

# Peripheral Vascular Interventions:

*Changes in Latitude,  
Changes in Attitude.*

*What is possible in 2005*

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Dorros-Feuer Interventional Cardiovascular Disease Foundation

Jackson Hole ( WY), Grafton (WI), and Phoenix (AZ)



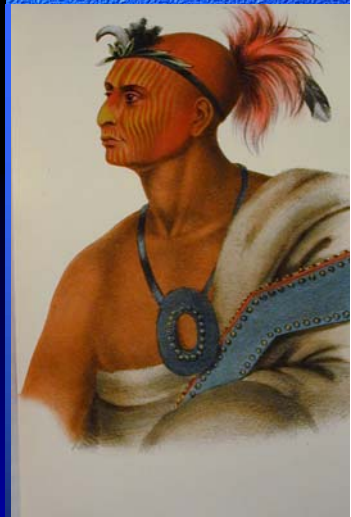
Tiger Heron,  
Costa Rica

**Dorros-Feuer  
Interventional  
Cardiovascular  
Disease  
Foundation**

단기  
4338년 6월

Seoul, Korea 4.05

**A Successful Peripheral  
Vascular Interventional Program  
can produce phenomenal clinical  
achievements:**  
*An illustrated journey*



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During the last 25 years, cardiology has evolved from a diagnostic, cerebral specialty, whose maxim was

“Primum non-nocere”,  
which, a priori, precluded any intervention to an  
active, surgical subspecialty,

which employs minimally invasive  
approaches to treat all forms of  
cardiovascular diseases.



Today, *angioplasty in conjunction with its adjunctive procedures* is a generic term, which refers to

Balloons

Stents: bare, covered, drug eluting

Stent-grafts

Atherectomy devices

Rotational ablation

etc, etc, etc.

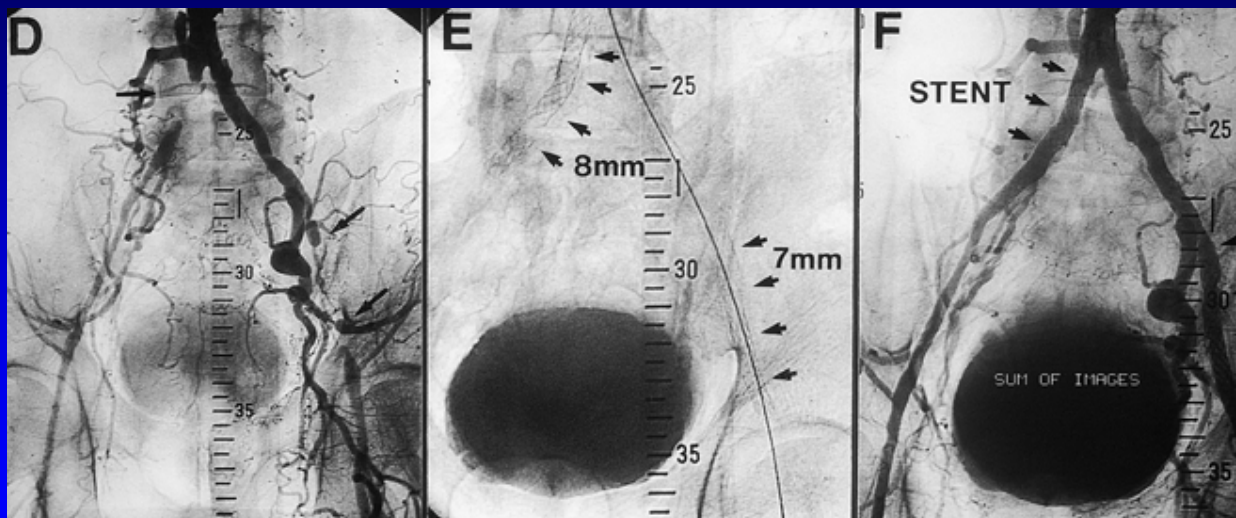
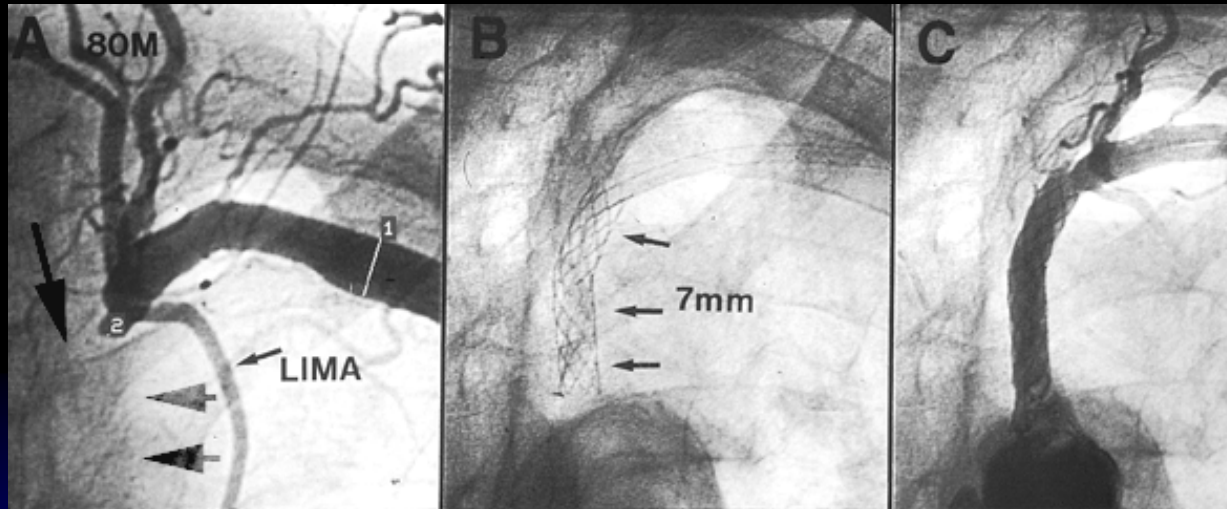




However, for angioplasty to be effective,  
a physician must be aware of what is  
possible  
feasible,  
attainable, and  
appropriate.

*As well as the extent of his/her abilities*





CLI: L.  
brachial  
approach for  
ileofemoral  
stent  
recanalization,  
despite L.  
subclavian  
occlusion (80M)



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# Ischemic petechia: treatment is recognition and recanalization (RA 80M)

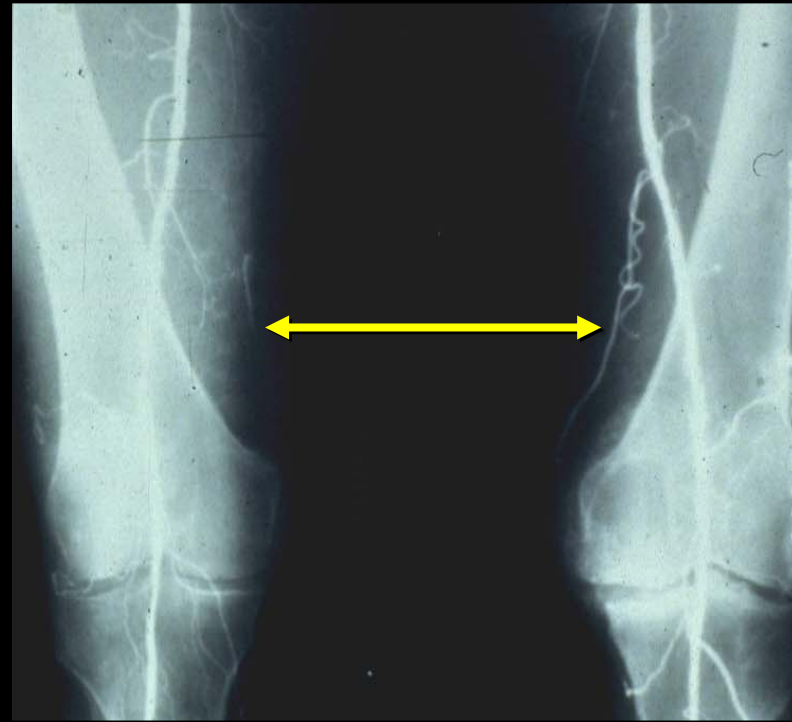
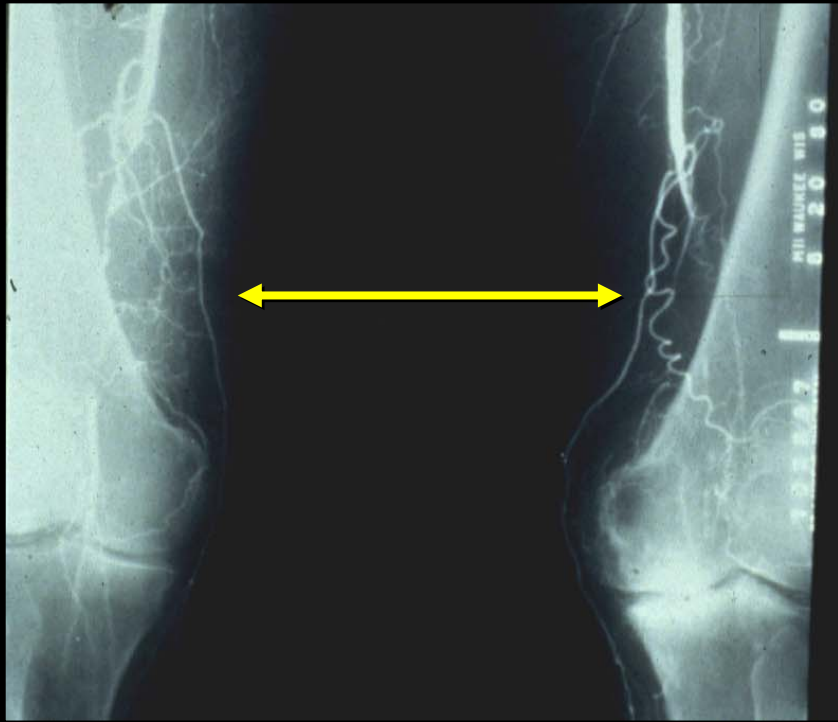


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# Bilateral popliteal occlusions<sup>1</sup>

(78F with severe COPD, Class IV angina; 8/90)



Bilateral balloon PTA, 8/80



# Bilateral popliteal occlusions<sup>1</sup>: 2.5 yrs. latter

(81F with severe COPD, Class IV angina; 1st PTA in 8/90)

2/83



2/83



2/83



3/83



6/84



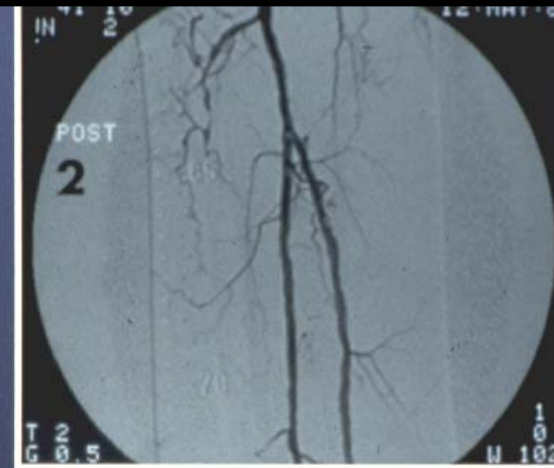
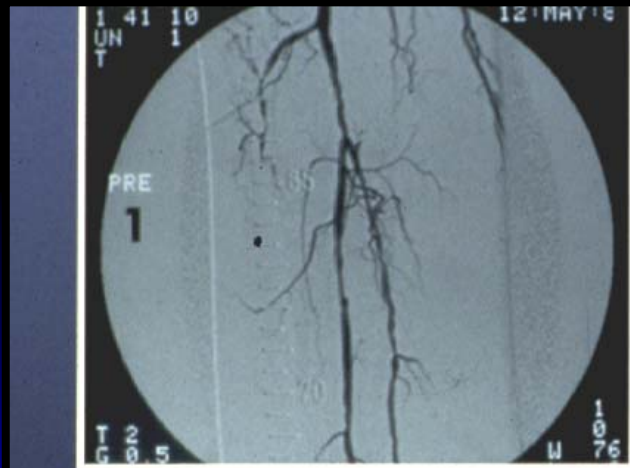
9/84

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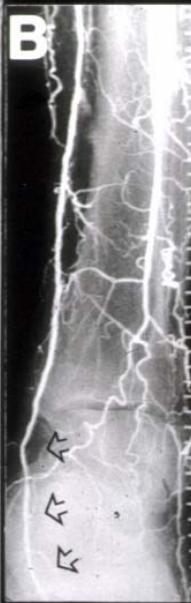
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# CLI: Resolution of long standing ischemic ulcer with TPV PTA



# CLI: using coronary techniques to solve a distal left posterior tibial artery occlusion (66M)

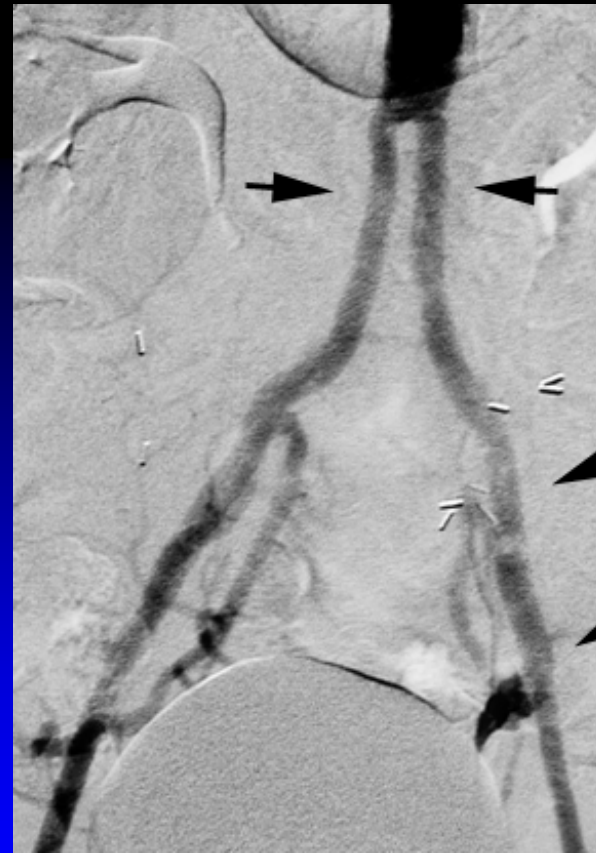
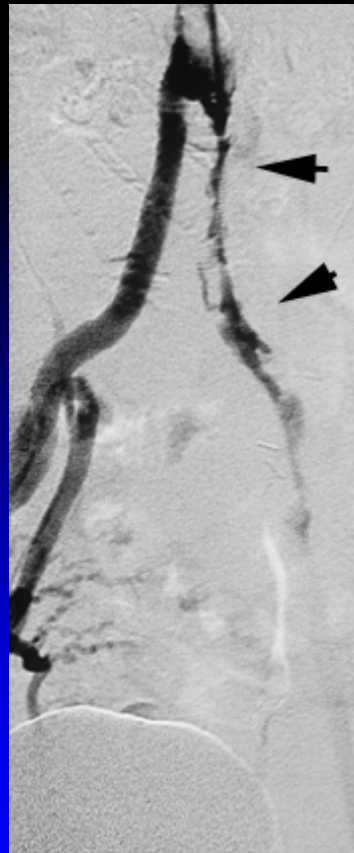
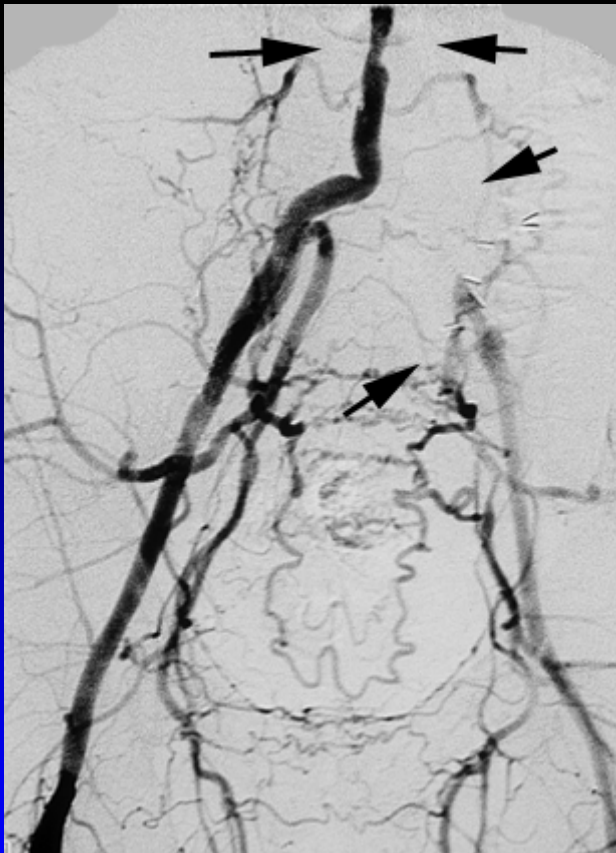


