



Carotid Artery Disease

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The carotid arteries are the main arteries in your neck that supply blood to your brain. A substance called plaque accumulates inside your arteries as you age. If too much plaque builds up in your carotid artery, it can cause the artery to narrow (carotid stenosis). Small clots can form, then break off and travel to the brain, causing a minor or major stroke.

Up to 3% of individuals older than 65 have carotid artery disease. Your risk increases as you age, and is heightened if you have a history of smoking, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes or heart disease. Carotid stenosis is responsible for up to one-third of all strokes. Stroke causes 1 in every 15 deaths. About 700,000 strokes occur every year, usually in men.

CHRONIC, NEEDS MONITORING

If you develop carotid artery disease, you will need regular carotid artery ultrasound tests.

CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE

YOUR VASCULAR HEALTH

What is CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE?

Your carotid arteries are two main arteries that carry blood from your heart, up through your neck, to your brain. Healthy carotid arteries are smooth and unobstructed, allowing blood to flow freely to the brain and provide oxygen, glucose and other nutrients that your brain cells need.

Typically with age, the carotid arteries build up plaque, made up mostly of fat and cholesterol. Plaque narrows the insides of the arteries and makes them stiff. This process is commonly referred to as "hardening of the arteries," or atherosclerosis.

Carotid artery disease results when the carotid arteries become narrow or obstructed and provide a risk of the plaque traveling to the brain and causing a stroke.



What is a STROKE?

Strokes are the third leading cause of death in the United States and the leading cause of permanent disability in older adults. Approximately 25% of strokes occur when bits of carotid plaque or clot break off and flow to the brain.

If left untreated, carotid artery disease may lead to stroke, where lack of oxygen and other essential nutrients cause damage to the brain. Depending on its severity a stroke can be fatal.

Symptoms of CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE

- There may be no symptoms in the early stages of carotid artery disease, and stroke could be the first sign of the condition.
- Stroke, however, typically has warning signs, referred to as mini-strokes or transient ischemic attacks (TIA).
- Mini-stroke symptoms are usually temporary, lasting a few minutes to a few hours, and should be treated as serious medical emergencies requiring immediate treatment because they are strong predictors of future stroke.
- Some symptoms of stroke or TIA may include:
 - Weakness, numbness, or tingling on one side of the body
 - Inability to control movement of a body part
 - Loss of vision or blurred vision in one or both eyes
 - Inability to speak clearly
 - Difficulty talking or comprehending what others are saying

Causes and risk factors of CAROTID DISEASE

- Age
- High blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Smoking
- High cholesterol
- Obesity
- Lack of exercise
- Family history of hardening of the arteries and/or stroke

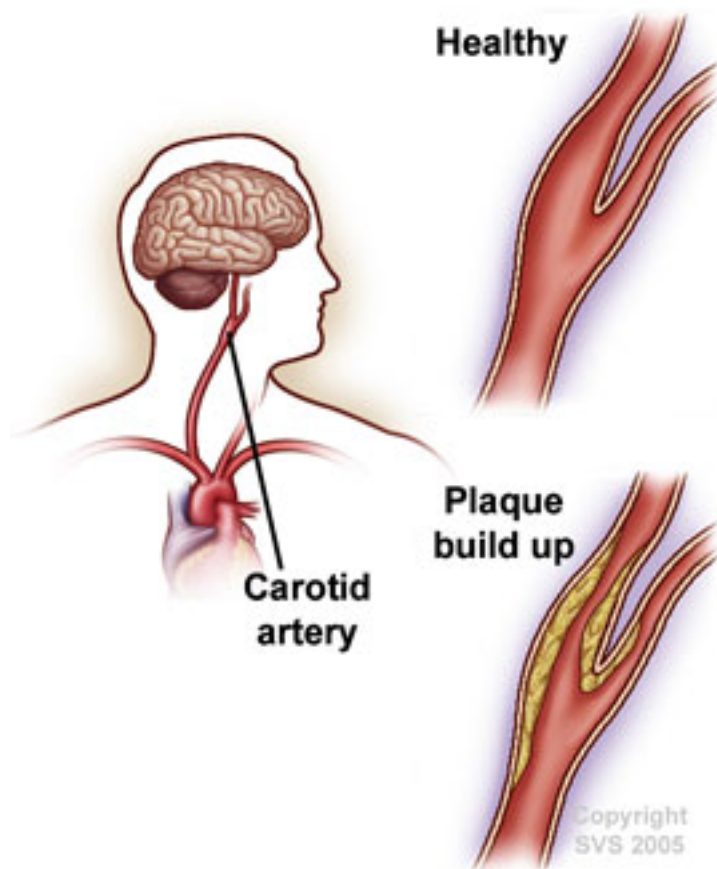
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Symptoms



MAY BE ABSENT

Most people with carotid artery disease, even with severe blockage, experience no symptoms. The condition is found in a routine physical or ophthalmological examination, or is found following a stroke.

