Shakeel A Qureshi

Evelina London Children's Hospital

London, UK

TCTAP Seoul, Korea 2015





# Disclosures

Consultancy:

NuMED Inc

Lifetech Inc

Venus Medtech

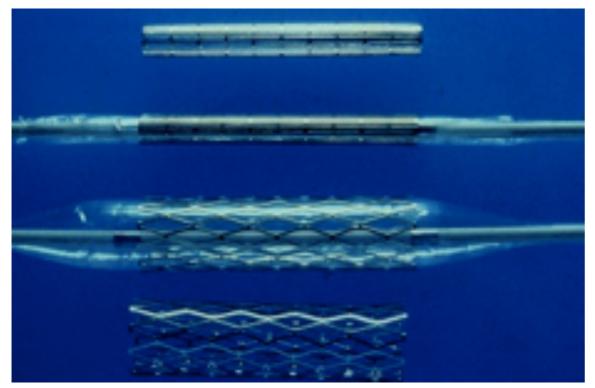
Proctor:

Medtronic Inc

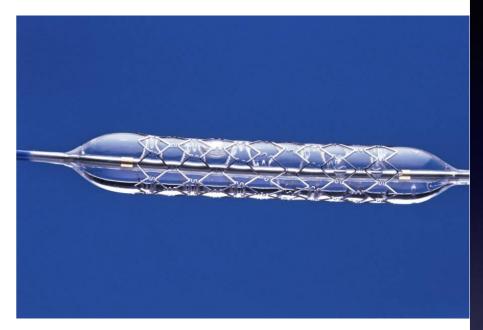
St Jude Medical

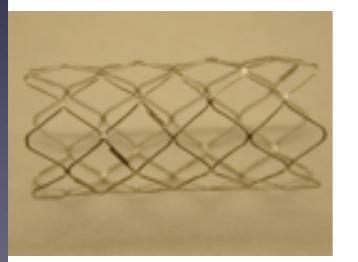
### Bare stents

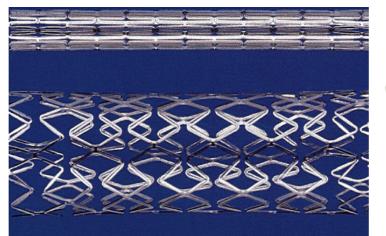
#### Palmaz stent



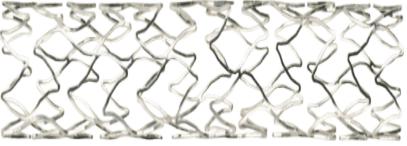
#### Palmaz Genesis stent







IntraStent<sup>™</sup> DoubleStrut<sup>™</sup> LD



C-P stent

Intrastent

Jostent Wavemax

# **Complications of stenting**

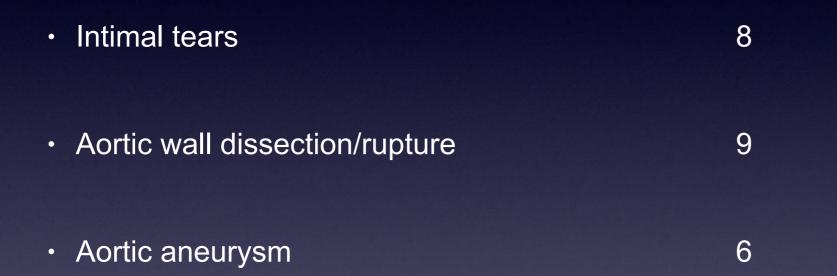
Acute complications categories:

Benign: Technical complications	41/565 (7.3%)
Stent migration	28
Balloon rupture	13
Less serious: Peripheral vascular complications	18 (3%)
Peripheral emboli	1
Significant access arterial injury	13
CVA	4

Forbes 2007

# **Complications of stenting**

•Acute aortic wall complications in 22/565 (3.9%) procedures



•Prestent balloon angioplasty, coarctation in abdominal aorta vs isthmus/ transverse aortic arch, and age over 40 were significantly related to aortic wall complication

# Bare stents in aortic coarctation

Over a 1000 patients in the literature

Deaths rare	0-1.4%
Neurological (embolic stroke)	0-3.7%
Aneurysms (after bare stents)	0-17%

Vascular access – arterial avulsion, stenosis, false aneurysm formation and thrombosis

