# Carotid Duplex TCD Examinations "How one affects the other!"

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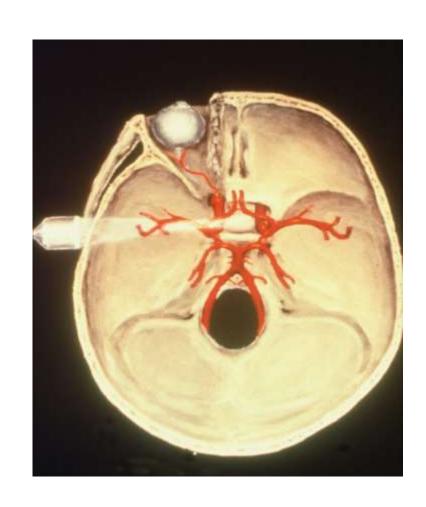
Michigan Sonographers Society 2<sup>Nd</sup> Annual Fall Vascular Conference



#### **Definition: ---- Collateral Circulation**

"Circulation of blood through a network of minor vessels that become enlarged and joined with adjacent vessels when a major vein or artery is impaired, as by obstruction"

# CIRCLE OF WILLIS Collateral Circulation for the Brain

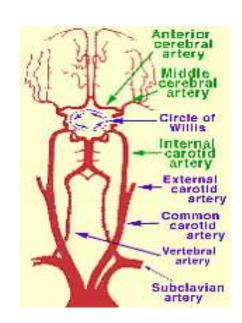


#### CIRCLE OF WILLIS

 RECEIVES BLOOD FROM INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERIES

 RECEIVES BLOOD FROM THE BASILAR ARTERY

 COMMUNICATES THE ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR CIRCULATION-RIGHT AND LEFT HEMISPHERE



#### CIRCLE OF WILLIS

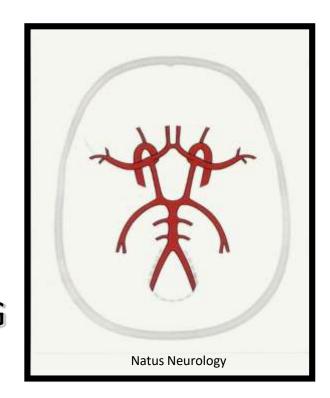
 PROTECTS THE BRAIN BY SHUNTING BLOOD BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS

OCCURS FOLLOWING OBSTRUCTION

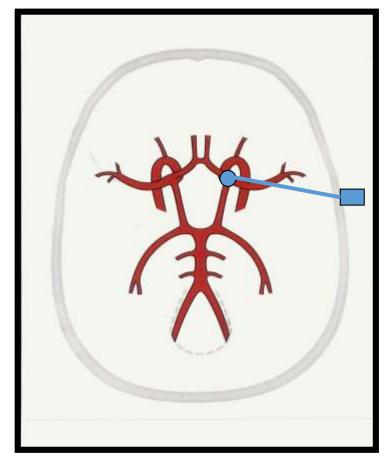
### CIRCLE OF WILLIS

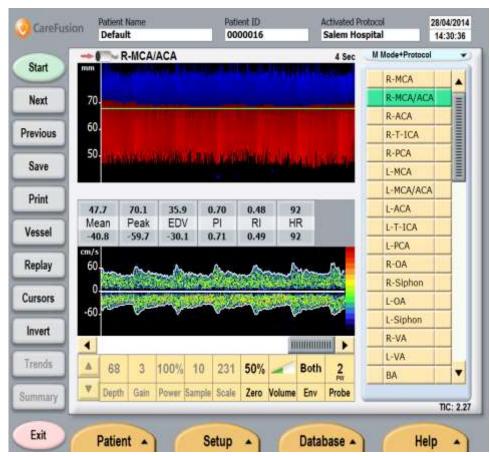
ANTERIOR CIRCULATION VIA
 ANTERIOR COMMUNICATING
 ARTERY (ACOM)

POSTERIOR CIRCULATION VIA
 POSTERIOR COMMUNICATING
 ARTERY (PCOM)

