Recanalization of Spontaneous Carotid Artery Dissection

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Background and Purpose—We set out to investigate the predictors and time course for recanalization of spontaneous dissection of the cervical internal carotid artery (SICAD).

Methods—We prospectively included 249 consecutive patients (mean age, 45 ± 11 years) with 268 SICAD. Ultrasound examinations were performed at presentation, during the first month, and then at 3, 6, and 12 months, and clinical follow-ups after 3, 6, and 12 months.

Results—Of 268 SICADs, 20 (7.5%) presented with middle-aged patients.1,2 The main mechanism is arterio-arterial embolism,3,4 and most clinicians recommend the administration of anticoagulants or aspirin for stroke prevention.5,6 The rate of complete recanalization was 16% at 1 month, 50% at 3 months, and 60% at 6 and 12 months. Initial occlusion of the dissected vessels reduced the odds of recanalization (OR, 4.0; 95% CI, 2.2–7.3; P < 0.001), whereas the occurrence of local symptoms and signs only at presentation were independently associated with complete recanalization (OR, 0.4; 95% CI, 0.2–0.8; P = 0.048).

Conclusions—These results suggest that recanalization of SICAD occurs mainly within the first 6 months after the onset of symptoms. Initial occlusion reduces the likelihood of complete recanalization, whereas presentation with local symptoms and signs only increases it. (Stroke. 2009;40:499-504.)

Key Words: carotid ultrasound ■ dissection ■ outcome ■ recanalization

Spontaneous dissection of the cervical internal carotid artery (SICAD) is a frequent cause of stroke in young to middle-aged patients.1,2 The main mechanism is arterio-arterial embolism,3,4 and most clinicians recommend the administration of anticoagulants or aspirin for stroke prevention.5,6 To enable a more sophisticated antithrombotic treatment of patients with spontaneous cervical artery dissection, the CADISP group recently reviewed the mechanism of brain ischemia, clinical experiences, and a systematic meta-analysis about antithrombotic agents in these patients.7 There is, however, no consensus about the duration of antithrombotic treatment. Many clinicians feel that antithrombotic therapy is no longer necessary once the flow in the dissected artery is reestablished.8

Combined extracranial and transcranial ultrasound is useful, particularly in patients presenting with carotid territory ischemia for assessing carotid stenosis and occlusion in patients with SICAD, both in the acute phase and during recanalization.9,10 We undertook this study to investigate the predictors and the time course of recanalization of the cervical internal carotid artery using ultrasound in patients with SICAD.

Subjects and Methods
Consecutive patients who presented with SICAD at 2 university-based stroke centers (Zurich and Bern) were prospectively included in a database from October 1992 until October 2005. The diagnosis of SICAD was based on imaging findings (cervical MRI and MRA, digital subtraction angiography, or both). Carotid dissection was considered proven if the cervical internal carotid artery (ICA) showed a string sign, an intimal flap, or an aneurysm at angiography, or a wall hematoma at cervical MRI, or both.3,11 Patients with a narrowed or occluded cervical ICA on the initial ultrasound were included. Patients were excluded if they underwent thrombolytic therapy for acute stroke or surgical or endovascular treatments for SICAD. Furthermore, SICAD recurring in a previously dissected carotid artery was not analyzed.

Baseline investigations have been reported before and include neurological and physical examinations, routine blood analysis, 12-lead ECG, ultrasound studies of the cerebral arteries, and cerebral CT, MRI, or both in patients with stroke or TIA. The following stroke risk factors were assessed: age, sex, hypertension (defined as a history of hypertension [systolic blood pressure >160 mm Hg, diastolic blood pressure >90 mm Hg] until September 2000, and systolic blood pressure >140 mm Hg, diastolic blood pressure >85 mm Hg since October 200012) measured on 2 separate occasions, or antihypertensive treatment, or both), diabetes mellitus (defined by preadmission history or venous plasma glucose concentration of ≥7.0 mmol/L after an overnight fast on at least 2 separate
occasions, or ≥11.1 mmol/L 2 hours after oral ingestion of 75 grams of glucose and on 1 other occasion during the 2-hour test), current cigarette smoking, hypercholesterolemia (defined by prediabetes status, total cholesterol concentration >5 mmol/L, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol concentration ≥3 mmol/L, total cholesterol to high-density lipoprotein ratio >5), increased high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels (defined by high-density lipoprotein cholesterol concentration <1 mmol/L), coronary artery disease, and migraine.

