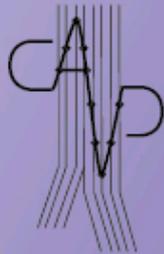


CONTROVERSES ET ACTUALITÉS EN CHIRURGIE VASCULAIRE
CONTROVERSIES & UPDATES
IN VASCULAR SURGERY

FEBRUARY 7-9 2019

**MARRIOTT RIVE GAUCHE & CONFERENCE CENTER
PARIS, FRANCE**

WWW.CACVS.ORG



**Treatment of access-related
distal ischemia: DRIL**

Miltos Lazarides





Disclosure

Speaker name: Miltos Lazarides

.....

- I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
 - Consulting
 - Employment in industry
 - Shareholder in a healthcare company
 - Owner of a healthcare company
 - Other(s)
- I do not have any potential conflict of interest



- # Causes of ARDI:
- 1 inflow lesion
 - 2 discordant vascular resistance





Steal severity classification

Stage*	Symptoms/signs	Management
I	Pale and/or cool hand without pain	Conservative
II	Pain during exercise and/or during dialysis	Mostly conservative
III	Rest pain or loss of motor function	Urgent surgical intervention
IV	Tissue loss (ulcers/gangrene)	Urgent surgical intervention

*Tordoir et al, Eur J Vasc Surg 2004



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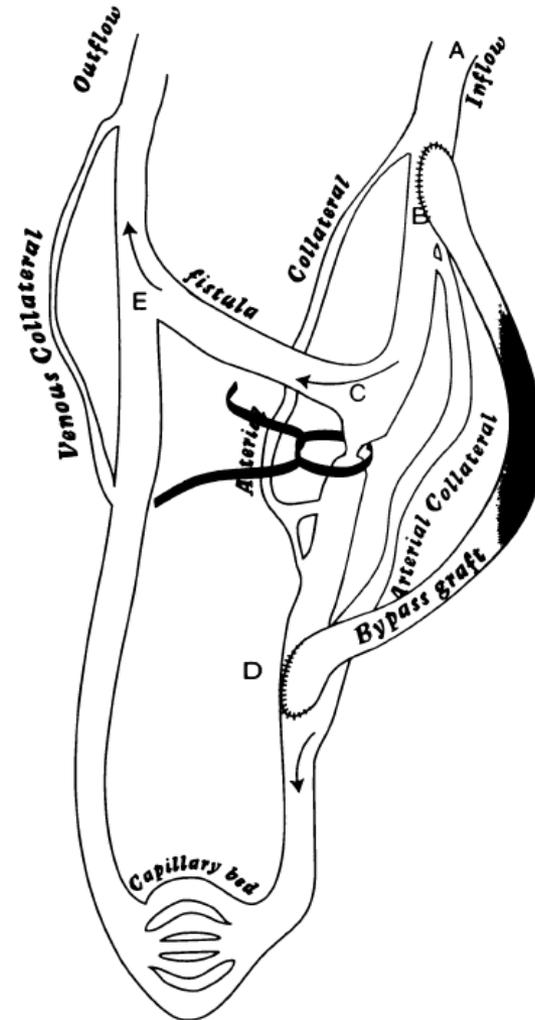
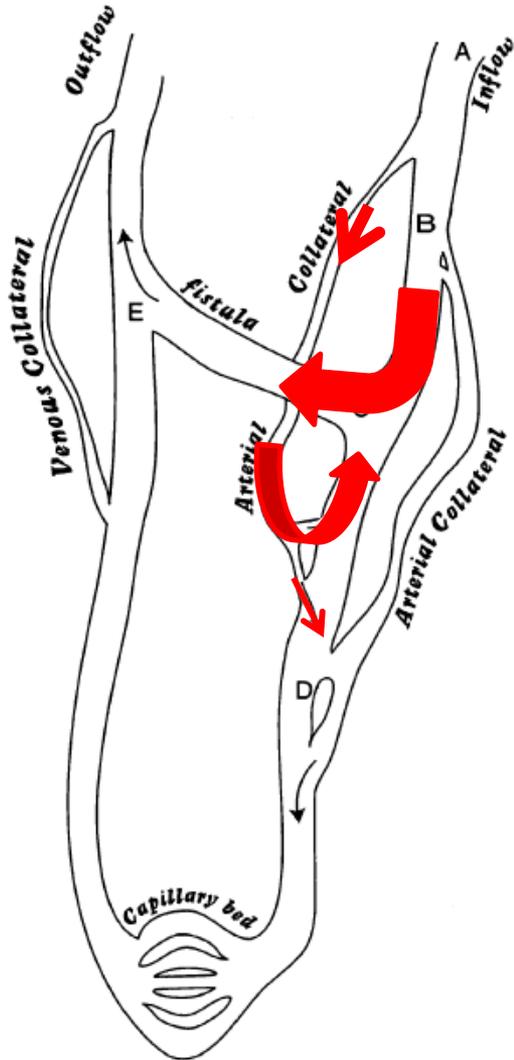


