Asymptomatic Carotid Lesions and Silent Cerebral Infarction

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Background and Purpose Few studies have investigated the relationships between asymptomatic carotid lesions and silent infarcts confirmed on magnetic resonance imaging.

Methods A consecutive series of 117 subjects (average age, 62.0±9.4 years) who were free from neurological deficit but had at least one established risk factor for stroke were investigated by B-mode carotid ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging of the brain. Carotid lesions were evaluated by plaque score, maximum percent stenosis, and the existence of ulcerated lesions. The relations between the carotid lesions and the incidence, size, or localization of the brain lesions were investigated.

Results The incidence of silent infarcts was 42% in all subjects and significantly increased with advancing age (P<.05). Most lesions were smaller than 1 cm in diameter and were usually localized in the subcortical white matter or the basal ganglia. The percentage of subjects with infarcts increased significantly as the plaque score increased (P<.05) or when subjects had high-grade stenosis (P<.05) or ulcerated lesions (P<.01). Multivariate analysis indicated significant correlations with silent infarcts for age, hypertension, and plaque score.

Conclusions Both the severity and characteristics of asymptomatic carotid lesions estimated by B-mode ultrasonography were closely related to the appearance of silent infarcts. These results demonstrate that noninvasive assessment of carotid lesions can be useful in predicting the existence of silent cerebral infarction even in patients free from neurological deficits. (Stroke. 1994;25:566-570.)

Key Words • carotid arteries • cerebral infarction • magnetic resonance imaging • ultrasonics

Silent cerebral infarction (SCI) is considered the preliminary stage of accidental stroke,1-2 and investigating its clinicopathology may elucidate the underlying mechanism of stroke onset and help to prevent this disabling disease. Several studies have examined the incidence of SCI and its relation to stroke risk factors.3-6 However, few reports have detailed the relationship between each risk factor for stroke and SCI detected by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).7,8 The most sensitive method for evaluating organic changes in the brain.8

Considerable controversy exists regarding the management of asymptomatic carotid lesions (ACL). Although there is no doubt that the existence of carotid lesions is one of the major risk factors for systemic atherosclerotic disease (such as ischemic heart disease and cerebrovascular accident9-12), the efficacy of surgical treatment for ACL has not been established.13,14 In 1992 Norris and Zhu15 investigated the relationship between carotid stenosis and silent stroke detected by x-ray computed tomography (CT) to determine the danger of progression from ACL to stroke.15 They demonstrated that asymptomatic carotid stenosis was associated with infarcts ipsilateral to the stenosis at a higher rate as stenosis increased, and they suggested that SCI was an indication for carotid endarterectomy (CEA) even in asymptomatic patients. Although their research was valuable, they did not have asymptomatic subjects without carotid stenosis as controls to determine the effect of carotid stenosis alone. They also did not have sufficient data on risk factors, particularly hypertension, to comment on SCI localizations.

In this study, to clarify the role of ACL in the appearance of SCI, we attempted to evaluate the effects of carotid lesions on brain vessels, including (1) direct effects from carotid stenosis and ulcerated carotid lesions and (2) the possible relationships between small cerebral penetrator arteriosclerosis and carotid atherosclerosis. By using B-mode ultrasonography, we evaluated ACL by three indexes (plaque score to indicate the severity of systemic atherosclerosis, maximum percent stenosis, and existence of ulcerated lesions) and compared these with the rate of occurrence, size, and localization of SCI confirmed on MRI. Risk factors for stroke were also investigated.

Subjects and Methods Between May 1989 and March 1991, 117 consecutive patients (mean±SD age, 62.0±9.4 years) who had at least one stroke risk factor but did not have a history of stroke were randomly chosen to be evaluated by B-mode carotid ultrasonography and brain MRI. These patients were outpatients of the First Department of Medicine (including diabetology, cardiology, hypertension, and stroke sections) and were investigated for their atherosclerotic or arteriosclerotic involvement with these examinations. Those who had cardioembolic risk factors such as atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease, and myocardial infarction were excluded. Careful history taking
Fig 1. Diagram of carotid bifurcation and measurements obtained from B-mode ultrasonography. Plaque score was computed by summing maximum thickness in millimeters of plaques in each segment of both sides (a+b+c+contralateral plaques). S1 indicates region of internal carotid artery (ICA) <15 mm distal to its bifurcation from the common carotid artery (CCA); S2, region of ICA and CCA <15 mm proximal to bifurcation; S3, region of CCA >15 mm and <30 mm proximal to bifurcation; and S4, region of CCA >30 mm proximal to bifurcation below flow divider. Length of individual plaques was not considered in determining plaque score. From Handa et al.18

and precise examinations by neurologists established that no subject had neurological deficits or signs of a history of cerebral accident, including transient ischemic attack. However, patients with nonspecific neurological complaints (eg, headache, lightheadedness, or dizziness) were included among the subjects.

