

UPDATES IN ENDOVASCULAR STROKE THERAPY



MICHAEL G. ABRAHAM, MD, FAHA, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR NEUROINTERVENTIONALIST & NEUROINTENSIVIST

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS HOSPITAL





- STRYKER NEUROVASCULAR CONSULTANT
- BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM SPEAKER'S BUREAU



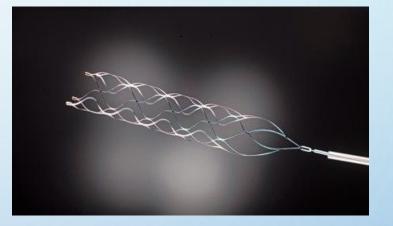


- STROKE INTERVENTION BEGINS THE MOMENT SYMPTOMS START
 - FAMILY MEMBER, FRIEND, STRANGER, TRANSFERRING NURSE, TRANSFERRING PHYSICIAN, EMS, ACCEPTING PHYSICIAN/NURSE/RESIDENT
- ~2 MILLION NEURONS DIE PER MINUTE
- MR CLEAN SHOWS A DECREASE IN EFFECT OF EVT ON GOOD OUTCOME OF <u>6.4%</u>
 PER HOUR DELAY IN TIME TO REPERFUSION

Stroke Trial	mTICI 2b/3	90 day mRS ≤2		
		EVT	SC	
IMS 3	23-44%	40.8%	48.7%	
MR RESCUE	25%	12%	11%	
SYNTHESIS-EXPANSION	Not reported	30.4%	34.8%	
MR CLEAN	58.7%	32.6%	19.1%	
SWIFT PRIME	88%	60%	35.5%	
ESCAPE	72.4%	53%	29.3%	
EXTEND-IA	86%	71%	40%	
REVASCAT	66%	43.7%	28.2%	

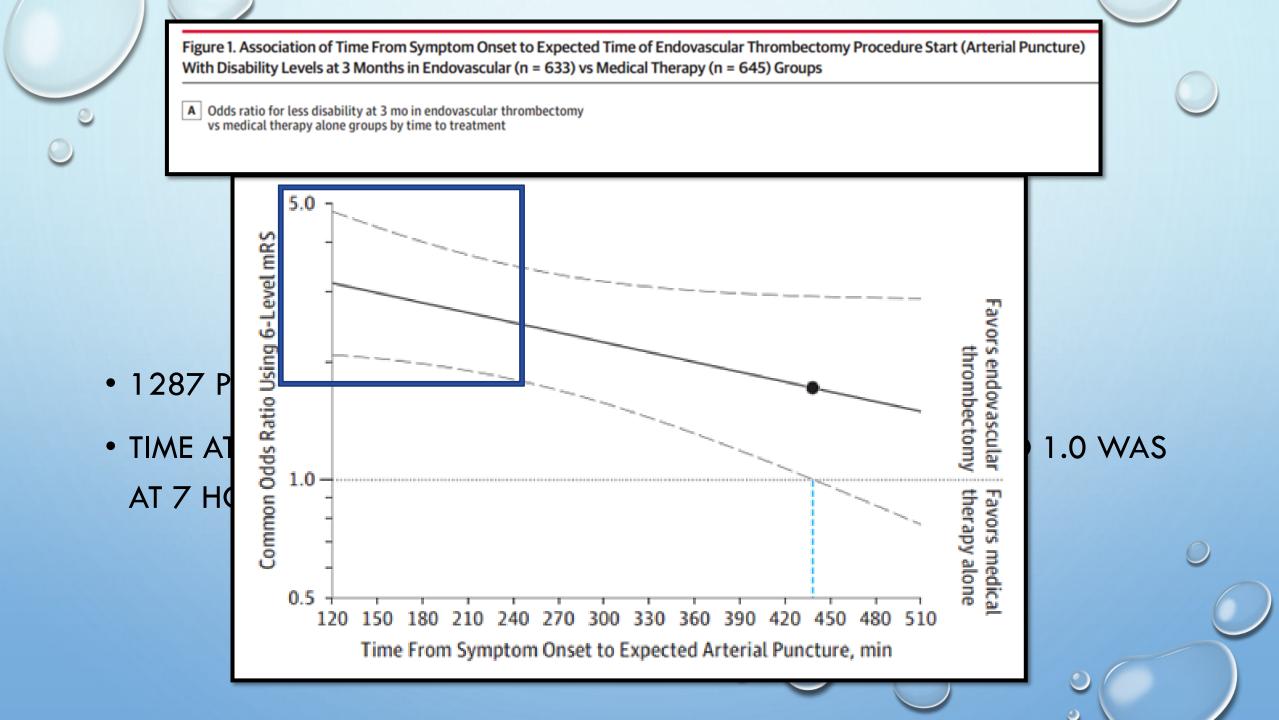
2015 AHA/ASA FOCUSED UPDATE OF 2013 GUIDELINES FOR EARLY MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH AIS REGARDING EVT