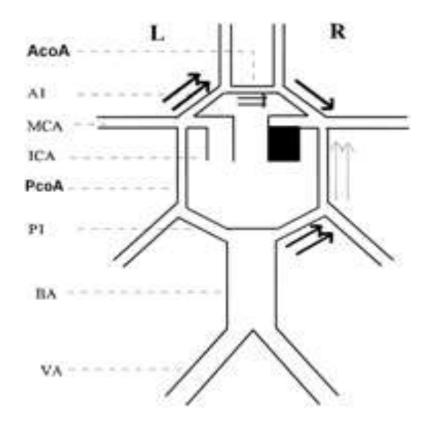


#### MCA / ACA Bifurcation

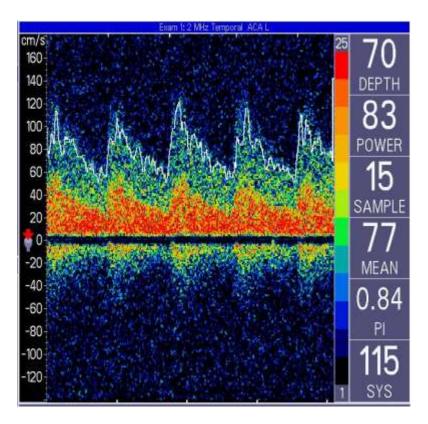




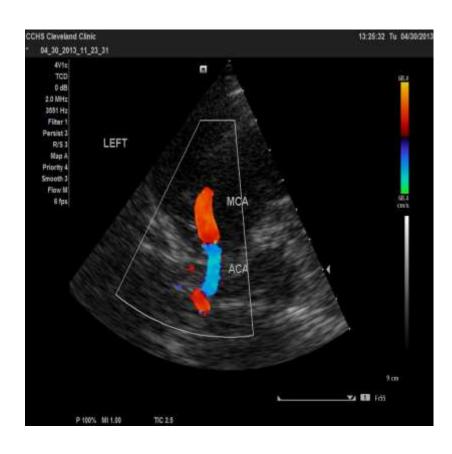
**Natus Neurology** 



stroke, 2000;31;1656.) 2000 American Heart Association, Inc

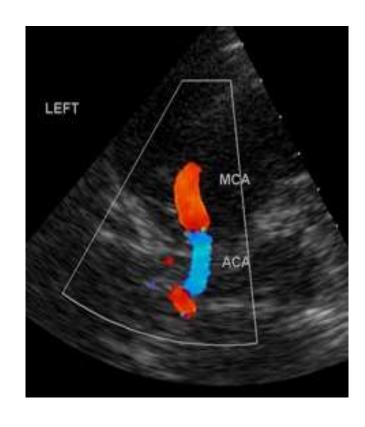


### TCI – MCA/ACA



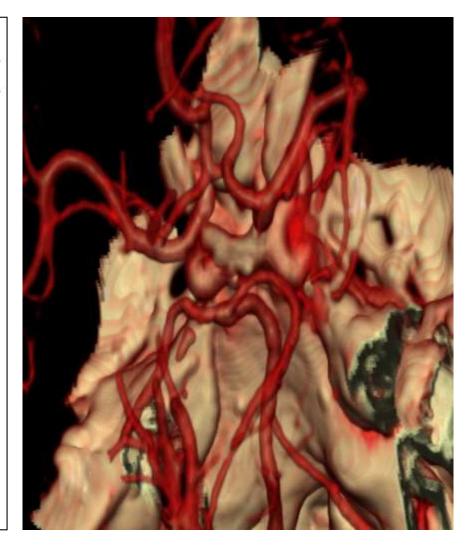
### **COLLATERAL FLOW**

## TCI



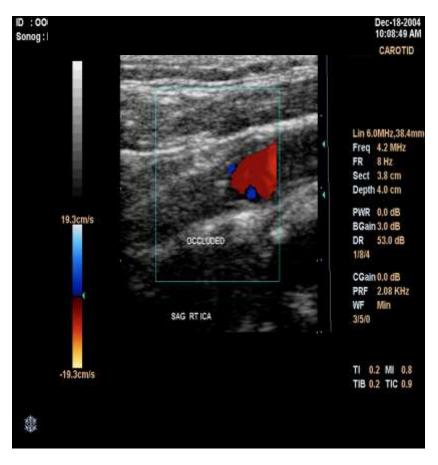


Variant	Incidence (%)	Bustration	Variant	Incidence (%)	Illustration
Classic circle of Willis	18-20		Duplicate A1	1	
Hypoplasia of one or both PComAs	22-53		Absent AI	ī	15
Hypoplasia of PI	15-40		Absent PComA	1	33
Hypoplasia of AComA	13		Absent AComA	0.3-1	335
Duplicate or triplicate AComA	9-40		Absent MCA	0.3	
Hypoplasia of A1	2-12		Persistent trigeminal artery	0.1-0.2	
Third ACA arising from AComA	1.5-10	ועטונ		7	AL.

