Thrombus migration in patients with acute ischaemic stroke undergoing endovascular thrombectomy

Zefeng Tan, Lei Zhang, Li’an Huang, Hongyu Qiao, Min Guan, Bing Yang, Pengfei Yang, Yongwei Zhang, Hongjian Shen, Yu Zhou, Bo Hong, Huazheng Shi, Hongxing Han, Xinyi Leng, Yi Dong, Changlin Lian, Wenhuo Chen, Anding Xu, Jianmin Liu

ABSTRACT

Objective The impact of thrombus migration (TM) prior to endovascular thrombectomy (EVT) on clinical outcomes and recanalisation rates remains unknown. We aimed to examine whether preinterventional TM modifies the treatment effects of direct EVT versus bridging EVT in acute ischaemic stroke patients.

Methods All patients undergoing catheter angiography in the Multicentre randomised clinical Trial were included. TM was determined by radiologists unaware of the study by analysing discrepancies between computed tomographic angiography at baseline and first-run digital subtraction angiography before EVT. The primary outcome was the score on the modified Rankin scale (mRS) assessed at 90 days.

Results Of 627 included patients, the TM rate was 11.3% (71/627). In the multivariable logistic regression model, baseline National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score (adjusted OR 0.956, 95% CI 0.916 to 0.999; p=0.043) and intravenous thrombolysis (adjusted OR 2.614, 95% CI 1.514 to 4.514; p<0.001) were independently associated with TM. The patients with TM were less likely to be completely recanalised than those without TM (21.27% vs 36.23%, p=0.040). The interaction of TM and the EVT treatment effect did not significantly affect mRS shift analysis (p=0.687) or mRS scores of 0 to 1 (p=0.436).

Conclusion Preinterventional TM does not modify the treatment effects of direct versus bridging EVT on functional outcomes in patients with acute ischaemic stroke with anterior large vessel occlusion. TM leads to a lower complete recanalisation rate.

Trial registration number NCT04366124

INTRODUCTION

Thrombus migration (TM) was commonly seen in intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) patients with large vessel occlusion (LVO) and was also confirmed in the vivo model. Preinterventional TM was also reported to be prevalent between 17% and 30% in individuals treated with endovascular thrombectomy (EVT). However, the data from previous studies were mainly derived from the relatively small scale of single-centre cohort studies. The disintegration of a pre-existing clot, whether postthrombolysis or not, might increase the challenge in EVT procedure. A migrated clot in a distal vessel may make the EVT procedure more complex and thus affect successful recanalisation. When thrombus fragments migrate to more than one location, retrieving all the clots might also cost more time. However, the association between preinterventional TM and clinical outcomes remains uncertain.

We aimed to explore whether preinterventional TM affects successful EVT and modify clinical outcomes using data from the ‘Direct Intrar-arterial thrombectomy in order to Revascularise acute ischaemic stroke patients with large vessel occlusion Efficiently in Chinese Tertiary hospitals: A Multicentre randomised clinical Trial (DIRECT-MT)’.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and participants

DIRECT-MT trial was a multiple-centre, randomised, open-label trial with blinded...
outcome assessment involving patients with acute ischaemic stroke (AIS), which assessed whether direct mechanical thrombectomy is non-inferior to intravenous rt-PA combined with mechanical thrombectomy in patients with large vascular occlusion of the anterior circulation (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03469206). We conducted a post hoc analysis based on DIRECT-MT database.

The methods and results of the DIRECT-MT trial have been reported. For discrepancies between trained radiologists or qualified personnel in the core and DSA and the occurrence of TM were evaluated by DSA run before EVT. The site of thrombus on CTA (including a thin slice series) at baseline and the first For all included patients, we recorded CTA images after symptom onset), (2) had undergone catheter angiography in the DIRECT-MT trial and (3) had complete imaging data, including a baseline CT angiography (CTA), a first-run digital subtraction angiography (DSA) before thrombectomy, final post-EVT angiography images and follow-up images.

For patients with tandem lesions, no specific EVT procedure was recommended in the protocol of the DIRECT-MT trial and the appropriate procedure was left to the clinician’s discretion.

