Current Issue

Browse Issues

Search

About this Journal

Instruction to Authors

👀 Online Submission

Subscription Contact Us

RSS Feed

Acta Medica Iranica

2009;47(4): 123-129

Routine Use of Cerebral Protection (Filter Wire) During Carotid Artery Stenting: Results of a Single Center Registry of 37 Patients

A.M. Haji Zeinali, M. Alidosti, S.E. Kassaian, M. Salarifar, Sh. Shirani

Abstract:

Objective/Background: To evaluate the short-term outcome of patients who underwent carotid stenting with the routine use of cerebral protection devices. Patients and methods: In our center, 36 successful carotid stenting procedures (of 38 at-tempted) were performed in 37 patients (23 men; aged 66± 7 years). Cerebral protection involved distal filter devices (n= 36) of which 12 were Accunet and 24 were EZ filter wires. Results: The protection devices were positioned successfully in 36 of the 38 attempted vessels. The 30-day incidence of stroke and neurological death was three. Neurological complications included one major stroke, and one minor stroke. There was also one (sudden cardiac death on the first day). The proportion of stroke or death was two for symptomatic lesions and one for asymptomatic lesions, and two in patients aged <80 years and one in those aged ³ 80 years. Protection device-related vascular complications included mild spasm, which occurred after three procedures (8%), none of which led to neurological symptoms. There were another four cardiogenic deaths in 30-day follow-up. Conclusion: In this uncontrolled study, routine cerebral protection during carotid artery stenting was technically feasible and clinically safe. The incidence of major neurological complications in this study was lower than in previous reports of carotid artery stenting without cerebral protection.

Keywords:

carotid angioplasty , stenting, protection device , filter wire

TUMS ID: 2332

Full Text HTML Full Text PDF 282 KB

top A

Home - About - Contact Us

TUMS E. Journals 2004-2009 Central Library & Documents Center Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Best view with Internet Explorer 6 or Later at 1024*768 Resolutions