

My Bright Practical Tips for Challenging AAA Anatomy

John R. Laird

Professor of Medicine

Medical Director of the Vascular Center

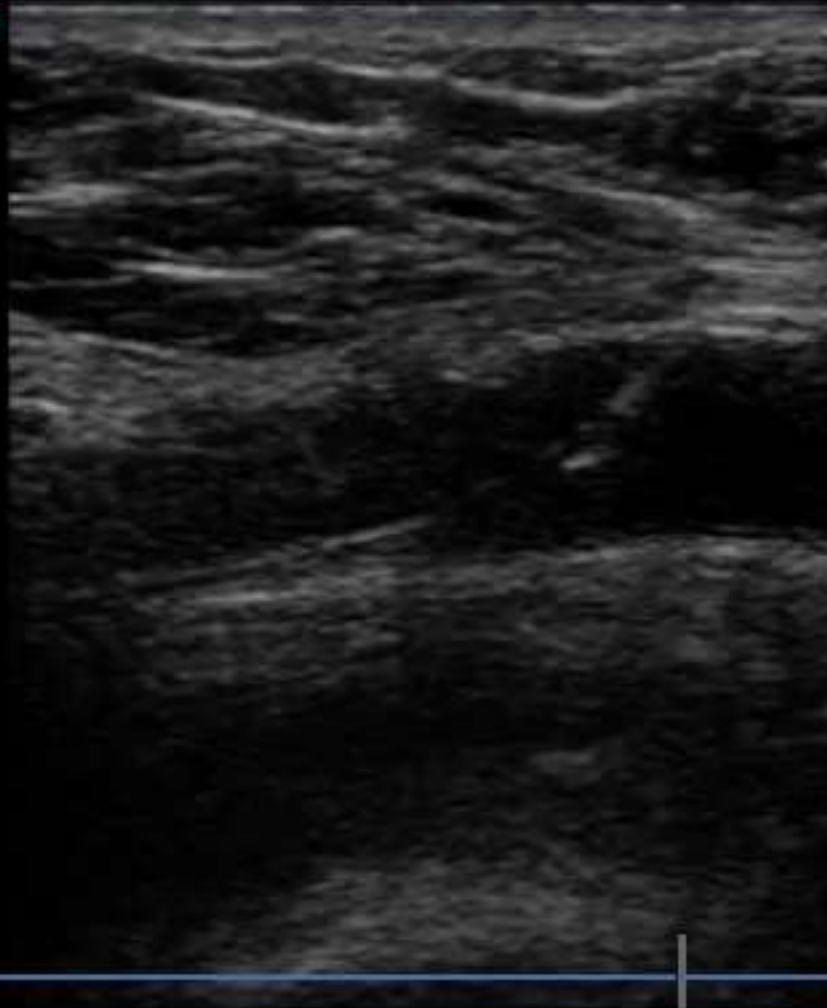
UC Davis Medical Center

Tip 1: Perform Ultrasound Guided Access for PEVAR

Ultrasound Guided PEVAR Technique

- Ultrasound guided access:
 - Ensure that stick is in CFA
 - Avoid areas of plaque/calcification
 - Optimal anterior wall puncture
- Micropuncture kit
- Double Proglide® technique
- Close over guidewire

