



# How to prevent persistent flow in the false lumen: coils, occluders, endottrash?

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[www.marfan.fr](http://www.marfan.fr)

- **Disclosures:**
  - Consulting: Cook Medical, WL Gore, Boston Scientific
  - Proctoring: Cook Medical

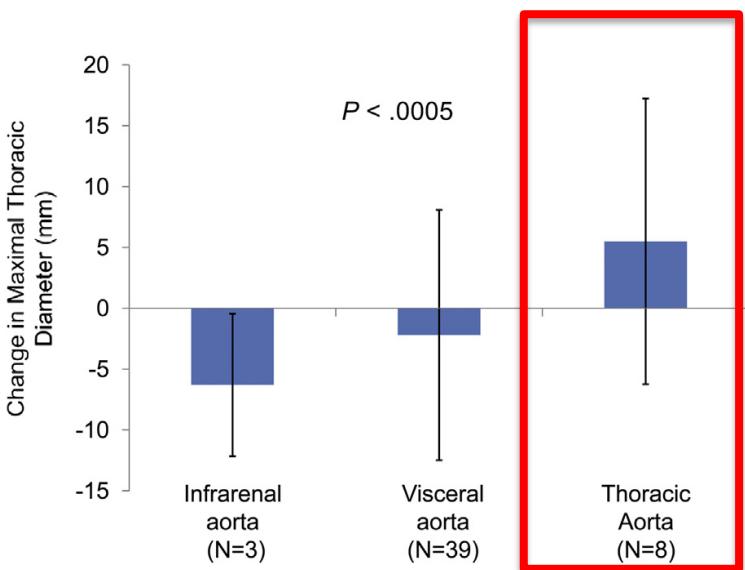
# Why treating False lumen (FL) in Chronic Aortic Dissection ?

# TEVAR: moderate efficiency in Chronic type B AD

Efficacy of thoracic endovascular stent repair for chronic type B aortic dissection with aneurysmal degeneration

Salvatore T. Scali, MD,<sup>a</sup> Robert J. Feezor, MD,<sup>a</sup> Catherine K. Chang, MD,<sup>a</sup> David H. Stone, MD,<sup>c</sup>  
Philip J. Hess, MD,<sup>b</sup> Tomas D. Martin, MD,<sup>b</sup> Thomas S. Huber, MD, PhD,<sup>a</sup> and Adam W. Beck, MD,<sup>a</sup>  
Gainesville, Fla; and Lebanon, NH

JVS, 2013



- 80 patients
- 50% incomplet thoracic FL thrombosis
- **35% aortic dilatation**

17/12/2021

From the Society for Clinical Vascular Surgery

**Outcomes of thoracic endovascular aortic repair for chronic aortic dissections**

Allan M. Conway, MBChB (Hons), MRCS, Khalil Qato, MD, Laurie R. Mondry, BSN, Guillaume J. Stoffels, MS, MA, Gary Giangola, MD, and Alfio Carroccio, MD, New York NY

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Open surgical repair remains the "gold standard" treatment for chronic type B aortic dissection (cTBD) with aneurysm. Thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR) has gained popularity in recent years for the treatment of thoracic aortic diseases including cTBD. We assessed the effectiveness of TEVAR in the treatment of cTBD using the Vascular Quality Initiative (VQI) database.

**Methods:** The VQI registry identified 4713 patients treated with TEVAR from July 2010 to November 2015, including 125 repairs for cTBD. We analyzed TEVAR outcomes in this cohort per the Society for Vascular Surgery reporting standards for TEVAR.

**Results:** Median age was 65.0 years (interquartile range [IQR], 56.0-72.0 years), and 85 (68.0%) were male. Median aneurysm diameter was 5.5 cm (IQR, 4.8-6.3 cm). Sixty-two (49.6%) patients were asymptomatic on presentation, 57 (45.6%) were symptomatic, and 6 (4.8%) presented with rupture. Median length of stay was 8.0 days (IQR, 4.0-11.0 days). Fluoroscopy time was 17.3 minutes (IQR, 10.5-25.6 minutes). The distal landing zone was aortic zone 4 in 27 (21.6%) and aortic zone 5 and distal in 98 (78.4%) patients. Successful device delivery occurred in 123 (98.4%) patients. Conversion to open repair occurred in one (0.8%) patient. A type IA endoleak was present in 2 (1.6%) type IB endoleak in 2 (1.6%), and type II endoleak in 2 (1.6%) patients. Perioperative complications included stroke in 2 (1.6%), respiratory complications in 6 (4.8%), and spinal cord ischemia symptoms present at discharge in 3 (2.4%) patients. In-hospital mortality occurred in three (2.4%) patients. Reintervention was required in two (1.6%) patients for false lumen perfusion and in two (1.6%) patients for extension of the dissection. Follow-up was available for 43 patients at a median time of 239 days (IQR, 38-377 days). Median change in sac diameter was -0.2 cm (IQR, -0.5 to 0.1 cm). Sac shrinkage of 0.5 cm was noted in 12 (27.9%) with sac growth >0.5 cm in four (9.3%) patients. Extent of stent graft coverage did not affect sac shrinkage ( $P = .65$ ). Patients with aneurysms ≥5.5 cm compared with <5.5 cm were more likely to demonstrate shrinkage (-0.6 cm vs 0.0 cm; 95% confidence interval, 0.3-1.7;  $P = .04$ ).

**Conclusions:** TEVAR for cTBD may be performed with acceptable rates of morbidity and mortality. Changes in sac diameter in the midterm are promising. Long-term data are needed to determine whether this approach is durable. (J Vasc Surg 2017;65:1-7.)

JVS, 2017

- VQI database
- 125 chronic TBAD
- FU 8 months:43 patients
- **Shrinkage ≥ 5mm: 28%**

# Aortic remodelling



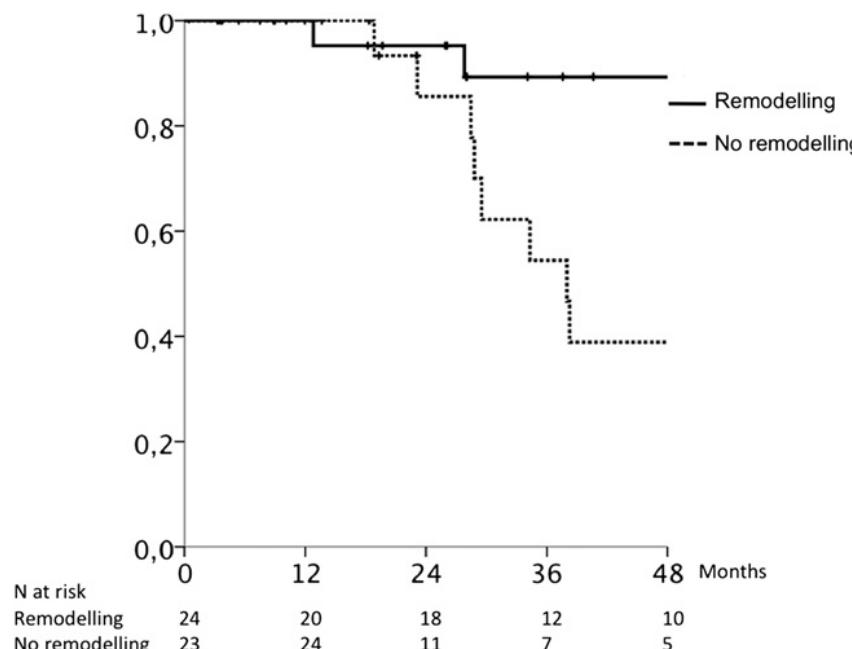
Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery

journal homepage: [www.ejves.com](http://www.ejves.com)

