



# The Real World of Endovascular Stroke Treatment in a Tertiary Hospital

DR JAMES WINTON

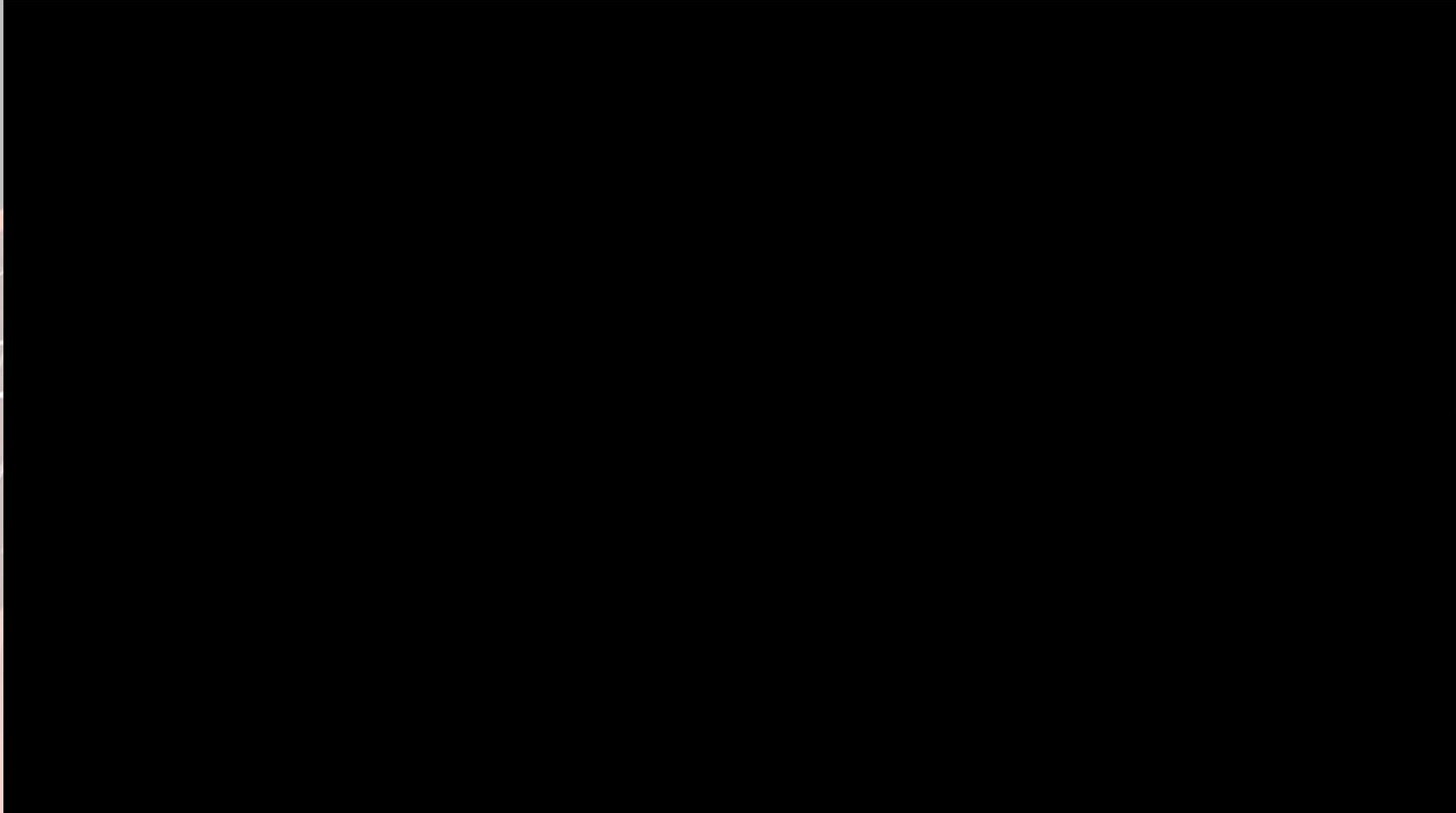
ACEM ASM 2018

Let me tell you a story.....



\*Not actually Betty

# Mechanical Thrombectomy





# Acute Stroke Treatment in 2018

Supportive Care/Stroke Unit Care

Thrombolysis

Mechanical Thrombectomy



# The Skeptics' Guide to EM

MEET 'EM, GREET 'EM, TREAT 'EM AND STREET 'EM

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## Thrombolysis for Acute Stroke

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As you know, the BEEM Team of Drs. Crocco, Milne and Upadhye was in Sweden last month for SweetBEEM. This was one of the best BEEM trips ever for a variety of reasons.

Members of BEEM were asked to speak at their National Emergency Medicine conference while in Stockholm. I was

**SGEM**



**H.o.P**

<http://thesgem.com/2014/04/thrombolysis-for-acute-stroke/>

# ACEM Position Statement



*“intravenous thrombolysis as an intervention for acute stroke, administered to selected patients within three hours of symptom onset, may increase the odds of a better functional outcome, while at the same time increasing the risk of intracranial haemorrhage and conferring no mortality benefit”.*

