

Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair Outcomes in Octogenarians and Nonagenarians, a Single Center Experience

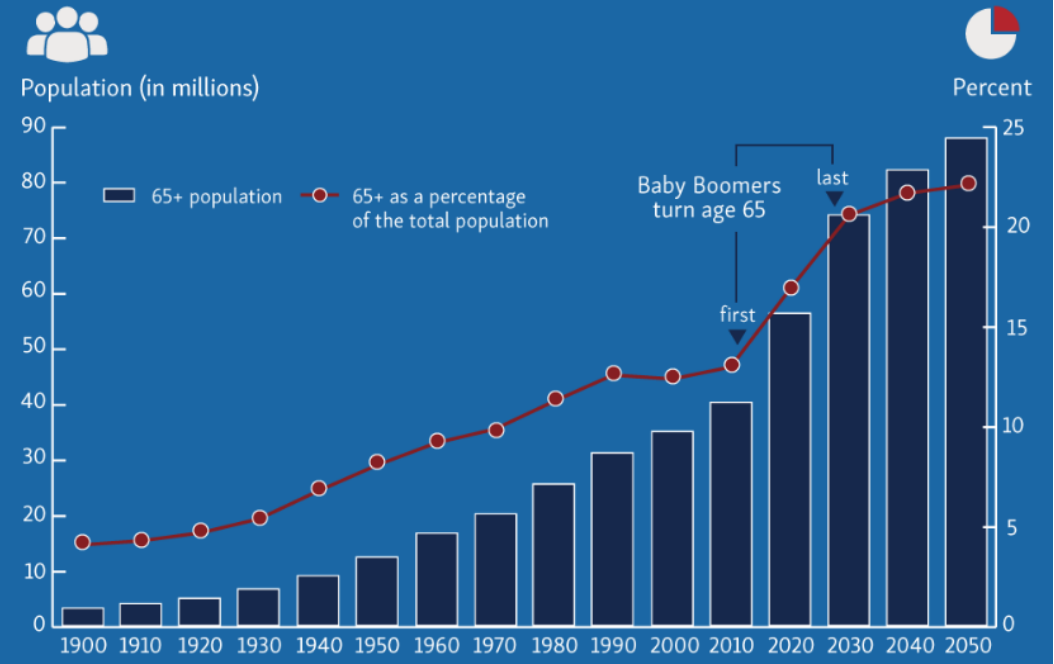
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Our Aging Population

- The American population is rapidly aging
- **Research Gap:** Research is needed to determine the outcomes of TEVAR on a progressively aging US population

What is the impact of the Baby Boom generation on U.S. aging?

The United States has been aging steadily over the past century, a trend that increased more rapidly as Baby Boomers turned 65 years old. The impact of the Baby Boom generation (born in 1946-1964) is reflected not only in the overall size of the older population and its growing proportion of the total population from 2011 through 2029, but also in its relative leveling off thereafter once the youngest Boomers reach age 65.



Adapted from Federal Interagency Forum on Aging

Study



- Retrospective review of a prospectively maintained database at a single institution
- 506 total TEVARs in a 6 year span
- 50 patients older than 80 years old



Patient Demographics

➤ Age

- Average patient age was 83.6 years

➤ Sex

- Male: 40.0%
- Female: 60.0% vs 42.3% in patients <80 (p=0.02)

➤ Race/Ethnicity

- White: 86.0%
- Black: 10.0%
- Hispanic: 2.00%
- Asian: 2.00%

➤ Current smoker

- 12.0% vs 45% in patients <80 P<0.0001



Comorbidities

	≥ 80 years old (n=50)	< 80 years old (n=456)	P value
CAD	19 (38%)	96 (21%)	0.01
CKD	8 (16%)	73 (16%)	>0.99
DM	6 (12%)	76 (17%)	0.5
COPD	17 (34%)	95 (21%)	0.05
HLD	29 (58%)	197 (43%)	0.05
HTN	42 (84%)	366 (80.3%)	0.7
PVD	7 (14%)	49 (11%)	0.5
BMI	25.13	28.46	0.0002

