

# CHU CAEN

## 5 Décembre 2017

Soins  
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05-12-2017

# Gold standard: i.v. thrombolysis

THE L

## Articles

### Systematic review of evidence on thrombolytic therapy for acute ischaemic stroke

*J M Wardlaw, C P Warlow, C Counsell*

#### Summary

**Background** Recent trials of thrombolytic therapy in acute ischaemic stroke have given apparently conflicting results. Only one trial, the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke trial of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), suggested that thrombolysis was definitely beneficial. To make sense of these results, we have done a systematic review of all available randomised trials of thrombolysis in acute ischaemic stroke.

**Methods** From all available completed randomised trials of thrombolytic therapy compared with control in acute ischaemic stroke (with prerandomisation CT), we checked tabular data on deaths during roughly the first 2 weeks, deaths from all causes and functional outcome (disability) at the end of the trial follow-up period, and early symptomatic and fatal intracranial haemorrhages.

used. There were no direct comparisons of tPA, streptokinase or urokinase: much of the poor outcome in the streptokinase-treated patients might be explained by the inclusion of more severe strokes, greater use of antithrombotic drugs, higher doses, and the longer treatment compared with the trials that used tPA.

**Interpretation** Thrombolysis requires further testing in randomised trials because the risks seem substantial, the benefit uncertain. The time window for effective treatment remains unclear. There is no objective evidence to suggest that tPA is safer than streptokinase: apparent hazards and benefits may be similar. Differences in trial design and baseline variables should be accounted for.

*Lancet* 1997; **350**: 607-14

Universitätsklinikum  
Erlangen

**12 trials with 3435 patients**

# Textes et recommandations

**La circulaire DHOS/DGS/DGAS no 517 du 3 novembre 2003** relative à la prise en charge des accidents vasculaires cérébraux a pour objet la mise en place d'une filière d'organisation des soins, laquelle prévoit notamment, par la création d'unités neuro-vasculaires (UNV), de structurer l'hospitalisation à la phase aiguë d'un AVC.

# en pratique 2005

la thrombolyse IV est introduite en France

Les

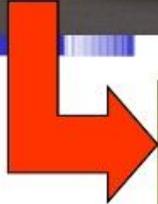
**AVC de moins de 3H**

critères au scanner (< 2/3 du territoire sylvien)

de la lacune, à l'ischémie  
sur occlusion des artères céphaliques

**En 2009 : élargissement de la fenêtre  
< 4H30**

# Filière thrombolyse <4H30



**Service d'Urgences**  
Accueil



**Service de Radiologie**  
IRM ou Scanner

**Unité  
de Soins Intensifs  
Neurovasculaire**



**UNV**  
**après les soins intensifs**

- poursuivre traitements et examens
- rééduquer
- organiser la sortie

**Sortie**



# AVC

Filière précise → temps gagné



**le 15**

**Imagerie cérébrale**  
IRM (scanner)

**Unité Neuro-Vasculaire**

(lits dédiés à la prise en charge des AVC)

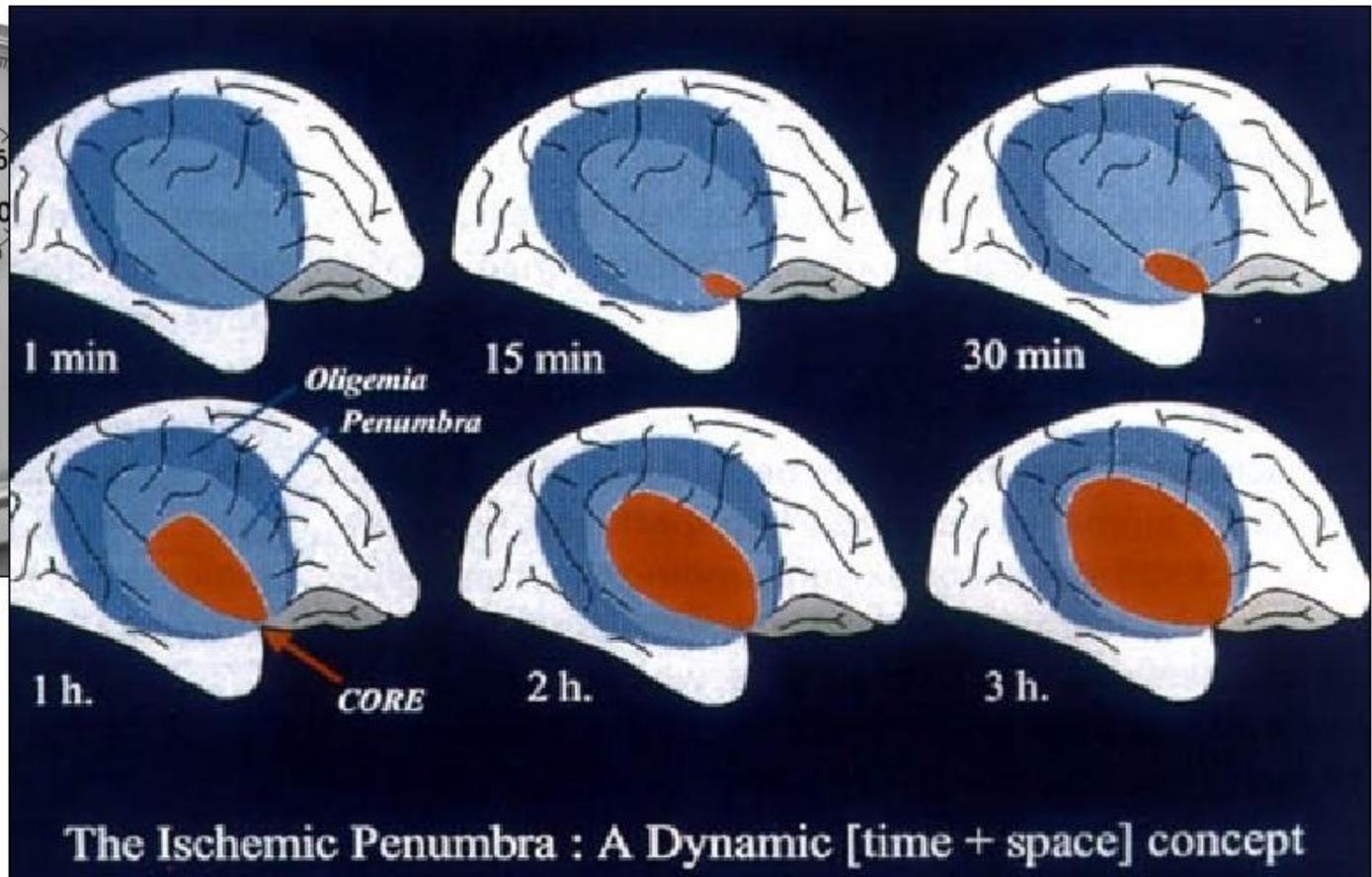
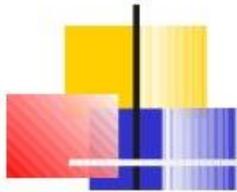
- Thrombolyse
- Autres traitements d'urgence
- Examens pour détecter la cause

**Sortie**

- Domicile
- Rééducation / soins de suite médicalisés

# AVC :

Pourquoi faut-il aller très vite ?



# Time is brain

bénéfice maximal du r TPA  
si réalisé dans les 3 premières heures

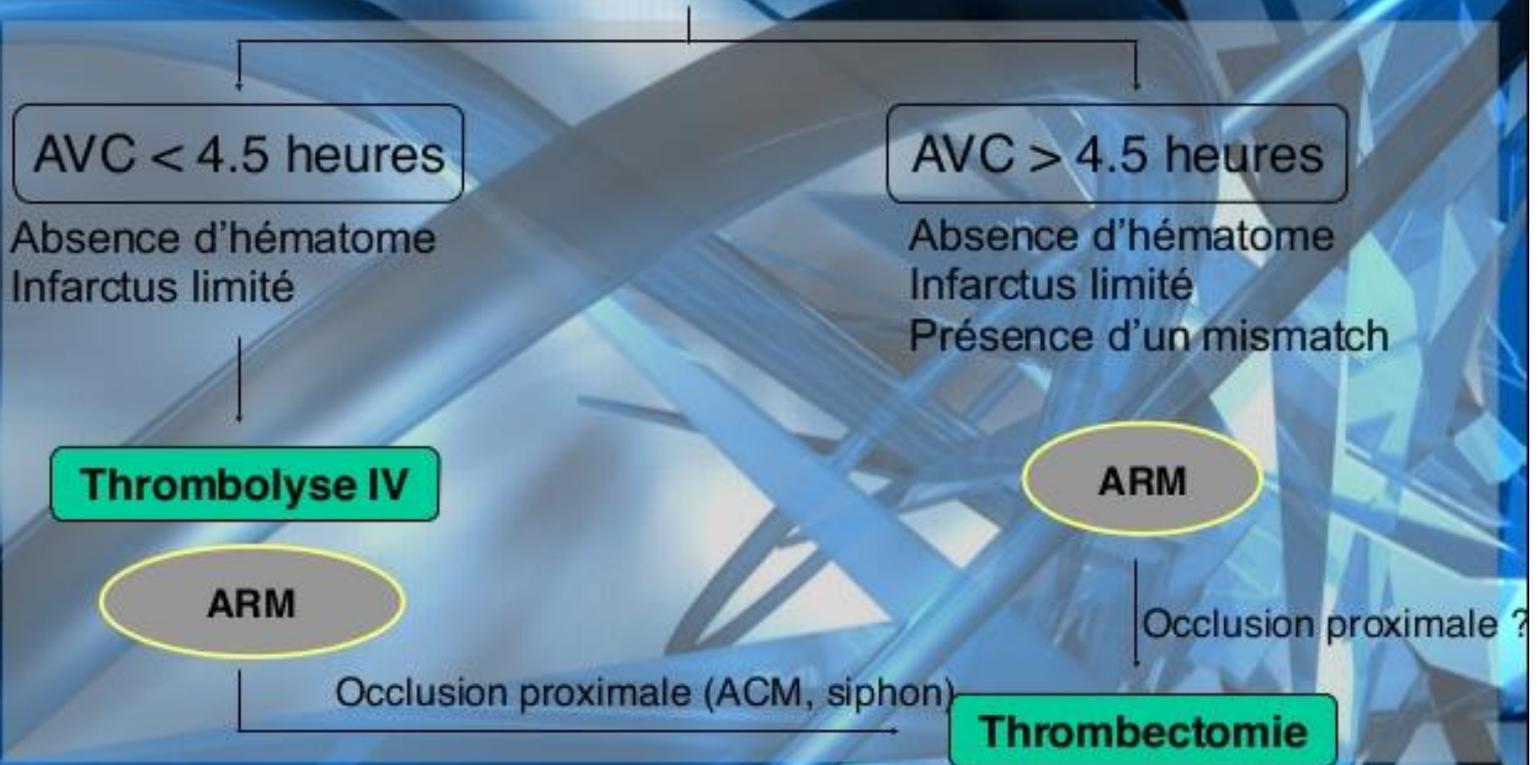
Les 4H30 ne doit en rien permettre de perdre du temps

