

Technical Future

CO2 Angiography procedures in Endovascular Aortic Repair

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Disclosure

Speaker name: **Prof Mauro Gargiulo**

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- X Principal Investigator European Registry EVAR and CO2 Angiography**
- I do not have any potential conflict of interest

CO2 Angiography in Endovascular Aortic Repair

Agenda

- EVAR and renal function
- CO2 Angiography
- Experience of Vascular Surgery-University of Bologna Italy about Endovascular Aortic Repair with CO2 Angiography
 - EVAR
 - F/BEVAR



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Results of standard suprarenal fixation endografts for abdominal aortic aneurysms with neck length ≤ 10 mm in high-risk patients unfit for open repair and fenestrated endograft

Enrico Gallitto, MD, Mauro Gargiulo, MD, Antonio Freyrie, MD, Claudio Bianchini Massoni, MD, Rodolfo Pini, MD, Chiara Mascoli, MD, Gianluca Faggioli, MD, and Andrea Stella, MD, *Bologna, Italy*

J Vasc Surg 2016

	No.	%
Cardiovascular risks factors and comorbidities		
Hypertension	58	97
Smoking	16	27
Hypercholesterolemia	31	52
CAD	29	48
COPD	42	70
CVD	17	28
Diabetes	16	27
Obesity	20	33
PAOD	9	15
CRF	18	30
Reasons for FEVAR eligibility		
AAA maximum diameter >65 mm	26	43
Symptomatic AAA	4	7
AAA growth >5 mm/6 months	15	25
Proximal neck angles ≥ 60 degrees	19	32
Renal arteries unfit for FEVAR	5	8

CAD, Coronary artery disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRF, chronic renal failure; CVD, cerebrovascular disease; PAOD, peripheral arterial obstructive disease.

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J Vasc Surg 2016

	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Range</i>
Main body oversize, %	—	—	18	10-30
Proximal cuff placement	4	7	—	—
Iliac leg stenting	11	18	—	—
Contrast medium, mL	—	—	170	100-410
Fluoroscopy time, minutes	—	—	23	13-80
Procedure time, minutes	—	—	169	95-420
Intensive unit care, patients	13	22	—	—
Hospitalization, days	—	—	4.8	3-13



A systematic review & meta-analysis indicates **underreporting renal dysfunction** following EVAR

Karthikesalingam Aet al
Kidney Interventional Advance, 2015

- 1-year renal function deterioration: **18%**
- To discuss ***Measures that should be implemented*** to mitigate or minimize this effect on renal function

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Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

- ✓ Several studies have proposed the use of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) as an alternative contrast media for EVAR
- ✓ Non-nephrotoxic, non-allergenic gas



CO2 Angiography in Endovascular Aortic Repair

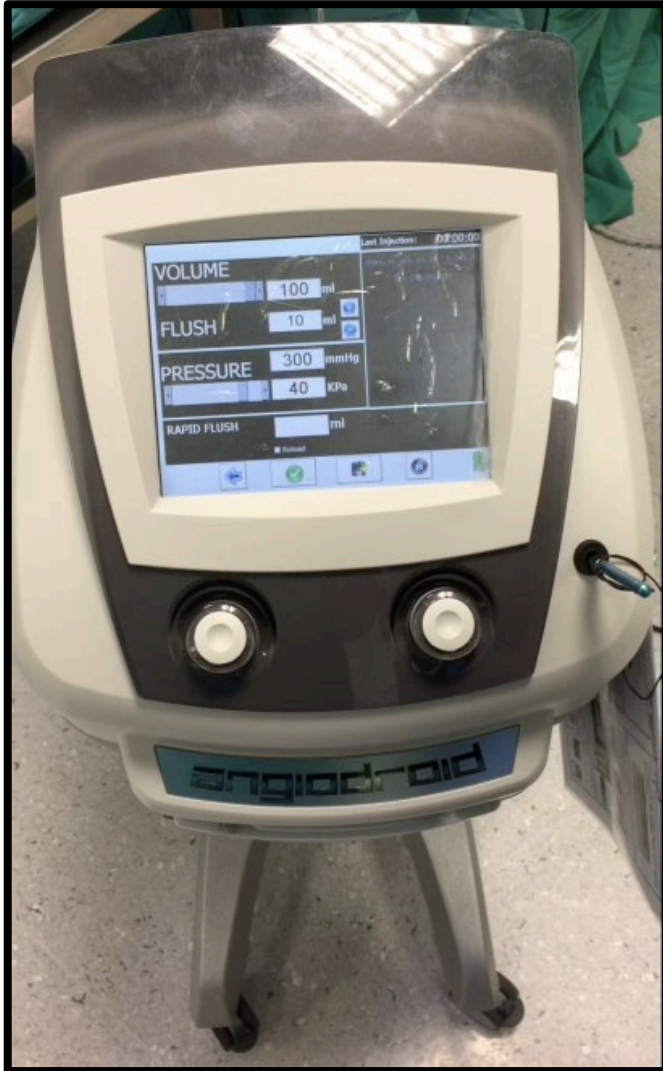
N	Author	Year	Journal	Title
1	Chao A et al	2007	J Vasc Surg	<i>Carbon dioxide</i> digital subtraction angiography-assisted endovascular aortic aneurysm repair in the azotemic patient .
2	Criado E et al	2008	J Vasc Surg	<i>Catheter-less angiography for endovascular aortic aneurysm repair: a new application of carbon dioxide as a contrast agent.</i>
3	Criado E et al	2012	J Vasc Surg	<i>Endovascular aortic aneurysm repair with carbon dioxide-guided angiography in patients with renal insufficiency.</i>
4	Huang SG et al	2013	Ann Vasc Surg	<i>A prospective study of carbon dioxide digital subtraction versus standard contrast arteriography in the detection of endoleaks in endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repairs.</i>
5	Sueyoshi E et al	2015	J Vasc Surg	<i>Carbon dioxide</i> digital subtraction angiography as an option for detection of endoleaks in endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair procedure.
6	De Almeida Mendes C et al	2017	Ann Vasc Surg	<i>Carbon Dioxide as Contrast Medium to Guide Endovascular Aortic Aneurysm Repair.</i>
7	De Angelis C et al	2017	Int J Cardiovasc Imaging.	<i>Carbon dioxide (CO2) angiography as an option for endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair (EVAR) in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD).</i>

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N	Author	Year	Journal	Title
1	Chao A et al	2007	J Vasc Surg	<i>Carbon dioxide digital subtraction angiography-assisted endovascular aortic aneurysm repair in the azotemic patient</i>
2	Cri			<i>Catheter-less angiography for endovascular aortic aneurysm as a contrast</i>
3	Cri			<i>Carbon dioxide- deficiency.</i>
4	Hu			<i>Carbon dioxide digital subtraction angiography for detection of endoleaks in endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm</i>
5	Sueyoshi E et al	2015	J Vasc Surg	<i>Carbon dioxide digital subtraction angiography as an option for detection of endoleaks in endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair procedure.</i>
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✓ Manual injection
 ✓ Not optimal control of the gas output
The use of CO₂ in EVAR procedure has not been standardised yet

EVAR using Carbon Dioxide Injector DSA Angiography



Automated
carbon dioxide angiography
system

**No standardized protocol of
automated injection for EVAR**

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Standardization of a Carbon Dioxide Automated System for Endovascular Aortic Aneurysm Repair

*Chiara Mascoli, Gianluca Faggioli, Enrico Gallitto, Vincenzo Vento, Rodolfo Pini,
Andrea Vacirca, Giuseppe Indelicato, Mauro Garaiulo, and Andrea Stella, Bologna, Italy*

Ann Vasc Surg 51, 160-169, 2018

Aim

To report our preliminary experience with a new
method of CO₂ automated injection in EVAR
procedures

Methods

- ✓ Consecutive patients undergoing EVAR for AAA
- ✓ All procedures performed with automated CO₂ injection and controlled with traditional iodinate contrast medium angiography

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Automated CO2 Angiography



Angiodroid System

- ✓ Pressure : 300 – 500 mmHg
- ✓ Volume : 80 – 100 mL

Methods

- ✓ **ICM** was delivered in the suprarenal aorta pigtail catheter using automatic injector
- ✓ **CO₂** was delivered through a brand new automatic injector connected to a 10F-sheath positioned in the external iliac artery



