



Hémorragie intra-cérébrale post-reperfusion (thrombolyse et thrombectomie mécanique)

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27° Journées de la SFNV

17 Novembre 2022

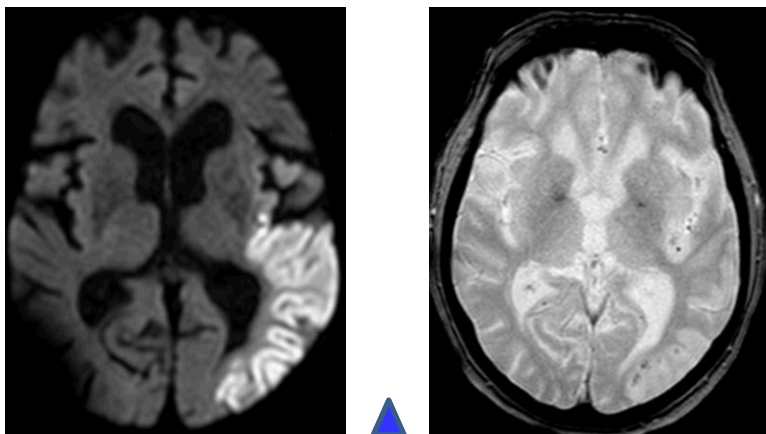
PAS DE CONFLIT D'INTERET

Classification de la transformation hémorragique de l'AVC ischémique

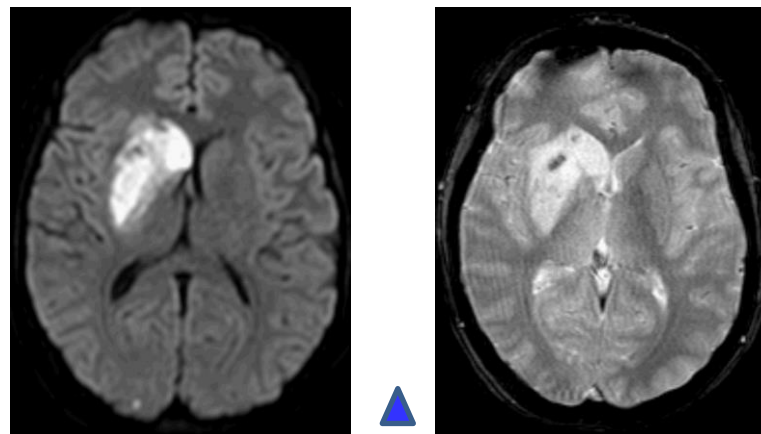
- La classification est basée sur la présentation **radiologique** and sur l'aggravation Clinique

Haemorrhagic infarct (HI)

