

CHU CAEN

5 Décembre 2017

Soins
Pavik COURTHOUX



Dr Barbier C., PH

Dr Baud Julien, PH

Dr Huet Hervé, PH

Dr Ismael Mohammed

Dr Salaris Fabrizio, PH

Dr BARBIER Charlotte
Présentation NRI CHU CAEN
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

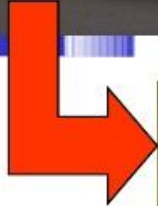
AVC de moins de 3H

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)

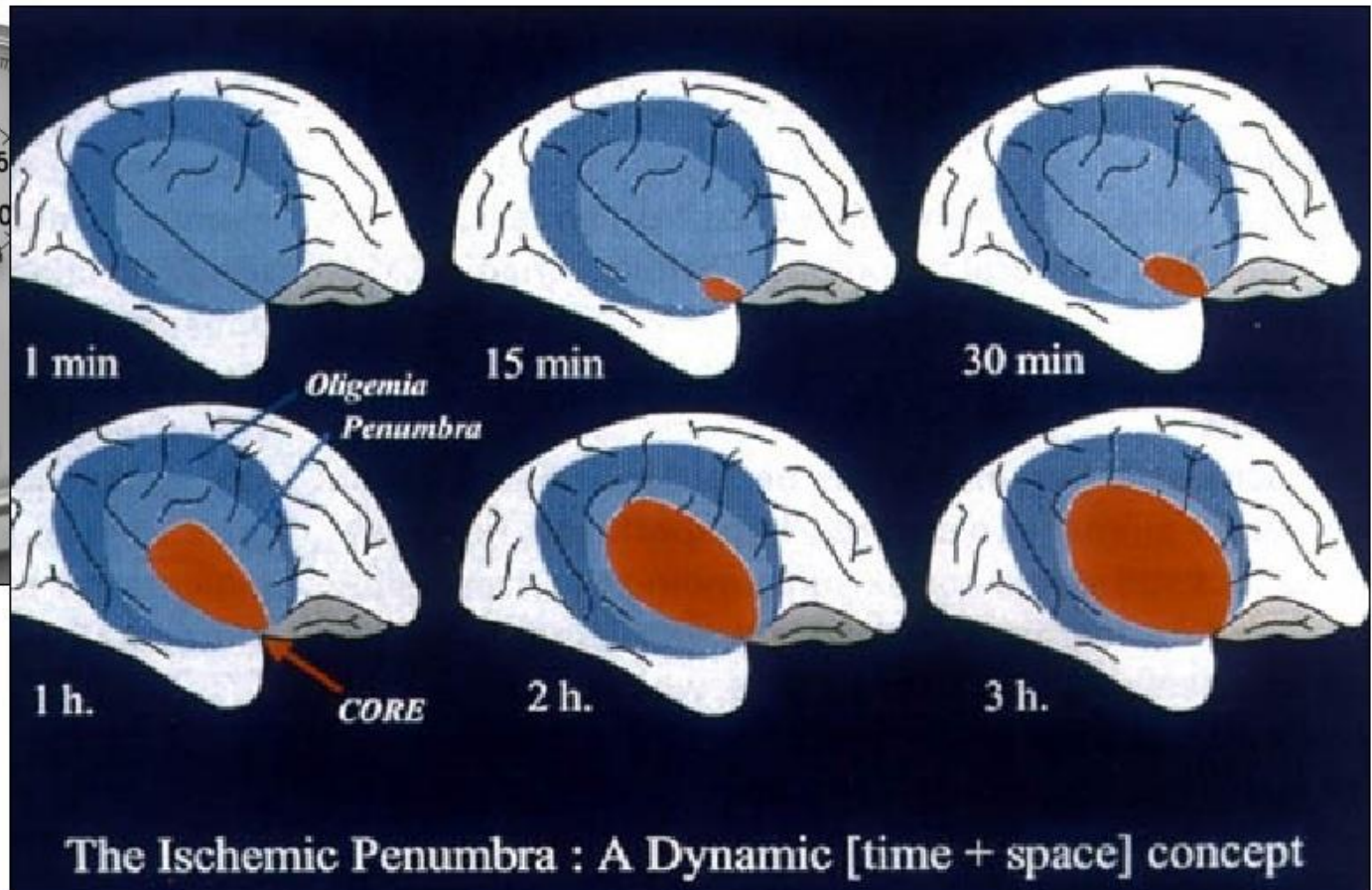
- Thrombolyse
- Autres traitements d'urgence
- Examens pour détecter la cause

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

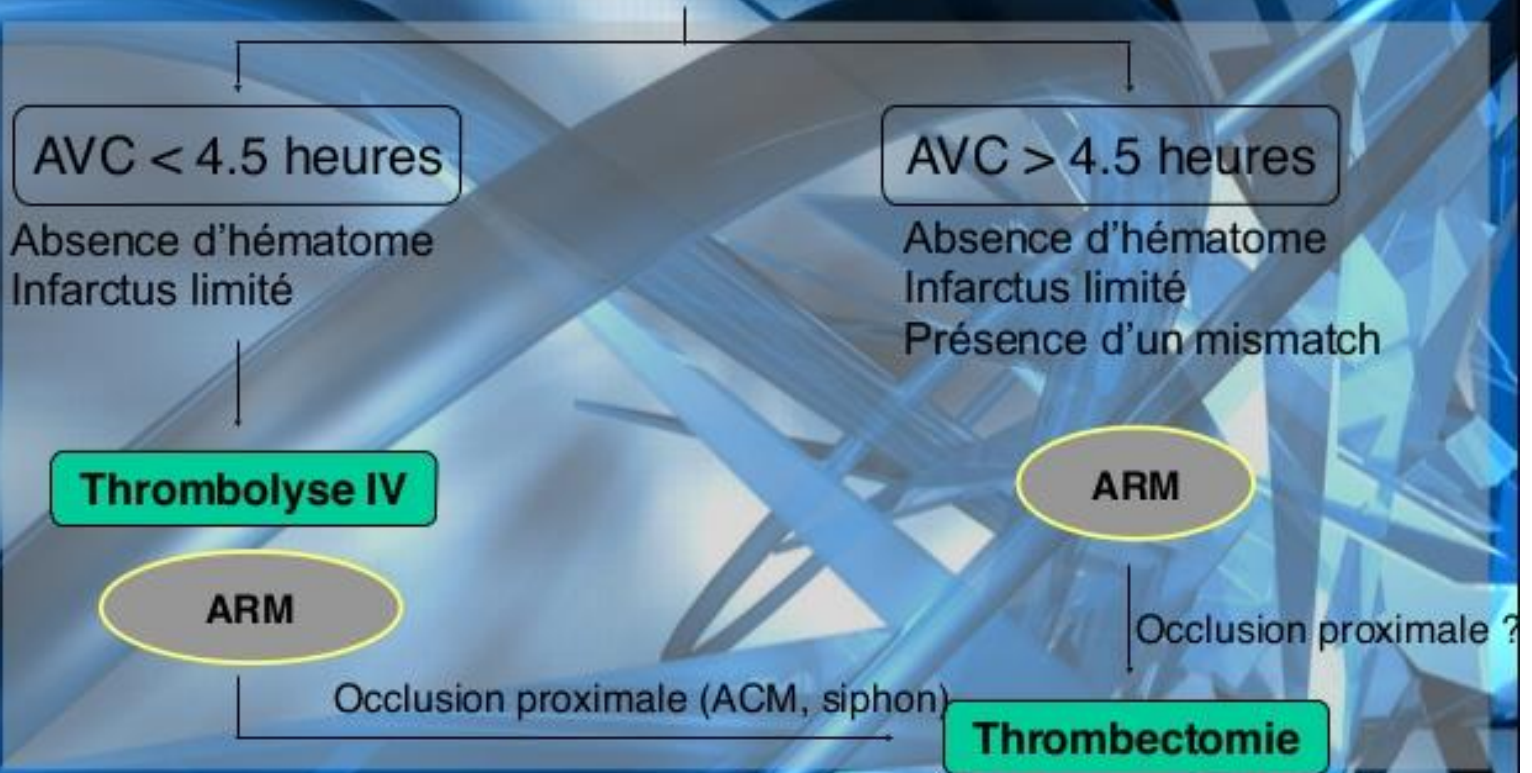
Les 4H30 ne doit en rien permettre de perdre du temps

