Chronic type B dissection. What is wrong with TEVAR? Dissection chronique de type B: les limites des endoprothèses







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Type B Aortic Dissection: Definitions

RCT Definitions (INSTEAD/ADSORB)

Acute : <14 days

Chronic: >14 days





Type B Aortic Dissection: Definitions

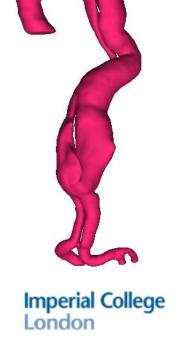
Interdisciplinary Expert Consensus Document on Management of Type B Aortic Dissection 2013

American College of Cardiology

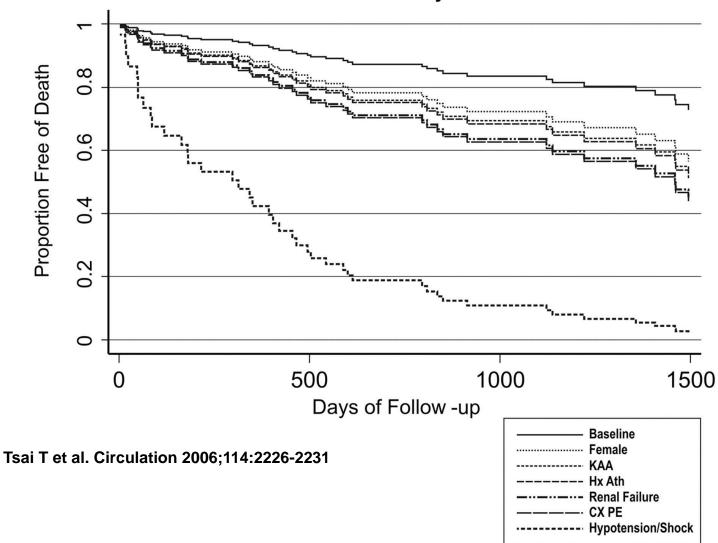
Acute : <14 days

Subacute: 14 days- 6 weeks

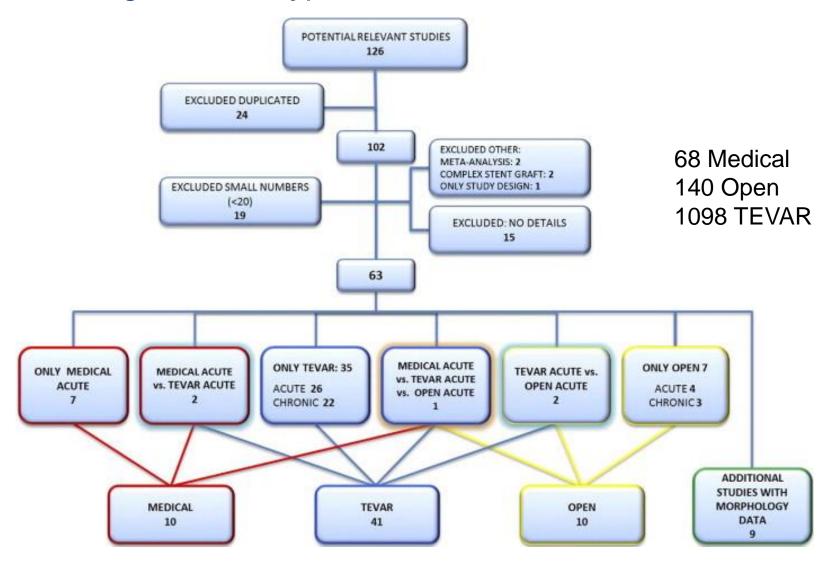
Chronic: > 6 weeks



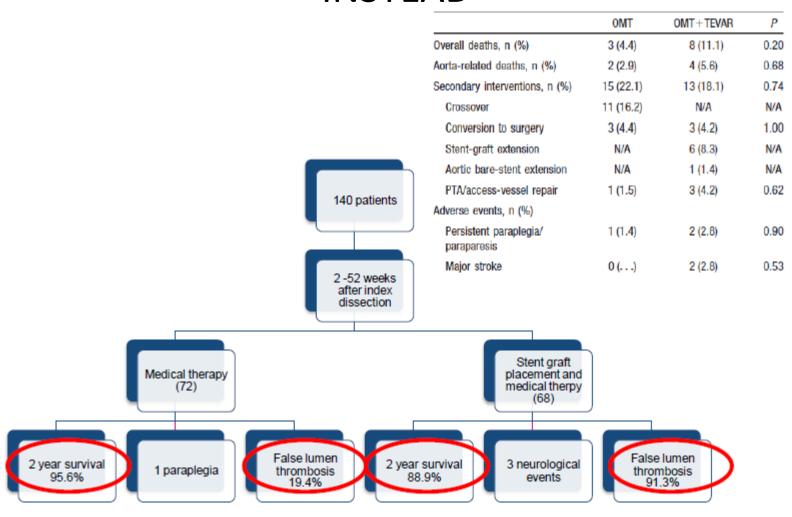
Estimated Survival by Predictors



Interdisciplinary Expert Consensus Document on Management of Type B Aortic Dissection 2013



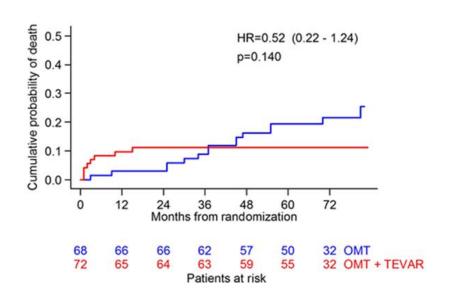
Uncomplicated Chronic TBD INSTEAD



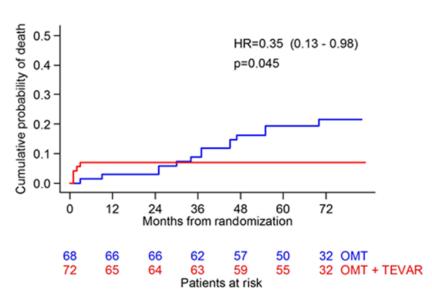


INSTEAD 5 Years

All Cause Mortality



Aortic Specific Mortality



Chronic Type B Complications



Aortic expansion >55mm per year

Aortic growth rate >4mm per year

Recurrence of symptoms

New acute dissection

Who gets complications?

Patent false lumen

Entry tear >10 mm irrespective of where

Initial FL>22mm

Total aortic diameter >40mm

Outcomes of Endovascular Treatment for Chronic Type B dissection

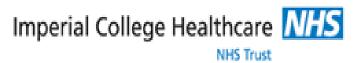
Perioperative mortality: 0-7.5%

Subacute - 2.8%

Chronic- 6.6%

Perioperative mortality OR: 14-30%

Mid-term mortality 8.0%



Endovascular Complications

- Endograft Infection and aorto-bronchial/oesophageal fistula (0.2%)
- Endoleaks (8-11%) and Reinterventions (up to 60%)
- Stroke (1.5 3%)
- SCI (0.45 -2.5%)
- Retrograde dissection
- Deployment in false lumen
- Endograft compromise/collapse
- Distal Tear/false lumen patency and continued dilatation



Endovascular Complications: Retrograde Dissection

- 1% IRAD (12/1129)
- 30% Marfans
- Oversizing
- Balloon Dilatation
- Open Surgical Adjuncts (2/35 SMH)
- Proximal Bare Stents
- Lack of conformability/cardiac cycle

