

+コード 脳卒中 | rt-PA血栓溶解療法 | IST-3試験



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脳卒中患者に対する遺伝子組み換え組織プラスミノーゲンアクチベータ(rt-PA)による静脈内血栓溶解療法は、発症から6時間まで適応を拡大しても、6ヶ月後の身体機能アウトカムを改善することが、英國オックスフォード大学のColin Baigent氏らIST-3 collaborative groupが進めるIST-3試験(<http://www.dcn.ed.ac.uk/ist3/>)で示された。rt-PAによる血栓溶解療法は、欧州では発症後3時間以内、80歳未満の急性虚血性脳卒中患者に対し承認されている。一方、11試験(3,977例)に関するコクランレビューでは、rt-PAは早期の致死的脳出血を3%増加させるものの身体機能障害のない生存を有意に改善することが示され、発症後6時間まで有効な可能性が示唆されている。
*Lancet*誌2012年6月23日号(オンライン版2012年5月23日号)掲載の報告。

rt-PA 6時間以内投与の有用性を無作為化試験で評価

IST-3(Third International Stroke Trial)試験は、より広範な脳卒中患者(発症後6時間まで、80歳以上)に対するrt-PAによる静脈内血栓溶解療法の有用性を評価する国際的な多施設共同非盲検無作為化試験。

患者は、rt-PA 0.8mg/kgを静脈内投与する群または対照群に無作為に割り付けられた。主要評価項目は、6ヶ月後の自立した生存例の割合とした。

自立はOxford Handicap Score(OHS)で評価し、OHS 0~2点を自立と定義した(0:身体機能の障害がなく、日常生活に変化なし、1:軽度の症状があるが、日常生活に支障なし、2:軽度の身体機能障害があり、日常生活にもある程度制限があるが、自立している)。

早期の死亡率や脳出血の頻度は高いが、6ヶ月後のOHSが改善

2000年5月～2011年7月までに、12カ国156施設から3,035例が登録され、このうち1,617例(53%)が80歳以上だった。rt-PA群に1,515例が、対照群には1,520例が割り付けられた。

6ヶ月の時点における自立した生存率はrt-PA群が37%(554/1,515例)、対照群は35%(534/1,520例)で、両群間に有意な差はなかった[調整オッズ比(OR):1.13, 95%信頼区間(CI):0.95~1.35, p=0.181]。OHSの改善率はrt-PA群で有意に高かった(OR:1.27, 95%CI:1.10~1.47, p=0.001)。

7日以内に発現した致死的/非致死的な症候性脳出血はrt-PA群が7%(104/1,515例)と、対照群の1%(16/1,520例)に比べ有意に高頻度であった(調整OR:6.94, 95%CI:4.07~11.8, p<0.0001)。

7日以内の死亡率はrt-PA群が11%(163/1,515例)と、対照群の7%(107/1,520例)に比べ有意に高かった(調整

著者は、「約4分の3の患者が発症から3時間以降に無作為割り付けされ、半数以上が80歳を超える集団において、rt-PAは6ヶ月後の身体機能アウトカムを改善することを示すエビデンスが得られた」と結論し、「これらの知見は、rt-PAの80歳以上の患者に対する適応拡大を正当化し、脳卒中の重症度やベースラインの画像診断における早期の虚血性変化にかかわらず有用なことを示す。今後は、発症後4.5時間以降の患者を対象とした無作為化試験を行う必要がある」と指摘している。