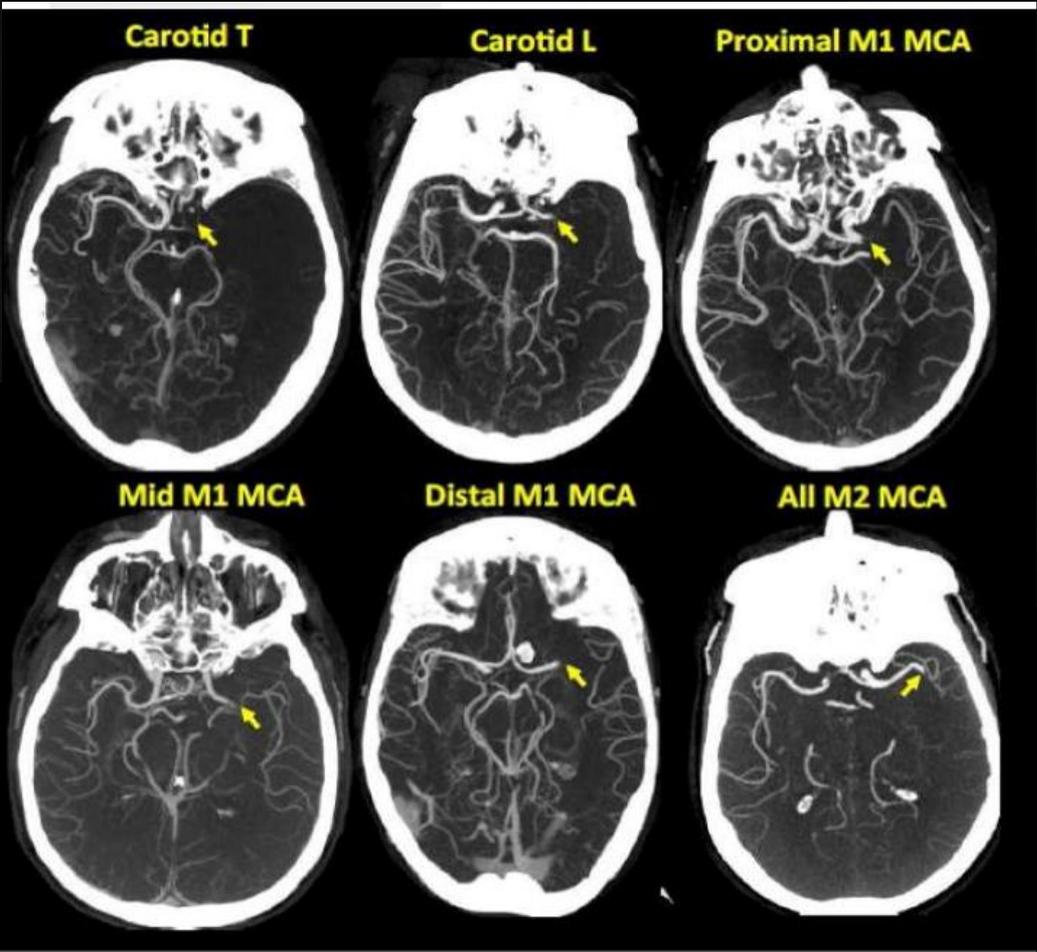
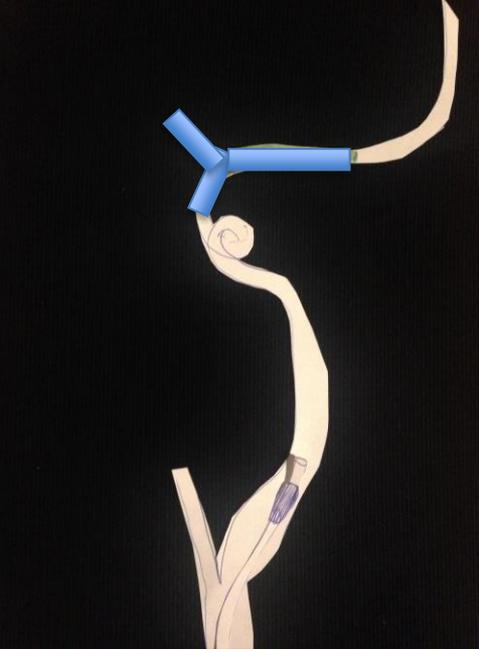
transport  
brancardage  
imagerie  
bilan bio  
appel famille  
préparer le bolus en UNV et injecter

Place de la thrombectomie jusqu'en  
2015?

Si occlusion artérielle prouvée, indication :  
**au delà de 4H30**  
**ou CI à la thrombolyse**

## Algorithme décisionnel

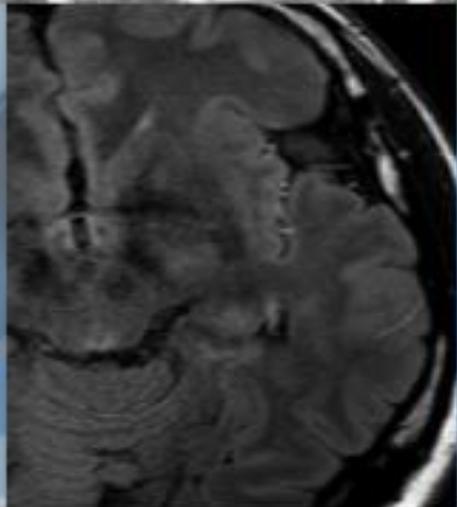
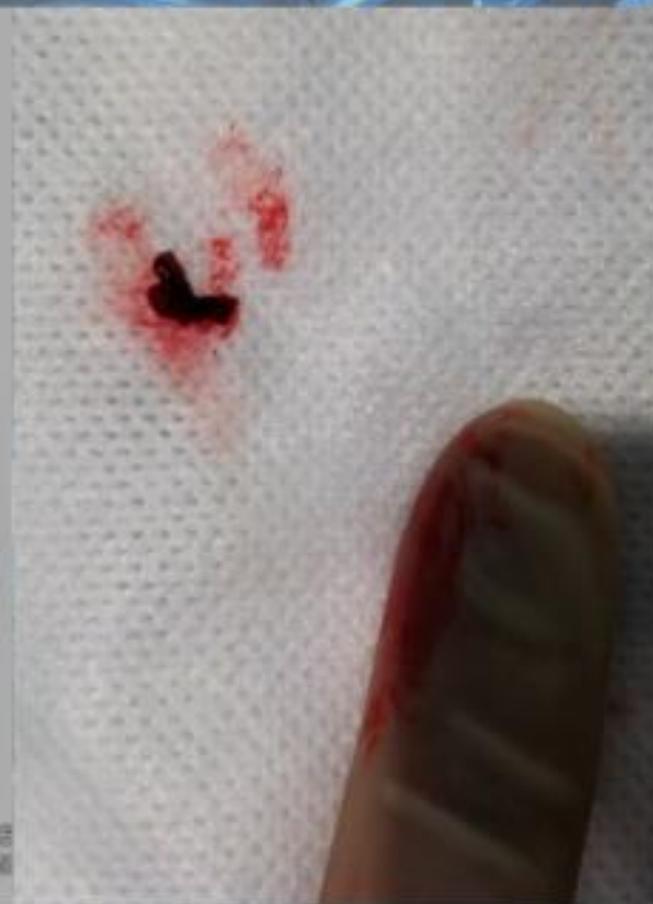
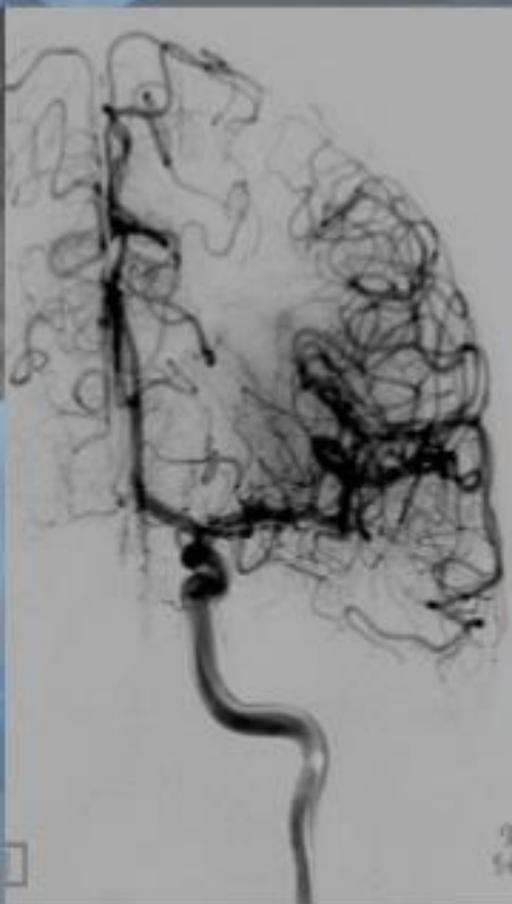
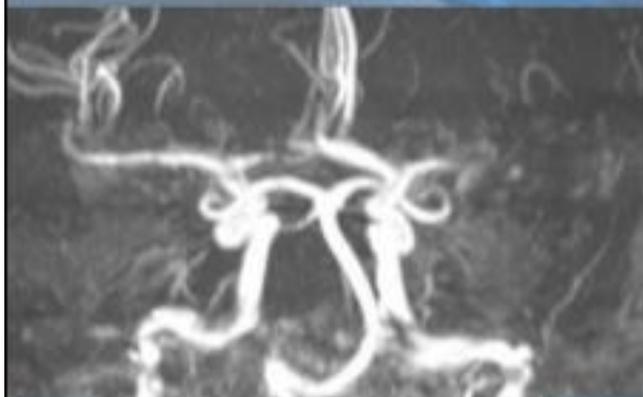




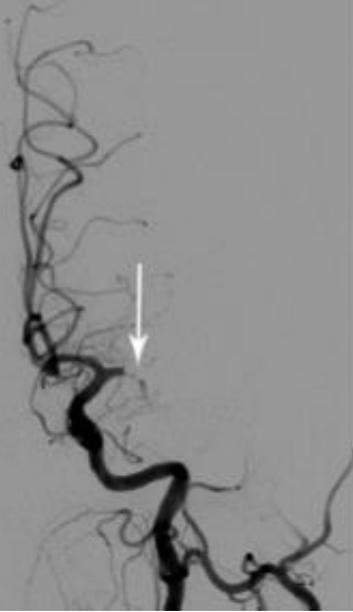
Et le tronc basilaire...



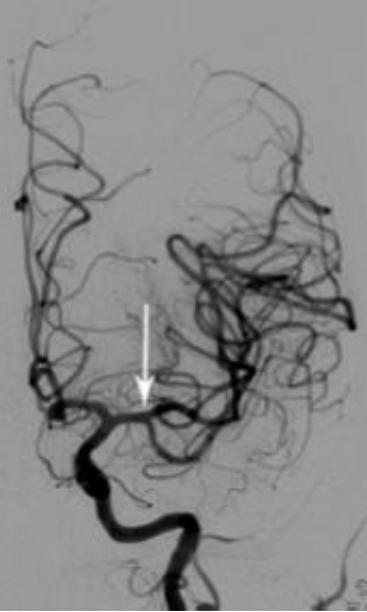
Mme S. 46 ans, Thrombolyse IV, NIHSS 10



a



b

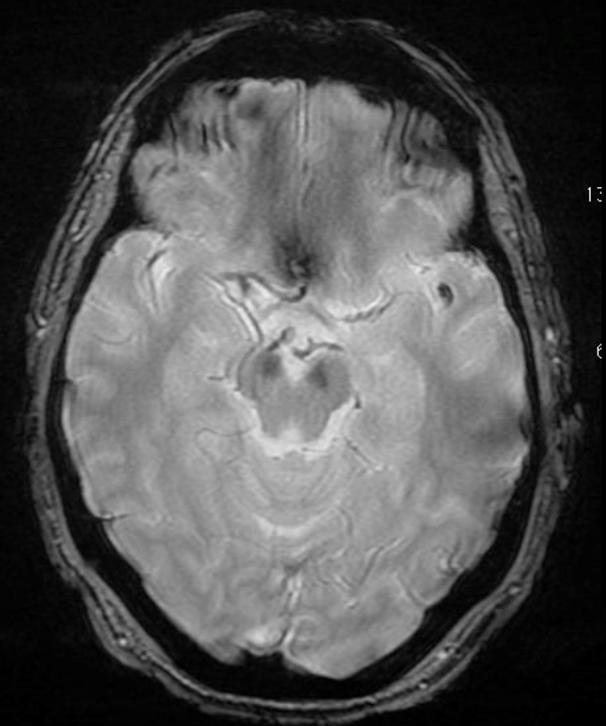
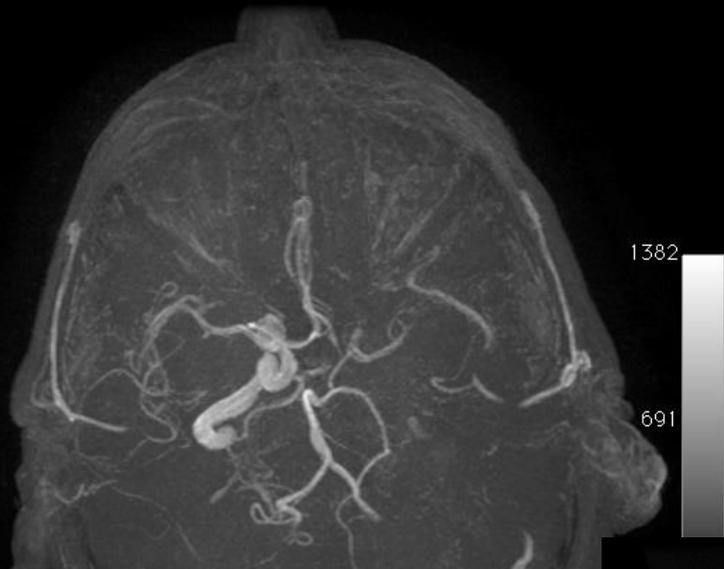


