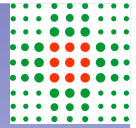


# DIAGNOSTICA NEURORADIOLOGICA E TERAPIA ENDOVASCOLARE DELL'ICTUS ISCHEMICO ACUTO

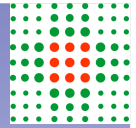
**Andrea Saletti**

**Responsabile Modulo Dipartimentale di Neuroradiologia Interventistica**  
*Dipartimento di Neuroscienze e Riabilitazione*  
*Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria, Arcispedale S. Anna, Ferrara*



# Diagnostica Neuroradiologica: Obiettivi

- Rapidità
- Esclusione emorragie
- Esclusione lesione ischemica  $> 1/3$  ACM
- Fornire dati anatomici (sede occlusione) e funzionali (penombra ischemica) e quindi prognostici
- Indirizzare scelta terapeutica (i.v vs ia)



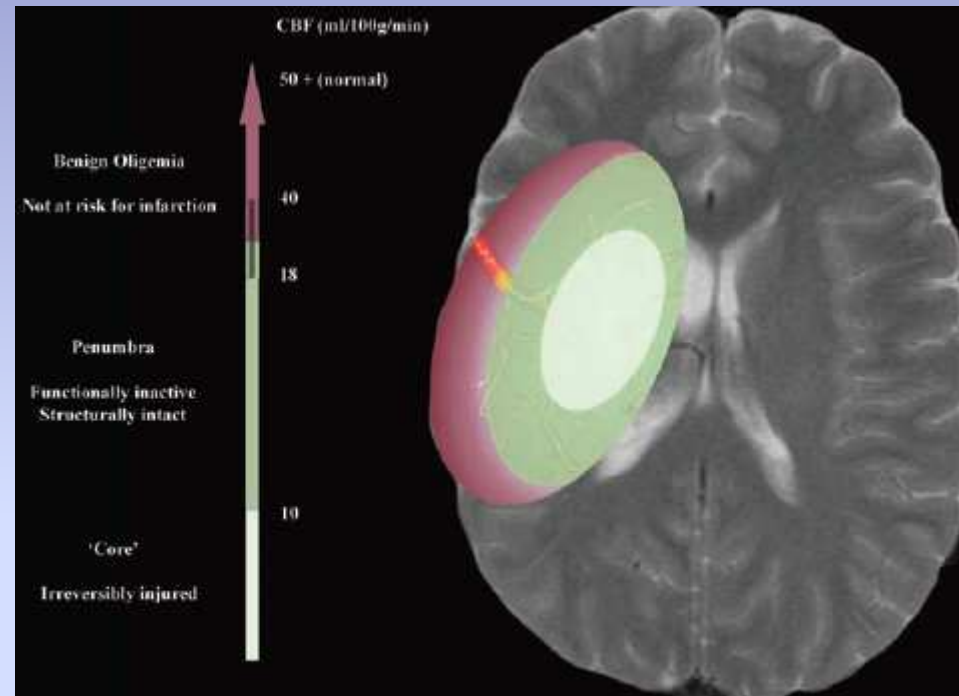
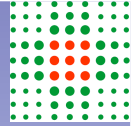
# Time is brain

## Si ma.....



- Pazienti che giungono anche entro 1 ora e non recuperano nonostante trombolisi
- Pazienti che recuperano con terapia endovascolare anche oltre le 8 ore

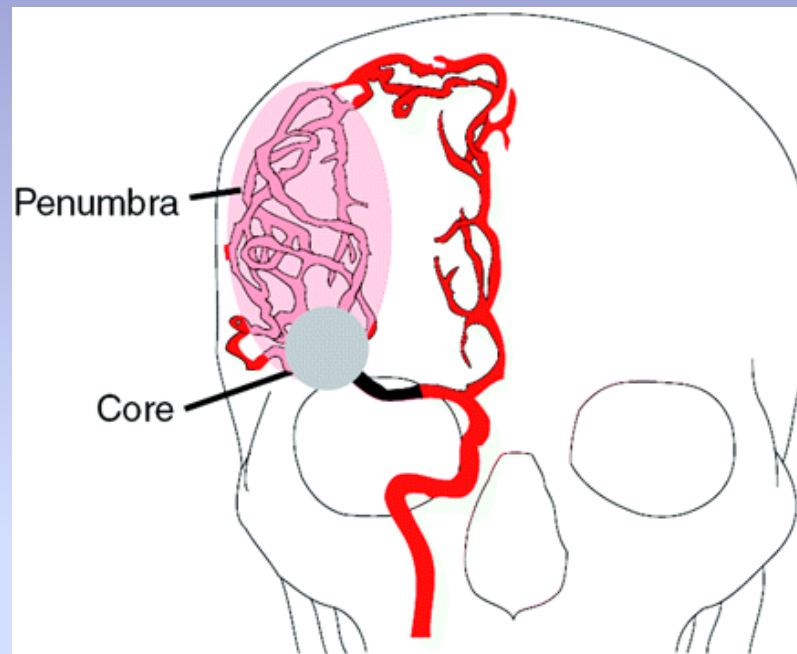
# Obiettivo primario in fase iperacuta



Butcher K, Emery D. Can J Neurol Sci 2010; 37: 17-27

**Definire l'estensione della penombra ischemica**

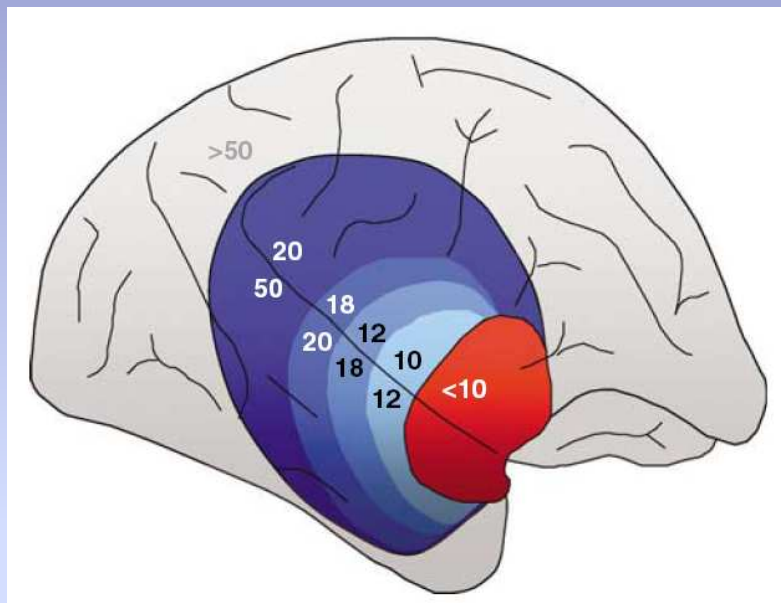
# Topografia funzionale



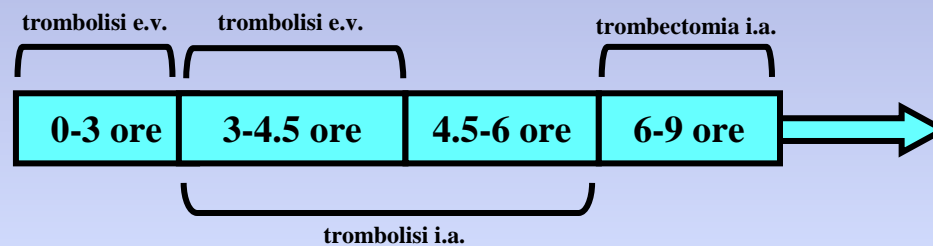
Gonzalez RG. Am J Neuroradiol 2010; 27: 728-735

- **penombra ischemica** (attorno al core ischemico): severamente ipoperfusa e a rischio di infarto verso il quale evolve progressivamente se non viene riperfusa = *danneggiata in modo reversibile*
- **core ischemico** (al centro dell'area ischemica): severamente ipoperfuso e evolve sempre verso l'infarto anche se viene riperfuso = *danneggiato in modo irreversibile*

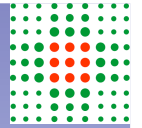
# La finestra terapeutica



Moustafa RR, Baron JC. Br J Pharmacol 2008; 153: S44-S54

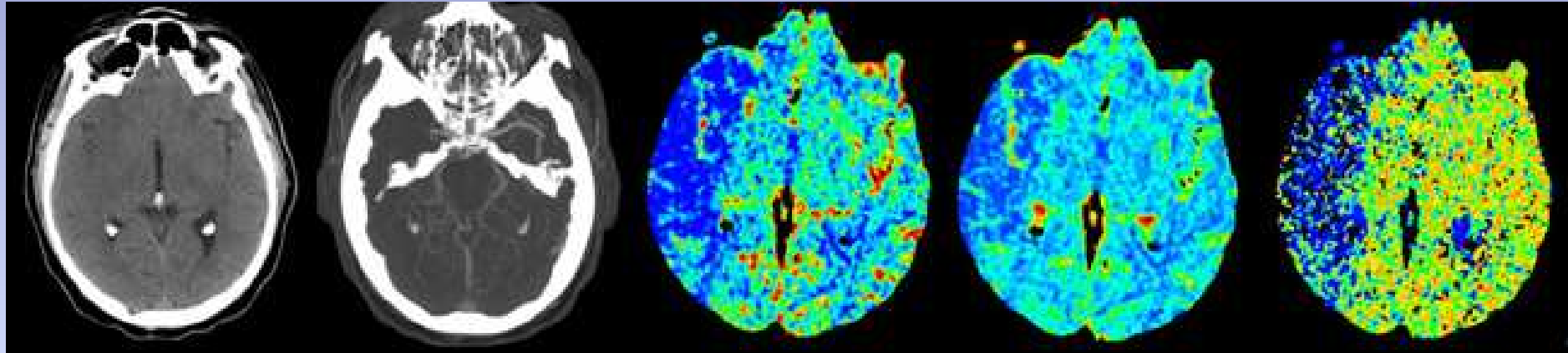
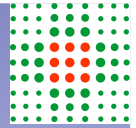


**La finestra terapeutica è attualmente molto rigida**



# Fisiopatologia del circolo

DIAGNOSTICA AVANZATA  
STUDIO PERFUSIONE CEREBRALE  
TC o RM



TC standard

Angio-TC (CTA)

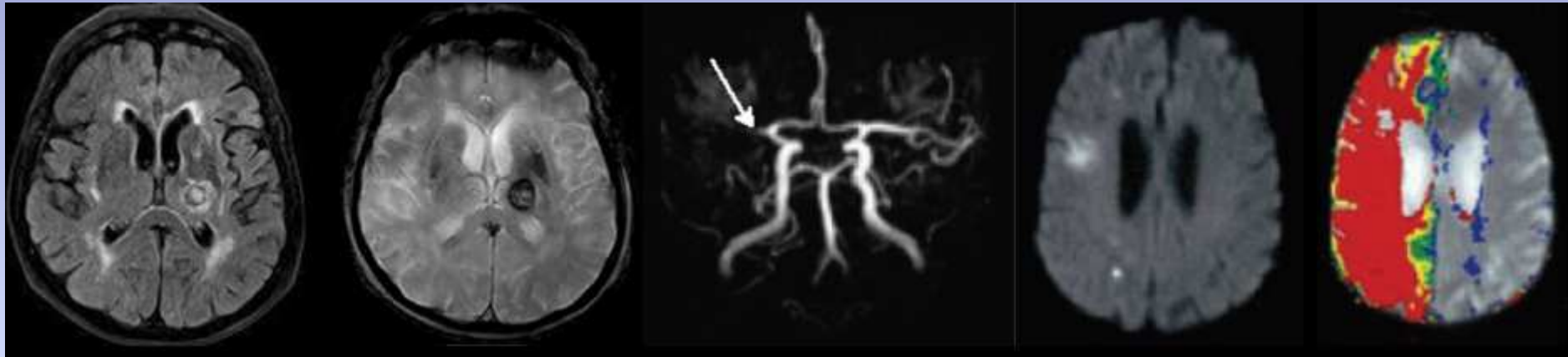
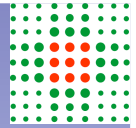
Flusso ematico  
cerebrale (CBF)

Volume ematico  
cerebrale (CBV)

Tempo medio  
di transito (MTT)

Wintermark M et al., Radiology 2009; 251: 619-626

- è relativamente rapido perché l'acquisizione dura circa 10 minuti (+ il post-processing)
- è disponibile in molti centri
- riesce a dimostrare la sede dell'occlusione vasale da parte del trombo con la CTA e definisce la penombra ischemica



FLAIR

GRE

Angio-RM (MRA)

