

COVERED STENTS ARE AN ENDOVASCULAR OPTION FOR HEMODIALYSIS-RELATED VENOUS OCCLUSIVE DISEASE



Tobias Steinke, M.D.

Head of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery, Schoen Hospital
Duesseldorf, Germany

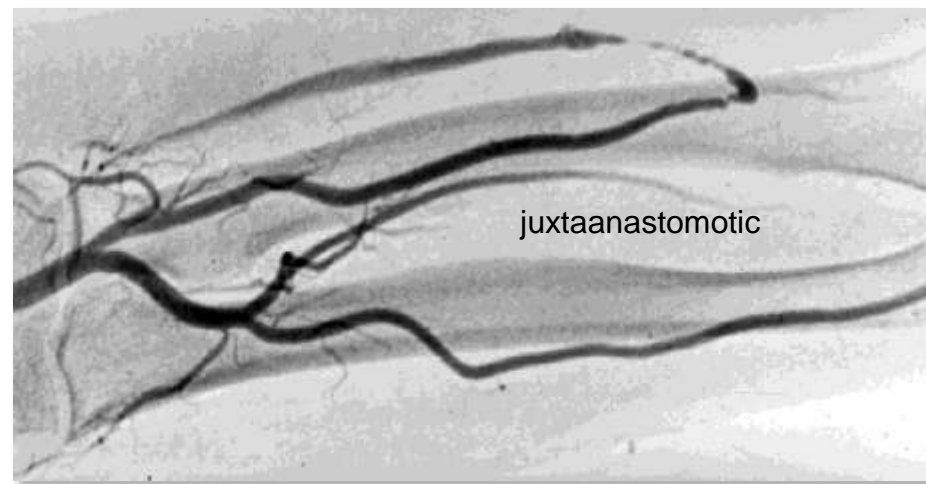
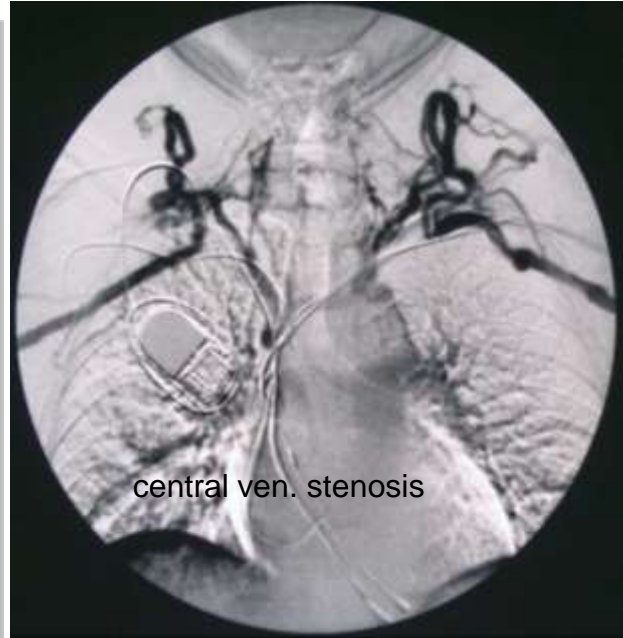
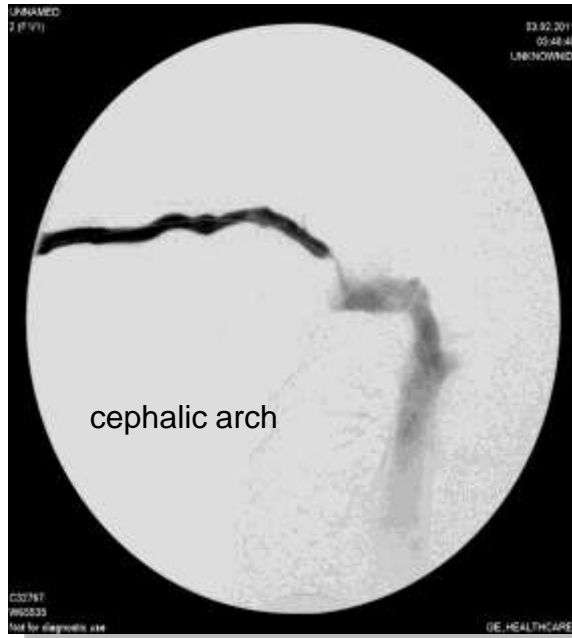
Disclosure

Speaker name: Dr. med. Tobias Steinke

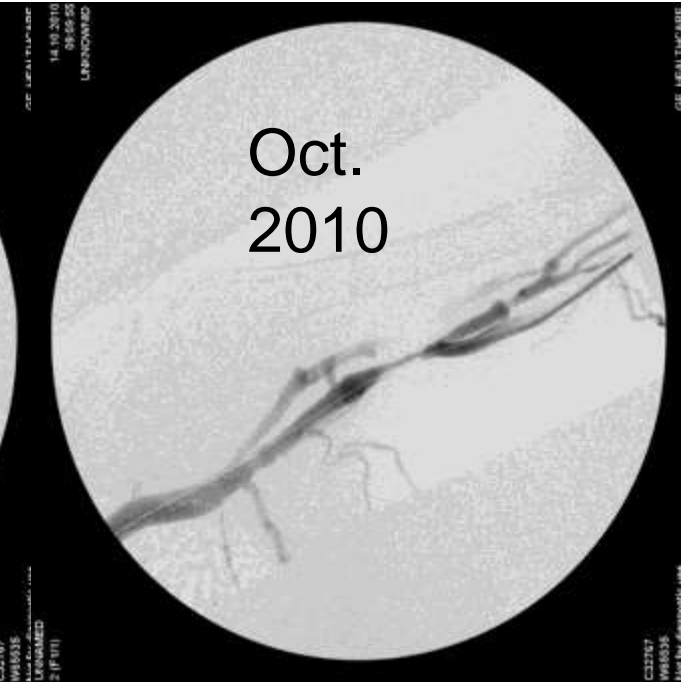
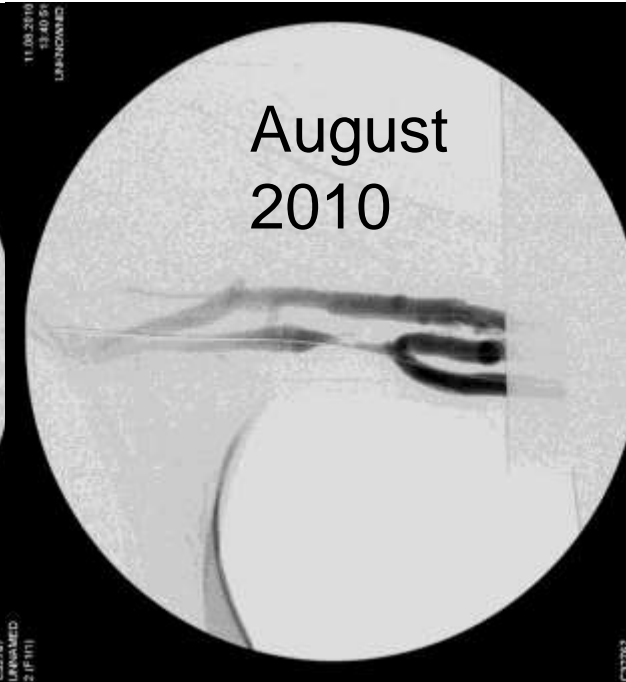
I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting (BD/Bard/TVA medical/Meritmedical)
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)
- I do not have any potential conflict of interest

STENOTIC LESIONS



Location	Inc.	PPatency 6m	PPatency 12m
Juxta-anastomotic (within the first 3-4 cm) -anastomotic only -juxtastomotic only -combination of both	60%		47-62%
Body of fistula / outflow veins	29%	65-93%	64-75%
Peripheral draining vein	10%	57 -77%	35-69%
Feeding artery	6%		
Central veins	3-5%	23-63%	12-50%
Cephalic arch (valves!) - Brachiocephalic - Radiocephalic/forearm AVF	39-77% 2-20%	42%	23%



Endovascular	Extern/topic
POBA	Paclitaxel Polymer-Gel
Cutting / Scoring Balloon	Antiproliferative Polymer „wraps“
Stent	allogene endothelial cells
Stentgraft	Fat-cells/Glitazone
DCB	Recombinante Elastase
Cryotherapy	Infrared radiation
Brachytherapy	
Endovascular Genetherapy	
Microinfusion	

A prospective cohort study was performed of all dialysis patients with clinically relevant dysfunctional av-access who were treated by placement of covered stents from January 2016 to September 2018. Demographics, lesion locations, stent graft, and av-access patency rates are reported.

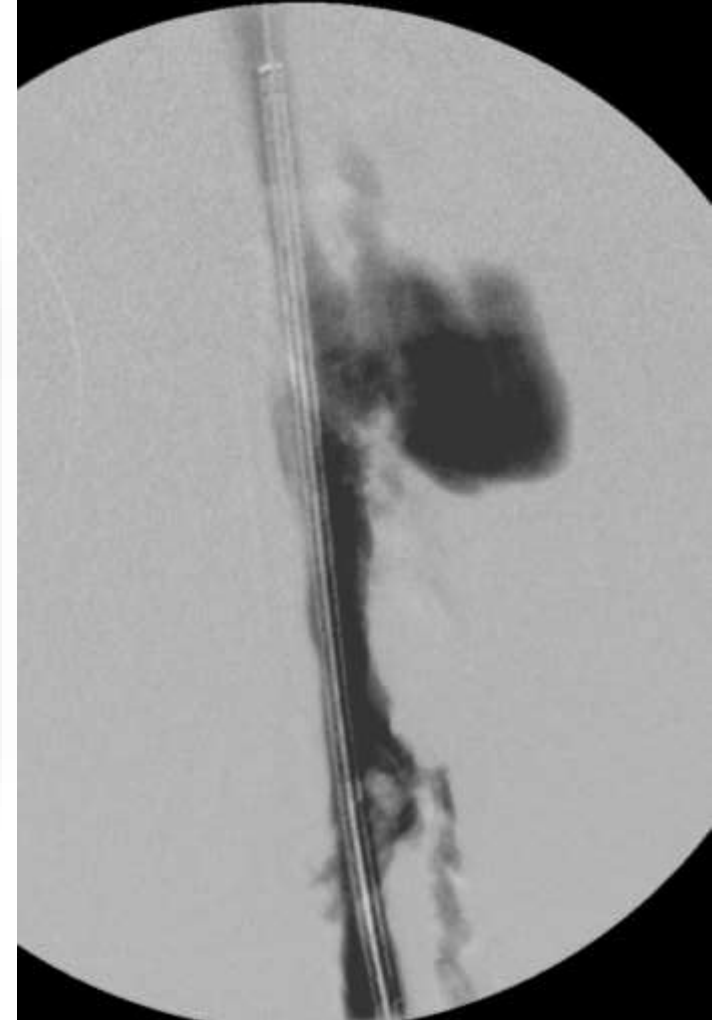


Patient Characteristics

number of cases / evaluated	57/53
Dialysis patients	53/53 (97%)
Age (median, min.-max.)	67,3 (28-89)
Gender: male	26/57(45,6%)
BMI (median, min.-max.)	28,8 (20,5-38,0)
Diabetes	36/57 (63%)
Hypertension	50/57 (88%)
Hyperuricemia	36/57 (63%)



INDICATION	n =
STENOSIS	48
RUPTURE	6
FALSE ANEURYSM	2
OCCLUSION	1

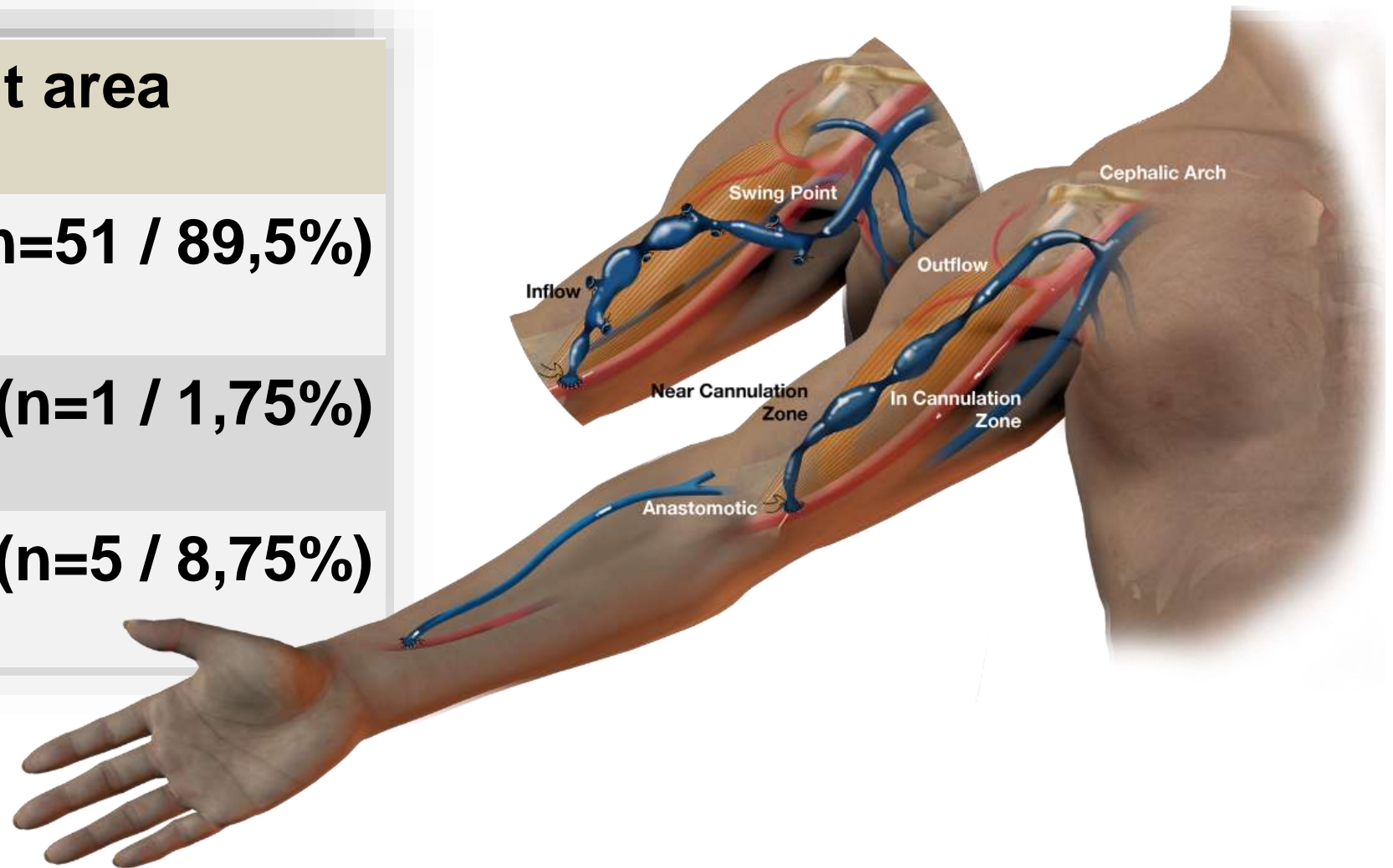


Treatment area

Upper Arm (n=51 / 89,5%)

Forearm (n=1 / 1,75%)

Central veins (n=5 / 8,75%)



TARGET LESION LOCATIONS

number of cases / %

Graft/Venous Anastomosis (n=18 / 34%)

