Total Endovascular Aortic Care; Are We There Yet?!

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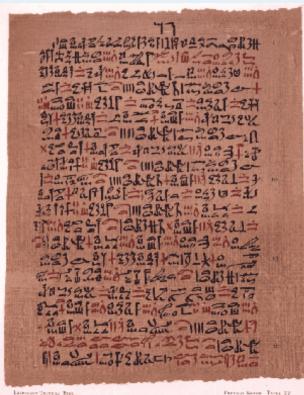


Disclosures

None



Ebers Papyrus (1550, B.C.)



Within this script lies the first recorded mention of aortic aneurysms, quoted as ". . . only magic can cure tumors of the major arteries."

Labourer Terrary Best.





Charles Dubost, March, 1951

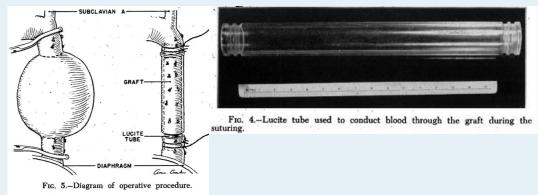




The First Reported Open TAAA Repair

The **first successful** resection of a descending aortic aneurysm was performed by Conrad and Hartley in **1951**



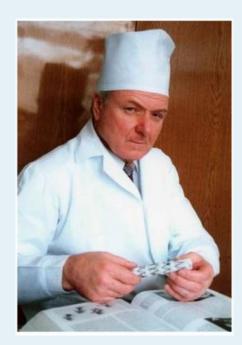


Annals of Surgery 1951; 134 743-52





The New Era of Endovascular Repair



Nikolay Volodos, 1985



Juan Carlos Parodi, 1991





So, What Happened In The Past 33 years

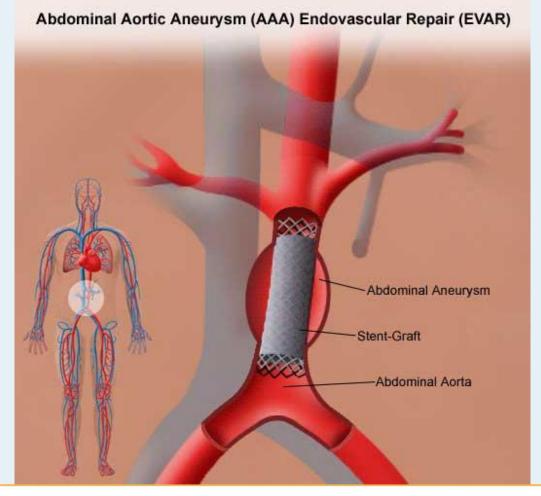
- More and more cases are treated using ER than OR.
 - Push by the patients
 - Push by industry
 - Push by surgeons
 - Push by interventionalists
- In 2006, for the first time, ER exceeded the number of OR in the US.
- Currently, between 65-88% of elective Aortic Aneurysms are repaired using ER



EVAR Devices

- Started as custom made Dacron Grafts with balloon expanding Palmaz stents inside
- Started as Aorto-aortic tube grafts, then Aorto-Uni-Iliac devices then evolved into the bifurcated configuration
- Multiple generations and modifications over the years
 - Device profile reduction
 - Modification of fixation and seal
 - Increased flexibility