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Endpoints

1. Visualization of the renal arteries
2. Visualization of the internal iliac arteries
3. Detection of endoleaks
4. Safety of CO₂ standardized automated injection

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Results

- ✓ August - December 2016
- ✓ 31 consecutive patients underwent EVAR for AAA
- ✓ CO₂ automated injection and Iodinate contrast media (ICM)

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Results

DEMOGRAPHIC	N	%
Age (yrs)	76.8	7.4*
Sex (male)	31	100
HPT	29	93.5
COPD	10	32.2
CAD	6	19.3
Atrial fibrillation	4	12.9
Dyslipidemia	19	61.2
CRF (GFR< 60 mL/min/1.73 m²)	10	32.2
Dialysis	3	9.6
Smoke	22	70.9
Obesity	4	12.9
Peripheral artery disease	3	9.6
HPT	29	93.5

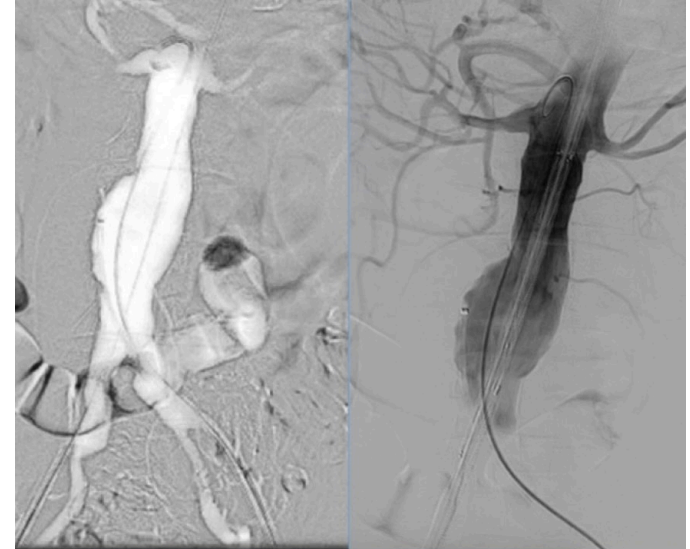
INTRA-OPERATIVE DATA	N	%
Endograft		
Suprarenal fixation	16	51.6
Infrarenal fixation	15	48.3
General anesthesia (n°)	12	38.7
Spinal anesthesia (n°)	19	61.3
AAA-sac embolization	14	45.1

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Results – CO2 DSA

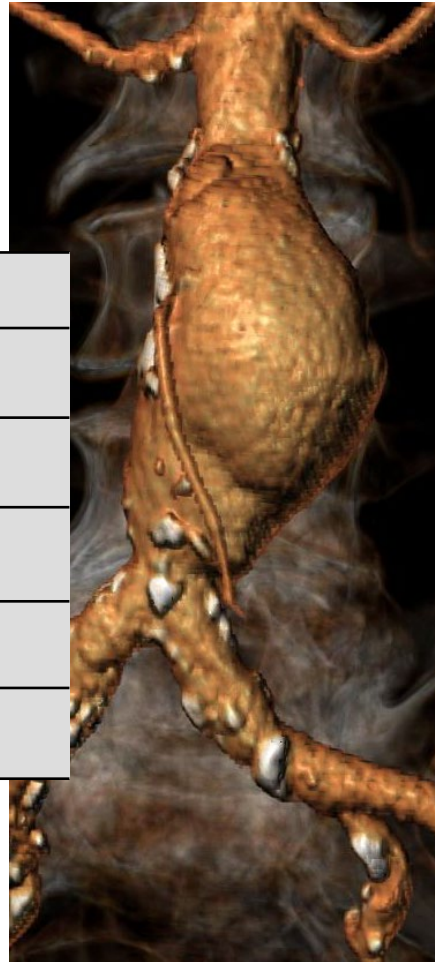
	N	%
Patient	31	
Lowest renal artery (RA) visualization	19	61
Lowest RA not visualised (No RA)	12	39
Hypogastric artery visualization	31	100



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Bi/Tri-Dimensional morphological pre-operative characteristics



AAA diameter (mm)

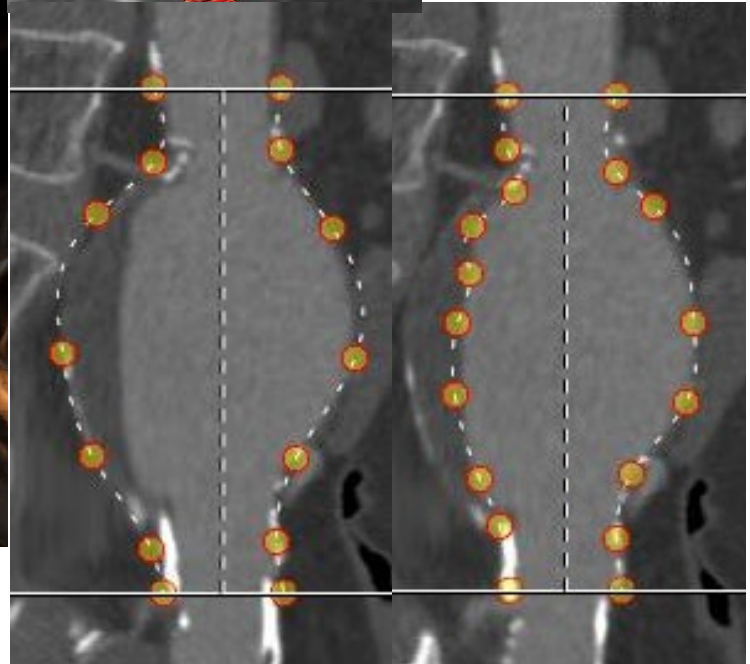
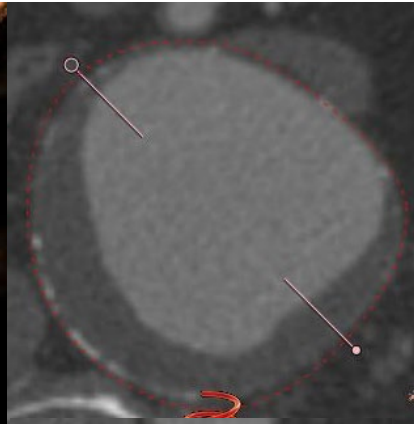
AAA Total Volume (mm³)

AAA Lumen Volume (mm³)

Distance RA - Aortic bifurcation (mm)

Distance RA - Hypogastric Artery (mm)

Distance RA - apex of 10F sheet (mm)



Bi/Tri-Dimensional morphological pre-operative characteristics

	RA mean	No RA mean	p *
AAA diameter (mm)	55.1 (6.4)	58.7 (10.8)	0.09
AAA Total Volume (mm ³)	160.0 (61.9)	181.5 (107.9)	0.09
AAA Lumen Volume (mm³)	57.0 (10,2)	95.9 (25.2)	0.03
Distance RA- Aortic Biforcation (mm)	105.5 (13,2)	113.6 (14,1)	0.98
Distance RA - Right Hypogastric artery (mm)	174.0 (22.3)	177.4 (17,6)	0.29
Distance LRA - Left Hypogastric artery (mm)	176.2 (27.9)	178.7 (14.3)	0.11
Distance LRA - 10F sheet apex (mm)	189.5 (22,5)	192.0 (17,8)	0.53

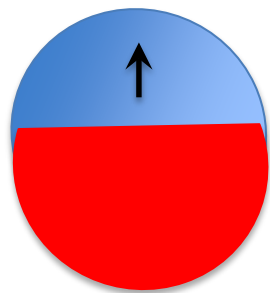
* T-student Test

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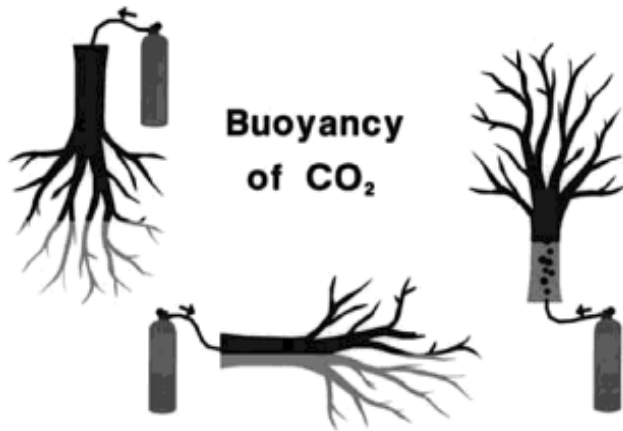
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VISUALIZATION OF THE RENAL ARTERIES

