

Endovascular Approaches to TAAA Aneurysms: T-Branch Endograft

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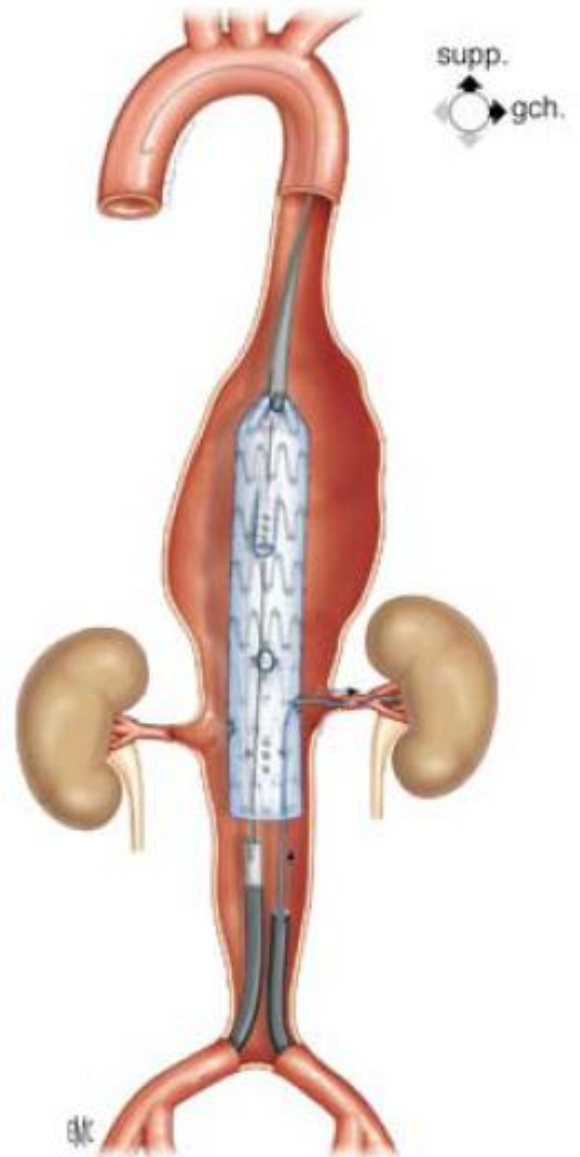
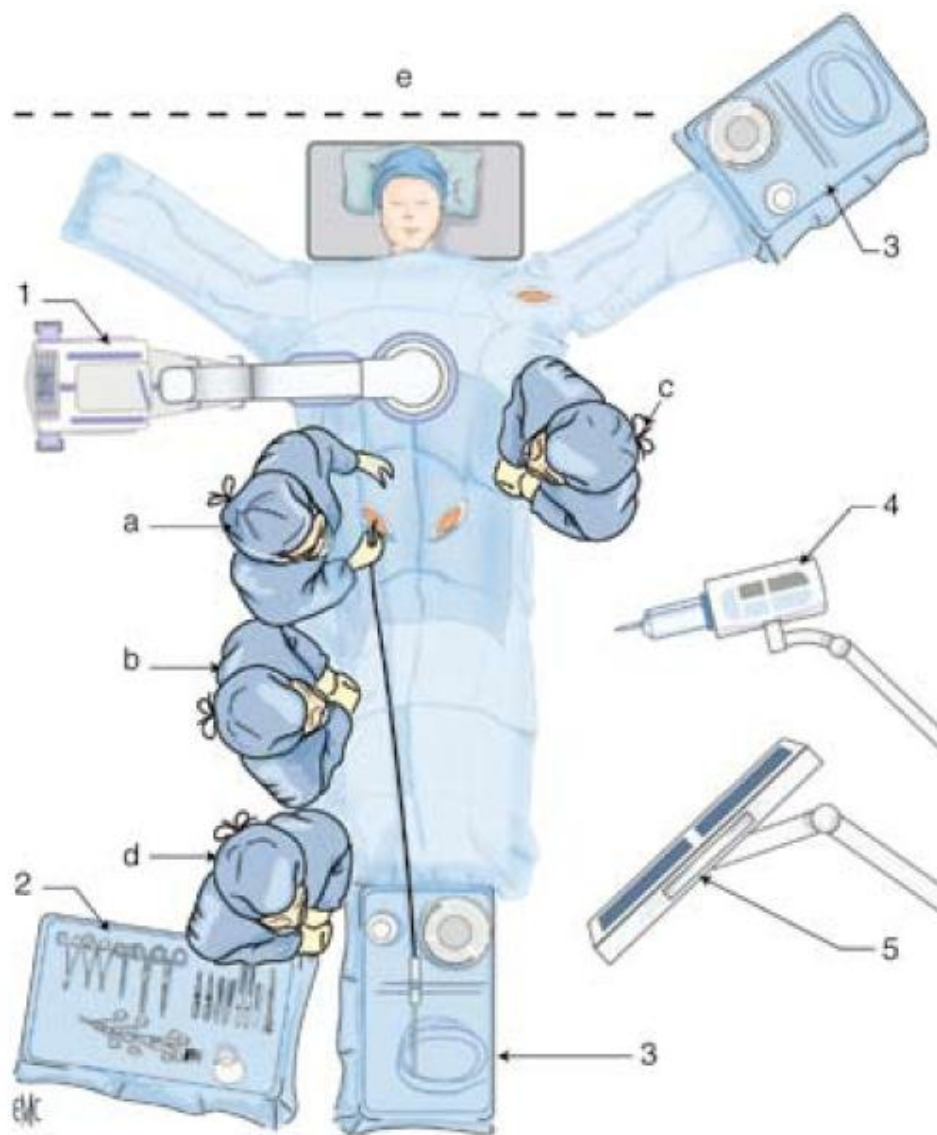
Vascular Surgery
Lille University Hospital, France

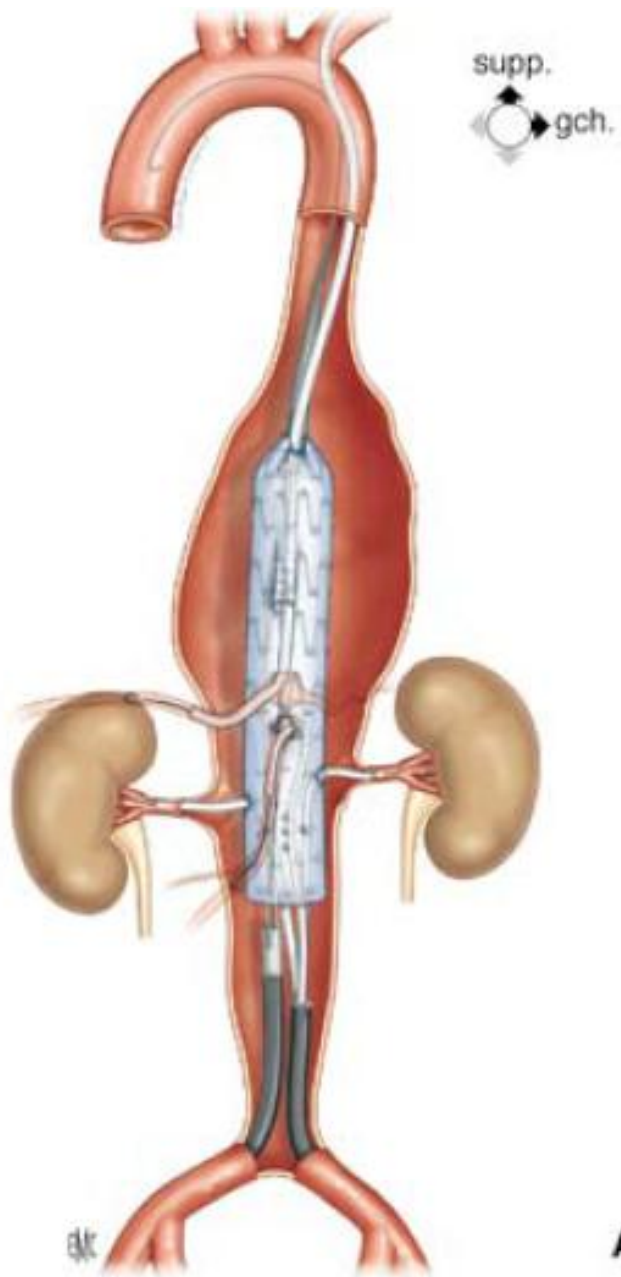


Disclosures

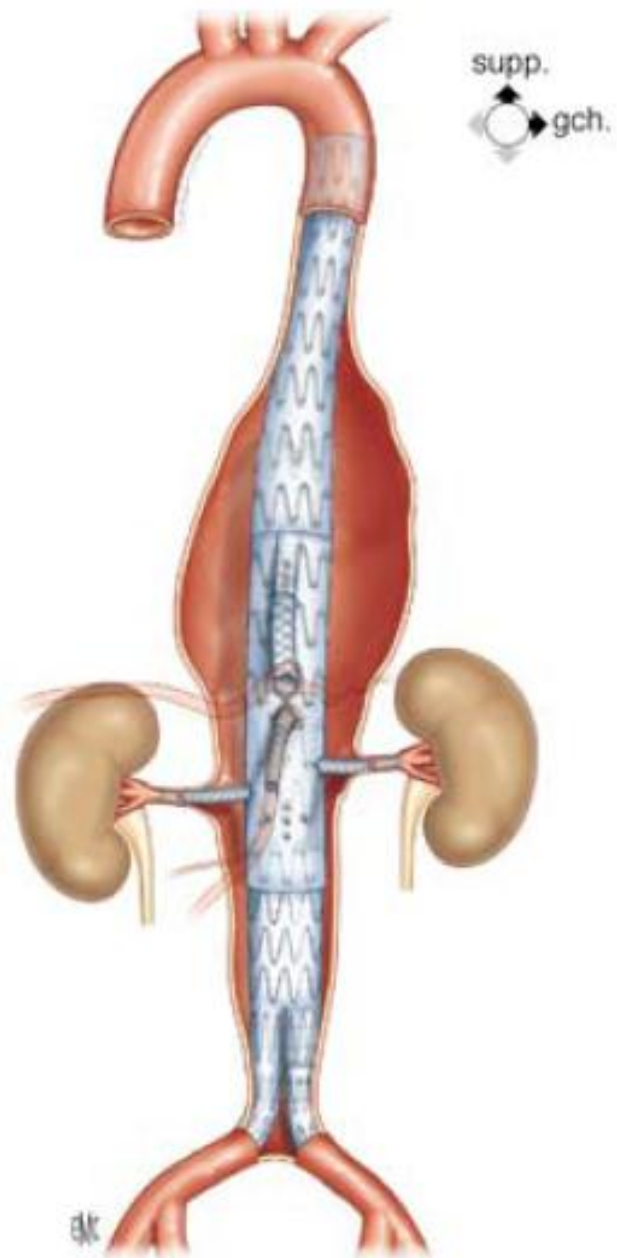
- Research support, Consulting
 - Cook Inc, GE Healthcare

