



4° congresso nazionale

03 · 04 · 05

APRILE 2025



NOVITA' TERAPEUTICHE NELLO STROKE ISCHEMICO

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Direttore Neurologia - Stroke Unit Pistoia

Coordinatore Rete Ictus AUTC



Servizio
Sanitario
della
Toscana



Azienda
Ospedaliero
Universitaria
Careggi



Argomenti trattati:

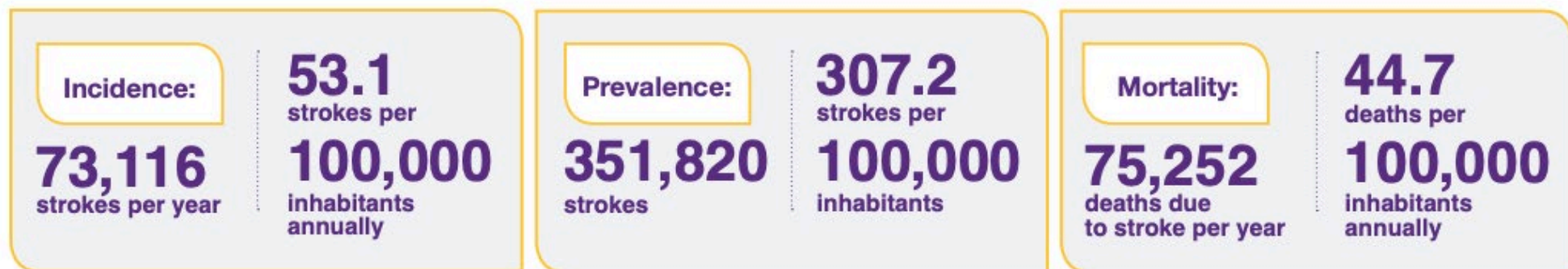
- ❑ **I numeri dell'ictus ischemico acuto**
- ❑ **Nuovi modelli organizzativi** a confronto per il trattamento dell'ictus ischemico acuto
- ❑ **Time is brain:** nuovo concetto di finestra terapeutica tessutale
- ❑ **Intelligenza artificiale** nel trattamento dell'ictus ischemico acuto
- ❑ **Tenecteplase vs Alteplase** a confronto nel trattamento trombolitico

1. Ictus ischemico in Italia

	Coronary heart disease ^a	Stroke ^b
Number of people living with the disease (prevalence)	2,757,143	772,098
Number of new cases per year (incidence)	319,847	94,074
Deaths	101,158	67,292

Coronary heart disease and stroke: epidemiological data in Italy (2019) – The Health Policy Partnership – Secondary prevention of Heart Attack and Stroke

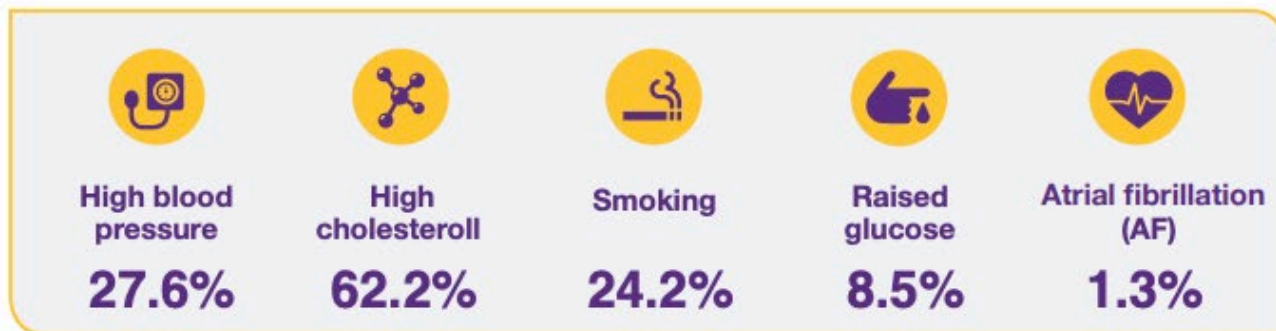
I numeri dell'ictus ischemico acuto



Estimated increase 2015–2035:

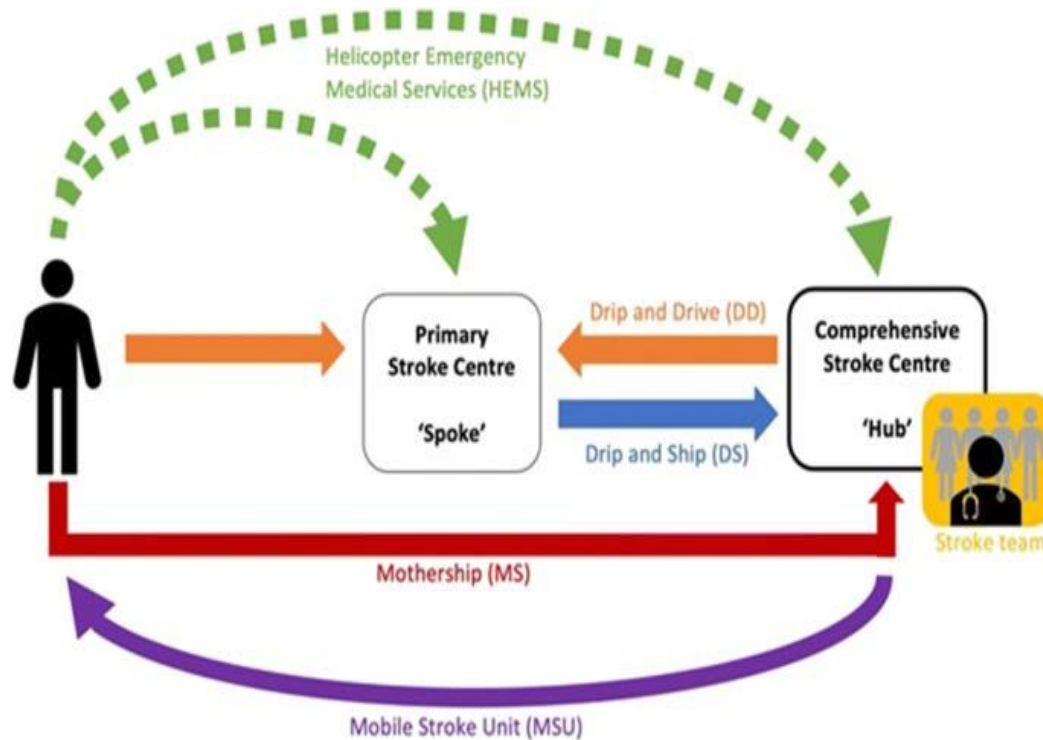


Risk factor prevalence:



The stroke patients association **ALICE** runs campaigns on stroke prevention, healthy lifestyles, and blood pressure control.

2. Modelli organizzativi per il trattamento endovascolare



- il modello **mother-ship** in cui i pazienti vengono trasportati direttamente al centro ictus di secondo livello, comprensivo di possibilità di trattamento sia endovascolare che endovenoso

- il modello **drip-and-ship** in cui il paziente viene prima portato al più vicino centro di primo livello, in grado di effettuare il trattamento fibrinolitico endovenoso, per poi essere trasportato nel centro secondo livello per il trattamento endovascolare

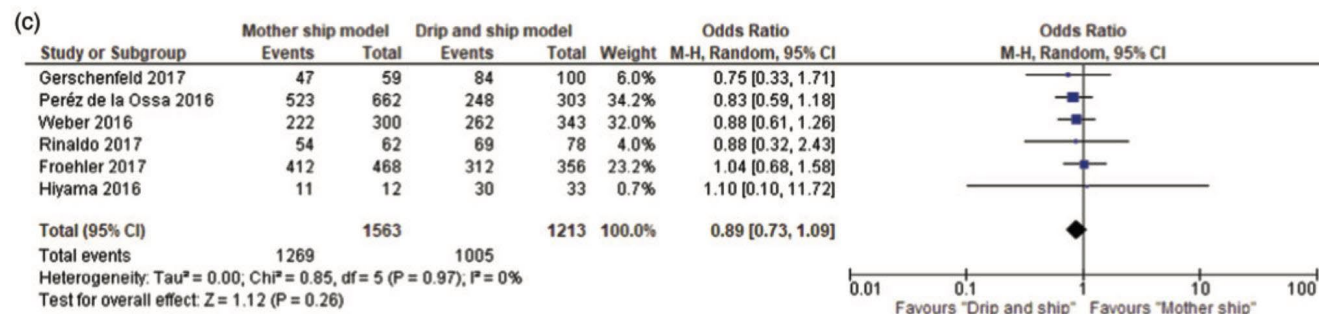
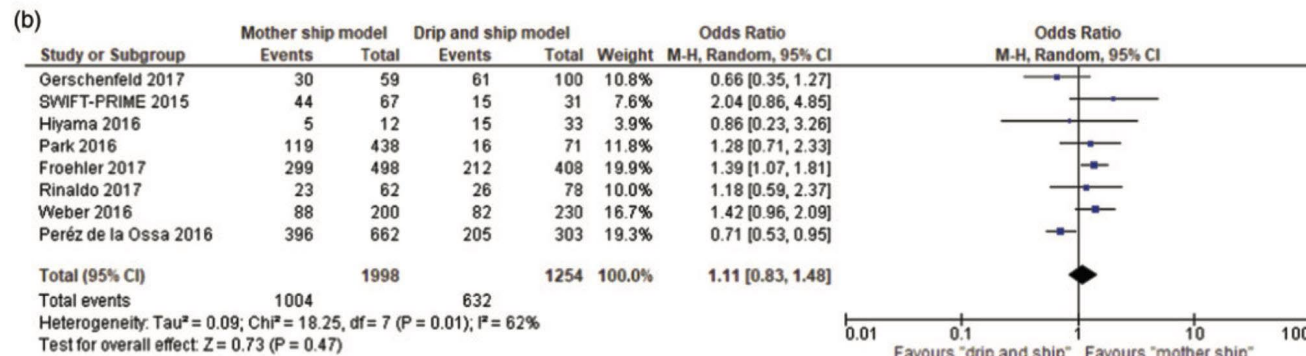
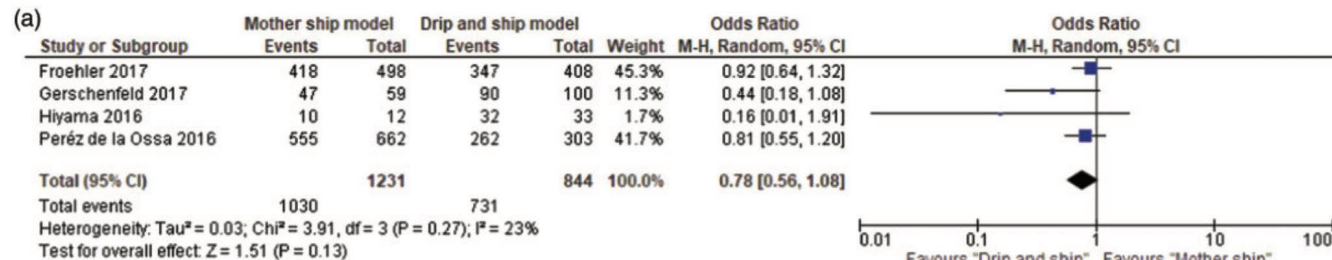
- il modello dell'interventista mobile (chiamato anche trip-and-treat o **drip-and-drive**) in cui il paziente viene trasportato al più vicino centro di primo livello dove, in caso di necessità, si reca l'interventista per effettuare il trattamento endovascolare

- il modello della **mobile stroke unit** in cui il paziente viene accolto in un'ambulanza attrezzata di TC, laboratorio analisi e telemedicina, e lì inizia la fibrinolisi sistemica per venire nel contempo trasportato al più vicino centro idoneo

Systematic review of organizational models for intra-arterial treatment of acute ischemic stroke

Alfonso Ciccone¹, Eivind Berge², Urs Fischer³

Ciccone A Int J Stroke. 2019 Jan;14(1):12-22.



