Surgery for Arterio-Venous Malformations
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When is Surgery Indicated For AVM

• Complications of Embolization
• Volume Reduction Surgery
• Excisional Therapy

Complications of Embolization Therapy

• Bleeding
• Infection
• Venous outflow obstruction
• Wound Care

Volume Reduction Surgery

• AMV has led to hypertrophy of Limb
• Mass Effect seen on physical Examination
• Patient’s Desire Volume of Tissue Reduction

Excessive Tissue Dorsum of Foot

Financial Disclosure

• Nothing to disclose
Excisional Therapy

- Intra lipomatous AVM
- This entity does exist
- There is a synergistic epigenetic inducement of cellular growth and proliferation
- These are in reality Vascular Tumors.
- They are hormonally responsive.

19 Year Old Girl From Kuwait
Depth of Tumor

Depth of Cavity After Excision

Primary Closure after Flap Rotations

Six Weeks Later
Key Principles

- Interventional Radiology
- Identify all the feeding vessels
- Arterial and Venous
- Embolization to Major Vessels
- Decrease Bleeding at Surgery

- Surgery
- Complete wide excision
- Flap Rotation, save skin where possible
- Drain all Cavities
- Post OP MRI to identify residual or recurrent disease