Patients were categorized according to the presenting signs and symptoms into 5 groups: (1) stroke (ischemic deficit lasting ≥24 hours); (2) TIA (ischemic deficit lasting <24 hours); (3) amaurosis fugax or retinal infarction; (4) 1 or several of the following local symptoms and signs: headache, neck pain, pulsatile tinnitus, Horner syndrome, or cranial nerve palsy on the side of SICAD; and (5) asymptomatic. Stroke severity on admission was assessed with the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale.13

Transcranial Doppler (TCD) and transorbital Doppler (TOD) studies were performed at the local hospitals using the same equipment (for extracranial and transcranial color duplex studies, Acuson XP 10 or Sequoia; for transorbital Doppler studies, EME; and since October 1997, Acuson XP 10 or Sequoia). Extracranial color duplex sonography of the ICA at the origin, the external carotid artery, and common carotid artery, and common carotid artery were performed with linear probes (5–8 MHz), and of the cerebral ICA with sector probes (2.0–3.5 MHz). Transorbital insonation of the ophthalmic arteries and the carotid siphon was performed with pulsed-wave Doppler probes (2 MHz) or color Doppler sector probes (2.0–3.5 MHz). Transcranial color duplex sonography studies of the basal cerebral arteries were performed with sector probes (2.0–3.5 MHz) as reported previously.14 In brief, the transcranial approach was used for insonation of the terminal (C1) ICA, middle, anterior, precommunicating (P1), and postcommunicating (P2) posterior cerebral artery, and anterior communicating arteries. Intracranial arteries were investigated for the presence of stenoses, occlusions, and cross-flow through the anterior communicating artery according to previously published criteria.14,16 Since 1996, all patients with insufficient temporal bony windows were also investigated with the echotranscontrast agent Levovist using concentrations of 400 mg/mL,17 and since July 2005 with the echotranscontrast agent SonoVue.

Stenoses of the cervical ICA were quantified according to the following criteria11 (Table 1): ≤50% stenosis was diagnosed when intrastenotic peak systolic velocity (PSV) was >90 cm/sec in women and >80 cm/sec in men, and the PSV quotient intrastenotic ICA/contralateral cervical ICA was >1.12 (each reference value was higher than the PSV mean value plus 3 SD of 78 unpublished own healthy volunteers). A >50% stenosis was diagnosed when intrastenotic PSV was >120 cm/sec and the PSV quotient intrastenotic ICA/contralateral common carotid artery on the side of ICAD (ipsilateral) was >1.5. Intrastenotic velocities are frequently decreased in SICAD, causing high-grade stenosis. To avoid falsely negative findings, only >80% stenoses were diagnosed using prestenotic and poststenotic hemodynamic criteria, and at least 2 of the following 3 had to be present: (1) the quotient of the resistance index (PSV – peak end-diastolic velocity/PSV) ipsilateral common carotid artery/resistance index contralateral common carotid artery >1.5; (2) reversed flow in the ipsilateral ophthalmic artery; and (3) cross-flow through the anterior communicating artery. Ultrasound follow-up examinations to assess recanalization were performed within the first month after the onset of SICAD symptoms, and after 3, 6, and 12 months. If an ultrasound follow-up showed normal findings (ie, complete recanalization), then no further examinations were performed. Complete recanalization was diagnosed when ultrasound showed normal findings, and partial recanalization was diagnosed when ultrasound revealed a reduction in the degree of stenosis (from 81%–99% to 51%–80% or from 51%–80% to ≤50%) or a change from occlusion to a stenosis. The time interval (days) from SICAD diagnosis to complete recanalization (Δtrec) was calculated according to the formula: Δtrec = (tF – t0)/2 + (tF – t0), where tF is the time point of the first ultrasound examination showing normal findings, t0 is the time point of the last ultrasound examination with pathological findings, and tF is the time point of the ultrasound examination at presentation. All ultrasound studies were performed or supervised by an experienced sonographer.

