Atherosclerotic Carotid Stenoses of Apical versus Body Lesions in High-Risk Carotid Stenting Patients

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Different lesion locations in the atherosclerotic carotid bulb stenosis have not been clearly defined. We sought to evaluate 2 locations of carotid bulb stenosis in high-risk patients and to determine the relationship of each location to atherosclerotic risk factors and clinical features.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Atherosclerotic carotid plaques of apical versus body lesions, defined according to the area and extent of plaque involvement, were retrospectively analyzed in 200 consecutive high-risk patients who underwent carotid stent placement because of ≥50% symptomatic stenosis. We evaluated interobserver concordance and assessed each type of lesion relative to 13 atherosclerotic risk factors, mode of symptom presentation, infarct pattern, procedure-related factors, and clinical outcomes, by univariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis.

RESULTS: Interobserver concordance showed good agreement for differentiating apical and body lesions (κ = 0.745). Univariate analysis revealed that apical lesions (n = 108, 54%) were associated with pseudo-occlusion (P = .027), older age (P = .073), and alcohol intake (P = .080), whereas body lesions (n = 92, 46%) were associated with hyperlipidemia (P = .001), a wedge-shaped cortical infarct pattern (P = .057), and hyperperfusion syndrome (P = .083). Multivariable logistic regression analysis adjusted by age revealed that hyperlipidemia (P = .002; OR, 3.462; 95% CI, 1.595–7.515) and hyperperfusion (P = .026; OR, 6.727; 95% CI, 1.261–35.894) were independent predictors of body-type lesions.

CONCLUSIONS: Atherosclerotic carotid bulb stenosis was found to have 2 distinct locations, body and apical. Hyperlipidemia and cortical wedge-shaped infarcts were more frequently associated with body than with apical stenosis at the time of presentation.

ABBREVIATIONS: CCA = common carotid artery; CI = confidence interval; ECA = external carotid artery; FEV = forced expiratory volume; ICA = internal carotid artery; mRS = modified Rankin scale; OR = odds ratio; NASCET = North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial; NIHSS = National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; WSS = wall shear stress

The carotid bulb, the focially enlarged vascular structure just distal to the bifurcation of the CCA, is the major site of involvement in atherosclerotic stenosis.1 Vessel segments with low WSS and resultant flow stagnation at the carotid bulb appear to be at highest risk for development of atherosclerosis.2 Together with the condition of low WSS, a large lipid pool appears to be at highest risk for development of atherosclerosis.2

Although high shear stress was initially reported to cause atherosclerosis,3 the involvement of low WSS associated with hemodynamic parameters such as the WSS temporal gradient and cyclic strain high in the carotid bulb have more recently been associated with the formation of atherosclerosis.3 Men are more likely than women to develop maximum stenosis distal to the carotid bulb because of differences in absolute vessel size and the relative area of the ICA outflow compared with the CCA.6

We experienced 2 different patterns of plaque development in the carotid bulb in Korean patients. However, few reports on incidence, clinical features, or atherosclerotic risk factors have appeared. We therefore hypothesized that there are 2 different lesion locations in the carotid bulb, which may have distinct cardiovascular risk factors, presenting patterns, and clinical courses. Based on the morphologic definition of 2 locations of carotid bulb stenosis, we assessed their association with 13 atherosclerotic vascular risk factors, mode of symptom presentation, infarct patterns, procedure-related factors, and clinical outcomes.

Materials and Methods

We performed a retrospective analysis of 200 consecutive patients (men-to-women ratio, 165:35; mean age, 68 years; range, 42–87 years) who underwent carotid stent placement between March 2002 and September 2008 and from whom data were collected prospectively. Patients were included if they had symptomatic carotid stenosis...
50% according to NASCET criteria, whereby the diameter at the most stenotic point is compared with the reference diameter of the distal ICA beyond the narrowing and the poststenotic dilation.\(^7\) All patients were at high medical and surgical risk for carotid endarterectomy.\(^8\) The major eligibility criteria for high-risk patients are listed in Table 1. All patients were required to have at least one coexisting condition that potentially increased the risk posed by carotid endarterectomy.

We excluded patients with 1) nonatherosclerotic arterial diseases such as Takayasu arteritis and dissection, 2) acute symptom onset within 6 hours, and 3) stent placement following intra-arterial thrombolysis and/or angioplasty. This study was approved by our institutional review board.

