

Original research

Updated estimates of large and medium vessel strokes, mechanical thrombectomy trends, and future projections indicate a relative flattening of the growth curve but highlight opportunities for expanding endovascular stroke care

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Background** A study was undertaken to determine the incidence of acute ischemic stroke (AIS) and strokes related to large (LVO) and medium (MVO) vessel occlusions, and to estimate annual mechanical thrombectomy (MT) volume, past trends and future growth.

**Methods** A population-based analysis was performed to estimate the rate of AIS, LVOs (internal carotid artery terminus. M1 branch of the middle cerebral artery. basilar artery) and MVOs (M2 and M3 branches of the middle cerebral artery, anterior and posterior cerebral arteries). MT estimates were determined from multiple governmental data sources. Annual US numbers were adjusted for population growth.

**Results** The incidence of AIS is estimated at 216 (95%) CI 199 to 238)/100 000 persons/year or 718 191 (95%) CI 661 483 to 791 121) AIS/year in the USA. A vascular occlusion was observed in 21% of patients with AIS (95% CI 15 to 29). The rate of LVO was 24/100 000 persons/year (95% CI 19 to 31) or 80 075 (95% CI 62 457 to 104 375) LVOs/year, and the rate of MVO was 20/100 000 persons/year or 65 798 (95% CI 45 555 to 95 110) MVOs/year. MT estimates for 2021 are 39 164 procedures with a flattening of the growth curve from 2019 (9%, 2020–2021; 4%, 2019–2020) as opposed to initial steep growth from 2015 to 2018. Current MT procedures represent 5% of all AIS, 27% of all vascular occlusions (LVO+MVO) and 38% of all LVO and M2 occlusions. The current trajectory indicates a future growth of 5–10%/year for the next several years. **Conclusion** A decline in MT growth is observed. The incidence of LVO+MVO is estimated at 44/100 000 persons/year or almost 144 000 large and medium vessel strokes annually. Of these, currently an estimated 27% undergo an MT procedure, indicating an opportunity for growth. Further expansion may require focusing on the elderly, medium vessel strokes and workflow efficiencies from diagnosis to treatment.

### INTRODUCTION

The 'Heart disease and stroke statistics—2022 update' published by the American Heart Association (AHA) continues to list about 795 000 people having a stroke annually, of which 87% are estimated as ischemic. The AHA publishes this

## WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

⇒ The incidence of large vessel occlusions has been reported in prior population studies. The mechanical thrombectomy volume has, however, not been studied.

### WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ The current study provides populationbased estimates of all acute ischemic stroke and strokes related to intracranial vascular occlusions. The study also charts the annual volumes and growth of mechanical thrombectomy procedures from 2015 to 2021 and provides estimates for future trends.

# HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

⇒ The information provided from the study can be useful for research on distal and medium vessel occlusions and for planning workflow and systems of endovascular stroke care.

comprehensive report every year, but the 795 000 estimate has not changed since 2010 despite the change in the US population. In particular, the 65 years and older population per the US Census Bureau grew by about 34% over the past decade (https:// www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/ 65-older-population-grows.html) and accounts for the majority of patients suffering from a stroke. As endovascular therapy becomes more available with more hospitals and physicians offering this treatment, a review of the current landscape regarding disease burden and thrombectomy estimates can help define future directions.

Accurate measurement of disease incidence in a target population is built on three important parameters: (1) a well-defined population; (2) access to most if not all of the population; and (3) a reliable marker for diagnosing the disease. When determining large or medium vessel strokes as a percentage of all acute ischemic strokes (AIS), defining the denominator is also critical as heterogenous definitions can lead to variable results.<sup>2 3</sup> For example, the percentage of large vessel occlusions (LVOs) in patients with a National Institutes





# Ischemic stroke

of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score of >6 would be much higher than the rate of LVOs in all patients with suspected AIS.

The objective of this paper is to provide an updated population-based estimate of large and medium vessel strokes meeting the three key parameters of a well-defined target population, access to almost all of the population and vascular neuroimaging to localize the intracranial occlusion. The denominator is defined as all AIS using the same ICD codes on which the AHA estimates are based. This was done to maintain consistency and to allow repeatability of the study in different geographic settings. The paper also presents an estimate of the current endovascular stroke procedures, the rate of growth of these procedures over the past 5 years, and a projected volume based on different growth rates for the next 5 years.

### **METHODS**

# Estimating the incidence and rate of large and medium vessel strokes

The methodology uses county level data for AIS coupled with vascular neuroimaging at admission to generate the disease incidence for the target population, similar to previous studies. Fatients with AIS were identified using ICD codes (433.xx, 434.xx and 435.xx) from a well-defined four-county target population, defined as the primary service area, served by a single comprehensive stroke center which received 85% of all patients with AIS from that catchment population. The 85% estimate is based on a comparison of a patient's domicile and the location of the treatment facility for the given ICD codes. The data were obtained for a 3-year period to smooth out variations.

A total of 2798 patients with AIS were identified over the 3-year period. Of these, 2739 (98%) had a vascular neuroimaging study at admission. The neuroimaging study was a CT angiogram in 2490 (91%) patients and an MR angiogram in 249 (9%) patients. An intracranial large vessel occlusion (LVO) was defined as involvement of the internal carotid artery terminus (ICA-T), middle cerebral artery (MCA) mainstem with or without involvement of a bifurcation branch (M1) or the basilar artery (BA). A medium vessel occlusion (MVO) was defined as an isolated proximal occlusion of a MCA bifurcation branch (M2), isolated occlusion of an M3 branch (M3), isolated occlusion of the posterior cerebral artery (PCA), and isolated occlusion of the anterior cerebral artery (ACA) A1 or A2 segments.

The incidence of LVO and MVO was calculated for the target population primary service area per 100 000 people per year. The results were extrapolated to the US population as of January 1, 2022 and stratified by age.

