

Emergenze Neuro-Vascolari Ischemiche

Mauro Gallitelli

Pronto Soccorso - SUEM, Ospedale "Santi Giovanni e Paolo", Venezia



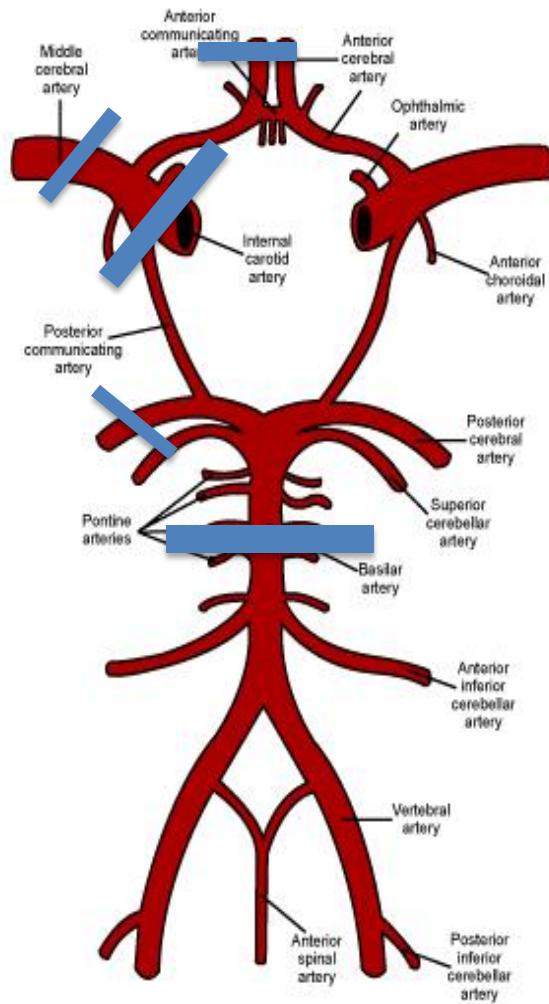
Nuovi approcci terapeutici
nello
STROKE ISCHEMICO

Mauro Gallitelli

Pronto Soccorso - SUEM, Ospedale “Santi Giovanni e Paolo”, Venezia



Stroke da occlusione di grosse arterie cerebrali



TROMBOLISI EV



EFFICACE

↓ Sopravvivenza a 3 mesi
↓ Indipendenza funzionale a 3 mesi



PERICOLOSA

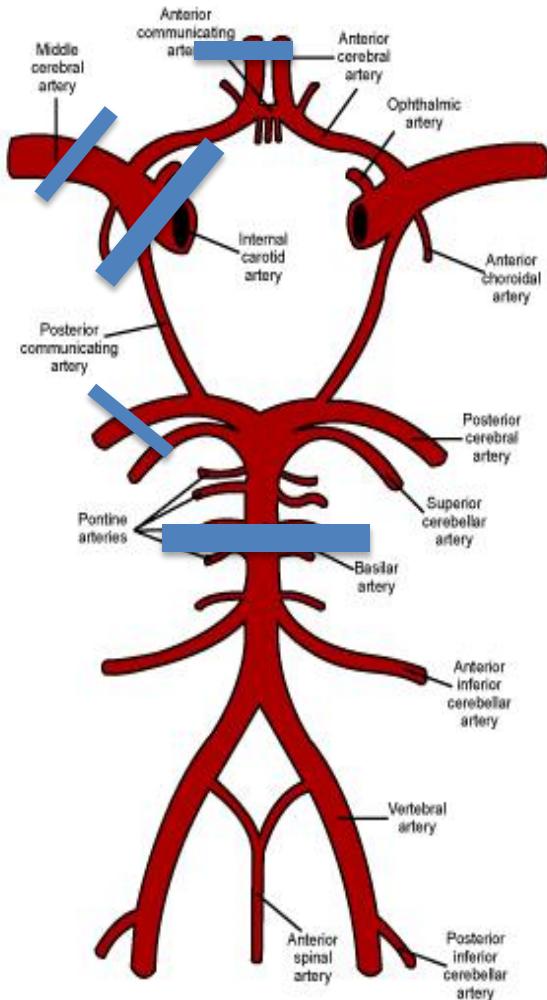
↑ Emorragia intracranica sintomatica

Smith WS, Lev MH, English JD et Al. Significance of large vessel intracranial occlusion causing acute ischemic stroke and TIA. *Stroke*. 2009;40:3834-40.