Non vi sono differenze fra i due modelli, in termini di **sopravvivenza** (odds ratio 0.78; 95% CI 0.56-1.08), **esito funzionale favorevole** (mRS ≤ 2) a 90 giorni (odds ratio 1.11; 95% CI 0.83-1.48) e **probabilità di ricanalizzazione** (odds ratio 0.89; 95% CI 0.73-1.09)



Sintesi:

In assenza di evidenze a favore del modello mother-ship o del modello drip&ship, il modello adottato deve dipendere dall'organizzazione locale e dalle caratteristiche del paziente.

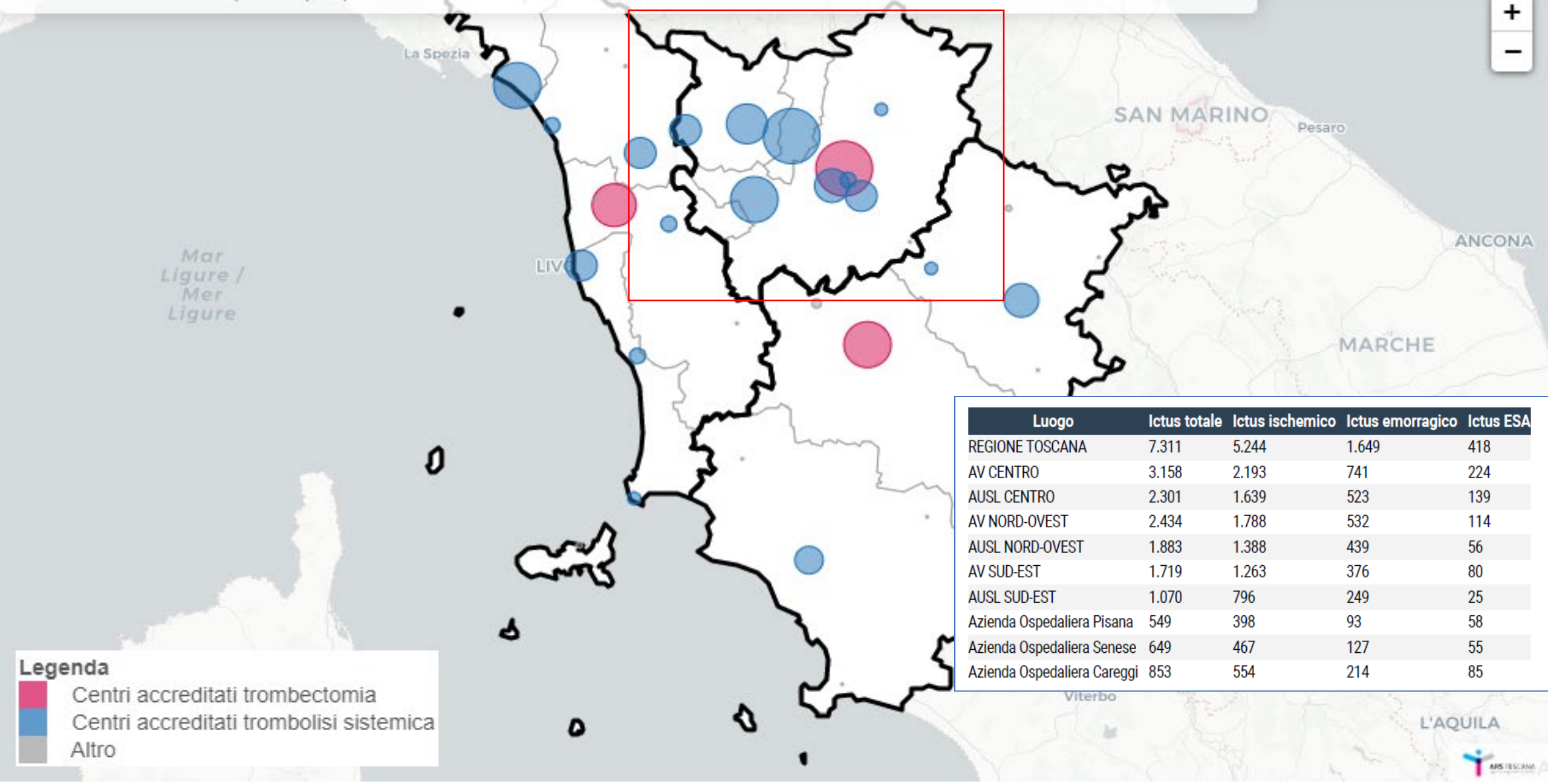
Il **modello mother-ship** può essere **da preferire** quando il tempo di **trasporto al centro** dotato di interventistica endovascolare sia **al di sotto dei 30-45 minuti**, nonostante vi sia un centro ictus primario, ove può essere effettuata la trombolisi e.v., più vicino; il modello drip-and-ship potrebbe essere da preferire quando i tempi per raggiungere il centro ictus secondario siano superiori ai 45 minuti, purché il tempo door-to-needle del centro ictus primario non sia superiore ai 60 minuti.

Numero casi ictus - primo nodo di rete

Numero, - Periodo 2022-1 sem - - Totale

Fonte: RT Scheda dimissione ospedaliera (SDO)

Vai sulle bolle per vedere i dati



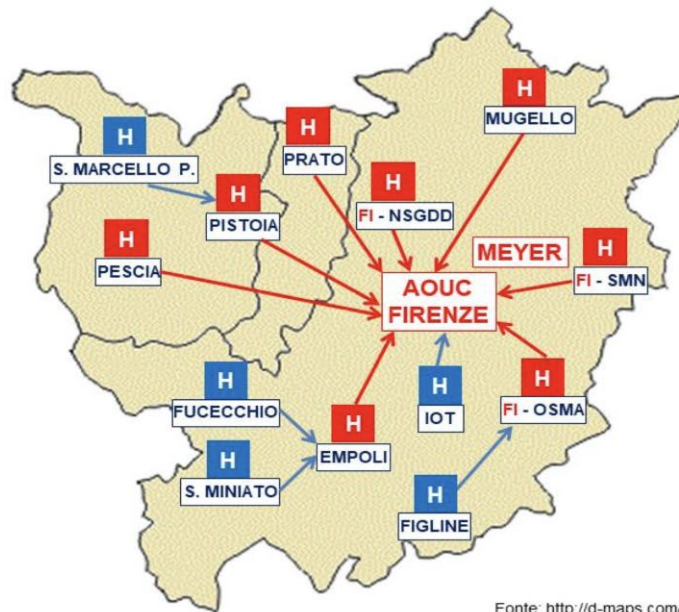
Legenda

- Centri accreditati trombectomia
- Centri accreditati trombolisi sistemica
- Altro

Luogo	Ictus totale	Ictus ischemico	Ictus emorragico	Ictus ESA
REGIONE TOSCANA	7.311	5.244	1.649	418
AV CENTRO	3.158	2.193	741	224
AUSL CENTRO	2.301	1.639	523	139
AV NORD-OVEST	2.434	1.788	532	114
AUSL NORD-OVEST	1.883	1.388	439	56
AV SUD-EST	1.719	1.263	376	80
AUSL SUD-EST	1.070	796	249	25
Azienda Ospedaliera Pisana	549	398	93	58
Azienda Ospedaliera Senese	649	467	127	55
Azienda Ospedaliera Careggi	853	554	214	85

Stroke System e Stroke Team

Azienda Toscana Centro



Fonte: <http://d-maps.com/>

Stroke System

Coordinatore

per ciascuno degli 8 Presidi Ospedalieri

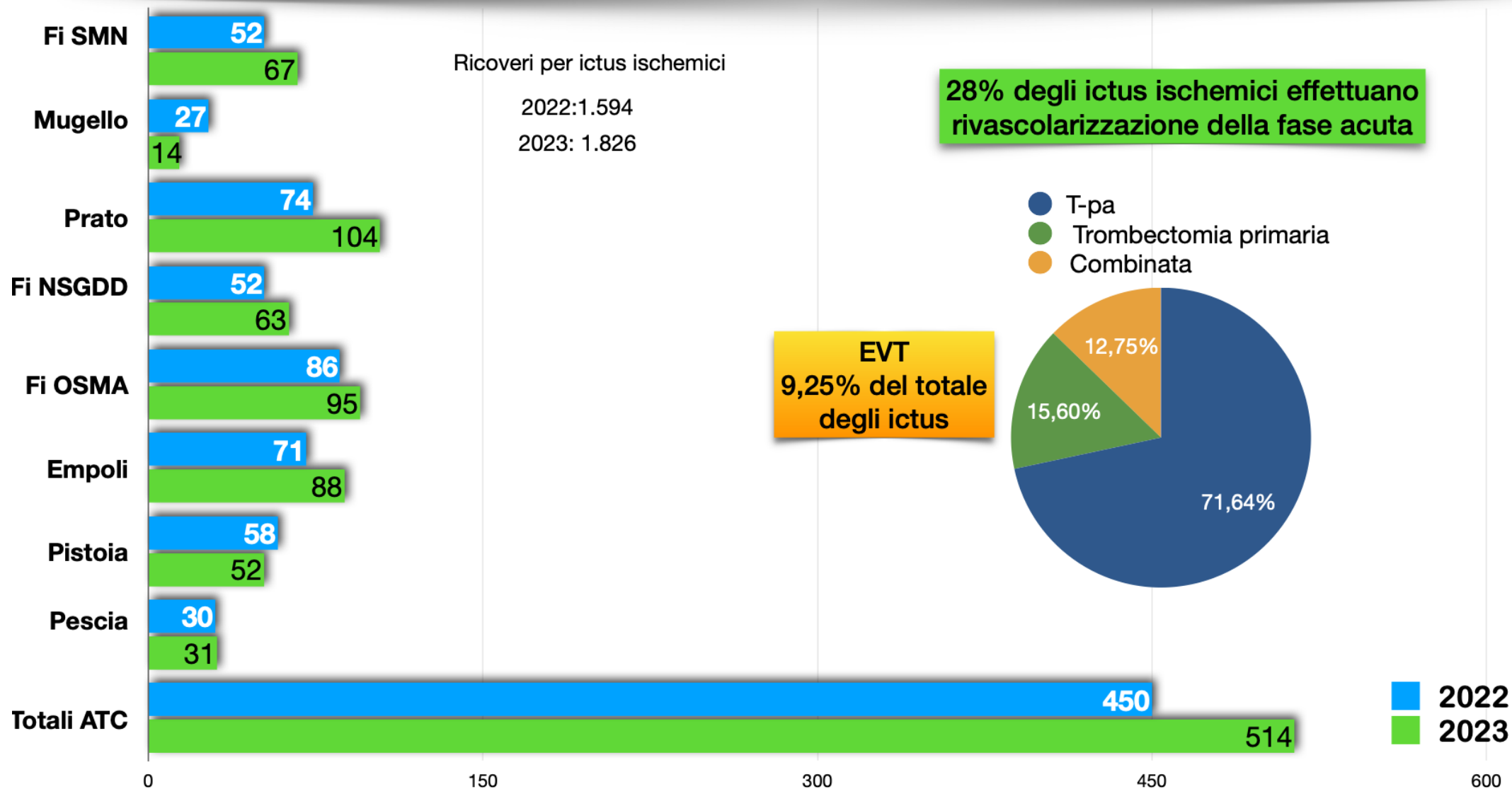
- Responsabile Scientifico
- Referente della direzione di presidio