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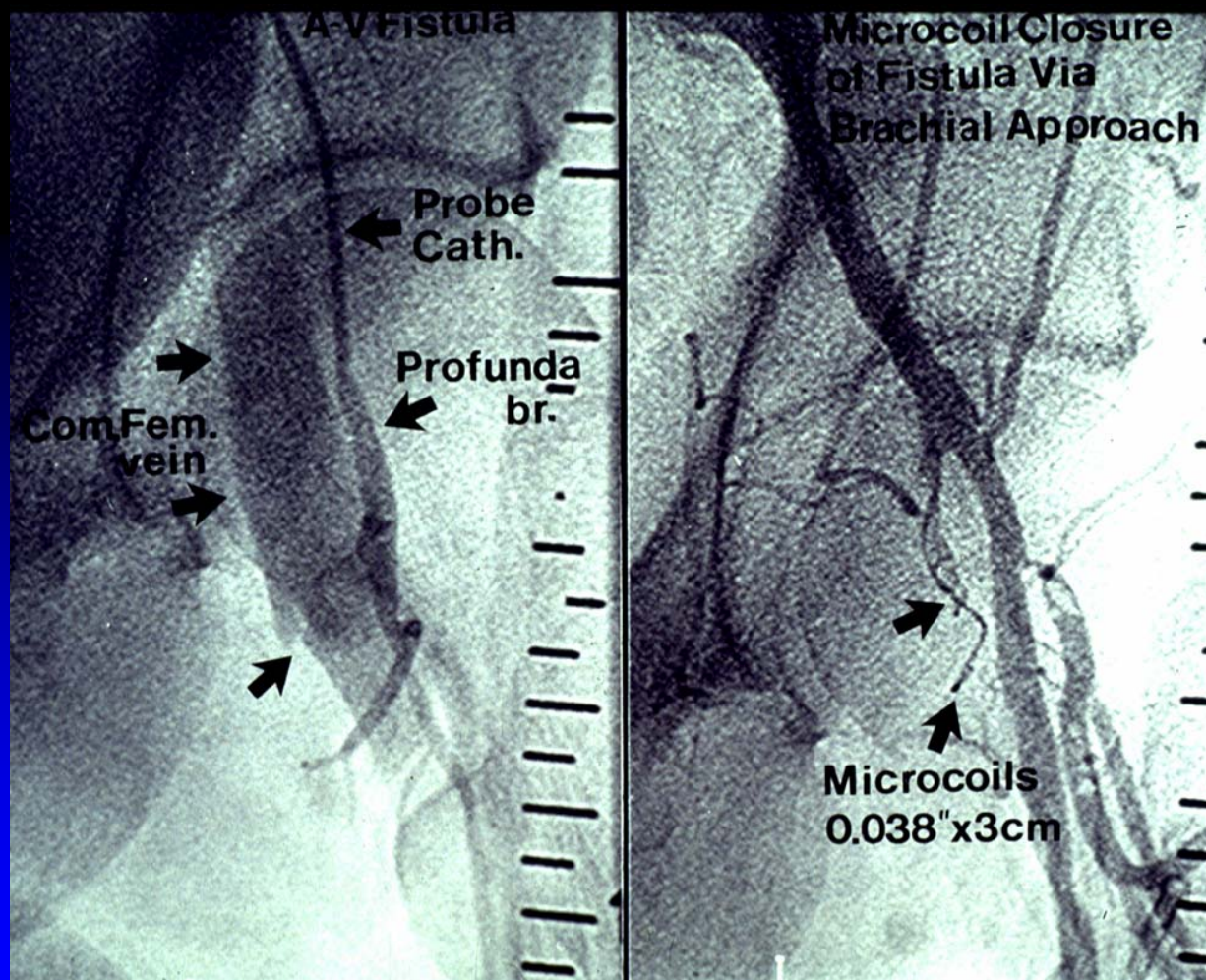
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# Stent Recanalization of an occluded left limb of an aortobifemoral graft: Angiojet/stents/and NO thrombolytics (49M,300#)



# Closure of profunda to femoral vein fistula with micro-coils

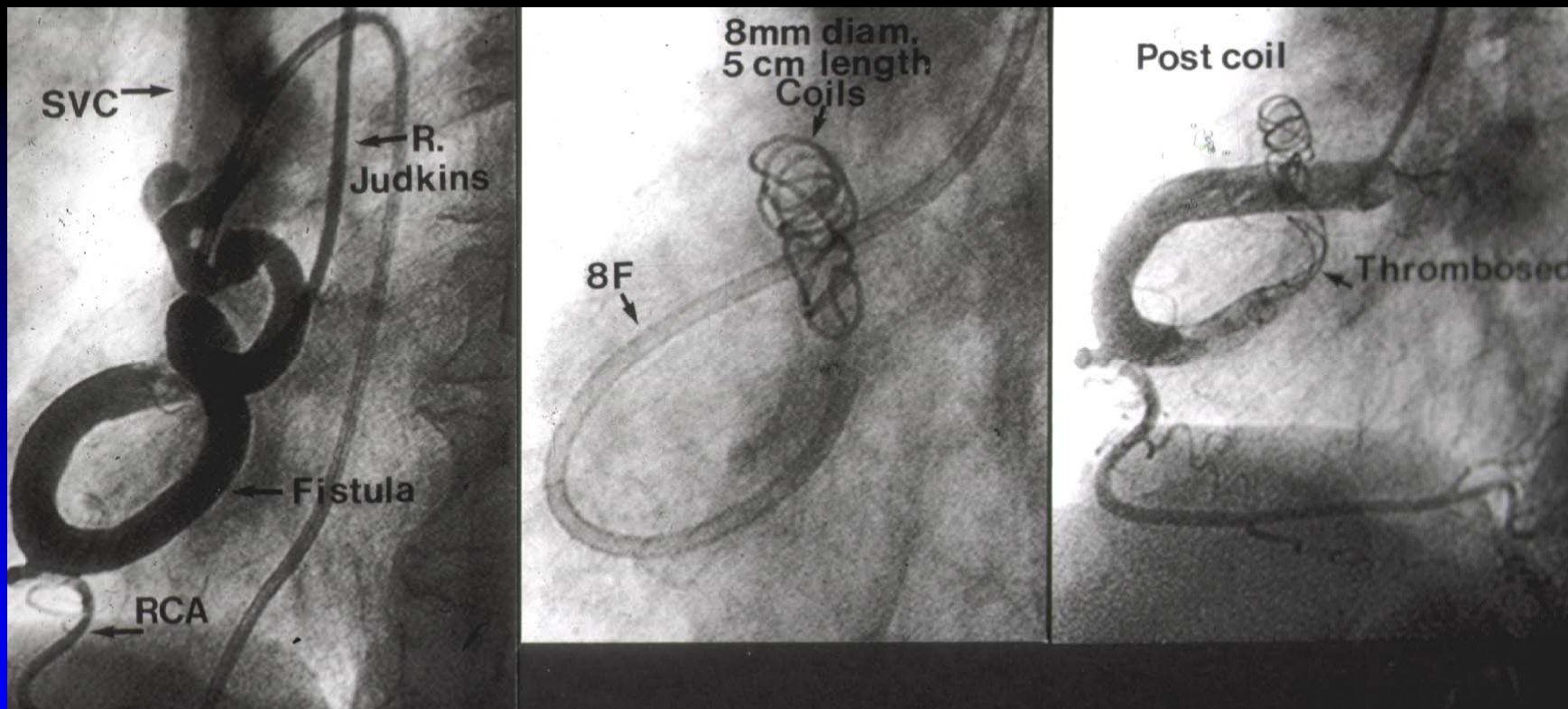


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# RAC to SVC fistulae<sup>1</sup>:

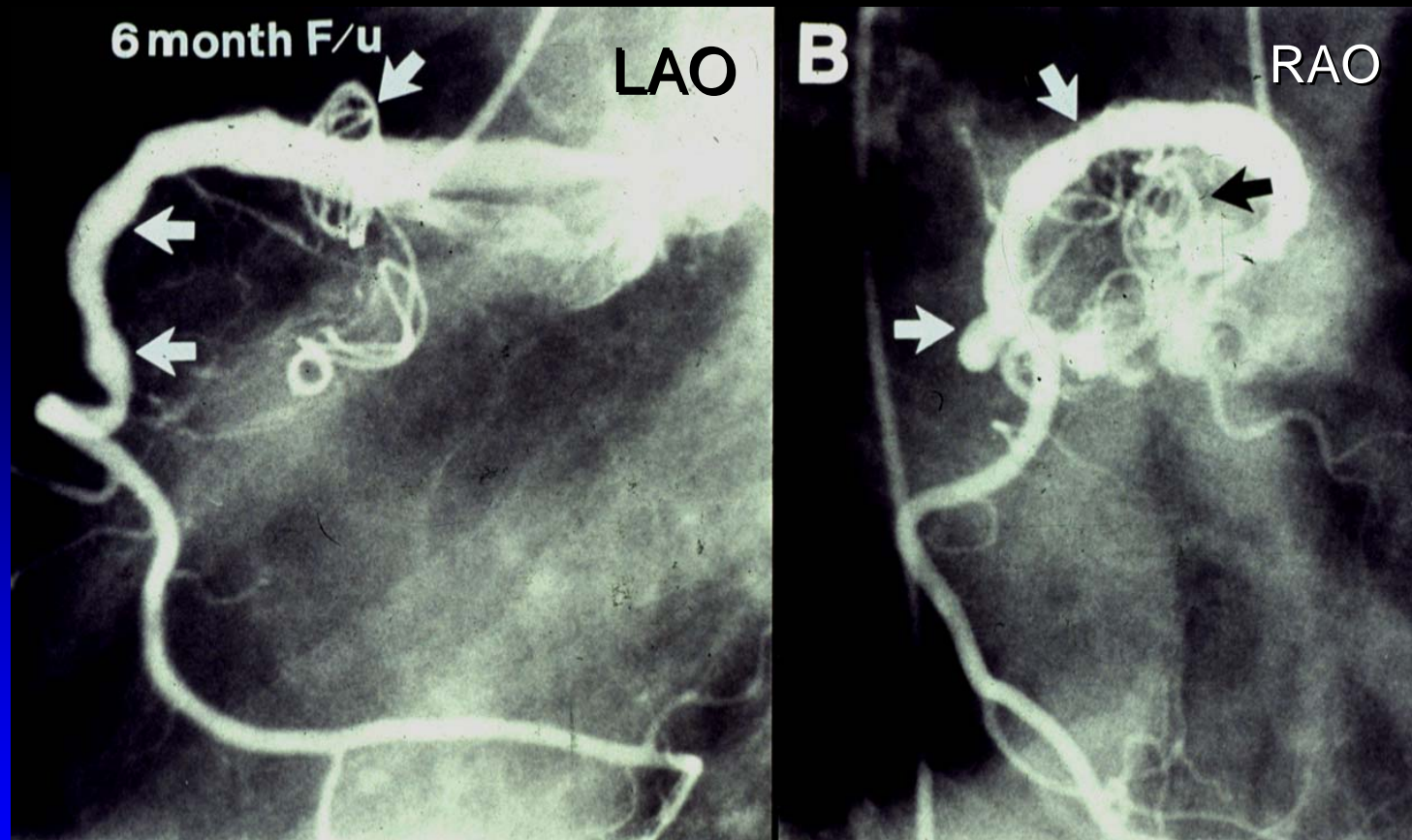
(65M swine farmer with CHF)



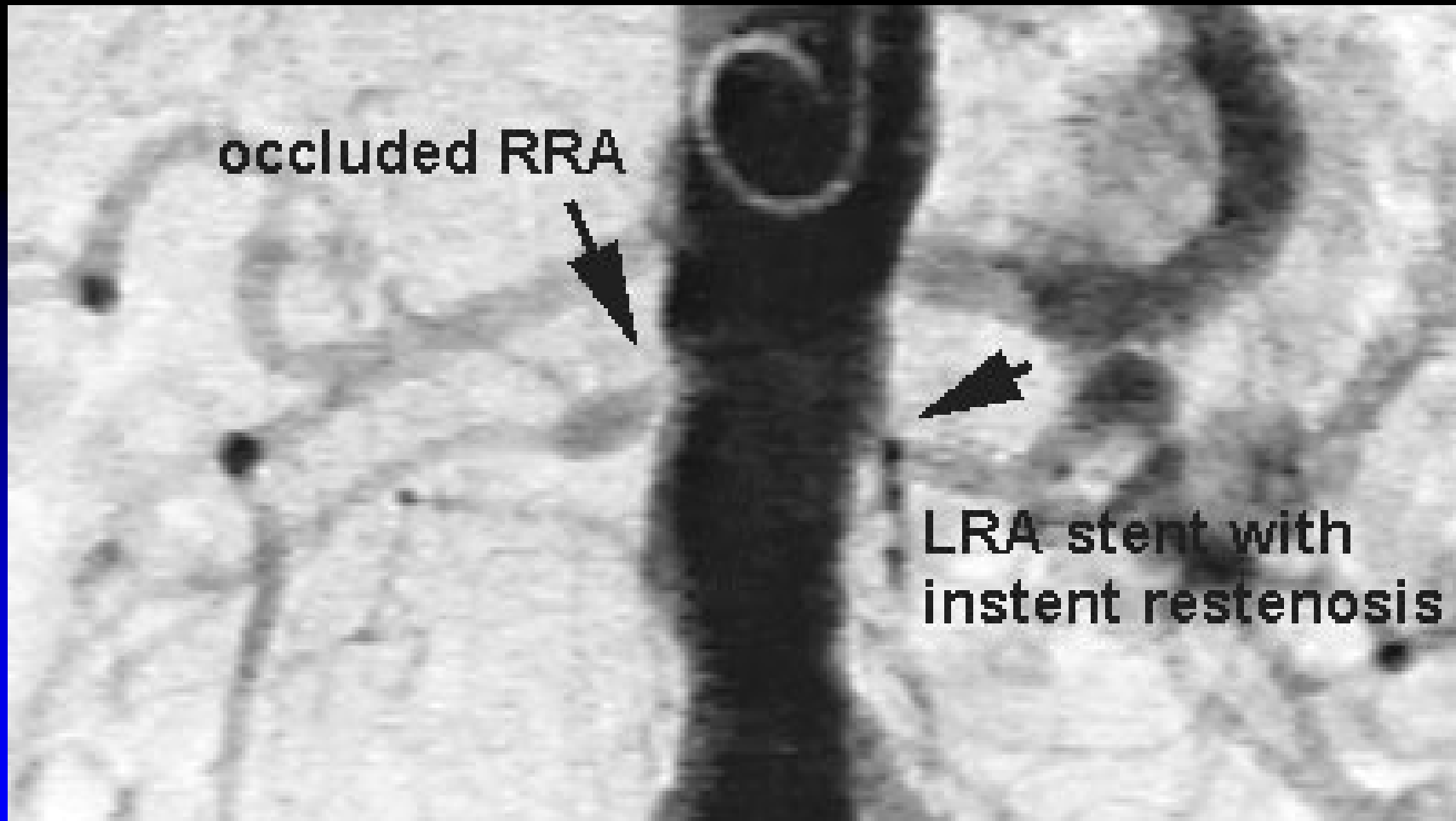


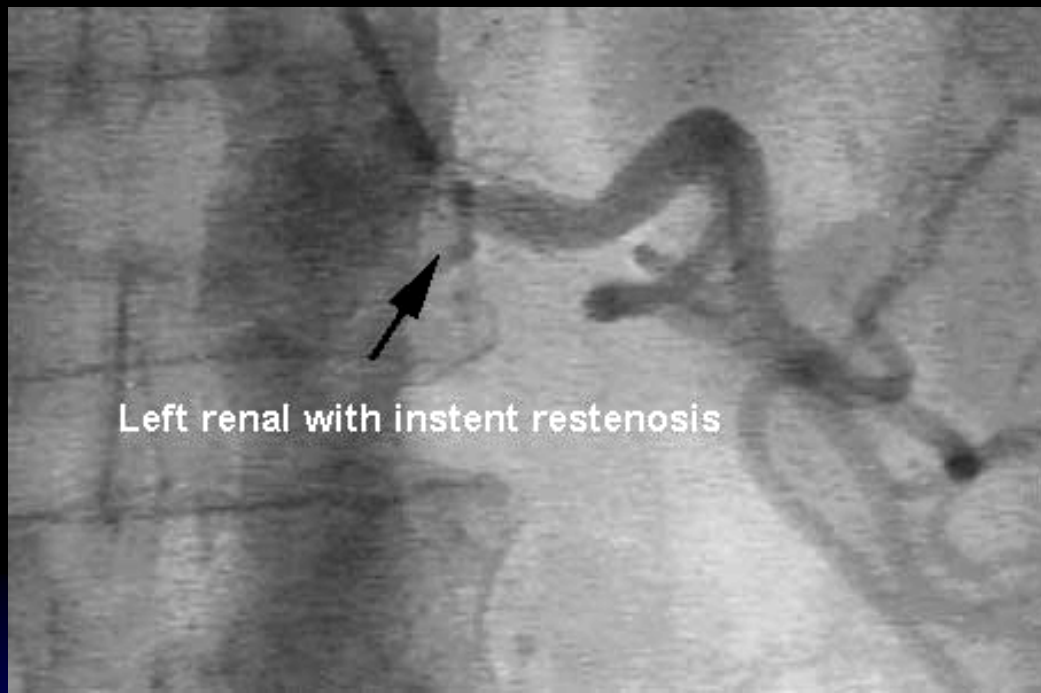
# RAC to SVC fistulae<sup>2</sup>: 6 month f/u

