STROKE AND THROMBECTOMY: THE

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Bicêtre Hospital Paris - Sud University School of Medicine

Disclosures

Consultant:

- Medtronic
- Stryker
- MicroVention
- Balt

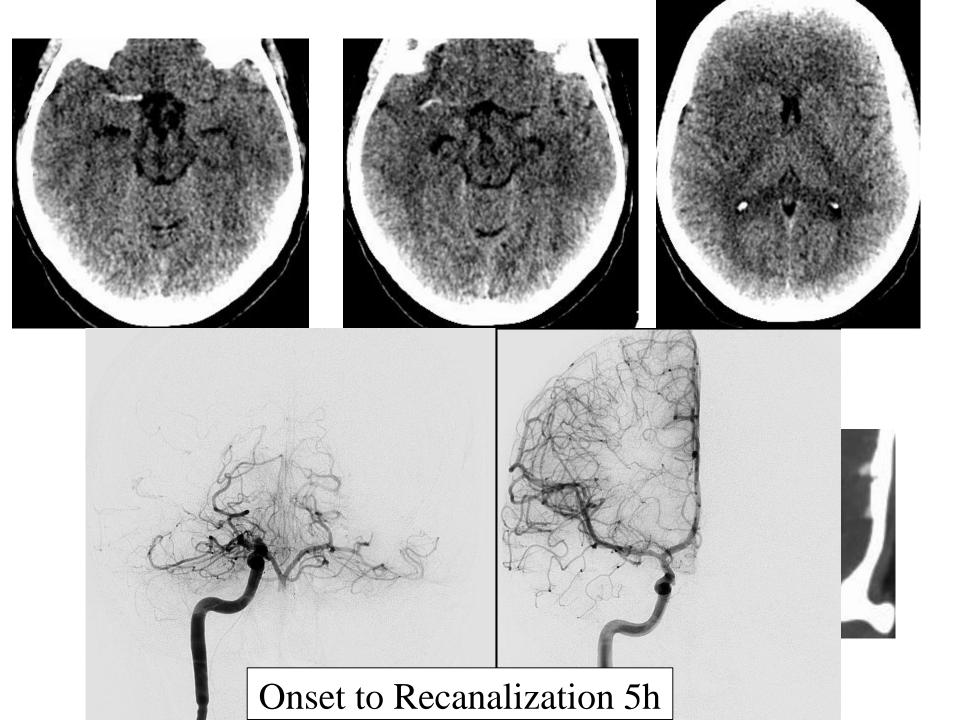
Hospital research grant:

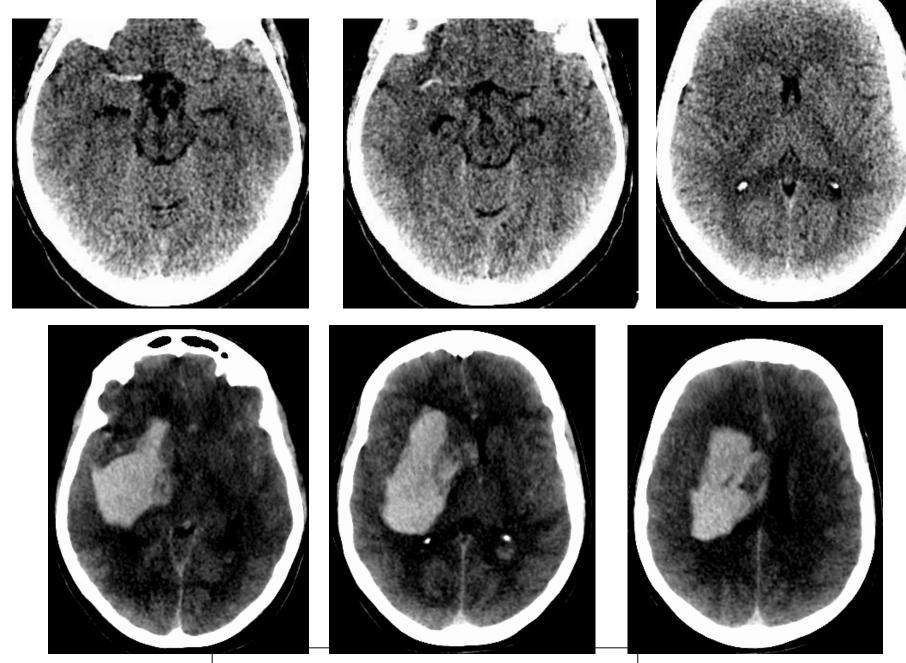
• Philips



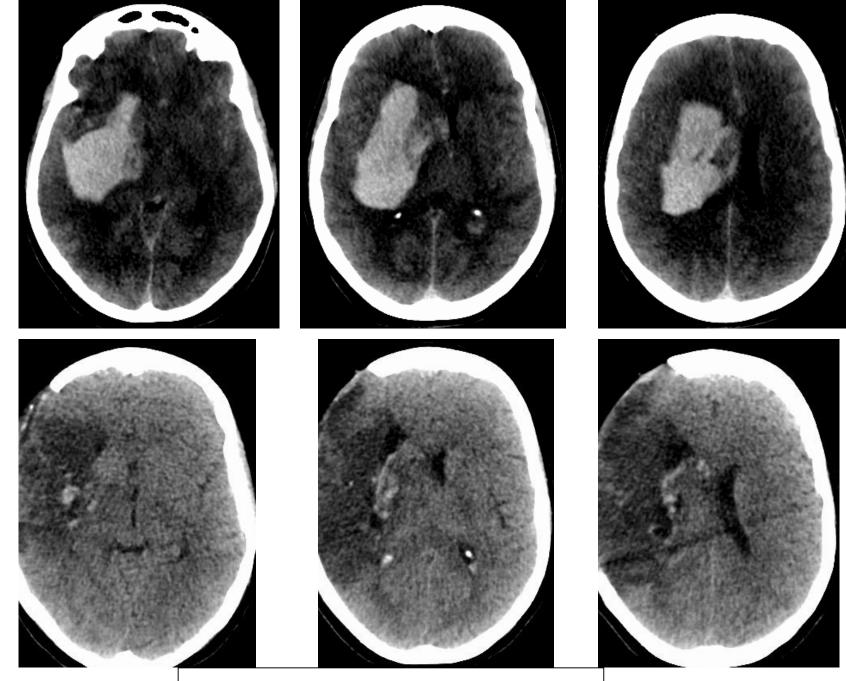
Permanent balance between ischemia and bleeding « The neurologist is anxious... but the brain is fragile »







Few hours later



Discharge mRs 4



First step: Creation of stroke Centers !

