Carotid disease How to use imaging ?

Mohammed Chamsi-Pasha, MD, FACC, FASE

Assistant Professor, Weill Cornell Medical College Houston Methodist DeBakey Heart & Vascular Center







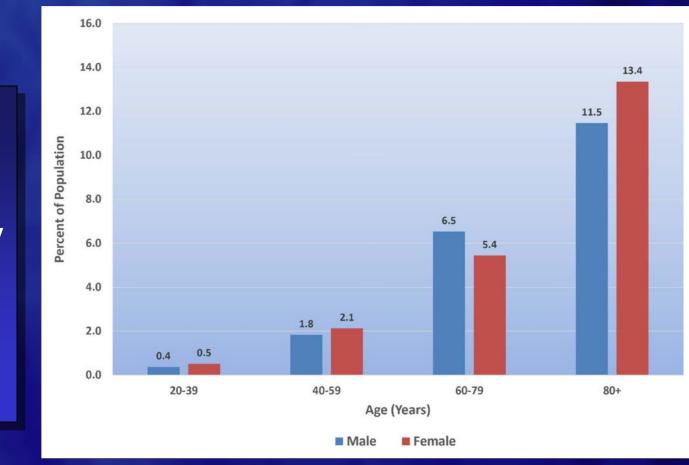
LEADING MEDICINESM

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Stroke Prevalence

2nd common cause of death

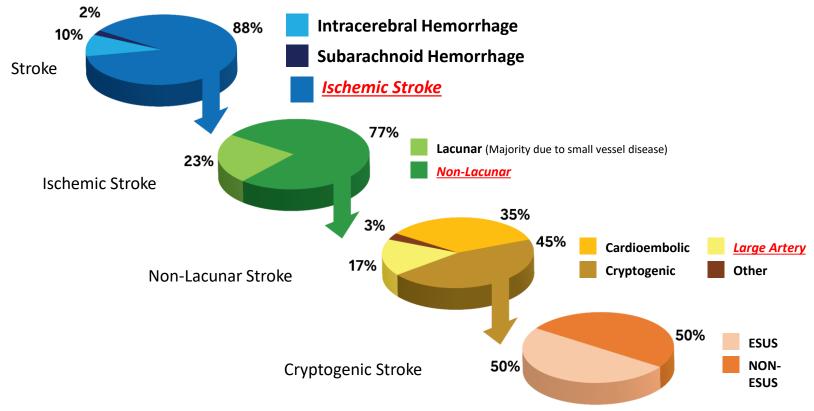
 Carotid artery disease
 causes 18 25% of all strokes





Circulation. 2019;139:e56-e528.

Figure 1. Conceptual Representation of Ischemic Stroke Subtypes



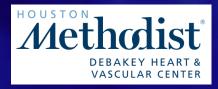
Abbreviations: ESUS indicates embolic stroke of undetermined source; and non-ESUS, non-embolic stroke of undetermined source.



3

Diagnostic Workup

Carotid US
Carotid CTA or MRA
Invasive angiography



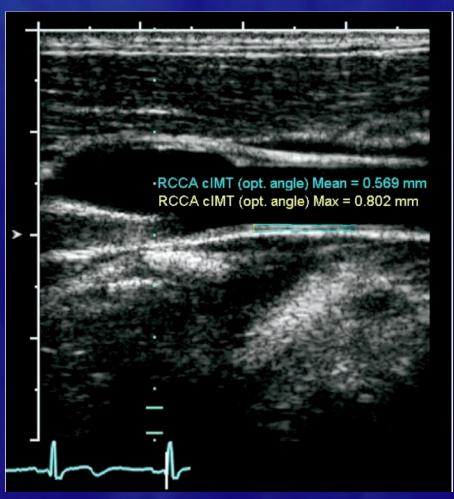
Carotid intimal medial thickness

- Significantly associated with risk for MI, stroke, CHD death
- Indications:
 - FH of premature CVD
 - <60 years with severe dyslipidemia
 - Intermediate FRS 6-20%



J Am Soc Echocardiogr. 2008;21(2):93–190.

