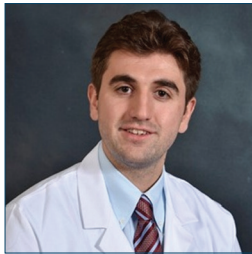


Use of Intraventricular Alteplase in a Patient with Moyamoya and Acute Intraventricular Hemorrhage: A Case Report

Redi Rahmani¹, Debra E. Roberts¹, Tarun Bhalla^{1,2}

¹Department of Neurosurgery, University of Rochester Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York, USA, ²Department of Imaging Sciences, University of Rochester Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York, USA



Corresponding Author:

Redi Rahmani, Department of Neurosurgery, University of Rochester Medical Center, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Box 670, Rochester, NY 14642, USA. Phone: 718-809-2189. Fax: 585-756-5183. E-mail: Redi_Rahmani@urmc.rochester.edu

Received: 20-September-2017

Accepted: 01-November-2017

Published: 07-November-2017

ABSTRACT

Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. Intraventricular alteplase is a recently established therapy, with the clot lysis: Evaluating accelerated resolution of IVH (CLEAR) III trial, being the highest level evidence to date. Historically, as in the CLEAR III trial, there have been notable exclusionary criteria for patients to receive this therapy. The goal of this report is to demonstrate its safe use in a patient with moyamoya. We present a 60-year-old male with severe IVH secondary to moyamoya disease successfully treated with intraventricular alteplase.

Key words: Fibrinolytic therapy, hemorrhage, intraventricular, moyamoya disease, tissue plasminogen activator, ventricular drainage

INTRODUCTION

Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) is a disease with significant morbidity and mortality and recently renewed focus on treatment. Standard external ventricular drainage (EVD) does not affect the speed of clot resolution.^[1] Tissue plasminogen activator (alteplase) irrigated through the ventricles is the most promising treatment to date. There are now multiple case reports, case series, pilot studies

and an international, randomized, placebo-controlled trial investigating intraventricular alteplase treatment for IVH.^[2-5]

Many clinicians have been hesitant to use thrombolytics in situations where clot dissolution may lead to catastrophic intracranial bleeding. The clot lysis: Evaluating accelerated resolution (CLEAR) III trial exclusion criteria included “suspected... or untreated ruptured cerebral aneurysm ruptured intracranial arteriovenous malformation (AVM), moyamoya disease (MMD), or tumor...”.^[6] MMD is defined by the progressive stenosis of the intracranial carotid arteries and their proximal branches with the development of small, weak collateral vessels. Hemorrhage has been attributed to rupture of these fragile collaterals as the internal carotids continue to narrow and expose these vessels to higher pressures.^[7] With the results of CLEAR III, we now present a case that will add to the literature and reinforce the potential

Access this article online	
<p>Quick Response Code:</p> 	<p>Website: www.americanjir.com</p>
	<p>DOI: 10.25259/AJIR-8-2017</p>

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

for intraventricular alteplase treatment despite classic contraindications.

CASE REPORT

The patient is a 60-year-old male with a history idiopathic MMD disease, prior strokes, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, obstructive sleep apnea, chronic back pain, and tobacco abuse. He experienced his first stroke in 2004 but returned his functionality to baseline with rehabilitation. He was placed on aspirin 325 mg after his initial stroke and was compliant with use. He presented to our medical center in 2014 with right-sided weakness. No new strokes were found on MRI, but a diagnostic angiogram revealed MMD equivalent to Suzuki Stage III.^[8] The patient was discharged on aspirin and clopidogrel but lost to follow-up.

The patient presented to our medical center in 2017 having been found unresponsive with a Glasgow Coma scale of 4. He was intubated at the transferring hospital. A head computed tomography (CT) revealed extensive IVH extending from the foramen magnum, casting the 3rd and 4th ventricles, and filling both lateral ventricles (modified Graeb score of 26 and Le Roux score of 14; Figure 1)^[9,10] with frank hydrocephalus and bilateral subarachnoid hemorrhage but no intraparenchymal hemorrhage. A right frontal EVD was placed in the emergency department. A CT angiogram was obtained which demonstrated the known MMD pathology and no aneurysm. He was transferred to the neuromedicine intensive care unit for medical stabilization and management. By hospital day 1, his examination had improved to localizing to noxious stimuli with both upper extremities and withdrawing with both lower extremities. He underwent a diagnostic cerebral angiogram on hospital day 4 which demonstrated significant collateralization of flow from the right middle meningeal to the left anterior cerebral artery, significant stenosis of the