## Predictors of Outcome after Endovascular Repair for Chronic Type B Dissection

K. Mani <sup>a,d,\*</sup>, R.E. Clough <sup>a,b</sup>, O.T.A. Lyons <sup>a,c</sup>, R.E. Bell <sup>a</sup>, T.W. Carrell <sup>a,b</sup>, H.A. Zayed <sup>a</sup>, M. Waltham <sup>a,c</sup>,  
P.R. Taylor <sup>a,b</sup>



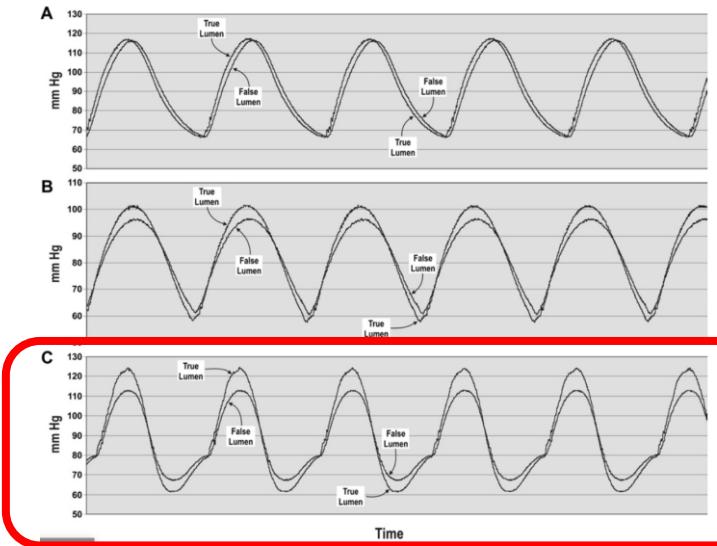
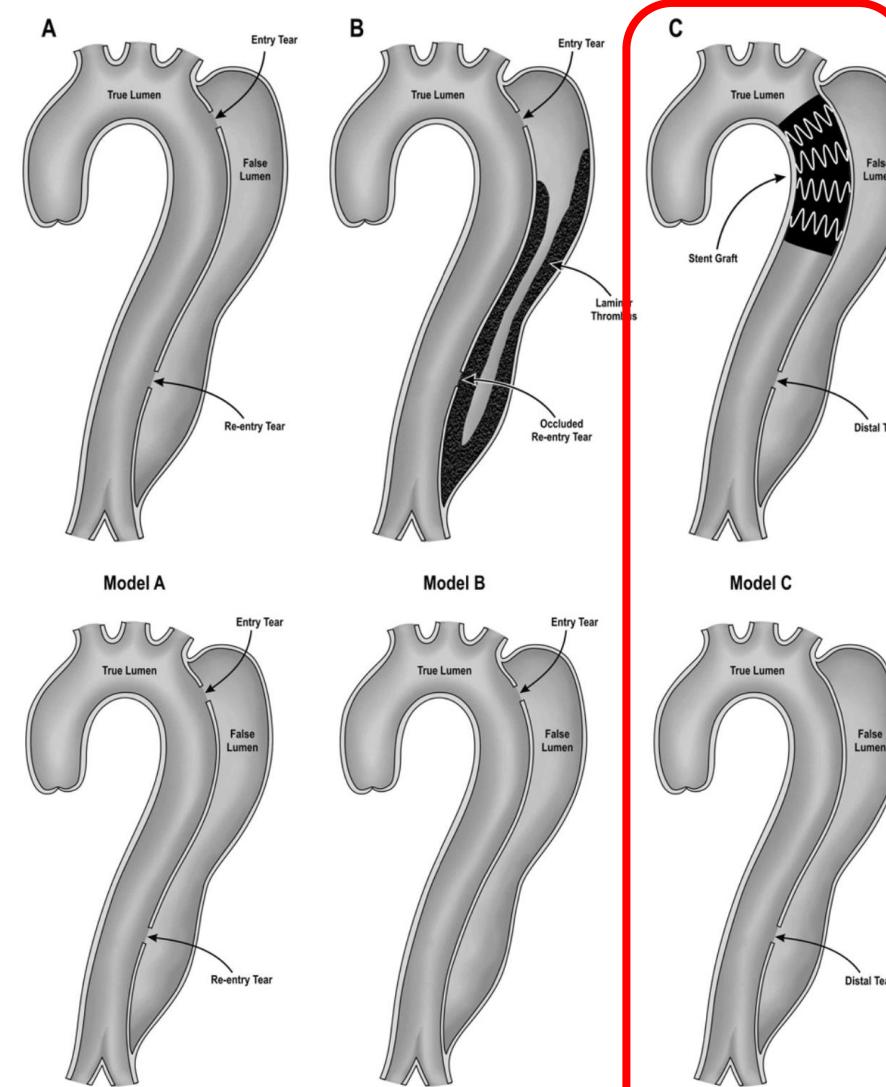
- Partial FL thrombosis
- No aortic remodelling
- Worse aortic prognosis

**Figure 5.** Kaplan-Meier analysis of survival based on remodelling of the aorta after endovascular intervention for chronic type B dissection.

# Physical point of view

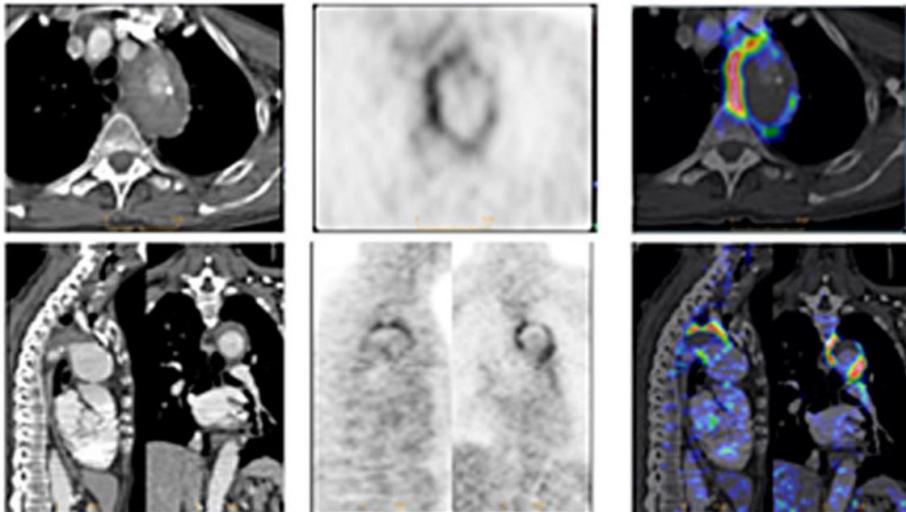
Tear size and location impacts false lumen pressure in an ex vivo model of chronic type B aortic dissection

