### Choosing the right FEVAR for the right patient

Jürgen Falkensammer

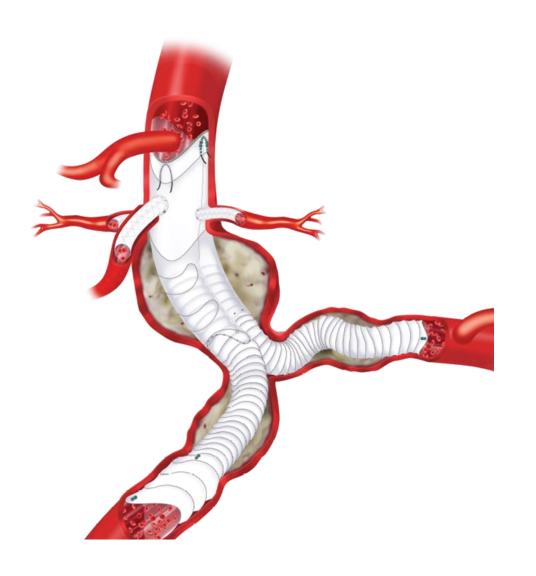


### Disclosures

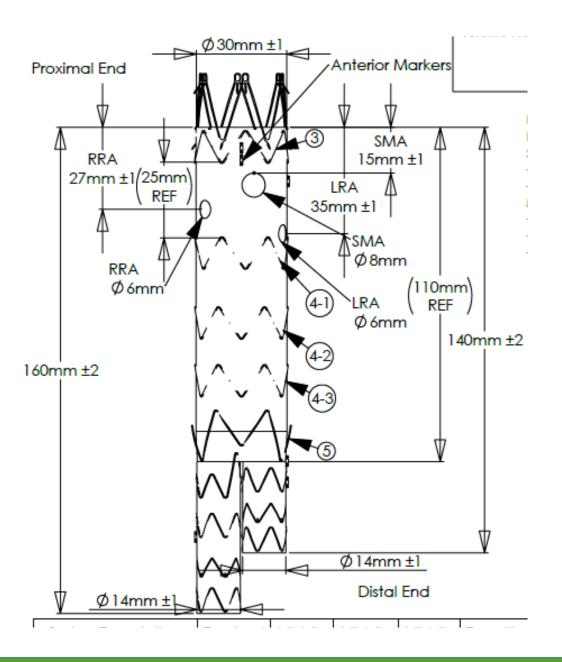
Speaker name: Jürgen Falkensammer

- I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
  - ☐ Receipt of grants/research support
  - Receipt of honoraria and travel support
  - ☐ Participation in a company-sponsored speaker bureau
  - ☐ Employment in industry
  - ☐ Shareholder in a healthcare company
  - ☐ Owner of a healthcare company
- ☐ I do not have any potential conflict of interest

