

Carotid Scanning Issues: The Distal Stenosis & Post-intervention Scanning

Ann Marie Kupinski, PhD RVT RDMS FSVU
North Country Vascular Diagnostics, Inc,
& Albany Medical College, Albany, NY

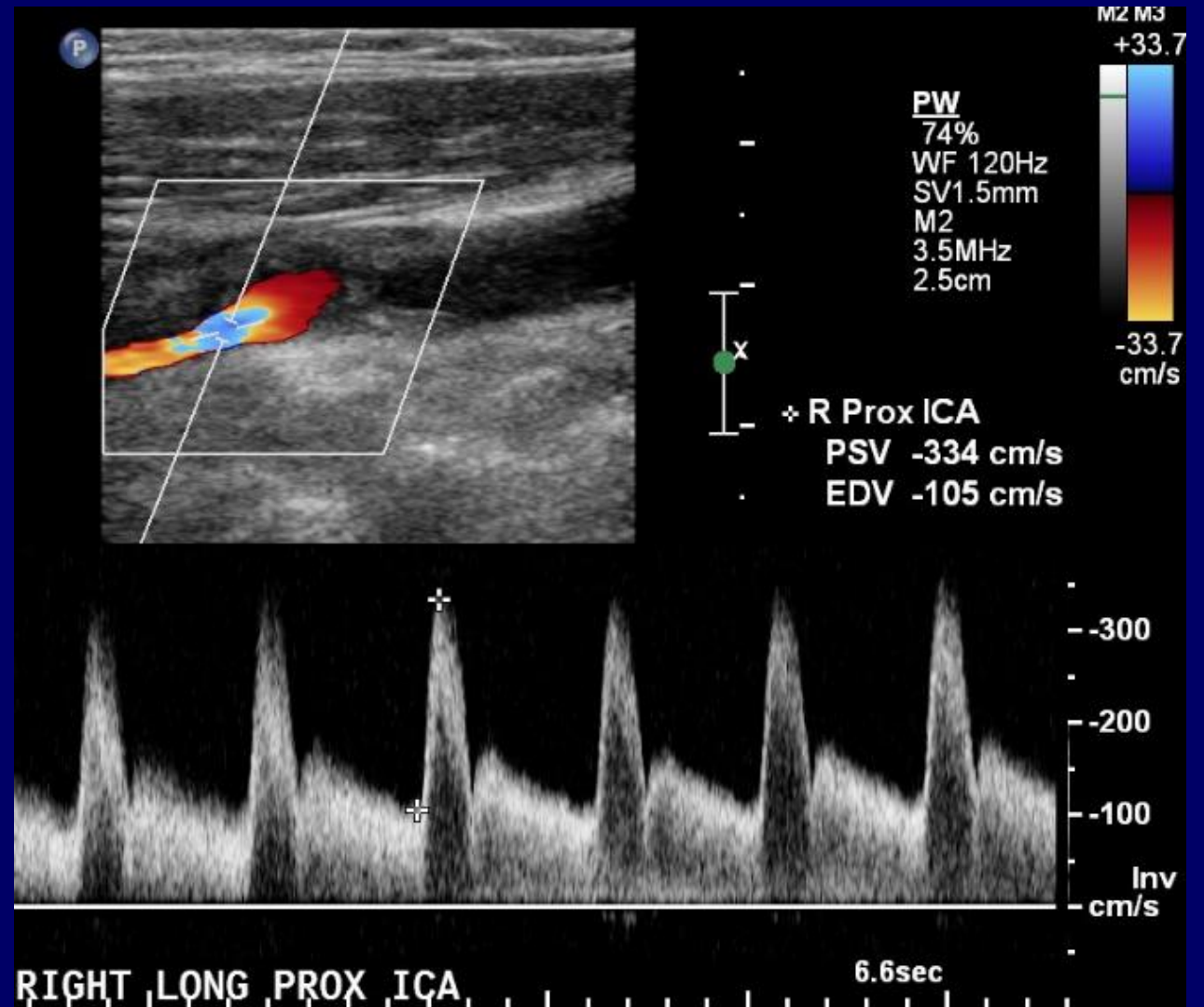
Objectives

- Identify patients where standard carotid criteria should not be applied
- Describe what to do with distal carotid artery disease interpretation
- List criteria accepted for carotid stents
- Discuss challenges associated with interpreting carotid stent restenosis

When does this not work???



Degree of Stenosis (%)	Primary Parameters		Additional Parameters	
	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



