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## The burden of carotid-related strokes

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We would like to thank Dr. Beach for his interest in our work published in two previous issues of this Journal on prevention and treatment of stroke due to carotid artery stenosis (1,2). We agree with him that identifying high-risk patients with asymptomatic carotid stenosis (AsxCS) and establishing measures to prevent the catastrophic sequelae of carotid-related strokes should become our research priority.

Stroke risk in patients with AsxCS varies considerably. The Asymptomatic Carotid Stenosis and Risk of Stroke (ACRSRS) study assessed the risk of stroke in patients with mild (50–69%; n=198), moderate (70–89%; n=598) and severe AsxCS (90–99%; n=325) followed for a mean period of 48 months (range, 6–96) (3). The cumulative 5-year risks of ipsilateral cerebral or retinal ischemic (CORI) events were 9%, 15% and 20%, respectively (log-rank  $P=0.009$ ) (3). The stroke risk varied by different criteria applied, e.g., using carotid plaque area, the presence of juxtaluminal black area without a visible echogenic cup, the presence of silent embolic infarcts on brain computed tomography (CT) scans, etc. For example, for patients with 70–89% AsxCS, the incidence of stroke was 5.7% in individuals with plaque types 1–3 and 0.8% in those with types 4 and 5 (3). Furthermore, for individuals with 90–99% AsxCS, the incidence of stroke was 7.7% in patients with plaque types 1–3 vs. 0% in those with types 4 and 5 (3). Based on a stroke risk calculation model, the predicted annual average stroke rate varied from <1.0% to >6.0% (3).

Dr Beach supports the implementation of selective screening programs in primary care to identify patients with AsxCS. Support for such screening programs targeting high-risk patient subgroups has also been provided from earlier independent reports (4,5). The 2017 European Society for Vascular Surgery (ESVS) guidelines for the management of patients with carotid and vertebral artery stenosis also addressed the issue of screening for AsxCS (6). About 10–15% of all first-ever strokes occur following thromboembolism from a previously untreated significant AsxCS. Successful stroke prevention strategies could therefore have considerable clinical, social and financial benefits (6). Although both the 2017 ESVS (6) and the 2021 Society for Vascular Surgery (SVS) Guidelines (7) recommended against routine population screening for AsxCS, they recommended that selective screening for AsxCS may be considered in patients with multiple vascular risk factors (e.g., smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia) (Class IIb, Level of Evidence: C). The rationale supporting screening in such high-risk patients is not necessarily to offer a prophylactic

carotid intervention, but rather to identify those individuals with AsxCS in order to optimize risk factor control and to provide best medical therapy (BMT). These measures should reduce cardiovascular morbidity/mortality and prevent both strokes and myocardial infarctions/cardiovascular events (6,7).

A crucial issue in the management of AsxCS patients—which is sometimes under-recognized—is patient preference and individual patient needs (8). Patients may have a different perception of their disease and different expectations than their treating physicians (8). Individual patient needs/patient preferences, compliance with BMT, patient age, gender and individual comorbidities are important parameters that should be taken into account when advising patients with AsxCS about the possible treatment options (8). Such patient characteristics support the view that the management of AsxCS should be individualized and tailored to each patient's needs/expectations (8).

Despite the release of >30 national and international guidelines, the optimal management of patients with AsxCS still remains the subject of extensive debate (9). Several plaque and brain imaging biomarkers have been suggested for stroke risk stratification in patients with AsxCS, including change in AsxCS degree of stenosis, plaque volume, plaque echolucency, plaque area, intraplaque hemorrhage, a lipid-rich necrotic core, a thin fibrous plaque, microembolic signals in transcranial Doppler, neovascularization, cerebrovascular reserve, silent brain infarcts, and others (6,10,11). The use of these imaging/clinical criteria is essential for stroke risk stratification and for targeting prophylactic carotid revascularization procedures (carotid endarterectomy/carotid artery stenting) to those AsxCS patients that will most likely benefit from them.

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