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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE:

Ownership Interest: ThrombX Medical



Stanford
MEDICINE

 defuse · 3

Angiographic Results Correlated with Clinical and Imaging Outcomes

- Prospective, Randomized, Open-treatment, Blinded Endpoint, Adaptive trial
- Maximum sample 476 patients at 45 sites (Each site expected to enroll at least 10 patients)
- 1:1 randomization: endovascular vs. medical therapy

DEFUSE 3: Hypothesis

Stroke patients with MCA or ICA occlusion
and *salvageable tissue* identified by CT perfusion or MRI
benefit from endovascular therapy (with FDA approved devices)
between 6-16 hours

- A similar late-window study, DAWN, reported positive results in May 2017
- DEFUSE 3 was placed on hold for an early interim analysis
- Following this analysis, N=182, the study was ended
- 92 patients randomized to endovascular treatment

Baseline Characteristics

	Endovascular (N=92)
Age, yr - median (IQR)	70 (59-78.5)
NIHSS score - median (IQR)	16 (10-20)
Stroke onset to randomization - median (IQR)	10:53 (8:46-12:21)
Stroke onset wake-up (%)	53%
Treatment with intravenous tPA (%)	11%
Qualifying Imaging: CT Perfusion	75%
Ischemic core volume, ml - median (IQR)	9 (2-26)
Perfusion lesion (Tmax>6s) volume, ml - median (IQR)	115 (79-146)

Occlusion Site

Occlusion Site	CTA/MRA N(%)	ANGIO AOL N (%)
ICA-CCA	32 (34.8)	35(38.0)
M1	60 (65. 2)	54(58.7)
M2	0 (0.0)	2(2.2)
None	0 (0.0)	1(1.1)

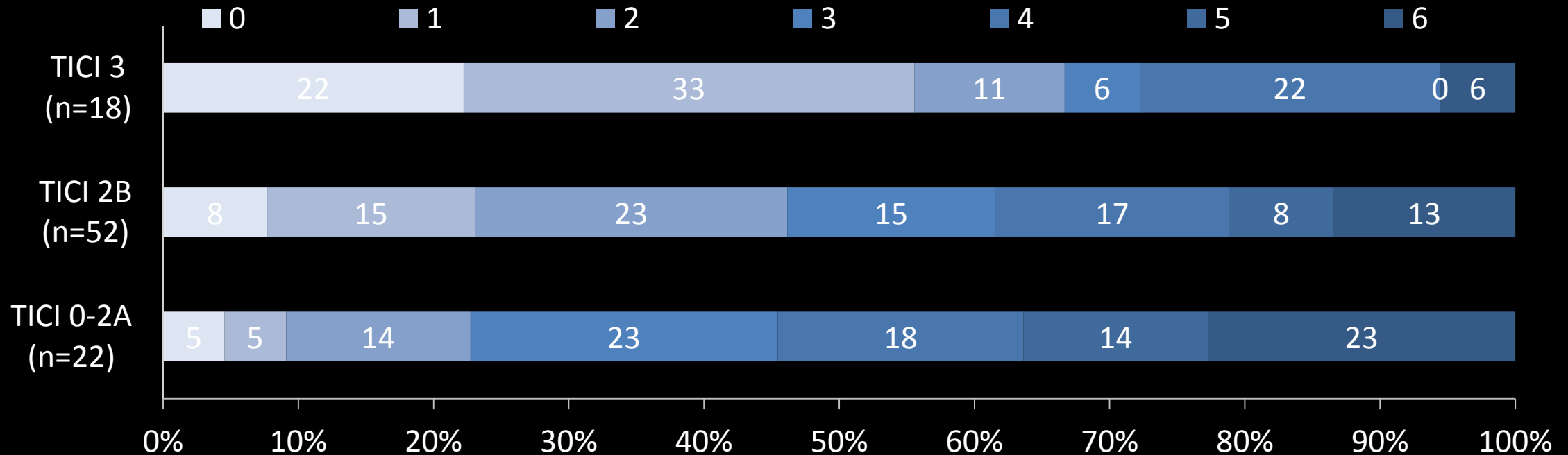
Baseline and Final TICI

TICI SCORE	BASELINE N(%)	FINAL N(%)
0-1	90 (97.8)	10 (10.9)
2A	1 (1.1)	12 (13.0)
2B	0 (0.0)	52 (56.5)
3	1 (1.1)	18 (19.6)