# Mechanical Thrombectomy Evidence

MR CLEAN

EXTEND IA

ESCAPE

SWIFT-PRIME

REVASCAT

HERMES

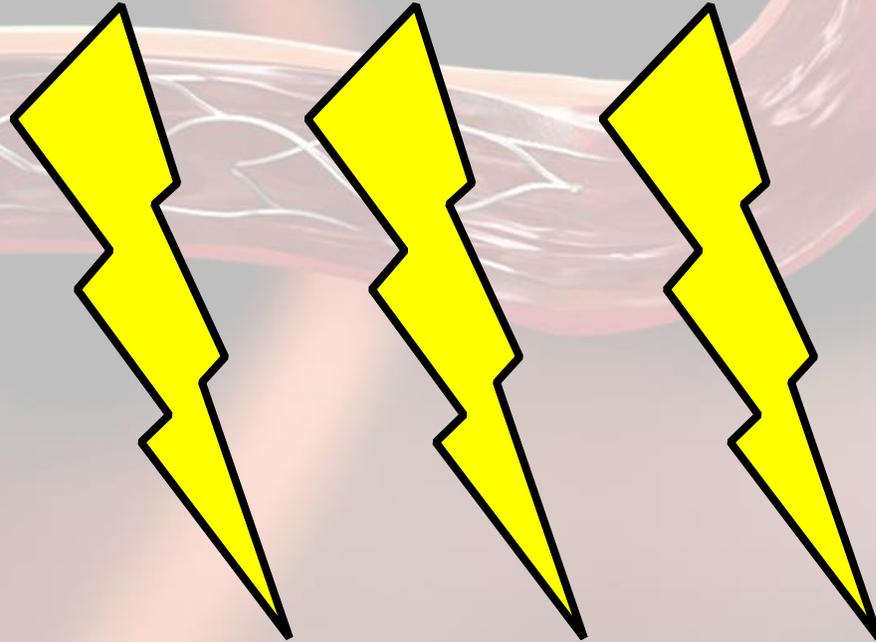
Good Functional Outcome

mRS 0 - 2 at 90 days

46% Thrombectomy

27% Control

# “STROKE CALL”



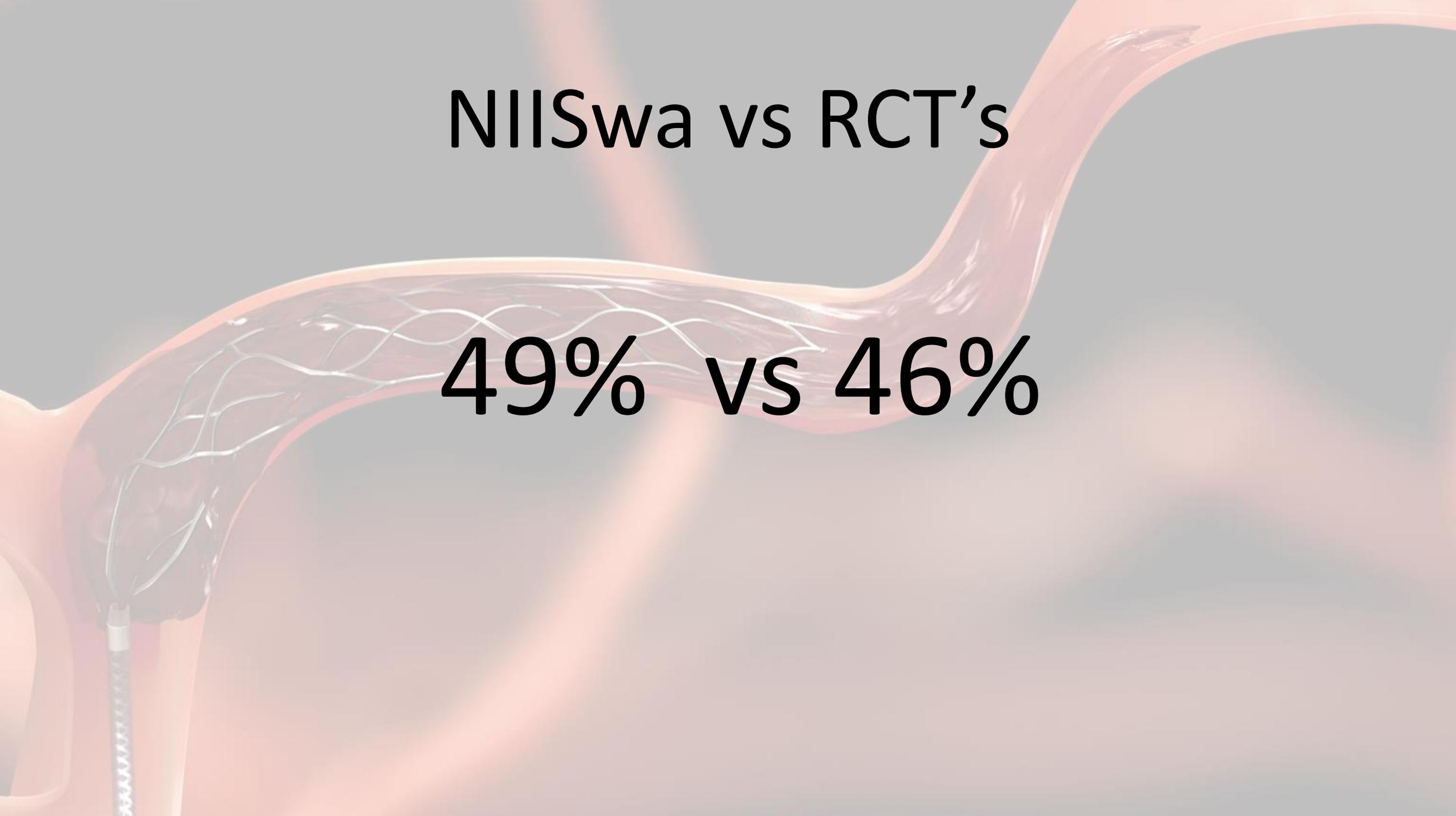
ORIGINAL RESEARCH

# Mechanical thrombectomy for anterior circulation stroke: 5-year experience in a statewide service with differences in pretreatment time metrics across two hospitals sites

Ruchi Kabra,<sup>1</sup> Timothy J Phillips,<sup>1</sup> Jacqui-Lyn Saw,<sup>2</sup> Constantine C Phatouros,<sup>1</sup> Tejinder P Singh,<sup>1</sup> Graeme J Hankey,<sup>3</sup> David Blacker,<sup>3</sup> Darshan Ghia,<sup>2</sup> David Prentice,<sup>2</sup> William McAuliffe<sup>1</sup>

Kabra R, Phillips TJ, Saw J-L, *et al.* *J NeuroIntervent Surg* 2017;**9**:535–540.

