

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

International Journal of Stroke

2016, Vol. 11(1) 134–147

© 2016 World Stroke Organization

Reprints and permissions:

sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav

DOI: 10.1177/1747493015609778

wso.sagepub.com



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

Abstract

The original version of this consensus statement on mechanical thrombectomy was approved at the European Stroke Organisation (ESO)-Karolinska Stroke Update conference in Stockholm, 16–18 November 2014. The statement has later, during 2015, been updated with new clinical trials data in accordance with a decision made at the conference. Revisions have been made at a face-to-face meeting during the ESO Winter School in Berne in February, through email exchanges and the final version has then been approved by each society. The recommendations are identical to the original version with evidence level upgraded by 20 February 2015 and confirmed by 15 May 2015. The purpose of the ESO-Karolinska Stroke Update meetings is to provide updates on recent stroke therapy research and to discuss how the results may be implemented into clinical routine. Selected topics are discussed at consensus sessions, for which a consensus statement is prepared and discussed by the participants at the meeting. The statements are advisory to the ESO guidelines committee. This consensus statement includes recommendations on mechanical thrombectomy after

¹Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

²Department of Neurology, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

³Département des Neurosciences Cliniques, Lausanne, Switzerland

⁴Department of Neurology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

⁵Department of Neurology, Klinikum Frankfurt Höchst, Frankfurt, Germany

⁶Department of Radiology and Neuroradiology, UKSH, Kiel, Germany

⁷Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Neuroradiology, University Hospital of Toulouse, Toulouse, France

⁸Department of Neurology, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland

⁹University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

¹⁰Department of Radiology, Maastricht University Medical Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands

¹¹Department of Neuroradiology, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

¹²Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

¹³Department of Neurology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden

¹⁴Department of Neurology, Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland

¹⁵Department of Neurology, Skåne University Hospital, Malmö, Sweden

¹⁶Department of Neurology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

¹⁷Stroke Unit, Santa Maria Hospital, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy

¹⁸Pole Neurosensoriel Tête et Cou, Hôpital Lariboisière, Paris, France

¹⁹Department of Neurointerventions, National Institute of Clinical Neurosciences, Budapest, Hungary

²⁰Service de Radiologie, Hôpital Maison-Blanche, Reims, France

²¹Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Neuroradiology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

²²Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Neuroradiology, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland

²³Department of Neurology, Medical University Graz, Graz, Austria

²⁴Department of Cerebrovascular Medicine, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, UK

²⁵Acute Stroke Unit, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland, UK

Corresponding author:

Nils Wahlgren, Karolinska University Hospital, 17176 Stockholm, Sweden, Stockholm, 17176, Sweden.

Email: nils.wahlgren@karolinska.se

acute stroke. The statement is supported by ESO, European Society of Minimally Invasive Neurological Therapy (ESMINT), European Society of Neuroradiology (ESNR), and European Academy of Neurology (EAN).

Keywords

Recommendations, Consensus statement, acute stroke therapy, mechanical thrombectomy, endovascular

Received: 2 September 2015; accepted: 2 September 2015

Methods

The Karolinska Stroke Update (KSU) consensus conferences take place every second year since 1996. From 2014, this is an official European Stroke Organisation meeting (ESO-KSU). The ESO-KSU program committee approves the final program. The core of the program is formed by consensus sessions, each dedicated to a topic within clinical stroke research with recent study results.

The participants in the consensus session prepare a draft consensus statement, coordinated by the session chairpersons and secretary. For the thrombectomy consensus session 2014, the secretary performed a Pubmed search for “mechanical thrombectomy and stroke”, “endovascular treatment of stroke”, “neurointervention” and others, as a basis for the draft statement. The draft circulated between the participants providing additional information on literature reviews and new publications. The draft was finally confirmed at a face-to-face session the afternoon before the start of the meeting and then discussed and modified at the meeting.

Since the participants at the Karolinska Stroke Update conference 2014 were aware of that several randomized studies on mechanical thrombectomy were about to be published within the next few months, it was decided that the session participants and the conference secretariat should revise the statement when relevant, based on the new reports. Since representatives of several professional organizations participated at the conference, the statement was also reviewed and agreed upon by these organizations.

New evidence since Karolinska stroke update 2012

Since the previous Karolinska stroke update consensus statement on mechanical thrombectomy 2012 results from randomized clinical trials and other retrospective cohort studies were made available as follows:

Large meta-analysis from randomized clinical trials of intravenous thrombolysis (IVT)

A recently published meta-analysis of individual patient data from 6756 patients in nine randomized

trials comparing intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) with alteplase versus placebo or open control showed that alteplase significantly improves functional outcomes when delivered within 4–5 h of stroke onset, with earlier treatment associated with bigger proportional benefits (OR 1.75, 95% CI 1.35–2.27), thus emphasizing the need for preventing delays in acute stroke treatment.¹

Clinical trials on mechanical thrombectomy

Older generation devices and first use of stent retrievers. Three trials evaluating endovascular therapy, published in 2013, IMS III, MR RESCUE and SYNTHESIS, reported neutral results on clinical outcome. Possible explanations for failure to demonstrate superiority of endovascular therapy were long delay between symptom onset and treatment, inadequate patient selection, less than desired recanalization rates and use of older generation devices. IMS III showed no difference in safety and clinical outcomes compared to IVT but used six different procedural techniques with only four patients being treated with the new generation stent retrievers.² A subgroup analysis of IMS III showed that 48.2% of the patients were functionally independent at follow-up, corresponding to a modified Rankin score (mRS) 0–2 when recanalization to modified thrombolysis in cerebral infarction (mTICI) score 2b/3 was achieved (for internal carotid artery (ICA) occlusions 37–42% and proximal middle cerebral artery (MCA) (M1) occlusions 44%),³ emphasizing the importance of recanalization of proximal occlusion. Importantly, IMS III demonstrated that a delay in time to reperfusion was associated with lower likelihood of good clinical outcome.⁴ MR RESCUE allowed procedures up to 8 h based on penumbral imaging but used previous generation MERCI or Penumbra devices achieving mTICI 2b/3 recanalization rates of 67%.⁵ The SYNTHESIS EXPANSION trial also used very few stent retrievers.⁶ However, regarding safety, these trials showed similar rates of symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (SICH) compared to IVT and even equivalence/superiority of IVT for minor stroke and stroke without large vessel occlusion on imaging.⁷

In the meantime, evidence for the efficacy and safety of stent retrievers in mechanical thrombectomy continued to grow from non-randomized studies. The solitaire

flow restoration thrombectomy for acute revascularization (STAR) study was an international, multicentre, prospective, single-arm study of the Solitaire™ device in 202 patients with large vessel occlusion of the anterior circulation within 8 h of onset. It reported a 79% rate of successful revascularization, 57.9% of mRS 0-2, 1.5% SICH and 6.9% mortality. Support for stent retrievers was further gathered in a 2013 pooled analysis of 19 studies using the Trevo™ (n=221) or Solitaire™ (n=355) devices, showing mTICI 2b-3 scores in 83 and 82%, hemorrhage in 8 and 6%, device complications in 5 and 6%, good functional outcomes in 51 and 47% of the patients with similar times to recanalization and with a mortality of 31 and 14%, respectively.⁸

Stent retrievers in recent randomized controlled trials. Two smaller phase IIb randomized controlled studies compared stent retrievers with the original MERCI™ device (see also thrombectomy consensus statement from the 2012 KSU meeting):

The **SWIFT** study (Solitaire™ With the Intention For Thrombectomy) compared thrombectomy with the Solitaire™ and with the MERCI™ devices and was prematurely stopped after 113 patients because of efficacy. The primary outcome, recanalisation defined as Thrombolysis In Myocardial Ischemia (TIMI) scale 2 or 3, was more frequent with the Solitaire™ device with an odds ratio (OR) of 4.9 (95% CI 2.1–11.1). Also, three months mRS ≤ 2 was more frequent with the Solitaire™ with an OR of 2.8 (1.2–6.2).⁹