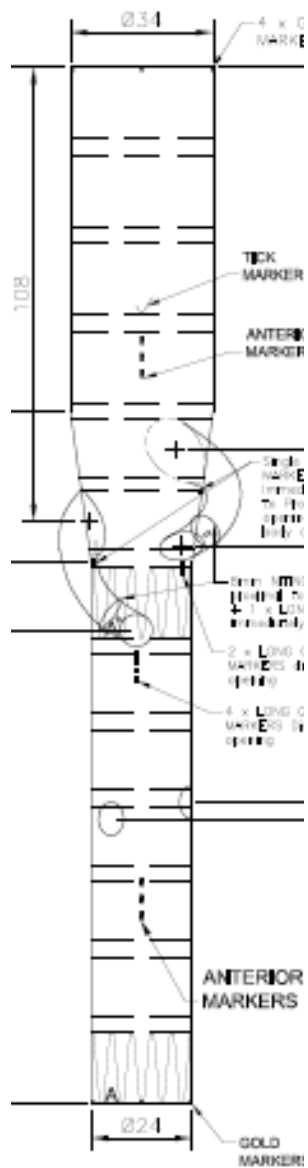






A





Endovascular treatment of thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysms

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Background: Development in endograft design has extended endovascular treatment to include thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysms (TAAA). We report our experience using fenestrated and branched endografts in the management of TAAA.

Methods: We analyzed a cohort of consecutive patients treated electively for TAAA using endovascular techniques between 2006 and 2011. All data were collected prospectively. The relationships between preoperative risk factors and clinical outcome were examined using univariate and multivariate statistical techniques. We also compared the outcomes between 33 previously published early cases (EC) with the last 56 later cases (LC).

Results: Eighty-nine patients (83 men) were treated. Median age was 69 years. All patients were deemed unfit for open surgery. The 30-day and in-hospital mortality rates were 8.9% and 10%, respectively. Multivariate analysis showed in-hospital mortality was associated with preoperative chronic renal failure and advanced age. Higher postoperative mean arterial blood pressure was a protective factor. Technical success rate was 96.6% (94% and 98% in the EC and LC groups, respectively; $P = .14$). The spinal cord ischemia (SCI) rate was 7.8% (15% and 3% in the EC and LC groups, respectively; $P = .063$) and was associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and procedure duration. Six patients (6.7%) required temporary filtration, but none required permanent renal support (associated with left ventricular ejection fraction <40% and procedure duration). Median procedure duration decreased from 232 to 203 minutes ($P = .01$) in the EC and LC groups, respectively. Actuarial survival was $86.8\% \pm 3.7\%$ at 1 year and $74.7\% \pm 6\%$ at 2 years.

Conclusions: Although we have treated a cohort at high operative risk, our midterm results compare favorably with the published series of conventional surgery. Accurate hemodynamic control represented by high-normal perioperative blood pressure seems to protect against severe postoperative complications. (J Vasc Surg 2012;56:65-73.)

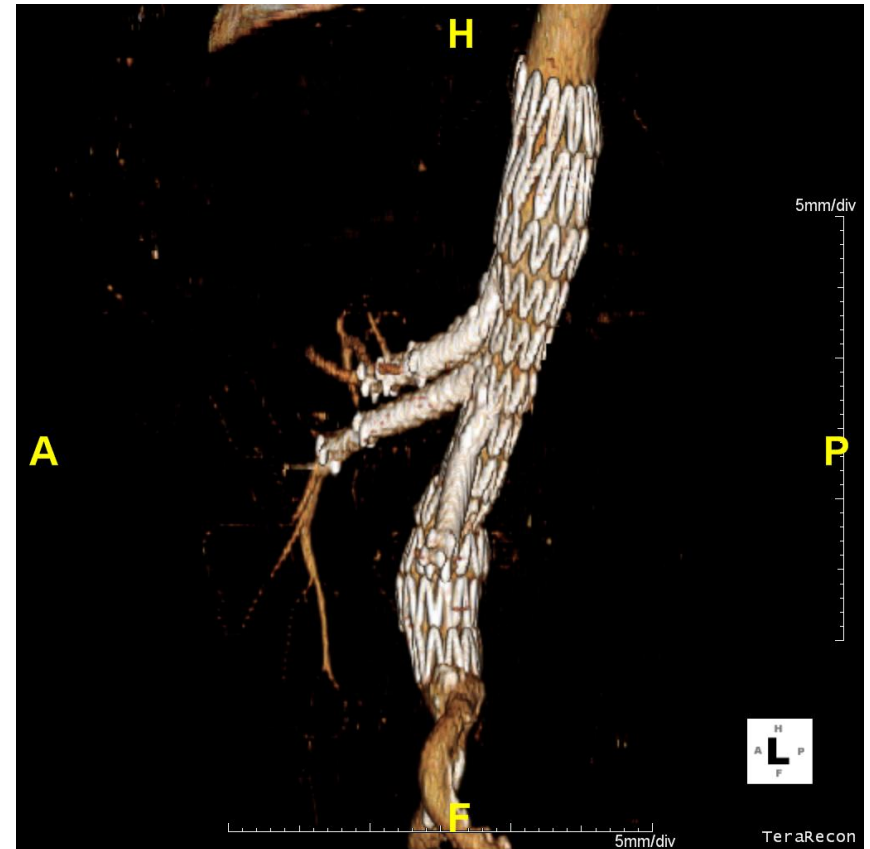
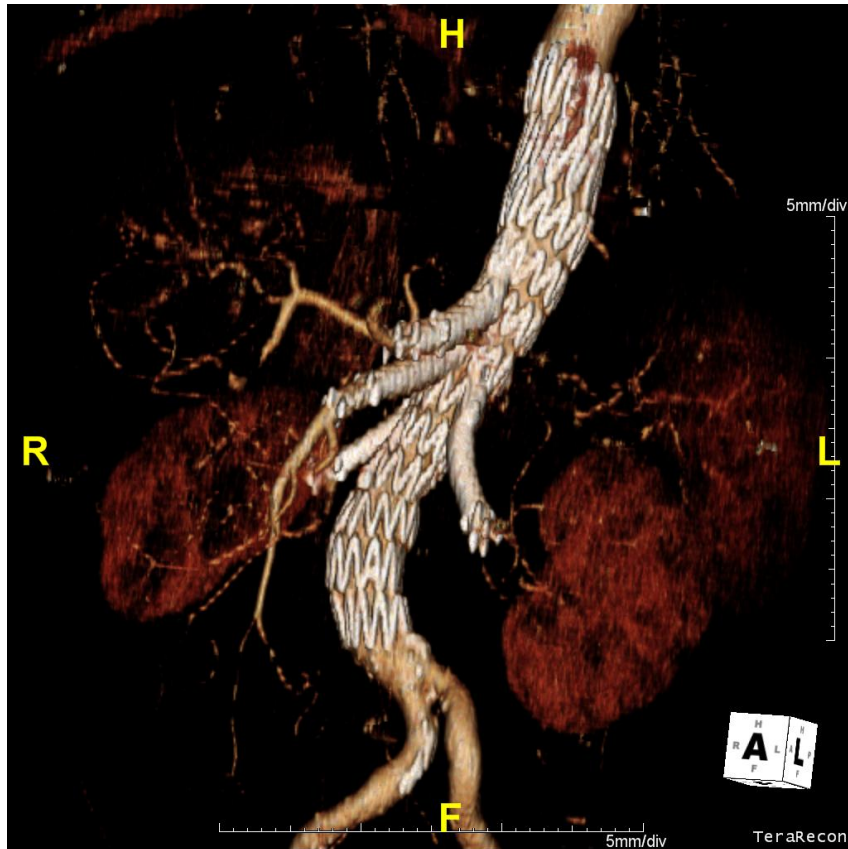


Fundamental Guidelines for eTAAA repair

- Repair to healthy aorta
- Maximize device overlap
- Use branches when you have room and fenestrations when you don't
- Minimize risk of paraplegia