*Tordoir et al, Eur J Vasc Surg 2004

Stage IV



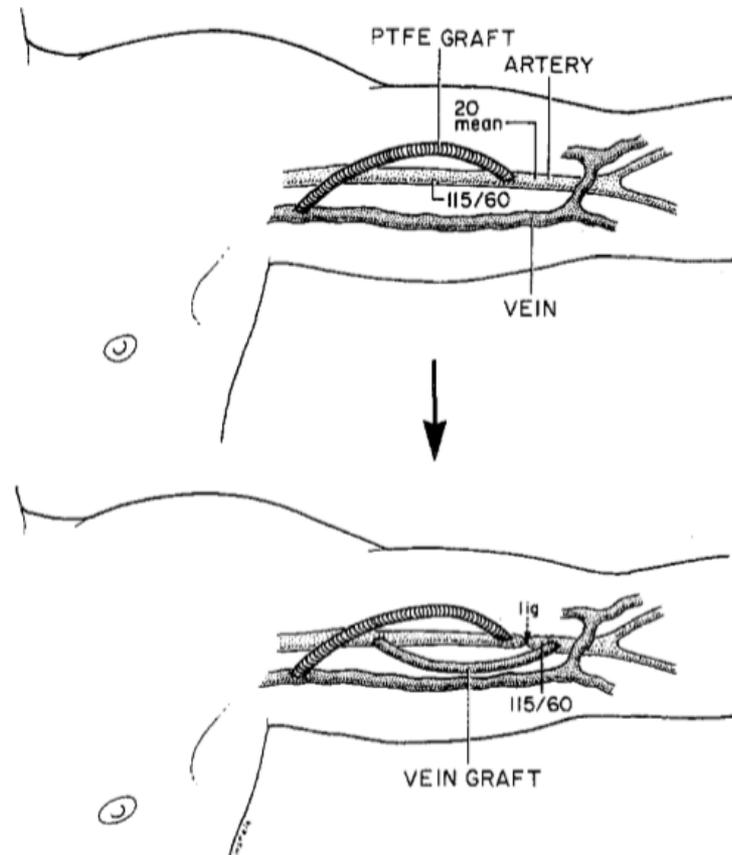
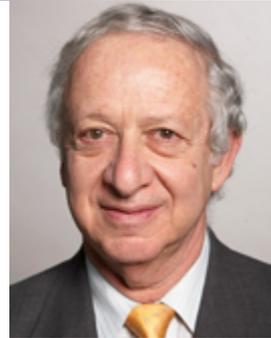
Distal Revascularization Interval Ligation



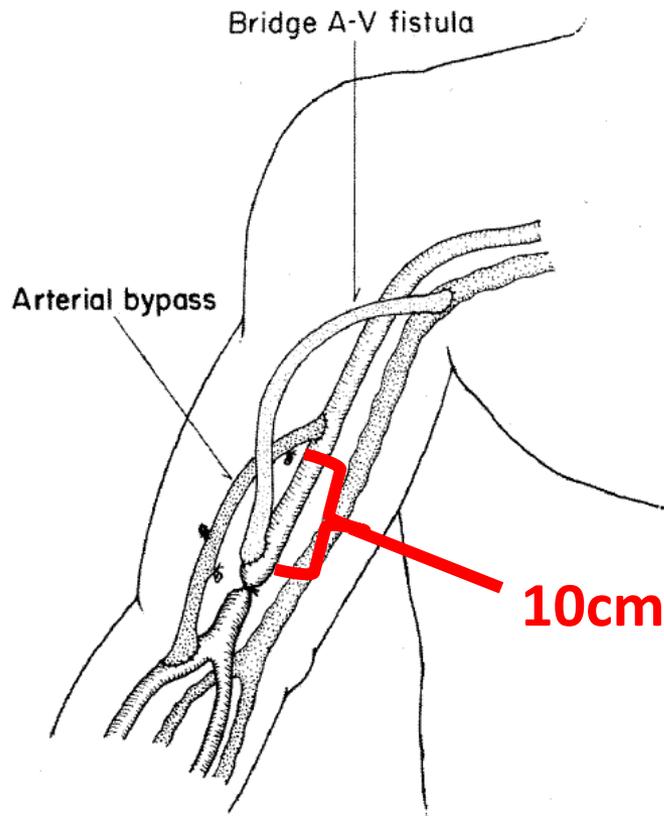
Wixon et al, J Am Coll Surg 2000

Treatment of ischemia due to “steal” by arteriovenous fistula with distal artery ligation and revascularization

Harry Schanzer, M.D., Myron Schwartz, M.D., Elizabeth Harrington, M.D., and
Moshe Haimov, M.D., *New York, N.Y.*