Patiente de 66 ans ,  
CI à la thrombolyse ,  
prise en charge à 4H en salle ,  
revascularisation  
4H45

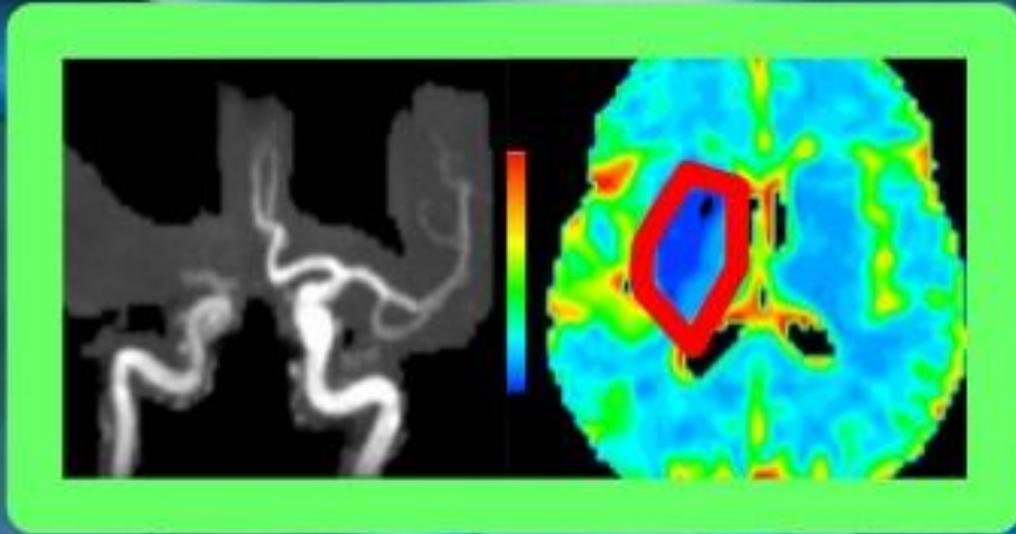
M2 en TOF = M1 distale en arterio

il faut traquer l'occlusion en TOF

sequence **swann** > **T2 étoile pour le thrombus**

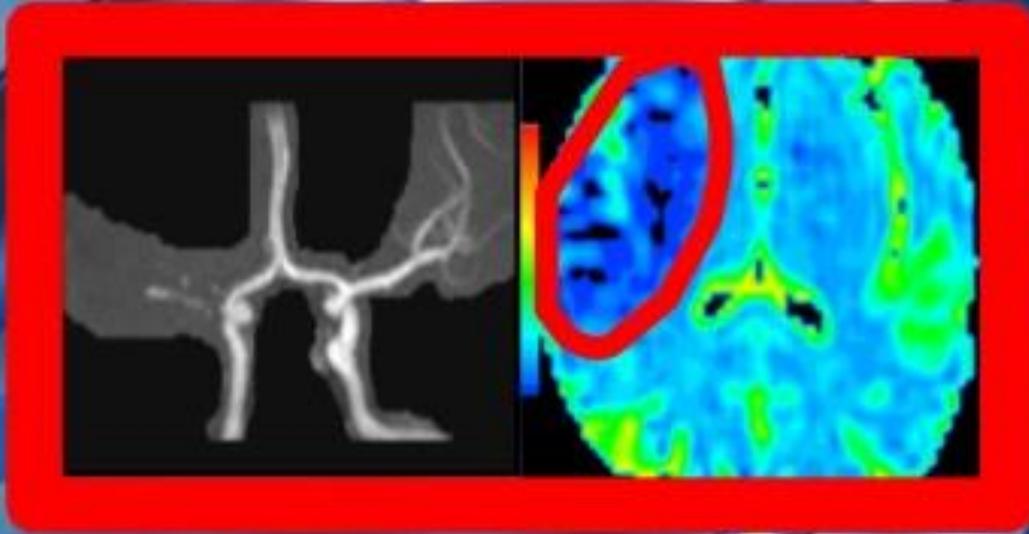


# Deux occlusions sylviennes à H+5



Comment

Expliquer

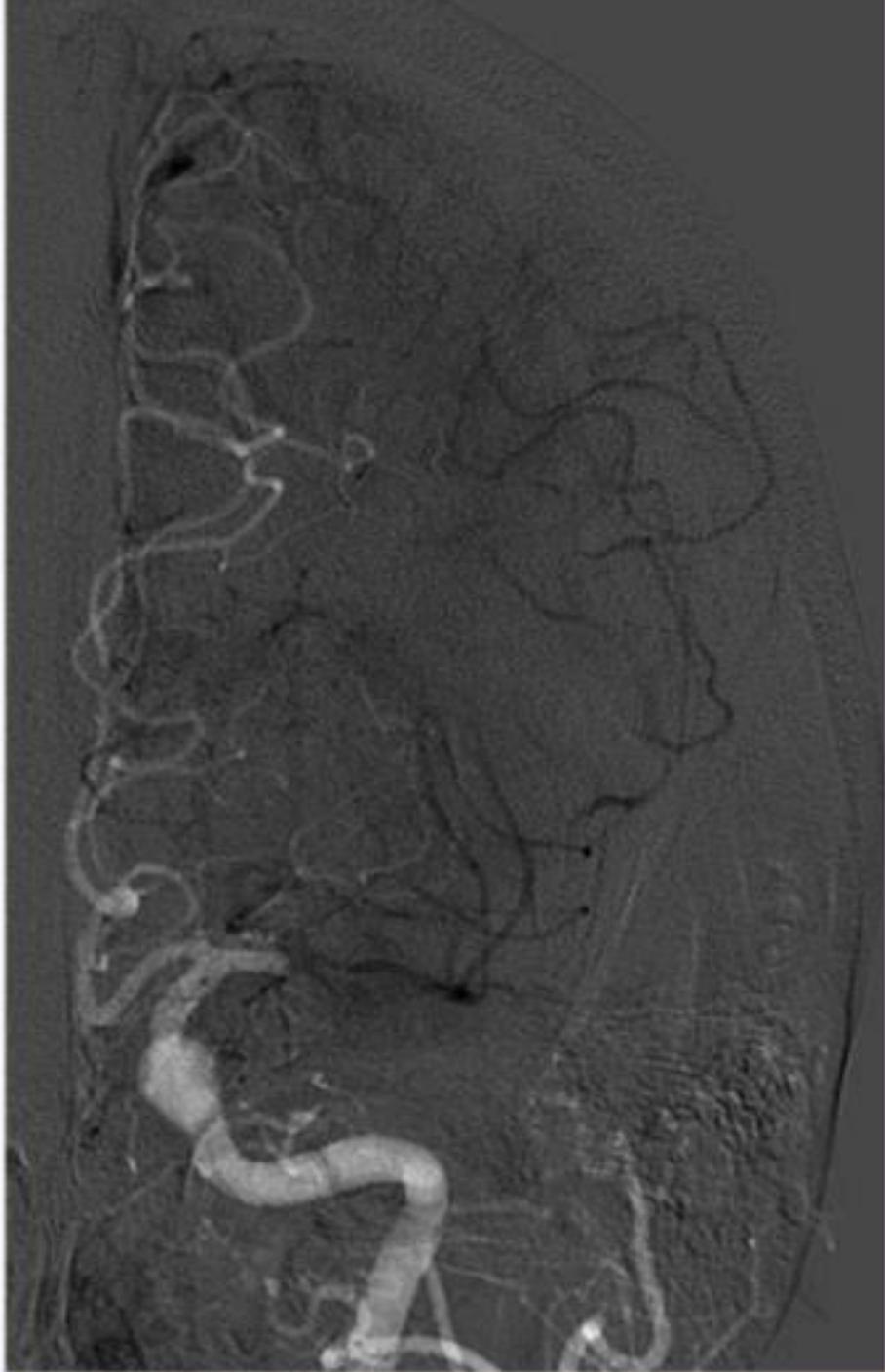


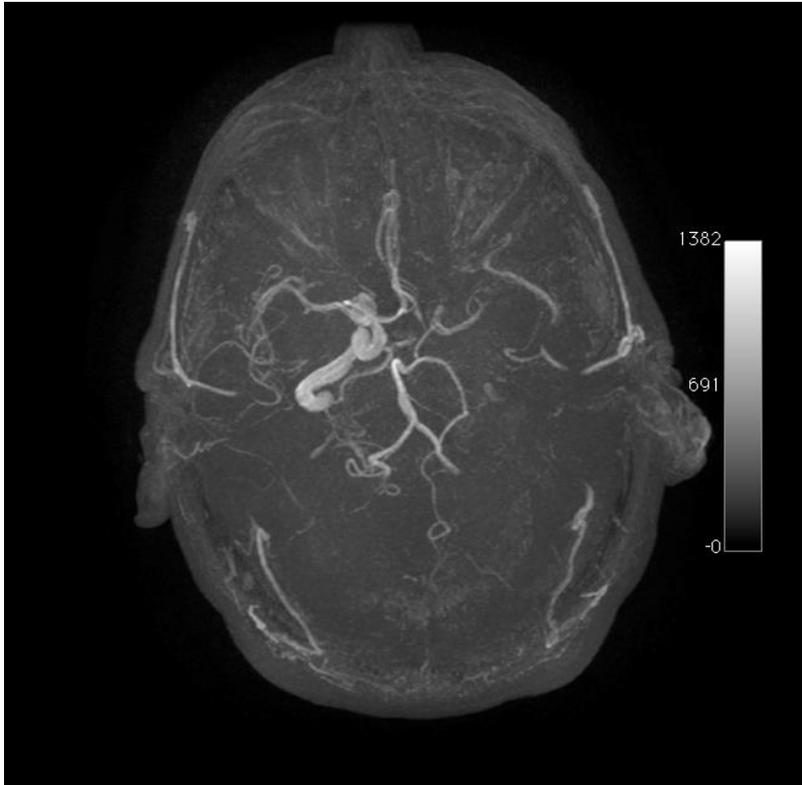
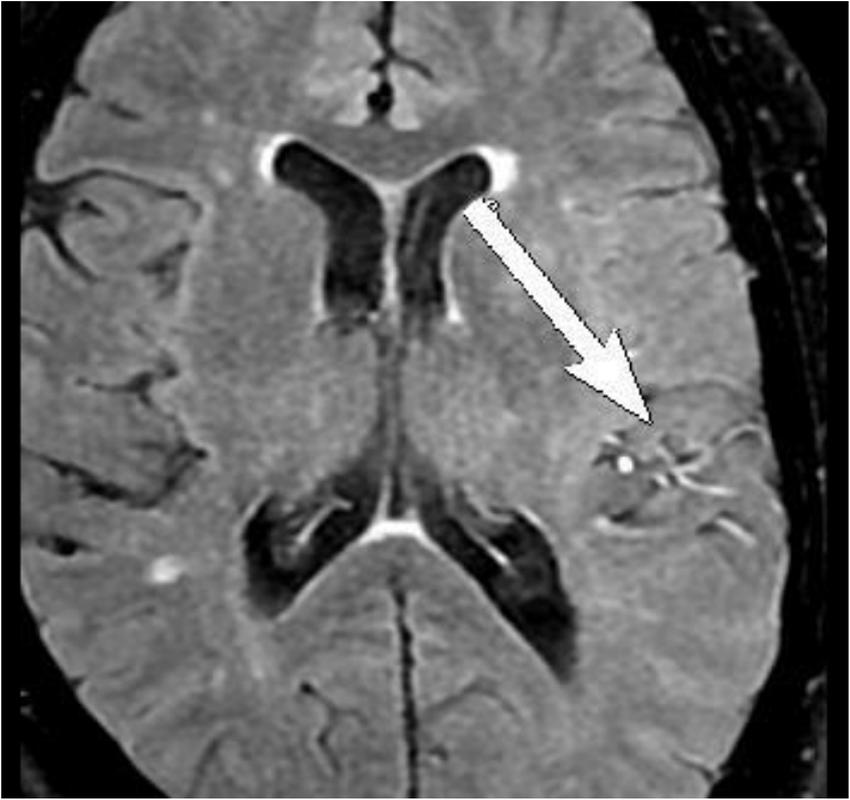
Cette différence  
d'infarctus?