Hankey and Warlow (Lancet 1999)

Patient Care in Stroke centers => Reduce death/dependency from 62% to 56.4%

NEED TO TREAT 18 PATIENTS TO SAVE ONE



То

Second step: IV thrombolysis

- 1996 ECASS 1
 - ECASS 2
 - NINDS
 - ATLANTIS A
 - ATLANTIS B
 - MAST
 - Australian Streptokinase Trial
 - Lot of secondary analysis and meta-analysis..
 - ECASS 3
 - And today still ongoing trials



What is the efficacy of IV Thrombolysis ?

0-3 H: Utility clearly demonstrated NTT to prevent 1 death or disability: 7

3 to 4.5 H: Demonstrated by ECASS III NTT to prevent 1 death or disability: 14



Third Step: the development of the Endovascular treatment of acute Stroke

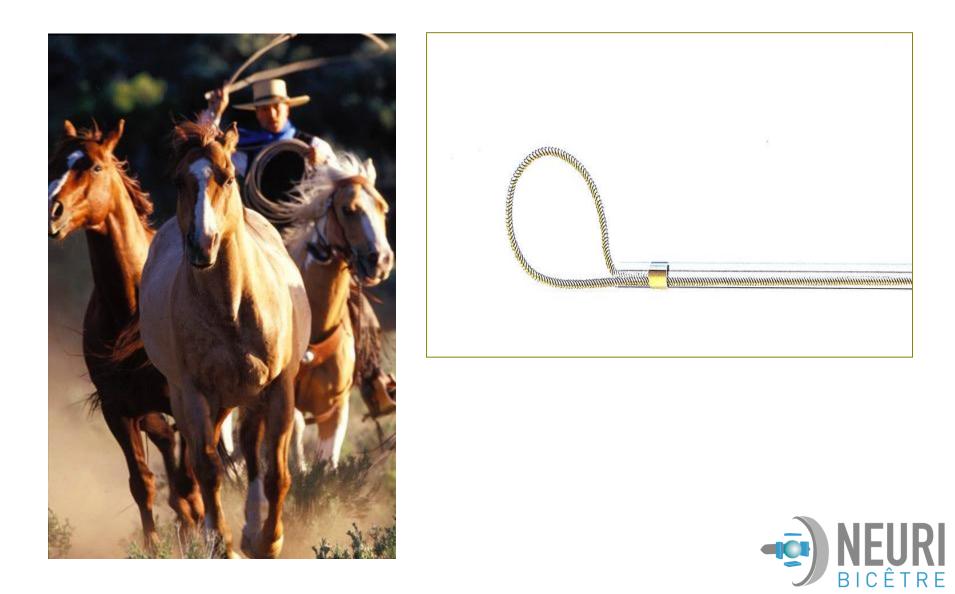


Thrombectomy: Non dedicated tools!

Could we find something on the shelves that could work to reopen an artery ?



Snares

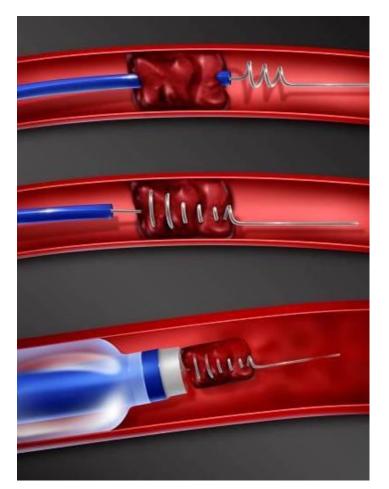


Baskets





The Merci System



A superb Video which have convinced neurologists !

