On-line Table 1: Baseline characteristics[a]

Characteristics	
Age (median) (range) (yr)	63 (32–90)
Male sex (No.) (%)	59 (72.8%)
Risk factors (No.) (%)	
Hypertension	53 (65.4%)
Dyslipidemia	50 (61.7%)
Diabetes	15 (18.5%)
Smoking	36 (46.4%)
Atrial fibrillation	9 (11.1%)
Baseline NIHSS (median) (range)	14 (0–30)
Onset to femoral puncture (median) (range) (min)	255 (94–1310)
Wake-up or unclear time of onset (No.) (%)	16 (19.7%)
IV thrombolysis (No.) (%)	40 (49.3%)
Initial imaging	
MRI	80 (98.7%)
CT	1 (1.2%)
Initial DWI APECTS (No.) (%)	
0–3	4 (4.9%)
4–6	12 (14.8%)
7–10	65 (80.2%)
Median ASPECTS (range)	8 (2–10)
Proximal lesion (No.) (%)	
Dissection	17 (20.9%)
Atheroma	63 (77.7%)
Carotid web	1 (1.2%)
Occlusion	60 (74.0%)
Stenosis ≥70%	21 (25.9%)
Distal occlusion site (No.) (%)	
Terminal ICA MCA	19 (23.4%)
M1	39 (48.1%)
MCA M2	23 (28.3%)

[a] All Patients ($N = 81$).

On-line Table 2: Thrombectomy procedure and clinical and angiographic outcome[a]

Procedure and Outcome	
Treatment approach (No.) (%)	
Antegrade approach (neck first)	68 (83.9%)
Retrograde approach (head first)	13 (16.0%)
Treatment for proximal occlusion (No.) (%)	
Stenting	77 (95.0%)
Angioplasty	1 (1.2%)
No treatment	3 (3.7%)
Stents used (*n/N*) (%)	
Wallstent	68/77 (88.3%)
Wallstent and Casper[b]	5/77 (6.4%)
Casper	1/77 (1.2%)
Wingspan[c]	2/77 (2.5%)
Luminex[d]	1/77 (1.2%)
Treatment for distal occlusion (No.) (%)	
Stent retriever	42 (51.8%)
ADAPT[e] technique	11 (13.5%)
Combined distal aspiration and stent retriever	19 (23.4%)
Intra-arterial thrombolysis	3 (3.7%)
None	6 (7.4%)
Procedural antiplatelet therapy (No.) (%)	
None (in cases without carotid stenting)	4 (4.9%)
Aspirin, 250 mg	42 (51.8%)
Aspirin, 250 mg, + clopidogrel (Plavix), 300 mg	35 (43.2%)
Procedural use of heparin (No.) (%)	16 (19.7%)
Intra-arterial injection of alteplase (Actilyse) (No.) (%)	26 (32.0%)
Angiographic outcome	
Femoral puncture to recanalization (min) (median) (range)	80 (41–180)
Symptom onset to recanalization (median) (range) (min)	361 (162–1415)
TICI 2b–3	70 (86.4%)
TICI 2c–3	45 (55.5%)
Procedural complications (No.) (%)	
Persistent embolization to new arterial territory[f]	6 (7.4%)
Iatrogenic ICA dissection	2 (2.4%)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage due to wire perforation	1 (1.2%)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage due to procedural MCA aneurysm rupture	1 (1.2%)
Surgery for femoral artery access site complications	4 (4.9%)
Imaging outcome (No.) (%)	
Hemorrhagic transformation	36 (44.4%)
PH 1	11 (13.5%)
PH 2	8 (9.8%)
Symptomatic ICH	5 (6.1%)
Clinical outcome at discharge	
NIHSS (median) (range)	6 (0–19)
Modified Rankin Scale score ≤2 (No.) (%)	35 (43.2%)
In-hospital mortality (all cause) (No.) (%)	8 (9.8%)
Clinical outcome at follow-up ($n = 60$)[g]	
Follow-up interval (median) (range) (mo)	10 (1–78)
mRS score ≤2 (*n/N*) (%)	37/60 (61.6%)

Note:—ICH indicates intracerebral hemorrhage; PH, parenchymal hematoma type.

[a] All patients ($N = 81$).

[b] Casper; MicroVention, Tustin, California.

[c] Stryker, Klamazoo, Michigan.

[d] Cook, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada.

[e] A Direct Aspiration First Pass Technique (https://evtoday.com/2016/02/adapt-a-direct-aspiration-first-pass-technique/).

[f] Persistent embolization to a new arterial territory (ENT) at the end of the procedure, excluding cases where ENT was successfully treated.

