Endovascular Symposium II Session VIII Carotid and Cerebral Intervention

A Pioneer's View of the Carotid World: What are the Remaining Questions?

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Klaus Mathias Department of Clinical and Interventional Angiology Asklepios Klinik St. Georg Hamburg / Germany







I, Klaus Mathias, DO NOT have a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with one or more organizations that could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest in the context of the subject of this presentation.







... first publication 36 years ago...

Sonderdruck aus FORTSCHRITTE DER MEDIZIN 95. Jg., Nr. 15 vom 21. 4. 1977, S. 1007-1011

Ein neuartiges Katheter-System zur perkutanen transluminalen Angioplastie von Karotisstenosen

Von K. Mathias

Aus der Abteilung für Röntgendiagnostik des Zentrums Radiologie (Direktor: Prof. Dr. med. W. Wenz) der Universität Freiburg/Br.

... no enthusiastic reaction!







Carotid Artery Disease

We still have to answer many open questions!

- Do we already have the ideal stent for each lesion?
- What is the optimal cerebral protection?
- Should we treat acute ICA occlusions?
- Should we treat carotid dissections?
- Should we treat carotid aneurysms?
- Do we need stents in FMD?
- Should we treat asymptomatic ICA stenosis?
- How much experience do you need for a good outcome of CAS







We have many differing properties of stents

- Cell size scaffolding
- Radial force
- Tapering
- Plaque protrusion
- Late events day 1-30

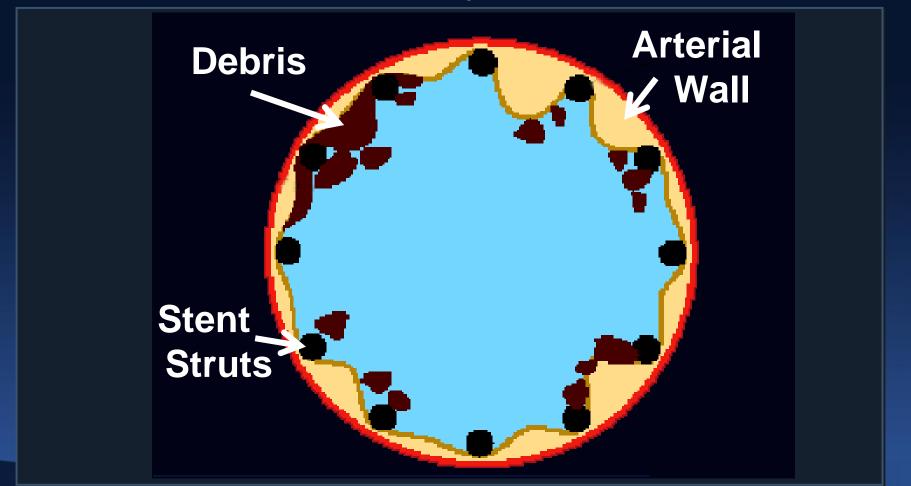








Plaque protrusion may lead to late events.









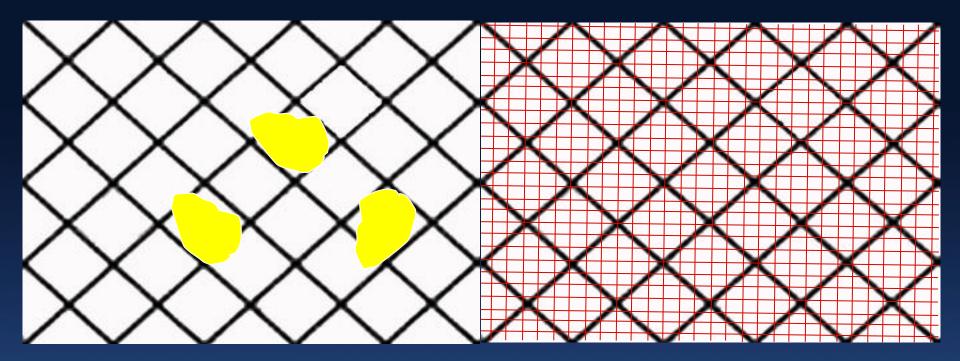
Under Investigation

 Hybrid Stent = combination of nitinol stent and fine meshwork = should prevent plaque prolaps = should prevent late embolic events