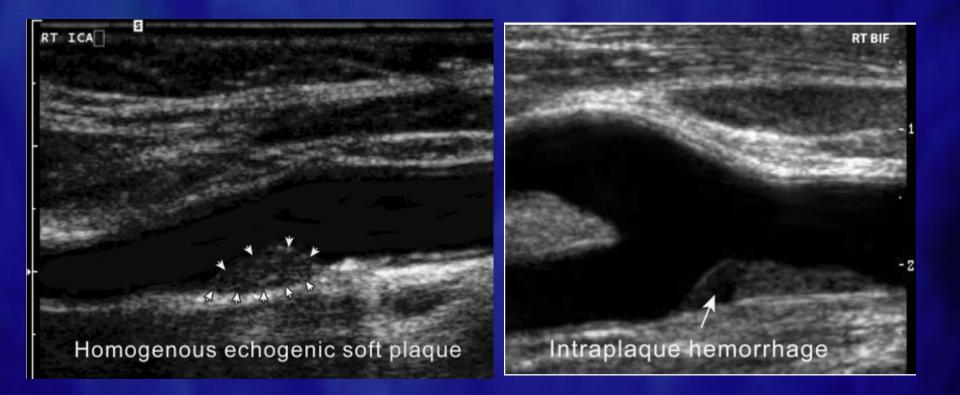
Distal CCA intimal wall measurement





J Am Soc Echocardiogr. 2008;21(2):93–190.

Plaque visualization

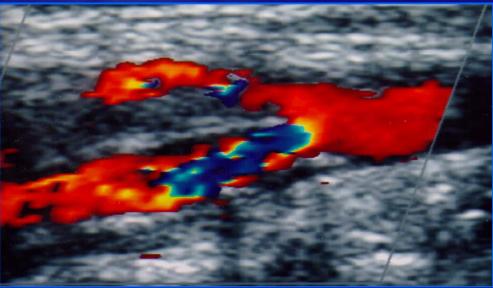




Carotid Duplex US



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High PSV and EDV Broadening of PW spectral Doppler

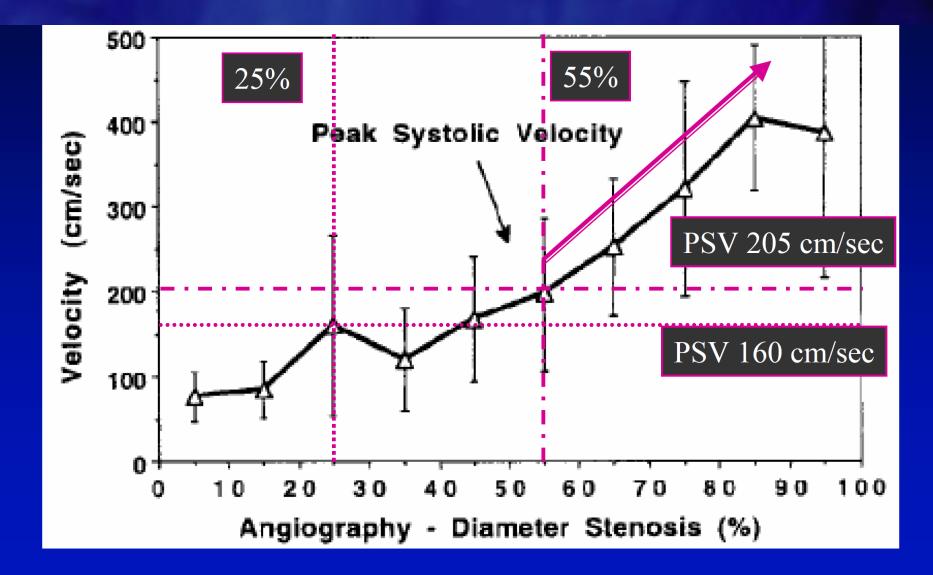
TABLE 3 Consensus Panel Gray-Scale and Doppler US Criteria for Diagnosis of ICA Stenosis

	Primary Parameters		Additional Parameters	
Degree of Stenosis (%)	ICA PSV (cm/sec)	Plaque Estimate (%)*	ICA/CCA PSV Ratio	ICA EDV (cm/sec)
Normal	<125	None	<2.0	<40
<50	<125	<50	<2.0	<40
50-69	125-230	≥50	2.0-4.0	40-100
≥70 but less than near occlusion	>230	≥50	>4.0	>100
Near occlusion	High, low, or undetectable	Visible	Variable	Variable
Total occlusion	Undetectable	Visible, no detectable lumen	Not applicable	Not applicable

* Plaque estimate (diameter reduction) with gray-scale and color Doppler US.



