High-Profile Flow Diverter (Silk) Implantation in the Basilar Artery

Efficacy in the Treatment of Aneurysms and the Role of the Perforators

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Background and Purpose—The introduction of flow diverters (FDs) has expanded the possibilities for reconstructive treatment of difficult intracranial aneurysms. Concern remains as to the long-term patency of the perforating arteries and side branches covered during stent placement. Our purpose was to evaluate the performance of and early effect on covered branches after implantation of the Silk FD in the treatment of basilar artery aneurysms.

Methods—Twelve patients with an aneurysm of the basilar artery that was treated by implantation of the Silk FD were included in our retrospective study. Both unruptured and previously ruptured, formerly untreated, and recurrent aneurysms were treated. During follow-up, patients were monitored for clinical evolution, patency of the covered vessels, and aneurysmal obliteration.

Results—Of the 2 ruptured aneurysms, 1 was initially treated by FD implantation. The FD covered the basilar bifurcation and the origin of a P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery in 9 cases, the origin of the superior cerebellar artery in 9, and of the anterior inferior cerebellar artery in 3. There was 1 acute basilar artery occlusion a few hours after FD implantation. During a mean follow-up of 16 weeks, 3 patients experienced a symptomatic neurologic event.

Conclusions—Implantation of the Silk FD in the basilar artery was feasible and well tolerated in most cases to date. However, late ischemic events affecting perforating arteries may occur after FD implantation, suggesting that the indication should be restricted to otherwise untreatable aneurysms in this location. (Stroke. 2010;41:1690-1696.)

Key Words: cerebral aneurysm ■ basilar artery ■ flow diversion ■ remodeling ■ perforators

The advent of flow diverter (FD) implants has provided an opportunity to treat intracranial aneurysms by vascular remodeling. FDs can alter aneurysmal inflow to the degree that progressive thrombosis and exclusion of the aneurysm from the circulation can be induced. Although long-term follow-up data are not yet available, there is accumulating experience in the treatment of aneurysms that have presented treatment difficulties or risk for recurrence when treated with currently recognized methods.1–4

The use of such high-structural-profile implants raises the question of safety for perforators and side-wall branches covered by the device, especially because the mesh of available and approved FDs is much denser than that of conventional stents. Although data from animal experiments and preliminary human experience have shown that side branches covered by the FD remain open,1,5 this finding has not yet been verified in the basilar artery.

The aim of this study was to report the results from the first cases treated with an FD (Silk, Balt, Montmorency, France) for basilar artery aneurysms (Figure 1). The focus of the study was the patency of perforators and “jailed” arterial branches after deployment of the FD, as well as the efficacy of flow-diverting stents to cause persistent aneurysmal thrombosis.

Patients and Methods

Patients and Aneurysm Characteristics

This retrospective analysis includes the first 12 consecutive patients from 5 neurovascular centers treated for an aneurysm at the basilar artery with an FD during an 18-month period (Table). We excluded 2 patients with fusiform aneurysms involving the whole vessel circumference. The mean±SD age of the patients was 49±19 years and there were 9 women. The indication for Silk implantation was as follows: aneurysm regrowth after previous endovascular treatment(s) with stent and coils (n=3); broad-based aneurysms that were
**Silk Deployment Feasibility**

The FD could be placed in a proper position across the whole length of the aneurysm in all patients. Only 1 device was implanted in all patients except in 1. In this case, after suboptimal opening of the first 1 was achieved, a second Silk and later, an Enterprise (Codman & Shurtleff Inc, Raynham, Mass) stent, was placed in a telescopic fashion in an attempt to achieve better remodeling.

**Patency of Side Branches, Perforating Arteries, and Jailed Vessels**

In all cases, the Silk FD covered at least one third of the basilar artery. The device was placed in the basilar trunk without reaching the basilar bifurcation or the vertebrobasilar junction in 4 patients. The basilar bifurcation was covered with the FD placed from the P1 segment of the posterior cerebral artery (PCA) to the basilar trunk in 9 cases. The origin of the anterior inferior cerebellar arteries was covered by the stent in 4 cases and of the superior cerebellar arteries (SCAs) in 9. At the end of the procedure, all angiographically visible vessels covered by the device were patent in all but 1 patient. In this patient, the P1 segment jailed by the device was no longer opacified from the vertebral artery injection immediately after device implantation; the PCA was immediately supplied by the carotid artery through the posterior communicating artery.