Rai A, Cline B, Williams E et Al. Intravenous thrombolysis outcomes in patients presenting with large vessel acute ischemic strokes—CT angiography-based prognosis. *J Neuroimaging*. 2015;25:238-42.

Porelli S, Leonardi M, Staifa A et Al. CT Angiography in an Acute Stroke Protocol: Correlation between Occlusion Site and Outcome of Intravenous Thrombolysis. *Interventional Neuroradiology*. 2013;19(1):87-96.

Stroke da occlusione di grosse arterie cerebrali



Smith WS, Lev MH, English JD et Al. Stroke. 2009;40:3834-40.

Rai A, Cline B, Williams E et Al. J Neuroimaging. 2015;25:238-42.

APPROCCI ALTERNATIVI?



Interventional Management of Stroke III (IMS III)



N Engl J Med. 2013;368:8.



FUTILITY



Le (verosimili) motivazioni del fallimento...

1. Pochi pazienti trattati con stent retrievers

2. Disegno dei trials (selezione dei pazienti)

IMS III, Synthesis Expansion

No Angio-TC o Angio-RM

MR RESCUE

Arruolamento di pazienti con un grosso core infartuale

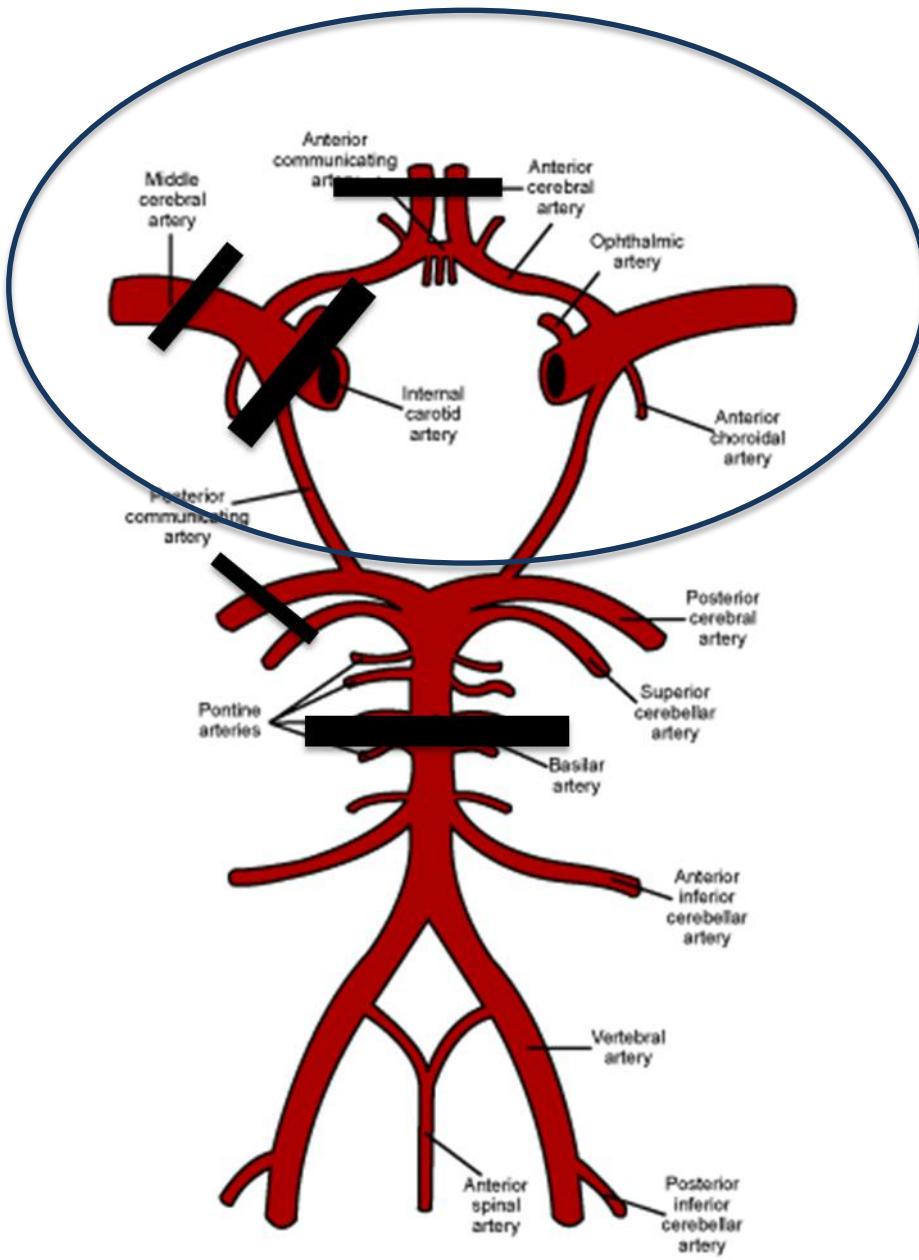
3. Tempi da inizio di trombolisi ev a trattamento endovascolare molto lunghi

