

Study protocol for ACTIVE study

safety and feasibility evaluation of external ventricular drainage with ACTIVE fluid exchange in intraventricular hemorrhage-a phase 2, multi-center, randomized controlled trial

Haldrup, Mette; Mohamad, Niwar; Rasmussen, Mads; Thorup, Line; Dyrskog, Stig; Simonsen, Claus Ziegler; Miscov, Rares; Bjarkam, Carsten Reidies; Grønhøj, Mads; Poulsen, Frantz Rom; Korshøj, Anders Rosendal

Published in:
Trials

DOI (link to publication from Publisher):
[10.1186/s13063-022-07043-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-022-07043-9)

Creative Commons License
CC BY 4.0

Publication date:
2022

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Haldrup, M., Mohamad, N., Rasmussen, M., Thorup, L., Dyrskog, S., Simonsen, C. Z., Miscov, R., Bjarkam, C. R., Grønhøj, M., Poulsen, F. R., & Korshøj, A. R. (2022). Study protocol for ACTIVE study: safety and feasibility evaluation of external ventricular drainage with ACTIVE fluid exchange in intraventricular hemorrhage-a phase 2, multi-center, randomized controlled trial. *Trials*, 23(1), Article 1062. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-022-07043-9>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at vbn@aub.aau.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from vbn.aau.dk on: December 04, 2025

STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access



Study protocol for ACTIVE study: safety and feasibility evaluation of external ventricular drainage with ACTIVE fluid exchange in intraventricular hemorrhage—a phase 2, multi-center, randomized controlled trial

Mette Haldrup^{1*}, Niwar Mohamad², Mads Rasmussen², Line Thorup³, Stig Dyrskog³, Claus Ziegler Simonsen^{4,5}, Rares Miscov⁶, Carsten Reidies Bjarkam⁶, Mads Grønhoj⁷, Frantz Rom Poulsen⁷ and Anders Rosendal Korshøj^{1,5}

Abstract

Background: Primary intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) or IVH secondary to intracerebral (ICH) and subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) are known to have a very poor prognosis, with an expected mortality between 50 and 80% (Hinson et al. *Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports* 10:73–82, 2010). Clearance of IVH might improve patient outcome.

Methods: The study is designed as an investigator-initiated, comparative, prospective, multi-center, 1:1 randomized phase 2 trial evaluating the efficacy and safety of active irrigation in external ventricular drainage (intervention arm—IRRAflow) compared to passive external ventricular drainage (control arm—EVD).

The trial will enroll 58 patients with primary or secondary IVH. Major eligibility criteria include age ≥ 18 years of age, IVH documented on head CT or MRI scan (Graeb score ≥ 3), need of cerebrospinal fluid drainage, deterioration of consciousness or medical sedation at the time of enrollment, and indication for active treatment evaluated by the treating physicians. Exclusion criteria included patients with fixed and dilated pupils and pregnant or nursing women.

The primary endpoint of the study is catheter occlusion evaluated by time to first observed occlusion from VC placement. Secondary endpoints include clearance of ventricular blood as measured by head CT scan, rates of catheter-related infection and shunt dependency, length of intensive care unit stay, functional status—Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale (eGOS) and modified Rankin scale (mRS) at discharge to rehabilitation and 90 days—and mortality rates at 30 days and 90 days.

Discussion: With no standardized treatment for IVH and a poor prognosis, new treatments are needed. IVH patients often need CSF drainage to treat hydrocephalus and to decrease ICP. Standard treatment with passive external ventricular drainage is related to an increased risk of infections which is found in up to 22% of treated cases. The passive VC is known to have a risk of occlusion and is seen in 19–47% of the cases.

*Correspondence: methalje@rm.dk

¹ Department of Neurosurgery, Aarhus University Hospital, Palle Juul-Jensens Boulevard 165, 8200, Aarhus N Aarhus, Denmark
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

We hypothesize that the use of active fluid change using the IRRFlow system will be safe and feasible and will reduce the occlusion and infection rates in patients with IVH.