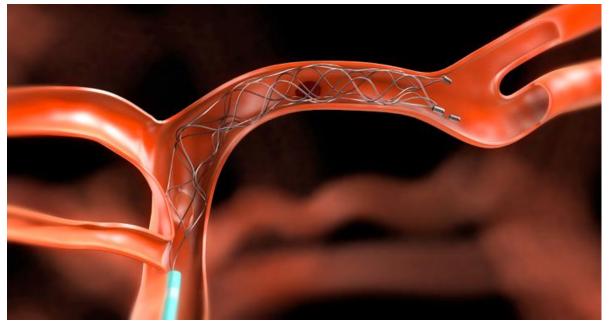


Phenox Clot retriever



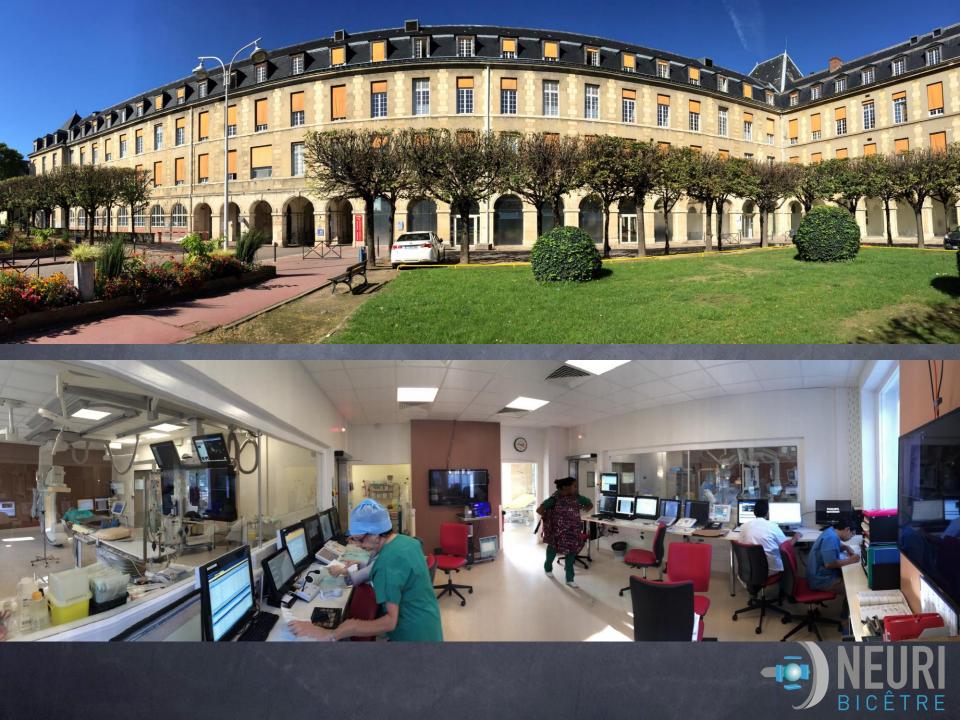


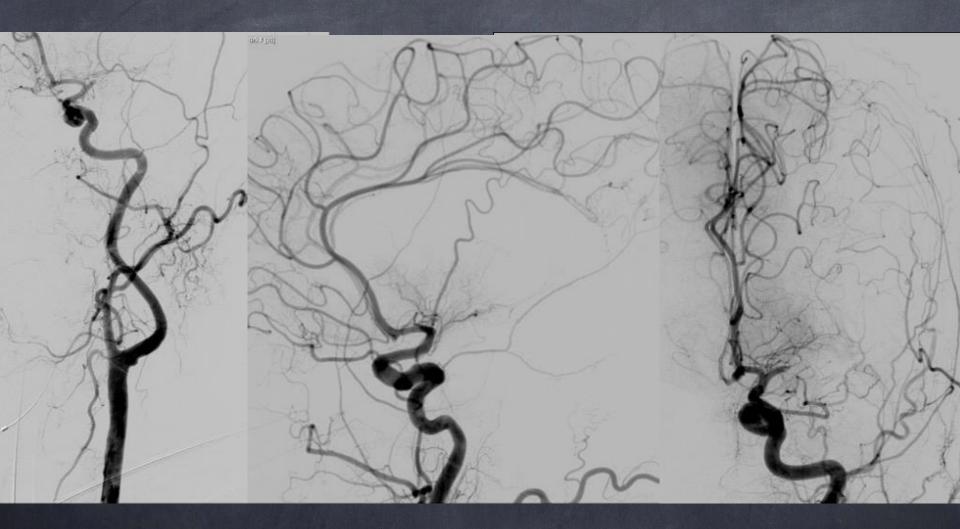




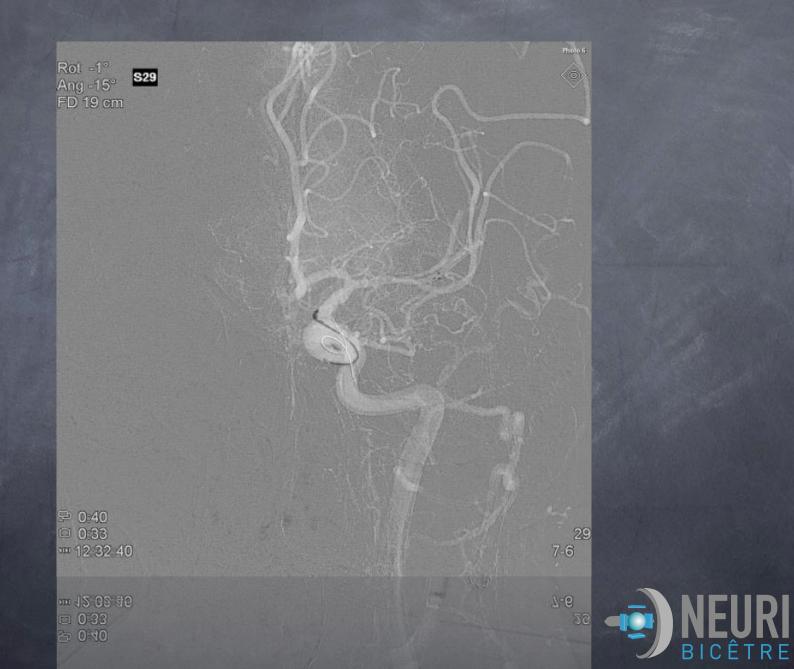


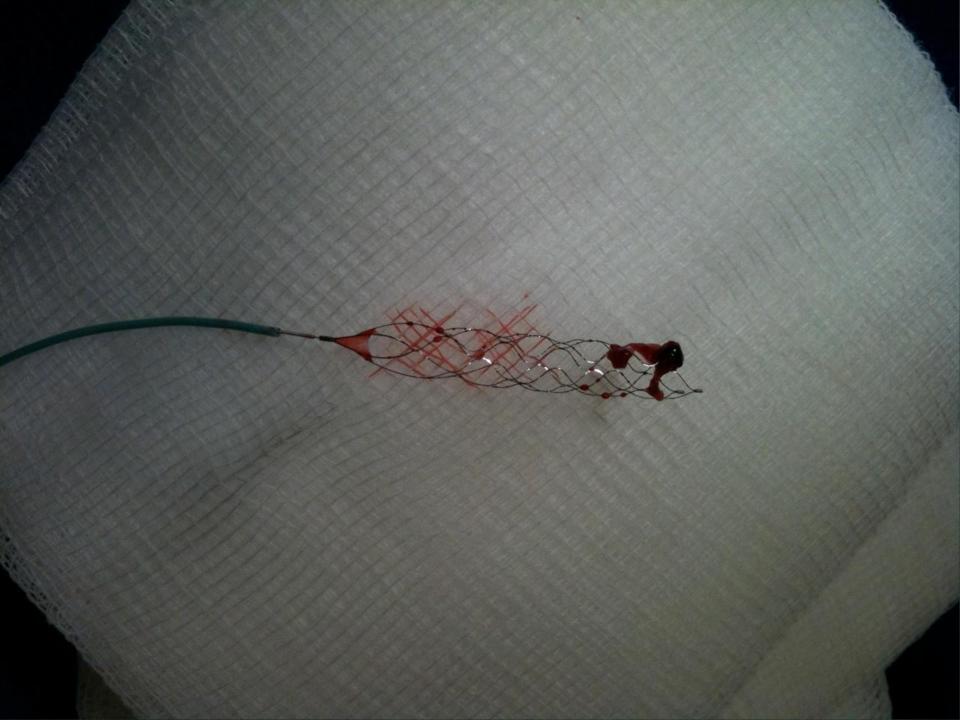


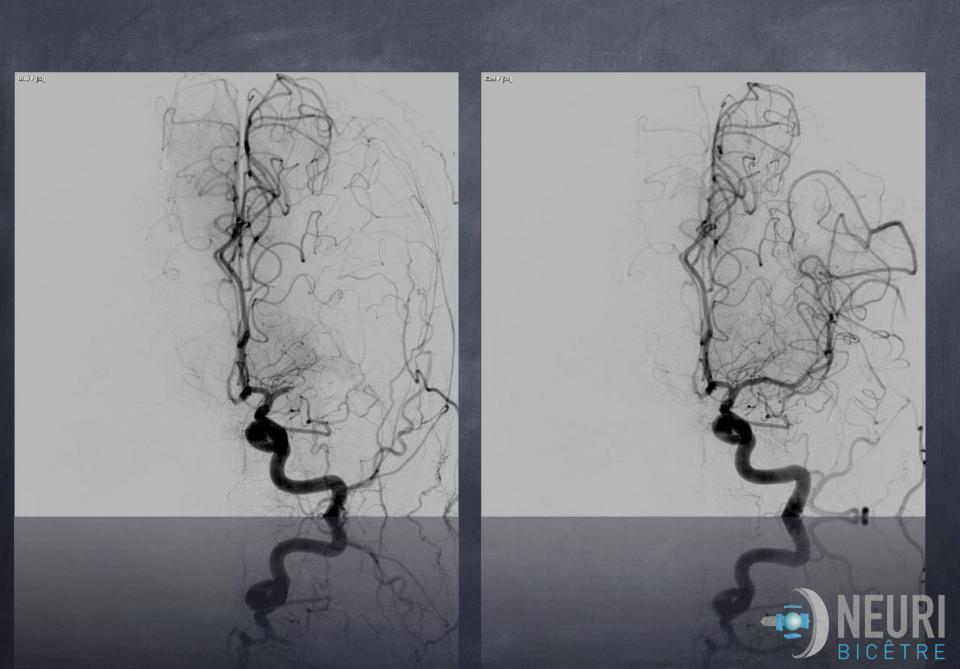












The enthusiasm of Neuroradiologist/Neurologist was so high that for a while doing randomized studies to show evidence that Thrombectomy is better than IV was not considered !

