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Effect of intraventricularly administered low-dose recombinant tissue plasminogen activator on interleukin 1-beta and transforming growth factor beta concentrations in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with primary intracerebral hemorrhage associated with intraventricular hemorrhage

A retrospective study

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Abstract

It is increasingly recognized that modulation of brain inflammation may uncover new potential therapeutic strategies for stroke. Recent studies have shifted focus from immunological implications in ischemic stroke to a more devastating form; the hemorrhagic stroke.

The aim of this study was to investigate the neuroinflammatory response in cerebrospinal fluid in patients with primary intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) associated with intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) in the presence of low-dose recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA).

This retrospective study included 88 adults with primary ICH associated with IVH. Patients were divided into 2 groups: rt-PA group and non-rt-PA group, which received normal standard of care for this diagnosis. The rt-PA group was treated via catheter-based clot lysis using low-dose rt-PA injected through the external ventricular drain (EVD) system, and the non-rt-PA group was treated with saline applied to EVD system in equivalent volume. Cerebrospinal fluid samples from rt-PA were obtained from the EVD system at 4 time points: once before the drug administration, and then on day 1, 3, and 7. No attempt at randomization was made. The decision to inject rt-PA was based on the preference of the primary attending neurologist and the ability to obtain consent. Temporal interleukin-1 beta and transforming growth factor beta concentration changes were analyzed and compared between the 2 groups.

The concentration of interleukin-1 beta was significantly lower in the rt-PA group than in the non-rt-PA group on day 7. In addition, the concentration of transforming growth factor beta was significantly higher in the rt-PA group than in the non-rt-PA group on day 1. There was a significant difference in interleukin-1 beta concentration between days 0 and 1 in comparison to day 3 in the rt-PA group, and between day 0 in comparison to day 3 and 7 in the non-rt-PA group. We also observed a significant difference in transforming growth factor beta concentration between days 0 and 1 and between days 3 and 7.

The different pattern of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines in patients with ICH associated with IVH suggest distinct characteristics of secondary brain injury depending on the treatment modality.

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The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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Abbreviations: CSF = cerebrospinal fluid, CT = computed tomography, EVD = external ventricular drain, GCS = Glasgow Coma Scale, ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage, ICP = intracranial pressure, IL-1 β = interleukin-1 beta, IL-1Ra = interleukin-1 receptor antagonist, IVH = intraventricular hemorrhage, rt-PA = recombinant tissue plasminogen activator, TGF- β = transforming growth factor beta.

Keywords: intraventricular hemorrhage, neuroinflammation, primary intracerebral hemorrhage, recombinant tissue plasminogen activator, secondary brain injury

1. Introduction

Approximately 50% of patients with primary intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) have intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH), which is the most damaging form of stroke.^[1,2] Patients with associated IVH are 3 times more likely to experience poor outcomes with high mortality rates, compared to the patients without IVH.^[3] Additionally, ICH with IVH causes mechanical brain injury, and blood clot products trigger a complex sequence of events leading to secondary brain damage, including the activation of neuroinflammatory pathways,^[4] which complicate the treatment. Previous studies have indicated that treatment with intraventricular administration of low-dose recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA) is safe for most patients with ICH associated with IVH. Moreover, rt-PA treatment is associated with improvements in patient outcomes.^[5,6]

As a member of the serine protease spectrum, tissue plasminogen activator plays a major role in the homeostasis of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, and matrix regulation. Acting as a cytokine, tissue plasminogen activator, modulates the inflammatory response to tissue injury in various models and organs triggering intracellular signaling events.^[7] Neuroinflammation induced by ICH and IVH involves early activation of resident microglia, the release of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory mediators, and an influx of peripheral leukocytes. Although hematoma clearance is directly dependent on microglia/macrophages, these interactions also release a spectrum of potentially harmful factors; cytokines such as interleukine-1-Beta (IL-1 β) and Transforming Growth Factor Beta (TGF- β), chemokines, proteases, and prostaglandins.^[8–10]

