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Best Devices Selection For CAS: What Stent Type And Design, What Type of Cerebral Protection, What Approach And Delivery System: A Review Of The Evidence

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Faculty Disclosure

Disclosure
Speaker name: Francesco Setacci, MD
I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting
- Employment in industry
- Shareholder in a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)
- I do not have any potential conflict of interest

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Background

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THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

JACC STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

Carotid Artery Stenting

JACC State-of-the-Art Review

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Improved patient selection, technological advances, and refined techniques have improved the results of CAS.
- Carotid stenting has achieved parity with carotid surgery for stroke prevention.
- The data support updating the national coverage decision for carotid stenting from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to equal coverage for carotid surgery.

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Background

Stroke

Systematic Review of the Perioperative Risks of Stroke or Death After Carotid Angioplasty and Stenting

Carotid Artery Stenting 30-Day Stroke and Death Rates Have Decreased in a Similar Magnitude in the Last 20 Years

Study (Period of Enrollment)	Rate (%)
SAPPHIRE (2002-2007)	4.2%
AVATAR (2002-2007)	6.9%
EVOL (2002-2007)	9.6%
CREST (2002-2008)	4.4%
SPACE (2002-2008)	4.6%
BEACH (2002-2008)	7.3%
NETCART (2002-2008)	7.4%
CREST-2 (2002-2008)	5.4%
CREST-3 (2002-2008)	6.5%
CREST-4 (2002-2008)	4.0%
CAPTURE (2002-2008)	4.8%
ACT (2002-2008)	5.3%
AVATAR-2 (2002-2008)	4.3%
AVATAR-3 (2002-2008)	2.9%
CAPTURE-2 (2002-2008)	1.8%
AVATAR-4 (2002-2008)	3.3%
AVATAR-5 (2002-2008)	2.5%
AVATAR-6 (2002-2008)	4.3%
AVATAR-7 (2002-2008)	3.7%
AVATAR-8 (2002-2008)	3.6%
AVATAR-9 (2002-2008)	2.9%
AVATAR-10 (2002-2008)	3.8%
AVATAR-11 (2002-2008)	2.8%
AVATAR-12 (2002-2008)	2.0%
AVATAR-13 (2002-2008)	1.3%
AVATAR-14 (2002-2008)	1.0%

White CJ, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2022;80(2):155-170.

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What Stent Type and Design

CAS can be broadly categorized into 3 designs:

- Open Cell
- Closed Cell
- Dual layered

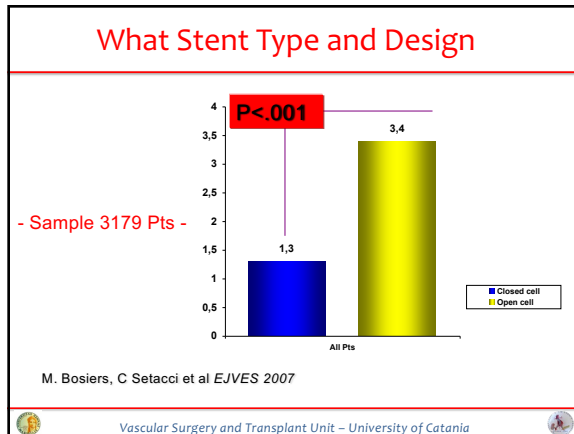
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What Stent Type and Design

Some studies have suggested that stent designs with higher free cell areas may result in worse outcome do to a **higher risk of plaque protrusion** especially in sympt px

Open cell

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New Stents

In order to reduce the risk of plaque protrusion 3 types of dual layered stents have been developed:

- Scaffold
- Roadsaver
- CGuard

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New Stents

30-day stroke rate 2.9%

30-day MAE rate 2.1%

1-year MAE rate of 1.9%

A First-in-Human Evaluation of a Novel Mesh-Covered Stent for Treatment of Carotid Stenosis in Patients at High Risk for Endarterectomy: 30-Day Results of the SCAFFOLD Trial

Evaluation of a new dual-layer micromesh stent system for the carotid artery: 12-month results from the CLEAR-ROAD study

1-Year Results From a Prospective Experience on CAS Using the CGuard Stent System: The IRONGUARD 2 Study

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OCT for stent selection

Safety and Feasibility of Intravascular Optical Coherence Tomography Using a Nonocclusive Technique to Evaluate Carotid Plaques Before and After Stent Deployment

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Ideal Stent

Open cell design Suboptimal plaque coverage Confirms to vessel anatomy	Closed cell design Good plaque coverage Suboptimally conforms to vessel anatomy
Double layer micromesh design Optimal plaque coverage Confirms to vessel anatomy	

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Cerebral Protection

There are 2 classes of EPDs in use today:

