

Tomasz Jakimowicz

# Treatment of endoleak Type I after EVAR with fenestrated or branched stentgrafts



Department of General, Vascular and Transplant Surgery  
Medical University of Warsaw  
Head: prof. S. Nazarewski

# Disclosure

Speaker name:

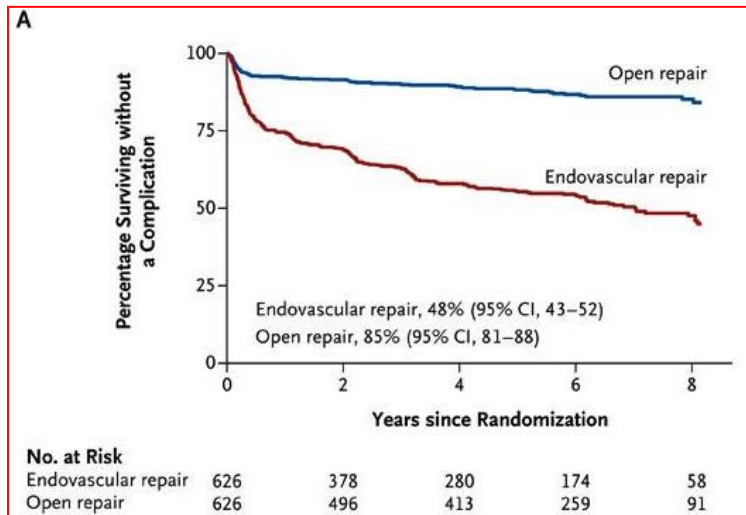
**TOMASZ JAKIMOWICZ**

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- ☒ **Consulting** (JOTEC, COOK)
- ☐ Employment in industry
- ☐ Stockholder of a healthcare company
- ☐ Owner of a healthcare company
- ☐ Other(s)
  
- ☐ I do not have any potential conflict of interest

# INTRODUCTION

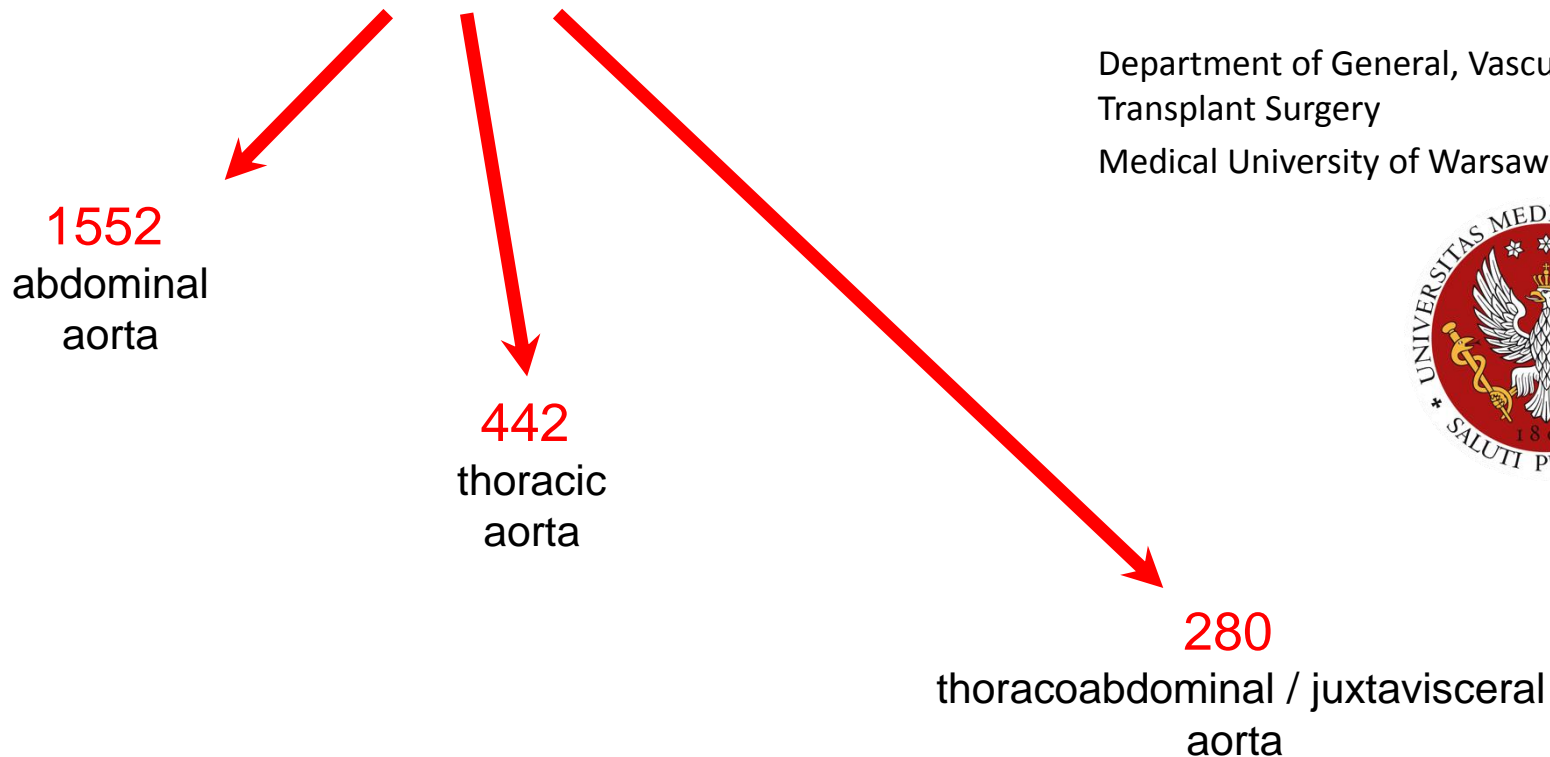
- Endovascular method has gained in recent years recognized place in the treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms, especially in patients with comorbidities.
- However, with the increase in the number of patients operated on with this technique and longer period of observation complications specific to this type of treatment are becoming a growing problem.



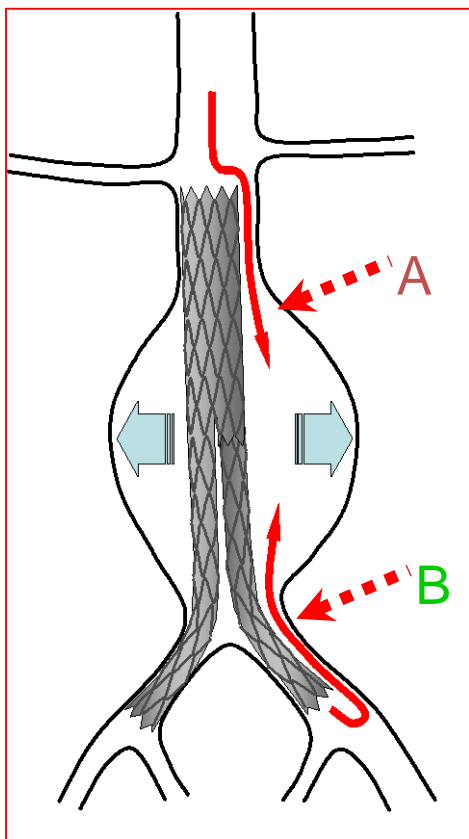
# INTRODUCTION

From April 1998 to September 2016

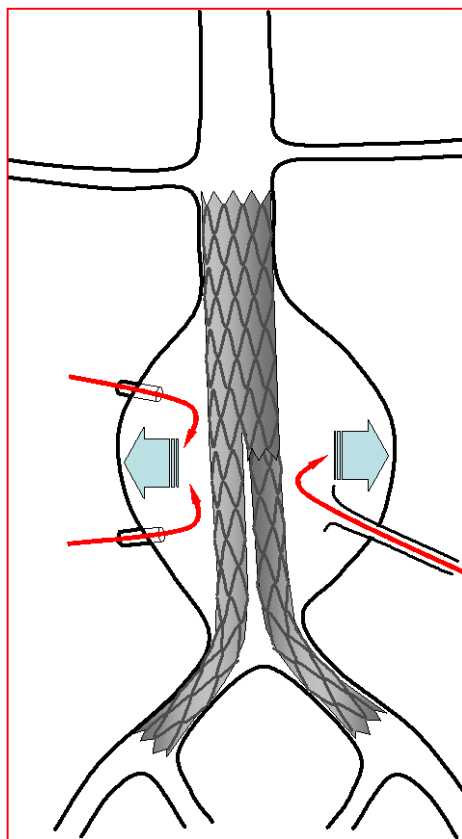
**2274** endovascular operations has been done due to aorta pathology in our Institution



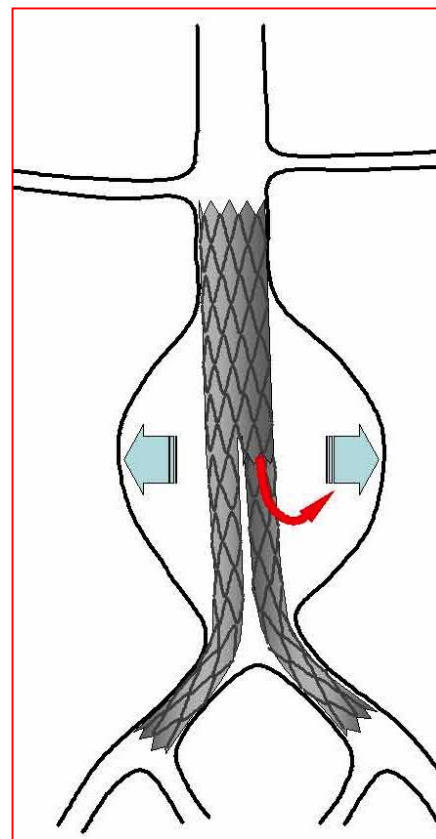
## Endoleaks: 224 patients (14.4%)