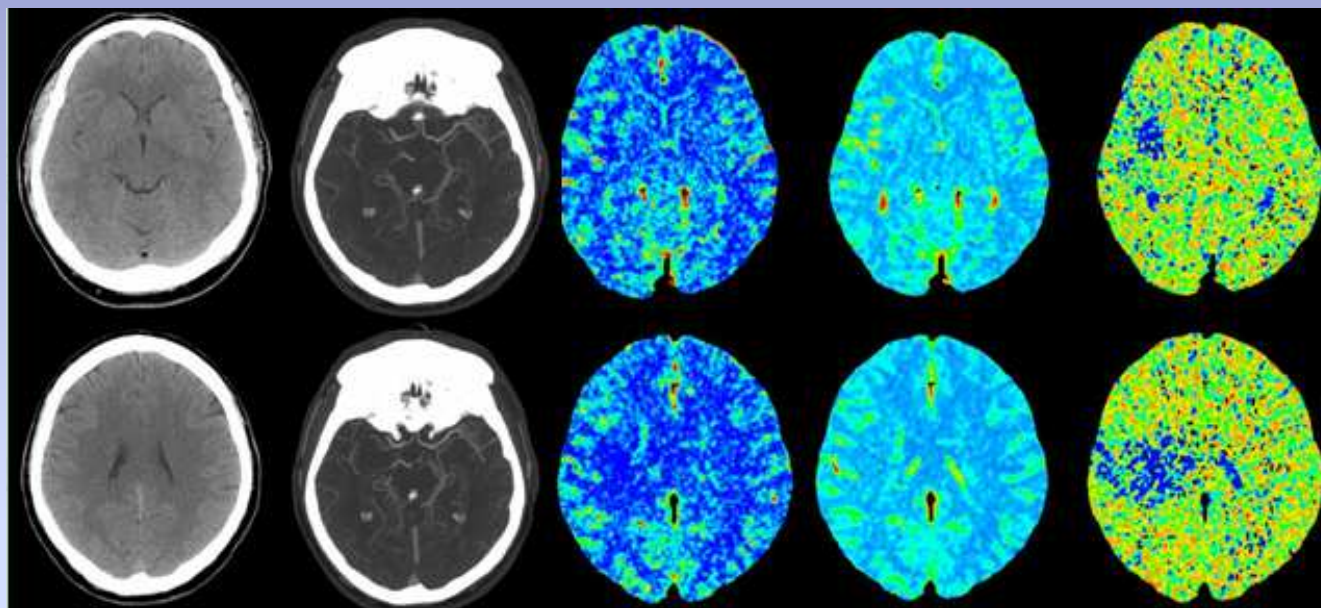
Diffusione RM  
(MR-DWI)

Perfusione RM  
(MR-PWI)

Köhrmann M, Schellinger PD. Radiology 2009; 251: 627-633

- **consuma tempo perché l'acquisizione dura circa 15-20 minuti (+ il post-processing)**
- **è controindicata in pazienti portatori di pace-maker e impianti metallici**
- **la somministrazione di gadolinio è controindicata in pazienti con fibrosi sistemica nefrogenica**
- **non tutti i centri dispongono di tecnologia RM adeguata**

# Il nostro protocollo



TC

Angio-TC

CBF

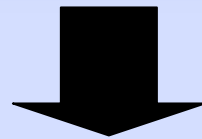
CBV

MTT

- **TC standard = esclusione emorragia + ampiezza della penombra ischemica con ASPECTS (decisione terapeutica entro le 3 ore)**
- **CTA extra ed intracranico = sede dell'occlusione**
- **CTP = estensione della penombra ischemica con ASPECTS MTT e CBV (informazione aggiuntiva entro le 3 ore; decisione terapeutica fra le 3-9 ore e al risveglio)**

# TRATTAMENTO ENDOVASCOLARE DELL'ICTUS ISCHEMICO

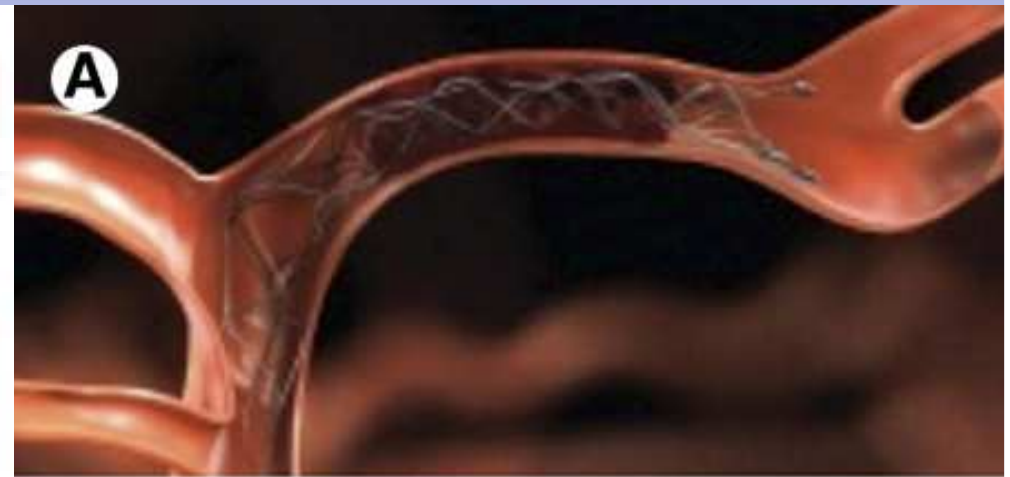
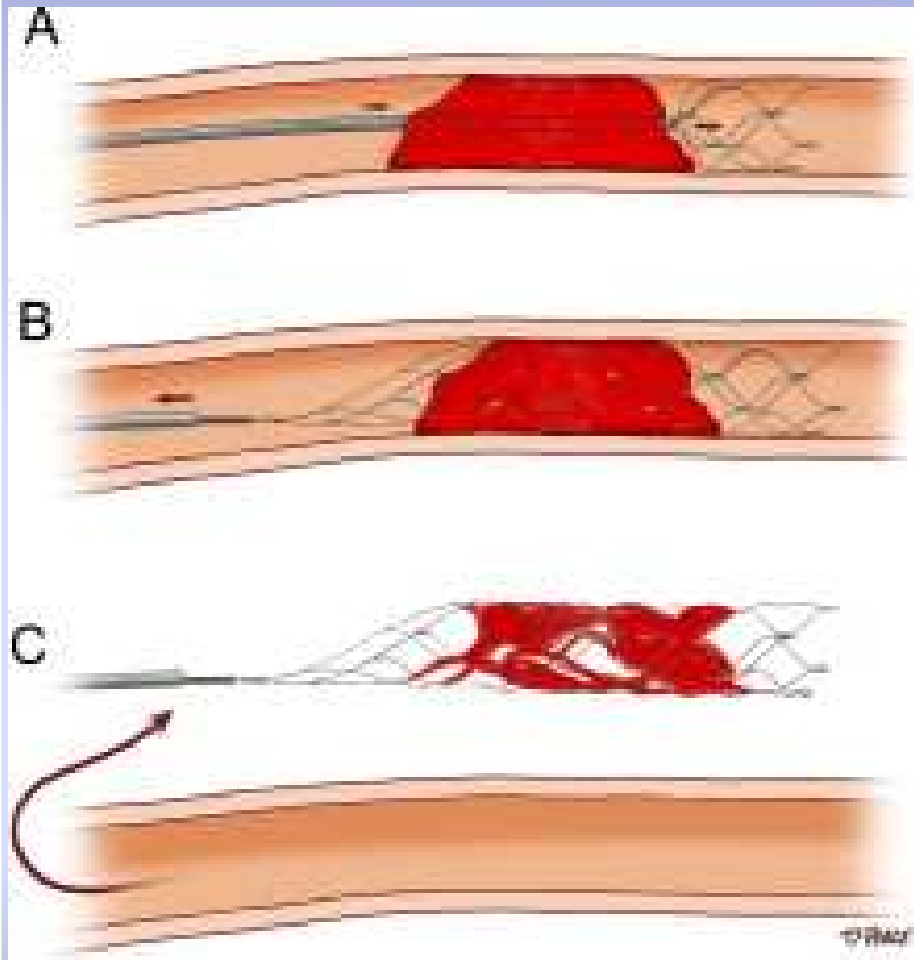
Da sensazione a evidenza (TRIALS, Registro...)  
Infusione locale di farmaci (urochinasi, rtpa...)  
Nuovi materiali e tecniche di rivascolarizzazione  
Manovre meccaniche di disostruzione



**Approccio multimodale**

**Maggior successo di ricanalizzazione**

# STENTRIEVERS



# Il trattamento endovascolare nello Stroke ischemico acuto

## Quando?

- Controindicazioni al trattamento i.v
- Esordio oltre le 4.5 ore o al risveglio
- "Rescue" se trattamento i.v inefficace
- "Bridging" combinato al trattamento i.v
- Trombosi di grosso vaso (M1 e sifone carotideo)
- Lesioni tandem
- Stenosi intracraniche
- In presenza di penombra ischemica (MISMATCH)

## Limiti temporali?

- entro 6 ore per trombolisi farmacologica
- Nessuna per trombectomia purchè mismatch

## Limiti organizzativi?

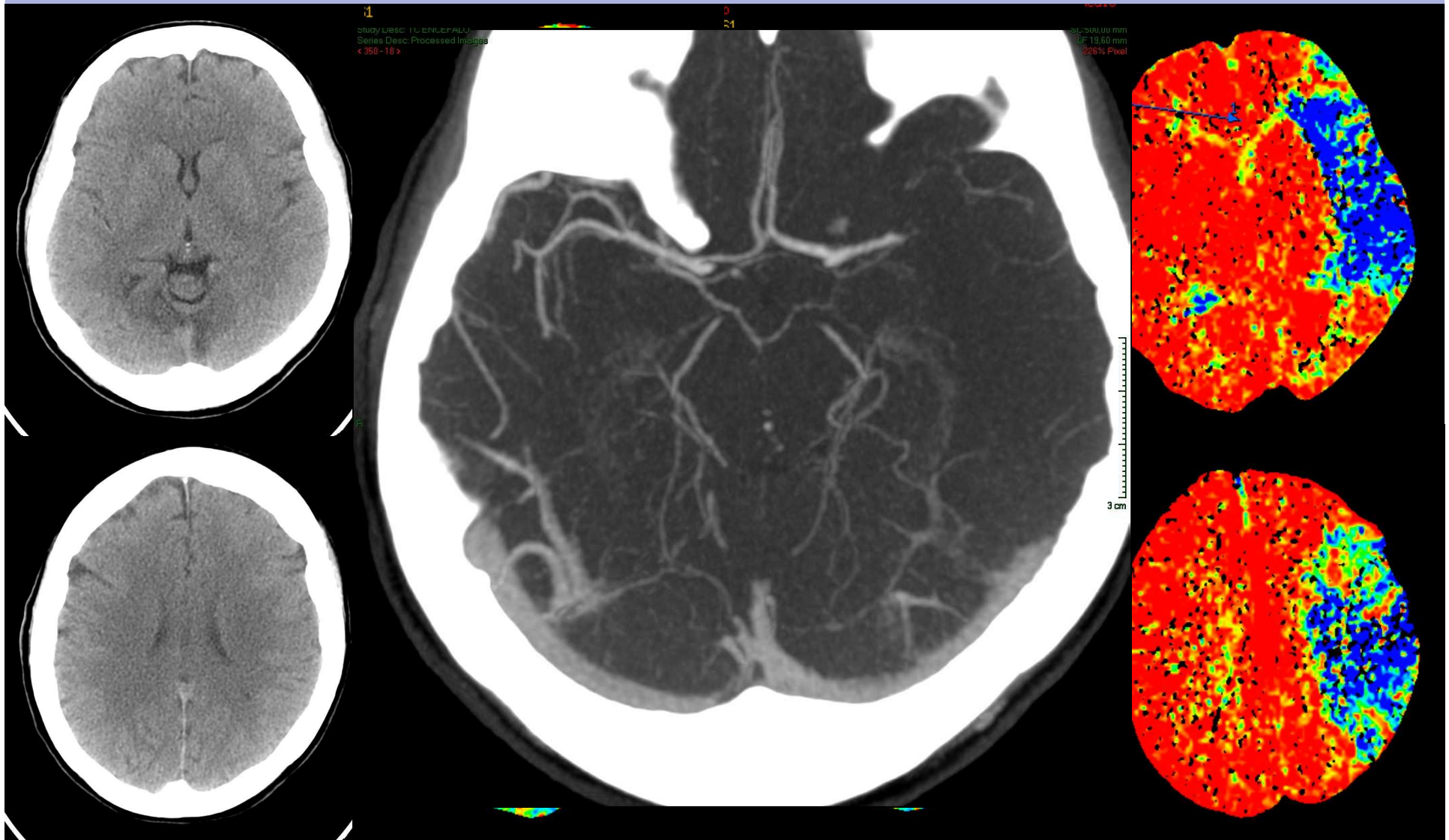
- Sì, disponibilità Neurorad. Interventista