Thomas T. Tsai, MD,<sup>a</sup> Marty S. Schlicht, MS,<sup>b</sup> Khalil Khanafer, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Joseph L. Bull, PhD,<sup>b,c</sup>  
Doug T. Valassis, BSE,<sup>b</sup> David M. Williams, MD,<sup>d</sup> Ramon Berguer, MD, PhD,<sup>b,c</sup>  
and Kim A. Eagle, MD,<sup>a</sup> Ann Arbor, Mich



**Table 4** Associations between aneurysmal progression, false lumen morphology, PET/CT imaging, aortic diameter, and biomarker levels recorded during follow-up ( $N = 23$ )

Variable	Aneurysmal progression <sup>a</sup>		P-value <sup>b</sup>
	No ( $N = 11$ )	Yes ( $N = 12$ )	
<b>False lumen</b>			
Patent	9	1	<0.0001
Partial thrombosis	0	11	
Complete thrombosis	2	0	
SUV <sub>max</sub>	$2.8 \pm 0.5$	$3.4 \pm 0.9$	0.0090
SUV <sub>RL</sub>	$0.72 \pm 0.15$	$0.95 \pm 0.30$	0.0029
Aortic diameter (mm)	$36.4 \pm 10.4$	$54.7 \pm 12.3$	<0.0001
P-selectin (pmol/L)	$34.3 \pm 16.2$	$55.1 \pm 21.6$	0.0009
TAT (ng/mL)	$7.5 \pm 8.5$	$18.6 \pm 14.8$	0.0075
D-dimers (µg/L)	$838 \pm 563$	$3117 \pm 2048$	0.0006
PAP (ng/mL)	$259 \pm 129$	$934 \pm 1026$	<0.0001
MPO (ng/mL)	$45.2 \pm 44.7$	$32.0 \pm 25.8$	0.27
Elastase (ng/mL)	$84.4 \pm 39.1$	$91.5 \pm 46.4$	0.54
MMP-9 (ng/mL)	$7.9 \pm 4.1$	$5.5 \pm 5.1$	0.014
Ferritin (ng/mL)	$222 \pm 113$	$354 \pm 350$	0.64
Transferrin (ng/mL)	$2.5 \pm 0.38$	$2.5 \pm 0.55$	0.85



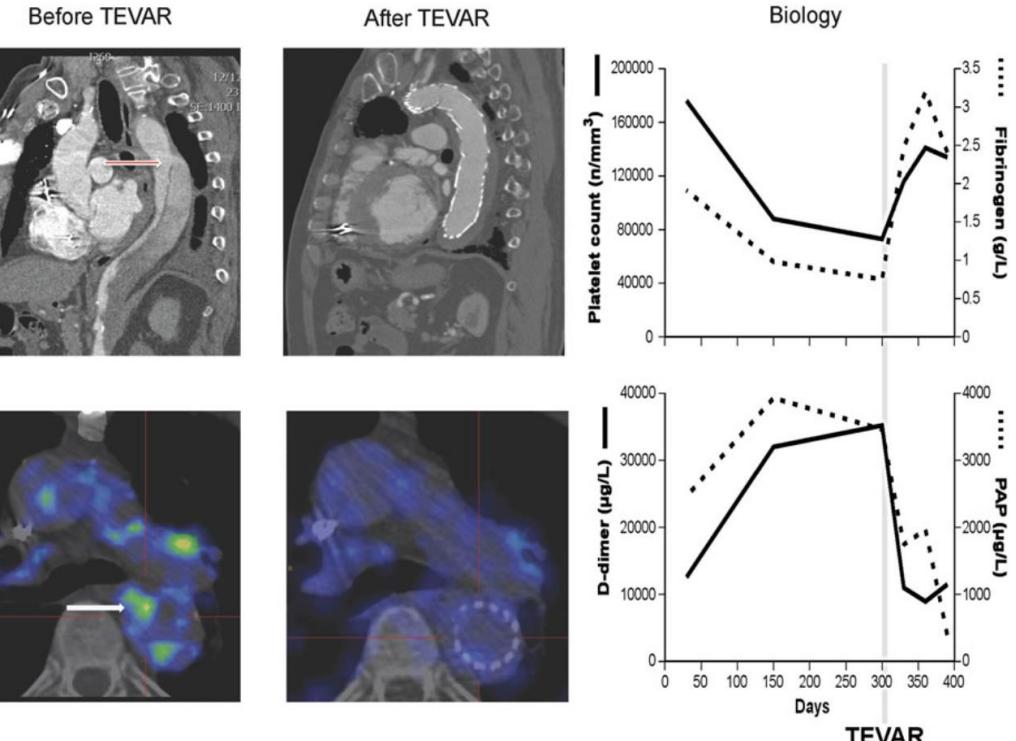
# Biological point of view



**(Tissue PET) Vascular metabolic imaging and peripheral plasma biomarkers in the evolution of chronic aortic dissections**

Natzi Sakalihasan<sup>1\*</sup>, Christoph A. Nienaber<sup>2</sup>, Roland Hustinx<sup>3</sup>, Pierre Lovinfosse<sup>3</sup>, Mourad El Hachemi<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Paul Cheramy-Bien<sup>1</sup>, Laurence Seidel<sup>5</sup>, Jean-Paul Lavigne<sup>1</sup>, Janine Quaniers<sup>1</sup>, Marie-Ange Kerstenne<sup>1</sup>, Audrey Courtois<sup>1</sup>, Annie Ooms<sup>1</sup>, Adelin Albert<sup>5</sup>, Jean-Olivier Defraigne<sup>1</sup>, and Jean-Baptiste Michel<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery Department, University Hospital, Saint Tilman 83, Liège 4000, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>University Heart Center Rostock, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Nuclear Medicine Department, University Hospital, Liège, Belgium; <sup>4</sup>Radiology Department, University Hospital, Liège, Belgium; <sup>5</sup>Biostatistics, University Hospital of Liege, Liège, Belgium; and <sup>4</sup>UHR 1148 Inserm Paris7 University, Hôpital Xavier Bichat, Paris, France

