



Get Clarity On Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents

 FRESENIUS
KABI

[WATCH VIDEO](#)

AJNR

This information is current as
of August 27, 2025.

Outcomes of Mechanical Thrombectomy in the Early (<6-hour) and Extended ($\geq$ 6-hour) Time Window Based Solely on Noncontrast CT and CT Angiography: A Propensity Score –Matched Cohort Study

P. Hendrix, D. Chaudhary, V. Avula, V. Abedi, R. Zand, A.
Noto, I. Melamed, O. Goren, C.M. Schirmer and C.J.
Griessenauer

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol published online 23 September
2021

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/early/2021/09/23/ajnr.A7271>

Outcomes of Mechanical Thrombectomy in the Early (<6-hour) and Extended (≥6-hour) Time Window Based Solely on Noncontrast CT and CT Angiography: A Propensity Score–Matched Cohort Study

 P. Hendrix,  D. Chaudhary,  V. Avula,  V. Abedi,  R. Zand,  A. Noto,  I. Melamed,  O. Goren,  C.M. Schirmer, and  C.J. Griessenauer

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Current stroke care recommendations for patient selection for mechanical thrombectomy in the extended time window demand advanced imaging to determine the stroke core volume and hypoperfusion mismatch, which may not be available at every center. We aimed to determine outcomes in patients selected for mechanical thrombectomy solely on the basis of noncontrast CT and CTA in the early (<6-hour) and extended (≥6-hour) time windows.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Consecutive mechanical thrombectomies performed for acute large-vessel occlusion ischemic (ICA, M1, M2) stroke between February 2016 and August 2020 were retrospectively reviewed. Eligibility was based solely on demographics and noncontrast CT (ASPECTS) and CTA, due to the limited availability of perfusion imaging during the study period. Propensity score matching was performed to compare outcomes between time windows.

RESULTS: Of 417 mechanical thrombectomies performed, 337 met the inclusion criteria, resulting in 205 (60.8%) and 132 (39.2%) patients in the 0- to 6- and 6- to 24-hour time windows, respectively. The ASPECTS was higher in the early time window (9; interquartile range = 8–10) than the extended time window (9; interquartile range = 7–10; $P = .005$). Propensity score matching yielded 112 well-matched pairs. Equal rates of TICI 2b/3 revascularization and symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage were observed. A favorable functional outcome (mRS 0–2) at 90 days was numerically more frequent in the early window (45.5% versus 33.9%, $P = .091$). Mortality was numerically more frequent in the early window (25.9% versus 17.0%, $P = .096$).

CONCLUSIONS: Patients selected for mechanical thrombectomy in the extended time window solely on the basis of noncontrast CT and CTA still achieved decent rates of favorable 90-day functional outcomes, not statistically different from patients in the early time window.

ABBREVIATION: IQR = interquartile range

Randomized controlled trials demonstrated that mechanical thrombectomy for anterior circulation large-vessel occlusion strokes provides beneficial outcomes when performed within the early 6-hour time window.¹ Among these randomized controlled trials, the Solitaire with the Intention for Thrombectomy as

Primary Endovascular Treatment (SWIFT PRIME) and Extending the Time for Thrombolysis in Emergency Neurological Deficits–Intra-Arterial (EXTEND-IA) trials enrolled patients on the basis of ischemic core imaging, whereas the Multicenter Randomized Clinical Trial of Endovascular Treatment for Acute Ischemic Stroke in the Netherlands (MR CLEAN) and Mechanical Thrombectomy After Intravenous Alteplase Versus Alteplase Alone After Stroke (THRACE) trials did not. The selection of patients with advanced imaging provided a more favorable absolute treatment benefit.^{2–6} Nevertheless, due to the safety and efficacy demonstrated in MR CLEAN and THRACE, current guidelines do not recommend advanced imaging as long as the patient presents within the 6-hour time window with a CT-ASPECTS of ≥6 (class I).⁷ The Endovascular Therapy Following Imaging Evaluation for Ischemic Stroke 3 (DEFUSE-3)⁸ trial and Diffusion Weighted Imaging (DWI) or Computerized Tomography Perfusion (CTP) Assessment With Clinical Mismatch in the Triage of Wake Up and Late Presenting Strokes Undergoing Neurointervention with Trevo

Received May 22, 2021; accepted after revision June 29.

From the Department of Neurosurgery (P.H., I.M., O.G., C.M.S., C.J.G.), Department of Neurology (D.C., R.Z., A.N.), Geisinger Neuroscience Institute, and Department of Molecular and Functional Genomics (V. Avula, V. Abedi), Geisinger Health System, Danville, Pennsylvania; Department of Neurosurgery (P.H.), Saarland University Hospital, Homburg, Germany; Biocomplexity Institute (V. Abedi), Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia; and Research Institute of Neurointervention (C.M.S., C.J.G.), and Department of Neurosurgery (C.J.G.), Christian Doppler University Hospital, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria.