**Aneurysm Occlusion Rate**

One of the basilar bifurcation aneurysms and 1 aneurysm at the origin of the SCA treated with additional coil packing were completely excluded from contrast material inflow at the end of procedure. All remaining aneurysms showed some degree of filling after Silk FD implantation: immediate contrast material stagnation was observed inside the aneurysm in all cases except for 1 tiny aneurysm. Brain imaging by MRI/MRA and/or CT/CTA performed before discharge showed complete aneurysm occlusion in 5 of the 12 (42%) cases, 2 of whom received additional coil packing at the same session.

After discharge, during a mean follow-up of 16 weeks (range, 3 to 36 weeks), control imaging studies were available for 7 of 12 patients at different time intervals. In 2 of these...
patients, the aneurysm was observed to be still filling at the 12- and 30-week follow-up CTA or digital subtraction angiography (DSA), respectively, and in another 2, there was a persistent neck remnant on the 6-week and 6-month follow-up MRI. In the remaining 3 cases, the aneurysm was occluded as proven by MRI or DSA. Two of these 3 patients had left the hospital with their aneurysm still not excluded, meaning that altogether, 7 of the 12 patients (58%) had had their aneurysm occluded in the short-term follow-up. In 5 patients, however, no follow-up imaging is yet available.

Complications
Thromboembolic complications during the Silk FD implantation procedure occurred in 1 patient who presented with a ruptured, uncoilable tiny aneurysm. In this patient, a loading dose of only 300 mg clopidogrel and 300 mg aspirin was given only 6 hours before aneurysm treatment. The reason for administering a relatively low loading dose only a few hours before treatment was that this aneurysm was ruptured and still unprotected. The Silk FD was then placed by reaching from the P1 segment of the right PCA to the midbasilar artery. Shortly after uneventful delivery of the device, a thrombotic occlusion of the left P1, right distal P1 segment, and left SCA was noted. Immediate local administration of the glycoprotein IIb/IIIa antagonist tirofiban via microcatheter led to rapid and complete recanalization of the vessel. The patient left the hospital in good clinical condition and without neurologic deficits.

In another patient, who had a basilar trunk aneurysm causing severe neurologic symptoms due to brainstem compression and ischemia, a Silk FD was placed in the basilar trunk to cover the aneurysm orifice. The device did not fully open at its proximal end during deployment; hence, balloon angioplasty was performed. Owing to enhanced proximal inflow into the aneurysm after percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, it was decided to insert another Silk and 1 Enterprise stent to reduce proximal aneurysmal inflow. Control angiography showed immediate reduction of blood flow into the aneurysm with almost complete contrast stasis. Twelve hours after the procedure, the patient became comatose and CT/CTA and MRI/MRA were performed, showing a previously known pontine infarct on the right and an additional small, thalamic ischemic lesion. Because luminal patency could not be evaluated, DSA was performed, which revealed complete occlusion of the basilar artery. Reperfusion was achieved with percutaneous transluminal angioplasty. The CT performed 15 hours later did not show any new infarcts. The patient remained intubated. MRI 5 days later

Table. Patient Demographics, Aneurysm Characteristics, and Treatment Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Age, y (Sex)</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>mRS Before Treatment</th>
<th>Aneurysm Characteristics</th>
<th>Previous Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R/NR</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>51 (F)</td>
<td>Progressive brainstem compression syndrome</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>69 (F)</td>
<td>Recurrence after previous treatment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17 (M)</td>
<td>Headaches</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>50 (F)</td>
<td>Recurrence after previous treatment, with progressive brainstem compression syndrome</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>42 (F)</td>
<td>Incidental finding after ischemic stroke</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>75 (F)</td>
<td>Right oculomotor nerve palsy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>SCA right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8 (M)</td>
<td>Incidental finding with a history of tuberous sclerosis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>49 (F)</td>
<td>Incidental finding after ischemic stroke of the medulla</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>64 (F)</td>
<td>Subarachnoid hemorrhage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Basilar tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>51 (F)</td>
<td>Previously ruptured aneurysm, with recurrence after former treatment, asymptomatic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Basilar trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>50 (M)</td>
<td>Incidental finding</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>59 (F)</td>
<td>Incidental finding</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Basilar trunk–SCA left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mRS indicates Modified Rankin Scale Score; R/NR, ruptured/nonruptured; AICA, anterior inferior cerebellar artery. Other abbreviations are as defined in text.
demonstrated no aneurysmal filling but extensive edema around the aneurysm in the brain stem. The patient’s clinical symptoms did not improve, and she was discharged to rehabilitation.