Vessel section



■ =
CO₂
■ = blood



**Buoyancy
of CO₂**

CO₂ FLOATS



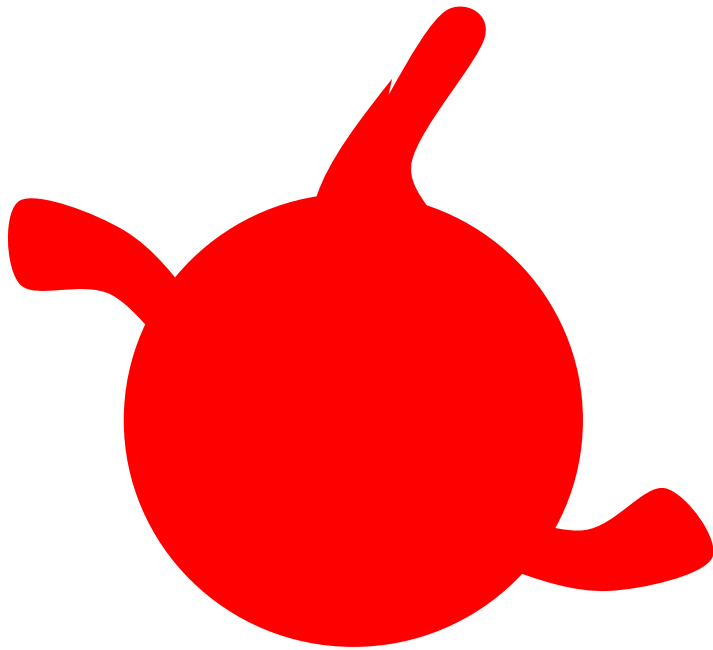
CO₂ FILLS SUPERFICIAL VESSELS



IF RENAL ARTERY IS IN A POSTERIOR
POSITION FROM SAGITTAL PLANE POINT OF
VIEW IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO COMPLETELY
FILL IT WITH CO₂

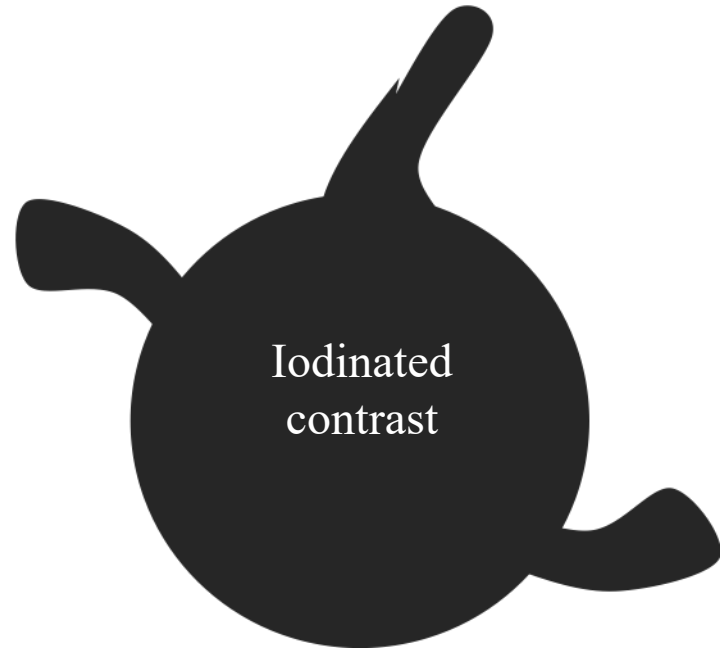
Target visceral vessels visualization

Anterior



Posterior

Anterior

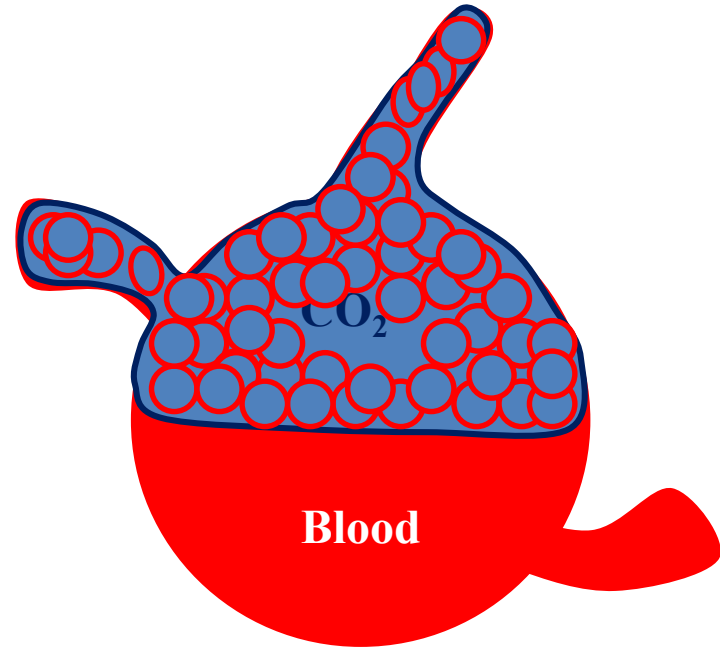
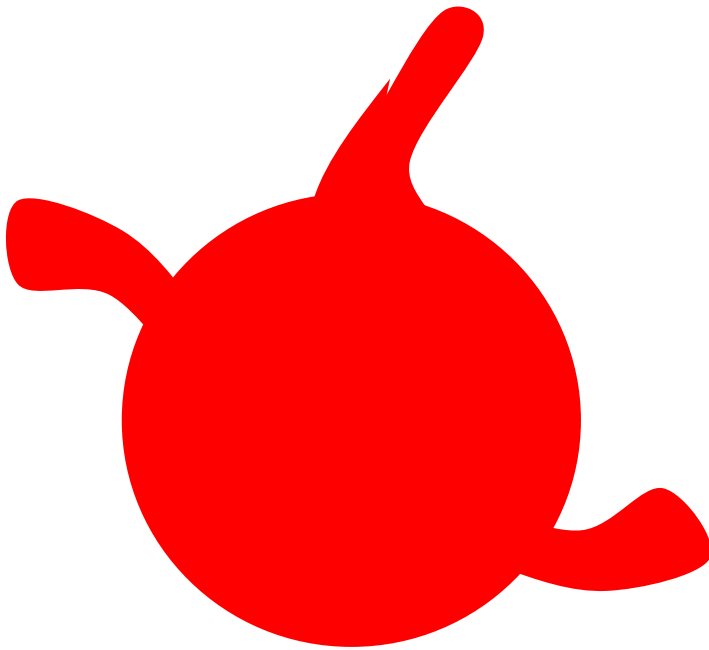


