

Evaluation of Sources of Polymer Embolization After Fenestrated Aortic Repair Mimicking Spinal Cord Ischemia



Markle, K., Massie, P., Zimmerman, A., Elwood, H., Rana, MA. and Clark, RM

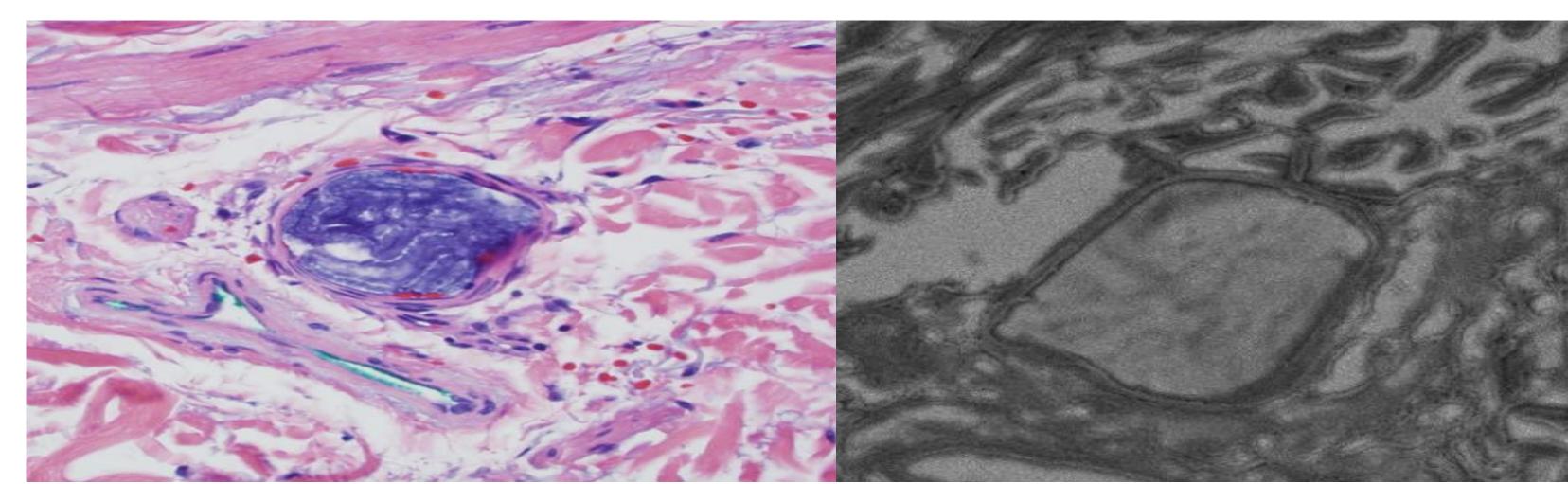
Objectives

- Hydrophilic polymer embolization (HPE) is a rare complication of endovascular procedures such as fenestrated endovascular aortic repair (FEVAR).
- Following cases of biopsy-confirmed HPE that mimicked spinal cord ischemia after FEVAR, we attempted to identify devices responsible for this phenomenon.

