

## **TRANSRADIAL APPROACH FOR MECHANICAL THROMBECTOMY IN ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE.**

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### **OBJECTIVE:**

To assess the feasibility efficacy and safety of mechanical thrombectomy using stent-retrievers in acute ischemic stroke through radial access.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

We analyzed 7 cases of transradial approach for mechanical thrombectomy with stent-retrievers. The median age of the patients was 59 (52-71) years, 5 (71,4%) were males. At hospitalization, the neurologic deficit by NIHSS varied in the range of 14-20 points (median – 16 points). In 5 (71,4%) patients, the stroke was localized in the anterior circulation, in 2 (28,6%) – in the vertebrobasilar circulation.

### **RESULTS:**

Successful catheterization of the stroke-dependent artery with implantation of the stent-retriever in the target cerebral artery via radial approach was possible in 100% of cases. The TICI 2b/3 blood flow was restored in all patients. The median time from symptoms onset to reperfusion was 250 minutes. During the follow-up period, there were no lethal outcomes, a significant reduction in the neurologic deficit degree by NIHSS was recorded ( $p=0,017$ ). After 90 days, the proportion of functionally independent patients with 2 or less score according to the modified Rankin scale was 71,4%.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Mechanical thrombectomy via transradial approach using stent-retrievers in acute ischemic stroke is feasible, effective and safe. Transradial access is a valuable alternative for patients with acute ischemic stroke in whom intervention through femoral access is either impossible, or involves a significant lengthening of the intervention time and/or great risks of complications.