Gen MB

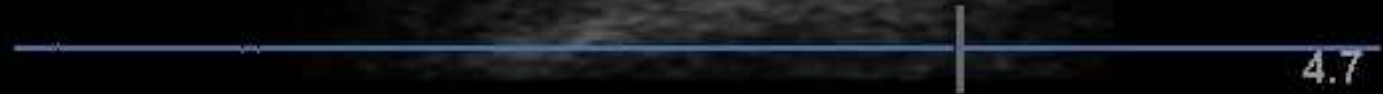


Vas
L38



80%
13
99

MI
0.8



4.7

##bpm

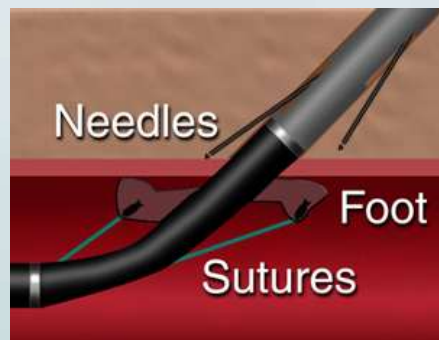
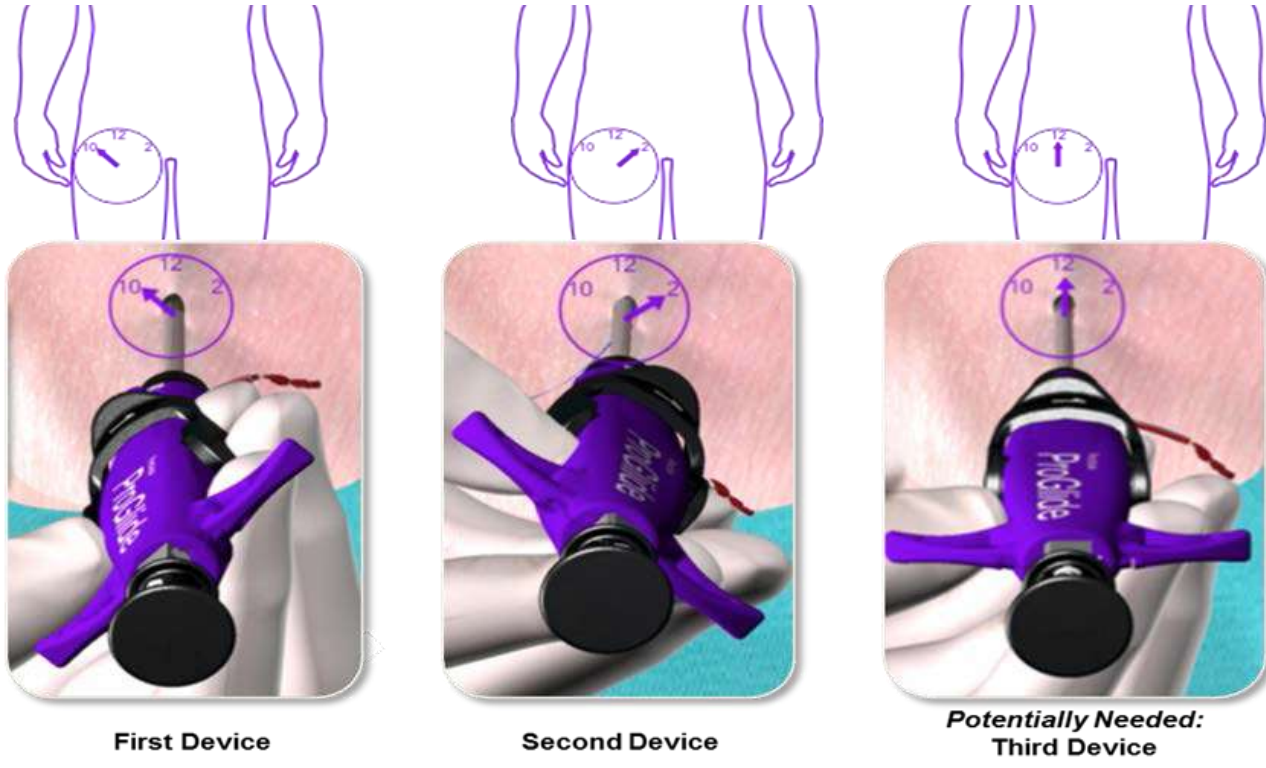
Gen 0 Auto Gain MB Clips... Page 2...

Choice of Closure Device for PEVAR

	Proglide	Prostar XL
Sutures*	Single monofilament suture Pre-tied knot Throws outside in	Two braided sutures, offset 90° Operator ties knot Throws inside out
Number of devices typically used per groin	2	1
Cost	\$400-500 for 2 devices	\$400-500 per device
Approval for up to	21 F	US: 10 F Europe: 24F
Profile	~8.6 F	~12F

*Monofilament suture may reduce the risk of infection vs. braided suture

Double Proglide[®] Technique



Who Should Have Percutaneous Closure?

