E-117 EVALUATION OF PATIENT DEATHS AFTER MECHANICAL THROMBECTOMY – A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE

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Purpose To evaluate the cause of patient deaths after mechanical thrombectomy in a large volume, single center academic institution.

Material and Methods Retrospective review of our prospectively maintained Neuro IR database and identification of all patients who underwent mechanical thrombectomy for anterior circulation strokes between January 2019 and November 2020. Patient characteristics, site of occlusion and TICI recanalization status was collected. Patients' cause of death was also recorded.

Results A total of 239 anterior circulation stroke cases were identified between January 2019 and November 2020. Site of occlusion was predominantly located at the middle cerebral artery (64.5%) followed by occlusions involving the internal carotid artery (29%). One patient presented with multiple occlusion. A total of 60 stroke patients died (25.1%). Of these 60 patients, 31 patients the cause of death was determined to have resulted from the patient's stroke. In the remaining 29 patients (48%) cause of death was due to respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, sepsis, underlying cancer or multiorgan failure/shock. The mean age of patients who died from stroke related causes was 79.3 years (range 46 to 98 years). Fourteen patients were female. In the patient group who directly died as a result of their stroke, successful TICI 2B or higher recanalization was achieved in 28/31 cases (90.3%).

Conclusion Approximately 50% of patients who died after mechanical thrombectomy died due to non-neurological causes.

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E-118 MINIMALLY INVASIVE FLUOROSCOPY-GUIDED PERCUTANEOUS BLEOMYCIN SCLEROTHERAPY FOR CRANIOFACIAL VENOLYMPHATIC MALFORMATIONS IN CHILDREN

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Purpose To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of image-guided percutaneous bleomycin sclerotherapy as a minimally invasive treatment approach for craniofacial (veno)lymphatic malformations in children and adolescents.

Material and Methods We retrospectively reviewed our prospectively maintained Neuro IR database between January 2018 and June 2020 and identified all children and adolescents (1 to 19 years) who underwent percutaneous fluoroscopy guided bleomycin sclerotherapy for craniofacial (veno)lymphatic malformations. Patient clinical and imaging follow up data was collected.

Results We identified 4 patients (2 female patients) between 20 months and 12 years old who presented with clinical and radiographic craniofacial (veno)lymphatic malformations. Two lesions were macrocystic, 1 microcystic and 1 mixed. No procedural complications ensued. On first follow up examination 2 patients report obvious decrease in size of the malformation which is confirmed with ultrasound and/or visual inspection. One patient subjectively reported minimal decrease in size with the ultrasound evaluation not showing any change from prior to the procedure. One patient who showed initial decrease in size of the lesion already underwent a second sclerotherapy session and is awaiting his next follow up appointment. The other 2 patients are scheduled to undergo their next sclerotherapy session as well. One patient did not reach the first follow up time point yet.

Abstract E-118 Figure 1

Abstract E-118 Table 1

Patient	Age	Gender	Lesion Location	Lesion Size (mm)	Lesion Characteristic	1 st Procedure Date	Follow up Imaging Date	Follow up Results	Retreatment Date
1	20 months	M	Right parotid, right submandibular and cheek	40 x 60 x 66	Mixed	10/31/19	7/15/20	Partial cure	3/29/21
2	12 years	F	Left posterior Pharynx, left tongue base and left lower lip	32 x 10 x 10	Microcystic	12/19/19	None, visual inspection	Partial cure	2/8/21
3	3 years	F	Right mandibular angle	6 x 31 x 32	Macrocystic	11/9/20	2/24/21	No change	3/29/21
4	11 years	M	Left neck	46 x 38 x 59	Macrocystic	12/28/20	Not yet performed	n/a	n/a