



# **EVAR-TAVR in Patients with Hostile Anatomies**

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Chairman Interventional Cardiology

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SCAI Board of Thrustees

# Disclosure

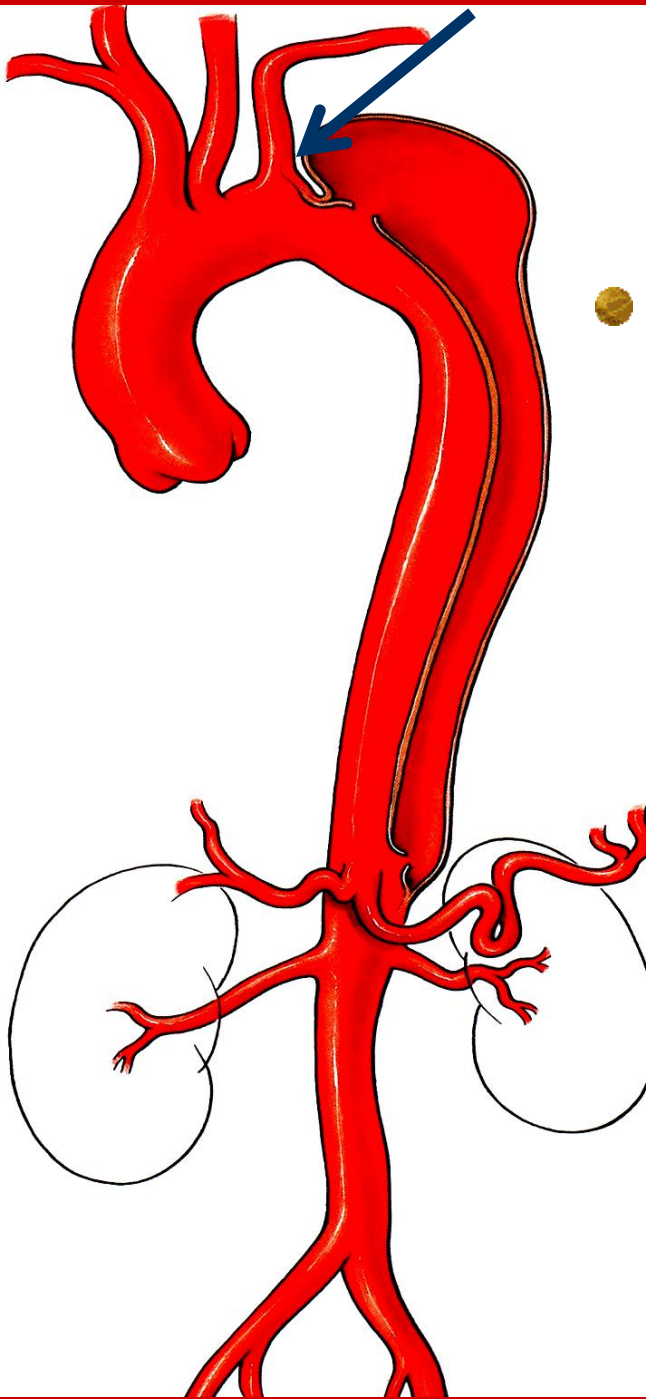
Nombre: Oscar A. Mendiz

- ☐ Consultant: Medtronic, Astra Zeneca.
- ☐ Meeting Sponsorship; Cook, Endologix

# EVAR-TEVAR Limitations

- Long term EVAR-TEVAR success depends highly upon the proximal aortic neck for effective “seal” at this point to exclude the aneurysms, without Type I endoleak, and device fixation to avoid migration.
- Distal fixation zone is also important for these issues.
- The following are anatomic limitation for successful procedures:
  - Short neck (<15mm, abdominal < 20 Thoracic)
  - Neck angulations > 40°
  - Presence of mural thrombus in the neck
  - Tapering or reverse tapering
  - Both iliac compromise.
  - Thoracoabdominal aneurysms
  - Juxtarenal aneurysms

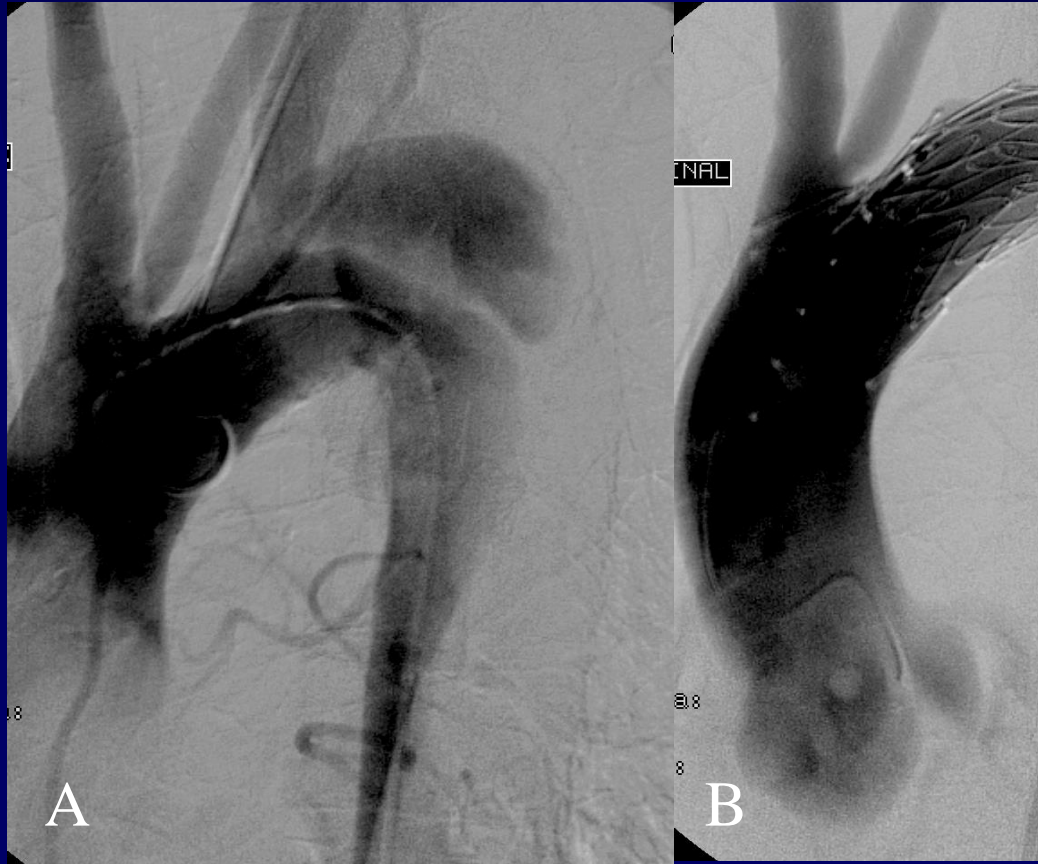
# Limitation for TEVAR



- Short Neck, Left subclavian artery compromise. The most common.



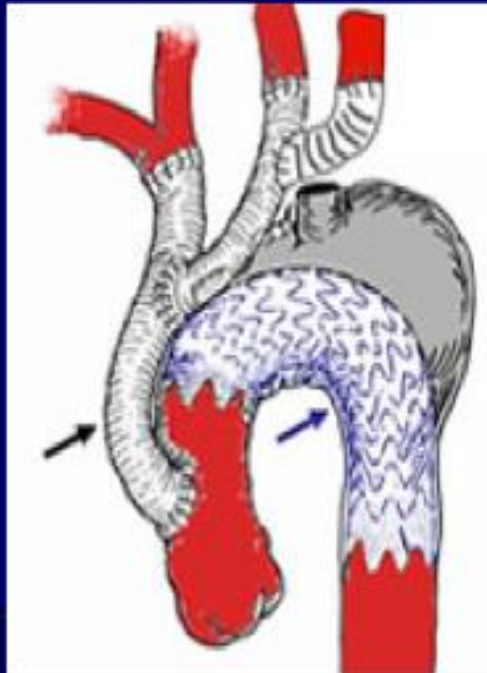
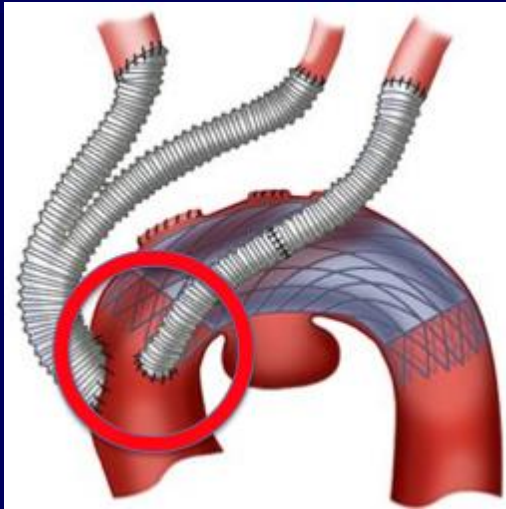
# Type B Aortic Dissection: Left Subclavian coverage



Left subclavian coverage



# Aortic Dissection Compromising the Aortic Arch: Hybrid Approach

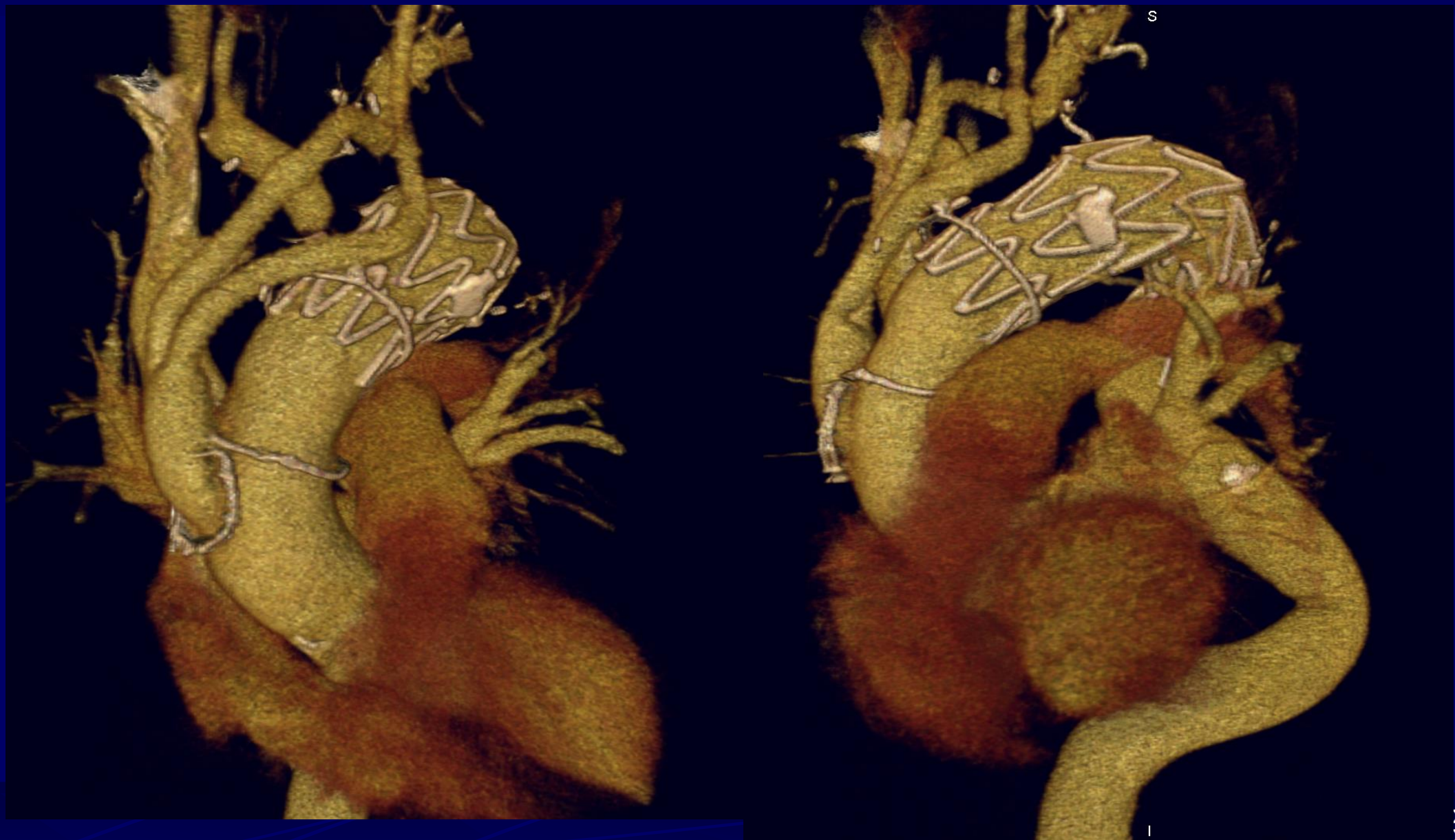


Author	Year	Nº Ptes	30-day Mortality	1-year Survival	Stroke
Bergeron	2006	25	8%	88%	8%
Melissano	2007	37	11%	86	5.4%
Czerny	2007	27	7.4%	83%	0
Bockler	2010	40	7.5%	87.5%	2.5%
Total		129	10%	85%	3%

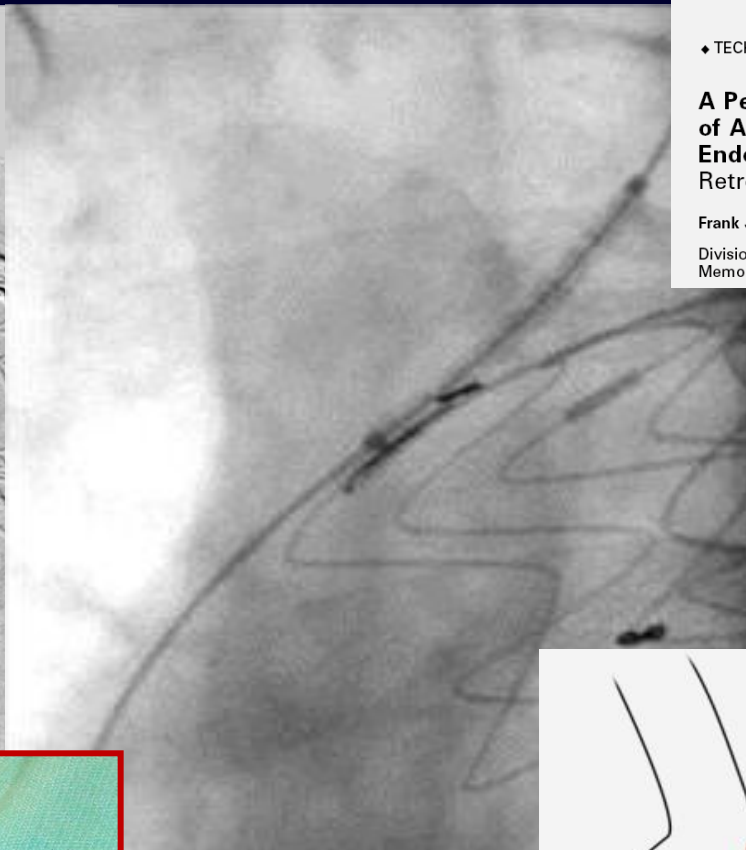
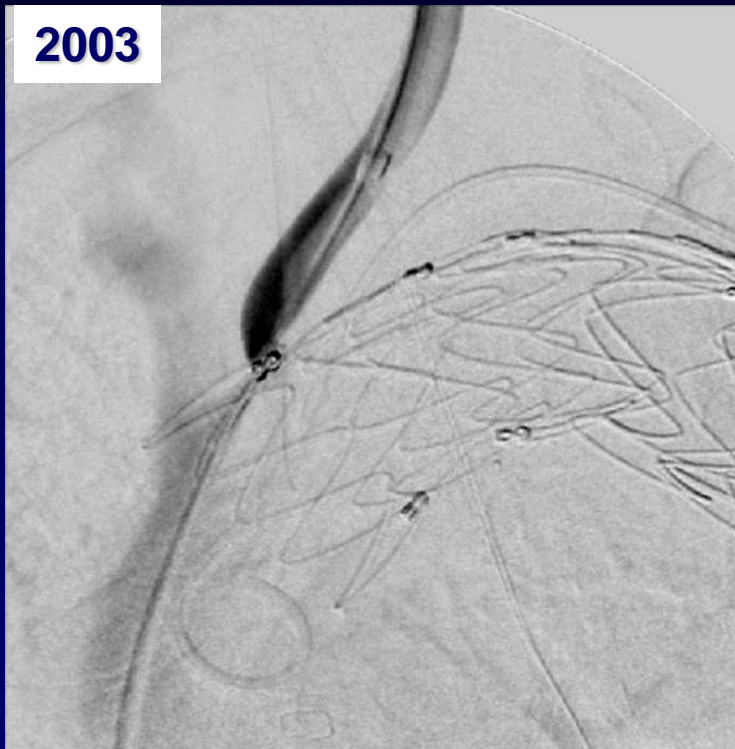
Outcomes	n=24
In-hospital Mortality	4.2%
False Lumen Thrombosis	95.6%
Survival @ 28 months	92.1 ± 8%



# Combined Approach: Surgical Debranching



2003

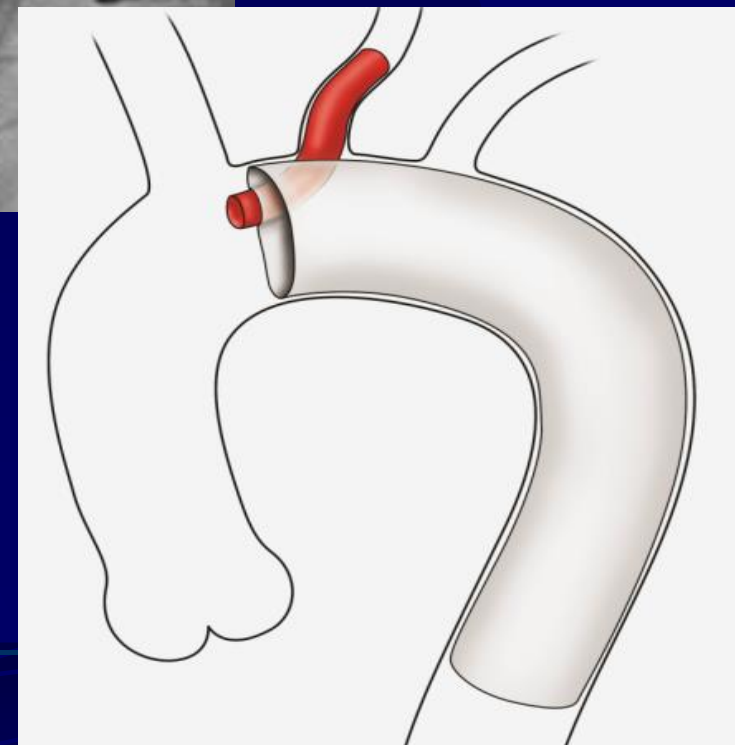


◆ TECHNICAL NOTE ◆

**A Percutaneous Technique for Preservation of Arch Branch Patency During Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair (TEVAR): Retrograde Catheterization and Stenting**

Frank J. Criado, MD

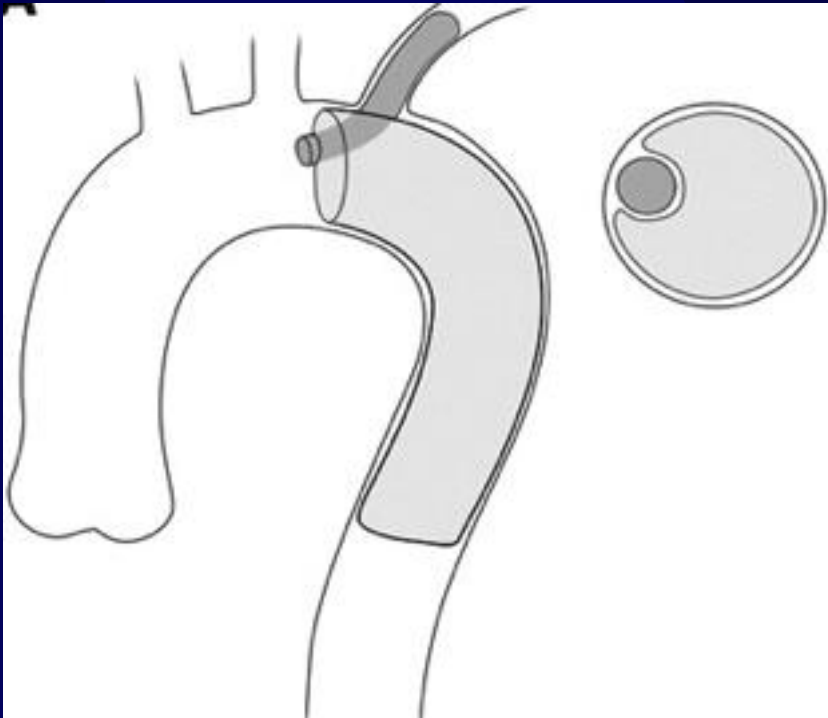
Division of Vascular Surgery and Vascular Intervention, Union Memorial Hospital-MedStar Health, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.



