

BENEFITS OF INTRAOPERATIVE FUSION IMAGING FOR AORTIC DISSECTION.

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Disclosure

Sp	eaker	name:	R	louss	seau
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I do not have any potential conflict of interest on this topic

Introduction

- CT scanner is the gold standard for a complete check of dissections, in identifying multiple entry tears, locating the true & false lumen and identifying perfusion of visceral vessels by the true and/or false lumen.
- Unfortunately all these anatomic data are are not readily available during the intervention, with conventional imaging systems (Angio, TEE, IVUS...).
 Fusion imaging, on only one imaging system
 - (angio suite), can aid complex endovascular repair of aortic dissections.



Therefore, in cases in which 2D imaging is used as a single modality, frequent control imaging in multiple planes is necessary, which leads to

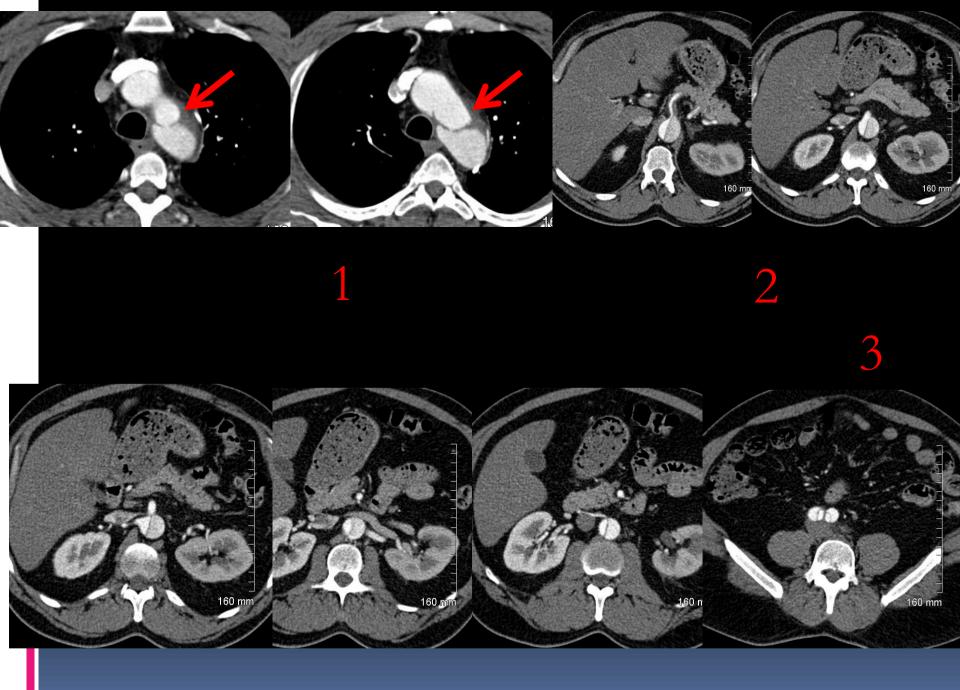
- prolonged procedural times,
- more contrast media and
- increased radiation exposure for the patient and operator

Principle of fusion imaging

 Segmentation / With the preoperative C TA With the preoperative C T A the different entry tears are marked, & true and the false color labeled.

2. Fusion

These data are then superimposed on the fluoroscopic images in order to facilitate deployment of endograft or other endovascular method.



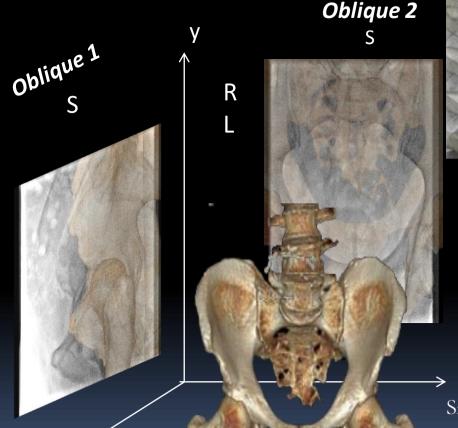


 Registration principle : Translation et rotation

 Discovery solution (GE)

 Bi view method requiring 2 fluorospic

 images separated by at least 45°





- 1. Lateral Fluoro
- 2. Manual Registration
- 3. Frontal Fluoro
- 4. Manual Registration
- 5. Display Vessels

