

Case Presentation – "What would you do?"

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Disclosure: I have no relationship with commercial entities



53-year-old Female:

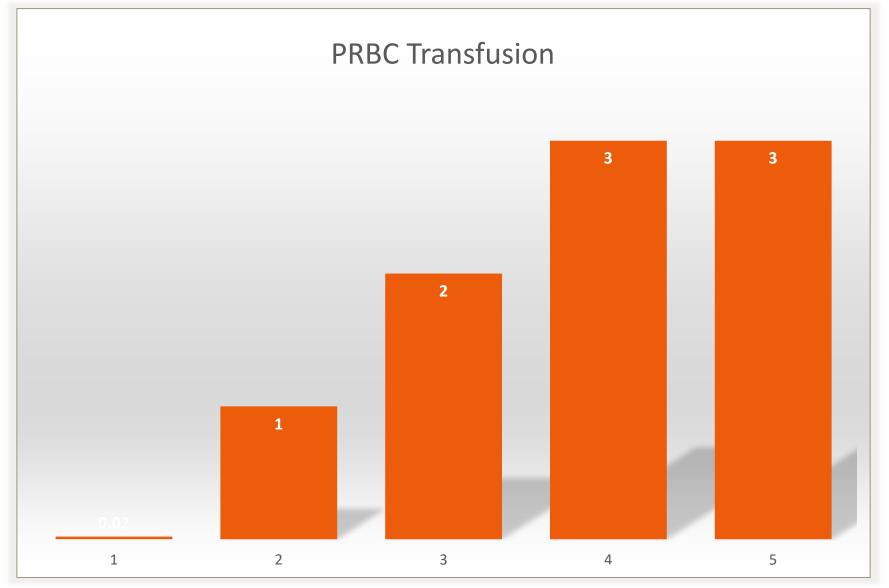
- ESRD on hemodialysis, Type 2 DM, previous stroke
- BMI=45, current smoker
- previous right BKA (revised x2), previous left toe amputations
- Intertrochanteric right hip fracture, October 2024





Post-op course:

- 5-month LOS, awaiting permanent assisted living placement, due to very high care needs
- Refractory anemia, despite darbepoetin and iron
 - 9U PRBC since admission
- Persistent right thigh pain requiring high-dose narcotics





