Cognitive Deterioration in Bilateral Asymptomatic Severe Carotid Stenosis

Laura Buratti, MD; Clotilde Balucani, MD; Giovanna Viticchi, MD; Lorenzo Falsetti, MD; Claudia Altamura, MD; Emma Avitabile, MD; Leandro Provinciali, MD; Fabrizio Vernieri, MD; Mauro Silvestrini, MD

Background and Purpose—This study aimed to monitor cognitive performance during a 3-year period in subjects with bilateral asymptomatic severe internal carotid artery stenosis and to explore the role of cerebral hemodynamics and atherosclerotic disease in the development of cognitive dysfunction.

Methods—One hundred fifty-nine subjects with bilateral asymptomatic severe internal carotid artery stenosis were included and prospectively evaluated for a 3-year period. At entry, demographics, vascular risk profile, and pharmacological treatments were defined. Cognitive status was evaluated using the Mini-Mental State Examination at baseline and at follow-up. Cerebral hemodynamics was assessed by transcranial Doppler–based breath-holding index test. As a measure of the extent of systemic atherosclerotic disease, common carotid artery intima-media thickness was measured. A cutoff for pathological values was set at 0.69 for breath-holding index and 1.0 mm for intima-media thickness.

Results—The risk of decreasing in Mini-Mental State Examination score increased progressively from patients with bilaterally normal to those with unilaterally abnormal breath-holding index, reaching the highest probability in patients with bilaterally abnormal breath-holding index ($P<0.0001$). Pathological values of intima-media thickness did not influence the risk of Mini-Mental State Examination score change.

Conclusions—Our findings suggest that patients with asymptomatic bilateral severe internal carotid artery stenosis may be at risk of developing cognitive impairment. The evaluation of the hemodynamic status, besides providing insights about the possible mechanism behind the cognitive dysfunction present in carotid atherosclerotic disease, may be of help for the individuation of subjects deserving earlier and more aggressive treatments. (Stroke. 2014;45:2072-2077.)

Key Words: carotid stenosis ■ mild cognitive impairment ■ ultrasonography

The management of patients with bilateral asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis is still controversial. No clear evidence exists about the most effective treatment strategies to change patients’ prognosis, including timing and sequence of revascularization.¹

We recently reported that asymptomatic subjects with severe narrowing of internal carotid artery (ICA) lumen may present a reduction in cognitive performances attributable to the activity of the hemisphere ipsilateral to the stenosis,² and in some cases, it may develop a cognitive deterioration.³ Such consequences are more common if cerebral hemodynamics in the territory supplied by the stenotic ICA is altered.³ Furthermore, patients with bilateral carotid stenosis may present a reduction in specific cognitive domains depending on the more hemodynamically compromised brain hemisphere.⁴

To date, there are no available data on the long-term cognitive monitoring in these subjects. This study aimed at monitoring cognitive performances for a 3-year period in subjects with bilateral ICA stenosis and no previous sign or symptoms of ischemic cerebrovascular disease. To explore the possible mechanisms responsible for cognitive dysfunction, we also evaluated cerebrovascular reactivity (CVR) as a measure of the brain hemodynamic status and the common carotid artery wall thickness as a measure of systemic atherosclerotic disease.

Methods

This prospective study was performed at the Vascular Ultrasound Laboratory of the Neurological Clinic, Marche Polytechnic University Hospital (Ancona, Italy) from January 2003 to August 2010 among subjects referred by their primary care physicians because of their vascular risk profile to receive an ultrasound screening for carotid atherosclerotic disease, in the setting of a local primary prevention initiative.

Neck and intracranial arteries were evaluated using a color-coded duplex sonography (iU22 Philips Ultrasound, Bothell, WA). Quantification of stenosis was made on the basis of the presence of plaque at the grayscale or color Doppler imaging and on velocity criteria: ICA peak systolic velocity, end-diastolic velocity, and ICA/common carotid artery peak systolic velocity ratio.⁵ Patients with

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ultrasound evidence of stenosis ≥70% in both ICAs without history of stroke and transitory ischemic attack were considered for enrollment. The asymptomatic status was determined through a detailed patient’s history review and a complete neurological examination to exclude any neurological signs.