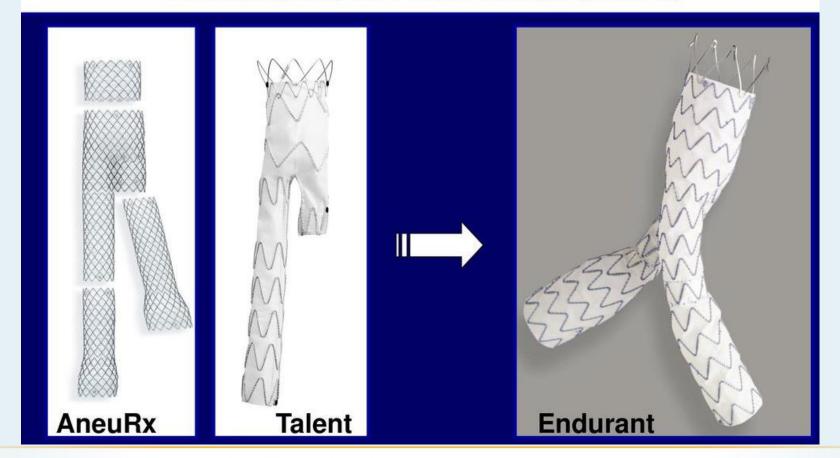








Medtronic EVAR EndoGrafts







APTUS, INC.

Aptus^a



COOK MEDICAL

- Zenith
- Zenith Flex
- Zenith LP^a



CORDIS

Incraft^a



ENDOLOGIX

- Powerlink
- Nellix^a





GORE & ASSOCIATES

Excluder



LOMBARD

Aorfix^a



MEDTRONIC, INC.

- AneuRx
- Talent
- Endurant



TRIVASCULAR

Ovation^a



VASCUTEK

Anaconda^a



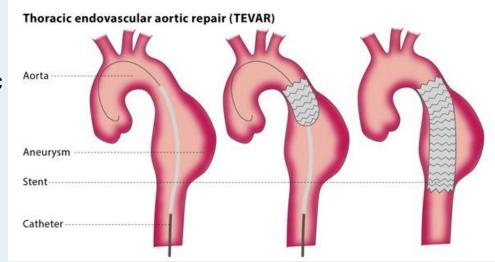




TEVAR

 First device was approved by the FDA in 2005 (Gore Tag Device) for the treatment of thoracic aortic aneurysm

 Similar improvements and generations of thoracic devices that mimicked the EVAR territory.







ORT Ш 5 Ш

Zone 0: ascending aorta (Ao) to innominate artery (innom.)

Zone 1: innominate artery to left common carotid (LCC)

Zone 2: LCC to left subclavian artery (LSA)

Zone 3: first 2 cm distal to LSA

Zone 4: Zone 3 to mid descending Ao (~T6)

Zone 5: mid descending Ao to celiac artery

Zone 6: celiac artery to superior mesenteric artery (SMA)

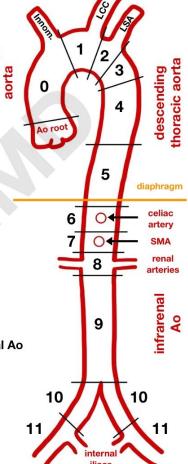
Zone 7: SMA to renal arteries

Zone 8: renal to infra-renal abdominal Ao

Zone 9: infrarenal abdominal Ao

Zone 10: common iliac arteries

Zone 11: external iliac arteries







Ao (~T6)

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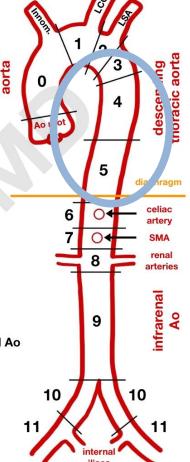
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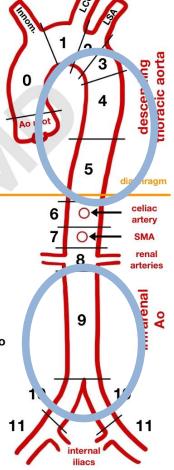
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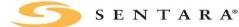
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Branches.

Hostile environment

Aortic elasticity.



Branches.

Hostile environment

Aortic elasticity.

• Ascending Aorta: Coronaries

Aortic arch: Arch vessels

Visceral Segment: Mesenteric and renals

• Iliac arteries: Internal Iliac artery

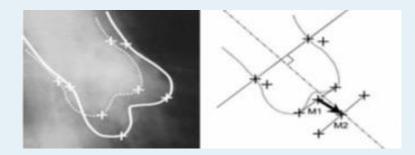




Branches.