Criteria is only applicable to the first 3 cm of the ICA

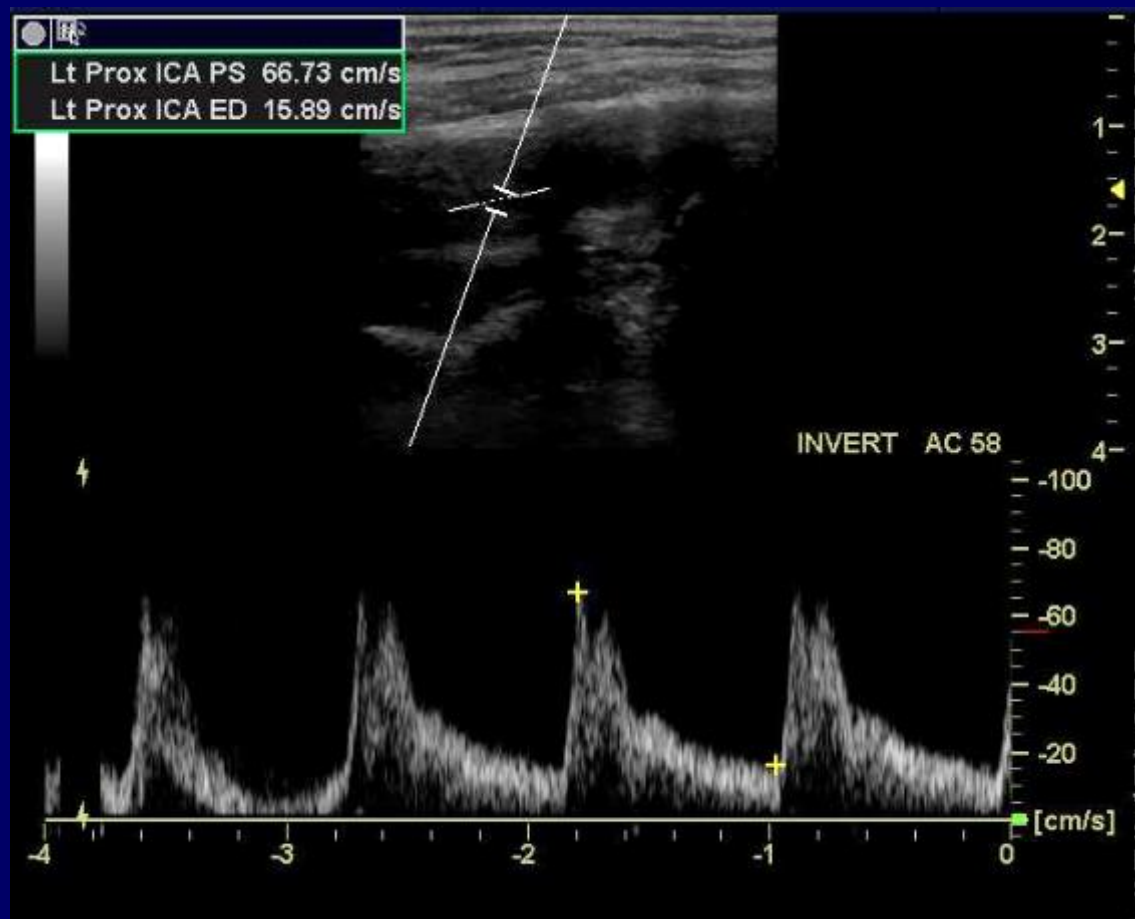
Prox ICA PSV 20 cm/s



Distal ICA PSV 31 cm/s



Prox ICA PSV 67 cm/s

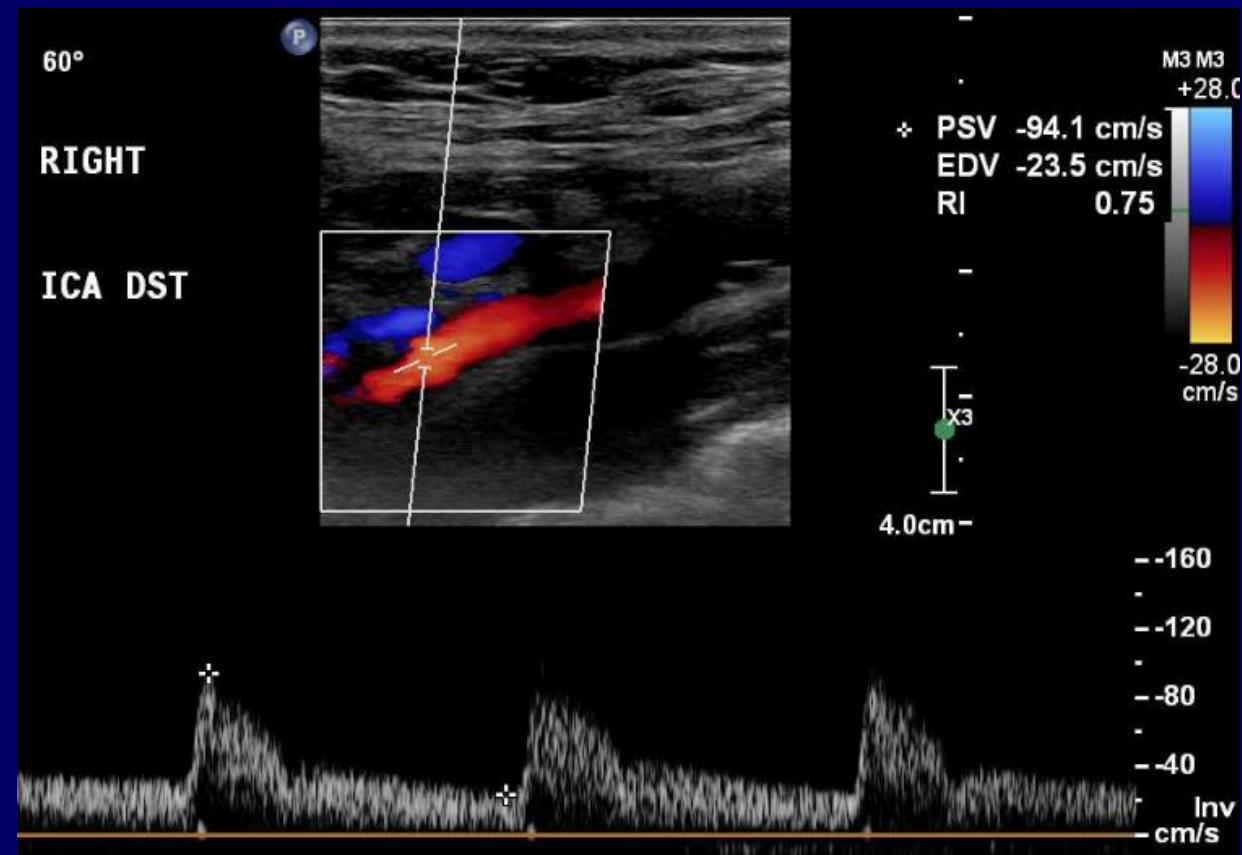
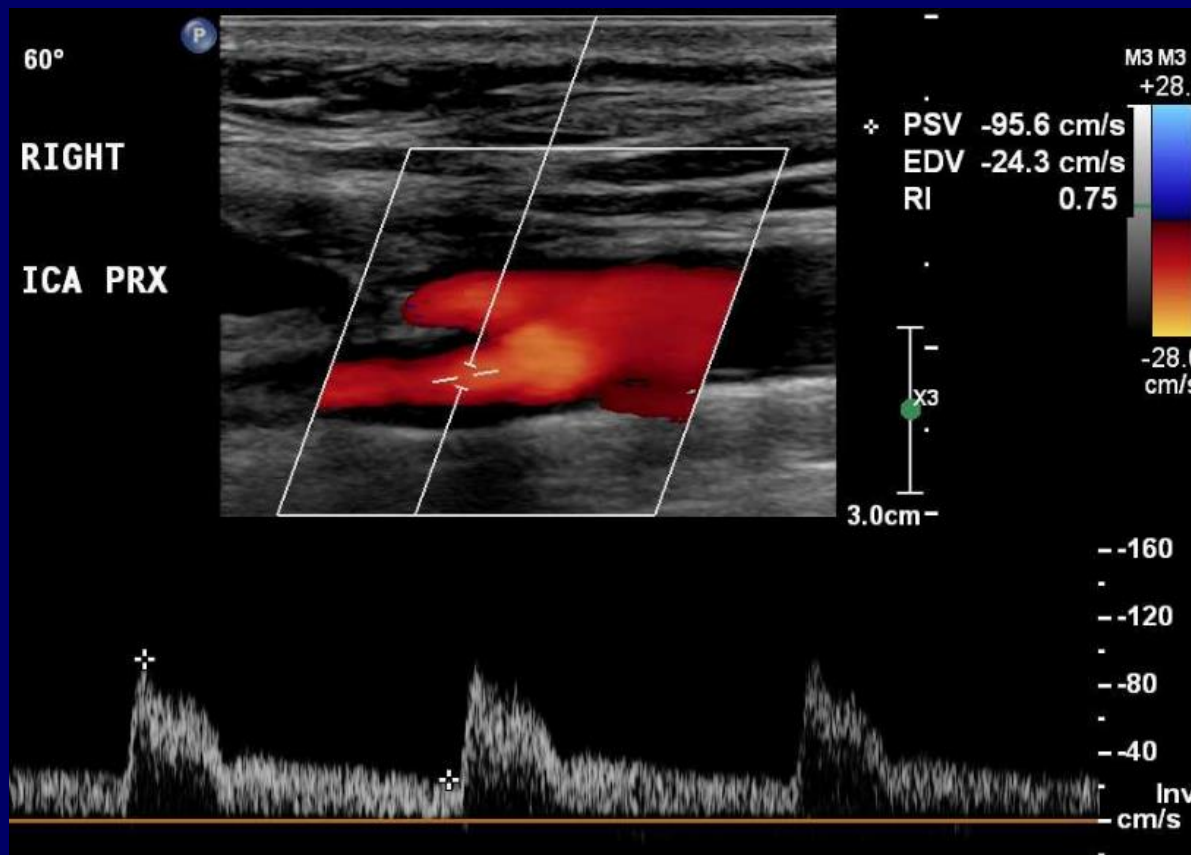


