## M. Austermann

Department of Vascular Surgery St. Franziskus Hospital Münster Head: Univ.- Prof. Dr. G. Torsello

PD Dr. med. Martin Austermann Senior consultant and Leader of section "endovascular aortic therapy"



## Disclosure

- Speaker name:
- Priv.-Doz. Dr. Martin Austermann
- I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
- X Consulting /Proctorship Cook and Gore
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)
- I do not have any potential conflict of interest

PD Dr. med. Martin Austermann Senior consultant and Leader of section "endovascular aortic therapy"

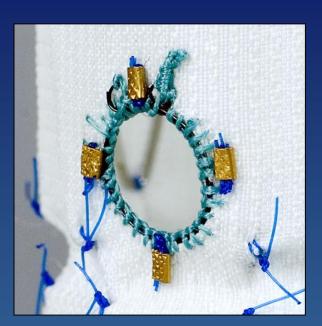
#### Zenith® Fenestrated AAA Endovascular Graft:





scallop

Höhe 6 – 12 mm Breite 10 mm Option double wide

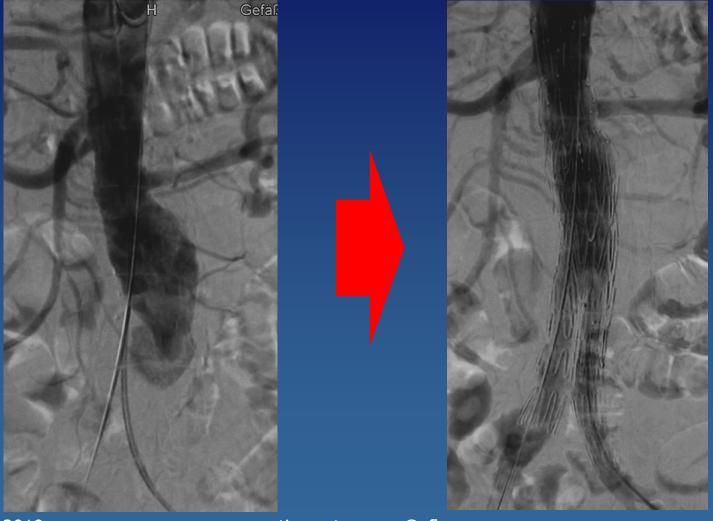


small fenestration

Höhe 6-8 mm Breite 6 mm

Martin Austermann

## FEVAR with scallop re NA ,small fenestration li NA

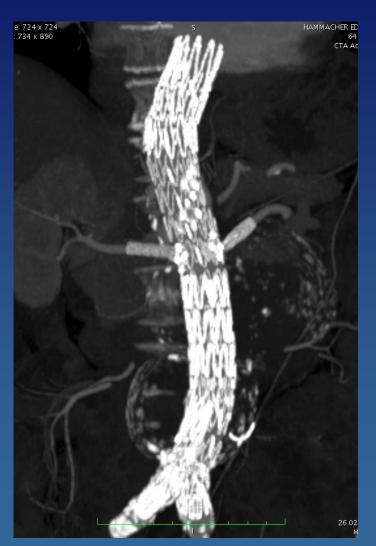


## Complex FEVAR with 4 fenestrations





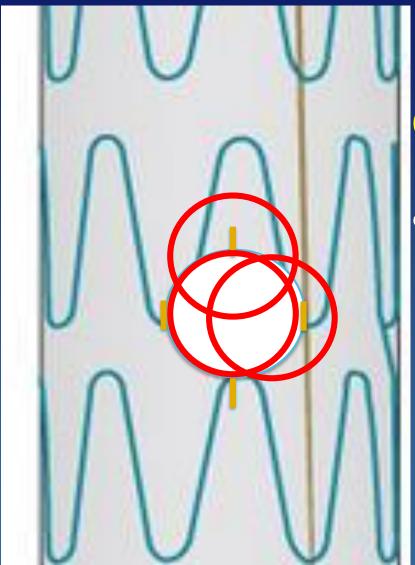




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Fenestrations:



Not forgiving!