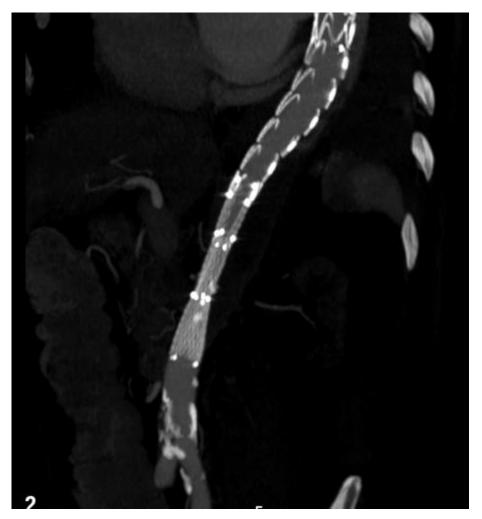


Endovascular Complications: Dissection Lamellae

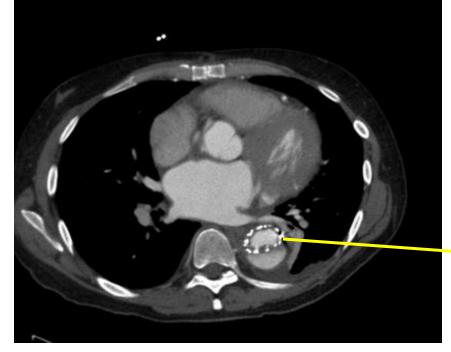
Type A with emergent repair

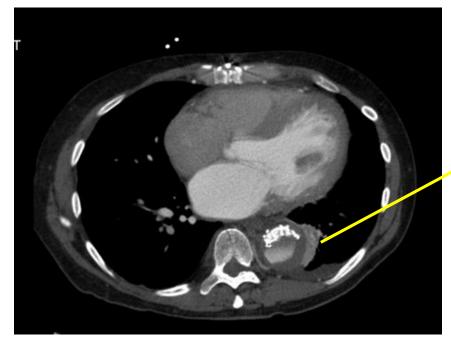
Arch and Type B dissection Chronic visceral and lower limb malperfusion

