

Vascular Access Complications: Screening And Treatment

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Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial Interest /arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below

Affiliation/Financial Relationship

Grant/ Research Support:

Company

Consulting Fees/Honoraria:

Edwards Lifesciences (consultant & proctor)

Major Stock Shareholder/Equity Interest:

Royalty Income:

Ownership/Founder:

Salary:

Intellectual Property Rights:

Other Financial Benefit:

Vascular Complications... A potential disaster of TAVR

Vascular complications is common

after TAVR

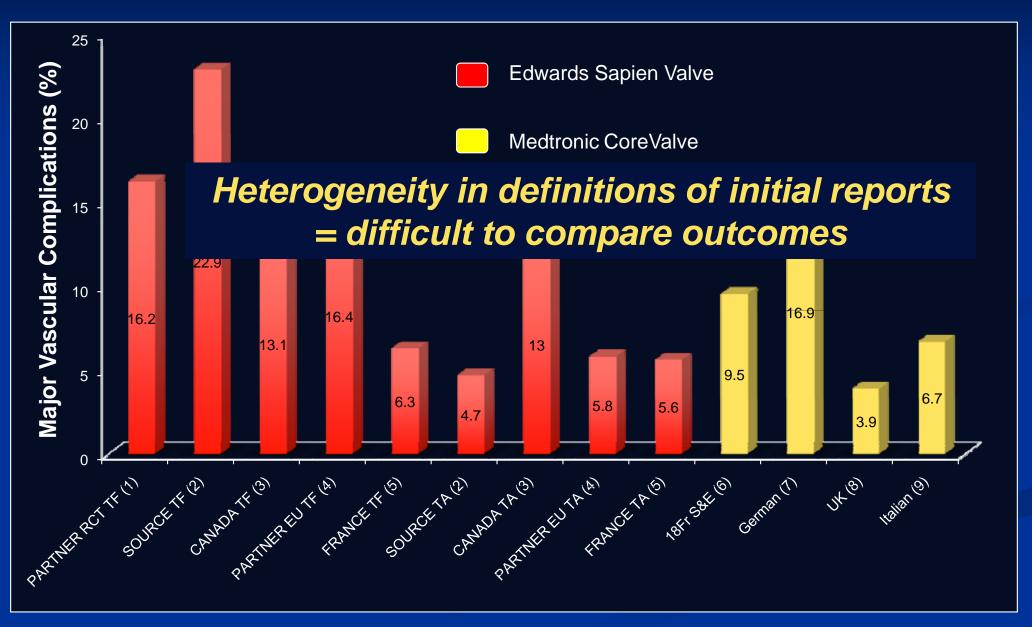
- Main contributors
 - Large sheaths
 - Bulky devices
 - Risky patient cohort

Assoc with catastrophic consequences



HOW COMMON IS IT?

Incidence of Vascular Complications (before VARC definitions publication)



VARC – Major Vascular Complications

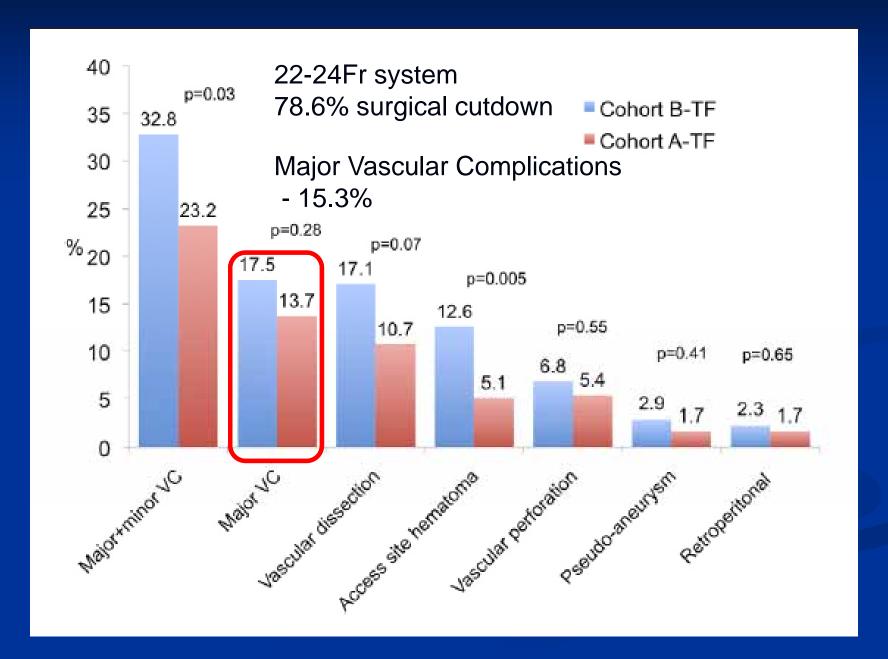
- Any thoracic aortic dissection
- Access site or access-related injury leading to:
 - Death
 - Need for significant blood transfusion ≥4U
 - Irreversible end-organ damage
 - Unplanned percutaneous or surgical intervention
- Distal embolisation from a vascular source requiring surgery or resulting in amputation or irreversible endorgan damage