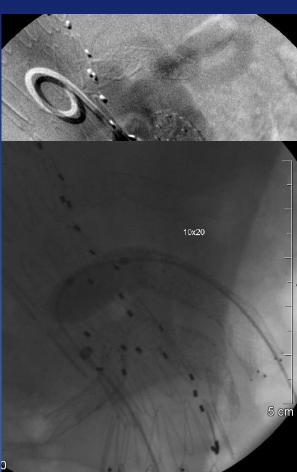
#### Crucial:

Exact sizing, planning and implantation.

Meticulous patient selection.

## Increased complexity of FEVAR equals increased complications Complications of FEVAR

BSG-Dislocation 2 Y after FEVAR



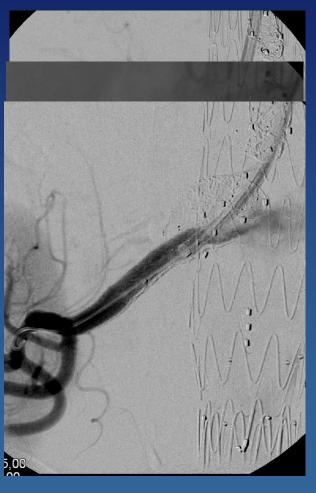
Therapy: Relining with 8x38 V12

Crushing RRA BSG 6 month after FEVAR



Therapy:
Relining with 6x26 Begraft +

Type 1 c Endoleak 6 month after FEVAR



Therapy: PTA and BSG-Extension with SECS

## Increased complexity of FEVAR equals increased complications Complications of FEVAR

CT-Stenosis 1year after FEVAR

Dislocation RRA BSG



Therapy: Extension BSG with BECS and SES



Therapy: Relining with BECS

#### Long-term follow-up of fenestrated endovascular repair for juxtarenal aortic aneurysm

I. N. Roy<sup>1,3</sup>, A. M. Millen<sup>1</sup>, S. M. Jones<sup>1</sup>, S. R. Vallabhaneni<sup>1,3</sup>, J. R. H. Scurr<sup>1</sup>, R. G. McWilliams<sup>2</sup>, J. A. Brennan<sup>1</sup> and R. K. Fisher<sup>1</sup>

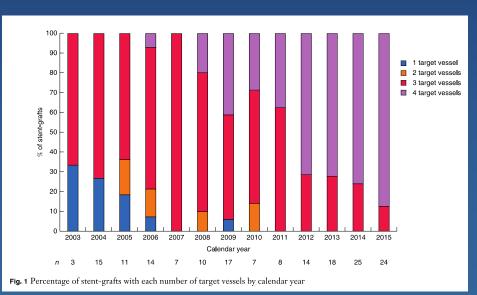
*B*7*S* 2017; **104**: 1020–1027

N=173, mean age=76, 90% male

Table 2 Fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair stent-graft configuration in a single UK centre

No. of target vessels	No. of patients	Coeliac axis	SMA	RRA	LRA	
4 (44-5)	30	Fenestration	Fenestration	Fenestration	Fenestration	
	47	Scallop	Fenestration	Fenestration	Fenestration	
3 (46-8)	11		Fenestration	Fenestration	Fenestration	
	62		Scallop	Fenestration	Fenestration	
	4	Fenestration	Fenestration	Fenestration to	RRA or LRA renal	
	3	Scallop	Fenestration	Fenestration to RRA or LRA renal		
	1		Scallop .	Scallop	Fenestration	
2 (3.5)	1*	Fenestration	Fenestration			
	1		Fenestration	Fenestration		
	1		Scallop	Fenestration		
	1			Fenestration	Fenestration	
	2			Fenestration	Scallop	
1 (5.2)	9			Scallop to RRA or LRA renal		

Values in parentheses are percentage of patients. \*Patient with end-stage renal failure on dialysis. SMA, superior mesenteric artery; RRA, right renal artery; LRA, left renal artery.



