

Table 4: Ongoing Imaging studies examining the effect of plaque components and morphology on cardio- and cerebrovascular risk in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients

Study (Identifier)	Imaging methods used	Study design	Primary Endpoint	Enrollement (participants)	Completion *	Recruitment Status
PARISK Plaque at Risk NCT01208025	MRI	Prospective Cohort	The main objective is to show whether imaging characteristics assessed at baseline can predict clinical events in patients with a 30-69 % symptomatic carotid stenosis	244	2017	Completed
CAPIAS CArotid Plaque Imaging in Acute Stroke NCT01284933	MRI	Prospective Cohort	To determine the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of vulnerable carotid artery plaques ipsilateral to an acute ischemic stroke or TIA in the territory of the internal carotid artery	300	2019	Recruiting
CAIN Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Characterization of Carotid Plaque and Prediction of End-organ and Clinical Outcomes NCT01440296	MRI	Prospective Cohort	To accurately characterize carotid plaque morphology in non-surgical patients with mild to moderate (50-70%) carotid disease and assessment of ischemic brain disease.	500	2018	Recruiting
SCAPIS The Swedish CardioPulmonary BioImage Study NCT0304920	US / CT / MR	Prospective Cohort	To use advanced imaging methods to examine atherosclerosis in the coronary and carotid arteries together with information obtained by proteomics/metabolomics/genomics technologies to improve risk prediction for CVD	30000	2018	Recruiting
SRSP Smart Risk Stroke Prediction by MRI NCT00860184	MRI	Prospective Cohort	The purpose of this trial is to determine whether the MR SmartRisk module is effective at stratifying risk of a carotid-related cerebrovascular event in subjects with asymptomatic 50-79% carotid stenosis.	300	2018	Recruiting
ROTTERDAM Study PMC4690838	MRI	Prospective Cohor	To determine how carotid plaque components and which cardiovascular risk factors are associated with the development of cerebrovascular -events	3392	Not specified	Recruiting
ACTRIS Endarterectomy Combined With Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT) vs OMT Alone in Patients With Asymptomatic Severe Atherosclerotic Carotid Artery Stenosis at	MRI	Randomized trial	To determine whether carotid surgery combined with optimal medical therapy improves long-term survival free of ipsilateral stroke in patients with asymptomatic carotid stenosis at higher-than-average risk of ipsilateral stroke when compared with optimal medical therapy alone	700	2024	Not yet recruiting

Higher-than-average Risk of Ipsilateral Stroke NCT02841098						
ECST-2 European Carotid Surgery Trial 2 ISRCTN97744893	MRI	Randomized trial	To determine whether in patients with carotid stenosis at low and intermediate risk for stroke, OMT alone is as effective in the long-term prevention of cerebral infarction and myocardial infarction (MI) as revascularization and OMT combined.	200	2022	Not yet recruiting

*Completion date estimated in the studies that are still recruiting; US = Ultrasound; CT = Computed Tomography; MRI = Magnetic Resonance Imaging; OMT = Optimized Medical Therapy