TAVR Outcomes - VARC Meta-Analysis

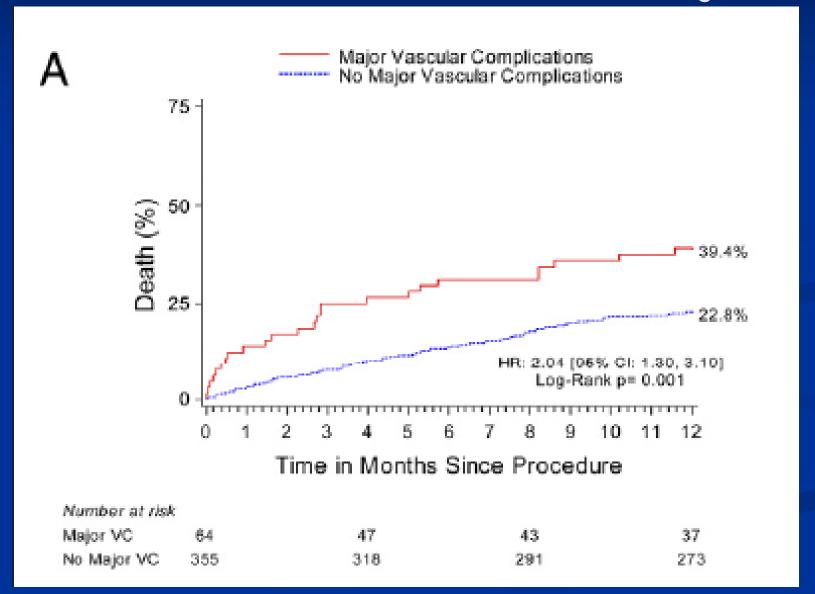
16 studies published Jan 2011 – Oct 2011 - 3,519 patients

Endpoint	Pooled Estimate (%)	[95% CI]			
Vascular events @ 30 days					
Major	11.9	[8.6, 16.4]			
Minor	9.7	[6.7, 14.0]			
All	18.8	[14.5, 24.3]			

Vascular Complications in TF Cohorts of PARTNER Trial



Vascular Complications associated with Increased Mortality

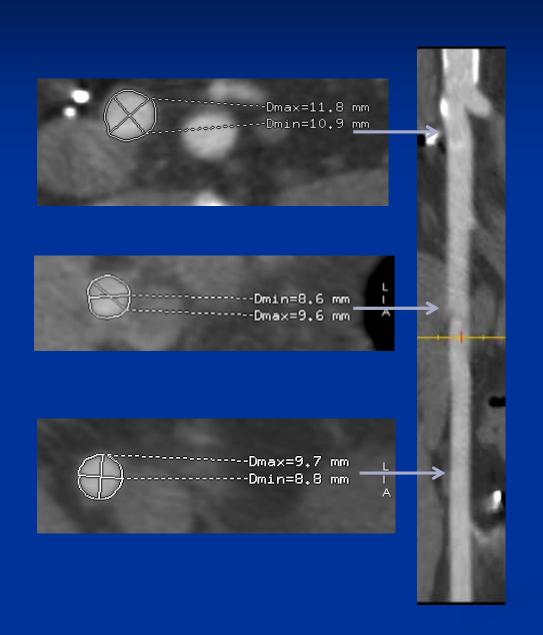


CAN WE REDUCE VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS?

