

Perfusie CT bij een herseninfarct: de dagelijkse praktijk

Jan Willem Dankbaar

- No disclosures



Background ischemic stroke

- Acute ischemic stroke is serious business causing death and disability



Imaging based treatment selection

- 80% of stroke centers use CT:
 - NCCT
 - CTP
 - CTA



Imaging based treatment selection

- IV rtPA <4.5 hours → only NCCT

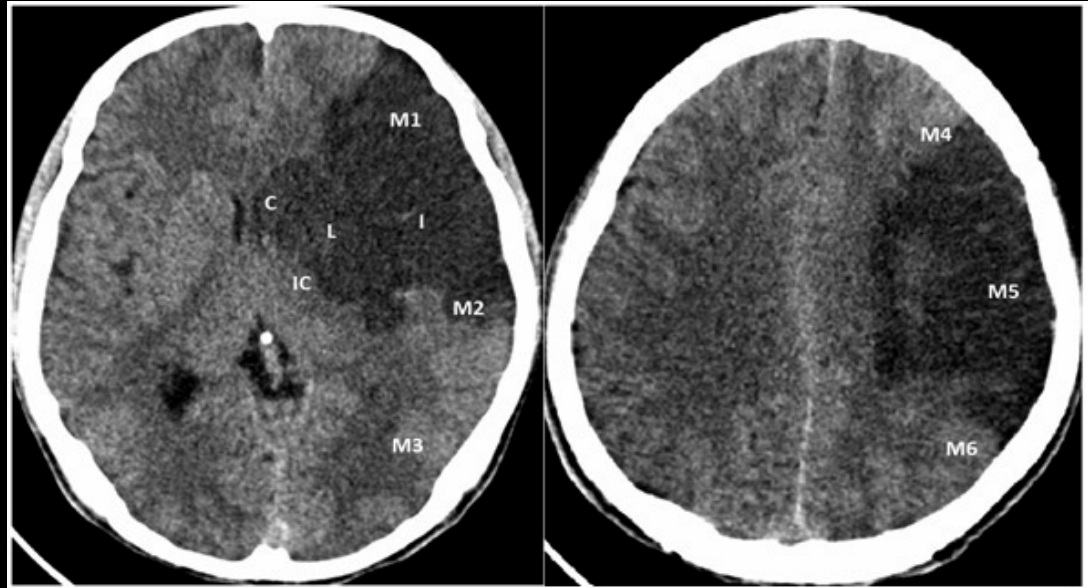


NCCT

- Rule out hemorrhage and other causes of symptoms
- Identify early ischemic changes (ASPECTS)



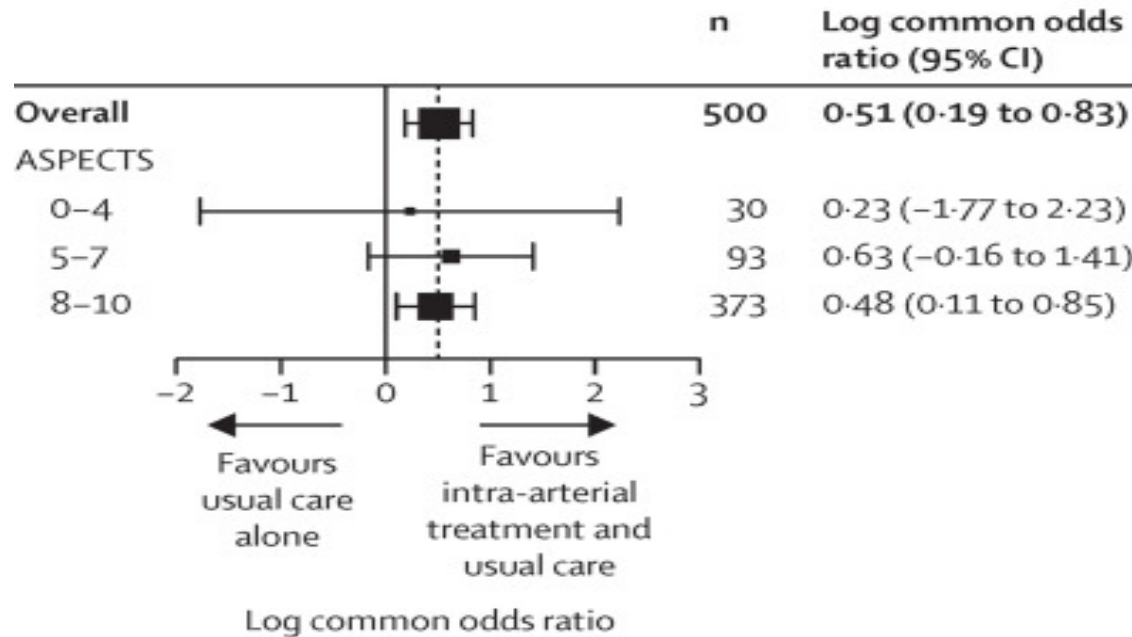
NCCT



ASPECTS



Effect of baseline Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score on safety and efficacy of intra-arterial treatment: a subgroup analysis of a randomised phase 3 trial (MR CLEAN)



NCCT

- Low ASPECTS → Large infarct core



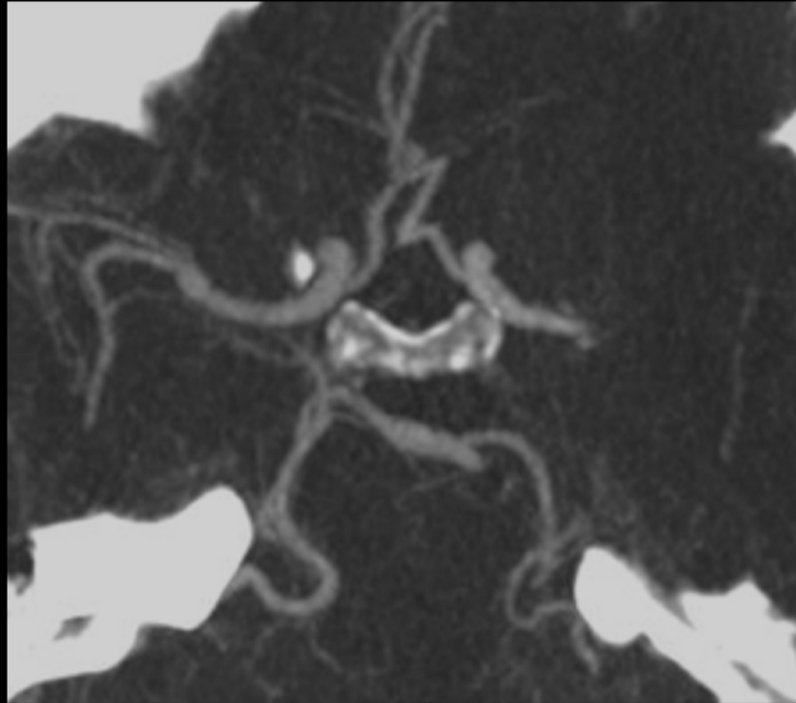
CTA

- Occlusion site
- Collaterals
- Treatment plan
- Cause of stroke



Trial	NIHSS	Age	Timing	Occlusion	Additional exclusion criteria	Control arm	Intervention arm
MR CLEAN	≥2	>18	6h	Distal ICA-M2 and A2		Standard ± IV rtPA	IA thrombo-lysis or thromb-ectomy ± IV rtPA
ESCAPE	>5	>18	12h	At least M1;	ASPECTS<6; Poor collaterals	"	Stent retriever
SWIFT PRIME	8-30	>18	6h	Distal ICA/M1	Hypodensity >1/3 MCA; ASPECTS<6	IV rtPA	Stent retriever
REVASCAT	>5	>18	8h	Distal ICA/M1	ASPECTS<7	Standard ± IV rtPA	Stent retriever
EXTEND IA	Eligible for IVrtPA	>18	6h	Distal ICA-M2	Hypodensity >1/3 MCA Mismatch ratio >1.2; mismatch volume >10 ml; core <70mL (p75 = 32 ml)	IV rtPA	Stent retriever

Occlusion site



Collaterals

- CTA
- Multiphase CTA
- 4D CTA



Collaterals



0=absent filling



1=filling <50%



2=filling 50-100%



3=filling 100%



Collaterals

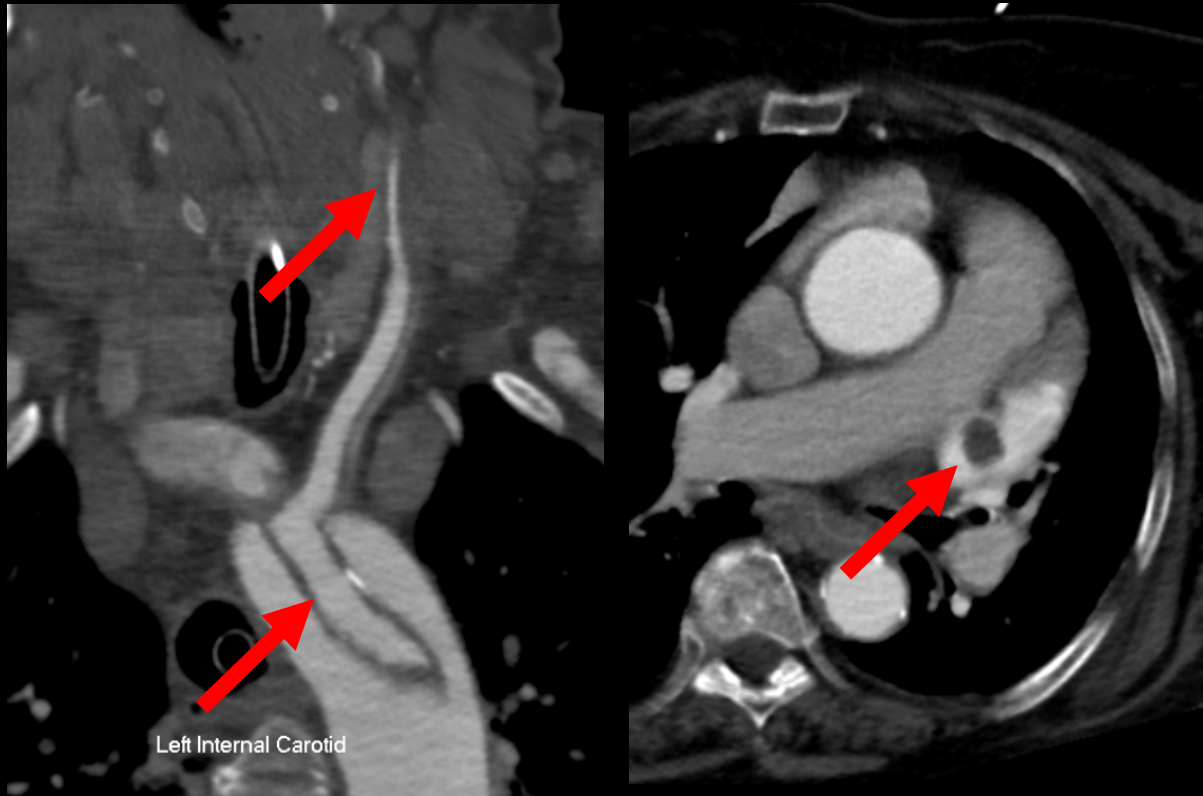
- Poor collaterals → Large infarct core



Modified Rankin Scale (mRS) scores at 90 days per collateral grade.

mRS at 90 days	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
OR (95% CI)	1.0 (0.1 to 8.7)	1.2 (0.7 to 2.3)	1.6 (1 to 2.7)	3.2 (1.7 to 6.2)

Treatment plan and cause



CTP

- Why?