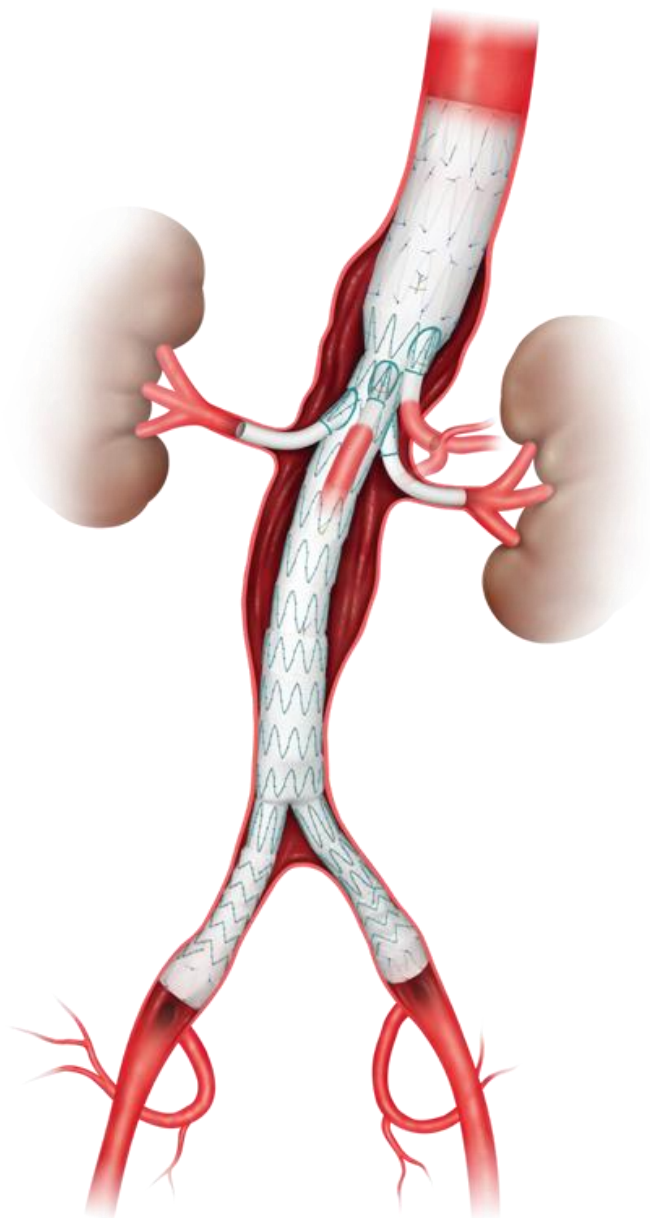
Off the Shelf 4-Branch Device



Exclusion endovasculaire d'un anévrisme thoraco-abdominal

Geste technique 6



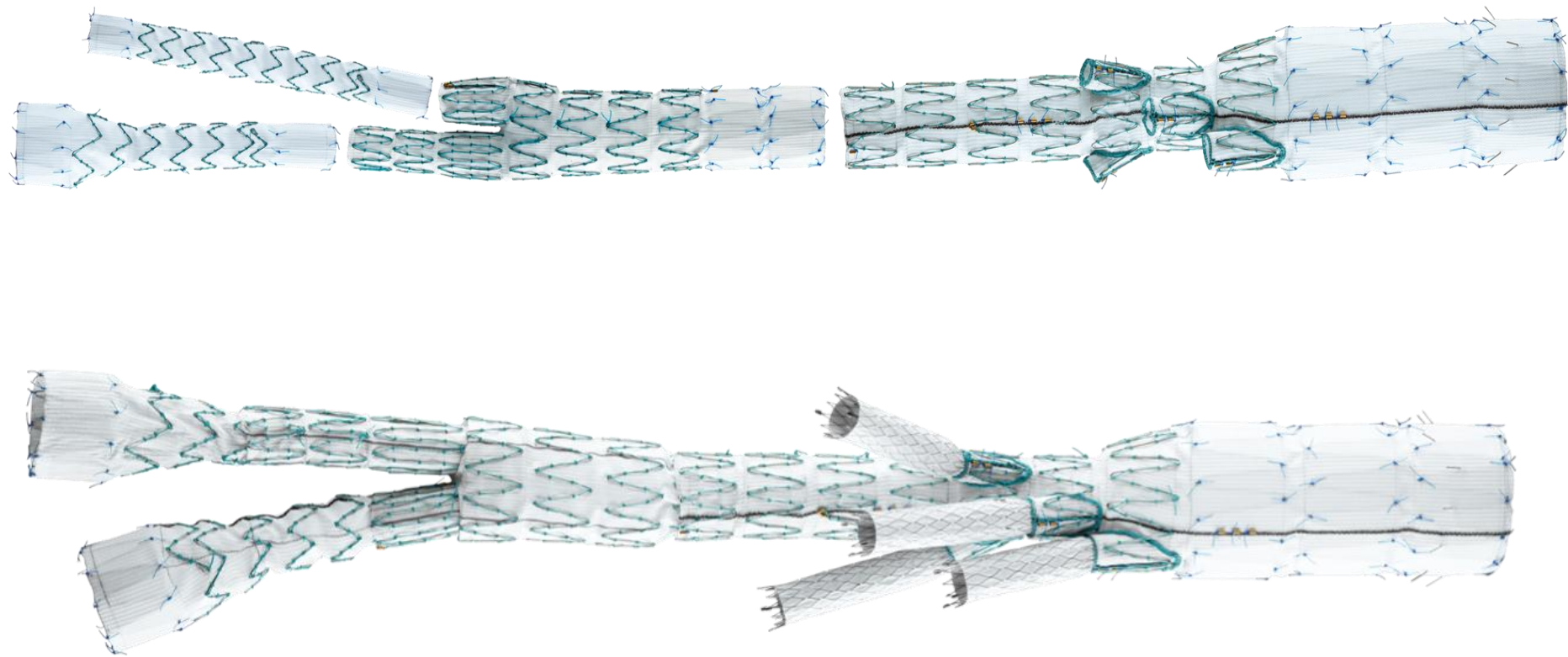


T-Branch Endograft

Suitable for a wide range of TAAA anatomy

Modular system





One size and configuration

SMA Branch

Diameter: 8 mm

Length: 18 mm

**Distance from proximal end of graft
to distal end of branch:** 117 mm

Clock: 12:00

Right Renal Branch

Diameter: 6 mm

Length: 18 mm

**Distance from proximal end of graft
to distal end of branch:** 135 mm

Clock: 10:00

Celiac Branch

Diameter: 8 mm

Length: 21 mm

**Distance from proximal end of graft
to distal end of branch:** 99 mm