Predictors of Major Vascular Complications

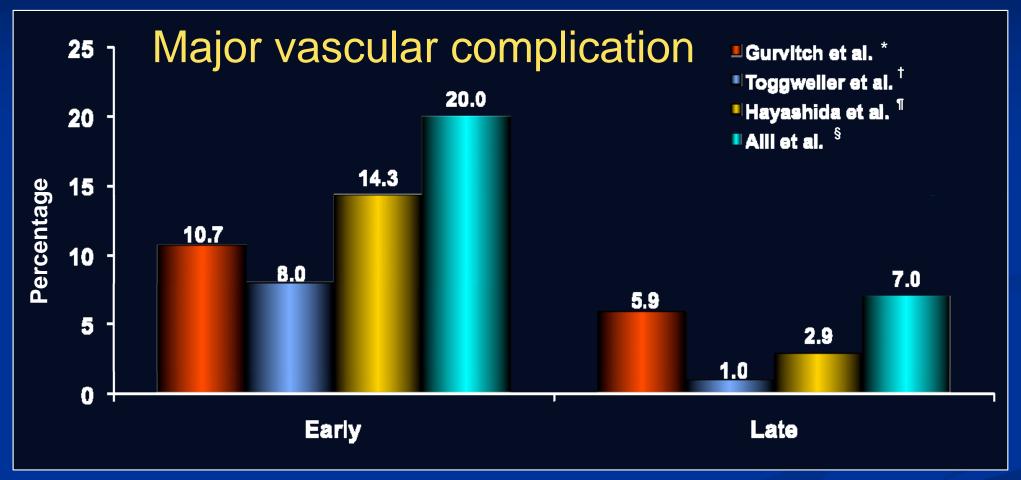
	Hayashida	Van Mieghem	Genereux	Toggweiller
Female Gender		V	V	
Peripheral vascular disease				
High Sheath:Femoral Artery Ratio; Minimal artery diameter < sheath OD	V			•
Femoral Calcification on CT	✓			•
Early experience	V			

Vascular Screening have improved...





Operator Experience is Improving... Learning Curve



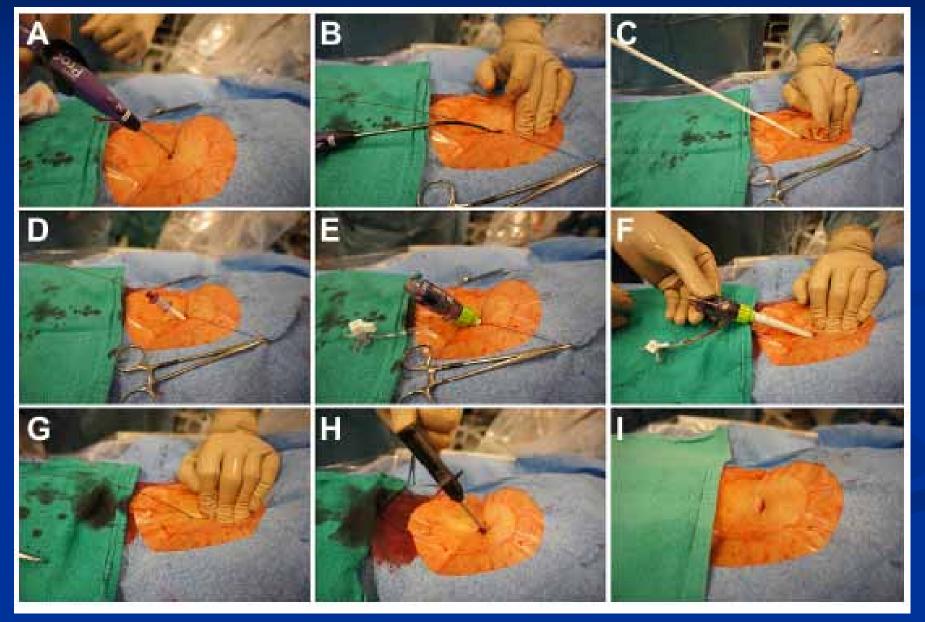
^{* 169} TF patients/ first half vs. second half