	rt-PA (n=1515)	Control (n=1520)	rt-PA (n=1515)	Control (n=1520)
Baseline variables collected before treatment allocation*				
Region†				
Northwest Europe (UK, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland)	792 (52%)	797 (52%)	775 (51%)	787 (52%)
Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden)	251 (17%)	250 (16%)	351 (23%)	378 (25%)
Australasia	89 (6%)	90 (6%)	169 (11%)	160 (11%)
Southern Europe (Italy, Portugal)	204 (13%)	204 (13%)	361 (24%)	357 (23%)
Eastern Europe (Poland)	174 (11%)	173 (11%)	634 (42%)	625 (41%)
Americas (Canada, Mexico)	5 (<1%)	6 (<1%)		
Age (years)†				
18-50	59 (4%)	68 (4%)		
51-60	98 (6%)	104 (7%)		
61-70	188 (12%)	177 (12%)		
71-80	353 (23%)	371 (24%)		
81-90	706 (47%)	701 (46%)		
>90	111 (7%)	99 (7%)		
Sex†				
Female	782 (52%)	788 (52%)		
NIHSS†				
0-5	304 (20%)	308 (20%)	140 (9%)	129 (8%)
6-10	422 (28%)	430 (28%)	Scan completely normal	743 (49%)
11-15	306 (20%)	295 (19%)	Scan not normal but no sign of acute ischaemic change	168 (11%)
16-20	270 (18%)	273 (18%)	Signs of acute ischaemic change	110 (7%)
>20	213 (14%)	214 (14%)		624 (41%)
Delay in randomisation‡				
0-3 h	431 (28%)	418 (28%)	SDiastolic blood pressure missing for 12 patients in the rt-PA group and seven in the control group.	
3-0-4.5 h	577 (38%)	600 (39%)	¶For the first 282 patients, glucose levels were not recorded. After patient 282, glucose levels were measured at randomisation. One further patient had a missing value.	
4.5-6 h	507 (33%)	500 (33%)	Risk predicted by novel model designed by Kong and colleagues. ¹³ This model predicts outcome (death or Barthel Index <95) at 3 months. If we assume that those who die between 3 months and 6 months were dependent at 3 months, and those who do not die between 3 months and 6 months do not change their dependency status, then the risk estimates are likely to be quite accurate for death or dependency at 6 months.	
>6 h	0 (0%)	2 (<1%)	**Stroke clinical syndrome derived from baseline clinical features assigned by an algorithm (algorithm available on request). For the randomisation algorithm TACI, PACI, and POCI were combined as non-lacunar so the process ensured balance in the number of lacunar syndromes in each treatment group. ¶Expert panel's masked assessment of prerandomisation scan. This assessment was done by members of the expert panel after randomisation and masked to treatment allocation and all clinical details. Prerandomisation scans were unavailable for eight patients in the rt-PA group and ten in the control group.	
Atrial fibrillation				
Systolic blood pressure				
≤143 mm Hg	487 (32%)	492 (32%)		
144-164 mm Hg	498 (33%)	518 (34%)		
≥165 mm Hg	530 (35%)	510 (34%)		
Diastolic blood pressure§				
≤74 mm Hg	462 (31%)	445 (29%)		
75-89 mm Hg	541 (36%)	588 (39%)		
≥90 mm Hg	500 (33%)	480 (32%)		
Blood glucose¶				
≤5 mmol/L	254 (18%)	285 (21%)		
6-7 mmol/L	664 (48%)	638 (46%)		
≥8 mmol/L	455 (33%)	456 (33%)		

(Continues in next column)

	rt-PA (n=1515)	Control (n=1520)
(Continued from previous column)		
Treatment with antiplatelet drugs in previous 48 h†	775 (51%)	787 (52%)
Predicted probability of poor outcome at 6 months		
<40%	351 (23%)	378 (25%)
40-50%	169 (11%)	160 (11%)
50-75%	361 (24%)	357 (23%)
≥75%	634 (42%)	625 (41%)
Stroke clinical syndromes**		
TACI	639 (42%)	666 (44%)
PACI	596 (39%)	551 (36%)
LACI	168 (11%)	164 (11%)
POCI	110 (7%)	136 (9%)
Other	2 (<1%)	3 (<1%)
Baseline variables collected from prerandomisation scan		
Expert reader's assessment of acute ischaemic change††		
Scan completely normal	140 (9%)	129 (8%)
Scan not normal but no sign of acute ischaemic change	743 (49%)	781 (51%)
Signs of acute ischaemic change	624 (41%)	600 (40%)
Data are number (%). Percentages exclude missing values from denominators. rt-PA=recombinant tissue plasminogen activator. NIHSS=National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale. TACI=total anterior circulation infarct. PACI=partial anterior circulation infarct. LACI=lacunar infarct. POCI=posterior circulation infarct. *Data for these variables were gathered via the web-based or telephone randomisation system and had to be entered, complete, and have passed range and consistency checks before the system would issue a treatment allocation. †Variables were used in the minimisation algorithm. ‡Two patients in the control group were randomly assigned at more than 6 h (protocol violation). One of these was recorded as having severe swelling on the randomisation scan, because the stroke had in fact occurred about 24 h earlier. §Diastolic blood pressure missing for 12 patients in the rt-PA group and seven in the control group. ¶For the first 282 patients, glucose levels were not recorded. After patient 282, glucose levels were measured at randomisation. One further patient had a missing value. Risk predicted by novel model designed by Kong and colleagues. ¹³ This model predicts outcome (death or Barthel Index <95) at 3 months. If we assume that those who die between 3 months and 6 months were dependent at 3 months, and those who do not die between 3 months and 6 months do not change their dependency status, then the risk estimates are likely to be quite accurate for death or dependency at 6 months. **Stroke clinical syndrome derived from baseline clinical features assigned by an algorithm (algorithm available on request). For the randomisation algorithm TACI, PACI, and POCI were combined as non-lacunar so the process ensured balance in the number of lacunar syndromes in each treatment group. ††Expert panel's masked assessment of prerandomisation scan. This assessment was done by members of the expert panel after randomisation and masked to treatment allocation and all clinical details. Prerandomisation scans were unavailable for eight patients in the rt-PA group and ten in the control group.		
Table 1: Baseline characteristics		