Small petechiae within the infarcted area



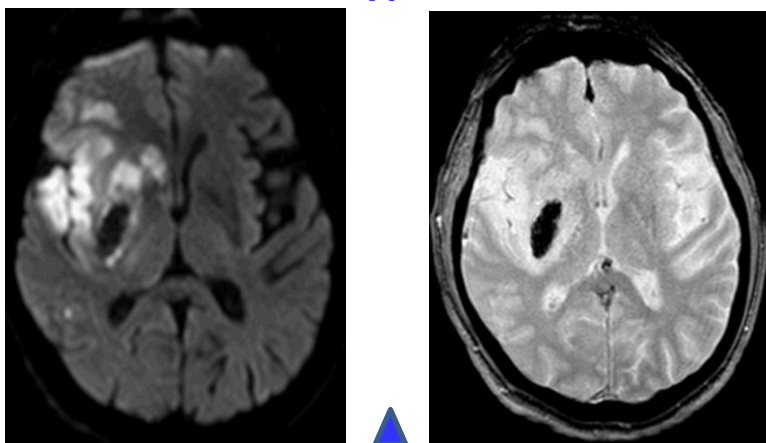
HI type 1



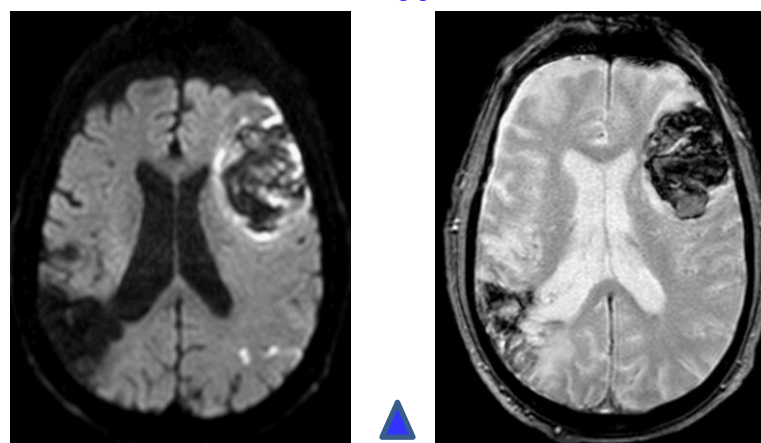
HI type 2

Parenchymal haematoma

Well limited haemorrhage in the infarcted area or outside



PH type 1



PH type 2

Classification de la transformation hémorragique de l'AVC ischémique

- La classification est basée sur la présentation **radiologique** and sur **l'aggravation Clinique**
 - **NINDS**: tout type de PH < 36h, associées à une aggravation clinique 6% vs. placebo 6%
 - **ECASS 2**: tout type de PH < 7d avec aggravation clinique ≥ 4 pt au NIHSS 11.8% vs. 3.1%
 - **SITS-MOST** : tout type de PH type 2 < 36h avec aggravation clinique ≥ 4 pt 1.7%
 - **ECASS 3** : tout type de PH avec aggravation clinique ≥ 4 points au NIHSS, ou entraînant un décès, ET considéré comme la principale cause d'aggravation 27% vs. 17.6%

Délais d'évaluation du RH (Précoce vs. tardive) /Type de RH/ Critères de la détérioration neurologique

Effet plafond du NIHSS

The Heidelberg classification



Table 1. Anatomic Description of Intracranial Hemorrhages

Class	Type	Description
1		Hemorrhagic transformation of infarcted brain tissue
1a	HI1	Scattered small petechiae, no mass effect
1b	HI2	Confluent petechiae, no mass effect
1c	PH1	Hematoma within infarcted tissue, occupying <30%, no substantive mass effect
2		Intracerebral hemorrhage within and beyond infarcted brain tissue
	PH2	Hematoma occupying 30% or more of the infarcted tissue, with obvious mass effect
3		Intracerebral hemorrhage outside the infarcted brain tissue or intracranial-extracerebral hemorrhage
3a		Parenchymal hematoma remote from infarcted brain tissue
3b		Intraventricular hemorrhage
3c		Subarachnoid hemorrhage
3d		Subdural hemorrhage

HI indicates hemorrhagic infarction; and PH, parenchymatous hematoma.

→ Détermination de la cause de la détérioration neurologique en présence d'une HIC

- SICH:
≥4 points total NIHSS (vs. avant aggravation)
≥2 point in one NIHSS category (ex. hémorragie occipitale)

Incidence de la transformation hémorragique – Risque attribué au rtPA

- La transformation hémorragique fait partie de l'histoire naturelle des AVC ischémiques, indépendamment du traitement de reperfusion → excès de risque attribuable au rtPA?

- Taux de HICs post AVC dans les 7- 10j:**
 - Risque X 4 - 7 post rtPA vs Placebo**
 - Excès de 60 HICs pour 1000 patients traités (OR 3.72, 95% CI 2.98 to 4.64, P < 0.00001; 7011 participants)