### **Estimating thrombectomy numbers**

### Data sources

We used the Medicare Severity–Diagnosis Related Group (MS-DRG) codes 23 and 24 to extract the thrombectomy numbers from three data sources. These sources were the Standard Analytic File (SAF), the Healthcare Utilization Project (HCUP) National Inpatient Sample (NIS), and the Medicare Provider Analysis and Review (MEDPAR) files.

### Standard Analytic File (SAF)

The Medicare inpatient data were drawn from 2015 to 2021 Medicare 100% inpatient SAFs. These contain all hospital inpatient claims paid with dates of service during that time period for traditional Medicare fee-for-service beneficiaries. Beneficiaries enrolled in a Medicare Advantage managed care plan are not included, which accounted for 34% of all Medicare

beneficiaries in 2017, 36% in 2018, 37% in 2019, 40% in 2020, and 43% in 2021. The 2017–2019 values come from 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 publications of the Annual Report of The Boards of Trustees of The Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds.

Inpatient SAFs were used to find the total Medicare fee-forservice (FFS) discharge volume based on the code groups listed on each code group worksheet. Discharges from facilities in US territories were excluded (Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Marianas Islands, etc). Only shortterm and critical access hospitals are included.

# Healthcare Utilization Project (HCUP) National Inpatient Sample (NIS)

The national payer estimates were drawn from the calendar years 2017, 2018 and 2019 HCUP NIS data files. The HCUP NIS is a 20% sample of discharges from all community hospitals participating in HCUP, excluding rehabilitation and long-term acute care hospitals. The NIS covers all patients including individuals covered by Medicare, Medicaid or private insurance, as well as those who are uninsured.

### Medicare Provider Analysis and Review (MEDPAR) files

The MEDPAR file contains records for 100% of Medicare beneficiaries who use hospital inpatient services (https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/MedicareFeeforSvcPartsAB/MEDPAR). The following MEDPAR sources were used:

- ► MedPAR FY 2015 final rule file (FY 2013 data) and 2012 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY 2016 final rule file (FY 2014 data) and 2013 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY 2017 final rule file (FY 2015 data) and 2014 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY 2018 final rule file (FY 2016 data) and 2015 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY2019 final rule file (FY2017 data) and 2016 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY2020 final rule file (FY2018 data) and 2017 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY2021 final rule file (FY2019 data) and 2017 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY2022 final rule file (FY2020 data) and 2018 HCUP
- ► MedPAR FY2023 final rule file (FY2021 data) and 2019 HCUP

## All-payer total volume calculations

The total market volume is equal to the estimate of total US discharges that include the specified procedure codes (online supplemental table 1) and/or diagnosis codes (online supplemental table 2) related to mechanical thrombectomy (MT) and AIS, respectively. In the first step the Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) beneficiary discharges are increased by the percent of Medicare Advantage (HMO) patients to get an estimate of the total Medicare FFS and Medicare HMO discharges. In the second step, the total market all-payer volume is calculated by inflating the total Medicare count (Medicare FFS+Medicare HMO) by the NIS proportion of Medicare to all discharges for that procedure type or condition. The final calculation is thus (Medicare FFS and HMO estimate)/NIS Medicare percent.

**Table 1** Rate of intracranial vascular occlusion in patients with acute ischemic stroke (AIS) for the target population (n=1361)

Occlusion site	All AIS (n=1361)	Percentage	Lower CI	Upper CI
None	1079	79.3%	76.8%	81.5%
Any intracranial vascular occlusion	282	21%	15.3%	29%
Breakdown of vascular occlusion by site				
M1	120	9%	7.3%	10.6%
M2	41	3%	2.2%	4.2%
M3	35	2.6%	1.8%	3.7%
PCA	33	2.4%	1.7%	3.5%
BA	24	1.7%	1.1%	2.7%
ACA	15	1.1%	0.7%	1.9%
ICA-T	8	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%
Other*	6	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%

<sup>\*</sup>Other: superior cerebellar artery, posterior inferior cerebellar artery, anterior inferior cerebellar artery.

### **RESULTS**

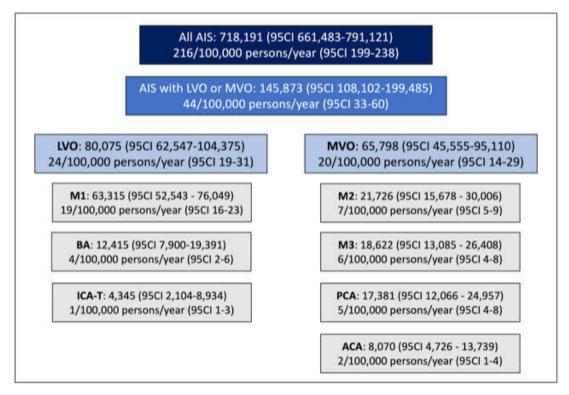
There were 1361 patients with a diagnosis of AIS over the 3-year period in the target population. Of these, 53% were women. The mean±SD age of the cohort was  $69\pm15.6$  years and the median was 71 years (IQR 57–82). The majority of patients (n=1079, 79%) did not have an identifiable intracranial vascular occlusion. Any vascular occlusion was seen in 282 (21%) of the patients with AIS. There were 152 patients (11%, 95% CI 8.7% to 14.5%) with a LVO (M1, ICA-T, BA) and 125 patients (9%,

95% CI 6% to 13%) with a MVO. A breakdown of all the occlusion sites is shown in table 1.

