

# What the data is telling us: the first 30 days need to be safer after any carotid repair, but how?

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#### Disclosure

Speaker name:

.....CARLO SETACCI .....

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

□ Consulting

- □ Employment in industry
- □ Shareholder in a healthcare company
- □ Owner of a healthcare company

 $\Box$  Other(s)

I do not have any potential conflict of interest



# Meta-analysis of RCTs – updated 2011

### CONCLUSION

For every 1000 patients opting for stenting rather than endarterectomy:

19 more patients would have strokes, 3 more patients would be dead

10 fewer would have MIs

J Vasc Surg. 2011 Mar;53(3):792-7.

#### CAROTID ARTERY STENTING



As an endovascular oriented vascular surgeon I believe in the Renaissance of CAS





# **Renaissance of CAS**



Room for periprocedural improvement



#### We need better protection against Maint **SMALL emboli**



Per protocol	CA5 N = 1,131	CEA N = 1,176	Difference	Unadjusted p-value*
All Death, Stroke, or MI	5.8% (65)	5.1% (60)	0.7%	0.5200
Death	0.53% (6)	o.26% (3)	o.27%	0.3335
Any Stroke	4.1% (46)	1.9% (22)	2.2%	0.0019
Major Stroke	0.9% (10)	0.4% (5)	0.5%	0.2005
Minor Stroke	3.2% (36)	1.5% (18)	1.7%	0.0088
MI	2.0% (22)	3.4% (40)	-1.5%	0.0387

Brott TG et al. N Engl J Med 2010;363:11-23.





#### **Besides:**

- Operator experience
- Patient selection
- Lesion selection



...we need a...

**Scaffolding Stent** to provide better protection against **SMALL** and **LATE** embolisation

#### FOCUS ISSUE: TRANSCATHETER CARDIOVASCULAR THERAPEUTICS

The PROFI Study (Prevention of Cerebral Embolization by Proximal Balloon Occlusion Compared to Filter Protection During Carotid Artery Stenting)

A Prospective Randomized Trial





Significant reduction in the incidence of new cerebral ischemic lesions (45.2% vs. 87.1%, p 0.001).

number (p 0.0001)
volume (p 0.0001)
of new cerebral ischemic reduced by proximal balloon occlusion.





# WHICH STENT?





BOSIERS M, *de DONATO G*, DELOOSE K, VERBIST J, PEETERS P, CASTRIOTA F, CREMONESI A, SETACCI C. Does free cell area influence the outcome in carotid artery stenting? *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg. 2007 ; 33: 135-41.* 



# Closed vs Open cell in RCT



Jansen et al. Stroke 2009

# We need better protection against SMALL emboli



# We need better protection against **SMALL & LATE emboli**



BOSIERS M, *de DONATO G*, DELOOSE K, VERBIST J, PEETERS P, CASTRIOTA F, CREMONESI A, SETACCI C. Does free cell area influence the outcome in carotid artery stenting? *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg. 2007 ; 33: 135-41.* 



- Low profile
- High trackability & flexibility
- Complete plaque coverage
- Perfect vessel apposition



Answer by OCT

# **OCT for Stent Selection**







J ENDOVASC THER 2012;19:303-311

303

♦ CLINICAL INVESTIGATION —

#### Safety and Feasibility of Intravascular Optical Coherence Tomography Using a Nonocclusive Technique to Evaluate Carotid Plaques Before and After Stent Deployment

Carlo Setacci, MD; Gianmarco de Donato, MD; Francesco Setacci, MD; Giuseppe Galzerano, MD; Pasqualino Sirignano, MD; Alessandro Cappelli, MD; and Giancarlo Palasciano, MD

Department of Surgery, Vascular and Endovascular Surgery Unit, University of Siena, Italy.



J Endovasc Ther 2012 Jun;19(3):303-11

# **OCT & Carotid stent design EETE**

Design Prospective single center study

#### **Objectives**

To evaluate the rate of:

- stent malapposition
- plaque prolapse
- fibrous cap rupture

G. de Donato, F. Setacci, P. Sirignano, G. Galzerano, A.Cappelli, C. Setacci. OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY AFTER CAROTID STENTING: RATE OF STENT MALAPPOSITION, PLAQUE PROLAPSE AND FIBROUS CAP RUPTURE ACCORDING TO STENT DESIGN. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg 2013;45:579-87* 





"Well apposed"



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#### according to carotid stent design



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# **Ideal stent - OCT answer**

- Stent malapposition is more frequent with closed cell stent
- Plaque prolapse is more common with open cell stents