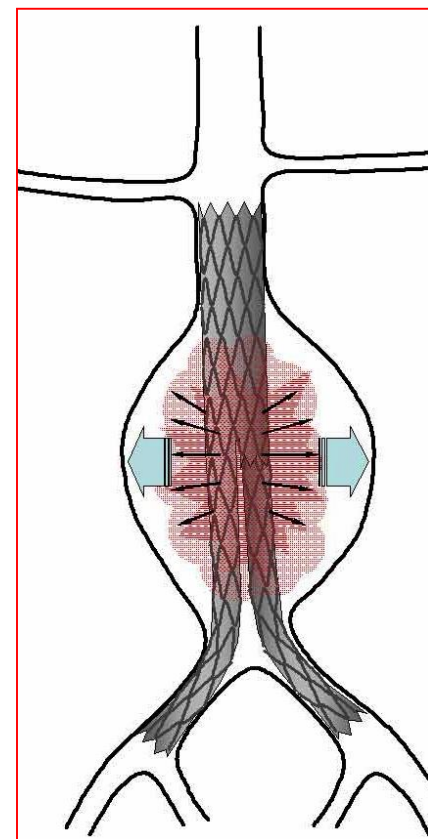
Type I  
90



Type II  
121



Type III  
10

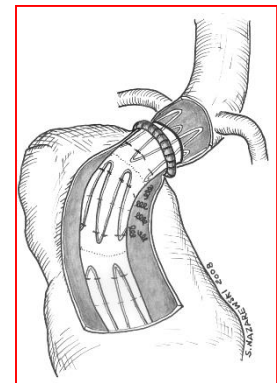


Type V  
3

# Algorithm of endoleak type I treatment

The patient was treated according to the order shown below, until the effective closure of the endoleak:

- implantation of additional stentgraft elongating the previously implanted
- balloon angioplasty of the sealing zone
- embolization of the endoleak source with coils or glue
- open surgery – laparotomy and banding of the sealing zone
- conversion to classic aortic surgery

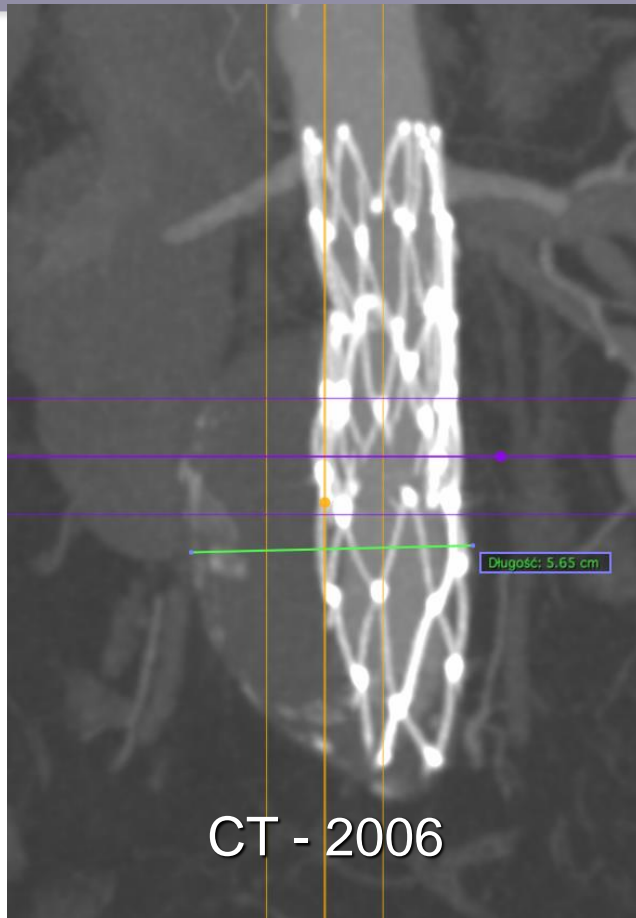


# Aortic disease is progressive

“The progression of aortic aneurysms is a reflection of the degenerative process of the aorta as a result of biological aging, constant pressure and fatiguing pulsating forces - at times we even feel the hammering to which our arteries are subjected.”

Lawrence-Brown M, Progressive aortic aneurysm disease.  
*Endovasc Today*. 2014;(13)(5)(suppl) 3.

# Aortic disease is progressive



Power-Link implanted in 2003

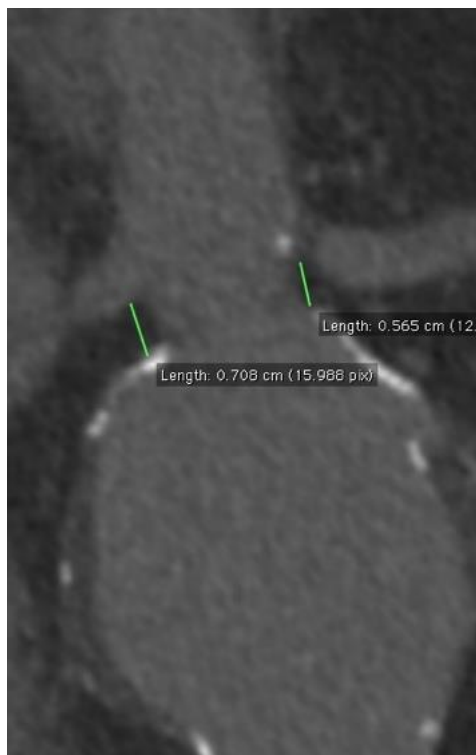


# Our experience

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Vascular and Transplant Surgery  
Medical University of Warsaw



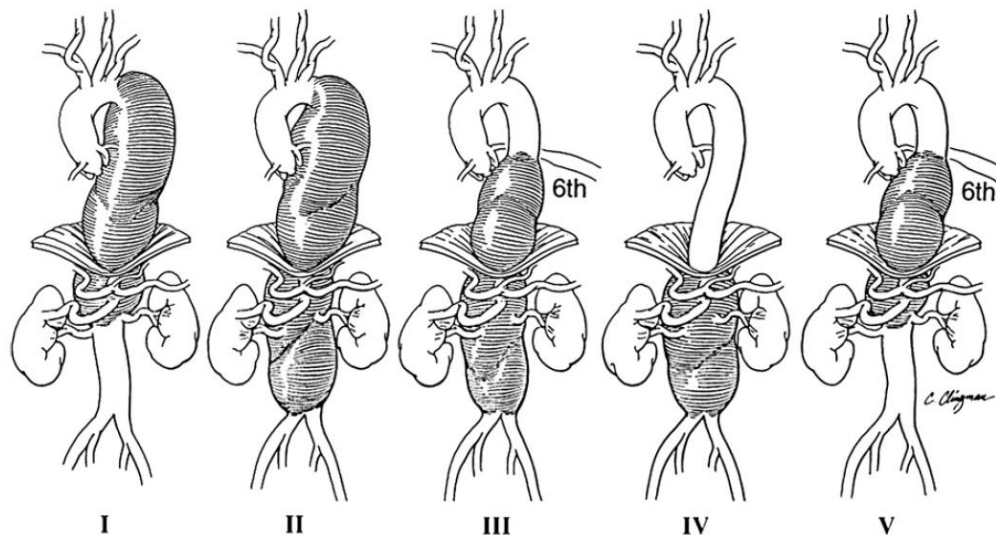
**248** thoracoabdominal and juxtarenal aneurysm treated from 11.06.2010 to 14.10.2016



