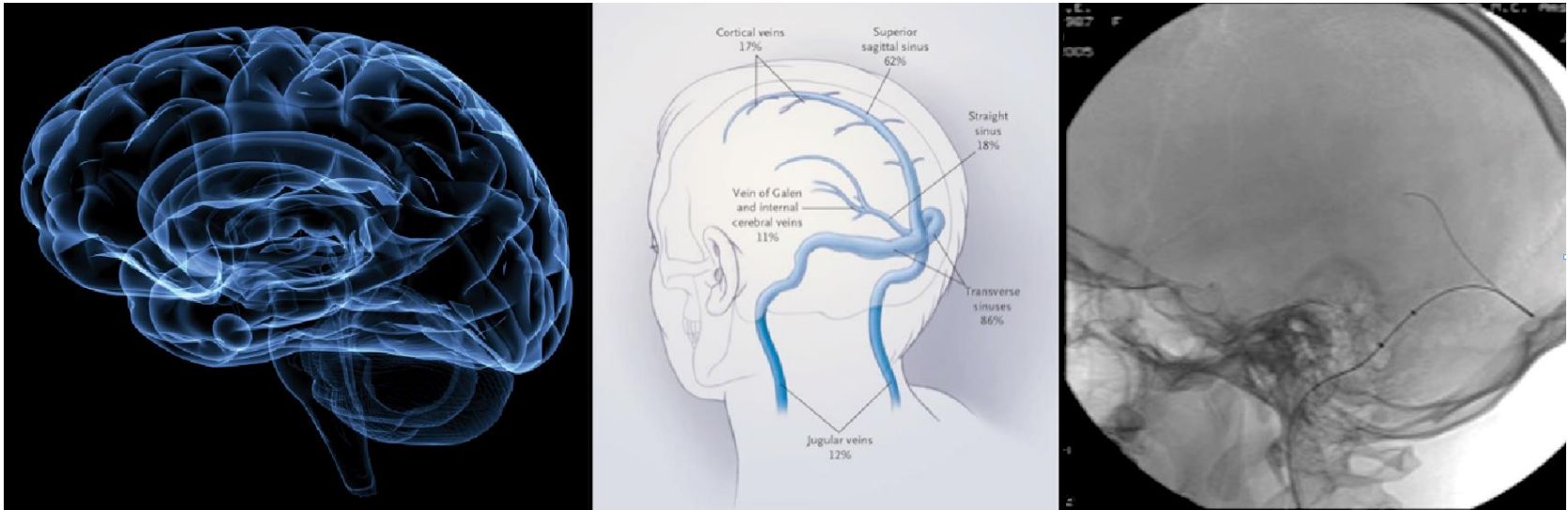


TO-ACT TRIAL

Thrombolysis Or Anticoagulation for Cerebral venous Thrombosis



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BACKGROUND

- Cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT) is a rare cause of stroke¹
- Anticoagulation is the standard therapy for CVT^{2,3}
- Adjunctive endovascular treatment (ET) may be beneficial for patients with a high risk of poor outcome
- Published experience with ET is promising, but no randomised studies^{4,5}

¹Coutinho et al. Stroke 2012

²Saposnik et al. AHA guideline Stroke 2011

³Ferro et al. ESO guideline *in press*

⁴Siddiqui et al. Stroke 2015

⁵Canhao et al. Cerebrovasc Dis 2003

RESEARCH QUESTION

- Does endovascular treatment improve the clinical outcome of patients with severe CVT?

STUDY DESIGN TO-ACT TRIAL (1)

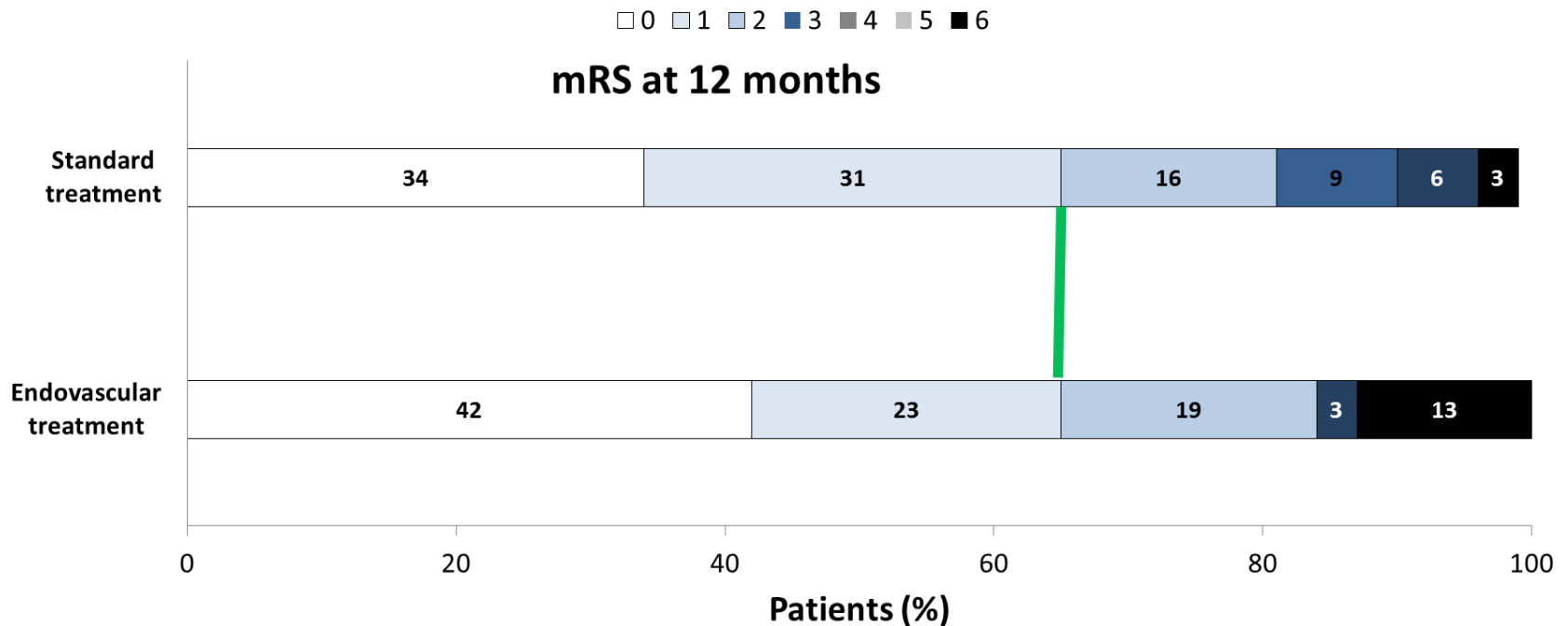
- Investigator-initiated, international, multi-centre RCT
- Open-label clinical trial with blinded endpoint measurement (PROBE)

Inclusion criteria

- Radiologically proven CVT
- Severe CVT
 - coma
 - mental status disorder
 - intracerebral haemorrhagic lesion
 - thrombosis deep cerebral venous system
- Uncertainty by the treating physician about the optimal treatment

PRIMARY ENDPOINT (12 MONTHS)

	Endovascular treatment (n=31)	Standard treatment (n=32)	Odds ratio (95% CI)
mRS 0-1	22 (65%)	22 (66%)	0.95 (0.34-2.68)



CONCLUSION

- Endovascular treatment did not improve clinical outcome in patients with severe cerebral venous thrombosis