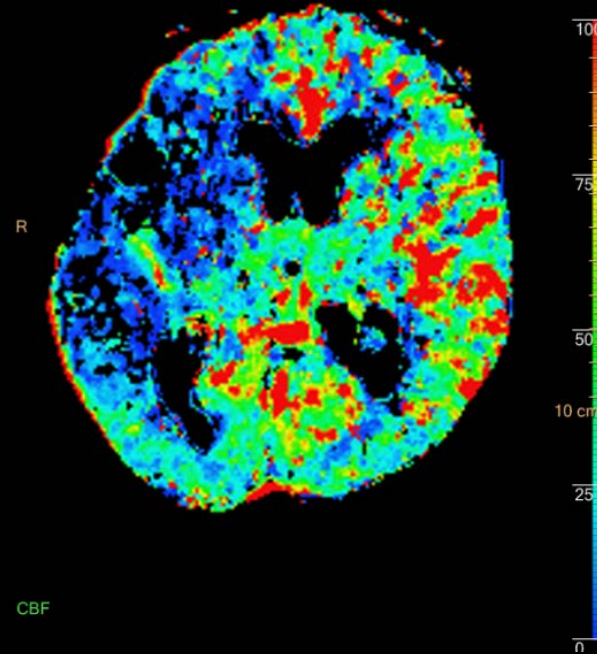


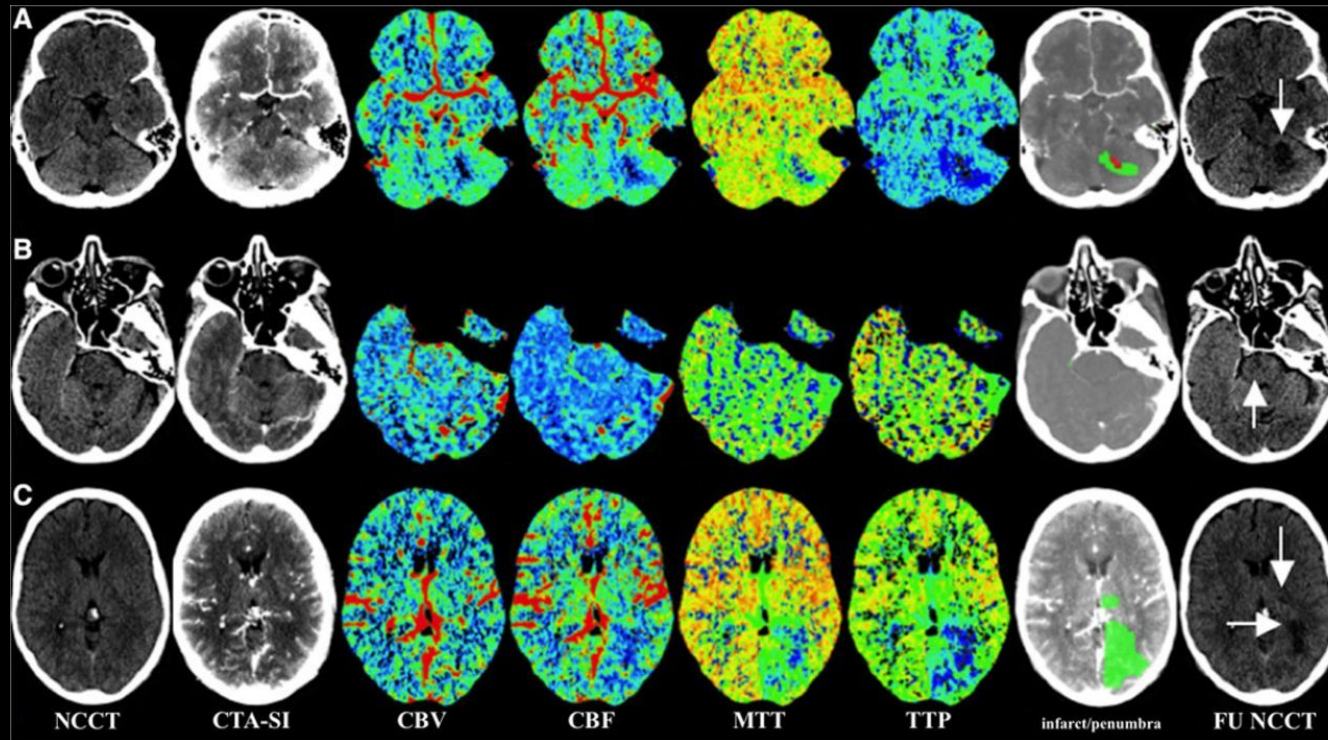
CTP

- Detection
- Treatment selection



CTP



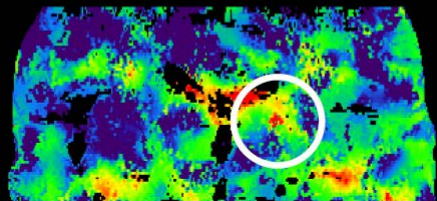
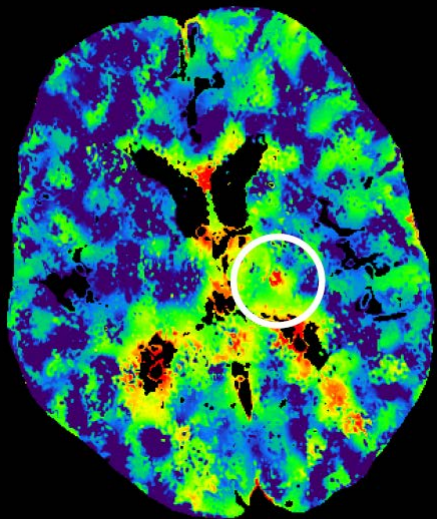


Erik J.R.J. van der Hoeven. Stroke. Additional Diagnostic Value of Computed Tomography Perfusion for Detection of Acute Ischemic Stroke in the Posterior Circulation, Volume: 46, Issue: 4, Pages: 1113-1115, DOI: (10.1161/STROKEAHA.115.008718)



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Admission MTT Admission NCCT Follow-up NCCT



CTP

- Detection
- Treatment selection



Trial	NIHSS	Age	Timing	Occlusion	Additional exclusion criteria	Control arm	Intervention arm
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ESCAPE	>5	>18	12h	At least M1;	ASPECTS<6; Poor collaterals	“	Stent retriever
SWIFT PRIME	8-30	>18	6h	Distal ICA/M1	Hypodensity >1/3 MCA; ASPECTS<6	IV rtPA	Stent retriever
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Imaging based treatment selection

- IV rtPA with unknown onset time
- EVT <24 hours



Thrombolysis Guided by Perfusion Imaging up to 9 Hours after Onset of Stroke (EXTEND)

- Inclusion criteria:
 - ≥ 18 years
 - NIHSS 4-26
 - CTP (RAPID):
 - Penumbra/infarct core ratio >1.2 (**<45% core**)
 - absolute difference $>10\text{ml}$
 - ischemic-core $<70\text{ ml}$ (**p75 = 23 ml**)
 - Not eligible for EVT



Thrombolysis Guided by Perfusion Imaging up to 9 Hours after Onset of Stroke (EXTEND)

- mRs 0-1 higher percentage in alteplase group
- **secondary analysis of mRs distribution → no significant difference in functional improvement**



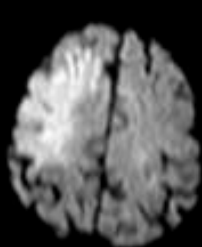
MRI-Guided Thrombolysis for Stroke with Unknown Time of Onset (WAKE-UP)

- Inclusion:
 - time since last known well >4.5 hours (no upper limit)
 - Mismatch abnormal DWI and no signal change on FLAIR
- Exclusion:
 - DWI changes >1/3 MCA.
 - Not eligible for EVT
 - NIHSS >25