Stroke Team

- 2 medici (Neurologi o Internisti)
- 2 medici del Pronto Soccorso
- 2 infermieri Neurologia/Medicina/PS
- 2 medici del 118
- 2 medici radiologi
- 2 tecnici di radiologia
- 2 fisiatristi
- 2 fisioterapisti
- 2 logopedisti

In ogni ospedale

Trattamenti totali di rivascolarizzazione in acuto Azienda Toscana Centro

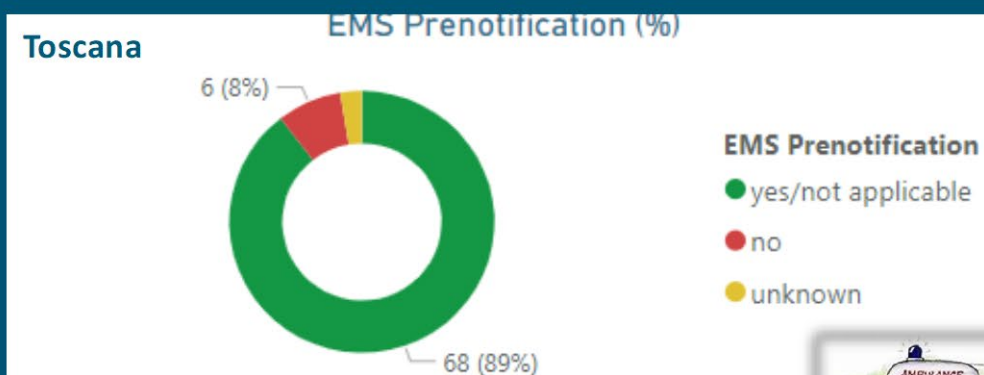
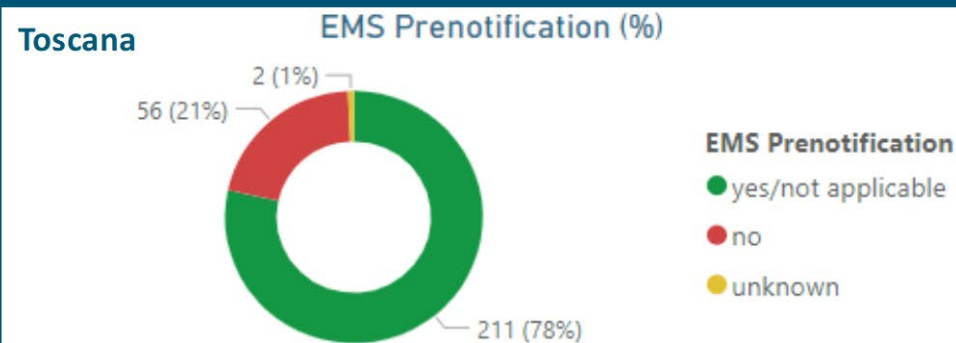
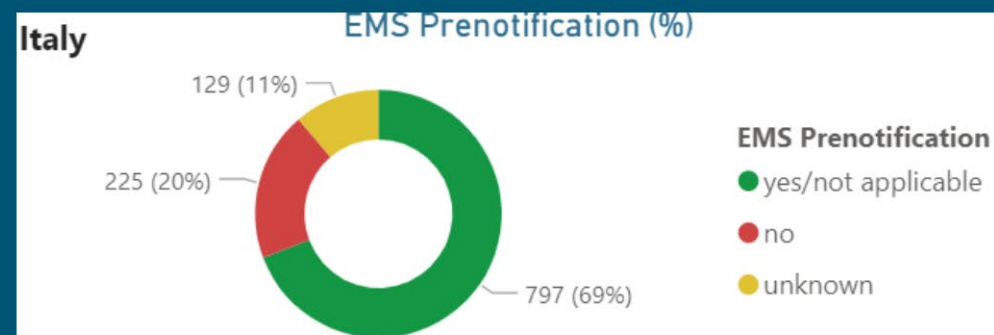
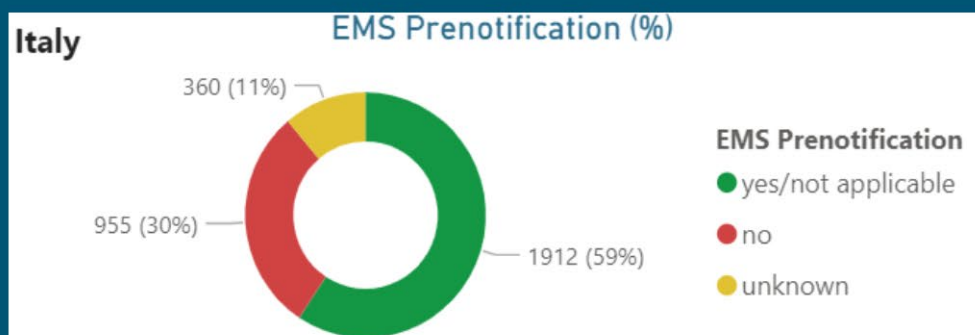


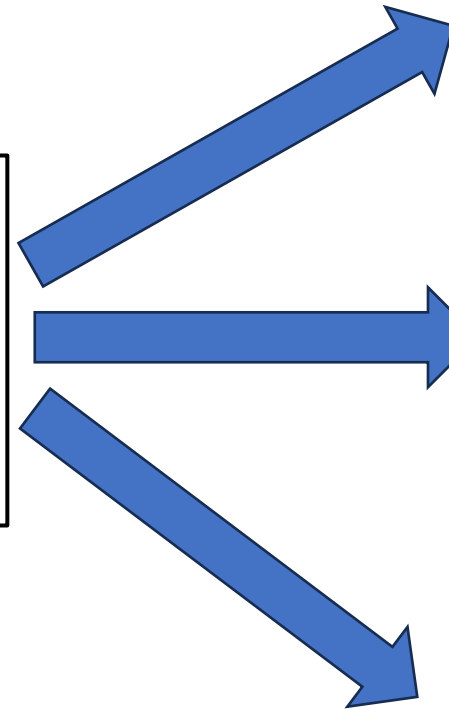
Fase pre-ospedaliera – Pre-notifica dal territorio

Dato inserito dal neurologo nel registro SITS-QR



Totale pazienti





TRIAGE (dati anagrafici, CPSS, parametri vitali)

NEUROLOGO (scheda prenotifica)

MEDICO DEL PS (dati anagrafici, APR, parametri vitali e CPSS)

SCHEDA PRENOTIFICA



SCHEDA 118 NEL PAZIENTE CON SOSPETTO ICTUS ISCHEMICO

COGNOME NOME PAZIENTE : _____

DATA NASCITA: / / SESSO: _____

DATA E ORA CHIAMATA: DATA _____ / _____ / _____ ORE _____ : _____

1) DATA E ORA ESORDIO SINTOMI: DATA _____ / _____ / _____ ORE _____ : _____
oppure se

☐ non databile

☐ al risveglio

In questi 2 casi chiedere l'orario dell'ultima volta in cui il soggetto è visto nello **stato abituale**

DATA _____ / _____ / _____ ORE _____ : _____

2) IDENTIFICAZIONE DI UN FAMILIARE O TESTIMONE DI RIFERIMENTO

NUMERO DI TELEFONO: _____

3) AUTONOMIA PRE-ICTUS:

DEAMBULA AUTONOMAMENTE ☐ SI ☐ NO

AUTONOMO NELLE ATTIVITÀ QUOTIDIANE ☐ SI ☐ NO

4) TERAPIA ANTICOAGULANTE o EPARINA ☐ SI ☐ NO

Quale _____
Ora ultima assunzione _____ :

TRAUMI RECENTI ☐ SI ☐ NO

NEOPLASIA MALIGNA AVANZATA / TERMINALE ☐ SI ☐ NO

INTERVENTI CHIRURGICI (ultimo mese) ☐ SI ☐ NO

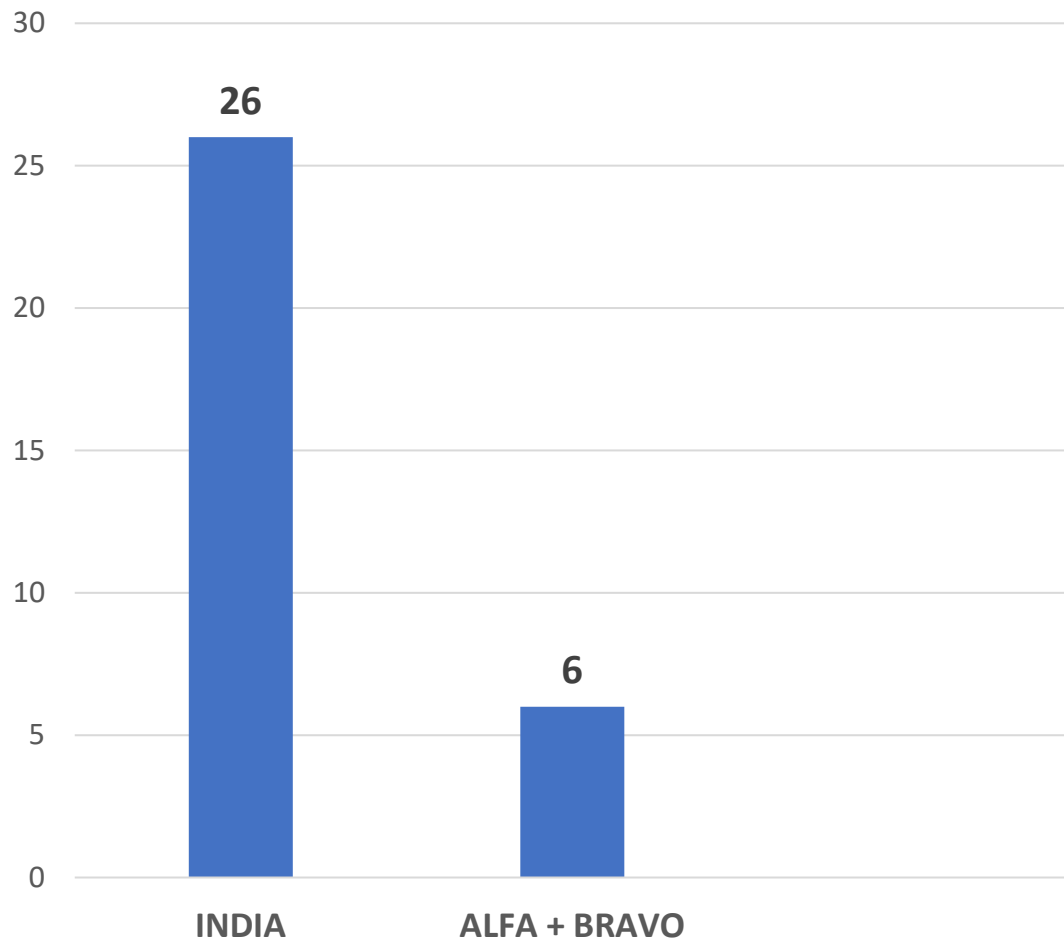
☐ SI ☐ NO

Storia clinica: _____

Terapia: _____

5) TEMPO STIMATO ARRIVO 118 AL PS _____ MIN

MEZZI DI SOCCORSO CHE HANNO TRASPORTATO



Ambulanza INDIA: Ambulanza con Infermiere 118 e soccorritori di livello Avanzato;

Automedica ALFA: Auto con Medico e Infermiere 118;

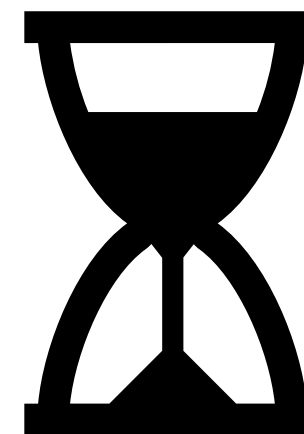
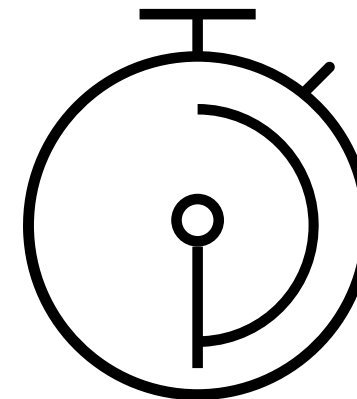
Ambulanza BRAVO: Ambulanza BLSD con Soccorritori di Livello avanzato

INTERVALLO CHIAMATA – ARRIVO OBBIETTIVO

La media del tempo intercorso dalla chiamata del Dea al
118, all'arrivo del mezzo di soccorso in Camera Calda
San Jacopo

È di 21 minuti e 8 secondi.

