

# New Imaging Applications in the Siemens Hybrid Theatre

E.L. Verhoeven, T.G. Giannakopoulos,  
A. Katsargyris, K. Oikonomou and W. Ritter  
Paracelsus Medical University Nuremberg  
Germany

# Disclosures

- William Cook Europe/Cook Inc.
  - Consultant & Research grants
- W.L. Gore & Associates
  - Consultant & Research grants
- Atrium
  - Consultant
- Siemens
  - Consultant
- Medtronic
  - Consultant

# Hybrid OR has become the Standard of care in EVAR

- Sterile environment
  - Open access
  - Hybrid Procedures
  - Conversion
- Safer environment team
- Logistics
- OR-lights



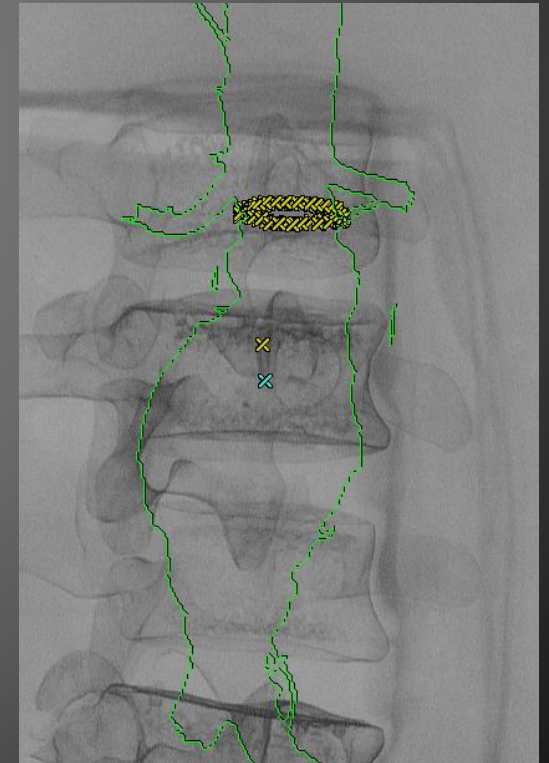
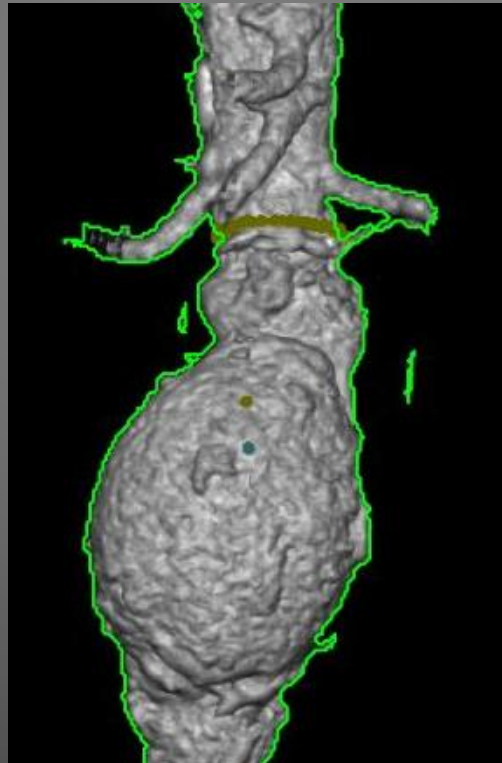
# Hybrid OR has become the Standard of care in EVAR

- Sterile environment
  - Open access
  - Hybrid Procedures
  - Conversion
- Safer environment team
- Logistics
- **OR-lights**



# Hybrid OR has become the Standard of care in EVAR

- Fusion Technology



# Intraoperative C-arm cone-beam computed tomography in fenestrated/branched aortic endografting

Martijn L. Dijkstra, BA,<sup>a</sup> Matthew J. Eagleton, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Roy K. Greenberg, MD,<sup>a,b</sup>  
Tara Mastracci, MD,<sup>a</sup> and Adrian Hernandez, MD, PhD,<sup>c</sup> *Cleveland, Ohio*

(J Vasc Surg 2011;53:583-90.)

- **CBCT for FEVAR guidance**
  - ↓ Contrast used ( $p=0.001$ )
  - Trend for ↓ OR & ↓ fluoroscopy time
- **CBCT for Intraoperative Endoleak Identification**
  - Endoleaks identified & treated intraop
  - ↓ Contrast vs routine F/U with MDCT

# Impact of Hybrid Rooms with Image Fusion on Radiation Exposure during Endovascular Aortic Repair

A. Hertault <sup>a</sup>, B. Maurel <sup>a</sup>, J. Sobocinski <sup>a</sup>, T. Martin Gonzalez <sup>a</sup>, M. Le Roux <sup>a</sup>, R. Azzaoui <sup>a</sup>, M. Midulla <sup>b</sup>, S. Haulon <sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Vascular Surgery, Hôpital Cardiologique, CHRU de Lille, INSERM U1008, Université Lille Nord de France, 59037 Lille Cedex, France

<sup>b</sup> Radiology, Hôpital Cardiologique, CHRU Lille, INSERM U1008, Université Lille Nord de France, 59037 Lille Cedex, France

**Table 1.** Procedures performed in the hybrid room during the study period.

Procedure	Number of procedures (%)	BMI	DAP (Gy.cm <sup>2</sup> )	Contrast medium volume (mL)	Fluoroscopy time (min)	Intervention time (min)
BIF	44 (43.1)	27.7 (24.2–29.9)	12.2 (8.7–19.9)	59 (50–75)	10.6 (9.1–14.7)	92.5 (75–120)
BR	20 (19.6)	24.5 (21.7–29.8)	47.4 (37.2–108.2)	120 (100–170)	39.5 (34.8–51.6)	205 (169–240)
FEN	18 (17.6)	28.4 (25.9–33.3)	43.7 (24.7–57.5)	105 (70–136)	30.7 (20.2–40.5)	150 (150–160)
THO	14 (13.7)	24.7 (22.0–28.7)	26.0 (11.9–34.9)	80 (50–100)	8.9 (6.0–10.5)	80 (60–105)
Bifurcated + Iliac branch endografts	6 (5.9)	29.7 (26.2–31.7)	41.2 (38.2–51.3)	85 (60–120)	27.3 (22.4–30.1)	140 (120–180)

# Impact of Hybrid Rooms with Image Fusion on Radiation Exposure during Endovascular Aortic Repair

A. Hertault <sup>a</sup>, B. Maurel <sup>a</sup>, J. Sobocinski <sup>a</sup>, T. Martin Gonzalez <sup>a</sup>, M. Le Roux <sup>a</sup>, R. Azzaoui <sup>a</sup>, M. Midulla <sup>b</sup>, S. Haulon <sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Vascular Surgery, Hôpital Cardiologique, CHRU de Lille, INSERM U1008, Université Lille Nord de France, 59037 Lille Cedex, France

<sup>b</sup> Radiology, Hôpital Cardiologique, CHRU Lille, INSERM U1008, Université Lille Nord de France, 59037 Lille Cedex, France

Table 1. Procedures performed in the hybrid room during the study period.