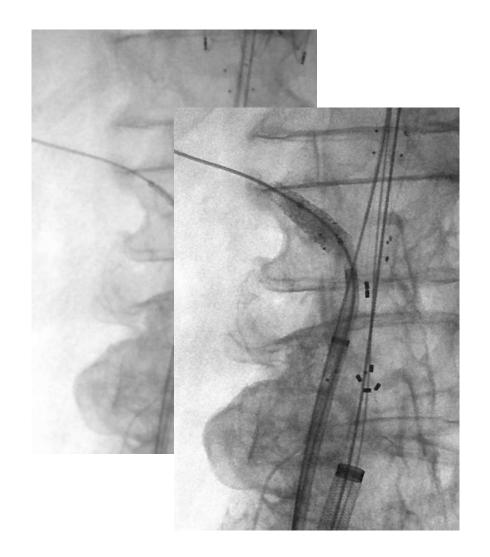


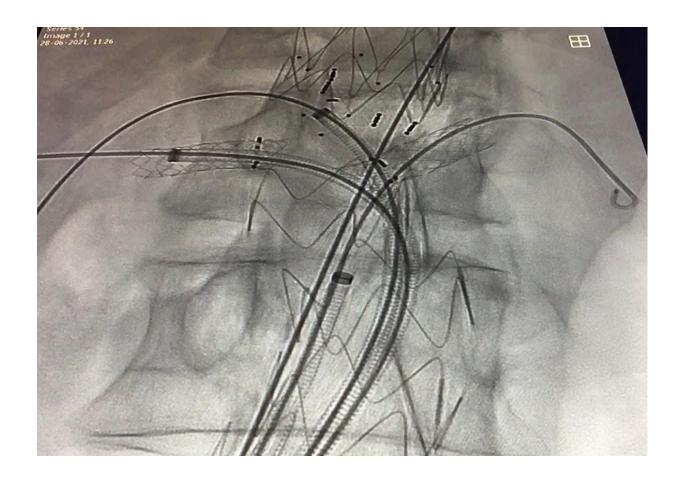




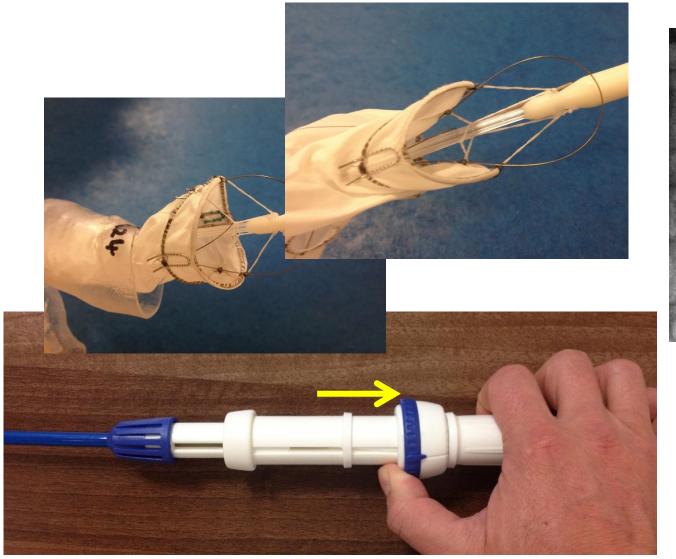


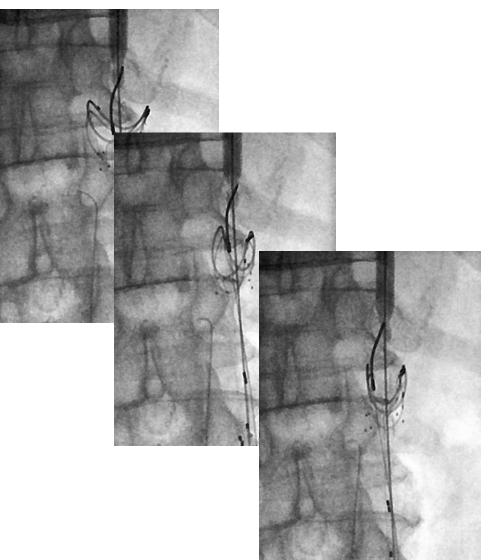






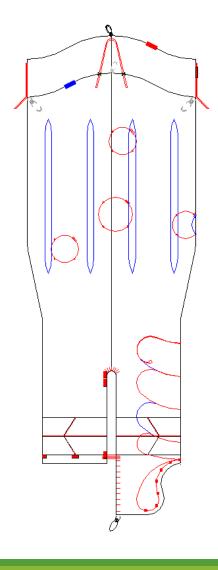








### f-Anaconda



- → 22.3F delivery system
- → max. length from top to flow divider: 100mm
- → graft diameter: 21.5, 23.5, 25.5, 28, 30.5, 32 & 34 (36) mm
- → max. 5 fenestrations