During the mean follow-up of 16 weeks (range, 3 to 36 weeks), 2 other patients had a thalamic ischemic lesion and 1 patient, a pontine ischemic lesion visible on MRI, accompanied by neurologic worsening. At the time of the event, 2 of

Table. Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Details</th>
<th>Complications</th>
<th>mRS at Latest Follow-Up</th>
<th>Aneurysm Occlusion During Follow-Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional Devices Applied</td>
<td>Jailed Major Branches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise stent</td>
<td>AICA, SCA, and PCA</td>
<td>Stent thrombosis 12 hours after treatment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>SCA and PCA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>AICA, SCA, and PCA</td>
<td>Thalamic infarct 7 months after treatment</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>SCA and PCA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>SCA and PCA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>AICA, SCA, and PCA</td>
<td>Tiny thalamic infarct 4 weeks after intervention</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>SCA and PCA</td>
<td>In-stent thrombosis during treatment, resolving after thrombolysis</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>AICA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>SCA and PCA</td>
<td>Pontine infarct 5 weeks after treatment</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coils</td>
<td>SCA and PCA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Patient 10. a, Slight posteroanterior-oblique view digital subtraction angiogram of a large basilar trunk aneurysm with a history of rupture, recurring after a previous treatment with Neuroform stent-assisted coiling. b, Immediate angiographic result after complementary coiling of the aneurysm followed by placement of Silk FD inside the formerly implanted Neuroform stent. c, Time-of-flight angiography performed before hospital discharge, demonstrating signs of residual filling of the neck remnant.
the patients were still receiving double antiplatelet therapy, and 1 was being treated with aspirin only. In 1 of them, the lesion causing transient diplopia was detected on MRI as being 2 mm in size in the left anteromedial part of the posterior thalamus 4 weeks after the procedure. The second patient developed a pontine infarct at the level of the proximal end of the stent 5 weeks after the procedure, resulting in swallowing disturbances. Laboratory tests showed a lack of response to aspirin in this case. In the third patient, a larger right lateral thalamic infarct developed 7 months after intervention, causing a transient worsening of her already severely disabled neurologic status caused by brainstem compression. This latter patient was taking 200 mg aspirin QD at the time of the thalamic infarct.

Discussion

The results of this small series of patients with basilar artery aneurysms treated with the Silk FD show that implanting a high-structural-profile stent in the posterior circulation is technically feasible.

With the advent of FDs, a very important endovascular tool became available to provide a step forward in the treatment of difficult intracranial aneurysms for which reconstructive treatment would otherwise be either difficult or even impossible, or the chance of recurrence after conventional therapeutic methods would be significantly high. A recent series of such treatment has shown that broad-based, nonsaccular, and giant aneurysms were effectively treated with complete cure and vessel wall remodeling.1-4 The vast majority of these aneurysms were located at the internal carotid artery. There are only a few reported cases of basilar artery aneurysms treated with the pipeline endovascular device,1,2,4 and to our knowledge, there are no publications dealing with the Silk FD in this location. Patients participating in this series (1) had already undergone a previous ineffective reconstructive treatment with conventional stents and coil occlusion and showed recurrence; (2) presented with severe compression and/or ischemic brainstem symptoms caused by a giant aneurysm; (3) had an aneurysm location and morphology that were predisposed to a high risk for recurrence; or (4) were judged that to achieve reconstructive treatment, an FD implantation was considered the best available option.

Jailed Branching Vessels and Perforators

The first and major concern of using a high-structural-profile device for vessel reconstruction in the basilar artery is the patency of the perforators. Although in a rabbit model it has been shown that branching vessels (the vertebral artery and lumbar arteries) covered by a high-mesh-density implant were patent on follow-up imaging and by histology,5 one should raise 2 obvious questions. First, were these covered branches patent all the time, or is there a possibility that they underwent transient occlusion and recanalization between the imaging periods, and how can one exclude the possibility of
tiny emboli migrating from the surface of the device covering the orifice? In both cases, resulting infarcts might not be detectable in an animal model but might pose a severe clinical deficit in the human basilar artery. Second, although these branching vessels in the animal model may correspond in size to the larger branches of the basilar artery, the perforators are obviously much smaller and even barely visible on DSA. Therefore, assessment of permeability during and immediately after stent implantation might be impaired or impossible.