Simultaneous display of the 2 view are crucial to see the effect of the registration of one view on the other view and allows optimal iterative registration without back or forth gantry position

Pitfalls more challenging for thoracic aorta

• CTA **arms positioning difference** versus angiography introduces higher discrepency on the thoracic than on the abdomen (impact on thoracic is higher than on the abdomen)

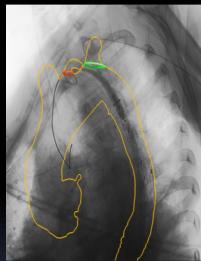


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 \rightarrow Use multiple landmarks as close as possible from your ROI such as stent or calcification

 \rightarrow fine tune with a small injection (fine tunning ideally directly performed by the operator at table side)



• Anatomical deformation due to sheath or device insertion

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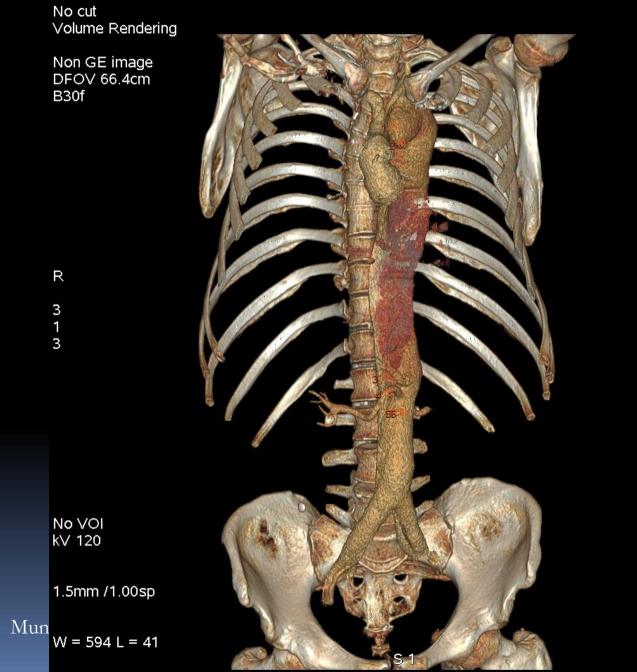




Main benefit will be in complex endovascular interventions.

Stent graft Insertion (branch or fenestrated SG)

