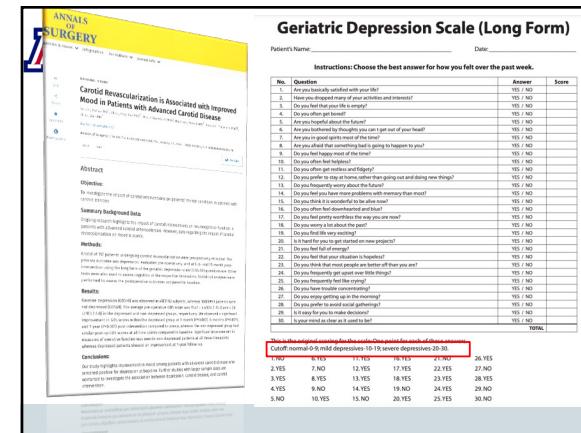
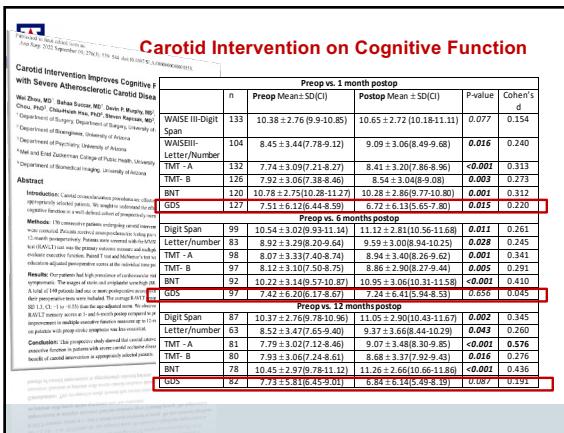
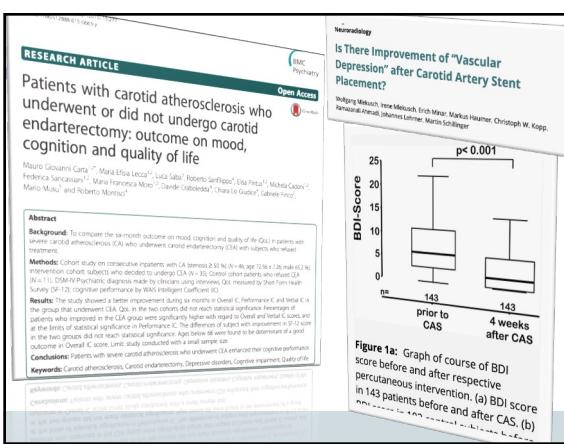
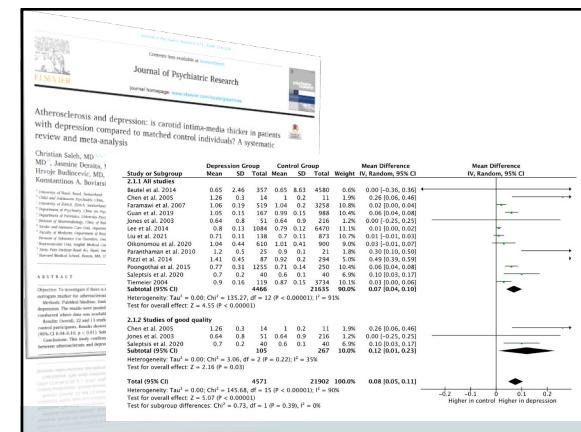


# Carotid Intervention Improves Mood In Depressed Patients With Carotid Stenosis: What Is The Evidence And Should All Depressed Patients With Carotid Disease Undergo Carotid Intervention

Wei Zhou, MD  
Professor and Chief  
Division of Vascular Surgery  
University of Arizona  
Banner University Medical Center



Characteristics No. (%)	Overall Cohort N=157	Depressed (GDS>9)		P-value
		N=49 (31.21%)	N=108 (68.79%)	
Age, years, mean $\pm$ SD	69.63 $\pm$ 7.59	68.51 $\pm$ 6.97	70.14 $\pm$ 7.83	0.214
CAS (vs CEA)	76(48.72%)	29(60.42%)	47(43.52%)	0.051
Prior stroke	29(18.47%)	12(24.49%)	17(15.74%)	0.190
Diabetes	52(33.33%)	17(34.69%)	45(41.67%)	0.407
Smoking	79(50.32%)	41(83.67%)	38(35.19%)	0.265
Alcohol	79(50.32%)	28(57.14%)	51(47.22%)	0.249
Hypertension	135(86.62%)	48(93.88%)	90(83.33%)	0.072
Hyperlipidemia	134(85.35%)	41(83.67%)	93(86.11%)	0.689
Obesity	55(35.03%)	20(40.82%)	35(32.41%)	0.306
Coronary Artery Disease	68(43.31%)	24(48.98%)	44(40.74%)	0.334
Congestive Heart Failure	17(10.83%)	9(18.37%)	8(7.41%)	0.041
COPD	20(12.47%)	9(18.37%)	11(10.19%)	0.154
Peripheral Vascular Disease	38(24.20%)	13(26.53%)	25(23.15%)	0.646
Atrial Fibrillation	17(10.89%)	7(14.29%)	10(9.35%)	0.358
Chronic Renal Failure	30(19.11%)	12(24.49%)	18(16.67%)	0.248
Medications				
Antiplateslets	107(68.15%)	31(63.27%)	76(70.37%)	0.376
Anticoagulants	29(18.47%)	10(20.41%)	19(17.59%)	0.673
Statins	139(88.53%)	41(83.67%)	98(90.74%)	0.197
Symptomatic	80(50.95%)	30(61.22%)	50(46.30%)	0.083

