

A DIFFUSION WEIGHTED MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING-BASED STUDY OF CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMY VERSUS TRANSCERVICAL CAROTID ARTERY REVASCULARIZATION WITH DOUBLE MESH STENT

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Disclosure

Speaker name:

.....**María P. Lamarca** Mendoza

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)

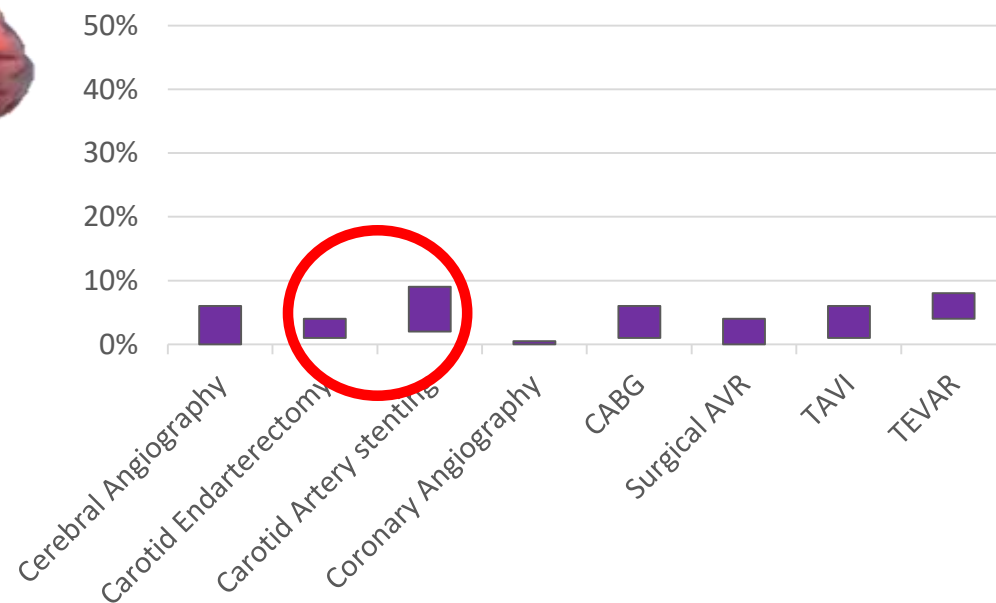


I do not have any potential conflict of interest





Stroke risk



CAS – EXCESS OF MICROEMBOLIC BURDEN

**Negotiation
of
ARCH
AORTIC
TRUNK**

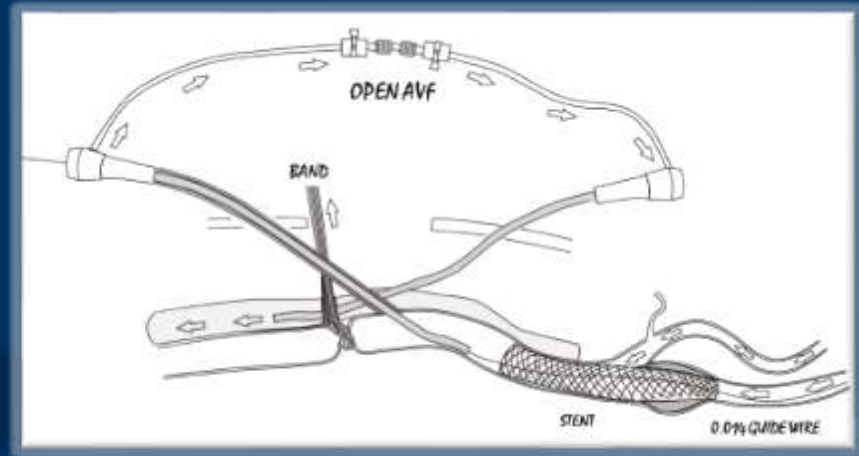


**CROSSING
THE
STENOSIS**

TCAR IN TOLEDO SINCE 2004

