White Matter Lesions and Outcomes After Endovascular Treatment for Acute Ischemic Stroke

MR CLEAN Registry Results

Simone M. Uniken Venema, MD; Alida A. Postma, MD, PhD; Ido R. van den Wijngaard, MD, PhD; Jan Albert Vos, MD, PhD; Hester F. Lingsma, PhD; Reinoud PH. Bokkers, MD, PhD; Jeannette Hofmeijer, MD, PhD; Diederik W.J. Dippel, MD, PhD; Charles B. Majoie, MD, PhD; H. Bart van der Worp, MD, PhD; on behalf of the MR CLEAN Registry Investigators*

BACKGROUND: Cerebral white matter lesions (WMLs) have been associated with a greater risk of poor functional outcome after ischemic stroke. We assessed the relations between WML burden and radiological and clinical outcomes in patients treated with endovascular treatment in routine practice.

METHODS: We analyzed data from the MR CLEAN Registry (Multicenter Randomized Controlled Trial of Endovascular Treatment for Acute Ischaemic Stroke in the Netherlands)—a prospective, multicenter, observational cohort study of patients treated with endovascular treatment in the Netherlands. WMLs were graded on baseline noncontrast computed tomography using a visual grading scale. The primary outcome was the score on the modified Rankin Scale at 90 days. Secondary outcomes included early neurological recovery, successful reperfusion (extended Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction ≥2b), futile recanalization (modified Rankin Scale score ≥3 despite successful reperfusion), and occurrence of symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage. We used multivariable logistic regression models to assess associations between WML severity and outcomes, taking the absence of WML on noncontrast computed tomography as the reference category.

RESULTS: Of 3180 patients included in the MR CLEAN Registry between March 2014 and November 2017, WMLs were graded for 3046 patients and categorized as none (n=1855; 61%), mild (n=608; 20%), or moderate to severe (n=588; 19%). Favorable outcome (modified Rankin Scale score, 0–2) was achieved in 838 patients (49%) without WML, 192 patients (34%) with mild WML, and 130 patients (24%) with moderate-to-severe WML. Increasing WML grades were associated with a shift toward poorer functional outcome in a dose-dependent manner (adjusted common odds ratio, 1.34 [95% CI, 1.13–1.60] for mild WML and 1.67 [95% CI, 1.39–2.01] for moderate-to-severe WML; P_trend, <0.001). Increasing WML grades were associated with futile recanalization (P_trend <0.001) and were inversely associated with early neurological recovery (P_trend 0.041) but not with the probability of successful reperfusion or symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage.

CONCLUSIONS: An increasing burden of WML at baseline is associated with poorer clinical outcomes after endovascular treatment for acute ischemic stroke but not with the probability of successful reperfusion or symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage.

GRAPHIC ABSTRACT: An online graphic abstract is available for this article.

Key Words: acute ischemic stroke ® cerebral small vessel diseases ® odds ratio ® radiography ® registries

* A list of all MR CLEAN Registry Investigators is given in the Data Supplement.

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E  ndovascular treatment (EVT) has emerged as the standard of care for patients with acute ischemic stroke due to large vessel occlusion. Nonetheless, a substantial number of patients treated with EVT are functionally dependent 90 days after stroke, despite successful revascularization. A new area of research has focused on rapid and effective selection of patients who will likely derive most benefit from EVT based on clinical and radiological characteristics. The prognostic significance of certain imaging features, which may reflect either stroke evolution or cerebral vulnerability and resilience, is increasingly recognized. Accordingly, the selection of patients for EVT may shift from a largely time-based approach toward an imaging-based approach.

