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# Ascending Aorta: Is The Endovascular Approach Realistic? How I Do It.

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CONTROVERSES ET ACTUALITÉS EN CHIRURGIE VASCULAIRE  
CONTROVERSIES & UPDATES  
IN VASCULAR SURGERY



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## Disclosure

Speaker name:

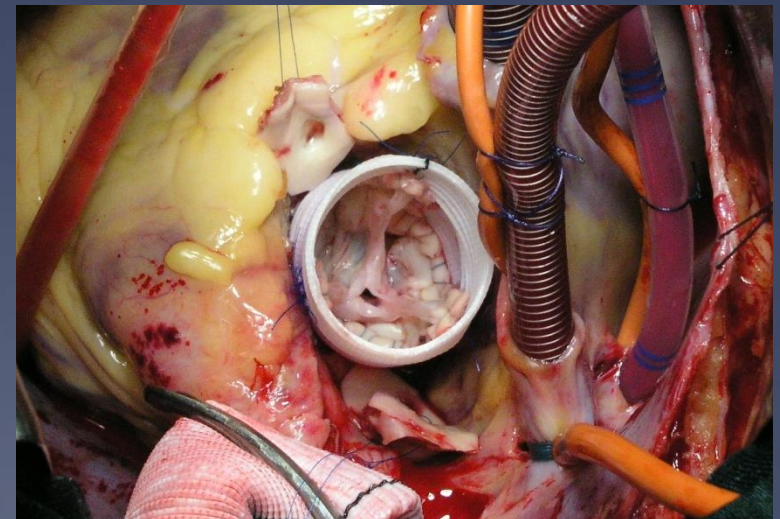
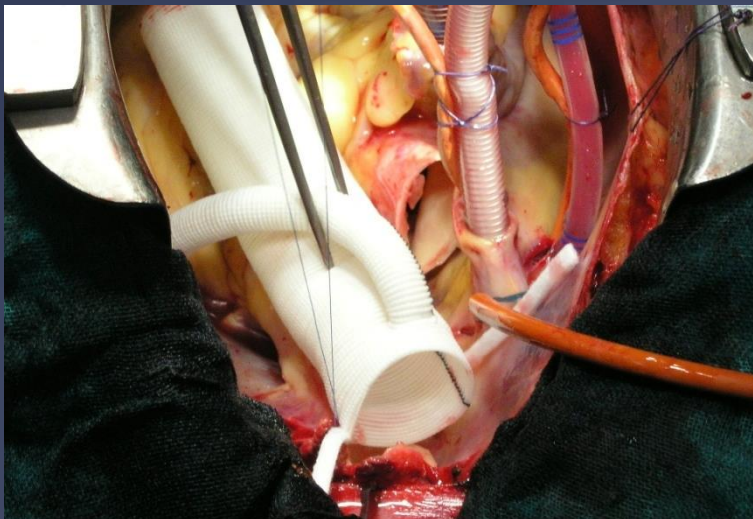
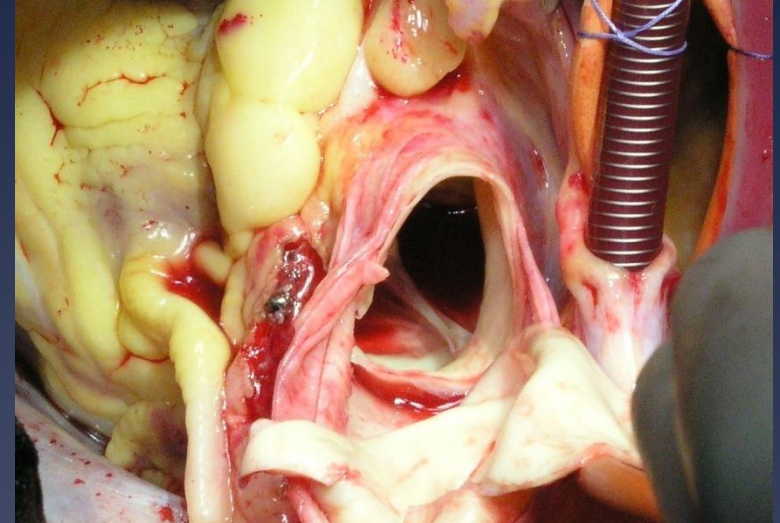
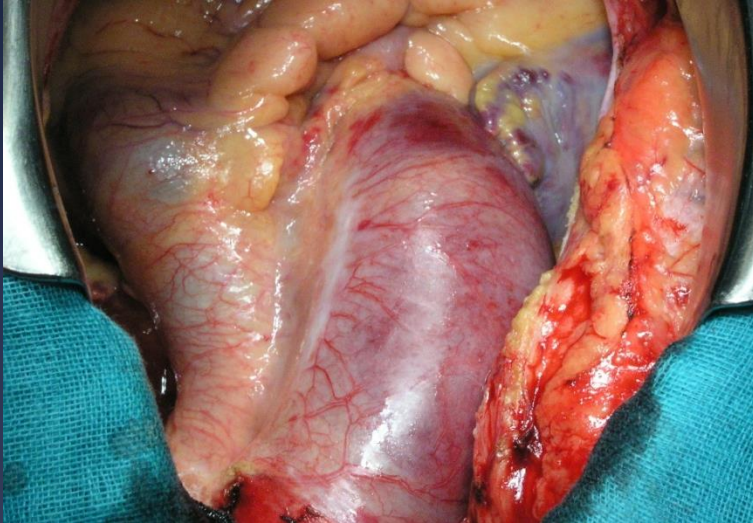
Tilo Kölbel

☐ I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- ☒ Consulting
- ☐ Employment in industry
- ☐ Shareholder in a healthcare company
- ☐ Owner of a healthcare company
- ☒ Other(s)
- ☐ I do not have any potential conflict of interest



# Gold Standard for Ascending Aorta



# Gold Standard for Ascending Aorta



But.....

