

Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Wu, Simiao; KutlubaeV, Mansur A.; Chun, Ho-Yan Y.; Cowey, Eileen; Pollock, Alex; MacLeod, Malcolm R.; Dennis, Martin; Keane, Elizabeth; Sharpe, Michael; Mead, Gillian E.

Published in:
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

DOI:
[10.1002/14651858.CD007030.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007030.pub3)

Publication date:
2015

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication in ResearchOnline](#)

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Wu, S, KutlubaeV, MA, Chun, H-YY, Cowey, E, Pollock, A, MacLeod, MR, Dennis, M, Keane, E, Sharpe, M & Mead, GE 2015, 'Interventions for post-stroke fatigue', *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, vol. 2015, no. 7, CD007030. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007030.pub3>

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Interventions for post-stroke fatigue (Review)

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Interventions for post-stroke fatigue.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD007030.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007030.pub3.

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[Intervention Review]

Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

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Editorial group: Cochrane Stroke Group.

Publication status and date: New search for studies and content updated (conclusions changed), published in Issue 7, 2015.

Review content assessed as up-to-date: 13 May 2014.

Citation: Wu S, Kutlubayev MA, Chun HYY, Cowey E, Pollock A, Macleod MR, Dennis M, Keane E, Sharpe M, Mead GE. Interventions for post-stroke fatigue. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD007030. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007030.pub3.

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ABSTRACT

Background

Post-stroke fatigue (PSF) is a common and distressing problem after stroke. The best ways to prevent or treat PSF are uncertain. Several different interventions can be argued to have a rational basis.

Objectives

To determine whether, among people with stroke, any intervention reduces the proportion of people with fatigue, fatigue severity, or both; and to determine the effect of intervention on health-related quality of life, disability, dependency and death, and whether such intervention is cost effective.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Stroke Group Trials Register (last searched May 2014), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (*The Cochrane Library*, 2014, Issue 4), MEDLINE (1950 to May 2014), EMBASE (1980 to May 2014), CINAHL (1982 to May 2014), AMED (1985 to May 2014), PsycINFO (1967 to May 2014), Digital Dissertations (1861 to May 2014), British Nursing Index (1985 to May 2014), PEDro (searched May 2014) and PsycBITE (searched May 2014). We also searched four ongoing trials registries, scanned reference lists, performed citation tracking of included trials and contacted experts.

Selection criteria

Two review authors independently scrutinised all titles and abstracts and excluded obviously irrelevant studies. We obtained the full texts for potentially relevant studies and three review authors independently applied the inclusion criteria. We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that compared an intervention with a control, or compared different interventions for PSF.

Interventions for post-stroke fatigue (Review)

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Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently extracted data and assessed risk of bias for each included trial. The primary outcomes were severity of fatigue, or proportion of people with fatigue after treatment. We performed separate analyses for trials investigating efficacy in treating PSF, trials investigating efficacy in preventing PSF and trials not primarily investigating efficacy in PSF but which reported fatigue as an outcome. We pooled results from trials that had a control arm. For trials that compared different potentially active interventions without a control arm, we performed analyses for individual trials without pooling.

We calculated standardised mean difference (SMD) as the effect size for continuous outcomes and risk ratio (RR) for dichotomous outcomes. We pooled the results using a random-effects model and assessed heterogeneity using the I^2 statistic. We performed separate subgroup analyses for pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. We also performed sensitivity analyses to assess the influence of methodological quality.

Main results

We retrieved 12,490 citations, obtained full texts for 58 studies and included 12 trials (three from the 2008 search and nine from the 2014 search) with 703 participants. Eight trials primarily investigated the efficacy in treating PSF, of which six trials with seven comparisons provided data suitable for meta-analysis (five pharmacological interventions: fluoxetine, enerion, (-)-OSU6162, citicoline and a combination of Chinese herbs; and two non-pharmacological interventions: a fatigue education programme and a mindfulness-based stress reduction programme). The fatigue severity was lower in the intervention groups than in the control groups (244 participants, pooled SMD -1.07, 95% confidence interval (CI) -1.93 to -0.21), with significant heterogeneity between trials ($I^2 = 87%$, degrees of freedom (df) = 6, P value < 0.00001). The beneficial effect was not seen in trials that had used adequate allocation concealment (two trials, 89 participants, SMD -0.38, 95% CI -0.80 to 0.04) or trials that had used adequate blinding of outcome assessors (four trials, 198 participants, SMD -1.10, 95% CI -2.31 to 0.11).

No trial primarily investigated the efficacy in preventing PSF.

Four trials (248 participants) did not primarily investigate the efficacy on fatigue but other symptoms after stroke. None of these interventions showed any benefit on reducing PSF, which included tirilazad mesylate, continuous positive airway pressure for sleep apnoea, antidepressants and a self management programme for recovery from chronic diseases.

Authors' conclusions

There was insufficient evidence on the efficacy of any intervention to treat or prevent fatigue after stroke. Trials to date have been small and heterogeneous, and some have had a high risk of bias. Some of the interventions described were feasible in people with stroke, but their efficacy should be investigated in RCTs with a more robust study design and adequate sample sizes.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Review question: We reviewed the evidence about the effect of any intervention that had been used to treat or prevent fatigue in people with stroke.

Background: Fatigue is a common and distressing problem after stroke, but no intervention has been recommended to treat or prevent it in people with stroke. Thus, it is important to find out if any intervention could reduce the presence or severity, or both, of fatigue in people with stroke.

Study characteristics: The evidence is current to May 2014. We found 12 randomised controlled trials (clinical studies where people are randomly put into one of two or more treatment groups) with 703 people with stroke. Of these 12 trials, eight trials recruited only people with fatigue and were primarily intended to treat fatigue, no trial was primarily intended to prevent fatigue and the other four trials were not primarily intended to treat or prevent fatigue but reported fatigue as an outcome.

Key results: There was insufficient evidence to support the use of any intervention to treat or prevent fatigue in people with stroke.

Quality of the evidence: The general study quality was low. The available data were limited as each identified intervention was only investigated in a single trial. In addition, some trials were small and used poor study designs. Therefore, further trials of better quality are needed.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Interventions specifically aimed at treating post-stroke fatigue, compared with placebo, usual medical care or wait-list						
Patient or population: people with stroke with fatigue Settings: both inpatients and outpatients Intervention: pharmacological interventions and non-pharmacological interventions Comparison: placebo, usual medical care or wait-list						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks (95% CI)		Relative effect (SMD 95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
Fatigue severity at the end of pharmacological treatment (assessed by different fatigue scales) Follow-up: at the end of treatment	Not known	Not known	The fatigue severity was lower in the pharmacological treatment group than in the control group: SMD -1.23, 95% CI -2.40 to -0.06	209 (4)	⊕○○○ Very low ¹	Higher score indicates more severe fatigue. The negative value of SMD indicates lower mean score in the treatment group compared with the control group
Fatigue severity at the end of non-pharmacological treatment (assessed by different fatigue scales) Follow-up: at the end of treatment	Not known	Not known	No significant difference of fatigue severity between the non-pharmacological treatment group and the control group: SMD -0.68, 95% CI -1.37 to 0.02	35 (2)	⊕○○○ Very low ²	

CI: confidence interval

SMD: standardised mean difference

1. The beneficial effect was not seen in trials using the adequate strategies for allocation concealment or those using adequate-blinding of outcome assessors (risk of bias). In addition, there is substantial heterogeneity between the trials, but the available data were insufficient for us to identify the source of heterogeneity (heterogeneity). Furthermore, this result did not provide information for the efficacy of any specific intervention (indirectness).

2. Only two small trials (each with fewer than 20 participants) were identified, thus it is possible that these trials did not have adequate power to detect clinical difference, rather than these interventions had no effect on fatigue (imprecision). In addition, neither trial used adequate allocation concealment or intention-to-treat analysis (risk of biases).

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Fatigue is a common, distressing and long-term problem after stroke. The reported proportion of people with post-stroke fatigue (PSF) ranges from 23% to 75% (Choi-Kwon 2011). This variation in proportion between studies reflects the heterogeneity in the recruited participants, time since stroke and assessment methods for fatigue. PSF is common immediately after stroke and it tends to persist in most but not all people. It contributes to a lower quality of life and a higher risk of death (Glader 2002; van de Port 2007). According to a national survey conducted in the UK, the management and prevention of fatigue after stroke was ranked, by people with stroke and health professionals, among the top 10 research priorities relating to life after stroke (Pollock 2012).

The aetiology or mechanism of PSF is unknown. A myriad of biological, psychosocial and behavioural factors might be associated with fatigue (Wu 2015). One systematic review of biological correlates of PSF showed that there was no conclusive evidence on the association between PSF and lesion site (Kutlubaev 2012). One single study found that PSF was associated with reduced excitability of the motor cortex (Kuppuswamy 2015). Some small studies found associations between PSF and inflammatory biomarkers (Syed 2007; Ormstad 2011; Ormstad 2014), and associations between PSF and attention deficits (Passier 2011; Radman 2012). One systematic review of psychological associations of PSF found that PSF was associated with depressive symptoms, and this association existed even in people with stroke who did not meet the clinical criteria of depression (Wu 2014a). In addition, some studies found associations with anxiety, loss of control and passive coping (Wu 2014a). Another interesting hypothesis is that fatigue may be associated with physical deconditioning, which is common after stroke (Saunders 2013). Current evidence for this hypothesis is limited: one study found an association between PSF and lower limb extensor power (Lewis 2011), while another small study found no association between PSF and any fitness indices (Michael 2006). Furthermore, one longitudinal study found that a lower level of physical activity at one month independently predicts a higher level of fatigue at six and 12 months' follow-up (Duncan 2015).

Description of the intervention

Since PSF may have several causative or maintaining factors (Wu 2015), there are a number of potential interventions, in combination or alone, that may be helpful. Possible interventions include pharmacological interventions (e.g. antidepressants, wakefulness stimulants), psychological interventions (e.g. cognitive behavioural therapy, educational programme) and physical training (e.g. graded physical training, aerobic exercise).

How the intervention might work

Due to our lack of knowledge of the exact aetiology or mechanism of PSF, it is unclear which approach may be effective in treating or preventing PSF. In clinical practice, physicians may assess for co-existing, treatable conditions such as anaemia, depression, hypothyroidism and infection, but often these conditions are not present in people with PSF. We could hypothesise that drugs, such as antidepressants, which regulate neuroendocrine and neurotransmitter systems, might reduce fatigue; that psychological interventions, which improve mood and behaviours, might reduce fatigue or that exercise, by means of reversing physical deconditioning, might reduce fatigue.

Why it is important to do this review

Fatigue is a common and distressing problem after stroke but there is uncertainty about how to manage it. Therefore, we performed this systematic review using broad inclusion criteria with an aim to identify any intervention that had been used to treat or prevent PSF.

OBJECTIVES

To determine whether, among people with stroke, any intervention reduces the proportion of people with fatigue, fatigue severity, or both; and to determine the effect of intervention on health-related quality of life, disability, dependency and death, and whether such intervention is cost effective.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in people with a clinical diagnosis of stroke, where the interventions were used to treat or prevent PSF. This included three groups of trials.

- Trials primarily intended to treat PSF: the aim of the intervention was to treat fatigue (as stated by the trial investigators), which required participants to have fatigue at recruitment.
- Trials primarily intended to prevent PSF: the aim of the intervention was to prevent fatigue (as stated by the trial investigators) in people with stroke who did not have fatigue at recruitment.

- Trials not primarily intended to treat or prevent PSF but which reported fatigue as an outcome: the aim of the intervention was to improve health status or other symptoms after stroke, and fatigue was pre-specified as an outcome. These trials usually did not specify whether the participants had fatigue at recruitment.

We excluded trials that used fatigue as a measure to assess whether the intervention was tolerable in participants (i.e. whether the intervention had induced intolerable tiredness during treatment) rather than a measure to assess the therapeutic effect.

For trials using a cross-over design, we only included data from the first phase, that is, before crossing over the treatment.

We included trials irrespective of their publication status and publication language.

Types of participants

We included adults (aged 18 years and over), men and women, with a clinical diagnosis of stroke. We included all pathological subtypes of stroke, including ischaemic stroke, haemorrhagic stroke and subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH). We included any method of diagnosis or assessment of PSF, but it was not necessary for participants to have fatigue at recruitment.

For trials reporting mixed populations of participants (e.g. a group of people with either stroke or brain injury), we included them only if more than 75% of the participants had had a stroke, or if separate data for the people with stroke were reported by or obtained from the trial investigators.

Types of interventions

We included pharmacological interventions and non-pharmacological interventions in combination or alone. We included any trial that attempted to evaluate the following comparisons.

- A comparison between an intervention and a control (where the control was either placebo, usual medical care or wait-list).
- A comparison between two or more different interventions, with or without a control.
- A comparison between different doses or intensity of the same type of intervention, with or without a control.

We anticipated that the types of interventions would include antidepressants, other pharmacological agents, cognitive behavioural therapy, educational programmes, counselling or physical exercise, but we did not limit the review to these types of interventions.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

The primary outcome for this review was fatigue at the end of treatment, measured as either the proportion of people with fatigue

or the mean severity of fatigue, or both. Examples of possible assessment measures included, but were not limited to:

- Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS) (Krupp 1989);
- Visual Analogue Scale for fatigue severity (VAS-f);
- self reported fatigue questionnaires;
- energy/fatigue scale from the Medical Outcomes Study (i.e. Short Form-36 vitality subscale).

If a trial had used a number of different tools to assess fatigue, we included the main outcome measure as specified by trial investigators. For instances where trial investigators had not specified the main one, we specified the main outcome measure in order of preference based on the following two criteria.

- A measure of fatigue designed specifically for stroke (e.g. a case definition of PSF) (Lynch 2007); a generic measure for fatigue that has been tested in stroke (e.g. Fatigue Assessment Scale, Profile of Mood States - fatigue subscale, Short Form-36 vitality scale, Multidimensional Fatigue Symptom Inventory, FSS, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Fatigue, Neurological Fatigue Index) (Mead 2007; Tyson 2014); a generic measure for fatigue that has not been previously tested in stroke.
- If the scales were in the same category according to the above criterion, we specified the main outcome measure from most commonly used scales (e.g. FSS) to less commonly used scales in the publications identified in this review.

Secondary outcomes

- Health-related quality of life (e.g. Short Form-36).
- Disability (e.g. Barthel Index score).
- Dependence (e.g. modified Rankin scale; mRS).
- Death.
- Cost effectiveness.

Search methods for identification of studies

See the 'Specialized register' section in the [Cochrane Stroke Group](#) module. We searched for trials in all languages and arranged translation of relevant papers published in languages other than English.

Electronic searches

We performed updated searches of the following electronic databases and trials registers from the previous searches in 2008 to May 2014.

- Cochrane Stroke Trial Register (searched May 2014).
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (*The Cochrane Library*, 2014 Issue 4) (Appendix 1).
- MEDLINE (1950 to May 2014) (Appendix 2).
- EMBASE (1980 to May 2014) (Appendix 3).
- CINAHL (1982 to May 2014) (Appendix 4).
- AMED (1985 to May 2014) (Appendix 5).

- PsycINFO (1967 to May 2014) ([Appendix 6](#)).
- ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Database (1861 to May 2014) ([Appendix 7](#)).
- British Nursing Index (1985 to May 2014) ([Appendix 8](#)).
- PEDro (www.pedro.fhs.usyd.edu.au/) (May 2014).
- PsycBITE (www.psycbite.com) (May 2014).
- ISRCTN (www.isrctn.com/) (May 2014).
- Trials Central (www.trialscentral.org/) (May 2014).
- Stroke Trials Registry (www.strokecenter.org/trials/) (May 2014).
- Health Service Research Projects in Progress (wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/hsr_project/home_proj.cfm) (May 2014).

We developed the search strategies for the major databases with the help of the Cochrane Stroke Group Trials Search Co-ordinator and adapted the MEDLINE search strategy for the other databases.

Searching other resources

In order to identify further published, unpublished and ongoing trials, we checked reference lists, used the Web of Science Cited Reference Search for forward tracking of included trials and contacted experts.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

For the 2008 review, all titles and abstracts from each search were scrutinised for relevance by one of the four previous review authors (GM, EK, LS, AP) who performed the search and excluded obviously irrelevant studies. Full texts were obtained for potentially relevant studies and a secondary review author scrutinised these full texts and determined whether they fulfilled the inclusion criteria (GM scrutinised studies identified by EK, EK scrutinised studies identified by GM, AP scrutinised studies identified by LS and LS scrutinised studies identified by AP).

For the current review, one review author (SW) scrutinised all titles and abstracts from the electronic search (published since February 2008) for relevance. Four other review authors (HYC, EC, MK, GM) scrutinised all these titles and abstracts independently from SW: HYC screened studies from MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, AMED, CINAHL, CENTRAL, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Database, PEDro and British Nursing Index; EC screened studies from PsycBITE, ISRCTN, Stroke Trials Registry and Health Service Research Projects in Progress; MK screened studies from Trials Central; and GM screened studies from the Cochrane Stroke Trial Register. We excluded obviously irrelevant citations and obtained full references for potentially relevant studies. Three review authors (SW, HYC, MK) each independently read all full texts and determined whether the study fulfilled the inclusion criteria (for studies published in Chinese, SW and HYC

independently applied the inclusion criteria; for studies published in Russian, MK applied the inclusion criteria and discussed with SW). We resolved any discrepancies about whether or not a study fulfilled the inclusion criteria through discussion.

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (SW, HYC) independently extracted data from the included trials and recorded the information on a data extraction form. Another review author (MK) extracted the data for one trial published in Russian. We collected information about the study setting, the methodological design (randomisation; allocation concealment; blinding of participants, researchers and outcome assessors; and intention-to-treat analysis), the numbers of participants at recruitment and at the end of the study, the characteristics of participants (age, sex, time since stroke onset, pathological subtypes and severity of stroke), the treatment and control interventions (type of intervention, dose/intensity, frequency and duration), the primary and secondary outcome measures (methods and time of assessment), the criteria and assessment methods of fatigue at baseline and follow-up, and the results of each assessment. We contacted trial investigators to request additional information that we thought relevant but which had not been reported in the publication.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (SW, HYC) independently documented the methodological quality of the included trials for the following quality criteria: allocation concealment, blinding of outcome assessors and intention-to-treat analysis. This was done by one review author (MK) for the trial published in Russian. We used the Cochrane criteria and 'Risk of bias' tool to assess the methodological quality ([Higgins 2011](#)).

For allocation concealment, we distinguished between trials that were adequately concealed (e.g. central randomisation at a site remote from the study, computerised allocation in which records are in a locked readable file that can be assessed only after entering participant details, or the drawing of opaque envelopes), inadequately concealed (e.g. open list or table of random numbers, open computer systems or drawing of non-opaque envelopes), and where concealment was unclear (e.g. no information in the report and trial investigators did not respond to our request or were unable to provide it).

For blinding of outcome assessors, we distinguished between trials in which the main outcome was measured by an assessor who was blind to treatment allocation, and trials in which it was measured by a non-blinded assessor. For trials where the main outcome was measured by the participants themselves, we distinguished whether or not the participants were aware of their allocation.

We defined 'intention-to-treat' as present if two criteria were fulfilled:

- all participants were analysed in the groups to which they were randomised regardless of which (or how much) treatment they actually received, and regardless of other protocol irregularities, such as ineligibility; and
- all participants were included regardless of whether their outcomes were actually collected.

For trials that did not fulfil these two criteria, we determined whether an 'available-case analysis' or a 'treatment-received analysis' had been performed. If, in a trial, outcome data of some participants were not available (e.g. due to drop-out or death) and the investigators only reported available data, we defined it as 'available-case analysis'. If, in a trial, some participants randomised to one group ended up in another group and the investigators reported outcome data based on the grouping at the end of study, we defined it as 'treatment-received analysis'.

Measures of treatment effect

We calculated standardised mean differences (SMDs) and relevant 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for continuous outcomes (i.e. fatigue scores after treatment) and risk ratios (RRs) and relevant 95% CI for dichotomous outcomes (i.e. presence or absence of fatigue). If there were fatigue scales where the score decreases as fatigue increases, we multiplied outcomes of these scales by -1. For trials reporting both dichotomous and continuous outcomes of fatigue, we collected data for both types of measures.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed heterogeneity between trials and between pre-specified subgroups. We determined statistical significance of heterogeneity based on the statistic with Chi^2 distribution with $k - 1$ degrees of freedom (df; where k was the number of trials or number of subgroups). We quantified heterogeneity using the I^2 statistic, which describes the proportion of total variance across trials that is attributed to heterogeneity.

Assessment of reporting biases

We had intended to explore publication bias using a funnel plot. However, this was not done because, according to the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011), "tests for funnel plot asymmetry should be used only when there are at least 10 studies included in the meta-analysis". In our review, there were only six trials in the meta-analysis.