^{† 137} full percutaneous TF/ first 50 vs. 87 last

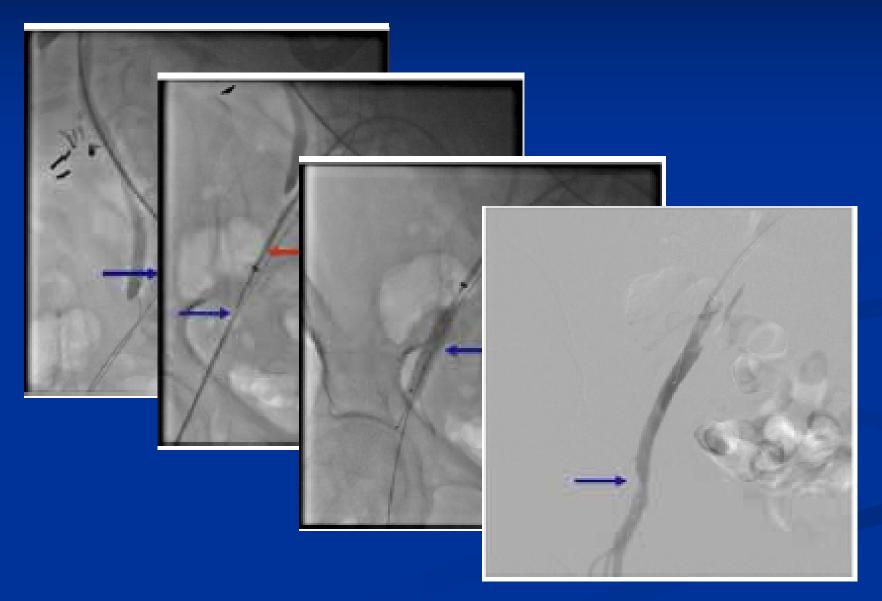
^{¶ 140} full percutaneous TF/ first 70 vs. 70 last

^{§ 44} TF patients/ fist 30 vs. 14 last

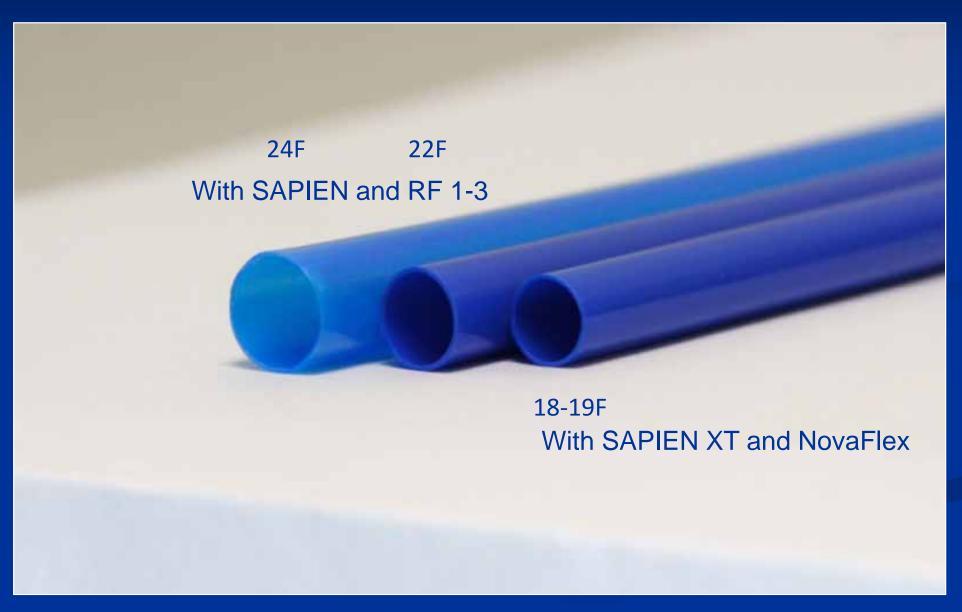
Technique is Improving... Totally Percutaneous Procedure



Crossover Balloon Occlusion Technique (CBOT)