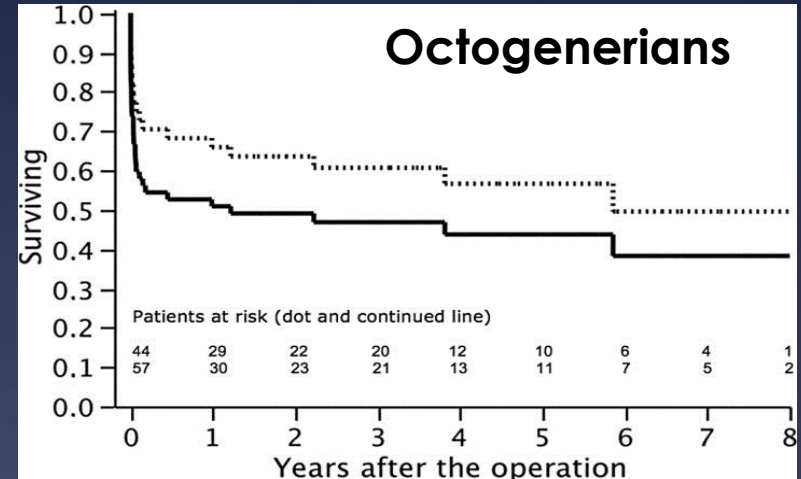
Patients with

- \* Old age
- \* Severe comorbidities
- \* Previous cardiac surgery

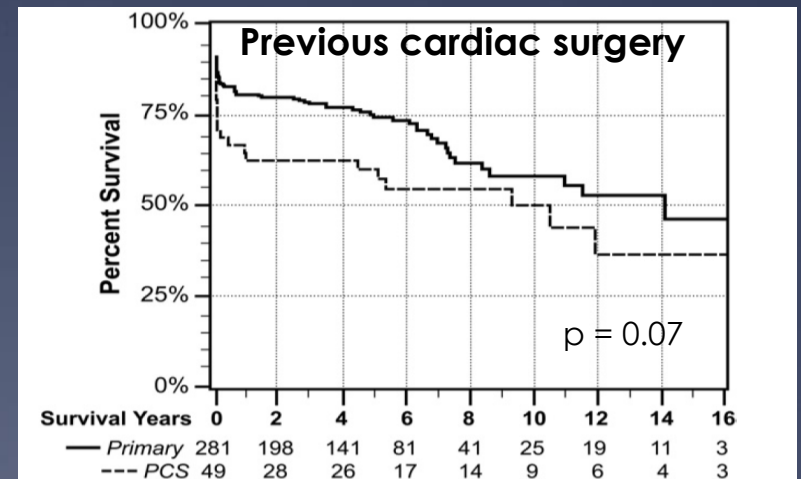
are often turned down for open surgery

and

might benefit from a less invasive therapy.



Piccardo et al. 2009, Ann Thor Surg 88:491-7



Estrera et al. 2010, Ann Thorac Surg 89:1467-74

# Ascending Aorta



## Pathologies to be treated:

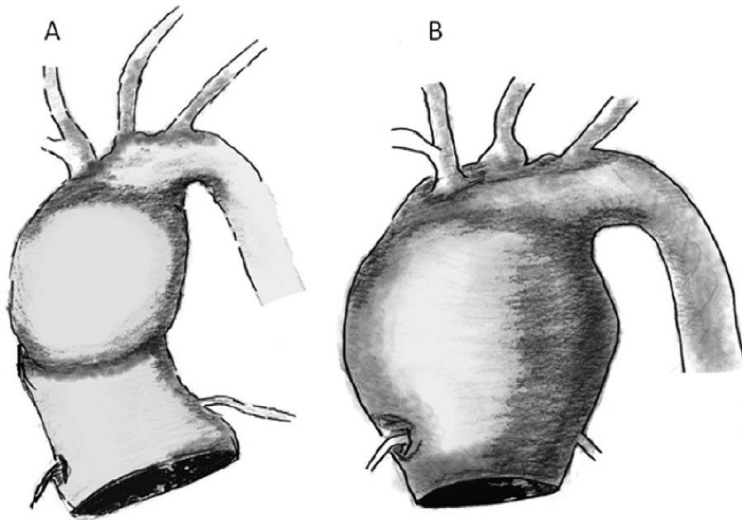
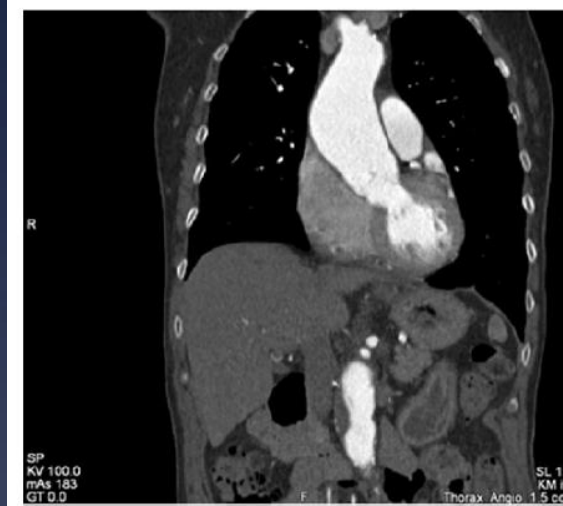
- \* Ascending aneurysm
- \* Lesions post surgery:
  - \* Pseudoaneurysm
  - \* Postsurgery bleeding
  - \* Residual Dissection
  - \* Lost TAVI
- \* Type A dissection



# Ascending Aneurysm

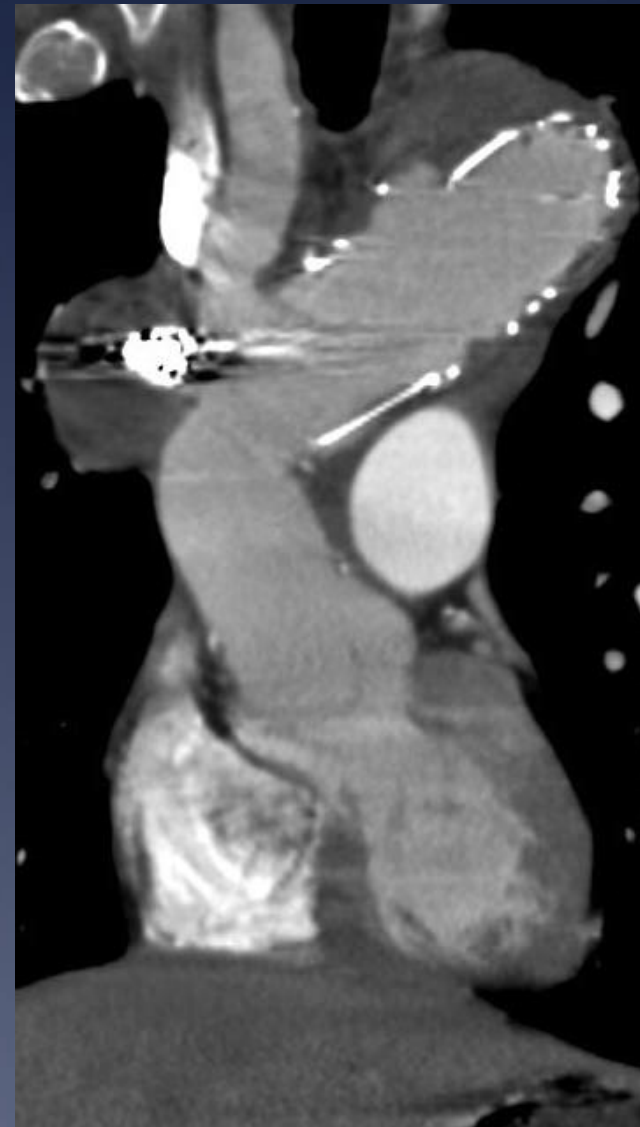
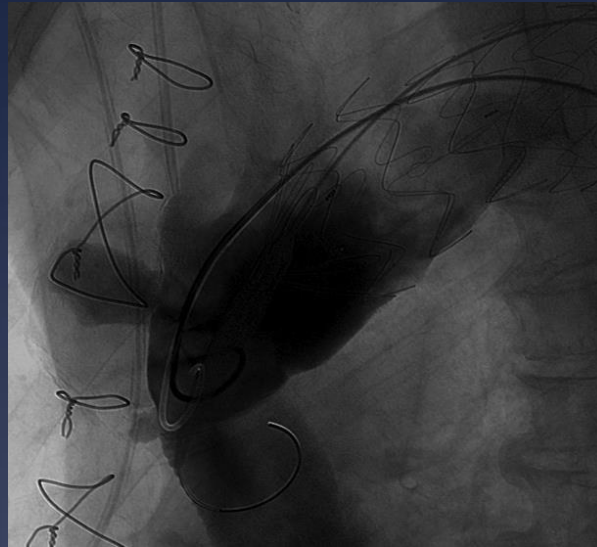
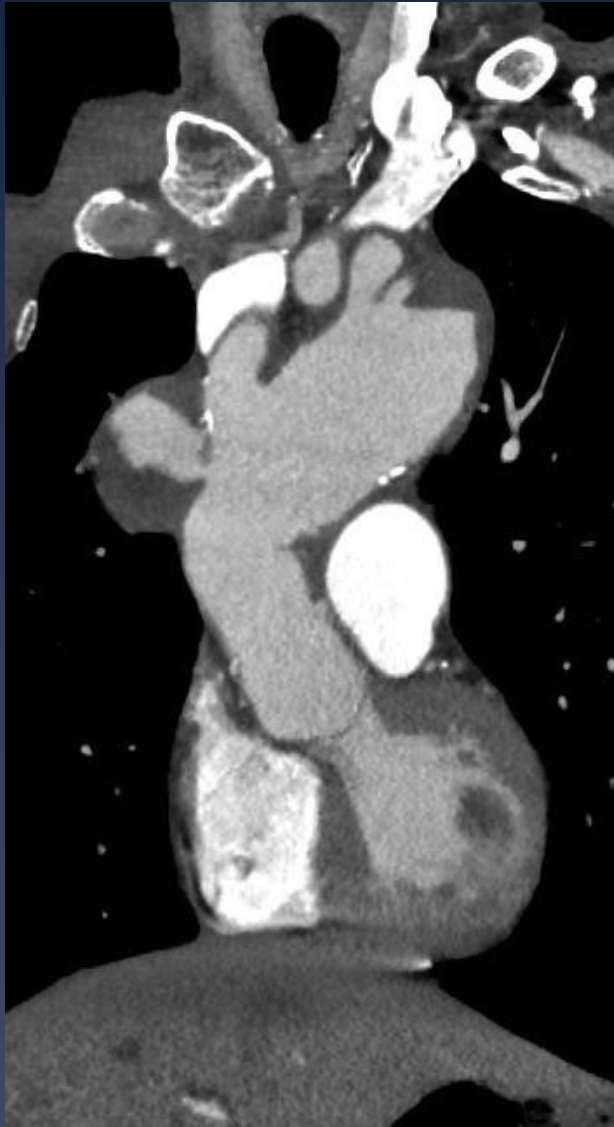


