Introduction EXCELLENT (NCT03685578) is a prospective, single-arm, multicenter, real-world international registry of mechanical thrombectomy (MT) for stroke with the EmboTrap device as first line treatment. The study entails thrombus analysis of specimens collected with each MT pass.

Aim of the Study To compare rates of mRS 0–2 at 90 days and clot characteristics in subjects with and without first pass effect (FPE).

Methods FPE was defined as mTICI 2c/3 after one pass and non-FPE as mTICI 2c/3 after >1 pass as adjudicated by an independent core lab. Clot analysis was performed by independent central labs blinded to clinical data. mRS at 90 days was scored by investigators blinded to procedural data.

Results Overall mTICI2c/3 rates were 63.7% (326/512). FPE was achieved in 37.1% (190/512) and non-FPE in 26.6% (136/512) subjects. 90 day mRS 0–2 or equal to pre-stroke was achieved in 47.2% (75/159) with FPE and in 42.1% (51/121) non-FPE patients. All-cause 90-day mortality was 19.1% (34/178) in subjects with FPE and 26.4% (34/129) in subjects with non-FPE. Major thrombus components (mean% $\pm$ SD) were as follows: RBC: FPE 45.88 $\pm$ 20.54, non-FPE 39.08 $\pm$ 18.23, and first pass mTICI<2c/3 40.96 $\pm$ 18.84; Fibrin: FPE 24.72 $\pm$ 13.82, non-FPE 29.09 $\pm$ 15.76 first pass mTICI<2c/3 29.20 $\pm$ 14.58.

Conclusions The high rate of ‘real-world’ FPE observed in EXCELLENT was associated with improved clinical outcomes. Clots retrieved with FPE had higher RBC and lower fibrin content compared to non FPE and to first pass mTICI <2c/3 e. These preliminary findings await confirmation from analysis of the full dataset.

Disclosure EXCELLENT is sponsored by Cerenovus. Dr. Jovin is a consultant for Neuravi, Codman Neurovascular, Stryker (PI DAWN; unpaid), Fundacio Ictus (PI REVASCAT; unpaid), and holds stock in Anaconda, Silk Road, and Blockade Medical.

EP47*

INVESTIGATION OF CURRENT AND NOVEL TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR ICA AND MCA OCCLUSIONS IN AN *IN-VITRO* THROMBECTOMY MODEL

¹RG Nogueira, ²J Thornton, ³L Mullins, ⁴S Fitzgerald. ¹Neurology, Grady Memorial Hospital and Emory University, Atlanta, GA, USA; ²Radiology, Beaumont Hospital and Royal College of Surgeons Ireland, Dublin; ³Perfuze Ltd; ⁴Physiology, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

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Introduction Various mechanical thrombectomy devices and techniques including Stentrievors and Aspiration Catheters are used in the treatment of acute ischemic stroke.¹ Balloon Guide Catheters (BGC) are commonly used to achieve flow control. A new generation of ‘Super-bore’ 088” catheters are currently being tested clinically.^{2,3}

Objective/Aim We evaluated the in-vitro revascularization performance of current and novel thrombectomy approaches.

Methods National University of Ireland Galway Research Ethics Committee approved the study. Clot analogues from human blood were used to create ICA (20 mm) and MCA (10 mm) occlusions in an In-vitro thrombectomy model. Thrombectomy setups tested were; ADAPT: Millipede 088, SOFIA, SOFIA+BGC and Combination; Millipede 088+Solitaire, SOFIA+BGC+Solitaire, SOFIA+Solitaire. 10 replicates of each test were performed. Endpoints were First Pass Effect

(FPE), Second and Third-pass success and procedural-related distal emboli from 50–1000 μ m.

Results The Millipede 088 catheter achieved the highest rate of FPE in both ICA (60%) and MCA (100%) occlusions and had the lowest number of procedural-related emboli compared to all other device setups, followed by the Millipede 088 +Solitaire technique. Of the currently used techniques, the use of a Solitaire in combination with a SOFIA lead to a higher rate of FPE in ICA occlusions (40% vs 20%, SOFIA +BGC+Solitaire vs SOFIA+BGC), but a lower rate of FPE in MCA occlusions (50% vs 60%, SOFIA+BGC+Solitaire vs SOFIA+BGC).

Conclusions The novel 0.088” aspiration catheter achieves the best FPE rates in both ICA and MCA occlusions. In terms of existing techniques, ADAPT is more effective in the MCA, while the stentrievors provide a benefit in the ICA.

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EP48*

SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MECHANICAL THROMBECTOMY FOR PRIMARY ISOLATED DISTAL VESSEL OCCLUSIONS: A MONOCENTRIC RETROSPECTIVE COMPARATIVE STUDY

^{1,2}M Elhorany, ³C Rosso, ⁴E Shotar, ³F Baronnet-Chauvet, ⁴K Premat, ⁴S Lenck, ³S Crozier, ⁴C Corcy, ³L Bottin, ⁶O Yassin Mansour, ⁷E-S Ali Tag El-din, ⁷W Ahmed Fadel, ⁴N Antoine Sourour, ⁵S Alamowitch, ³Y Samson, ⁴F Clarençon. ¹Department of Neuroradiology, Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France; ²Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt; ³AP-HP, Urgences Cérébro-Vasculaires, Hôpital Pitié-Salpêtrière, DMU Neuroscience, 75013; ⁴Department of Neuroradiology, Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital; ⁵Department of Vascular Neurology, Saint-Antoine Hospital, Paris, France; ⁶Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University, Alexandria; ⁷Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt

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Background Distal vessel occlusions represent about 25–40% of acute ischemic stroke (AIS), either as primary occlusion or secondary occlusion complicating mechanical thrombectomy (MT) for large vessel occlusion.

Objective Our aim was to evaluate safety and effectiveness of MT associated with the best medical treatment (BMT) in the