Technology is Improving... Reduction in size of sheath

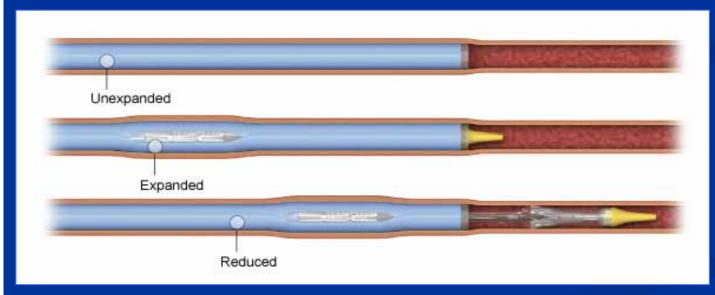


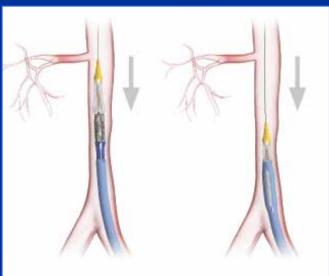
Edwards eSheath - Available Expandable Introducer Sheath



DEM: Dynamic Expansion mechanism

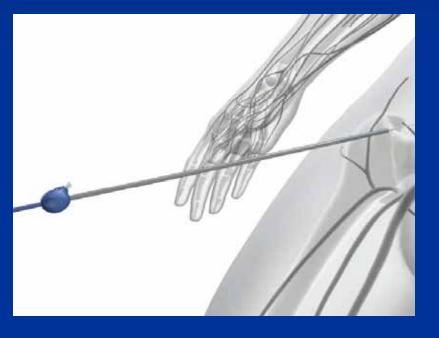
Allows for retrievability





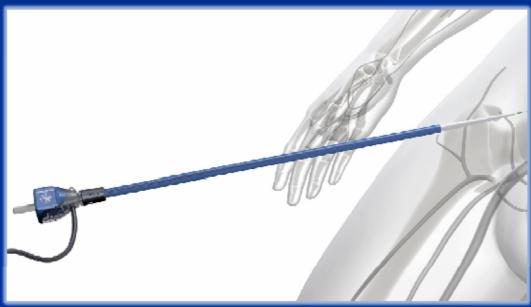
New Medtronics CoreValve Sheath – coming...

InLine Sheath



• 14F equivalent system

Profile Adaptive Sheath

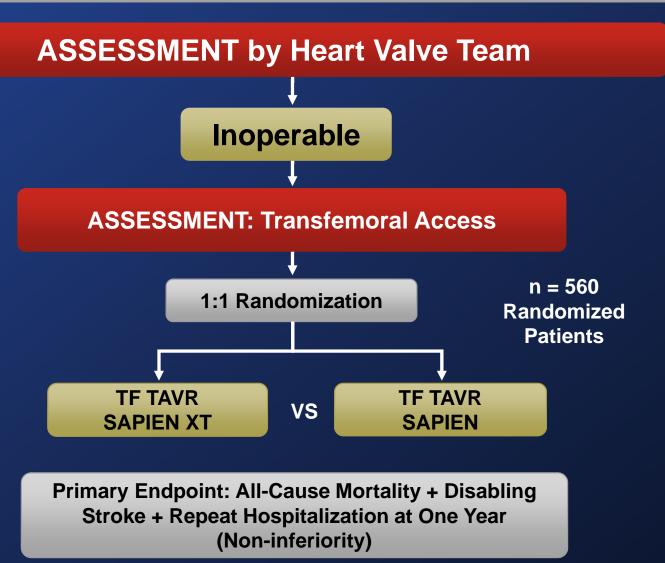


- 13F equivalent
- Nitinol reinforced expands to 18Fr
 ID and self-contracts to 13Fr ID

The PARTNER II Inoperable Cohort Study Design







Vascular and Bleeding Events: At 30 Days (AT)



	SAPIEN (n=271)		SAPIEN XT (n=282)			
Events	n	%	n	%	p-value	
Vascular:						
Major	42	15.5	27	9.6	0.04	
Minor	20	7.4	14	5.0	0.23	
Bleeding:						
Disabling	34	12.6	22	7.8	0.06	
Major	44	16.4	44	15.7	0.84	
Patients with Transfusions	6	2.2	7	2.5	0.84	