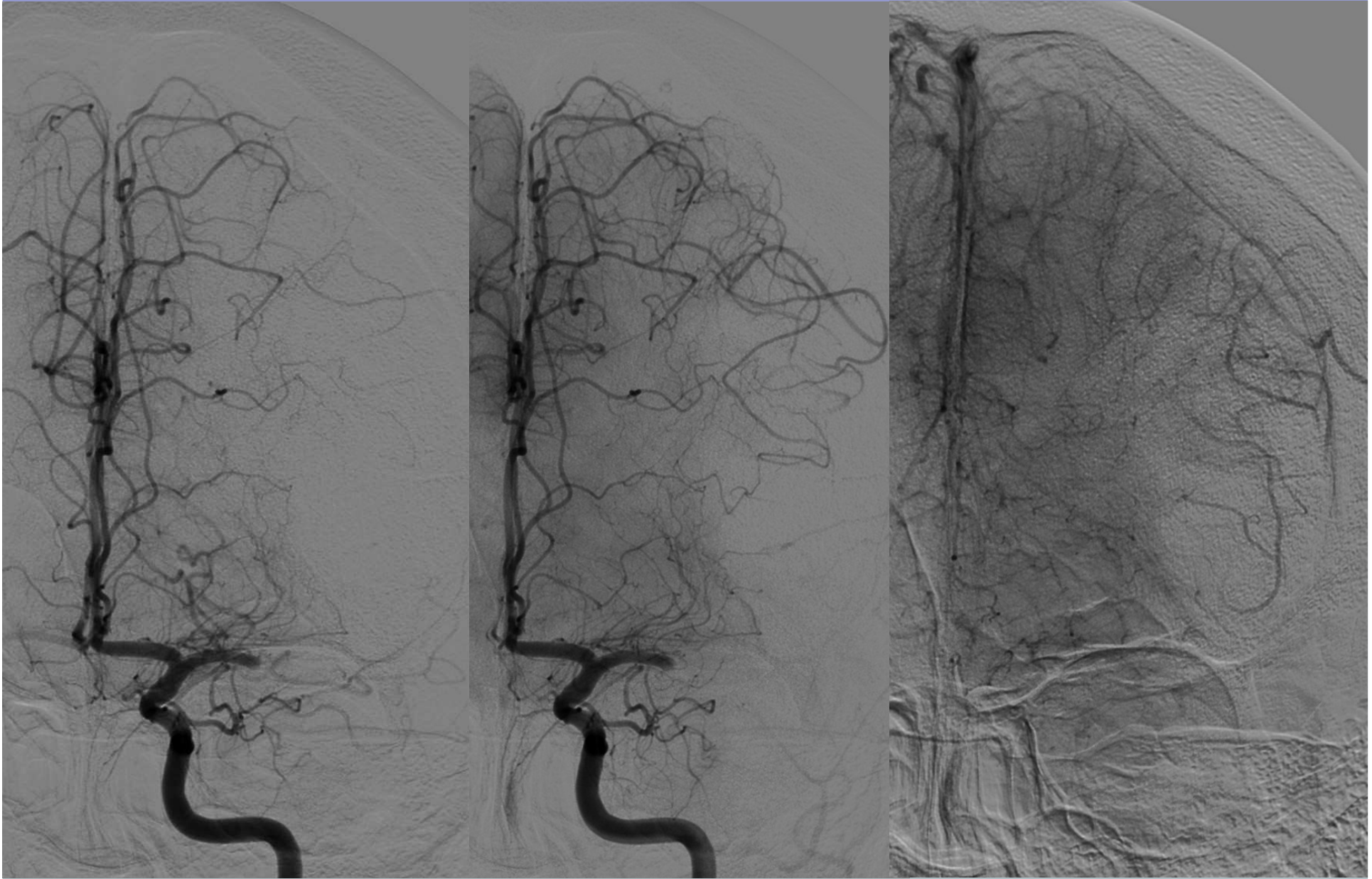
# **Terapia endovascolare: Selezione Clinico-Radiologica**

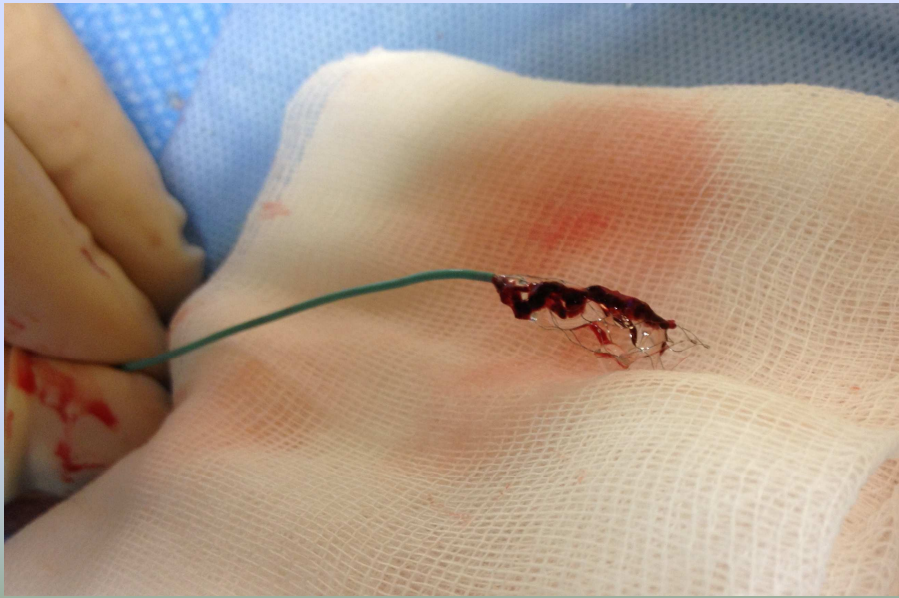
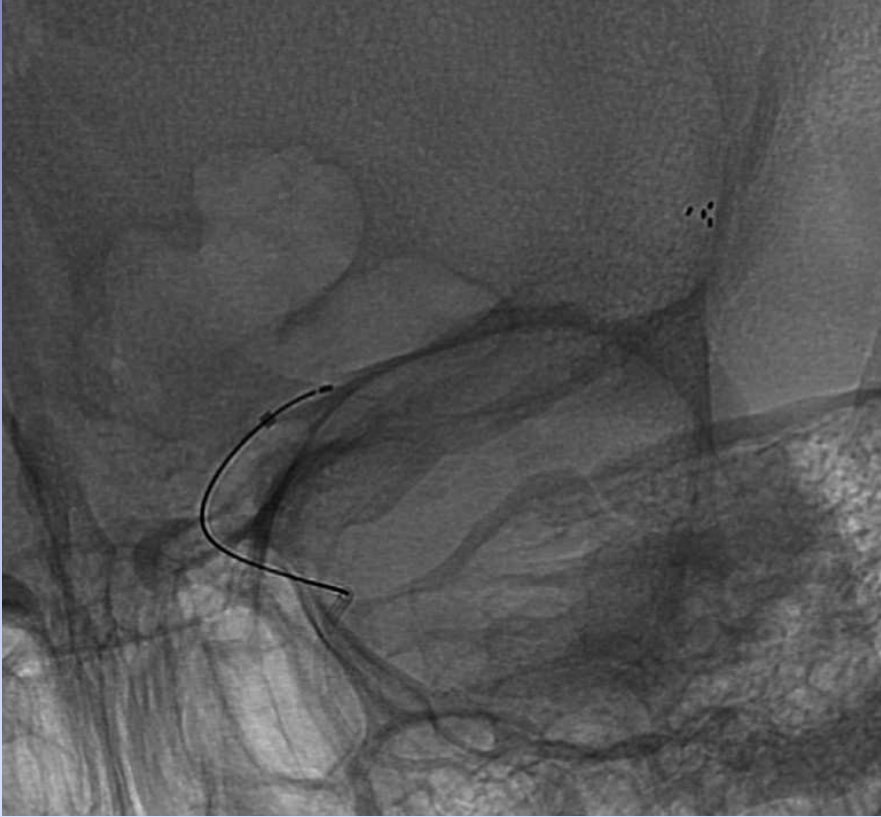
- **Età**
  - **NIHSS (>10)**
- **Sede occlusione (M1, sifone)**
  - **Penombra ischemica**

