







# Trombolisis cerebral más allá de las guías y en poblaciones especiales

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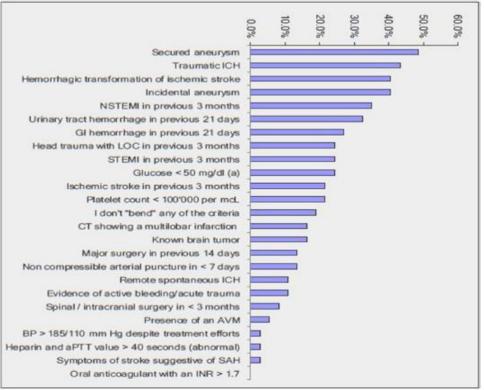


ITEM PLANTEADO	CONFLICTO DE INTERESES PARA DECLARAR SI/NO				
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD	SI	Nutricia y Boehringer Ingelheim			
INVESTIGACIÓN PARA LA INDUSTRIA	SI	CHARISMA (Sanofi Sinthelabo y BMS). CI SAINT II (Astra –Zeneca). IP CHANT (Astra-Zeneca).IP PERFORM (Servier). IP SOCRATES (Astra-Zeneca)IP RESPECT-ESUS (Boehringer Ingelheim) IP THALES (Astra-Zeneca) IP			
DISERTANTE	SI	Nutricia y Boehringer Ingelheim			
HONORARIOS	SI	Nutricia y Boehringer Ingelheim			





Que piensan los Neurólogos Vasculares? Con estos criterios de exclusión, en que % usarían trombolíticos?







Situaciones especiales
Post-Cirugía, trauma de
cráneo, IRC ,IAM, pericarditis,
trombo intracavitario,
alteración plaquetaría
endocarditis, cáncer,
Convulsiones, punción lumbar

Trastornos metabólicos

Medicamentos Anticoagulantes Antiagregantes

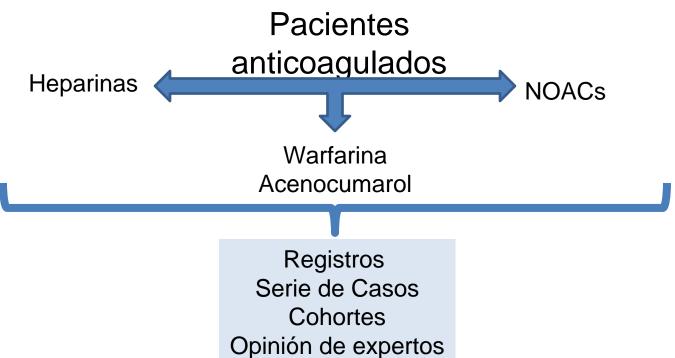


Historia de sangrado Intracerebral. Malformaciones vasculares Tumores-abscesos Poblaciones
Especiales
Ancianos, infantes ,embarazo
deterioro cognitivo

Severidad del evento Severidad del ACV < 4 o > de 24 de NIHSS Lesión extensa en las imágenes





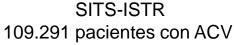






#### **Original Contribution**

Safety and Outcome of Intravenous Thrombolysis in Stroke Patients on Prophylactic Doses of Low Molecular Weight Heparins at Stroke Onset





1411 con HBPM 1.3 %

Outcome		LMWH Group, % (Unmatched)	Non-LMWH, % (Unmatched)	Difference, % (Unmatched)	<i>P</i> Value	LMWH Group, % (Matched)	Non-LMWH, % (Matched)	Matched Difference, %*	<i>P</i> Value
SICH SITS-MOST (N=362)		2.0%	1.6%	0.4%	0.226	1.9%	2.8%	-0.8%	0.450
SICH-ECASS II (N=356)		6.1%	4.0%	2.1%	<0.01	3.1%	4.2%	-1.1%	0.431
SICH-NINDS (N=357)		8.2%	5.8%	2.4%	<0.01	4.8%	5.9%	-1.1%	0.511
24-h parenchymal hemator	ma (N=367)	8.6%	6.7%	1.9%	<0.01	6.0%	7.4%	-1.4%	0.455
7-d mortality (N=336)		21.2%	11.4%	9.8%	<0.01	10.1%	7.1%	3.0%	0.128
3-mo mortality (N=278)		30.1%	16.1%	14.0%	<0.01	30.7%	22.7%	7.9%	0.022
3 mo functional dependenc (mRS score of 3–6) (N=266	-	59.2%	43.4%	15.8%	<0.01	59.1%	55.3%	3.8%	0.302

Es segura la trombolisis, no aumenta el sangrado y/o la mortalidad precoz cuando se los machea por edad, sexo y severidad del ACV y pasaron > de 12 horas desde la aplicación.





Parameters	Value
NIHSS	
Initial	11.6±5.6
At 24 h	5±6.7
At discharge	3.9±6.2
Improvement ≥4 points or 24-h NIHSS=0	19 (73.1%)
Cerebral bleeding at 24 h	9 (34.6%)
Hemorrhagic infarction type-1/2	2 (7.7%)/7 (26.9%)
Parenchymal hematoma type-1/2	0
Symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (SITS-MOST)	0
Major systemic bleeding	1 (3.8%)
New arterial territory ischemic lesion on 24-h imagery	0
Systemic thrombotic complication	0
Stroke recurrence at 30 days	2 (7.7%) (on day 4 and 15)
Modified Rankin Scale score at 3 mo	
0–1	12 (46.2%)
0–2	16 (61.5%)
Deaths	3 (11.5%)



#### **Brief Report**

Reversal of Vitamin K Antagonist Therapy Before Thrombolysis for Acute Ischemic Stroke

26 pacientes > de 1.7 de RIN



Reversión pre-rt-PA Con concentrado de factores y vitamina K

Podría ser segura si se llega con los tiempos a revertir el ACO

Stroke. 2018





Consensus Guides on Stroke Thrombolysis for Anticoagulated Patients from Japan: Application to Other Populations

- For patients taking warfarin
  - 1. Intravenous thrombolysis (IVT, alteplase, 0.6 mg/kg) is not recommended if international normalized ratio (INR) of prothrombin time exceeds 1.7.
  - IVT after emergent reversal of prolonged INR using prothrombin complex concentrates is not recommended. Prothrombin complex concentrates should not be used for patients with hyperacute ischemic stroke, since they can potentially enhance the coagulation cascade and deteriorate patients' neurological deficits.
- · For patients during heparinization
  - IVT is not recommended if activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) exceeds 1.5 times the baseline value (≥40 seconds only as a guide).
  - 4. IVT after emergent reversal of prolonged aPTT using protamine sulfate is not recommended. Protamine should not be used for patients with hyperacute ischemic stroke, since it can potentially enhance the coagulation cascade and deteriorate patients' neurological deficits.

No revertir warfarina o heparina endovenosa para realizar trombolisis en el ACV Riesgo protrombótico? Relacionado con la población asiática?



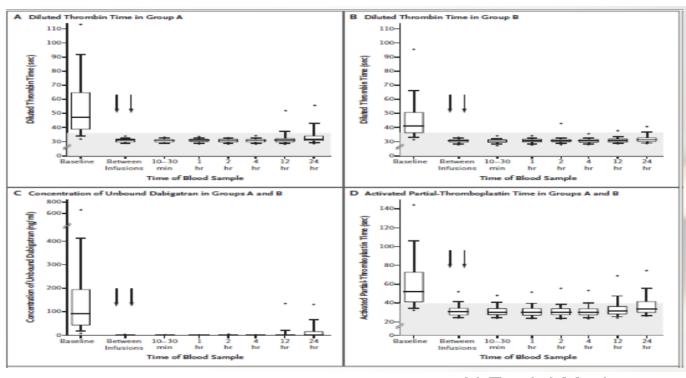


#### **DABIGATRAN**



Reversión con 5 g IV de Idarucizumab.