> The reasons advocated were: « It works so well that I can't randomize » "It is not ethical »





9th World Stroke Congress 22-25 October 2014 | Istanbul, Turkey



LET ME CLEAN YOUR PIPES

STROKE



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE **JANUARY 1, 2015**

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

VOL. 372 NO. 1

A Randomized Trial of Intraarterial Treatment for Acute Ischemic Stroke

O.A. Berkhemer, P.S.S. Fransen, D. Beumer, L.A. van den Berg, H.F. Lingsma, A.J. Yoo, W.J. Schonewille, J.A. Vos, P.J. Nederkoorn, M.J.H. Wermer, M.A.A. van Walderveen, J. Staals, J. Hofmeijer, J.A. van Oostayen, G.J. Lycklama à Nijeholt, J. Boiten, P.A. Brouwer, B.J. Emmer, S.F. de Bruijn, L.C. van Dijk, L.J. Kappelle, R.H. Lo, E.J. van Dijk, J. de Vries, P.L.M. de Kort, W.J.J. van Rooij, J.S.P. van den Berg, B.A.A.M. van Hasselt, L.A.M. Aerden, R.J. Dallinga, M.C. Visser, J.C.J. Bot, P.C. Vroomen, O. Eshghi, T.H.C.M.L. Schreuder, R.J.J. Heijboer, K. Keizer, A.V. Tielbeek, H.M. den Hertog, D.G. Gerrits, R.M. van den Berg-Vos, G.B. Karas, E.W. Steyerberg, H.Z. Flach, H.A. Marquering, M.E.S. Sprengers, S.F.M. Jenniskens, L.F.M. Beenen, R. van den Berg, P.J. Koudstaal, W.H. van Zwam, Y.B.W.E.M. Roos, A. van der Lugt, R.J. van Oostenbrugge, C.B.L.M. Majoie, and D.W.J. Dippel, for the MR CLEAN Investigators*

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Randomized Assessment of Rapid Endovascular Treatment of Ischemic Stroke

M. Goyal, A.M. Demchuk, B.K. Menon, M. Eesa, J.L. Rempel, J. Thornton, D. Roy, T.G. Jovin, R.A. Willinsky, B.L. Sapkota, D. Dowlatshahi, D.F. Frei, N.R. Kamal, W.J. Montanera, A.Y. Poppe, K.J. Ryckborst, F.L. Silver, A. Shuaib, D. Tampieri, D. Williams, O.Y. Bang, B.W. Baxter, P.A. Burns, H. Choe, J.-H. Heo, C.A. Holmstedt, B. Jankowitz, M. Kelly, G. Linares, J.L. Mandzia, J. Shankar, S.-I. Sohn, R.H. Swartz, P.A. Barber, S.B. Coutts, E.E. Smith, W.F. Morrish, A. Weill, S. Subramaniam, A.P. Mitha, J.H. Wong, M.W. Lowerison, T.T. Sajobi, and M.D. Hill for the ESCAPE Trial Investigators*

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Endovascular Therapy for Ischemic Stroke with Perfusion-Imaging Selection

B.C.V. Campbell, P.J. Mitchell, T.J. Kleinig, H.M. Dewey, L. Churilov, N. Yassi, B. Yan, R.J. Dowling, M.W. Parsons, T.J. Oxley, T.Y. Wu, M. Brooks, M.A. Simpson, F. Miteff, C.R. Levi, M. Krause, T.J. Harrington, K.C. Faulder, B.S. Steinfort, M. Priglinger, T. Ang, R. Scroop, P.A. Barber, B. McGuinness, T. Wijeratne, T.G. Phan, W. Chong, R.V. Chandra, C.F. Bladin, M. Badve, H. Rice, L. de Villiers, H. Ma, P.M. Desmond, G.A. Donnan, and S.M. Davis, for the EXTEND-IA Investigators*

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE VOL. 372 NO. 24

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JUNE 11, 2015

Stent-Retriever Thrombectomy after Intravenous t-PA vs. t-PA Alone in Stroke

Jeffrey L. Saver, M.D., Mayank Goyal, M.D., Alain Bonafe, M.D., Hans-Christoph Diener, M.D., Ph.D., Elad I. Levy, M.D., Vitor M. Pereira, M.D., Gregory W. Albers, M.D., Christophe Cognard, M.D., David J. Cohen, M.D., Werner Hacke, M.D., Ph.D., Olav Jansen, M.D., Ph.D., Tudor G. Jovin, M.D., Heinrich P. Mattle, M.D., Raul G. Nogueira, M.D., Adnan H. Siddiqui, M.D., Ph.D., Dileep R. Yavagal, M.D., Blaise W. Baxter, M.D., Thomas G. Devlin, M.D., Ph.D., Demetrius K. Lopes, M.D., Vivek K. Reddy, M.D., Richard du Mesnil de Rochemont, M.D., Oliver C. Singer, M.D., and Reza Jahan, M.D., for the SWIFT PRIME Investigators*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Thrombectomy within 8 Hours after Symptom Onset in Ischemic Stroke

T.G. Jovin, A. Chamorro, E. Cobo, M.A. de Miguel, C.A. Molina, A. Rovira, L. San Román, J. Serena, S. Abilleira, M. Ribó, M. Millán, X. Urra, P. Cardona, E. López-Cancio, A. Tomasello, C. Castaño, J. Blasco, L. Aja, L. Dorado, H. Quesada, M. Rubiera, M. Hernández-Pérez, M. Goyal, A.M. Demchuk, R. von Kummer, M. Gallofré, and A. Dávalos, for the REVASCAT Trial Investigators*

DICLIN

Modified Rankin Score at 90 days

- 0: No symptoms
- 1: No clinically significant disability
- 2: Slight disability (able to handle own affairs without assistance but unable to carry out all previous activities)
- Moderate disability requiring some help (e.g., with shopping, cleaning, and finances but able to walk un-assisted)
- 4: Moderately severe disability (unable to attend to bodily needs without assistance and unable to walk unassisted)
- 5: Severe disability (requiring constant nursing care and attention)
- 6: death