Baseline global cognitive function was evaluated using the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)10 adjusted for age and education. To minimize the effect of potential confounders, we adopted the following exclusion criteria: age ≥85 years, carotid occlusion or vertebrobasilar, and intracranial steno-occlusive lesions evaluated according to validated criteria,1 referred or documented cardiac failure (defined as a left ventricular ejection fraction <50%), referred or documented or treated cognitive impairment from any cause or any severe psychiatric disease, previous disability, including significant visual and hearing impairment, defined by the modified Rankin Scale >4, preexisting cerebrovascular disease, or coexisting severe medical conditions, interfering with the possibility to perform a follow-up. Furthermore, we excluded subjects with poor temporal acoustic window or not compliant to CVR testing.

Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and hyperlipidemia, defined according to international guidelines,4,10 were recorded when referred by the patient and documented in patients’ medical records or under current medical treatment; subjects were defined as smokers if smoking regularly ≥1 cigarettes per day; we recorded, referred, or documented the history of myocardial infarction (MI) or coronary heart disease (CAD) and peripheral arterial disease and referred, documented, or treated atrial fibrillation (AF); heavy drinking was defined as more than 30 g/day, and early moderate drinking (≤30 g/day) 10. The BHI is obtained by dividing the percentage increase in MFV occurring during BH by the length of time (MFVs) were recorded at baseline and at the end of BH. The exact length of apnea, measured by a capnometer (Oxy-cap, Datex, Italy), (normal versus pathological value), we observed a high Cohen κ class better, a second generalized multivariable linear model was set up using the intersection of BHI and IMT variables as predictor, set up using the intersection of BHI and IMT variables as predictor, set up using the intersection of BHI and IMT variables as predictor.
Results

From a total of 206 subjects with bilateral asymptomatic carotid stenosis screened, 23 were excluded (5 were affected by dementia at the baseline, 4 for preexisting cerebrovascular disease, 2 because of coexisting severe medical conditions, 3 for poor temporal windows, and 9 that underwent carotid revascularization). Ninety-six of the 183 included subjects had been already enrolled in our previous study, exploring the relationship between cognitive performances and cerebral hemodynamic status. During the follow-up period, 7 patients had a vascular event (5 strokes and 2 MI), and 17 were lost at follow-up (8 died and 9 declined to attend the second cognitive evaluation). The final analysis was then performed on 159 subjects who completed the follow-up. A post hoc analysis showed that this number allowed to achieve a power of 0.93, with a t set to 0.05, in detecting small differences in the outcome ($P$ set to 0.0625).

Characteristics of subjects are reported in Table 1. No difference was detected between the 2 groups classified according to a normal or pathological IMT. According to the classification into different BHI groups, a difference was detected for dyslipidemia and MI prevalence. Furthermore, mean $b$-MMSE and $f$-MMSE values were significantly different among BHI groups. Values of $b$-MMSE were unrelated to basal hemodynamic compromise.

Both regressions resulted in statistically significant correlations, enlightening a close linear relationship between left or right BHI and the MMSE at follow-up (left side BHI, $r^2=0.838$; $P<0.0001$ and right side BHI, $r^2=0.828$; $P<0.0001$). Variance analysis showed that hypertension and a previous MI were the only 2 variables significantly associated with the variance of the outcome. Thus, we included these 2 factors in the final model, discarding the other factors. The first ANCOVA enlightened that left BHI ($P<0.0001$; partial $\eta^2=0.786$), right BHI ($P=0.019$; partial $\eta^2=0.593$), and the intersection of the 2 scales ($P=0.023$; partial $\eta^2=0.460$) contributed significantly to the model. The large partial $\eta^2$ values for left BHI, right BHI, and their intersection showed that they explained variations in MMSE. The second ANCOVA confirmed that also the ordinal BHI variable contributed significantly to MMSE variability ($P=0.001$; partial $\eta^2=0.108$). The MMSE mean difference from baseline to the end of follow-up was estimated at 1.830 points (95% confidence interval, 1.599 to 2.061; $P<0.0001$) with this model. The third ANCOVA showed that left IMT ($P=0.553$; partial $\eta^2=0.235$), right IMT ($P=0.764$; partial $\eta^2=0.156$), and the intersection of the 2 scales ($P=0.710$; partial $\eta^2=0.375$) did not contribute significantly to MMSE variability. We found similar results in the fourth model (data not shown). For this reason, we chose not to add IMT in the final model.