**RE-VERSE AD** 



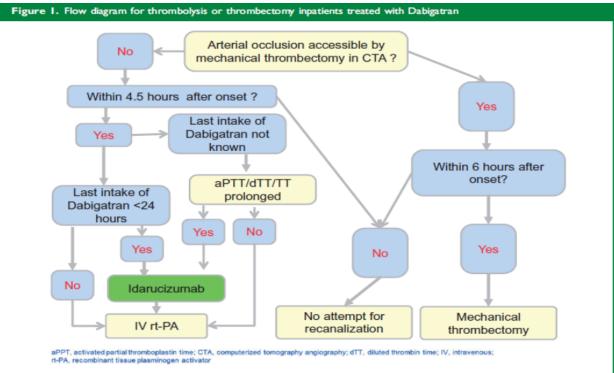
N Engl J Med 2017



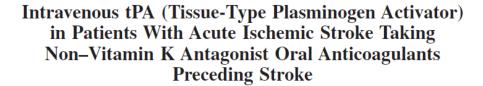


Reversión en contexto de trombolisis Serie de casos Revisiones sistemáticas Consenso de Expertos

Características para recibir idarucizumab antes del rt-PA: Ultima toma < 24 hs o < 96 hs si Cl de creatinina < 30 ml /min. ACV isquémico sin sangrado. No tener otra contraindicación para rt-PA.







55 estudios con NOACs y trombolisis



Última toma

492 pacientes
181 con dabigatran
40 con apixaban
215 con rivaroxaban

Pruebas de coagulación alteradas



	Measures
NOACs	492*
Dabigatran	181/492 (36.8%)
Reversal with idarucizumab	44/181 (24.2%)
Rivaroxaban	215/492 (43.7%)
Apixaban	40/492 (8.1%)
NOACs not specified	56/492 (11.4%)
Age, y†	Median, 77 (IQR, 68–83)
Women	233/492 (47.4%)
NOAC last intake before stroke, h†	Median, 8 (IQR, 2.5-14.5)
≤12	80/145 (55.2%)
13–24	43/127 (33.9%)
>24	10/130 (7.7%)
Precise time/range not reported	347/492 (70.5%)
Laboratory†	
Prolonged PT	7/16 (43.8%)
Prolonged aPTT	34/124 (27.4%)
Prolonged TT in dabigatran	23/27 (85.2%)
TT, dTT, or dabigatran concentration in dabigatran	37/94 (39.4%)
Anti-Xa assay in rivaroxaban or apixaban	43/91 (47.3%)
NIHSS on admission	Median, 10 (IQR, 6-16)†

Stroke.2018





## Podría ser seguro, si las pruebas de coagulación basal son normales



### Apixaban Rivaroxaban

Table 2. Clinical Outcomes

NOACs	sICH	Death*	Favorable Outcomes*†
Overall	20/462 (4.3% [2.7–6.4])	48/423 (11.3% [8.6–14.6])	164/375 (43.7% [38.8–48.8])
Dabigatran			
Reversal with idarucizumab	2/44 (4.5% [0.8–13.4])	2/44 (4.5% [0.8–13.4])	34/43 (79.1% [65.4–89.3])
Without idarucizumab	8/108 (7.4% [3.5–13.4])	13/108 (12.0% [6.8–19.0])	29/74 (39.2% [28.6–50.5])



mRS indicates modified Rankin Scale; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; NOAC, non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulants; and sICH, symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage.

\*At discharge or ≤3-month follow-up.

†NIHSS, ≤1; mRS, 0–2; or improvement in NIHSS score, ≥8 points.





#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Full Study Report of Andexanet Alfa for Bleeding Associated with Factor Xa Inhibitors



Limitaciones para su uso pre-trombolisis:

Bolo inicial e infusión en 2 horas para reversión completa.

Estado procoagulante inicial con 10 % de trombosis.

Solo experiencia para pacientes con sangrado activo sistémico o en sistema nervioso central.

New England Journal of Medicine, 2019



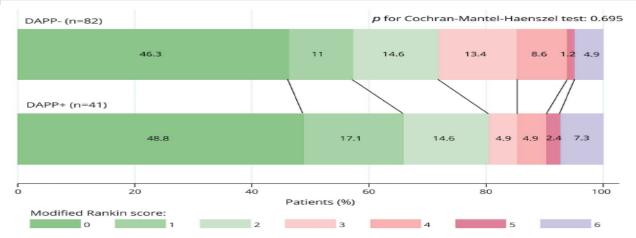


Dual antiplatelet therapy pretreatment in IV thrombolysis for acute ischemic stroke



Determinar la eficacia y seguridad de la trombólisis sistémica en pacientes con doble antiagregación

790 pacientes de los cuales 58 (7%) estaba con doble antiagregación







## La trombolisis es segura con doble antiagregación

**Table 2** Outcomes of unmatched and propensity score–matched patients according to their history of DAPP before IV thrombolysis administration

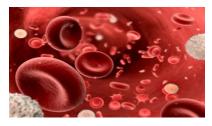
	Unmatched grou	ps		Propensity score-matched groups		5
	DAPP+ (n = 58)	DAPP- (n = 732)	<i>p</i> Value	DAPP+ (n = 41)	DAPP- (n = 82)	<i>p</i> Value
Days of hospitalization, median (IQR)	4 (3-6)	5 (3-8)	0.038	3.5 (3-5)	4.5 (3-7)	0.069
sICH, % (95% CI)	3.4 (0-8.1)	3.2 (1.9-4.5)	0.921	2.4 (0-7.2)	1.3 (0-3.7)	0.627
aICH, % (95% CI)	17.2 (7.5–26.7)	5.6 (3.9-7.4)	<0.001	17.1 (5.5–28.6)	6.3 (0.9–11.5)	0.059
NIHSS score at 24 h, median (IQR)	2 (0-6)	3 (0-8)	0.133	2 (0-6)	2 (0-7)	0.540
ln-hospital mortality, % (95% CI)	6.9 (0.4–13.4)	7.0 (5.1–8.8)	0.982	7.3 (0–15.3)	4.9 (0.2-9.5)	0.582
mRS score at discharge, median (IQR)	2 (0-3)	2 (0-4)	0.423 <sup>a</sup>	1 (0-3)	2 (0-3)	0.698 <sup>a</sup>
mRS score at 3 mo, median (IQR)	1 (0-2)	1 (0-3)	0.183 <sup>a</sup>	1 (0-2)	1 (0-3)	0.695 <sup>a</sup>
Mortality at 3 mo, % (95% CI)	8.5 (0.5–16.5)	8.7 (6.4–10.8)	0.973	7.3 (0–15.3)	4.9 (0.2-9.5)	0.582
FFO at 3 mo, % (95% CI)	63.8 (50.1-77.6)	50.2 (46.2–54.1)	0.071	65.9 (51.3–80.4)	57.3 (46.6–68.0)	0.362

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; aICH = asymptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage; DAPP = deal antiplatelet therapy pretreatment; FFO = favorable functional outcome; IQR = interquartile range; mRS = modified Rankin Scale; NIHSS = NIH Stroke Scale sICH = symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage.