Stent migration

approximately 5%

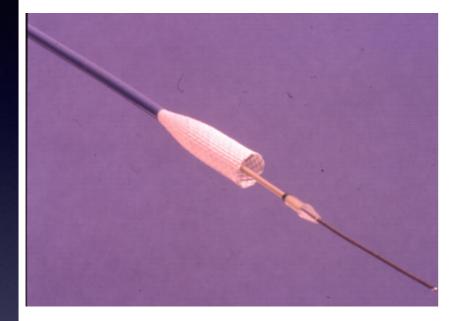
Balloon rupture

Paradoxical hypertension

Endocarditis

### Covered stents

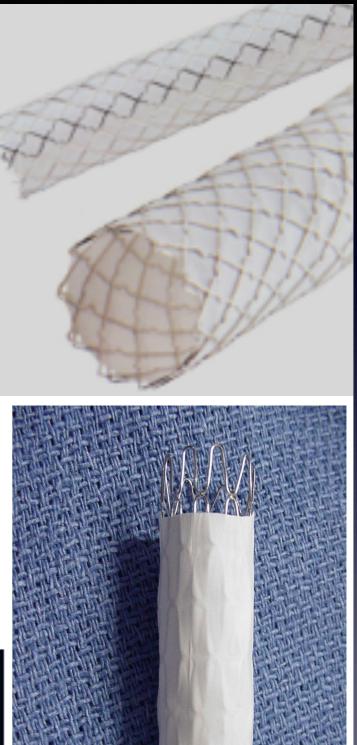
### **Covered Stents**







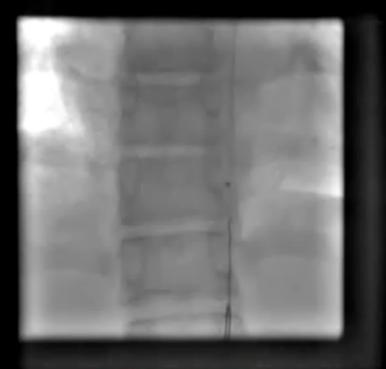


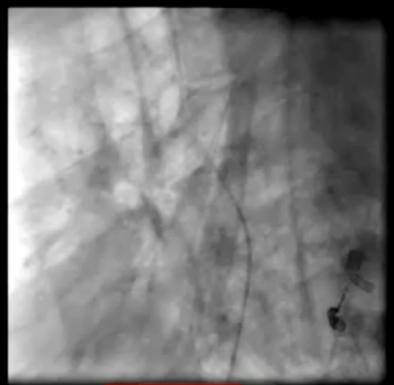


# Stenting in tight native aortic coarctation



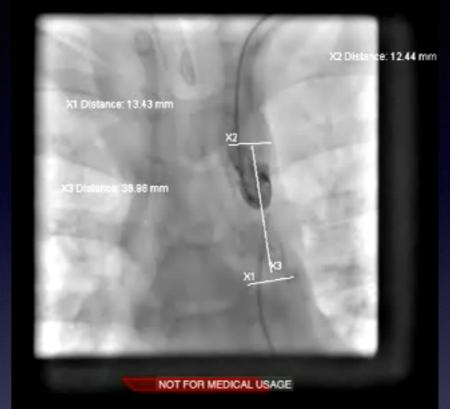
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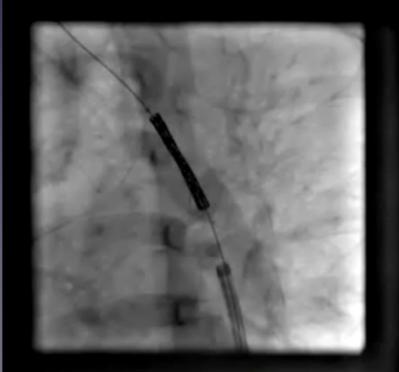




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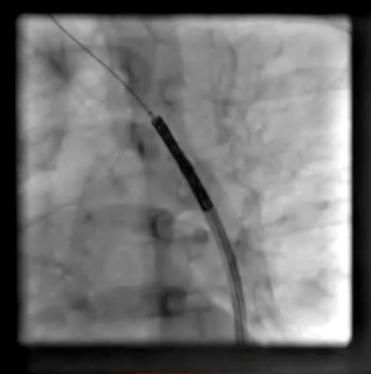


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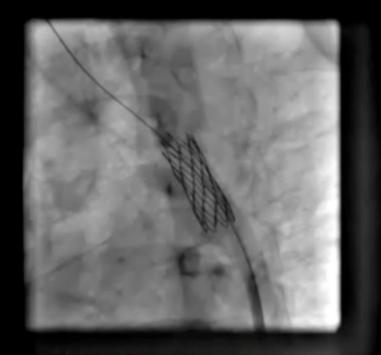
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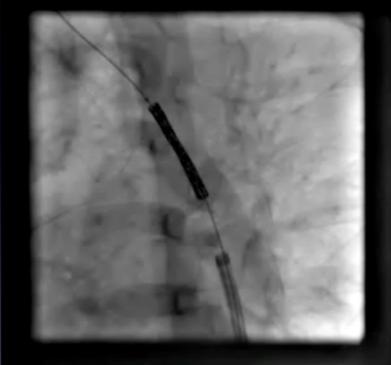
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# Stenting in tight native aortic coarctation



