

CAROTID ANGIOPLASTY & STENTING IN SYMPTOMATIC CAROTID ARTERY STENOSIS: CASE SERIES

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BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVE

Carotid angioplasty and stenting procedure can be complicated by stroke. Our objective was to study the safety & efficacy of CAS at our centre.

DESIGN/METHODS

A retrospective study was performed between January 2001-March 2016 including 445 consecutive symptomatic patients with carotid artery stenosis >70%. Males/females were 240/205, age range 24-88 years (mean 65), presenting with non-disabling stroke (n=425) or transient ischemic attack (n=40). Angiographic results and neurologic complications were recorded during the procedure and within 30 days after it (by an independent observer, Neurophysicians).

All patients underwent clinical evaluation and Doppler sonography follow-up at 3, 6, 12 & yearly after the procedure.

RESULTS

Four hundred and sixty five carotids were treated. The average degree of stenosis was 85%. The procedure was successfully completed in all arteries but one. No significant residual stenosis was noted in the treated patients. There were 20 patients with bilateral disease. 10 had strokes (1.7%, 6 minor & 4 major strokes). 10 patients died (2.2%, 6 due to MI/cardiac arrest & 4 due to intracranial hemorrhage). Restenosis was noted in 5 patients. One patient had multiple seizures controlled effectively with anti-epileptic drugs. The composite complication including stroke, death, MI was seen in 20 patients (4.4%).

CONCLUSION

In our study, carotid stenting in symptomatic patients with severe carotid artery stenosis has demonstrated a low incidence of complications.