**79**  
fenestrated

**169**  
branched

**32** hybrid  
before 2010

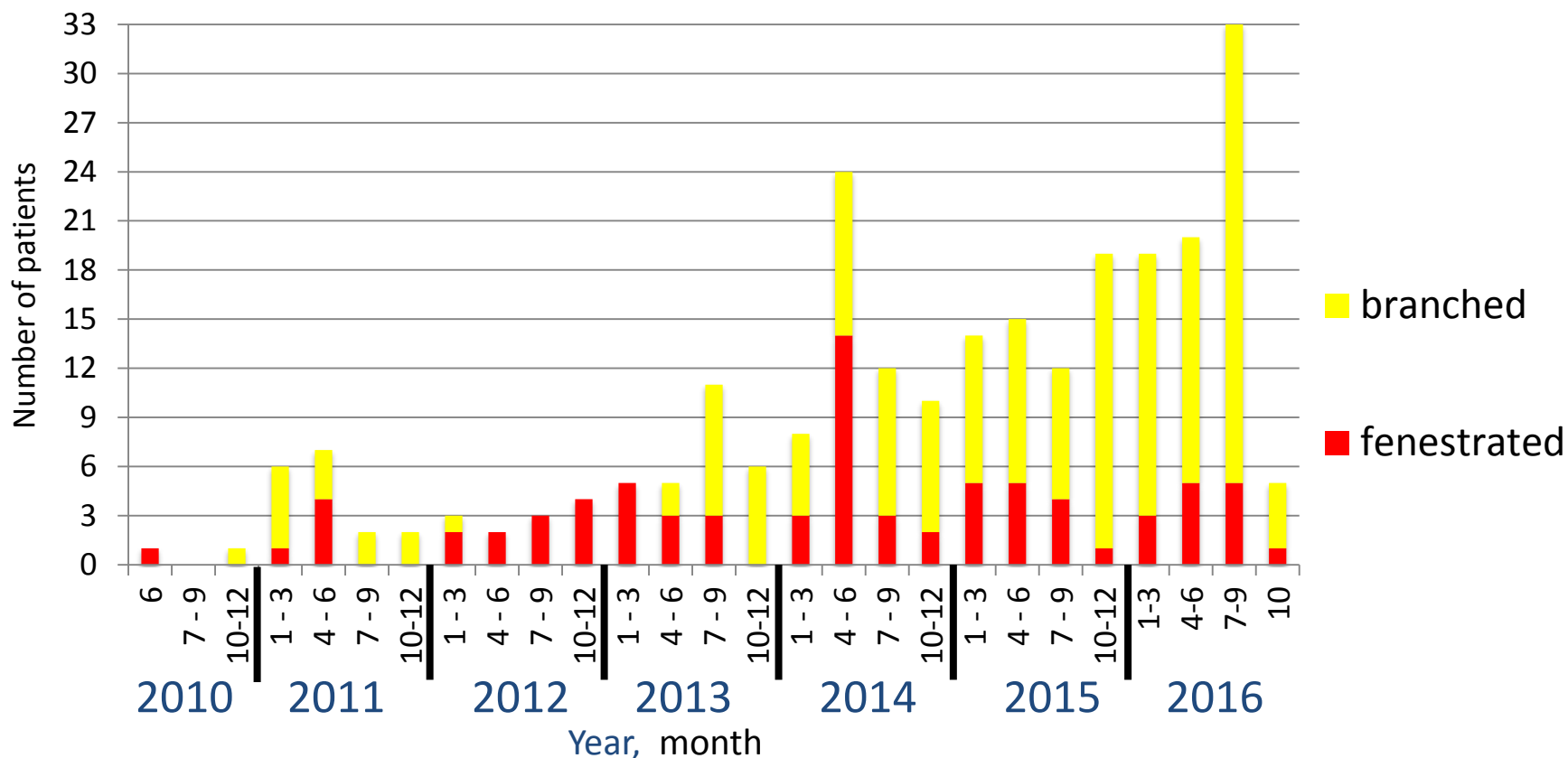


# Our experience

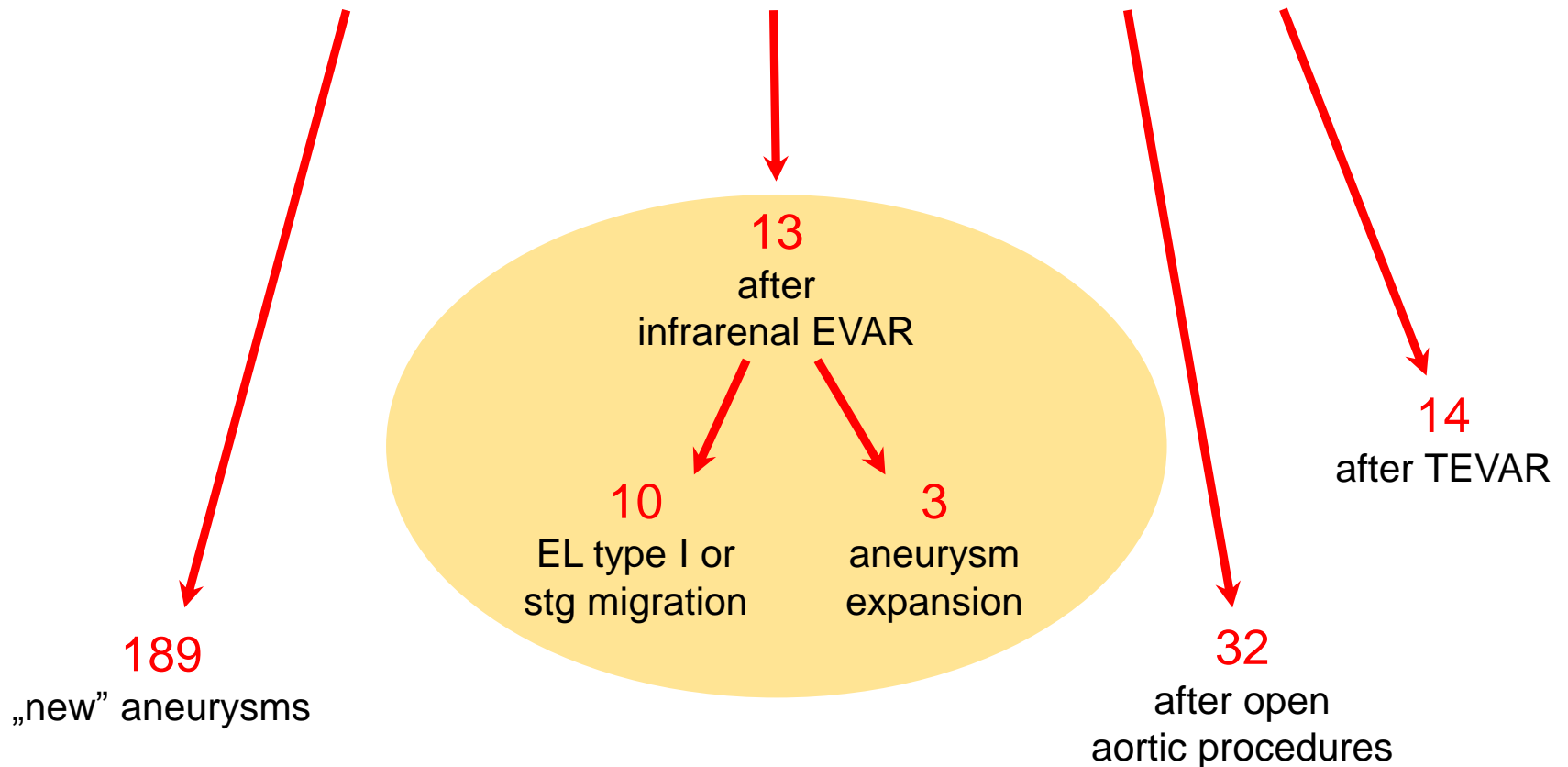
Department of General,  
Vascular and Transplant Surgery  
Medical University of Warsaw



**248** branched or fenestrated stent-grafts from 11.06.2010 to 14.10.2016



**248** branched or fenestrated stent-grafts from 11.06.2010 to 14.10.2016

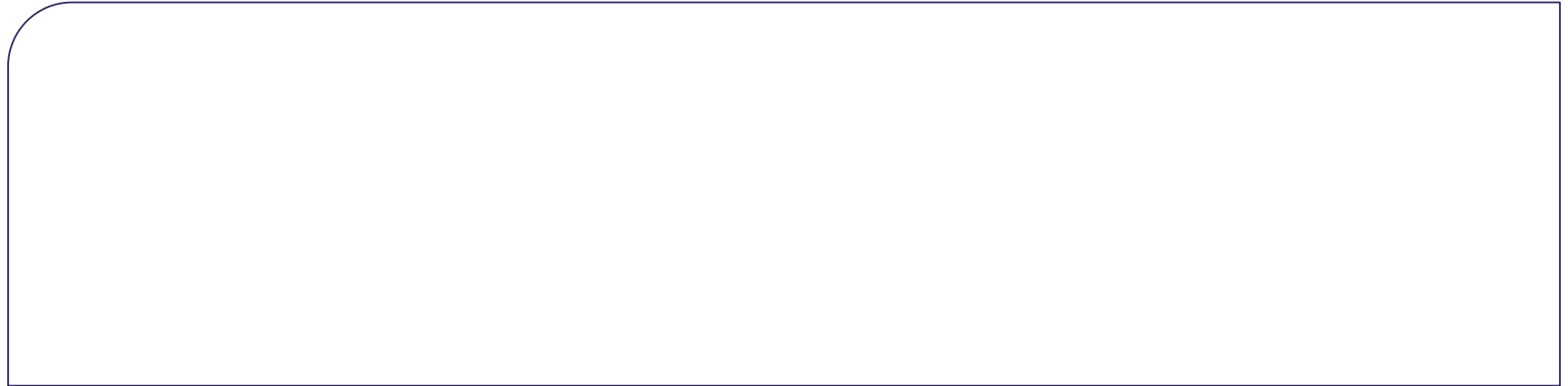




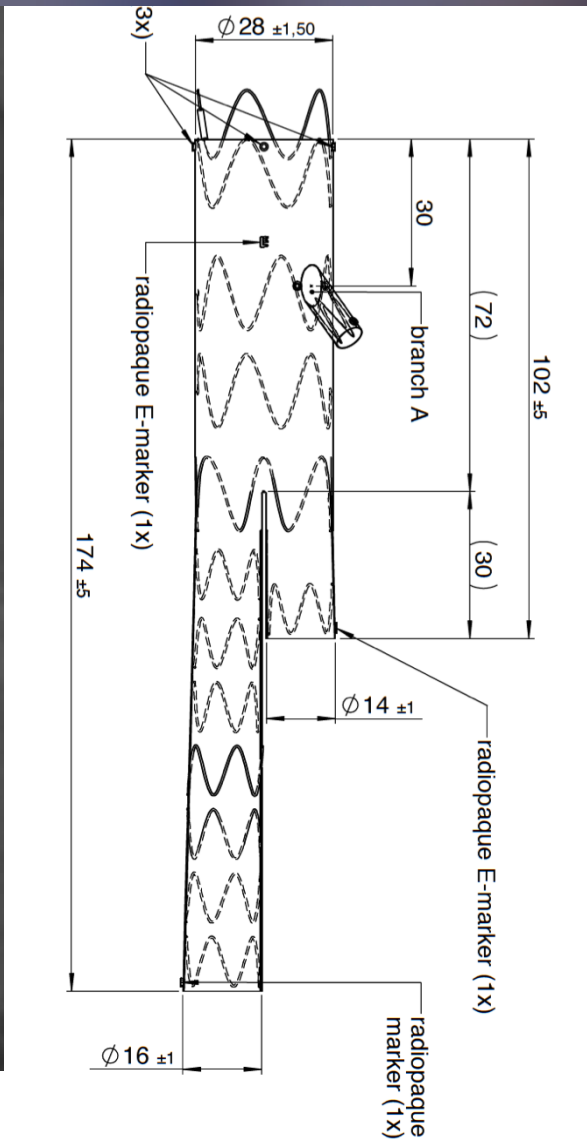
2016

October 17–18, 2016  
Philharmonie Essen, Germany

## 3rd Aortic Live Symposium



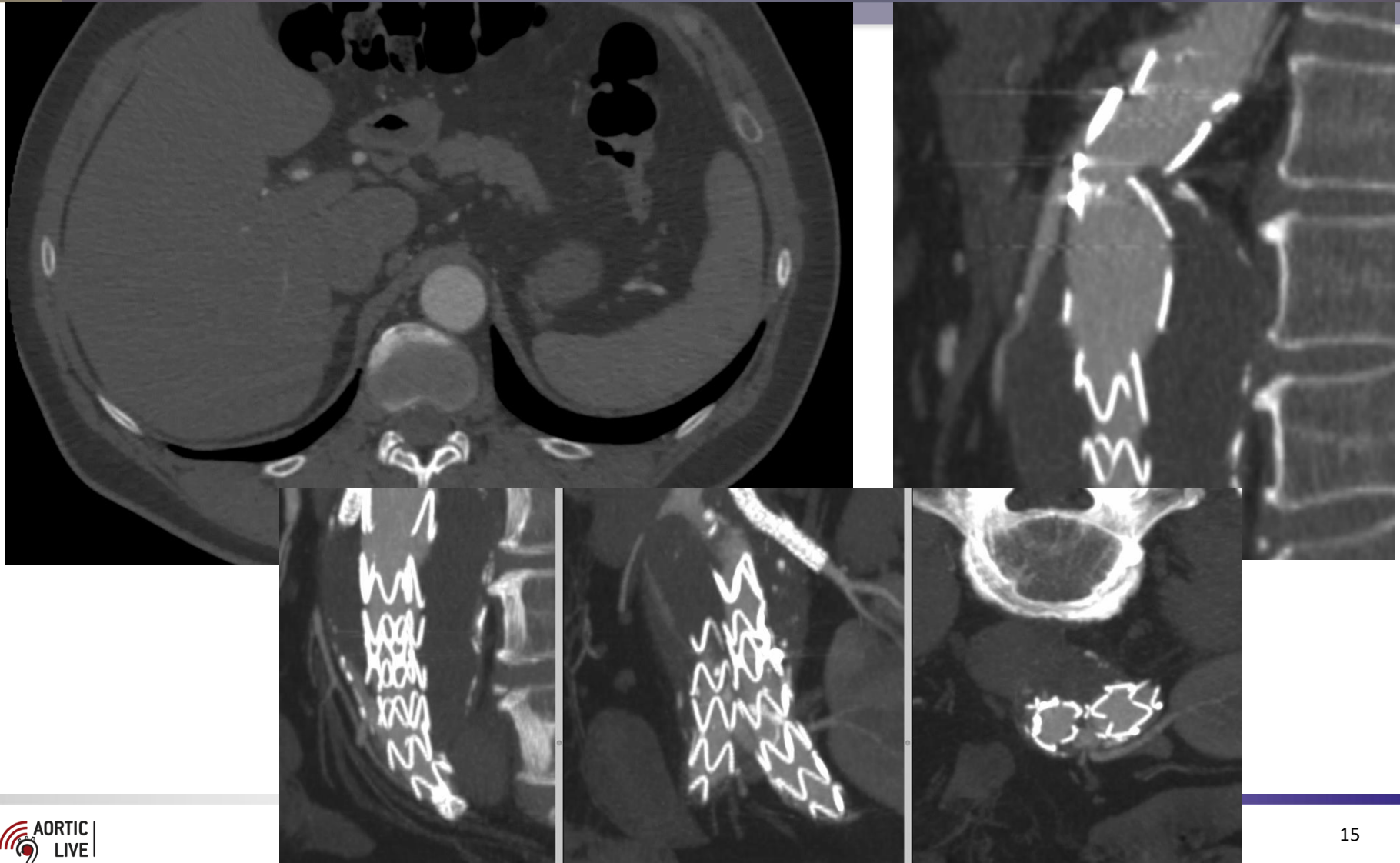
## Graft plan (2013)



