**Results** The use of the EKOS catheter and TPA infusion restored sufficient venous drainage and ultimately the patient developed good collateral flow. The result was an excellent six-month post-operative neurologic outcome.

**Conclusion** CVST can be refractory to existing endovascular treatment options. We describe the use of an EKOS catheter, traditionally used in peripheral vascular and pulmonary emboli cases, as rescue therapy in a cerebrovascular case where traditional treatment options failed. Further evaluation is warranted to clarify its safety and efficacy versus other therapeutic modalities.

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**E-065 STENTING AND FLOW DIVERSION FOR PEDIATRIC INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS**


**Background** Pediatric intracranial aneurysms (IA) are rare. Literature highlights endovascular treatment yielding favorable outcomes, but long-term follow up outcomes are lacking.

**Objective** To analyze our institution’s experience of endovascular management of pediatric cerebral aneurysms with long-term follow-up.

**Methods** In the past decade, 4 male and 2 female patients with nine IA were treated with stenting or flow-diversion. We retrospectively reviewed the radiological, hospital and outpatient clinic charts to document clinical presentation, diagnostic methods, treatment strategies, outcome and long-term follow up for each patient.

**Results** Headache was the presenting symptom in all of the patients except one, which had a traumatic injury. Two of these patients had a ruptured aneurysm. Two patients had multiple aneurysms - 2 and 3 respectively. The aneurysms were most frequently located in the anterior circulation, with the exception of two basilar. Four of the aneurysms were treated with stenting, while 5 with Pipeline flow-diversion. All cases, except one, had a good outcome after the procedure; the latter having a hemorrhage, requiring hematoma evacuation, and later developing in-stent stenosis, for which balloon angioplasty was done and another pipeline flow-diverter was deployed. Long-term imaging follow-up demonstrated no issues regarding the durability of flow-diverters and stents, with 0 modified Rankin Score (mRS) reported for 5 patients and a baseline of 2 for one patient.

**Conclusion** This series demonstrates the safety and effectiveness of endovascular treatment of pediatric aneurysms, with no issues regarding the durability of flow-diverters and stents at continued long-term follow up.

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