plaque prolaps throughfine meshwork preventsstent meshesplaque prolaps







Filters & Proximal Balloon Protection

- We should always use CP
- Proximal balloon protection is more effective than filters
- Lesions with little plaque burden in asymptomatic patients are well suited for filters
- Proper use of devices required
 - Filters must be well apposed to arterial wall
 - Aspiration before injection always necessary









Flow Reversal









European Trial Flow Reversal

Enrolled pts.	122	100%
Minor stroke	1	0.8%
Major stroke	1	0.8%
Death	0	0.0%
Total subjects with MAE	2	1.6%







European MO.MA Trial

Enrolled pts.	157	100%
Minor stroke	3	1.8%
Major stroke @ 30 days	1	0.6%
Death	1	0.6%
Total subjects with MAE	4	3.0%

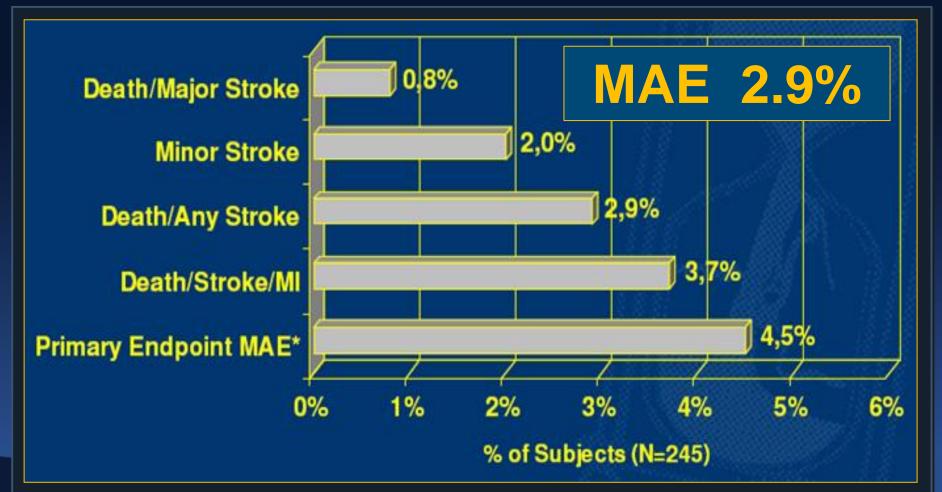
A. Cremonesi, Charing Cross 2004







EMPIRE (Embolic Protection with Reverse Flow)









Improvements of CP have made CAS a safe procedure!

MAE today 1 - 3%







Bad results of IVT and CEA!

- Thrombolysis too slow
- CEA inefficient in carotid T occlusions
- Organization essential for acute stroke management









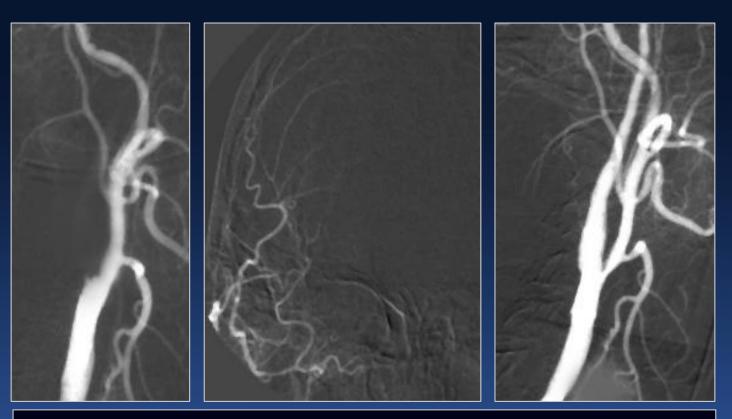
D.E. f-62 Hemiplegic for 4 hours CTA right ICA & MCA occluded







Bifurcational disease or carotid-T occlusion ?