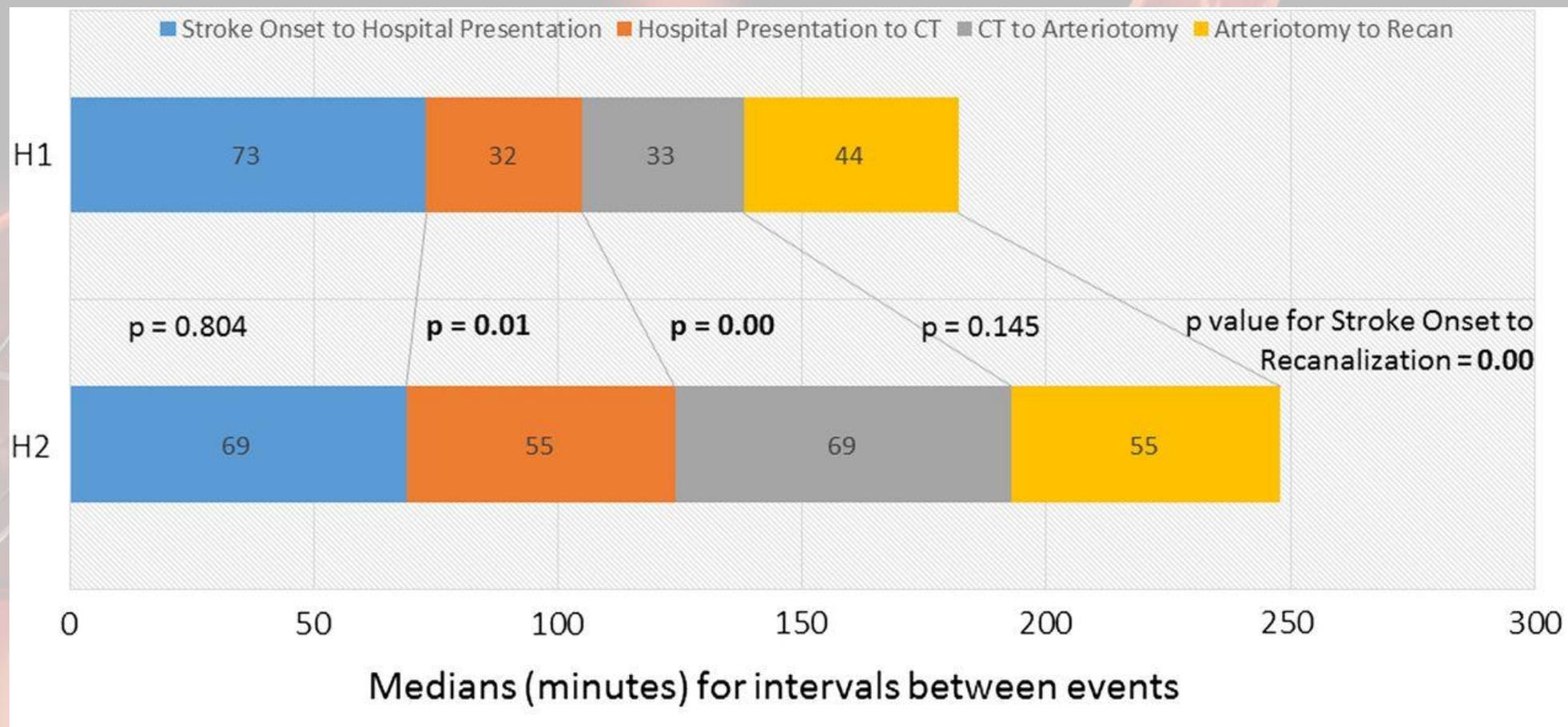
**1**NIISwa



NIISwa vs RCT's

49% vs 46%

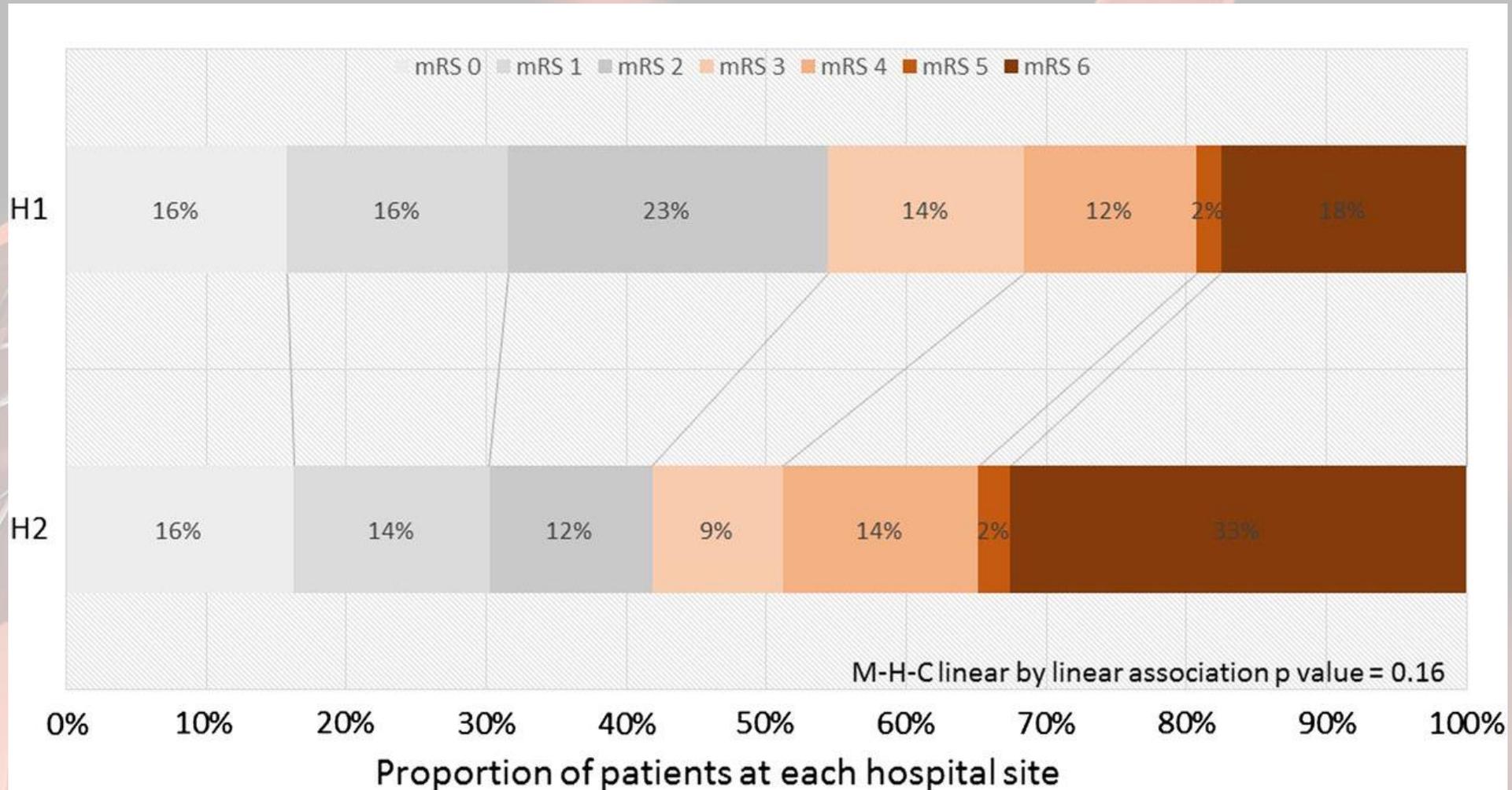
# Median times between stroke onset, hospital presentation, CT, arteriotomy, and recanalization; for hospitals 1 and 2.



