

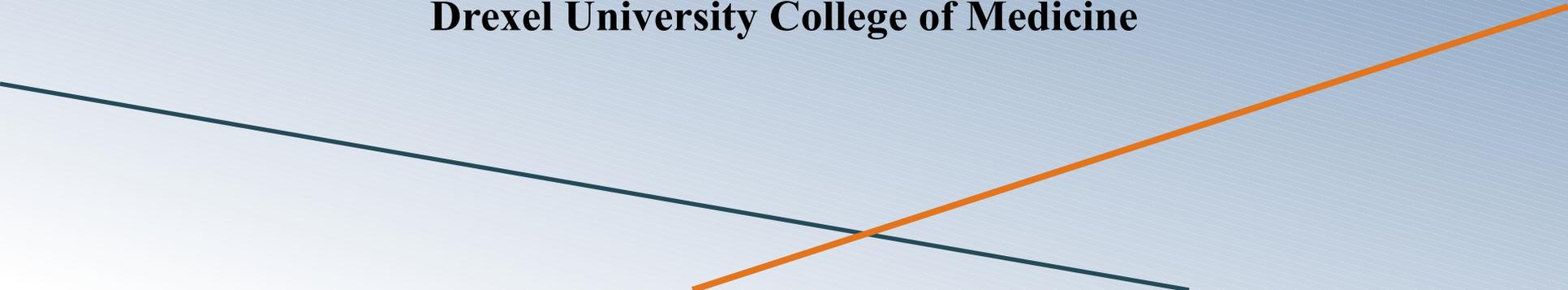
Impact of Carotid Technique and Device Selection (Stents and Protection Systems) on Clinical Outcomes

Daniel J. McCormick, DO

Director, Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory

Hahnemann University Hospital

Drexel University College of Medicine



Outline

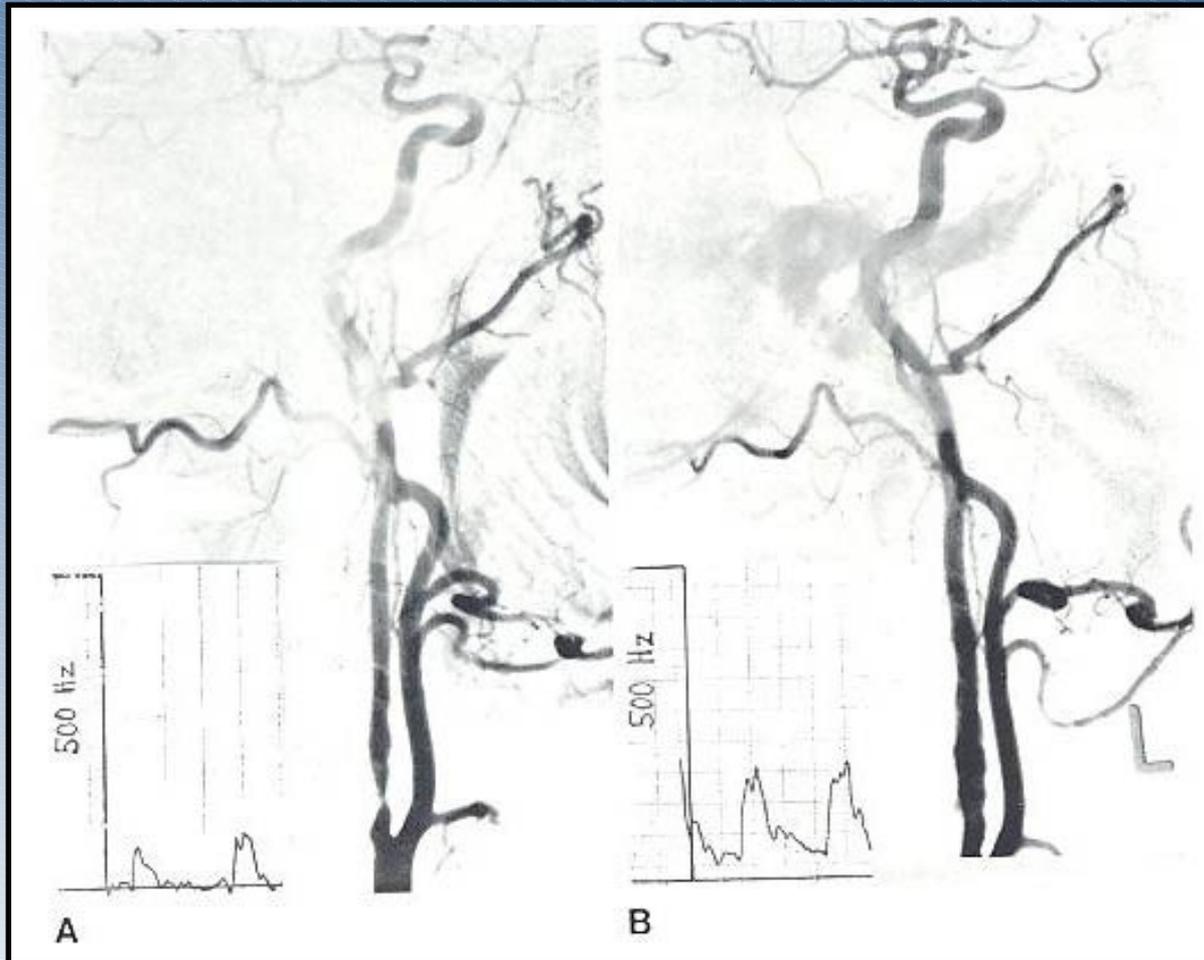
- **Why Do Carotid Complications Occur?**
 - **Does Embolic Protection Make A Difference And What Is The Best Configuration?**
 - **Does Carotid Stent Design Make a Difference?**
 - **What CAS Patients Should Be Avoided?**
- 

Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty in Arteriosclerotic Internal Carotid Artery Stenosis

Stephan A.M. Bokenheimer and Klaus Mathias

First Series of Case Reports

Carotid Angioplasty and Doppler Flow: Pre- and Post-PTA



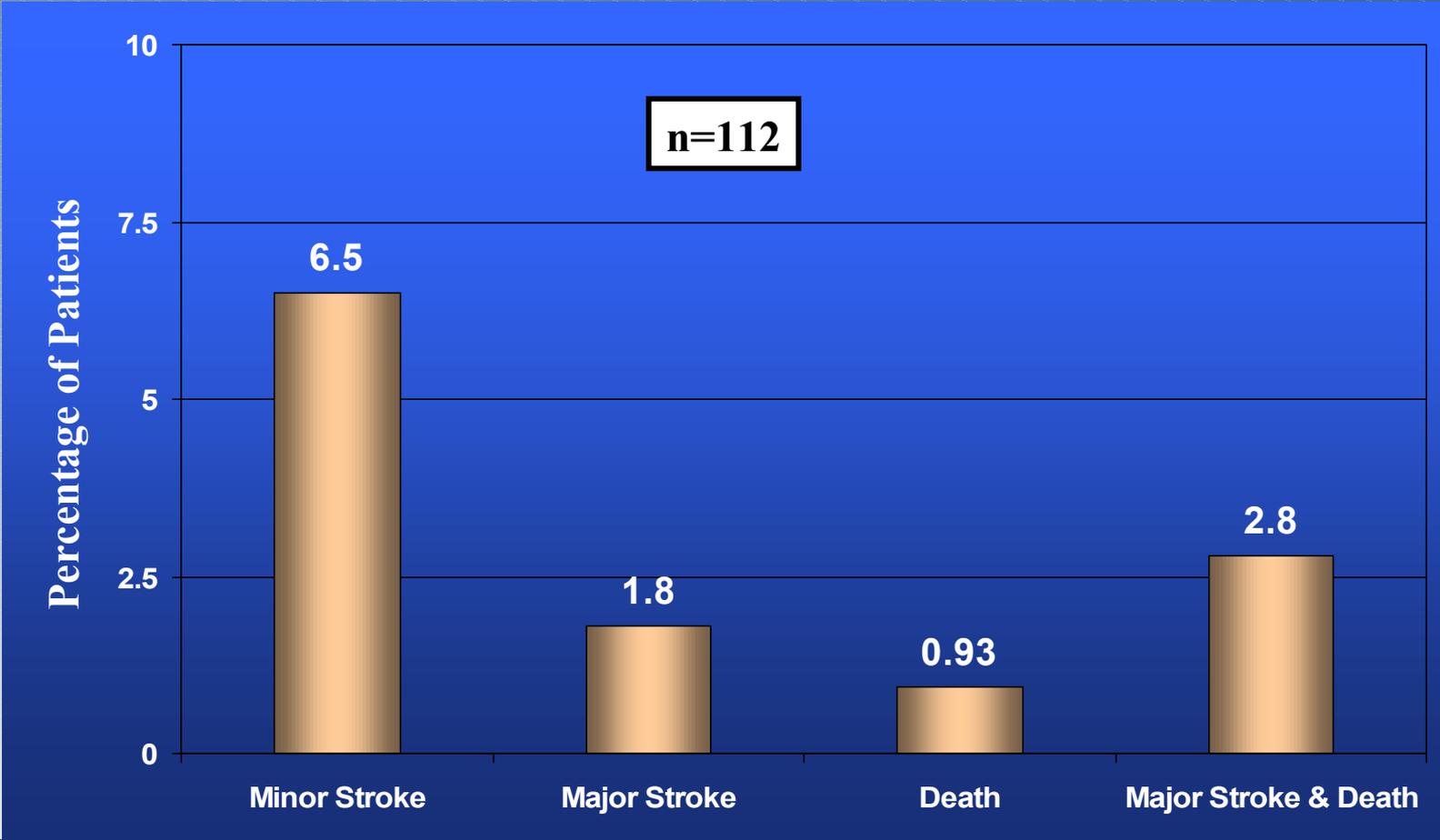
Elective Stenting of the Extracranial Carotid Arteries

*Jay S. Yadav, MD; Gary S. Roubin, MD, PhD;
Sriram Iyer, MD; Jiri Vitek, MD; Peter King, MD;
William D. Jordan, MD; Winfield S. Fisher, MD*

Methods

- **March 1994–Nov 1995**
- **77% excluded from NASCET, ACAS**
- **Symptomatic Patients > 70% stenosis**
- **Asymptomatic Patients > 60% (after ACAS)**
- **Stents:**
 - **Palmaz medium biliary stents (J&J) 69%**
 - **Flex-Stents (Cook Inc) 20%**
 - **Wallstents (Schneider) 11%**

Results at 30 Days



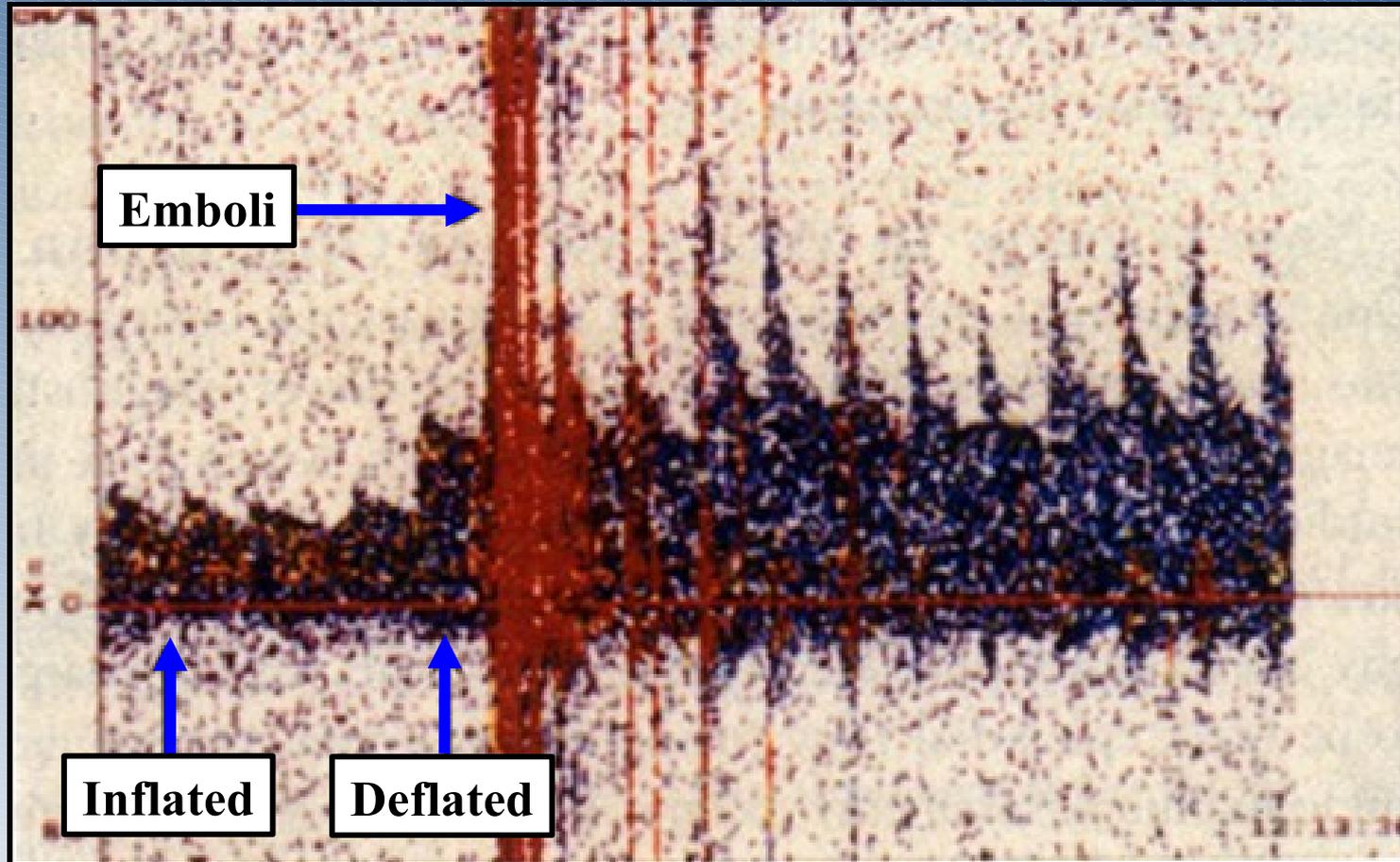
Why Use Embolic Protection in Carotid Artery Stenting?

The main cause of complications is . . .

