# Updated Korean stroke guidelines for endovascular recanalization therapy in acute ischemic stroke

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## 서 론

Acute large artery occlusion으로 인한 중증 허혈뇌졸중은 예후가 매우 불량하다. 그동안 근거가 있는 유일한 치료법은 증상발생 4.5시간 이내 intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (IV-TPA) 투여였으나, 이 치료만으로는 단 지 13-50% 환자에서만 혈관재개통이 이루어져 많은 환자들 이 중증장애를 가지거나 사망하였다. 동맥내 혈관재개통술 (endovascular recanalization therapy, ERT)은 혈관조영술을 이용하여 막힌 혈관을 뚫고 혈류를 재개통시켜 환자의 예후 를 호전시킬 수 있을 것으로 기대되어 1998년 PRolyse in Acute Cerebral Thromboembolism (PROACT) 임상시험을 시작으 로 연구들이 진행되었고,¹ PROACT II와 메타분석에서 혈전 용해술치료를 하지 않는 대조군에 비해 ERT가 환자의 예후 를 향상시킬 수 있음을 보여주었다.<sup>2,3</sup> 그러나 4.5시간 내 IV-TPA가 표준치료로 자리를 잡았고, ERT는 IV-TPA에 비해 치료시작 시간이 늦어지는 단점이 있다. 따라서 중증 허혈뇌 졸중 환자를 대상으로 ERT를 IV-TPA에 추가하거나 또는 단 독으로 시행하는 방법과 IV-TPA 단독치료를 비교한 임상시 험들이 진행되었으나, ERT 효과를 입증하지 못하였다.

그러나 스텐트를 이용한 혈전제거술과 대상환자를 선별하는 뇌영상검법이 발전하면서 2014년 후반 처음으로 임상시험에서 ERT 효과가 입증되었고, 이후 4개 임상시험도 연속적으로 그 효과를 입증하여 Acute large artery occlusion으로 인한 중증 허혈뇌졸중 환자의 치료에 획기적인 발전을 가져오게 되었다. <sup>48</sup>

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#### 2012년 12월 이전의 근거

ERT 효과와 안전성을 평가한 첫 임상시험은 1998년에 발표된 PROACT 2상 임상시험이었다. 혈관조영술로 중대뇌동맥 M1 또는 M2 폐색이 확인된 환자 40명을 대상으로 6시간이내에 폐색동맥 부위에 2시간 동안 6 mg pro-UK (26명) 또는 위약(14명)을 투여하였으며 카테터를 이용한 기계적 혈전파괴를 허용하지 않았다. 부분적 또는 완전재개통률이 pro-UK 군에서 유의하게 높았으며(57.7% vs. 14.3%; 2p=0.017), 신경학적 악화를 동반한 뇌출혈은 pro-UK군에서 높았으나 통계적으로 유의하지는 않았다(15.4% vs. 7.1%, 2p=0.64). 이연구는 3상 임상시험을 위한 2상 임상시험으로 임상적 결과변수의 차이를 보기 위해 설계된 연구는 아니었다.1

PROACT II는 첫 3상 임상시험으로 6시간 이내 치료가 가능한 중대뇌동맥폐색 180명 환자를 대상으로 pro-UK 9 mg 치료군(121명)과 위약군(59명)을 비교하였는데, PROACT II도 카테터를 이용한 기계적 혈전파괴는 허용하지 않았다. Pro-UK군에서 위약군에 비해 치료 2시간 후 혈관재개통률이 높았고(66% vs. 18%; p<0.001), 일차결과변수인 90일 modified Rankin Score (mRS) 0-2점 분율도 높았으나(40% vs. 25%, p=0.04), 이차결과변수인 mRS 0-1점 분율은 차이가 없었다(26% vs. 17%, p=0.16). 치료 24시간 이내 중상성 뇌출혈은 pro-UK군에서 증가하는 경향을 보였지만(10% vs. 2%, p=0.06), 90일 사망률은 비슷하였다(25% vs. 27%, p=0.80). 그러나 미국 식약청이 추가적인 임상시험을 요구하였고 제조사는 추가연구를 포기하여 개발이 중단되었다. $^2$ 