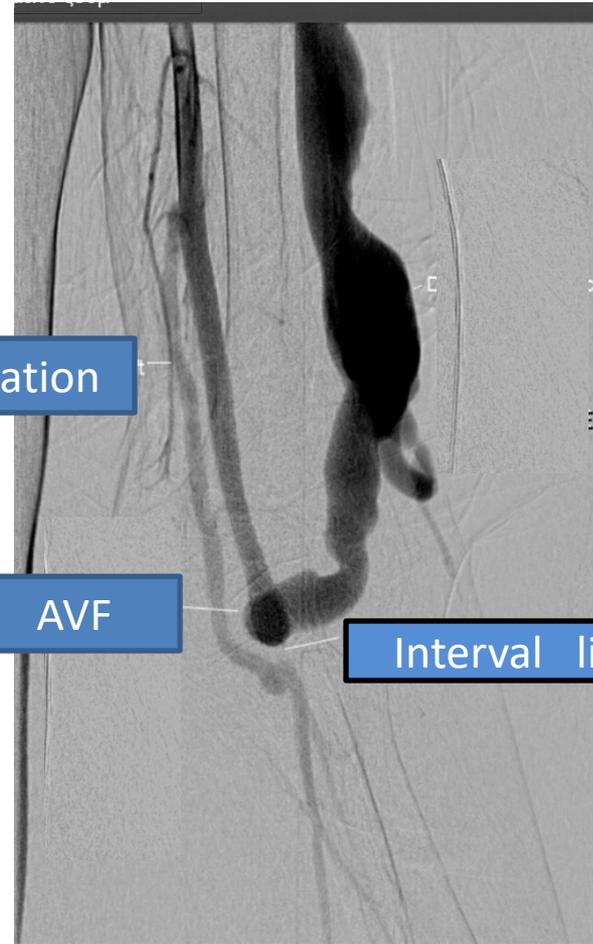
Sink region



DRIL



Revascularization



AVF

Interval ligation

Field M et al, Ann Royal Coll Sur Engl, 2009



Success rate of various techniques

<i>Management technique</i>	<i>Number of patients who were managed with the technique</i>	<i>Patients available for follow-up</i>	<i>Success rate (95% confidence interval)</i>
Ligation	27	25	0% (N/A)
Banding	22	21	38% (17%-59%)
Distal revascularization and interval ligation	21	20	80% (62%-98%) ^a
Improve inflow	9	7	43% (N/A)
Revision using distal inflow	4	3	100% (N/A)
Proximalization using arterial inflow	3	3	100% (N/A)
Distal revascularization	1	1	100% (N/A)

^aStatistically significant at $P \leq .05$.

Gupta N, J Vasc Surg, 2011





Comparison of DRIL vs. other procedures

<i>Procedure (No.)</i>	<i>Access preserved, %</i>	<i>Improvements of steal symptoms, %</i>	<i>30-day complications, %</i>	<i>Continued steal, %</i>
Ligation (61)	0	93	8.2	0
DRIL (56)	100	98	7.1	0
RUDI (19)	95	89	37	5.6
Banding (37)	89	75	47	33
PAI (9)	100	100	44	22
DRAL (13)	100	100	0	0
Total (216)	64	90	19	6.9

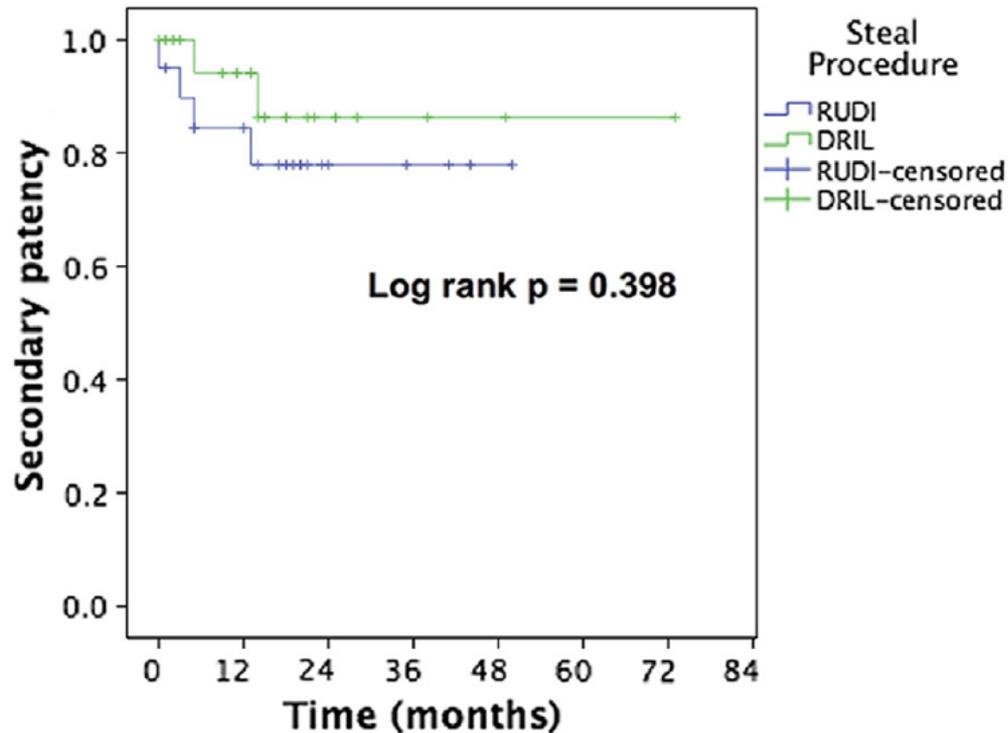
DRAL, Distal radial artery ligation; *DRIL*, distal revascularization with interval ligation; *PAI*, proximalization of arterial inflow; *RUDI*, revision using distal inflow.