Va considerato che dei 39 trasferimenti 13 mezzi di
soccorso sono partiti da Montecatini e 2 da Agliana
allungando così il tempo di arrivo in Dea, ma unici
disponibili per attivazione su Tempo dipendente .

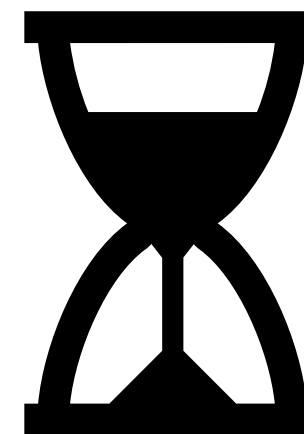
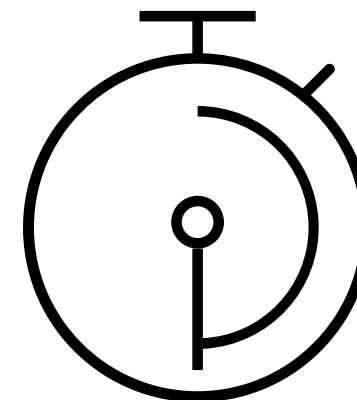


INTERVALLO CHIAMATA – ARRIVO OSPEDALE

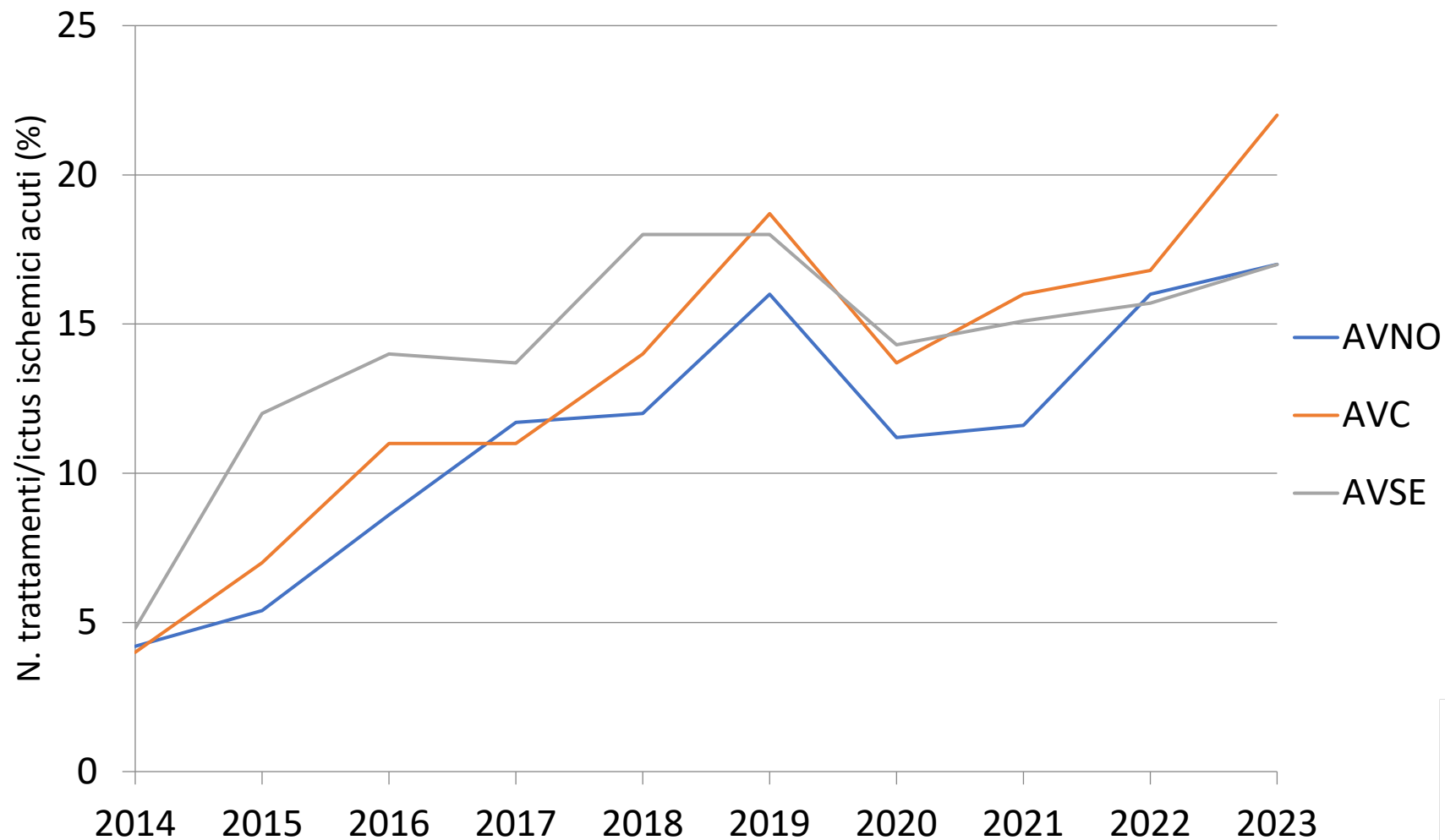
DESTINAZIONE

La media del tempo dalla chiamata del Dea al
118, all'arrivo del mezzo di soccorso
all'Ospedale Careggi

È di 67 minuti e 4 secondi.



2014 – 2023. Ictus ischemico acuto. % Trattamenti/casi attesi nelle 3 Aree Vaste



Door-in-door-out: la nostra esperienza

Door In Door Out (DIDO) | IX Edizione Maggio 2024



Regions	Median DIDO	N
Campania	81	3
Sardegna	90	5
Toscana	105	31
Emilia-Romagna	107	35
Piemonte	109	8
Marche	110	13
Umbria	113	2
Lazio	120	11
Lombardia	120	3
Veneto	126	13
Friuli Venezia Giulia	129	2
Puglia	137	6
Liguria	140	6
Sicilia	164	4



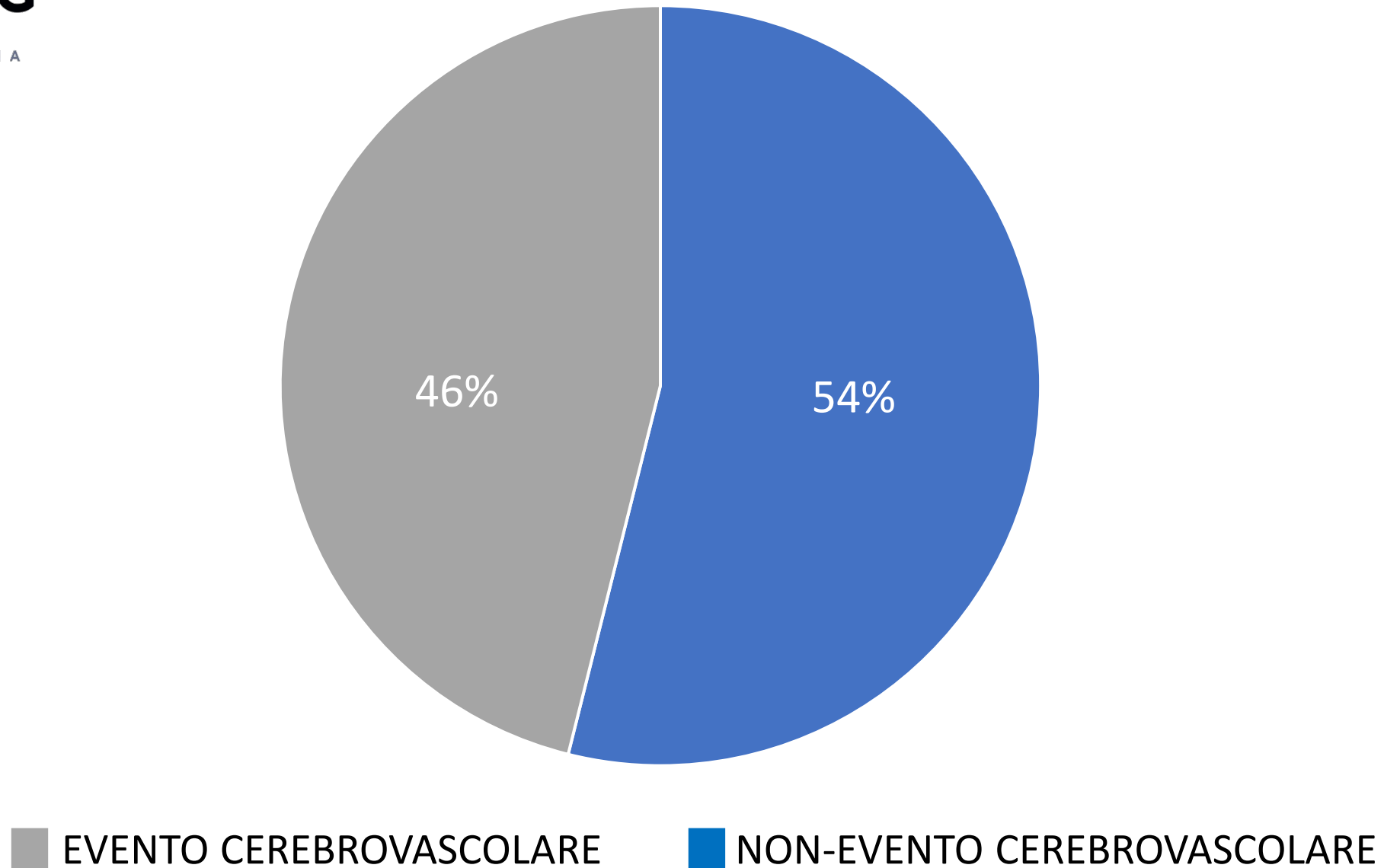
Mediana DIDO Italia: 113 Min (N=147)