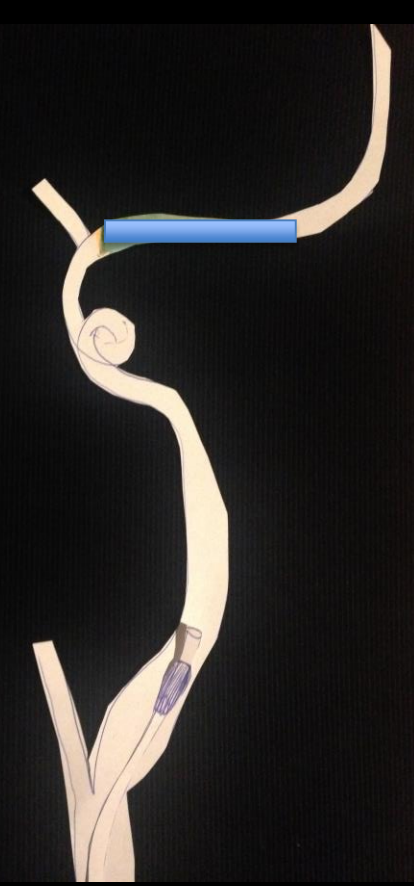
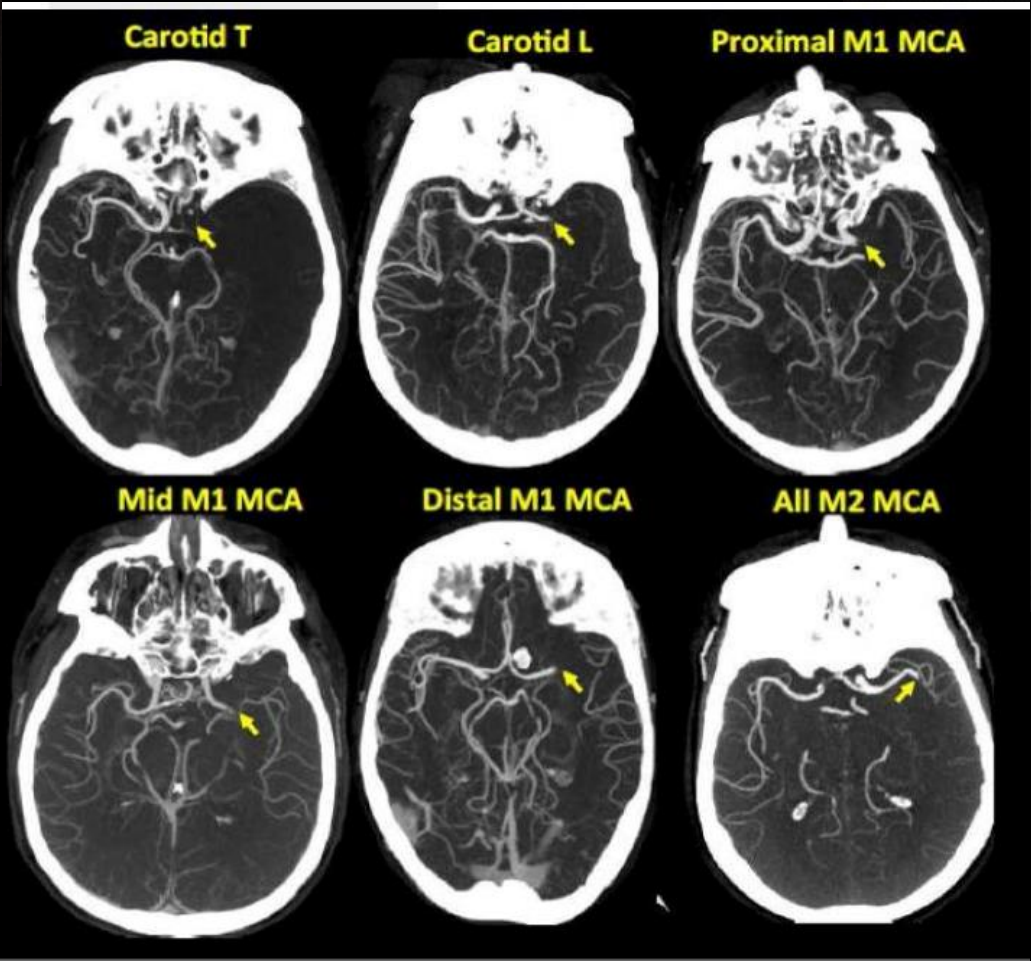
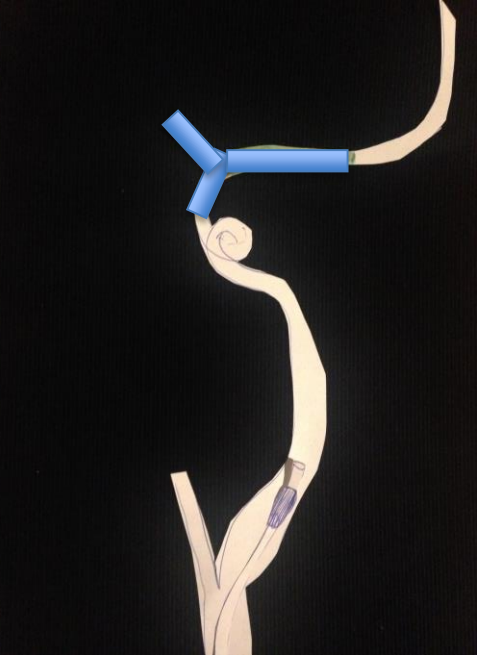
transport
brancardage
imagerie
bilan bio
appel famille
préparer le bolus en UNV et injecter

Place de la thrombectomie jusqu'en
2015?

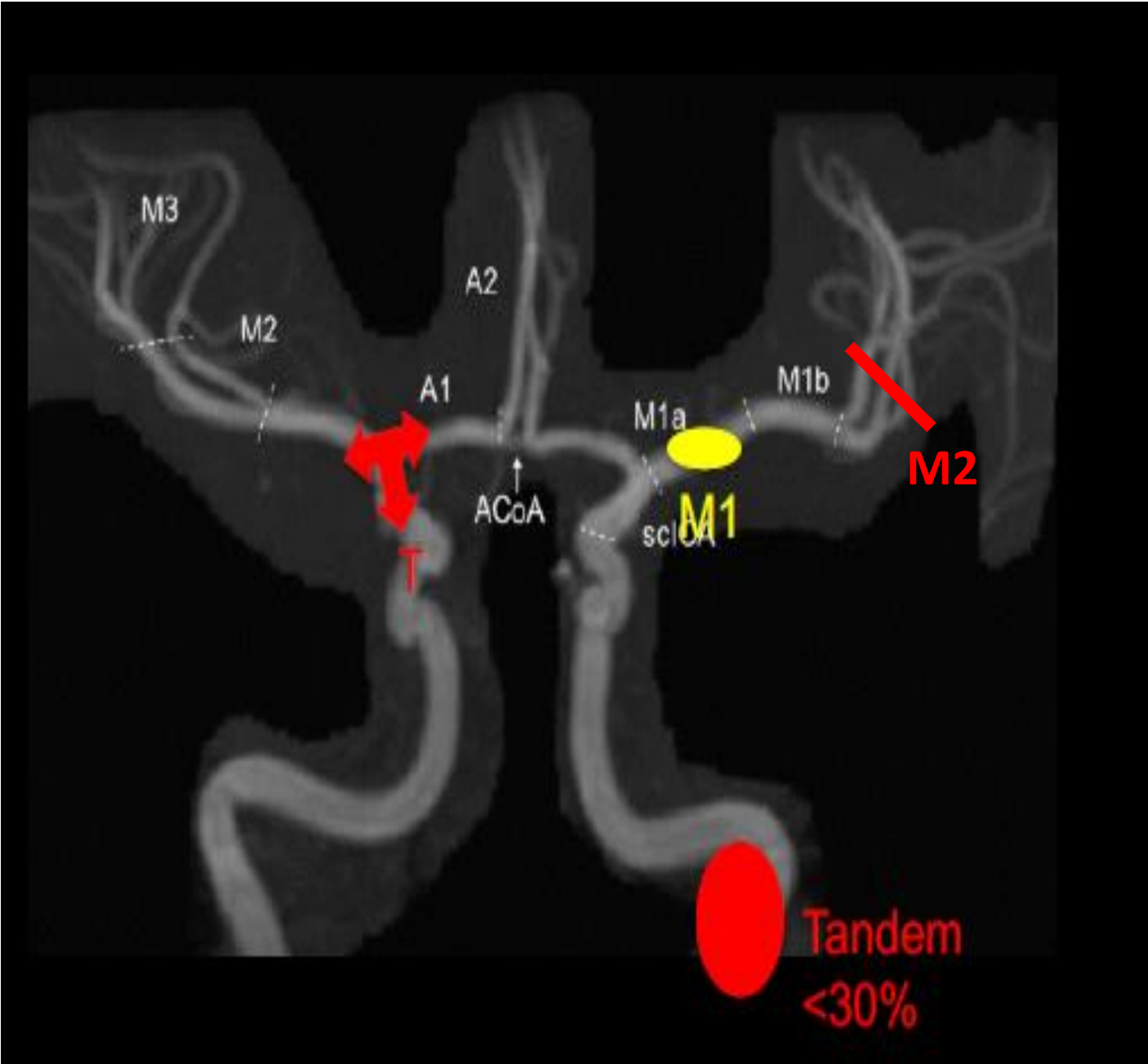
Si occlusion artérielle prouvée, indication :
au delà de 4H30
ou CI à la thrombolyse

Algorithme décisionnel

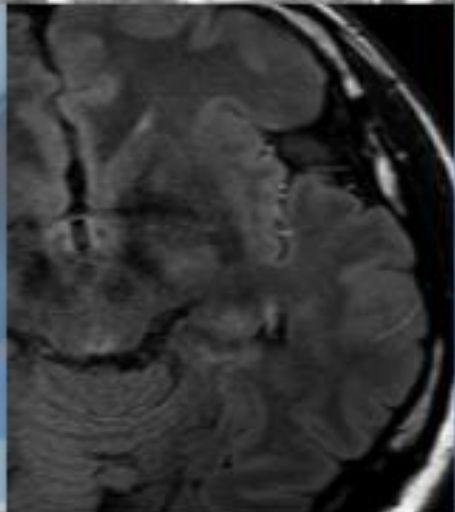
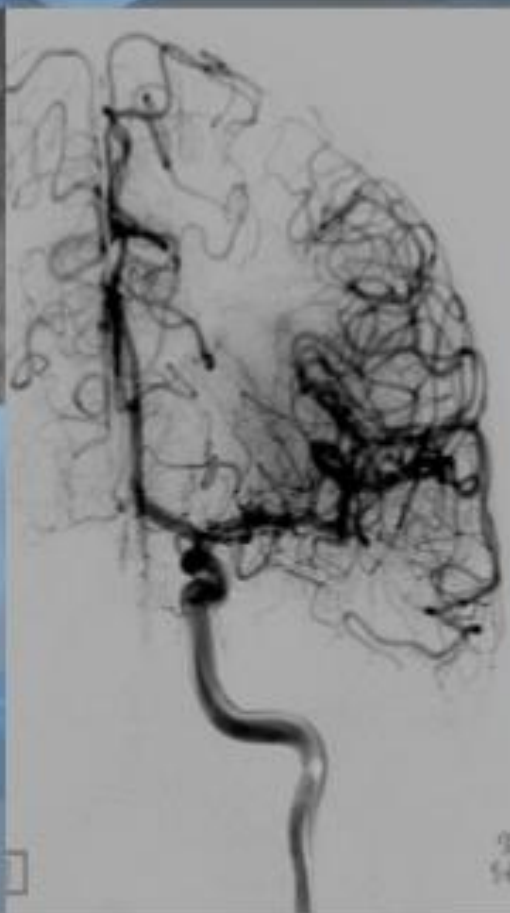
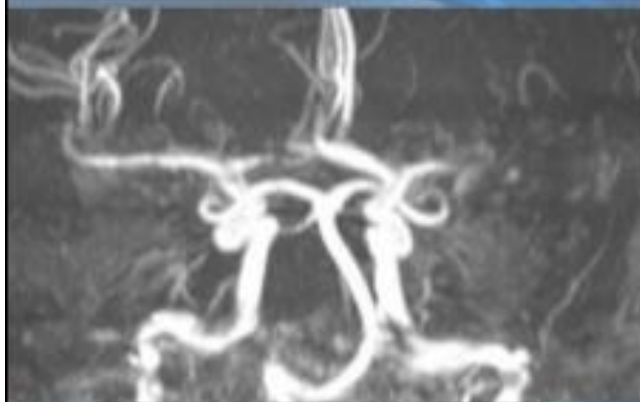




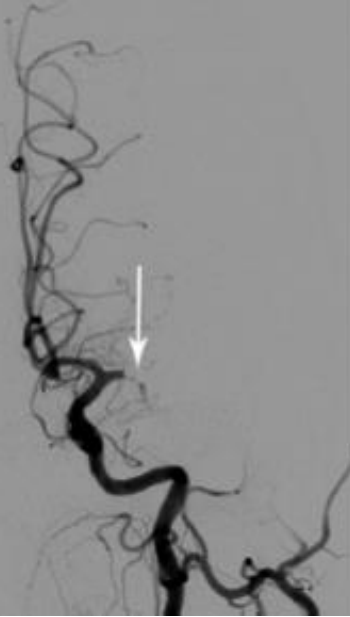
Et le tronc basilaire...