Distal ICA PSV 53 cm/s

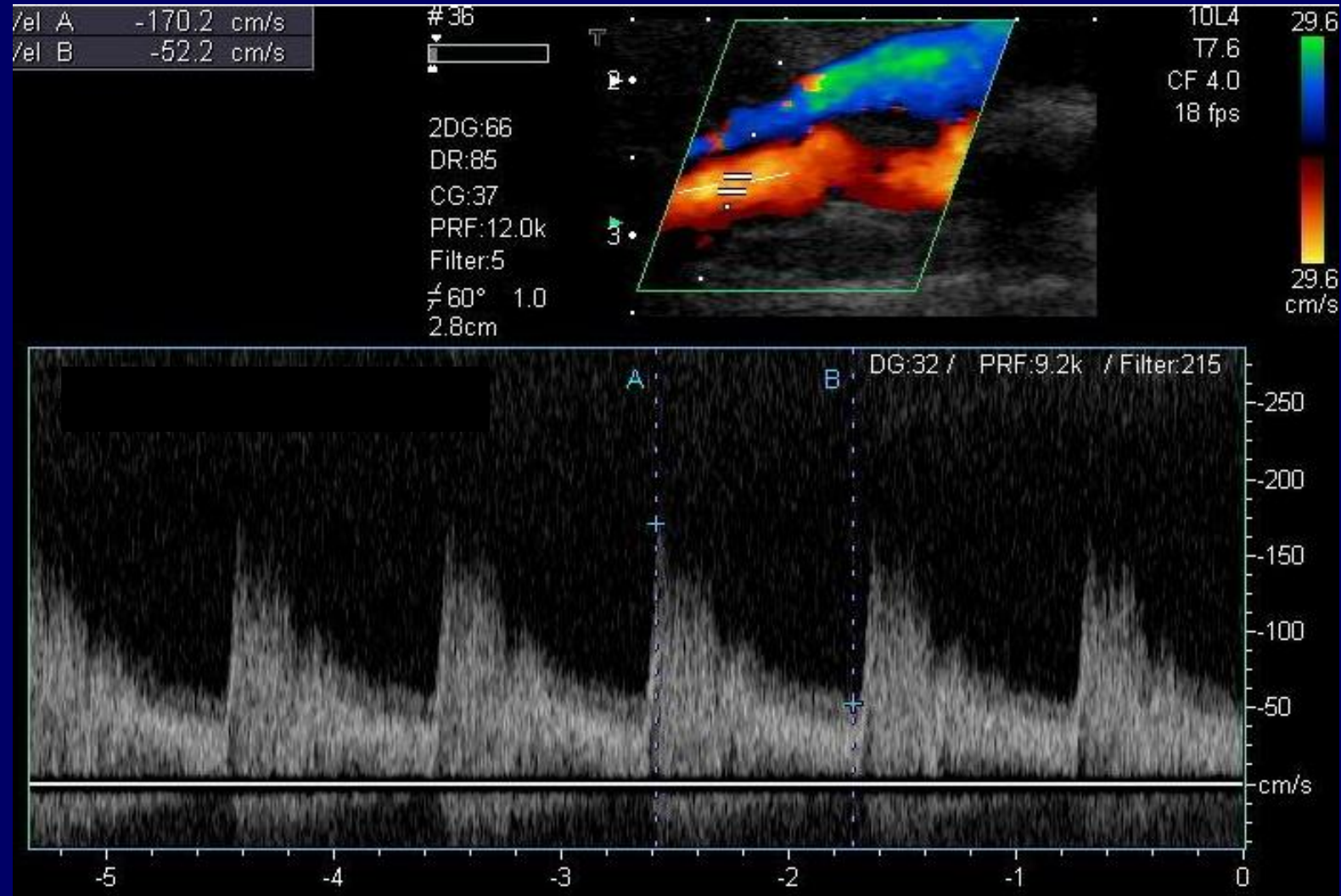


Prox ICA PSV 96 cm/s

Distal ICA PSV 94 cm/s



The Distal Carotid Stenosis



General threshold for $>50\%$ stenosis

Focal increase of twice the PSV or more compared to the PSV at a normal proximal site

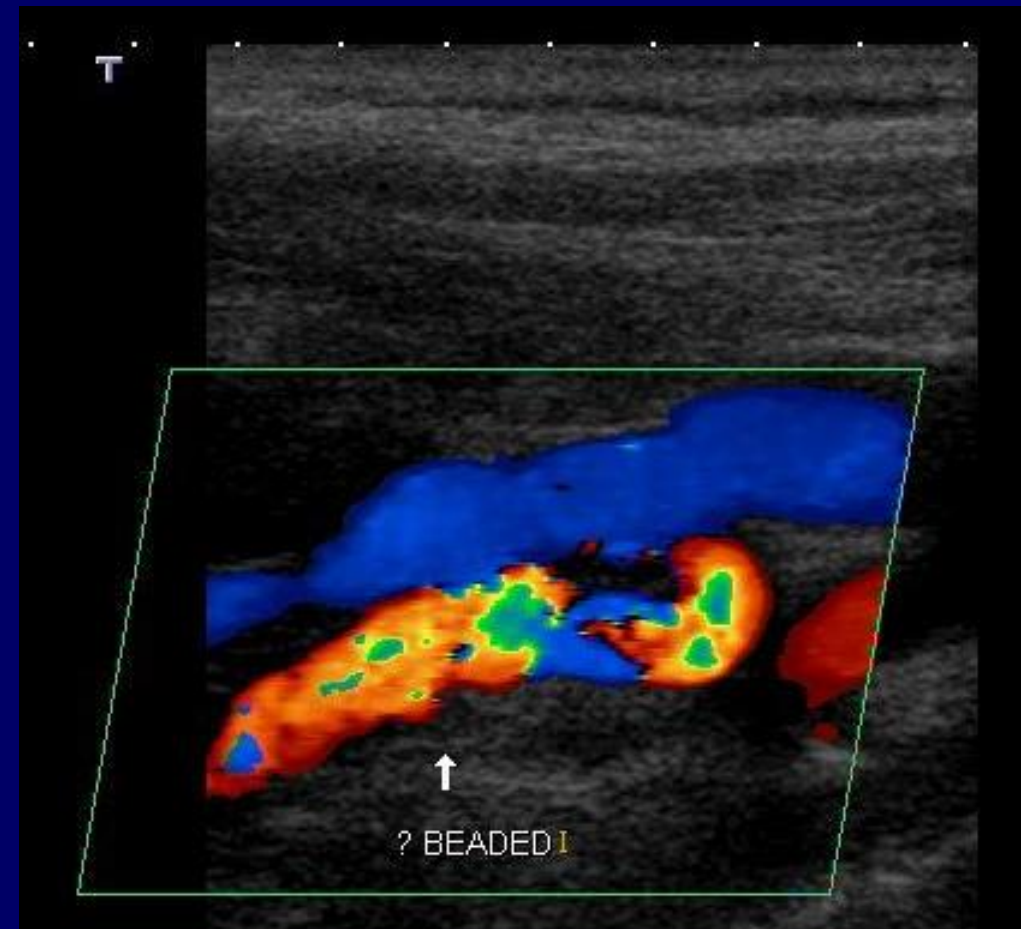
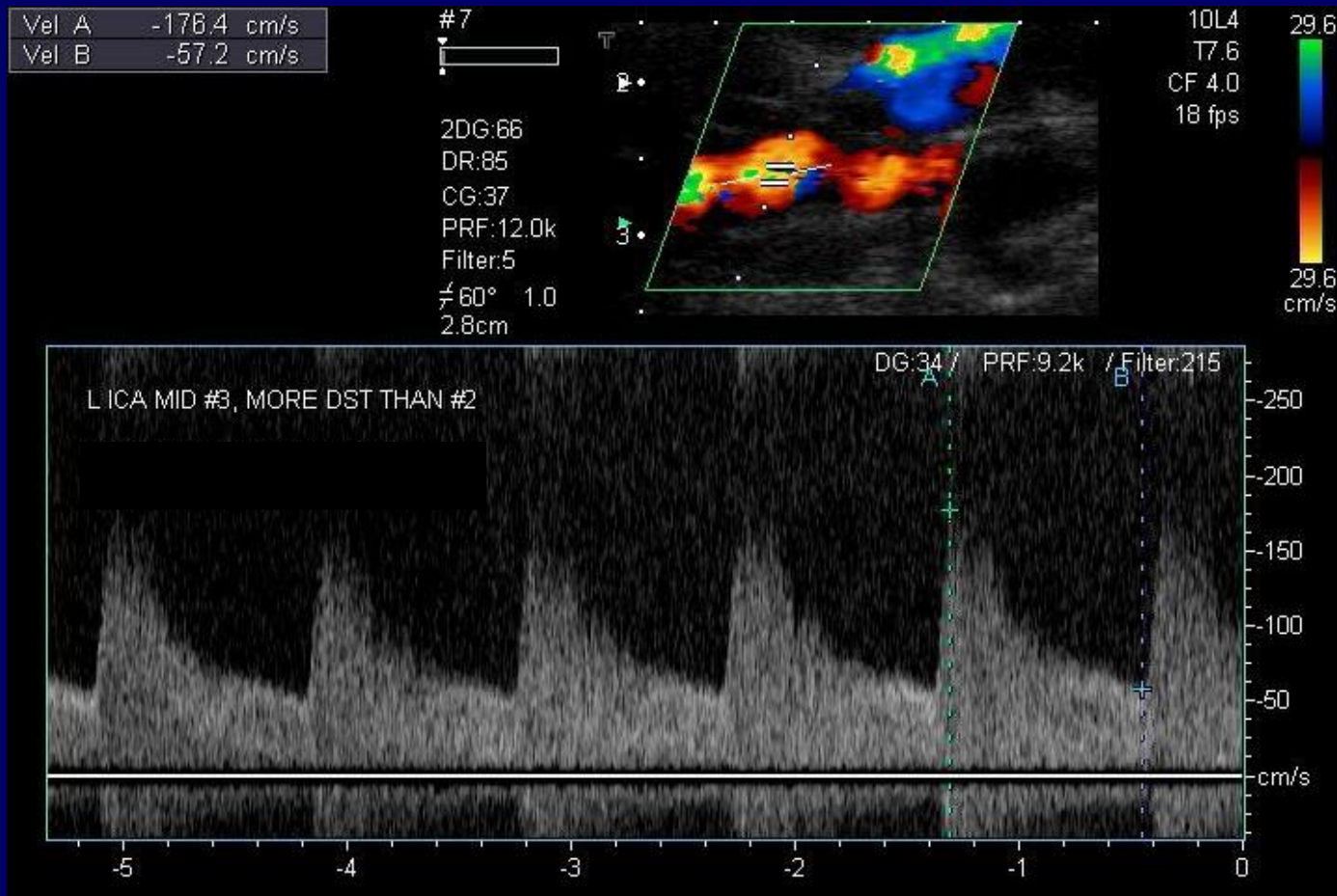


General threshold for >50% stenosis

Focal increase of twice the PSV or more compared to the PSV at a normal proximal site

- Whyman MR et al. Accuracy and reproducibility of duplex ultrasound imaging in a phantom model of femoral artery stenosis. *J Vasc Surg* 1993; 17:524-530
- Leng GC et al. Accuracy and reproducibility of duplex ultrasonography in grading femoropopliteal stenosis. *J Vas Surg* 1993; 17:510-517.