IMS III

Endovascular treatment of acute ischemic stroke: the end or just the beginning?

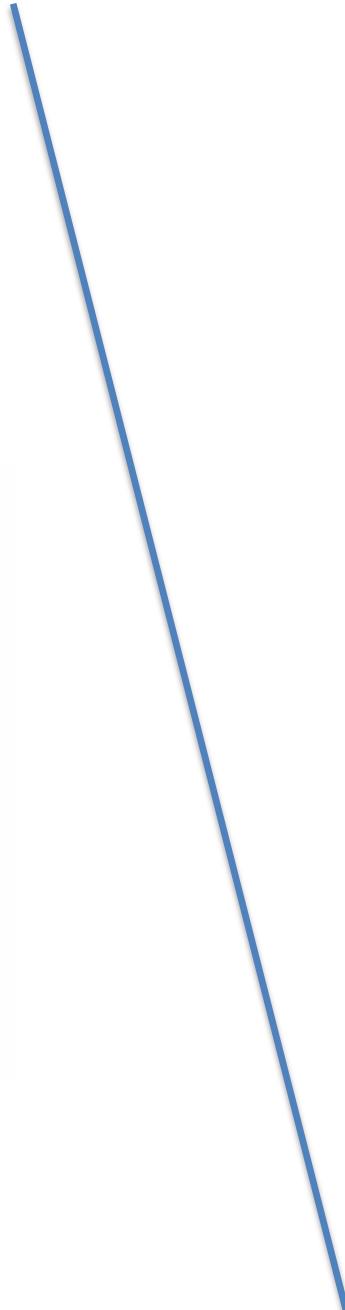
MAXIM MOKIN, M.D., PH.D.,¹ ALEXANDER A. KHALESSI, M.D., M.S.,³ J Mocco, M.D., M.S.,⁴ GIUSEPPE LANZINO, M.D.,⁵ TRAVIS M. DUMONT, M.D.,¹ RICARDO A. HANEL, M.D., PH.D.,⁶ DEMETRIUS K. LOPES, M.D.,⁷ RICHARD D. FESSLER II, M.D.,⁸ ANDREW J. RINGER, M.D.,⁹ BERNARD R. BENDOK, M.D.,¹⁰ EROL VEZNEDAROGLU, M.D.,¹¹ ADNAN H. SIDDIQUI, M.D., PH.D.,^{1,2} L. NELSON HOPKINS, M.D.,^{1,2} AND ELAD I. LEVY, M.D., M.B.A.^{1,2}