Assessment of TM

For all included patients, we recorded CTA images (including a thin slice series) at baseline and the first DSA run before EVT. The site of thrombus on CTA and DSA and the occurrence of TM were evaluated by trained radiologists or qualified personnel in the core lab of the DIRECT MT trial. For discrepancies between the two readers, another neurologist with neuroimaging expertise, re-evaluated the images and helped reach a consensus. Detailed information on image evaluation was published in the protocol and online supplemental file of the DIRECT-MT trial (online supplemental file 3).

The initial location of the thrombus was determined based on the baseline CTA findings before the patient was enrolled. The position of the thrombus was categorised into different groups based on its location in the cerebral circulation, including the internal carotid artery (ICA); proximal middle cerebral artery (MCA) M1 segment; distal MCA M1, M2, M3, M4 or M5 segment; anterior cerebral artery (ACA), and segments A1 and A2. Of note, M1 segment of MCA was defined as the origin of MCA to the bifurcation/trifurcation or the genu adjacent to the limen insulae. The length of MCA-M1 was measured from the M1 portion of MCA, which was defined as the segment between the ACA-MCA bifurcation point and the MCA-M2 bifurcation point or the genu adjacent to the limen insulae. MCA-M1 was dichotomised into proximal and distal at the midpoint of the course. The distal end of M1 segment refers to either of two locations: (1) at the genu adjacent to the limen insulae or (2) at the main bifurcation. Tandem lesions refer to simultaneous stenosis of the cervical and intracranial internal carotid arteries (or M1 segment of MCA). TM was defined as a thrombus moving from one segment to another downstream segment. Based on data from DIRECT MT trial, 99% of ICA thrombi at baseline were in the distal segment; therefore, this study did not define thrombus movement within the ICA as TM. According to the presence of TM, the patients were divided into two groups: TM groups and non-TM groups. A migrated thrombus beyond the distal end of the M1 segment or in ACA was designated a ‘distal TM (DTM)’. When thrombus fragments migrate to more than one location, the most proximal location is defined as the location of the thrombus.

Outcomes

The primary outcome was measured by the modified Rankin scale (mRS) assessed at 90 days. The secondary outcome was a 90-day mRS score of 0–1, significant neurological improvement (SNI), and an expanded Thrombolysis In Cerebral Infarction scale (eTICI) score on final angiography ≥2b. The SNI was defined as an 8-point improvement on the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) or an NIHSS score of 0 or 1 on day 7 or discharge. The secondary safety outcomes included all-cause mortality, symptomatic intracranial haemorrhage or asymptomatic ICH, arterial dissection, embolism in new areas and EuroQol-5 Dimension scores. Detailed descriptions of primary and secondary outcomes and safety outcomes were provided in the DIRECT MT protocol.

Statistical analyses

Baseline characteristics and laboratory data according to the presence or absence of TM before EVT were illustrated. Categorical variables in each group using the χ² test and continuous variables using the Student’s t-test. We used univariable regression analysis to identify potential factors of TM. To obtain independent risk factors for TM, we included variables with significant differences in univariable regression analysis and other relevant variables (age, baseline NIHSS score, onset date of groin puncture, occlusion site) in multiple regression analysis. Missing data for baseline characteristics were imputed with multiple imputations by fully conditional specification regression for continuous variables or fully conditional specification logistic regression for binary and ordinal variables.

The Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel tests were also performed to compare the differences in the incidence of TM and DTM between the thrombectomy-alone group and the combination therapy group. We evaluated the interaction between TM and treatments on the primary outcome before and after adjusting for imbalances in baseline important prognostic factors.

All analyses were then adjusted for certain variables in the model: age, the baseline NIHSS score, the mRS score before stroke onset, cerebral collateral status and the time from stroke onset to randomisation.

A two-sided p<0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were conducted using SPSS, V.22 (SPSS).
RESULTS

Patient characteristics
Overall, 656 patients were enrolled in DIRECT-MT, 327 patients in the thrombectomy-alone group and 329 patients in the combination therapy group. Among them, those who did not undergo catheter angiography, with incomplete imaging data or lost to follow-up for other reasons were excluded (figure 1). A total of 627 cases were included in the subgroup analysis, including 310 cases in the thrombectomy-alone group and 317 cases in the combination therapy group (figure 1). There are 12 patients developed reocclusion after EVT; however, a non-significant difference was found between TM (1.41%) and non-TM groups (1.98%) (p=1.000). (online supplemental table 1) The tandem lesion rate was 9.73% (61 cases), and no significant difference was found between TM (11 cases) and non-TM group (50 cases) (15.49% vs 8.99%, p=0.082, respectively) (online supplemental table 2). The detailed baseline characteristics of the TM subgroups are shown in table 1.