Posterior

Target visceral vessels visualization

Anterior

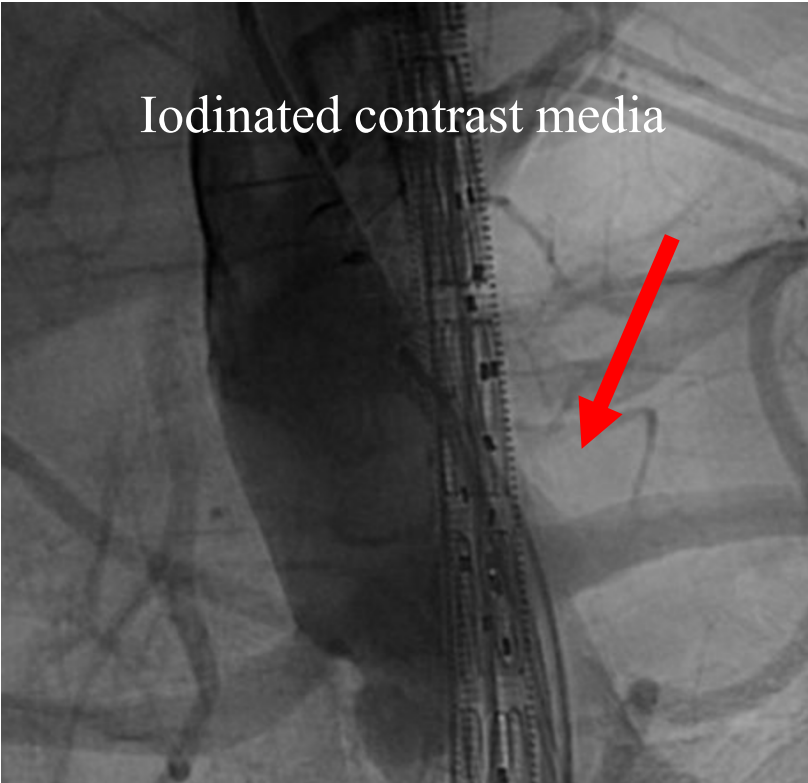
Anterior



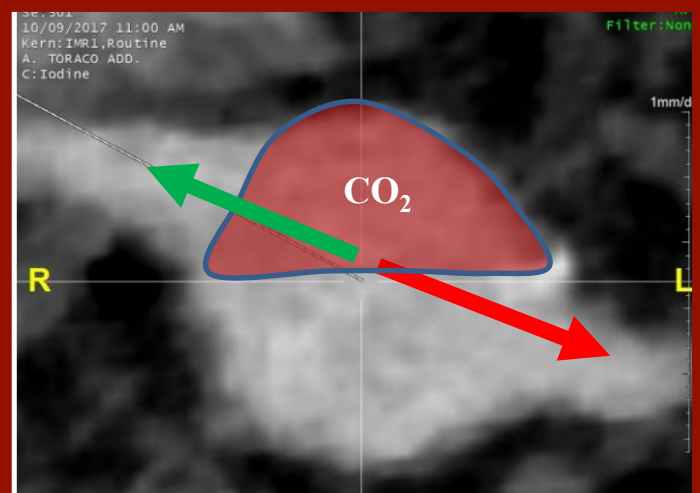
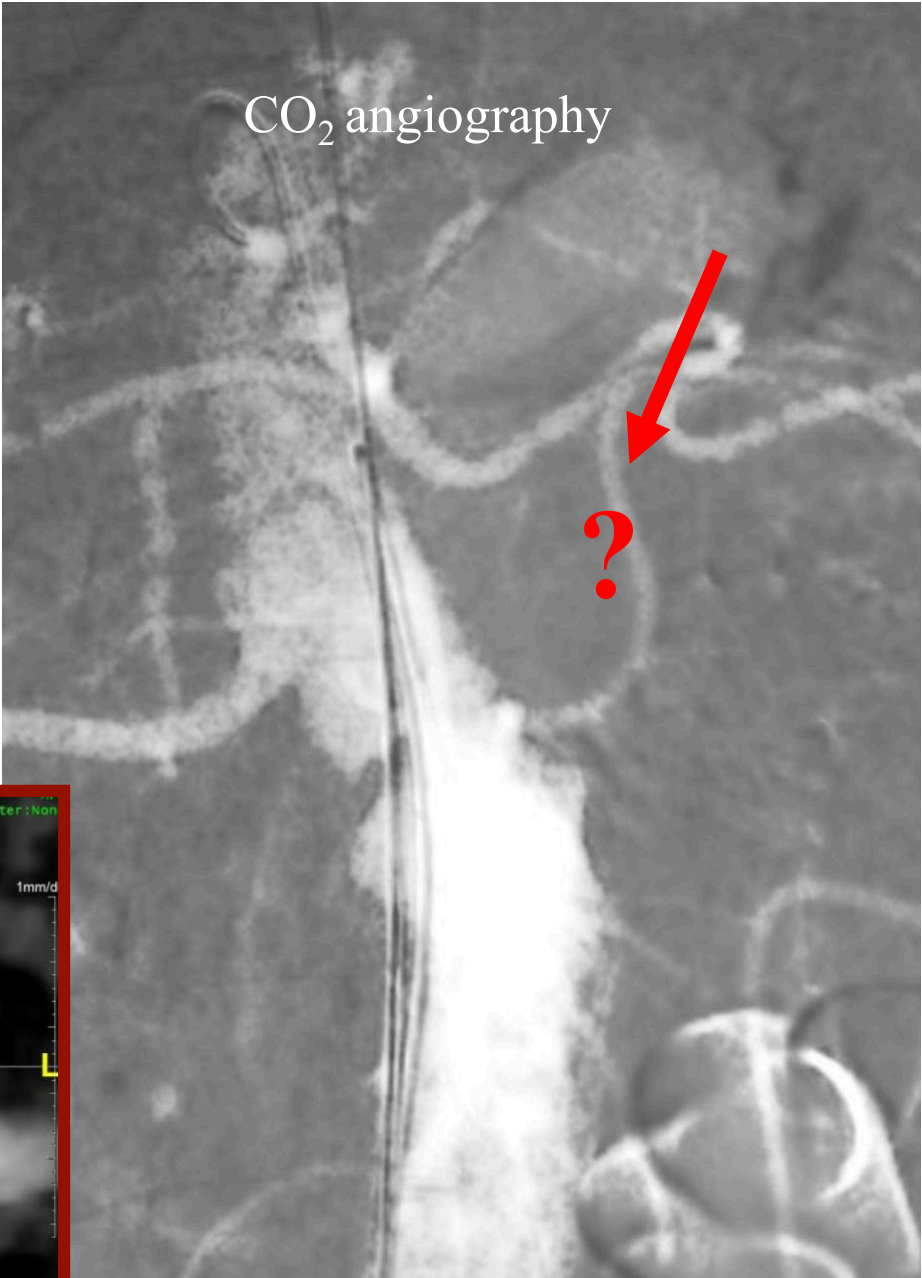
Posterior

