

Subintimal angioplasty and stenting in chronic total femoropopliteal artery occlusions: Early- and mid-term outcomes

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Abstract

Background: *This study was conducted to evaluate the initial and mid-term patency rates of chronic total femoropopliteal artery (FPA) occlusions treated by subintimal angioplasty (SIA) and stenting.*

Methods: *From March 2010 to February 2013, 74 patients were included in the study. Seventy two patients with total occlusion of the FPA and good distal runoff (2 or 3 patent vessels) were treated with percutaneous SIA and stenting. All patients had severe claudication or critical limb ischemia. In all cases, the procedure was performed with a contralateral approach. Follow-up was done at 6 months with clinical evaluation and color-Doppler. If it was necessary, peripheral angiography was performed.*

Results: *Immediate technical success was achieved in 72 (97%) patients. Two (3%) distal embolizations, 2 (3%) groin hematomas, 1 (1%) femoral pseudoaneurysm and 1 (1%) rupture of the junction-external iliac-superficial femoral artery occurred. All of the complications were treated successfully. Total occlusion in 1 patient and critical occlusion in 3 patients were showed at the 6th month. Patency rate at the sixth month was 94% with a stent length of 13.4 ± 8.2 cm.*

Conclusions: *Percutaneous SIA and stenting for chronic total of the FPA occlusion showed good initial and mid-term patency rates, with few periprocedural complications. (Cardiol J 2015; 22, 1: 115–120)*

Key words: total occlusion, femoropopliteal artery, subintimal angioplasty, stenting

Introduction

Endovascular treatment of occlusive peripheral arterial disease has been markedly increased in the last decade in cases of critical limb ischemia of lower extremity arteries or claudicants. Several techniques have been improved to achieve higher

procedural success and patency rates especially in chronic total occlusions of superficial femoral or popliteal arteries since its first description by Bolia et al. in 1989 [1, 2].

Subintimal angioplasty (SIA) has been used as an acceptable and effective technique which allows recanalization of long diffuse chronic total

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occlusions in superficial femoral and popliteal arteries. SIA has previously been used as an alternative to conventional percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) when the latter technique fails. There is also a group of patients with critical lower limb ischemia and significant co-morbidities who are not eligible for surgical interventions. Revascularization with SIA offers reduced rates of amputations and improves wound healing in patients with critical limb ischemia (CLI) in addition to improvement in claudication status in this group of patients [3–6]. Although SIA has been accepted as a successful technique especially in long chronic femoropopliteal occlusions, low patency rates compared with surgical bypass (56–70% at 1 year follow-up) remain the main criticism regarding its independent use [7–9]. However, revascularization by SIA leads to high limb salvage rates in patients with CLI indicating that reocclusion incidences did not exactly reflect clinical outcomes. Patency rates which are closely related to relief of symptoms in claudicants may also be improved by SIA, but in contrast to CLI patients, patency status of the artery determines the clinical success provided by the intervention.

The loss of the patency following intervention is multifactorial. Renal disease, diabetes mellitus, smoking, occlusion length and the number of distal runoff arteries are factors that adversely affect primary and long-term patency rates following SIA [10–12]. According to previous reports in the literature, high rate of occlusion occurs early during the first 6 months suggesting that the reocclusion may be related to elastic recoil with residual stenosis and/or flow limiting spiral dissection [13].

Based on these data, it may be suggested that the routine adjunction of stents to subintimal recanalization could provide improvement of patency and clinical outcomes by optimization of the SIA technique. We aimed to evaluate the clinical outcomes and mid-term patency rates following SIA and stenting of chronic occlusions in long femoropopliteal lesions.