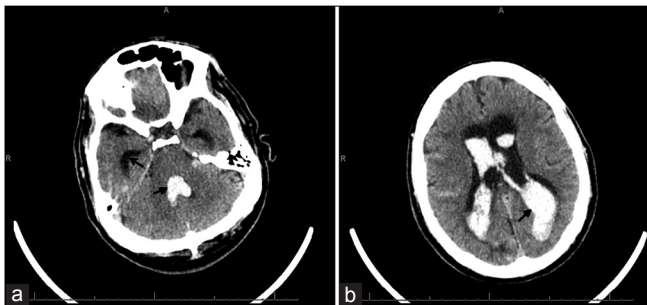


Figure 1: 60-year-old male who presented unresponsive and found to have a large intraventricular hemorrhage. (a and b) The patient's presenting head computed tomography without contrast showing diffuse intraventricular hemorrhage with casting of the 4th ventricle and filling the lateral ventricles (closed arrows) and prominent hydrocephalus with enlarged temporal horns (open arrow). Imaging is equivalent to a modified Graeb score 26 and Le Roux 14.

left internal carotid terminus, and no appreciable aneurysms [Figure 2]. He remained severely encephalopathic requiring mechanical ventilation for airway protection.

Given the stagnation in examination and imaging findings, intraventricular alteplase was considered for the patient. A discussion was held with the patient's family regarding the proposed treatment, the potential increased risk of bleeding but also the potential for improved neurologic recovery. After considering all options, they consented to proceed with alteplase. The protocol used mimicked CLEAR III² with a planned total of nine doses instead of 12. Each access of the EVD was done under fully sterile conditions. For each dose, 3 mL of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was aspirated and followed by instilling 2 mL of alteplase and 1 mL of preservative-free sterile saline. No head CT's were planned in the interval of instillation, unless there was a change in the patient's examination, with a head CT planned after the final dose.

The patient tolerated the instillations well without any untoward effects. After his eighth dose, the patient developed rigors and fevers. There was concern for possible central nervous system infection so the final dose was held, CSF and blood cultures were sent, broad-spectrum antibiotics were started and a head CT was obtained. Head CT showed significant decrease in IVH (modified Graeb score 6, Le Roux 4, Figure 3). All cultures were negative for bacterial growth.

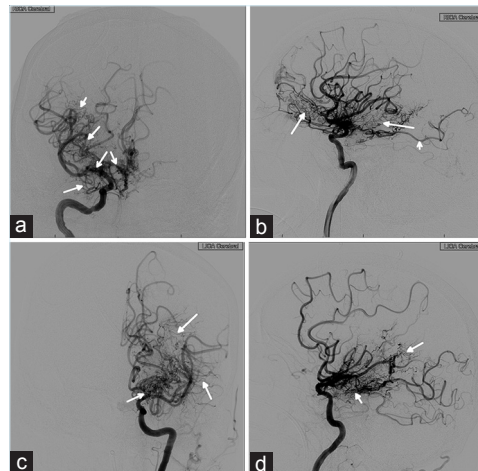


Figure 2: 60-year-old male who presented unresponsive and found to have a large intraventricular hemorrhage. Cerebral angiogram on admission. (a) AP view of injection of the right internal carotid artery. There is prominent stenosis of middle cerebral and anterior cerebral arteries (open arrows) as well as diffuse collateral development (closed arrows). (b) Lateral view of right internal carotid artery injection showing diffuse collateral formation (closed arrows) as well as a fetal origin of the posterior cerebral artery (PCA, open arrow). (c) AP view of injection of the left internal carotid (ICA) artery with moderate stenosis of the terminus (open arrow) and prominent collateral circulation (closed arrows). (d) Lateral view of injection of the left ICA with collaterals (closed arrows).

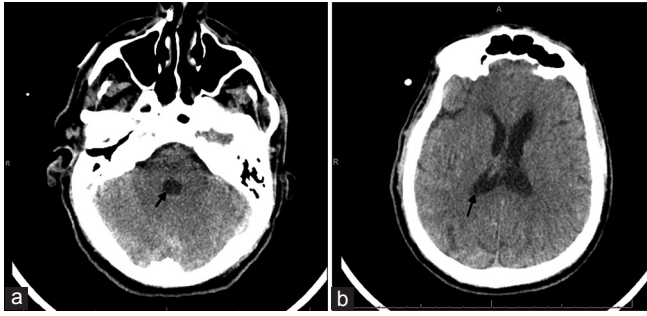


Figure 3: 60-year-old male who presented unresponsive and found to have a large intraventricular hemorrhage. Head computed tomography obtained at the end of treatment with intraventricular tPA. (a and b) There is decompression and complete resolution of clot in the 4th ventricle and minimal clot remaining in the lateral ventricles (closed arrows) with no appreciable hydrocephalus. Imaging is equivalent to a modified Graeb score 6, and Le Roux 4.