P. Hendrix received salary support from Geisinger and Medtronic.

Previously presented as an abstract at: Annual Meeting of the Society of Neurointerventional Surgery, July 26–30, 2021; Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Please address correspondence to Christoph J. Griessenauer, MD, Department of Neurosurgery, Geisinger Health System, 100 N Academy Ave, Danville, PA 17822; e-mail: christoph.griessenauer@gmail.com
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A7271>

(DAWN)⁹ trial generated class I evidence for mechanical thrombectomy in the extended 6- to 16-hour time window, while DAWN also expanded to the 16- to 24-hour time window (class IIa). Most important, enrollment in DEFUSE-3 and DAWN was also based on core imaging.^{8,9} Therefore, to date, patient selection in the extended time window (6–24 hours) demands advanced imaging to determine the stroke core volume and hypoperfusion mismatch (CT perfusion or diffusion-weighted brain MR imaging).

Recently, Nogueira et al¹⁰ compared outcomes between patients selected with noncontrast CT and CTA and patients who underwent CT perfusion in the early and extended time windows. They found that the CT perfusion acquisition was associated with better outcomes neither in the early nor extended time window. There is a lack of real-world data on patients selected solely on the basis of noncontrast CT and CTA for the extended time window. Here, we present mechanical thrombectomy outcomes in the early and extended time windows in patients evaluated solely on the basis of noncontrast CT and CTA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Consecutive mechanical thrombectomies performed for acute large-vessel occlusion ischemic stroke between February 2016 and August 2020 at comprehensive stroke centers Geisinger Medical Center and Geisinger Wyoming Valley Medical Center were retrospectively reviewed. Local institutional review board approval was obtained before the study initiation.

Patient Selection, Treatment, and Outcome Assessment

Patients were treated according to current American Heart Association/American Stroke Association guidelines except for the limited availability of perfusion imaging during the study period.^{7,11} Each patient underwent a noncontrast CT scan followed by determination of the ASPECTS. Eligibility for mechanical thrombectomy was based on patient demographics, baseline NIHSS scores, time since symptom onset, and noncontrast CT, including CT-ASPECTS. Scores were obtained by the on-call stroke neurologist and treating neuroendovascular surgeon. None of the patients included underwent advanced imaging beyond noncontrast CT or CTA. Patients transferred from outside hospitals or affiliated primary stroke centers did not undergo additional noncontrast CT or CTA on presentation to the comprehensive stroke center, unless the neurologic status significantly declined during transport or outside imaging was insufficient to facilitate decision-making. Transferred patients were promptly directed to the angiography suite on the basis of imaging provided through the telestroke system. Eligibility for treatment was ultimately determined by the treating neuroendovascular surgeon and adjudicated by the stroke center quality framework. Successful revascularization (TICI 2b/3) was evaluated by the neuroendovascular surgeon. Symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage was assessed according to the Heidelberg Bleeding Classification.¹² Functional outcome at 90 days was determined using the mRS, with mRS 0–2 indicating a favorable functional outcome and mRS 6 indicating death.

Statistical Analysis

Categorical variables are given as frequency and percentage. Continuous variables are stated as the median and interquartile

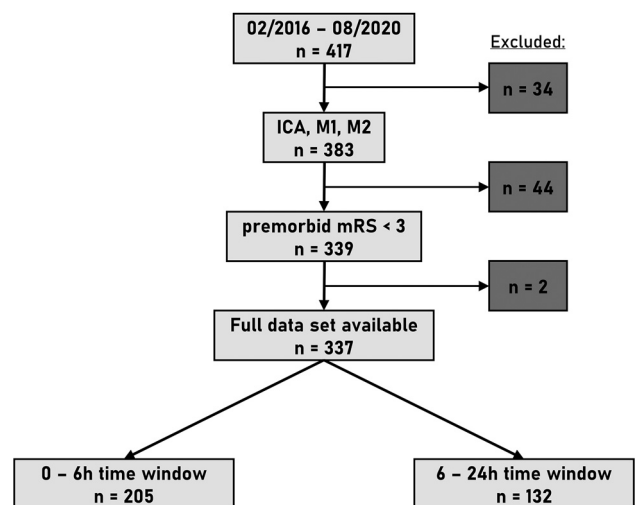


FIG 1. Flow sheet patient selection.

range (IQR). Baseline characteristics were compared by means of the χ^2 , Fisher exact, and Mann-Whitney *U* tests, as appropriate. Propensity score matching of 0- to 6- versus 6- to 24-hour time windows was performed using age, sex, baseline NIHSS, site of occlusion, and CT-ASPECTS as parameters. Matching was performed using the nearest neighbor method, without replacement and a caliper of 0.1. Subsequent outcome analyses were performed comparing pairs using the McNemar and Wilcoxon signed-rank test. *P* values of <.05 were considered statistically significant. SPSS, Version 25 (IBM) and R statistical and computing software, Version 4.03 (<http://www.r-project.org/>) were used to perform statistical analysis.