Trial registration: [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT05204849) NCT05204849. Registered 15 December 2021. Updated 24 January 2022

Keywords: Intraventricular hemorrhage, External ventricular drainage, IRRFlow, Irrigation, Aspiration

Background

Primary intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) or IVH secondary to intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) and subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) with extension to the ventricles are known to have a very poor prognosis, with expected mortality between 50 and 80% [1]. Yet, therapy directed at ameliorating intraventricular clot has been limited. IVH often results in increased intracranial pressure (ICP) by direct mass effect, by obstruction, and further by creating edema around the hematoma. These conditions can be complicated by hydrocephalus caused by CSF malabsorption [2] or obstruction of CSF pathways. Further secondary brain injury is related to the clotting cascade after endothelial damage and hemoglobin breakdown [3]. Thrombin causes inflammatory cells to infiltrate the brain, proliferation of mesenchymal cells, formation of brain edema, and scar tissue [3]. Thrombin binds to protease-activated receptors (1) and activates the central nervous system microglia and complement cascade. As a result, multiple immune pathways are activated, which contributes to apoptosis and necrosis. Heme influx in neurons after endothelial damage leads to iron release and neuronal insult [3].

CSF drainage is a key factor in maintaining acceptable ICP levels to prevent secondary brain damage. There are multiple approaches to facilitating CSF drainage and monitoring ICP. A ventricular catheter (VC) inserted into the lateral ventricle allows for drainage of CSF, but complication rates are high. VC occlusions in patients with IVH have been reported in 41% [4], of these 19% are having at least one VC replacement [4]. VC-related infection rates are found to be 10% for bacterial ventriculitis [5, 6].

The aim of this study is to evaluate the safety and feasibility in the use of active fluid exchange in the treatment of intraventricular hemorrhage.

Methods and study design

This current phase 2 and feasibility study evaluates the IRRFlow system. A closed system VC with active irrigation and aspiration in comparison to standard passive external ventricular drainage (Fig. 1). We hypothesize that closed system active irrigation will be safe to use and will reduce the occlusion and infections rates and

increase clearance rate and clot removal. The framework of the trial is to test the superiority of IRRFlow compared to EVD treatment. This manuscript is based on protocol version 4.0 dated 16th of January 2022. Important amendments to the protocol will be added and shown in clinicaltrials.gov.

The study is an investigator-initiated, prospective multi-center, 1:1 randomized, comparative phase 2 trial evaluating the efficacy and safety of active irrigation external ventricular drainage (intervention—IRRFlow) compared to passive external ventricular drainage (control—EVD) (Fig. 2). The investigators are unblinded for the treatment, but there is blinding concerning evaluations of endpoints where possible.

The trial will enroll an expected sample size of 58 patients (sample size calculation see “sample size and statistical considerations”). The enrollment period is estimated to be 24 months from the date of the first patient enrolled. Patients will be followed for 3 months with expected trial termination after 27 months from initiation. The study setting is academic hospitals and data will be collected in different neurosurgical

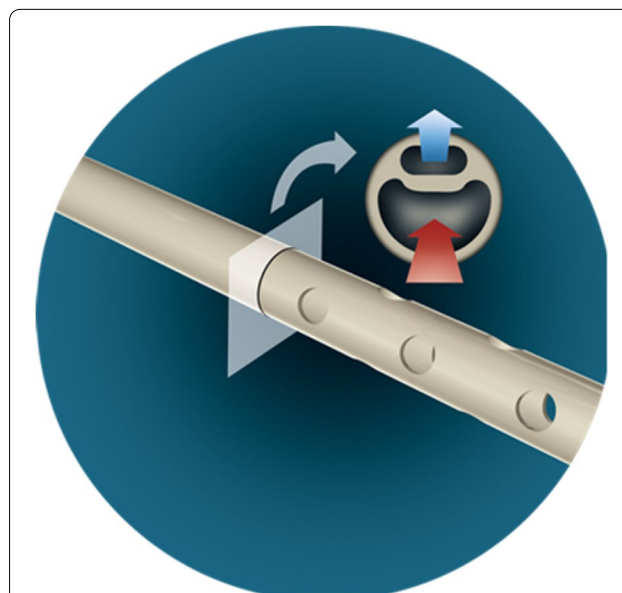


Fig. 1 The IRRFlow system consists of a dual lumen catheter for irrigation and aspiration respectively (courtesy of IRRAS)

