

# Thoracic Endovascular Aneurysm Repair : A 10 Year Community Hospital Experience

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Background: Thoracic Endovascular Aneurysm Repair (TEVAR) appears to be a viable approach in selected patients. We review the results of TEVAR in a community hospital with 10 year follow-up.

Methods: A total of 71 patients underwent TEVAR from 2006-2016. The mean age was 65.8 (31-90). 46(65%) aneurysms were secondary to degenerative disease, 12(17%) to dissection, 10(14%) to penetrating ulcers and 3(4%) to chronic transection. 24 patients were treated for Acute Aortic Syndrome, 5 of which had rupture. Follow-up was completed in 100% of patients and included follow-up CT scans and patient interviews.

Results: There were 2(2.8%) deaths. Complications were seen in 15 (21%) patients, 3(4%) with paraplegia/paraparesis, 5(7%) acute kidney injury. 7(10%) developed Type I Endoleaks, and 2(3%) had Type II endoleaks. 5 an 10 year survival was 75% and 68% respectively.

Conclusion: TEVAR can be an effective surgical approach to the treatment of aneurysms of the descending thoracic aorta.