## Long-term follow-up of fenestrated endovascular repair for juxtarenal aortic aneurysm

I. N. Roy<sup>1,3</sup>, A. M. Millen<sup>1</sup>, S. M. Jones<sup>1</sup>, S. R. Vallabhaneni<sup>1,3</sup>, J. R. H. Scurr<sup>1</sup>, R. G. McWilliams<sup>2</sup>, J. A. Brennan<sup>1</sup> and R. K. Fisher<sup>1</sup>

*B*7*S* 2017; **104**: 1020–1027

#### 30d mortality: **5,2% (9 pt)**

- 3 visceral ischemia (4 and 3 fens)
- 2 myocardial infarction
- 2 MOF
- 1 retroperitoneal bleeding
- 1 aspiration and pneumonia

30d mortality 1 and 2 fens: 2% 2/83 pt
30d mortality 3 and 4 fens: 8% 7/90 pt
P=0,059

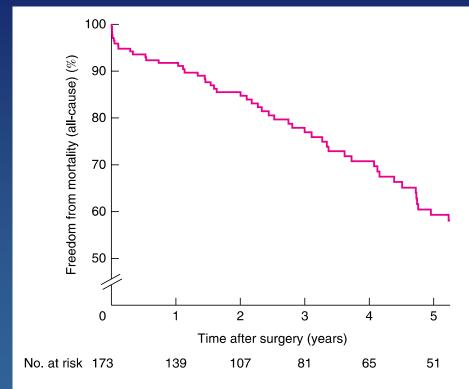


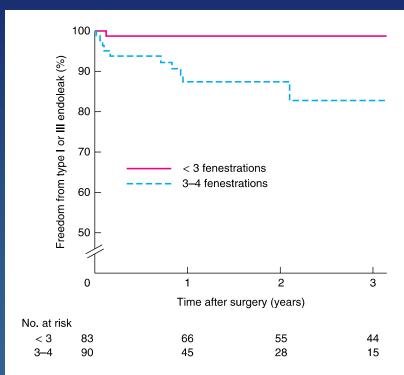
Fig. 2 Freedom from mortality (all-cause) following fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair in a single UK centre

*B*7*S* 2017; **104**: 1020–1027

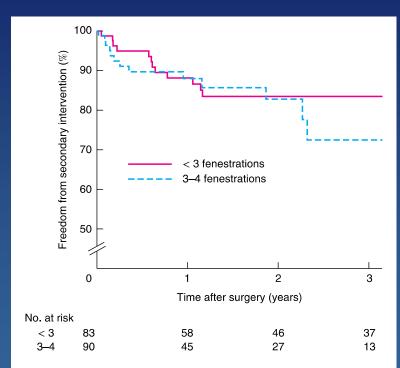
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## Median FU 34 months IQR 16 – 50 months



**Fig. 3** Freedom from type I or III endoleak following fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair in a single UK centre in relation to number of fenestrations in stent-graft. P < 0.001 (log rank test)



**Fig. 4** Freedom from secondary intervention following fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair in a single UK centre in relation to number of fenestrations in stent-graft. P=0.508 (log rank test)

## Early Results of Fenestrated Endovascular Repair of Juxtarenal Aortic Aneurysms in the United Kingdom

On behalf of the British Society for Endovascular Therapy and the Global Collaborators on Advanced Stent-Graft Techniques for Aneurysm Repair (GLOBALSTAR) Registry

N=318 pt from 14 centers

Perioperative mortality: 4,1%

Group 1 (renal fenestrations)	2,7%	2/73
Group 2 (renal fens and scallop SMA)	2,9%	5/168
Group 3 (incorporation of the CT)	9,4%	6/64

P=0,098 n.s.

(Circulation. 2012;125:2707-2715.)

Comparison of outcomes for double fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair versus triple or quadruple fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair in the treatment of complex abdominal aortic aneurysms

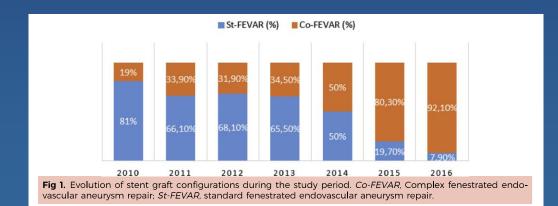
Athanasios Katsargyris, MD,<sup>a</sup> Kyriakos Oikonomou, MD,<sup>a</sup> George Kouvelos, MD,<sup>a</sup> Hozan Mufty, MD,<sup>a</sup> Wolfgang Ritter, MD,<sup>b</sup> and Eric L. G. Verhoeven, MD, PhD,<sup>a</sup> Nuremberg, Germany