We need new stent design

We need MESH-STENT

# New carotid stent design



Terumo - Roadsaver



Gore – Mesh carotid stent



Inspire - C-Guard

# Impact of new stent design



# TERUMO

#### **Sustained embolic protection**

- Double layer micromesh nitinol design
- Smallest cell stent size preventing embolic release

#### Lesion specific scaffolding:

- Extremely high plaque coverage
- Superior in vessel flexibility
- Excellent wall apposition: the two mash layers enable a flexible scaffold



**Roadsaver**<sup>®</sup>

A novel carotid stent for sustained embolic protection





# Impact of new stent design



WWW. UJJJJ





# Italian registry \_ Roadsaver



## **Preliminary results**



# **<u>3 Centers</u>**

# Cotignolan = 51Sienan = 17Torinon = 9

77

# Italian registry \_ Roadsave

# Subgroup analysis\_MR

- Magnetic Resonance evaluation of cerebral parenchyma before and 24 hours post-op



New lesions in **1 case** @ 24 hrs (n=3 in the ipsilateral and n=2 in controlateral hemisphere





30 days 0% stroke or deaths 0% postprocedural TIAs

# Prospective international tria



- PI: Dr. Bosiers, AZ Sint-Blasius, Dendermonde, Belgium
- Participating centers:
  - 5 Belgian centers
  - 4 German centers
  - 3 Italian centers



## Prospective international trial

Sustained embolic protection device....

#### **CLEAR ROAD TRIAL**

- Physician-initiated, prospective, multicenter, carotid trial investigating the efficacy of endovascular treatment of carotid arterial disease with the multilayer RoadSaver stent on 100 subjects
- Objective: to evaluate the clinical outcome (up to 1 year) of CAS with the RoadSaver stent in subjects at high risk for CEA.



# **CLEAR ROAD trial**



# Impact of new stent design

Inspire CGuard is based on a stent which is wrapped with an expandable, MicroNet (mesh). The net is made of a single knitted PET fiber, and it is attached only to the proximal and distal edges of the stent.









# Impact of new stent design





ITALIAN REGISTRY IN VASCULAR SURGERY CENTRES



#### WE NEED SIMILAR OUTCOME OF CEA AND CAS WITHIN 30 DAYS



## Iron Guard

#### Physician-initiated prospective <u>I</u>talian <u>R</u>egistry <u>o</u>f carotid ste<u>n</u>ting with the C-<u>Guard</u> mesh-stent.







J Cardiovasc Surg (Torino). 2015 May 21. [Epub ahead of print]

# Physician-initiated prospective Italian Registry of carotid stenting with the C-Guard mesh-stent: the IRON-Guard registry. Rationale and design.

Setacci C<sup>1</sup>, Speziale F, de Donato G, Sirignano P, Setacci F, Capoccia L, Galzerano G, Mansour W.

#### Author information

#### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** According to the World Health Organization, every year, 5 million peoples die for stroke and another 5 million are permanently disabled. Although there are many causes of acute stroke, a common treatable cause of acute stroke is atheromatous narrowing at the carotid bifurcation. Carotid endarterectomy is still the standard of car, even if carotid artery stenting (CAS) has become an effective, less invasive alterantive. Unfortunately, CAS procedure is not yet perfect; regardless the use of an embolic protection device (EPD), percutaneous treatment has been correlated with a risk of cerebral ischemic events related to distal embolization.



#### **OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this clinical investigation is to evaluate the clinical outcome (up to 12 months) of treatment by means of stenting with the C-Guard (InspireMD) in subjects requiring carotid revascularization due to significant extra-cranial carotid artery stenosis.

# CGuard <sup>™</sup> embolic prevention ster





P Musialek, LINC 2015

# Registry



#### ENDPOINTS

#### 6.1 Primary Endpoint

The primary endpoint of this study is the 30-day rate of major adverse events (MAE), defined as the cumulative incidence of any peri-procedural ( $\leq$  30 days post-procedure) death, stroke or myocardial infarction (MI).

#### 6.2 Secondary Endpoints

- 1. Late ipsilateral stroke (31 through 365 days)
- 2. System Technical Success
- 3. Device malfunctions.
- 4. Major Adverse Events (MAEs)
- 5. Serious device-related and procedure-related Adverse Events (SAEs) as defined per ISO 14155-1:2011.
- 6. Target Lesion Revascularization (TLR).
- 7. In-Stent Restenosis (ISR).

What the data is telling us: the first 30 days need to be safer after any carotid repair, but how?



We have to avoid an inappropriate approach to CAS related to:

- **1. Poor specific competence**
- 2. Inadequate training
- 3. Inadequate materials

What the data is telling us: the first 30 days need to be safer after any carotid repair, but how?



**Devastating sequelae:** 

- 1. Wrong patient selection and indication
- **2.** Incapacity to manage complications