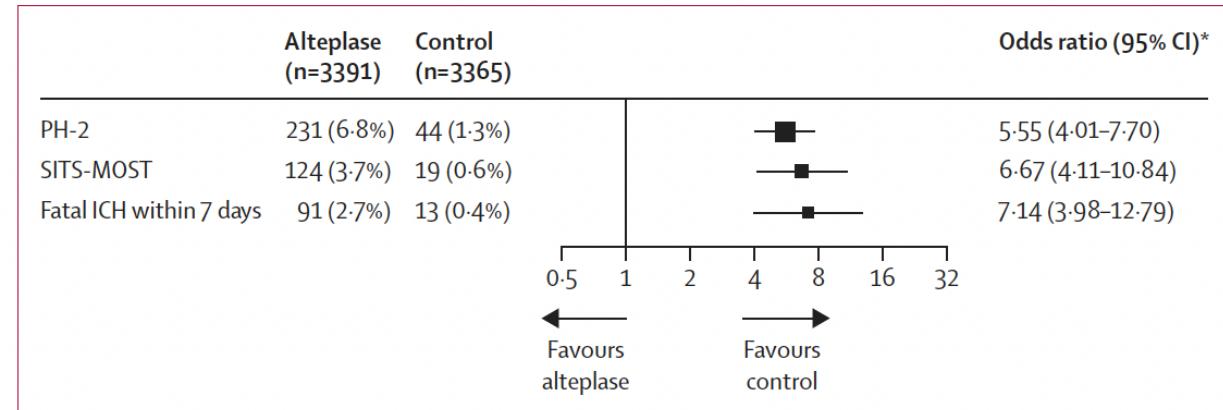


Figure 1: Effect of alteplase treatment within 7 days on type 2 parenchymal haemorrhage, SITS-MOST haemorrhage, and fatal intracerebral haemorrhage

- Taux d'HIC fatal dans les 7- 10 j :**
 - Risque X 2.5- 5 post rtPA vs Placebo; ≈ 2-3% risque absolu**
 - Excès de 30 HIC fatales pour 1000 patients traités (OR 4.18, 95% CI 2.99 to 5.84, P < 0.00001; 6683 participants)

Incidence – RCT fibrinolyse i.v.

- Excès de risque absolu attribuable au rtPA était plus important chez les patients ayant subi des AVC plus graves (NIHSS > ou = 22)
- MAIS bénéfice net supérieur au placebo sur le pronostic fonctionnel pour tout les niveaux de sévérité + excès de mortalité non significative 3 mois après l'AVC

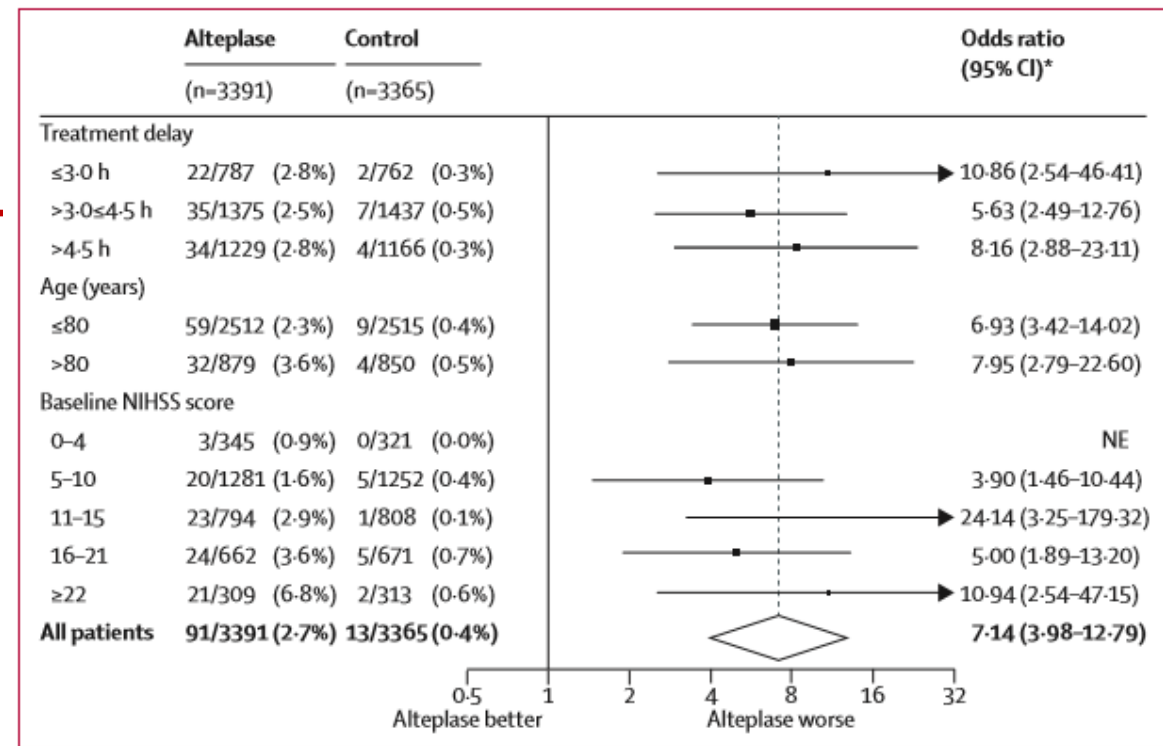


Figure 4: Effect of alteplase on fatal intracranial haemorrhage within 7 days by treatment delay, age, and stroke severity

Recommendation

For patients with clinically severe acute ischaemic stroke of < 4.5 h duration, we recommend intravenous thrombolysis with alteplase.