TAVI Vascular Complications: Contemporary Results

	VARC meta- analysis	ADVANCE CoreValve	SOURCE-XT	Euro-Sentinel Registry
N & Valve type	3,619 SAPIEN / XT & CoreValve	1,015 CoreValve	2,700 SAPIEN XT	4,571 SAPIEN XT & CoreValve
Time Period	Publications Jan 2011-Oct 2011	Mar 2010 – Jul 2011	Jun 2010 - Oct 2011	Jan 2011 -Jun 2012
Major Vascular Cx	11.9	10.2%	6.3%	3.1%

VASCULAR SCREENING

Peripheral vessel assessment

Assess from aorta to common femoral arteries

- Calibre
- Calcification
- Tortuosity

Sheath Outer Diameters

	16Fr	18Fr	19Fr	20Fr	22Fr	24Fr
RF3 Sheath					8.4	9.2
NF Sheath		7.2	7.5			
E-Sheath - Unexpanded	6.7	7.2		8.0		
- Expanded	8.9	8.9		9.9		
Cook		7.2				
St Jude		6.8		7.6	8.2	
Gore	6.2	6.8		7.5		
Terumo Solopath						

Acceptable Minimal Iliofemoral Diameters

Edwards Sapien

- 23 mm (22Fr RF sheath) 7 mm





Edwards Sapien XT

- apien XT

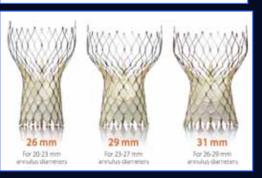
 23 mm (18Fr NF or 16F teithcation: Add 1 mm

 26 mm (19Fr NR or 18 Esheath: 6.5 mm

 9 mm (20Fr E 11): 7 mm • 23 mm (18Fr NF or 16

Medtronic Corevalve

26, 29 and 31 mm (18Fr sheath): 6 mm



Vascular Screening Modalities

Invasive aortogram – bifemoral angiogram

- CT angiogram
 - Ideally with contrast
 - Non-contrast also useful for assessing calcification

Intravascular ultrasound

1.574 cm (51.878 px) ength: 1.067 cm (35.178 px)

Aortibifemoral Angiography Marker pigtail for calibration

ADVANTAGES

- Good spacial resolution
- Done same time as coronary angiography
- Lower contrast load than CT
- Assess tortuous vessel response to stiff wire for straightening

DISADVANTAGES

- Limited in identification of calcification and atherosclerotic burden
- Can't identify full 3D feature of tortuosity
- Can't identify eccentric severe stenoses in one view