Raccomandazione 9.55

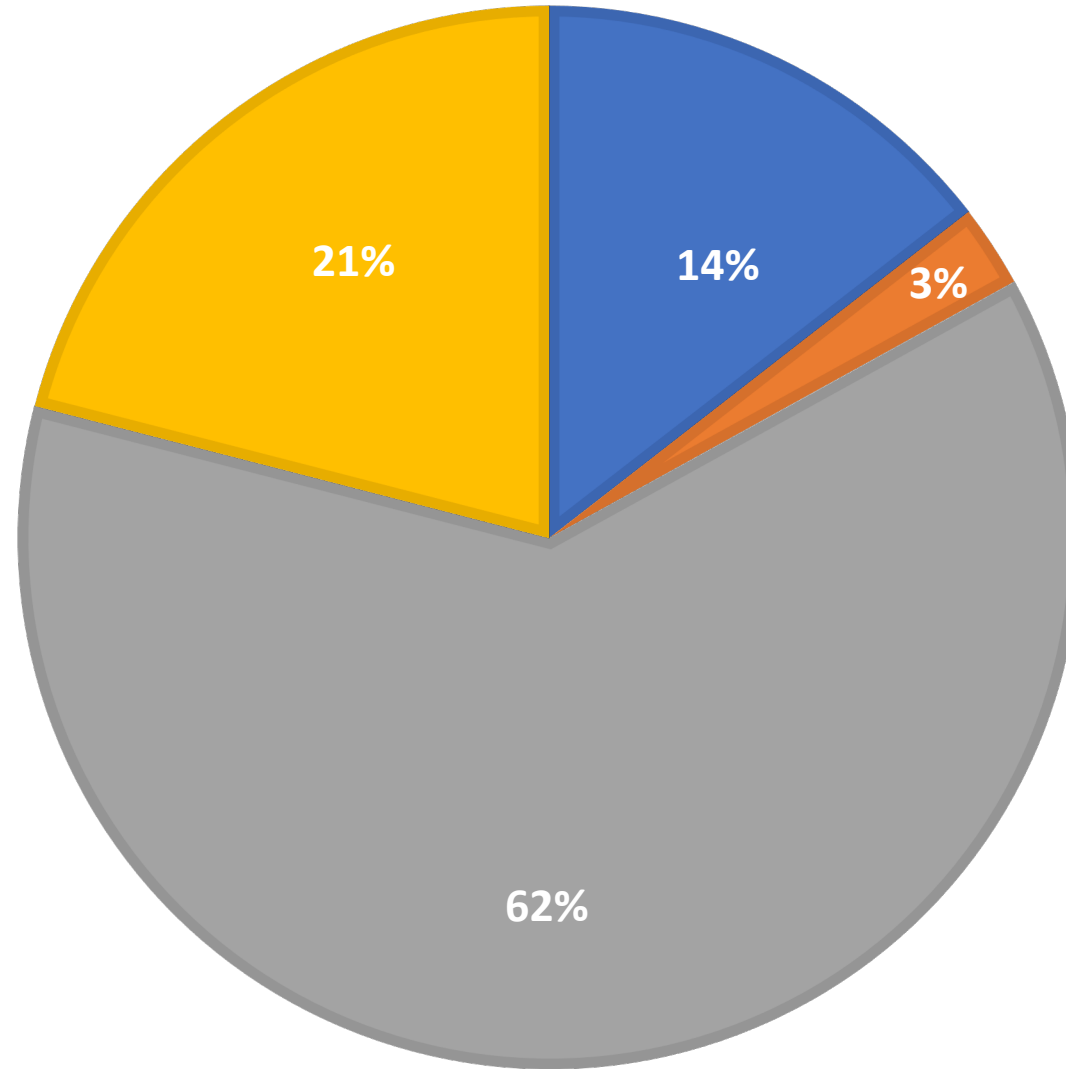
Grado GPP

Il Gruppo di lavoro suggerisce che i centri di primo livello che eseguono la trombolisi e.v. per poi inviare al centro di secondo livello il paziente candidato al trattamento endovascolare, raggiungano un tempo door-in-door-out (DIDO) < 75 minuti.

PERCENTUALE PRENOTIFICHE (N=141)



DIAGNOSI *STROKE* MIMCS



■ Cause infettive/febbre ■ Lesioni espansive ■ Altre cause ■ Crisi epilettiche

Aumento della finestra terapeutica

Nel pz con **sospetto ictus ischemico che giunge in DEA:**

TROMBOLISI SISTEMICA

fattori di inclusione alla trombolisi sistemica

Pazienti di ambo i sessi di età ≥ 18 anni

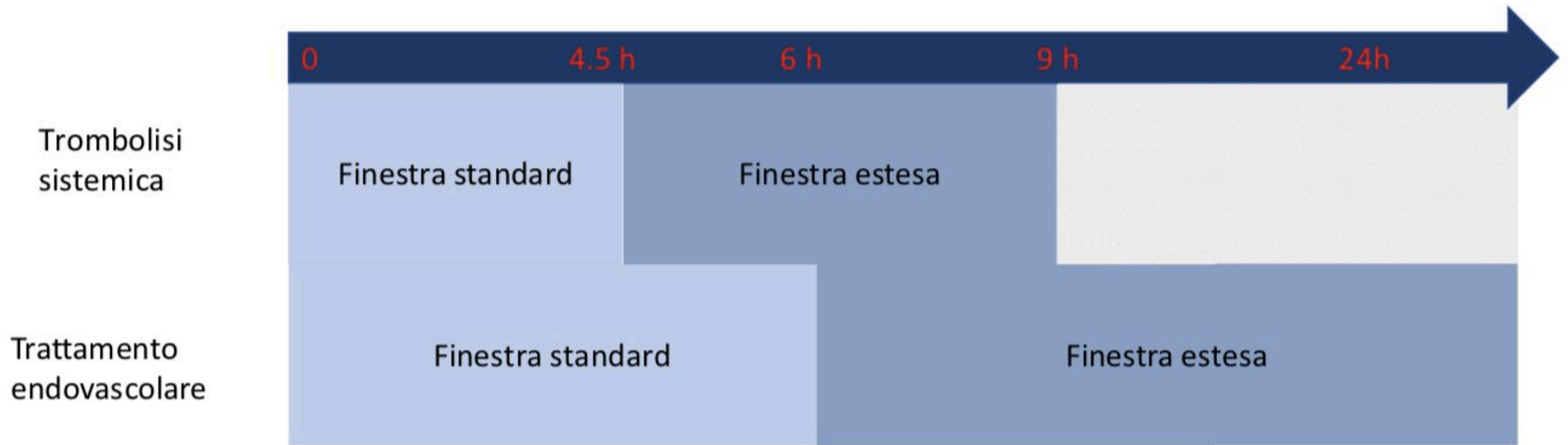
Deficit misurabile di linguaggio, motorio, cognitivo, di sguardo, del visus e/o di neglect

Inizio dei sintomi entro 4,5 ore (alla somministrazione di rt-PA)

*Ictus esordito fra le 4,5 e le 9 ore in presenza di tessuto cerebrale in penombra salvabile (definito con **TC perfusionale**)*

Ictus al risveglio con evidenza di lesione $< 4,5$ ore (definita con mismatch RM DWI/FLAIR) o, se entro le 9 ore dal tempo medio del sonno, in presenza di tessuto cerebrale in penombra salvabile (definito con TC perfusionale)

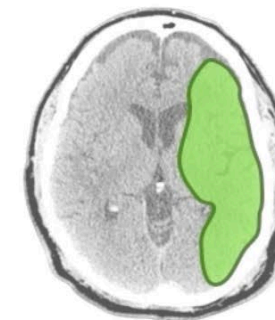
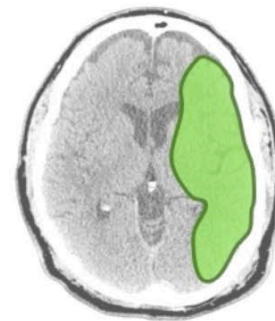
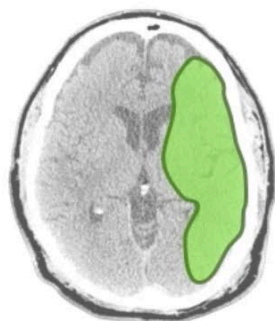
3. Finestra terapeutica



Finestra **TEMPORALE** —————->> Finestra **TESSUTALE**

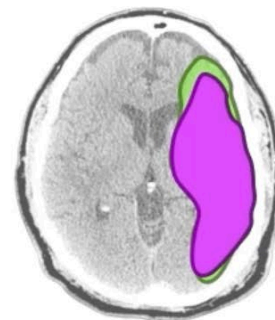
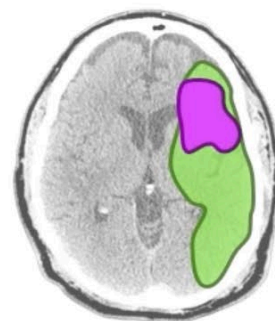
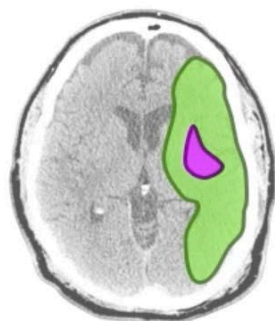
0

ACUTE MCA
OCCLUSION



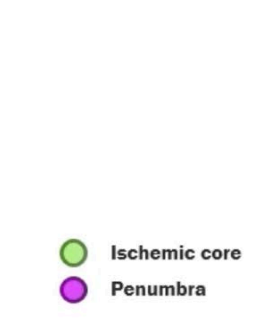
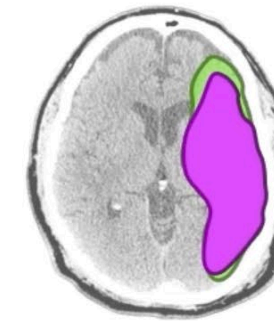
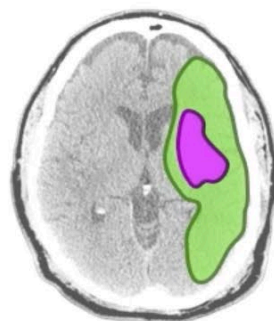
6H

AFTER ACUTE
MCA OCCLUSION



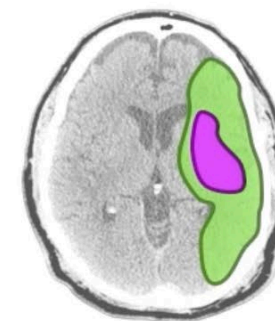
12H

AFTER ACUTE
MCA OCCLUSION



24H

AFTER ACUTE
MCA OCCLUSION



Larger initial core
Collaterals
Age

Nomani AZ, et al. *Neurology* 2021, 97:e2079-87
Sarraj A, et al. *Stroke* 2021, 52(1):57-69

● Ischemic core
● Penumbra

CTP DWI-PWI

mRS 0-1 NIHSS 4-26

Raccomandazione 9.6

In pazienti adulti con ictus ischemico acuto fra le 4.5 e le 9 ore dall'esordio teorico dei sintomi (incluso l'ictus al risveglio che rientri in questo intervallo di tempo), la trombolisi con r-TPA e.v. è raccomandata qualora la RM DWI/PWI o la TCP evidenzii tessuto ischemico in penombra salvabile.

Grado Forte a Favore

Sintesi 9.4

Nei trial ECASS IV, EXTEND ed EPITHET il tessuto ischemico in penombra salvabile è stato definito con le seguenti modalità:

- ECASS IV: utilizzo di RM DW e PW; rapporto volumetrico tessuto ipoperfuso/core ischemico > 1.2 ; volume di ipoperfusione alla PW ≥ 20 ml; lettura visuale
- EXTEND: utilizzo di RM DW e PW o di TCP; volume core ischemico < 70 ml; rapporto volumetrico tessuto ipoperfuso/core ischemico > 1.2 ; differenza assoluta di volume fra tessuto ipoperfuso e core ischemico > 10 ml; lettura con software automatizzato
- EPITHET: utilizzo di RM DW e PW; rapporto volumetrico PW/DW > 1.2 ; volume PWI-DWI ≥ 10 mL; lettura con software automatizzato effettuata centralmente su pazienti selezionati in base ai segni precoci di ischemia alla TC cerebrale

Sintesi 9.5

Nei trial ECASS IV ed EXTEND i pazienti con ictus ischemico acuto al risveglio sono stati inclusi ipotizzando come ora di esordio il tempo medio fra ultima volta in cui erano stati visti/sentiti in benessere e risveglio e qualora il trattamento fosse possibile fra le 4.5 e le 9 ore dal teorico esordio dei sintomi.