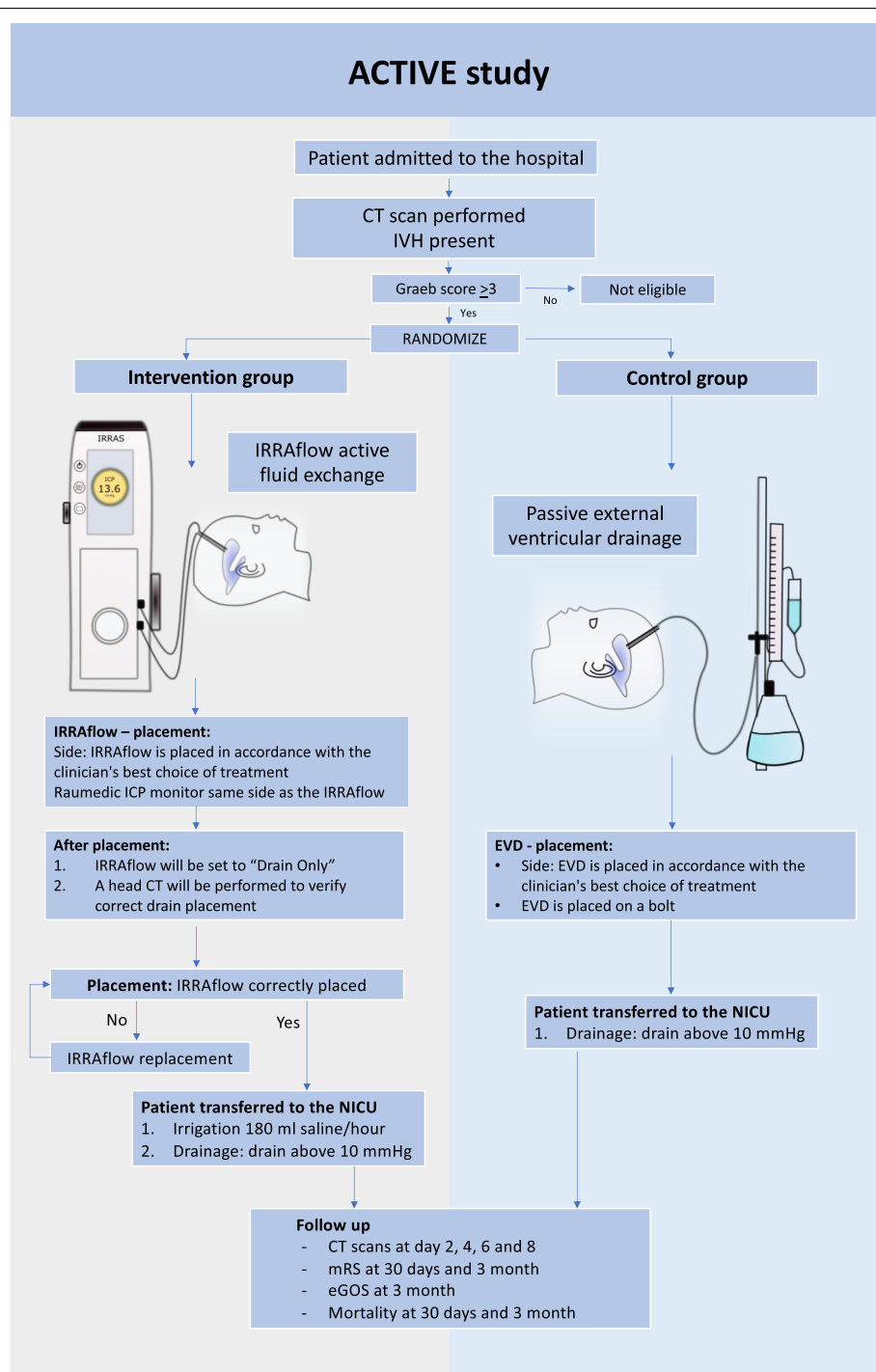


Fig. 2 Intervention arm (IRRAflow) and control arm (external ventricular drainage, EVD)

departments in Denmark (Aarhus University Hospital and Odense University Hospital).

Intraventricular fibrinolysis (IVF) is prohibited until failure of the catheter. IVF can be administrated after an occlusion of the catheter has appeared.

The IRRAflow device

The IRRAflow system performs active, controlled fluid exchange, based on the notion that it is faster to wash out IVH, compared to gravity drainage alone. IRRAflow combines periodic, controlled irrigation and aspiration of the

catheter probe with neutral physiological fluids. The continuous perfusion cleans the entire inner catheter probe's surface while the fluid movement helps to disrupt potential clot or bacteria colony formation on the catheter probe's intracranial external surface, thereby minimizing the problems associated with passive drainage: blockage and infection. IRRFlow perfusion is combined with continuous ICP monitoring that includes safety alarms.