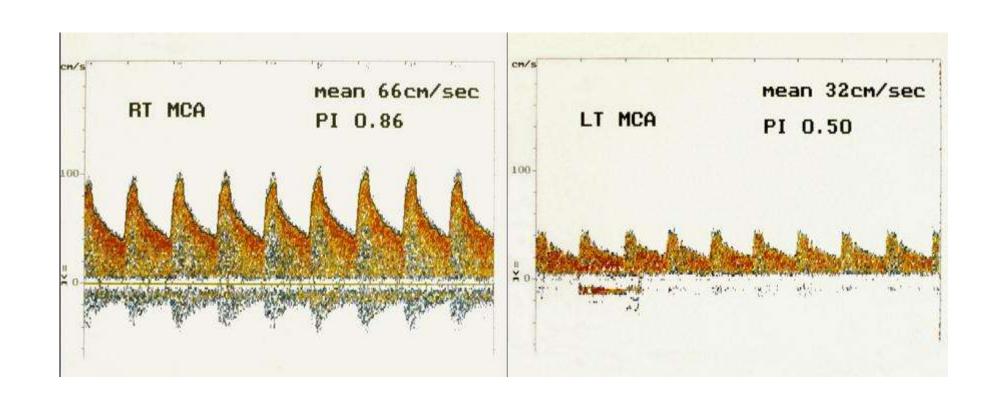


## EXTRACRANIAL DISEASE Left ICA





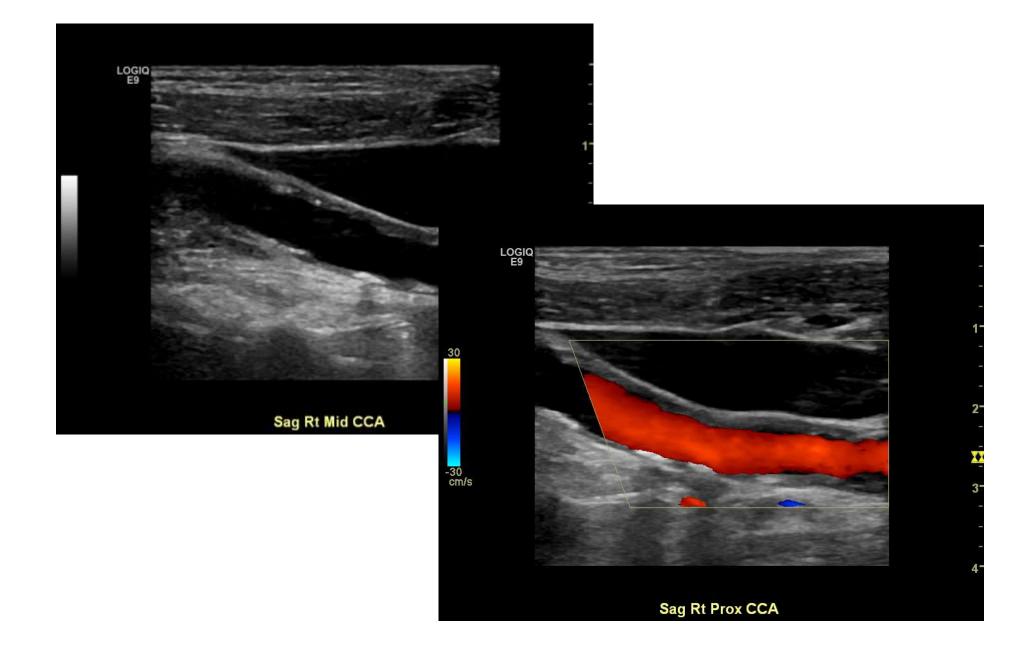
#### LT EXTRACRANIAL ICA OCCLUSION

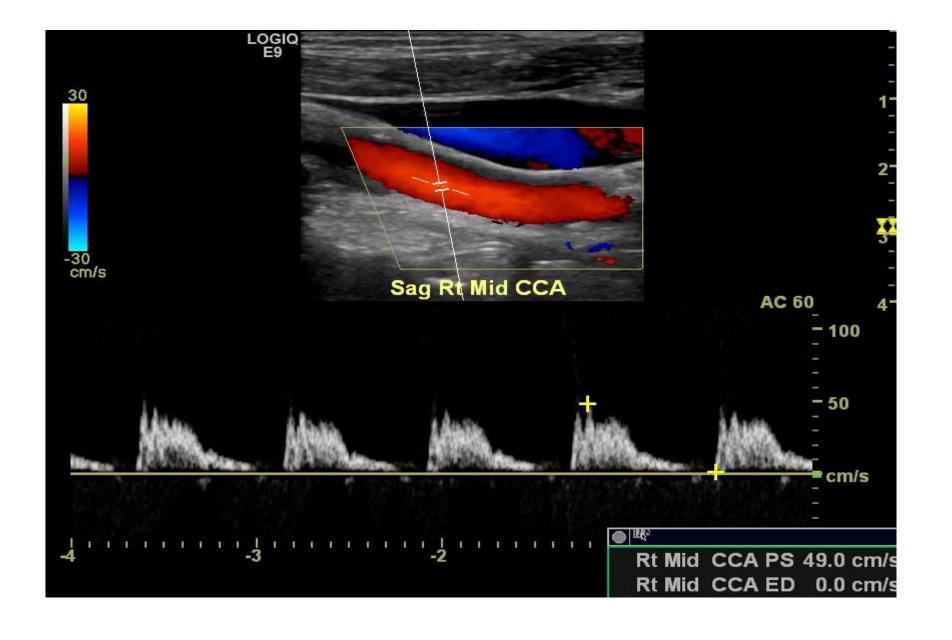


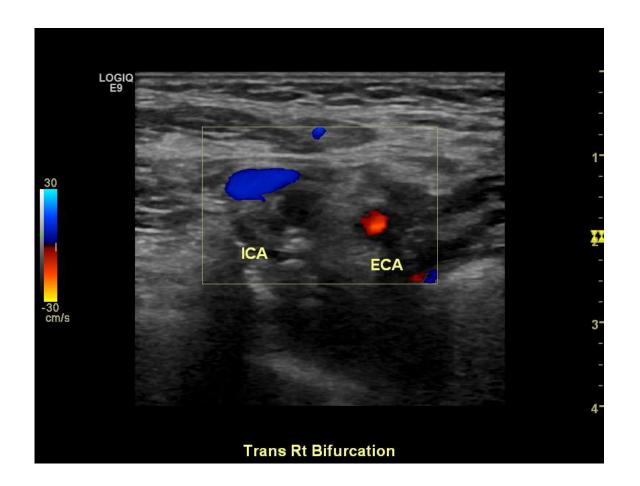
# Interesting Carotid Cases #1

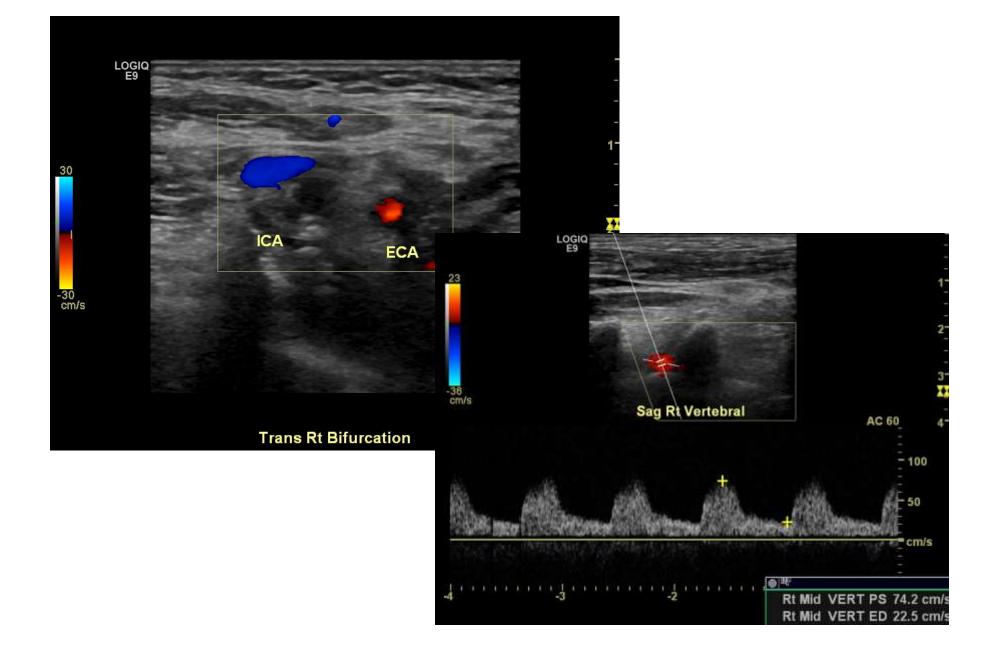
- 68 yo Male
- Head hyperextended for 1 hr. during dental procedure
- Multiple episodes of syncope since
- Resident in access clinic questioned right carotid bruit
- Carotid Duplex ordered

