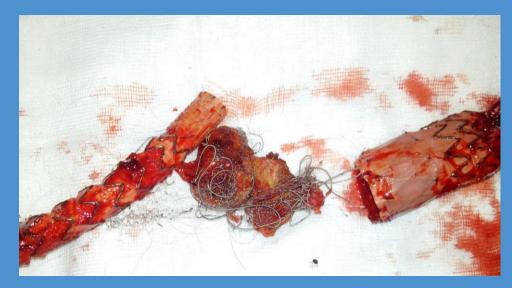
I-MEET may 31st, 2018

Explantation of different EVAR devices with infection



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Xavier BERARD

My Disclosure

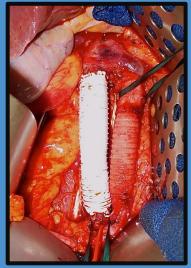
I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
 Receipt of grants/research support
 Receipt of honoraria and travel support
 With Maquet-GETINGE
 BUT NO CONFLICTS WITH ALL EVAR COMPANIES

Epidemiology

- Overall Graft infections : 1 to 6 % (except dialysis)
- Aortic graft infection :< 1 %
 Aorto bi-femoral graft infection: 2%
 infra-inguinal bypass > 6%
 Graft for dialysis access : 3 à 35%
 EVAR 0.2 to 5%

Diagnosis and management of prosthetic vascular graft infections L. Legout et al. Med Mal Infect 2012 Surgical treatment of infected prosthetic dialysis arteriovenous grafts: total versus partial graft excision P Warren et al. Am Journ of Surgery 2007

Treatment and outcomes of aortic endograft infection Smeds et al J Vasc Surg 2016







Risk Factors for Graft Infection



Local complications: graft infection. M.R. Back. Rutherford's vascular surgery (7th ed.) Vascular graft infections. B Hasse et al. European Journal of Medical Sciences 2013





Symptoms of EVAR infection

- From Smeds et al J Vasc Surg 2016
- 2004-2014 multicentric, USA
- 206 patients

◆ 180 EVAR
 ◆ 26 TEVAR

Presenting symptom	No. (%) (N = 206)
Pain	137 (66)
Back Abdominal Groin Chest Elenk	71 (52) 47 (34) 8 (6) 7 (5)
Fever/chills	137 (66)
Aortic fistula	55 (27)
Rupture Asymptomatic	23 (11) 10 (5)

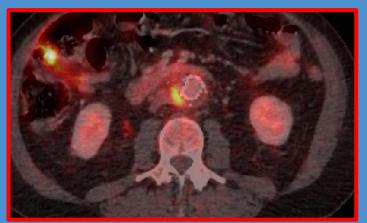
Smeds et al J Vasc Surg 2016

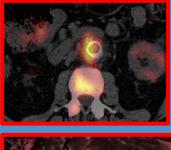




Imaging a suspicion

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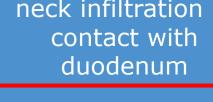




CTA with periaortic neck infiltration in contact with duodenum

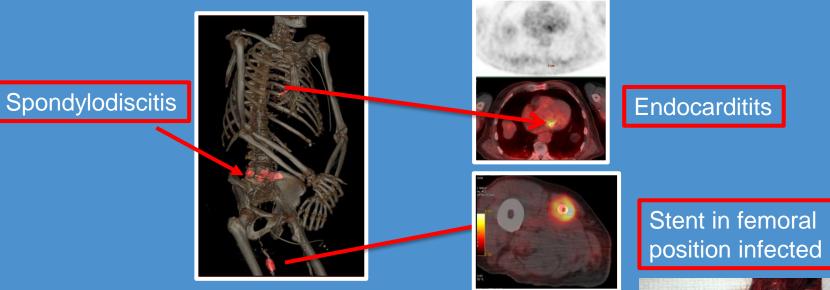
A PET CTA withuptake in the neck (potential enteric fistula?)







Determine the infection scenario with PET-CT



Berard et al. Circulation 2014







Which approach?

