Introduction

- Since 2005 TEVAR has evolved into the treatment of choice for complicated TBAD in the US

Aortic Remodeling after Type B Aortic Dissection

- The INSTEAD XL Trial and others have shown decreased long term aneurysm-related mortality with TEVAR for treatment of uncomplicated TBAD compared to Medical Management
- There is up to a 50% risk of aneurysmal degeneration in medically managed uncomplicated TBAD

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Disclosures

- Speaker for Cordis
What are the trends in treatment of uncomplicated TBAD in the US?

Methods

- Independent variables (IV) of interest include management (BMT vs. Operative; BMT vs. Open; BMT vs. TEVAR), and operative approach (Open vs. TEVAR)
- Multivariate logistic regression (MLR) utilized propensity scores unique to each IV based on: hospital and patient demographics, and Elixhauser Comorbidity Index
- Multivariate logistic regression to assess in-patient mortality
- Simple linear regression to assess trends over time

TBAD: National Trends in Management

TBAD: National Trends in Operative Approach
Limitations

- Large data set
  - Generated from an inpatient sample and extrapolated
  - ICD 9 coding errors possible
  - Only inpatient data points short term data

Conclusion

- TEVAR + BMT for uncomplicated TBAD has increased over the past several years in the US
- Although there is longer LOS and increased cost of TEVAR, there may be a lower mortality in TEVAR vs BMT for TBAD
- Further studies are necessary to continue to clarify which patients would optimally benefit from TEVAR