2 days after the eighth alteplase dose was given, the patient became more purposeful on motor examination had spontaneous eye opening and was extubated. The EVD was removed 2 days later on hospital day 11. The patient remained in the neuromedicine ICU for 15 days total, 9 days after his last dose of alteplase due to delirium, development of a ventilator-associated pneumonia, and *Clostridium difficile* infection.

On hospital day 48, he was medically stable for discharge. He was alert and oriented to person and place and intermittently to time. He was able to generate full fluent sentences. He had full strength in all extremities and was able to perform all activities of daily living but not all of his instrumental activities of daily living earning him a modified Rankin score (MRS) of 3. At 6-month follow-up, he has continued difficulty with memory and task follow-through but is otherwise back to his baseline, earning him an MRS of 2.

DISCUSSION

There has been hesitancy in the use of intraventricular alteplase in cases where a vascular abnormality is known or suspected. Mayfrank *et al.* treated hemorrhages secondary to an aneurysm or AVM rupture without securing the underlying vessel abnormality.^[5] Their treatment initialization time was 8–15 h after hemorrhage in comparison to 55 h from ictus to treatment in the CLEAR III trial with comparable outcomes. In our case, a patient with MMD suffered no untoward effects from intraventricular alteplase though his MMD potentially placed him at a higher likelihood of bleeding. In fact, he was alert enough to be extubated 2 days after finishing his treatment. Even though the CLEAR III trial showed no difference in MRS 3 or lower scores between the placebo and treatment groups, it confirmed the safety of treatment. More

aggressive treatment with intraventricular alteplase, earlier in the hospital course, with longer follow-up, may be the key in future investigations of alteplase to prove its effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

We report a case of successful use of intraventricular alteplase in a patient with moyamoya and a large IVH without hemorrhagic complications.

REFERENCES

1. Naff NJ, Williams MA, Rigamonti D, Keyl PM, Hanley DF. Blood clot resolution in human cerebrospinal fluid: Evidence of first-order kinetics. *Neurosurgery* 2001;49:614-9.
2. Hanley DF, Lane K, McBee N, Ziai W, Tuhim S, Lees KR, *et al.* Thrombolytic removal of intraventricular haemorrhage in treatment of severe stroke: Results of the randomised, multicentre, multiregion, placebo-controlled CLEAR III trial. *Lancet* 2017;389:603-11.
3. Mayfrank L, Lippitz B, Groth M, Bertalanffy H, Gilsbach JM. Effect of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator on clot lysis and ventricular dilatation in the treatment of severe intraventricular haemorrhage. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)* 1993;122:32-8.
4. Vereecken KK, Van Havenbergh T, De Beuckelaar W, Parizel PM, Jorens PG. Treatment of intraventricular hemorrhage with intraventricular administration of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator: A clinical study of 18 cases. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 2006;108:451-5.
5. Mayfrank L, Rohde V, Gilsbach JM. Fibrinolytic treatment of intraventricular haemorrhage preceding surgical repair of ruptured aneurysms and arteriovenous malformations. *Br J Neurosurg* 1999;13:128-31.
6. Ziai WC, Tuhim S, Lane K, McBee N, Lees K, Dawson J, *et al.* A multicenter, randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled phase III study of Clot Lysis Evaluation of Accelerated Resolution of Intraventricular Hemorrhage (CLEAR III). *Int J Stroke* 2014;9:536-42.
7. Scott RM, Smith ER. Moyamoya disease and moyamoya syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 2009;360:1226-37.
8. Suzuki J, Kodama N. Moyamoya disease-A review. *Stroke* 1983;14:104-9.
9. Morgan TC, Dawson J, Spengler D, Lees KR, Aldrich C, Mishra NK, *et al.* The Modified Graeb Score: An enhanced tool for intraventricular hemorrhage measurement and prediction of functional outcome. *Stroke* 2013;44:635-41.
10. LeRoux PD, Haglund MM, Newell DW, Grady MS, Winn HR. Intraventricular hemorrhage in blunt head trauma: An analysis of 43 cases. *Neurosurgery* 1992;31:678-84.