

# PERSPECTIVES 2017

December Friday 15 - BORDEAUX

Organization: E. Ducasse, M. Sibé



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## My most promising perspective for AV fistula BTK treatment

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Clinic of Angiology

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Germany



 **Universitätsklinikum  
Leipzig**  
Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts

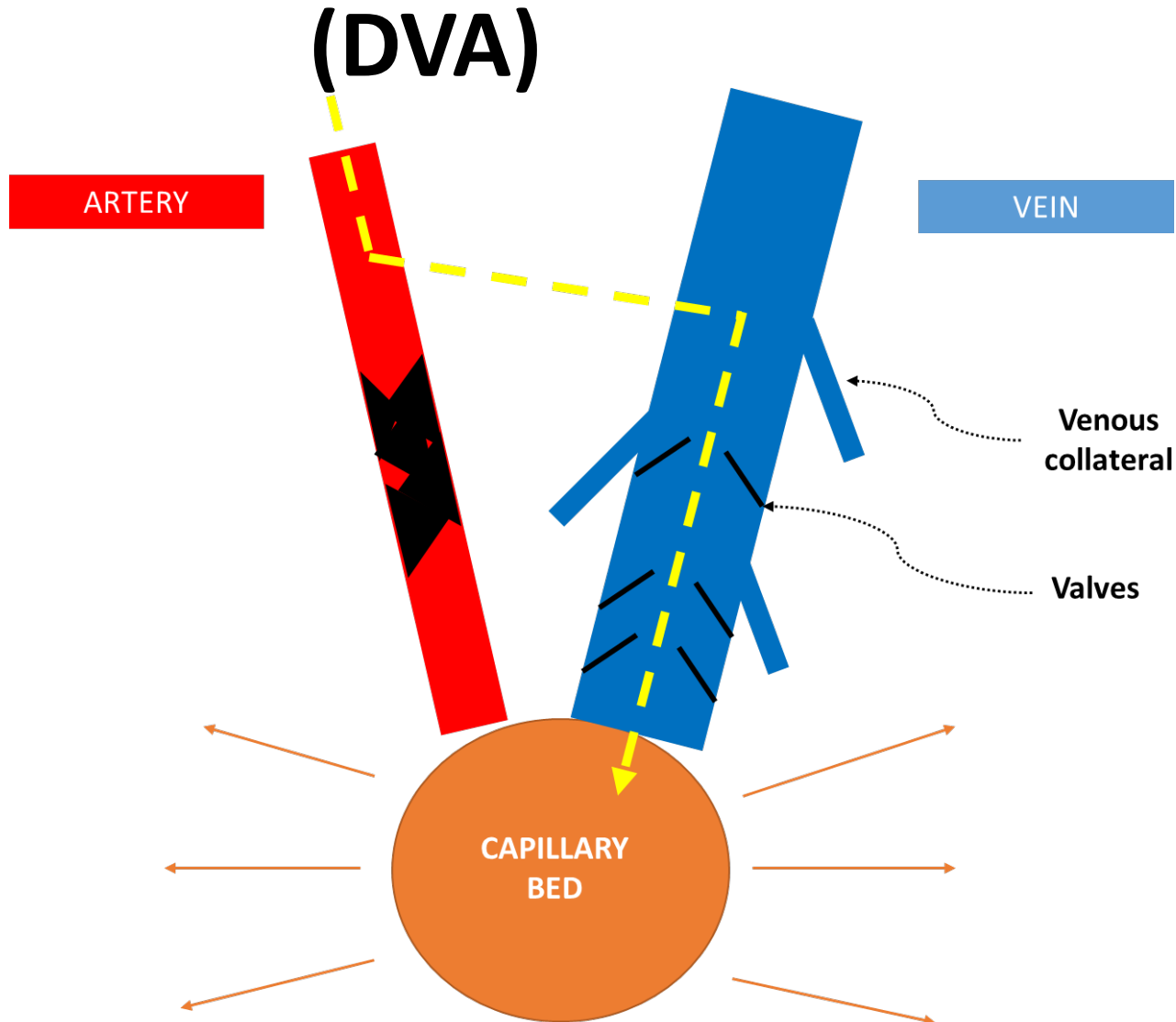
# Disclosure of Interest



Speaker name: Yvonne Bausback

- I do not have any potential conflict of interest

# Concept of Deep Venous Arterialization



# Candidates for Deep-Venous Arterialization

- Desperate situations
  - “Desert foot”
  - Severely calcified distal PAOD
  - No endovascular or surgical option
  - Diabetic patients
  - Patients on hemodialysis



# Surgical Technique for Deep Vein Arterialization



- Variable techniques:
  - Destruction of vein-valves, no stenting
  - Saphenous vein, only partially distal anastomosis to the deep vein system
  - Closure of tributary veins to prevent proximal shunting inconsistent

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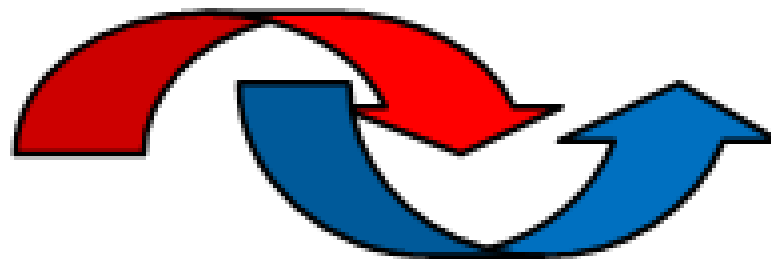
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Can we perform this  
completely percutaneously?

**LimFlow**



# LimFlow - Pilot Study

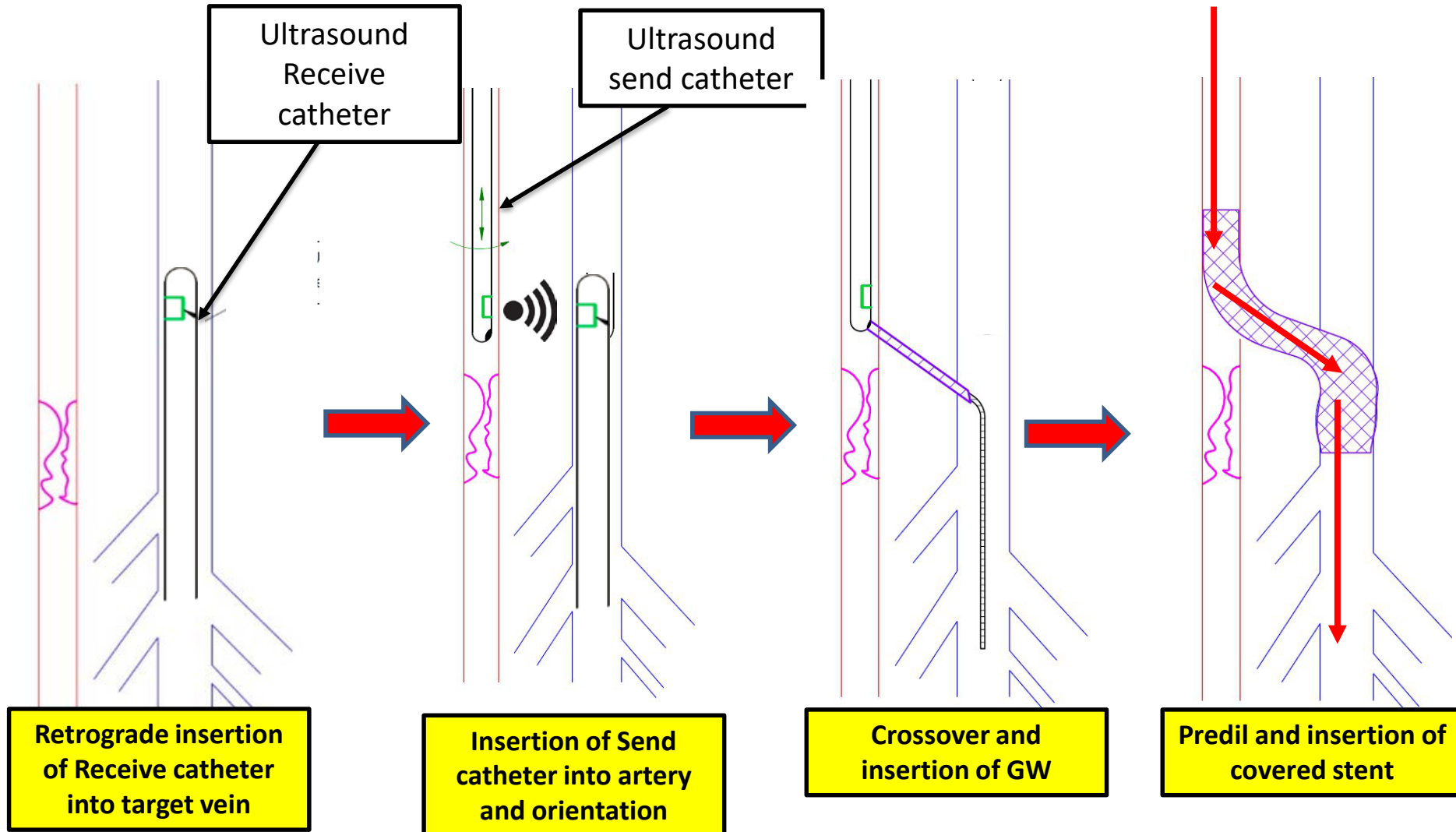
- Pilot Study in Singapore (Investigators : Steven Kum MD, Tan Yih Kai MD, Tjun Tang MD)
- Rutherford 4, 5 and 6, **No option CLI**
- 7 Patients , Clinical Follow-up
- Objective and Subjective measures of Perfusion + Wound outcomes