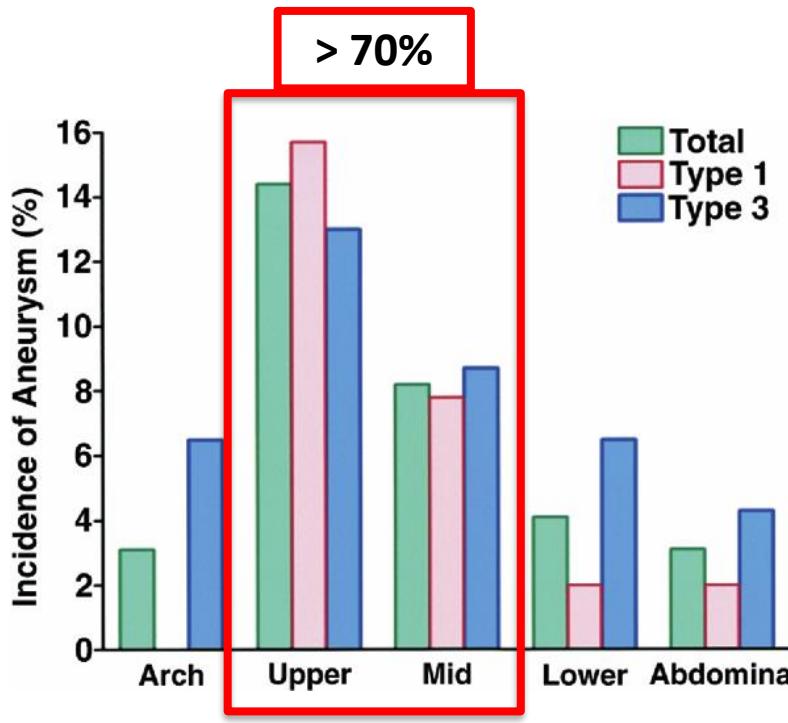


**Plasmin activation = intraparietal proteolysis  
= Aortic dilatation**

# Aortic dissections Natural History

## Long-Term Predictors of Descending Aorta Aneurysmal Change in Patients With Aortic Dissection

Jong-Min Song, MD, PhD,\* Sung-Doo Kim, MD,\* Jeong-Hoon Kim, MD,\* Mi-Jeong Kim, MD,\* Duk-Hyun Kang, MD, PhD,\* Joon Beom Seo, MD, PhD,† Tae-Hwan Lim, MD, PhD,† Jae Won Lee, MD, PhD,‡ Meong-Gun Song, MD, PhD,‡ Jae-Kwan Song, MD, PhD, FACC\*  
Seoul, South Korea      JACC 2007

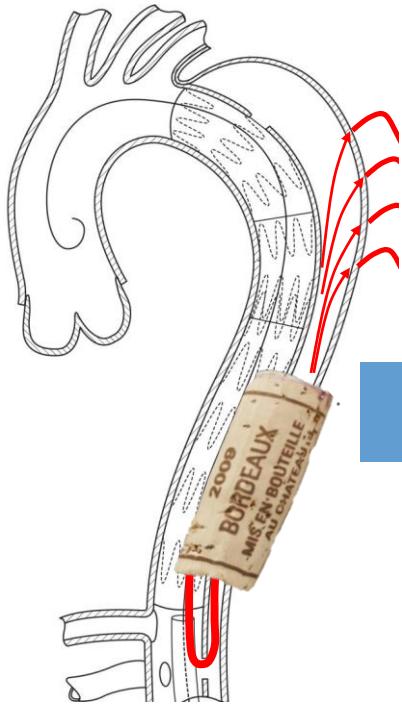
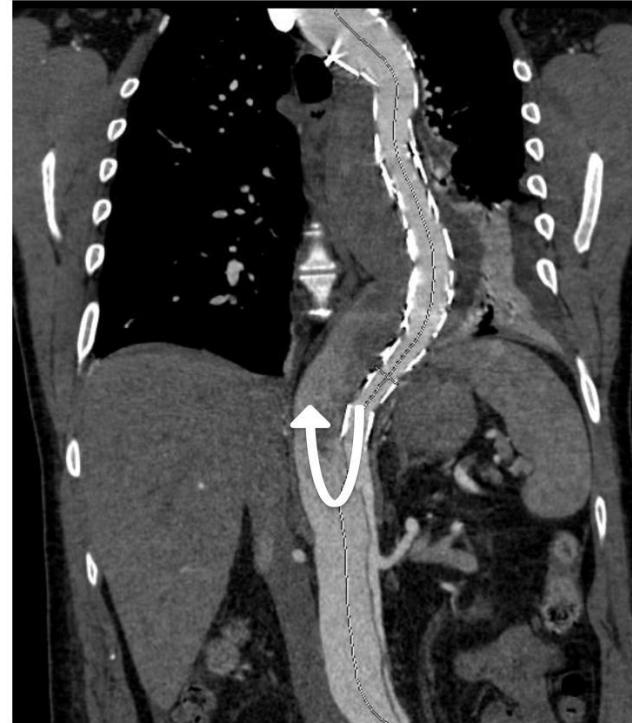


- Same evolution for type A ou B
- Aortic dilatation in 40 % of patients
- Main expansion zone:
  - Descending thoracic Aorta (prox + mid)
- > 70% of patients dilate Thoracic Ao

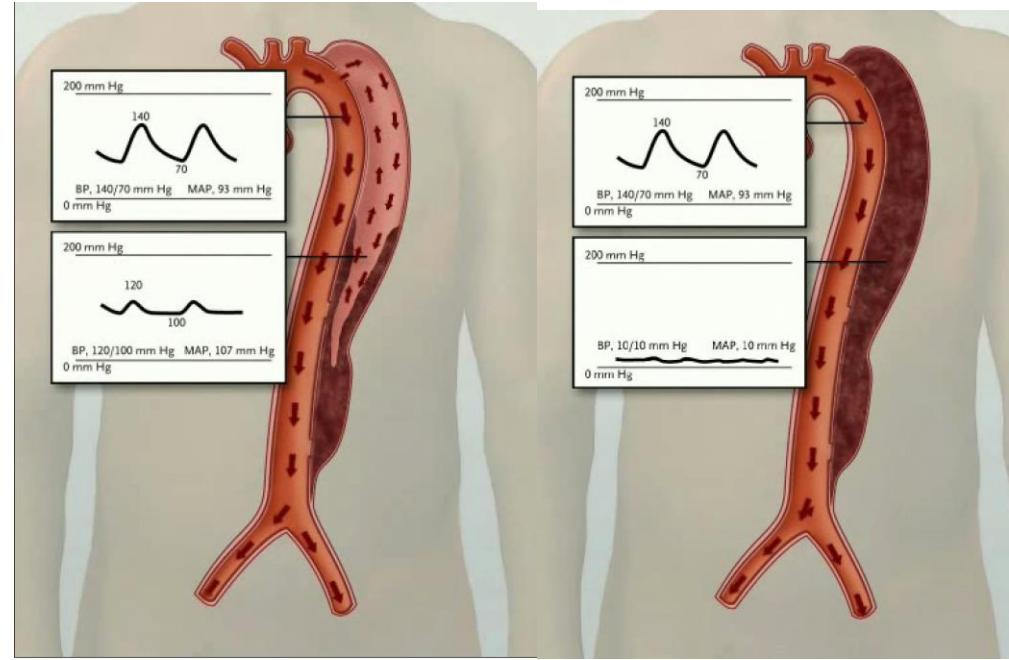
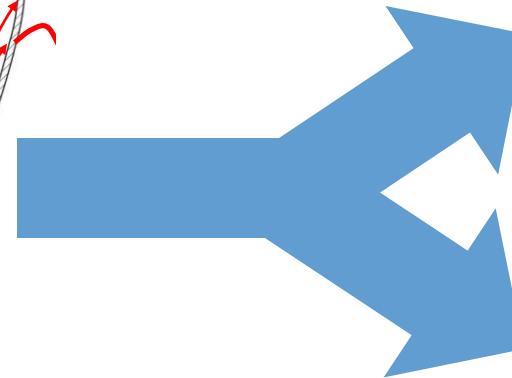