[g] For 21 patients, there was no available follow-up after discharge.

On-line Table 3: Univariate predictors for stent occlusion (subgroup of 73 patients)

	Stent Patent (*n* = 59)	Stent Occlusion (*n* = 14)	OR (95% CI)	*P* Value
Age (median) (range) (yr)	66 (32–86)	61 (37–90)	NA	.32
Male sex (No.) (%)	43 (72.8%)	10 (71.4%)	0.93 (0.25–3.39)	.93
Hypertension (No.) (%)	41 (69.4%)	9 (64.2%)	0.79 (0.23–2.69)	.70
Dyslipidemia (No.) (%)	38 (64.4%)	7 (50.0%)	0.556 (0.17–1.79)	.31
Diabetes (No.) (%)	8 (13.5%)	5 (35.7%)	3.54 (0.94–13.30)	.05
Atrial fibrillation (No.) (%)	7 (11.8%)	1 (7.1%)	0.57 (0.06–5.06)	.61
Smoking (No.) (%)	27 (45.7%)	6 (42.8%)	0.88 (0.27–2.88)	.84
Baseline NIHSS (median) (range)	12 (0–23)	17.5 (3–30)	NA	.01[a]
Symptom onset to femoral puncture (median) (range) (min)	251 (94–760)	352 (138–1283)	NA	.1
IV thrombolysis (No.) (%)	31 (52.5%)	4 (28.5%)	0.36 (0.10–1.28)	.10
Initial DWI APECTS <7 (No.) (%)	9 (15.2%)	5 (35.7%)	3.08 (0.83–11.37)	.08
Proximal lesion occlusion (No.) (%)	42 (71.1%)	10 (71.4%)	1.01 (0.27–3.67)	.98
Etiology of proximal lesion, dissection (No.) (%)	11 (18.6%)	3 (21.4%)	1.19 (0.28–4.99)	.81
Cervical thrombus distal to proximal occlusion (No.) (%)	14 (23.7%)	7 (50.0%)	3.2 (0.96–10.75)	.05
Distal occlusion site (No.) (%)				
Terminal ICA	15 (25.4%)	2 (14.2%)	0.48 (0.09–2.44)	.37
MCA M1	27 (45.7%)	9 (64.2%)	2.13 (0.63–7.13)	.21
MCA M2	17 (28.8%)	3 (21.4%)	0.67 (0.16–2.72)	.57
Treatment approach, retrograde (head first) (No.) (%)	8 (13.5%)	2 (14.2%)	1.06 (0.19–5.65)	.94
Treatment for distal occlusion (No.) (%)				
Stent retriever	35 (59.3%)	7 (50.0%)	0.68 (0.21–2.20)	.52
ADAPT technique	9 (15.2%)	2 (14.2%)	0.92 (0.17–4.85)	.92
Combined distal aspiration and stent retriever	12 (20.3%)	3 (21.4%)	1.06 (0.25–4.44)	.92
In-stent thrombus on final angiographic run (No.) (%)	10 (16.9%)	7 (50.0%)	4.9 (1.40–17.09)	.008[a]
Multiple stents (No.) (%)	21 (35.5%)	5 (35.7%)	1.00 (0.29–3.39)	.99
Presence of ipsilateral intracranial ICA stenosis ≥50% (No.) (%)	4 (6.7%)	2 (14.2%)	2.29 (0.37–13.99)	.35
Presence of contralateral ICA stenosis ≥50% (No.) (%)	5 (8.4%)	2 (14.2%)	1.80 (0.31–10.42)	.50
Procedural antiplatelet/anticoagulant therapy (No.) (%)				
Aspirin and clopidogrel	31 (52.5%)	3 (21.4%)	1 (ref.)	
Only aspirin	28 (47.4%)	11 (78.5%)	4.06 (1.02–16.06)	.03[a]
Heparin use (No.) (%)	14 (23.7%)	1 (7.1%)	0.24 (0.02–2.0)	.16
Angiographic outcome				
Femoral puncture to recanalization (median) (range) (min)	80 (41–152)	86 (55–156)	NA	.18
Onset to recanalization (median) (range) (min)	354 (162–846)	446 (205–1410)	NA	.08
TICI 2a (No.) (%)	5 (8.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (ref.)	
TICI 2b (No.) (%)	19 (32.2%)	5 (35.7%)	1.17 (0.34–3.97)	.80
TICI 2c–3 (No.) (%)	35 (59.3%)	9 (64.2%)	1.23 (0.36–4.14)	.73

Note:—NA indicates not applicable; ref., reference.

[a] Significant.