PROACT II 이후 2001년에서 2007년 사이에 ERT 치료군과 혈전용해술 비치료군을 비교한 3개 임상시험이 진행되었으나 소규모이거나 조기 중단되었다. 911 그 중 일본에서 시행한 Middle cerebral artery Embolism Local fibrinolytic intervention Trial (MELT)는 6시간 이내 치료가 가능한 중대뇌동

맥 폐색환자를 대상으로 urokinase와 카테터를 이용한 기계적 혈전파괴를 시행하는 ERT군과 위약군을 비교하기 위해 200명을 모집할 예정이었으나 일본에서 2005년 IV-TPA가 승인되어 114명(intra-arterial urokinase군 57명과 위약군 57명)을 모집한 상태에서 연구를 조기종료하였다. MELT는 일차결과변수인 mRS 0-2 outcome에 대한 효과는 입중하지 못했으나(49.1% vs. 38.6%; p=0.345), mRS 0-1 outcome (42.1% vs. 22.8%, p=0.045)과 National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) 0-1 비율은 ERT 군에서 유의하게 높았다(35.1% vs. 14.0%; p=0.017).  $^{11}$ 

1998년에서 2009년 사이에 발표된 ERT와 비혈전용해술치료를 비교한 5개 임상시험(395명 환자) 메타분석에서 ERT는혈관재개통률을 증가시킴으로써(Thrombolysis in Myocardial Ischemia [TIMI] grade 2-3: odds ratio [95% CI], 6.42 [3.67-11.24]; P<0.00001), mRS 0-2 비율 (2.05 [1.33 to 3.14]; P=0.001)과 mRS 0-1 비율(2.14 [1.31 to 3.51]; P=0.003)을 증가시키는효과가 있었다. 또한 minimal neurologic deficit (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score 0 to 1)과 Barthel Index (90 to 100 or 95 to 100)를 증가시키는효과도 있었다. ERT는 혈전용해술치료를 시행하지 않는 경우에 비해 증상성 두개내출혈의 위험을 증가시켰지만(2.87 [1.21-6.83]; P=0.02) 사망률을 증가시키지는 않았다(0.83 [0.48-1.39]; P=0.46).<sup>3</sup>

기계적 혈전제거술(mechanical thrombectomy) 효과를 향 상시킬 수 있는 방법으로 Merci device가 개발되었고, 첫 다 기관 임상연구에서 IV-TPA 치료를 할 수 없고 평균 NIHSS score 20점인 acute large artery occlusion 환자를 대상으로 8시간 이내 치료하여 48%에서 혈관재개통을 시킬 수 있었다. 그러나 비록 중증 허혈뇌졸중환자를 대상으로 하였다는 것 을 감안하더라도 3개월 mRS 0-2 비율은 22.6%로 낮았고, 반 면에 사망률은 43.5%로 매우 높았다. <sup>12</sup> 80% 환자에서 개선 된 Merci device를 사용한 추가적인 연구였던 Multi-MERCI (Mechanical Embolus Removal in Cerebral Ischemia)는 정 맥 TPA 치료에 금기가 있거나 치료 후에도 지속적으로 혈관 이 막혀있는 NIHSS 중앙값이 19점인 164명 환자를 대상으로 증상발생 8시간 이내에 치료하였다. 개선된 Merci device 결 과만 보면 혈관재개통률이 57.3%, 추가적으로 TPA를 동맥 으로 투여한 경우 69.5%였다. 그러나 전체적으로 3개월 mRS 0-2 비율은 36%, 그리고 사망률은 34%로 만족스러운 결과가 아니었다.13

스텐트를 이용하여 혈전을 제거하는 새로운 방법인 stent retriever thrombectomy device가 도입되었다. SWIFT 임상시험은 NIHSS 중앙값 18점인 113명 환자를 대상으로 Solitaire 와 Merci를 비교하였는데 Solitaire를 사용한 경우가 증후성 뇌출혈을 동반하지 않는 TIMI 2-3 재개통률이 높았고(61% vs 24%; OR 4.87 [2.4-11.10], 비열등성 P<0.0001, 우월성 P=0.0001), 3개월 good neurological outcome (mRS 0-2, equal to prestroke mRS, or NIHSS improvement  $\geq$ 10) 달성 비율도 높았으며(58% vs 33%; OR 2.78 [1.25-6.22], 비열등성 P=0.0001, 우월성 P