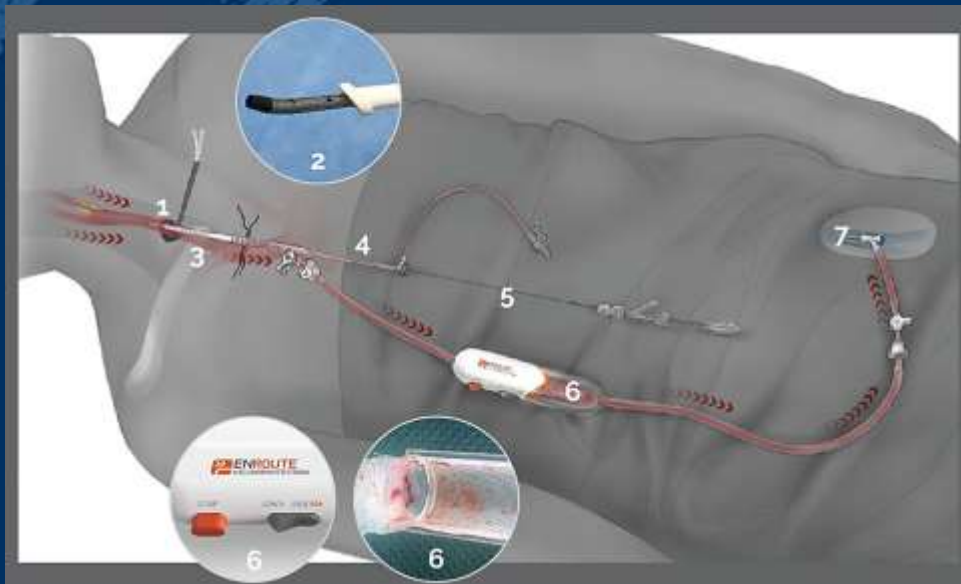
Transcervical Carotid Artery Angioplasty and Stenting with Carotid Flow Reversal: Surgical Technique

Enrique Criado, MD,¹ Manuel Doblas, MD,² Juan Fontalberna, MD,² Antonio Orgaz, MD,² and Angel Flores, MD,² Stony Brook, New York, and Toledo, Spain



Results of the ROADSTER multicenter trial of transcarotid stenting with dynamic flow reversal

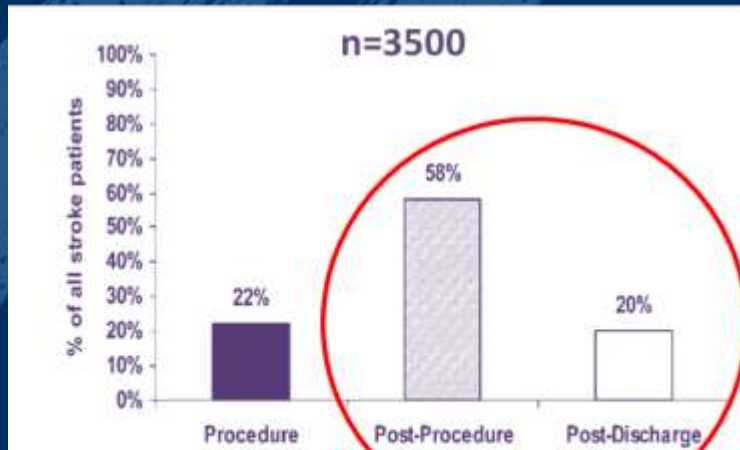
Christopher J. Kwolek, MD,^a Michael R. Jaff, DO,^b J. Ignacio Leal, MD,^c L. Nelson Hopkins, MD,^d Rasesh M. Shah, MD,^e Todd M. Hanover, MD,^f Sumaira Macdonald, MD,^g and Richard P. Cambria, MD,^a
Boston, Mass; Toledo, Spain; Buffalo, NY; Norfolk, Va; Greenville, SC; and Sunnyvale, Calif



