

HOW DOES REAL WORLD THROMBECTOMY DATA IN ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND COMPARE TO RCTs?

Victoria McCurran¹, Lizz Paley¹, Benjamin Bray², Martin James³, Alex Hoffman¹, Pippa Tyrrell⁴, Anthony Rudd⁵, Andrew Clifton⁶, Phil White⁷, On behalf of the Intercollegiate Stroke Working Party and the SSNAP Collaboration

1. The Royal College of Physicians, Clinical Effectiveness and Evaluation Unit, London, UK 2. University College London, Farr Institute of Health Informatics Research, London, UK 3. Royal Devon and Exeter NHS Foundation Trust, Royal Devon and Exeter NHS Foundation Trust, Exeter, UK 4. University of Manchester, Manchester Academic Health Sciences Centre, Manchester, UK 5. King's College London, Division of Health and Social Care Research, London, UK 6. St George's University of London, UK 7. Newcastle University, Institute of Neuroscience, Newcastle,

Contact: <u>ssnap@rcplondon.ac.uk</u> Further details at: <u>www.strokeaudit.org</u>

Background

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the national stroke care register in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

SSNAP collects patient-level information including information about **endovascular thrombectomies** (intra-arterial therapy, IAT) that are carried out in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Methods

Patient-level data from 132,314 patients recorded in SSNAP were analysed for patients admitted between October 2015 and April 2017. Patient characteristics, reperfusion rates and short-term outcomes for patients that underwent IAT were analysed and compared to reperfusion data and outcomes from the meta-analysis by the HERMES collaboration (*Endovascular thrombectomy after large vessel ischaemic stroke: a meta-analysis of individual patient data from five randomised trial,* Goyal et al, 2015).

Results

Analysis of SSNAP data included 649 patients who received IAT at 25 sites over 18 months. The primary outcome in HERMES was disability on the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) at 90 days. Comparison of 90-day mRS between SSNAP and the intervention group from HERMES is not possible due to differing timescales of data collection, but 24-hour NIHSS scores and modified TICI scores were similar between SSNAP and HERMES.



¶n=569 *n=631







NIHSS 0 1-4 5-15 16-20 21-42



Discussion

The characteristics and short-term outcomes of patients treated with IAT in SSNAP were very similar to the intervention cohort in trials, despite modestly longer onset to completion times and lower use of tPA. One consideration is incomplete acquisition of IAT cases in SSNAP, which could bias results in favour of apparently better outcomes.