Data synthesis

We performed separate analyses for trials primarily intended to treat PSF, for trials primarily intended to prevent PSF, and for trials not primarily targeting PSF, because the key characteristic of their participants (i.e. whether they had fatigue at recruitment) was different.

Trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue

We performed separate analyses for trials that compared the intervention(s) with a control (where placebo, usual medical care or wait-list was used as control) and for trials that compared different interventions without a control.

Trials with a control arm

We performed separate analyses for continuous outcomes and for dichotomous outcomes of fatigue. For either type of outcome, where data were suitable, we performed meta-analyses using a random-effects model in Review Manager 5 (RevMan 2014).

- If a trial compared interventions of different doses versus control (e.g. high-intensity exercise versus low-intensity exercise versus control), we combined the results of the various active treatment arms using a random-effects model, or where that was not possible, we divided the numbers of participants in the control group into several parts, one to go with each active arm, so that participants were not double counted.
- If a trial compared two or more different interventions versus control, we divided the numbers of participants in the control group into several parts, one to go with each active arm.
- If a trial assessed outcomes at multiple time points (e.g. immediately after treatment and at six-month follow-up), we performed separate analyses for outcomes assessed at each time point.

Trials without a control arm

For trials without a control arm, we had intended to perform the same analyses as we did for trials with a control arm. However, we did not perform a meta-analysis because no two trials compared a same pair of interventions; instead, we calculated individual mean difference (MD) or RR for each trial, which would indicate the comparative efficacy of one intervention over the other. Here we used MD rather than SMD for continuous outcomes because SMD was used for the pooling of results from trials using different scales for the same outcome, but for individual trials MD was preferable because it was more interpretable.

Trials primarily intended to prevent post-stroke fatigue

We had intended to perform the same analyses for this group of trials as we did for the trials primarily intended to treat PSF, but we identified no trials for inclusion in this group.

Trials not primarily intended to treat or prevent post-stroke fatigue

We had intended to perform the same analyses for this group of trials as we did for the trials primarily intended to treat PSF. However, the data were too diverse across trials to be pooled, as they were

different in all four aspects of PICO (studied populations, treatment and control interventions and outcome measures). Therefore, we calculated the MD or RR for each trial and reported them individually.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We had intended to explore clinical heterogeneity by subgroup analyses for the primary outcome, that is, severity or proportion of fatigue (Deeks 2001). These were:

- type of interventions;
- source of participants (i.e. inpatients versus community patients);
- time of recruitment since stroke onset;
- amount of treatment (i.e. dose/intensity and duration).

We had intended to perform the subgroup analysis for different types of interventions. However, trials in the meta-analysis each had used a different intervention. Thus, we broadly categorised these interventions into 'pharmacological interventions' and 'non-pharmacological interventions' and performed a subgroup analysis to investigate whether one group of interventions was superior to the other.

We did not perform other subgroup analyses (i.e. for source of participants, time since stroke and amount of treatment). This is because these subgroups were pre-specified to investigate the contribution of these clinical characteristics to heterogeneity under the same type of intervention (e.g. antidepressant, cognitive behavioural therapy or physical exercise), but trials included in the meta-analysis had each used a different intervention, thus, we could not perform further subgroup analyses under the individual type of interventions.

Sensitivity analysis

We explored methodological heterogeneity by sensitivity analyses.

- Allocation concealment: with analysis limited to trials with adequate allocation concealment.
- Blinding of outcome assessors: with analysis limited to trials with blinding of outcome assessors.
- Intention-to-treat analysis: with analysis limited to trials with intention-to-treat analyses.
- We performed one post-hoc sensitivity analysis by excluding one trial in which the baseline fatigue scores were not comparable between groups.
- We performed one post-hoc sensitivity analysis by excluding one comparison that was a visual outlier in the forest plot.

For each sensitivity analysis, we compared the pooled effect size with the summary effect size of all included trials, using a Z-test (Borenstein 2009).

RESULTS

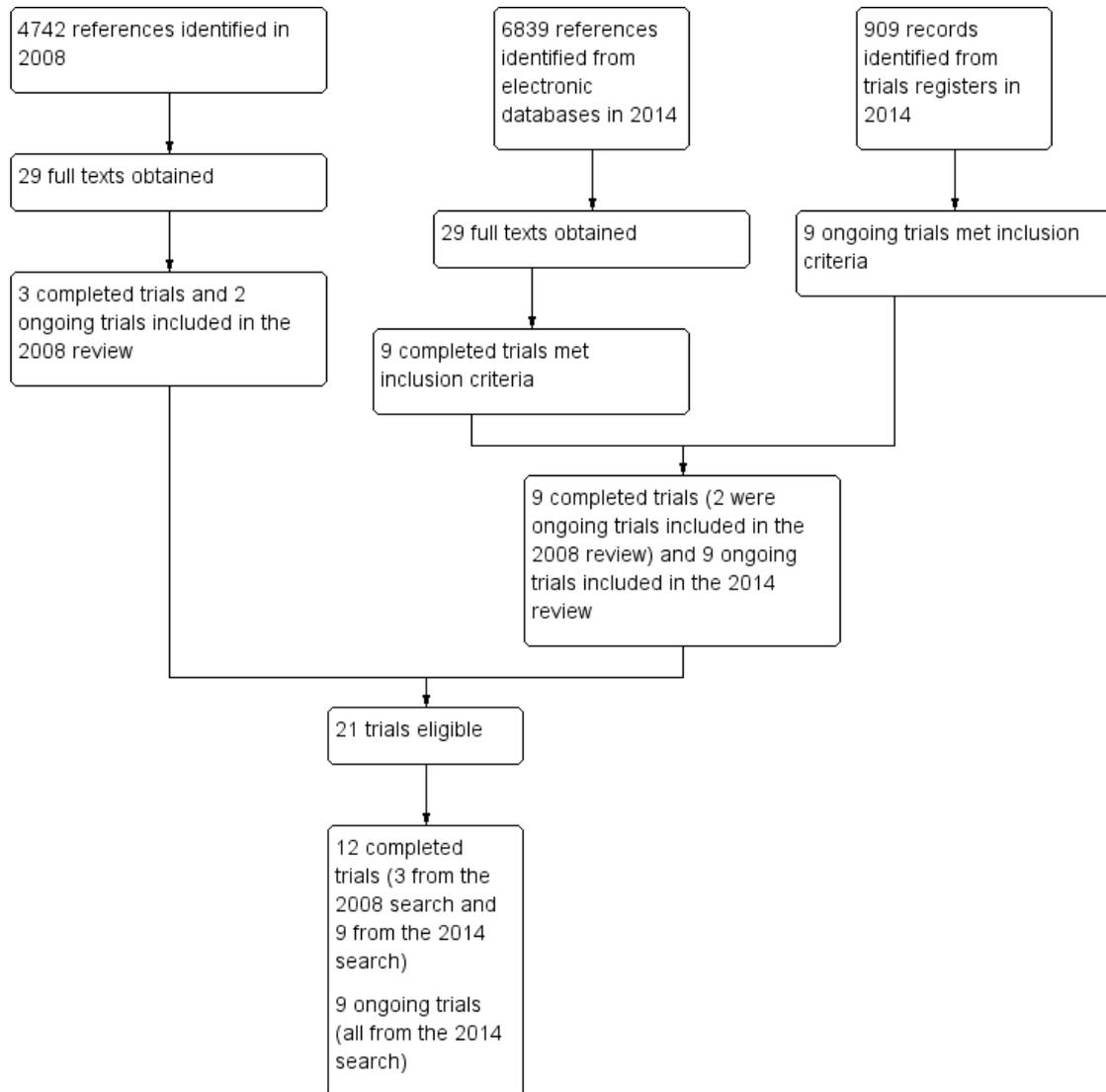
Description of studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#); [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#).

Results of the search

[Figure 1](#) summarises the process for electronic searches and study selection.

Figure 1. Diagram of electronic search and study selection.



For the 2008 review, we identified 4742 citations and obtained full texts for 29 potentially eligible studies, of which three trials were eligible (Choi-Kwon 2007; Lorig 2001; Ogden 1998). We also identified two ongoing trials, both of which were published by the time of the current review (Brown 2013; Zedlitz 2012). We identified these two trials in the 2014 search and included them in the current review.

For the current review, we searched trials published after 2008 and identified 6839 unique citations from electronic databases and 909 records from ongoing trials registers. We obtained full texts for 29 published studies and relevant information for nine ongoing trials. We included nine new trials (of which two were

ongoing trials in the 2008 review) and nine new ongoing trials that met the inclusion criteria. Together with the three trials identified in the 2008 review, we included 12 published trials (Brown 2013; Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Guo 2012; Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b; Karaiskos 2012; Lorig 2001; Ogden 1998; Zedlitz 2012; Zhou 2010), and nine ongoing trials (AFFINITY 2013; Chuang 2013; EFFECTS 2014; FOCUS 2012; Liu 2012; MacKay-Lyons 2012; Michael 2008; Overgaard 2012; Vanroy 2010).

Included studies

Completed trials

Among the 12 included trials (703 participants), eight trials (455 participants) were primarily intended to treat PSF (i.e. where the presence of fatigue was an inclusion criterion for recruitment) (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Guo 2012; Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b; Zedlitz 2012; Zhou 2010), no trial was primarily intended to prevent fatigue after stroke and the other four trials (248 participants) did not primarily target PSF but reported fatigue as an outcome (Brown 2013; Karaiskos 2012; Ogdén 1998; Lorig 2001).

Trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue

Participant characteristics

- Sex and age: All eight trials (455 participants) recruited adults of both sexes with the male proportion ranging from 33% (Gurak 2005) to 80% (Choi-Kwon 2007) and the mean age ranging from 50 years (Johansson 2012a) to 72 years (Clarke 2012), except for one trial, which recruited mixed populations of people with stroke (16 participants) or traumatic brain injury (10 participants) but did not report these demographics for the subgroup of people with stroke separately (Johansson 2012b).
- Subtype of stroke: Five trials recruited people with ischaemic stroke and haemorrhagic stroke (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b; Zedlitz 2012), and three trials recruited only people with ischaemic stroke (Guo 2012; Gurak 2005; Zhou 2010).
- Source of participants: Six trials recruited community-dwelling people with stroke (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b; Zedlitz 2012), one trial recruited inpatients (Guo 2012), and one trial recruited both inpatients and outpatients (Zhou 2010).
- Recruitment time window: Three trials recruited people who were at least three months after stroke onset (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Gurak 2005), one trial more than four months after stroke (Zedlitz 2012), two trials more than one year after stroke (Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b), one trial within six months of stroke (Guo 2012), and one trial with people at a mean of six months and no more than three years after stroke (Zhou 2010).
- Measures for baseline fatigue: Different diagnostic criteria of fatigue were used at recruitment, which included the self reported experience of fatigue by participants (Choi-Kwon 2007), a mean score of the FSS of 4 or more (Clarke 2012), the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) diagnostic criteria for Qi-deficiency (i.e. fatigue in Chinese culture) (Guo 2012), a score of

the Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20 (MFI-20, cut-off score not reported) (Gurak 2005), a total score of the Mental Fatigue Scale (MFS) of 10 or more (Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b), a total score of the Checklist Individual Strength-fatigue subscale (CIS-f) of 40 or more (Zedlitz 2012), and a total score of the energy subscale of the Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SSQOL-energy) of 12 or less (Zhou 2010).

Treatment and control interventions

Four trials investigated pharmacological interventions and the other four trials investigated non-pharmacological interventions. Table 1 summarises details of treatment and control interventions for each individual trials.

Outcome measures

Table 1 summarises outcome measures and time of assessment for each individual trial.

- Methods of outcome assessment: All eight trials reported fatigue scores in each group after treatment (continuous outcome of fatigue): three trials used the FSS (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Guo 2012), two trials used the MFS (Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b), one trial used the MFI-20 (Gurak 2005), one trial used the CIS-f (Zedlitz 2012), and one trial used the SSQOL-energy (Zhou 2010). All these scales, except for the SSQOL-energy, increase as fatigue severity increases. Two trials reported the numbers/proportions of people with stroke with PSF after treatment (dichotomous outcome of fatigue): one trial used the self report of subjective experience of fatigue by participants (Choi-Kwon 2007), and the other trial used a cut-off score of 12 on the SSQOL-energy as the criterion for the presence of fatigue (Zhou 2010).
- Time of outcome assessment: All eight trials assessed fatigue outcomes immediately after the end of treatment. In addition, four trials assessed the presence or severity of fatigue at a later follow-up point: one trial at two months after the end of treatment (Zhou 2010), two trials at three months after the end of treatment (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012), and the other study at six months after the end of treatment (Zedlitz 2012).

Trials primarily intended to prevent post-stroke fatigue

We identified no trials primarily intended to prevent PSF.

Trials not primarily intended to treat or prevent post-stroke fatigue

Four trials (248 participants) did not primarily target PSF but primarily intended to investigate the efficacy of interventions on

the recovery of other symptoms after stroke. These trials reported fatigue as a secondary outcome.

Intervention compared with control

Three trials compared intervention with control.

- [Brown 2013](#) assessed the feasibility of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy for sleep apnoea in people with ischaemic stroke. Thirty-two people with stroke who had a positive result on the test for sleep apnoea were randomised to either the active CPAP group or the sham CPAP group. Participants were given a device of active or sham CPAP for home use. Nineteen participants completed the three-month treatment. The primary outcome was the self reported usage of CPAP by participants. Fatigue was measured using the FSS as a secondary outcome by the end of the three-month treatment. We calculated the MD for post-treatment fatigue scores between the active CPAP group and the sham CPAP group.

- [Lorig 2001](#) evaluated a Chronic Disease Self-Management Programme (CDSMP) on health status, healthcare utilisation and self efficacy outcomes in people with stroke, heart disease, lung disease or arthritis. In total, 1140 community-dwelling people were recruited, of which 125 had stroke. Of these 125 people with stroke, 67 were allocated to the CDSMP group and 58 to the wait-list control group. Participants in the CDSMP group were immediately offered a manual of programme content and received seven consecutive weekly sessions (peer-taught sessions, 2.5 hours for each session). Participants in the wait-list group were offered the manual and CDSMP six months after randomisation. Primary outcomes were health behaviours, health status and health service utilisation. Fatigue was measured using the energy/fatigue scale from the long-form Medical Outcomes Study as a secondary outcome. Outcomes were collected at baseline, six months, one year and two years after randomisation. The trial investigators did not report results separately for the different diseases, but they provided unpublished data for the subgroup of 125 people with stroke at the six-month follow-up. However, the investigators did not provide data of post-treatment scores but only the changes of scores from baseline to after treatment. We calculated the MD for the changes of scores between the CDSMP group and the wait-list group.

- [Ogden 1998](#) assessed the efficacy of tirilazad mesylate (a hypothesised neuroprotective agent) on recovery from SAH. Thirty-one women were randomised to receive either tirilazad mesylate (150 mg/100 mL) or placebo (100 mL) for 10 consecutive days after SAH. Eighteen women were interviewed three months later and were asked whether they had experienced fatigue that was much worse than before their SAH. If they answered 'yes' then the interviewer explored this with further questioning and participants were asked to provide specific examples. Participants' responses to questioning were analysed as a 'yes or no' to debilitating fatigue based on the subjective

opinion of the interviewer. We calculated the RR for the risk of participants having fatigue after treatment between the tirilazad group and the placebo group.

Different interventions compared without a control

One trial compared different interventions without a control.

- [Karaikos 2012](#) investigated the efficacy of three antidepressants for treating depression in people with ischaemic or haemorrhagic stroke. Sixty people with a clinical diagnosis of depression after stroke were randomised to one of three groups for antidepressive treatment: duloxetine (60 to 120 mg/day, for three months), citalopram (20 to 40 mg/day, for three months) or sertraline (50 to 200 mg/day, for three months). The primary aim of this trial was to investigate the effects of these antidepressants on depression and anxiety. Fatigue was measured using the FSS as a secondary outcome at one month, two months and three months after the start of treatment. We calculated the MDs for FSS at the end of three-month treatment between the duloxetine group and the citalopram group, between the duloxetine group and the sertraline group, and between the citalopram group and the sertraline group.

Ongoing trials

The two ongoing trials identified in the previous review, [Brown 2013](#) and [Zedlitz 2012](#), were completed and published by the time of our search in 2014 and are discussed in the [Included studies](#) section in this review. We identified a further nine ongoing trials in the 2014 search.

Three trials were primarily intended to treat PSF.

- [Chuang 2013](#) (estimated enrolment: 160 participants) investigates the efficacy of a combined therapy of functional electrical stimulation and graded treadmill training (one hour daily, three days per week for four weeks) versus conventional rehabilitation on fatigue and shoulder pain after stroke. The inclusion criteria require participants to be at least six months after stroke and have hemiplegic shoulder pain and PSF within the past seven days before assessment. The primary outcome is a vertical numerical rating scale with face rating scale for fatigue and pain at the end of treatment.

- [Liu 2012](#) (90 participants) investigates the efficacy of *Astragalus membranaceus* (a Chinese herb, 2.8 g three times per day, treatment duration unknown) versus placebo (2.8 g three times per day, treatment duration unknown) on PSF. The inclusion criteria require participants to be at least three months after stroke and have fatigue based on a screening scale (methods unknown). The primary outcome is the Brief Fatigue Inventory at two years after treatment.

- [Overgaard 2012](#) (128 participants) investigates the efficacy of modafinil (a wakefulness promoting agent, 400 mg once daily for three months) versus placebo (400 mg once daily for three

months) on PSF. The inclusion criteria require participants to be within 14 days of stroke onset and have fatigue according to the MFI-20. The primary outcome is the total score of MFI-20 at the end of the three-month treatment period.

Three trials are investigating the efficacy of physical training on functional outcomes of stroke, where fatigue is measured as a secondary outcome.

- [MacKay-Lyons 2012](#) (20 participants) investigates the efficacy of aerobic exercise or cognitive training, or both, on cognition after stroke. People who are at least six months after stroke are randomised to one of the four arms for a six-week treatment: aerobic training group, cognitive training group, aerobic plus cognitive training group and control group. Fatigue is assessed using the FSS at 10-week follow-up.

- [Michael 2008](#) (54 participants) investigates the efficacy of adaptive physical activity (APA) on physical fitness and quality of life of people with stroke. People who are at least six months after an ischaemic stroke or who are one year after a haemorrhagic stroke and with residual hemiparetic gait deficits are randomised to one of the three arms for a six-month treatment: APA group, APA plus progressive treadmill walking group and home exercise group. Fatigue is assessed by psychosocial questionnaires as a secondary outcome at baseline, three months, six months and nine months after the beginning of the treatment.

- [Vanroy 2010](#) (50 participants) investigates the efficacy of aerobic exercise on aerobic capacity and daily functioning in people with stroke. People who are within six weeks after stroke onset are randomised to either an aerobic exercise group or a passive mobilisation group for a 12-week treatment. Fatigue is assessed at baseline, after 12 weeks' treatment, six months, one year and two years after baseline (assessment methods unknown). This trial has been completed but is not yet published.

Three parallel trials investigate the efficacy of fluoxetine on recovery of stroke and assess fatigue as a secondary outcome.

- [FOCUS 2012](#) (3000 participants).
- [AFFINITY 2013](#) (1600 participants).
- [EFFECTS 2014](#) (1500 participants).

These three trials share the same core protocol, which recruits people who are between two and 15 days after stroke onset and randomise them to either the fluoxetine group (20 mg daily orally for six months) or the placebo group (20 mg daily orally for six months). The primary outcome is the mRS at six months after recruitment. Fatigue is a secondary outcome assessed by the vitality subscale of Short Form-36 at six months and 12 months after recruitment.

Excluded studies

In the 2008 review, we excluded two trials because one had no fatigue-related outcomes ([Allison 2007](#)), and in one fatigue was not a measure for therapeutic effect ([Underwood 2006](#)). We identified a further nine trials from the 2014 search but we excluded them after full-text screening: in two trials, fatigue was measured to assess whether participants were too tired after using the intervention rather than to test the therapeutic effect on fatigue ([Cruz 2013](#); [Lin 2013](#)); three ongoing trials were specifically targeting PSF but were excluded because they had only a single treatment group without a control arm ([Feys 2013](#); [Kirkevold 2012](#); [Wu 2014b](#)); two trials did not use randomisation ([Kim 2012](#); [Sianni 2008](#)); one trial compared people with multiple sclerosis with people with stroke but did not have a control group for people with stroke ([Brioschi 2009](#)); and one trial recruited mixed populations of participants but did not report data for the subgroup of people with stroke and we could not obtain these data from trial investigators ([Robinson 2003](#)).

Risk of bias in included studies

[Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#) summarise the risk of bias in all included trials, irrespective of whether they were primarily intended to treat or prevent PSF. Reasons or support information for the judgement are provided in a 'Risk of bias' table for each trial in [Characteristics of included studies](#). In this section, we separately summarise the risk of bias of the eight trials primarily intended to treat PSF and that of the four trials not primarily intended for PSF.