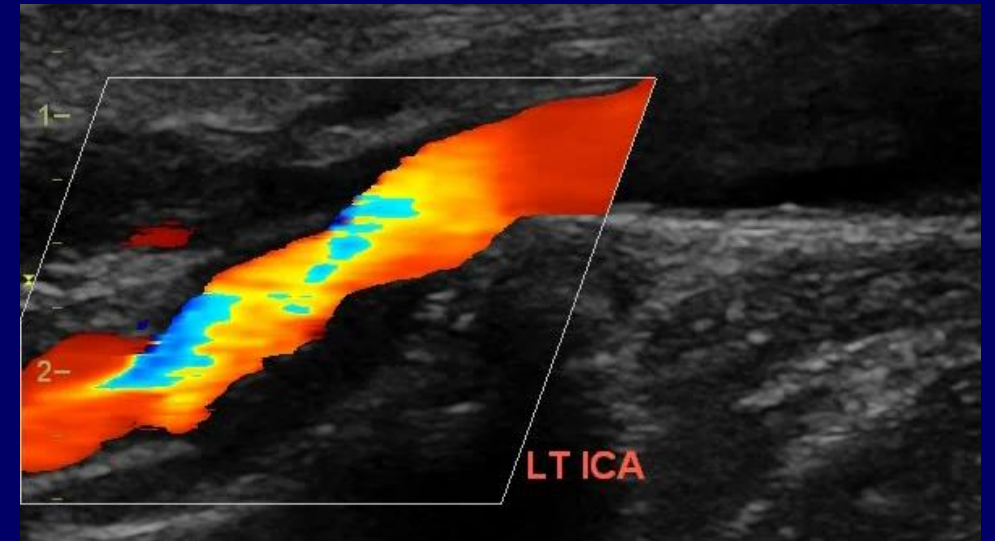
Is it ok to state simply "distal stenosis"



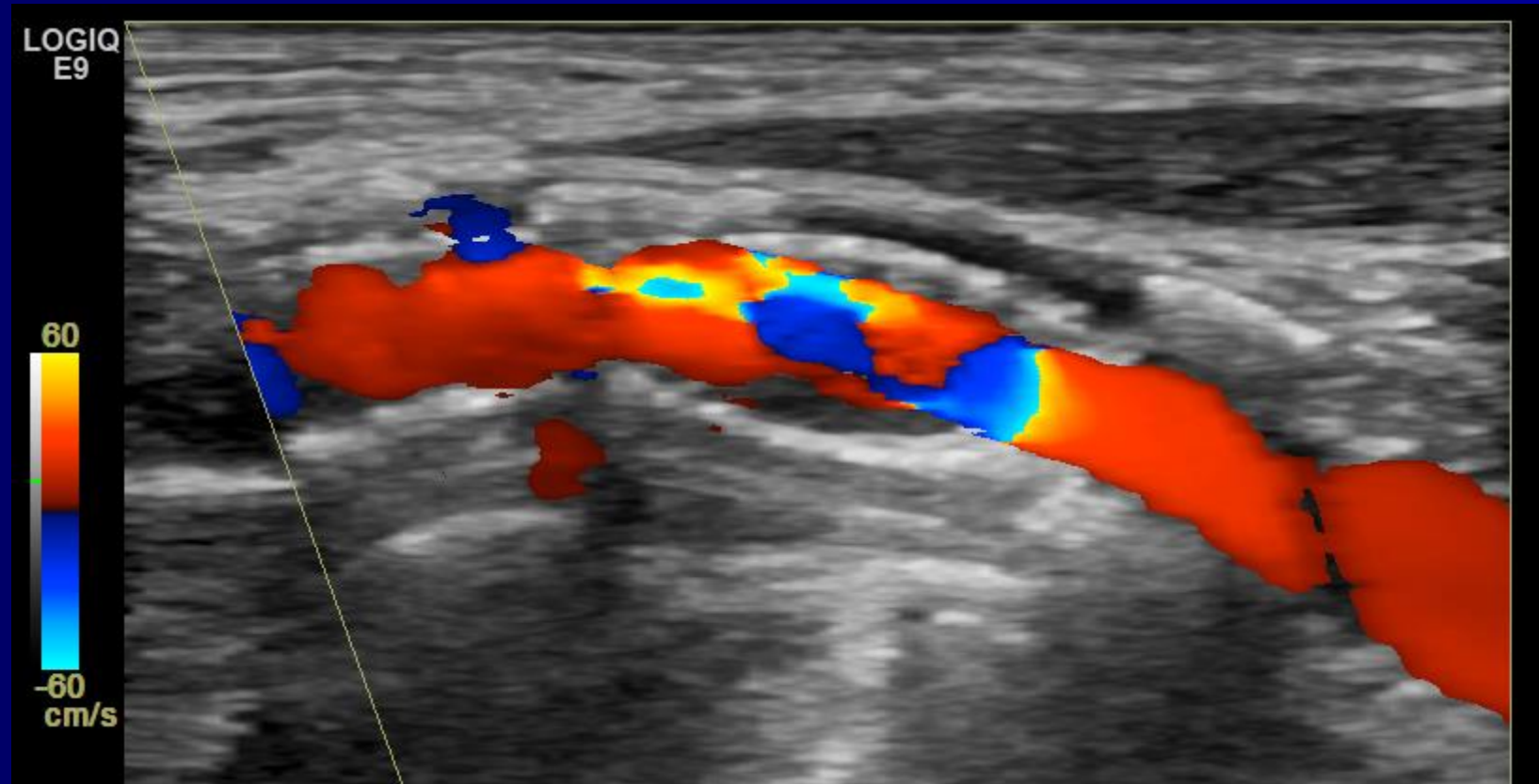
What to do about distal ICA stenosis?



- Describe the findings
 - Image
 - Color
 - Spectral Doppler
- Avoid specific categories

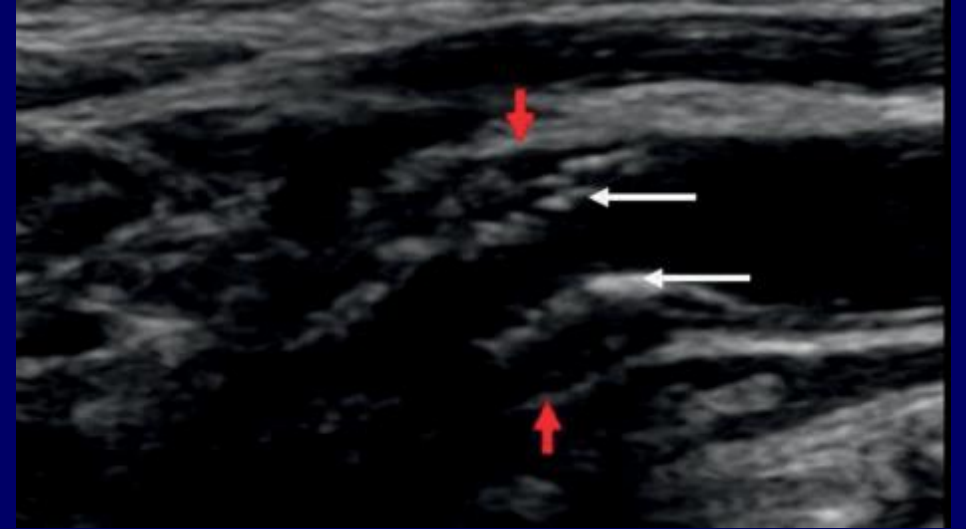


But what about post-stent criteria?



