WORLD LIVE NEUROVASCULAR CONFERENCE Los Angeles, 15-17 MAY 2017

LIVE CASES ANGIOGRAPHIC FOLLOW-UPS



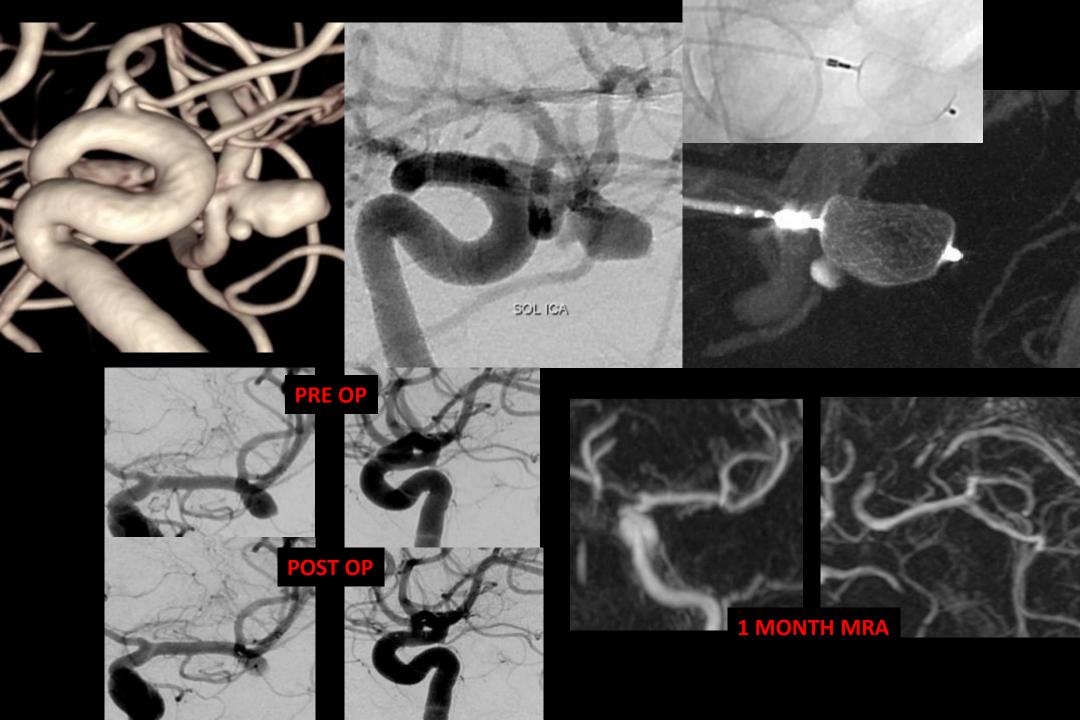


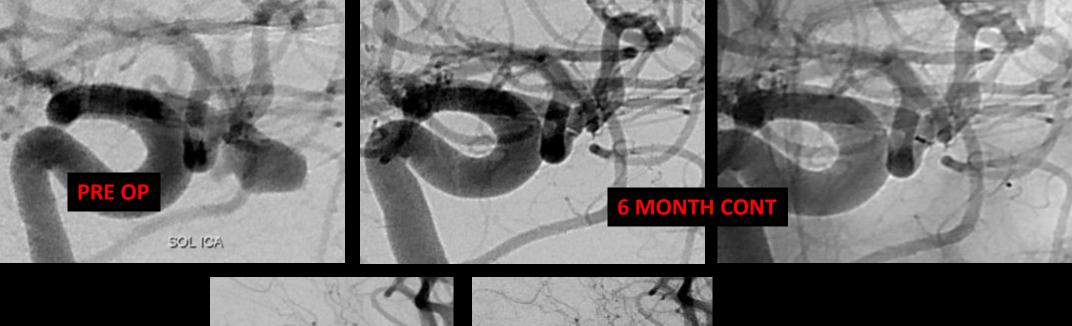
WLNC 2017 ANKARA CASES F-U/BY PROF SAATCI

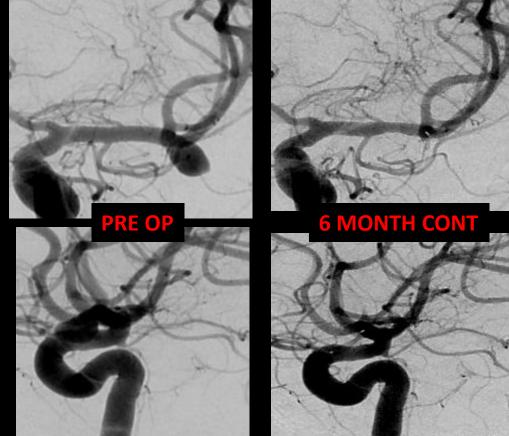


35y, M

- Very intense headache (SAH?) 2 weeks ago.
- Multipl aneurysms (R MCA, rM1, ICA term)
- Has ankilosing spondylitis as his two siblings and his father: not on medication at the moment
- Had previous surgery for umblical hernia and nephrolithiasis







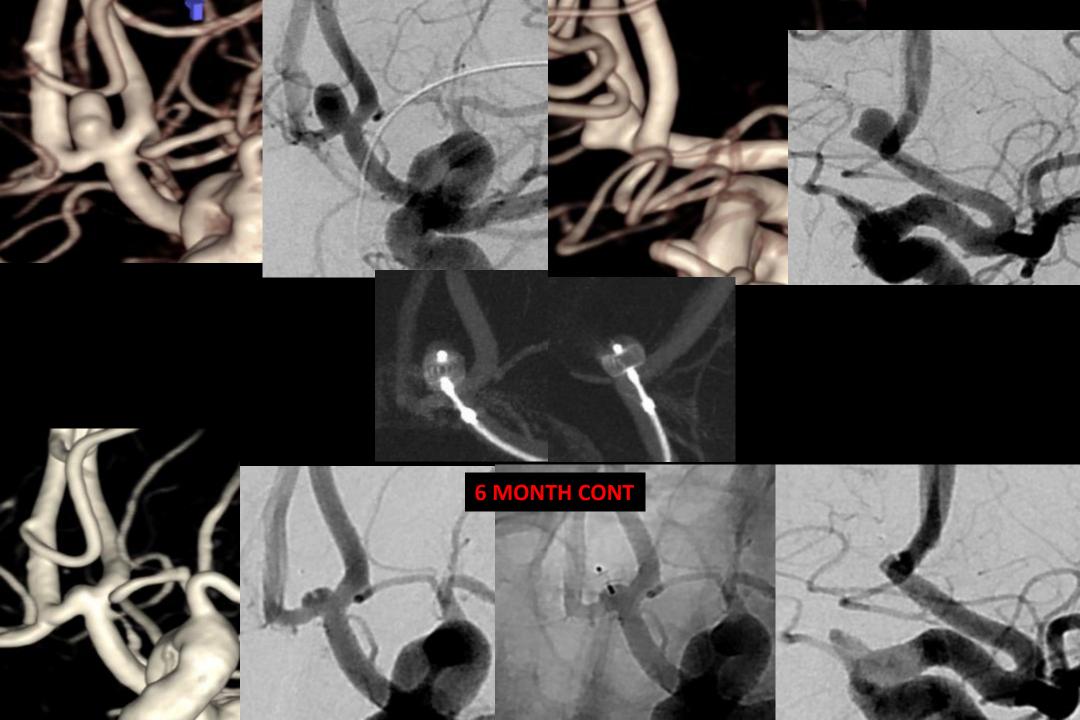
1 YEAR CONT

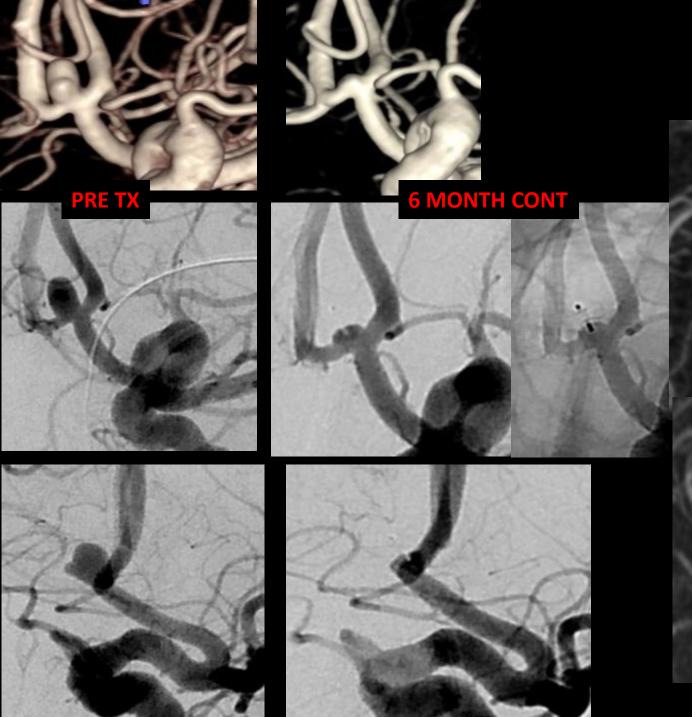


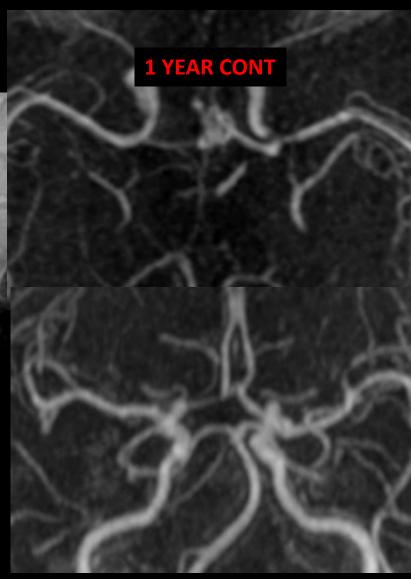
68 y, M

RICA stenosis- UR wide neck small Acom aneurysm

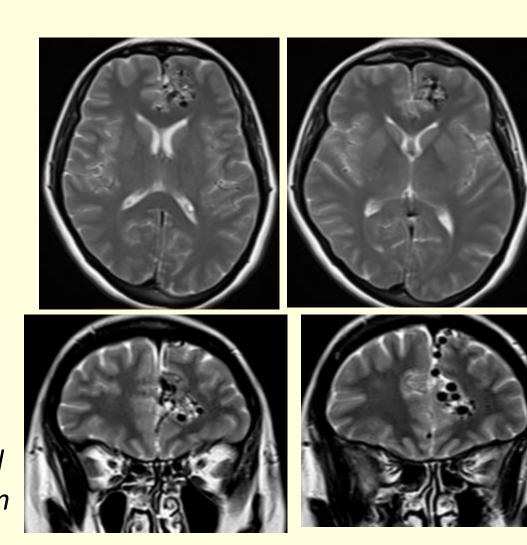
- Headache
- Coronary artery disease: 3 times MI, coronary stenting/AP for several times
- Heavy smoker
- RICA moderate stenosis w a dissected plague: treated this week
- Had a chronic subdural hematoma (L>Rt ~1,5cm); resolved itself.
- Coversyl 1x1, beloc 50 1x1; Ecoprin 1x100
- Thrombocyte aggregation testing: 63%

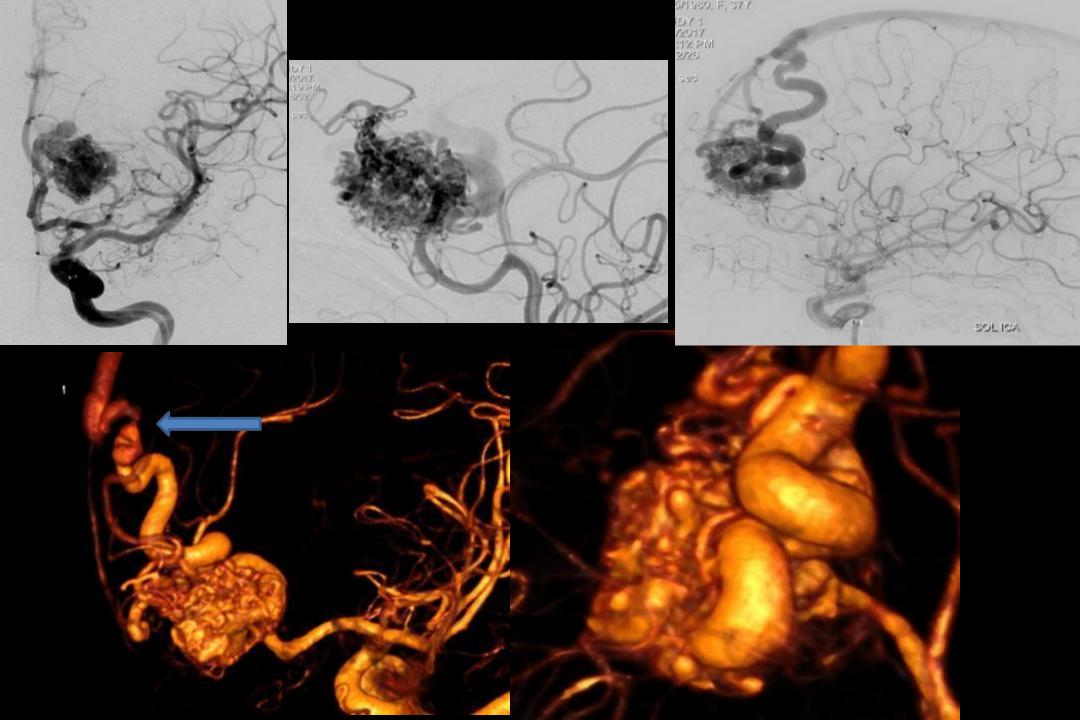


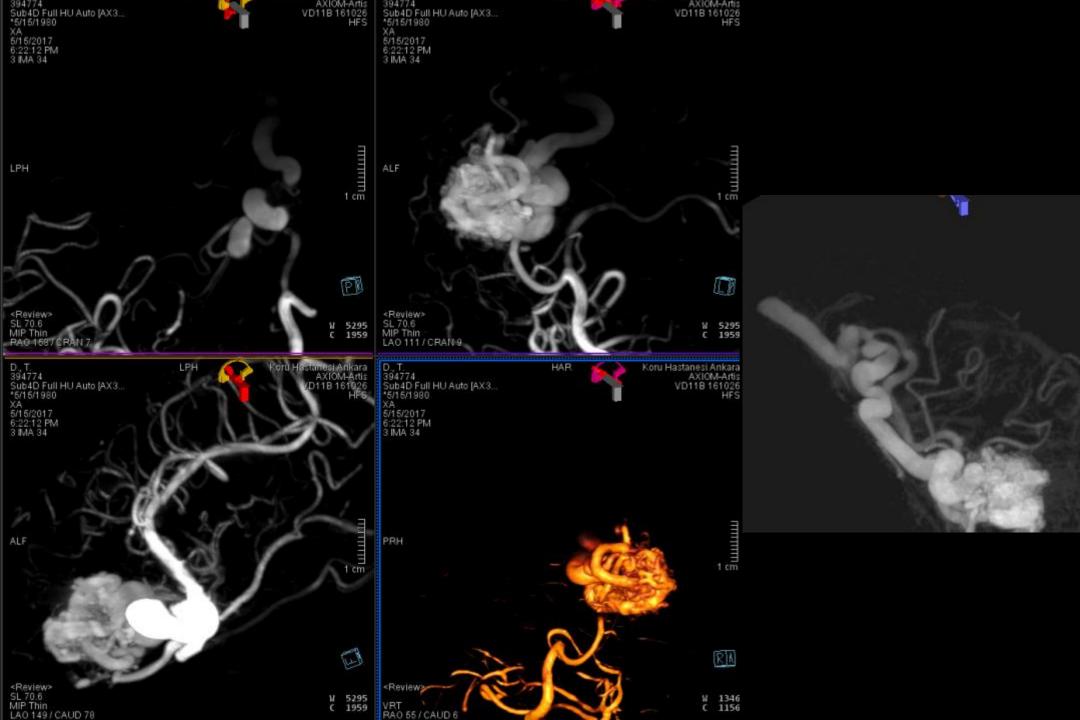


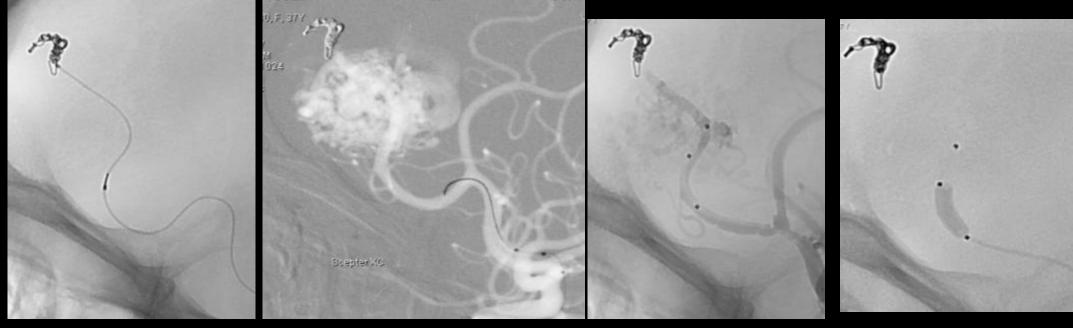


- 32-year-old female with headache
- Left frontal, grade I AVM with single draining vein and venous severe stricture
- En-passage feeders from frontopolar branch of left ACA, intranidal aneurysm(s)
- Transvenous tx seems very difficult due to stenosis/severe tortuousity
- Prox flow controlled Scepter XC assisted ONYX injection after distal coil occlusion of frontopolar artery for distal flow control to facilitate intranidal penetration..