<sup>a</sup> By Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test.













































Thrombolysis in patients older than 80 years with acute ischaemic stroke: Canadian Alteplase for Stroke Effectiveness Study

P N Sylaja, Robert Cote, Alastair M Buchan, Michael D Hill on behalf of Canadian Alteplase for Stroke Effectiveness Study (CASES) Investigators

Table 2 Outcome and haemorrhagic complications in patients treated with tissue plasminogen activator

Variable	Patients aged <80 years (n = 865)	Patients aged ≥80 years (n = 270)	p Value
Intracranial haemorrhage, n (%, 95% CI))			
All	93 (10.8, 8.8 to 13.0)	39 (14.4, 10.5 to 19.2)	0.1
Symptomatic haemorrhages	40 (4.6, 3.3 to 6.2)	12 (4.4, 2.3 to 7.6)	1.0
Fatal	30 (3.6, 2.4 to 5.0)	11 (4.1, 2.1 to 7.3)	0.4
Outcome at 90 days, % (95% CI)			
Excellent outcome (modified Rankin	40.2 (36.8 to 43.6)	25.9 (20.8 to 31.6)	0.001
Scale<2)		,,	
Death from all causes	18.2 (15.7 to 21.0)	35.3 (29.6 to 41.4)	0.001

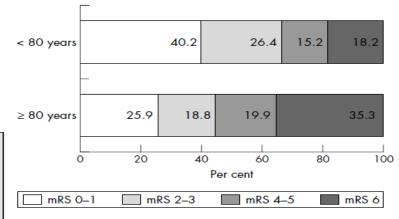


Figure 1 Patient outcome at 90-day follow-up. mRS, modified Rankin Scale; mRS 0–1, excellent outcome; mRS 2–3, moderate disability; mRS 4–5, severe disability; mRS 6, dead.

Similares complicaciones.

Distinta evolución por edad y
Comorbilidades.

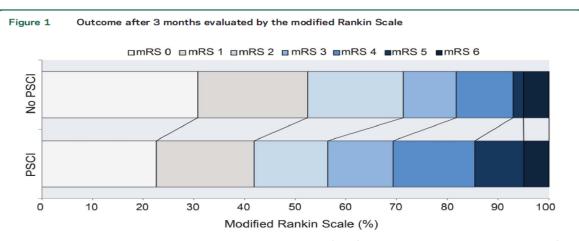
J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2006





## Thrombolytic therapy for stroke in patients with preexisting cognitive impairment

Registro de 250 pacientes. 30 % (62 pacientes) con deterioro cognitivo pre-ACV



Outcome in patients with and without prestroke cognitive impairment (PSCI), evaluated by the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) after 3 months, with 0 meaning total recovery and 6 meaning death (p = 0.215).





Table 2 Clinical outcomes according to prestroke cognitive status						
	With PSCI (n = 62), n (%)	Without PSCI (n = 143), n (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>		
Outcome						
sICH (ECASS II)	7 (11.3)	5 (3.5)	3.50 (1.06-11.54) <sup>b</sup>	2.78 (0.65-11.86)		
mRS 0-1 at 3 months	26 (41.9)	75 (52.4)	0.65 (0.36-1.20)	0.82 (0.41-1.65)		
mRS 0-2 at 3 months	35 (56.5)	102 (71.3)	0.52 (0.28-0.97) <sup>b</sup>	0.62 (0.28-1.37)		
Death at 3 months	3 (4.8)	7 (4.9)	0.99 (0.25-3.95)	0.40 (0.08-2.03)		

Conclusión:los pacientes con ACV isquémico y deterioro cognitivo leve a moderado deben recibir rtPA si son elegibles.

Esta conclusión no se puede extender a un deterioro cognitivo severo o ACV grave.





Uso de trombolíticos en el embarazo – Revisión sistemática

No ensayos clínicos 1 solo estudio prospectivo

Causas TVC, TVP, TEP y ACV

141 embarazos reportados con uso de trombolíticos

Conclusiones: el riesgo de usar trombolíticos en el embarazo parece razonable teniendo en cuenta el riesgo de muerte en un evento .

La tasa de complicaciones del tratamiento trombolítico no parece mayor en mujeres embarazadas. El resultado fetal pobre ocurrió en madres con mal pronóstico.



Cuatro muertes maternas (2.8%), 12 episodios de hemorragia mayor (8,5%), 13 episodios de hemorragia leve / moderada (9,2%), dos muertes fetales (1,4%), un niño fallecido (0,7%), nueve abortos involuntarios (6,4%) y 14 parto prematuro (9,9%) fueron reportados.

Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine, 2018

















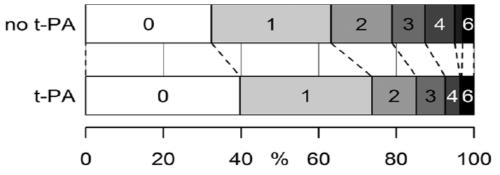








#### Thrombolysis in Patients With Mild Stroke Results From the Austrian Stroke Unit Registry



**Figure 1.** Distribution of mRS scores at 3 months in matched patients with mild deficit with and without rt-PA treatment (n=890; odds ratio, 1.49; 95% confidence interval, 1.17–1.89; *P*<0.001). Mild deficit was defined as 0 to 5 points on the NIHSS at baseline. mRS indicates modified Rankin Scale; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; and rt-PA, recombinant tissue plasminogen activator.

Beneficio de la Trombolisis en NIHSS de 0-5 puntos.

Stroke. 2014





## Thrombolysis in Very Minor Ischemic Stroke (NIHSS=0 or 1)

Etiologías: microangiopatía,cardiogénica Mimics 2/12, Rankin al egreso: 0-1 en 12/12



Síntomas incapacitantes: afasia, diplopía y ataxia

Table 1: Characteristics of patients presenting with very minor ischemic stroke and treated with thrombolysis.

Patient	Sex, Age	Leading symptoms	NIHSS	RS on admission	RS on discharge	Infarct localization	Infarct etiology
1	m, 71	gait ataxia, diplopia	0	4	0	brainstem	microangiopathy
2	f, 39	gait ataxia, facial hypaesthesia	1	4	0	brainstem	microangiopathy
3	f, 63	mild aphasia	1	2	0	left MCA	intervention
4	m, 62	mild aphasia	1	2	0	n/a	encephalitis
5	m, 59	gait ataxia, nystagmus, mild dysarthria	1	4	О	right parieto- occipital cortical, left cerebellum	cardiogenic
6	f, 44	mild aphasia	1	2	0	left MCA	dissection
7	m, 65	mild dysarthria	1	2	1	right MCA	microangiopathy
8	m, 76	gait ataxia, diplopia	1	4	0	brainstem	cardiogenic
9	f, 73	gait ataxia, dysarthria	1	3	0	n/a	Complex focal seizure
10	f, 44	gait ataxia, hypaesthesia	1	4	1	Right MCA	cardiogenic
11	m, 78	gait ataxia	0	4	0	Right PCA	cryptogenic
12	m, 62	gait ataxia, facial palsy, central nystagmus	1	4	1	brainstem	cardiogenic

Abbreviations: m=male, f=female, NIHSS=National Institute of Health Stroke Scale on admission, RS=modified Rankin Scale, n/a=not applicable, MCA=middle cerebral artery, PCA=posterior cerebral artery