Methods

Study population

The study was a prospective single center study including patients with either severe, life-style limiting intermittent claudication or CLI presenting with at least one chronic total occlusion of the superficial femoral artery (SFA) and/or popliteal artery with good distal runoff. The clinical severity of the claudication and limb ischemia was

defined according to the Rutherford classification [14]. Between March 2010 to February 2013, 74 patients with angiographically documented chronic total occlusion in the femoropopliteal arteries (SFA plus popliteal) and at least a 6-month history of intermittent claudication and/or CLI were included in the study. All of the participants' clinical status varied between Rutherford categories 1 to 6 which was previously defined [14]. Successful intraluminal wire passage through the lesion, history of severe contrast allergy or hypersensitivity, hypersensitivity to aspirin and/or clopidogrel, systemic coagulopathy or hypercoagulation disorders and acute limb ischemia were excluded. All of the patients gave written informed consent and the study was approved by the local Ethics Committee.

Procedure

All the patients were premedicated with dual anti-platelet therapy (aspirin 100 mg/day plus clopidogrel 75 mg/day) for 3 days before the procedure. After contralateral femoral puncture and insertion of a 7 F sheath, intra-arterial bolus of 5,000 IU heparin was injected to maintain an activated clotting time > 200 s. SIA was performed as previously described by Bolia [1, 2]. Entry transition to the subintimal space and re-entry to the intraluminal space was performed using a soft angled tip or j-tip hydrophilic 0.035-inch Raptor guidewires (InSitu, USA) with support of a 6.5 F Sheathless guide catheter (Asahi, Japan). The guidewire was advanced with a looped shape through the subintimal space. If the penetration was not achieved by the hydrophilic guidewire, stiffer and more steerable wires such as 0.018 inch Treasure (12 g–180/300 cm) or 0.014/0.018 inch Atrato (20 or 30 g–180/300 cm) wires were used. After confirmation of successful distal re-entry, standard dilatation of the target lesion was performed using appropriately sized GliderfleX balloon catheter (TriReme Medical, USA). Then, self-expandable nitinol stents (Polaris, QualiMed, Germany) were implanted to cover the entire lesion. The stent size was determined to be 1 to 2 mm larger than the reference vessel diameter and subsequent post-dilatation of stents was performed to all cases (Figs. 1, 2). After completion of the procedure, all patients were prescribed to dual antiplatelet therapy with aspirin plus clopidogrel for 6 months and aspirin 100 mg/day indefinitely after the 6th month.

Follow-up

Patients were evaluated with physical examination and duplex scanning of the treated artery

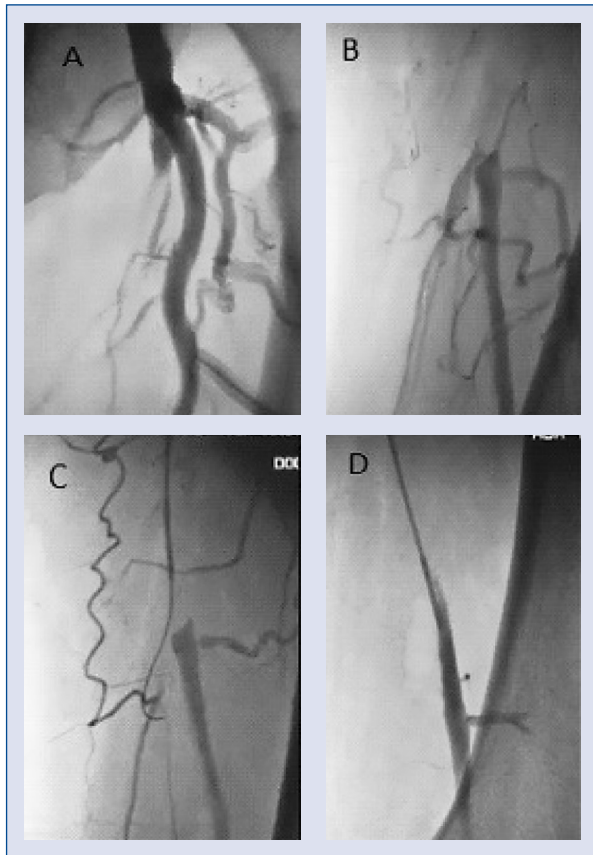


Figure 1. Subintimal angioplasty of a flush occlusion of the superficial femoral artery (SFA) performed via a contralateral common femoral artery approach. Pre-intervention angiogram of the SFA origin (A). Pre-intervention angiogram of the reconstituted popliteal artery, just above the knee joint (B). Initiation of the subintimal dissection with creation of the wire loop (C). The wire has re-entered the popliteal artery lumen with the glide microcatheter before expansion (D).

before discharge and 6 months after discharge. Peripheral angiography was performed when there was evidence of a hemodynamically significant stenosis identified by duplex scan.

