Collapsed Thoracic Stent Graft After Traumatic Aortic Rupture

Received: October 14, 2016; Accepted: October 17, 2016; Published: October 19, 2016

Case Blog

The number of endovascular interventions of the thoracic aorta is rapidly increasing, due to reduced morbidity and mortality. In the majority of cases the interventions can be carried out safely. Major endovascular related complications are retrograde aortic dissections, stroke and paraplegia, vascular injuries and stent graft collapse as well [1].

An aortic stent graft collapse can affect the whole diameter of the graft at a high anatomical level of the aorta or only partly, followed by hypoperfusion of the visceral and renal arteries. The incidence of stent graft collapse in TEVAR varies from 1% to 19% [2,3]. In most cases the collapsing stent graft can be repaired endovascularly.

We describe the endovascular repair of an aortic rupture with a 28 × 150 mm Gore TAG endoprosthesis (W.L. Gore and Associates, Flagstaff, Ariz, USA) in a 24 mm aorta of a 57-year-old man. On postoperative day 43 a complete aortic obstruction, caused by the collapse of the stent grafts lumen, was diagnosed. Restoration of blood flow was attempted by balloon moulding. After the initially successful balloon dilatation a recollapse of the stent graft was seen in the transesophageal echocardiography (Figures 1-3 and videos 1-3). The recollapse was then managed with a second stent graft. No further adverse event was seen in the postoperative course.

Figure 1
The transesophageal echocardiography shows the complete expansion of the stent graft, but a slight compression during the systole.

Figure 2
The picture shows the collapse of half of the stent grafts diameter.
Finally the stent graft is completely compressed.

After balloon moulding the stent graft is re-expanded, but shows a pulse synchronic compression of the lumen.

Only a few seconds later the stent graft undergoes a re-collapse with the compression of nearly half of the diameter.

Finally the stent grafts lumen is completely collapsed with the following occlusion of the aorta.

References