# LimFlow: Clinical Experience - CE

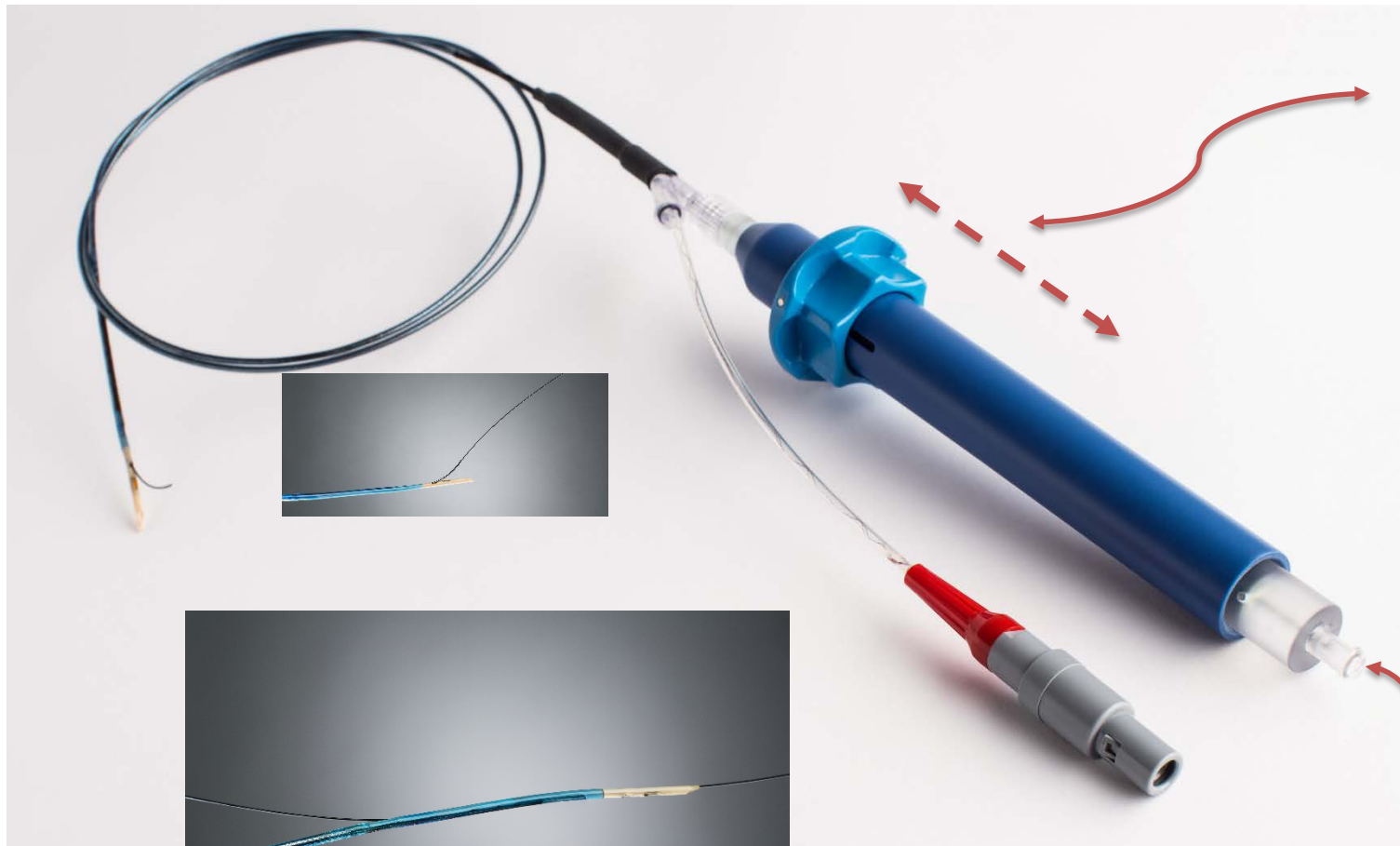
- 1<sup>st</sup> 9 patients enrolled in 10 patient CE mark study
  - 5 Centers approved & enrolling
    - Leipzig (Dr. Schmidt), Munster (Prof Torsello/Dr. Schwindt), Munster (Prof Reinecke), Arnsberg (Dr. Lichtenberg) and Singapore (Dr. Kum)
  - Expect to complete enrolment by Q2 2016
  - 4 more centers being trained for post-CE registry
    - Dr. Roberto Ferraresi – Italy
    - Dr. Michiel Schreve – The Netherlands
    - Dr. Kim Christian Houliind – Denmark
    - Hamburg – Prof Sebastian Debus
- CE Mark of Full System in Q2 2016