Angiographic Analysis of the Carotid Bulb

The anatomic definitions are illustrated in Fig 1, with atheromatous plaque involvement of the carotid bulb categorized as an apical or body lesion (Figs 2 and 3).\(^6\) Apical lesions were those in which the transitional zone of the bulb and the proximal cervical ICA segment (ie, the apical segment) were affected by plaque without or with minimal involvement of the body segment (Fig 2). Body lesions were those in which the transitional zone of the CCA and the bulb were affected by plaque located mainly in the body segment, thus causing the most severe stenosis at the body (Fig 3). We regarded involvement of the transitional zone between the CCA and the bulb, the most commonly involved site of atherosclerosis in the carotid bulb, as the most important differential point.\(^12\) Additionally, the main involvement area of plaque and the most severe stenosis were differentiated.

As plaque enlargement is regarded as an extended form of plaque, we defined an extended apical lesion as one in which apical plaque involved the body of the carotid bulb (Fig 4) and an extended body type of plaque as one in which the body plaque involved the apex (Fig 5). The main component with plaque involvement and the level of the most severe stenosis were considered as part of the extent of plaque for differentiation of the extended types. Each was distinguished by assessing at least 2 projections of the common carotid arterial injections. Two experienced neuroradiologists (S.I.K. and S.-T.P.), who were not involved in stent placement procedures and who were blinded to names, clinical histories, brain imaging data, and examination dates, independently reviewed all images, and interobserver agreement in lesion classifications was determined.

| Table 1: Criteria for high-risk patients |
|----------------------------------------|
| Clinically significant cardiac disease |
| Congestive heart failure (New York Heart Association functional class III/IV) |
| Abnormal stress test |
| Need for open-heart surgery |
| Unstable angina (Canadian Cardiovascular Society class III/IV) |
| Left ventricular ejection fraction ≤30% |
| Planned coronary artery bypass graft or valve replacement |
| Severe pulmonary disease |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease manifested with FEV₁ ≤30% |
| Contralateral carotid occlusion or stenosis |
| Previous radical neck surgery or radiation therapy to the neck |
| Recurrent stenosis after endarterectomy |
| Age ≥75 years |
| Surgically inaccessible lesion at or above C2, or below clavicle |
| Laryngeal palsy or laryngectomy |
| Symptom onset within 2 weeks |
| Neurologic symptoms (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale grade ≥4) within 48 hours from onset |
| Arteriosclerosis obliterans |
| Cancer |
| History of major surgery within the past year |
| Renal problems (creatinine level >1.5 mg/dL) |
The severity of initial symptoms was evaluated by using the NIHSS. The presenting symptom pattern of each patient was classified as a transient ischemic attack, stroke, or no symptoms. The symptom onset period before the stent placement procedure was classified as within 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, or >1 month.

All patients underwent brain MR imaging examination before carotid stent placement. Cerebral ischemic changes or infarctions on MR imaging at the time of symptom presentation were classified according to the lesion distribution of high-signal intensities on diffusion- or T2-weighted images. The topography of each ischemic lesion was determined by using published templates and classified as a cortical wedge or territorial infarct, a perforator infarct, or a border-zone infarct. All parenchymal lesions were classified according to their longest dimension as large (>20 mm), medium (10–20 mm), and small (<10 mm). Lesion number was classified as 1 or multiple.

**Procedure-Related Factors and Clinical Outcomes**

Procedure-related factors included the type of stent (ie, open vs closed) and use of a protection device. Hemodynamic disturbances during and after stent placement included periprocedural hypotension (systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg), bradycardia (heart rate <50 beats/s), heart rate fluctuation (>20 beats/s), and hypertension (>160 mm Hg). Hyperperfusion was diagnosed when MR imaging showed increased perfusion in the brain vascular territory, corresponding to the development of symptoms within 1 month after stent placement, or a hemorrhage in the ipsilateral vascular territory not otherwise explained.

Patients were followed up by Doppler ultrasonography or cerebral angiography 6–12 months after the procedure. Restenosis (>50%) was defined as a reduction in the luminal diameter by using NASCET criteria on cerebral angiography, or by using B-mode sonography and/or peak systolic velocity (>300 cm/s or >4-fold the ICA/CCA ratio) on Doppler sonography. Events after stent placement included minor stroke, major stroke, or death. Minor stroke was defined as a new, nondisabling neurologic deficit or a 3-point increase in the NIHSS, either of which completely resolved within 30 days. Major stroke was defined as a new neurologic deficit with a 4-point increase in NIHSS persisting for >30 days. The final outcome at 6 months was determined by using the mRS, with good outcome scoring ≤2 and poor outcomes ≥3.

