
Trombectomia mecanica con dispositivo MERCI: ictus isquemicos [Mechanical thrombectomy with MERCI device. Ischaemic stroke]

Ortega-Lopez Y, Llanos-Mendez A

Record Status

This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment from a member of INAHTA. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation

Ortega-Lopez Y, Llanos-Mendez A. Trombectomia mecanica con dispositivo MERCI: ictus isquemicos. [Mechanical thrombectomy with MERCI device. Ischaemic stroke] Seville: Andalusian Agency for Health Technology Assessment (AETSA). AETSA 2007/02-14. 2010

Authors' conclusions

The studies showed promising rechannelisation and neurological results obtained with MERCI as a first line treatment. In addition, the use of MERCI combined with intravenous or intra-arterial thrombolytic treatment displayed similar results to that achieved with device therapy alone.

Regarding safety, an important proportion of patients (around 7%) underwent clinically significant complications related to the procedure (worsening of the neurological situation, subarachnoid haemorrhage or complications in the place of vascular access that required surgery or blood transfusion).

Mechanical thrombectomy with MERCI was cost-effective compared with standard antiplatelet treatment.

Project page URL

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/salud/servicios/contenidos/nuevaetsa/up/AETSA_2007-02-14_TrombectomiaMERCIng.pdf

Final publication URL

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/salud/servicios/contenidos/nuevaetsa/up/AETSA_2007-02-14_TrombectomiaMERCIdf.pdf

Indexing Status

Subject indexing assigned by CRD

MeSH

Brain Ischemias; Stroke; Thrombectomy

Language Published

Spanish

Country of organisation

Spain

English Summary

English summary available

Address for correspondence

Agencia de Evaluacion de Tecnologias Sanitarias Sanitarias de Andalucia (AETSA) Av/ Luis Montoto No 89 CP 41007 Sevilla (Spain) Tel. +34 955 921 581 Fax + 34 955 923 572 Email: aetsa.csalud@juntadeandalucia.es

AccessionNumber

32011000516

Date abstract record published

11/05/2011