

Safety and effectiveness of IV Thrombolysis in retinal artery occlusion: A multicenter retrospective cohort study

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Abstract

Background: Retinal artery occlusion (RAO) may lead to irreversible blindness. For acute RAO, intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) can be considered as treatment. However, due to the rarity of RAO, data about IVT safety and effectiveness is limited.

Methods: From the multicenter database Thrombolysis for Ischemic Stroke Patients (TRISP), we retrospectively analyzed visual acuity (VA) at baseline and within 3 months in IVT and non-IVT treated RAO patients. Primary outcome was difference of VA between baseline and follow up (Δ VA). Secondary outcomes were rates of visual recovery (defined as improvement of VA ≥ 0.3 logMAR), and safety (symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (sICH) according to ECASS II criteria, asymptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) and major extracranial bleeding). Statistical analysis was performed using parametric tests and a linear regression model adjusted for age, sex and baseline VA.

Results: We screened 200 patients with acute RAO and included 47 IVT and 34 non-IVT patients with complete information about recovery of vision. Visual Acuity at follow up significantly improved compared to baseline in IVT patients (Δ VA 0.5 ± 0.8 , $p < 0.001$) and non-IVT patients (Δ VA 0.40 ± 1.1 , $p < 0.05$). No significant differences in Δ VA and visual recovery rate were found between groups at follow up. Two asymptomatic ICH (4%) and one (2%) major extracranial bleeding (intraocular bleeding) occurred in the IVT group, while no bleeding events were reported in the non-IVT group.

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Conclusion: Our study provides real-life data from the largest cohort of IVT treated RAO patients published so far. While there is no evidence for superiority of IVT compared to conservative treatment, bleeding rates were low. A randomized controlled trial and standardized outcome assessments in RAO patients are justified to assess the net benefit of IVT in RAO.

Keywords

Retinal artery occlusion, IVT, thrombolysis, central retinal artery, visual acuity

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Introduction

Retinal artery occlusion (RAO) is an ophthalmologic emergency. Irreversible damage to the retina may develop within 90–240 min after thrombotic or embolic occlusion of the retinal artery.¹ The classical clinical presentation of RAO is acute, painless, unilateral vision loss. Risk factors are similar to other cardiovascular diseases.^{2,3} As spontaneous recanalization of the central retinal artery is rare, rapid diagnosis and treatment is imperative.⁴ Treatment options include conservative therapy, local intraarterial thrombolysis and systemic intravenous thrombolysis (IVT). However, currently no treatment option for RAO is generally recommended by the American Academy of Ophthalmology.⁵ Intravenous acetazolamide, mannitol, topical beta-blockade, and anterior chamber paracentesis are conservative treatment options. However, there is little evidence supporting the efficacy of conservative therapies, and data from a patient-level meta-analysis suggest that conservative treatments may be futile or even harmful.^{6,7} Local intraarterial thrombolysis, despite positive results in prospective case series and retrospective studies, did not improve outcome in the randomized controlled EAGLE trial (European Assessment Group for Lysis in the Eye), and is therefore no longer recommended.⁸ There is no randomized controlled study to prove the effectiveness of IVT in RAO so far. Larger randomized control trials are currently ongoing but have yet to be completed.⁹ The above-mentioned patient-level meta-analysis by Schrag et al.⁷ showed a significantly higher chance of good visual outcome in patients treated with IVT compared to conservative treatment. Like in non-RAO ischemic stroke, IVT was most effective when started within 4.5 h after symptom onset. This was confirmed in an updated meta-analysis in 2020.¹⁰ Concerning safety, less data is available. In a cohort study, 1 out of 25 RAO patients (4%) treated with IV alteplase developed asymptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (asICH), and in another safety and feasibility study, 1 out of 30 IVT treated patients (3%) developed asICH.¹¹

As total RAO patient numbers are low and mostly derived from smaller individual studies, we aimed to assess the safety and effectiveness of IVT in RAO patients within

a larger multicenter cohort. To this end, we retrospectively analyzed the outcome of RAO patients treated with IVT from 10 European stroke centers within the multicenter IVT collaboration ThRombolysis in Ischemic Stroke Patients (TRISP).

Methods

Study population

The data for this study was obtained from the TRISP (ThRombolysis in Ischemic Stroke Patients) collaboration containing >10,000 prospectively collected data sets of IVT treated patients from 20 European stroke centers.^{12,13} The locally obtained data was anonymized at the respective center, and then sent and pooled for analysis by the study coordinators in Zurich.