Procedure	Number of procedures (%)	BMI	DAP (Gy.cm <sup>2</sup> )	Contrast medium volume (mL)	Fluoroscopy time (min)	Intervention time (min)
BIF	44 (43.1)	27.7 (24.2–29.9)	12.2 (8.7–19.9)	59 (50–75)	10.6 (9.1–14.7)	92.5 (75–120)
BR	20 (19.6)	24.5 (21.7–29.8)	47.4 (37.2–108.2)	120 (100–170)	39.5 (34.8–51.6)	205 (169–240)
FEN	18 (17.6)	28.4 (25.9–33.3)	43.7 (24.7–57.5)	105 (70–136)	30.7 (20.2–40.5)	150 (150–160)
THO	14 (13.7)	24.7 (22.0–28.7)	26.0 (11.9–34.9)	80 (50–100)	8.9 (6.0–10.5)	80 (60–105)
Bifurcated + Iliac branch endografts	6 (5.9)	29.7 (26.2–31.7)	41.2 (38.2–51.3)	85 (60–120)	27.3 (22.4–30.1)	140 (120–180)

We worked on reduction of radiation with other available tools.....

*DAP 27,7 Gy.cm<sup>2</sup> Contrast use 120mL Fluoro time 29.9 min*



# Hybrid OR with Modern Fixed Systems

Risk: Potentially much higher Radiation!!!!

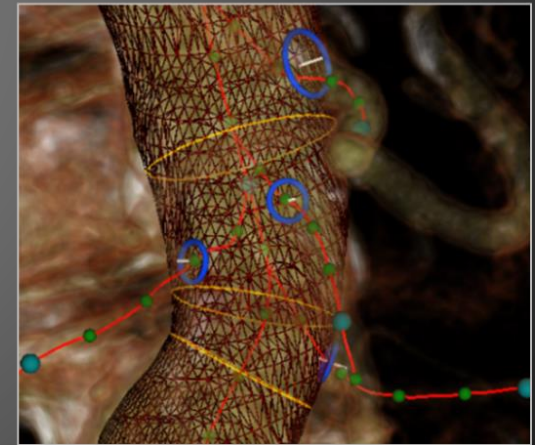
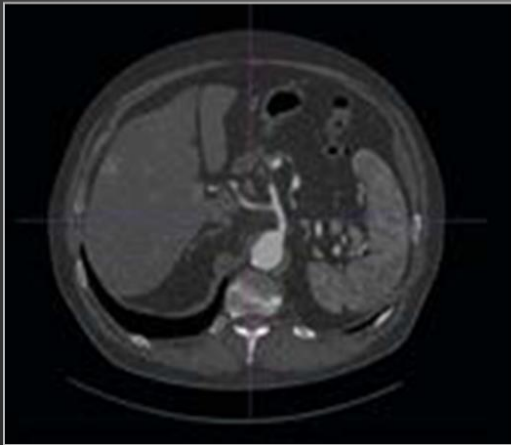
Message: use all tools to reduce Radiation