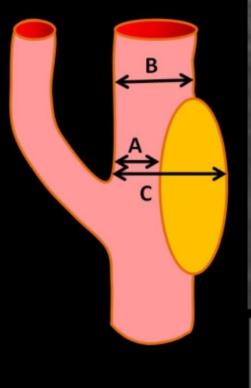
PSV and angiographic stenosis



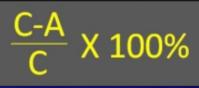
Radiology 2000;214:247-252

Methods of assessing stenosis

NASCET



ECST



<u>В-А</u> X 100%



NASCET	ECST
30	65
40	70
50	75
60	80
70	85
80	91
90	97

Approximate equivalent degrees of internal carotid artery stenosis used in NASCET and ESCT according to recent direct comparisons

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Indications for Carotid US

- Cervical bruit / asymptomatic pt
 TIA
- Stroke in a potential candidate for endarterectomy or stenting
- Follow-up of known stenosis (>20%) in asymptomatic individuals



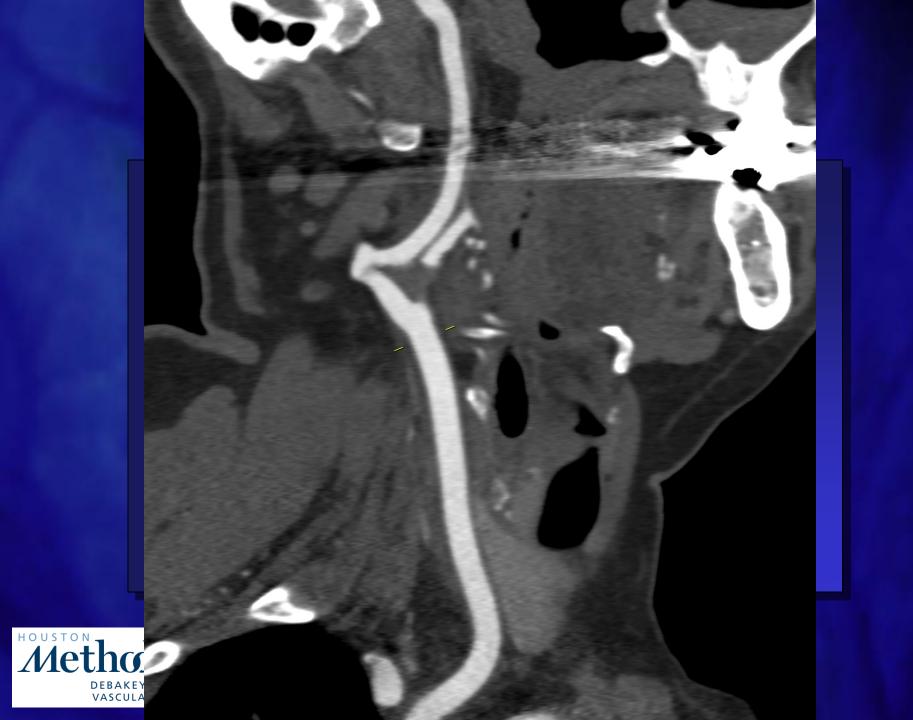
Carotid CTA

Non-invasive

- Extra and intracranial 3D view
- Excellent spatial resolution
- Calcium creates blooming artifact
 Contrast load