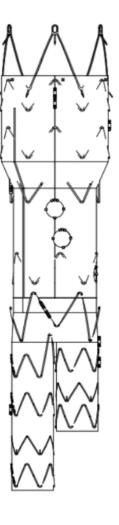
### f-Anaconda



- → 22.3F delivery system
- max. length from top to flow divider: 100mm
- → graft diameter: 21.5, 23.5, 25.5, 28, 30.5, 32 & 34 (36) mm
- → max. 5 fenestrations
- → up to 60mm of unsupported space for fenestration placement
- → max. angulation 90°



### f-Treo



- → 19Fr delivery system
- max. length from top to flow divider: 120mm
- → graft diameter: 24mm, 26mm, 28mm, 30mm, 33mm and 36mm
- → up to 5 fenestrations



### f-Treo



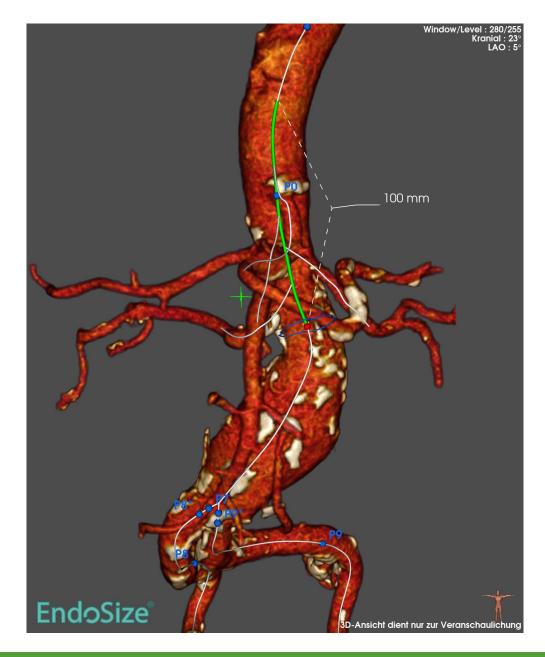
- → 19Fr delivery system
- max. length from top to flow divider: 120mm
- → graft diameter: 24mm, 26mm, 28mm, 30mm, 33mm and 36mm
- → up to 5 fenestrations
- → up to 40mm of free space between springs for fenestration placement
- → max. angulation? 70°?



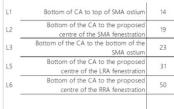
# Case









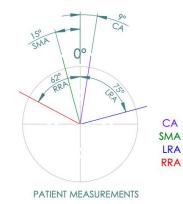


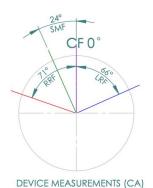
Proximal Sealing Diameter Proximal Sealing Ring Size CFD36 Oversize 16.13%

Artery	Angle (°)	Ø Vessel (mm)	Ø Fenestration (mm)
Celiac	9	8	8
Superior Mesenteric	-15	8	8
Left Renal	75	6.5	7
Right Renal	-62	7.5	7

For joined bodies, the horizontal positions are based on the proximal ring diameter on the scheme image. These will be modified for the distal body diameter on the graft. Joining ring above CA fenestration.