Many patients with large vessel occlusion concurrently have varying degrees of cerebral small vessel disease, reflected by, among other signs, white matter lesions (WMLs) on baseline neuroimaging. Cerebral small vessel disease may limit the ability to recover from ischemic stroke or intracerebral hemorrhage. A higher burden of WML has also been associated with symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (sICH) after treatment with intravenous thrombolysis. The prognostic importance of WML in patients with ischemic stroke caused by large vessel occlusion and treated with EVT is less well studied. Furthermore, findings from the few studies that assessed WML in the context of EVT have been inconsistent, possibly resulting from the use of selected study populations and varying imaging methods. Information on WML burden is readily available from noncontrast computed tomography (NCCT) and, when combined with clinical information on other prognostic factors, may inform treatment decisions or become implemented in prognostic models on EVT outcomes.

We aimed to clarify the associations between WML burden, assessed on baseline NCCT, and radiological and clinical outcomes in a large prospective cohort of patients treated with EVT in routine clinical practice in the Netherlands.
extent of WMLs in periventricular and deep brain regions combined, depending on their size and confluence (Figure I in the Data Supplement). The score used for statistical analyses was categorized as absent (score 0), mild (score 1), or moderate to severe (score 2 or 3).

**Assessment of Collaterals**

The collateral score was determined with a 4-point visual grading scale, with a score of 0 for absent collaterals (0% filling of the vascular territory downstream of the occlusion), 1 for poor collaterals (>0% and ≤50% filling), 2 for moderate collaterals (>50% and <100% filling), and 3 for excellent collaterals (100% filling). Interobserver agreement for this method has previously been determined in the MR CLEAN trial and was moderate (κ, 0.60).

**Assessment of Reperfusion Status**

The reperfusion status post-EVT was assessed with the extended Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction score, which ranges from 0 (no antegrade reperfusion of the occluded vascular territory) to 3 (complete antegrade reperfusion of the occluded vascular territory). A score of 2b or higher, which was considered successful reperfusion, could only be given if complete digital subtraction angiography runs including anteroposterior and lateral views were available. If a lateral view was missing, 2a was the highest possible score.

**Outcome Measures**

The primary outcome measure was functional outcome, defined as the score on the mRS at 90 days. Secondary clinical outcome measures included mortality at 90 days; futile recanalization, defined as functional dependence (mRS score, ≥3) at 90 days despite successful reperfusion at the end of EVT; and early neurological recovery, defined as a National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score of 0 or 1 at 24 hours after symptom onset or an improvement in NIHSS at 24 hours of at least 8 points compared with baseline NIHSS. Secondary radiological outcome measures were as follows: successful reperfusion at the end of EVT; occurrence of sICH; defined as an ICH that occurred in death or a decline of at least 4 points on the NIHSS, according to the Heidelberg Bleeding Classification; and collateral recruitment at baseline imaging.

**Statistical Analysis**

Baseline characteristics of the study population, categorized based on the degree of WML, were compared with standard statistics. We performed ordinal logistic regression to assess the association of WMLs with functional outcome and with collateral recruitment at baseline and binary logistic regression to assess the association of WMLs with futile recanalization, early neurological recovery, successful reperfusion, and occurrence of sICH. In the analysis for successful reperfusion, we performed a post hoc sensitivity analysis excluding patients for whom no 2-dimensional DSA view was available to assess extended Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction score after EVT (n=375). For collateral status, the proportional odds assumption was tested and not violated. In all analyses, WMLs were considered an ordinal variable, categorized as absent (score 0), mild (score 1), or moderate to severe (score 2 or 3). Absence of WMLs was used as a reference category in all analyses. Unadjusted and adjusted common odds ratios (ORs) were calculated for each WML category compared with the reference category. Additionally, to assess the presence of a dose-response relationship between exposure (WML) and outcomes, we determined $P_{trend}$ in all multivariable analyses.

