# Paving and Cracking We still need this technique

A. Millon, P.O. Thiney, J.N. Albertini,

E. Rosset, P. Feugier, P. Lermusiaux.

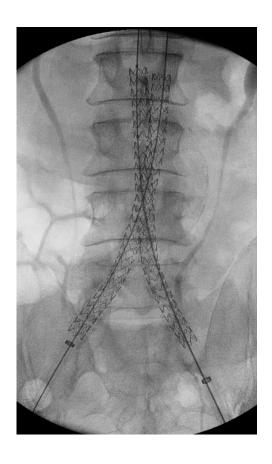


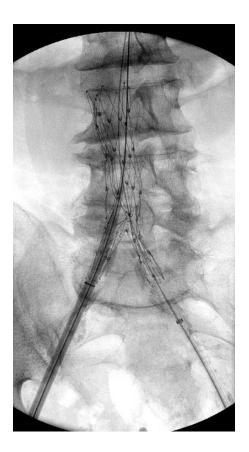




#### Aortic Stent Graft – Latest Generation

Low profile / Tapered tips / Better trackability







"Paving and Cracking": An Endovascular Technique to Facilitate the Introduction of Aortic Stent-Grafts Through Stenosed Iliac Arteries

Robert J. Hinchliffe, FRCS; Krassi Ivancev, MD, PhD; Björn Sonesson, MD, PhD; and Martin Malina, MD, PhD

#### J Endovasc Ther 2007

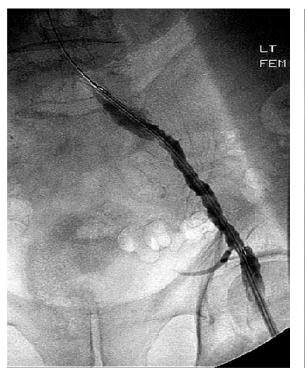


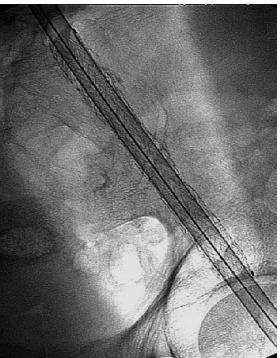
We have used "paving and cracking" successfully in patients with diffusely stenotic, calcified, and tortuous iliac arteries where other simple endovascular measures have failed. It has also proven useful in a case of iatrogenic rupture. Since we introduced this technique, we have not had to use hybrid techniques or open surgery during EVAR in patients with diseased iliac arteries. Further follow-up is required to assess the durability of this technique.

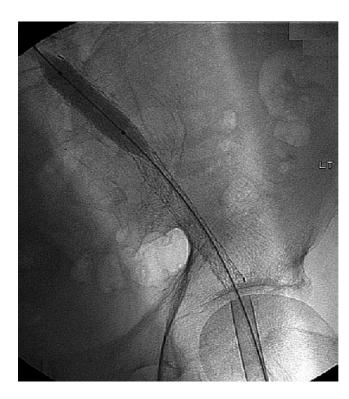
Internal endoconduit: An innovative technique to address unfavorable iliac artery anatomy encountered during thoracic endovascular aortic repair

Brian G. Peterson, MD, and Jon S. Matsumura, MD, Saint Louis, Mo; and Chicago, Ill

J Vasc Surg 2008







# Why do we still need this « old » technique?

#### **DEVICES ISSUES**

Fenestrated and Branched Stent Graft
Thoracic Stent Graft
Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement
Large Abdominal Stent Graft

Introducer diameters ≥ 20Fr
Outer diameter between 7,7 and 9 mm

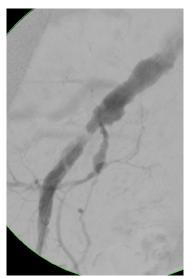
# Why do we still need this « old » technique?