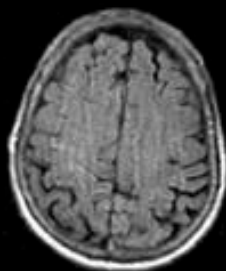


DWI-FLAIR mismatch

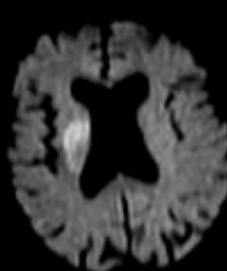
- V



DWI



FLAIR

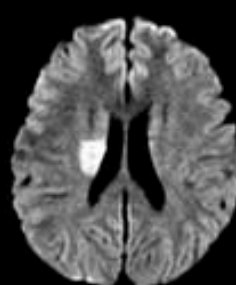


DWI

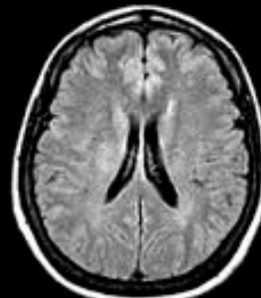


FLAIR

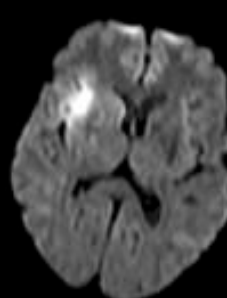
No DWI-FLAIR mismatch



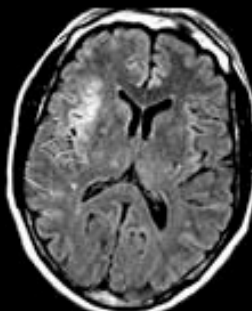
DWI



FLAIR



DWI



FLAIR



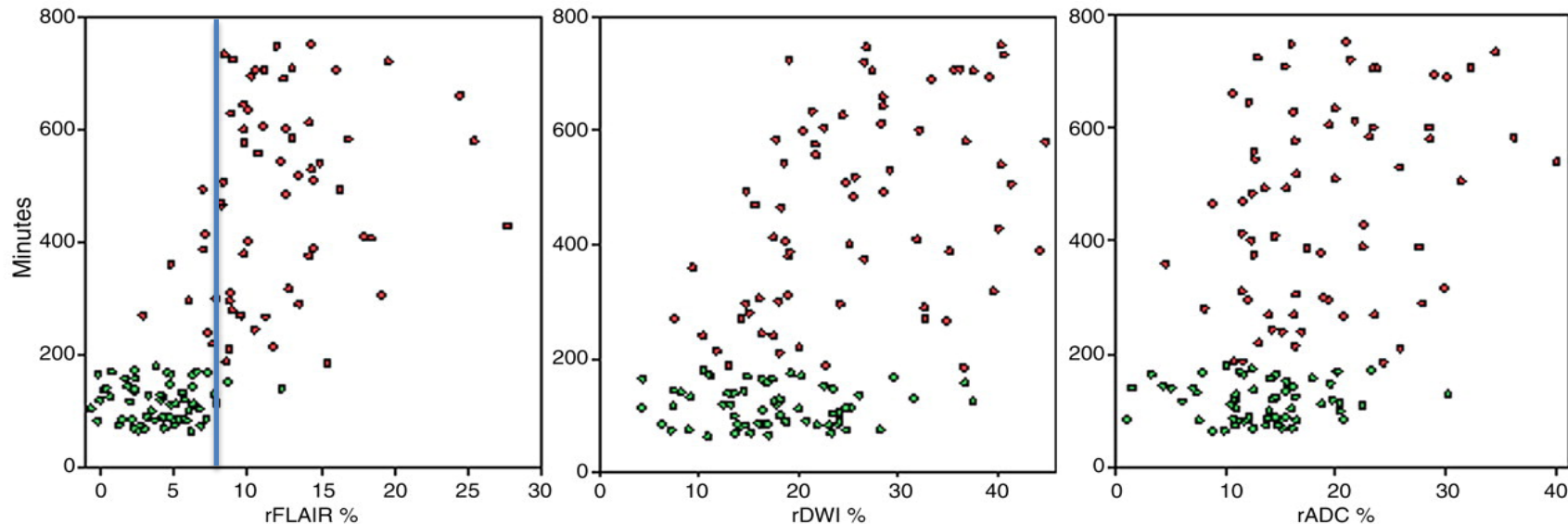
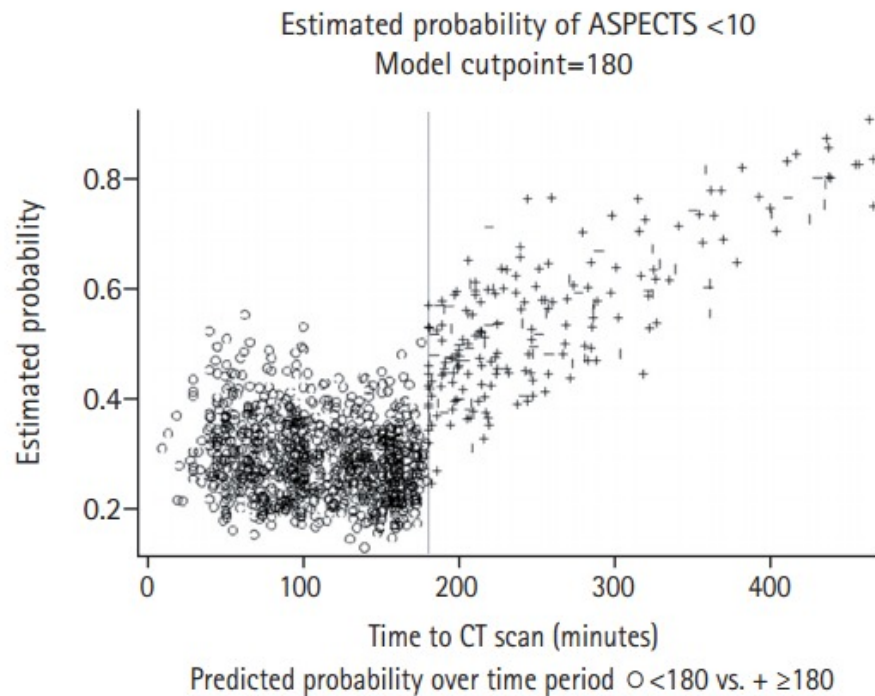
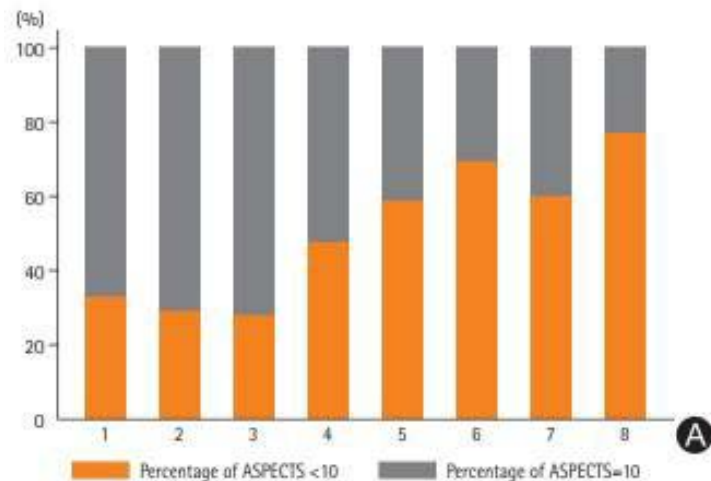
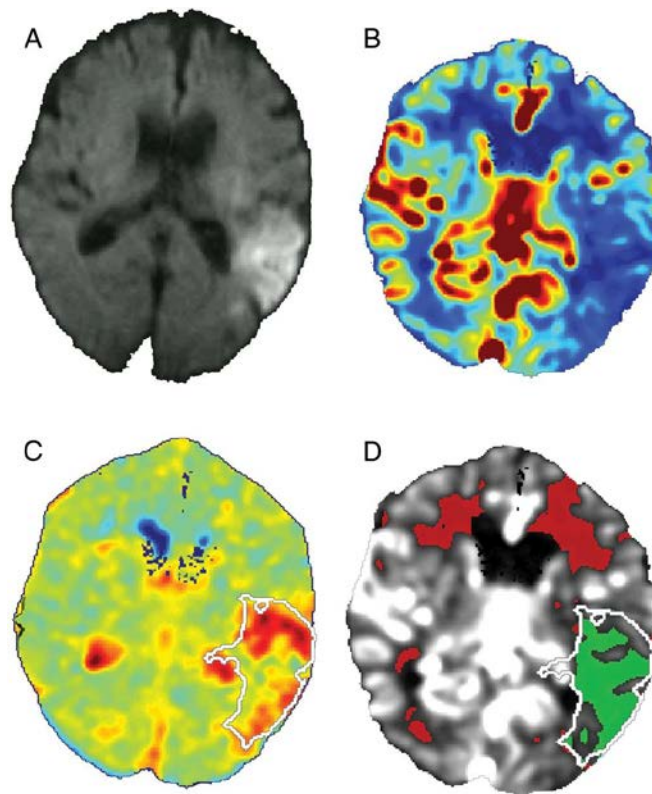


Figure 8: Scatterplots of imaging ratios and time from stroke onset (in minutes). Green symbols represent values for patients imaged 0–3 hours after stroke onset, and red symbols represent values for patients imaged more than 3 hours after stroke onset. *rADC* = ADC ratio, *rDWI* = DW imaging ratio, *rFLAIR* = FLAIR ratio.







Bruce C.V. Campbell. Stroke. Comparison of Computed Tomography Perfusion and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Perfusion-Diffusion Mismatch in Ischemic Stroke, Volume: 43, Issue: 10, Pages: 2648-2653, DOI: (10.1161/STROKEAHA.112.660548)



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Thrombectomy for Stroke at 6 to 16 Hours with Selection by Perfusion Imaging (DEFUSE 3)

- Inclusion Criteria:
 - Baseline NIHSSS is ≥ 6
 - Mismatch on CTP or MRI (RAPID):
 - core < 70 ml (**p75 = 25 ml**)
 - hypoperfusion/core ratio > 1.8 (**<55% core**)
- Exclusion Criteria:
 - **ASPECTS < 6**
 - Mass effect with midline shift



Thrombectomy 6 to 24 Hours after Stroke with a Mismatch between Deficit and Infarct (DAWN)

- Inclusion:
 - No evidence of intracranial hemorrhage on CT or MRI
 - **Infarct <1/3 MCA**
 - Mismatch between severity of clinical deficit and infarct volume:
 - Group A: ≥ 80 years, NIHSS ≥ 10 , infarct volume < 21 ml
 - Group B: < 80 years, NIHSS ≥ 10 , infarct volume < 31 ml
 - Group C: < 80 years, NIHSS ≥ 20 , infarct volume 31- 51 ml.
 - **P75 of baseline infarct core was 16 ml**
 - Infarct volume was assessed with DWI or CTP with RAPID, iSchemaView.