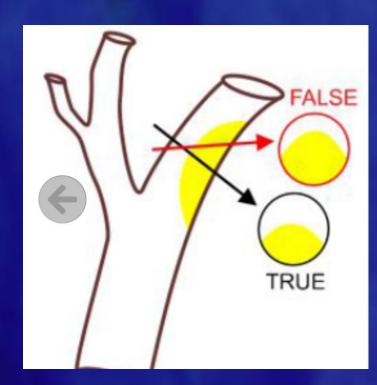
CTA for Carotid disease

Meta-analysis of 28 studies
70-99% stenosis
Sensitivity 85%
Specificity 93%

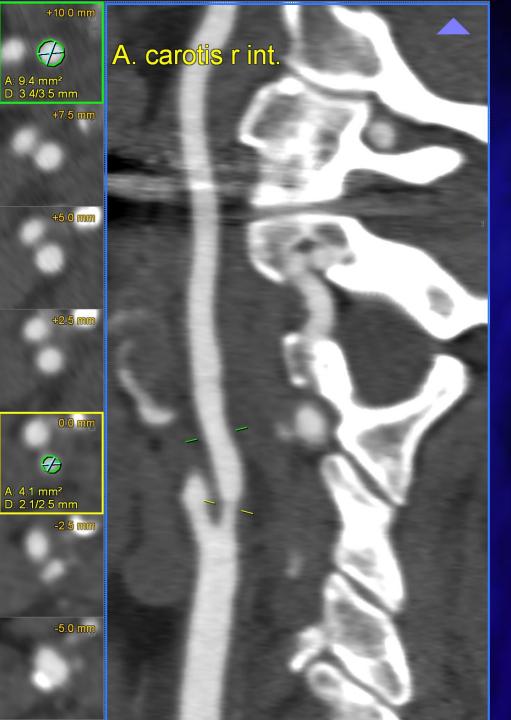
Totally occluded vessel
Sen 97%
Spec 99%



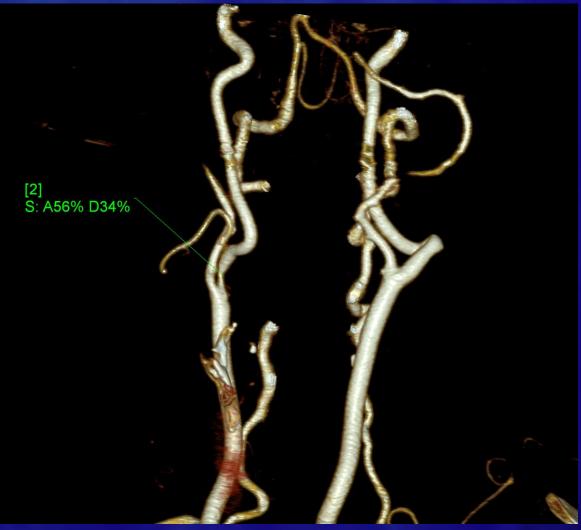
Stroke. 2004;135:2306.





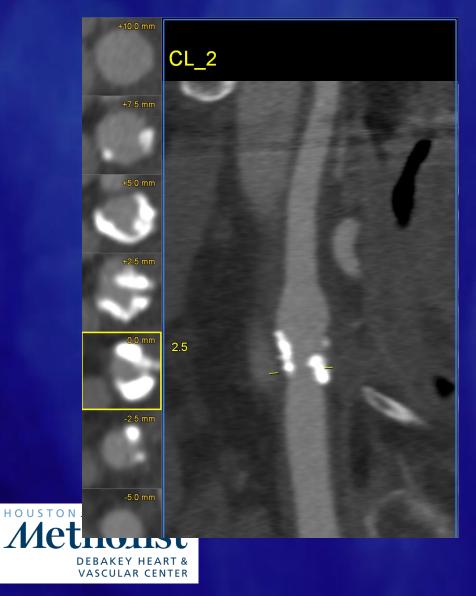


Diameter vs. area stenosis is different





Calcified Internal carotid artery Calcification : Achilles' heel of CT





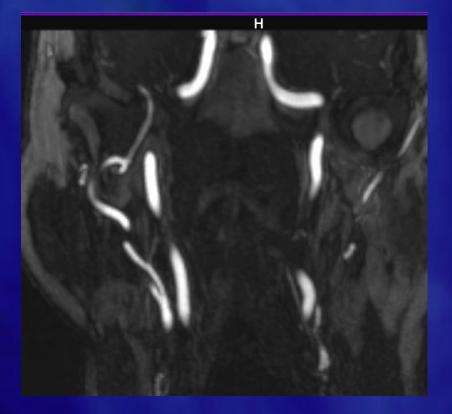
Carotid MRA

◆Non-invasive
◆No ionizing radiation
◆Extra and intra-cranial 3D view
◆↑ spatial resolution
◆ Calcification doesn't cause artifact





Carotid MRA







Carotid Plaque Characterization

Strokes occur in non-obstructive carotid disease
 CT/MR and PET has potential to characterize plaque composition and disease activity