Preoperative cognitive performance in both groups			
Cognitive measures	Overall cohort (N=157)		
	Depressed (GDS>9) N=49 (31%)	Non-depressed (GDS ≤ 9) N=108 (69%)	P
RAVLT immediate recall	-0.96 $\pm$ 1.1	-0.65 $\pm$ 0.96	0.083
RAVLT sum	-0.98 $\pm$ 1.32 (-1.36;-0.60)	-0.53 $\pm$ 1.80 (-0.75;-0.30)	0.041
TMT-A	6.80 $\pm$ 3.14 (5.87;7.73)	8.39 $\pm$ 2.90 (7.83;8.95)	0.004
TMT-B	6.88 $\pm$ 3.26 (5.88;7.88)	8.53 $\pm$ 2.85 (7.98;9.08)	0.005
Digit Span	10.40 $\pm$ 3.19 (9.5;11.34)	10.63 $\pm$ 2.66 (10.12;11.14)	0.641
Digit Symbol	7.15 $\pm$ 2.63 (6.37;7.93)	8.89 $\pm$ 2.38 (8.43;9.36)	<0.001
BNT	9.77 $\pm$ 2.89 (8.89;10.65)	10.22 $\pm$ 3.11 (9.61;10.84)	0.410

Intervention-related change in GDS							
Depressed (GDS>9) N=49			Non-depressed (GDS ≤ 9) N=108				
Preop vs. 1 month postop							
N	Preop Mean $\pm$ SD(CI)	Postop Mean $\pm$ SD(CI)	P	N	Preop Mean $\pm$ SD(CI)	Postop Mean $\pm$ SD(CI)	P
35	15.6 $\pm$ 4.7 (14-17)	13 $\pm$ 6.4 (10-15)	0.002	92	4.4 $\pm$ 2.9 (3.8-5)	4.3 $\pm$ 3.9 (3.5-5)	0.73
Preop vs. 6 months postop							
28	15.4 $\pm$ 4.6 (13.7-17.2)	13.2 $\pm$ 6.7 (10.6-15.8)	0.017*	69	4.1 $\pm$ 2.9 (3.4-4.8)	4.8 $\pm$ 4.4 (3.7-5.8)	0.12
Preop vs. 12 months postop							
25	15 $\pm$ 3.8 (13.4-16.6)	11.6 $\pm$ 4.9 (9.6-13.6)	<0.001*	57	4.5 $\pm$ 2.9 (3.7-5.3)	4.7 $\pm$ 5.4 (3.3-6.2)	0.72

Intervention-related Change in Cognitive Function			
Depressed (GDS>9) (N=49)		Non-depressed (GDS ≤ 9) (N=108)	
Time points	Cognitive measures	n	Mean difference $\pm$ SE
1 month Postop vs. Preop	Digit Span	35	0.54 $\pm$ 0.33 (-0.12;1.21)
	Digit Symbol	34	0.26 $\pm$ 0.21 (-0.16;0.63)
	RAVLT immediate recall	35	0.09 $\pm$ 0.20 (-0.19;0.38)
	RAVLT sum	38	0.19 $\pm$ 0.14 (-0.08;0.46)
	TMT-A	35	0.74 $\pm$ 0.33 (0.05;1.43)
	TMT-B	32	0.56 $\pm$ 0.33 (-0.11;1.24)
	BNT	31	0.64 $\pm$ 0.31 (0.01;1.27)
6 months Postop vs. Preop	Digit Span	29	1.13 $\pm$ 0.36 (0.39;1.87)
	Digit Symbol	27	0.03 $\pm$ 0.25 (-0.22;0.28)
	RAVLT immediate recall	28	0.48 $\pm$ 0.14 (0.20;0.77)
	RAVLT sum	27	0.34 $\pm$ 0.22 (-0.11;0.79)
	TMT-A	28	0.39 $\pm$ 0.36 (-0.35;1.13)
	TMT-B	27	0.59 $\pm$ 0.40 (-0.26;1.38)
	BNT	26	0.65 $\pm$ 0.41 (-0.18;1.49)
12 months Postop vs. Preop	Digit Span	24	0.88 $\pm$ 0.39 (0.06;1.24)
	Digit Symbol	23	0.08 $\pm$ 0.26 (-0.14;0.29)
	RAVLT immediate recall	24	0.26 $\pm$ 0.21 (-0.17;0.69)
	RAVLT sum	25	0.21 $\pm$ 0.19 (-0.19;0.61)
	TMT-A	23	1.21 $\pm$ 0.47 (0.22;2.21)
	TMT-B	22	1.19 $\pm$ 0.49 (0.11;2.16)
	BNT	21	0.95 $\pm$ 0.39 (-0.13;1.77)

Summary							
■ High prevalence of depression among patients with severe carotid disease							
■ Favorable post-intervention changes in mood in those who screened positive on the GDS-30 questionnaire before the intervention							
■ Nondepressed patients had significant and consistent improvement in cognitive function following the intervention, while depressed patients only experienced a late improvement							