# Evolution of Fusion Technology from manual.....

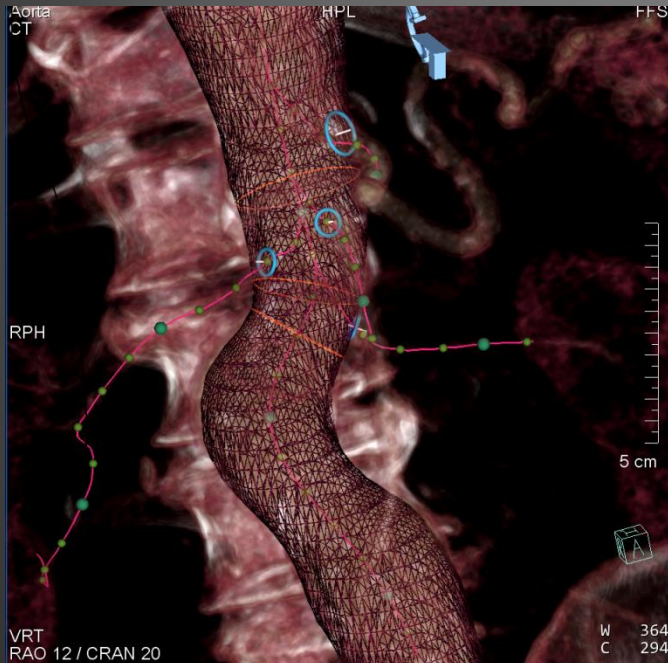
Manual  
segmentation

Manual  
marking of landmarks  
landing zones/ostia rings/centerline/contour

Manual  
evaluation  
of viewing angles



# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated



## Automated vessel wall detection

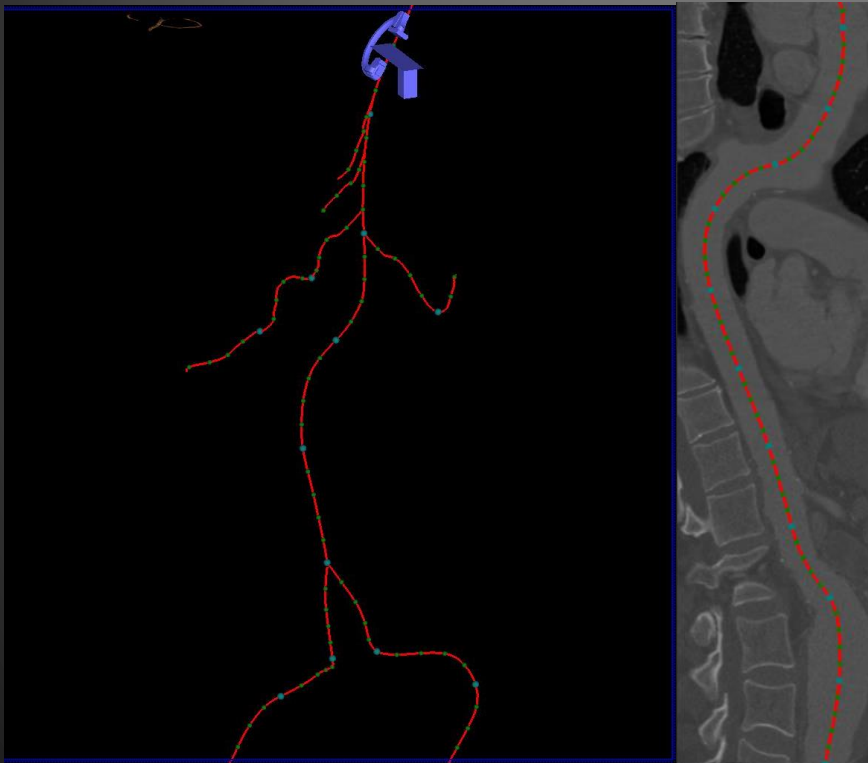
- The software detects the vessel wall of the aorta and branched vessels
- A mesh model of the aortic wall is calculated

# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated



**Automated bone removal**

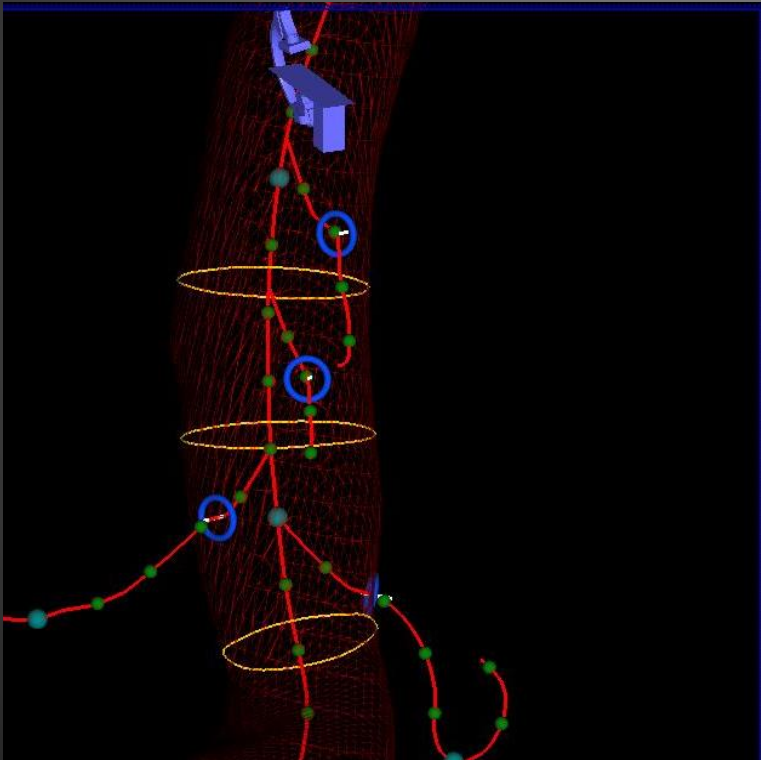
# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated



## Automated calculation of centerlines

- The software automatically calculates the centerlines of the aorta and all main branching vessels
- All centerlines visualize ruler marks for comfortable sizing of the stent length
- No special sizing catheters are required

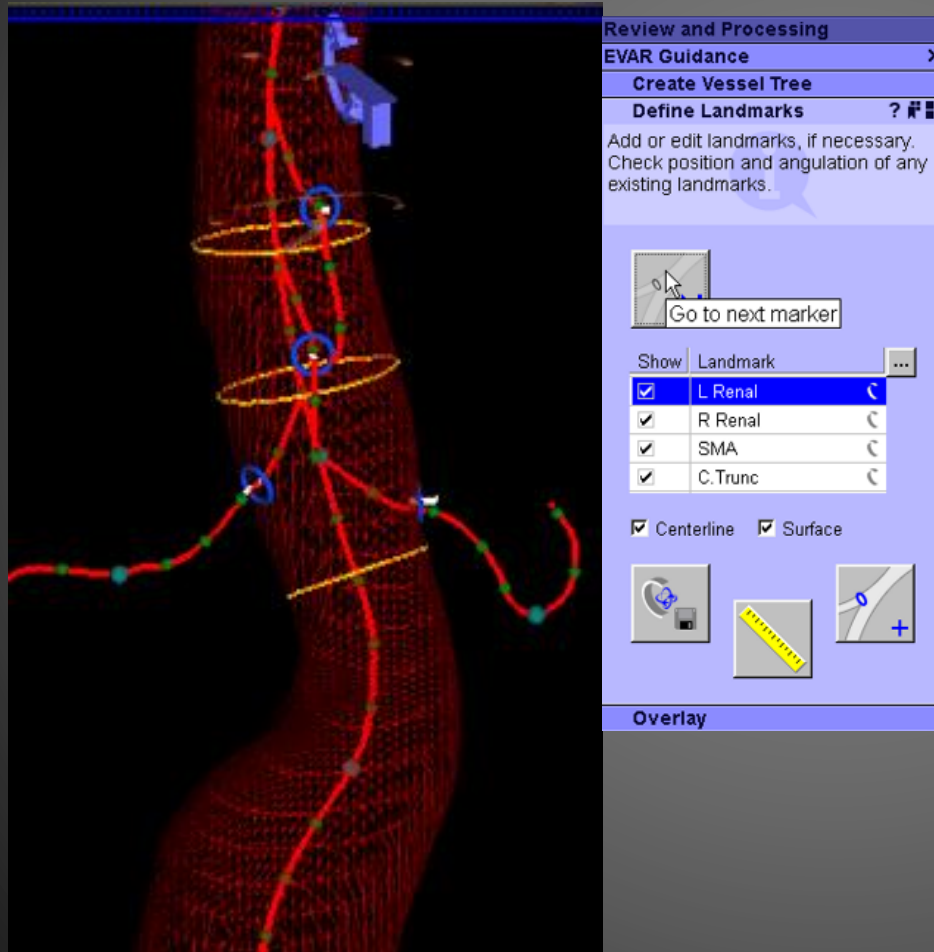
# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated



## Automated generation of landmarks

- The software automatically generates the ostia rings of the main branching vessels
- The main vessels are automatically labeled
- The landing zones for the stent graft are automatically suggested

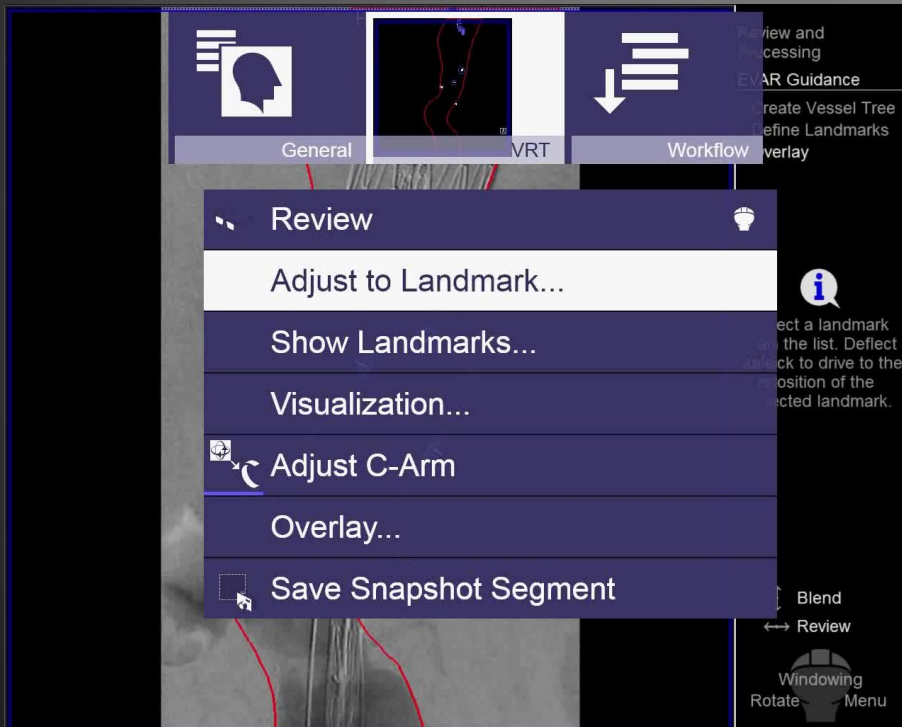
# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated



## Automated calculation of angulation

- A perpendicular view of the vessel is important for a precise deployment
- For each landing zone and each branching vessel, the system calculates the optimal C-arm angulation for deployment
- The C-arm angulations are stored and can be selected in the OR for automated positioning

# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated



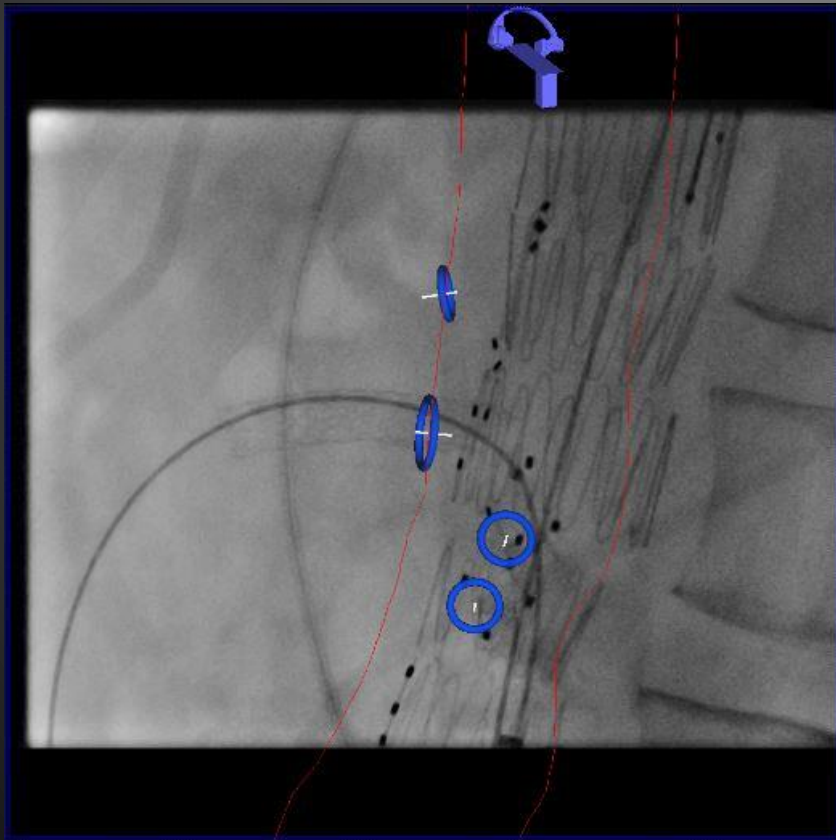
## Automated C-arm positioning

- A precise stent deployment requires an optimal viewing angle
- The landmark can be selected at tableside from the heads-up display
- The C-arm will move automatically to the optimal viewing angle that has been calculated during the preparation phase
- This functionality saves time and radiation dose