Clock: 1:00

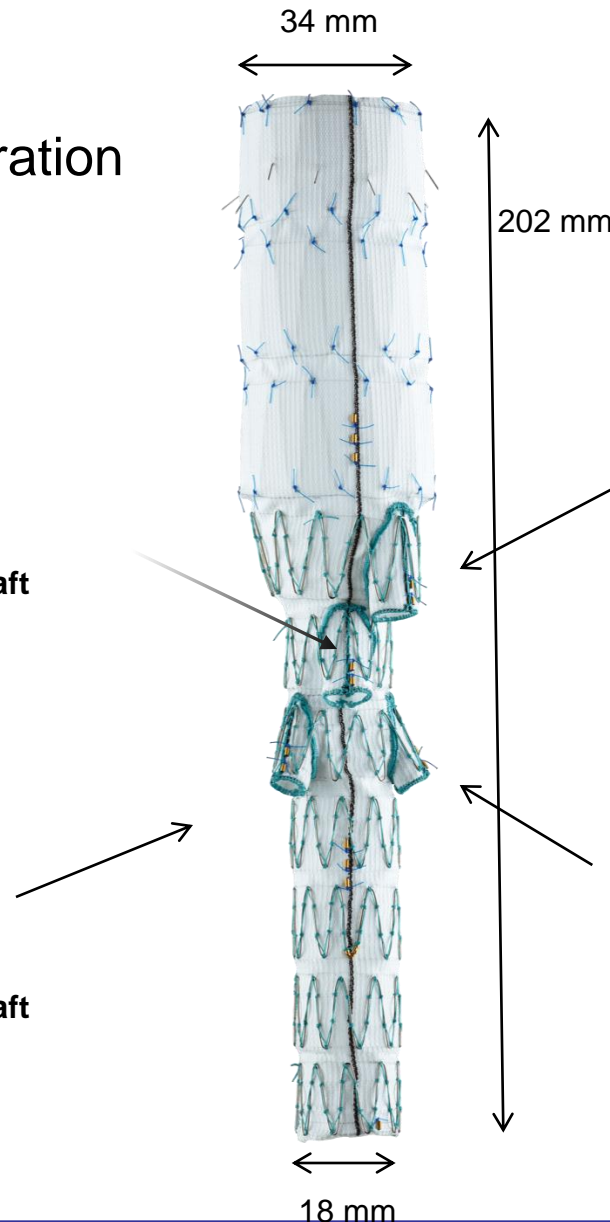
Left Renal Branch

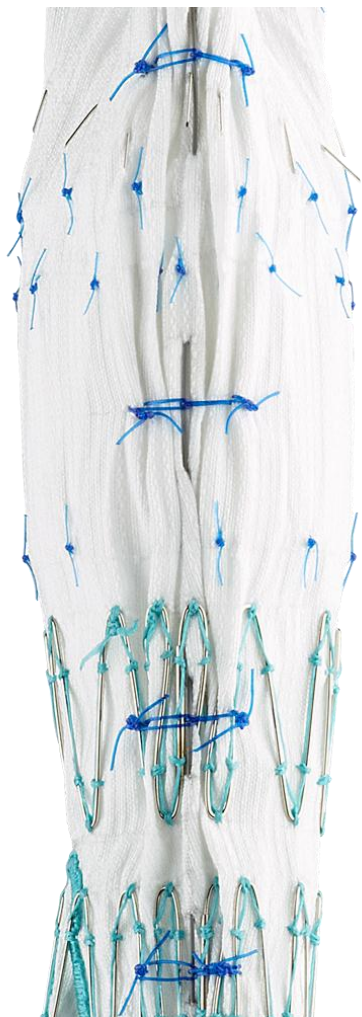
Diameter: 6 mm

Length: 18 mm

**Distance from proximal end of graft
to distal end of branch:** 135 mm

Clock: 3:00

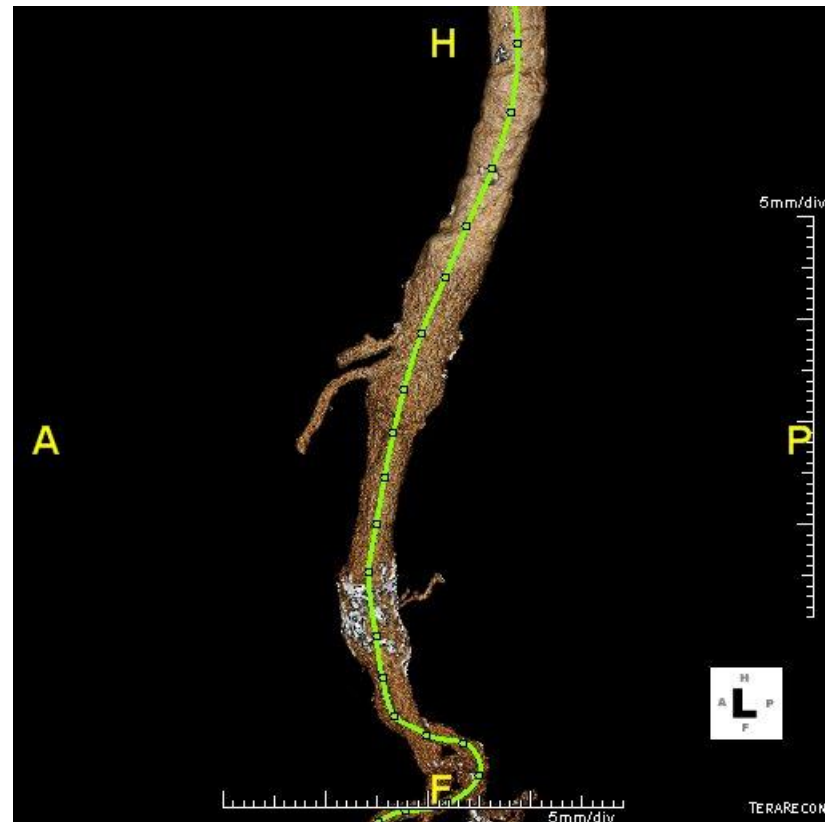
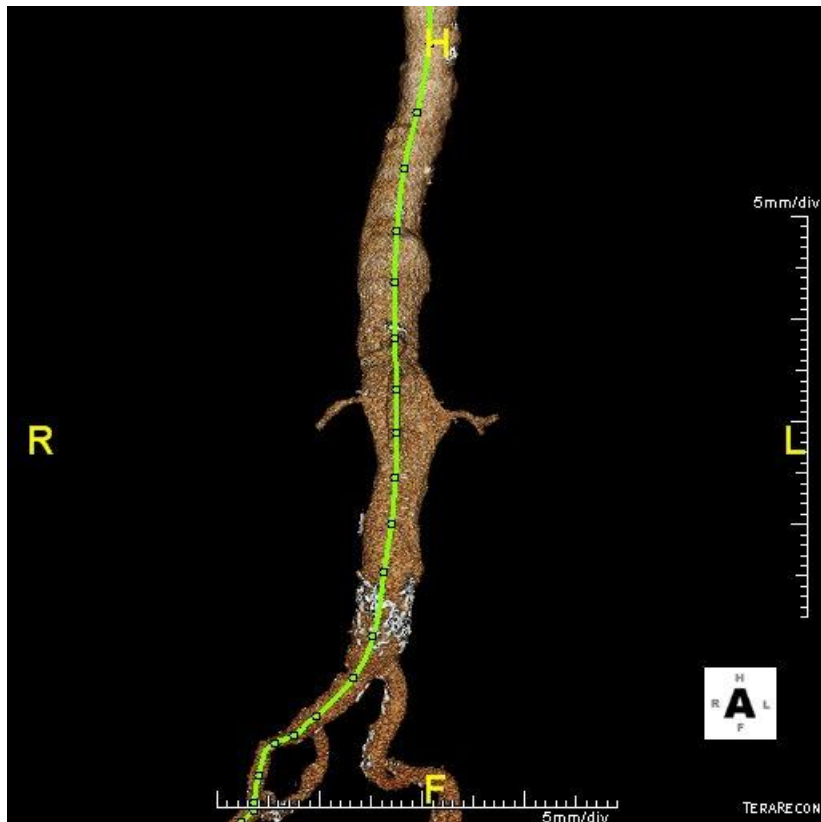






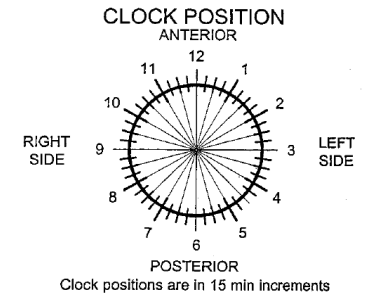
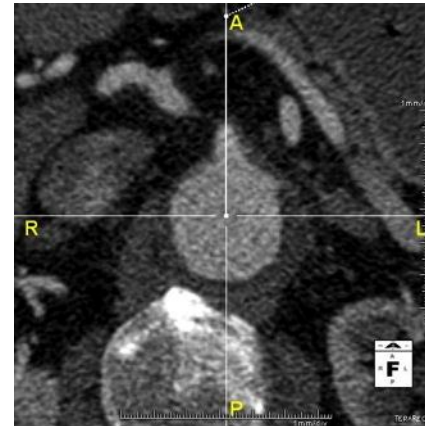
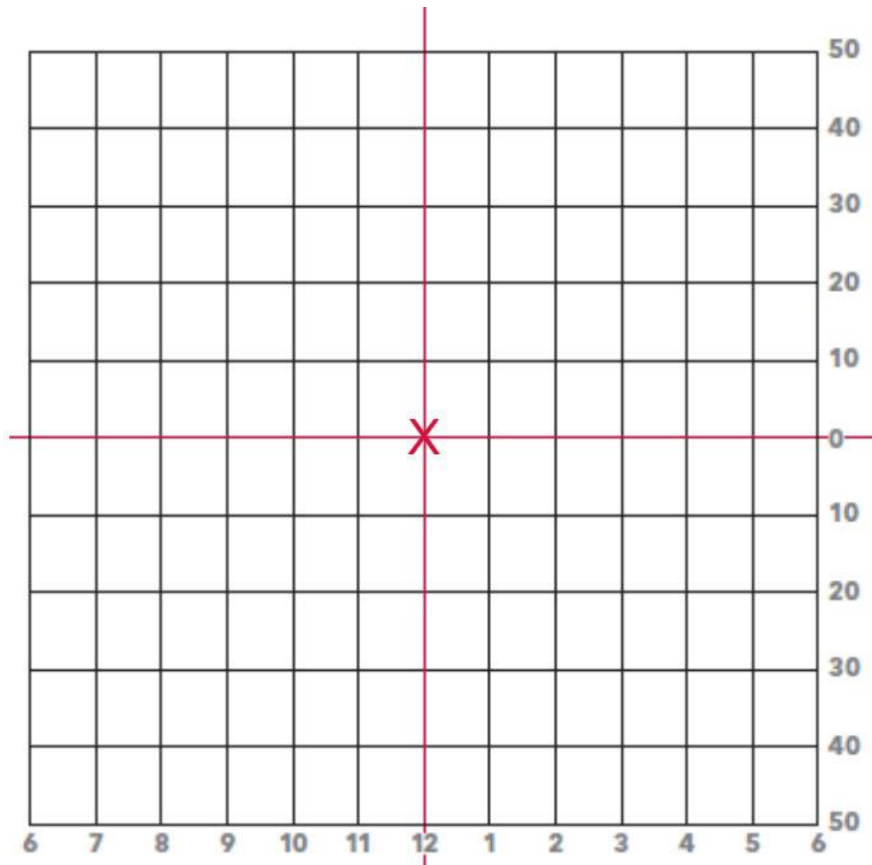
3D WORKSTATION

Create centerline

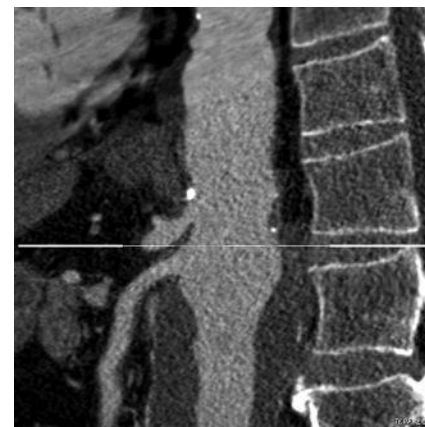


Step One

Mark level of SMA in center of grid



12:00

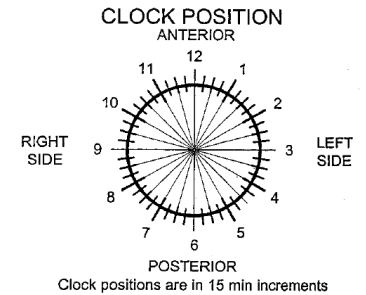
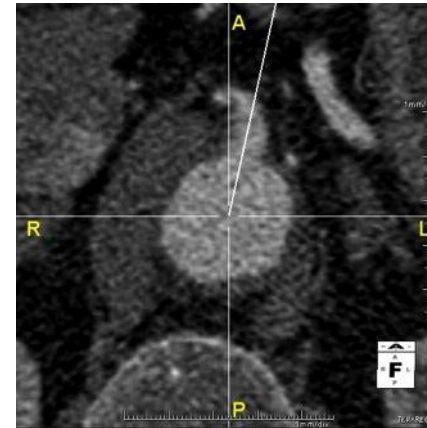
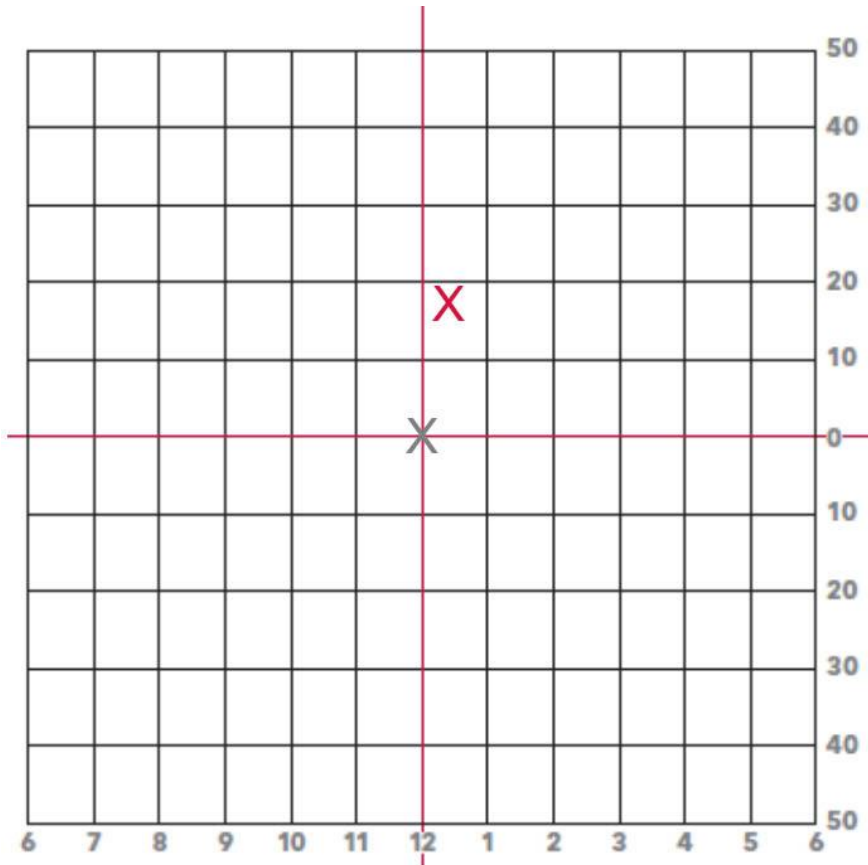