- EVT WITH STENT RETRIEVER
- (A) PRE-STROKE MRS ≤ 1
- (B) AIS RECEIVING IV TPA <4.5
 HOURS ACCORDING TO
 GUIDELINES
- (C) ICA/M1 OCCLUSION
- (D) ≥18 YEARS
- (E) NIHSS ≥6



- (F) ASPECTS ≥ 6
- (G) TREATMENT INITIATED
 (GROIN PUNCTURE) ≤6 HOURS
- CLASS I, LEVEL OF EVIDENCE A

http://stroke.ahajournals.org/content/early/2015/06/26/STR.00000000000074



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

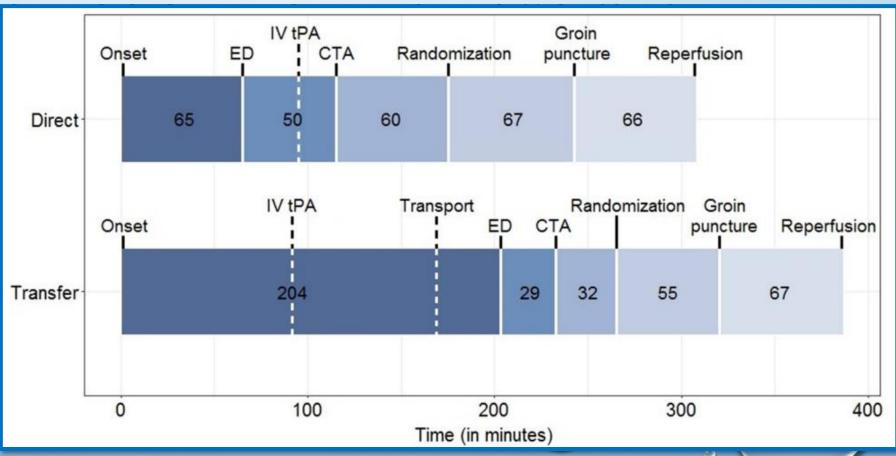
Workflow and factors associated with delay in the delivery of intra-arterial treatment for acute ischemic stroke in the MR CLEAN trial

Esmee Venema,^{1,2} Nikki Boodt,² Olvert A Berkhemer,^{3,4,5} Pleunie P M Rood,⁶ Wim H van Zwam,⁴ Robert J van Oostenbrugge,⁷ Aad van der Lugt,³ Yvo B W E M Roos,⁸ Charles B L M Majoie,⁵ Hester F Lingsma,¹ Diederik W J Dippel,² on behalf of the MR CLEAN investigators

 ANALYZED EFFECT OF IV TREATMENT, GENERAL ANESTHESIA, OFF-HOURS, AND INTER-HOSPITAL TRANSFER ON TIME TO ADMISSION TO ED OF THE INTERVENTION CENTER (CSC) AND TIME TO TREATMENT



- INTER-HOSPITAL TRAN
- INTER-HOSPITAL TRAN
- TIME FROM ED TO TRI 5-33)
- TOTAL TIME INCREASE





 EVT WITH SR MAY BE REASONABLE FOR CAREFULLY SELECTED PATIENTS WITH GROIN PUNCTURE ≤6 HOURS WITH M2, M3, ACAS, VA, BA, OR
 PCAS OCCLUSION (CLASS IIB; LEVEL OF EVIDENCE C)