Departments of ¹Neurosurgery and ²Radiology, School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, New York; ³Division of Neurosurgery, University of California, San Diego, California; ⁴Department of Neurosurgery, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; ⁵Departments of Neurologic Surgery and Radiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota; ⁶Department of Neurosurgery, Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, Florida; ⁷Department of Neurosurgery, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois; ⁸Department of Neurosurgery, St. John Providence Health System, Detroit, Michigan; ⁹Department of Neurosurgery, Mayfield Clinic, University of Cincinnati, Ohio; ¹⁰Department of Neurosurgery, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois; and ¹¹Department of Neurosurgery, Capital Health Institute for Neurosciences, Trenton, New Jersey



Grossi vasi

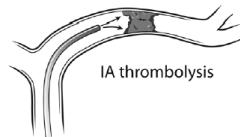
Circolo anteriore



Trombectomia meccanica con stent-retrievers!

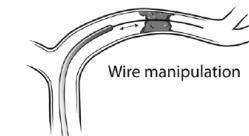
Tecniche endovascolari nello stroke ischemico acuto

Trombolisi Intra-arteriosa

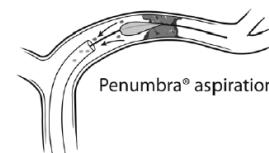


Trombectomia meccanica

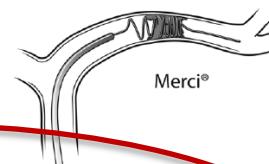
Frammentazione meccanica



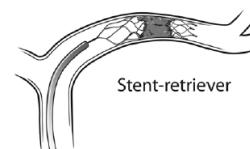
Aspirazione del trombo



Merci® retriever



Stent retrievers





Thrombectomy works!

	Recanalization		Death at 90 days		Independence (mRS 0-2) at 90 days	
	MT	Control	MT	Control	MT	Control
MR CLEAN ¹	75%	32%	21%	22%	33%	19%
ESCAPE ²	72%	31%	10%	19%	53%	29%
EXTEND IA ³	100%	37%	9%	20%	71%	40%
SWIFT PRIME ⁴	83%	40%	9%	12%	60%	36%
REVASCAT ⁵	66%	-	18%	15%	44%	28%
TOTAL⁶	71%	-	15%	19%	46%	27%

1. Berkhmeir et al. *NEJM* 2015

2. Goyal et al. *NEJM* 2015

3. Campbell et al. *NEJM* 2015

4. Saver et al. *NEJM* 2015

5. Jovin et al. *NEJM* 2015

6. Goyal et al. *Lancet* 2016

Trombectomia Meccanica

standard of care



Consensus

International
Journal of Stroke


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

Nils Wahlgren^{1,2}, Tiago Moreira^{1,2}, Patrik Michel³,
Thorsten Steiner^{4,5}, Olav Jansen⁶, Christophe Cognard⁷,
Heinrich P Mattle^{8,9}, Wim van Zwam¹⁰, Staffan Holmin^{1,11},
Turgut Tatlisumak^{12,13,14}, Jesper Petersson^{15,16}, Valeria Caso¹⁷,
Werner Hacke⁴, Mikael Mazighi¹⁸, Marcel Arnold^{8,9},
Urs Fischer^{8,9}, Istvan Szikora¹⁹, Laurent Pierot²⁰, Jens Fiehler²¹,
Jan Gralla²², Franz Fazekas²³; Kennedy R Lees^{24,25} for
ESO-KSU, ESO, ESMINT, ESNR and EAN

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- Mechanical thrombectomy, in addition to intravenous thrombolysis within 4.5 h when eligible, is recommended to treat acute stroke patients with large artery occlusions in the anterior circulation up to 6 h after symptom onset (Grade A, Level 1a, KSU Grade A). – new



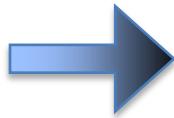
AHA/ASA Guideline

2015 American Heart Association/American Stroke Association Focused Update of the 2013 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke Regarding Endovascular Treatment

A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association

The American Academy of Neurology affirms the value of this guideline as an educational tool for neurologists.