The **TREVO-2** trial (Trepo versus Merci retrievers for thrombectomy REvascularisation of large Vessel Occlusions) compared thrombectomy with the TREVO Retriever™ and with the MERCI™ device in 178 patients. Reperfusion measured by thrombolysis in cerebral infarction (TICI) scores of ≥ 2 was more frequent with the TREVO retriever™ with an OR of 4.2 (95% CI 1.9–9.7). Three months mRS ≤ 2 was more frequent with Trevo™: 40.0% vs. 21.8%, but there was a trend towards higher mortality.¹⁰

Five randomized controlled published trials compared endovascular therapy with usual therapy only (Table 1):

The **MR CLEAN** trial (Multicenter Randomized Clinical trial of Endovascular Treatment in the Netherlands),¹¹ using stent retrievers in 97% of the cases, showed benefit of endovascular therapy up to 6 h after stroke onset in the proximal anterior circulation in addition to best medical therapy (IVT up to 4.5 h in most patients). Onset to IVT was 85–87 min in both intervention and control groups, and onset time to arterial puncture was 260 min. The endovascular procedure was associated with a shift to improved function at 90 days, as reflected in more patients in the

lower mRS categories, with an adjusted common odds ratio (acOR) of 1.67 (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.21–2.30).

Secondary outcome parameters (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score at 24 h and 1 week, recanalization at 24 h and final infarct at 1 week) were all indicating statistically significant favoring of the intervention group. Treatment effect was consistent in all pre-defined subgroups.

The **ESCAPE** trial (Endovascular treatment for Small Core and Anterior circulation Proximal occlusion with Emphasis on minimizing CT to recanalization times) was prematurely halted after randomization of 316 patients due to a positive interim analysis. To be randomized, patients needed to have an NIHSS > 5 , a computer tomography angiography (CTA) confirmed occlusion of the terminal carotid or MCA(M1 or large M2 segment), good collaterals on multiphase CTA, a computer tomography (CT) Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score (ASPECTS) > 5 , and had to be enrolled < 12 h. Recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rtPA) before randomization was given if patients were eligible. *Results:* The adjusted risk ratio for an mRS shift with thrombectomy at 90 days was 3.1 (CI: 2.0–4.7). A favorable mRS of 0–2 at 90 days was seen in 53.0% in thrombectomy vs. 29.3% in controls (numbers needed to treat (NNT)=4), and reduction of mortality was significant. All subgroups of patients had similar benefit, including the elderly and patients treatable after 6 h from onset time. About 75% of patients received IVT and stent retrievers were used in 86.1%.¹²

The **SWIFT PRIME** trial (Solitaire™ With the Intention For Thrombectomy as PRiMary treatment for acute ischemic stroke) was prematurely stopped after a positive interim analysis of the first 196 patients. To be randomized, all patients needed to have received IVT < 4.5 h, an NIHSS score between 8 and 29, a CTA or magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) showing an occlusion of the intracranial carotid or M1 segment of the MCA without extracranial carotid occlusion, an ASPECTS > 6 and CT hypodensity (or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) hyperintensity) $< 1/3$ of the MCA territory, and treatable < 6 h. *Results* (two co-primary endpoints): The OR for an mRS shift at 90 days with thrombectomy using the Solitaire™ FR stent retriever was highly significant ($p < 0.001$), and mRS 0-2 at 90 days was 60.2% in thrombectomy patients vs. 35.5% in controls ($p < 0.001$, NNT=4). There was a trend for reduced mortality. The onset-to-arterial-puncture delay was 252 min. All subgroups of patients had similar benefit.¹³

The **EXTEND-IA** trial (EXtending the time for Thrombolysis in Emergency Neurological Deficits with Intra-Arterial therapy), a phase II trial looking at early reperfusion and neurological improvement on

Table 1. Recent randomized controlled trials of endovascular therapy vs. standard treatment (trials published 2015)

a) Main inclusion criteria and baseline characteristics										
Study	Age	Time	Imaging	Inclusion NIHSS	Pat (n)	Median NIHSS T/C	IVT (%)			
MR CLEAN (The Netherlands)	≥18	6 h	CT/CTA MR/MRA	≥ 2	500	17/18	89			
ESCAPE (US, Canada, UK, South Korea)	≥18	12 h	CT/CTA/multiphase CTA	> 5	316	17/16	72.7			
EXTEND-IA (Australia, New Zealand)	≥18	6 h	CT/MR CTA/CTP	0-42	70	17/13	100			
SWIFT PRIME (USA/EU)	18-85	6 h	CT MR DWI/PWI (Rapid) CTA/MRA	8-29	196	17/17	100			
REVASCAT (Catalonia)	18-80	8 h	CT/MR DWI CTA/MRA	6	206	17/17	72.8			
b) Main results and outcomes										
Study	Onset-to-groin	TICI 2b/3	sICH T/C (%)	mRS 0-2 3 months TBV + IVT when indicated	mRS 0-2 3 months IVT or standard	Difference in mRS 0-2 at 3 months	Mortality T/C (%)			
MR CLEAN (The Netherlands)	4 h 20 m	58.7%	7.7/6.4	33%	19%	+14%	21/22			
ESCAPE (US, Canada, UK, South Korea)	4 h 01 m ^a	72.4%	3.6/2.7	53%	29%	+24%	10/19			
EXTEND-IA (Australia, New Zealand)	3 h 30 m	89%	0/2.9	71%	40%	+31%	9/20			
SWIFT PRIME (USA/EU)	4 h 12 m	83%	0/3	60%	35%	+25%	9/12			
REVASCAT (Catalonia)	4 h 29 m	66%	1.9/1.9	44%	28%	+16%	18/16			

T: treatment arm, C: control arm, TBV: thrombectomy, IVT: intravenous thrombolysis.

^aOnset-to-recanalisation.

day 3, was prematurely stopped because of a positive interim analysis of the first 70 randomized patients. To be randomized, all patients needed to have received IVT < 4.5 h, a CTA or MRA showing an occlusion of the intracranial carotid, M1 or M2 segment of the MCA, significant mismatch and limited core on MR- or CT perfusion (using the RAPID® software), and had to be treatable < 6 h. *Results* (two co-primary endpoints): Early reperfusion of the ischemic tissue at 24 h with thrombectomy with the Solitaire™ FR stent retriever was seen in 100% vs. 37% in the control group ($p < 0.001$), an NIHSS reduction ≥ 8 points or NIHSS 0-1 at three days was 80% with thrombectomy vs. 37% in the control group ($p < 0.001$). At 90 days, mRS 0-2 was 71% in thrombectomy patients and 40% in controls ($p < 0.01$, NNT = 3). There was a trend towards reduction of mortality. The onset-to-arterial-puncture delay was 210 min.¹⁴

The REVASCAT trial (Randomized Trial of Revascularization with Solitaire FR Device versus Best Medical Therapy in the Treatment of Acute Stroke Due to Anterior Circulation Large Vessel Occlusion Presenting within Eight Hours of Symptom Onset) was originally planned for 690 patients, but recruitment was halted early because of loss of equipoise after positive results published from other trials. Primary outcome was the severity of global disability at 90 days, as measured on the mRS. All patients had confirmed proximal anterior circulation occlusion and absence of a large infarct on neuroimaging. Intravenous thrombolysis was given in 68% of patients allocated to thrombectomy and 78% of the controls. Thrombectomy reduced disability over the range of the mRS with an adjusted OR for improvement of one point of 1.7 (95% CI 1.05–2.8). An independent functional outcome (mRS 0-2) was 43.7% for thrombectomy and 28.2% for control (adjusted odds ratio 2.1 (95% CI 1.1–4.0)).¹⁵