(65M swine farmer with CHF)

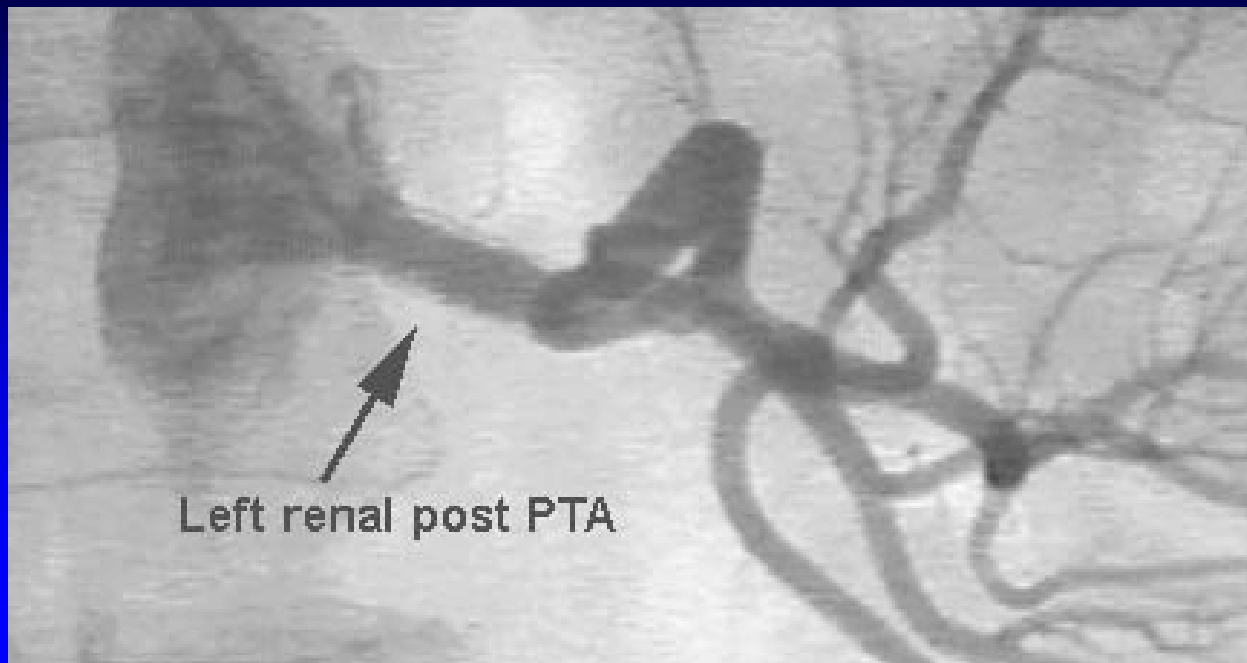


## Angiogram 3 months post PTA





## Instant restenosis of LRA: pre and post PTA



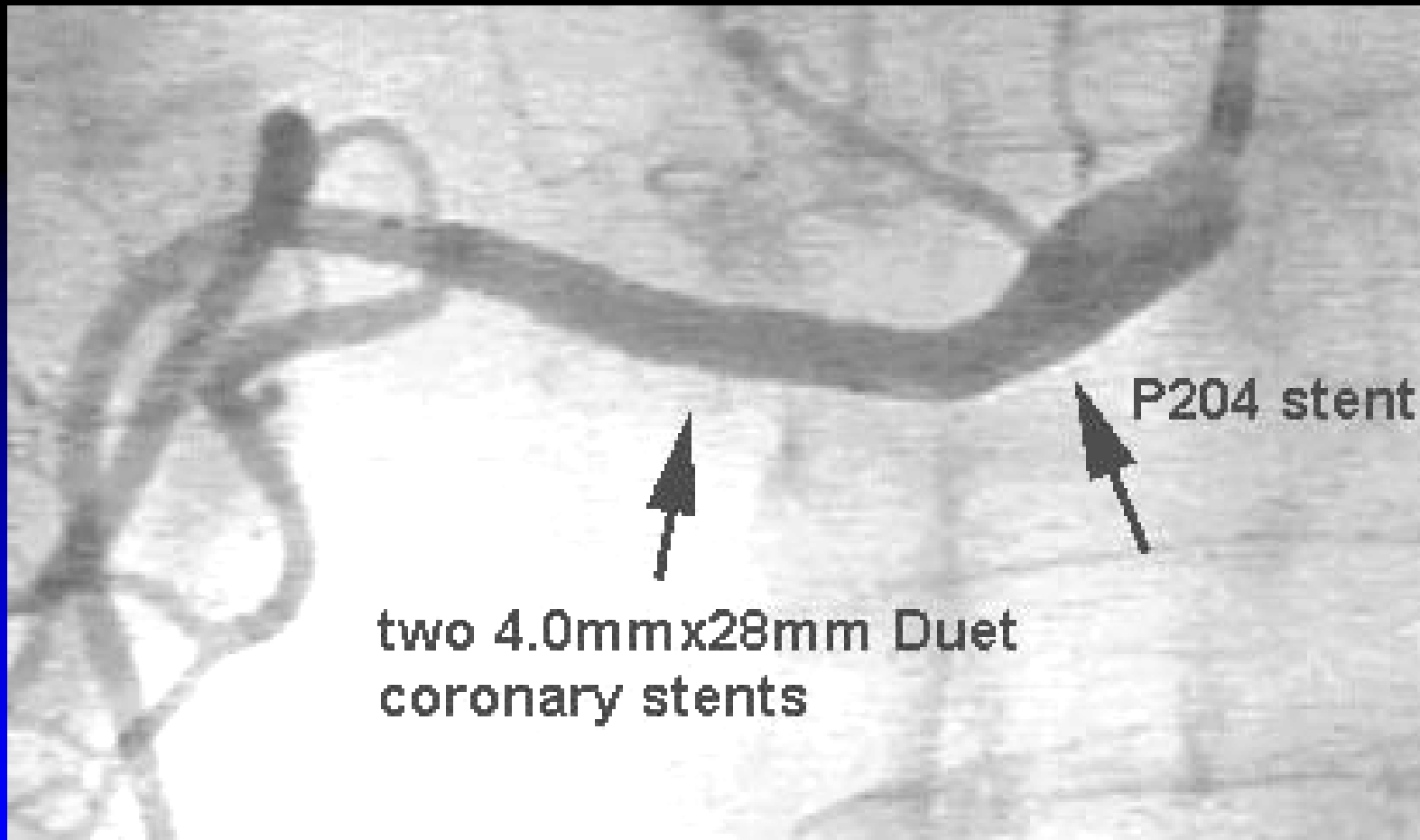
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# Entry made into the Occluded RRA with 0.035" Glidewire followed by placement of 0.014" coronary guidewire



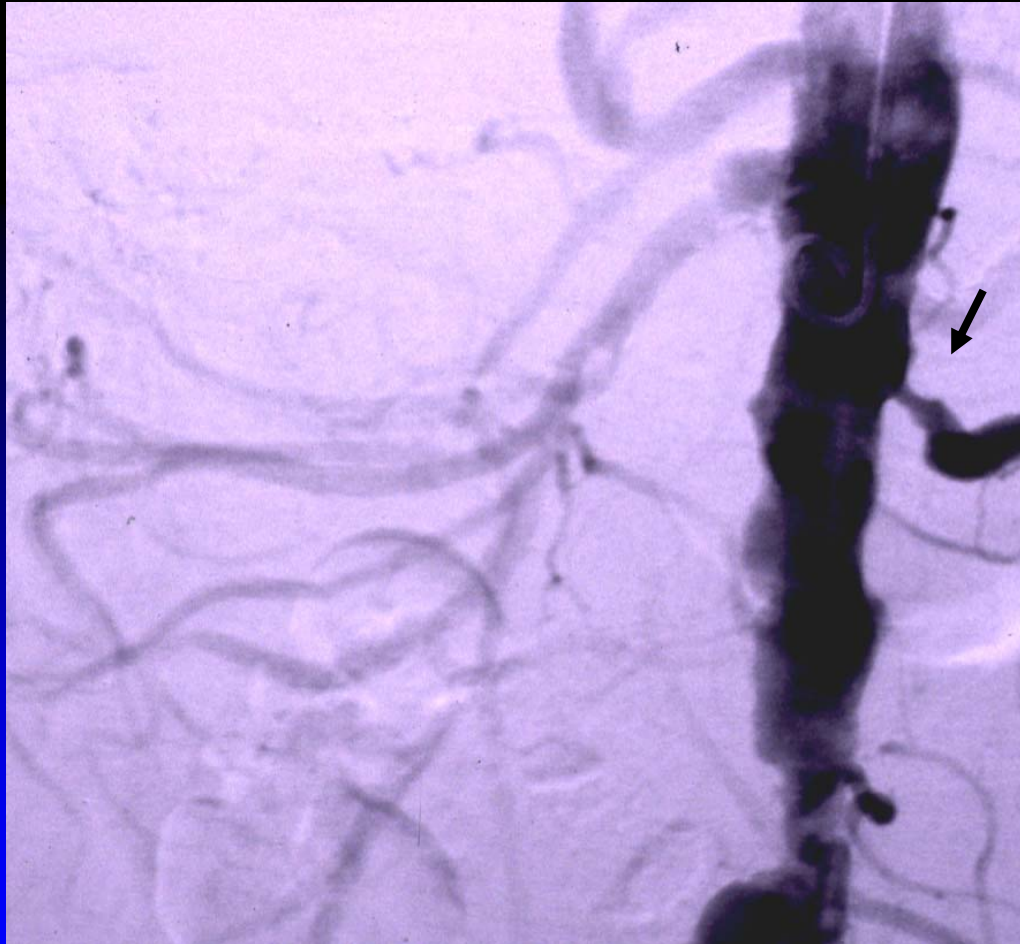
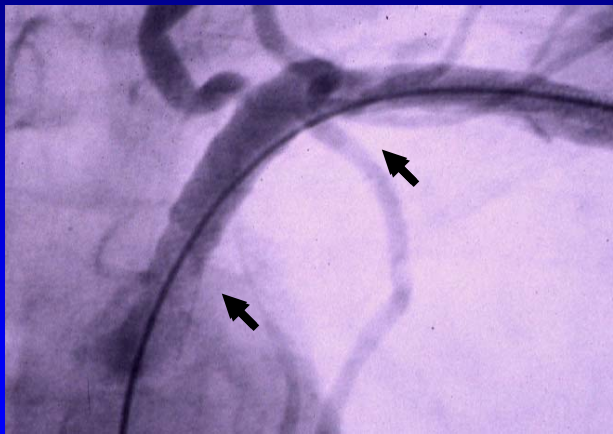
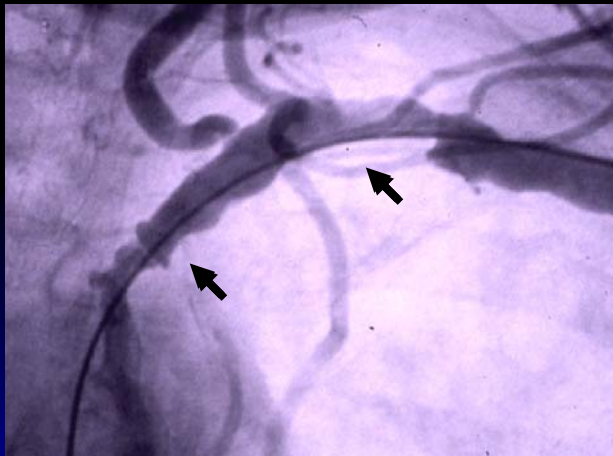


# Post PTA angiogram: using 4.0mm coronary and P204 Palmaz stent

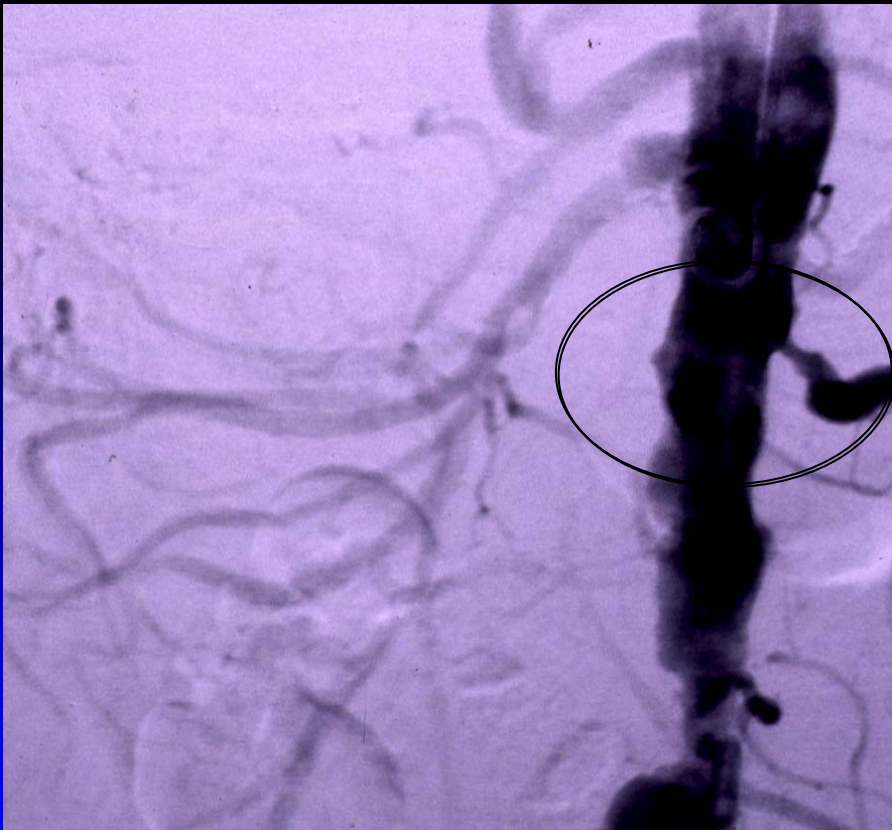




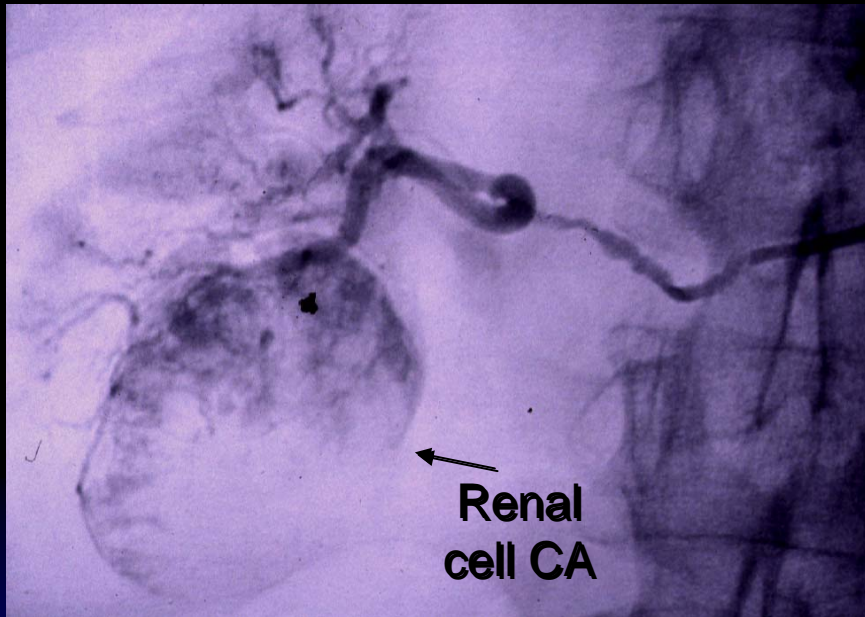
# Hypertensive Encephalopathy<sup>1</sup>: comatose, intubated 55F with papilledema and anuria