Definitions

Primary patency was defined as a treated vessel without a significant restenosis or a need for repeat revascularization. Secondary patency was defined as a target vessel that subsequently became totally occluded and was reopened by repeat revascularization. Technical success was defined as a stenosis less than 30% on completion angiography and velocity ratio on duplex scan less than 1.5 comparing the treated artery with the proximal patent vessel. Absence of flow determined by

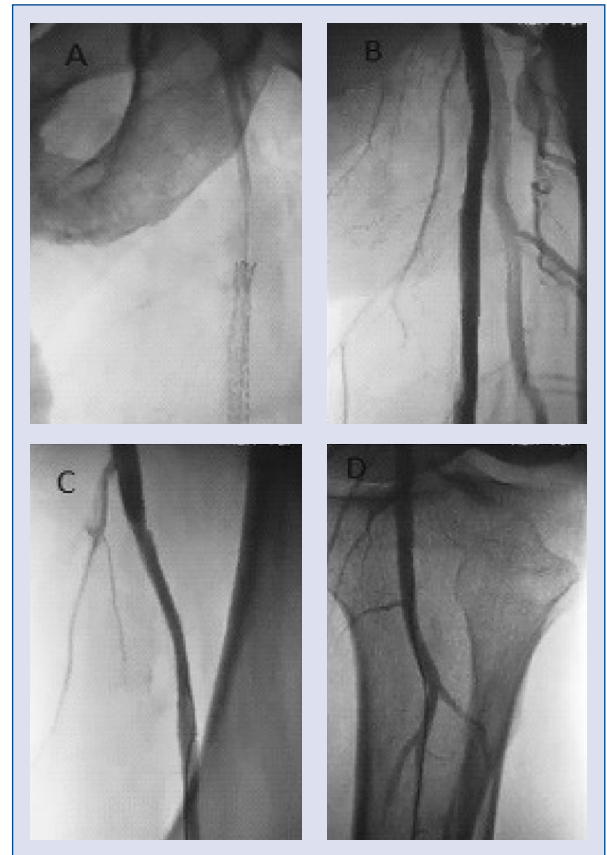


Figure 2. Subintimal angioplasty and stenting of a flush occlusion of the superficial femoral artery (SFA) performed via a contralateral common femoral artery approach (A). Completion angiogram showing patent SFA, popliteal, tibial perineal trunk, posterior tibial, and anterior tibial arteries (B, C, D).

duplex scan indicated occlusion or total restenosis following revascularization.

Systolic velocity greater than 200 cm/s and a ratio of greater than 2.5 indicated restenosis of the target vessel. Periprocedural complications included death, acute myocardial infarction, stroke within 48 h after the procedure, rupture of the target vessel, bleeding which requires blood transfusion, distal embolization, retroperitoneal hematoma, pseudoaneurysm and other access site complications such as groin hematoma.

Statistical analysis

Quantitative values are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) statistical software package (version 10.0, Inc., Chicago, USA) was used to perform all statistical calculations.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients (n = 74).

