Short- And Long-Term Outcomes Of Emergency Repair Of RAAAS In 80- And 90-Year-Old Patients: Is It worthwhile And does EVAR Improve Outcomes

Björn Sonesson

VASCULAR CENTER MALMÖ

Two-thirds of ruptured AAA occurred at age 75 or above

Increasing number of elderly in society

U.S. data

Ruptured AAA in 80- And 90-Year-Old Patients

• Should an attempt be made to repair?
• If an attempt is made-what will the short and longtime outcome be?
Swedish Vascular Registry 1994-2014

- ≥ 80 years of age with an repaired AAA
- Intact AAA n=2335
- Ruptured AAA n=1538
- Crude, long-term and relative survival was analyzed

Crude Survival (all deaths)

- Intact AAA: 55%
- Ruptured AAA: 41%

Long term survival (all deaths until 90 days excluded)

- Intact AAA: 50%
- Ruptured AAA: 60%

Older age-worse outcome

- Older age: worse outcome
  - 80-84
  - 85-89
  - 90 and above

No gender differences in long term survival

Approximately 5% lower survival at 5 and 10 years compared general population
Open versus EVAR in rAAA (crude survival)

Conclusions

- 90 day mortality in rAAA approx. 50%
- Older age – worse outcome
- No gender difference
- If survived initial 90 days 50% alive at 5 years
- EVAR shows survival benefit compared OR

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