TREVO2 임상시험은 SWIFT 연구대상과 비슷한 178명 환자를 대상으로 다른 종류의 stent retriever인 Trevo device를 이용하여 Merci device와 비교하였는데, 마찬가지로 Trevo를 사용한 경우가 TIMI 2-3 재개통률이 높았고(86% vs 24%; OR 4.22 [2.01-8.86], 비열등성 및 우월성 P<0.0001), 3개월 mRS 0-2 비율도 높았으며(40% vs 22%; OR 2.39 [1.16-4.95], P=0.013), 3개월 사망률은 차이가 없었다(33% vs 24%; OR 1.61 [0.83-3.13], P=0.1845). 15

그 외에 연구들로 Penumbra aspiration device를 사용하여 8시간 이내 환자를 치료한 결과, 81.5%87% 환자에서 혈관재개통을 이루었다고 보고하였으나, 대조군과 비교한 연구는 없었다. <sup>16,17</sup> BASICS (Basilar Artery International Cooperation Study)은 acute basilar artery occlusion 환자 중 항혈전제 치료군 183명, IV-TPA 치료군 121명, 그리고 동맥내치료군 288명에 대한 예후를 비교한 관찰연구였는데, 중증의장애를 보인 환자(n=347)에서는 항혈전제 치료군에 비하여 IV-TPA 치료군(adjusted RR 0・88, 0・76-1・01)과 동맥내치료군(adjusted RR 0・94, 0・86-1・02)이 예후가 불량할(mRS 4-6) 위험도가 낮아지는 경향을 보였으나, IV-TPA 치료군과 동맥내치료군을 비교하였을 때에는 차이가 없었다(adjusted RR 1・06, 0・91-1・22). <sup>18</sup>

#### 2012년 12월 이후의 근거

ERT는 혈관재개통률을 증가시킬 수 있으나 치료를 시작하는데 시간이 걸린다. 따라서 정맥 TPA 치료를 시작하고 그

결과를 기다리지 않고 ERT를 실시하는, 즉 빨리 치료를 시작하고 혈관재개통률을 향상시키려는 노력이 진행되었다.

2004년에서 2012년 사이에 IV-TPA 치료를 위주로 하는 표준치료와 ERT를 비교한 임상시험인 Interventional Management of Stroke (IMS) III, Mechanical Retrieval and Recanalization of Stroke Clots Using Embolectomy (MR RESCUE), 그리고 SYNTHESIS Expansion이 진행되었으나 모두 ERT의효과를 입증하는데 실패하였다. 19-21

가장 대표적인 임상시험인 IMS III는 2001년과 2006년 사이에 진행된 IMS I/II 연구결과를 바탕으로 계획되었다.  $^{22,23}$  IMS III는 3시간 이내 내원한 moderate-to-severe neurological deficit를 보이는(NIHSS 점수 10점 이상 또는 CTA로 M1, ICA, 또는 BA occlusion 확인) 656명 환자를 대상으로 표준치료인 IV-TPA 단독치료와 IV-TPA와 ERT 병합치료를 비교하였다. 일차결과변수인 90일 mRS 0-2 outcome이 병합치료군 40.8%, IV-TPA군 38.7% (absolute risk reduction, 1.5% [-6.1 to 9.1])로 차이가 없었다. NIHSS 점수 중증도, 연령, 폐색부위, 그리고 치료시작 시간 등 사전에 계획한 subgroup analysis에서도 두 치료는 차이가 없었다. 중상성 뇌출혈(6.2% vs. 5.9%, P=0.83)과 사망률(19.1% vs. 21.6%, P=0.52)도 차이가 없었다. 19

MR RESCUE는 MRI에서 perfusion-diffusion mismatch (penumbra)가 있는 환자에서 표준치료에 Merci device를 이용한 ERT를 추가하는 것이 환자의 예후를 호전시키는 효과가 있는지 보기 위한 연구였다. 8시간 이내 내원한 large artery occlusion과 중등도 이상의 신경학적 장애가 있는 환자를 penumbra가 있는 환자와 없는 환자로 나누어 표준치료와 ERT를 비교하였다. 전체 118명의 환자 중 44명 (37%) 환자는 IV-TPA 치료를 받았다. 기대와 달리 penumbra 존재 유무에 상관없이 Merci를 이용한 ERT는 표준치료에 비해 환자의 예후를 개선시키지 못했고, 증상성 뇌출혈과 사망률도 차이가 없었다.<sup>20</sup>

