How to Manage LVO Stroke with Access Blocked by Cervical Carotid Occlusion

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Disclosures

Affiliation/Financial Relationship Grants/Trials Consulting Fees/Honoraria Stock Shareholder/Equity

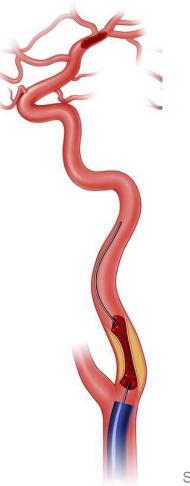
Company

- Stryker, Microvention
- Penumbra, Stryker
- Cerebrotech, Endostream, Synchron



Tandem Occlusion

 Occlusion of the cervical carotid artery as well as carotid terminus or anterior or middle cerebral artery branches



Spiotta et al. JNIS. 2014

2015 AHA/ASA Focused Update of the 2013 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke Regarding Endovascular Treatment

Patients should receive **endovascular therapy** with a stent retriever if they meet all the following criteria (*Class I*). (*New recommendation*):

- pre-stroke Modified Rankin Scale score 0 to 1

- acute ischemic stroke receiving IV r-tPA within 4.5 hours of onset according to guidelines from professional medical societies
- causative occlusion of the ICA or proximal MCA
- age ≥18 years
- NIHSS score of ≥6
- Alberta Stroke Program Early CT score (ASPECTS) ≥6
- treatment can be initiated (groin puncture) within 6 hours of symptom onset

Stroke. 2015;46:3020-3035.

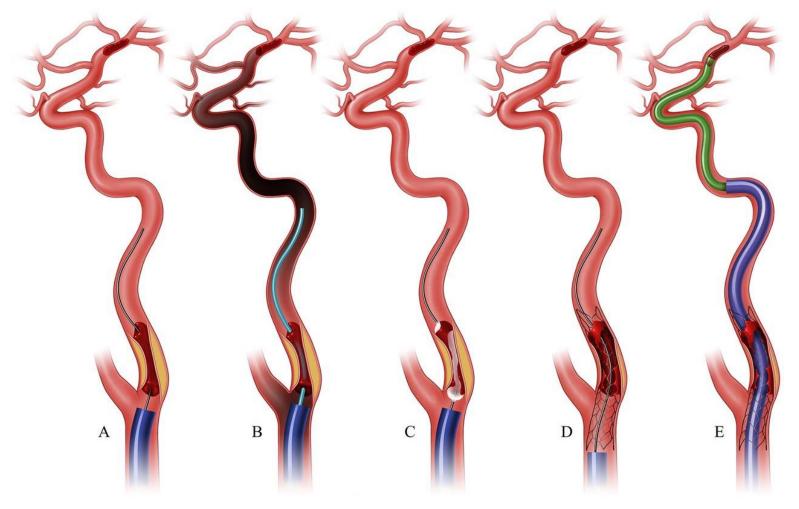
2015 AHA/ASA Focused Update on Management of Acute Stroke Patients with Endovascular Therapy

 Angioplasty and stenting of proximal cervical atherosclerotic stenosis or complete occlusion at the time of thrombectomy may be considered, but the usefulness is unknown (Class IIb; Level of Evidence C). Future randomized studies are needed. (New recommendation)

Tandem Occlusion – Important questions

- Which is causing acute symptoms?
- Question of collateral flow?
- Anti-coagulation/ anti-platelets?

