

RESILIENT- Extend: Randomization of Endovascular Treatment with Stent-retriever and/or Thromboaspiration vs. Best Medical Therapy in Acute Ischemic Stroke due to Large Vessel Occlusion Trial in the Extended Time Window

RESULTS: In patients with acute large vessel occlusion stroke (LVOS), treatment with MT within 8-24 hours from TLSW using solely NCCT/CTA selection showed significantly higher rates of good (mRS 0-2) and excellent (mRS 0-1) outcomes at 90 days.

PURPOSE: To evaluate if mechanical thrombectomy (ME) outperforms medical management alone for better outcomes at 90 days in patients with acute LVOS seen 8-24 hours after Time Last Seen Well (TLSW), using NCCT/CTA selection exclusively.

TRIAL DESIGN: Multi-center, prospective, randomized, open, blinded endpoint, controlled trial, n=245.

Ordinal Shift Analysis for the modified Rankin Score at 90 Days

mRS Shift	OR	95% CI	p-value
0 vs. 1-6	10.82	0.95-122.7	0.06
0-1 vs. 2-6	2.84	1.15-7.03	0.023
0-2 vs. 3-6	2.13	1.11-4.08	0.026
0-3 vs. 4-6	1.25	0.74-2.11	0.429
0-4 vs. 5-6	0.71	0.42-1.18	0.195
0-5 vs. 6	0.58	0.31-1.07	0.093

Key Takeaways: Patients undergoing MT within 8-24h from the TLSW and selected solely based on a NCCT/CTA showed significantly higher rates of good and excellent outcomes at 90 days, suggesting that expanding the availability of MT worldwide could benefit more patients.