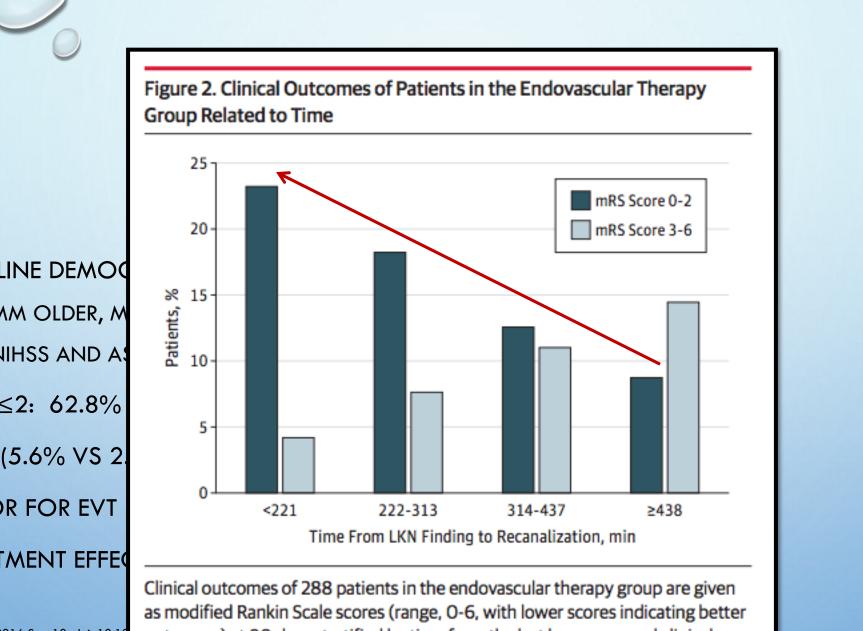
Research

JAMA Neurology | Original Investigation

Endovascular Therapy for Acute Ischemic Stroke With Occlusion of the Middle Cerebral Artery M2 Segment

Amrou Sarraj, MD; Navdeep Sangha, MD; Muhammad Shazam Hussain, MD; Dolora Wisco, MD; Nirav Vora, MD; Lucas Elijovich, MD; Nitin Goyal, MD; Michael Abraham, MD; Manoj Mittal, MD; Lei Feng, MD; Abel Wu, MD; Vallabh Janardhan, MD; Suman Nalluri, MD; Albert J. Yoo, MD; Megan George, MD; Randall Edgell, MD; Rutvij J. Shah, MD; Clark Sitton, MD; Emilio Supsupin, MD; Suhas Bajgur, MD; M. Carter Denny, MD; Peng R. Chen, MD; Mark Dannenbaum, MD; Sheryl Martin-Schild, MD; Sean I. Savitz, MD; Rishi Gupta, MD

- 5 EVT TRIALS
 - 94 PTS (51 EVT)
- MULTICENTER (10) RETROSPECTIVE COHORT
- M2 SEGMENTS, 8 HOURS LKN
- 522 PATIENTS
- 288 EVT (SR, ASPIRATION, TPA), 234 MM



BASELINE DEMOG

- MM OLDER, M
- NIHSS AND A
- MRS ≤2: 62.8%
- SICH (5.6% VS 2
- 3.1 OR FOR EVT
- TREATMENT EFFE

JAMA Neurol. 2016 Sep 12. doi: 10.10

outcomes) at 90 days stratified by time from the last known normal clinical status (LKN) to recanalization.