Quality of evidence: **Moderate** ⊕⊕⊕

Strength of recommendation: **Strong** ↑↑

HT: facteurs prédictifs

- Dose rtPA
- Age ↗
- Antcd d'HTA, PA (> 146 mmHg) et PA variability
- Antiplatelet therapy (x 2, x 3)
- Oral anticoagulant therapy
- Renal failure
- NIHSS ↗
- Hypodensities > 1/3 MCA territory
- Large DWI/ADC ischemia
- Leukoaraiosis
- Brain microbleeds
- Glucose level ↗ (≥ 180 mg/dL)
- Baseline neutrophil count and neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio
- Fibrinogen level < 200 mg/dL

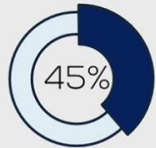
Score	Components	Receiver-Operating Characteristic Curve (C Statistics)
MSS ²⁴	Age, NIHSS score, glucose, platelets (0–4 points)	0.59–0.86
HAT ²⁵	NIHSS score, diabetes mellitus or glucose, early CT hypodensity (0–5 points)	0.59–0.79
SEDAN ²⁶	Age, NIHSS score, glucose, hyperdense middle cerebral artery sign, early CT hypodensity (0–5 points)	0.50–0.70
SITS-ICH ²⁷	Age, NIHSS score, glucose, weight, hypertension, antiplatelet therapy (none, aspirin, aspirin+clopidogrel), systolic blood pressure, onset-to-treatment time (0–12 points)	0.58–0.76
GRASPS GWTG ⁹	Age, NIHSS score, glucose, systolic blood pressure, Asian vs non-Asian ethnicity, sex (0–101 points)	0.61–0.83
THRIVE ²⁸	Age, NIHSS score, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, atrial fibrillation (0–9 points)	0.6
SPAN-100 ²⁹	Age, NIHSS score (0–1 points)	0.55–0.57

Pathophysiologie de la transformation hémorragique après rt-PA

- Mécanismes diverses:
 - Ischémie vasculaire
 - Reperfusion
 - Toxicité du rt-PA sur la BHE
 - Coagulopathie liée au rtPA