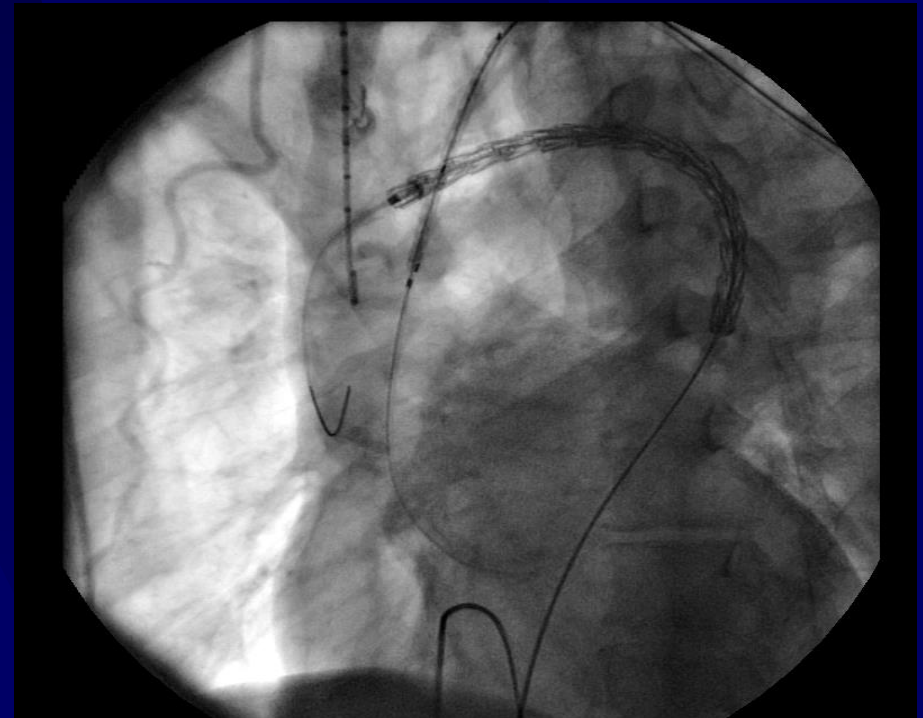
Modified from Criado F. tctmd.com



# Endovascular Options: Chimney

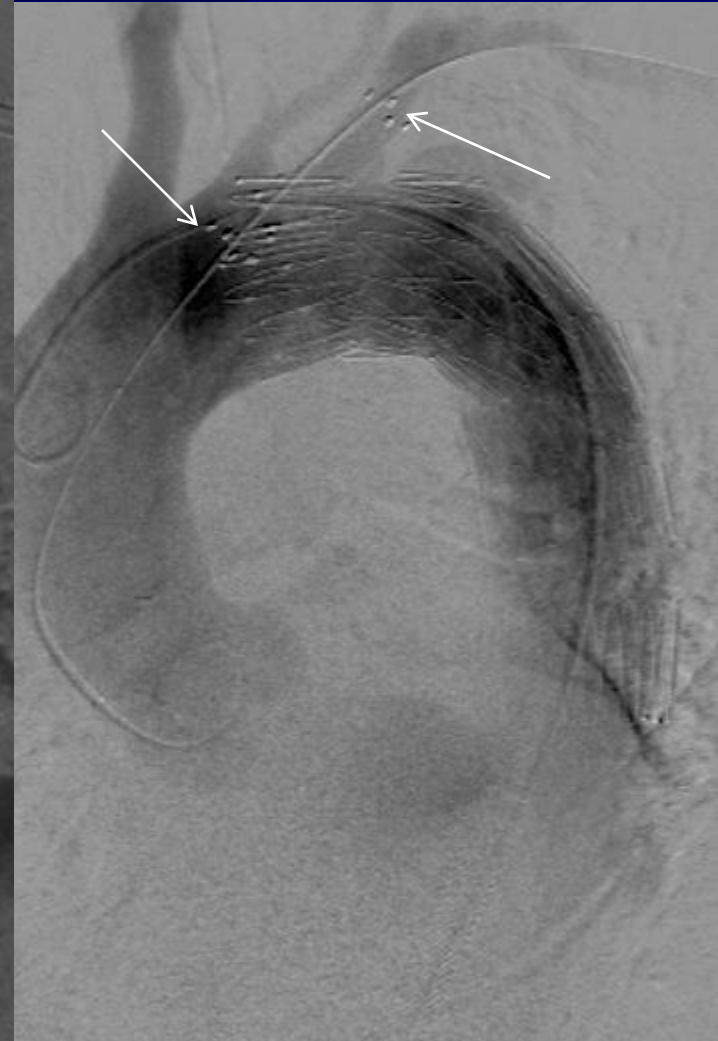
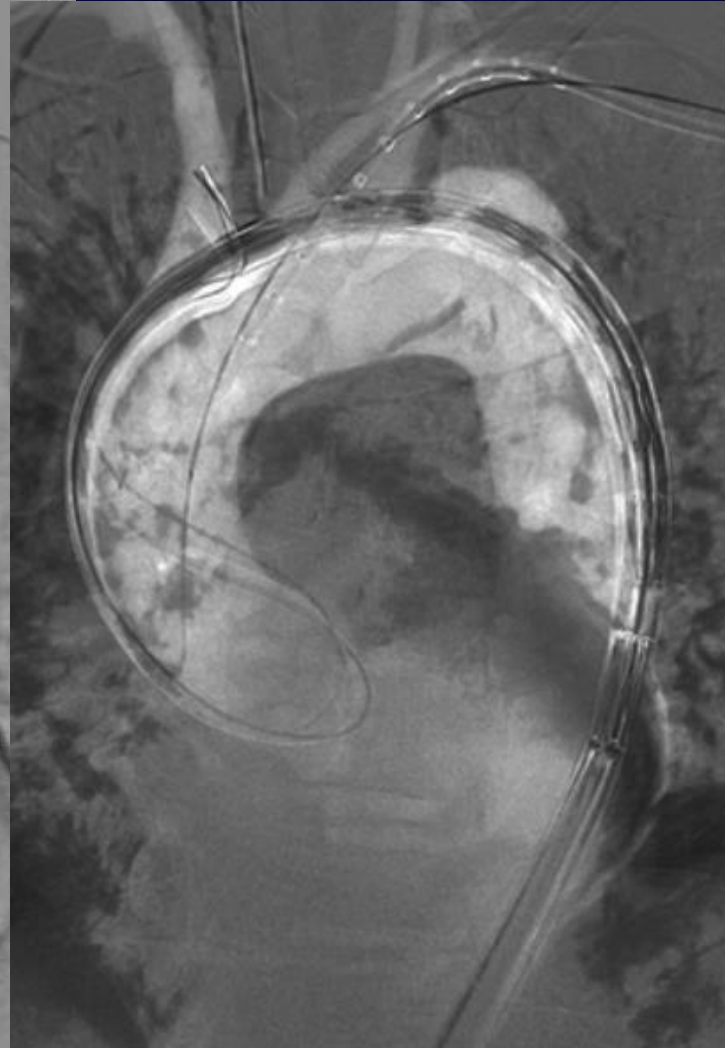
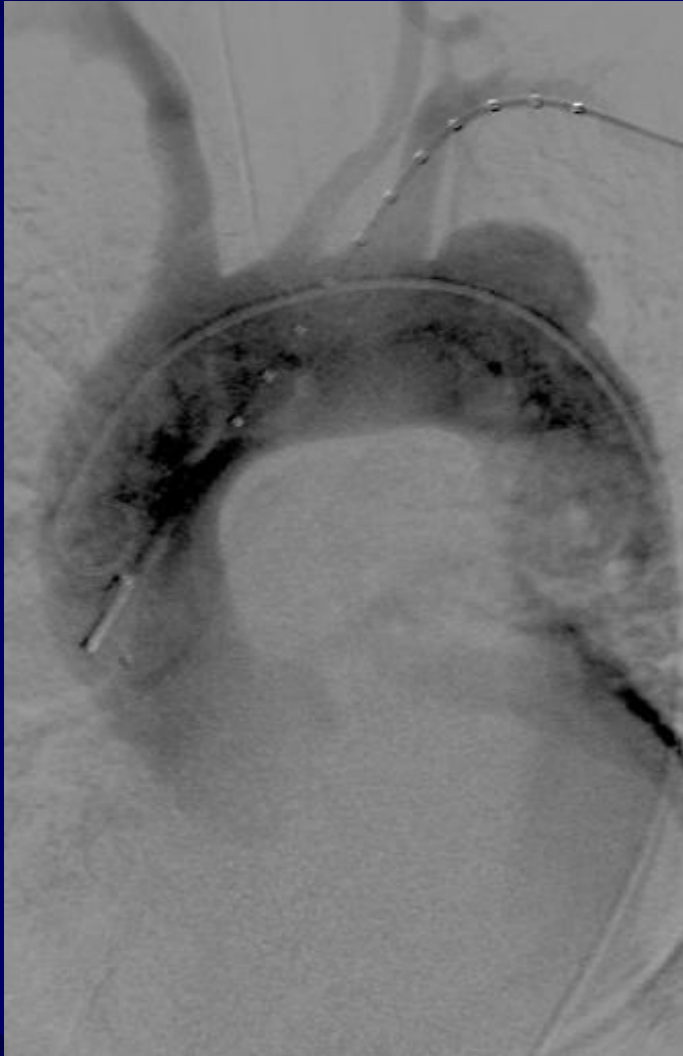


Planned treatment:  
iliac extension graft stent to allow left subclavian artery patency  
.Endoprosthesis in arch and descending aorta



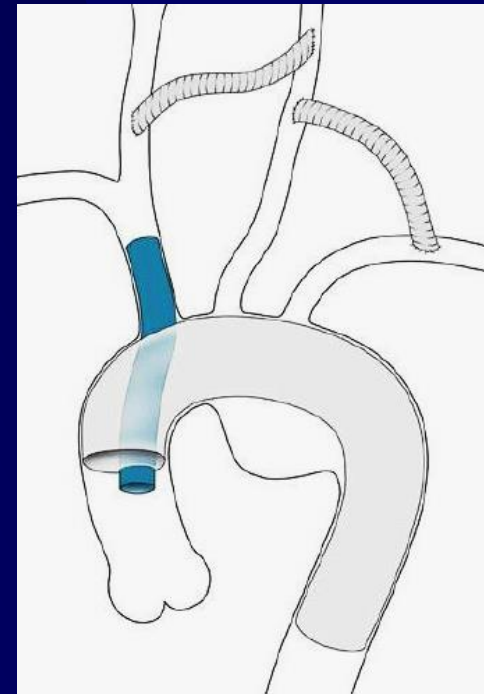
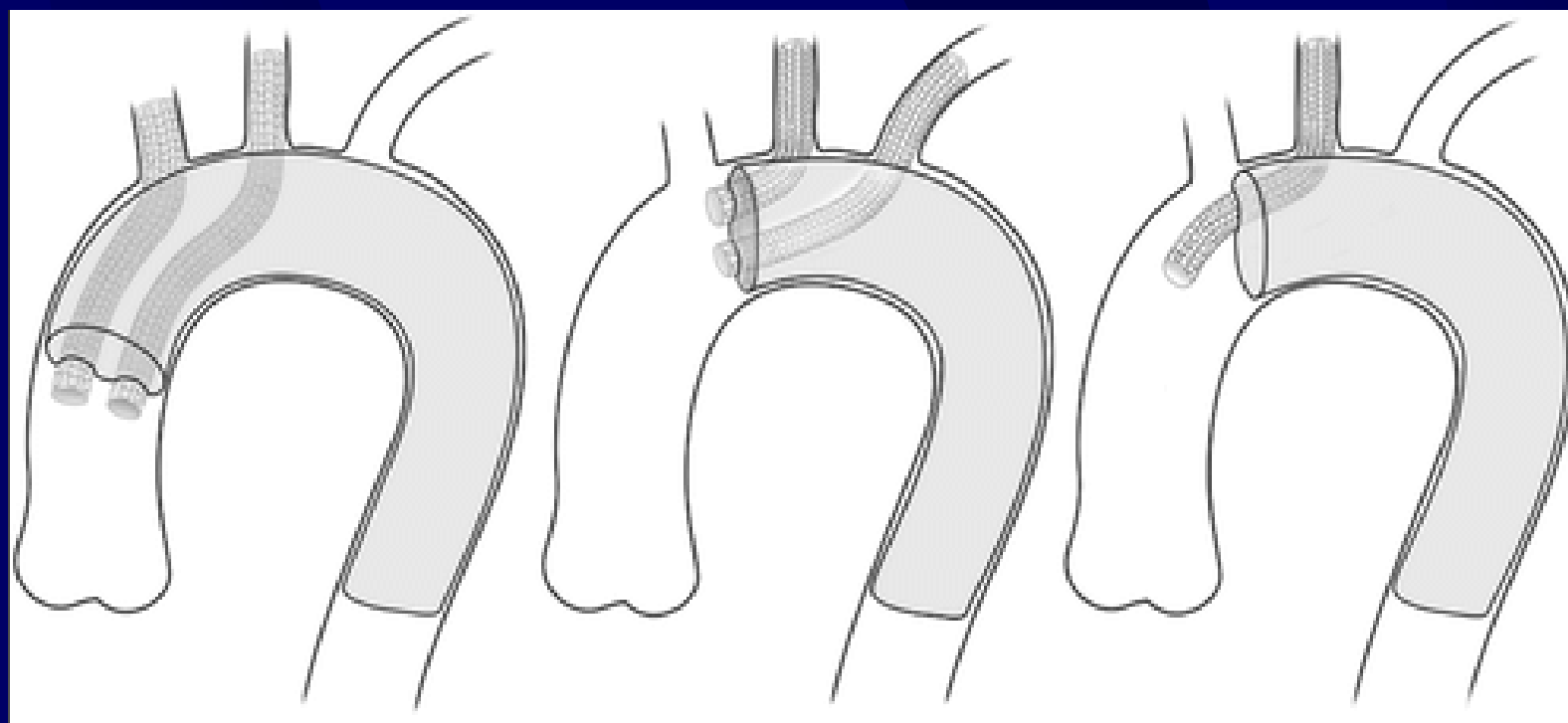
Endovascular procedure: 13mm x 7.5 cm iliac extension  
in subclavian artery and 38mm x20 cm tubular segment  
in arch and thoracic aorta

# Chimney Technique



# Aortic Arch Chimney (Endovascular Debranching)

Hybrid





# Aortic Arch Chimney (Endovascular Debranching)

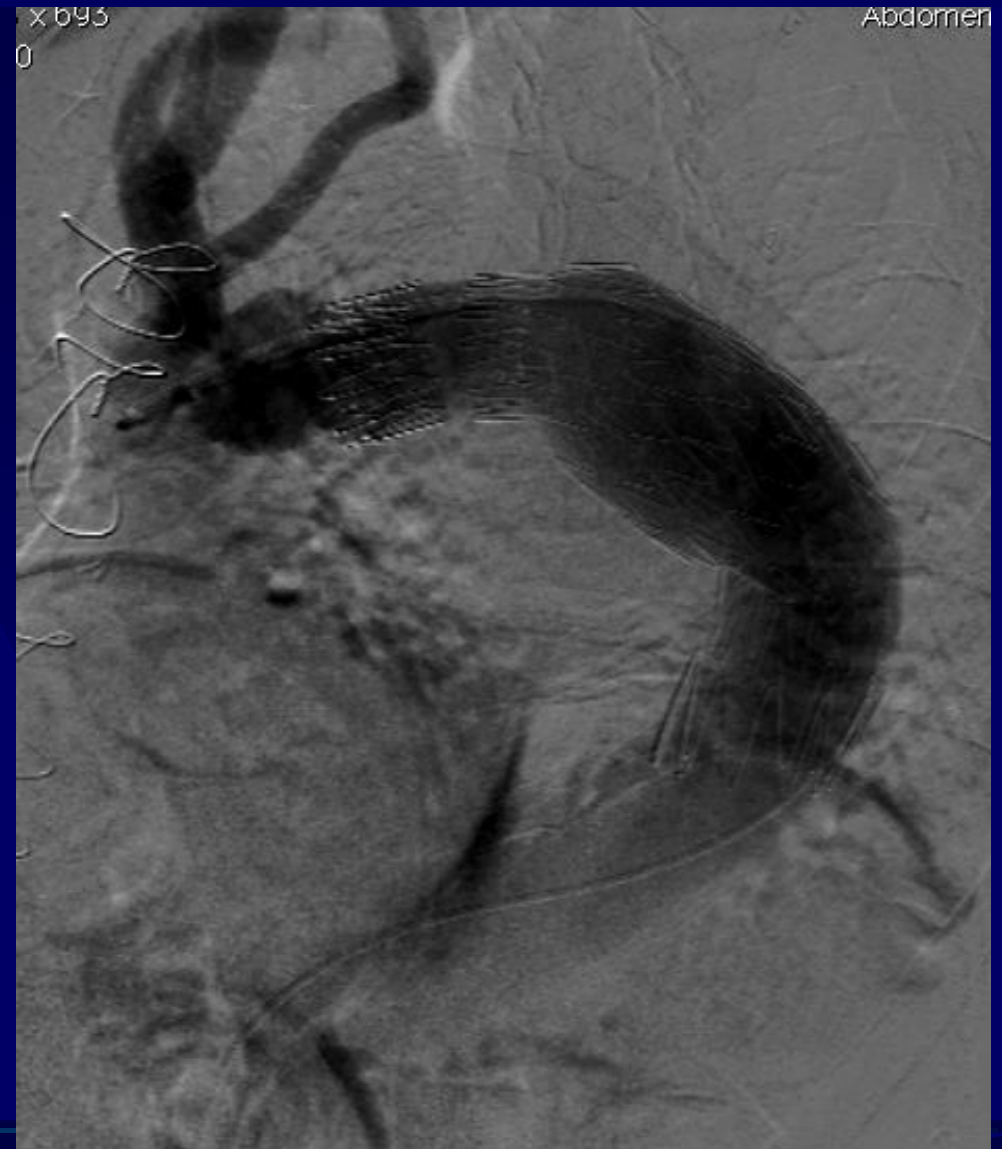
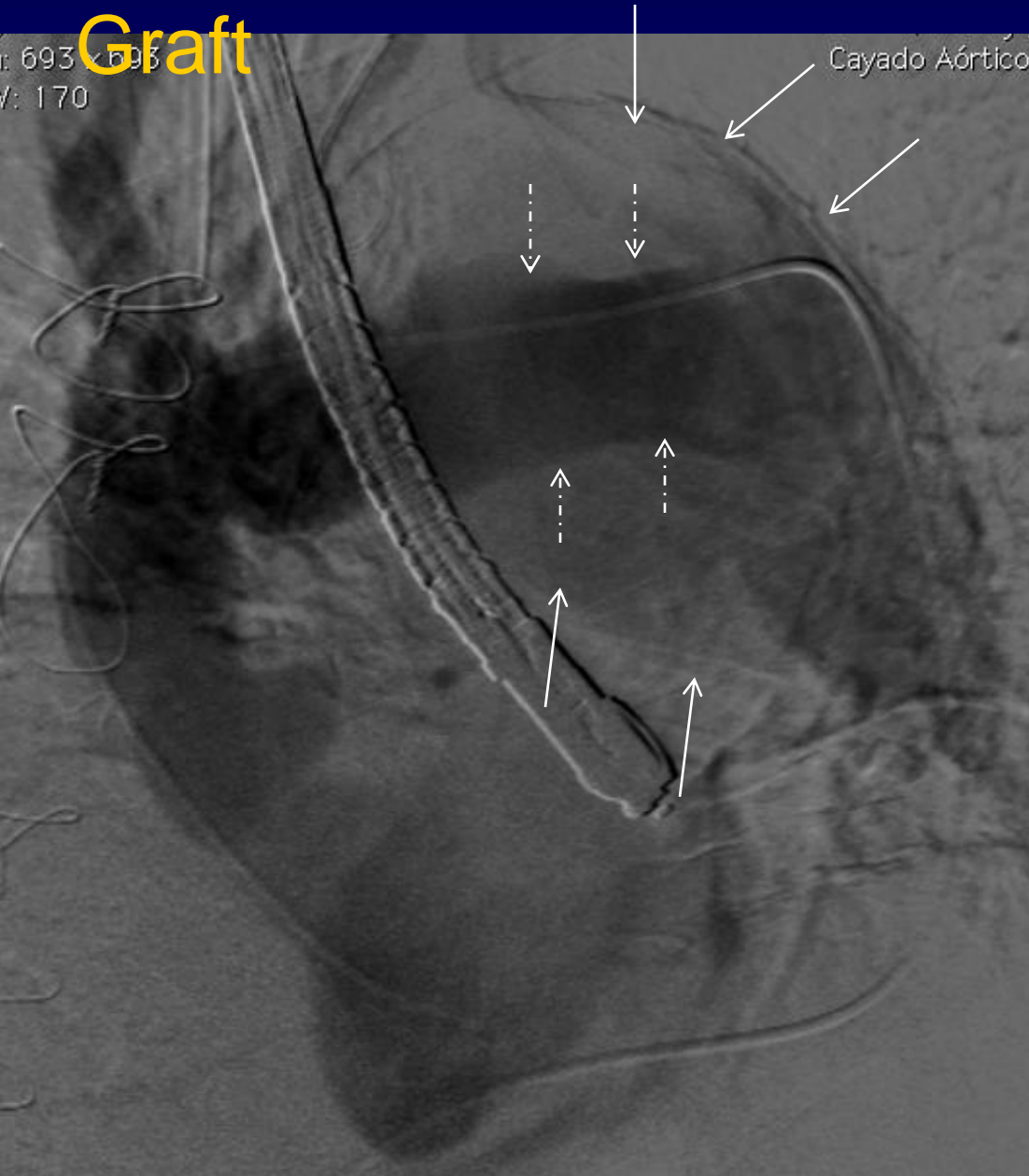