We evaluated SCI lesions on MRI using the same procedures as in our previous study.1 MRI was performed with a field strength of 0.1 T (Siemens-Asahi MEDITEC Co) in the orbitomeatal plane with sections 10-mm thick by inversion recovery technique with a repetition time (TR) of 2100 milliseconds, an inversion time of 400 milliseconds, and an echo time (TE) of 18 milliseconds for T1-weighted images, and a spin-echo technique (TR, 2200 milliseconds; TE, 100 milliseconds) to obtain T2-weighted images. On MRI, infarction was defined as a focal area (>5 mm in diameter) with prolonged T1 and T2 relaxation times. These lesions were visible as low- and high-signal-intensity areas on T1- and T2-weighted images, respectively. Hyperintensive punctate lesions only on T2-weighted images were not counted as infarctions to exclude small unidentified bright objects of little clinical importance.16 Lesions smaller than 5 mm detected on both T1- and T2-weighted images were not counted as infarctions to exclude enlarged periventricular spaces (état criblé), most of which are smaller than 5 mm in diameter according to Braffman et al.17 We recorded the number, size, and localization of lesions in each subject.

Carotid B-mode imaging was performed with a 7.5-MHz transducer that had an axial resolution of less than 0.4 mm (EUB-450, Hitachi Medico). From our previous validity study,13 atherosclerotic lesions were defined as plaques when the axial thickness of the intima media complex was greater than 1.0 mm. The severity of carotid atherosclerosis in each patient was evaluated using three indexes: plaque score, maximum percent stenosis, and existence of ulcerated lesions. The plaque score was computed by summing the maximum axial thickness (plaque thickness) measurements (in millimeters) on the near and far walls at each of four divisions of both sides of the carotid arteries (Fig 1).18 We classified subjects into four groups according to the plaque score: none, 0; mild, 1.1 to 5.0; moderate, 5.1 to 10.0; and severe, greater than 10.0. Maximum percent stenosis of the carotid artery was computed by measuring the residual luminal diameter and the original diameter at the site of maximal stenosis and dividing the difference by the original diameter. The original diameter was measured as a distance between estimated luminal edge of both (near and far wall) intima. We classified all 334 vessels into three groups according to the percent stenosis: no stenosis (without plaques), low-grade stenosis (maximum percent stenosis, <30%), and high-grade stenosis (≥50%). Furthermore, we evaluated the existence of ulcerated lesions (large obvious excavations, multiple cavities, or cavernous appearance) in each vessel. We usually estimated each lesion precisely in three different longitudinal projections and in serial transverse planes, and our previous results14,19 of the accuracy of ultrasonography were 89% compared with angiography in determining the maximum percent stenosis and 85% compared with pathological examinations in determining ulcerated lesions.

Selected risk factors were as follows: hypertension (when casual blood pressure exceeded 160/95 mm Hg in the sitting position or when patients were taking antihypertensive medication), hypercholesterolemia (serum cholesterol >220 mg/dL or taking medication), diabetes mellitus (fasting blood glucose >110 mg/dL, HbA1c >6.4%, or taking medication), and ischemic heart disease (angina or ischemic ST-T change on electrocardiogram).

To analyze the results, we mainly used the $x^2$ test and Student’s $t$ test. Pearson’s test was used to examine the correlation between two parameters. Multiple linear regression analysis using the HALBAU statistical package for personal computers (PC-9801 NEC) was used to assess the correlation between SCI and the possible risk factors for SCI. Results were reported as mean±SD.

Results

The incidence of stroke risk factors in all subjects (n=117) was as follows: hypertension, 65%; diabetes mellitus, 31%; hypercholesterolemia, 58%; and ischemic heart disease, 12%. Ischemic heart disease was the only risk factor that increased with advancing age ($P<.05$).

The incidence of SCI was 42% in all 117 subjects. It increased significantly with advancing age from 18% in those aged 40 to 49 years to 29% in those aged 50 to 59 years, 46% in those aged 60 to 69 years, and 63% in those aged 70 to 79 years ($P<.05$). A total of 256 SCI lesions were detected, and most were localized in the subcortical white matter or the basal ganglia. Only one subject had two transcortical infarctions in the bilateral parietal regions. Three lesions were located in the infratentorial area. Among the 253 supratentorial lesions, there were more lesions in the right hemisphere than the left (134 versus 119). The average number of lesions in all subjects was 2.2±3.8 (5.2±4.3 in the subjects with SCI). Ninety-two percent of all lesions were less than 1 cm in diameter.

