



The role of CAS in my personal carotid revascularisation strategy



Arne Schwindt

Klinik für Gefäßchirurgie

St. Franziskushospital Münster



Conflicts of interest:

Honoraria/Consulting/Advisory board/
Proctorship agreement/unrestricted
educational grant

- Avinger
- Biotronik
- Cordis
- Medtronic
- Phillips
- Terumo
- Symedrix
- Shockwave
- Vivasure



What makes CAS attractive for physicians and patients?

- minimal invasive, can be done in local anesthesia, ambulatory settings might be possible
- short convalescence
- offers therapy options in high risk patients
 - post cervical radiation
 - post coronary DES
 - in patients with orthopedic anomalies (e.g. M. Bechterev)
 - Morbid Obesity
- no surgically related complications
 - no cranial nerve damage
 - short or no clamping time





Patients condition directing towards CAS

anatomical

- Re-stenosis after surgery
- Hostile neck
- Tandemstenosis
- Distal stenosis

clinical

unstable angina

MI within the last 3 month

cardiac ejection < 30%

ASA IV

Antiaggregation with brelique,
prasugrel, clopidogrel

patients wish

expectations of

referring physician





CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022

anatomical

- Type III Arch
- no access vessels
- Arch Aneurysms, Arch disease
- circular calcification
- Coiling/ Kinking
- FMD

clinical

- Crescendo TIA
- Soft plaques with low echogenity on Duplex
- Ostial CCA lesions
- Patient unable to adhere to DAP or SAP+NOAK therapy



CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022

Type III Arch

73yo female, high grade lesion right ICA

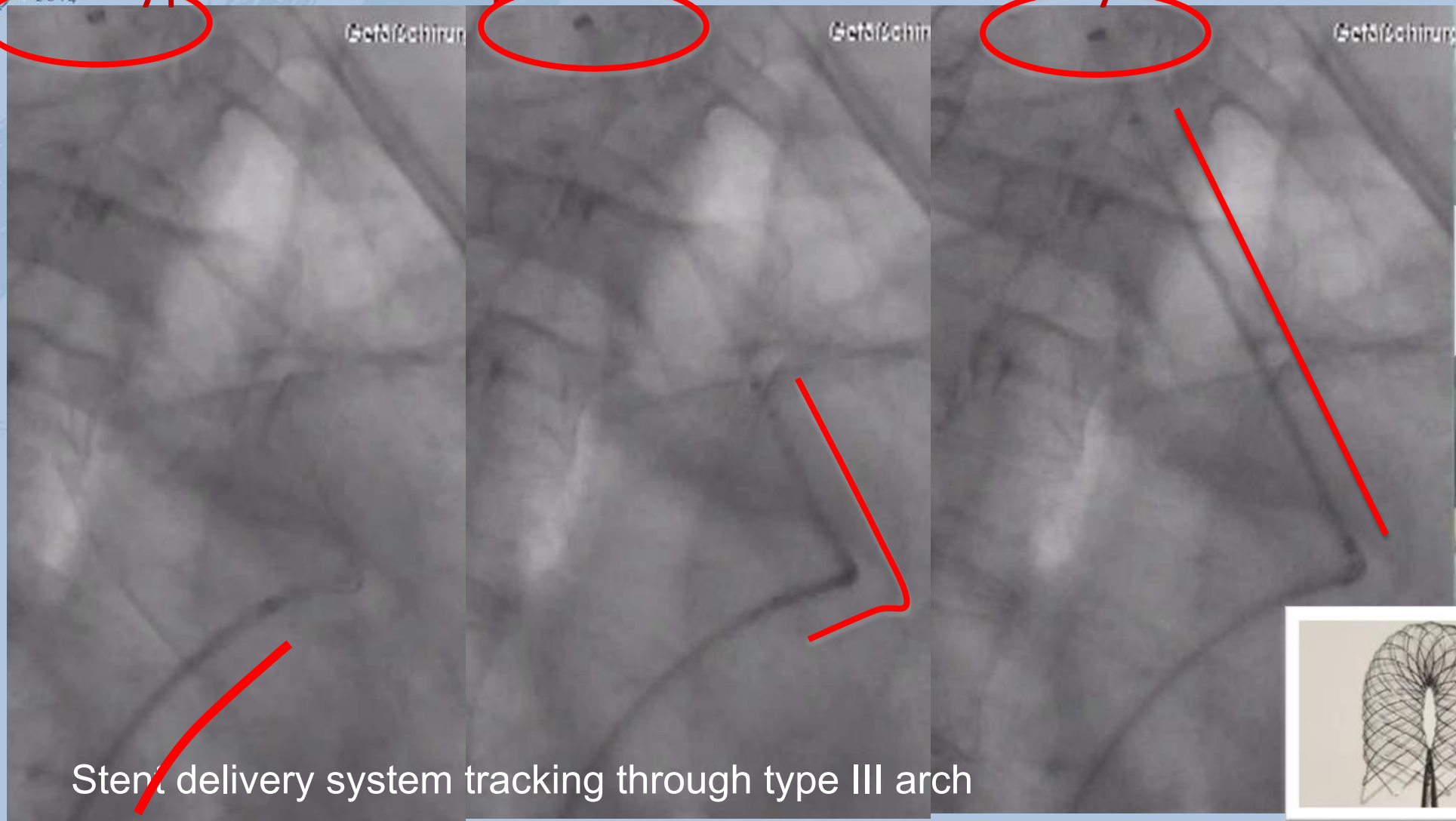


TYPE III ARCH



CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022

Type III Arch – performance of multilayer stent



Stent delivery system tracking through type III arch

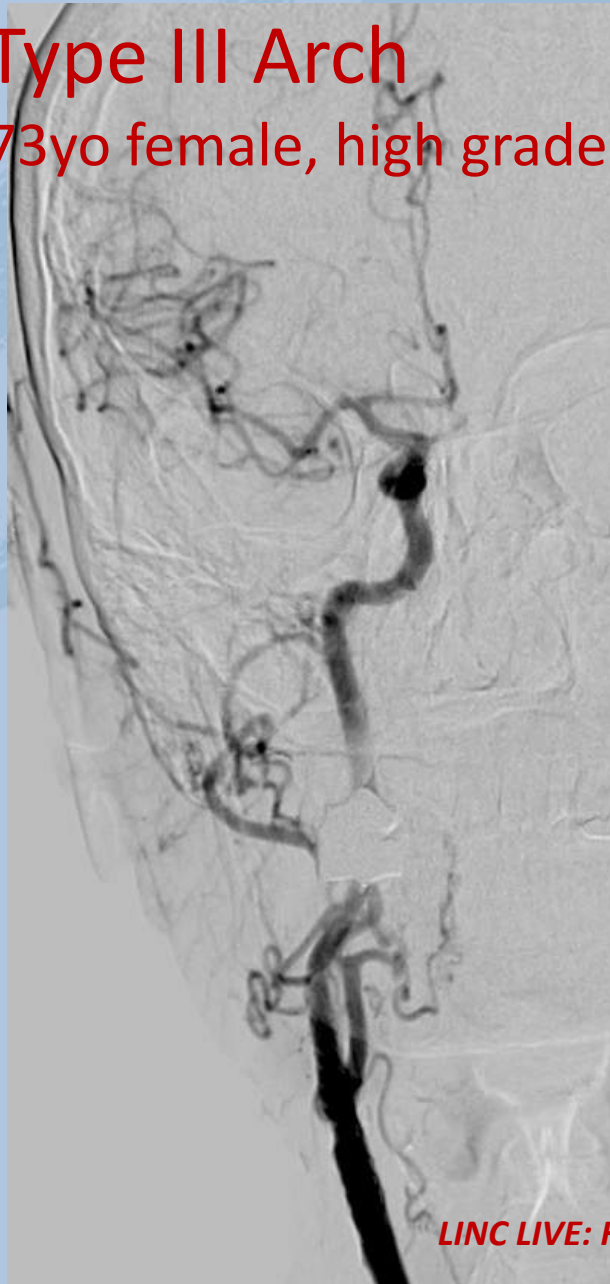


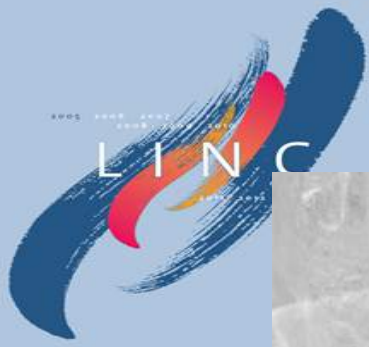


CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022

Type III Arch

73yo female, high grade lesion right ICA





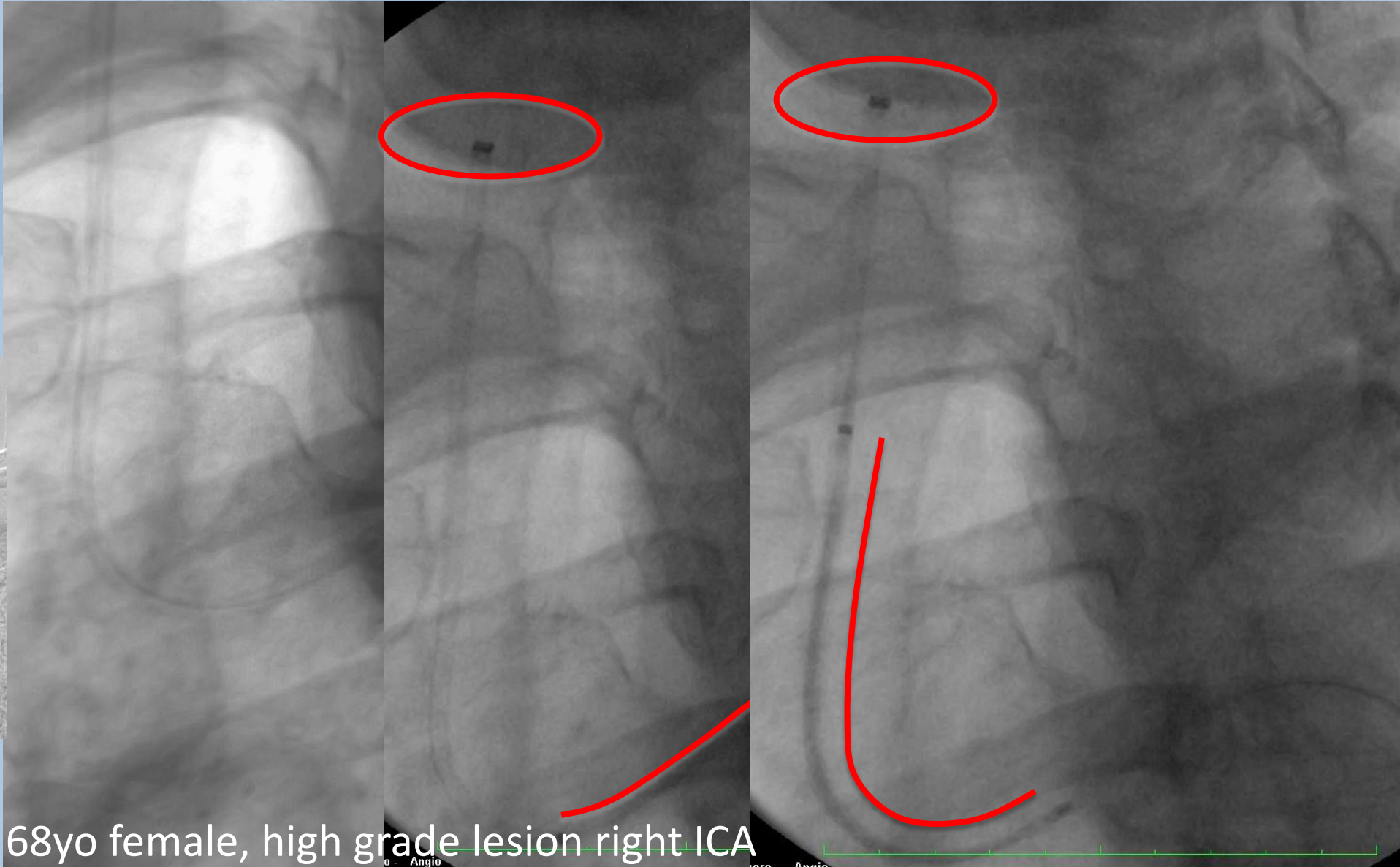
CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 - Type III Arch



68yo female, high grade lesion right ICA



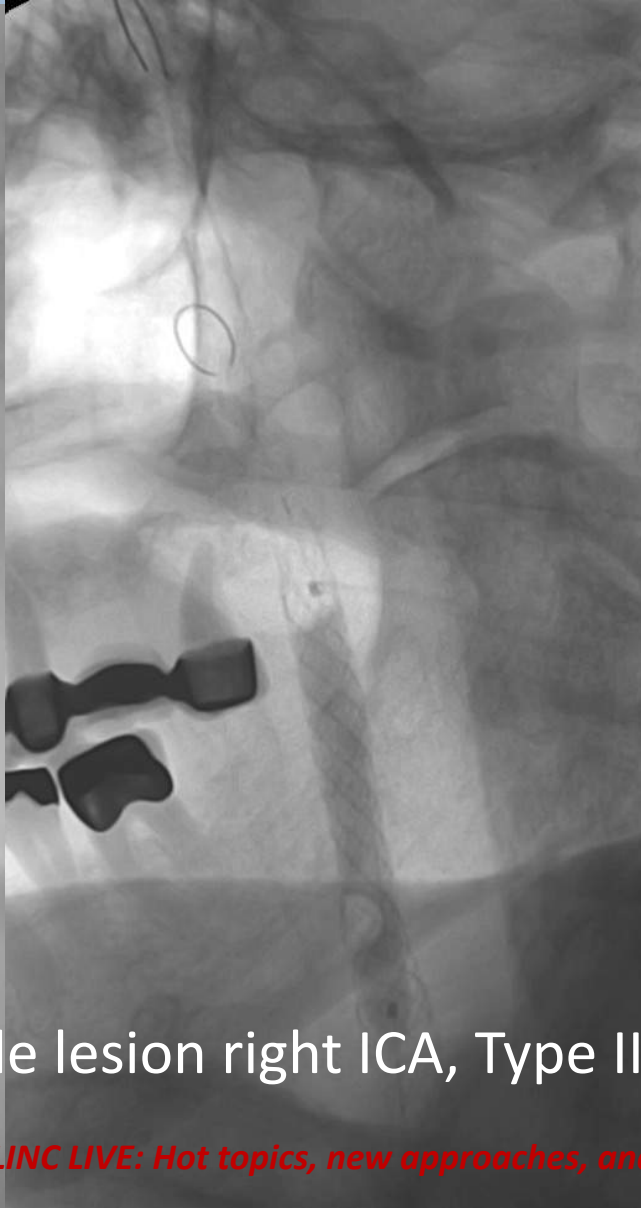
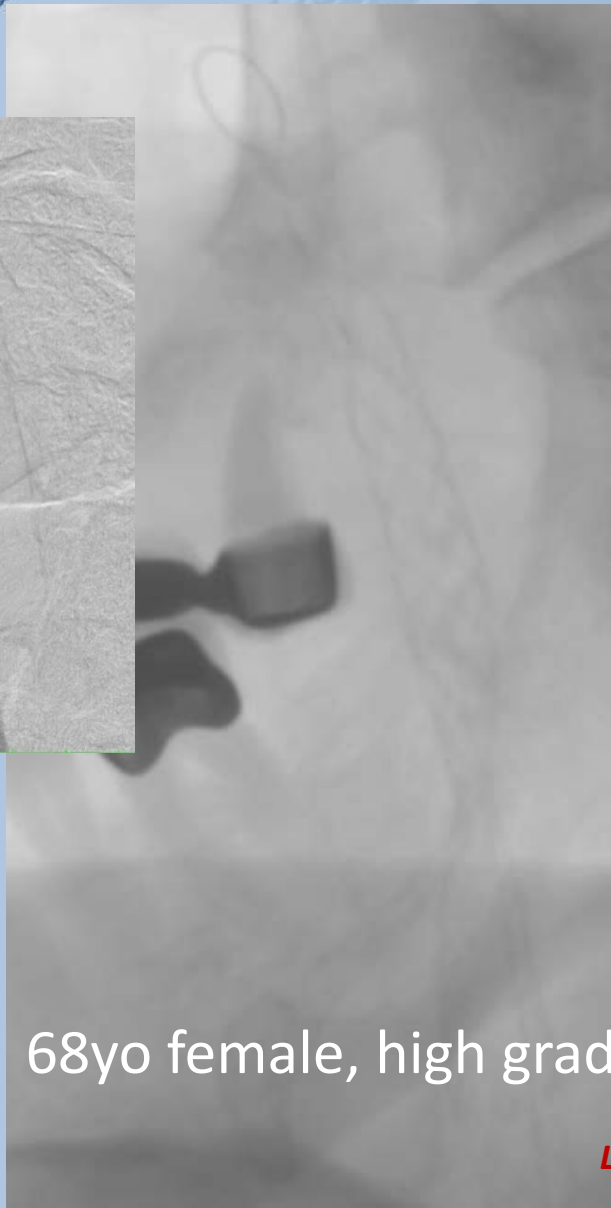
CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 - Type III Arch