- Two approaches
 - Fix proximal lesion first
 - Fix distal lesion first



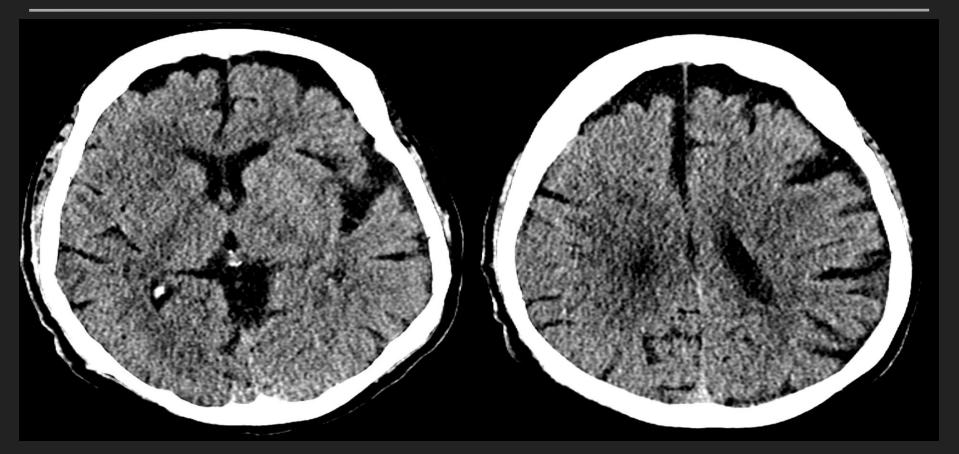
CASE #3

75 yo F with history of HTN and DM

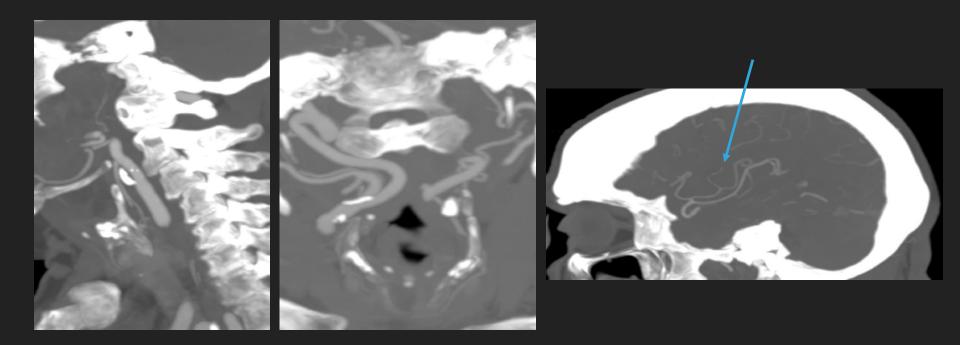
Presented with right facial weakness, and dysarthria: NIHSS 7

CT and CTA obtained

Patient received IV tPA



Baseline CT (ASPECTS 9)



Left cervical ICA occlusion with left M3 tandem lesion



LEFT CCA RUN DEMONSTRATING COMPLETE ICA OCCLUSION

AHA/ASA 2013 Guidelines - Intravenous tPA

- Initiation of anticoagulant therapy within 24 hours of treatment with intravenous rtPA is not recommended (Class III; Level of Evidence B). (Unchanged from the previous guideline13)
- The administration of other intravenous antiplatelet agents that inhibit the glycoprotein IIb/IIIa recep- tor is not recommended (Class III; Level of Evidence B). (Revised from the previous guideline13) Further research testing the usefulness of emergency admin- istration of these medications as a treatment option in patients with acute ischemic stroke is required.
- 6. The administration of aspirin (or other antiplatelet agents) as an adjunctive therapy within 24 hours of intravenous fibrinolysis is not recommended (*Class III; Level of Evidence C*). (Revised from the previous guideline13)

HOW TO MANAGE ANTIPLATELETS

- Dual anti-platelets?
- Anticoagulation for procedure?
- Use GP2B3A inhibitors emergently as aspirin and clopidogrel may take time to load?

