient ischemi-chemic attack, including the control of risk factors, intervention for vascular obstruction, antithrombotic therapy for cardioembolism, and antiplatelet therapy for noncardioembolic stroke. The authors also provided evidence regarding the incidence and size of patent foramen ovale in 965 autopsy specimens from subjects who were evenly distributed by sex and age.

The article appears to be reliable as it provides evidence-based recommendations based on data collected from two studies done in Northern Sweden. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the sample size used in both studies was relatively small (88 first-ever ischemic stroke patients identified during 1991 through 1994; 107 consecutive patients aged 18 to 44 years with ischemic stroke referred to a university hospital). Additionally, there may be some missing points of consideration such as other potential risk factors that could contribute to an increased risk of stroke or other types of complications associated with congenital heart disease that could have been explored further. Furthermore, there may be some one-sided reporting as only one patient case was presented as an example without exploring any other cases or counterarguments that could provide additional insights into this phenomenon.

In conclusion, while this article appears to be reliable due to its evidence-based recommendations based on data collected from two studies done in Northern Sweden, there are some potential biases that should be noted such as a small sample size used in both studies and possible one-sided reporting without exploring any other cases or counterarguments that could provide additional insights into this phenomenon.

# Topics for further research:

* Risk factors for stroke
* Prevention of stroke in young adults
* Patent foramen ovale and stroke
* Cardioembolic stroke
* Noncardioembolic stroke
* Complications associated with congenital heart disease

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/90007f0ced87cf6c69b6fca96acde75e>