

seek to evaluate the efficacy of three hospital-based methods to improve time to revascularization in EVT for stroke: early notification, streamlined transport process and utilization of feedback tool.

Methods The project includes a pre and post intervention retrospective review of patient 18 years or older, admitted through the emergency department, with hospital admission between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2015, who undergo EVT for treatment acute ischemic stroke. Primary outcome variable: time from arrival to revascularization (first pass) and secondary outcome variables: functional outcome analysis utilizing pre procedure, post procedure and discharge modified Rankin score (MRS) 30 and 90 day MRS. The data points will be collected using the Stroke Time PI project tool based on the America Heart Association's Get with the Guidelines-Stroke (GWTG).

Results A total of 17 consecutive ED arrival endovascular ischemic stroke patients were reviewed, pre PI (Group 1, n = 9) and post PI (Group 2, n = 8). The timeline breakdown from patient arrival to revascularization is shown in Table 1. Preliminary analysis of the primary outcome demonstrates significant improvement in door to revascularization between the pre and post PI groups, 2:56 and 2:14 (p < .05) respectively, a statistically significant 40 minute decrease in time to treatment.

Conclusions Despite the relatively small sample size for the study, this evaluation provides evidence based practice strategies which could be implemented at stroke centers to reduce door to revascularization time in EVT. These strategies are also theorized to positively impact stroke outcomes due to the improvement in treatment times and will be reported with the final study analysis.

Abstract E-003 Table 1 Stroke workflow timeline

	Pre PI n = 8 mean	SD	Post PI n = 9 mean	SD	Sig
Arrival to angio suite (hh:mm)	1:59	0:39	1:26	0:28	p = 0.57
Angio suite to groin puncture (hh:mm)	0:27	0:08	0:25	0:12	p = 0.73
Groin puncture to first pass (hh:mm)	0:28	0:15	0:22	0:11	p = 0.35
Time total: arrival to first pass (hh:mm)	2:56	0:36	2:14	0:36	p < 0.05

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E-004

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESSFUL REVASCLARIZATION USING THE ASPIRATION COMPONENT OF ADAPT IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE

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Introduction The direct aspiration first pass (ADAPT) technique has been shown to be fast, cost-effective, and associated

with excellent angiographic and clinical outcomes in the treatment of acute ischemic stroke (AIS).¹⁻⁴ It would be useful to know which pre-procedural factors are associated with successful revascularization using aspiration alone to help choose a method of thrombectomy for patients with AIS.

Methods This is a retrospective review of patients with AIS treated with thrombectomy. Cohort 1 (n = 44) included ADAPT cases in which aspiration alone was successful (TICI 2 b or 3). Cohort 2 (n = 32) included ADAPT cases in which aspiration was unsuccessful (n = 23) as well as non-ADAPT cases in which there was a clear intent to use ADAPT but the aspiration catheter could not be navigated to the thrombus (n = 9). The majority of patients in Cohort 2 were ultimately treated with a stent retriever (SR). Cases in which SRs were used primarily with distal aspiration (a.k.a. Solumbra) were excluded. CTH/CTA/DSAs were graded for dense vessel sign, aortic arch type, number of reverse curves and severe stenosis on the path to the target vessel by an interventional radiologist who was blinded to study design.

Results There was no difference between cohorts with regards to gender, race, medications, NIHSS score, use of IV TPA, site or sidedness of thrombus, process times, presence of a dense vessel sign, aortic arch type, presence of severe stenosis, and guide/aspiration catheters used. Patients in Cohort 1 were on average younger (66.5 vs. 74.1 years, p = 0.025). There was a trend for more patients in Cohort 2 to have atrial fibrillation (AFib)/arrhythmias (62.5% vs. 45.5%, p = 0.168) and there was a trend for more patients in Cohort 2 with a cardiogenic stroke etiology (78.1% vs. 56.8%, p = 0.086). There was a trend for fewer reverse curves on average in Cohort 1 (1.7 vs. 2.3, p = 0.107).

Conclusions Aspiration success was associated with younger age. There was a trend for aspiration failure to be associated with cardiogenic etiology and more difficult vascular anatomy. Our findings suggest that the ADAPT technique can be used for the vast majority of patients but it may be beneficial to use a SR primarily when performing thrombectomy in the elderly. Further research analyzing thrombus characteristics is needed.

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