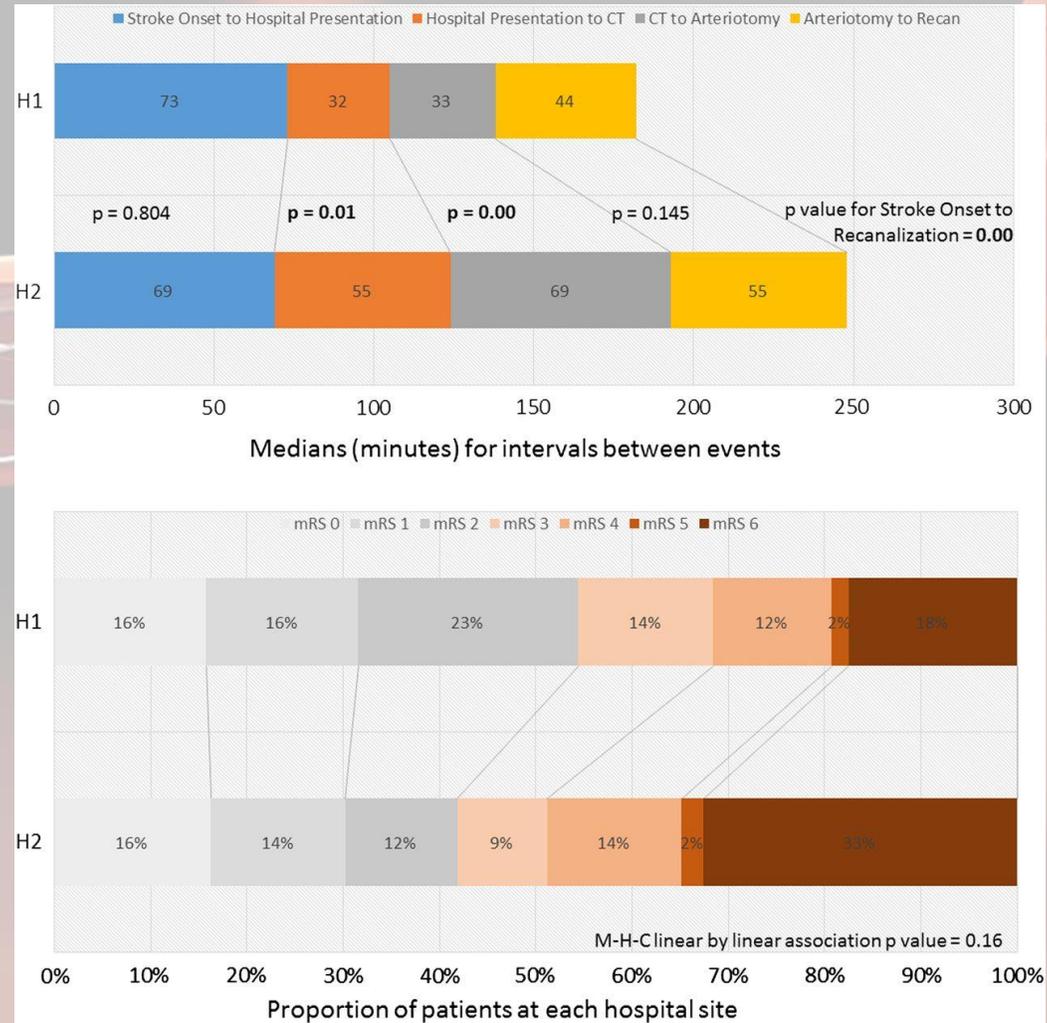
# Modified Rankin Scale

Score	Definition
0	No symptoms
1	No significant disability. Able to carry out all usual activities, despite some symptoms
2	Slight disability. Able to look after own affairs without assistance, but unable to carry out all previous activities
3	Moderate disability. Requires some help, but able to walk unassisted
4	Moderately severe disability. Unable to attend to own bodily needs without assistance, and unable to walk unassisted
5	Severe disability. Requires constant nursing care and attention, bedridden, incontinent
6	Dead

Proportional distribution of modified Rankin Scale (mRS) scores for both hospitals.



**(A) Median times between stroke onset, hospital presentation, CT, arteriotomy, and recanalization; for hospitals 1 and 2.**



Ruchi Kabra et al. J NeuroIntervent Surg 2017;9:535-540

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# How to Develop a Clinical Pathway

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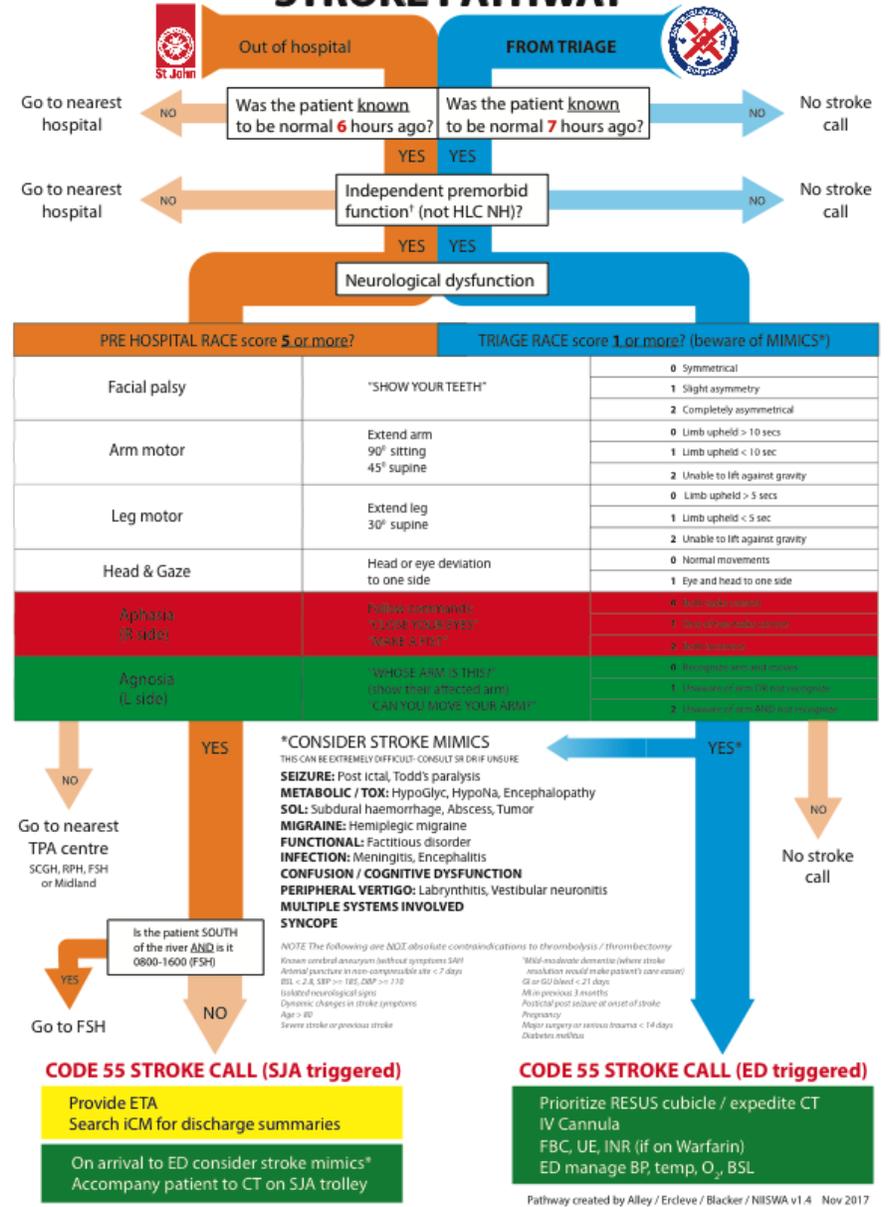
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# STROKE PATHWAY