IN RARE CASES

Very rarely, carotid artery disease may cause ringing in the ears or fainting due to decreased blood flow to the brain. Neck pain is not a symptom of carotid artery disease.

WEAKNESS, NUMBNESS, SLURRED SPEECH

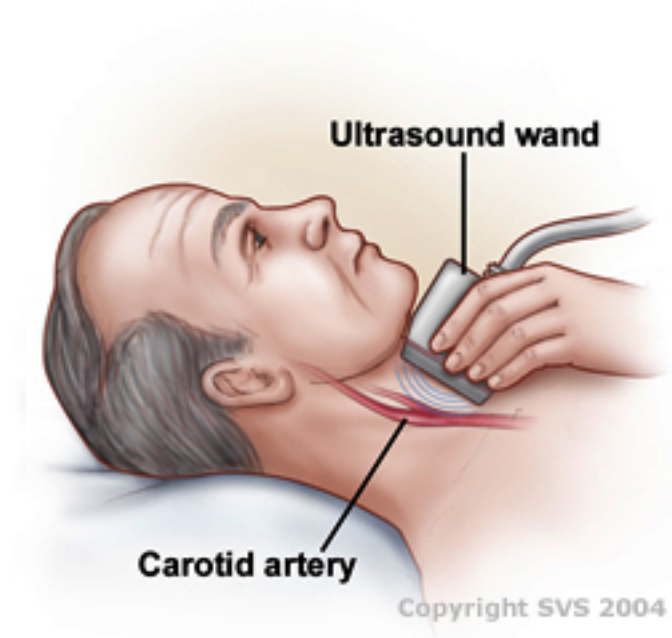
The first signs of carotid artery disease may be a stroke, mini-stroke or TIA symptoms, such as weakness or numbness on one side of your body. You may also experience slurred speech or facial drooping.

Causes

The most common cause is a build-up of plaque in the carotid arteries due to multiple risk factors, such as a history of smoking, high cholesterol, high blood pressure and diabetes. This is the same type of plaque that forms in the heart and causes heart attacks.

In rare cases, carotid artery may narrow due to inflammation.

Diagnosis



Routine physical exams include the physician using a stethoscope to listen to your heart and certain blood vessels. A whistling sound or "bruit" coming from the carotid artery may indicate plaque is building up inside the artery and lead your doctor to recommend you see a vascular surgeon.

May also be detected during an eye examination if your doctor detects a plaque in the artery that supplies the retina.

SEE A VASCULAR SURGEON

You will be asked questions about symptoms and medical history, including questions about family members. The vascular surgeon will also perform a physical exam.

TESTS MAY BE RECOMMENDED

- The most common and non-invasive diagnostic test is a non-invasive carotid artery duplex scan that uses two kinds of ultrasound. The test can determine whether the artery is narrowing and if so, provide an accurate estimate of severity.
- Alternative radiological tests are sometimes used to determine the presence and degree of any narrowing. These include a computerized tomography (CT) scan, magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) or angiogram .

Treatments

Carotid Artery Disease

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Treatment for carotid artery disease is given to reduce the possibility of stroke or recurrence of stroke. Specifics depend on the degree of artery narrowing.

- **MEDICATION**, often a combination of medications, can help slow the progression of carotid artery disease. Aspirin, and medications that lower your cholesterol and blood pressure are commonly prescribed when the degree of narrowing is less than 50-60%. Medications may need to be adjusted as the disease progresses.
- **SMOKING CESSATION** is important for managing carotid artery disease and for your overall health.
- **SURGERY** may be recommended. If the degree of narrowing is more than 60%, in addition to medication you may benefit from a carotid endarterectomy or carotid angioplasty and stenting.

Staying Healthy

Here are ways to slow the progression of carotid artery disease:

- Ask your vascular surgeon about medications that may help control the disease, including medications that can reduce your blood pressure and blood cholesterol, and make your blood less sticky.
- Following a healthy diet and eat in moderation.
- Exercise safely and more frequently through non-strenuous activity, such as walking.
- If you smoke, work with your vascular surgeon to find a smoking cessation program that will work for you.

Resources

Find a vascular specialist near you