Primary endpoint

1. Catheter occlusion evaluated by hours to first observed occlusion from VC placement

Secondary endpoints

1. Clearance of ventricular blood measured by the absolute volume of blood in ml on head CT scans
2. Rate of catheter-related infection
3. Length of ICU stay
4. Rate of shunt dependency
5. Functional status—extended Glasgow outcome scale (eGOS) and modified Rankin scale (mRS) at inclusion, discharge to rehabilitation and 90 days
6. Mortality rates at 30 days and 90 days

Exploratory endpoints

1. Duration of ventricular drainage (EVD and IRRFlow) in days
2. Procedure complications
3. Device-related complications
4. Procedure time
5. Rate of revision procedures of the ventricular catheter
6. Rate of occurrence of repeated hemorrhagic events
7. Number of flushes required
8. Total cost of the procedure

Trial overview

The patient population for this study will be comprised of up to 58 patients with the diagnosis of primary intraventricular hemorrhage or secondary IVH from SAH or ICH with an intraventricular breakthrough.

Ethics

Patient selection criteria are established according to clinical, radiologic, and neurologic components.

Patients who meet all the inclusion criteria and none of the exclusion criteria will be eligible for study participation. Candidates for enrolment in the trial will typically be severely disabled by the acute neurological injury occurring due to hemorrhagic stroke. Patients will be in a state of coma or medically sedated and often intubated leaving them physically and/or mentally incapacitated, legally incompetent, and unable to make a proper conscious decision about trial participation and therefore also unable to provide informed consent at the appropriate time of enrollment and guidelines on “acute study” conduct will be followed. The trial investigators will subsequently obtain a written informed consent from the patient or a relative to the patient upon first possible notice in accordance with §§3-5 in the Danish Law on Health Research Ethics (consent form see Additional file 1). No biological samples are taken from the patients nor stored, used, or analyzed in the study and therefore no consent for biological samples is required.

The recruitment strategy is based on a patient enrollment throughout the day. The on-call doctor at each center is instructed in contacting the coordinating investigator when a suitable patient has been admitted to the hospital. The coordinating investigator oversees the randomization of the patient.

Inclusion criteria

- Age ≥ 18 years of age
- Intraventricular hemorrhage documented on head CT or MRI scan. The scan must be no older than 24 h
- Intraventricular hemorrhage Graeb score ≥ 3 points [7]
- Need of cerebrospinal fluid drainage (< 24 h) deemed by treating physician
- Deterioration of consciousness or under medical sedation at the time of enrollment causing the patient to be mentally and/or physically incapacitated and legally incompetent in the decision of inclusion (“acute study” conduct)
- Indication for active treatment evaluated by the treating physicians
- Use of validated anti-conception for fertile female participants in concordance with guidelines provided by the Danish Health and Medicines Authority or a negative urine HCG test

Exclusion criteria

- Patient with fixed and dilated pupils



- Pregnant or nursing women (fertile female participants are required to take a validated pregnancy test for evaluation of pregnancy)

The randomization procedure

Patients eligible for inclusion following the above-mentioned criteria will be randomized in a 1:1 fashion for EVD or IRRAflow. The allocation sequence is allocated by the RedCAP administrator at Aarhus University. The randomization procedure is performed using the RedCAP randomization module. The

randomization is performed by the coordinating investigator in the trial. Randomization will be carried out upon arrival to the operation room and informed consent will be obtained at the first possible occasion after VC placement (Fig. 3).

Ventricular catheter placement

VC placement is a standard neurosurgical procedure, and all patients will receive catheters placed according to the standard procedure for EVD placement in both groups. The procedure is performed neuro-navigational guided to ensure correct placement and