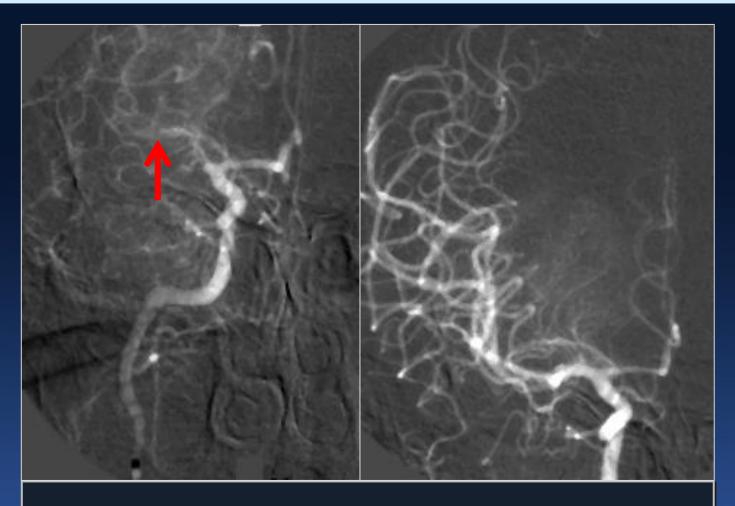


D.E. f-62 Hemiplegic for 4 hours









Some thrombus also in MCA - stent retriever cleaned it.















Carotid Artery Aneurysm

Endovascular Tx best choice!

• Effective indepandant of the cause of aneurysm

- atherosclerosis
- chronic dissection
- injury
- tumor erosion

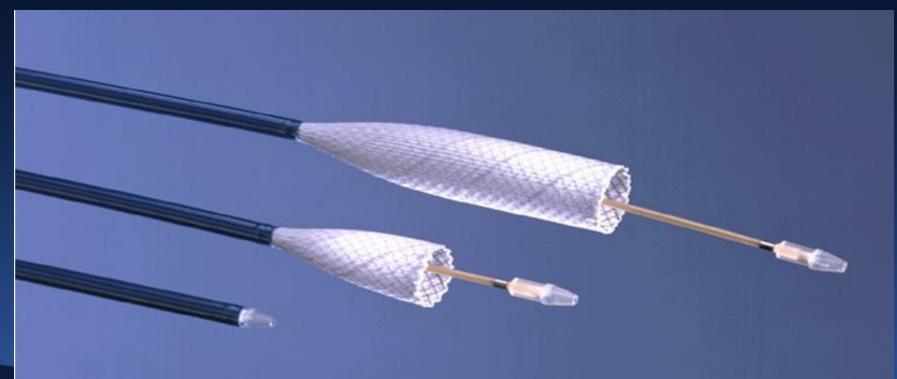






Self-expandable Covered Stents

Aneurysms of CCA and ICA can be treated also surgically inaccessible lesion close to the skull base.





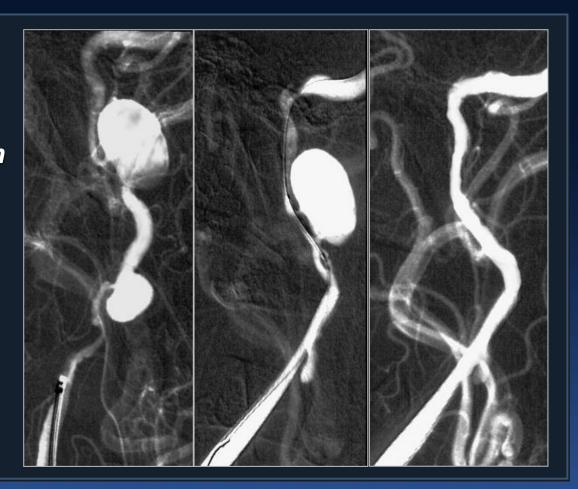




Carotid Artery Aneurysm

AM 44 J. (m) spontaneous dissection exclusion of both aneurysms with Wallgraft 6 mm