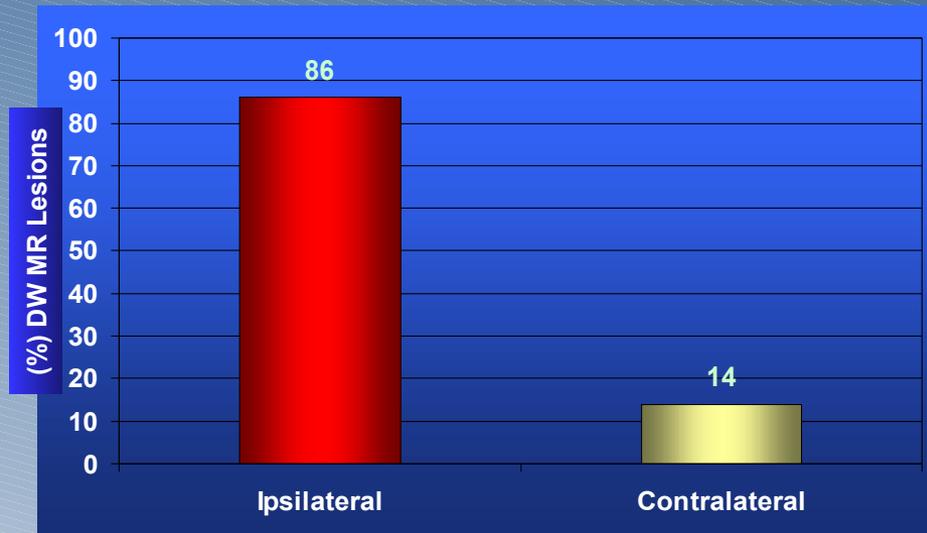
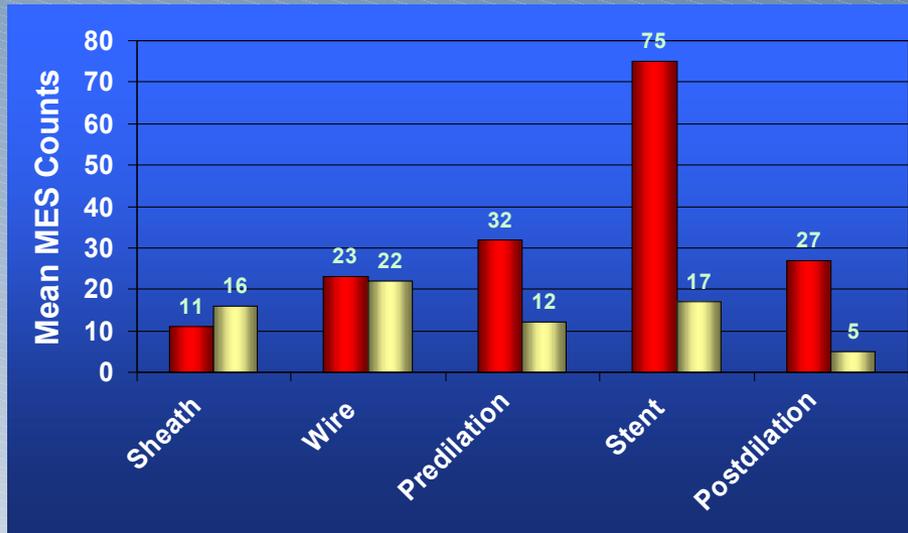
Cerebral Embolization

The bottom of the slide features two intersecting lines: a dark teal line sloping downwards from left to right, and an orange line sloping upwards from left to right.

Transcranial Doppler During CAS

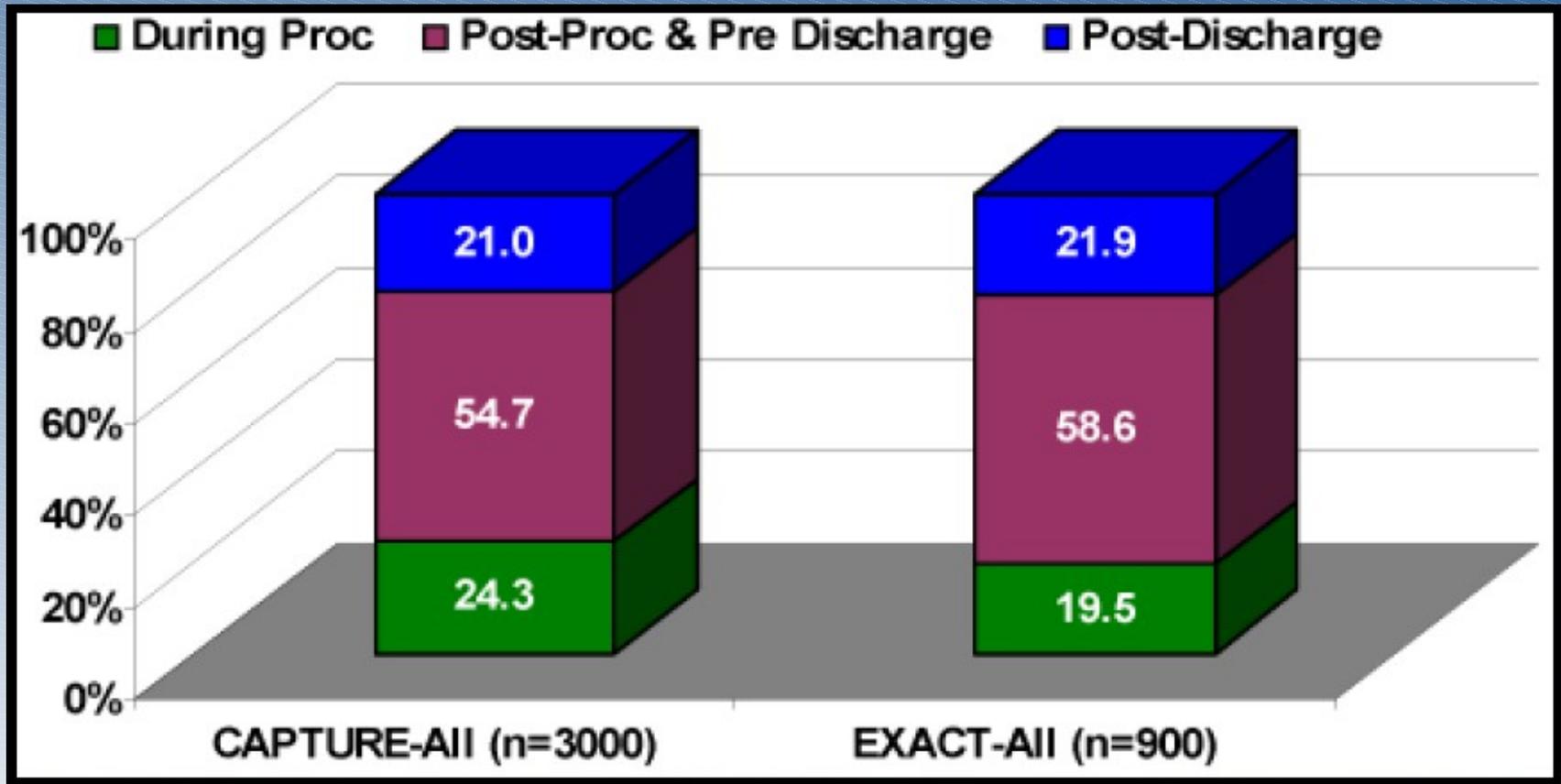


Microembolic Profile During CAS and New (DW) MR Lesions After CAS



No protection **PercuSurge**

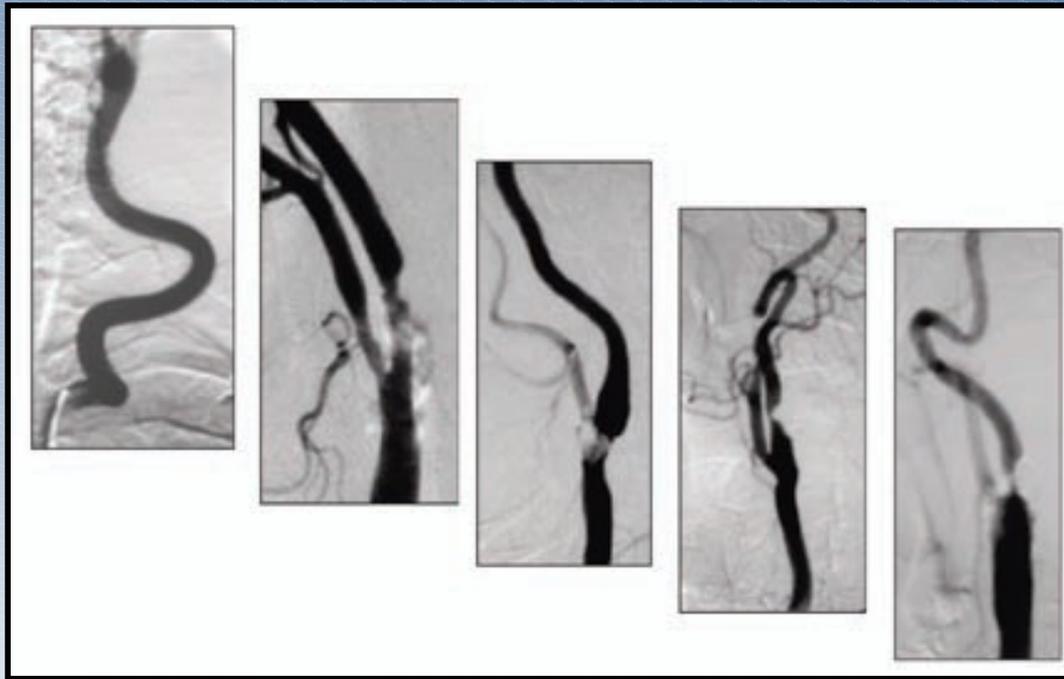
CAPTURE 3000 Vs. EXACT 900: Timing of Stroke



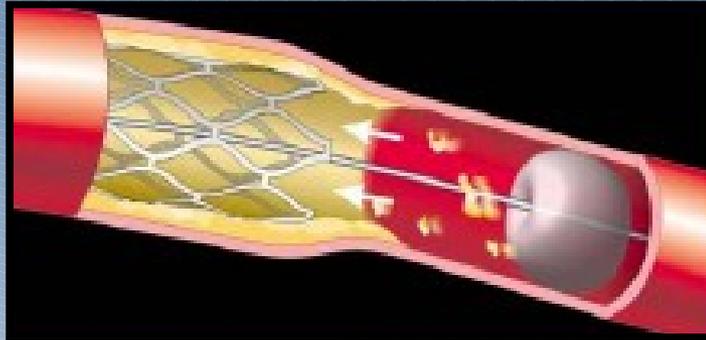
**The Majority of Strokes Occur Post-Procedure
and Before Discharge**

Selection of EPD

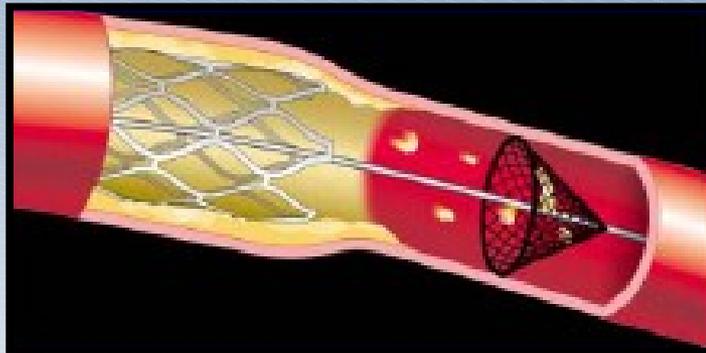
- **Filter devices**
- **Distal balloon occlusions**
- **Proximal protection**



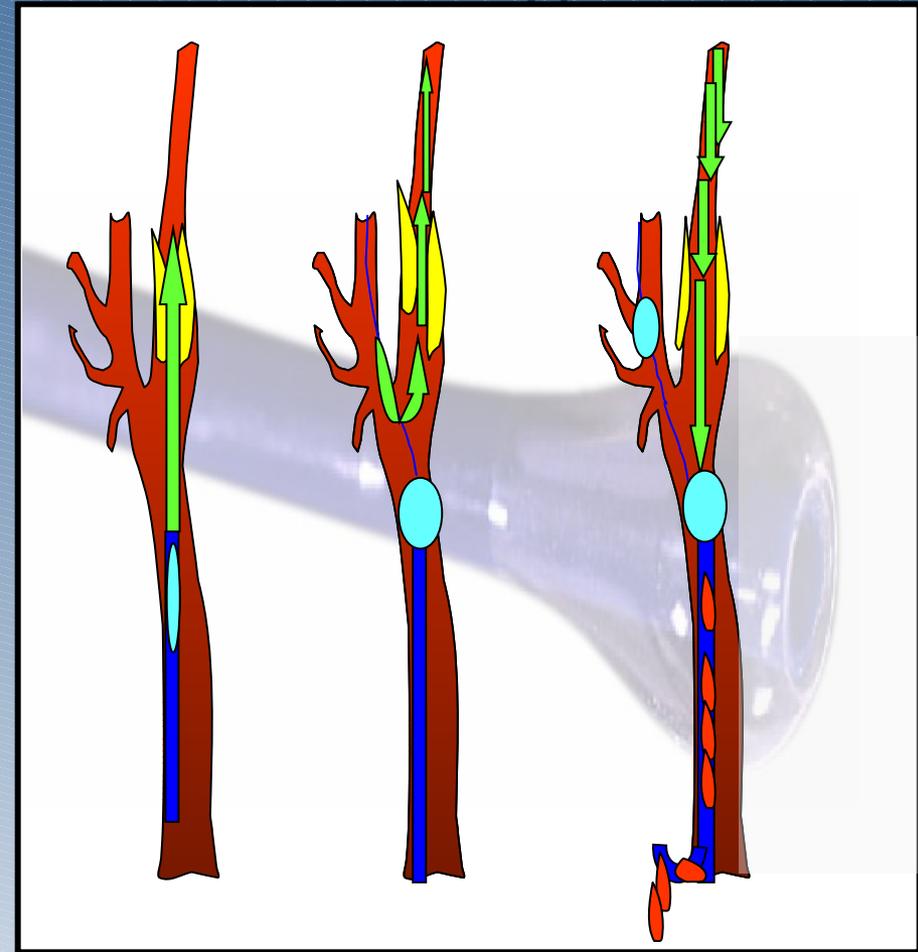
Therapeutic Options: Current Embolic Protection Categories



Distal Occlusive Devices



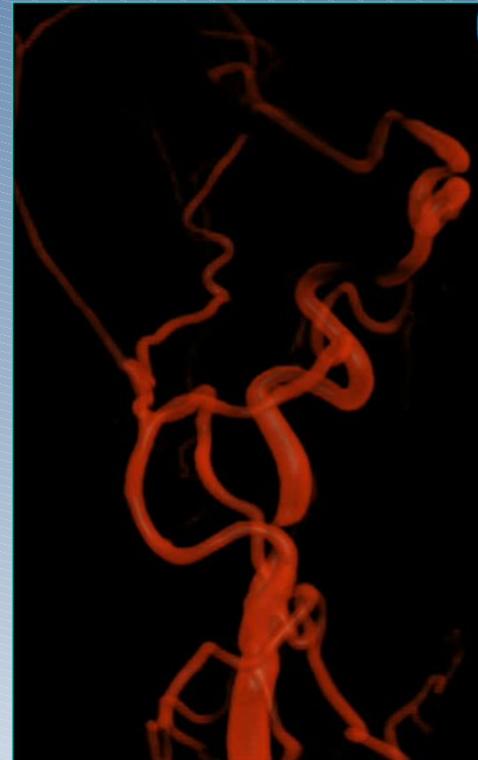
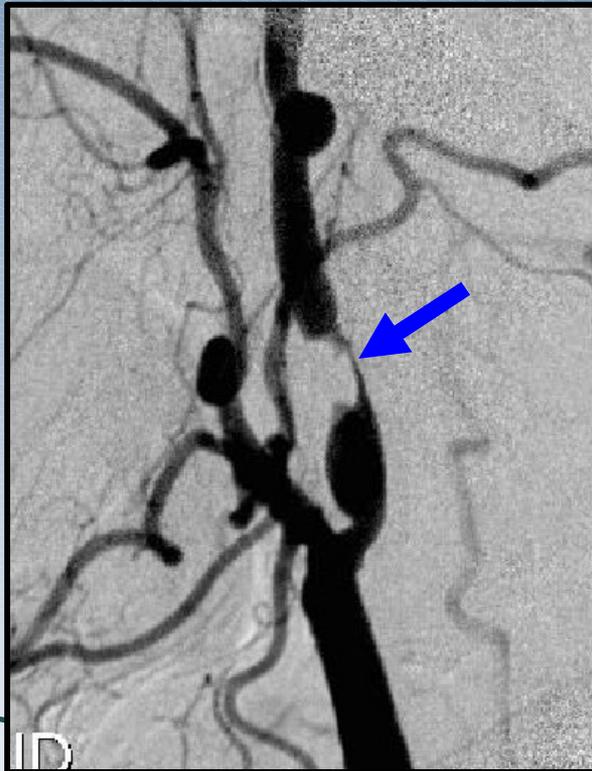
Distal Filters



**Proximal Occlusion
and Flow Reversal**

Right ICA

- 59 YO with h/o CABG and St. Jude AVR
- RCEA 6 years ago
- Amaurosis fugax despite therapeutic INRs



GuardWire — PercuSurge EPD

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Prior to use, refer to the Instructions for Use supplied with this device for indications, contraindications, side effects, suggested procedure, warnings and precautions.