Stroke Res Ther. 2016





## IV thrombolysis in very severe and severe ischemic stroke

Results from the SITS-ISTR Registry

Table 2 Outcomes by stroke severity group, unadjusted and adjusted analysis								
Outcome	NIHSS > 25, no./total (%)	NIHSS 15-25, no./total (%)	p Value	NIHSS >25, aOR	p Value			
Any PH or PHr	82/768 (10.7)	2,093/19,043 (11.0)	0.79	0.9 (0.7-1.0)	0.34			
PH2 or PHr2	28/768 (3.7)	970/19,043 (5.1)	0.072	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.042			
SICH SITS-MOST	11/783 (1.4)	480/19,205 (2.5)	0.052	0.7 (0.4-1.0)	0.25			
SICH ECASS II	82/758 (10.8)	1,624/18,657 (8.7)	0.044	1.0 (0.9-1.2)	0.88			
SICH NINDS	101/763 (13.2)	2,140/18,728 (11.4)	0.12	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.99			
Dead 7 d	237/803 (29.5)	2,430/19,126 (12.7)	< 0.001	2.4 (2.3-2.5)	<0.001			
Dead 3 mo	358/711 (50.4)	4,302/15,978 (26.9)	< 0.001	2.3 (2.2-2.4)	<0.001			
mRS score								
0-1	58/705 (8.2)	2,687/15,760 (17.0)	< 0.001	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	< 0.001			
0-2	99/705 (14.0)	4,578/15,760 (29.0)	<0.001	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	<0.001			
0-3	165/705 (23.4)	6,997/15,760 (44.4)	< 0.001	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	< 0.001			

Conclusiones: Nuestros datos no muestran un riesgo excesivo de hemorragia cerebral en pacientes con puntaje NIHSS > 25 comparado con el puntaje 15-25, lo que sugiere que la contraindicación europea para la trombólisis podría no estar justificada.

La peor evolución es por la severidad del evento.

Neurology 2015



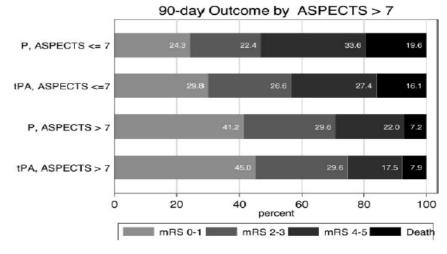


#### Extent of Early Ischemic Changes on Computed Tomography (CT) Before Thrombolysis Prognostic Value of the Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score in ECASS II

Score in Beass II

TABLE 2. Rate of Thrombolysis-Related Hemorrhage for Dichotomized and Trichotomized ASPECTS

	Alteplase % (n)		Placel (n		RR (95% CI)	
	PH	sICH	PH	sICH	PH	sICH
ASPECTS 8-10	9.3 (26/280)	6.4 (18/280)	3.9 (11/277)	2.9 (8/277)	2.3 (1.2-4.6)	2.2 (0.98-5.0)
ASPECTS 0-7	17.7 (22/124)	14.5 (18/124)	0.9 (1/107)	2.8 (3/107)	18.9 (2.6-138)	5.2 (1.6-17.1)
ASPECTS 0-3	40.0 (2/5)	40.0 (2/5)	0.0 (0/3)	0.0 (0/3)	00	00
ASPECTS 4-7	16.8 (20/119)	13.5 (16/119)	1.0 (1/104)	2.9 (3/104)	17.5 (2.4-128.0)	4.7 (1.4-15.5)



Conclusión: en ECASS II, el efecto de rt-PA en el resultado funcional no está influenciado por ASPECTS de referencia. Pacientes con ASPECTS bajos tienen un riesgo sustancialmente mayor de hemorragia relacionada con trombolíticos.





#### AHA/ASA Scientific Statement

#### Scientific Rationale for the Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Intravenous Alteplase in Acute Ischemic Stroke

A Statement for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association

#### EICs on CT: Recommendations

- Intravenous alteplase administration is recommended in the setting of EICs of mild to moderate extent (other than frank hypodensity) (Class I; Level of Evidence A).
- 2. There remains insufficient evidence to identify a threshold of hypoattenuation severity or extent that affects treatment response to alteplase. However, administering intravenous alteplase to patients whose CT brain imaging exhibits extensive regions of clear hypoattenuation is not recommended. These patients have a poor prognosis despite intravenous alteplase, and severe hypoattenuation defined as obvious hypodensity represents irreversible injury (Class III; Level of Evidence A).



Extensa y franca atenuación No se recomienda la trombólisis. Aumenta el riesgo de sangrado







Síntomas que generan discapacidad con NIHSS bajo (0-4)

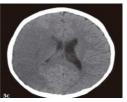




ACV muy severo > 25 NIHSS







Cambios > de 1/3 ACM



>Riesgo de Sangrado. Futilidad.



Goyal et al.

42



Systemic thrombolysis in acute ischemic stroke patients with unruptured intracranial aneurysms

29 (61)

Table 2 Baseline characteristics and outcomes of the case series included in the present meta-analysis (n = 6)							
Author	AIS treated with IVT, with UIA, n	sICH, n (%)	Relation of sICH with aneurysm rupture	alCH, n (%)	Location in anterior circulation, n (%)	Maximum diameter of aneurysms, mm, range (%)	
Kim et al. <sup>9</sup>	8	1 (12.5)	No	2 (25)	3 (37.5)	2.3-12	
Edwards et al. <sup>12</sup>	22	0 (0)	Not applicable	3 (13.65)	16 (72.7)	2-7	
Mittal et al. <sup>8</sup>	10	1 (8.3)	No	1 (8.3)	3 (75)	2-7	
Sheth et al. <sup>11</sup>	8	1 (12.5)	No	None	8 (100)	<7 (87.5)	
Zhang et al. <sup>10</sup>	30	2 (6.6)	Not reported	1 (3.3)	Not reported	All ≤3	

3 (7.14)

Los sangrados no se asociaron a la presencia de los aneurismas incidentales.

No

1 (2.4)

2-15





Figure 3 Forest plots of the sICH risk ratios between acute ischemic stroke patients with and without UIAs with a continuity correction of 0.5 for studies with a zero cell (no sICH case in patients with UIAs)

	UIA		Non-UIA			Risk ratio	Risk ratio		
Study or subgroup	<b>Events</b>	Total	<b>Events</b>	Total	Weight (%)	IV, random, 95% CI	IV, random, 95% CI		
Baltimore	1	8	7	164	22.8	2.93 (0.41, 21.03)	<del>-   •</del>		
Memphis	1	27	5	414	20.5	3.07 (0.37, 25.33)	<del>-  </del>		
Minnesota	1	10	1	94	13.8	9.40 (0.64, 139.04)	+		
San Francisco	0	22	10	214	12.9	0.45 (0.03, 7.35)			
Tianjin	2	30	4	30	30.0	0.50 (0.10, 2.53)			
Total (95% CI)		97		916	100.0	1.60 (0.54, 4.77)	-		
Total events	5		27						
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup>	= 0.35; C	$hi^2 = 5$	15, df =	4(p = 0)	$0.27; I^2 = 22$	%)	0.1 1 10 100		
Test for overall effect				•		0.01	Favors UIA Favors non-UIA		

CI = confidence interval; sICH = symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage; UIA = unruptured intracranial aneurysm.