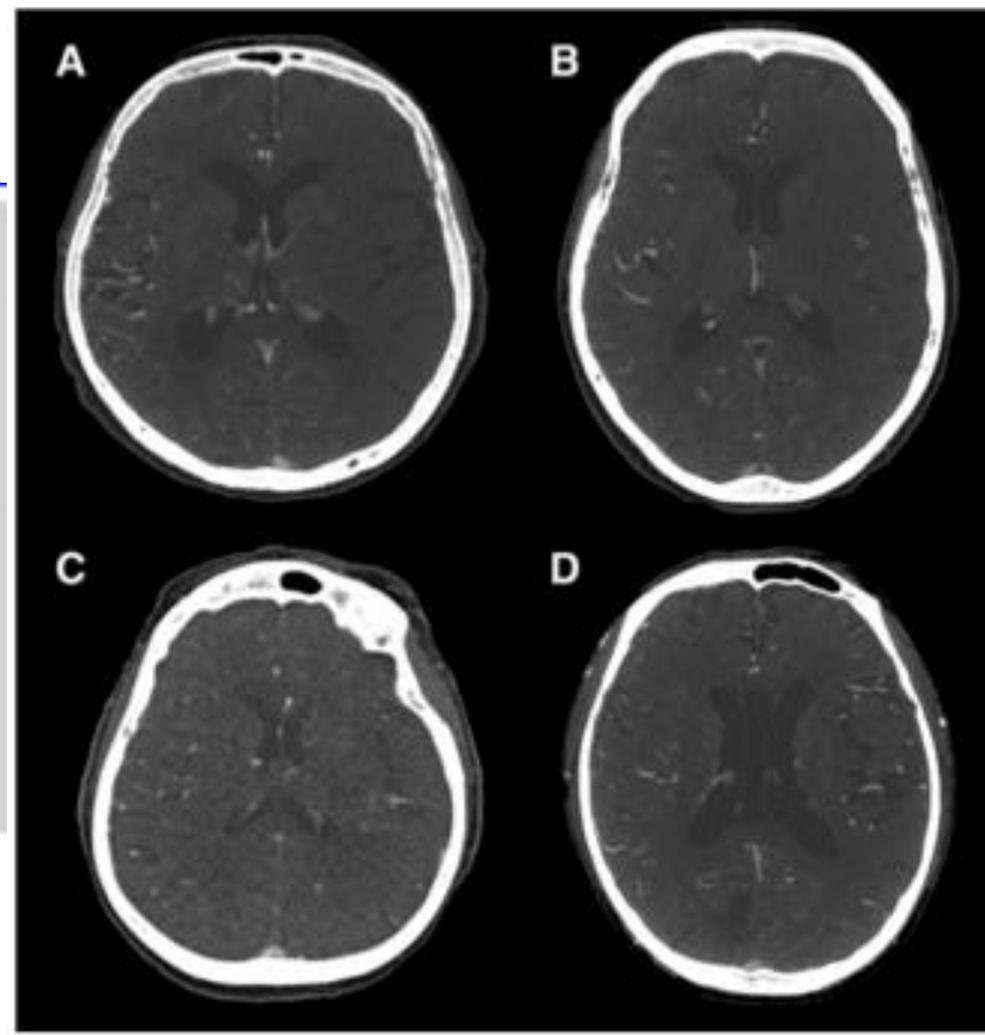
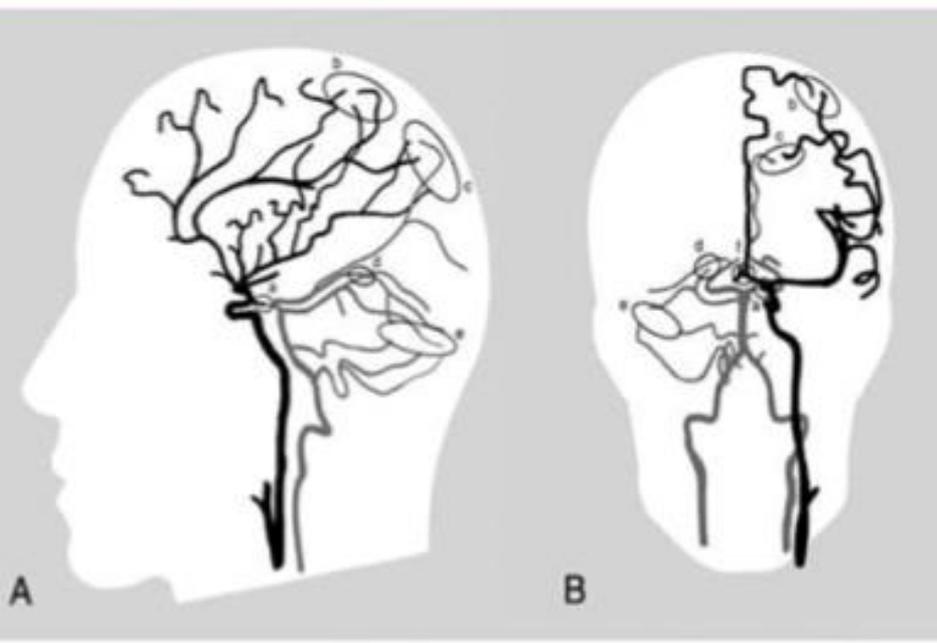
La collatéralité  
la vasodilatation

=

la pénombre







## *Les mismatches*

### **le point de vue du neurologue :**

mismatch flair/diff pour la thrombolyse

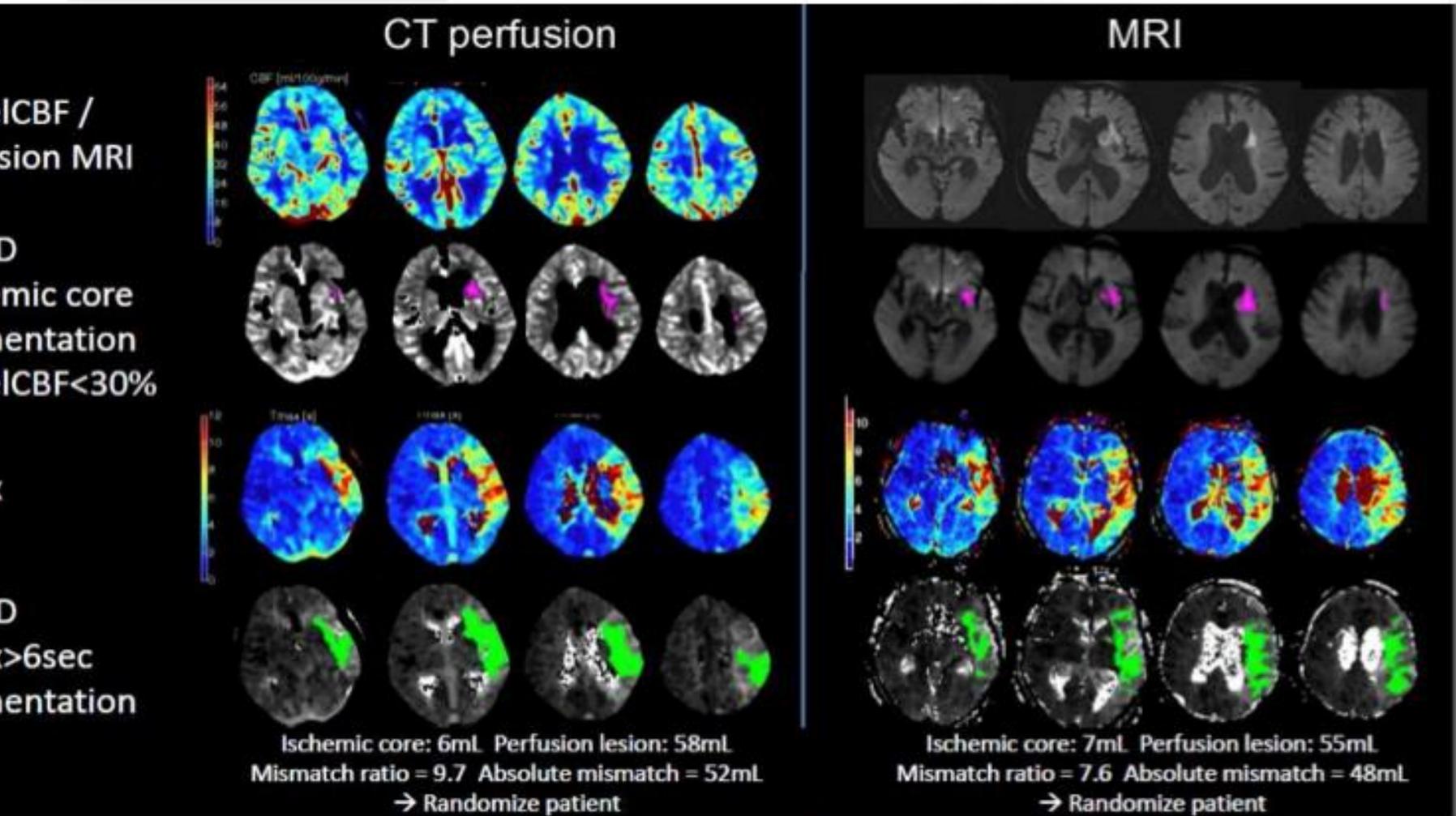
### **le point de vue du neuradio :**

mismatch pénombre/diffusion :

Pénombre qui s'exprime cliniquement  
Petit infarctus / occlusion proximale/NIHHS élevé