Hostile environment

Aortic elasticity.



- Ascending aorta and Arch
 - Movement at the aortic root of 4-7 mm
 - Movement at the BCA of 3-4 mm
 - Aortic diameter change of 8-10%
 - Torsion movement of 6 degrees

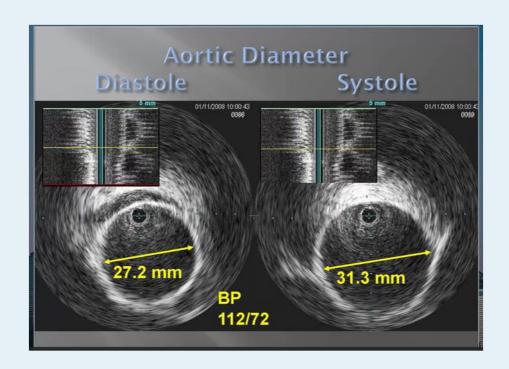




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Hostile environment

Aortic elasticity.







Branches

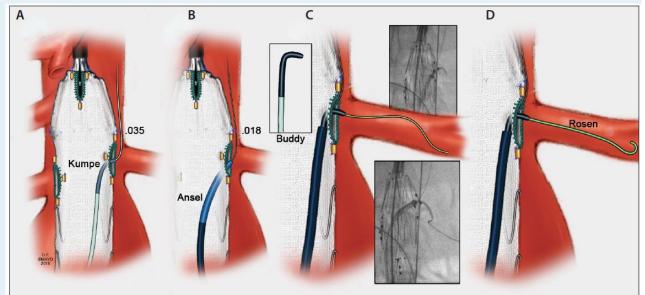
Dedicated devices for the anatomy

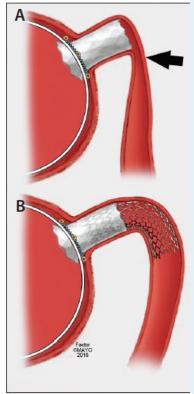
Parallel Grafts

Physician modified endografts



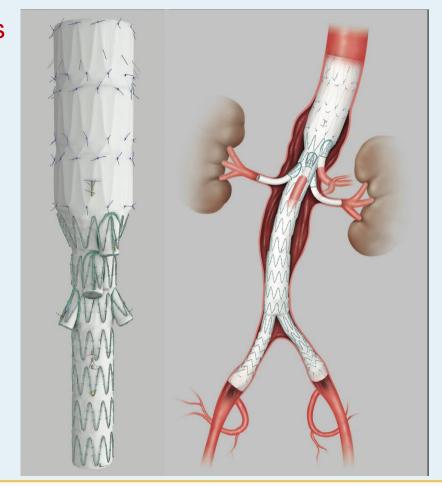
Dedicated Devices Fenestrated devices





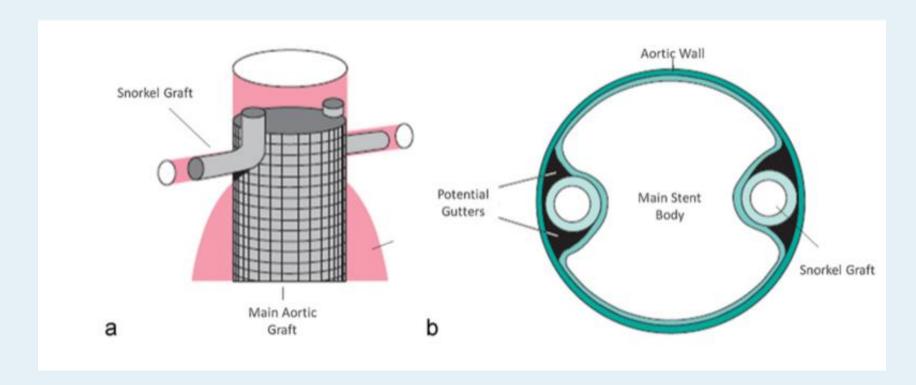


Dedicated Devices Branched Devices



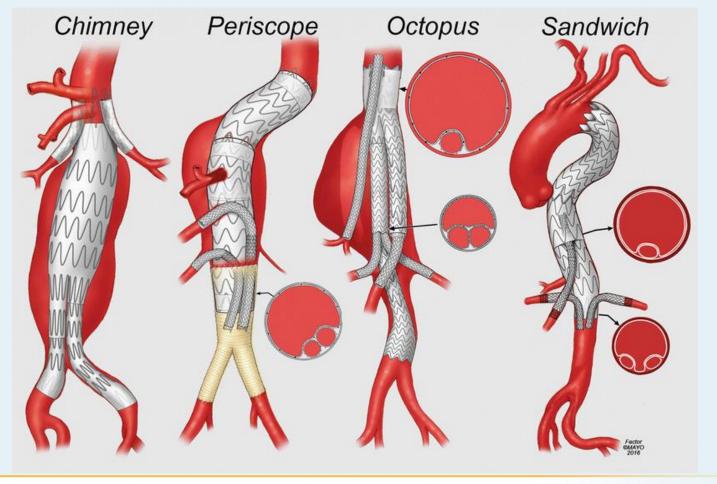


Parallel Grafts





Parallel Grafts







 We create our own fenestrations and/or branches.

