







Endovascular and Hybrid Management of the Thoracic Aorta

A Case-based Approach

Edward B. Diethrich Venkatesh Ramaiah Jacques Kpodonu Julio Rodriguez-Lopez

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A Case-based Approach

bу

Edward B. Diethrich, MD

Arizona Heart Institute & Hospital Phoenix, AZ, USA

Venkatesh G. Ramaiah, MD

Arizona Heart Institute Phoenix, AZ, USA

Jacques Kpodonu, MD

Bluhm Cardiovascular Institute Division of Cardiac Surgery Northwestern Memorial Hospital Chicago, IL, USA

Julio A. Rodriguez-Lopez, MD

Arizona Heart Institute Phoenix, AZ, USA

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111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030-5774, USA

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Preface

When the Arizona Heart Institute's endovascular program was initiated well over two decades ago, no one could have envisioned its current acceptance by all disciplines given its checkered beginning, with skepticism and resistance to move from traditional therapies. Today, radiologists. vascular specialists, vascular medicine surgeons, cardiologists, and more recently cardiovascular surgeons all recognized the benefits enormous endovascular approach to cardiovascular disease. Interventional technology has been proven to shorten pitalization, reduce morbidity and mortality, speed recovery, and hasten return to normal life. Clinical investigations have shown these procedures to be favorable over open surgical techniques in most situations.

Despite these findings and the worldwide movement toward less invasive techniques, our training and educational programs have lagged behind the technology explosion. The core curricula in our current training residencies and fellowships in the majority of cases were not designed to easily accommodate the rapid evolution in endovascular technology. Hence, the need to revamp and expand our educational process to assure that current and future endovascular interventionalists will have adequate fundamental knowledge and skill sets.

Didactic lectures, simulations, hands-on training, and observation of the experts are all essential in this training paradigm. Importantly, learning by case example has been a hallmark in cardiovascular surgery training for decades. To assure an optimum result, the pathophysiology and anatomy of the disease process must be appreciated. Modern diagnostic tools, particularly new imaging modalities, must be understood and applied appropriately.

Interventionalists today must have not only an acquaintance with the growing variety of endovascular techniques, but also a working knowledge of their efficacy. In an effort to address these needs, we have called upon our vast endovascular experience to assemble this textbook of thoracic endovascular interventions. It is important to note that most cases in this textbook were performed under an investi-gational protocol with Institutional Board Review oversight. We earnestly believe that informed patients who adhere to a follow-up protocol will generate the much-needed data thatcanhelp us address the pressing questions in this blossoming field.

We recognize that certain limitations exist currently regarding thoracic endografting techniques and their application to thoracic aortic pathologies. There is every indication, however, that most thoracic aortic pathologies will be treated with these less invasive procedures in the future, and so this textbook should prove useful as this segment of the field expands. Our particular institution has been fortunate enough to be at the forefront of this technological revolution.

With this in mind, the textbook has been organized to begin with the currently accepted procedures and progress to those techniques for which proof of principle exists. It then proceeds to evolving areas of treatment in which further understanding and investigation are needed. The final chapters address the challenges of the ascending aortic arch, with recommendations for future endovascu-lar technology. There is no substitute for learning from experience. It is our hope that endovascular management of the thoracic aorta with its case study approach will provide a useful tool for practitioners as they plan and execute treatment of patients with these thoracic aortic pathologies.

Venkatesh G. Ramaiah, MD Jacques Kpodonu, MD Julio A. Rodriguez-Lopez, MD

Foreword

How do you teach new procedures involving brand-new, still evolving technologies to a diverse group of physicians? Dr Ted Diethrich and colleagues from the Arizona Heart Institute have successfully addressed this daunting problem in their comprehensive new textbook. Endovascular and hybrid management of thoracic aortic diseases have been rapidly advancing and these practitioners are clearly at the leading edge of this revolution. The authors use interesting "case based" approach of approximately 50 cases that are very well illustrated with appropriate references. They range from relatively common problems, such as thoracic aortic aneurysms and chronic Type B aortic dissections, to more rare and challenging problems such as ascending aortic pseudoaneurysms. The authors make use of their outstanding background and clinical experience with the surgical treatment of aortic pathology add in new advanced imaging techniques such as 64-slice CT imaging ultrasound. intravascular howendovascularand hybrid approaches can be applied to a variety of pathological conditions. The text itself is very well written and well illustrated and for those learning about this new field or those already with some experience, this is an important reference.

The publication is timely because of the rapid advancement and expansion of these approaches outside of traditional academic medical centers to a variety of clinical practices. The text should be of great interest to cardiovascular surgeons, cardiologists, vascular medicine specialists, and in-terventional radiologists. Dr Diethrich and his colleagues have done a tremendous service dedicating the time and effort into amassing this clinical experience

and disseminating it through the medical community at this early phase using this new technology.

Patrick M. McCarthy, MD

Heller-Sacks Professor of Surgery

Chief of Cardiothoracic Surgery and Co-director

Bluhm Cardiovascular Institute

at Northwestern Memorial Hospital

Chicago, IL

Foreword

The authors have presented a comprehensive, state-of-theart review of the current status of thoracic aortic endografting. The format of the book is based on case reviews including indications for the procedure, concise discussions of therapeutical alternatives, and methods used during the procedure. The book covers the entire spectrum of thoracic pathologies and therapeutic options from fully endovascular repairs to the hybrid inventions combining approaches and conventional endovascular surgical techniques. The text has excellent illustrations demonstrating not only the pathology being addressed, but appropriately selected procedural and post-intervention studies that illustrate not only the techniques and outcomes but also appropriate imaging modalities and imaging quality that is required for optimal outcomes.

The text contains approximately 50 case discussions. The text begins with a review of the approved Gore TAG device and the Food and Drug Administration-approved indications. This device is used in the majority of patients treated in the case studies. Other devices are described as they were used as part of ongoing clinical trials that were not completed at the time of the publication. The Gore TAG chapter outlines the approved indications and follow-up data regarding the outcomes that are available. The subsequent chapters each deal with a major thoracic pathology or with techniques that can be used to extend the utility of thoracic endoluminal devices, such as extending the proximal and distal landing zones and describing utility of hybrid techniques. There is also sections dealing with complications and addressing associated additional pathologies including ascending aortic and transverse thoracic arch pathologies. The text fully addresses all the approved current indications, developing