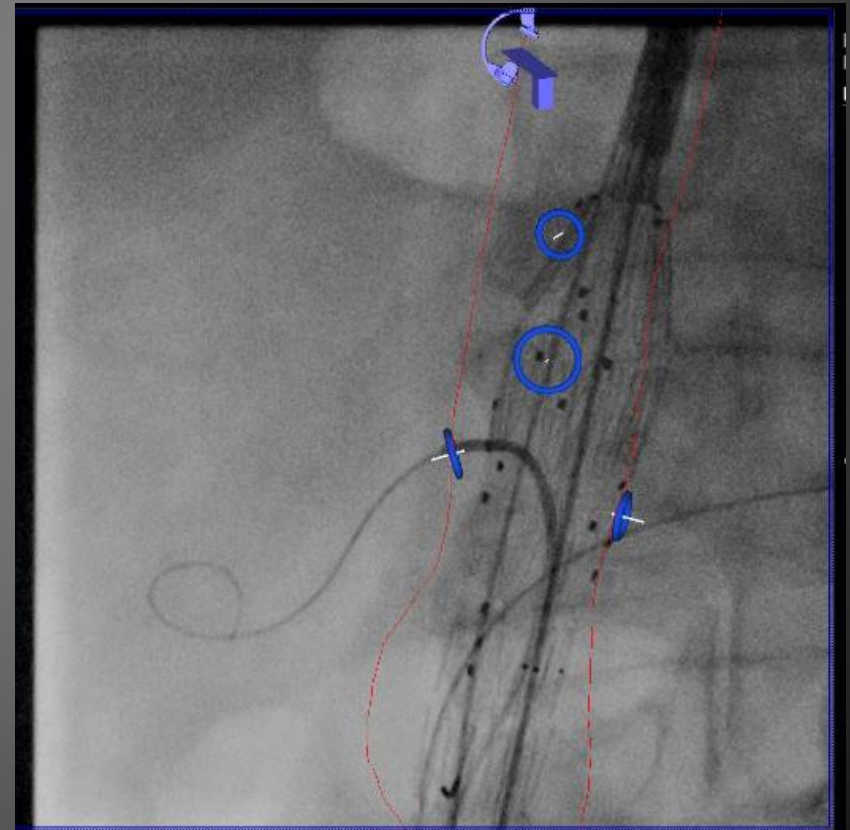


# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated

SMA



R renal

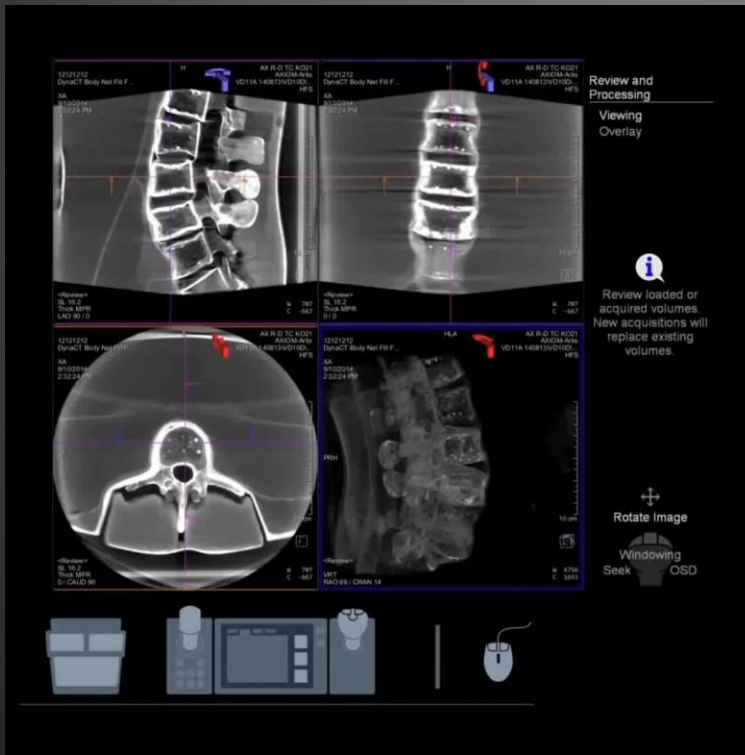


# Evolution of Fusion Technology ..... to automated

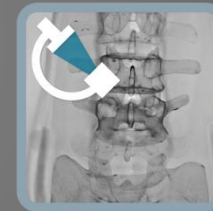


# Registration of CT to Zeego

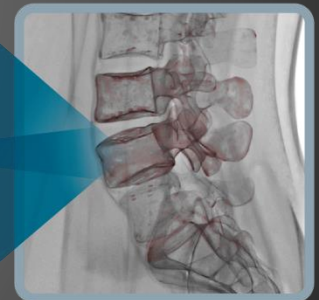
## 2D / 3D Registration



Low dose Fluoro  
LAO



Low dose Fluoro  
RAO



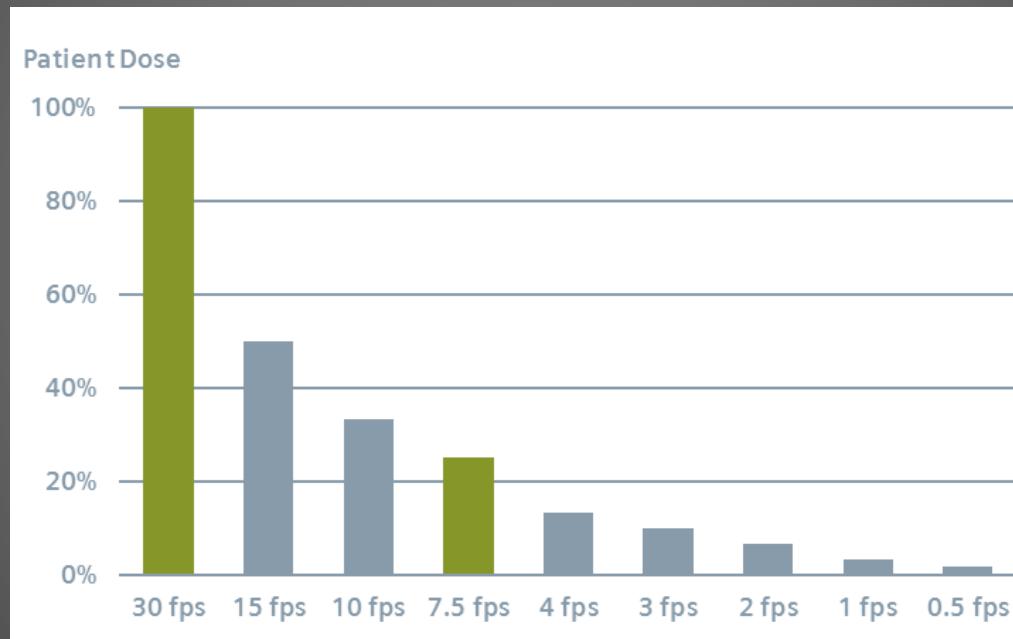
# Fixed System

## Do not forget Basic Rules.....

- ALARA
  - Collimation
  - ↓↓ DSA
  - ↓↓ angulation
  - Protection shields

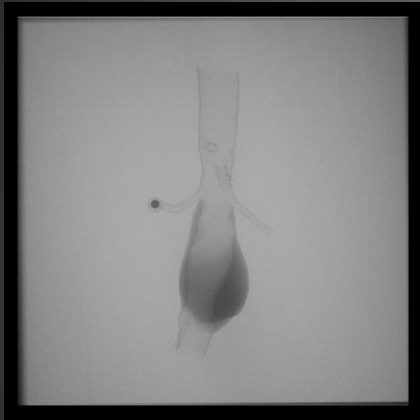


# Reduced pulse rate during Fluoroscopy



65 % less dose when reducing from 10 to 4 pulses per second fluoro

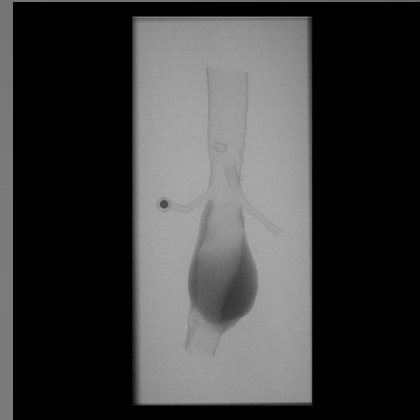
# Collimation



100 %



75 %



53 %


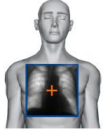








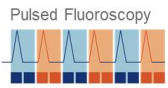











43 %

Dose saving of 57%  
just by using collimation to the area of interest !