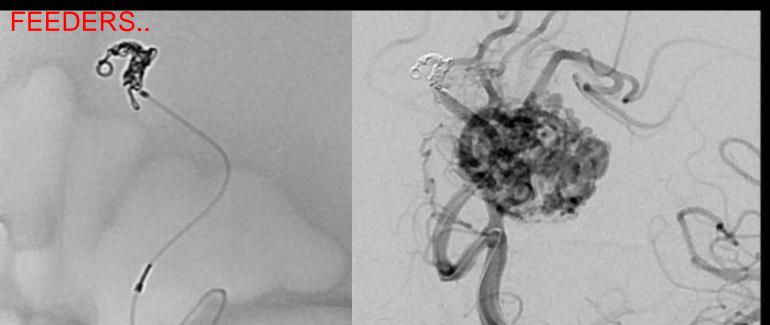




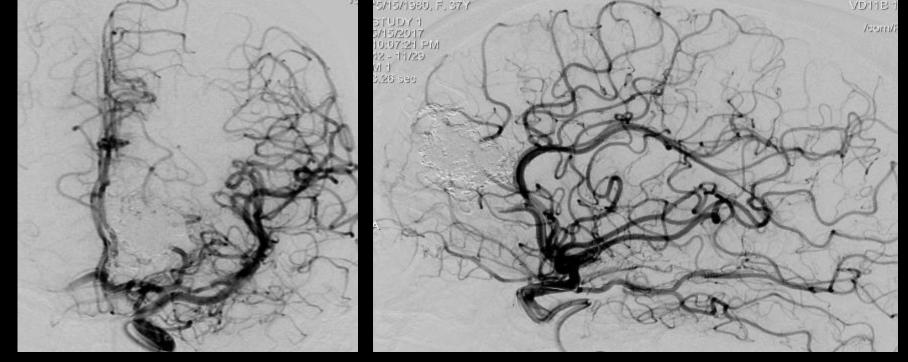




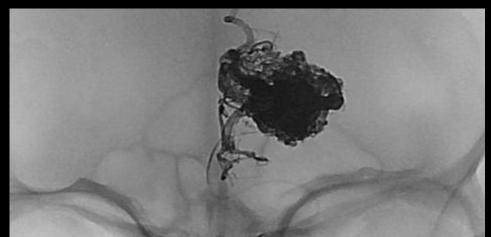
AFTER COIL OCC OF FEEDING ARTERY DISTALLY, A SCEPTER XC BALLOON WAS PLACED JUST PROXIMAL TO THE STARTING POINT OF EN-PASSAGE

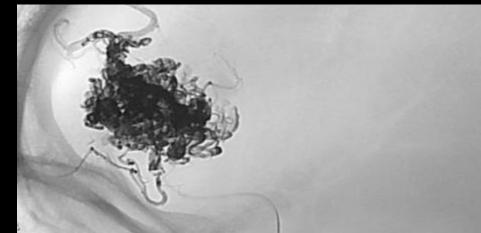




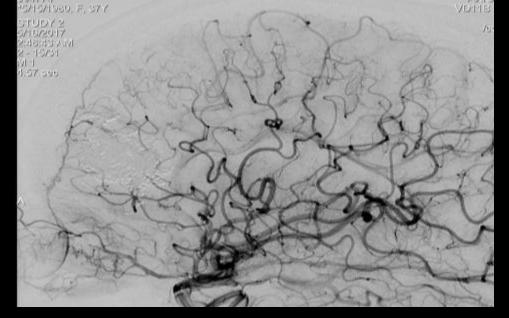


A VERY FAST AND EFFECTIVE INTRANIDAL PENETRATION OF ONYX WAS OBTAINED RESULTING IN COMPLETE OCCLUSION OF THE AVM WITH SCEPTER XC. HOWEVER, SCEPTER CANNOT BE REMOVED ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A REFLUX JUST AT THE NOSE OF THE BALLOON..THIS TECHNICAL COMPLICATION WAS DISCUSSED AND OPERATOR DECIDED TO LEAVE THE BALLOON CATHETER IN PLACE ...

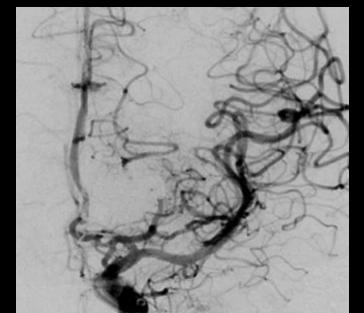


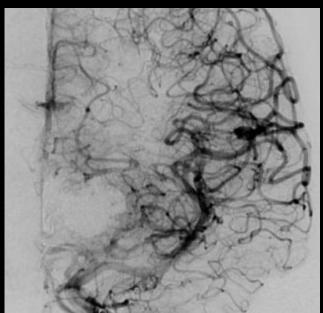


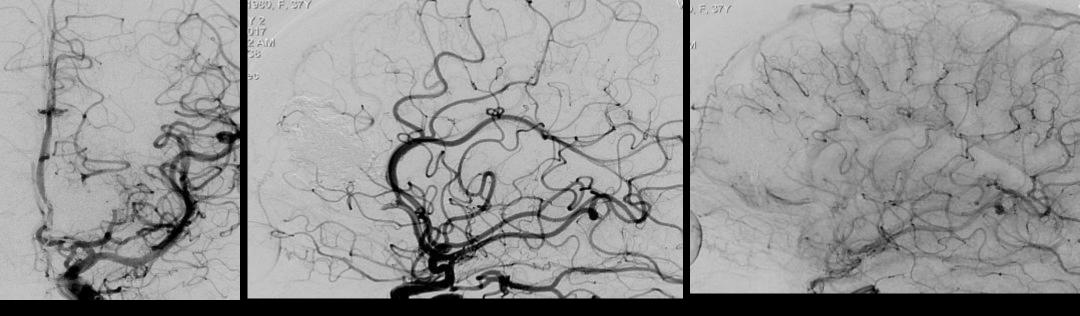




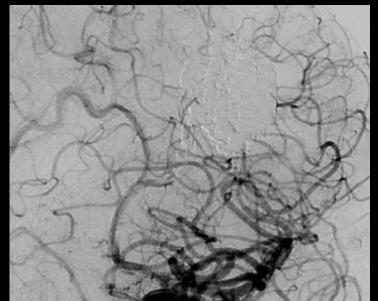
POST OP 5TH HOUR ANGIOGRAPHY AFTER SECOND FAILED REMOVAL ATTEMPT FOR SCEPTER BALLOON...EVENTUALLY, PATIENT WOKE UP FINE WITH NO DEFICIT. SHE WAS PUT ON 2X0.6 CLEXANE AND PRASUGREL 1X10 MG

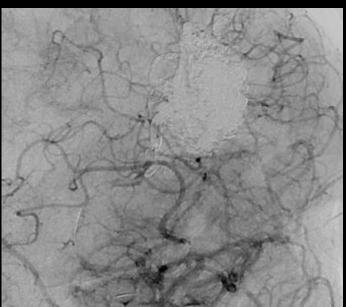






AFTER GOOD THROMBOCYTE INHIBITION LEVEL WAS CONFIRMED WITH LT AGGRAGOMETRY, CLEXANE WAS DISCONTINUED. THE PATIENT LEFT HOSPITAL WITH NO NEUROLOGICAL DEFICIT AT POST OP 3RD DAY WITH 10 MG PRASUGREL DAILY. REPEAT FU ANGIOGRAPHY RE-CONFIRMED NORMAL FILLING OF THE LEFT ACA AND OCCLUSION OF THE AVM..





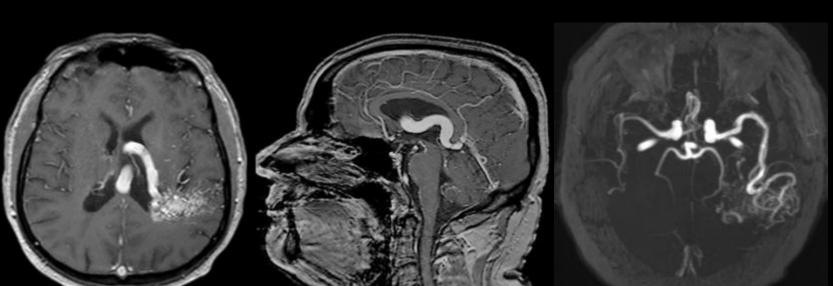


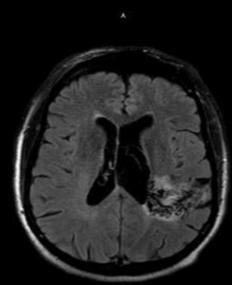
WLNC 2017 LIMOGE CASE FU /BY PROF MOUNAYER

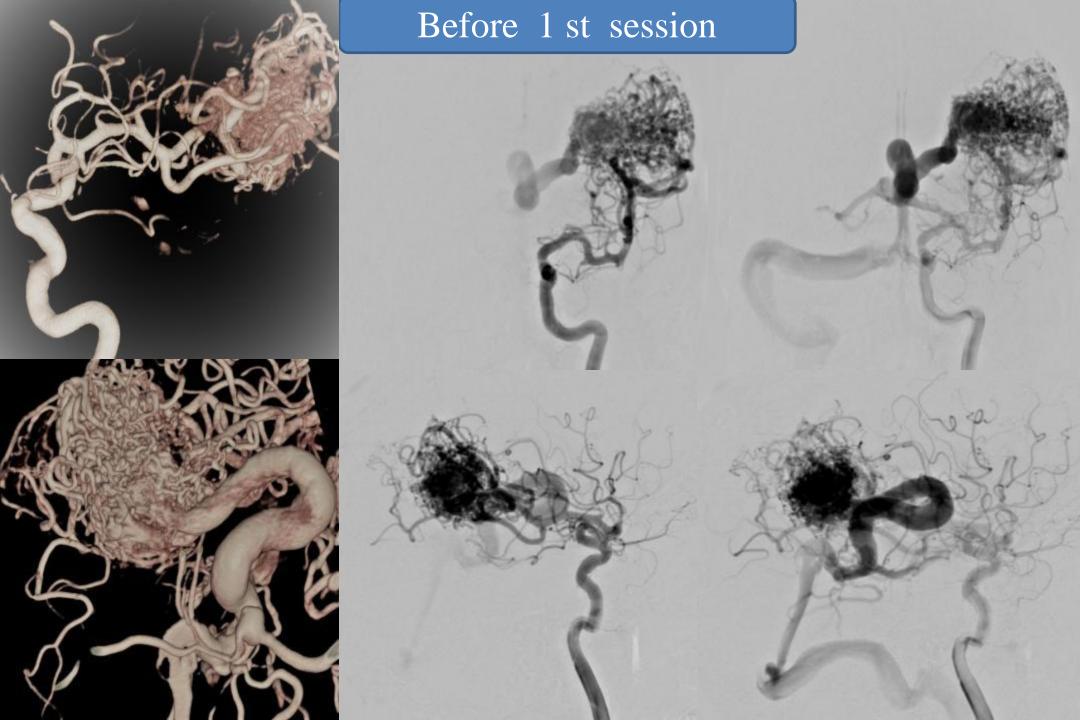


Cure of Brain AVM by transvenous approach LIMOGES CASE by Prof. Charbel Mounayer

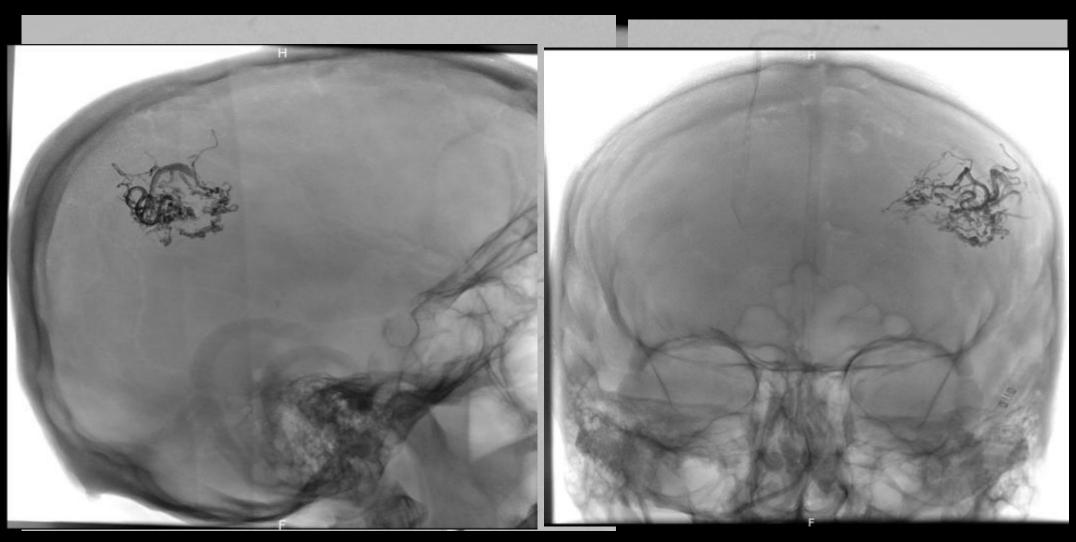
- 63 year-old male, diabetic
- 15 days of progressive **right hemiparesis**
- Contrast head MR (25/03/2016)
 - Left posterior parietal AVM with deep drainage and a dilated vein
 - No ischemia





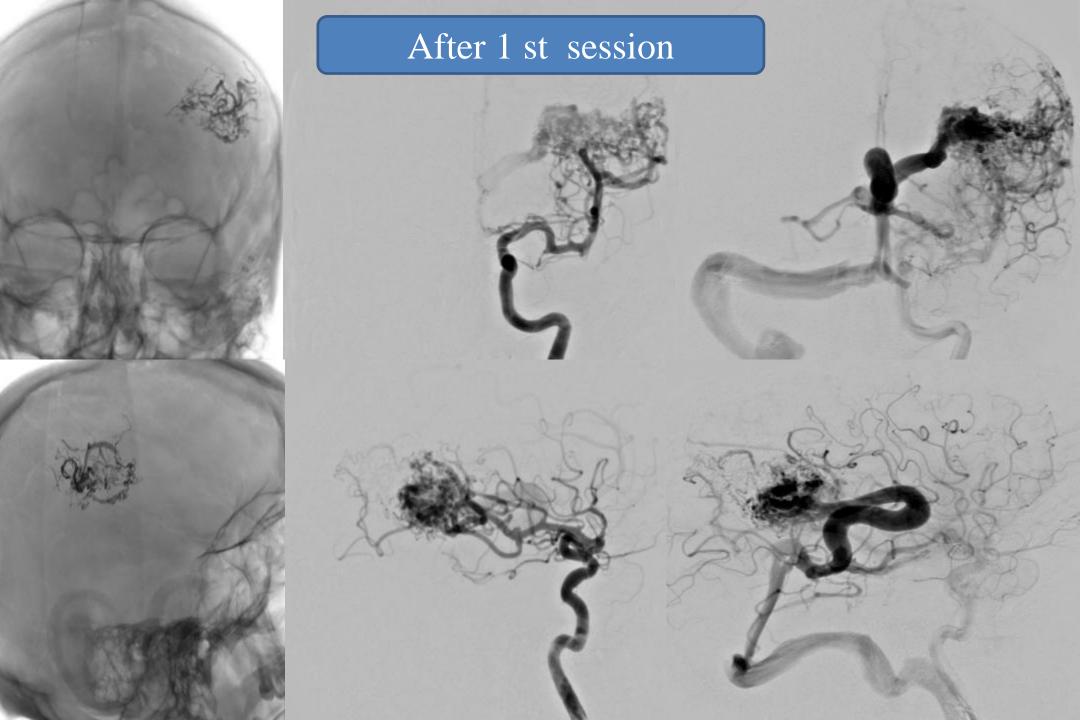


First session embolization (28/03/17)