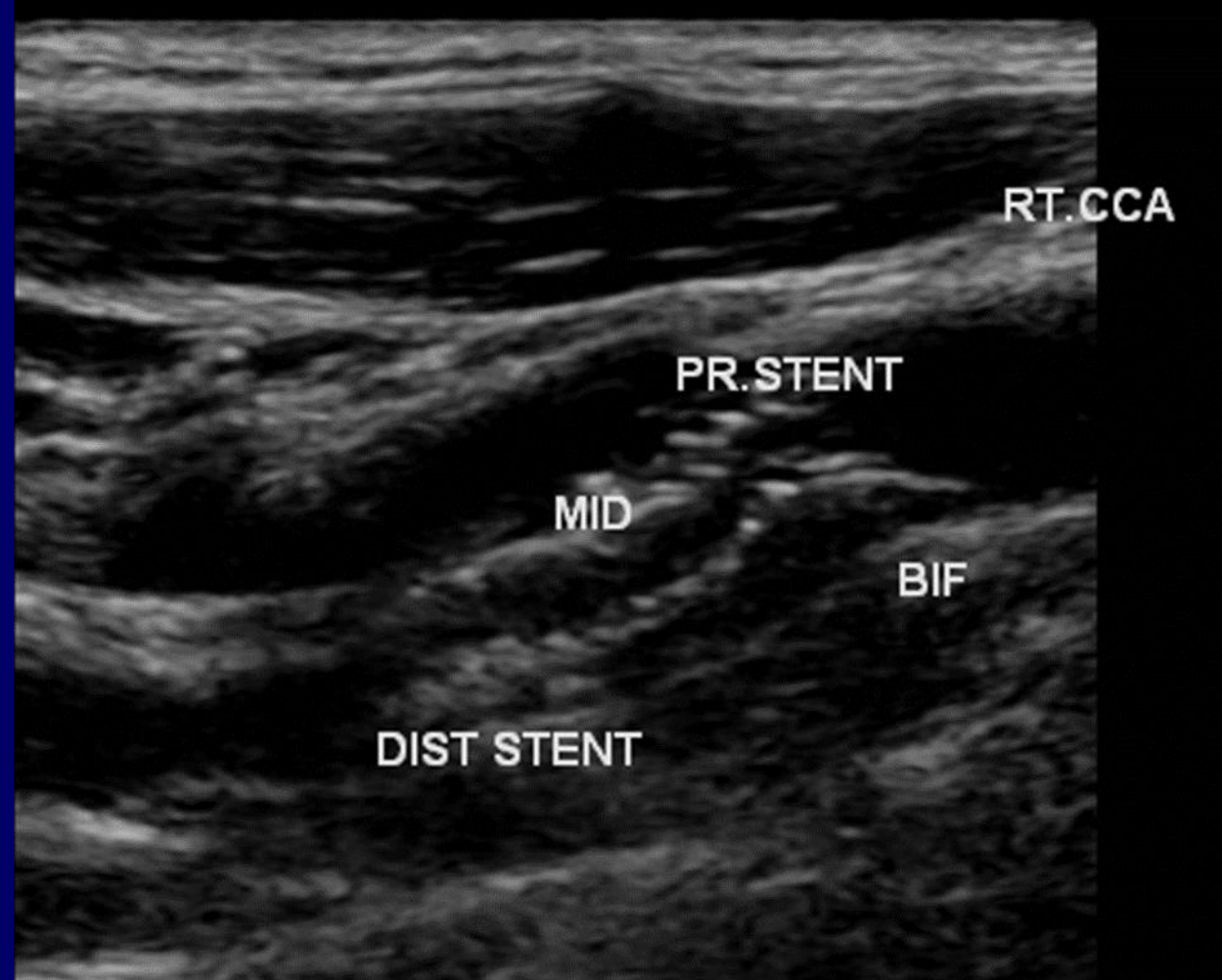
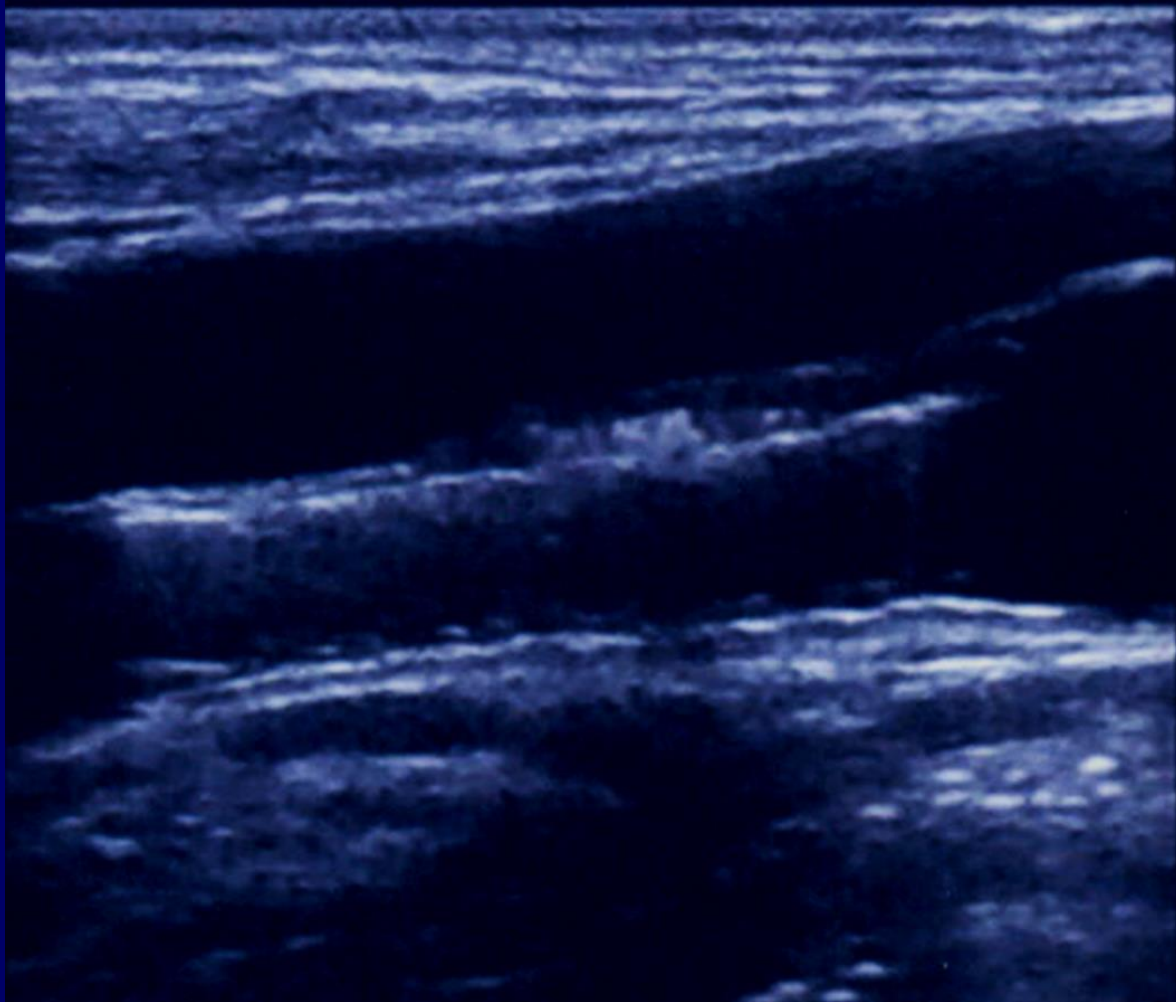
Interpretation must include grayscale assessment

- High resolution grayscale imaging
 - Incomplete stent deployment
 - Stent compression
 - Intimal hyperplasia