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

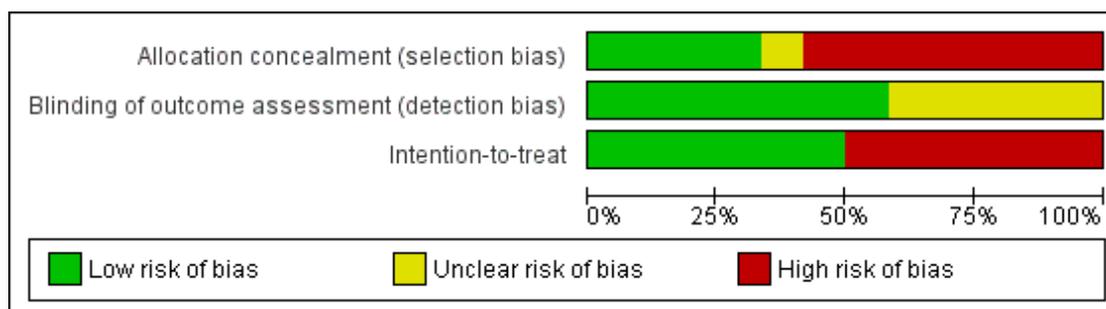


Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Intention-to-treat
Brown 2013	+	+	-
Choi-Kwon 2007	+	+	+
Clarke 2012	-	+	-
Guo 2012	?	+	+
Gurak 2005	-	?	+
Johansson 2012a	+	+	-
Johansson 2012b	-	?	-
Karaiskos 2012	-	?	+
Lorig 2001	-	?	-
Ogden 1998	+	+	-
Zedlitz 2012	-	+	+
Zhou 2010	-	?	+

Allocation concealment (selection bias)

Of the eight trials primarily intended to treat PSF, two trials had a low risk of bias (Choi-Kwon 2007; Johansson 2012a), one trial reported the use of 'placebo' but did not report details of allocation concealment thus its risk of bias was unclear (Guo 2012), and the other five trials had a high risk of bias because they did not use adequate allocation concealment (Clarke 2012; Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012b; Zedlitz 2012; Zhou 2010).

Of the four trials not primarily intended for PSF, two trials had a low risk of bias (Brown 2013; Ogden 1998), and the other two trials had a high risk of bias (Karaïskos 2012; Lorig 2001).

Blinding of outcome assessors (detection bias)

Of the eight trials primarily intended to treat PSF, five trials used adequate strategies for outcome assessor blinding and thus had a low risk of bias (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Guo 2012; Johansson 2012a; Zedlitz 2012), and the other three trials did not report sufficient information to permit this judgement thus the risk was unclear (Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012b; Zhou 2010).

Of the four trials not primarily intended for PSF, two trials had a low risk of bias (Brown 2013; Ogden 1998), and the risk in other two trials was unclear (Karaïskos 2012; Lorig 2001).

Intention-to-treat analysis (attrition bias)

Of the eight trials primarily intended to treat PSF, two trials performed intention-to-treat analysis (low risk) (Choi-Kwon 2007; Zedlitz 2012), three trials had the same numbers of participants at the end of trial as at randomisation (low risk) (Guo 2012; Gurak 2005; Zhou 2010), and the other three trials had drop-outs and used the available-case analysis (high risk) (Clarke 2012; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b).

Of the four trials not primarily intended for PSF, one study had the same number of participants at the end of trial as that at randomisation (low risk) (Karaïskos 2012), and the other three trials had drop-outs and used the available-case analysis (high risk) (Brown 2013; Lorig 2001; Ogden 1998).

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) Interventions specifically targeting the treatment of post-stroke fatigue; [Summary of findings 2](#) Interventions not specifically targeting post-stroke fatigue

Trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue

Eight trials (455 participants) were primarily intended to treat PSF, of which six trials compared the intervention(s) with control (where the control was placebo, usual medical care or wait-list) (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Guo 2012; Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b), and the other two trials compared different potentially active interventions without a control arm (Zedlitz 2012; Zhou 2010) (Table 1).

Trials with a control arm (intervention versus control)

Of the six trials (244 participants) that had a control arm (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Guo 2012; Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b), one trial compared two potentially active interventions with a control (Guo 2012). For this trial, we divided the number of participants in the control group to two equal-size groups so that there were two comparisons each with a treatment group and a control group. Thus, there were seven comparisons with 244 participants.

Continuous outcomes

Summary meta-analysis

All of these six trials (seven comparisons with 244 participants) reported continuous measures of fatigue after treatment. Fatigue severity was lower in the intervention group compared with the control group (pooled SMD -1.07, 95% CI -1.93 to -0.21), with significant heterogeneity between trials ($I^2 = 87%$, $df = 6$, P value < 0.00001 for heterogeneity) (Analysis 1.1).

Subgroup analysis

We had intended to perform the subgroup analysis for different types of interventions (e.g. antidepressants, psychological therapy and physical training), but this was not achieved because each of the seven comparisons used a different treatment intervention. Thus, we could only broadly categorise these interventions to two groups: 'pharmacological interventions' and 'non-pharmacological interventions'. Although there was no significant heterogeneity between these two subgroups ($I^2 = 0%$, $df = 1$, P value = 0.42, indicating no statistically significant difference of effect sizes between two subgroups), only pharmacological interventions showed a marginally significant effect on reducing PSF (five comparisons, 209 participants, pooled SMD -1.23, 95% CI -2.40 to

-0.06; with significant heterogeneity: $I^2 = 91\%$, $df = 4$, P value < 0.00001) while non-pharmacological interventions showed no statistically significant effect (two comparisons, 35 participants, pooled SMD -0.68, 95% CI -1.37 to 0.02; with no significant heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $df = 1$, P value = 0.42) (Analysis 1.1).

Sensitivity analysis

- Trials using adequate allocation concealment
 - Two trials (two comparisons, 89 participants) reported adequate strategies for allocation concealment (Choi-Kwon 2007; Johansson 2012a), of which interventions showed no significant effect on PSF (pooled SMD -0.38, 95% CI -0.80 to 0.04; with no significant heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $df = 1$, P value = 0.90) (Analysis 1.2).
 - Trials using adequate blinding of outcome assessors
 - Four trials (five comparisons, 198 participants) reported adequate strategies for blinding of outcome assessors (Choi-Kwon 2007; Clarke 2012; Guo 2012; Johansson 2012a), of which interventions showed no significant effect on PSF (pooled SMD -1.10, 95% CI -2.31 to 0.11; with significant heterogeneity: $I^2 = 91\%$, $df = 4$, P value < 0.00001) (Analysis 1.2).
 - Trials using intention-to-treat analysis
 - Three trials (four comparisons, 203 participants) used intention-to-treat analysis or had no participant lost to follow-up (Choi-Kwon 2007; Guo 2012; Gurak 2005), of which the intervention showed a beneficial effect over the control (pooled SMD -1.41, 95% CI -2.73 to -0.09; with significant heterogeneity: $I^2 = 93\%$, $df = 3$, P value < 0.00001) (Analysis 1.2). This pooled SMD was not significantly different (P value =

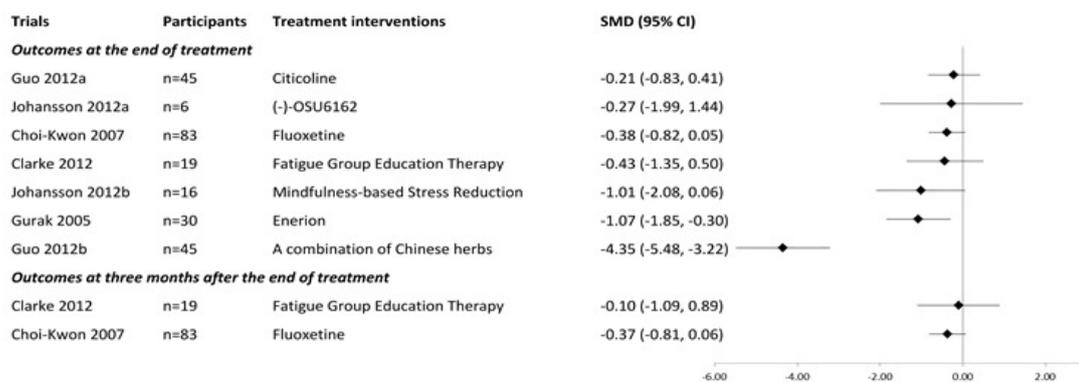
0.67) from the summary SMD of all seven comparisons (pooled SMD -1.07, 95% CI -1.93 to -0.21).

- Trials with no significant difference in baseline fatigue scores between groups
 - Fatigue scores at baseline in one trial were significantly higher in the control group than the treatment group (Choi-Kwon 2007), so we performed a post-hoc sensitivity analysis by excluding this trial. The pooled SMD of the remaining five trials (six comparisons, 161 participants) was -1.22 (95% CI -2.34 to -0.09; with significant heterogeneity: $I^2 = 88\%$, $df = 5$, P value < 0.00001) (Analysis 1.2), which was not significantly different (P value = 0.84) from the summary SMD of all seven comparisons (pooled SMD -1.07, 95% CI -1.93 to -0.21).
 - Excluding the visual outlier in the forest plot
 - One comparison in Guo 2012, a combination of oral and intravenous Chinese herbs versus placebo Chinese herbs (SMD -4.35, 95% CI -5.48 to -3.22), appeared as an outlier in the forest plot (Analysis 1.1). After excluding this comparison (45 participants), the pooled SMD of the remaining six comparisons (199 participants) was -0.49 (95% CI -0.78 to -0.20; with no significant heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $df = 5$, P value = 0.52) (Analysis 1.2), which was not significantly different (P value = 0.21) from the summary SMD of all seven comparisons (pooled SMD -1.07, 95% CI -1.93 to -0.21).

Analysis of individual trials

For the seven comparisons in the meta-analysis, Figure 4 presents the treatment interventions of each individual trial and a visual comparison of their effect sizes.

Figure 4. Effects of interventions on fatigue severity at the end of treatment and at three-month follow-up.



For the two trials that assessed fatigue at three months after the end of treatment, we also calculated the SMDs for these follow-up outcomes. [Figure 4](#) presents the results.

Dichotomous outcomes

Of the six trials (seven comparisons) that compared the intervention with control, only one trial (83 participants) reported the number/proportion of participants with PSF after treatment (dichotomous outcomes of fatigue) ([Choi-Kwon 2007](#)). There was no significant difference in proportions of participants with PSF between the fluoxetine group and the placebo group at baseline (100% versus 100%), at the end of treatment (82% versus 93%, RR 0.89, 95% CI 0.75 to 1.05, [Analysis 1.3](#)), or at three months after the end of treatment (85% versus 93%, RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.78 to 1.07).

Trials without a control arm (comparison between different interventions)

Two trials compared different potentially active interventions without a control arm. Because these two pairs of comparisons were different (also because they reported different types of outcomes), we did not perform a meta-analysis, but calculated individual MD or RR for each trial.

[Zedlitz 2012](#) (83 participants) reported the continuous outcomes of fatigue after treatment. Fatigue scores were not significantly different between the COgnitive and GRaded Activity Training (COGRAT) group and the cognitive therapy group either at the end of treatment (for CIS-f: MD 0.80, 95% CI -3.63 to 5.23; for Self-Observation List-fatigue subscale (SOL-f): MD -0.30, 95% CI -1.35 to 0.75) or at six months after the end of treatment (for CIS-f: MD -2.00, 95% CI -6.74 to 2.74; for SOL-f: MD -0.50, 95% CI -1.64 to 0.64).

[Zhou 2010](#) (128 participants) reported both continuous outcomes and dichotomous outcomes of fatigue after treatment. Trial investigators reported that scores of SSQOL-energy after treatment were significantly higher (indicating better outcome) in the electroacupuncture plus cupping group than the medication group (P value < 0.05). These scores were presented graphically but raw data were not reported and we could not obtain these data from trial investigators, thus we did not calculate an MD for this trial. Twenty-two participants in the electroacupuncture plus cupping group and 41 participants in the medication group had PSF at the end of treatment (34% versus 64%, RR 0.54, 95% CI 0.37 to 0.79), and 30 participants in the electroacupuncture plus cupping group and 52 participants in the medication group had PSF at two

months after the end of treatment (47% versus 81%, RR 0.58, 95% CI 0.43 to 0.77).

Secondary outcomes

Three trials assessed health-related quality of life ([Clarke 2012](#); [Guo 2012](#); [Zedlitz 2012](#)), and one trial assessed disability and dependence ([Clarke 2012](#)). No trial reported death or cost-effectiveness. Here we present the results of these outcomes reported by the trial investigators.

[Clarke 2012](#) reported a significant improvement in Short Form-36 social functioning for both groups (P value = 0.03) but there was no difference between groups (P value = 0.20). There was no significant change from baseline to post-treatment assessment in the other subscales of Short Form-36, the Barthel Index or the mRS, and none of the changes were significantly different between groups.

[Guo 2012](#) reported that the total score of Stroke Specific Quality of Life after treatment was significantly higher in the TCM (a combination of Chinese herbs) group than that in the citicoline group (P value < 0.01) and the placebo group (P value < 0.01).

[Zedlitz 2012](#) reported a significant reduction of scores of Stroke-adapted Sickness Impact Profile-30 from baseline to post-treatment assessment (P value = 0.002), but this change was not significant between groups (P value > 0.1).

Trials primarily intended to prevent post-stroke fatigue

We identified no trials that were primarily intended to prevent PSF.

Trials not primarily intended to treat or prevent post-stroke fatigue

We identified four trials that were not primarily intended to treat or prevent PSF. Three trials reported continuous outcomes and one reported dichotomous outcomes of fatigue after treatment. We did not pool results from these trials because they had substantial differences in the studied populations, treatment and control interventions, and outcome measures. Instead, we calculated effect sizes for each of these trials and present the individual result in [Table 2](#). None of these interventions showed any benefit on reducing fatigue in people with stroke.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

Interventions not specifically targeting post-stroke fatigue, compared with compared with placebo, usual medical care or wait-list						
<p>Patient or population: people with stroke not necessarily having fatigue Settings: outpatients Intervention: interventions not specifically targeting fatigue but other symptoms in people with stroke Comparison: placebo, usual medical care, or wait-list</p>						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks (95% CI)		Relative effect (MD or RR and 95% CI)	No of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
Fatigue severity at the end of treatment (assessed by Fatigue Severity Scale) Follow-up: at the end of treatment	Sham CPAP group: the mean fatigue score was 2.66 (-0.65 to 5.97)	Active CPAP group: the mean fatigue score was 3.11 (0.57 to 5.65)	Fatigue severity in the active CPAP group was 0.45 points higher (-0.59 to 1.49 higher) on Fatigue Severity Scale, but this difference was of no statistical significance	32 (1)	⊕○○○ Very low ¹	Higher score indicates more severe fatigue
Changes of fatigue scores from baseline to after treatment (assessed by energy/fatigue scale from the Medical Outcomes Study) Follow-up: at the end of treatment	Placebo group: the mean energy score after treatment was 0.246 points lower (-0.924 to 1.416) than baseline (i.e. fatigue severity increased by 0.246 points)	CDSMP group: the mean energy score after treatment was 0.087 points lower (-1.849 to 2.023) than baseline (i.e. fatigue severity increased by 0.087 points)	The increase of fatigue severity in the CDSMP group was 0.16 points less (-0.44 to 0.12 less) on the energy/fatigue scale, but this difference was of no statistical significance	125 (1)	⊕○○○ Very low ²	Higher energy score indicates lower fatigue severity; decrease of energy score indicates increase of fatigue severity; the greater decrease of energy score indicates the greater increase of fatigue severity
Proportion of participants with fatigue after treatment (assessed by the self report by participants) Follow-up: at the end of	Placebo group: the proportion of participants with fatigue was 60% (9/15)	Tirilazad mesylate group: the proportion of participants with fatigue was 25% (4/16)	The risk participants with fatigue in tirilazad group was 47% of that in the control group (RR 0.42, 95% CI 0.16 to 1.07), but this difference was of no	31 (1)	⊕○○○ Very low ³	-

treatment		statistical significance
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CDSMP: Chronic Disease Self-Management Programme

CI: confidence interval

CPAP: continuous positive airway pressure

MD: mean difference

RR: risk ratio

1. This was a small trial (imprecision) with a significant attrition bias (risk of bias), as 13 out of 32 participants dropped out and the investigators only reported data for the remaining 19 participants. The intervention (CPAP) was primarily aimed to treat sleep apnoea, which showed no effect on either scores of sleep apnoea or scores of fatigue. Together with the significant attrition bias, we have no confidence in concluding whether the intervention was effective or ineffective in treating sleep apnoea, or fatigue, or both (indirectness).
2. This trial had several sources of risks of bias: a) attrition bias (21 out of 125 participants dropped out, 16%); b) performance bias (the interventions were visibly different to participants); and c) detection bias (no sufficient information to permit judgement on this risk). The intervention was not specifically designed for people with stroke or to manage fatigue (indirectness).
3. This was a small trial (imprecision) with a significant attrition bias (risk of bias), as 13 out of 31 participants dropped out and the investigators only reported data for the remaining 18 participants. Fatigue was not measured at baseline, so we do not know specifically whether this intervention was effective in preventing fatigue in non-fatigued people with stroke or if it was effective in treating fatigue in fatigued people with stroke (indirectness).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

We included 12 trials (703 participants) in this review: three trials identified in the 2008 version and nine additional trials published since 2008 (two of which were ongoing trials in the 2008 review). We also identified nine ongoing trials meeting our inclusion criteria. Of the 12 published trials, eight trials primarily intended to treat PSF, none primarily intended to prevent PSF and the other four trials did not primarily target PSF. [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) and [Summary of findings 2](#) present the key findings from these trials.

Of the eight trials primarily intended to treat PSF, four trials investigated pharmacological interventions and the other four investigated non-pharmacological interventions. Meta-analysis indicated a statistically significant benefit of these interventions on treating PSF. However, the benefit was not seen in trials with a low risk of bias. Subgroup analysis further demonstrated a marginally statistically significant benefit of pharmacological interventions and no statistically significant benefit of non-pharmacological interventions. The identified trials were small and heterogeneous, and some had a high risk of bias. Of the four trials not primarily intended to treat or prevent PSF, none showed an effect on reducing fatigue in people with stroke. In summary, there are insufficient data to draw any firm conclusions about whether or not these interventions were effective, either to treat or prevent PSF.

Antidepressants and other psychostimulants

One previous systematic review found that PSF was associated with depressive symptoms and this association existed even in people with stroke who did not meet clinical criteria for depression ([Wu 2014a](#)). Thus, it is plausible that treatment for depression may reduce PSF. In addition, small trials found that PSF was associated with serotonin synthesis ([Ormstad 2014](#)). Potential efficacy of psychostimulants in the management of PSF was shown in non-randomised trials ([Brioschi 2009](#); [Kalinski 2008](#)). However, RCTs identified in the current review found no beneficial effects of any antidepressants ([Choi-Kwon 2007](#); [Karaikos 2012](#)), or other psychostimulants ([Johansson 2012a](#)), on PSF. It is important to note that these trials were small, thus may lack the power to detect the effect. A number of larger trials are ongoing, which may provide further evidence on the efficacy of psychostimulants on PSF ([AFFINITY 2013](#); [EFFECTS 2014](#); [FOCUS 2012](#); [Overgaard 2012](#)).

Psychological interventions

Although PSF is associated with depressive symptoms and neuroendocrine changes, RCTs to date provided no evidence on the efficacy of psychostimulants. One possible explanation is that PSF is a complex symptom influenced by a mixture of biological, physical, psychological and behavioural factors and there are interac-

tions between these factors ([Wu 2015](#)). Psychological interventions (e.g. cognitive behavioural therapy) targeting these psychobehavioural factors are effective in treating fatigue in other conditions (such as cancer ([Armes 2007](#)), and chronic fatigue syndrome ([White 2011](#))), thus might be promising for PSF. However, RCTs investigating psychological interventions in people with PSF did not demonstrate whether or not these interventions were effective due to the limitations in the study design ([Clarke 2012](#); [Johansson 2012b](#); [Lorig 2001](#); [Zedlitz 2012](#)). Thus, future studies are expected to investigate the efficacy of psychological interventions specially designed for PSF in RCTs with adequate sample sizes and controlled with usual medical care.

Physical training

Small studies found that PSF was associated with reduced physical fitness ([Lewis 2011](#)), and lower levels of physical activity ([Duncan 2015](#)). Furthermore, one study found that PSF was related to the reduced excitability of the motor cortex ([Kuppuswamy 2015](#)). Physical training after stroke may improve physical fitness and stimulate cortical excitability, which may help to reduce fatigue. In this review, we found one trial that reported that cognitive behavioural therapy plus graded activity training was more effective in reducing PSF than cognitive behavioural therapy alone ([Zedlitz 2012](#)). However, from this trial we do not know whether the reduction of fatigue was a result of the physical training alone or a combination effect of physical training and cognitive behavioural therapy. This question may be answered by some ongoing trials that compare physical training, cognitive training, or both, with a sham or usual medical care control ([Chuang 2013](#); [MacKay-Lyons 2012](#); [Michael 2008](#); [Vanroy 2010](#)).