- False lumen embolisation
- Visceral branches from the false lumen

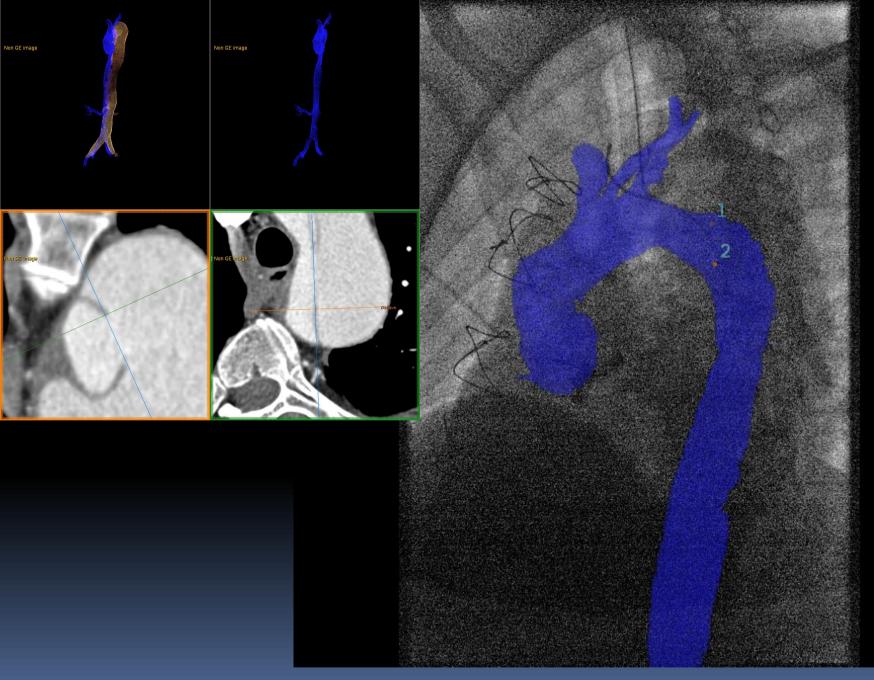


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Gantry OFF

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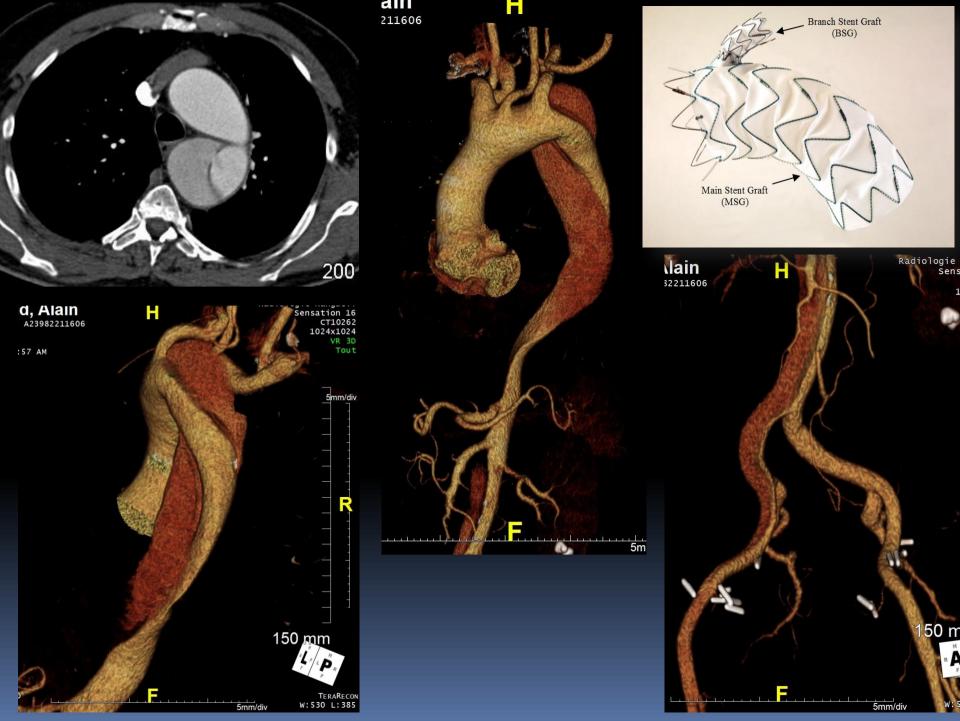