The incidence of AIS was estimated at 216 (95% CI 199 to 238) per 100 000 persons per year. This extrapolates to 718 191 (95% CI 661483 to 791121) AIS per year in the USA, based on the US population as of January 1, 2022 ( $n=332\ 403\ 650$ ) obtained from the US Census Bureau (https://www.census.gov/ popclock/). Figure 1 shows an estimated incidence of 44/100 000 persons/year (95% CI 33 to 60) for all intracranial vascular occlusions or 145 873 (95% CI 108 102 to 199 485) LVOs and MVOs in the USA per year. The incidence of LVOs is estimated at 24/100 000 persons/year (95% CI 19 to 31) or 80 075 annual LVOs in the USA (95% CI 62547 to 104375). The incidence of MVO is estimated at 20/100 000 persons/year (95% CI 14 to 29) or 65 798 MVOs per year in the USA (95% CI 45 555 to 95 110). The incidence of LVO+M2 would be 31/100 000 persons/ vear or 101 801 LVOs per vear that include M1, M2, ICA-T, and BA (95% CI 78 225 to 134 381). Different permutations of these can be obtained from the occlusion site breakdown in figure 1.

The majority of patients (63%) were in the  $\geq$ 65 year age group. A vascular occlusion (LVO or MVO) was seen in 23% of patients in the  $\geq$ 65 age group compared with 17% in the <65 age group (p=0.04; OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.54 to 0.99). The median NIHSS score was 16 (IQR 9–23) for patients with an LVO, 6 (IQR 3–12) for patients with an MVO, and 4 (IQR 2–9) for patients without an identifiable vascular occlusion (p<0.0001).

The estimated MT volume from 2015 to 2021 and year-over-year growth is shown in figure 2. The compound annual growth rate from 2015 to 2021 was 24%. A relative flattening of the growth curve is seen from 2018 to 2021. The regional distribution of 2021 MT volume in the USA in figure 3 shows that the North and the Southeast regions account for almost half of all



**Figure 1** Population incidence of acute ischemic stroke and large and medium vessel strokes. The incidence is listed as rate per 100 000 persons per year and also as estimated total strokes per year. ACA, anterior cerebral artery; BA, basilar artery; ICA-T, internal carotid artery terminus; LVO, large vessel occlusion; MVO, medium vessel occlusion; PCA, posterior cerebral artery.

ACA, anterior cerebral artery; BA, basilar artery; ICA-T, internal carotid artery terminus; M1, M2, M3, branches of middle cerebral artery; PCA, posterior cerebral artery.

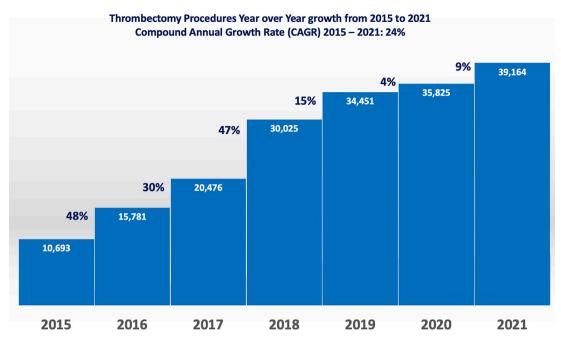


Figure 2 Estimates of mechanical thrombectomy procedures per year. The percentages above the bars show the growth rate from the previous year.

MT procedures. The per capita rate shows a lower MT volume per population in the western USA compared with the east.

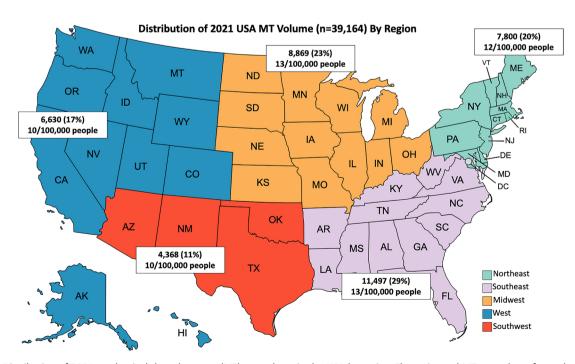
Figure 4A shows MT procedures as a proportion of all patients with AIS and patients with underlying vascular occlusions. The percentage of all patients with AIS undergoing MT increased from 2% in 2015 to 5% in 2021. For patients with a vascular occlusion, MT procedures increased from 8% in 2015 to 27% in 2021 (figure 4). MT as a percentage for all LVOs and M2 occlusions are shown separately.

Using the 2021 MT numbers as a baseline, figure 5 shows the projected MT estimates for the next 6 years at year-over-year

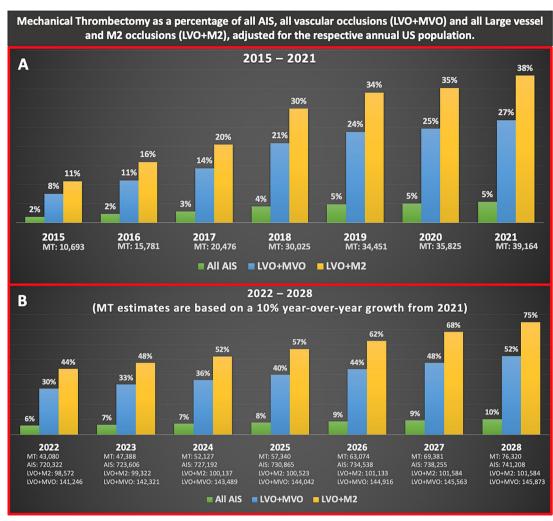
growth rates of 5%, 10% and 15%, respectively, with a likely growth rate between 5% and 10%. The proportion of patients with AIS undergoing MT could double from 5% in 2021 to 10% in 2028 if MT volume grows at 10% per year (figure 4B).

# DISCUSSION

Our data indicate a steep growth in MT procedures in the first few years (2015–2018) and relative flattening of the curve in recent years (2019–2021). This incidentally coincides with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of the pandemic



**Figure 3** Distribution of 2021 mechanical thrombectomy (MT) procedures in the USA by region. The estimated MT procedures for each region are shown with the percentage of the total 2021 MT volume in parentheses. The rate of these procedures for the population in each region is listed as MT procedures per 100 000 people.



