Introduction:
Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) is an important causes of morbidity and mortality after carotid endarterectomy (CEA)[1,2,3]. The investigators aim to determine the incidence of MACE in patients undergoing CEA in the tertiary university hospital.

Methods:
This retrospective study recruited 175 patients between January 1999 – June 2018. The patients received CEA with coronary artery bypass graft surgery were excluded. Primary outcome was the incidence of MACE at 7 days, 30 days and 1 year postoperatively. MACE was defined as myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, significant arrythmia and cardiac arrest. Secondary outcome was the incidence of postoperative stroke. The patients’ chart was reviewed and direct contact was performed for patient’s information.

Results:
The incidences of MACE were 7.5%, 1.1% and 1.1% at 7 days, 30 days and 1 year, respectively. MACE at 7 days were 1.1% of myocardial infarction, 2.9% arrythmia, 1.1% congestive heart failure and 2.3% cardiac arrest. There were no significant differences in age, BMI, baseline hemoglobin level, creatinine level and severity of carotid artery stenosis between those with and without MACE. The incidence of stroke at 7 days postoperatively was 4.6%. There was no new stroke occurred at 30 days and 1 year after surgery.

Conclusion:
The patients with carotid artery stenosis were at high risk from major cardiac disease. The overall incidence was 7.5% within 7 days after surgery. Significant arrythmia was the most common adverse cardiac event.

References: