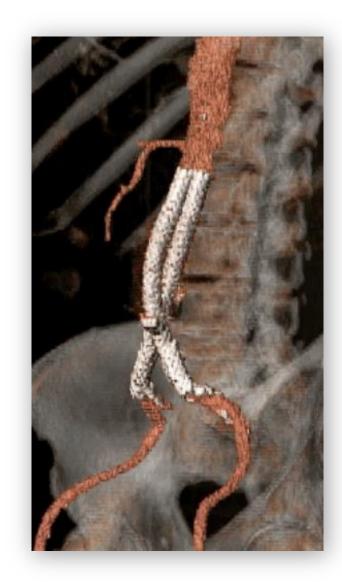
## Early Experience of EVAS With Nellix

Ian Loftus St Georges Vascular Institute London UK







### Disclosure

Speaker name: Ian Loftus

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

Consulting, Research Grants and Speaker:

Endologix

Abbott

Cook

Medtronic

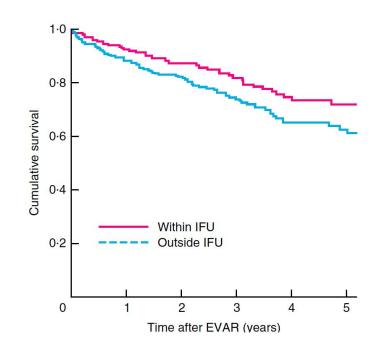
Covidien





# Long Term Outcomes Following EVAR

- Current endografts have significant rates of graft failure and endoleak
- Prevention of rupture depends on effective surveillance and reintervention
- Lifelong surveillance requires considerable resource
- Patient never "cured"



### Holt et al BJS 2012





## Stent design: Paradigm Shift

- Generations of EVAR: subtle design change
- Technological innovation to produce endograft with:
  - Reduced incidence of graft failure and endoleak
  - Reduced need for surveillance
  - Abolish sac diameter change