Cytokine IL-1 β isoform is strongly implicated in the sterile inflammatory response that aggravates acute cerebrovascular disease and is expressed only during or after the injury. While the precise pathophysiology of IL-1 β secretion is poorly understood, recent data suggest that its secretion may depend on the force of the inflammatory stimulus.^[11] Additionally, TGF- β plays a key role in microglial development and homeostasis contributing to wound regeneration by triggering responses in macrophages through the SMAD2 and SMAD3 signaling pathways. TGF- β acts as a mediator of a reparative microglial phenotype and is critical to recovery after ICH.^[12]

In the present study, we aimed to investigate the dynamic changes of IL-1 β and TGF- β concentrations in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in patients with primary ICH with associated IVH treated via catheter-based clot lysis using low-dose rt-PA injected through the external ventricular drainage system.

2. Methods

A total of 88 patients in the period 2010 to 2018 with primary ICH associated with IVH (Fig. 1A, B, C, D) who had been admitted to the Clinical Hospital Center Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia, within the first 12 hours of symptom onset and met the specific

eligibility criteria (Table 1) were enrolled in the present study. The baseline characteristics of the included patients are shown in Table 2.

No attempt at randomization was made. The decision to inject rt-PA was based on the preference of the primary attending neurologist and the ability to obtain consent. All patients received standard medical treatment according to an institutional protocol for ICH including early airway securing by endotracheal intubation at Glasgow Coma Scale ≤ 8 and proper sedation using midazolam and sufentanyl. Intracerebral pressure (ICP) was continuously monitored and treated when increased to more than 20 mm Hg for more than 5 minutes. Blood pressure was monitored using intraarterial catheters and was treated when mean arterial blood pressure exceeded 120 mm Hg (labetalol) or dropped below 90 mm Hg (noradrenalin). Patients were extubated as soon as Glasgow Coma Scale reached 8 or more, and if the brainstem reflexes were intact. In all cases of prolonged ventilation or failure weaning, tracheotomy was performed after 5 days of endotracheal intubation. A complete laboratory panel was performed daily. Cardiac enzymes were drawn when clinically indicated or when electrocardiogram changes suggested myocardial ischemia. External ventricular drain (EVD) (Vygon Neuro, Valley Forge, PA) was not placed for intraventricular thrombolysis purposes but rather as standard of care in monitoring and controlling ICP. EVDs were placed in the frontal horns of the lateral ventricles when intraventricular bleeding was present in the third and/or the fourth ventricle. Proper EVD position was confirmed by computed tomography scan of the head. All patients received the same intensive care treatment according to an institutional protocol for ICH management.^[13]

Patients were divided into 2 groups depending on the treatment modality. Rt-PA group ($n=47$; median age: 59 years (range: 55–76 years); male/female=25/22) was treated with 1 mg of rt-PA (Actilyse, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany), which was injected through the EVD system under sterile conditions every 12 hours^[13] until IVH resolution in the third and/or fourth ventricle. Hemorrhage resolution was evaluated at 48 and 72 hours via head computed tomography (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany). In contrast, non-rt-PA group ($n=41$; median age: 61 years (range: 56–71 years); male/female=22/19) was not treated with rt-PA, and EVD was placed as standard institutional protocol. ICH score^[14] on admission was equal in both groups (ICH score=3 [2–3]).

CSF samples (6 mL) were obtained from the EVD system and stored in our biobank for later analysis. The CSF samples from EVD systems of rt-PA and non-rt-PA group were collected at 4 time points: once before the drug administration (day 0), and then on day 1, 3, and 7 and concentrations of IL-1 β and TGF- β were measured.

Patients' data were collected, and CSF samples were procured in accordance with published international health guidelines (2008 Declaration of Helsinki). The study protocol was approved by the local ethics committee in accordance with the World

