Revascularizing The LSA By In Situ Fenestration After TEVAR: How To Do It When The LSA Origin Needs To Be Covered To Extend Proximal Landing Zone Or When The LSA Is Covered Inadvertently

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Disclosures
• No relevant relationship to disclose

Outcomes of TEVAR and LSA Revascularization

Table 4. Outcomes for Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair with Unresected and Revascularized Left Subclavian Artery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Unrevascularized</th>
<th>Revascularized</th>
<th>Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stroke, n (%)</td>
<td>5 (11.1)</td>
<td>11 (25.0)</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI, n (%)</td>
<td>1 (2.2)</td>
<td>2 (4.5)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual cord paralysis, n (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 (11.1)</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, n (%)</td>
<td>2 (4.4)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant mass, n</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke, n (%)</td>
<td>1 (5.9)</td>
<td>1 (2.1)</td>
<td>0.644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI, n (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI, n (%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chi-square or Fisher’s exact tests, when appropriate. Statistically significant values.
SCI, spinal cord ischemia; CI, upper confidence.

Meta-analysis: Favors LSA revascularization

Stroke
Spinal cord ischemia
Mortality


SVS PRACTICE GUIDELINES


Hajibandeh et al. J Endovasc Ther 2016;1526602816651417


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Figure 1. outcomes of TEVAR and LSA Revascularization

• Up to 50% TEVARs have planned left subclavian artery (LSA) coverage


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