- \* Most are conical and lack proximal landing zone.



- \* Endovascular exclusion usually not possible in native vessel

# Pseudoaneurysm

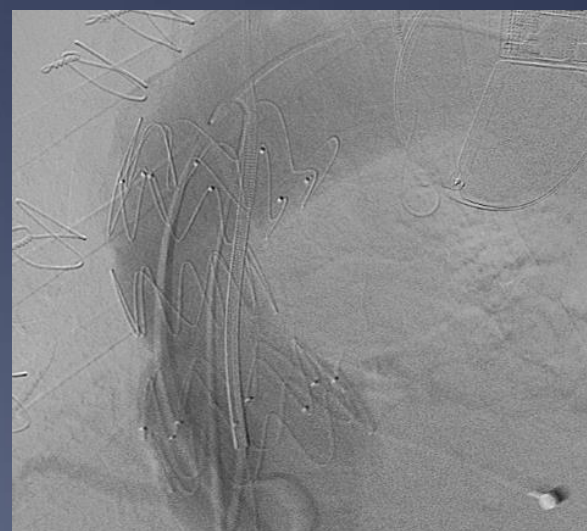
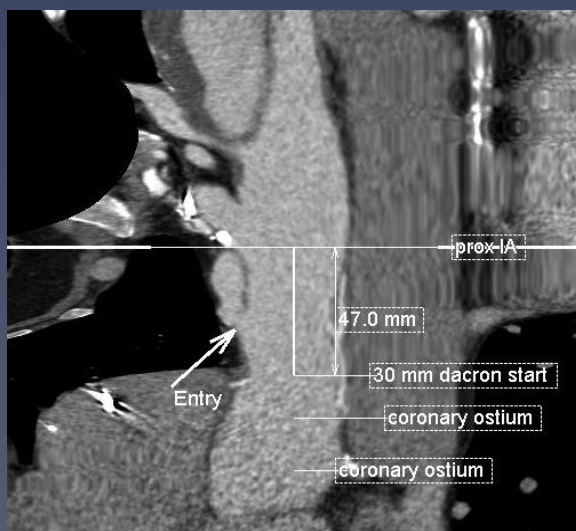