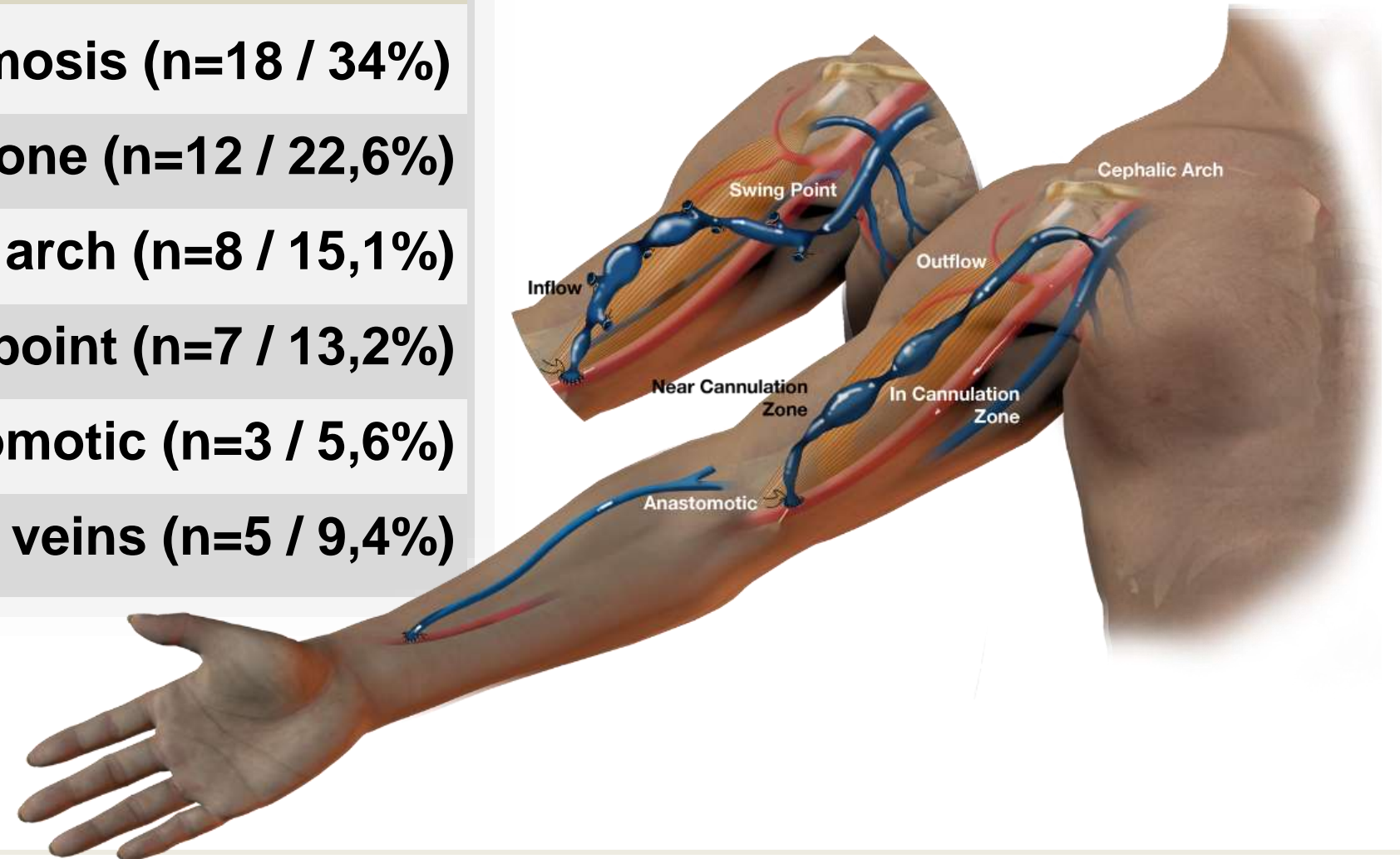
Cannulation zone (n=12 / 22,6%)

Cephalic arch (n=8 / 15,1%)

Swing point (n=7 / 13,2%)

(Juxta)-Anastomotic (n=3 / 5,6%)