# Hypertensive Encephalopathy<sup>2</sup>: stent-supported angioplasty of left renal artery. Do anything else?







Hypertensive  
Encephalopathy<sup>3</sup>:  
recanalization of  
occluded right renal  
artery with discovery  
of renal cancer



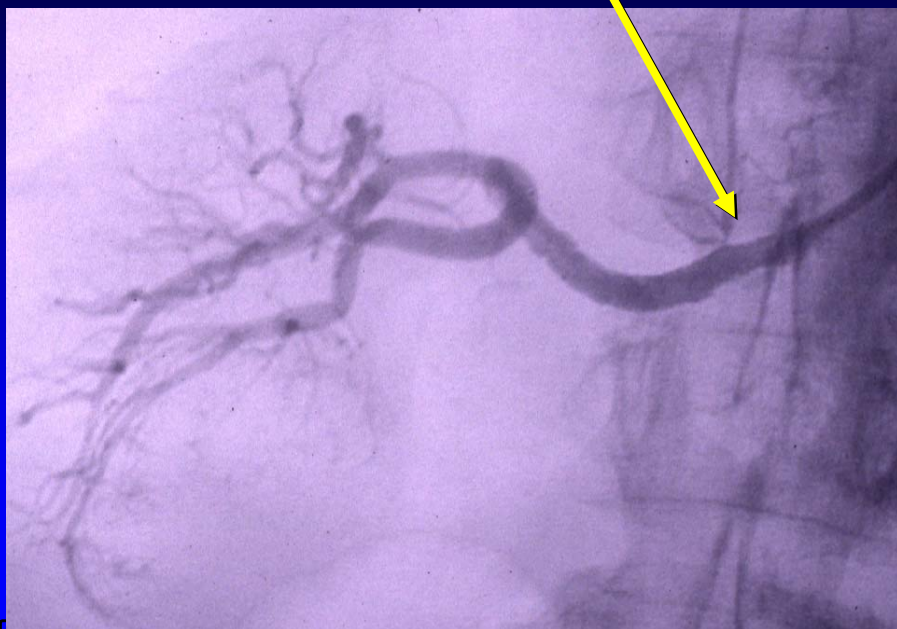
Patient subsequently  
diureses and leaves  
the hospital: consider  
alternatives Rx!



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# Hypertensive Encephalopathy<sup>1</sup>:

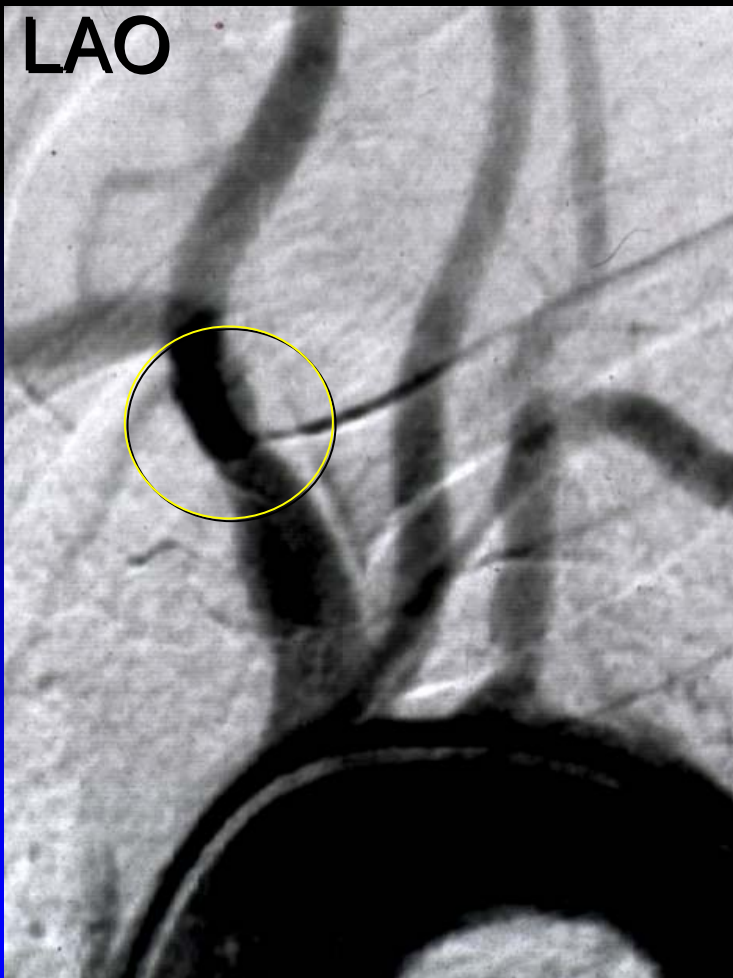
comatose 55F with papilledema,  
anuria, and is intubated: pre  
and post intervention



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# Subclavian stenosis<sup>1</sup>: why you always must have two obliques





# Subclavian stenosis<sup>2</sup>: stent repair using femoral approach





CLI<sup>1</sup>: Popliteal Approach:  
recanalized occluded SFA;  
complication: popliteal fossa  
hemorrhage<sup>1</sup> (6/92 MC 60F)



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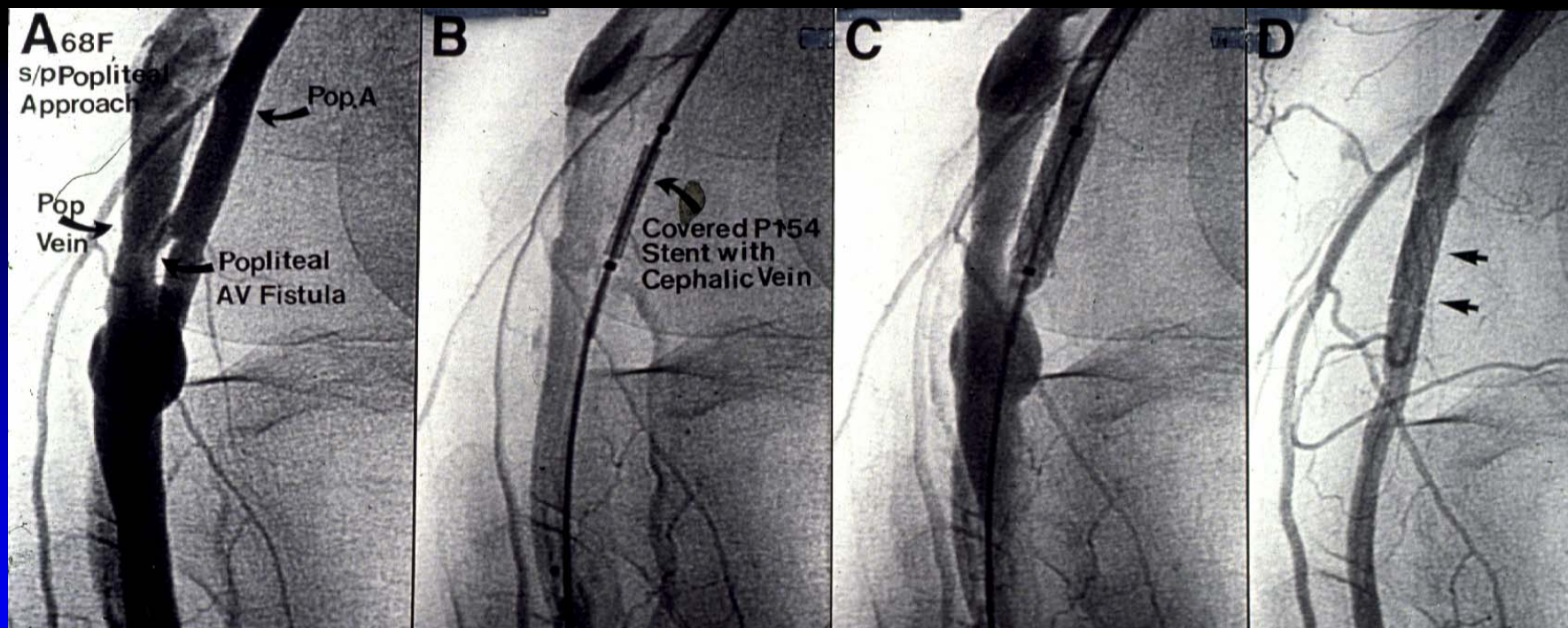


## Healing of right foot occurs<sup>2</sup> (6/93)



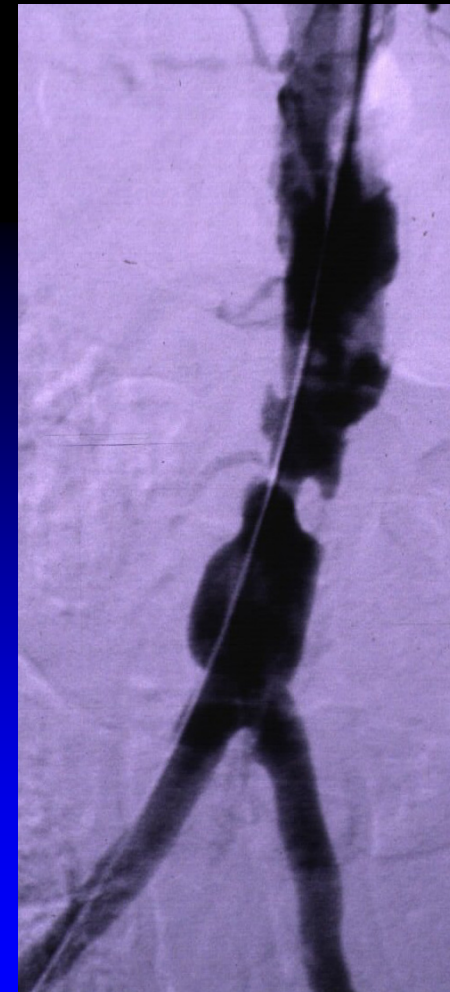
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# Patient returns in 5/94 with right leg claudication and AV fistula<sup>3</sup>





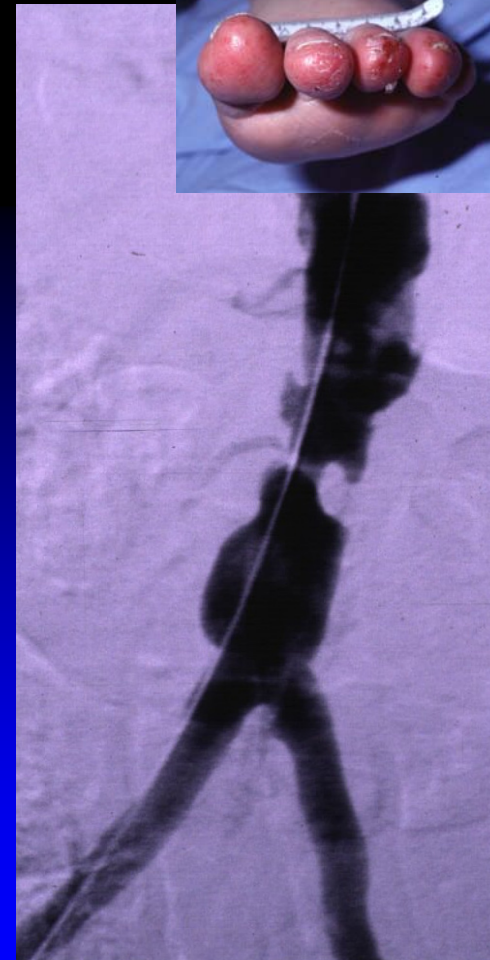
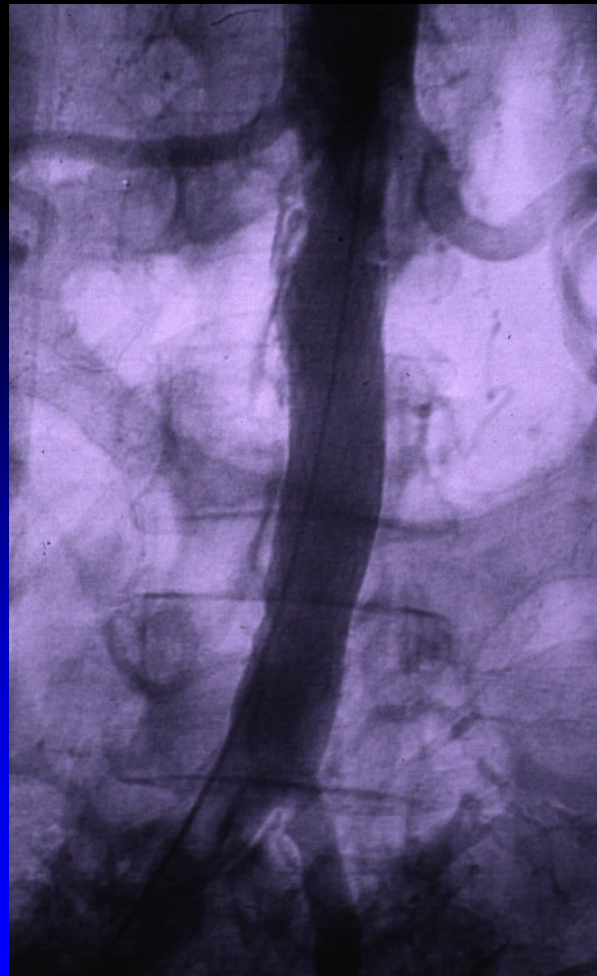
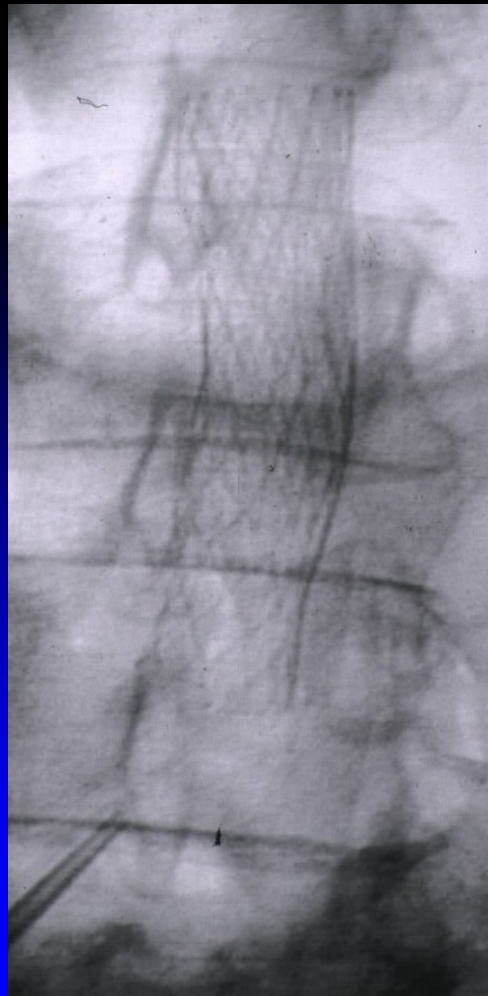
# Atheroembolic from infrarenal aorta after cardiac catheterization (JM 60F)