Tortuosity



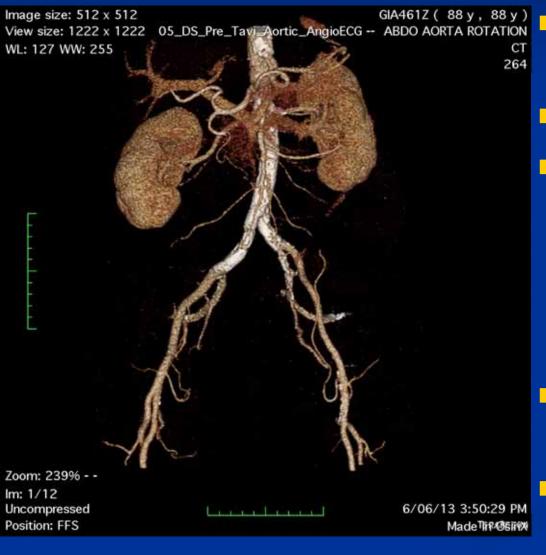
Tortuous right femoral artery

With 0.035" Lunderquist wire

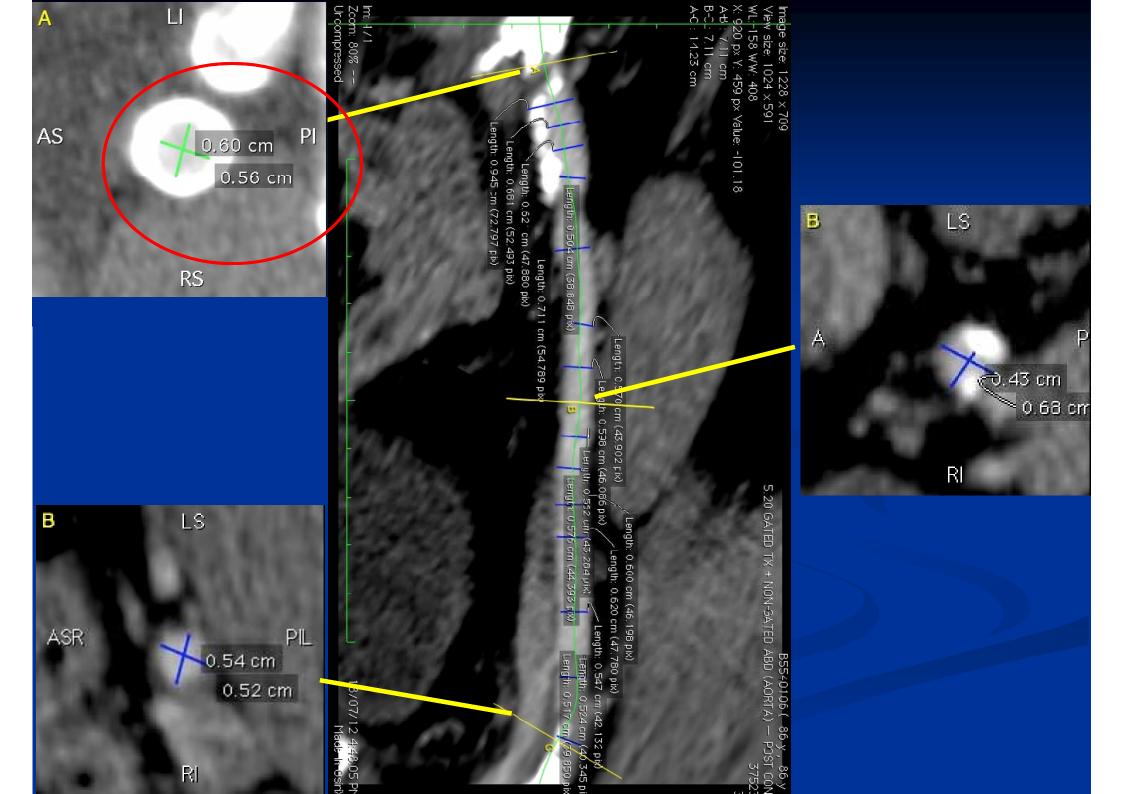
Eccentric lesion



CT Aortogram



- Better appreciation of calcium and atherosclerotic burden
- Appreciate tortuosity in 3D
- Centre-line multiplanar reformat allows measurement of true orthogonal dimensions and CA of vessel
- Uses more contrast generally than invasive angiography
- Lower spacial resolution than invasive angiography



MANAGEMENT OF VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS

Bailout Equipments

- Stiff wires
- Occlusion balloon
 - CODA balloon
 - Reliant balloon
- Peripheral balloons
- Peripheral stents
 - Covered stents self expanding and balloon expanding
- Cross-over sheath Ansel

