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Thrombolytic Therapy

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Recanalization is important to restore cerebral blood flow and to improve clinical outcome for large intracranial vessel occlusion. Thrombolytic therapy has been used to increase the probability of recanalization of the occluded vessel. Even though intravenous thrombolytic therapy could promptly start, the recanalization rate remains unsatisfactory. Recently, intraarterial thrombolytic therapy significantly increased the recanalization rate to remove a thrombus from an occluded vessel after improvement of mechanical devices. However, the proportion of good clinical outcomes after primary or bridging intraarterial thrombolysis for acute ischemic stroke was not increased in some previous studies. To obtain satisfactory good clinical outcome after thrombolytic therapy, we need more efforts to understand which clinical or radiological factors is influencing to the successful outcomes. In the present presentation, clinical and radiological factors that influence to the clinical outcome after recanalization of the occluded vessels will be discussed.

Key Words: Intravenous thrombolytic therapy; Intraarterial thrombolytic therapy; Recanalization; Clinical outcome

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