RESULTS

During the study period, February 2016 to August 2020, two hundred thirty-seven/417 (56.8%) mechanical thrombectomies were performed in transferred patients. In the early time window, transferred patients constituted 52.0% of all cases, whereas transferred patients even constituted 63.9% of all cases in the extended time window, thereby demonstrating the challenges of timely stroke management in a health care system that serves a large rural area. Of 417 mechanical thrombectomies performed during the study period, 383 had ICA or MCA (M1 or M2) segment large-vessel occlusions. Forty-four patients with premorbid mRS > 2 and another 2 patients with missing data were excluded. The final dataset comprised 337 cases. Two hundred five (60.8%) were treated within the early 0- to 6-hour time window, and 132 (39.2%), in the extended 6- to 24-hour time window (Fig 1).

Prematch Comparison of Early-versus-Extended Time Windows

Baseline demographics between patients who underwent mechanical thrombectomy in the early (*n* = 205) and extended (*n* = 132) time windows in the pre-propensity score-matched comparison were similar except for a higher baseline NIHSS score in the 0- to 6-hour time window (*P* = .045) (Table 1). CT-ASPECTS was lower in the 6- to 24-hour time window group (*P* = .005) (Fig 2). Rates of successful revascularization and

Table 1: Baseline characteristics

Variable	Overall Cohort		P Value
	0–6 Hours (n = 205)	6–24 Hours (n = 132)	
Age (median) (IQR) (yr)	72 (61–80)	75 (60–83)	.418
Female	104 (50.7%)	71 (53.4%)	.584
Baseline NIHSS (median) (IQR)	18 (14–24)	17 (11–22)	.045
Premorbid mRS (median) (IQR)	0 (0–1)	0 (0–1)	.600
Risk factors			
Arterial hypertension	157 (76.6%)	106 (80.3%)	.421
Type 2 diabetes	60 (29.3%)	38 (28.8%)	.924
Dyslipidemia	142 (69.3%)	95 (72.0%)	.596
Coronary artery disease	54 (26.3%)	34 (25.8%)	.905
Atrial fibrillation	90 (43.9%)	47 (35.6%)	.130
Chronic kidney disease	47 (22.9%)	37 (28.0%)	.290
Ischemic stroke	30 (14.6%)	15 (11.4%)	.389
Smoking (ever)	115 (56.1%)	70 (53.0%)	.581
Site of occlusion			
ICA	41 (20.0%)	34 (25.8%)	.427
M1	127 (62.0%)	78 (59.1%)	
M2	37 (18.0%)	20 (15.2%)	
CT-ASPECTS (median) (IQR)	9 (8–10)	9 (7–10)	.005
Transfer to CSC	104 (50.7%)	82 (62.1%)	.040
IV-tPA	117 (57.1%)	18 (13.6%)	<.001
Time to intervention (median) (IQR)	204 (158–263)	684 (476–919)	<.001
Primary aspiration	47 (22.9%)	36 (27.3%)	.366
TICI 2b/3 revascularization	193 (94.1%)	120 (90.9%)	.259
sICH	13 (6.3%)	12 (9.1%)	.347
Functional outcome			
mRS 0–2	90 (43.9%)	43 (32.6%)	.038
mRS 6	58 (28.3%)	25 (18.9%)	.052

Note:—CSC indicates comprehensive stroke center; sICH, symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage.

symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage were similar. A favorable functional outcome was more frequently observed in the early time window ($P = .038$) (Fig 2). A trend toward more deaths was found in the group with the early time window ($P = .052$).

Propensity Matched Comparison of Early-versus-Extended Time Windows

Propensity score matching yielded 112 matched pairs. Standardized mean differences were <0.1 . Additional balance measures are provided in Figs 3 and 4. Comparison of the 0- to 6-hour versus 6- to 24-hour groups demonstrated equal distribution of age, sex, baseline NIHSS score, occlusion site, and CT-ASPECTS (Table 2). Outcome analysis showed equal rates of TICI 2b/3 revascularization and symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage. A favorable functional outcome was numerically more frequent in the 0- to 6-hour group than the 6- to 24-hour group (45.5% versus 33.9%), but it was not statistically significant ($P = .091$). Likewise, death rates were numerically larger in the 0- to 6-hour group than in the 6- to 24-hour group (25.9% versus 17.0%) though they were not statistically significant ($P = .096$).

DISCUSSION

This retrospective cohort provides additional evidence from a real-world setting that clinical evaluation and noncontrast CT-ASPECTS in the extended time window are sufficient to achieve favorable outcome rates. Safety end points for symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage and death at 90 days were similar for both

time windows. Likewise, successful revascularization was achieved in $>90\%$ regardless of the time windows. A favorable functional outcome was more frequently achieved in the early time window. This observation remained evident even after matching CT-ASPECTS variables, reflecting the predominant role of time in revascularization. However, still, 1 of 3 patients in the extended time window achieved a favorable functional outcome. These observations align with Santos et al,¹³ who also analyzed a cohort selected solely by noncontrast CT and CTA. They compared 186 patients from the 0- to 6-hour window with 63 patients in the time window beyond 6 hours. While applying strict inclusion criteria (NIHSS > 11 , CT-ASPECTS > 6 , and premorbid mRS < 2 for the extended time window), the authors observed a favorable functional outcome in 57% and 65.1% in the 0- to 6-hour and beyond the 6-hour time windows, respectively. Mortality and symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage rates were equal across time windows.¹³