# Completion angiography



## Post-operative CT-scan (03/10.2013)



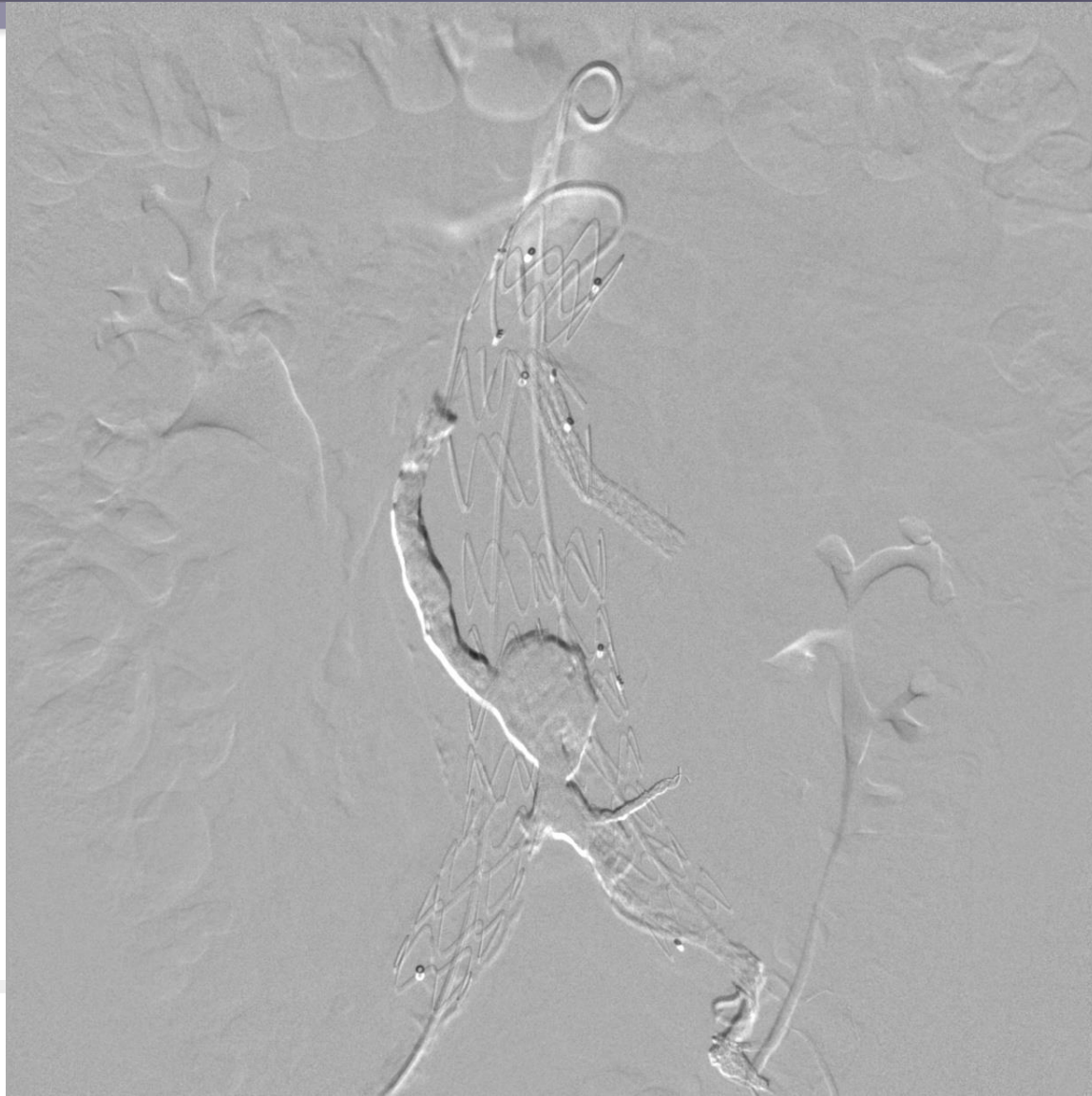


## Onyx / coil embolization of EL I/II outflow (10.2013)





## Onyx / coil embolization of EL I/II outflow (10.2013)

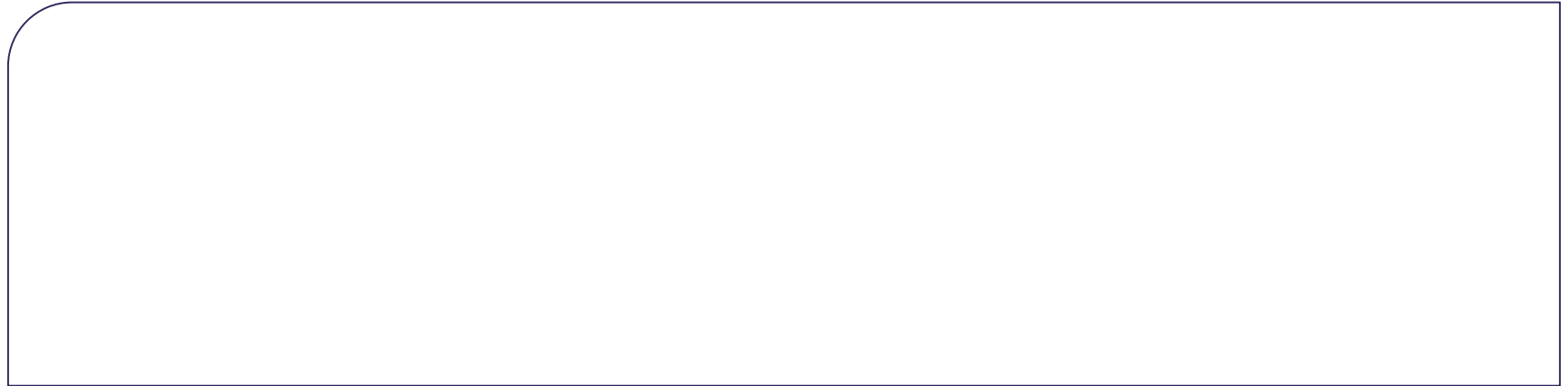




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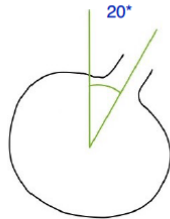


# The anatomy

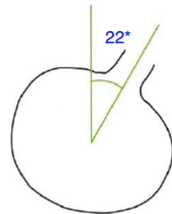
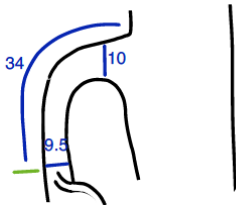
## Basic Measurements

Country: Poland  
City: Warszawa  
Hospital: Centralny Szpital Kliniczny w Warszawie  
Doctor: Dr. Jakimowicz  
Initials: J.M.  
Birthday: 08.04.1956  
Design: MSL