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician. See package insert for full product information.

Medtronic

GUARDWIRE®

Temporary Occlusion and Aspiration System

Cross the lesion with the GuardWire balloon wire.

Inflate the distal protection balloon and perform the interventional procedure.

Advance the Export® aspiration catheter and aspirate the embolic debris.

Deflate the distal protection balloon and evaluate final result.

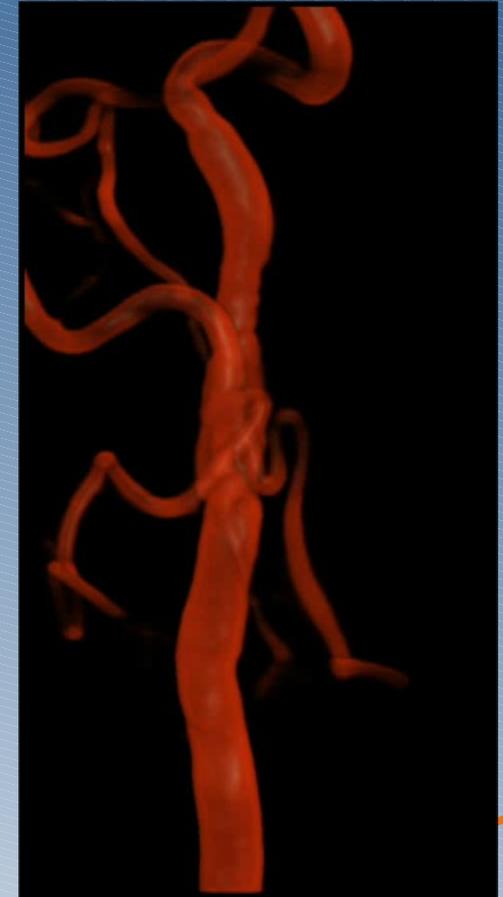
Medtronic
Where Life Depends on Medical Technology

Medtronic Vascular
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Santa Rosa, CA 95403
USA
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www.Medtronic.com

Product Services
Tel: 888.283.7868
Fax: 800.838.3303

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*Prep and Use
Pocket Guide*



Embolic Protection Devices

Balloon Occlusion Devices

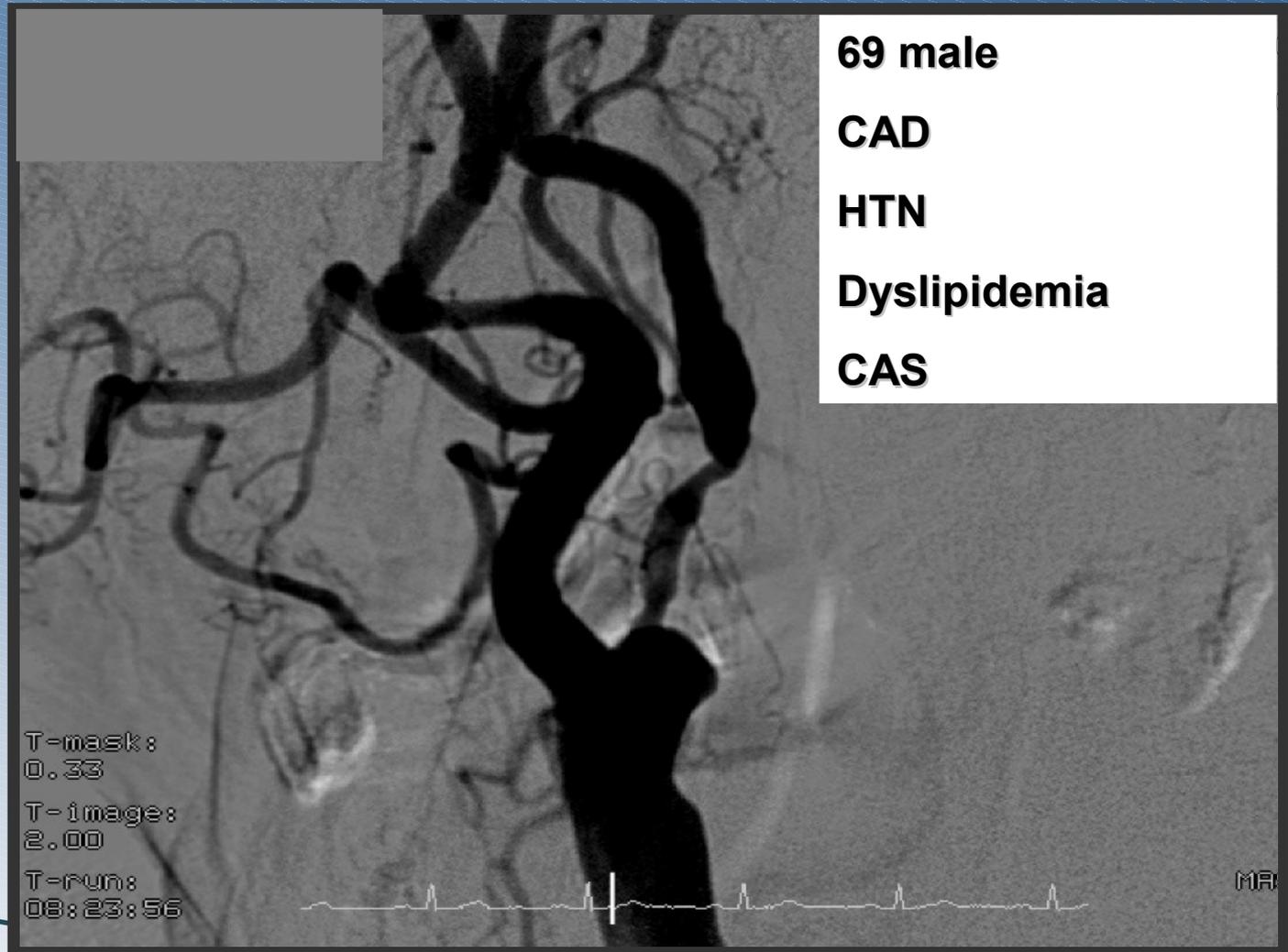
Advantages

- Easy to cross lesion
- Compatible with devices
- Aspirate large and small particles
- Reliably trap debris
- Easy device retrieval

Disadvantages

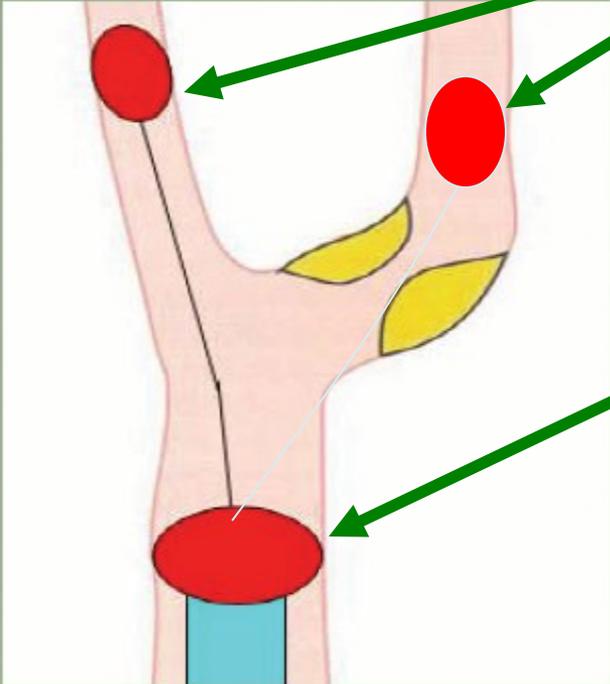
- No antegrade flow
- 5–8% are intolerant
- Balloon-induced injury
- Not as steerable as PTCA wires
- Difficult to image during the procedure

Proximal Protection



Merci[®] Balloon Guide Catheter

Proximal occlusion



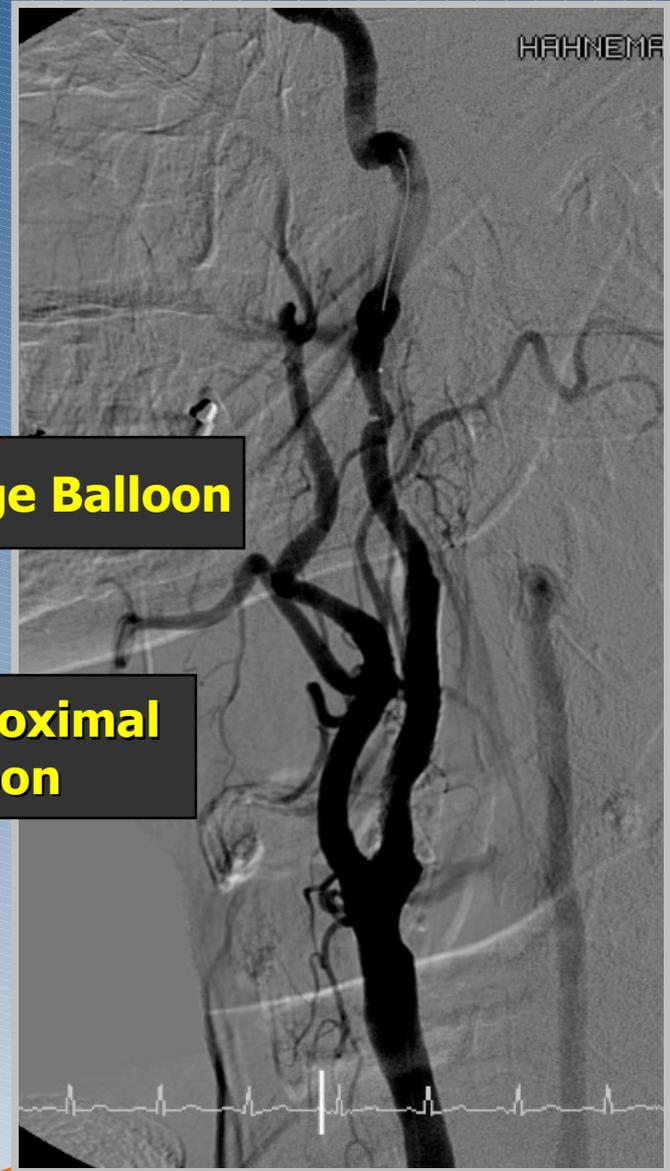
PercuSurge Device or FilterWire

Merci[®] Balloon Guide Catheter 8F
or 9F



PercuSurge Balloon

MERCI Proximal Balloon



Distal Embolic Protection Devices

Filter Devices

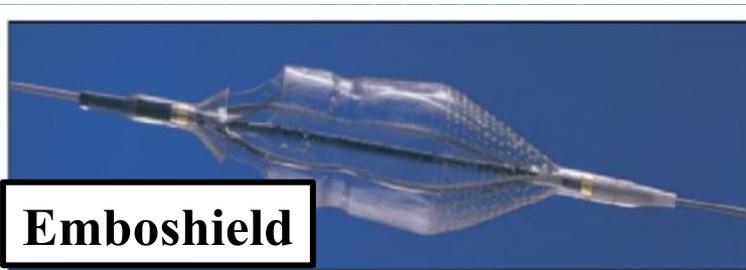
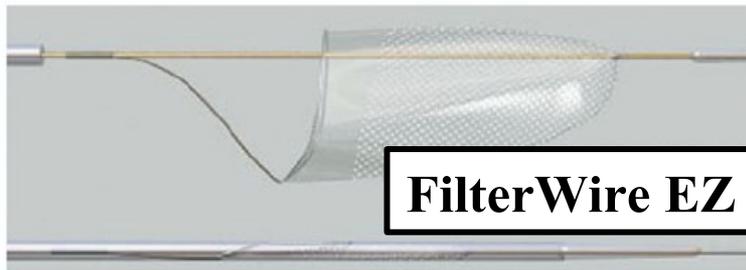
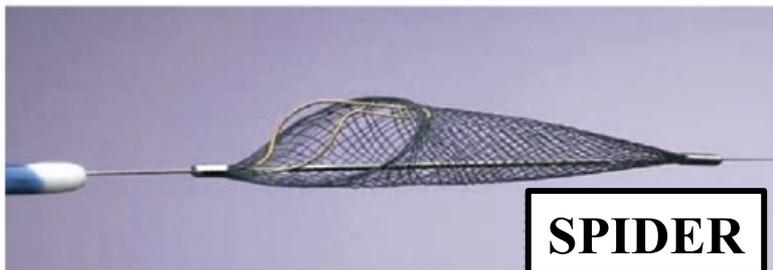
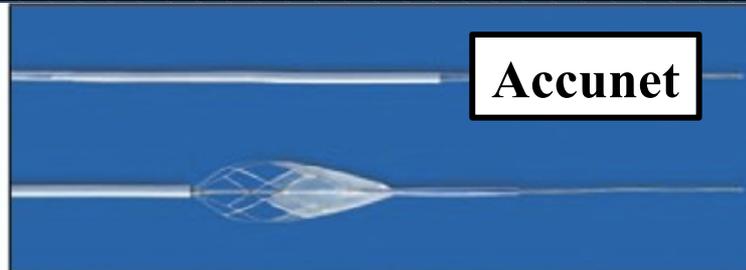
Advantages

- **Preserve antegrade flow**
- **Contrast imaging is possible throughout the procedure**

