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Disclosures

Consultant: Bolton Medical/ Medtronic/W.L. Gore/ Cordis/ Aptus /iVascular/Lombard

Proctor: Cook Medical/ Bolton Medical/ Medtronic/ W.L. Gore/Lombard/Aptus/Cordis



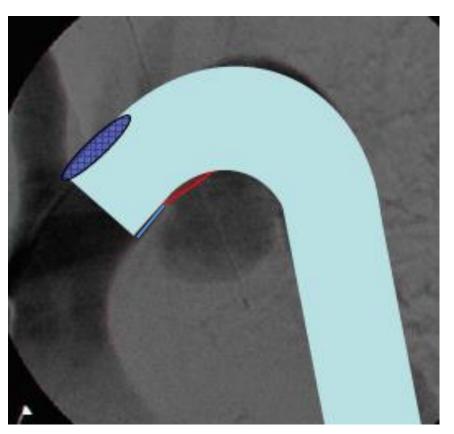
- Scallop concept and design
- Patient Anatomical Requirements
- Scallop Graft Features
- Clinical Experience
- Technical Tips
- Live case in Box
- Summary



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Concept of Proximal Scallop



- Increase proximal landing zone
- Improve proximal sealing (inner curvature)
- Keep SAT perfused
- Avoid debranching, single branch or chimney



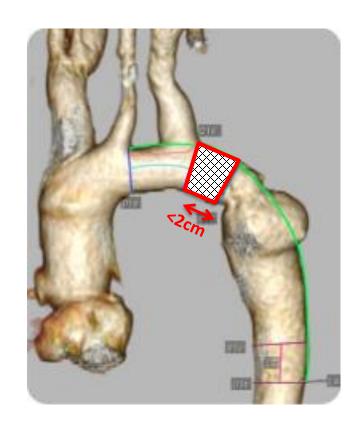
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Patient Anatomical Requirements

 Patients with a thoracic aortic aneurysm with a proximal landing zone of <20 mm (inner curvature)

 Patients with a significant angulation of the arch that need a longer length of landing zone for adequate graft apposition and seal

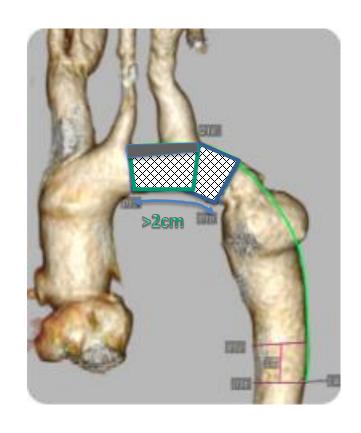




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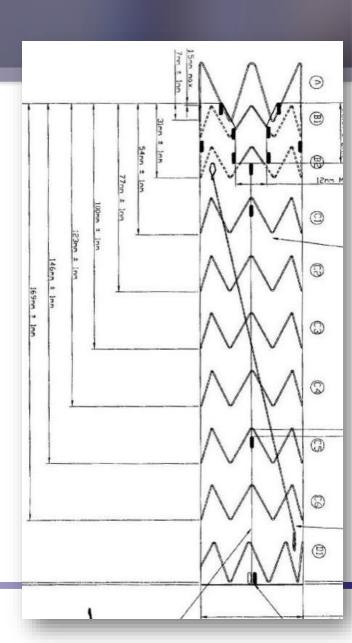


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Scallop Graft Features

- Stent graft based on the CE-marked custommade Relay Plus scalloped stent grafts:
 - Self-expanding nitinol stents sutured onto polyester vascular graft fabric with a curved nitinol spine along the length of the graft to provide support
 - Radiopaque end markers and in addition are four more markers delineating the position of the scallop
 - Scallop width up to 22mm
 - With or Without Proximal bare stent
 - Diameter Up to 50mm





Scallop Graft Features

- Delivery System consists of a series of coaxially arranged sheaths and catheters:
 - A "stiff" hydrophilic introducer to deliver the device through the iliac arteries
 - A flexible sheath (16mm width) containing the stent graft that allows the device to track through the tortuous course of the thoracic aorta
 - Tip capture → it helps in cases in which proximal readjustment is required
 - 22-26 F (OD) delivery system



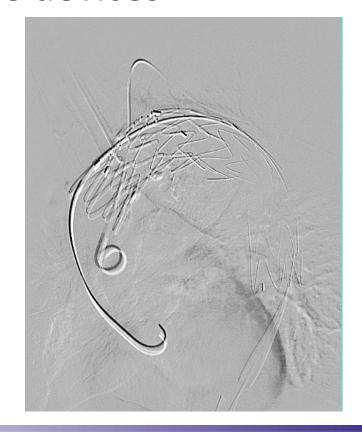
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Global Clinical Experience

