

Endovascular Aortic Repair of Ruptured Thoracic Aorta Pathology: Mid-term results from Single Center.

[Purpose] To report a "real world" single center experience in the use of thoracic aortic repair (TEVAR) for ruptured thoracic aorta pathology. [Methods] This was the observational retrospective study between Jan. 2005 and Jun. 2013. The mean age of enrolled 27 patients (17 male) were 65.78 ± 16.11 years old. Stent graft implantation was performed for thoracic aortic aneurysms (12, 44.4%), acute aortic dissections (7, 25.9%), intramural hematomas (5, 18.5%), traumatic aortic transections (3, 11.1%) [Results] A mean 1.54 ± 0.93 stent grafts was deployed per patient. A mean length of deployed stent grafts was 205.81 ± 100.25 mm. Technical success was 85.2% (23/27). 2 cases of primary type I endoleak occurred during procedure. Left arm ischemia occurred 3 patients, a revascularization of left subclavian artery was performed 6 cases (4, stent insertion using chimney technique, 2, bypass op.). During hospital stay, neurologic complications occurred in 3 cases (2 stroke, 1 brain stem infarction). The mortality within 30 days was 18.5% (5/27) and aorta related death during follow period occurred 7.4% (2/27). The mean follow-up was 11.8 ± 16.7 months. 2 cases of secondary type I endoleak were noted follow up CT scan. Reintervention was performed in 1 patient due to stent graft migration. [Conclusions] Endovascular treatment for ruptured thoracic aorta pathology was high technical success rate and the procedure with good early and mid-term clinical outcomes.