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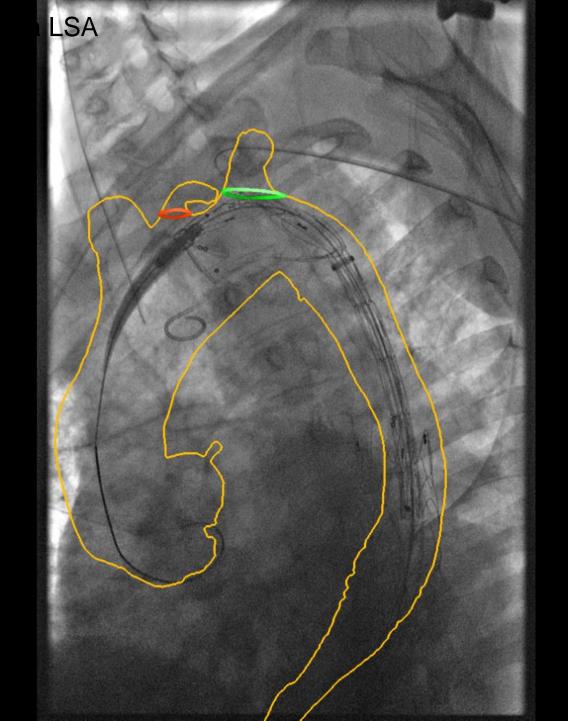
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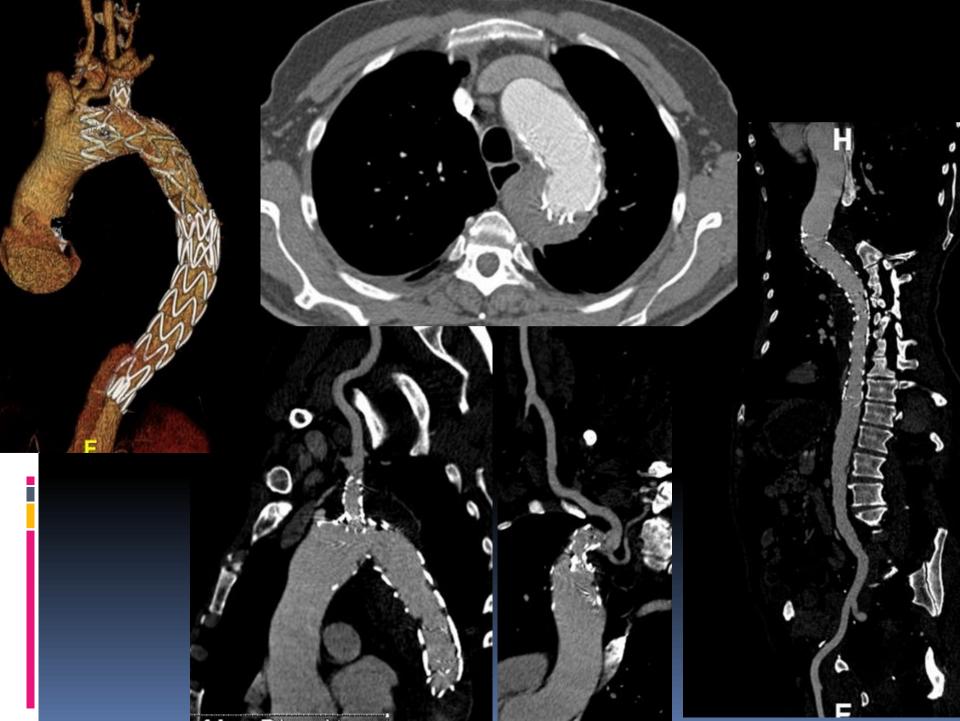
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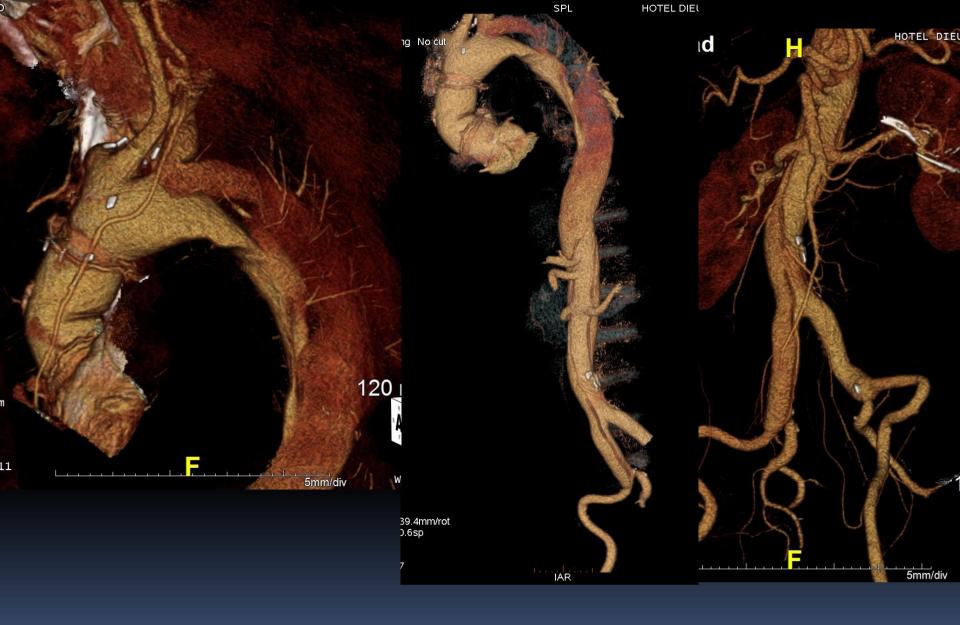