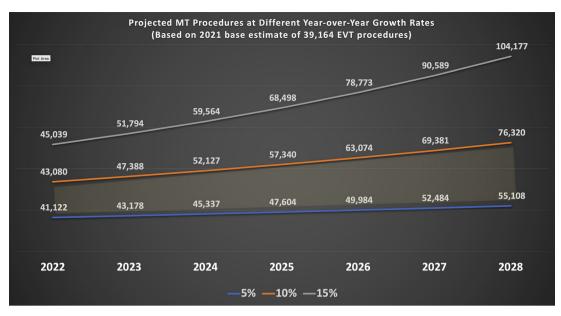
**Figure 4** Annual mechanical thrombectomy (MT) procedures in the USA as a percentage of all acute ischemic stroke (AIS), all large and medium vessel strokes (LVO+MVO) and all large vessel (LVO) and M2 occlusions. The disease incidence is adjusted for the expected year-over-year change in the US population. (A) Data presented from 2015 to 2021 with MT estimates derived from the methodology described in this paper. (B) Future estimated growth in MT procedures from 2022 to 2028 based on a 10% annual growth rate from the 2021 MT volume.

on the epidemiology of AIS is difficult to quantify because the literature is mixed. One recent meta-analysis showed an increased risk of ischemic stroke, other studies describing regional experiences in emergent stroke care showed a decline in acute stroke admissions and reperfusion rates, while another regional study did not show any differences in the treatment metrics between pandemic and pre-pandemic cases. A few studies showed a disruptive effect of the pandemic on stroke care 10 with a significant decline in acute stroke presentations. 11 12 Other studies have shown an increased incidence and severity of LVOs in patients with COVID-19. 13-16 It is reasonable to assume that there was some disruptive effect of COVID-19 on acute stroke care, but it may be a stretch to attribute the entire decrease in MT growth since 2018 to the pandemic. Supply chain issues related to a shortage of iodinated contrast 17 18 have impacted radiology departments throughout the country, but there are no reports and it is unlikely—that this affected emergent care.

One possible explanation for the recent decline in growth is that the initial rapid adoption of MT after 2015 captured the 'low hanging fruit'. There had been a significant slump in endovascular stroke care following the publication of the negative MT trials in 2013, <sup>19</sup> but from an infrastructure perspective many centers maintained comprehensive endovascular capabilities,

neurointerventional staffing, and established referral pathways. Once the efficacy of endovascular stroke therapy was proven, these centers rapidly geared up to treat large vessel strokes. With time, other centers opened up and MT procedures not only grew as a whole but care was distributed among more hospitals. The relatively sluggish growth in the last 3 years may be due to some degree of market saturation and the need for different measures to overcome the logistical barriers in providing endovascular care. Similar trends were observed in cardiology following the revolution in percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI). The Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events (GRACE) showed that, from 1999 to 2006, primary PCIs for patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) grew at about 30% for the first 2 years, 19% for the next 2 years, and fell to an average of 9% for the 2 years after that. <sup>21</sup> In the same Registry, only 30% of patients admitted for acute coronary syndrome (ACS) received a PCI in the first 12 hours.<sup>22</sup> The highest reported percentage of patients with ACS receiving a primary PCI is 75%. 23 A more recent paper reported a primary PCI rate of 46% for patients with STEMI.<sup>24</sup>

We estimate 718 191 (95% CI 661483 to 791121) AIS per year, which is higher than the AHA estimate perhaps because we adjusted it for population growth. LVOs or MVOs are estimated



**Figure 5** Future annual mechanical thrombectomy (MT) estimates projected at different year-over-year growth rates. The 2021 MT numbers of 39 164 are used as the base estimate for 2022.

to be around 144 000 per year. The proportion of disease treated is an important metric when determining the penetration of a treatment. The percentage of STEMI cases treated by acute coronary interventions can serve as a guide for MT infiltration in LVOs and MVOs. Figure 3 indicates that the proportion of all AIS and vascular occlusion strokes treated with MT has been increasing. The 2021 MT numbers represent almost 40% of all LVOs+M2 occlusions and 27% of all LVOs and MVOs. We have included M2 occlusions with LVOs as proximal M2 occlusions are currently being treated at most centers. If acute coronary interventions are a guide, then it is unlikely that MT will capture more than 60-70% of all treatable strokes. About 75 000 annual MT procedures represent 75% of all M1, M2, ICA-T and BA occlusions and 50% of all LVOs and MVOs. Endovascular treatment of 75% of all vascular occlusions gives about 110000 annual MT procedures but this is probably an unlikely target, at least in the next several years. These percentages are independent of the infarct core size, which means that inclusion of large core strokes may not have a meaningful impact on the percentage of disease treated.

Inclusion of small and medium vessel strokes could help expand the MT numbers faster but does not significantly change the market cap of MT procedures, even accounting for the change in annual population. A variable that could increase the overall disease burden is the growth in the population aged >60 years, which accounts for the bulk of AIS. Expansion of MT in this population could be enhanced by acute detection, efficient transfer and early arrival at stroke centers. Endovascular stroke care may have pushed past the initial organic growth following the sudden surge in demand. Future growth may require a sustained methodical approach targeting infrastructure and workflow barriers in acute endovascular stroke care.

# **Study limitations**

The incidence of AIS and LVOs and MVOs can vary georgraphically. The data presented here are from counties in a rural setting in the traditional 'stroke belt'. As such, our estimates likely represent the upper limits of the total disease burden. It is possible that smaller hospitals or those in an urban environment have different rates, so universal application of these statistics could

be misleading unless other variables are homogenously taken into account and similar methodology is followed. We have mitigated these variations by following previously published methodologies for population studies and have provided our own detailed methodology so others can replicate if needed. We have also provided individual rates of vascular occlusion by location, allowing for permutations of LVOs or MVOs based on varying definitions of the occlusion sites. Our calculation of the MT estimates is dependent on the accuracy of procedural coding and data availability from different federal sources. As such, inherent inaccuracies are possible and an analysis based on other data sources may yield different numbers. We hope that the detailed description of our methodology will help critical evaluation of the data and any replication if desired.

