Longterm Results of TEVAR for Aortic Dissection: False Lumen Thrombosis is NOT the End of the Story: Need for Longterm Surveillance and Late Interventions

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Captivia 26/200

2 Years Later

New Entries/Re-Entries: Aortic and Iliac

Repair: TEVAR + Iliac Stentgraft
2.5 Years Later: New False Lumen Perfusion

I-Guided Embolization: Dyna-CT and Image Fusion

Puncture and Embolization

Complete Exclusion

Stabilization After 5 Years

129 Uncomplicated B Dissections since 1/2009, no Primary Intervention

Conservative management, reduction of hypertension
In 74 (57%) secondary interventions, Ø 3.2 / patient:
Onset of clinical symptoms, progression of false lumen
1 month intervention rate: 11/71 (3 deaths)
6 month intervention rate: 22/67 (4 deaths)
12 month intervention rate: 23/61 (6 deaths)
1 year survival 82%
103 Complicated B Dissections since 1/2009, TEVAR as Primary Treatment

- Technical success in all but:
  - Complex primary procedures in 74% (TEVAR +)
  - 30 day mortality 10% (93 survivors)
  - 72 secondary interventions (Ø 1.9/patient)
  - Worsened, unchanged clinical symptoms, re-perfusion of false lumen, growth of false lumen despite thrombosis
- 1 year survival 78%, overall re-intervention rate 85%

Long Term Success?
It is NOT False Lumen Thrombosis

Primary treatment alone almost never sufficient
Aggressive side branch therapy very often required
Clinical surveillance essential
The hope: stabilization after adequate secondary (multiple) interventions