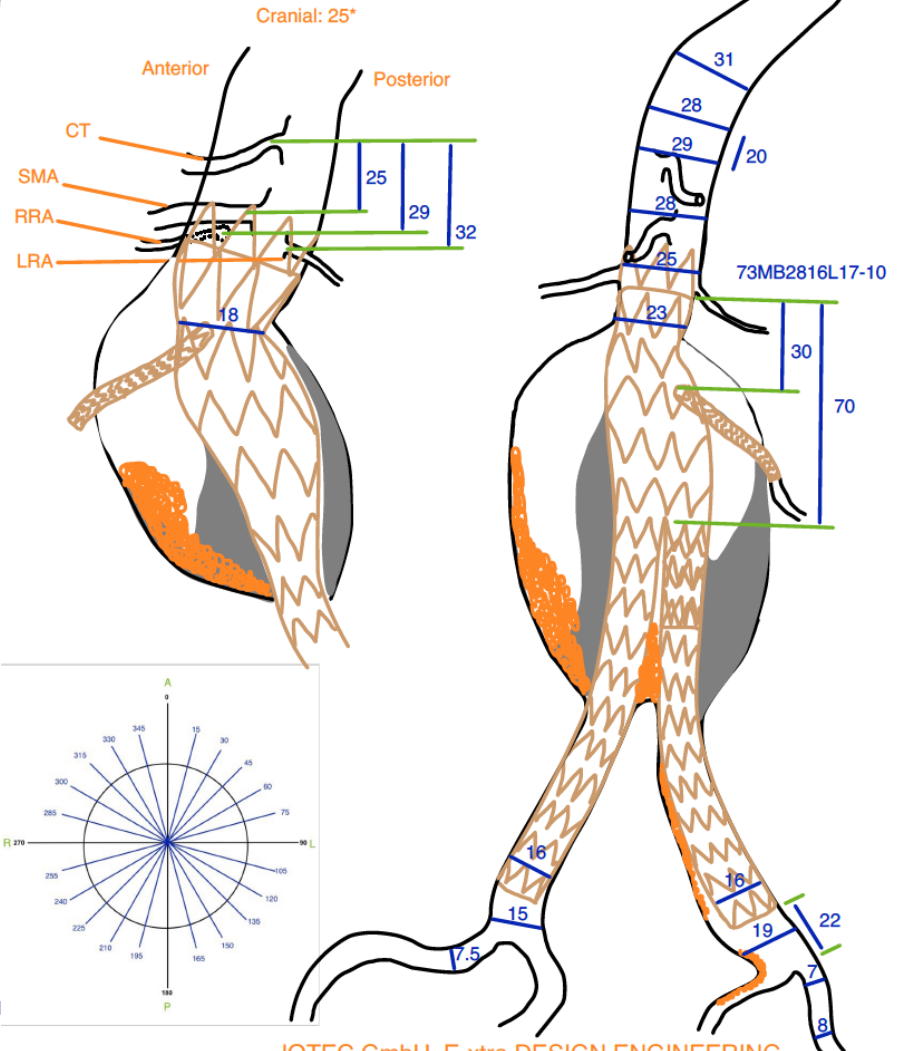
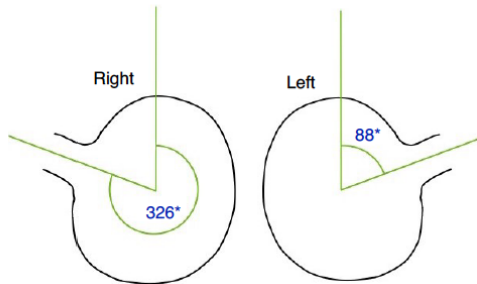
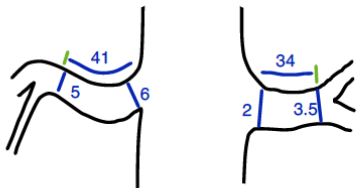
CT:



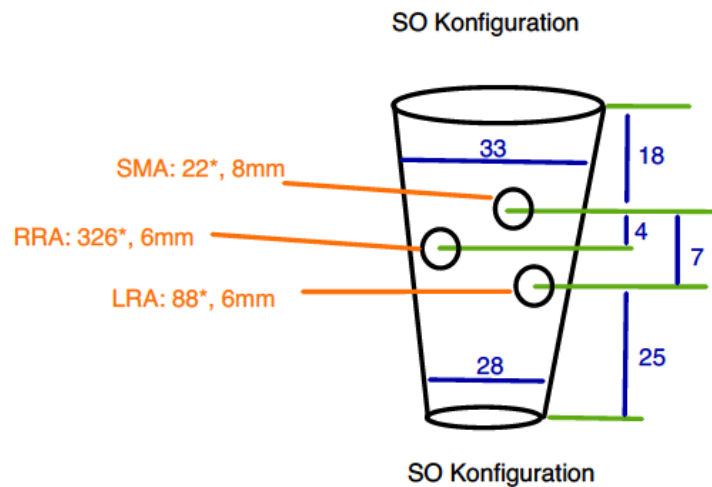
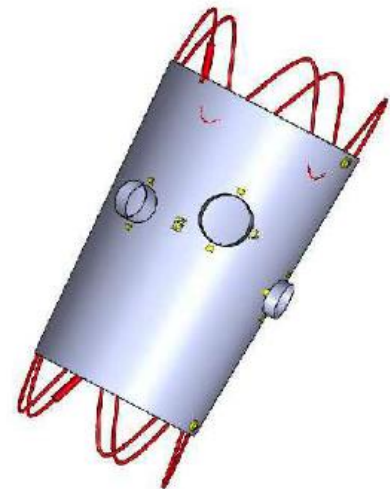
SMA:



Renals:

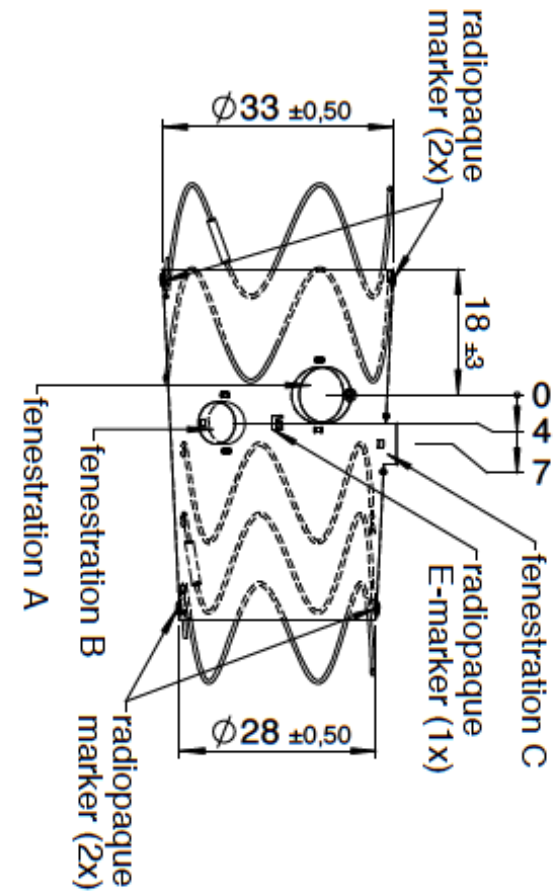


# Graft plan

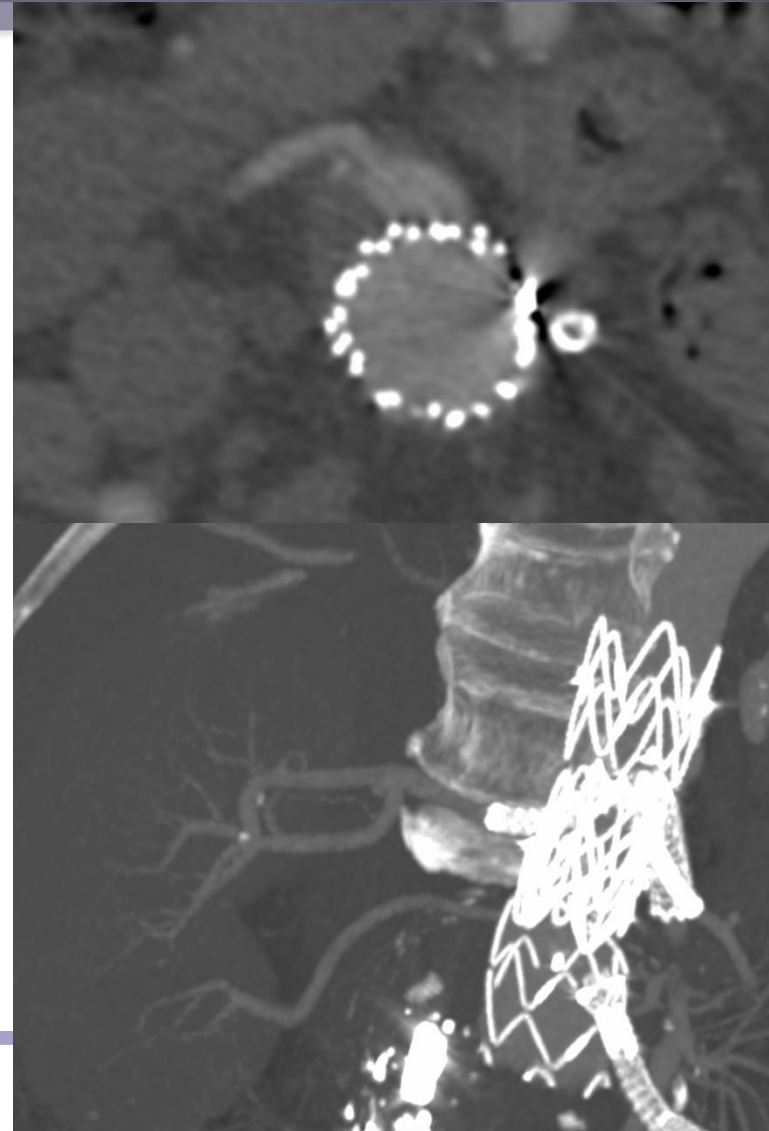
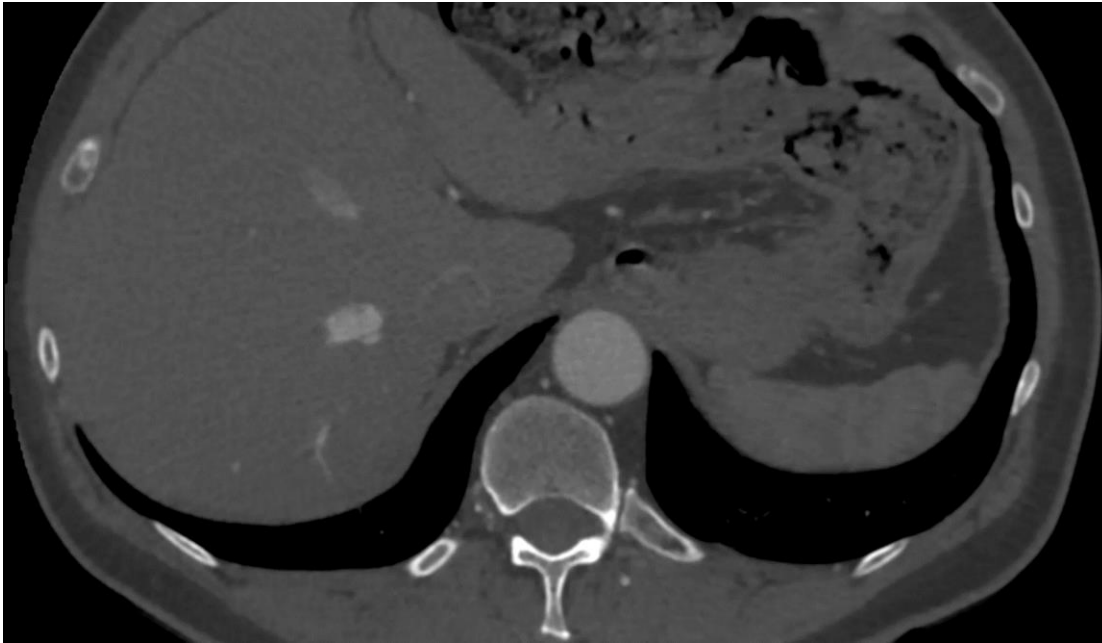