Posterior

Iodinated contrast media

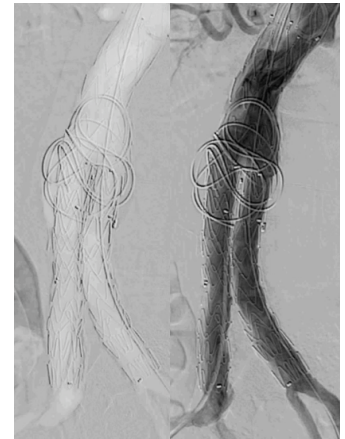


CO₂ angiography



Results – CO2 DSA

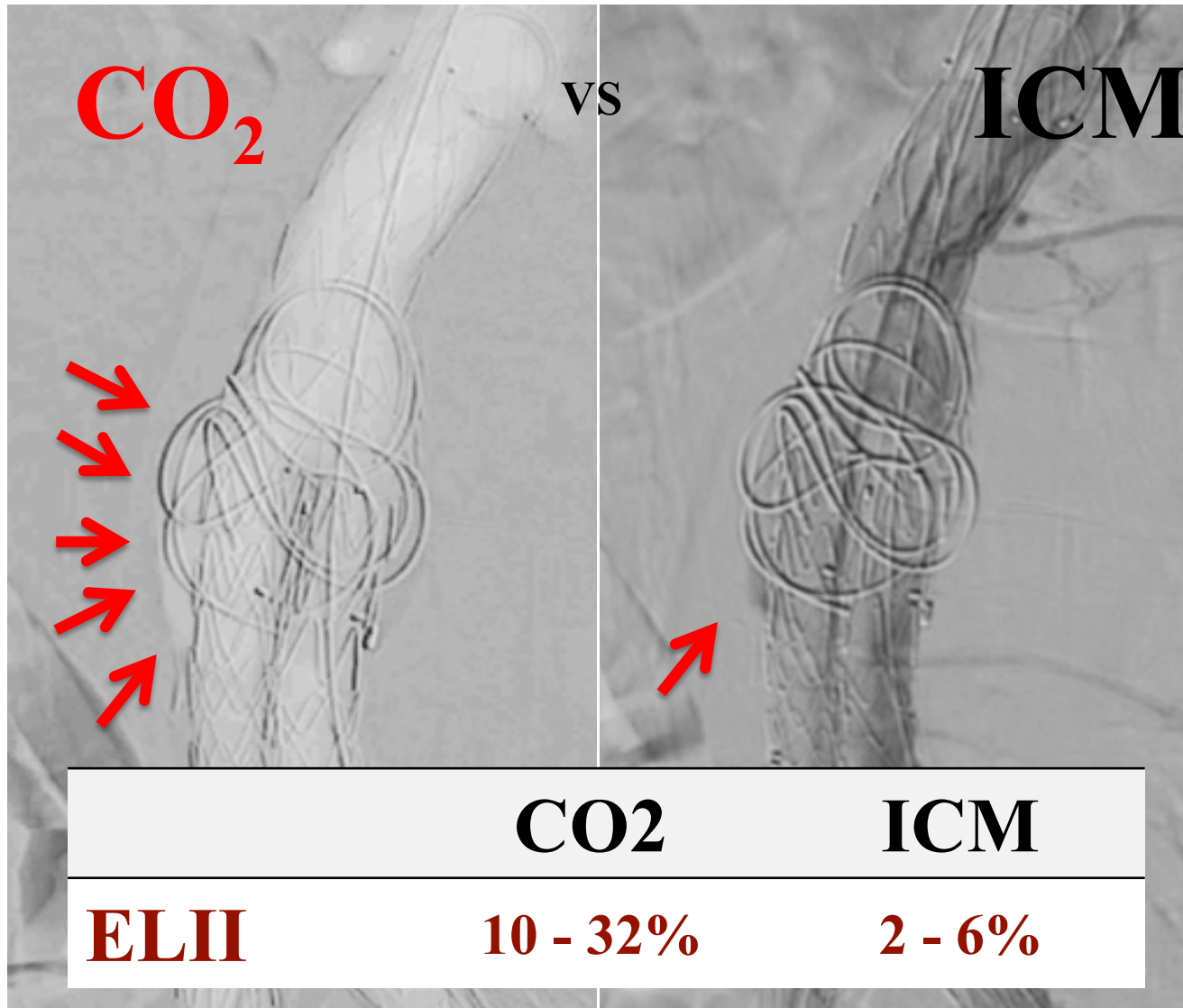
	N	%
Patient	31	
Hypogastric artery visualization	31	100
Endoleak I/III	0	-
Endoleak II	10	32



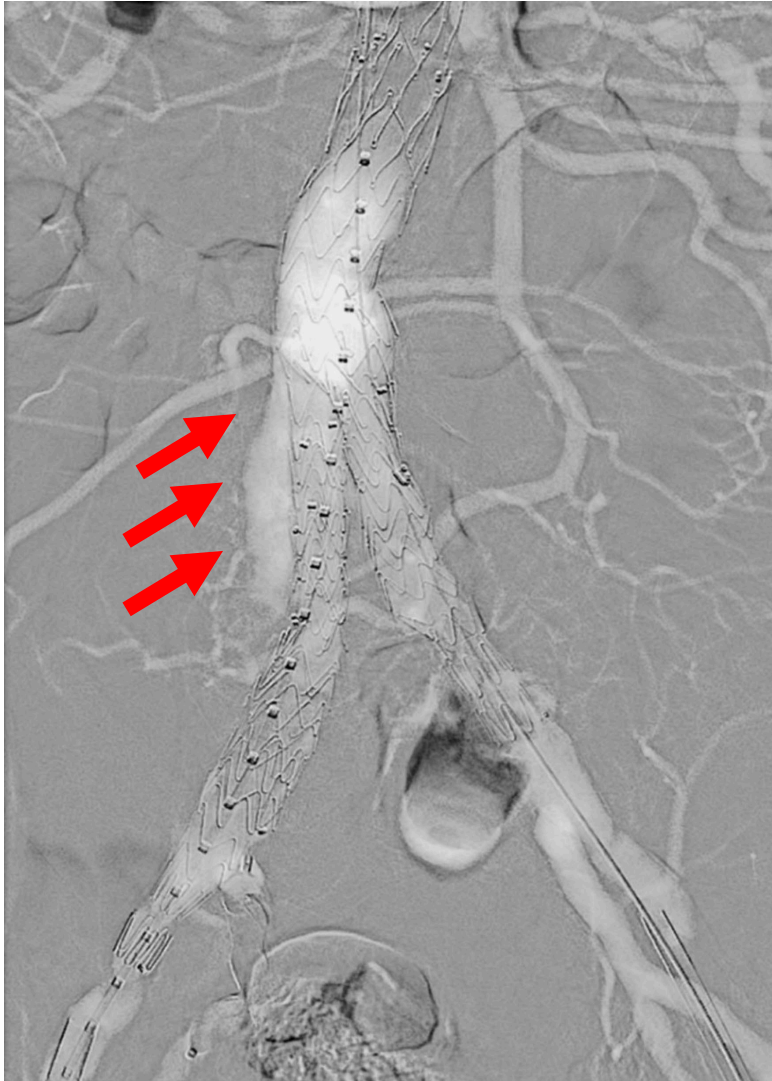
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CO₂ Angiography and Endoleak type II



CO2 Angiography and Endoleak type II



Endoleak type II

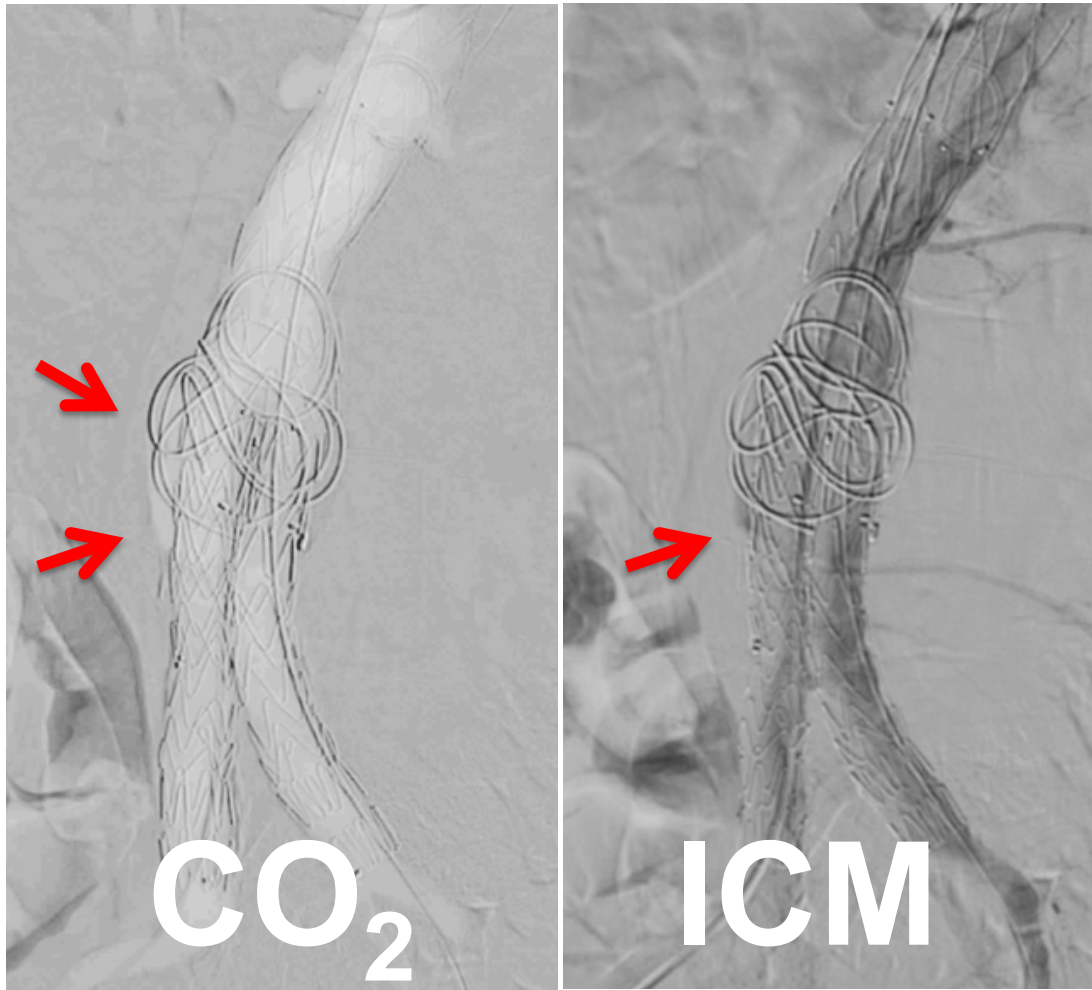
ID PATIENT	CO ₂	ICM	CEUS
5	✓	–	✓
9	✓	–	–
14	✓	–	✓
16	✓	–	–
17	✓	✓	✓
18	✓	–	–
21	✓	–	✓
23	✓	✓	✓
28	✓	–	✓
29	✓	–	–
Tot.	10	2	5