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# Atheroembolic from infrarenal aorta: after repair with PTFE large Palmaz stents (JM 60F)



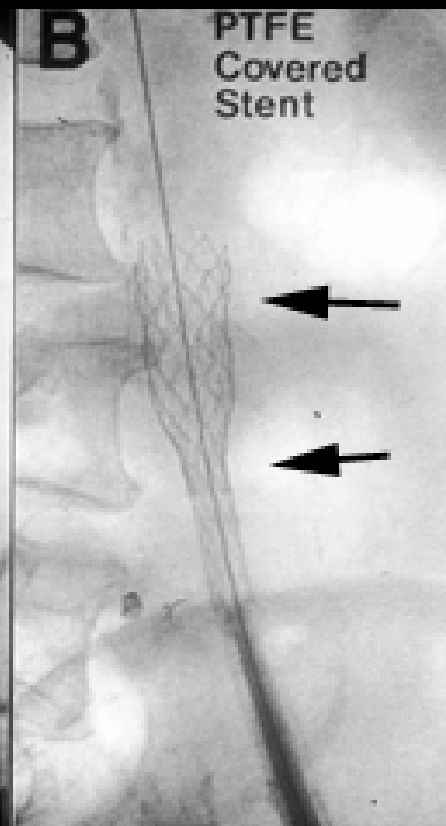
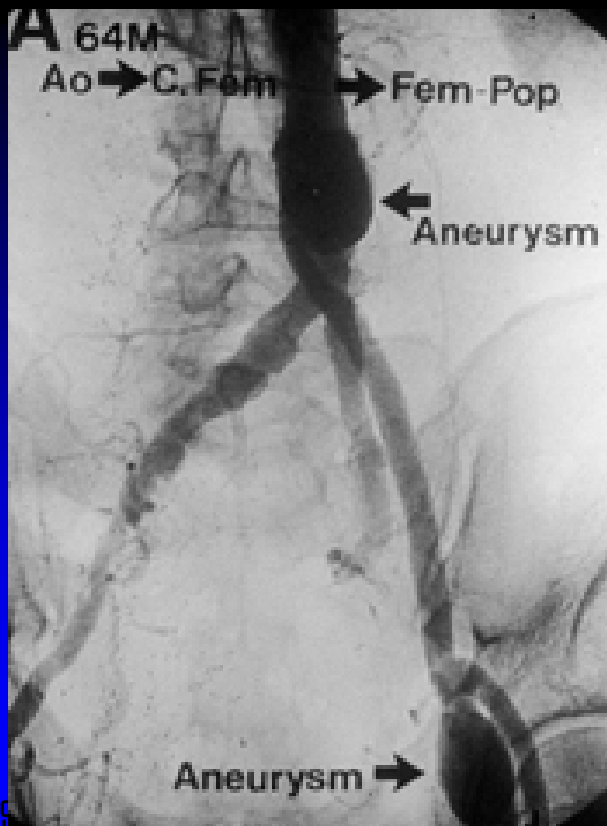
Preop

But,  
what  
went  
wrong?

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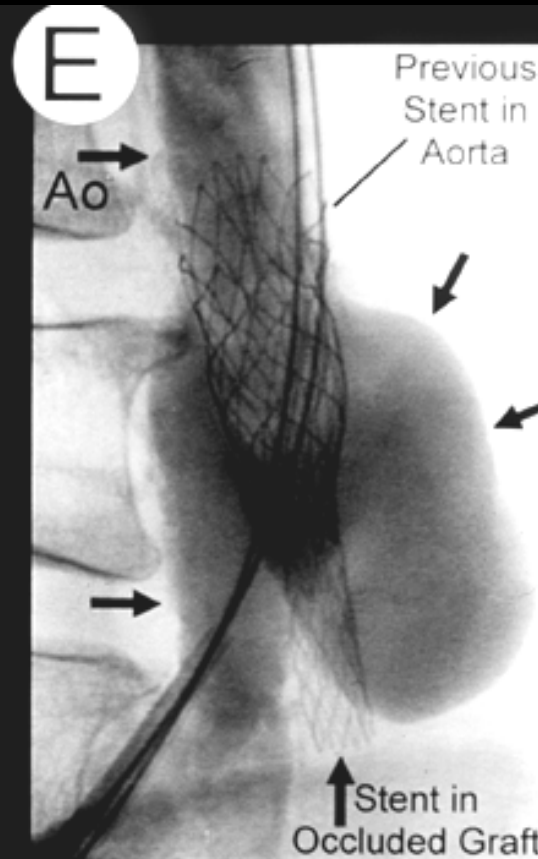
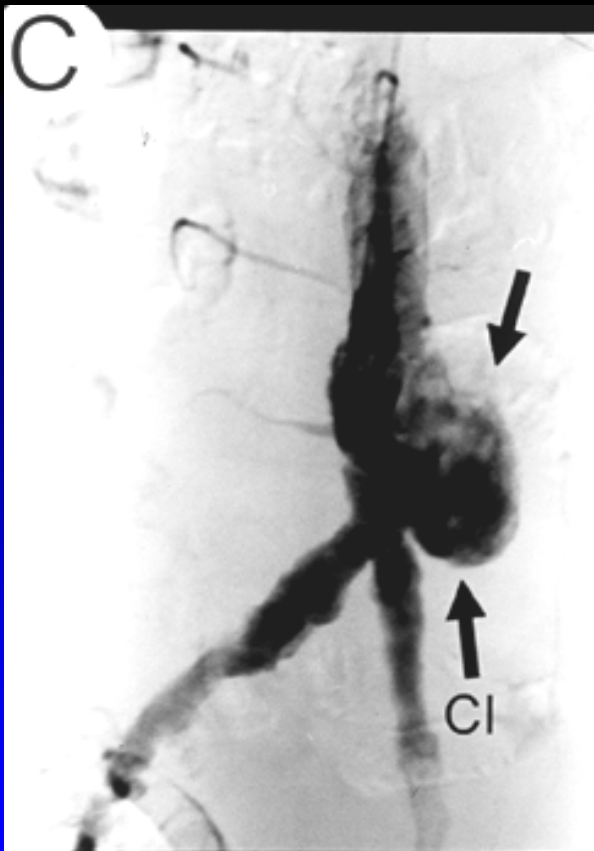


64M (ES) multiple prior vascular surgeries. an aorto-left common femoral graft with anastamotic pseudoaneurysm had endovascular graft placed which resulted in occlusion of the graft, and an ischemic leg, which required fem-fem graft.

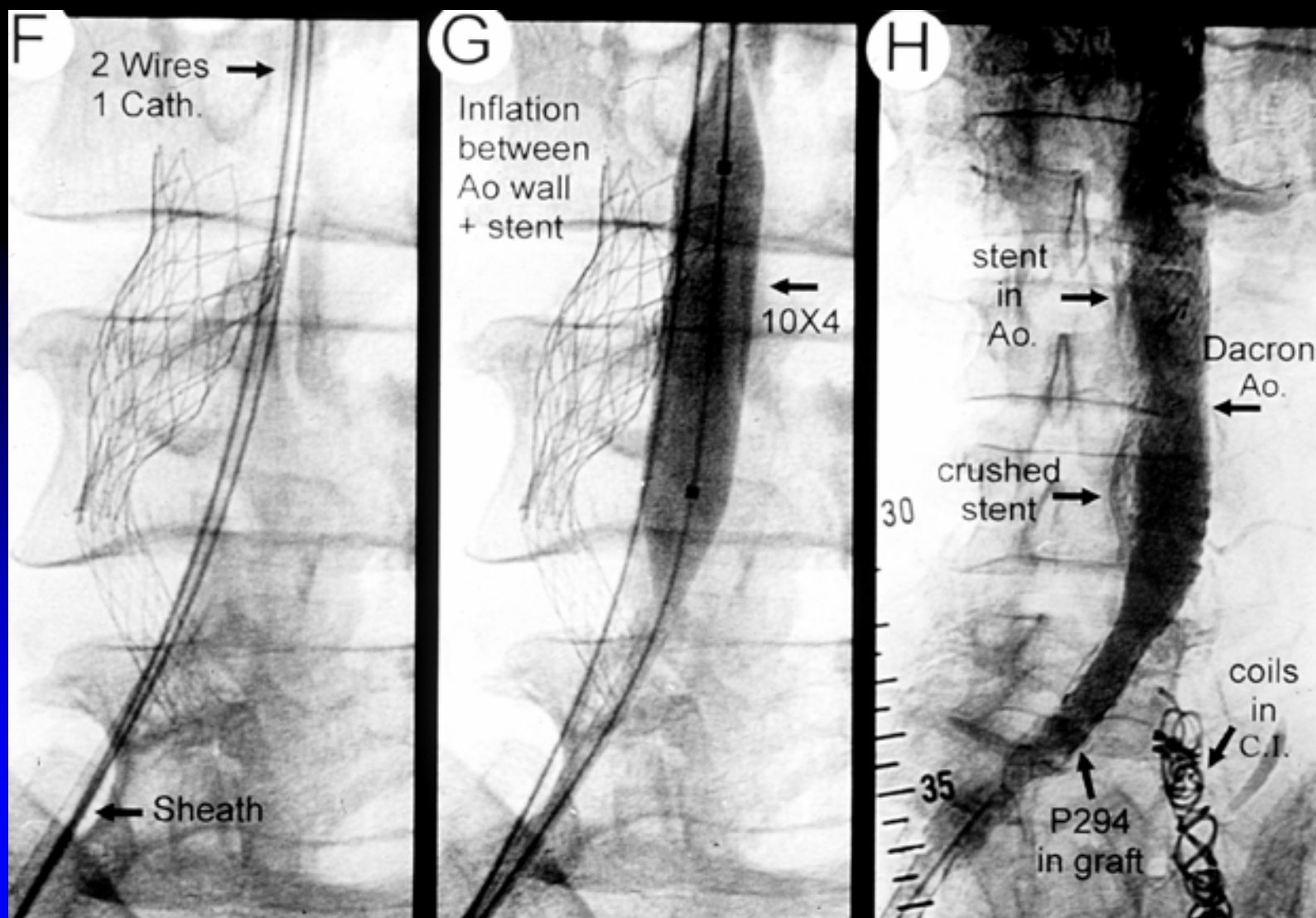




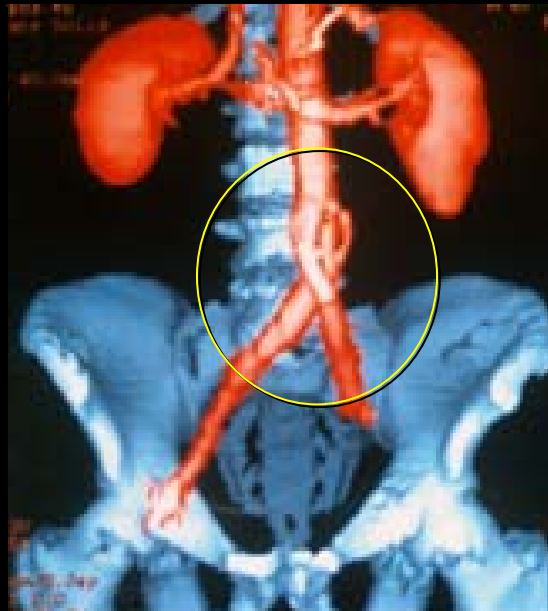
2-yrs later: a large pseudoaneurysm had developed. NB: large stent lying across the aorta without any PTFE covering.



# In-vivo: crushing of stent with a balloon, which was followed by stent-graft deployment



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## 3D CT of the pseudoaneurysm pre- and postop



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# Endovascular AAA repair:

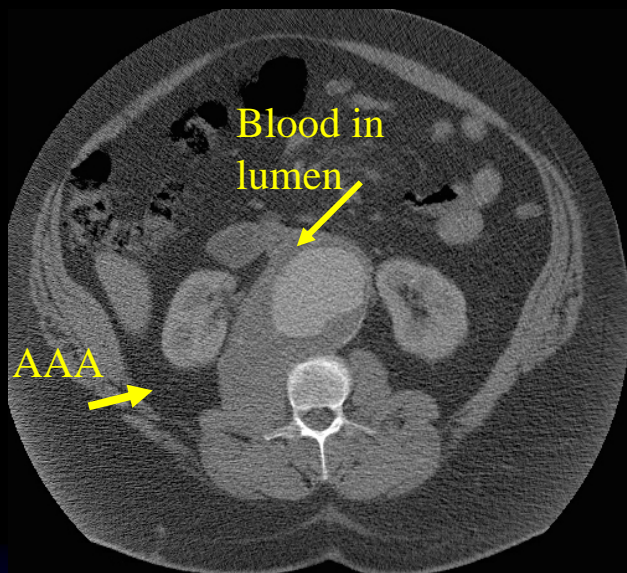
## Baxter bifurcated device

(73M LW with CHF, CVA, cardiomyopathy, EF <25%)

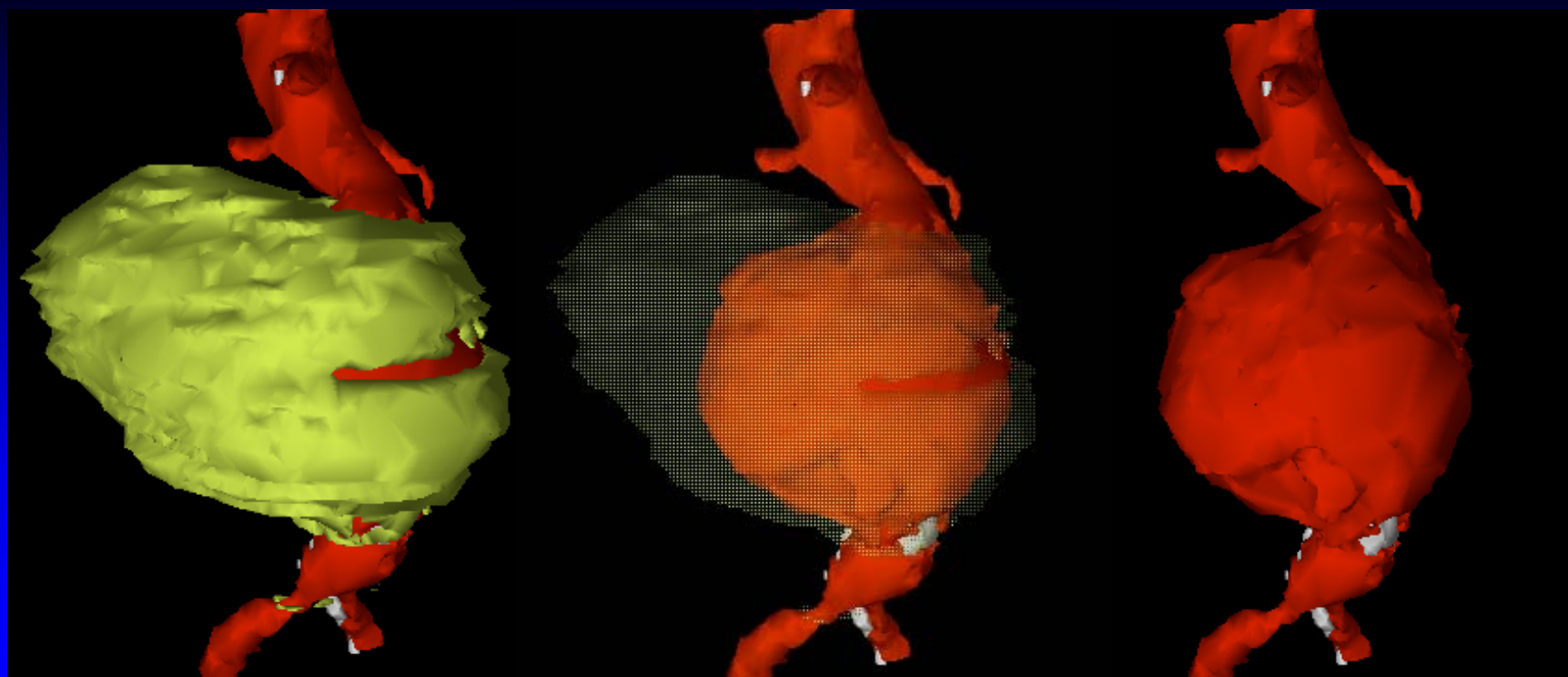


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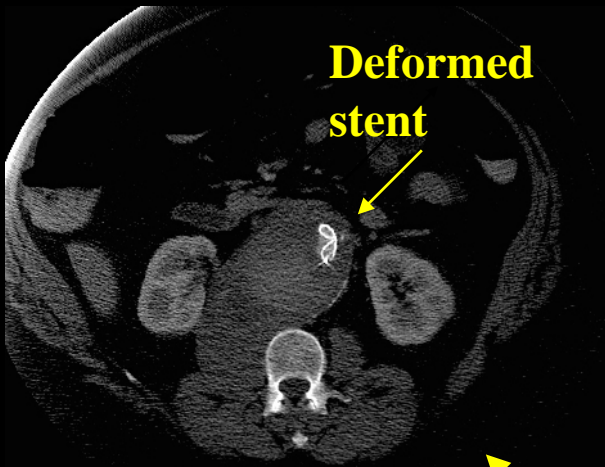
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## Endovascular AAA repair: changes seen with helical CT 3-D reconstruction (JH 70M)