# SIEMENS CARE Applications

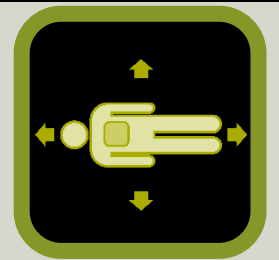
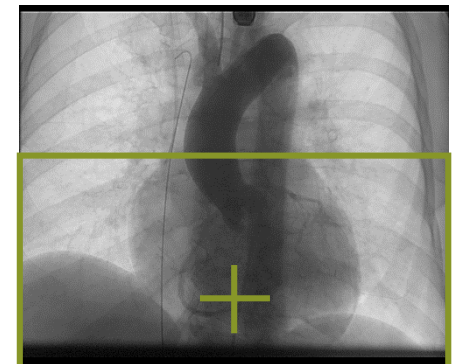
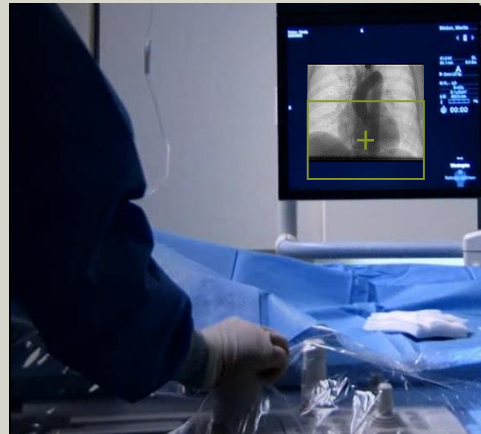
- Low Dose Programs
- CAREposition
- Automap
- Fluorostore

										
	1994	1994	1998	2001	2009	2009	2009	2010	2011	2011
	CAREvision	CAREfilter	CAREprofile	CAREposition	Low Dose syngo DynaCT	CAREreport	Low Dose Acquisition	CAREguard	CARE Analytics	CAREmonitor
Dose Saving	up to 75%*	up to 50%	up to 9%	Reduced fluoro time	up to 72%	Enhanced reporting	up to 67%	Enhanced dose control	Enhanced reporting	Enhanced dose control
										

\* With 7,5 pps

# CAREposition

CAREposition allows patient positioning without fluoroscopy while moving the table or C-arm.



CAREposition provides radiation-free patient positioning





# CARE 2D Automap

Live Image

Reference Image



The c-arm can be moved to exactly the angulation of a reference Image.

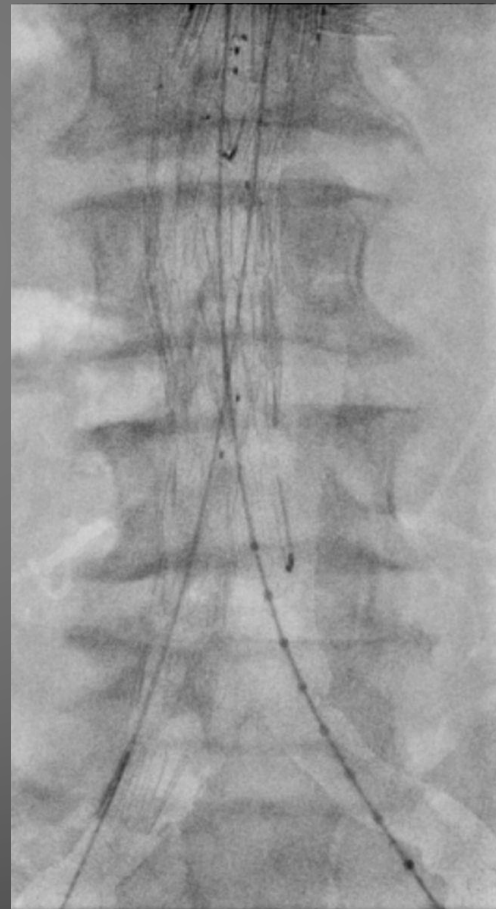
This workflow is faster and reduces the need for additional radiation and contrast use.

