



# ACUTE AORTIC COARCTATION SECONDARY TO GRAFT THROMBOSIS IN HYBRID AORTIC ARCH REPAIR FOR CHRONIC AORTIC DISSECTION

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## Case presentation

- 62yo male
- PMHX
  - Marfanoid syndrome
  - HTN
  - Type A dissection
    - AVR and Bentall's
  - Type B aortic dissection
    - Initially treated conservatively
  - Anticoagulated with warfarin



Year	Pathology	Intervention
2008	Type A aortic dissection extending to iliac vessels	Aortic root replacement with St Jude 27mm composite graft
2012	Type B chronic dissection with aneurysmal dilatation 6.3cm	TEVAR + left carotid-subclavian bypass
	Return to theatre (RTT) – aortic dissection	Cook uncovered stent from descending thoracic aorta across visceral segment
	RTT - Limb ischemia, collapse of true lumen due to persistent pressurisation of the false lumen	EVAR + stenting of right renal and iliacs
	RTT – Total abdominal vessel re-vascularization	- Midline laparotomy with anastomosis of renals, SMA and coeliac onto R CIA with 14 x 7mm Dacron graft - Cook covered stent from descending to infrarenal aorta
	RTT: Type 1 endoleak	Retroperitoneal cuffing of L CIA with 45 x 30mm PTFE cuff
2013	Thoracic pseudoaneurysm	45x150mm Gore CTag stent across arch to L CCA
2014	Type 1A endoleak with aneurysmal dilatation	- Division of previous Dacron graft with 34mm Dacron graft anastomosed as "elephant trunk" with long segment placed into existing stent - Gore CTag 45 x 150mm and 45 x 100mm to stent across anastomosis (anterograde and retrograde access) - Brachiocephalic trunk anastomosed to ascending aorta using 12mm Dacron graft

- Transfer from peripheral centre with
  - 2 week history of claudication
  - Acute abdominal and lower limb pain
  - Collapse, fell from tractor unable to walk

- On arrival
  - Profound hypertension, systolic BP 260
  - INR 5.7
- Initial management
  - HTN treated with GTN infusion ? Dissection
    - Rapid onset of lower limb paresthesia and paralysis
    - Exacerbation of abdominal pain



- Vascular management
  - GTN ceased
  - Coagulopathy corrected
  - Immediate transfer to angiography suite with deployment
    - 37 x 37 x 200 CTag with active control through the arch
    - 37 x 37 x 100 Ctag into dacron graft
    - Palpable femoral pulses with well perfused lower limbs
    - No evidence of embolic disease with DSA



- Transfer to Intensive care unit
  - Extubated
  - Persistent lower limb parathesia and paralysis
  - INR 2
  - Lumbar drained place with no improvement in neurology





- < 12hrs post procedure
  - Severe vasoplegic shock, high inotropic requirement
  - Persistent lower limb paralysis and parathesia
  - Repeat imaging performed

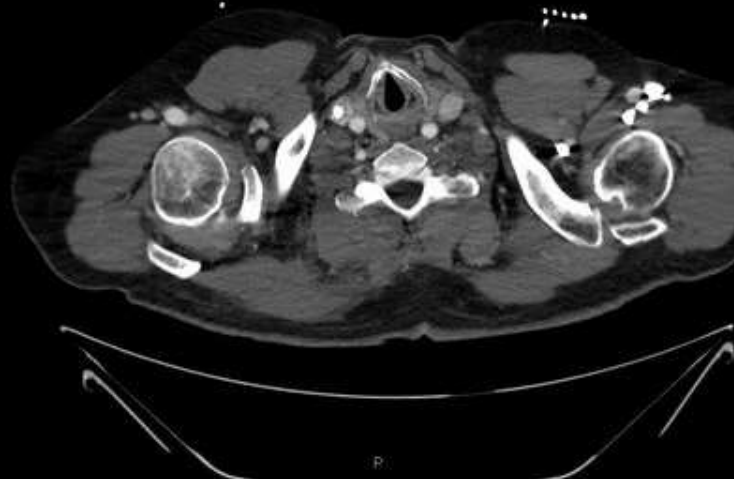


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Prior 1

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- Extensive bowel ischemia despite restoration of flow
- Complete spinal cord infarction
- Multi-organ failure
- Decision for palliation following discussion with family



## Issues

### – Initial management

- Emergency department presentation with pain, HTN and Marfanoid history was treated as dissection
- Complex aortic repair caused confusion and delay in accurate diagnosis
- Treatment of HTN exacerbated spinal cord and visceral ischemia



- Issues
  - Hybrid anatomy
    - Hybrid repair with resultant altered flow dynamics which are difficult to anticipate and prevent
    - Acute angulation in the dacron graft predisposing to thrombosis despite adequate anticoagulation



- Dacron redundancy
- Rigidity of thoracic stents
- Compliance mismatch between the Dacron and stent grafts





- Conclusion
  - Hybrid repair requires urgent specialist opinion
  - Compliance mismatch with risk of angulation and thrombosis in hybrid repair should be anticipated and surveyed
  - ? Role for stenting to ascending for prevention of thrombosis