24%

76%

TICI (0-2A, 2B, 3) vs. mRS at 90-days



Overall difference in distribution: $p=0.008$

3 vs. 2B shift: $p=0.04$

2B vs. 0-2A shift: $p=0.07$

TICI vs. Good Functional Outcome

TICI SCORE	mRS 0-2 N(%)
0 (n=10)	1 (10%)
2A (n=12)	4 (33%)
2B (n=52)	24 (46%)
3 (n=18)	12 (67%)

Overall difference: $p=0.03$

Rate of GFO significantly
increases across TICI levels:
 $p=0.003$

AOL	TICI 2B-3
ICA-CCA (n=35)	26 (74%)
M1 (n=54)	41 (76%)
M2 (n=2)	2 (100%)
None (n=1)	1 (100%)

Procedures

Intervention	N
Stentriever	74
Aspiration	25
Cervical angioplasty &/or stent	13
None	2
Intra-arterial thrombolytic	2
Intracranial angioplasty or stent	3

- 90/92 patients (98%) had an intervention
 - 88 attempted thrombectomy (87 aspiration/stentriever, 1 with placement of self expanding stent)
 - 2 had ICA stenting alone
 - 11 additional carotid angioplasty or stents placed
- 2 patients no intervention- CCA and ICA occlusion and interventionalist felt treatment was not feasible
- 5 protocol violations (5.4%) - 2 patients received IA-tPA, 2 patients had M1 stents and 1 patient had M1 angioplasty

Aspiration or Stentriever First

	Aspiration (21)	Stentriever (66)	P-value
TICI 2B-3 Rate	17 (81%)	51 (77%)	0.77
No. Passes for TICI 2B-3	2.0 \pm 1.32	1.9 \pm 1.1	0.86
mRS 0-2	8 (38%)	30 (45%)	0.55
Rescue	8 (38%)	4 (6%)	0.0009

Reperfusion successful if $T_{max} > 6s$ perfusion volume at baseline on CT or MRI was reduced by $\geq 90\%$ at 24 hours.

This outcome was more common in the endovascular group (79%) compared to the control group (18%).

$P < 0.0001$

TICI vs. MR/CT Reperfusion (>90%)

TICI SCORE	MR or CT Reperfusion (>90%)
0-2A (n=16)	5 (31%)
2B (n=44)	39 (89%)
3 (n=15)	15 (100%)

Overall difference: $p < 0.0001$

Rate of reperfusion significantly increases across TICI levels:
 $p < 0.0001$

Infarct Growth and Volume at 24 Hours

Lesion growth was assessed between the baseline ischemic core volume and the infarct volume at 24 hours

Growth was less in the endovascular group (23 ml, IQR 10-75) compared to the control group (33 ml, IQR 18-75)
P=0.08

Infarct volume at 24 hrs in the endovascular group (35 ml, IQR 18-82) vs. in the control group (41 ml, IQR 25-106)
P=0.19