Raccomandazione 9.37

Grado Forte a favore

In pazienti adulti con ictus ischemico acuto da occlusione di grossa arteria del circolo anteriore (arteria carotide interna intracranica e/o arteria cerebrale media tratto M1) fra 6 e 24 ore dall'ultima volta in cui sono stati visti/sentiti in benessere, è raccomandato il trattamento endovascolare associato al miglior trattamento medico (MTM) rispetto al solo MTM, secondo i criteri dei trial DEFUSE 3 e DAWN.

Sintesi 9.41

I criteri di selezione dei pazienti arruolati nei trial DEFUSE 3 e DAWN sono i seguenti:

DEFUSE-3: RM DW/PW o TCP

- 6-16 ore dall'ultima volta visti/sentiti in benessere
- età ≤ 90 anni
- NIHSS ≥ 6
- presenza di core infartuale < 70 ml, area di penombra ≥ 15 ml, rapporto volumetrico fra area di ipoperfusione e area infartuale ≥ 1.8

DAWN: RM DW o TCP (solo core)

- 6-24 ore dall'ultima volta visti/sentiti in benessere
- età ≥ 80 anni, punteggio NIHSS ≥ 10 e volume infartuale < 21 ml
- età < 80 anni, punteggio NIHSS ≥ 10 e volume infartuale < 31 ml
- età < 80 anni, punteggio NIHSS ≥ 20 e volume infartuale fra 31 e 51 ml

4. Alteplase vs Tenecteplase

Neurotherapeutics (2023) 20:664–678
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13311-023-01391-3>

REVIEW



4.1 Indicazioni terapeutiche

Metalyse è indicato negli adulti per il trattamento trombolitico dell'infarto miocardico sospetto con sopraslivellamento persistente del tratto ST o recente blocco di branca sinistra entro 6 ore dall'insorgenza dei sintomi dell'infarto miocardico acuto (IMA).

	61 minutes	5 seconds
	Alteplase	Tenecteplase
 HALF LIFE	3.5 min	22 min prolonged 6 fold compared to alteplase
 DOSE	0.9mg/kg max of 90mg	0.25mg/kg max of 25mg
 TREATMENT DURATION	61 minutes 10% bolus over 1 min, the remainder infused over 60 minutes	5 seconds one time 5 second bolus
		

REVIEW

	Alteplase	Tenecteplase
 HALF LIFE	3.5 min	22 min prolonged 6 fold compared to alteplase
 DOSE	0.9mg/kg max of 90mg	0.25mg/kg max of 25mg
 TREATMENT DURATION	61 minutes 10% bolus over 1 min, the remainder infused over 60 minutes	5 seconds one time 5 second bolus

Dalla letteratura....

endpoint trial

was 1.1 (95% CI 0.7-1.8). A final diagnosis other than ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack was found in 19 (8%) patients in the tenecteplase group and 91 (17%) patients in the alteplase group. The primary outcome was achieved by 354 (64%) patients in the tenecteplase group and 345 (63%) patients in the alteplase group (odds ratio 1.08, 95% CI 0.48-2.48, $p=0.52$). By 3 months, 29 (5%) patients had died in the tenecteplase group compared with 26 (5%) in the alteplase group. The frequency of serious adverse events was similar between groups (145 [26%] in the tenecteplase group vs 141 [26%] in the alteplase group; $p=0.74$).

Summary

Interpretation Tenecteplase was not superior to alteplase and showed a similar safety profile. Most patients enrolled in this study had mild stroke; further trials are needed to establish the safety and efficacy in patients with severe ischaemic stroke.

Methods This phase 3, randomised, open-label, blinded endpoint, superiority trial was done in 13 stroke units in Norway. We enrolled adults with suspected acute ischaemic stroke who were eligible for thrombolysis and admitted within 4.5 h of symptom onset. Patients were randomly assigned to receive intravenous tenecteplase 0.4 mg/kg or intravenous alteplase 0.5 mg/kg. The primary outcome was modified Rankin Scale score at 3 months.

Introduction Ischaemic stroke is a leading cause of death and disability. Thrombolysis with alteplase is the standard of care for acute ischaemic stroke. Tenecteplase is a third-generation tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) that is more potent and has a longer half-life than alteplase. It is administered as a single bolus, whereas alteplase is given as an infusion over 3 h. This study compared the efficacy and safety of tenecteplase and alteplase in patients with acute ischaemic stroke.

Background Tenecteplase is a third-generation tissue plasminogen activator with a longer half-life and higher potency than alteplase. It is administered as a single bolus, whereas alteplase is given as an infusion over 3 h. This study compared the efficacy and safety of tenecteplase and alteplase in patients with acute ischaemic stroke.

Methods This phase 3, randomised, open-label, blinded endpoint, superiority trial was done in 13 stroke units in Norway. We enrolled adults with suspected acute ischaemic stroke who were eligible for thrombolysis and admitted within 4.5 h of symptom onset. Patients were randomly assigned to receive intravenous tenecteplase 0.4 mg/kg or intravenous alteplase 0.5 mg/kg. The primary outcome was modified Rankin Scale score at 3 months.

Results 699 patients were enrolled and 699 were randomly assigned to receive intravenous tenecteplase 0.4 mg/kg or intravenous alteplase 0.5 mg/kg. The primary outcome was modified Rankin Scale score at 3 months. The primary outcome was achieved by 354 (64%) patients in the tenecteplase group and 345 (63%) patients in the alteplase group (odds ratio 1.08, 95% CI 0.48-2.48, $p=0.52$). By 3 months, 29 (5%) patients had died in the tenecteplase group compared with 26 (5%) in the alteplase group. The frequency of serious adverse events was similar between groups (145 [26%] in the tenecteplase group vs 141 [26%] in the alteplase group; $p=0.74$).

Conclusion Tenecteplase was not superior to alteplase and showed a similar safety profile. Most patients enrolled in this study had mild stroke; further trials are needed to establish the safety and efficacy in patients with severe ischaemic stroke.

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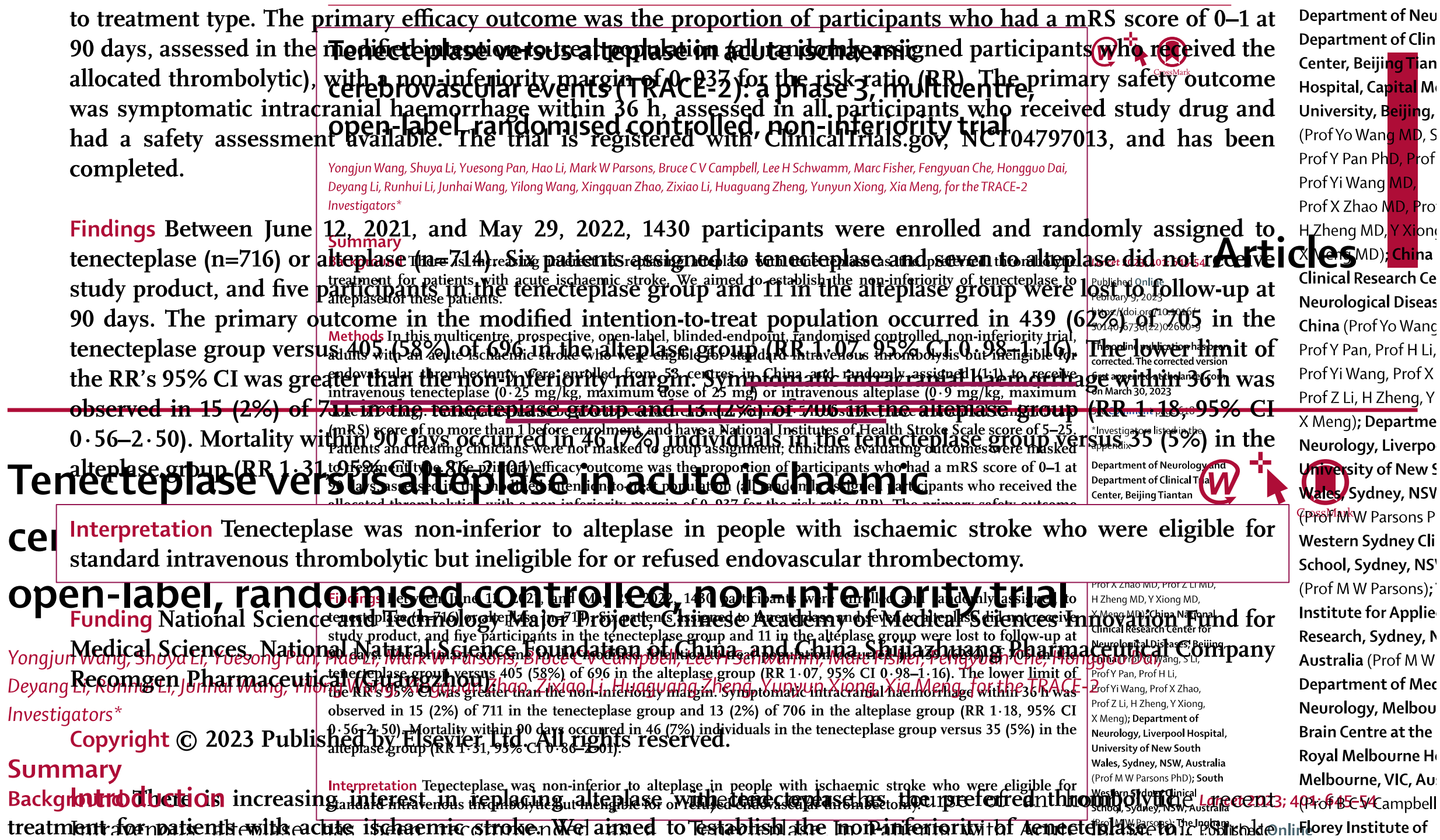
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European Stroke Organisation (ESO) expedited recommendation on tenecteplase for acute ischaemic stroke

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Sonia Alamowitch¹ , Guillaume Turc^{2,3,4,5} , Lina Palaiodimou⁶ ,
Andrew Bivard⁷, Alan Cameron⁸ , Gian Marco De Marchis^{9,10} ,
Annette Fromm¹¹, Janika Körv¹² , Melinda B Roaldsen¹³,
Aristeidis H Katsanos¹⁴ and Georgios Tsivgoulis^{6*} 

Evidence-based recommendation

For patients with acute ischaemic stroke of < 4.5 hrs duration who are eligible for intravenous thrombolysis, tenecteplase 0.25 mg/kg can be used as a safe and effective alternative to alteplase 0.9 mg/kg.

Quality of evidence: **Moderate** ⊕⊕⊕

Strength of recommendation: **Strong** □□

Evidence-based recommendation

For patients with acute ischaemic stroke of < 4.5 hrs duration who are eligible for intravenous thrombolysis, we recommend against using tenecteplase at a dose of 0.40 mg/kg.

Quality of evidence: **Low** ⊕⊕

Strength of recommendation: **Strong against intervention** □□

(on a scale from 0 [no neurologic deficit] to 6 [death]) at 90 days. Safety outcomes were death and symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage.

RESULTS

Of 202 patients enrolled, 101 were assigned to receive tenecteplase and 101 to receive alteplase. The primary outcome occurred in 22% of the patients treated with tenecteplase versus 10% of those treated with alteplase (incidence difference, 12 percentage points; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2 to 21; incidence ratio, 2.2; 95% CI, 1.1 to 4.4; $P=0.002$ for noninferiority; $P=0.03$ for superiority). Tenecteplase resulted in a better 90-day functional outcome than alteplase (median modified Rankin scale score, 2 vs. 3; common odds ratio, 1.7; 95% CI, 1.0 to 2.8; $P=0.04$). Symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage occurred in 1% of the patients in each group.

