

## ESOC 2024: Fourth Announcement of Large Clinical Trials

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

### Ischaemic Stroke – Acute Treatment - Thrombolysis

In addition to all the new trials comparing Tenecteplase to Alteplase, the evidence on Tenecteplase with EVT versus Tenecteplase without EVT is also increasing. To better understand the role of Tenecteplase in the setting of EVT, we will hear the results from a causal inference study comparing data from several RCTs (**SWIFT-DIRECT** (EVT alone) and **EXTEND-IA TNK Part I & II** (Tenecteplase prior to EVT)).

### Prevention of Stroke and Stroke Recovery

We are also delighted to present several large clinical trials on stroke prevention. We are excited to find out whether these trials will provide us with more ammunition to prevent the devastating consequences of stroke in our patient population.

- **CONVINCE** (Colchicine for prevention of vascular inflammation in non-cardioembolic stroke) tested low-dose colchicine (0.5mg/day) plus usual care vs usual care in more than 3000 participants with non-cardioembolic stroke.
- The **PROMOTE** (Polypill and Riscometer to Prevent Stroke and Cognitive Impairment in Primary Health Care) pilot study tested the effect of a polypill containing Valsartan 80mg, Amlodipine 5mg and Rosuvastatin 10mg used alone or in combination with lifestyle modification by the use of a stroke Riskometer. The study took place in a primary healthcare setting in 50-75 year old patients who had at least one lifestyle risk factor but no prior stroke.
- In the **PRODEMOS** open-label RCT, the effect of a coach-supported mobile Health intervention on the CAIDE risk score and individual cardiovascular risk scores was tested in people aged 55-75 in the UK and China with  $\geq 2$  risk factors.
- **ASAP** (addressing sleep apnea post-stroke/TIA) is a stepped-wedge cluster randomized trial tested the effectiveness of a multifaceted quality improvement intervention on 30-day obstructive sleep apnea diagnostic rate in 6 hospitals in the USA.

Moreover, several trials are tackling post-stroke recovery. We are curious to find out how these trials will guide therapy after stroke and further improve quality of life for stroke survivors.

- Etanercept, a drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis, has been used to treat the consequences of stroke in observational studies. The **PESTO** (Multicentre, randomised placebo-controlled trial to determine safety and efficacy of perispinal etanercept on quality of life) phase 2b randomized controlled trial investigates the safety and effect on quality of life of a single perispinal injection of Etanercept in patients with disability caused by stroke < 15 years prior to the intervention.
- In the **EMAGINE** trial (AI-powered neuromodulation home therapy to reduce global disability in subacute ischaemic stroke) is a multicenter, double-blind, sham-controlled RCT in patients with upper limb impairment 4-21 days after stroke. In this study, the effect of a non-invasive, AI-powered, frequency-tuned, low-intensity electromagnetic therapy for reduction of global disability is tested.
- Finally, the **ECO-stroke** multicenter patient-blinded cluster-randomized trial will report the effectiveness of screening for emotional and cognitive problems after stroke in patients who were discharged home.