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the European Society of Cardiovascular and Endovascular Surgery
ESCVS

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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left lower limb caused by thrombosis of an axillo-bifemoral bypass. During hospitalisation, after examination, we performed proximal femoral amputation due to irreversible ischemia. Unfortunately, ischemic factors caused amputated limb deterioration and infection. After several necrotomies a traditional hip disarticulation was inevitable. In the next period, they are developed signs of bacterial sepsis with fever and a high level of inflammation markers. It is decided to completely remove an axillo-bifemoral graft and start a vacuum assisted closure treatment of an open wound. After eight weeks of applying a vacuum treatment, the wound was prepared for covering with a split skin graft of partial thickness. This case report represents a necessity of applying a vacuum treatment in the patients who have severe complications with an open wound healing. A vacuum assisted closure treatment offers a several advantages. The patient is not exposed to everyday traditional wound dressing procedures under general anesthesia. This treatment, also, reducing the number of hospitalization days, and give the best chances for a satisfactory outcome.

V604

Negative pressure wound therapy emerging treatment for complex wounds in vascular surgery: case report

N. Gramatnikovski, B. Kondov, L. Noveski, D. Daskalov, S. Pejкова
University Clinic for Thoracic and Vascular Surgery, Medical Faculty- Skopje, FYR of Macedonia

Background: The aim of this case report was to describe the results of negative pressure wound therapy in the treatment of a complex wound in vascular surgery. Negative pressure wound therapy was obtained by applying VivanoTec® negative pressure unit. Data measured included wound surface, depth and exudate handling.

Case report: A 17-year-old teenage boy with left upper extremity skin avulsion, plexus brachialis injury and axillary artery and vein blunt transection was emergently hospitalized due to motor vehicle accident. He underwent emergency repair of axillary artery and vein with reverse saphenous vein. The wound was debrided of devitalized tissue. Negative pressure wound therapy was applied six times during the period of three weeks, each application lasting at least 48 hours, followed by dressing change. A dressing was covered and fixated with a secondary bandage. After cleaning of the wound bed with saline 0.9%, we put an open-pore foam to fill the wound cavity, a semioclusive wound dressing, and a suction tubing. Due to the four mechanisms of the negative pressure wound therapy: macrodeformation, microdeformation, fluid removal and optimizing of the wound environment, a reduction of wound length, width, and depth was achieved. Serious wound infection was treated with appropriate antibiotic therapy. The wound closed completely in five weeks. Negative pressure wound therapy can be safely applied in the treatment of complex wounds in vascular surgery.

V613

Preliminary single-center experience with the Bolton Treovance endograft in the treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysm

E. Georgakarakos, G. S. Georgiadis, C. Argyriou, N. Schoretanitis, M. K. Lazaridis
Department of Vascular Surgery, University Hospital of Alexandroupolis, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece

Aim: To present our preliminary experience with the recently-introduced Bolton Treovance aortic stent-graft in the treatment of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms (AAA).

Methods: Eighteen AAA patients were treated with the Treovance aortic stent-graft. Technical success was defined as successful navigation, delivery and deployment to the target site of the endograft's main body and both iliac limbs. Iliac tortuosity was considered mild with >1 angulation of 45-90°, moderate with 1 angle>90° and severe with more than 2 angulations >90°, respectively.

Results: Mean age of patients was 74years. The maximum diameter of the treated AAA was 58±11cm. The infrarenal neck length was 26.7±5mm with a diameter of 24±5mm. The diameter of the right and left common iliac artery was 13.5±2.7 and 15.4±10.4mm respectively whereas the length was 38±16 and 39±21mm for the right and left iliac side, respectively.

Primarily technical success was 88% with 2 cases of immediate postimplantation central endoleak, successfully repaired with proximal cuff insertion. Severe and moderate iliac tortuosity was met in 3 and 4 patients, respectively. 3 AAA had infrarenal angulation >60°. There were 4 cases of femoral local dissection (3 patients) which were treated with PTFE or vein patching. No device-related death or device-related serious adverse events were reported during the follow-up period (7±4months). One case of AAA enlargement due to endoleak from lumbar arteries was observed and required further treatment.

Conclusions: Although the size and relative stiffness of the delivery system pose an extra risk for vascular trauma in access sites, the Treovance aortic stent-graft guarantees an accurate and effective deployment even through angulated and tortuous iliac vessels and presents excellent conformability in highly angulated necks.

V614

Depression and atherosclerosis: a pilot study

V. Saleptsis¹, M. Papaliaga², K. Spanos¹, C. Karathanos¹, A. Giannoukas¹
¹*University Hospital of Larisa, Department of Vascular Surgery*
²*University Hospital of Larisa, Department of Psychiatry*

Aim: Depression and depressive symptoms have been linked to early atherosclerosis. The Aim of this study was to highlight the potential association of Depression and depressive disorders with known risk factors for atherosclerosis and presence of premature arterial involvement in patients without evident Cardiovascular Disease.

Methods: A cross-sectional observational study was conducted comparing patients with documented depressive symptoms (case group) and without evident symptoms (control group). The Beck Depression Inventory Questionnaire was given to all patients and blood samples were analyzed for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, high sensitivity-CRP, Interleukin-6, Tumor Necrosis Factor-α, P-Selectin, E-Selectin. Duplex Ultrasound of the Common Carotid Artery and Internal Carotid Artery was performed in all patients and the Intima-Media Thickness was measured.

Results: Eighty patients (40 for each group) were enrolled in this study. The case group patients had higher levels of Total Cholesterol (211 mg/dl vs. 181 mg/dl p=0.010); of Triglycerides (138 mg/dl vs. 97 mg/dl p=0.005) of P-Selectin (0.87 ng/mL vs. 0.61 ng/mL p=0.050). No difference was found between the two groups in respect to all other examined factors. The intima media thickness was not different between the two groups.

Conclusions: Depression does not appear to be associated with early Atherosclerosis as derived from the intima media thickness of the carotid artery. However, patients with depression had higher levels of known risks factors of atherosclerosis. Whether this may have an impact in future remains to be investigated in larger prospective observational studies.