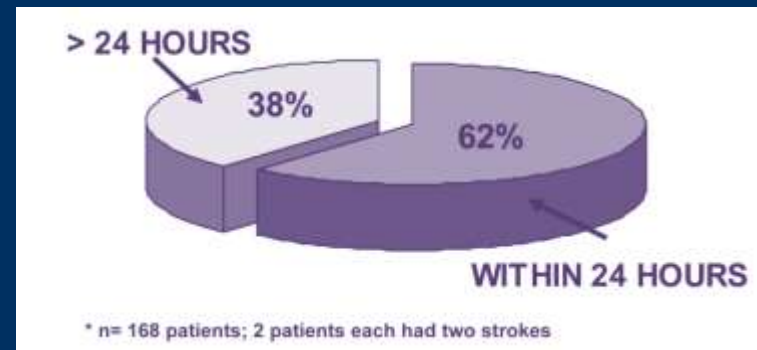
**1,4%
STROKE**

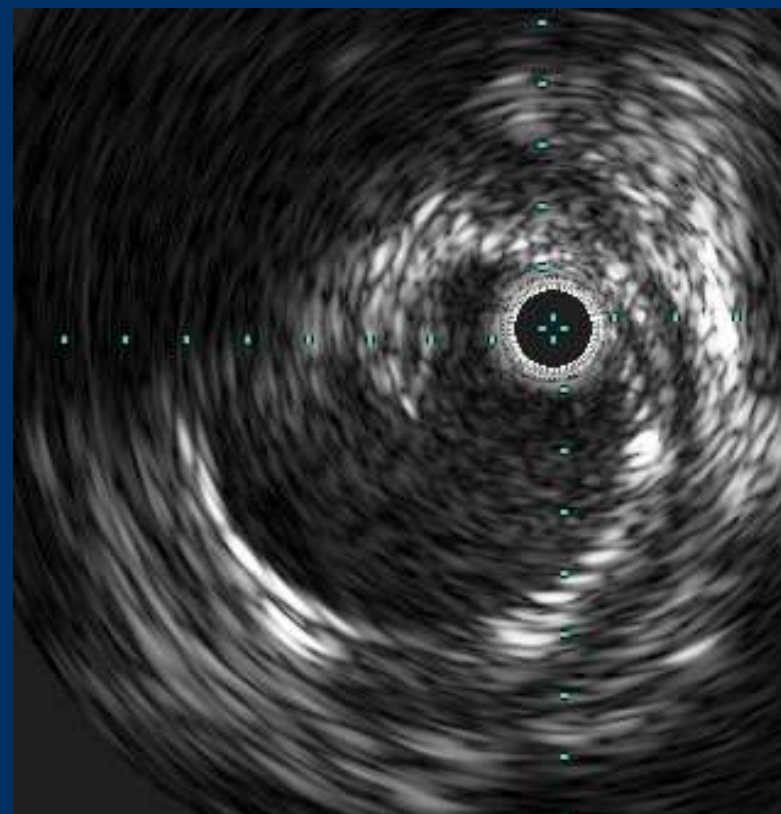
**0%
MAYOR
STROKE**

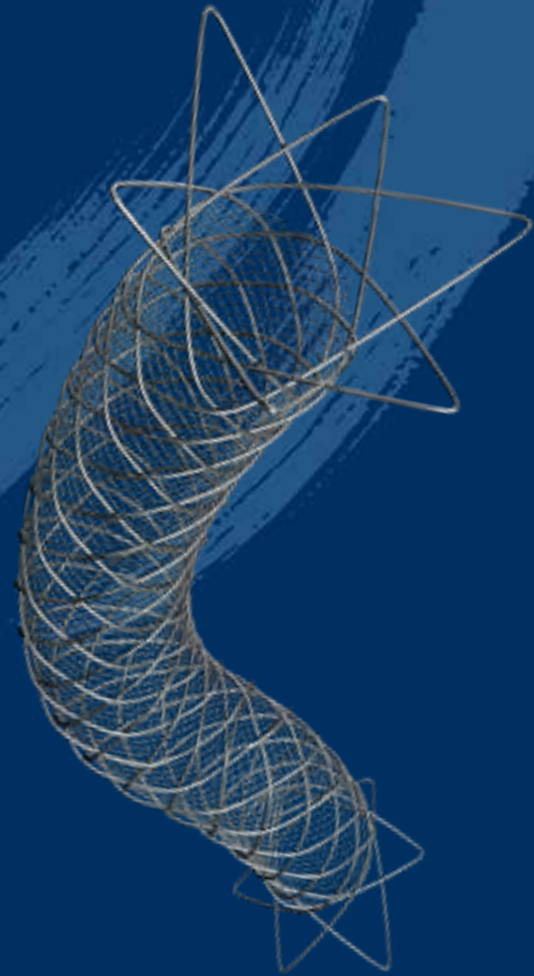
BUT DELAYED STROKE.....