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Tenecteplase versus Alteplase before Thrombectomy for Ischemic Stroke

Bruce Campbell, M.D., Mitchell D. Hill, M.D., Massimo T. Simic, M.D., David G. Nair, M.D., H. David V. Thijs, R. Scroop, M. Simpson, M. Brooks, H. Asadi, T.Y. Wu, D.G. Shah, T. Wijeratne, T. Ang, F. Miteff, C.R. Levi, F. Rodriguez, J. L. Salazar, C. Garcia-Espartero, E. Roca, L. de Villiers, H. Brooks, K. Redmond, D. Leggett, J.N. Fink, W. Collett, A.A. Wong, C. Muller, A. Coulthard, K. Mitchell, J. Clouston, K. Mahady, D. Field, L. Ma, T.G. Phan, W. Chong, R.Y. Chandra, A.A. Slater, M. Krause, T.J. Harrington, K. Faulder, B.S. Steinfort, C.F. Bladin, G. Sharma, P.M. Desmond, W.W. Parsons, G.A. Donnan, and S.M. Davis, for the EXTEND-IA TNK Investigators*

ABSTRACT

CONCLUSIONS

Tenecteplase before thrombectomy was associated with a higher incidence of reperfusion and better functional outcome than alteplase among patients with ischemic stroke treated within 4.5 hours after symptom onset. (Funded by the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia and others; EXTEND-IA TNK ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT02388061.)

BACKGROUND

Intravenous infusion of alteplase is used for thrombolysis before endovascular thrombectomy for ischemic stroke. Tenecteplase, which is more fibrin specific and has longer activity than alteplase, is given as a bolus and may increase the incidence of vascular reperfusion.

DESIGN

We randomly assigned patients with ischemic stroke who had occlusion of the internal carotid, basilar, or middle cerebral artery and who were eligible to undergo thrombectomy to receive tenecteplase (at a dose of 0.25 mg per kilogram of body weight; maximum dose, 25 mg) or alteplase (at a dose of 0.9 mg per kilogram; maximum dose, 90 mg) within 4.5 hours after symptom onset. The primary outcome was reperfusion of greater than 50% of the involved ischemic territory or an absence of retrievable thrombus at the time of the initial angiographic assessment. Noninferiority of tenecteplase was tested, followed by superiority. Secondary outcomes included the modified Rankin scale score (on a scale from 0 [no neurologic deficit] to 6 [death]) at 90 days. Safety outcomes were

The authors' full names, academic degrees, and affiliations are listed in the Appendix. Address reprint requests to Dr. Campbell at the Department of Neurology, Royal Melbourne Hospital, 300 Grattan Street, Melbourne, Vic 3030, Australia (bruce.campbell@mh.org.au).

The full text of the investigators' report on the EXTEND-IA TNK trial is provided in the Supplementary Appendix, available at www.nejm.org (DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1716405).

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European Stroke Organisation (ESO) expedited recommendation on tenecteplase for acute ischaemic stroke

Sonia Alamowitch¹ , Guillaume Turc^{2,3,4,5} , Lina Palaiodimou⁶ ,
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Aristeidis H Katsanos¹⁴ and Georgios Tsivgoulis^{6*} 

Evidence-based recommendation

For patients with large vessel occlusion acute ischaemic stroke of < 4.5 hr duration who are eligible for intravenous thrombolysis, we recommend tenecteplase 0.25 mg/kg over alteplase 0.9 mg/kg. Intravenous thrombolysis should not delay mechanical thrombectomy.

Quality of evidence: **Moderate** ⊕⊕⊕

Strength of recommendation: **Strong** □□



Expert consensus statement

For patients with large vessel occlusion acute ischaemic stroke of < 4.5 hr duration who are eligible for intravenous thrombolysis and are directly admitted to a thrombectomy-capable center, all MWG members suggest IVT with tenecteplase 0.25 mg/kg or 0.40 mg/kg over skipping IVT.

For patients with large vessel occlusion acute ischaemic stroke of < 4.5 hr duration who are eligible for intravenous thrombolysis and are admitted to a center without mechanical thrombectomy capability, all MWG members suggest IVT with tenecteplase 0.25 mg/kg followed by rapid transfer to a thrombectomy-capable center.

Voting: 9/9 members

LINEE GUIDA ESO SUL TRATTAMENTO DELL'ICTUS ISCHEMICO ACUTO CON TENECTEPLASE

PICO 1

Per i pazienti con ictus ischemico acuto ad esordio entro le 4,5 ore candidabile a trombolisi endovenosa, Tenecteplase alla dose di 0,25mg/kg può essere utilizzato con la stessa efficacia e sicurezza di Alteplase 0.9 mg/Kg

Qualità dell'evidenza: **Moderata**

Raccomandazione **forte a favore**

PICO 2

Per i pazienti con ictus ischemico acuto ad esordio entro le 4,5 ore e occlusione di grosso vaso del circolo cerebrale anteriore candidati sia a trombolisi intravenosa che a trattamento endovascolare, è raccomandato l'utilizzo di Tenecteplase alla dose di 0,25mg/kg rispetto ad Alteplase 0.9 mg/Kg. La trombolisi intravenosa non dovrebbe ritardare l'inizio della procedura endovascolare.

Qualità dell'evidenza: **Moderata**

Raccomandazione **forte a favore**

PICO 3

Expert consensus Statement

Tutti i membri del gruppo di lavoro (9/9) suggeriscono che tenecteplase alla dose di 0,25 mg/Kg potrebbe essere un'alternativa ragionevole ad alteplase 0.9 mg/Kg per i pazienti con ictus ischemico acuto al risveglio o ad esordio non noto candidabili a trattamento trombolitico dopo selezione con neuroimaging avanzato (mismatch DWI/FLAIR o perfusionale)

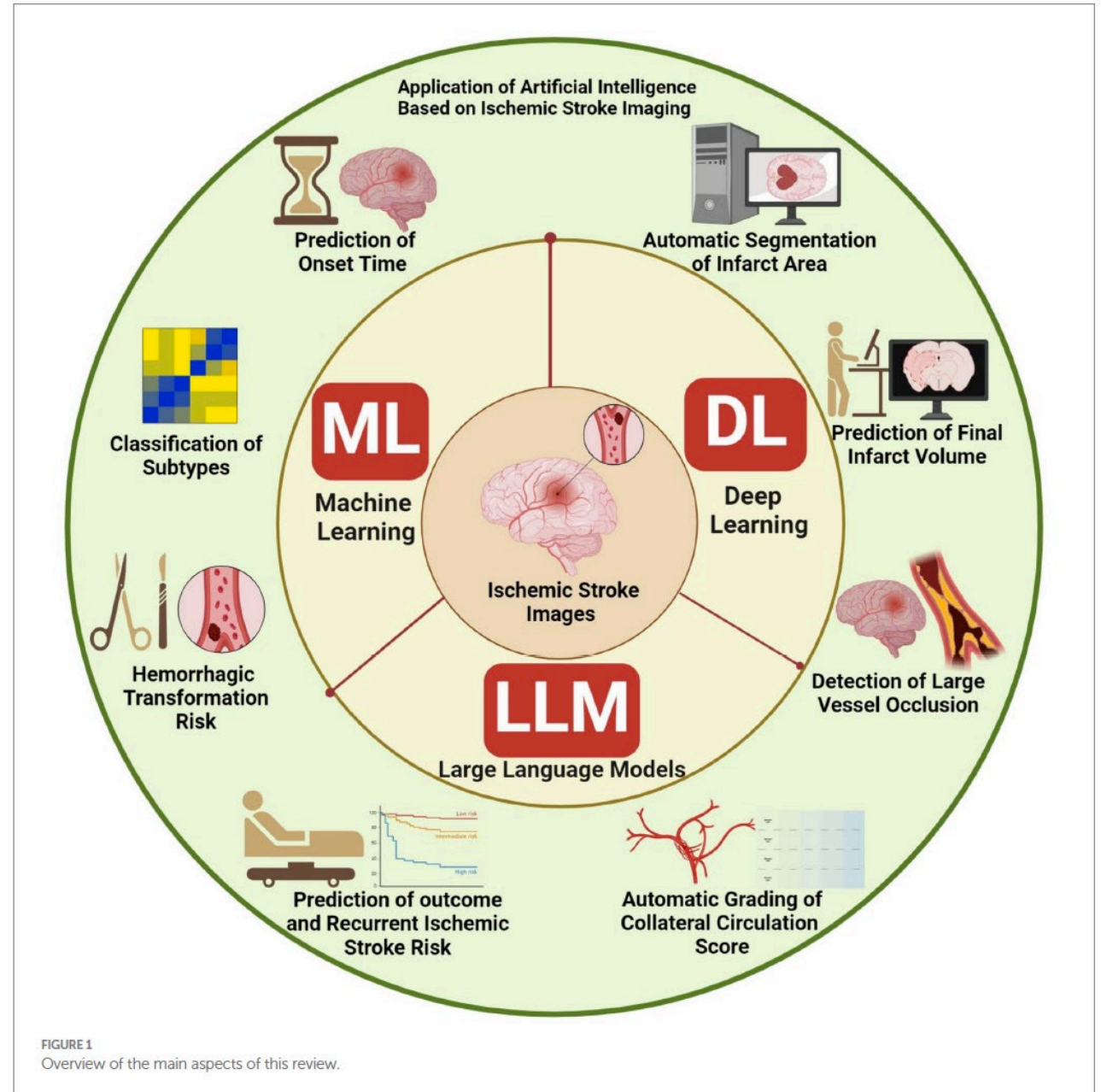
Procedura in caso di ictus acuto

4) PAZIENTE CON DEFICIT NEUROLOGICO ACUTO AL RISVEGLIO O AD INSORGENZA NON NOTA -ultima volta visto sano entro le 24 ore.

TC cerebrale senza mdc: invio a Brainomix per e-aspects	esclusione di emorragie cerebrali e altri mimics radiologici calcolo del punteggio ASPECTS = estensione dell'infarto
Angio-TC multifasica: invio a Brainomix per e-cta	verifica della presenza e riconoscimento della sede di occlusione valutazione dello stato dei circoli collaterali
CON LVO: TC Perfusionale Con invio a Brainomix per e-ctp	identificazione e analisi volumetrica di core infartuale penombra ischemica e mismatch ratio tramite SW automatico
SENZA LVO: TC perfusione con elaborazione con SW automatico (secondo criteri trial EXTEND) OPPURE RMN -DWI -FLAIR -Sequenza sensibile per prodotti ematici (criteri Wake Up)	identificazione e analisi volumetrica di core infartuale penombra ischemica e mismatch ratio tramite SW automatico presenza/assenza mismatch DWI/FLAIR presenza residui di emosiderina (numero)

