Prognostic Value and Reproducibility of Measurements of Carotid Stenosis
A Comparison of Three Methods on 1001 Angiograms

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Background and Purpose. The use of three methods of measuring carotid stenosis, which produce different values on the same angiograms, has caused confusion and reduced the generalizability of the results of research. If the results of future studies are to be properly applied to clinical practice, and if noninvasive methods of imaging are to be properly validated against angiography, a single, standard method of measurement of stenosis on angiograms must be adopted. This standard method should be selected on the bases of its ability to predict risk of ipsilateral carotid distribution ischemic stroke and its reproducibility.

Methods. The method of measurement of carotid stenosis used in the European Carotid Surgery Trial (ECST), that used in the North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET), and a method based on the measurement of the common carotid (CC) lumen diameter were studied. Their use in the prediction of ipsilateral carotid distribution ischemic stroke was assessed in 1001 consecutively selected patients randomly assigned to medical treatment in the ECST. Carotid stenosis was measured by two observers working independently, using all three methods, on the angiographic view that showed the most severe stenosis of the symptomatic carotid bifurcation. Interobserver agreement was determined, and 50 angiograms were remeasured to determine intraobserver agreement.

Results. There was little difference in the ability of the three methods to predict ipsilateral carotid distribution ischemic stroke. The CC method was consistently the most reproducible of the three, particularly for stenosis in the clinically important range of 50% to 90%.

Conclusions. The CC method of measurement should be adopted as the standard method of measuring the degree of carotid stenosis on angiograms. (Stroke. 1994;25:2440-2444.)

Key Words • angiography • carotid arteries • prognosis
were ranked according to degree of stenosis and divided into
deciles. The sensitivity and specificity of the three methods
previously. The outcome used to assess the prognostic value of
the methods of measurement of stenosis was carotid distribution
ischemic stroke, lasting longer than 7 days, ipsilateral to the
measured stenosis. Mean follow-up was 5 years (range, 4
months to 12 years). Further definitions and details of follow-up
have been published previously.1

Statistical Analysis

Prognostic Value

Analysis of the prognostic value of measurements made by
each of the three methods was based on the area under the
receiver operating curve derived from the predictive proper-
ties of the mean of the measurements made by the two
observers. For each method, the 1001 mean measurements
were ranked according to degree of stenosis and divided into
deciles. The sensitivity and specificity of the three methods
above and below each decile were determined using Kaplan-
Meier estimates of 3-year stroke risk, calculated as described
previously.8

Reproducibility

No single statistic is appropriate for summarizing reproduc-
ibility of measurement of a continuous variable such as carotid
stenosis. Correlation coefficients are often used, but they do not
measure agreement and ignore any bias between observ-
ers. To measure agreement, continuous variables are usually
subdivided into a number of categories, and the agreement in
assignment of a stenosis to a given category is assessed.
1 - Specificity

Fig 2. Receiver operating curves for the power of each of three methods of measuring stenosis to predict the Kaplan-Meier risk of ipsilateral carotid distribution ischemic stroke at 3 years: the European Carotid Surgery Trial (ECST) method (dashed line); the North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET) method (dotted line); and the common carotid (CC) method (solid line).

(Table 1) and the number of occasions on which the observers' measurements were different by less than 1% stenosis (CC method, 204 [20.4%]; NASCET method, 186 [18.6%]; ECST method, 160 [16.0%]). Table 2 shows that the CC method produced the highest level of agreement between observers by 5% stenosis or less and the lowest

Table 1. Comparison of Classification of Stenoses as Mild (0-29%), Moderate (30-69%), and Severe (70-99%) by Two Observers for Each of the Three Methods of Measuring Stenosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observer A</th>
<th>Observer B</th>
<th>Mild</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECST method</td>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASCET method</td>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC method</td>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECST indicates European Carotid Surgery Trial; NASCET, North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial; and CC, common carotid.

*Disagreement between Observer A and Observer B, 16%; disagreement, 18%; and disagreement, 20%.

Measurements using the NASCET method are transformed onto an ECST scale.

Fig 3. Scatterplots of measurements made by two observers of 1001 angiograms. Measurements made by the following methods are plotted against each other: (top) the European Carotid Surgery Trial (ECST) method, (middle) the North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET) method, and (bottom) the common carotid (CC) method. Each point represents measurements of one or more stenoses.
level of disagreement by more than 10% stenosis. The bias between the two observers was relatively small. For each method one observer's estimations of stenosis were consistently higher than the other's by 1% to 5%. Bias was greater for mild stenoses and decreased as stenosis increased. There was no overall difference between each of the three methods in terms of the bias between the two observers.

Imprecision of measurement was much greater than the bias for each of the methods, and fell steadily as stenosis increased. For stenoses of more than 80%, the imprecision of each of the methods was identical (Fig 4). For stenoses of less than 40% the ECST method was the most precise, and in the range of 50% to 90% the CC method was consistently the most precise.

Intraobserver agreement was greater than interobserver agreement. For the measurements by both observers combined the κ value for intraobserver agreement in the categorization of stenoses as mild, moderate, or severe was 0.84 for the CC method, 0.78 for the NASCET method, and 0.68 for the ECST method (SE=0.06 for all). The trend was identical when the measurements made by the observers were analyzed separately.