Leake AE, J Vasc Surg 2015





Comparison of DRIL vs. RUDI



No. at risk							
RUDI	20	9	4	2	1	0	0
Cum. Patency (%)	100	84	78	78	78	78	78
Standard Error (%)	0	5	9	9	9	9	9
DRIL	21	14	5	3	1	1	1
Cum. Patency (%)	100	94	86	86	86	86	86
Standard Error (%)	0	6	9	9	9	9	9

Misskey J, J Vasc Surg 2016



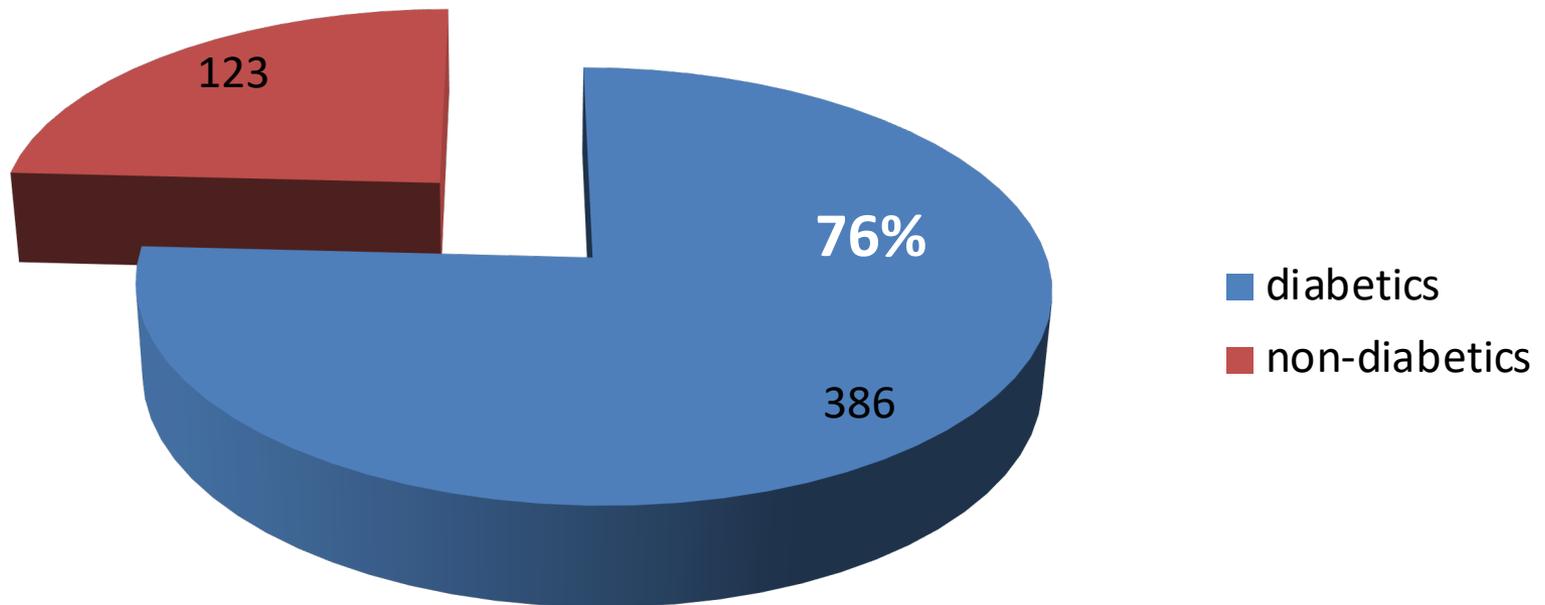


Meta-analysis of the existing DRIL series

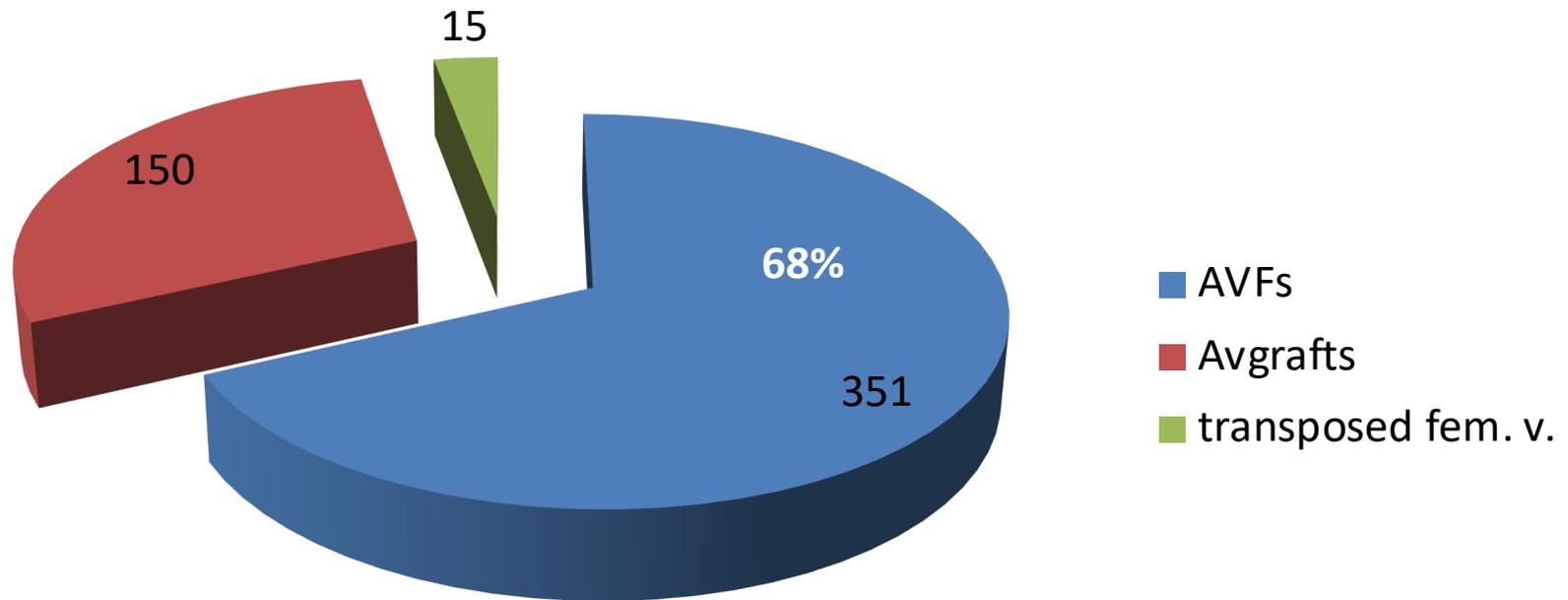
- Inclusion criteria: DRIL series with ≥ 3 cases
- Search was performed following PRISMA guidelines
- 23 series were found including a total of 694 cases
- The Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA) software was used (Biostat[®] USA)