Prespecified covariates, identified using causal directed acyclic graphs (Figure II in the Data Supplement), were included in the multivariable models to reduce confounding bias. The analyses for functional outcome, mortality, early neurological recovery, and futile recanalization were adjusted for history of hypertension, age, history of atrial fibrillation, previous stroke, and history of diabetes. The analysis for collaterals was adjusted for age, history of hypertension, and history of diabetes; the analysis for sICH was adjusted for history of hypertension, baseline glucose, and antplatelet of coumarin use; the analysis for successful reperfusion was adjusted for age, history of hypertension, and baseline glucose. To ascertain that the appropriate confounders had been selected, potential confounders were also selected using a backward elimination procedure, and the effect estimates were compared. In the analysis for functional outcome, we tested for statistical interaction of WML with successful reperfusion and time to reperfusion. In the analysis for sICH, we tested for statistical interaction between WML and intravenous thrombolysis with alteplase.

Multiple imputation was used to impute missing values, including missing WML and outcome variables, using the AregImpute function in R software. All variables used as covariates in the multivariable models were ≥98% complete, except baseline glucose (88.5% complete). As for the outcome variables, mRS at 90 days was known for 93.3% of patients, baseline collateral status for 93.6%, post-EVT extended Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction score for 97.4%, delta NIHSS (used for the calculation of early neurological recovery) for 89.3%, and occurrence of sICH for 100%.

Multivariable models were based on imputed values. Sensitivity analyses were performed for each outcome variable using a subset of patients with known values (ie, not imputed) for both WML and the outcome of interest.

All statistical analyses and data visualizations were performed with R software (version 3.6.1; R Foundation).

**RESULTS**

**Patient Characteristics and Data Completeness**

A total of 3180 patients (median age, 72 years [interquartile range, 61–81]; 1654 [52.0%] men) was included in this analysis (Figure 1). The extent of WML was known for 3046 of 3180 patients (95.8% complete), of whom 1850 (60.7%) had no WML, 608 (20.0%) had mild WML, and 588 (19.7%) had moderate or severe WML. A higher degree of WML was associated with higher age, male sex, and several comorbidities, as well as with a higher NIHSS score, systolic blood pressure, and blood glucose level on admission and longer time from symptom onset to groin puncture (Table I in the Data Supplement). The number of patients with prestroke functional dependency (mRS score of ≥3) was 148 (8.1%) for
patients without WML, 85 (14.4%) for mild WML, and 117 (20.5%) for moderate-to-severe WML.

**Primary Outcome**

The distribution of mRS scores by WML grade is shown in Figure 2. Favorable outcome (mRS score, 0–2) was achieved in 838 patients (49%) without WML, 192 patients (34%) with mild WML, and 130 patients (24%) with moderate-to-severe WML. Univariable analysis demonstrated a dose-dependent association between the severity of WML and functional outcome (OR, 1.84 [95% CI, 1.55–2.17] for mild WML and 2.79 [95% CI, 2.34–3.33] for moderate-to-severe WML), which persisted in the multivariable model (adjusted common OR, 1.34 [95% CI, 1.13–1.60] for mild WML and 1.67 [95% CI, 1.39–2.01] for moderate-to-severe WML; Table; Figure 3). The sensitivity analysis, including only patients with known WML and mRS score (n=2840), showed largely similar associations (Table). There was no statistically significant interaction between WML and successful reperfusion (P=0.47) or time to reperfusion (P=0.09) in the analysis for functional outcome.

**Secondary Clinical Outcomes**

At 90 days, 351 patients (20.4%) without WML had died, as compared with 215 patients (38.2%) with mild WML and 249 patients (44.9%) with moderate-to-severe WML (Table). In unadjusted and adjusted analyses, a dose-dependent increase in the odds of death was observed with increasing WML grades (Table; Figure 3), with similar results in the sensitivity analysis (Table).

**Secondary Radiological Outcomes**

In univariable analysis, both mild and moderate-to-severe WMLs were associated with worse collaterals at baseline (common OR, 0.83 [95% CI, 0.70–0.98] and 0.79 [95% CI, 0.67–0.94], respectively), but these associations became nonsignificant in the multivariable model (Table). There was no difference across WML grades in occurrence of sICH or successful reperfusion (Table). Likewise, in univariable and multivariable models, WML grade was not associated with the probability of sICH or successful reperfusion (Table). For the post hoc sensitivity analysis including only patients with a 2-dimensional DSA view available (n=2805), the results were similar (data not shown).