# STROKE PATHWAY



Out of hospital

FROM TRIAGE



Go to nearest hospital

NO

Was the patient known to be normal **6** hours ago?

Was the patient known to be normal **7** hours ago?

NO

No stroke call

YES

YES

Go to nearest hospital

NO

Independent premonitory function<sup>†</sup> (not HLC NH)?

NO

No stroke call

YES

YES

Neurological dysfunction

PRE HOSPITAL RACE score **5** or more?

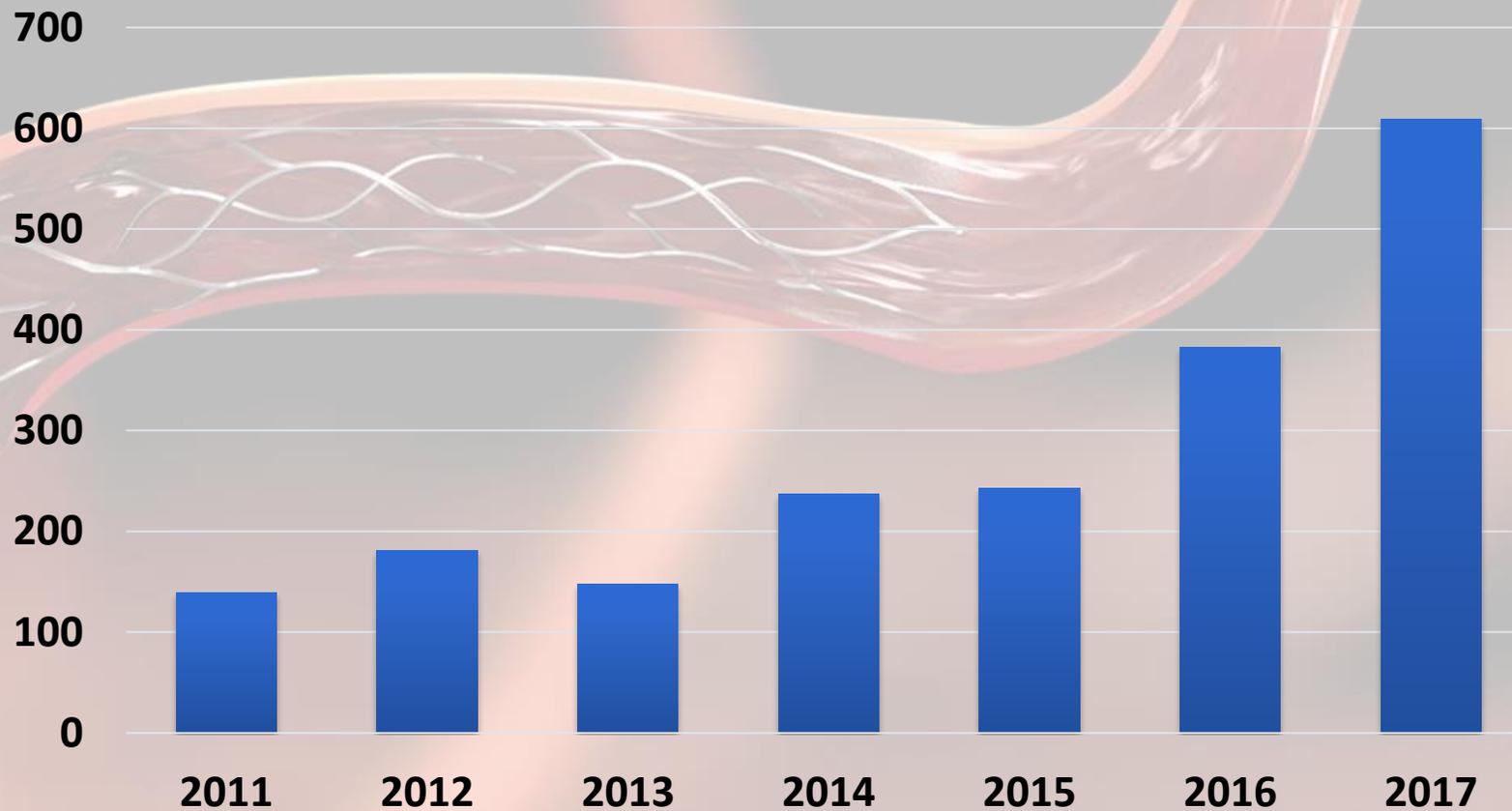
TRIAGE RACE score **1** or more? (beware of MIMICS\*)

PRE HOSPITAL RACE score <b>5</b> or more?		TRIAGE RACE score <b>1</b> or more? (beware of MIMICS*)
Facial palsy	"SHOW YOUR TEETH"	0 Symmetrical
		1 Slight asymmetry
		2 Completely asymmetrical
Arm motor	Extend arm 90° sitting 45° supine	0 Limb upheld > 10 secs
		1 Limb upheld < 10 sec
		2 Unable to lift against gravity
Leg motor	Extend leg 30° supine	0 Limb upheld > 5 secs
		1 Limb upheld < 5 sec
		2 Unable to lift against gravity
Head & Gaze	Head or eye deviation to one side	0 Normal movements
		1 Eye and head to one side
Aphasia (R side)	Follow commands: "CLOSE YOUR EYES" "MAKE A FIST"	0 Both tasks correct
		1 One of two tasks correct
		2 Both incorrect
Agnosia (L side)	"WHOSE ARM IS THIS?" (show their affected arm) "CAN YOU MOVE YOUR ARM?"	0 Recognize arm and moves
		1 Unaware of arm OR not recognize
		2 Unaware of arm AND not recognize