La trombólisis sistémica en estos pacientes es segura Si son aneurismas menores a 10 mm





Malformaciones vasculares arterio-venosas Cavernomas Fistulas durales



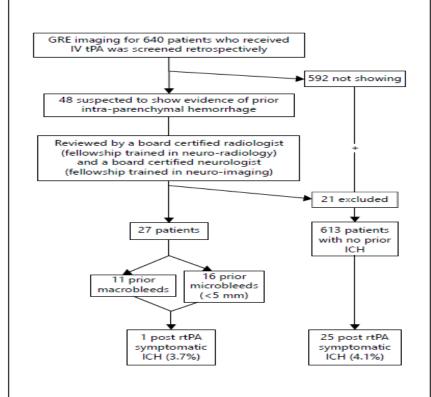
Reportes de casos Series pequeñas



Riesgo muy alto de complicaciones Si alguna vez sangraron Pacientes con ACV y que tienen una malformación vascular conocida no tratada, la utilidad y riesgos de la administración intravenosa de rt-PA no está bien establecida.

Debido al aumento del riesgo de HIC en esta población de pacientes, pueden ser considerada la trombolisi en pacientes con ACV grave.







#### Prior Asymptomatic Parenchymal Hemorrhage Does Not Increase the Risk for Intracranial Hemorrhage after Intravenous Thrombolysis

Table 1. Outcomes

Etiology of prior hemorrhage	n	Post thrombolysis ICH, n	
		sympt.	asympt.
Macrobleed (≥5 mm) (n = 11)			
Hemorrhagic infarct	6	0	2
Amyloid angiopathy	2	0	0
Hypertension	1	0	0
Unclear	2	0	0
Microbleed ( $<5 \text{ mm}$ ) (n = 16)			
Hypertension	3	0	0
Hemorrhagic infarct	2	0	0
Amyloid angiopathy	1	0	0
Trauma	1	0	0
Unclear	9	1	0
Total	27	1	2

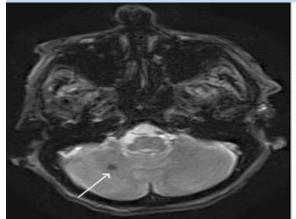
Cerebrovasc Dis 2015

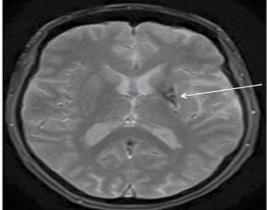




La trombólisis en pacientes con microsangrados, no demostró aumentar la tasa de hemorragia intracerebral posterior al alteplase intravenoso. La administración de alteplase en estos pacientes es por lo tanto razonable.

La administración de alteplase por vía intravenosa en pacientes que tienen antecedentes de hemorragia intracraneal es potencialmente riesgoso.



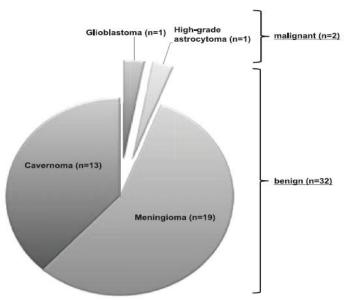




Stroke. 2016







Off-label use of IV t-PA in patients with intracranial neoplasm and cavernoma

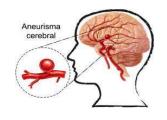
	Patients with intracranial tumor/ cavernoma	Control subjects	p value
Death (n [%])	2 (6%)	3 (9%)	1.000
NIHSS (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale)			
Admission	7 (5/16)	10 (4/17)	0.782
Day 3	6 (2/12)	5 (1/15)	0.504
Dismissal	7 (1/15)	5 (0/17)	0.499
mRS (modified Rankin Scale)			
Admission	5 (4/5)	5 (3/5)	0.973
Day 3	4 (3/5)	4 (1/5)	0.460
Dismissal	4 (3/5)	4 (1/5)	0.468
Barthel scale			
Admission	35 (5/75)	20 (5/65)	0.628
Day 3	50 (15/75)	55 (5/90)	0.609
Dismissal	45 (5/80)	55 (5/100)	0.504

Similar evolución

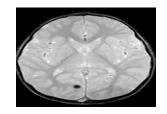
Ther Adv Neurol Disord 2018







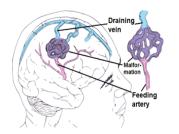




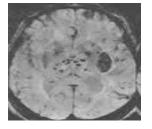




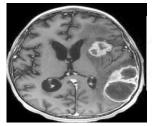




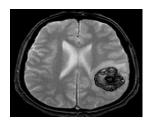








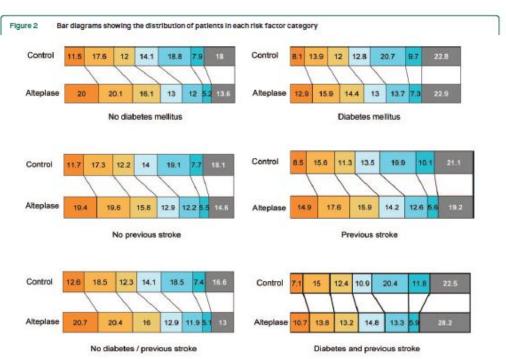














Thrombolysis outcomes in acute ischemic stroke patients with prior stroke and diabetes mellitus

Conclusiones: los resultados de la trombolisis son mejores en comparación con los controles entre los pacientes con DBT, ACV previo o ambos.

No encontrándose una justificación estadística para la exclusión de estos pacientes de recibir terapia trombolítica.





La trombolisis se recomienda en pacientes con ACV y niveles iniciales de glucosa> 50 mg / dL . Los clínicos deben ser conscientes de que la hipoglucemia y la hiperglucemia puede simular un ACV agudo y se debe comprobar los niveles de glucosa en sangre antes de iniciar la trombolisis. El tratamiento trombolítico en pacientes con ACV y niveles de glucosa> 400 mg / dL que son subsiguientemente normalizado puede ser razonable.





Valores extremos > de 400 O menor de 50 mg /dL







## Intravenous thrombolysis and platelet count

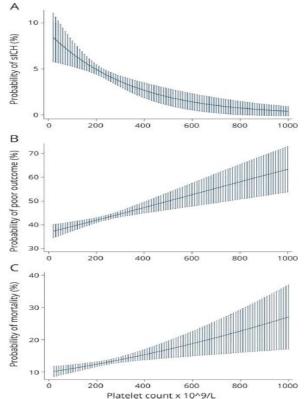
**Table 3** Multivariable analysis of outcomes (odds adjusted for variables with p < 0.1 in the univariable analysis): OR (95% CI) and p value

	Outcome measures						
Putative predicting variables	siCH	Poor outcome <sup>a</sup>	Mortality				
Low PC <sup>b</sup> vs normal PC <sup>c</sup>	1.68 (1.21-2.36) p = 0.002 <sup>d</sup>	0.92 (0.73-1.17) p = 0.499 <sup>e</sup>	1.07 (0.81-1.42) p = 0.615 <sup>f</sup>				
PC < 100 × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L vs PC ≥ 100 × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	1.60 (0.49-5.21) p = 0.4338	1.63 (0.82–3.24) p = 0.163 <sup>h</sup>	1,42 (0,66-3,07) p = 0,368 <sup>g</sup>				
High PC <sup>i</sup> vs normal PC	0.63 (0.20-1.99) p = 0.4278	1.51 (0.96–2.38) p = 0.074 <sup>j</sup>	1.95 (1.21-3.15) p = 0.006 <sup>h</sup>				
Decreasing PC (by 10 × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	1.03 (1.02-1.05) p < 0.001 <sup>d</sup>	0.99 (0.98-0.99) p < 0.001 <sup>k</sup>	0.98 (0.98-0.99) p = 0.001 <sup>k</sup>				

Conclusión: un recuento plaquetas bajo se asoció con un mayor riesgo de hemorragia intracerebral sintomática, mientras que un recuento alto se asoció a un aumento mortalidad por hiperviscocidad

















Para pacientes con ACV isquemico e infarto agudo de miocardio concomitante. El tratamiento trombolítico a dosis apropiada para el ACV, seguido de angioplastia coronaria percutánea y colocación de stent es razonable



Para los pacientes con ACV grave con probabilidad de discapacidad severa y pericarditis aguda, el tratamiento. trombolítico puede ser razonable. Se sugiere consulta urgente con cardiología. Para pacientes con ACV leve a moderado y pericarditis aguda el tratamiento trombolítico es de beneficio incierto.