Disadvantages

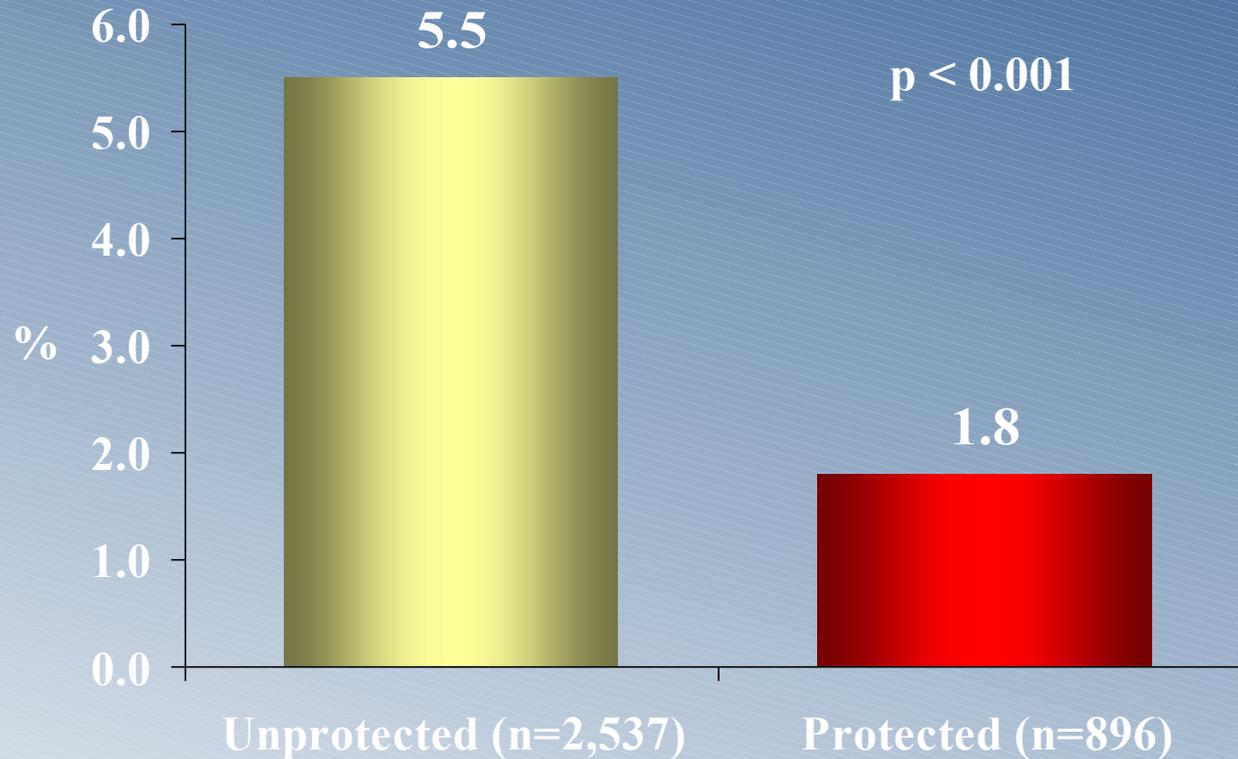
- **May not capture all debris**
- **Filters may clog, cause spasm**
- **Delivery catheters may cause embolization before filter deployment**
- **Retrieval sheath may snag on stents**

Current DPDs in Use

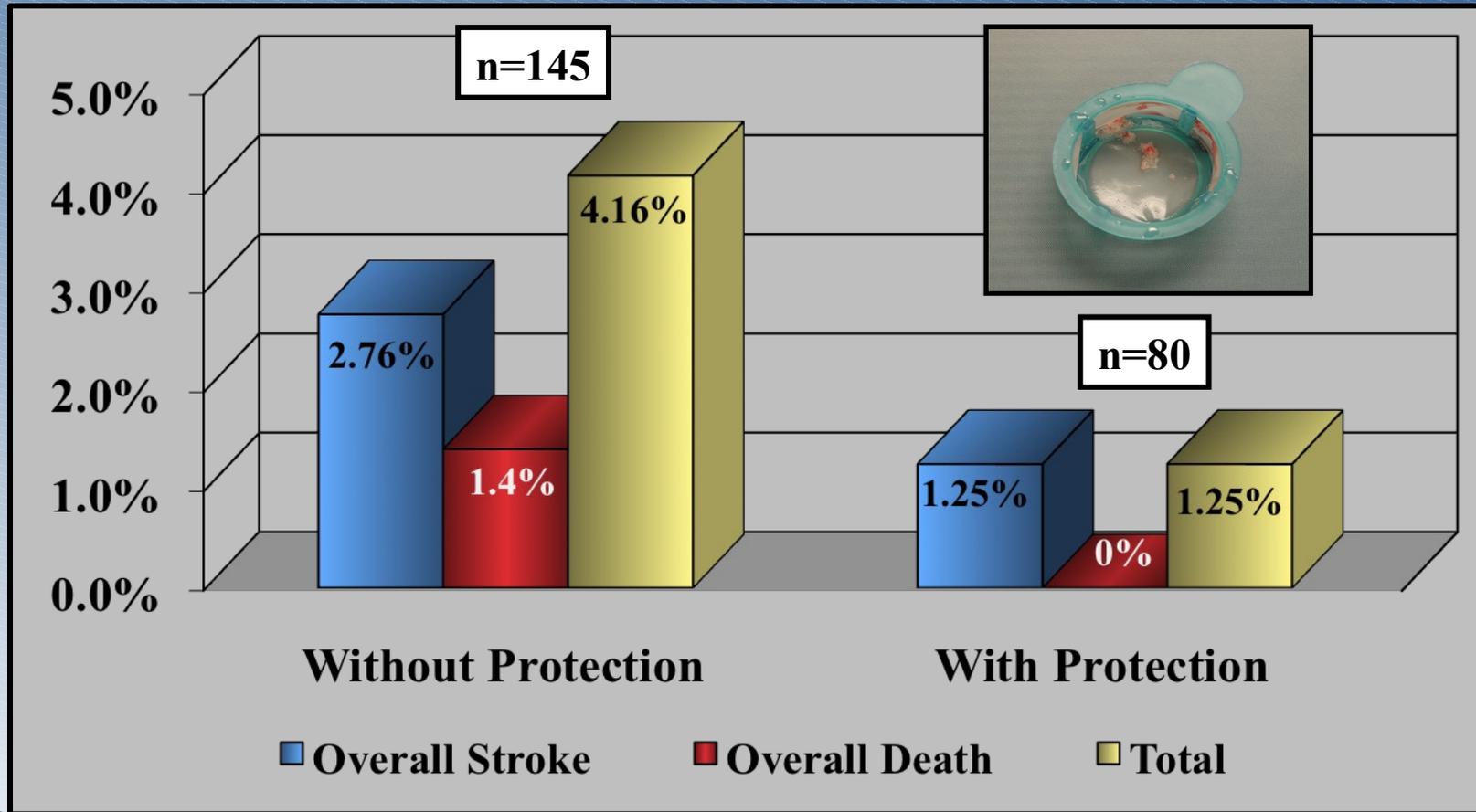


Death and Stroke With and Without CPD

“A Systematic Review of the Literature”

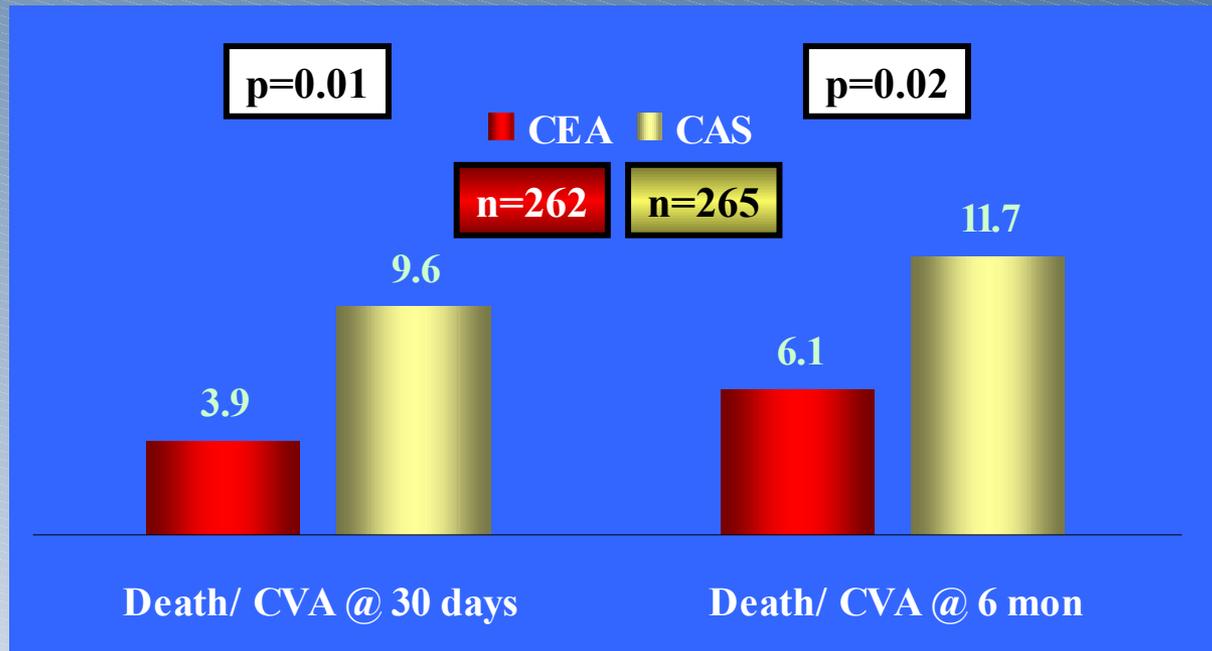


Combined Stroke and Death Outcomes (One Month)



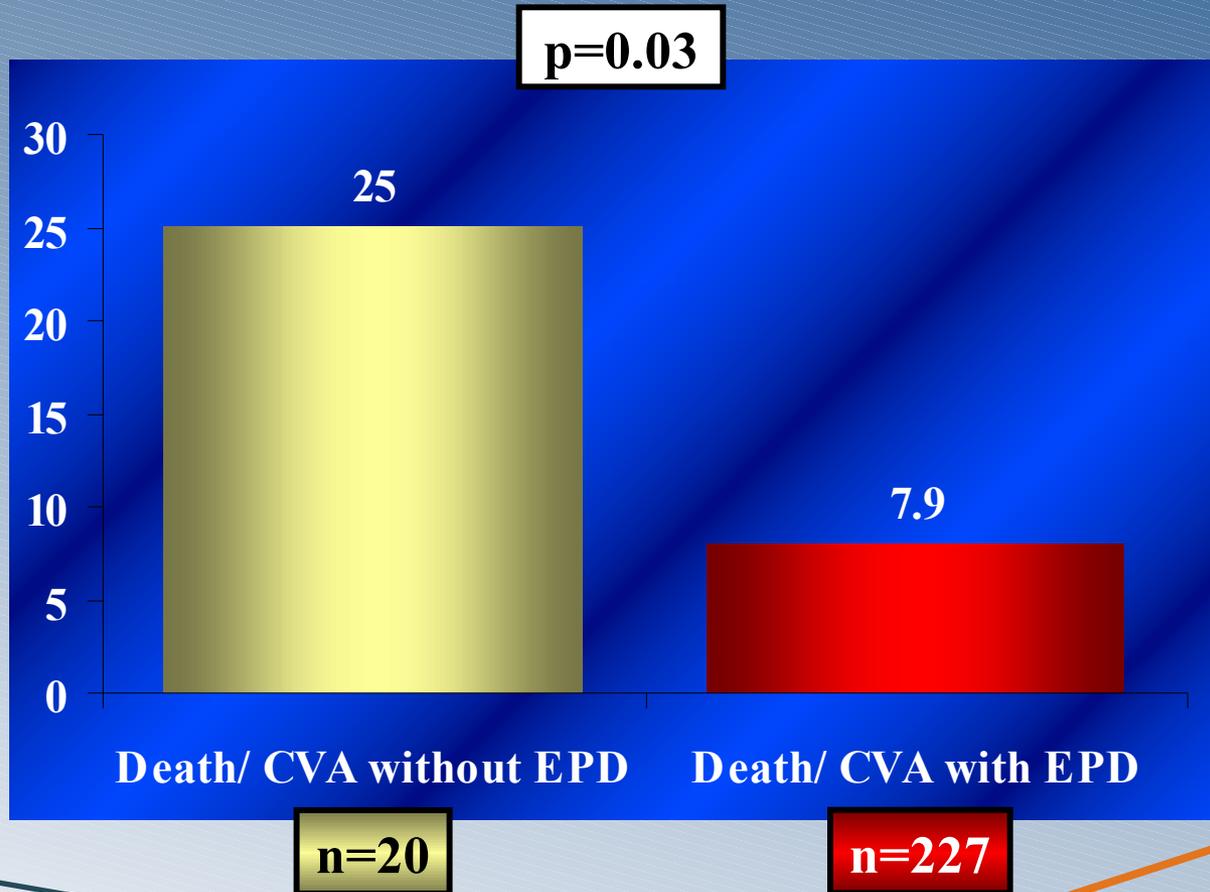
EVA-3S

Symptomatic Carotid Stenosis > 60% (n=527)



EVA-3S

Symptomatic Carotid Stenosis > 60% (n=527)



EVA-3S: Learning Curve



The Type of Embolic Protection Does Not Influence the Outcome in Carotid Artery Stenting

Vikram Iyer, MD, Gianmarco de Donato, MD, Koen Deloose, MD, Patrick Peeters, MD, Fausto Castriota, MD, Alberto Cremonesi, MD, Carlo Setacci, MD, and Marc Bosiers, MD

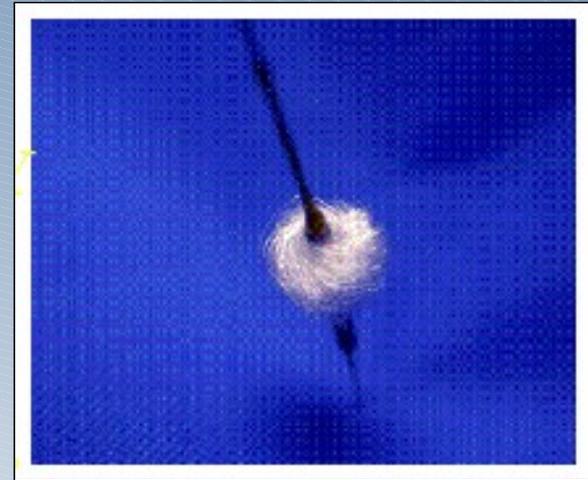
30-Day Events (TIA, Stroke, and Death)

Comparison	RR	95% CI	<i>p</i>
Proximal occlusion vs. filter			
• Unadjusted	1.52	0.75–3.13	1.00
• Adjusted for RF, ST	1.59	0.71–3.10	1.00
Distal occlusion vs. filter			
• Unadjusted	2.72	0.71–10.51	0.96
• Adjusted for RF, ST	3.38	0.55–10.87	0.54
Distal vs. proximal occlusion			
• Unadjusted	1.79	0.40–7.96	1.00
• Adjusted for RF, ST	1.79	0.40–7.96	1.00
Eccentric vs. concentric filter			
• Unadjusted	0.59	0.38–0.92	0.04
• Adjusted for RF, ST	0.76	0.47–1.22	0.51

FiberNet[®]

A New 3-D Filter: (Lumen Biomedical)

- Ability to allow flow during the procedure (FILTER)
- Capability to capture emboli (FILTER)
- Captures all small particles (OCCLUSION BALLOON)
- Very deliverable as a standard coronary guidewire (0.014)
- Capture embolic particles in a “3-dimensional filter”