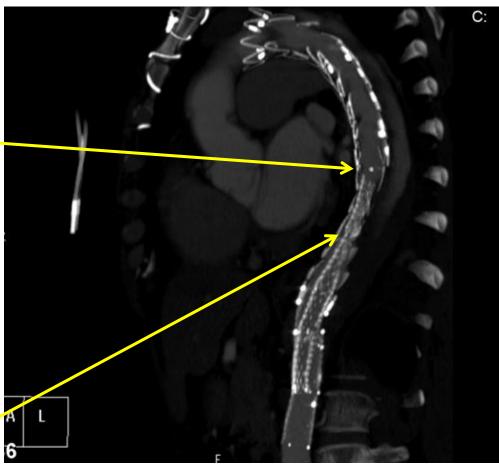
TEVAR Petticoat to TL













Endovascular Complications: Endoleak 1

Arch repair with frozen elephant trunk

Type B chronic dissection with Enlargement

TEVAR



Endovascular Complications: Endoleak 2

Type 1B/backwash endoleak

Extention to coeliac

Occlusion device into distal tear/ Coils into sac

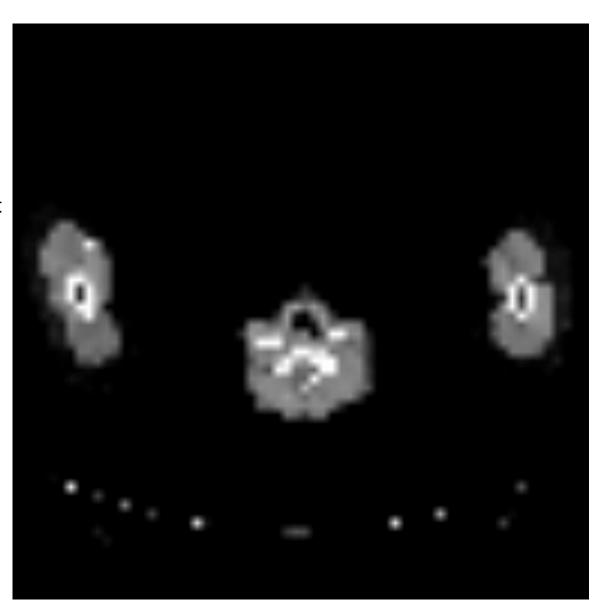


Endovascular Complications: Landing Zones 1

42 Marfans

Previous ascending repair

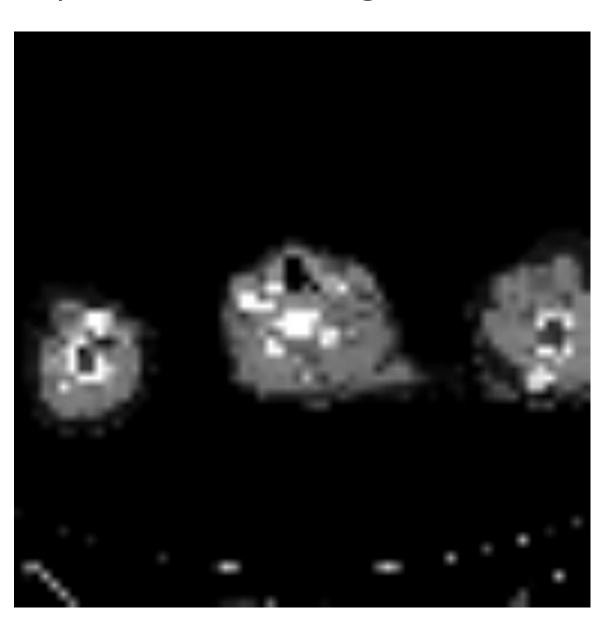
Enlarging Type B component



Endovascular Complications: Landing Zones 2

Arch debranching neoinnominate and R-L CCA Bypass

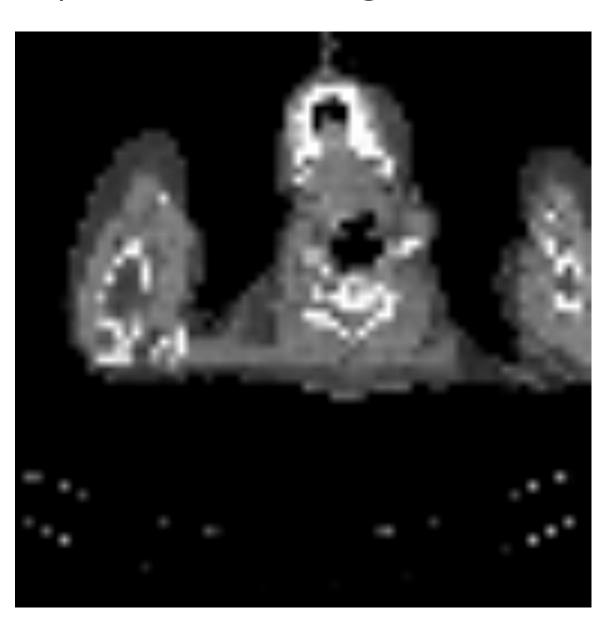
TEVAR



Endovascular Complications: Landing Zones 3

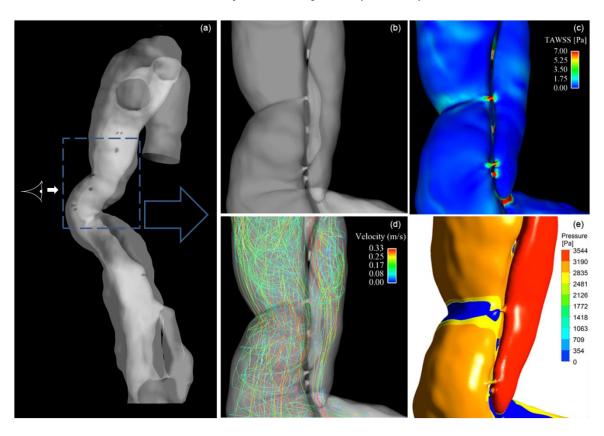
Visceral debranching with retrograde revascularization