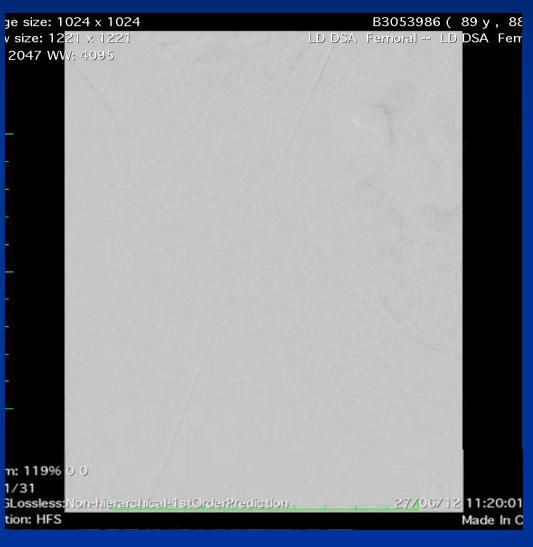
Iliac Rupture



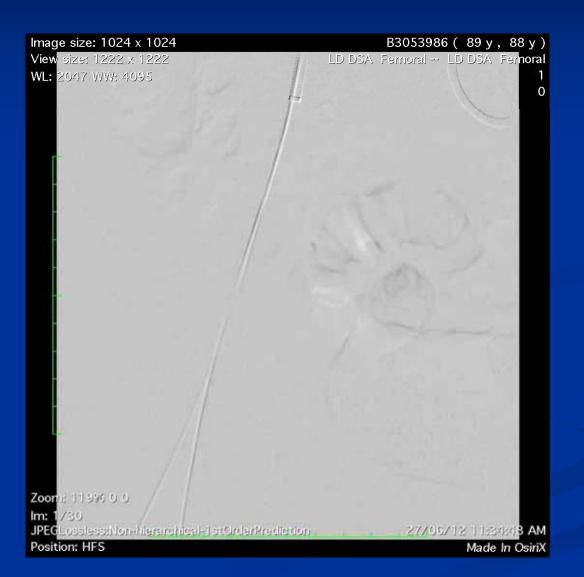
Hypotension upon sheath removal post CoreValve



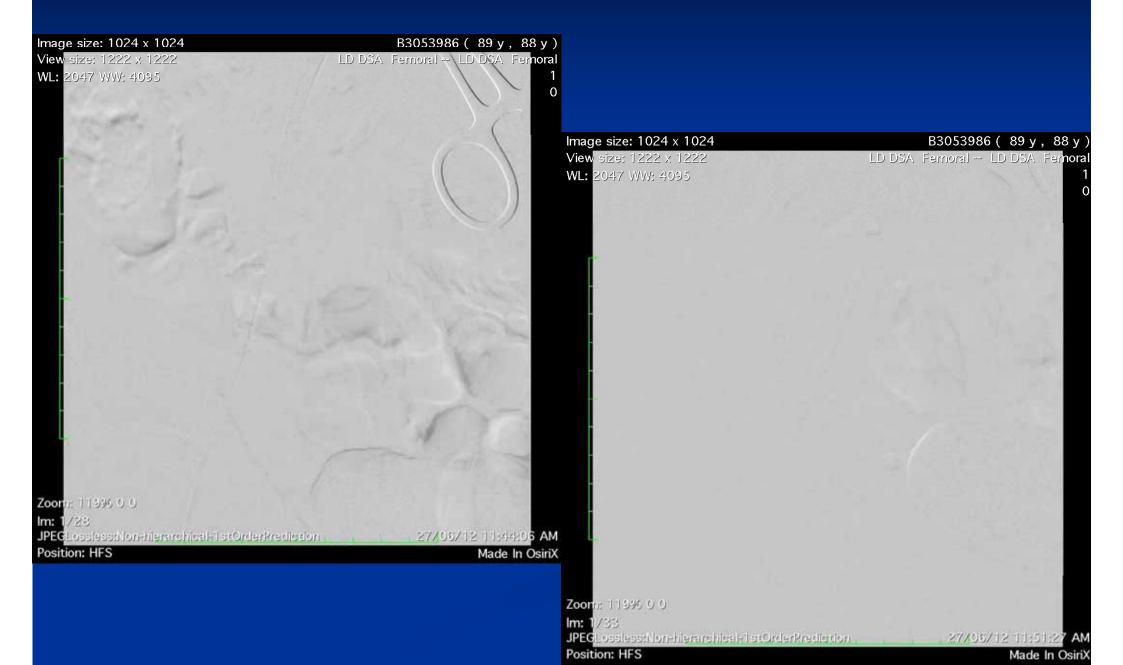
Occlusive Dissection



- Post TAVR withSAPIEN XT 23mmvalve (18Fr sheath)
- Primary failure of preclosure
- Successful primaryclosure with Prostar



Gentle balloon dilatation...



Conclusion

- Vascular complication is a common adverse event post-TAVR, and is associated with increased mortality
- Incidence reduced to ~3-10% with improvements
 - Screening technique
 - Operator experience and techniques

Conclusion

 Careful pre-procedural screening and meticulous procedural technique MANDATORY to maintain low vascular complications

- Prepared to handle complications
 - Well-planned techniques
 - Bail-out equipments
 - Vascular surgical back-up



- Understand limits
 - Alternatives available TA, TAo, Transubclavian
 - Prepared to take consequences if pushing limit