Two further randomized controlled trials compared endovascular therapy with usual therapy only; results to be published. In the THRACE trial (Trial and Cost Effectiveness Evaluation of Intra-arterial Thrombectomy in Acute Ischemic Stroke), patients receiving intravenous thrombolysis within 4 h were randomized to mechanical thrombectomy within 6 h with any approved device in France vs. no further treatment. The trial was halted after the second intermediate analysis of 395 patients. The results presented recently showed a reduction of disability in 12.1% with an independent functional outcome (mRS 0-2) in 42.1% after IV thrombolysis alone and 54.2% after IV thrombolysis and mechanical thrombectomy and lend further strong support for adding mechanical thrombectomy in selected patients.¹⁶

The THERAPY-trial (THE Randomized, concurrent controlled trial to Assess the Penumbra sYstem's

safety and effectiveness in the treatment of acute stroke) compared IV thrombolysis alone with added thrombus aspiration with the Penumbra™ system within 6 h. Because of the positive mechanical thrombectomy trials, THERAPY was halted after 108 randomized patients. Preliminary results were presented recently and the intention to treat analysis showed a strong trend for benefit with this intervention.¹⁷

In summary, there is very good evidence for early thrombectomy with stent retrievers. There is good evidence to favor stent retrievers over the MERCI™ device. At this moment, only limited data on other types of recanalization devices such as the Penumbra™ system are available.¹⁸ Given the variable success rates and clinical outcomes with different recanalization devices in randomized trials, generalizability of all transvascular approaches cannot be assumed.

Meta-analysis of thrombectomy vs. standard treatment. A meta-analysis of recent large trials comparing acute thrombectomy with no further treatment in patients with acute ischemic stroke and (suspected or documented) large intracranial artery occlusions was also performed by one of the authors (TS). Large randomized controlled trials with results published in peer-reviewed journals over the last three years were included. In a first analysis, all trials were included, and in a second, only the recent ones (published in 2015) were used where stent retrievers were the predominant thrombectomy method. Analysed outcomes were favourable outcome defined as an mRS 0-2 at 90 days, mortality at 90 days and symptomatic hemorrhage as defined by each study group. ORs and 95% CIs of the intention-to-treat analyses were calculated for each outcome using the Mantel-Haenszel method with random effects. Heterogeneity between trials was assessed by several methods. All analyses were performed with Review Manager (Version 5.2.6). Results are shown in Figures 1 to 3. Adding thrombectomy did not change the examined outcomes, except that favorable three months outcome was significantly better (OR 2.29, CI 1.82–3.18) in recent thrombectomy trials.

Aspects to be considered in mechanical thrombectomy

Mechanical thrombectomy in single centre cohorts: Outcomes and risk factors. A recently published single-centre series of 240 patients treated from 2005 to 2011 with mechanical thrombectomy alone or in addition to IVT (40%) (initially using MERCI™ and later on stent retrievers) achieved 50% mRS 0-2 at three months and reported 4.6% of SICH.¹⁹

In a retrospective single-centre cohort of 176 consecutive patients focusing on complications of

Figure 1. Endovascular vs. standard treatment or/and IVT outcome: mortality (day 90) (a) Only 2015 trials; (b) all trials.

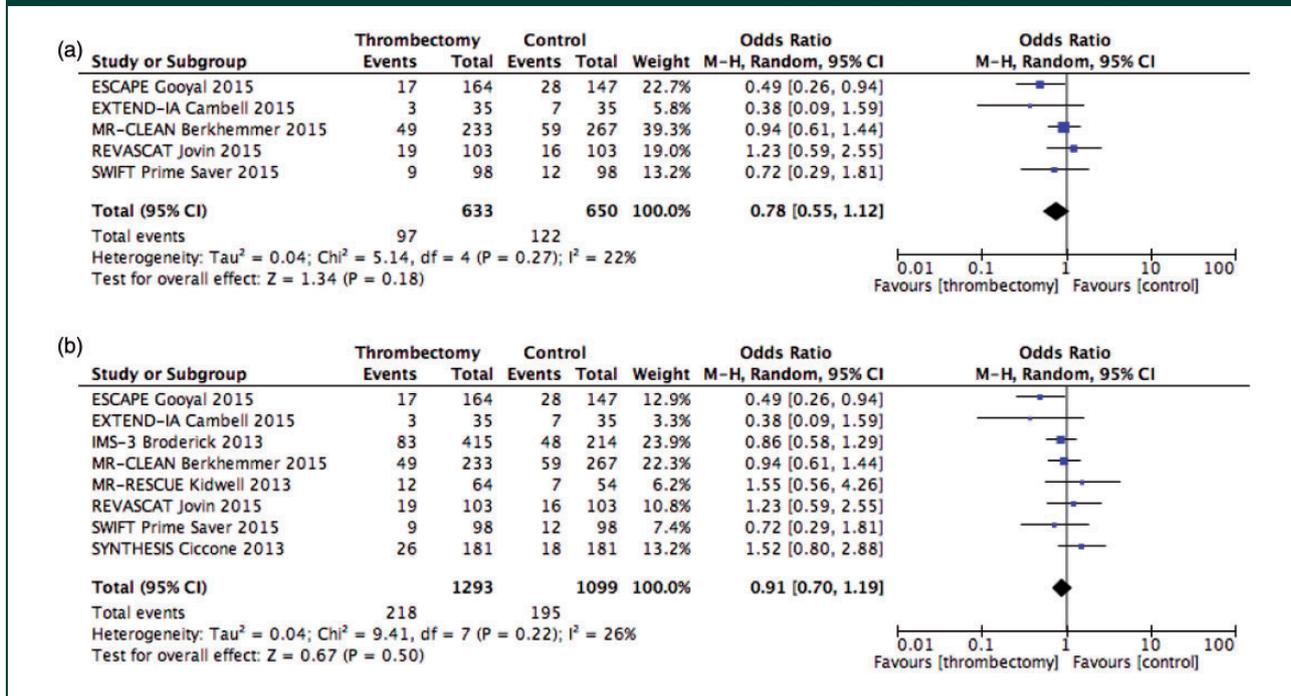


Figure 2. Endovascular vs. standard treatment or/and IVT outcome: mRS 0-2 (day 90) (a) Only 2015 trials; (b) all trials.