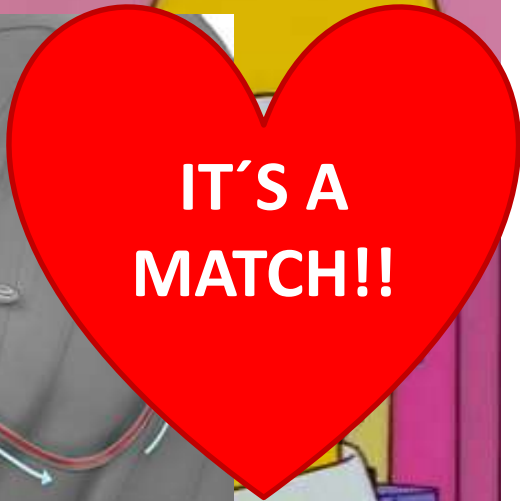
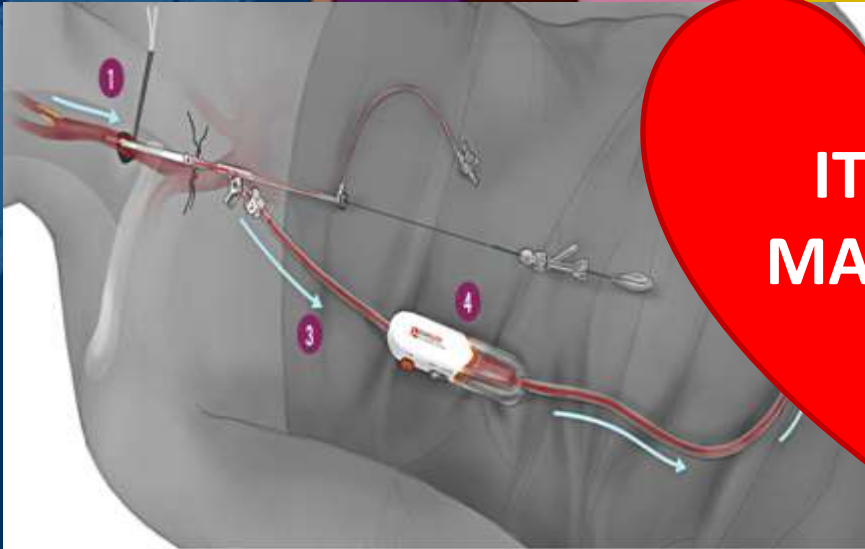


“Off the table”

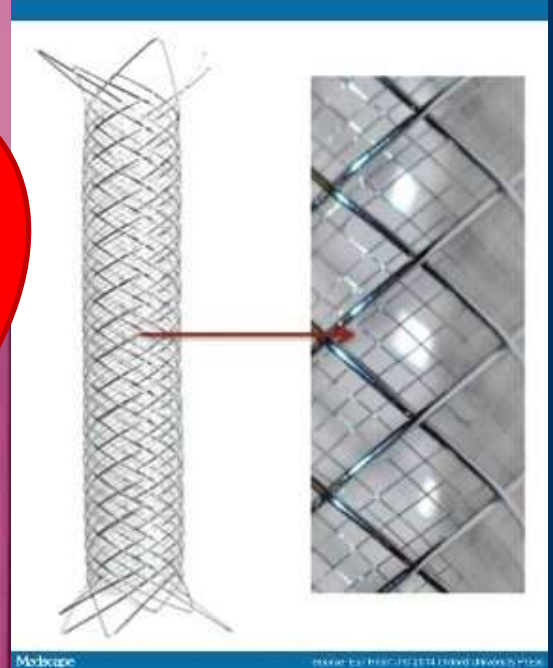






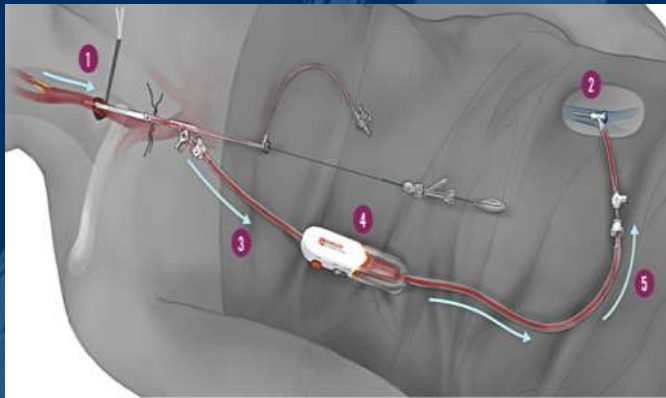


THAT GIVES ME AN IDEA.