Pacientes con ACV e historia de IAM en los últimos 3 meses. La trombolisis es razonable si el IAM reciente no era STEMI

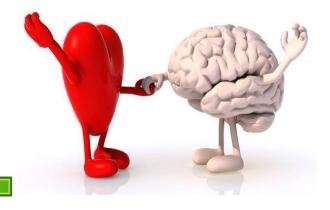
pacientes con ACV leve a moderado el beneficio es incierto.



Pacientes con ACV grave e historia de trombo auricular o ventricular izquierdo. El tratamiento trombolítico del ACV puede ser razonable. En







Stroke. 2016





## Thrombolysis for Ischemic Stroke Associated With Infective Endocarditis

Results From the Nationwide Inpatient Sample

Conclusión: alta tasa de hemorragia y pocos pacientes con buena evolución

Table. Interventions and Outcomes of Acute Ischemic Stroke Patients Treated With Intravenous Thrombolysis With or Without Infective Endocarditis

	Patients With IE	Patients Without IE	P Value
Total	222	134048	
Mean age (SD) in y	59 (18)	69 (15)	0.02
Women (%)	103 (46)	66 220 (49)	0.7
Interventions (%)			
Angiography	39 (17.6)	29 095 (21.7)	0.5
Thrombectomy	15 (16.8)	8263 (6.1)	8.0
Outcomes (%)			
Seizure	16 (7.2)	2247 (1.7)	0.3
Favorable outcome	23 (10)	49 572 (37)	0.01
Post-thrombolytic ICH	44 (20)	8730 (6.5)	0.006
Mean length of stay in d (SD)	14 (10)	7 (8)	0.006
Mean hospital charges in \$ (SD)	120 192 (96 692)	70 045 (75 642)	0.01

ICH indicates intracerebral hemorrhage; and IE, infective endocarditis.





#### **Brief Report**

# Diferencias en cuanto a edad, sexo, PAD, NIHSS y ACV previo

Influence of Renal Impairment on Outcome for Thrombolysis-Treated Acute Ischemic Stroke ENCHANTED (Enhanced Control of Hypertension and Thrombolysis Stroke Study) Post Hoc Analysis

Table 1. Selected Baseline Characteristics by Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate

		eGFR Category, mL/min per 1.73 m <sup>2</sup>					
	Stage G₁ (n=1171) ≥90	Stage G <sub>2</sub> (n=1390) 60-89	Stage G <sub>3</sub> (n=556) 30-59	Stage G <sub>4</sub> (n=54) 15-29	Stage G <sub>s</sub> (n=49) ≤15	P Trend	
Time from stroke onset to randomization (h), mean (SD)	2.87 (0.91)	2.68 (0.92)	2.55 (0.97)	2.59 (0.86)	2.70 (1.02)	<0.001	
Female, n (%)	397/1171 (33.9)	508/1390 (36.6)	259/556 (46.6)	27/54 (50.0)	25/49 (51.0)	< 0.001	
Age (y), mean (SD)	58.1 (10.9)	69.7 (11.0)	75.6 (10.3)	76.6 (12.0)	64.4 (14.7)	<0.001	
Ethnicity, n (%)						<0.001	
Non-Asian	255/1171 (21.8)	552/1390 (39.7)	307/556 (55.2)	37/54 (68.5)	24/49 (49.0)		
Asian	916/1171 (78.2)	838/1390 (60.3)	249/556 (44.8)	17/54 (31.5)	25/49 (51.0)		
Clinical features							
Systolic BP, mm Hg, mean (SD)	149 (20)	150 (20)	148 (21)	150 (22)	149 (19)	0.56	
Diastolic BP, mm Hg, mean (SD)	87 (12)	84 (13)	81 (13)	81 (14)	85 (13)	< 0.001	
NIHSS score							
Median (Q1-Q3)	8 (4-12)	8 (5-14)	10 (6–16)	8 (5-16)	8 (6–11)	< 0.001	
Previous stroke, n (%)	167/1171 (14.3)	272/1390 (19.6)	108/556 (19.4)	14/54 (25.9)	10/49 (20.4)	0.001	
Randomized to low-dose treatment	573 (48.9)	704 (50.7)	271 (48.7)	32 (59.3)	24 (49.0)	0.57	

Data are mean (SD) or median (interquartile interval).

Scores on the NIHSS range from 0 to 42, with higher scores indicating more severe neurological deficits. BP indicates blood pressure; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; and NIHSS, National Institutes of Health stroke scale.





Conclusiones: la falla renal se asocia con un aumento de la mortalidad, pero no con mayor discapacidad o hemorragia intracerebral sintomática en pacientes con ACV tratados con trombolisis. Persiste la incertidumbre sobre si el alteplase en dosis bajas confiere beneficios sobre la dosis estándar de alteplase en pacientes con ACV y falla renal.

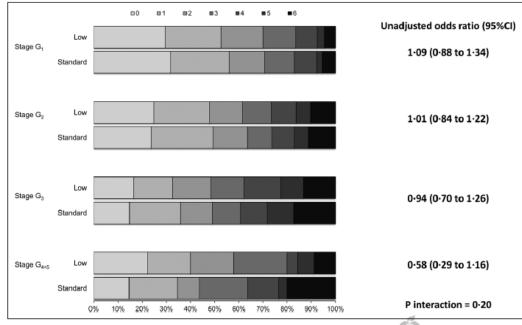
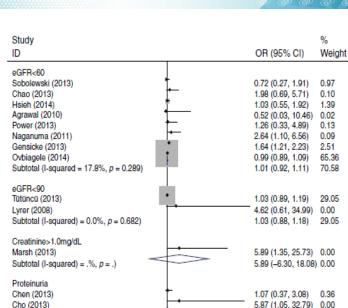


Figure. Global functional outcome at 90 d in patients by estimated glomerular filtration rate and randomized treatment. The figure shows the raw distribution of scores on the modified Rankin Scale at 90 d, with scores ranging from 0 to 6, as fully described in the online-only Data Supplement, along with grades of renal dysfunction. Cl indicates confidence interval.

Heart | Stroke









## Renal Dysfunction and Thrombolytic Therapy in Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke

A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Zilong Hao, MD, PhD, Chunsong Yang, MPH, Ming Liu, MD, PhD, and Bo Wu. MD. PhD

La disfunción renal no aumenta el riesgo de una mala evolución y hemorragia intracerebral después de la trombolisis. La disfunción renal no debe ser una contraindicación para la administración de trombólisis intravenosa en pacientes elegibles.

FIGURE 4. Odds ratio for sICH of intravenous rtPA-treated patients with renal function compared with those without renal dysfunction.

1.10 (-0.25, 2.45) 0.36

1.02 (0.94,1.10)

Subtotal (I-squared) = 0.0%, p = 0.555)

Heterogeneity between groups: p = 0.882Overall (I-squared) = 0.0%, p = 0.643



Intravenous Thrombolysis in Ischemic Stroke Patients With Active Cancer

1646 pacientes



Cáncer activo 82 (5%)



5 trombolisis IV



Segura sin aumento del sangrado



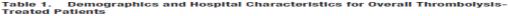
TABLE 1 | Characteristics of cancer patients who received IV-tPA vs. never cancer who received IV-tPA.