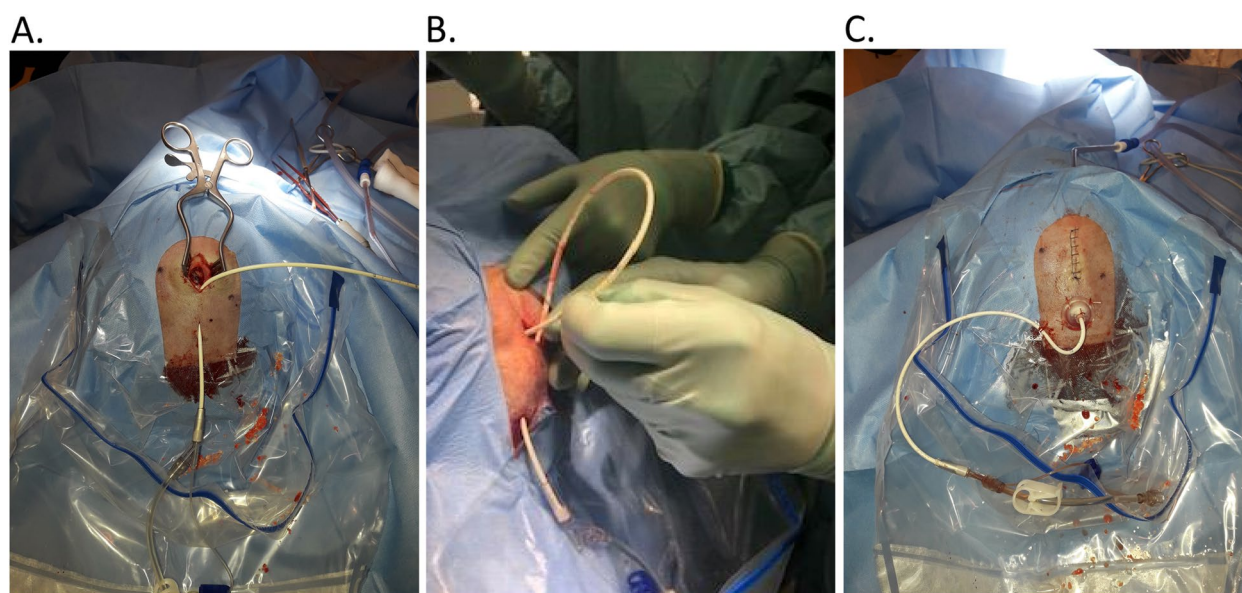


Fig. 4 **A** The tunneled ventricular catheter (VC). **B** Placement of the VC in the ventricular system. **C** The result where the VC is attached, and the skin is sutured

safety for the patient. The catheter is placed in the lateral ventricle containing the least blood and always intended to be placed in CSF outside of the hematoma. The IRRAf_{low} catheter will be placed by reverse tunneling (Fig. 4A–C), whereas the standard EVD will be placed on a bolt.

Device training

All investigators, co-investigators, and study personnel will undergo standardized training in study conduct and procedures, including the use and operation of the IRRAf_{low} device, prior to study participation. IRRAf_{low} training and certification will be conducted by a qualified IRRAS associate or designee.

Follow-up assessments

After placement of the VC, the patients in the two arms will receive the same treatment and monitoring. They will be admitted to the intensive care unit and later transfer to the stationary neurosurgical department before discharge to a rehabilitation facility. Patients will be followed closely regarding the primary, secondary, and exploratory endpoints. During the admission period, the patients will be followed with a CT scan at day 0, day 2, day 4, day 6, and day 8 to evaluate the size of the hematoma using CT volumetrics.

A scheduled follow-up will be applied for all included patients including a clinical status at the time of inclusion, discharge, and 3 months post-procedure. The follow-up

will include GCS and mRS at inclusion, discharge, and 3 months. Furthermore, eGOS will be evaluated at discharge and 3 months. The rate of shunt dependency, adverse events, and serious adverse events will be evaluated continuously during the inclusion period. Mortality rates will be evaluated at 30 days and 3 months.

All patients will receive best practice care following trial exclusion or termination. Post-trial care will be independent of trial participation and similar to the care offered to patients who were not enrolled or withdrew consent. Patients who are harmed during the trial will not be offered compensation, which is specific for the trial. However, patients might be eligible for compensation under similar rules and conditions as patients who are not enrolled in the trial as defined by Danish law (Patienterstatningen).

Patient withdrawal and lost to follow-up

A patient or patients relative may elect to withdraw from this clinical study at any time. The patient or the patient's relative should notify the investigator of the request to withdraw. The investigator should encourage patients to return for all required follow-up visits and request that they return for the withdrawal visit.

All patients who withdraw from the study will complete an end-of-study visit. No further visits will be required by the patient once the end-of-study visit is complete. A patient has the right to withdraw from the trial at any time and for any reason without prejudice

to his or her future medical care by the physician or the institution. Trial withdrawal by a patient or their LAR specifically means withdrawal of consent from further participation in the trial. Patients who withdraw consent after enrollment will be evaluated to the time of withdrawal, and withdrawal of consent precludes any further trial-related treatment or data collection. LAR may also withdraw consent. At a minimum, every effort should be made to document patient outcome at the time of trial withdrawal.

All patients will be expected to continue in the trial through the final follow-up assessment except in the event of death or upon the patients' or patients' relative written request for early withdrawal from the clinical trial.

Data management

In the ACTIVE study, all data will be entered electronically and stored in the RedCAP database. Data will be obtained at the site treating the patient and entered directly into the electronic database. Original study forms will be kept in a file at the participating site. Confidentiality of personal information regarding enrolled patients will be kept securely at the study site. All local databases will be secured by password-protected access systems.