FINDINGS

sICH according to NINDS criteria

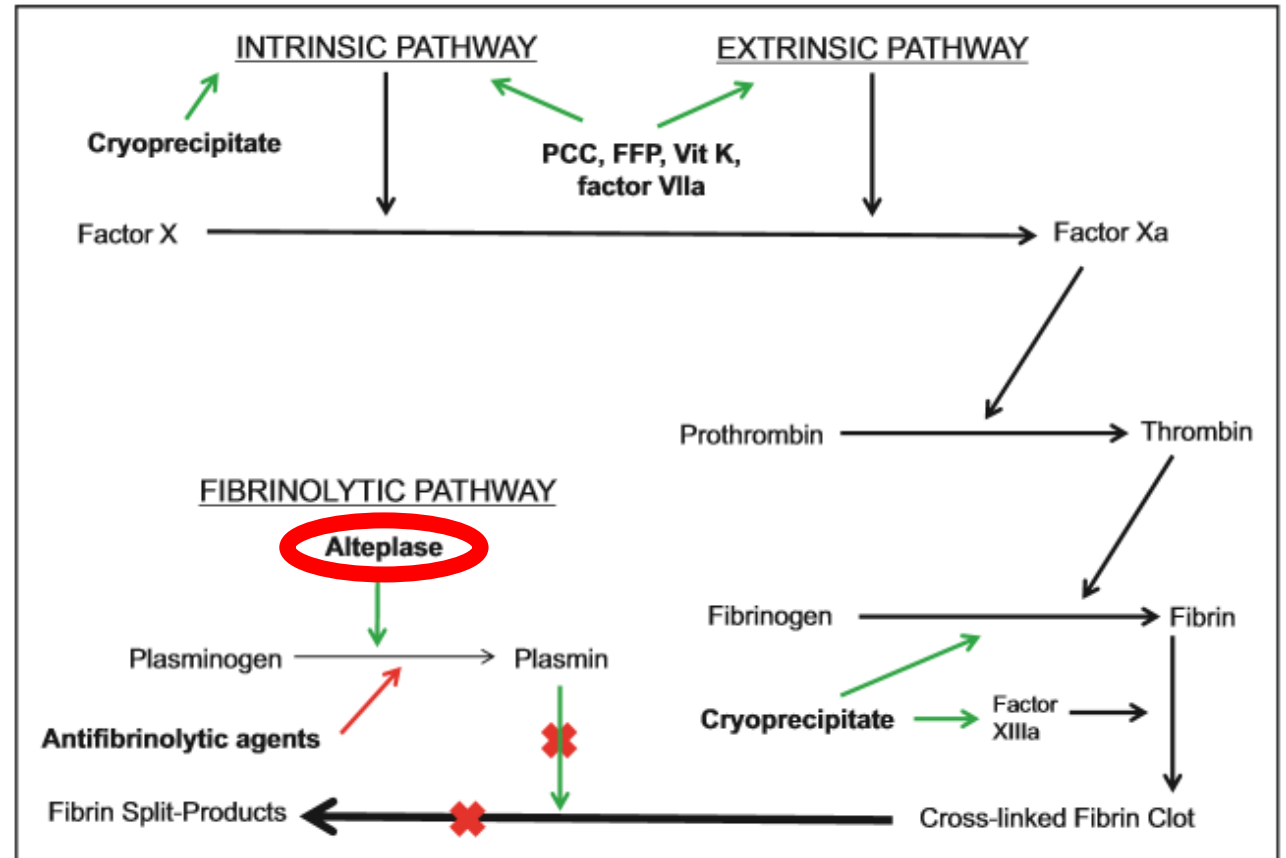


of people developing sICH had fibrinogen depletion vs 31% in those without fibrinogen depletion (+14% absolute increase)



Adjusted odds of sICH with fibrinogen depletion = **1.55** (95%CI 1.04-2.32)

Attributable fraction of sICH due to fibrinogen depletion = **40%**



1/2 vie rtPA : 4' (75% d'élimination en 8') mais effet sur la coagulation plus long (+/- 24h) :
↓ taux de fibrinogène et ↑ des produits de dégradation du fibrinogène
(avec une activité anticoagulante)

Et le traitement endovasculaire?

- La thrombectomie mécanique en association au rtPA augmente le taux de reperfusion mais n'augmente pas le risque de RH (PH2 et sICH) vs. IV tPA seul.

	Intervention population	Control population	Risk difference (%)	Rate ratio (95% CI) p-value	Odds ratio (95% CI) p-value	Adjusted rate ratio (95% CI) p-value	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI) p-value
Symptomatic intracranial haemorrhage	4.4% (28/634)	4.3% (28/653)	0.1	1.06 (0.63-1.80); p=0.82	1.07 (0.62-1.83); p=0.81	1.07 (0.62-1.80); p=0.81	1.07 (0.62-1.84); p=0.81
Parenchymal haematoma type 2	5.1% (32/629)	5.3% (34/641)	-0.2	0.99 (0.61-1.61); p=0.97	0.99 (0.60-1.63); p=0.97	1.04 (0.64-1.69); p=0.88	1.04 (0.63-1.72); p=0.88
Mortality	15.3% (97/633)	18.9% (122/646)	-3.6	0.82 (0.63-1.07); p=0.15	0.77 (0.54-1.10); p=0.16	0.82 (0.62-1.08); p=0.15	0.73 (0.47-1.13); p=0.16

Data show the proportion of patients with outcome (n/N), unless otherwise stated.