NOT FOR MEDICAL USAGE



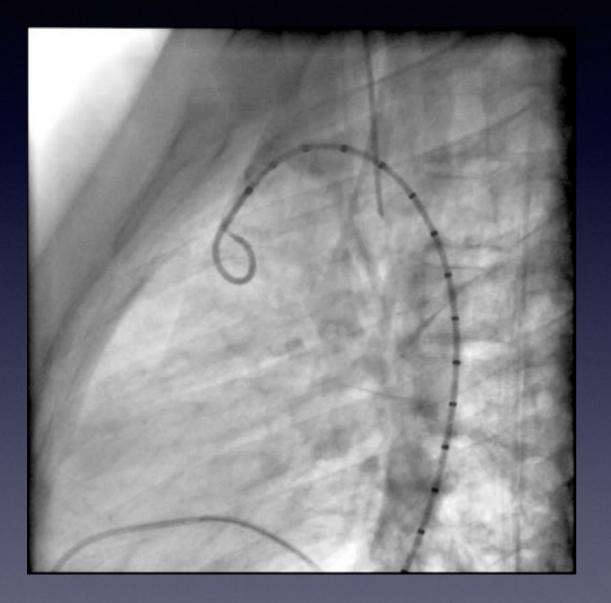


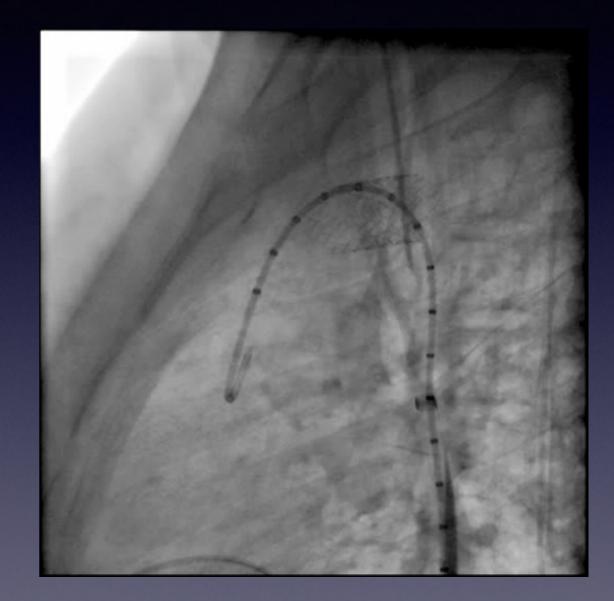




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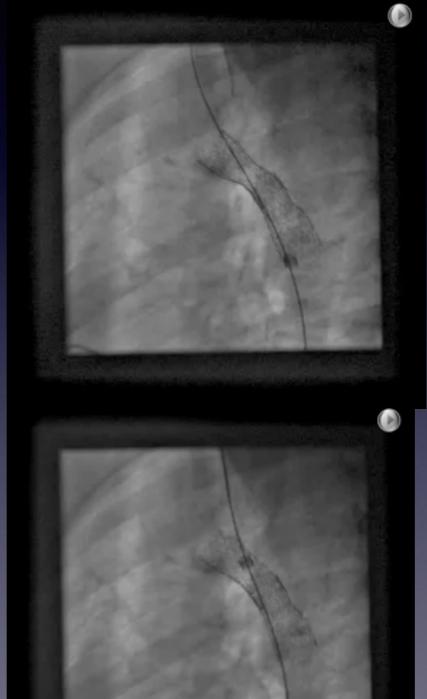
# Transverse arch stenting





# Stents for complex arch anatomy

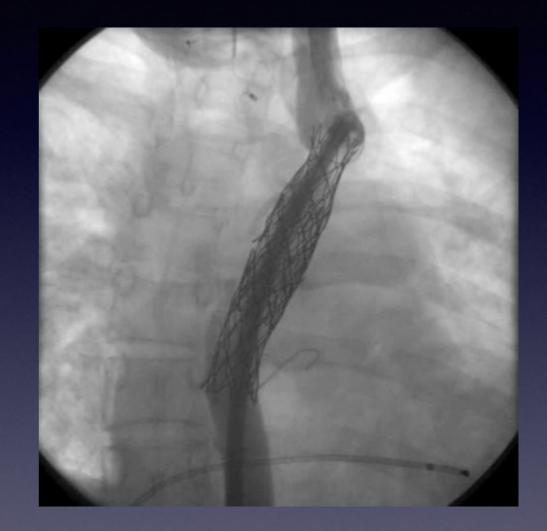






# Covered stents for complications





## Stents in aortic coarctation

 Covered stents (Cheatham-Platinum) used widely in adolescents and adults now

•7 studies reporting on 96 patients who had covered stents

Aneurysms in 2 pts

Stent fractures in 3 pts

No other major complications



Tzifa A etal. J Am Coll Cardiol 2006;47:1457-63 Butera G et al. Am Heart J 2007;154:795-800

#### Covered stents Concerns

Spinal artery occlusion

originates below the level of T9 vertebra in over 90% of the patients

•Covering origin of left subclavian artery

 Stent -graft -induced occlusion of the ostial left subclavian artery is well tolerated, especially if there are no stenotic vertebral and or carotid arteries and if the vertebrobasilar system is intact

#### Covered stents Concerns

Aortic rupture

- Covered stents do not prevent rupture
- Multiple covered stents may be needed for rescue

Redilation

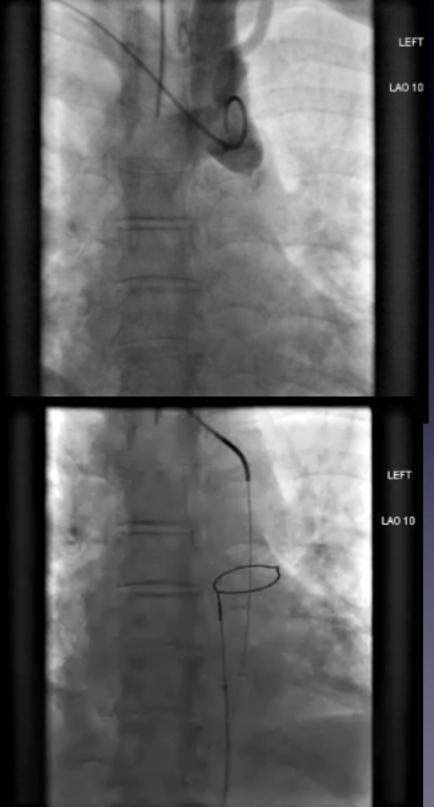
 7 pts had re-dilation of covered CP stents 12 - 25 months after implantation. No complications

(Butera et al, 2008)