**Only proximal  
descending aorta  
needs repair**

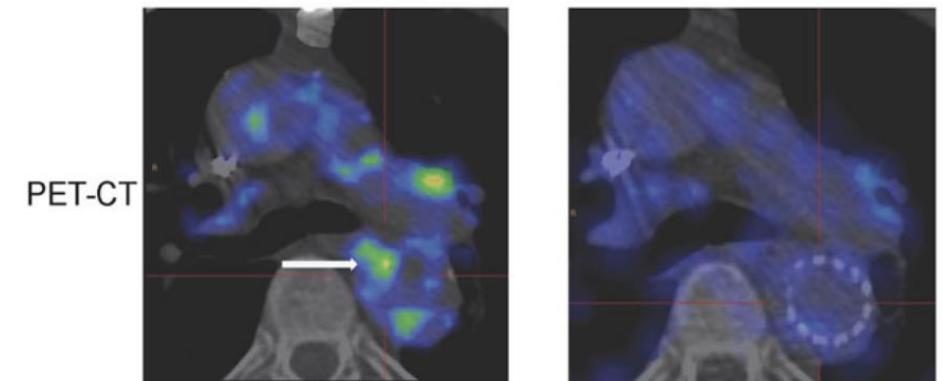
# Concept of FL occlusion



T.KÖLBEL



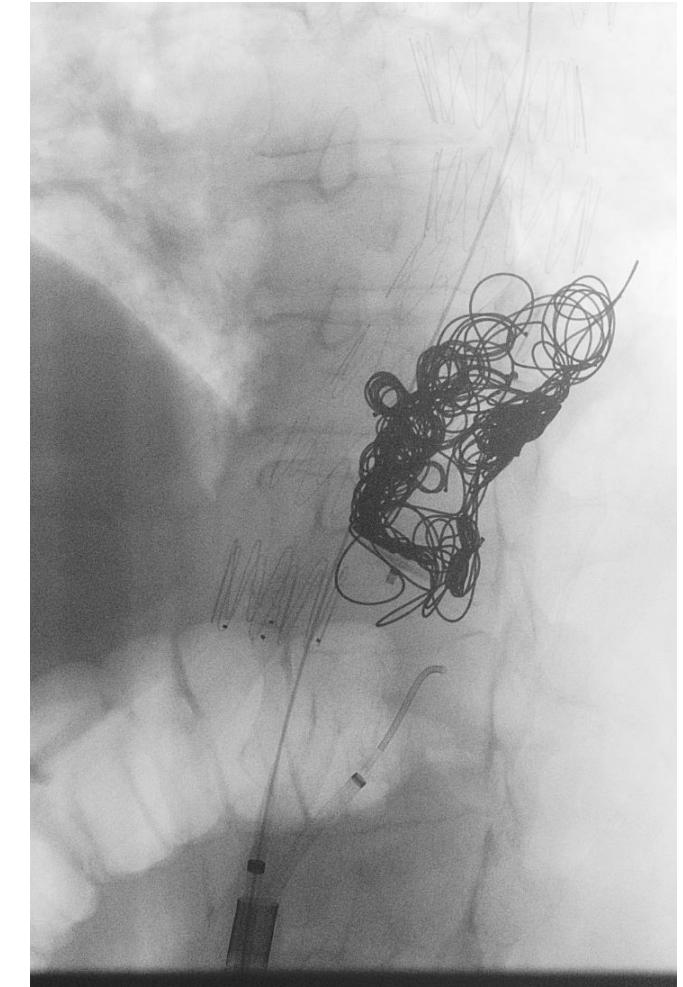
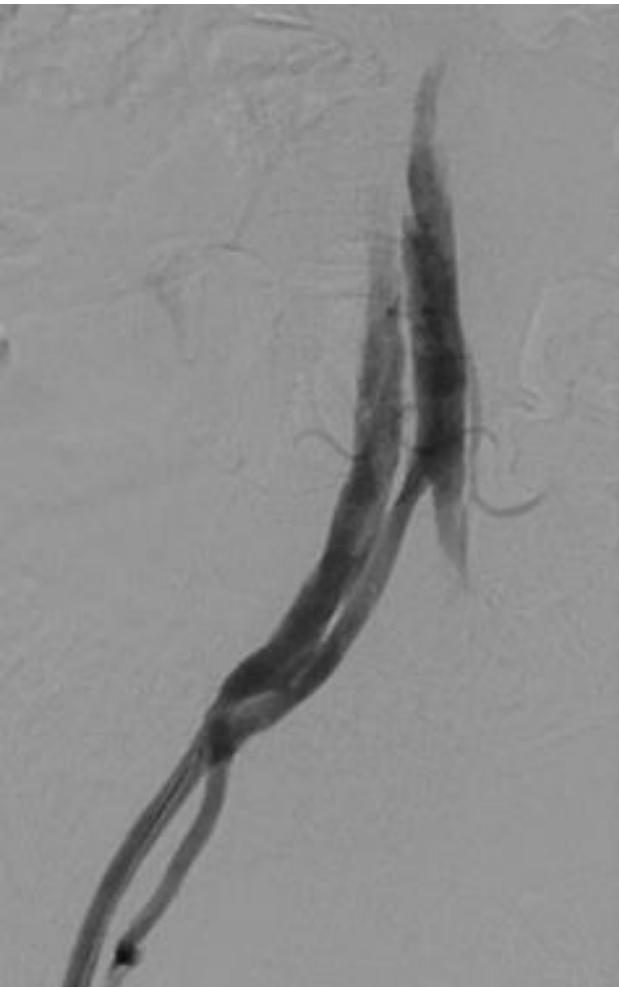
TSAI T, N Engl J Med, 2007