# CONCLUSION

We estimate 718 191 (95% CI 661 483 to 791 121) AIS per year in the USA, of which 21% (95% CI 15% to 29%) have an underlying vascular occlusion (LVOs: 11%, MVOs: 10%). The majority (63%) of the AIS are estimated in the  $\geq$ 65 year age group. There has been a relative flattening of the MT growth curve in recent years compared with the initial rapid growth. Almost 40 000 MT procedures were performed in 2021, accounting for 5% of all AIS and 27% of all AIS with an underlying vascular occlusion. A double digit year-over-year growth over the next 10 years is probably unlikely, but a 5-10% growth may be possible given the current trajectory. Factors that could escalate the growth curve are a heightened focus on the ageing population, inclusion of distal and medium vessel occlusions if a benefit is shown in trials, improved early detection methods, workflow efficencies and neuroprotective therapies that may retard infarct growth or improve treatment outcomes. These efforts may lead to MT volumes in the USA of between 67 000 and 76 000 by 2028.

**Correction notice** This article has been corrected since it was published online. Spelling of third author has been corrected from "Domcio" to "Domico".

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# Supplemental Table-1

# **Mechanical Thrombectomy Procedure Codes**

Px code	Description
03CG3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Intracranial Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CG3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Intracranial Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CG3Z6	Extirpation of Matter from Intracranial Artery, Bifurcation, Percutaneous Approach
03CH3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Common Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CH3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right Common Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CJ3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Common Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CJ3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left Common Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CK3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Internal Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CK3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right Internal Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CL3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Internal Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CL3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left Internal Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CM3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right External Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CM3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right External Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CN3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left External Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CN3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left External Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CP3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Vertebral Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CP3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right Vertebral Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CQ3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Vertebral Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CQ3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left Vertebral Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CS3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Temporal Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CT3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Temporal Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CY3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Upper Artery, Percutaneous Approach

# Supplemental Table-2

# **Stroke Diagnosis Codes**

	<u> </u>
G450	Vertebro-basilar artery syndrome
G451	Carotid artery syndrome (hemispheric)
G452	Multiple and bilateral precerebral artery syndromes
G454	Transient global amnesia
G458	Other transient cerebral ischemic attacks and related syndromes
G459	Transient cerebral ischemic attack, unspecified
G460	Middle cerebral artery syndrome
G461	Anterior cerebral artery syndrome
G462	Posterior cerebral artery syndrome
G463	Brain stem stroke syndrome
G464	Cerebellar stroke syndrome
G465	Pure motor lacunar syndrome
G466	Pure sensory lacunar syndrome
G467	Other lacunar syndromes
G468	Other vascular syndromes of brain in cerebrovascular diseases
16300	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified precerebral artery
163011	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of right vertebral artery
163012	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of left vertebral artery
163013	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of bilateral vertebral arteries
163019	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified vertebral artery
16302	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of basilar artery
163031	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of right carotid artery
163032	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of left carotid artery
163033	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of bilateral carotid arteries
163039	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified carotid artery
16309	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of other precerebral artery
16310	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified precerebral artery
163111	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right vertebral artery
163112	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left vertebral artery
163113	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral vertebral arteries
163119	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified vertebral artery
16312	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of basilar artery
163131	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right carotid artery
163132	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left carotid artery
163133	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral carotid arteries
163139	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified carotid artery
16319	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of other precerebral artery
16320	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified precerebral arteries
163211	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right vertebral artery

163212	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left vertebral artery
163213	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral vertebral arteries
163219	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified vertebral artery
16322	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of basilar artery
163231	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right carotid arteries
163232	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left carotid arteries
163233	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral carotid arteries
163239	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified carotid artery
16329	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of other precerebral arteries
16330	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified cerebral artery
163311	
	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of right middle cerebral artery
163312	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery  Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of bilateral middle cerebral arteries
163313	
163319	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified middle cerebral artery
163321	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of right anterior cerebral artery
163322	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of left anterior cerebral artery
163323	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of bilateral anterior cerebral arteries
163329	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified anterior cerebral artery
163331	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of right posterior cerebral artery
163332	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of left posterior cerebral artery
163333	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of bilateral posterior cerebral arteries
163339	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified posterior cerebral artery
163341	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of right cerebellar artery
163342	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of left cerebellar artery
163343	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of bilateral cerebellar arteries
163349	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified cerebellar artery
16339	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of other cerebral artery
16340	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified cerebral artery
163411	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right middle cerebral artery
163412	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left middle cerebral artery
163413	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral middle cerebral arteries
163419	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified middle cerebral artery
163421	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right anterior cerebral artery
163422	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left anterior cerebral artery
163423	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral anterior cerebral arteries
163429	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified anterior cerebral artery
163431	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right posterior cerebral artery
163432	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left posterior cerebral artery
163433	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral posterior cerebral arteries
163439	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified posterior cerebral artery
163441	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right cerebellar artery
163442	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left cerebellar artery
163443	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral cerebellar arteries

l63449 Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified cere	ebellar artery
16349 Cerebral infarction due to embolism of other cerebral a	•
16350 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	-
I63511 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	
I63512 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	
I63513 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	•
I63519 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	
I63521 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	•
I63522 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	_
I63523 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	•
I63529 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	
I63531 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	
I63532 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	
I63533 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	
163539 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	•
I63541 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	·
I63542 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	nosis of left cerebellar artery
I63543 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	nosis of bilateral cerebellar arteries
I63549 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	nosis of unspecified cerebellar artery
I6359 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or ster	nosis of other cerebral artery
I636 Cerebral infarction due to cerebral venous thrombosis,	nonpyogenic
1638 Other cerebral infarction	
1639 Cerebral infarction, unspecified	
I6501 Occlusion and stenosis of right vertebral artery	
I6502 Occlusion and stenosis of left vertebral artery	
I6503 Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral vertebral arteries	
16509 Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified vertebral artery	
I651 Occlusion and stenosis of basilar artery	
I6521 Occlusion and stenosis of right carotid artery	
I6522 Occlusion and stenosis of left carotid artery	
16523 Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral carotid arteries	
Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified carotid artery	
Occlusion and stenosis of other precerebral arteries	
Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified precerebral arter	У
l6601 Occlusion and stenosis of right middle cerebral artery	
Occlusion and stenosis of left middle cerebral artery	
I6603 Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral middle cerebral arte	
Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified middle cerebral a	•
Occlusion and stenosis of right anterior cerebral artery	
Occlusion and stenosis of left anterior cerebral artery	
Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral anterior cerebral art	
Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified anterior cerebral	•
I6621   Occlusion and stenosis of right posterior cerebral artery	У