# Postsurgery Bleeding

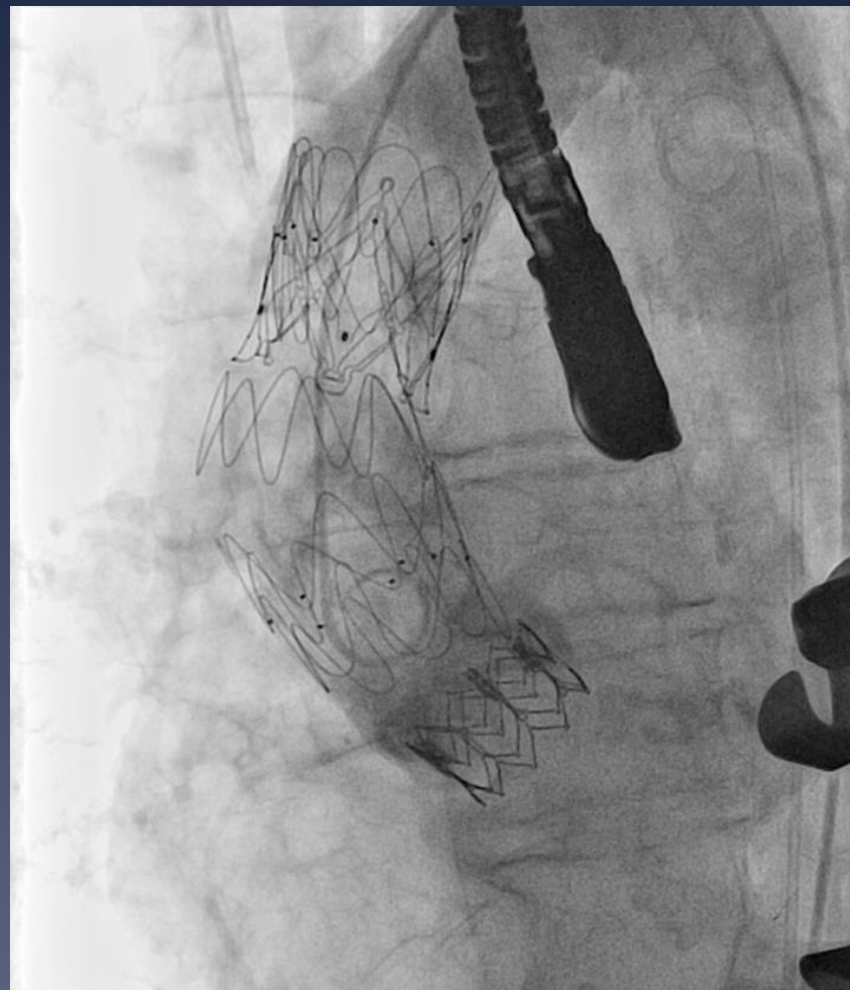
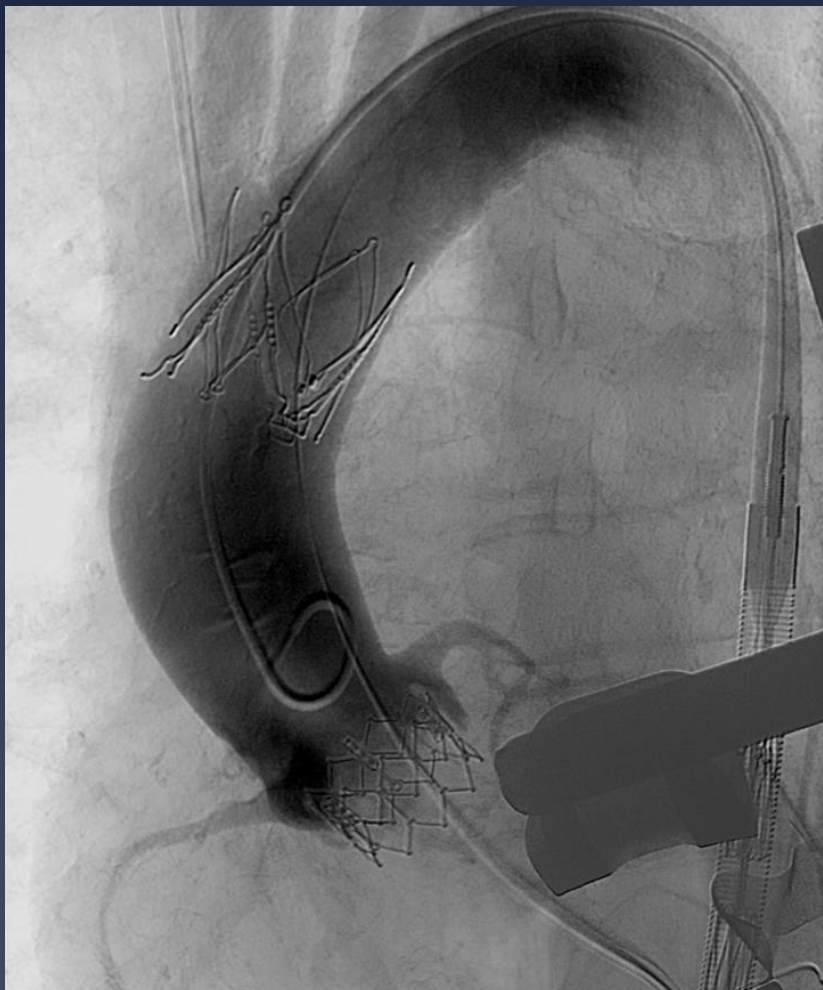




# Residual Dissection



# Lost TAVI



# Type A Dissection

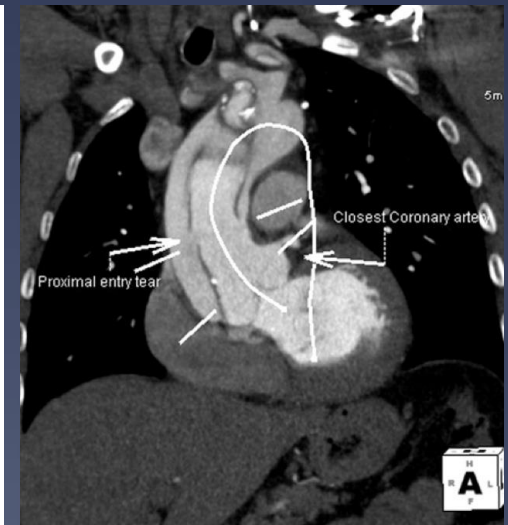


## Endovascular Approaches to Acute Aortic Type A Dissection: A CT-Based Feasibility Study

J. Sobocinski<sup>a</sup>, N. O'Brien<sup>a</sup>, B. Maurel<sup>b</sup>, M. Bartoli<sup>c</sup>, Y. Goueffic<sup>d</sup>,  
T. Sassard<sup>e</sup>, M. Midulla<sup>f</sup>, M. Koussa<sup>a</sup>, A. Vincentelli<sup>a</sup>, S. Haulon<sup>a,\*</sup>

### Conclusion

Approximately half of the patients currently undergoing open repair of an acute type A dissection could potentially be candidates for an endovascular repair. It is reasonable to extrapolate that the same proportion of patients who currently refused surgery on the basis of being unfit for open repair would have anatomy suitable for an endovascular repair. Clinical studies should be conducted in this subgroup of patients to determine a potential future role of endovascular repair in acute type A dissections.



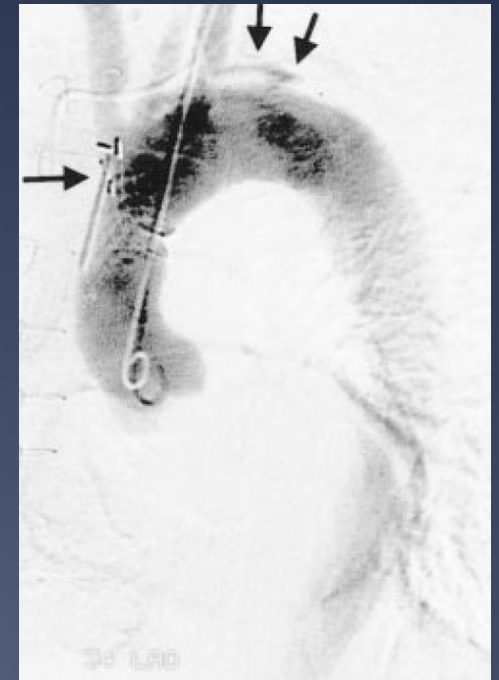
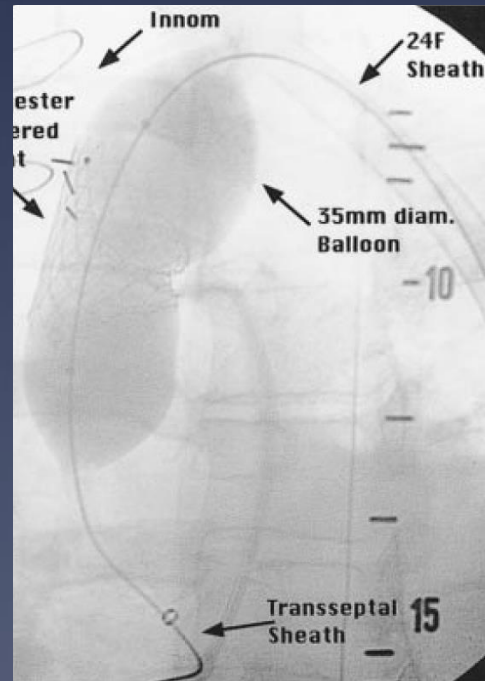
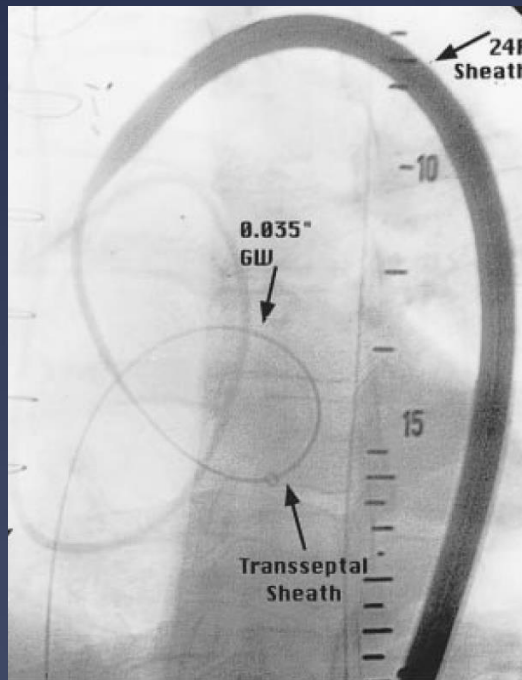