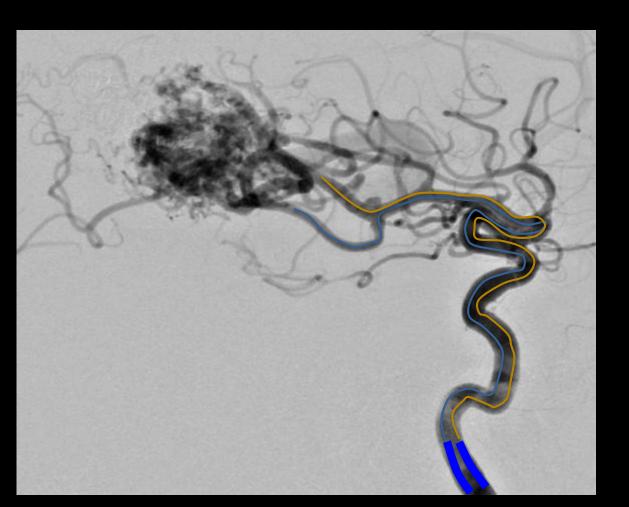
Apollo 1,5

SQUID 18



Second session embolization (17/05/2017)

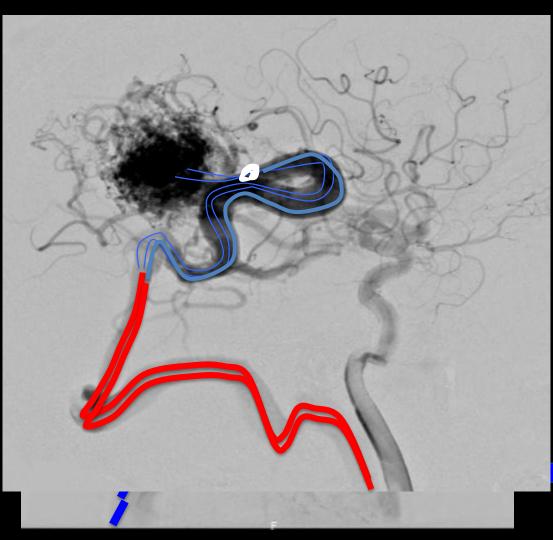
Arterial side



Double catheterism
Chaperon 6F

Double microcatheterism Apollo 1,5

The Venous Approach



Coils

Echelon 10

Marathon

Benchmark

Double jugular approach

Porcelain Vein

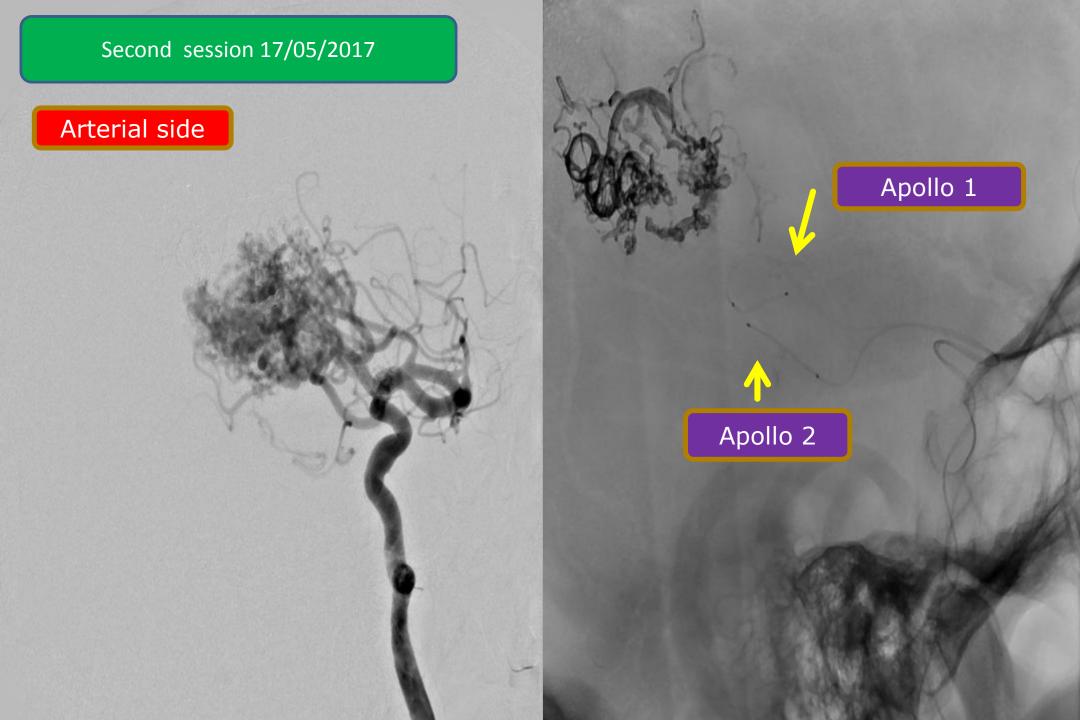


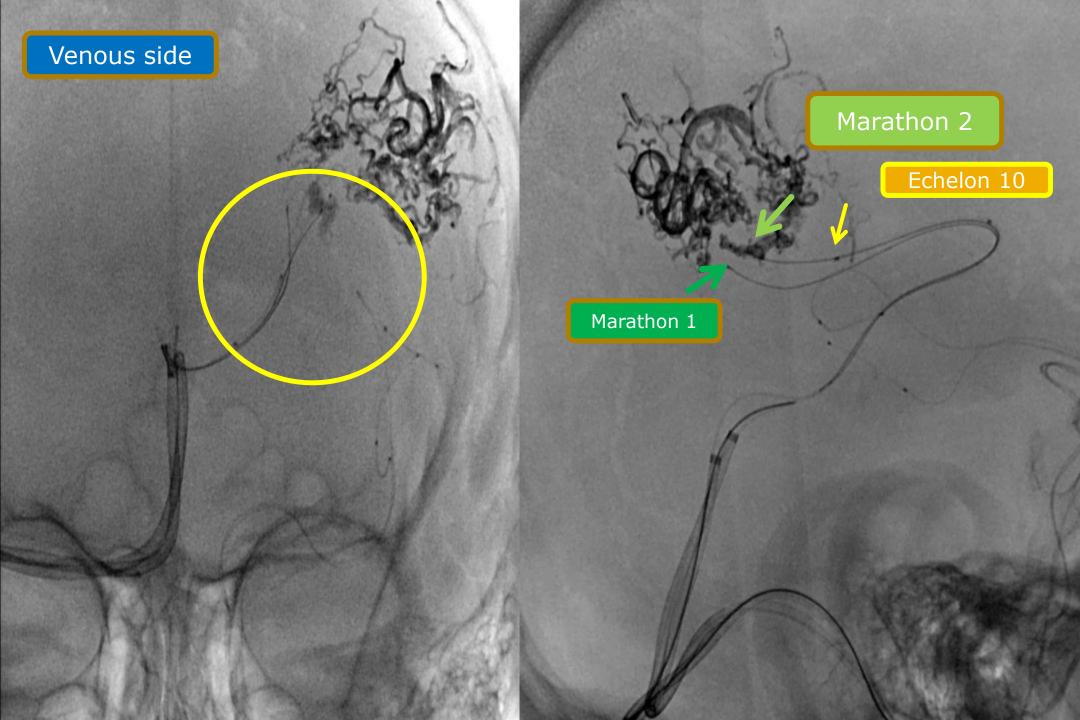
Fill the Nidus

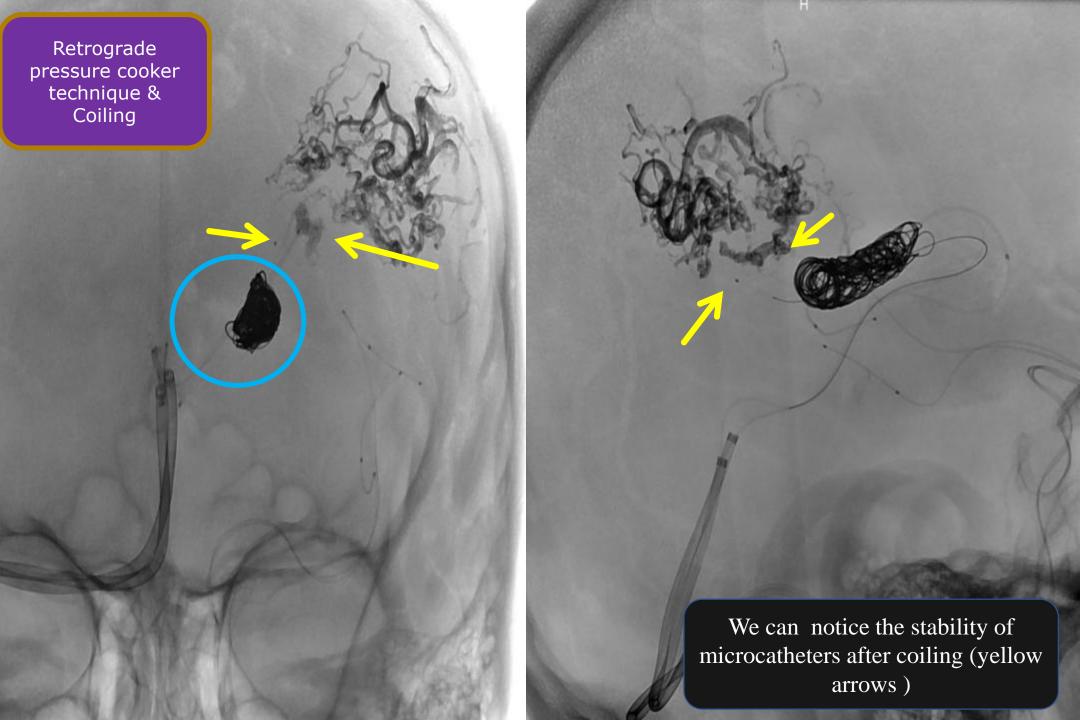


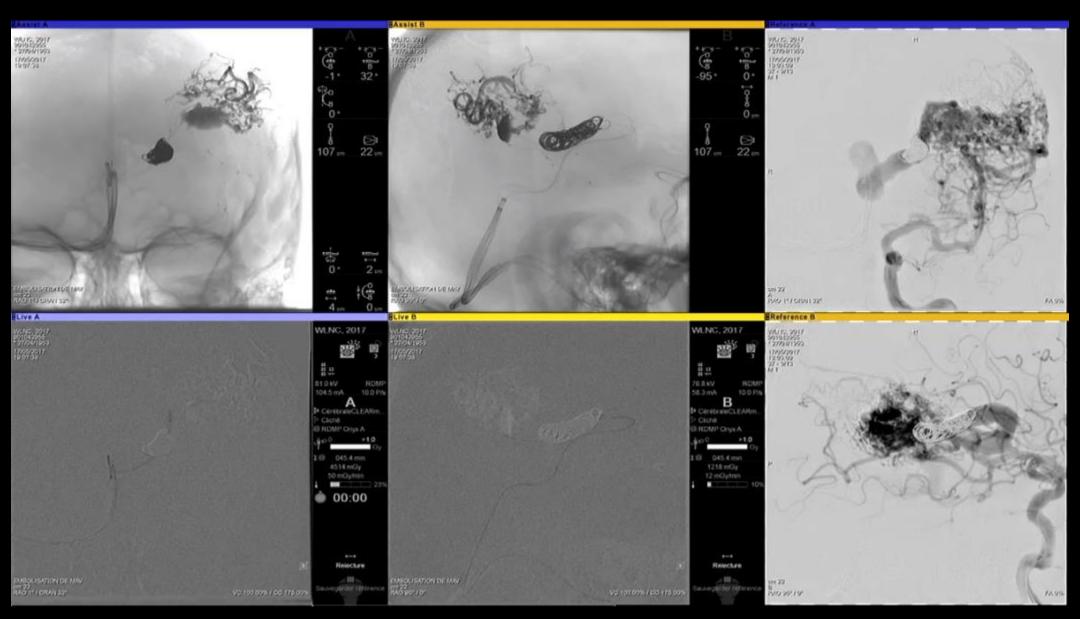


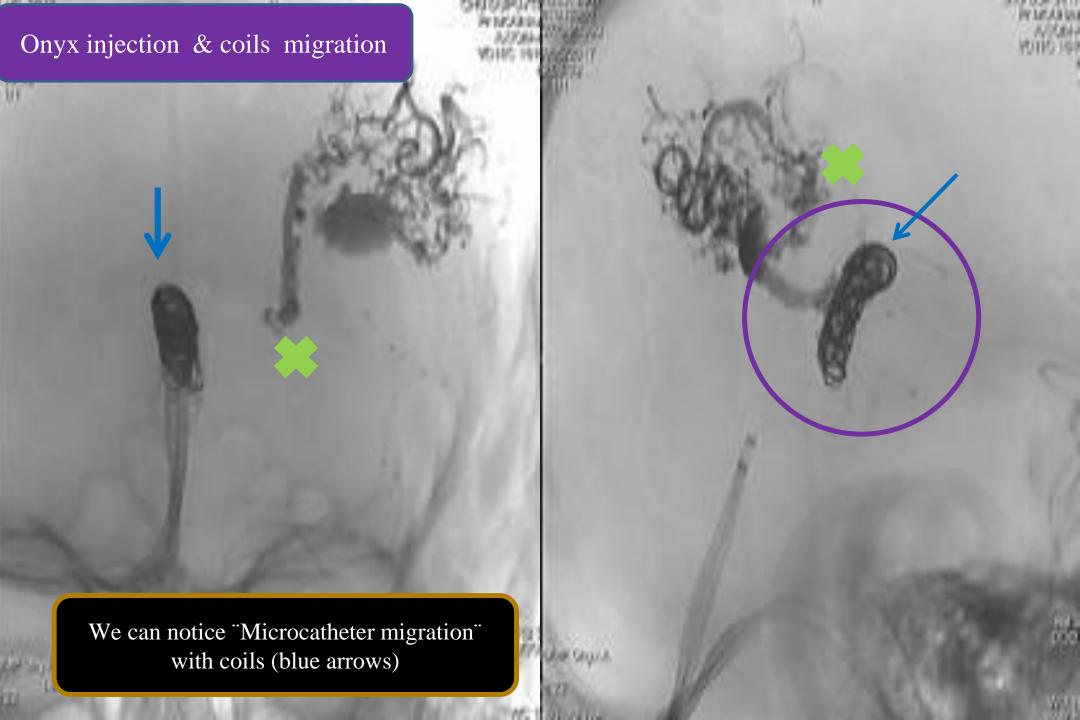
Porcelain Vein

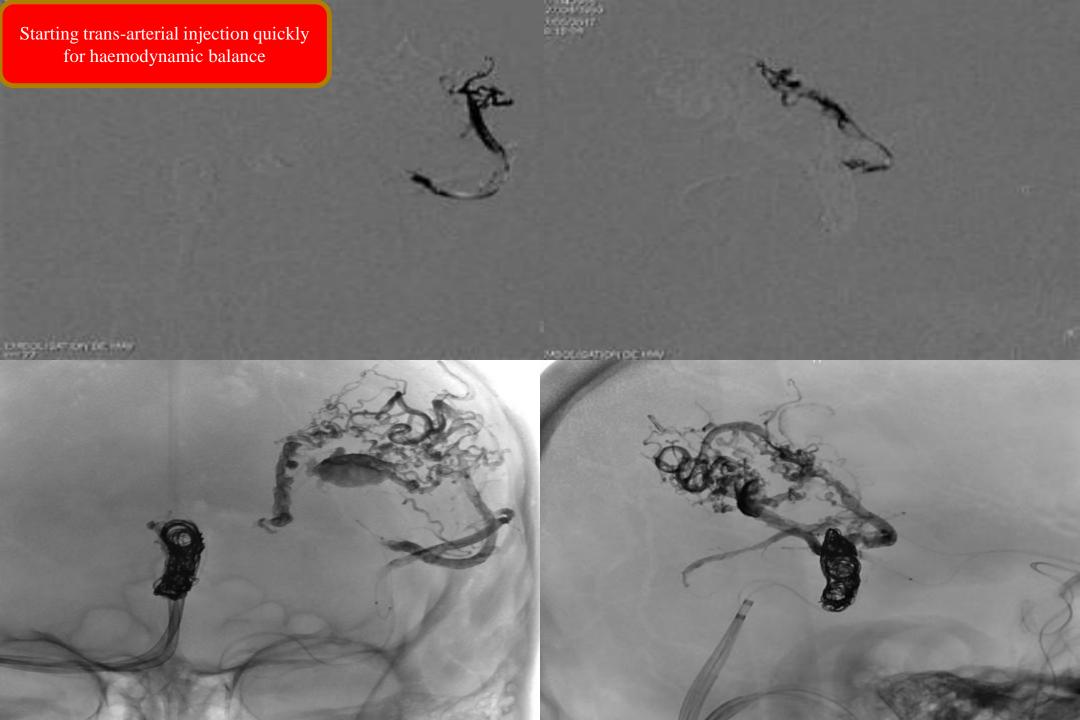