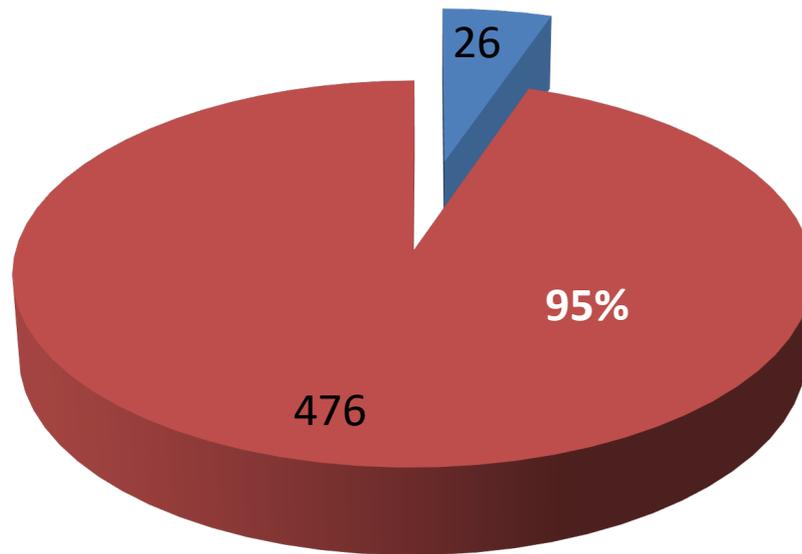
DRIL: prevalence of diabetics(N=509)



DRIL: initial type of access (N=516)