# Type A Dissection



## Transseptal Guidewire Stabilization Facilitates Stent-Graft Deployment for Persistent Proximal Ascending Aortic Dissection

Gerald Dorros, MD; Ari M. Dorros, MD; Sara Planton, RN;  
Daniel O'Hair, MD; and Mahmoud Zayed, MD



# Type A Dissection



The first endovascular repair of an acute type A dissection using an endograft designed for the ascending aorta

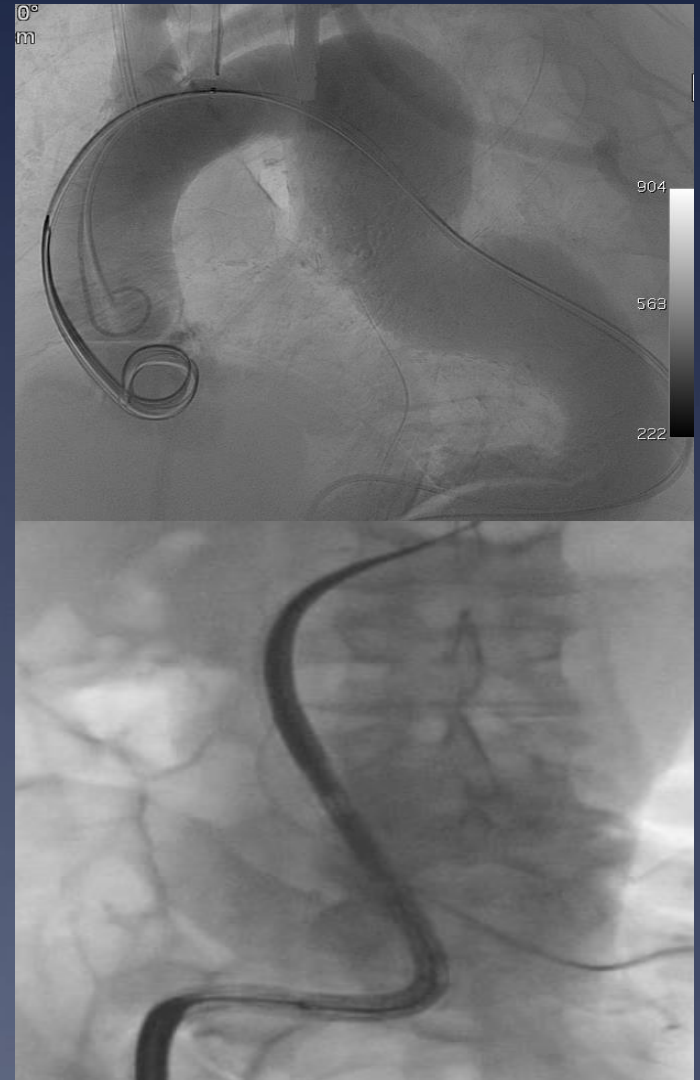
Matthew J. Metcalfe, MD, MRCS, Alan Karthikesalingam, MRCS, Steve A. Black, FRCS, Ian M. Loftus, MD, FRCS, Robert Morgan, FRCR, and Matt M. Thompson, MD, FRCS,



# Limitations of Transfemoral Access

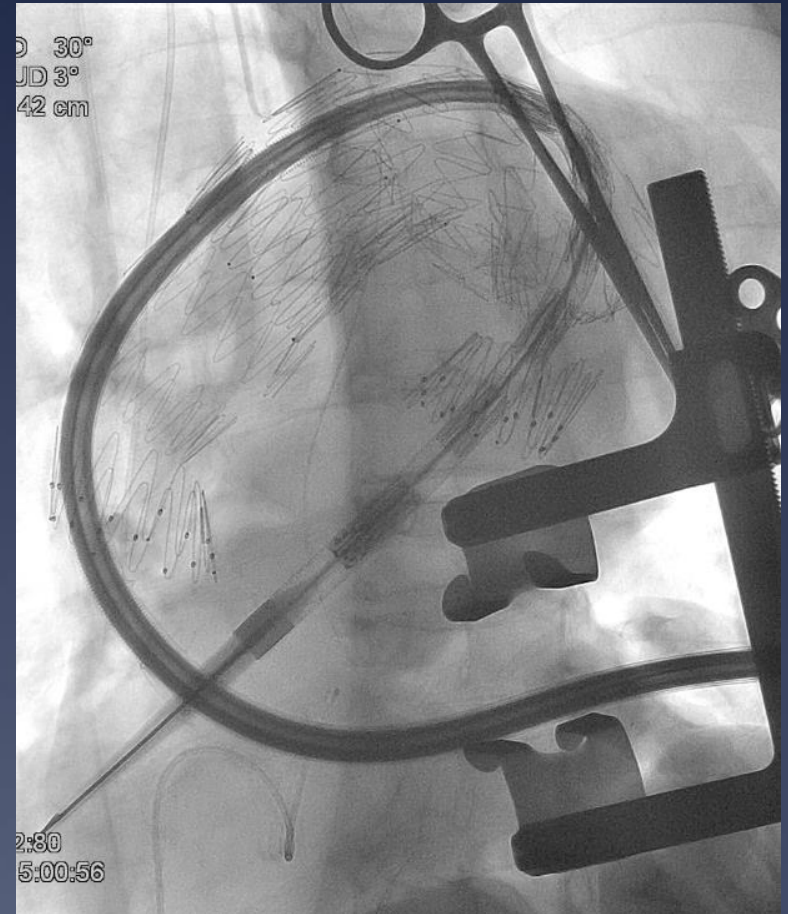
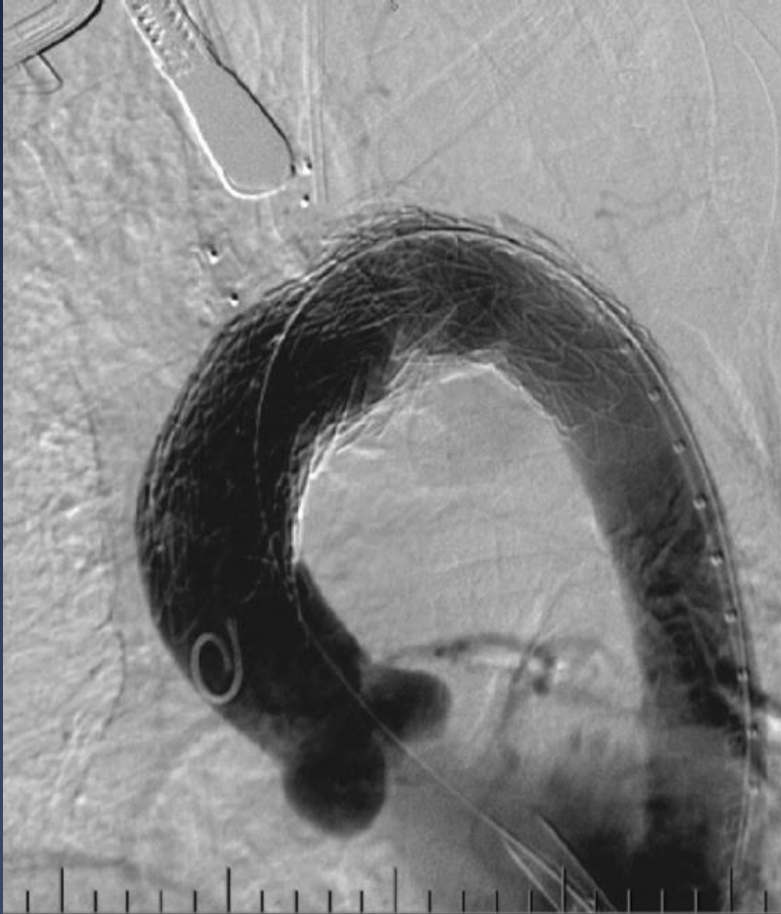