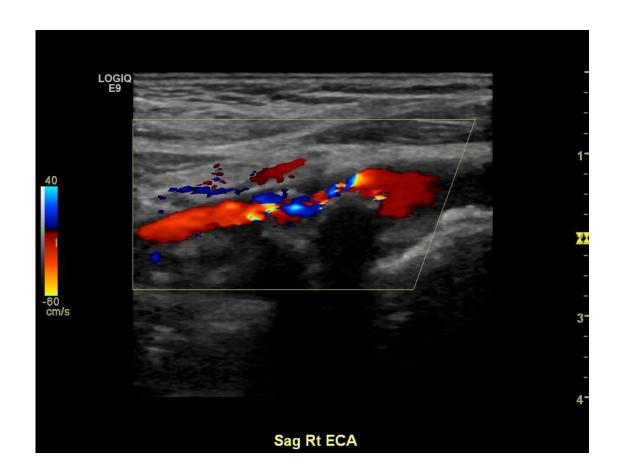


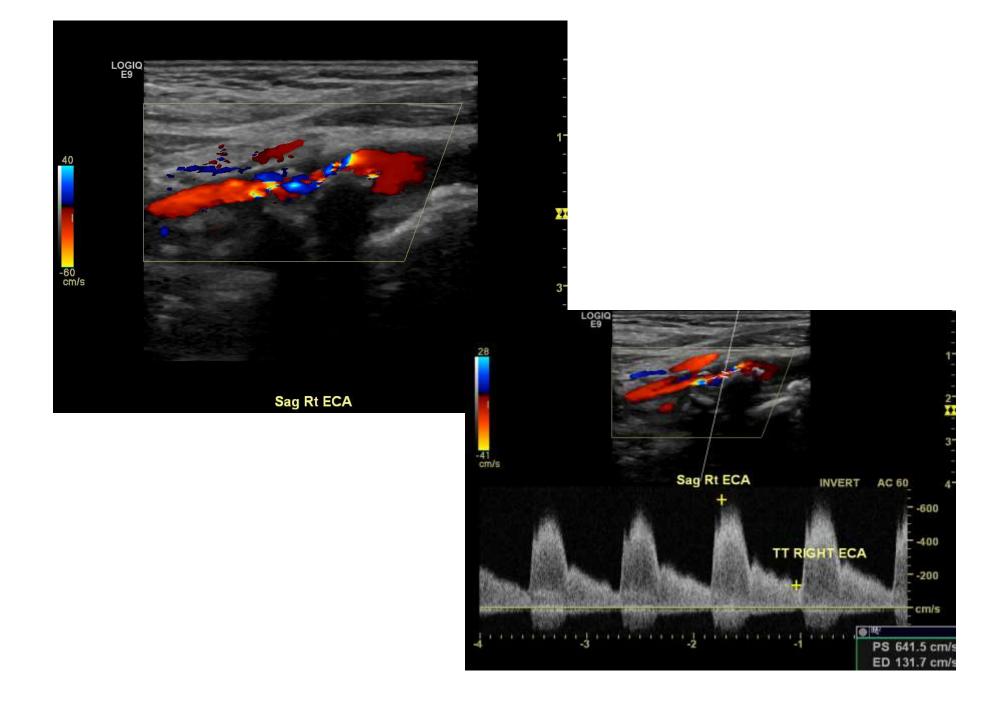


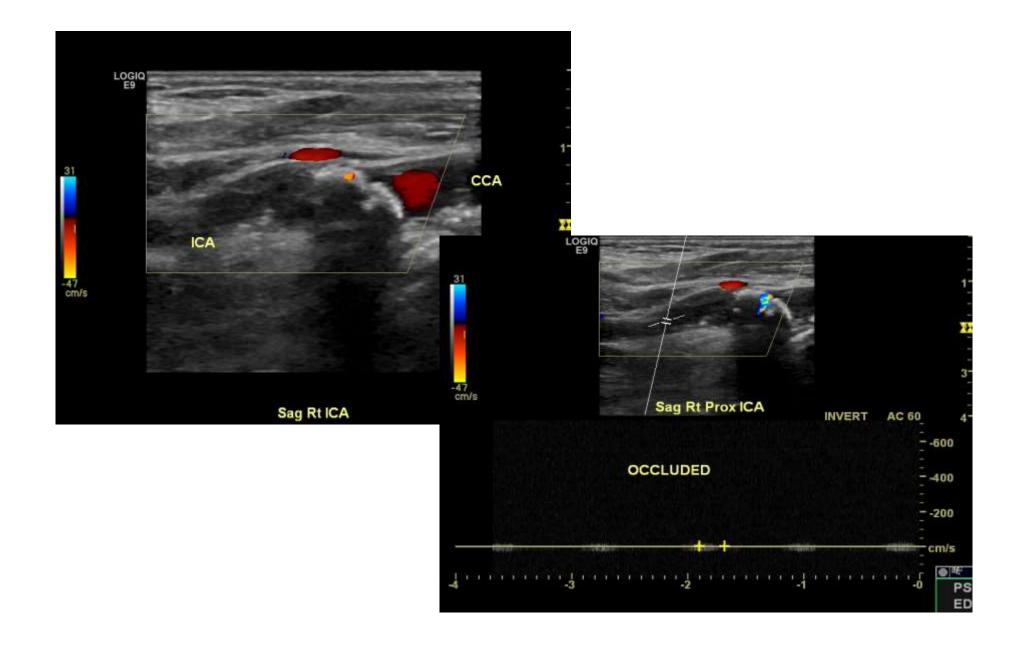


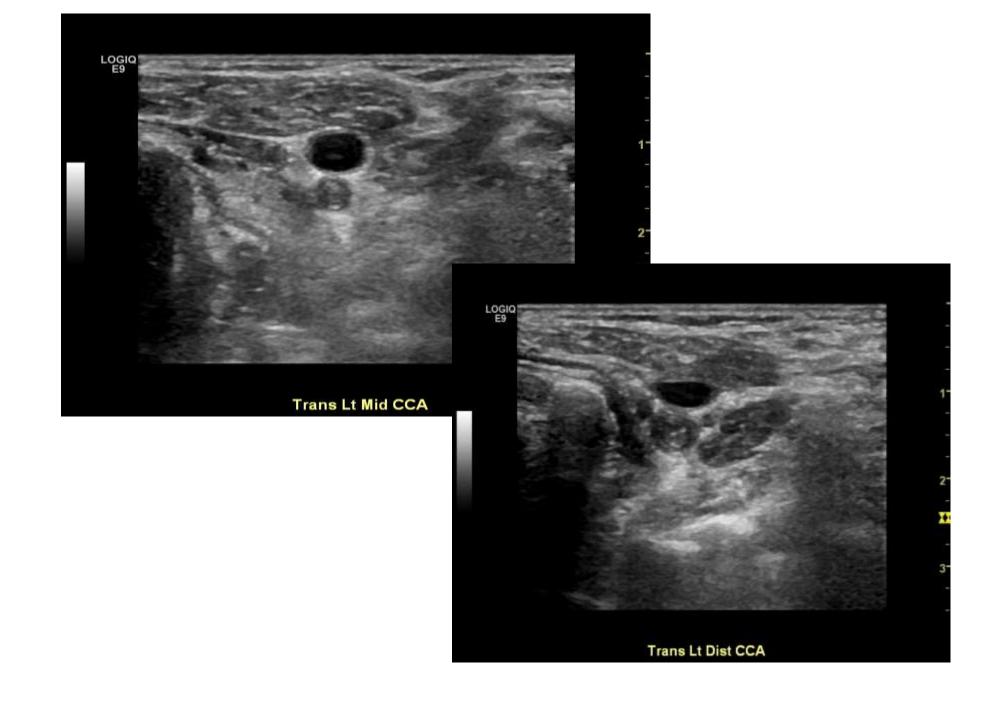


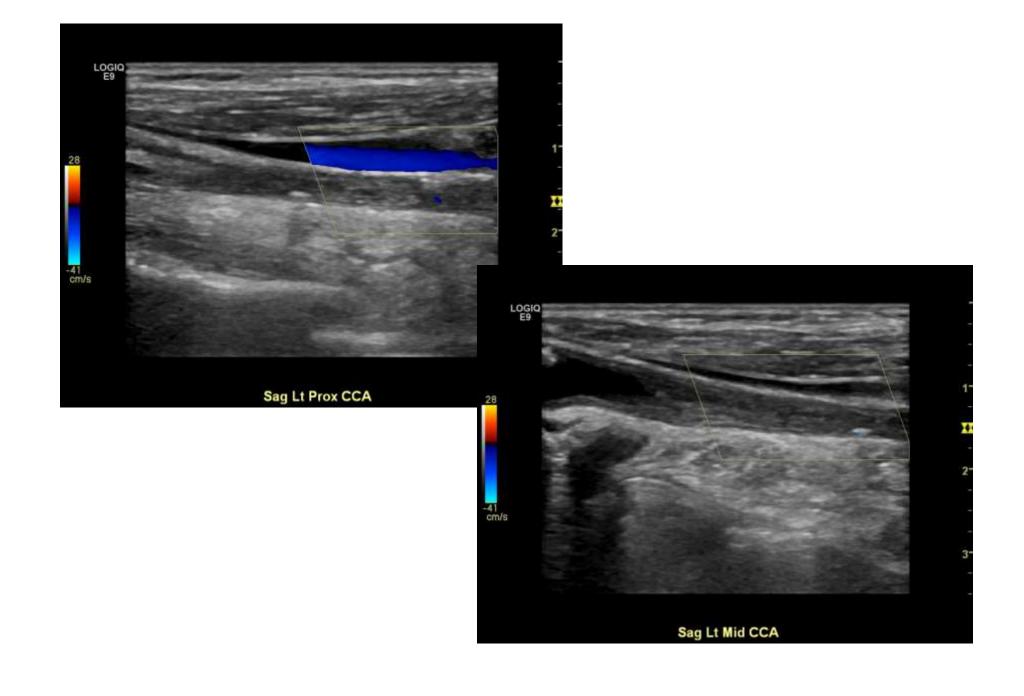


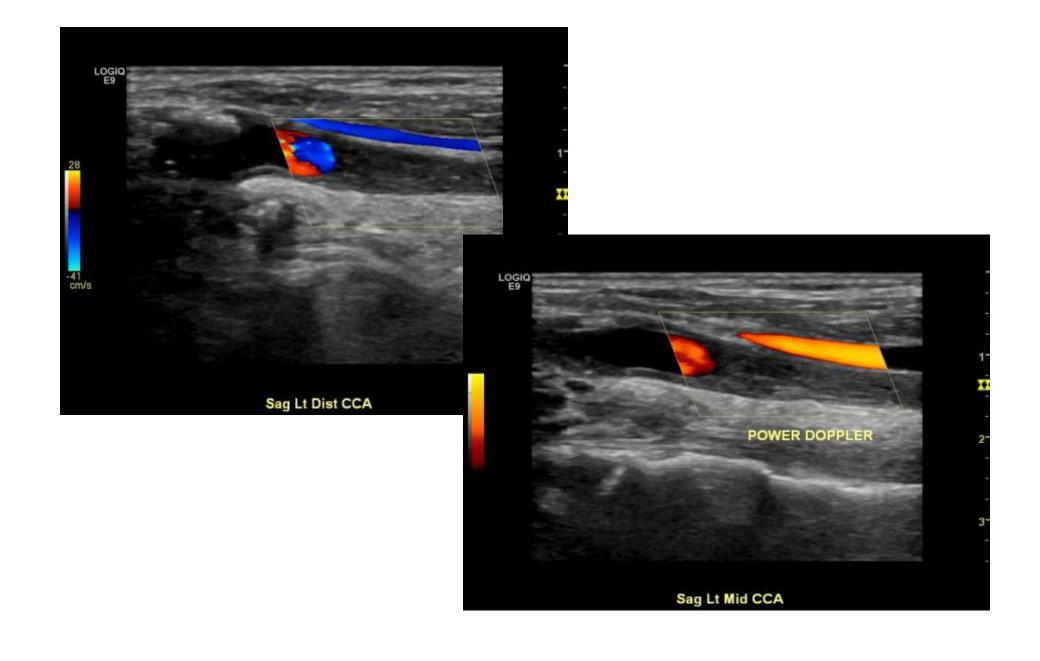


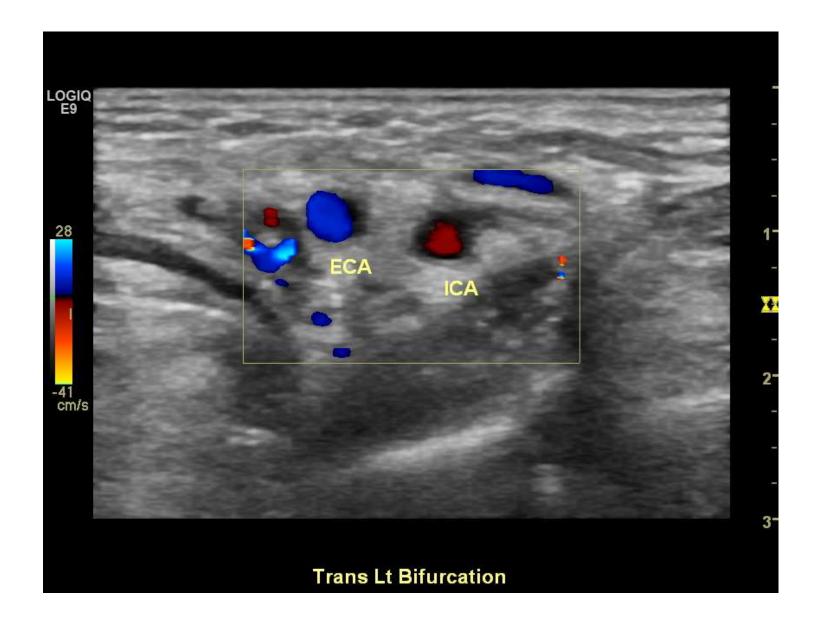


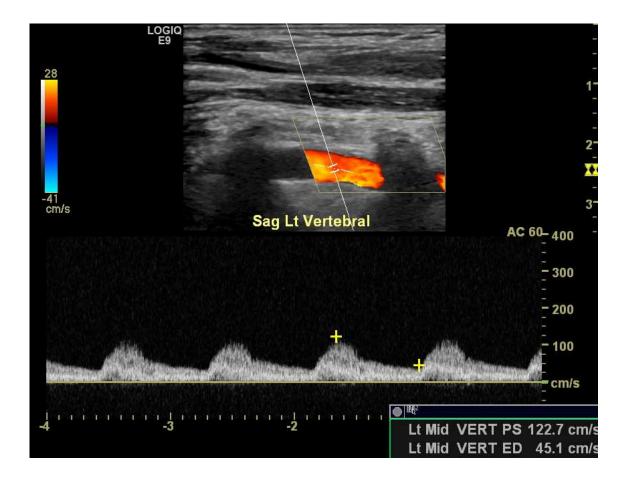


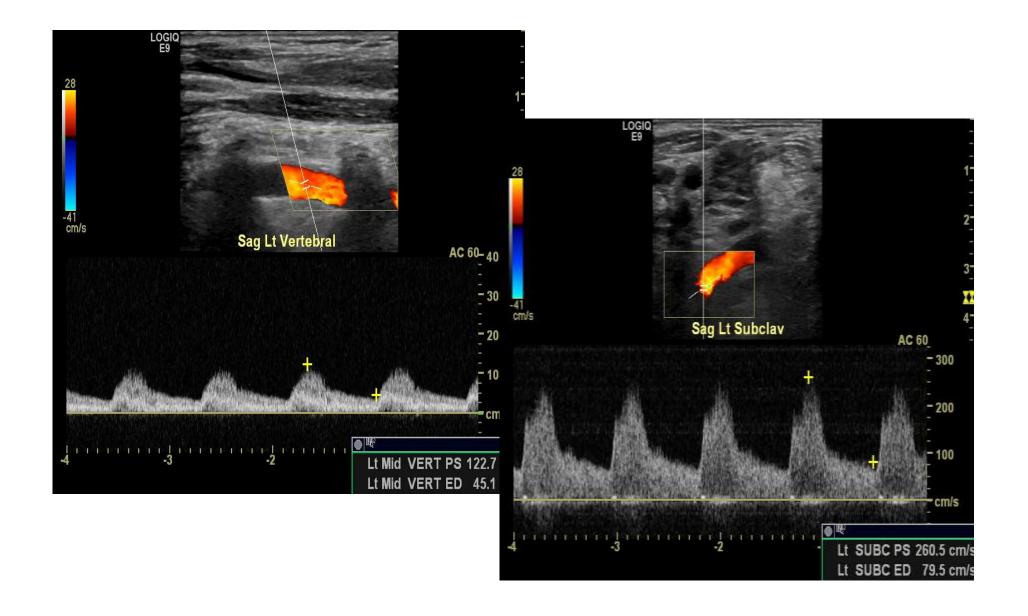




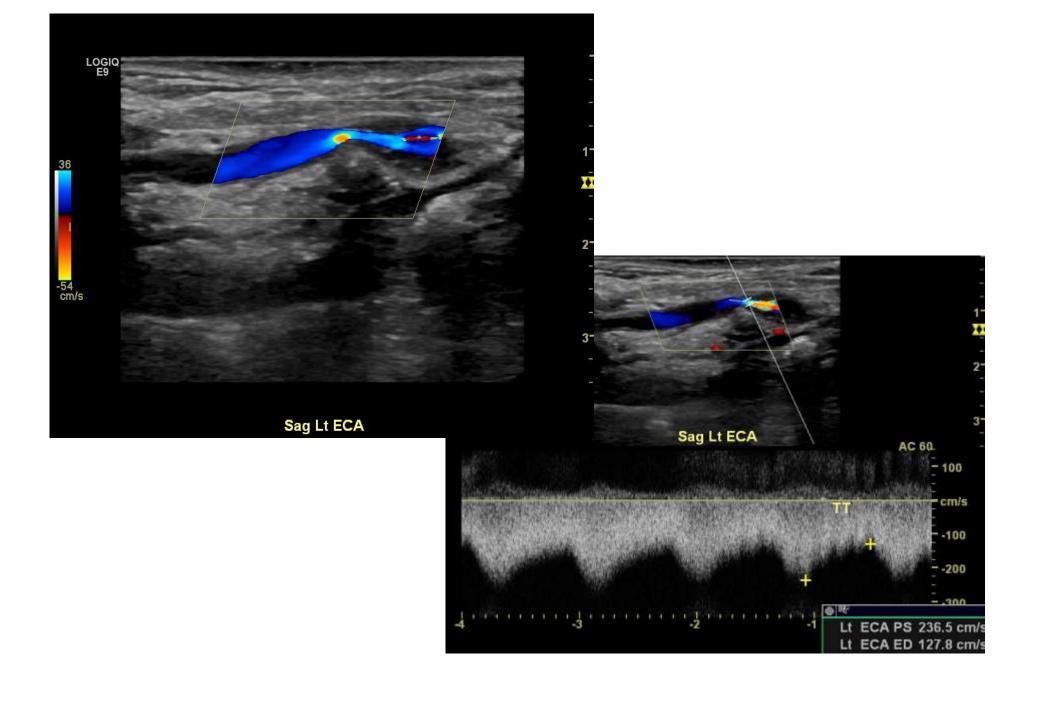


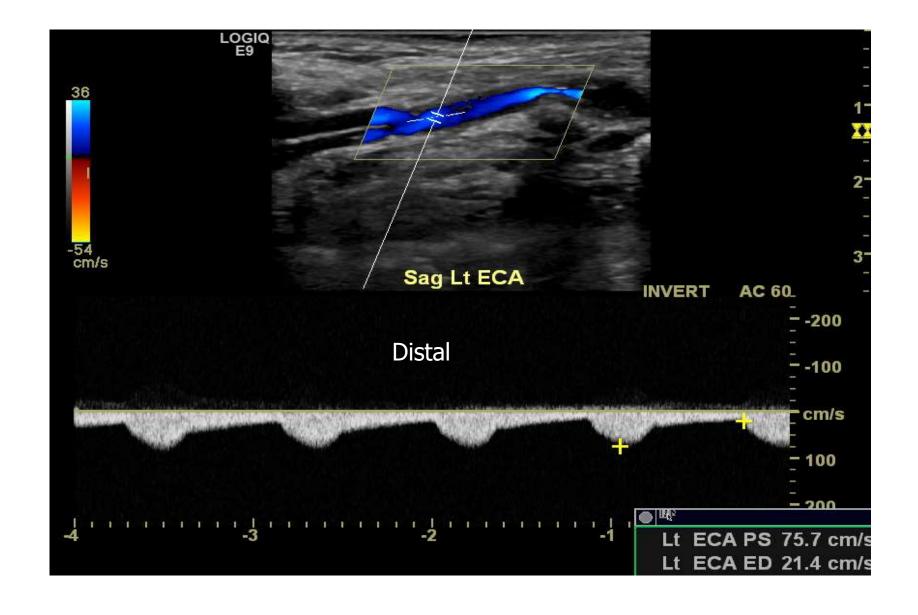




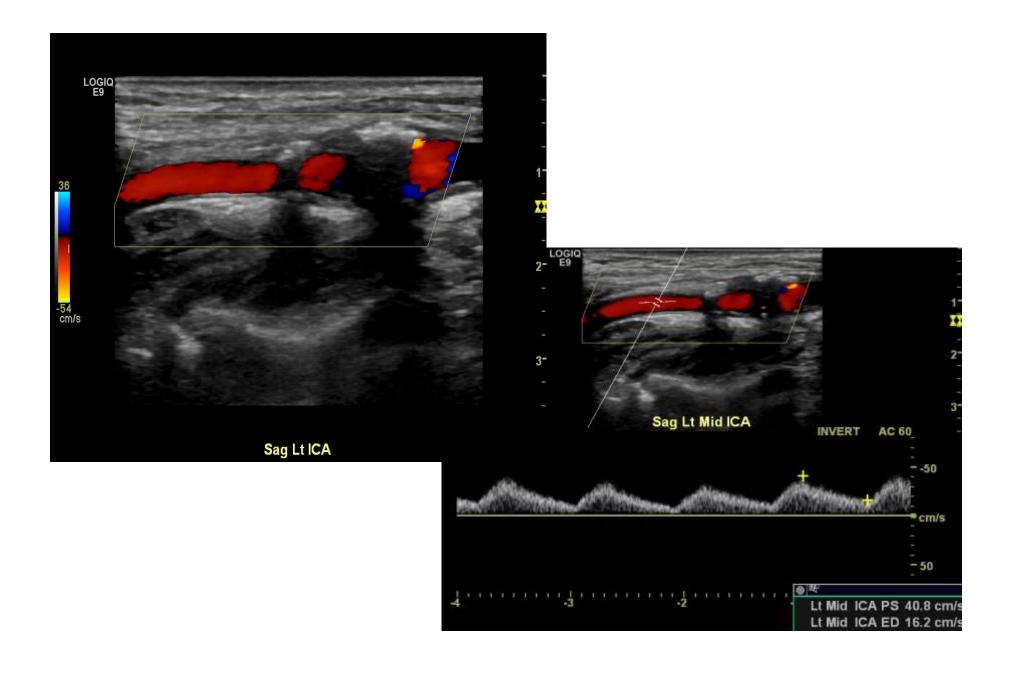










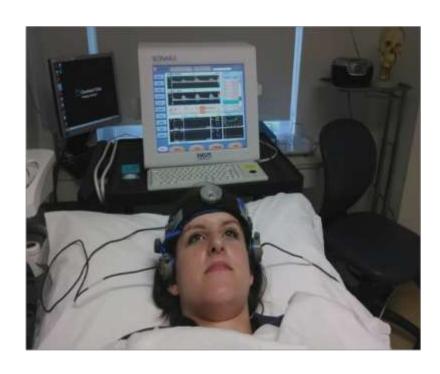