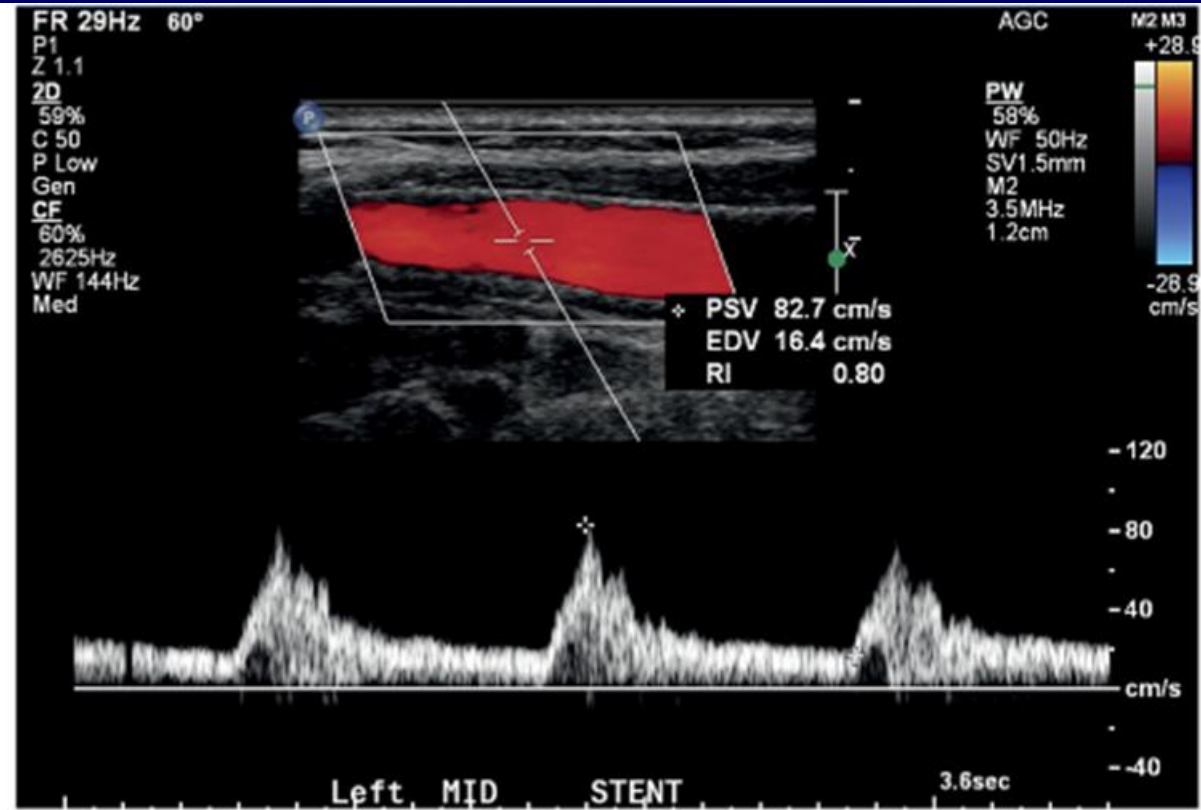


Normal grayscale appearance

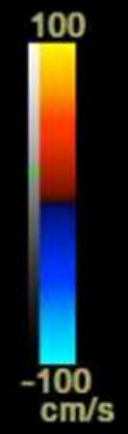
-uniform stent deployment



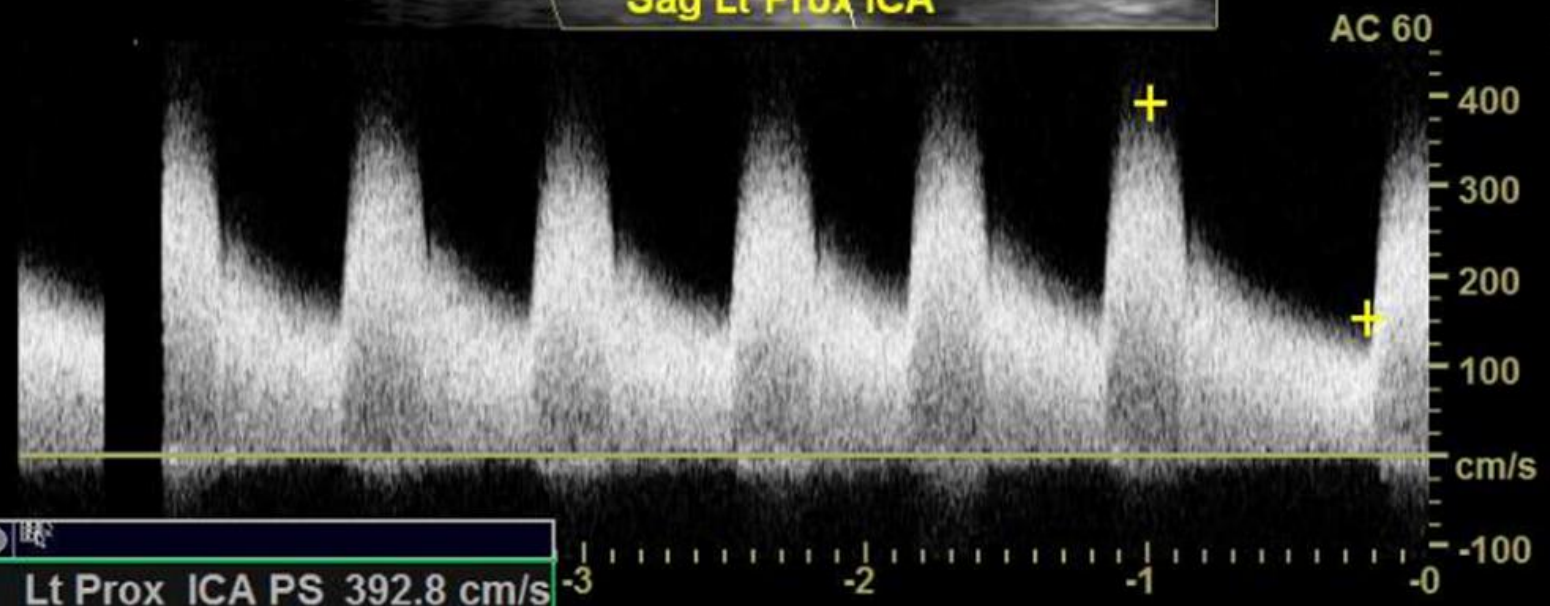
What about the spectral Doppler?