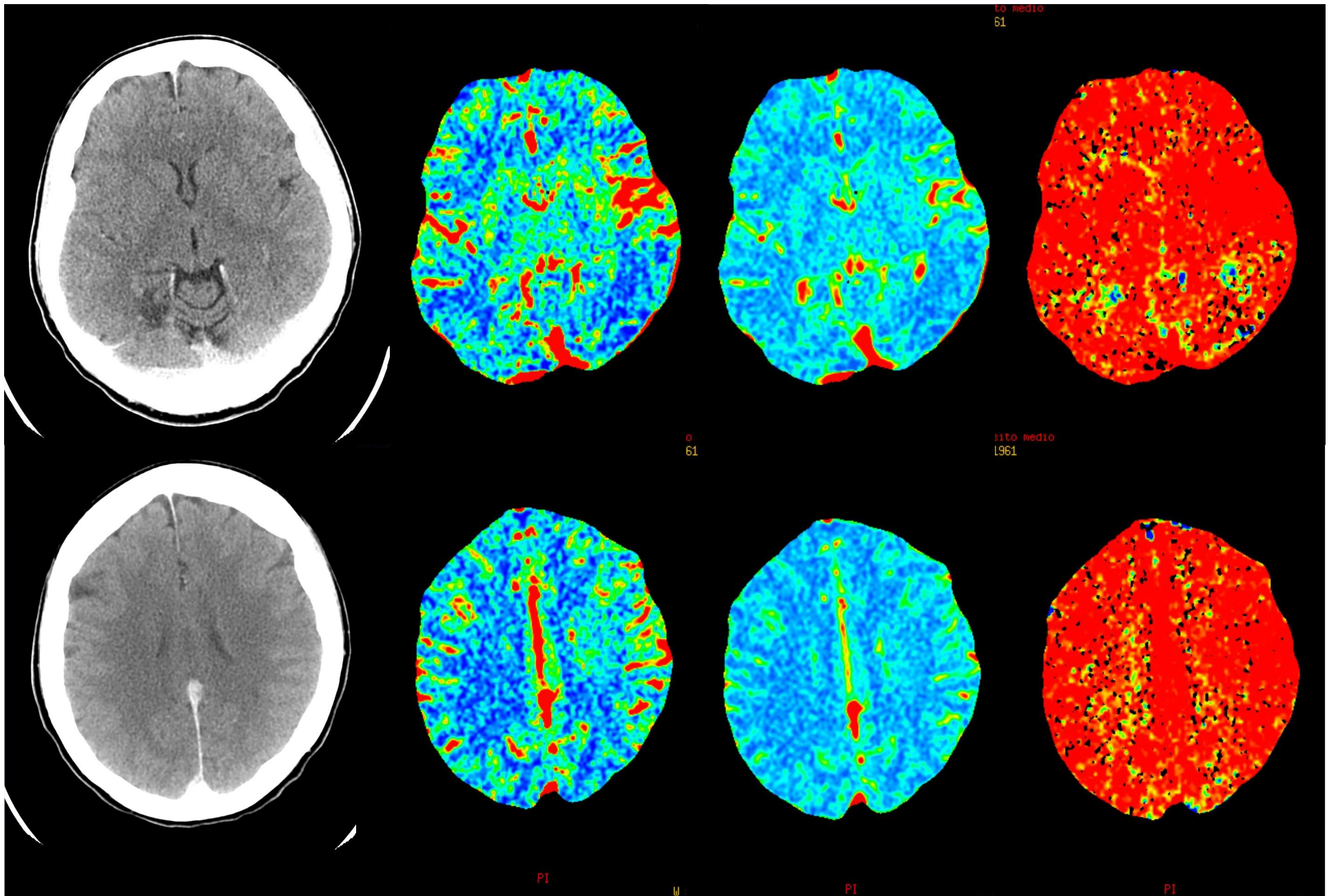
# 1. STROKE AL RISVEGLIO

C.B, 51 y.o. F Wake up stroke  
Emiplegia destra, afasia.  
NIHSS = 24





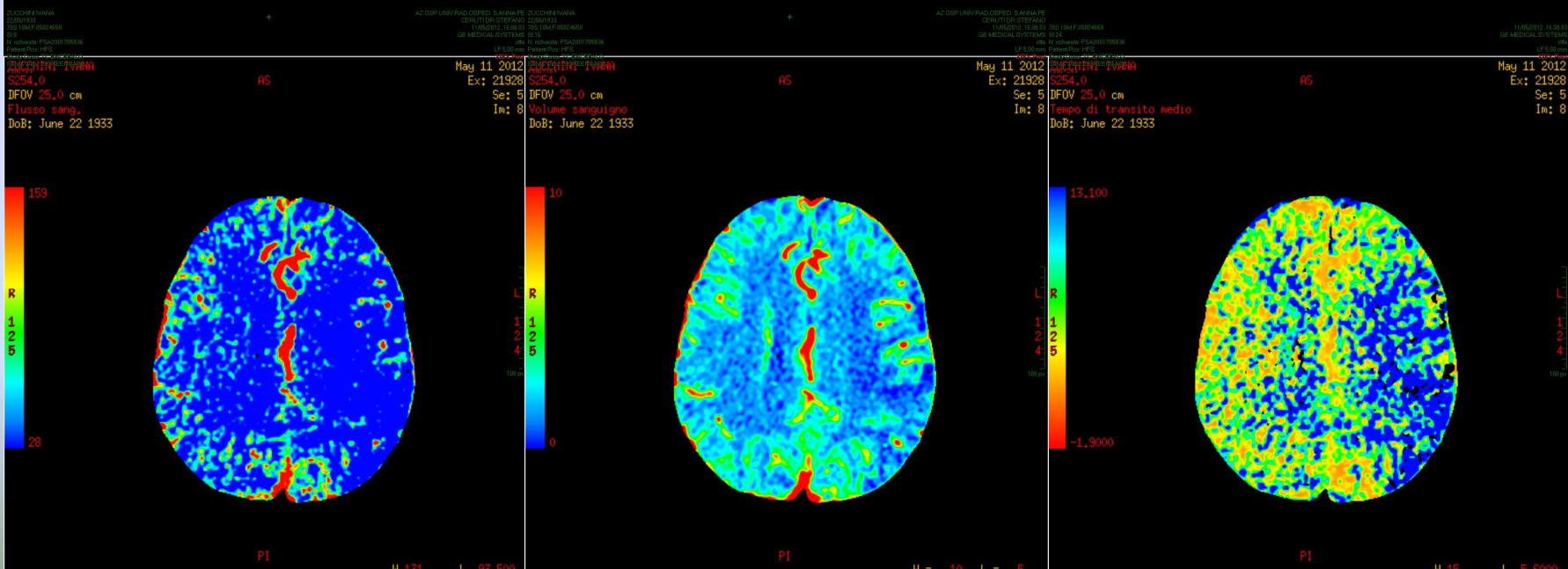
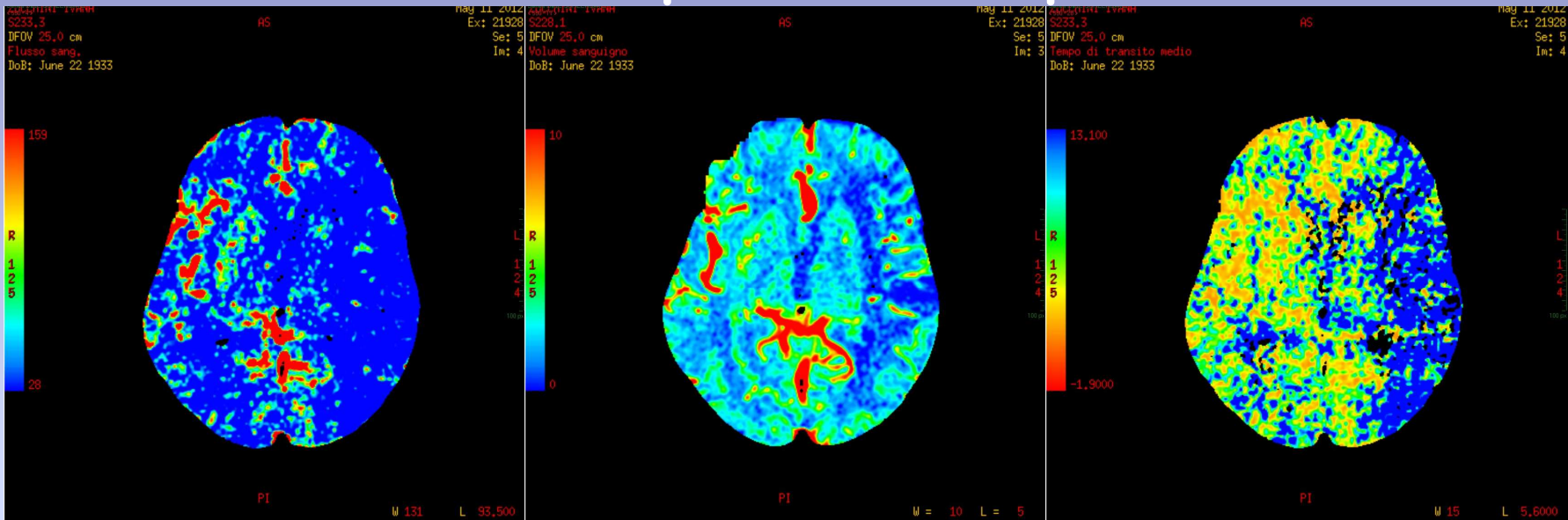




