

ESOC 2024: Third Announcement of Large Clinical Trials

The European Stroke Organisation (ESO) is delighted to announce the next set of large clinical trials to be presented at the 10th edition of the ESO Conference (ESOC) on 15 – 17 May 2024 in Basel, Switzerland.

Acute stroke therapy and intracranial hemorrhage

We are delighted to present the third set of large clinical trials that will be presented during ESOC 2024. These trials cover new treatment options for acute ischemic stroke or intracranial hemorrhage. Moreover, several secondary analyses of randomized controlled trials in acute ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke will be presented.

Acute stroke care

- **TACTICS** is a non-randomised controlled stepped wedge cluster trial assessing the effect of an intervention consisting of face to face and virtual reality-based education targeting workflow optimisation, and imaging implementation to optimise provision of endovascular therapy in regional Australia.
- The **TWIN2WIN** trial is a randomized clinical trial on firstline dual vs. single stent-retriever technique. Investigators will present procedural outcomes: the effect of this technique on first pass recanalization and final recanalization.
- Two trials have investigated the neuroprotective effect of remote ischemic conditioning (RIC) in acute stroke. In the **REMOTE-CAT** study, RIC was initiated in the ambulance prior to hospital arrival in 201 patients. In the **RICH-2** trial, 458 with intracranial hemorrhage who did not need surgical intervention were randomized to RIC or sham intervention.
- The **RECCLAIM II** trial investigated the safety of induced hypothermia as well as its effect on endovascular therapy workflow in 95 patients with acute ischemic stroke.
- In the **CLEVER** prospective pilot study, the safety and efficacy of intensive blood pressure control using clevidipine within 24 hours from mechanical thrombectomy in patients with hypertension and successful reperfusion was assessed.

Secondary analyses

- Several secondary analyses in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage will be presented. First, an individual patient data pooled analysis of four **INTERACT** trials will be presented. Second, the clinical effect of hematoma expansion and thrombotic events on outcome in patients included in the **ANNEXA-I** RCT will be presented. Finally, imaging outcomes of the **EMBOLISE** trial, which randomized patients with subacute or chronic subdural hematoma to adjunct Onyx Liquid Embolic System embolization of the middle meningeal artery or conventional therapy will be presented.
- Moreover, we will see interesting secondary analysis of RCTs in patients with large infarcts. First, the long-term results of the **TENSION** trial will be presented. Next, we will hear from the **SELECT2** investigators, who explored the effect of endovascular therapy in patients with large infarcts and tandem lesions. Also in the **SELECT2** trial population, the association between ischemic core hypodensity and endovascular therapy treatment effect was investigated.
- Lastly, we will hear from the **MR CLEAN No-IV** investigators, who investigated if the presence of acute ischemic stroke due to a carotid tandem lesion modifies the effect of intravenous thrombolysis prior to endovascular therapy.