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Incidental findings on brain magnetic resonance imaging: systematic review and meta-analysis

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ABSTRACT

Objective To quantify the prevalence of incidental findings on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain.

Design Systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies.

Data sources Ovid Medline (1950 to May 2008), Embase (1980 to May 2008), and bibliographies of relevant articles.

Review methods Two reviewers sought and assessed studies of people without neurological symptoms who underwent MRI of the brain with or without intravenous contrast for research purposes or for occupational, clinical, or commercial screening.

Main outcome measures Overall disease specific and age specific prevalence of incidental brain findings, calculated by meta-analysis of pooled proportions using DerSimonian-Laird weights in a random effects model.

Results In 16 studies, 13% of 19 559 people had neoplastic incidental brain findings (prevalence 0.70%, 95% confidence interval 0.47% to 0.98%), and prevalence increased with age (χ² for linear trend, P=0.003). In 15 studies, 37% of 15 559 people had non-neoplastic incidental brain findings (prevalence 2.0%, 1.1% to 3.1%, excluding white matter hyperintensities, silent infarcts, and microbleeds). The number of asymptomatic people needed to scan to detect any incidental brain finding was 37. The prevalence of incidental brain findings was higher in studies using high resolution MRI sequences than in those using standard resolution sequences (4.3% v 1.7%, P<0.001). The prevalence of neoplastic incidental brain findings increased with age.

Conclusions Incidental findings on brain MRI are common, prevalence increases with age, and detection is more likely using high resolution MRI sequences than standard resolution sequences. These findings deserve to be mentioned when obtaining informed consent for brain MRI in research and clinical practice but are not sufficient to justify screening healthy asymptomatic people.

INTRODUCTION

Apparently asymptomatic intracranial abnormalities of potential clinical significance, or incidental brain findings (box), are fast becoming problematic, with the increasing use of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain by clinicians,1 researchers,2 and companies that carry out health “check-ups.”3

The detection of incidental findings is an unintended consequence of brain MRI in clinical situations where the prevalence of any relevant finding is likely to be low. Detection is potentially detrimental because the treatment can have harmful as well as beneficial consequences. Knowing the chance of discovering incidental brain findings would help clinicians inform patients of these risks, help researchers adequately inform healthy volunteers in imaging research, and adequately inform people who seek screening by brain MRI.

The overall prevalence of incidental brain findings including silent infarcts in a recent study of 2000 volunteers aged 46-97 years using high resolution MRI sequences, without injected contrast or angiographic sequences, was more than 10%.46 However, a systematic review and meta-analysis of the published literature has been recommended4 because it could provide
more precise estimates of the range of incidental findings on brain MRI and explore the influence of study design, patient characteristics, and imaging parameters on the detection of incidental brain findings.

METHODS
In May 2008 we searched Ovid Medline from 1950 and Embase from 1980 (http://gateway.ovid.com, see web extra appendix 1 for search strategy) for reports on the use of brain MRI in healthy people, volunteers, research controls, and people undergoing commercial, clinical, or occupational screening. We did not restrict the search by language or patients’ age. We supplemented the electronic searches with surveillance of electronic tables of contents in neurological journals and by hand searching the bibliographies of pertinent articles. Two authors [ZM and WNW or RA-SS] read the title and abstract of every study identified by the electronic searches and critically appraised the full text of potentially eligible studies.

We defined incidental brain findings as apparently asymptomatic intracranial abnormalities that were clinically significant because of their potential to cause symptoms or influence treatment. We divided the findings into two clinically relevant categories: neoplastic (benign and malignant tumours) and non-neoplastic (cysts, vascular abnormalities, inflammatory lesions, and “other” such as hydrocephalus, Arnold-Chiari malformations, and extra-axial collections). Although white matter hyperintensities, silent brain infarcts or lacune, and brain microbleeds were incidental findings, we did not focus on them because of their known increasing prevalence with age, their largely unknown role in causing symptoms, and the current uncertainty about whether or not to institute primary prevention after their detection. We distinguished incidental brain findings from normal variants, which we defined as anatomical variants that do not have the potential to cause symptoms—for example, cavum septi pellucidi, large cisterna magna, and ventricular asymmetry.