**Discussion**

That the three methods were of very similar prognostic value was expected and is consistent with the very similar results seen in the ECST and NASCET trials when identical ranges of stenosis were compared.\(^1\) The discussion will therefore concentrate on the reproducibility of the methods. However, it should be borne in mind that factors other than the degree of stenosis, such as plaque surface morphology or stenosis of the external carotid artery, may also be of prognostic value, and an index combining a number of factors may eventually prove to be most appropriate.

Considering the importance of the degree of carotid stenosis in the management of patients with cerebrovas-cular disease, there has been remarkably little published research on the reproducibility of its measurement on angiograms. Chikos et al\(^1\) examined the observer variability of measurement of stenosis using the ECST method on the carotid angiograms of 100 consecutive patients. The clinical details and the indications for angiography were unclear, and 36 angiograms were excluded because they did not meet an unspecified quality standard. Moreover, the majority of angiograms measured were of vessels with only mild stenosis, so the results are of little relevance to present-day clinical practice. Brown and Johnston\(^1\) determined the observer variability of quantitative measurement of stenosis on selected high-quality arterial angiograms, but did not actually quantify the variability. Murie and McKay\(^1\) found interobserver and intraobserver agreements of 74% and 83%, respectively, for categorization of stenosis, measured using the NASCET method on 100 randomly selected angiograms, into six categories (0% stenosis, less than 25% stenosis, 25% to 49% stenosis, 50% to 75% stenosis, 75% to 99% stenosis, and occlusion). The reproducibility of the ECST and the NASCET methods of measurement of carotid stenosis have not been compared, and the reproducibility of the CC method has never been studied.

Judging by the overall percentage agreement and the κ statistics for interobserver and intraobserver agreement in categorization of stenoses as mild, moderate, or severe, the CC method is the most reproducible. However, such single-figure assessments of overall agreement obscure any variation in agreement with the degree of stenosis, and cannot indicate which method has the highest level of agreement in the clinically important range of 50% to 90% stenosis (measured by the ECST method), in which significant variability might influence the decision to recommend surgery.

More information can be gained from the plots of one observer's data against the other's (Fig 3). For each of the three methods the variation in measurements decreased with increasing stenosis. The analysis of imprecision and bias by decile of stenosis quantifies this. The bias between observers in the measurement of stenosis was relatively small and contributed little to the overall disagreement. However, this result applies only to the two observers in this study and cannot be generalized; the bias between other observers may be greater. The imprecision of different observers' measurements is more generalizable, and can be regarded as a measure of the disagreement expected between two observers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disagreement (% stenosis)</th>
<th>ECST</th>
<th>NASCET</th>
<th>CC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECST indicates European Carotid Surgery Trial; NASCET, North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial; and CC, common carotid.

FIG 4. Graph of imprecision (defined as differences between two observers' findings of percent stenosis) in the measurement of carotid stenosis, reported by decile of stenosis, calculated by the following methods: the European Carotid Surgery Trial (ECST) method (dashed line), the North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET) method (dotted line), and the common carotid (CC) method (solid line). NASCET measurements were transformed to the ECST scale.\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean % stenosis (ECST scale)</th>
<th>NASCET</th>
<th>ECST</th>
<th>CCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>0.3125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>0.3125</td>
<td>0.15625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-80</td>
<td>0.3125</td>
<td>0.15625</td>
<td>0.078125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>0.15625</td>
<td>0.078125</td>
<td>0.0390625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-99</td>
<td>0.078125</td>
<td>0.0390625</td>
<td>0.01953125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Stenoses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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who had no overall bias with respect to each other. It is therefore an approximate measure of the least disagreement likely between two observers. The imprecision was high in this study. For stenoses of 40% to 50% (measured by the ECST method), the imprecision of measurement between observers was approximately 10% for each of the methods. Disagreement will often be greater because imprecision is defined as the standard deviation of the overall range of differences within each decile. Measurements by the two observers often differed by more than 20% for mild or moderate stenoses (Fig 3). Disagreement between observers in the range of 50% to 90% stenosis (measured by the ECST method) is likely to be of greatest clinical importance. Within this range the imprecision was consistently least for the CC method.

This study has demonstrated that the three methods of measuring stenosis predict the risk of stroke equally well, but that the CC method is the most reproducible measure of the degree of stenosis on angiograms. The CC method is also likely to be the most easily measured by noninvasive imaging techniques. Given the significant risk of complications of carotid angiography,20,21 the transition to noninvasive imaging for selection of patients for endarterectomy seems inevitable. The CCA is more easily visualized using carotid duplex ultrasound techniques than is the internal carotid artery distal to the bulb, and by use of the CC method the difficulty in visualizing the bulb diameter in the presence of a calcified plaque would be avoided. The lack of turbulent flow in the CCA compared with areas distal to the bifurcation and stenosis is likely to result in better visualization on magnetic resonance angiography. Finally, the CCA is rarely so affected by disease that its normal diameter cannot be measured at some point. We therefore suggest that the CC method be adopted as a worldwide standard for the measurement of carotid stenosis on angiograms and as the basis of measurement of stenosis using noninvasive techniques. Future analyses of ECST data will include measurements of stenosis using the CC method. We hope that other researchers will follow suit.

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References

P M Rothwell, R J Gibson, J Slattery and C P Warlow

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