Sample size and statistical considerations

The sample size of the study was determined based on the primary outcome. We considered a two-sided log-rank test for comparison of the time-to-catheter occlusion between the two treatment groups. Furthermore, we assumed an equal length of follow-up together with an occlusion risk of 10% and 35% in the intervention and control groups. Patient mortality was assumed to be independent of the considered time to catheter occlusion and to correspond to a 30% dropout. We used a significance level of 20% due to the exploratory nature of the study. Then, for a power of 80%, Schoenfeld's approach resulted in a required sample size of 58 (i.e., 29 subjects with drain per treatment group).

Data will be analyzed according to the intention-to-treat principle. For the primary outcome (time to catheter occlusion), time-to-event analysis will be used, in which drains are considered the basic experimental units. Times corresponding to drains without occlusion during follow-up will be considered censored. Especially, since catheter occlusion is independent of patient mortality, patient death is treated as a censoring event. Time to occlusion will be described by Kaplan-Meier plots and investigated by Cox regression. Estimated beneficial treatment effects

with a two-sided p -value $\leq 20\%$ will be considered an interesting finding worth further investigation.

Further outcome measures (secondary/exploratory) will be used for descriptive and exploratory purposes only; no formal statistical hypotheses will be tested.

Secondary endpoints (subject-based unless otherwise specified) will be handled as follows:

Kaplan-Meier estimates and Cox regression will be used to describe the time to recurrence of hemorrhage and time to death (with a follow-up time of 3 months).

Occurrence of catheter-related infections and shunt dependency will be reported as proportions, and length of stay in ICU will be reported as means. Clearance of ventricular blood will be described with the help of linear mixed effect models. Measures of functional status will be dichotomized and analyzed by baseline-adjusted logistic regression. All estimates will be reported together with corresponding confidence intervals (CIs).

Exploratory endpoints (mainly drain-based) will be handled as follows:

Proportions and CIs will be reported for technical success, procedure success, and necessity of revision procedures. Procedure time, duration of VC in place, and number of required flushes will be described by means and CIs.

Reported CIs will include a Bonferroni adjustment to maintain the family-wise coverage probability at 95%.

We expect based on our prior experiences that the proportion of missing values in this study will be very low and that missing values occur completely random. All statistical analyses will be run as complete case analyses.

For early safety monitoring, an interim analysis is done when 20 subjects have been enrolled in the study (10 subjects per arm). The analyses will be performed in an intent-to-treat fashion.

Monitored safety outcomes are mortality as well as the total number of adverse and serious adverse events related to catheter treatment (infections, bleedings in relation to intervention, displacements of catheters, catheter misplacement). For p -values below 20%, an early stop of the study will be considered (non-binding); otherwise, the study continues until the study end.

Data monitoring committee

An Independent Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) has been created with the main purpose of patient safety. The DMC will achieve this by monitoring especially adverse events and severe adverse events and further analyzing the benefit vs risk ratio of the treatment. The DMC will evaluate the safety of the study after the enrollment of 10 patients. The safety evaluation will be based on severe adverse events in each group. For p -values below 20%,

early stop of the study will be considered (non-binding). Additionally, the DMC will provide an independent scientific review of the interim analysis and recommend continuation or discontinuation of the trial. If the trial passes interim analysis, the DMC will review the final data as well. The DMC will serve in an advisory capacity to the sponsor.

Trial steering committee

The Trial Steering Committee (TSC) will consist of the sponsor-investigator and two representatives from each study site. The TSC will act in an advisory capacity to the sponsor in terms of reviewing the progress of the trial and, if necessary, recommend amendments to the protocol or trial logistics to ensure optimal trial progress. Furthermore, the recommendations provided by the DMC will be discussed and, if needed, implemented by the TSC.

Publication

All results will be published in peer-reviewed, preferably open-access, international scientific journals and presented at international scientific conferences, regardless of academic conclusions. Positive, negative, and inconclusive results will be publicly available.

Discussion

With no standardized treatment for IVH and a poor prognosis, new treatment modalities or methods are highly needed. We present a randomized, interventional, clinical phase 2 trial testing a new and innovative intervention, active fluid exchange using the IRRFlow closed irrigation system in comparison to the standard passive external VC for IVH Graeb score 3 or above.

