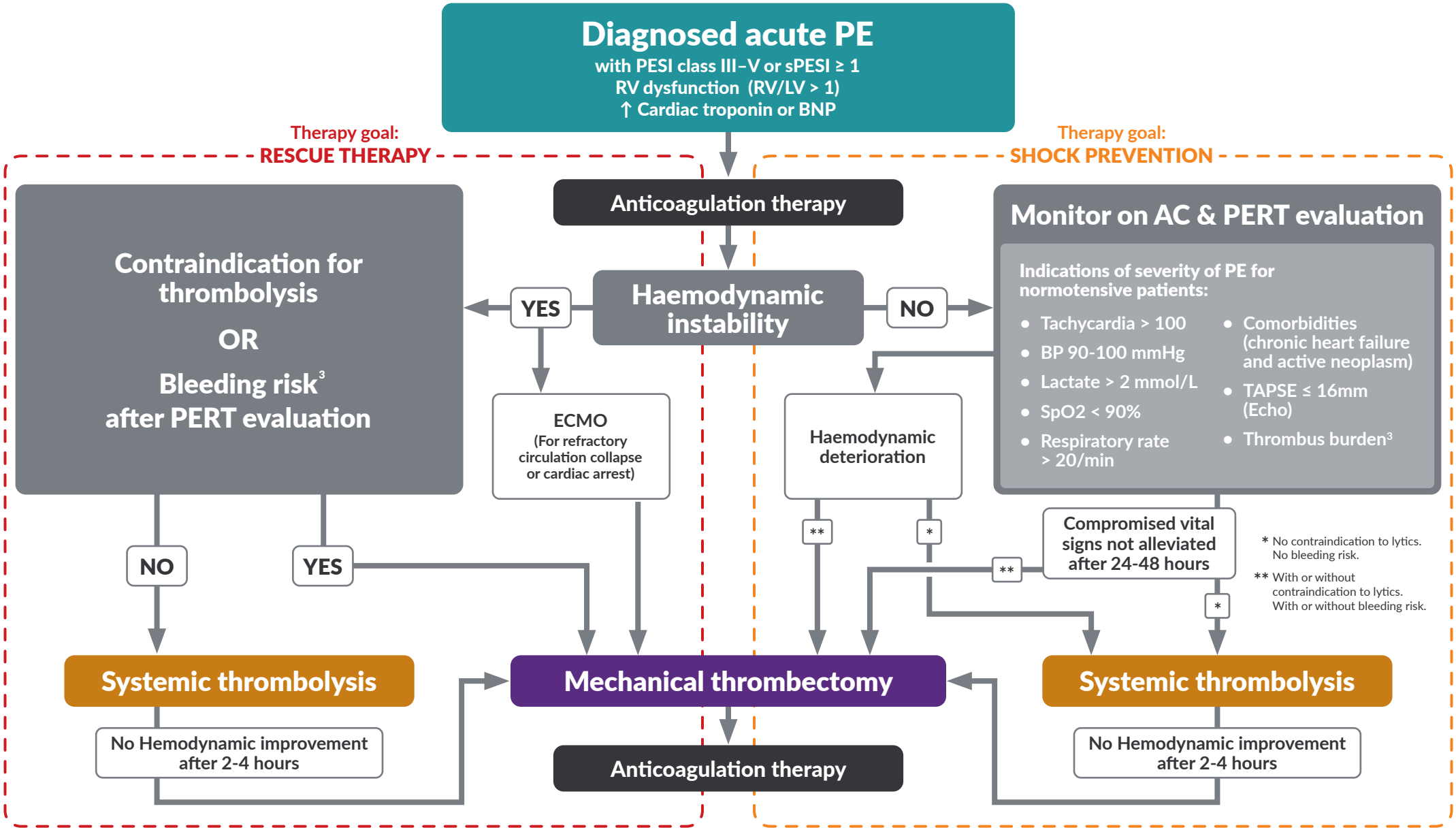
Use of Mechanical Thrombectomy based on the ESC Guidelines 2019,[1] ESC Consensus Statement 2022[2] and DGK consensus statement 2023[3]



1. Konstantinides SV, Meyer G, Becattini C, Bueno H, Geersing GJ, Harjola VP, Huisman MV, Humbert M, Jennings CS, Jiménez D, Kucher N, Lang IM, Lankeit M, Lorusso R, Mazzolai L, Meneveau N, Ní Áinle F, Prandoni P, Pruszczyk P, Righini M, Torbicki A, Van Belle E, Zamorano JL; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism developed in collaboration with the European Respiratory Society (ERS). Eur Heart J. 2020 Jan 21;41(4):543-603. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehz405. PMID: 31504429.
2. Pruszczyk P, Klok FA, Kucher N, Roik M, Meneveau N, Sharp ASP, Nielsen-Kudsk JE, Obradović S, Barco S, Giannini F, Stefanini G, Tarantini G, Konstantinides S, Dudek D. Percutaneous treatment options for acute pulmonary embolism: a clinical consensus statement by the ESC Working Group on Pulmonary Circulation and Right Ventricular Function and the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions. EuroIntervention. 2022 Oct 7;18(8):e623-e638. doi: 10.4244/EIJ-D-22-00246. PMID: 36112184; PMCID: PMC10241264.
3. Ghanem, A., Andrassy, M., Dürschmied, D. et al. Interventionelle Therapie und multidisziplinäre Managementstrategien für die akute Lungenembolie. Kardiologie 17, 141–159 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1007/s12181-023-00610-7;