- proximal protection with flow-reversal
- distal umbrella-like filters

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Cerebral Protection



Peripheral Vascular Disease

Proximal balloon occlusion versus distal filter protection in carotid artery stenting: A meta-analysis and review of the literature

Jasbir Singh MD, William Mahmoud MD, Christopher J. White MD, Herbert D. Aronow MD, MPH, Douglas E. Drachman MD, William Gray MD, Olu Abiodun MD. See all authors >

First published: 12 November 2016 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/ccd.24842> | Citations: 29

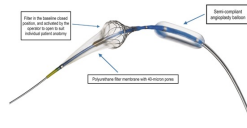
Two meta-analyses have concluded that EPD use during CAS resulted in a reduction in both stroke and death but there is **no convincing clinical evidence of superiority of proximal embolic protection compared with distal embolic protection during CAS**

Teare K, Trikalinos T, Chalmers C, Mao D. Systematic review of the periprocedural risks of stroke or death after carotid angioplasty and stenting. Stroke. 2009;40(11):1943-1949.
Singh J, Aronow HD, Papanicolaou DA, et al. Cerebral protection devices reduce periprocedural strokes during carotid angioplasty and stenting: a systematic review of the current literature. J Endovasc Ther. 2009;16(4):457-461.

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New EPD

Novel percutaneous transluminal angioplasty balloon with an integrated embolic filter with 40-mm pores showed a 30-day death, stroke, or MI rate of 1% (Paladin System)



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Double Filtration During Carotid Artery Stenting Using a Novel Post-Dilation Balloon With Integrated Embolic Protection

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What Access: Transradial CAS (TC)

European RCT compared TR with TF access for CAS in 260 consecutive patients (TF: 130, TR: 130) at high risk for CEA.⁴⁴ **Procedural success was achieved in all patients, with 10% of the TR group crossing over to TF and 1.5% of the TF group crossing over to TR**



Comment > J Endovasc Ther. 2016 Aug;23(4):561-5. doi: 10.1177/1526602816648422.

Transradial/Transbrachial Carotid Artery Stenting With Proximal or Distal Protection: A Promising Technique for the Reduction of Vascular Complications and Stroke

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What Access: Trans carotid artery revascularization (TCAR)

The major advantage of TCAR compared with TF CAS is **avoiding catheter manipulation in the aortic arch with direct carotid artery access. There are no randomized trials directly comparing TCAR with any other method of carotid revascularization but only systematic reviews that report promising results.**

First Author, Year (Ref. #)	Type	N	Stroke/Death (%)			MI (%)			Stroke (%)			Death (%)		
			TCAR	CAS	CEA	TCAR	CAS	CEA	TCAR	CAS	CEA	TCAR	CAS	CEA
Schermerhorn et al, 2019 ¹¹	VQI	TCAR = 5,251; TFCAS = 6,640	1.9*	3.7	NA	0.2	0.3	NA	1.3*	2.5	NA	0.8	1.5	NA
Malas et al, 2020 ¹²	VQI	TCAR = 638; TFCAS = 10,136	1.7	2.5	NR	NR	NR	NA	1.4	2	NA	0.5	0.65	NA
Schermerhorn et al, 2020 ¹¹	VQI	TCAR = 1,182; CEA = 10,797	1.6	NA	1.1	NA	0.6	1.4	NA	1.2	0.9	NA	0.4	NA
Gao et al, 2021 ¹³	META	TCAR = 6,881; CEA = 7,319	2	NA	2.4	0.5*	NA	0.9	1.4	NA	1.3	0.4	NA	0.3
Malas et al, 2022 ¹⁴	VQI	CEA = 53,869; TCAR = 8,104	1.6	NA	1.6	0.5*	NA	0.9	1.4	NA	1.4	0.4	NA	0.3

*P < 0.05.
META = meta-analysis; NA = not applicable; NR = not reported; TCAR = transcrotid artery revascularization; TFCAS = transfemoral carotid artery stenting; VQI = Vascular Quality Initiative; other abbreviations as in Tables 1 and 2.

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What Access: Trans carotid artery revascularization (TCAR)

Trans-Carotid (TCAR) vs. Trans-Femoral (TFCAS) Carotid Artery Stenting

SVS VQI TCAR Surveillance Project | 638 TCARs vs. 10,136 TFCASs

Access	Stroke/TIA	In-hospital stroke, TIA, death
TCAR	1.9%	2.2%
TFCAS	3.3%	3.8%

2x Higher risk after TFCAS than after TCAR for:

- All stroke & TIA (OR 2.21)
- Composite Stroke/TIA/Death (OR 2.10)

P < .05

JVS Journal of Vascular Surgery | Malas et al. J Vasc Surg January 2019 | Copyright © 2019 by the Society for Vascular Surgery

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What Delivery System




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