Can be back table

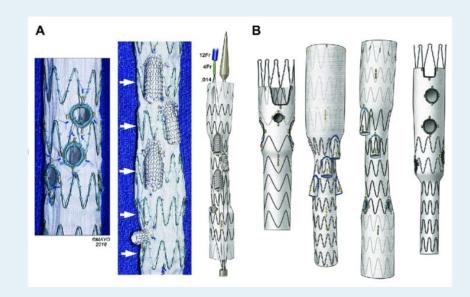
Can be In-Situ



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Can be back table

Can be In-Situ



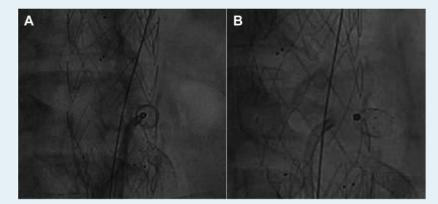


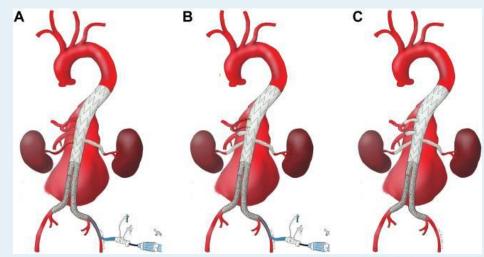


 We create our own fenestrations and/or branches.

Can be back table

Can be In-Situ









 We create our own fenestrations and/or branches.

Can be back table

Can be In-Situ

Can be extremely complex procedures

No quality control

 Significant regulatory and legal implications





Current Dedicated Devices

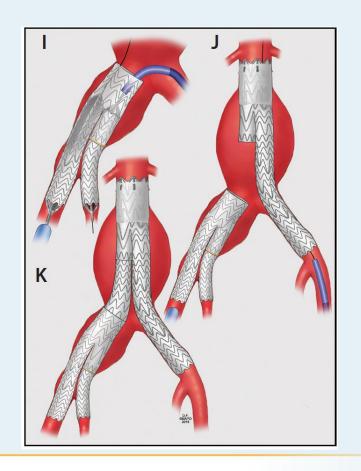
Commercially available

- Investigational
 - Under Clinical Trials
 - PSIDE (Physician Sponsored Investigational Device Excemption)



Commercially Available Devices IBE (Gore)



