Conclusions: Emergency percutaneous transluminal angioplasty carotid stenting treatment for carotid occlusive disease and has been shown to be beneficial in patients related to neurological events (within 15 days). At a mean follow-up of 14 ± 9 months carotid angioplasty and stenting for perioperative stroke. Among all procedures, 21 were (range 1 to 26) 1 (4%) death occurred after 3 months, non neurologic-related. One patient occurrence of neurological symptoms. Thrombosis at the CEA site was found in 16 (72%) with high-grade carotid stenosis. Nevertheless this approach is not free of complications.

Background: Carotid endoarterectomy (CEA) has been established as the standard treatment for carotid occlusive disease and has been shown to be beneficial in patients with high-grade carotid stenosis. Nevertheless this approach is not free of complications.

Methods and Results: From April 1996 to July 2001, 25 patients underwent emergency carotid angioplasty and stenting for perioperative stroke. Among all procedures, 21 were (range 1 to 26) 1 (4%) death occurred after 3 months, non neurologic-related. One patient occurrence of neurological symptoms. Thrombosis at the CEA site was found in 16 (72%) with high-grade carotid stenosis. Nevertheless this approach is not free of complications.

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