	CS & IV-tPA (n = 5)	NCS & IV-tPA (n = 261)	P
Male, n (%)	4 (80.0)	164 (62.8)	0.4
Female	1 (20.0)	97 (37.2)	
Time from ictus to admission	73.1 (45.0–123.8)	90 (59.1–135.0)	0.5
Mean age (SD)	68.0 (10.4)	68.7 (14.9)	0.9
Median NIHSS, arrival (IQR)	9 (8-14)	7 (4-15)	0.9
Median NIHSS, discharge (IQR)	11 (0–19)	3 (0-9)	0.4
ICH; tPA complication	_	10 (3.8)	0.7
Median mRS (IQR)	4 (2-5)	2 (1-4)	0.4
Persistant AF	1 (10.0)	9 (3.4)	0.06
Paroxysmal AF	1 (10.0)	21 (8.0)	0.3
Smoking	4 (80.0)	137 (52.5)	0.08
MACI	2 (40.0)	14 (5.4)	0.001
STROKE ETIOLOGY			
Atherosclerosis, n (%)	_	40 (15.3)	0.6
Cardioembolic	2 (40.0)	91 (34.9)	
Small-vessel disease	1 (10.0)	14 (5.4)	
Other	_	10 (3.8)	
Unknown	2 (40.0)	105 (40.2)	
BLOOD VALUES			
Median D-dimer (IQR), mg/L	0.6 (0.3-2.8)	0.7 (0.4-1.6)	0.9
Mean Hb (SD), g/dL	12.5 (2.1)	14.4 (1.4)	0.002
Mean platelet count (SD), × 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	292.0 (104.7)	265.9 (78.5)	0.5
Median fibrinogen (IQR), mmol/L	3.1 (2.8–4.1)	3.4 (3.0–3.9)	0.4
Median CRP (IQR), mg/L	1 (1-6)	3 (1-6)	0.3
Mean cholesterol (SD), mmol/L	4.1 (1.1)	5.4 (1.2)	0.07
Median glucose (IQR), mmol/L	8.0 (7.1–8.3)	6.2 (5.4–7.3)	0.02

SD, standard deviation; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health stroke Scale score; IOR, interquartile range; mRS, modified Rankin score; AF, atrial fibrillation; MI, myocardial infarction; PAD, peripheral artery disease; and MACI, multiple acute cerebral infarctions.

Frontiers in Neurology 2018





Variables	CS: Thrombolysis, % (n=807)	NCS: Thrombolysis, % (n=31 769)	P Value
Age (categorical), y	0	(,	<0.001
19–59	118 (14.6)	8717 (27.4)	CO.001
60-79	476 (59.0)	14 190 (44.7)	
>80	213 (26.4)	8861 (27.9)	
Sex	210 (20.4)	(27.5)	0.249
Men	425 (52.7)	16 057 (50.5)	0.243
Women	382 (47.3)	15711 (49.5)	
Race	302 (47.3)	13711 (43.3)	< 0.001
White	476 (59.0)	19843 (62.5)	₹0.001
Black	123 (15.2)	4405 (13.9)	
Hispanic	27 (3.3)	1855 (5.8)	
Other	42 (5.2)	1590 (5.0)	
Missing	139 (17.2)	4075 (12.8)	
Hyperlipidemia	341 (42.2)	7618 (51.3)	< 0.001
Diabetes mellitus	186 (23.0)	7618 (24.0)	0.569
Hypertension	560 (69.3)	24 969 (78.6)	<0.001
Atrial fibrillation	184 (22.8)	7631 (24.0)	0.897
Congestive heart failure	107 (13.3)	4227 (13.3)	0.183
Valvular heart disease	75 (9.3)	2608 (8.2)	0.298
Coagulopathy	40 (5.0)	964 (3.0)	0.003
Chronic kidney disease	40 (5.0)	2204 (6.9)	0.033
Elixhauser quartile	40 (3.0)	2204 (0.3)	<0.001
First (<5)	63 (7.8)	9761 (30.7)	
Second (5-7)	39 (4.8)	8132 (25.6)	
Third (8-14)	291 (36.1)	8410 (26.5)	
Fourth (≥15)	414 (51.3)	5466 (17.2)	
Hospital bed size	,	0.000 (1.1.2)	0.053
Small (<250)	25 (3.2)	1569 (5.1)	0.000
Medium (250–450)	162 (20.7)	6500 (21.0)	
Large (>450)	597 (76.1)	22 936 (74.0)	
Teaching status	337 (1317)	22333 (7 1.5)	0.880
Teaching	460 (58.7)	18 295 (59.0)	0.000
Nonteaching	324 (41.3)	12710 (41.0)	
Insurance status	021(110)	12710 (11.0)	< 0.001
Medicare	557 (69.0)	18746 (59.0)	20.001
Medicald	67 (8.3)	2307 (7.3)	
Private insurance	143 (17.7)	8195 (25.8)	
Other	40 (5.0)	2521 (7.9)	

<sup>\*</sup>P<0.05.



## Thrombolysis for Acute Ischemic Stroke in Patients With Cancer A Population Study

Menor edad. Menor prevalencia de factores de riesgo. Vascular.

Stroke, 2013





Table 2. Multivariate Analysis of Primary and Secondary Outcomes Among Patients With and Without Cancer, Adjusted for Age, Sex, Race, Elixhauser Quartile, Hospital Bed Size, and Hospital Teaching Status

	Overall Thrombolysis			IV Thrombolysis Only ( NCS=25 196)		IV Thrombolysis+Endovascular Treatment (CS=193; NCS=6573)		
Outcome	CS, % (n=807)	NCS, % (n=31 769)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> Value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P Value
Home discharge	19.4	29.7	1.15 (0.95-1.39)	0.166	1.088 (0.871-1.358)	0.458	1.256 (0.845-1.867)	0.261
In-hospital mortality	12.1	10.2	0.84 (0.68-1.05)	0.132	0.873 (0.671-1.136)	0.313	0.843 (0.564-1.260)	0.404
Intracerebral hemorrrhage	6.3	6.4	0.74 (0.56-1.12)	0.071	0.670 (0.21-1.13)	0.456	1.270 (0.826-1.954)	0.276
Venous thromboembolism	5.8	2.2	1.73 (1.26-2.37)	0.001*	1.605 (1.053-2.445)	0.028*	1.831 (1.118-2.996)	0.016*
Pneumonia	9.2	4.7	1.18 (0.92-1.52)	0.196	1.269 (0.933-1.724)	0.129	1.036 (0.661-1.626)	0.876
Gastrostomy	16.8	9.3	1.05 (0.86-1.28)	0.642	0.987 (0.781-1.248)	0.914	1.147 (0.791-1.663)	0.471
Tracheostomy	7.5	4.2	0.92 (0.63-1.35)	0.673	0.537 (0.29-0.94)	0.048*	1.536 (0.923-2.554)	0.099*

Cl indicates confidence interval; CS, cancer-associated stroke; IV, intravenous; NCS, noncancer stroke; and OR, odds ratio.

\*P<0.05.

Conclusiones: la terapia trombolítica para el ACV en pacientes con cáncer no se asocia con un mayor riesgo de hemorragia intracerebral o mortalidad hospitalaria.

