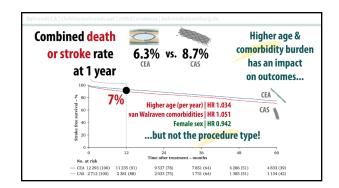
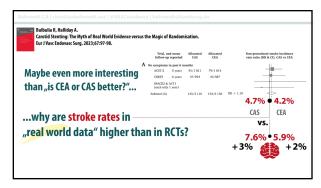
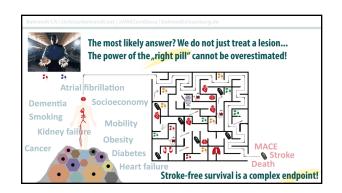


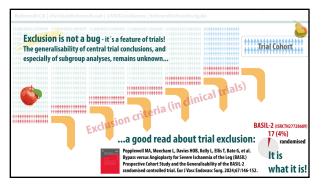
Baseline characteristics	∱∱ asymptomatic		∱∱ "symptomatic"		∱∱ acute stroke	
	CEA	CAS	CEA	CAS	CEA	CAS
Number (n) Female	12 293 42%	2 712 42%	1 368 42%	326 40%	4 294 41%	1 644 41%
Octogenarians	16%	15%	17%	12%	21%	16%
Considerable	comorbi	dity burde	en: Critical	patient s	election?	
ran Walraven (Case Mix)	9.95	11.13	12.35	12.44	12.77	14.03
Heart failure	28%	31%	24%	24%	23%	21%
Diabetes	33% -	/3 ^{32%}	33%	32%	33%	29%
Chronic kidney failure	25%	29%	24%	22%	22%	20%
Obesity	16%	17%	14%	14%	13%	12%

Unadjusted outcomes	ሰ ∱ asymptomatic		∱∱ "symptomatic"		∱∱ acute stroke	
	CEA	CAS	CEA	CAS	CEA	CAS
Number (n) Female	12 293 42%	2 712 42%	1 368 42%	326 40%	4 294 41%	1 644 41%
30 day mortality 120 day mortality	0.4% 1.6%	0.8% 2.8%	0.7% 2.0%	0.9%	0.7% 2.8%	2.1%
1 year mortality	4.1%	6.2%	4.8%	6.1%	5.7%	8.4%
Not really surpri	sing: 5%	death af	ter one ye	ar and 3%	exhibit a	stroke
30 day stroke rate	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	2.5%	1.4%	1.2%
120 day stroke rate	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	4.0%	2.7%	2.6%
1 year stroke rate	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%	6.4%	4.9%	4.5%
5 year stroke rate	5.9%	7.6%	11.2%	12.6%	10.4%	10.5%









Conclusions?

- We need registries to assure if RCT results match "reality" ...but they also require proper validation studies!
- Higher age and comorbidity burden had an impact on outcomes ...and overall death and stroke rates were sobering (vs. RCTs)
- We must focus on best medical therapies in addition to CEA & CAS
 There was no evidence for worse outcomes in females!

behrendt@hamburg.de Assoc. Prof. Dr. Christian-Alexander Behrendt, FESVS