Previous Tyrone David's surgery +LIMA to LAD



# Stent Graft Inside a Previous “Elephant Trunk”

Graft

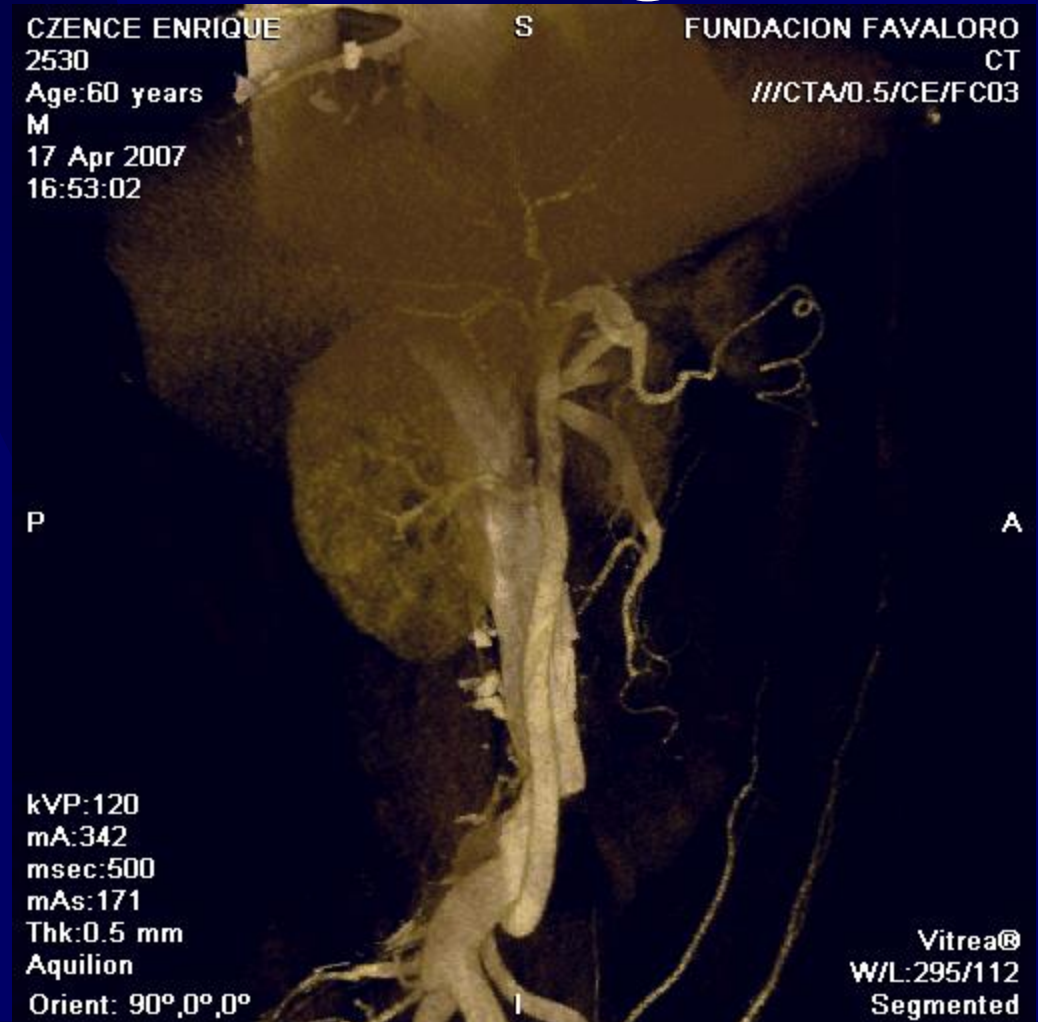
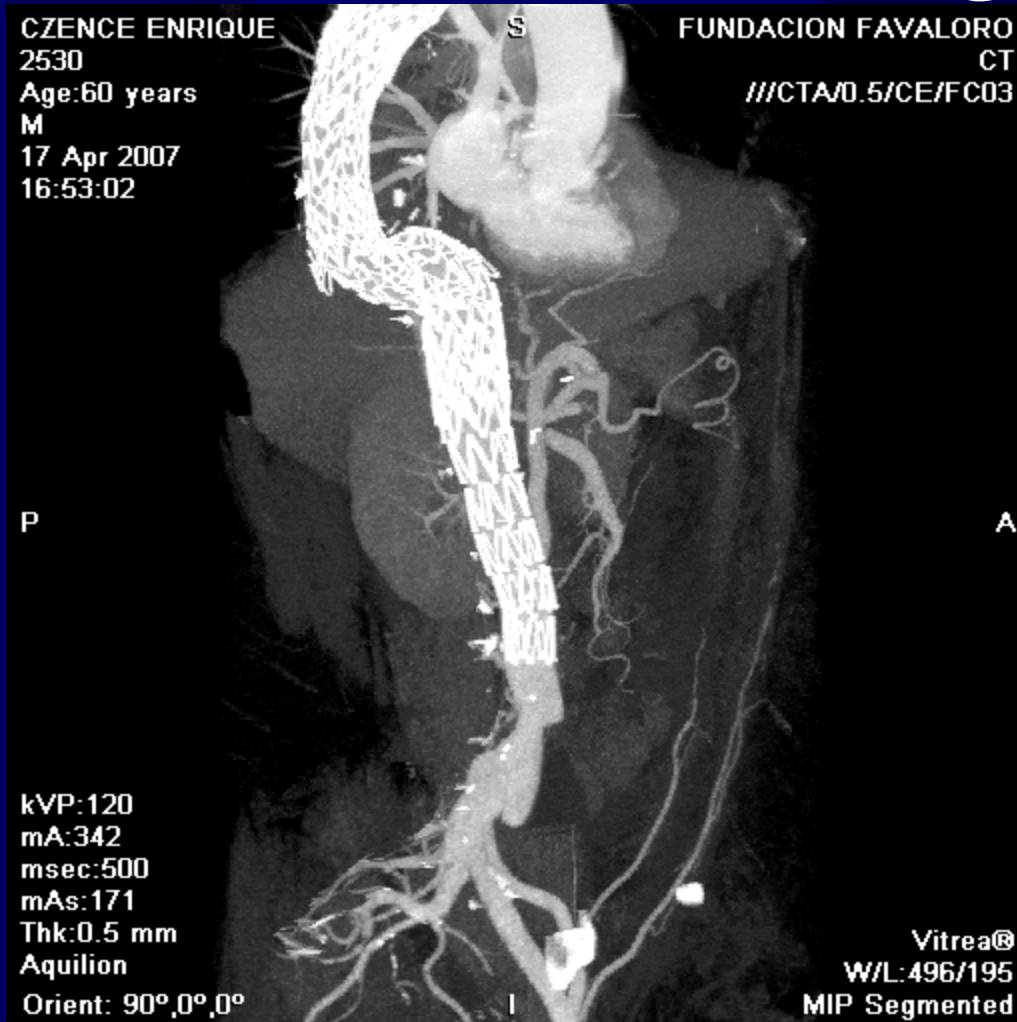


# Thoraco-Abdominal Aneurysms

Thoraco-Abdominal Aneurysms

# TEVAR for Thoraco -abdominal Aneurysms:

## Abdominal Surgical Debranching





# Fenestrated Graft



Thoraco-  
abdominal  
aneurysm

Previous  
surgical AAA  
repair



Images courtesy of

Dr John Anderson

(tctmd.com)

FUNDACIÓN  
FAVALORO

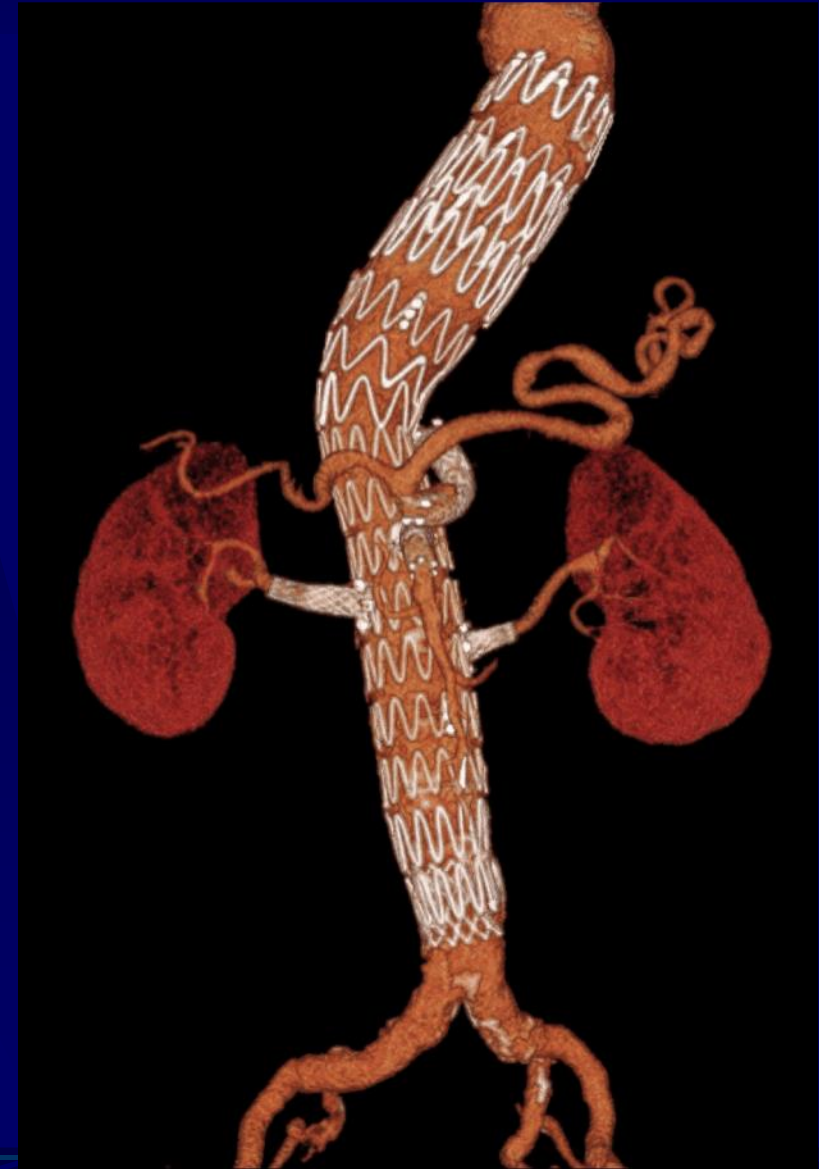
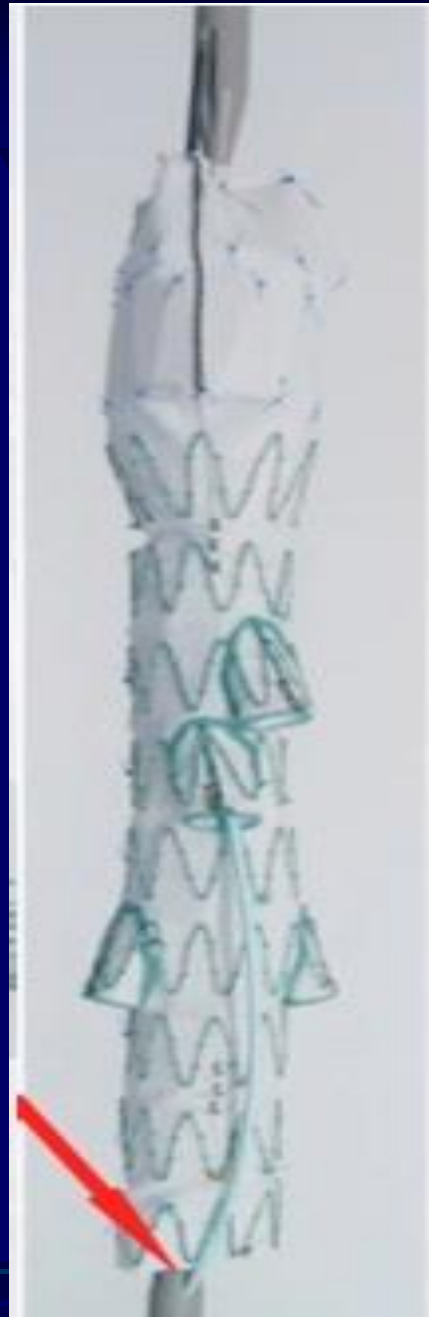
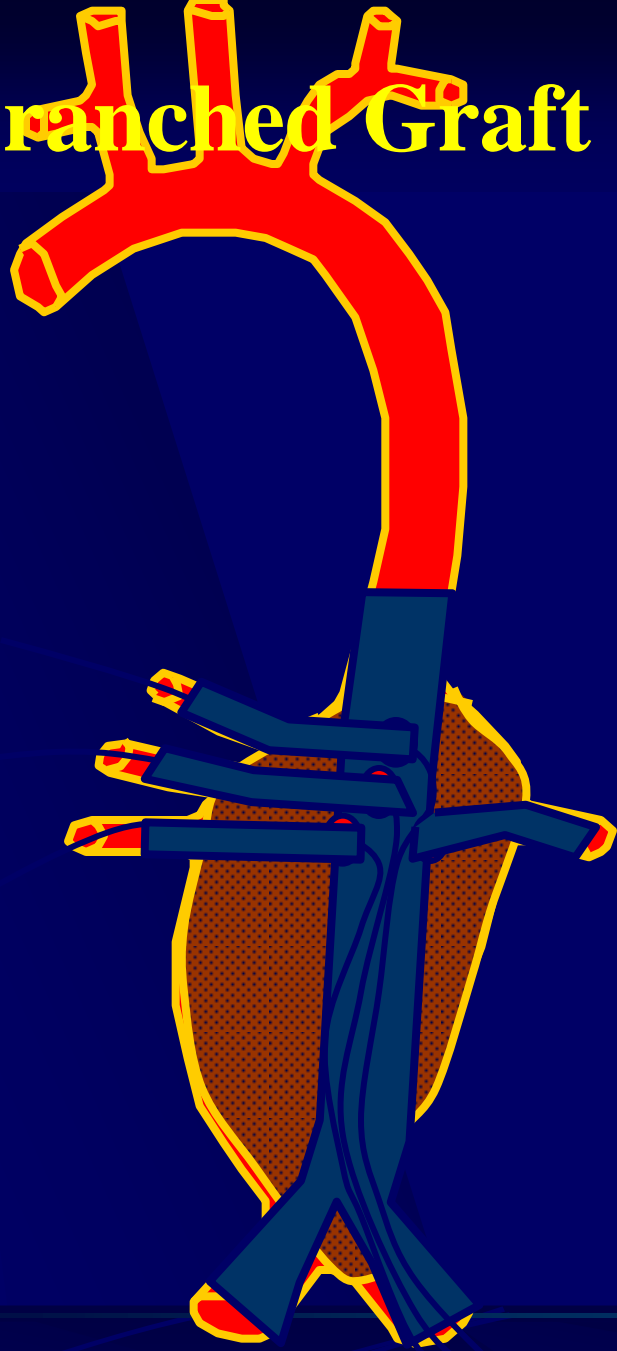
HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO