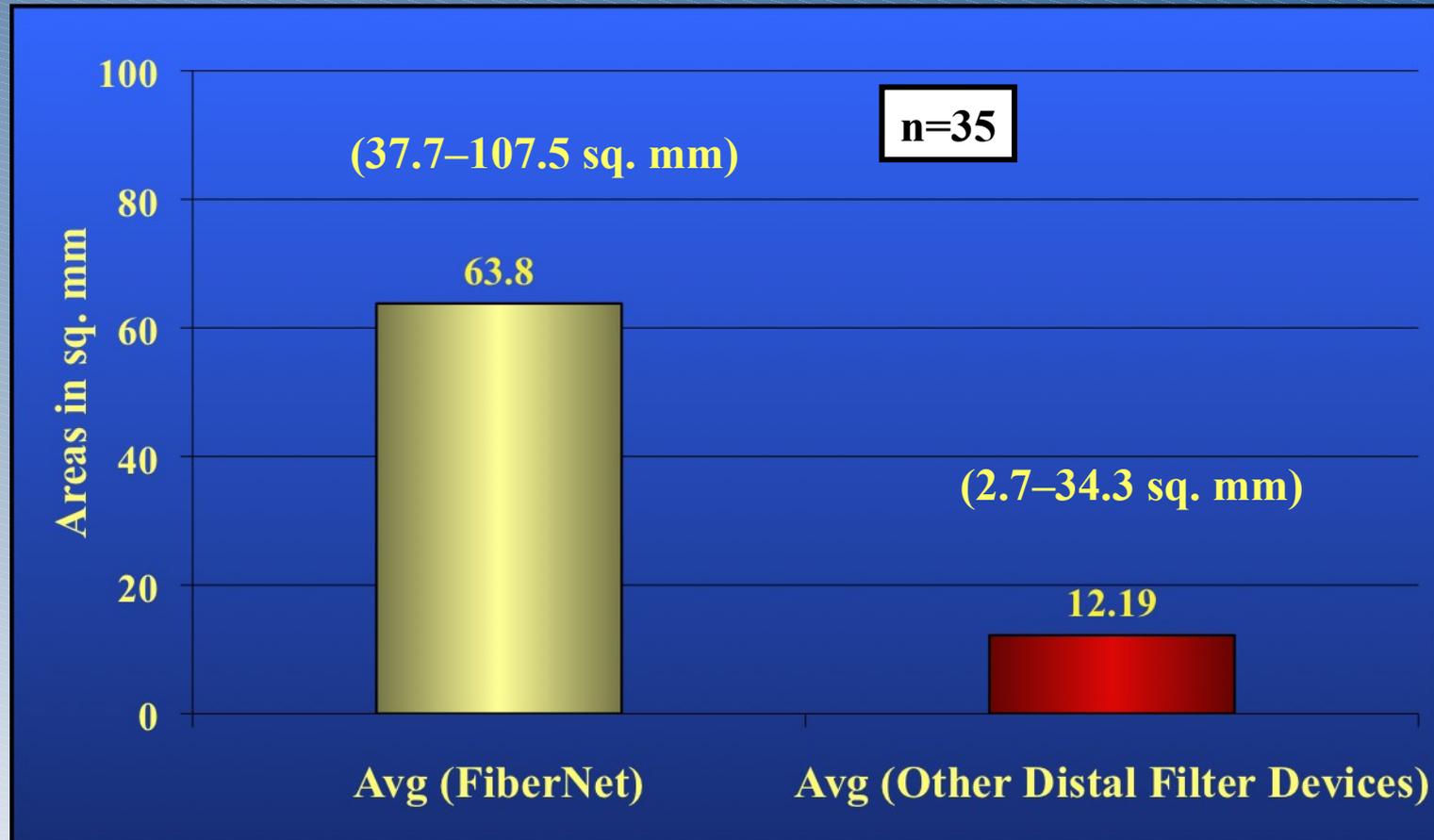


New Distal Embolic Protection Device

The **FiberNet**[®] 3 Dimensional Filter: First Carotid Human Study

*Michel Henry, Antonios Polydorou, Isabelle
Henry, Jerry Sedgewick, and George Ruth*

Mean Surface Area of Particulate Caught via FiberNet[®] System

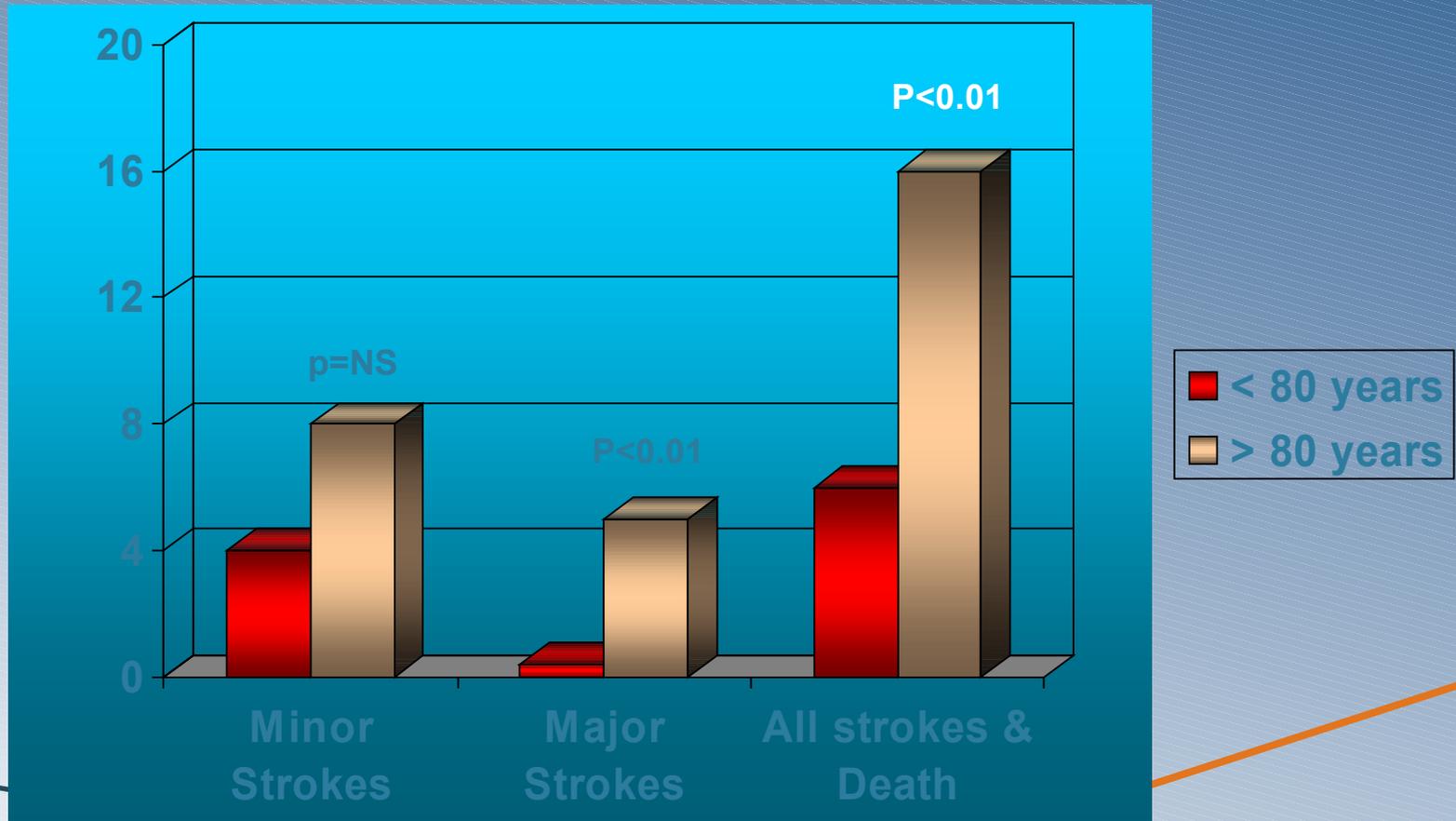


FiberNet System vs. other distal filter devices

Carotid Artery Stenting in the Elderly (Octogenarians)



Thirty-Day Outcomes in Patients <80 Versus >80 yrs of Age

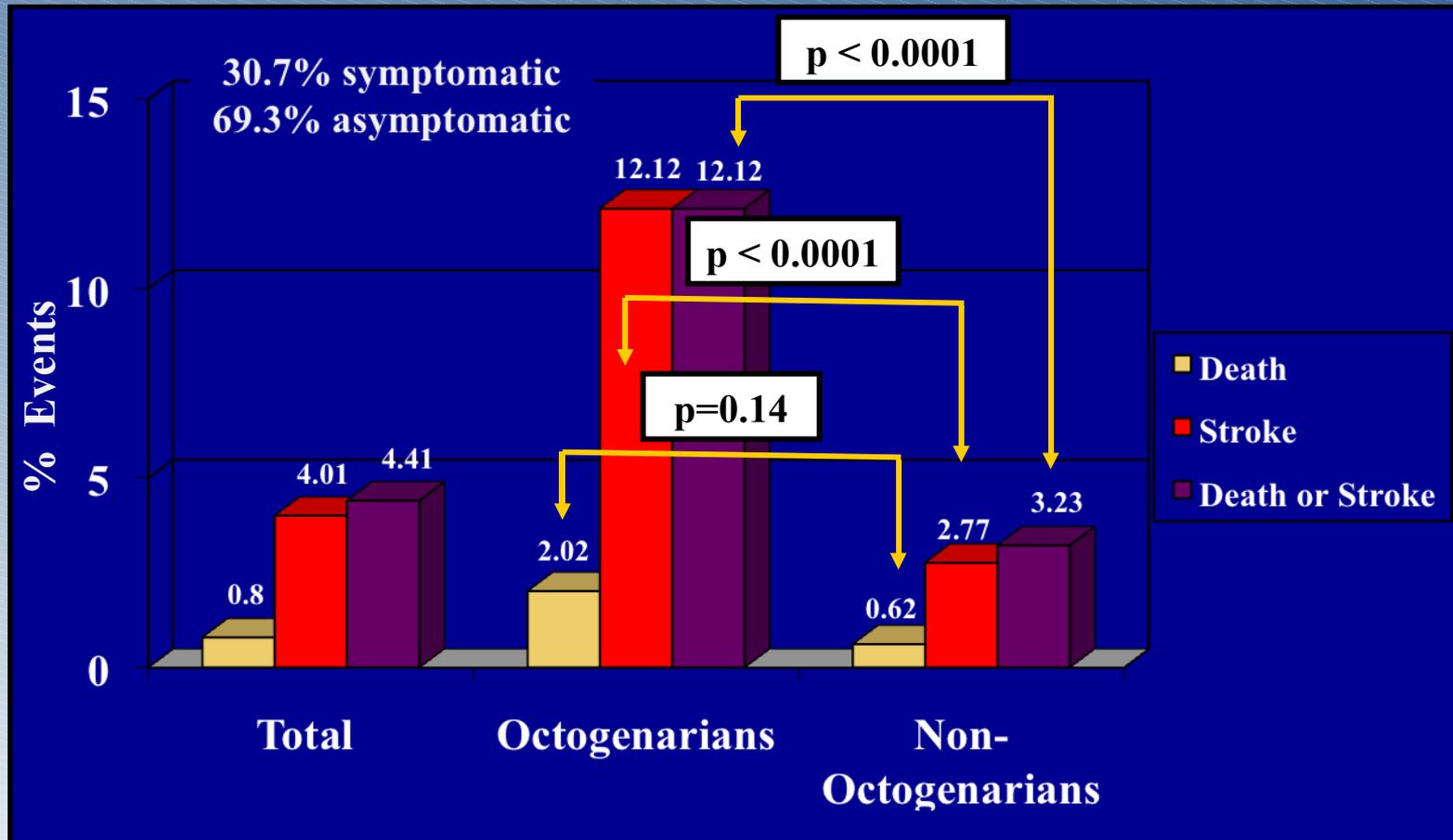


The CREST Lead-In Phase

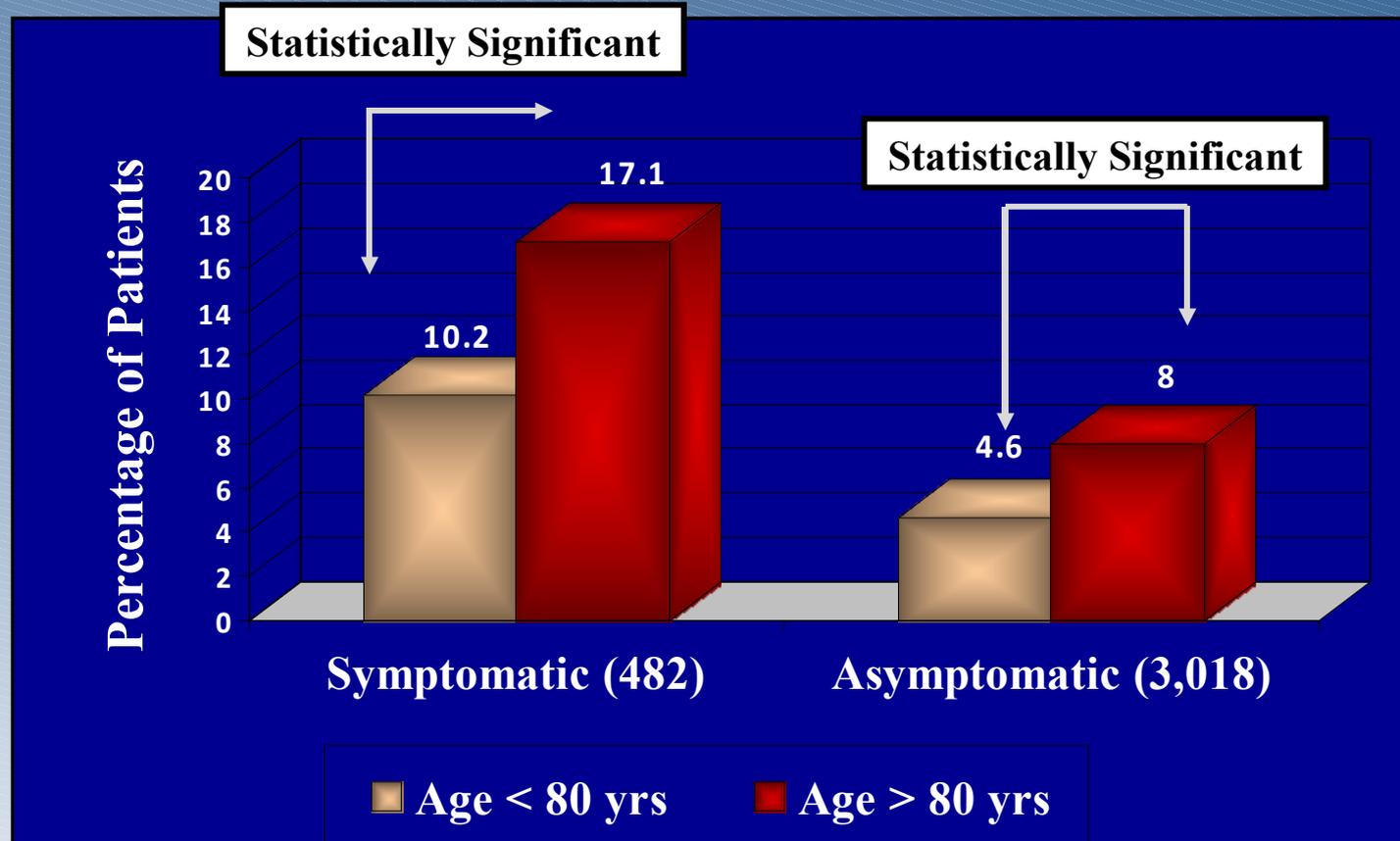
Carotid artery stenting is associated with increased complications in **octogenarians**: 30-day stroke and death rates in the CREST lead-in phase