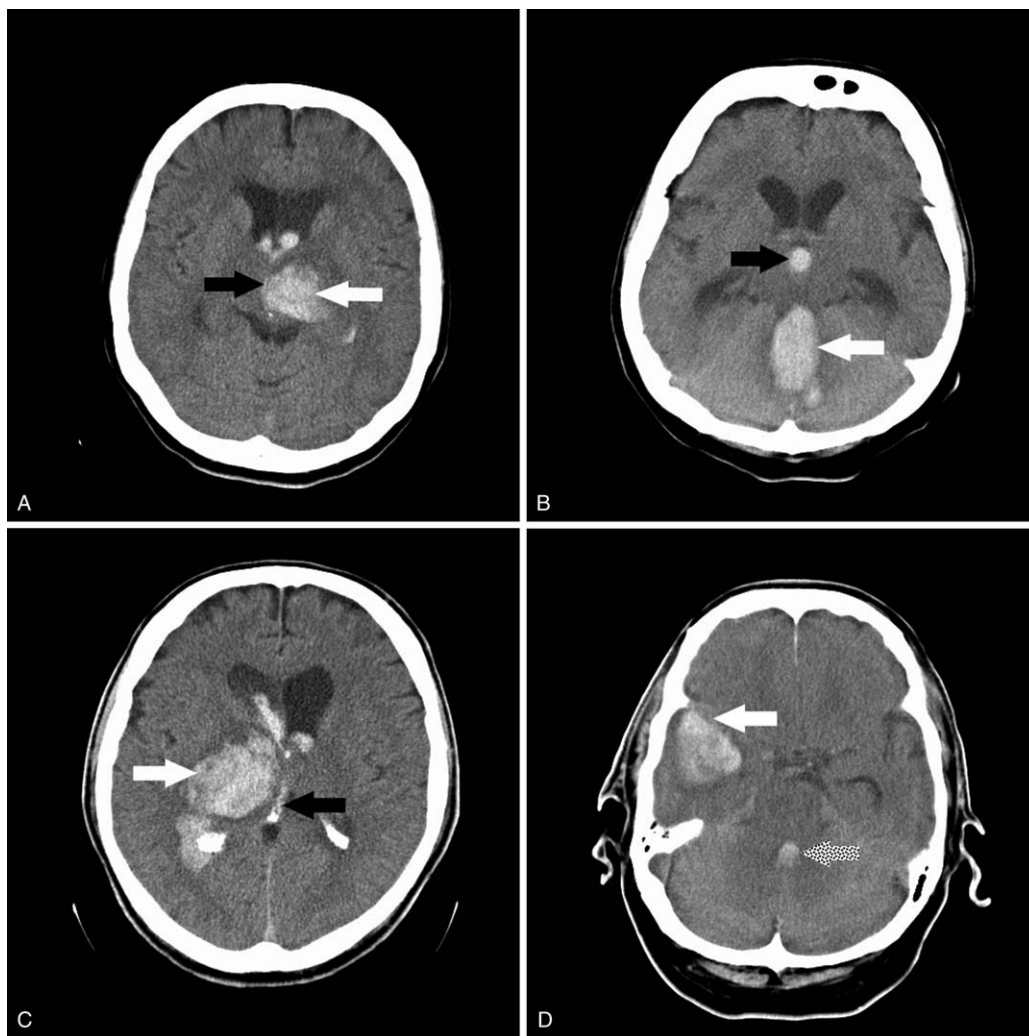


Figure 1. A, 1B, 1C, 1D: Computed tomography head scans of patients with intracerebral hemorrhage associated with intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH). White arrows indicate intracerebral hemorrhage, black arrows indicate IVH in 3rd ventricle, dotted arrow indicates IVH in 4th ventricle.

Table 1

Eligibility criteria.

Inclusion criteria

- Age >18 years
- Symptom onset ≤ 12 h from admission to initiation of treatment with rt-PA
- Sudden clinical signs presumed to be caused by ICH with bleeding extending to the ventricles, as shown on CT
- ICH score of 2–4, blood in the third and/or ventricle
- Being not considered a surgical candidate by neurosurgical service
- Provision of signed and dated informed consent by patient or legal representative

Exclusion criteria

- Time of symptom onset that could not be reliably assessed
- Previously known intracranial arteriovenous malformation or aneurysms
- ICH considered to be related to trauma
- ICH scores of 1 and 5
- ICH located in the pons
- Blood in the subarachnoid space visualized on CT
- Any history of bleeding diathesis or coagulopathy, including warfarin use (only included if the international normalized ratio was <1.4 ; otherwise, excluded)
- Acute myocardial infarction or renal failure
- Congestive heart failure
- Known active malignancy
- Pregnancy, lactation, or parturition within the previous 30 days
- Current participation in another research drug treatment protocol