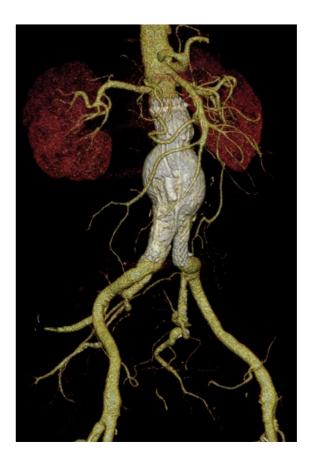






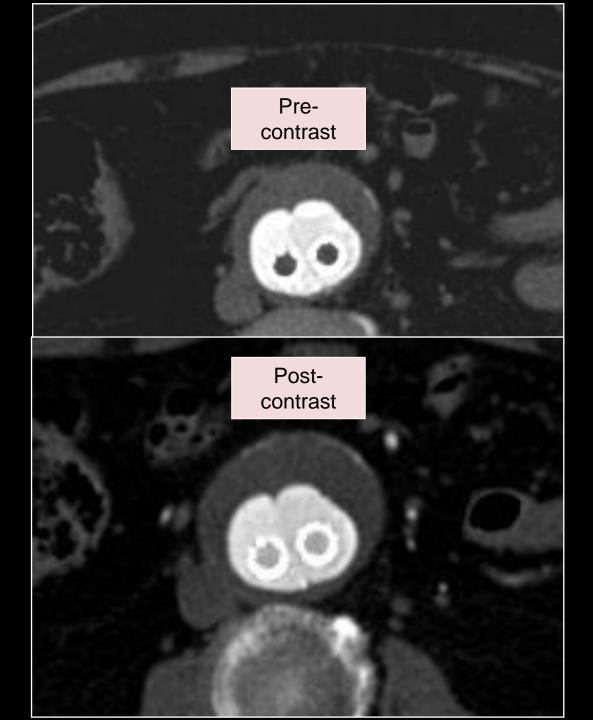
# Stent design: Paradigm Shift

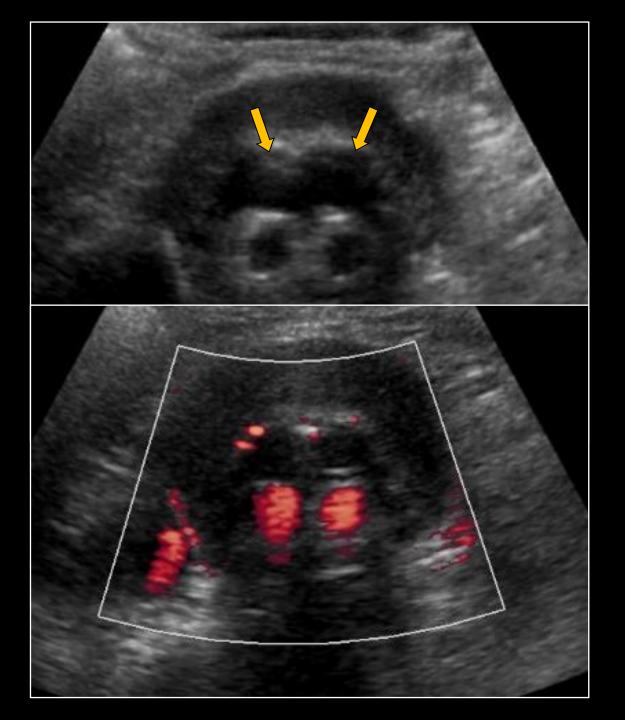
- Generations of EVAR: subtle design change
- Technological innovation to produce endograft with:
  - Reduced incidence of graft failure and endoleak
  - Reduced need for surveillance
  - Improve long term outcomes



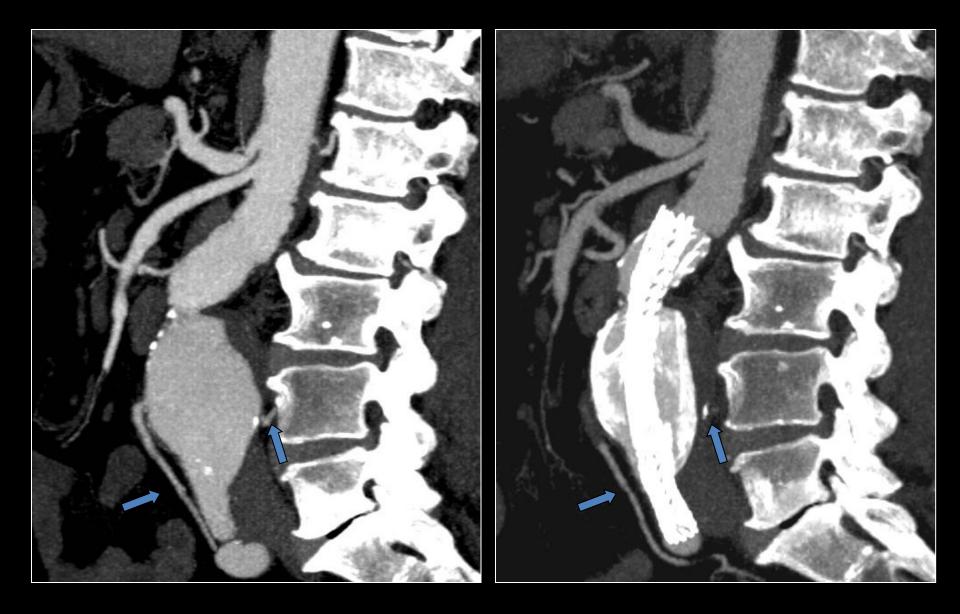












### Nellix: Pilot Study

- N=34
- 100% procedural success
- No major adverse events to 30 days





#### EVAR Using the Nellix Sac-anchoring Endoprosthesis: Treatment of Favourable and Adverse Anatomy\*

D.K. Krievins<sup>a</sup>, A. Holden<sup>b</sup>, J. Savlovskis<sup>a</sup>, C. Calderas<sup>c</sup>, C.E. Donayre<sup>d</sup>, F.L. Moll<sup>e</sup>, B. Katzen<sup>f</sup>, C.K. Zarins<sup>g,\*</sup>

\* Pauls Stradins Clinical University Hospital, Pilsonu iela 13, Rīga-1002, Latvia

<sup>b</sup> Auckland City Hospital, Grafton, New Zealand

<sup>c</sup> Instituto de Clinicas y Urologia Tamanaco, Caracas, Venezuela

\* Department of Surgery, Stanford University Medical Center, Palo Alto, 318 Campus Drive West, Stanford, CA 94304, USA

Submitted 28 October 2010; accepted 4 March 2011 Available online 15 April 2011

KEYWORDS Abdominal aortic aneurysm; Endovascular aortic aneurysm repair; Novel sac-anchoring endoprosthesis; Adverse aortic anatomy; Clinical results of EVAR with new endovascular device; New device for EVAR Abstract Objective: The study aimed to review the results of endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) using a novel sac-anchoring endoprosthesis in patients with favourable and adverse anatomy.

Design: This is a prospective, multicentre, clinical trial.

*Materials*: The Nellix endoprosthesis consists of dual, balloon-expandable endoframes, surrounded by polymer-filled endobags, which obliterate the aneurysm sac and maintain endograft position.

Methods: The study reviewed worldwide clinical experience and Core Lab evaluation of computed tomography (CT) scans.