Traditional Chinese therapies

In this review, we identified two trials which investigated traditional Chinese therapies for PSF ([Guo 2012](#); [Zhou 2010](#)). In general, the quality of these trials was low and the components of these Chinese traditional therapies were complicated. Efficacy of these interventions should be investigated in future RCTs with more robust study designs and using adequate controls. Furthermore, since these are complex interventions that have different components, a pre-specified protocol or regimen of interventions are needed before starting the trial, and where possible, which component(s) plays the leading role in therapeutic effect should be investigated. For example, a randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial is ongoing to investigate the efficacy of *Astragalus membranaceus* (a Chinese herb) on PSF ([Liu 2012](#)).

Other interventions

Vitamin supplementation is potentially effective in some cases of PSF. One observational study found that fatigue after lacunar strokes was associated with vitamin B12 deficiency ([Huijts 2012](#)).

There is also a case report of the efficacy of high-dose vitamin B1 in treating fatigue in three people with stroke (Costantini 2014). One non-randomised trial reported that the antioxidant idebenon (a synthetic analogous of coenzyme Q10) was effective in the management of PSF (Boriko 2013). In this review, we identified one small trial that found that enerion (a synthetic derivative of vitamin B1) was effective in reducing PSF (Gurak 2005). However, this trial was limited by its small sample size of 15 participants in each group and the high risk of selection bias, thus future trials are needed. Another two interventions, tirilazad mesylate (Ogden 1998), and CPAP (Brown 2013), had no effect on PSF. However, neither of these interventions was specifically designed for PSF. In addition, these two trials were small and both had a high risk of attrition bias. Thus, the effect of these interventions on PSF is unknown.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The inclusion criteria of this review were deliberately broad with an aim to inform future research. We sought to include trials in which fatigue was a secondary as well as a primary outcome and the participants in the included trials did not necessarily have fatigue at baseline to be eligible for inclusion, because identifying strategies to prevent (as well as treat) fatigue are important.

We identified five broad categories of interventions particularly targeting the treatment of PSF, that is, antidepressants and other psychostimulants, psychological interventions, physical training, traditional Chinese therapies and other interventions. Generally, the existing trials provided no evidence on the efficacy of antidepressants on PSF, irrespective of whether the participants met the criteria of post-stroke depression or not. However, these trials were small and may, therefore, lack the power to detect significant effects. Psychological interventions targeting patients' cognition and behaviours are feasible in people with stroke but their efficacy should be investigated in future RCTs that compare these interventions with the usual medical care control. Traditional Chinese therapies (including medicine and physical therapy) showed promising effects on PSF, but the components of each therapy were complicated and the study quality was poor. Some other interventions showed efficacy on PSF in single small trials, for example enerion (a compound of vitamin B1) and tirilazad mesylate (a hypothesised neuroprotective agent). In addition, (-)-OSU6162 (a monoaminergic stabiliser) was tolerable in six people with stroke patients but had no efficacy on fatigue. These were small trials and the efficacy of these drugs should be investigated in future RCTs with an adequate sample size and a robust study design. CPAP, which was designed for sleep apnoea after stroke, was of no benefit on reducing either fatigue or sleep apnoea after stroke. This trial was very small and had significant drop-outs. In addition, we do not know if other interventions, if effective for sleep disorders, are

helpful to reduce PSF.

There was considerable heterogeneity in the study design of the included trials. First, the heterogeneity might be attributed to the different interventions used in different trials. Although we stratified heterogeneity by grouping trials into pharmacological interventions and non-pharmacological interventions, significant heterogeneity remained within the subgroup of pharmacological interventions, where no two trials used a same type of drug. This means each type of intervention has only been evaluated in one trial, which limits the generalisability of the findings. Second, heterogeneity might also be attributed to the differences in participant characteristics, with many different criteria used for diagnosis of fatigue and also the time window from stroke onset to randomisation ranging from within first few months to several years after stroke. Given different factors may contribute to fatigue at different stages of its natural history (Wu 2015), the efficacy of a specific intervention may be different for people with different characteristics.

Another important aspect of study design is the sample size required to detect a clinically significant therapeutic effect. Of the 12 included trials, only six trials (50%) had a sample size of over 50 participants (Choi-Kwon 2007; Guo 2012; Karaiskos 2012; Lorig 2001; Zedlitz 2012; Zhou 2010), and the largest sample was 128 participants (Zhou 2010). The other six trials each had no more than 30 participants who completed the trial and were primarily aimed to test the feasibility of the interventions rather than to investigate efficacy (Brown 2013; Clarke 2012; Gurak 2005; Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b; Ogden 1998). In addition, none of these 12 trials reported how the sample size was determined. The small sample sizes might have limited the power to detect the clinically significant effect.

Adverse effects were not a pre-specified outcome of this review. Only one included trial specifically investigated adverse effects (Karaiskos 2012), where nausea, somnolence, insomnia, dizziness, dry mouth, headache and diarrhoea were reported. There was no difference between the duloxetine group, the citalopram group and the sertraline group and no participants withdrew from this trial. In another trial, one participant in the fluoxetine group (a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor) and another in the placebo group withdrew due to the 'side effect' (Choi-Kwon 2007). Another trial reported several drop-outs due to the intolerance of the CPAP device (Brown 2013). Two trials reported medical issues as the reason for drop-out (Clarke 2012; Ogden 1998), but it is unclear whether it was related to adverse effects of the intervention. The other four trials reported drop-outs but did not give the reason (Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b; Lorig 2001; Zedlitz 2012). In general, no severe adverse effects were reported for the included interventions.

Quality of the evidence

The included trials were small and heterogeneous, and some of

them had a high risk of bias. It is difficult to interpret the significance of outcomes when there is inadequate concealment of allocation, non-blind assessment or significant drop-outs in several of the included trials. Although the interventions showed an overall significant effect on treating PSF, the sensitivity analyses indicated that, in trials with a low risk of bias, this effect was no longer significant. In summary, there was no robust evidence to inform the prevention or treatment of PSF. The efficacy of interventions should be investigated in future RCTs with a more robust design.

Potential biases in the review process

The identification of all relevant trials might have been confounded by a number of factors. We did not search any non-English databases, thus we only had access to trials that published their abstracts in English. In addition, for trials measuring fatigue as a secondary outcome, trial investigators might not have reported the results of fatigue in the abstract or coded it as a keyword identifiable for electronic searches. Furthermore, some trials had used scales of which part of the scale is the valid tool for assessing PSF (e.g. the vitality subscale of the Short Form-36); for these trials, if fatigue was not a specific target of the intervention, 'fatigue' or its synonyms might not appear in the report, thus we could not identify such trials through electronic searches. To minimise the risk of missing relevant studies, we used extensive search strategies and contacted experts in the field for relevant studies. We would appreciate if other researchers who have noticed any relevant studies missing from this review could inform us, so that we can update our review.

Although two review authors independently extracted the trial data, for one trial that was published in Russian, only one author (a native speaker of Russian) extracted the data and assessed the study quality. To minimise the risk of biased assessment, another review author reviewed the extracted data and clarified the eligibility with the Russian-speaking review author.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

As far as we know, there are no other systematic reviews of interventions for PSF. Our review identified a mixture of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. Non-pharmacological interventions identified in our review were similar to those identified in a Cochrane Overview of reviews of interventions for fatigue in adults with advanced progressive illness (e.g. cancer, motor neuron diseases and chronic pulmonary diseases), which include aerobic exercise, physical training, education programmes and psychological interventions (Payne 2012). However, in the Cochrane Overview, the pharmacological interventions (e.g. amantadine and carnitine) were different from the pharmacological interventions identified in our review (e.g. antidepressants and neuroendocrine regulators). A possible explanation is that the choice of drugs might be relevant or specific to fundamental dis-

eases. Furthermore, we found that psychological interventions or physical training, or both, for fatigue were feasible in people with stroke, although their efficacy on PSF should be further investigated. This is consistent with a systematic review of interventions for chronic fatigue syndrome, where the review authors concluded that cognitive behavioural therapy and graded exercise therapy were promising treatment strategies for fatigue (Whiting 2001).

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

There was insufficient evidence on the efficacy of any intervention for the treatment or prevention of post-stroke fatigue (PSF). Trials to date have been small and heterogeneous, and some have had a high risk of bias. Some of the interventions described were feasible in people with stroke, but their efficacy should be investigated in randomised controlled trials (RCTs) with more robust study designs and adequate sample sizes.

Implications for research

Given the high prevalence and distressing consequences of fatigue following stroke, more research is urgently needed to identify effective interventions for PSF. The wide range of different interventions identified in this review reflect the uncertainty and complexity of the aetiology and mechanism of PSF. Some pharmacological interventions have shown benefit on PSF in small single trials, but their efficacy should be further investigated in RCTs. Furthermore, given that some studies have found an association between fatigue and mood disorders and physical fitness, psychological interventions and physical training are promising strategies for the management of PSF. These interventions have shown feasibility in people with stroke and their efficacy should be investigated in future RCTs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For the 2008 review, we are very grateful to Mrs Brenda Thomas (Cochrane Stroke Group Trials Search Co-ordinator) and Mrs Hazel Fraser (Cochrane Stroke Group Managing Editor) who helped develop the search strategies, searched the Cochrane Stroke Group Trials Register and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. We are grateful to the editors and peer reviewers for their helpful comments on the 2008 review (Professor Peter Langhorne, Professor Anne Forster, Dr Valery Feigin, Dr Steff Lewis, Mrs Brenda Thomas). Ms Maureen Harding, Geriatric Medicine, University of Edinburgh, helped obtain articles for the review. Professor Kate Lorig and Dr Phil Ritter, Stanford University, accessed and provided data from the subgroup of people with

stroke from the Lorig 2001 trial. Dr Gunnel Carlsson responded to our queries about ongoing trials. Professor Fasotti and Dr Zedlitz provided information about the COGRAT study, and Dr Brown provided information about the SATS study. The Scottish Branch of the British Geriatrics Society provided a small project grant to Dr Elizabeth Keane to support this work for the review.

For the current review, we are grateful to Mrs Hazel Fraser who helped search the Cochrane Stroke Trial Register and Mrs Brenda Thomas who helped search the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, AMED and CINAHL. We are grateful to the editors, peer reviewers and the consumer reviewer for their helpful comments on this update re-

view (Professor Peter Langhorne, Dr Maree Hackett, Dr Valentina Assi, Mrs Brenda Thomas, Ms Julie Gildie). We are grateful to Dr Devin Brown who provided unpublished fatigue scores from the SATS study (Brown 2013), and Dr Birgitta Johansson who provided unpublished data for the subgroup of people with stroke from their two trials (Johansson 2012a; Johansson 2012b). Dr Christel Vanroy responded to our queries about their ongoing trial (Vanroy 2010). Dr Simiao Wu was supported by the China Scholarship Council/University of Edinburgh joint Scholarship to complete this review.

The work presented here represents the views of the review authors and not necessarily those of the funding bodies.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Brown 2013

Methods	<p>Parallel randomised trial</p> <p>Method of randomisation: randomised stated, method unclear</p> <p>Method of concealment: used sham control with device of identical appearance of that for active CPAP</p> <p>Blinding: double-blind</p> <p>Analysis: only reported data of participants who had completed the 3-month follow-up (available-case analysis)</p>	
Participants	<p>Location: USA</p> <p>Setting: enrolled from a single centre of inpatient neurology service, the treatment was conducted in the community</p> <p>Number of participants: 32 at randomisation (59% male, median unknown), 19 completed study, case-available analysis for 19 participants</p> <p>Treatment group: 15 (33% male, median age 61 years, IQR 46 to 76)</p> <p>Control group: 17 (76% male, median age 74 years, IQR 55 to 81)</p> <p>Stroke criteria: ischaemic stroke based on accepted clinical criteria</p> <p>Time since stroke onset at randomisation: median time from stroke onset to CPAP titration was 4 days</p> <p>Fatigue criteria: participants did not have to have fatigue to be recruited</p> <p>Other entry criteria: had sleep apnoea; modified Rankin Scale ≥ 2</p> <p>Comparability of groups: unclear</p>	
Interventions	<p>Treatment intervention: active CPAP</p> <p>Control intervention: sham CPAP</p> <p>Treatment duration: 3 months</p> <p>Delivered by: voluntary use by participants</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Time for fatigue assessment: by the end of 3-month use of CPAP</p> <p>Primary outcome: objective usage data of CPAP</p> <p>Secondary outcome: FSS score</p>	
Notes	<p>Only people with sleep apnoea were recruited</p> <p>This study was primarily aimed at testing the feasibility of CPAP to treat sleep apnoea in people with stroke. Fatigue was measured as 1 of the symptoms of sleep apnoea for the efficacy of CPAP</p> <p>The investigators reported median scores and IQR of FSS and we requested mean scores and SD from the investigators</p> <p>Funding: National Institutes of Health Grant K23 NS051202 and National Center for Research Resources Grant M01-RR000042</p>	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The active and sham CPAP units were identical in appearance, with the exception of the barely discernible augmented leak port on the latter, and made similar sounds while on"; "blinding to subject condition was successfully maintained"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Outcome assessors were masked to intervention allocation"
Intention-to-treat	High risk	Available-case analysis: only reported data of participants who had completed the 3-month follow-up

Choi-Kwon 2007

Methods	Parallel randomised trial Method of randomisation: computer-generated list of treatment numbers Method of concealment: control group used a placebo of identical appearance with fluoxetine Blinding: double-blind Analysis: ITT
Participants	Location: South Korea Setting: outpatient clinics Number of participants: 83 at randomisation, 78 completed study, ITT analysis for 83 participants (80% male, mean age 56 years) Treatment group: 40 (80% male, mean age 57 years, SD 8) Control group: 43 (81% male, mean age 56 years, SD 8) Stroke criteria: ischaemic or haemorrhagic stroke, criteria unclear Time since stroke onset at randomisation: mean 14 months (range 3 to 28 months) after stroke onset Fatigue criteria: self reported experiences of PSF by participants Other entry criteria: not SAH, not TIA, no psychiatric history Comparability of groups: both mean scores of VAS-f and FSS were higher in placebo group than in fluoxetine group at baseline. No significant difference at baseline regarding demographics and stroke characteristics
Interventions	Treatment intervention: fluoxetine 20 mg/day, single morning dose, orally Control intervention: placebo 20 mg/day, single morning dose, orally Treatment duration: 3 months Delivered by: taken by participants at home
Outcomes	Time for fatigue assessment: baseline, by the end of 3-month treatment, at 6-month follow-up from baseline Primary outcome: mean scores of FSS and VAS-f Secondary outcome: percent changes in FSS and VAS scores between baseline and follow-

Choi-Kwon 2007 (Continued)

	up	
Notes	Only people reporting subjective experiences of PSF were recruited Funding: a research fund from the Korean Ministry of Health and Welfare (03-PJI-PGI-CH06-0001), and a grant from the Brain Research Center of the 21st Century Frontier Research Program funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Korea (M103KV010010 06K220101010)	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Treatment allocation was based on a computer-generated list of treatment numbers. The control group used a placebo of identical appearance with fluoxetine
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcomes were self reported by participants who were not aware of allocation
Intention-to-treat	Low risk	The primary efficacy analysis was done using ITT analysis. In addition, on-treatment analysis was performed to see the consistency of the primary results 5 participants (2 placebo, 3 treatment) dropped out before completing the 3-month treatment protocol, leaving 78 participants. The reasons for the drop-out were protocol violation in 3 participants and adverse effects in 2. The drop-out rate and reasons for drop-out were not different between the 2 groups

Clarke 2012

Methods	Parallel randomised trial Method of randomisation: block randomisation Method of concealment: unclear Blinding: single-blind (participants) Analysis: available-case analysis
Participants	Location: New Zealand Setting: stroke clinic or local community Number of participants: 19 at randomisation, 16 completed study, case-available analysis for 16 participants (62% male, mean age 72 years) Treatment group: 9 (67% male, mean age 69 years) Control group: 7 (57% male, mean age 76 years)

	<p>Stroke criteria: ischaemic or haemorrhagic stroke, criteria unclear</p> <p>Time since stroke onset at randomisation: 3 to 18 months after stroke (mean 8 months for treatment group, 10 months for control group)</p> <p>Fatigue criteria: FSS \geq 4</p> <p>Other entry criteria: medically stable and no significant impairments</p> <p>Comparability of groups: the treatment group was younger and had stroke more recently than control group. No significant difference of mean FSS scores between groups at baseline. No significant difference at baseline in other demographics or stroke characteristics</p>
Interventions	<p>Treatment intervention: 6 group psychoeducation sessions (targeting alleviating fatigue), 60 minutes weekly</p> <p>Control intervention: 6 group psychoeducation sessions (general education without targeting fatigue), 60 minutes weekly</p> <p>Treatment duration: 6 weeks</p> <p>Delivered by: a clinical psychologist</p>
Outcomes	<p>Time for fatigue assessment: baseline, during the final treatment session, at 3-month follow-up</p> <p>Primary outcome: change on scores of FSS</p> <p>Secondary outcome: VAS-f, CIS-f</p>
Notes	<p>Only people with scores of FSS \geq were recruited</p> <p>Funding: no information available</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Quote: "This was a single-blind study, the researcher knew which condition the patient had been allocated to, but the patients were not aware. As the patient is not aware of whether they are receiving the experimental condition or the control condition, there should be no placebo effect. However, the researchers could unconsciously treat the patients differently depending on the condition and thus influence the outcome of the study"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "This was a single-blind study, the researcher know which condition the patient had been allocated to, but the patients were not aware."; "Any possible experimenter effects were minimised by ensuring all measures were self-report rather than researcher rated"

Intention-to-treat	High risk	Available-case analysis: 3 participants (2 in treatment group and 1 in control group) withdrew without attending any group sessions. They were excluded from all further analyses
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Guo 2012

Methods	<p>Parallel randomised trial</p> <p>Method of randomisation: random number table</p> <p>Method of concealment: placebo-controlled, unclear whether the appearance was identical to the tested drug</p> <p>Blinding: unclear</p> <p>Analysis: no loss to follow-up</p>
Participants	<p>Location: China</p> <p>Setting: inpatients</p> <p>Number of participants: 90 at randomisation and all completed the study (56% male, mean age 66 years)</p> <p>Treatment group 1: 30 (63% male, mean age 66 years)</p> <p>Treatment group 2: 30 (50% male, mean age 66 years)</p> <p>Control group: 30 (50% male, mean age 65 years)</p> <p>Stroke criteria: ischaemic, criteria unclear</p> <p>Time since stroke onset at randomisation: within 6 months after stroke onset (mean 1 month for each group)</p> <p>Fatigue criteria: diagnosis of fatigue according to Traditional Chinese Medicine Diagnostic Criteria</p> <p>Other entry criteria: 40 to 85 years, medically stable</p> <p>Comparability of groups: no significant difference in mean scores of either FSS or SSQOL between groups at baseline</p>
Interventions	<p>Treatment 1 intervention: oral traditional Chinese medicine (Qi-supplementing dominated decoction (<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> 60 g, <i>Ligusticum wallichii</i> 15 g, <i>Radix paeoniae rubrae</i> 15 g, <i>Andachyranthes bidentata</i> 15 g), 100 mL, twice per day, 4 weeks) plus intravenous traditional Chinese medicine (<i>Radix ginseng rubra</i> plus <i>Radix ophiopogonis</i>, 250 mL, daily, 14 days), and rehabilitation therapy (60 minutes, twice a day, 4 weeks)</p> <p>Treatment 2 intervention: placebo oral traditional Chinese medicine (poria cocos 15 g, rice sprout 20 g, malt 20 g and liquorice 10 g, 100 mL, twice per day, 4 weeks) plus intravenous citicoline (500 mg/250 mL, daily, 14 days), and rehabilitation therapy (60 minutes, twice a day, 4 weeks)</p> <p>Control intervention: placebo oral traditional Chinese medicine (100 mL, twice per day, 4 weeks) plus intravenous saline (250 mL, daily, 14 days), and rehabilitation therapy (60 minutes, twice a day, 4 weeks)</p> <p>Treatment duration: 4 weeks</p> <p>Delivered by: unclear</p>

Guo 2012 (Continued)

Outcomes	Time for fatigue assessment: baseline and at the end of 4-week treatment Primary outcome: mean FSS score after treatment Secondary outcome: mean SSQOL score after treatment Measured immediately at the end of 4-week treatment
Notes	Only people with PSF were recruited Funding: supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province, China (Grant No. 2007B31400008)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear whether the appearance of the tested drug and placebo were identical
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcomes were assessed by a rehabilitation physician and a resident who were not involved in the intervention
Intention-to-treat	Low risk	No loss to follow-up reported