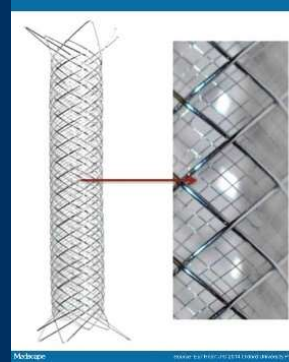


Medtronic

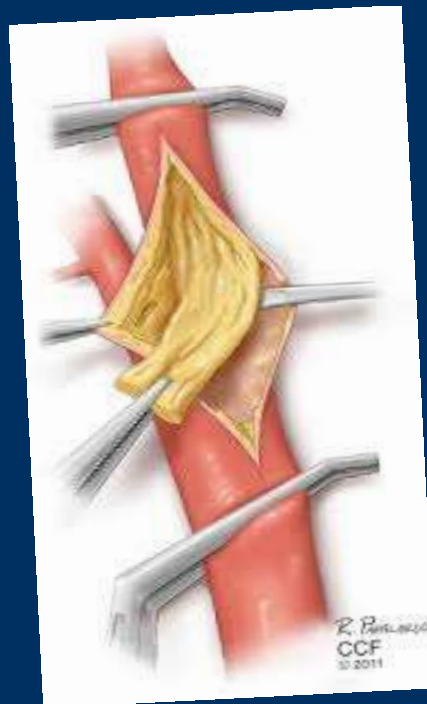
www.medtronic.com



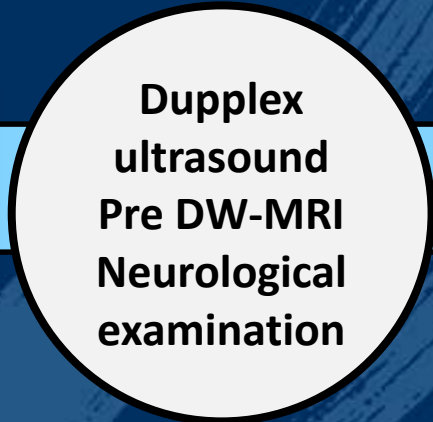
+



VS



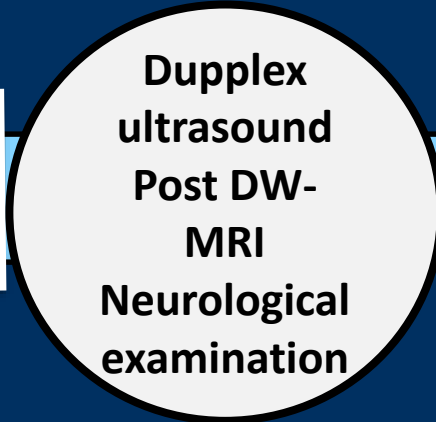
-24 hours



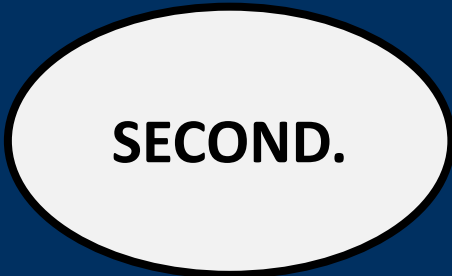
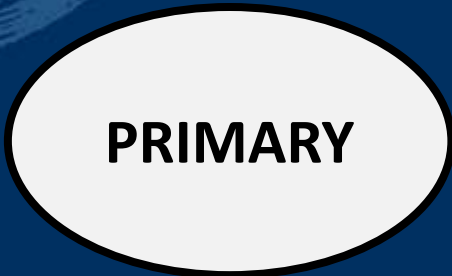
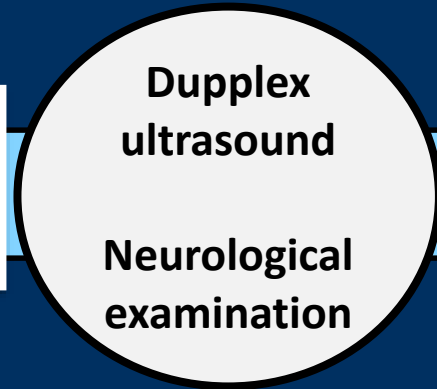
PROCEDURE