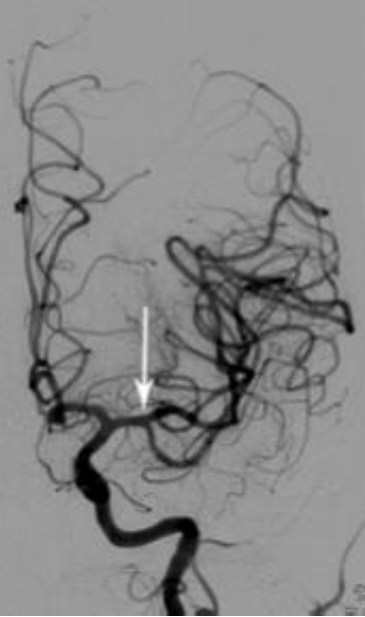
Mme S. 46 ans, Thrombolyse IV, NIHSS 10



a



b

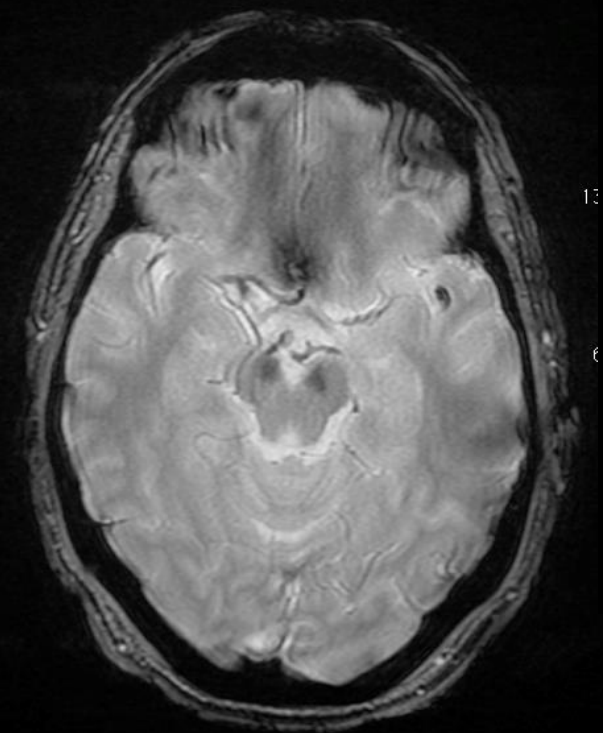
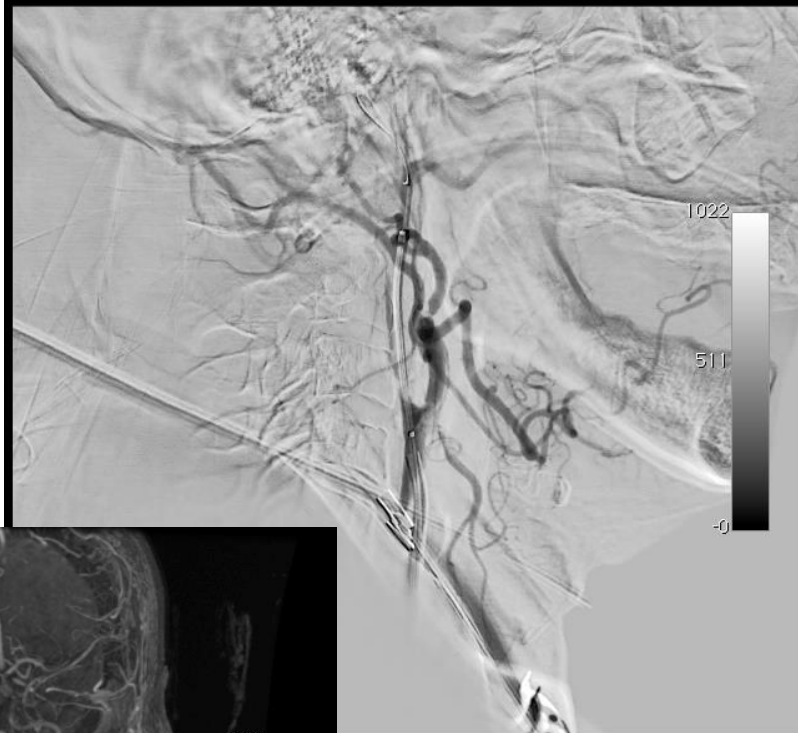
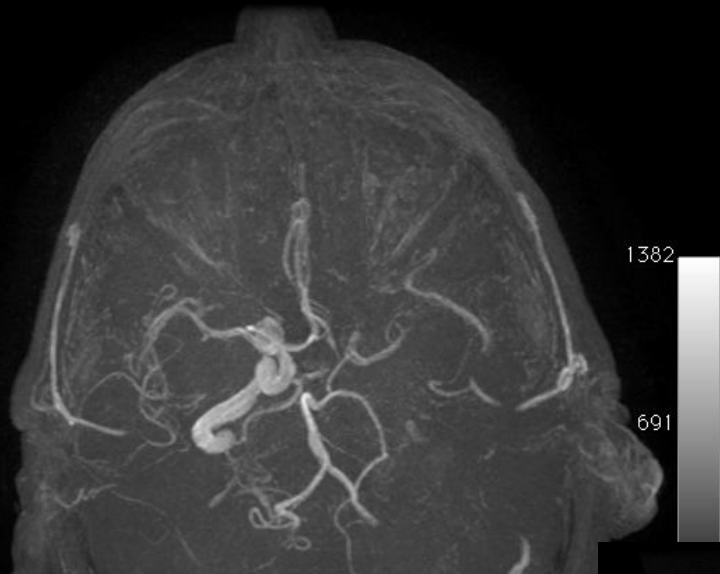


Patiente de 66 ans ,
CI à la thrombolyse ,
prise en charge à 4H en salle ,
revascularisation
4H45