Gurak 2005

Methods	Parallel randomised trial Method of randomisation: simple randomisation Method of concealment: unclear Blinding: unclear Analysis: unclear
Participants	Location: Russia Setting: outpatient clinic Number of participants: 30 at randomisation and all completed the study (33% male, mean age 51 years) Treatment group: 15 Control group: 15 Stroke criteria: ischaemic, criteria unclear Time since stroke onset at randomisation: > 3 months after stroke Fatigue criteria: MFI-20 Other entry criteria: unclear Comparability of groups: unclear
Interventions	Treatment intervention: enerion (a synthetic derivative of vitamin B1, 200 mg, twice per day, 30 days) plus standard rehabilitation Control intervention: standard rehabilitation Treatment duration: 30 days Delivered by: unclear

Gurak 2005 (Continued)

Outcomes	Time for fatigue assessment: baseline and at the end of 30-day treatment Primary outcome: MFI-20 (general fatigue, physical fatigue, low activity, low motivation and mental fatigue)
Notes	Only people with PSF (MFI-20) were recruited Funding: no information available

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Interventions used in the 2 groups were visibly different, so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not enough information reported
Intention-to-treat	Low risk	No loss to follow-up reported

Johansson 2012a

Methods	Cross-over design Method of randomisation: "randomisation was done externally" Method of concealment: "randomisation was done externally. Measures were taken to guarantee blinding." "Both the patients and all the study staff members were blinded." "The code was broken only after all patients had terminated the study" Blinding: double-blind Analysis: available-case analysis
Participants	Location: Sweden Setting: community Number of participants: 6 at randomisation, 1 participant dropped out and 1 new participant was recruited to take his place (67% male, mean age 50 years) Treatment group: 4 Control group: 2 Stroke criteria: ischaemic and haemorrhagic, criteria unclear Time since stroke onset at randomisation: 1 to 10 years (mean = 7 years) Fatigue criteria: MFS \geq 10 Other entry criteria: 1 to 10 years after stroke, 30 to 65 years old Comparability of groups: unclear
Interventions	Treatment intervention: oral monoaminergic stabiliser (-)-OSU6162 (week 1: 15 mg, twice per day; week 2: 30 mg, twice per day; weeks 3 and 4: 45 mg, twice per day. The dose was individually flexible for 4 weeks Control intervention: oral placebo (week 1: 15 mg, twice per day; week 2: 30 mg, twice

Johansson 2012a (Continued)

	per day; weeks 3 and 4: 45 mg, twice per day. The dose was individually flexible for 4 weeks Treatment duration: 4 weeks Delivered by: unclear	
Outcomes	Time for fatigue assessment: baseline and at the end of 4-week treatment Primary outcome: MFS	
Notes	Only people with PSF (MFS \geq 10) were recruited Only the results of the first cohort of this cross-over study were used in the current systematic review Funding: supported by the Arvid Carlsson Foundation and the Foundation for Neuropharmacological Research and Education	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was done externally. Measures were taken to guarantee blinding." "Both the patients and all the study staff members were blinded." "The code was broken only after all patients had terminated the study"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Randomisation was done externally. Measures were taken to guarantee blinding." "Both the patients and all the study staff members were blinded." "The code was broken only after all patients had terminated the study"
Intention-to-treat	High risk	Quote: "In case of dropouts, new patients were included in order to obtain six stroke subjects" Comments: the investigators only reported the results of 6 people with stroke, which consisted of 5 recruited at baseline and 1 recruited during the study, while data for 1 participant who dropped out were not reported

Johansson 2012b

Methods	Cross-over design Method of randomisation: randomised stated, method unclear Method of concealment: wait-list controlled, thus no concealment Blinding: wait-list controlled, thus no blinding Analysis: no loss to follow-up
Participants	Location: Sweden Setting: community Number of participants: mixed population of 29 participants with either stroke or traumatic brain injury at randomisation, 26 participants completed study of whom 16 were people with stroke Treatment group: 7 (age and sex unclear) Control group: 9 (age and sex unclear) Stroke criteria: ischaemic and haemorrhagic, criteria unclear Time since stroke onset at randomisation: > 1 year after stroke Fatigue criteria: MFS \geq 10 Other entry criteria: > 1 year after stroke, 30 to 65 years old Comparability of groups: the treatment group and the control group on did not differ significantly in their self assessment of MFS at the start of the programme (P value = 0.29)
Interventions	Treatment intervention: mindfulness-based stress reduction (8 weekly group sessions, 2.5 hours for each session, 1 silent led retreat between session 6 and session 7, and 45 minutes home practice for 6 days a week for 8 weeks Control intervention: wait-list Treatment duration: 8 weeks Delivered by: unclear
Outcomes	Time for fatigue assessment: baseline and by the end of 8-week treatment Primary outcome: MFS
Notes	Only people with PSF (MFS \geq 10) were recruited Only the results of the first cohort of this cross-over study were used in the current systematic review Funding: supported by grants from AFA Insurance and The Health & Medical Care Committee of the Region Vastra Gotaland

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Wait-list controlled, so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not enough information reported

Johansson 2012b (Continued)

Intention-to-treat	High risk	Available-case analysis: only reported data for participants who had completed the study
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Karaiskos 2012

Methods	<p>Parallel randomised trial</p> <p>Method of randomisation: randomised stated, method unclear</p> <p>Method of concealment: open-label</p> <p>Blinding: open-label</p> <p>Analysis: no loss to follow-up</p>
Participants	<p>Location: Greece</p> <p>Setting: outpatients</p> <p>Number of participants: 60 participants at randomisation and all completed the study (mean age 53 years, sex unclear)</p> <p>Treatment group 1: 20 (mean age 51 years, sex unclear)</p> <p>Treatment group 2: 20 (mean age 54 years, sex unclear)</p> <p>Control group: 20 (mean age 52 years, sex unclear)</p> <p>Stroke criteria: ischaemic and haemorrhagic, based on clinical history, physical examination and brain MRI</p> <p>Time since stroke onset at randomisation: within 1 year after stroke</p> <p>Fatigue criteria: participants did not have to have fatigue at recruitment</p> <p>Other entry criteria: clinical diagnosis of depression, within 1 year after stroke</p> <p>Comparability of groups: no significant differences between groups at baseline in demographics, stroke characteristics and fatigue scores</p>
Interventions	<p>Treatment 1 intervention: oral duloxetine, 60 to 120 mg/day</p> <p>Treatment 2 intervention: oral citalopram, 20 to 40 mg/day</p> <p>Treatment 3 intervention: oral sertraline, 50 to 200 mg/day</p> <p>Treatment duration: 3 months</p> <p>Delivered by: unclear</p>
Outcomes	<p>Time for fatigue assessment: baseline, 1 month, 2 months and 3 months after the start of treatment</p> <p>Primary outcome: Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety</p> <p>Secondary outcome: FSS</p>
Notes	<p>Only people with post-stroke depression were recruited</p> <p>Fatigue was measured as one of the symptoms of depression</p> <p>Funding: no information available</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
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Karaiskos 2012 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	“Open-label” trial, so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not enough information reported
Intention-to-treat	Low risk	No loss to follow-up reported

Lorig 2001

Methods	Parallel randomised trial Method of randomisation: randomisation stated, methods unclear Method of concealment: control Blinding: control Analysis: available-case analysis
Participants	Location: USA Setting: community Number of participants: 1140 participants who were over 40 years old and with heart disease, lung disease, stroke or arthritis were randomised, of whom 125 were people with stroke. 104 participants completed 6-month assessment Treatment group: 58 (age and sex unclear) Control group: 46 (age and sex unclear) Stroke criteria: “completed cerebrovascular accident with neurologic handicap and normal mentation” Time since stroke onset at randomisation: unclear Fatigue criteria: participants did not have to have fatigue at recruitment Other entry criteria: > 40 years old Comparability of groups: unclear
Interventions	Treatment intervention: 7 weekly group sessions each lasting 2.5 hours in community centres where participants were taught CDSMP by peer leaders. This included teaching about exercise programmes; the use of cognitive symptom management techniques; nutritional change; fatigue and sleep management; use of community resources; use of medications; dealing with emotions of fear, anger and depression; communication with others; problem solving and decision making Control intervention: a wait-list control, i.e. participants continued with usual care for 6 months and were then offered the CDSMP Treatment duration: 7 weeks Delivered by: 2 peer leaders who had received 20 hours of training taught the CDSMP, using a detailed teaching manual
Outcomes	Time for fatigue assessment: baseline and 6 months after randomisation Primary outcome: ‘health behaviours, health status, and health service utilisation’, where the energy/fatigue scale from the Medical Outcomes Study was used to measure fatigue

Lorig 2001 (Continued)

Notes	This study was primarily aimed to improve health status, where fatigue was measured by an energy subscale of a scale for health-related quality of life Data for the 125 participants with stroke were provided by the investigators of the trial Funding: the University of California Tobacco-related Disease Research Program (Grant No. TR156) and AHCPR (Grant No. 5 RO1 HS06680)
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Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	'wait-list-controlled', so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not enough information reported
Intention-to-treat	High risk	Available-case analysis

Ogden 1998

Methods	Parallel randomised trial Method of randomisation: randomisation stated, methods unclear Method of concealment: double-blind, the code was broken after the outcome assessment Blinding: double-blind, the code was broken after the outcome assessment Analysis: available-case analysis
Participants	Location: New Zealand Setting: inpatients Number of participants: 31 women with SAH were randomised, 21 were eligible for 3-month follow-up assessment of whom 18 completed this assessment (mean age 47 years) Treatment group: 9 (mean age 45 years) Control group: 9 (mean age 50 years) Stroke criteria: SAH Time since stroke onset at randomisation: at admission for SAH Fatigue criteria: participants did not have to have fatigue at recruitment Other entry criteria: unclear Comparability of groups: unclear
Interventions	Treatment intervention: tirilazad mesylate 100 mL (1.5 mg/mL) for 10 consecutive days after onset of SAH, unknown delivery route Control intervention: vehicle (sterile solution) 100 mL for 10 consecutive days after onset of SAH, unknown delivery route Treatment duration: 10 days Delivered by: unclear

Ogden 1998 (Continued)

Outcomes	Time for fatigue assessment: 3 months after randomisation Primary outcome: Glasgow Outcome Scale Secondary outcome: self-reported experience of debilitating fatigue by participants
Notes	People did not have to have fatigue to be recruited Fatigue was assessed as one of the neuropsychological symptoms in a subgroup of 18 participants from the 31 participants recruited Funding: the Health Research Council of New Zealand (Grant 95/291)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "double blind protocol." "The drug code was broken after all assessments had been scored"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "double blind protocol." "The drug code was broken after all assessments had been scored"
Intention-to-treat	High risk	Available-case analysis

Zedlitz 2012

Methods	Parallel randomised trial Method of randomisation: block randomisation per treatment centre Method of concealment: interventions used in the 2 groups were visibly different, so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used Blinding: 'assessor-blind' Analysis: ITT
Participants	Location: Netherlands Setting: community-dwelling, recruited from rehabilitation centres Number of participants: 83 participants at randomisation, 73 completed treatment, 68 completed follow-up. ITT analysis for 83 participants (52% male, mean age 55 years) Treatment 1 group: 38 (55% male, mean age 55 years) Treatment 2 group: 45 (49% male, mean age 55 years) Stroke criteria: ischaemic stroke, haemorrhagic stroke or SAH, criteria unclear Time since stroke onset at randomisation: > 4 months after stroke, mean 3.9 years Fatigue criteria: CIS-fatigue \geq 40 Other entry criteria: more than 4 months after stroke, 18 to 70 years old, no cardiopulmonary complications or psychiatric disorders Comparability of groups: unclear
Interventions	Treatment 1 intervention (CO): group cognitive therapy (emphasising pacing and relaxation), 2 hours each session, once a week, for 12 weeks Treatment 2 intervention (COGRAT): CO plus physical training (walking on treadmill,

Zedlitz 2012 (Continued)

	<p>strength training and homework assignment, 2 hours each session, twice a week, for 12 weeks)</p> <p>Treatment duration: 12 weeks</p> <p>Delivered by: CO was delivered by neuro-psychologists and GRAT was delivered by physiotherapists</p>
Outcomes	<p>Time for fatigue assessment: baseline, by the end of 12-week treatment, and at 3-month follow-up</p> <p>Primary outcome: CIS-f</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: self observation list (for fatigue, pain and sleep), Hamilton Anxiety and Depression Scale (for depression and anxiety), Stroke-adapted Sickness Impact Profile-30, 6-minute walk test</p>
Notes	<p>Only people with severe fatigue (CIS-f ≥ 40) and > 4 months after stroke were recruited</p> <p>Mainly focused on the change of scores before and after treatment within a group rather than comparing between groups</p> <p>Funding: a grant from the Dutch Health Research and Development (ZonMw) (Grant No. 14350053)</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Interventions used in the 2 groups were visibly different, so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "assessor-blind"
Intention-to-treat	Low risk	Quote: "All further analyses were performed on an intention-to-treat basis. Any missing values after treatment were imputed by carrying the last observation forward, adhering a conservative assumption with respect to treatment effects"

Zhou 2010

Methods	<p>Parallel design</p> <p>Method of randomisation: randomisation stated, methods unclear</p> <p>Method of concealment: interventions used in the 2 groups were visibly different, so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used</p> <p>Blinding: unclear</p> <p>Analysis: no loss to follow-up</p>
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Participants	<p>Location: China</p> <p>Setting: both inpatients and outpatients</p> <p>Number of participants: 128 participants at randomisation and all completed the study (59% male, mean age 57 years)</p> <p>Treatment 1 group (electroacupuncture plus cupping): 64 (56% male, mean age 58 years)</p> <p>Treatment 2 group (medication): 64 (62% male, mean age 56 years)</p> <p>Stroke criteria: ischaemic stroke, criteria unclear</p> <p>Time since stroke onset at randomisation: within 3 years after stroke, mean 6 months</p> <p>Fatigue criteria: SSQOL-energy < 12</p> <p>Other entry criteria: within 3 years after stroke, < 70 years old</p> <p>Comparability of groups: unclear</p>
Interventions	<p>Treatment 1 intervention (electroacupuncture plus cupping): electroacupuncture for 30 minutes daily, 10 days as 1 cycle, for 3 cycles with 2-day intervals between cycles, plus cupping at back for 10 minutes, once every 2 days, for 5 weeks</p> <p>Treatment 2 intervention (medication): oral sertraline (50 mg, daily, for 5 weeks), plus oral compound aminobutyric acid and vitamin E capsules (2 capsules, 3 times per day, for 5 weeks) and oral magnesium gluconate solution (1000 mg/10 mL, containing magnesium 58.6 mg, 3 times per day, for 5 weeks)</p> <p>Treatment duration: 5 weeks</p> <p>Delivered by: rehabilitation therapists or physicians</p>
Outcomes	<p>Time for fatigue assessment: baseline, at the end of 5-week treatment, at 2-month follow-up</p> <p>Primary outcome: SSQOL-energy at the end of treatment</p> <p>Secondary outcome: SSQOL-energy at 2-month follow-up</p>
Notes	<p>Only people with severe fatigue (SSQOL-energy subscale < 12) were recruited</p> <p>Funding: no information available</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Interventions used in the 2 groups were visibly different, so participants and medical staff would be aware of what was being used
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not enough information reported
Intention-to-treat	Low risk	No loss to follow-up reported

CDSMP: Chronic Disease Self-Management Programme
 CIS-f: Checklist Individual Strength-fatigue subscale

CPAP: continuous positive airway pressure
 FSS: Fatigue Severity Scale
 ITT: intention-to-treat
 IQR: interquartile range
 MFI-20: Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20
 MFS: Mental Fatigue Scale
 MRI: magnetic resonance imaging
 PSF: post stroke fatigue
 SAH: subarachnoid haemorrhage
 SD: standard deviation
 SF-36-vitality: Short Form-36 vitality subscale
 SSQOL-energy: Stroke-specific Quality of Life-energy subscale
 TIA: transient ischaemic attack
 VAS-f: Visual Analogue Scale-fatigue

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Allison 2007	Fatigue was not an outcome of the study
Brioschi 2009	Compared the effects of modafinil on subjective fatigue between participants with multiple sclerosis and participants with stroke. No control group for people with stroke
Cruz 2013	Not specifically targeted fatigue: fatigue was assessed at the end of each hand-to-mouth task as a measure for the tolerance of this intervention
Feys 2013	The study was a single-arm trial and did not specifically target fatigue
Kim 2012	Not a controlled trial: compared the results of participants from treatment group with those from a group of non-synchronised, non-equivalent inpatients in the ward
Kirkevold 2012	The study was a single-arm trial that tested an intervention for post-stroke fatigue
Lin 2013	The study did not specifically target at fatigue: post-intervention exertional fatigue was assessed as a measure for the tolerance of the intervention
Robinson 2003	Reported a mixed population of participants and the data for people with stroke could not be obtained
Sianni 2008	The study did not use randomised allocation
Underwood 2006	The study did not specifically target at fatigue: fatigue was assessed during the intervention as a measure for the tolerance of the intervention
Wu 2014b	The study is a single-arm trial that tested an intervention for post-stroke fatigue

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

AFFINITY 2013

Trial name or title	An Australian-led, investigator-initiated, multi-centre, prospective, randomised, parallel group, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to establish the effect(s) of routine administration of fluoxetine (20 mg once daily) in patients with recent stroke
Methods	RCT
Participants	Target number of participants: 1600 people with stroke who are 2 to 15 days after stroke onset
Interventions	Fluoxetine 20 mg, daily, or matching placebo capsule, for 6 months
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcome</p> <p>Functional ability 180 days after randomisation measured by the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) using the simplified modified Rankin Scale questionnaire (smRSq). Secondary outcomes at 180- and 365-day assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improves participants' survival, mood (Patient Health Questionnaire-9 item (PHQ-9)), cognitive function (Telephone Interview of Cognitive Status (TICSm)), communication (Stroke Impact Scale (SIS)); motor function (SIS); overall health status (SIS); Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) (EuroQoL (EQ-5D-5L)) and functional ability (smRSq) at the 365 day assessment • reduces: new diagnosis of depression requiring treatment with antidepressants; fatigue (vitality domain of the Short Form 36 item, SF-36) • has risks of serious adverse events that offset its benefits • reduces the cost of health care over the first year and • is cost-effective
Starting date	2013
Contact information	Associate Professor Maree Hackett, The George Institute for Global Health, The University of Sydney. Tel. +61 2 9993 4593 Email: mhackett@georgeinstitute.org.au Professor Graeme Hankey, Royal Perth Hospital and The University of Western Australia
Notes	The study is expected to end in 2018

Chuang 2013

Trial name or title	A study of post-stroke pain and fatigue: clinical evaluation and treatment effect (NCT01913509)
Methods	Randomised, parallel-controlled, single-blind (participants) trial
Participants	Target number of participants: 160 participants who are > 6 months after a first-ever stroke, with self reported hemiplegic shoulder pain and post-stroke fatigue in the past 7 days
Interventions	<p>For people with ambulatory ability:</p> <p>Experimental intervention 1: combined therapy of functional electrical stimulation (FES) and graded treadmill training (GTT), 1 daily, 3 days per week, for 4 weeks</p> <p>Control 1: conventional rehabilitation (CR) 1, 1 hour daily, 3 days per week, for 4 weeks</p> <p>For people with non-ambulatory ability:</p>

Chuang 2013 (Continued)

	Experimental intervention 2: combined therapy of FES and body weight supported treadmill training (BW-STT), 1 hour daily, 3 days per week, for 4 weeks Control 2: conventional rehabilitation 2, 1 hour daily, 3 days per week, for 4 weeks
Outcomes	Numerical Rating Scale with Face Rating Scale (NRS-FRS) for pain and fatigue Brief Pain Inventory and Brief Fatigue Inventory
Starting date	August 2013
Contact information	Li-Ling Chuang, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Tao-Yuan, Taiwan Tel. 886-3-2118800 ext 3177 Email: lchuang@mail.cgu.edu.tw
Notes	This 3-year project will recruit 160 participants with chronic stroke and will be implemented in 4 stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st stage: a test-retest study to investigate the reliability and validity of outcome measures of post-stroke pain and fatigue in 80 participants • 2nd stage: an RCT to investigate the effects of FES-GTT versus CR on pain and fatigue in 40 ambulatory participants • 3rd stage: an RCT to investigate the effects of FES-BWSTT versus CR on pain and fatigue in 40 ambulatory participants • 4th stage: a study to determine psychometric properties of the outcome measures The study is expected to end in July 2016

EFFECTS 2014

Trial name or title	Efficacy of Fluoxetine - a randomised Controlled Trials in Stroke
Methods	RCT
Participants	Target number of participants: 1500 people with stroke who are 2 to 15 days after stroke onset
Interventions	Fluoxetine 20 mg, daily, or matching placebo capsule, for 6 months
Outcomes	The primary outcome measure is the proportion of independent survivors defined as modified Rankin Scale (mRS) 0 to 2 at 6 months Secondary outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survival at 6 and 12 months • Effect of daily life as measured by the Stroke Impact Scale • Quality of life as measured by the scale EQ-5D-5L • Influence of fatigue measured with the vitality subscale of 36-item Short Form • The presence of the depression measured by Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) • Cognition, effects on memory and concentration measured by Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) • Neurological status including the presence of the effect on muscle strength or power of speech as measured by the NIH Stroke Scale (NIHSS)
Starting date	2014