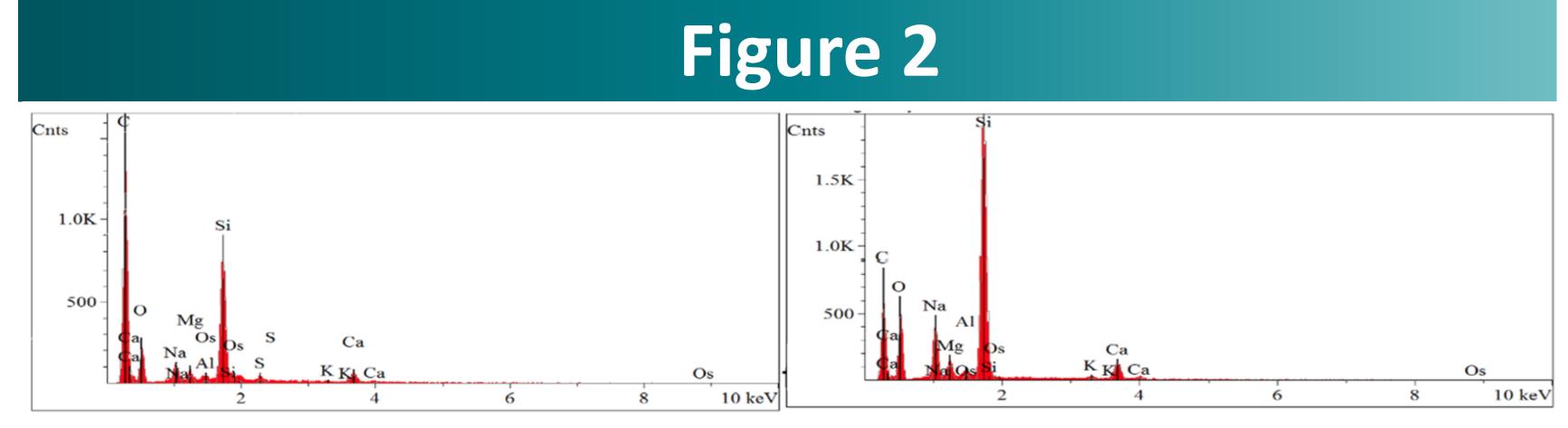
Methods

- Tissue blocks of a skin biopsy from a case of HPE showed embolized material within dermal capillaries (Fig 1)
- Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with elemental composition analysis using energy dispersive x-ray (EDX) was performed on embolized material to characterize the ultrastructure and elemental content.
- 18 standard endovascular devices used during complex aortic repairs were amassed and representative samples from each were identically prepared for SEM-EDX analysis for comparison to the HPE case results.