Both multivariate models resulted in significant changes in predicting the outcome (Table 2; Figure). In the first model, a bilaterally pathological BHI resulted in significant association with higher MMSE scores difference at 3 years when compared with unilateral right ($P=0.0004$) or left abnormal BHI ($P=0.0001$) or bilaterally normal BHI ($P=0.0001$). The ordinal BHI variable contributed significantly to the variance of the outcome ($P<0.0001$; partial $\eta^2=0.208$). Both groups with unilateral impaired BHI showed a significantly higher difference in MMSE score when compared with patients with bilaterally normal BHI (right abnormal BHI versus bilaterally normal BHI, $P=0.005$; left pathological BHI versus bilaterally normal BHI, $P=0.032$). The intersection of the ordinal BHI variable and the dichotomous IMT value, analyzed in the second model, was significantly associated with the variance of MMSE difference ($P<0.0001$; partial $\eta^2=0.299$). However, this model confirmed the observations of the first one: MMSE score difference increased significantly from patients with bilaterally normal BHI to patients with unilaterally impaired BHI to those with bilaterally impaired values. IMT was not significantly associated with MMSE score variations even in the single subgroup, and it did not add any significant information.

Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of the Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Bilaterally Normal (n=56)</th>
<th>Right Pathological (n=32)</th>
<th>Left Pathological (n=27)</th>
<th>Bilaterally Pathological (n=44)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
<th>Normal (n=68)</th>
<th>Pathological (n=91)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men (%)</td>
<td>33 (58.9%)</td>
<td>23 (71.9%)</td>
<td>17 (63.0%)</td>
<td>25 (56.8%)</td>
<td>0.563</td>
<td>41 (60.3%)</td>
<td>57 (62.6%)</td>
<td>0.869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokers (%)</td>
<td>7 (12.5%)</td>
<td>7 (21.9%)</td>
<td>6 (22.2%)</td>
<td>10 (22.7%)</td>
<td>0.513</td>
<td>13 (19.1%)</td>
<td>17 (18.7%)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus (%)</td>
<td>3 (5.4%)</td>
<td>3 (9.4%)</td>
<td>4 (14.8%)</td>
<td>5 (11.4%)</td>
<td>0.533</td>
<td>10 (14.7%)</td>
<td>5 (5.5%)</td>
<td>0.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyslipidemia (%)</td>
<td>16 (28.6%)</td>
<td>18 (56.3%)</td>
<td>9 (33.3%)</td>
<td>13 (29.5%)</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>28 (41.2%)</td>
<td>28 (30.8%)</td>
<td>0.184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension (%)</td>
<td>28 (50.0%)</td>
<td>22 (68.8%)</td>
<td>12 (44.4%)</td>
<td>27 (61.4%)</td>
<td>0.179</td>
<td>40 (58.8%)</td>
<td>49 (53.8%)</td>
<td>0.628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF (%)</td>
<td>2 (3.6%)</td>
<td>3 (9.4%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1 (2.7%)</td>
<td>0.479</td>
<td>5 (7.4%)</td>
<td>2 (2.2%)</td>
<td>0.138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI (%)</td>
<td>5 (8.9%)</td>
<td>9 (28.1%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>7 (15.9%)</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>9 (13.2%)</td>
<td>12 (13.2%)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD (%)</td>
<td>3 (5.4%)</td>
<td>2 (6.3%)</td>
<td>5 (18.5%)</td>
<td>6 (13.6%)</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>8 (11.8%)</td>
<td>8 (8.8%)</td>
<td>0.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (±SD)</td>
<td>69.80 (±3.60)</td>
<td>69.26 (±3.31)</td>
<td>71.30 (±4.36)</td>
<td>69.90 (±3.78)</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>69.73 (±3.63)</td>
<td>70.19 (±3.85)</td>
<td>0.444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (±SD)</td>
<td>10.64 (±4.66)</td>
<td>10.43 (±3.39)</td>
<td>10.59 (±3.52)</td>
<td>9.75 (±3.97)</td>
<td>0.715</td>
<td>10.39 (±3.61)</td>
<td>10.31 (±4.34)</td>
<td>0.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b$-MMSE (±SD)</td>
<td>27.03 (±1.35)</td>
<td>26.56 (±1.01)</td>
<td>26.55 (±0.80)</td>
<td>27.18 (±1.16)</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>26.75 (±1.05)</td>
<td>27.01 (±1.25)</td>
<td>0.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f$-MMSE (±SD)</td>
<td>26.12 (±1.46)</td>
<td>24.81 (±1.73)</td>
<td>25.00 (±1.27)</td>
<td>24.06 (±2.08)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>24.86 (±1.85)</td>
<td>25.27 (±1.86)</td>
<td>0.174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$AF$ indicates atrial fibrillation; $b$-MMSE, baseline Mini-Mental State Examination score; BHI, breath-holding index; $f$-MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination score at the end of the 3-year follow-up period; IMT, intima-media thickness; MI, previous myocardial infarction; and PAD, peripheral artery disease.
to the predictive value of BHI on MMSE changes (Figure). In this second model, mean MMSE score difference estimates ranged from 3.191 (95% confidence interval, 2.605 to 3.778) in patients with bilaterally impaired BHI and pathological IMT to 0.503 (95% confidence interval, –0.247 to 1.253) in the group with bilaterally normal BHI and normal IMT.