Advanced imaging such as CT perfusion or diffusion-weighted MR imaging allows the preselection of those patients with small cores with a higher likelihood of a beneficial outcome from mechanical thrombectomy. This effect becomes particularly apparent in the extended time window. Patients beyond 6 hours of symptom onset have comparatively small cores, but without intervention, they are not likely to withstand hypoperfusion resulting in cerebral infarction and neurologic decline. Albers¹⁴ appropriately illustrated the role of timing and imaging on patient selection together with inherent absolute treatment effects when discussing the late window paradox. Albers postulated that patients who withstand the first 6 hours without significant infarctions (core volumes) have likely a favorable status due to good collateral supply. On the other hand, patients with poor collaterals are very likely to have significant infarctions even in the early time window. Early deteriorators are patients who do not benefit from mechanical thrombectomy despite timely treatment. Patients with poor collateral status and early infarctions are very unlikely to be candidates for mechanical thrombectomy in the extended time window. In contrast, patient selection in the early time window is likely to be more liberal. Therefore, patients selected in the extended time window have an a priori more favorable basis, translating into a relatively benign functional outcome of this particular subgroup.¹⁴

CT perfusion imaging performed within 6 hours of symptom onset may overestimate the infarct core.¹⁵ Thus, CT perfusion imaging in the early time window requires careful interpretation.