The importance of CSF drainage in patients with IVH is well known in the treatment of acute hydrocephalus and to decrease ICP. Removal of potential cytotoxic material is an added benefit. However, standard treatment with passive external ventricular drainage is known to be related to an increased risk of infections such as ventriculitis and is found in up to 22% of the cases treated with EVD [8, 9]. Furthermore, the passive VC is known to have a risk of occlusion in IVH patients due to blood clotting and is seen in 19–47% of the cases [8].

Previous studies have investigated the use of fibrinolytics to help the removal of the blood in the ventricles. Data from the CLEAR II trial showed that low-dose rt-PA for the treatment of ICH with IVH had an acceptable safety profile compared with placebo and prior historical controls [9]. In the CLEAR III trial, removal of IVH was investigated using either alteplase or saline irrigation [2].

In this study, irrigation of the ventricles with alteplase via a routine EVD did not improve functional outcomes in patients with IVH. One-hundred-eighty-day case fatality was significantly lower in the alteplase group; however, most of these survivors ended up with severe disability (mRS 4 or 5 or eGOS lower and upper significant disability) [10]. The authors also found an association between the amount of clot removal and improved odds of mRS ≤ 3 . The authors concluded that precise clinical definitions for the at-risk population need to be tested in a surgically standardized trial setting and further that a greater benefit could potentially be achieved with greater clot removal (e.g., increased number of patients with >80% removal). They also concluded that future investigation needed to improve the surgical placement of catheters to achieve effective clot reduction more frequently and more rapidly [10]. The IRRFlow system presents a novel approach to minimally invasive clot removal, which is inherently different from alteplase administration through standard EVDs. The continuous irrigation system allows for significant acceleration of IVH clearance as well as other toxins and cellular debris that may accumulate secondary to hemorrhagic stroke. For this phase 2 clinical trial, our main goals will be to evaluate the safety, efficacy, and feasibility of using the IRRFlow active fluid exchange system.

Different new innovations in IVH including novel procedural techniques, the use of the Integra Surgiscope, the use of the Artemis evacuator, the use of BrainPath, novel catheter technology, large bore external ventricular drains, and the CerebroFlo are techniques being tested to lower the morbidity and mortality in IVH patients [11].

Possible risks following the use of active irrigation could be hydrocephalus and increased ICP due to the constant supply of saline. To reduce the risk, saline infusion will be decreased when ICP is found to be 20 mmHg or above or stopped if ICP is still increasing regardless of the decrease in irrigation.

The limitations of the study will be the small differences in the surgical procedures between the two interventions (IRRAflow vs standard EVD). The IRRFlow system is placed using reverse tunneling and is fastened using sutures. The standard passive EVD is placed and fixated through a bolt in the cranium which in former studies is found to reduce the risk of infections and displacements of the VC [12–14].

Furthermore, due to the nature of the surgery and how the IRRFlow device functions, blinding of the surgeons or patients to the intervention is not possible nor a trial design including a sham device or surgery.

Trial status

Patient enrollment was set of at the 13th of January 2022. On the 20th of May 2022, 10 patients have been included, 5 in each arm. The first safety evaluation meeting in DMC will be held in June 2022 to evaluate AEs and SAEs in the groups.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-022-07043-9>.

Additional file 1. Substitute consent for participation in a health science research project.

Additional file 2. Reporting checklist for protocol of a clinical trial.

Acknowledgements

We would sincerely like to thank the following individuals: Marianne Esbjerg from the Good Clinical Practice Unit, Aarhus University, for monitoring the trial with dedication. Jakob Hjort for creating the randomization module and troubleshooting the Redcap database.

Authors' contributions

MH is the coordinating investigator, prepared the protocol, enrolls patients, and runs the study on a daily basis. NM contributes to the data collection and patient enrollment. MR contributes to the data collection and patient enrollment. LT takes part in the treatment of patients in the study in the neurointensive care and contributes to data collection. SD takes part in the treatment of patients in the study in the neurointensive care and contributes to data collection. CZS: preparation of the study protocol. RM: data collection and a coordinating investigator at Aalborg University Hospital, protocol preparation. CRB: principal investigator at Aalborg University Hospital, protocol preparation. MG: data collection and coordinating investigator at Odense University Hospital, protocol preparation. FRP: principal investigator at Odense University Hospital, protocol preparation. The author(s) read approved the final manuscript.

Funding

The ACTIVE study is funded by Aarhus University, Aarhus University Hospital and IRRAS. The trial protocol was designed by sponsor-investigator Aarhus University Hospital. The funding bodies have peer reviewed the trial protocol but have had no role in the design of the study, analysis, and interpretation of the data nor in the writing of this or future manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

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

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study has been approved by the Danish Research Ethics Committee of Region Midt in Denmark.