Table 4: Safety outcomes at 90 days

HT: facteurs prédictifs

Table 2. Multivariable Regression Analysis of Predictors of PH

Characteristics	OR (95% CI)*	P Value†
Age	1.01 (1.00–1.03)‡	0.05
Current smoking	2.02 (1.32–3.09)	<0.01
Admission ASPECTS	1.70 (1.18–2.44)§	<0.01
General anesthesia	1.98 (1.36–2.90)	<0.001
Angiographic poor collaterals	2.13 (1.36–3.33)	<0.001
Embolization in a new territory	2.94 (1.70–5.10)	<0.001

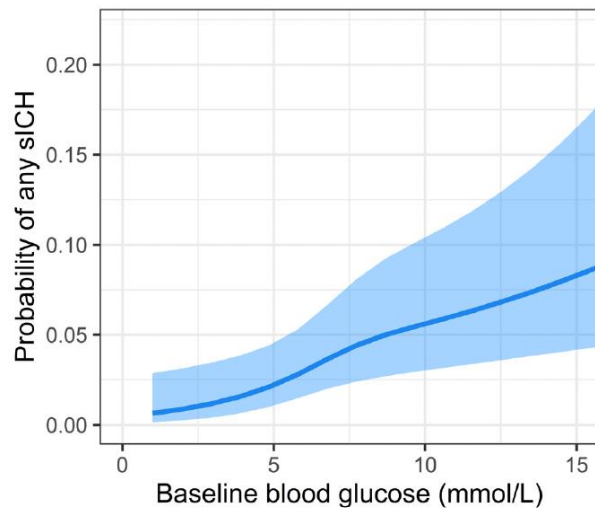
sICH	Endovascular thrombectomy group	Control group	Unadjusted odds ratio (95% CI)	Unadjusted p value	Unadjusted P _{interaction} value
Baseline ASPECTS 0–4, 5–7, and 8–10	0.026
0–4	10/52 (19%)	3/66 (5%)	5.00 (1.30–19.25)	0.016	..
5–7	12/319 (4%)	11/297 (4%)	1.02 (0.44–2.34)	1	..
8–10	10/473 (2%)	17/498 (3%)	0.61 (0.28–1.35)	0.245	..

Table 3: Symptomatic intracranial haemorrhage by treatment and baseline imaging variable categories