68yo female, high grade lesion right ICA



CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 - Type III Arch

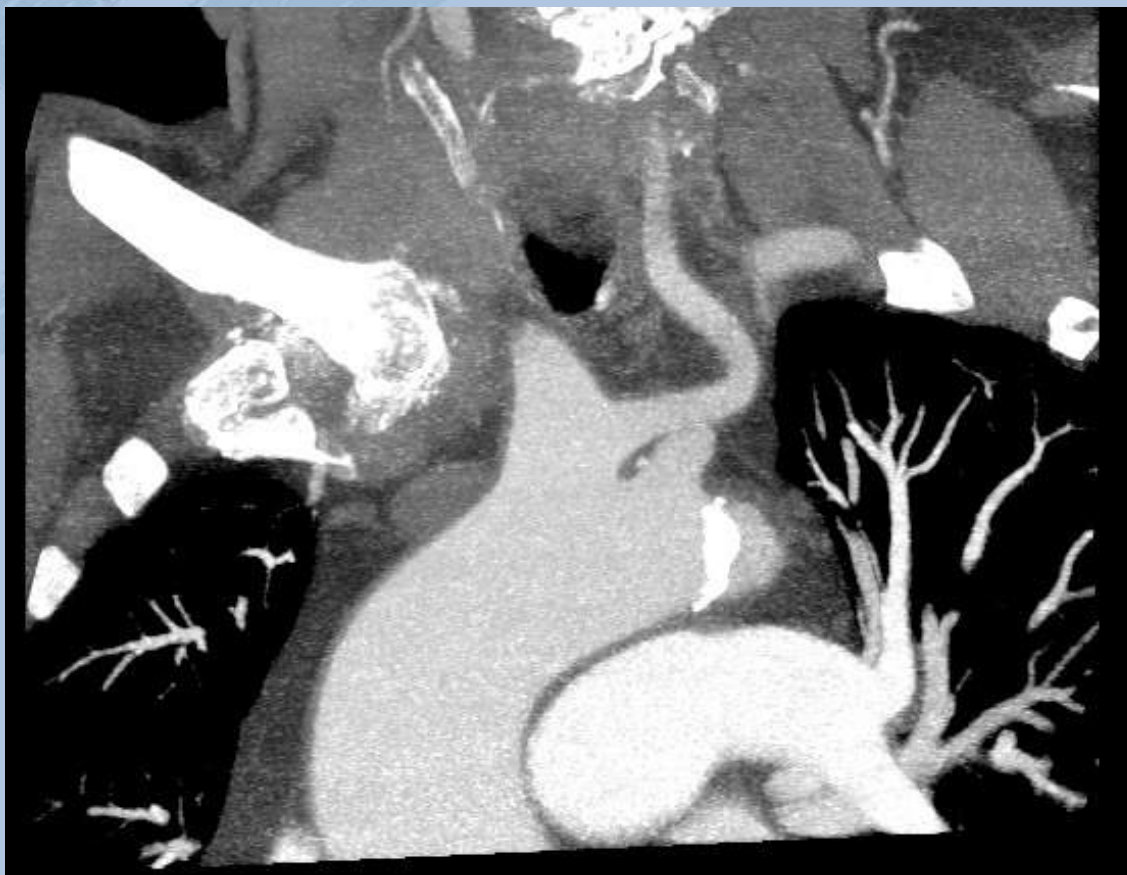


68yo female, high grade lesion right ICA, Type III Arch





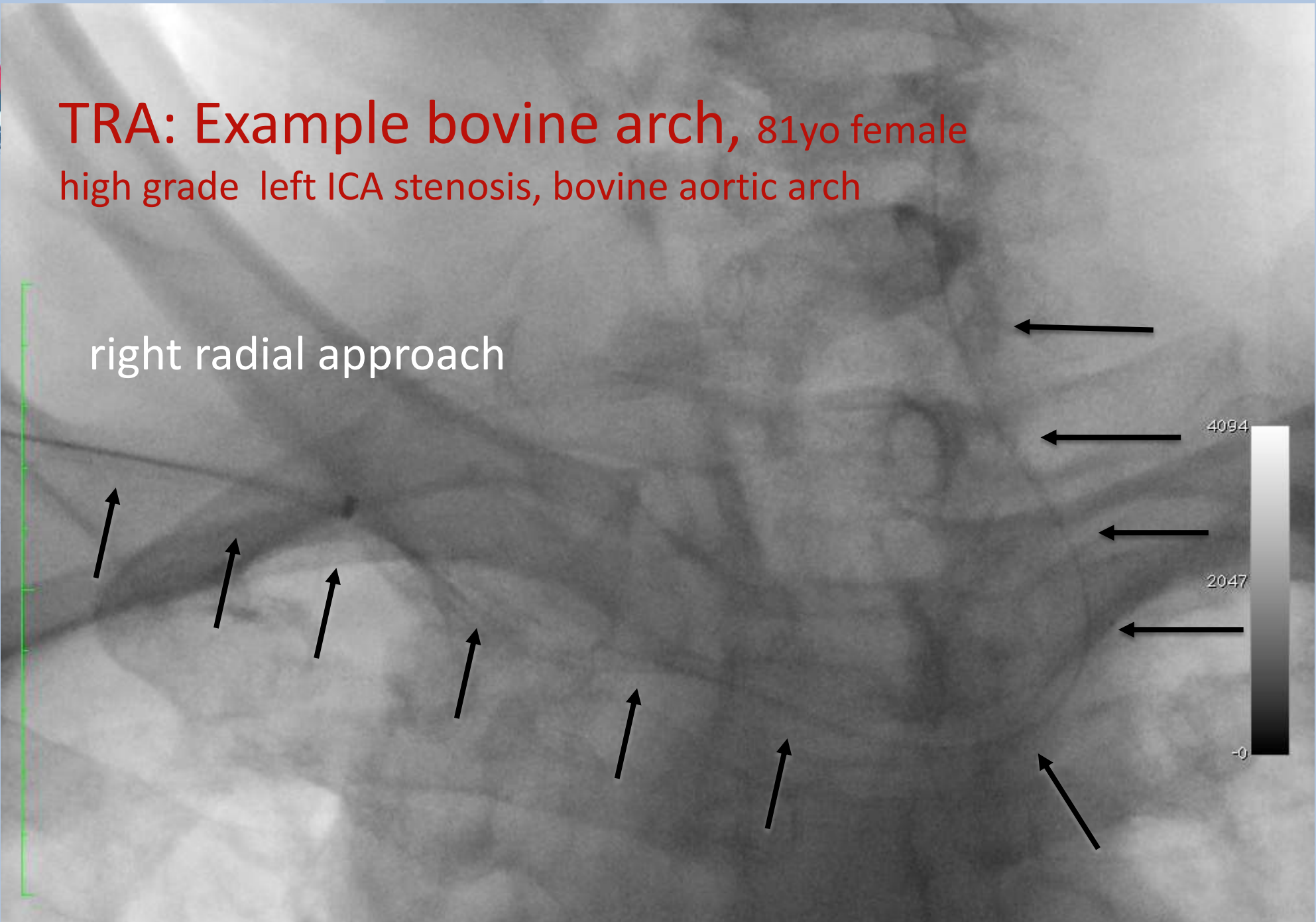
TRA: Example bovine arch, 81yo female high grade left ICA stenosis, bovine aortic arch





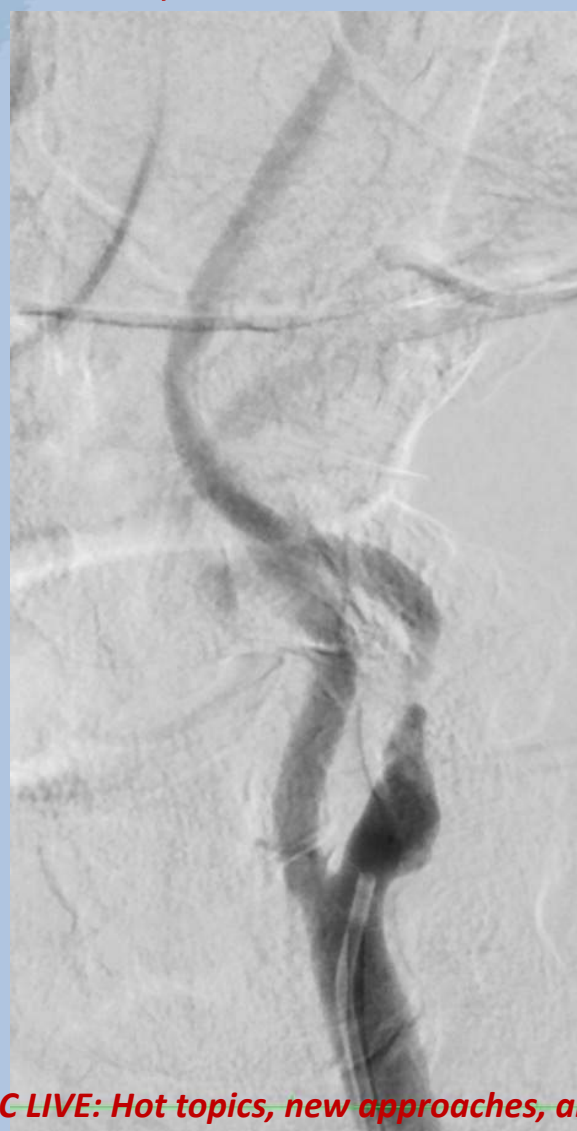
TRA: Example bovine arch, 81yo female high grade left ICA stenosis, bovine aortic arch