+24-72 hours



30 days



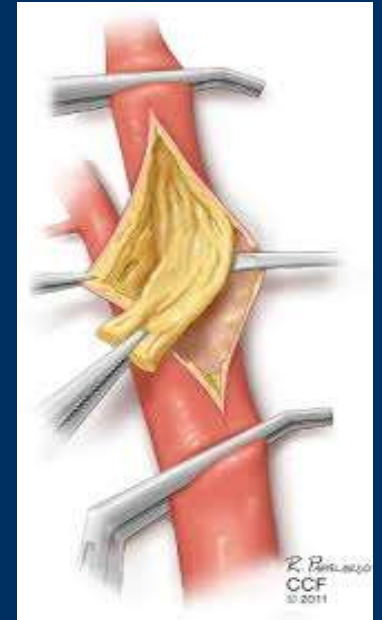
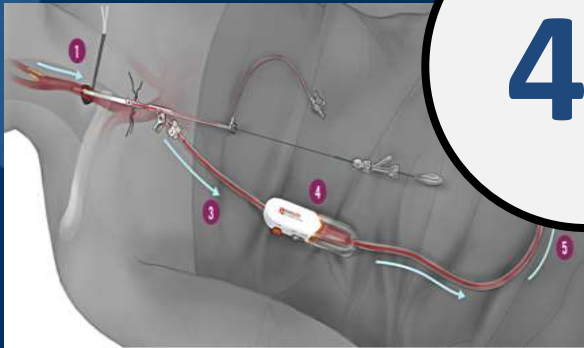
DW-MRI new lesion

**Isq. neurological event
thrombosis
death**

98

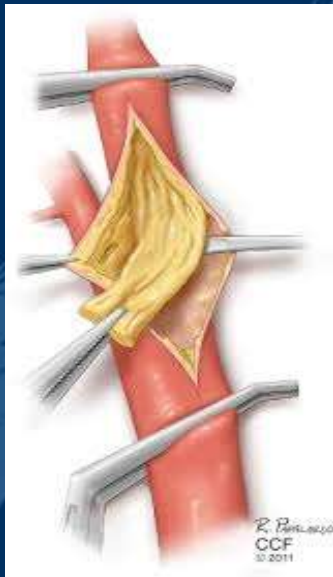
49

49



	CEA	TCAR	p
Age	72,09	72,9	0,64
> 80 ys.	16,32 % (8/49)	30,61% (15/49)	0,1
Symptom.	46,94 % (23/49)	71,43 % (35/49)	0,026
AF	8,70% (2/23)	14,29% (5/35)	
TIA	30,43% (7/23)	22,86% (8/35)	
Stroke	60,87% (14/23)	62,86% (22/35)	
Female	10,20% (5/49)	26,53 % (13/49)	0,04
DM	55,10% (27/49)	34,69% (17/49)	0,06
DL	59,18% (29/49)	46,94% (23/49)	0,23
HTA	87,76% (43/49)	77,55% (38/49)	0,29

	CEA	TCAR	p
Symptomatic pats	23	35	0,026
Ttment 14 days	10	23	<i>0,07</i>
Strokes	7	13	
Ttment 30 days	20	32	<i>0,36</i>
Strokes	10	20	



Patch



30

Eversion



16

By pass

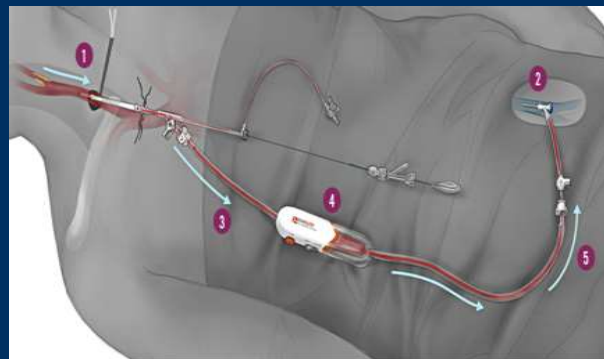


3

Shunt



14



PreD



14

PostD



49

local



29

ENDPOINTS..

	CEA (n=49)	TCAR (n=49)	p
MRI- new lesions	7 / 49 (14,29%)	5 / 49 (10,2%)	0,53
Technical success	49	49	
Isquemic neurol. event	0	0	
30 d- DEATH	1	0	1
THROMBOSIS	0	0	
Cranial nerve injury	2	0	0,49
BLEEDING w interv	2	2	
MI	0	0	

Hyperperfusion sd.