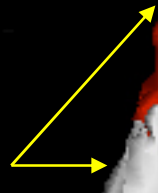
## Endovascular AAA repair: changes seen 5 months after reconstruction (JH 70M)



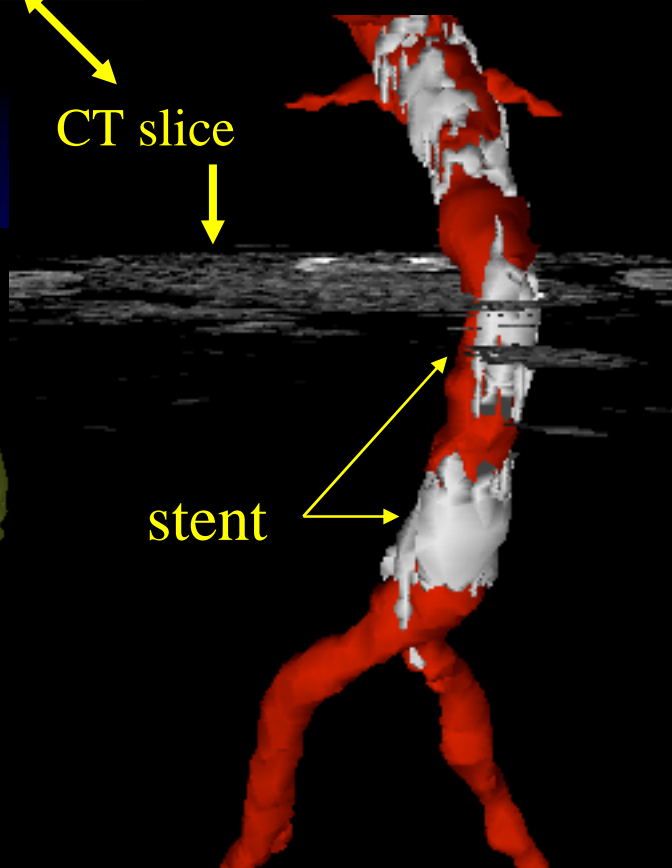
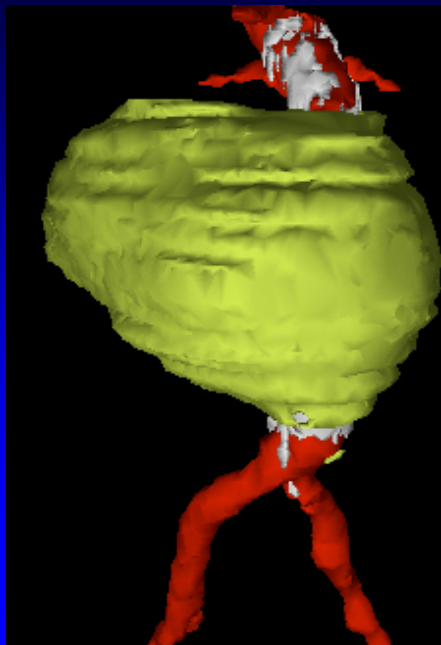
CT slice



stent

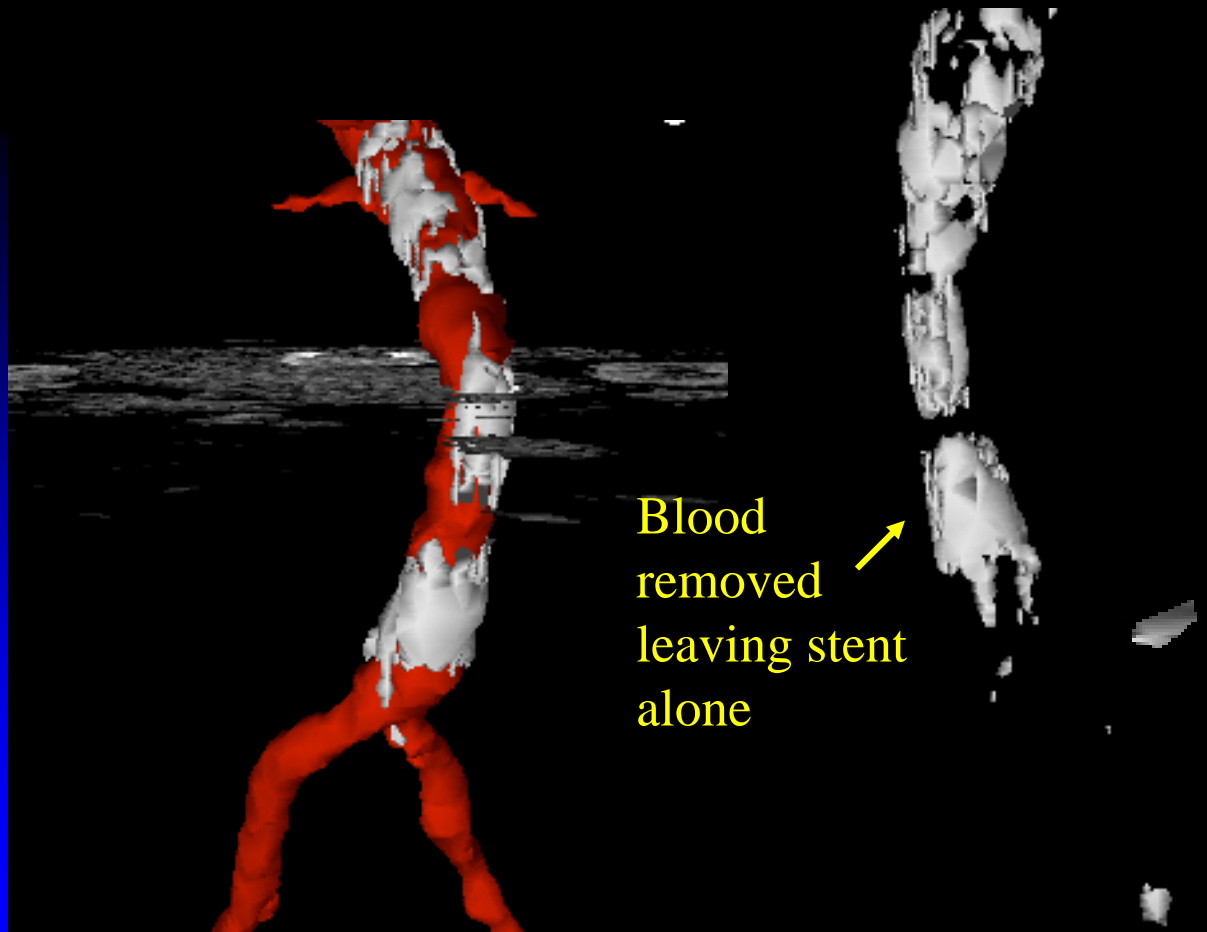


Stent removed  
← narrowed and  
abnormal lumen

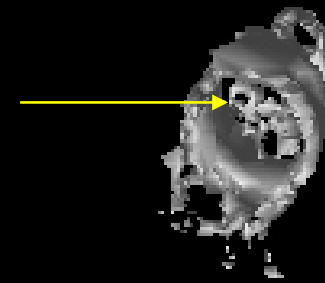




# Endovascular AAA repair: CT 3-D follow (JH 70M; 5 months post repair)



Blood  
removed  
leaving stent  
alone

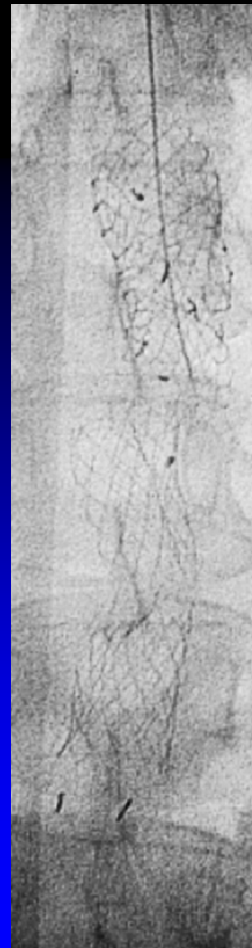
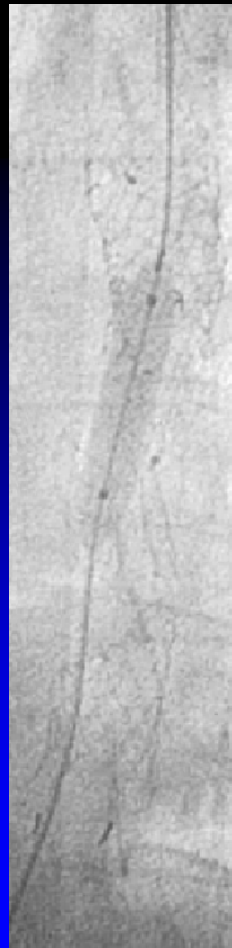
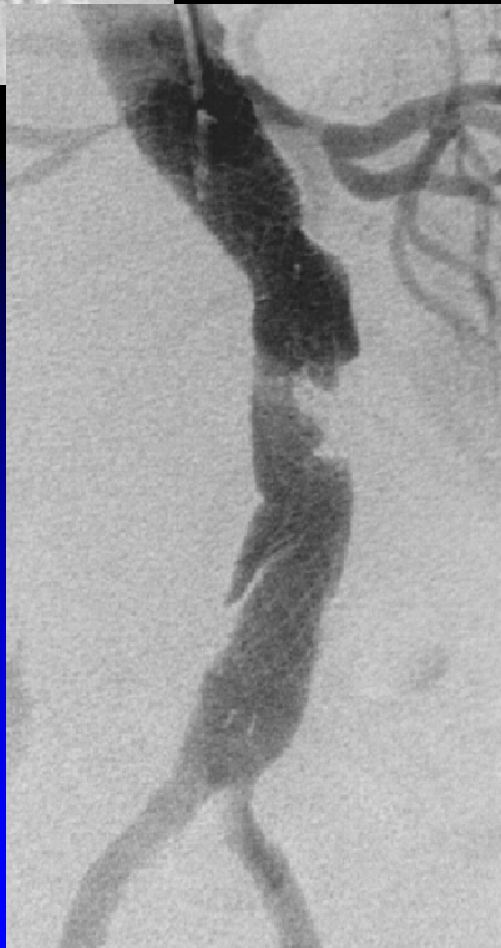
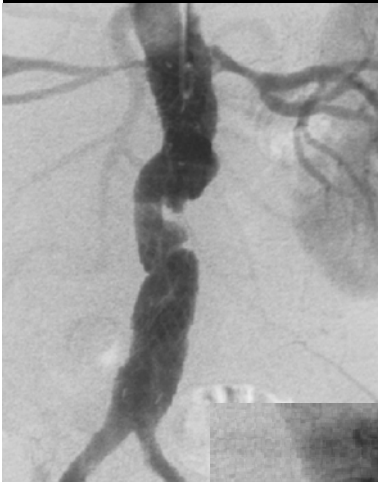


Stent removed to  
show collapsed  
portion

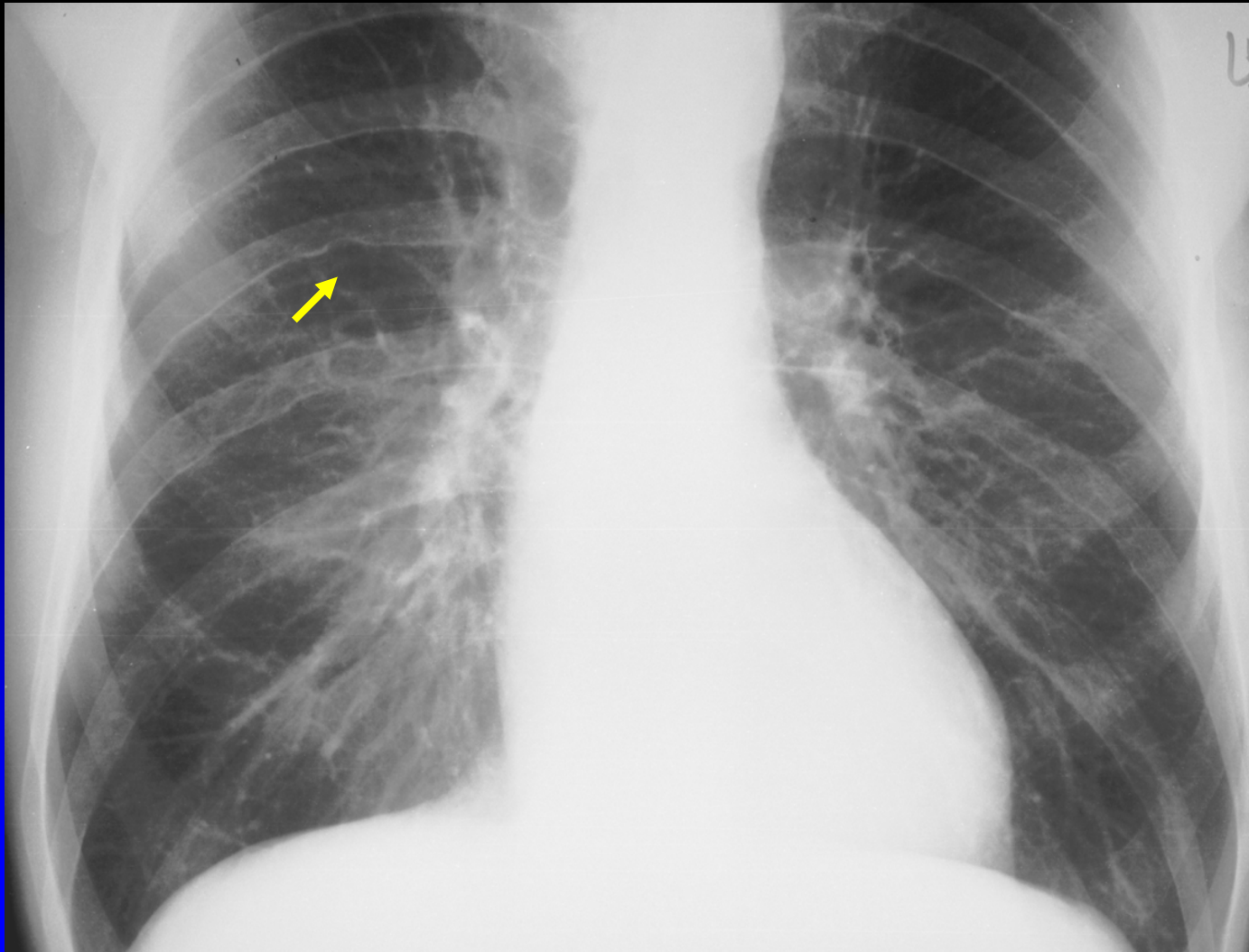
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# Endovascular AAA repair: CT 3-D follow showing stent deformation