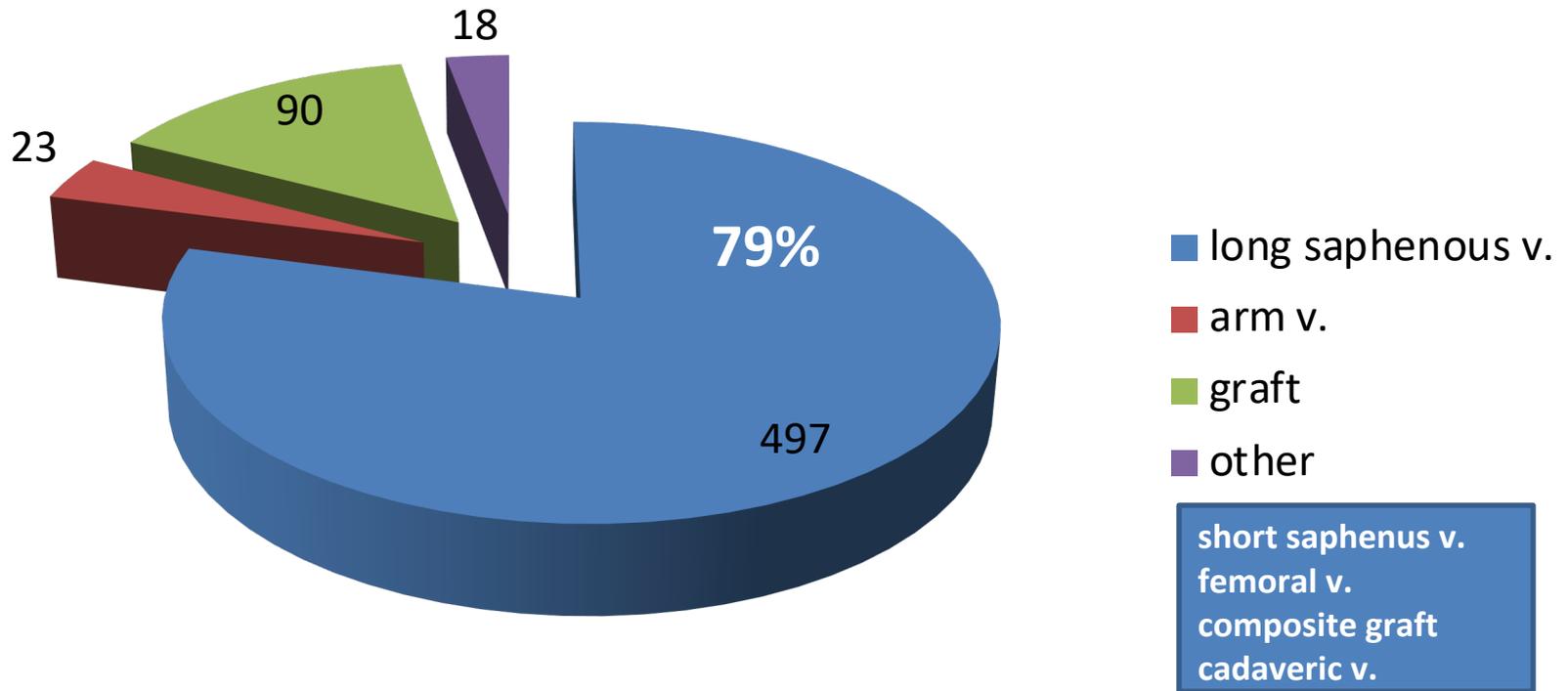


DRIL: indication (N=502)



- Stage II & prophylactic
- Stage III & IV

DRIL: the preferred conduit (n=628)





Failure to improve following DRIL

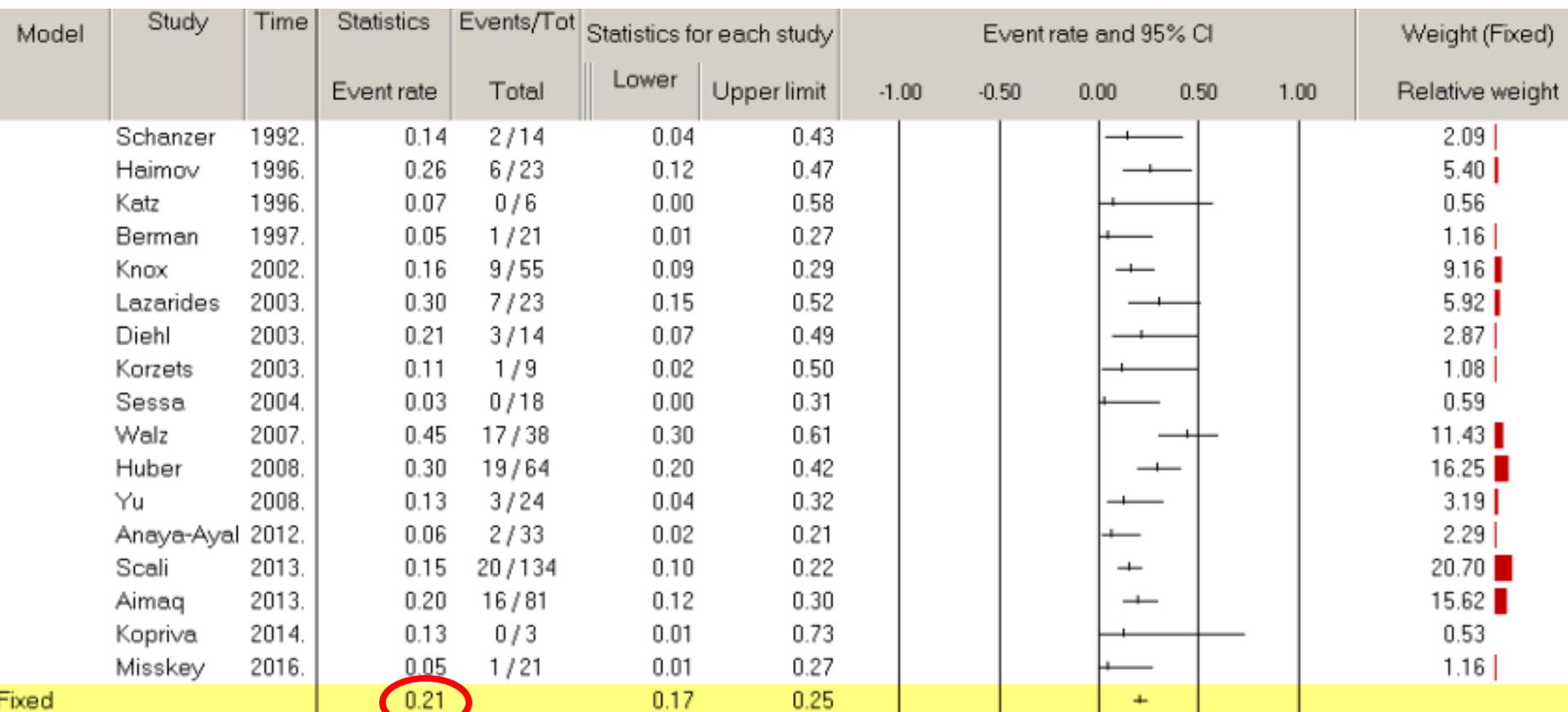
Model	Study name	Time point	Events/Total	Statistics for each study			Weight (Fixed) Relative weight	Event rate and 95% CI					
				Total	Event rate	Lower limit		Upper limit	-1.00	-0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00
	Schanzer	1992.	0 / 14	0.03	0.00	0.37	0.64						
	Haimov	1996.	0 / 23	0.02	0.00	0.26	0.65						
	Katz	1996.	1 / 6	0.17	0.02	0.63	1.10						
	Berman	1997.	0 / 21	0.02	0.00	0.28	0.64						
	Stierli	1998.	0 / 6	0.07	0.00	0.58	0.61						
	Knox	2002.	5 / 55	0.09	0.04	0.20	5.99						
	Diehl	2003.	0 / 14	0.03	0.00	0.37	0.64						