#### **ANATOMICAL ISSUES**

Severe iliac disease: Stenosis, calcification, tortuosity

High Risk Patients: Women, Asians, Elderly

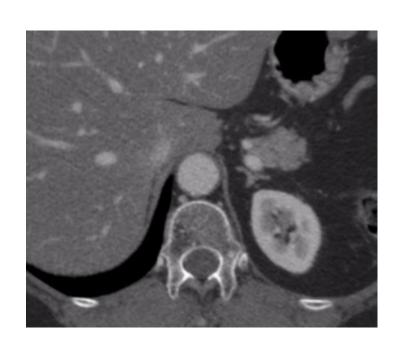
No reliable indicators to predict the impossibility to introduce an aortic stentgraft delivery system







## AAA with iliac occlusion

















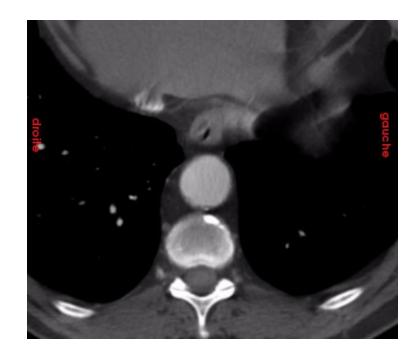


- Rare
- Technical aspects
  - Brachial access / Re-entry devices
  - Covered stents (iliac rupture)
- Reduce length of stay and complications rates
- Good midterm patency

Vallabhaneni et al. JVS 2012

#### Branched and Fenestrated Stent Graft

Requires 2 large diameter introducer sheath (≥20 Fr)

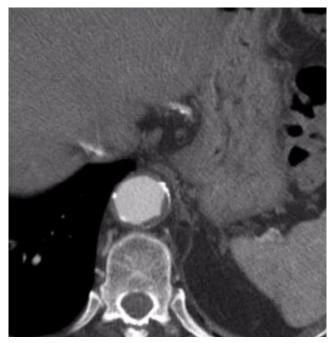


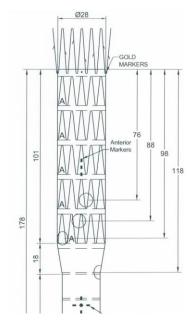
Personal experience 89 patients

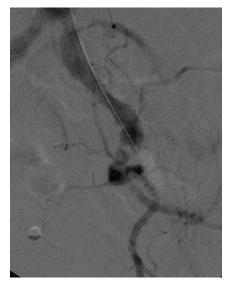


12 (13%) required adjunctive procedure to improve iliac access

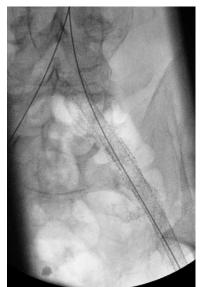
## Juxta renal AAA with poor iliac access