IV TPA

? WITHOUT IV TPA

ESTABLISHED INFARCT VS NONE

THIS PATIENT

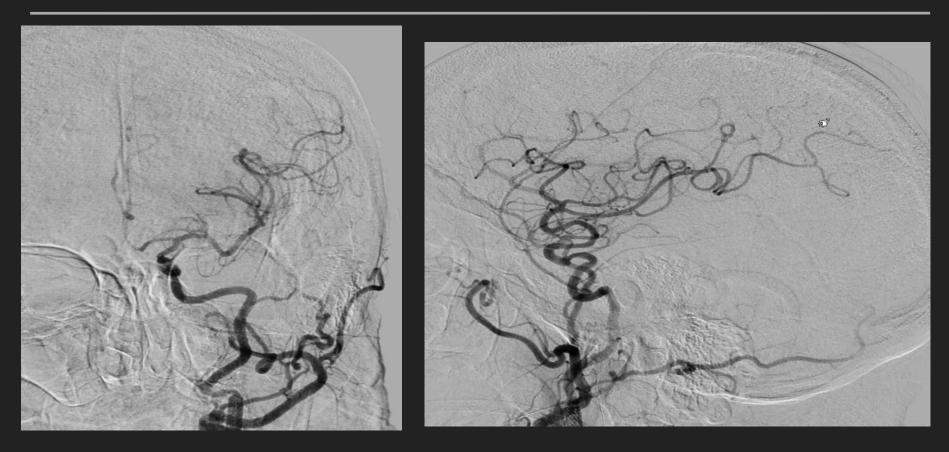
Rectal aspirin 600 mg prior to start of case

- Heparin bolus on low side prior to stent deployments
- Half load of integrillin, no drip



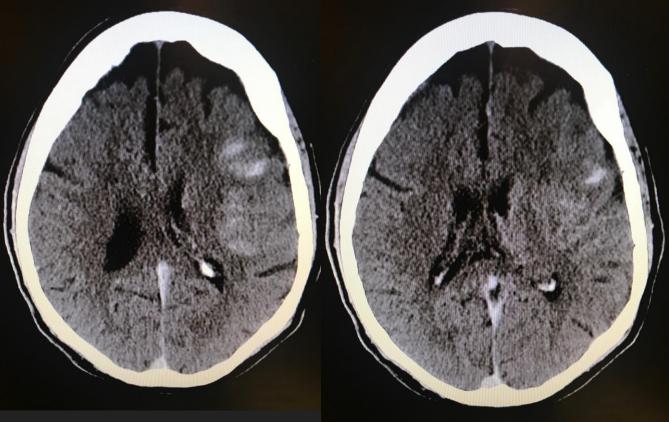


Status post angioplasty with Sterling 4 x 30 and stenting with Carotid Wallstent 8 x 29 using Filterwire 3.5-5.5 EPD

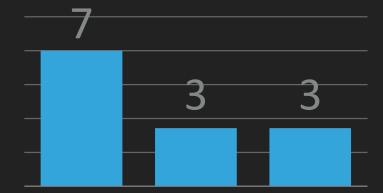


CT 6 HOURS LATER

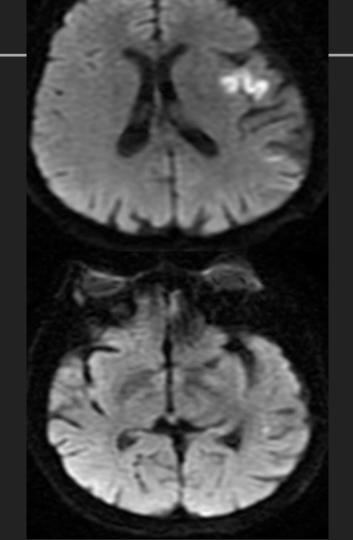
- Repeat CT stable
- Started clopidogrel th next day