Results: From 2008 to 2010, 34 patients (age 71 ± 8 years, abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) diameter 5.8 ± 0.8 cm) were treated at four clinical sites. Seventeen patients (50%) met the indusion criteria for Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved endografts (favourable anatomy); 17 (50%) had one or more adverse anatomic feature: neck length <10 mm (24%), neck angle >60° (9%) and itiac diameter >23 mm (38%). Device deployment was successful in all patients; iliac aneurysm treatment preserved hypogastric patency. Perioperative mortality was 1/34 (2.9%); one patient died at 10 months of congestive heart failure (CHF); one patient had a secondary procedure at 15 months. During 15 ± 6 months follow-up, there were no differences in outcome between favourable and adverse anatomy patients. Follow-up CT extending up to 2 years revealed no change in aneurysm size or endograft position and no new endoleaks.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Harbor/UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA 90502, USA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> University of Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Baptist Cardiac and Vascular Institute, Miami, FL 33176, USA

### Pilot Study: Results

Evaluation	30 Days (N=34)	6 Month (N=33)	l Yr (N=32)	2 Yrs (N=32)	3 Yrs (N=3 I)	4yrs (n=?)
Device Migration	0	0	0	0	0	
Endoleak – Type I A	2. <b>9</b> % (I)*	0	0	0	0	
Endoleak – Type IB	2.9% (I) <sup>†</sup>	3.0% (I) <sup>+</sup>	3.1% (I) <sup>†</sup>	0	0	
Endoleak – Type II	0	0	0	0	0	
Endoleak – Type III/IV	0	0	0	0	0	





# Clinical Experience Since CE Mark

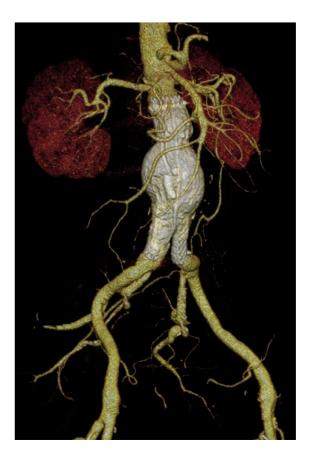
Observation	Results (number)		
Procedural Success	324/324		
Intervention for endoleaks	0		
Intervention for Rupture	0		
Invention for Migration	0		
	5		
Unilateral in-stent thrombosis†	0 in last I 28 pts		
Conversion to open repair*	I		