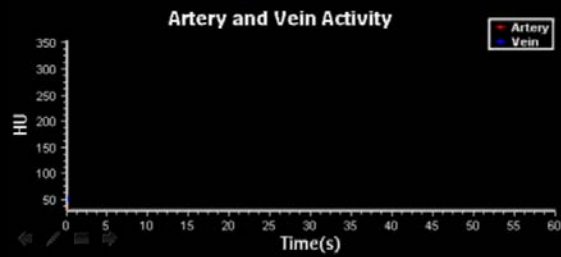
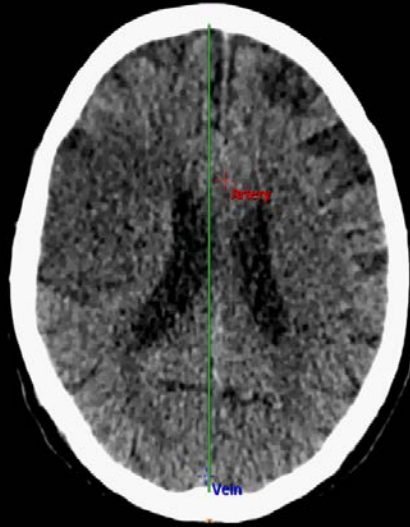


CTP core volume

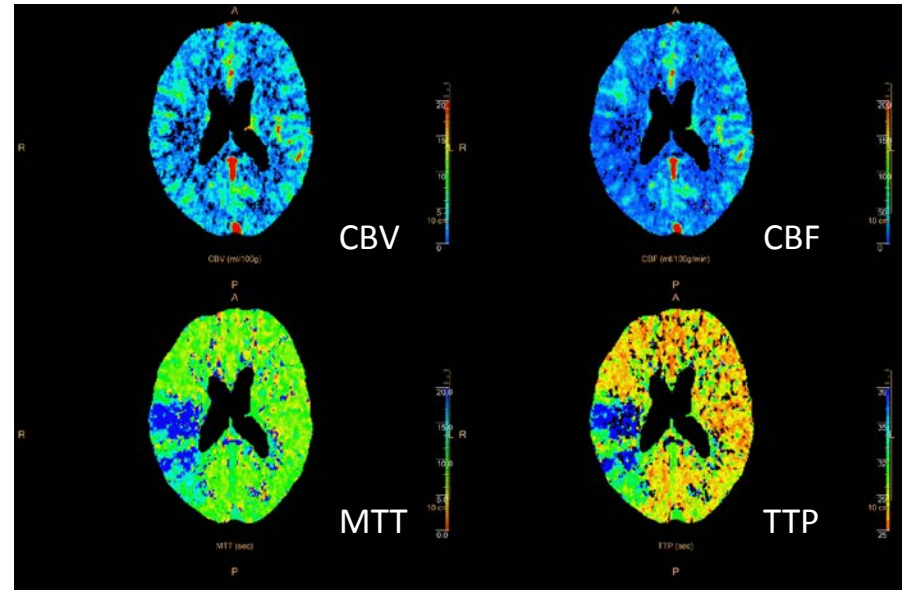
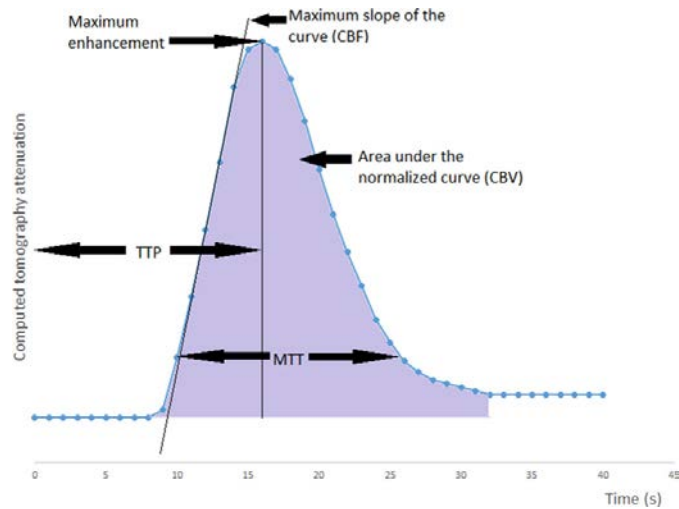
- Scanning parameters
- Filtering
- Algorithm
- Mask
- Thresholds
- Volume assessment (region growth, next neighbor etc.)