Sakalihasan N, Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging, 2015

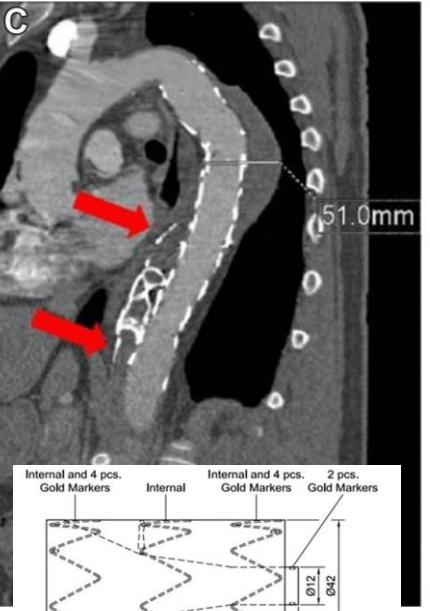
# False lumen access

- Retrograde access through distal re-entry tears



# Different Devices

## Candy Plug

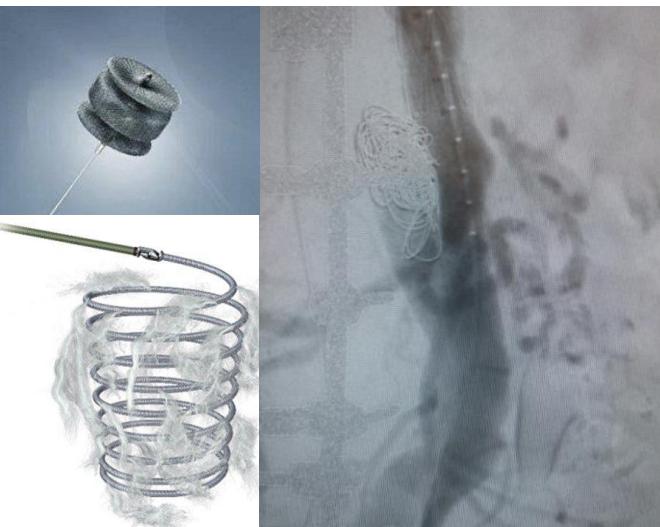


Kölbl, JEV, 2013

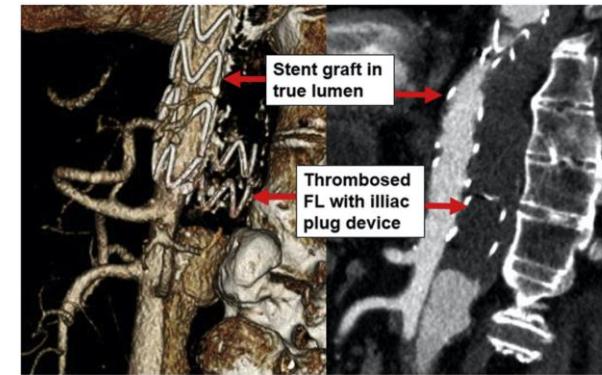
Rohlfss, JEV, 2017

Eleshra, JEV, 2019

## Coils



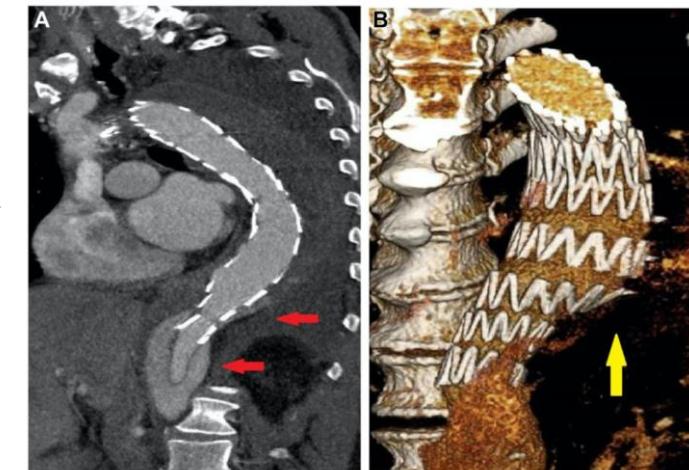
## Iliac occluders



Outcomes after false lumen embolization with covered stent devices in chronic dissection

Jahanzaib Idrees, MD, Eric E. Roselli, MD, Susan Shafii, MD, Joshua Reside, BS, and Bruce W. Lytle, MD, Cleveland, Ohio  
Idrees, JVS, 2014

## Knickerbocker



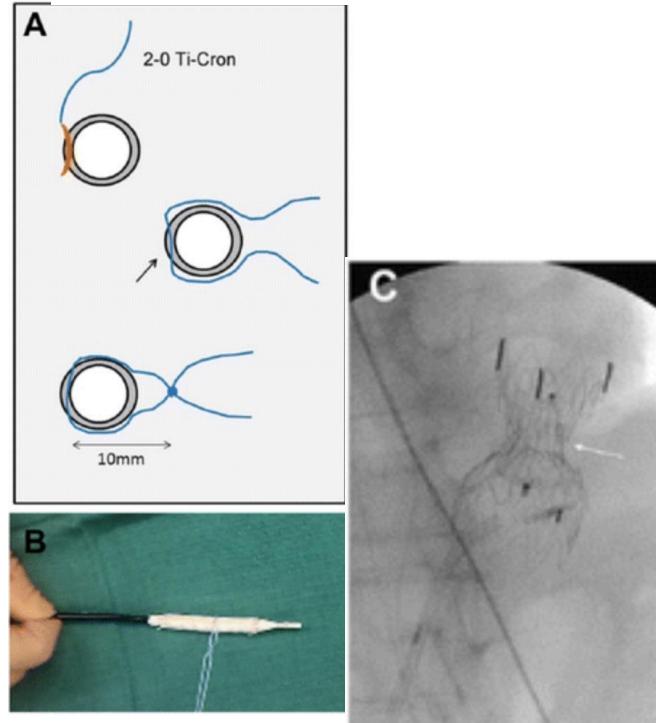
Addressing Persistent False Lumen Flow in Chronic Aortic Dissection: The Knickerbocker Technique

Tilo Kölbl, MD, PhD, Sebastian W. Carpenter, MD, Christina Lohrenz, MD, more...

First Published February 1, 2014 | Research Article | Find in PubMed | Check for updates  
<https://doi.org/10.1583/13-4463MR-R.1>

Kölbl, JEV, 2014

Pellenc, personal data



**Technical Note**

**Candy-Plug Technique Using an Excluder Aortic Extender for Distal Occlusion of a Large False Lumen Aneurysm in Chronic Aortic Dissection**

Yukihisa Ogawa, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Hiroshi Nishimaki, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>,  
Kiyoshi Chiba, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Kenji Murakami, MD<sup>1</sup>, Yuka Sakurai, MD<sup>2</sup>,  
Keishi Fujiwara, MD<sup>1</sup>, Takeshi Miyairi, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>, and Yasuo Nakajima, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>

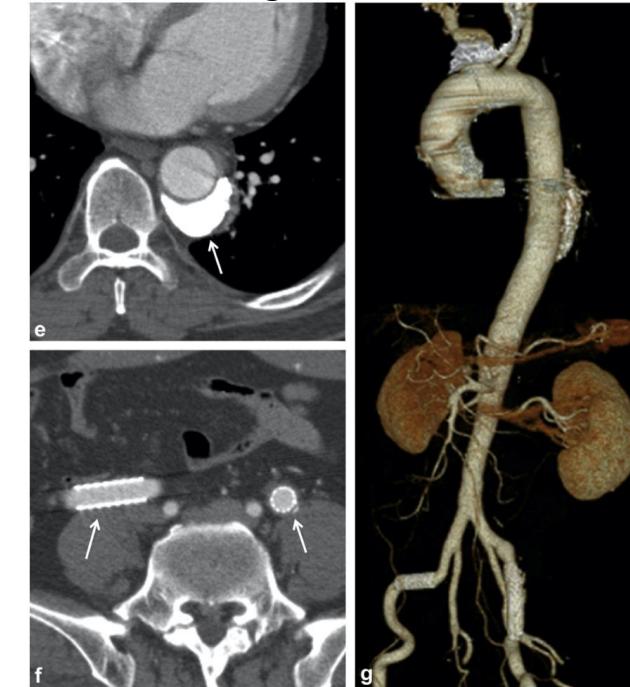
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THERAPY  
Volume 23 Number 4 December 2014  
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DOI: 10.1177/1526602814540523  
http://jett.sagepub.com

# Exotic devices: endottrash

**Comparative Outcome Analysis of *N*-Butyl Cyanoacrylate Embolization of the False Lumen Versus Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair in Aortic Dissection**

Dong Kyu Kim, MD, Joon Ho Kwon, MD, Heung Kyu Ko, MD, Junhyung Lee, MD, Kichang Han, MD, Gyoung Min Kim, MD, Man-Deuk Kim, MD, Jong Yun Won, MD, Hyun-Chel Joo, MD, Young-Guk Ko, MD, and Do Yun Lee, MD

Dong, JVIR, 2020



Original Off-Label Endovascular Solution to Occlude False Lumen Rupture in Chronic Type B Aortic Dissection

Enrico Maria Marone,<sup>1</sup> Marco Leopardi,<sup>2</sup> Luca Bertoglio,<sup>3</sup> Daniele Mascia,<sup>2</sup> and Roberto Chiesa,<sup>2</sup> Pavia, and Milan, Italy

AVS, 2016

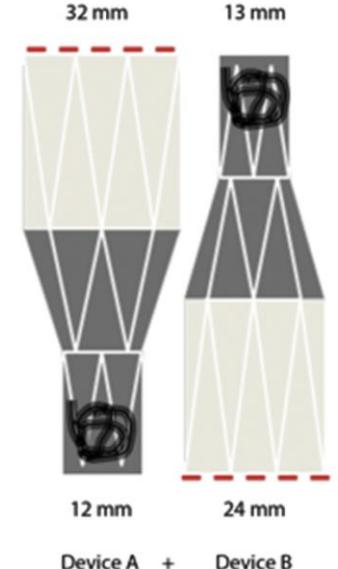


Fig. 2. Homemade candy plug using a Cook Converter (32 mm) and a Cook Limb extension (24 mm) occluded using 2 Cook Zip (16 mm and 20 mm) occluders and 2 Amplatzer Vascular Plug II placed in parallel fashion.