- \* Distance to ascending and arch
- \* Tortuosity and kinking
- \* Hemodynamic forces
- \* Left ventricular wire-position
- \* Difficult true lumen access
- \* Apposition





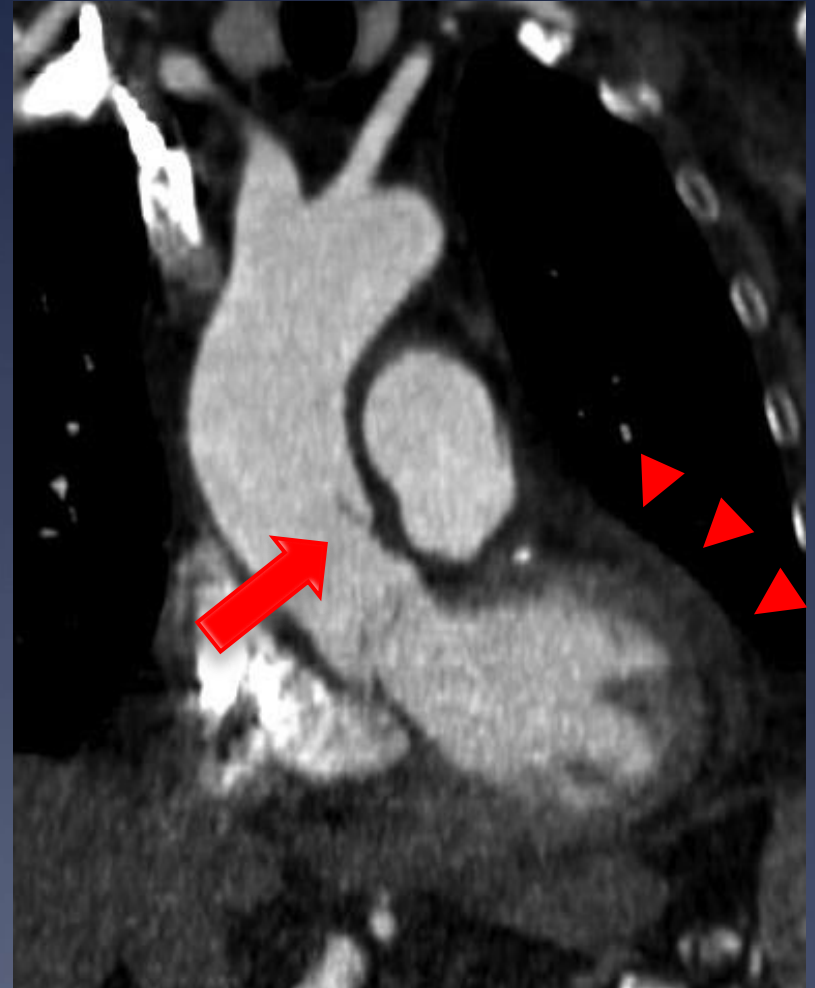
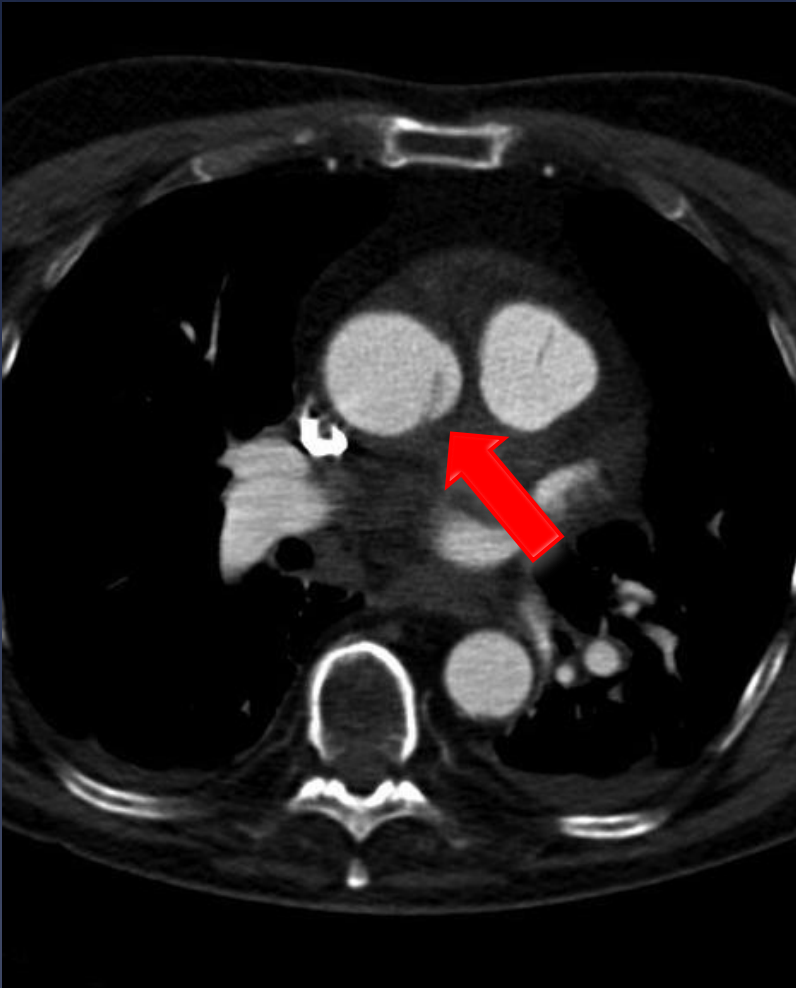
# Transapical TEVAR