right radial approach



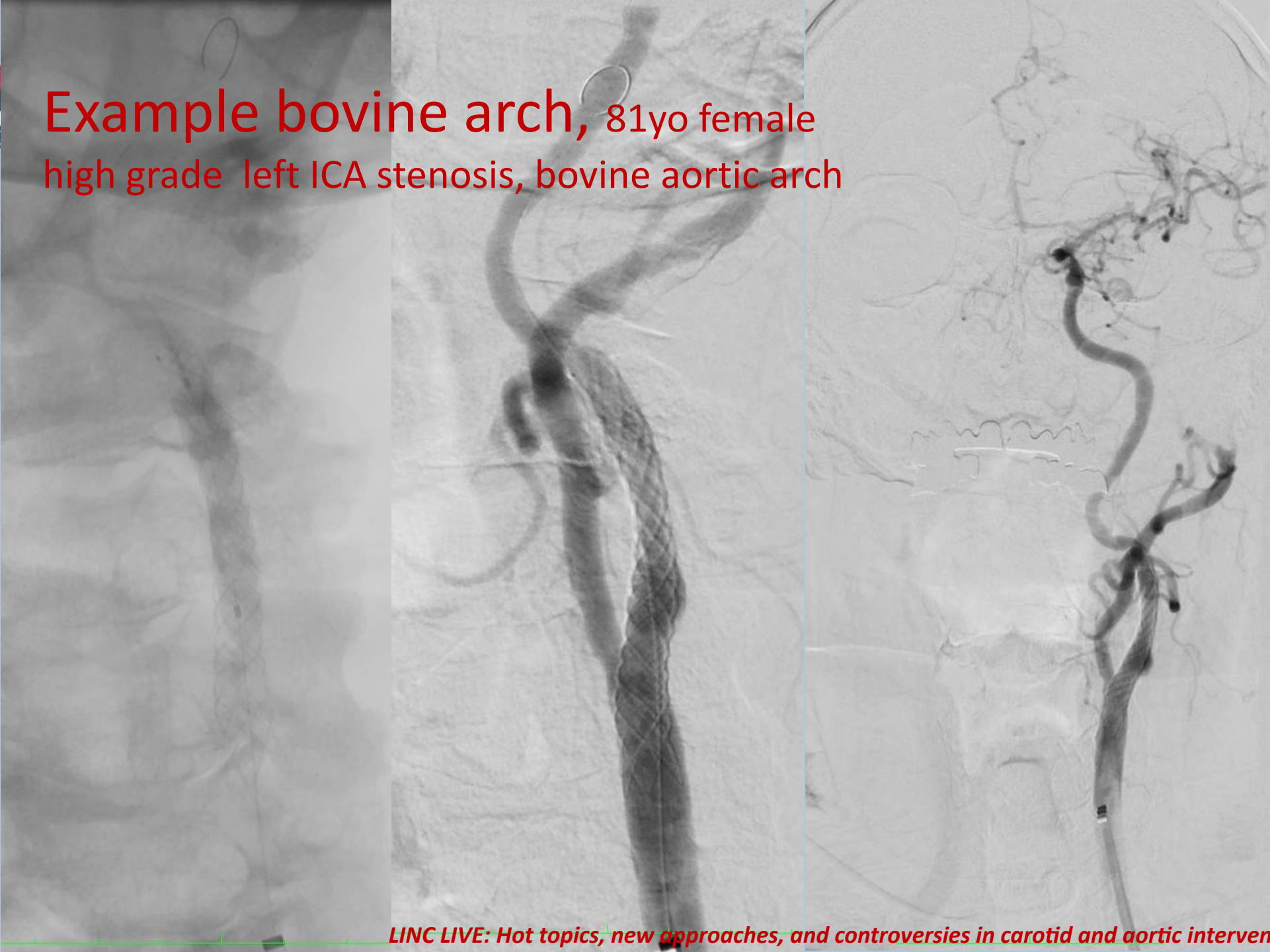


Example bovine arch, 81yo female high grade left ICA stenosis, bovine aortic arch





**Example bovine arch, 81yo female
high grade left ICA stenosis, bovine aortic arch**





Type III Arch/Bovine Arch

New Materials track easily through Type III arches
 Technics with (multiple) buddy-wires for difficult arches are rarely necessary anymore

30-day safety outcomes of Roadsaver dual-layer micromesh carotid artery stent: evidence from the large multicentre European study

A.SCHWINDT@ESVS2021

	Asymptomatic (n=614)	Symptomatic (n=561)	p-value
	71.4 ± 8.2	70.0 ± 9.3	0.006
	21.5	28.9	0.004
<80 years	82.4	84.9	0.26
Gender (male)	72.0	68.3	0.16
Aortic arch			
Type I	47.2	56.3	0.002
Type II	37.8	33.3	0.11
Type III	9.1	6.6	0.11
Bovine	5.9	3.7	0.09

SD, Standard Deviation

In ROADSAYER Study up to 15% of arches bovine or TYPE III

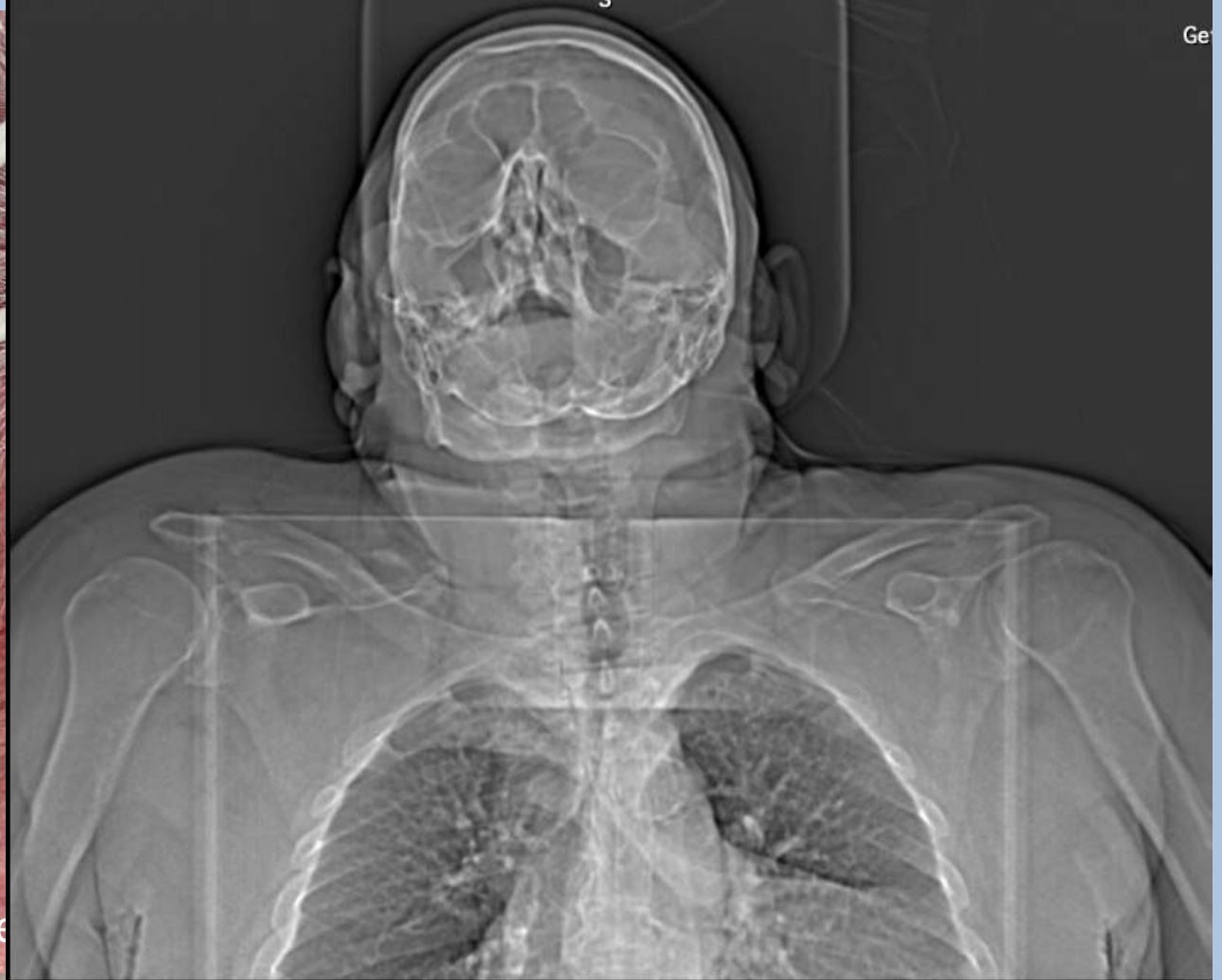
CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 – No access vessels