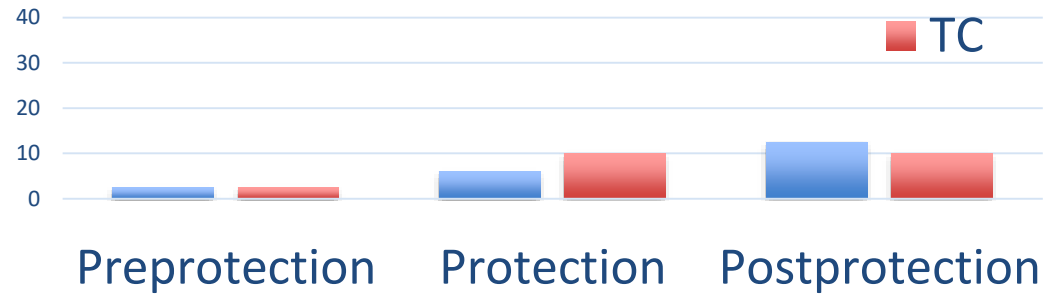
	CEA	TCAR
MRI new lesions	7 / 49 14.29%	5 / 49 10,2%
Symptomatic lesions	0	0
Previously symptomatic	3 / 7	4 / 5
Ttment 30 days	3 / 3	4 / 4

Evaluation of predictors of embolization

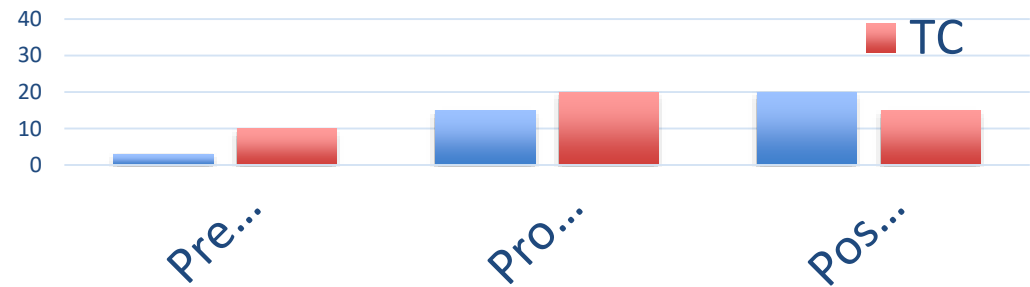
	OR	95% CI OR	<i>p</i>
TCAR	0,523	0,14 – 1,933	0,33
Age	1,116	1,02 - 1,23	0,02
Female	0,440	0,07 – 2,73	0,38
Symptomatic state	1,21	0,33 – 4,42	0,38
Ttment within 14 days	2,26	0,37 – 13,68	0,253
DM	1,70	0,41 – 7,09	0,46
DL	0,83	0,2 – 3,46	0,8