16622	Occlusion and stenosis of left posterior cerebral artery
16623	Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral posterior cerebral arteries
16629	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified posterior cerebral artery
1663	Occlusion and stenosis of errebellar arteries
1668	Occlusion and stenosis of other cerebral arteries
1669	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified cerebral artery
1672	Cerebral atherosclerosis
1674	Hypertensive encephalopathy
1677	Cerebral arteritis, not elsewhere classified
16781	Acute cerebrovascular insufficiency
16782	Cerebral ischemia
167841	Reversible cerebrovascular vasoconstriction syndrome
167848	Other cerebrovascular vasospasm and vasoconstriction
16789	Other cerebrovascular disease
1679	Cerebrovascular disease, unspecified
1680	Cerebral amyloid angiopathy
1682	Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere
1688	Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
16901	Cognitive deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
169020	Aphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
169021	Dysphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
169022	Dysarthria following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
169023	Fluency disorder following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
169028	Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
16911	Cognitive deficits following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
169120	Aphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
169121	Dysphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
169122	Dysarthria following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
169123	Fluency disorder following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
169128	Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
16921	Cognitive deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
169220	Aphasia following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
169221	Dysphasia following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
169222	Dysarthria following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
169223	Fluency disorder following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
169228	Other speech and language deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
16931	Cognitive deficits following cerebral infarction
169320	Aphasia following cerebral infarction
169321	Dysphasia following cerebral infarction
169322	Dysarthria following cerebral infarction
169323	Fluency disorder following cerebral infarction
169328	Other speech and language deficits following cerebral infarction
16981	Cognitive deficits following other cerebrovascular disease
•	, <del>-</del>

169820	Aphasia following other cerebrovascular disease
169821	Dysphasia following other cerebrovascular disease
169822	Dysarthria following other cerebrovascular disease
169823	Fluency disorder following other cerebrovascular disease
169828	Other speech and language deficits following other cerebrovascular disease
16991	Cognitive deficits following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169920	Aphasia following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169921	Dysphasia following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169922	Dysarthria following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169923	Fluency disorder following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169928	Other speech and language deficits following unspecified cerebrovascular disease

Date:	11/29/2022	
Your Name:	JENNIFER DOMICO	
Manuscript Title:	Updated estimates of large and medium vessel strokes, mechanical thrombectomy trends, and future projections indicate a relative flattening of the growth curve but highlight opportunities for expanding endovascular stroke care.	
Manuscript Number (if known):	inis-2022-019777 R1	

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5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	None  None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	⊠  None	

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11	Stock or stock options	N N	lone	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	N	lone	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	N N	lone	
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$\boxtimes$	I certify that I have	answere	d every question and have not altered the wo	ording of any of the questions on this form.

Date:	11/29/2022	
Your Name:	PAUL LINK	
Manuscript Title:	Updated estimates of large and medium vessel strokes, mechanical thrombectomy trends, and future projections indicate a relative flattening of the growth curve but highlight opportunities for expanding endovascular stroke care.	
Manuscript Number (if known):	inis-2022-019777.R1	

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3	Royalties or licenses	None	

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4	Consulting fees	None None	Payments to self for consulting
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	None  None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	None None	
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	⊠  None	

			Il entities with whom you have this ship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	N N	lone	
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	N	lone	
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	N N	lone	
Plea	Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:			
$\boxtimes$	I certify that I have	answere	d every question and have not altered the wo	ording of any of the questions on this form.

Date:	11/29/2022
Your Name:	Ansaar T. Rai
Manuscript Title:	Updated estimates of large and medium vessel strokes, mechanical thrombectomy trends, and future projections indicate a relative flattening of the growth curve but highlight opportunities for expanding endovascular stroke care.
Manuscript Number (if known):	inis-2022-019777 R1

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1	All support for the present manuscript (e.g., funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc.)  No time limit for this item.	None None	Click the tab key to add additional rows.
		Time frame: past 36 month	s
2	Grants or contracts from any entity (if not indicated in item #1 above).	None	
3	Royalties or licenses	None	

		Name all entities with whom you have this relationship or indicate none (add rows as needed)	Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
4	Consulting fees	None  Stryker Neurovascular Cerenovus	Payments to self for consulting Payments to self for consulting
5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None None	
6	Payment for expert testimony	None	
7	Support for attending meetings and/or travel	None	
8	Patents planned, issued or pending	None	
9	Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board	Cerenovus Delphi	Advisory Board DSMB
10	Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid	None None	

		Name all entities with who relationship or indicate no		Specifications/Comments (e.g., if payments were made to you or to your institution)
11	Stock or stock options	None		
12	Receipt of equipment, materials, drugs, medical writing, gifts or other services	⊠  None		
13	Other financial or non-financial interests	None		
Please place an "X" next to the following statement to indicate your agreement:				
$\boxtimes$	I certify that I have answered every question and have not altered the wording of any of the questions on this form.			