CT = computed tomography, ICH = intracerebral hemorrhage, rt-PA = recombinant tissue plasminogen activator

Table 2
Baseline characteristics of patients.

	rt-PA group (n=47)	non-rt-PA group (n=41)	P value
Sex			
Male	25	22	.66
Female	22	19	.63
Yr	65 (43–68)	64 (53–78)	.33
Diseases			
Arterial hypertension	20	23	.64
Hyperlipoproteinemia	7	6	.78
Diabetes mellitus	9	6	.43
Cerebrovascular diseases	9	9	1
Hypothyreosis	0	3	.083
Other cardiovascular diseases	14	10	.41
History of malignancies	4	2	.42

rt-PA = recombinant tissue plasminogen activator.

Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki standards. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient or the patient's family members. Data were analyzed using sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays, in accordance with the manufacturer's protocol (human IL-1 β and TGF- β , eBioscience, San Diego, CA).

Quantitative data analysis was performed by examining distributions using the Shapiro–Wilk test and normality histograms. Nonparametric tests compared quantitative data, which were presented as the median and interquartile range from the 12.5th to 87.5th quartiles. Friedman and Wilcoxon rank-sum tests were used to compare time points within groups, whereas Mann–Whitney *U* tests, Kruskal–Wallis and Hi-quadrat tests were used to compare data between groups. Statistical processing was performed using Statistica 13 (StatSoft, Inc., Tulsa, OK.). After

applying Bonferroni correction, *P*-values below .0125 were considered statistically significant.

3. Results

On days 1 ($P=.063$) and 3 ($P=.064$), IL-1 β concentration in the CSF did not significantly differ between the groups. On day 7, IL-1 β concentration was significantly lower in the rt-PA group than in the non-rt-PA group ($P=.0094$). In rt-PA group, significantly higher IL-1 β concentration was found on days 1 ($P=.0124$), and day 3 ($P=.0123$) when compared to day 0; while no significant difference was observed between days 0 and 7 ($P=.527$), between day 1 and days 3 ($P=.78$) and 7 ($P=.445$), or between days 3 and 7 ($P=.822$). In non-rt-PA group, there was a significantly higher IL-1 β concentration on days 3 ($P=.0019$) and 7 ($P=.0017$) in comparison to day 0; while no significant difference was observed between days 0 and 1 ($P=.108$), between day 1 and days 3 ($P=.103$) and 7 ($P=.092$), or between days 3 and 7 ($P=.098$) (Fig. 2).

On day 1 ($P=.0012$), TGF- β concentration was significantly higher in rt-PA group than in non-rt-PA group. There was no significant difference in TGF- β concentration between the groups on days 3 ($P=.052$) and 7 ($P=.082$). In rt-PA group, significantly higher TGF- β concentration was found between days 0 and 1 ($P=.0022$), between days 0 and 3 ($P=.0121$), and between days 0 and 7 ($P=.0122$). However, no significant difference in TGF- β concentration was observed between days 1 and 3 ($P=.52$) or between days 3 and 7 ($P=.27$). In non-rt-PA group, significantly higher TGF- β concentration was observed between days 0 and 1 ($P=.0021$), between days 0 and 3 ($P=.0123$), and between days 0 and 7 ($P=.0124$). However, no significant difference in TGF- β concentration was found between days 1 and 3 ($P=.092$) or between days 3 and 7 ($P=.108$) (Fig. 3). We compared the mortality rate after a 90-day follow-up, and found a statistically

