Outcomes and analysis of stroke risk factors associated with hybrid endovascular aortic repair in different zones (0–2)
Ahmed Sameh Eleishra
Aortic fellow, German Aortic Center, UKE, Hamburg, Germany

ABSTRACT

- Early and mid-term outcomes.
- The rate and risk factors of stroke.

METHODS

A retrospective single center study (2012 - 2016) Gangnam Severance Endovascular Aortic Registry was performed. Among 332 patients whose aortic pathology was managed with thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR), we identified 112 patients (98 males) who underwent hybrid debranching TEVAR during the study period between 2012 and 2016.

RESULTS

Technical success was achieved in 7 (67.5%), 19 (89%), and 79 patients (91.4%) for zones 0, 1, and 2, respectively. The numbers of mortalities were 1 (12.5%), 1 (3.3%) and 4 (4.8%) for zones 0, 1, and 2, respectively. No acute surgical conversion occurred. Stroke occurred in 2 (25%) and 5 patients (6.1%) for zones 0 and 2, respectively.

The mean follow-up period was 5 ± 3.2 months. None of the patients had late surgical conversion, and the patency of revascularized arteries was 100% for all the zones. We had one late non-aortic mortality case for zone 1 aortic aneurysm after 11 months. Two (25%), 5 (25%), and 4 patients (4.8%) were identified with persistent endoleaks for zones 0, 1, and 2, respectively. No statistically significant predictors of stroke were identified.

CONCLUSIONS

Safe and effective alternative treatment option as regard to hospital and mid-term results. Stroke after hybrid debranching procedures is common.

DISCLOSURES

I have no disclosures or conflict of interest.