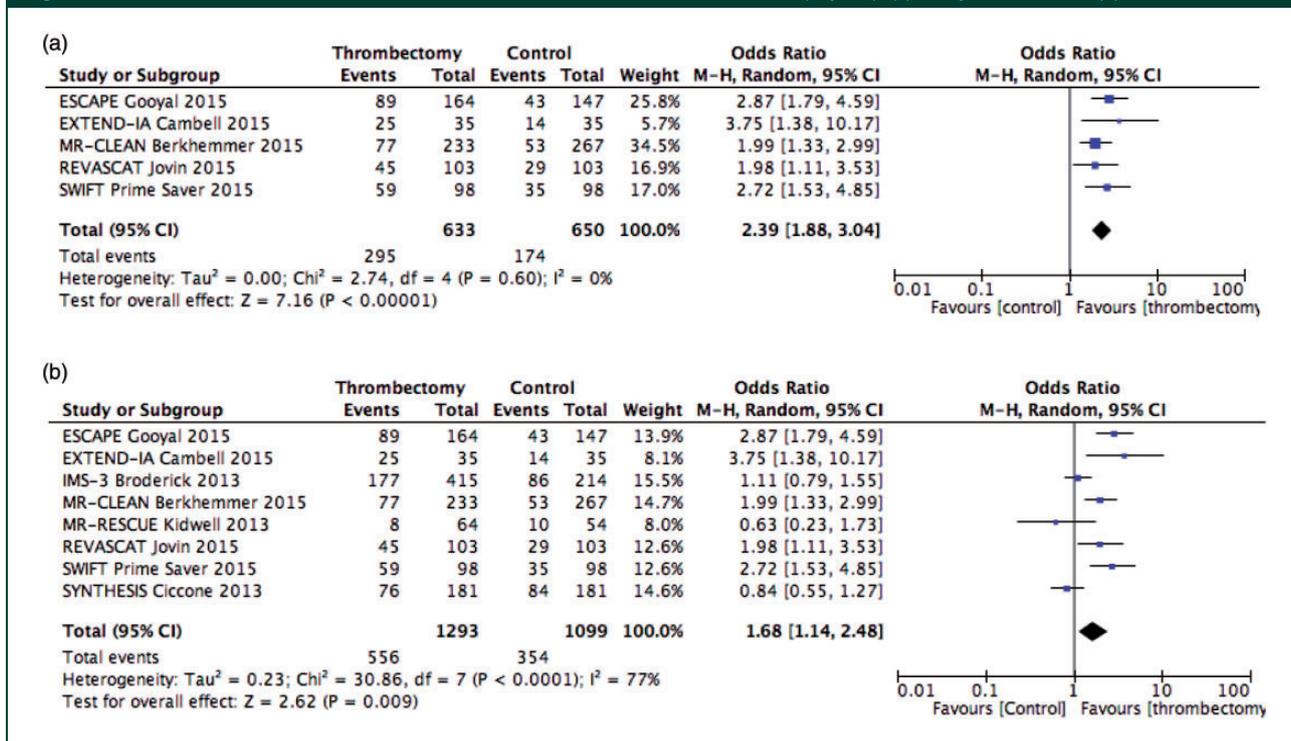
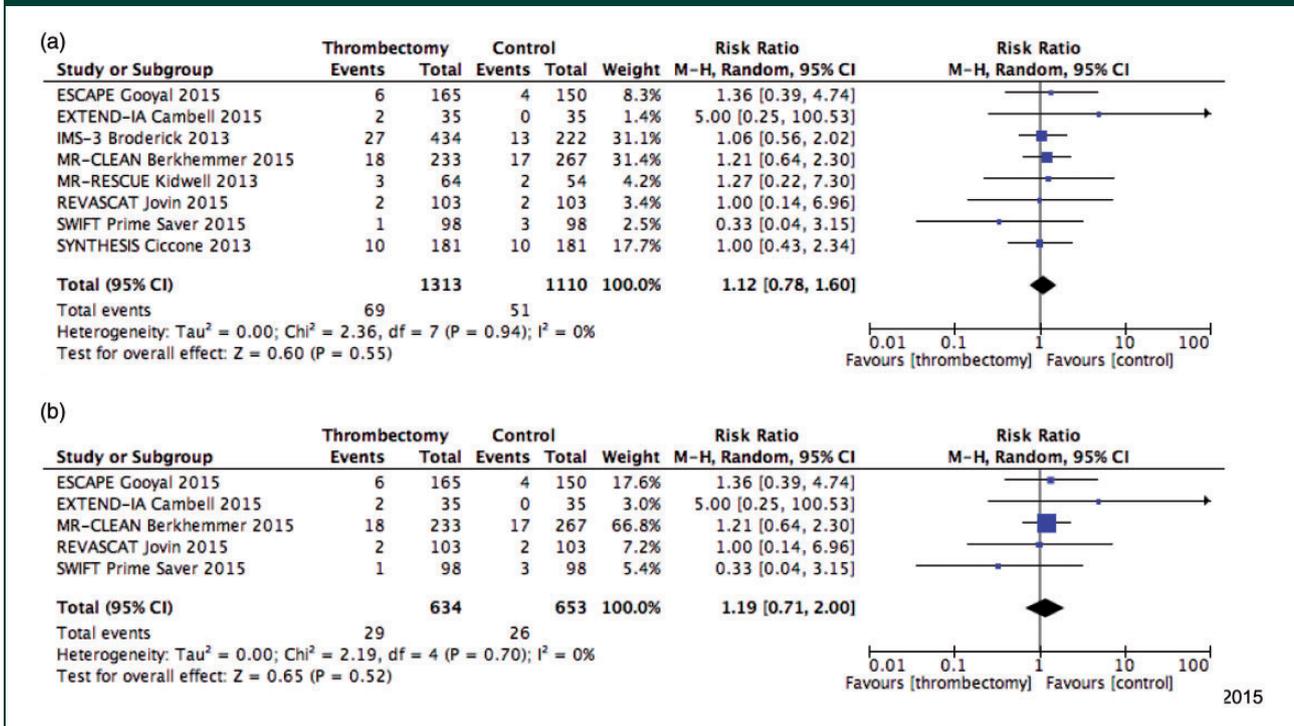


Figure 3. Endovascular vs. standard treatment or/and IVT outcome: symptomatic ICH; (a) Only 2015 trials; (b) all trials.

mechanical thrombectomy, it was shown that prolonged endovascular procedure beyond 1 h was associated with higher complication rates (such as SICH, embolism to new territories, dissection, vasospasm, stent dislocation/occlusion, cumulative 11% rate), but that the overall rate of SICH (5%) was comparable to IVT.²⁰ Post interventional subarachnoid hyperdensities were not shown to influence outcomes.²¹

Mechanical thrombectomy in elderly patients. In MR CLEAN, 16% of the patients were 80 years or older; there was a positive treatment effect in this subgroup. This effect was significant and its size not different from the main effect size (OR 3.24, 95% CI 1.21–8.62).¹⁰ Similarly, both randomized trials ESCAPE and SWIFT PRIME (in the latter with upper age limit of 80 years old) showed benefit for all subgroups including the elderly, who should thus be considered for thrombectomy.^{11,12} Previously, mortality in patients undergoing thrombectomy over 80 years of age was reported to be double that for younger patients in a large multicentre retrospective analysis in the US (9300 patients, of which 18% were above 80). However, the analysis period was restricted to 2008–2010, the type of device used was not mentioned and treatment effect could not be assessed.²² Almekhlafi et al.²³ used the SPAN-100 index (i.e. positive index if age + NIHSS score = 100 or more) and found lower

proportions of favorable outcome in the patients with positive (61%) compared to negative SPAN index (27%, OR 0.3; 95% CI 0.1–0.9), with 60% of positive SPAN index being 80 years of age and older. For the vertebrobasilar circulation, a retrospective analysis from a US nationwide database from 2006 to 2010 showed that age had an impact on in-hospital mortality of patients undergoing mechanical thrombectomy (n = 631) but not IVT (n = 1554), in particular those 65 years of age or older (43 vs. 23%). However, the types of devices used during that period were not reported.²⁴

Time to treatment and reperfusion. The positive effect in the MR CLEAN trial was time dependent, with acOR decreasing from 3.0 (95% CI: 1.6–5.6) at 3.5 h onset to reperfusion time, to 1.5 (95% CI: 1.1–2.2) at 6 h.²⁵ Treatment effect was not statistically significant anymore when reperfusion was achieved after 6 h 19 m. The benefit of thrombectomy was also shown to be time dependent in IMS III, where increased time to reperfusion was associated with a decreased probability of good functional outcome (adjusted relative risk for every 30-min delay 0.88, 95% CI 0.80–0.98).⁴ Based on IMS III results and literature review, a cutoff of 347 min (5 h 47 m) for superiority of endovascular procedure over IVT alone was recently suggested,²⁶ and a first statistical review of published randomized

controlled trials suggested a lower rate of good functional outcome (mRS 0-2) if stroke onset to reperfusion time exceeds 5–6 h.²⁷ These findings underline the necessity to treat as early as possible, and justify the time window of treatment within 6 h from symptom onset.

In the ESCAPE trial, however, 49 (15.5%) patients were included beyond 6 h, and treatment effect was not different but more advanced imaging (multiphase CTA) for inclusion in the trial was used. Also REVASCAT allowed inclusion up to 8 h.¹⁴ This leaves room to investigate the possibilities of expanding the treatment time window for a selected group based on advanced imaging.