Pénombre qui ne s'exprime pas :  
petit infarctus/occlusion proximale/NIHHS bas

## SMATCH PENOMBRE-CORE de l'infarctus



90 day NIHSS & mRS

**BENEFICE EN CAS D OCCLUSION ARTERIELLE VISIBLE  
DU TRAITEMENT ENDOVASCULAIRE**

**un tel délai de 12 ans ....**

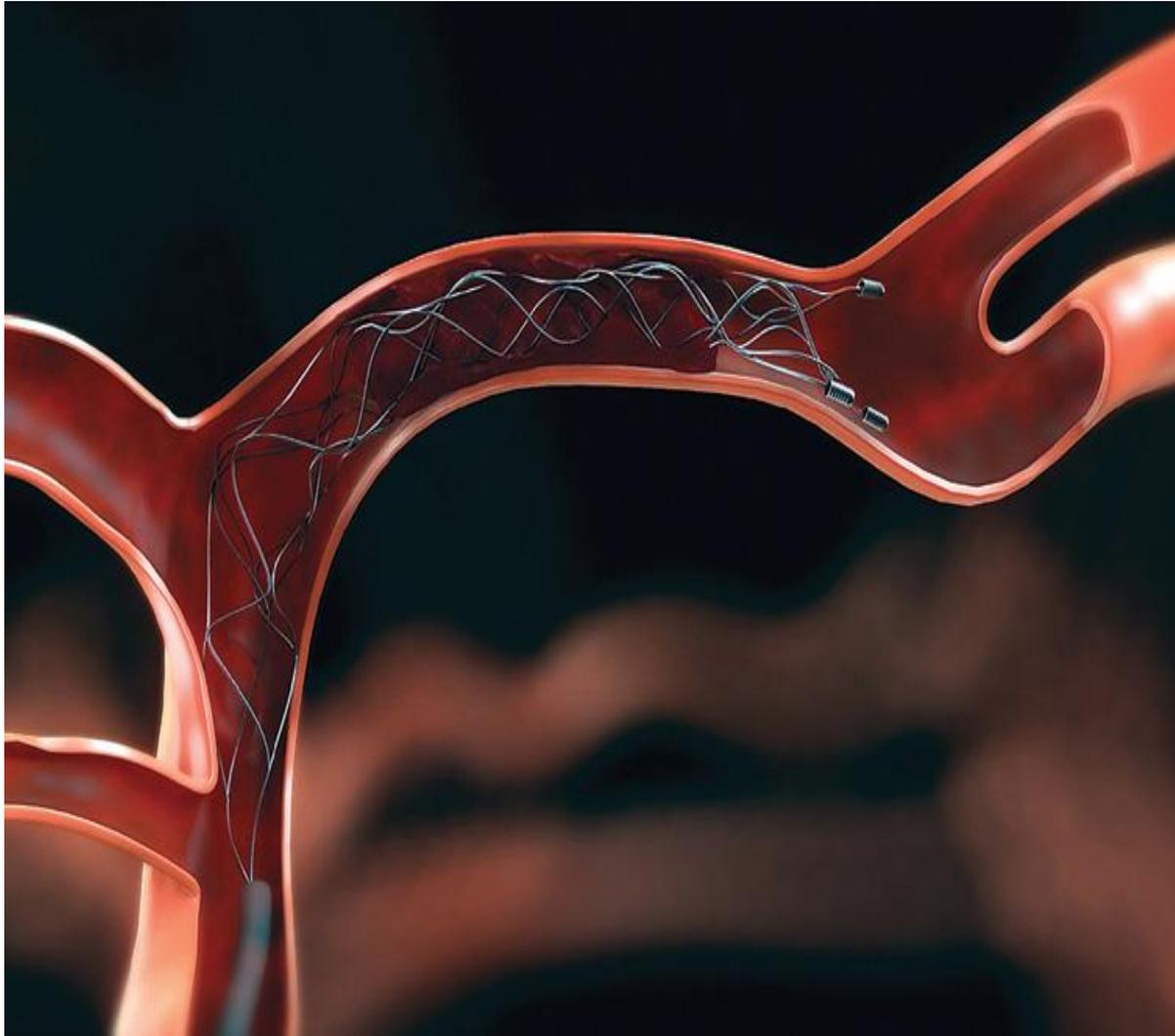
**entre l'acceptation**

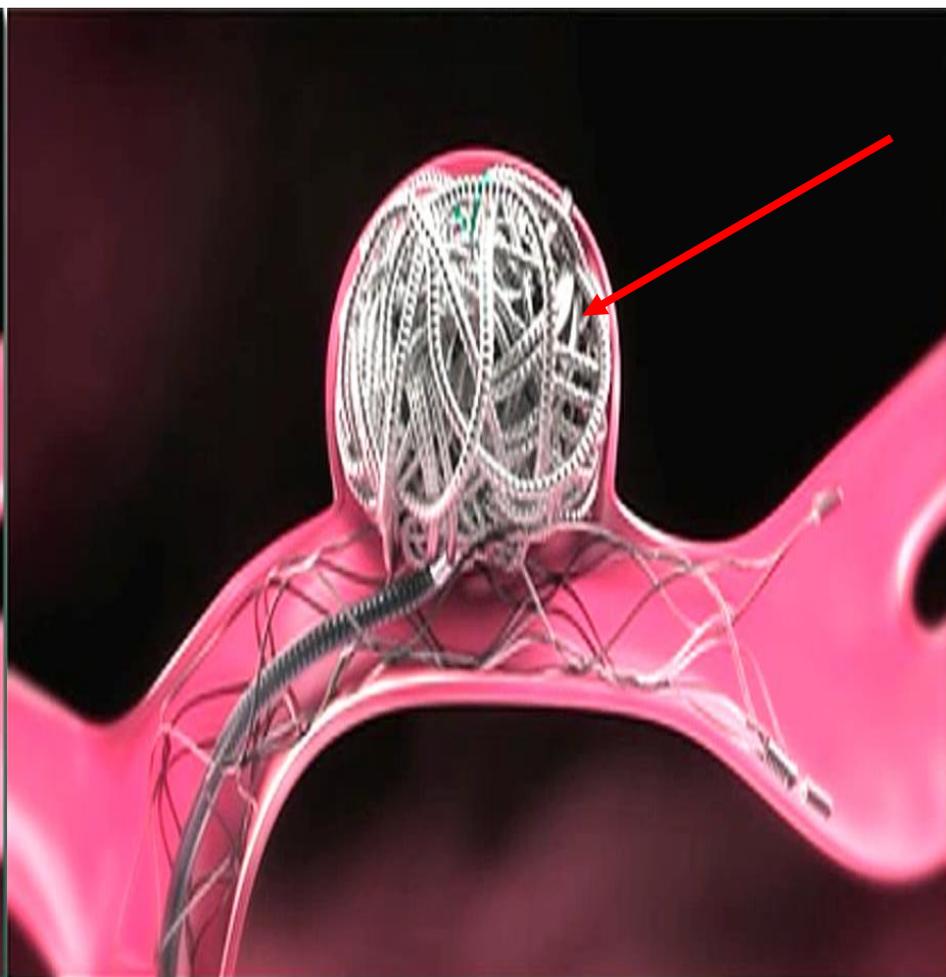
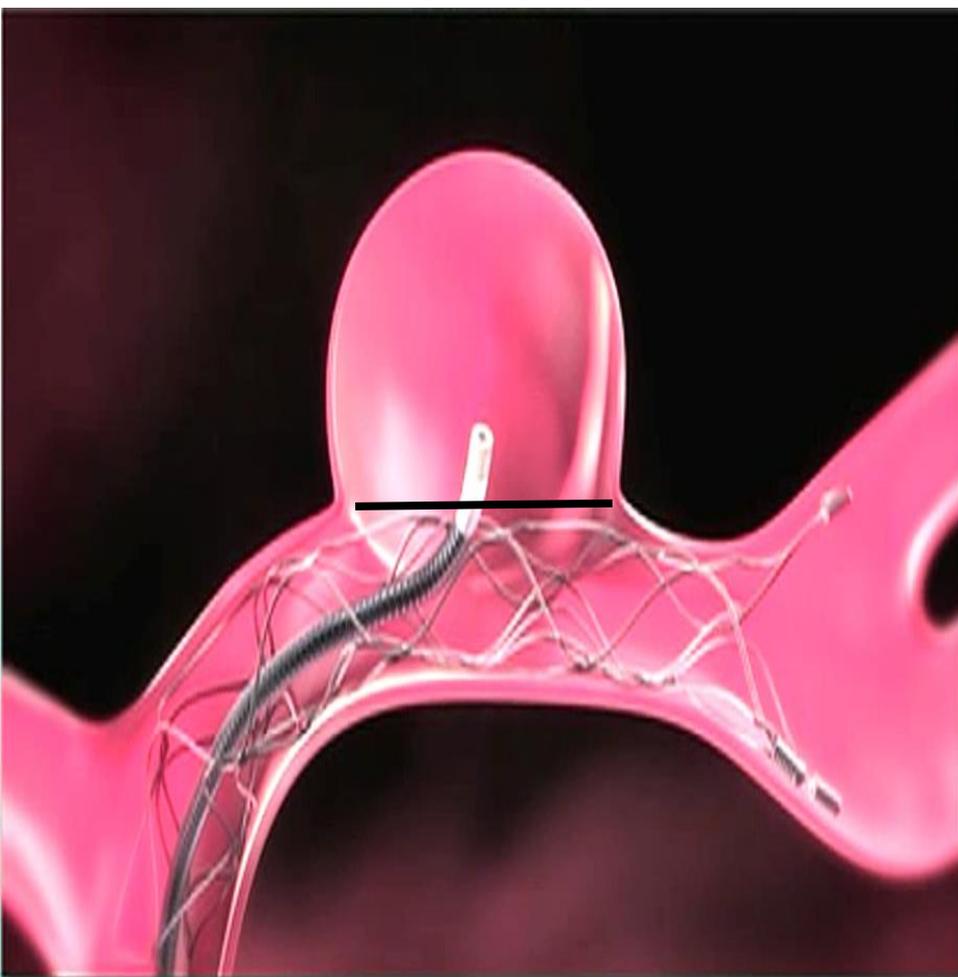
**de la fibrinolyse en 2003**