Pre-op 24h Discharge NIHSS



67 yo, LMCA syndrome, got tPA. ASPECTS 6

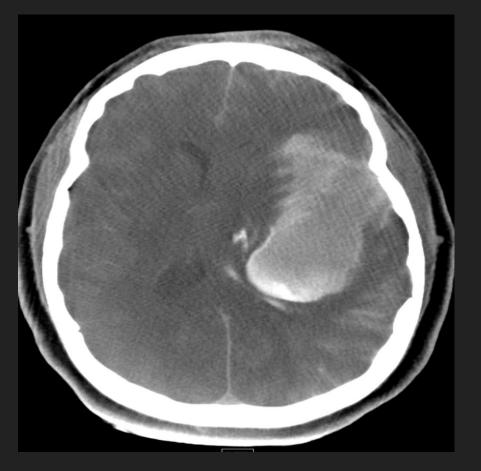
Carotid Dissection

Acute stenting with LVIS

Pre-loaded with half bolus of Integrilin and loaded with ASA

OUTCOME

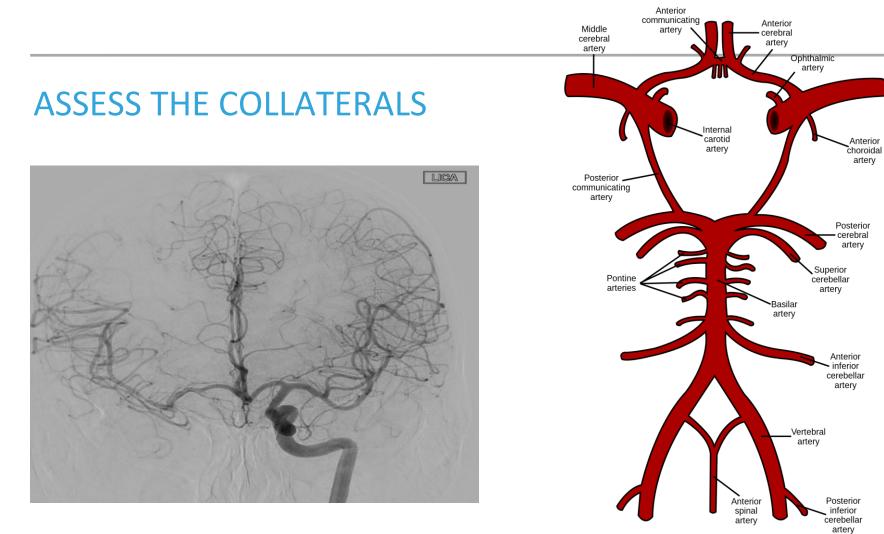
- DynaCT revealed a large left intraparenchymal hematoma.
- Patient was taken for emergent hemicraniectomy, but family declined to proceed.
- Palliative consult and eventually expired.



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Carotid stenting and intracranial thrombectomy for treatment of acute stroke due to tandem occlusions with aggressive antiplatelet therapy may be associated with a high incidence of intracranial hemorrhage

Donald V Heck, Morry D Brown



Anterior

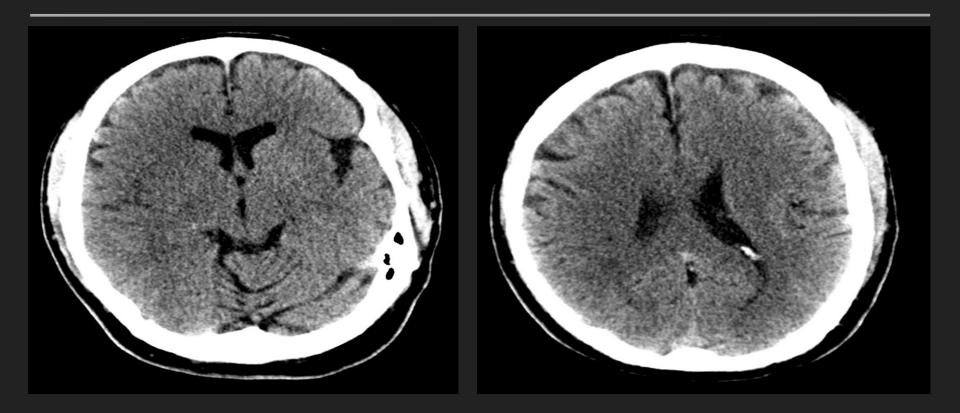
artery

CASE #1

3 53 M with pmh of HTN

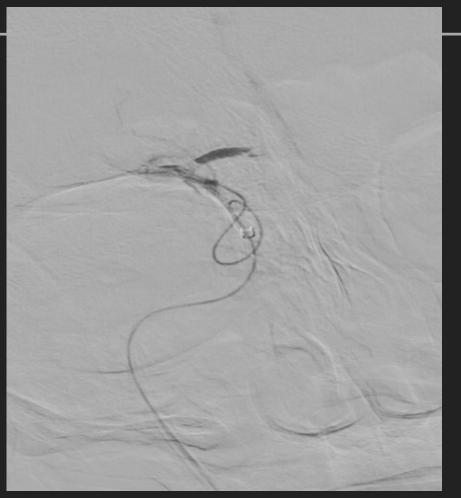
Presented with left hemiplegia and right sided gaze deviation, NIHSS 15