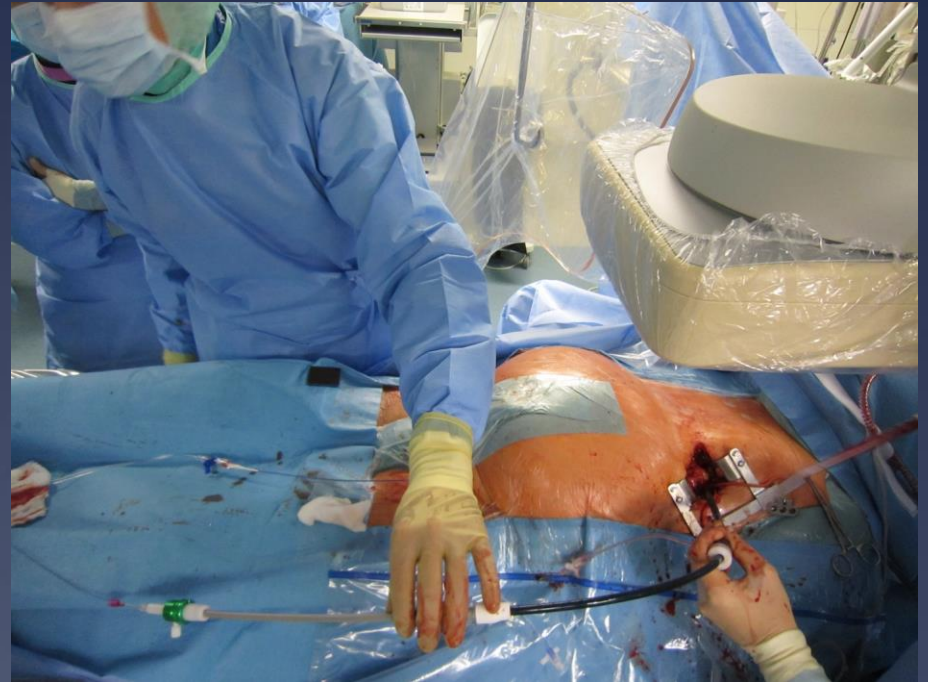
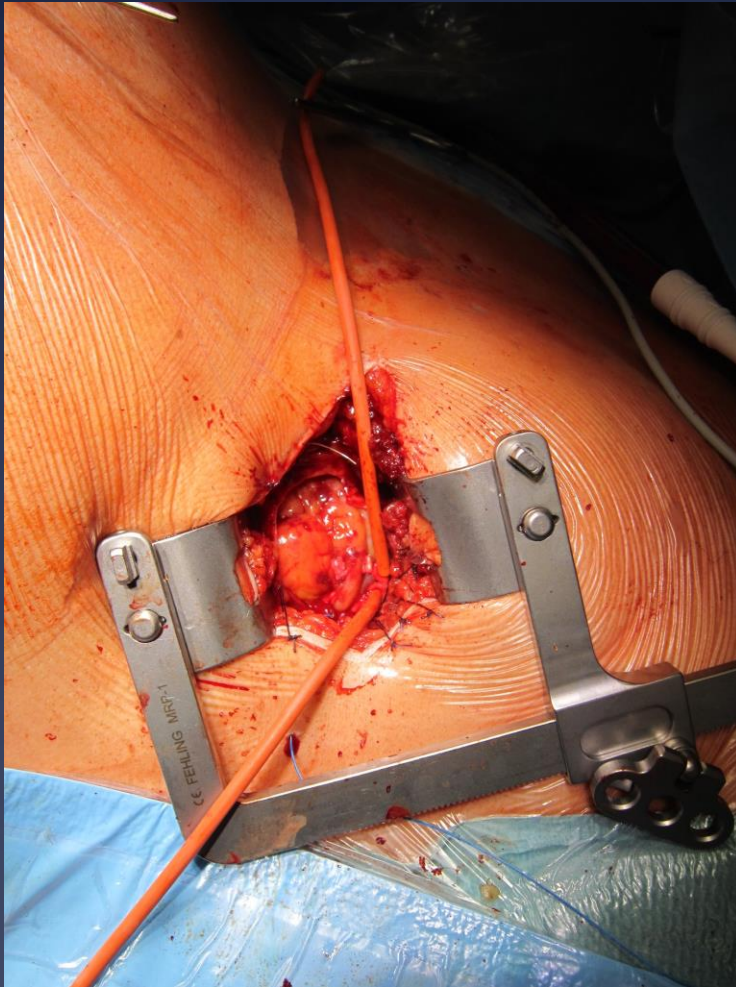
MacDonald et al 2009, JVS 49: 759-62