Endorsed by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons (AANS); Congress of Neurological Surgeons (CNS); AANS/CNS Cerebrovascular Section; American Society of Neuroradiology; and Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology



2. Patients should receive endovascular therapy with a stent retriever if they meet all the following criteria (*Class I; Level of Evidence A*). (New recommendation):
 - a. Prestroke mRS score 0 to 1,
 - b. Acute ischemic stroke receiving intravenous r-tPA within 4.5 hours of onset according to guidelines from professional medical societies,
 - c. Causative occlusion of the ICA or proximal MCA (M1),
 - d. Age ≥ 18 years,
 - e. NIHSS score of ≥ 6 ,
 - f. ASPECTS of ≥ 6 , and
 - g. Treatment can be initiated (groin puncture) within 6 hours of symptom onset

European Recommendations on Organisation of Interventional Care in Acute Stroke (EROICAS)

Jens Fiehler¹, Christophe Cognard², Mauro Gallitelli³,
Olav Jansen⁴, Adam Kobayashi⁵, Heinrich P Mattle⁶,
Keith W Muir⁷, Mikael Mazighi⁸, Karl Schaller⁹ and
Peter D Schellinger¹⁰

Please see the acknowledgements for the list of participating societies

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⁶Department of Neurology, Inselspital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

⁷Institute of Neuroscience and Psychology, University of Glasgow, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom

⁸Department of Neurology and Stroke Center, AP-HP, Lariboisière Hospital, Paris, France

⁹Department of Neurosurgery, University of Geneva, Medical Center, Geneva, Switzerland

¹⁰Department of Neurology and Neurogeriatrics, Johannes Wesling Klinikum Minden, Minden, Germany

Corresponding author:

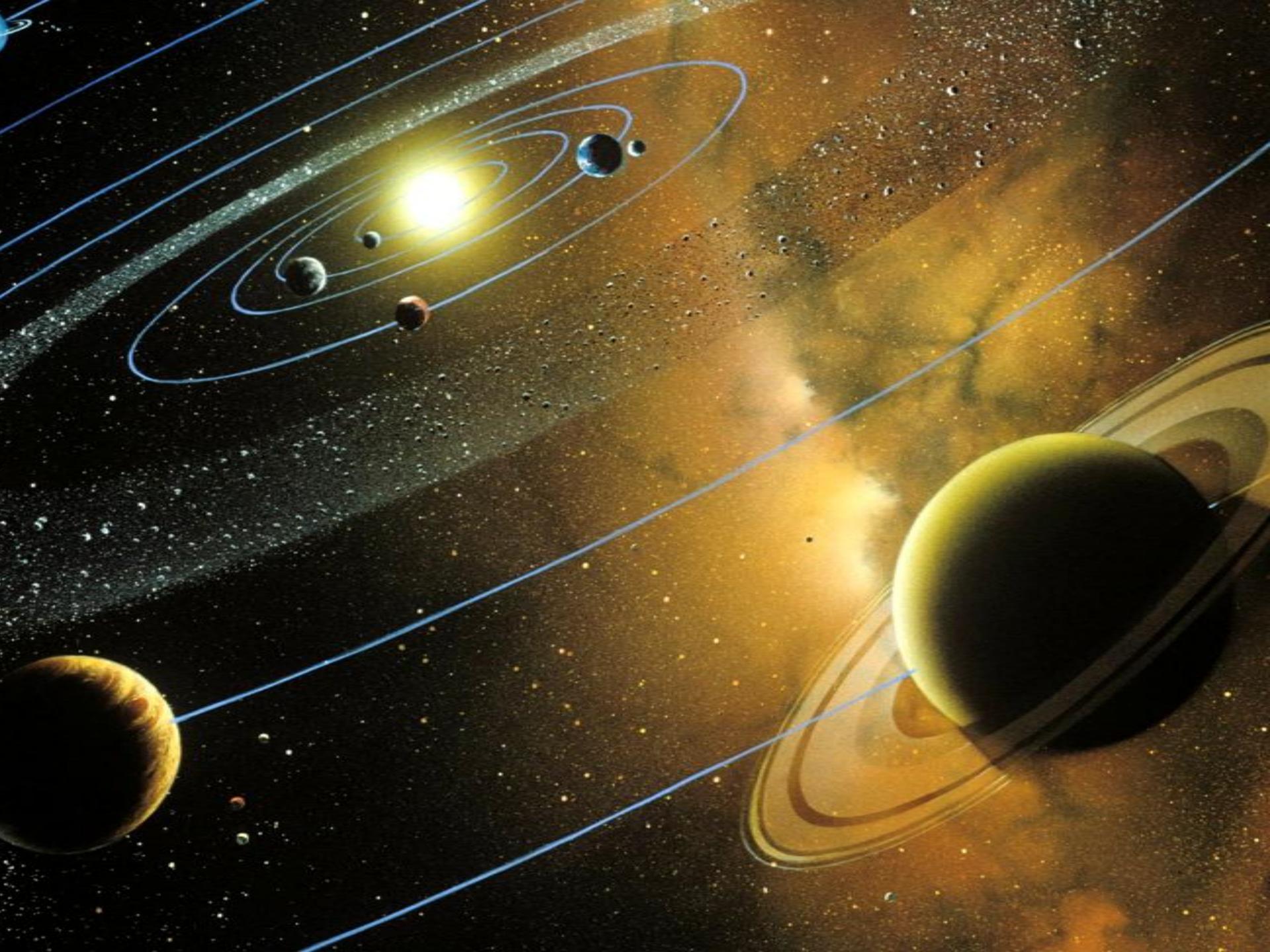
Jens Fiehler, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf,
Martinistraße 52, Hamburg 20146, Germany.
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Acknowledgements