Proximal body size - CFD36 Distal body size - CFD30





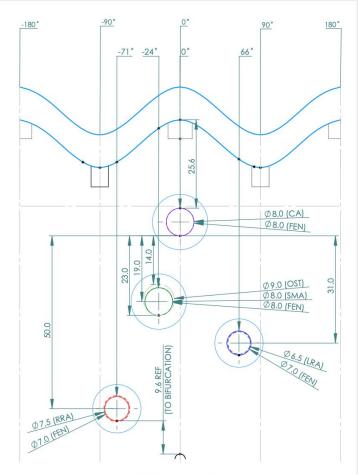






Not to scale All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated

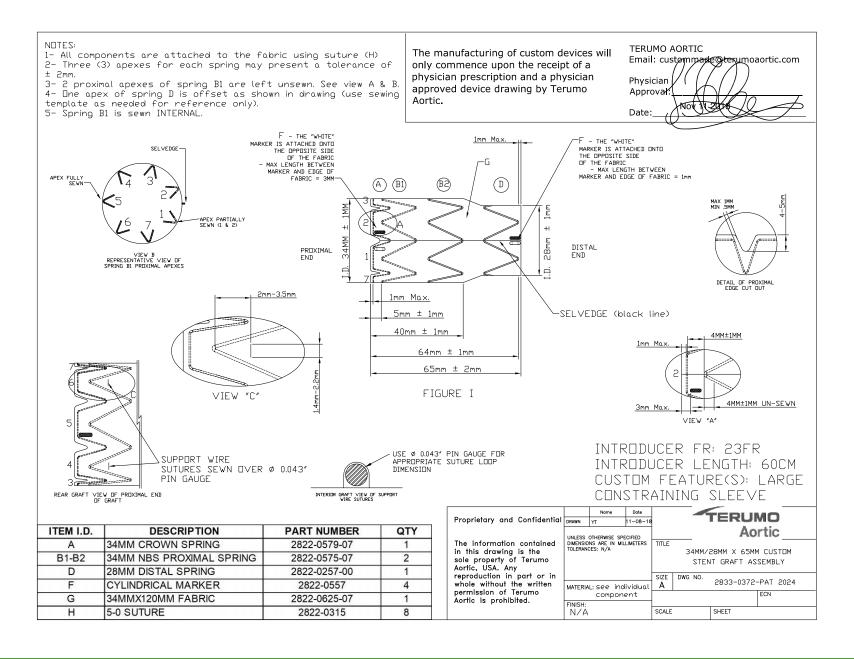
Bifurcated Device 4 Fenestrations Mid-ring Removed Peak to Bifurcation: 100 mm Contralateral Flare Removed Legs Lateral



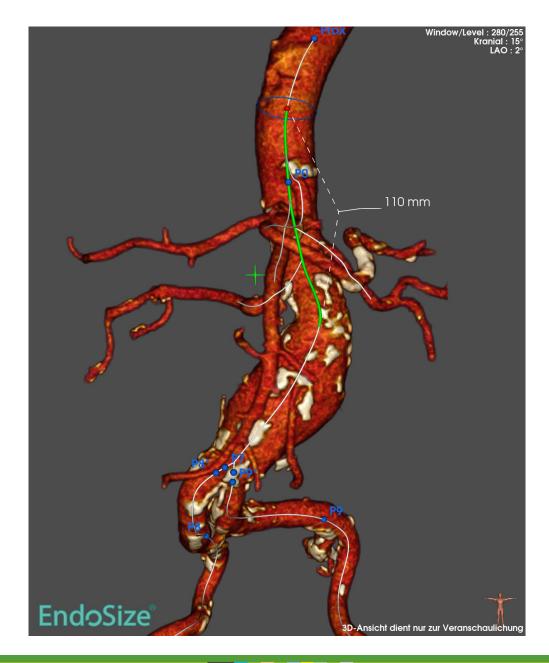
### OVERSIZE POSITION

ISSUE	DATE	CHECKED BY	DESCRIPTION	ENGINEER
1	14 FEB 2024	AS014	1st Issue	SM015
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	













### Custom Device Design Approval Record

CP#: 05925 Document#: Form - 0514 Rev: A



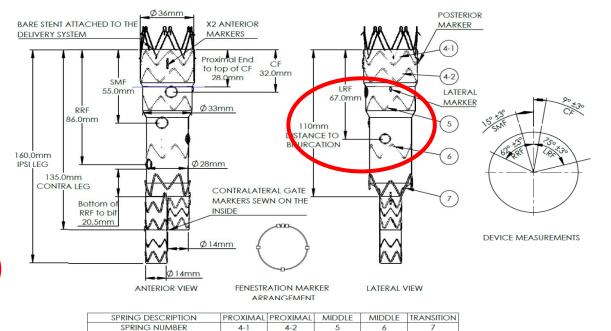
Case IdentifierCatalogue No.Patient IDClinicianEngineerPlannerIssueIssue DatePAT 4544-B128BC36B13514S196 RM221250Dr. J FalkensammerArwa HusseinJamie Clucas127 February 2024