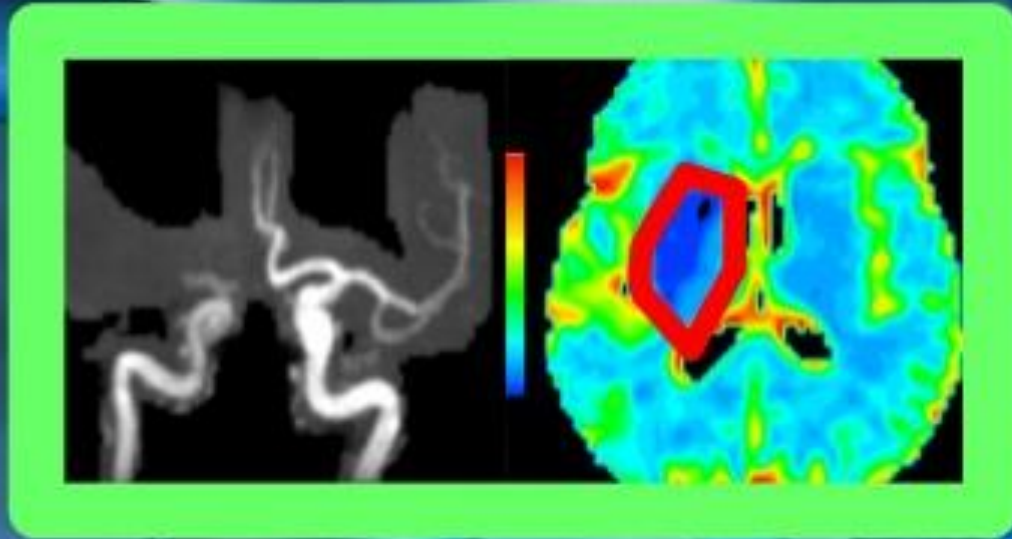
M2 en TOF = M1 distale en arterio

il faut traquer l'occlusion en TOF

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

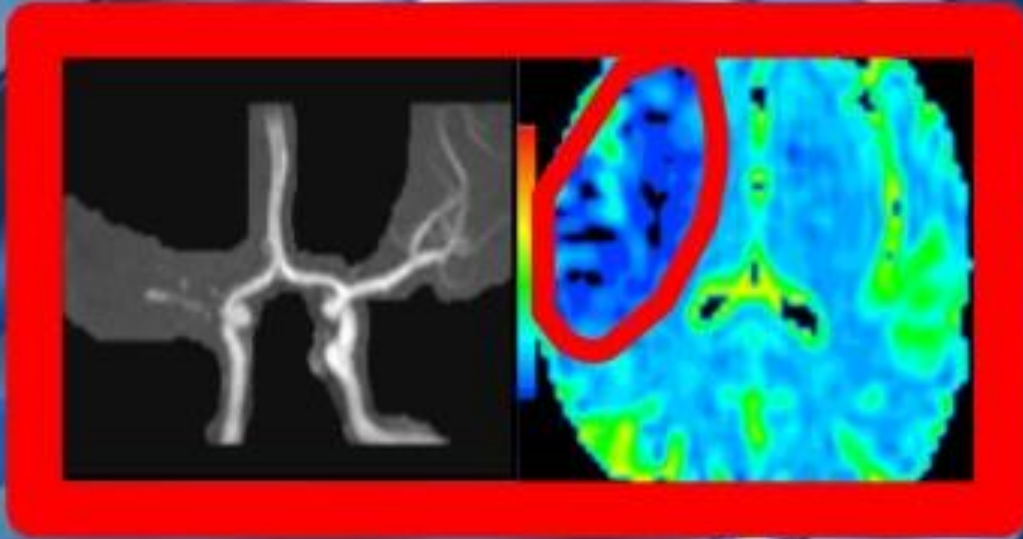


Deux occlusions sylviennes à H+5



Comment

Expliquer

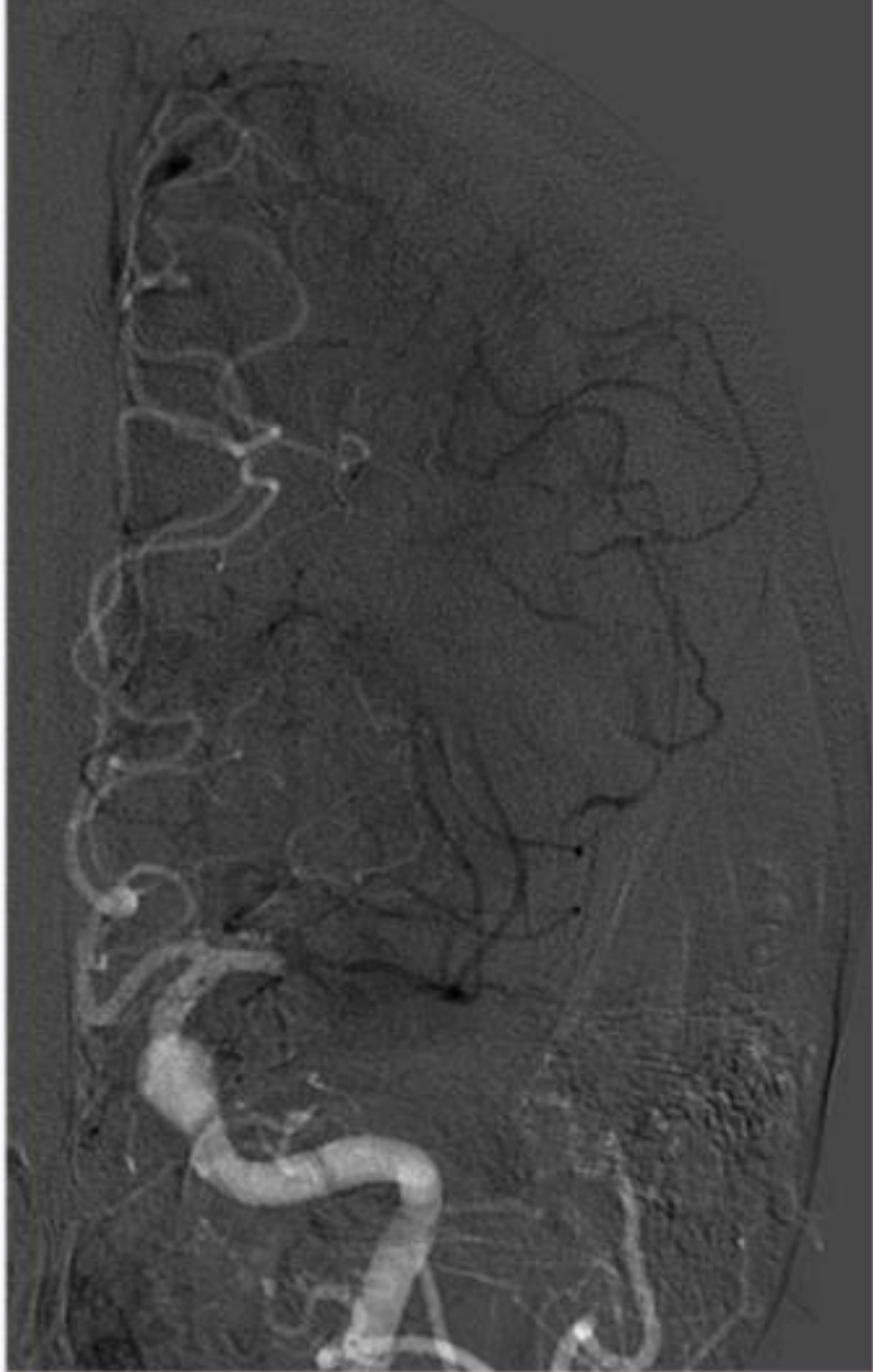


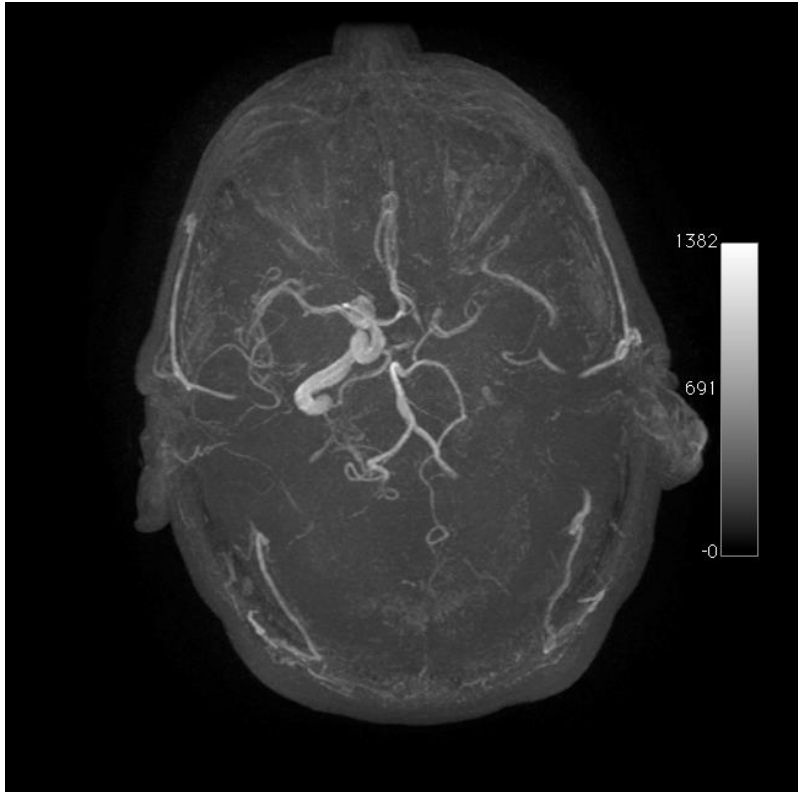
Cette différence
d'infarctus?

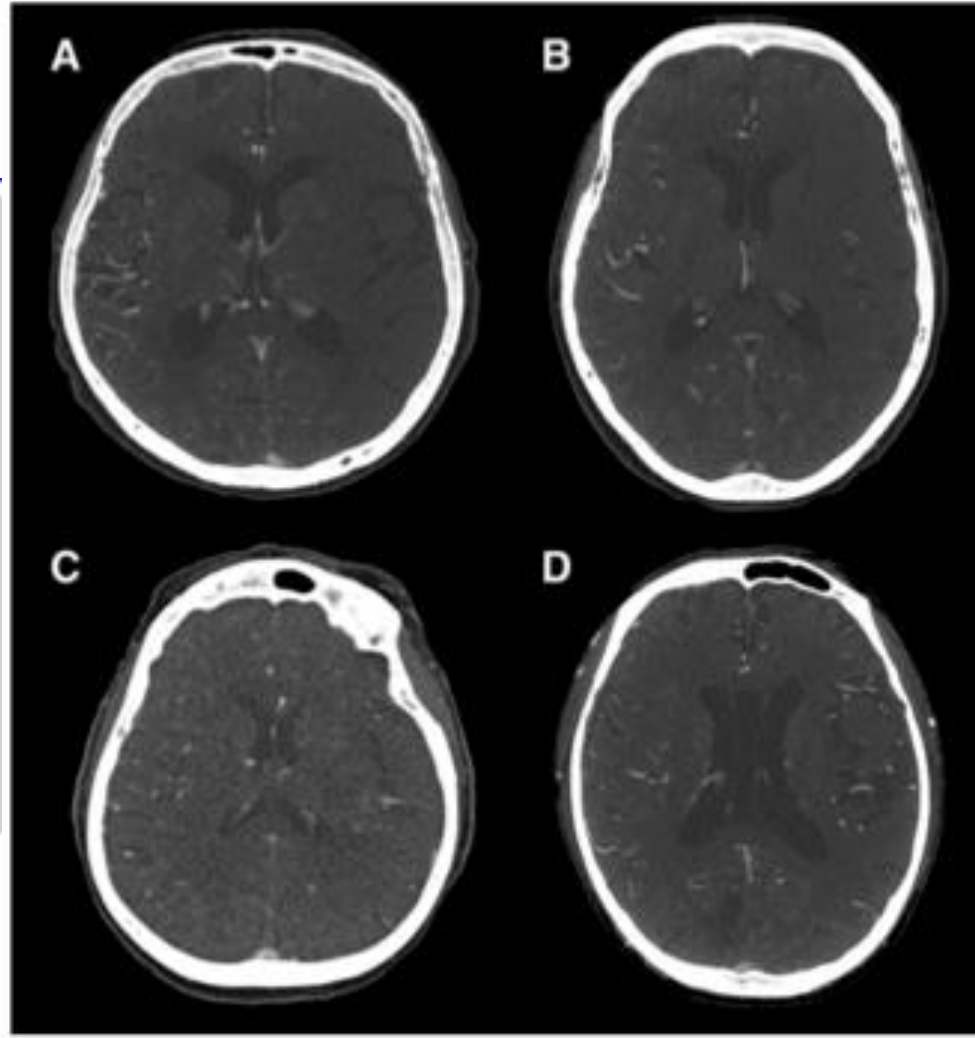
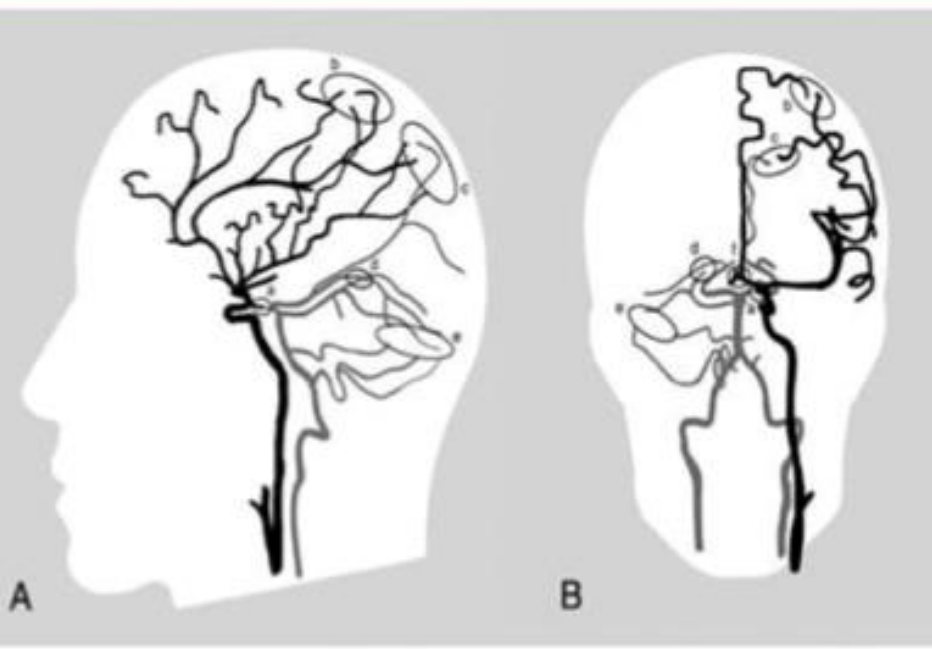
La collatéralité
la vasodilatation