✓ : Detected
– : Undetected

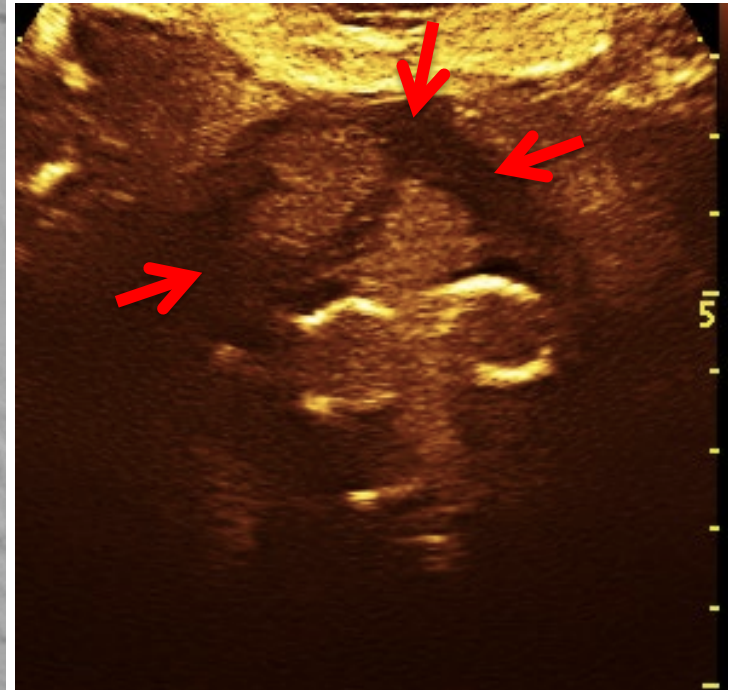
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CO₂ Angiography and Endoleak type II



Post-operative CEUS



Endoleak type II

ID PATIENT	CO ₂	ICM	CEUS
5	✓	–	✓
9	✓	–	–
14	✓	–	✓

✓ : Detected
– : Undetected

ELII detection

- CEUS and ICM showed a poor agreement (*Cohen's K:0.35*)
- CEUS and CO₂ showed a substantial agreement (*Cohen's K:0.65*)

28	✓	–	✓
29	✓	–	–
Tot.	10	2	5

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Carbon dioxide digital subtraction angiography as an option for detection of endoleaks in endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair procedure

Eijun Sueyoshi, MD, Hiroki Nagayama, MD, Ichiro Sakamoto, MD, and Masataka Uetani, MD, *Nagasaki, Japan*

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate carbon dioxide digital subtraction angiography (CO₂-DSA) as an option for the detection of endoleaks (ELs) in the endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair (EVAR) procedure.

Methods: Forty patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm who were scheduled to undergo EVAR were enrolled in the study. There were 35 men and five women (mean age, 77.9 years). All patients had both iodinated contrast conventional DSA (C-DSA) and CO₂-DSA immediately after EVAR. The sensitivity and specificity were calculated for the ability of CO₂-DSA to detect ELs. We also correlated with computed tomography findings 6 months after EVAR.

Results: C-DSA showed that 27 of the 40 patients (68%) had 28 ELs (type I, four; type II, 20; type III, three; type IV, one). CO₂-DSA showed that 16 of the 40 patients (40%) had 17 ELs (type I, four; type II, 10; type III, three; type IV, none). For the prediction of direct ELs (type I and type III) with use of C-DSA as the criterion standard, CO₂-DSA has a sensitivity of 1.0 and a specificity of 1.0. For the detection of persistent type II ELs (n = 11) with use of computed tomography findings 6 months from EVAR as the criterion standard, CO₂-DSA has a sensitivity of 0.87 and a specificity of 0.97. C-DSA has a sensitivity of 0.82 and a specificity of 0.64.

Conclusions: CO₂-DSA is reliable for the detection of direct ELs and persistent type II ELs in EVAR. CO₂-DSA can be an option to detect ELs in the EVAR procedure. (*J Vasc Surg* 2015;61:298-303.)

Results - CO2 adverse event

- ✓ **Severe hypotension** during the procedure: **3 patients**
- ✓ **Nausea and vomiting** just before the onset of the hypotension: **2 patients**
- ✓ All the symptoms solved spontaneously

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Conclusion

CO2 DSA

- ✓ Safe
- ✓ Excellent hypogastric artery visualization
- ✓ Excellent type II endoleak detection
- ✓ Renal arteries visualization to be improved

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EVAR and CO2 DSA

European Multicenter, Prospective Study

Bologna – Italy (PI - Prof. Mauro Gargiulo)

Muenster (St. Franziskus + University Hospital) - Germany

Malmo - Sweden

Athens - Grece

Patients: 160

Bordeaux - France

Aalst - Belgium

Ourense - Spain

Objectives

- To improve Renal Arteries Visualization
- To standardize a CO₂ EVAR Protocol
- To achieve a zero contrast EVAR

Endpoints

- **Primary Endpoint:**
Technical success (renal and hypogastric arteries assessment)

- **Secondary Endpoints:**
 - Image quality
 - Type I-IV Endoleak Detection
 - Amount of CO₂ at each deployment stage
 - Aneurysm Exclusion without type I-III EL

Endpoints

- Safety Endpoints:

- Intraoperative adverse events

- Severe Hypotension

- Pain

- Vomit

- Diarrhea

- Postoperative adverse events (Creatinine, GFR, pCO₂, TCO₂)