We included studies published in full that reported the prevalence of incidental brain findings in people without neurological or psychiatric symptoms, who underwent brain MRI as research cases or controls or as recipients of commercial, clinical, or occupational screening. We did not include studies restricted to markers of cerebrovascular disease because they have recently been the subject of systematic reviews. Disagreements about study eligibility were resolved by discussion, or arbitration by one author (RA-SS). If several publications arose from the same cohort, we only included the largest study.

Data extraction
Two authors extracted data on study design, population characteristics, and MRI parameters from each study, and extracted the overall and age specific frequencies of each type of incidental brain finding. When age specific data on prevalence were not provided in an original publication we requested these by emailing the corresponding author, who became a coauthor of this review if they extracted and supplied data.

Data analysis
We carried out a meta-analysis of prevalence data for each incidental brain finding and all incidental brain findings (excluding markers of cerebrovascular disease), using data from the studies that enabled relevant calculations. We used the I² statistic to estimate the heterogeneity of individual studies contributing to the pooled estimate, and determined whether to use a fixed or random effects model on this basis. We calculated the pooled proportion as the back transform of the weighted mean of the transformed proportions, using DerSimonian-Laird weights in a random effects model, and report 95% confidence intervals. We did subgroup analyses to explore the influence of the MRI sequences used, the specialty of the person reporting on the MRI, and participant characteristics on the pooled prevalence of all incidental brain findings (excluding markers of cerebrovascular disease). When age specific data were provided in the original publications or made available to us on request, we calculated age specific prevalence in 20 year age bands because 10 year age bands contained insufficient data. The number of asymptomatic people needed to scan to detect one incidental brain finding, or number needed to scan, was the reciprocal of the prevalence estimate. We used Confidence Interval Analysis v2.1.2 to calculate 95% confidence intervals, and StatsDirect v2.7.2 for χ² tests for trend, tests of heterogeneity, and meta-analysis of proportions with random effects models.

RESULTS
The electronic search strategy identified 1862 publications, of which 19 papers reporting data on 17 cohorts were eligible. We excluded three publications because they reported on cohorts included in this systematic review at earlier stages in their recruitment, or because it was difficult to be certain that most participants were asymptomatic for neurological conditions.

We included 16 publications reporting data between 1989 and 2008 on 16 unique cohorts (19 539 people) from Asia (n=7277), Asia (n=5942), the United States (n=5764), Europe (n=5942), and Australia (n=576) who had undergone brain MRI (table). The number of people in each study ranged from 60 to 4000, with a mean age of 11 to 63 years (range 1-97 years). One study included cases (n=589) and controls (n=67), but in the rest participants were exclusively controls (six studies, n=1702), or screening attendees (six studies, n=11 118).

Critical appraisal
Participants had comorbidities in four studies, such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, myocardial
### Table 1 | Details of included studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total sample size</th>
<th>Mean (range) age (years)</th>
<th>% male</th>
<th>Reason for imaging</th>
<th>Comorbidities</th>
<th>Normal or normal variants defined</th>
<th>Specialty of scan readers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wahlund 1998w2</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>NS (NS)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Research controls</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuen 1997w3</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3672</td>
<td>NS (265)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Research cases</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katzman 1999w4</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>29 (3-83)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Research controls</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onizuka 2001w5</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>56 (24-85)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Commercial or clinical screening</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubman 2002w6</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>27 (NS)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Research controls</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim 2002w7</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>11 (0-18)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Research controls</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illes 2004w8</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>47 (18-90)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Research controls</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goede 2005w9</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>50 (31-73)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Commercial or clinical screening</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsushima 2005w10</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>53 (22-84)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Commercial or clinical screening</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>General radiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber 2006w11</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2536</td>
<td>21 (17-35)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Occupational screening</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>General radiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphs 2006w12</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>61 (35-82)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Research cases and controls</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumra 2006w13</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NS (10-21)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Research controls</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumgart 2007w14</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>55 (40-67)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Commercial or clinical screening</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>General radiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernooij 2007w5</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>63 (46-97)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Research cases</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist or neurologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee 2008w15</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>2164</td>
<td>52 (17-89)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Commercial or clinical screening</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist or general radiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumar 2008w16</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>NS (60-64)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Research cases</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS=not specified.

infarction,\textsuperscript{w10} and hyperlipidaemia,\textsuperscript{w10} but they did not seem to have any comorbidities in seven studies, and no comment was made in the remainder (table). The neurological asymptomatic status of participants was determined by history,\textsuperscript{w2 w6-w8 w12-w14 w16} history and examination,\textsuperscript{w1 w3 w4 w10} history, examination, and investigation,\textsuperscript{w11} or unspecified means.\textsuperscript{w5 w9 w12} However, 21 (0.1%) of the 19,559 participants had preceding neurological symptoms that may have been related to abnormalities found on brain MRI,\textsuperscript{w1 w3 w10 w16} No study prespecified the potential incidental brain findings of interest, and almost none was confirmed by pathology. Only three studies defined normal variants (table).

The field strengths of the MRI magnets were reported as 1.0 tesla\textsuperscript{w5 w10 w11} or 1.5 tesla,\textsuperscript{w1 w3 w6 w9 w13-w15} or not reported.\textsuperscript{w2 w4 w7 w8 w12} None of the studies published before 2002 used sequences regarded as high resolution by modern standards (see web extra table on bmj.com),\textsuperscript{w2-w5} and most subsequent studies used lower resolution sequences (5 mm axial T2 weighted, axial or sagittal T1 weighted, axial or coronal fluid attenuated inversion recovery, and axial proton density weighted sequences). Some recent studies also included magnetic resonance angiographic sequences,\textsuperscript{w4-w7} or high resolution sequences such as three dimensional T1 spoiled or T2* gradient echo,\textsuperscript{w1 w6-w8 w11-w13 w16} or high resolution axial proton density or fluid attenuated inversion recovery. Abnormalities on scans were interpreted by neuroradiologists,\textsuperscript{w3 w4 w6-w9 w12 w13 w16} a neuroradiologist or general radiologist,\textsuperscript{w15} a neuroradiologist or neurologist,\textsuperscript{w1} general radiologists,\textsuperscript{w10 w11 w14} or unspecified observers.\textsuperscript{w2 w5}

Disease specific and overall prevalence

Disease specific prevalence was calculable for intracranial neoplasms in all 19,559 participants, but one study of 4000 participants only described asymptomatic tumours,\textsuperscript{w5} resulting in a denominator of 15,559 for prevalence of non-neoplastic incidental brain findings (fig 1). The P statistic ranged from 0% for low grade gliomas and cavernous malformations, to 86% for arachnoid cysts, indicating variable degrees of heterogeneity among the included studies. We therefore used a random effects model to meta-analyse the data.

The prevalence of neoplastic incidental findings was 0.70% (95% confidence 0.47% to 0.98%), but description of the prevalence of each specific tumour type was impaired by either a lack of subtyping\textsuperscript{w12} or non-specific classifications (for example, cerebellopontine angle tumour,\textsuperscript{w11} unclassifiable fourth ventricular tumour,\textsuperscript{w11} hamartoma,\textsuperscript{w3} suprasellar tumour\textsuperscript{w10}). The prevalence of non-neoplastic incidental findings, excluding markers of cerebrovascular disease, was 2.0% (1.1% to 3.1%; fig 1). Arachnoid cysts were the single most prevalent incidental finding (0.5%, 0.21% to 0.87%), followed by aneurysms (0.35%, 0.13% to 0.67%). The combined prevalence of neoplastic and non-neoplastic incidental findings was 2.7% (number needed to scan=37).