**Et celle la thrombectomie en 2015**

**En cas d' occlusion proximale**

# Solitaire (stent retriever)





**Faute d'étude randomisée**

**thrombolyse**

**versus thrombolyse et traitement  
endovasculaire  
en cas d occlusion avérée ...**

# 2015 : Mister Clean

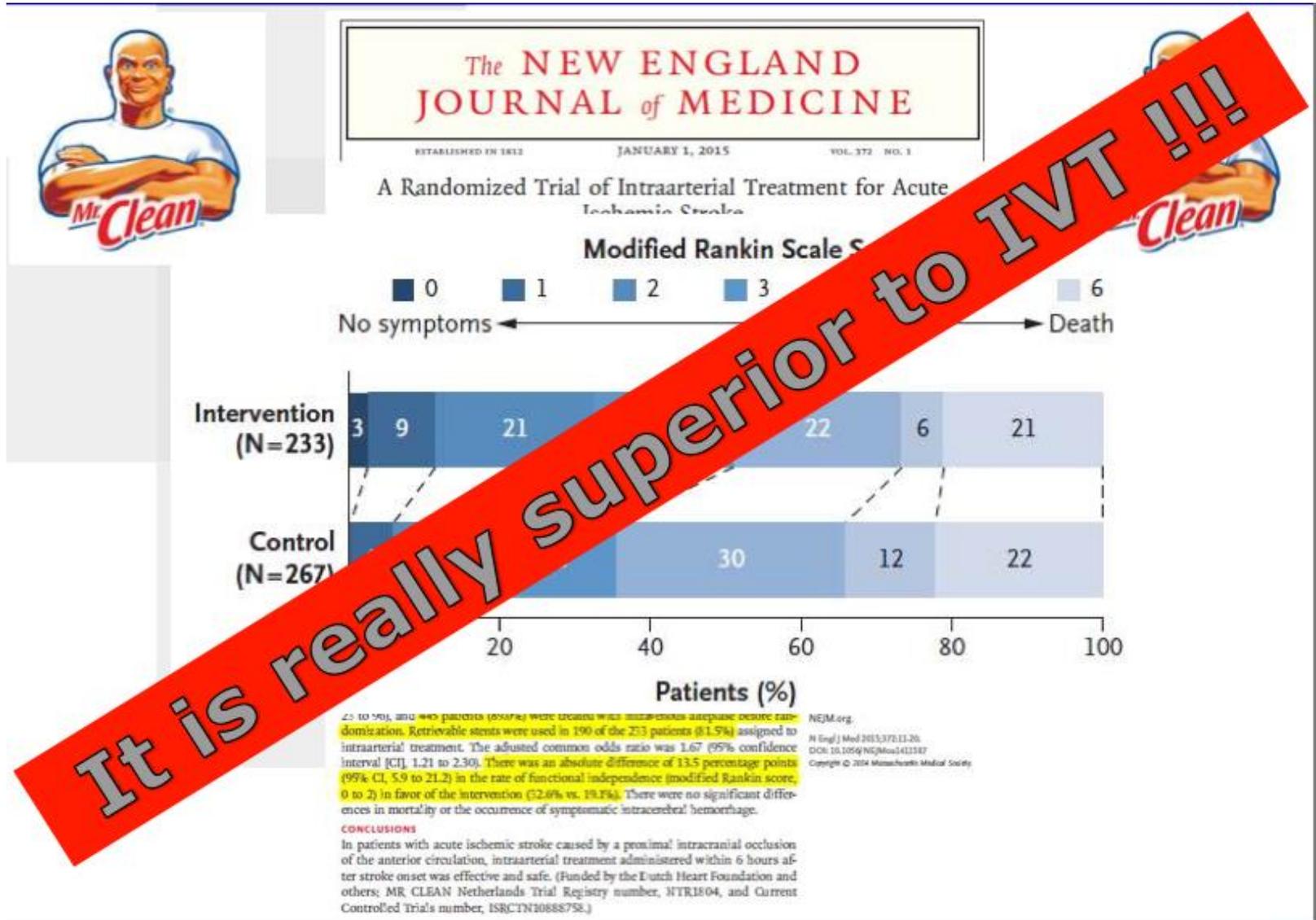
< 6H

thrombolyse seule

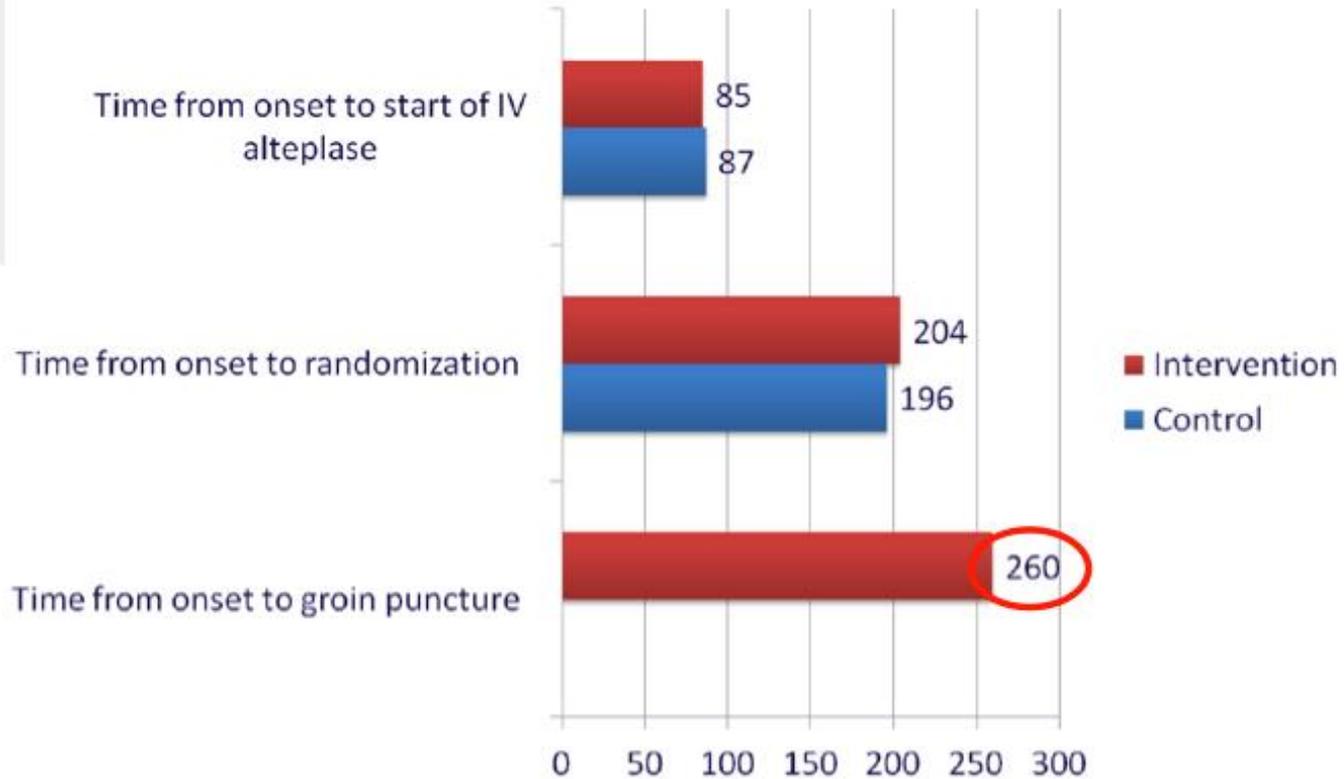
versus

thrombolyse +endovasculaire

# Lorsque l'occlusion est prouvée au scanner ou l'IRM , dans un délai de 6H, le traitement endovasculaire combiné est supérieur

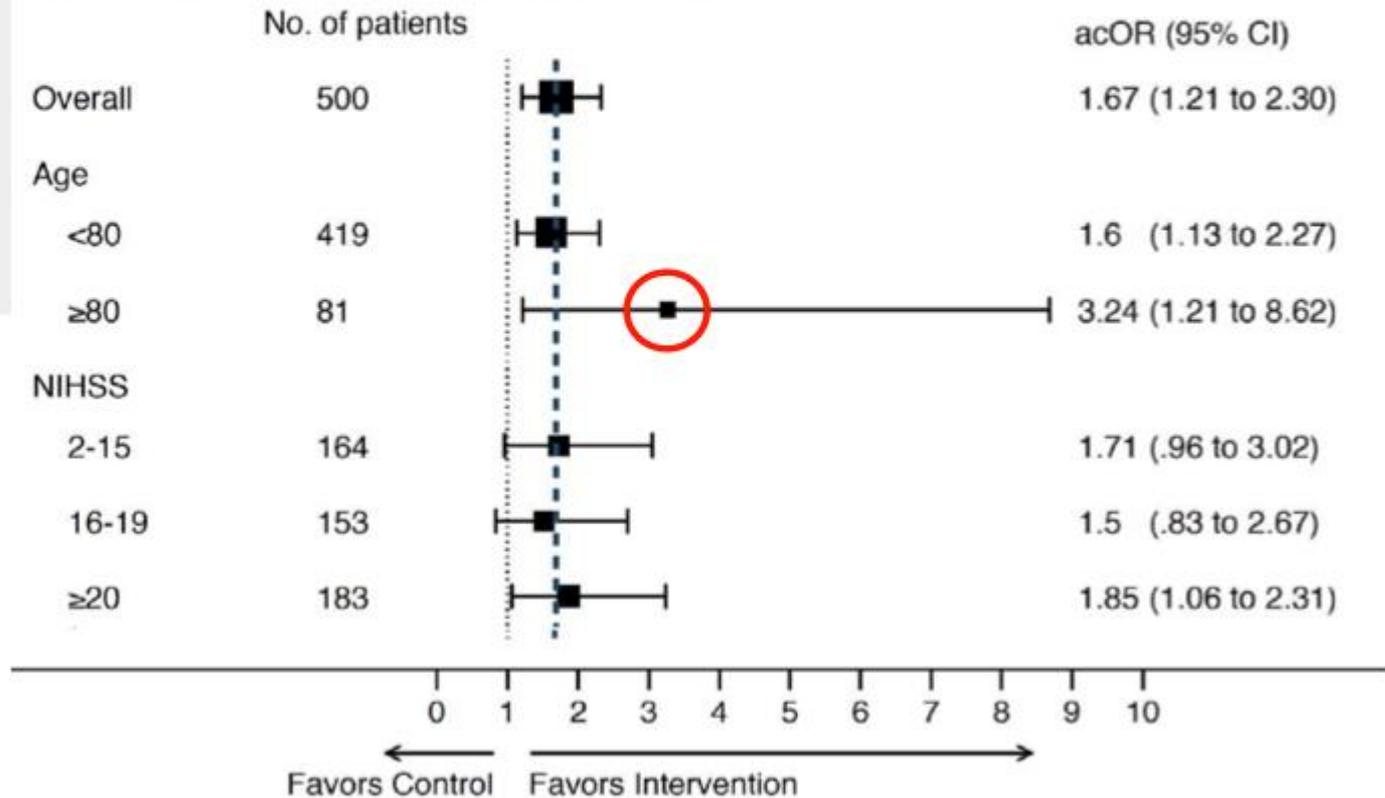


## Timing



3H30 pour la ponction : optimale!

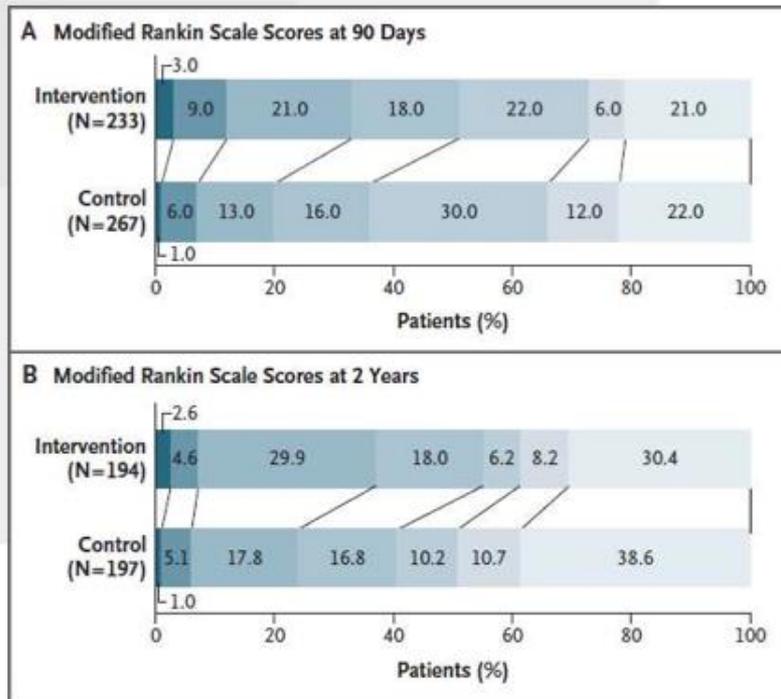
## Subgroup analyses: age and NIHSS





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Two-Year Outcome after Endovascular Treatment for Acute Ischemic Stroke