- Severe Hypotension

- Pain

- Vomit

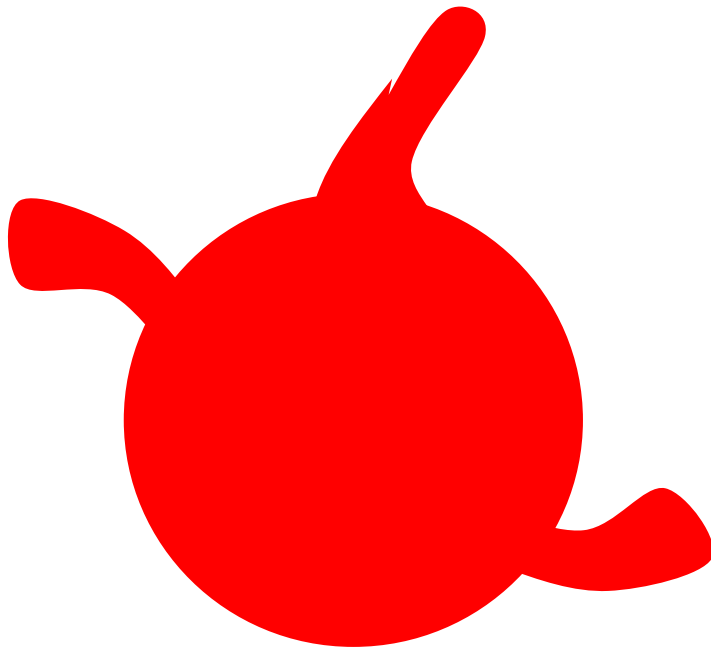
- Diarrhea

- Acute Renal Failure

- Allergic Reaction

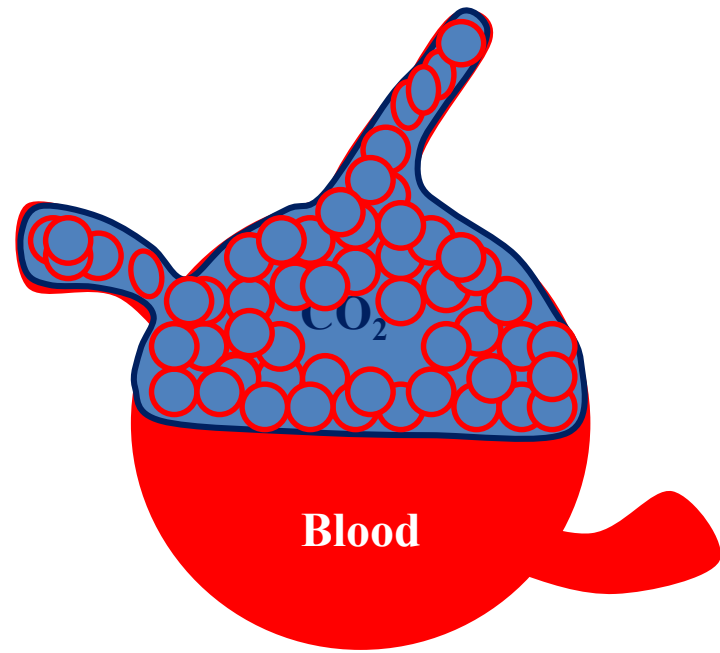
Target visceral vessels visualization

Anterior



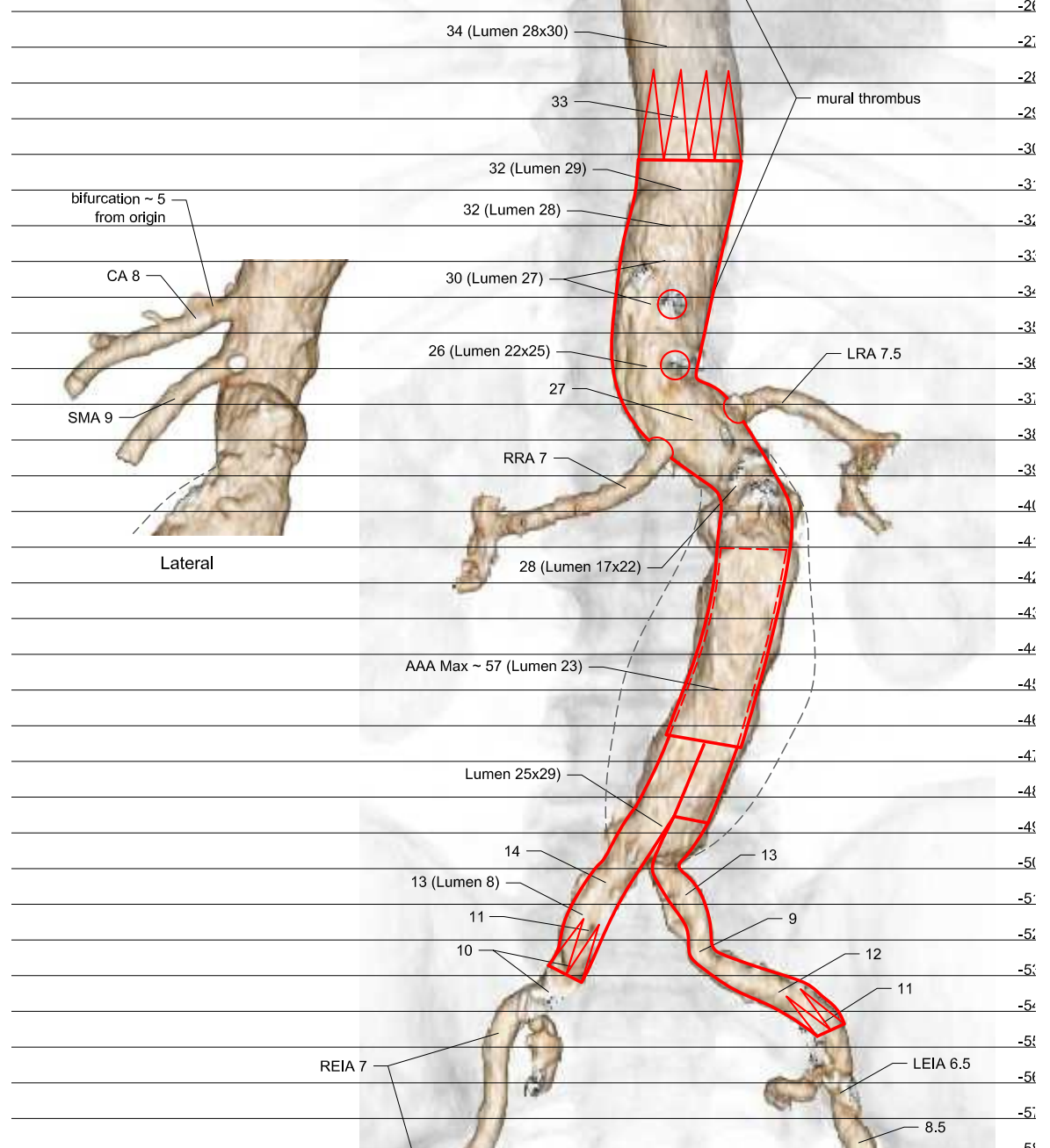
Posterior

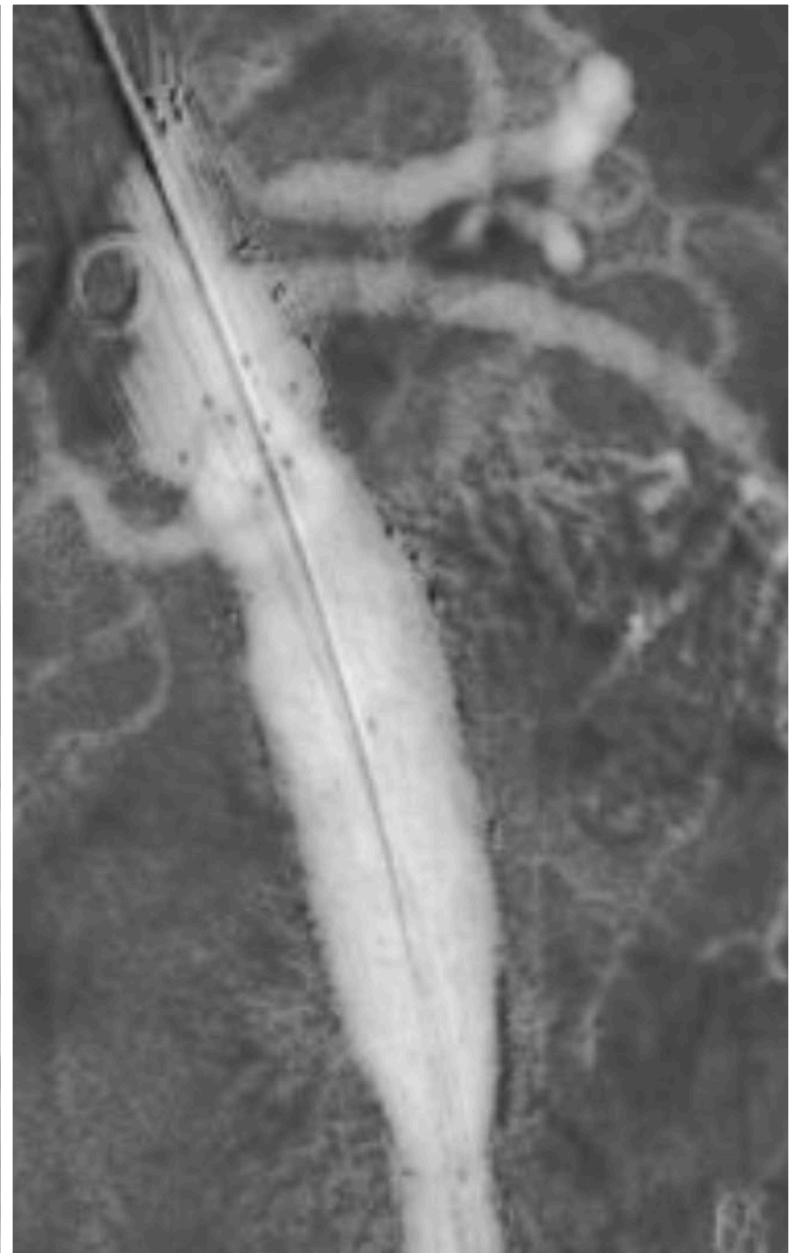
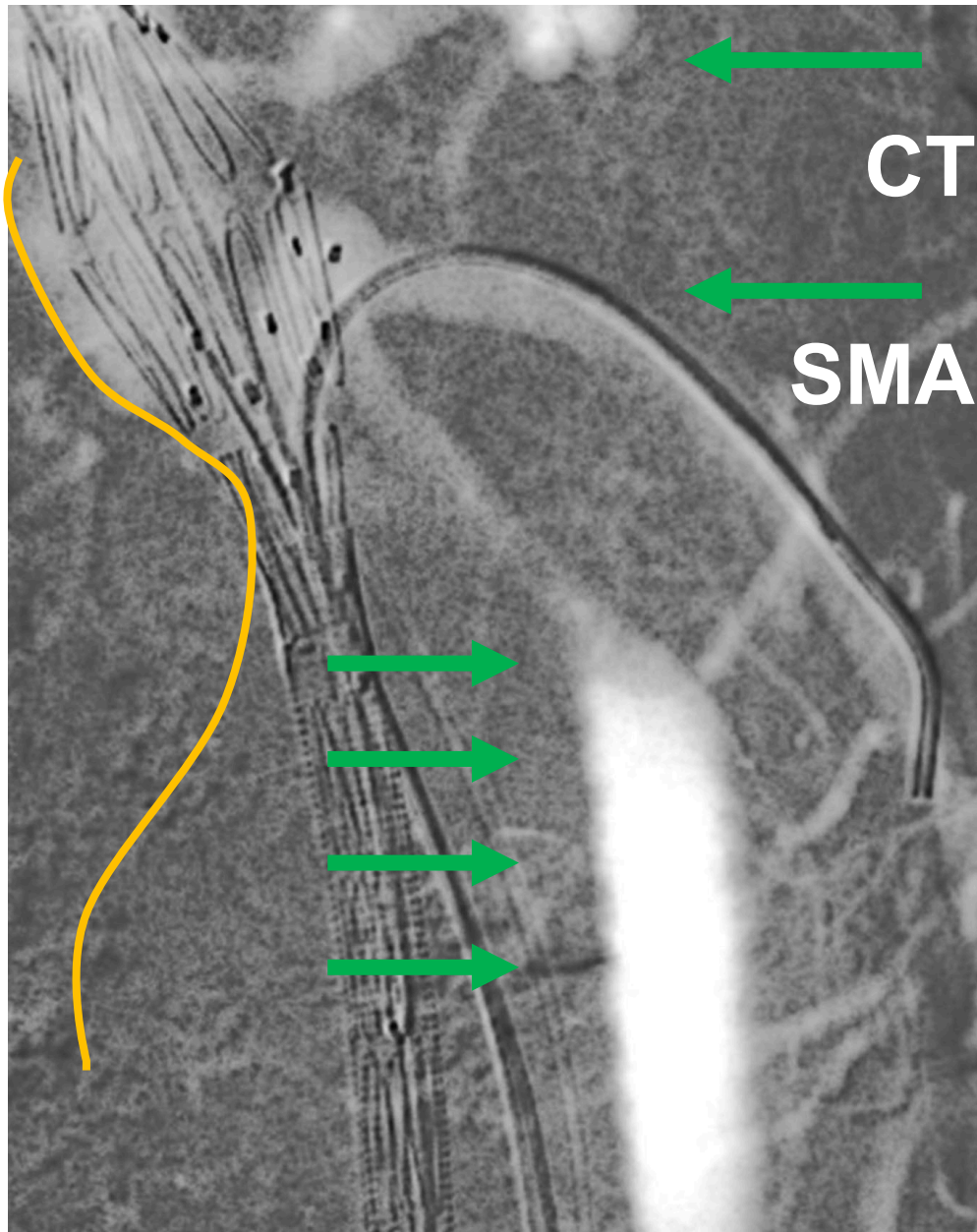
Anterior



Posterior

1 j-AAA





The benefit of combined CO₂ automated angiography and fusion imaging in preserving perioperative renal function in fenestrated endografting

Gallitto E et al
Submitted to JVS 2019

AIM: To compare results of 3 / 4 FEN performed by:

✓ CO₂ automated angiography + Vessels Navigator

VS

✓ Iodinated contrast angiography + Vessel Navigator

Study design

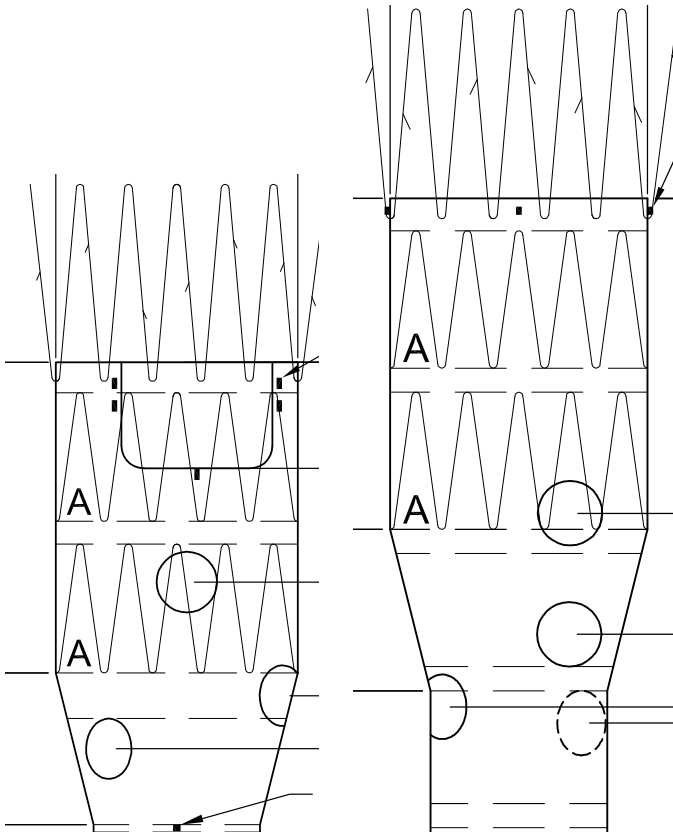
✓ 2 groups

- Prospective collection: January – April 2018
CO2 angiography + Vessels Navigator
- Retrospective collection: June – December 2017
Iodinated contrast angiography + Vessels Navigator

✓ J/P-AAA or type IV TAAA

✓ 3 / 4 FEN endograft

Results - Endograft configuration



	CO₂ angiography %	Iodinated contrast media %	p
3 Fen	13	13	1
4 Fen	87	87	1

6 - 13%

39 - 87%

Results - Procedural data

	CO₂ angiography Median - IQR	Iodinated contrast media Median IQR	p