EFFECTS 2014 (Continued)

Contact information	Dr. Erik Lundström, Department of Neurology, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, 171 75 Stockholm E-mail: erik.lundstrom@ki.se
Notes	

FOCUS 2012

Trial name or title	Fluoxetine or control under supervision (FOCUS) trial (ISRCTN83290762)
Methods	RCT
Participants	Target number of participants: 3000 people with stroke who are 2 and 15 days after stroke onset
Interventions	Fluoxetine 20 mg, daily, or matching placebo capsule, for 6 months
Outcomes	Measured at 6 and 12 months after the start of treatment Primary outcome: modified Rankin Scale at 6 months Secondary outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • death from all causes at 6 and 12 months • modified Rankin Scale at 12 months • Stroke Impact Scale • EuroQoL (EQ-5D-5L) • Mental Health Inventory 5 • Vitality subscale of 36-item Short Form (as an assessment of fatigue) • diagnosis of depression • other adverse events • adherence to the trial medication • health and social care resources used during follow-up
Starting date	July 2012
Contact information	Gillian Mead, Department of Geriatric Medicine, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 51 Little France Crescent, EH16 4SA Email: gillian.e.mead@ed.ac.uk
Notes	Fatigue is one the secondary outcomes The study is expected to end in October 2017

Liu 2012

Trial name or title	Randomised, double blind, placebo control trial to evaluate the efficacy of <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> in the patients after stroke with fatigue (NCT01554787)
Methods	Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Participants	Target number of participants: 90 participants who are 3 months after stroke and with a fatigue score ≥ 4 (fatigue scale not specified), aged 40 to 80 years old

Liu 2012 (Continued)

Interventions	<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> (Chinese herb) versus placebo
Outcomes	Measured at 2-year follow-up Primary outcomes: EORTC QLQ-C30 and BFI-T Secondary outcome: 36-item Short Form
Starting date	January 2012
Contact information	Chung-Hsiang Liu, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan. Tel. 886-4-22052121 ext 7635 Email: greengen@gmail.com
Notes	The estimated completion date of the study is December 2013. However, by November 2014, we identified no relevant publication for this study. We contacted the investigator via email to request for further information in November 2014 but received no reply prior to publication of this review

MacKay-Lyons 2012

Trial name or title	Combined effects of aerobic exercise and cognitive training on cognition after stroke (NCT01674790)
Methods	RCT
Participants	Target number of participants: 20 participants who are > 6 months after stroke
Interventions	Aerobic group: aerobic training (body weight support treadmill training at moderate to high intensity, i.e. 60 to 70% heart rate reserve, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks) + motion exercise (non-aerobic passive and active movement of upper and lower extremity, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks) Cognitive group: cognitive training (computerised dual N-back training programme, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks) plus motion exercise (non-aerobic passive and active movement of upper and lower extremity, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks) Aerobic plus cognitive group: aerobic training (body weight support treadmill training at moderate to high intensity, i.e. 60 to 70% heart rate reserve, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks) plus cognitive training (computerised dual N-back training programme that involves a working memory task, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks) Control group: motion exercise (non-aerobic passive and active movement of upper and lower extremity, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks) plus unstructured mental activity (e.g. listening to light novels on tape, 20 minutes/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks)
Outcomes	Measured at 10 weeks after the start of treatment Primary outcomes: tests for cognition (Flanker test, Raven's matrices test and Sternberg digit memory task) Secondary outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● peak oxygen consumption ● Fatigue Severity Scale-9 ● Cognitive Failures Questionnaire ● Montreal Cognitive Assessment ● Expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor and insulin-like growth factor-1 in peripheral blood samples

MacKay-Lyons 2012 (Continued)

Starting date	September 2012
Contact information	Marilyn MacKay-Lyons, Affiliated Scientist, Capital District Health Authority, Canada Contact: Megan J Freeman Email: mfreema7@gmail.com
Notes	The study is expected to end in June 2015

Michael 2008

Trial name or title	Testing adaptive physical activity in stroke (TAPAS) (NCT01042990)
Methods	RCT
Participants	Target number of participants: 54 participants who are > 6 months after an ischaemic stroke or who were > 1 year after a haemorrhagic stroke
Interventions	Adaptive physical activity: a structured gait, balance and progressive walking programme in a group gym setting, 3 times/week, for 6 months Adaptive physical activity plus treadmill: a structured gait and balance programme in a group gym setting plus progressive treadmill walking, 3 times/week, for 6 months Control: education and instruction on a home exercise programme that participants do on their own
Outcomes	Measured at 3 and 6 months after the start of treatment and at 3 months post-treatment Primary outcomes (for physical fitness): VO ₂ peak, Berg Balance Scale, Dynamic Gait Index, Step Activity Monitoring, 6-minute walks Secondary outcomes: psychosocial questionnaires that includes fatigue as a self reported outcome measure
Starting date	September 2008
Contact information	Kathleen Michael, Baltimore VA Medical Center, University of Maryland, Baltimore, USA, 21201 Email: kmichael@grecc.umaryland.edu
Notes	The estimated completion date of the study is September 2011. However, by November 2014, we identified no relevant publication for this study. We contacted the investigator via email to request for further information in November 2014 but received no reply prior to publication of this review

Overgaard 2012

Trial name or title	Treatment of post stroke fatigue with a wakefulness promoting agent (NCT01800097)
Methods	Randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial for an intervention for post-stroke fatigue
Participants	Target number of participants: 128 participants who have stroke within 14 days and had a score of Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20 (MFI-20) of ≥ 12

Overgaard 2012 (Continued)

Interventions	Modafinil: tablet 400 mg (200 mg if \geq 65 years), daily (morning dose), for 3 months Placebo: tablet 400 mg (200 mg if \geq 65 years), daily (morning dose), for 3 months
Outcomes	Primary outcome: MFI-20 at 3 months Secondary outcomes: MFI-20 at 1 and 6 months, Fatigue Severity Scale at 1, 3 and 6 months
Starting date	October 2012
Contact information	Karsten Overgaard, Herlev Hospital, Herlev, Denmark, 2730 Email: karsten.overgaard@regionh.dk
Notes	The study is expected to end in August 2015

Vanroy 2010

Trial name or title	The effect of an aerobic exercise programme in stroke patients (NCT01070459)
Methods	Randomised, controlled, double-blind trial
Participants	Target number of participants: 50 participants with first-ever stroke (ischaemic or haemorrhagic) and within 6 weeks after onset
Interventions	Aerobic exercise group: aerobic training using a leg cycle bike, 30 minutes/session, 3 sessions/week, for 12 weeks; within the 12 weeks, 4 information sessions will be offered about risk factors of stroke, usefulness of an active lifestyle and healthy eating. After the 12 weeks, half of the participants will be assigned to a group that will get feedback on how to train their aerobic capacity within the following 9 months, while the other half of the participants will not receive this feedback Control group: passive mobilisation of the hemiplegic knee using a continuous passive motion device, 30 minutes/session, 3 sessions/week, for 12 weeks. After the 12 weeks, the participants will not receive any other intervention
Outcomes	Primary outcomes (for physical fitness): VO ₂ peak, strength, walking, activities of daily living (at baseline, after 12 weeks' training, 6 months, 1 year and 2 years after baseline) Secondary outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post-stroke fatigue (by Checklist Individual Strength-20) • depression • lifestyle • cardiovascular risk factors
Starting date	February 2010
Contact information	Christel Vanroy, Revalidatiewetenschappen en Kinesitherapie, Campus Drie Eiken - Lokaal S.022, Universiteitsplein 1- 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium Email: christel.vanroy@uantwerpen.be
Notes	We contacted the investigator via email in November 2014. The investigator replied stating that "Study will be finished in December 2014. I am currently working on those papers. Output will be expected in 2015 and following"

RCT: randomised controlled trial

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Trials primarily intended to treat fatigue (intervention versus control)

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Continuous outcomes (subgroup analysis)	6	244	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.07 [-1.93, -0.21]
1.1 Pharmacological interventions	4	209	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.23 [-2.40, -0.06]
1.2 Non-pharmacological interventions	2	35	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.68 [-1.37, 0.02]
2 Continuous outcomes (sensitivity analysis)	6		Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 Trials with adequate allocation concealment	2	89	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.38 [-0.80, 0.04]
2.2 Trials with adequate blinding of outcome assessors	4	198	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.10 [-2.31, 0.11]
2.3 Trials using intention-to-treat analysis	3	203	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.41 [-2.73, -0.09]
2.4 Trials with no difference of baseline fatigue scores between groups	5	161	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-1.22 [-2.34, -0.09]
2.5 Excluding the outlier	6	199	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.49 [-0.78, -0.20]
3 Dichotomous outcomes	1	83	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.89 [0.75, 1.05]

Comparison 3. Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results)

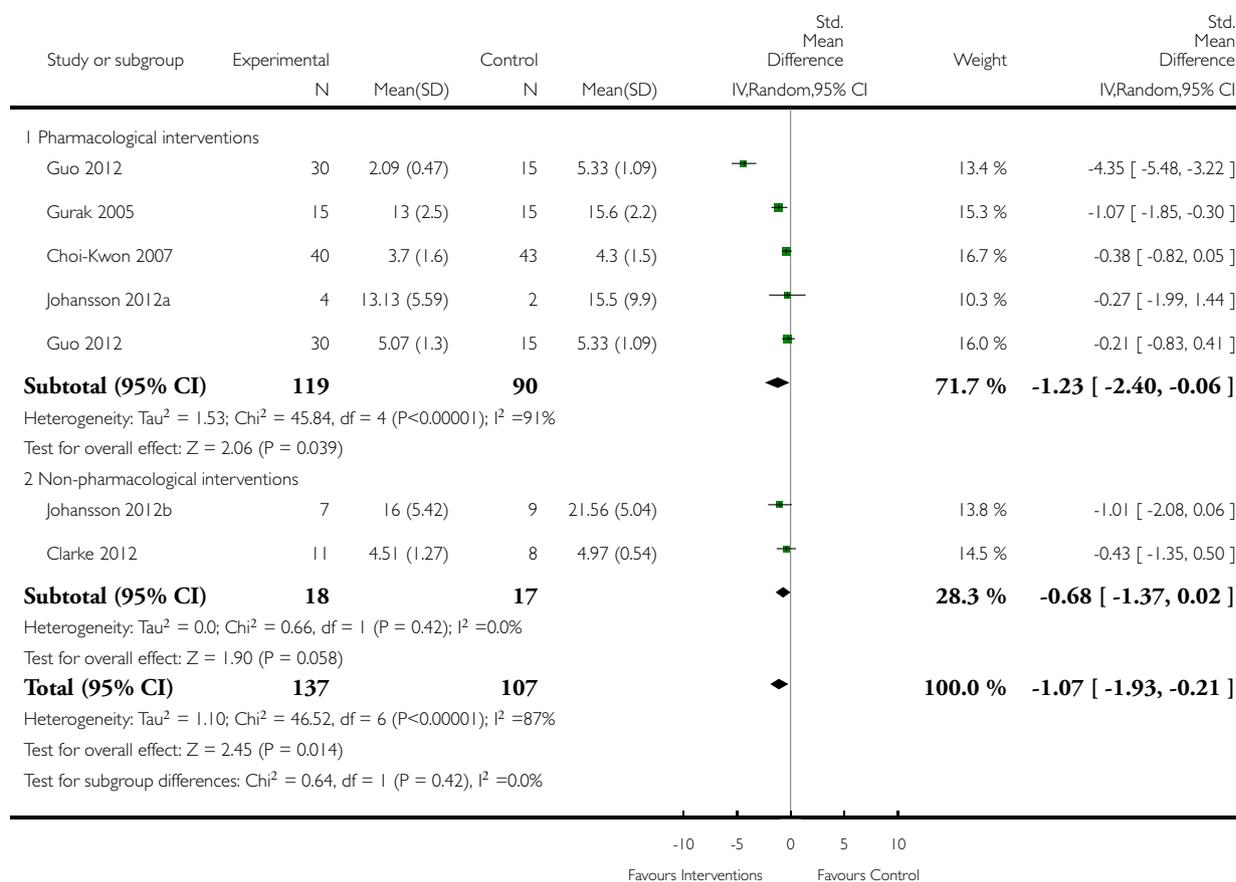
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Brown 2011 (CPAP versus sham, continuous outcome)	1	32	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.45 [-0.59, 1.49]
2 Lorig 2001 (CDSMP versus wait-list, continuous outcome)	1	125	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.16 [-0.44, 0.12]
3 Ogden 1998 (tirilazad versus vehicle, dichotomous outcome)	1	31	Risk Ratio (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.42 [0.16, 1.07]
4 Karaiskos 2012 (duloxetine versus citalopram, continuous outcome)	1	40	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.20 [-0.95, 0.55]
5 Karaiskos 2012 (duloxetine versus sertraline, continuous outcome)	1	40	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.30 [-1.08, 0.48]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Trials primarily intended to treat fatigue (intervention versus control), Outcome 1 Continuous outcomes (subgroup analysis).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 1 Trials primarily intended to treat fatigue (intervention versus control)

Outcome: 1 Continuous outcomes (subgroup analysis)

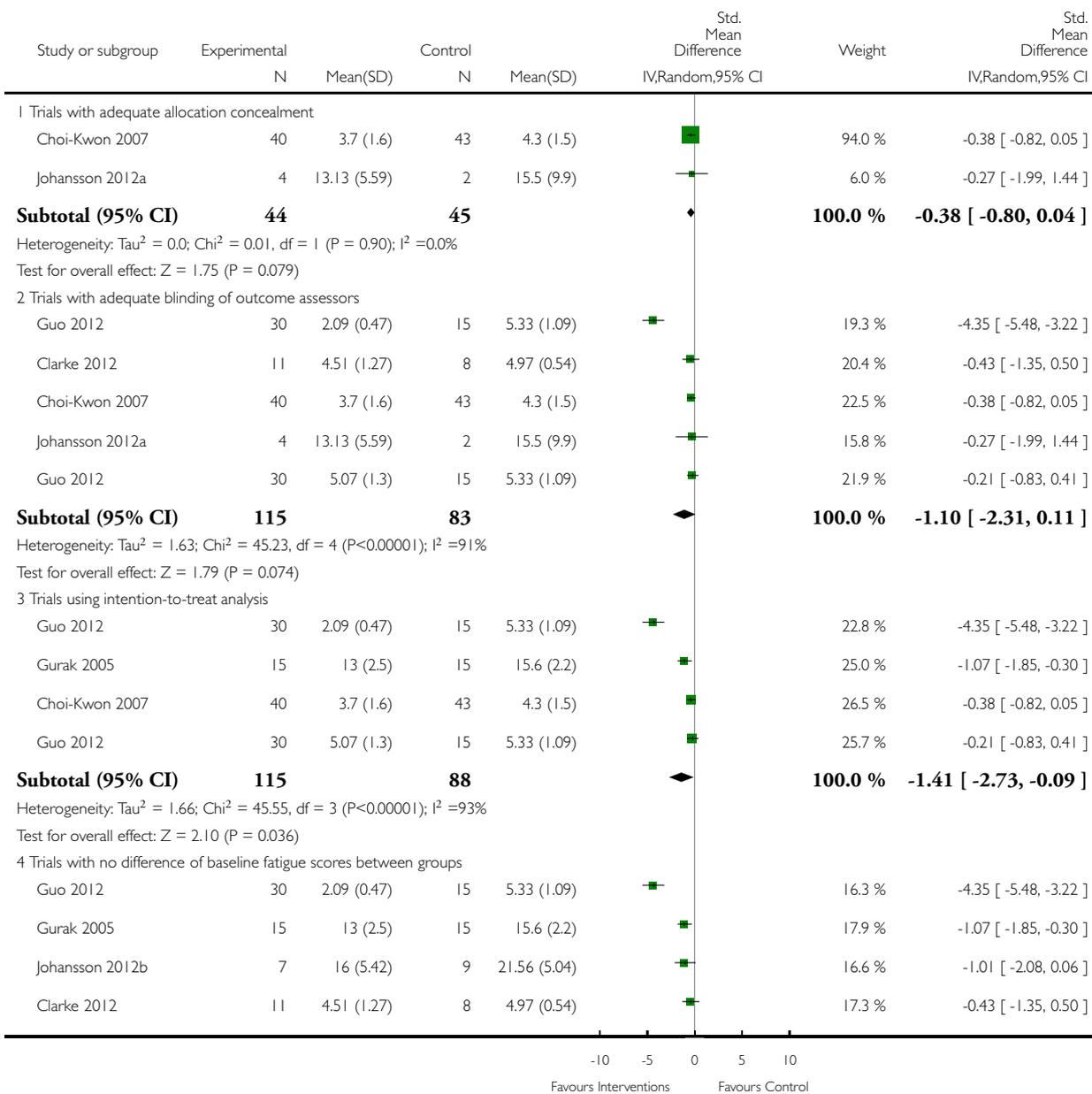


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Trials primarily intended to treat fatigue (intervention versus control), Outcome 2 Continuous outcomes (sensitivity analysis).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

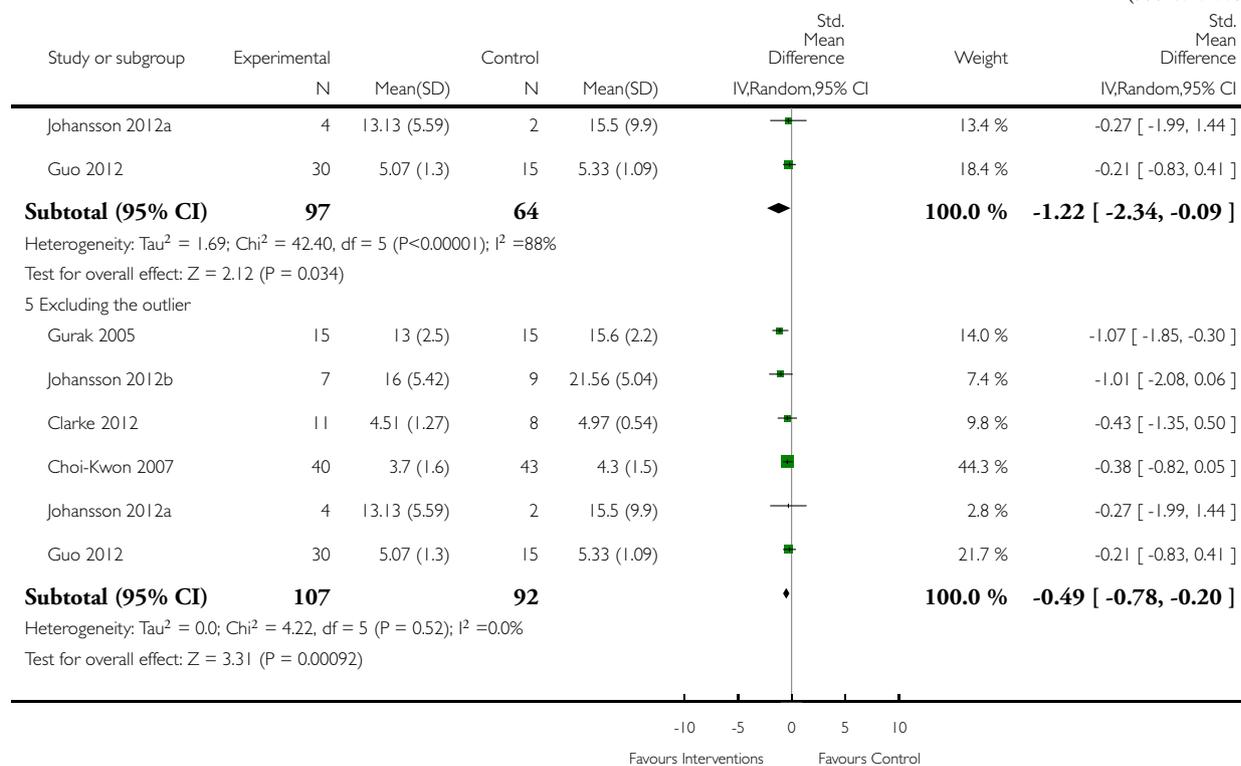
Comparison: 1 Trials primarily intended to treat fatigue (intervention versus control)

Outcome: 2 Continuous outcomes (sensitivity analysis)



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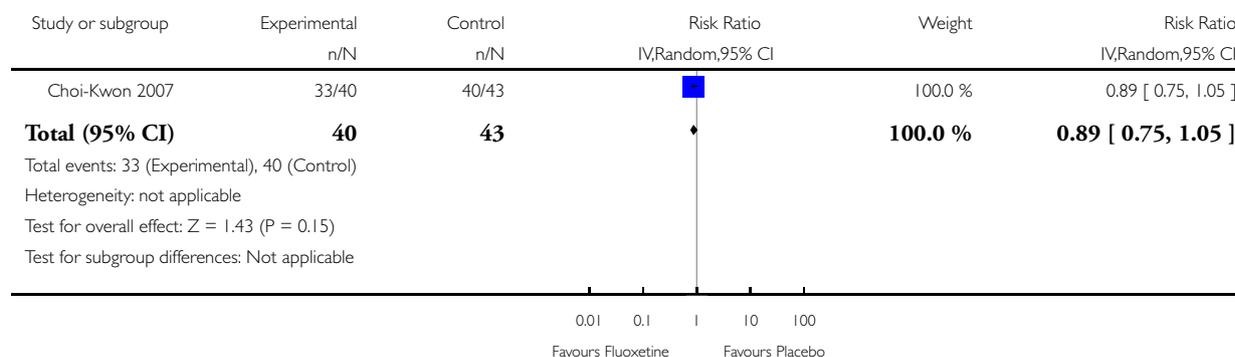


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Trials primarily intended to treat fatigue (intervention versus control), Outcome 3 Dichotomous outcomes.