Covered Stents:  
 SMA: 91BX3710L-00 / 91BX5710L-00  
 RRA: 91BX3806L-00 / 91BX5806L-00  
 LRA: 91BX3805L-00 / 91BX5805L-00

additional stentgrafts:  
 right 93CL1519L05  
 left 93CL1522L05

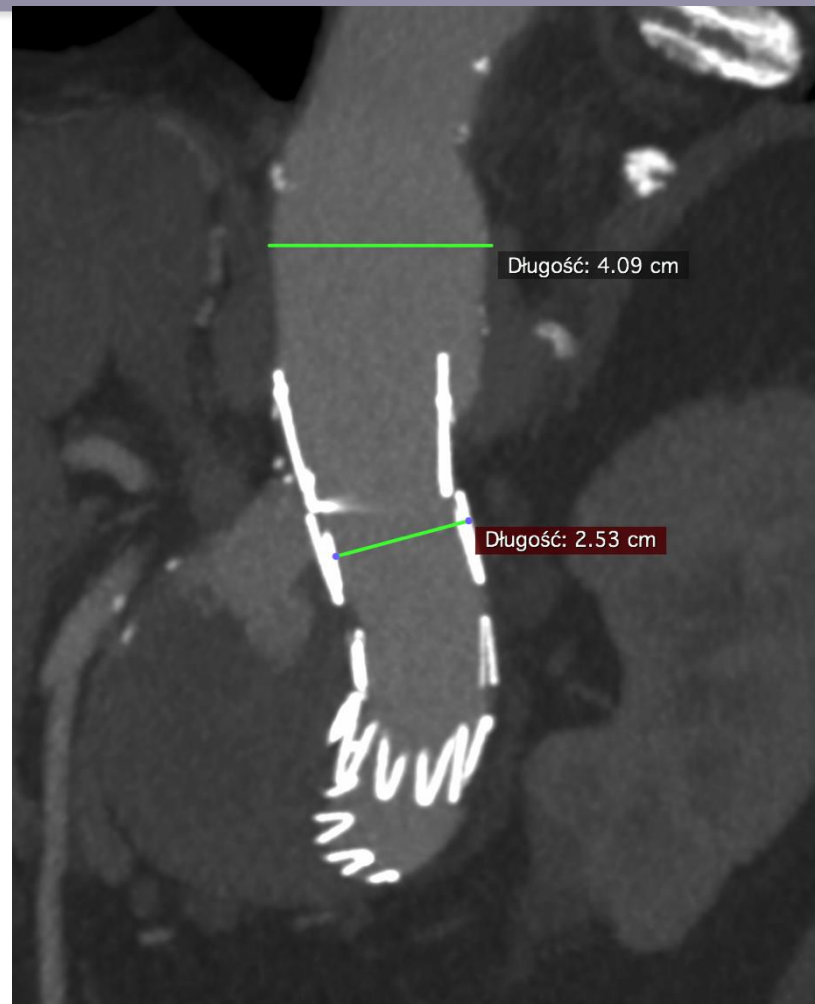
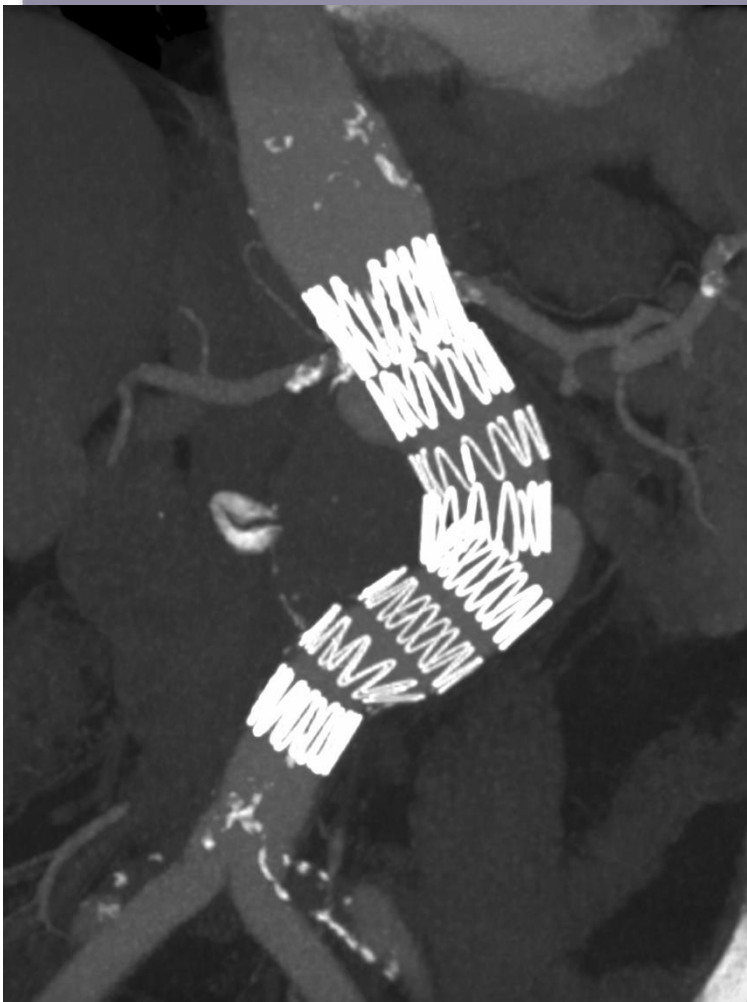


# Postoperative CT-scan

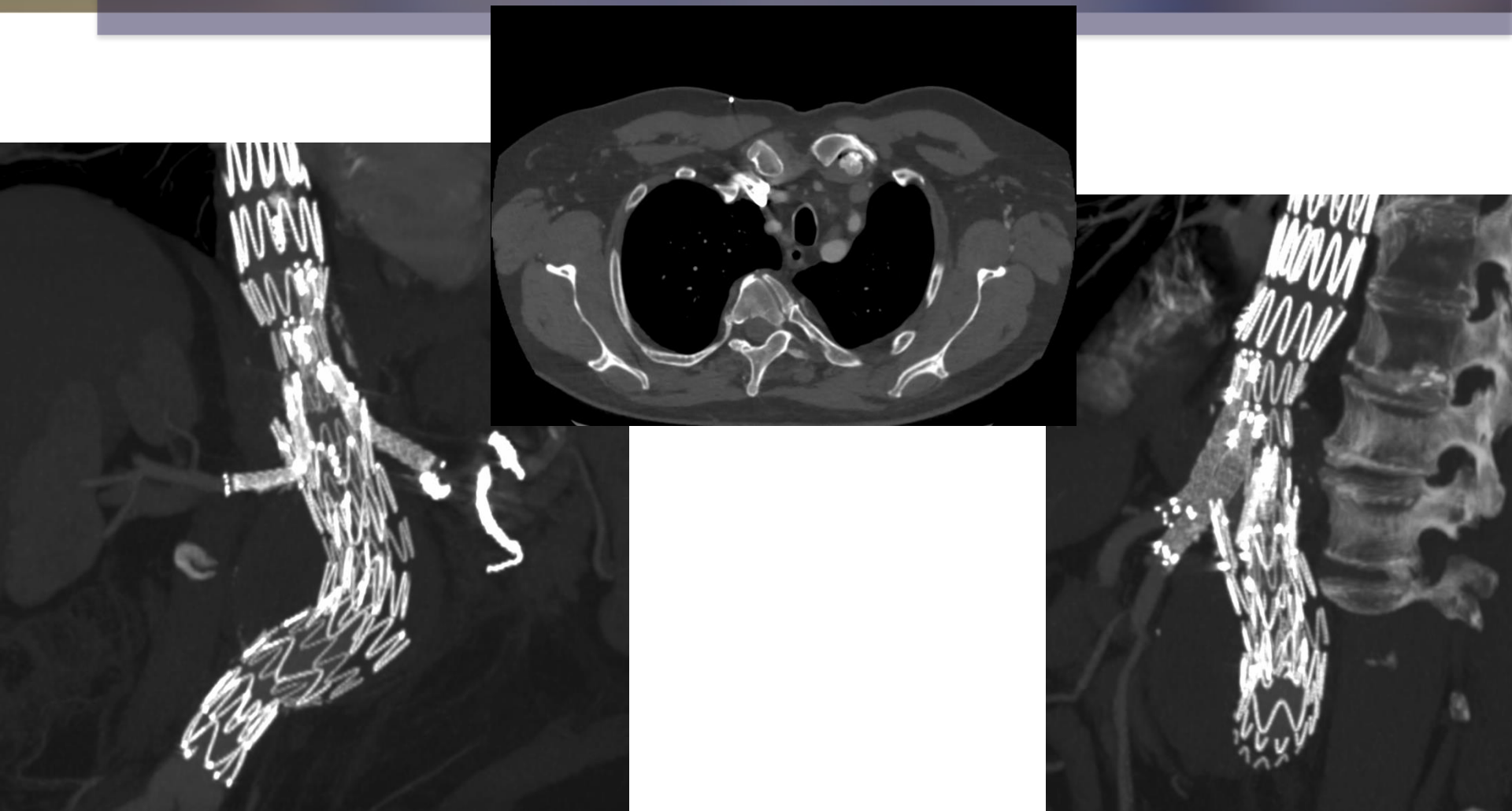




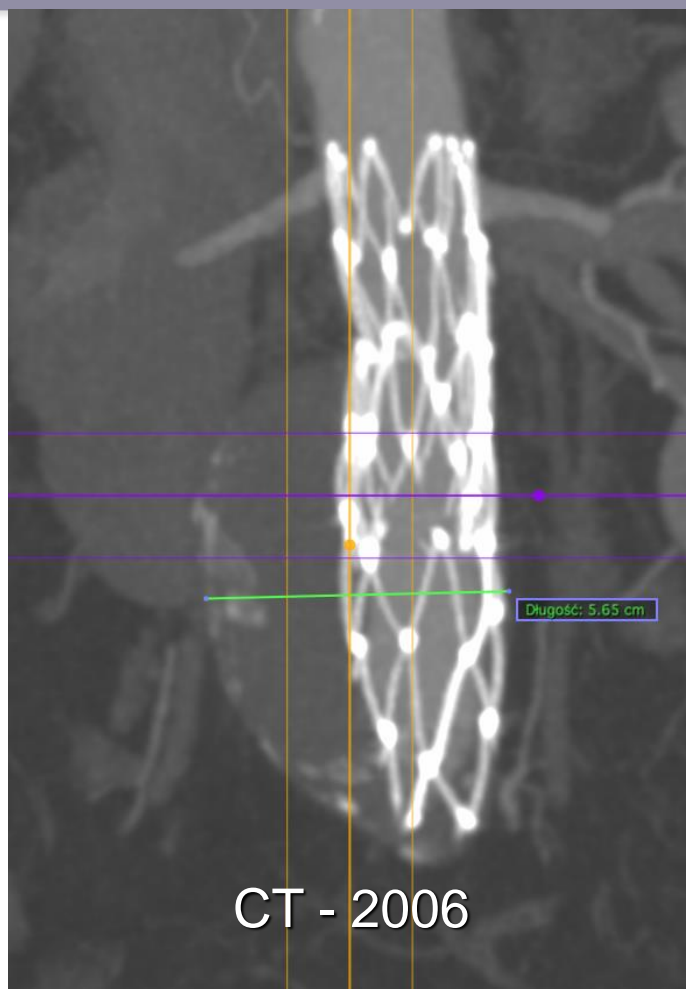
# EL type I & III after EVAR for pseudoaneurysm