SYNTHESIS-Expansion은 SYNTHESIS-pilot 연구에서(54명) ERT가 IV-TPA에 비해 증상성 뇌출혈을 증가시키지 않으면서 예후를 개선시키는 경향을 보여 계획된 3상 임상시험이다. 21,24 증상발생 4.5시간 이내 362명 환자를 대상으로 ERT와 IV-TPA를 비교하였는데, ERT군으로 배정된 경우에는 IV-TPA 치료를 하지 않았기 때문에 ERT군의 치료시작 시간이약 1시간 늦어졌다. 일차결과변수인 90일 mRS 0-1 비율을

증가시키는 효과가 없었고, 7일 이내 증상성 뇌출혈과 사망률도 차이가 없었다. SYNTHESIS-pilot 연구결과와 달리 통계적으로 유의하지는 않았지만 mRS 0-1 비율은 ERT군에서 IV-TPA군에 비해 오히려 낮았다(30.4% vs. 34.8%; OR [95% CI], 0.71 [0.44-1.14]; P=0.16).  $^{21}$ 

실패한 IMS III, MR RESCUE, 그리고 SYNTHESIS-Expansion의 공통점은 대부분 환자를 old device를 사용해서 ERT를 시행했기 때문에 재개통률이 낮았을 뿐 아니라 시간도 오래 걸렸다는 것이다. 또한 IMS III와 SYNTHESIS-Expansion에서는 모든 환자에서 large artery occlusion을 확인하지 않고 무작위배정을 한 문제점이 있었고, MR RESCUE는 뇌졸중 발생5.5시간이 지난 후 무작위배정이 되었으므로 치료시작 시간이 늦었으며 혈관재개통의 효과가 낮을 diffusion lesion이큰 환자도 포함한 단점이 있다.

이전 임상시험의 실패 요인을 보완하여 2010년에서 2013년 사이에 5개의 임상시험이 진행되었고, anterior circulation의 acute large artery occlusion에서 ERT의 효과를 증명하여 2014년과 2015년에 그 결과를 발표하였다. 48이 연구들의 특징은 1) 대부분의 환자에서 재개통률의 효과가 개선된 stent-retriever thrombectomy device를 사용하였고, 2) 모든 환자에서 무작위배정 전에 large artery occlusion을 확인하였으며, 3) 대부분의 임상시험이 infarct core, penumbra, 또는 collateral circulation을 평가하여 혈관재개통으로 인한 효과가 클 것으로 기대되는 환자를 선별했다는 점이다.

Multicenter Randomized Clinical trial of Endovascular treatment for Acute ischemic stroke in the Netherlands (MR CLEAN)은 처음으로 ERT의 효과를 입증한 임상시험이었다. <sup>4</sup> MR CLEAN은 6시간 이내 치료가 가능한 anterior circulation 의 large artery occlusion 환자 중 NIHSS 점수가 2점 이상이면 연구자가 판단하여 연구대상으로 선정하도록 하였고, 다른 임상시험과 달리 구체적으로 infarct core, penumbra, 또는 collateral circulation 기준을 두지 않은 pragmatic trial 이었다. 최근 시행된 5개 임상시험 중 가장 많은 환자인 500명을 등록하였는데, 환자들의 NIHSS 중앙값은 17.5점이었고,약 90%의 환자가 IV-TPA 치료를 받았다. 일차결과변수인 mRS outcome distribution의 ERT군에서 표준치료군에 비해향상되었으며 (OR 1.67 [1.21-2.30]), 90일 mRS 0-2 비율도 ERT군에서 높았다 (32.6% vs. 19.1%; 2.16 [1.39, 3.38]). 중상성 뇌출혈과 90일 사망률은 두 군에 차이가 없었다.