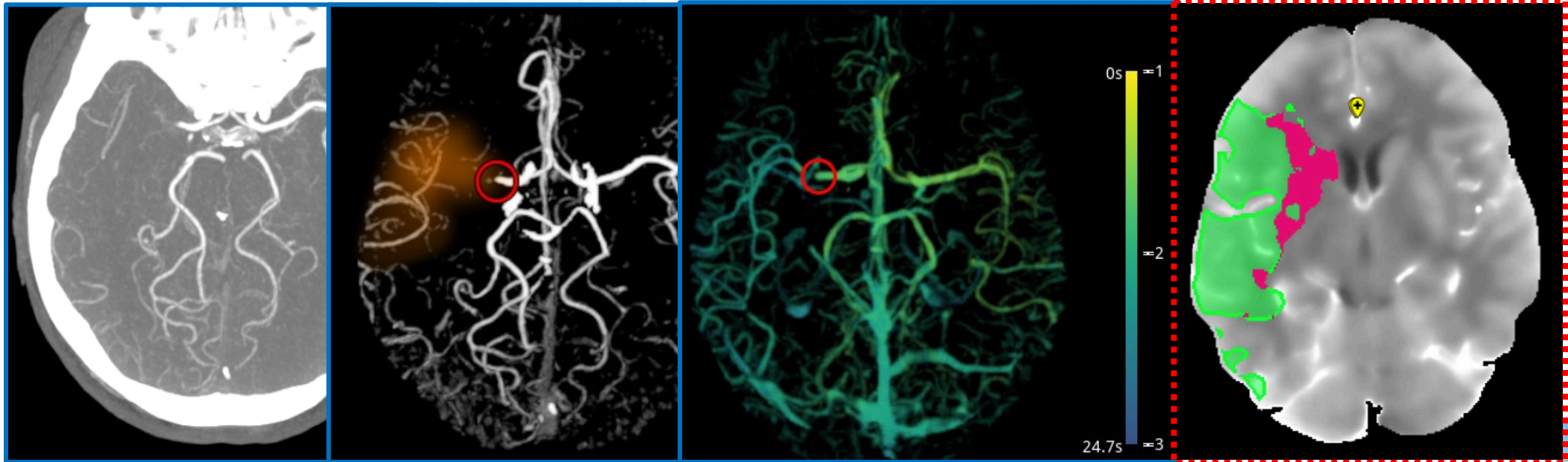
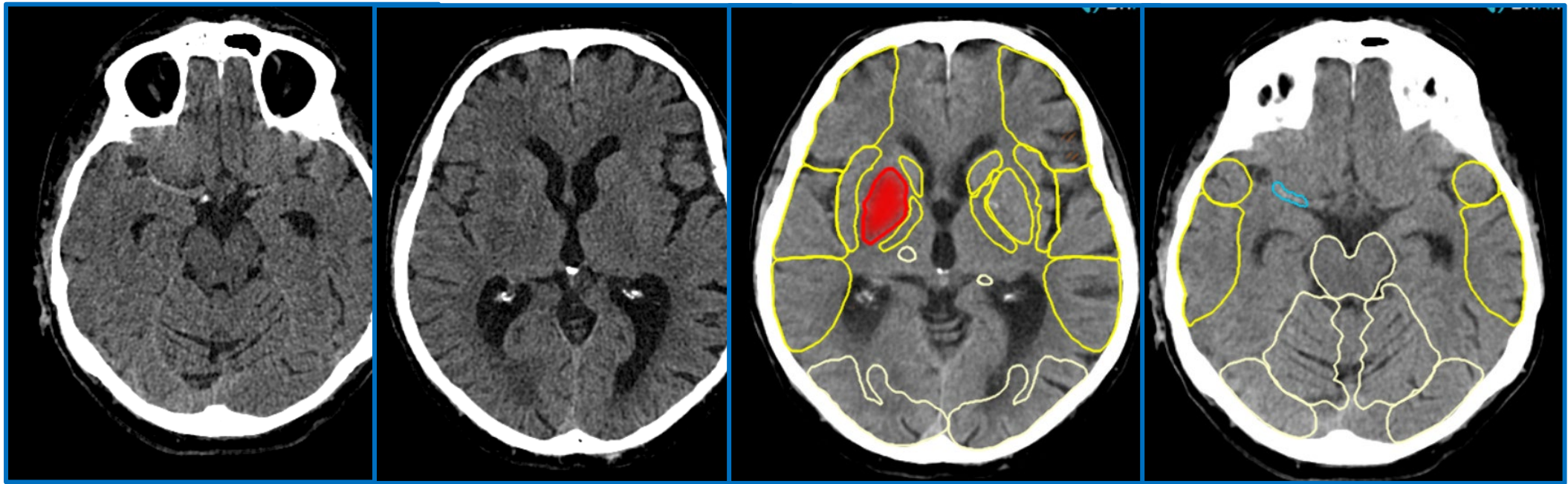
Artificial intelligence in ischemic stroke images: current applications and future directions

Ying Liu^{1,2†}, Zhongjian Wen^{1,3†}, Yiren Wang^{1,3†}, Yuxin Zhong^{4†}, Jianxiong Wang⁵, Yiheng Hu⁶, Ping Zhou^{7*} and Shengmin Guo^{8*}



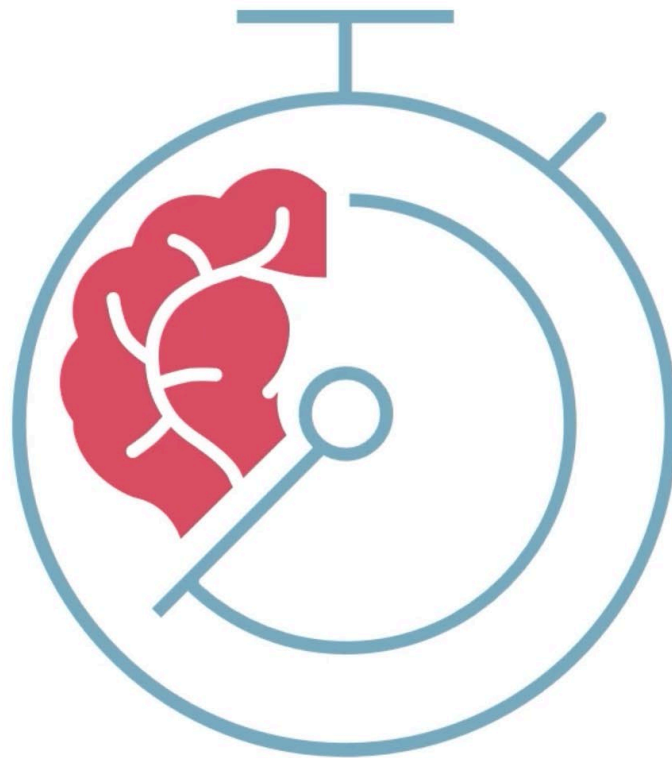


2025



COMING
SOON

TIME IS



BRAIN

Lavoro di gruppo e formazione

Prenotifica del 118

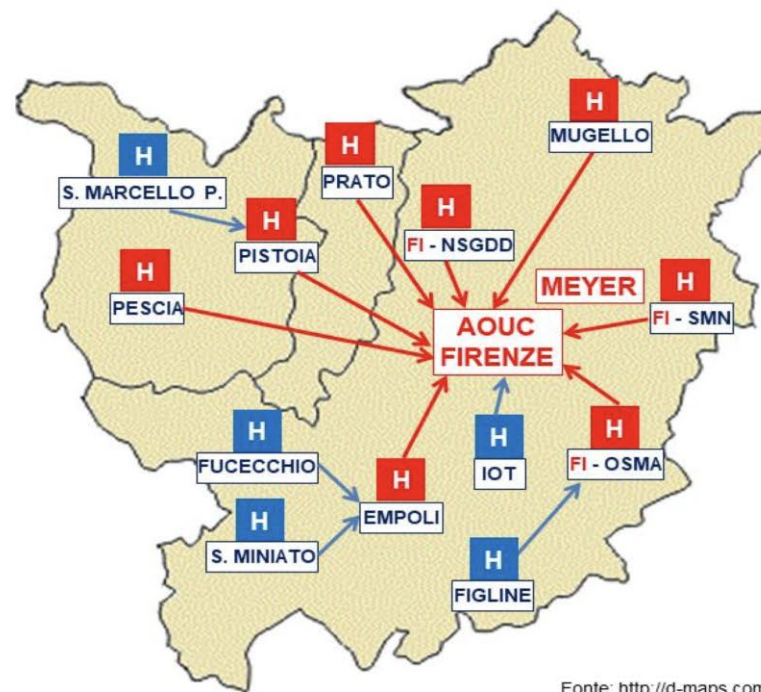
Simulazioni in PS

CTP e formazione

Mismatch DWI/FLAIR

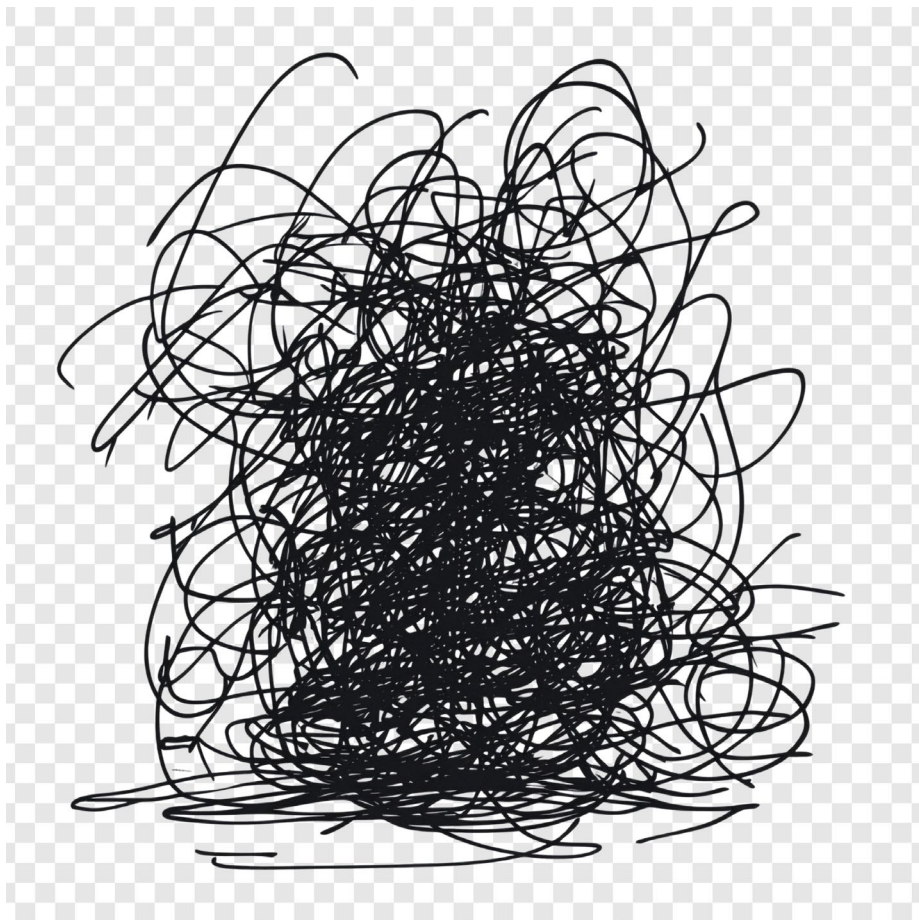
BRAINOMIX

MONITOR ISA



PDTA ICTUS della AZIENDA TOSCANA CENTRO

L'organizzazione è parte del sistema di cura



Organizzare una rete assistenziale vuol dire curare

Tante cose abbiamo fatto e tante ne dobbiamo ancora fare

Campagne informative/prevenzione primaria (Progetto fast-heroes)

Ridurre i tempi di trattamento

Percentuale/tipologia di stroke mimic trattati

Codifica trombolisi in PS

mRankin a 3 mesi



INDICAZIONE AL TRATTAMENTO DELL'ICTUS ISCHEMICO ACUTO CON TENECTEPLASE

1

**Ischemico acuto ad esordio
entro le 4,5 ore**

2

**Ictus ischemico acuto entro le
4,5 ore e occlusione di grosso
vaso del circolo cerebrale
anteriore candidati a trattamento
endovascolare**

3

**Ictus ischemico acuto al risveglio
o ad esordio non noto dopo
selezione con neuroimaging
avanzato**



4° congresso nazionale

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GRAZIE PER
L'ATTENZIONE