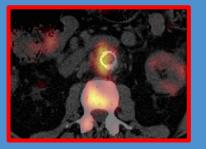
Trans-abdominal
 Need for bowel repair
 Difficult right iliac limb extraction
 Okay for Simple aortic proximal fixation
 Gore C3



- SupraRenal stent not above SMA
- Nice renal arteries



Difficulties and Strategy Preference to transabdominal approach







Duodenal adherence to aortic neck During EVAR explantation Duodenum direct suture for prosthetic enteric fistulae

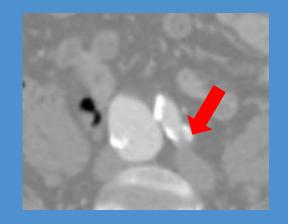




Identified difficulties and strategy



Gore C3 with right bell bottom Left iliac calcification Potential Aorto-bifemoral bypass







Explant of a Bridge EVAR

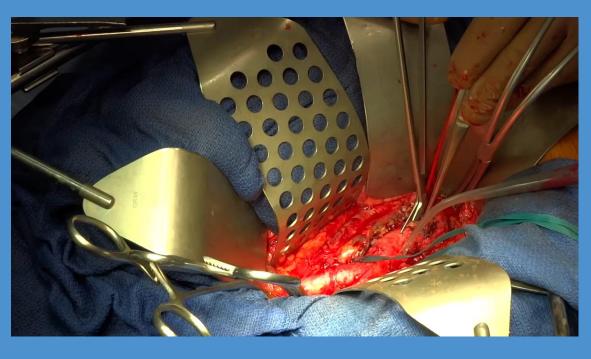
Bridge EVAR : temporary placement of EVAR to rescue:

- Rupture of proximal pseudoaneurysms following aortic graft surgery
- Aorto-enteric fistulae in native aortic infections





Explant of a Bridge EVAR



 Bridge for aortoenteric fistula (Q fever aortitis) treated with Gore C3

- No difficulties in extraction at day 7
- No risk of iliac damage
- Tubed pericardium

Median laparotomy Supra renal aortic clamping





COOK EVAR extraction through trans-abdominal incision



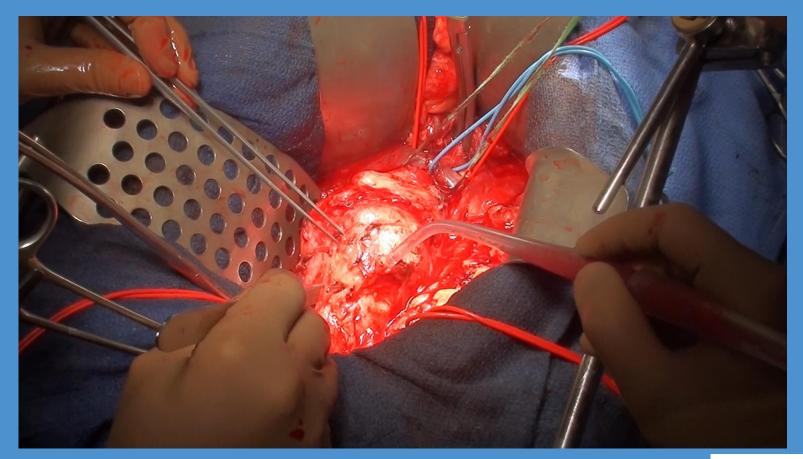


Cook suprarenal fixation Clamp planning : supracoeliac





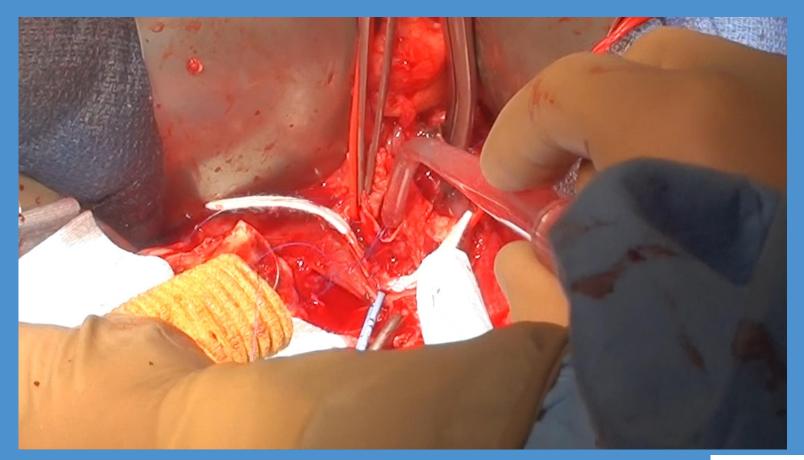
Medtronic EVAR extraction through trans-abdominal incision







