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Mechanical and Pharmacologic Treatment of Vasospasm

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Mechanical and Pharmacologic Treatment of Vasospasm

Introduction

Subarachnoid hemorrhage-induced vasospasm is a well-recognized complication of aneurysm rupture and accounts for significant morbidity and mortality. The development and severity of vasospasm seems to be related to the amount of blood surrounding the vessel and the duration of exposure, indicating that some erythrocyte component, most likely hemoglobin, is ultimately responsible for its appearance. A variety of microscopic changes have been noted, including edema and thickening of the intima and media, necrosis and proliferation of the media, and adventitial inflammation resulting in luminal narrowing and rigidity of the vessel wall.

The development of vasospasm can be recognized by transcranial Doppler ultrasonographic evaluation, cerebral blood flow studies, and/or changes in the patient's neurologic examination results. Once detected, several therapeutic measures can be used to prevent or counteract vasospasm and its clinical sequelae, including medical treatment (eg, hypertensive, hypervolemic therapy) and pharmacologic regimens (eg, nimodipine). When these methods fail, timely application of endovascular procedures such as balloon angioplasty and intra-arterial infusion of papaverine may prove useful in reversing the effects of vasospasm.

The following guidelines are intended for use in quality improvement programs to evaluate the endovascular treatment of vasospasm. Assessment guidelines include indications for treatment, success rates for achieving treatment goals, and complication rates.

Discussion

The goal of endovascular therapy is the reestablishment of normal or nearly normal vascular caliber in an effort to enhance cerebral blood flow to ischemic tissue. Treatment of vasospasm by endovascular means falls into two categories: mechanical dilation of stenotic segments by compliant balloon angioplasty and chemical relaxation of the contracted vessel wall by the intra-arterial administration of drugs such as papaverine, which is a known smooth muscle relaxant. The procedure is performed in conjunction with diagnostic angiography, which confirms the clinical suspicion of vasospasm. Because vasospasm may involve more than one vascular territory, it is imperative that the angiographic findings correlate well with the clinical symptoms before treatment is undertaken. Patient selection may vary from institution to institution, but every effort should be made to

evaluate and treat patients quickly, once a short course of medical or pharmacologic therapy has failed.

A variety of balloon angioplasty catheters and custom systems are available, but the most appropriate devices use compliant balloons, which conform to the shape of the vessel, making overdistension and rupture less likely. Some systems are introduced coaxially over a microguidewire, which can help navigate difficult turns but may carry a higher risk of vessel perforation or spasm.

Papaverine may be delivered close to the target vessel via an end-hole microcatheter, or more proximally into the cervical ICA via a diagnostic catheter. Papaverine has been generally efficacious in increasing lumen dimension, decreasing circulation time, and increasing cerebral blood flow. Papaverine often has a transient effect, and repeated treatments may be necessary.

Indications

Endovascular treatment of vasospasm is indicated for patients experiencing ischemia secondary to reduced cerebral blood flow, with angiographic evidence of vasospasm, for whom an appropriate trial of medical and/or pharmacologic therapy has failed.

Spastic vessels considered appropriate for balloon angioplasty are those that are ≥ 1.5 mm in diameter. Typical locations include the intracranial ICA, A1 and M1 segments, the distal vertebral arteries, basilar arteries, and P1 segments. Smaller vessels are prone to injury or rupture and should not be treated by this method. Balloon angioplasty is essentially permanent, and only in rare cases will subsequent treatment be necessary. Papaverine may also be used in these larger vessels, but it is particularly well suited for more distal territories.

Indicator thresholds may be used to assess the effectiveness and safety of therapy in a quality improvement program. Results that fall outside the threshold limits are used to prompt a procedural review to determine the cause of the problem and prompt recommendations for correction.

Threshold for endovascular therapy of vasospasm: 100%. When mechanical or chemical vasolytic therapy is administered to vessels that do not show vasospasm, a review should be conducted. Similarly, when treatment is undertaken of a spastic

vessel in an asymptomatic patient, a review should be conducted.

Efficacy

The indicators of efficacy are technical and clinical success. Technical success is defined as angiographic evidence of improved vascular caliber approximating expected normal size and improved cerebral circulation time. Clinical success is defined as stabilization or improvement in the patient's neurologic status, usually measured as a ≥ 2 -point increase in the Glasgow Coma Scale score.

Indicator	Threshold (%)
Technical	
Failure to attain adequate vascular dilation	
Balloon angioplasty:	
ICA, M1, vertebral	>5
Balloon angioplasty: basilar	>10
Balloon angioplasty: A1	>75
Papaverine infusion	>30
Clinical	
Stabilization of patient's condition	
Balloon angioplasty	>50
Papaverine infusion	>25
Improvement of Glasgow Coma Scale score	
Balloon angioplasty	>25
Papaverine infusion	>25

Safety

Undesirable outcomes and effects are known to occur in association with both mechanical and chemical vasolytic therapy. Technical complications may be classified as minor or severe and may result in transient or permanent neurologic sequelae. The potential complications and their rates vary between balloon angioplasty and papaverine infusion. Treatment of a vessel harboring an unsecured, ruptured aneurysm may lead to aneurysm rupture. Treatment of a large vascular territory that is obviously infarcted is avoided if possible.

Operators using the more proximal ICA infusion technique below the ophthalmic artery must be aware of pupillary dilation, which may occur and mimic neurologic decompensation. Papaverine infusion below the posterior-inferior communicating artery may result in respiratory depression and is not recommended unless ventilatory support is available. Similarly, reports of papaverine infusion causing increased intracranial pressure have been noted, and monitoring of intracranial pressure devices, when available, is recommended.

	Threshold (%)
Balloon angioplasty	
Technical complications	
Vessel dissection	>5
Vessel thrombus or embolus	>5
Clinical complications	
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	>5
Death	>15
Papaverine infusion	
Technical complications	
Vessel damage or vessel rupture	>2
Vessel thrombus or embolus	>2
Clinical complications	
Respiratory depression	>5
Systemic hypotension	>5
Death	>1

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