On-line Table 4: Univariate predictors for good clinical outcome at discharge (mRS score ≤ 2) in the stent-analysis subgroup (73 patients)

	Unfavorable Outcome (*n* = 39)	Good Outcome (*n* = 34)	OR (95% CI)	*P* Value
Age (median) (range) (yr)	65 (32–90)	63.5 (42–84)	NA	.63
Male sex (No.) (%)	28 (71.8%)	25 (73.5%)	1.1 (0.39–3.1)	.55
Hypertension (No.) (%)	29 (74.3%)	21 (61.7%)	0.56 (0.21–1.5)	.24
Dyslipidemia (No.) (%)	23 (58.9%)	22 (64.7%)	1.3 (0.49–3.3)	.61
Diabetes (No.) (%)	8 (20.5%)	5 (14.7%)	0.67 (0.2–2.3)	.51
Atrial fibrillation (No.) (%)	4 (10.2%)	4 (11.7%)	1.2 (0.27–5.1)	.83
Smoking (No.) (%)	17 (43.5%)	16 (47.0%)	1.2 (0.46–2.9)	.76
Baseline NIHSS (median) (range)	16 (0–30)	10 (0–20)	NA	<.0001[a]
Symptom onset to femoral puncture (median) (range) (min)	320 (94–1283)	226 (108–946)	NA	.02[a]
IV thrombolysis (No.) (%)	19 (48.7%)	16 (47.0%)	0.94 (0.37–2.4)	.88
Initial DWI APECTS <7 (No.) (%)	11 (28.2%)	3 (8.8%)	0.25 (0.06–0.97)	.03[a]
Proximal lesion, occlusion (No.) (%)	27 (69.2%)	25 (73.5%)	1.2 (0.44–3.4)	.68
Etiology of proximal lesion, dissection (No.) (%)	7 (17.9%)	7 (20.5%)	1.2 (0.37–3.8)	
Cervical thrombus distal to proximal occlusion (No.) (%)	15 (38.4%)	6 (17.6%)	0.34 (0.11–1.0)	.77
Distal occlusion site (No.) (%)				
Terminal ICA	12 (30.7%)	5 (14.7%)	1.0 (ref.)	.05
MCA M1	21 (53.8%)	15 (44.1%)	0.68 (0.27–1.7)	.4
MCA M2	6 (15.3%)	14 (41.1%)	3.9 (1.3–12.0)	.01[a]
Treatment approach, retrograde approach (head first) (No.) (%)	5 (12.8%)	5 (14.7%)	1.2 (0.31–4.5)	.81
Treatment for distal occlusion (No.) (%)				
Stent retriever	23 (58.9%)	19 (55.8%)	1.0 (ref.)	.56
ADAPT technique	5 (12.8%)	6 (17.6%)	1.5 (0.4–5.3)	.56
Combined distal aspiration and stent retriever	9 (23.0%)	6 (17.6%)	0.71 (0.23–2.3)	.63
Spontaneous recanalization	2 (5.1%)	1 (2.9%)	0.56 (0.04–6.5)	
Presence of ipsilateral intracranial ICA stenosis ≥50% (No.) (%)	3 (7.6%)	3 (8.8%)	1.2 (0.22–6.2)	.86
Presence of contralateral ICA stenosis ≥50% (No.) (%)	3 (7.6%)	4 (11.7%)	1.6 (0.33–7.7)	.55
Procedural antiplatelet therapy (No.) (%)				
Only aspirin	22 (56.4%)	17 (50.0%)	1.0 (ref.)	.58
Aspirin and clopidogrel	17 (43.5%)	17 (50.0%)	1.3 (0.51–3.3)	
Heparin use (No.) (%)	10 (25.6%)	5 (14.7%)	0.5 (0.15–1.6)	.24
Angiographic outcome				
Femoral puncture to recanalization (median) (range) (min)	86 (43–156)	74 (41–152)	NA	.13
Onset-recanalization (median) (range) (min)	403 (190–1410)	316 (162–1024)	NA	.01[a]
TICI 2a (No.) (%)	3 (7.6%)	2 (5.8%)	1.0 (ref.)	.68
TICI 2b (No.) (%)	12 (30.7%)	12 (35.2%)	1.2 (0.46–3.3)	.81
TICI 2c–3 (No.) (%)	24 (61.5%)	20 (58.8%)	0.89 (0.35–2.3)	
Stent occlusion (No.) (%)	13 (33.3%)	1 (2.9%)	0.06 (0.007–0.49)	.001[a]
Symptomatic hemorrhagic transformation (No.) (%)	5 (12.8%)	0 (0%)	0.09 (0.04–1.7)	.03[a]

Note:—NA indicates not applicable; ref., reference.

[a] Significant.