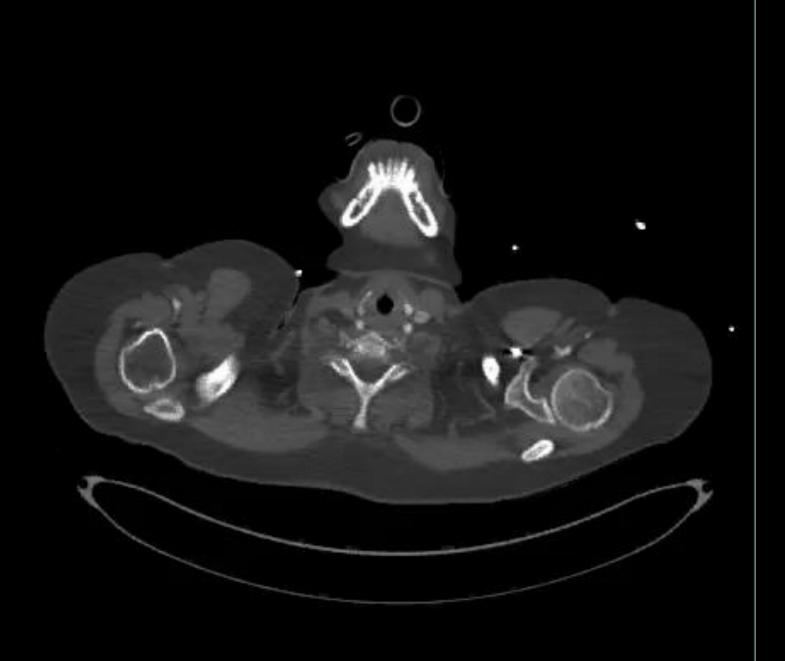
# EVAS Global Registry

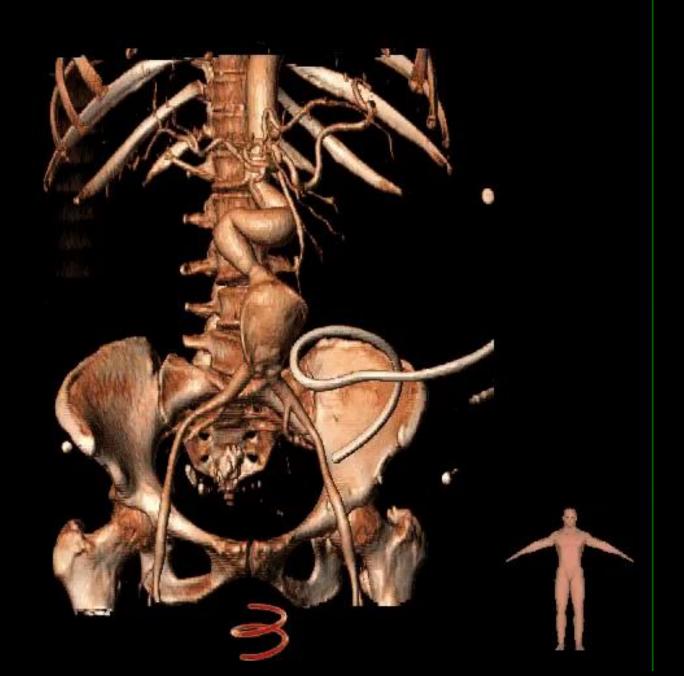
- 5 year prospective registry
- 300 patients
- 30 international sites
- Early and Late Outcomes
  - Re-interventions
  - Aneurysm related mortality

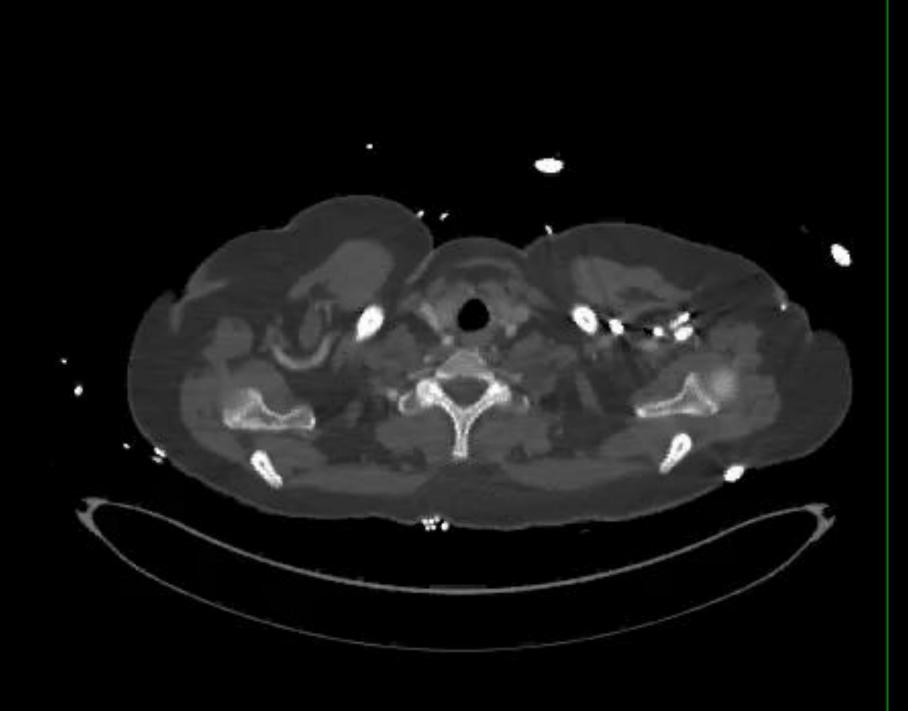




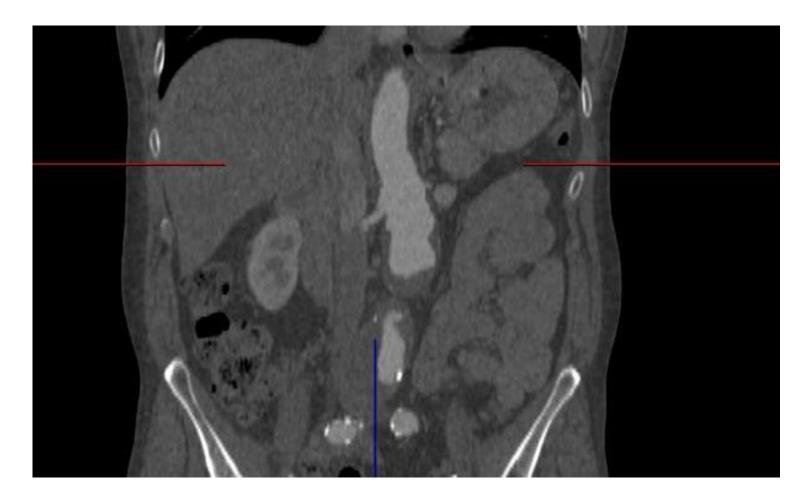








### Chimney Nellix for JRA









## Conclusion

- Nellix provides an innovative EVAR solution with complete anatomic apposition/seal
- Significant potential to eradicate graft migration and type 2/3 endoleak
- Technical simplicity
- Requires careful long term evaluation (EVAS Registry)