## CT-scan after operation – branched endograft

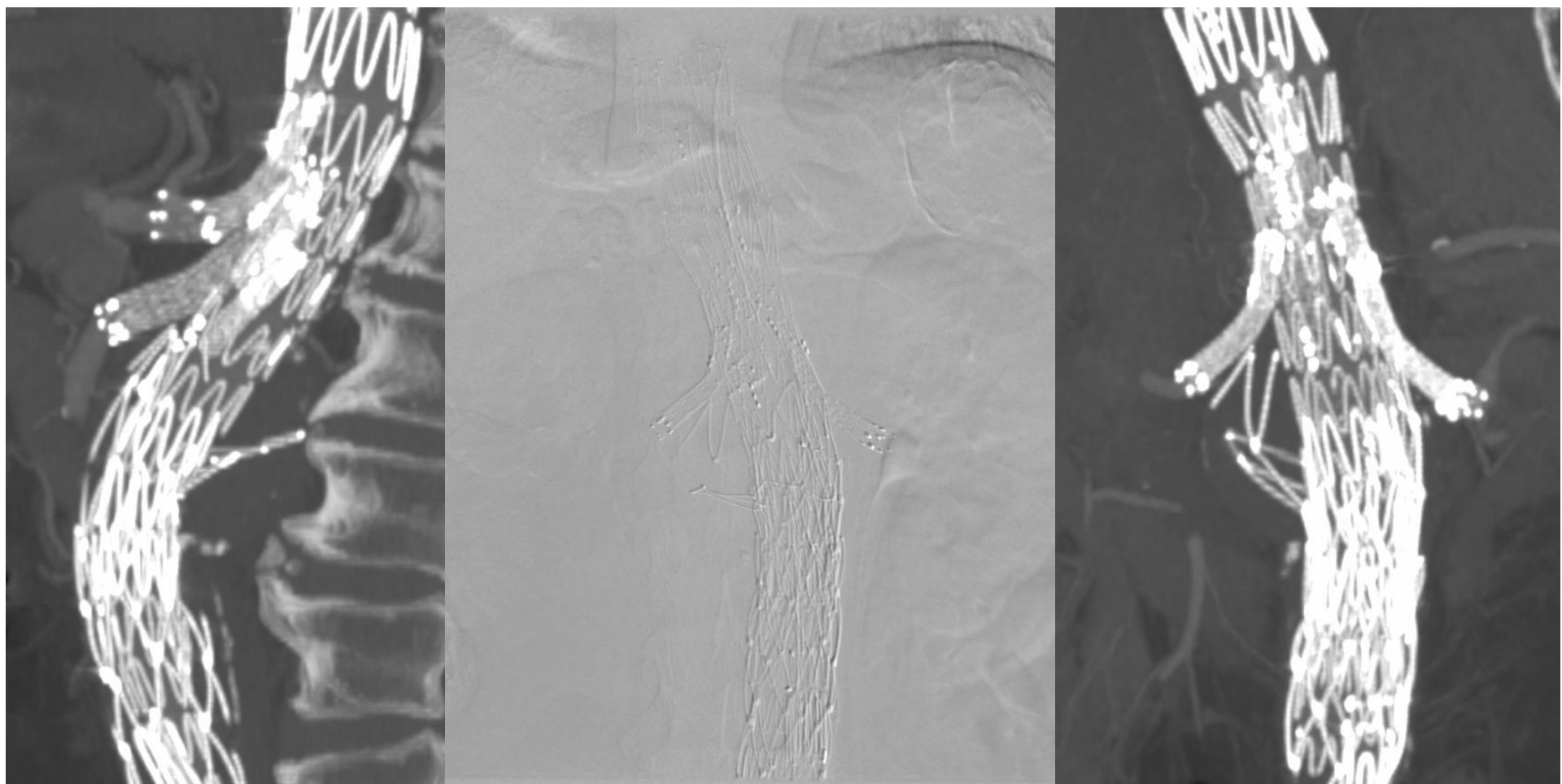


# Power-Link implanted in 2003

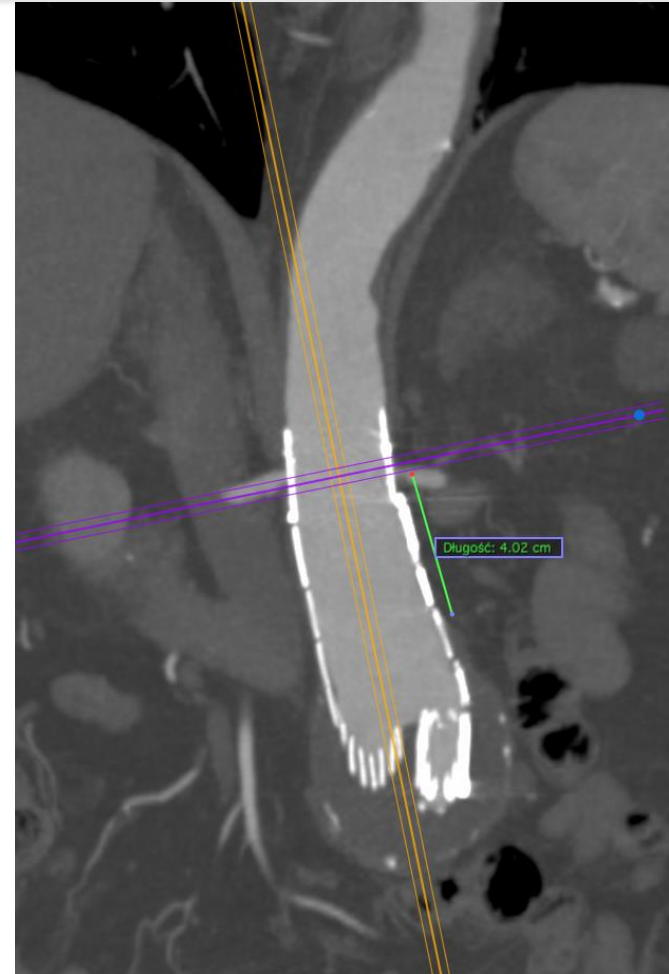
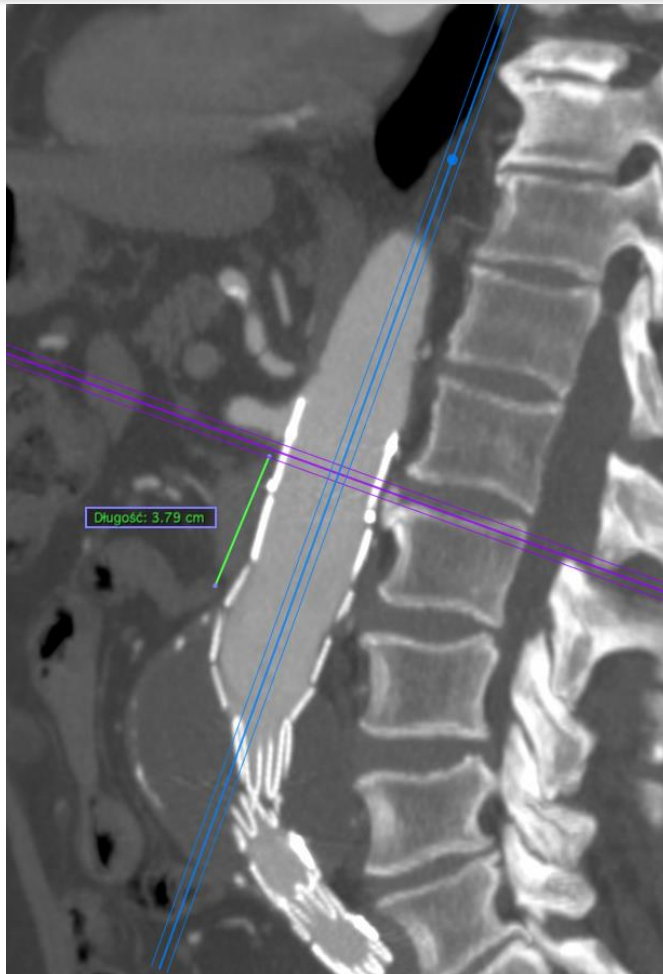