We included data from all IVT treated RAO patients within the TRISP database and collected additional data of conservatively treated RAO patients in each center if available. Patients were included based on the diagnosis of RAO within the medical records, which was based on clinical parameters and ophthalmological exam performed by a trained ophthalmologist.

Exclusion criteria were missing information about visual acuity (VA) at baseline and/or missing follow-up VA, as well as visual impairment at baseline of less than 0.3 logMAR, that is, patients with amaurosis fugax.

Patient data

We analyzed baseline demographics, medical history and prior medication, RAO etiology, baseline and follow-up VA, safety parameters as well as symptom-to-needle time for the IVT group. VA was analyzed in logMAR equivalences. LogMAR is the logarithm of the Minimum Angle of Resolution. It is either derived directly by use of an Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) vision test chart (also called logMAR chart) as opposed to the commonly used Snellen chart, or can be calculated from the results of measurement of the VA with a Snellen chart. In logMAR notation, lower numbers correspond to better

vision, and higher numbers reflect a worse VA. A VA of six-sixths in the Snellen chart (i.e. being able to read six lines from 6 m on a Snellen chart) corresponds to a MAR of 1' (1 min of arc) and would correspond to a VA in logMAR of zero.^{14,15} Lower, semi-quantitative VA values, including counting fingers (CF), hand motion (HM), light perception (LP) and blindness (BL) were translated into logMAR approximates based on previous work who could derive VA values in logMAR from these semi-quantitative scales by using the Freiburg Visual Acuity Test (FrACT) (CF=logMAR 2.0, HM=logMAR 2.3, LP=logMAR 2.6, BL=logMAR 2.9).^{10,16} Follow-up VA was obtained from medical records. Median follow-up VA was 90 days after RAO in both groups (median (IQR): 90 (87.0) days for IVT patients, 90 (83.5) days for non-IVT patients. In the IVT group, 45/47 (96%) patients had a short-term follow-up VA assessment (within 7 days), while 23/47 patients (49%) had a long-term follow up VA (>7 days up to 3 months) assessment after RAO. In the non-IVT group 25/34 patients (74%) had a short-term follow up VA and 22/34 patients (65%) had a long-term follow up VA. If VA values at multiple follow-up time points were available, the latest follow-up was used for analysis.

Outcome parameters and statistical analysis

The primary study outcome was difference in VA at follow-up (in logMAR) compared to baseline (Δ VA). Secondary outcomes were rate of visual recovery (defined as improvement of ≥ 0.3 logMAR) and safety in IVT and non-IVT patients. Safety parameters were symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (sICH) according to Second European-Australasian Acute Stroke Study (ECASS II),¹⁷ any intraparenchymal hemorrhage (any ICH), subdural hematoma (SDH) or subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), and major extracranial bleeding according to the criteria of the International Society on Thrombosis and Hemostasis (ISTH).¹⁸

Baseline characteristics were reported as mean \pm SD, mean (Minimum/Maximum) or numbers (%). Comparisons of baseline and follow-up visual acuity were performed with a paired sample *t*-test for each group. Comparisons between groups were done with an independent samples *t*-test and recovery rate was compared using a chi-squared test. Additionally, analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was conducted to determine the difference between IVT and non-IVT patients on VA at follow up controlling for age, sex, time-to-treatment, and baseline VA.

Ethics

The present study was approved by the Cantonal Ethics Committee Zurich, Switzerland (PREDICT, BASEC-Nr. PB_2016-01751). Additional local ethics approval was obtained by participating centers if required.

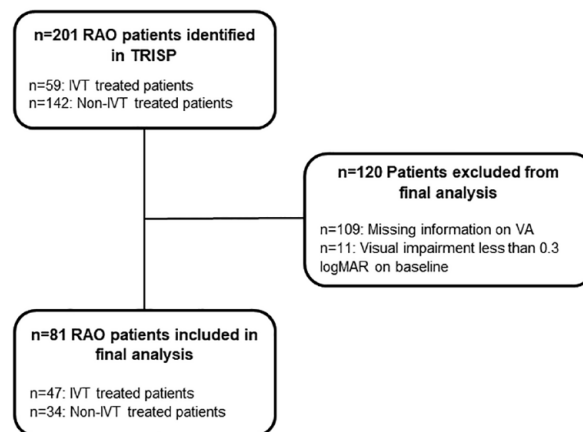


Figure 1. Flow chart of included and excluded patients. IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; RAO: retinal artery occlusion; VA: visual acuity; logMAR: logarithm of minimum angle of resolution.

