

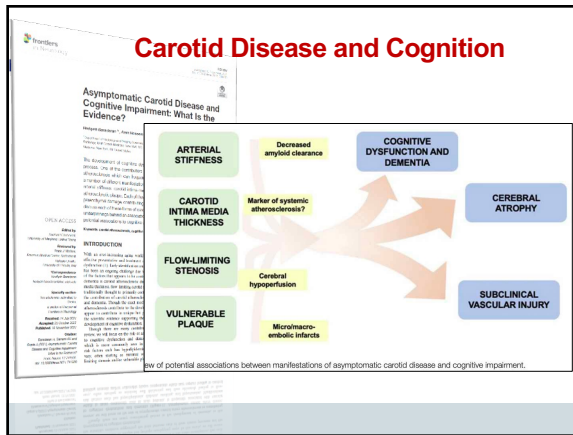
Carotid Intervention Improves Cognitive Function Of Patients With Severe Carotid Atherosclerosis: What About In Octogenarians: Should More Or Fewer ACS Patients Undergo Invasive Treatment

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SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Editor's Choice - Asymptomatic Carotid Stenosis and Cognitive Impairment: A Systematic Review

Conclusions
 Over 90% of studies reported a statistically significant association between ACS and one or more tests of cognitive impairment. While there is currently no published evidence that ACS causes cognitive impairment via silent cortical infarction (but few studies have specifically addressed this question) or via involvement in the pathophysiology of LAQI or WMHs, there is better evidence that patients with severe ACS and impaired CVR are more likely to have cognitive impairment and suffer further cognitive decline with time.



Magnetic Resonance Imaging

TP1= Preop, TP2= Postop, TP3=6 month postop

Editor's Choice - Effect of Carotid Interventions on Patients With Asymptomatic Carotid Stenosis: A Systematic Review

Treatment modality	Early postop (<6 months)		Late Postop (>6 months)	
	Time of cognitive assessment after treatment	Description for improvement or worsening	Time for cognitive assessment after treatment	Improvement description
CEA-CAS	3 mo	Phonological verbal fluency and Rey's 15-word test	6 mo	Verbal and visuospatial speed test
	2 d + 1 mo	Psychomotor speed and verbal memory	1 y	Executive function
	1 mo	9% improvement in cognitive function	6 mo	Paired association
	3 mo	Immediate memory and BRIEF	6 mo	Psychomotor speed, verbal memory and processing speed
CAS	3 mo	Cognitive speed	3 y	Verbal memory testing
	3 mo	Verbal memory and RAVLT delayed recall	6 mo	Executive function
	3 mo	Executive function	6 mo	Information processing speed
	3 mo	Executive function	6 mo	Paired associated learning and spatial working memory
CEA	1 d	14% developed new cognitive impairment	3 y	Delayed verbal association
	3 mo	Frontal executive function	1 year	Visuospatial and com abilities

Unchanged / Improved (highlighted in red)
Unchanged / Worsened (highlighted in blue)

Evaluate Cognitive Impact of Carotid Intervention

- NIH-sponsored clinical study (ZhouR01 NS070308)
 - 170 prospectively recruited patients
 - Cognitive and MRI evaluations
- Longitudinal cognitive follow-up
 - Preop, 1, 6, and 12 months postop
 - MMSE
 - Episodic Memory – RAVLT with parallel forms
 - Executive function – Multiple cognitive measures: WAISEIII-digit spin, Letter/number, TMT-A, TMT-B,