# Supplemental Table-1

# **Mechanical Thrombectomy Procedure Codes**

Px code	Description
03CG3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Intracranial Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CG3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Intracranial Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CG3Z6	Extirpation of Matter from Intracranial Artery, Bifurcation, Percutaneous Approach
03CH3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Common Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CH3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right Common Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CJ3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Common Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CJ3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left Common Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CK3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Internal Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CK3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right Internal Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CL3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Internal Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CL3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left Internal Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CM3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right External Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CM3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right External Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CN3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left External Carotid Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CN3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left External Carotid Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CP3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Vertebral Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CP3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Right Vertebral Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CQ3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Vertebral Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CQ3Z7	Extirpation of Matter from Left Vertebral Artery using Stent Retriever, Percutaneous Approach
03CS3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Temporal Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CT3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Temporal Artery, Percutaneous Approach
03CY3ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Upper Artery, Percutaneous Approach

# Supplemental Table-2

# **Stroke Diagnosis Codes**

	<u> </u>
G450	Vertebro-basilar artery syndrome
G451	Carotid artery syndrome (hemispheric)
G452	Multiple and bilateral precerebral artery syndromes
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163039	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified carotid artery
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163132	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left carotid artery
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163139	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified carotid artery
16319	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of other precerebral artery
16320	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified precerebral arteries
163211	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right vertebral artery

163212	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left vertebral artery
163213	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral vertebral arteries
163219	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified vertebral artery
16322	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of basilar artery
163231	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right carotid arteries
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163233	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral carotid arteries
163239	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified carotid artery
16329	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of other precerebral arteries
16330	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified cerebral artery
163311	
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163319	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified middle cerebral artery
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163341	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of right cerebellar artery
163342	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of left cerebellar artery
163343	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of bilateral cerebellar arteries
163349	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of unspecified cerebellar artery
16339	Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of other cerebral artery
16340	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified cerebral artery
163411	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right middle cerebral artery
163412	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left middle cerebral artery
163413	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral middle cerebral arteries
163419	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified middle cerebral artery
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163422	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left anterior cerebral artery
163423	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral anterior cerebral arteries
163429	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified anterior cerebral artery
163431	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of right posterior cerebral artery
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163439	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified posterior cerebral artery
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163442	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of left cerebellar artery
163443	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of bilateral cerebellar arteries

163449	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of unspecified cerebellar artery
16349	Cerebral infarction due to embolism of other cerebral artery
16350	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified cerebral artery
163511	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right middle cerebral artery
163512	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left middle cerebral artery
163513	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral middle cerebral arteries
163519	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified middle cerebral artery
163521	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right anterior cerebral artery
163522	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left anterior cerebral artery
163523	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral anterior cerebral arteries
163529	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified anterior cerebral artery
163531	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right posterior cerebral artery
163532	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left posterior cerebral artery
163533	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral posterior cerebral arteries
163539	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified posterior cerebral artery
163541	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right cerebellar artery
163542	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left cerebellar artery
163543	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of bilateral cerebellar arteries
163549	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of unspecified cerebellar artery
16359	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of other cerebral artery
1636	Cerebral infarction due to cerebral venous thrombosis, nonpyogenic
1638	Other cerebral infarction
1639	Cerebral infarction, unspecified
16501	Occlusion and stenosis of right vertebral artery
16502	Occlusion and stenosis of left vertebral artery
16503	Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral vertebral arteries
16509	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified vertebral artery
1651	Occlusion and stenosis of basilar artery
16521	Occlusion and stenosis of right carotid artery
16522	Occlusion and stenosis of left carotid artery
16523	Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral carotid arteries
16529	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified carotid artery
1658	Occlusion and stenosis of other precerebral arteries
1659	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified precerebral artery
16601	Occlusion and stenosis of right middle cerebral artery
16602	Occlusion and stenosis of left middle cerebral artery
16603	Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral middle cerebral arteries
16609	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified middle cerebral artery
16611	Occlusion and stenosis of right anterior cerebral artery
16612	Occlusion and stenosis of left anterior cerebral artery
16613	Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral anterior cerebral arteries
16619	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified anterior cerebral artery
16621	Occlusion and stenosis of right posterior cerebral artery