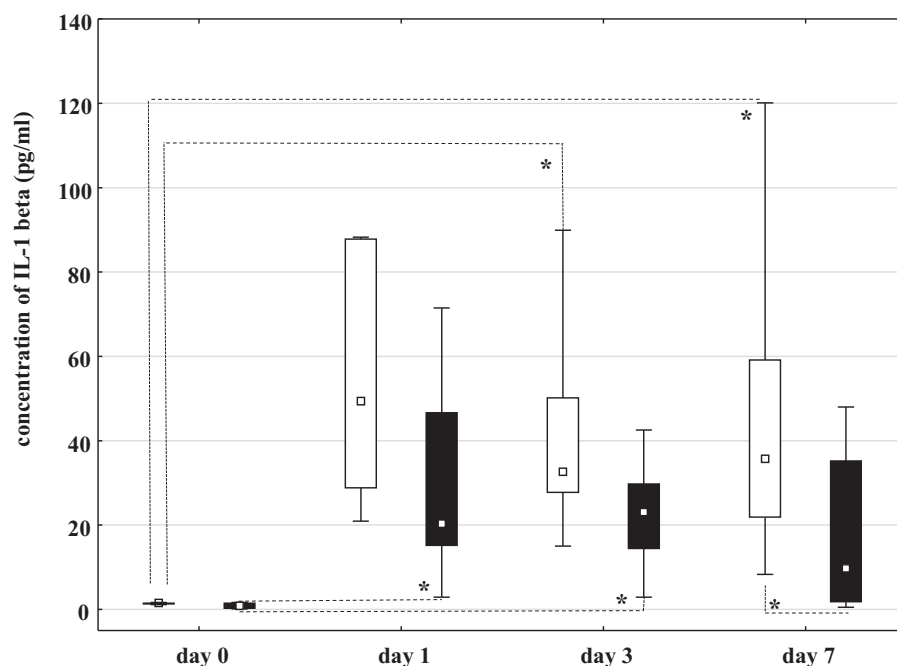


Figure 2. IL-1 β concentrations in non-recombinant tissue plasminogen activator group (□) and recombinant tissue plasminogen activator group (■). Data are presented as median (■), 12.5th to 87.5th quartiles (□) and non-outlier range (I). IL-1: interleukin-1. $P < .0125$.

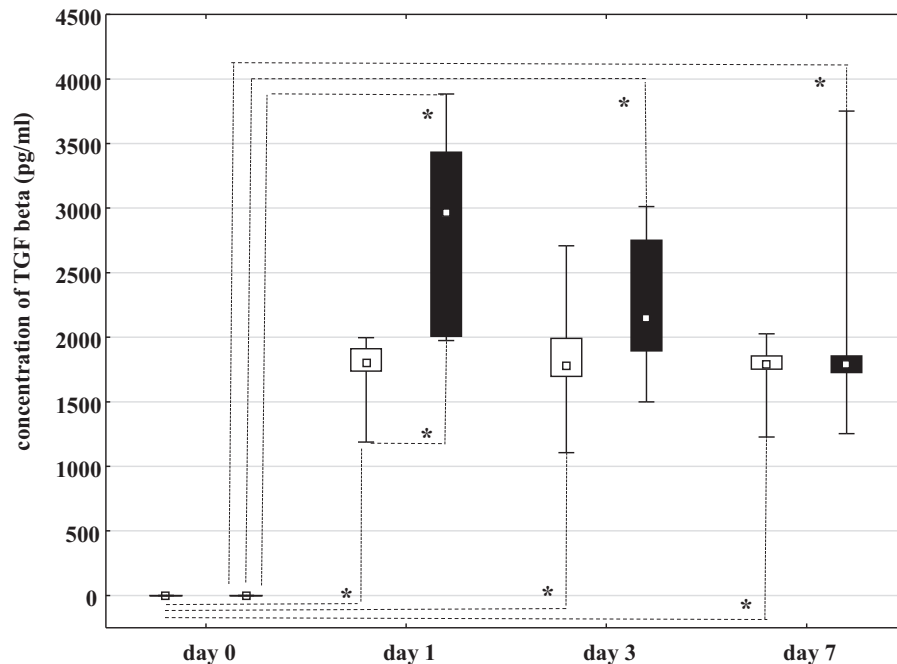


Figure 3. = transforming growth factor beta concentration in recombinant tissue plasminogen activator group (■) and non-recombinant tissue plasminogen activator group (□). Data are presented as median (▫), 12.5th to 87.5th quartiles (□) and non-outlier range (I). TGF-β: transforming growth factor beta. $P < .0125$.

significant decrease in mortality in the rt-PA group (10/47, 21.3%) compared to the non-rt-PA group (14/41, 34.1%), $P = .011$.