UNIVERSIDAD  
FAVALORO

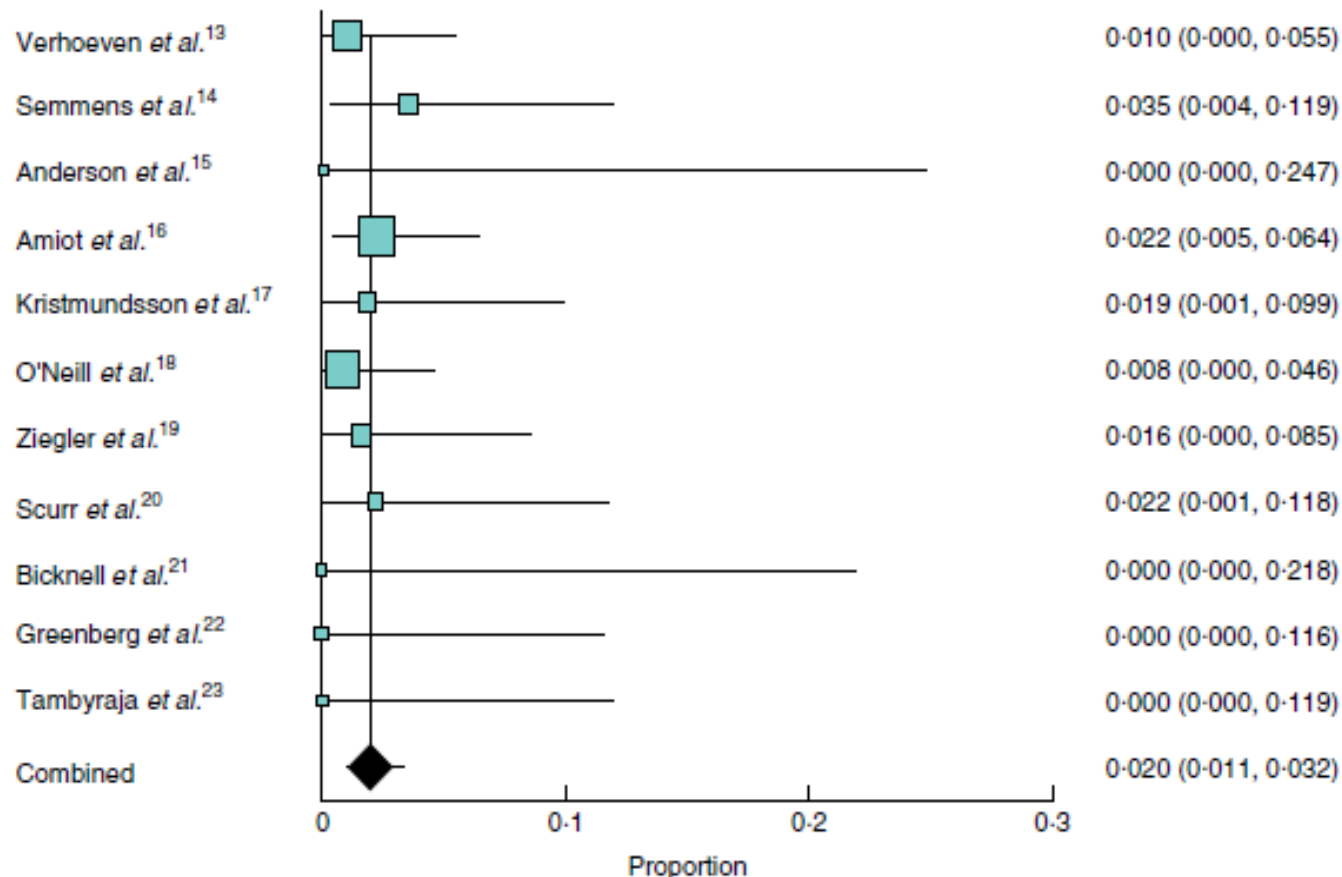
AIDUF - Unidad asociada al CONICET

# Branched Graft



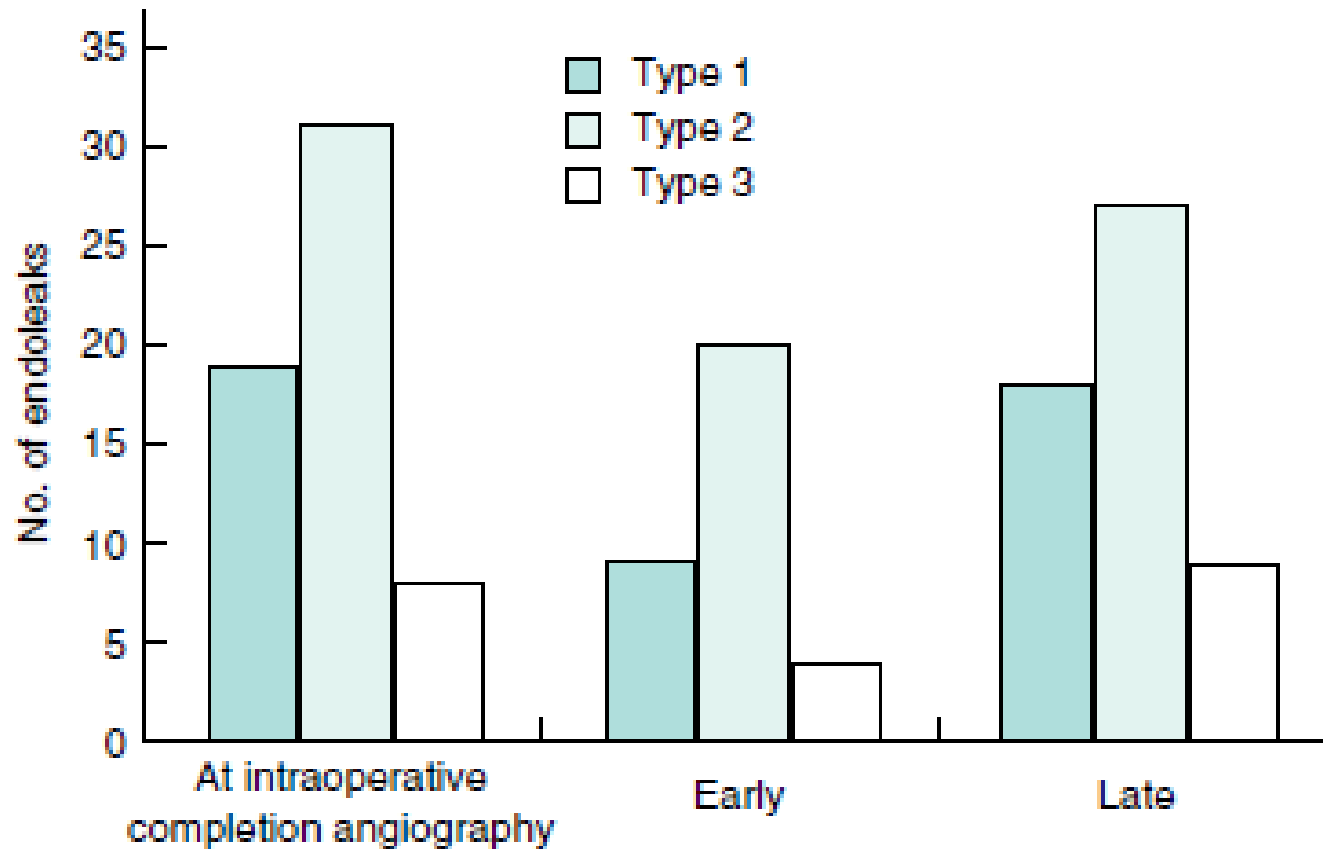
Images courtesy of  
Dr John Anderson (modified)

# Fenestrated Endografts: Mortality



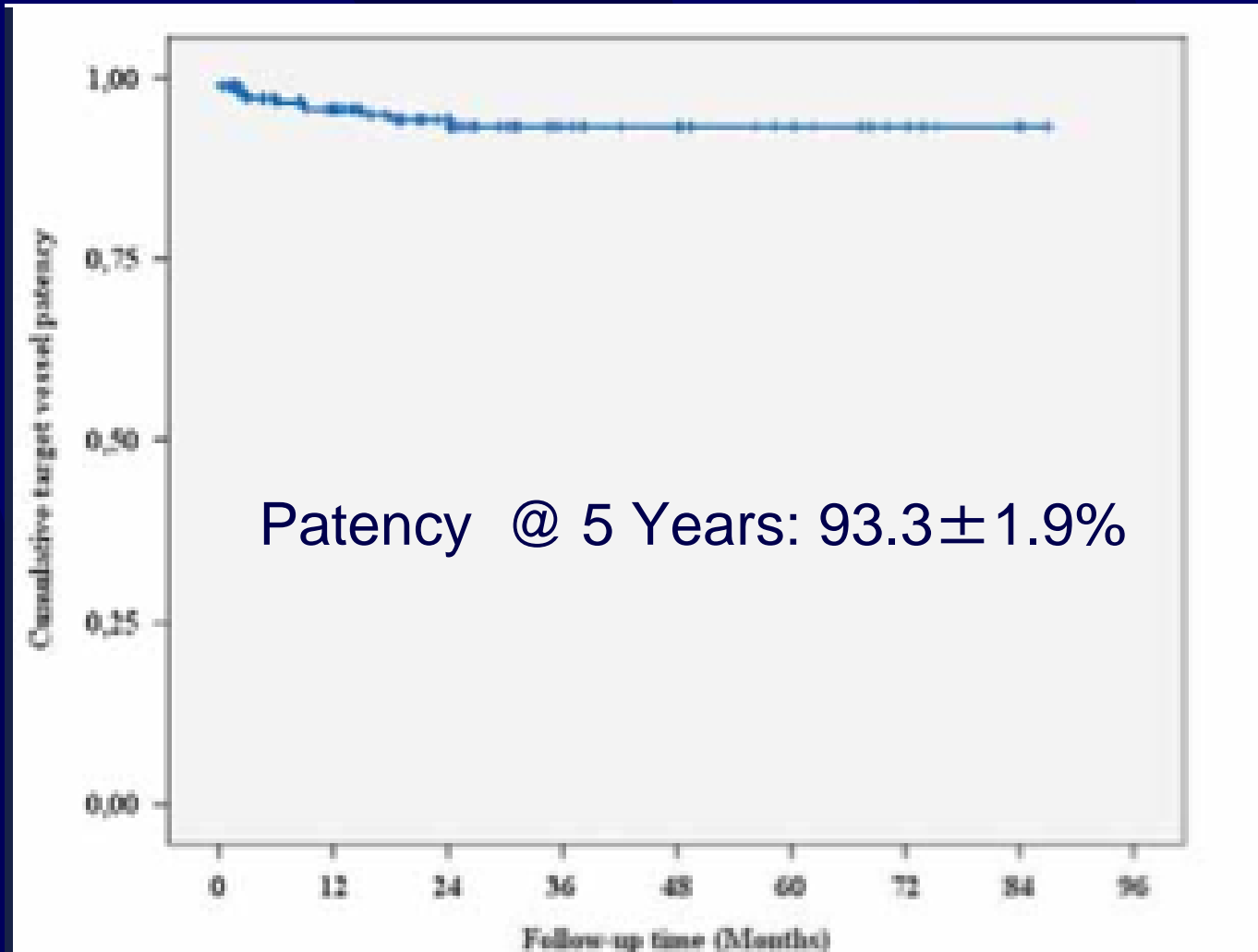
Metanalysis: 11 Studies  
660 procedures  
30-day mortality 2.0%

# Fenestrated Endografts: Endoleaks



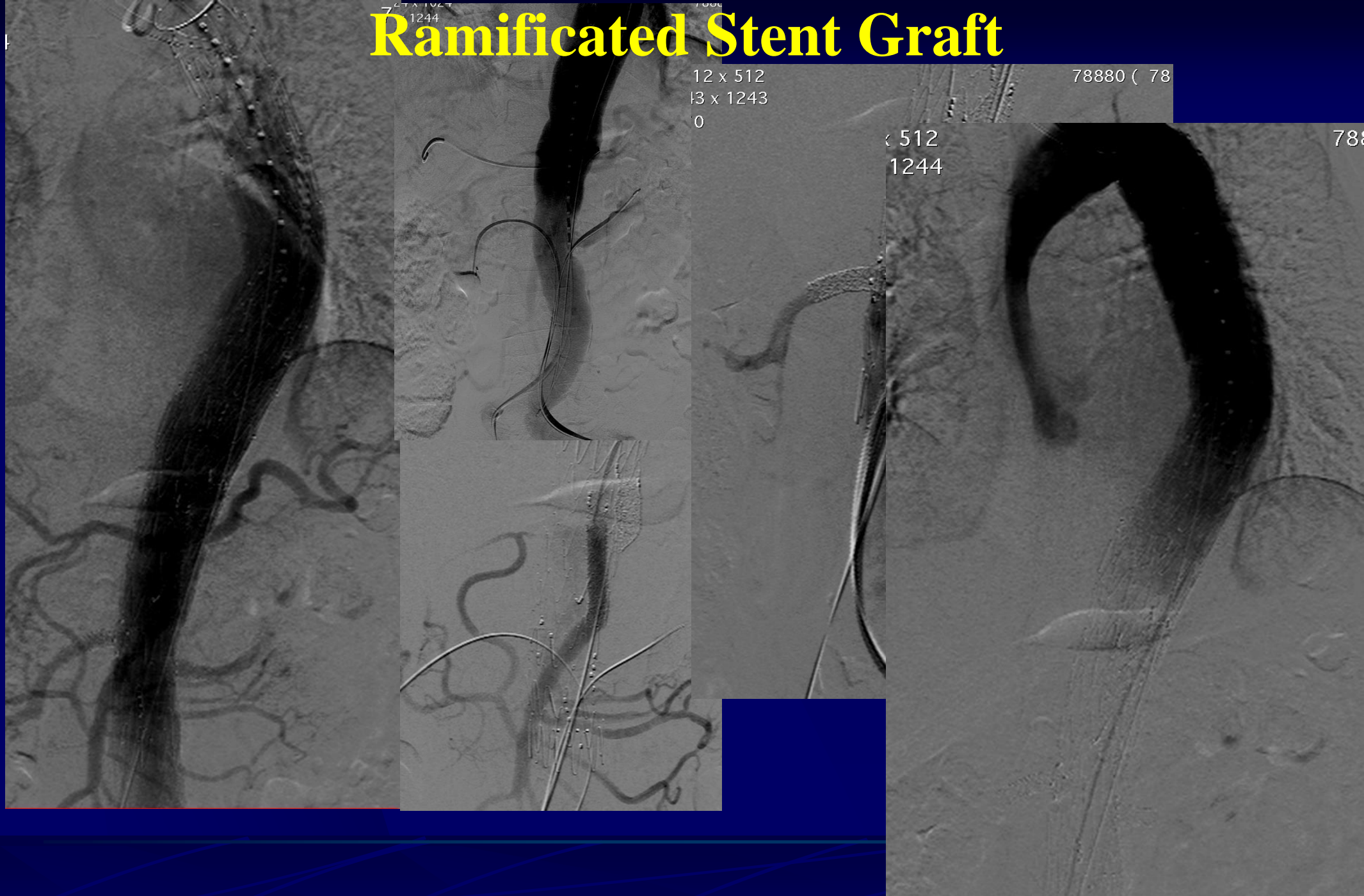


# Target Vessels Patency

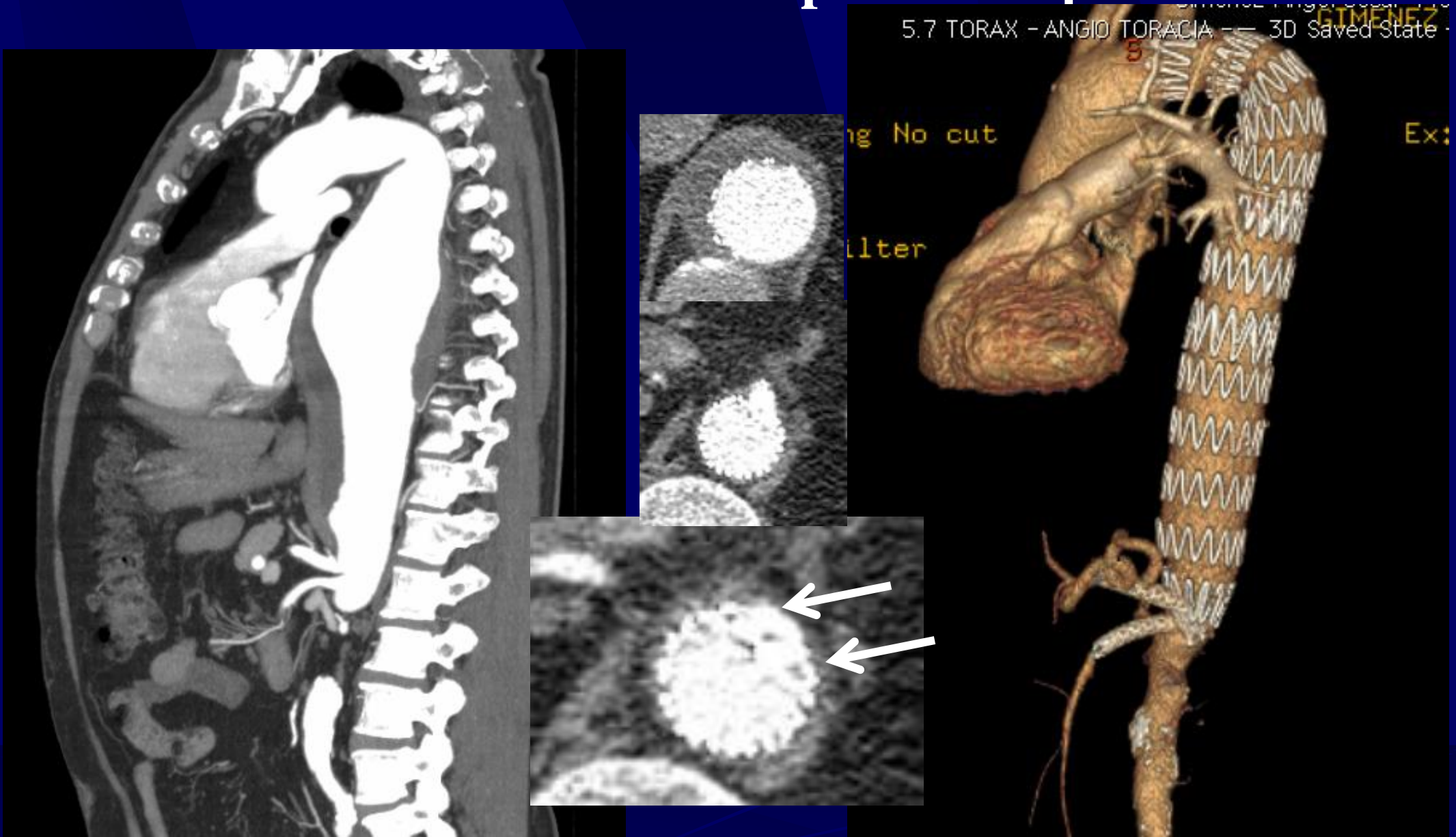




# Ramified Stent Graft



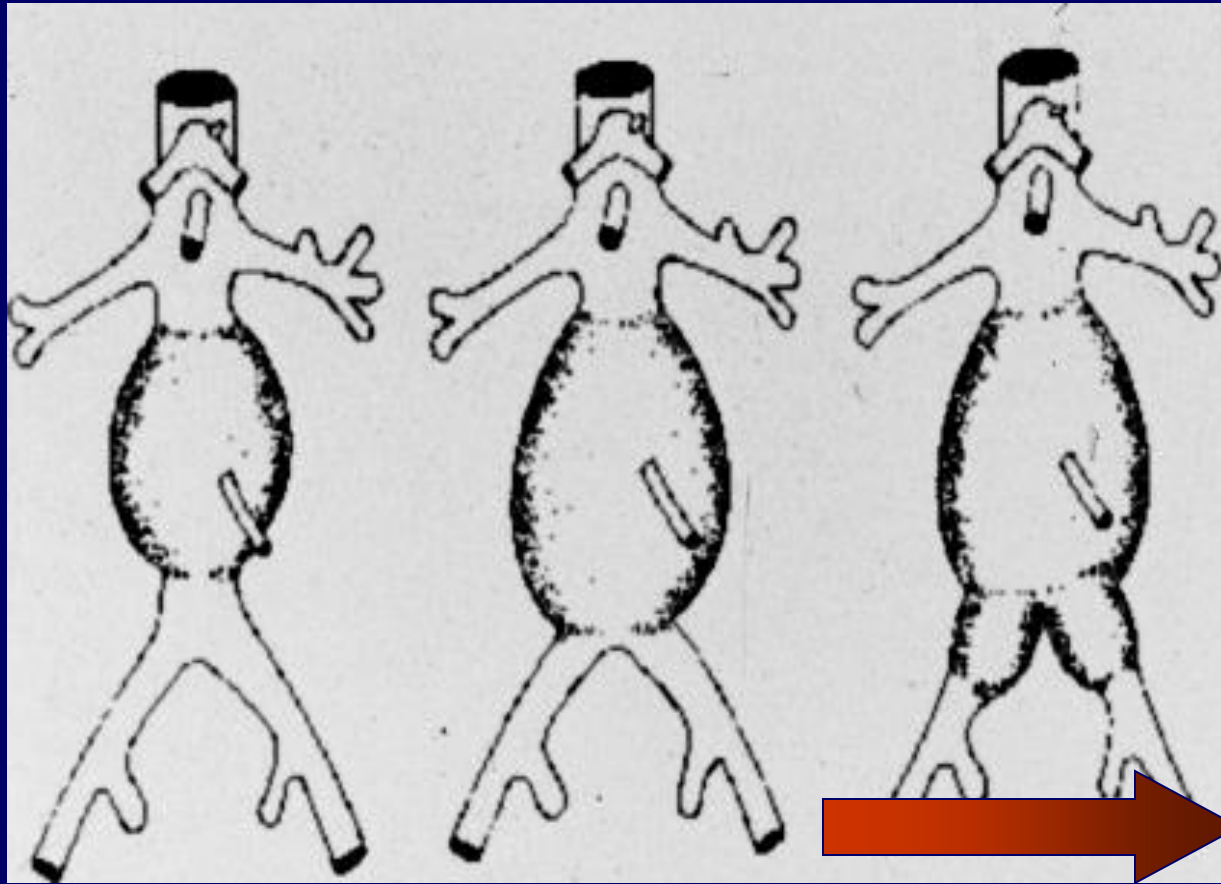
# Toraco-Abdominal Aneurysm: Snorkel or Periscope Technique