Influence of MRI sequences, reporting, and participant characteristics

The detection of incidental findings (excluding markers of cerebrovascular disease) was higher in studies using at least one high resolution MRI sequence (318/6204; 4.3%, 3.0% to 5.8%)\textsuperscript{w1 w6-w8 w11-w13 w16} than in studies using standard resolution sequences (176/9355; 1.8%, 1.1% to 2.4%, \(\chi^2 P<0.001\)).\textsuperscript{w2 w4 w6 w10 w14 w15} The detection of these incidental findings in studies using neuroradiologists to interpret images (272/8340; 3.5%, 1.8% to 5.7%)\textsuperscript{w1 w4 w6-w8 w10 w12 w13 w15 w16} was not significantly higher than in studies using general radiologists (144/4954; 2.3%, 0.9% to 4.4%, \(\chi^2 P=0.3\)).\textsuperscript{w10 w11 w14}
To explore the influence of the source of the participants on prevalence of incidental brain findings, the analyses were restricted to studies using at least one high resolution MRI sequence or three dimensional time of flight magnetic resonance angiography. The prevalence was higher among research cases (198/6150; 3.4%, 0.9% to 7.5%) than among attendees of commercial screening (105/4582; 2.0, 0.9% to 3.3%) and research controls (24/1635; 1.6%, 1.0% to 2.2%; χ², P<0.001). The overall prevalence did not differ between studies in which comorbidities among participants were present (89/3074; 2.9%, 2.4% to 3.6%), absent (134/4171; 3.2%, 2.7% to 3.8%), or unknown (271/8314; 3.3%, 2.9% to 3.7%; χ² P=0.6).

### Age specific prevalence

Of the 16 included studies, the original data were no longer available for two (totaling 5000 participants), one (2000 participants) declined to provide age specific tabular data, and five (totaling 1582 participants) failed to contribute data on request, leaving age specific grouped summary data on 10977 people, which were provided by six studies and extracted from the reports of two others with participants in just one 20 year age band. No age specific data were available for children aged 0-9 years, and after omitting 34 adults aged 90-99, four 20 year age bands were left for analysis of age specific prevalence (fig 2). We analysed age specific data on white matter hyperintensities and silent brain infarcts (although these data were unavailable in some studies) simply to confirm that the data in the included studies showed known age specific trends in the prevalence of markers of cerebrovascular disease on brain MRI.

These grouped summary data showed an increasing prevalence with age for white matter hyperintensities (χ² for linear trend=71, P<0.001) and silent brain infarcts (χ² for linear trend=104, P<0.001), in keeping with the findings of other studies. The prevalence of neoplastic incidental brain findings also increased with age (χ² for linear trend=8.8, P=0.003). The prevalence of non-neoplastic incidental brain findings, however, seemed to decline with age (χ² for linear trend=6.9, P=0.008; fig 2), although this trend was reversed in a sensitivity analysis restricted to studies with age specific data that used at least one high resolution MRI sequence (χ² for linear trend=66, P<0.001; see web extra appendix 2).

### DISCUSSION

In this systematic review and meta-analysis of 16 studies totalling 19559 participants, the overall prevalence of incidental brain findings on brain MRI was 2.7% (number needed to scan=37). In studies where participants underwent at least one high resolution MRI sequence—as is common practice in research using brain imaging—the prevalence of incidental brain findings (excluding markers of cerebrovascular disease) was 4.3% (number needed to scan=23) compared with 1.7% (number needed to scan=59) in studies using only low resolution sequences, which are currently most commonly used in clinical practice. Alongside an expected age related trend in white matter hyperintensities and silent brain infarcts, we found an increasing prevalence of all neoplastic incidental brain findings with age (fig 2), probably driven by the increasing prevalence of meningiomas, which were the most common neoplastic incidental brain finding (fig 1).

### Strengths and weaknesses of this review

By synthesising all the published data on incidental brain findings and adding unpublished data where possible, we increased the precision of existing estimates of their prevalence across the whole age range and used a novel metric of the number needed to scan to detect one incidental finding (fig 1). We included data on all abnormalities, some of which were sought but not detected by smaller studies—for example, arteriovenous malformations and colloid cysts were not detected in a recent study. The influence of variations in study design was diluted by pooling all the available data, and we were able to explore this heterogeneity in study characteristics and imaging sequences using...
The prevalence of incidental brain findings, the detection of such findings can provoke considerable anxiety about a “possible abnormality” (which might be a false positive result)12; involve a costly cascade of further investigations, with risks of complications (in the case of catheter angiography or brain biopsy); lead to costly medical opinions; and worry patients about the consequences of an untreated finding. For the patient, the discovery of an incidental brain finding may result in loss of their employment.21