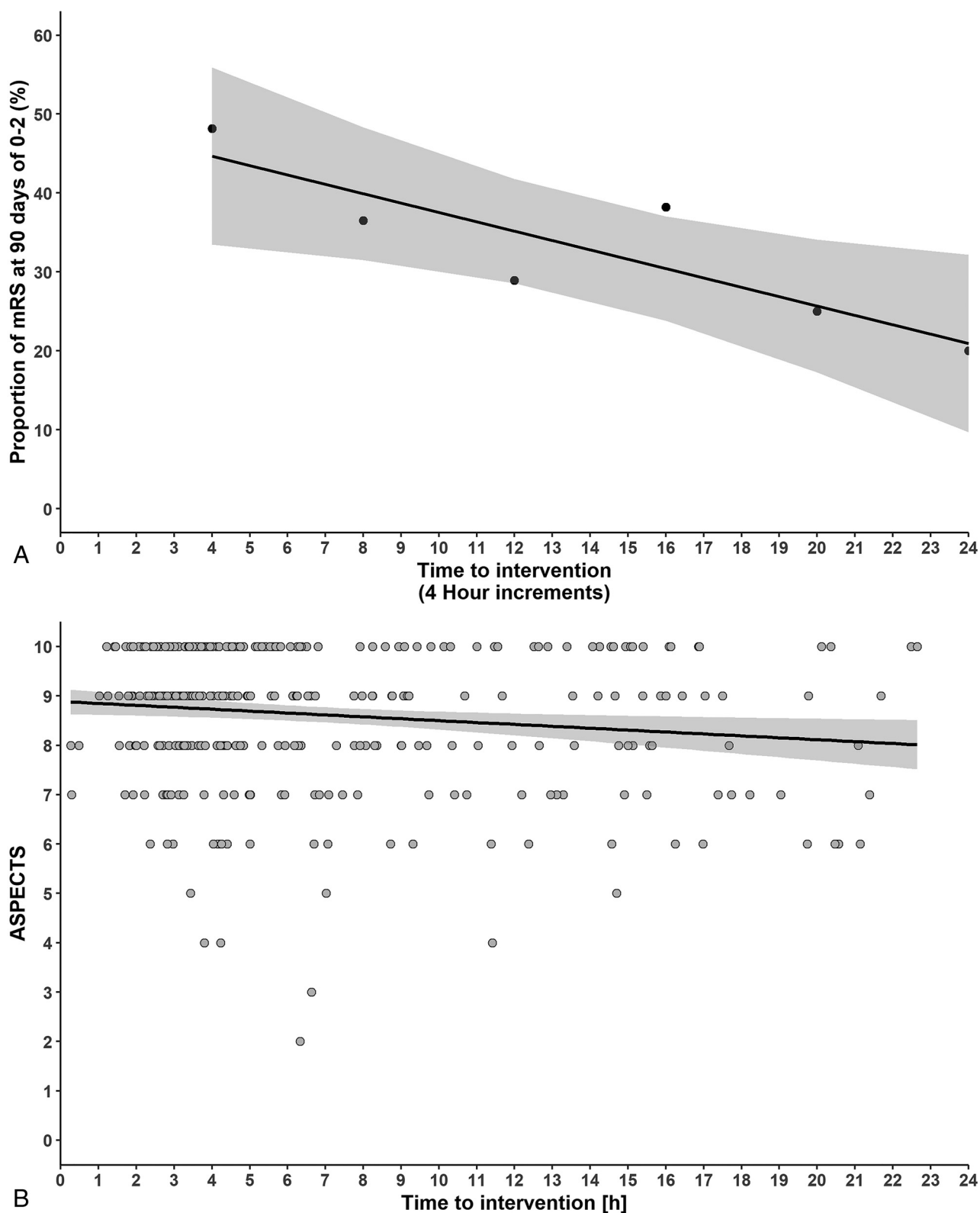


FIG 2. A, Mean proportion of favorable functional outcomes (mRS 0–2) per 4-hour interval of time since symptom onset to intervention, including a trendline. The trendline declines with time. B, CT-ASPECTS of all cases plotted across time from symptom onset to intervention. The trendline remains almost stable with time, representing patient selection based on favorable CT-ASPECTS.

For the extended time window, to date, only DEFUSE-3 and DAWN provide class I recommendations. In both trials, patients underwent advanced imaging to screen for core infarct volumes,

and patient selection was based on predefined cutoffs.^{8,9} Despite the awareness of stroke care inequities between urban and rural areas,¹⁶ the current literature lacks a discussion on strategies for

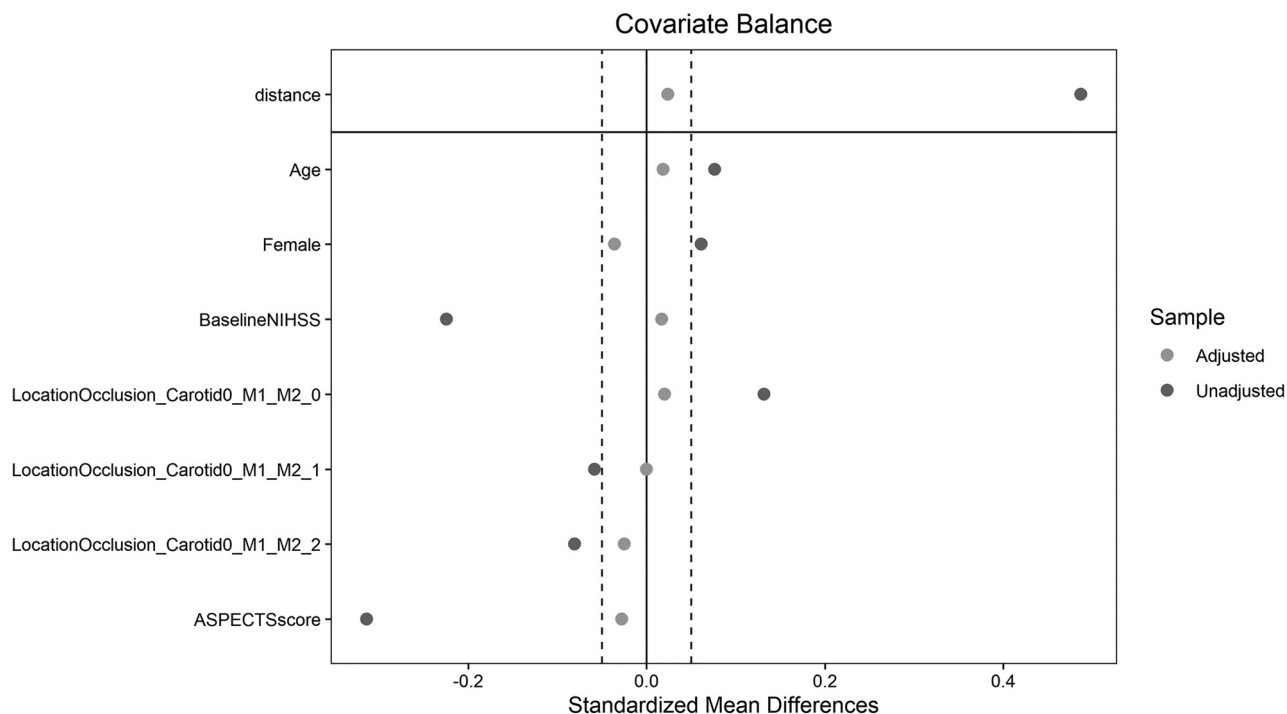


FIG 3. Standardized mean differences for covariates integrated into propensity score matching. Prematching (unadjusted) standardized mean differences and postmatching (adjusted) standardized mean differences are shown. Standardized mean difference < 0.1 indicates well-matched samples.