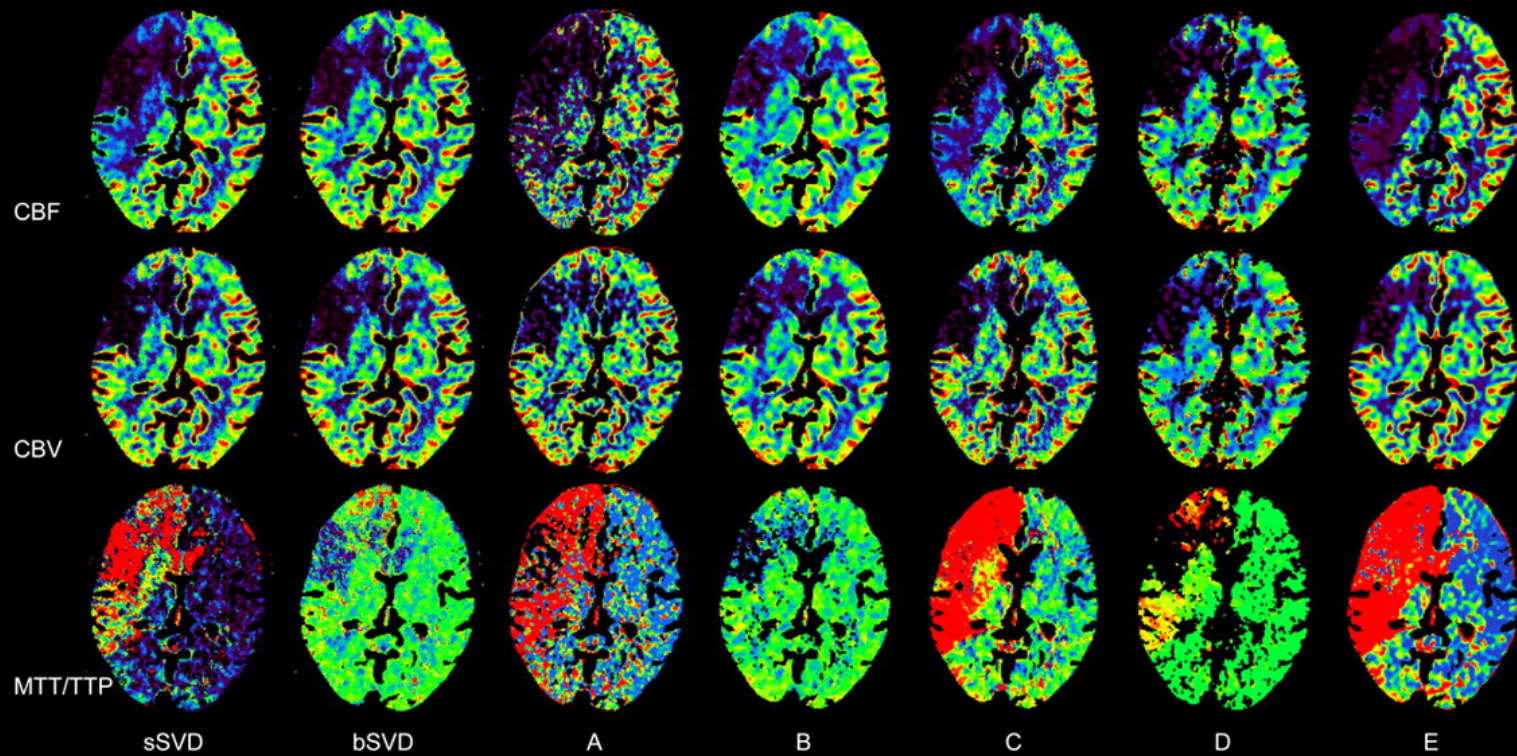


CTP

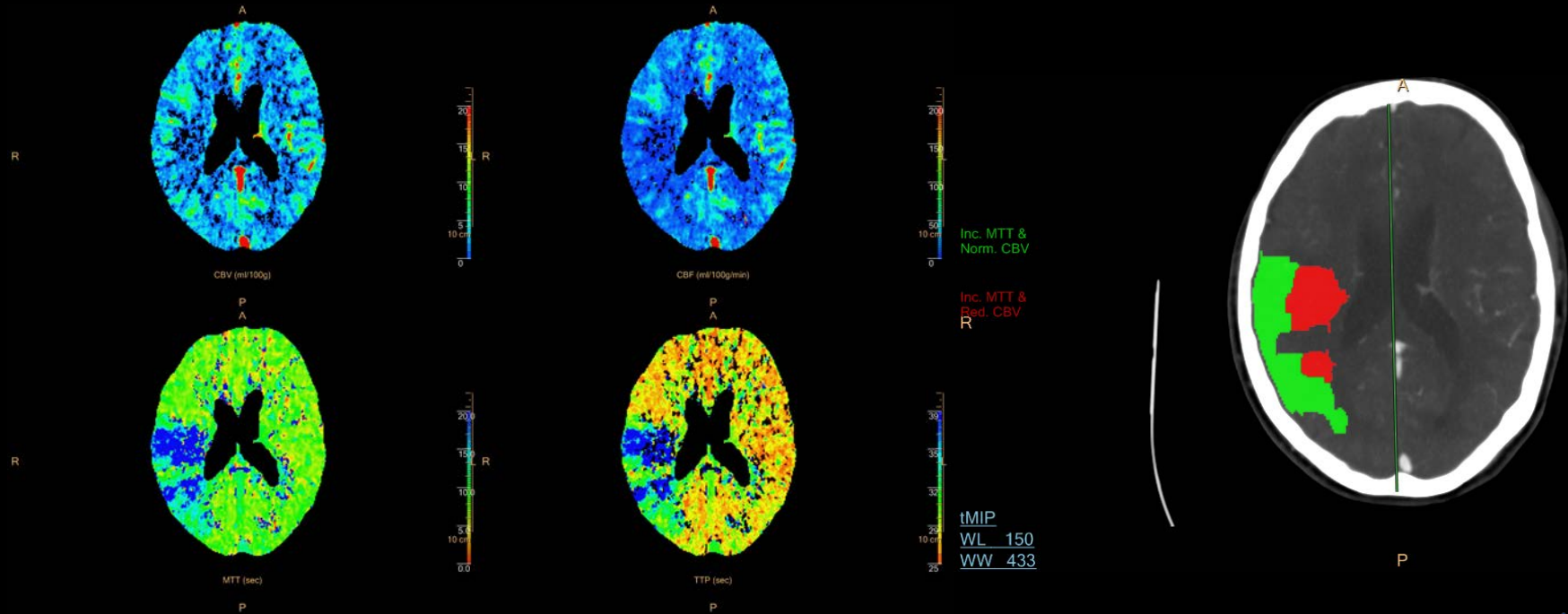


CTP





12 ml core, ratio 4.5

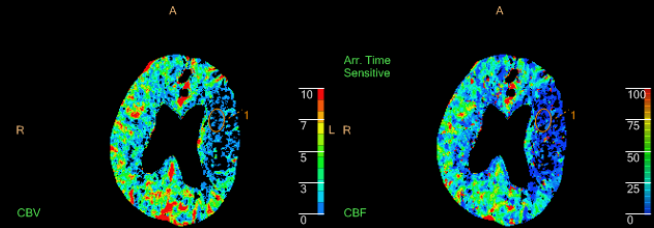




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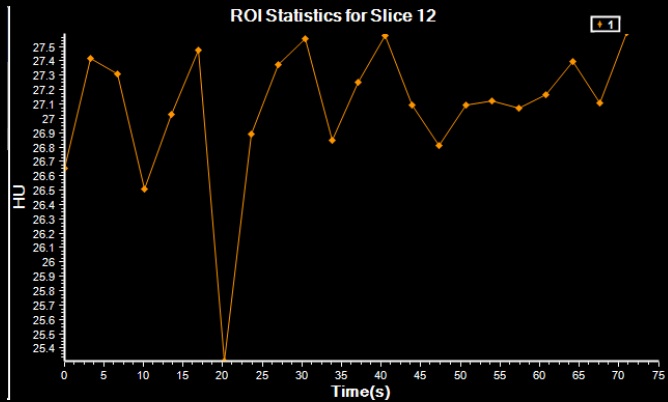
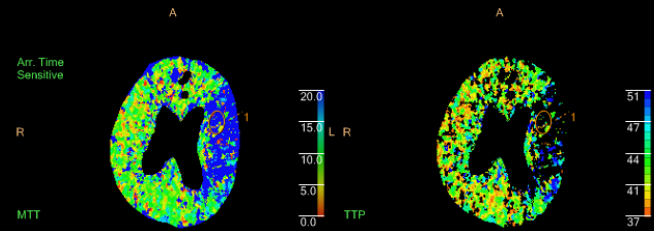
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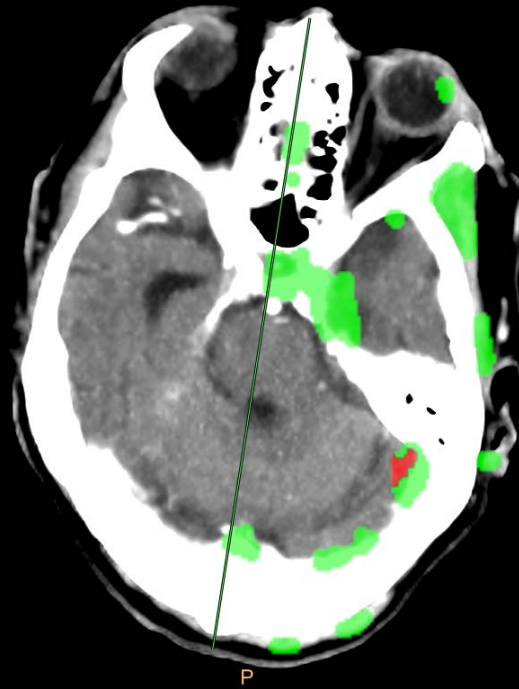
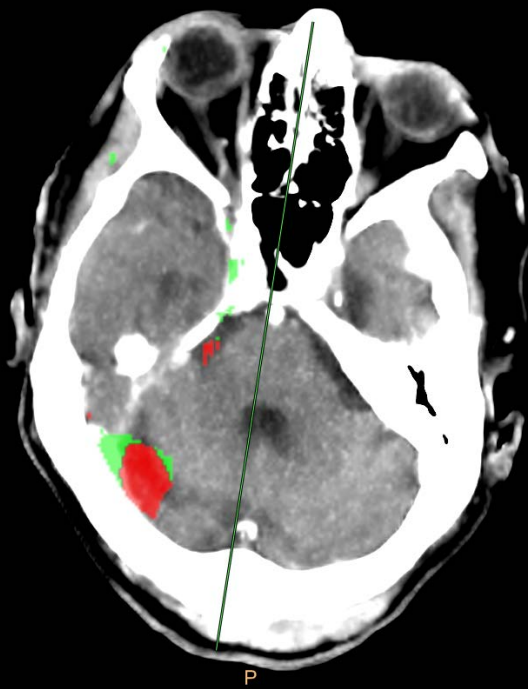
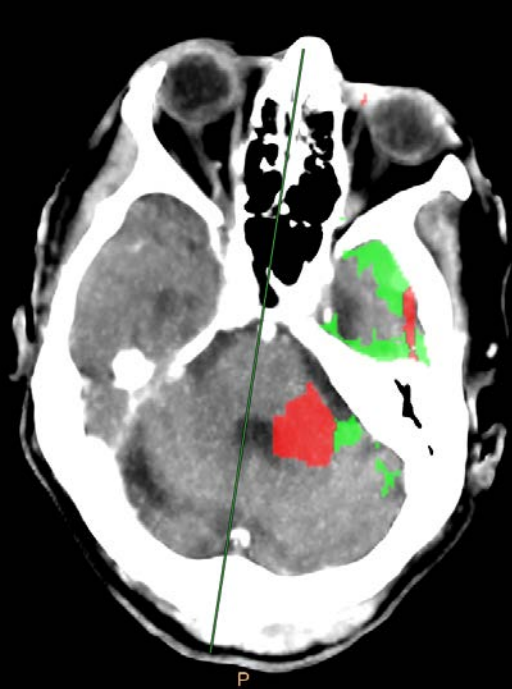


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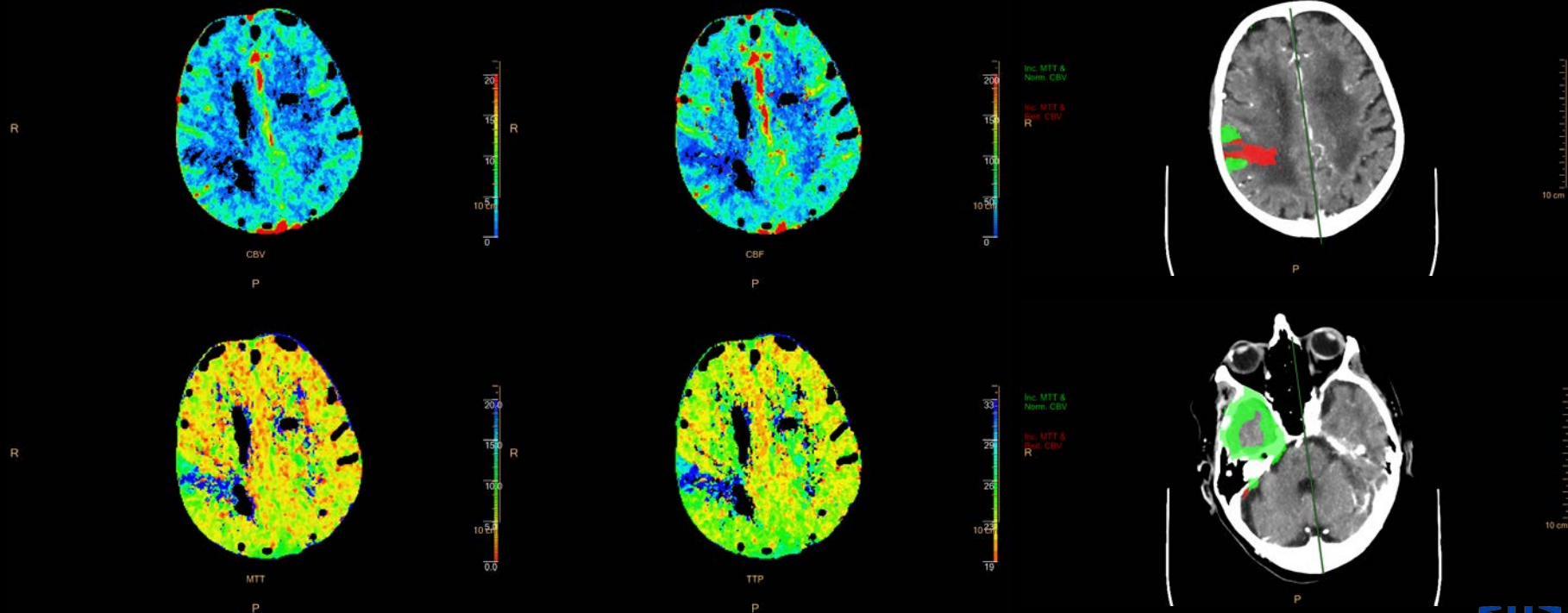


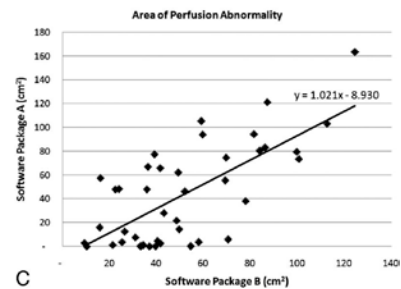
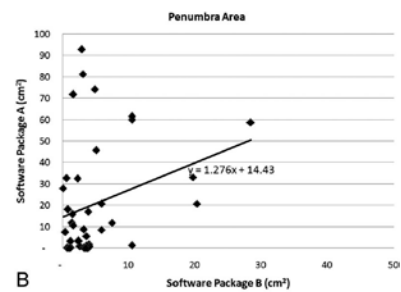
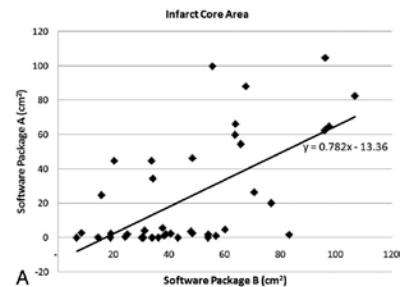
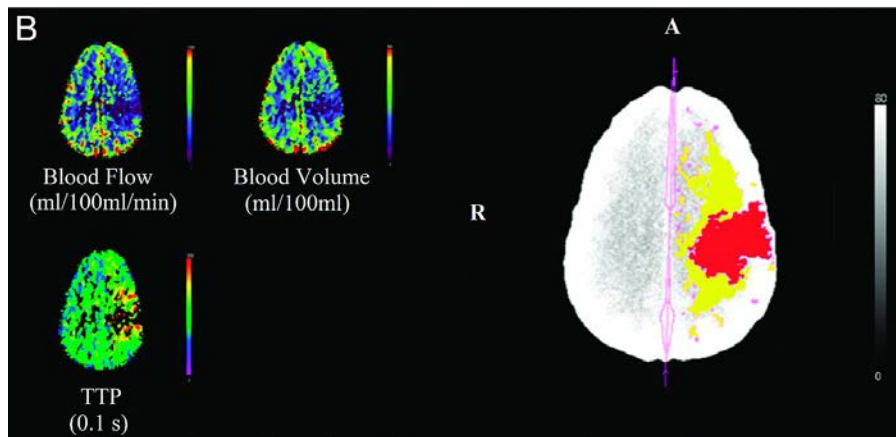
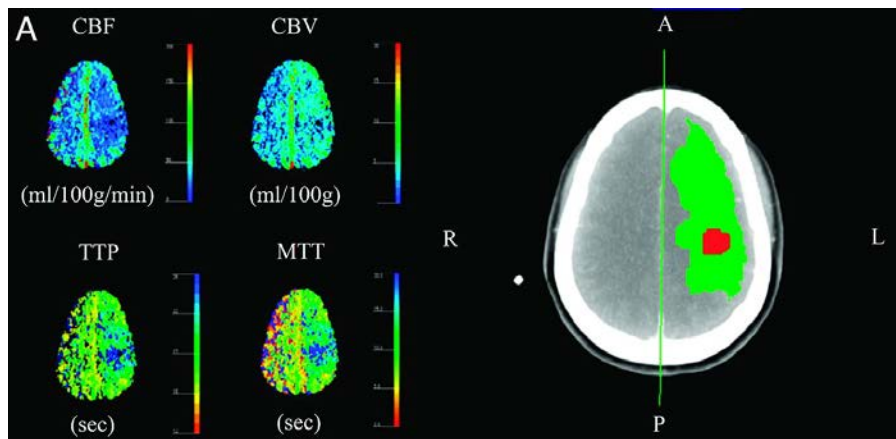
1. Position Learn more...