(JH 70M; 41 months post repair)



# Post-ductal coarctation: uncontrolled hypertension in 51y/o Bolivian male

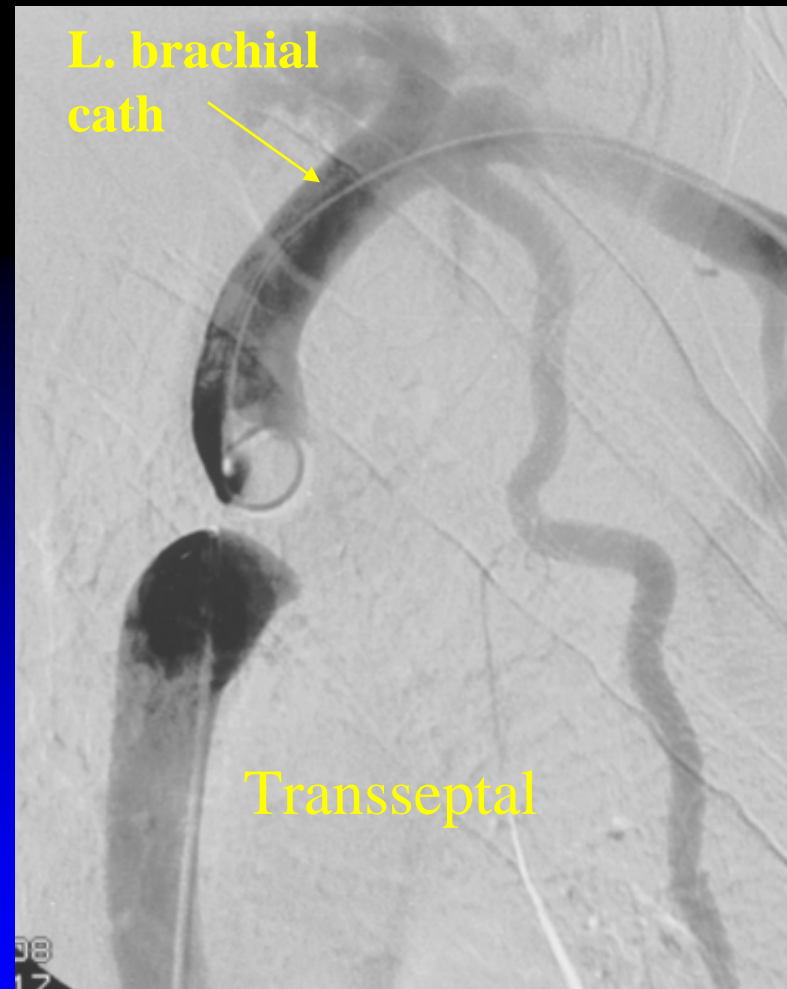




# Post-ductal coarctation: uncontrolled hypertension in 51y/o Bolivian man

Unable to cross lesion  
with wires from above  
or below

Transseptal needle  
crossed occluded aortic  
segment, balloon  
dilatation with 4mm, 6mm,  
8mm, 10mm, 12mm, 14mm stent  
deployed, 16mm, 18mm, and  
20mm



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# Post-ductal coarctation: uncontrolled hypertension in 51y/o Bolivian man



# Post-ductal coarctation: uncontrolled hypertension in 51y/o Bolivian man



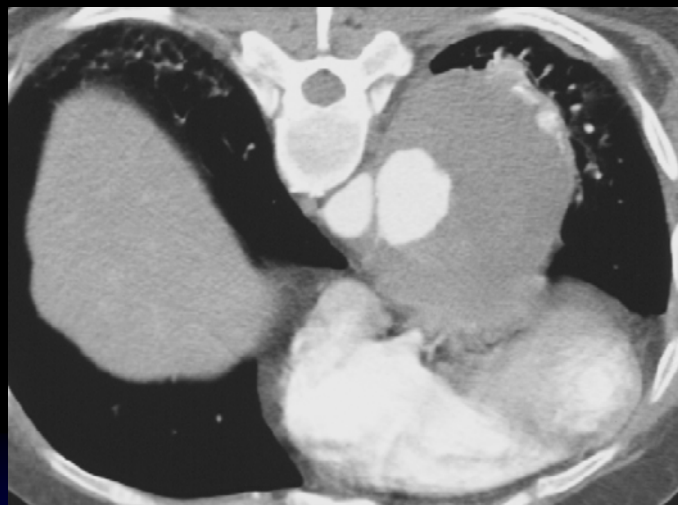
Large Palmaz  
stent ultimately  
expanded to  
20mm

1-yr. p/o patient  
remains  
asymptomatic



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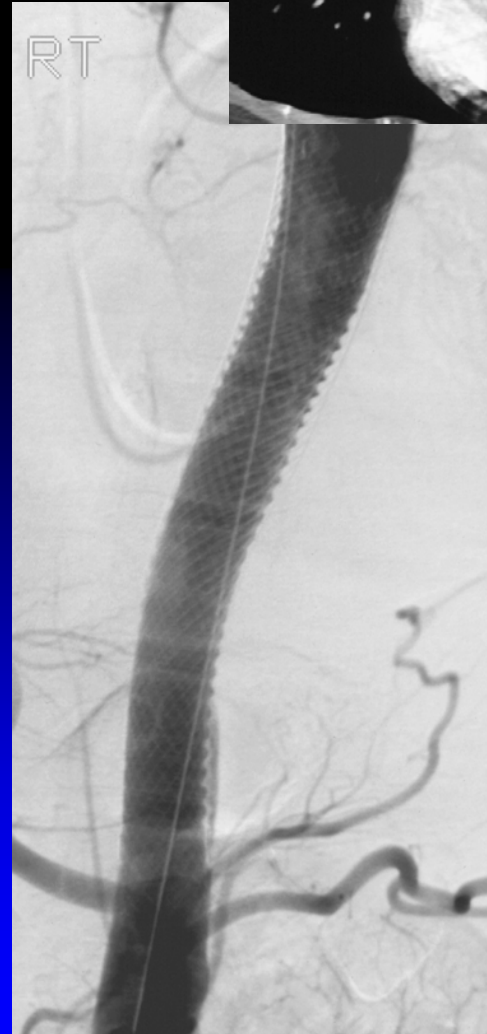
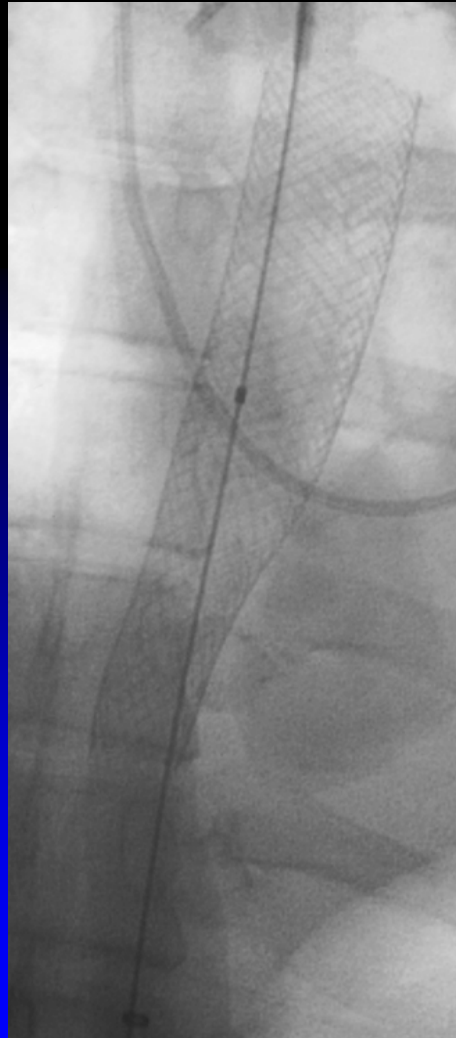
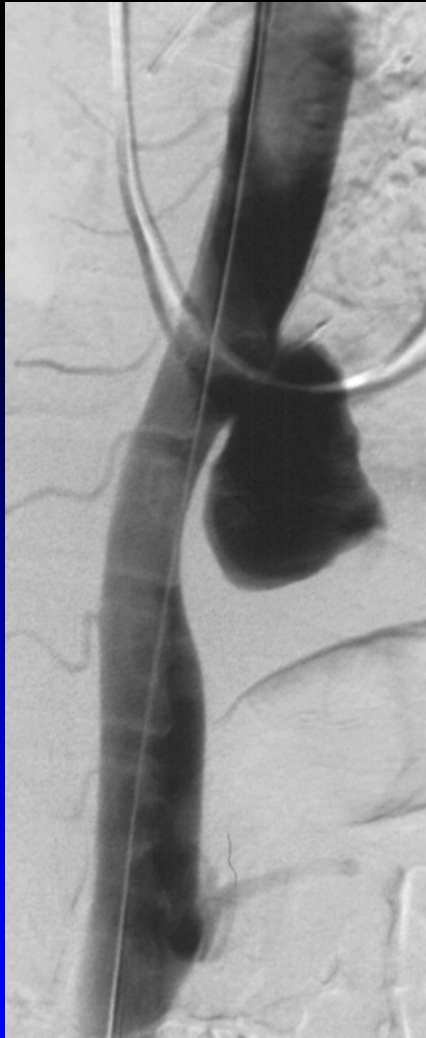
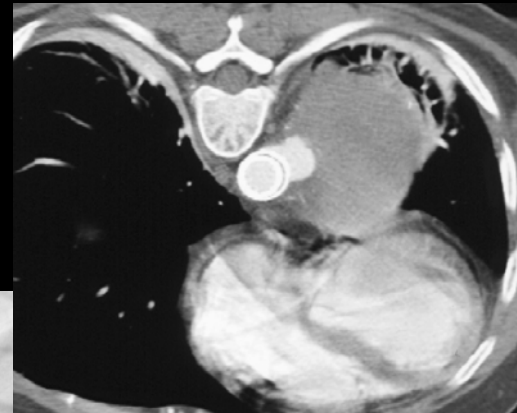


**DTA**  
**pseudo-**  
**aneurysm:**  
angiography  
just shows the  
contrast not  
the thrombus  
which has  
displaced and  
compressed  
the esophagus  
(49 Saudi M)




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# Repair of Descending Thoracic 13cm Pseudoaneurysm



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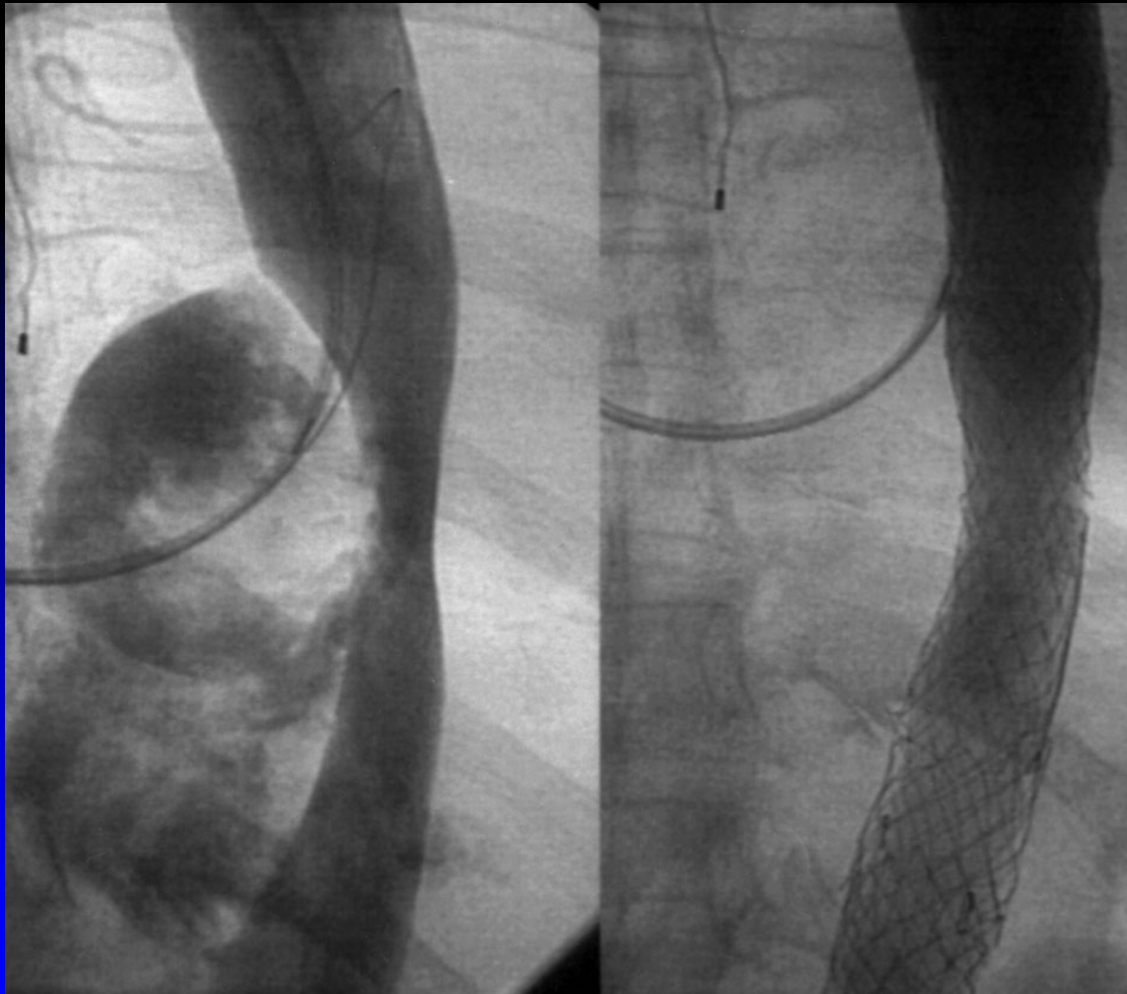
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# Repair of thoraco-abdominal aneurysm: leaking into abdomen and chest in a moribund Jehovah's witness (LM 70F,Atlanta,1998)



Clinical:  
moribund  
hypotensive  
hct 23%

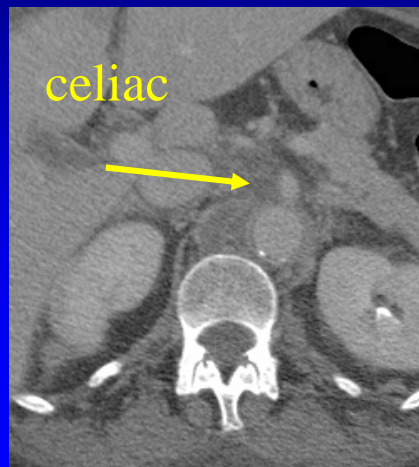
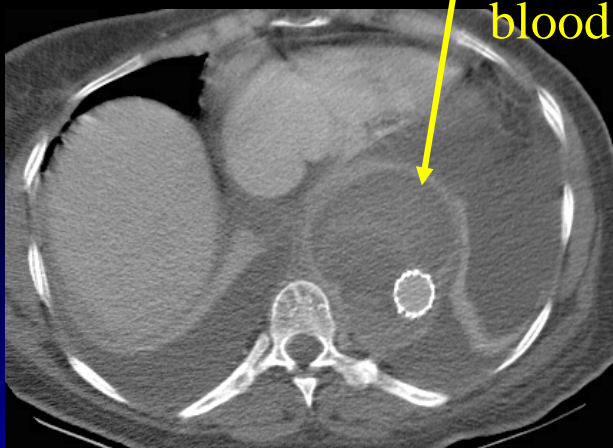
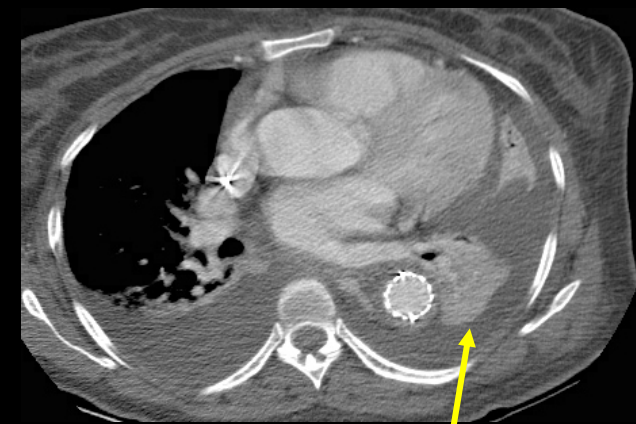