Tandem pathology. In the MR CLEAN trial, 146 (29%) patients had an additional extracranial ICA occlusion (tandem pathology), with treatment effect in favor of thrombectomy (OR 1.43, 95% CI 0.78–2.64).¹⁰

In a systematic review of 32 studies including 1107 patients with intra and/or extracranial ICA occlusions, intra-arterial thrombolysis was compared with any kind of mechanical treatment and/or stent placement. Only studies with clinical outcomes reported beyond 30 days were included, ICA occlusions caused by dissection were excluded. Acute stenting of occlusions of the extracranial ICA resulted in a higher recanalization rate (87% vs. 48%, $p=0.001$) and favorable outcomes (68% vs. 15%, $p<0.001$) as well as lower mortality (18% vs. 41%, $p=0.048$) when compared to intra-arterial thrombolysis.²⁸

Recently published cohort studies indicate that tandem stenosis/occlusions of the ICA/MCA can be treated with acute stenting of the extracranial internal carotid and stent retriever mechanical thrombectomy in the MCA with a reasonable risk profile.^{29–33} However, further evaluation of this treatment strategy is warranted.

Basilar artery occlusion. Despite high mortality and morbidity rates associated with basilar artery occlusion,³⁴ evidence from RCT's on the effect of endovascular treatment is lacking. A recent meta-analysis of 45 observational studies ($n=2056$) of reperfusion vs. no reperfusion of acute basilar occlusion showed NNT of 3 and 2.5 to decrease death or dependency and death alone, respectively.³⁵

Single-centre studies with samples less than 100 patients have shown good functional outcomes following thrombectomy of the basilar artery, ranging from 30%^{36,37} to 48%.^{38–40} Experience at the Karolinska Hospital showed a 57% rate of good functional outcome (95% CI 37% to 75%), and of 73% (95% CI 50% to 89%) when there were no signs of acute infarction prior to treatment, with about 21% mortality.⁴¹

Recanalization rates over 75% were reported with new generation devices^{37,42} as well as with older generation devices in the MERCI and multi-MERCI trials but with lower benefit.⁴³

A previous prospective registry, the Basilar Artery International Cooperation Study (BASICS) could not demonstrate superiority of endovascular therapy against IVT; however, it employed mostly older-generation devices.⁴⁴ The same investigators are now undertaking the BASICS treatment randomized trial, comparing thrombectomy <6 h in addition to IVT with IVT alone.

Anesthesia in mechanical thrombectomy. Conscious sedation has gained support from a retrospective analysis of patients receiving either general anesthesia or conscious sedation ($n=507$ in both groups, 1:1 matching). Patients receiving general anesthesia had significantly more in-hospital mortality (25%) and pneumonia (17%) compared to patients receiving conscious sedation (12% and 9.3%, OR 2.37 and 2.0, respectively) but similar rates of SICH.⁴⁵ A recent mini review from Takahashi et al.⁴⁶ also supports conscious sedation. Previous single-centre cohort studies^{47,48} and a review of five such studies⁴⁹ have reported similar findings. The post-hoc analysis of the thrombectomy patients in MR CLEAN showed better functional three months outcome in the absence of general anesthesia, but patients were not randomized to the type of anesthesia.⁵⁰ The issue of general anesthesia vs. sedation is currently studied in four randomized trials (ANSTROKE, COMET, GOLIATH and SIESTA).^{51–54}

An expert consensus statement of the Society of Neurointerventional Surgery and the Neurocritical Care Society recommends the use of general anesthesia for patients with severe agitation, low level of consciousness (GCS < 8), loss of airway protective reflexes, respiratory compromise and in selected posterior circulation stroke presenting with these features.⁵⁵

Prehospital patient selection for immediate transfer to centers with multimodal imaging and availability of thrombectomy. A recently published SITS registry study found NIHSS scores of 11 and 12 points as predictors of baseline vessel occlusion and functional independence at three months in a cohort of 11,632 patients treated with intravenous thrombolysis with available baseline imaging data and three month functional outcome.⁵⁶ Moreover, if imaging was performed 3 h after stroke onset, NIHSS scores thresholds decreased to 9 and 10 points in predicting baseline vessel occlusion and functional independency at three months, respectively. Higher NIHSS scores predicted large vessel occlusion and functional dependence after three months if treated

with intravenous thrombolysis. These results are in line with an initial single-centre retrospective study of 162 patients showing that an NIHSS score of 10 or more points up to 6 h after stroke onset increased by 16.9-fold the odds of unfavorable outcome or death ($p=0.013$), and by 7.13-fold the odds of proximal vessel occlusion ($p=0.013$ and $p<0.038$, respectively; sensitivity, 83%; specificity, 78%).⁵⁷

Imaging-guided patient selection. Acute non-invasive arterial imaging: All recent RCT trials of thrombectomy used non-invasive arterial imaging (CT-angiography or MR-angiography of cerebral and neck arteries) to select patients with an intracranial occlusion of the distal carotid and/or MCA or M2 main stem. This may be a reason why such trials were positive, in contrast to the previous thrombectomy trials. If non-invasive arterial imaging cannot be performed, an elevated NIHSS ≥ 9 points within the first 3 h, and ≥ 7 between 3 and 6 h strongly suggests an occlusion of a major intracranial artery.^{56,58} Still, acute non-invasive imaging of cervical and intracranial arteries is clearly superior to identify the appropriate patients for acute mechanical thrombectomy.

ASPECTS (Alberta Score Program Early CT Score) on plain CT: The MR CLEAN trial subgroup analysis showed benefit of thrombectomy for patients with ASPECTS scores of 5 or more points (5–7 points, OR 1.97 and 8–10 points, OR 1.61, respectively) but probably not with ASPECTS scores 0–4 (OR 1.09, 95% CI 0.14–8.46). A higher ASPECTS score indicates less ischemic signs. Higher baseline ASPECTS also predicted favorable outcome in a cohort of 202 patients treated with Solitaire FR²¹ and in a cohort 149 patients treated with Solitaire and Penumbra aspiration system⁵⁹ The MR RESCUE study, in which the penumbra was identified with multimodal CT or MRI for patient randomization, showed neutral results for mechanical thrombectomy. In the ESCAPE and SWIFT-PRIME trials, a lower ASPECTS threshold of 5 and 6 were applied, respectively. Above these values, thrombectomy showed similar efficacy for different ASPECTS scores.^{11,12}

MRI-based imaging: DWI, PWI, mismatch: The single-centre RECAST study using MRI diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI)-derived ASPECTS score on 165 patients showed benefit of thrombectomy when using this imaging technique for patient selection where the elderly could benefit from stent retriever thrombectomy if the ischemic core volume was low (with a clear cut-off at 70 years old) whereas all patients below 70 years of age could benefit.⁶⁰ A smaller study from the same centre on 31 consecutive patients, focusing on basilar artery occlusion treated with Solitaire FR device, found a good correlation between brainstem DWI

score <3 and favorable clinical outcome.⁴⁰ The prospective, single-arm multicentre DEFUSE-2 trial showed favorable clinical outcomes in patients selected for endovascular treatment with MRI perfusion-weighted imaging (PWI) mismatch in MCA or ICA occlusions ($n=98$, about half pre-treated with IVT).⁶¹

Perfusion-CT-based imaging: A multicentre analysis of 165 patients, the vast majority of whom underwent endovascular or intravenous recanalization treatment, showed independent prognostic value of core and penumbra volumes on clinical outcome.⁶² The importance of recanalization was particularly striking in patients with large penumbra volumes.⁶³ In the positive EXTEND-IA trial, patients were selected based on a CT perfusion examination (CTP) showing a mismatch ratio >1.2 , and absolute mismatch volume >10 ml, and an ischemic core lesion volume <70 ml, using RAPIDTM software.¹³

Discussion regarding ongoing and future studies on mechanical thrombectomy

The recent results from several randomized controlled studies could potentially influence patient recruitment in ongoing RCT's such as PISTE⁶⁴ or BASICS.⁶⁵ Until steering committees of the respective trials have halted the trial, randomization should be continued to help answer uncertainties of benefit and risk from thrombectomy in acute ischemic stroke.