Scarred groins after Y



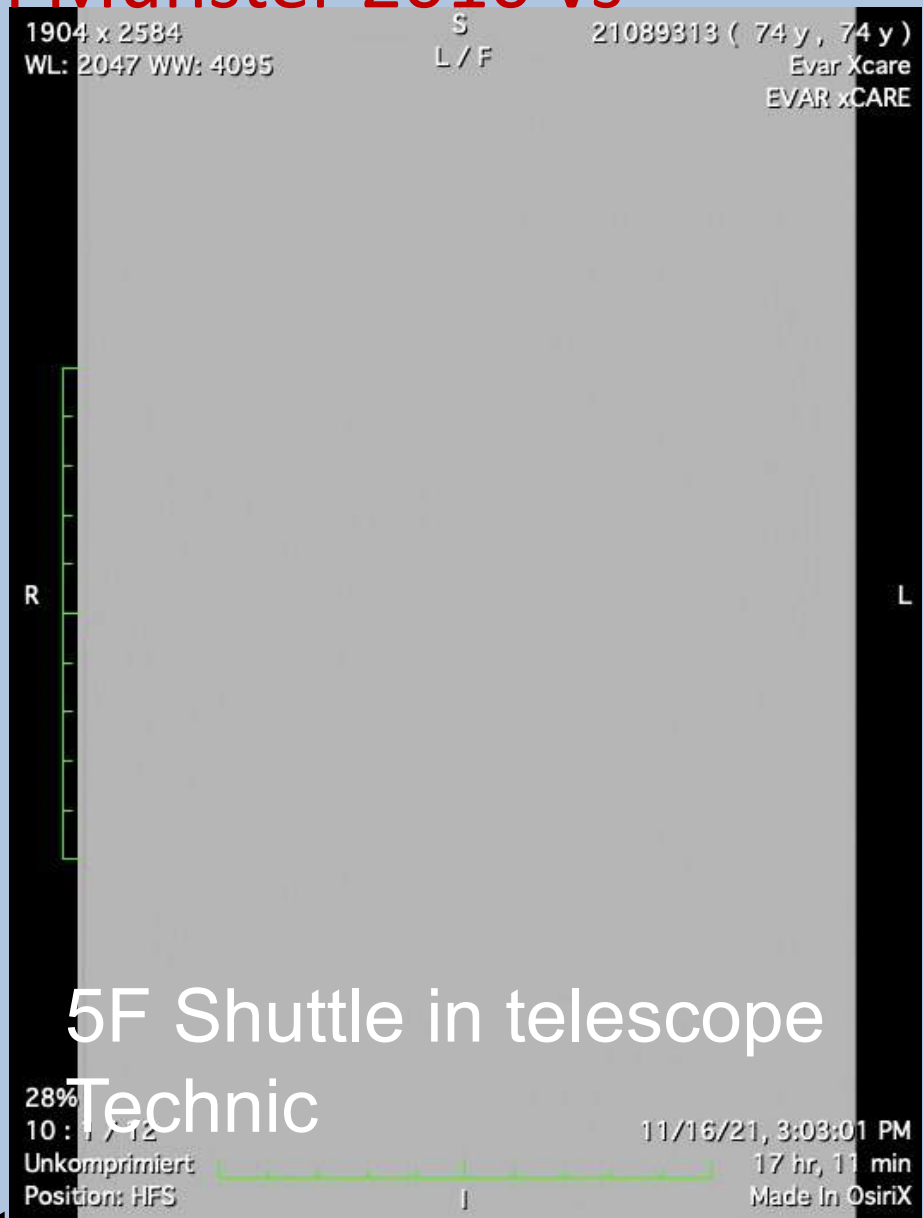
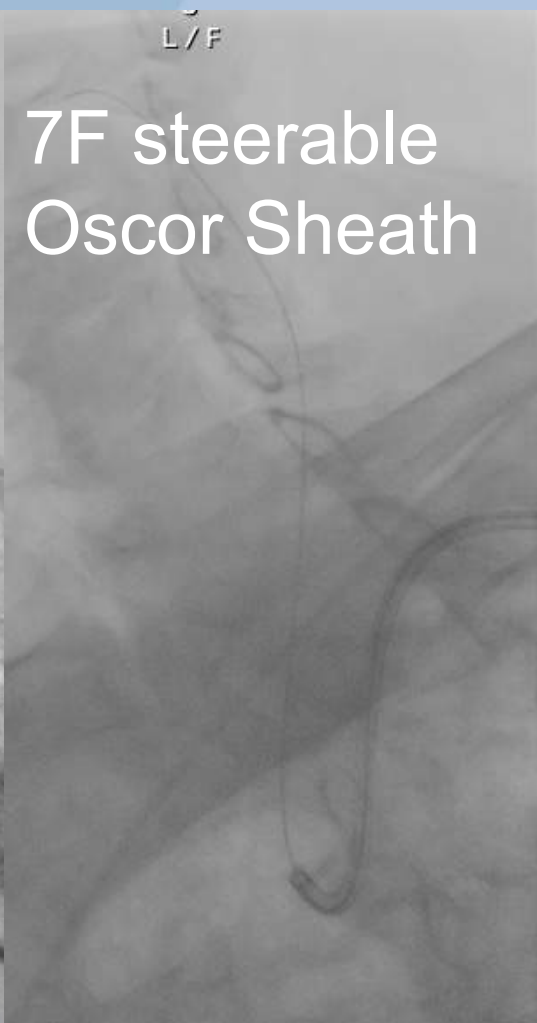
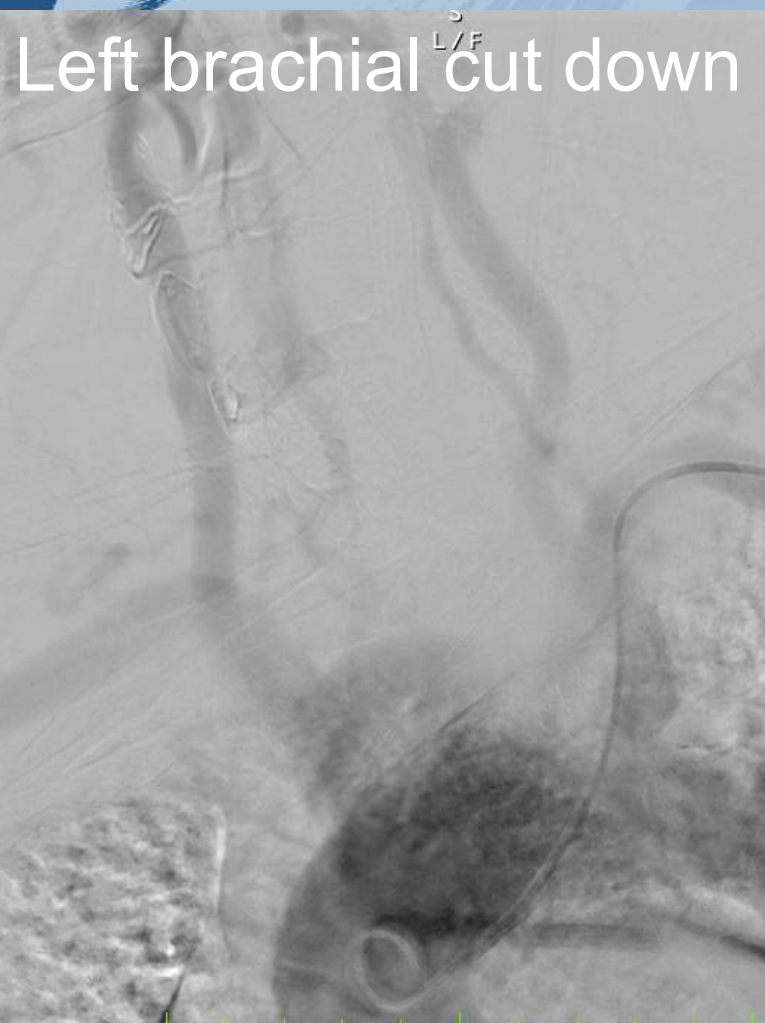
Obese neck with fungal infe



74 yo male 160kg, 178cm high grade left ICA stenosis



CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 – No access vessels



74 yo male 160kg, 178cm high grade left ICA stenosis



L/F

S
L/F

210

CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 – No access vessels



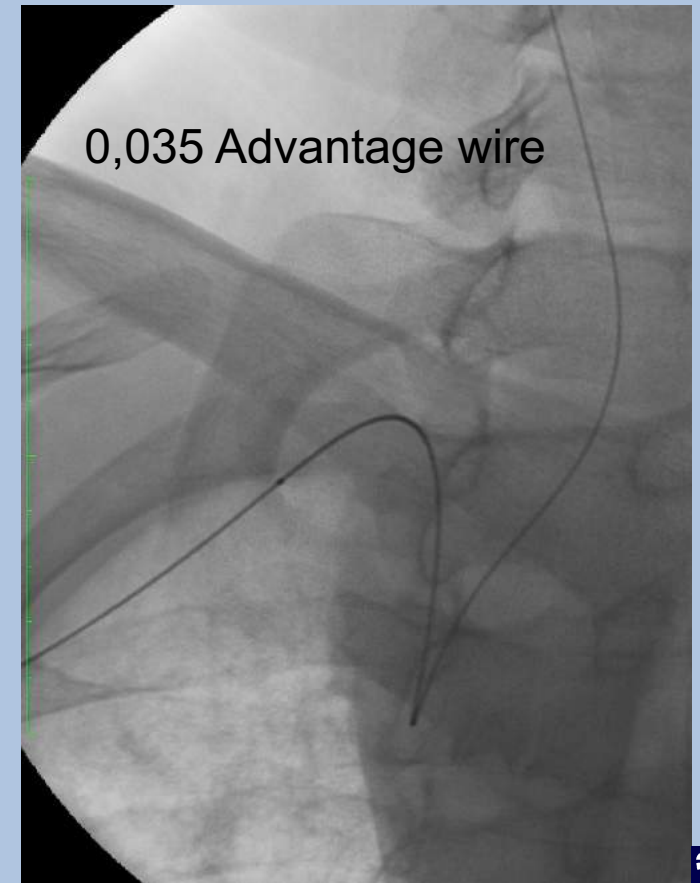
74 yo male 160kg, 178cm high grade left ICA stenosis





CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 transradial

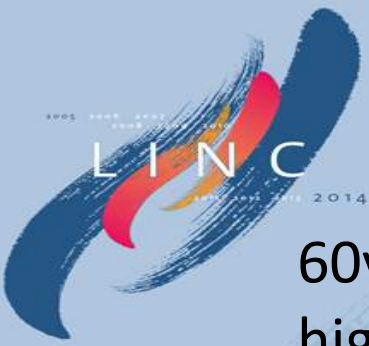
60yo male high risk, for surgery due to CAD and severe obesity
high grade right ICA stenosis, tortuosity brachiocephalic trunc



CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 – No access vessels

60yo male high risk, for surgery due to CAD and severe obesity
high grade right ICA stenosis, tortuosity brachiocephalic trunc





CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 – No access vessels

60yo

high grade right ICA stenosis

Radial acces





CAS contra-indications in SFH Münster 2010 vs 2022 – transradial

In ROADSAYER Study
up to
28% of cases
were done
transradial

Procedure characteristics



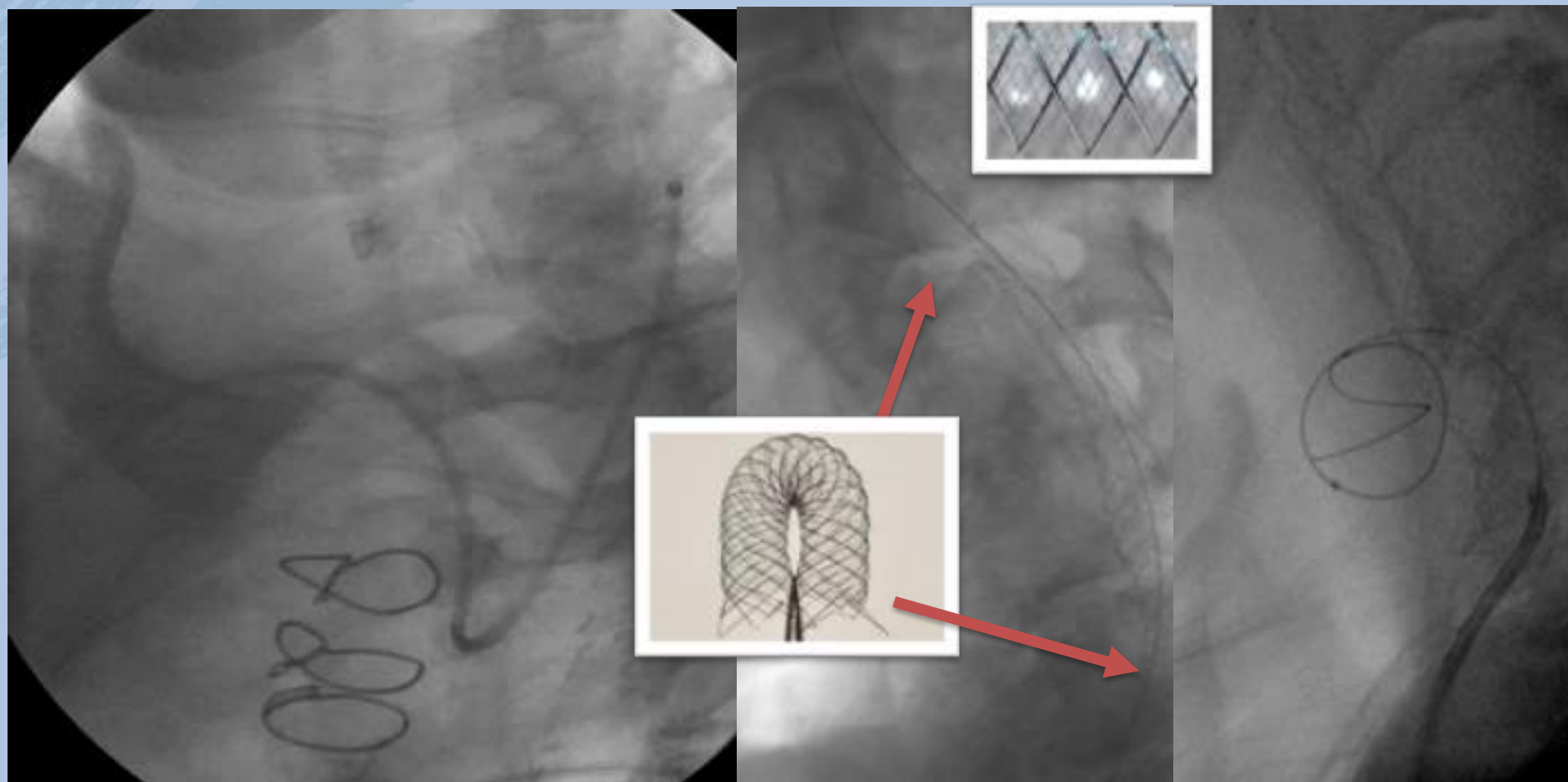
%	Asymptomatic (n=614)	Symptomatic (n=561)	p-value
Femoral access	70.0	68.1	0.47
Radial access	25.9	27.8	0.46
Transcervical access	1.0	2.7	0.03
Other access (e.g. brachial, ulnar)	3.1	1.4	0.06
Embolic protection device	60.1	62.8	0.35
○ Distal filter (only)	84.6	84.9	0.88
Pre-dilatation	24.1	28.0	0.13
Post-dilatation	98.1	93.4	<0.0001



CAS as option for late surgical complications – symptomatic patch-aneurysm 15yrs after TEA

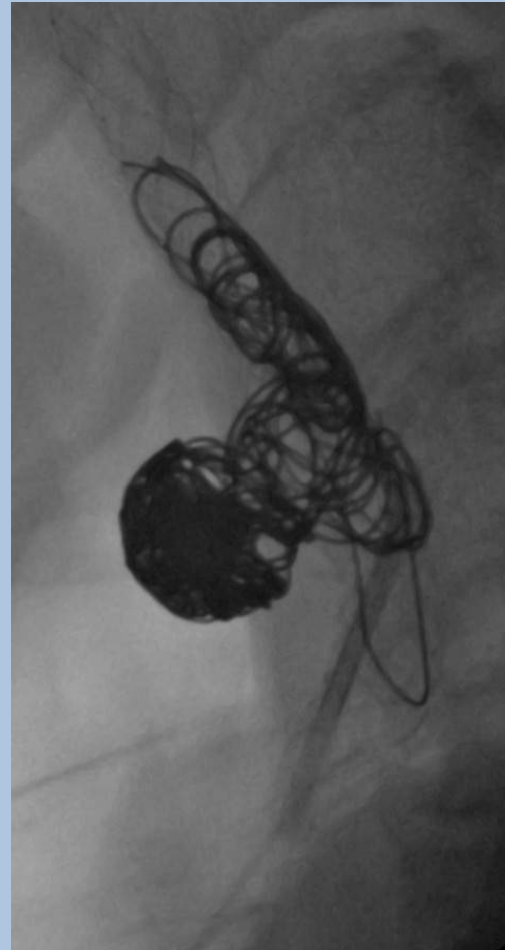


CAS as option for late surgical complications – symptomatic patch-aneurysm 15yrs after TEA