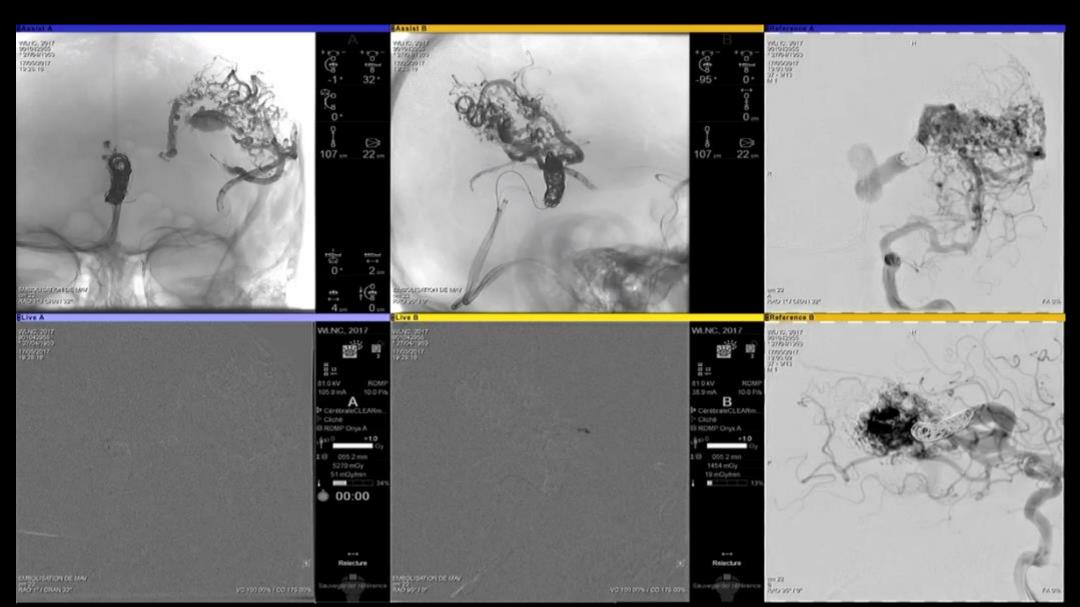


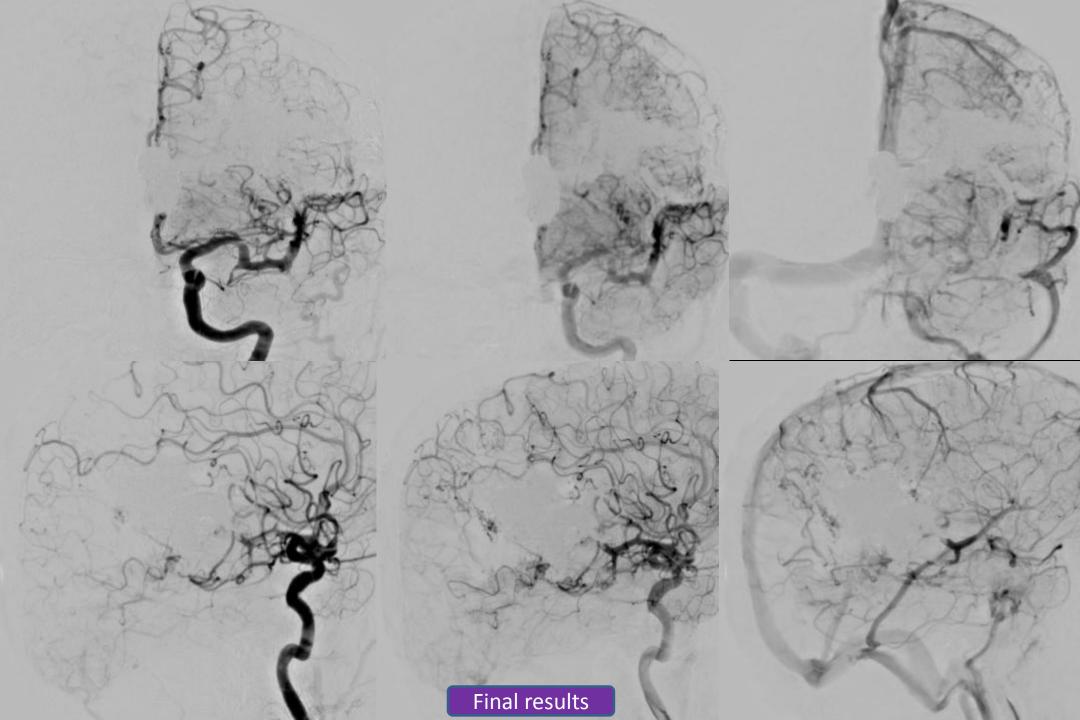


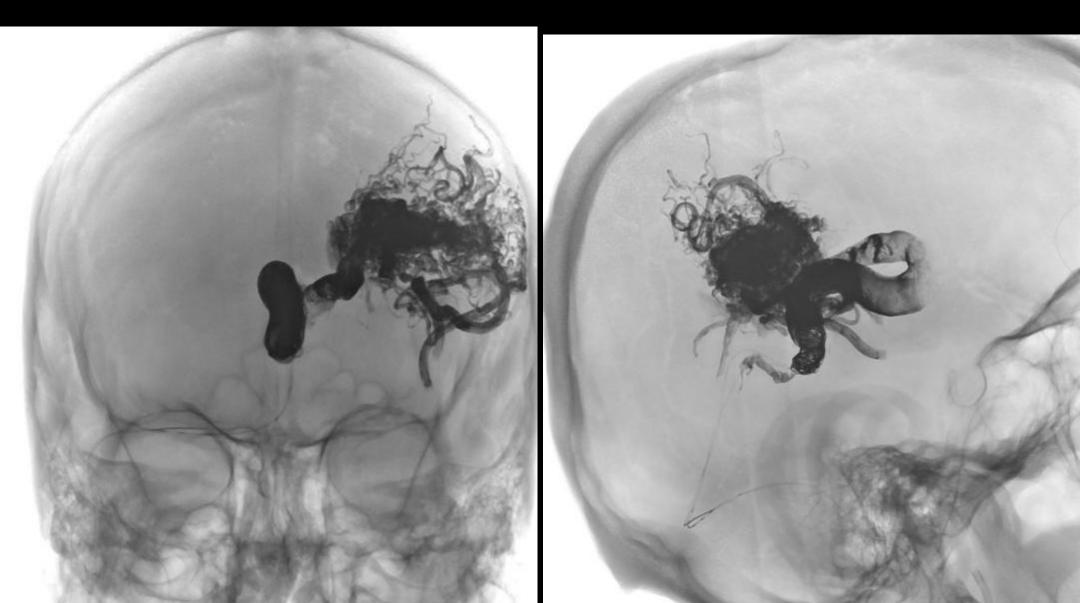


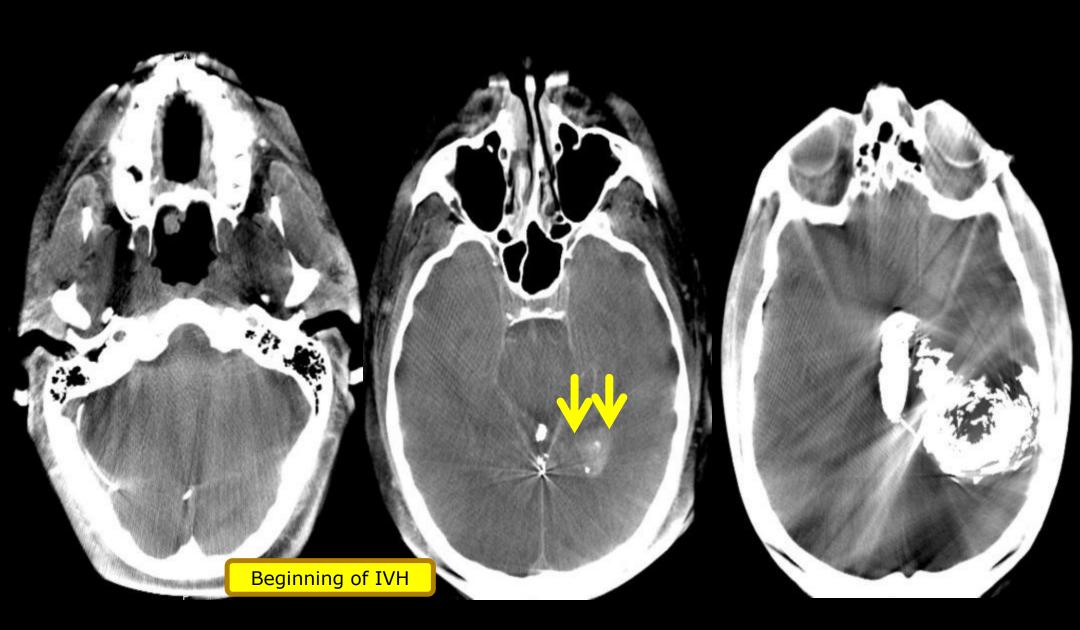


Return back to trans-venous injection till complete nidus exclusion

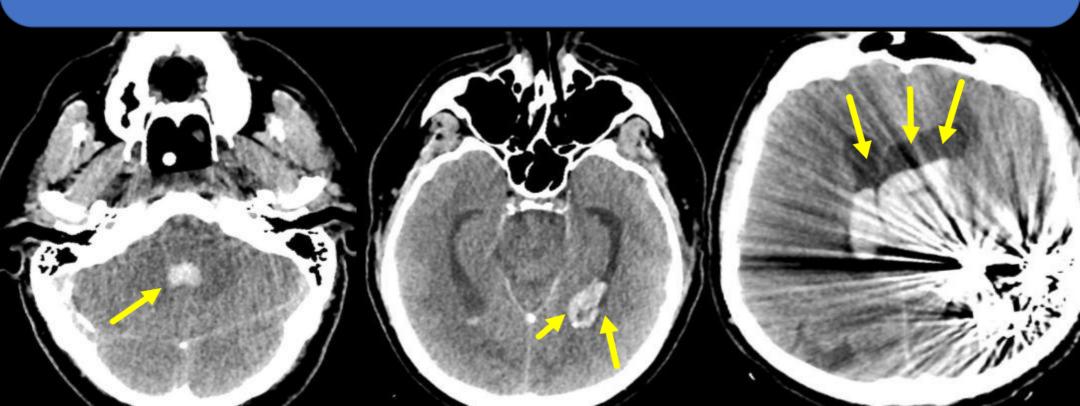






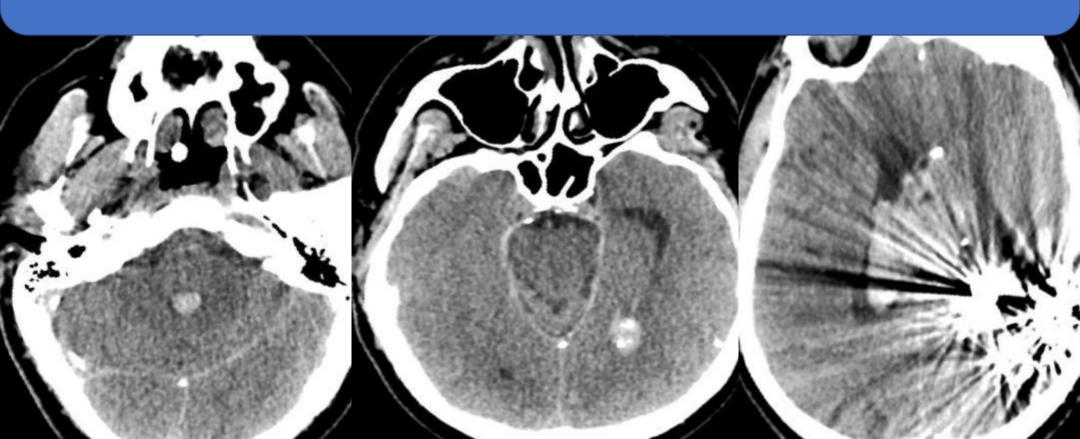


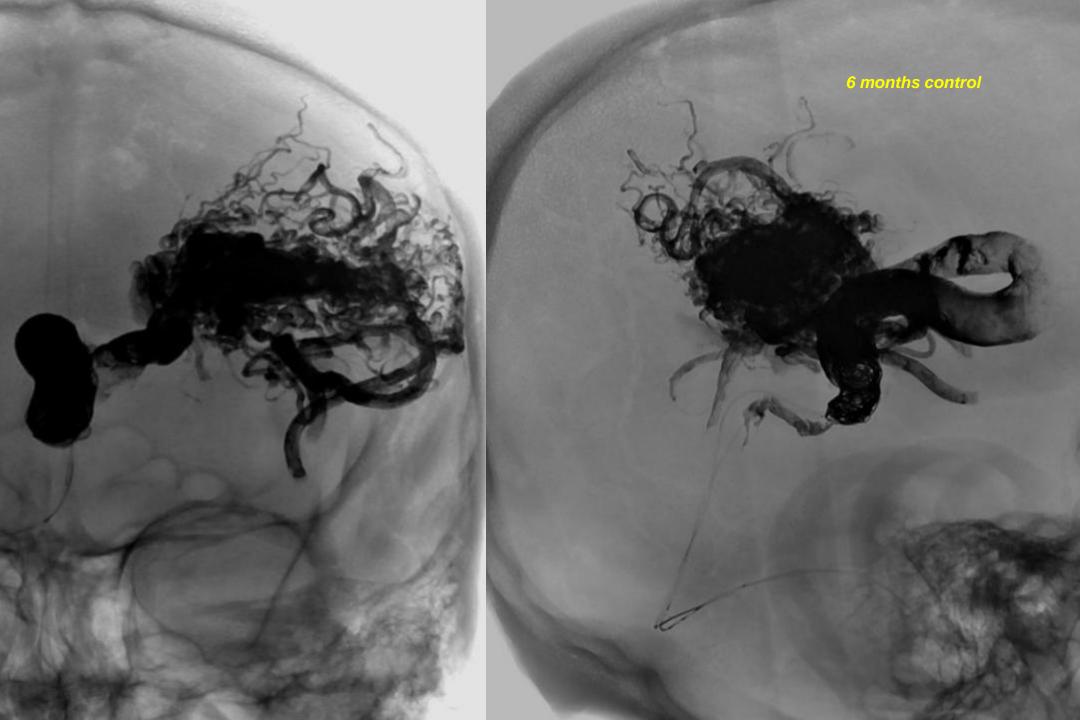
After complete embolization of the AVM, the patient was kept under anesthesia for the next 24 hours CT BRAIN after 24h revealed **intra – ventricular haemorrhage**. EVD was ordered for urgernt CSF diversion.