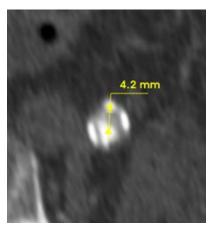


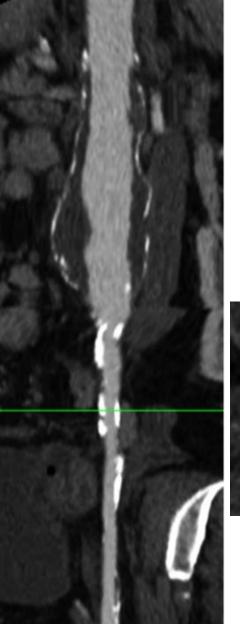


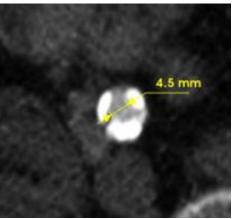






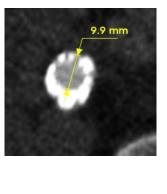


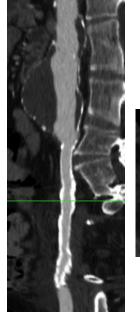


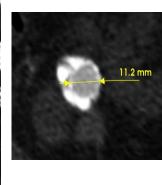


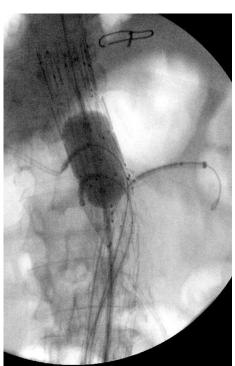








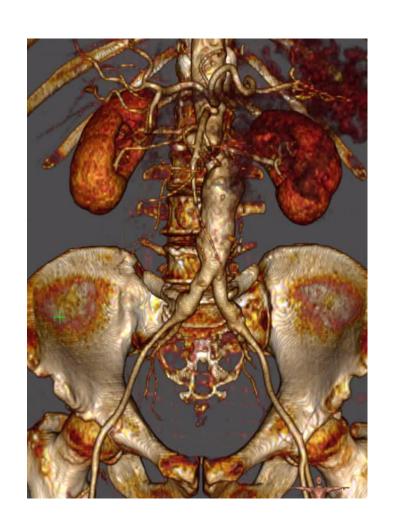


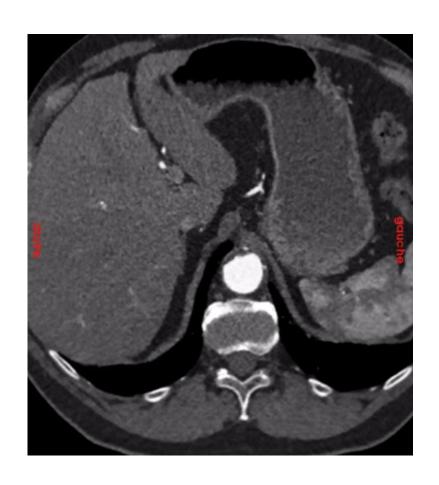






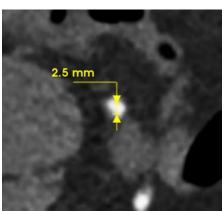
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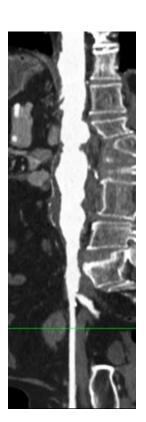


