

## **SEVEN-YEARS EXPERIENCE OF INTERNAL CAROTID STENTED PATIENTS**

**M.F. Mateus<sup>1</sup>**, V. Pos-de-Mina<sup>1</sup>, L. Rebocho<sup>2</sup>, I. Mendes<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>LUSCAN (Ultrasonography Lab), Espirito Santo de Evora Hospital, Evora, Portugal

<sup>2</sup>Stroke Unit, Espirito Santo de Evora Hospital, Evora, Portugal

<sup>3</sup>Neurology Department, Garcia de Orta Hospital, Almada, Portugal

[soniamatildemateus@gmail.com](mailto:soniamatildemateus@gmail.com)

**Introduction:** Of the one million-year strokes about half are first-ever strokes. In five to twelve cases have treatable carotid artery disease. The carotid ultrasonography is the gold standard non-invasive method to investigate stroke patients and to follow them after carotid disease intervention. There are still some controversies in the choice of stenting in these patients. **Description:** We present our lab follow-up of the internal carotid stent population, from 2003 to 2010. We have 76 treated patients, ages between 40 and 87 years, mean age of. 69.36 (+-10.647), 54 are male and 22.female. Classical vascular risk factors were accessed only at stenting. The main risk factor was hypertension (61), followed by hypercholesterolemia (43). The total follow-up time is less than tree years in 47 patients and between tree and seven years in 17. The global data showed 8 deaths in the fist-year, 4 patients missing the follow-up for unknown reasons, 1 residual stenosis, 8 reestenosis (1 pre-occlusive and 7 moderate to severe, 2 of them were dilatated, 1 occluded after dilatation). **Conclusion:** In our population the complications of stent were low and reestenosis were present in the 1st year follow-up, without progression there after. We had no data about risk factors control after procedure that might influence these outcomes.