**Discussion**

Our findings show that in patients with bilateral ICA stenosis, the probability of cognitive deterioration during a 3-year period is significantly associated with impairment in CVR. In fact, we found that the risk of a reduction in MMSE score after a 3-year period increased progressively from patients with bilaterally normal BHI values to those with unilateral abnormal BHI, reaching the highest risk in patients with bilateral BHI impairment. Counterintuitively, in our study, basal MMSE mean scores were within normal values in patients with preserved or altered CVR. A possible explanation for this finding is that according to the study protocol, subjects with referred, documented, or treated cognitive impairment from any cause were excluded a priori. The subsequent reduction in MMSE score observed in a subgroup of subjects of our cohort could represent the result of a chronic cerebral hypoperfusion occurring during the 3-year follow-up period.

A persistent increase in vascular resistance as a consequence of a steno-occlusive artery disease can be compensated by means of vasodilatation at the arteriolo-capillary level. This already existing intracranial vasodilatation can interfere with the ability of the cerebral vessels to dilate in response to demand further. Measuring blood flow changes during a vasodilatory stimulus is considered the most appropriate way to detect and quantify the vascular reserve.\(^{16}\) In this respect, impaired CVR has been found to correlate with an increased risk of ischemic cerebral events in subjects with carotid stenosis.\(^{12}\) We previously reported the existence of a relationship between hemodynamic impairment and diminished brain

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**Table 2. Comparison Among Estimated Marginal Means of MMSE Score Difference of Each Subgroup**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable (I) (Mean MMSE Difference)</th>
<th>Variable (J)</th>
<th>I–J</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>P Value</th>
<th>95% CI (Difference)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHI: bilaterally normal (0.894; 95% CI, 0.521–1.268)</td>
<td>BHI: right pathological</td>
<td>–0.891</td>
<td>0.325</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>–1.533 to –0.249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHI: right pathological (1.786; 95% CI, 1.275–2.297)</td>
<td>BHI: left pathological</td>
<td>–0.729</td>
<td>0.337</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>–1.394 to –0.063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHI: left pathological (1.623; 95% CI, 1.071–2.175)</td>
<td>BHI: right pathological</td>
<td>–0.163</td>
<td>0.387</td>
<td>0.675</td>
<td>–0.602 to 0.927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHI: bilaterally pathological (3.067; 95% CI, 2.643–3.490)</td>
<td>BHI: right pathological</td>
<td>0.729</td>
<td>0.337</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.249 to 1.533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHI: right pathological</td>
<td>BHI: bilaterally pathological</td>
<td>–0.163</td>
<td>0.387</td>
<td>0.675</td>
<td>–0.602 to 0.927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHI: left pathological</td>
<td>BHI: bilaterally pathological</td>
<td>–1.281</td>
<td>0.338</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>–1.948 to –0.614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHI: bilaterally pathological</td>
<td>BHI: right pathological</td>
<td>–1.443</td>
<td>0.356</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>–2.148 to –0.739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHI: right pathological</td>
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<td>BHI: left pathological</td>
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<td>0.356</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.739 to 2.148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BHI indicates breath-holding index; CI, confidence interval; I, mean of the first column; J, mean of the second column; and MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.
function in specific cognitive domains in patients with carotid stenosis, in the absence of otherwise clinically expressed ischemic events.2,3

The risk of cognitive deterioration in patients with carotid stenosis has been extensively evaluated,17 but the results have supported equivocal evidence. In particular, there are controversies about the interpretation of the presence of impaired mental performances. Some studies have suggested that cognitive dysfunction rather than being a consequence of the carotid disease may be directly related to the brain ischemic damage.18 There is also evidence suggesting that reduction in mental performance in patients with carotid steno-occlusive disease may be a nonspecific consequence of a generalized vascular disease.19 Accordingly, cognitive impairment would be one of the results of brain dysfunction related to the underlying vascular risk factors, such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus.20,21

Findings from the present study support the possibility that a reduction in cognitive performances in subjects with carotid stenosis could be more likely related to the hemodynamic consequences of chronic hypoperfusion rather than being reflective of a generalized atherosclerotic disease. Carotid IMT is a marker of atherosclerosis that is able to characterize global vascular risk.22 The fact that in our patients increased IMT was not able to predict reduction in MMSE score argues against the hypothesis that cognitive deterioration in subjects with steno-occlusive carotid disease may be simply considered as a consequence of atherosclerotic status.