# Results

- 27 patients
- Marfan: 30%
- Chronic dissection
  - Type A: 26%
  - Type B: 74%
- **CSF drainage: 74%**
- Plugs + coils
- Permanent **Spinal cord ischemia: 4%**

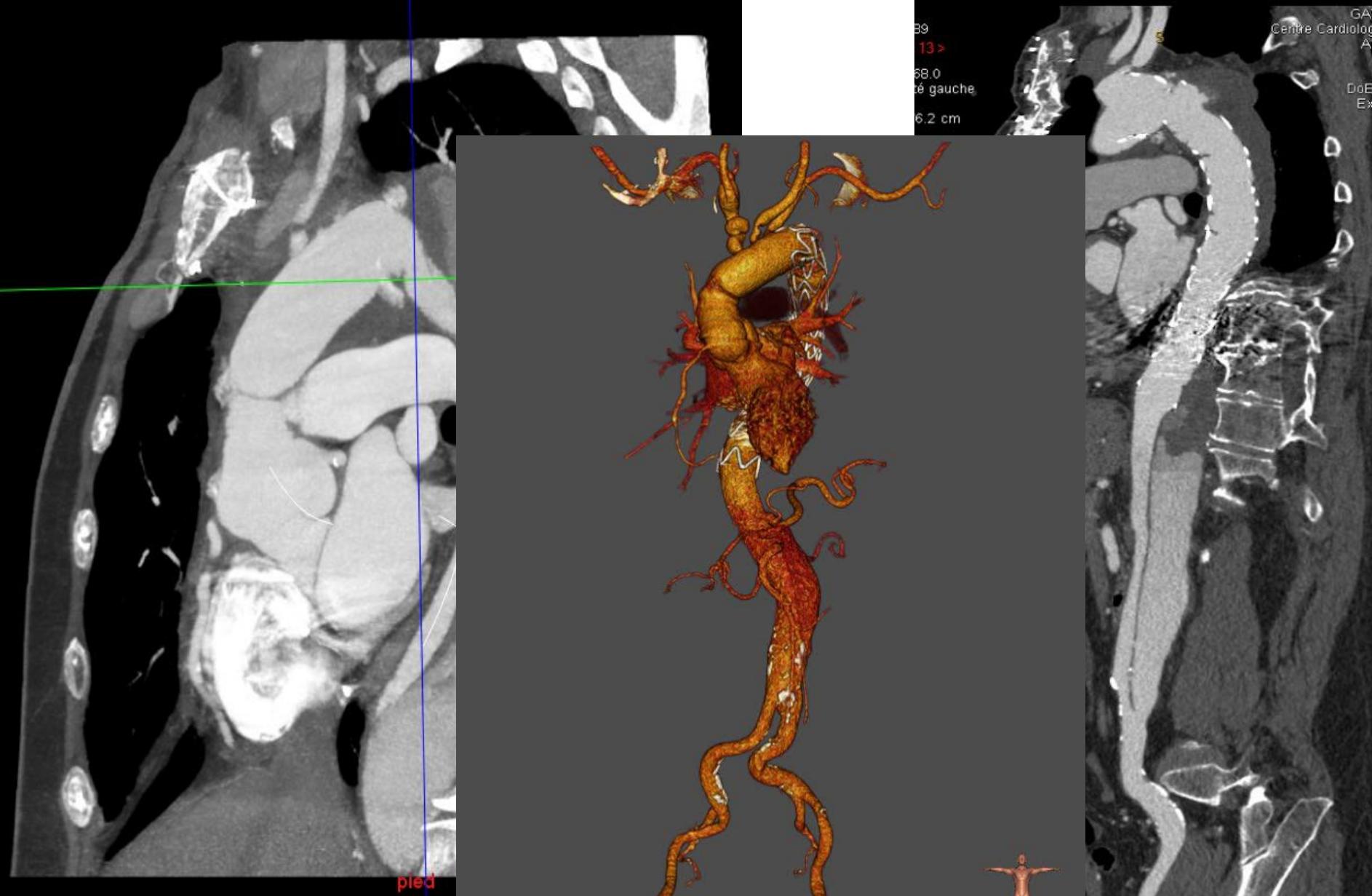
## False lumen embolization in chronic aortic dissection promotes thoracic aortic remodeling at midterm follow-up



Quentin Pellenc, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Arnaud Roussel, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Romain De Blic, MD,<sup>a</sup> Antoine Girault, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Pierre Cerceau, MD,<sup>a</sup> Iannis Ben Abdallah, MD,<sup>a,b</sup> Olivier Milleron, MD,<sup>b,c</sup> Guillaume Jondeau, MD, PhD,<sup>b,c</sup> and Yves Castier, MD, PhD,<sup>a,b</sup> Paris, France

Pellenc, JVS, 2019

- **FL Thrombosis: 90%**
- Midterm follow-up: 20 months
- Remodelling:
  - max diameter 63 → 54 mm ( $p<0.001$ )
- Shrinkage > 5mm: 80%



EndoSize

- 51 patients
- Iliac plugs, nitinol plugs, coils
- Chronic dissection
  - **Type A: 73%**
  - Type B: 27%
- **CSF drainage: 40%**
- Permanent Spinal cord ischemia: 0%
- FU: 27 months
- **31% positive remodelling**
- 51%: diameter stability
- 18% progression:
  - 5 open TAAA
  - 4 other FL embolization

# Results

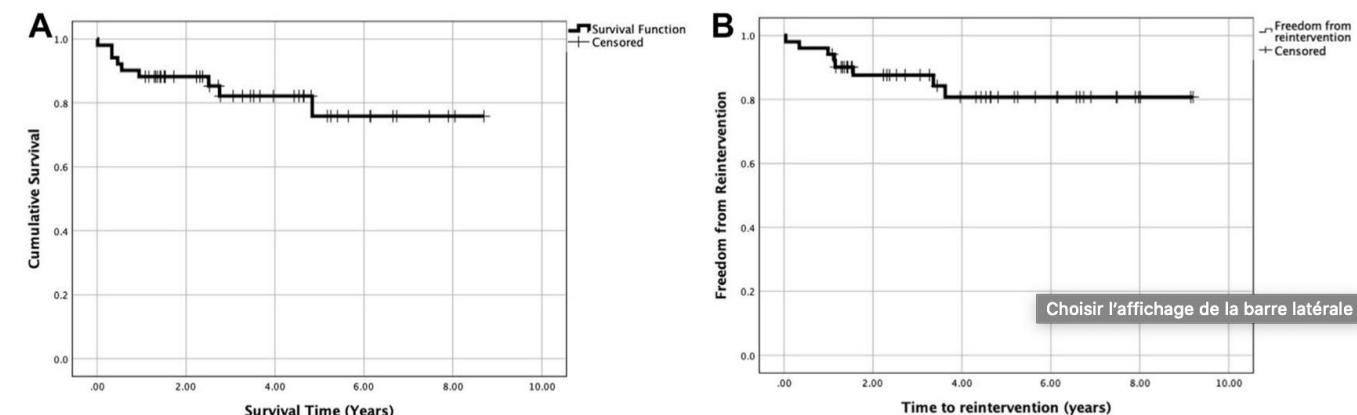
## Impact of Endovascular False Lumen Embolization on Thoracic Aortic Remodeling in Chronic Dissection