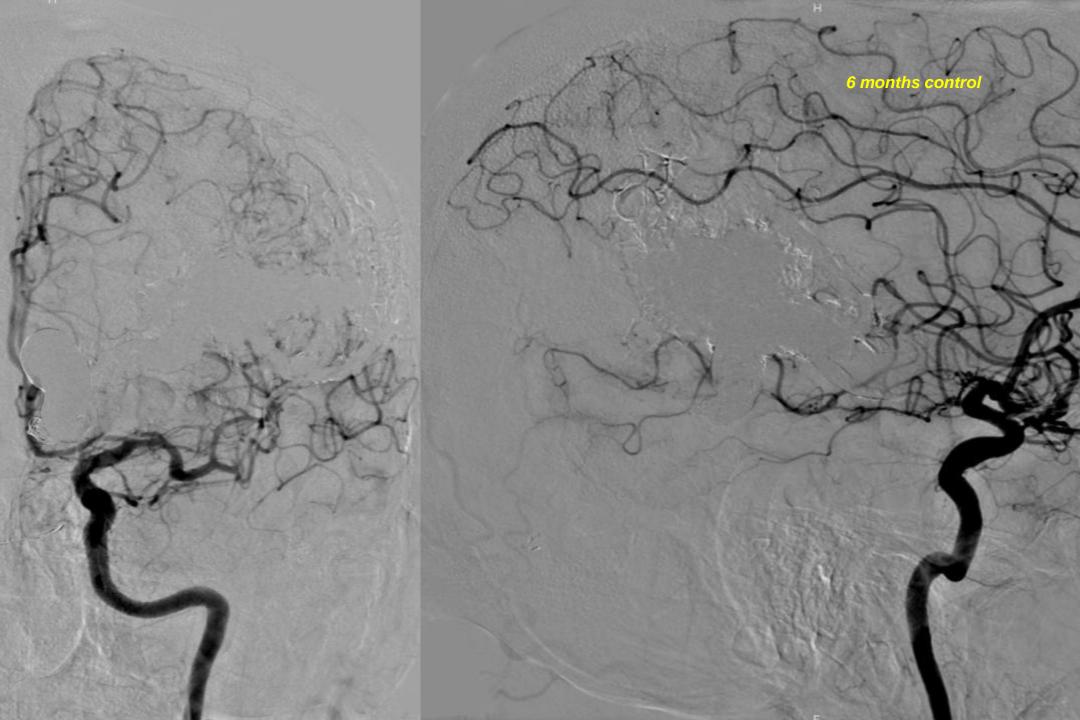


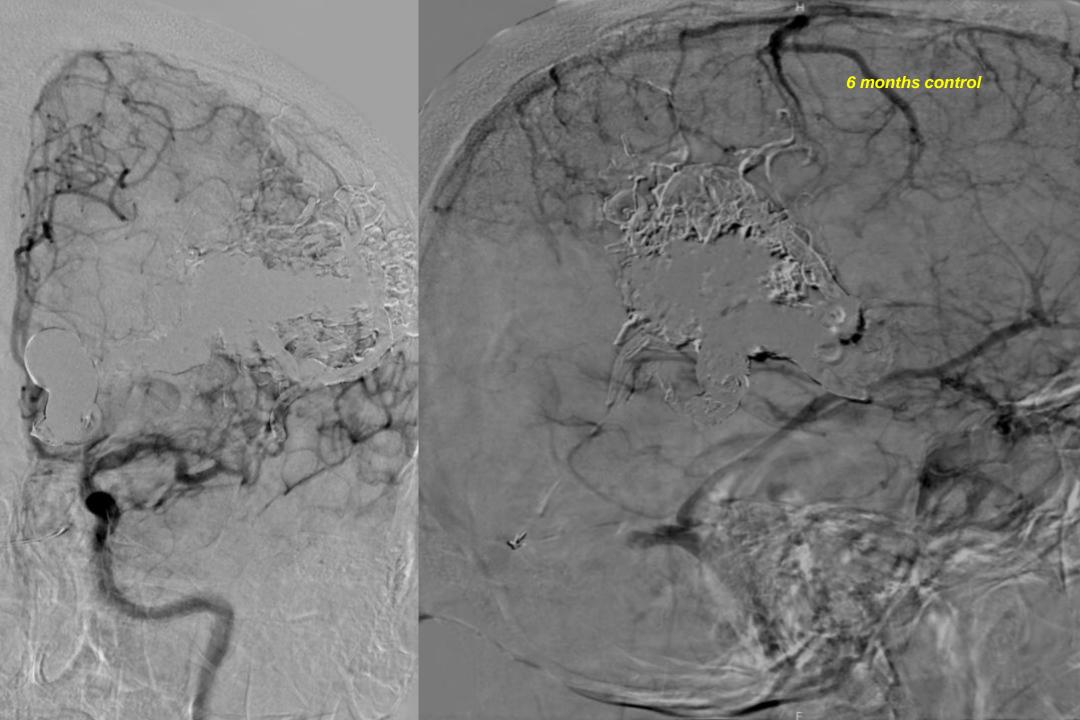
CT BRAIN after 5 days & EVD

After 5 days, the patient was free of any neurological symptoms.









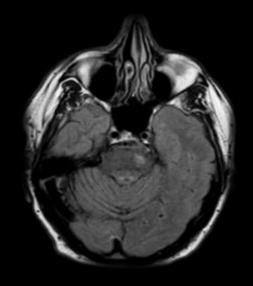


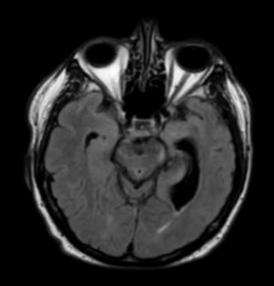
FLAIR

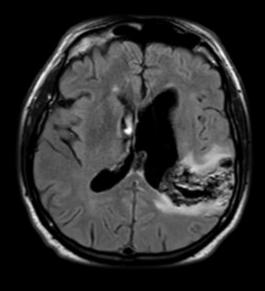
✓ No Ischemia✓ Edema around AVM

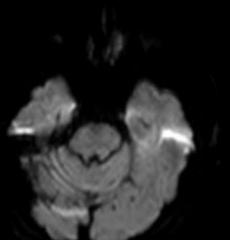


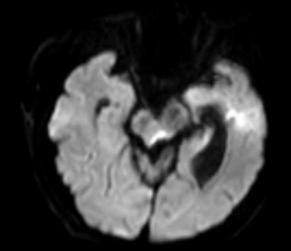
6 months control MRI

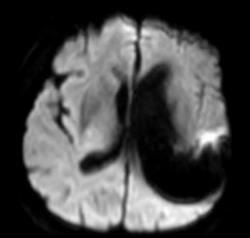






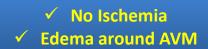






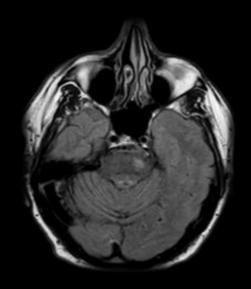


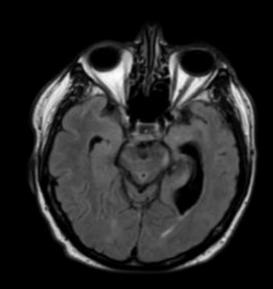
FLAIR

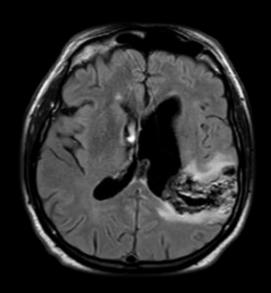




6 months control MRI







mRS 2 after 1 year

WLNC 2017 ISTANBUL CASES F-U BY PROF KIZILKILIC AND ISLAK

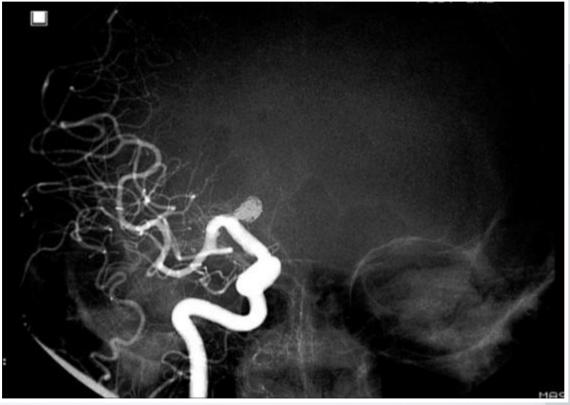


PT 1 DY

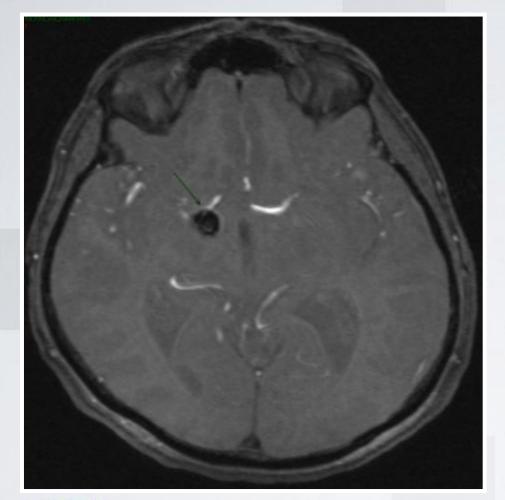
- 73 Y F
- Presented with SAH 6 years ago
- R ACA A1 segment aneurysm treated with coils as parent artery occlusion. 1st year cont N
- Routine 5th year control MRA R ACA A1 Recurrent aneurysm



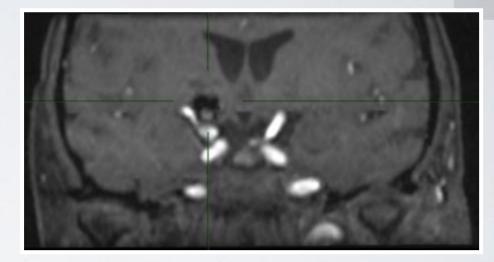




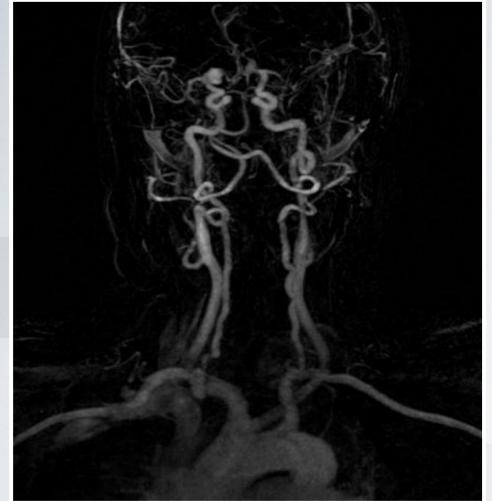


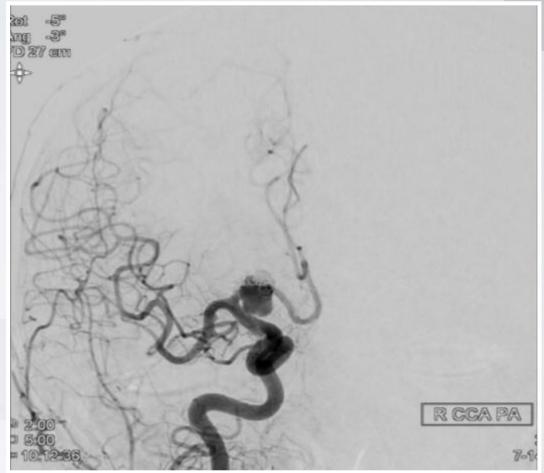


1st year control MRI





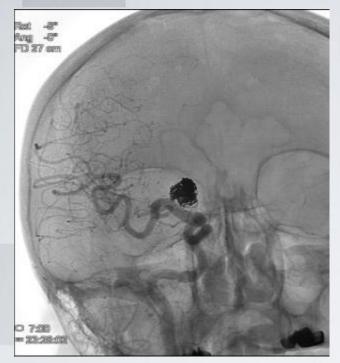






Parent artery occlusion w coils versus FD

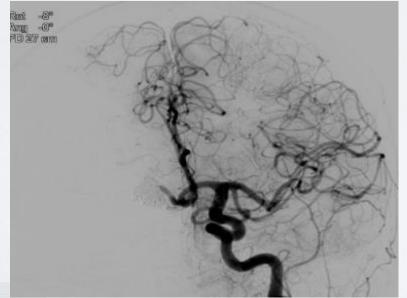


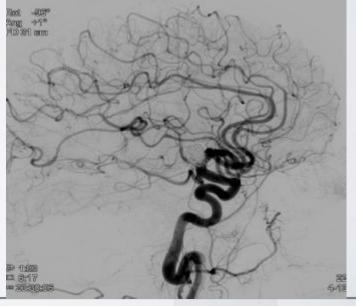




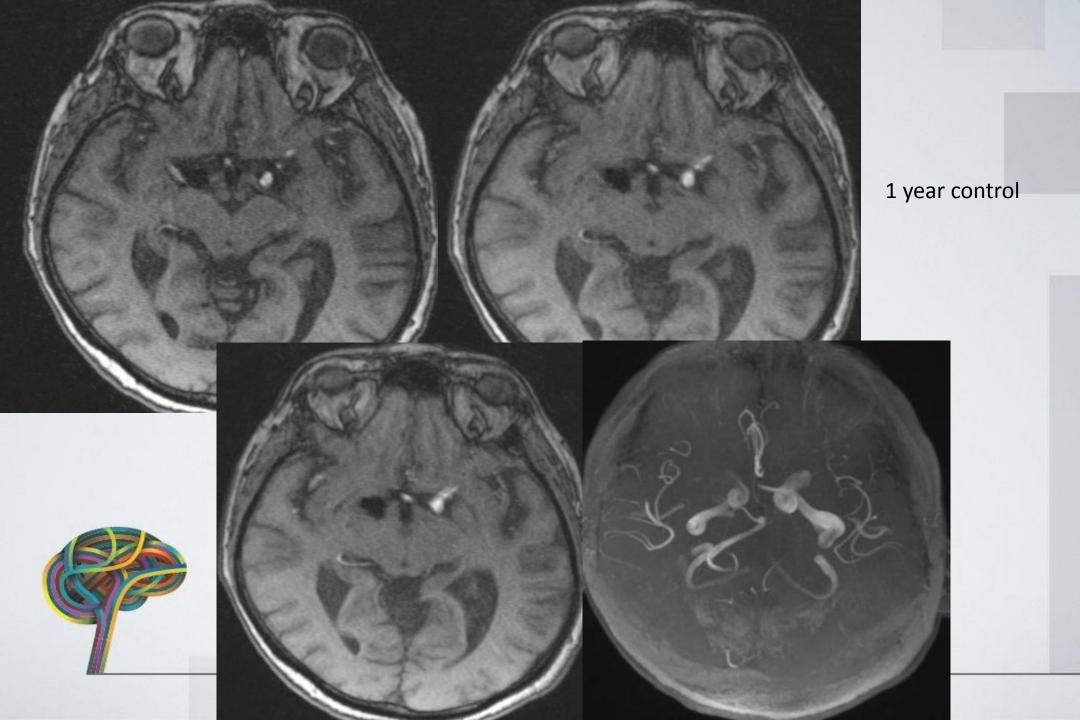
15.05.2017

Post treatment







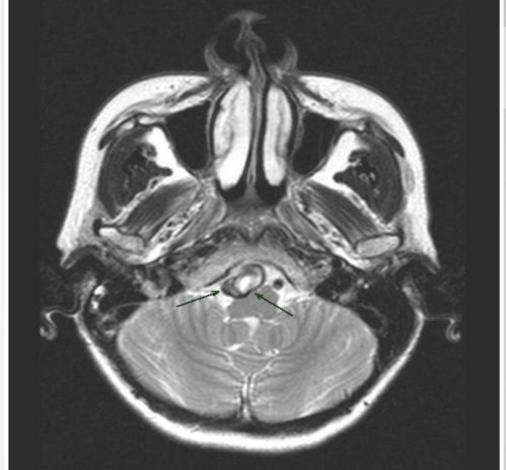


PT 2 BT

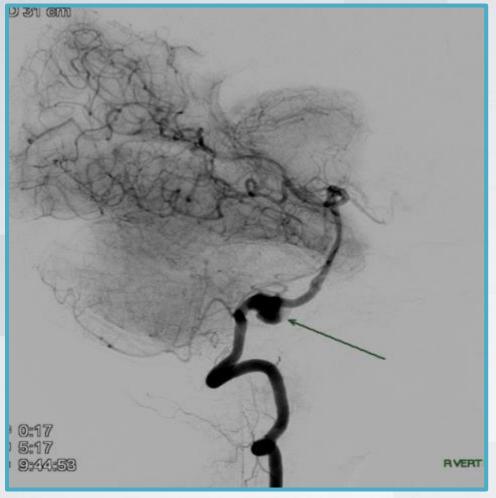
- 43 Y F
- Presented with headache
- CTA-MRA-DSA: R V4 ANEURYSM
- TREATMENT: FD