**Device Parameters** 

Device Type Delivery System Introducer OD & Length IFU Reference

CONSTRAINED TO SIZE [±2mm]

Fenestrated TREO Fenestrated TREO 19Fr/60cm LSPEC-2844-8507 Rev D



24

22

18

18

Pa	tien <sup>.</sup>	tΡ	'ara	ıme	ters

	Bottom of CA to middle of vessel (mm)	Vessel Diameter (mm)	Fenestration Diameter (mm)
CA	-	8	8
SMA	19	8	8
LRA	31	6.5	7
RRA	50	7.5	7

Notes: Access Side - Right

Legs in lateral orientation

Lowest fenestration to bifurcation 20.5mm

Distal markers at distal edge of contralateral leg

Maximum and minimum overlap markers on lateral edge of each distal docking zone

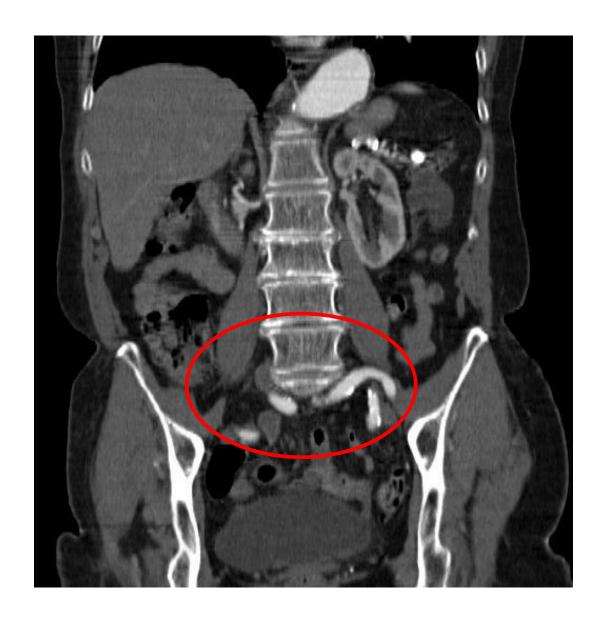


Main body length reduced to 110mm.
Fabric landing 28mm above the CA.
Ipsilateral limb length increased to 50mm.
Contralateral limb length increased to 25mm.
CA MAL compression



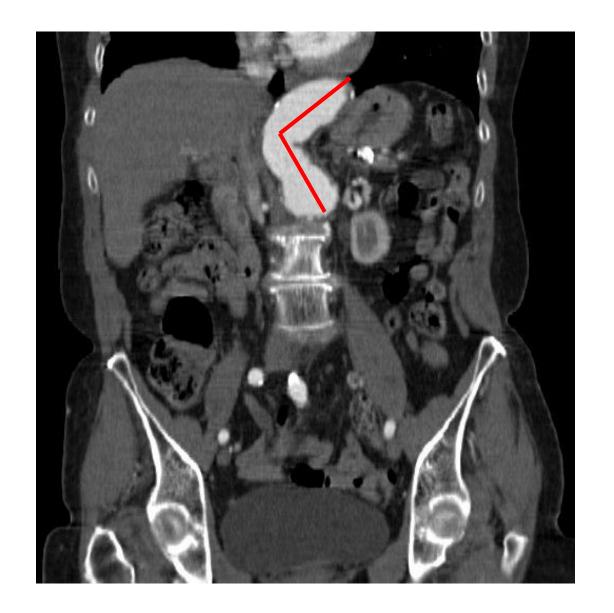


→ suitability (narrow or kinked) access vessels





- → suitability (narrow or kinked) access vessels
- → angulation of the aneurysm neck (supra-





