

CANADIAN STROKE BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Secondary Prevention of Stroke

Seventh Edition, Update 2020

Table 9: Risk of recurrent stroke among patients with carotid stenosis ≥50% and recent stroke awaiting carotid endarterectomy or carotid stenting.

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Study	Timing from event to procedure	Frequency of recurrent stroke
Johansson et al. 2016 Pooled analysis (n=377)	Not reported	The overall frequency of ipsilateral ischemic stroke recurrence or retinal artery occlusion was 13.5% within 90 days of qualifying event. The frequency of recurrent ischemic stroke/RAO was 2.7% at day 1, 5.3% at day 3, 11.5% at day 14, and 18.8% at 90 days.
Johansson et al. 2013	0–7 days: 5% 8–14 days: 14% 15–30 days: 34%	The overall frequency of ipsilateral ischemic stroke recurrence before CEA was 18.6%.
ANSYSCAP study (n=230)	31–89 days: 34% ≥90 days: 12%	The frequency of ipsilateral ischemic stroke recurrence was 5.2% within two-days, 7.9% within 7days, and 11.2% within 14 days of the presenting event
Marnane et al. 2011 (n=36 with carotid stenosis)	Not reported	The frequency of recurrent stroke was 5.6% at 72 hours following symptom onset, 5.6% at 7 days and 8.3% at 14 days. The risk of recurrent stroke was significantly higher in patients with vs. without ipsilateral carotid stenosis at all time points
Ois et al. 2009 (n=163)	Not reported	The overall frequency of neurological recurrence defined as new neurological event (transient ischemic attack or stroke) or an increase of 4 points in the initial NIHSS, during the first 2 weeks was 27.6%.
		The frequency of neurological recurrence was 16% during the first 24 hours after admission, 6.7% between 72 hours and 7 days, and 3.7% at 14 days. 20.9% of patients experienced a neurological recurrence within the first 72 hours following stroke

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References

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