=

la pénombre







Les mismatches

le point de vue du neurologue :

mismatch flair/diff pour la thrombolyse

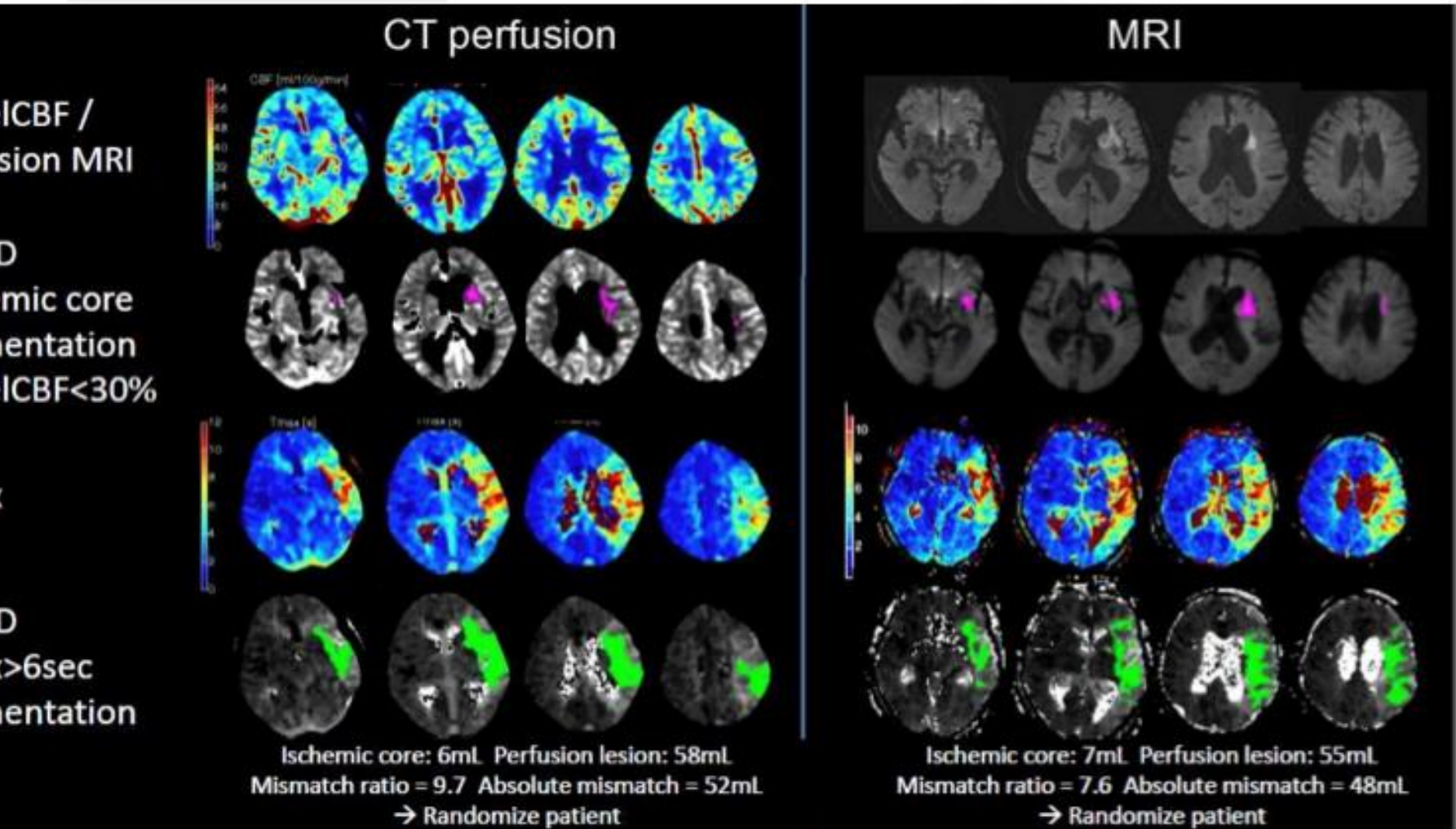
le point de vue du neuradio :

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

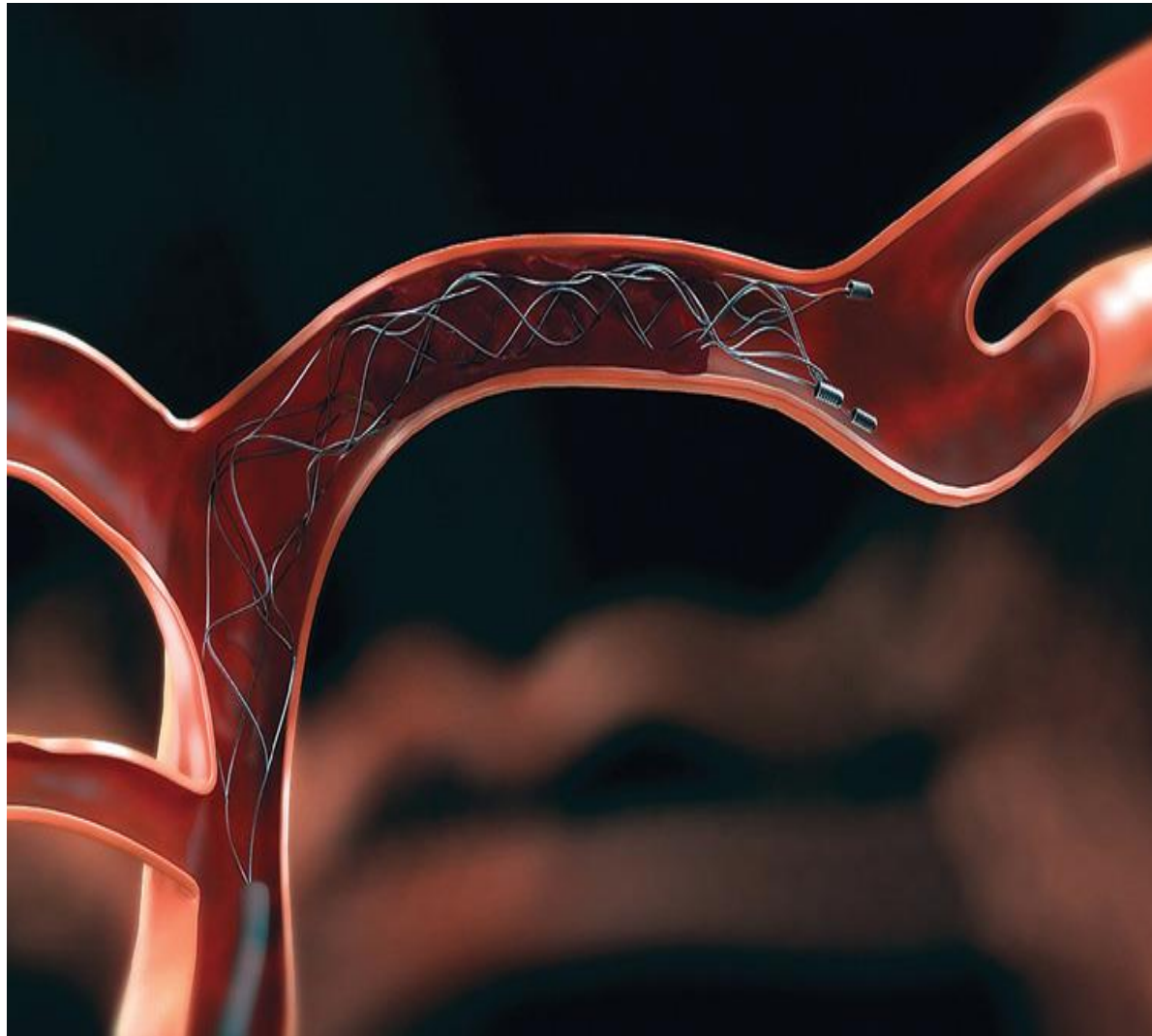
entre l'acceptation

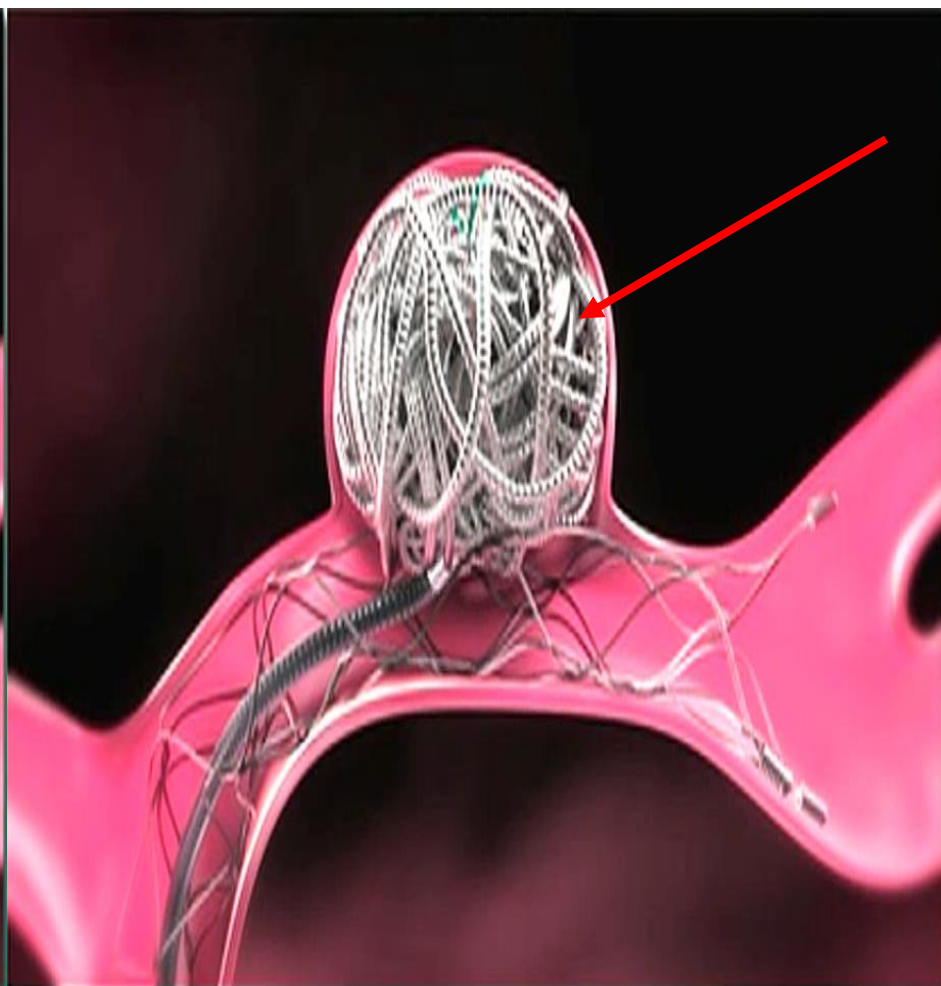
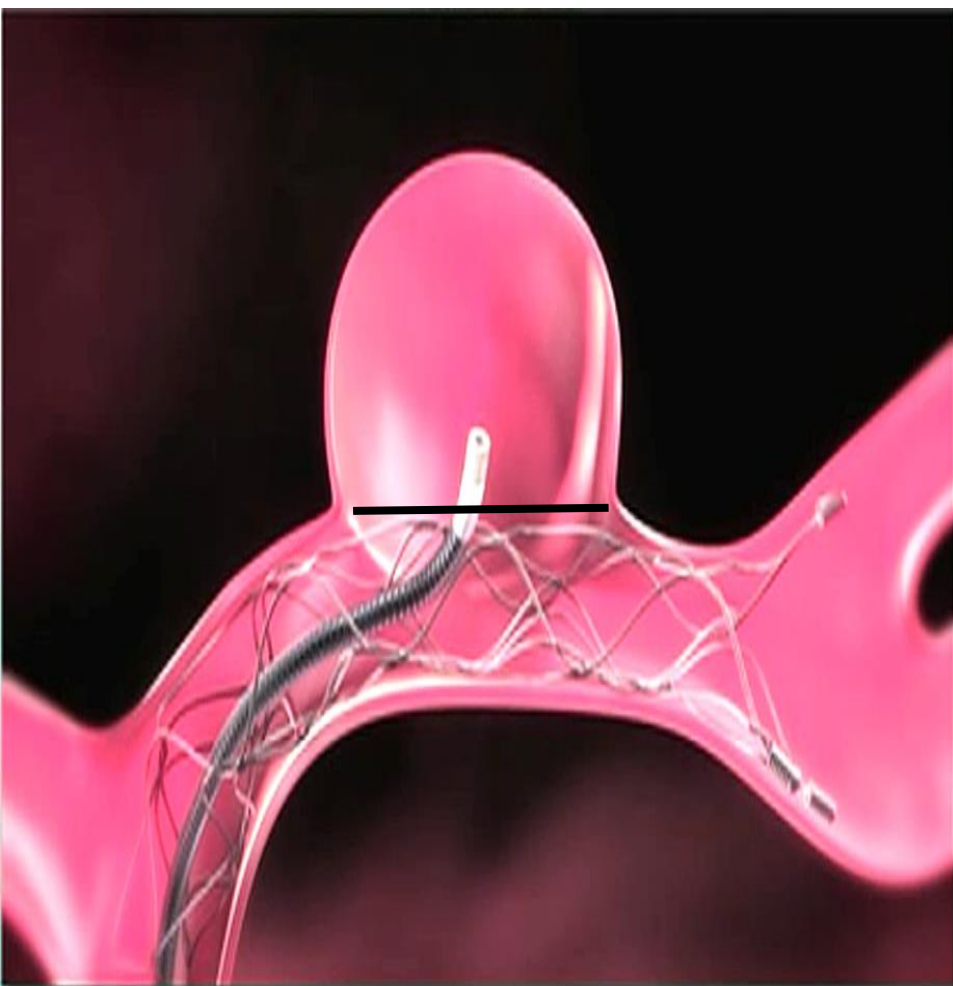
de la fibrinolyse en 2003