Endovascular Treatment for Small Core and Anterior Circulation Proximal Occlusion With Emphasis on Minimizing CT to Recanalization Times (ESCAPE)는 원래 12시간 이내 치료가 가능한 500명 환자를 모집할 계획하였으나, MR CLEAN 결과가 나온 후 315명 환자를 모집한 후 중간분석을 시행하 여 ERT 효과를 확인한 후 조기종료하였다. 5 대상환자들의 NIHSS 중앙값은 16.5점이었고, 6시간 이내 치료한 환자는 84.5%, 12시간 이내에 치료한 환자는 15.5%였다. 전체 환자 의 약 75%는 IV-TPA 치료를 받았다. 일차결과변수인 mRS outcome distribution이 ERT 치료군에서 표준치료군에 비해 유의하게 개선되었고 (adjusted OR 3.1 [2.0-4.7]; P<0.001), 90일 mRS 0-2 outcome 비율도 ERT군에서 높았다(53.0% vs. 29.3%; 1.7 [1.3-2.2]; P<0.001) 증상성 뇌출혈은 두 군에서 차이가 없었으며, 90일 사망률이 ERT군에서 유의하게 낮았 다(10.4% vs. 19.0%; 0.5 [0.3-0.8]; P=0.04). ESCAPE은 ERT 가 사망률도 감소시킬 수 있음을 보여준 유일한 연구이다. ESCAPE의 특징은 multiphase CT를 이용하여 ERT 효과가 좋을 small ischemic core와 good collateral circulation을 가 진 환자를 선별하였으며, 병원 도착 후 치료시작까지 걸리는 시간을 단축하기 위한 노력을 통하여 CT 검사 후 first reperfusion까지 단 84분(중앙값)만이 소요되었다.

Extending the Time for Thrombolysis in Emergency Neurological Deficits-Intra-Arterial (EXTEND-IA)는 6시간 이내 ERT를 시작할 수 있는 환자 중 특정 software를 이용하 여 small infarct core와 penumbra를 가진 환자를 선별하여 등록하였다. <sup>6</sup> 70명 환자가 모집되었고 NIHSS 점수가 ERT군 은 17점 표준치료군은 13점이었으며 100% 환자가 IV-TPA 치료를 받았다. 표준치료군에 비해 ERT군에서 일차결과변수 인 24시간 reperfusion 비율(100% vs. 37%; 4.7 [2.5-9.0]; P <0.001)과 NIHSS score 8점 이상 개선 또는 0-1점이 되는 비율(80% vs. 37%; 6.0 [2.0-18.0]: P=0.002)이 유의하게 향 상되었다. ERT는 90일 mRS outcome distribution (2.0 [1.2-3.8]; P=0.006)과 mRS 0-2 비율(71% vs. 40%; 4.2 [1.4-12]; P=0.01)도 유의하게 향상시켰다. 증상성 뇌출혈 (0% vs. 5.7%; P=0.49)과 사망률(8.6% vs. 20.0%; 0.45 [0.1, 2.1]; P=0.31) 이 ERT군에서 낮았으나 환자수가 적어서 통계적인 유의성은 없었다. EXTEND-IA는다른 연구에 비해 환자들의 예후가 가 장 좋았는데, 이는 ERT의 효과가 아주 좋을 환자를 까다롭게 선별하였기 때문이고, 70명이라는 적은 환자수를 모집하고

도 ERT의 효과를 입증할 수 있었다. 그러나 반대로 너무 좁은 기준을 택하였기 때문에 실제 임상진료에서 EXTEND-IA 기준으로 치료대상을 선정하는 경우 치료효과를 얻을 가능성이 있는 환자들이 많이 배제될 수 있는 문제점이 있다.

Solitaire With the Intention for Thrombectomy as Primary Endovascular Treatment Trial (SWIFT PRIME)는 6시간 이내 ERT 치료가 가능한 환자 중 ASPECT 점수나 CT perfusion을 이용하여 ischemic score가 적은 환자들을 선별하였다. MR CLEAN과 ESCAPE결과가 발표되어 196명 환자를 모집한 상 태에서 중간분석하여 ERT 효과를 확인하고 조기종료하였다. 대상환자의 NIHSS 점수는 17점이었고 ERT군과 표준치료군 모든 환자가 IV-TPA 치료를 받았다. ERT군에서 일차결과변 수인 mRS outcome distribution이 유의하게 개선되었고 (2.63 [1.57-4.40]; P<0.001), 90일 mRS 0-2 outcome 비율도 유의 하게 높았다(60,2% vs. 35,5%; 1,70 [1,23-2,33]; P<0.001). 증상성 뇌출혈(0% vs. 3.1%; P=0.12)과 90일 사망률(9.2% vs. 12.4%; 0.74 [0.33-1.68]; P=0.50)은 두 군에서 차이가 없었다. SWIFT-PRIME도 치료과정을 효과적으로 향상시켰 는데, 병원 도착 후 groin puncture까지 걸린 시간이 90분이 었다.