Robert W. Hobson II, MD; Virginia J. Howard, MSPH; Gary S. Roubin, MD, PhD; Thomas G. Brott, MD; Robert D. Ferguson, MD; Jeffrey J. Popma, MD; Darlene L. Graham; and George Howard, MD, PhD; the CREST Investigators

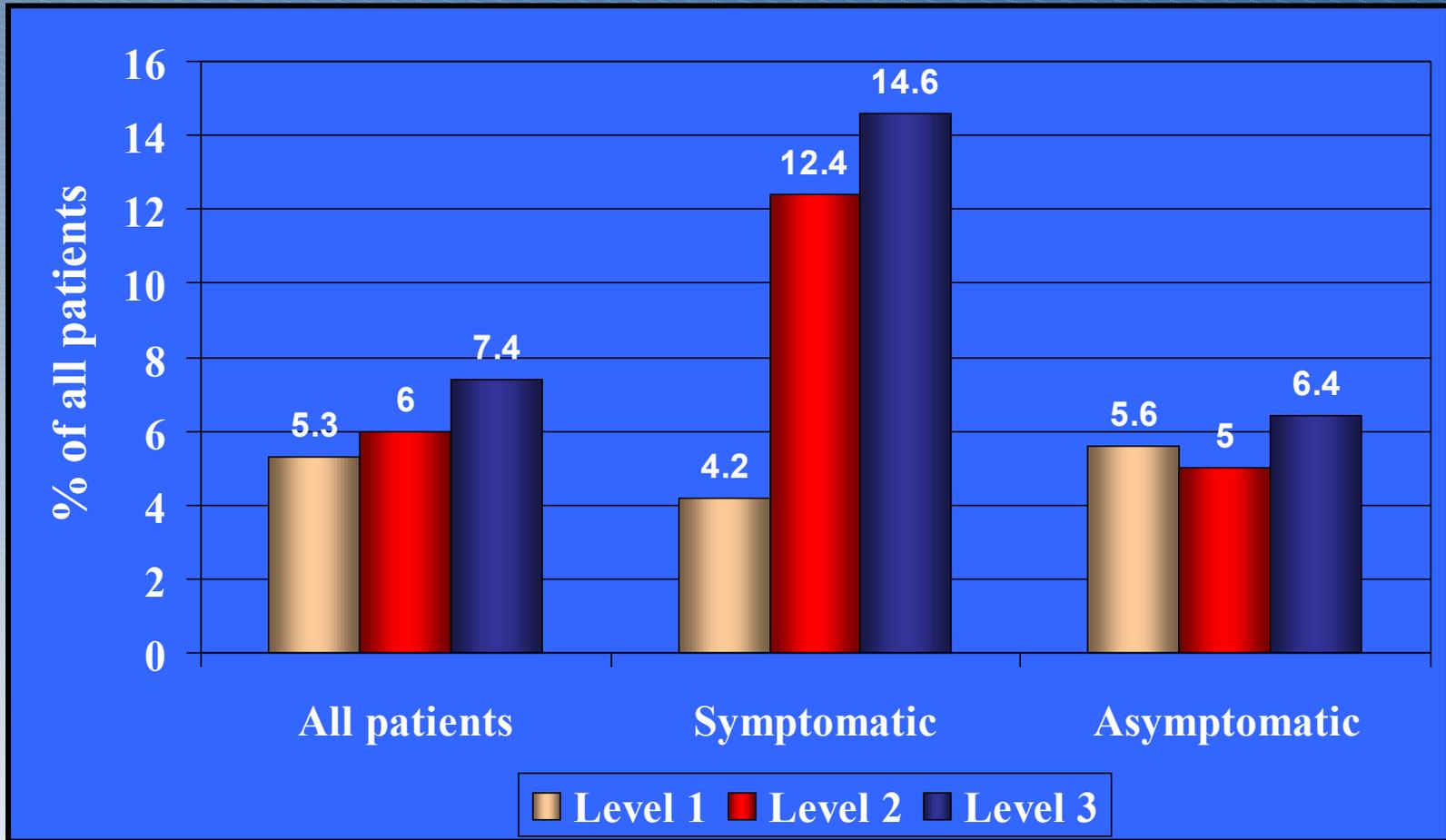
Death and Stroke Within 30 Days of Stent Procedure — CREST Lead-In Phase



Death, Stroke, and MI



DSMI by Physician Level by Symptomatic Status

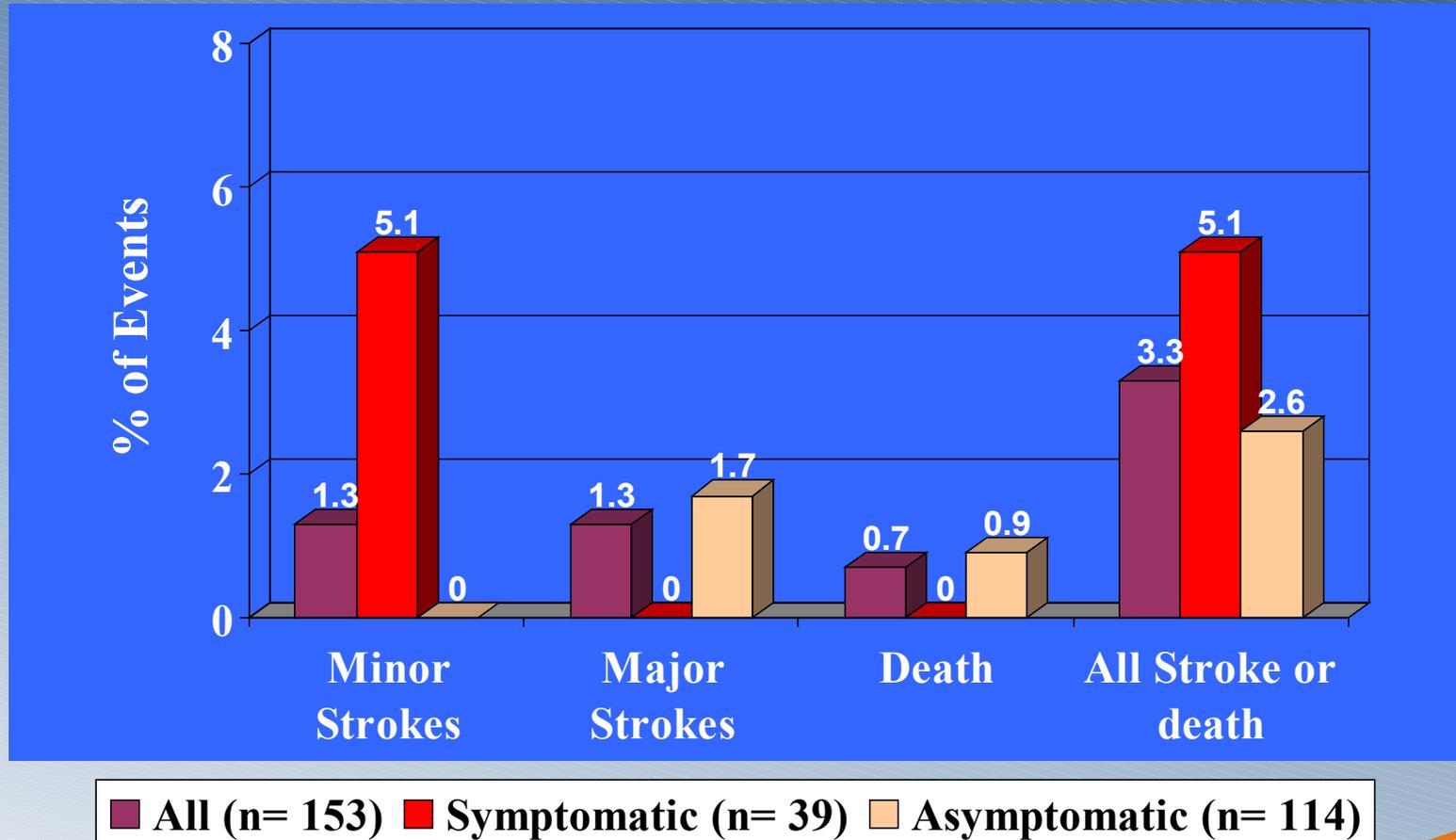


Markers of Increased Risk During Carotid Stenting

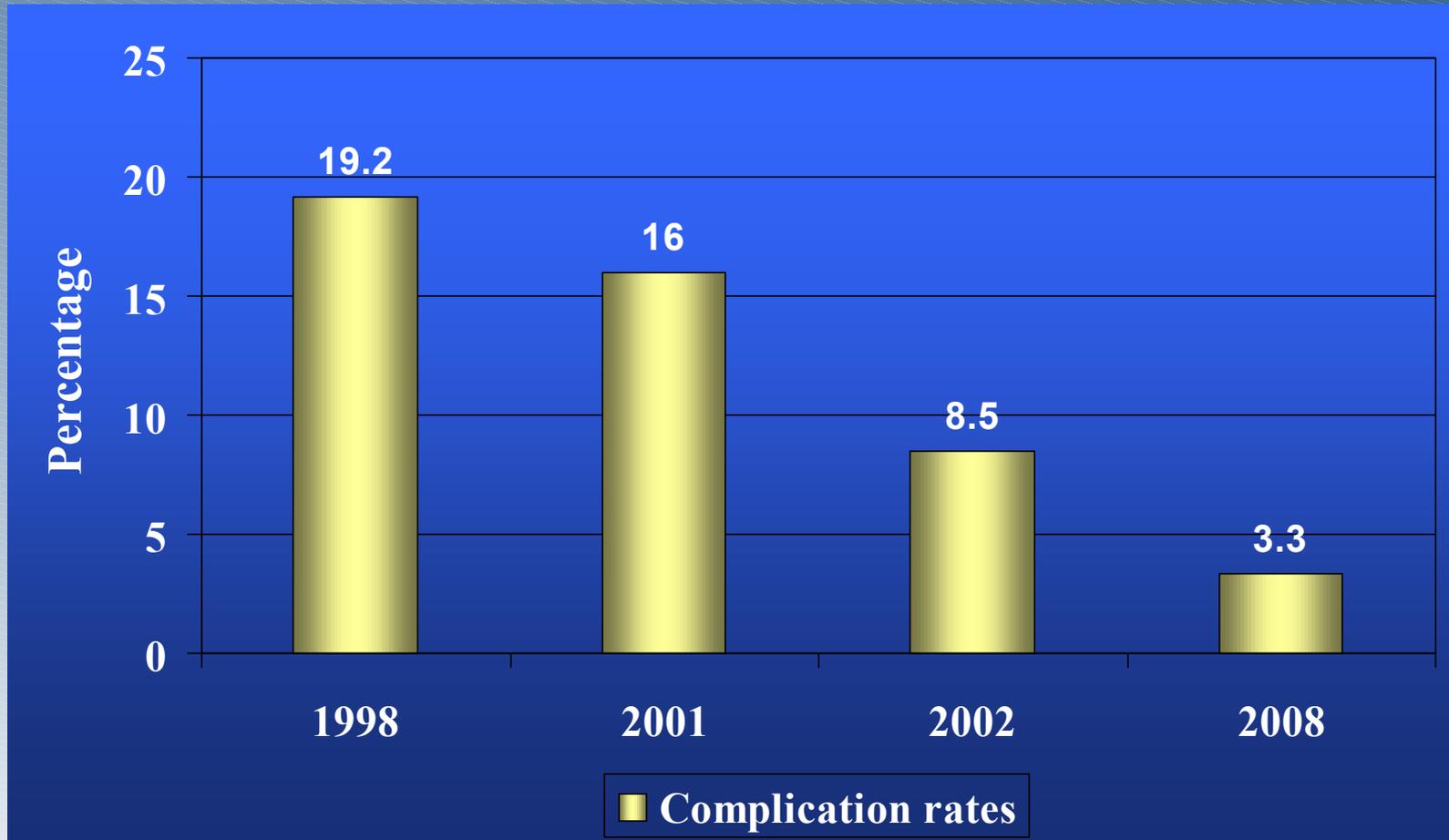
	Risk Factor	Features
Clinical	Advanced age	Age \geq 80 years
	Decreased cerebral reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior large stroke • Multiple lacunar infarcts • Intracranial microangiopathy • Dementia
Angiographic	Excessive tortuosity	\geq 2 90° bends within 5 cm of the lesion
	Heavy calcification	Concentric calcification; width \geq 3 mm