Apart from the harm that may arise from the lack of evidence on which to base the management of incidental brain findings, the detection of such findings can provoke considerable anxiety about a “possible abnormality” (which might be a false positive result)22; involve a costly cascade of further investigations, with risks of complications (in the case of catheter angiography or brain biopsy); lead to costly medical opinions; and worry patients about the consequences of an untreated finding. For the patient, the discovery of an incidental brain finding may result in loss of their driving licence, life insurance, and even employment.21

The prevalence of incidental brain findings, the shortage of evidence on which to base their management, and the other harmful consequences of their discovery should provoke caution in a variety of settings. Clinicians should be cautious about investigations for reassuring patients because even the anxiolytic effects of having normal results on brain MRI are sustained for only a few months.23

At the very least clinicians...
WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is widely used in research and clinical practice and can be purchased for health screening purposes. Brain MRI detects incidental findings in people with asymptomatic neurological conditions. Precise estimates of the frequency of incidental findings and influences on their detection are yet to be determined.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

The crude prevalence of incidental findings on brain MRI is 2.7%, or one for every 37 neurologically asymptomatic people scanned. Incidental brain findings are more likely to be detected in studies using at least one high resolution MRI sequence than studies using standard sequences (4.3% vs 1.7%). The frequency of incidental findings should be discussed when obtaining consent for brain MRI in research and is relevant to clinical practice, but alone does not justify health screening.

should counsel patients about the chance of incidental findings before requesting brain MRI. Volunteers for research studies using brain MRI should be informed of the chance and consequences of discovering an incidental abnormality, and research centres need to have mechanisms in place to deal with these once found. Furthermore, the increasing number of screening companies that provide “health check-ups” (especially in countries with widespread availability of brain MRI), has attracted caution from only a few regulatory bodies. In such screening the actual objective is the discovery of incidental brain findings, which may be regarded by the client as fortuitous. Although true negative results from brain MRI may be reassuring, many of the requirements of a screening test are not fulfilled; most of all, the overall benefit of such screening on quality adjusted life years is unproved. The cost effectiveness of screening using brain MRI also seems unfavourable: in a study in Japan the cost for the identification of one person with an incidental abnormality requiring further evaluation was $24,733 (£14 994; £17 389), and screening is not even thought to be cost effective for some of the more worrying incidental brain findings such as aneurysms and silent brain infarcts. Consequently, guidance from professional organisations such as the American Heart Association has cautioned against screening the general population for particular conditions, such as intracranial aneurysms. People purchasing a health check-up brain MRI from a screening company should be able to consider the consequences on the basis of clear information about the prevalence of incidental findings and the potentially detrimental effects of discovering them, especially in the light of a recent review of direct to consumer marketing information in the United States, most of which failed to provide comprehensive balanced information, including the risks of having a scan.

Implications for future research

A meta-analysis of studies on incidental brain findings using individual patient data is the only way to disentangle the various influences that we have found on prevalence, including characteristics of the participants, the imaging sequences used, and who reports them. For example, reporting age specific data will help confirm the age related trends described in this review. Furthermore, future studies of the prevalence of incidental brain findings would benefit from definitions and normal variants being prespecified.

Guidance on the wide variety of ethical issues concerning the participation of healthy volunteers in brain imaging research is beginning to emerge. In future studies, volunteers should be provided with accurate information on the prevalence of incidental brain findings as part of the informed consent process, pointing out the higher detection in studies using high resolution MRI sequences. A mechanism for dealing with potential abnormalities that is appropriate to the research setting should be in place.

Conclusions

Doctors who recommend scans in clinical practice or who recommend screening for health check-ups, and researchers who obtain consent from volunteers, should provide information about the prevalence of incidental brain findings on brain MRI, the higher prevalence with high resolution MRI sequences, and the shortage of evidence to inform their management.

We thank the Edinburgh Stroke Research Group for its comments.

Contributors: RA-SS, WW, CPW, JMW, and ZM conceived and designed the study, ZM, WW, and RA-SS collected and analysed the data. WTL, FW, Y-CL, YT, HA, and SCL extracted and contributed additional grouped summary data from studies included in this review. RA-SS, ZM, and WW wrote the paper. All authors had full access to the data in the study, can take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis, and edited and approved the final version. RA-SS is the guarantor.

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Competing interests: None declared.

Ethical approval: Not required.


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