Medtronic EVAR extraction through trans-abdominal incision







Which approach? Retroperitoneal (Thoraco-abdominal) No Need for bowel repair or limited to 4th portion of duodenum (direct suture) Easy right iliac limb extraction Overfect for Difficult aortic proximal fixation SupraRenal stent in front of or above SMA FEVAR, Chimney extraction or post ostial diseased

(left++) renal arteries



Univers



Cook EVAR extraction through 9th rib thoraco-abdominal incision

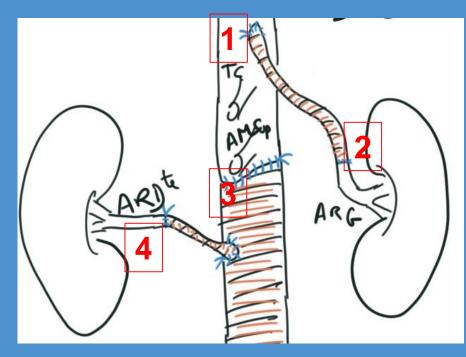






ChimneyEVAR extraction through 9th rib thoraco-abdominal incision

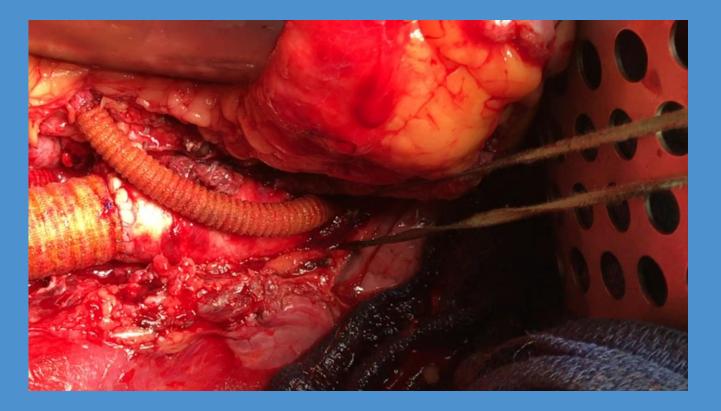
- **1-** Thoracic cross clamp (10 min) to suture laterally 8 mm dacron
- **2-** Left Renal Art cross clamp (10 min) to connect distaly the 8 mm graft
- **3-** Supra SMA cross clamp (20 min) to suture aortic graft with presutured 8 mm dacron
- **4-** Distal Right Renal Art sutured to 8 mm dacron (cold ischemia 50 minutes) then Cross clamp of aortic graft below right renal graft origin







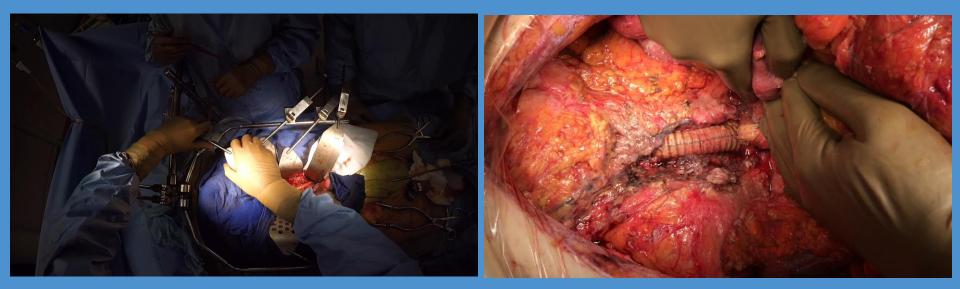
ChimneyEVAR extraction through 9th rib thoraco-abdominal incision







How to isolate (recover) the new graft?