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

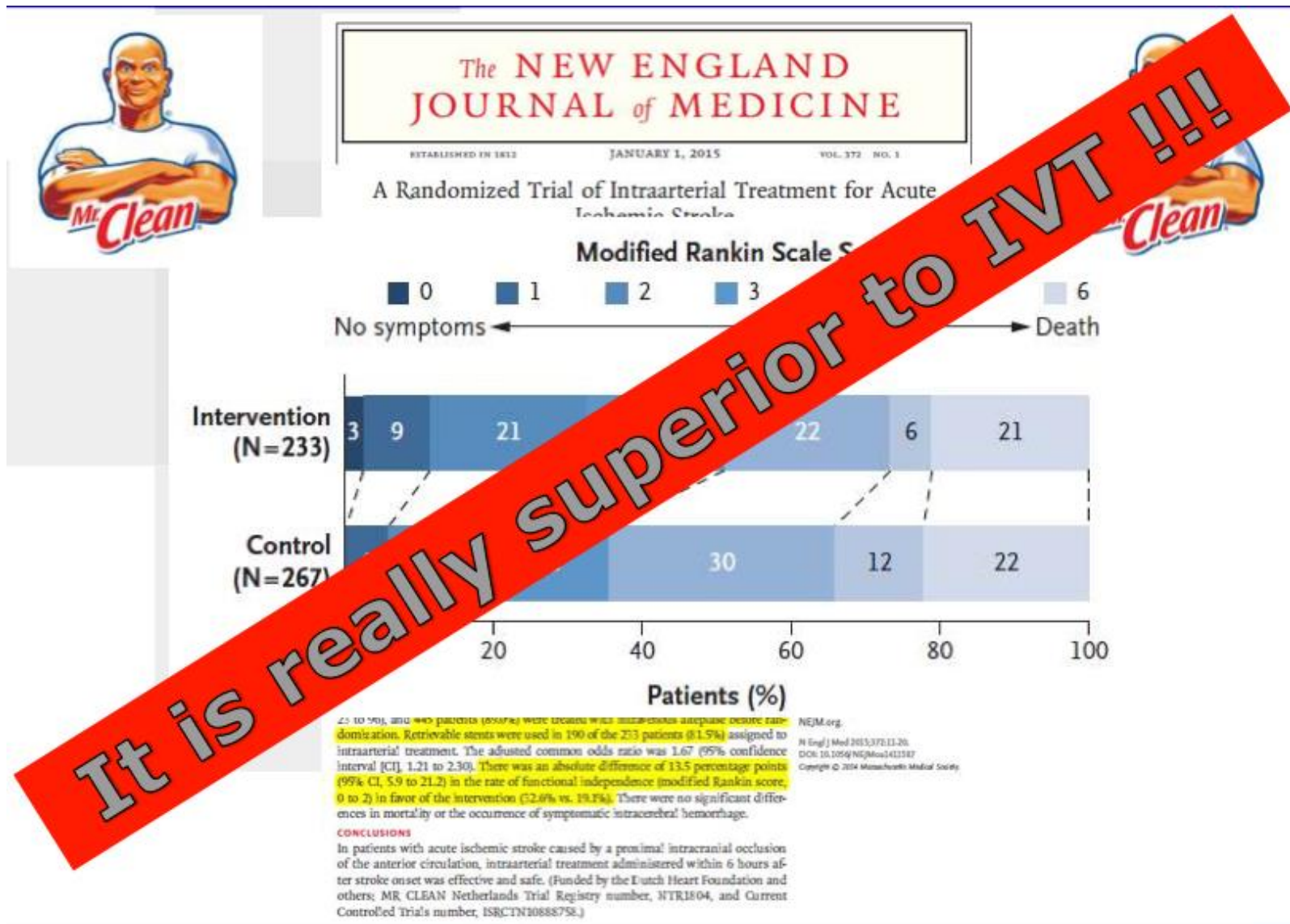
< 6H

thrombolyse seule

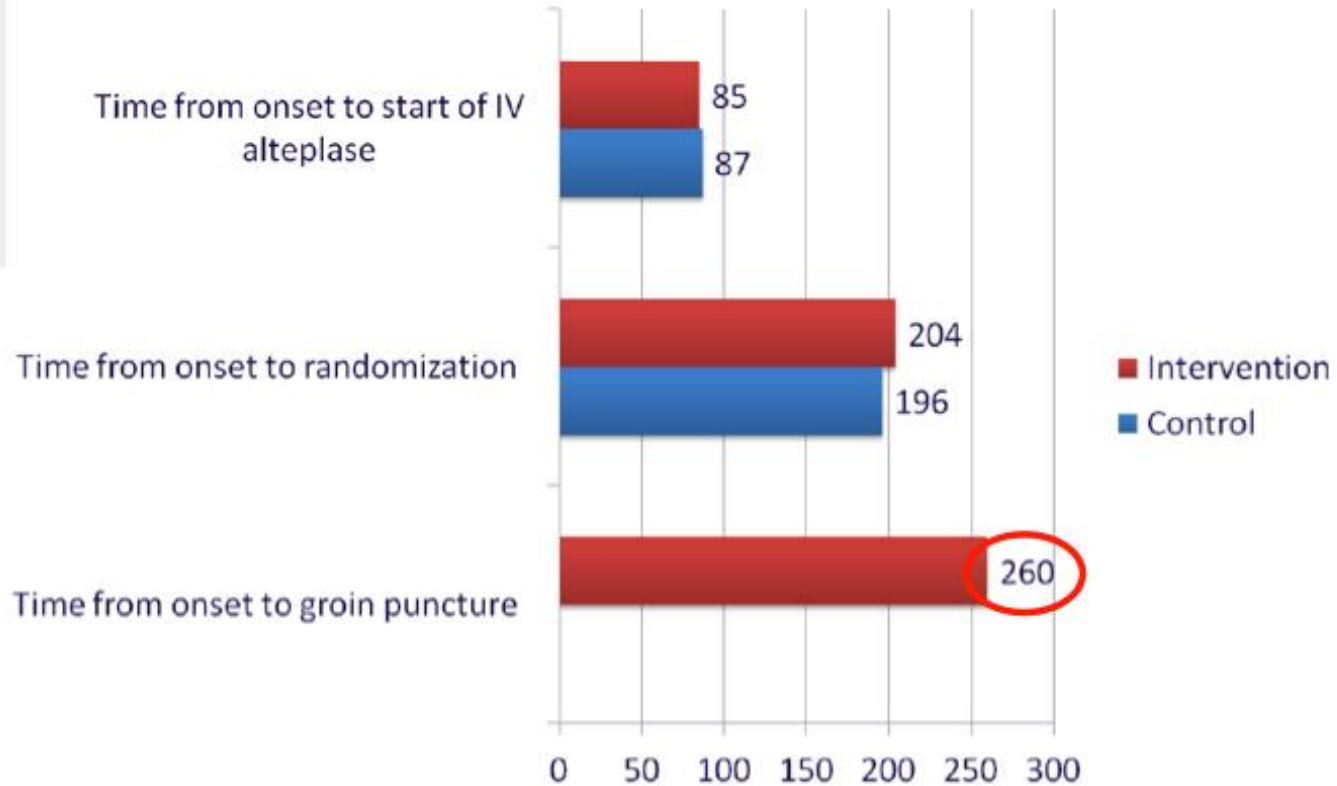
versus

thrombolyse +endovasculaire

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

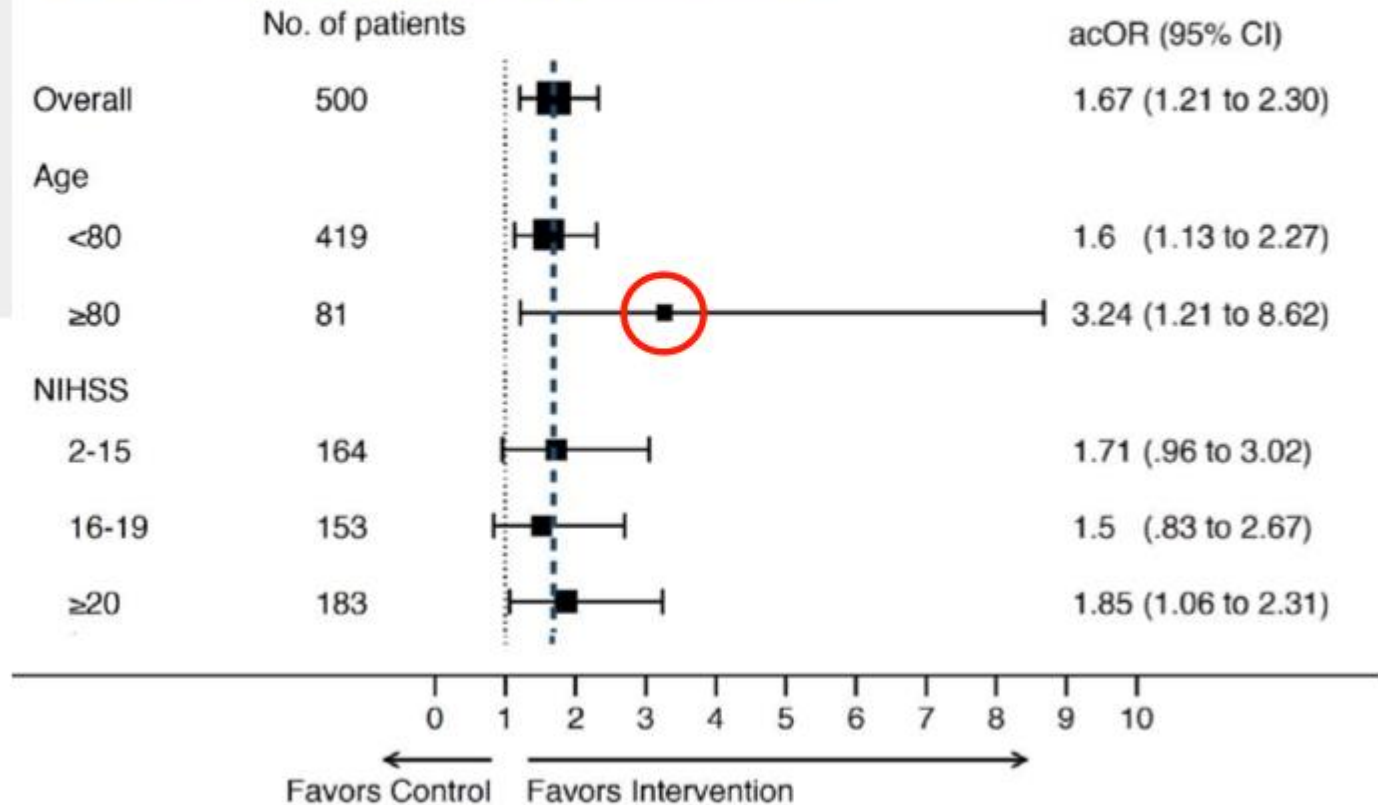


Timing



3H30 pour la ponction : optimale!