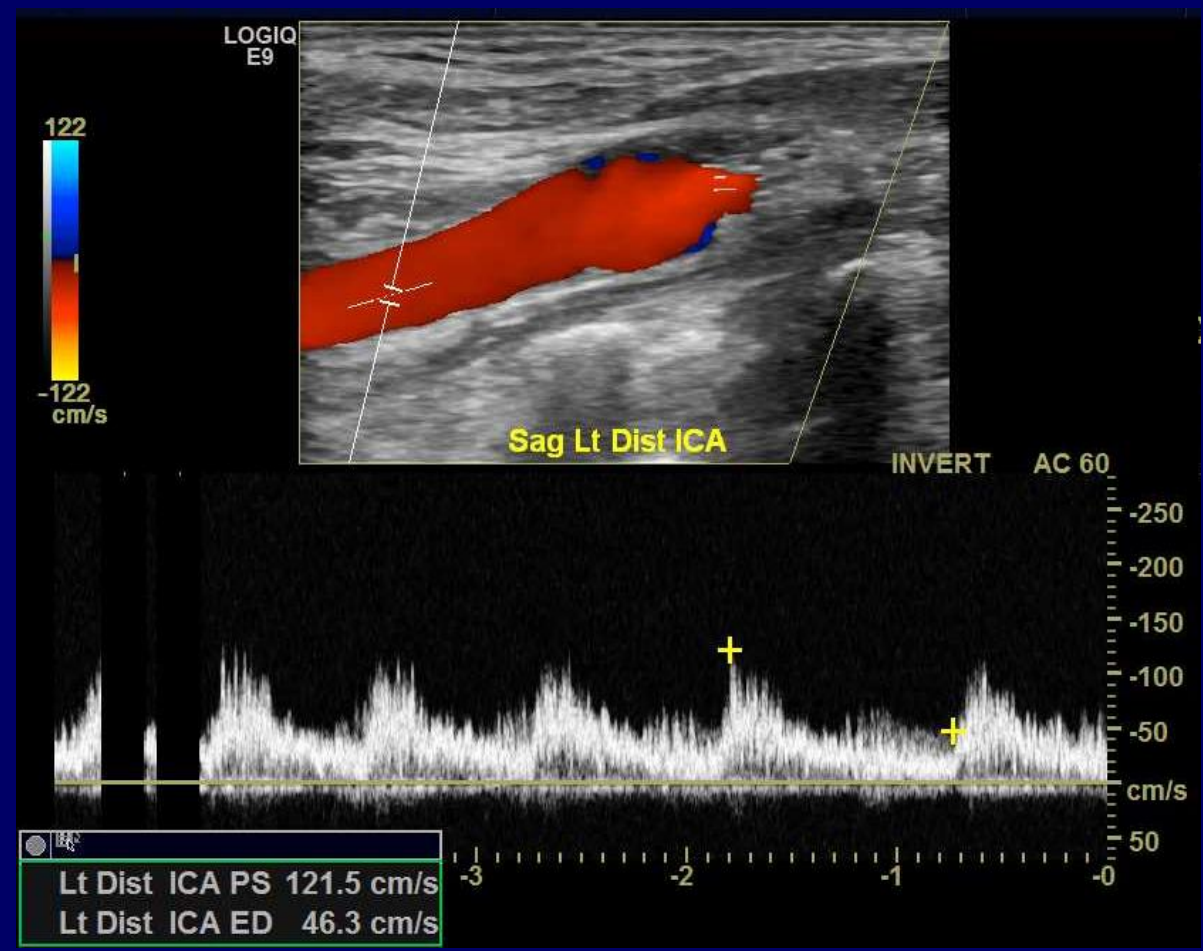
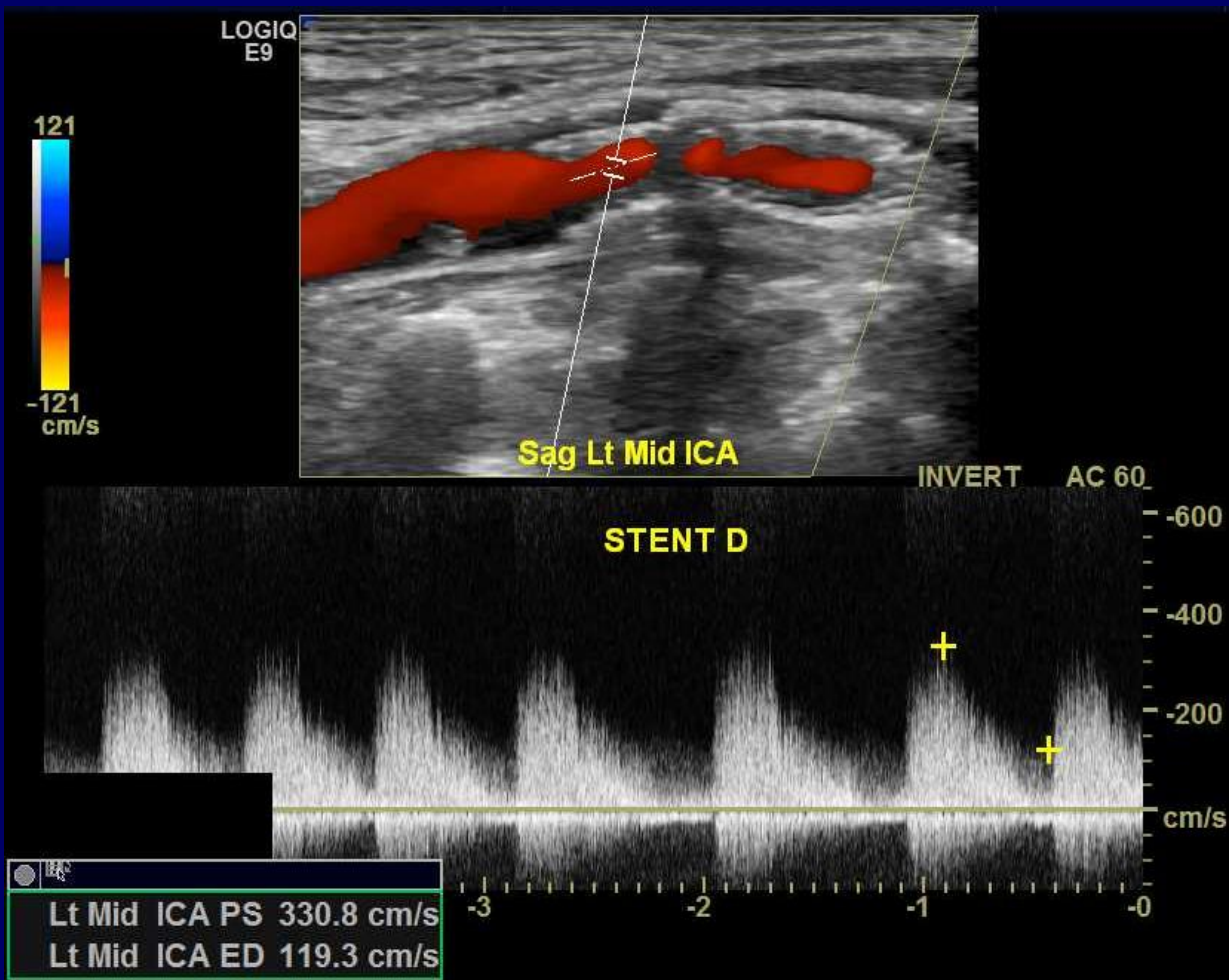
LOGIQ
E9



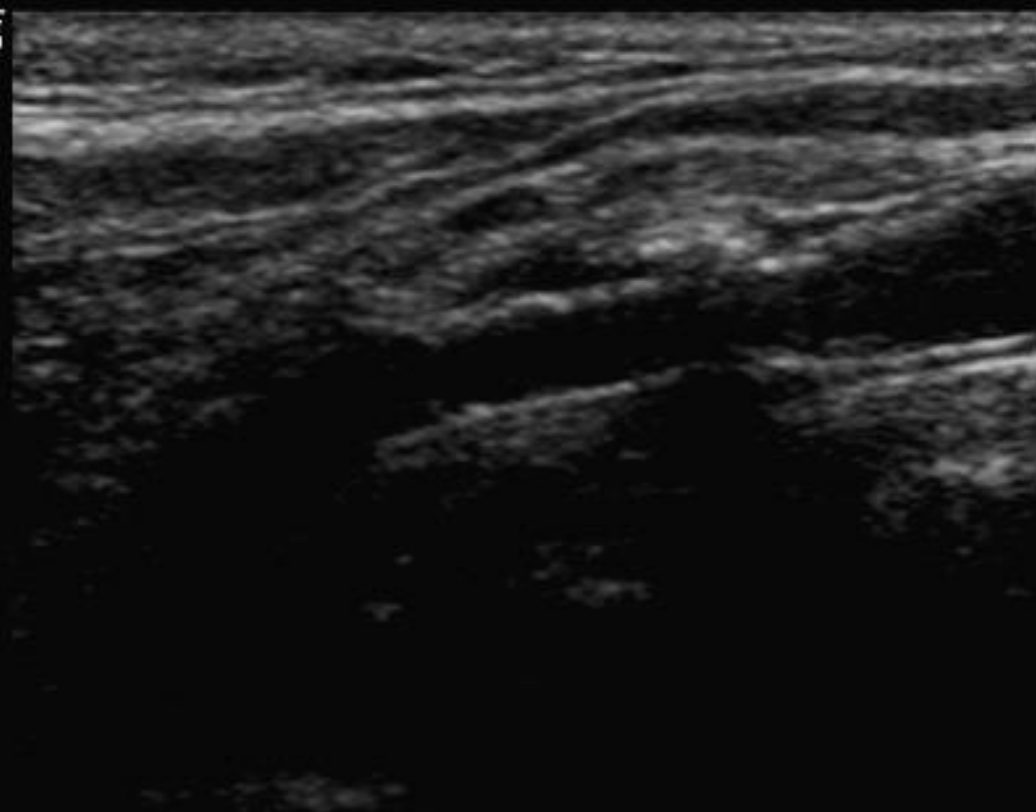
Sag Lt Prox ICA



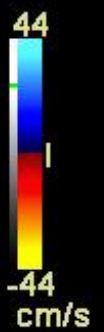
Lt Prox ICA PS 392.8 cm/s
Lt Prox ICA ED 152.4 cm/s



GE
L9



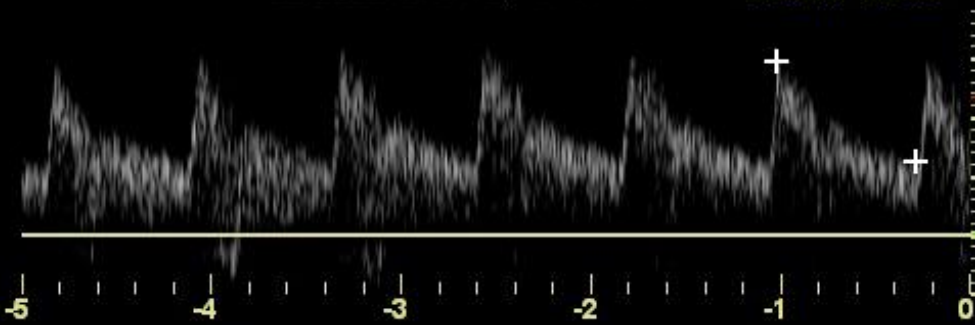
E
F
C
S
M
D
D
F
A



M ST



●	☒	B	Frq	6.0 MHz
			Gn	23
			S/A	0/1
			Map	H/0/0
			D	5.0 cm
			DR	72
		2-4	FR	11 Hz
			AO	100 %
			CF	
			Frq	5.0 MHz
			Gn	39
		4-	L/A	0/7
			AO	100 %
			PRF	5.9 kHz
			WF	522 Hz
			S/P	4/16
			PW	
			Frq	3.8 MHz
			Gn	32
			AO	100 %
			PRF	5.9 kHz
			WF	72 Hz
			SV	2
			DR	36
			SVD	1.9 cm