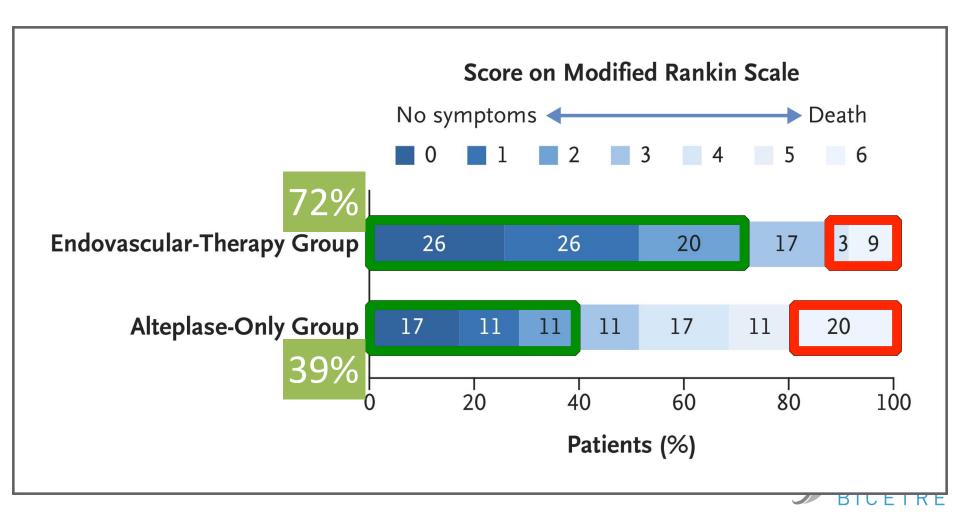
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Endovascular Therapy for Ischemic Stroke with Perfusion-Imaging Selection

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Extend-IA

Scores on the Modified Rankin Scale at 90 Days in the Intention-to-Treat Population



Need To Treat, to prevent 1 death or disability

	Need to treat				
Stroke center	18	40 - 50% of patients do not reach a stroke center			
IV<3h	7	Only 10 - 15% of patients receive IV thrombolysis			
3h< IV <4.5h	14		Thombectomy Nee		eed to treat
			MR CLEAN		7.4
			ESCAPE		4
			EXTEND IA		3.2

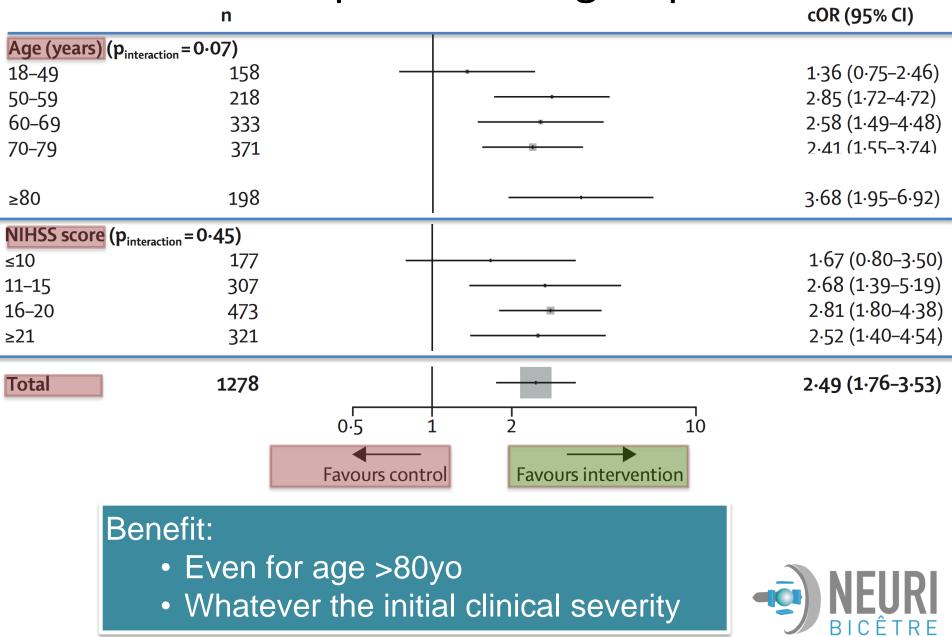
Efficacy of Endovascular Treatment MI vs Stroke

	Treatment	Endpoint		
STEMI	PTA vs Thrombolysis (1)	Mortality		
STROKE	MT vs Thrombolysis	Independence		

(1) Keeley EC et al. Primary angioplasty versus intravenous thrombolytic therapy for acute myocardial infarction: a quantitative review of 23 randomised trials. Lancet. 2003;361:13-20.



Pre-specified subgroups









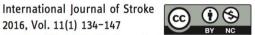






Consensus

Mechanical thrombectomy in acute ischemic stroke: Consensus statement by ESO-Karolinska Stroke Update 2014/2015, supported by ESO, ESMINT, ESNR and EAN



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European Consensus Statement on Thrombectomy (Accepted for publication in International Journal of Stroke)

Thrombectomy is recommended for LVO Stroke of the anterior circulation in addition to IV up to 6h after onset





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6h after onset



From guidelines To real life And daily practice

What means "up to 6h after onset" ? Angio-room ? Groin? Recanalization ?



From guidelines To real life And daily practice

When to decide it is too late to transfer the patient to the angiosuite?

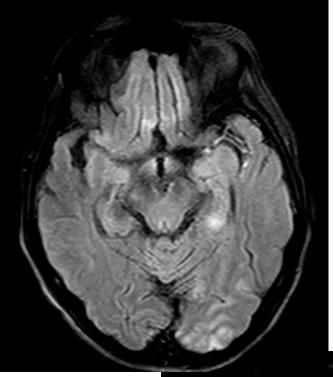


Late time but Good collaterals

= Good Outcome

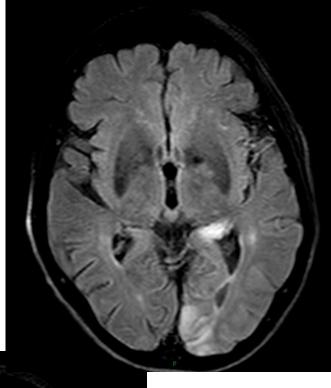
« SLOW PROGRESSORS »