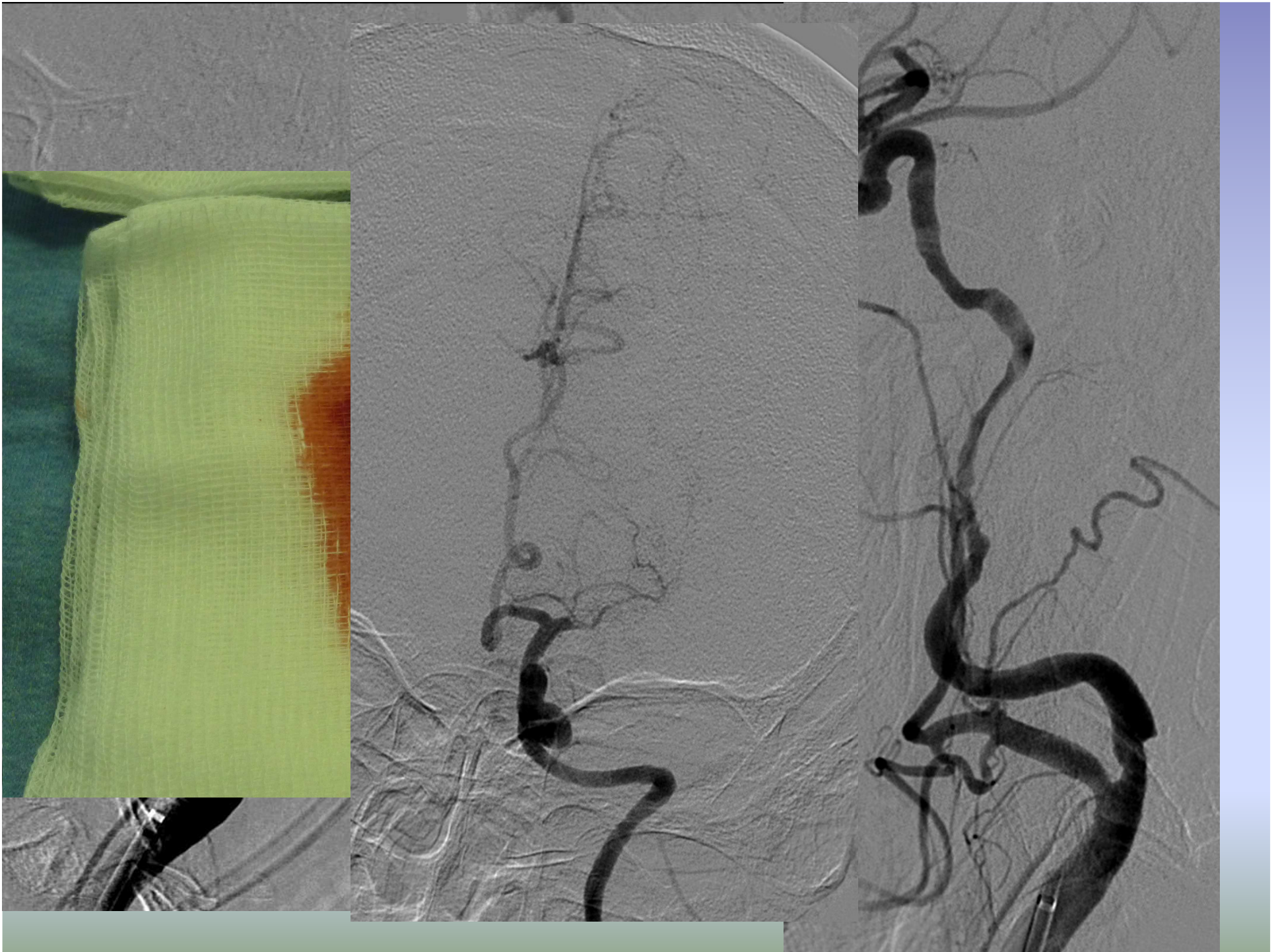
NIHSS da 24 a 3 mRs 1

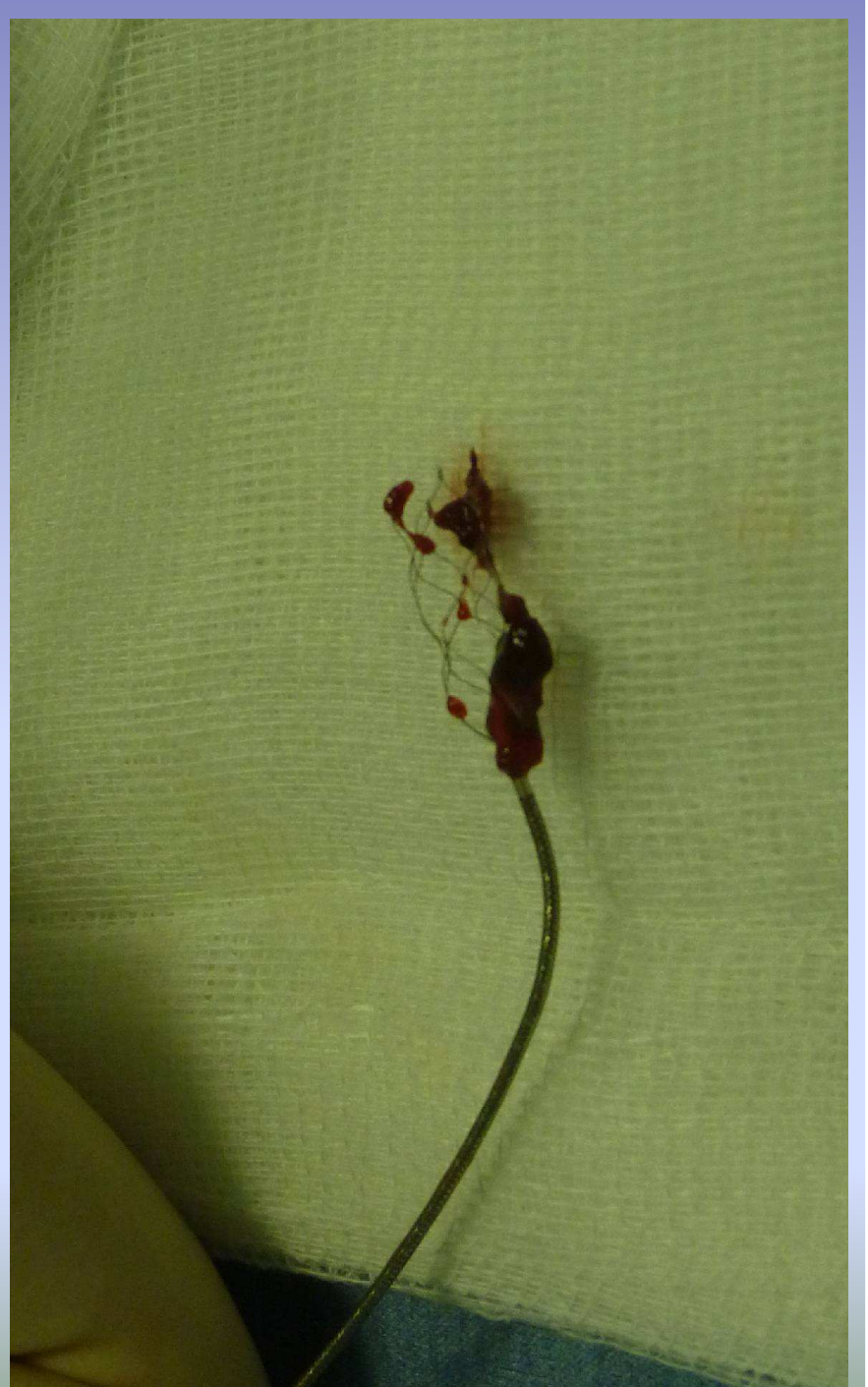
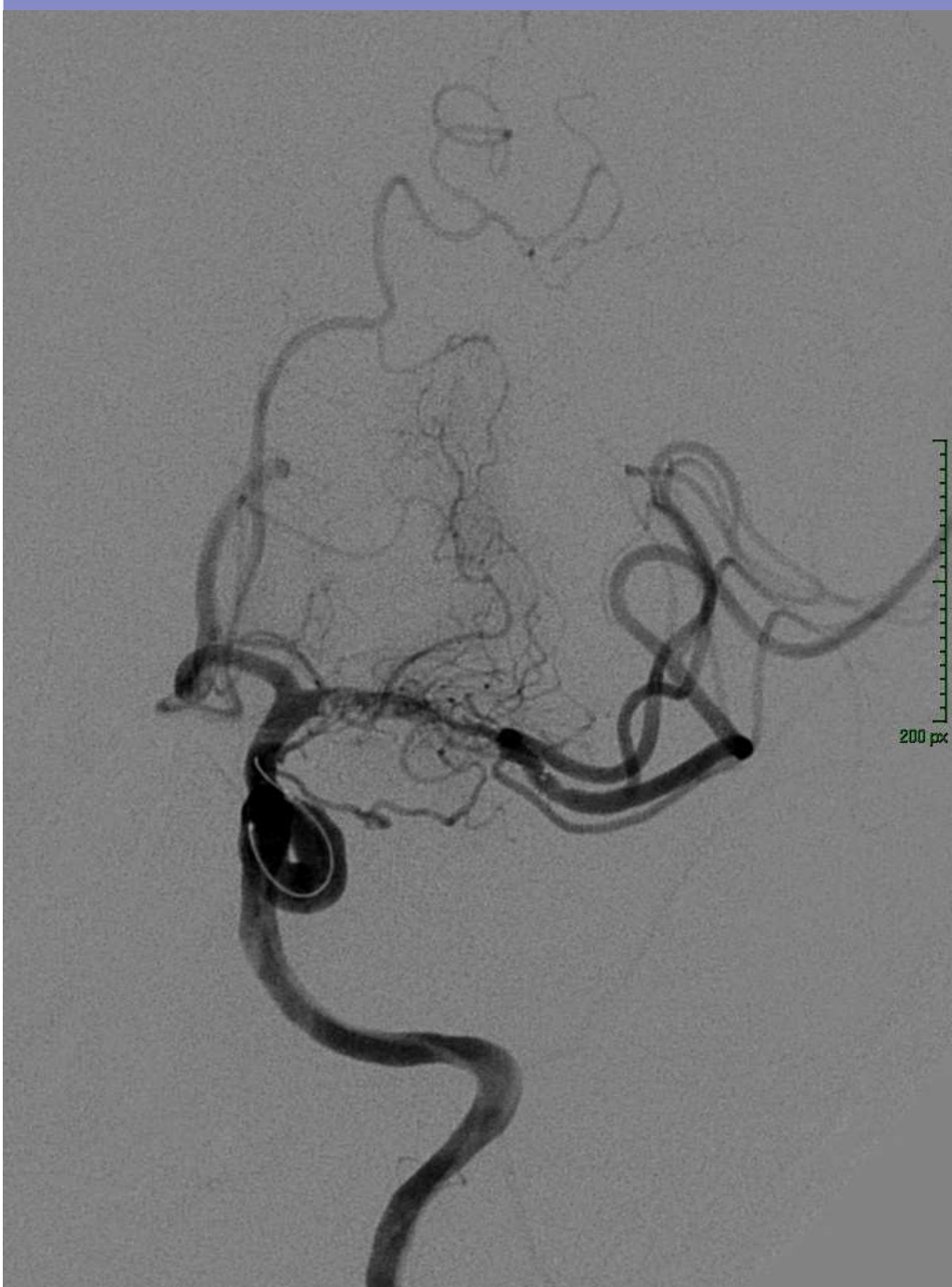
## 2. LESIONI TANDEM

# Z.I. 79 aa, F. Esordio 3 ore. Afasia fluttuante, emiparesi arto sup dx. ASPECTS 8



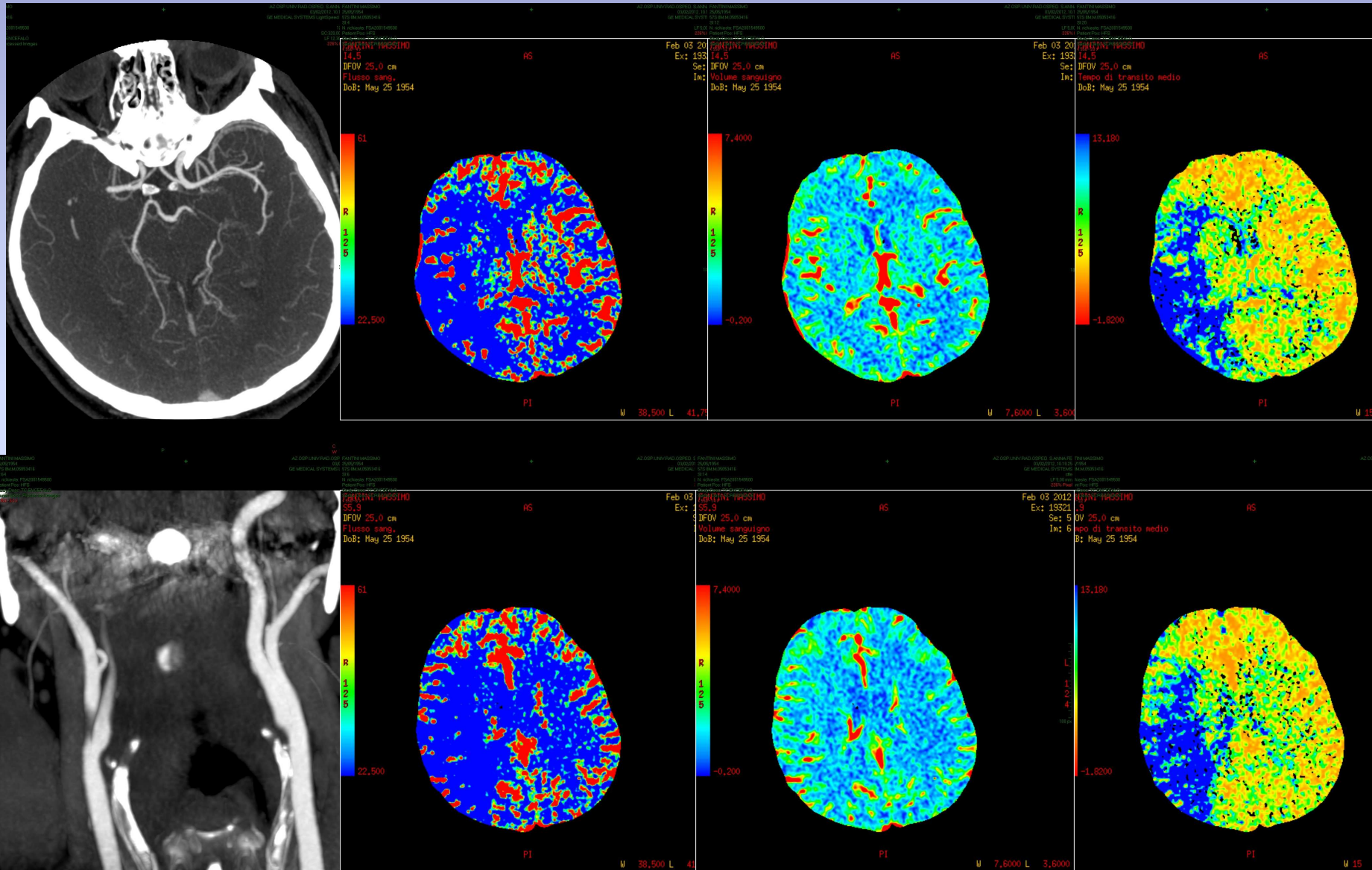
PE  
ZU  
F:  
B:  
X:

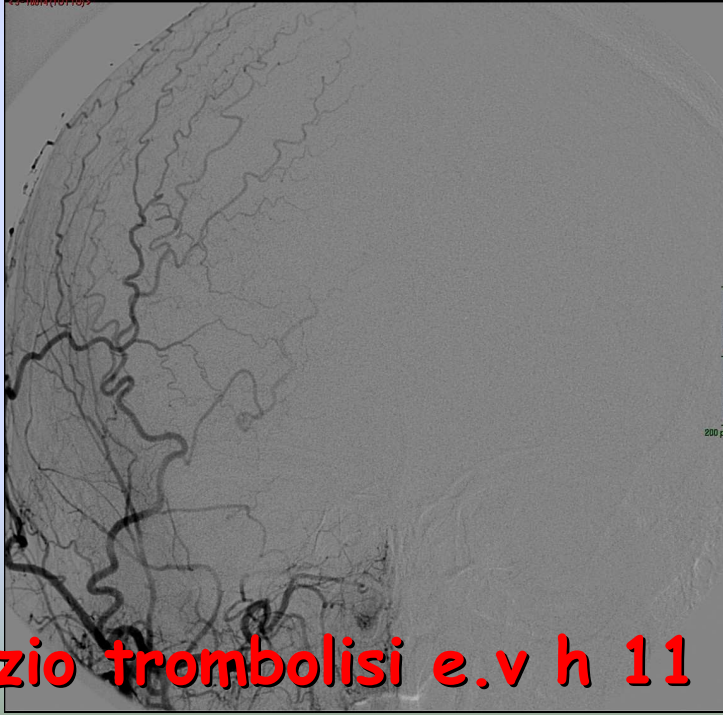
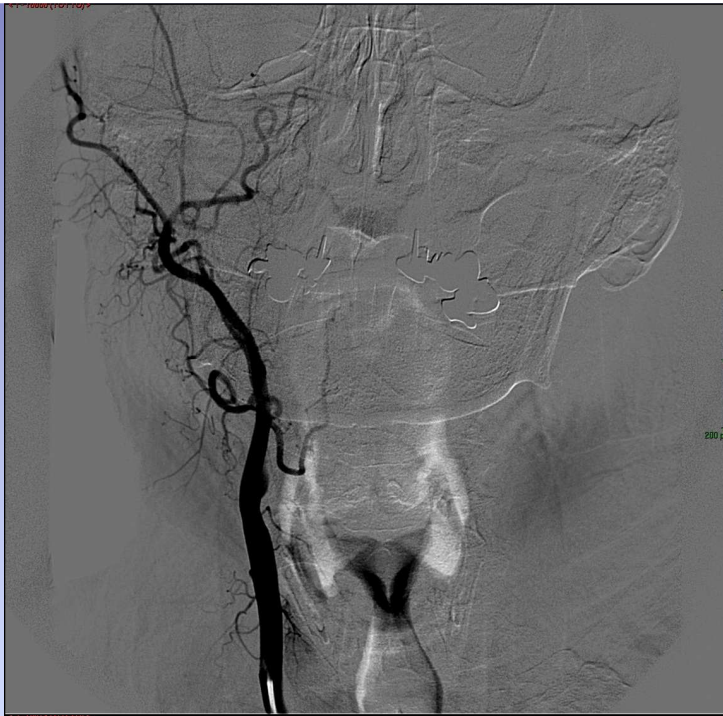