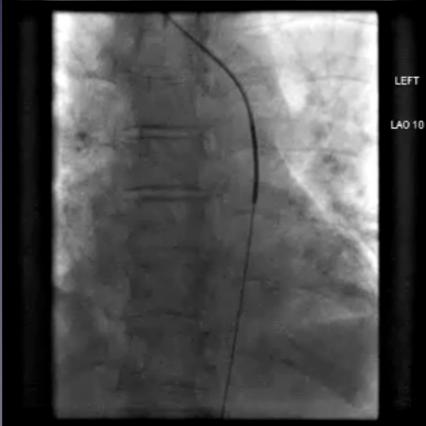


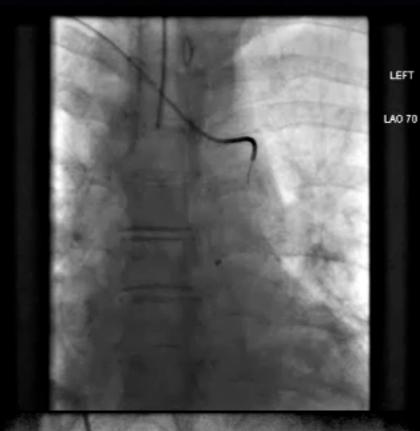
- •Aortic atresia in adult patients is usually acquired
- •So there is a potential continuity between isthmus and descending aorta
- •May vary from localised membranous atresia to long segment
- •Surgical treatment in adults is a challenge and is associated with complications such as paraplegia, post-coarctectomy syndrome, paradoxical hypertension, pleural effusion and laryngeal nerve palsy
- •Severe aortic coarctation in adults is treated with stents nowadays

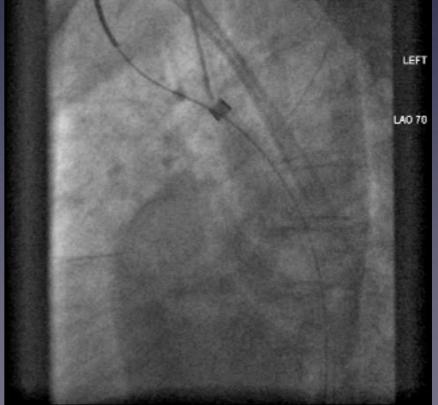
#### Stenting in aortic atresia Look for dimple







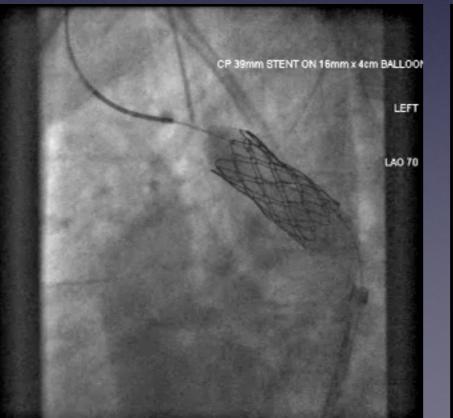


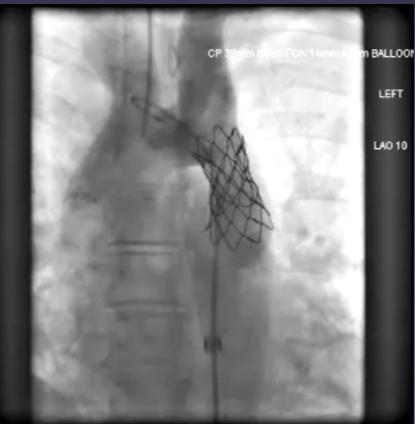


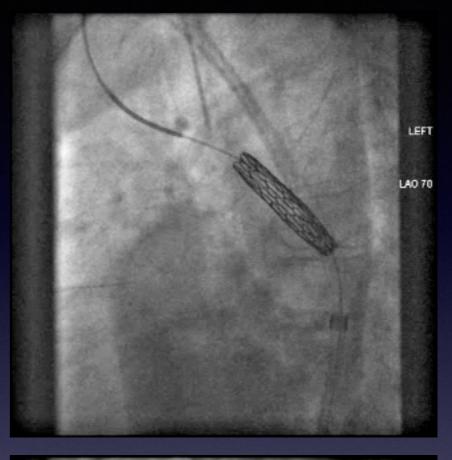
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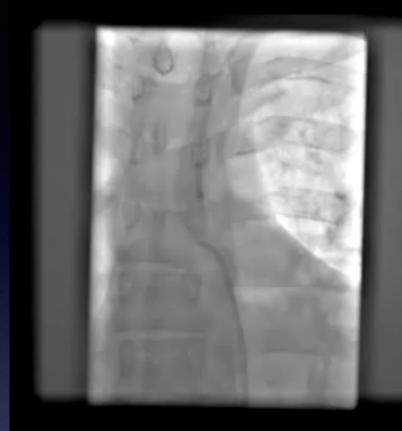