Variable	N (%)
Age [years]	65.4 ± 15.2
Male gender	32 (43%)
Critical limb ischemia (Rutherford categories; 3–6)	16 (22%)
Rest pain	14 (19%)
Ulceration	15 (20%)
Gangrene	8 (11%)
Claudication (Rutherford categories; 1–3)	21 (28%)
Coronary artery disease	36 (49%)
Hyperlipidemia	32 (43%)
Hypertension	56 (76%)
Diabetes mellitus	48 (65%)
Smoking	54 (73%)
Renal insufficiency	8 (11%)

Results

Seventy four patients with a mean age of 65.4 ± 15.2 years underwent SIA plus stenting for chronic total occlusions of femoropopliteal arteries. Patient baseline characteristics showed that 43% of the participants were male, 73% were active smokers, 65% were diabetic, 76% had hypertension, 49% had concomitant coronary artery disease and 43% had hyperlipidemia. According to Rutherford classification [14], 21 (28%) patients were included in categories 1–3. Patients with ischemic rest pain and limb ulceration consisted of 14 (19%) and 15 (20%) participants, respectively. Eight (11%) of the patients had gangrene or tissue loss in the study group. Table 1 demonstrates demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients.

The initial procedural success was achieved in 72 of 74 cases (97%). SIA and stenting did not succeed in 2 of 74 patients (3%). All the lesions were revascularized by SIA and stenting in 72 patients.

Table 2. Procedural characteristics of the study population (n = 72).

Variable	N (%)
Location of SIA and stenting	
SFA only	40 (55%)
SFA-popliteal	30 (42%)
Popliteal only	2 (3%)
Number of stents	156
Stent length	13.4 ± 8.2
Stent diameter	6.9 ± 2.6
Stent overlap	36 (50%)

SIA — subintimal angioplasty; SFA — superficial femoral artery

Target lesions were located in the SFA in 55% of the patients (40 of 72 cases). The remaining lesion localizations were 42% in femoropopliteal and 3% in popliteal (only) arteries respectively. The mean stent length was 13.4 ± 8.2 cm and the mean stent diameter was 6.9 ± 2.6 mm. In 36 cases (50% of the patients), stent overlapping was performed to cover the entire lesion. Table 2 displays procedural characteristics of the study population.

There were no procedure related deaths in the study group. Complications were limited to distal embolus, groin hematoma, femoral pseudoaneurysm, and rupture of SFA-external iliac artery junction. There was no retroperitoneal hematoma observed. Distal embolization leading to acute limb ischemia (2 patients, 3%) was managed by intra-arterial thrombolysis (alteplase/tissue plasminogen activator, Actilyse) and recanalization was maintained by fibrinolysis and limb salvage was achieved. No blood transfusion or surgical therapy was required in patients with groin hematomas (2 cases, 3%). Only 1 (1%) of the patients exhibited femoral pseudoaneurysm which was treated via ultrasound directed thrombin injection. Rupture of the SFA-external iliac artery junction was observed in 1 (1%) patient who was successfully treated by implantation of graft covered stent during the procedure. Table 3 summarizes

Table 3. Clinical conditions complicating the procedures.

Complications	N (%)	Modality of treatment
Distal embolus	2 (3%)	Treated with thrombolysis
Groin hematoma	2 (3%)	Managed by observation
Femoral pseudoaneurysm	1 (1%)	Treated with ultrasound directed thrombin injection
Retroperitoneal hematoma	0 (0%)	
Ruptured junction of SFA-external iliac artery	1 (1%)	Treated with graft-covered stent during procedure

SFA — superficial femoral artery

Table 4. Outcome of femoropopliteal subintimal angioplasty (SIA) and stenting at initial and the 6th month.

Variable	N (%)
Successful initial SIA and stenting	72 (97%)
Unsuccessful initial SIA and stenting	2 (3%)
Total restenosis (occlusion) at the 6 th month	1 (1%)
Critical stenosis at the 6 th month	3 (4%)
Total amputations	4 (5%)

complications and the applied treatment modalities following the procedures.

The procedural success for SIA and stenting was achieved in majority of patients (72 patients, 97%). The procedural failure was observed in only 2 (3%) patients. The follow-up period was 6 months for all the patients following femoropopliteal SIA and stenting. At the end of the 6-month period, 4 (5%) amputations were observed. Only 1 (1%) case displayed total occlusion of the target vessel and 3 (4%) patients exhibited critical stenosis in already revascularized vessels (Table 4).