# Percutaneous AVFistula: Review of Procedure

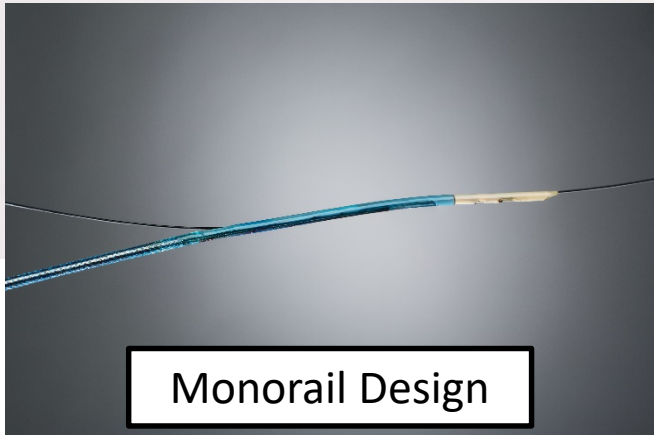


# The Arterial "Send" Catheter

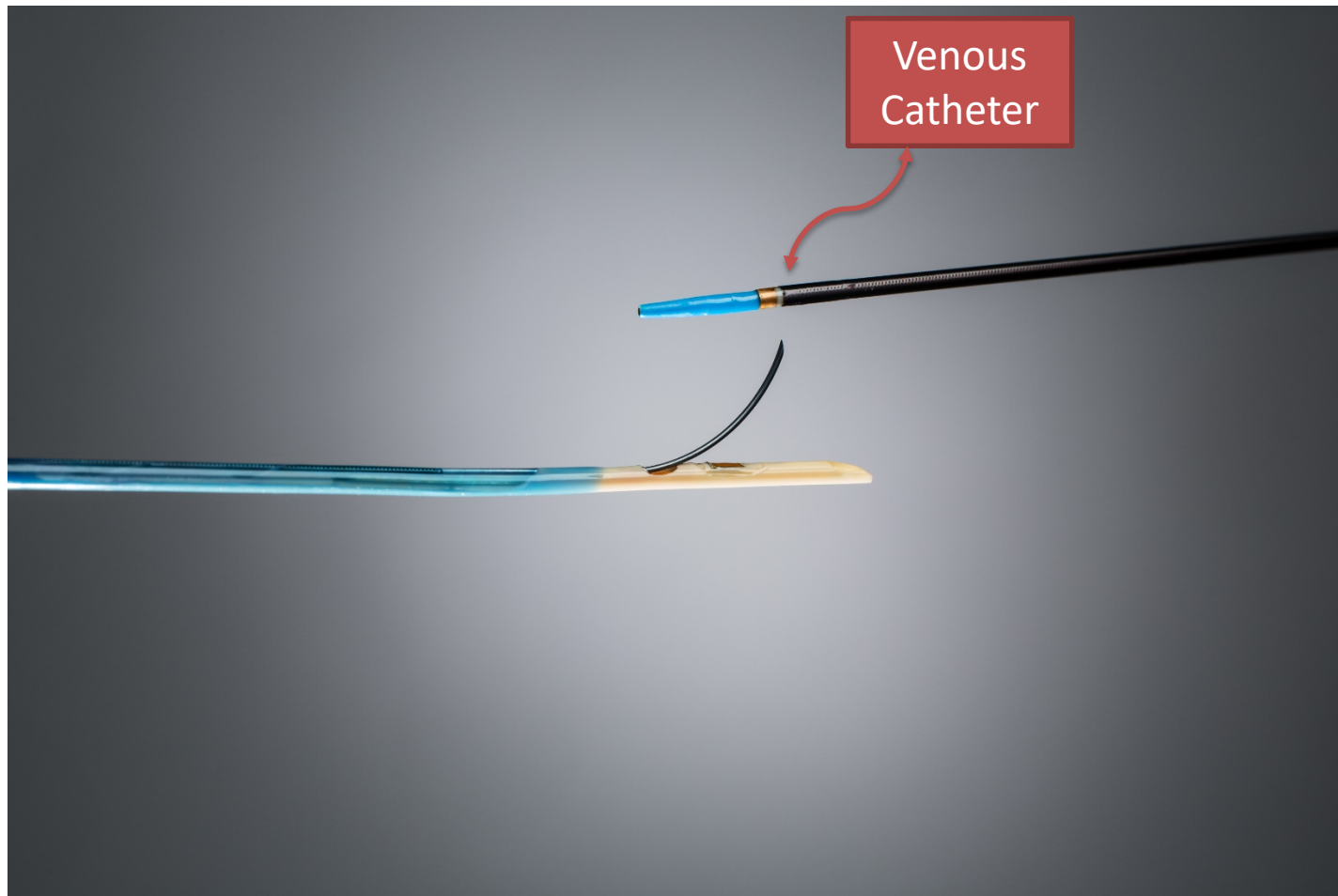


Slider  
pushes  
needle  
out

Insertion  
Port for  
0.014  
Crossing  
Wire



# The Venous “Receive” Catheter

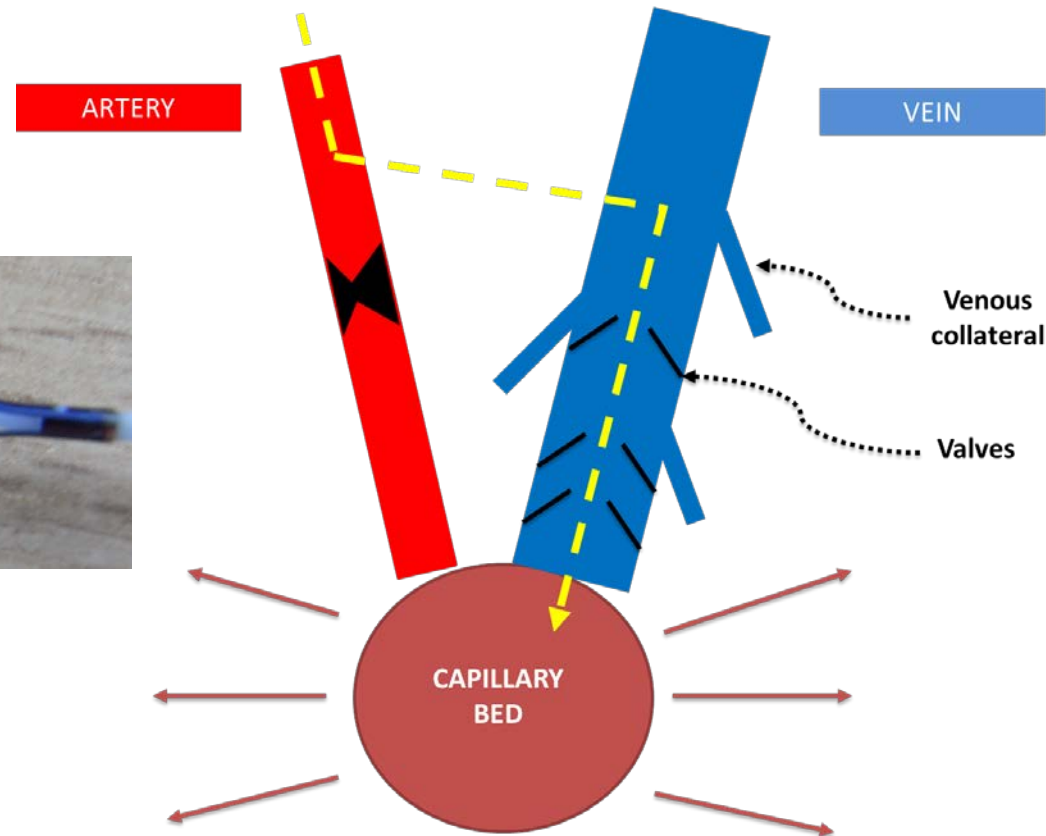