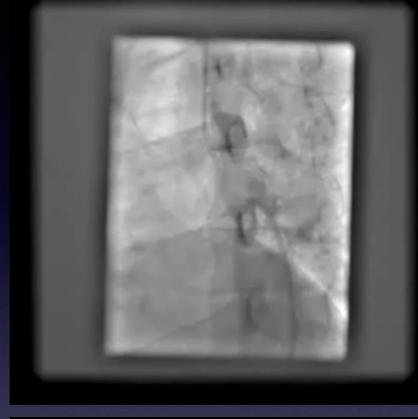


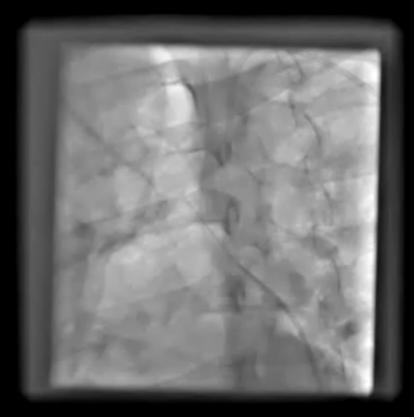




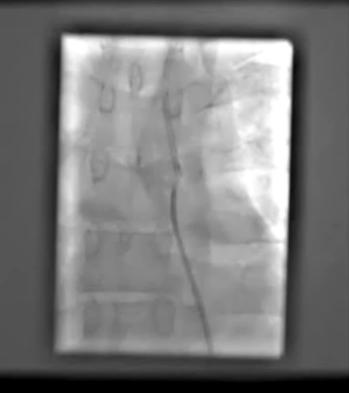


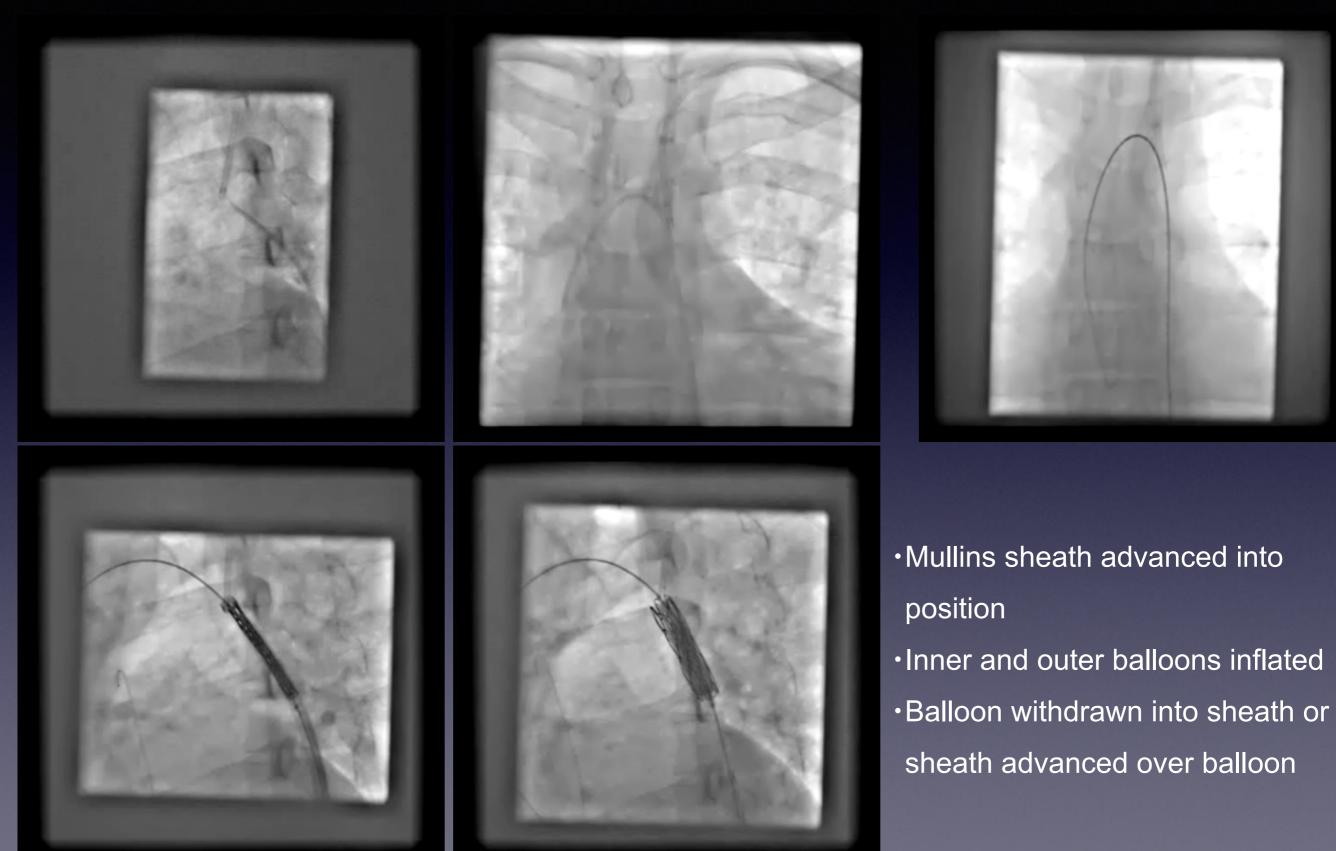






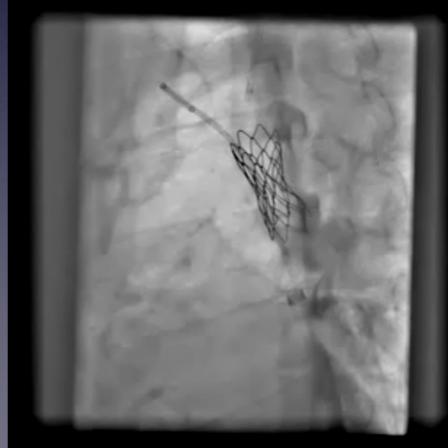


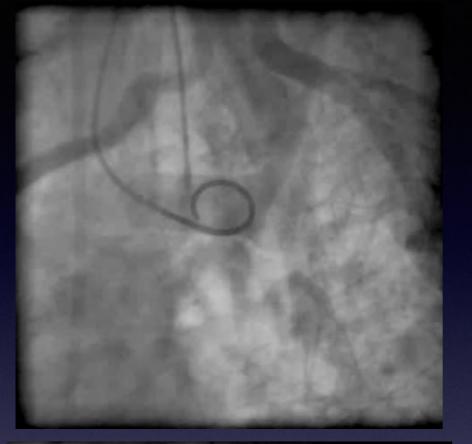


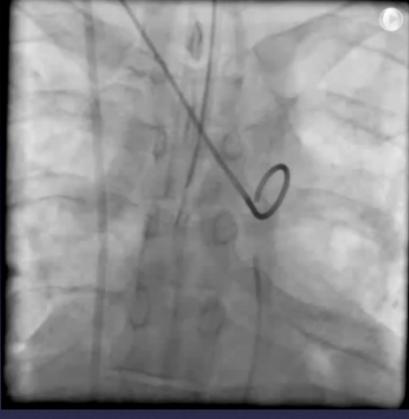




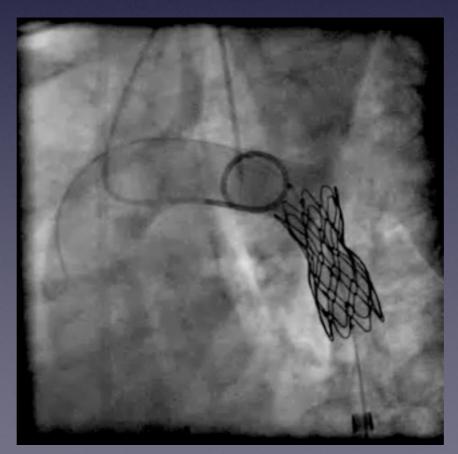












# Aortic interruption - treated with radiofrequency perforation and covered stents

•4 pts with interruption of aortic isthmus, age range 32 - 63 years

Radial and femoral arterial access

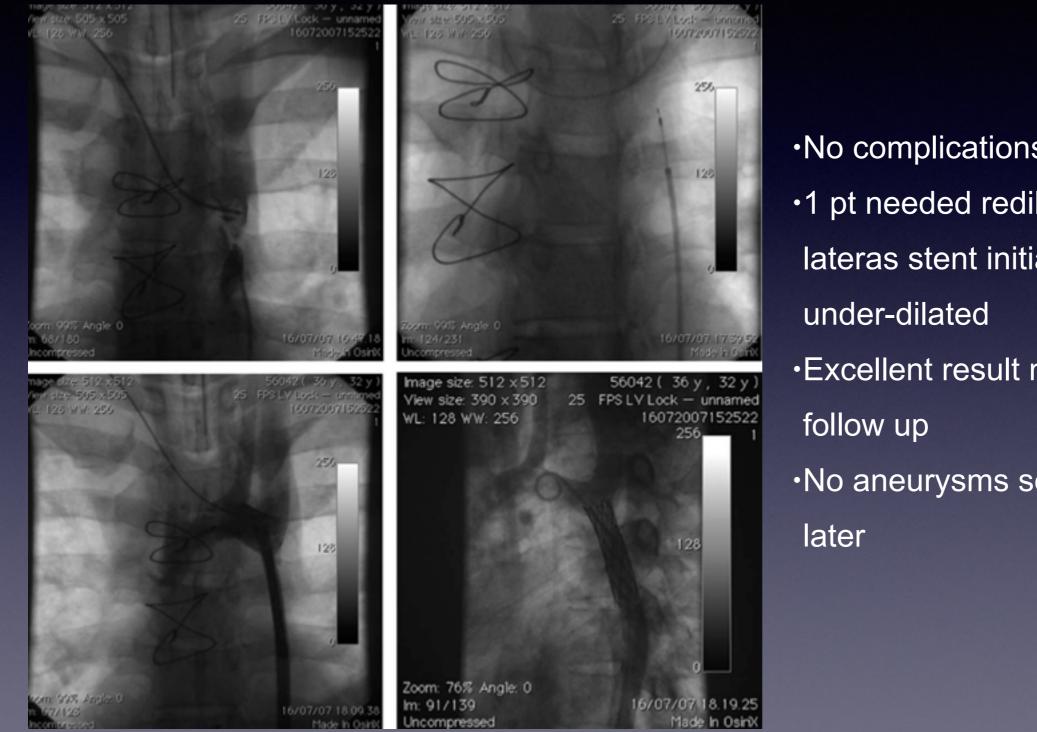
Baylis RF generator and Nykanen wire used in all

Guidewire circuit established and predilation with coronary balloon

Covered CP stents implanted through 12 Fr Mullins sheath

Butera et al, 2011

# Aortic interruption - treated with radiofrequency perforation and covered stents



No complications from procedure
1 pt needed redilation 8 months lateras stent initially was electively under-dilated
Excellent result maintained during follow up
No aneurysms seen on CT 1 year later

Butera et al, 2011

•9 patients treated in 3 centres

•Age range at diagnosis 30.8 ± 16.2 years (range 13- 58 years)

 Associated defects: bicuspid aortic valve, ASD, VSD in 1 pt each

•General anaesthesia

•Heparin to keep ACT >200 secs

•Radial artery access in 7/9 pts

•Femoral arterial access in all the pts

•Aortogram above the interruption and below in different projections to

define the anatomy and the length of interruption

•To perforate the interruption:

•Transseptal needle used in 5/9 pts

•RF perforation in 1/9 pt

•Stiff end of a coronary guide wire in 3/9 pts

•Perforation with stiff end of gudewire or RF can be from above or below, depending on the relative size of the isthmus and descending aorta

•Once perforation performed, check angiograms performed to confirm needle or wire position within the aorta

- ·If perforation from below, the transseptal needle replaced with a coronary guide wire in
- isthmus or transverse arch before advancing a catheter or sheath across
- •If perforation from above, then wire is snared from below and a circuit established, before advancing the appropriate Mullins sheath from femoral artery
- •The guide wire can be positioned in ascending aorta or innominate artery, with a catheter in left subclavian artery acting as a guide
- •Covered CP stents mounted on BIB balloons used in all cases
- •Repeat pressure measurements and angiograms performed at the end