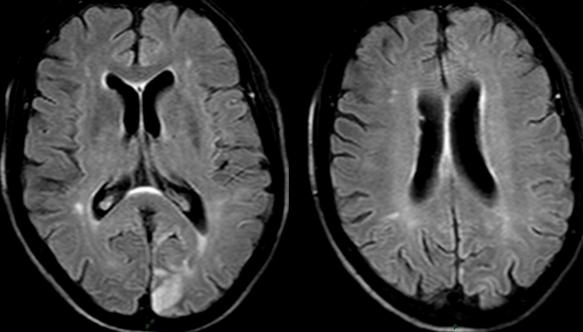


MRI - H+1

Slow flow

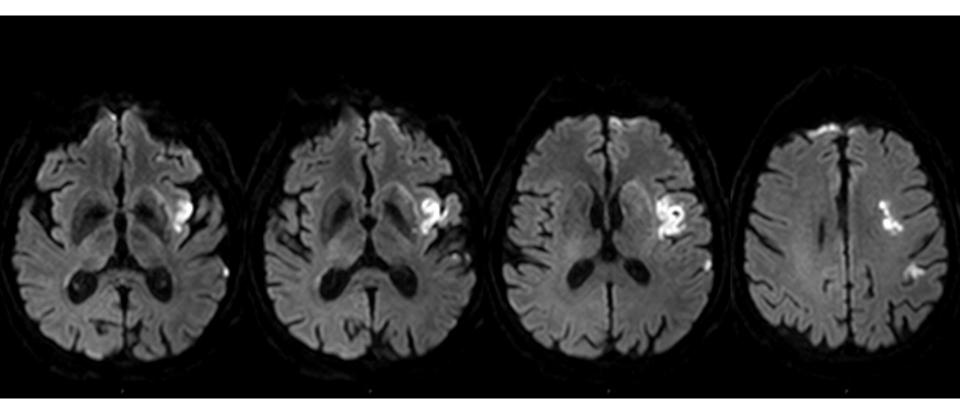








DWI MRI

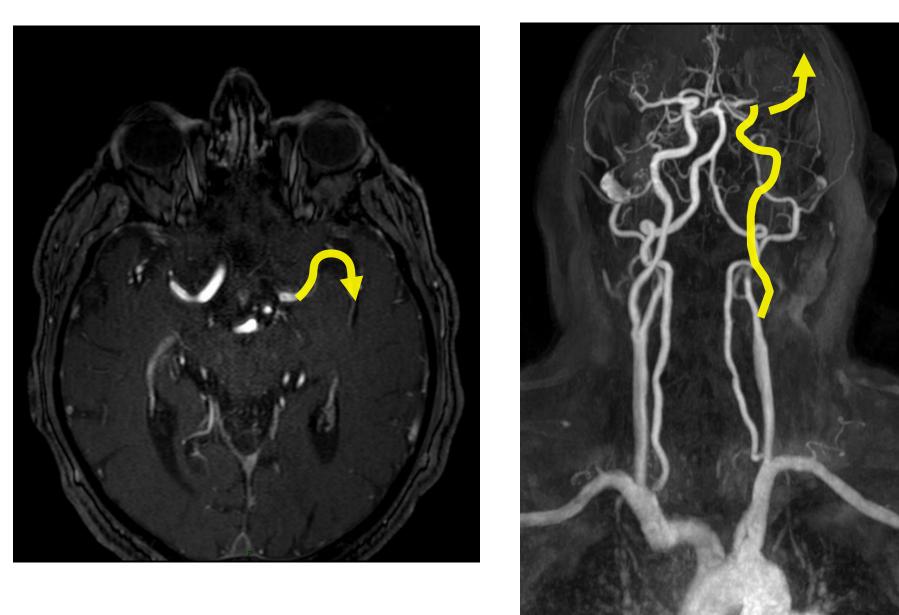




M1 occlusion

ICA occlusion

R E



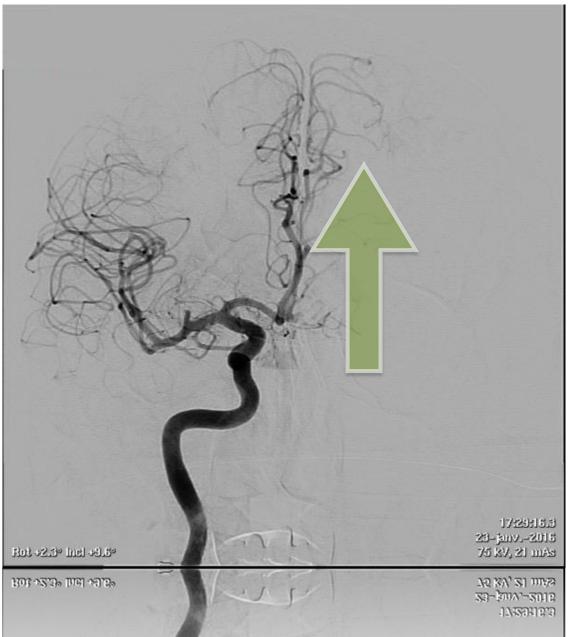




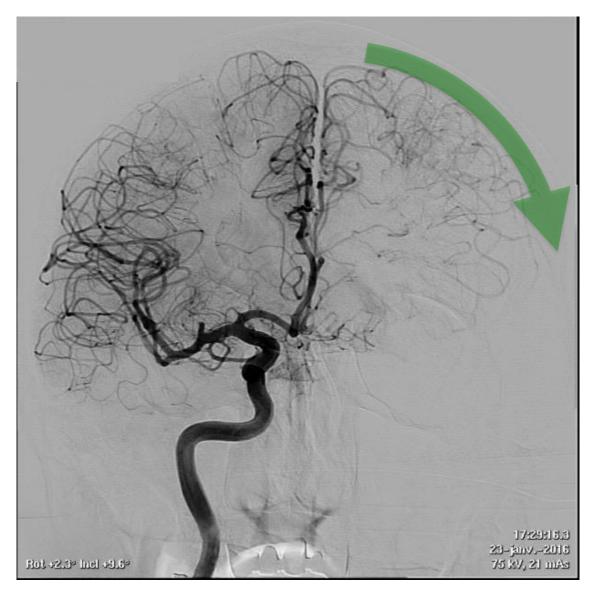








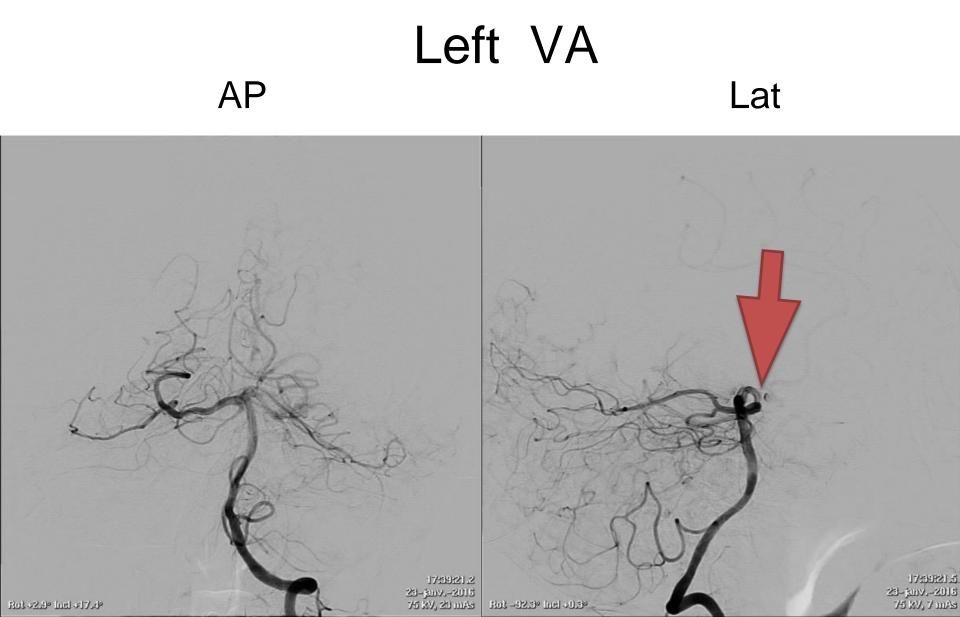




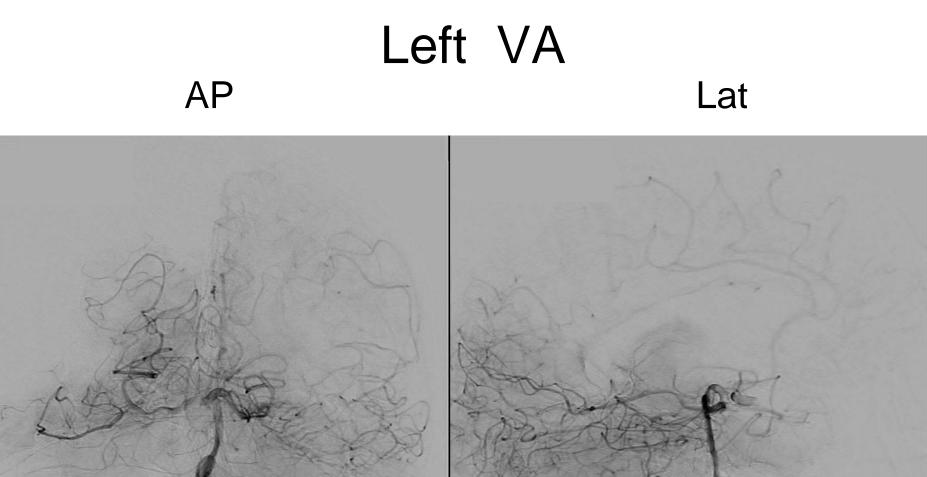












17:59:21.2 23-janv.-2015 75 kV, 23 mAs

Rot +2.59 Incl +17.49

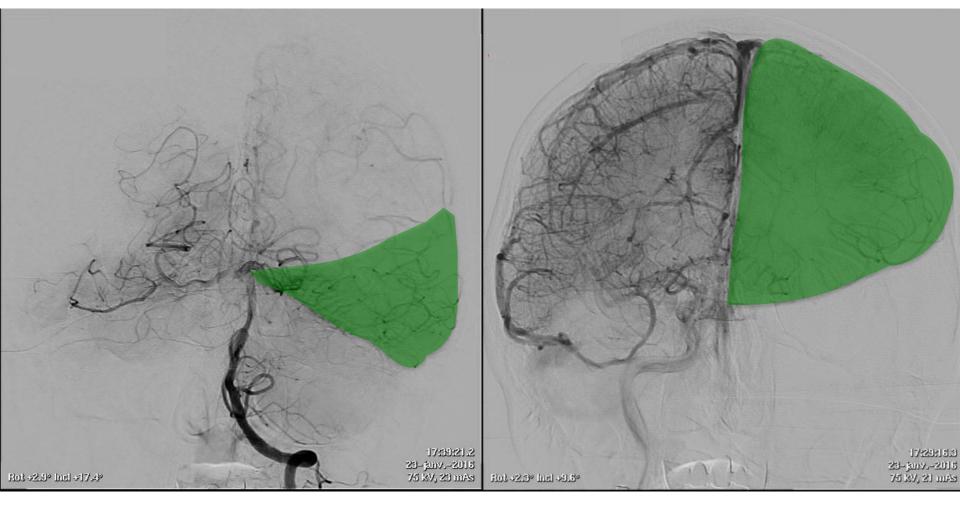
Rot -92.3º Incl -0.3º



17:59:21.5 23-janv.-2016 75 kV, 7 mAs



Right ICA



AP



Early time but Poor collaterals