# LimFlow

## Reversed OTW Valvulotome



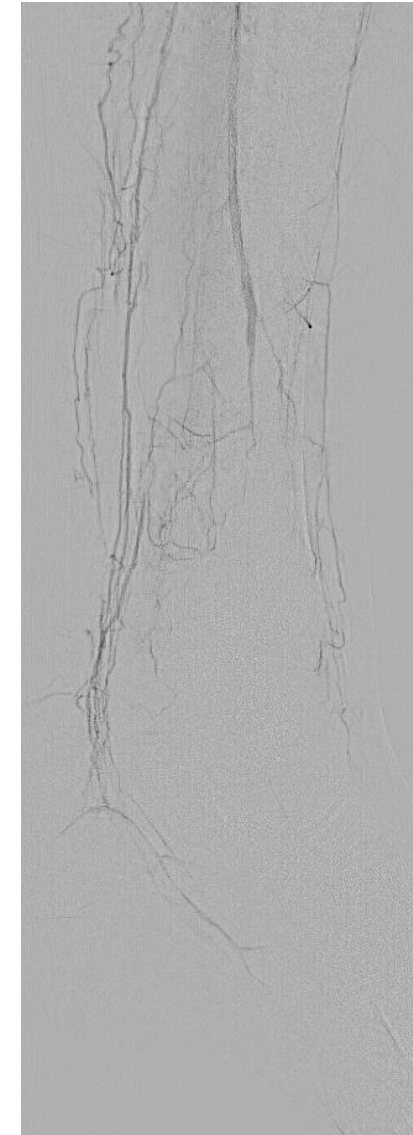
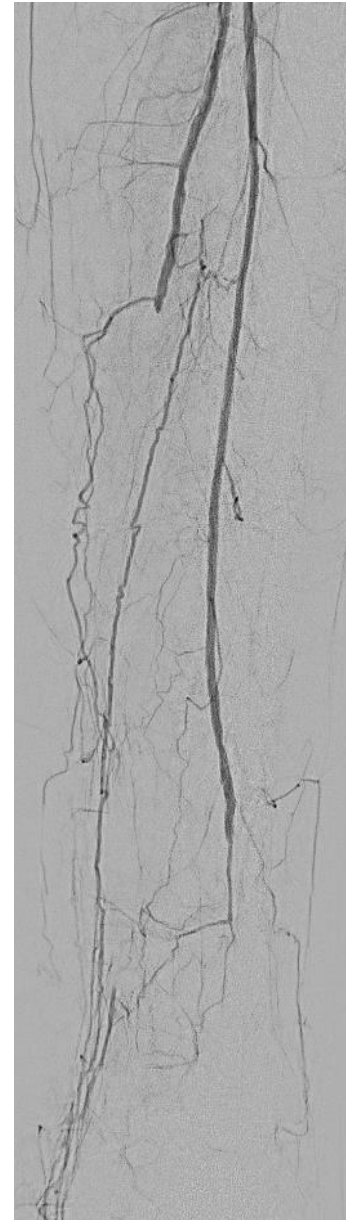
**OTW  
Valvulotome  
with forward  
facing blades**



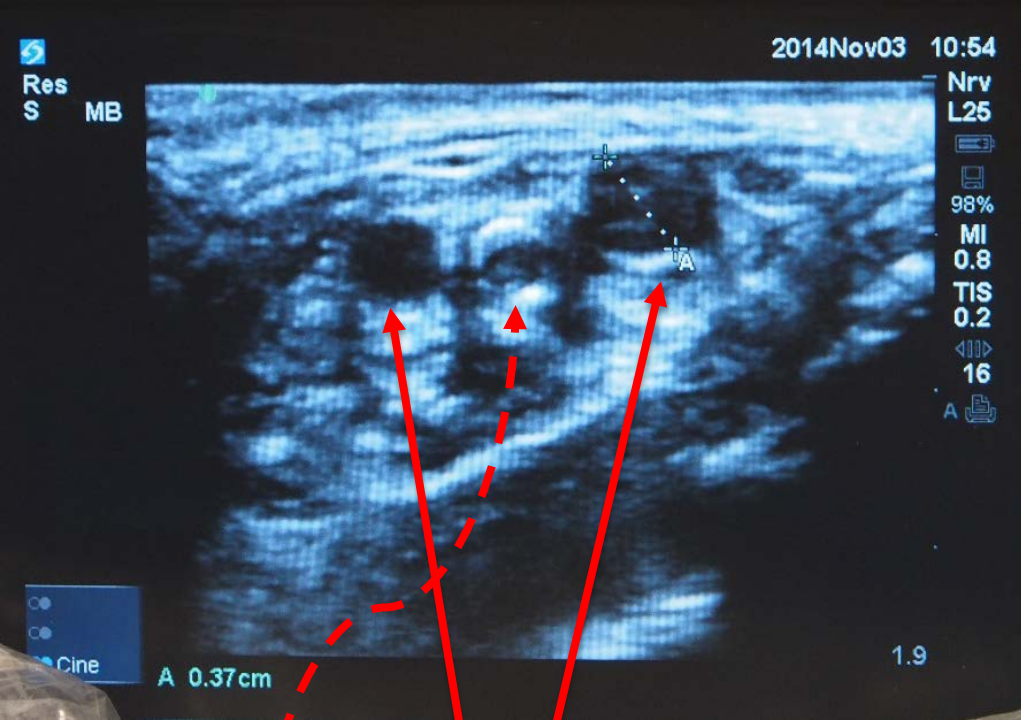
# Case Example

65 years, male

- Renal failure with chronic dialysis
- Forefoot gangrene
- Several PTA-attempts
- Calcified foot-arteries