**Statistical Analysis**

Interobserver agreement on angiographic lesion location (ie, apical vs body) was assessed by using Cohen κ statistics. Lesion location was regarded as a dependent variable. We extracted explanatory variables from risk factors and angiographic results. Univariate analysis, by using the χ² or Fischer exact test, was performed to determine the association between lesion location and the explanatory variables. Continuous variables were converted to nominal variables according to median or mean values. Explanatory variables showing P values <.1 on univariate analysis were selected for multivariable logistic regression analysis, which evaluated interaction among the explanatory variables. All P values were calculated by using the 2-tailed test. A P value of <.05 was considered significant. Calculations were performed by using SPSS 14.0 for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois).

**Results**

**Angiographic Analysis of the Carotid Bulb**

Interobserver concordance showed good agreement for differentiating lesions in the apex and body of the carotid bulb (κ = 0.745). Of the 200 patients, 108 had apical and 92 had body lesions. Pseudo-occlusion showed significant association with...
the apical type ($P = .027$) on univariate analysis. The length of stenosis and collateral circulation was not associated with either type. Bilateral lesions were identified in 29 patients (15%). The concordance rate of the same type of lesion in patients with bilateral stenosis was 90%. Of the 50 extended lesions in 45 patients (23%), 33 were apical and 17 were of the bulb type. When extended lesions were excluded, interobserver concordance also showed good agreement ($\kappa = 0.798$).

**Analysis of Cardiovascular Risk Factors**

Univariate analysis of 13 atherosclerotic cardiovascular risk factors showed a significant association between hyperlipidemia and body-type lesions ($P = .001$, Table 2). Age ($P = .073$) and alcohol consumption ($P = .080$) were marginally related to apical-type lesion occurrence.

**Analysis of Symptom Presentation and MR Imaging Infarct Patterns**

Presenting symptom patterns, including severity, presentation, and symptom onset to procedure, were not associated with either type of lesion. Assessment of brain parenchymal infarct pattern at the time of symptom presentation showed a significant association between cortical-wedge infarcts and body-type lesions ($P = .057$, Fig 3 and Table 3).

**Procedure-Related Factors and Clinical Outcomes**

Closed-cell-type stents and protection devices were more frequently used for body than for apical lesions. These procedure-related factors were at the discretion of individual operators. Hyperperfusion syndrome ($P = .083$) was marginally related to body lesion occurrence, whereas frequent carotid sinus reactions were not ($P = .228$, Table 4).

Six-month follow-up mRS, restenosis, and events, as well as mRS after the procedure, were not associated with either lesion type (Table 4).

**Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis**

Explanatory variables showing $P$ values of $<.1$ on univariate analysis included hyperlipidemia ($P = .001$), pseudoocclusion ($P = .027$), alcohol use ($P = .080$), age ($P = .073$), and hyperperfusion syndrome ($P = .083$). Multivariable logistic regression analysis adjusted by age showed that hyperlipidemia ($P = .002$; OR, 3.462; 95% CI, 1.595–7.515) and hyperperfusion ($P = .026$; OR, 6.727; 95% CI, 1.261–35.894) were independent predictors of body-type lesions.

**Discussion**

The subtyping of atherosclerotic carotid stenosis is supported by some clinical factors. Whereas body lesions are more frequent than are apical lesions in patients with hyperlipidemia and postprocedural hyperperfusion syndrome, apical lesions are more frequent in older patients and those with pseudoocclusions. The association between hyperlipidemia and body lesion corresponds to the classic pathogenesis of atherosclerotic plaque in the carotid bulb, especially in the body portion of the hemodynamically low WSS area.\(^3\)
The posterior wall of the carotid bulb (i.e., the focally enlarged vascular structure just distal to the bifurcation of the CCA) is the primary site of involvement of atherosclerotic stenosis. Embryologically, the cervical ICA at the common carotid bifurcation, the bulb, and the CCA originate from the third aortic arch.23,24 Despite the body being the most common site of atherosclerotic involvement, we found that carotid stenosis affected the apex to an extent similar to that of the body. This may be attributable to ethnic factors. Our study included only Korean patients; thus, the ratio of apical-to-body stenosis may differ in other populations, including Western patients. There may be a greater tendency toward apical-type lesions in Koreans, as bulb-type lesions are more common in Western populations and carotid stenosis is less common than is intracranial stenosis in Koreans.25 There may