The FD covered at least one third of the basilar trunk in all cases in this series. One of the PCAs was jailed in 9, both SCAs in 9, and the anterior inferior cerebellar artery in 4. All of these branches remained patent throughout the follow-up period except for 1 jailed P1 segment that was no longer opacified on vertebral injection immediately after Silk FD implantation. One patient had a pontine infarct; in this case, the entire basilar artery was occluded, most probably as a result of maldeployment and incomplete opening of the FD. The lack of brainstem and cerebellar lesions and corresponding symptoms in the remaining patients suggests that the branches of the basilar artery, that is, the cerebellar branches, long pontine arteries, and perforating arteries, remained open immediately after FD implantation. Two patients presented during follow-up with small, symptomatic ischemic lesion of the thalamus, and 1 patient had a pontine infarct. In both patients with thalamic lesions, the FD was implanted starting from the P1 segment down to the basilar trunk, and the infarcts developed on the side of the P1 harboring the FD. In 1 of these patients, the FD device was placed inside 2 previously implanted Neuroform stents.

Having a side branch of the parent artery occluded shortly after a high-profile FD implantation may occur by 2 mechanisms: the profile of the device either mechanically blocks the orifice of the side branch or narrows it to an insufficient size; or tiny thrombi form on the surface of the FD, which are then carried downstream by flowing blood. To assess the first possibility, we need to address the structural properties of the FD and the dimensions of the branching vessels. The Silk FD is composed of microfilaments of $\approx 35$ μm, and the pore size varies between 110 and 250 μm, very much depending on the final FD morphology and selection of the proper size adapted to the vessel diameter. The smallest branching arteries of the basilar trunk are the perforators, which tend to have a diameter in the range of 80 to 940 μm, with a mean value of $\approx 400$ μm. The interpeduncular perforating branches of the P1 segment of the PCA have a diameter in the range of 100 to 750 μm, with a mean value of 320 μm. These data suggest that in the worst case, when 2 filaments cross in front of a perforator with a diameter of 100 μm, this small artery will lose $\approx 55\%$ of its orifice area. Either this size may still be enough to provide sufficient blood flow to the affected areas, or the fact that these perforators have anastomotic connections in 50% of cases could also contribute to avoiding infarctions by occlusion.
Concerning late infarcts, as happened in 3 of our patients, neointimal overgrowth and progressive narrowing of the perforator’s orifice, thus inducing insufficient perfusion, should also be considered as a potential causative factor. This process may have been enhanced in 1 of the cases by the 2 formerly implanted Neuroform stents. Because neointimal overgrowth is not yet controllable, our data suggest that both the effectiveness of and the patient’s compliance with antiplatelet therapy need to be surveyed before treatment and during follow-up to minimize the risk of ischemic complications.

**Aneurysm Occlusion Rates**

The main objective of this work was to assess the role of branching vessels and perforators of the basilar artery when covered by a high-structural-profile FD device. Not all patients have yet undergone brain vascular imaging to assess aneurysm occlusion rates. From the available data, however, we conclude that 7 of 12 patients had their aneurysm occluded during short-term follow-up. To assess occlusion rates and the persistence of occlusion in the long term, continuation of follow-up is needed.

**Conclusions**

This series of patients who were treated with flow-diverting stents presented with aneurysms of the basilar artery that were either difficult to treat by conventional endovascular methods, had recurred after previous endovascular treatments, or were candidates for high recurrence rates and disease progression. Treatment of these aneurysms by FD implantation in the basilar artery was feasible and well tolerated in the vast majority of cases. Ischemic events affecting perforating arteries, however, may occur after FD implantation. This suggests that at this time, FD treatment of aneurysms of the basilar artery should be restricted to those patients who have lesions that are otherwise not amenable to standard reconstructive treatment or who have progressive recurrence after previous treatments with current endovascular methods. Striking a balance between adequate antiplatelet treatment and the risk of bleeding remains problematic. Regarding aneurysm occlusion and vessel remodeling, the early follow-up results are encouraging, but long-term data are needed to assess occlusion and recurrence rates, the risk of bleeding, and intimal reactions.

**Acknowledgments**

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**Disclosures**

I. Wanke, Z. Kulcsar, and D.A. Rufenacht are contractual proctors for SILK FD implantation. The other authors report no conflicts of interest.

**References**

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