

# Comparison of Open Aortoiliac Disease Reconstruction in the Modern Era

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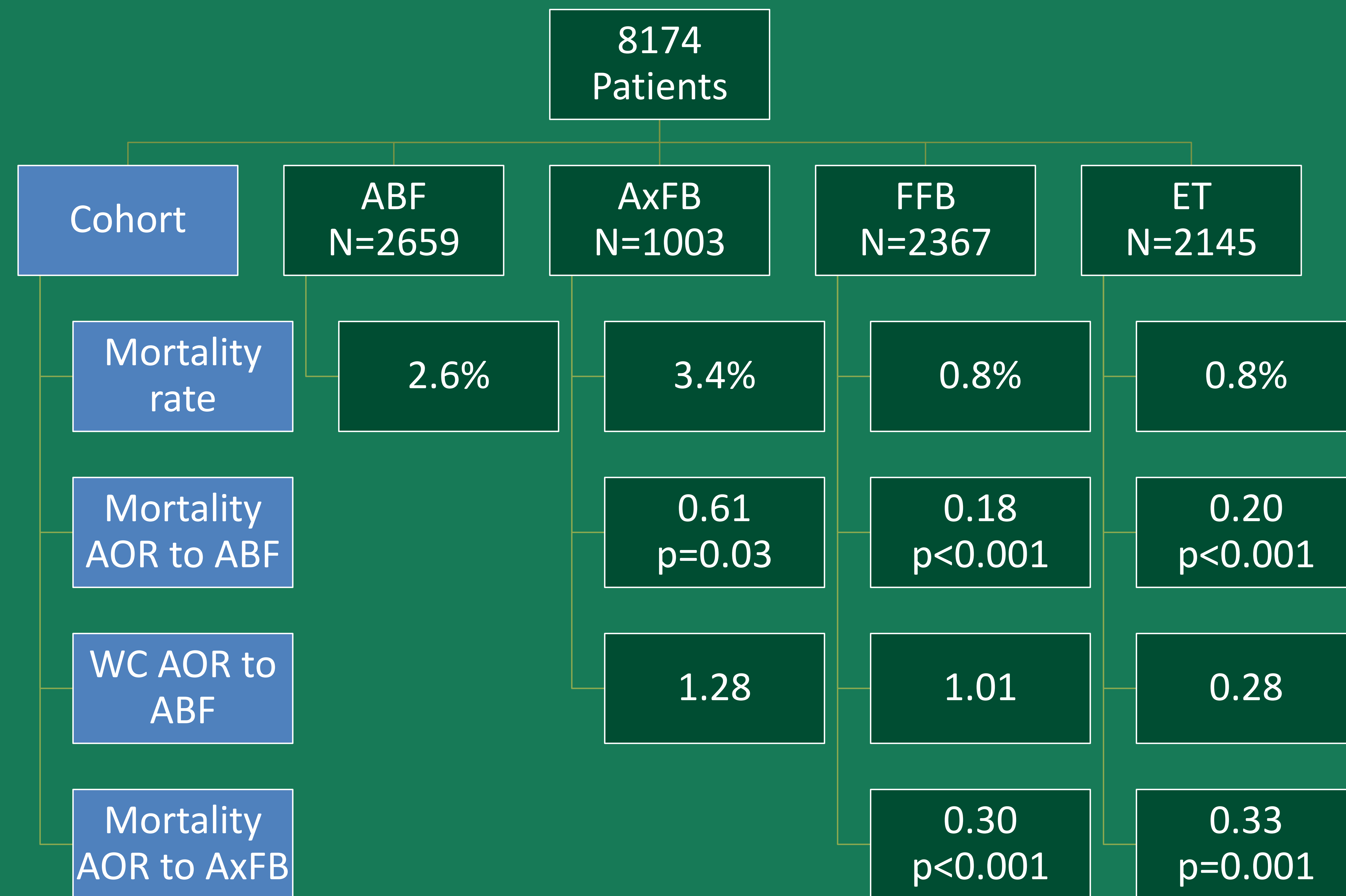
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## INTRODUCTION

Open aortoiliac reconstructive techniques play a large role in the management of complex lesions. The goal of this study is to compare the modern 30-day outcomes of death and wound complication of the three most common forms of open aortoiliac reconstruction

## METHODS

- Database: Targeted Vascular Module from American College of Surgeons NSQIP
- Cohorts were ABF, AxFB, FFB, ET
- Primary outcomes were 30-day mortality and wound complication.
- Univariate analyses were performed using the Chi-Square test and the Student's t-test. Multivariable analysis was performed using logistic regression



ABF – Aortobifemoral bypass  
 FFB – Femoro-femoral bypass  
 AOR – Adjusted odds ratio

AxFB – Axillobifemoral bypass  
 ET – Endovascular therapy  
 WC – Wound complication

**AxFB, FFB and ET all have reduced mortality compared to ABF**  
**FFB and ET have decreased mortality compared to AxFB**  
**Wound complication rates were similar for all three open procedures and were significantly higher than ET**

## RESULTS

- Mortality rate was 2.6% for ABF, 3.4% for AxBF, 0.8% for FFB and 0.8% for ET.
- Mortality AOR compared to ABF was 0.61 for AxFB, 0.18 for FFB, and 0.20 for ET.
- Mortality compared to AxFB for FFB demonstrated an AOR=0.30 and ET AOR=0.33
- Wound complication AOR compared to ABF was 1.28 for AxFB; 1.01 for FFB and 0.28 for ET.

## CONCLUSION

The mortality rate of AxFB, FFB, and ET were reduced in comparison to ABF, FFB and ET have reduced mortality to AxFB. Wound complication rates are similar between all open procedures.