

Endovascular thrombolysis and stenting for acute carotid occlusion

Case reports and series of [endovascular treatment](#) of [internal carotid artery occlusion](#) have confirmed the feasibility of this technique. [Intraarterial thrombolysis](#) within 6 hours of stroke onset may increase recanalization rates to 37–100% and clinical improvement to 53–94% without a significant increase in the [hemorrhagic transformation](#) when compared with intravenous thrombolytic therapy alone. Although results appear promising, randomized controlled trials on cervical carotid thrombolysis and/or stenting are lacking.

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