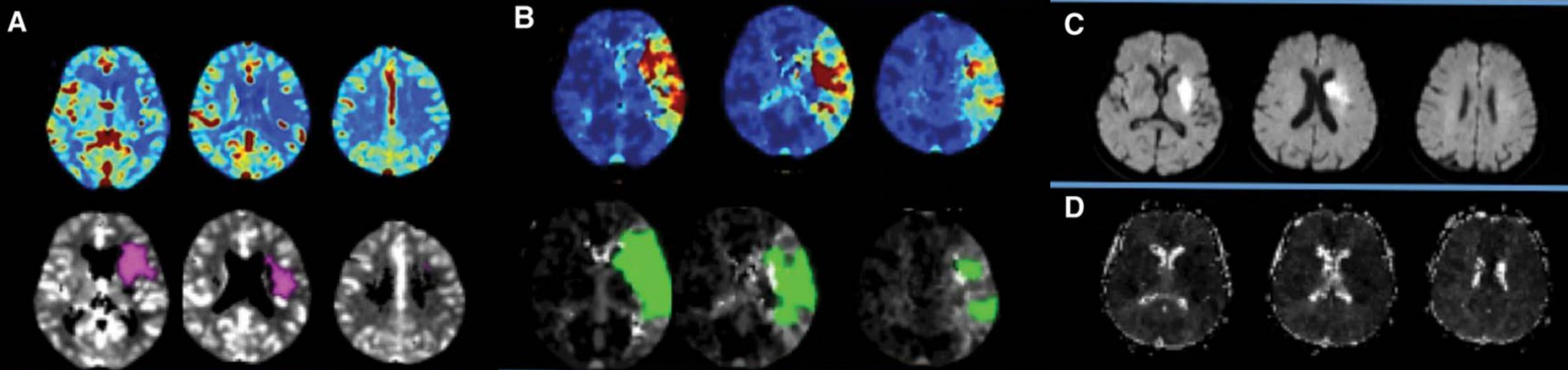


7 ml core, ratio 6.7?

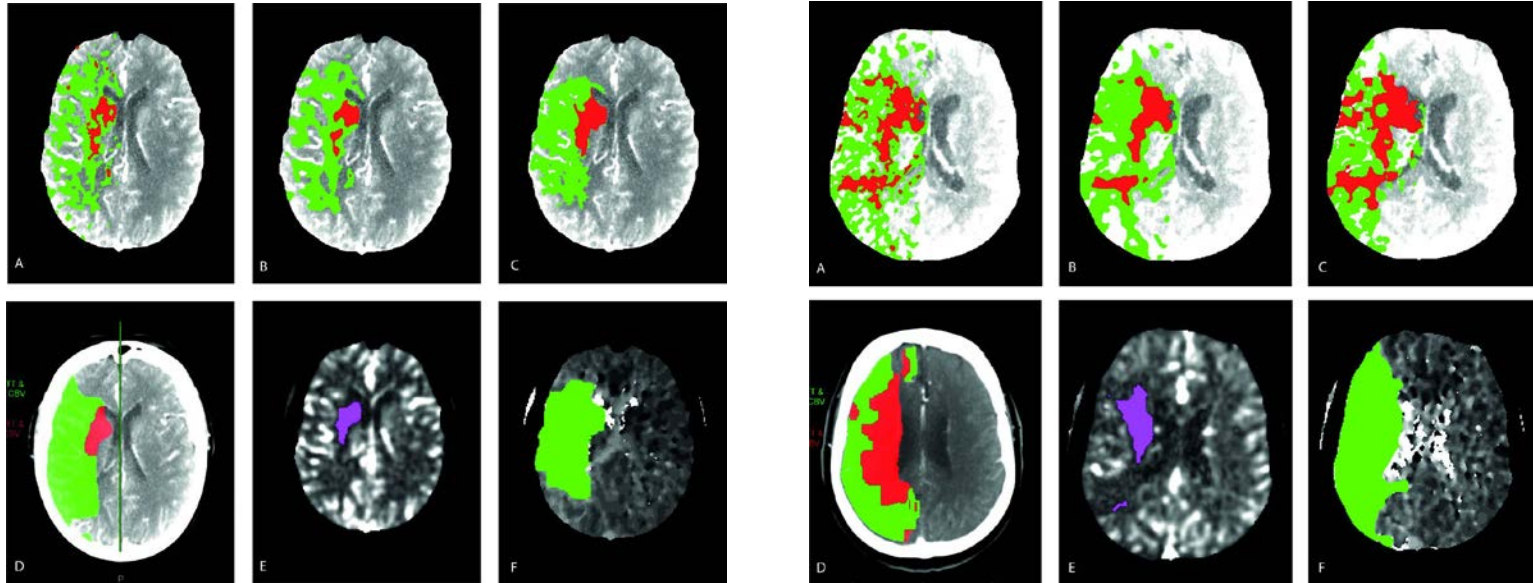




Computed tomographic perfusion (CTP) imaging paradigm in a patient with proximal left middle cerebral artery occlusion (maps and segmentation using RAPID software).

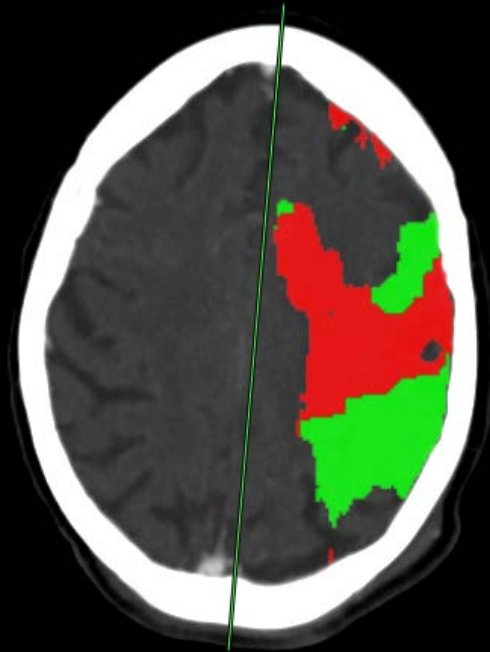


Comparison of three commonly used CT perfusion software packages in patients with acute ischemic stroke



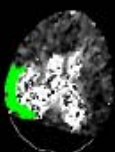
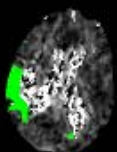
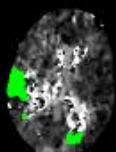
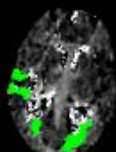
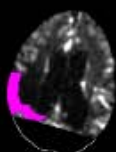
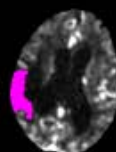
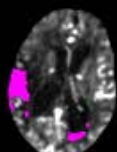
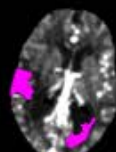
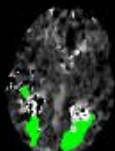
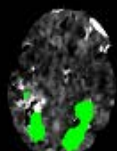
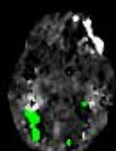
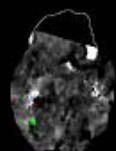
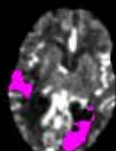
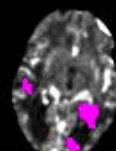
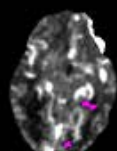
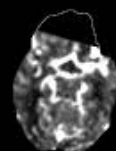
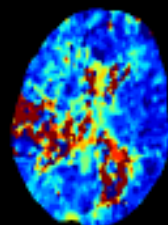
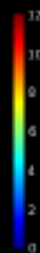
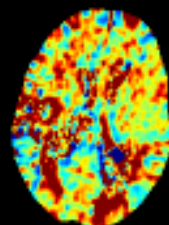
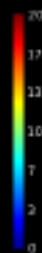
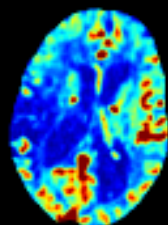
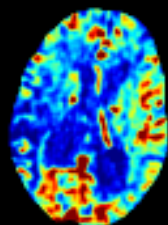
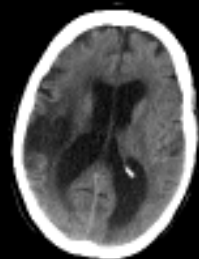