AHA/ASA EVT RECOMMENDATIONS CONT'D

- WHEN TREATMENT INITIATED >6 HOURS FROM ONSET, EFFECTIVENESS OF EVT UNCERTAIN FOR ICA/MCA OCCLUSION (CLASS IIB; LEVEL OF EVIDENCE C). ADDITIONAL RTC NEEDED.
- BENEFITS OF IMAGING BEYOND CT/CTA OR MR/MRA → CTP/MRI-DWI/PWI FOR SELECTING PATIENTS FOR EVT UNKNOWN (CLASS IIB;
 LEVEL OF EVIDENCE C). FURTHER RTC NEEDED TO DETERMINE WHETHER
 ABOVE ARE BENEFICIAL FOR SELECTING PATIENTS FOR EVT >6 HOURS
 FROM ONSET.

DAWN TRIAL

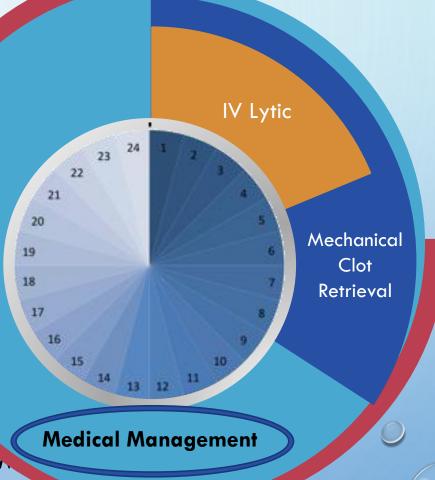
DWI or CTP Assessment with Clinical Mismatch in the Triage of Wake-Up and Late Presenting Strokes Undergoing Neurointervention

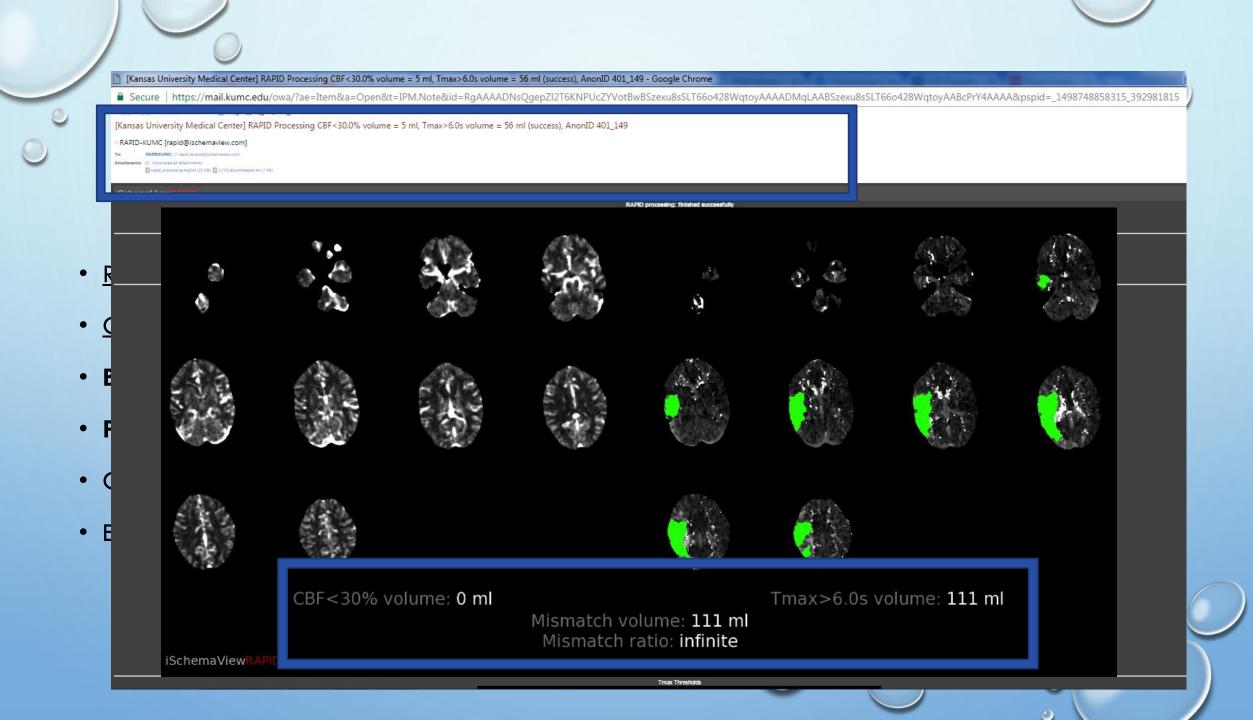
Primary Objective

To evaluate the hypothesis that Trevo thrombectomy plus medical management leads to superior clinical outcomes at 90 days as compared with medical management alone in appropriately selected subjects experiencing an acute ischemic stroke when treatment is initiated within 6-24 hrs after last seen well.