Sensitivity analyses using complete WML and outcome data demonstrated largely similar associations (Table). There was no statistical interaction between WML and treatment with intravenous alteplase (P=0.52) in the model for sICH.

In all multivariable analyses, when confounders were selected using backward elimination rather than with directed acyclic graphs, effect estimates for WML grades were similar (Table II in the Data Supplement).
DISCUSSION

In this prospective multicenter cohort study of 3180 patients with acute ischemic stroke treated with EVT, an increasing burden of WML at baseline was independently associated with a lower probability of early neurological recovery, poorer functional outcome and an increased risk of death at 90 days, and futile recanализation. We found no independent association of WML with the occurrence of sICH or probability of successful reperfusion, nor with baseline collateral status.

Preexisting WMLs have been associated with poorer functional outcomes after ischemic stroke in several previous studies. The presumed underlying biological mechanisms are multifold and may involve reduced cerebral network efficiency, as well as diminished ischemic resilience of the affected tissue. In addition, WMLs are a known risk factor for poststroke depression, cognitive impairment, and ischemic stroke recurrence, which may all contribute to a limited overall recovery potential. Just about one-quarter of the patients with moderate-to-severe WML in our study reached functional independence 90 days poststroke—a finding comparable to 3 recent reports that studied WML, using either baseline NCCT or magnetic resonance imaging, in the context of EVT. Similar to our study, WML was an independent predictor of poorer functional outcome in these studies, which strongly suggests that patients with substantial WML have an inherent biological vulnerability to impaired recovery after ischemic stroke. Despite the poorer outcomes of patients with a higher burden of WML, these patients still appear to benefit from EVT, as a recent analysis of the MR CLEAN trial found no effect modification of EVT benefit by WML. We, therefore, do not recommend taking WML into account in treatment decisions for EVT. Nevertheless, information on WML could help to set realistic recovery expectations after EVT.

In our study, the relation between WML and clinical outcome was already evident at 24 hours, with a lower proportion of patients with moderate-to-severe WML experiencing early neurological recovery. This finding is in line with a recent retrospective analysis of 273 patients but contrasts with a prospective American study of 389 patients treated with mechanical thrombectomy. In the latter study, early neurological recovery was achieved in 45% and 44% of patients with none-to-mild WML and moderate-to-severe WML, respectively. In our cohort, the overall rate of early neurological recovery was lower (38%) and as low as 30% in patients with moderate-to-severe WML. In contrast with our cohort, the American study excluded patients with preexisting functional disability, which could account for the observed differences in early recovery.

In line with previous reports, we found that the relationship of WML with functional outcome was independent of whether successful reperfusion was achieved. Furthermore, we showed that the relationship of WML with functional outcome was independent of time from symptom onset to reperfusion. Hypothetically, severe WML may shorten the onset-to-reperfusion window for a favorable outcome through faster conversion of salvageable penumbra to infarct core. WML indeed modified the association between time to reperfusion and functional outcome in an American cohort of 144 patients with successful reperfusion after EVT. We did not find such modification, which suggests that keeping onset-to-reperfusion times as short as possible is similarly beneficial across WML grades. In the American cohort, patients with moderate-to-severe WML had a shorter onset-to-reperfusion time.

WML may be associated with endothelial dysfunction and disruption of the blood-brain barrier, rendering patients vulnerable to bleeding complications. Previously, WMLs were shown to be associated with hemorrhagic transformation of ischemic tissue and sICH after intravenous thrombolysis with alteplase, raising concerns about the safety of this treatment before EVT in patients with severe WML. sICH occurred in 5.9% of the patients in our cohort of patients treated with EVT.
and WMLs were unrelated to this complication, which is in line with previous reports.10–13 Moreover, WML burden was not associated with an increase in the odds of sICH in the subset of patients who received intravenous thrombolysis before EVT.