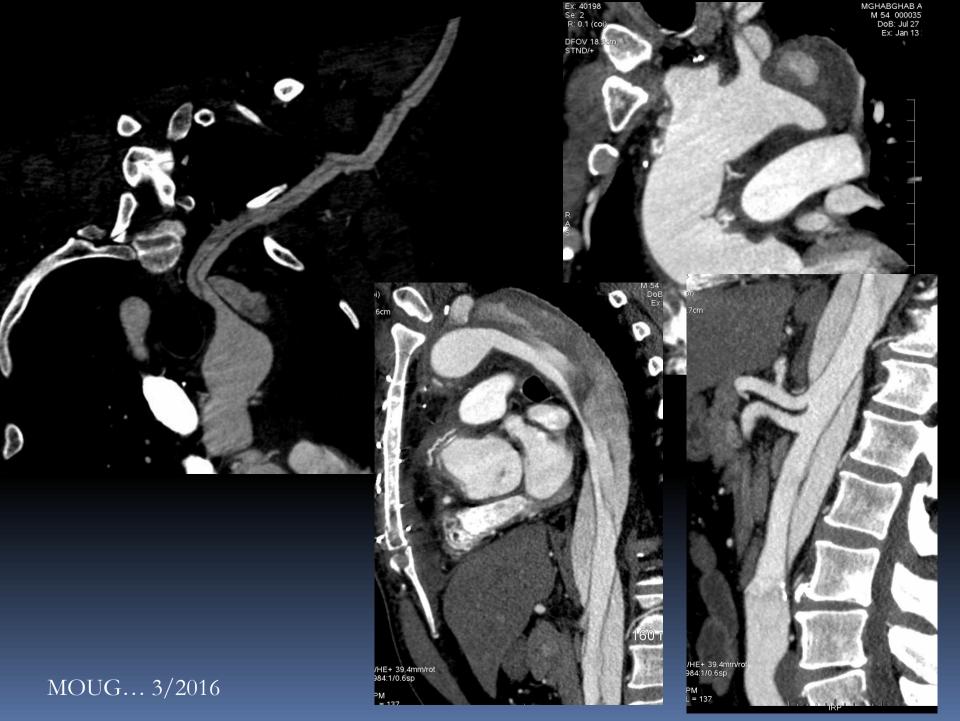






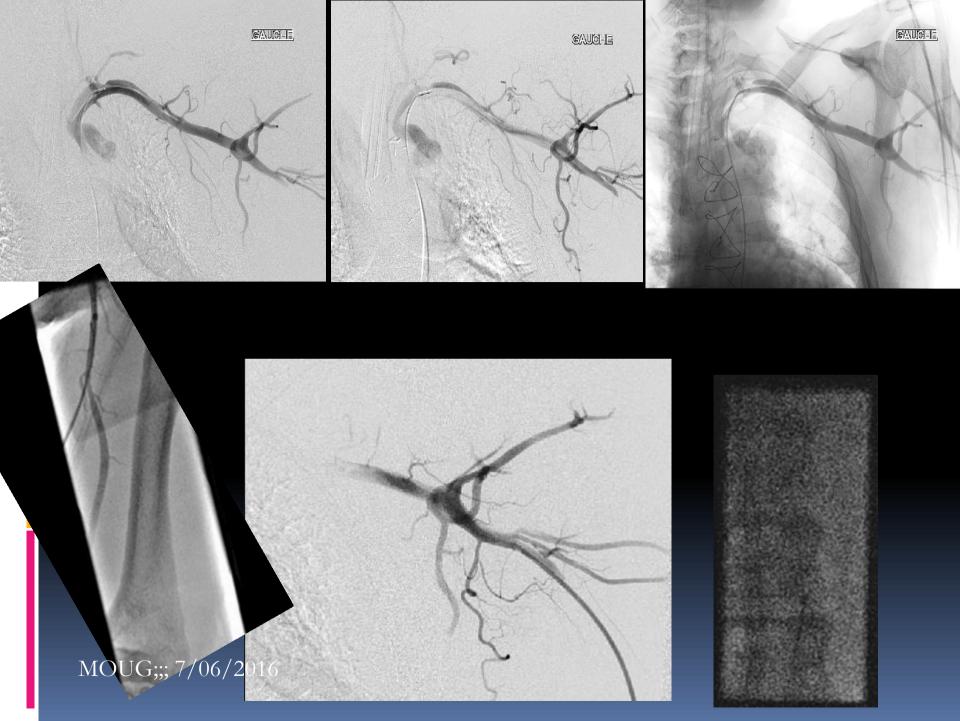


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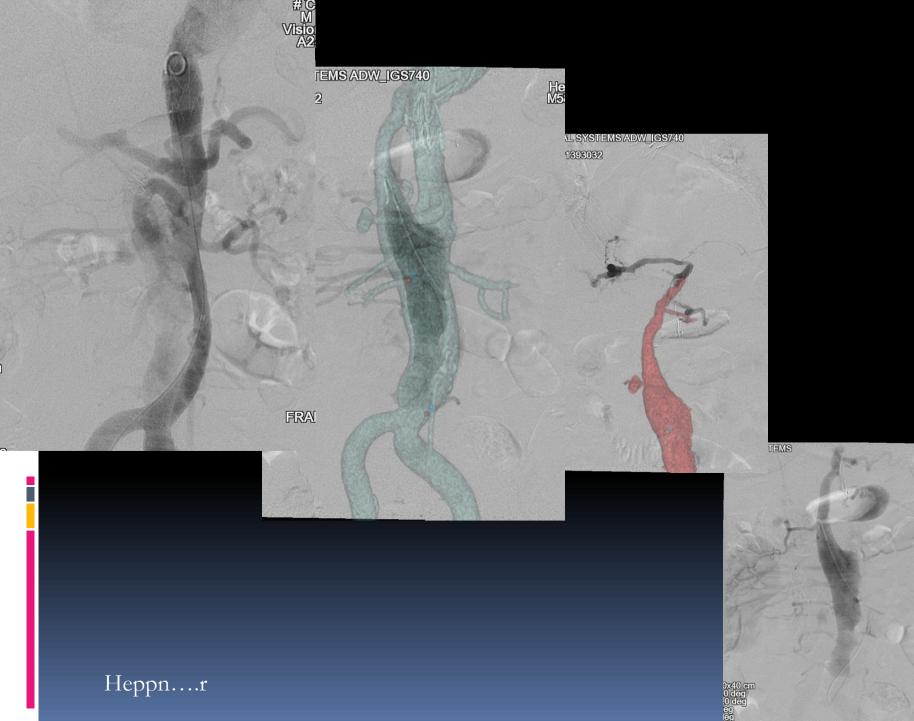


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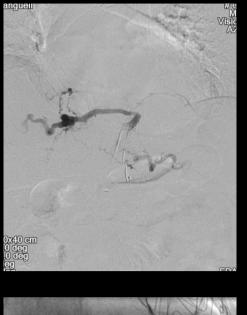