Months since admission





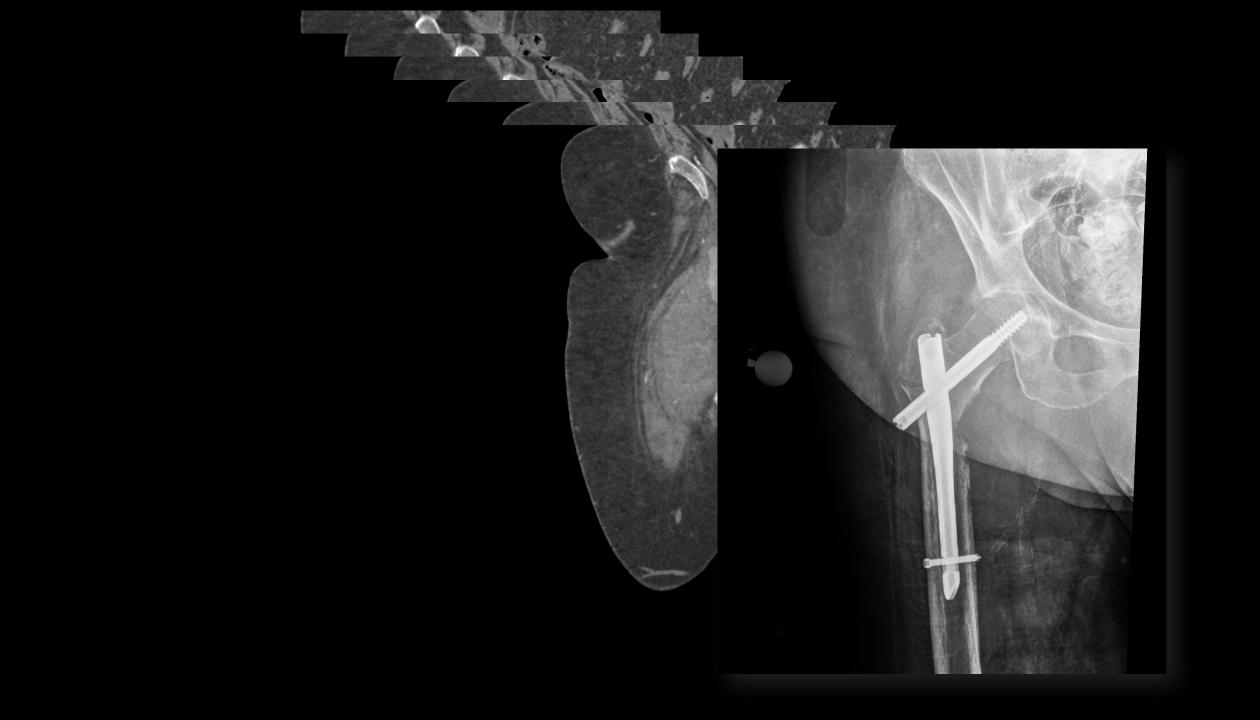














Vascular Surgery first contact (04:17 AM):

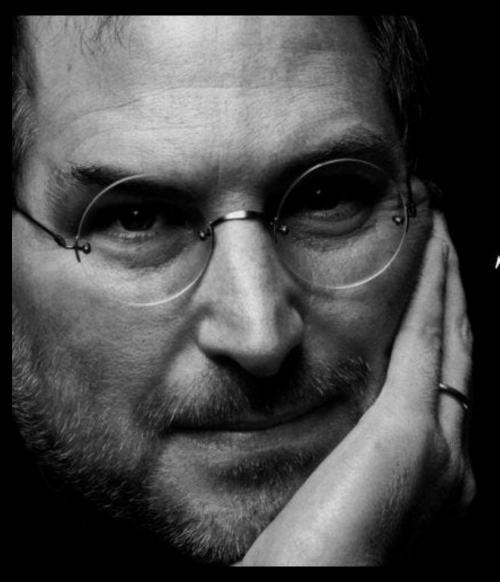


- Hemodynamically stable
- Massively swollen thigh (non-pulsatile), viable BKA stump
- Unable to find femoral pulse under very large abdominal pannus
- Hb 60 (was 69, 3hr. earlier, prior to transport to Calgary)
- c/o pain +++

Live Poll: What would you do?

