The Low Down on EVAS, Chimney and Complex Aneurysms

Matt Thompson

St Georges Vascular Institute, London, UK



Endovascular Treatment Juxta-Renal AAA



- CMD "gold-standard" but temporal and manufacturing constraints
 - Significant "turndown" rate
- 7% early reintervention, 24% mortality in sealing zone 6
 - "Off-shelf" fEVR limited by applicability and durability

MT 2016

Globalstar Circulation 2012; 125: 2707 Patel et al JVS 2015; 62: 319



EVAR and Parallel Grafts for Juxta-Renal AAA





- Early results better than expected durability?
 - Issue is seal gutters / endoleaks



Improved seal with polymer based technology?





EVAS and Parallel Grafts





Parallel Grafts and EVAS – Technique

Plan to increase sealing zone to 1.5-2cm

•7F sheaths placed in target vessels

•Aim for parallel alignment

Inflate Nellix stents first and then visceral stents

Keep balloons inflated whilst endobags filled and

polymer cures











- Post-market registry of the Nellix system with chimney Stents
 - Open-label, single-arm, no prospective screening
 - Early in global and institutional experience
 - 187 patients (154 primary, 9 rAAA, 25 EVAR, 5 EVAS)
 - Endpoints typical of EVAR therapy in complex AAA



De Novo Procedures (154)





Aneurysm Morphology





Patient Demographics & History

	De Novo (n=154)	Single (n=62)	Double (n=54)	Triple- Quadruple (n=38)
Age (yrs)	72.3 ± 7.7	72.5 ± 8.1	72.4 ± 8.0	72.1 ± 7.0
Male	81%	82%	79%	82%
eGFR (ml/min)	71.4 ± 23.2	72.8 ± 23.3	71.1 ± 25.0	69.3 ± 20.4
ASA (3 & 4)	87%	84%	85%	92%
MI (Hx)	24%	26%	27%	18%
COPD (Hx)	29%	26%	30%	32%
AAA Diameter	61.7 ± 12.4	60.1 ± 14.8	61.4 ± 10.1	64.6 ± 10.8



Procedural Characteristics

Single Double Triple-Quadruple



78% balloon expandable stents / 22% self expanding stents



Stroke (30d)

De Novo	Single	Double	Triple- Quadruple
2.6%	1.6%	1.9%	5.3%
(4/154)	(1/64)	(1/54)	(2/38)

Severe Renal Complications (30d)

De Novo	Single	Double	Triple- Quadruple
1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	0%
(2/154)	(1/62)	(1/54)	(0/38)



All Endoleak

	Total	Type la	Type lb	Type II	Type III
Early (154)	1.9% (3)	0.6% (1)	1.3% (2)	0%	0%
Late (136)	2.9% (4)	2.9% (4)	0%	0%	0%

Type 1a Endoleak

	Total	Single	Double	Triple- Quadruple
Early	0.6%	0%	1.9%	0%
(154)	(1/154)	(0/62)	(1/54)	(0/38)
Late	2.9%	5.2%	0%	2.9%
(136)	(4/136)	(3/58)	(0/51)	(1/34)



Secondary Intervention

	Endoleak	Chimney Stent	Nellix
Early (n=154)	1.9% (3)	2.6% (4)	1.9% (3)
Late (n=142)	2.8% (4)	3.5% (5)	0.7% (1)



Freedom from Secondary Intervention





Total Endoleak (Persistent)

	Total	Type la	Type lb	Type II	Type III
Early (154)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Late (136)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



Target Vessel Patency





Freedom from Mortality





ChEVAS and ChEVAR

	ASCEND (n=154)	PERICLES (n=517)
SINGLE	11%	70%
DOUBLE	58%	(Juxtarenal)
TRIPLE/QUADRUPLE	31%	30% (Suprarenal)
PERSISTENT TYPE I ENDOLEAK	0%	2.9%
TARGET VESSEL PATENCY	98% - 100%	92%
FREEDOM FROM ACM	90%	85%





EVAS in Complex Aortic Disease

Promising use of new technology – therapeutic gap

Theoretical advantages in using polymer based sealing

Early results acceptable

All cause mortality low

Long term results and endograft durability



Centre	Investigator	Enrolled
St George's Hospital	Matt Thompson (ASCEND PI)	50
Auckland City Hospital	Andrew Holden (ASCEND PI)	16
University Hospital Mainz	Marwan Youssef	35
Augsburg Hospital	Rudolf Jakob, Sebastian Zerwes	30
Arnhem Hospital	Michel Reijnen	19
Vascular Clinic IHT - Warszawa	Piotr Szopinski	15
Marien Hospital Kevelaer	Patrick Berg	12
University Hospital Posznan	Gregrorz Oszkinis	10