# CARE 2D Automap

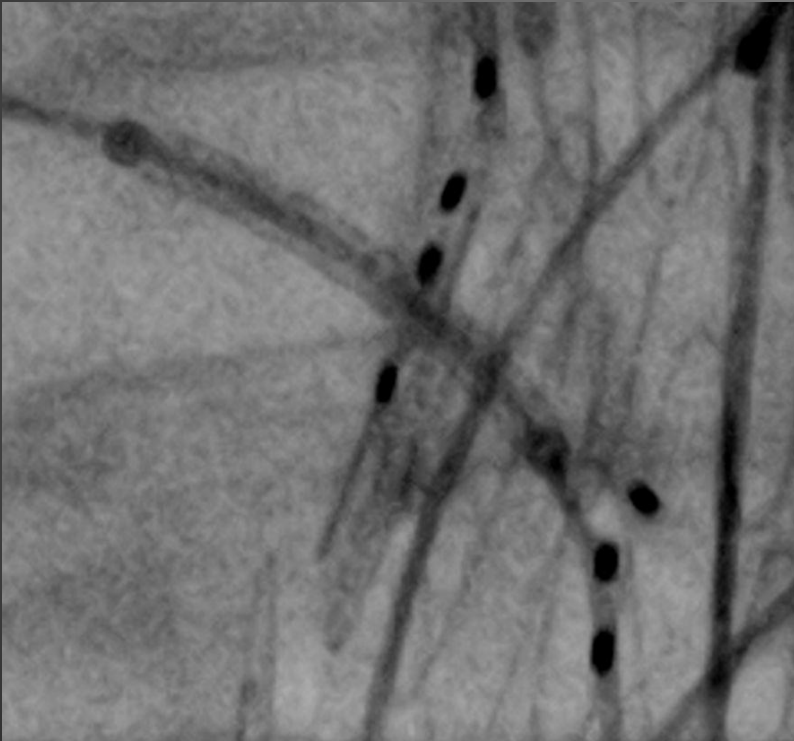
Reference Image



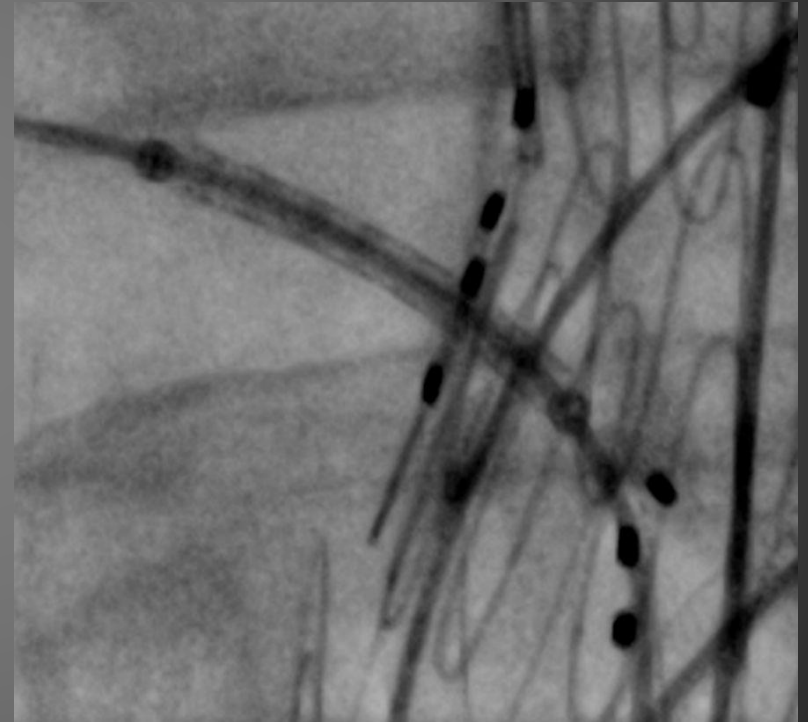
C\_arm moves automatically  
to the angulation of the reference image



# High quality Fluoro only when really needed



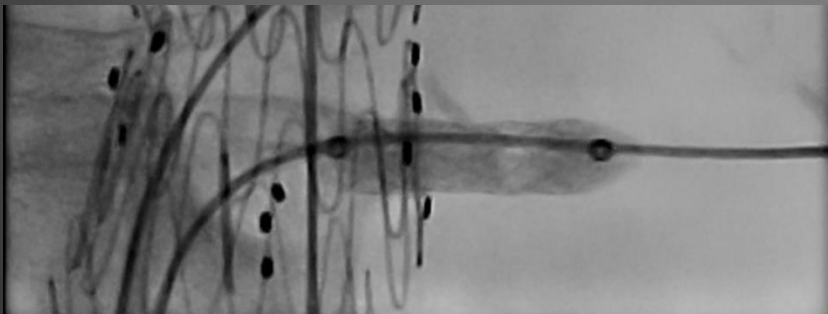
4 pulses/sec



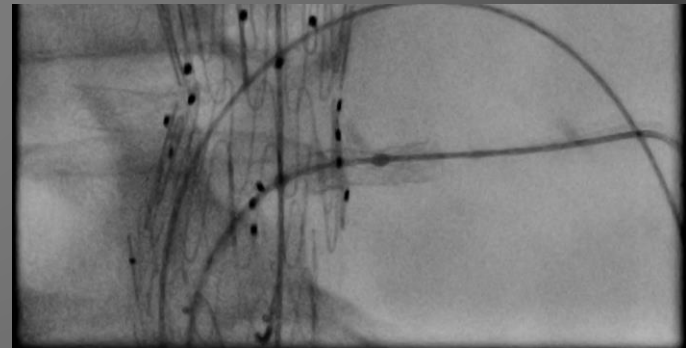
7.5 pulses/sec

# High quality Fluoro only when really needed

High contrast Fluoro  
32 mGy/min\*



Low dose fluoro  
2 mGy/min \*\*



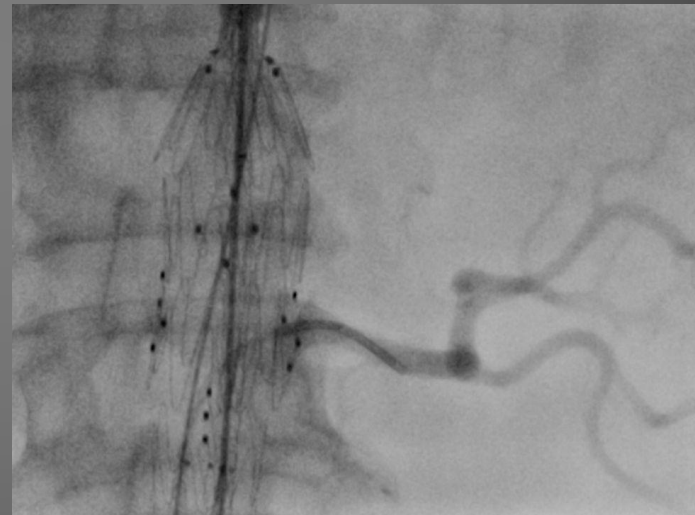
- 55 nGy/pulse, 10 Pulse / sec
- \*\* 23 nGy/pulse , 4 Pulse /sec