Results

Patient population and baseline characteristics

Within the TRISP cohort, we identified 59 IVT patients with RAO. In addition, participating centers provided data of 142 non-IVT RAO patients. We excluded 109 patients (10 IVT, 99 non-IVT patients) due to missing information about VA. Eleven patients (two IVT, nine non-IVT) were excluded due to VA impairment of less than 0.3 at baseline. Finally, we included 81 patients (47 IVT and 34 non-IVT patients) in the present analysis (Figure 1).

Mean age of the included patients was 65 years (standard deviation (SD) ± 11.6 years) in the IVT group and 71 years (SD ± 18.4 years) in the non-IVT group. Most common cardiovascular risk factors in both groups were hypertension, dyslipidemia, and diabetes. Rates of antiplatelet or anticoagulation therapy prior to the event did not differ significantly between groups. Initial systolic and diastolic blood pressure or laboratory results at baseline were similar as well. Available baseline characteristics of the 101 excluded patients were similar to the included patients (Supplemental Table 1). The median onset-to-needle time of the included patients was 262 min in the IVT group (min. 30 min, max. 865 min). Conservative treatment (isovolemic hemodilution, ocular massage, topical beta-blockers and/or IV acetazolamide) was used in 9/47 (19%) IVT patients and 8/34 non-IVT patients (24%) (Table 1).

Most common etiologies of RAO were large-artery atherosclerosis and undetermined etiology in both groups. Etiologies did not differ significant between IVT and non-IVT patients (Supplemental Table 2).

40/81 patients (49%) received a CT scan only during the acute phase, 16/81 patients (20%) received an MRI scan only, 13/81 patients received both an MRI and CT scan

Table 1. Baseline characteristics. Summary of baseline characteristics of all included patients.

	IVT <i>n</i> = 47	Non-IVT <i>n</i> = 34
Age, mean (SD)	65.0 (11.6)	71.2 (18.4)
Sex, female (%)	19 (40.4)	16 (47.1)
Atrial fibrillation (%)	5 (10.6)	3 (8.8)
Diabetes (%)	12 (25.5)	5 (14.7)
Arterial hypertension (%)	30 (63.8)	23 (67.6)
Dyslipidemia (%)	33 (70.2)	23 (67.6)
Current smoker (%)	10 (21.3)	2 (5.9)
Coronary artery disease (%)	7 (14.9)	8 (23.5)
Prior ischemic stroke (%)	10 (21.3)	4 (11.8)
>50% extracranial ICA stenosis (%)	11 (23.4)	9 (26.5)
SBP, mmHg, mean (SD)	156 (27)	150 (24)
DBP, mmHg, mean (SD)	88 (14)	81 (13)
Prior antiplatelet therapy (%)	15 (31.9)	9 (26.5)
Prior anticoagulation (%)	3 (6.4)	6 (17.6)
Glucose, mmol/l, mean (SD)	7.8 (9.4)	6.3 (1.7)
CRP, mg/l, mean (SD)	14.1 (38.2)	10.4 (26.7)
Creatinine, μmol/l, mean (SD)	82.2 (22.5)	96.6 (35.5)
Onset-to-needle time, median (Min., Max.)	262 (30, 865)	
Conservative treatment	9 (19)	8 (24)

CRP: C-reactive protein; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; ICA: internal carotid artery; IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; SBP: systolic blood pressure; SD: standard deviation.

(16%). 12/81 patients received no cerebral imaging (all in the non-IVT group). Concomitant ischemia was found in 24/69 patients (35%) who had a cerebral imaging. 36/47 RAO patients in our study received IVT within 4.5 h while 10/47 received IVT later than 4.5 h, up to 14.4 h after symptom onset. In one patient IVT time could not be deducted from medical records. Mean VA on admission was similar in both groups (2.2 ± 0.6 logMAR in IVT vs 2.1 ± 0.6 logMAR in non-IVT patients) (Table 2).

