

Abstract E-110 Figure 1

10 cases out of a pool of 22 case scenarios and asked how they would treat the patient A) assumed there were no economical or infrastructural constraints, and B) given their current working conditions. Subgroup analyses were performed for female and male physicians respectively.

Results 607 physicians (97 women, 508 men, 2 who did not disclose their sex), of different specialties (326 neurologists, 173 interventional neuroradiologists, 81 interventional neurosurgeons, 2 geriatricians, 5 internists, 20 other) from 38 countries participated in this survey. 6070 responses were obtained. Neurologists constituted the largest group of both female (76.3%) and male (49.2%) physicians, with a more even distribution of specialties in male physicians. Assuming ideal conditions, no significant differences in EVT decision making was observed (EVT was favored by 77% of female and 79.3% of male physicians). Under their current working conditions, female physicians decided less frequently in favor of EVT (69.1%) as compared to their male colleagues (76.9%, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion Under the ideal conditions, EVT decision between male and female physicians did not differ. Current working conditions restricted female physicians' endovascular treatment decision to a greater degree as compared to their male colleagues, resulting in a significantly lower decision rate in favor of EVT.

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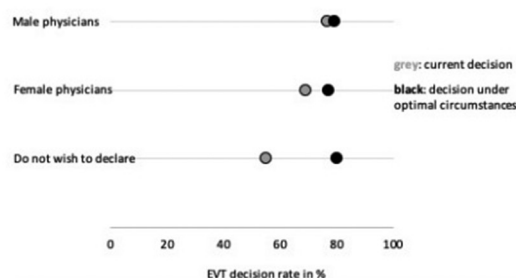
E-111

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ROBOTIC STEREOTACTIC ASSISTANCE (ROSA) DEVICE FOR MINIMALLY INVASIVE PLACEMENT OF INTRAPARENCHYMAL HEMATOMA AND INTRAVENTRICULAR CATHETERS: CASE SERIES

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Background In patients with supratentorial spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH), intrahematoma catheter placement may allow for clot thrombolysis and drainage. Robotic assistance may be used for the stereotactic placement of catheters. **Objective** To describe efficacy and safety of stereotactic robotic assistance for placement of intrahematoma catheters.



Methods From 2017–2018, 4 patients with average age 64 year old (three females, one male) who presented with supratentorial ICH underwent placement of intrahematoma catheter using stereotactic robotic assistance. Postoperatively, alteplase was delivered via the catheters to the clot and the hematoma drained.

Results A total of 9 catheters were placed. The time from last seen well to incision in the operating room was between 38 to 48 hours. Average volume of ICH at initial presentation was 52 cc (29–68 cc) on volumetric analysis. Average dose of alteplase postoperatively was 6 mg (range 5–9 mg), delivered over 32.5 hours (range 18–46 hours). Average volume of ICH at 12 hours after last dose of alteplase was 13 cc (range 2–34 cc) resulting in an average reduction of 39 cc ($77 \pm 24\%$). Output from the drains were 102–872 cc (average of 561 cc). Average error associated with catheter placement at its tip was 3.3 mm \pm 2.0 mm, when comparing preoperative planned trajectory to immediate postoperative scan.

Conclusion Stereotactic robotic assistance was used safely and effectively for thrombolysis and drainage of supratentorial intracerebral hemorrhage.