- → suitability (narrow or kinked) access vessels
- → angulation of the aneurysm neck (supra- and infrarenal)

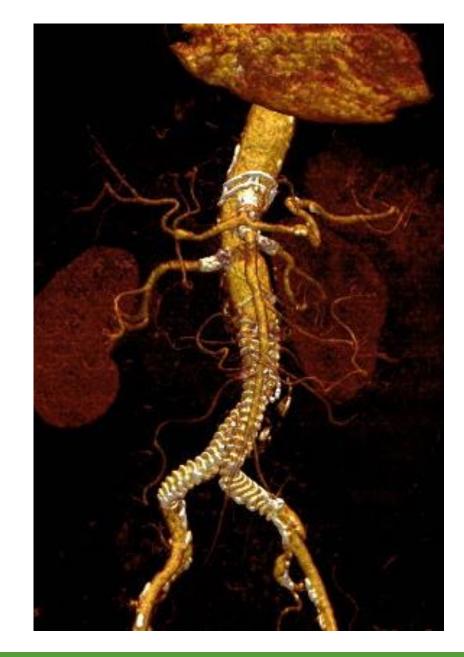


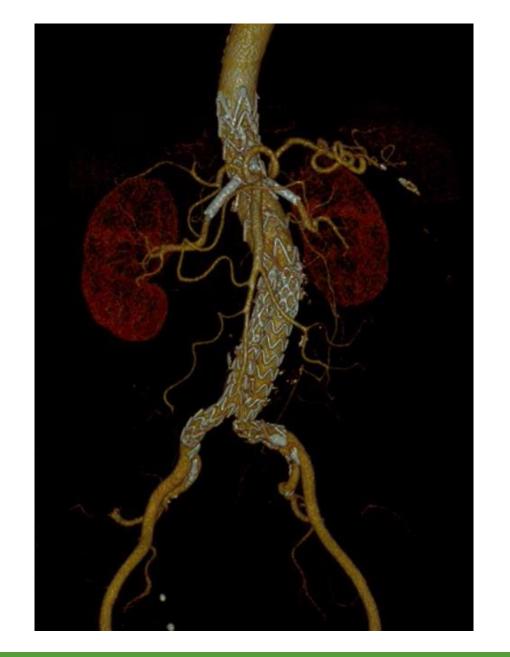


- → suitability (narrow or kinked) access vessels
- → angulation of the aneurysm neck (supra- and infrarenal)
- → suitability of proximal landing zone
- → distance between CT and distal RA















Thank you!