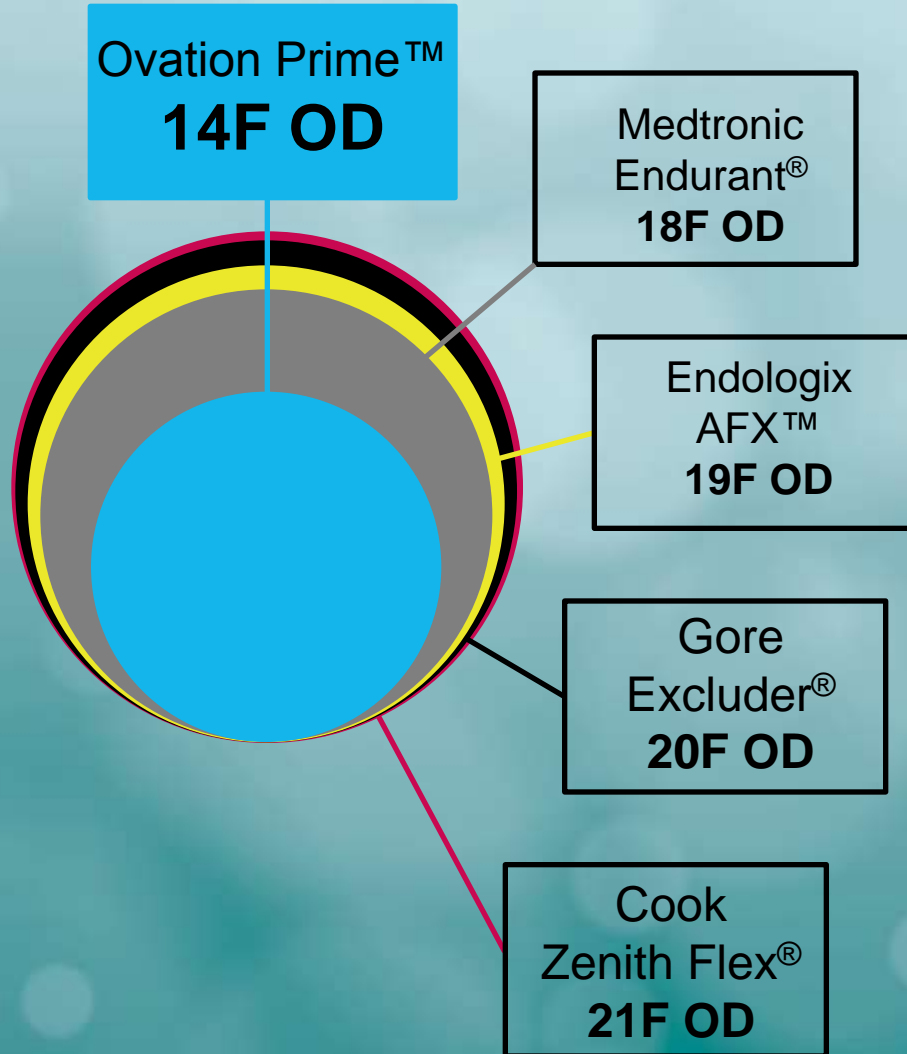
Everyone who does not have...

- Anterior wall vessel calcification
- Significant occlusive PAD
- Femoral scar
- Femoral artery aneurysm
- Arterial conduit
- Significant obesity?

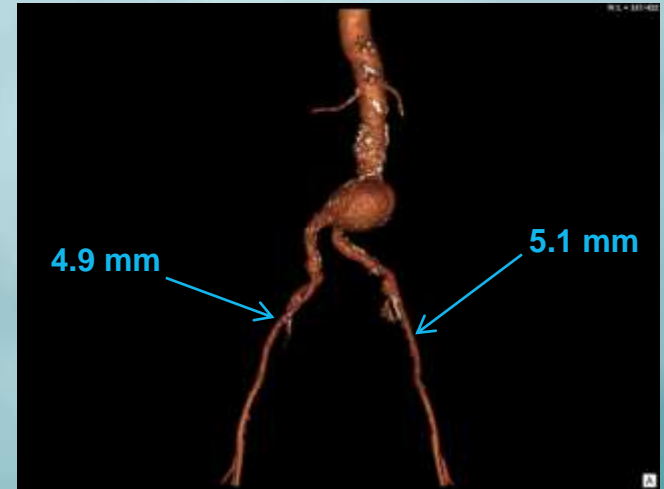
Tip 2: Proper Device Selection in Setting of Small Access Vessels



