Do you have any conflict of interest to declare?: Yes

Conflict of Interest Statement
FD serves as a Proctor/Consultant for Cerenovus, Balt, Cerus Endovascular, Stryker and Acandis.
HN serves as a Proctor/Consultant for Acandis and Balt.

P68 CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH NIMBUS AFTER FAILED STENTRETRIEVER THROMBECTOMY – ANOTHER CHANCE FOR RECANALIZATION?

1 Donà, 2 Bode, 3 N Lehnen. 1University Hospital of Bonn, Department of Neuroradiology, Bonn, Germany; 2University Hospital of Bonn, Department of Neurology, Bonn, Germany

Introduction Despite overall high recanalization success, mechanical thrombectomy is unsuccessful in 12 to 41% of patients. The Nimbus device was designed to effectively remove specifically fibrin-rich clots, which often cannot be removed by conventional stent retrieval and/or aspiration procedures. High effectiveness was demonstrated in the model.

Aim To evaluate the clinical experience and recanalization success with Nimbus as a second line device after failed stent-retriever thrombectomy of large vessel occlusions.

Methods Consecutive Nimbus cases from one high volume stroke center were retrospectively analyzed.

Results Nimbus was used in 20 patients with acute large vessel occlusion (12 M1-, 8 M2-segment) after unsuccessful recanalization attempts with conventional stent-retrievers (average 2.36 passages, maximum 6). In 10/20 patients (50%), Nimbus resulted in a TICI 2b-3 outcome with an average of 2.3 passages (maximum 5). Five of the 10 successful cases were achieved with one single Nimbus pass (50%).

Conclusions The use of Nimbus resulted in a good recanalization outcome in 50% of patients and is therefore a rescue option in otherwise unsuccessful recanalization procedures.

REFERENCES

Do you have any conflict of interest to declare?: No

P70 IN-VITRO EVALUATION OF ASPIRATION PARAMETERS WHEN THE LARGE BORE ASPIRATION CATHETER IS COMBINED WITH THE USE OF A STENT RETRIEVER

G Bernava*, O Brina, P Reymond, A Rosi, J Hofmeister, P Machi. Hôpitaux Universitaires Genève, Neuroradiology, Geneva, Switzerland

Introduction In clinical practice, the combination of stent retriever and aspiration catheter has been shown to be effective in the treatment of acute ischemic stroke. However, it remains unclear how to maximize the use of the two thrombectomy systems when combined.

Aim of study The purpose of our study was to evaluate how microcatheter and stent retriever interact with the aspiration catheter and how basic aspiration parameters are influenced.

Methods Two in-vitro set-ups were designed to evaluate the aspiration force and flow-rate of each aspiration catheter in the presence of the stent retriever and microcatheter inside.

Results The presence of the stent retriever and microcatheter inside the aspiration catheter reduced the flow-rate but the removal of the microcatheter allows implementation of the flow-rate. Stent retriever diameter and length had no effect on changes in flow-rate. The aspiration force was not affected by the presence of the stent retriever and microcatheter.

Conclusions Although the combination of stent retriever and aspiration catheter is effective in both clinical and in-vitro studies, the knowledge of how certain variables, such as flow-rate and aspiration force change as a result of the presence of stent retriever and aspiration catheter within the aspiration catheter, may be useful in implementing the combined technique in clinical practice.

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