Surgical revascularization decreases the long-term stroke risk in children with moyamoya disease but can be associated with an increased risk of stroke during the perioperative period.

Intracranial stenosis is the severe narrowing of an artery within the skull. A blood vessel narrows when fatty deposits (plaque) build up inside the vessel, a condition known as atherosclerosis. Stenosis can restrict blood flow to areas of the brain, increasing the risk of stroke.

The VERiTAS study is the first prospective study of haemodynamics and stroke risk in the posterior circulation. The results may impact the selection criteria for interventional candidates and also define a low-risk population in whom the risks of invasive interventions would be unnecessary [1)].

1)
Amin-Hanjani S, Rose-Finnell L, Richardson D, Ruland S, Pandey D, Thulborn KR, Liebeskind DS, Zipfel GJ, Elkind MS, Kramer J, Silver FL, Kasner SE, Caplan LR, Derdeyn CP, Gorelick PB, Charbel FT; VERiTAS Study Group. Vertebrobasilar Flow Evaluation and Risk of Transient Ischaemic Attack and Stroke study (VERiTAS): rationale and design. Int J Stroke. 2010 Dec;5(6):499-505. doi: 10.1111/j.1747-4949.2010.00528.x. PMID: 21050408; PMCID: PMC3057649.