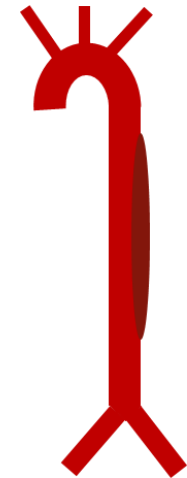
Other

	≥ 80 years old (n=50)	< 80 years old (n=456)	P value
Arch type			0.1
1	11 (22%)	176 (38.8%)	
2	10 (20%)	131 (28.7%)	
3	28 (56%)	141 (30.0%)	
Bovine	12 (24%)	132 (29%)	0.5
Valve Type			
Tricuspid	28 (56%)	281 (61.6%)	
Bicuspid	0 (0%)	16 (3.5%)	
Mechanical	0 (0%)	5 (1.1%)	
Bioprosthetic	4 (8%)	11 (2.4%)	
Unknown	18 (36%)	143 (31.4%)	
Aberrant Right Subclavian Artery	0 (0%)	9 (2%)	
Prior aortic intervention	11 (22%)	112 (25%)	0.9



Indications

- Type-B aortic dissection 28/50 (56%)
 - Acute complicated/high risk 18/28
 - Acute uncomplicated 5/28
 - Chronic with aneurysmal degeneration 5/28
- Thoracic/thoracoabdominal aneurysm 21/50 (42%)
 - Average TAA diameter 71.5mm
 - Elective 17/21
 - Symptomatic 2/21
 - Rupture 2/21
- Tumor erosion into the thoracic aorta 1/50 (2%)



Take home message: Type-B aortic dissection and aortic aneurysm are the most frequent pathologies we treated with TEVAR in octo- and nonagenarians.



Preoperative status/Intraoperative Outcomes

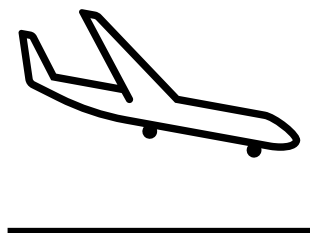
➤ Average blood pressure

- 143.6/79.72 mmHg



➤ Proximal landing zone

- Zone 0 2/50 (4%)
- Zone 1 4/50 (8%)
- Zone 2 18/50 (36%)
- Zone 3 13/50 (26%)



➤ Great vessel debranching 7/24

- Carotid-carotid 2/7
- Carotid-carotid-LSA 2/7
- Carotid-LSA 3/7



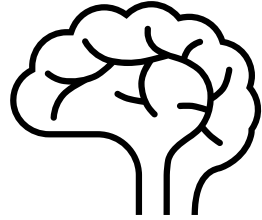
Take home message: :Almost half of the patients had the LZ proximal to the LSA.



Postoperative Outcomes

➤ 30-Day stroke rate

- 2/50 (4%)



➤ 30-Day MI

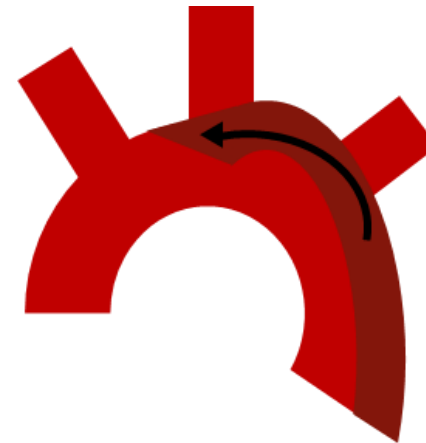
- 0/50

➤ Spinal cord ischemia

- 0/50

➤ Retrograde type-A dissection

- 3/50 (6%)



Take home message: There was an overall **low rate of complication** with no occurrence of MI, bowel ischemia, extremity ischemia, or spinal cord ischemia to report within the first 30 days.

Primary Outcomes

Ahmad et al., *unpublished*

- Kaplan Meier estimates for survival at 30 days, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, and 5 years were 84%, 67.4%, 55.1%, 47.7%, 40.9%, and 30.7% respectively.
- Aortic related mortality at 5 years (5/50, 10%)
- Overall Reintervention rate was 16% with an average of 1 intervention when needed



Take home message: high overall mortality despite low aortic-related mortality



Conclusions

- TEVAR can be performed safely and efficiently in patients older than 80 years of age.
- Careful consideration of all comorbidities is important to ensure the best outcomes. Case by case basis.
- Also, a clear and honest conversation with the patients and their families is crucial to set expectations given the high overall mortality over time.