1764 patients San Roman L. *et al.* Lancet Neurol 2016

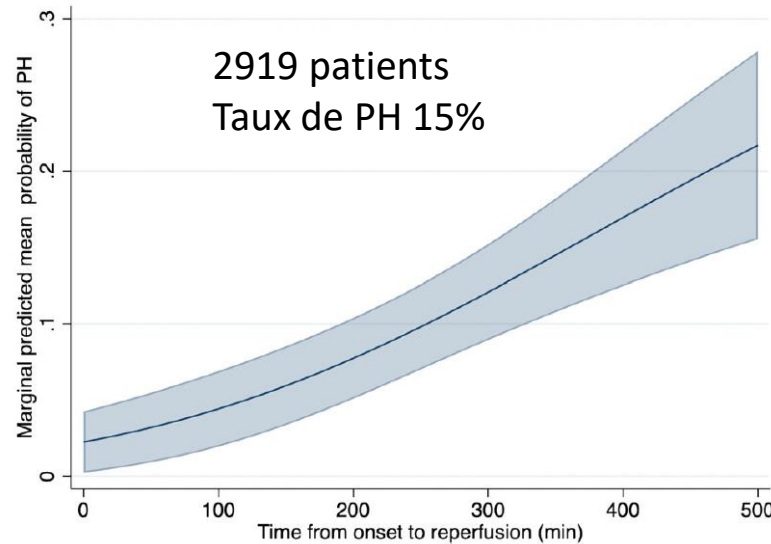
+ Antiagregant
+SBP at baseline

1113 patients – rate PH 11% ETIS - Boisseau W. *et al* Stroke 2019

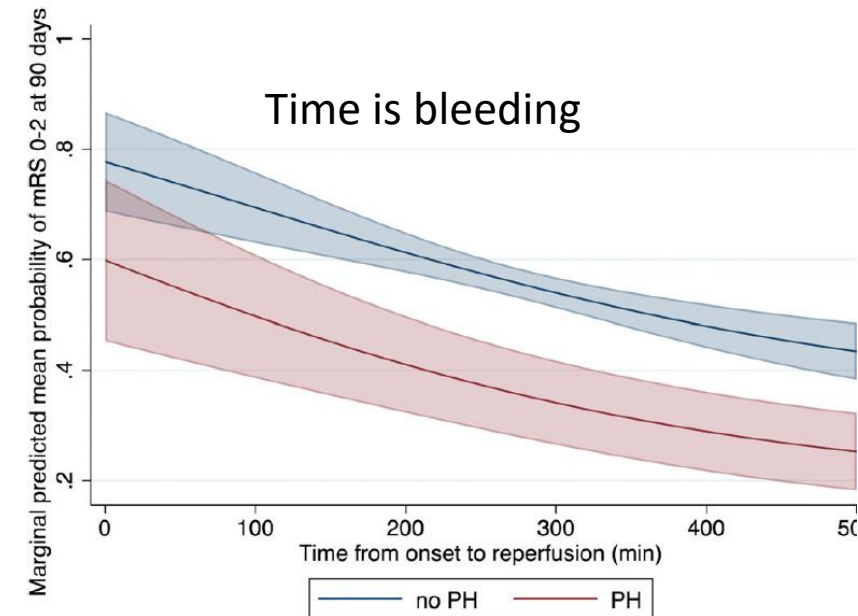


MR CLEAN – Van Der Sten *et al* Stroke 2022

1735 patients – sICH 6%

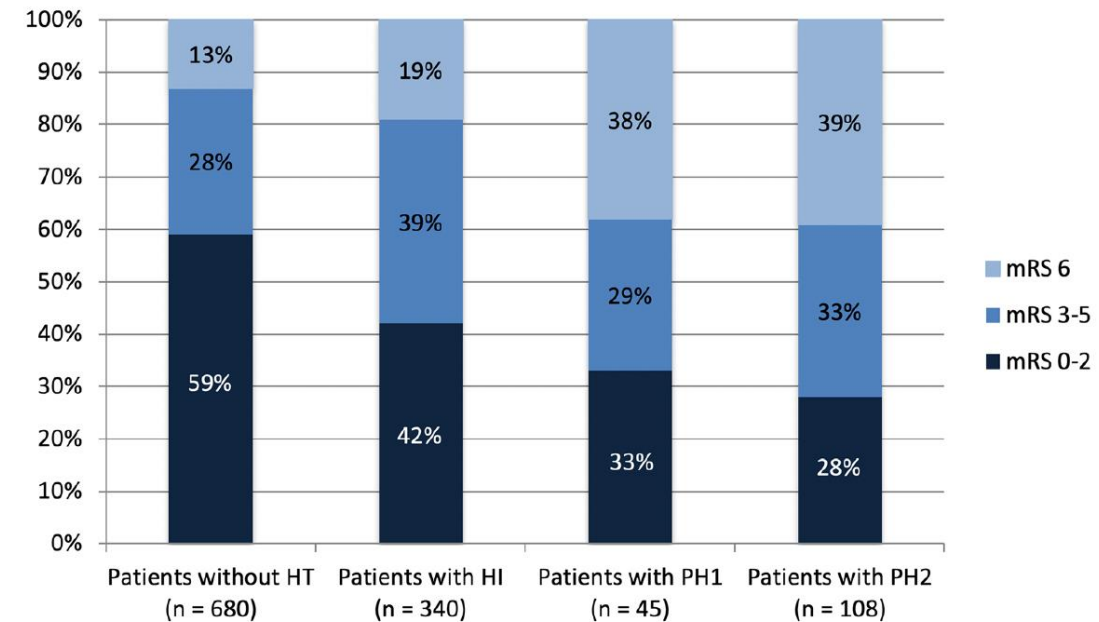
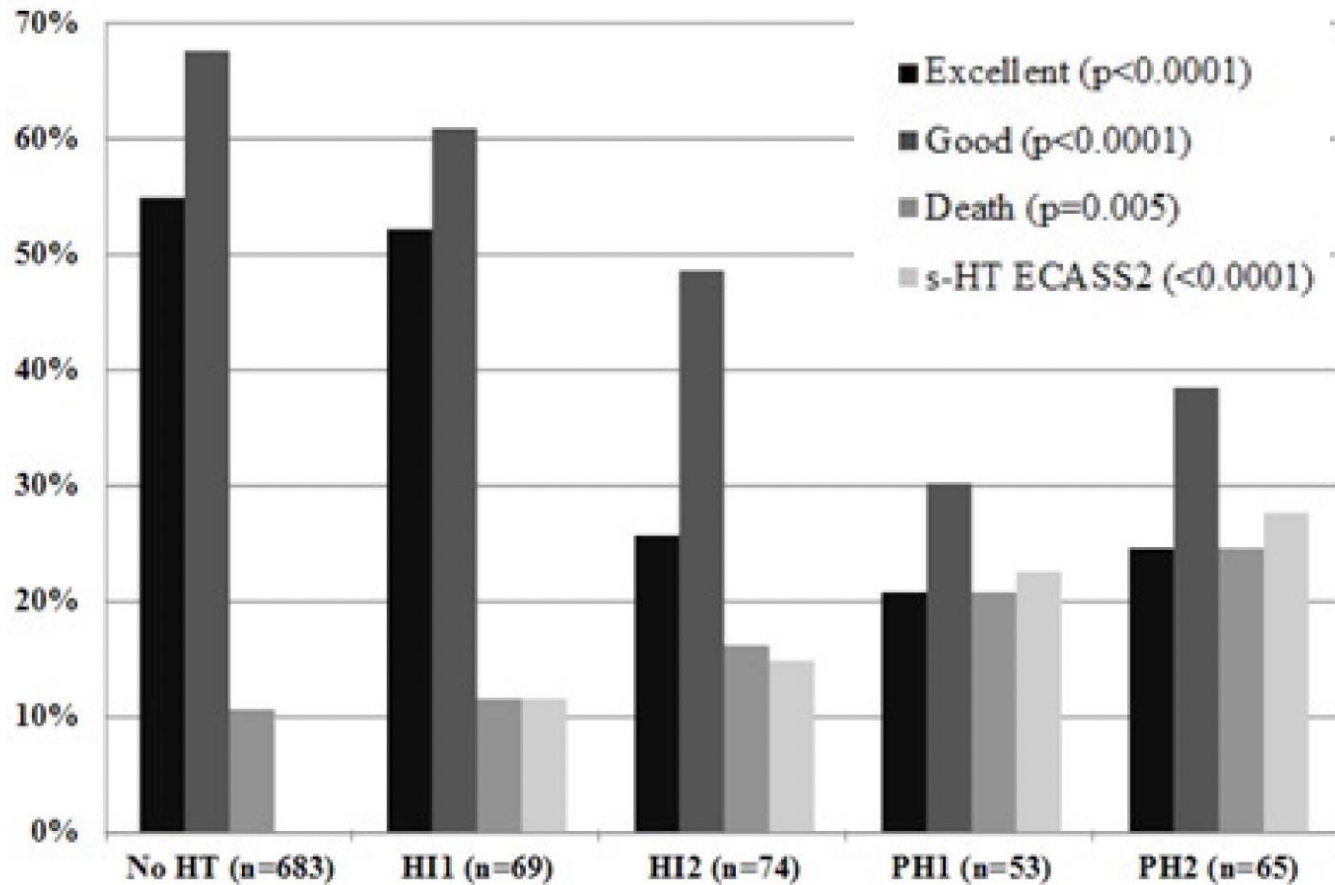