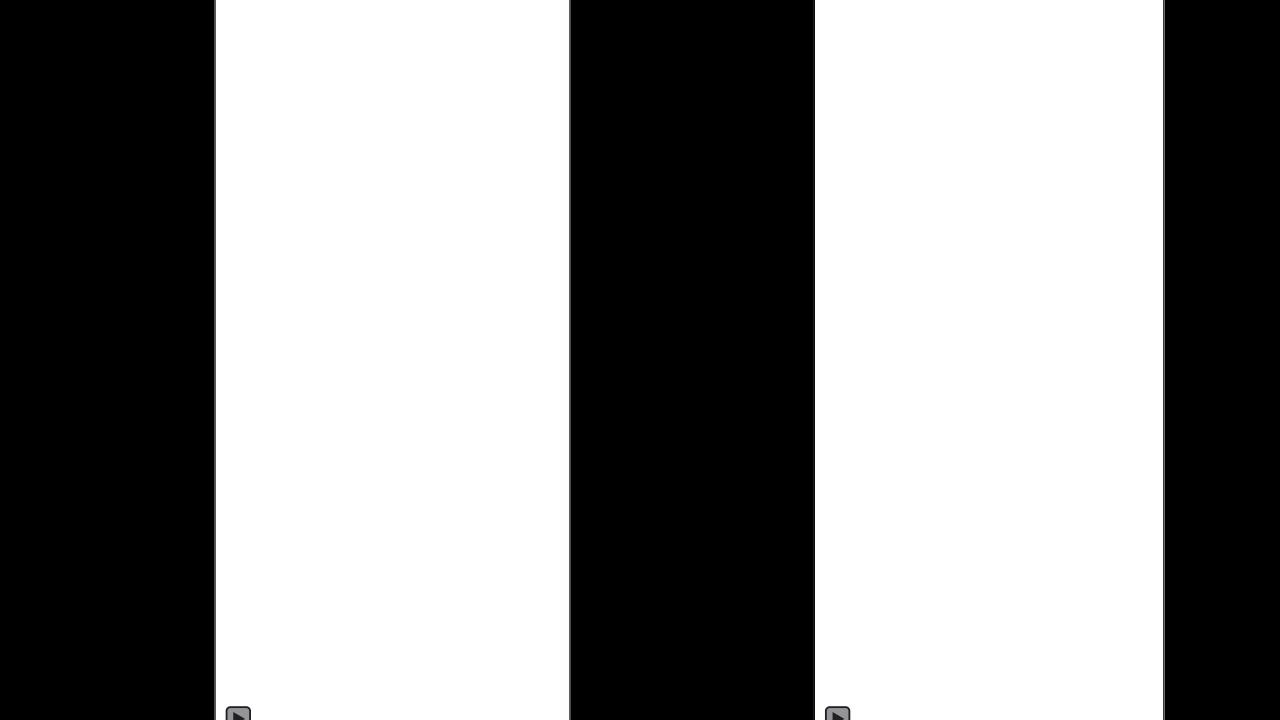


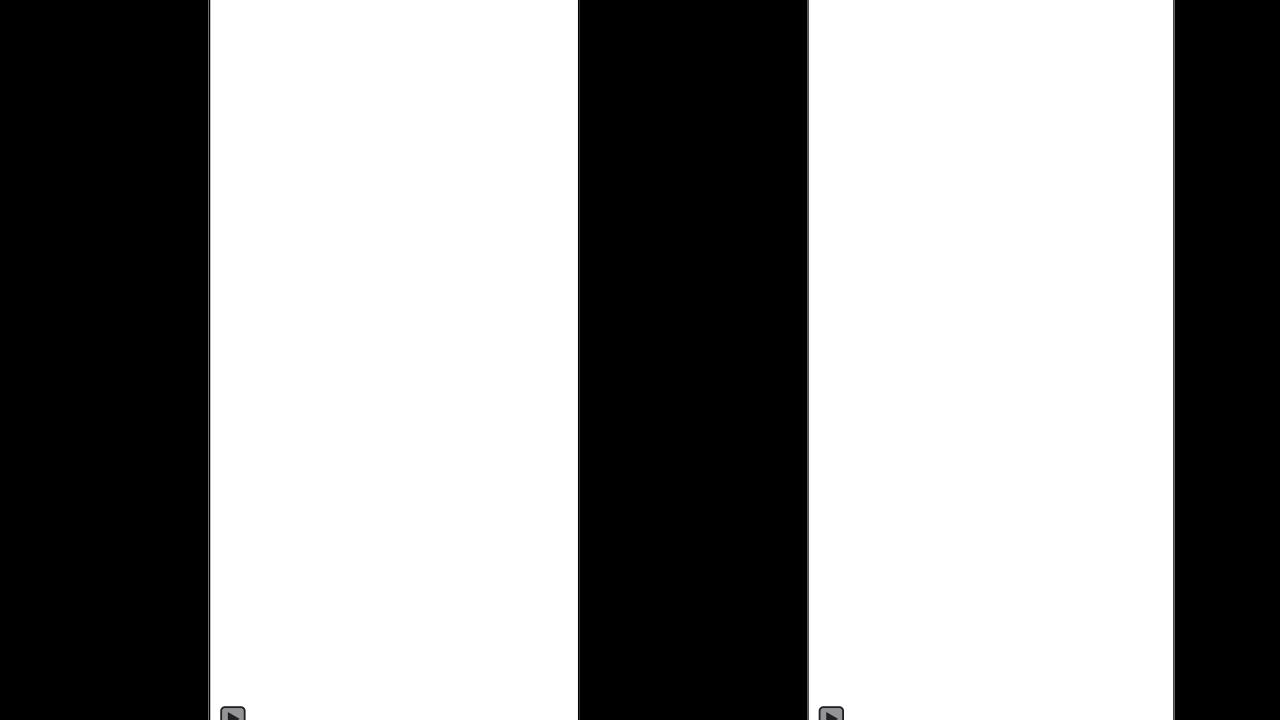
- 1. Femoral cut-down with suture or patch repair
- Expose iliac artery for proximal clamp, then femoral artery repair
- 3. Iliofemoral bypass (retroperitoneal or laparotomy)
- 4. Proximal control using balloon control, then femoral repair
- 5. Stent graft repair