MICROMESH STENT AND MICROCOILS USED FOR ANEURYSM EXCLUSION IN JAILTECHNIC

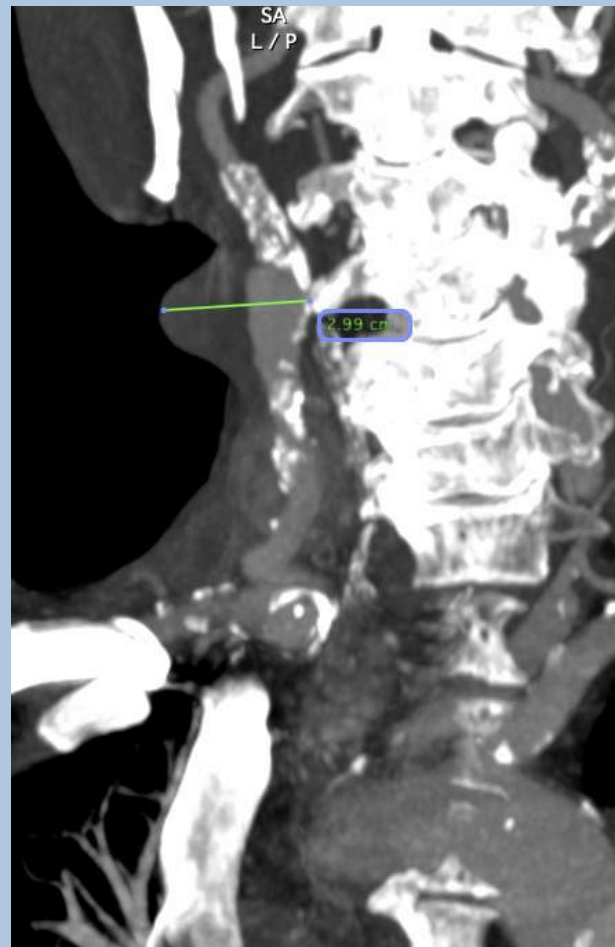
CAS as option for late surgical complications – symptomatic patch-aneurysm 15yrs after TEA



MICROMESH STENT AND MICROCOILS USED FOR ANEURYSM EXCLUSION IN JAILTECHNIC

CAS as option for late surgical complications –

69yo patient, aneurysm of GSV-Bypass of right carotid 49years after partis cancer, hostile neck post radiation and neck dissection

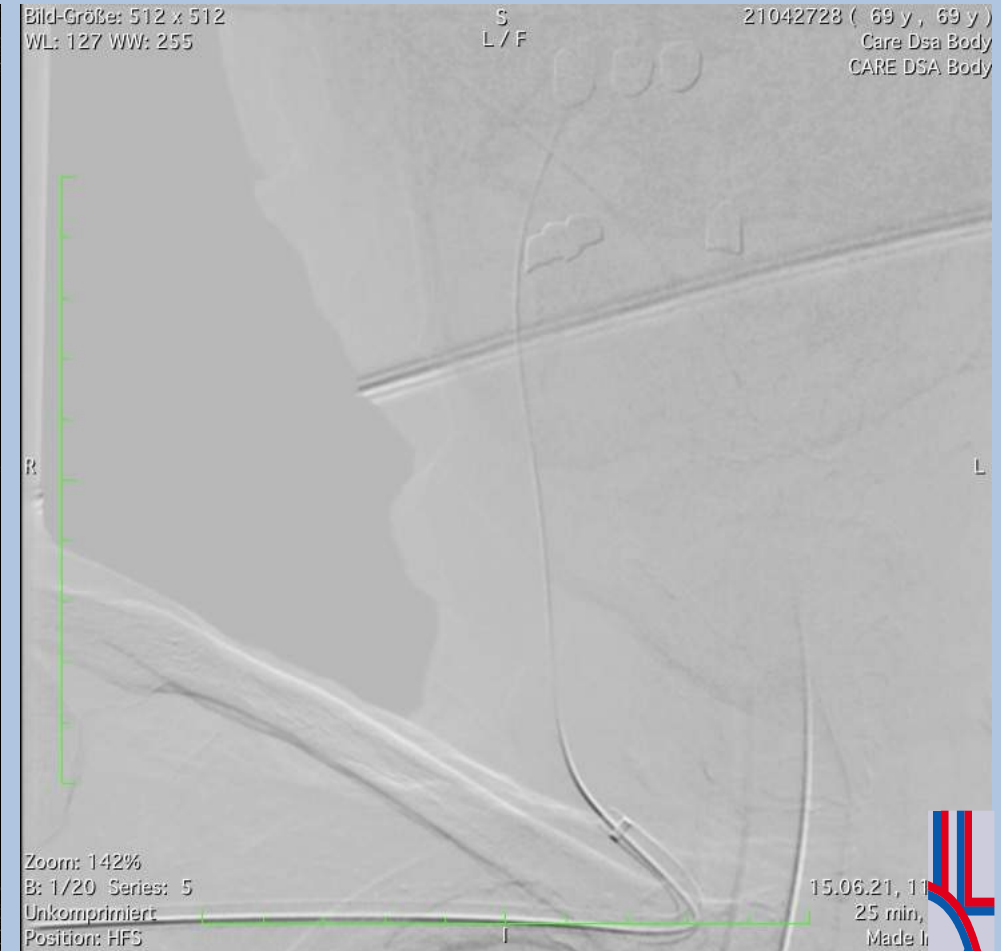




CAS as option for late surgical complications –

69yo patient, aneurysm of GSV-Bypass of right carotid 49years after partis cancer, hostile neck post radiation and neck dissection

Right axillary cutdown, 10F Fustar-sheath



CAS as option for late surgical complications –

69yo patient, aneurysm
partis cancer, hostile

GSV-Bypass of right carotid 49years after
post radiation and neck dissection



512 x 512
WL: 127 WW: 255

L / F

21042728 (70 y , 69 y)
Care Dsa Body
CARE DSA Body



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141%
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Unkomprimiert
Position: HFS

6/15/21, 11:55:45 AM
25 min, 34 Sek
Made In OsiriX



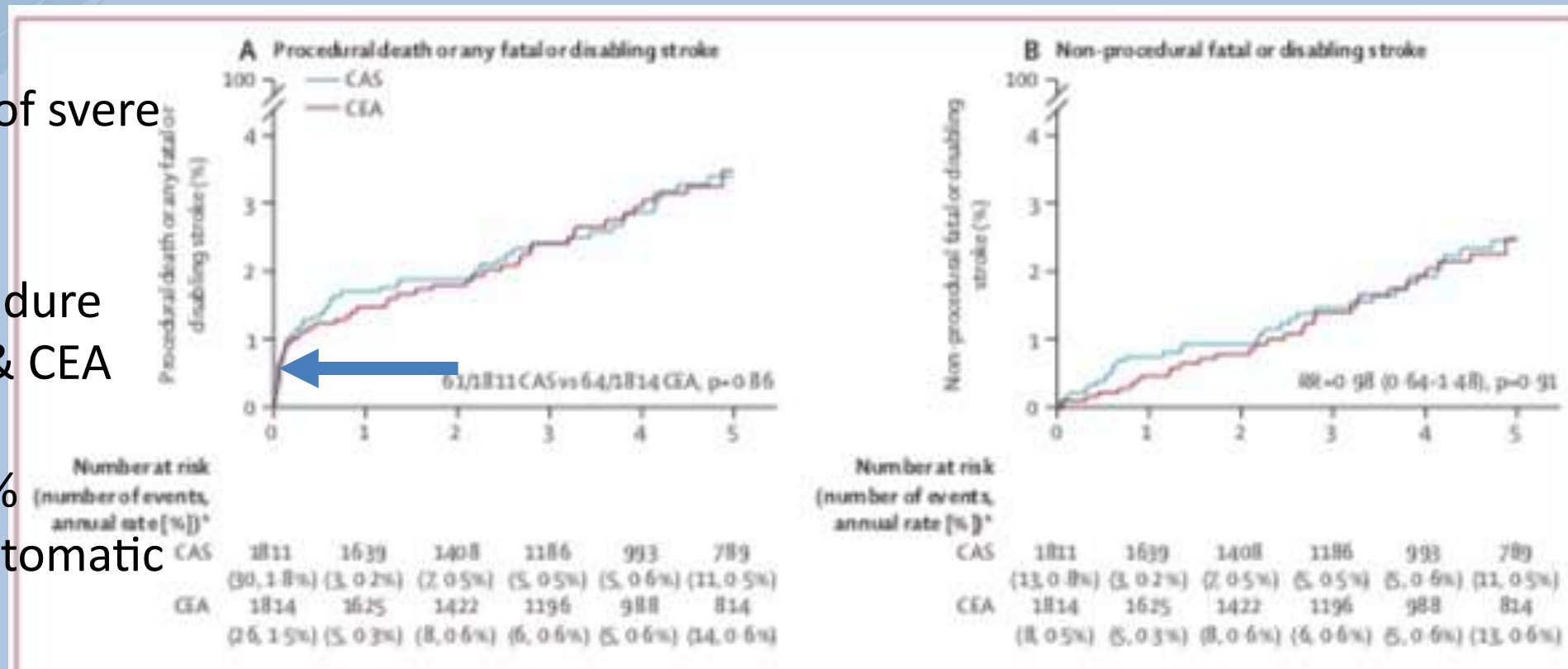
Second asymptomatic carotid surgery trial (ACST-2): a randomised comparison of carotid artery stenting versus carotid endarterectomy

Alison Halliday*, Richard Bulbulia*, Leo H Bonati, Johanna Chester, Andrea Craddock-Bamford, Richard Peto†, Hongchao Pan†, for the ACST-2 Collaborative Group‡

