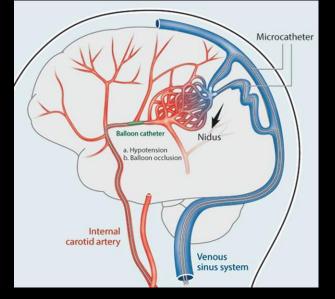


4/6 JULIO 2016 HOTEL HILTON



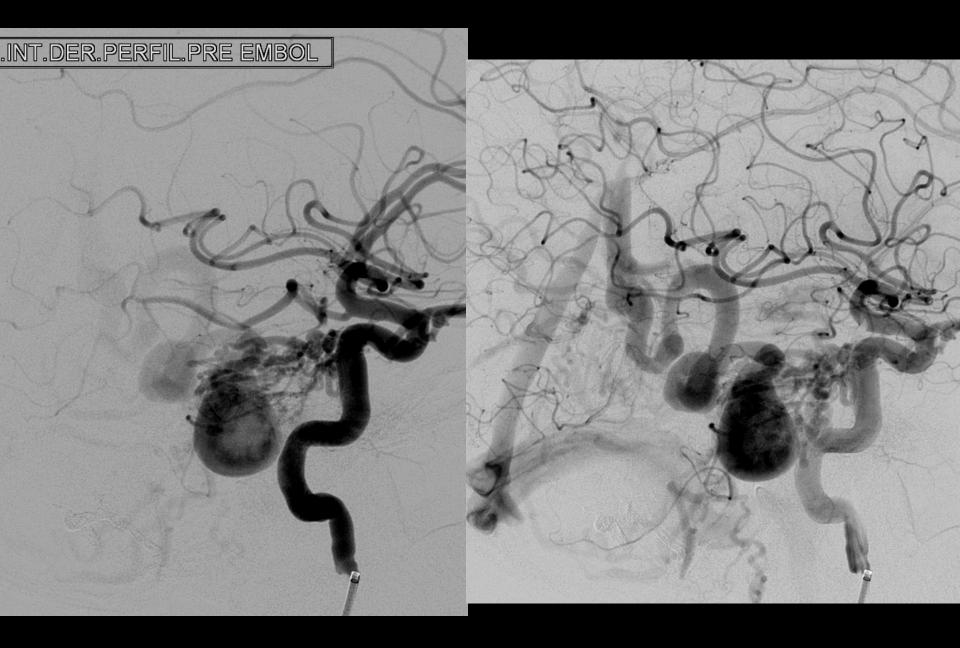
Transvenous Approach for Brain AVM's

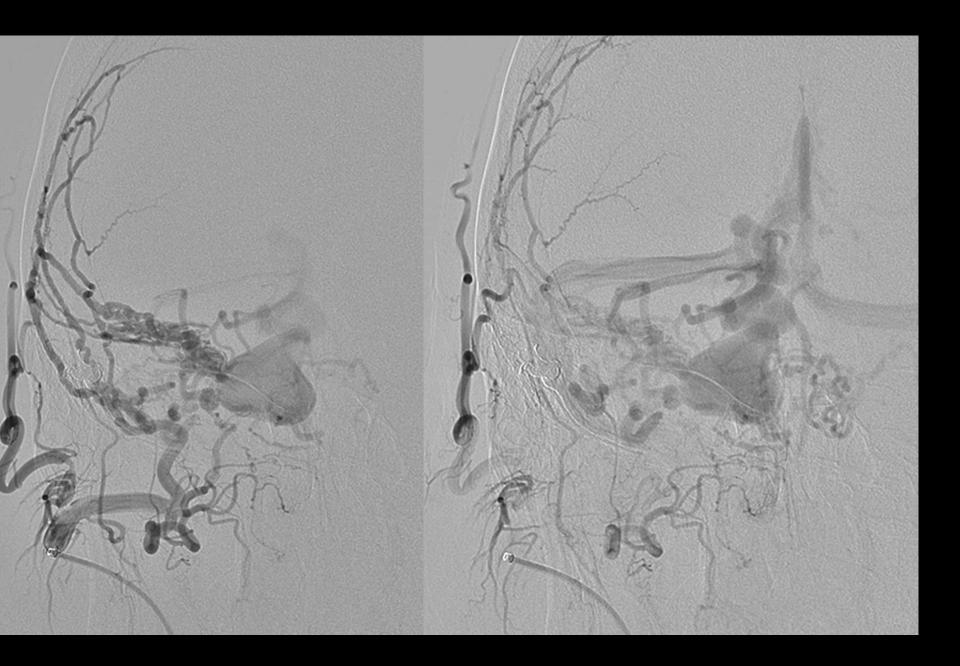


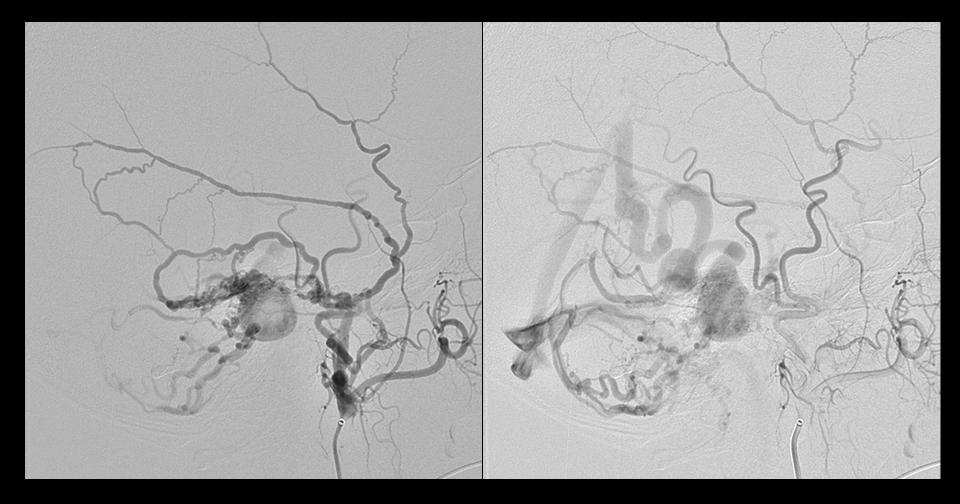
Dr. Angel Ferrario

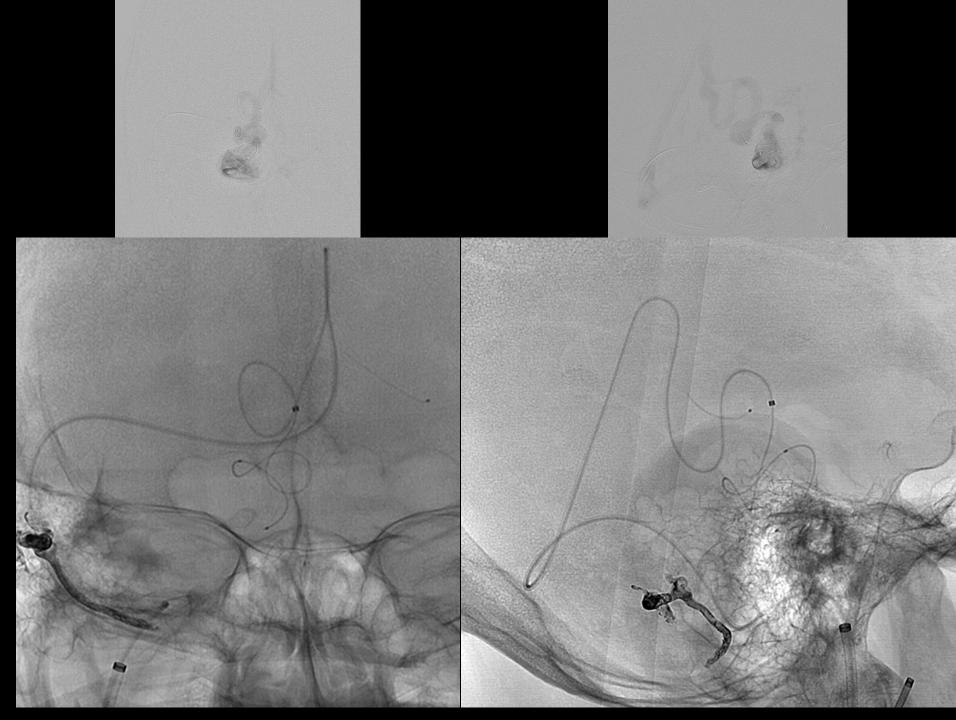