Think different.







Post-intervention:

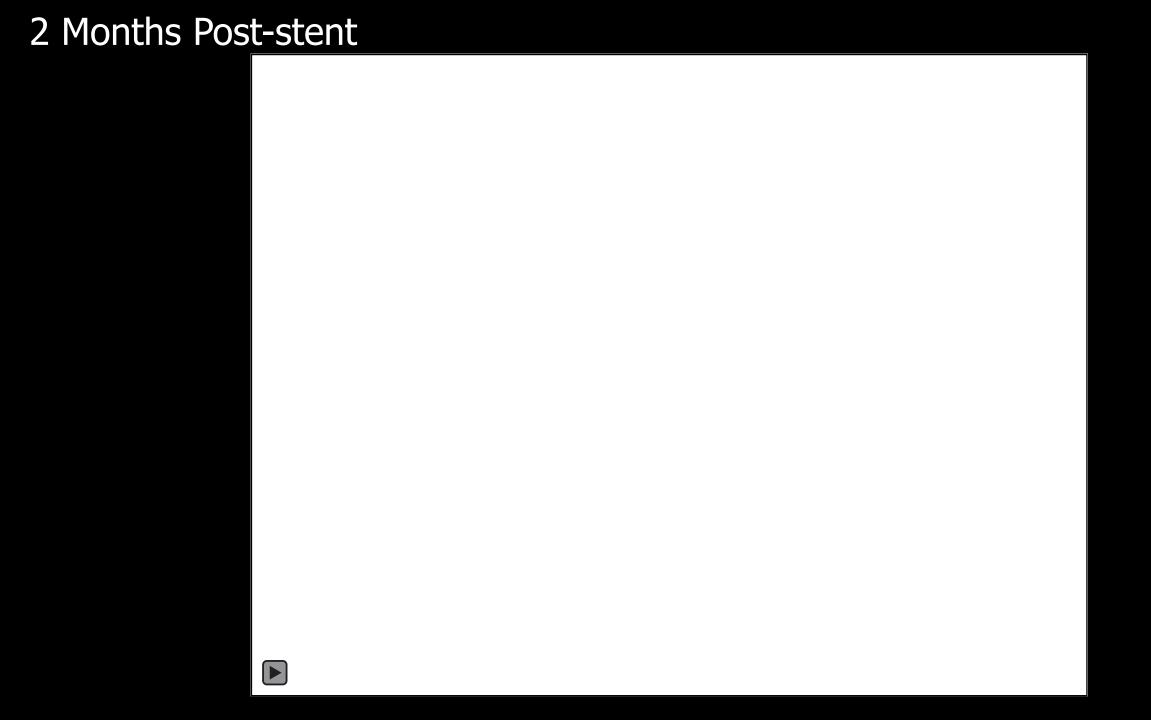
- Pain gone
- Palpable popliteal pulse
- Hb stable without need for further transfusion





Live Poll: What would you do after endovascular repair?