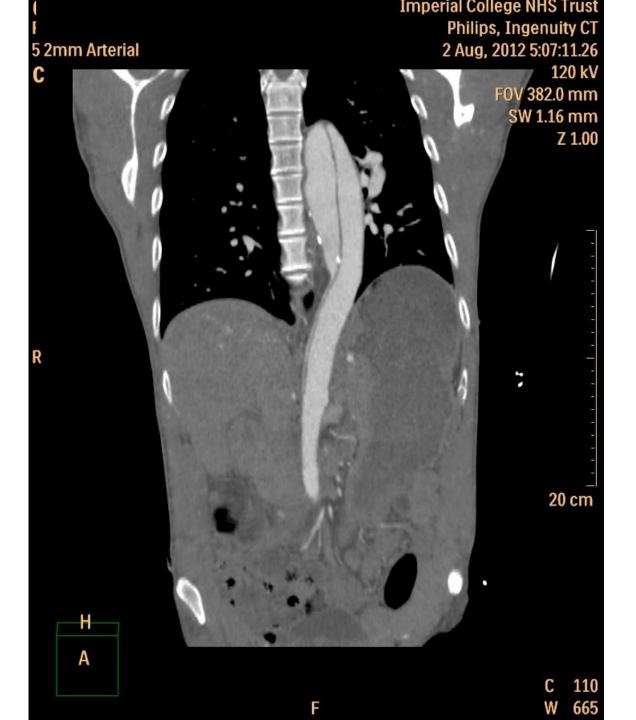
Completion aortic stenting

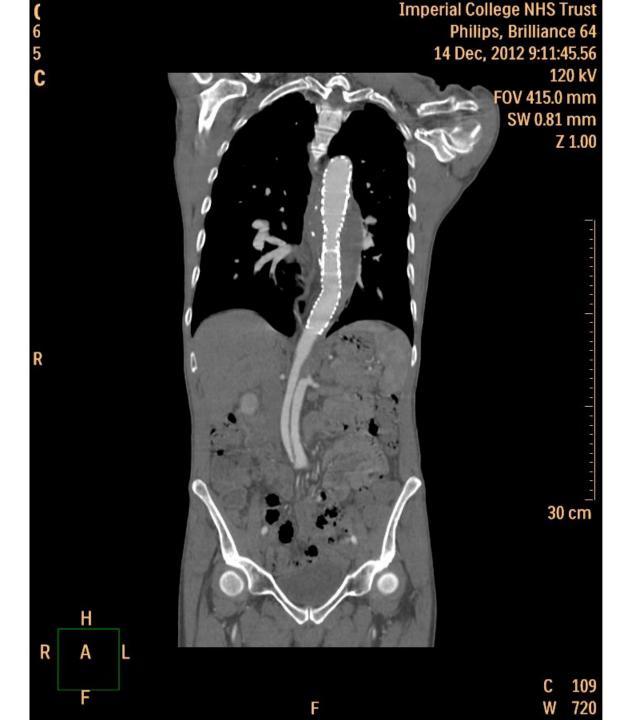


Distal Tears

2-8 per subject (n=10)



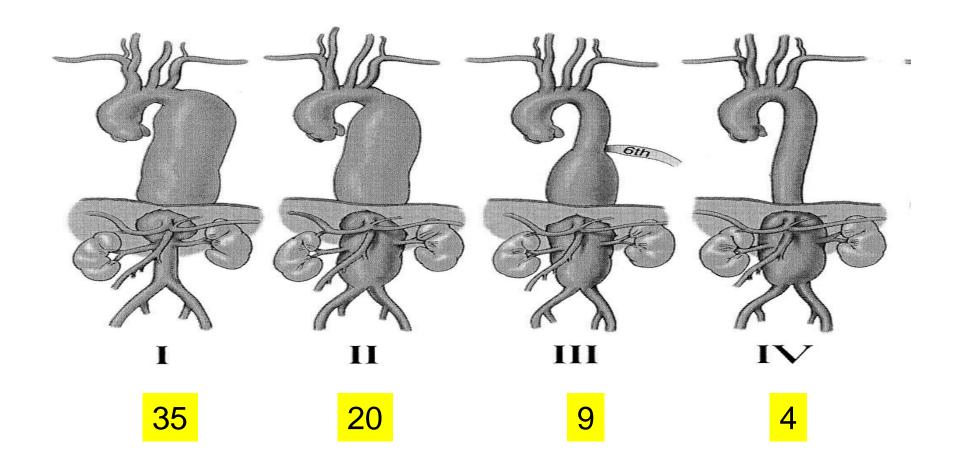




SMH Experience 2002-12: Complicated chronic TBD

- 84 patients
- 59M:29F
- Age 23-90
- Elective 59/84 (70%)
- Urgent/emergent :25/84 (30%)
 - -branch vessel ischaemia(3)
 - -pleural effusion(3)
 - -rupture(7)

14% of patients had Marfans syndrome.



- IRAAA (3).
- Mean follow-up was 68 months (range 1-106)

• 41 Elective:

- -Arch hybrid repair(9)
- -visceral hybrid repair(15)
- -TEVAR(12)
- -FEVAR(2)
- -OR (1 Type-III, 1 Type-IV, 1 IRAAA)

5% in Hospital Mortality 24% Follow up Mortality

• 21 urgent/emergent

- -arch hybrid(2)
- -visceral hybrid(1)
- -TEVAR(14)
- -OR (2 Type-IV, 1 Type-III, 1 IRAAA)

4% in Hospital Mortality 32% Follow up Mortality

paraparesis(4%), paraplegia(4%), stroke(3%) 2 Aortobronchial, 1 aorto-oesophageal fistula 27 Endoleaks, 7 interventions

Conclusions

- Subacute uncomplicated: Endo vs medical
- Subacute complicated: Endo

- Chronic uncomplicated: Medical
- Chronic complicated: Open/endo