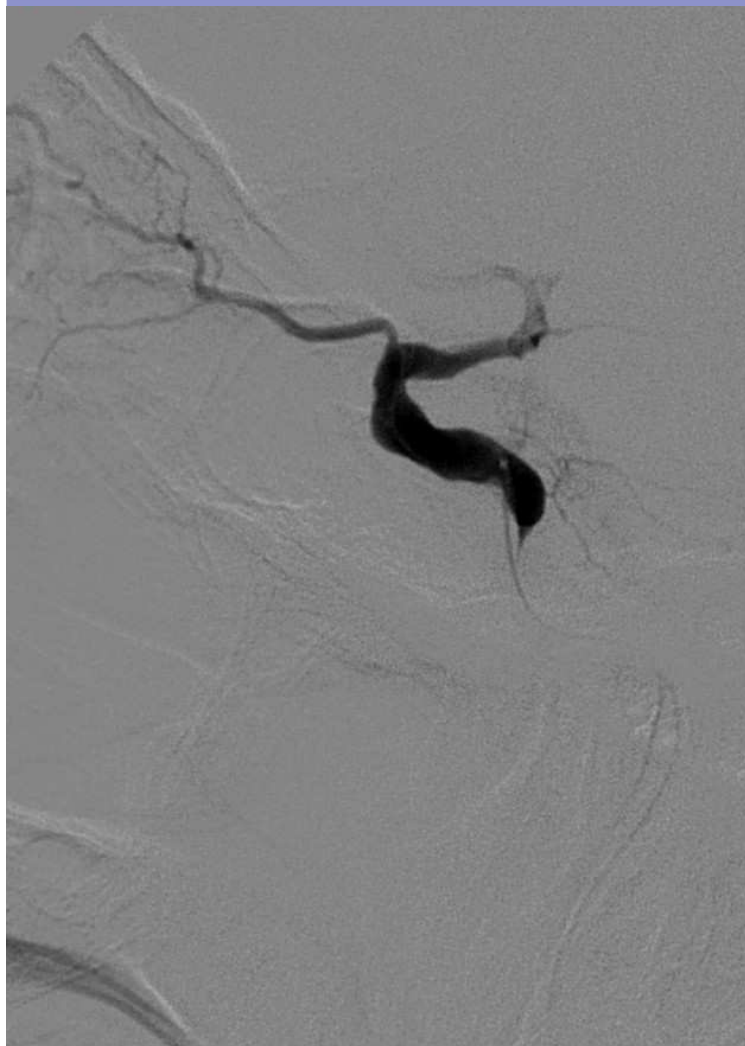
# 3. DISSEZIONE

# 57.m emiplegia sn, 1 ora dall'esordio NIHSS 12 Dissezione carotide interna destra + embolo ACM dx



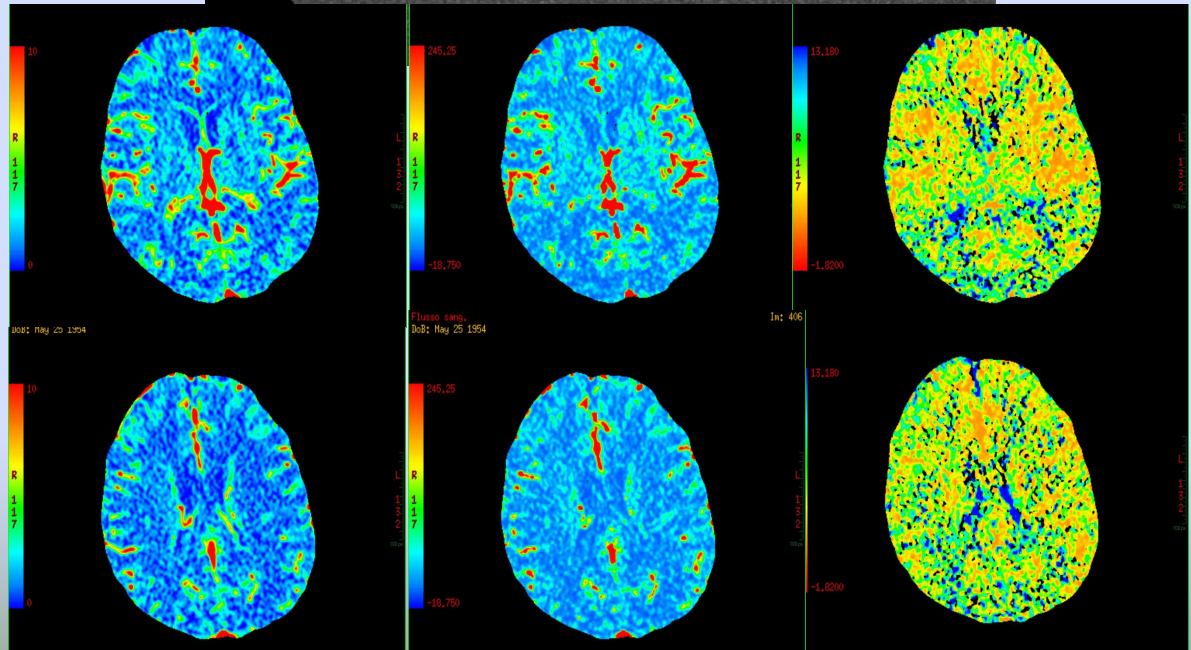
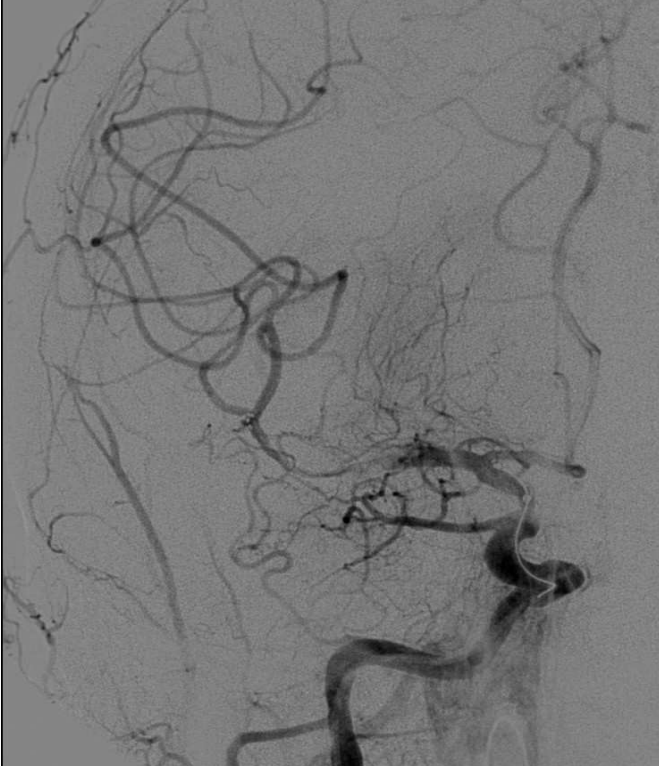
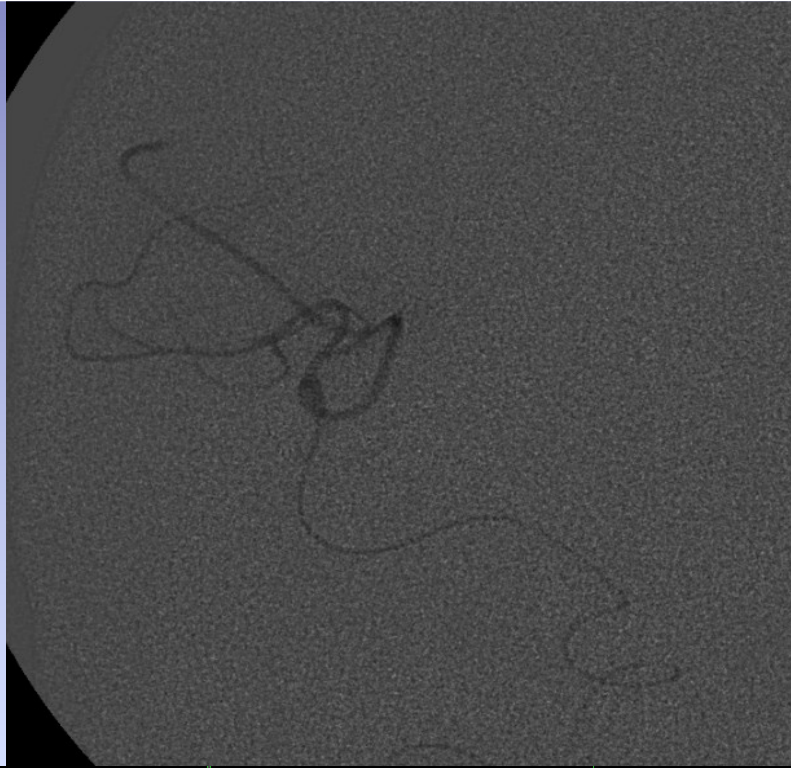


**Inizio trombolisi e.v h 11 e trasferimento in sala agf**

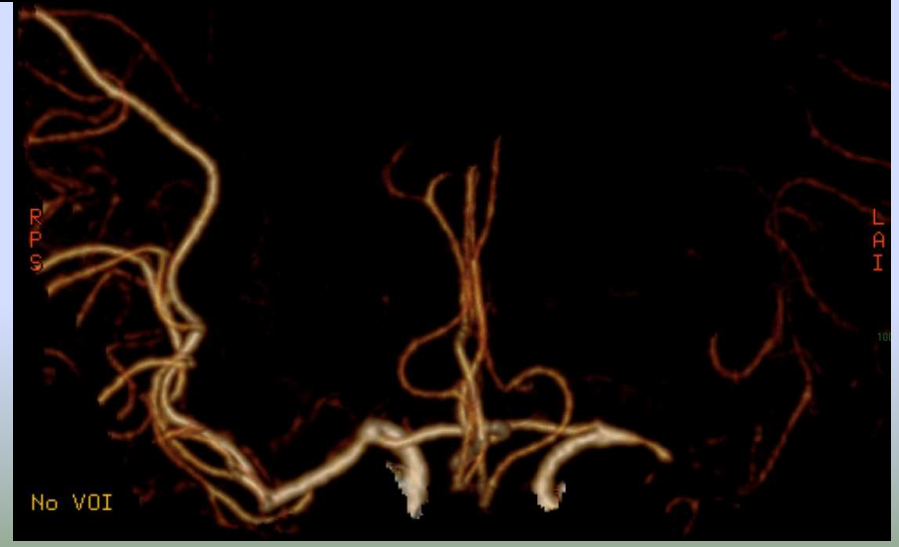
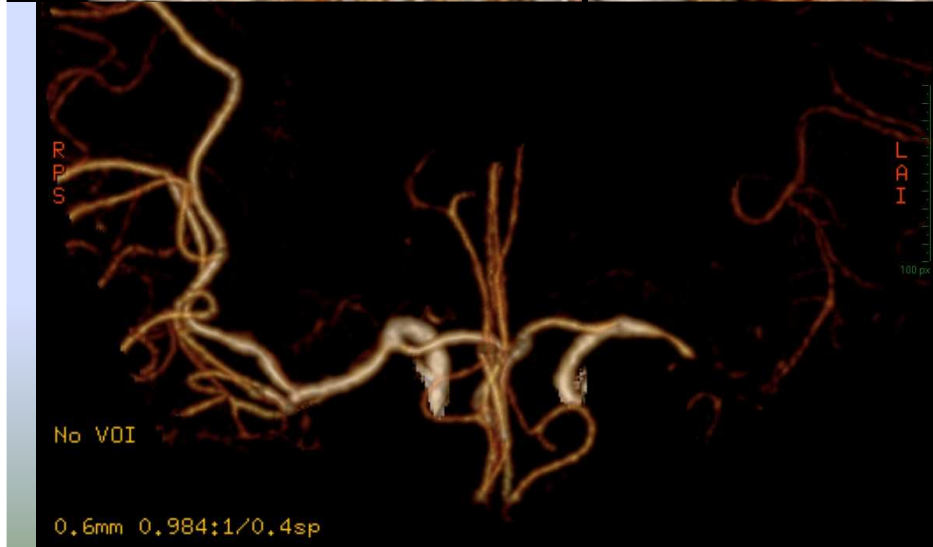
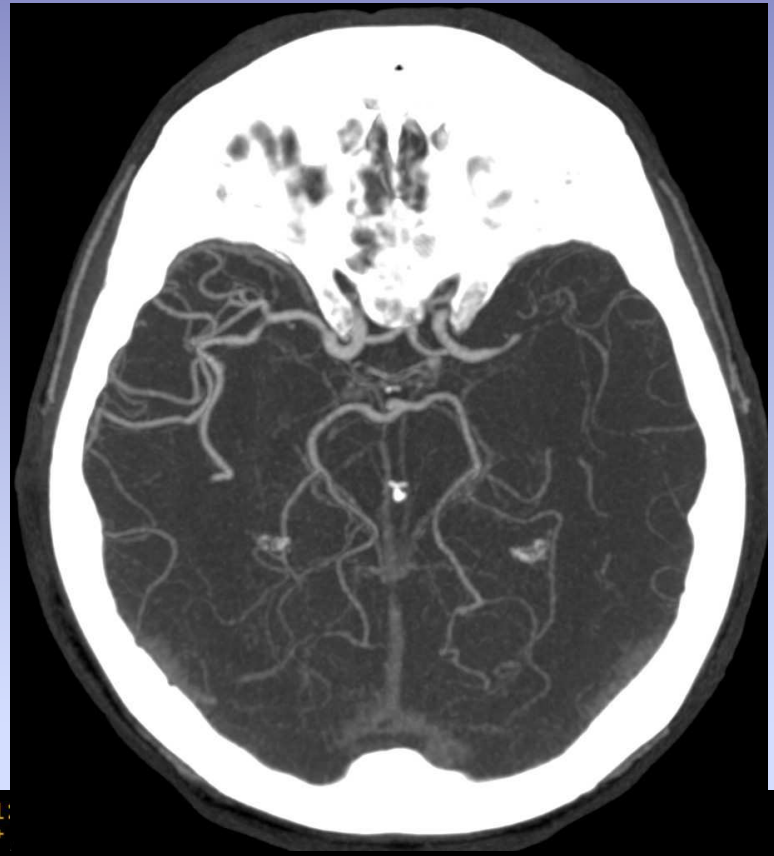
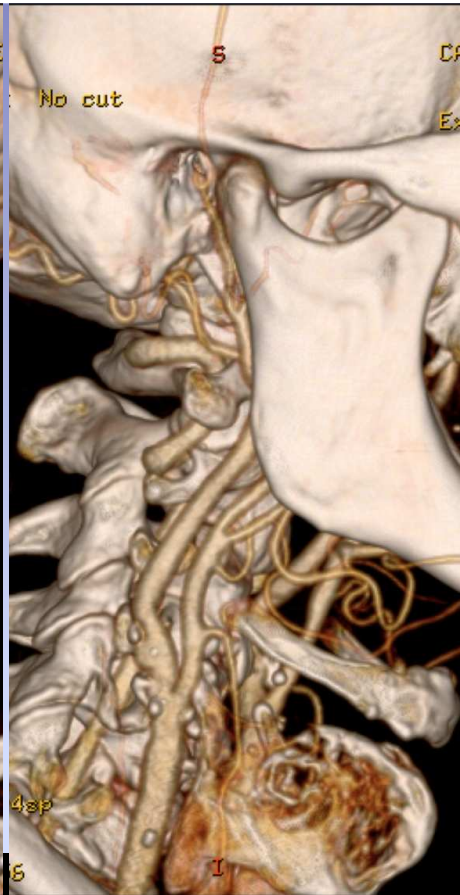
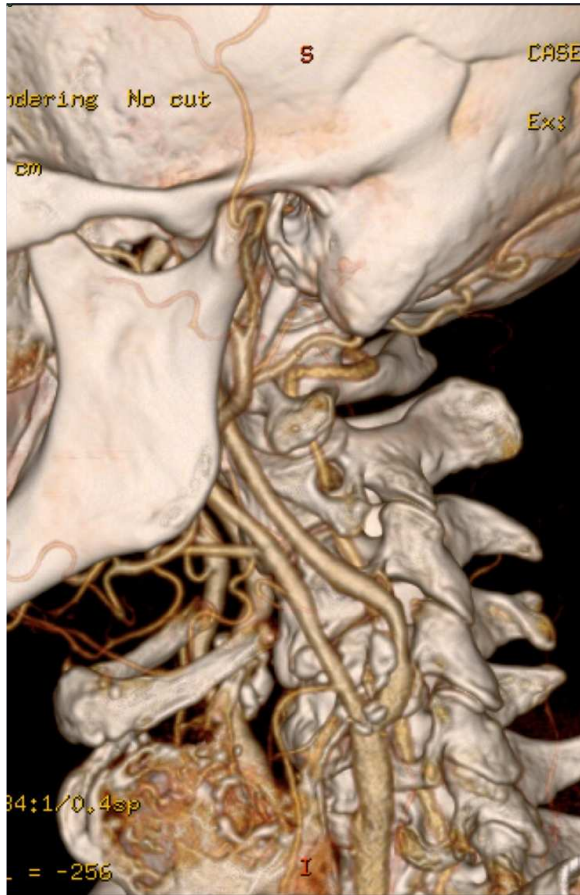


