Endovenous treatment of acute iliofemoral vein thrombosis with aspiration thrombectomy catheter – early clinical outcomes

Efthymios Beropoulis, Konstantinos Stavroulakis, Angeliki Argyriou, Giovanni Torsello, Theodosios Bisdas

Department of vascular and endovascular surgery, St. Franziskus Hospital, Münster, Germany

BACKGROUND

The acute deep vein thrombosis (DVT) remains a major clinical problem in the daily practice, which affects a great number of in- and out-hospital patients. The consequences vary from reduced quality of life to pulmonary embolism (PE) at the acute phase up to development of postthrombotic syndrome (PTS). Except of few indications, the vast majority of these patients are treated conservatively.

AIM

Aim of our study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of aspiration thrombectomy catheter for the treatment of acute lower limb DVT

RESULTS

Twenty patients (female 13, mean age 57 years old) with acute iliofemoral DVT were analyzed. The median time of symptoms onset and treatment was 2 days (range, 0-3). The mean lesion length amounted 190 mm. Preoperative catheter-directed thrombolysis was applied at one case and postoperative at 6. Intraoperatively, lytic agent was used in eight cases. A cava filter was used in 5 cases for the prevention of PE. In all but one patient, venous-specific stents were deployed as adjunctive procedures. The mean length of stay amounted 5 days. There was no clinical record of postprocedural PE, whereas a clinical improvement was documented at all cases. Primary treatment success and freedom from any major or minor adverse events at 30 days amounted 100 %. During the follow-up period, an asymptomatic stent-occlusion was observed.

REFERENCES


CONCLUSION

The endovenous aspiration thrombectomy for acute iliofemoral DVT showed very promising results regarding successful clot removal for the treatment of acute DVT.

DISCLOSURES

EFTHYMIOS.BEROPOULIS@SFH-MUNSTER.DE

Contact information

Efthymios.Beropoulis@sfh-muenster.de