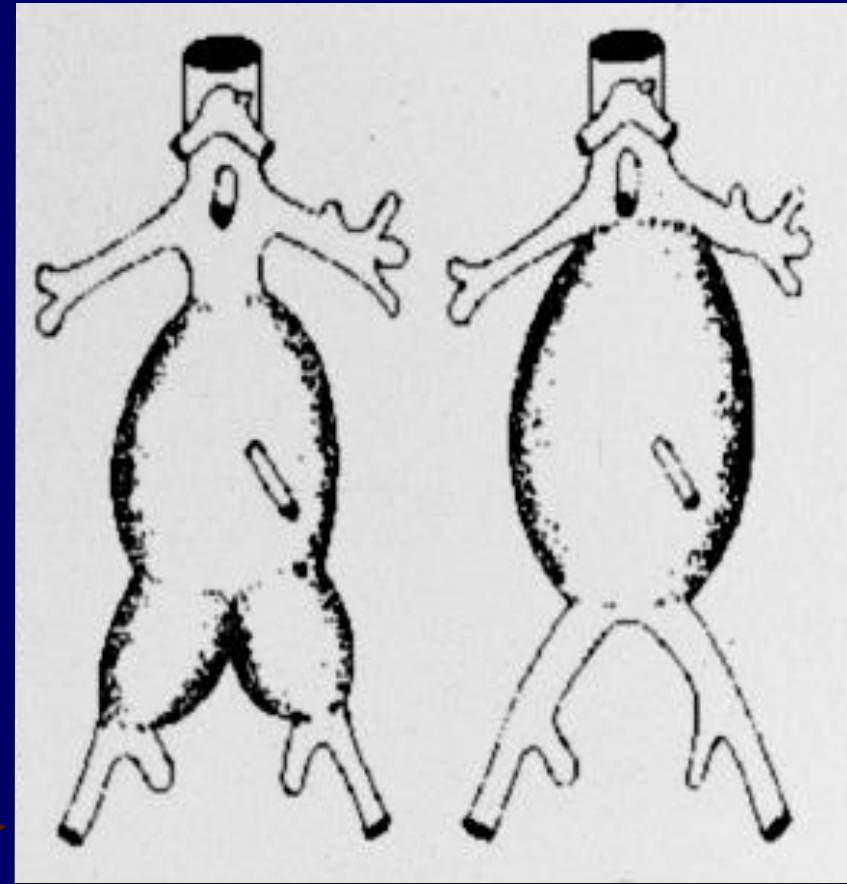


# Endovascular Repair of AAA : Anatomic Indications

## ● Case Selection for EVAR: Types of AAA



Endoluminal

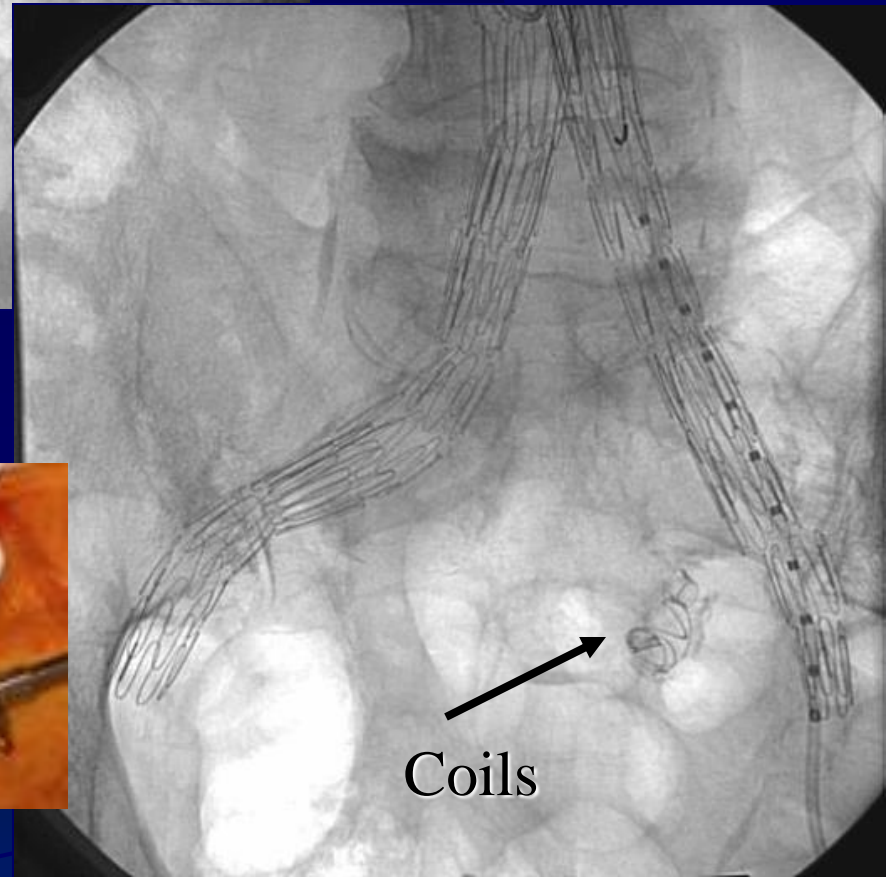
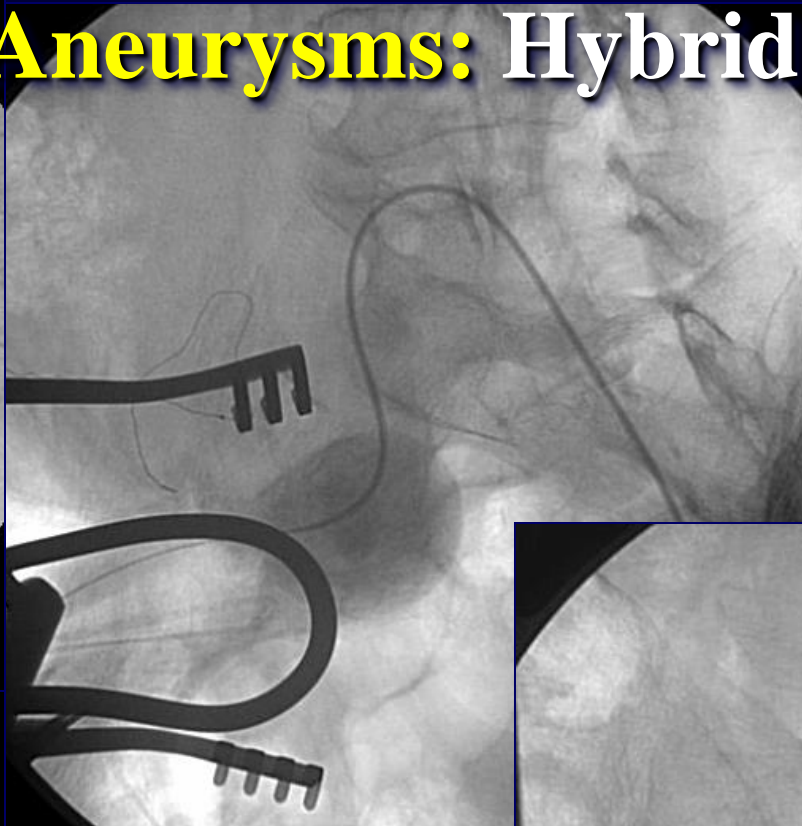
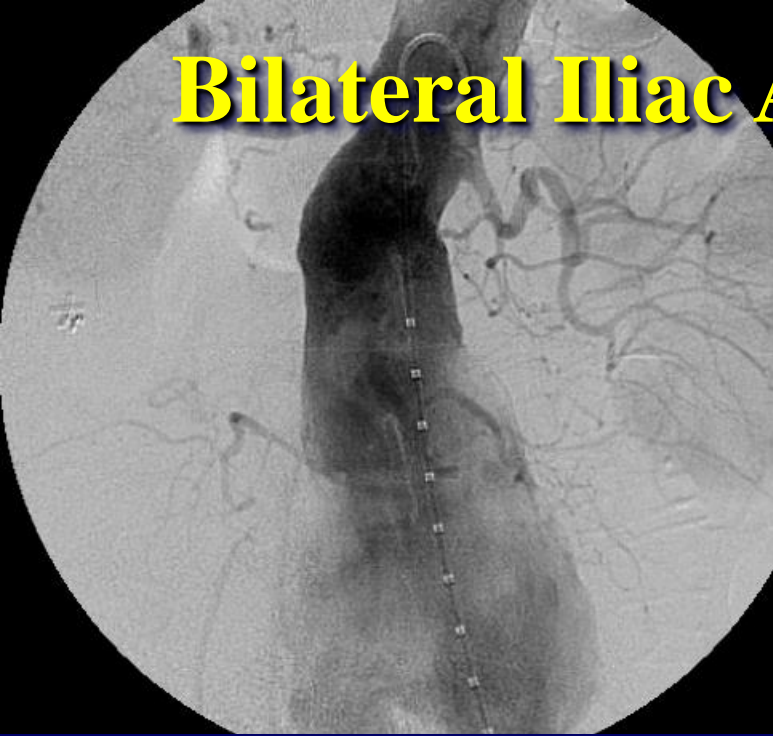


Endoluminal

# Iliac Aneurysms

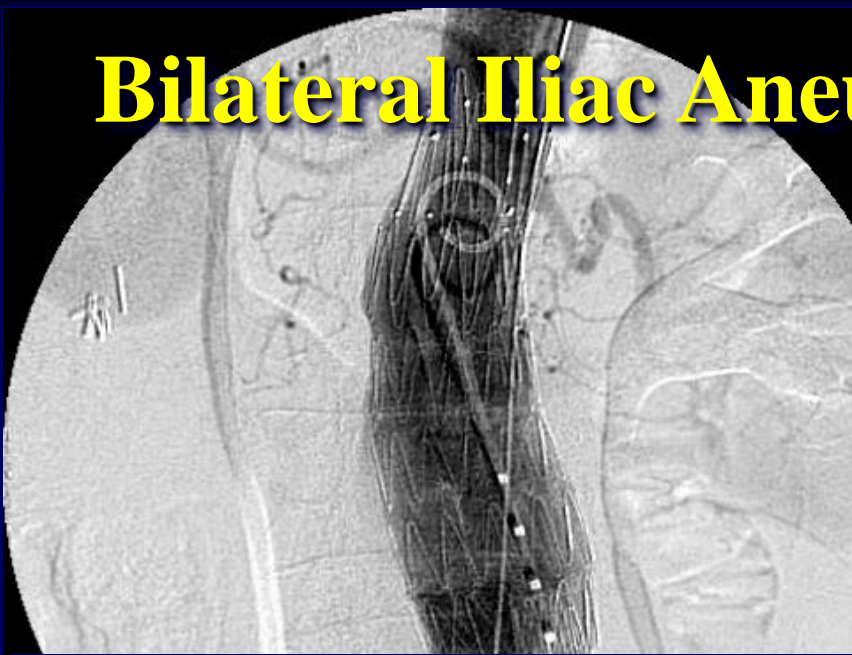
Iliac Aneurysms

# Bilateral Iliac Aneurysms: Hybrid Approach



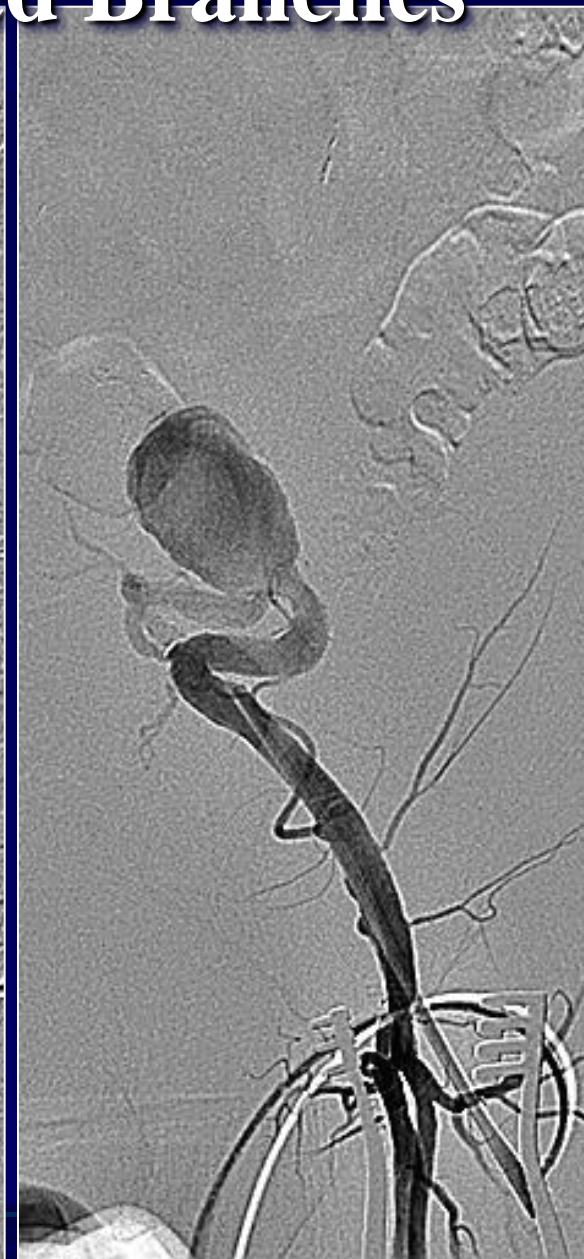


# Bilateral Iliac Aneurysms: Hybrid Approach



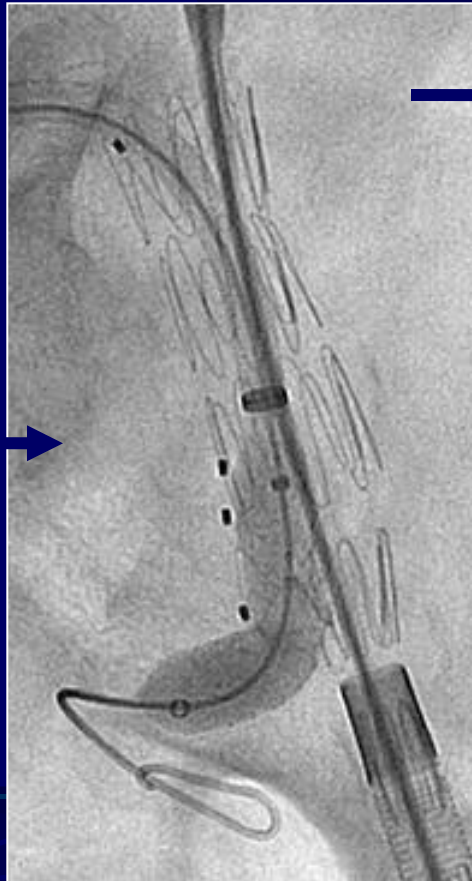
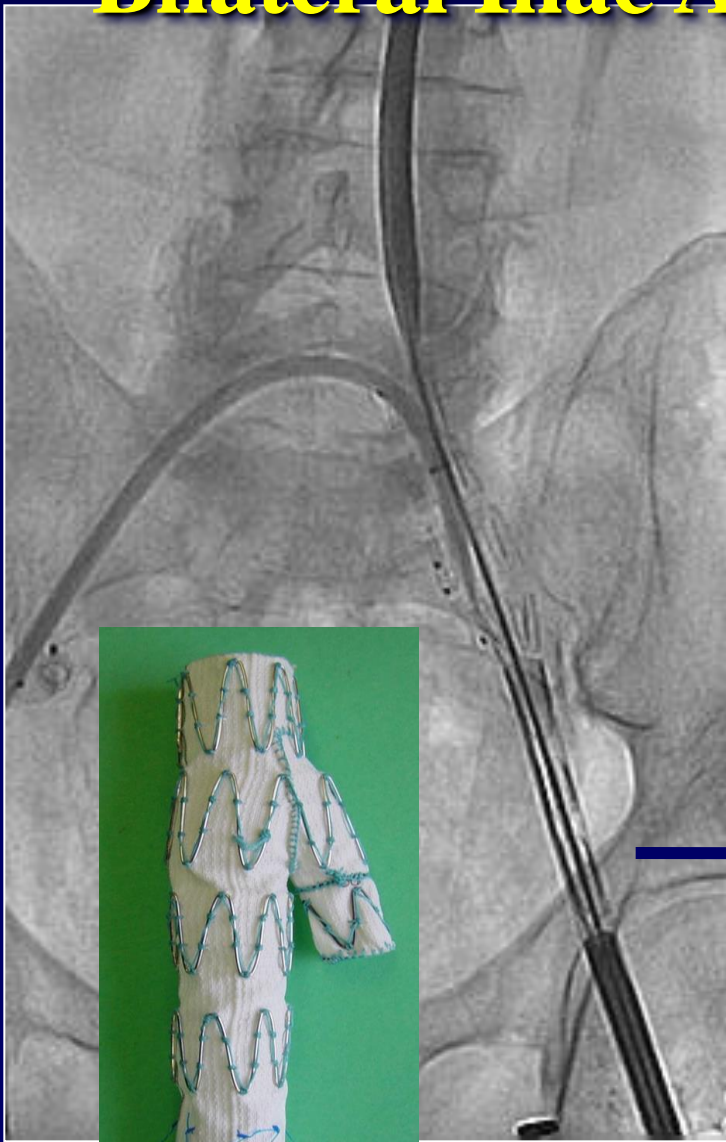