Choice and duration of antithrombotic treatment was at the discretion of the treating neurologist. No selection criteria toward aspirin or anticoagulation were applied. Before the publication of the International Stroke Trial in 1997,24 most SICAD patients were treated with anticoagulation. After the publication of the International Stroke Trial results, some neurologists started to treat acute strokes caused by SICAD with aspirin.

Clinical follow-ups were performed after 3, 6, and 12 months. In patients with a stroke, 3-month functional outcome was assessed using the modified Rankin scale.25 The modified Rankin scale scores of 0 to 1 were defined as “favorable,” and modified Rankin scale scores of 2 to 6 were defined as “unfavorable” outcome. In patients with suspicion of stroke, TIA, retinal ischemia, recurrent dissection, and the occurrence of new local symptoms or signs, the diagnostic work-up mentioned was repeated. During 3-month follow-up, 1 patient had a stroke and 8 patients had a TIA.

Neurologists or physicians in neurology training certified for National Institute of Health Stroke Scale and modified Rankin scale assessment performed the baseline and the follow-up clinical examinations. The study was approved by the local ethics committee.

### Table 1. Ultrasound Criteria for Diagnosing Stenosis and Occlusion of the Cervical Internal Carotid Artery in Patients With Spontaneous Carotid Dissection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carotid Stenosis or Occlusion</th>
<th>Criterion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stenosis ≤50%</td>
<td>Intrastenotic PSV &gt;90 cm/sec (women) and &gt;80 cm/sec (men), and PSV quotient intrastenotic ICA/contralateral cervical ICA &gt;1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51%–80%</td>
<td>Intrastenotic PSV &gt;120 cm/sec, and PSV quotient intrastenotic ICA/ipsilateral CCA &gt;1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81%–99%</td>
<td>At least 2 of the following 3 criteria have to be fulfilled: (1) RI quotient ipsilateral CCA/contralateral CCA &gt;0.15, (2) reversed flow in the ipsilateral ophthalmic artery, (3) cross-flow through the anterior communicating artery</td>
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Occlusion

**Criteria**

1–3 and in almost all cases criterion 4 have to be fulfilled: (1) absence of detectable flow within the former carotid lumen, (2) isoechogenic or hypoechoic, homogeneous, or inhomogeneous material within the former carotid lumen, (3) indirect signs of attributable to preocclusional and postocclusional hemodynamic alterations (see 81%–99%), and (4) detection of a so-called stump signal directly in front of the occlusion.

CCA indicates common carotid artery, contralateral the side opposite to carotid dissection; RI the quotient (peak systolic velocity – peak end-diastolic velocity)/peak systolic velocity.
comparison of proportions), Student t test (for comparison of continuous variables), and Mann–Whitney U test (for comparison of ordinal variables). A multivariate logistic regression analysis, which included variables that showed statistical difference $P \leq 0.1$ on univariate comparison, was performed. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to determine the likelihood of recanalization at 3, 6, and 12 months. $P \leq 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

### Results

#### Presenting Findings

We evaluated 321 consecutive patients (189 [59%] men; mean age, 46±10 years) with 354 SICAD. Of the 321 patients with SICAD, 241 (75.1%) presented with symptoms of ischemia from the carotid territory, 79 (24.6%) presented with local symptoms only, and 1 patient (0.3%) had vertigo of ischemia from the carotid territory, 79 (24.6%) presented with symptoms that did not recanalize completely during follow-up are shown in Table 3. Clinical presentation with local symptoms and signs was more frequent in the group of SICAD with complete recanalization ($P = 0.048$). The other presenting clinical characteristics did not differ between the 2 groups. The presenting ultrasound findings were assessed after a median delay of 2 days (range, 0–58 days) after the onset of SICAD symptoms, and are shown in Table 4. Of 268 SICAD, 20 (7.5%) showed $\leq 50\%$ stenosis, 31 (11.6%) showed 51% to 80% stenosis, 92 (34.3%) showed 81% to 99% stenosis, and 125 (46.6%) showed an occlusion. A $\leq 50\%$ stenosis at presentation was more frequent in the group of SICAD with complete recanalization at follow-up ($P = 0.004$). On the contrary, 81% to 99% stenoses or total occlusions at presentation were more frequent in the group of SICAD without complete recanalization. The other ultrasound findings did not differ between the 2 groups. Antithrombotic treatment included anticoagulation in 174 (67%) patients, aspirin in 64

