Use Of A Power Wire To Create Fenestrations In A Dissection Flap To Access And Stent Branches Arising From The False Lumen: How To Do It And Equipment Required

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Disclosures

- Consultant for Bayer

False Lumen Branch Access

- During FEVAR for dissection for TAAA access to the false lumen arteries can be a challenge
- Misalignment between natural fenestration and graft fenestration is possible
- Toronto Power technique allows neo fenestration development at a site of operator’s choice

Toronto Power Wire fenestration technique to access false lumen branches in fenestrated endovascular aneurysm repair for chronic type B dissection

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Fig: Illustrative diagram of the Toronto PowerWire fenestration technique (TPFT). A. Radiofrequency wire activation adjacent to the planned fenestration. B. Dissection flap crossed and false lumen accessed. C. Fenestration enlargement. D. Covered stent across the stent artery.
Tools Required for Toronto Power Wire NeoFenestration Technique

- Power Wire generator
- .035 Power Wire
- Oskar or other steerable Sheath
- Short Pulse of 1 sec is usually sufficient to cross septum

Second Example Toronto Power Wire NeoFenestration Technique

Conclusions

- Relatively simple technique for false lumen branch access
- Allows planning of the fenestration close to the target vessel
- Assists when natural fenestration is not visible or is misaligned
- Uses existing technique described for LSA insitu fenestration