# Both Iliac Compromise: Bifurcated Branches





# Bilateral Iliac Aneurysms: Bifurcated Branches





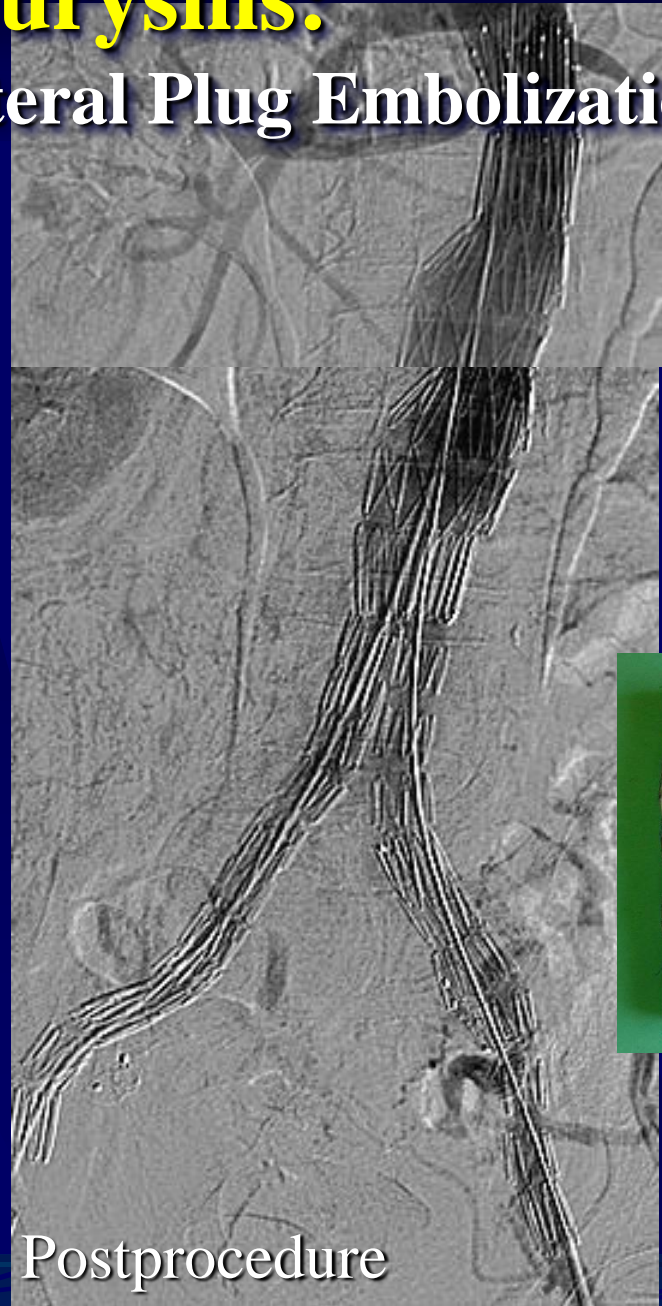
# Bilateral Iliac Aneurysms:

## Bifurcated Iliac Branch & Contralateral Plug Embolization

Preprocedure



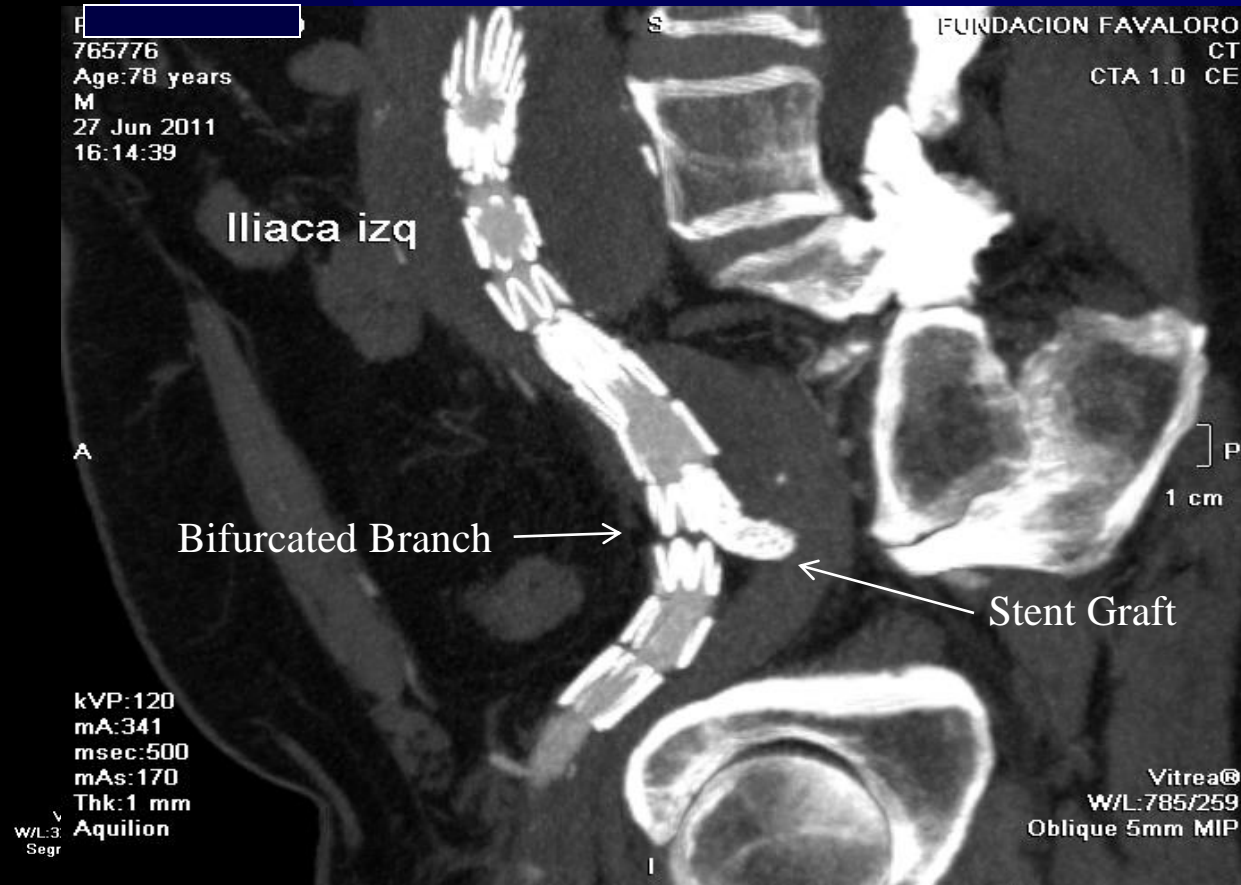
Postprocedure



# Bilateral Iliac Aneurysms:

## Bifurcated Iliac Branch & Contralateral Plug Embolization

Same patient.  
Control CT scan at 6 months.



# Long-term Results of Iliac Aneurysm Repair with Iliac Branched Endograft: 5-Year Experience on 100 Consecutive Cases

100 consecutive patients between 2006 and 2011.

	%
Periprocedural Technical Success	95
Mortality	-
Patency of Internal Iliac branch (5 years)	91.4
Freedom from any Reintervention (1 year)	90



# Endovascular treatment of iliac aneurysm: Concurrent comparison of Side Branch Endograft vs. Hypogastric Exclusion

74 patients. 32 receiving side branch endograft and 42 with hypogastric exclusion.

No intestinal ischemia or deaths occurred.

There were no significant differences in failures of hypogastric side branch deployment (2/32) compared with hypogastric coiling (3/42).

Reintervention rates were similar (5/32 vs. 4/42) at one year.

Buttock claudication & erectil disfunction were more frequent after hypogastric exclusion.

# Isolated Iliac Aneurysm Without Proximal Neck: “Sandwich Technique”



Two Parallel Self-expanding Nitinol Stent Grafts

# Juxtarenal and hostile Neck AAA

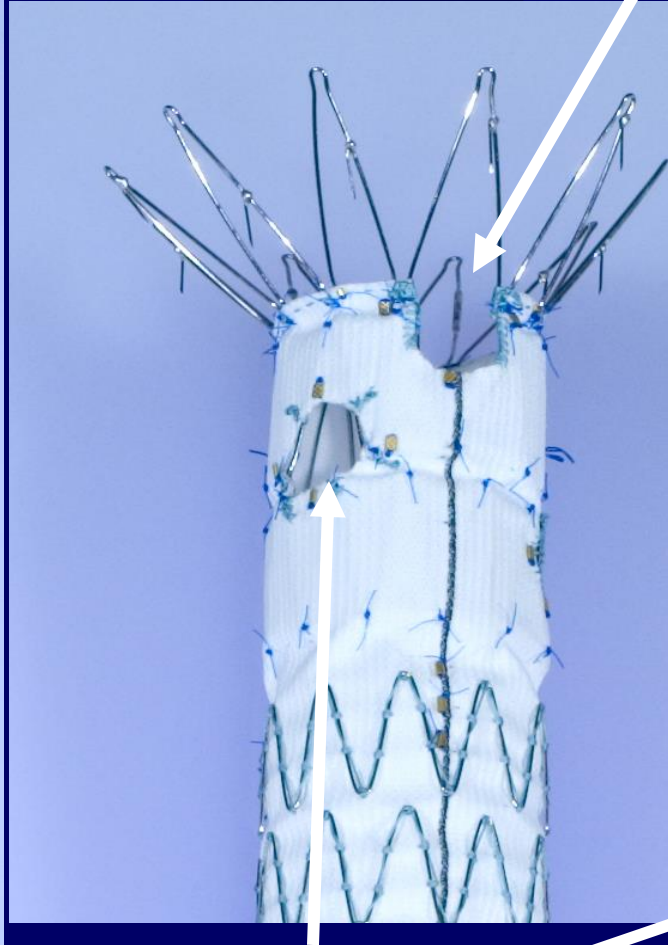
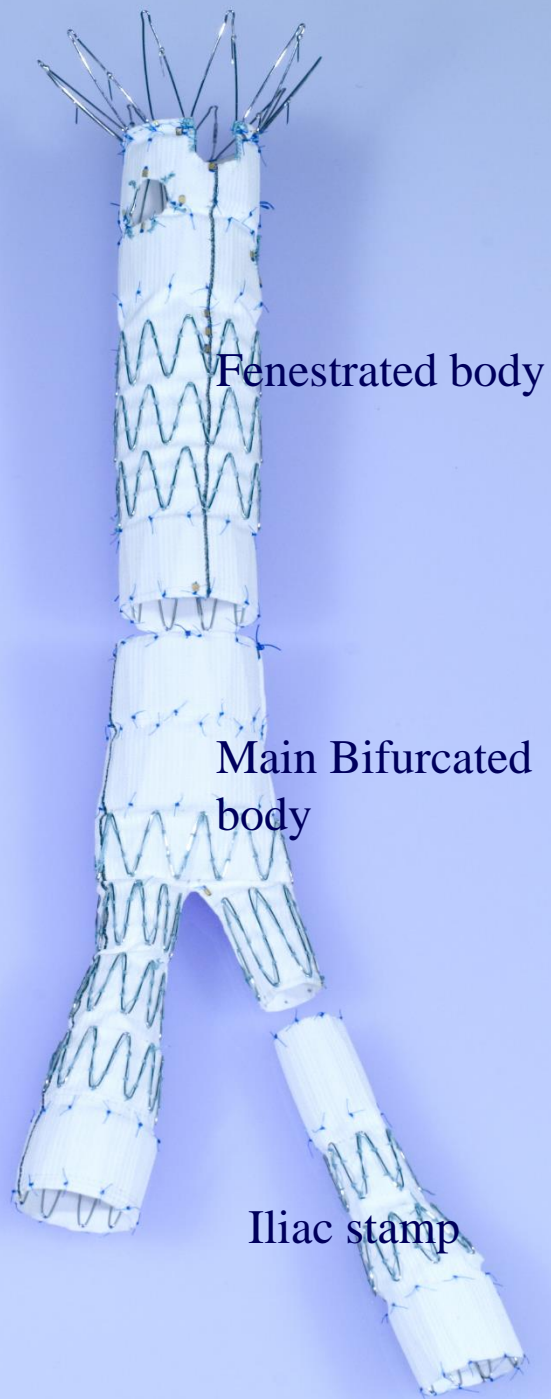
*European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery 44 (2012) 556-561*

Hallet et al: Comprehensive Vascular and  
Endovascular Surgery, 2004

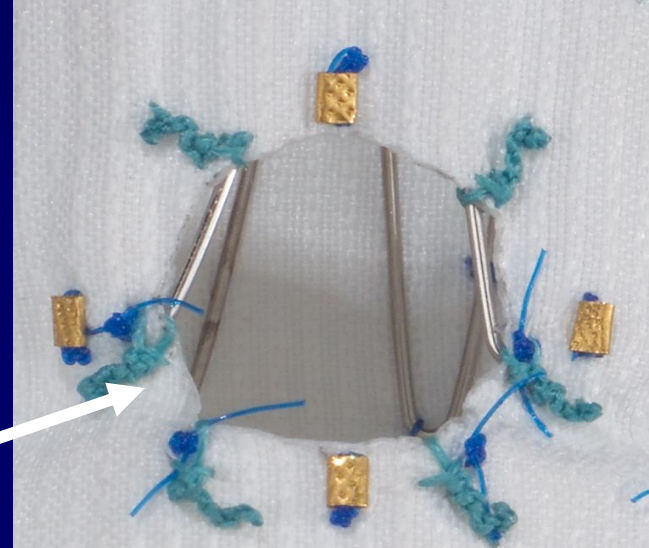
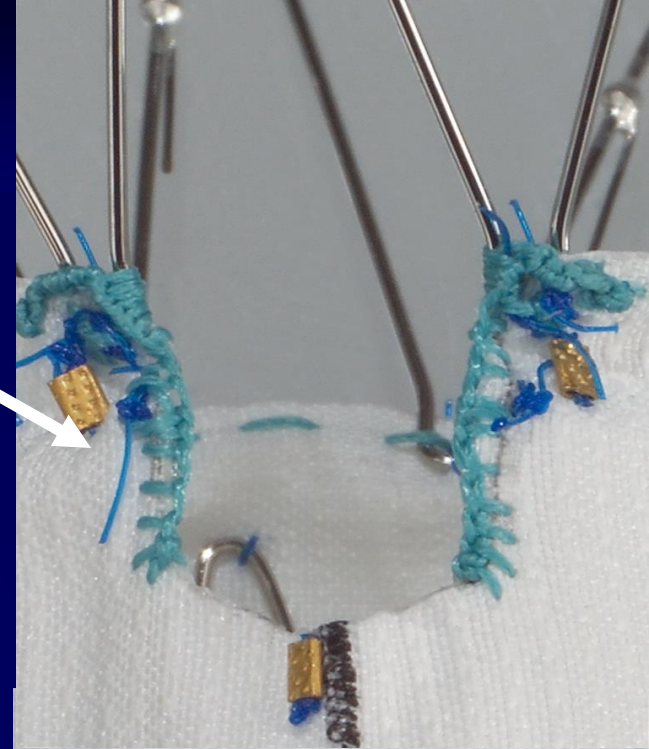
# Hostile Neck for AAA

- Definition: one or more of the following anatomical features.
  - Diameter >28 mm
  - Angulation >60
  - Length <15 mm
  - Thrombus
  - Flare