We found no independent relationship between WML grade and collateral recruitment. This suggests that extensive WML and poor collateral recruitment are independent markers of brain frailty, resulting from shared risk factors such as age and history of hypertension. In 3 previous studies of patients treated with EVT, increasing burden of WML was independently associated with poor collateral recruitment at baseline,38–40 but 3 other studies showed no such relationship.12,41,42 The inconclusive results may be due to differences in imaging modalities or grading scales for both WML and collateral status. Future studies require more refined, rater-independent measurements of these imaging markers.

Several strengths of our study are worth mentioning. The large sample size and detailed dataset allowed us to examine various clinical and radiographic outcomes and reduce the risk of selection bias and confounding. Selection bias was further limited by inclusion of patients with functional disability at baseline. The fact that the included patients were all treated in routine clinical practice, rather than in the context of a trial, improves generalizability. However, we must also address the limitation that we used NCCT, rather than magnetic resonance imaging, to grade WML. Although NCCT may be inferior in terms of measurement precision, and the use of visual grading increases the risk of phenotype misclassifications, NCCT has the important advantage of its wide availability and

| Table. Outcomes and Associations According to the Degree of WMLs |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Clinical outcomes                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 90-d mRS, median (IQR)*                                       |
| No WML (n=1850) | Mild WML (n=608) | Moderate-to-severe WML (n=588) | P value |
| 3 (1–4)          | 4 (2–6)          | 5 (3–6)                        | P trend <0.001 |
| acOR (95% CI), n=3180 Reference                             |
| 1.34 (1.13–1.60) | 1.67 (1.39–2.01) | P trend <0.001                |
| acOR (95% CI), t=2840 Reference                              |
| 1.45 (1.21–1.73) | 1.78 (1.48–2.15) | P trend <0.001                |
| Mortality, n (%)                                            |
| 351/1722 (20.4) | 215/563 (38.2)  | 249/555 (44.9)                | P trend <0.001 |
| aOR (95% CI), n=3180 Reference                              |
| 1.45 (1.17–1.79) | 1.53 (1.23–1.90) | P trend <0.001                |
| aOR (95% CI), t=2840 Reference                              |
| 1.56 (1.25–1.95) | 1.65 (1.32–2.08) | P trend <0.001                |
| Futile recanalization, n (%)                               |
| 461/1072 (43.0) | 176/315 (55.9)  | 223/316 (70.6)                | P trend <0.001 |
| aOR (95% CI), n=1767 Reference                              |
| 1.07 (0.82–1.41) | 1.74 (1.30–2.33) | P trend <0.001                |
| aOR (95% CI), t=1703 Reference                              |
| 1.11 (0.85–1.46) | 1.80 (1.34–2.41) | P trend <0.001                |
| ENI, n (%)                                                  |
| 704/1677 (42.0) | 187/535 (35.0)  | 152/513 (28.6)                | P trend <0.001 |
| aOR (95% CI), n=3180 Reference                              |
| 0.88 (0.72–1.07) | 0.81 (0.65–1.01) | P trend <0.001                |
| aOR (95% CI), t=2725 Reference                              |
| 0.83 (0.68–1.03) | 0.70 (0.56–0.88) | P trend <0.001                |
| Radiographic outcomes                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Collateral status, n (%)                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grade 0                                                      |
| 111/1755 (6.3) | 33/580 (5.7)    | 35/556 (6.3)                  | P trend 0.018 |
| Grade 1                                                      |
| 589/1755 (33.6) | 229/580 (39.5)  | 225/556 (40.5)                | P trend 0.206 |
| Grade 2                                                      |
| 693/1755 (39.5) | 224/580 (38.6)  | 201/556 (36.2)                | P trend 0.192 |
| Grade 3                                                      |
| 362/1755 (20.6) | 94/580 (16.2)   | 95/556 (17.1)                 | P trend 0.629 |
| aOR (95% CI), n=3180 Reference                              |
| 0.91 (0.76–1.08) | 0.90 (0.75–1.08) | P trend <0.001                |
| aOR (95% CI), t=2891 Reference                              |
| 0.89 (0.75–1.07) | 0.90 (0.74–1.08) | P trend <0.001                |
| sICH, n (%)                                                 |
| 103/1850 (5.6) | 36/608 (5.9)    | 39/588 (6.6)                  | P trend <0.001 |
| aOR (95% CI), n=3180 Reference                              |
| 1.01 (0.69–1.50) | 1.05 (0.72–1.55) | P trend <0.001                |
| Successful reperfusion, n (%)                               |
| 1159/1812 (64.0) | 350/589 (59.4)  | 339/569 (59.6)                | P trend <0.001 |
| aOR (95% CI), n=3180 Reference                              |
| 0.85 (0.70–1.03) | 0.86 (0.71–1.04) | P trend <0.001                |
| aOR (95% CI), t=3046 Reference                              |
| 0.83 (0.69–1.01) | 0.84 (0.69–1.02) | P trend <0.001                |