Seventy-five of 117 subjects (64%) had plaques on at least one side of the carotid arteries (47% on the right carotid and 49% on the left). The proportions of the four groups divided by plaque score were as follows: none, 36%; mild, 38%; moderate, 15%; and severe, 11%. Fig 2 shows the relationship between age and severity of the plaque score. The percentage of subjects with moderate to severe plaque scores significantly increased with advancing age ($P<.05$), while there was no significant increase in the percentage of subjects with mild to severe plaque score because the incidence was relatively high even in those aged 40 to 49 years or 50 to 59 years. However, the incidence of risk factors in the group with moderate to severe plaque scores was as follows: hypertension, 77%; diabetes mellitus, 37%; hypercholesterolemia, 60%; and ischemic heart disease, 30% (61%, 29%, 58%, and 6%, respectively, in the
group that scored none to mild), and only ischemic heart disease significantly correlated with the appearance of the moderate to severe plaque score (P<.01). As the number of risk factors increased, the severity of the plaque score increased, although without statistical significance. For those with one risk factor (n=51), 19% had a moderate to severe plaque score; for those with two risk factors (n=46), 27% had similar plaque scores, as did 41% of the 22 patients with three or four risk factors. The average ages of these three groups were 62.0±9.9, 62.5±9.2, and 61.7±9.2 years, respectively.

The rate of high-grade stenosis was 6% in the right 117 vessels and 5% in the left 117 vessels. The percentage of ulcerated lesions was 7% in the right vessels and 6% in the left vessels. Almost all subjects who had high-grade stenosis and/or ulcerated lesions had severe plaque, except two in the moderate plaque score group (one with a high-grade stenosis and another with an ulcerated lesion).

Fig 3 shows that the higher the plaque score, the higher was the incidence of SCI; the difference was statistically significant (P<.05). In particular, subjects with moderate to severe plaque scores had a markedly higher incidence of SCI than those with plaque scores of none to mild (P<.01). In subjects without hypertension (n=40), the incidence of SCI in those with moderate to severe plaque scores was 43% (3/7), double that of those with plaque scores of none to mild (21%, 7/33). The SCI rate increased significantly when subjects had high-grade stenosis (P<.05) or ulcerated lesions (P<.01). In subjects with SCI, all those with high-grade stenosis (n=7) had subcortical border-zone infarcts; 74% of subjects without high-grade stenosis (n=42) had border-zone infarcts, and the remaining 26% (n=11) had infaracts only in the basal ganglia.

In regard to the number of SCI lesions in each subject, the number of SCI lesions was significantly correlated with the plaque score (r=.22, P<.05). Furthermore, the average number of lesions in the subjects with high-grade stenosis or ulcerated lesions (n=12) was 4.3±4.2, significantly higher than that in those without such severe lesions (1.9±3.7; n=105, P<.05).

The SCI rate ipsilateral to each vessel in subjects with no (n=121), low-grade (n=100), or high-grade (n=13) stenosis was 31%, 33%, or 77%, respectively. This difference was significant (P<.01). Moreover, the incidence of SCI ipsilateral to each vessel in subjects with an ulcerated lesion (n=15) was 80%, significantly higher than that in those without an ulcerated lesion (32%; n=219, P<.01). These results are also shown in Fig 3.

The Table shows the relationships between the severity of carotid atherosclerosis and the rate of SCI in each decade of age (50 to 59 years, 60 to 69 years, and 70 to 79 years). The SCI rate in patients with moderate to severe plaque scores was rather high at more than 50% in those aged 50 to 59 years and significantly increased with advancing age (P<.05), while that of subjects without carotid lesions was 17% in those aged 50 to 59 years and 50% in those aged 70 to 79 years. Furthermore, subjects with high-grade stenosis or ulcerated lesions had a surprisingly high SCI rate (from 75% in those aged 50 to 59 years and 100% in those aged 70 to 79 years. Particularly in those aged 50 to 59 years, the SCI rate in those with high-grade stenosis or ulcerated lesions was significantly higher than in those without plaques (P<.05).

In regard to the relationship between the severity of carotid lesions and the size of SCI lesions, the occurrence of larger lesions (>1 cm) was significantly more frequent in subjects with high-grade stenosis (22%
we evaluate ACL from two different perspectives: the gate how ACL was related to SCI and showed the direct effect from stenosis or ulcerated lesions and the lar accident). In this study we attempted to investi-

gate latent damage to the brain. Meanwhile, the severity of carotid atherosclerosis can be a predictor of athero-
sclerosis and SCI. Since this tendency could be observed even in the subjects without hypertension, the progression of cerebral arteriosclerosis might be paralleled by that of carotid atherosclerosis, independently of the effect of hypertension.

We found a strong correlation between the maximum percent stenosis and appearance of SCI. Furthermore, the results of the high rate of larger SCI lesions ipsilateral to the high-grade stenosis and the higher rate of border-zone infarcts in these subjects suggested that high-grade stenotic lesions had direct hemodynamic influence on the ipsilateral brain tissues, although the possibility of embolic events from these lesions could not be wholly excluded because vessels with high-grade stenosis often showed combined ulcerated lesions (85%) [11/13]).