### Table 2. Reasons for Excluding 72 Patients With Spontaneous Carotid Dissection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excluded Patients, n (%)</th>
<th>Excluded ICA Dissections, n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal baseline ultrasound findings</td>
<td>33 (40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous thrombolysis</td>
<td>16 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra-arterial thrombolysis</td>
<td>4 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carotid surgery</td>
<td>4 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No ultrasound follow-up</td>
<td>15 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death from stroke caused by carotid dissection</td>
<td>8 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrent dissection in a carotid artery</td>
<td>0 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some patients met $>1$ exclusion criterion.

### Table 3. Presenting Clinical Characteristics in 268 Spontaneous Carotid Dissections With and Without Complete Recanalization Occurring in 249 Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Complete Recanalization, n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age ± SD, yr</td>
<td>45±10 45±12 $P = 0.73$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90 (56) 52 (48) $P = 0.19$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>43 (27) 25 (23) $P = 0.49$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>2 (1) 1 (1) $P = 0.81$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoking</td>
<td>42 (26) 33 (31) $P = 0.41$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypercholesterolemia</td>
<td>58 (36) 35 (32) $P = 0.40$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronary artery disease</td>
<td>1 (1) 3 (3) $P = 0.15$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migraine</td>
<td>15 (9) 15 (14) $P = 0.24$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor trauma</td>
<td>34 (21) 16 (15) $P = 0.18$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>86 (54) 71 (66) $P = 0.051$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIA</td>
<td>36 (23) 34 (31) $P = 0.10$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal ischemia</td>
<td>21 (13) 14 (13) $P = 1.00$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local symptoms and signs only</td>
<td>128 (80) 75 (70) $P = 0.048$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic</td>
<td>10 (6) 6 (6) $P = 0.81$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median NIHSS in stroke patients (range)</td>
<td>10 (1–28) 9 (1–16) $P = 0.97$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local symptoms and signs include: headache, neck pain, and pulsatile tinnitus, and Horner syndrome or cranial nerve palsy on the side of carotid dissection. NIHSS indicate National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.

### Clinical Follow-Up

The functional outcome at 3 months was assessed in 154 (98%) of 157 patients with stroke. A favorable outcome (24%) patients, and aspirin followed by anticoagulation or vice versa in 22 (8%) patients.

### Table 4. Presenting Ultrasound Findings in 268 Spontaneous Carotid Dissections With and Without Complete Recanalization Occurring in 249 Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presenting Characteristic</th>
<th>Complete Recanalization, n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR (95% CI)</strong></td>
<td><strong>P</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>89 (56) 58 (54) $P = 0.76$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>144 (90) 97 (90) $P = 0.96$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical carotid artery</td>
<td>67 (42) 25 (23) $P = 0.002$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenosis</td>
<td>18 (11) 2 (2) $P = 0.004$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51%–80%</td>
<td>19 (12) 11 (11) $P = 0.85$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81%–90%</td>
<td>67 (42) 25 (23) $P = 0.002$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occlusion</td>
<td>56 (35) 69 (64) $P &lt; 0.001$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$P =$ difference between subgroups by $\chi^2$ test with regard to occlusive spontaneous carotid dissection vs nonocclusive carotid dissection at presentation.
(modified Rankin scale 0–1) was observed in 86 (56%) of the 154 patients and was as frequent in SICAD with complete recanalization (45 of 84 SICAD, 54%) as in SICAD without complete recanalization (41 of 70 SICAD, 58%; \( P = 0.53 \)). All remaining 68 (44%) patients with an unfavorable outcome survived. One patient who had a spontaneous dissection of the contralateral ICA 115 days after the initial SICAD. The second dissection presented with local symptoms only.