False lumen embolisation

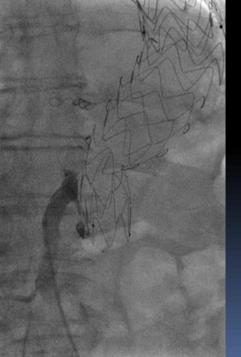
 Visceral branches from the false lumen

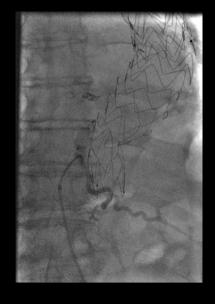


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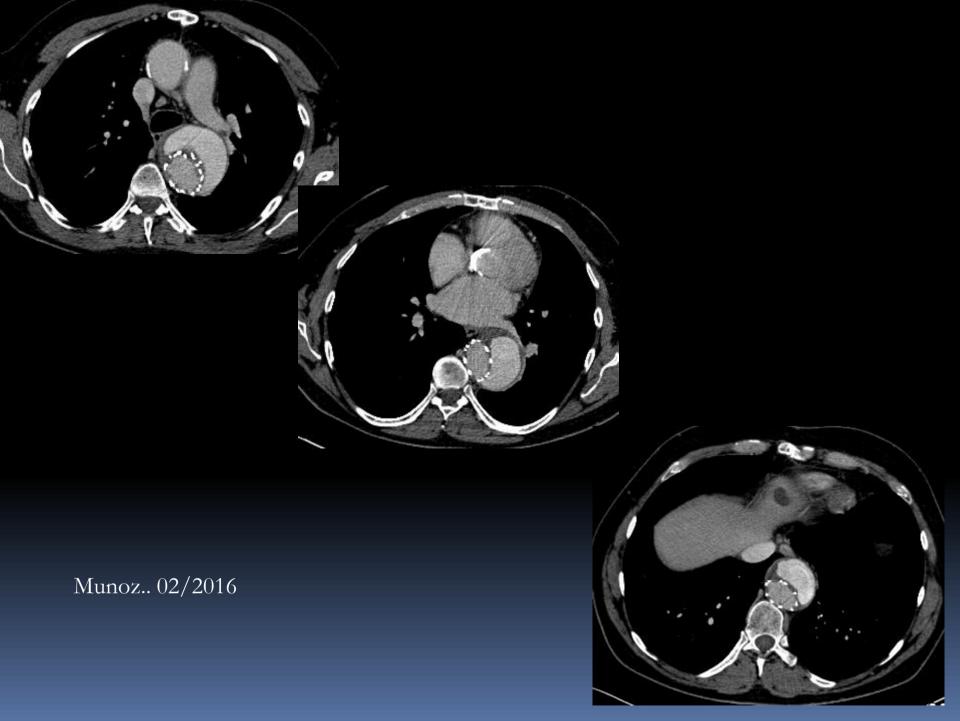