**33% vs 20%**

**37% vs 24%**

# Meta analyse Hermès 2016

**4 min de perdue** sur les 6H

4 min de perdue = 1 patient /100 qui ne sera pas autonome

**1 patient /100**  
qui ne sera pas autonome

**AVC : NNT : 2.9 thrombectomie** (hermes 2016)

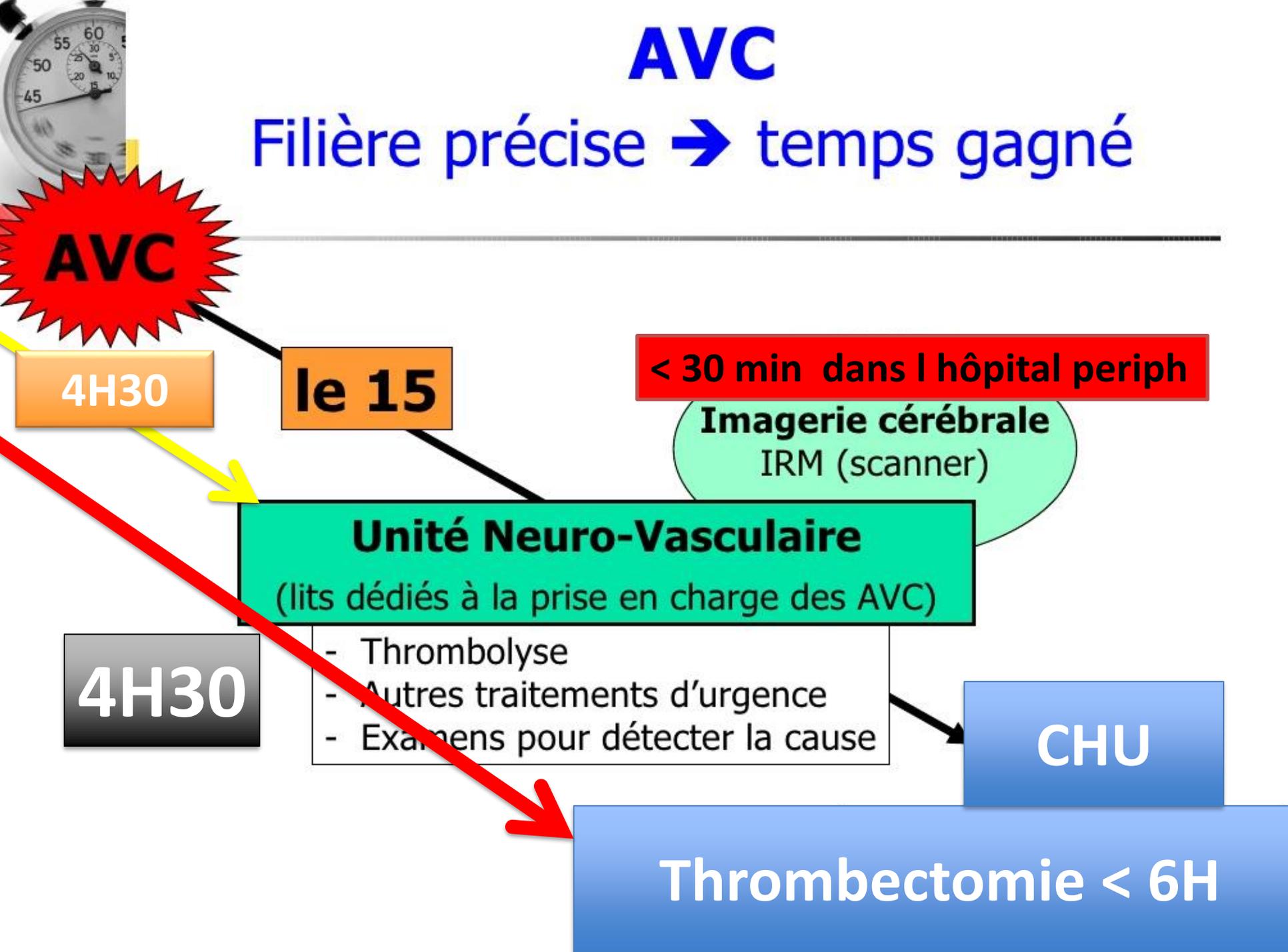
versus

**infarctus cœur : NNT : 19 Thrombectomie**

**et la même filière de soins**

# AVC

Filière précise → temps gagné



# SCHEMA REGIONAL ACTUEL : « drip n ship »

Avc à domicile



Appel 15

Transport



UNV ou centre de telemedecine : **diagnostic clinique**

Avranches

**TB IV+**

Saint lo : UNV

Cherbourg : UNV

Lisieux: UNV

Alençon UNV?

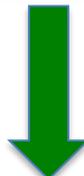
Argentan

Flers

L'aigle

Diagnostic imagerie : angio CT // IRM

Transport



centre thrombectomie CAEN

**THROMBECTOMIE**

**< 30 min**

**< 4H30**

**Comment  
arriver à ces  
délais ?**

**+ 1H**

**Comment faire ...**

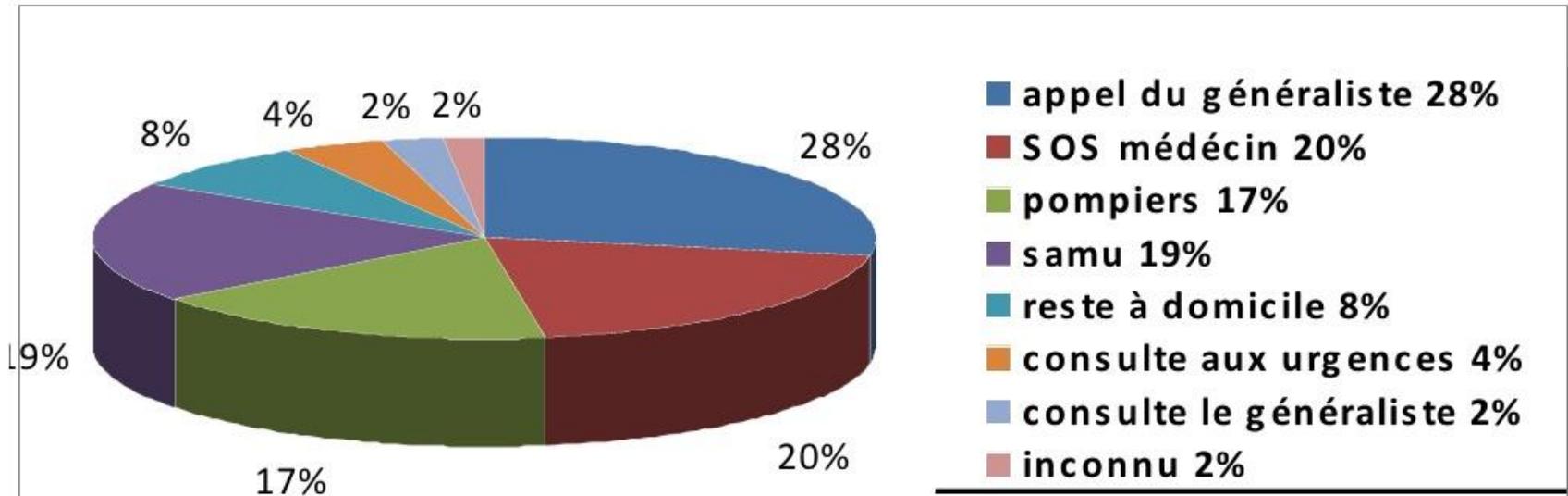
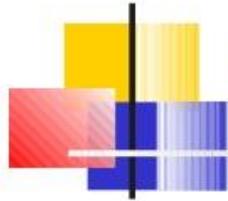
**les écueils à déjouer**

Première chose

éduquer la population  
à appeler le 15

la perte de chance principale est là  
hors délai à tout traitement

# Réaction initiale des patients victimes d'AVC en France



**42% ne connaissaient aucun signe d'alerte d'un AVC**

*Dereux et al. Stroke 2002*

## Rôle des medias

Ensuite

l'étroite collaboration téléphonique

SAMU 14-61-50

neurologue d'UNV correspondant

# Le neurologue

responsable de la filière AVC  
la plus courte possible pour le patient

étroite collaboration avec le SAMU

**suspicion AVC par le 15 = appel neurologue**

Si AVC dans les hôpitaux sans thrombolyse

**medecin SAMU ou neurologue  
du centre périphérique appelé**

question:

faut il mieux envoyer directement à CAEN les  
gros déficits ?

**APPELER NEUROLOGUE CAEN**



Troisième point

**raccourcir le délai**

centre périphérique :

thrombolyse IV (**tout compris < 30 min**)

transport centre thrombectomie

**si temps de transport >45 min**

**incompressible**

Etudes récentes montrent qu'en cas de large occlusion artérielle **les transports inter hospitaliers** retardent la thrombectomie :

**20% de perte de patients éligibles à la thrombectomie**

intérêt d'un score clinique pour sélectionner ces patients

***STRATIS registry , stroke 2017***

***clinicale scales...,G Turc,C Oppenheim, stroke 2016***

.....

# Les perspectives

## Brief Report

# Drip 'n Ship Versus Mothership for Endovascular Treatment Modeling the Best Transportation Options for Optimal Outcomes

Matthew S.W. Milne, BSc (In Progress); Jessalyn K. Holodinsky, MSc;  
Michael D. Hill, MD, MSc; Anders Nygren, PhD; Chao Qiu, PhD; Mayank Goyal, MD;  
Noreen Kamal, PhD

**Background and Purpose**—There is uncertainty regarding the best way for patients outside of endovascular-capable or Comprehensive Stroke Centers (CSC) to access endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke. The role of the nonendovascular-capable Primary Stroke Centers (PSC) that can offer thrombolysis with alteplase but not endovascular treatment is unclear. A key question is whether average benefit is greater with early thrombolysis at the closest PSC before transportation to the CSC (Drip 'n Ship) or with PSC bypass and direct transport to the CSC (Mothership). Ideal transportation options were mapped based on the location of their endovascular-capable CSCs and nonendovascular-capable PSCs.

**Methods**—Probability models for endovascular treatment were developed from the ESCAPE trial's (Endovascular Treatment for Small Core and Anterior Circulation Proximal Occlusion With Emphasis on Minimizing CT to Recanalization Times) decay curves and for alteplase treatment were extracted from the Get With The Guidelines decay curve. The time on-scene, needle-to-door-out time at the PSC, door-to-needle time at the CSC, and door-to-reperfusion time were assumed constant at 25, 20, 30, and 115 minutes, respectively. Emergency medical services transportation times were calculated using Google's Distance Matrix Application Programming Interface interfaced with MATLAB's Mapping Toolbox to create map visualizations.

**Results**—Maps were generated for multiple onset-to-first medical response times and door-to-needle times at the PSCs of 30, 60, and 90. These figures demonstrate the transportation option that yields the better modeled outcome in specific regions. The probability of good outcome is shown.

**Conclusions**—Drip 'n Ship demonstrates that a PSC that is in close proximity to a CSC remains significant only when the PSC is able to achieve a door-to-needle time of  $\leq 30$  minutes when the CSC is also efficient.  
(*Stroke*. 2017;48:00-00. DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.116.015321.)

**Key Words:** endovascular therapy ■ probability ■ stroke ■ tissue-type plasminogen activator ■ uncertainty

# SCHEMA REGIONAL ACTUEL : « drip n ship »

Avc à domicile



Appel 15

Transport



UNV ou centre de telemedecine : **diagnostic clinique**

Avranche

**TB IV+**

Saint lo : UNV

Cherbourg : UNV

Alençon

Argentan

Flers

L'aigle

Lisieux: UNV

Diagnostic imagerie : angio CT // IRM

Transport



centre thrombectomie CAEN

**THROMBECTOMIE 1H**

Mother ship ?