Improvement of pharmacological approaches for treating vascular risk factors has produced significant changes in the management of patients with asymptomatic severe carotid stenosis. In particular, the indication for surgical or endovascular correction of the artery lumen narrowing for primary stroke prevention in asymptomatic carotid disease is generally limited to selected individual cases, where pharmacological and lifestyle change interventions do not result as optimal strategies.23

Considering cognitive decline as a specific consequence of carotid disease is a relatively new concept,24 and carotid steno-occlusive disease has been recently identified as one of the vascular risk factors that can be modified through an appropriate clinical strategy to prevent or reduce cognitive impairment.25 Early selection of subjects deserving consideration for revascularization procedures or pharmacological treatments able to improve cerebral hemodynamics26 would have an important role in planning more effective primary prevention approaches. The presence of hemodynamic insufficiency in carotid steno-occlusive disease should be detected before significant loss in neurological function develops, especially in complex conditions, such as in the case of bilateral carotid stenosis. This concept is also supported by the evidence that in subjects with cerebrovascular occlusive disease but without clinical or imaging evidence of previous cerebral infarctions, a relationship between exhaustion of cerebrovascular reserve and cortical thickness has been established. This anatomic alteration seems to be, at least partially, reversible after surgical revascularization.27

Our study has several limitations. To evaluate cognitive performance, we used the MMSE that is usually considered as a screening test of global cognitive function. It is possible that MMSE was not refined enough to detect changes in mental performances in apparently asymptomatic subjects fully. However, MMSE is the most commonly used cognitive evaluation and, in a longitudinal study design, preliminary exploration using a screening test can be regarded as sufficiently adequate to generate hypothesis and to stimulate further investigation on this matter. In this respect, a more comprehensive and standardized neuropsychological assessment in subjects with carotid stenosis is required in future studies to obtain stronger evidences about the link between hemodynamic impairment and cognitive decline. It has been suggested that serial evaluations using tests, such as the Montreal Cognitive Assessment or the Addenbrooke’s Cognitive Examination-Revised, might allow to overcome specific limits intrinsic to each individual test, for example, the habit effect, and the low sensitivity of the MMSE in the identification of mild cognitive disturbances.28

Our investigation did not include a neuroimaging evaluation. For this reason, it is not possible to establish the contributory role of white matter lesions, silent infarcts, and brain atrophy occurrence in the development of a reduction of cognitive performances in our population.29 Nonetheless, previous evidences30 suggested that high-grade stenosis of the ICA may promote cognitive impairment even without neuroimaging evidence of brain structural changes. Our study consisted of a 1-time evaluation of CVR, carotid IMT, and stenosis, and, therefore, was not possible to evaluate how the progression of these parameters over time could affect cognitive performance. Unfortunately, a follow-up evaluation of CVR, carotid IMT, and stenosis was proved unfeasible given the low compliance rate to the BH test performance in the group of patients who presented during the study period a significant cognitive deterioration. The low compliance with voluntary apnea in these subjects would have generated data not comparable with those obtained at baseline.

With our experimental approach, we were able to suggest new insights on the risk carried by patients with bilateral carotid severe stenosis. The presence of a cognitive deterioration in a subgroup of subjects and the significant influence of impaired CVR suggest that in the presence of a severe vascular condition, such as a bilateral carotid stenosis, it is possible to identify patients at increased risk of developing unfavorable clinical outcomes.

Our findings further underline the need to include assessment of cognitive performance when evaluating subjects with apparently asymptomatic carotid stenosis to understand risk–benefit ratio of different treatment strategies better. In this perspective, detection of cerebral hemodynamic impairment may contribute to select subjects at the highest risk of developing cognitive deterioration.

Disclosures

None.