# Breath holding TCD

Due to the bilateral carotid disease there was concern that the patient did not have adequate cerebrovascular reserve.

A TCD with Breath Holding was ordered

# Breath holding TCD Head band is used to monitor the



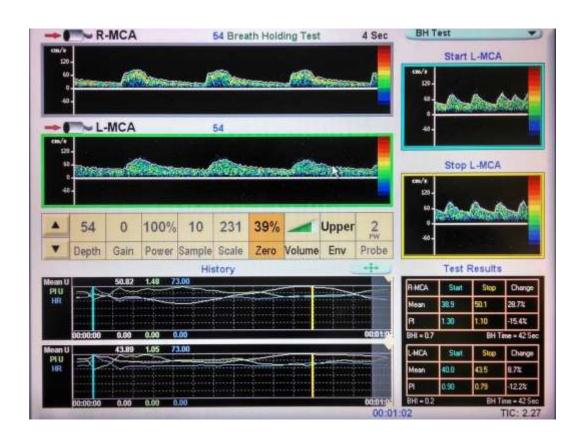
Head band is used to monitor the bilateral MCAs continuously.

The patient is asked to take in a breath, let it out, and take in another breath and hold as long as they can, 30sec is optimal.

If adequate cerebrovascular reserve is present the MFVs will increase 20% over baseline and the Breath holding index (BHI) will be >.70.

BHI <.69 is Abnormal BHI <.30 is Severely abnormal