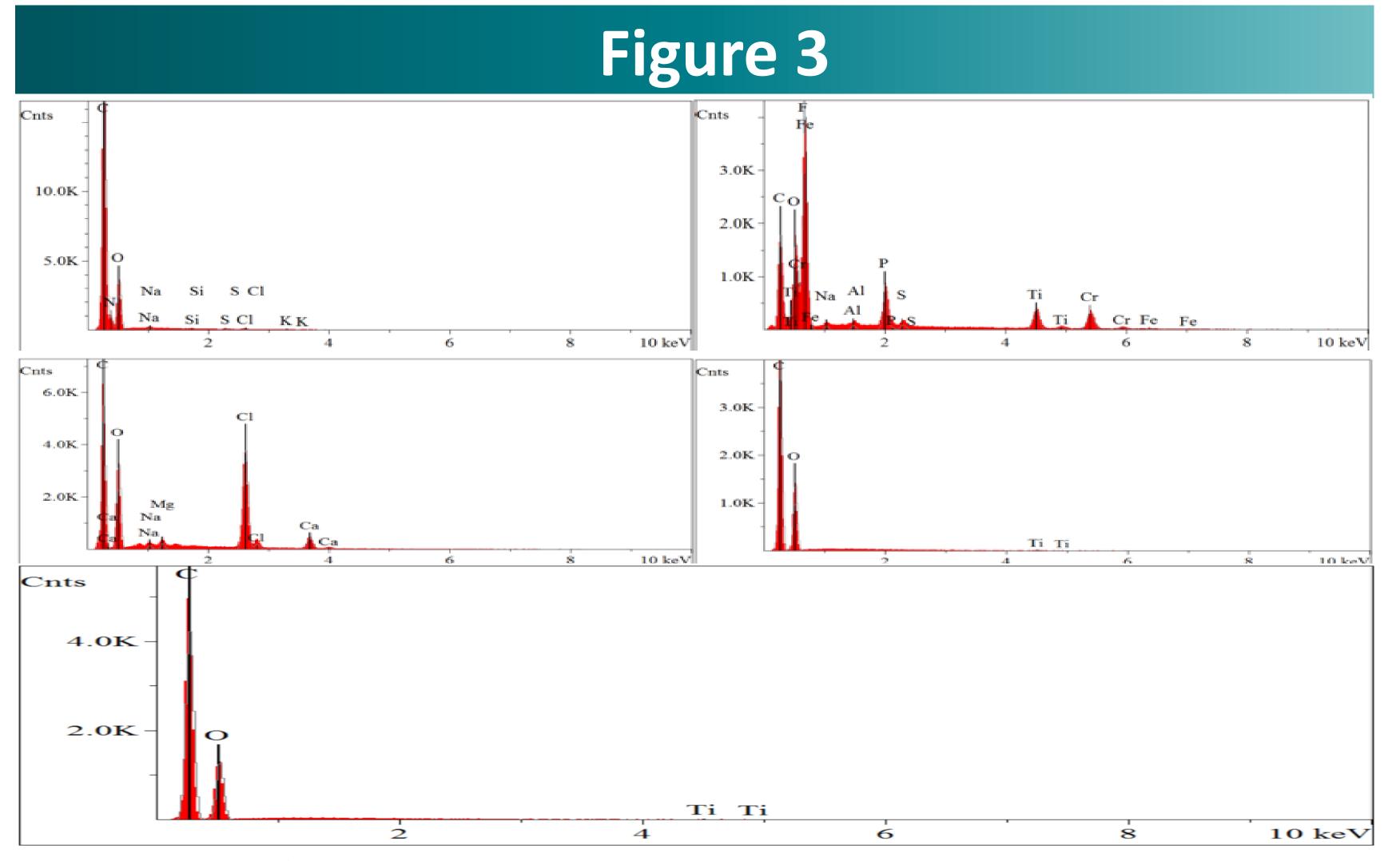
Figure 1



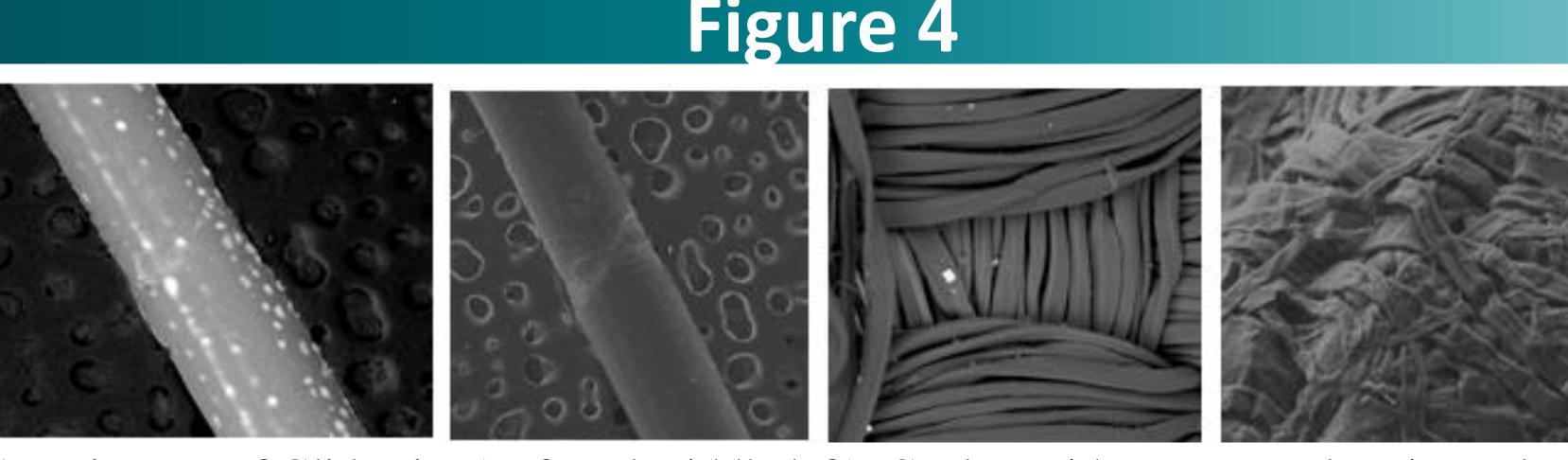
Dermal biopsy with H&E stain (left) and SEM (right) showing embolized polymer