•Mean length of atretic segment 8.1 <u>+</u> 3.2 mm (range 5 - 11mm)

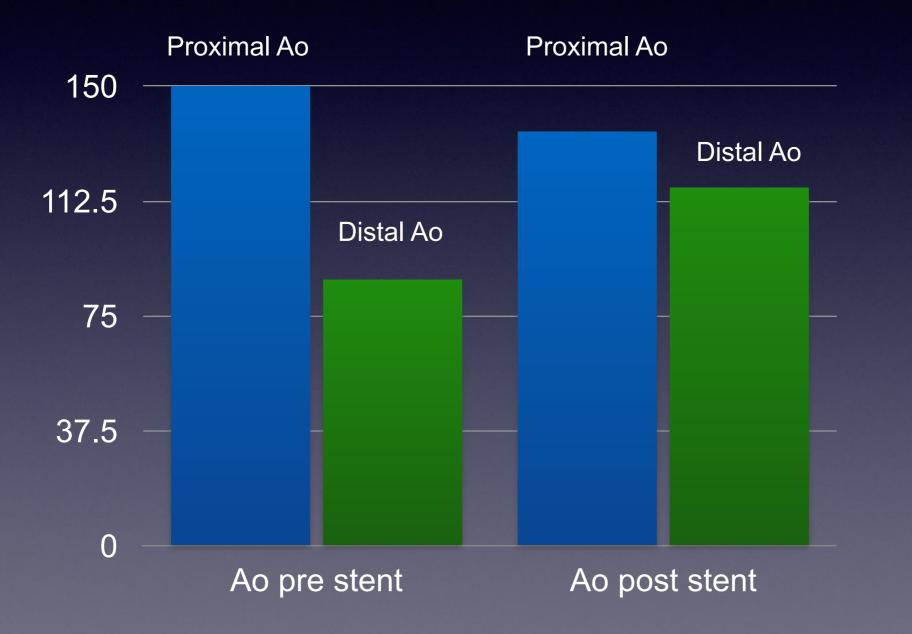
•Mean procedure time was 140 ± 19.87 minutes (range 120-180)

•Mean fluoroscopy time was 34.8 ± 4.01 minutes, (range 30.4 - 41 minutes)

•Mortality 0%

No immediate or late complications

Aortic systolic pressures (mm Hg)



Mean follow up of 4.3 years, range 1 - 5 years)

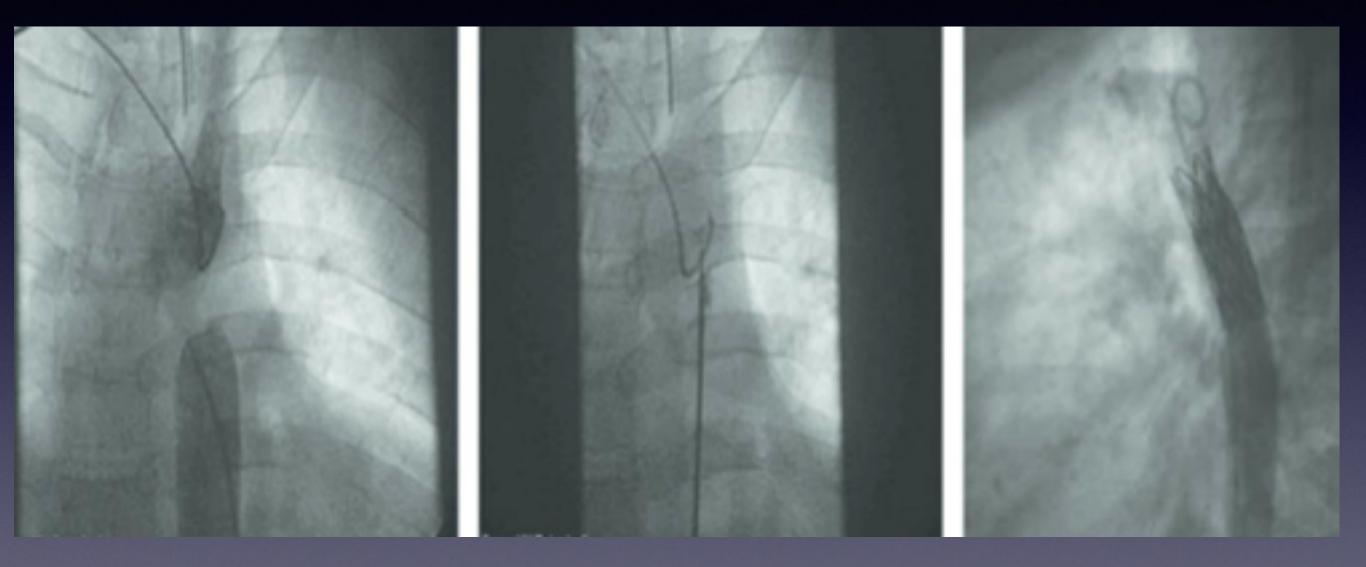
•7 pts had CT scans and 2 had repeat catheterisation

