

Effect of enoxaparin (a low molecular weight heparin) given in a single or split dose, on stroke occurrence after unruptured brain aneurysm treatment utilising coils or stents

ACTRN12620001128987

Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Phase 2
Sponsor	Professor Alan Coulthard
Enrollment	124 participants

Plain Language Summary

This clinical trial examines the best way to give an anti-clotting medication called enoxaparin after a procedure to treat a brain aneurysm using a catheter (endovascular coiling or stenting). During these procedures, tiny clots can sometimes form in the blood vessels and travel to the brain, potentially causing a stroke — even when symptoms aren't immediately obvious. Preventing these clots is important, especially because even silent clots on MRI scans may increase the long-term risk of dementia.

Participants will be randomly assigned to receive enoxaparin in one of two dose schedules: either a single dose or a split dose given over 12 hours. Both groups will have MRI scans before and after the procedure to check for any clot-related changes. The study will tell doctors which dosing approach is better at preventing clots while minimising bleeding risks.

You may be eligible if you are 18 or older, have been admitted for planned (elective) endovascular treatment of a brain aneurysm, and your doctor determines you need post-procedure anti-clotting medication. People presenting with a ruptured aneurysm, significant kidney impairment, a pacemaker (which prevents MRI), or who are pregnant are not eligible.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (8)

- Patients admitted for elective endovascular treatment of intracranial aneurysm are eligible for inclusion.
- Participants should understand the project and provide voluntary consent
- Eligible patients will be admitted to the study if at the end of the endovascular procedure the operator determines that a period of post procedural anticoagulation is clinically indicated. The three most common reasons for this are:
 -) Placement of an indwelling endovascular device, such as a stent
 -) Presence of procedural platelet aggregation
- ... and 3 more (see full listing online)

Exclusion (6)

- Under 18 years of age (i.e. paediatric population)
- Patients presenting with acute subarachnoid haemorrhage
- Patients with significantly impaired renal function (eGFR < 30)
- Patients not suitable for 3T MR imaging (e.g. pacemakers)
- Pregnant women
- ... and 1 more (see full listing online)

Locations (1 total)

<https://www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?ACTRN=ACTRN12620001128987>

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