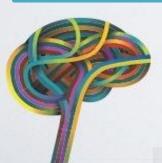




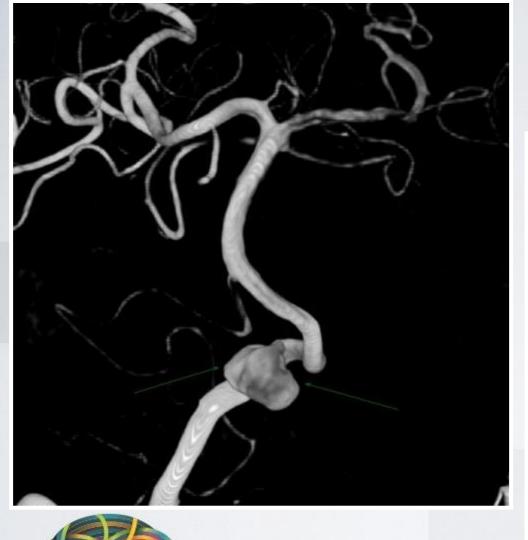










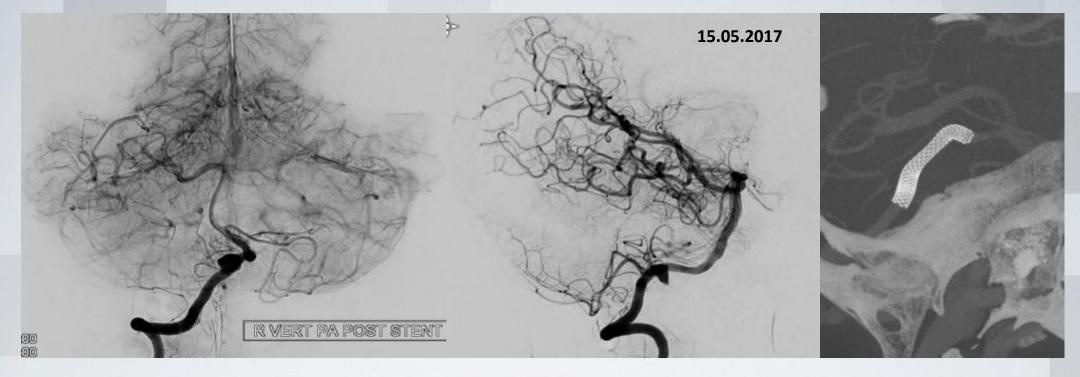




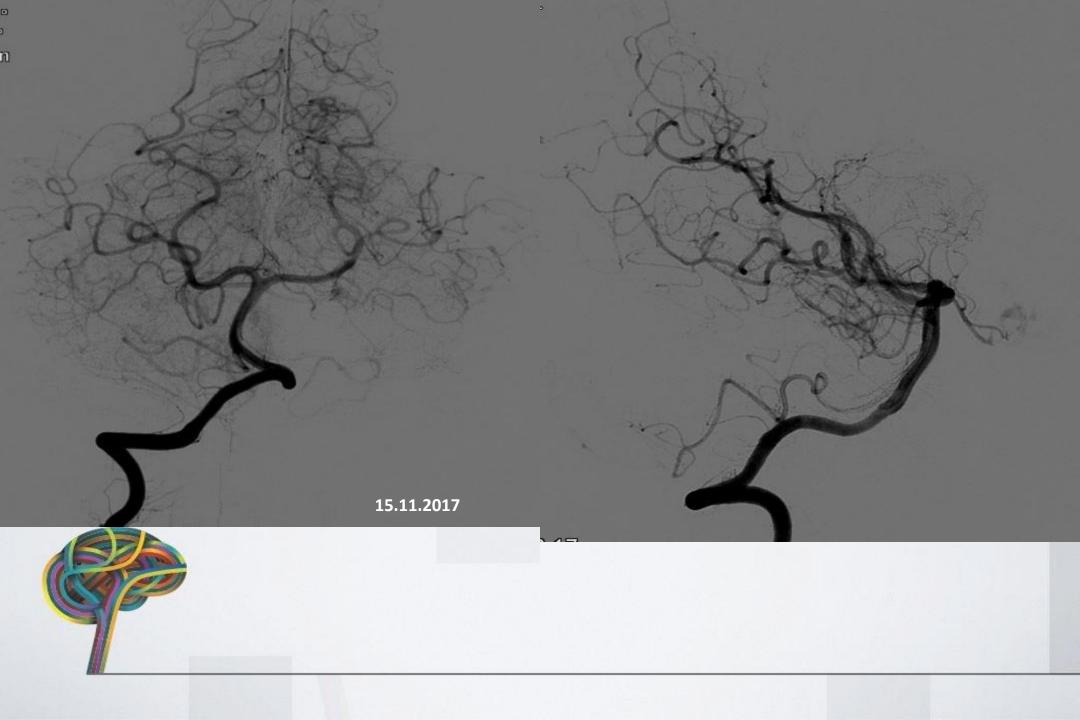


Flow diverter stent placement







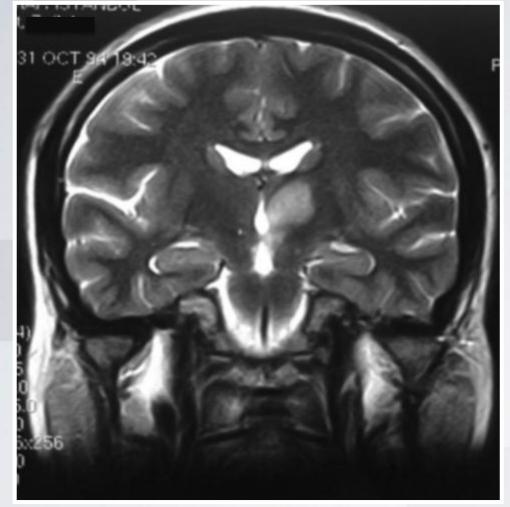


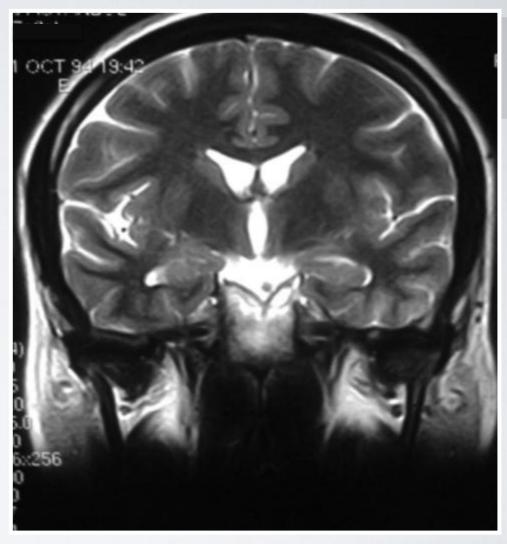
PT3 HZ

- 64 Y F
- 1994 basilar stroke (L thalamic & Mesencephalic)
- normal basilar bif
- 2016 Presented with headaches
- MRA-DSA: Basilar apex aneurysm
- Treatment: Y stent + coil embolization



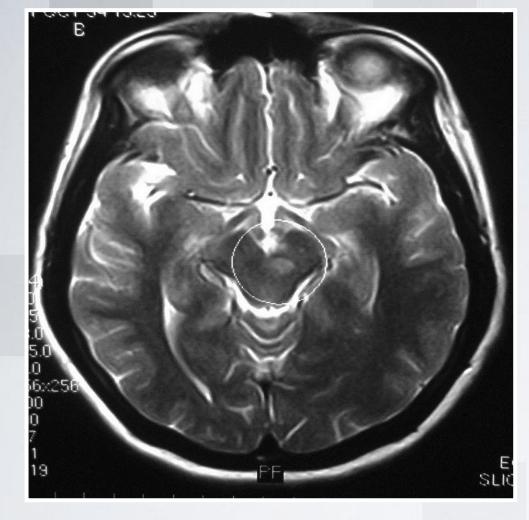


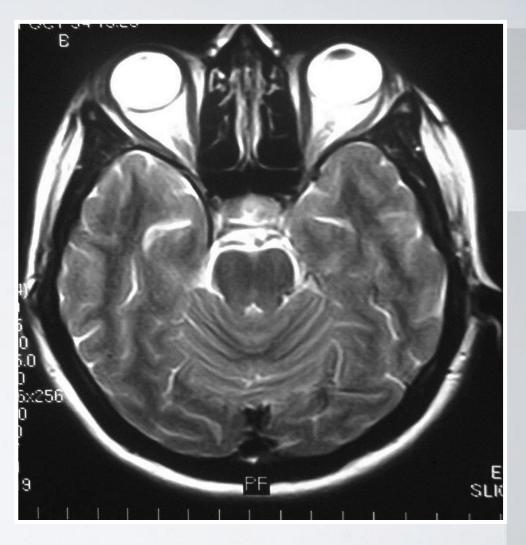




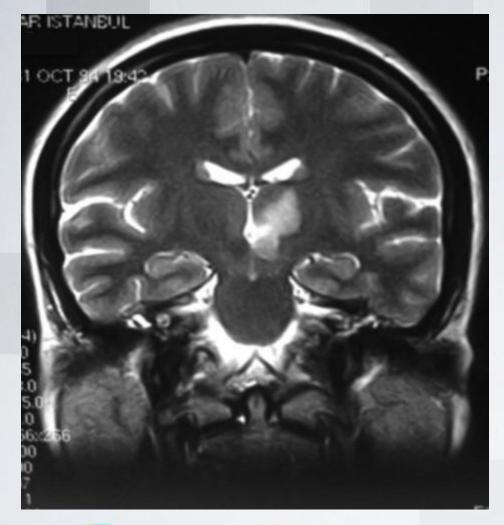












09/1994

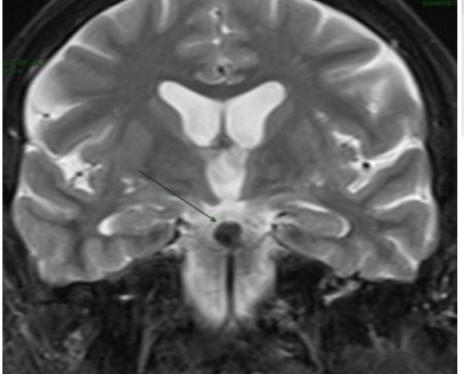




09/1994

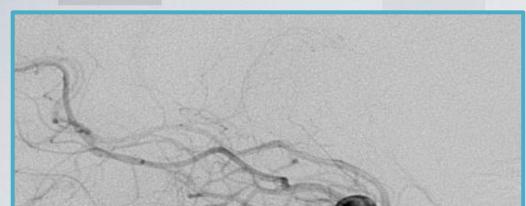


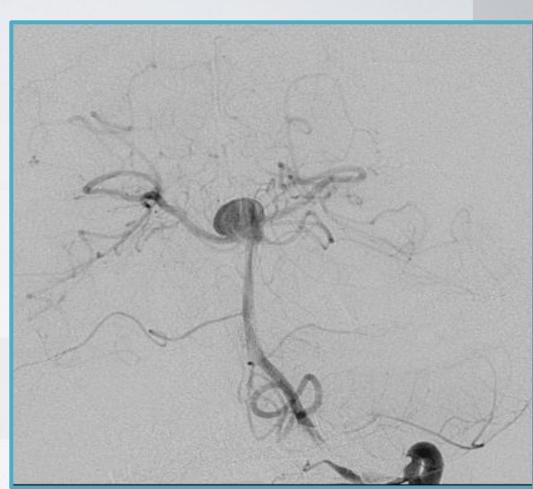














• Y stent + coil embolization



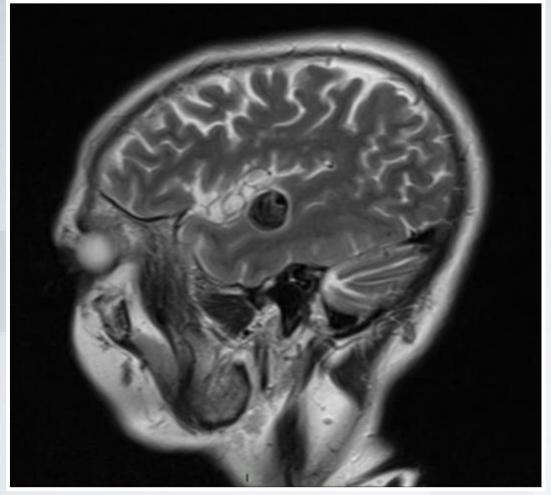


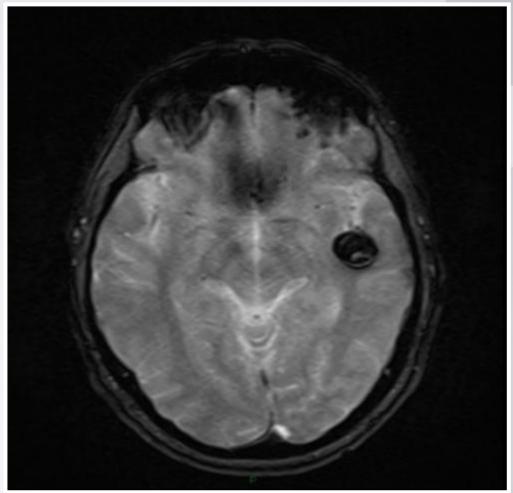


PT 4 AS

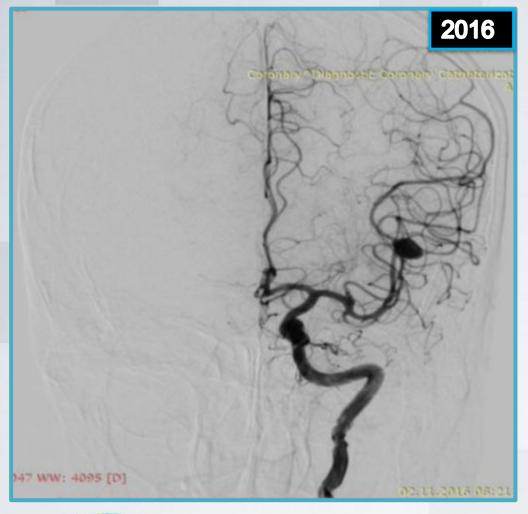
- 61 Y F
- Presented with headaches
- MRA-DSA: L M2 dissecting Aneurysm
- Treatment: Flow diverter stent placement

