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TEVAR can have delayed vascular complications?even weeks after the procedure, due to stent migration, expansion, or compression of adjacent arterial branches.

Carotid and subclavian artery compromise?should be suspected in patients presenting with?neurological symptoms or upper limb ischemia?after thoracic stent grafting.

Post-TEVAR surveillance imaging (CT angiography)?is essential to detect mechanical complications early, even in asymptomatic patients.

Multidisciplinary management?involving interventional cardiology, vascular surgery, and radiology improves outcomes in complex TEVAR complications.

Endovascular stenting?offers a minimally invasive and effective solution for stent-induced arterial occlusions.

Careful?pre-procedural planning and sizing?of stent grafts can minimize the risk of post-deployment compression or malposition