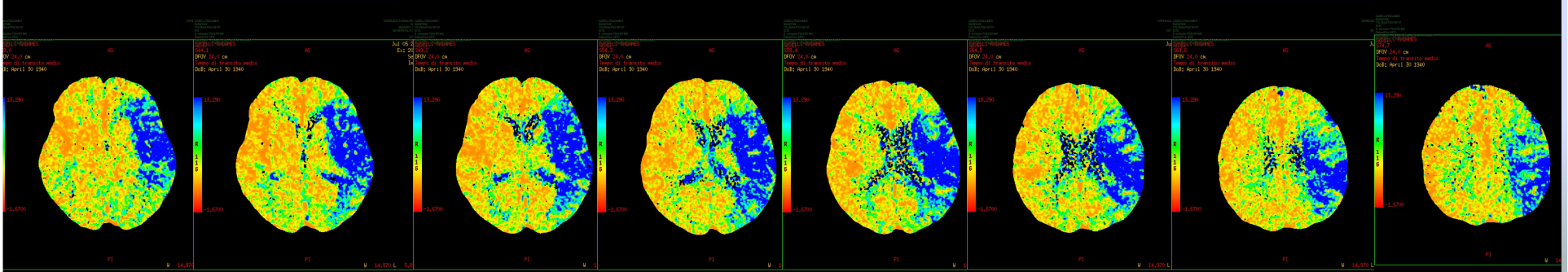
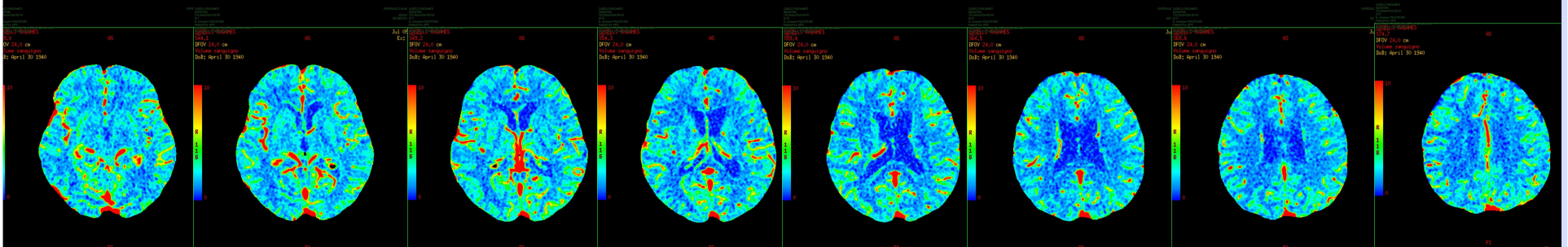
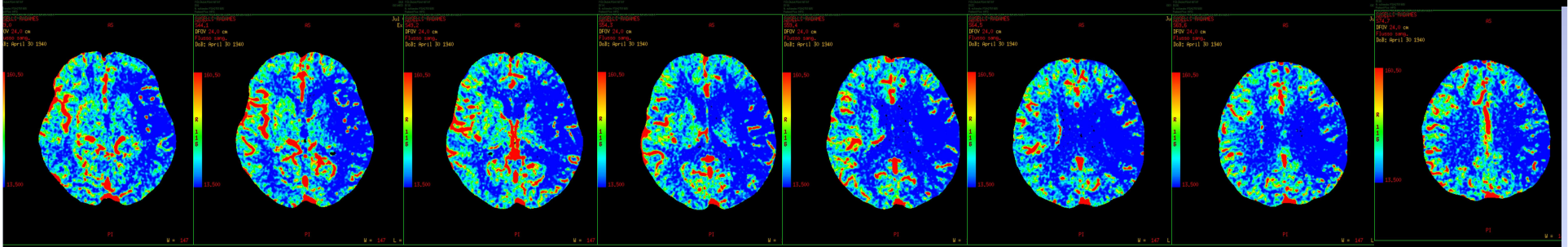
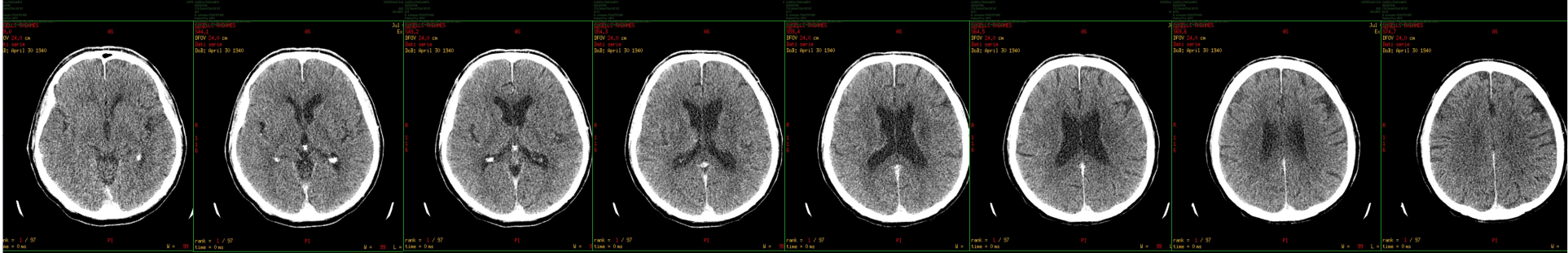
**Stenting della carotide**