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### Table 2: Demographic features and cardiovascular risk factors

|                | Apical Lesion (n = 108) | Body Lesion (n = 92) | P Value |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Age (>67 years) | 63                      | 42                   | .073    |
| Gender (male)   | 91                      | 74                   | .478    |
| Hypertension (presence) | 80                | 72                   | .490    |
| Diabetes mellitus (presence) | 43                | 35                   | .798    |
| Cardiac disease (presence) | 33                | 21                   | .220    |
| Hyperlipidemia (presence) | 12                | 28                   | .001    |
| Family history (presence) | 20                | 28                   | .994    |
| Previous stroke history (presence) | 32                | 32                   | .436    |
| Smoking (yes)   | 38                      | 35                   | .676    |
| Alcohol use (yes) | 58                    | 38                   | .080    |
| Homocysteine (≥15 μmol/L) | 34               | 32                   | .948    |
| High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (≥0.6 mg/dL) | 31 | 26 | .857 |
| Body mass index (≥25) | 34                      | 30                   | .985    |

### Table 3: Factors related to brain infarcts

|                | Apical Lesion (n = 56) | Body Lesion (n = 55) | P Value |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Infarct pattern |                         |                      | .057    |
| Cortical wedge/territorial lesion | 13               | 22                   |         |
| Others          |                         |                      |         |
| Infarct size    |                         |                      | .245    |
| Large (≥20 mm)  | 15                      | 21                   |         |
| Medium (10–20 mm) | 13                  | 7                    |         |
| Small (<10 mm)  | 28                      | 27                   |         |
| Number of infarcts |                    |                      | .167    |
| Single          | 14                      | 8                    |         |
| Multiple        | 42                      | 47                   |         |

### Table 4: Factors related to stenting procedure and clinical outcomes after procedure

|                | Apical Lesion (n = 108) | Body Lesion (n = 92) | P Value |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Carotid sinus reaction | 68                      | 65                   | .228    |
| Hyperperfusion syndrome | 2                       | 7                    | .083    |
| Restenosis at 6 months | 6                       | 5                    | 1.000   |
| Events within 6 months | 12                      | 9                    | .746    |
also be racial/ethnic differences in the anatomy of the carotid bifurcation, in that African Americans were found to have a proportionally smaller ICA and a larger ECA than did whites or Caribbean Hispanics.26 Thus, hemodynamic factors,2 as well as sex differences in carotid bifurcation anatomy and the distribution of atherosclerotic plaque,6 suggest that the 2 distinct locations of carotid bulb stenosis may correspond to 2 different flow mechanisms, low WSS in the body type and high WSS in the apical type.

Although previous hemodynamic studies assumed that low WSS caused atherosclerosis in the carotid bulb, the role of high WSS in atherosclerosis is unclear, and high WSS may or may not be a causative factor (Fig 6).2,24 Low WSS is thought to induce plaques, whereas high WSS is considered to be involved in the shear stress that causes plaque rupture.2,27,28 The presence of an atherosclerotic lesion in the body of the carotid bulb can be explained by classical hemodynamic theory, that is, a low WSS in conjunction with hyperlipidemia.2 Alternatively, the apex of the carotid bulb has been found to have 2 other characteristic hemodynamic factors, a high WSS temporal gradient and an elevated degree of cyclic strain, both of which are involved in atherosclerosis.11,29,30 Additional clinical and hemodynamic studies may be needed to determine the exact causes and possible mechanisms underlying the differences seen.

Our results suggest that stenosis location may affect the frequency of the carotid sinus reaction triggered by stimulation of the carotid baroreceptor in the carotid body, reducing the sympathetic tone and increasing vagal activity, resulting in a decrease in blood pressure and heart rate.31,32 The distance between the carotid bifurcation and the maximum stenotic lesion (≤10 mm) was reported to be an independent risk factor for carotid artery stent placement in 31 patients, as lesions with maximum stenosis >10 mm from the carotid bifurcation were associated with a low incidence of hypotension.33 Hyperperfusion syndrome34 occurred frequently in our patients with body-type lesions, suggesting that the carotid body has a hemodynamic effect on the ipsilateral cerebral circulation.

Several attempts have been made to document anatomic differences attributable to age and sex. The ICA, relative to both the ECA and the CCA, is larger in women than in men, suggesting that men are more likely to show maximum stenosis distal to the carotid bulb, thus at the apex, whereas women are more likely to present with stenosis of the ECA.6 However, the cited study excluded patients with severe (>50%) stenosis on NASCET (identical to >70% on European Carotid Surgery Trial), because of the resulting secondary deformity.6,35 We observed no difference by sex in the site of stenosis, suggesting that the earlier distinction may have been unique to the cohort evaluated.

Conclusions

We found that atherosclerotic carotid bulb stenosis tended to occur in 2 distinct locations, body and apical. The latter lesions were associated with pseudo-occlusion, older age, and alcohol intake, whereas body lesions were accompanied by hyperlipidemia, a wedge-shaped cortical infarct pattern, and hyperperfusion syndrome.

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