Kölbel et al 2012, Vascular 19: 308-12

# Transapical TEVAR

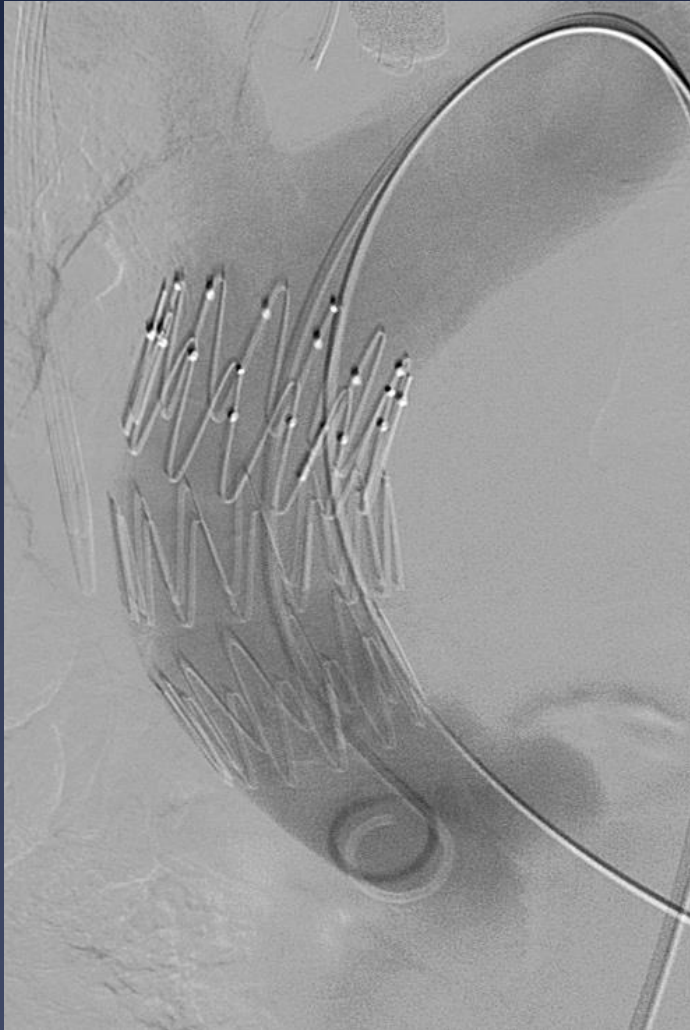


# Transapical TEVAR





# Transapical TEVAR



**12h postop.**

# Transapical TEVAR

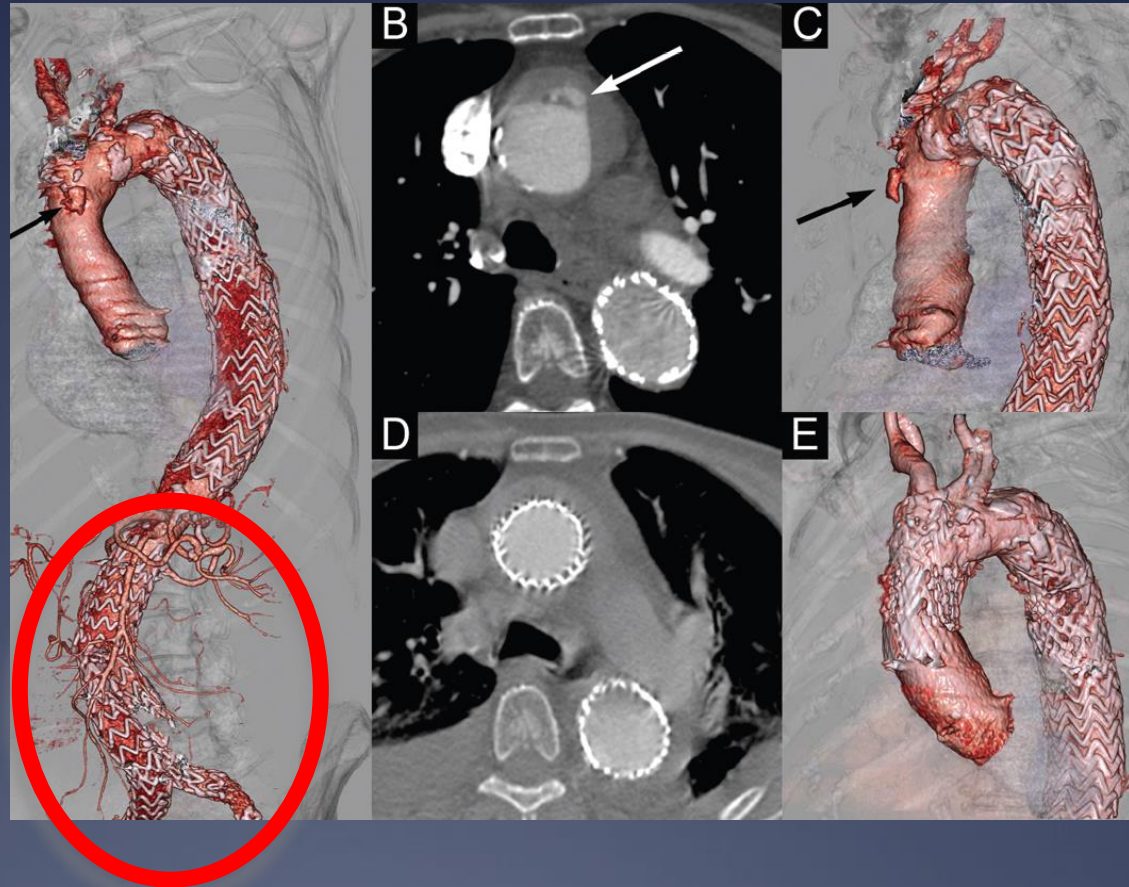


24m postop.

# Recent Casereport



- \* “Dissecting hematoma of the ascending aorta“
- \* From cardiovascular unit familiar with TAVI
- \* „Inaccessible peripheral vessels“
- \* „The procedure was a success“
- \* FU 8 days

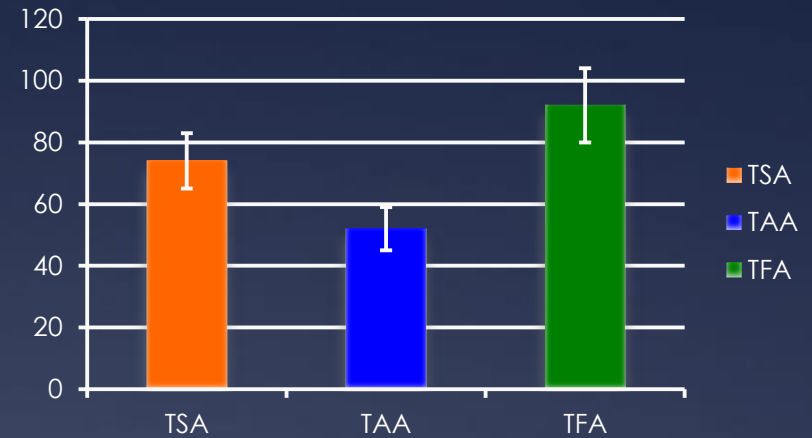




# Experimental data



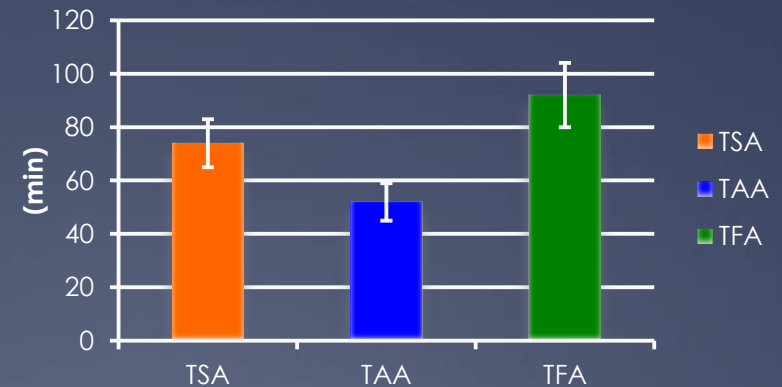
**Operating time**



**Transseptal vs. Transapical vs. Transfemoral Access**



**Deployment time**





# Is the Endovascular Approach Realistic?:



- \* Yes, in selected cases.
- \* Remaining problems:
  - \* Pulsatility, movement of aortic arch
  - \* Impact of endografts on AV unknown
  - \* Proximal seal
  - \* Patient selection
  - \* Best access.
- \* Most beneficial after previous surgery:
  - \* Higher risk in Redo-surgery
  - \* Safe proximal landing.



# How I Do It:



- \* Wait for cases.
- \* Choose appropriate technique, implant, access.
- \* Know morbidity and mortality of open surgery.





# Summary



- \* Endovascular Treatment of ascending aorta potentially beneficial in selected patients.
- \* Postsurgery lesions and Type A dissection work.
- \* Ascending aneurysms in native vessel do not.
- \* Transfemoral delivery challenging, transapical access route potentially easier.
- \* Currently available stent-grafts do not meet requirements.
- \* Role of endovascular treatment in the ascending aorta yet to be defined.



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## Thanks to:

Sebastian Debus

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