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SAMMPRIS: PREVENTING RECURRENT STROKE, IN PATIENTS WITH INTRACRANIAL STENOSIS, STENTING AND AGGRESSIVE MEDICAL MANAGEMENT (IRB#: Pro00015781)

The SAMMPRIS study is being done to help determine which treatment is the best for preventing stroke: **medication alone** or **medication along with placing a stent in a severely blocked artery to keep it open**. A stroke occurs when blood flow slows down or is blocked in the brain and leads to neurological symptoms longer than 24 hours. A TIA is temporary stroke that can last up to 24 hours in duration. Once a person experiences a stroke the symptoms can include:

- Trouble walking
- Paralysis or weakness on one side of the body
- Trouble seeing or loss of vision in one eye
- Trouble speaking or someone tells you your speech is “funny” or drooping of one side of the face.

However, a treatment that has been used successfully together with anti-clotting (such as aspirin and Plavix) medications in patients with narrowing of the blood vessels is an interventional treatment called stenting (a flexible mesh tube, or stent, placed inside a blood vessel that keeps it open to prevent blockage).

This study will help compare the safety and effectiveness of either **intensive medical therapy plus stenting** or **intensive medical therapy alone** to prevent stroke or death in patients with partially blocked brain blood vessels. The study will enroll patients over a 5 year period. Each participant will be involved in the study for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 3 years.

Sixty different medical centers in the United States are part of this study. All of these medical centers will report to the Clinical Coordinating Center, which is located at the Medical University of South Carolina. 764 patients will be enrolled in the study nationwide.

Patient Selection and Inclusion Criteria

- TIA(temporary strokes) or non-severe stroke within 30 days of enrollment attributed to 70-99% stenosis(blockage or narrowing of the artery) of a major intracranial artery (carotid artery, middle cerebral artery stem (M1), vertebral artery, or basilar artery)

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