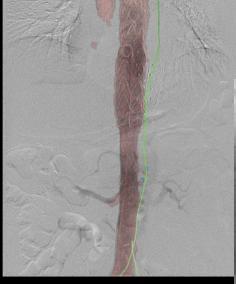


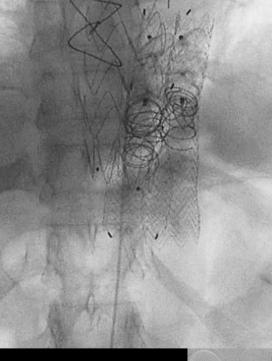


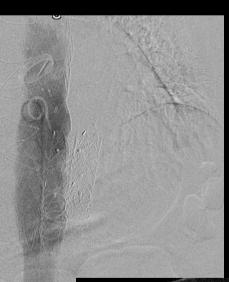


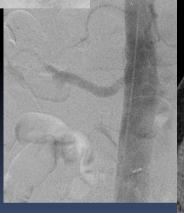
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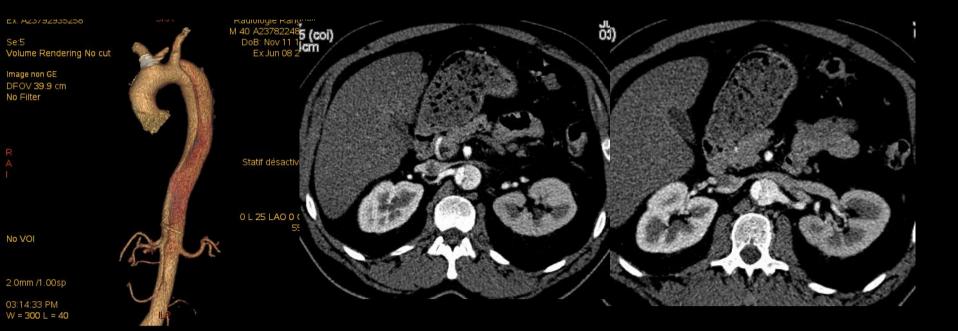
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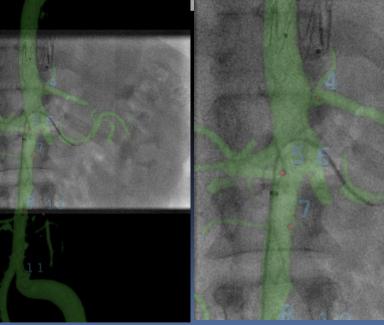