Albany Carotid Stent Data

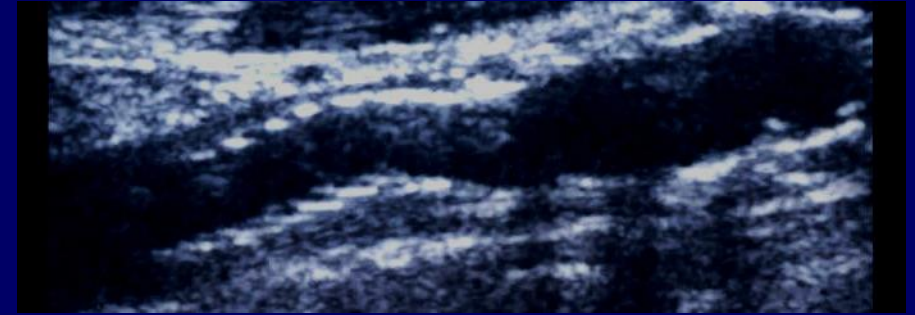
Kupinski AM, et al, JVU 2004, 28:71-75

- In 28 ICA stents, a PSV >125 cm/s was found was found in 9 ICAs (32%)
- No changes were evident on B-mode or color flow imaging
- No PST
- Increased PSV was not focal

Carotid Stent Criteria

University of South Florida

*Armstrong PA, Bandyk DF, et al.
J Vasc Surg 2007, 46:460-466*



Stenosis Category	PSV cm/s	PSV Ratio	EDV cm/s
<50% None	<150	<2	NA
50-75% Moderate	>150	>2	<125
>75% Severe	>300	>4	>125
Occlusion	NA	NA	NA

Discussion

Peterson, et al

– *Annals of Vasc Surgery, 2005*

- PSV > 170 cm/s **and** a 50% increase in PSV as compared to immediate post-stent PSV (100% sens & spec)
- EDV > 120 cm/s **and** a 50% increase in EDV as compared to immediate post-stent EDV (100% sens & spec)
- 13 patients with elevated PSV but not a 50% increase in PSV

TABLE 9-4 Optimal Cutoff Values for PSV, EDV, and ICA/CCA Ratios in Carotid Stents²³

Stenosis	PSV Cutoff	PSV AUC (95% CI)	SE	EDV Cutoff	EDV AUC (95% CI)	SE	ICA/CCA Ratio Cutoff	ICA/CCA Ratio AUC (95% CI)	SE
≥30%	>154	0.97 (0.93–1)	0.02	>42	0.76 (0.68–0.84)	0.04	>1.533	0.83 (0.77–0.90)	0.03
≥50%	>224	0.95 (0.84–1)	0.05	>88	0.82 (0.69–0.96)	0.07	>3.439	0.88 (0.77–0.99)	0.06
≥80%	>325	0.88 (0.63–1)	0.12	>119	0.90 (0.72–1)	0.09	>4.533	0.86 (0.62–1)	0.12

SE, standard error; AUC, area under curve.

TABLE 9-5 Post-CAS Duplex Ultrasound Criteria

Author/Series	Stenosis Threshold 20%			Stenosis Threshold 30%			Stenosis Threshold 50%			Stenosis Threshold 70%			Stenosis Threshold 75%			Stenosis Threshold 80%		
	PSV	EDV	ICA/CCA	PSV	EDV	ICA/CCA	PSV	EDV	ICA/CCA	PSV	EDV	ICA/CCA	PSV	EDV	ICA/CCA	PSV	EDV	ICA/CCA
AbuRahma ¹⁹				154	42		224	88								325	119	
Setacci ³³				105			175			300	140	3.8						
Chi ²⁷							240		2.45	450		4.3						
Chahwan ²⁸	137	20					195	62								300	96	
Lal ²²	150		2.15				220		2.7							340		4.15
Zhou ²⁹										300	90	4.0						
Armstrong ⁷⁶													300	125				
Kwon ³⁰							200		2.5									
Stanziale ³¹							225		2.5	350		4.75						

Copyright © 2010 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Discussion

Compliance is altered within the stented carotid artery

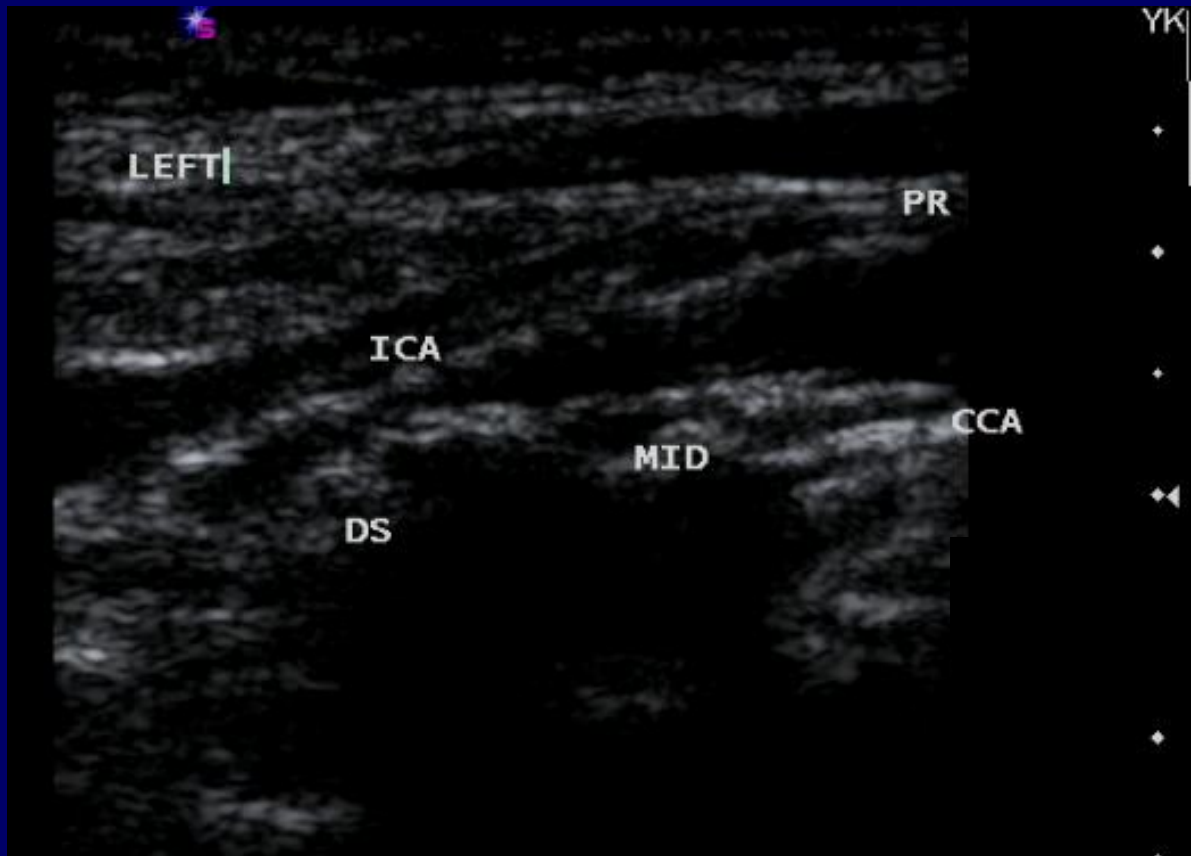
Decreased Compliance

- Due to stent – makes the conduit stiffer
- Due to plaque/calcium load remaining within vessel

Stent Remodeling

Serial ultrasound imaging has shown

- Positive Remodeling
 - Stent expansion
 - Some expansion is limited by the presence of calcific plaque
- Negative Remodeling
 - Lumen reduction due to myointimal hyperplasia
 - Some hyperplasia is commonly observed but usually stabilizes after 12 months



Problems evident on:
 Grayscale
 Color
 Spectral Doppler



Conclusion

- Classic carotid criteria can not be applied in some circumstances
- With distal ICA disease, describe findings and avoid categories of disease used for proximal ICA disease
- Carotid stent hemodynamics will vary
- Velocity and velocity ratio thresholds are elevated for carotid stents