# Fenestrated Grafts: Scallops



Fenestrations

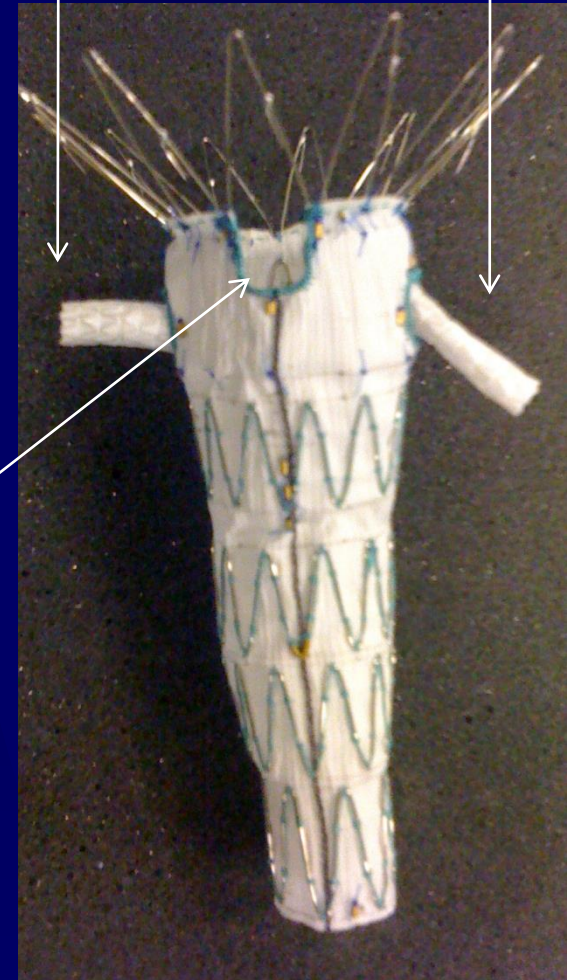




# Juxtarenal pseudoaneurysms: Fenestrated Graft



Balloon expandable stent

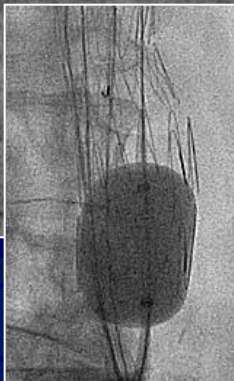
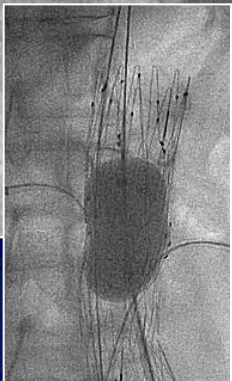
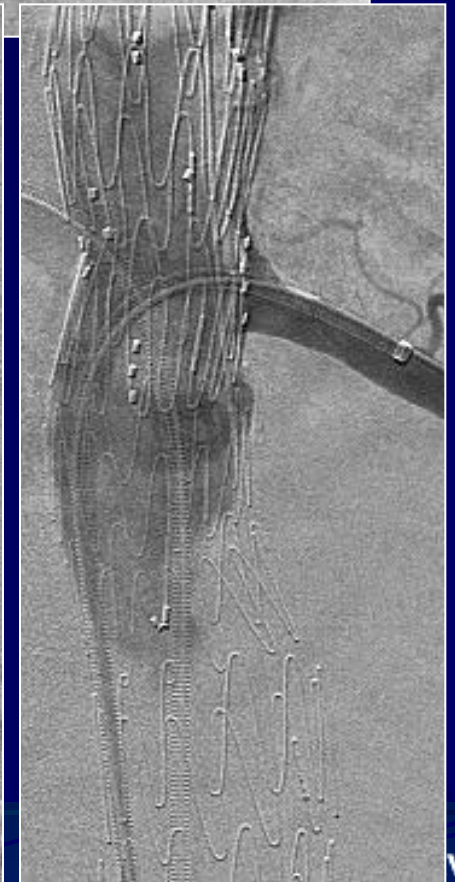
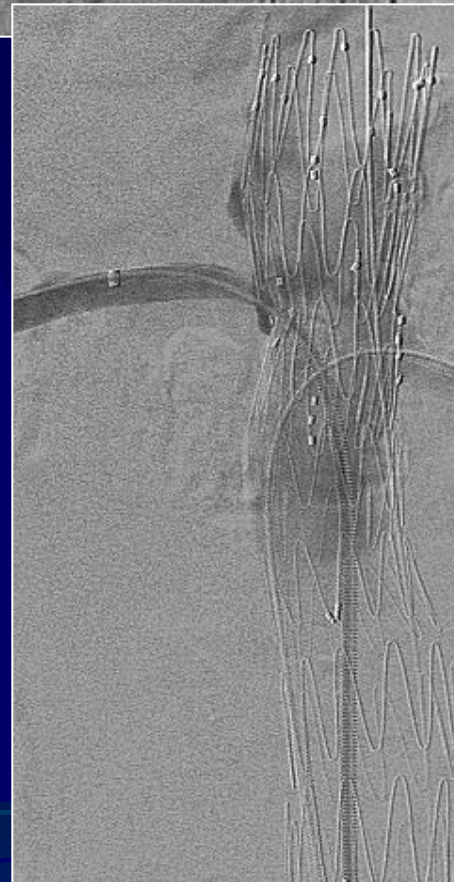
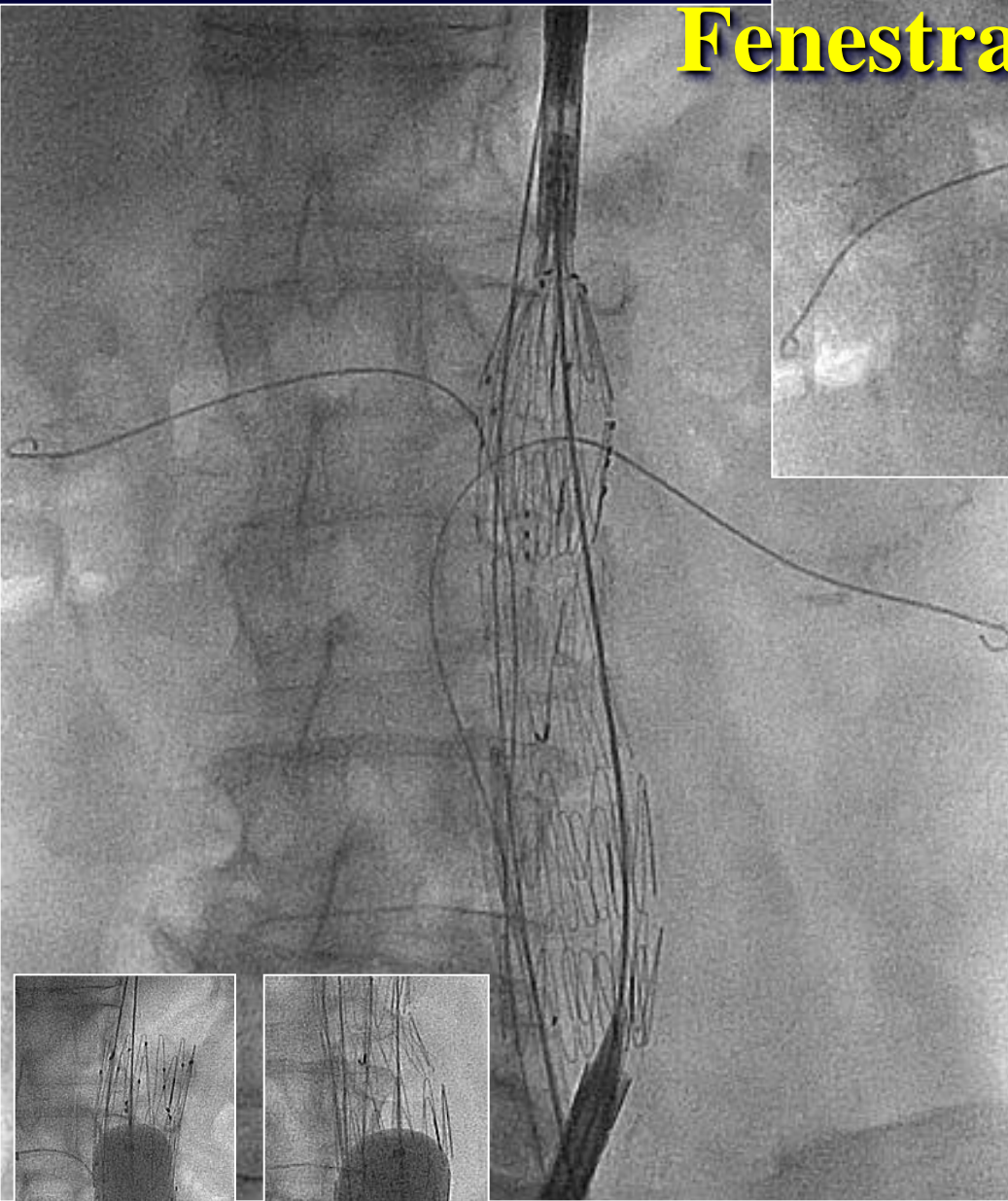


Scallops





# Fenestrated Graft





# Fenestrated Graft



Renal stenting with balloon expandable stent

# Fenestrated Graft

Preprocedure



Postprocedure





# Fenestrated Endovascular Grafting: The French Multicentre Experience

134 patients from 16 French centers Between 2004 & 2009.

30-day mortality rate 2%

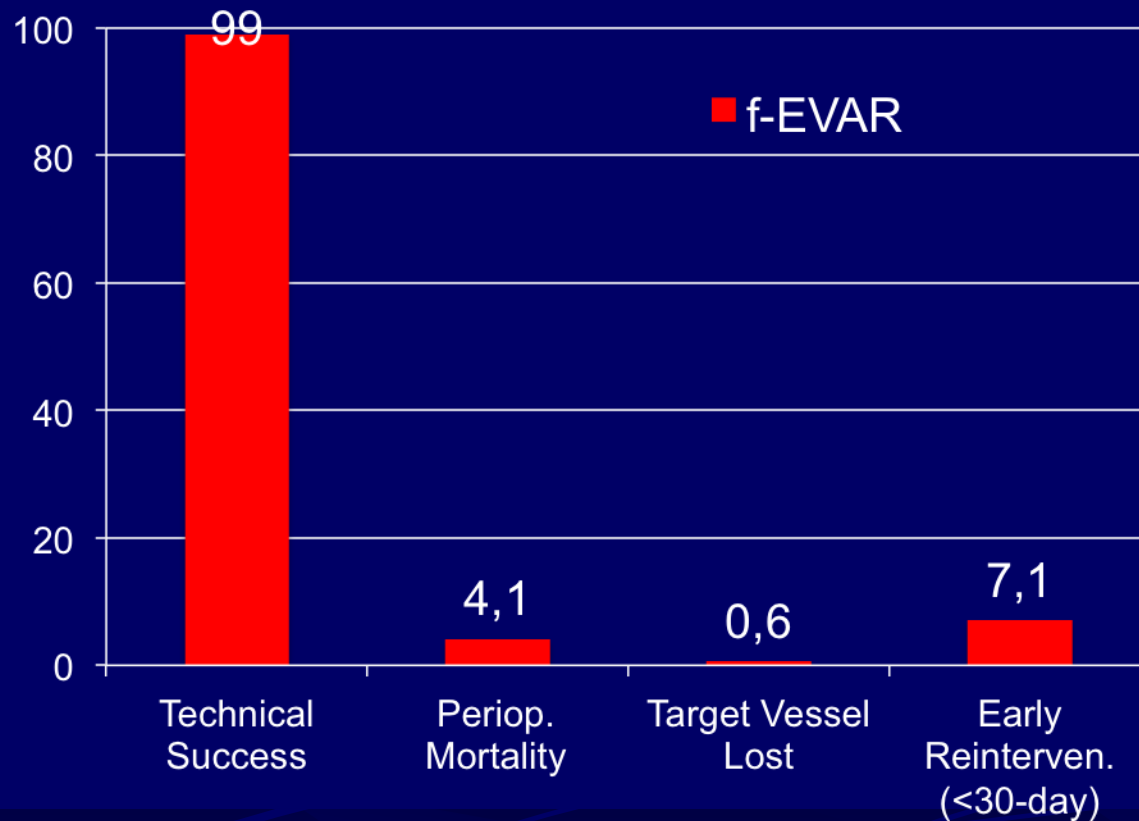
Conversion to open surgery 1%

A total of 12 procedure-related reinterventions were performed during the follow up of 15 months.

# Cardiovascular Surgery

## Early Results of Fenestrated Endovascular Repair of Juxtarenal Aortic Aneurysms in the United Kingdom

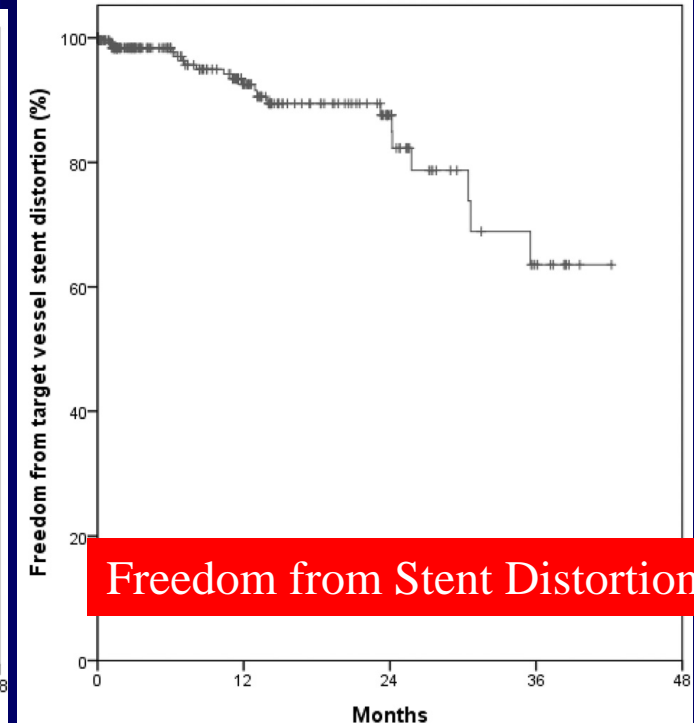
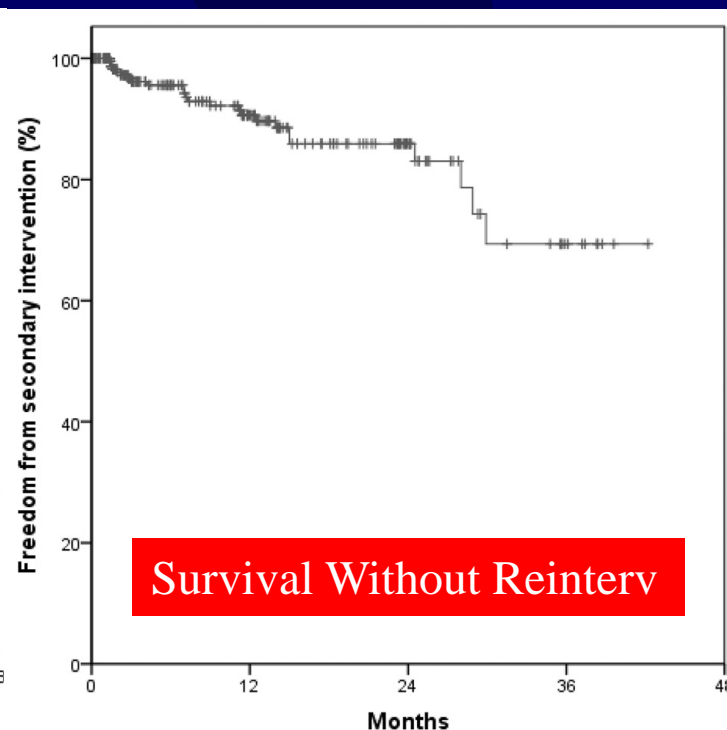
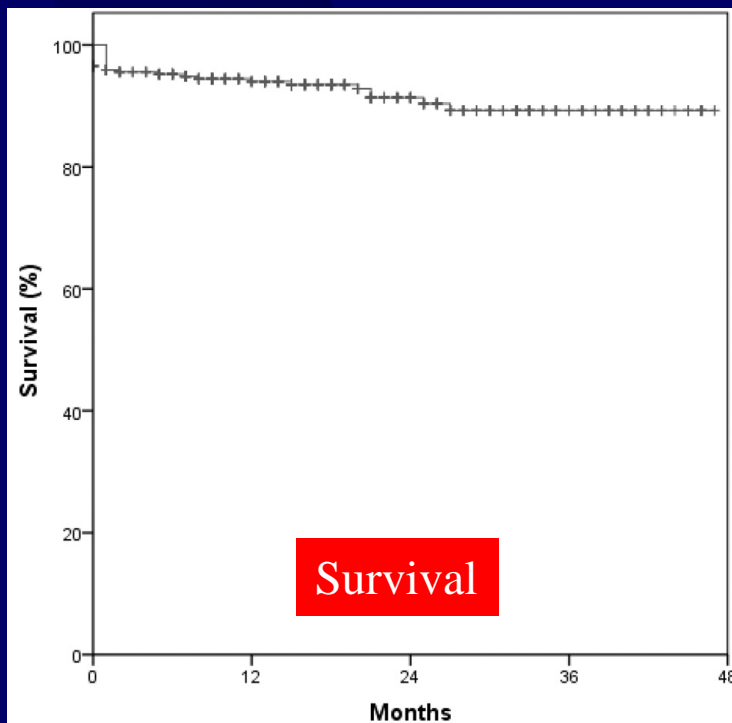
- 318 Ptes. from 14 centers (2007-2012)



GLOBALSTAR; Circulation 2012;125:2707-15

# Early Results of Fenestrated Endovascular Repair of Juxtarenal Aortic Aneurysms in the United Kingdom

On behalf of the British Society for Endovascular Therapy and the Global Collaborators on Advanced Stent-Graft Techniques for Aneurysm Repair (GLOBALSTAR) Registry



1-year Freedom from Reintervention 90%

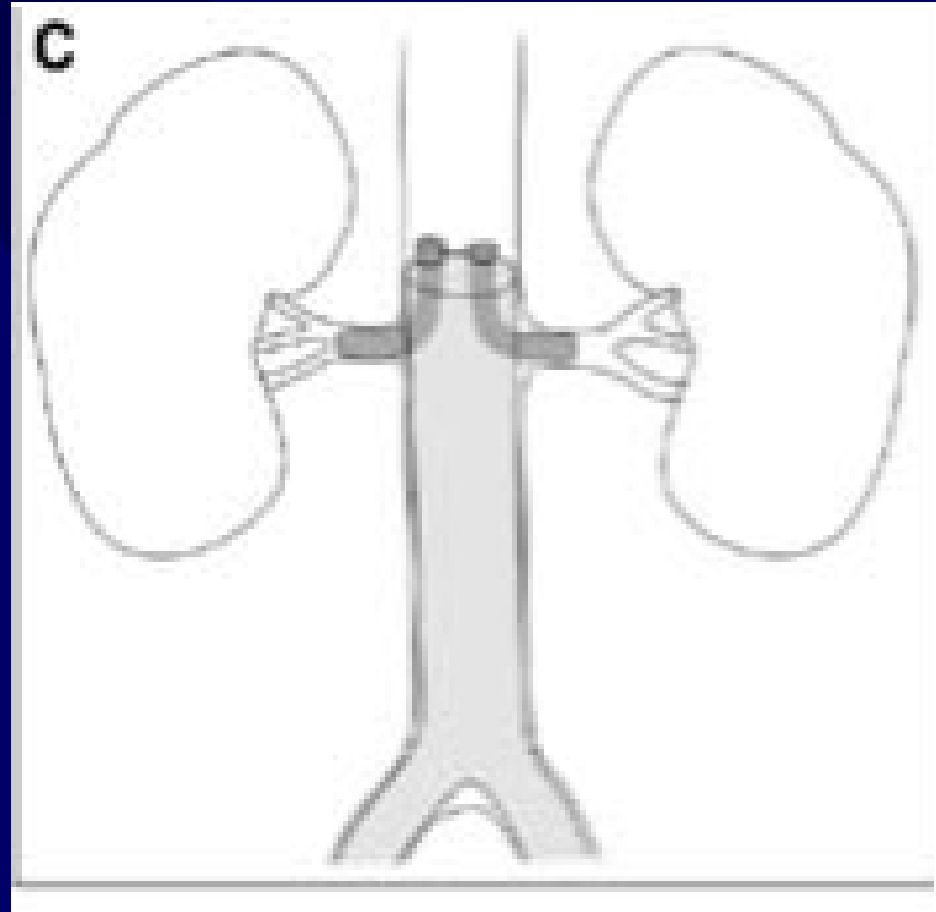
This could be the final result of the absence of neck



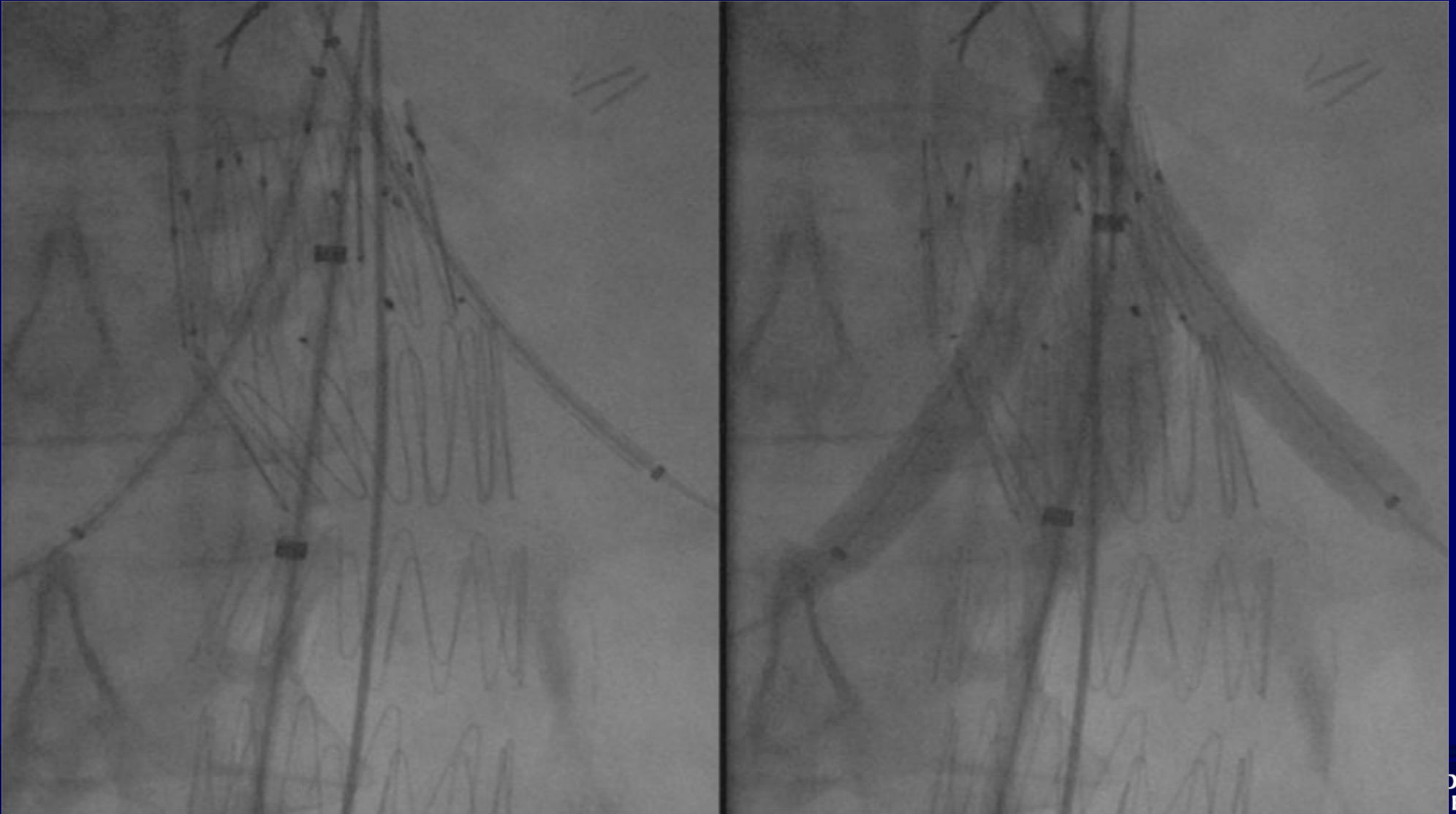
if you have the **money** to pay, the **skills** to implant the device and the **time** to wait for the prosthesis