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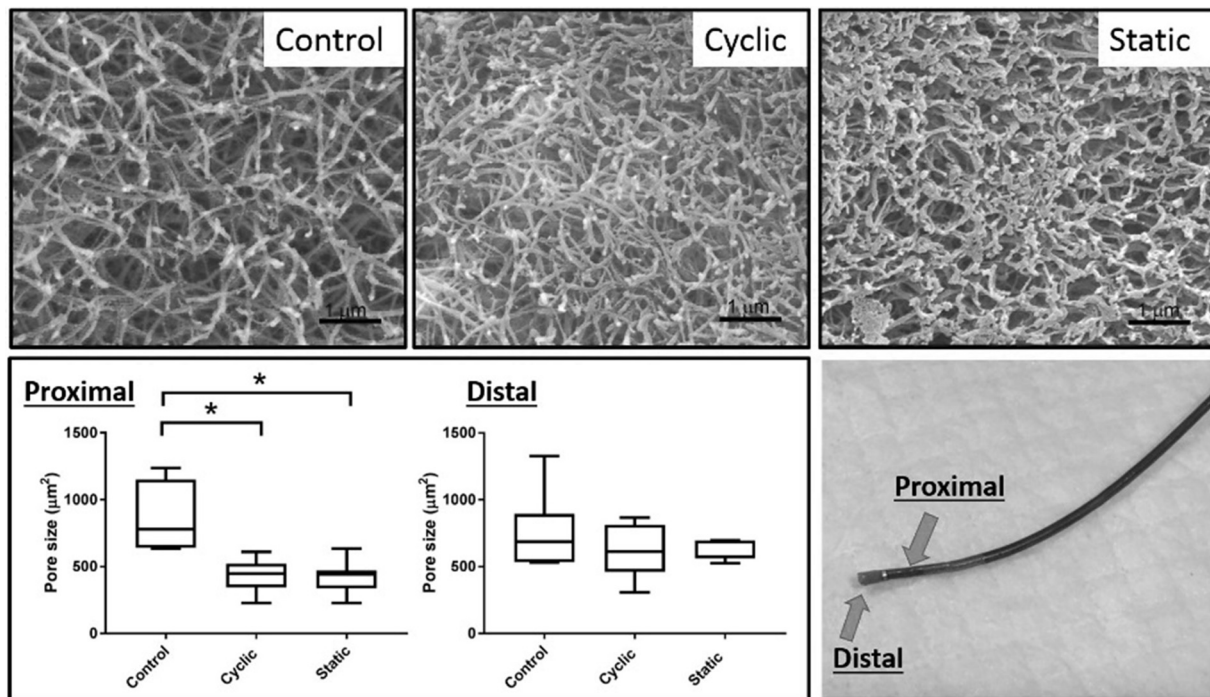
HOW DO CLOTS RESPOND TO DIRECT ASPIRATION DURING INTERVENTIONAL TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Introduction Advances in pump design make aspiration patterns programmable, producing an infinite combination of cyclical aspiration profiles for clot removal during treatment of acute ischemic stroke (AIS). However, little is known about how clots respond to different aspiration patterns. The goal of this study is to assess the structural and mechanical changes of the clot under aspiration. It is our hypothesis that a decreased fibrin pore size correlates to a higher aspiration efficacy.

Materials and methods A fibrin-rich bovine clot was used to create an MCA occlusion in a patient-specific silicone model and underwent thromboaspiration via a 6F Sofia Plus catheter (Microvention, Tustin, CA). Three sets of the retrieved clots were prepared for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis, including clots lodged at the MCA without aspiration (control) as well as clots subjected to static (28 mmHg) or cyclic aspiration (amplitude: 18 to 27



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mmHg) for 2 minutes (CLEAR™ Aspiration System, Inera Therapeutics, LLC, Sacramento, CA). All the clot samples were fixed, dehydrated and frozen fractured. Surfaces of the fractured clots were imaged at 20 Kx at four different locations to obtain pore-size estimates of fibrin networks using ImageJ. Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) was conducted to understand the viscoelastic behavior of the clots obtained from patients with AIS under cyclic loading conditions.

Results The fibrin-rich clot was corked in the distal tip of the aspiration catheter during clot retrieval. The average clot diameter measured proximally was 3.5 mm, 2.3 mm and 1.8 mm for the control, static and cyclic groups, respectively. Mechanical loading-unloading-reloading on the clot resulted in clot deformations; however, the changes in the clot dimension were less pronounced as the mechanical stimulus continued during the DMA tests. Clot deformation during aspiration was accompanied by a reduction in the average pore size in the fibrin-rich clot. The figure 1 demonstrates that the fibrin pore size measured from the proximal end of the clot was significantly reduced after aspiration when compared to the control clot (control: 857µm², cyclic: 434µm², static: 420 µm²). No significant differences in fibrin pore size were observed between the cyclic and static groups; however, it should be noted that the smallest pore size measurement was found in the cyclic group.

Conclusion Applying cyclic or static aspiration to the fibrin-rich clot forms a denser fibrin mesh and results in clot stiffening. A comprehensive study is ongoing to study the structural changes of different clot models under aspiration at various frequencies and amplitudes.

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E-113 OUTCOMES OF SMALL VESSEL THROMBECTOMY FOR EMERGENT ACA, MCA AND POSTERIOR STROKE SYNDROMES IN A COMMUNITY STROKE PRACTICE

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Endovascular mechanical thrombectomy is an effective, well tolerated treatment alternative for patients with emergent stroke syndromes after distal anterior and posterior intracranial thrombo-embolism.

Background Endovascular mechanical thrombectomy has been proven to be an effective and safe treatment strategy for emergent large vessel occlusion. However, the effectiveness and safety of this technique has not been well established for more distal, smaller vessels. In our series, we demonstrate technical success using various described revascularization techniques for ACA, PCA and distal MCA branches. Intervention results in significant clinical improvement with no significant increase in complications.

Methods Forty-one consecutive patients who presented with occlusions of either ACA, PCA or distal MCA branches were retrospectively reviewed. A comprehensive description of the