Stent Graft Profiles



Narrow Access

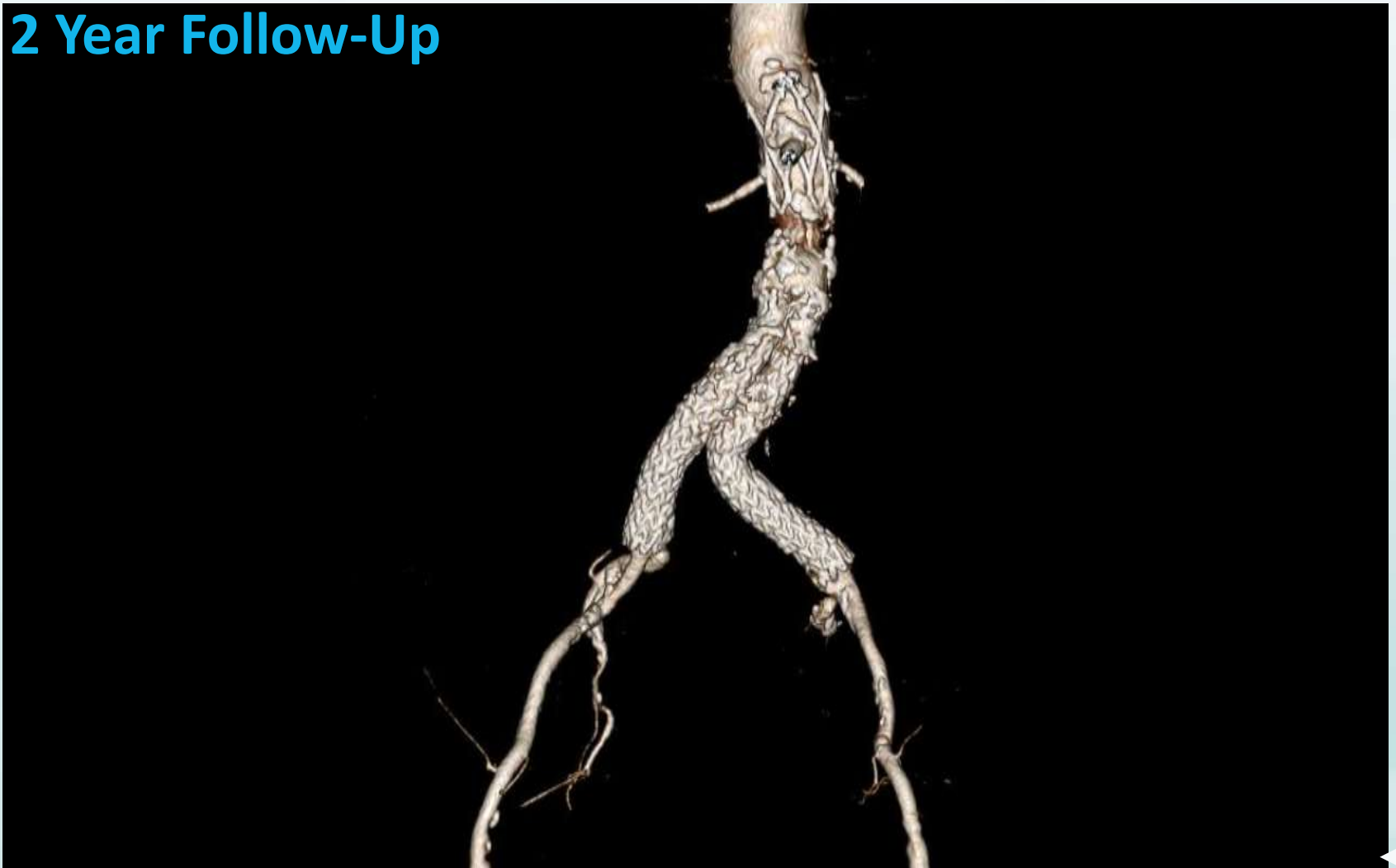


Tortuous Anatomy



Navigate Through Tight Access Vessels

2 Year Follow-Up



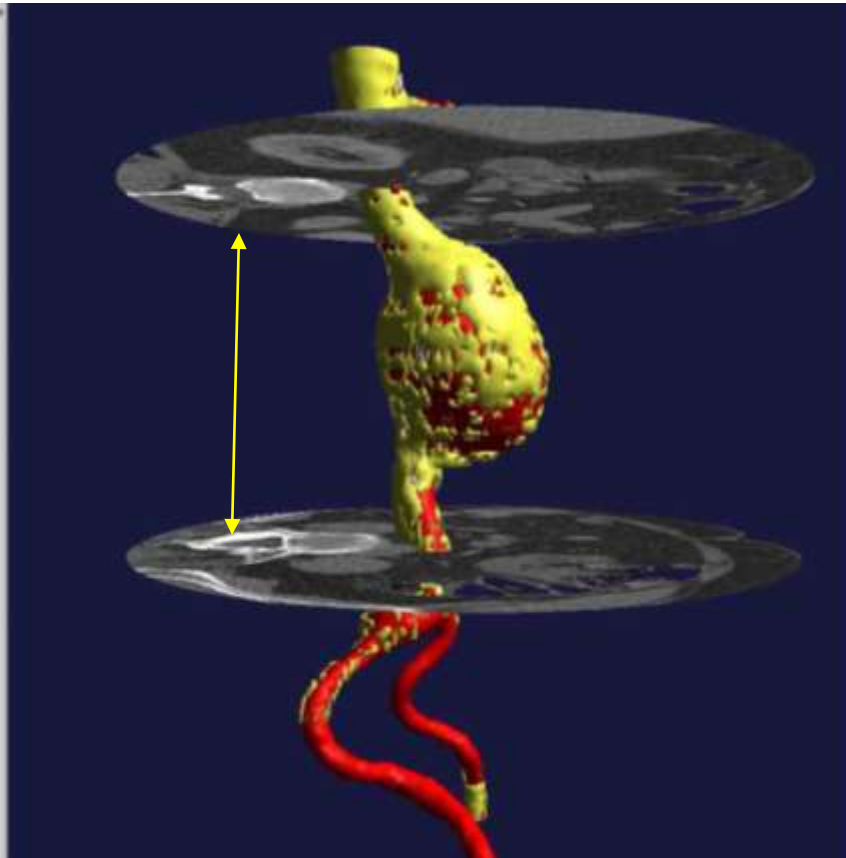
Navigate Through Tight Access Vessels

TriVascular Ovation Prime Stent Graft

- Sheathless insertion
- 14 Fr outer diameter equivalent to outer diameter of 12 Fr sheath
- Device flexibility for delivery in tortuous anatomy
- Easy for Preclose technique

Tip 3: Careful Pre- Procedure Planning will Save Time and Reduce Complications

“Centerline” Measurements



Standard length measurements from 2D axial slices do not account for vessel tortuosity



“Centerline” length measurements accurately define the vessel length

Endograft Procedure Planning

3D Model Measurements:

- D1a: 27.5 mm
- D1b: 25.8 mm
- D2a: 54.9 mm
- D3: 38.2 mm
- D4: 31.6 mm
- D6: 17.6 mm

Sagittal CT Scan Measurements:

- Renal: 19.6 mm
- L2: 127 mm
- 173 mm

Bottom Left Panel (Cross-section):

- Avg. Diameter: 11.6 mm
- Min Diameter: 11.2 mm
- Max Diameter: 12.0 mm
- Area: 106 mm²

Software Interface Details:

- Software: Aquarius Motion Edition ver 4.4.5.48.2104
- Workflow: EVAR
- Measurement Protocols: Medtronic Endurant AAA Stent Graft
- Protocol List:
 - Extract Centeline
 - Select aorta-right external iliac centeline
 - Renal: Lowest Renal Artery
 - D1a: Proximal Aortic Neck Diameter
 - D1b: Distal Aortic Neck Diameter
 - L1: Aortic Neck Length
 - D2a: Aneurysm Lumen Diameter
 - D2a: Aneurysm Sac Diameter
 - D3: Diameter at Aortic Bifurcation