DAWN TRIAL DESIGN

- PROSPECTIVE, RANDOMIZED (1:1), MULTI-CENTE ADAPTIVE, POPULATION ENRICHMENT, BLINDED
- UP TO 50 SITES (WORLDWIDE)
- GOAL OF 500 PATIENTS
- PRIMARY ENDPOINT
 - DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AVERAGE WEIGHTED MRS
- 20-30% OF AIS PATIENTS ARRIVE TO ED >8 HOURS FROM

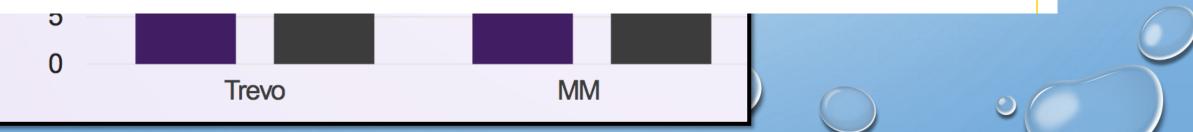




		mary endpoints			
50	Pre al	Trevo	MM	Treatment benefit (95% CI)	Bayesian probability of superiority
15	Day 90	5.5 ± 3.8	3.4 ± 3.1	2.1	>0.9999*
BRE/	AKING I	NEWS!			999*
DMC vo	otes to stop I	OAW N early fo	or success	5	

Dear DAWN Investigators and Coordinators:

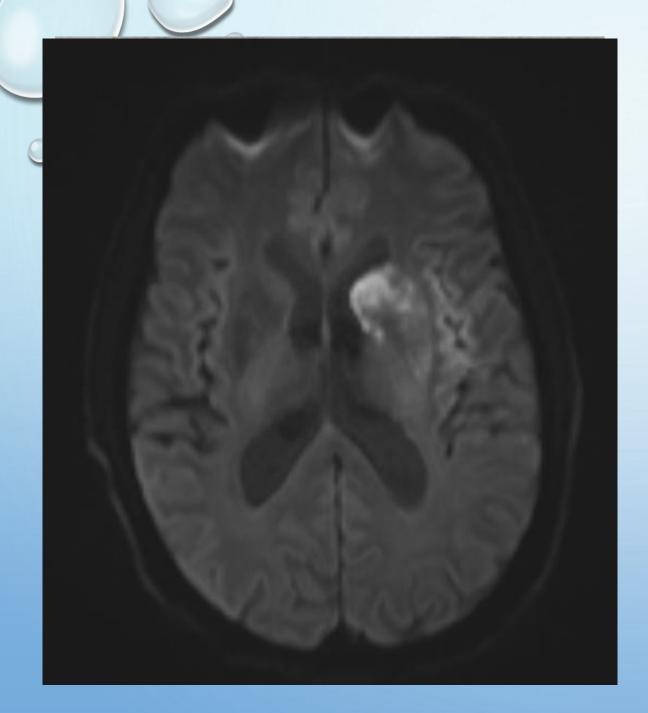
The DAWN DMC met today, February 28, 2017, to review data from the first 200 subjects enrolled in the trial and has **voted to stop the trial early for success**, effective immediately.





- 61 YEAR OLD MALE WITH ACUTE ONSET RIGHT SIDED HEMIPLEGIA AND APHASIA AT 7:30 AM
- NIH STROKE SCALE SCORE 20
- CT ANGIOGRAPHY OCCLUSION OF LEFT ICA AND MCA





-Post-stroke day 1 → NIHSS 1 -Discharged to home



THANK YOU.