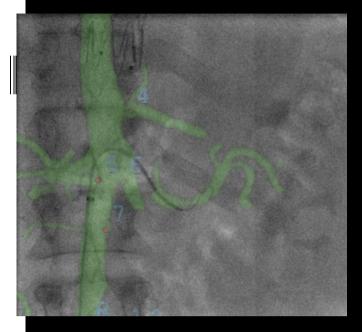
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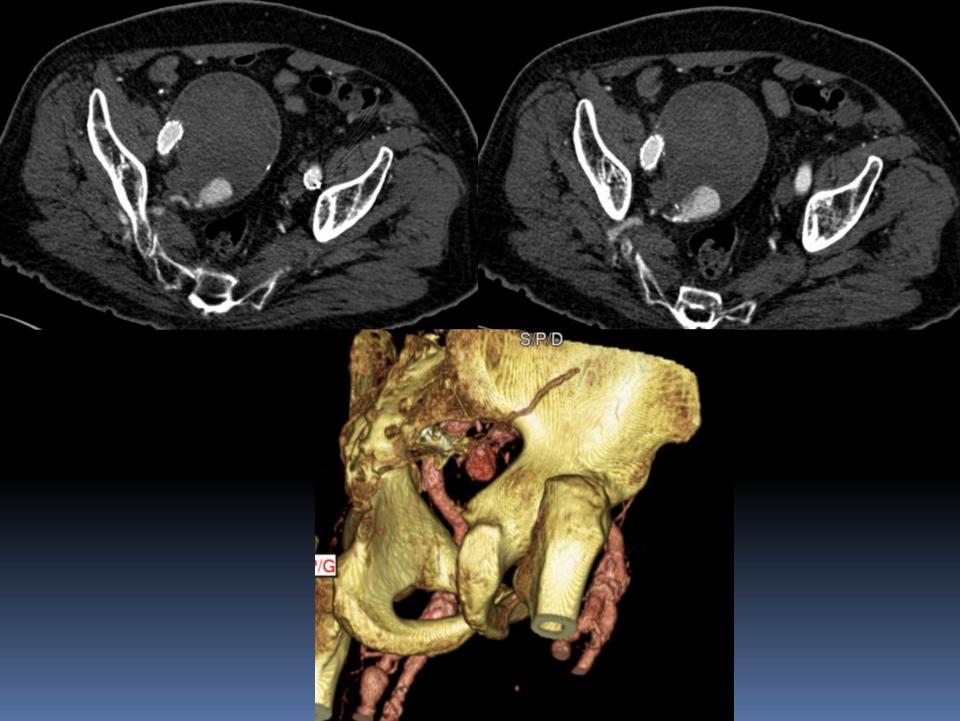


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(Filt. 3)

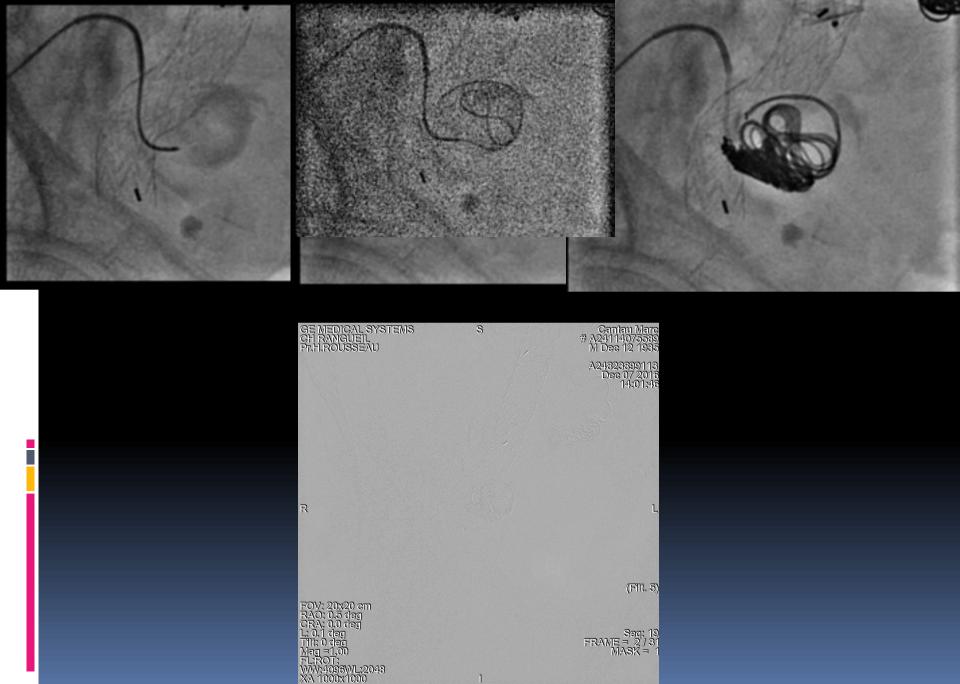
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Conclusions

- Merging of CT angiography and fluoroscopic images is feasible, and preliminary results look promising.
- Fusion will allow us to further reduce radiation exposure, contrast dose, and procedural time, and its main use and benefit will be in complex endovascular interventions.