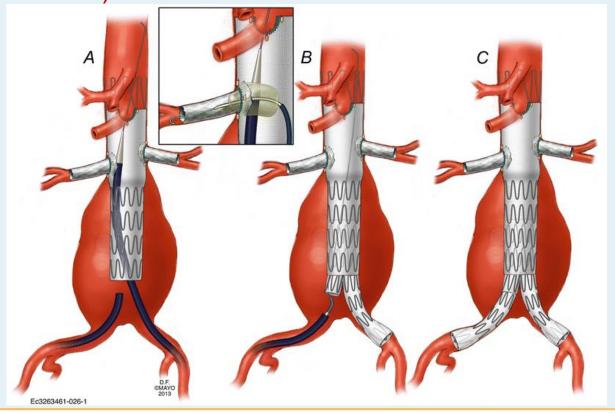






Commercially Available Devices Z-fen (Cook Medical)





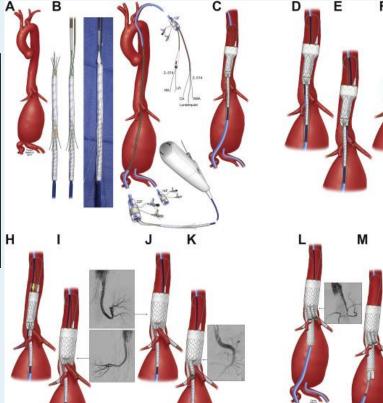




Commercially Available Devices

TAMBE (Gore)





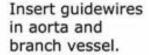




Commercially Available Devices TBE (Gore)









2 Introduce Aortic Component over both guidewires into position within the arch.



3 Deploy Aortic Component and withdraw catheter.

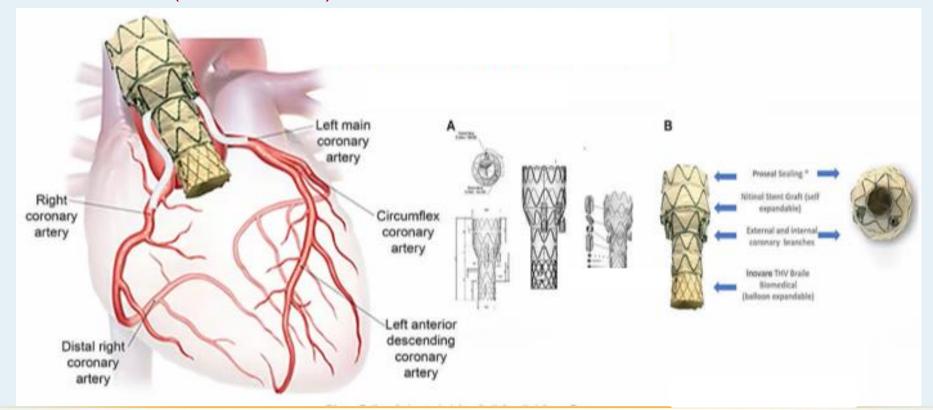


4 Advance and deploy Side Branch Component.



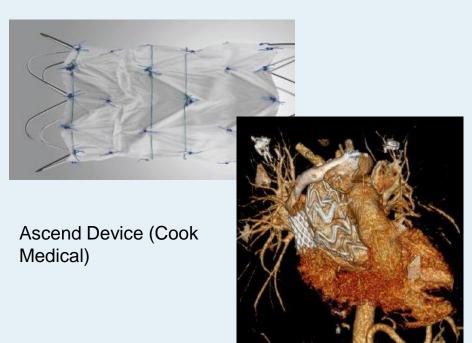


Investigational Devices Aortic Root (Endo Bental)





Investigational Devices Ascending Aorta





ASG Device (Gore)