**Recanalization of SICAD**

All patients underwent a total of 1190 ultrasound studies. At 3-month follow-up, complete recanalization was observed in 133 (50%) of 268 SICAD. At 6- and 12-month follow-ups, ultrasound showed normal findings in 160 (60%), 133 (50%) of 268 SICAD. At 6- and 12-month follow-ups, complete recanalization was observed in 3-month follow-up, complete recanalization was 154 patients and was as frequent in SICAD with complete recanalization (41 of 70 SICAD, 58%; \( P = 0.53 \)). All remaining 68 (44%) patients with an unfavorable outcome survived. One patient who had a spontaneous dissection of the contralateral ICA 115 days after the initial SICAD. The second dissection presented with local symptoms only.

The Kaplan-Meier method was used to determine the likelihood of achieving complete recanalization at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months of follow-up (Figure). The estimated rate of complete recanalization was 15.7% (95% CI, 13.7%–17.7%) at 1 month, 50.4% (95% CI, 47.3%–53.5%) at 3 months, and 59.7% (95% CI, 56.7%–62.7%) at 6 and 12 months.

**Predictors of Complete Recanalization of SICAD**

The probability values for the difference of presenting clinical characteristics between SICAD with and without complete recanalization are shown in Table 3. This univariate analysis showed that SICADs with only local symptoms and signs were associated with complete recanalization \( (P = 0.048) \), whereas occluded SICADs were less likely to recanalize \( (P < 0.001) \). There was a trend toward a higher prevalence of complete recanalization in patients treated with anticoagulants, although the association did not reach statistical significance \( (P = 0.064) \).

Multivariate logistic regression analysis included the variables that showed statistical difference \( P \leq 0.1 \) on univariate comparison, ie, SICAD with stroke \( (P = 0.051) \), SICAD with TIA \( (P = 0.10) \), SICAD with local symptoms and signs only \( (P = 0.048) \), occlusive SICAD \( (P < 0.001) \), and anticoagulation \( (P = 0.064) \). SICAD with local symptoms and signs only was independently associated with complete recanalization \( (OR, 0.4; 95\% CI, 0.2–0.8, P = 0.014) \), whereas occlusive SICAD reduced the odds of complete recanalization \( (OR, 4.0; 95\% CI, 2.2–7.3) \).

**Discussion**

In this prospective observational study, we found: (1) complete recanalization occurred in 160 (60%) of 268 SICAD; (2) complete recanalization occurred within the first 6 months but not thereafter; and (3) occlusive SICAD was less likely to recanalize, whereas SICAD presenting with local symptoms and signs only was independently associated with recanalization.

The 60% complete recanalization rate of SICAD observed in this investigation is similar to the results of previous smaller ultrasound studies.\(^ {10,23} \) Steinke et al\(^ {10} \) observed 48 patients with 50 SICAD who were treated with anticoagulation for an average period of 51 days. Complete recanalization was found in 34 (68%) patients. Sturzenegger et al\(^ {23} \) followed-up 43 patients with 44 SICAD during a mean interval of 15 months and reported complete recanalization in 25 (63%) of 40 patients. Desfontaines et al\(^ {26} \) surveyed 60 patients with SICAD (spontaneous, \( n = 50 \); traumatic, \( n = 10 \)) who were using anticoagulation in 34 cases for a mean time period of 37.5 months using ultrasound. Complete recanalization of SICAD was observed in 68%. In a catheter angiography study, 23 patients with 23 stenotic and 4 occlusive SICAD were restudied angiographically after a mean delay of 58.5 months (range, 14 to 140).\(^ {27} \) Recanalization was
complete in 13 (48%), partial in 8 (30%), and absent in 6 (22%) vessels. Helical CT was used to assess recanalization in 22 SICAD causing carotid stenosis (n=12) or occlusion (n=10). Complete recanalization was observed in 21 (95%) of 22 vessels (all stenoses, 9 of 10 occlusions). The higher rates of complete recanalization reported in these angiography and CT studies compared to the present study may be attributable to several causes, such as the lower number of included patients, the lower relative proportion of patients with occlusive SICAD in the catheter angiography study, and possibly an underestimation of the degree of carotid stenosis by helical CT.

Complete recanalization of SICAD was observed in the first 6 months after the onset of symptoms but not on later follow-up in our series. These findings are in accordance with the results of previous studies reporting 92% to 100% vessel recanalization occurring within 6 months.