Journal of Vascular Surgery
■■■ 2017

N = 384

**Table I.** Demographic data, aneurysm characteristics, and cardiovascular risk factors

Variable <sup>a</sup>	St-FEVAR (n = 199)	Co-FEVAR (n = 185)	Р
Age, years	72.6 ± 7.8	72.9 ± 7.9	.7
Male gender	85.9	94.1	.1
Aneurysm diameter, mm	59.9 ± 10	62 ± 10.3	.054
Aneurysm neck length, mm	2.3 ± 2.2	0.9 ± 1.6	<.001 <sup>b</sup>
Hypertension	78.4	76.2	.63
Diabetes mellitus	17	10	.08
CAD	58.3	56.2	.76
COPD	46.2	53	.22
Serum creatinine >100 μmol/L	40.7	47	.22
ASA Physical Status ≥ <b>III</b>	36.7	44.9	.119



TV Patency

Comparison of outcomes for double fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair versus triple or quadruple fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair in the treatment of complex abdominal aortic aneurysms

Athanasios Katsargyris, MD,<sup>a</sup> Kyriakos Oikonomou, MD,<sup>a</sup> George Kouvelos, MD,<sup>a</sup> Hozan Mufty, MD,<sup>a</sup> Wolfgang Ritter, MD, and Eric L. G. Verhoeven, MD, PhD, Nuremberg, Germany

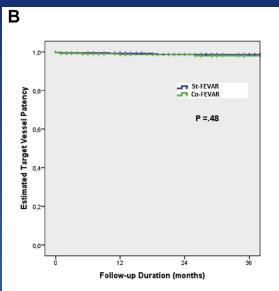
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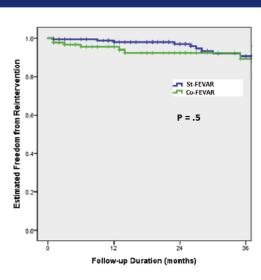
## Freedom from

C

## reintervention



	Time (months)	12	24	36
Standard 2x FEVAR	Target vessels at risk	381	281	181
	Standard Error (%)	0.4	0.6	0.6
	Patency (%)	99.2	98.6	98.6
Complex 3x/4x FEVAR	Target vessels at risk	267	171	102
	Standard Error (%)	0.6	0.6	0.9
	Patency (%)	98.6	98.6	97.9



	Time (months)	12	24	36
Standard 2x FEVAR	Patients at risk	125	94	60
	Standard Error (%)	1.2	1.6	3.1
	Freedom from	97.9	96.9	90.5
	Reinterventions (%)			
Complex 3x/4x FEVAR	Patients at risk	68	43	25
	Standard Error (%)	2.0	2.9	4.2
	Freedom from	95.4	92.3	89.1
	Reinterventions (%)			

Standard 2x FEVAR Standard Error (%) 3.6 Survival (%) 95 90.1 83.4 26 Patients at risk 44 Complex 3x/4x FEVAR 3.5 Standard Error (%) 2.4 3.5 Survival (%) 89.4

Follow-up Duration (months)

Time (months)

Patients at risk

Survival

CO-FEVAR

P = .96

12

24

36

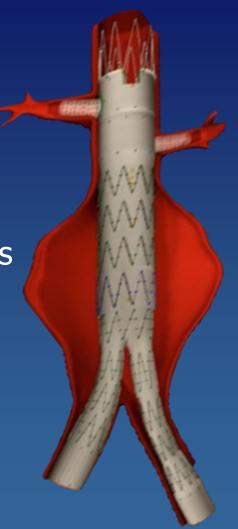
61

**Estimated Survival** 

So....

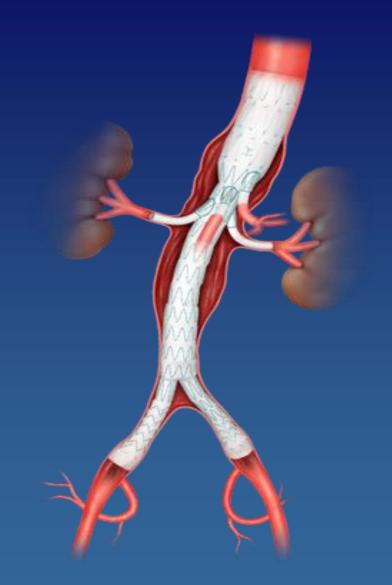
If we put all this together: FEVAR works

But the more complex the graft and the procedure becomes, you have more chances to fail or to have troubles.