P trend indicates P value for linear trend across WML groups in multivariable models; P diff indicates P value for difference between WML groups, using Kruskal-Wallis or χ² tests. acOR indicates adjusted common odds ratio; aOR, adjusted odds ratio; ENI, early neurological improvement; IQR, interquartile range; mRS, modified Rankin Scale; sICH, symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage; and WML, white matter lesion.

*Number of patients with missing mRS score: 128 (6.9%) patients with no WML, 45 (7.4%) patients with mild WML, and 33 (7.6%) patients with moderate-to-severe WML.

†Sensitivity analyses, including only patients with known WML grade and outcome of interest.
routine use in the setting of acute stroke. Moreover, substantial agreement between magnetic resonance imaging and NCCT-based visual grading scales for WML has been demonstrated previously. Second, we did not include patients who were treated beyond 6.5 hours after symptom onset, and our results are, therefore, not generalizable to those patients.

In this MR CLEAN Registry substudy, we demonstrate associations of an increasing burden of WML with poorer clinical outcomes but not with risk of sICH or probability of successful reperfusion. In conclusion, patients with moderate-to-severe WML are at higher risk for poor clinical outcomes but may still benefit from EVT.

**ARTICLE INFORMATION**

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**Affiliations**

Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Brain Center, University Medical Center Utrecht, the Netherlands (S.M.U.V., H.B.v.d.W.). Department of Radiology, Maastricht University Medical Center Plus, the Netherlands (A.A.P.). School for Mental Health and Sciences, University of Maastricht, the Netherlands (A.A.P.).

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**Figure 3. Associations of white matter lesions with outcomes.**

Adjusted associations of increasing degree of white matter lesions (WMLs) with functional outcome (A), mortality (B), early neurological recovery (C), and futile recanalization (D). Squares indicate adjusted (common) odds ratio; vertical lines indicate 95% CI. As the absence of WML is the reference category in all models, the adjusted (common) odds ratio is 1.00.
Department of Neurology, Haaglanden Medical Center, the Hague, the Netherlands (I.R.v.d.W.), Department of Public Health (H.F.L.) and Department of Neurology, Haaglanden Medical Center, the Hague, the Netherlands. Department of Radiology, Medical Imaging Center, University Medical Center Groningen, the Netherlands (R.P.H.B.), Department of Neurology, Rijnstate, Arnhem, the Netherlands (J.H.M.), Department of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, Amsterdam University Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands (C.B.M.).

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Supplemental Materials
Online Tables I and II
Online Figures I and II
MR CLEAN Registry Investigators–Group Authors

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