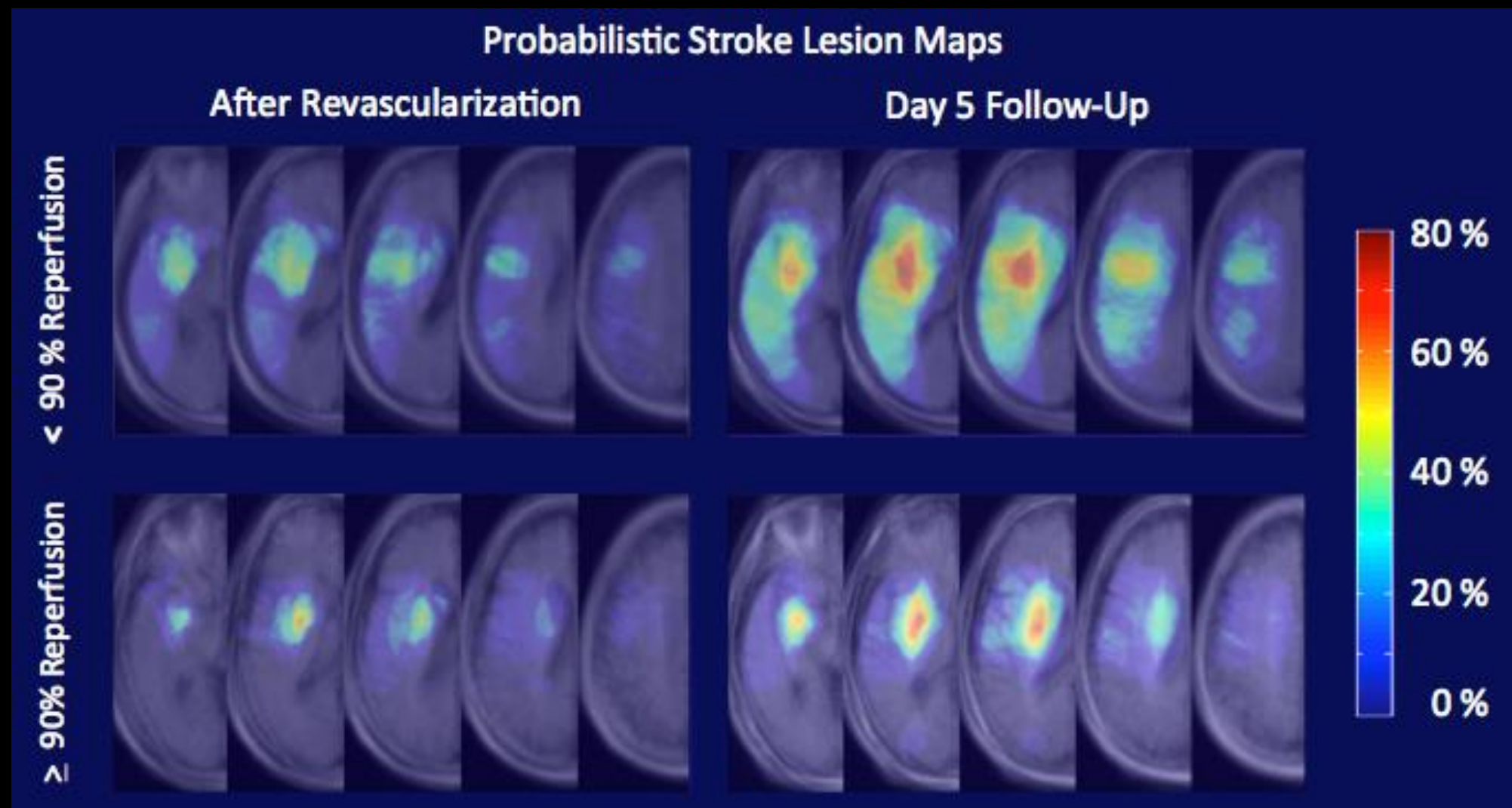
Infarct Growth

TICI SCORE	Infarct volume growth, median (IQR), mL
0-2A (n=21)	28 (16-82)
2B (n=51)	32 (14-103)
3 (n=18)	5 (1-15)

Overall difference: $p=0.0005$

Growth decline did not seem to be gradual: no difference between 0-2A vs. 2B ($p=0.887$), while 3 is different compared to both 0-2A & 2B ($p=0.0015$ & 0.0002).

DEFUSE 2: Infarct growth and reperfusion



- Achieved good rates of TICI 2B-3 reperfusion
- Substantial clinical benefit in reperfused patients, particularly TICI 3
- TICI 2B-3 reperfusion not influenced by AOL, 1⁰ device
- Infarct Growth at 24 hr substantially reduced by TICI 3 reperfusion