Studies comparing active centres (IVT + possibility for thrombectomy) with control centres that do not yet have access to thrombectomy (IVT treatment alone), e.g. SITS-OPEN,⁶⁶ should continue its recruitment to strengthen the level of evidence. There are many reasons to recommend this approach such as the need for confirmatory studies, the desirability of narrowing the confidence interval to get a tighter estimate of the effect size for health economic reasons and the necessity for a wide range of data allowing subgroup analysis with adequate power. This type of design will also test thrombectomy in standard clinical practice in experienced centres.

In addition, it is desirable that all patients undergoing some form of acute revascularization therapy (IVT, mechanical thrombectomy, etc.) are prospectively included in registries (e.g. SITS-ISTR⁶⁷ or SITS-TBY⁶⁸) to ensure further evidence from routine clinical practice data.

Consensus statements of the ESO-Karolinska Stroke Update 2014/2015, Supported by ESO, ESMINT, ESNR and EAN

Prepared in November 2014, updated and released on 20 February 2015, after the International Stroke Conference, reconfirmed 15 May 2015

(Sources: Karolinska Stroke Update level of evidence for treatment recommendation: Appendix 1; Oxford Evidence-based level of evidence: Appendix 2)

Treatment recommendations

- 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*
- Mechanical thrombectomy should not prevent the initiation of intravenous thrombolysis where this is indicated, and intravenous thrombolysis should not delay mechanical thrombectomy (Grade A, Level 1a, KSU Grade A). – *changed*
- Mechanical thrombectomy should be performed as soon as possible after its indication (Grade A, Level 1a, KSU Grade A).
- For mechanical thrombectomy, stent retrievers approved by local health authorities should primarily be considered (Grade A, Level 1a, KSU Grade A). – *new*
- Other thrombectomy or aspiration devices approved by local health authorities may be used upon the neurointerventionists discretion if rapid, complete and safe revascularisation of the target vessel can be achieved (Grade C, Level 2a, KSU Grade C) – *new*
- If intravenous thrombolysis is contraindicated (e.g. Warfarin-treated with therapeutic INR) mechanical thrombectomy is recommended as first-line treatment in large vessel occlusions (Grade A, Level 1a, KSU Grade A) – *changed and updated level of evidence.*
- Patients with acute basilar artery occlusion should be evaluated in centres with multimodal imaging and treated with mechanical thrombectomy in addition to intravenous thrombolysis when indicated (Grade C, Level 4, KSU Grade C); alternatively they may be treated within a randomized controlled trial for thrombectomy approved by the local ethical committee – *new*
- The decision to undertake mechanical thrombectomy should be made jointly by a multidisciplinary team comprising at least a stroke physician and a neurointerventionist and performed in experienced centres providing comprehensive stroke care and expertise in neuroanaesthesiology (Grade C, Level 5, GCP, KSU Grade C).
- Mechanical thrombectomy should be performed by a trained and experienced neurointerventionist who meets national and/or international requirements (Grade B, Level 2b, KSU Grade B) – *changed in level of evidence.*

- The choice of anaesthesia depends on the individual situation; independently of the method chosen, all efforts should be made to avoid thrombectomy delays (Grade C, Level 2b, KSU Grade C) – *changed.*

Patient selection

- Intracranial vessel occlusion must be diagnosed with non-invasive imaging whenever possible before considering treatment with mechanical thrombectomy (Grade A, Level 1a, KSU Grade A) – *new.*
- If vessel imaging is not available at baseline, a NIHSS score of ≥ 9 within three, and ≥ 7 points within 6 h may indicate the presence of large vessel occlusion (Grade B, Level 2a, KSU Grade B) – *new.*
- Patients with radiological signs of large infarcts (for ex. using the ASPECTS score) may be unsuitable for thrombectomy (Grade B, Level 2a, KSU Grade B) – *new*
- Imaging techniques for determining infarct and penumbra sizes can be used for patient selection and correlate with functional outcome after mechanical thrombectomy (Grade B, Level 1b, KSU Grade B) – *new.*
- High age alone is not a reason to withhold mechanical thrombectomy as an adjunctive treatment (Grade A, Level 1a, KSU Grade A) – *new.*

Recommendation for implementation, registries and further trials

- Health authorities are strongly encouraged to implement access to thrombectomy within a reasonable time range in a network including stroke centres. Access to thrombectomy should be organised in a way that time between symptoms onset and to thrombectomy is minimised and that adequate competence within neurointervention, neurology, neuroradiology, neurosurgery and neuroanaesthesiology is provided. – *new.*
- It is encouraged to perform and include patients in RCT addressing unresolved thrombectomy questions such as thrombectomy for basilar artery occlusion, treatment in a late and unknown time windows, treating patients with imaging findings not sufficiently covered in recent trials, comparing new devices with widely-used stent retrievers, thrombectomy with or without intravenous thrombolysis, and different types of anaesthesia. – *new.*
- Non-randomized trials comparing centres not yet having access to mechanical thrombectomy with others should continue (such as SITS OPEN) – *new.*

- Ischemic stroke patients undergoing any type of acute revascularization treatment should be included systematically in national or international registries (such as SITS or SITS-TBY) – *new*.

Organisations represented by the authors

Nils Wahlgren, Tiago Moreira, Patrik Michel, Thorsten Steiner, Olav Jansen, Christophe Cognard, Heinrich P Mattle, Wim van Zwam, Staffan Holmin, Turgut Tatlisumak, Jesper Petersson, Valeria Caso, Werner Hacke: European Stroke Organisation-Karolinska Stroke Update (ESO-KSU) consensus conference

Nils Wahlgren, Tiago Moreira, Patrik Michel, Thorsten Steiner, Christophe Cognard, Heinrich P Mattle, Turgut Tatlisumak, Valeria Caso, Werner Hacke, Mikael Mazighi, Marcel Arnold, Urs Fischer, Jens Fiehler, Jan Gralla, Kennedy R Lees: European Stroke Organisation (ESO)

Christophe Cognard, Istvan Szikora, Laurent Pierot, Jens Fiehler, Jan Gralla, Olav Jansen: European Society of Minimally Invasive Neurological Therapy (ESMINT)

Jens Fiehler, Jan Gralla, Olav Jansen: European Society of Neuroradiology (ESNR)

Franz Fazekas: European Academy of Neurology (EAN)

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Individual Funding

Jens Fiehler has received funding from the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared the following potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: Marcel Arnold had speaker engagements and advisory boards for Covidien, and Boehringer-Ingelheim, BMS, Pfizer and Bayer and declared co-authorship for some literature.^{49,50}

Christophe Cognard was a co-author of SWIFT Prime.

Valeria Caso declares speaker's bureau for Boehringer-Ingelheim and Pfizer and advisory board for Boehringer-Ingelheim.

Franz Fazekas has no conflicts of interest.

Jens Fiehler has received fees as consultant or lecturer from Acandis, Bayer, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Codman, Covidien, MicroVention, Penumbra, Philips, Sequent, Siemens and Stryker. Related: Consultant for Codman, MicroVention. Lectures for Boehringer-Ingelheim, Covidien, and Penumbra. Funding to institution: MicroVention. Unrelated: Consultant for Acandis, Sequent, Stryker. Lectures for Bayer, Philips, Siemens. Funding to Institution: DFG, BMBF, BMWi.

Olav Jansen was a co-author of SWIFT-Prime, and is a steering committee member of SITS Open.

Urs Fischer has speaker's honorarium with Covidien.

Jan Gralla is global PI of the STAR study, consultant for Covidien.

Werner Hacke declares membership in the SWIFT Prime Steering Committee, and modest reimbursement for time spent.

Staffan Holmin co-authored some literature^{19,41} and is a steering committee member of SITS Open and the SITS thrombectomy registry.

