

中文題目：檢視性別在頸動脈狹窄經支架置放後，是否為一獨立的危險因子:急性及長期追蹤結果

英文題目：**Examination of Sex as An Independent Risk Factor for Adverse Events Following Carotid Stenting for Carotid Artery Stenosis: Acute and Long-term Follow-Up Results**

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Abstract

Background

Mortality and morbidity of many cardiovascular interventions is higher in woman. We compared the acute and long-term results of carotid stenting in woman and man.

Methods

Between Jan, 1999 and December, 2006, there were 72 patients (66 males, 16 females, 76 consecutive carotid interventions) receiving carotid stenting due to carotid artery stenosis. All of the patients were placed on aspirin 100mg/day and clopidogrel 75 mg/day before and at least one month after the procedure. Carotid stent was implanted with standard procedures. History taking, Neurologic examinations, brain CT or MRI, carotid duplex scan, angiography including intracerebral arteries were carried out periprocedurally. All the patients received follow ups at one month, 6 month, then yearly including neurologic examinations and carotid duplex scan. Acute and long term outcome were analyzed.

Results and Conclusions

The results of carotid stenting in this series is comparable to other series of carotid artery stenting and carotid endarterectomy. The periprocedural and postprocedural risk is not significantly higher for woman. Neurological events and cerebrovascular death during long-term follow up are rare.