CAS and CEA
equally reduce the risk of severe
stroke

ACST-2 1% severe procedure
related strokes in CAS & CEA

Roadsaver Register: 0.5%
severe strokes in asymptomatic
carotid stenoses





CAS

anatomic

~~Type III Arch~~

~~no access vessels~~

- Ostial CCA lesions
- Arch Aneurysms, Arch disease
- circular calcification

~~Coiling/ Kinking~~

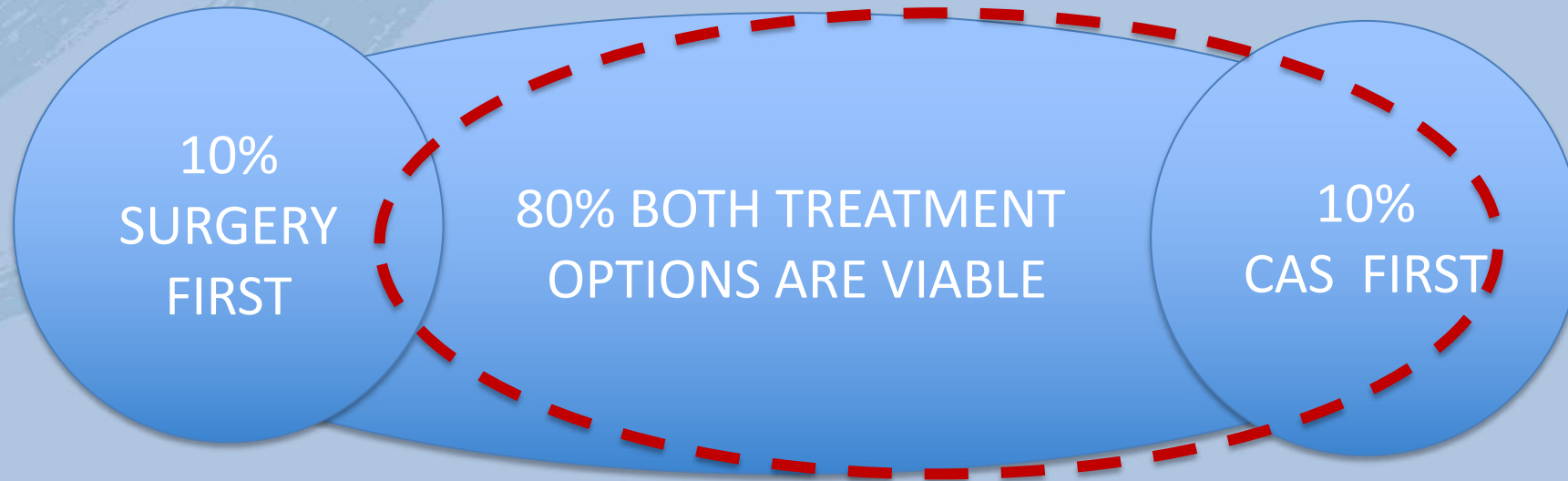
- FMD

clinical

- Crescendo TIA
- soft plaques with low echogenicity on Duplex (patients age)



The role of CAS in my personal carotid revascularisation strategy



I offer CAS to 90% of my carotid patients



CAS

anatomic

~~Type III Arch~~

~~no access vessels~~

- Ostial CCA lesions
- Arch Aneurysms, Arch disease

- circular calcification?

- Coiling/ Kinking
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clinical

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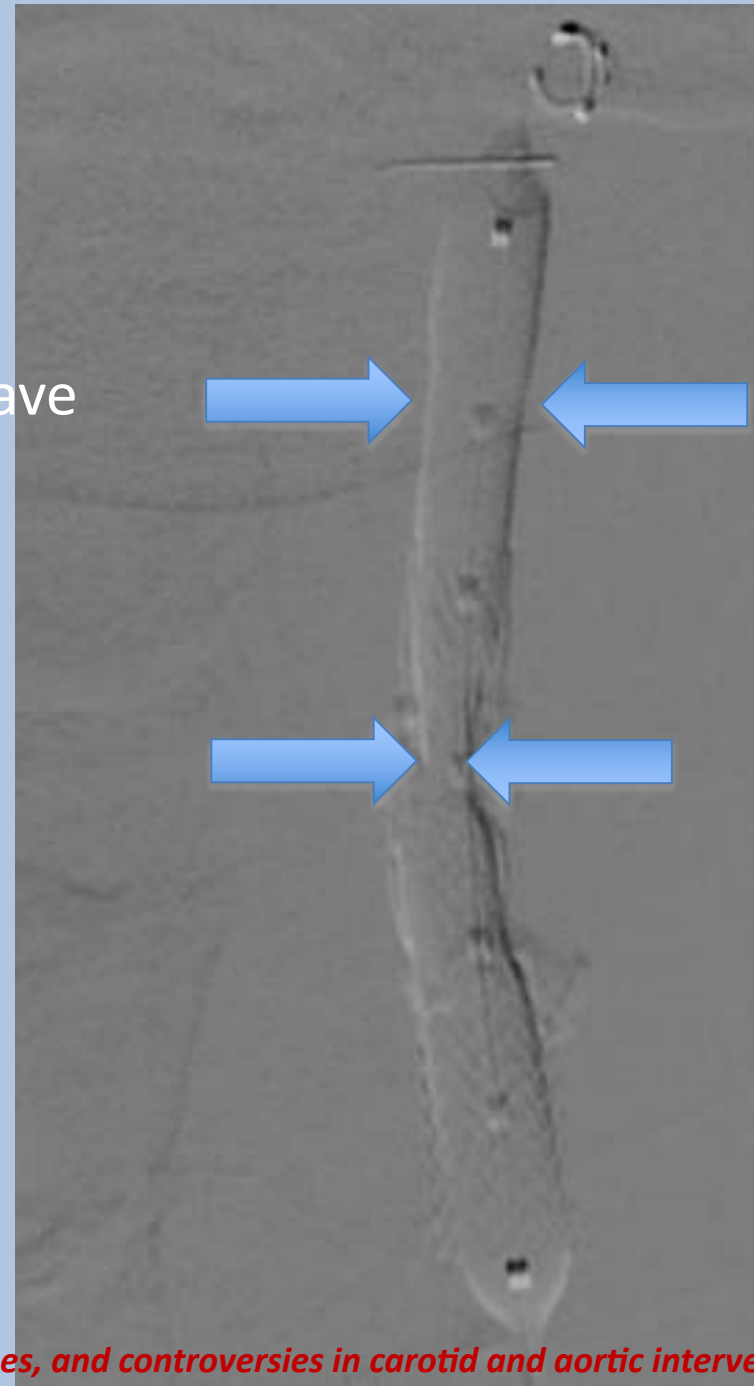


Last frontier in CAS – circular calcification?



symptomatic stentcoil after CAS

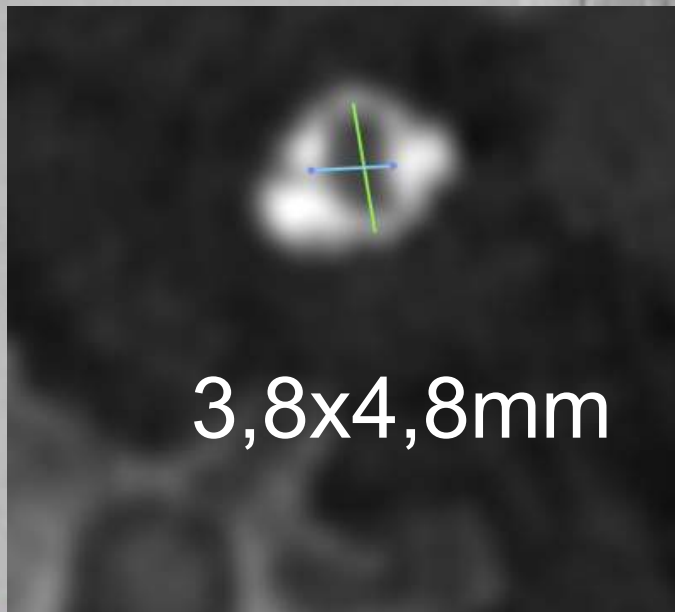
IVL with 6x60 Shockwave

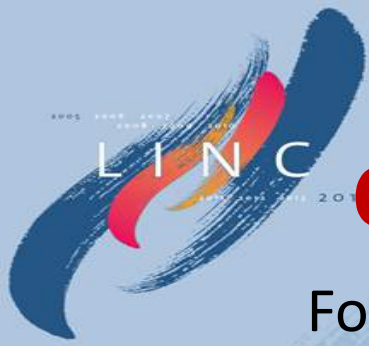


Last frontier in CAS – circular calcification?

post 6mm IVL

post 350 pulses Shockwave 6x60mm





Conclusions

For surgeons performing both CEA and CAS the techniques are complementary and not competing

Wise patient and lesion based selection will lead to best results in both treatment modalities

knowledge of EV Materials, and use of last generation implants broaden the spectrum of patients eligible for CAS

ACST II, OXVASC-register and ROADSaver study deliver new impact for treatment decisions and guideline revisions



Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit



PEACE
NOT WAR



Klinik für Gefäßchirurgie St. Franziskus Hospital Münster
<http://www.gefaesschirurgie-muenster.de/>