for 5 years free of symptoms



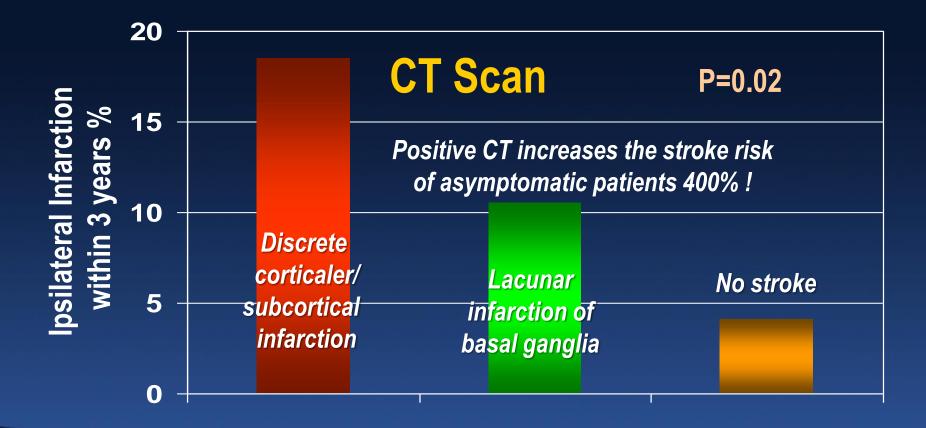






Asymptomatic Stenosis

Silent Infarctions? - Stroke Risk Increased !