- 260 patients world wide
- All custom made devices





Overall Results

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N = 21
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- Technical success 100%
 - Endoleak:

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Type I \rightarrow 0/21
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Type II \rightarrow 2/21 (one treated at 52 weks / neo-innominate scallop)

- Migration 0%
- Stroke 3/21 (14%) [arch hybrid, a visceral hybrid, stand-alone scalloped TEVAR]
- Paraplegia 1/21 (7,7%) [visceral hybrid]
- Vessel patency 100%



Overall Results (2)

N = 10 cases

Death (MI)	1 (10)
Stroke (Full recovered)	1 (10)
Paraplegia	0 (0)
Retrograde dissection	0 (0)
Endoleaks	
Type I	
Proximal	0 (0)
/ 1)	
Distal (Fixed)	1 (10)
Distal (Fixed) Type II	1 (10) 0 (0)
Type II	0 (0)

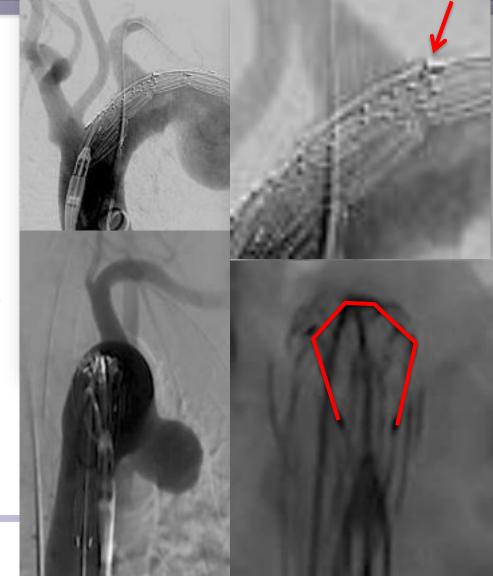


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Technical Tips

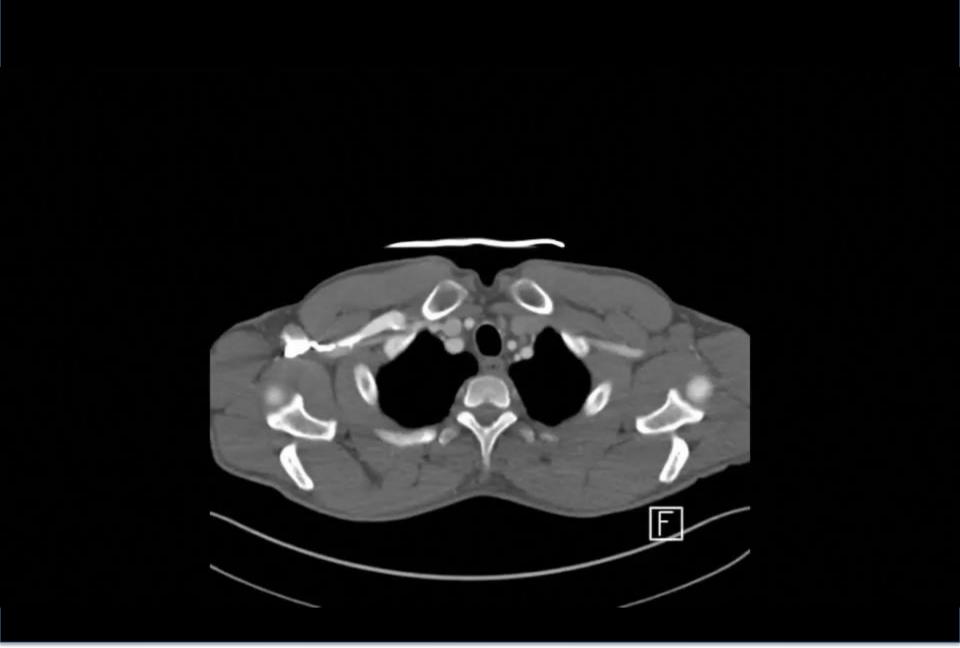
- **GA**
- Cut down vs percutaeous/ Heparinization/ ACT monitoring
- Left brachial catheter
- Identify the target vessel
 - LAO (level distal marker positioning)
 - Arch AP/RAO (clock orientation)
- BP control or rapid pacing





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6 month follow-up







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Summary



 Scalloped endograft represents a safe and effective endovascular alternative for arch pathology

The technique is simple and accessible with limited maneuvers in the arch and SAT

 Long term data are required to confirm his durability