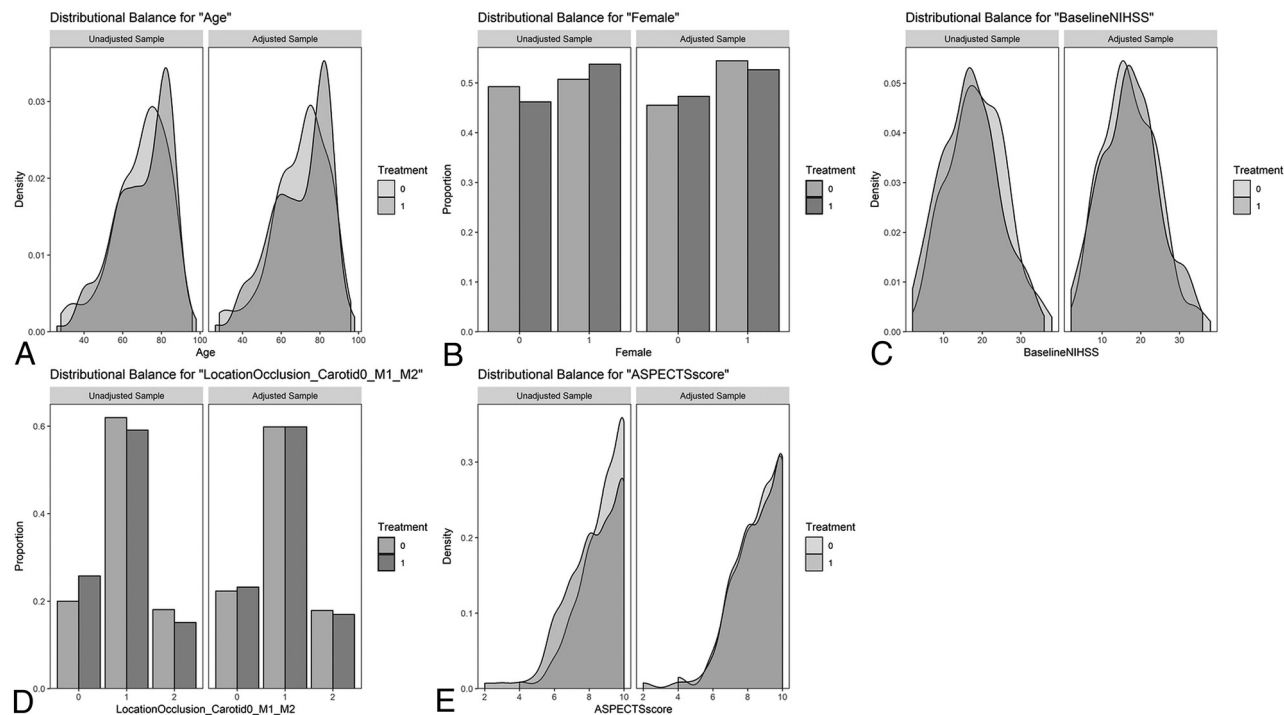


FIG 4. Unadjusted (unmatched) and adjusted (matched) group comparison for the early 0- to 6-hour time window (indicated by 0) and the extended 6- to 24-hour time window (indicated by 1). Density overlay for age, baseline NIHSS, and ASPECTS and equality of height of proportions for female sex and location demonstrate good comparability after propensity score matching.

patients eligible for mechanical thrombectomy requiring long-distance transfers. During the study period, February 2016 to August 2020, two hundred thirty-seven/417 (56.8%) mechanical

thrombectomies were performed in transferred patients. Among the early time window, transferred patients constituted 52.0% of all cases, whereas transferred patients even constituted 63.9% of

Table 2: Propensity score–matched cohort

Variable	Overall Cohort		
	0–6 Hours (n = 112)	6–24 Hours (n = 112)	P Value
Age (median) (IQR) (yr)	73 (62–81)	75 (59–83)	.759
Female	61 (54.5%)	59 (52.7%)	.773
Baseline NIHSS (median) (IQR)	17 (12–22)	17 (12–22)	.985
Site of occlusion			
ICA	25 (22.3%)	26 (23.2%)	.991
M1	67 (59.8%)	67 (59.8%)	
M2	20 (17.9%)	19 (17.0%)	
CT-ASPECTS (median) (IQR)	9 (8–10)	9 (8–10)	.720
Time to intervention (median) (IQR) (hr)	210 (157–266)	691 (497–907)	<.001
TICI 2b/3 revascularization	106 (94.6%)	104 (92.9%)	.593
sICH	6 (5.4%)	7 (6.2%)	.782
Functional outcome			
mRS 0–2	51 (45.5%)	38 (33.9%)	.091
mRS 6	29 (25.9%)	19 (17.0%)	.096

all cases among the extended time window. In our health care system, transfer times regularly exceed 1 hour due to the long distance despite an internal flight air ambulance system. To date, it is unknown whether transferred patients should undergo repeat imaging to update CT-ASPECTS and rule out hemorrhage or even undergo advanced imaging to estimate the infarct core and guide patient selection.

Furthermore, only a subset of affiliated rural hospitals are certified primary stroke centers capable of providing timely advanced imaging. Contrasting the ideal stroke care system incorporating timely transportation and timely availability of advanced imaging with a stroke care system, in large part, also covering rural areas highlights 2 aspects that require reiterated adjudication by stroke quality frameworks. First, suspending advanced imaging should guide patient selection in both the early and extended time windows. Second, delaying mechanical thrombectomy by repeat imaging unless there is severe neurologic decline may result in fatality due to herniation or hemorrhage.