16623   Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral posterior cerebral arteries   16629   Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified posterior cerebral artery   1663   Occlusion and stenosis of other cerebral arteries   1669   Occlusion and stenosis of other cerebral arteries   1670   Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified cerebral artery   1671   Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified cerebral artery   1672   Cerebral atteritis, not elsewhere classified   1673   Acute cerebrovascular insufficiency   1678   Cerebral ischemia   16781   Reversible cerebrovascular vasoconstriction syndrome   16784   Reversible cerebrovascular vasoconstriction syndrome   16784   Other cerebrovascular vasoconstriction syndrome   1679   Other cerebrovascular vasoconstriction   1679   Other cerebrovascular disease   1679   Cerebral amyloid angiopathy   1680   Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere   1680   Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere   1680   Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere   16901   Occupant   16902   Occupant   Occupant   Occupant   16902   Occupant   Occupant   Occupant   Occupant   16902   Occupant	16622	Occlusion and stenosis of left posterior cerebral artery
Idéa	16623	Occlusion and stenosis of bilateral posterior cerebral arteries
Idéa	16629	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified posterior cerebral artery
Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified cerebral artery	1663	Occlusion and stenosis of cerebellar arteries
1672         Cerebral atherosclerosis           1674         Hypertensive encephalopathy           1677         Cerebral arteritis, not elsewhere classified           16781         Acute cerebrovascular insufficiency           16782         Cerebral ischemia           167841         Reversible cerebrovascular vasospasm and vasoconstriction           16789         Other cerebrovascular disease           1679         Cerebrovascular disease           1680         Cerebral amyloid angiopathy           1681         Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere           1682         Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere           1683         Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere           16901         Cognitive deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage           169020         Aphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage           169021         Dysphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage           169022         Dysarthria following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage           169023         Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage           169121         Opsphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage           169122         Opsphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage	1668	Occlusion and stenosis of other cerebral arteries
Hypertensive encephalopathy	1669	Occlusion and stenosis of unspecified cerebral artery
1677         Cerebral arteritis, not elsewhere classified           16781         Acute cerebrovascular insufficiency           16782         Cerebral ischemia           167841         Reversible cerebrovascular vasoconstriction syndrome           167848         Other cerebrovascular disease           1679         Cerebral drisease, unspecified           1680         Cerebral amyloid angiopathy           1682         Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere           1683         Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere           1680         Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere           1681         Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere           1682         Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere           1680         Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere           1680         Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere           1680         Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere           16901         Other deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage           169020         Aphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage           169021         Dysphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage           169120         Other speech and langu	1672	Cerebral atherosclerosis
16781       Acute cerebrovascular insufficiency         16782       Cerebral ischemia         167841       Reversible cerebrovascular vasoconstriction syndrome         167848       Other cerebrovascular disease         16789       Other cerebrovascular disease         1679       Cerebrovascular disease, unspecified         1680       Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere         1681       Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere         16902       Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere         16901       Cognitive deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage         169021       Dysphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage         169022       Dysarthria following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage         169023       Fluency disorder following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage         16912       Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage         16912       Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage         16912       Dysphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage         16912       Dysphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage         16912       Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage         16921       Ot	1674	Hypertensive encephalopathy
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16789   Other cerebrovascular disease   1679   Cerebrovascular disease, unspecified   1680   Cerebral amyloid angiopathy   Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere   1682   Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere   16901   Cognitive deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage   169020   Aphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage   169021   Dysarthria following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage   169022   Dysarthria following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage   169023   Fluency disorder following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage   169028   Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage   169120   Aphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage   169121   Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage   169122   Dysarthria following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage   169122   Dysarthria following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage   169123   Pluency disorder following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage   169124   Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage   169220   Aphasia following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169221   Dysphasia following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169222   Dysarthria following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169223   Fluency disorder following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169224   Other speech and language deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169224   Other speech and language deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169225   Fluency disorder following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169226   Other speech and language deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169320   Other speech and language deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage   169320   Other speech and language deficits following cerebral infarction   169322   Dysar	167841	Reversible cerebrovascular vasoconstriction syndrome
IG79	167848	Other cerebrovascular vasospasm and vasoconstriction
Cerebral amyloid angiopathy	16789	Other cerebrovascular disease
Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere	1679	Cerebrovascular disease, unspecified
Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere	1680	Cerebral amyloid angiopathy
Cognitive deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage	1682	Cerebral arteritis in other diseases classified elsewhere
Aphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage	1688	Other cerebrovascular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
Dysphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage	16901	Cognitive deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
Dysarthria following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage	169020	Aphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
Fluency disorder following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage	169021	Dysphasia following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage	169022	Dysarthria following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
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Idea	169028	Other speech and language deficits following nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage
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Dysarthria following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage	169120	Aphasia following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
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Cognitive deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage     Aphasia following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage     Dysphasia following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage     Dysarthria following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage     Dysarthria following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage     Fluency disorder following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage     Other speech and language deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage     Cognitive deficits following cerebral infarction     Aphasia following cerebral infarction     Dysphasia following cerebral infarction     Dysarthria following cerebral infarction     Fluency disorder following cerebral infarction     Other speech and language deficits following cerebral inf	169123	Fluency disorder following nontraumatic intracerebral hemorrhage
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Cognitive deficits following cerebral infarction     Aphasia following cerebral infarction     Dysphasia following cerebral infarction     Dysphasia following cerebral infarction     Dysarthria following cerebral infarction     Fluency disorder following cerebral infarction     Other speech and language deficits following cerebral infarction     Other speech and language deficits following cerebral infarction     Cognitive deficits following cerebral	169223	Fluency disorder following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
I69320 Aphasia following cerebral infarction Upsphasia following cerebral infarction Upsarthria following cerebral infarction	169228	Other speech and language deficits following other nontraumatic intracranial hemorrhage
<ul> <li>Dysphasia following cerebral infarction</li> <li>Dysarthria following cerebral infarction</li> <li>Fluency disorder following cerebral infarction</li> <li>Other speech and language deficits following cerebral infarction</li> </ul>	16931	Cognitive deficits following cerebral infarction
Dysarthria following cerebral infarction Fluency disorder following cerebral infarction Other speech and language deficits following cerebral infarction	169320	Aphasia following cerebral infarction
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Other speech and language deficits following cerebral infarction	169322	Dysarthria following cerebral infarction
	169323	Fluency disorder following cerebral infarction
I6981   Cognitive deficits following other cerebrovascular disease	169328	
	16981	Cognitive deficits following other cerebrovascular disease

169820	Aphasia following other cerebrovascular disease
169821	Dysphasia following other cerebrovascular disease
169822	Dysarthria following other cerebrovascular disease
169823	Fluency disorder following other cerebrovascular disease
169828	Other speech and language deficits following other cerebrovascular disease
16991	Cognitive deficits following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169920	Aphasia following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169921	Dysphasia following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169922	Dysarthria following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169923	Fluency disorder following unspecified cerebrovascular disease
169928	Other speech and language deficits following unspecified cerebrovascular disease

Date:	11/29/2022	
Your Name:	JENNIFER DOMICO	
Manuscript Title:	Updated estimates of large and medium vessel strokes, mechanical thrombectomy trends, and future projections indicate a relative flattening of the growth curve but highlight opportunities for expanding endovascular stroke care.	
Manuscript Number (if known):	inis-2022-019777 R1	

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Your Name:	PAUL LINK	
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Manuscript Number (if known):	inis-2022-019777.R1	

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Date:	11/29/2022	
Your Name:	Ansaar T. Rai	
Manuscript Title:	Updated estimates of large and medium vessel strokes, mechanical thrombectomy trends, and future projections indicate a relative flattening of the growth curve but highlight opportunities for expanding endovascular stroke care.	
Manuscript Number (if known):	inis-2022-019777.R1	

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5	Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events	None None	
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