Kennedy Lees was co-author of Emberson et al.¹

Heinrich Mattle was an advisor in the design of MR CLEAN, co-author of SWIFT Prime, and was involved in planning, conduction and writing the studies quoted in some literature.^{44,57,58}

Mikael Mazighi has co-authored the IMS 3 trial

Patrik Michel is co-investigator in SWIFT Prime, BASICS registry and BASICS trials

Tiago Moreira is co-investigator in SITS Open.

Jesper Peterson's centre is participating in SITS Open.

Laurent Pierot has no conflicts of interest.

Thorsten Steiner had consulting from Covidien.

Istvan Szikora has consulting agreements with Covidien, Stryker and Codman.

Turgut Tatlisumak has no conflicts of interest.

Wim van Zwam was one of the principal investigators of MR CLEAN.

Nils Wahlgren is coordinator of SITS Open and chairman of SITS International. Co-authored some literature.^{1,19,41,56}

References

1. Emberson J, Lees KR, Lyden P, et al. Effect of treatment delay, age, and stroke severity on the effects of intravenous thrombolysis with alteplase for acute ischaemic stroke: a meta-analysis of individual patient data from randomised trials. *Lancet* 2014; 384: 1929–1935.
2. Broderick JP, Palesch YY, Demchuk AM, et al. Endovascular therapy after intravenous t-pa versus t-pa alone for stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2013; 368: 893–903.
3. Tomsick TA, Yeatts SD, Liebeskind DS, et al. Endovascular revascularization results in IMS III: intracranial ICA and M1 occlusions. *J Neurointerv Surg* 2015; 7: 795–802.
4. Khatri P, Yeatts SD, Mazighi M, et al. Time to angiographic reperfusion and clinical outcome after acute ischaemic stroke: An analysis of data from the interventional management of stroke (IMS III) phase 3 trial. *Lancet Neurol* 2014; 13: 567–574.
5. Kidwell CS, Jahan R and Saver JL. Endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2013; 368: 2434–2435.
6. Ciccone A, Valvassori L, Nichelatti M, et al. Endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2013; 368: 904–913.
7. Qureshi AI, Abd-Allah F, Aleu A, et al. Endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke patients: implications and interpretation of IMS III, MR rescue, and synthesis expansion trials: a report from the working group of international congress of interventional neurology. *J Vasc Interv Neurol* 2014; 7: 56–75.

8. Pereira VM, Gralla J, Davalos A, et al. Prospective, multicenter, single-arm study of mechanical thrombectomy using solitaire flow restoration in acute ischemic stroke. *Stroke* 2013; 44: 2802–2807.
9. Saver JL, Jahan R, Levy EI, et al. Solitaire flow restoration device versus the merci retriever in patients with acute ischaemic stroke (swift): a randomised, parallel-group, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet* 2012; 380: 1241–1249.
10. Nogueira RG, Lutsep HL, Gupta R, et al. Trevo versus merci retrievers for thrombectomy revascularisation of large vessel occlusions in acute ischaemic stroke (TREVO 2): a randomised trial. *Lancet* 2012; 380: 1231–1240.
11. Berkhemer OA, Fransen PS, Beumer D, et al. A randomized trial of intraarterial treatment for acute ischemic stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372: 11–20.
12. Goyal M, Demchuk AM, Menon BK, et al. Randomized assessment of rapid endovascular treatment of ischemic stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372: 1019–1030.
13. Saver JL, Goyal M, Bonafé A, et al. Stent-retriever thrombectomy after intravenous t-PA vs. t-PA alone in stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372: 2285–2295.
14. Campbell BC, Mitchell PJ, Kleinig TJ, et al. Endovascular therapy for ischemic stroke with perfusion-imaging selection. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372: 1009–1018.
15. Jovin TG, ChamorroÁ, Cobo E, et al. Thrombectomy within 8 hours after symptom onset in ischemic stroke. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 372: 2296–2306.
16. Bracard S on behalf of the THRACE trialists; Oral presentation, ESO Conference 2015, Glasgow, UK.
17. Mocco JD on behalf of the THERAPY trialists, Oral presentation, ESO Conference 2015, Glasgow, UK.
18. Hussain SI, Zaidat OO and Fitzsimmons BF. The penumbra system for mechanical thrombectomy in endovascular acute ischemic stroke therapy. *Neurology* 2012; 79: S135–S141.
19. Soderqvist A, Kaijser M, Soderman M, et al. Mechanical thrombectomy in acute ischemic stroke-experience from 6 years of practice. *Neuroradiology* 2014; 56: 477–486.
20. Behme D, Gondecki L, Fiethen S, et al. Complications of mechanical thrombectomy for acute ischemic stroke – a retrospective single-center study of 176 consecutive cases. *Neuroradiology* 2014; 56: 467–476.
21. Nikoubashman O, Reich A, Pjontek R, et al. Postinterventional subarachnoid haemorrhage after endovascular stroke treatment with stent retrievers. *Neuroradiology* 2014; 56: 1087–1096.
22. Villwock MR, Singla A, Padalino DJ, et al. Acute ischaemic stroke outcomes following mechanical thrombectomy in the elderly versus their younger counterpart: a retrospective cohort study. *BMJ Open* 2014; 4: e004480.
23. Almekhlafi MA, Davalos A, Bonafé A, et al. Impact of age and baseline NIHSS scores on clinical outcomes in the mechanical thrombectomy using solitaire FR in acute ischemic stroke study. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2014; 35: 1337–1340.
24. Brinjikji W, Rabinstein AA and Cloft HJ. Outcomes of endovascular mechanical thrombectomy and intravenous tissue plasminogen activator for the treatment of vertebralbasilar stroke. *J Clin Neurol* 2014; 10: 17–23.
25. Fransen PS. Time to reperfusion and effect of intra-arterial treatment in the MR CLEAN trial. Int Stroke Conf, Nashville, TN, USA, 12 February 2015.
26. Vagal AS, Khatri P, Broderick JP, et al. Time to angiographic reperfusion in acute ischemic stroke: decision analysis. *Stroke* 2014; 45: 3625–3630.
27. Prabhakaran S, Ruff I and Bernstein RA. Acute stroke intervention. A systematic review. *JAMA* 2015; 313: 1451–1462.
28. Kappelhof M, Marquering HA, Berkhemer OA, et al. Intra-arterial treatment of patients with acute ischemic stroke and internal carotid artery occlusion: A literature review. *J Neurointerv Surg* 2015; 7: 8–15.
29. Cohen JE, Gomori JM, Rajz G, et al. Extracranial carotid artery stenting followed by intracranial stent-based thrombectomy for acute tandem occlusive disease. *J Neurointerv Surgery* 2014; 7: 412–417.
30. Maurer CJ, Joachimski F and Berlis A. Two in one: endovascular treatment of acute tandem occlusions in the anterior circulation. *Clin Neuroradiol* 2014; Epub, PMID 24988990.
31. Lescher S, Czeppan K, Porto L, et al. Acute stroke and obstruction of the extracranial carotid artery combined with intracranial tandem occlusion: results of interventional revascularization. *Cardiovasc Interv Radiol* 2014; 38: 304–314.
32. Dababneh H, Bashir A, Hussain M, et al. Endovascular treatment of tandem internal carotid and middle cerebral artery occlusions. *J Vasc Interv Neurol* 2014; 7: 26–31.
33. Stampfl S, Ringleb PA, Mohlenbruch M, et al. Emergency cervical internal carotid artery stenting in combination with intracranial thrombectomy in acute stroke. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2014; 35: 741–746.
34. Lindsberg PJ, Soenne L, Tatlisumak T, et al. Long-term outcome after intravenous thrombolysis of basilar artery occlusion. *JAMA* 2004; 292: 1862–1866.
35. Kumar G, Shahripour RB and Alexandrov AV. Recanalization of acute basilar artery occlusion improves outcomes: a meta-analysis. *J Neurointerv Surg* 2014; Epub, doi: 10.1136/neurintsurg-2014-011418.
36. Nagel S, Kellert L, Mohlenbruch M, et al. Improved clinical outcome after acute basilar artery occlusion since the introduction of endovascular thrombectomy devices. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2013; 36: 394–400.
37. Mohlenbruch M, Stampfl S, Behrens L, et al. Mechanical thrombectomy with stent retrievers in acute basilar artery occlusion. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2014; 35: 959–964.
38. Baek JM, Yoon W, Kim SK, et al. Acute basilar artery occlusion: Outcome of mechanical thrombectomy with solitaire stent within 8 hours of stroke onset. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2014; 35: 989–993.
39. Broussalis E, Hitzl W, McCoy M, et al. Comparison of endovascular treatment versus conservative medical