- Pseudoaneurysm drainage/debridement and removal of bone fragment
- Delayed debridement + iliofemoral bypass because femoral stents always fail
- 3. CTA in a few days, then decide surgery vs. continued observation
- 4. Enjoy the win, send back to referring hospital before a complication occurs



Predictive Factors of Complications After Surgical Repair of latrogenic Femoral Pseudoaneurysms



Gabriele Piffaretti 🔀 Giovanni Mariscalco, Matteo Tozzi, Nicola Rivolta, Patrizio Castelli, Andrea Sala

First published: 25 January 2011 | https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-011-0964-3 | Citations: 16

Surgical repair of femoral pseudoaneurysm (n=82, 51% urgent/emergent)

- 24% had major postoperative complication: post-op bleed (26%), wound infection (13%), cardiac (7%)
- All complications associated with higher probability of ICU stay and longer hospital stay

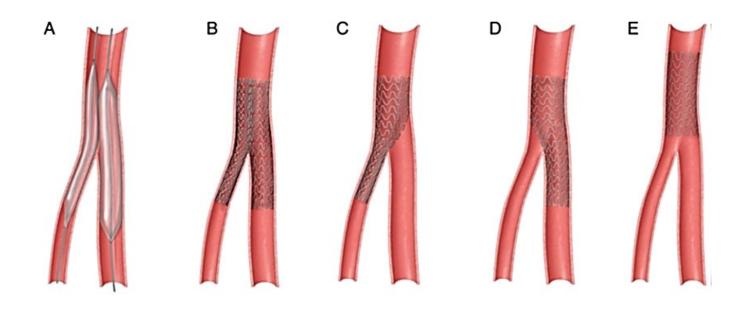
SUPERA Stenting in the Common Femoral Artery: Early Experience and Practical Considerations

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

M.J. Tao · A. Gotra · K.T. Tan · N. Eisenberg · G. Roche-Nagle · S. Mafeld

Vascular and Endovascular Surgery 2022, Vol. 56(4) 357–368

 At 12 months, no stent fractures, 100% patency



Stenting or Surgery for De Novo Common Femoral Artery Stenosis



Yann Gouëffic, MD, PhD, a,b,c Nellie Della Schiava, MD, d Fabien Thaveau, MD, PhD, Eugenio Rosset, MD, PhD, Jean-Pierre Favre, MD, PhD, Lucie Salomon du Mont, MD, Jean-Marc Alsac, MD, PhD, Réda Hassen-Khodja, MD, Thierry Reix, MD, Eric Allaire, MD, PhD, Eric Ducasse, MD, PhD, Raphael Soler, MD, Béatrice Guyomarc'h, Bahaa Nasr, MD, JACC: CARDIOVASCULAR INTERVENTIONS VOL. 10, NO. 13, 2017

TECCO Trial : Traitement des Lésions Athéromateuses de l'Artère Fémorale Commune par Technique Endovasculaire Versus Chirurgie Ouverte

- RCT: CFA endarterectomy (n=61) vs. CFA stent (n=56)
- Lower 30-day mortality, fewer systemic + local complications in stent group (odds ratio = 2.5, p<0.05)
- Shorter hospital stay in stent group (3.2 vs. 6.3 days; p < 0.0001)
- No difference in patency or ABI at 24-month follow-up

Endovascular management of femoral access-site and access-related vascular complications following percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI)



Nadjib Schahab ☑, Refik Kavsur, Thorsten Mahn, Christian Schaefer, Alexander Kania, Rolf Fimmers, Georg Nickenig, Sebastian Zimmer

Published: March 19, 2020 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230535

53 PCI-related femoral artery complications at Bonn University Hospital, Germany (2014-2018)

- n=40 stent graft repair, n=13 open surgical repair
- Stent graft: shorter LOS, less groin infection, lower lymph leak, less PRBC transfusion (P< 0.05 for all)
- 1-year follow-up: no claudication or secondary intervention required in stent group



Lessons:

- Stent graft repair is a practical option for high-risk patients with common femoral artery trauma
- Stent repair of CFA has fewer early local and systemic complications, versus open surgical repair
- 12–24-month durability is good when self-expanding stents are used