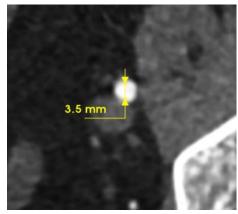


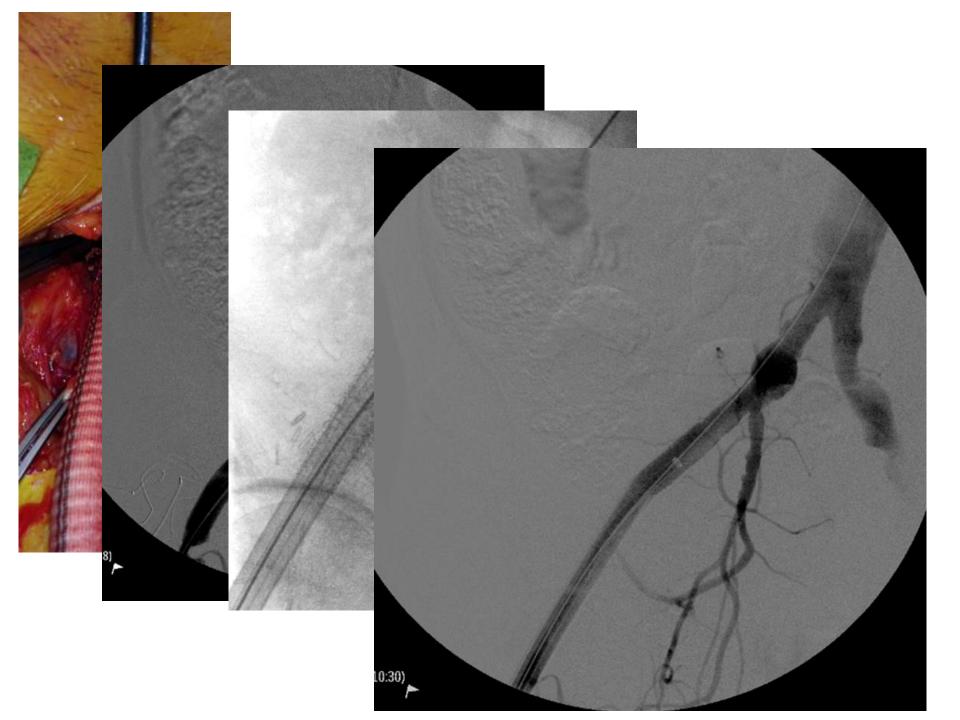
Right EIA Left EIA

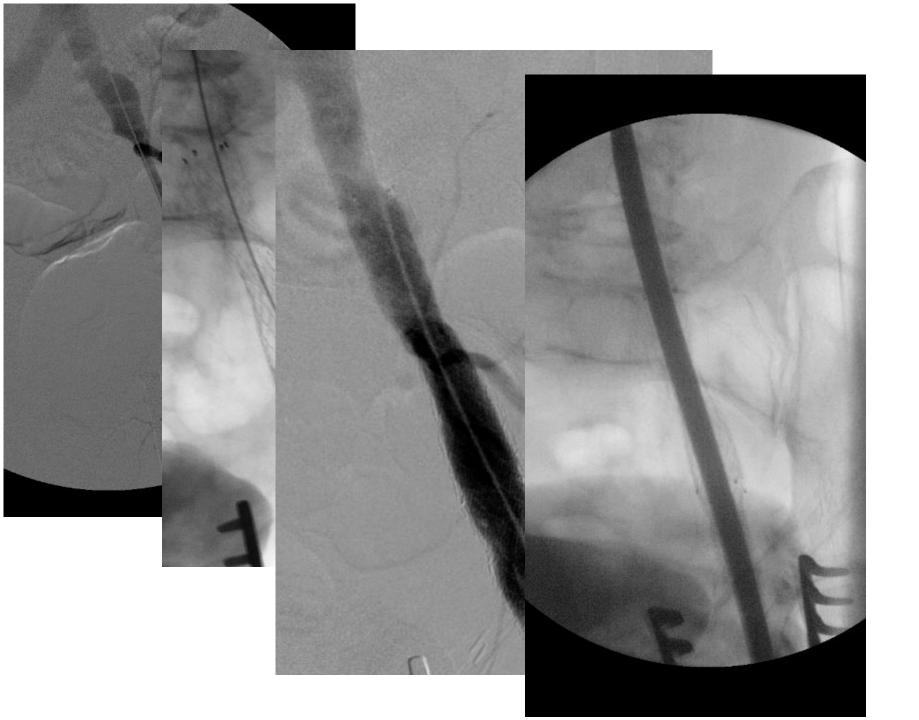


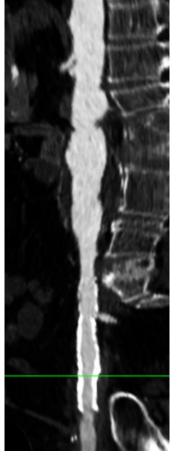


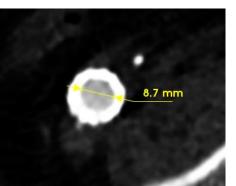




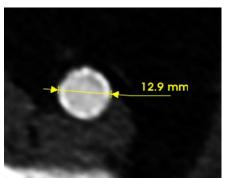


















### **Lessons Learned**

- Thinking before cracking!
  - High risk of rupture at the hypogastric origin
  - High risk of rupture at the common femoral artery
- Preservation of hypogastric perfusion
  - Large self-expandable stent may preserve perfusion and decrease the risk of rupture
- In case of iliofemoral lesion or CFA<6mm : short direct fem-fem bypass



### **Alternatives**

AUI Stent Graft + cross over fem-fem bypass

Requires 1 iliac access

Decreases patency, risk of femfem graft infection

Hybrid strategies:

Iliofem or aortofem bypass / Iliac conduits

Retroperitoneal incision,
higher complications rates and length of stay

Guido et al. JVS 2014 Tsilimparis et al. EJVES 2013 Lee et al. JVS 2003

Chimney Techniques using Low Profile Stent Graft

### Conclusions

Preoperative planning +++

- In high risk patients
  - with severe iliac disease
  - with high risk of impossibility to introduce the delivery system

#### PAVING-CRAKING IS STILL A USEFUL TECHNIQUE