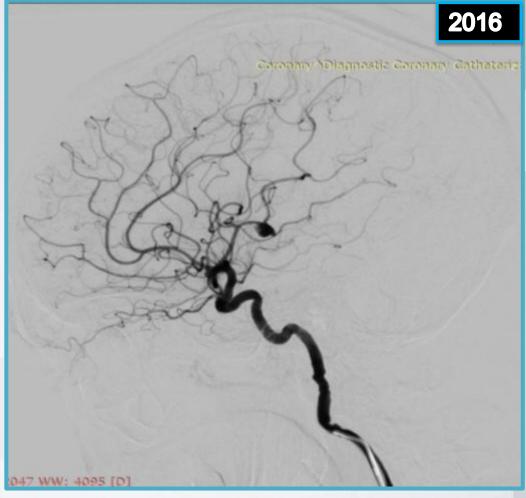










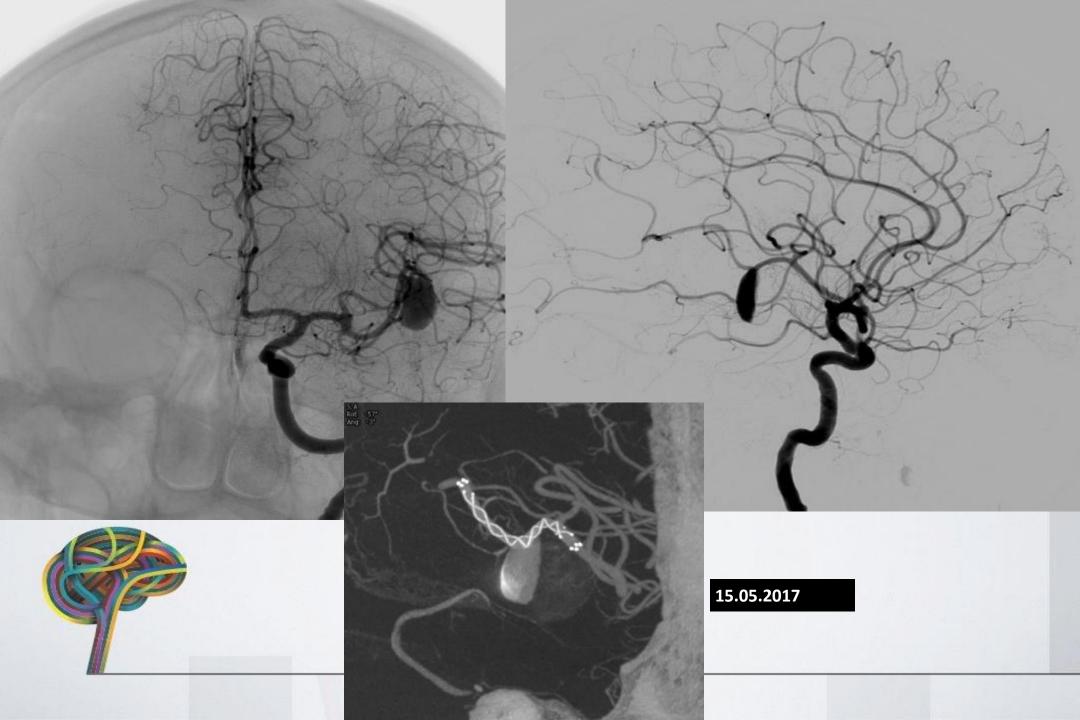


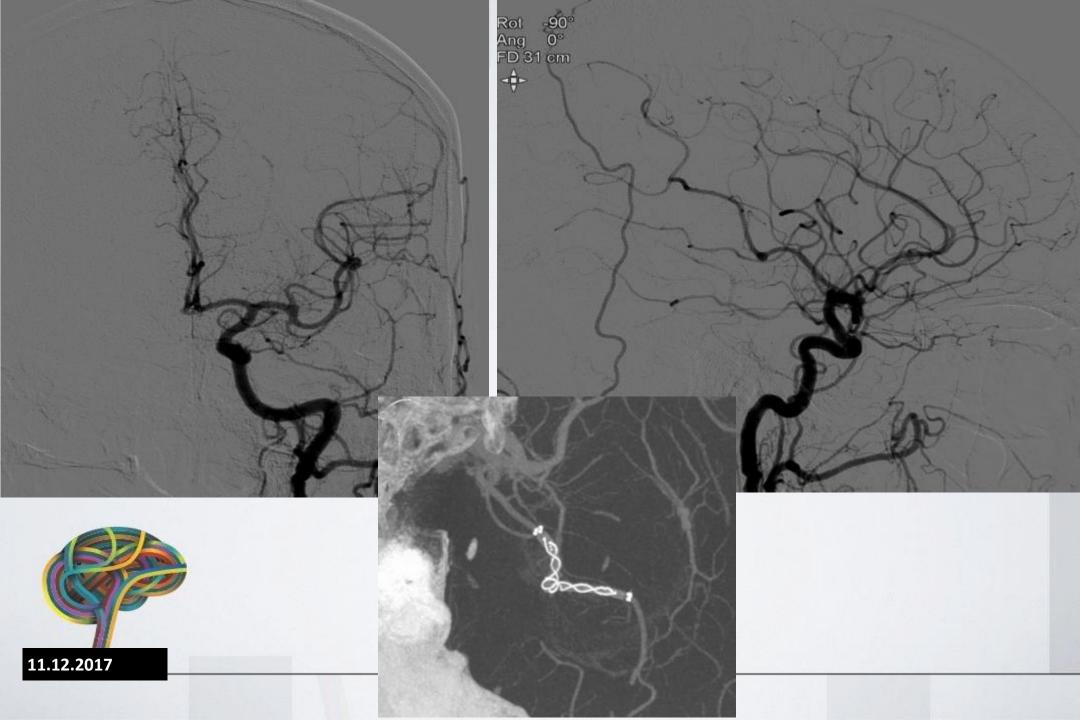




Flow diverter stent placement



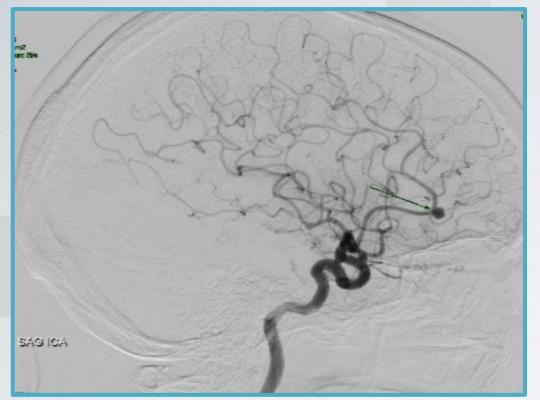


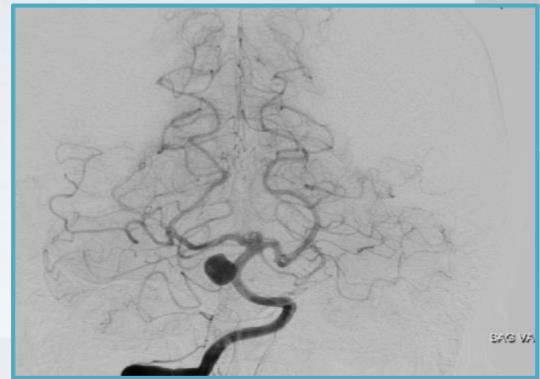


PT 5 NO

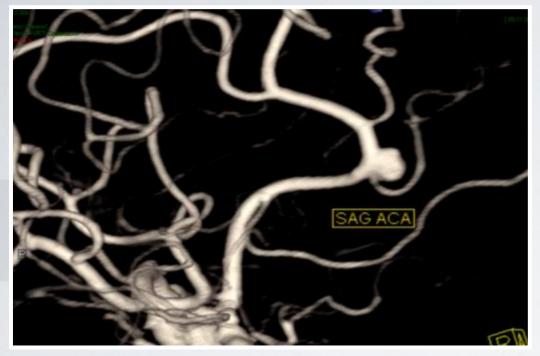
- 60 Y F
- Presented with headache
- DSA: Pericallosal aneurysm
- Treatment: Flow diverter stent placement

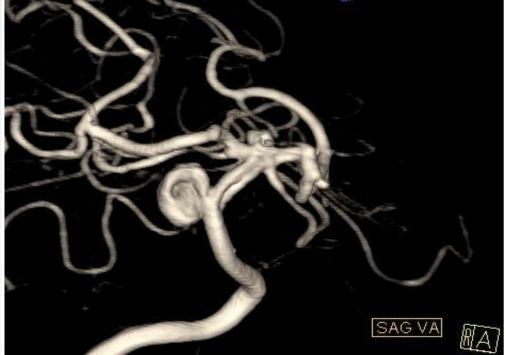








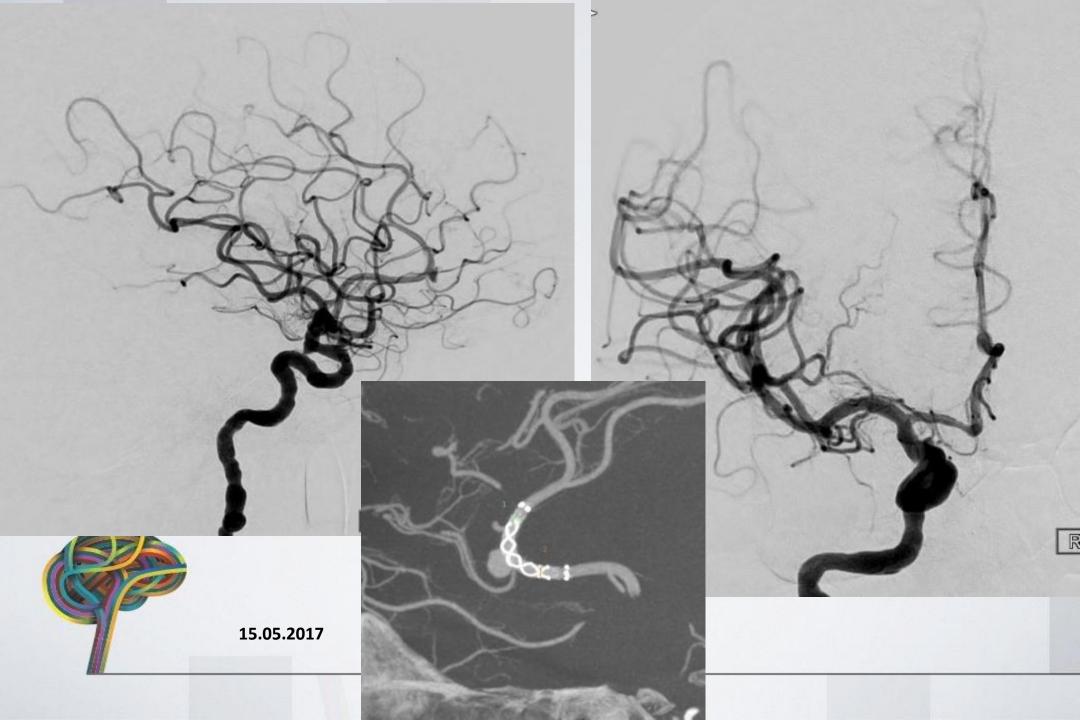






Flow diverter stent placement

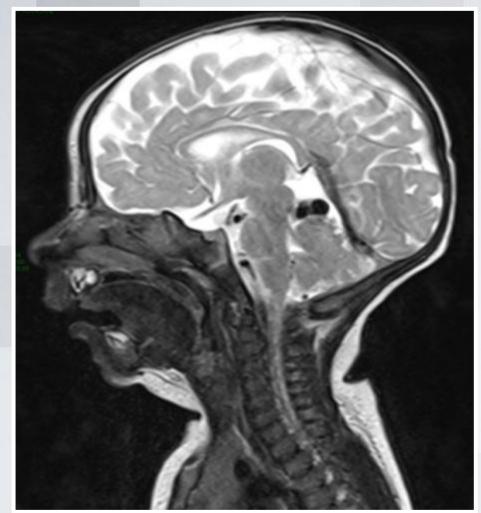


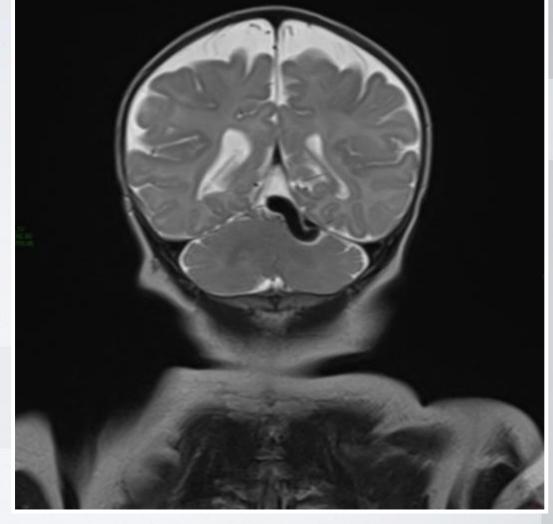




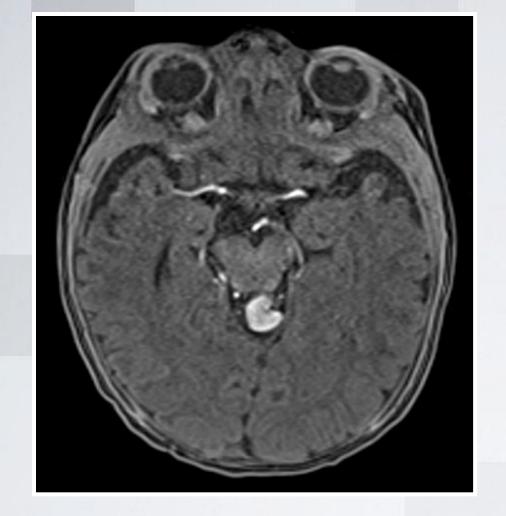
PT 6 RG

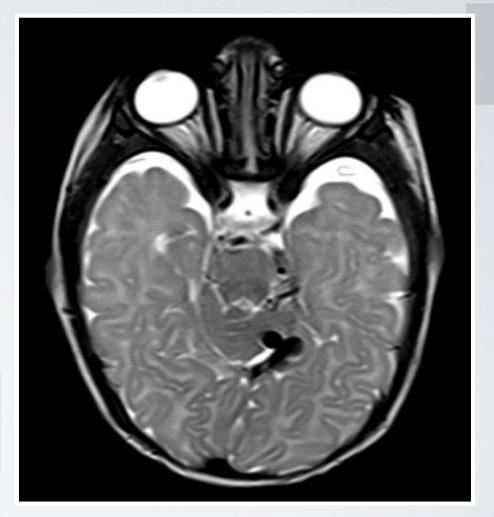
- 1 Y M
- Presented with head enlargement
- PE:Mild macrocephalia
- US: w/o ventricular enlargement
- MRA-DSA: Pial AVF in the posterior fossa
- Treatment: Transarterial-transvenous approach embolisation with liquid embolic agent



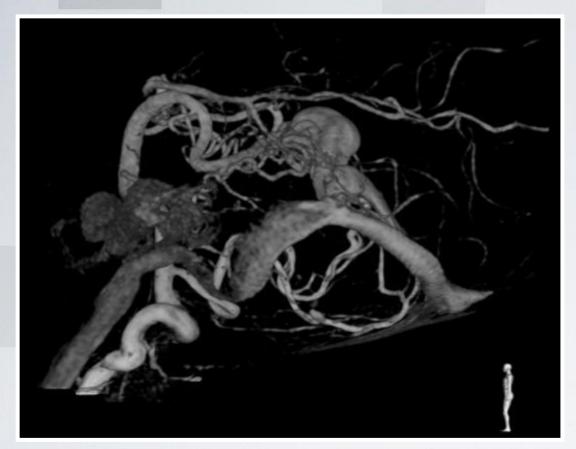


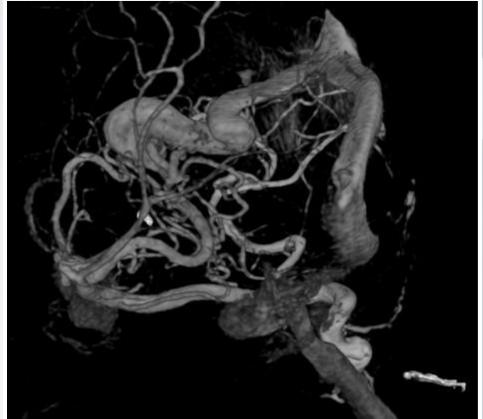












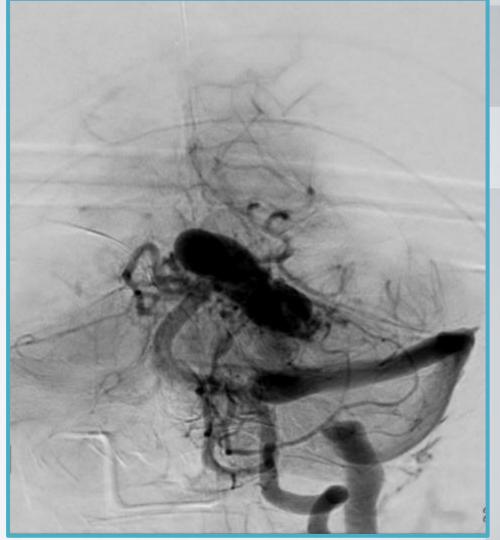








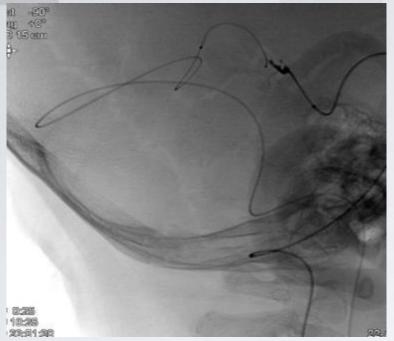






Embolisation with liquid embolic agent





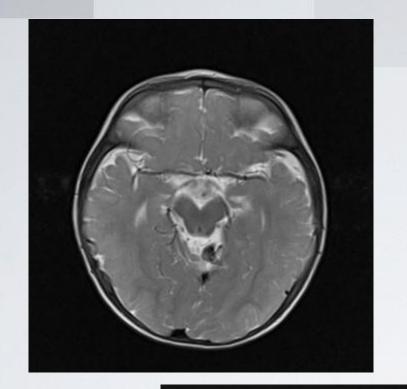


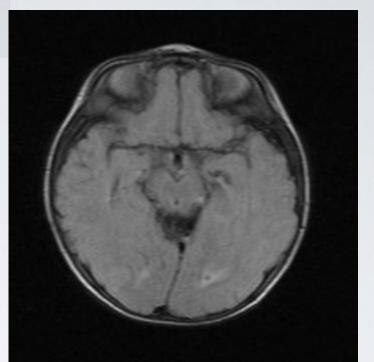


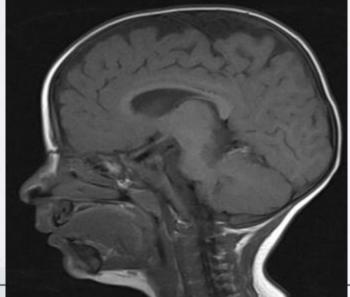


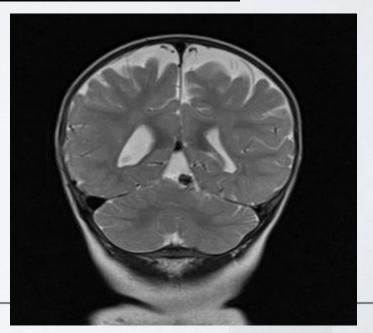








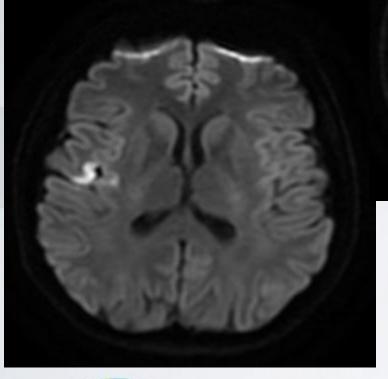


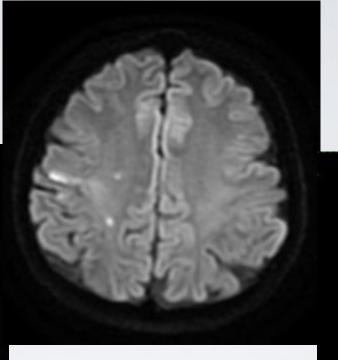




PT 7 BI

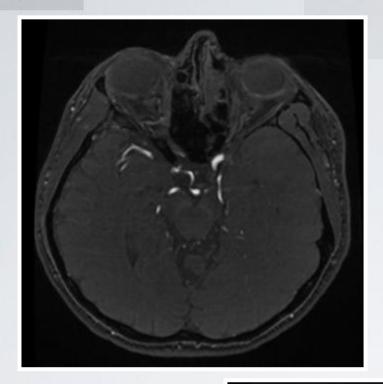
- 33 Y F
- Presented with: TIA in 2015
- MRA-DSA: R ICA subpetrozal segment obstruction due to dissection
- Treatment with anticoagulation
- 3rd M control opening of R ICA but 99% stenosis
- 18 months under Coumadin. Stenosis persists
 - Treatment: Stent placement