0 mm

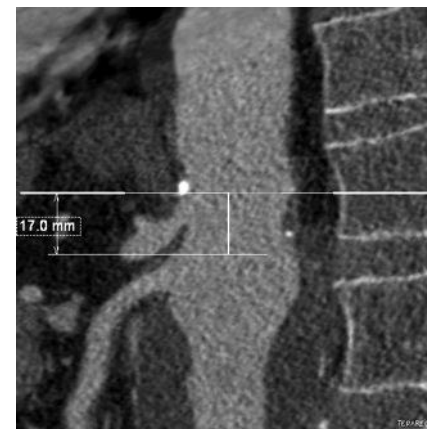


Step Two

Mark position of coeliac artery on grid



12:30

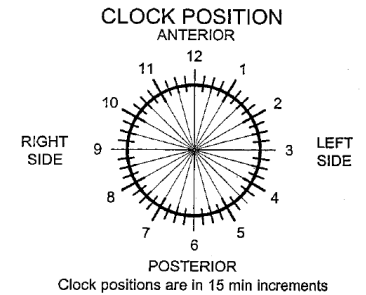
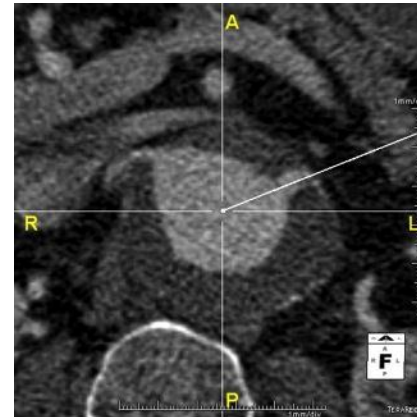
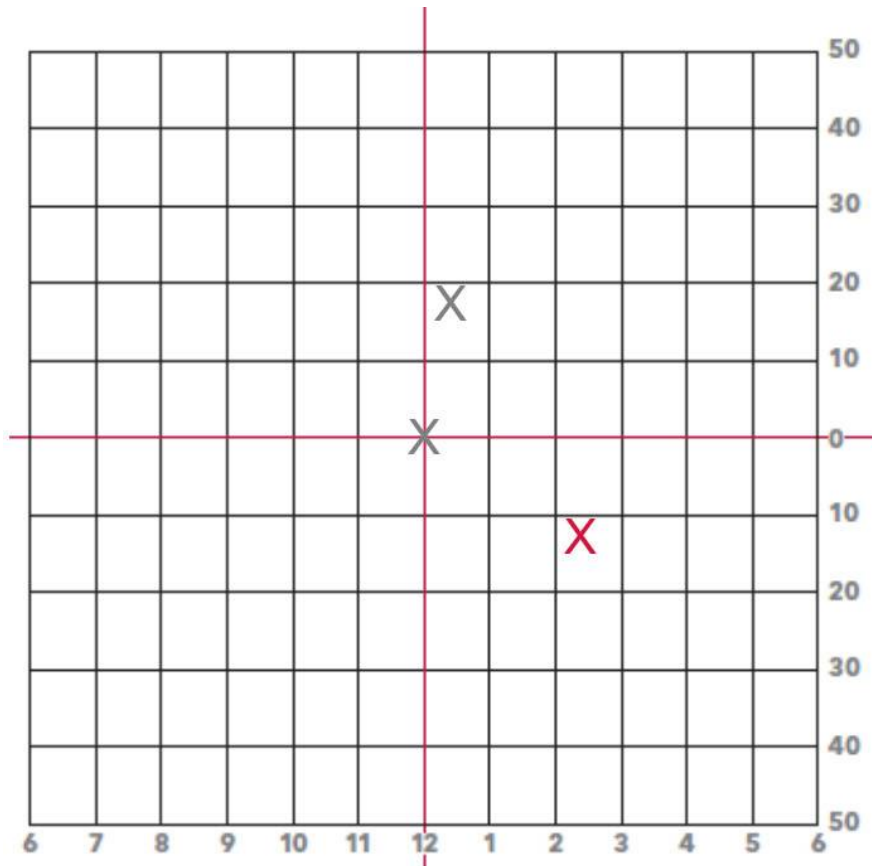


+17 mm



Step Two

Mark position of left renal artery on grid



2:30

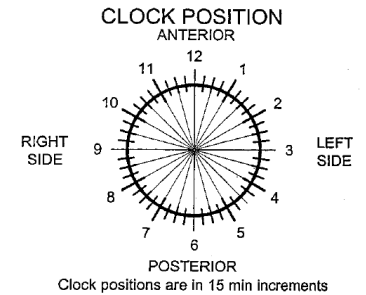
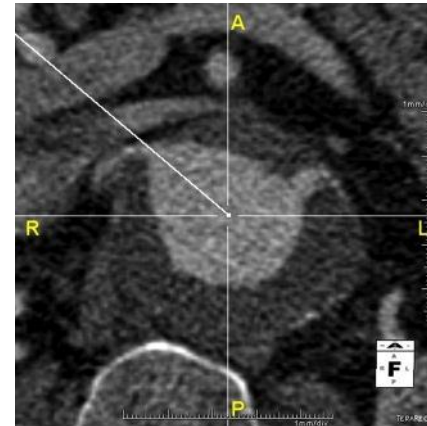
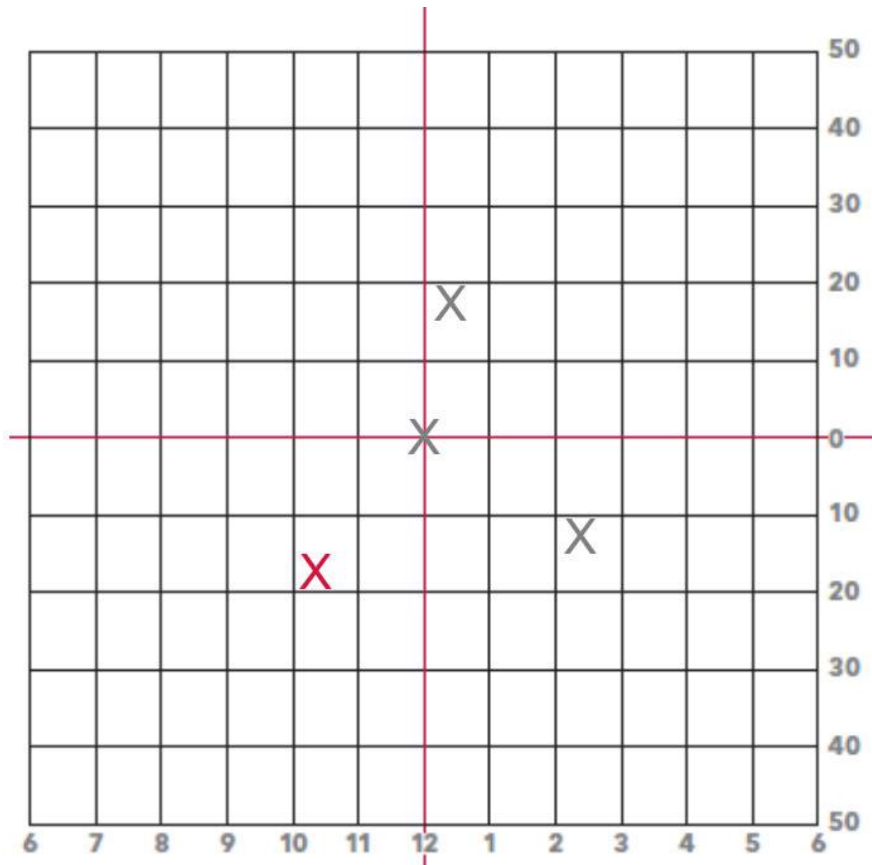


-13 mm



Step Two

Mark position of right renal artery on grid



10:15

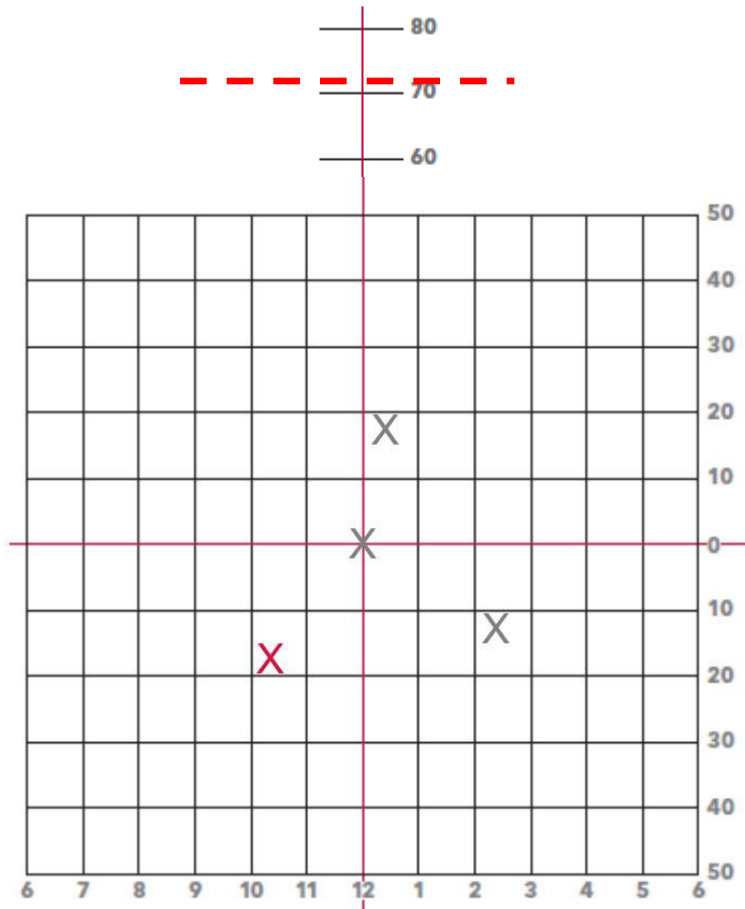


-17 mm



Step Three

Mark proximal extent of aneurysm on y-axis.