Incidence of TM and associated factors
TM rate in this study was 11.3% (71/627). The baseline thrombus position and distribution of TM were illustrated in figure 2. Most M1 thrombi (15, 88.2%) migrated to the M2 or M3 segment. More than half of thrombi from the ICA ended in the proximal M1 segment (50%) or the distal bifurcation of the M1 segment (15%) (figure 2).

Patients with atrial fibrillation (33.80% vs 48.02%, p=0.024) and those treated with IVT (70.42% vs 48.02%, p<0.001) had a higher rate of TM (table 1). In the multivariable logistic regression model, baseline NIHSS score (adjusted OR 0.956, 95% CI 0.916 to 0.999; p=0.043) and IVT (adjusted OR 2.614, 95% CI 1.514 to 4.514; p<0.001) were independently associated with TM (table 2).

TM and DTM with recanalisation
Patients with TM were less likely to have eTICI3 reperfusion on the final angiogram (21.27% vs 36.23%, p=0.04), and they had fewer attempts during the EVT procedure (medians 1 vs 2, p<0.001) (table 1). Similarly, the eTICI3 recanalisation rate was significantly lower in the DTM group (15.09%) than in the non-DTM group (33.27%) (p=0.0065); the eTICI≥2b recanalisation rate was also lower in the DTM group (50.94%) than in the non-DTM group (80.21%) (p<0.001) (online supplemental table 3).

Interaction between TM and successful recanalisation
Among patients with TM, a higher rate of successful recanalisation (eTICI≥2b) was observed in the bridging group compared with EVT-only (89.4% vs 75.0%, adjusted OR 0.190, 95% CI 0.037 to 0.965) (table 3). Among patients without TM, successful recanalisation (eTICI≥2b) did not differ significantly between thrombectomy alone and combination therapy (OR 0.757, 95% CI 0.489 to 1.173) (table 3). However, TM did not modify the rate of successful recanalisation (p for interaction=0.259).
Interaction between TM and clinical outcome

Patients with TM had a similar distribution of mRS at 90 days compared with those without (adjusted OR 1.584, 95% CI 0.595 to 4.217 vs 1.111, 95% CI 0.827 to 1.473, interaction p=0.687) (table 3). Among patients with TM, favourable functional outcome (mRS 0–1) was no significant difference between the thrombectomy-alone group and combination therapy group (45.0% vs 25.0%, adjusted OR 1.58, 95% CI 0.60 to 4.22), as well as in the patients without TM (23.3% vs 21.0% adjusted OR 1.11, 95% CI 0.82 to 1.47) (table 3). There were similar EuroQol-5 Dimension scores in both treatment groups among patients with or without TM (table 3).

We also found no significant interaction between TM and EVT treatment regimens on the safety outcomes (all-cause mortality, symptomatic ICH, asymptomatic ICH, embolism in a new area and vessel dissection; adjusted p for the interaction=0.602, 0.127, 0.054, 0.951 and 0.998, respectively). Vascular dissection occurred in eight patients (2.8%) in the thrombectomy-alone group and five patients (1.9%) in the combination therapy group (adjusted OR 1.60, 95% CI 0.51 to 4.99) in patients without TM (table 3).

**DISCUSSION**

This study found that the TM rate was 11.3% (71/627), and there was no interaction between TM and direct EVT or bridging EVT treatment in the 90-day distribution of mRS and other clinical outcomes. Further, we also found that TM was associated with IVT therapy and lower baseline NIHSS.