Tip 4: Measure Again Just to be Sure

LAO 17°
CRAN 2°
FD 14.4 inch

0:00
1:67
10:56:47

9
1-6



Tip 5: Pick the Right Device for Challenging Anatomy

Short Neck with Reverse Taper



Ovation Prime Stent Graft

Suprarenal nitinol stent with integral anchors for fixation

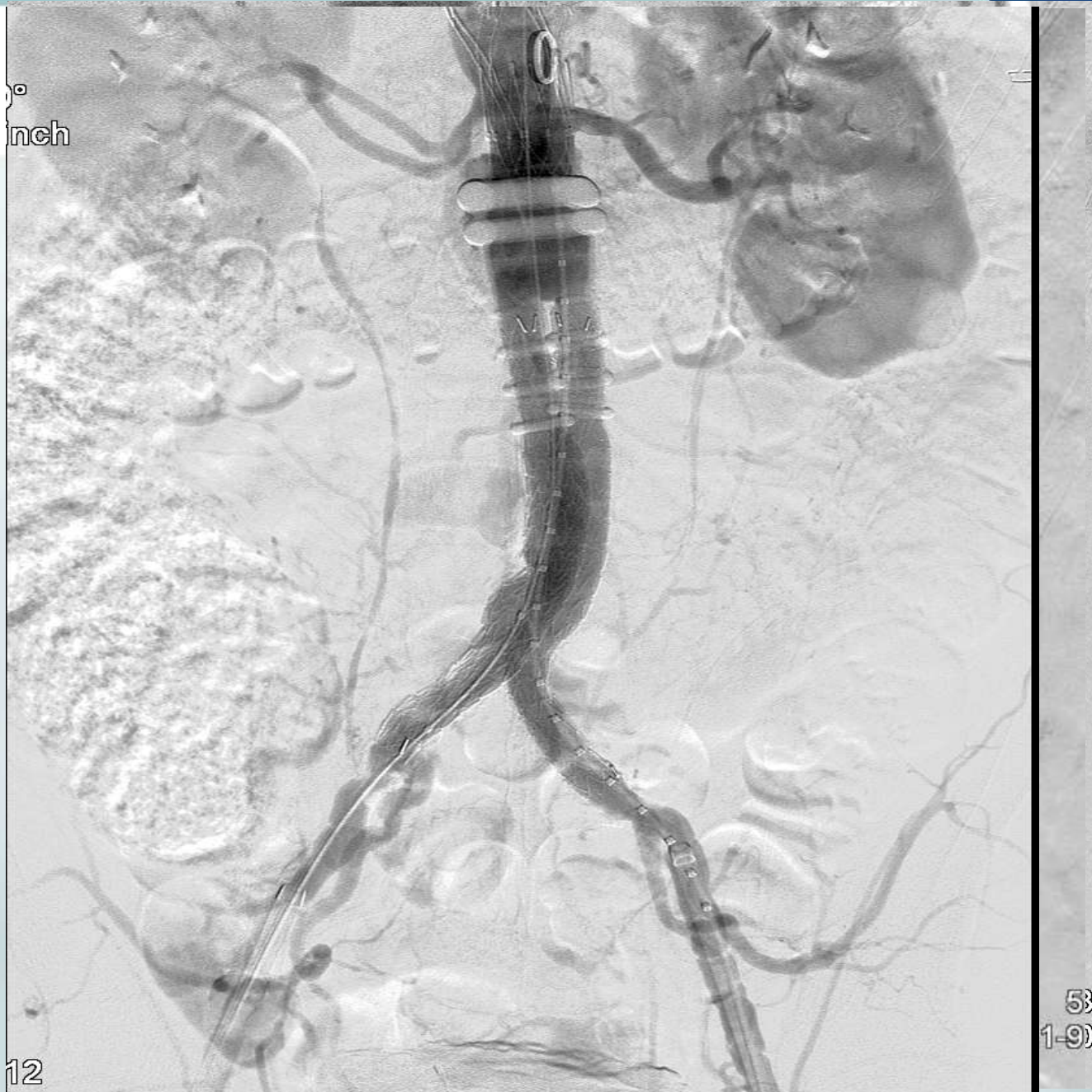
Low-viscosity, radiopaque, fill polymer



Neck Indication: ≥ 7 mm

Inflatable rings for optimal seal and conformability





inch

12

53
1-9)

EXCLUDED AAA



st 5.27 cm
st 5.17 cm

**Tip 6: Have all of
the necessary bail-
out equipment
available!**

Bail Out Equipment

- Occlusion balloons
- Covered stents
- Coils and Amplatzer Occluder
- Large Palmaz stent
- IVUS

And a skillful vascular surgeon.....

Conclusions

- Percutaneous access and closure for most patients
- Careful pre procedure planning
- Enlightened device selection for challenging anatomy
- Expect the best but prepare for the worst

PEVAR at TCT AP