Discussion

Chronic total occlusions of femoropopliteal segment account for a significant portion of peripheral vascular lesions which represent challenging technical periprocedural problems that have to be overcome by the interventionalists. PTA of long SFA occlusions with an intraluminal approach usually requires long time consuming procedures, use of excess equipment, and high volume experienced operators. Technical failure of intraluminal angioplasty is mostly attributed to long segment occlusions [15]. In cases of occlusions > 10 cm long, the primary patency rate of intraluminal angioplasty with stents was < 30% [16]. Subintimal recanalization with distal re-entry has been successfully used since it has been defined by Bolia et al. [1, 2]. London et al. [17] reported a 90% technical success rate for SIA of SFA in a series of patients with a mean occlusion length of 15 cm. Recently, Soga et al. [18] have published the initial and 3-year results of 902 patients undergoing SIA vs. intraluminal angioplasty with stenting in long femoropopliteal occlusions and declared that patency rates were similar in either approaches. The investigators of this study also reported longer procedure time and high crossover rates in intraluminal approach group, so SIA with stenting

was suggested to be preferred in the treatment of long femoropopliteal occlusions [18]. SIA is performed by creating an extraluminal channel between intimal and medial layers of the artery which contains little atherosclerotic plaque or thrombus. The relatively low content of thrombus or plaque burden also makes SIA more advantageous than the intraluminal approach. Previous studies reveal high technical success rates ranging from 74% to 92% with few complications [19]. The most technical failures reported previously were due to failure to pass wire into the extraluminal space or re-entry into the true lumen. We experienced a high technical success rate (97%) and the remaining unsuccessful cases were mainly associated with extreme calcification that prevents re-entry into the distal true lumen. The complications reported in previous reports were perforation, vessel rupture, distal embolization and occlusion of collaterals mostly without a need for surgical repair [20, 21]. We have experienced 1 (1%) vessel rupture which was treated by implantation of a covered stent. Distal embolization occurred in 2 (3%) cases and was managed by catheter directed thrombolysis. A bolus of 1 mg tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) was given into the infusion catheter and 1 mg/h t-PA was administered for 12 h in cases of acute distal embolization. The next day following thrombolysis, an angiography was performed to see the final flow in the artery.

Several studies have been conducted on the endovascular treatment of SFA occlusions > 10 cm in length and angioplasty alone was used achieving a mean primary patency rate of 46% at 12 months [22–24]. Other studies have reported the results of bail-out stenting strategies (stenting performed if only angioplasty alone fails) which reveal a mean primary patency rate of 55% at 12 months [25–28].

A meta-analysis by Muradin et al. [29] declared that there is no substantial difference between angioplasty alone and stenting in terms of long-term patency rate, whereas in the treatment of long SFA occlusions, stenting is superior to angioplasty to gain better patency outcomes. The use of stents in SFA has lowered the incidence of early stenoses which is mostly due to elastic recoil, residual lesion, and flow limiting dissections even in calcified complex arteries [30]. However, despite these results, routine stenting of SFA occlusions remains controversial because of the development of intimal hyperplasia leading to in-stent restenosis which dominantly occurs in long lesions or in multiple stents deployed [31]. Boufi et al. [32] have recently presented the long term

results of SIA plus stenting in a homogenous series of claudicants with femoropopliteal occlusions and declared that SIA plus stenting is an effective and useful option for the management of claudicants with femoropopliteal occlusions which may be considered complementary to surgical bypass. Our findings are partly consistent with this study which indicates stenting combined with SIA as a valuable revascularization strategy for these long diffuse occlusions with the use of new stents which are more durable against mechanic forces. We have to point out that the follow-up period should be longer to see the late term outcomes in terms of restenosis or re-occlusions as a study limitation.

Conclusions

Percutaneous SIA and stenting of chronic long femoropopliteal occlusions show good initial and mid-term patency rates. Complication rates are also favorable compared with other revascularization options such as surgery or percutaneous luminal angioplasty with or without stenting.

Conflict of interest: None declared

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