# EVAR in Short Neck AAA: Chimney Technique



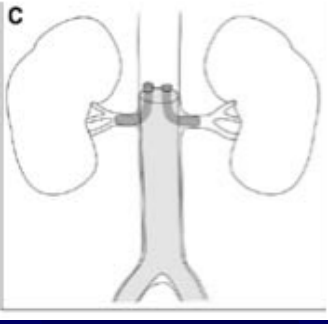
# If you have no money or time, there is the chimney technique



# The chimney graft technique for preserving visceral vessels during endovascular treatment of aortic pathologies

	n=93 Ptes (%)
Urgent Procedures (symptomatic or ruptured)	23 (24)
Primary Technical Success	93 (100)
Type I Endoleak	10 (10.7)
30-day Mortality	4 (4.3)

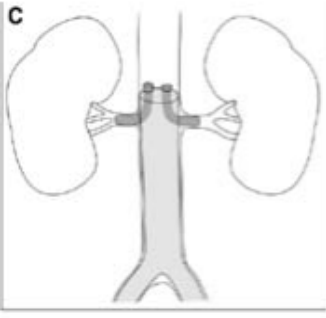




This could be a cheaper and faster final result of the absence of neck



But remember that you still need skills

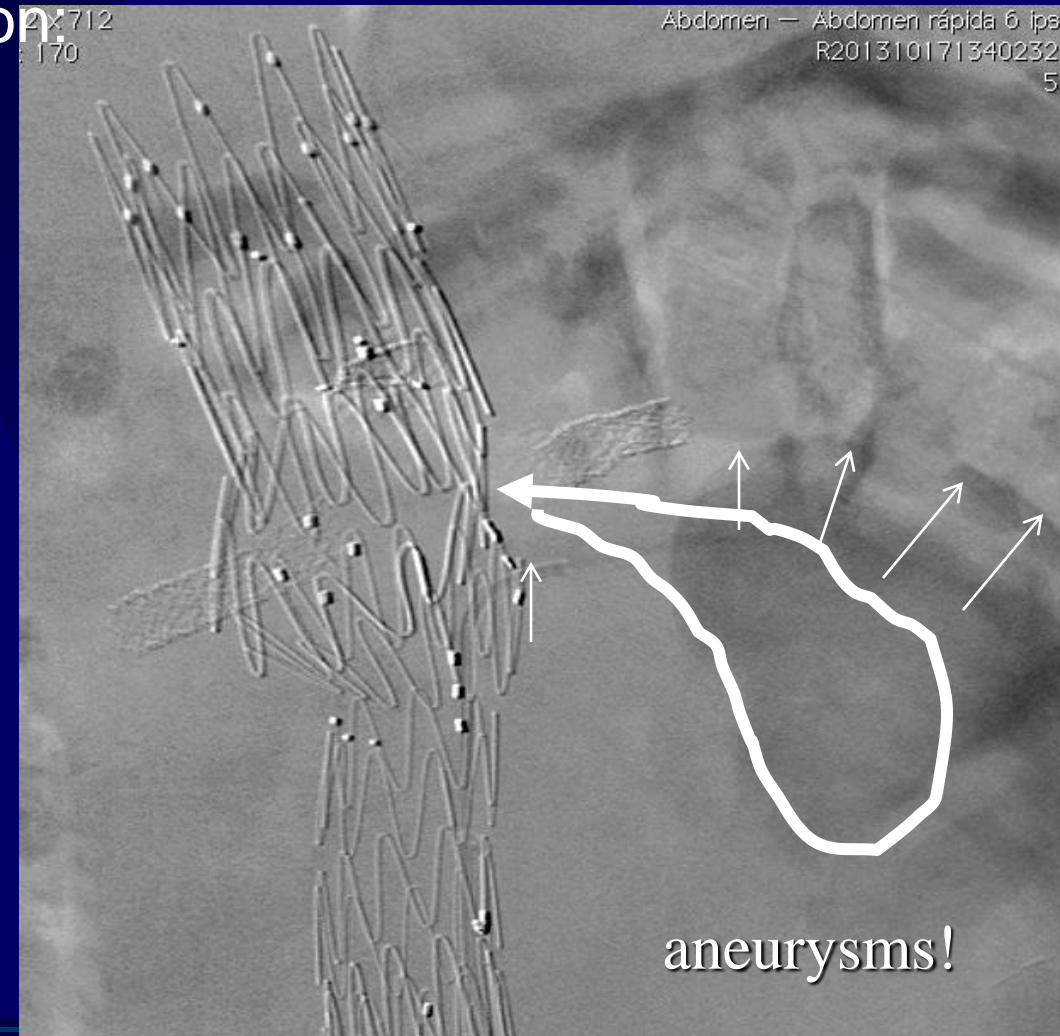
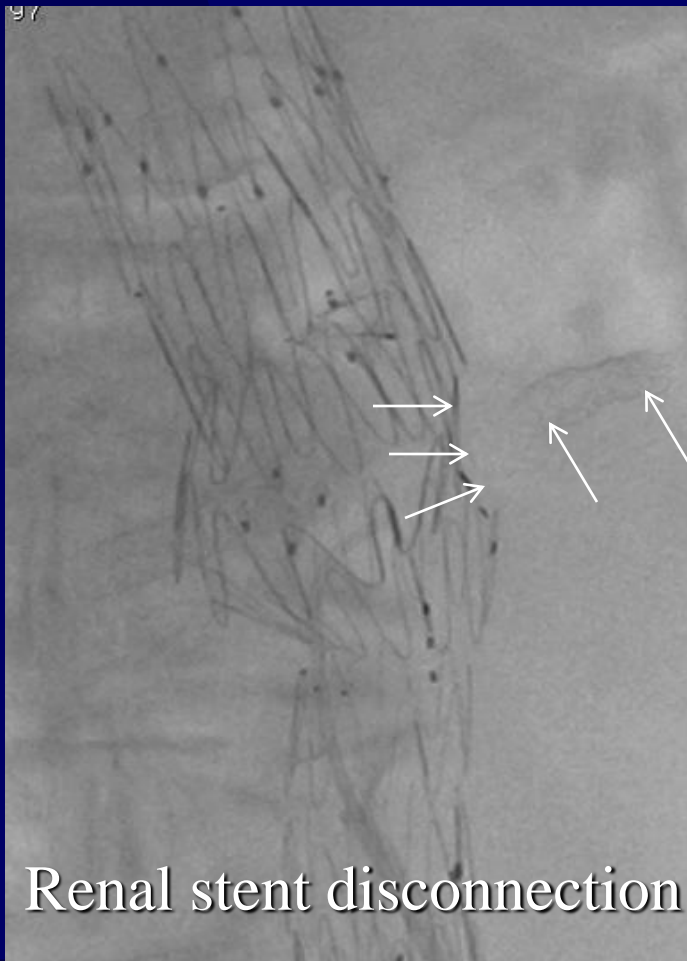


# Chimney Technique: AAA without proximal neck



# Fenestrated Graft: Long term complication

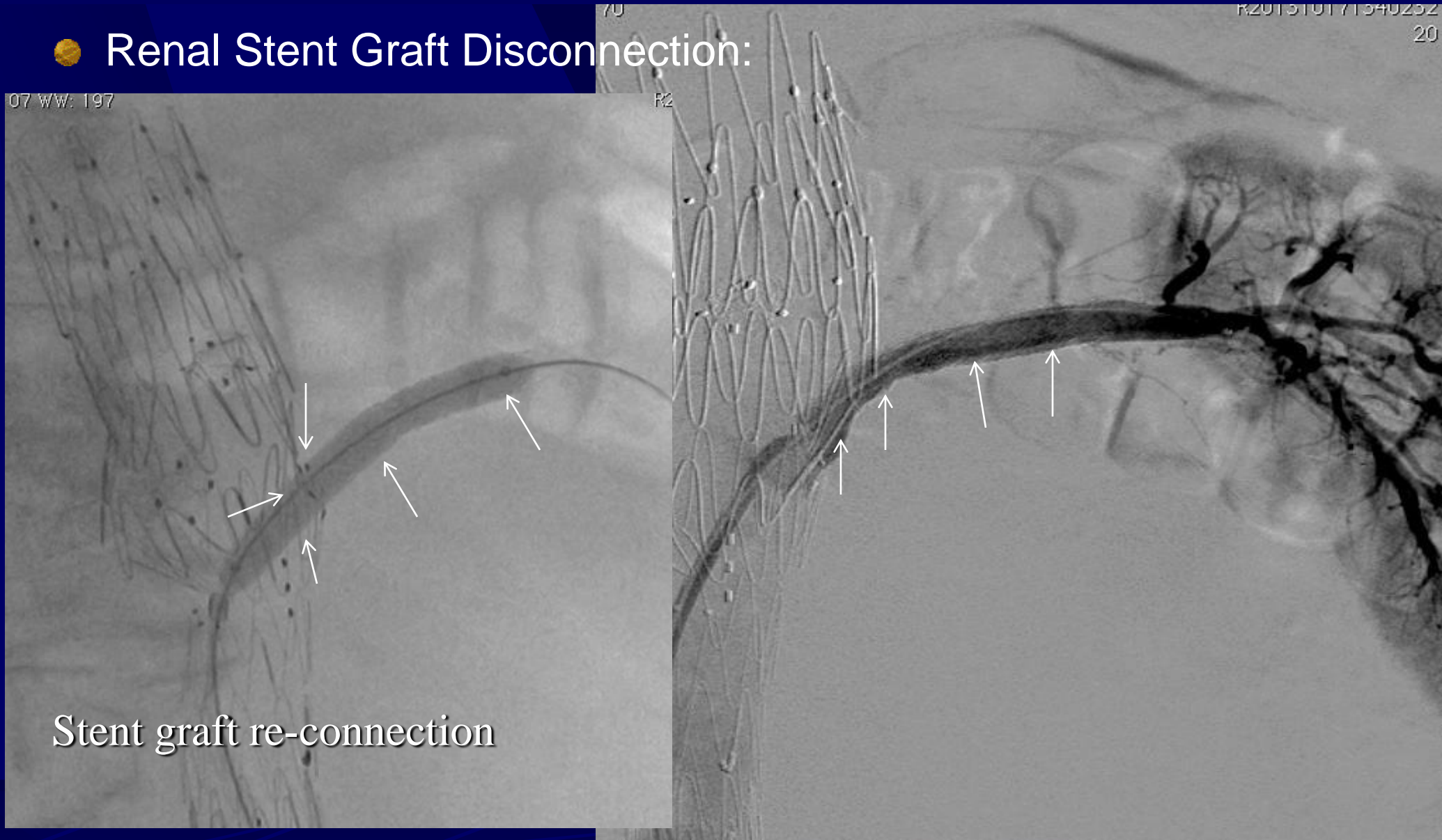
- Renal Stent Graft Disconnection:





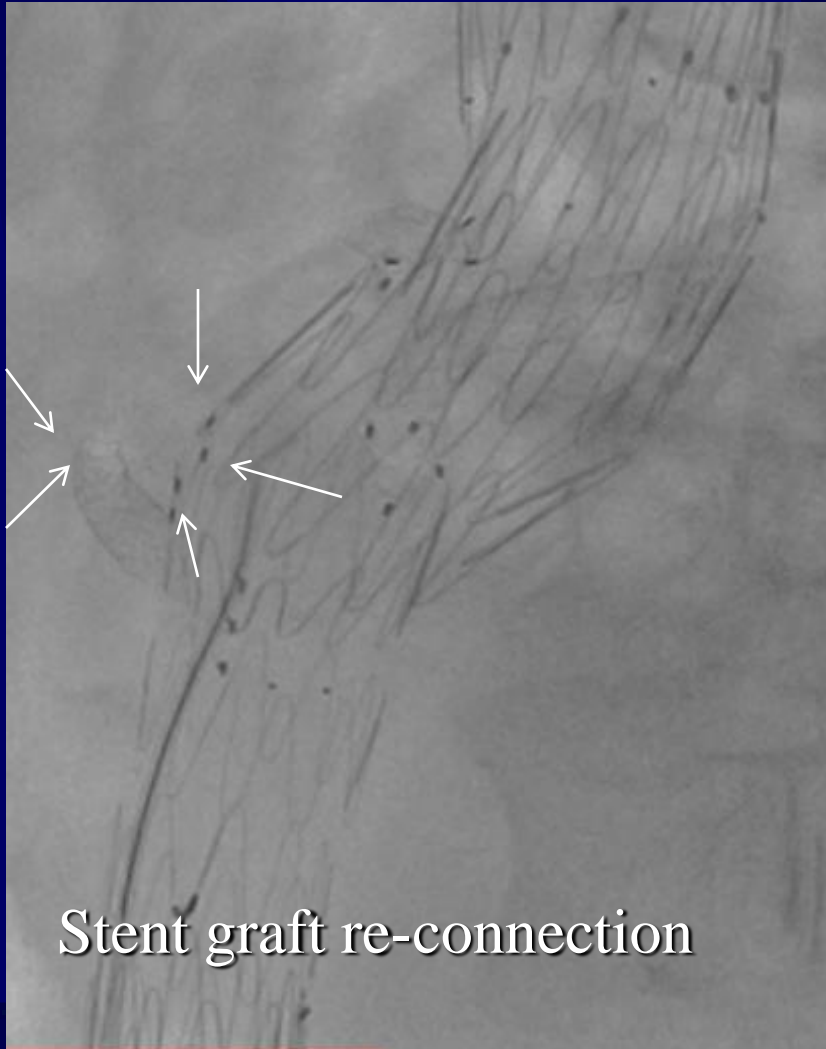
# Fenestrated Graft: Long term complication

- Renal Stent Graft Disconnection:



# Fenestrated Graft: Long term complication

- Renal Stent Graft Disconnection:



# Fenestrated Graft: Long term complication

- Renal Stent Graft Disconnection:

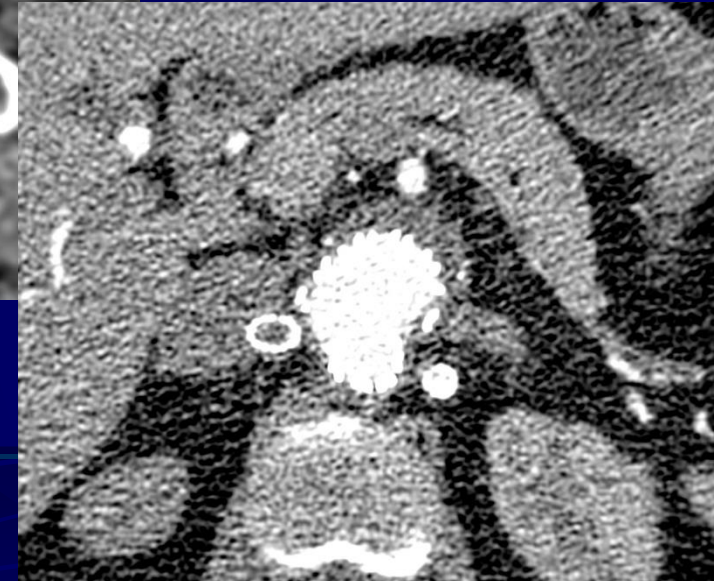
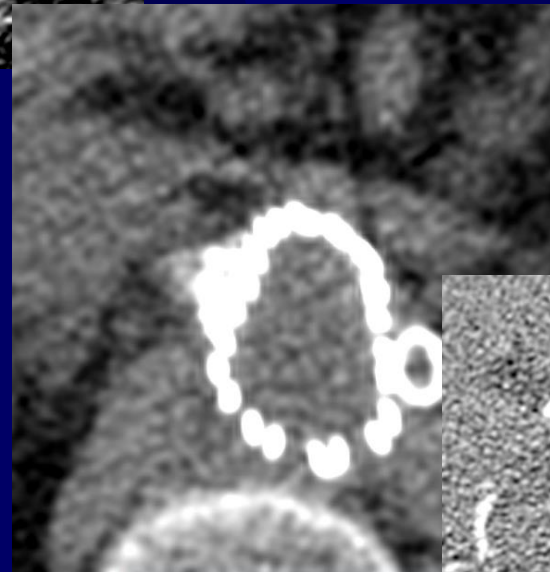
Stent graft re-connection



# Importance of Oversizing



# Chimney Drawback: 1-year Stent Occlusion



# Comparison of outcomes with open, fenestrated, and chimney graft repair of juxtarenal aneurysms: are we ready for a paradigm shift?

2750 patients with juxtarenal aneurysms from 25 studies between 2001 & 2012

	Open Surgery (n=1725)	f-EVAR (n=931)	Chimney-EVAR (n=94)	P
30-day Mortality (%)	5.3	3.4	2.4	ns
Target Vessel Preservation (%)		98.6	98	ns
Type I Endoleak (%)	NA	4.3*	10*	0.002
Stroke (%)	0.1*	0.3	3.2*	<0.001
New Onset Dialysis (%)	3.9*	1.5*	2.1	<0.0001



# EVAR for AAA in Ptes with Hostile Neck Anatomy

Special / Additional procedure intra index procedure	FAVOURABLE NECK (n=296) (69.5%)	HOSTILE NECK (n=139) (30.5%)	p
Unplanned Balloon Expandable Stent, Aortic Cuff or Stent Graft	25 (8.4%)	35 (25.1%)	<0.0001
Chimney technique for both renal arteries	0	9 (6.5%)	<0.0001
Chimney technique for the lower renal artery	0	2 (1.5%)	0.19
Fenestrated EVAR	0	3 (2.3%)	0.064
Total	25 (8.4%)	49 (35.2%)	<0.0001

35% of Ptes with Hostile Neck required additional o dedicated procedures/devices

# Chimney: Pros

## ● PROS:



- Great for bail-out & rescue
- Availability (time)
- Suitable for most cases
- Cost advantage??
- Better than expected

## ● CONS:



- Sealing (type I endoleak ~10%)
- Still Complex
- Mechanical problems (stent collapse)
- Uncertain long-term durability
- Lack of strong evidence

# EVAR in Ptes with Hostile Neck Anatomy

## Analysis of outcomes for hostile and favourable necks

Outcomes	Favourable Neck n=296	Hostile Neck n=139	p value
<b>30-day Outcomes</b>			
Technical Success	292 (98.6)	136 (97.8)	0.83
30-day mortality	3 (1.01)	3 (2.1)	0.6
Type I Endoleak	4 (1.3)	6 (4.3)	0.11
<b>Follow-Up</b>			
Overall Mortality	13 (4.3)	3 (2.1)	0.37
AAA related mortality	4 (1.3)	0	0.56
Type 1 endoleak	9 (3.04)	10 (7.1)	0.076
Type 2 endoleak	25 (8.44)	9 (6.47)	0.6
Type 3 endoleak	3 (1.01)	1 (0.71)	0.81
Migration	2 (0.67)	1 (0.71)	0.56
Reintervention	16 (5.4)	15 (10.79)	0.066



# Conclusions

- Fenestrated/branched/bifurcated grafts offer the promise of extending benefit of endovascular therapy for Ptes with aortic aneurisms & hostile anatomy.
- Fenestrated and bifurcated grafts are a potential but expensive solution
- Long time for manufacturing is a limitation for fenestrated & Branched Devices.
- However, with time, money and skill they have good short and mid-term outcomes.
- Chimney and other similar techniques can be a cheaper and faster solution, which seems to have acceptable outcomes.
- All these techniques need further investigation.



*Gracias por su Atención*  
*Thank you for your Attention*



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