Recently, Nogueira et al¹⁰ found CT perfusion–based patient selection not superior to standardized noncontrast CT and CTA in terms of functional-outcome prediction. These observations, together with real-world data such as presented in the current study, challenge the demand for advanced imaging to guide patient selection and justify patient selection based purely on favorable CT-ASPECTS, even in the extended time window. The selection of patients with favorable CT-ASPECTS is shown in Fig 2. Notably, the selection of patients with large-vessel occlusion for mechanical thrombectomy using advanced imaging may increase the relative proportion of patients achieving functional independence but might compromise the absolute number of patients potentially benefitting from this treatment by excluding patients who might have benefitted.

Lowering the threshold for performing mechanical thrombectomy has also been debated for patients presenting with poor CT-ASPECTS such as CT-ASPECTS < 6. In this context, older age and large-core infarcts do not uniformly present a contraindication for mechanical thrombectomy. Instead, a subset of patients with large-

core infarcts undergoing mechanical thrombectomy still achieve a favorable functional outcome.^{17–21} Whether sparing of either the deep or superficial MCA territories provides a better outcome is still controversial.^{22,23} Partial reperfusion of distinct areas such as the motor-eloquent cortical area appears to outweigh the degree of partial reperfusion.²⁴ It remains uncertain whether advanced imaging would identify these patients better or exclude patients who could benefit.

Mechanical thrombectomy beyond the 6-hour time window with patient selection based on advanced imaging appears cost-effective.^{25,26} Providing timely interpretation of perfusion-based advanced imaging modalities has been challenging for every stroke

center. It has led to the development of outsourced solutions and automated interpretation platforms. However, standardized cloud-based services to assess core and penumbra on CT or MR perfusion are associated with a substantial financial burden. This study shows that selection of patients with large-vessel occlusion strokes for thrombectomy with favorable CT-ASPECTS even in the extended time window is feasible, without using advanced imaging modalities.

In summary, absolute treatment effects become lower with less stringent preselection criteria. However, withholding mechanical thrombectomy due to lack of advanced imaging does not appear justifiable for those patients with favorable CT-ASPECTS irrespective of the time window. Additional investigation is required to determine the value of advanced imaging in patients in extended time windows and those with large-core infarcts on presentation.

Limitations

Its sample size and retrospective design limit this study. There is no randomization or comparative control group for the time-window groups. The study does not provide the number of patients that ultimately did not undergo mechanical thrombectomy, which, specifically for the late window, needs to be considered. Here, patient selection is based on the decision of the stroke care team. Finally, the study does not provide specific demographic, neurologic, or radiologic criteria (such as collateral scores), finally leading to a decision for or against mechanical thrombectomy in the late time window.

CONCLUSIONS

Patients selected for mechanical thrombectomy in the extended time window solely on the basis of noncontrast CT and CTA still achieved decent rates of favorable 90-day functional outcomes not statistically different from those in patients in the early time window. However, additional investigation is required to determine the value of advanced imaging in the extended time window, specifically if advanced imaging is associated with further

delay when serving patients from rural areas with long-distance transfers.

Disclosure forms provided by the authors are available with the full text and PDF of this article at www.ajnr.org.