23 ml



50 ml



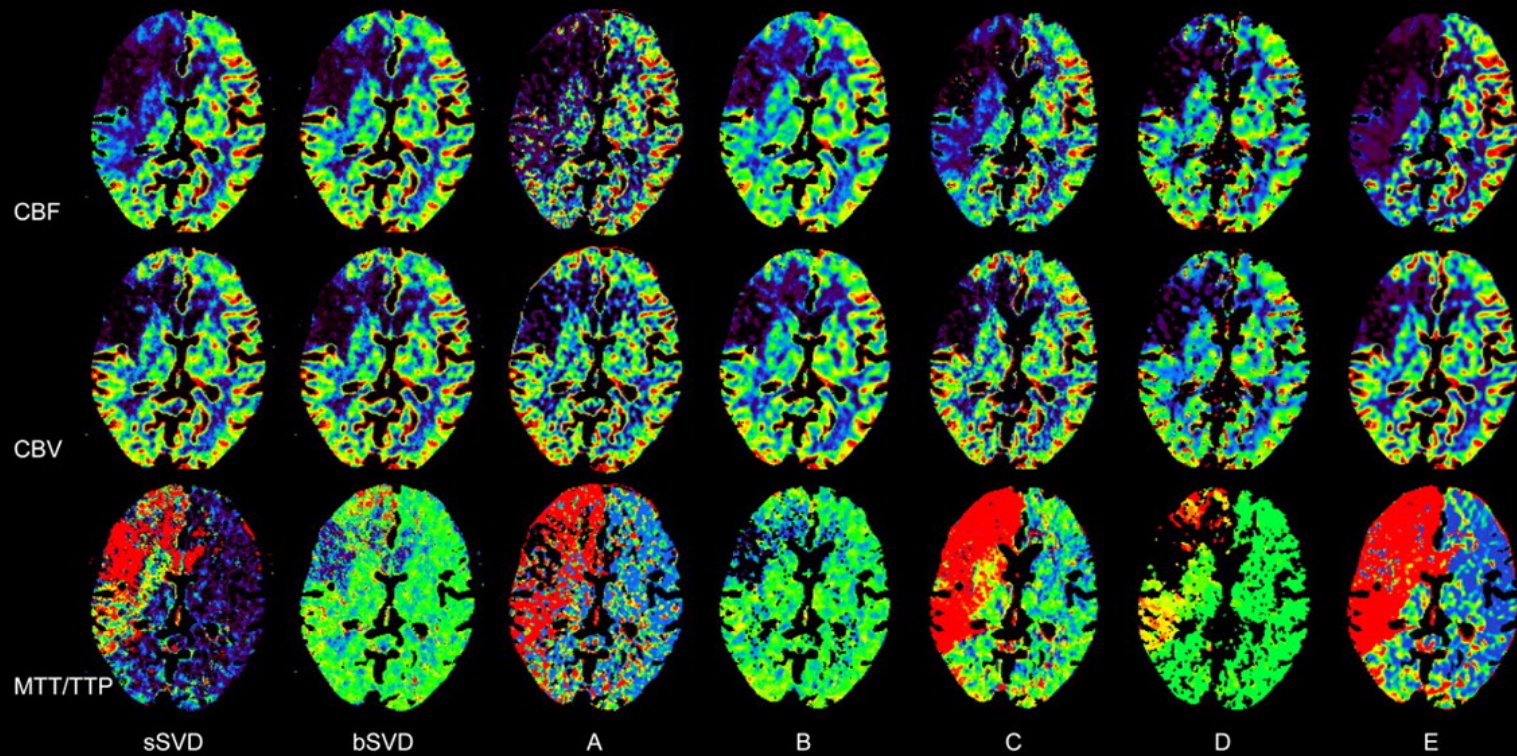


CBF<30% volume: 26 ml

Tmax>6.0s volume: 31 ml

Mismatch volume: 5 ml

Mismatch ratio: 1.2



Conclusion

- A lot of hypodensity on NCCT = Large infarct core (ASPECTS <6 or >1/3 MCA)
- Poor collaterals = Large infarct core
- NO contrast enhancement on CTP = core



Conclusion

- All software packages are validate in the same way
- RAPID was applied for patient selection in large trials

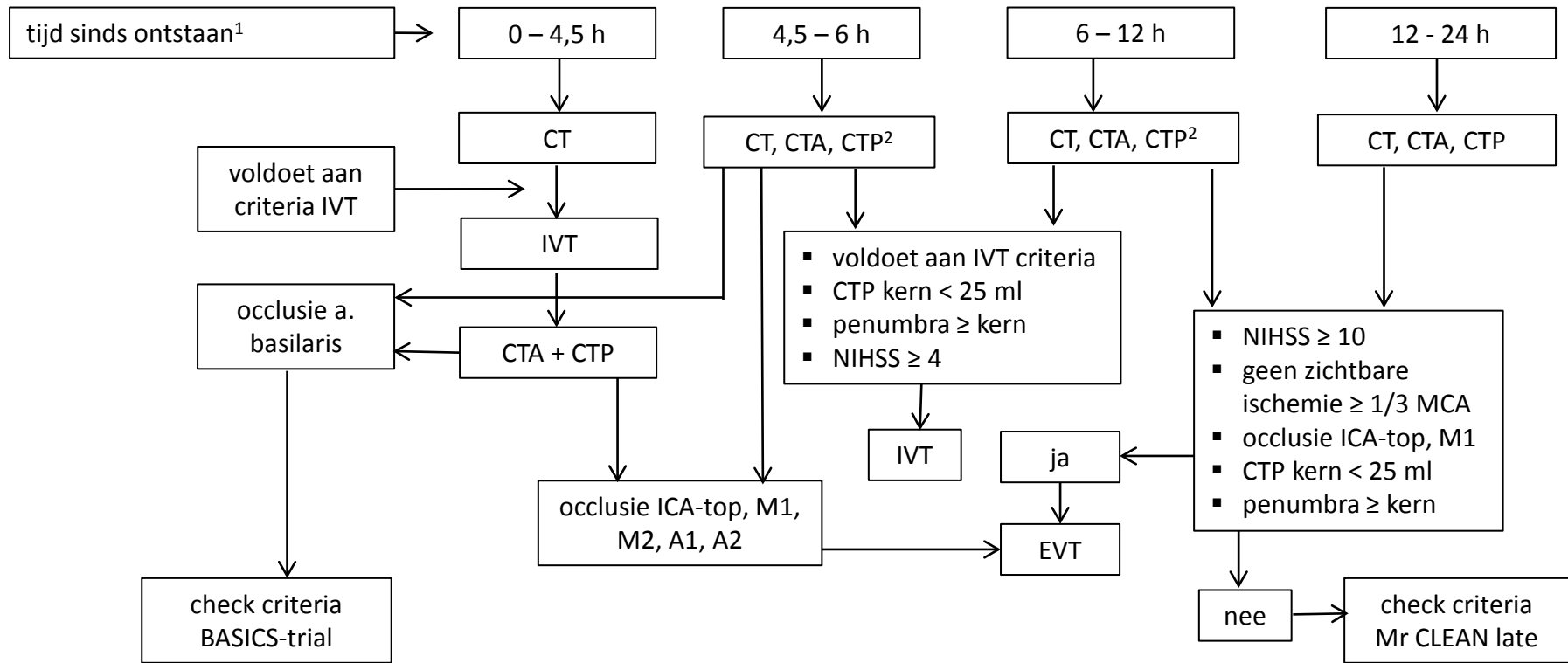


2019 Update to the 2018 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association

- In patients eligible for IV alteplase treatment should not delayed for additional multimodal neuroimaging, such as CT and MRI perfusion imaging.
- In patients with wake-up stroke or unknown onset > 4.5 hours, MRI within 4.5 hours to identify DWI-positive/FLAIR-negative lesions can be useful to select patients for IV alteplase.
- In patients with AIS 6 -24 hours with LVO, obtaining CTP, DW-MRI is recommended to aid in patient selection for EVT
- It may be reasonable to incorporate collateral flow status into clinical decision making in some candidates to determine eligibility for mechanical thrombectomy



verdenking herseninfarct



1: indien niet geobserveerd, zoals bij ontwaken: sinds laatste moment zonder uitval; 2: overweeg MRI met DWI, FLAIR en SWI bij verdenking lacune bij 'wake up'; IVT = intraveneuze trombolysie; EVT = endovasculaire trombectomie.



Conclusion

- IV rtPA <4.5 hours → only NCCT
- IV rtPA with unknown onset time (<12 hours):
 - **Core <50% and <25 ml**
 - Low ASPECTS? >1/3 MCA?

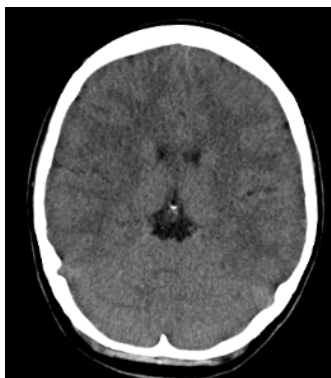


Conclusion

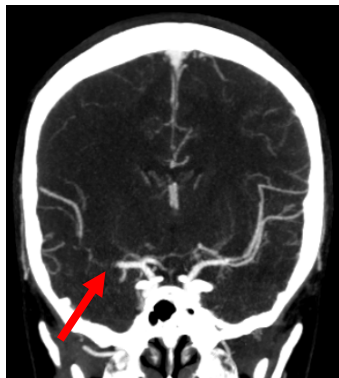
- EVT <6 hours:
 - < M2 occlusion
 - ASPECTS?
 - Collaterals?
- EVT 6-24 hours:
 - < M2 occlusion
 - **NCCT hypodensity <1/3 MCA**
 - **Core <50% and <25 ml**



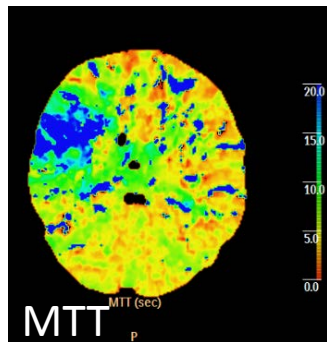
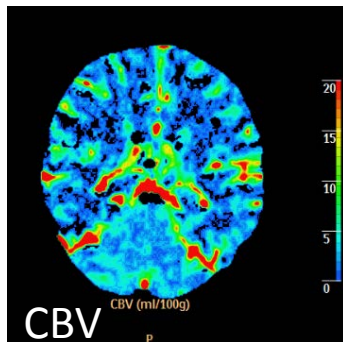
28 yo F – Left-side paralysis with 2 hr onset time