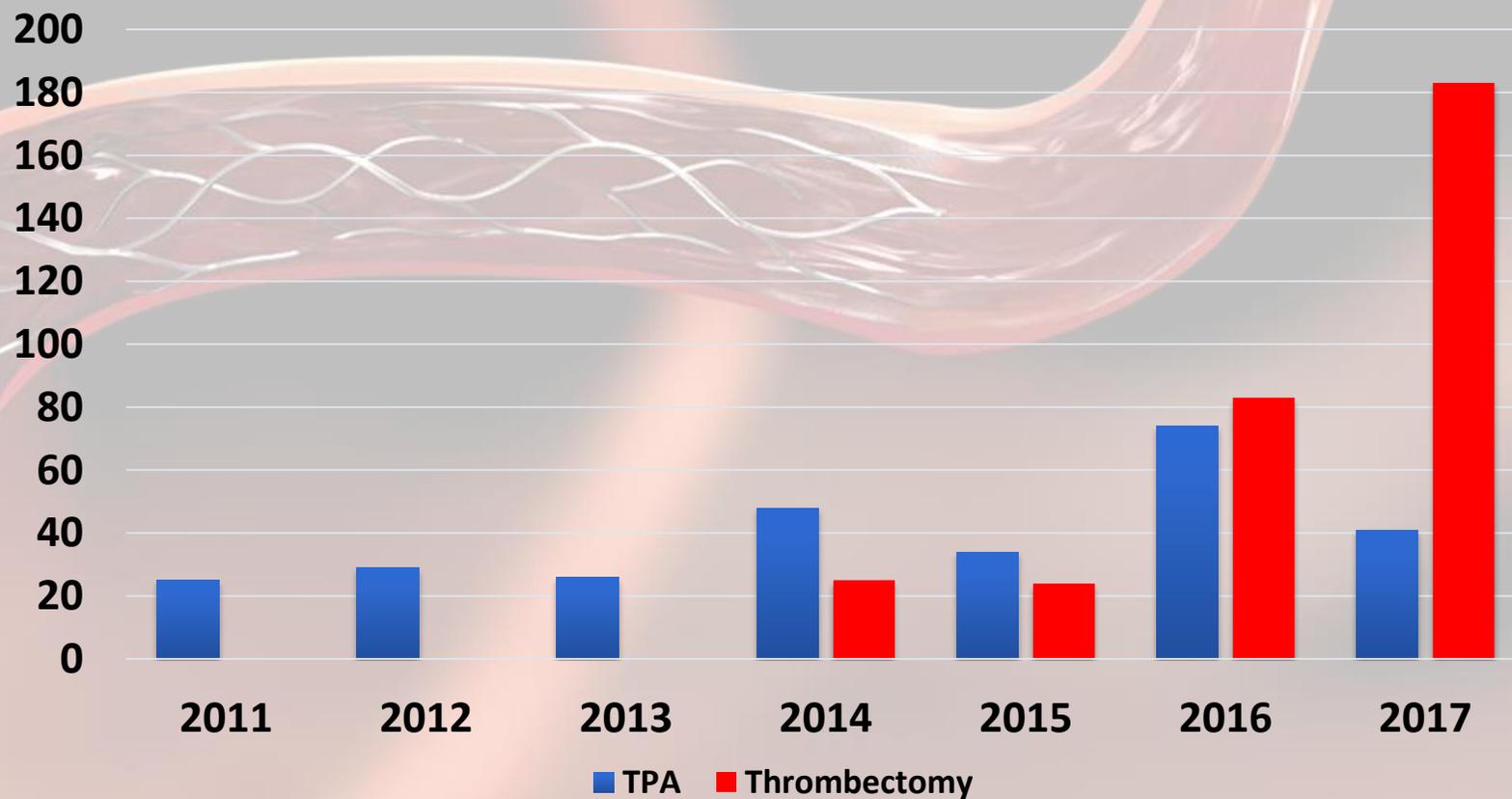


# SCGH TOTAL STROKE CALLS



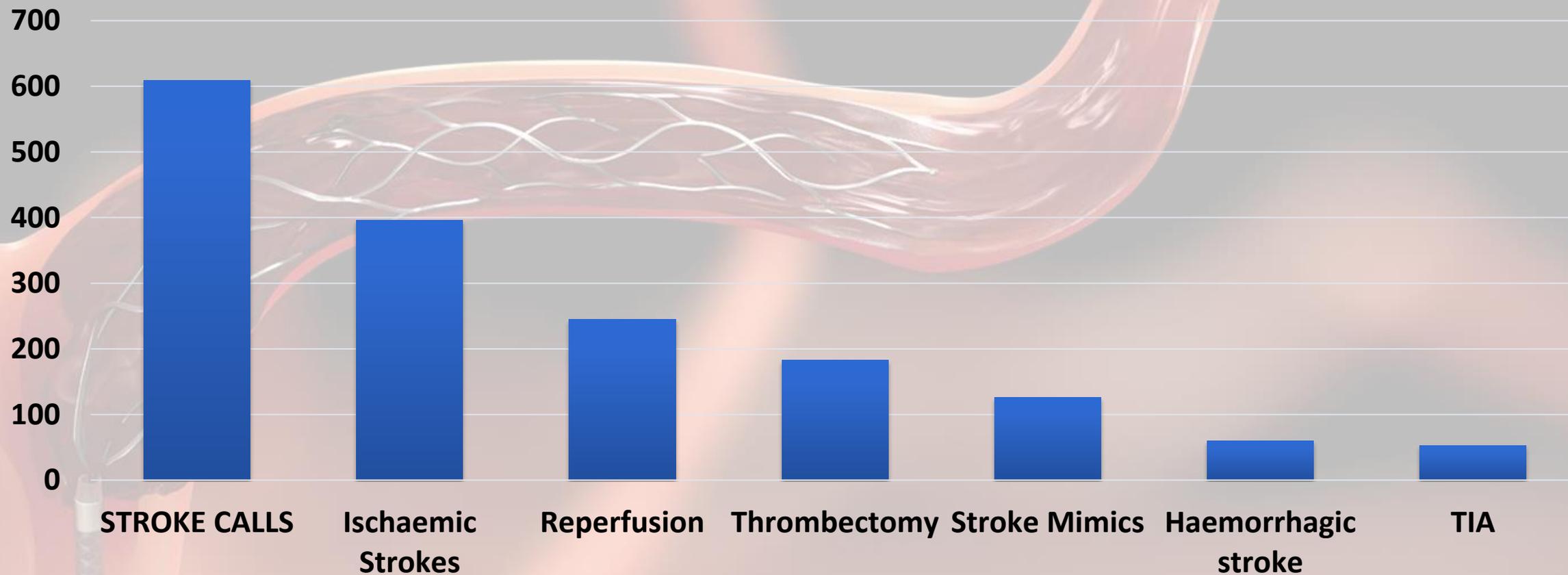


# REPERFUSION THERAPY



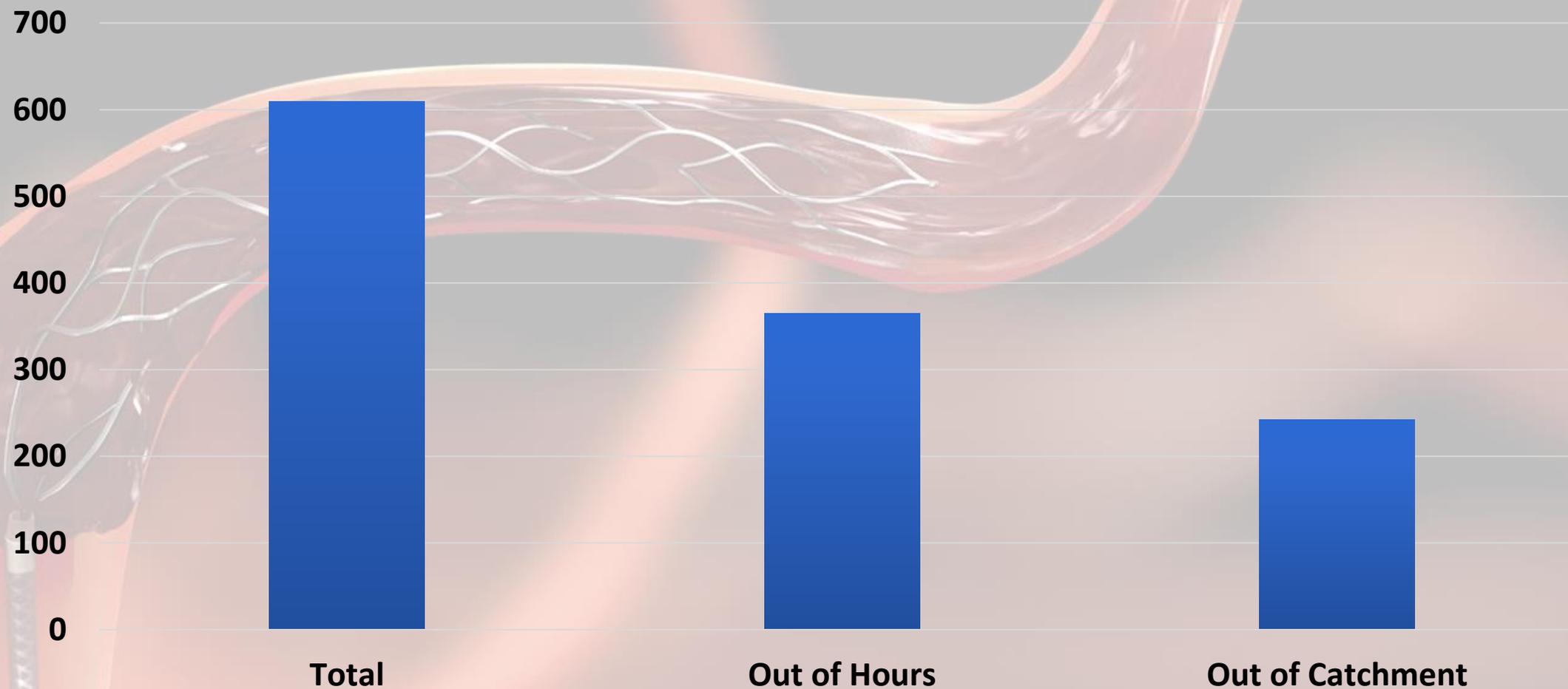


# SCGH Stroke Calls 2017

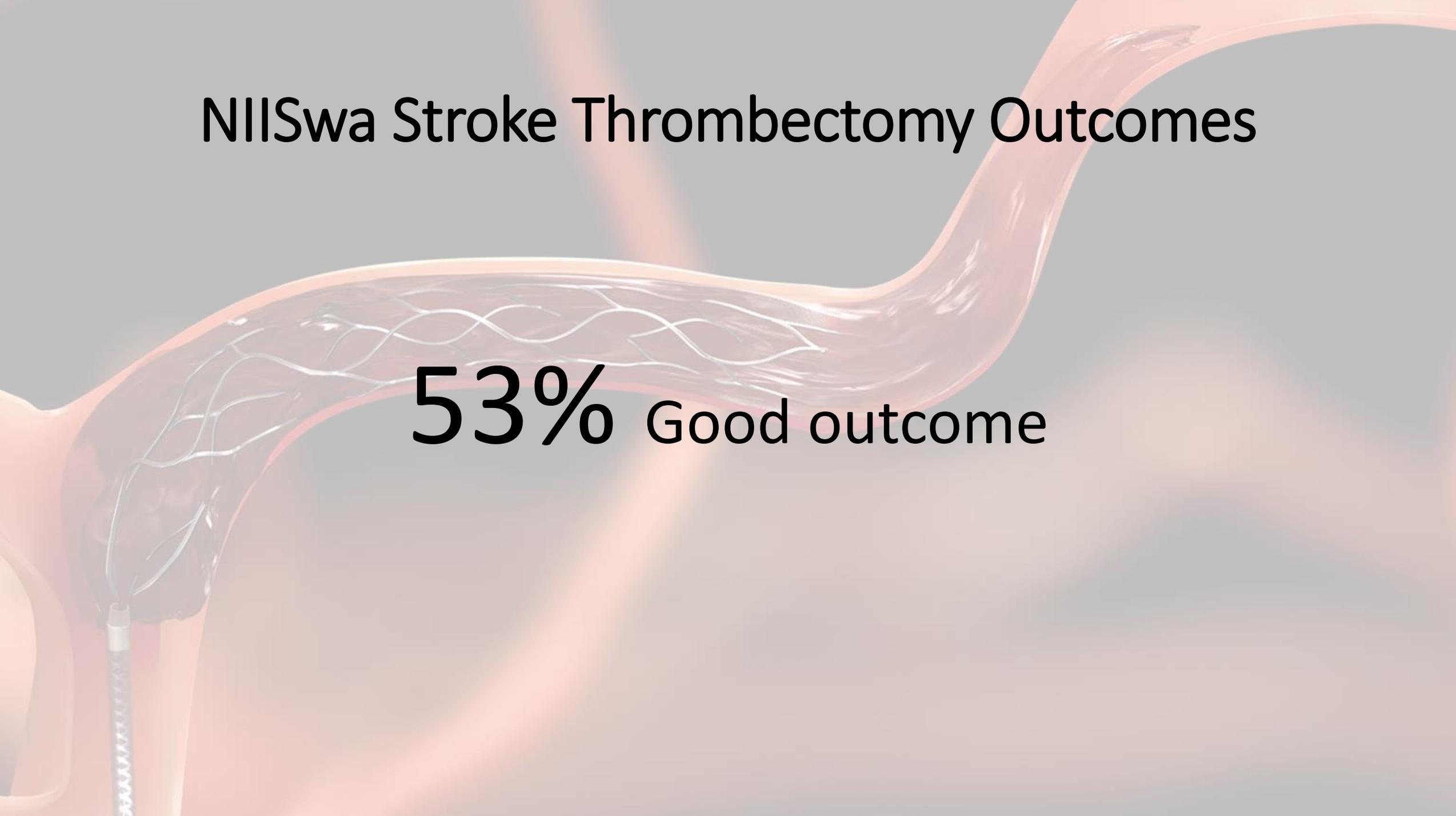




# SCGH Stroke Calls 2017



# NISwa Stroke Thrombectomy Outcomes

A medical illustration showing a cross-section of a human head and