Outcomes

VA improved significantly at follow up compared to baseline in IVT patients (Δ VA 0.5 ± 0.8 , $p < 0.001$) and non-IVT patients (Δ VA 0.40 ± 1.1 , $p < 0.05$) (Figure 2(a)). We did not find significant differences in Δ VA and visual recovery rate when comparing IVT and non-IVT patients at follow up (0.5 ± 0.8 vs 0.4 ± 1.1 , $p = 0.196$ for Δ VA and 21 (44.7%) vs 13 (38.2%), $p = 0.562$ for recovery rate) (Figure 2(b) and (c) and Table 3).

In ANCOVA, there was no significant effect of IVT on VA at follow up after controlling for VA at baseline, time-to-treatment, age, and sex (Table 4).

Concerning safety, two asymptomatic ICH (4%) and one (2%) major extracranial bleeding (intraocular bleeding) occurred in the IVT group. No ICH was registered in the non-IVT group (Table 5).

Table 2. Baseline visual acuity. Mean baseline VA and distribution of VA at admission of all patients.

	IVT <i>n</i> = 47	Non-IVT <i>n</i> = 34
VA on admission, mean (logMAR, SD)	2.2 (± 0.6)	2.1 (± 0.8)
Distribution of VA on admission		
VA 0.0–0.9 (%)	2 (4.2)	5 (14.6)
VA 1.0–1.9 (%)	3 (6.4)	4 (11.7)
CF (%)	14 (29.8)	3 (8.8)
HM (%)	10 (21.3)	9 (26.5)
LP (%)	7 (14.9)	5 (14.7)
BL (%)	11 (23.4)	8 (23.5)

IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; logMAR: logarithm of minimum angle of resolution; SD: standard deviation; CF: counting fingers; HM: hand motion; LP: light perception; BL = blindness.

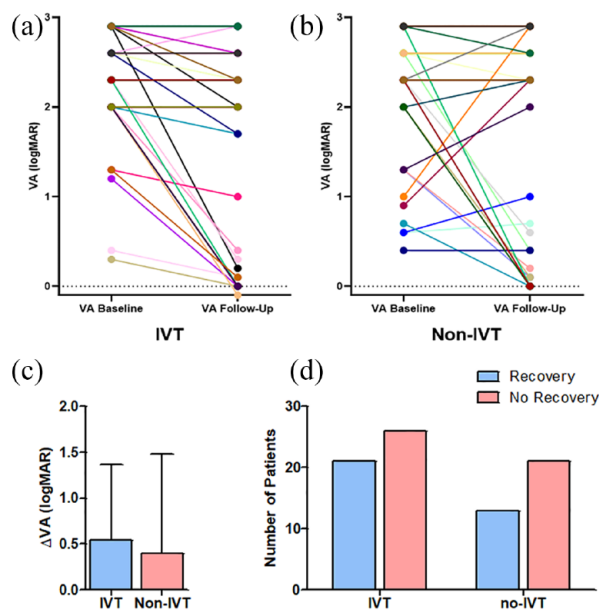


Figure 2. Visual acuity at baseline and follow-up. VA of each individual patient at baseline and follow up (a and b). Please note that data from more than one patient with similar VA course may overlay. IVT patients as well as non-IVT patients had a significantly improved VA at follow-up compared to baseline (Δ VA 0.5 ± 0.8 , $p < 0.001$) for IVT patients, Δ VA 0.40 ± 1.1 , $p < 0.05$ for non-IVT patients). When comparing the Δ VA (c) and number of patients with visual recovery at follow-up (d), no significant differences between IVT and non-IVT patients were found (Δ VA 0.5 ± 0.8 for the IVT group vs 0.4 ± 1.1 for the non-IVT group, $p = 0.196$, 21/47 (44.7%) IVT patients with visual recovery vs 13/34 (38.2%) non-IVT patients with visual recovery, $p = 0.562$). IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; logMAR: logarithm of minimum angle of resolution; VA: visual acuity.

Discussion

We investigated the safety and effectiveness of IVT in RAO. In this large, multicenter cohort of RAO patients, we found that patients receiving IVT had a significantly

Table 3. Visual Outcome. Changes in VA between baseline and follow-up and number of patients with visual recovery (Defined as improvement of VA ≥ 0.3 or).

	n	Baseline VA	Follow-up VA	Δ VA	Visual recovery	p-Value*
All patients	81	2.2 \pm 0.7	1.7 \pm 1.1	0.5 \pm 0.9	47/81 (58.0%)	<0.001
IVT	47	2.2 \pm 0.6	1.7 \pm 1.1	0.5 \pm 0.8	21/47 (44.7%)	<0.001
Non-IVT	34	2.1 \pm 0.8	1.7 \pm 1.2	0.4 \pm 1.1	13/34 (38.2%)	<0.05
p-Value**	-			0.509	0.562	

IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; VA: visual acuity.