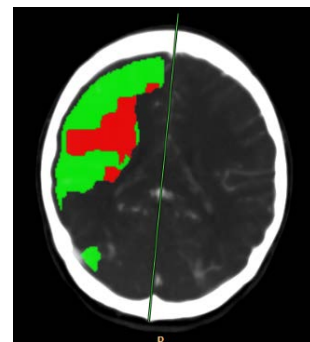
Non-contrast CT



CTA

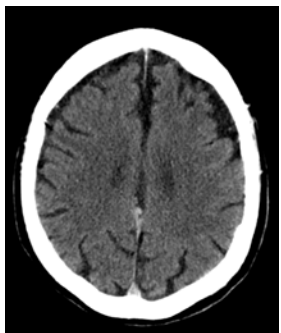


CTP

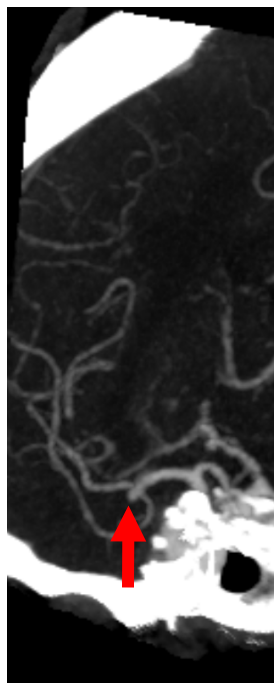


91 yo M – 18.00 stroke onset on Christmas Day – “drip and ship”

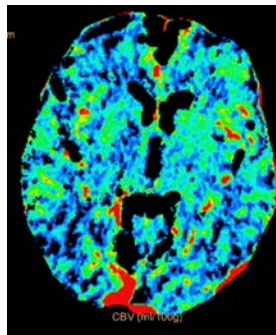
EVT 5 hrs after onset, excellent recovery with no neurological deficits



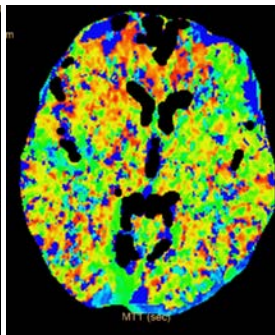
Non-contrast CT



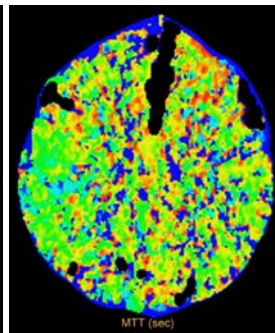
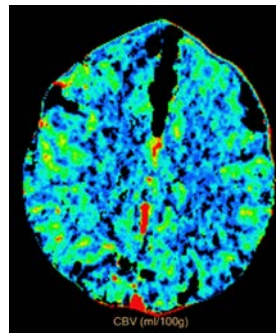
CTA



CTP - CBV



CTP - MTT



DSA pre-EVT

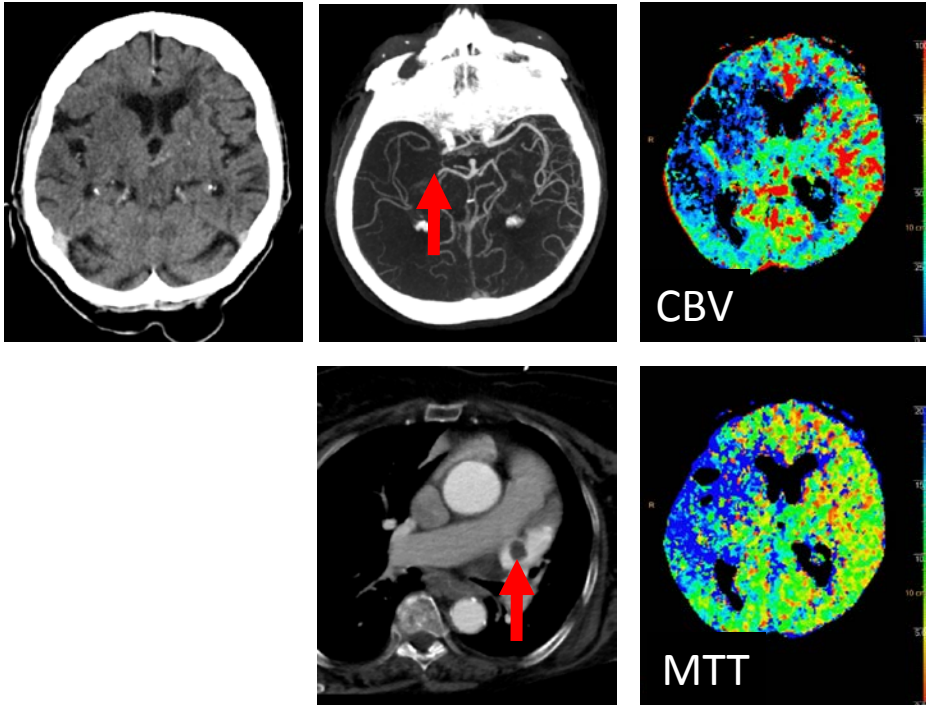


DSA post-EVT



93 yo F – 4.5 hr stroke onset – beyond IVT time window – EVT?

- Nursing home with senile alzheimer, HT +, DM2 + and AF on admission



Non-contrast CT

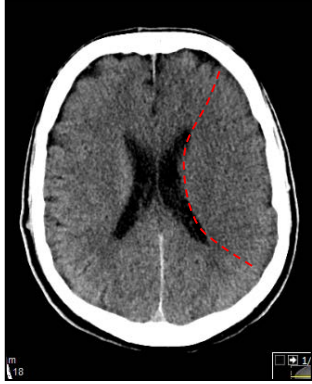
CTA

CTP

What would you do?



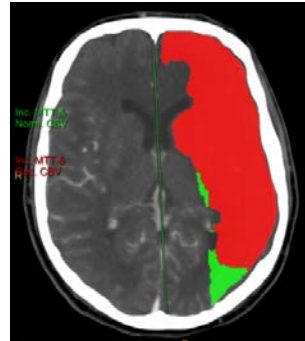
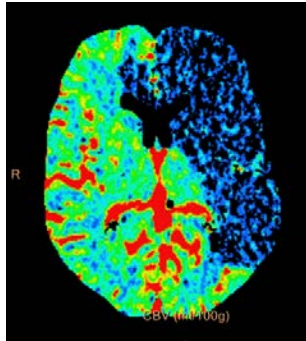
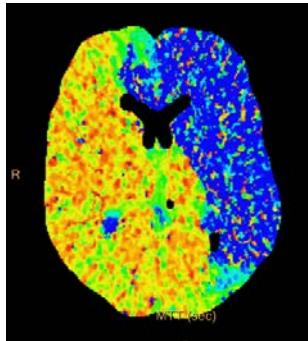
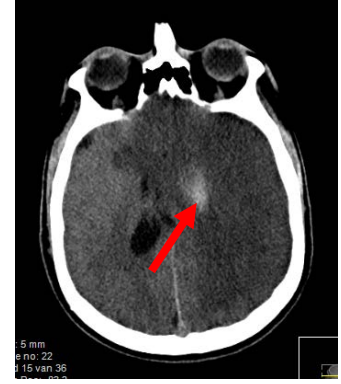
42 yo M – Right-side paralysis with 4.5 hr onset time



Non-contrast CT



CTA

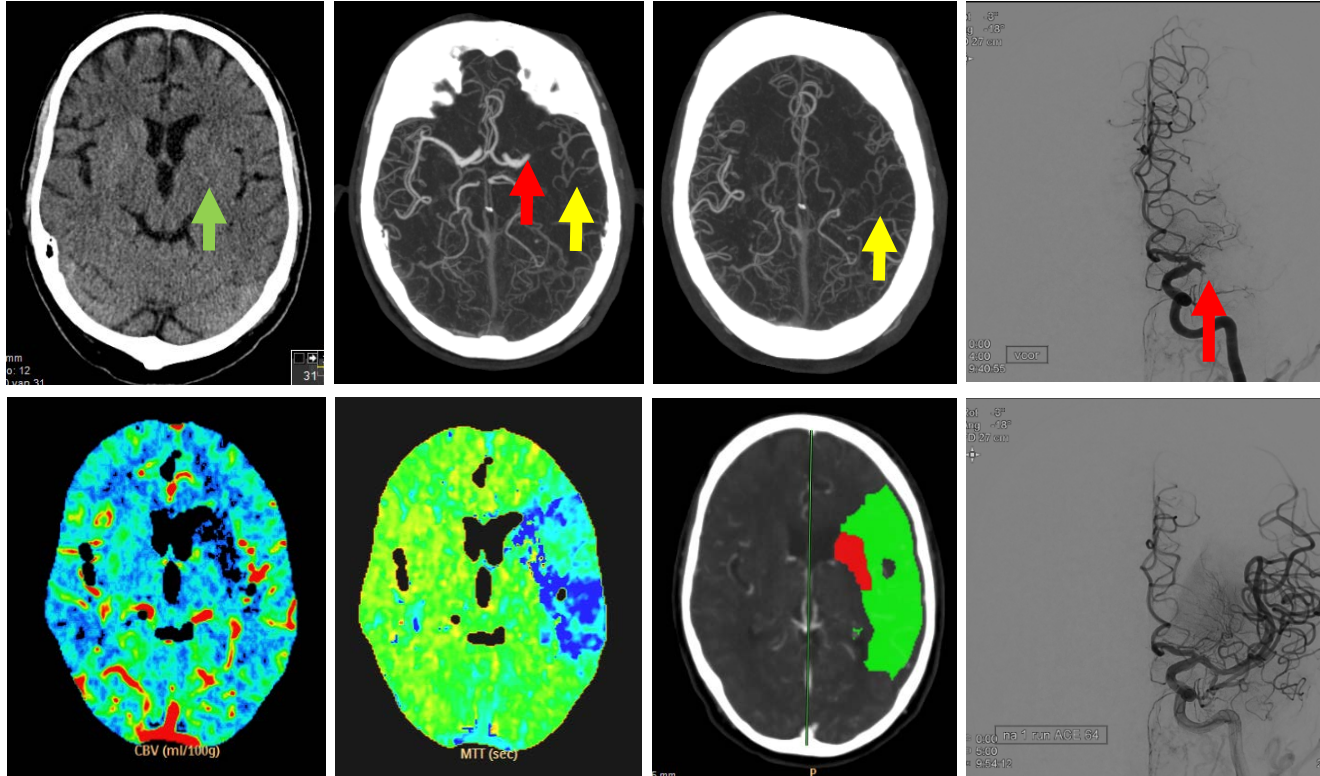


CTP



58 yo M – wake-up stroke 06.30 with aphasia and R hemiparesis

Last seen well 7.5 hours, NIHSS 15



CBV

MTT

Volume < 25 ml, mismatch >1.8



Discussion

- Use your brain