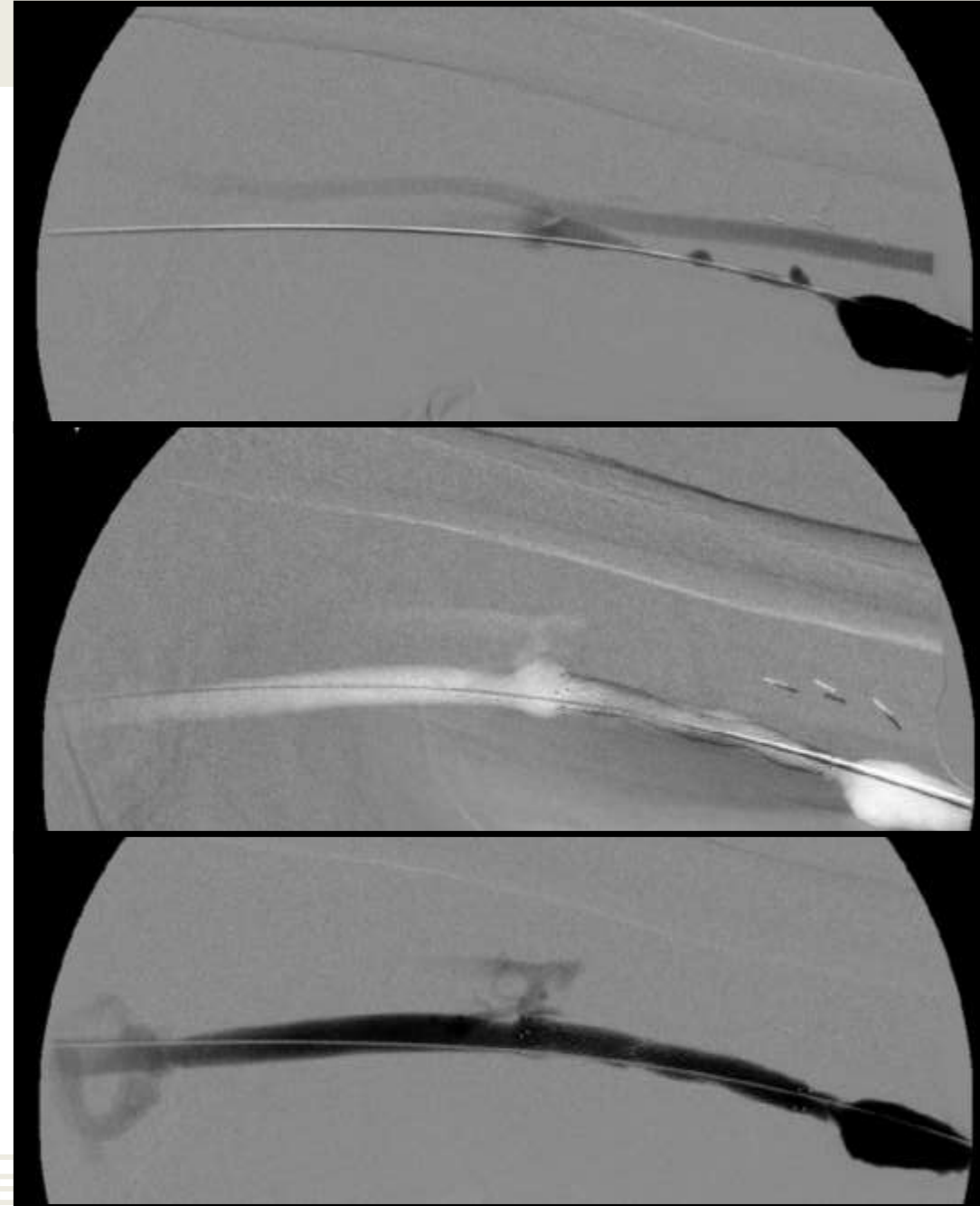
Central veins (n=5 / 9,4%)