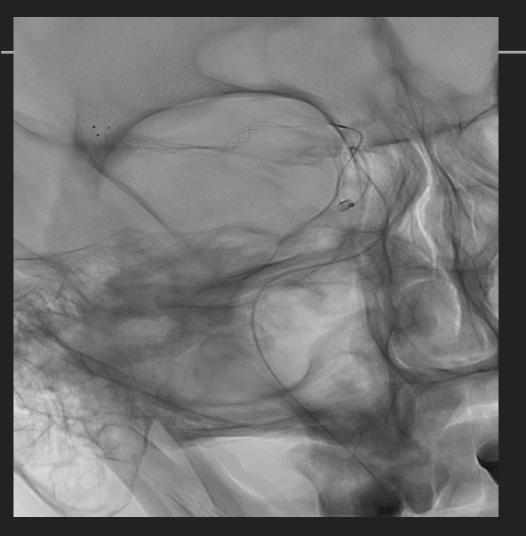
CT of the head was obtained then was taken to the angio suite



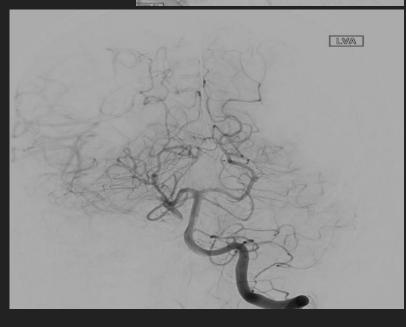
Baseline CT - 22:44 (ASPECTS 6-7)







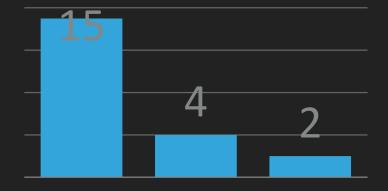
STENTRIEVER (TREVO) DEPLOYED ACROSS THE M1 OCCLUSION Right CCA run demonstrating persistent complete occlusion of cervical ICA



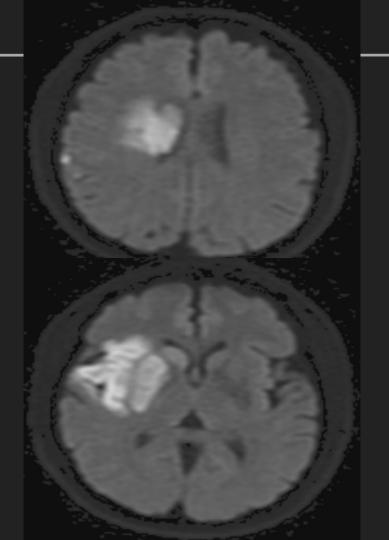


Excellent collateral flow across the A-comm and P-comm arteries

OUTCOME



Pre-op 24h Discharge NIHSS



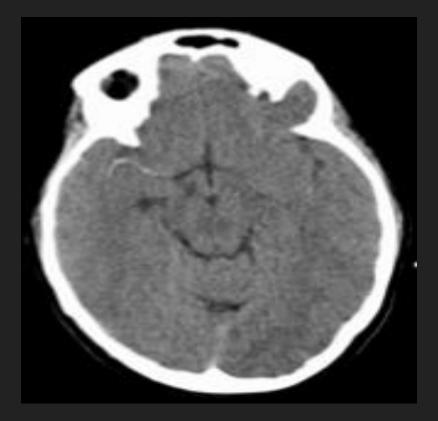
CASE #2

2 40 F presenting status post motor vehicle accident with clavicular fracture.

