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P-049

ELECTIVE INTERVENTION FOR UNRUPTURED CRANIAL ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATIONS IN RELATION TO ARUBA TRIAL: A NATIONAL INPATIENT SAMPLE STUDY

¹W Wahood*, ²A Alexander, ³R Doherty, ⁴A Bhandarkar, ²G Lanzino, ²M Bydon, ²W Brinjikji. ¹Nova Southeastern University College of Allopathic Medicine, Davie, FL; ²Department of Neurosurgery, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; ³School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; ⁴Alix School of Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

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Background In 2014, A Randomized Trial of Unruptured Brain Arteriovenous Malformations (ARUBA) concluded that medical management alone for cranial arteriovenous malformations (AVMs) had better clinical outcomes than interventional treatment. The impact of the ARUBA study on changes in the rates of intervention and outcomes is unknown. Thus, we investigated whether the conclusions from ARUBA may have influenced treatment modalities and outcomes of unruptured AVMs.

Methods The National Inpatient Sample (NIS) was queried between 2006 to 2018, for adult patients with an AVM who were admitted on an elective basis. Interventions included open, endovascular, and stereotactic surgeries. Logistic regression was conducted to assess treatment rate for each modality before and after the time-point, odds of non-routine discharge and hemorrhage between the two time-points. Linear regression was used to assess mean LOS between the two time-points.

Results A total of 40,285 elective admissions for AVMs were identified between 2006 and 2018. The rate of intervention was higher pre-ARUBA (n=15,848; 63.8%) compared to post-ARUBA (n=6,985; 45.2%; p<0.001). The rate of open, endovascular, and stereotactic surgeries decreased after the ARUBA Trial time-point (ORs: 0.37, 0.69, and 0.18, respectively; p<0.001). For admissions involving interventions, the odds of non-routine discharge were higher post-ARUBA (OR: 1.24; p=0.043); the odds of hemorrhage were lower post-ARUBA (OR: 0.69; p=0.025). There was no statistical difference in length of stay between the two time-points (p=0.22).

Abstract P-049 Figure 1

Conclusion The rate of intervention decreased, the rate of non-routine discharge increased, and rate of hemorrhage decreased post-ARUBA, suggesting that it may have influenced treatment practices for unruptured AVMs.

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P-050

RECENT OUTCOMES FOLLOWING ENDOVASCULAR VS OPEN SURGICAL TREATMENT OF RUPTURED AND UNRUPTURED CEREBRAL ANEURYSM: INSIGHTS FROM THE NATIONAL INPATIENT SAMPLE 2017

¹H Saber*, ²M Jafari, ²A Desai, ¹N Kaneko, ³G Colby, ¹V Szeder, ¹R Jahan, ¹G Duckwiler, ¹S Tateshima. ¹Interventional Neuroradiology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; ²Neurology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX; ³Neurosurgery, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

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Introduction/Background Advancements in endovascular therapies have significantly impacted cerebral aneurysm management in recent years. Recent release of the National Inpatient Sample (NIS) data for 2017 provides the opportunity to explore novel population-based insights into outcomes following surgical clipping vs endovascular embolization of ruptured and unruptured cerebral aneurysms.

Materials and Methods This is an analysis of US National Inpatient Sample of hospitalizations with non-traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) or unruptured cerebral aneurysms from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. Baseline patient demographics, open vs endovascular treatment modalities and the associated hospitalization outcomes were analyzed. Primary outcomes included in-hospital mortality and favorable discharge disposition defined as discharge to home.

Results Among 56,165 hospitalizations with unruptured aneurysms, 13,090 (23.3%) underwent endovascular embolization (median age 59, IQR 51-68; Female 74.9%) and 4105 (7.3%) had surgical clipping (median age 58, IQR 51-65; Female 74.1%). In-hospital mortality occurred in 1.45% in endovascular vs 1.83% in clipping group (p=0.17), whereas favorable discharge outcome was achieved in 87.5% in endovascular vs 74.8% in clipping group (p<0.001). Median hospital length-of-stay was 1 day (IQR 1-4) in endovascular vs 4 days (IQR 3-8) in clipping group (P<0.001). Significantly more favorable outcomes were achieved with coiling vs clipping in those aged 65 or above with unruptured aneurysms. Among 41,420 hospitalizations with non-traumatic SAH, 6,400 (15.5%) underwent endovascular embolization and 2,185 (5.3%) had surgical clipping. In-hospital mortality occurred in 12.6% in endovascular vs 13.9% in clipping group (p=0.41), and favorable discharge outcome was achieved in 44.8% in endovascular vs 40.1% in clipping group (p=0.1) with SAH. Median length-of-stay was 15 days (IQR 10-22) in endovascular vs 16 days (IQR 11-22) in clipping group (P=0.7) with SAH. Clipping was more frequently utilized in younger population (50 years or younger) with SAH; however, outcomes were more favorable with coiling vs clipping in this subgroup (mortality 7.7% vs 11.8%; p=0.01, respectively).

Conclusion In 2017 in US, about 75% of patients were discharged home after clipping and 90% were discharged home after endovascular treatment of an unruptured cerebral aneurysm. About 1 in 7 patients died following clipping and 1 in 8 following endovascular treatment for aneurysmal SAH.