There was no interaction between TM and direct or bridging EVT in clinical outcomes in this study. Our
finding was consistent with previous single-centre retrospective studies by Bernard et al. Further, the data from the MR CLEAN registry (Multicentre Randomised Clinical Trial of Endovascular Treatment of Acute Ischaemic Stroke) also found a similar result. Although patients with TM were less likely to be completely recanalised (eTICI3) and had fewer attempts during EVT in our study. (Table 1)

However, a previous study found that TM led to a better functional outcome (adjusted OR 1.49; 95% CI 1.02 to 2.17) in patients with MCA M1 occlusion. Another small-scale study (98 cases) using Penumbra 4 or 5 MAX reperfusion catheters to treat acute MCA occlusion also found a trend of more favourable clinical outcomes in the migrated thrombus group than in the non-migrated thrombus group (78.9% vs 60.8%, p=0.231). Therefore, the influence of TM on 90 days functional outcome might relate to the location of the occluded artery. We need a larger scale of prospective studies focused on M1 occlusion patients to answer this question.

Furthermore, we also have done analysis to determine whether TM is directly associated with clinical outcomes. After adjusting for other related factors, including treatment options (direct or bridging therapy), the results showed that TM is associated with a better 90-day clinical outcome (mRS 0–2) (p=0.0281, aOR 1.360 (95% CI 0.767 to 2.41)) (online supplemental table 4). However,
Notably, studies have reported that TM was associated with shorter and blood-cell-enriched thrombi.\(^{6,7}\) We assume that extensive and firm thrombi are usually less likely to move and might cause more severe clinical symptoms than fragile and smaller thrombi.

This study has several limitations. First, the DIRECT-MT trial was conducted in advanced stroke centres. Currently, the extraction of thrombi beyond the M1 segment is only available in some primary centres or centres with experienced neurointerventionists. Even though evidence from a meta-analysis of several randomised trials, guidelines and clinical data did not widely support thrombectomy beyond the M1 segment.\(^9\) Therefore, cautiously applying the result in centres without adequate thrombectomy experience is encouraged. The results of the recently published A Randomised Controlled Trial of DIRECT Endovascular Clot Retrieval vs Standard Bridging Thrombolysis With Endovascular Clot Retrieval study also did not suggest a non-inferiority of direct EVT versus bridging therapy.\(^{14}\) For this reason, IVT before EVT was still warranted by most specialists, especially in rural areas without access to timely EVT.\(^{14}\)

Another limitation of this study, only 6.9% of the patients in the DIRECT MT study had intracranial atherosclerotic disease, although studies have reported that this is a common cause in Asia, which may hinder the generalisation of our findings to the Asian population. In addition, this study did not consider the TM within the ICA. Thrombi might occlude the anterior choroidal artery by moving from the initial segment to the distal end within the ICA. However, based on data from DIRECT MT trial, 99% of ICA thrombi at baseline were in the distal segment; therefore, this study did not define thrombus movement within the ICA as TM.

Furthermore, there were no data on the histological composition or size of the thrombus. Several studies have shown significant impacts of clot size and histological composition on their stability and accessibility. Blood cell enrichment and shorter thrombi were more easily broken down and were associated with a better clinical response.\(^{10-12,14}\)