Sin embargo, una cuidadosa consideración del subtipo de cáncer puede ayudar a delinear el subconjunto de pacientes con mala respuesta a la trombolisis. Esto se debe confirmar en estudios prospectivos.





### Convulsiones

Table 16. Summary of Studies Including ≥5 Patients Treated With Intravenous rtPA Who Had Seizures at Symptom Onset

Study	Study Design	Seizure/Total SMs, n	Average Initial NIHSS Score	Any ICH, n	sICH, n	mRS Score of 0-1, %
Winkler et al319	Retrospective of prospective registry	6/7	10*	0	0	86
Chernyshev et al334	Retrospective of prospective registry	26/69	7	0	0	87
Zinkstok et al <sup>294</sup>	Multicenter, observational cohort	81/100	6	NA	2	75
Tsivgoulis et al336	Retrospective of prospective registry	11/56	6	NA	0	96
Förster et al337	Retrospective of prospective registry	20/42	6.5	NA	0	NA
Chang et al338	Retrospective	6/14	6*	0	0	NA†

ICH indicates intracerebral hemorrhage; mRS, modified Rankin Scale; NA, not applicable; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; rtPA, recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator; sICH, symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage; and SM, stroke mimic.

†In that trial, 97% had an mRS score of 0 to 2.

Mimics NIHSS > de 6 Baja tasa de sangrado sintomático Buena evolución



Razonable la trombolisis si se sospecha un ACV

<sup>\*</sup>Average indicates the median except where indicated by an asterisk (mean).



Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of All Patients and of Defined Subgroups Recent Versus Nonrecent Surgery and Major Versus Minor Surgery

		Subgroups:	Time of Surgery	Subgroups: T	ype of Surgery	
	Total (n=134)	Recent (n=49)	Nonrecent (n=85)	Major (n=86)	Minor (n = 48)	
Demographic characteristics						
Age, median (IQR)	75 (66–79)	76 (65–81)	74 (67–79)	75 (69–79)	76 (61–79)	
Sex male (%)	75 (56.0)	27 (55.1)	48 (56.5)	44 (51.2)	31 (64.6)	
Surgery characteristics						
Recent surgeries (%)	49 (36.6)			23 (26.7)	26 (54.2)	
Major surgeries (%)	86 (64.2)	23 (46.9)	63 (74.1)			
Risk factors						
Liver dysfunction	0	0	0	0	0	
Thrombocytopenia (<100 Giga/L)	0	0	0	0	0	
Hematopoietic tumors (%)	2 (1.5)	1 (2.0)	1 (1.2)	1 (1.2)	1 (2.1)	
Oral anticoagulation before index stroke (%)	8 (6.0)	3 (6.1)	5 (5.9)	7 (8.1)	1 (2.1)	
Stroke characteristics						
NIHSS, median (IQR)	11 (7–17)	12 (7–17)	11 (6–16)	11.5 (7–16)	11 (7–17)	
MCA (%)	120 (89.6)	42 (85.7)	78 (91.8)	77 (89.5)	43 (89.6)	
ACA (%)	4 (3.0)	1 (2.0)	3 (3.5)	4 (4.7)	0	
Posterior circulation (%)	17 (12.7)	9 (18.4)	8 (9.4)	10 (11.6)	7 (14.6)	

Multiple stroke territories possible. ACA indicates anterior cerebral artery; IQR, interquartile range; MCA, middle cerebral artery; and NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.



#### **Original Contribution**

#### Thrombolysis in Postoperative Stroke

Nicolas Voelkel, MD; Nikolai Dominik Hubert, MSc; Roland Backhaus, MD; Roman Ludwig Haberl, MD; Gordian Jan Hubert, MD

Table 2. Type of Surgical Intervention (n=138)

Type of Surgery	n
Orthopedic/trauma surgery	43
Visceral/Abdominal surgery	25
Urologic surgery	17
Cardiac surgery	10
Vascular surgery	10
Eye surgery	9
Skin surgery	8
Thoracic surgery	6
Intramuscular injection	5
Dental surgery	5

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Table 3. Primary and Secondary Outcome Measures of All Patients and of Defined Subgroups Recent Versus Nonrecent Surgery and Major Versus Minor Surgery

			Subgroups: Time of Su	Subgroups: Time of Surgery		Subgroups: Type of Surgery		
	Total (n=134)	Recent (n=49)	Nonrecent (n=85)	OR (95% CI) OR <sub>ad</sub> (95% CI)	Major (n=86)	Minor (n=48)	OR (95% CI) OR <sub>adi</sub> (95% CI)	
SSH	9 (6.7%) 7 (14.3%) 2 (2.4%)	2 (2 40)	6.92 (1.38-34.77)*	7 (0 (0))	0 (4 00()	2.04 (0,41-10.23)		
,	9 (6.7%)	9 (6.7%) 7 (14.3%)	2 (2.4%)	10.73 (1.88-61.27)*	7 (8.1%)	2 (4.2%)	4.03 (0.65-25.04)	
Intracerebral	40 (0 70()	0.404	40 (44 00)	0.49 (0.13–1.87)	40 (44 00/)	0.40.0043	1.97 (0.52-7.55)	
hemorrhage	13 (9.7%)	3 (6.1%)	10 (11.8%)	0.53 (0.13-2.09)	10 (11.6%)	3 (6.3%)	1.67 (0.42-6.68)	
Other bleeding	7 (5 004)	4 (0.00()	0.40.504	2.43 (0.52-11.34)		5 (10 40)	0.21 (0.04-1.10)	
	7 (5.2%) 4 (8.2%)	3 (3.5%)	1.59 (0.31-8.24)	2 (2.3%)	5 (10.4%)	0.20 (0.03-1.15)		
In-hospital	44 (0.00()	4 (0.00()	7 (0.00()	0.99 (0.28-3.58)			2.69 (0.56-12.99)	
mortality	tality 11 (8.2%) 4 (8.2%)	7 (8.2%)	1.24 (0.33-4.71)	9 (10.5%)	2 (4.2%)	3.13 (0.62-15.91)		

Odds ratios are obtained using logistic regression. Cl indicates confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; OR, adjusted OR; and SSH, surgical site hemorrhage. \*Significant results.

Conclusiones: la trombolisis puede administrarse de forma segura en pacientes postoperatorios como uso off label después de realizar un adecuado análisis de riesgo- beneficio. Sin embargo, el riesgo de hemorragia en el área quirúrgica debe tenerse en cuenta especialmente en pacientes que fueron sometidos a una cirugía poco tiempo antes del inicio del accidente cerebrovascular.





### Trauma

En pacientes con ACV isquémico agudo con traumatismo leve dentro de los 14 días previos, el alteplase intravenosa puede ser cuidadosamente considerado si el ACV es grave y los riesgos de sangrado están controlados.

Los pacientes que en los 3 meses previos presentaron TEC grave, HSD o HED, contusión hemorrágica cerebral, sangrado subaracnoideo, hematoma retroperitoneal y hemotoráx esta contraindicado el alteplase.

Los pacientes con ACV agudo y TEC moderado a grave el alteplase esta contraindicado























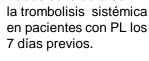














La trombolisis esta contraindicada en la disección aórtica.



La trombolisis debe ser realizada con cuidado en las disecciones intracraneanas.



La trombolisis esta Indicada en la disección de vasos del cuello.



Pacientes en periodo menstrual.



Sangrado gastrointestinal o genito-urinario. Si esta controlado el sitio de sangrado.



# Situaciones poco frecuentes

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## **Muchas Gracias**

