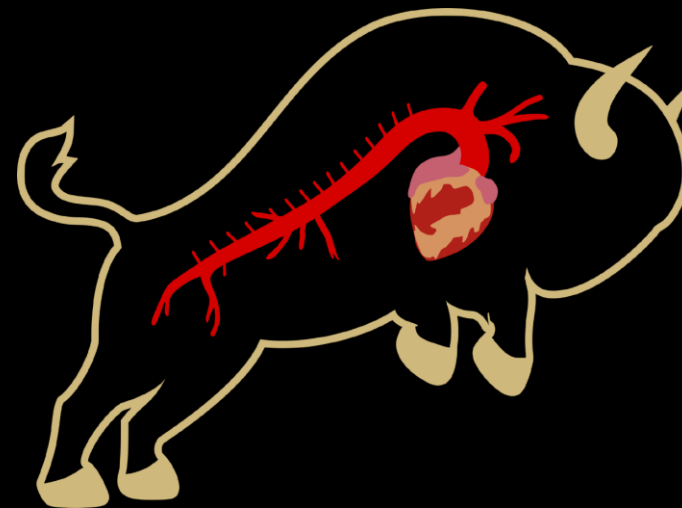


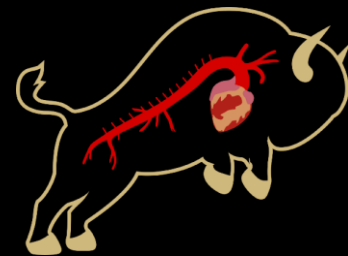


Endovascular aortic therapy in patient  
with connective tissue disorders



No disclosures

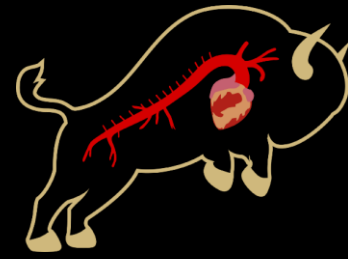




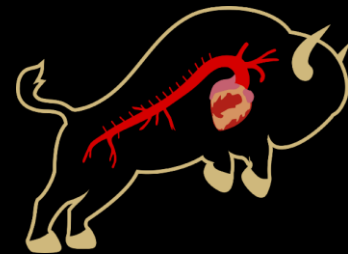
# Introduction

- Thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR) in patients with connective tissue disorders remains controversial due to concerns about durability
  - Marfan
  - Loeys-Dietz
  - Ehlers Danlos
- Early peri-operative technical and clinical success have been established, however mid- to long-term data is lacking

# Aim

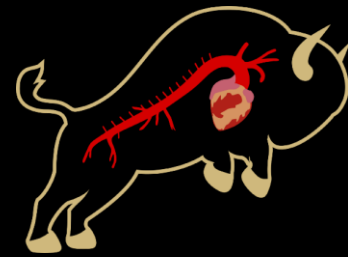


To report our institutional mid-term outcomes in endovascular thoracic repair in patients with connective tissue disorders



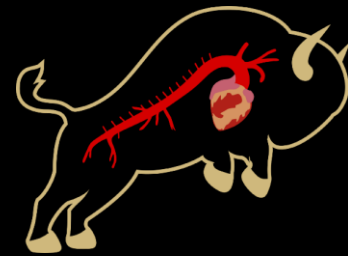
# Methods

- Single institution, retrospective review
- Patients with connective tissue disorders who underwent TEVAR
- Operations between February 2017 and June 2023
- Early post-operative outcomes
  - Spinal ischemia
  - Acute kidney injury
  - Cerebrovascular accident
  - 30-day readmission
  - 30-day mortality
  - Hospital length of stay
- Mid-term outcomes
  - Re-intervention rate
  - Endoleak on imaging
  - Mortality



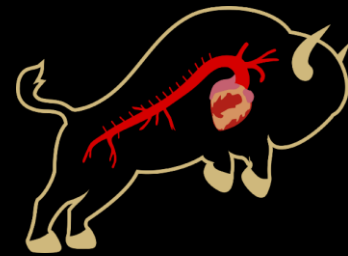
# Patient Characteristics

- 6 patients underwent TEVAR during the study period
  - 4 Marfan
  - 2 Loeys-Dietz
- Median age at operation: 39 (32.5-58.25)
- 4 male, 2 female
- 3 had prior aortic surgery
- Indications for surgery:
  - Type B dissection, n=5
  - Aneurysmal degenerative disease, n=1
- Median follow-up: 2.47 years (0.96-5.35)



# Early Post-operative Outcomes

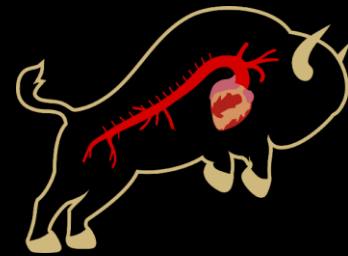
- Short length of stay: 3.67 days (0.816)
- No cases of:
  - Intra-operative complications (vascular access, bleeding, conversion to open)
  - CVA
  - Acute kidney injury
  - Spinal ischemia
  - Mortality
  - Re-admission
  - Emergency department visit



# Mid-term Post-operative Outcomes

- No surveillance imaging complications including endoleak, aneurysmal change, graft migration, graft infection
- No mortalities
- No re-interventions or re-operations
- No patient reported symptoms or aortic repair related admissions





# Conclusions

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- TEVAR is safe and durable in patients with connective tissue disorders based on our institutional experience with mid-term follow-up
- Endovascular repair can be an effective treatment modality in select high risk cases within this patient population
- Dynamic evaluation of long-term outcomes is necessary to further delineate the optimal treatment approach based on specific patient characteristics



Thank You!