Revascularization With the Solitaire FR Device Versus Best Medical Therapy in the Treatment of Acute Stroke Due to Anterior Circulation Large Vessel Occlusion Presenting Within Eight Hours of Symptom Onset (REVASCAT)은 690 명을 모집할 예정이었는데 다른 연구에서 ERT 효과가 뚜렷 하여 206명만 모집하고 조기종료하였다. 8시간 이내 환자를 모집하였고, small infarct core 기준은 CT/MRI에서 ASPECT score가 7/6 이하, 그리고 IV-TPA 치료를 시작 후 30분 이내 호전이 없는 경우 무작위배정을 하였다. 대상환자의 NIHSS 점수는 17점이었고 ERT군의 68%, 표준치료군의 77%가 IV-TPA 치료를 받았다. ERT군에서 일차결과변수인 mRS outcome distribution이 유의하게 개선되었으며(1.7 [1.05-2.8]), 90일 mRS 0-2 outcome 분율도 유의하게 높았다(43.7% vs. 28,2%; 2.1 [1,1-4,0]). 증상성 뇌출혈(1,9% vs. 1,9%; P=1.00) 과 90일 사망률(18.4% vs. 15.5%; P=0.60)은 두 군에서 차 이가 없었다.

Stent-retriever를 주로 이용한 5개 임상시험은 선정기준, 치료시작 시간, 그리고 reperfusion rate 등에 따라 환자들의 예후가 차이가 있었으나, 공통적으로 ERT의 효과를 입증하 였다. 5개 임상시험(ERT군 633명; standard therapy군 645명)을 메타분석한 결과, ERT 치료로 예후가 개선될 odds ratio는 shift analysis에서 2.14 (1.65-2.77) (P<0.00001), mRS 0-2 outcome의 경우는 2.39 (1.88-3.04) (P<0.00001), 그리고 mRS 0-1 outcome의 경우는 2.49 (1.85-3.36) (P<0.00001) 이었다. IV-TPA에 ERT를 추가하였을 때 mortality는 유의하게 감소하지는 않았으나(0.78 [0.54-1.12]; P=0.18), mRS 5-6 outcome은 유의하게 감소하였다(0.57 [0.41-0.78]; P=0.0006). Number-needed-to-treat (NNT)로 평가한 ERT 효과는 매우커서, mRS 0-2 outcome의 NNT=5, mRS 0-1의 NNT=7, mRS 5-6를 줄이기 위한 NNT=9, 그리고 mortality를 줄이기위한 NNT=29였다. 25

## 진료지침 개정

최근 발표된 임상시험들은 혈전제거술이 large artery occlusion으로 인한 acute ischemic stroke 환자의 예후를 개선시킬 수 있다는 분명한 근거를 제시하였다. 따라서 우리나라임상진료현장에서 의료진과 환자가 치료를 결정하는데 도움을 주고자 대한뇌졸중학회, 대한뇌혈관내수술학회, 대한신경중재치료의학회 3개 학회에서 추천 받은 34명의 전문가들이 그동안의 연구결과들을 정리하고 고찰한 후 합의과정을통하여 진료지침을 개정하였다. 26

#### 개정 전 권고안(2012년 12월 발표)

- 1. 동맥내 혈전용해술은 6시간 이내에 발생한 중대뇌동맥이나 내경동맥 폐색환자 중 정맥내 혈전용해술 치료의 적응증이 되지 않거나 최근 수술 등으로 금기인 환자를 대상으로고려할 수 있다. (근거 수준 Ia, 권고수준 A) 근거수준 및 권고수준 개정
- 2. 동맥내 혈전용해술을 시행하는 기관은 뇌혈관 조영장비가 즉각적으로 사용 가능해야 하면 훈련받은 중재시술 전문가가 있어야 한다. 각 기관은 동맥내 혈전용해술을 시행하는 의사의 기준을 마련하도록 노력해야 한다. (GPP) 근거수준 및 권고수준 개정
- 3. 뇌바닥동맥 (Basilar artery) 폐색과 같은 뒷순환계 뇌졸 중 환자에서 동맥내 혈전용해술을 기관내 기준에 따라 치료 방법으로 사용할 수 있다. (근거수준 III, 권고수준 B) - 근거