# Breath holding TCD / Results



#### **Right MCA:**

MFV Increased 28.7%-Normal

Right MCA BHI .70 – Normal (just!)

#### **Left MCA:**

MFV Increased 8.7% - Abnormal

Left MCA BHI .2 –Severely Abnormal

# Interesting Carotid Case #1 Duplex Results

- Occluded right ICA
- Severe right ECA stenosis
- Occluded left CCA
- Retrograde flow left ECA
- Severe left ECA stenosis
- Left Subclavian stenosis

### Interesting Carotid Cases #1

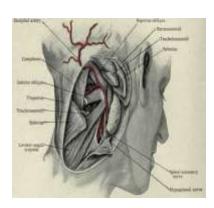
- Patient admitted directly to Clinic
- Started on Plavix
- Heparin 5,000 units injection every 12 hours
- 81 mg ASA
- Schedule for Angiogram

## Interesting Carotid Cases #1 Angio results

- Right ICA occluded
- Right ECA stenosis
- Flow to right MCA from PCOM
- Small Superficial Temporal Artery
- ECA-ICA Collateral Retrograde flow right OA

#### Interesting Carotid Cases #1 Angio results

- Left CCA occluded
- Collateral flow via: Vertebral artery branches to occipital artery to ECA retrograde with antegrade flow into Left ICA
- Severe proximal
   Left Subclavian stenosis



### Interesting Carotid Cases #1

- Potential revascularization options
- Stenting of proximal right ECA (?? Improve flow to right hemisphere)
- ?? Stenting of left subclavian stenosis and then perform left subclavian bypass to distal left CCA.
- Continue Plavix and ASA

### Interesting Carotid / TCD Case #2

- 53 yo female
- History of Type A aortic dissection, repaired with graft at OSH
- Began having abdominal pain, vomiting and nausea.
- Felt "clammy", bilateral upper extremity weakness
- Went to OSH where CTA questioned new aortic dissection.
- Airlifted to Cleveland Clinic

### Interesting Carotid / TCD Case #2

- History of Tobacco use:
- 5 packs/day
- Admitted to Cardiothoracic ICU
- Carotid Duplex
- Transcranial Monitoring ordered