Time (min)	290 (135)	347.5 (111)	.07
Fluoroscopy Time (min)	60 (33)	75.5 (57)	.25
Total DAP (mGy/cm ²)	1201117 (571310)	892108.5 (834558)	.27
Iodinated contrast (mL)	41 (26)	138.5 (88)	.001
	CO₂ angiography %	Iodinated contrast media %	p
Technical Success	100	100	1
EL I – III *	7	7	1
EL II	27	20	.70

* 2 Endoleaks from bridging stent, intraoperatively detected and sealed

Results - TVVs visualization by CO₂

Before introduction	n	%
CT	15	100
SMA	15	100
RAs	19	63

Graft Introduction	n	%
CT	15	100
SMA	15	100
RAs	22	73

2 Stent deployed	n	%
CT	15	100
SMA	15	100
RAs	25	83



Results - @ 30-day

	CO₂ angiography %	Iodinated contrast media %	p
Death	0	0	-
SCI	0	0	-
Cardiac Morbidity	0	3	1
Pulmonary Morbidity	7	0	1
Renal function Worsening*	7	23	.45
Hemodialysis	0	0	-

	CO₂ angiography Median - IQR	Iodinated contrast media Median IQR	p
Creatinine increase (mg/dL)	0.09 (0.03)	0.3 (0.4)	.049
Hospitalization (days)	5 (1)	7.5 (4)	.002

* > 30% of baseline GFR

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Submitted to JVS 2019

Conclusion

1. Preliminary experience
2. Safe & effective
3. TS, procedure time, radiation dose are comparable with standard technique
4. Lower iodinated contrast, hospitalization, 30-day renal impairment
5. No difference in terms of 6-month reinterventions

