

## Introduction

- Intraluminal thrombus of the internal carotid artery (IT-ICA) is an infrequent finding in acute ischemic stroke (AIS)
- Nonocclusive thrombi are often found incidentally on angiographic studies increasing the risk of recurrent AIS and Large Vessel Occlusion
- Treatment varies, and guidelines have yet to be established. We aimed to describe the variation in the treatments and evaluate for differences in recurrent stroke and intracerebral hemorrhage across treatment groups

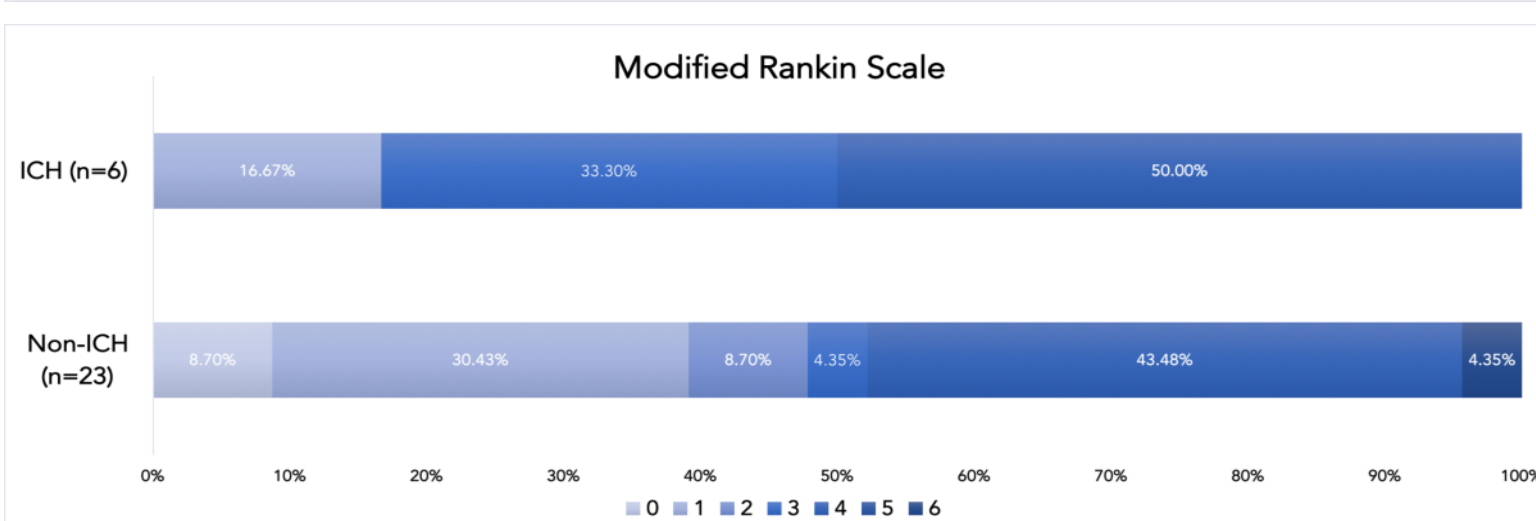
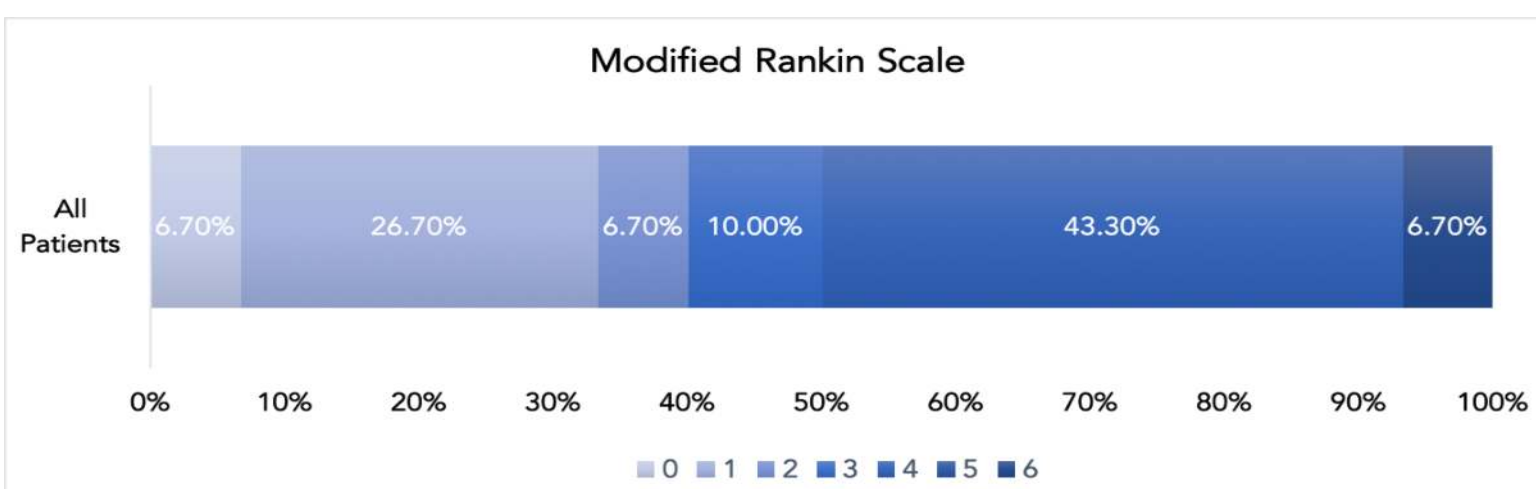
## Methods