The time course of SICAD recanalization observed in this study supports the current clinical practice of many centers, including our own. Vascular studies are performed 3 and 6 months after the onset of SICAD symptoms, and antithrombotic treatment is administered at least until complete recanalization is observed. Many vascular neurologists administer long-term low-dose oral aspirin in SICAD patients with aneurysm to prevent thromboembolic events. Under the unproven assumption that aspirin is mandatory for stroke prevention in patients with SICAD causing an aneurysm, the absence of follow-up MRA for detecting such an aneurysm that develops during recanalization may be a limitation of this study. The present study does not address the question of whether patients with and without persistent carotid stenosis or occlusion caused by SICAD should undergo antithrombotic treatment for stroke prevention beyond 6 months after symptom onset. An occlusive SICAD was an independent negative predictor of complete recanalization, which occurred in 45% of occlusive dissections in this study. These findings are in accordance with the results of 2 previous ultrasound studies. Sturzenegger and associates observed a complete recanalization in 18 (60%) of 30 occlusive SICAD. Another study assessed recanalization in 38 patients with acute stroke attributable to occlusive forms of SICAD (n=19) and spontaneous vertebral artery dissection (n=19). Of 38 vessels, 16 (42%) recanalized completely within 2 days and 6 weeks after the onset of stroke. The recanalization rate of SICAD alone was not reported.

SICAD causing only local symptoms and signs were independently associated with recanalization in our series. In a previous study, SICADs causing carotid territory ischemia showed a lower prevalence of Horner syndrome and caudal cranial nerve palsies than SICADs causing no ischemic events. Furthermore, SICADs with severe stenosis and occlusions more often caused carotid territory ischemia than SICADs with less severe stenosis or without stenosis. One may speculate that SICAD with carotid territory symptoms is more often an inward expansion of the wall hematoma, which causes more severe stenosis and occlusion and is less likely to recanalize. On the contrary, outward expanding mural hematomas may cause less severe stenoses, occlusions, and ischemia, but more frequent local symptoms and signs only. They are thus associated with higher rates of complete recanalization.

We did not observe any association between hypertension and the recanalization rate, as was reported by Caso et al. However, the hypothesis that hypertension damages the elasticity and the permeability of the arterial wall is intriguing and deserves further research.

Previous case reports and small series suggested that anticoagulation might impair recanalization of SICAD by increasing the extent of the intramural hematoma. In this series there was no indication that anticoagulation had a negative impact on carotid recanalization. On the contrary, there was a trend toward better recanalization on anticoagulants (P=0.064). Interestingly, Engelter et al observed a trend for higher recanalization rates with antiplatelets than with anticoagulants. A recent overview about antithrombotic treatment of patients with SICAD has been provided by the CADISP group.

In the present study, complete recanalization did not influence the functional outcome in patients with stroke, which is in keeping with the findings of acute stroke treatment trials. The present study has some limitations. The choice and duration of antithrombotic therapy was not identical for all patients, but was at the discretion of the treating physician. The reason is that no controlled randomized trial has compared different antithrombotic treatments. Another drawback is the heterogeneity with respect to the timing of initial and follow-up ultrasound investigations. This limitation, however, was not avoidable, because several predictable facts prevented the establishment of a defined timetable for ultrasound studies: It is not possible to determine precisely the time of SICAD onset, particularly when diagnosis is not established by cervical MRI. SICAD patients will be outpatients or inpatients with different durations of hospital stay, depending on clinical presentation and the severity of the stroke. Headache or neck pain, which is the most frequent local symptoms, may show the same location, quality, and intensity compared to previous head or neck pain, and thus prevent the determination of the onset of SICAD symptoms. The time interval from symptom onset to arrival in our hospitals is significantly longer in patients presenting with local symptom and signs compared to patients with ischemia. Finally, the time interval from symptom onset to admission has decreased in patients with stroke and TIA in the past years, which would have urged us to readapt the timing of the ultrasound studies.

In conclusion, when complete recanalization of SICAD was achieved, it occurred within 6 months after the onset of symptoms but not thereafter. In addition, nonocclusive SICAD as well as SICAD causing local symptoms and signs only were independent predictors of recanalization.

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References

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