THE NEXT GENERATION OF FENESTRATED ENDOGRAFTS

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Why arch?

TAAs in Japan

root
ascending
arch
descending
thoraco-abdominal
How to fit to stent-graft to the S-curve?
Key features

• Precurved endograft design
• Fenestrations
• Active sealing
• Easy positioning
• Tapered Sheath technology
• Rotation control
• Targeting zone 0 landing
• Stepwise stent-grafting
• Precurved endograft design
• Fenestrations
• Active sealing
• Easy positioning
• Tapered Sheath technology
• Rotation control
• Targeting zone 0 landing
• Stepwise stent-grafting
Precurved endograft design

Support Strut

Proximal Descending

Straight

Twist

Ascending
Key features

• Precurved endograft design
• Fenestrations
• Active sealing
• Easy positioning
• Tapered Sheath technology
• Rotation control
• Targeting zone 0 landing
• Stepwise stent-grafting
Fenestrations
Key features

- Precurved endograft design
- Fenestrations
- **Active sealing**
- Easy positioning
- Tapered Sheath technology
- Rotation control
- Targeting zone 0 landing
- Stepwise stent-grafting
Active sealing
Key features

- Precurved endograft design
- Fenestrations
- Active sealing
- Easy positioning
- Tapered Sheath technology
- Rotation control
- Targeting Zone 0 landing
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Key features

- Precurved endograft design
- Fenestrations
- Active sealing
- Easy positioning
- Tapered Sheath technology
- Rotation control
- Targeting zone 0 landing
- Stepwise stent-grafting
Tapered sheath technology
Key features

- Precurved endograft design
- Fenestrations
- Active sealing
- Easy positioning
- Tapered Sheath technology
- **Rotation control**
- Targeting zone 0 landing
- Stepwise stent-grafting
Rotation control
Key features

• Precurved endograft design
• Fenestrations
• Active sealing
• Easy positioning
• Tapered Sheath technology
• Rotation control
• Targeting zone 0 landing
• Stepwise stent-grafting
“Zone 0” landing
DSA
Key features

• Precurved endograft design
• Fenestrations
• To catch the blood flow for fixation
• Easy positioning
• Tapered Sheath technology
• Rotation control
• Targeting zone 0 landing

• Stepwise stent-grafting
Stepwise stent-grafting
Separate arch into two curves
Stepwise stent-grafting
DSA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>393/2yr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sealing length less than 20mm</td>
<td>371 (94%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sealing length less than 15mm</td>
<td>224 (56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/Female</td>
<td>338/55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>76.1 ± 79.2 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximal sealing length</td>
<td>14.2 ± 5.1 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carotid artery Bypass</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results

Technical success: 390 (99.2%)
Fluoroscopic time: 26 ± 13 min
30-day mortality rate: 5/390 (1.2%)
Cerebral infarction・TIA: 7 (1.8%)
Type Ia endoleak: 18 (4.5%)
N=244 (LZ<15mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No Endoleak n=228</th>
<th>Endoleak n=16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proximal sealing zone length</td>
<td>11 ± 12mm</td>
<td>9 ± 13mm n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximal aortic diameter</td>
<td>34.0 ± 13.3mm</td>
<td>36.6 ± 6.3mm P&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum length of aneurysm</td>
<td>73 ± 55mm</td>
<td>97 ± 59mm P&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

More challenging

Easy
Discussion

More challenging

Easy
Summary

• Short term result is excellent
• Reduced fluoroscopic time (26 ± 13 min)
• Promising for precise positioning and absence of migration
• Low incidence of stroke
• Feasible for short proximal neck
Thank you for your attention!