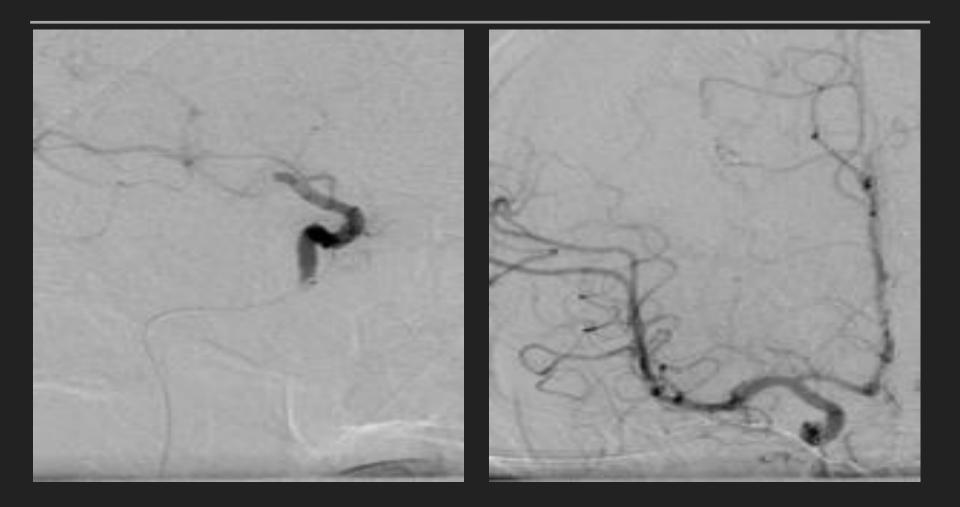
C Left facial droop and hemisensory loss: NIHSS 9.

CToH and CTA obtained.

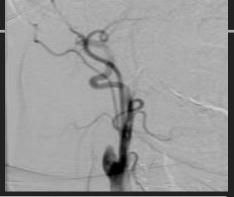
No tPA given the recent trauma.

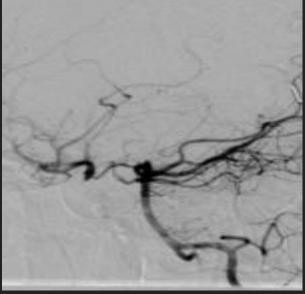


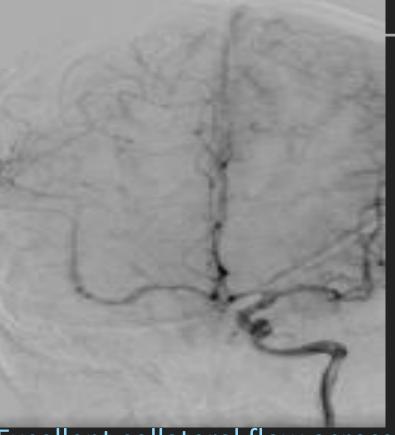




Right CCA run demonstrating persistent complete occlusion of cervical ICA

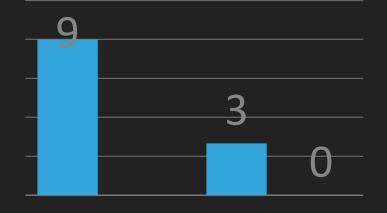




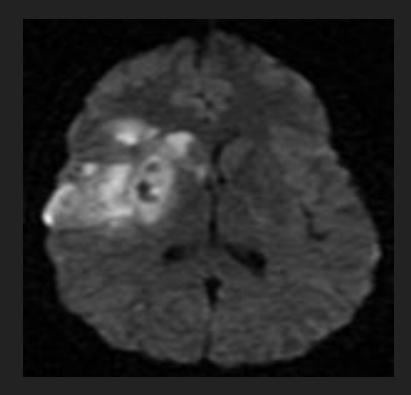


Excellent collateral flow across the Acomm and P-comm arteries

OUTCOME



Pre-op discharge NIHSS



Conclusions

- Cervical carotid occlusion in acute stroke treatment is not well studied
- Literature limited to case reports and series
- Controversy over stenting in acute setting
- Care must be tailored to the patient and clinical situation
- In general, I try to avoid acute stents unless absolutely necessary to keep vessel open and improve neurological symptoms





MOUNT SINAI NEUROENDOVASCULAR TEAM





Fifi

De Leacy



Kellner



Oxley



Singh



Berenstein

Fellows









Shigematsu

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