Consent for publication

Pictures used in the paper are all anonymized.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests. The company IRRAS is funding the study but has no influence on the study protocol, etc.

Author details

¹Department of Neurosurgery, Aarhus University Hospital, Palle Juul-Jensens Boulevard 165, 8200, Aarhus N Aarhus, Denmark. ²Department of Anesthesiology, Section of Neuroanesthesia, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark. ³Department of Intensive Care, Aarhus University Hospital, Palle Juul-Jensens

Boulevard 165, 8200, Aarhus N Aarhus, Denmark. ⁴Department of Neurology, Aarhus University Hospital, Palle Juul-Jensens Boulevard 165, 8200, Aarhus N Aarhus, Denmark. ⁵Department of Clinical Medicine, Aarhus University, Palle Juul-Jensens Boulevard 99, 8200, Aarhus N Aarhus, Denmark. ⁶Department of Neurosurgery, Aalborg University Hospital, Hobrovej 18-22, 9000, Aalborg, Denmark. ⁷Department of Neurosurgery, Odense University Hospital, J.B. Winslows Vej 4, 5000, Odense, Denmark.

Received: 29 August 2022 Accepted: 20 December 2022

Published online: 29 December 2022

References

- Hinson HE, Hanley DF, Ziai WC. Management of intraventricular hemorrhage. *Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep.* 2010;10(2):73–82.
- Coppadoro A, Citerio G. Subarachnoid hemorrhage: an update for the intensivist. *Minerva Anestesiol.* 2011;77(1):74–84.
- Nakamura T, Xi G, Park JW, Hua Y, Hoff JT, Keep RF. Holo-transferrin and thrombin can interact to cause brain damage. *Stroke.* 2005;36(2):348–52.
- Fargen KM, Hoh BL, Neal D, O'Connor T, Rivera-Zengotita M, Murad GJ. The burden and risk factors of ventriculostomy occlusion in a high-volume cerebrovascular practice: results of an ongoing prospective database. *J Neurosurg.* 2016;124(6):1805–12.
- Williamson RA, Phillips-Bute BG, McDonagh DL, Gray MC, Zomorodi AR, Olson DM, et al. Predictors of extraventricular drain-associated bacterial ventriculitis. *J Crit Care.* 2014;29(1):77–82.
- Ramanan M, Lipman J, Shorr A, Shankar A. A meta-analysis of ventriculostomy-associated cerebrospinal fluid infections. *BMC Infect Dis.* 2015;15:3.
- Graeb DA, Robertson WD, Lapointe JS, Nugent RA, Harrison PB. Computed tomographic diagnosis of intraventricular hemorrhage. Etiology and prognosis. *Radiology.* 1982;143(1):91–6.
- Dey M, Jaffe J, Stadnik A, Awad IA. External ventricular drainage for intraventricular hemorrhage. *Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep.* 2012;12(1):24–33.
- Naff NJ, Hanley DF, Keyl PM, Tuhim S, Kraut M, Bederson J, et al. Intraventricular thrombolysis speeds blood clot resolution: results of a pilot, prospective, randomized, double-blind, controlled trial. *Neurosurgery.* 2004;54(3):577–83 discussion 83–4.
- Hanley DF, Lane K, McBee N, Ziai W, Tuhim S, Lees KR, et al. Thrombolytic removal of intraventricular haemorrhage in treatment of severe stroke: results of the randomised, multicentre, multiregion, placebo-controlled CLEAR III trial. *Lancet.* 2017;389(10069):603–11.
- Carpenter AB, Lara-Reyna J, Hardigan T, Ladner T, Kellner C, Yaeger K. Use of emerging technologies to enhance the treatment paradigm for spontaneous intraventricular hemorrhage. *Neurosurg Rev.* 2022;45:317–28. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10143-021-01616-z>.
- Tsitsopoulos PP. Bolt-connected external ventricular drainage: the key to a better accuracy and less complications? *Acta Neurochir.* 2019;161(1):41–2.
- Asaad SK, Bjarkam CR. The Aalborg Bolt-Connected Drain (ABCD) study: a prospective comparison of tunnelled and bolt-connected external ventricular drains. *Acta Neurochir.* 2019;161(1):33–9.
- Jensen TS, Carlsen JG, Sørensen JC, Poulsen FR. Fewer complications with bolt-connected than tunneled external ventricular drainage. *Acta Neurochir.* 2016;158(8):1491–4.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.