= Poor Outcome

« FAST PROGRESSORS »



Is thrombectomy useful after 6 h, up to 24 hours after symptom onset?

Dawn study stopped!!!

- To identify brain at risk for ischemia yet still potentially salvageable
 - Patients with severe stroke (NIHSS)

NTT: 2.8!!!

• But small lesion on diffusion

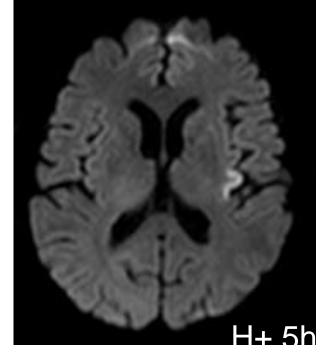
Acute knowledge of anatomy of the brain arteries

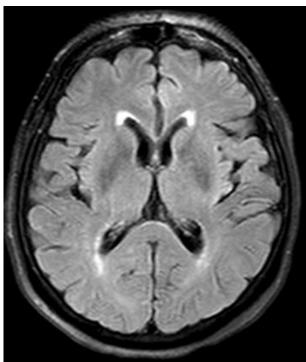


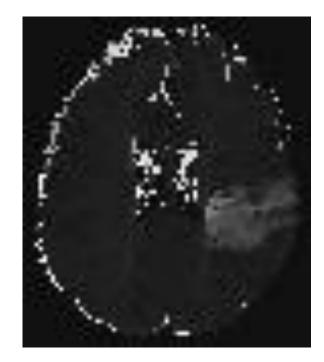
78 yo female

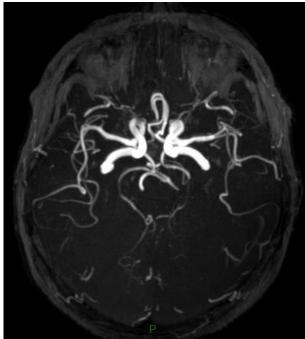
- Aphasia +++++
- Right hemiparesis right hemianesthesia
- Ataxia
- NIHSS score = 10



