

Thrombolysis assisted-endovascular stent in acute occlusive carotid artery dissection

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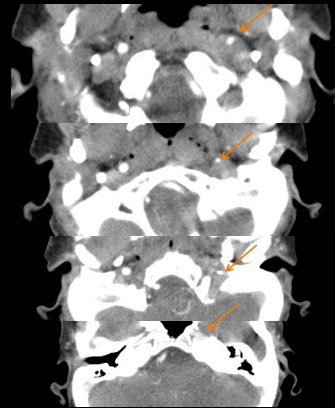
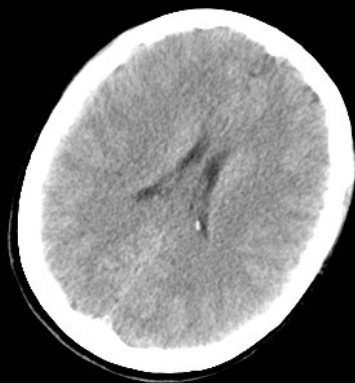
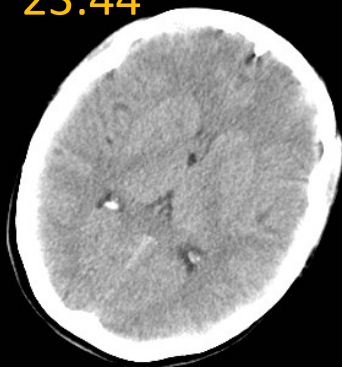
Introduction: Intravenous administration of tissue-type plasminogen activator (IV-tPA) remains the only approved therapy that may reverse neurological deficit in patients with acute ischemic stroke.

Internal carotid artery (ICA) dissection is an increasingly recognized cause of ischemic stroke in young patients. Recanalization of ICA dissection by stent-assisted thrombolysis intra-arterial has been recently proposed.

22:45-A 44-year-old right-handed woman presented an acute episode of global aphasia and right-side hemiplegia. NIHSS =20. Her medical history was unremarkable.

23:01- 118 arrived

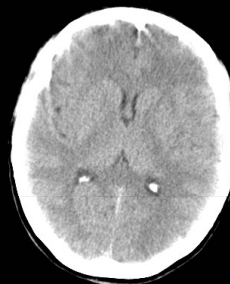
23:44



00:15

4,9 mg r-TPA e.v.
+ 44,6 mg r-TPA e.v.

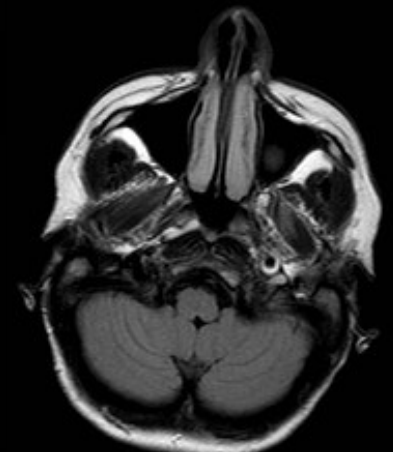
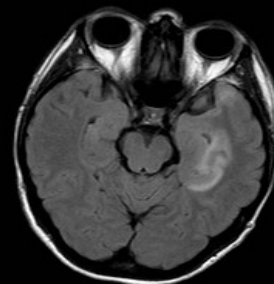
01:15 NIHSS 15 **01:40** NIHSS 20



ECD-TSA stenosi sub-occlusiva dell'ICA sin disalamente e **ecoTC** riduzione di flusso a livello della MCA sx

04:30 carotid stent Solitaire 6x30

16:30 NIHSS 0



Conclusion: IV-tPA for stroke seems to be beneficial independent of underlying etiology. The role of endovascular treatment cases of cervical artery dissection is debatable. Additionally, stent-assisted thrombolysis intra-arterial has been used with some success in patients with acute tandem occlusion following dissection.