+72
mm

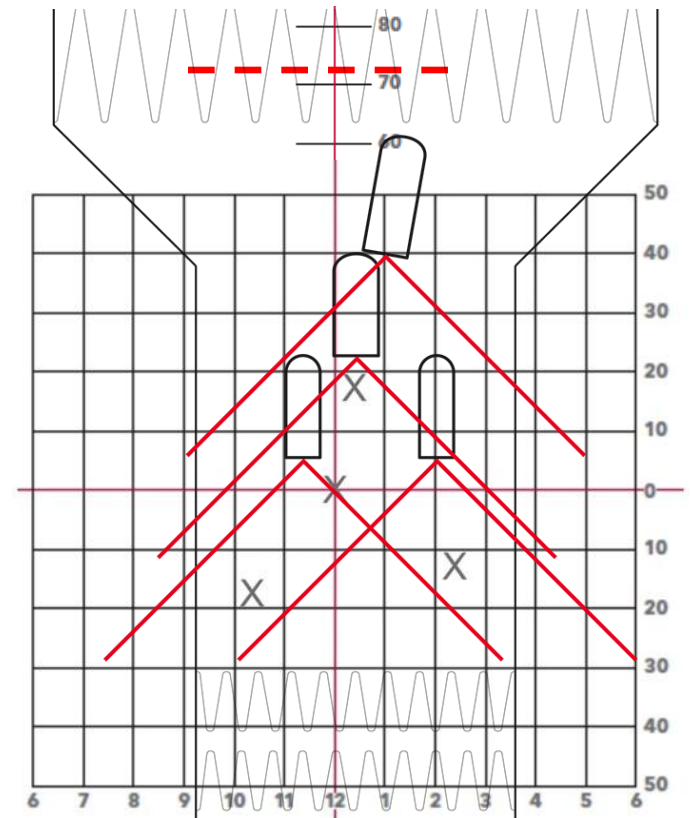


Step Four

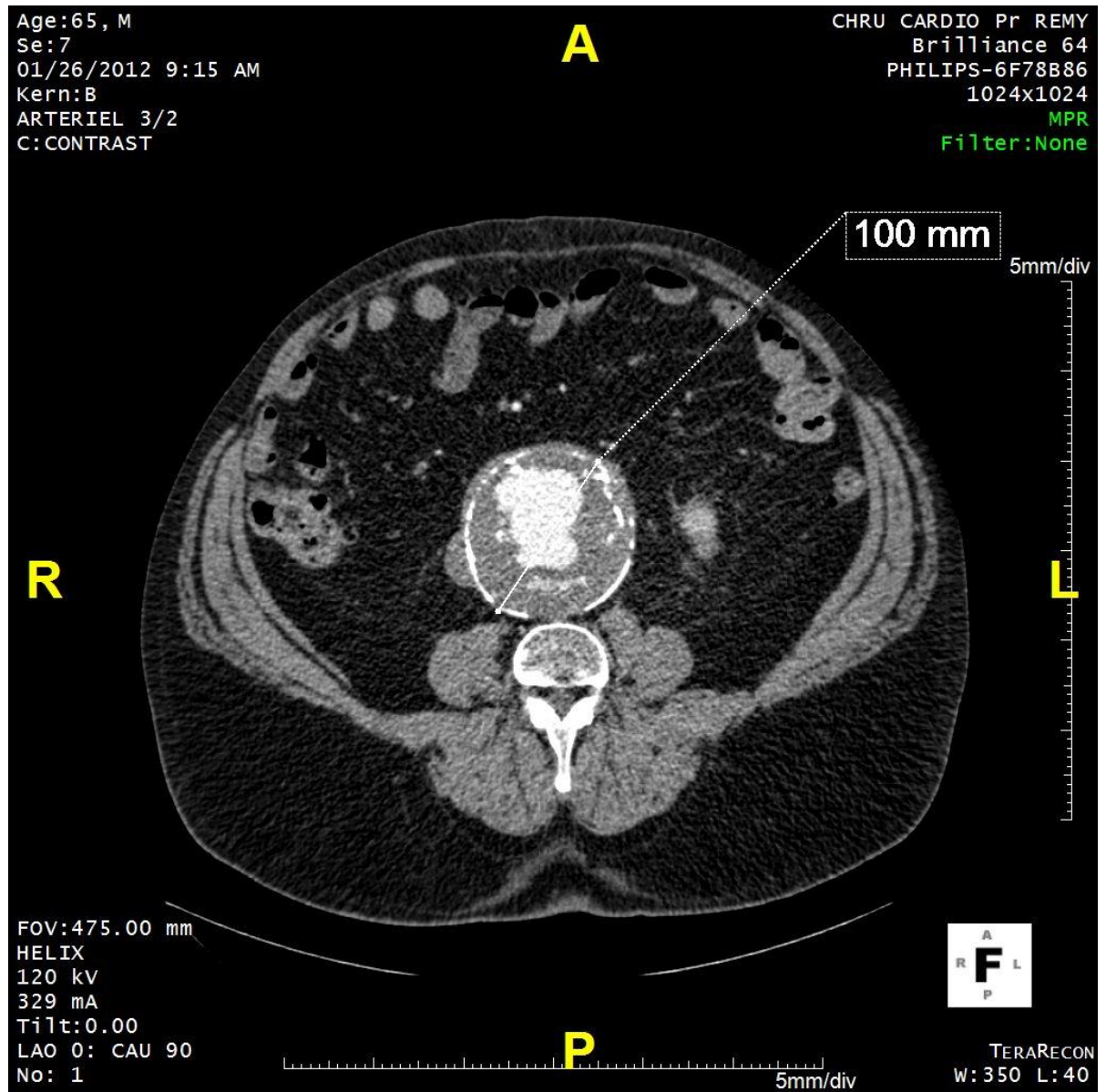
Move clear plastic sizing sheet to final optimal t-Branch position.

Ensure each target vessel is located within arc created by each pair of red lines.

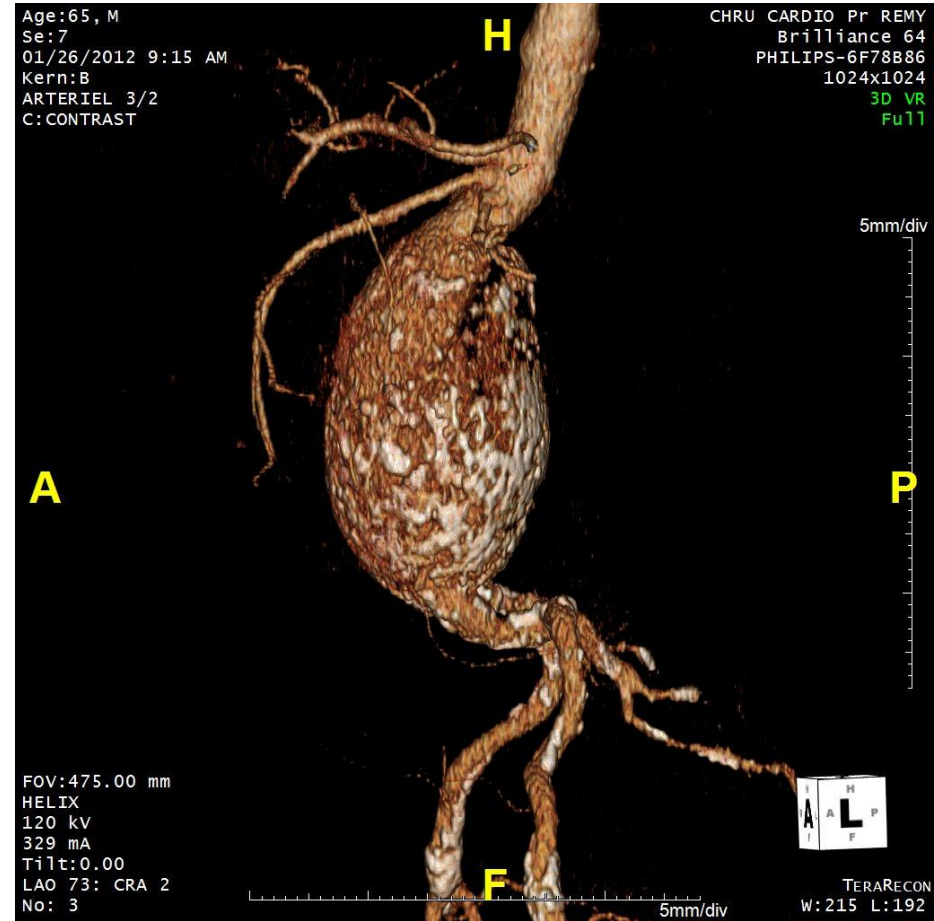
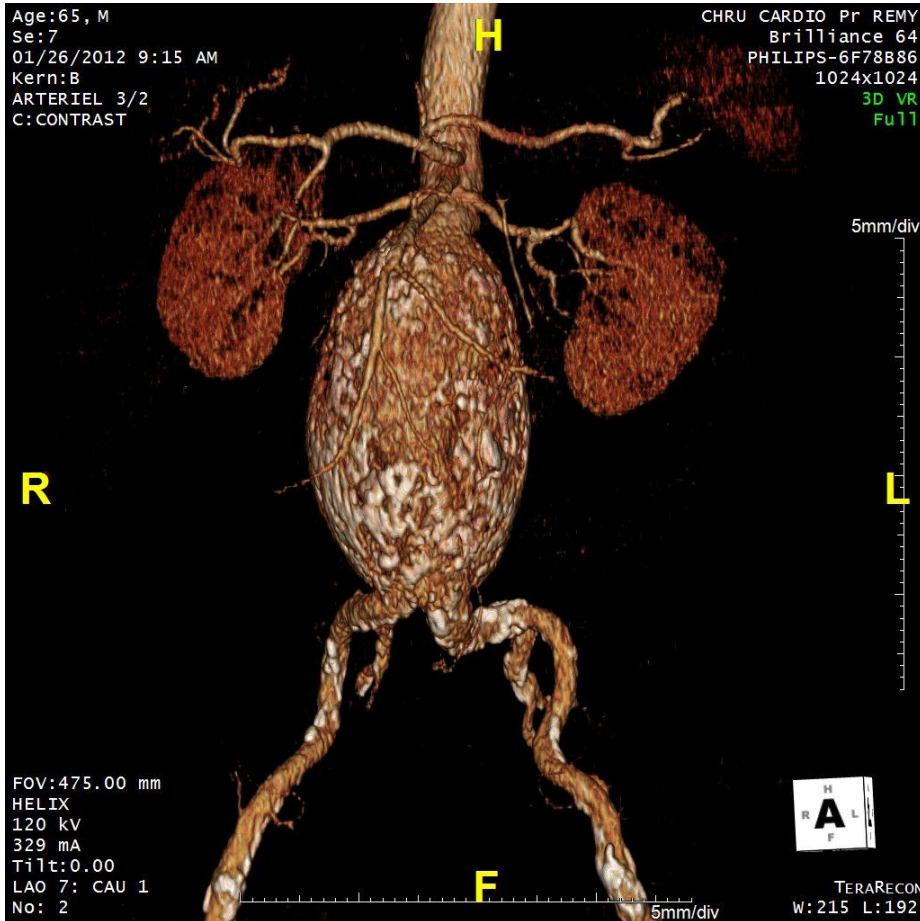
Ensure side branches are a minimum of 10 mm above target vessels.