- A database of 1485 consecutive CTa, MRA and DSA was created retrospectively between September 1, 2011, and December 1, 2016
- Radiology reports were queried for keywords including intraluminal, floating, clot, thrombus or filling defect. We identified cases of intraluminal thrombus of the extracranial ICA in patients over the age of 18.
- Demographics, clinical features, and imaging characteristics were reviewed

## Results

Of 84 radiology reports with intraluminal thrombus

- 37 patients (44%) had IT-ICA and AIS
- Mean age 59 years; (IQR) 46.5 – 71.5
- Median NIH Stroke Scale was 10.5 (IQR 1 - 9)
- 8 (21.6%) patients received IV-tPA alone
- 10 (27%) had LVO and underwent mechanical thrombectomy.
- Severe ICA stenosis (By NASCET criteria) was observed in 17 (46%) patients
- 11 (29.7%) had CEA
- 3 (8%) ICA stenting.



## Conclusions

- Most patients with IT-ICA and AIS were treated with anticoagulation and antiplatelet therapy
- More than 10% of patients had recurrent AIS, and 16% had complications of ICH.
- The best treatment strategy to prevent recurrent AIS and minimize hemorrhagic transformation remains unclear.
- Multicenter prospective studies are needed to evaluate optimal timing of CEA and safety and efficacy of medical management.

## Results

Male, n (%)	23 (62.2%)
Age, (IQR)	59.4 (46.5 - 71.5)

### Ethnicity

White n (%)	27 (73.0%)
Hispanic n (%)	1 (2.7%)
African American n (%)	9 (24.3%),
Other n (%)	1, (2.7%)

NIHSS, baseline mean (IQR)	10.5 (1 - 9)
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### Risk Factors

Hypertension n (%)	26, (70.3%)
Hyperlipidemia n (%)	12, (32.4%)
Diabetes n (%)	6, (16.2%)
Smoking n (%)	13, (35.1%)

### Degree of Stenosis

Mild	9, (24.3%)
Moderate	7, (19.4%)
Severe	17, (45.9%)

IV tPA administered n (%)	8 (21.6%)
Mechanical Thrombectomy	10 (27 %)
IA tPA	2 (5.4%)
CEA	11 (29.7%)
CAS	3 (8.1 %)

### Medications

	Home treatment	In Hospital
Aspirin n (%)	7 (18.9%)	30 (81.1%)
Clopidogrel n (%)	2 (5.4%)	12 (32.4%)
Warfarin n (%)	4 (10.8%)	16 (43.2%)
Heparin n (%)	0	28 (75.7%)
LMWH n (%)	0	8 (21.6%)

- Four patients had recurrent AIS during hospitalization
- Of the 8 patients who developed ICH
  - 6 were treated with anticoagulation
  - 6 (16.2%) did have a carotid intervention
- There was no statistically significant difference in the rate of ICH or recurrent AIS between the treatment groups.

## References

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