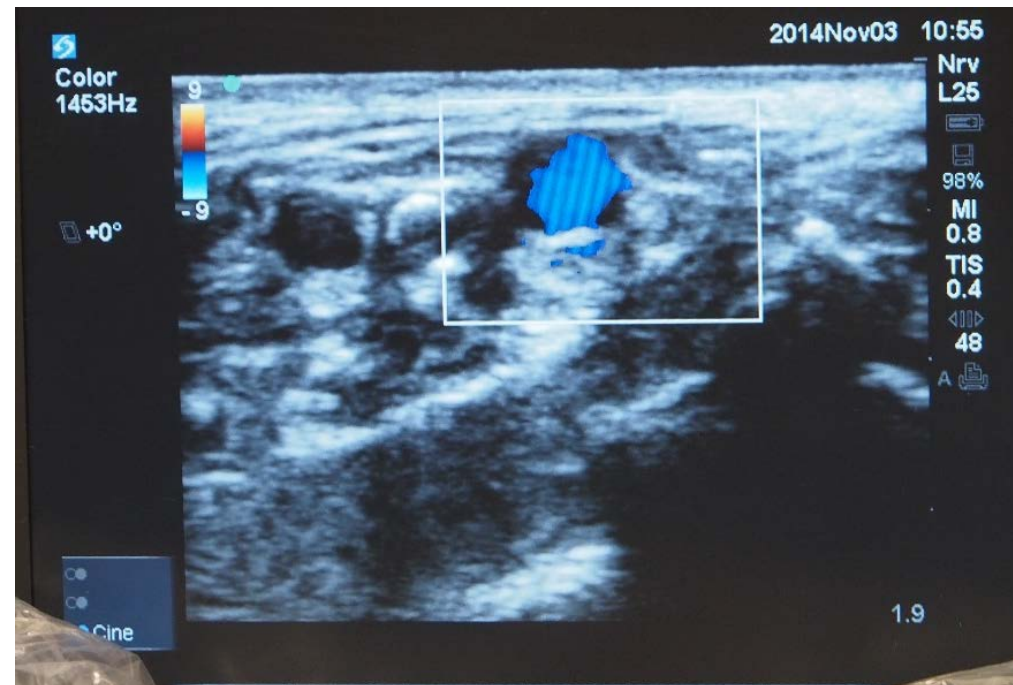


# Deep Vein Arteriolization using the LimFlow-system



PT Artery

PT Vein



# Phlebography of the posterior tibial vein



Access distal PTV

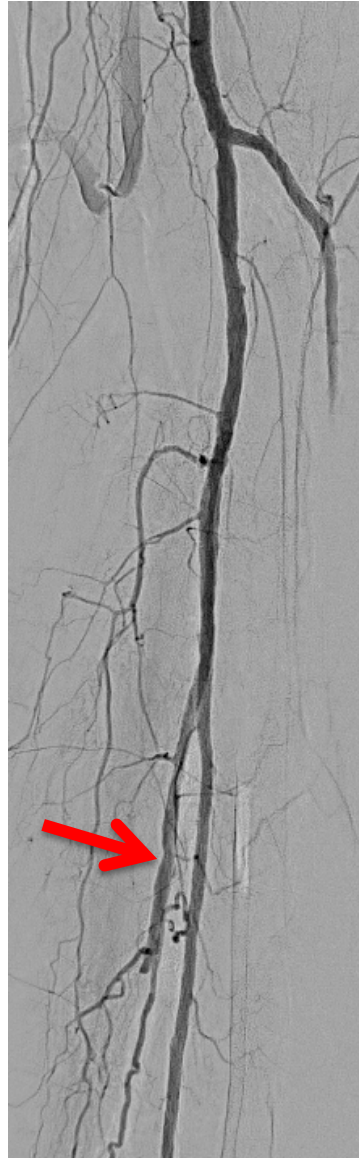


Phlebography with proximal tourniquet

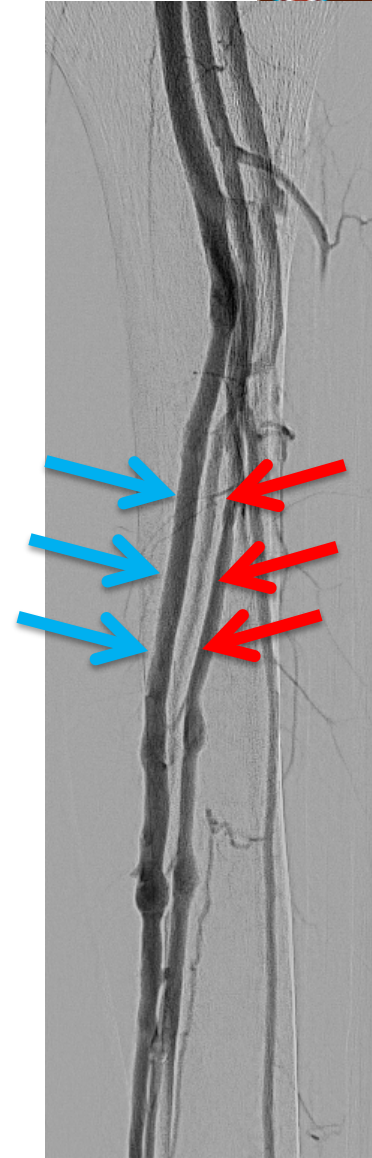
# Arteriography and Phlebography



Phlebo



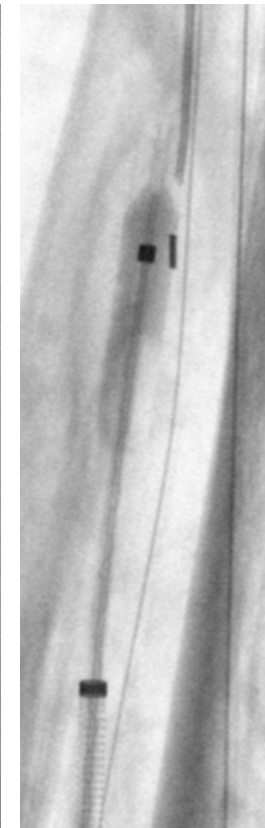
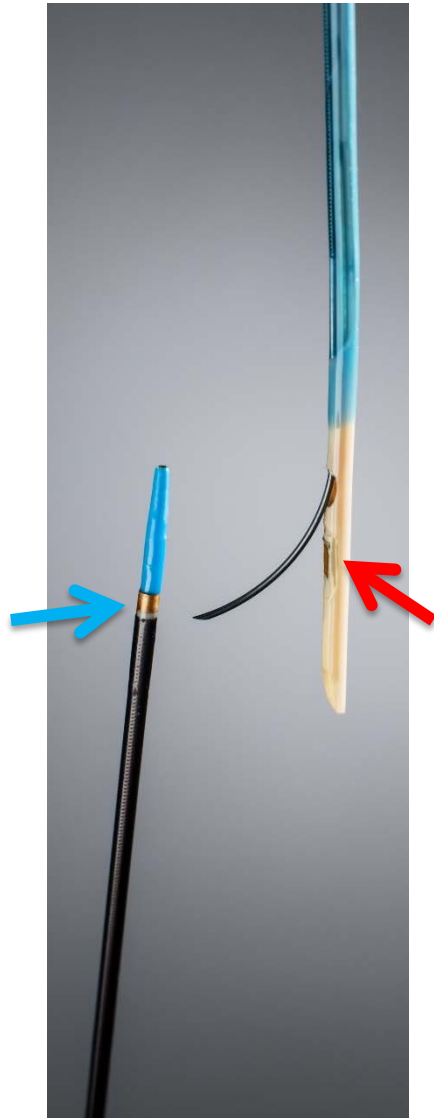
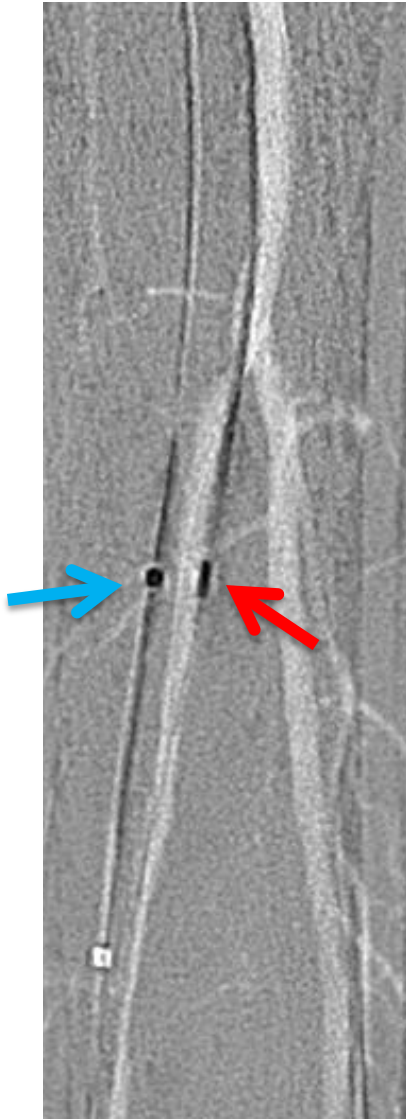
Angio