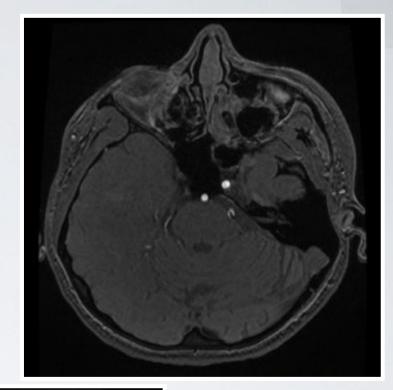






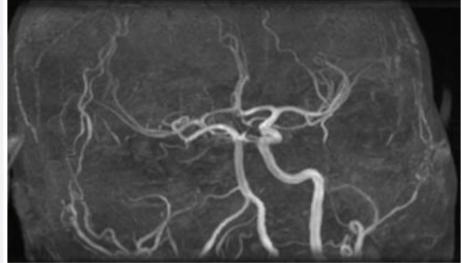


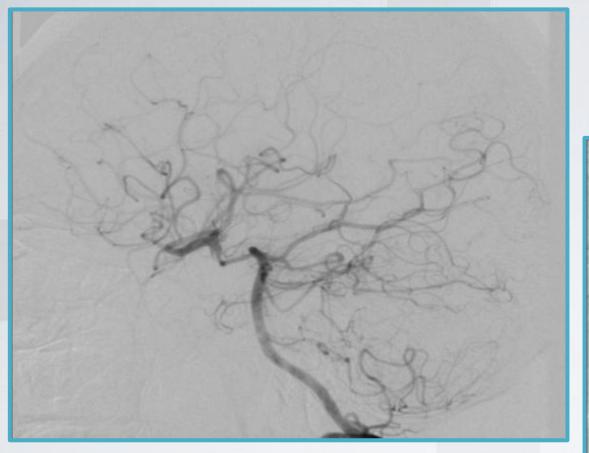


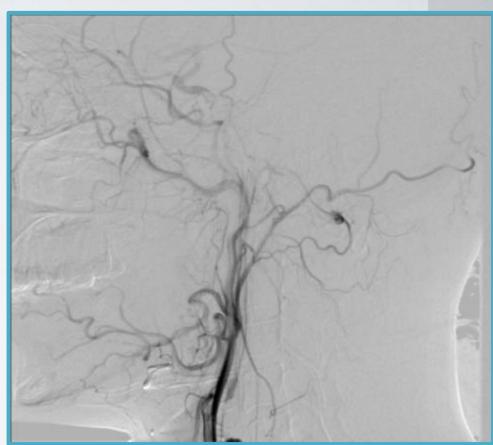


11/2015





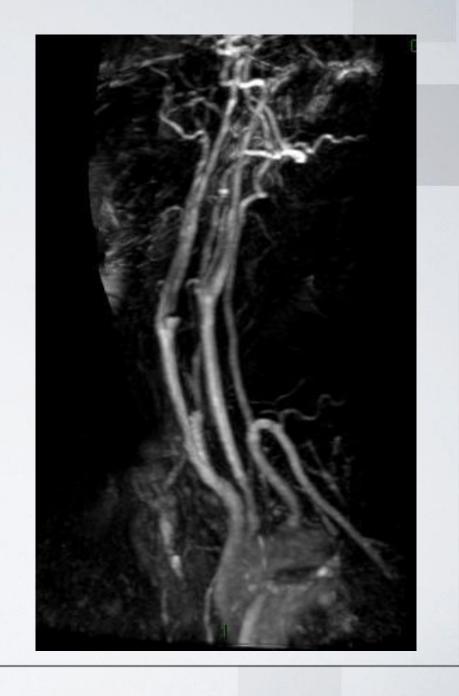




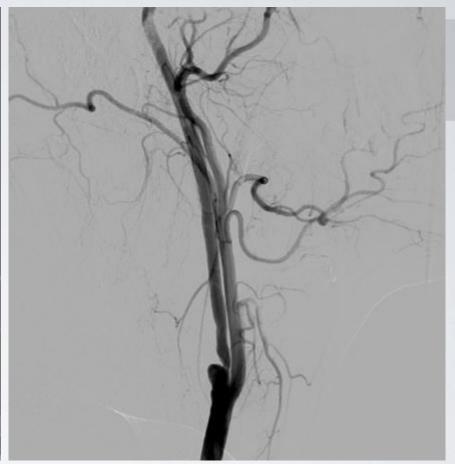








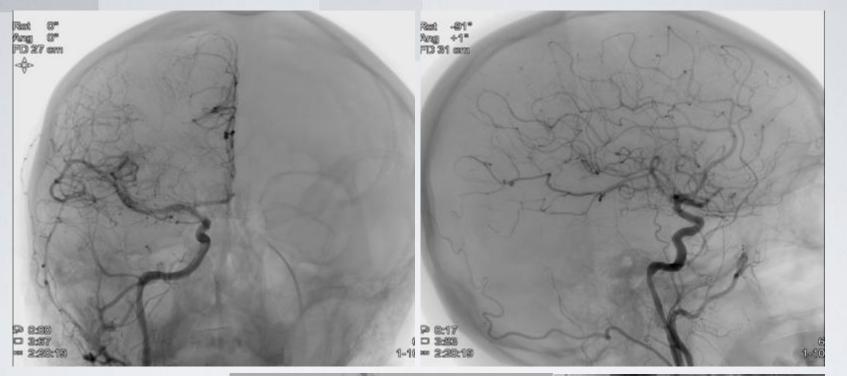


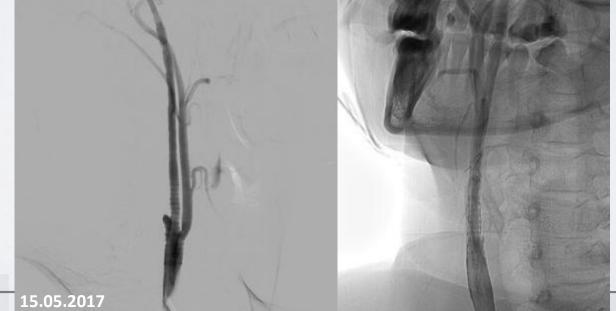




Stent placement



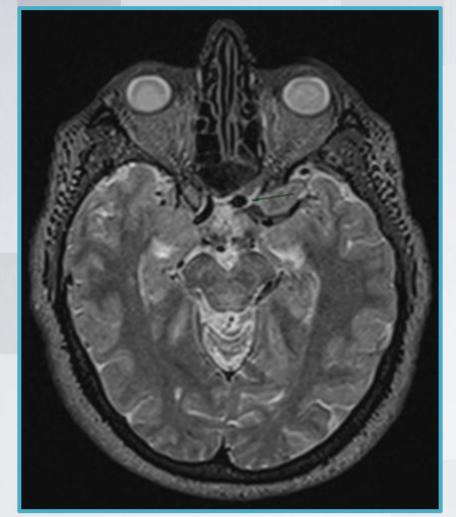


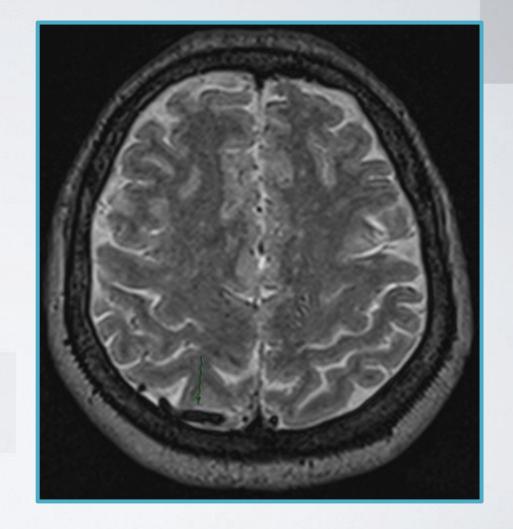


PT 8 NE

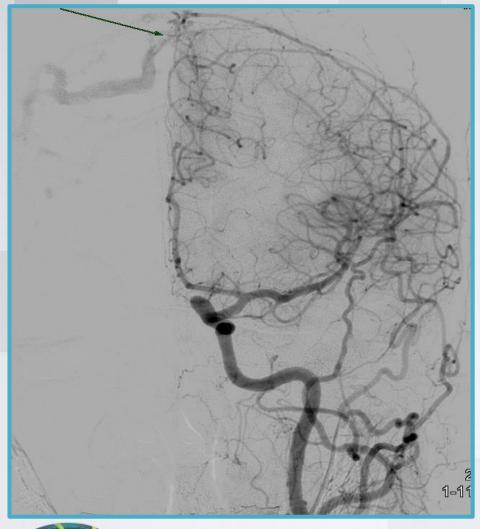
- 60 Y F
- Presented with headaches
- DSA: Superior sagital sinus Dural AVF
- Treatment plan: Embolisation with liquid embolic agent



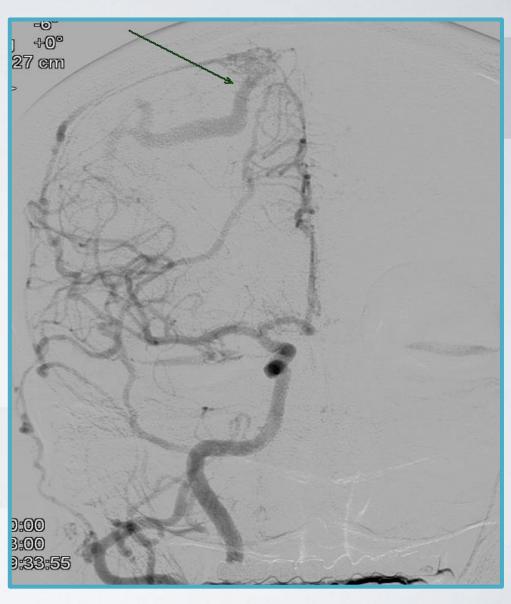


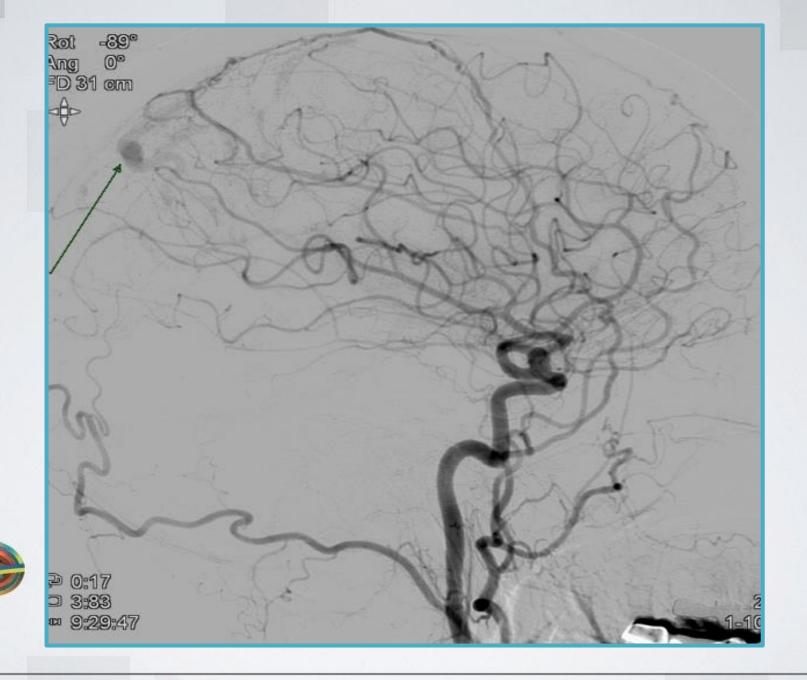




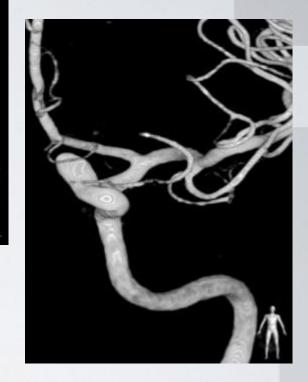








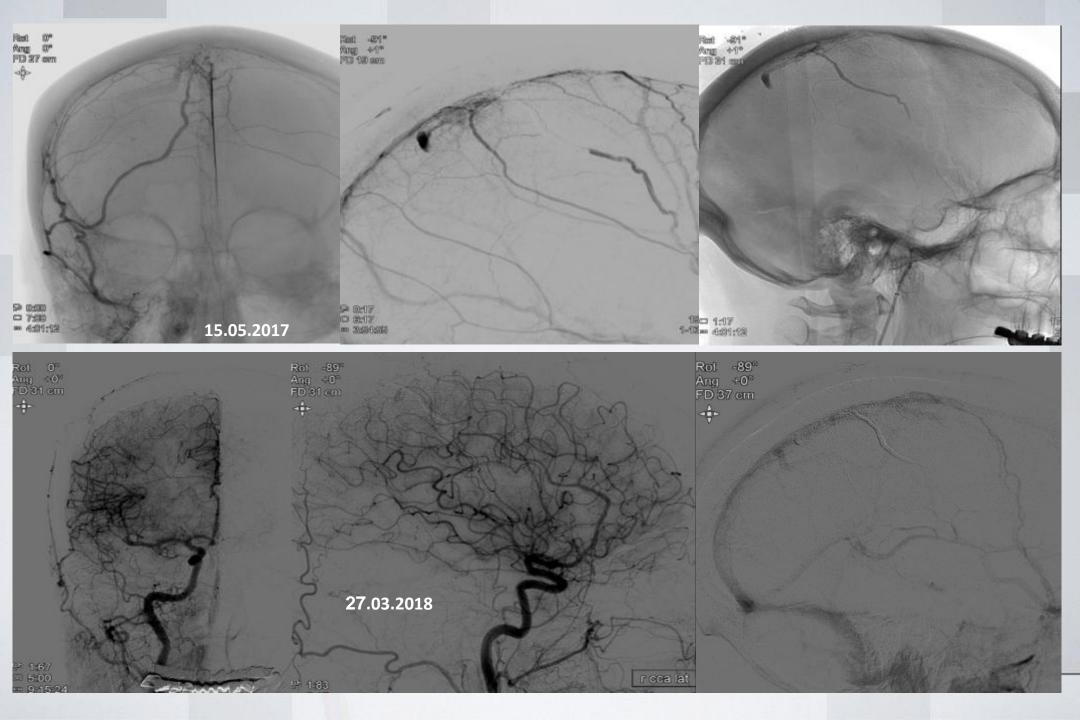






Embolisation with liquid embolic agent

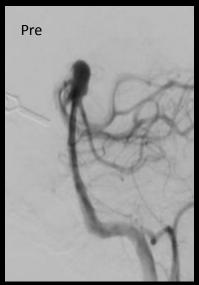


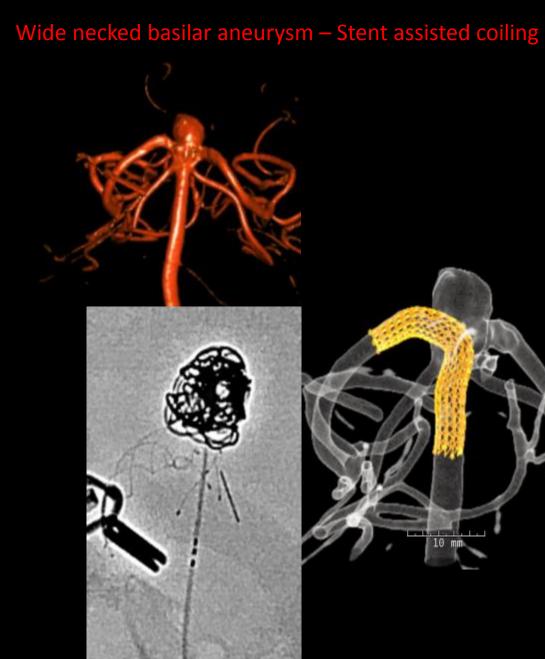


WLNC 2017 CHICAGO CASES F-U BY PROF DEMETRIUS LOPES









Post - 6 mth