**CONCLUSION**

Preinterventional TM does not modify the treatment effects of direct versus bridging EVT on functional outcomes in patients with AIS with anterior LVO. TM leads to a less complete recanalisation rate.
Table 3  Interaction between TM and thrombectomy-alone or combination-therapy on the clinical outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TM</th>
<th></th>
<th>NTM</th>
<th></th>
<th>Adjusted value</th>
<th>P for interaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrombectomy-alone (n=20)</td>
<td>Combination therapy (n=48)</td>
<td>Adjusted value</td>
<td>Thrombectomy-alone (n=289)</td>
<td>Combination therapy (n=267)</td>
<td>Adjusted value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mRS 90days (IQR)</td>
<td>2 (0–4.5 )</td>
<td>3 (1.5–5 )</td>
<td>1.584 (0.595, 4.217)</td>
<td>3 (2–5 )</td>
<td>4 (2–5 )</td>
<td>1.111 (0.827,1.473)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mRS (0–1)</td>
<td>9 (45.00%)</td>
<td>12 (25.00%)</td>
<td>2.559 (0.688, 9.519 )</td>
<td>67 (23.30%)</td>
<td>56 (21.00%)</td>
<td>1.167 (0.763,1.785)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mRS (0–2)</td>
<td>11 (55.00%)</td>
<td>22 (45.83%)</td>
<td>1.024 (0.275, 3.807)</td>
<td>101 (35.07%)</td>
<td>93 (34.83%)</td>
<td>1.052 (0.718,1.540)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>3 (15.00%)</td>
<td>7 (14.58%)</td>
<td>1.180 (0.221, 6.306)</td>
<td>54 (18.7%)</td>
<td>51 (19.1%)</td>
<td>0.938 (0.602,1.463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNI at day7 or discharge</td>
<td>12 (60.00%)</td>
<td>27 (56.3%)</td>
<td>1.361 (0.414, 4.473)</td>
<td>156 (54.0%)</td>
<td>146 (54.7%)</td>
<td>0.988 (0.696,1.402)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eTICI on final angiogram≥2b</td>
<td>15 (75.00%)</td>
<td>42 (89.4%)</td>
<td>0.190 (0.037, 0.965)</td>
<td>225 (79.5%)</td>
<td>221 (83.7%)</td>
<td>0.757 (0.489,1.173)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome lesion volume on CT—median (IQR)—mL</td>
<td>21.99 (2.38,91.11 )</td>
<td>32.11 (9.57, 83.35 )</td>
<td>16.791 (–32.481, 66.063)</td>
<td>37.15 (10.07, 114.77 )</td>
<td>39.45 (10.53, 101.84 )</td>
<td>0.447 (–13.821, 14.715)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIHSS score at 5–7 days or discharge—median (IQR)</td>
<td>3.00 (0.50, 11.00 )</td>
<td>5.00 (1.00, 12.00 )</td>
<td>1.081 (–5.636, 7.799)</td>
<td>8.00 (2.00, 17.00 )</td>
<td>9.00 (2.00,19.00 )</td>
<td>–1.475 (–3.540, 0.580)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQ-5D score at 90 days—median (IQR)</td>
<td>0.94 (0.57, 1.00 )</td>
<td>0.95 (0.75, 1.00 )</td>
<td>0.057 (–0.164, 0.278)</td>
<td>0.84 (0.33, 0.95 )</td>
<td>0.84 (0.33, 0.95 )</td>
<td>0.018 (–0.062, 0.093)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular dissection</td>
<td>0.00 (0.00)</td>
<td>0.00 (0.00%)</td>
<td>8 (2.80%)</td>
<td>5 (1.90%)</td>
<td>1.597 (0.512,4.986)</td>
<td>0.998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptomatic ICH</td>
<td>2 (10.00%)</td>
<td>2 (4.20%)</td>
<td>3.462 (0.318, 37.735)</td>
<td>12 (4.20%)</td>
<td>18 (6.70%)</td>
<td>0.580 (0.272,1.236)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic ICH</td>
<td>1 (5.00%)</td>
<td>16 (33.30%)</td>
<td>0.118 (0.014, 0.996)</td>
<td>104 (36.00%)</td>
<td>102 (38.20%)</td>
<td>0.919 (0.647,1.307)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolism in new area</td>
<td>0.00 (0.00%)</td>
<td>2 (4.20%)</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000, 2.263)</td>
<td>35 (12.10%)</td>
<td>29 (10.90%)</td>
<td>1.107 (0.648,1.892)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values were adjusted for baseline NIHSS score, mRS score before stroke, cerebral collateral blood-flow status, time from stroke onset to randomisation reported.

EQ-5D, EuroQol-5 Dimension; eTICI, expanded thrombolysis in cerebral infarction grading system; ICH, intracranial haemorrhage; mRS, modified Rankin scale; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale Score; SNI, significant neurological improvement; TM, thrombus migration.
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Contributors  Contributors ZT, AX, WC formulated the study concept. LZ, HL, HQ, MG, BY, PY YZ, HS, YZ, BH, HS, HH, QL, and WC performed the experiments. LZ, and ZT analysed the data and interpreted the results. LX and YD assisted in the revision of the manuscript. ZT, LZ, and AX wrote the paper. AX and JL accepts full responsibility for the work and the conduct of the study as the guarantor, had access to the data, and controlled the decision to publish.

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ORCID iDs
Zhe Feng Tan http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8284-612X
Lei Zhang http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5559-6292
Xinyi Leng http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7300-6647
Yi Dong http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6630-112X
Anding Xu http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3154-0985

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