CT scan



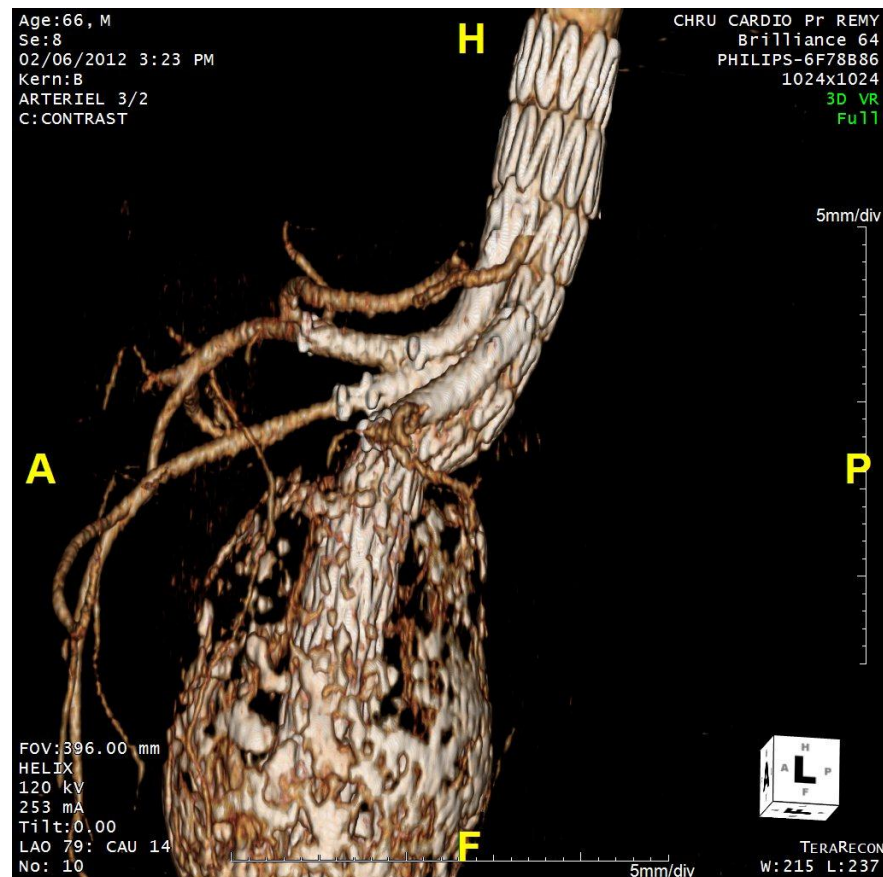
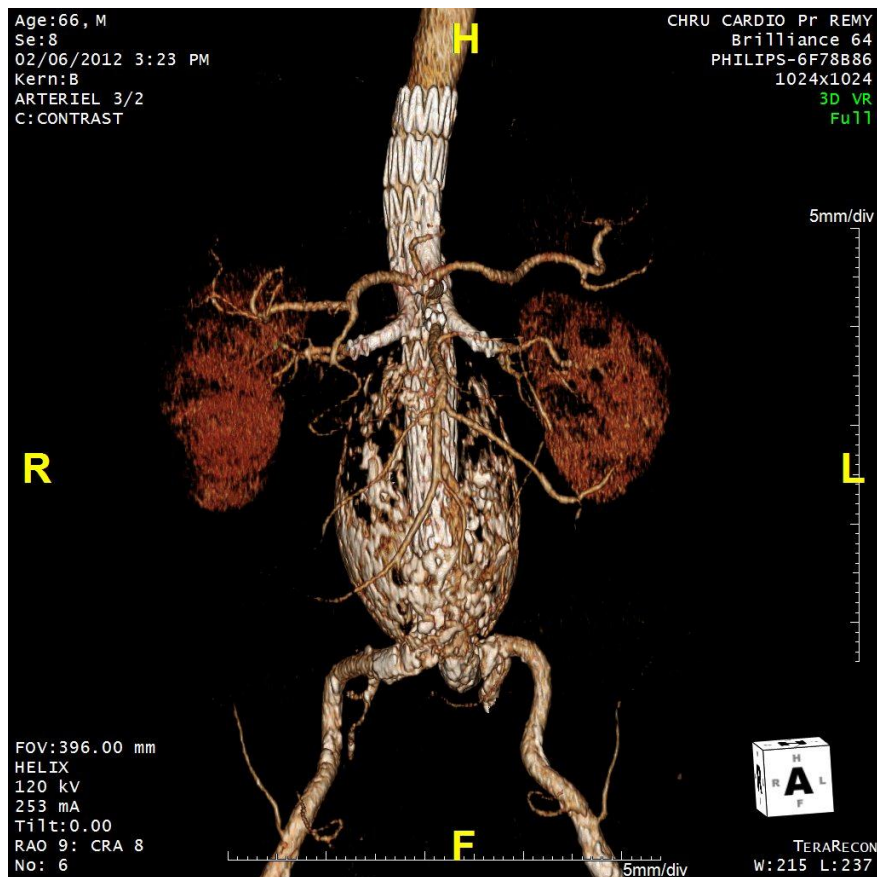
CT scan



- Length of the procedure : 210 minutes
- Radiation time : 2198 sec
- Radiation dose : 16,97mGym²
- Volume of contrast required : 140ml