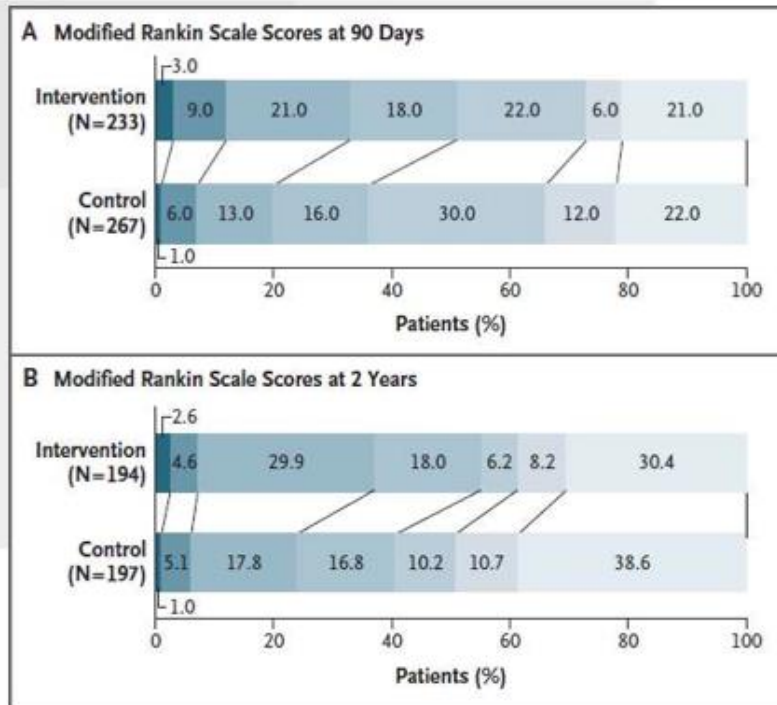
Subgroup analyses: age and NIHSS





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)

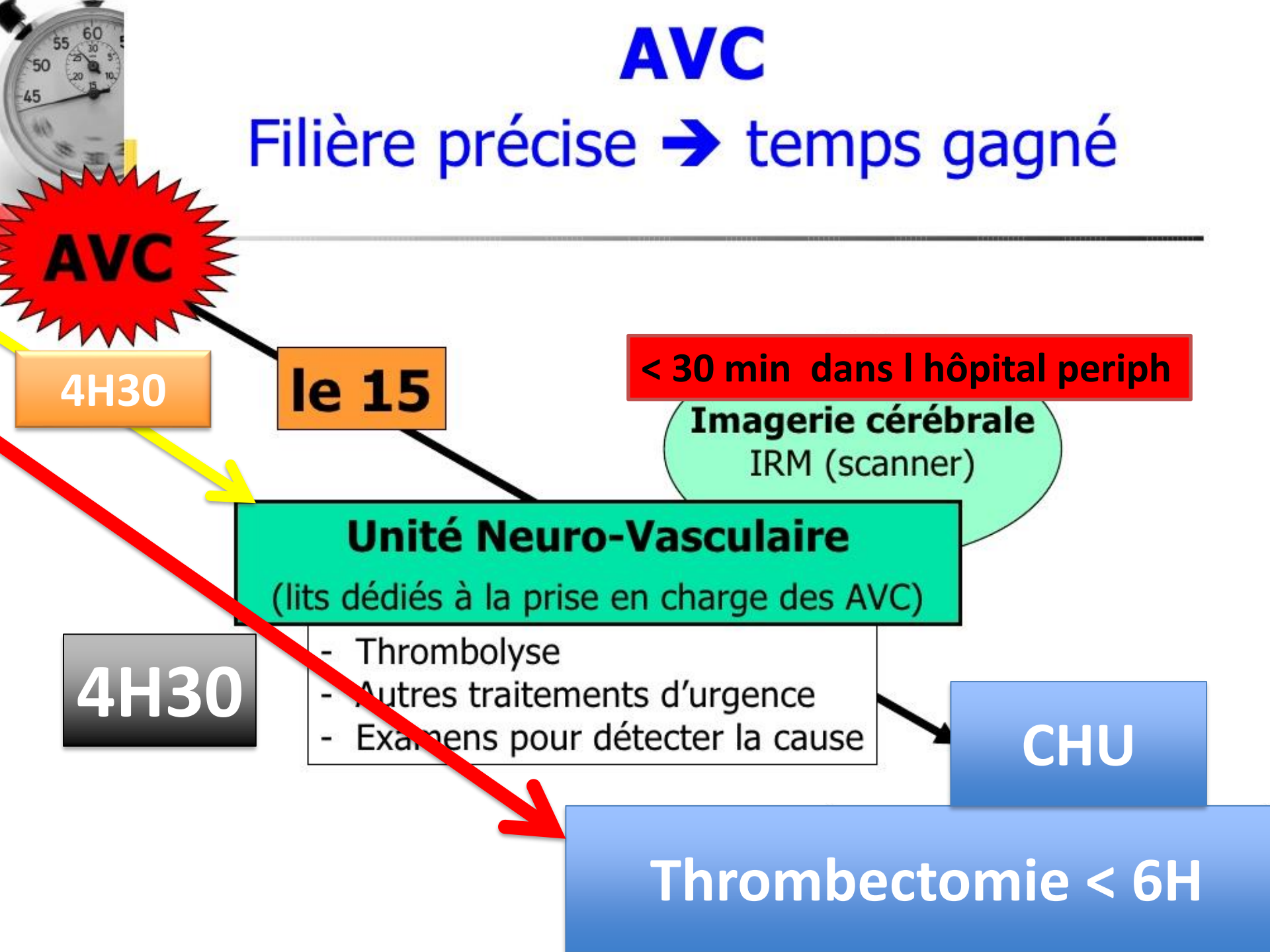
versus

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

+ 1H

< 30 min

< 4H30

**Comment
arriver à ces
délais ?**

Comment faire ...

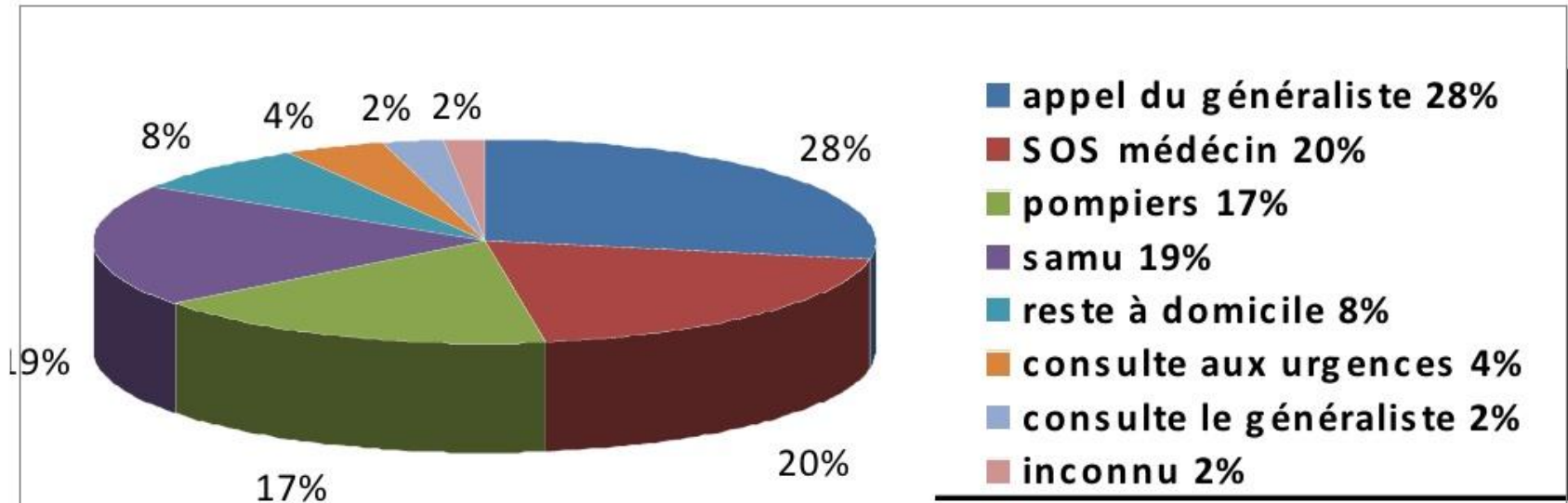
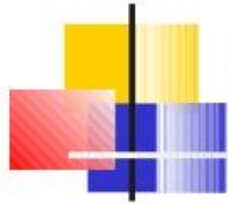
les écueils à déjouer

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 ≤ 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**