neck. A catheter is inserted into the neck, passing through the carotid artery into the brain. The catheter is shown with a coiled tip inside a blood vessel. The background is a soft, light blue and pink gradient.

**53%** Good outcome

# Real World Issues



Increased ED workload

Unseen consequences

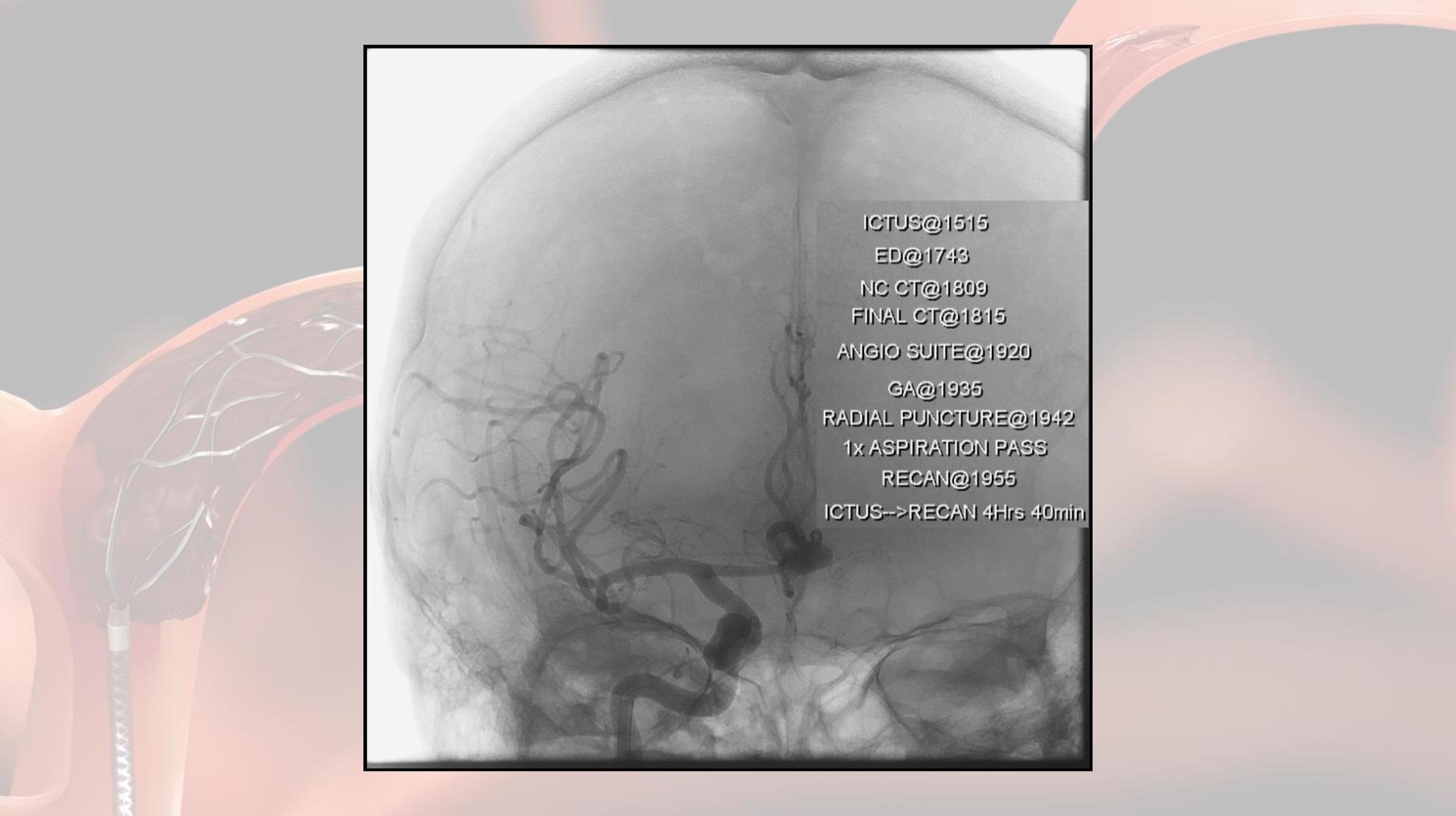
Service provision – Anaesthetics/ICU

Neurology workload

Communication between stakeholders

Evolving evidence

Interdepartmental collaboration



ICTUS@1515  
ED@1743  
NC CT@1809  
FINAL CT@1815  
ANGIO SUITE@1920  
GA@1935  
RADIAL PUNCTURE@1942  
1x ASPIRATION PASS  
RECAN@1955  
ICTUS-->RECAN 4Hrs 40min



# Acknowledgements

- David Blacker
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- Tor Ercleve
- Peter Allely