수준 및 권고수준 개정

- 4. 정맥내 혈전용해술이 가능하면 우선 시행하고, 반응이 없는 경우 추가적으로 동맥내 혈전용해술을 시도할 수 있다. (근거수준 III, 권고수준 B) 추가
- 5. 물리적 혈전용해술은 8시간 이내에 발생한 주요 동맥폐색 허혈성 뇌졸중 환자에서 시행할 수 있다. 기구 선택은 Stent retriever 계열을 우선 고려할 수 있으며, 환자의 상태에따라 시행자가 결정할 수 있다. (근거수준 Ib, 권고수준 A) 추가

# ERT 대상환자

우리나라에서는 매년 75,000명의 허혈뇌졸중 환자가 새로 발생할 것으로 예측된다. 38 27,851명 환자자료에 기반한 국 내 다기관 대규모 연구에 의하면 2008-2013년 사이에 전체 허혈뇌졸중 환자의 4.6%가 ERT 치료를 받았다. <sup>39</sup> 미국의 경 우 2012년에 허혈뇌졸중 환자의 2%가 ERT 치료를 받았는 데, 40 보수적으로 예측하여 우리나라에서도 2-3% 환자가 ERT 치료를 받는다고 가정하면 1년에 1,500-2,250 명 한자가 ERT 치료를 받고 있는 것으로 예측된다. 그러나 국내 대규모 연 구결과를 보면 acute large artery occlusion에 의할 가능성이 높은 NIHSS 점수 10점 이상인 중증 허혈뇌졸중 환자 비율이 약 20% 정도이므로, 39 환자들이 일찍 병원에 도착한다면 ERT 대상 환자는 훨씬 많을 것으로 예상된다. ERT는 중증의 뇌졸 중 환자에게 그 어떤 치료보다 가장 큰 도움을 줄 수 있는 치 료이며, 효과적인 ERT를 위해서는 대상환자 선별과 치료과 정이 신속하고 체계적으로 이루어져야 한다. 시설뿐 아니라 많은 인력자원과 인력자원의 유기적 협력이 필요한 신경계 질환뿐 아니라 혈관계질환 중 가장 복잡한 과정을 요하는 치 료로서 적절한 지원과 보상이 동반되어야 이러한 이득이 큰 뇌졸중 치료시스템을 정착하고 유지할 수 있을 것이다.

# Conflict of interest

The author has no conflicts of interest.

# 개정된 권고안(2016년 1월 발표)

1. In patients with major ischemic stroke due to an acute large artery occlusion in the anterior circulation (internal carotid artery, M1, and possibly large M2 branch) within 6 hours, endovascular recanalization therapy (ERT) is recommended to improve clinical outcomes (LOE Ia, GOR A).  2. In patients eligible for intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (IV-TPA), administration of IV-TPA is recommended before the initiation of ERT (LOE Ia, GOR A). Since IV-TPA should not significantly delay ERT, it is recommended to simultaneously proceed ERT during IV-TPA treatment without waiting for clinical response to IV-TPA.  3. In patients who are contraindicated for IV-TPA. ERT is recommended as a first-line therapy in patients with major ischemic stroke due to an acute large artery occlusion in the anterior circulation within 6 hours (LOE IIa, GOR B).  4. In patients with major ischemic stroke due to acute large artery occlusion in the poster circulation (basilar artery, P1, and vertebral artery) within 6 hours, ERT can be considered (LOE III, GOR B).  5. For patients with acute large artery occlusion in the anterior or posterior circulation presenting after 6 hours, ERT can be considered for patients having favorable multimodal imaging profiles regarding expected benefit and safety. Each center is encouraged to define own selection criteria (LOE IV, GOR C).  6. If indicated, ERT should be initiated as fast as possible (LOE IIa, GOR B).  7. Stent-retriever thrombectomy or thrombus aspiration devices may be considered as a first-line modality at the discretion of responsible interventionists after taking into account the expected efficacy and safety (LOE IV, GOR C).  9. Other mechanical thrombectomy or thrombus aspiration devices may be considered as a first-line modality at the discretion of responsible interventionists after taking into account the expected efficacy and safety (LOE IV, GOR C).  10. During ERT, conscious sedation is generally preferred to general anesthesia. However, the decision should be made after	Recommendations	References
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