4. Discussion

Intensive treatment aims in patients with primary ICH associated with IVH include neuroprotection and the prevention of secondary brain damage following brain hemorrhage. Previous reports suggest better results for patients treated via intraventricular fibrinolysis, including lower ICP, fewer EVD obstructions necessitating replacement, and an absence of significant ventriculitis when compared with controls treated using EVDs only.^[5,6] These results may be attributed to the improvement of blood clearance and clot lysis; together with favorable neuroinflammation modulation and potential reduction of secondary brain damage due to the administration of fibrinolytic agents per se.^[6-10] Even though intraventricular fibrinolysis shows promising results, and new methods to enhance local fibrinolysis have been studied,^[15] they are still debatable because of different origins and various forms and volumes of ICH included in the research. This fact remains the main impediment of gathering more precise data regarding which ICH forms would gain most benefit from fibrinolysis.^[5,16-19] It is being increasingly recognized that modulation of brain inflammation may uncover new potential therapeutic strategies for stroke. Recent studies have shifted focus from immunological implications in ischemic stroke to hemorrhagic stroke, and it seems that the future holds new approaches to stroke management based on immunological targets and inflammation modulation.^[20] A review article investigated the role of neuroinflammation and the immune system in the formation of perihematomal edema and secondary brain injury, and the increasing attention on adaptive immunity in ICH.^[8] A phase-II randomized controlled trial found

fingolimod, a sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor modulator approved for multiple sclerosis, to reduce perihematomal edema and neurologic deficit, promoting recovery.^[21] IL-1 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine which could be a target for neuroprotection by reducing neuronal injury.^[11,22] The interleukin-1 Receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) has been demonstrated to be neuroprotective in ischemic stroke models and to reduce peripheral inflammation in patients suffering from aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage.^[22] The SCIL-STROKE subcutaneous interleukin-1 receptor antagonist in ischemic stroke is a recent phase 2 randomized clinical trial on IL-1Ra investigating its effect in ischemic stroke.^[23] IL-1Ra was not associated with favorable outcome despite the reduction of plasma inflammatory markers. Also, 2 meta-analysis revealed that increased neutrophil-to-lymphocyte serum ratio is associated with poor outcomes in primary ICH^[24] and that baseline leukocytosis may have a role in predicting outcomes in ICH patients.^[25] However, inflammation may not necessarily be a negative phenomenon in acute ICH^[26], and there is interesting data on stroke-induced immunodepression and secondary complications after ICH.^[27] A study with smaller sample size of patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage, suggested transient rise in inflammatory cytokines in CSF,^[28] which has not been noted in our study.

Bearing in mind the promising results of intraventricular fibrinolytic therapy in patients with ICH associated with IVH and recent studies that focus on potential biomarkers and new therapeutic targets in stroke, we hypothesized that significant change in local neuroinflammatory response in CSF may be present after the application of rt-PA and that the investigated cytokines may pose as contributing factors in the unveiling search for potential specific targets in ICH treatment. We measured the concentrations of proinflammatory (IL-1β) and anti-inflammatory (TGF-β) cytokines in CSF obtained using the EVD system, and compared the neuroinflammatory response in patients with

primary ICH and IVH treated via catheter-based clot lysis using low-dose rt-PA injected through the EVD system and those treated with saline. Our results indicate that intraventricular fibrinolysis is associated with an initial increase in anti-inflammatory response and delayed decrease in proinflammatory response in rt-PA group. This anti-inflammatory effect might have a positive impact on secondary brain injury, which may explain the improvements in outcomes in previously reported studies. The present trial possesses some limitations of note. A comparison between local intraventricular and systemic inflammatory response in the serum would contribute to a more complete interpretation of our findings. Additionally, the patients' different volumes and nonidentical (but similar) localizations of the ICH with IVH may have had an effect on the results which must be interpreted with caution. Bearing these limitations in mind, our findings suggest that intraventricular clot lysis using low-dose rt-PA can amplify the initial anti-inflammatory response and diminish the proinflammatory response during the later stages in patients with primary ICH associated with IVH. Better understanding of the role and regulation of neuroinflammation in secondary brain injury, and the detection of capital inflammatory modulators, may unfold the path to more effective therapeutic targets.

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