

## The Population Health Research Institute's Annual Lectureship in Anesthesiology, Perioperative Medicine, and Surgical Care

**Wednesday, April 30, 2014**

**6:00 PM – 7:30 PM**

**Host Site –David Braley Cardiac Vascular and Stroke Research  
Institute – Main Floor Auditorium**

### **PRESENTER**

**Alison Halliday, MS, FRCS**



**Professor of Vascular Surgery**

**University of Oxford, United Kingdom**

## 40 Years of Carotid Interventional Trials: Where will we be in 10 years' time?

Alison Halliday is Professor of Vascular Surgery at the University of Oxford. Since 1993, she has undertaken international clinical research into stroke prevention, specialising in patients with asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis. First results of the Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial (ACST), published in the Lancet in May, 2004, showed that 5-year stroke risk for patients aged under 75 with tight carotid artery narrowing is halved if they undergo immediate carotid endarterectomy (CEA), rather than waiting until they develop symptoms. 10-year results, published in the Lancet in September 2010, confirmed that prophylactic carotid endarterectomy could significantly diminish the chances of stroke. These results now inform worldwide treatment of asymptomatic patients, guiding clinicians when determining which patients might benefit from CEA.

With funding from the NIHR and BUPA Foundation, Professor Halliday is now leading a second international clinical trial (ACST-2) to determine whether surgery (CEA) or Carotid Artery Stenting (CAS) is the more effective treatment for patients with asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis. The trial aims to randomise several thousand patients in whom prompt physical intervention is thought to be needed, but where there is substantial uncertainty shared by patient and doctor as to which procedure, CEA or CAS, is the most appropriate choice. Current recruitment is 1,200 patients, making ACST-2 the largest trial of its kind in the world.

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