	Korzets	2003.	0 / 9	0.05	0.00	0.47	0.63						
	Lazarides	2003.	0 / 23	0.02	0.00	0.26	0.65						
	Sessa	2004.	0 / 18	0.03	0.00	0.31	0.64						
	Illig	2005.	1 / 9	0.11	0.02	0.50	1.17						
	Mwipatayi	2006.	2 / 12	0.17	0.04	0.48	2.20						
	Walz	2007.	13 / 38	0.34	0.21	0.50	11.28						
	Huber	2008.	14 / 64	0.22	0.13	0.34	14.42						
	Yu	2008.	1 / 24	0.04	0.01	0.24	1.26						
	Field	2009.	0 / 6	0.07	0.00	0.58	0.61						
	Gupta.	2011.	0 / 21	0.02	0.00	0.28	0.64						
	Anaya-Ayal	2012.	8 / 33	0.24	0.13	0.42	7.99						
	Aimaq	2013.	15 / 81	0.19	0.11	0.28	16.12						
	Scali	2013.	24 / 134	0.18	0.12	0.25	25.98						
	Kopriva	2014.	0 / 3	0.13	0.01	0.73	0.58						
	Leake.	2015.	1 / 59	0.02	0.00	0.11	1.30						
	Misskey	2016.	4 / 21	0.19	0.07	0.41	4.27						
Fixed				0.17	0.14	0.21							