CEA and TC- no MRI lesions

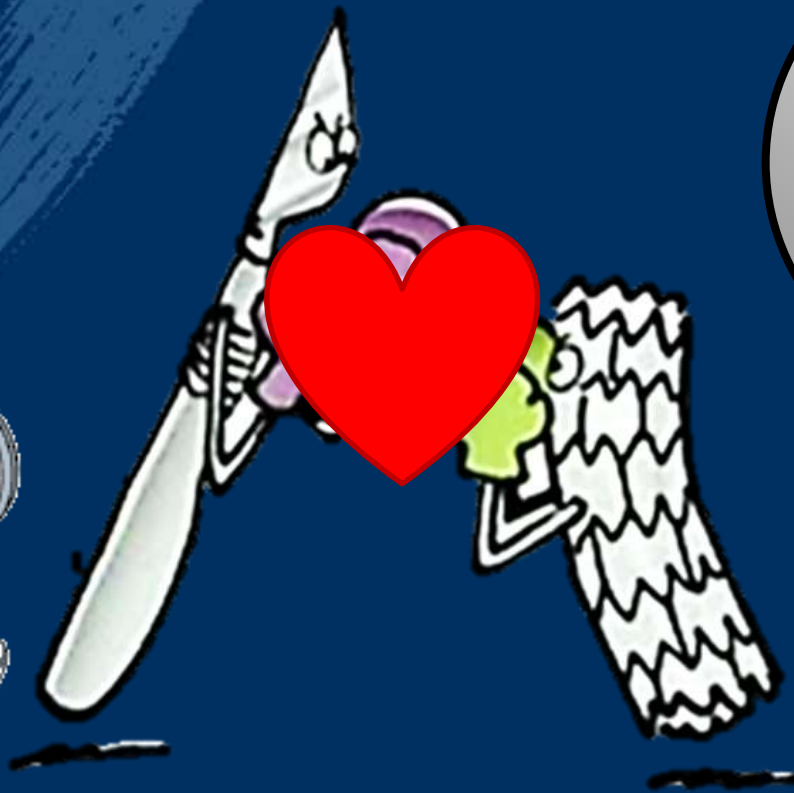


CEA and TC- MRI lesions



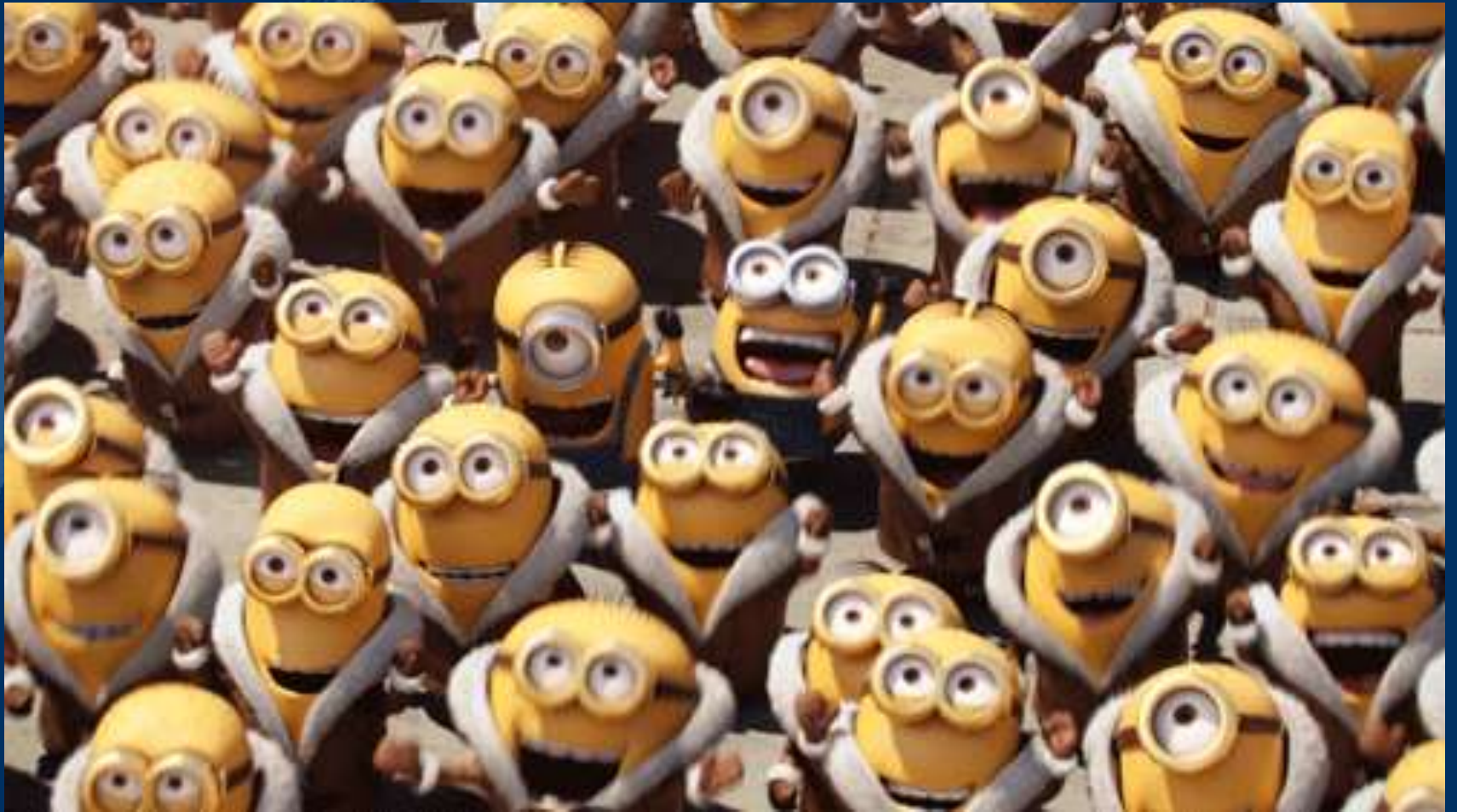
CONCLUSIONS

**LOW
EMB.**



**NO
STROKE**





THANKS!!!

