NeVa™

INITIAL EXPERIENCE WITH THE NOVEL NEVATM STENT RETRIEVER FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE: DO DROP ZONES HELP?

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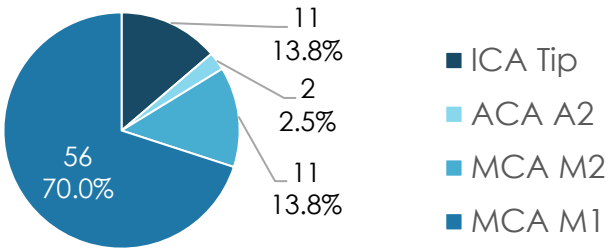
Single site experience: retrospective analysis of 80 patients with LVOs in the anterior circulation treated with the NeVa™ device as first line stent retriever.

Baseline Information – 80 Patients

Mean Age:	69
Gender (Female/Male):	63%/37%
Mean NIHSS at admission:	16
Range:	3-25
Mean Procedure Time:	29 minutes
Range:	7-126 min

Occlusion Sites



Recanalization Results:

First pass results

TICI 2B/3	TICI 2C/3	TICI 3
61 / 80	46 / 80	29 / 80
76.3%	**57.5%**	**36.3%**

- 34 patients that had ≤ TICI 2B result at 1st pass had a 2nd pass with NeVa.
- Only 7 patients required subsequent passes with additional devices, 4 of which were for distal occlusions.

Final results

TICI 2B/3	TICI 2C/3	TICI 3
77 / 80	72 / 80	43 / 80
96.3%	**90.0%**	**53.8%**

- Average number of passes for final recanalization : **1.6**
- 11 ICA occlusions, 8 of which (72%) had total re-perfusion with a single pass.
- There was no statistically in the mean pass number between the patients that had blooming artefact in their imaging and those that didn't.

Safety Data & Patient Outcomes

Mean NIHSS @ 24 hours:	**7**
Range:	**0-33**
30-day mRS ≤ 2	**51/80 (65%)**
obtained in 64 of 80 patients	
90-day mRS ≤ 2	**55/80 (68.7%)**
obtained in 66 of 80 patients	

No NeVa related intra-procedural complications:

- Difficulty of navigation via the MC due to significant tortuosity: 3.7%
- Mild asymptomatic SAH at 24hr follow up: 2.5%
- Asymptomatic petechial haemorrhage (HT1): 15%
- HT-2: 1.2%
- Parenchymal haemorrhage (PH-1): 1.2%

Conclusion

The NeVa thrombectomy device has a unique design which aims to capture thrombus inside the stent basket. This offers an alternative to well established first-generation stent-retrievers.
No device related events substantiate the good safety profile. High first pass effect deserves further investigation in a larger patient population.

Presented at iCureStroke 2020 by Dr Geyik,
Submitted and pending publication