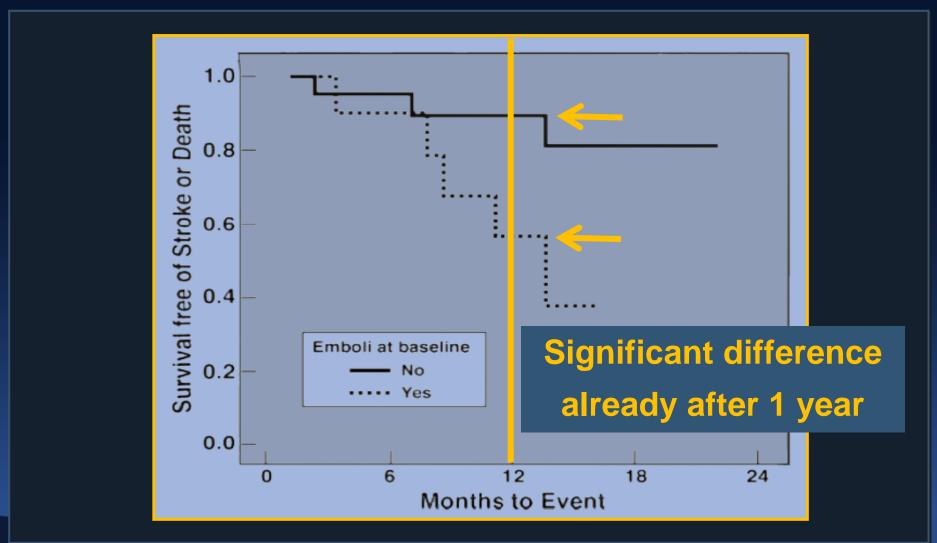


Tegos TJ et al. Int Angiol. 2001;20:110-7





Asymptomatic Stenosis









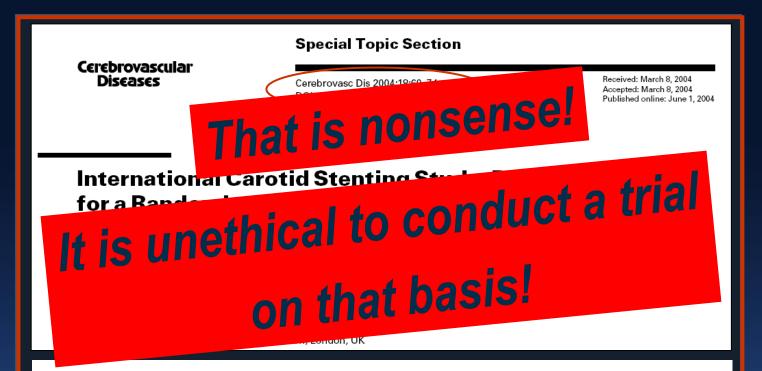
4/5 of the trials allowed minimal expertise of 10 CAS and tutoring

CAVATAS ⁴¹ C	Training in neuroradiology and angioplasty (but not necessarily in the carotid · artery) required. Tutor-assisted procedures allowed.
	Procedures submitted to an executive review committee; CAS periprocedural · death or stroke rate had to be <6%.¶ No tutor-assisted procedures allowed.¤
SPACE ^{42, 51} 0	At 25 successful CAS or assistance of a tutor for interventionalists having performed at least 10 CAS.
EVA-3S ⁴³ 0	\geq 12 CAS cases or \geq 5 CAS and \geq 30 cases of endovascular treatment of \cdot supra-aortic trunks. Tutor-assisted CAS allowed for centers not fulfilling \cdot minimal requirements. \Box
ICSS ⁴⁴ ¤	A minimum of 50 total stenting procedures, of which at least 10 should be in \cdot the carotid artery. Tutor-assisted procedures allowed for interventionalists \cdot with insufficient experience. \square









Probationary Centres

The trial protocol recognises that many centres may lack the necessary experience of carotid stenting. Centres fulfilling the other requirements for entry but where interventionalists (or surgeons) have insufficient experience of carotid stenting (or endarterectomy) may join the ICSS for a probationary period.







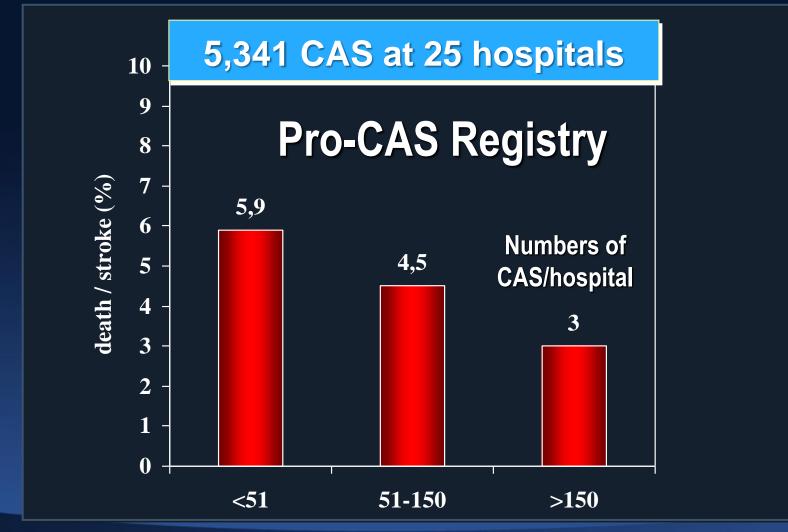
- European trials with poor outcome due to unexperienced interventionalists

 - SPACE
 - ICSS
- Better results of CREST in the last 2 years of the study no stroke at all!