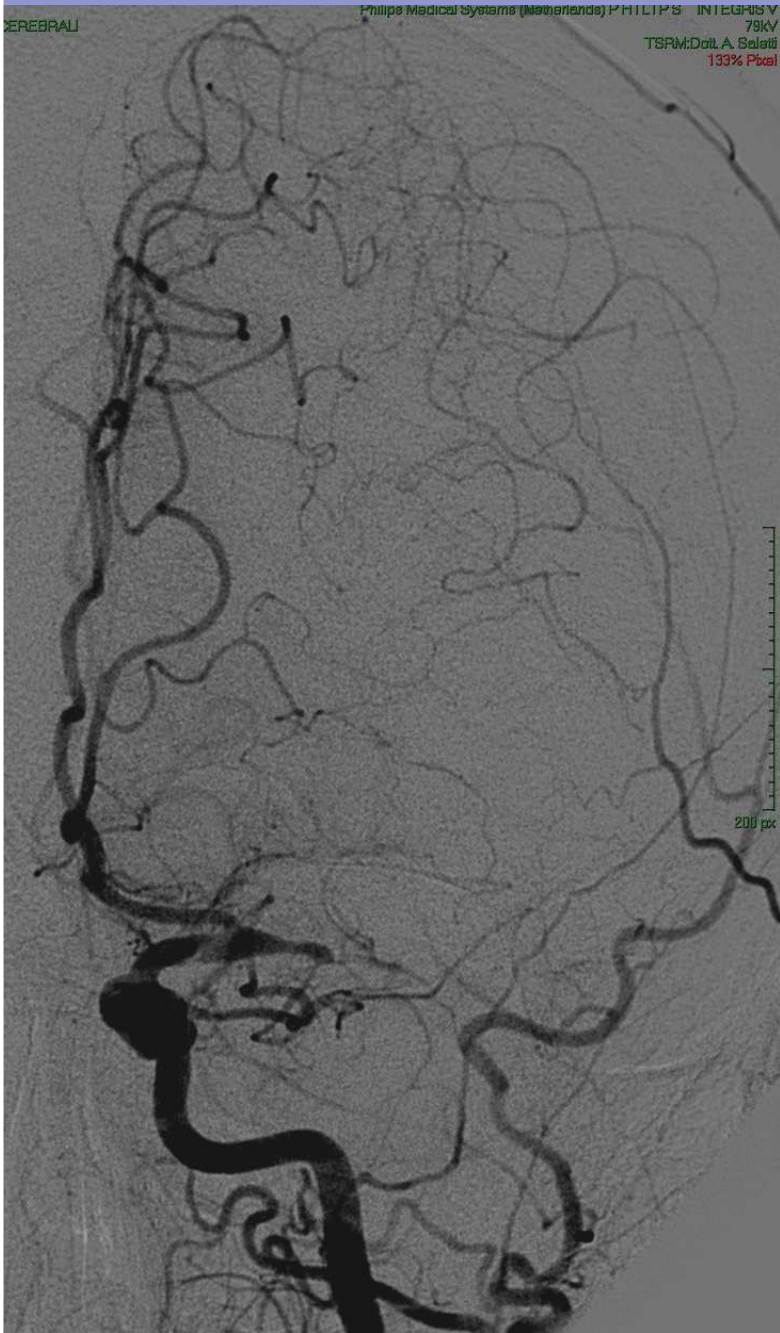
# 4. STENOSI INTRACRANICA

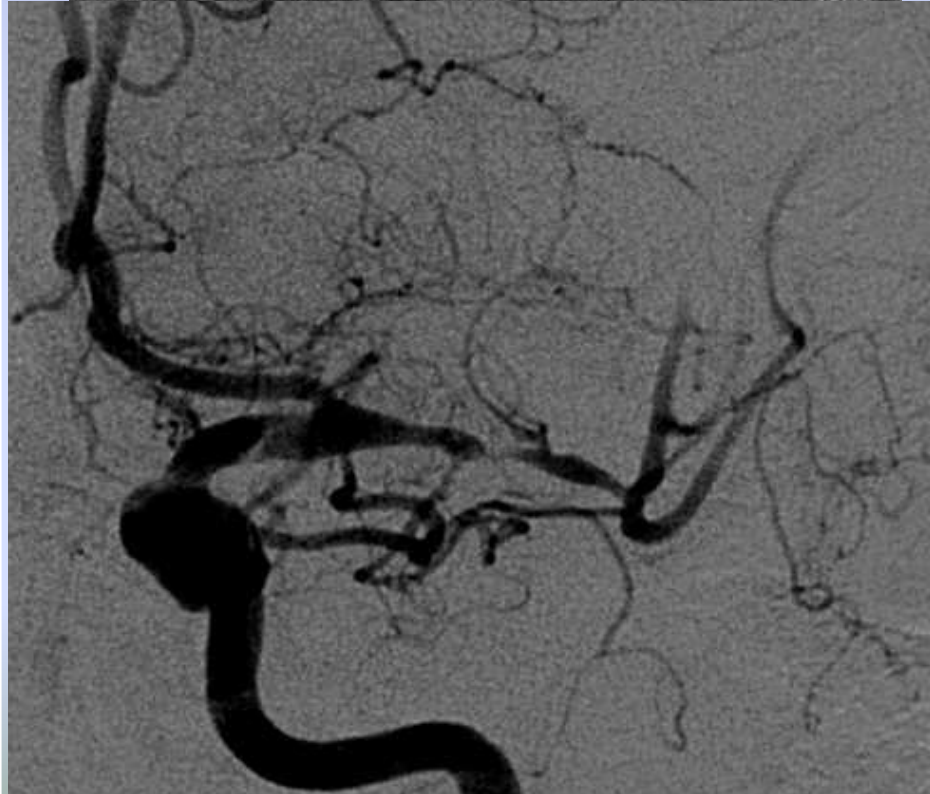




CEREBRAL

Philips Medical Systems (Möhenstraße) PHILIPS INTEGRIS V  
79kV  
TSFM/Doit. A. Salehi  
133% Pixel



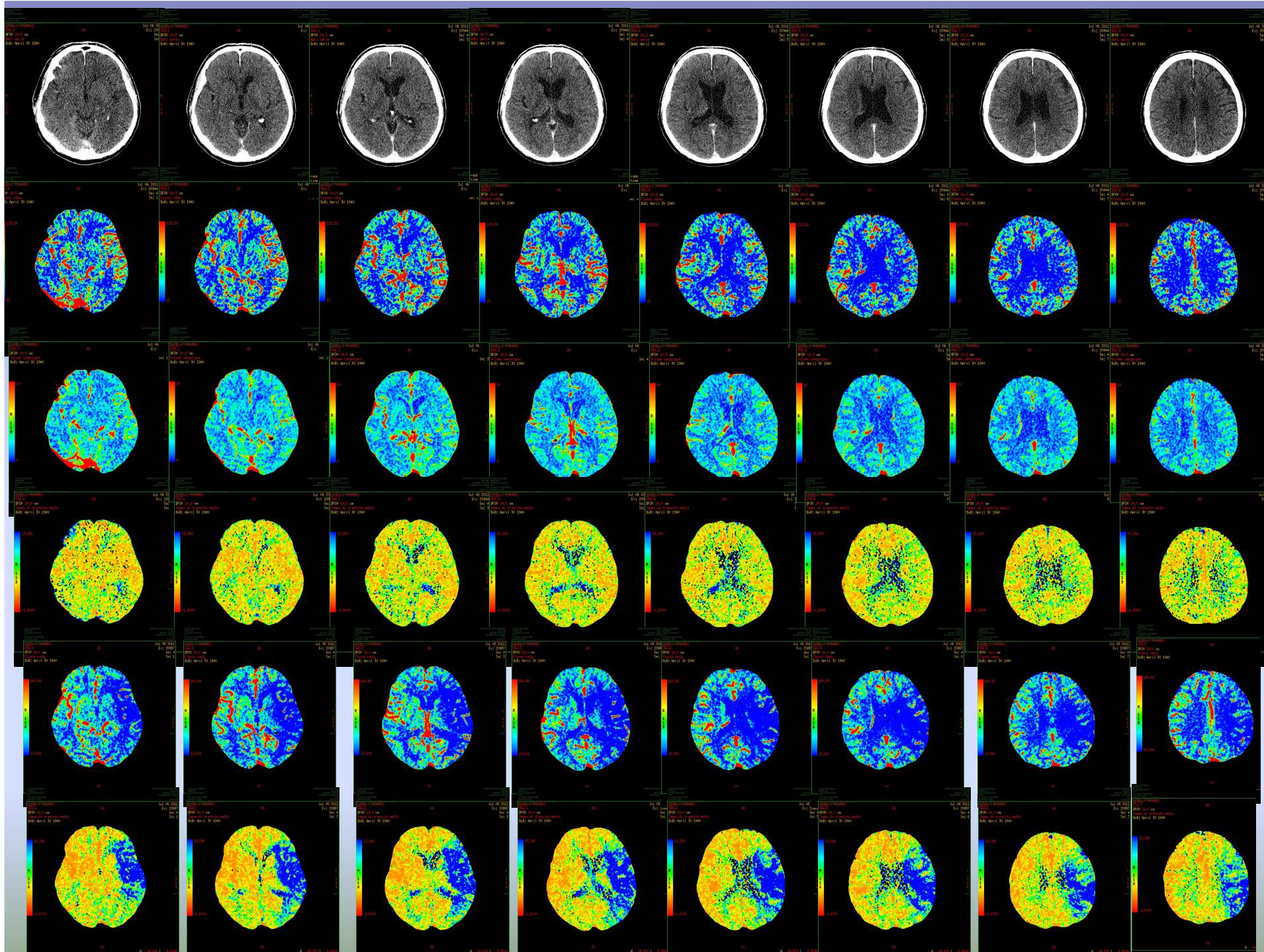


CONTROLLO POST PTA

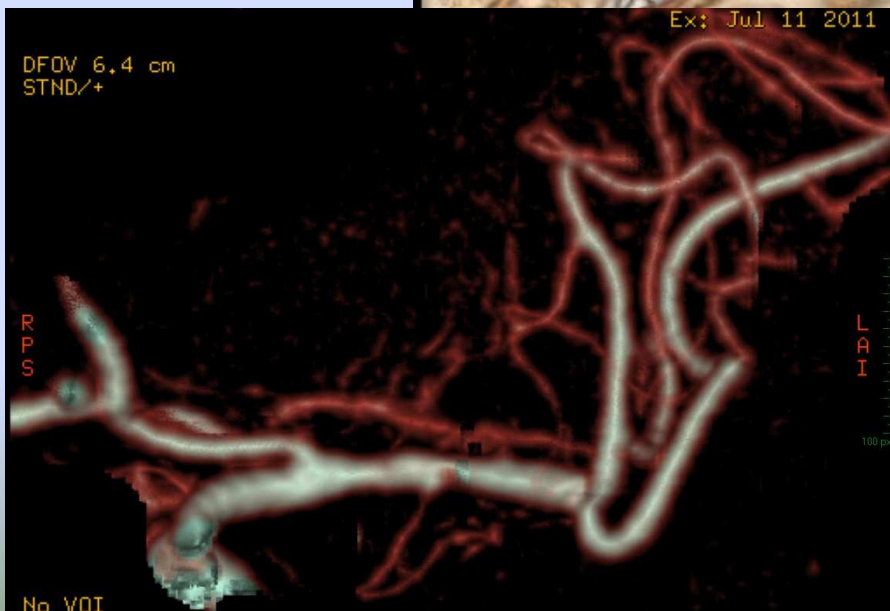
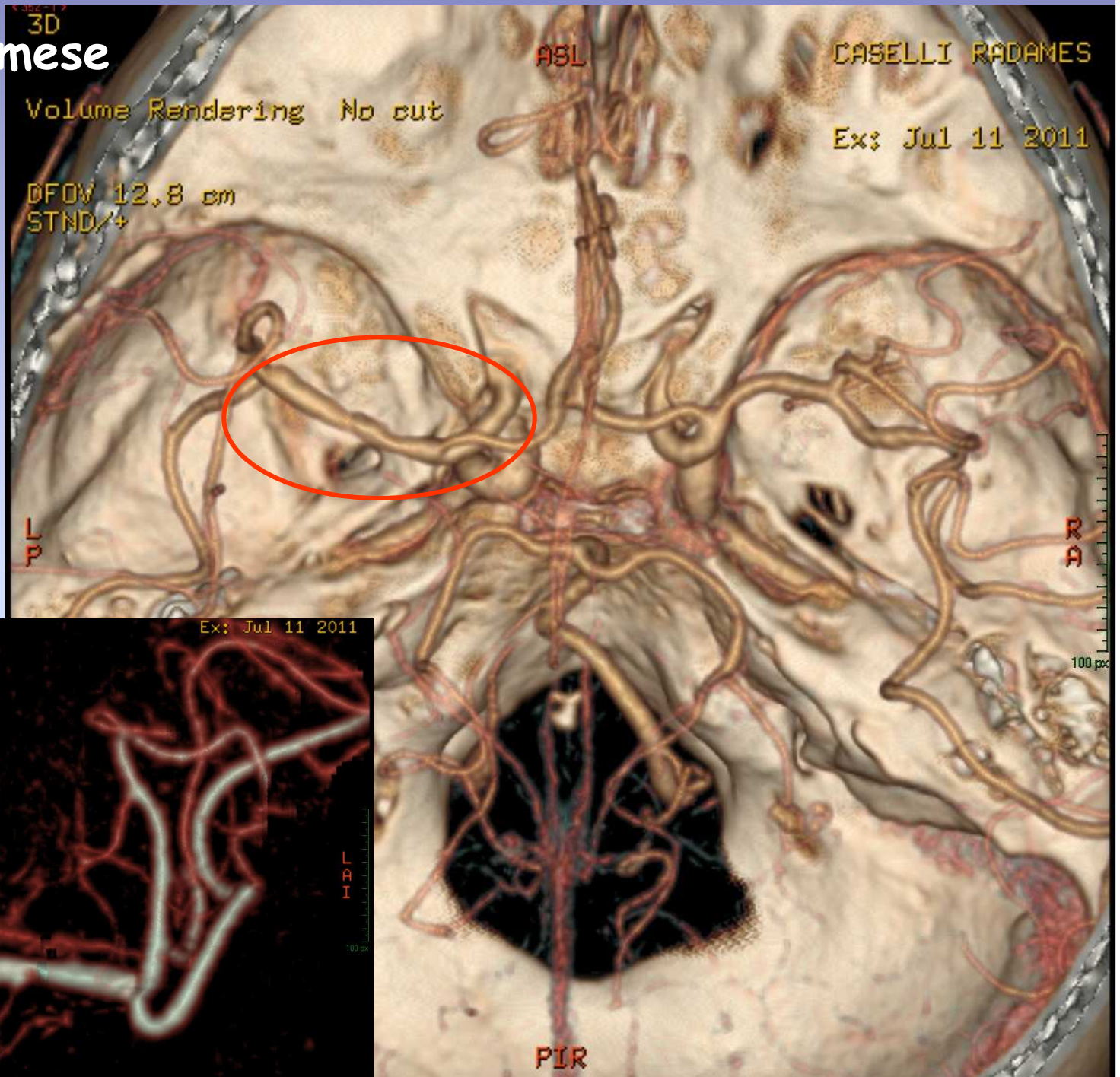
AZ. OSP. UNIVERSITA DI FERRARA  
SAP SAP  
05/07/2011, 10.29.37  
Philips Medical Systems (Netherlands) PHILIPS INTEGRIS V  
79kV  
TSRM: Dott. A. Selati  
133% Pixel

RIOSA MECCANICA DEI VASI CEREBRALI

200 px



Controllo a 1 mese  
mRS=0



# Conclusioni

1. Stroke Team
2. Trombolisi sistemica < 4.5 h
3. Se controindicazioni i.v o  
> 4.5 ore fino a 9 ore (e oltre?)  
**terapia endovascolare in  
pazienti selezionati**