*p-Value was calculated by a paired sample t-test.

**p-Value was calculated by an independent sample t-test for Δ VA and chi-squared test for visual recovery between IVT and non-IVT group.

Table 4. Standard ANCOVA Standard ANCOVA adjusted for IVT treatment, age, sex, time-to-treatment, and baseline VA. No evidence for IVT being efficacious after adjusting for age, sex, time-to-treatment and baseline VA.

	Estimate	SE	t-Value	p-Value*
IVT treatment	0.00228	0.14260	0.016	0.987
Age	0.16162	0.15635	1.034	0.307
Sex	-0.01784	0.22000	-0.081	0.936
Time-to-treatment	-0.19076	0.11011	-1.732	0.091
VA baseline	0.70090	0.14373	4.876	<0.001

IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; SE: standard error; VA: visual acuity.

improved VA at follow-up compared to baseline. However, when comparing Δ VA and visual recovery rate of IVT and non-IVT treated RAO patients; there were no differences between groups. In the ANCOVA corrected for age, sex and baseline VA, we found no evidence supporting the hypothesis that IVT is superior to conservative treatment in RAO. We observed a good safety profile of IVT, with no occurrences of symptomatic or fatal intracranial bleedings.

Limitations of our study are (i) the retrospective design, which could cause selection bias regarding treatment (ii) the non-standardized time-point of clinical outcome assessment and (iii) the high number of excluded patients due to missing information on VA, potentially affecting our results. This highlights the importance of a standardized follow-up exam including assessment of VA in RAO patients, like in ischemic stroke where outcome measures like the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) and modified Rankin scale (mRS) are routinely obtained at a 3 months follow up.

Strengths of our study include the large multicenter sample size (47 IVT-RAO patients), which is the largest IVT treated RAO cohort so far, the presence of a comparison group (34 non-IVT RAO patients), the inclusion of patient characteristics and safety parameters, and the fact that our study reflects a multicenter IVT cohort of 10 experienced stroke centers.

Our study contains the largest cohort of IVT treated RAO patients published so far. Other retrospective studies

Table 5. Safety parameters. Two ICHs and one major extracranial bleeding (intraocular bleeding) occurred in the IVT group, while no sICH, fatal ICH, or other ICH were observed. No bleeding events occurred in the non-IVT group.

	IVT n=47	Non-IVT n=34
Any ICH (%)	2 (4.3)	0
sICH (%)	0	0
Fatal ICH (%)	0	0
Other ICH (SDH, SAH) (%)	0	0
Major extracranial bleeding (%)	1 (2.1)	0

IVT: intravenous thrombolysis; ICH: intracranial hemorrhage; sICH: symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage; SDH: subdural hematoma; SAH: subarachnoid hemorrhage.

and non-randomized prospective studies contained between 11 and 30 IVT treated RAO patients.^{10,11,19-23} There is one small randomized controlled trial with eight IVT and eight control patients, showing that only 25% of IVT treated patients improved VA by at least three lines in the Snellen chart (corresponding to an improvement of ≥ 0.3 logMAR in our study).²⁴ However, in this study, IVT was administered up to 24 h after RAO onset, exceeding the usual IVT time window of 4.5 h. In our multicenter European cohort, we found a visual recovery rate of 44.7% in the IVT group with a mean onset-to-needle time of 262 min. Thus, visual recovery rates of IVT treated patients in our study are comparable to previous reports.^{11,23}

Non-IVT patients in our study, however, reached higher rates of visual recovery as previously reported. In two recent meta-analyses, non-IVT patients had a much lower visual recovery rate (13.1% and 12% compared to the 35% in our study).^{10,19} The reason for better visual outcome of the non-IVT group in our cohort remains open. More patients in the non-IVT group had to be excluded due to missing information on visual acuity, which could lead to a potential bias. It is possible that patients with a normalized VA were more likely to cancel follow-up appointments due to the fact that they had no residual deficits, on the other hand, patients with severely impaired VA might have preferred their follow up at their local ophthalmologists instead of the stroke center. Another source of bias could be treatment selection. Patients who reported a spontaneous