Theiss et al., Stroke 2009, 39: 2325-30





Multivariate Analysis of Predictors of CAS Events*

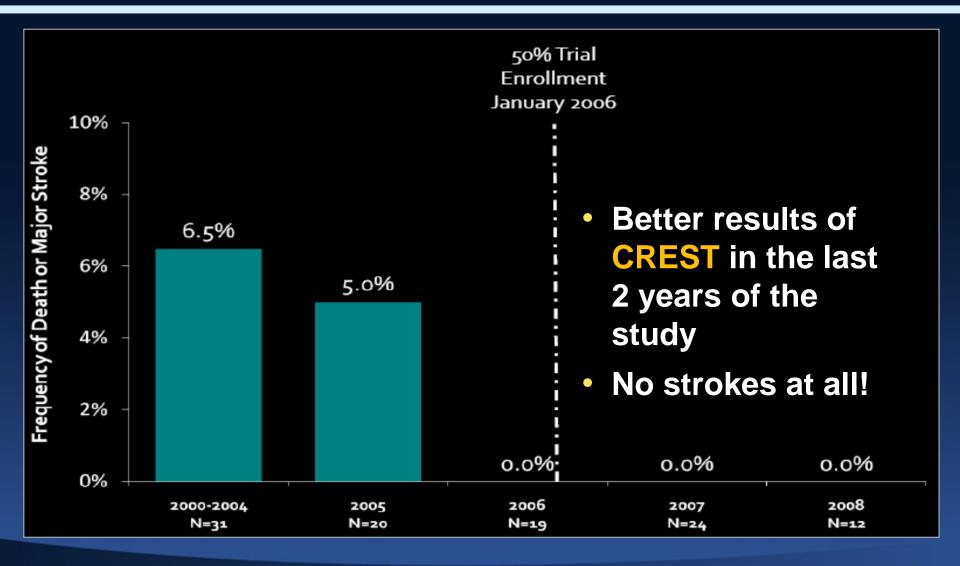
Experience	OR (95% CI)	p-value
≤ 50 vs. >150/J.	1,77 (1,1-2,8)	0,017
50-61 vs >150/J.	1,48 (1,0-2,1)	0,034

*Data from the ProCAS Registr y





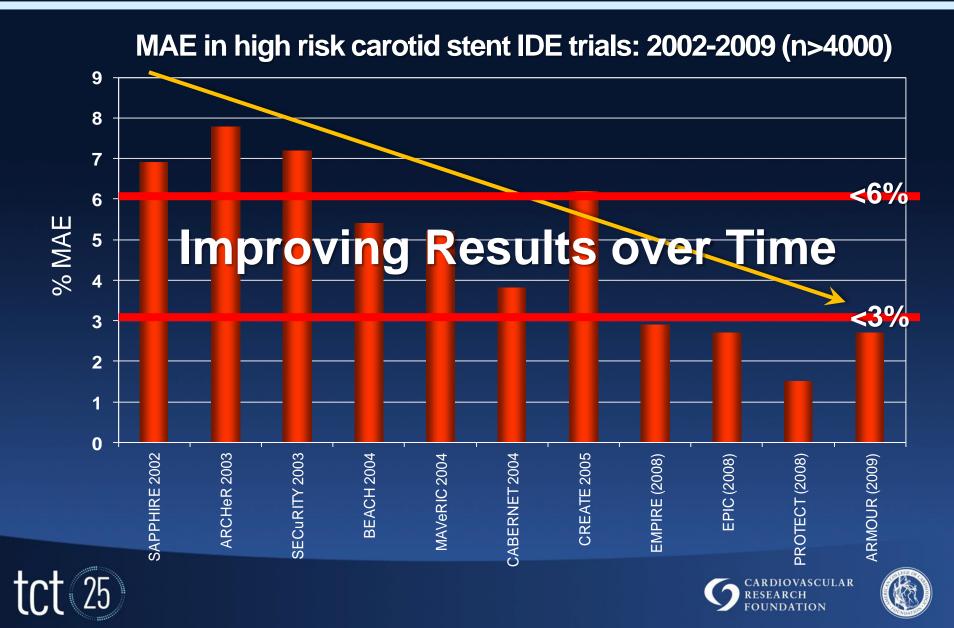












CAS - Mature for General Use?