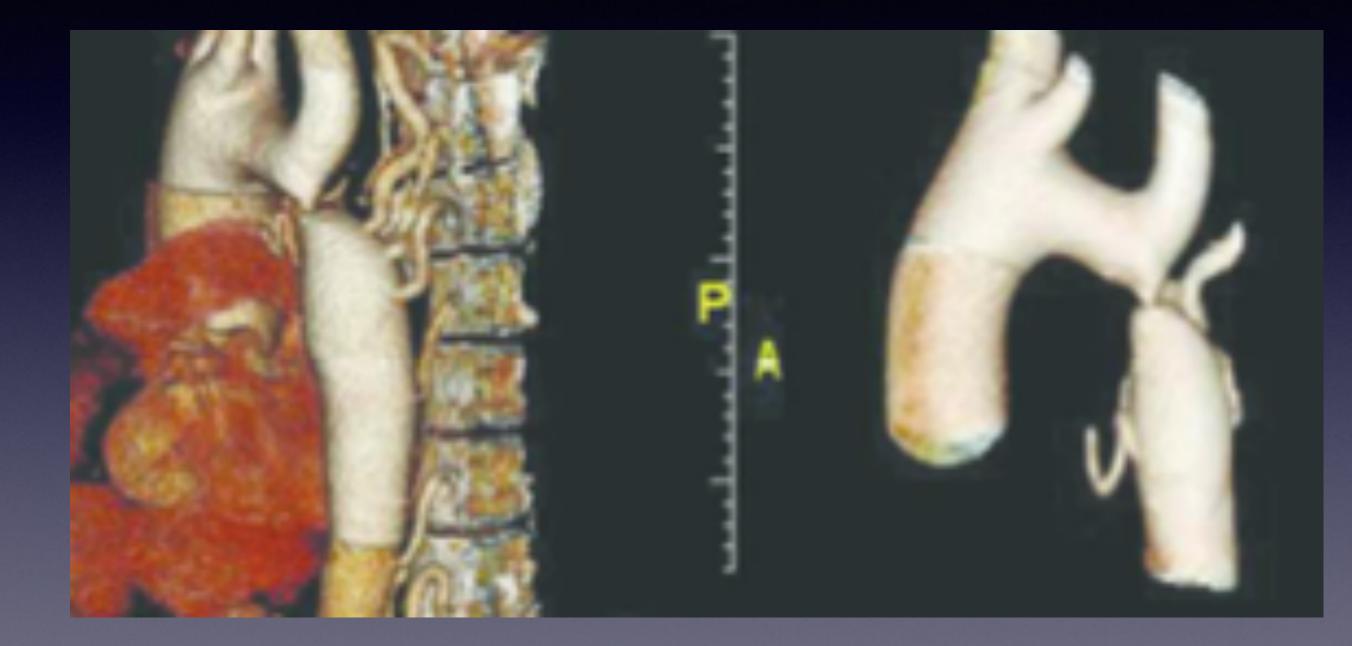
•No stenosis or dissection or aneurysms in any pts

•Bare stents can be used in aortic coarctation but may be associated with higher incidence of complications

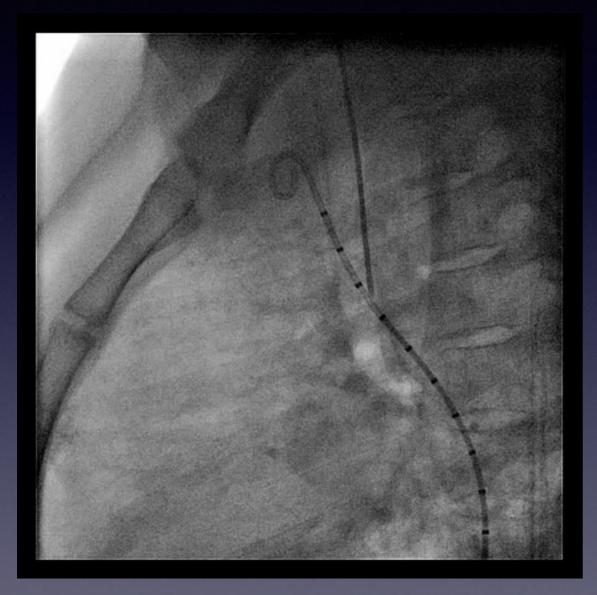
 Covered stents have wider use and have a lower incidence of complications

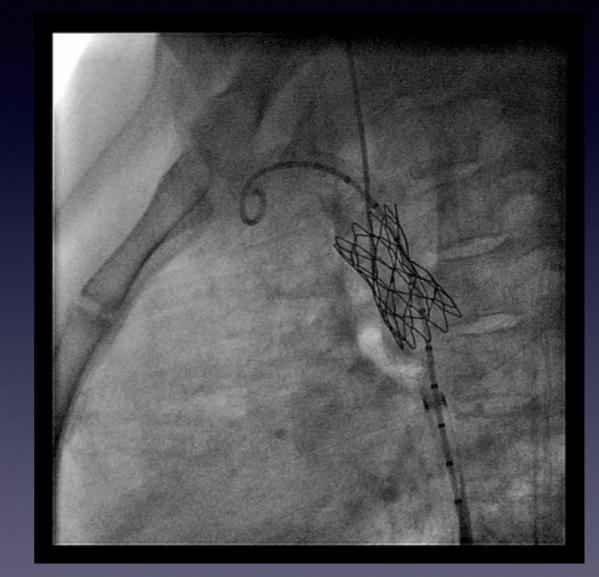
•Can be used in coarctation and atresia





# Aortic coarctation stenting





- •Aortic arch atresia results in loss of continuity of lumen of the
- aorta
- In newborns, atresia or arch interruption is different morphology than adults
- In newborns, usually associated with VSD and other defects

In adults, interruption may be isolated

# **Complications of stenting**

Aortic dissection	9/565 (1.6%) procedures
Dissection preceded by stent migration	1 pt
No technical problems in	8 pts

3 patients (2 aortic stents, 1 interposition graft stent patient) had emergency surgery

2 of these 3 pts suffered severe neurological injuries, with 1 death next day & 1 death 6 months later

3 patients underwent successful placement of 1, 2, and 3 covered stents

3 pts managed medically with antihypertensive drugs