I²=41%





1-year access failure following DRIL



I²=55%





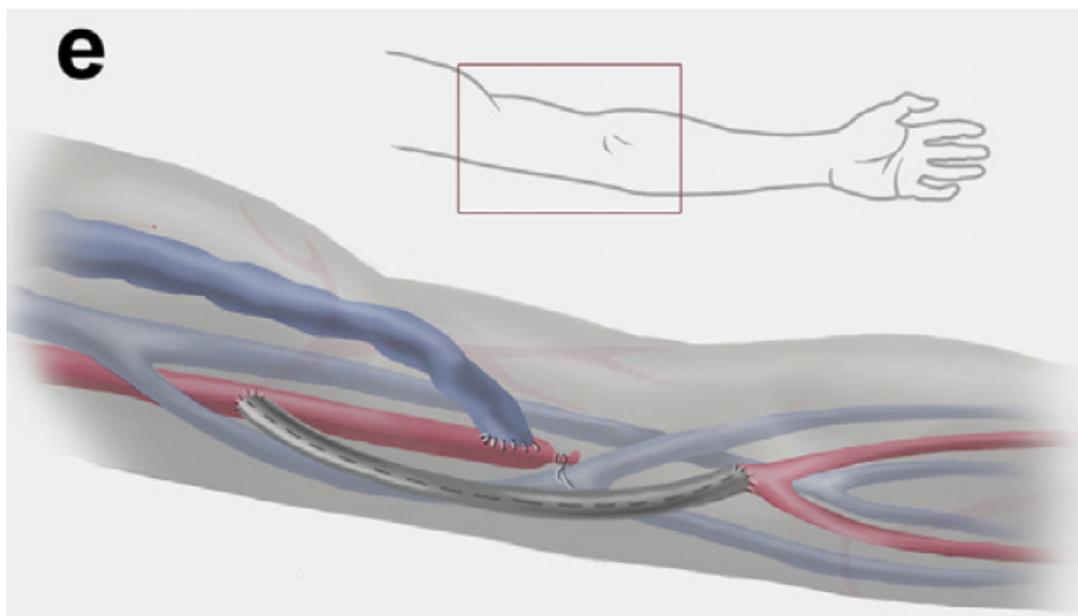
1-year arterial-arterial bypass failure

Model	Study name	Time point	Events/Total	Statistics for each study	Statistics for each study		Weight (Fixed)	Event rate and 95% CI						
				Event rate	Lower limit	Upper limit		Relative weight	-1.00	-0.50	0.00	0.50	1.00	
	Schanzer	1992.	0 / 14	0.03	0.00	0.37	1.12							
	Haimov	1996.	1 / 23	0.04	0.01	0.25	2.22							
	Katz	1996.	0 / 6	0.07	0.00	0.58	1.08							
	Berman	1997.	0 / 21	0.02	0.00	0.28	1.13							
	Knox	2002.	8 / 55	0.15	0.07	0.26	15.84	■						
	Diehl	2003.	0 / 14	0.03	0.00	0.37	1.12							
	Lazarides	2003.	2 / 23	0.09	0.02	0.29	4.23							
	Sessa	2004.	1 / 18	0.06	0.01	0.31	2.19							
	Illig	2005.	1 / 9	0.11	0.02	0.50	2.06							
	Walz	2007.	19 / 38	0.50	0.35	0.65	22.02	■						
	Huber	2008.	12 / 64	0.19	0.11	0.30	22.60	■						
	Yu	2008.	1 / 24	0.04	0.01	0.24	2.22							
	Anaya-Ayal	2012.	2 / 33	0.06	0.02	0.21	4.35							
	Aïmaq	2013.	2 / 81	0.02	0.01	0.09	4.52							
	Scali	2013.	5 / 134	0.04	0.02	0.09	11.16	■						
	Kopriva	2014.	0 / 3	0.13	0.01	0.73	1.01							
	Miskey	2016.	0 / 21	0.02	0.00	0.28	1.13							
Fixed				0.14	0.11	0.18								

$I^2=74\%$



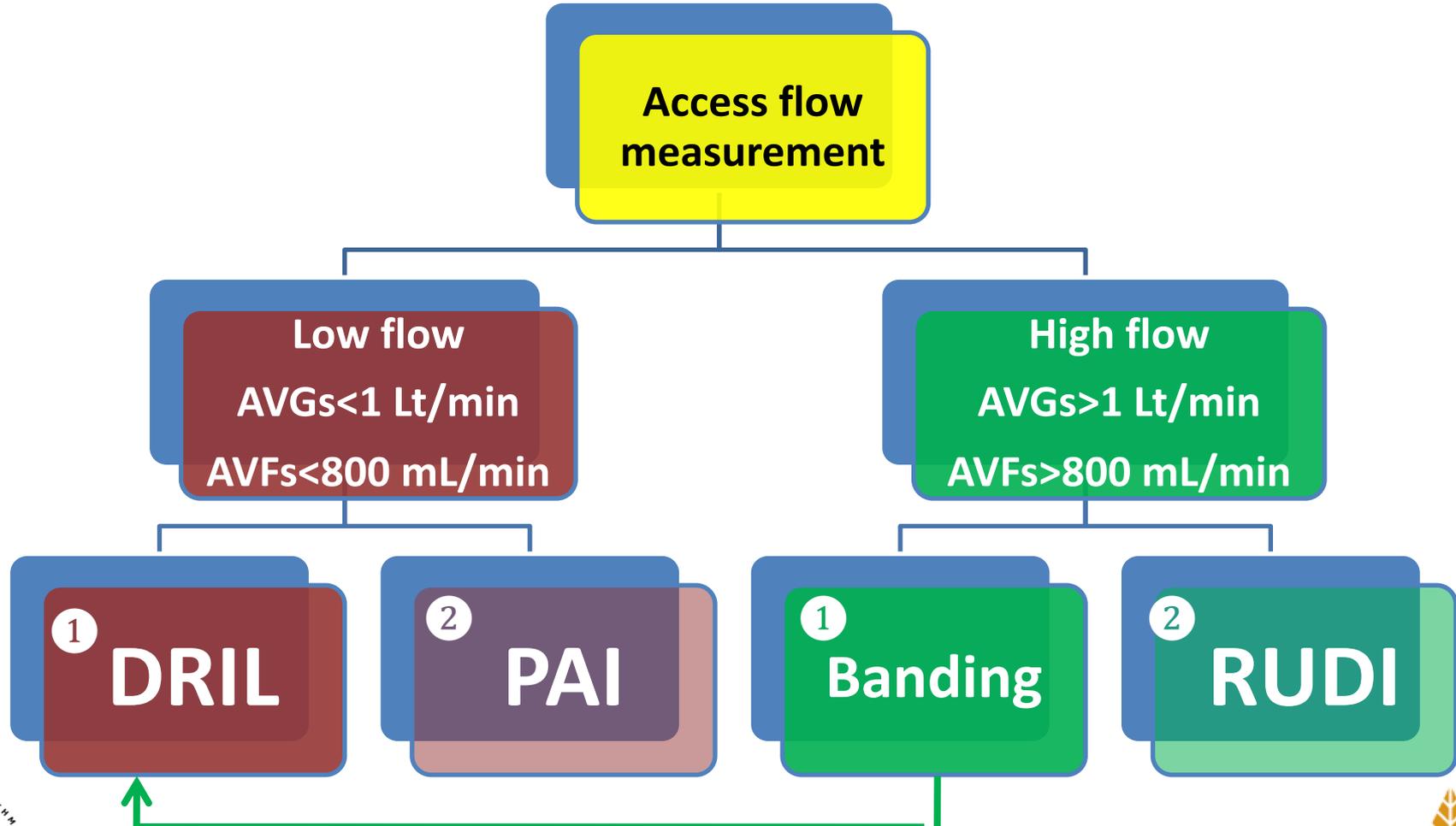
ESVS access guidelines 2018



Recommendation 72		
Distal revascularisation and interval ligation should be considered in patients with vascular access induced limb ischaemia and upper arm access without high flow.	IIa	C



Access related distal ischemia following proximal AVFs or AVGs



Modified from Beathard et al, Semin Vasc Surg 2013