The Omentoplasty

And when great omentum is missing...Gerota plasty





Sometimes delay closure to perform 2nd look at day 2 or 3

Delay the abdominal closure

- Visceral oedema due to massive fluid administration and/or ischemia reperfusion
- Doubt in bowel ischemia
- Higher risk of bleeding :
 - Acidosis
 - Hypothermia

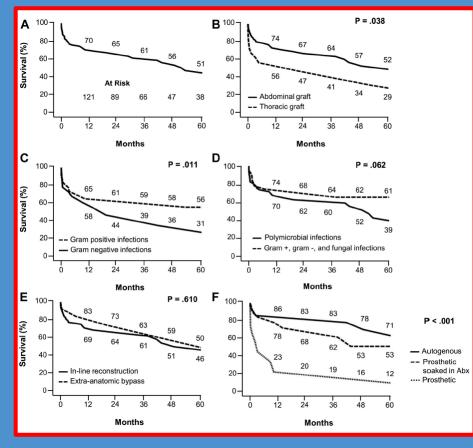


VAC closure





Outcomes following EVAR extraction



TEVAR are worse than EVAR

Polymicrobial and BGN are hard to treat

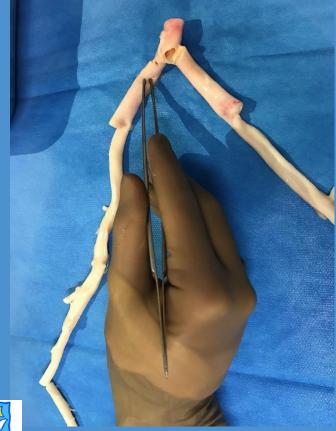
Autogenous and antimicrobial grafts do it better



Smeds et al J Vasc Surg 2016



Cadaveric artery bad defrost

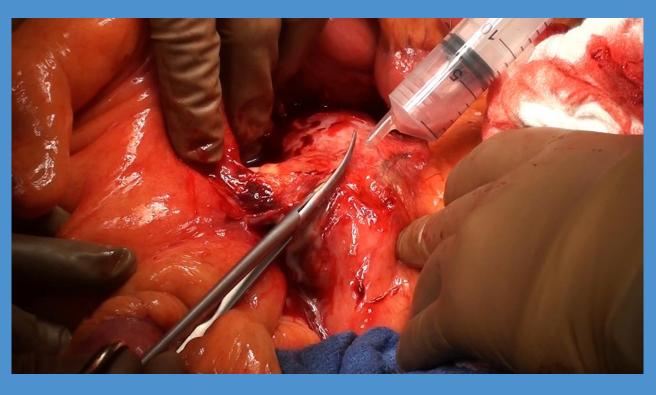








UnBridge C3 with total biological conduit





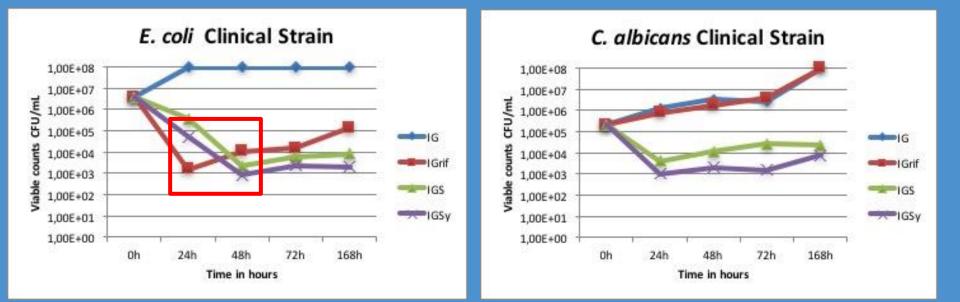




How to extend length and diameter by adding tubed pericardium to femoral veins?



Silver+Triclosan Vs Rifampicin soaking Bactericidal activity up to 7 days



X Berard et al under review April 2018





Conclusions

- Planed strategy with dedicated approach
- Rapid Identification of microorganisms to target drug therapy
 - Sonication of explanted material
 - PCR 16S
- Multidisciplinary approach
 - Adequate Imaging CT and PET-CT
 - Close surveillance
- Find Solutions to reduce Reinfections
 - Biological conduit
 - Use of Synergy graft (silver + Triclosan) when prosthetic
 - Adapted pre-operative antibiotic + anti-fungal drugs







Thank you for your attention

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Conservative treatment

