rates and poorer clinical outcomes among patients who had angioplasty (with or without stent placement). Evidence was weak owing to sparseness of data or disagreement among studies on other baseline factors and outcomes (Table 4), including the presence of bilateral disease among patients having revascularization (25, 27, 34, 37, 39, 40, 45) or among those enrolled in natural history studies (55, 56); the degree of kidney function (20, 51) and cardiovascular disease (17, 19, 52) in patients enrolled in medical treatment studies; and percentage of artery stenosis (17, 19, 28, 34, 35, 44, 52, 58), age, and sex (10, 17, 19, 34, 35, 52), regardless of intervention or type of study.

What Treatment Variables Are Associated with Improved or Worse Outcomes of Renal Artery Angioplasty with Stent Placement, Including Periprocedural Medications, Type of Stent, Use of Distal Protection Devices, or Other Adjunct Techniques?

No study that met eligibility criteria reported analyses of whether periprocedural interventions, such as different