The recommendations were developed by the European Academy of Neurology (EAN), the European Association of Neurosurgical Societies (EANS), the European Society of Emergency Medicine (EuSEM), the European Society of Minimally Invasive Neurological Therapy (ESMINT), the European Society of Neuroradiology (ESNR), and the European Stroke Organisation (ESO).

HOSPITAL

EMERGENCY





La scelta di fare/non fare la trombolisi sarà condivisa da neurologo e medico dell'urgenza...



...imparare a maneggiare lalteplase

...un farmaco dell'urgenza...

...inserirlo nei budget di reparto...

...trasferire un paziente con infusione di trombolitico in corso...

CLINICO

ORGANIZZATIVO



**Comprehensive
Stroke Center
(hub)**





Come selezionare i pazienti da inviare in Neuroradiologia?

Utilizzo di score clinici?

La Radiologia del centro spoke può aiutare con angio-TC cerebrale?



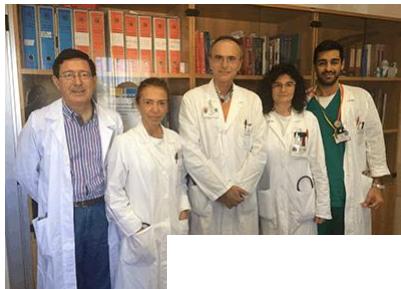
Alcuni pazienti centralizzati direttamente dal territorio?



Chi trasferisce il paziente con trombolisi in corso? Il neurologo o il medico dell'urgenza?



Il cardiologo interventista può intervenire sul circolo cerebrale?



X CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIMEU - ABSTRACTS

18 NOVEMBRE 2016

SALA PANAREA

16:00 Trombolisi locoregionale nell'ictus ischemico. Costruzione di un percorso hub-spoke

Riccardo De Pasquale, S.C. Medicina d'Urgenza e Pronto Soccorso, ASL 4 Chiavarese

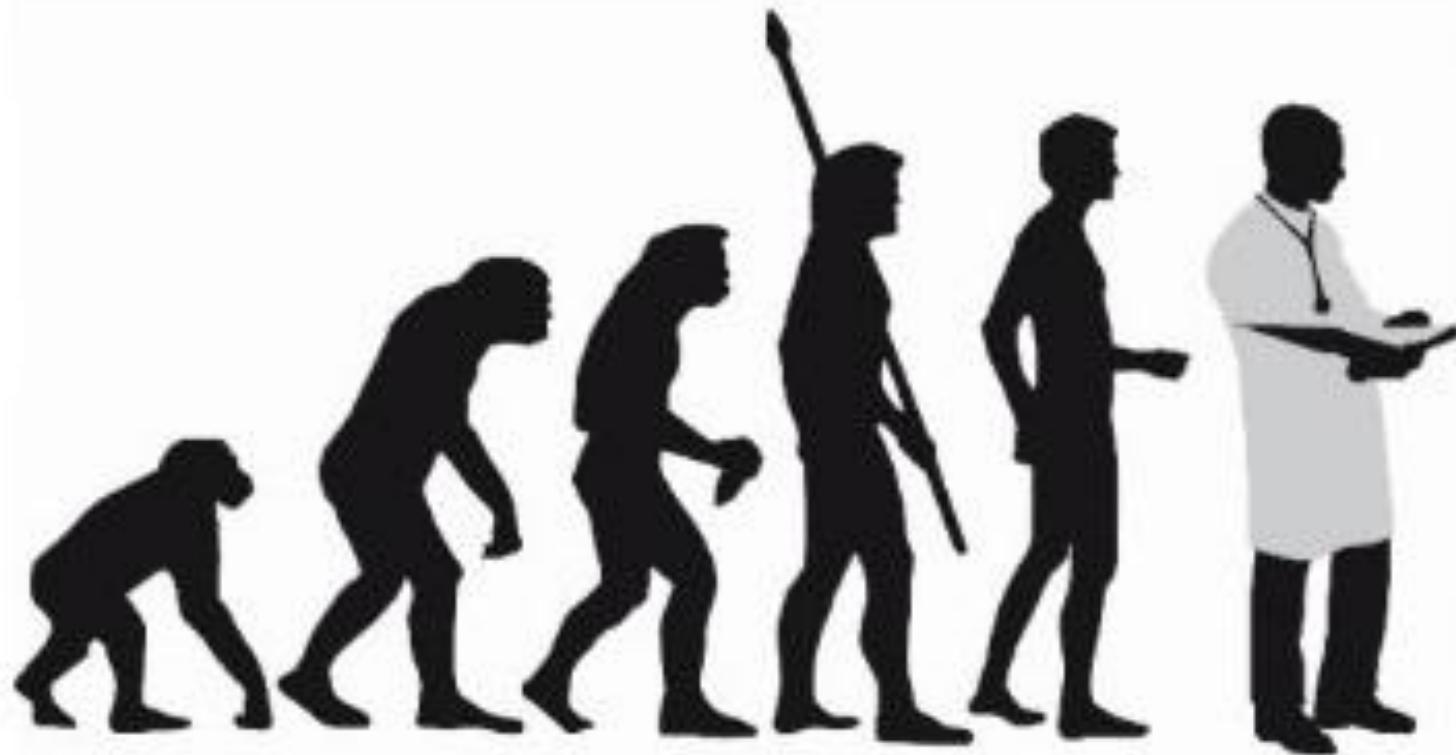
Colombo Rinaldo, Neurologo, S.C. Neurologia, ASL 4 Chiavarese; Pizio Nicola, direttore della S.C. Neurologia, ASL 4 Chiavarese; Giuseppina Fera, Medico, DEA ASL 4 Chiavarese; Stefania Moretti, responsabile S.S. OBI, DEA ASL 4 Chiavarese; Sanna Roberto, direttore 118 Tigullio Soccorso; Devoto Gianluigi, direttore S.C. Patologia Clinica, ASL 4 Chiavarese; Silvia Cantoni, direttore Radiologia ASL 4 Chiavarese; Lucio Castellan, direttore U.O. Neuroradiologia, IRCCS San Martino di Genova; Iannone Primiano, direttore Dipartimento di Emergenza e Accettazione-Pronto Soccorso ASL 4 Chiavarese.

TAKE HOME MESSAGES



Trombectomia Meccanica

standard of care



EVOLUTION OF MAN

C'era un volta...

...quando prendevamo atto dello stroke e si ricoverava il paziente

Poi venne il tempo...

...quando dovevamo allertare il neurologo tempestivamente

Ora...

...dobbiamo condividere con i neurologi indicazioni e controindicazioni alla **trombolisi**



Grazie.

Mauro Gallitelli