In the evaluation of ulcerated lesions, similar results were demonstrated that suggested the mechanism of artery-to-artery embolism. However, we could not detect large trans cortical infarcts that are sometimes

Discussion

In our previous study referring to the role of hyper-
tension in the appearance of SCI, we demonstrated that elderly hypertensive patients frequently had SCI lesions, whereas other hypertensive target organs were only moderately damaged. This result suggested that the progression of arteriosclerotic change in the brain was paralleled by systemic atherosclerosis, and conversely that assessment of systemic atherosclerosis could predict latent damage to the brain. Meanwhile, the severity of carotid atherosclerosis can be a predictor of arteriosclerotic disease (ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular accident). In this study we attempted to investigate how ACL was related to SCI and showed the usefulness of carotid B-mode ultrasonography in predicting the appearance of SCI. This study required that we evaluate ACL from two different perspectives: the direct effect from stenosis or ulcerated lesions and the indirect effect of the severity of carotid atherosclerosis in each subject. Stroke risk factors were also assessed.

Because the size of SCI lesions was generally too small to be confirmed on x-ray computed tomogra-

[10/46]) than that in subjects with no (4% [4/91]) or low-grade (5% [6/116]) stenosis (P<.01). In subjects with high-grade stenosis, 80% of the larger lesions were located ipsilateral to the high-grade stenosis. The oc-
currence of larger lesions in subjects with ulcerated lesions was 22% (11/49) and significantly higher than in those without ulcerated lesions (4.4% [9/204]; P<.01). In subjects with ulcerated lesions, 82% of the larger lesions were located ipsilateral to the ulcerated lesions.

Concerning risk factors, the percentage of subjects with infarcts increased (29%, 48%, and 59%) as the number of risk factors in each subject increased (1, 2, and 3 to 4, respectively; P<.05). The occurrence of each risk factor in subjects with SCI versus those without SCI was 80% versus 54% for hypertension, 51% versus 38% for diabetes mellitus, 58% versus 58% for hypercholesterolemia, and 19% versus 8% for ischemic heart disease, respectively. Only hypertension significantly correlated with the presence of SCI (P<.01 by χ² test). In the comparison of possible risk factors for SCI (age, hypertension, plaque score), multivariate analysis indicated significant correlations between SCI and age (F=7.31, P=.01), hypertension (F=5.84, P=.02), and plaque score (F=4.83, P=.03). Standardized regression coefficients were .24, .21, and .20, respectively.

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tension in the appearance of SCI, we demonstrated that elderly hypertensive patients frequently had SCI lesions, whereas other hypertensive target organs were only moderately damaged. This result suggested that the progression of arteriosclerotic change in the brain was paralleled by systemic atherosclerosis, and conversely that assessment of systemic atherosclerosis could predict latent damage to the brain. Meanwhile, the severity of carotid atherosclerosis can be a predictor of arteriosclerotic disease (ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular accident). In this study we attempted to investigate how ACL was related to SCI and showed the usefulness of carotid B-mode ultrasonography in predicting the appearance of SCI. This study required that we evaluate ACL from two different perspectives: the direct effect from stenosis or ulcerated lesions and the indirect effect of the severity of carotid atherosclerosis in each subject. Stroke risk factors were also assessed.

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Table: Carotid Lesions and Silent Infarction

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SCI indicates silent cerebral infarction.

*P<.05 vs group with plaque score of none (aged 50-59 years).

Carotid Lesions and Percentage of Subjects With Silent Cerebral Infarction in Each Age Group

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found in embolism. There are two possible explanations for this. First, the emboli shed from carotid lesions were too small to obstruct the major arteries and produced small infarcts in the peripheral asymptomatic area (subcortical or border zone). The second possibility is that subjects who had large cortical infarcts did not participate in this study because such infarcts frequently produce neurological deficits and signs. Either way, these explanations should be verified by a long-term follow-up study of subjects with ulcerated carotid lesions.

In the relationship between appearance of SCI and various risk factors, the percentage of subjects with SCI increased as the number of risk factors in each patient increased. In particular, age and hypertension strongly and independently correlated with the occurrence of SCI. This is compatible with the results of other studies. Plaque score also showed a strong correlation with the occurrence of SCI that was similar to that of hypertension, the most important risk factor for stroke.

Our results clearly demonstrate that the severity of carotid atherosclerosis closely correlates with the appearance of SCI. In addition to this correlation, high-grade stenosis or ulcerated lesions had more direct influence on the appearance of SCI. Conversely, these results suggest that the evaluation of ACL by noninvasive B-mode ultrasonography may be useful in predicting the appearance of latent cerebrovascular disease in the form of SCI.

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References
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