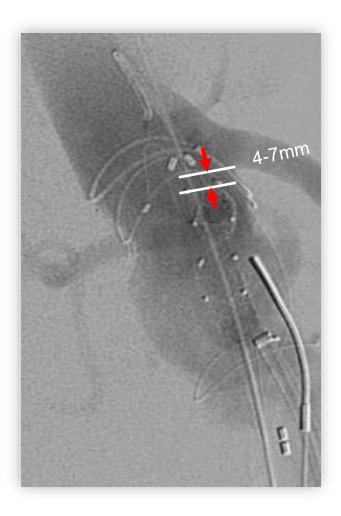


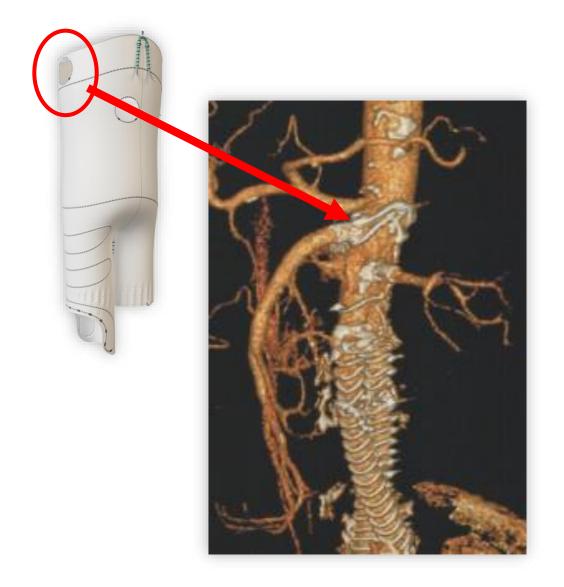




Brijder Schwestern Lin









# The Italian Multicentre Registry of Fenestrated Anaconda<sup>TM</sup> Endografts for Complex Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms Repair

Rodolfo Pini <sup>a,\*</sup>, Jacopo Giordano <sup>a</sup>, Michelangelo Ferri <sup>b</sup>, Bruno Palmieri <sup>c</sup>, Marco Solcia <sup>c</sup>, Stefano Michelagnoli <sup>d</sup>, Emiliano Chisci <sup>d</sup>, Franco Fadda Gian <sup>e</sup>, Pierluigi Cappiello <sup>f</sup>, Francesco Talarico <sup>g</sup>, Silvio Licata <sup>h</sup>, Paolo Frigatti <sup>i</sup>, Sonia Ronchey <sup>j</sup>, Nicola Mangialardi <sup>j</sup>, Carlo Pratesi <sup>k</sup>, Mauro Salvini <sup>l</sup>, Domenico Milite <sup>m</sup>, Fabio Pilon <sup>m</sup>, Reinhold Perkmann <sup>n</sup>, Carlo Stringari <sup>n</sup>, Raffaele Pulli <sup>o</sup>, Gianluca Faggioli <sup>a</sup>, Mauro Gargiulo <sup>a</sup>

Objective: The aim was to describe the outcomes of the Anaconda<sup>TM</sup> Fenestrated endograft Italian complex aortic aneurysms (AAAs), unsuitable for standard endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR). Methods: Between 2012 and 2018 patients with a proximal neck unsuitable for standard EVAR, treated fenestrated Anaconda<sup>TM</sup> endograft, were prospectively enrolled in a dedicated database. Endpoints were operative technical success (TS) and evaluation of type Ia/b or 3 endoleaks (T1/3 EL), target visceral (TVV) occlusion, re-interventions, and AAA related mortality at 30 days, six months, and later follow up. **Results:** One hundred twenty seven patients (74  $\pm$  7 years, American Society Anesthesiology (ASA) II/III/IV: 12/85/30) were included in the study in 49 Italian Vascular Surgery Units (83 juxta/para-renal AAA, 13 type IV thoraco-abdominal AAA, 16 T1aEL post EVAR, and 15 short neck AAA). Configurations with one, two, three, and four fenestrations were used in 5, 56, 39, and 27 cases, respectively, for a total of 342 visceral vessels. One hundred and eight (85%) bifurcated and 19 (15%) tube endografts were implanted. In 35% (44/127) of cases the endograft was repositioned during the procedure, and 37% (128/342) of TVV were cannulated from brachial access. TS was 87% (111/127): five T1EL, six T3EL (between fenestration and vessel stent), and six loss of visceral vessels (one patient with a Type Ia EL had also a TVV loss) occurred. Thirty day mortality was 4% (5/127). Two of the five T1EL resolved spontaneously at 30 days. The overall median follow up was 21  $\pm$  16 months; one T1EL (5%) occurred at six months and one T3EL (4%) at the three year follow up. Another two (3%) TVV occlusions occurred at six months and five (3%) at three years. The re-intervention rate at the 30 days, six months, and three year follow up was 5%, 7%, and 18  $\pm$  5%, respectively. **Conclusion:** The fenestrated Anaconda<sup>TM</sup> endograft is effective in the treatment of complex AAA. Some structure properties, such as the re-positionability and the possibility of cannulation from above, are specific characteristics helpful for the treatment of some complex anatomies.