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 1 Trials primarily intended to treat fatigue (intervention versus control)

Outcome: 3 Dichotomous outcomes

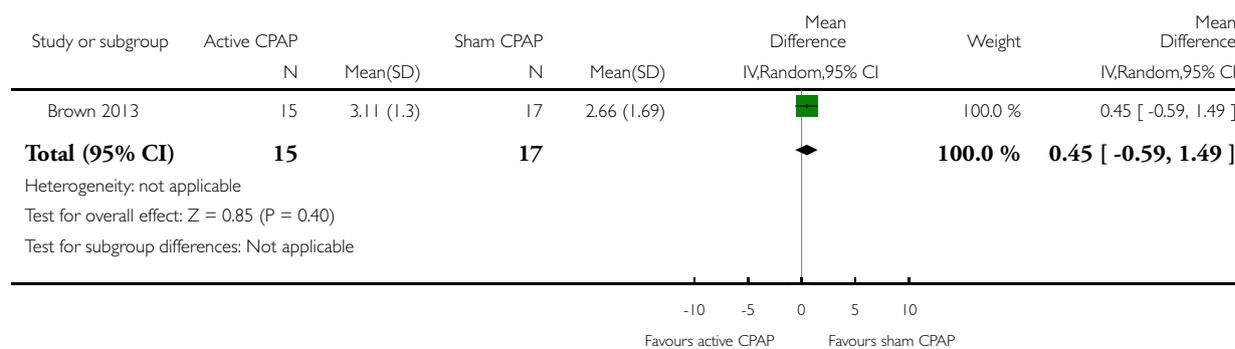


Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results), Outcome 1 Brown 2011 (CPAP versus sham, continuous outcome).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results)

Outcome: 1 Brown 2011 (CPAP versus sham, continuous outcome)

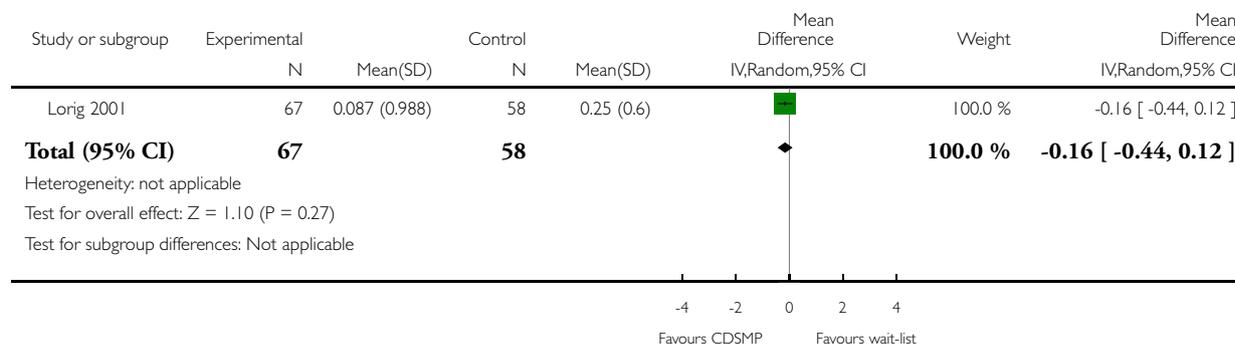


Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results), Outcome 2 Lorig 2001 (CDSMP versus wait-list, continuous outcome).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results)

Outcome: 2 Lorig 2001 (CDSMP versus wait-list, continuous outcome)

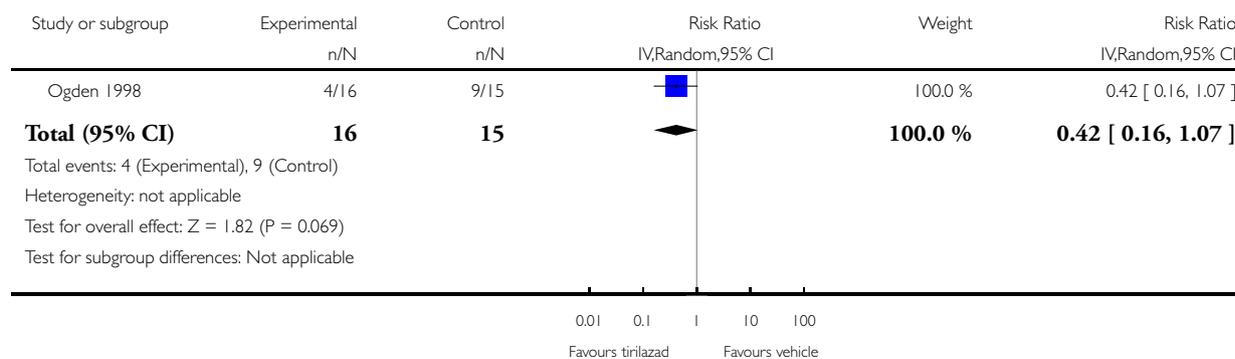


Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results), Outcome 3 Ogden 1998 (tirilazad versus vehicle, dichotomous outcome).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results)

Outcome: 3 Ogden 1998 (tirilazad versus vehicle, dichotomous outcome)

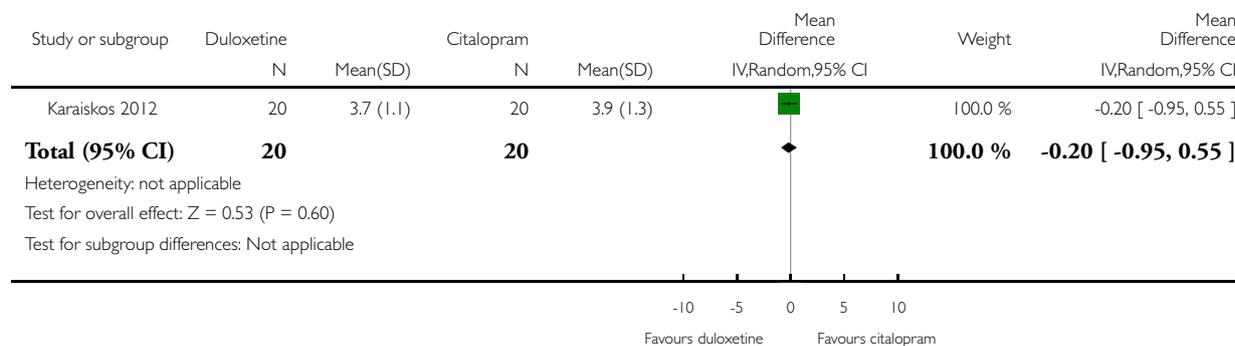


Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results), Outcome 4 Karaiskos 2012 (duloxetine versus citalopram, continuous outcome).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results)

Outcome: 4 Karaiskos 2012 (duloxetine versus citalopram, continuous outcome)

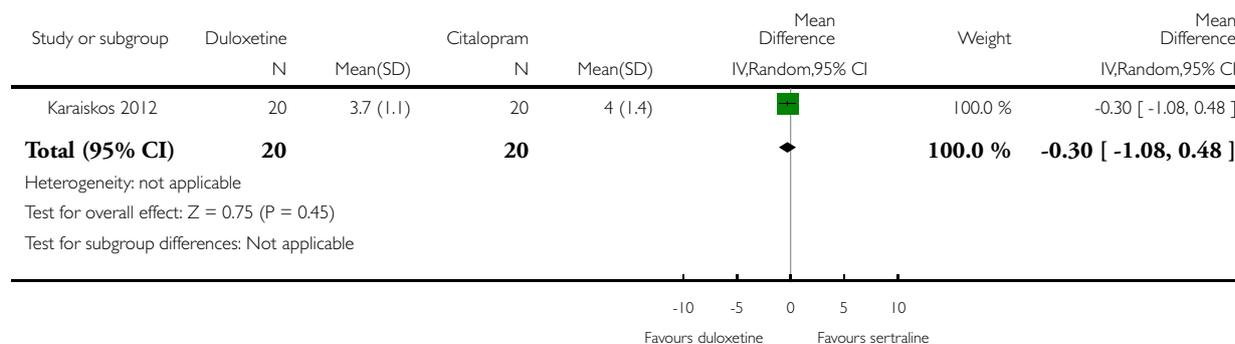


Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results), Outcome 5 Karaiskos 2012 (duloxetine versus sertraline, continuous outcome).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results)

Outcome: 5 Karaiskos 2012 (duloxetine versus sertraline, continuous outcome)

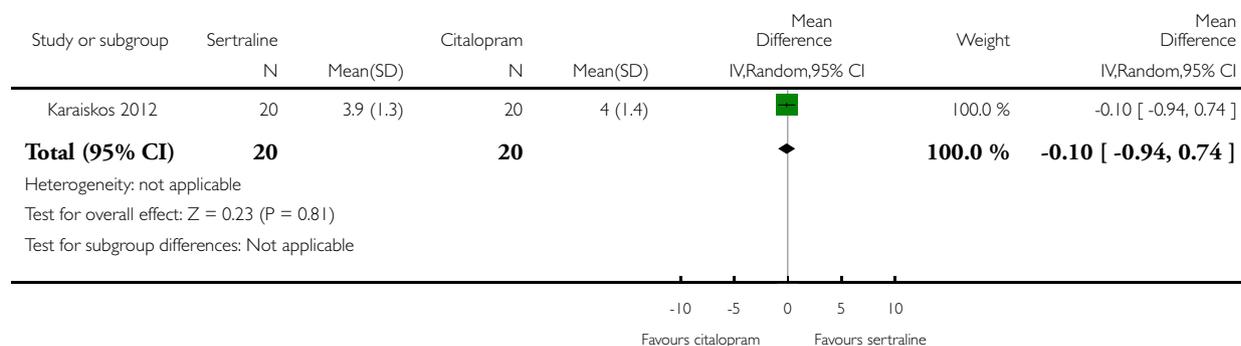


Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results), Outcome 6 Karaiskos 2012 (citalopram versus sertraline, continuous outcome).

Review: Interventions for post-stroke fatigue

Comparison: 3 Trials not primarily intended at post-stroke fatigue (individual results)

Outcome: 6 Karaiskos 2012 (citalopram versus sertraline, continuous outcome)



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Participant characteristics and study design of eight trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue

Studies	Trial design	Participants	Treatment interventions	Control interventions	Duration of treatment	Measures of fatigue	Outcomes at the end of treatment ¹	Follow-up
<i>Pharmacological interventions</i>								
Choi-Kwon 2007	Parallel RCT	Recruitment: n = 83, at least 3 months after stroke and having PSF (self reported experience) Completion of treatment: n = 78 Completion of follow-up: n = 78	Fluoxetine (a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, 20 mg, daily, orally)	Placebo (20 mg, daily, orally)	3 months	FSS	FSS scores* Proportion of participants with fatigue	FSS scores at 3 months after end of treatment

Table 1. Participant characteristics and study design of eight trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue (Continued)

Guo 2012	Parallel RCT	Recruitment: n = 90, within 6 months after stroke and having PSF (assessed by the TCM diagnostic criteria for Qi-deficiency) Completion of treatment: n = 90	Group 1: oral Chinese herbs (<i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> 60 g, <i>Ligusticum wallichii</i> 15 g, <i>Radix paeoniae rubra</i> 15 g, <i>Andachyranthes bidentata</i> 15 g, 100 mL, twice daily, orally) plus intravenous Chinese herbs (<i>Radix ginseng rubra</i> plus <i>Radix ophiopogonis</i> , 250 mL, daily) Group 2: placebo oral Chinese herbs (Poria Co-cos 15 g, rice sprout 20 g, malt 20 g, liquorice 10 g, 100 mL, twice daily, orally) plus intravenous citicoline (500 mg/250 mL, daily)	Placebo oral Chinese herbs (100 mL, twice daily, orally) plus intravenous saline (250 mL, daily)	Oral medicine for 4 weeks, and intravenous medicine for 14 days	FSS	FSS scores*	Not applicable
Gurak 2005	Parallel RCT	Recruitment: n = 30, at least 3 months after stroke and having PSF	Enerion (a synthetic derivative of vitamin B1, 200 mg, twice daily)	Standard rehabilitation	30 days	MFI-20	Scores of the General Fatigue subscale of MFI-20*	Not applicable

Table 1. Participant characteristics and study design of eight trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue (Continued)

		(assessed by MFI-20) Comple- tion of treat- ment: n = 30	plus stan- dard out- patient reha- bilitation					
Johansson 2012a	Cross-over trial ²	Recruit- ment: n = 6, at least 12 months after stroke and having PSF (assessed by MFS) If a participant dropped out, a new partic- ipant was in- cluded Comple- tion of treat- ment: n = 6	(-)- OSU6162 (a monoamin- ergic sta- biliser, 15 to 45 mg, twice daily, orally)	Placebo (15 to 45 mg, twice daily, orally)	4 weeks (for the first phase)	MFS	MFS scores*	Not applica- ble
<i>Non-pharmacological interventions</i>								
Clarke 2012	Parallel RCT	Re- cruitment: n = 19, 3 to 18 months after stroke and having PSF (assessed by FSS) Comple- tion of treat- ment: n = 16	Fatigue Group Edu- ca- tion therapy (6 weekly group sessions, 60 minutes for each session)	General Group Edu- ca- tion therapy (6 weekly group sessions, 60 minutes for each session)	6 weeks	FSS	FSS scores*	FSS scores at 3 months af- ter the end of treatment
Johansson 2012b	Cross-over trial ²	Re- cruitment: n = unknown, at least 12 months after stroke and having PSF (assessed by MFS) Comple-	Mindful- ness-based stress reduc- tion therapy (8 weekly group sessions, 2. 5 hours for each session, plus 45 min-	Wait-list	8 weeks (for the first phase)	MFS	MFS scores*	Not applica- ble

Table 1. Participant characteristics and study design of eight trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue (Continued)

		tion of treatment: n = 16	utes home practice for 6 days a week)					
Zedlitz 2012	Parallel RCT	Recruitment: n = 83, at least 4 months after stroke and having PSF (assessed by CIS-f) Completion of treatment: n = 73 Completion of follow-up: n = 68	Group 1: Cognitive behavioural therapy (12 weekly cognitive treatment sessions, 2 hours for each session) Group 2: Cognitive behavioural therapy plus graded activity training (treadmill walking and strength training for 2 hours, twice a week)	None	12 weeks	CIS-f and SOL-f	CIS-f and SOL-f scores	CIS-f and SOL-f scores at 6 months after the end of treatment
Zhou 2010	Parallel RCT	Recruitment: n = 128, within 3 years after stroke and having PSF (assessed by SSQOL-energy) Completion of treatment: n = 128 Completion of follow-up: n = 128	Group 1: electroacupuncture (30 minutes daily, 10 days as 1 cycle, for 3 cycles with 2-day intervals between cycles) plus cupping at back (10 minutes, once every 2 days) Group 2: sertra-	None	5 weeks	SSQOL-energy	Proportion of participants with PSF SSQOL-energy scores**	Proportion of participants with PSF at 2 months after the end of treatment

Table 1. Participant characteristics and study design of eight trials primarily intended to treat post-stroke fatigue (Continued)

			line (50 mg, daily, orally), plus compound aminobutyric acid and vitamin E capsules (2 capsules, 3 times per day, orally) and magnesium gluconate solution (1000 mg/10 mL, containing magnesium 58.6 mg, 3 times per day, orally)					
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CIS-f: Checklist Individual Strength-fatigue subscale

FSS: Fatigue Severity Scale

MFI-20: Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20

MFS: Mental Fatigue Scale

n: number of participants

PSF: post-stroke fatigue

RCT: randomised controlled trial

SOL-f: Self-Observation List-fatigue subscale

SSQOL-energy: Energy subscale of Stroke-specific Quality of Life

TCM: traditional Chinese medicine

1. For outcomes of fatigue by the end of treatment, review authors calculated the effect size for each outcome according to the type of outcomes, that is, standardised mean difference (SMD) or mean difference (MD) for continuous outcomes and risk ratio (RR) for dichotomous outcomes: *Outcomes from 6 trials were included in meta-analysis, while the other 2 trials that did not have a control arm were not included in meta-analysis; **Zhou 2010 presented SSQOL-energy scores graphically without reporting exact values, thus the review authors were unable to calculate the effect size for this outcome.

2. These two trials enrolled mixed population of participants with stroke or brain injury, and used a cross-over study design. Trial investigators provided unpublished data of results of the first phase (i.e. before the participants were crossed over to the other group) for the subgroup of people with stroke.

Table 2. Efficacy of interventions not primarily intended for post-stroke fatigue

Studies	Partici- pants	Treat- ment inter- ventions	Control in- terventions	Duration of treatment	Primary outcomes of the inter- vention	Measures of fatigue and results reported by trial investi- gators	Ef- fect size on fatigue (cal- culated by review au- thors) ¹	Comments
<i>Trials reporting continuous outcomes of fatigue</i>								
Brown 2013	Re- cruitment: n = 32, with positive re- sults on tests of sleep ap- noea Comple- tion of treat- ment: n = 19	Active CPAP	Sham CPAP	3 months	Selfreported usage of CPAP by participants	Scores of FSS at the end of treat- ment Ac- tive CPAP: mean score 3.11, SD 1. 30 Sham CPAP: mean score 2.66, SD 1. 69	MD 0.45, 95% CI -0. 59 to 1.49	Trial inves- tigators only provided data for the 19 partici- pants who completed the trial. They found no between- group differ- ence of scores of either sleep apnoea (Ep- worth Sleepiness Scale) or fa- tigue after treatment
Lorig 2001	Recruit- ment: n = 125, people with stroke Comple- tion of treat- ment: n = 104	CDSMP	Wait-list	6 months	Health behaviours, health status and health service utili- sation	Changes of scores of en- ergy/fatigue scale from the long- form Medi- cal Out- comes Study CDSMP: mean de- crease of en- ergy score 0. 087, SD 0. 988 Wait-list: mean de- crease of en-	MD -0.16, 95% CI -0. 44 to 0.12	Higher energy score in- dicates lower fatigue severity; de- crease of en- ergy score indicates in- crease of fa- tigue severity; the greater decrease of energy score indicates the greater in-

Table 2. Efficacy of interventions not primarily intended for post-stroke fatigue (Continued)

						ergy score 0.246, SD 0.600		crease of fatigue severity
Karaiskos 2012	Re-cruitment: n = 60, with a clinical diagnosis of depression after stroke Completion of treatment: n = 60	Group 1: duloxetine Group 2: citalopram Group 3: sertraline	None	3 months	Depression and anxiety	Scores of FSS at the end of treatment	Duloxetine versus citalopram: MD -0.20, 95% CI -0.95 to 0.55 Duloxetine versus sertraline: MD -0.30, 95% CI -1.08 to 0.48 Citalopram and sertraline: MD -0.10, 95% CI -0.94 to 0.74	Trial investigators found significant improvement of depression and anxiety after treatment in each of the 3 groups, but no significant change of fatigue scores during the treatment in any group
<i>Trials reporting dichotomous outcomes of fatigue</i>								
Ogden 1998	Recruitment: n = 31 women with subarachnoid haemorrhage Completion of treatment: n = 18	Tirilazad mesylate	Placebo	3 months	GOS	Self report of debilitating fatigue by participants	RR 0.42, 95% CI 0.16 to 1.07	Trial investigators only provided data for the 18 participants who completed the trial. They found no between-group difference in either GOS scores or cognitive impairment, but concentration, sustained attention, psychomotor

Appendix 2. MEDLINE search strategy

The trial search co-ordinator (BT) of the Cochrane Stroke Group developed the search strategies for the 2008 review and amended them for the 2014 review. The following search strategy was used for MEDLINE and adapted for other databases in the 2014 review.