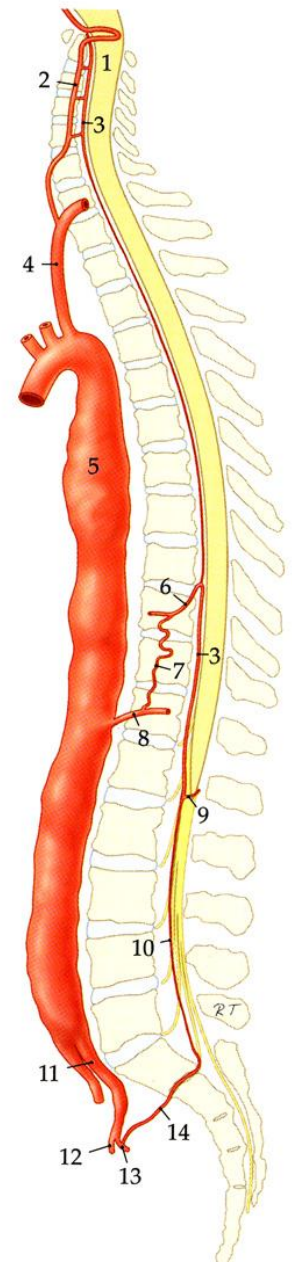


Post-operative CT



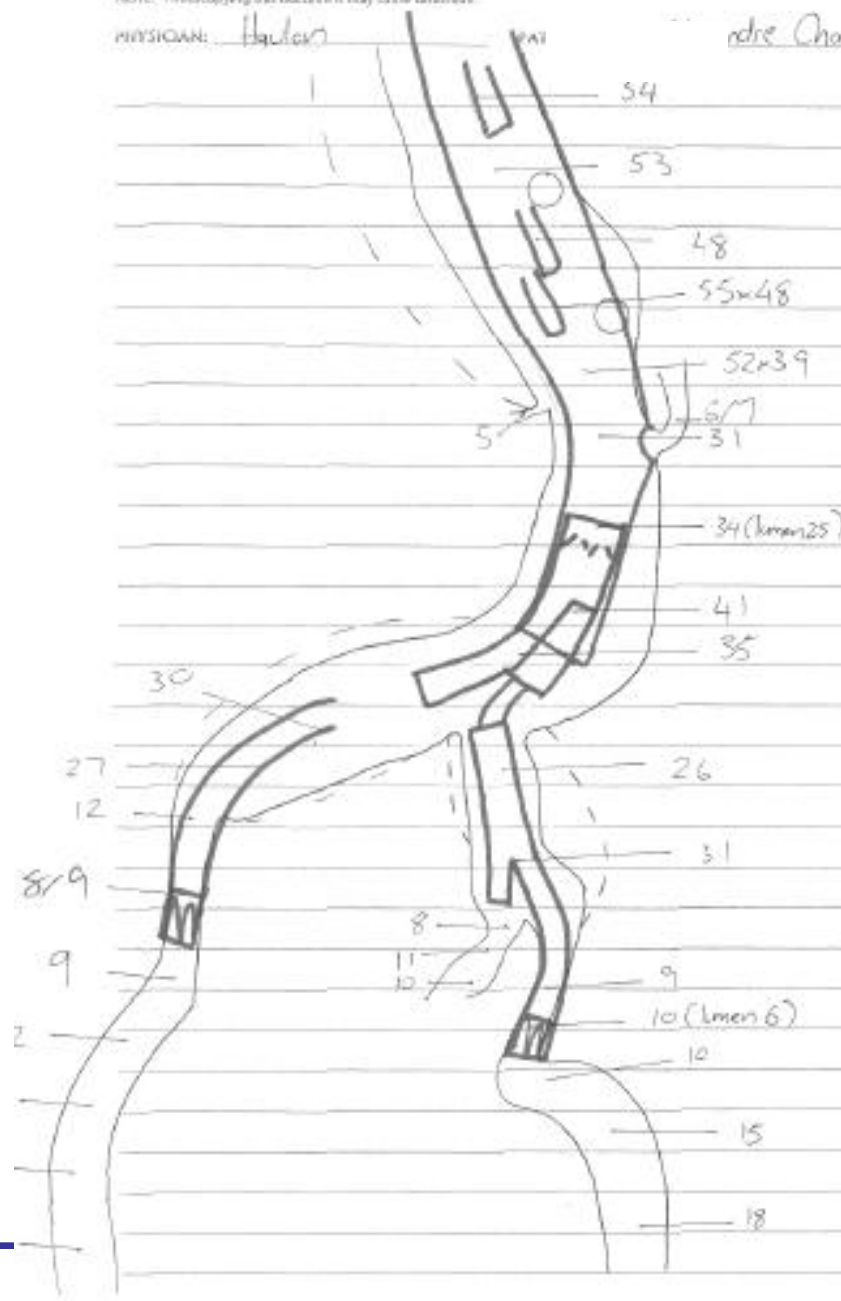
Prevention of Paraplegia/Paraparesis

- Staged procedures
- Open Hypo and LSA
- Spinal drain
- BP management



PHYSICIAN: H. Guler

Andre Chou



01/21/1943
Ex. 20081113162800
Se. 1
Im. 22
Frm. 22 / 43

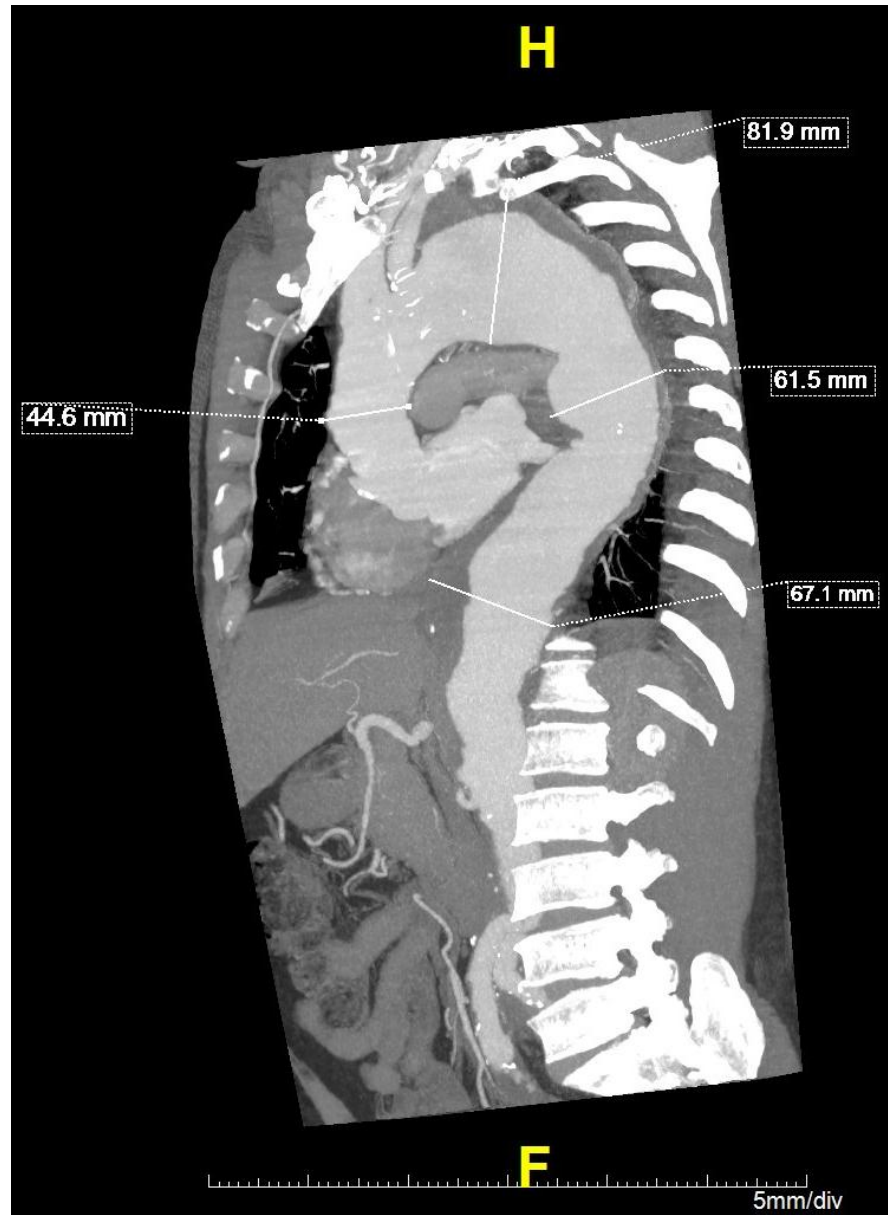
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Staged Procedures

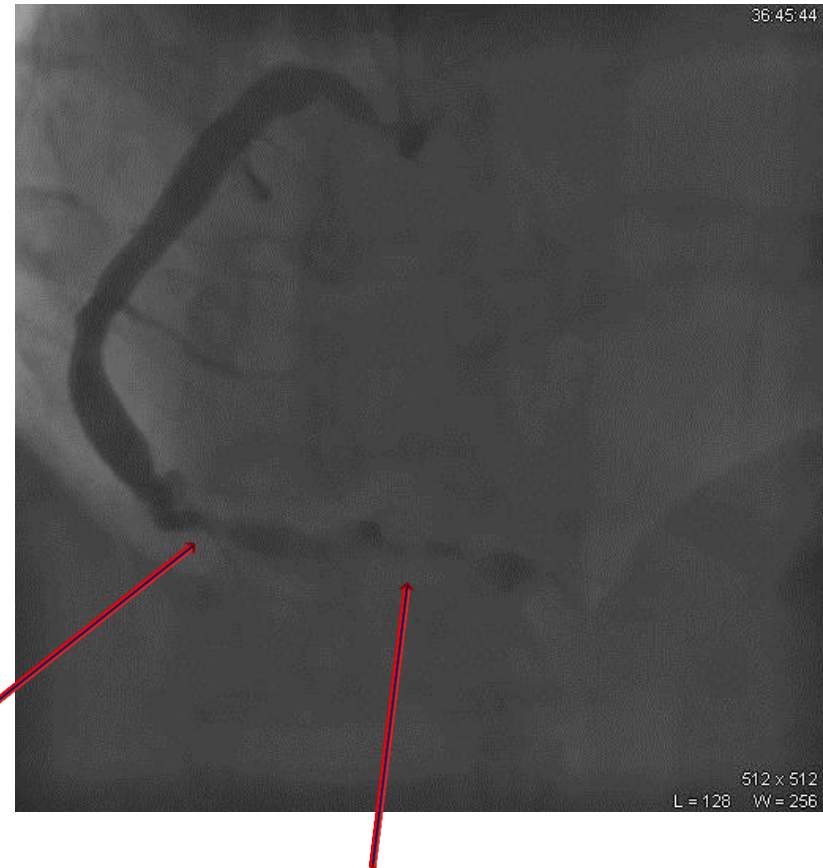
- 63 years old man
- Open AAA repair in 2009
- No connective tissue disease diagnosed





Preop screening

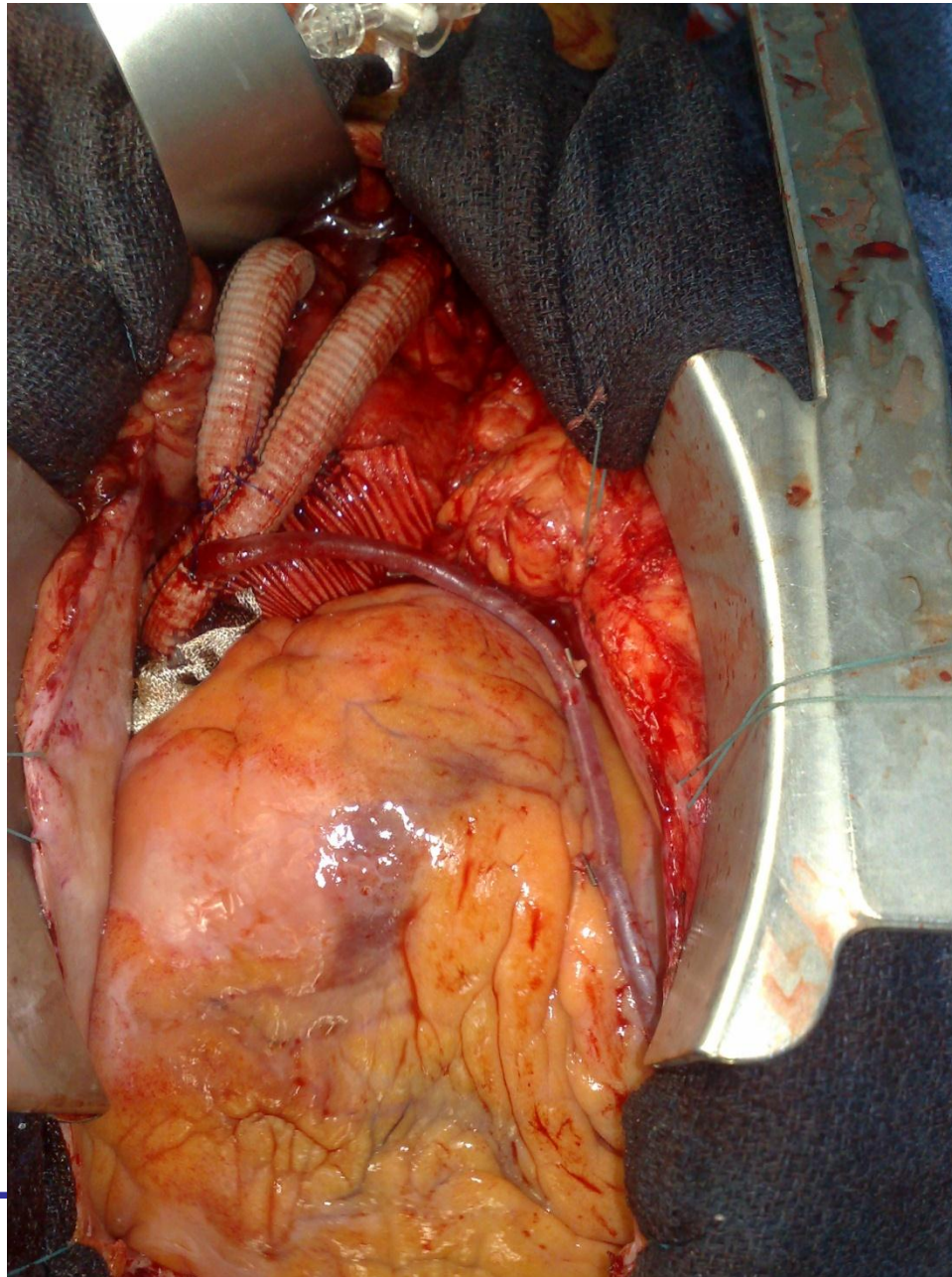
- **Dominant right coronary**
- **Left ventricular function: 35%**
- **GFR=40.2 ml/min (MDRD)**



Multi-disciplinary Discussion

- 3-stage procedure:
 1. Cardiac repair:
 - Ascending aortic banding
 - right coronary bypass
 - IT and LCC debranching
 2. Endovascular repair in 2 steps:
 - a) Exclusion of the arch aneurysm
 - b) Exclusion of the TAA









CONCLUSIONS

- Standard of Care in most centers in Europe
- High volume centers performing both techniques
- T-branch requires large experience with iliac branch and fenestrated endografting

