# CAROTID ARTERY STENOSIS REFERRAL GUIDELINE

### **HIGH RISK**

SUGGESTED EMERGENT CONSULTATION

### SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

Signs of Stroke or TIA:

- Transient monocular blindness
- Expressive or receptive aphasia
- Unilateral weakness or numbness

## **MODERATE RISK**

SUGGESTED CONSULTATION OR CO-MANAGEMENT

#### **SIGNS & SYMPTOMS**

**High-grade Carotid Stenosis:** 

- Asymptomatic
- Identification of > 70% stenosis on carotid duplex, CTA, or MRA

## **LOW RISK**

SUGGESTED ROUTINE CARE

#### **SIGNS & SYMPTOMS**

Low-grade Carotid Stenosis:

- Asymptomatic
- Identified on carotid duplex, CTA, or MRA
- Identification of < 70% stenosis on imaging study

## SUGGESTED PREVISIT WORKUP

Immediate transfer to ED for persistent symptoms suggestive of stroke

For TIA, carotid duplex

If symptoms have resolved, urgent office visit for any carotid stenosis > 50%, these patients warrant surgical intervention within 1-2 weeks

Start aspirin, statin

## SUGGESTED WORKUP

Start aspirin/statin (even if patients have normal cholesterol)

Office visit with vascular surgeon to discuss surgical options (2-4 weeks)

## SUGGESTED MANAGEMENT

Start aspirin/statin (even if patients have normal cholesterol)

Confirm asymptomatic status

Office visit with vascular surgeon vs. yearly carotid duplex studies with PCP for > 50% stenosis.

**Smoking cessation** 

### CLINICAL PEARLS

- Patients with signs of a TIA are likely to have a recurrent event or a stroke if carotid revascularization is not done, with the highest risk being in the first 2 weeks.
- Asymptomatic patients with > 80% stenosis still warrant revascularizations based on current guidelines. There are ongoing trials to study the benefits of medical management alone which can be discussed at the time of consultation



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