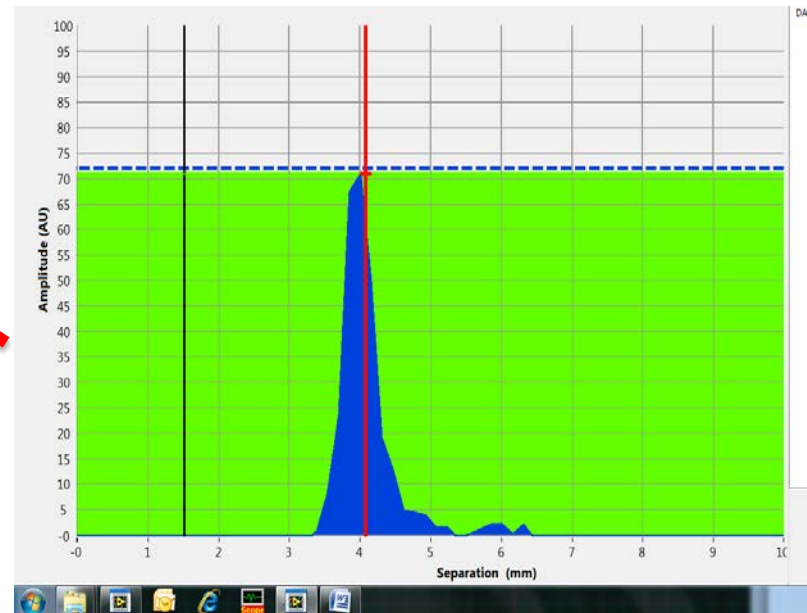
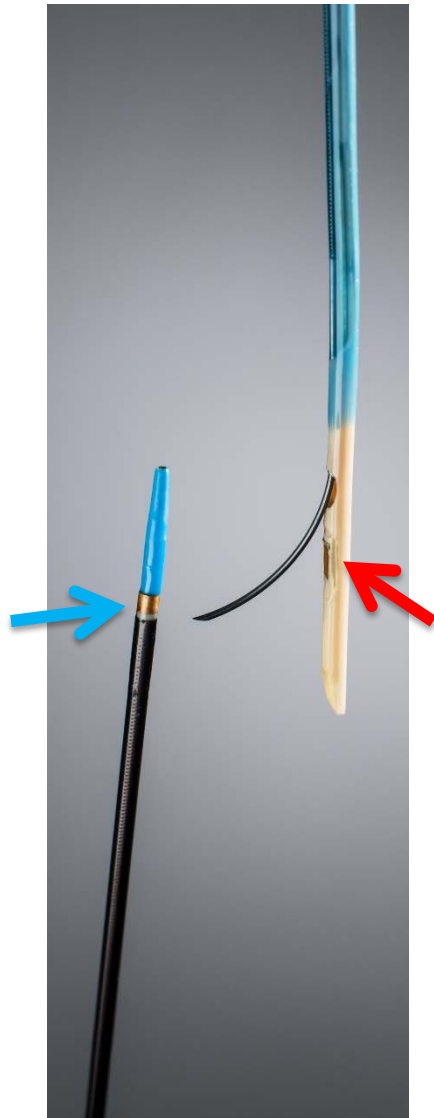
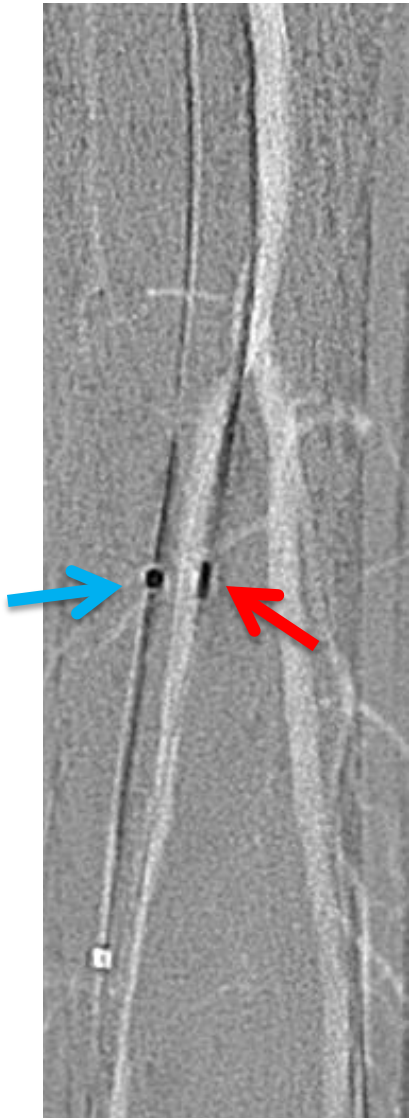
Simultaneous



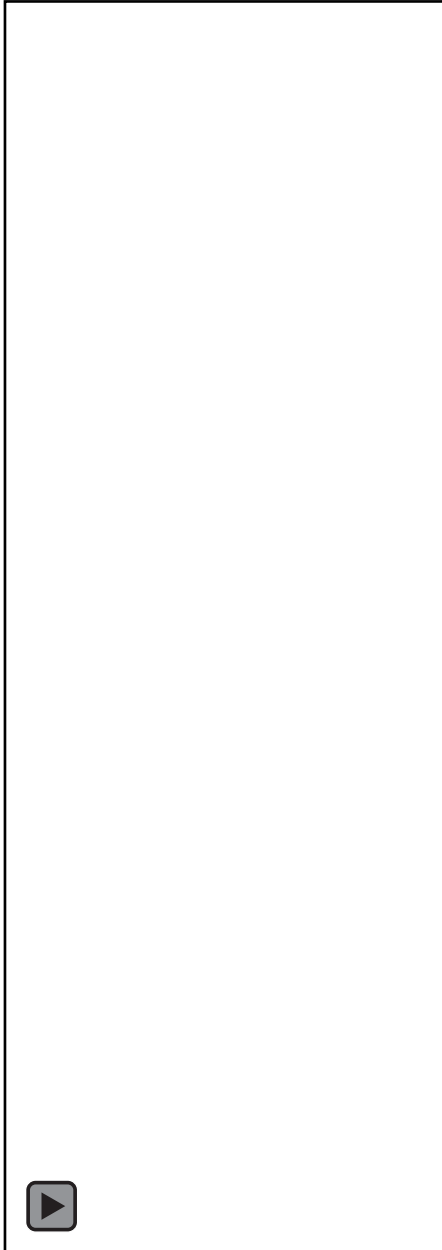
# Puncture from Artery to Vein



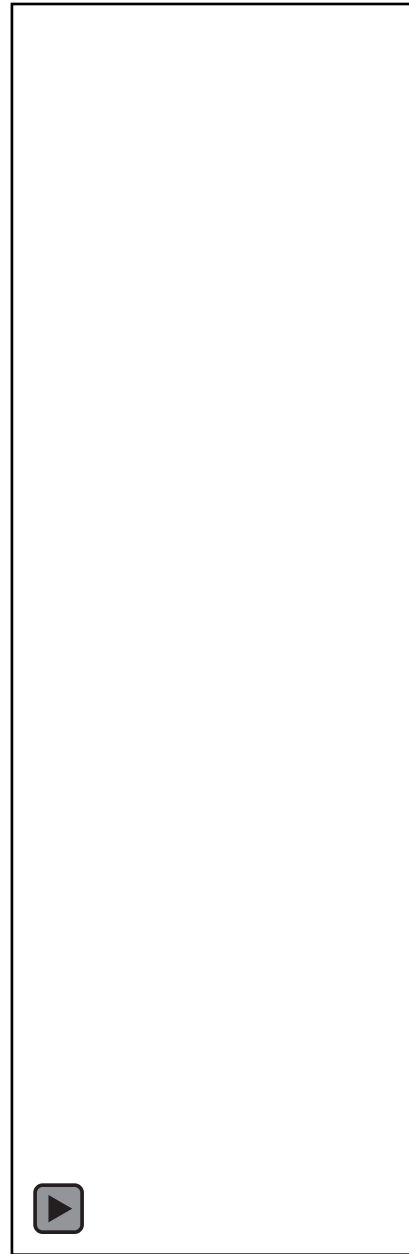
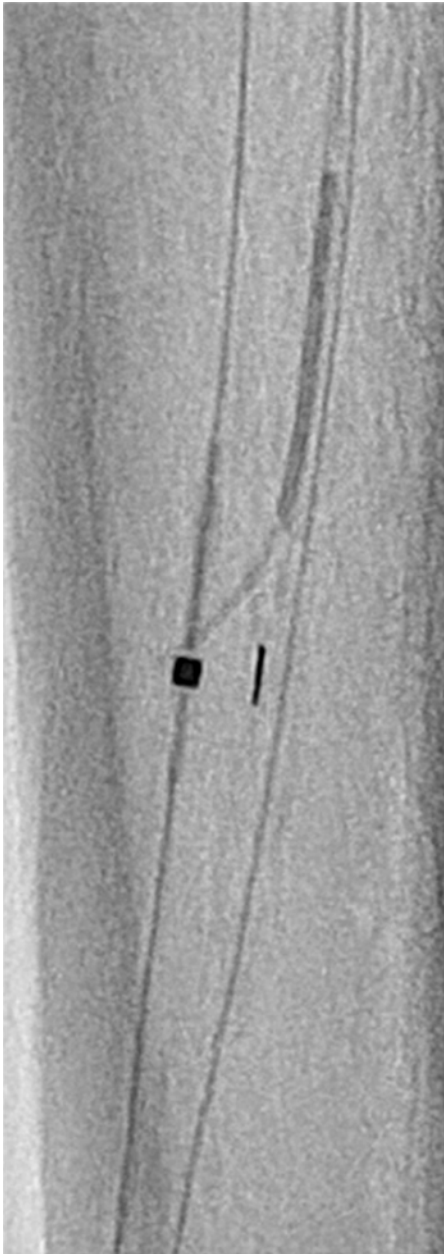
# Puncture from Artery to Vein