\geq 2 Risk Factors ~ High Risk for Complications

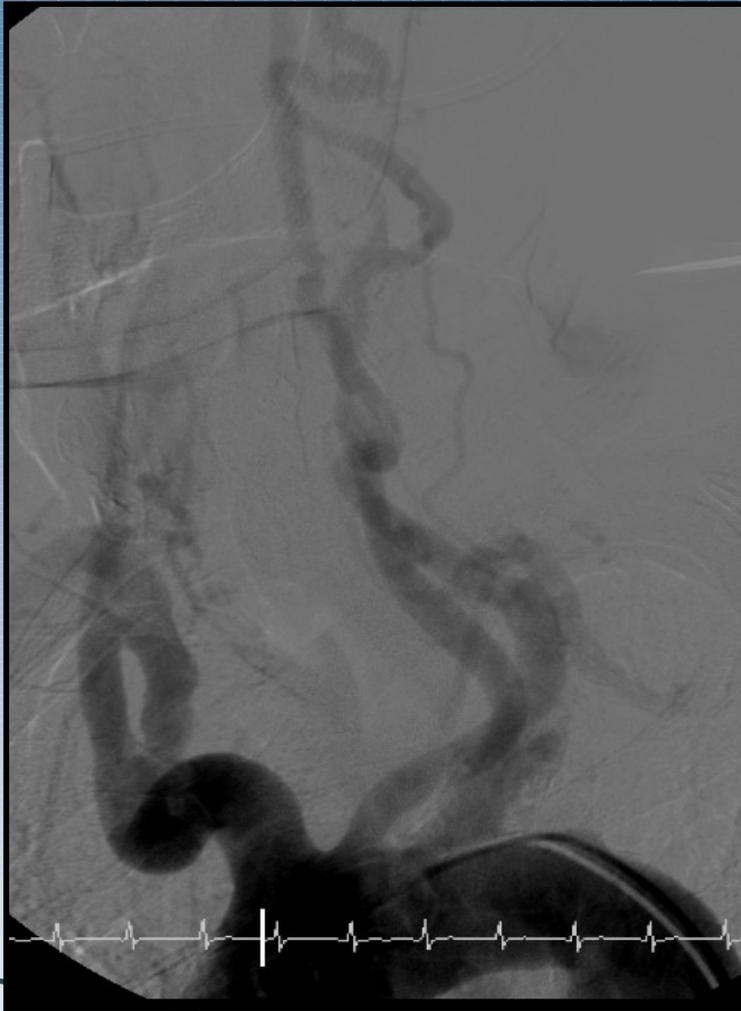
Thirty-Day Event Rates in Octogenarians



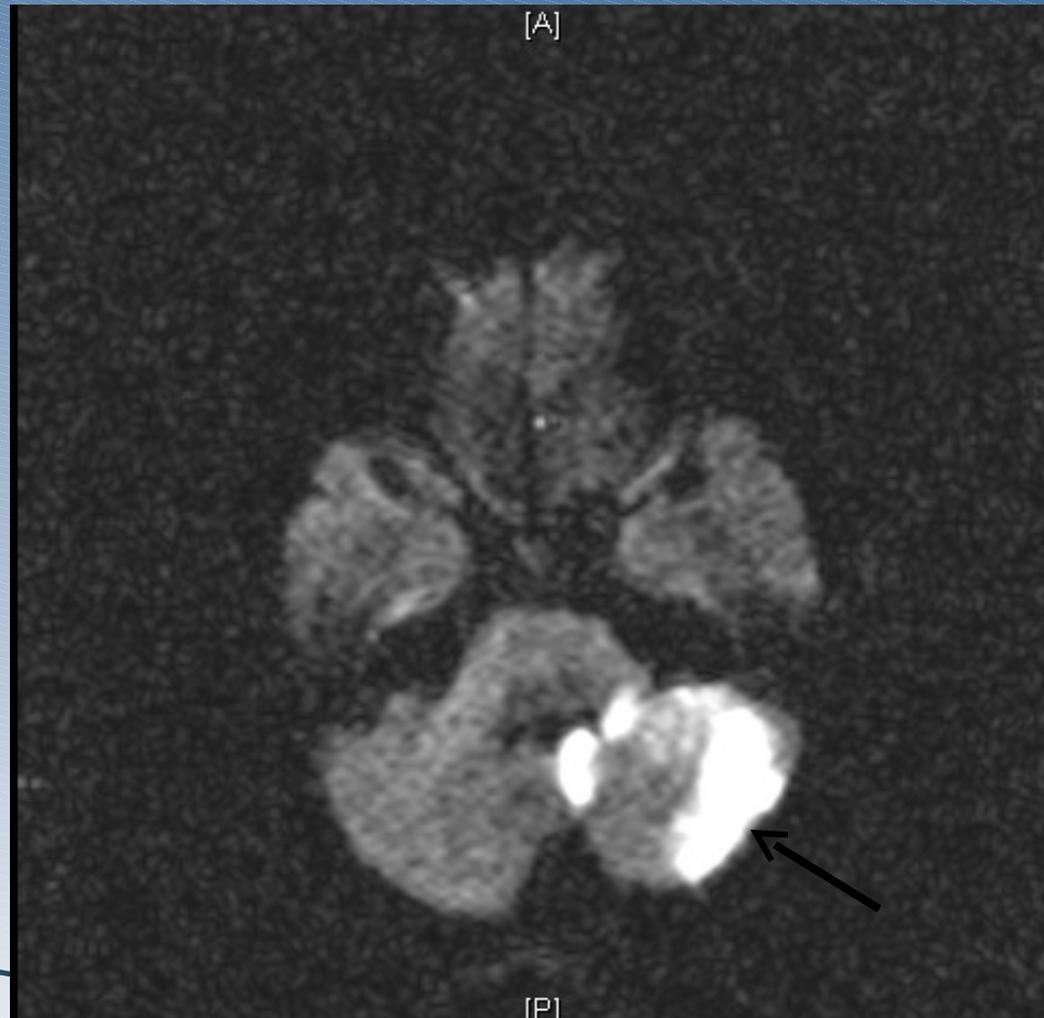
Trend for Complication Rates in Octogenarians



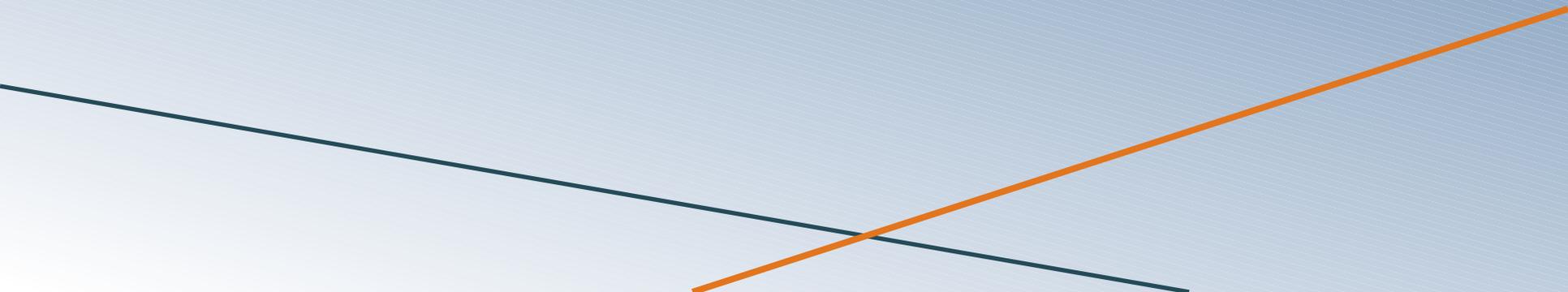
Hostile Aortic Arch



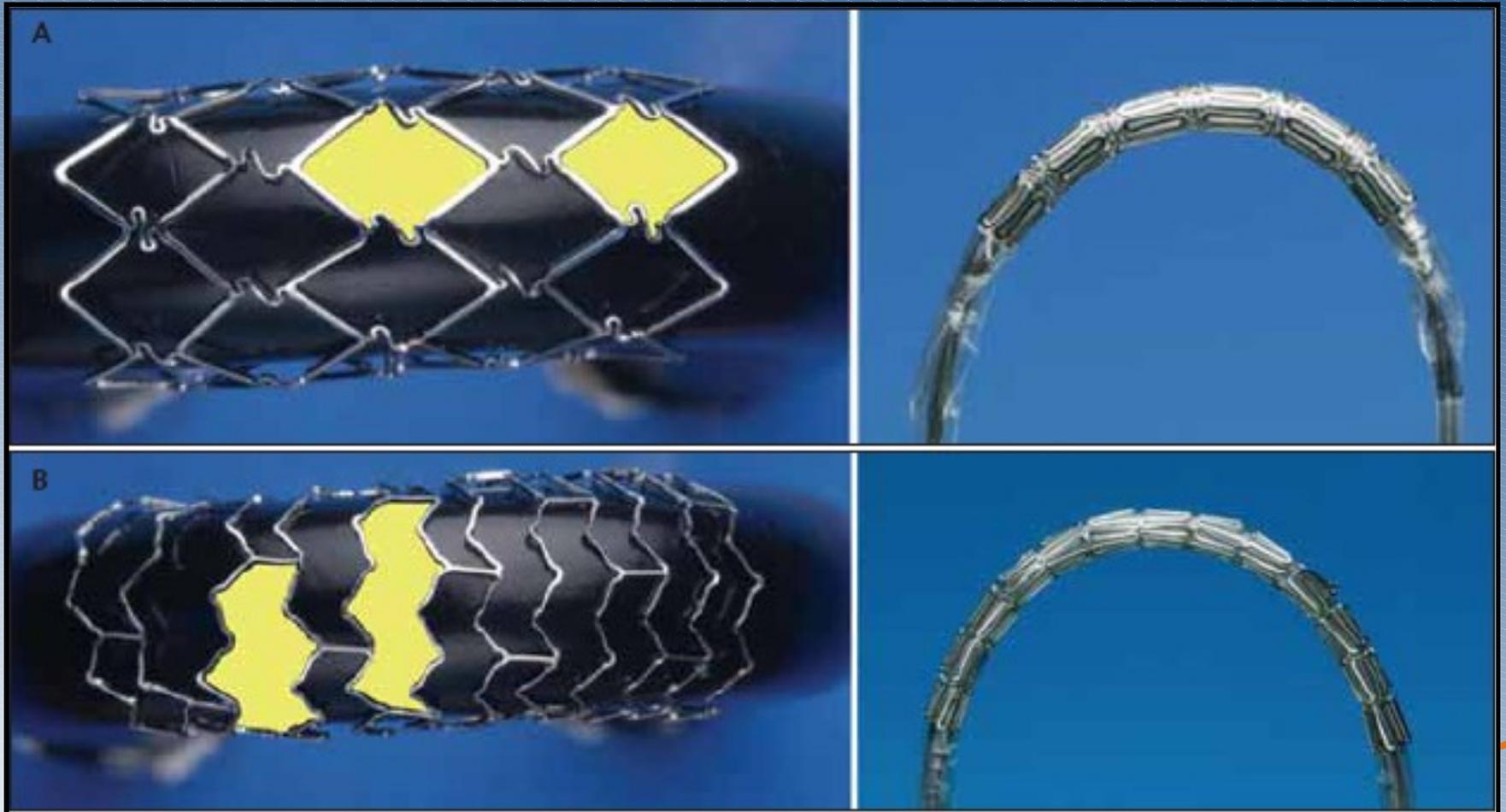
MRI Brain w/o contrast



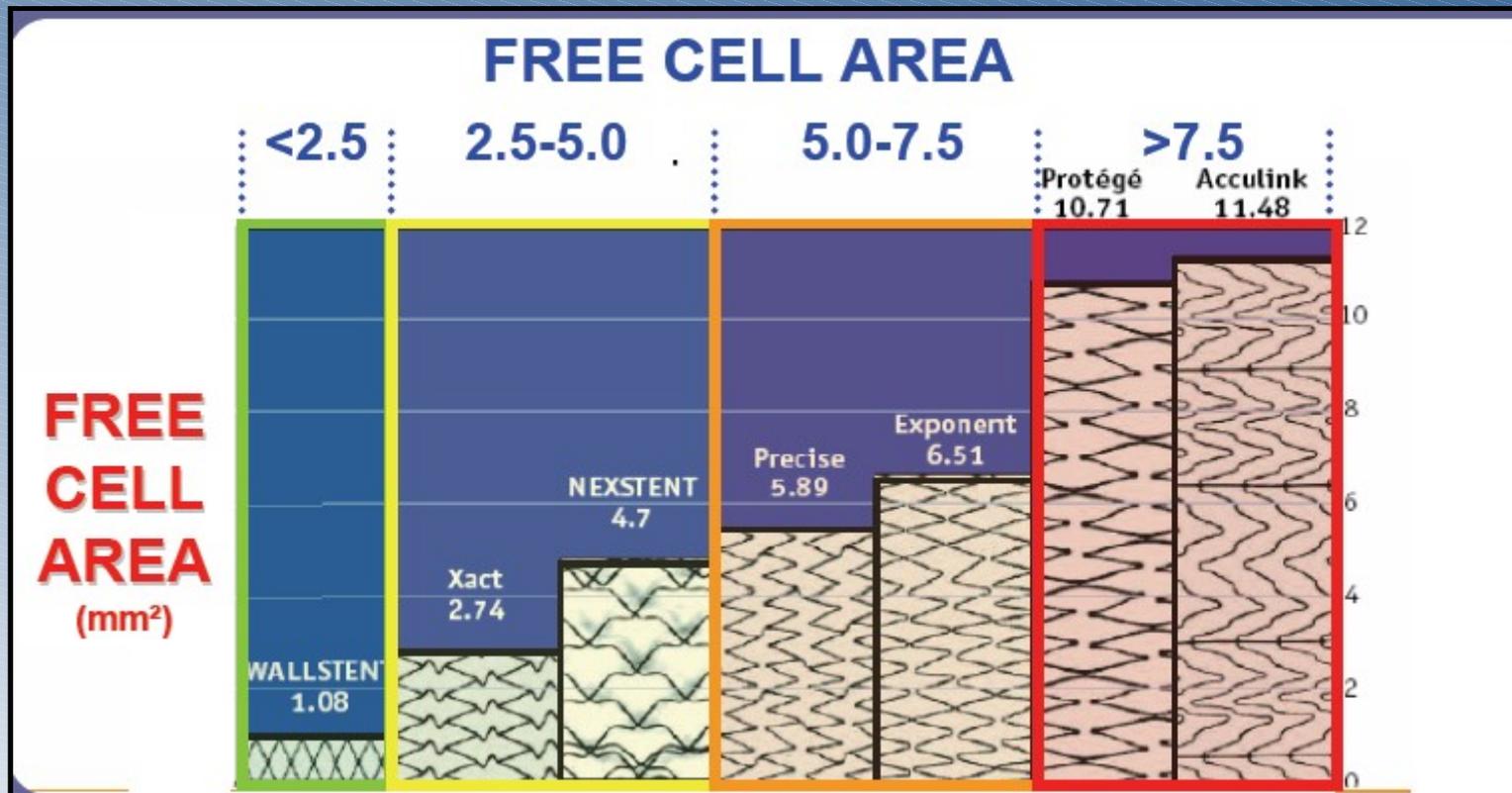
Carotid Stent Design and Lesion Specific Stent Selection



Basic Principle of Open Versus Closed Cell



Free Cell Area of Available Stent Designs . . .



Scaffolding and Plaque Coverage

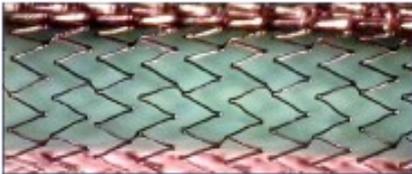
closed cell elgiloy stent – Wallstent



Plaque Coverage

+++

open cell nitinol stent

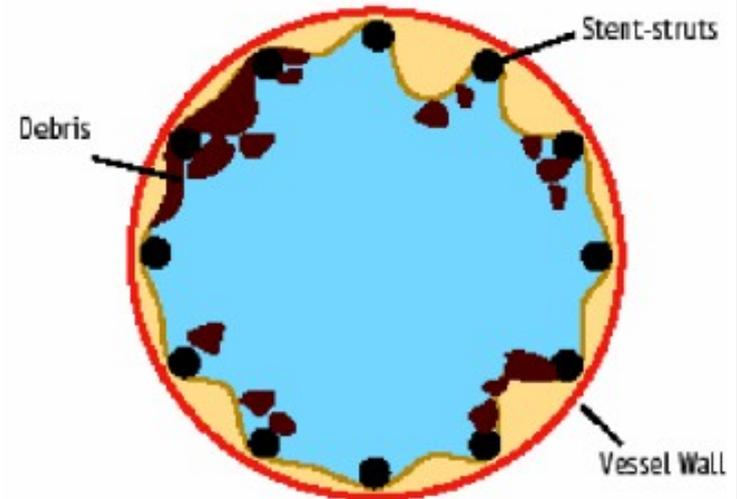


+

closed cell nitinol stent

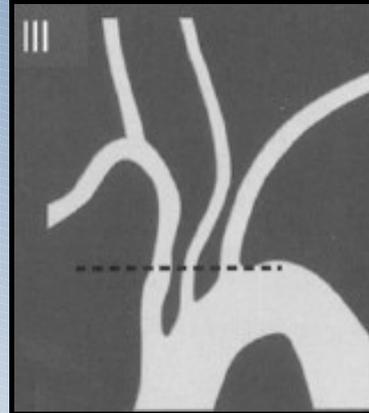
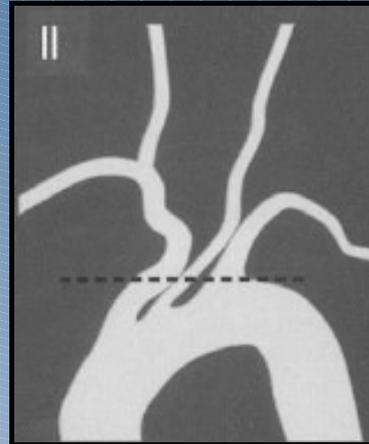


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Difficult Access: High Stent Deliverability Required!

