Development of Stent Graft



Kato et al. Development of an expandable intra-aortic prothesis for experimental aortic dissection. ASAIO J 1993



Dake et al. Transluminal placement of endovascular stent-grafts for the treatment of descending thoracic aortic aneurysms. NEJM 1994

Development of Thoracic Stent Graft



World

Thoracic aortic aneurysm surgery in Japan Number of cases



Annual report by The Japanese Association for Thoracic Surgery

Thoracic aortic aneurysm surgery in Japan Proportion of TEVAR



Thoracic aortic aneurysm surgery in Japan 30day mortality



TEVAR versus Open repair

Low risk patient in 17 sites, total 140 TEVAR

	TEVAR (n=140)	Open (n=94)	p value
Mortality	0.021	0.117	0.004
Respiratory failure	0.04	0.2	<0.001
Renal failure	0.01	0.13	0.01
Cerebrovascular accident	0.04	0.04	n.s
spinal cord ischmia	0.03	0.14	0.03
Mean ICU length	2.6±14.6	5.2±7.2	<0.001
Mean length of hospital stay	7.4±17.7	14.4±12.8	< 0.001

Bavaria et al. Endovascular stent grafting versus open surgical repair of descending thoracic aortic aneurysms in low-risk patients: A multi center comparative trial. JTCVS 2007

Effect of TEVAR on outcomes after DTAA repair

Nationwide Inpatient Sample data 2006–2007

Р **Odds** ratio or \mathbf{R}^2 Exp (B) 95% CI Variable value Intraoperative complications < .0010.41 0.35-0.50 0.14 0.68-1.14 0.22 Infections .3 0.88 Neurologic complications 0.60 < .001 0.16 0.09-0.29 **Renal complications** .3 0.87 0.67-1.14 0.26 Respiratory complications < .001 0.21-0.36 0.18 0.28 Pulmonary embolism .5 1.51 0.51-4.47 0.46 Any complication < .001 0.39 0.26-0.58 0.93 Total complications/patient < .001 -0.33*-0.38 to -0.29 0.11 Died during hospitalization .9 1.03 0.68-1.56 0.38 Length of stay (d) < .001 -1.27*-1.76 to -0.79 0.28 Routine home discharge 3.48-4.63 0.25 < .001 4.01

Open repair 9160 versus TEVAR 2563

Gopaldas et al. Superior nationwide outcomes of endovascular versus open repair for isolated descending thoracic aortic aneurysm in 11,669 patients. JTCVS 2010

Thoracic aortic aneurysm surgery in US

total 20,568 pts. from Nationwide Inpatient Sample



Kilic et al. Trends in repair of intact and ruptured descending thoracic aortic aneurysm in the United States: A population-based analysis. JTCVS 2014

Results of Arch TEVAR (2007)

1999-2006, N=64, Italy

	Zone 0 n=14	zone 1 n=12	zone 2 n=38	total n=64
Technical success	92.9%	66.7%	89.5%	85.9%
30-day mortality	14.3%	0%	5.3%	6.3%
stroke	14.3%	0%	0%	3.1%
type I/III Endoleak	7.1%	33.3%	7.9%	12.5%

Melissano et al. Results of Endografting of the aortic arch in different landing zones. Eur J Vas Endovasc Surg 2007

Results of Arch TEVAR (2014,2016)

2008-2012*(2015**), Osaka Univ. Commercial device

	Zone 0* n=40	Zone 1 and 2** n=101
Technical success	100.0%	100.0%
30-day mortality	3.0%	1.0%
stroke	0.0%	3.0%
type I/III Endoleak	3.0%	2.0%

* Shirakawa et al. The efficacy and short-term results of hybrid thoracic endovascular repair into the ascending aorta for aortic arch pathologies. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2014

* * Shijo et al. Thoracic endovascular aortic repair for degenerative distal arch aneurysm can be used as a standard procedure in high-risk patients. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2016

Hybrid vs Open for aortic arch

	Hybrid (n=50)	Open (n=143)	p value		Hybrid (n=45)	Open (n=274)	p value
Patient				Patient			
Age	78.6	72.1	<0.001	Age	68	63	0.098
EuroSCORE II	7.78%	4.35%	<0.001	COPD	68.9%	36.1%	<0.001
Outcomes				Outcomes			
Mortality	2%	3%	n.s	30-day Mortality	11.1%	8.4%	n.s
	604	204	0.17	stroke	15.6%	7.7%	0.091
PND	0 %0	270	0.17	ARF	8.9%	20.3%	0.073
ICU stay	1.6	4.7	<0.001	ICU stay (day)	6	5	n.s

Iba et al. EJCTS 2014

Preventza et al. JTCVS2015

Risk factor for late endoleak

type la endoleak after TEVAR=0~9%

 \checkmark sealing length

 \checkmark aortic diameter

✓ bird beak



Risk factor for late endoleak

Bird-beak and type 1a endoleak - bird-beak (+) vs bird-beak (-) -



Kudo et al. Evaluation of late change in proximal neck anatomy using MDCT after TEVAR for aortic arch disease. EJCTS 2017 in press.

Effectiveness of LSA protection Atheroma grade III/IV case (n=41)



Shijo et al. Thoracic Endovascular aortic repair for degenerative distal arch aneurysms can be used as a standard procedure in High-risk patients. EJCTS 2016

Arch Branch SystemZone 0Zone 2



Number	38
technical success	84.2%
mortality	13.2%
stroke	15.8%
type I endoleak	13.2%

Haulon et al. Grobal experience with an inner branched arch endograft. JTCVS 2014



Number	22
technical success	100.0%
mortality	0.0%
stroke	0.0%
type I endoleak	0.0%

Himanshu et al. Branched endovascular therapy of the distal aortic arch: preliminary results of the feasibility multi center trial of the Gore thoracic branch endoprothesis. Ann Thorax Sure 2016

Impact of Branch device

	branch device	total endovascular	
procedure	<i>n=23</i>	i = 23	
age	79.0±5.9	74.5±7.9	
Logistic EuroSCORE (%)	29.5*	22.6*	
Technical success	100%	94.8%	
stroke	8.6%	15.8% fene 42.8% chimney 0%	
spinal cord ischemia	0	5.2%	

Impact of branch device: endoleak

	branch device	total endovascular
procedure	n=23	$\int \int $
type 1a	0.0%*	21.0%* fene 15.2% chimney 25.0%
type 1b	0	0
type 2 (LSA)	0	0
type 3	0	0
		* p<0.05

Dissection specific complication





distal re-dissection (tear) Feng et al. 2013

retrograde type A dissection Eggebrecht et al. 2009

How to improve the Quality of TEVAR?

Non-dissection area oversize 10-20%

straight 34–34mm 10cm

3

2 tapered 31–26mm10cm

cuff 23mm
3.3cm

Straight part of DTA oversize 5–10% of TL

Aortic remodeling after TEVAR



Aortic remodeling prevents aortic event



Watanabe et al. Aortic remodeling as a prognostic factor for late aortic events after thoracic endovascular aortic repair in type B aortic dissection with patent false lumen. *J Endovasc Ther 2014*

Freedom from aortic-related deat In relation to early and late intervention



Freedom from aortic event In relation to early and late intervention



year after TEVAR