# Puncture from Artery to Vein



# Puncture from Artery to Vein



# Venous Passage

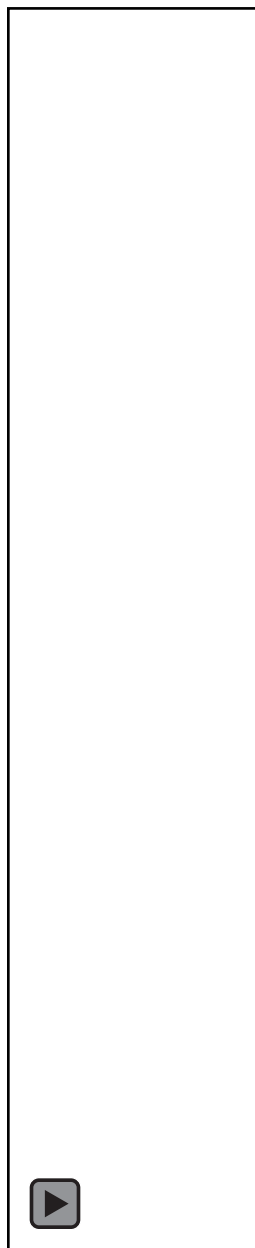


Coronary 3.0/20mm balloon

# Venous Passage

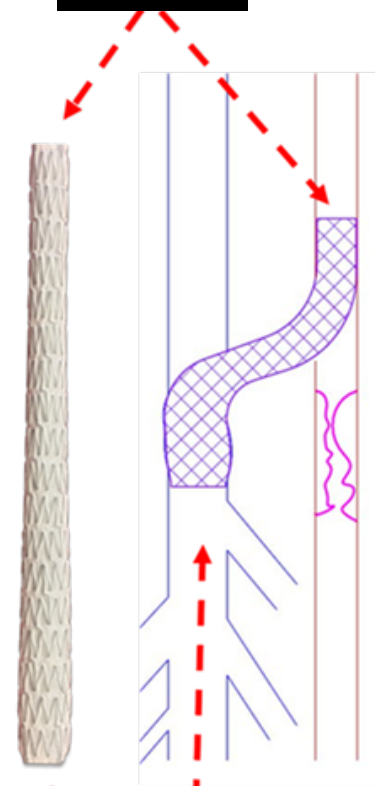


Coronary 3.0/20mm balloon



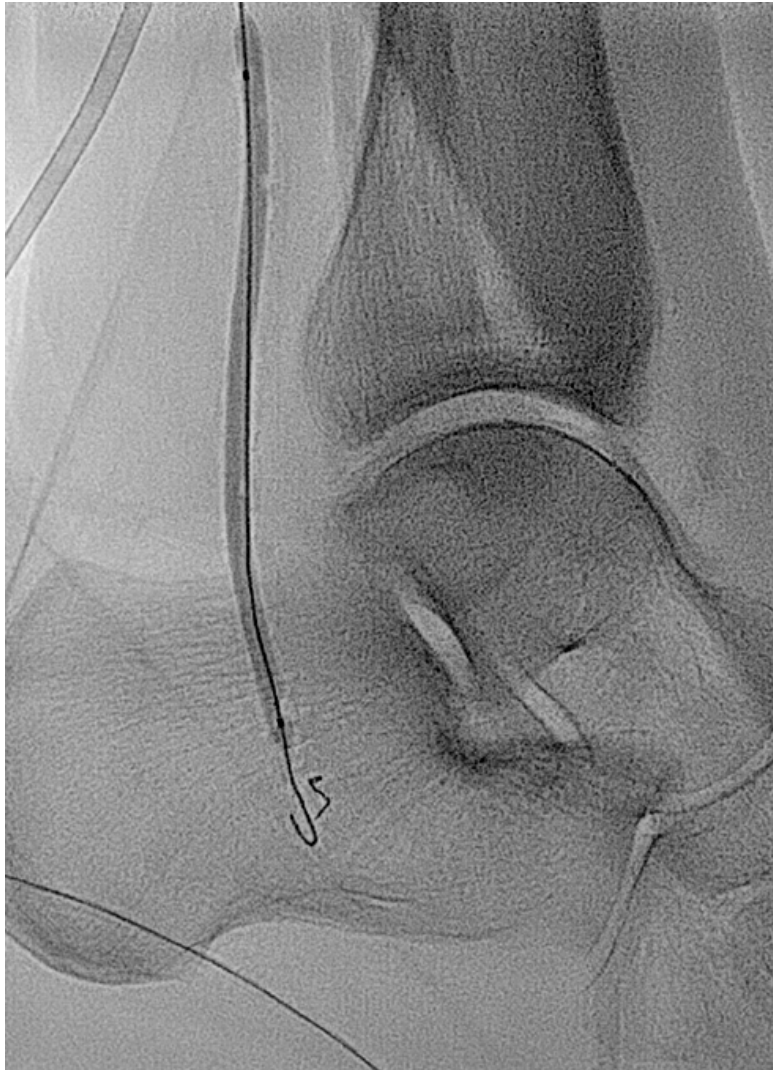
Balloon Mounted  
Covered Stent

3.5 mm



5.5 mm

# Venous Passage and PTA



3.0 mm low profile balloons

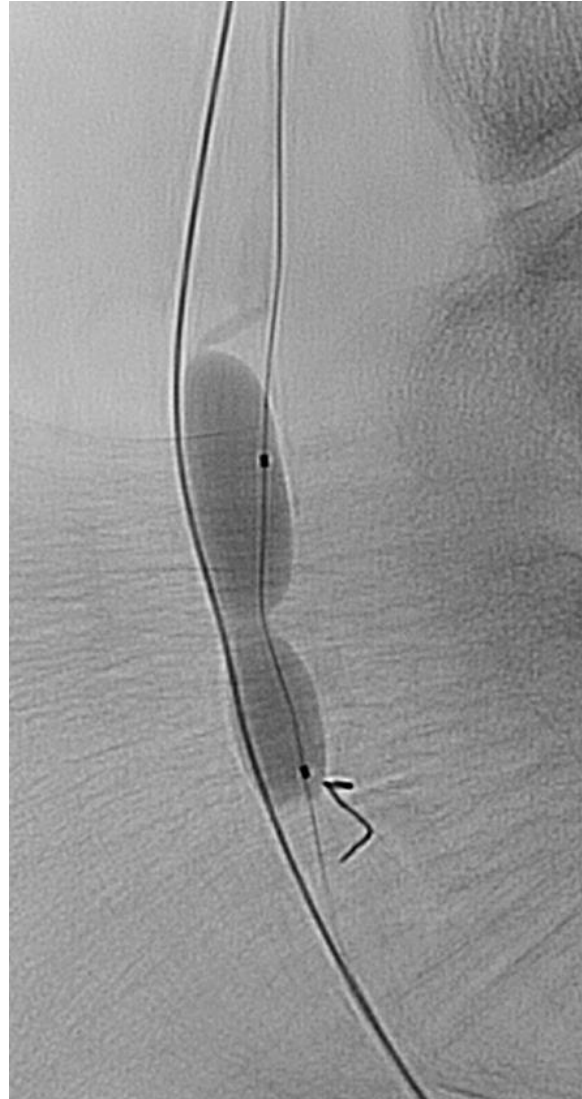


0.018" guidewire (V-18)