 Check for updates

Kyle G. Miletic, MD, Bogdan A. Kindzelski, MD, MS, Kevin E. Hodges, MD, Jocelyn Beach, MD, Michael Z. Tong, MD, Faisal Bakaeen, MD, Douglas R. Johnston, MD, Milind Desai, MD, Sean Lyden, MD, and Eric E. Roselli, MD

Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Heart Vascular and Thoracic Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; Department of Vascular Surgery, Heart Vascular and Thoracic Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; Aorta Center, Heart Vascular and Thoracic Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio; and Department of Cardiology, Heart Vascular and Thoracic Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio

ATS, 2021



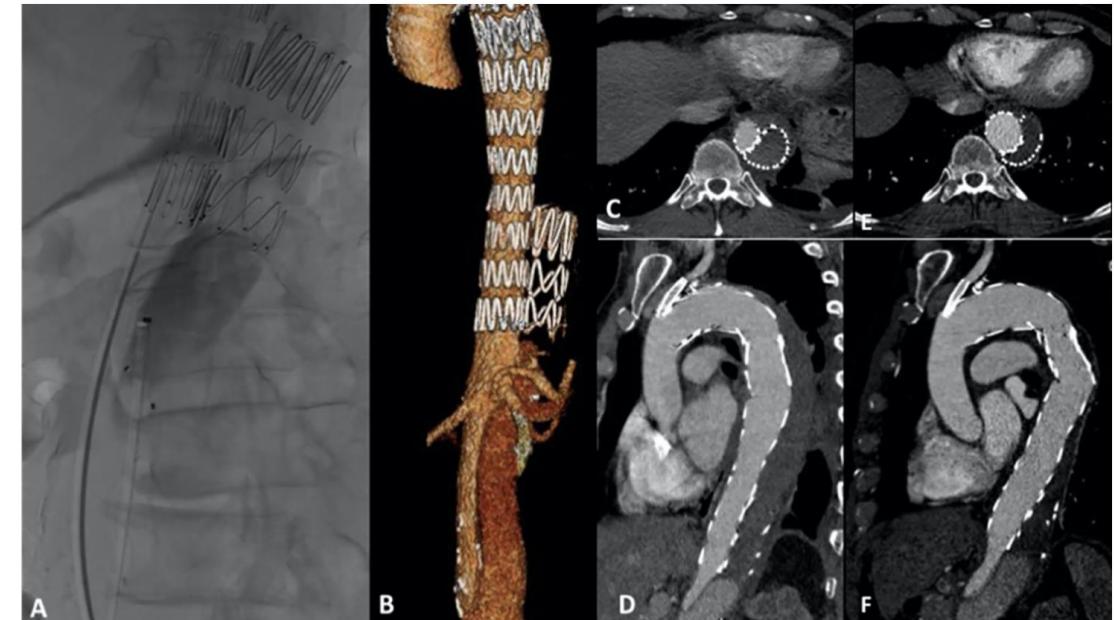
# Results

- 57 patients
- Chronic dissection
  - Type A: 51%
  - Type B: 49%
- Candy-plug: I and II
- CSF drainage: ?
- FL occlusion: 88%
- Permanent spinal cord ischemia: 0%
- max diameter: 57 → 49 mm

## Clinical Investigation

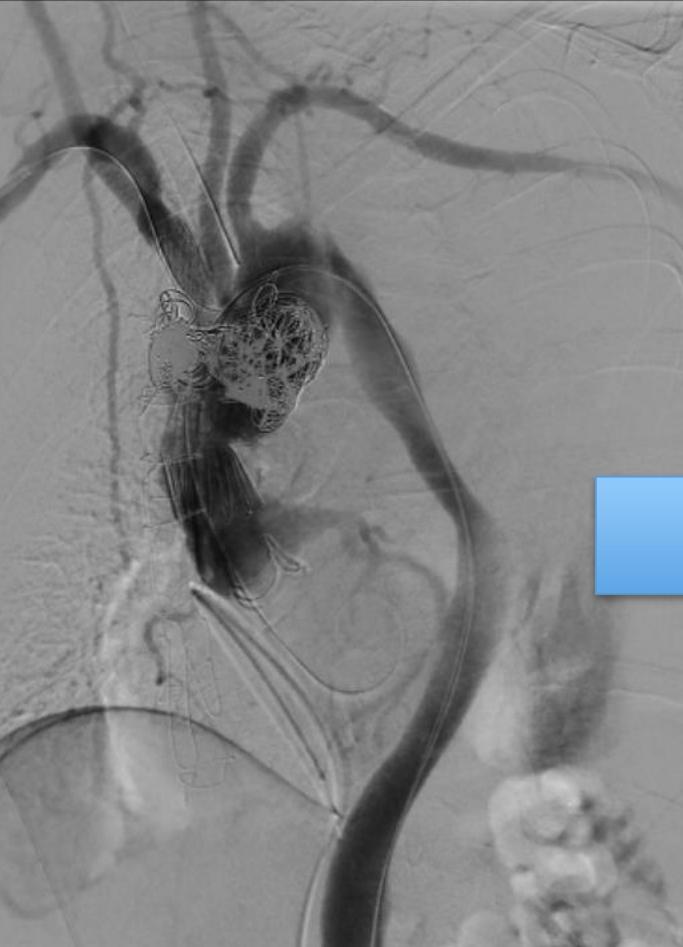
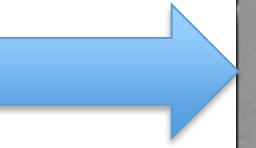
### Aortic Remodeling After Custom-Made Candy-Plug for Distal False Lumen Occlusion in Aortic Dissection

Ahmed Eleshra, MD<sup>1</sup> , Fiona Rohlfss, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup> , Konstantinos Spanos, MD, MSc, PhD<sup>1</sup> , Giuseppe Panuccio, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup> , Franziska Heidemann, MD<sup>1</sup> , Nikolaos Tsilimparis, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>, and Tilo Kölbel, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup> 



# Pushing the limits: chronic type A AD

Chirurgie Vasculaire,  
Thoracique  
et Transplantation



# Conclusion

- Treatment of **chronic Dissection**:
  - Needs FL treatment regarding results of TEVAR alone
- **FL intentional occlusion**:
  - Can be achieve with **different devices**
  - With a **low morbidity** especially spinal cord ischemia rate
  - **Promotes thoracic aortic remodelling**
  - Abdominal aorta: **low risk of dilatation**
- Probably leads to **lower aortic event rates**



[www.marfan.fr](http://www.marfan.fr)

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