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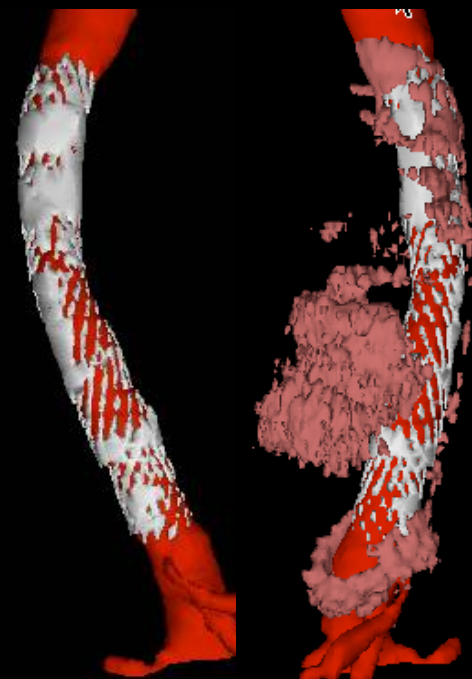
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# Leaking thoraco-abdominal aneurysm

(LM 70F Jehovah's witness)



celiac

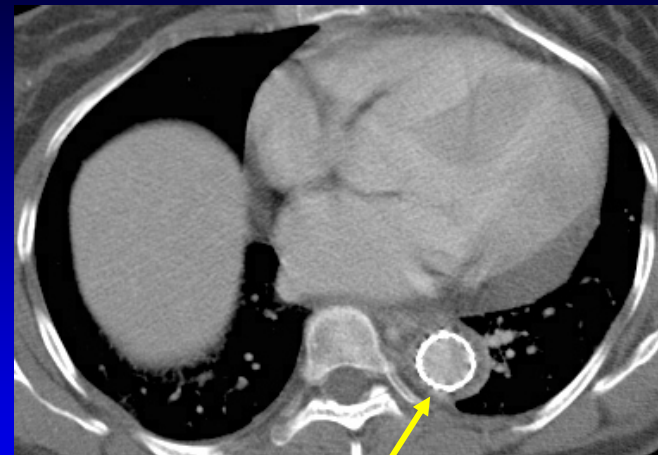
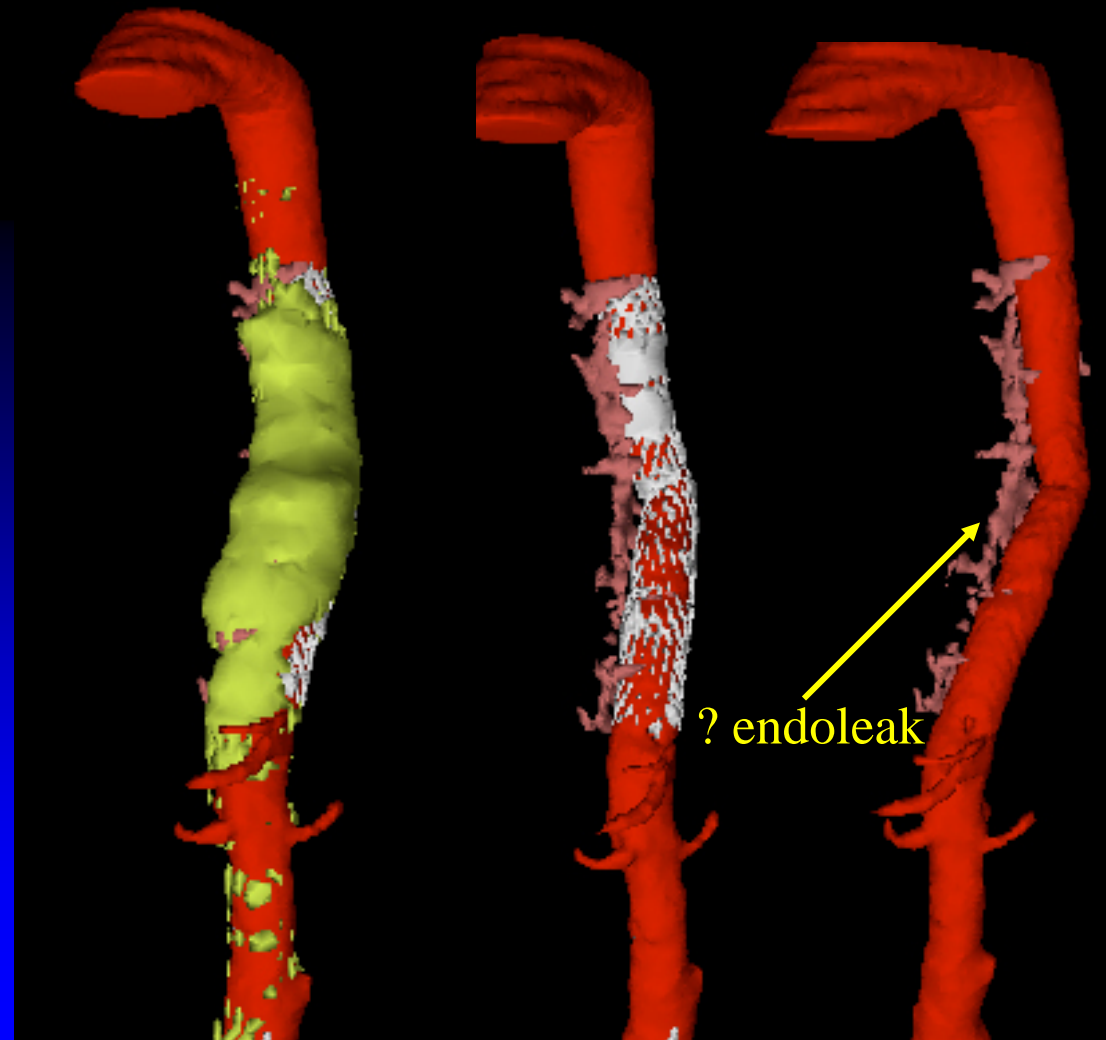


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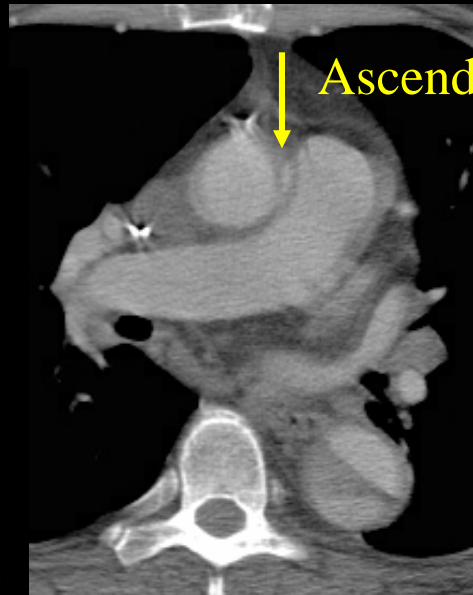
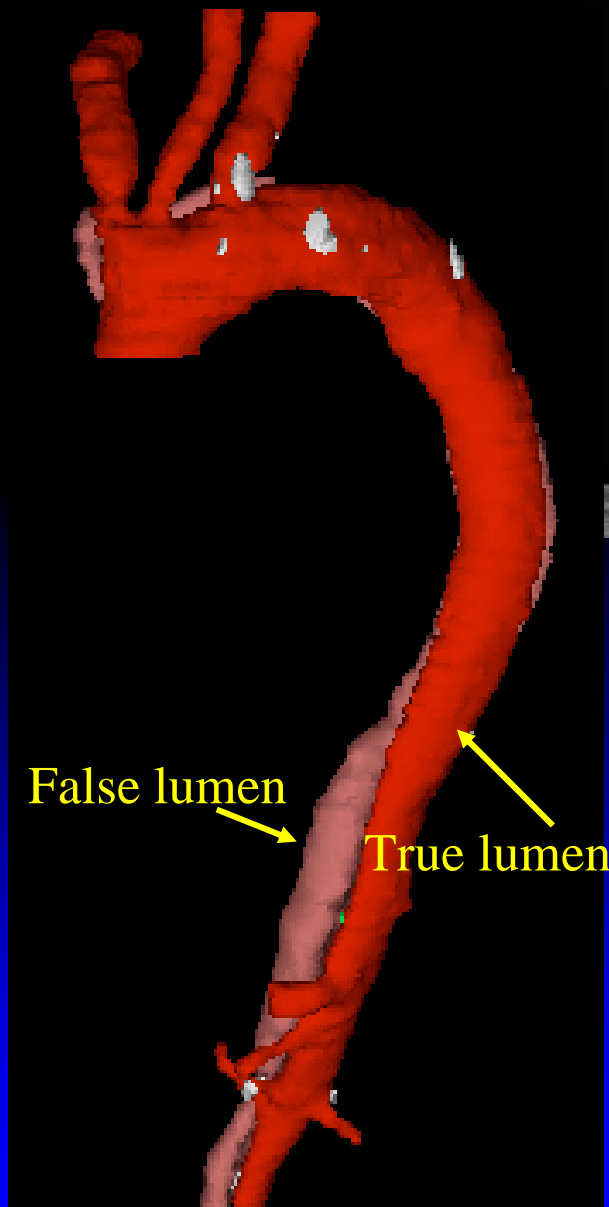


# Leaking thoraco-abdominal aneurysm 1 year later

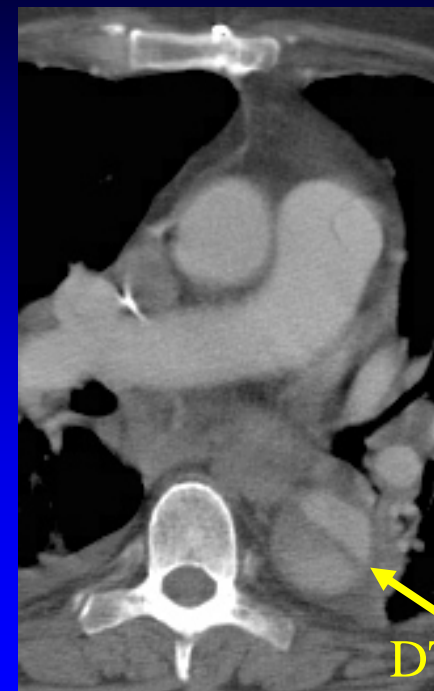
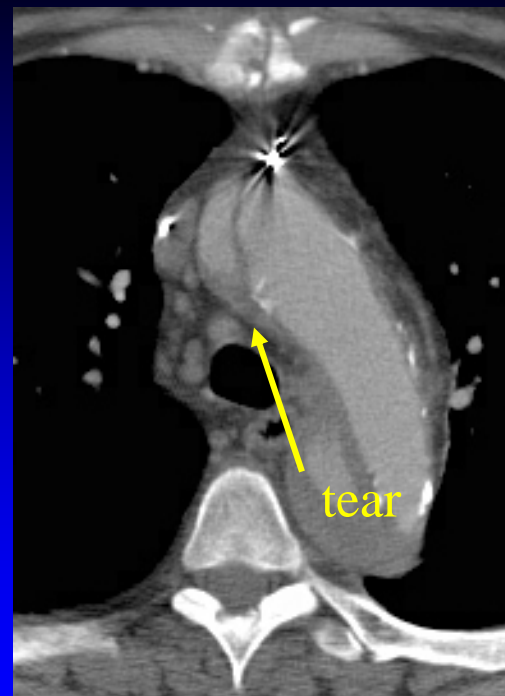
(LM 70F Jehovah's witness)



**Dorros-Feuer  
Interventional  
Cardiovascular  
Disease  
Foundation**

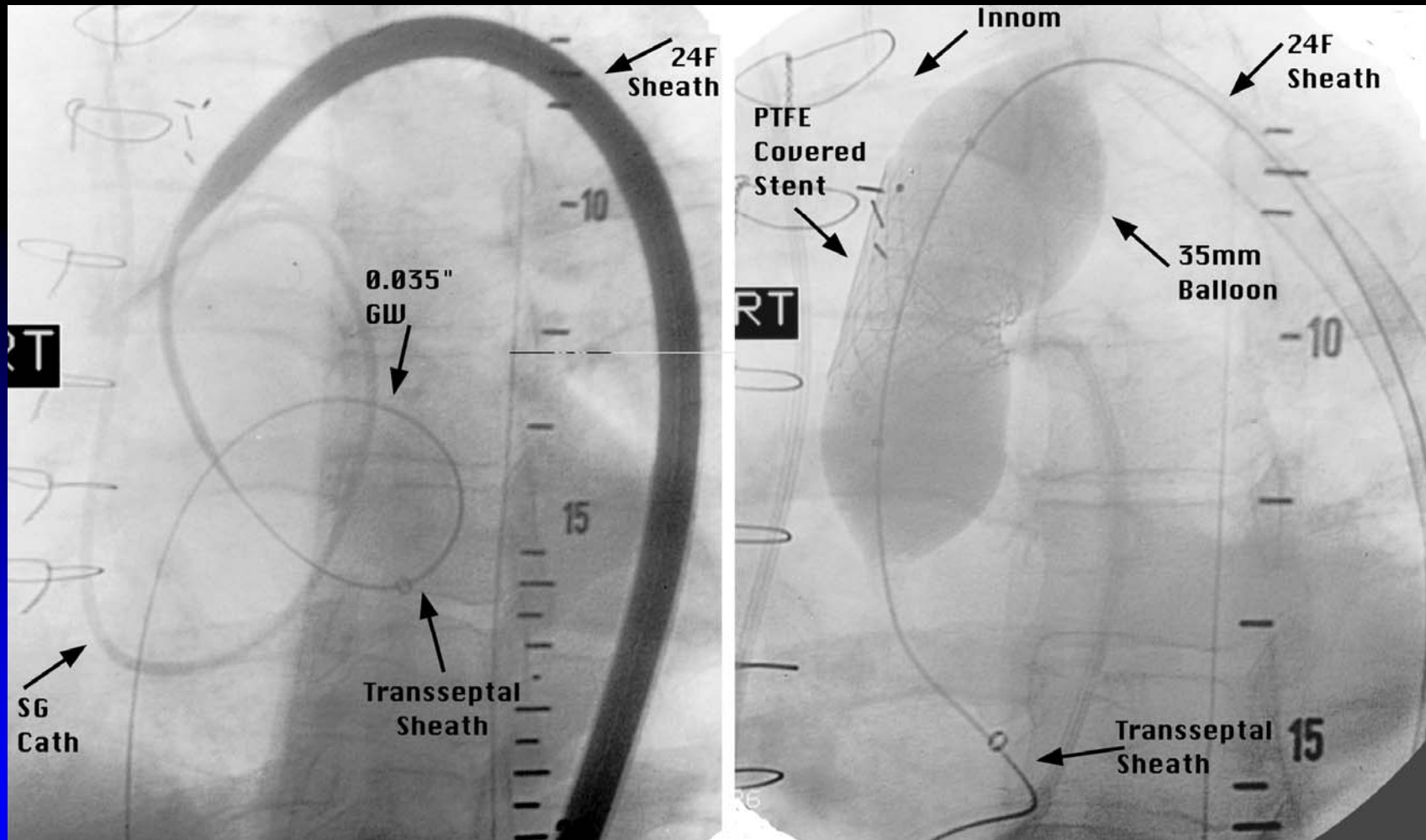


# **Ascending Aortic type A dissection** (JSD 56F)



**Dorros-Feuer  
Interventional  
Cardiovascular  
Disease  
Foundation**

# Ascending Aortic Dissection DeBakey Type I: method of endovascular repair (JSD 65F, 10/97)





# Ascending Aortic or Stanford type A dissection: endovascular repair of proximal tear (JSD 56F)