# DSA only when really needed

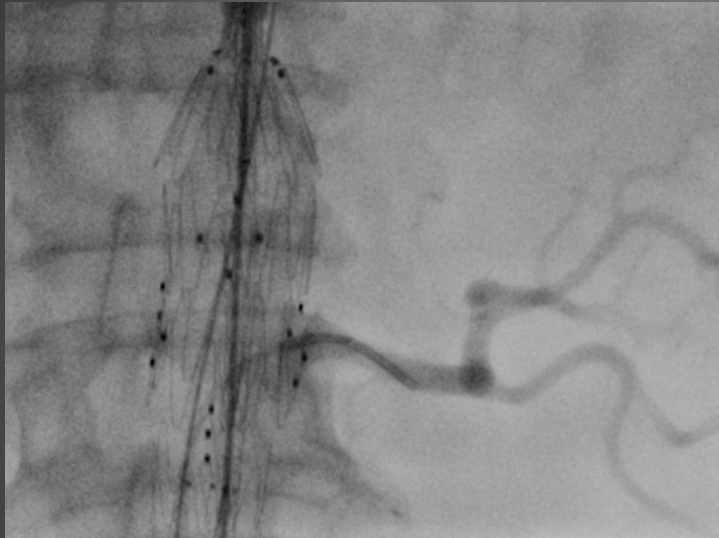
Low dose DSA  
321mGy/min



Fluoro w. contrast  
12 mGy/min



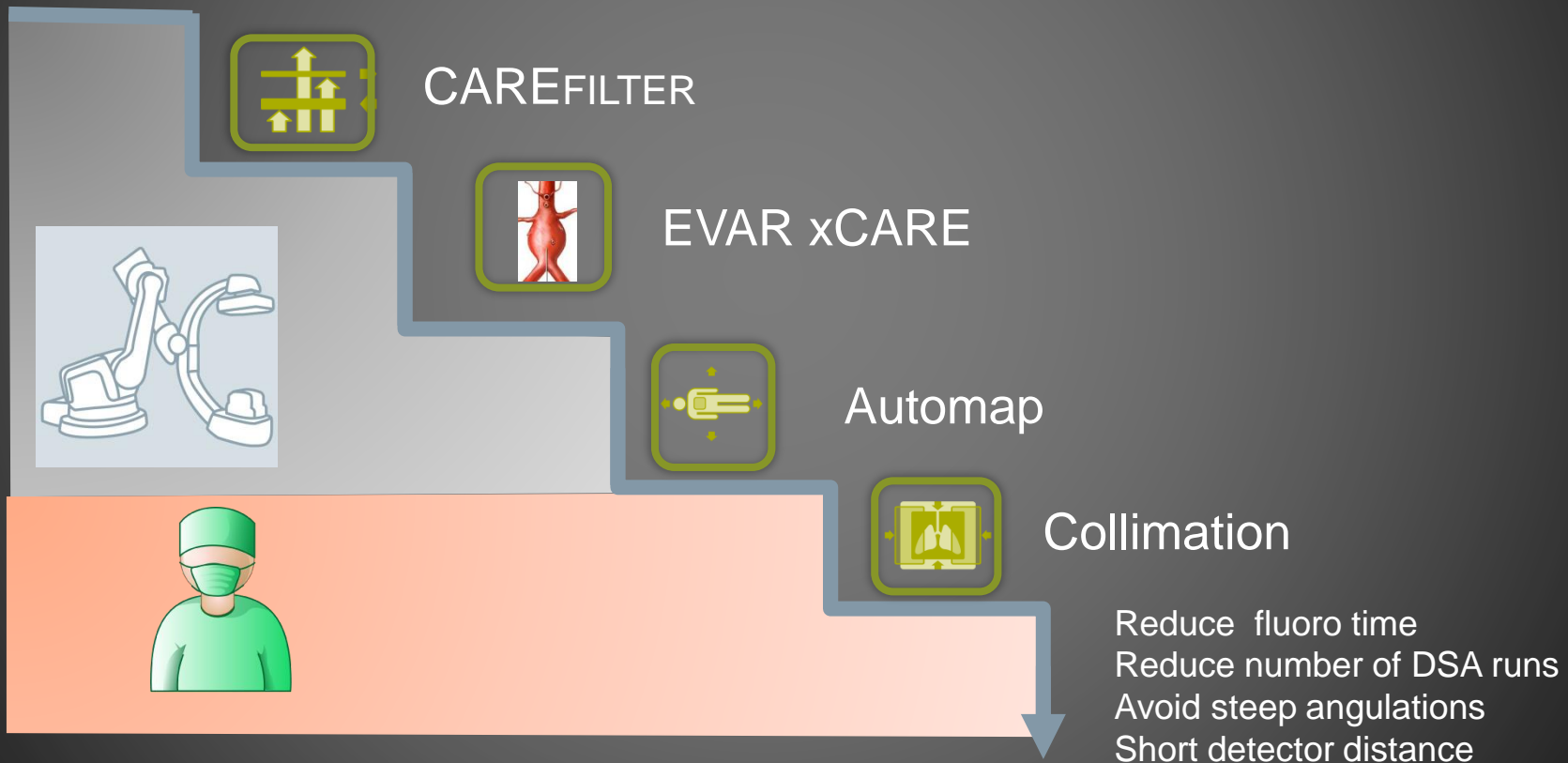
# 2D Guidance with Fluorostore



Fluoroscopy + contrast instead of DSA

Use as Overlay

Using this pathway during a triple fenestrated case with a bifurcated component, the dose area product was 27,719Gy.cm<sup>2</sup>



\* Compared to standard

# Conclusions

- Fusion imaging
  - Development towards automated
  - To be included in Standard of Care
- Do not forget
  - General ALARA principles
  - Use of SIEMENS CARE/CLEAR Programs
  - 2D Automap
  - Fluoro w. contrast instead of DSA



21<sup>ST</sup> INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS SYMPOSIUM

# CRITICAL ISSUES

in aortic endografting **2017**



**Save the date!**

**Critical Issues 2017 will take place on May 19 and 20, 2017 in Nuremberg, Germany**

Visit our website: [www.critical-issues-congress.com](http://www.critical-issues-congress.com)