Avranch

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

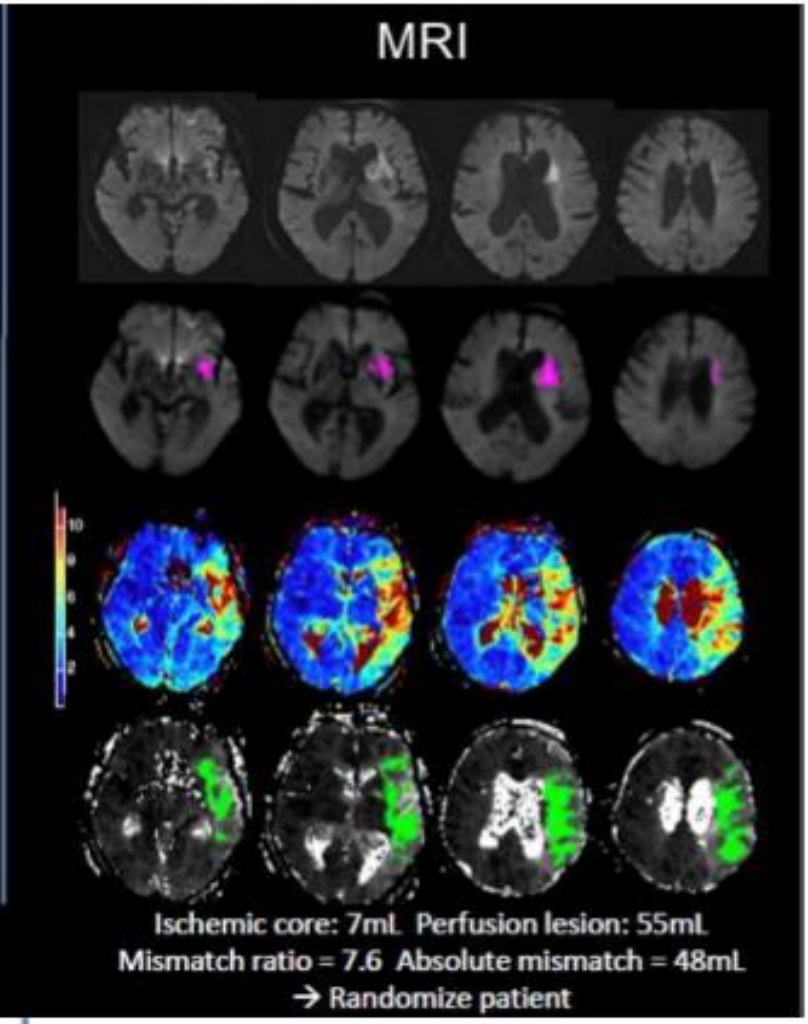
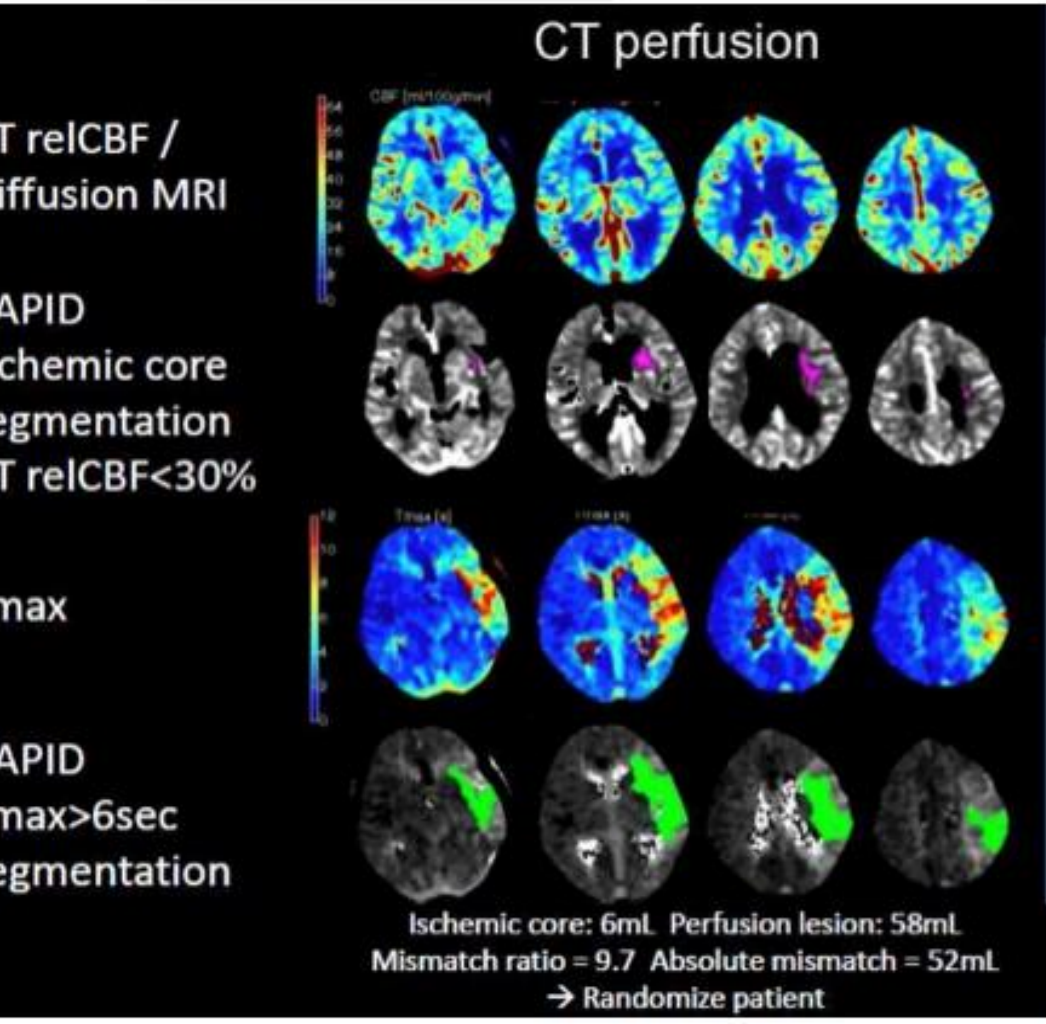
etude randomisée nationale

Pr Touze

PMRE

Les nouvelles études
élargissant la fenêtre thérapeutique de la
thrombectomie

le mismatch



90 day NIHSS & mRS

Etude DAWN novembre 2017

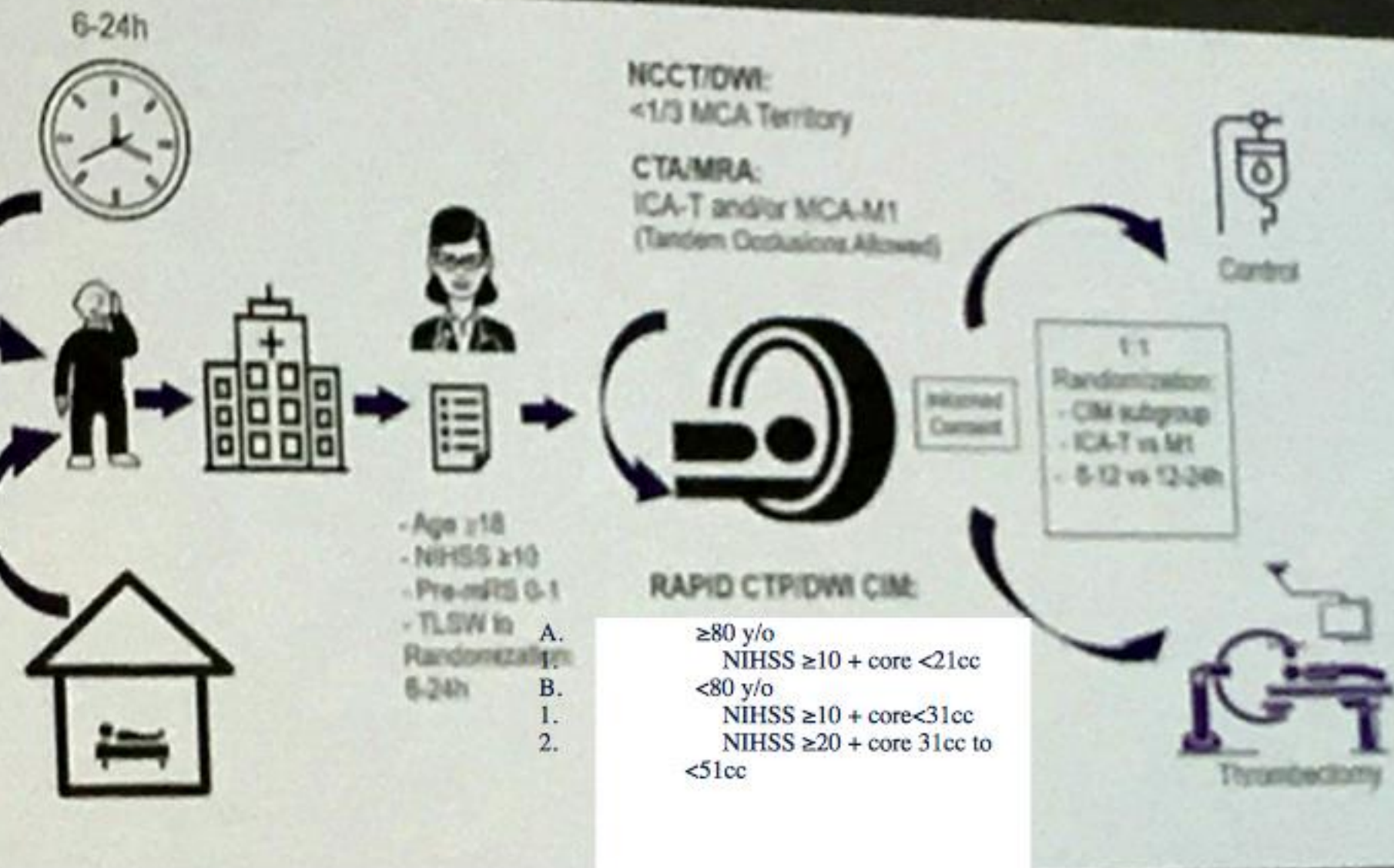
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

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. Bhuva,

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

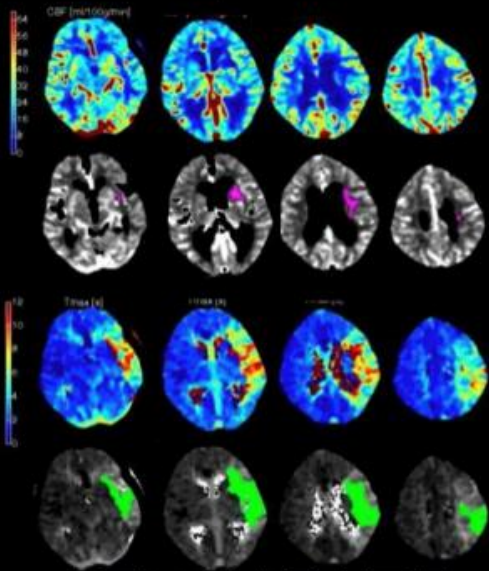
CT perfusion

CT relCBF /
Diffusion MRI

RAPID
ischemic core
segmentation
CT relCBF<30%

Tmax

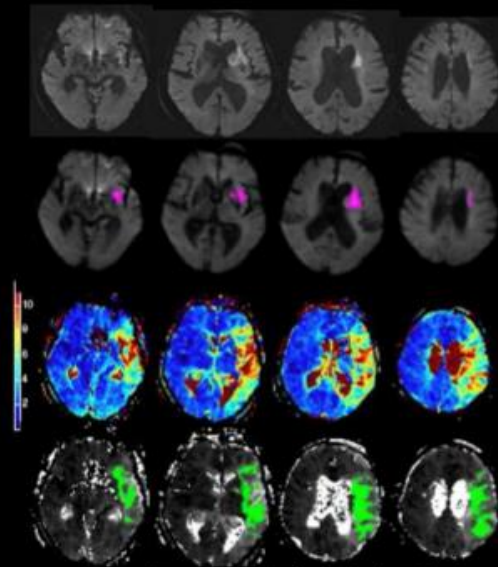
RAPID
Tmax>6sec
segmentation



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 !!!