References


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Clinical Deterioration in Bilateral Asymptomatic Severe Carotid Stenosis

Laura Buratti, MD; Clotilde Balucani, MD; Giovanna Viticchi, MD; Lorenzo Falsetti, MD; Claudia Altamura, MD; Emma Avitabile, MD; Leandro Provinciali, MD; Fabrizio Vernieri, MD; Mauro Silvestrini, MD

Background and Purpose: We investigated the cognitive decline in bilateral asymptomatic severe carotid stenosis patients, with no evidence of cognitive impairment on the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and who were not on any therapy for cerebrovascular disease.

Methods: We followed 159 consecutive patients with asymptomatic severe bilateral carotid stenosis for a period of 3 years, with repeated cognitive assessment using the MMSE and cerebral blood flow velocity (CBFV) measurements.

Results: The MMSE and CBFV measurements showed an increased risk of cognitive decline in patients with severe bilateral carotid stenosis, with a higher risk of cognitive decline in patients with a higher degree of carotid stenosis.

Conclusion: We recommend regular cognitive screening in patients with asymptomatic severe bilateral carotid stenosis, especially in those with a higher degree of carotid stenosis.
整个内膜厚度(IMT)用于评价颈动脉粥样硬化的程度。

BHI：心率(异常值)；右颈总动脉(异常值)；左颈总动脉(异常值)；两个侧颈总动脉的BHI平均值

由于BHI检测范围内异常变化的测量结果的平均值，异常值的截断点设置为0.69。

流动力学参数分为异常的(BHI < 0.69)和正常的(BHI ≥ 0.69)

3次检测的侧结果均来自3次评估)。通过二分类方法，本研究未发现各结果间分类变量进行分析(正常值与异常值)，两侧血管检测的结果均得到

统计

结果

表2. 每个亚组MMSE估计边缘均值差异比较

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>亚组</th>
<th>MMSE估计边缘均值差 (95% CI)</th>
<th>F值</th>
<th>P值</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>双侧正常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>右侧异常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>左侧异常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>双侧异常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

对202例双侧颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性疾病的患者进行了回顾性分析。其中2例患者为左颈总动脉的BHI异常。

所有BHI异常和正常患者均如上所述进行初步评估和分类。所有BHI异常患者均根据赫尔辛基宣言签署书面知情同意书。0.05为显著性水平。

Table 2. Estimated marginal mean differences between each subgroup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Estimated marginal mean difference (95% CI)</th>
<th>F value</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral normal BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right abnormal BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left abnormal BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral abnormal BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

对这202例双侧颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性疾病的患者进行了回顾性分析。其中2例患者为左颈总动脉的BHI异常。

表2. 每个亚组MMSE估计边缘均值差异比较

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>亚组</th>
<th>MMSE估计边缘均值差 (95% CI)</th>
<th>F值</th>
<th>P值</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>双侧正常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>右侧异常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>左侧异常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>双侧异常BHI</td>
<td>0.000 (0.000-0.000)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

对这202例双侧颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性疾病的患者进行了回顾性分析。其中2例患者为左颈总动脉的BHI异常。

0.05为显著性水平。
血管重建至少可部分逆转上述解剖学改变。管储备功能的耗竭与皮质厚度具有相关性，这一结论亦支持上述观点。狭窄。在既往无临床或影像学确定脑梗死的脑血管闭塞患者中，脑血流动力学异常有助于采取更有效的预防措施。颈动脉狭窄或闭塞性疾病中的脑血流动力学异常应被认知。示，即使无脑结构改变的影像学证据，颈内动脉重度狭窄可能会促进认知损害可能仅源于动脉粥样硬化疾病。所以上述选择性治疗方法的改进，已显著改变对无症状性颈内动脉重度狭窄患者的管理。动脉狭窄的外科治疗或血管内介入治疗可预防或减少认知障碍。

颈动脉病变可导致认知功能下降是一个相对较新的观点。然而，仅通过这些临床因素而无确切的影像学证据来判断侧枝循环水平是不可能的。5,6

本研究得出了关于双侧颈内动脉重度狭窄患者风险性的新见解。23

针对血管危险因素药物治疗方法的改进，已显著改变对无症状性颈内动脉重度狭窄患者的管理。动脉狭窄的外科治疗或血管内介入治疗可预防或减少认知障碍。26

狭窄或闭塞性疾病,可预防或减少认知障碍。25

表 . SWIFT 研究纳入血管内治疗前造影显示的侧枝循环影像学评分 (平均 67±12; 52% 为女性; NIHSS 中位 18[范...