**TB IV+**

**< 4H30**

**Comment  
arriver à ces  
délais ?**

**« Drip'n ship » : ralentit la thrombectomie**

versus

**« Mothership » : ralentit la thrombolyse**

*MAIS EVITERAIT TRANSPORT PRIMAIRE*

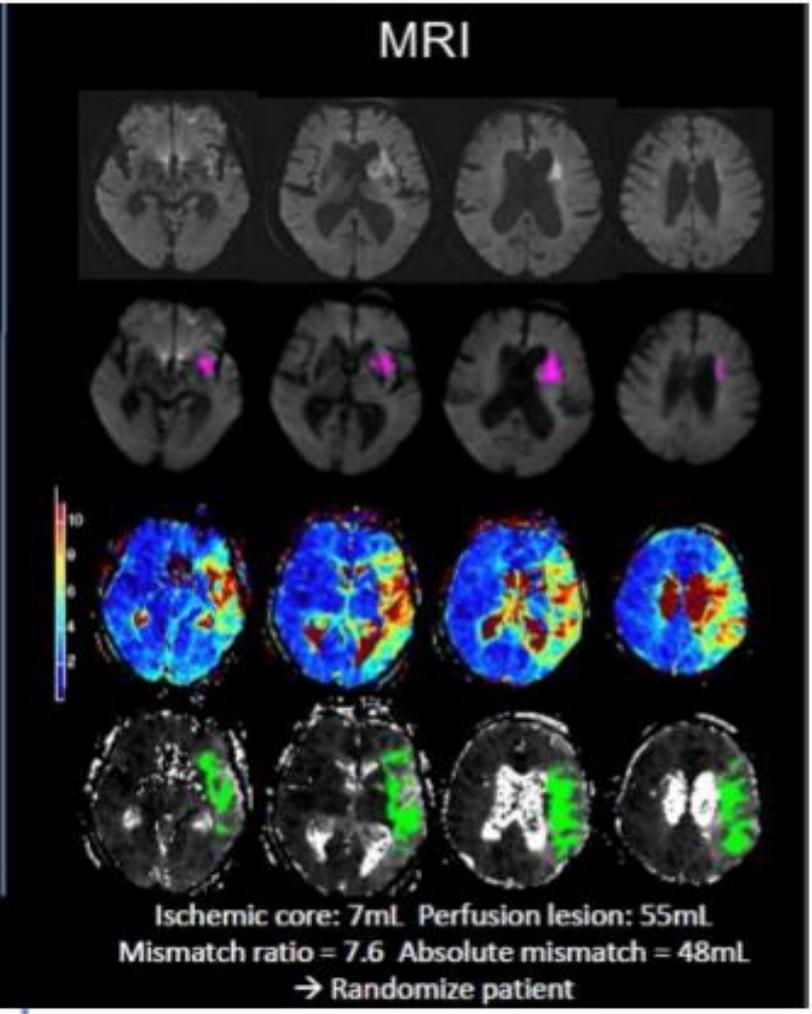
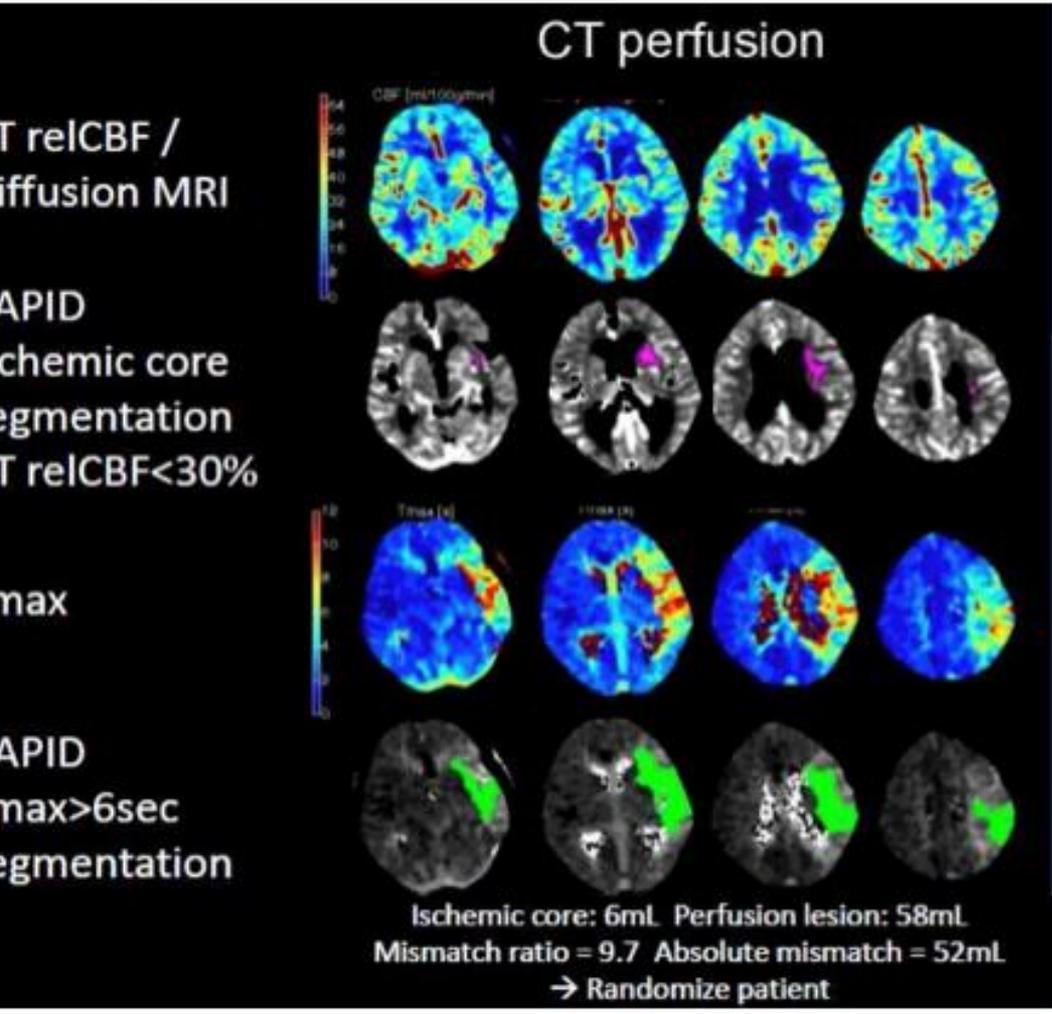
etude randomisée nationale

Pr Touze

PMRE

Les nouvelles études  
élargissant la fenêtre thérapeutique de la  
thrombectomie

**le mismatch**



90 day NIHSS & mRS

# Etude DAWN novembre 2017

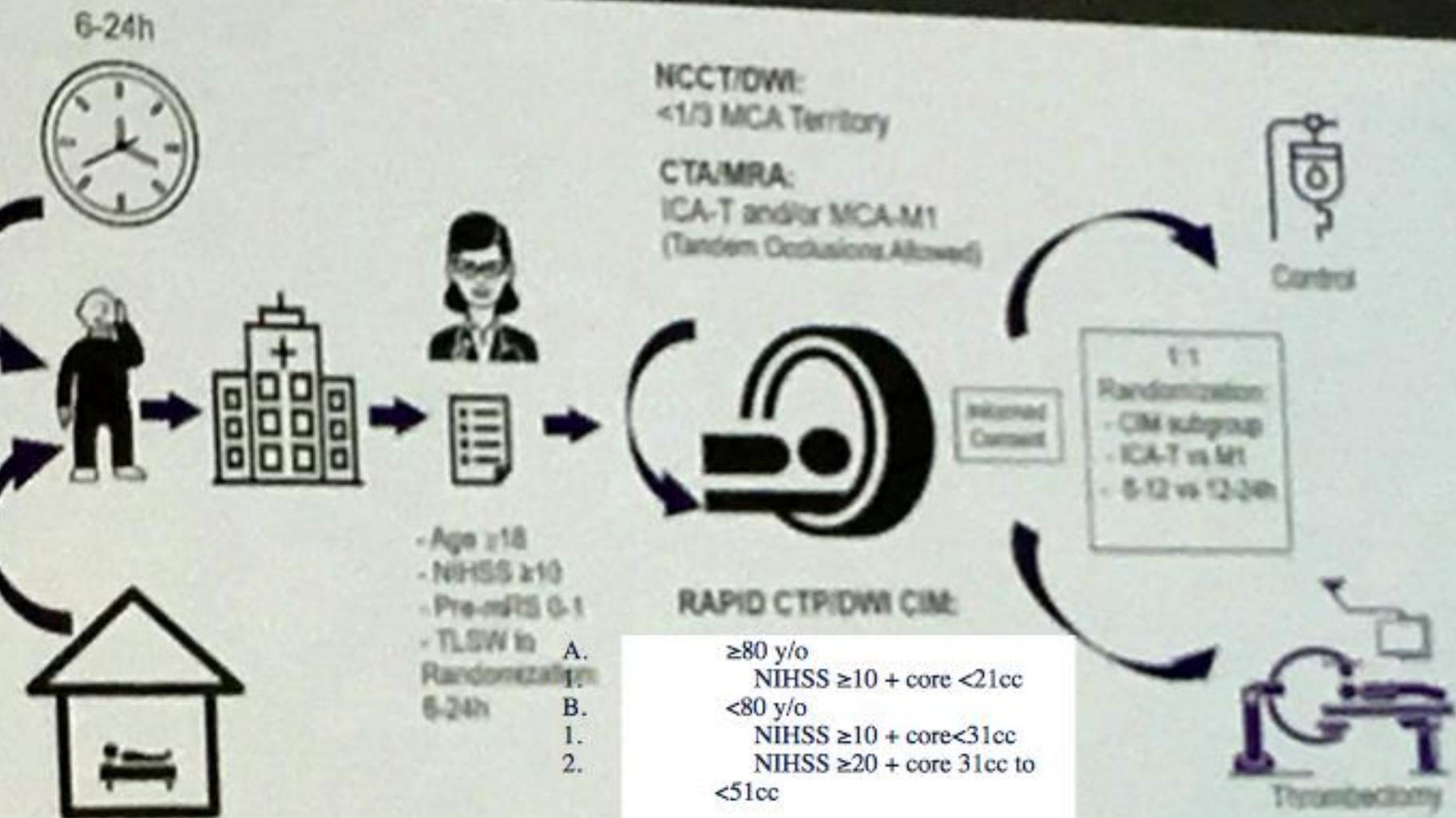
*The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Thrombectomy 6 to 24 Hours after Stroke with a Mismatch between Deficit and Infarct

R.G. Nogueira, A.P. Jadhav, D.C. Haussen, A. Bonafe, R.F. Budzik, P. Bhuvu,

# Study Methods: Workflow



## **Mismatch radio clinique**

**Group A : >80 years, NIHSS > 10  
infarct volume < 21 ml;**

**Group B : < 80 ans NIHSS>10  
infarct volume of less than 31 ml;**

**Group C : < 80 years of age, NIHSS>20; volume : 31 to 51 ml.**

Arret des inclusions à l analyse intermediaire en  
faveur de la thrombectomie

for every 2.8 patients who underwent thrombectomy,

1 additional patient had functional independence at 90 days

Les logiciels  
qui permettent  
de calculer le mismatch  
radiologique  
penombre/diffusion :

OLEA medical

RAPID

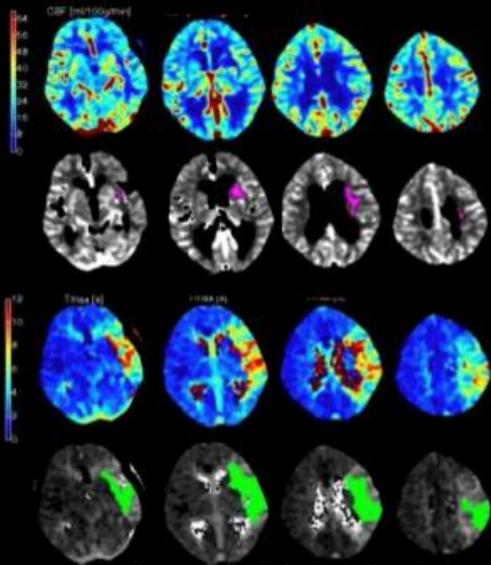
## CT perfusion

CT relCBF /  
Diffusion MRI

RAPID  
ischemic core  
segmentation  
CT relCBF<30%

Tmax

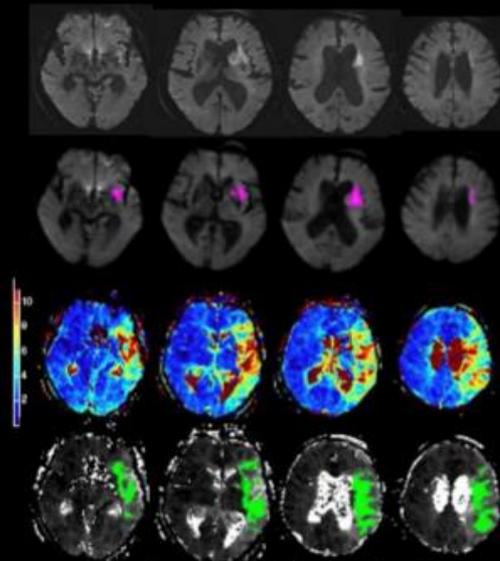
RAPID  
Tmax>6sec  
segmentation



Ischemic core: 6mL. Perfusion lesion: 58mL.  
Mismatch ratio = 9.7 Absolute mismatch = 52mL  
→ Randomize patient

90 day NIHSS & mRS

## MRI



# DAWN and DEFUSE 3

## Both stopped early due to success!

# Les logiciels du MISMATCH

# SELECTION des PATIENTS



- Utilized **RAPID** for patient selection
- Endovascular therapy vs. medical therapy
- Up to 24hr time window



## RAPPORT AUTOMATISÉ ET PERSONNALISABLE



Envoi du rapport AVC  
par e-mail



Affichage des pages personnalisable

Ligne d astreinte dédiée  
de NRI au CHU

il faut former !!!