Olivot JM, ETIS Collaboration, Ann Neurol, 2022



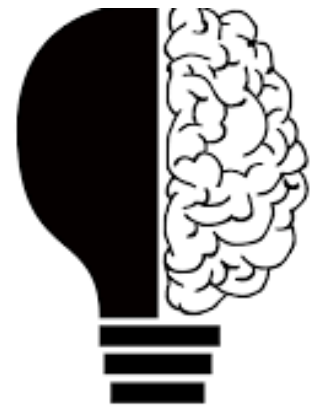
Quel impact clinique du remaniement hémorragique?

- The clinical relevance of HI1, HI2 and PH1 is not established
- PH2 et sICH: associé avec un pronostic défavorable (\approx 50% mortality rate for PH2)



Von Kummer R *et al.*, Stroke, 2015
Caparros F. *et al.*, JNNP, 2020
ETIS - Boisseau W. et al Stroke 2019

Take home messages



- Le taux de transformation hémorragique et l'impact pronostic dépendent de la définition (imagerie, délais, critères d'aggravation clinique, population étudiée)
- S-ICH peut survenir en absence d'IVT – mécanismes physiopath multiples – malgré l'augmentation du risque lié au rtPA, bénéfice net pour tout niveau de sévérité
- La connaissance de ce risque d'HIC permet d'adapter la surveillance clinique et de renseigner les familles
- S-ICH/PH2 sont rares mais s'associent à un pronostic défavorable

Merci de votre attention

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