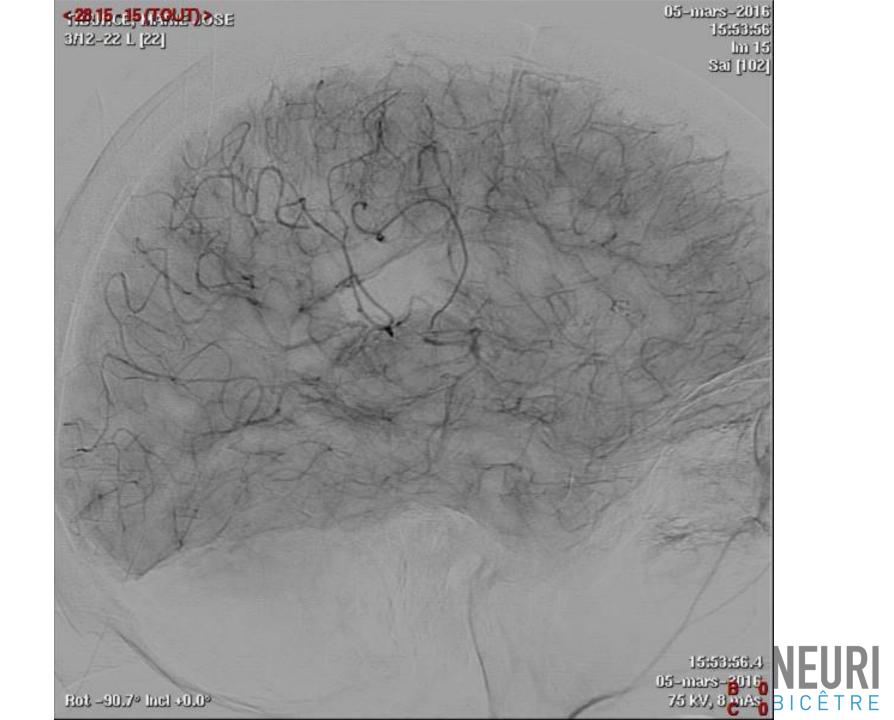






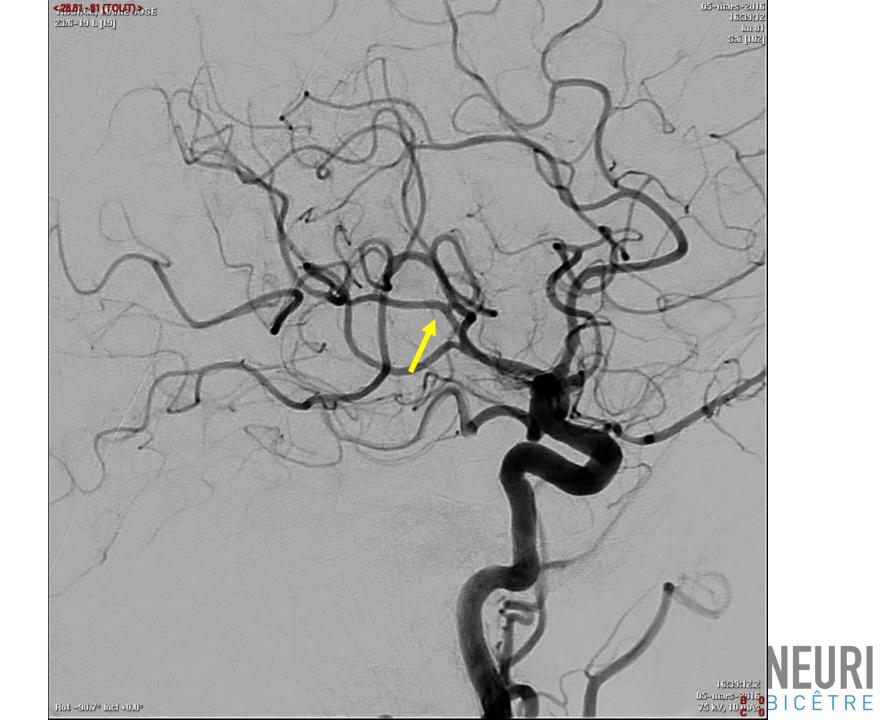












- 5H40 pm (+7H40): Recanalisation TICI 3
- Almost complete recovery in the angio-suite.
 Mild remaining lost of words (NIHSS=1)
- Day 6: discharge home



World Federation of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology





Sociedad Ibero Latino Americana De Neurorradiología Diagnóstica Y Terapéutica

AAFITN

Asian Australasian Federation of Interventional and Therapeutic Neuroradiology

Training Guidelines for Endovascular Ischemic Stroke Intervention: An International Multi-Society Consensus Document

Contributors:

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Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology (SVIN): M. Ribo, R.G. Nogueira, O.O. Zaidat, T. Jovin, I. Linfante, D. Yavagal, D. Liebeskind, R. Novakovic

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0-

BACKGROUND

schemic stroke is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Much of the long-term disability occurs in patients with Emergent Large Vessel Occlusion (ELVO). In fact, in these patients, occlusion of a major intracerebral artery results in a large area of brain injury often resulting in death or severe disability¹. Until recently, intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) was the only proven treatment for ELVO.

However, the landscape of stroke treatment has changed with the publication of five randomized multicenter controlled clincal trials. These trials provide Class 1, Level A evidence that endovascular thrombectomy (ET) is the standard of care for patients with ELVO. In particular, thrombectomy results in significantly better clinical outcomes compared to best medical therapy in patients with acute occlusion of the intracranial internal carotid artery (ICA) and/or M1 segment of the middle cerebral artery (MCA)²⁻⁶. These results have led to guideline recommendations advocating for endovascular treatment in addition to t-PA for patients with ELVO. In addition, ET is now offered as first line therapy for patients that are not eligible for intravenous thrombolysis7-9. However, achieving the best possible clinical outcomes with endovascular stroke treatment mandates structured training and education of those physicians who are providing endovascular stroke treatment. On this regard, a recent meta-analysis of these five clinical trials showed that the vast majority of thrombectomies were performed by experienced neurointerventionalists. These include interventional neuroradiologists, endovascular neurosurgeons, and interventional neurologists who routinely perform neuroendovascular procedures¹⁰. None of the studies allowed physicians without previous experience in mechanical



This article is published simultaneously in the journals Interventional Neuroradiology, American Journal of Neuroradiology, Journal of Interventional Neurology, EJMINT, Journal of Neuroendovascular Therapy, Journal of NeuroInterventional Surgery, Neuroradiology, and Neurosurgery.

O^{aa} Indicates open access to non-subscribers at www.ajnr.org

Recommendations for implementation, registries and further trial

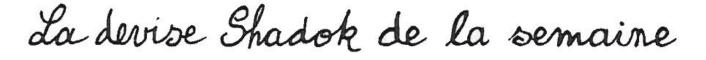
Health authorities are strongly encouraged to implement access to thrombectomy within a reasonable time range in a network including stroke centres - new.

Need to organize at each country level a network of Stroke units connected to INR centers

Thrombectomies during night and week end: 57%









LA PLUS GRAVE MALADIE DU CERVEAU CEST DE RÉFLÉCHIR.