- treatment in patients with acute basilar artery occlusion. *Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2013; 47: 429–437.
40. Mourand I, Machi P, Nogue E, et al. Diffusion-weighted imaging score of the brain stem: a predictor of outcome in acute basilar artery occlusion treated with the solitaire FR device. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2014; 35: 1117–1123.
 41. Andersson T, Kuntze Soderqvist A, Soderman M, et al. Mechanical thrombectomy as the primary treatment for acute basilar artery occlusion: experience from 5 years of practice. *J Neurointerv Surg* 2013; 5: 221–225.
 42. Fesl G, Holtmannspoetter M, Patzig M, et al. Mechanical thrombectomy in basilar artery thrombosis: technical advances and safety in a 10-year experience. *Cardiovasc Interv Radiol* 2014; 37: 355–361.
 43. Lutsep HL, Rymer MM and Nesbit GM. Vertebrobasilar revascularization rates and outcomes in the merci and multi-merci trials. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2008; 17: 55–57.
 44. Schonewille WJ, Wijman CA, Michel P, et al. Treatment and outcomes of acute basilar artery occlusion in the basilar artery international cooperation study (basics): a prospective registry study. *Lancet Neurol* 2009; 8: 724–730.
 45. McDonald JS, Brinjikji W, Rabinstein AA, et al. Conscious sedation versus general anaesthesia during mechanical thrombectomy for stroke: a propensity score analysis. *J Neurointerv Surg* 2015; 7: 789–794.
 46. Takahashi C, Liang CW, Liebeskind DS, et al. To tube or not to tube? The role of intubation during stroke thrombectomy. *Front Neurol* 2014; 5: 170.
 47. Davis MJ, Menon BK, Baghirzada LB, et al. Anesthetic management and outcome in patients during endovascular therapy for acute stroke. *Anesthesiology* 2012; 116: 396–405.
 48. Abou-Chebl A, Lin R, Hussain MS, et al. Conscious sedation versus general anesthesia during endovascular therapy for acute anterior circulation stroke: preliminary results from a retrospective, multicenter study. *Stroke* 2010; 41: 1175–1179.
 49. John N, Mitchell P, Dowling R, et al. Is general anaesthesia preferable to conscious sedation in the treatment of acute ischaemic stroke with intra-arterial mechanical thrombectomy? A review of the literature. *Neuroradiology* 2013; 55: 93–100.
 50. van der Berg LA, Koelman DL, Berkhemer OA, et al. Type of anesthesia and differences in clinical outcome after intra-arterial treatment for ischemic stroke. *Stroke* 2015; 46: 1257–1262.
 51. Sedation versus general anesthesia for endovascular therapy in acute stroke – impact on neurological outcome (ANSTROKE), Study record, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01872884> (accessed 6 October 2015).
 52. Conscious sedation vs. general anesthesia for Mechanical Thrombectomy (COMET). Personal information L. Pierot.
 53. General or local anaesthesia in intraarterial therapy (GOLIATH). Study record, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02317237> (accessed 6 October 2015).
 54. Schöenberger S, Möhlenbruch M, Pfaff J, et al. Sedation vs. intubation for endovascular stroke treatment (SIESTA) – a randomized monocentric trial. *Int J Stroke* 2015; 10: 969–978.
 55. Talke PO, Sharma D, Heyer EJ, et al. Republished: Society for neuroscience in anesthesiology and critical care expert consensus statement: anesthetic management of endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke. *Stroke* 2014; 45: e138–e150.
 56. Cooray C, Fekete K, Mikulik R, et al. Threshold for NIH stroke scale in predicting vessel occlusion and functional outcome after stroke thrombolysis. *Int J Stroke* 2015; 10: 822–829.
 57. Nedeltchev K, Schwegler B, Haefeli T, et al. Outcome of stroke with mild or rapidly improving symptoms. *Stroke* 2007; 38: 2531–2535.
 58. Heldner MR, Zubler C, Mattle HP, et al. National institutes of health stroke scale score and vessel occlusion in 2152 patients with acute ischemic stroke. *Stroke* 2013; 44: 1153–1157.
 59. Spiotta AM, Vargas J, Hawk H, et al. Impact of the aspect scores and distribution on outcome among patients undergoing thrombectomy for acute ischemic stroke. *J Neurointerv Surg* 2014; 7: 551–558.
 60. Daniere F, Lobotesis K, Machi P, et al. Patient selection for stroke endovascular therapy – DWI-aspects thresholds should vary among age groups: insights from the recost study. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2015; 36: 32–39.
 61. Lemmens R, Mlynash M, Straka M, et al. Comparison of the response to endovascular reperfusion in relation to site of arterial occlusion. *Neurology* 2013; 81: 614–618.
 62. Zhu G, Michel P, Aghaebrahim A, et al. Computed tomography workup of patients suspected of acute ischemic stroke: perfusion computed tomography adds value compared with clinical evaluation, noncontrast computed tomography, and computed tomography angiogram in terms of predicting outcome. *Stroke* 2013; 44: 1049–1055.
 63. Zhu G, Michel P, Aghaebrahim A, et al. Prediction of recanalization trumps prediction of tissue fate: the penumbra: a dual-edged sword. *Stroke* 2013; 44: 1014–1019.
 64. Pragmatic Ischaemic Stroke Thrombectomy Evaluation (PISTE). Study record, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01745692> (accessed 6 October 2015).
 65. van der Hoeven EJ, Schonewille WJ, Vos Ja, et al. The Basilar Artery International Cooperation Study (BASCIS): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. *Trials* 2013; 14: 200.
 66. SITS open arteries in acute stroke study (SITS Open). Study record, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02326428> (accessed 6 October 2015).
 67. SITS international stroke thrombolysis registry (SITS-ISTR), <https://sitsinternational.org/news/sits-scientific-report-2014> (accessed 6 October 2015).
 68. SITS thrombectomy registry (SITS TBY), <https://sitsinternational.org/news/sits-thrombectomy-registry> (accessed 6 October 2015).

Appendix 1

Strength of evidence supporting recommendations as defined by the Karolinska Stroke Update consensus meeting (1998):

KSU GRADE A evidence: Strong support from randomized controlled trials and statistical reviews (at least one randomized controlled trial plus one statistical review)

KSU GRADE B evidence: Support from randomized controlled trials and statistical reviews (one randomized controlled trial or one statistical review)

KSU GRADE C evidence: No reasonable support from randomized controlled trials, recommendations based on small randomized and/or non-randomized controlled trials evidence.

Appendix 2

Levels and grades of evidence for therapy/prevention as defined by the Oxford centre for evidence-based medicine (2009), resumed:

Grade A: consistent Level 1 studies.

Grade B: consistent level 2 or 3 studies or extrapolations from level 1 studies.

Grade C: level 4 studies or extrapolations from level 2 or 3 studies.

Level 1a: systematic review (homogeneity) of RCTs.

Level 1b: individual RCT (with narrow confidence interval).

Level 2a: systematic review (homogeneity) of cohort studies.

Level 2b: individual cohort study/low quality RCT e.g. with less than 80% follow-up.

Level 3a: systematic review (homogeneity) of case-control studies Level 3b: individual case-control study.

Level 4: case-series.

Level 5: expert opinion.