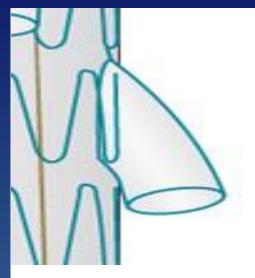


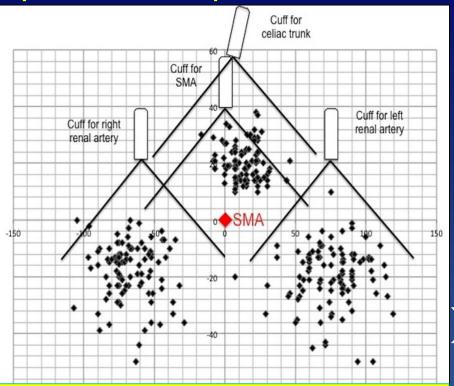
## My way to go:

If I have to go for a sealing above the celiac trunc, I like to use branches.



## Branches: F



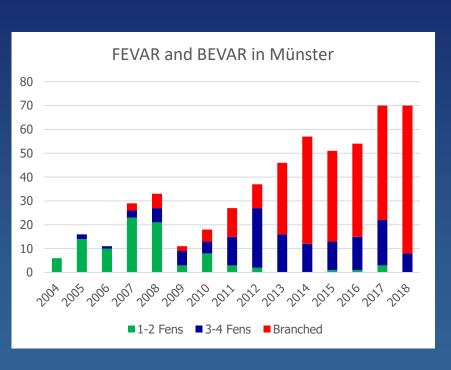


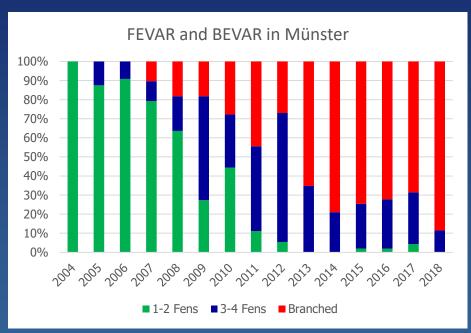
Münster applicability

63%

Bisdas et al. J Endovasc Ther 2013;20:672-77

## Evolution of stentgraft configurations in Münster





N = 536 :

1-2 Fens: 95

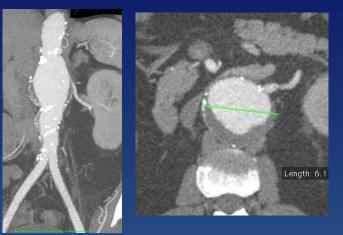
3-4 Fens: 141

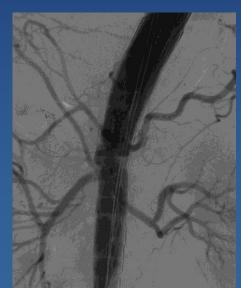
Branched: 300

male, 61 Y, AFB, single left renal artery, 6 cm TAAA type 4



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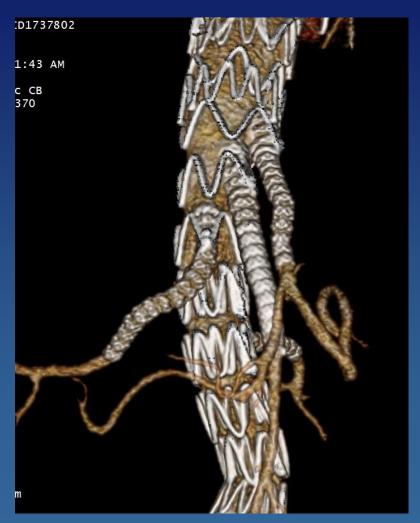
## Increased complexity of FEVAR equals increased complications BEVAR needs flexible bridging stentgrafts



**GORE® VIABAHN® VBX Balloon Expandable Endoprosthesis** 

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#### Bridging the target vessels





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- Fenestrations not forgiving
  - suitable anatomie is needed
  - The more fenestrations you have the more complications can occure.

#### Branches

- more forgiving
- enough space is needed for the branches.
- more coverage of the thoracic aorta (SCI)

Plan your FEVAR or BEVAR as complex as necessary and

try to keep it as simple as possible.

Balance is the key.

## Thank you for your attention!

e-mail: martin.austermann@sfh-muenster.de