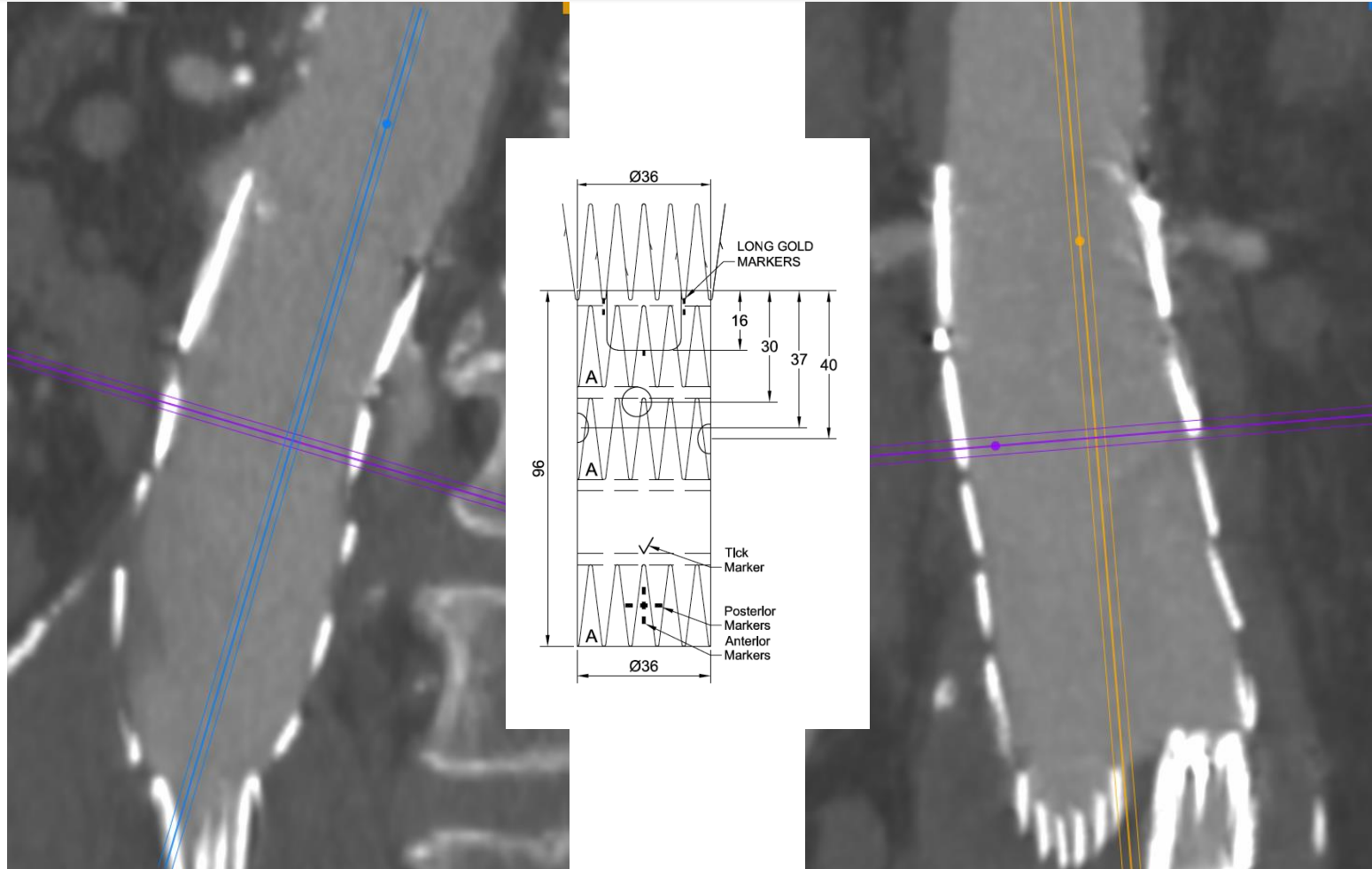
## Power-Link in 2003, b-EVAR in 2016



## „EASY” aneurysm treated in 2003 – CT in 2007



„EASY” aneurysm treated in 2003 CT in 2016  
EL t.1 and aneurysm expansion

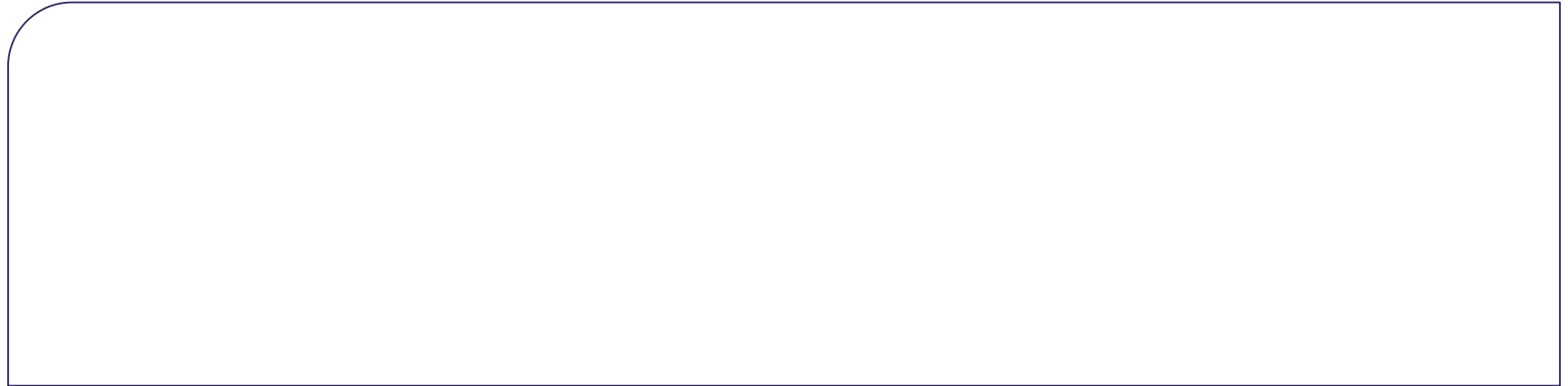




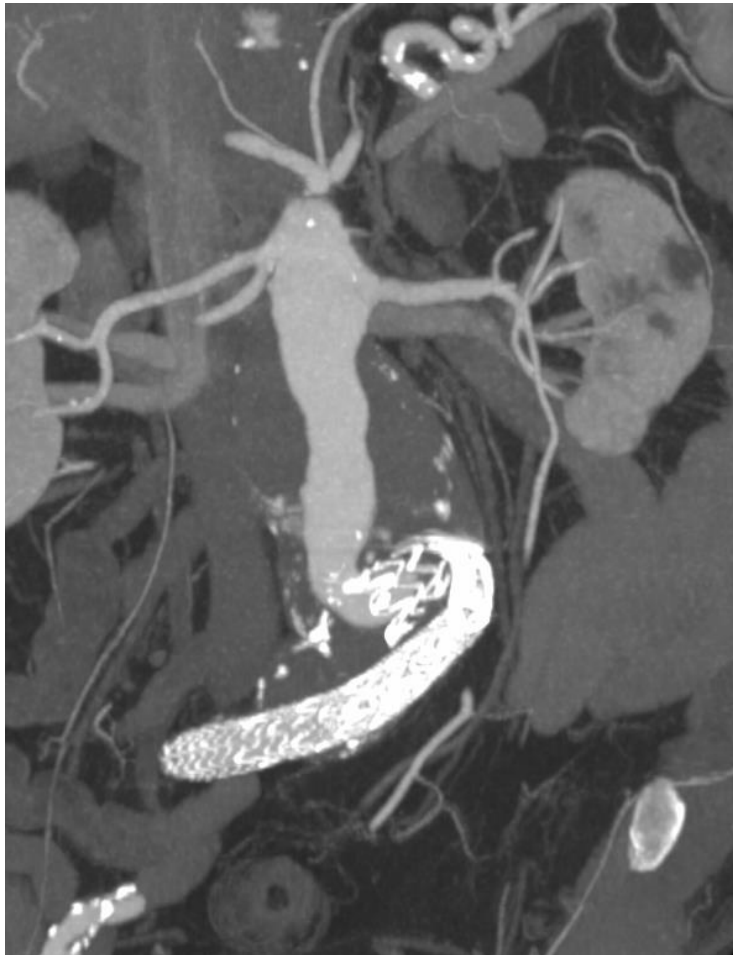
2016

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## 3rd Aortic Live Symposium



## EL type I due to stg complete migration





# Branched stg implantation



# Summary

- 13 patients: 10 with EL I and 3 with proximal aneurysm expansion
- 12 suprarenal devices and one infrarenal with „complete migration”
- 4 fenestrated and 9 branched endografts
- mean suprarenal aorta coverage 10.3 cm (2.5 – 14 cm)
- mean operation time 195 min (115 – 345 min)

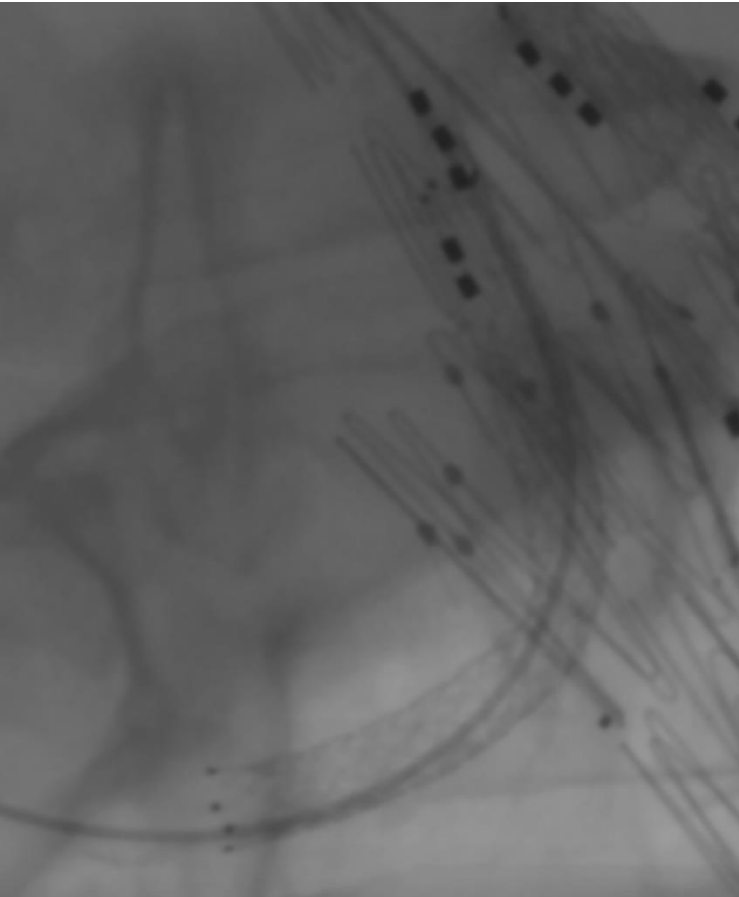
# Results

- No mortality
- One transient paraplegia
- One EL type II from additional RRA
- Two renal arteries problem:
  - one in previously presented fenestration
  - one partial embolization of the kidney due to bleeding in POD 2
- None required dialysis



# Discussion

Cannulating between the wires



# Conclusions

- Fenestrated or branched stent-grafts could be usefull in the treatment of EL type I or proximal aneurysm expansion after EVAR.
- Suprarenal fixation can make the cannulation and stenting of renal arteries and SMA more difficult.
- Long-term follow-up is required to asses durability of the bridging stents between free-flow struts.
- When planning EVAR for infrarenal AAA we should keep in mind the possibility of proximal aneurysm expansion

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Treatment of endoleak Type I after EVAR  
with fenestrated or branched stentgrafts

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!!!**



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