partial recovery of VA on admission could have been less likely to receive IVT, as they were expected to achieve a better clinical outcome regardless of treatment. However, this cannot be verified in our cohort, as the individual reasons for treatment decisions were not documented. As our primary outcome was visual acuity, which depends on the function of the macula, it is also possible that IVT improves the visual field, which was not systematically tested in our patient cohort. When comparing the baseline characteristics of the patients in our study, on average, non-IVT patients tended to be older and had higher rates of prior intake of anticoagulation, which was, however, not significant. Cardiovascular risk factors were similarly distributed between groups, with a trend for a higher number of smokers and presence of diabetes in the IVT group, which did not reach statistical significance. Differences due to comorbidities such as cancer as potential contraindication of IVT were not systematically assessed. However, when comparing our patient characteristics to other studies, both IVT and non-IVT treated patients had a similar age and cardiovascular risk profile.^{10,23}

The effectiveness of IVT in RAO was previously shown to be time dependent, with the highest recovery rate in the subset of patients treated within 1.5 h after symptom onset.^{7,10} In our data, we did not find an effect of time on IVT effectiveness. Mean onset-to-needle time in our study was 262 min, which is at the upper end of the 4.5 h window, and only a small subset of patients received IVT within 1.5 h. This demonstrates the difficulty of applying IVT early in a real-life setting, as delays from onset, first medical contact, diagnosis of RAO, and referral to the hospital are likely to be higher than in ischemic stroke.²⁵

Despite receiving treatment with IVT, more than half of the patients in the IVT group did not achieve a significant visual recovery at follow-up. One reason could be the delay until treatment. Second, it is unclear whether visual recovery is solely dependent on achieving recanalization of the retinal artery. Late complications of RAO such as neovascularization may negatively alter the visual outcome despite initial treatment.²⁶ Analyzing visual outcome at later time points after RAO and the use of additional diagnostic tools such as fluorescence angiography to assess recanalization after IVT could be helpful to deduct whether IVT reduces these complications and if recanalization of the retinal artery is a useful prognostic tool for a good visual outcome. Additionally, most studies, including ours, use VA as the main outcome parameter, as this parameter is best documented in clinical routine. However, as VA measurements are derived from only a small part of the retina, additional outcome parameters such as peripheral vision to assess other areas of the retina, might also be helpful to deduce whether treatment is beneficial (Supplemental Table 3). These parameters should be modified according to local infrastructure and should be discussed and adapted jointly by ophthalmologist and neurologists.

Two of the 47 (4%) IVT treated patients had asymptomatic ICHs, while no sICH occurred in non-IVT patients. Our results are comparable to other retrospective studies and meta-analyses,^{11,19} with lower rates of hemorrhagic complications compared to ischemic stroke patients, where sICH rates are between 2% and 7% depending on patient population and definition of sICH.^{27,28} Both asymptomatic ICHs occurred in patients who received IVT within 4.5 h. However, both patients were found to have concomitant ischemia on cerebral imaging. This finding suggests that cerebral imaging should be performed before IVT in RAO patients, and more data should be gathered if concomitant brain ischemia indicates higher risk of ICH.

Conclusion

Our study provides real-life data from a large European cohort of IVT treated RAO patients. On follow up 3 months after RAO, vision was improved in 44.7% of IVT and 38.2% of non-IVT patients. While VR was not superior in IVT versus non-IVT patients, there is scope for benefit of IVT in RAO-patients. To facilitate further studies, outcome assessment in RAO patients should be standardized like for ischemic stroke in the brain. Based on our data, a randomized controlled trial assessing the benefit of IVT in RAO seems justified and participation in current clinical trials should be offered to RAO patients whenever possible.

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Declaration of conflicting interests

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Ethical approval

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the cantonal ethics committee Zurich, Switzerland (PREDICT, BASEC-Nr.: PB_2016-01751) Additional local ethics approval was obtained by participating centers if required.

Informed consent

Informed consent was not sought for the present study because it was not required from the local ethics committee due to the study design.

Guarantor

SW

Contributorship

PB researched literature, conceived the study, obtained data, performed data analysis and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. SW researched literature, conceived the study, and gained ethical approval. LK performed data analysis, VA, HG, EJ, GK, AS, PM, KG, PN, JS, CN, MH, MA, CC, LS, CH, PR, RL, HJ, AL, SE obtained local data. All authors reviewed and edited the manuscript and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Supplemental material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

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