Device



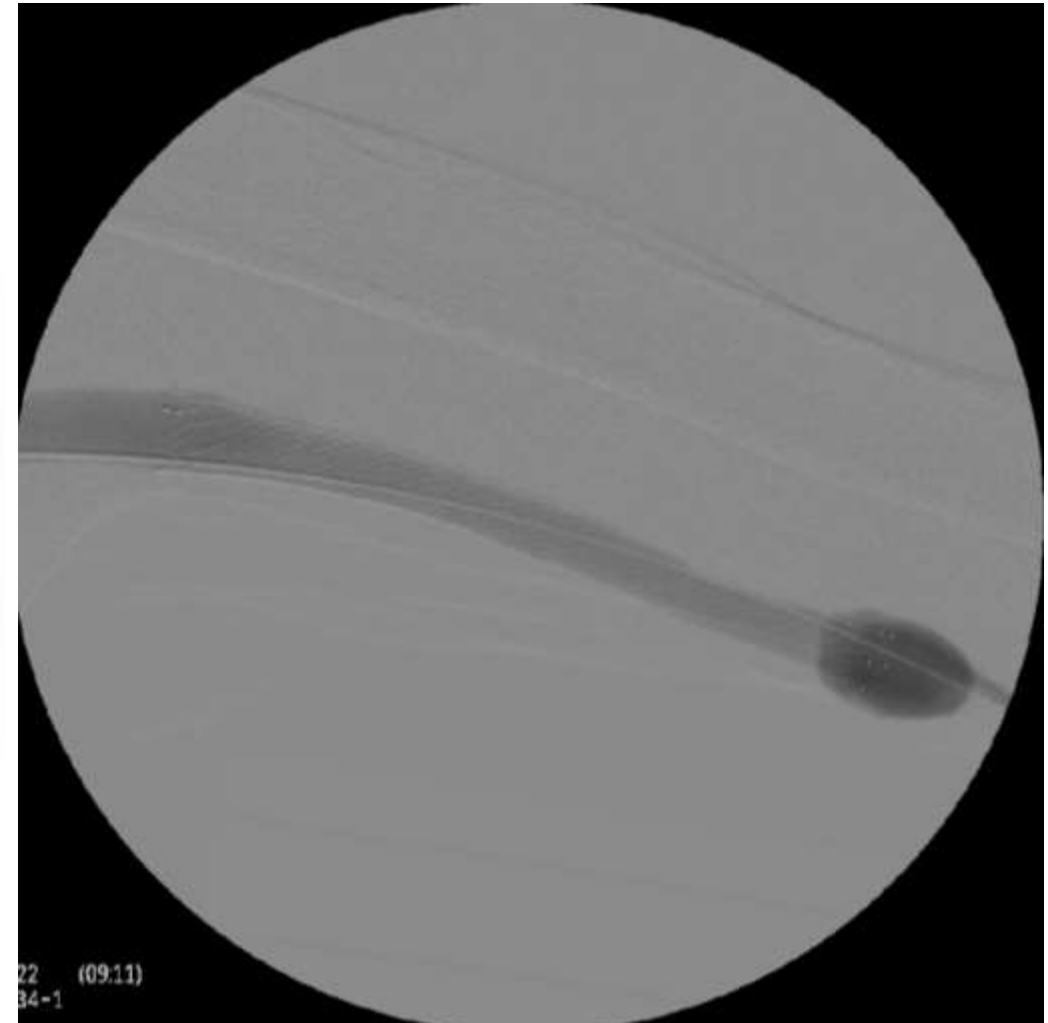
- **Implant**
 - Flexible
 - Self- expanding
 - Dual layer ePTFE
 - Carbon impregnation
- **System**
 - Triaxial
 - .035 inch wire



Technical success	n= 53 / 53	100 %
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TL PP 6 month	n= 43 / 53	80,1 %
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ACPP 6 month	n= 35 / 53	66 %
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	ACPP / 6 MONTHS	
	n=	%
Venous Anastomosis (n=18 / 34%)	12/18	66,6
Cannulation zone (n=12 / 22,6%)	10/12	83,3
Cephalic arch (n=8 / 15,1%)	3/8	37,5
Swing point (n=7 / 13,2%)	5/7	71,7
(Juxta)-Anastomotic (n=3 / 5,6%)	2/3	66
Central veins (n=5 / 9,4%)	3/5	60

	ACPP / 6 MONTHS	
	n=	%
Venous Anastomosis (n=18 / 34%)	12	66,6
Cannulation zone (n=12 / 22,6%)	10	83,3
Cephalic arch (n=8 / 15,1%)	3	37,5
Swing point (n=7 / 13,2%)	5	71,7
(Juxta)-Anastomotic (n=3 / 5,6%)	2	66
Central veins (n=3 / 5,6%)	3	60

THANK YOU



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