# Venous Passage and PTA



4.0 mm  
low profile balloons



5.0 / 20 mm VascuTrak



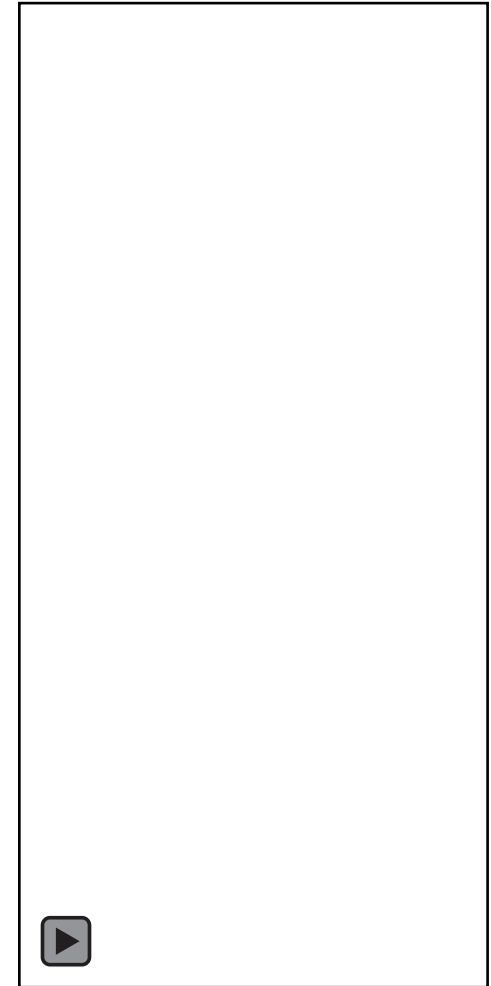
# Venous Passage and PTA



4.0 mm  
low profile balloons



5.0 / 20 mm VascuTrak



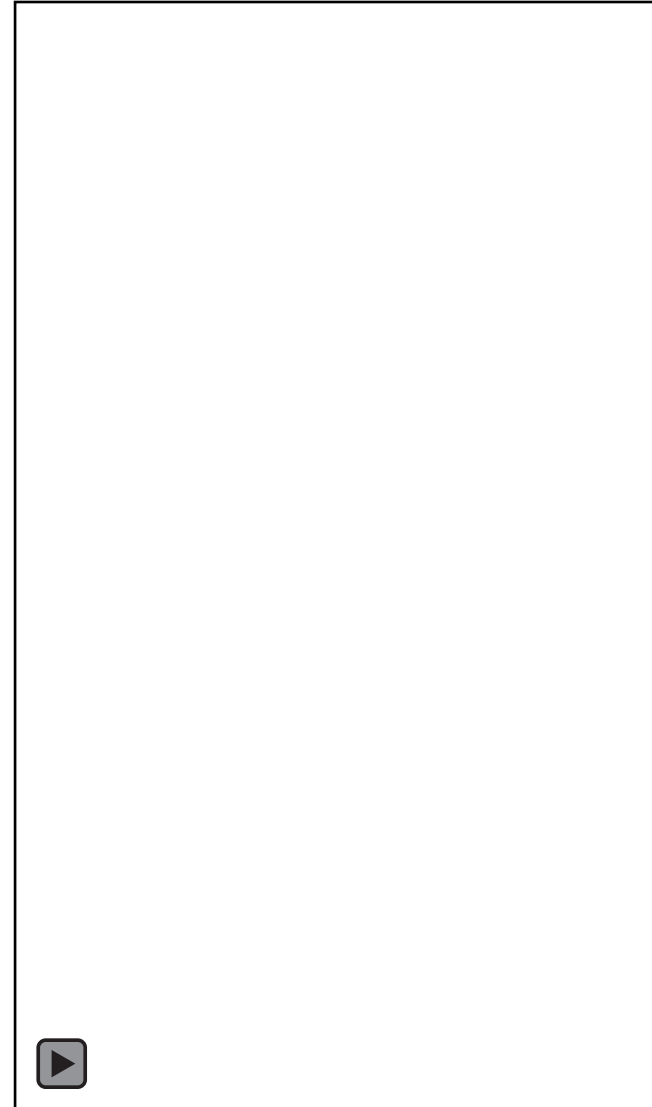
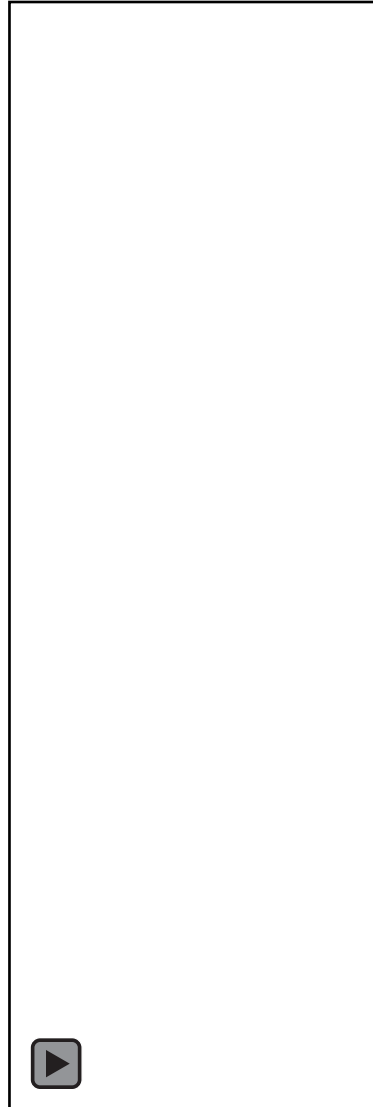
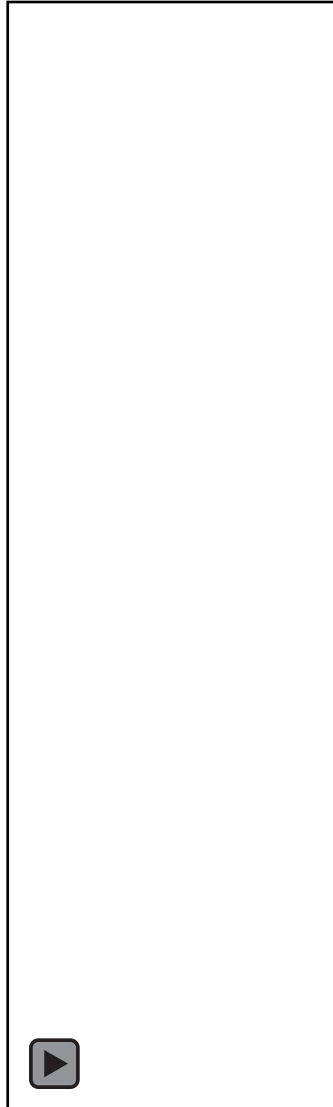
Forward looking  
valvulotome

# Stentgraft-Implantation

LimFlow  
Covered  
Stent  
or  
Viabahn  
5/ 250



# Final result



# Percutaneous DVA : 6 Month Results

	Results	%
<b>Freedom from 30 Day MALE</b>	<b>9/9</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Freedom from 30 Day MACE</b>	<b>7/9</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Survival</b>	<b>6/7</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Limb Salvage</b>	<b>6/7</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Resolution of Rest Pain</b>	<b>2/2</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wound Healed</b>	<b>4/5</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Secondary Graft Patency</b>	<b>5/6</b>	<b>83%</b>

- Mean time to graft occlusion was 109 days (42 to 205 days)
- Mean time to wound healing was 145 days

# Percutaneous DVA : 12 Month Results

	Results	%
<b>Survival</b>	<b>4/7</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Limb Salvage</b>	<b>3/4</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Resolution of Rest Pain</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wound Healed</b>	<b>5/5</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Secondary Graft Patency</b>	<b>1/3</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Persistent Doppler signal despite graft occlusion</b>	<b>3/3</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Summary

- The **Percutaneous AV fistula** is an emerging way to treat “End Stage no-option CLI”
- The difficult part starts after the procedure:
  - toes may worsen, slow healing
  - convince partners not to amputate and wait