EDX spectrum of normal tissue (left) and foreign material (right).

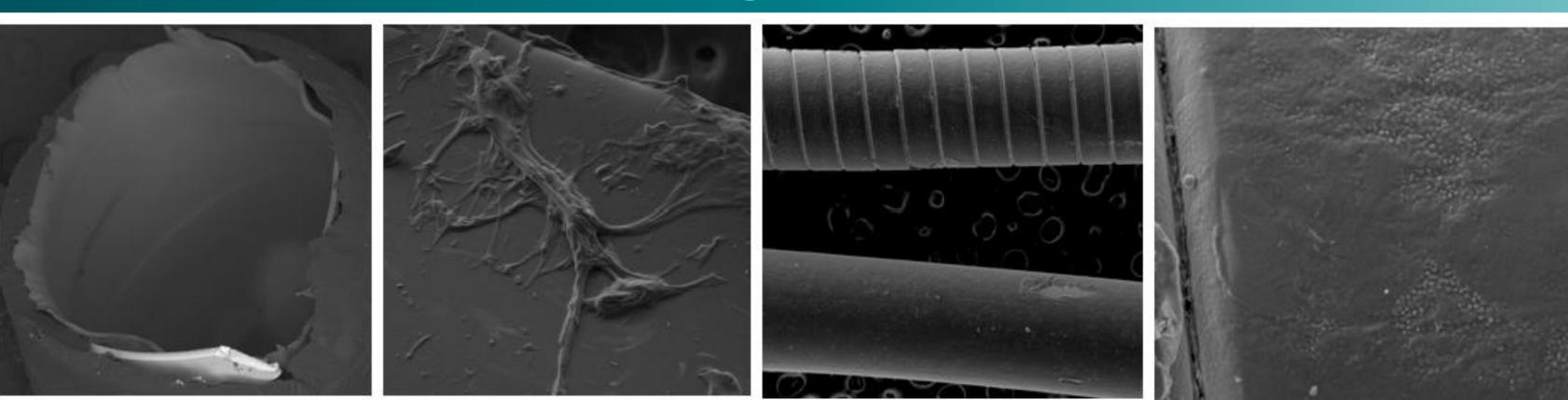


EDX spectrum of Ansel Sheath, Lunderquist Wire, Cook ZSLE, Cook Zenith, and Glidewire (Clockwise from top left)



SEM images of Glidewire (Left and middle left), Cook Zenith Fenestrated Main Body (Middle right) and Cook ZSLE Limb

Figure 5



SEM images of Ansel Sheath (left and middle left) and Lunderquist Wire (right and middle right)

Results

- SEM of embolized material confirmed presence of HPE (Fig 1)
- EDX of adjacent tissue revealed carbon to oxygen (C:O) ratio of 3.5 while the embolized material was significantly different with a C:O ratio of 1.5. (Fig 2 and 3)
- Devices most closely approximating target C:O ratio of 1.5 are included in the table below.

Device	C:O Ratio
Ansel Sheath	1.56
Lunderquist Wire	1.62
Glidewire	1.62
Cook Zenith Fenestrated Main Body	1.29
Cook ZSLE Limbs	1.21

Conclusion

VESSL

- Our results reveal a short list of devices implicated in hydrophilic polymer embolization during complex aortic repair.
- Future studies to evaluate the rate of polymer shedding of these devices in an in vitro setting may be warranted.