Investigational Arch Devices Single Branch Devices







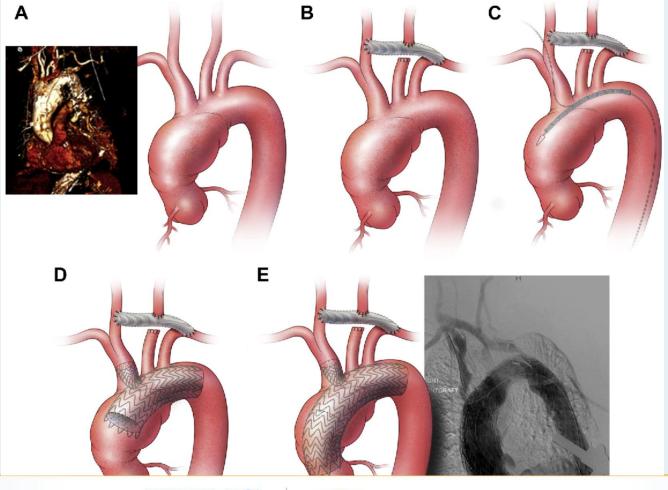
TBE (Gore)

Mona LSA (Medtronic)

NEXUS (Endospan)







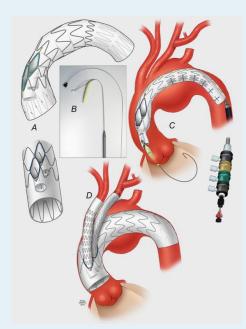




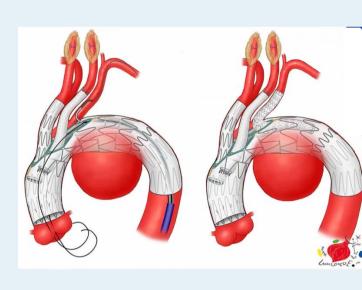
Investigational Arch Devices Dual and Triple Branch Devices



Relay Branch Device (Terumo)



Dual Branch Device (Cook Medical)

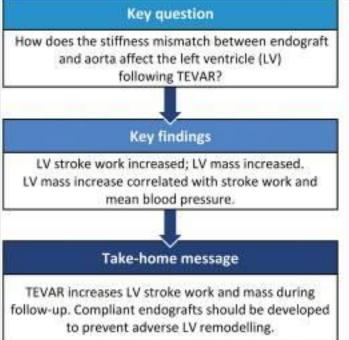


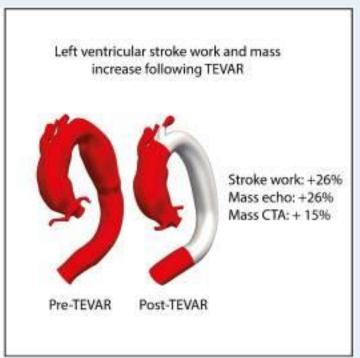
Triple Branch Device (Cook Medical)





Aortic Compliance After TEVAR





(van Bakel, et al; Eur J Cardiothorac Surg; 2019)





Currently Unsuitable Aortic Cases for Endovascular Repair

Excessive tortuosity.



Currently Unsuitable Aortic Cases for Endovasoular Papair

Excessive tortuosity.

Large clot burden









Currently Unsuitable Aortic Cases for Endovascular Repair

- Excessive tortuosity.
- Large clot burden
- Connective tissue diseases



Currently Unsuitable Aortic Cases for Endovascular Repair

- Excessive tortuosity.
- Large clot burden
- Connective tissue diseases
- Infected aortic pathologies



Current Barriers to Total Endovascular Aortic Care

- Availability of Devices for different anatomies and pathologies
- Complexity of implantation procedure
- Excessive radiation exposure
 - During implantation
 - Follow up
- Device durability
- Continued evolution of the aortic pathology
- Myocardial degeneration (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy)





The Future

Device availability and improvement

- Newer technology
 - Device design
 - Navigation
 - Imaging
 - Al



Conclusions

- We have gone a long way in aortic surgery
- Endovascular repair of various aortic pathologies has improved dramatically and continues to over the years opening new frontiers in the management of aortic disease.
- Newer devices, newer imaging and navigation technologies, AI are all in progress



Total endovascular aortic care; are we there yet?!

Not really but we are on our way.





Thank You







