

Follow-up of intracranial aneurysms treated with the Surpass flow diverter: comparison of subtraction CTA and DSA. Part II: a retrospective selected case series.

Published: 15-10-2015

Last updated: 19-04-2024

Primary objective: -To determine the accuracy of sCTA compared to DSA in the visualisation of the degree of occlusion in the FU of intracranial aneurysms treated with Surpass.

Secondary objectives:-To determine the accuracy of sCTA compared to DSA...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Central nervous system vascular disorders
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON42403

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Follow-up Surpass: sCTA vs DSA. Part II.

Condition

- Central nervous system vascular disorders
- Aneurysms and artery dissections

Synonym

vascular ectasia, vessel wall protrusion

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Radboud Universitair Medisch Centrum

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: subsidieaanvraag in verwerking, wordt nog geregeld

Intervention

Keyword: DSA, Flow diverter, subtraction CTA, Surpass

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The main parameter is the difference in the degree of aneurysm occlusion. This will be measured by:

- Calculation of the aneurysm volume with residual contrast filling.
- The Raymond classification.

Secondary outcome

Secondary parameters:

The patency of the parent vessel will be measured on a 4-point scale.

Complications will be registered.

Study description

Background summary

Using flow diverters (stent-like implants that divert the flow from the aneurysm sac) to treat unruptured intracranial aneurysms is increasingly accepted as the treatment of choice. Nowadays, the gold standard for radiological follow-up (FU) to evaluate the degree of occlusion of aneurysms is digital subtraction angiography (DSA). Some non-invasive diagnostic methods have also been described, but there is a lack of evidence about their reliability.

Subtraction CT angiography (sCTA) is a promising non-invasive technique with an accurate spatial resolution that could theoretically provide the same information as DSA.

As reported in the literature (occlusion rate 75-94% at 6-month FU), our Surpass series shows that at the 6-month FU, some aneurysms are not occluded; 94% of those with a complete neck coverage had complete occlusion, whereas 50% of the aneurysms with incomplete neck coverage were occluded. We follow these cases with angiography until the aneurysm occludes. For this study, we will select 10 consecutive cases with incomplete aneurysm occlusion and, by the next angiographic FU, will add a sCTA to the standard DSA.

Study objective

Primary objective:

-To determine the accuracy of sCTA compared to DSA in the visualisation of the degree of occlusion in the FU of intracranial aneurysms treated with Surpass.

Secondary objectives:

-To determine the accuracy of sCTA compared to DSA in the visualisation of the patency of parent vessels, and the correct deployment, position and apposition of the Surpass.

-To assess the complications related to the two diagnostic methods.

Study design

Single centre, retrospective selected case series.

Study burden and risks

Patients will undergo a sCTA in addition to the standard follow-up DSA. This will not lead to a longer admission, as we will schedule both studies on the same day. This may mean that a patient has to stay in the hospital for a slightly longer time (approximately 1 hour). As sCTA is a non-invasive technique, with side-effects that only very rarely arise as a result of the administration of the contrast agent, any additional risks are estimated to be nearly zero.

An extra 50cc of contrast agent will be administered in addition to the standard care DSA. Patients at risk of contrast-induced nephropathy will be excluded from participation. Adverse reactions related to the use of the contrast agent (Xenetix) are generally mild to moderate, and transient. The adverse reactions most commonly reported are feeling of warmth, pain and oedema at the injection site. The hypersensitivity reactions are usually immediate (during the injection or over the hour following the start of the injection) or sometimes delayed (one hour to several days after the injection).

The total amount of extra radiation that patients will receive at each sCTA is 2.6 mSv.

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

adults (age: 18 to 80) with an unruptured intracranial aneurysm treated with Surpass.

Exclusion criteria

subarachnoid hemorrhage, earlier coiled aneurysm, allergy (hypersensitivity to iobitridol, history of major immediate or delayed skin reaction to Iobitridol injection) or contraindication to contrast agent (manifest thyrotoxicosis, recent treatment with intravenous interleukin 2), use of nephrotoxic medicines (aminoglycosides, organoplatinum compounds, high doses of methotrexate, pentamidine, foscarnet, aciclovir, ganciclovir, valaciclovir, adefovir, cidofovir, tenofovir, vancomycin, amphotericin B, immunosuppressants such as ciclosporine or tacrolimus, ifosfamide), contraindication to CT scan, renal insufficiency, pregnancy, and age

<18 years.

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Recruitment stopped

Start date (anticipated): 29-02-2016

Enrollment: 10

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date: 15-10-2015

Application type: First submission

Review commission: CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)

Approved WMO

Date: 04-02-2016

Application type: Amendment

Review commission: CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL54067.091.15