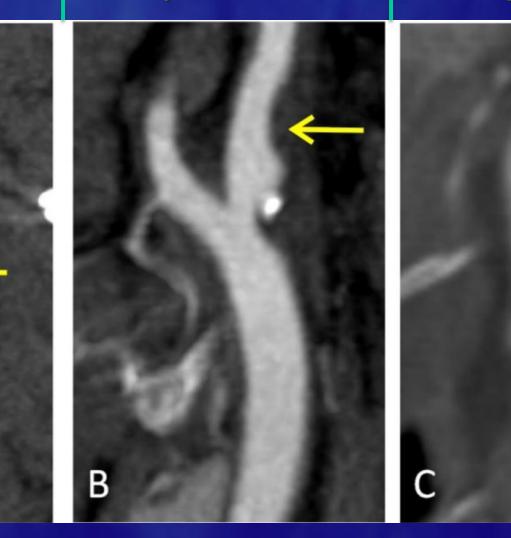


J Am Coll Cardiol Img 2019

Lipid (<60 HU) Plaque

Fibrous (60-130 HU) Plaque

Calcified (>130 HU) Plaque





A

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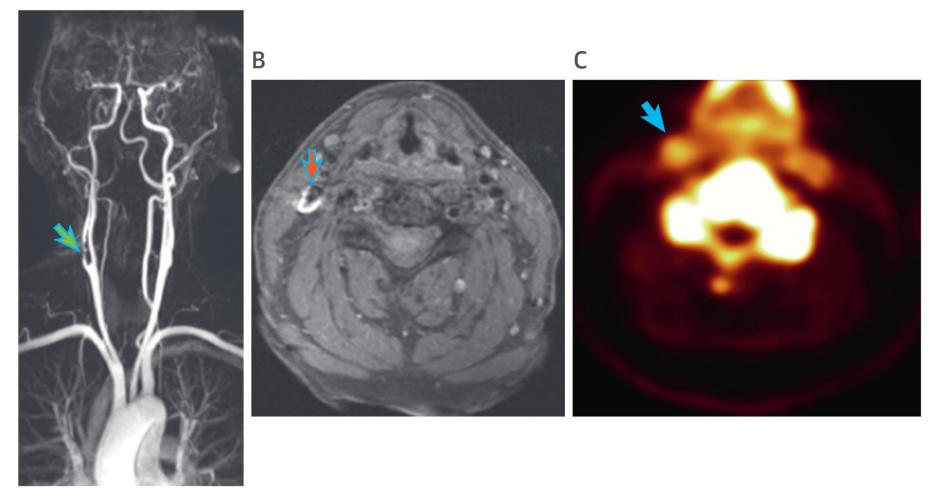
Beyond stenosis .. Unstable Plaque

Thin cap, large lipid core = high risk plaque

>70% agreement with histology after endarterectomy

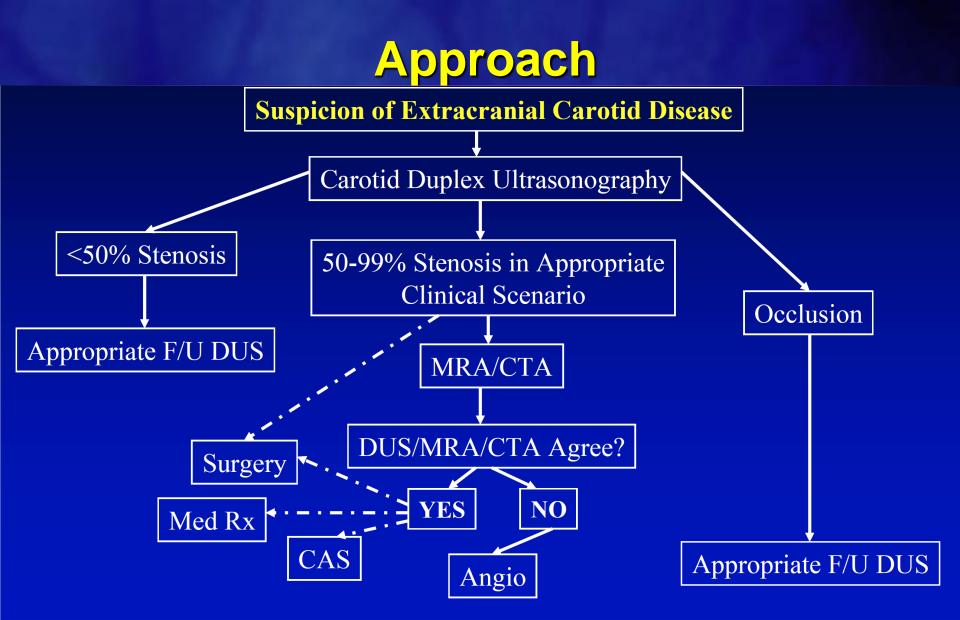








Complex ECA plaqueMRI : high T1 signal = fresh thrombus.PET with Sodium florid: high SIJ Am Coll Cardiol Img 2019







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