Mesh Wire Stents Superior



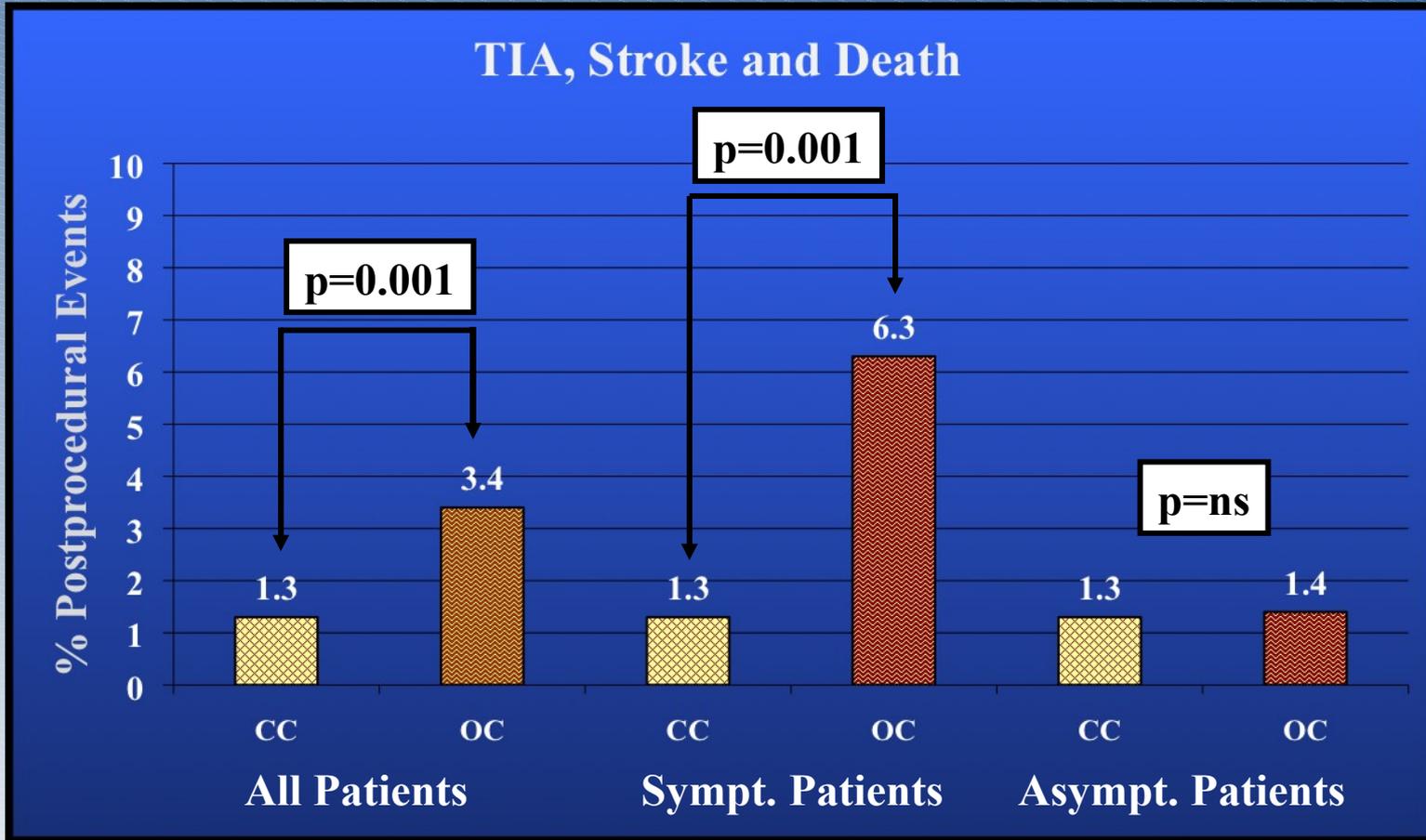
Stent Design: Lesion Coverage and Scaffolding



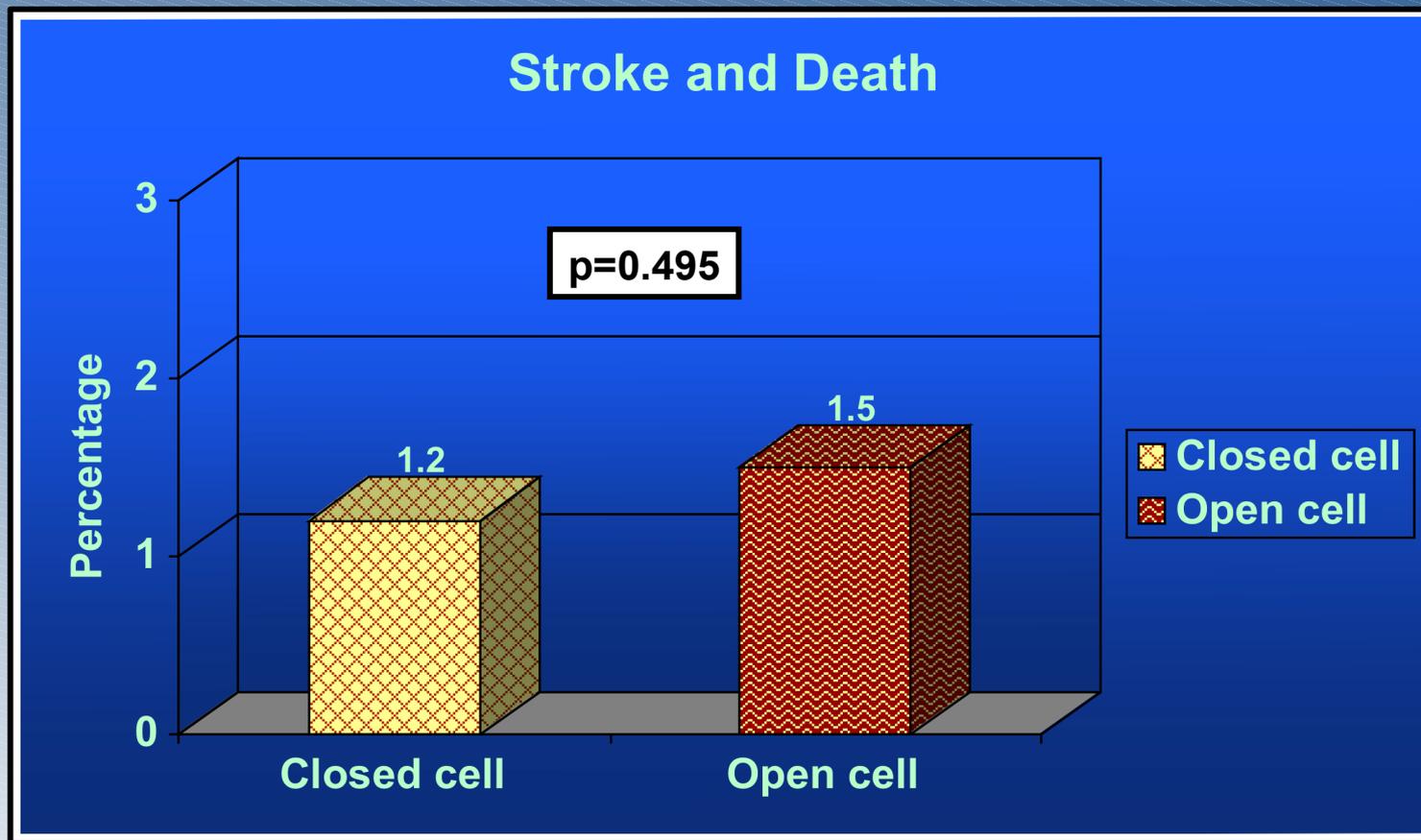
Closed cell-mesh wire

Open cell-Nitinol

Comparison of Post-Procedural Event Rates by Cell Types



30-Day Stroke (As Defined By the Authors) / Death Rates (no TIAs)



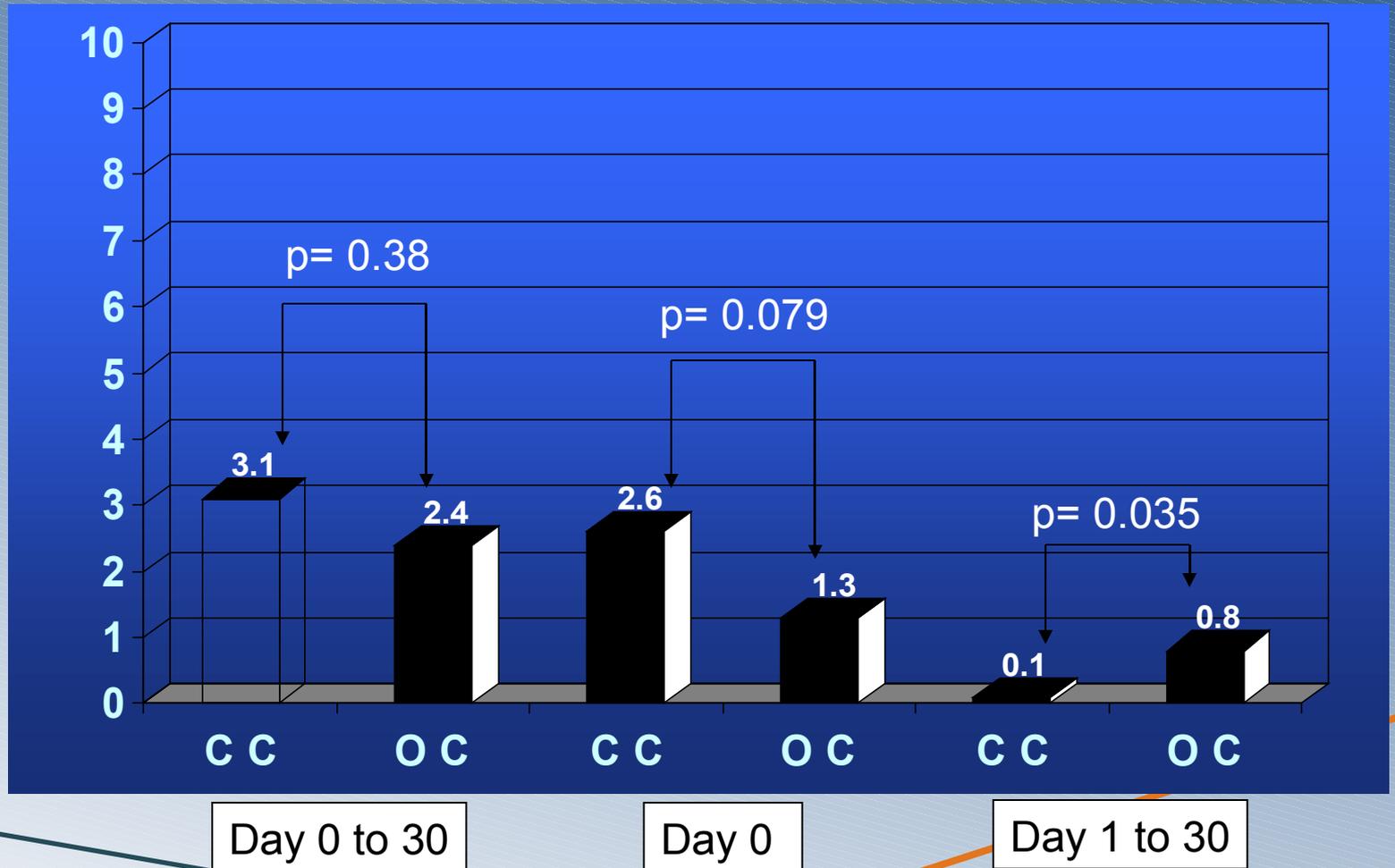
Difference: 0.3% (95% CI -0.5% to 1.4%, $p=0.495$)

Does Carotid Stent Cell Design Matter?

European Registry

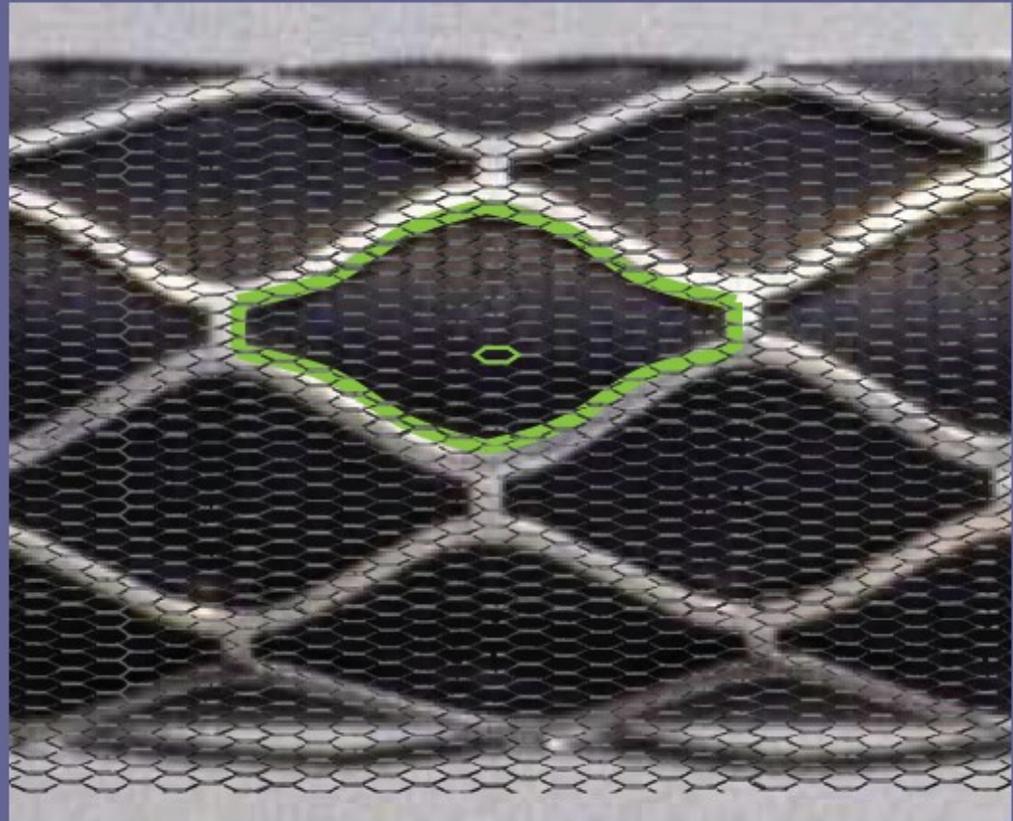
*Martin Schillinger, MD; Manfred Gschwendtner, MD;
Bernhard Reimers, MD; Johannes Trenkler, MD; Luc
Stockx, MD; Johann Mair, MD; Sumaira Macdonald, MD;
Franz Karnel, MD; Kurt Huber, MD; Erich Minar, MD*

Stroke and Death rates



Addition of stent “mesh”

- Finest mesh stent



Courtesy of Dr. Mark Wholey

CAS Outcomes Tied To . . .

ANATOMY

- ❖ Difficult Arch
- ❖ CCA/ICA
Tortuosity
- ❖ Lesion anatomy

PATIENT

- ❖ Symptoms
- ❖ Octogenarians
- ❖ Cerebral Reserve

OPERATOR

- ❖ Early learning curve
- ❖ Case selection
- ❖ Stubborn persistence

DEVICE SELECTION TECHNIQUE

- ❖ Embolic Protection
- ❖ Stent design
- ❖ Cerebral protection

Opportunity



Judgment