REFERENCES

1. Goyal M, Menon BK, van Zwam WH, et al. **Endovascular thrombectomy after large-vessel ischaemic stroke: a meta-analysis of individual patient data from five randomised trials.** *Lancet* 2016;387:1723–31 [CrossRef Medline](#)
2. Saver JL, Goyal M, Bonafe A, et al. **Stent-retriever thrombectomy after intravenous t-PA vs. t-PA alone in stroke.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:2285–95 [CrossRef Medline](#)
3. Campbell BC, Mitchell PJ, Kleinig TJ, et al. **Endovascular therapy for ischemic stroke with perfusion-imaging selection.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:1009–18 [CrossRef Medline](#)
4. Berkhemer OA, Fransen PSS, Beumer D, et al; MR CLEAN Investigators. **A randomized trial of intraarterial treatment for acute ischemic stroke.** *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:11–20 [CrossRef Medline](#)
5. Bracard S, Ducrocq X, Mas JL, et al; THRACE Investigators. **Mechanical thrombectomy after intravenous alteplase versus alteplase alone after stroke (THRACE): a randomised controlled trial.** *Lancet Neurol* 2016;15:1138–47 [CrossRef Medline](#)
6. Goyal M, Menon BK, van Zwam WH, et al; HERMES Collaborators. **Endovascular thrombectomy after large-vessel ischaemic stroke: a meta-analysis of individual patient data from five randomised trials.** *Lancet* 2016;387:1723–31 [CrossRef Medline](#)
7. Powers WJ, Rabinstein AA, Ackerson T, et al. **Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke: 2019 Update to the 2018 Guidelines for the Early Management of Acute Ischemic Stroke—a Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association.** *Stroke* 2019;50:e344–418 [CrossRef Medline](#)
8. Albers GW, Marks MP, Kemp S, et al. **Thrombectomy for stroke at 6 to 16 hours with selection by perfusion imaging.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:708–18 [CrossRef Medline](#)
9. Nogueira RG, Jadhav AP, Haussen DC, et al. **Thrombectomy 6 to 24 hours after stroke with a mismatch between deficit and infarct.** *N Engl J Med* 2018;378:11–21 [CrossRef Medline](#)
10. Nogueira RG, Haussen DC, Liebeskind D, et al; Trevo Registry and DAWN Trial Investigators. **Stroke imaging selection modality and endovascular therapy outcomes in the early and extended time windows.** *Stroke* 2021;52:491–97 [CrossRef Medline](#)
11. Powers WJ, Derdeyn CP, Biller J, et al; American Heart Association Stroke Council. **2015 American Heart Association/American Stroke Association Focused Update of the 2013 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke Regarding Endovascular Treatment: a Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association.** *Stroke* 2015;46:3020–35 [CrossRef Medline](#)
12. von Kummer R, Broderick JP, Campbell BC, et al. **The Heidelberg Bleeding Classification: classification of bleeding events after ischemic stroke and reperfusion therapy.** *Stroke* 2015;46:2981–86 [CrossRef Medline](#)
13. Santos T, Carvalho A, Cunha AA, et al. **NCCT and CTA-based imaging protocol for endovascular treatment selection in late presenting or wake-up strokes.** *J Neurointerv Surg* 2019;11:200–03 [CrossRef Medline](#)
14. Albers GW. **Late window paradox.** *Stroke* 2018;49:768–71 [CrossRef Medline](#)
15. Boned S, Padroni M, Rubiera M, et al. **Admission CT perfusion may overestimate initial infarct core: the ghost infarct core concept.** *J Neurointerv Surg* 2017;9:66–69 [CrossRef Medline](#)
16. Hammond G, Luke AA, Elson L, et al. **Urban-rural inequities in acute stroke care and in-hospital mortality.** *Stroke* 2020;51:2131–38 [CrossRef Medline](#)
17. Rebello LC, Bousslama M, Haussen DC, et al. **Endovascular treatment for patients with acute stroke who have a large ischemic core and large mismatch imaging profile.** *JAMA Neurol* 2017;74:34–40 [CrossRef Medline](#)
18. Deb-Chatterji M, Pinnuschmidt H, Flottmann F, et al; GSR-ET Investigators. **Predictors of independent outcome of thrombectomy in stroke patients with large baseline infarcts in clinical practice: a multicenter analysis.** *J Neurointerv Surg* 2020;12:1064–68 [CrossRef Medline](#)
19. Kakita H, Yoshimura S, Uchida K, et al; RESCUE-Japan Registry 2 Investigators. **Impact of endovascular therapy in patients with large ischemic core: subanalysis of recovery by endovascular salvage for Cerebral Ultra-Acute Embolism Japan Registry 2.** *Stroke* 2019;50:901–08 [CrossRef Medline](#)
20. Ospel J, Kappelhof M, Groot AE, et al. **Combined effect of age and baseline Alberta Stroke Program Early Computed Tomography Score on post-thrombectomy clinical outcomes in the MR CLEAN Registry.** *Stroke* 2020;51:3742–45 [CrossRef Medline](#)
21. Kerleroux B, Janot K, Dargazanli C, et al; JENI Research Collaborative. **Perfusion imaging to select patients with large ischemic core for mechanical thrombectomy.** *J Stroke* 2020;22:225–33 [CrossRef Medline](#)
22. Gautheron V, Xie Y, Tisserand M, et al. **Outcome after reperfusion therapies in patients with large baseline diffusion-weighted imaging stroke lesions: a THRACE trial (Mechanical Thrombectomy After Intravenous Alteplase Versus Alteplase Alone After Stroke) subgroup analysis.** *Stroke* 2018;49:750–53 [CrossRef Medline](#)
23. Xing PF, Zhang YW, Zhang L, et al. **Higher baseline cortical score predicts good outcome in patients with low Alberta Stroke Program Early Computed Tomography Score treated with endovascular treatment.** *Neurosurgery* 2021;88:612–18 [CrossRef Medline](#)
24. Raychev R, Saber H, Saver JL, et al. **Impact of eloquent motor cortex-tissue reperfusion beyond the traditional thrombolysis in cerebral infarction (TICI) scoring after thrombectomy.** *J Neurointerv Surg* 2020 Dec 18. [Epub ahead of print] [CrossRef Medline](#)
25. Peultier A-C, Pandya A, Sharma R, et al. **Cost-effectiveness of mechanical thrombectomy more than 6 hours after symptom onset among patients with acute ischemic stroke.** *JAMA Netw Open* 2020;3:e2012476 [CrossRef Medline](#)
26. Peultier A-C, Redekop WK, Allen M, et al. **Exploring the cost-effectiveness of mechanical thrombectomy beyond 6 hours following advanced imaging in the United Kingdom.** *Stroke* 2019;50:3220–27 [CrossRef Medline](#)