1. cerebrovascular disorders/ or exp basal ganglia cerebrovascular disease/ or exp brain ischemia/ or exp carotid artery diseases/ or exp cerebrovascular trauma/ or exp intracranial arterial diseases/ or exp intracranial arteriovenous malformations/ or exp "intracranial embolism and thrombosis"/ or exp intracranial hemorrhages/ or stroke/ or exp brain infarction/ or vertebral artery dissection/
2. (stroke or poststroke or post-stroke or cerebrovasc\$ or brain vasc\$ or cerebral vasc\$ or cva\$ or apoplex\$ or SAH).tw.
3. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracran\$ or intracerebral) adj5 (isch?emi\$ or infarct\$ or thrombo\$ or emboli\$ or occlus\$)).tw.
4. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracerebral or intracranial or subarachnoid) adj5 (haemorrhage\$ or hemorrhage\$ or haematoma\$ or hematoma\$ or bleed\$)).tw.
5. hemiplegia/ or exp paresis/ or exp Gait Disorders, Neurologic/
6. (hemipleg\$ or hemipar\$ or paresis or paretic).tw.
7. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6
8. fatigue/ or fatigue syndrome, chronic/ or asthenia/ or mental fatigue/ or muscle fatigue/ or lethargy/
9. (fatigue\$ or astheni\$ or neurastheni\$ or tired or tiredness or weary or weariness or exhausted or exhaustion or lassitude or listlessness or letharg\$ or apath\$ or malaise).tw.
10. ((low or lack) adj5 energy).tw.
11. 8 or 9 or 10
12. 7 and 11
13. exp animals/ not humans.sh.
14. 12 not 13
15. Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic/
16. random allocation/
17. Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic/
18. control groups/
19. clinical trials as topic/ or clinical trials, phase i as topic/ or clinical trials, phase ii as topic/ or clinical trials, phase iii as topic/ or clinical trials, phase iv as topic/
20. double-blind method/
21. single-blind method/
22. Placebos/
23. placebo effect/
24. cross-over studies/
25. Drug Evaluation/
26. randomized controlled trial.pt.
27. controlled clinical trial.pt.
28. (clinical trial or clinical trial phase i or clinical trial phase ii or clinical trial phase iii or clinical trial phase iv).pt.
29. (random\$ or RCT or RCTs).tw.
30. (controlled adj5 (trial\$ or stud\$)).tw.
31. (clinical\$ adj5 trial\$).tw.
32. ((control or treatment or experiment\$ or intervention) adj5 (group\$ or subject\$ or patient\$)).tw.
33. (quasi-random\$ or quasi random\$ or pseudo-random\$ or pseudo random\$).tw.
34. ((control or experiment\$ or conservative) adj5 (treatment or therapy or procedure or manage\$)).tw.
35. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or tripl\$ or trebl\$) adj5 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.
36. (cross-over or cross over or crossover).tw.
37. (placebo\$ or sham).tw.
38. trial.ti.
39. (assign\$ or allocat\$).tw.
40. controls.tw.
41. or/15-40
42. 14 and 41

Appendix 3. EMBASE search strategy

1. stroke/ or cerebrovascular disease/ or exp basal ganglion hemorrhage/ or exp brain hematoma/ or exp brain hemorrhage/ or exp brain infarction/ or exp brain ischemia/ or carotid artery disease/ or cerebral artery disease/ or exp cerebrovascular accident/ or exp cerebrovascular malformation/ or exp intracranial aneurysm/ or exp occlusive cerebrovascular disease/
2. stroke unit/ or stroke patient/
3. (stroke or poststroke or post-stroke or cerebrovasc\$ or brain vasc\$ or cerebral vasc\$ or cva\$ or apoplex\$ or SAH).tw.
4. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracran\$ or intracerebral) adj5 (isch?emi\$ or infarct\$ or thrombo\$ or emboli\$ or occlus\$)).tw.
5. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracerebral or intracranial or subarachnoid) adj5 (haemorrhage\$ or hemorrhage\$ or haematoma\$ or hematoma\$ or bleed\$)).tw.
6. hemiplegia/ or paresis/ or exp neurologic gait disorder/
7. (hemipleg\$ or hemipar\$ or paresis or paretic).tw.
8. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7
9. fatigue/ or chronic fatigue syndrome/ or exhaustion/ or lassitude/ or muscle fatigue/ or Fatigue Impact Scale/ or Fatigue Severity Scale/
10. lethargy/ or listlessness/ or malaise/ or apathy/ or dysthymia/ or asthenia/ or neurasthenia/
11. (fatigue\$ or astheni\$ or neurastheni\$ or tired or tiredness or weary or weariness or exhausted or exhaustion or lassitude or listlessness or lethargy\$ or apath\$ or malaise).tw.
12. ((low or lack) adj5 energy).tw.
13. 9 or 10 or 11 or 12
14. 8 and 13
15. (exp animals/ or exp invertebrate/ or animal experiment/ or animal model/ or animal tissue/ or animal cell/ or nonhuman/) not (human/ or normal human/ or human cell/)
16. 14 not 15
17. Randomized Controlled Trial/
18. Randomization/
19. Controlled Study/
20. control group/
21. clinical trial/ or phase 1 clinical trial/ or phase 2 clinical trial/ or phase 3 clinical trial/ or phase 4 clinical trial/ or controlled clinical trial/
22. Crossover Procedure/
23. Double Blind Procedure/
24. Single Blind Procedure/ or triple blind procedure/
25. placebo/
26. (random\$ or RCT or RCTs).tw.
27. (controlled adj5 (trial\$ or stud\$)).tw.
28. (clinical\$ adj5 trial\$).tw.
29. ((control or treatment or experiment\$ or intervention) adj5 (group\$ or subject\$ or patient\$)).tw.
30. (quasi-random\$ or quasi random\$ or pseudo-random\$ or pseudo random\$).tw.
31. ((control or experiment\$ or conservative) adj5 (treatment or therapy or procedure or manage\$)).tw.
32. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or tripl\$ or trebl\$) adj5 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.
33. (cross-over or cross over or crossover).tw.
34. (placebo\$ or sham).tw.
35. trial.ti.
36. (assign\$ or allocat\$).tw.
37. controls.tw.
38. or/17-37
39. 16 and 38

Appendix 4. CINAHL search strategy

- S1 .(MH “Cerebrovascular Disorders”) OR (MH “Basal Ganglia Cerebrovascular Disease+”) OR (MH “Carotid Artery Diseases+”) OR (MH “Cerebral Ischemia+”) OR (MH “Cerebral Vasospasm”) OR (MH “Intracranial Arterial Diseases+”) OR (MH “Intracranial Embolism and Thrombosis”) OR (MH “Intracranial Hemorrhage+”) OR (MH “Stroke”) OR (MH “Vertebral Artery Dissections”)
- S2 .(MH “Stroke Patients”) OR (MH “Stroke Units”)
- S3 .TI (stroke or poststroke or post-stroke or cerebrovasc* or brain vasc* or cerebral vasc or cva or apoplex or SAH) or AB (stroke or poststroke or post-stroke or cerebrovasc* or brain vasc* or cerebral vasc or cva or apoplex or SAH)
- S4 .TI (brain* or cerebr* or cerebell* or intracran* or intracerebral) or AB (brain* or cerebr* or cerebell* or intracran* or intracerebral)
- S5 .TI (ischemi* or ischaemi* or infarct* or thrombo* or emboli* or oclus*) or AB (ischemi* or ischaemi* or infarct* or thrombo* or emboli* or oclus*)
- S6 .S4 and S5
- S7 .TI (brain* or cerebr* or cerebell* or intracerebral or intracranial or subarachnoid) or AB (brain* or cerebr* or cerebell* or intracerebral or intracranial or subarachnoid)
- S8 .TI (haemorrhage* or hemorrhage* or haematoma* or hematoma* or bleed*) or AB (haemorrhage* or hemorrhage* or haematoma* or hematoma* or bleed*)
- S9 .S7 and S8
- S10 .(MH “Hemiplegia”)
- S11 .TI (hemipleg* or hemipar* or paresis or paretic) or AB (hemipleg* or hemipar* or paresis or paretic)
- S12 .S1 or S2 or S3 or S6 or S9 or S10 or S11
- S13 .(MH “Fatigue”) OR (MH “Fatigue Syndrome, Chronic”) OR (MH “Asthenia”)
- S14 .(MH “Fatigue (NANDA)”) OR (MH “Fatigue (Saba CCC)”)
- S15 .(MH “Muscle Fatigue”)
- S16 .TI (fatigue* or astheni* or neurastheni* or tired or tiredness or weary or weariness or exhausted or exhaustion or lassitude or listlessness or letharg* or apath* or malaise) or AB (fatigue* or astheni* or neurastheni* or tired or tiredness or weary or weariness or exhausted or exhaustion or lassitude or listlessness or letharg* or apath* or malaise)
- S17 .TI ((low N5 energy) or (lack* N5 energy)) or AB ((low N5 energy) or (lack* N5 energy))
- S18 .S13 or S14 or S15 or S16 or S17
- S19 .S12 and S18

Appendix 5. AMED search strategy

1. cerebrovascular disorders/ or cerebral hemorrhage/ or cerebral infarction/ or cerebral ischemia/ or cerebrovascular accident/ or stroke/
2. (stroke or poststroke or post-stroke or cerebrovasc\$ or brain vasc\$ or cerebral vasc\$ or cva\$ or apoplex\$ or SAH).tw.
3. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracran\$ or intracerebral) adj5 (isch?emi\$ or infarct\$ or thrombo\$ or emboli\$ or oclus\$)).tw.
4. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracerebral or intracranial or subarachnoid) adj5 (haemorrhage\$ or hemorrhage\$ or haematoma\$ or hematoma\$ or bleed\$)).tw.
5. hemiplegia/
6. (hemipleg\$ or hemipar\$ or paresis or paretic).tw.
7. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6
8. fatigue/ or fatigue mental/ or fatigue syndrome chronic/ or muscle fatigue/
9. (fatigue\$ or astheni\$ or neurastheni\$ or tired or tiredness or weary or weariness or exhausted or exhaustion or lassitude or listlessness or letharg\$ or apath\$ or malaise).tw.
10. ((low or lack) adj5 energy).tw.
11. 8 or 9 or 10
12. 7 and 11

Appendix 6. PsycInfo search strategy

1. cerebrovascular disorders/ or cerebral hemorrhage/ or exp cerebral ischemia/ or cerebrovascular accidents/ or subarachnoid hemorrhage/
2. (stroke or poststroke or post-stroke or cerebrovasc\$ or brain vasc\$ or cerebral vasc\$ or cva\$ or apoplex\$ or SAH).tw.
3. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracran\$ or intracerebral) adj5 (isch?emi\$ or infarct\$ or thrombo\$ or emboli\$ or occlus\$)).tw.
4. ((brain\$ or cerebr\$ or cerebell\$ or intracerebral or intracranial or subarachnoid) adj5 (haemorrhage\$ or hemorrhage\$ or haematoma\$ or hematoma\$ or bleed\$)).tw.
5. hemiplegia/
6. (hemipleg\$ or hemipar\$ or paresis or paretic).tw.
7. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6
8. fatigue/ or chronic fatigue syndrome/ or hypersomnia/ or sleepiness/ or asthenia/ or neurasthenia/ or apathy/ or dysthymic disorder/
9. (fatigue\$ or astheni\$ or neurastheni\$ or tired or tiredness or weary or weariness or exhausted or exhaustion or lassitude or listlessness or letharg\$ or apath\$ or malaise).tw.
10. ((low or lack) adj5 energy).tw.
11. 8 or 9 or 10
12. 7 and 11

Appendix 7. ProQuest search strategy

all(stroke OR poststroke OR post-stroke OR cerebrovasc* OR brain vasc* OR cerebral vasc* OR cva* OR apoplexy* OR subarachnoid OR hemipleg* OR hemipar* OR paresis OR paretic) AND all(fatigue OR hypersomnia OR sleepiness OR asthenia OR neurasthenia OR apathy OR dysthymic disorder OR tired OR tiredness OR weary OR weariness OR exhausted OR exhaustion OR lassitude OR listlessness OR lethargy* OR apathy* OR malaise OR low NEAR/3 energy OR lack* NEAR/3 energy)

Appendix 8. British Nursing Index search strategy

1. ("cerebrovascular disorder" OR "cerebrovascular disorders" OR ("cerebral hemorrhage" or "cerebral haemorrhage") OR ("cerebral ischemia" or "cerebral ischaemia") OR ("cerebrovascular accident" or "CVA") OR ("subarachnoid hemorrhage" or "subarachnoid haemorrhage") OR ("subarachnoid hemorrhages" or "subarachnoid haemorrhages")) OR (cerebrovascular disorder OR cerebral hemorrhage OR cerebral haemorrhage OR cerebral ischemia OR cerebral ischaemia OR cerebrovascular accident OR subarachnoid hemorrhage)
2. (SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Stroke") OR "Stroke" OR Stroke) OR (poststroke OR "poststroke" OR "post-stroke" OR post-stroke) OR cerebrovasc* OR (brain vasc*) OR (cerebral vasc*) OR cerebrovasc* OR cerebro-vasc* OR (CVA or "CVA") OR apoplex* OR (SAH or "SAH")
3. (brain* or cerebr* or cerebell* or intracran* or intracerebral) NEAR/5 (isch?emi* or infarct* or thrombo* or emboli* or occlus*)
4. (brain* or cerebr* or cerebell* or intracerebral or intracranial or subarachnoid) NEAR/5 (haemorrhage* or hemorrhage* or haematoma* or hematoma* or bleed*)
5. hemiplegia OR "hemiplegia"
6. hemipleg* OR hemipar* OR paresis OR paretic
7. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6
8. "hypersomnia" OR "sleepiness" OR "asthenia" OR "neurasthenia" OR "apathy" OR "dysthymic disorder" OR (SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Chronic Fatigue Syndrome") OR SU.EXACT.EXPLODE("Fatigue"))
9. fatigue* or astheni* or neurastheni* or tired or tiredness or weary or weariness or exhausted or exhaustion or lassitude or listlessness or letharg* or apath* or malaise
10. (low or lack) NEAR/5 energy
11. 8 or 9 or 10
12. 7 and 11

WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 13 May 2014.

Date	Event	Description
1 March 2015	New citation required and conclusions have changed	This current version of the review found a marginally statistically significant effect of pharmacological interventions (but not non-pharmacological interventions) on fatigue after stroke. However, there is no robust evidence to guide the prevention or treatment of fatigue after stroke, because the existing trials were small and heterogeneous, and some had a high risk of bias. The delivery of some non-pharmacological interventions was feasible in stroke patients, but efficacy should be investigated in further trials with more robust study design
1 March 2015	New search has been performed	We have added nine new published trials (of which two were ongoing trials in the previous review). We identified nine ongoing trials (compared with two in the previous review) We included 12 published trials in total with a total of 703 participants (compared with three trials in the previous version). Of these 12 trials, six trials provided data suitable for pooling and six did not

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 2, 2008

Review first published: Issue 3, 2009

Date	Event	Description
1 March 2015	New search has been performed	There has been a change of authorship.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

For the 2008 review, Gillian Mead, Martin Dennis, Michael Sharpe and Susan Lewis wrote the protocol. Elizabeth Keane, Gillian Mead, Alex Pollock and Lorraine Smith performed the searches, selected studies fulfilling the inclusion criteria and extracted data. Susan Lewis provided advice on statistical analysis and interpretation. Elizabeth Keane and Gillian Mead drafted the review. All authors edited the review and all approved the final version.

For this updated review, Alex Pollock, Malcolm Macleod, Martin Dennis and Gillian Mead provided advice on review methods and Simiao Wu clarified aspects of the protocol. Simiao Wu, Eileen Cowey and Mansur Kutlubaev performed the searches. Simiao Wu, Ho-Yan Yvonne Chun, Eileen Cowey, Mansur Kutlubaev and Gillian Mead selected studies. Simiao Wu, Ho-Yan Yvonne Chun and Mansur Kutlubaev extracted data. Simiao Wu analysed data. Simiao Wu and Gillian Mead drafted the review. Alex Pollock, Eileen Cowey, Malcolm Macleod, Michael Sharpe and Mansur Kutlubaev edited the review. All authors approved the final version.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Simiao Wu: none known.

Mansur A Kutlubaev: none known.

Ho-Yan Y Chun: none known.

Eileen Cowey: none known.

Alex Pollock: none known.

Malcolm Macleod: is an employee of the University of Edinburgh and the Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), and receives honoraria relating to book and journal publishing.

Martin Dennis: none known.

Elizabeth Keane: none known.

Michael Sharpe: for the 2008 review, Michael Sharpe received a research grant from the Scottish Government Chief Scientist Office to carry out research on a related topic. He is currently employed by the University of Oxford. He has no competing interests.

Gillian Mead: has been awarded a project grant from the Scottish Government Chief Scientist Office to perform a longitudinal study of fatigue after stroke. The preliminary results of this Cochrane review were used in the application for funding to justify the need for further studies in this area. She has developed a course on exercise after stroke, which was licensed to Later Life Training who pay royalties for the course. She has received expenses for speaking at conferences on exercise and fatigue after stroke.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- University of Edinburgh, UK.
(Simiao Wu, Ho-Yan Yvonne, Gillian Mead, Malcolm Macleod, Martin Dennis)
- Nursing, Midwifery and Allied Health Professions Research Unit, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK.
(Alex Pollock)
- Nursing and Health Care School, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, UK.
(Eileen Cowey)
- University of Oxford, UK.
(Michael Sharpe)
- NHS Lothian, UK.
(Gillian Mead, Susan Lewis, Martin Dennis, Elizabeth Keane)
- Chief Scientist Office, Scottish Government, UK.
(Alex Pollock)

External sources

- Scottish Branch of the British Geriatrics Society, UK.
Small project grant to Elizabeth Keane for searches and retrieval of articles for the 2008 review

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

Clarification of types of studies and types of participants included in this review

In the 2008 review, we stated that we would include trials “where the interventions were aimed at treating fatigue”. However, we included some trials that were not primarily intended to treat fatigue but reported fatigue as an outcome (e.g. [Lorig 2001](#)). Thus, in the current review, we clarified this inclusion criterion by listing all eligible types of studies: 1. trials primarily intended to treat fatigue, 2. trials primarily intended to prevent fatigue and 3. trials not primarily intended to treat or prevent fatigue but which reported fatigue as an outcome.

In the 2008 review, we stated that we would include “relevant randomised controlled trials in patients with a clinical diagnosis of stroke”, but we included some trials that had recruited mix populations of participants with difference diseases including stroke (e.g. [Lorig 2001](#)), where we were able to obtain data on just the participants with stroke. Thus, in the current review, we clarified that we also included studies “which reported mixed populations of participants if more than 75% of the people were stroke or separate data for people with stroke were obtained”.

Measures of treatment effects

In the 2008 review, we stated that if a study used a number of different measures for fatigue, we preferred the dichotomous measures as primary outcomes to the continuous measures. In the current review, we performed different analyses for dichotomous outcomes and for continuous outcomes.

Assessment of publication bias

We added methods for assessing the publication bias.

Synthetic analysis and effect size

We had planned to calculate standardised mean difference (SMD) for continuous outcomes and pool the results using a random-effects model. However, we did not pool the results from trials that were too diverse in participant characteristics and interventions. This is because a meta-analysis is particularly interested in the effect of a specific intervention (compared with an adequate control) on a specific outcome in a specific population.

Furthermore, for trials not in the meta-analysis, we calculated mean difference (MD) rather than SMD for continuous outcomes as the individual effect size. This is because SMD was used to facilitate the pooling of results from trials using different scales for a same outcome, but for individual trials MD is preferable as it is more interpretable than SMD.

Subgroup analyses

In the 2008 review, we had planned to perform a subgroup analysis for ‘duration of treatment’. In the current review, we changed this to the ‘amount of intervention’. The latter is a better expression to quantify an intervention, as it involves both dose/intensity and duration of the intervention.

In the 2008 review, we planned to perform a subgroup analysis for ‘length of follow-up’. In the current review, we did not perform this subgroup analysis but performed separate analyses for outcomes assessed at different time points after treatment.

In the current review, we added an analysis for time window from stroke onset to recruitment. This is based on our hypothesis that different factors may contribute to PSF along its natural history, thus the efficacy of the same intervention may be different for participants at different time points after stroke.

We had intended to perform subgroup analyses for different types of interventions, but each identified intervention was tested in a single trial, thus we could only broadly categorise them as pharmacological interventions and non-pharmacological interventions. We also summarised the individual results for each intervention in a separate section.

We had intended to perform subgroup analyses for sources of participants, amount of intervention and time of recruitment since stroke, but this was not achieved because these subgroups were pre-specified to be performed under a same type intervention, but the included trials each used a different intervention.

Sensitivity analyses

In the 2008 review, we planned to perform a sensitivity analysis for publication types. We did not perform this analysis in the current review, because we do not think publication status related to any risk of bias.

INDEX TERMS**Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)**

Antidepressive Agents [therapeutic use]; Drugs, Chinese Herbal [therapeutic use]; Fatigue [etiology; *therapy]; Mindfulness [methods]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Stress, Psychological [prevention & control]; Stroke [*complications; psychology]

MeSH check words

Female; Humans; Male