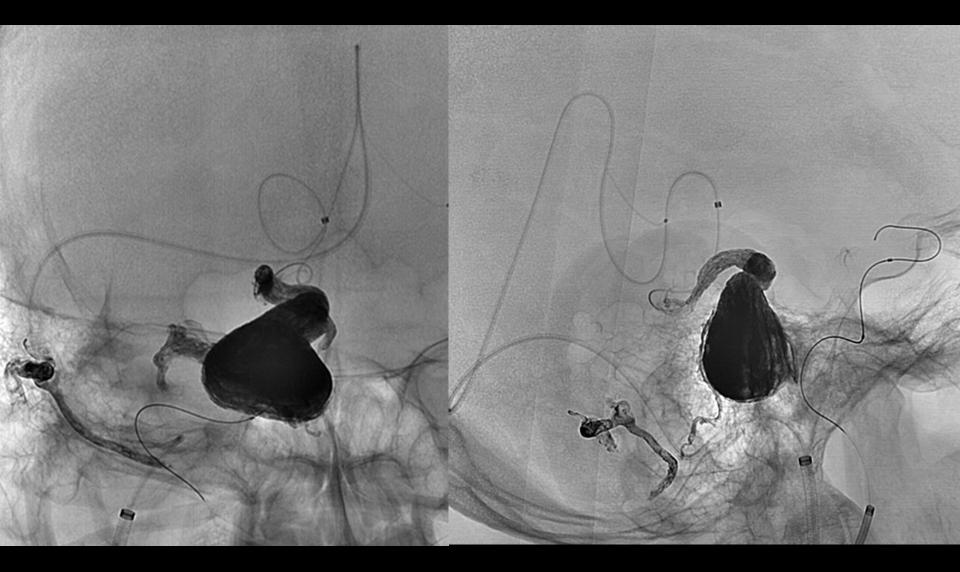




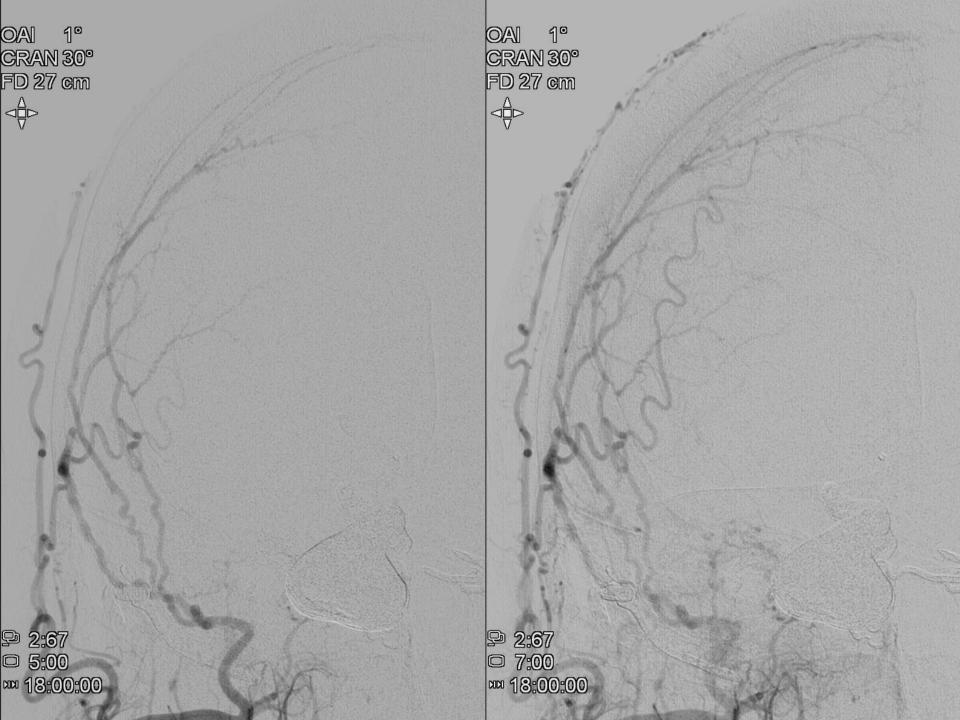


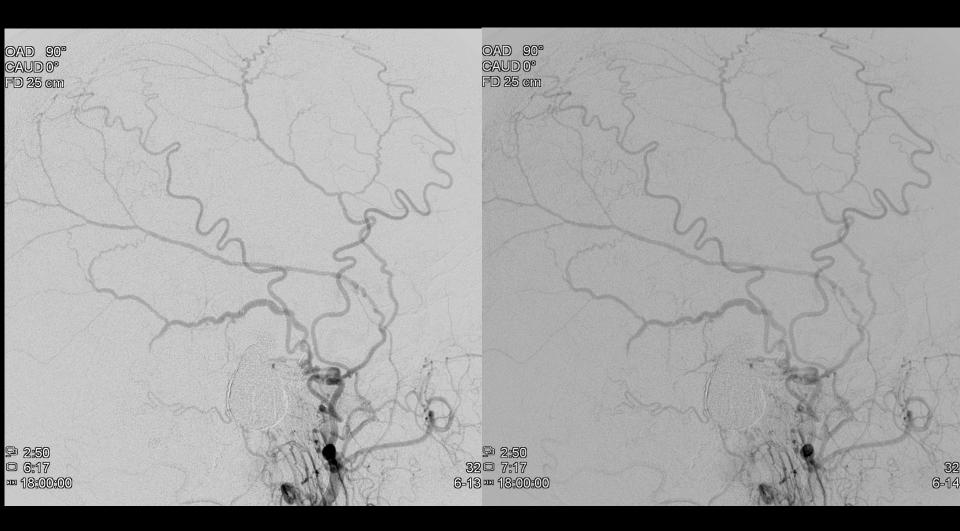








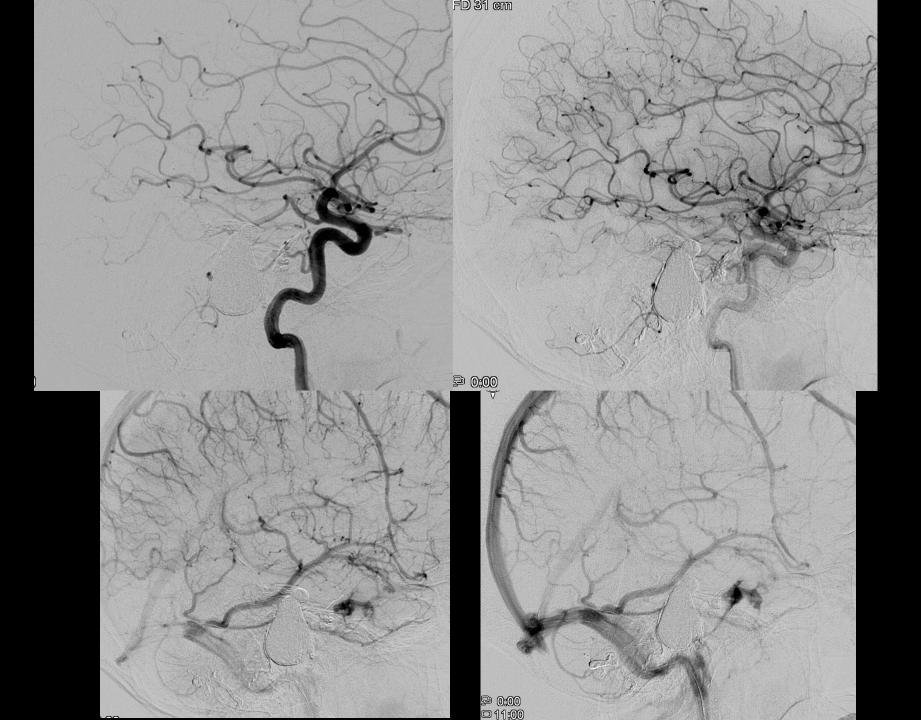


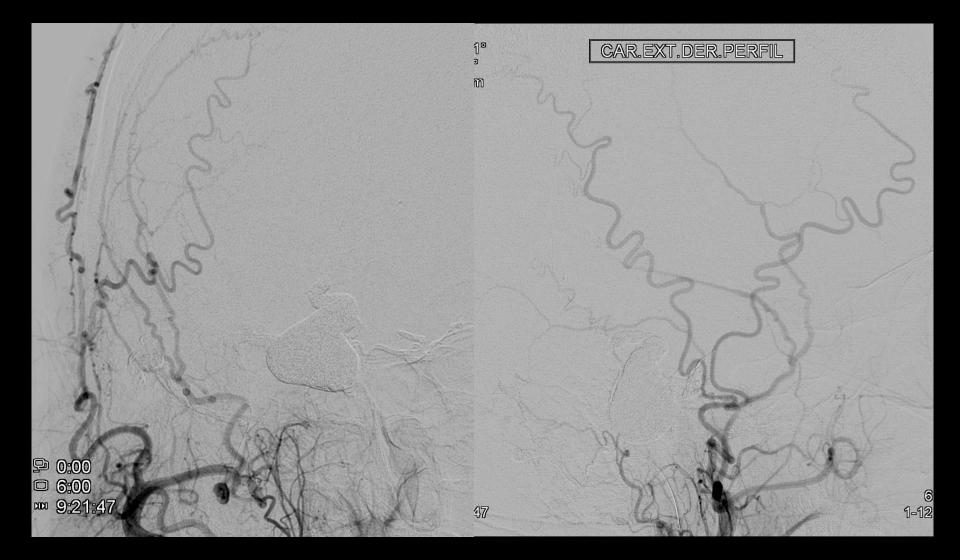




DSA F-Up 6 M







THE VENOUS « CONCEPT »

Complete venous occlusion

Complete anatomical cure

Increased risk of bleeding



INDICATIONS

IT DOES APPLY FOR

> VIRGIN AVMs
> POST EVT. REMNANT
> POST SURGICAL REMNANT
> POST RADIO-SURGICAL REMNANT



- Jugular access
- Intermediate catheter
- Detachable tip microcatheter
- Arterial Micro-microcatheter
- Onyx -Phil



buenosaires2013 9 th to13 th November - Hotel Hilton - Buenos Aires - Argentina

VENOUS APPROACH FOR BRAIN ARTERIO-VENOUS MALFORMATIONS

A Ferrario, R Ceratto, E Scrivano, J Chudyk, R Romero, J Lundquist, P Lylyk

August 2012 and April 2013 underwent trans-venous embolization of residual brain AVM.

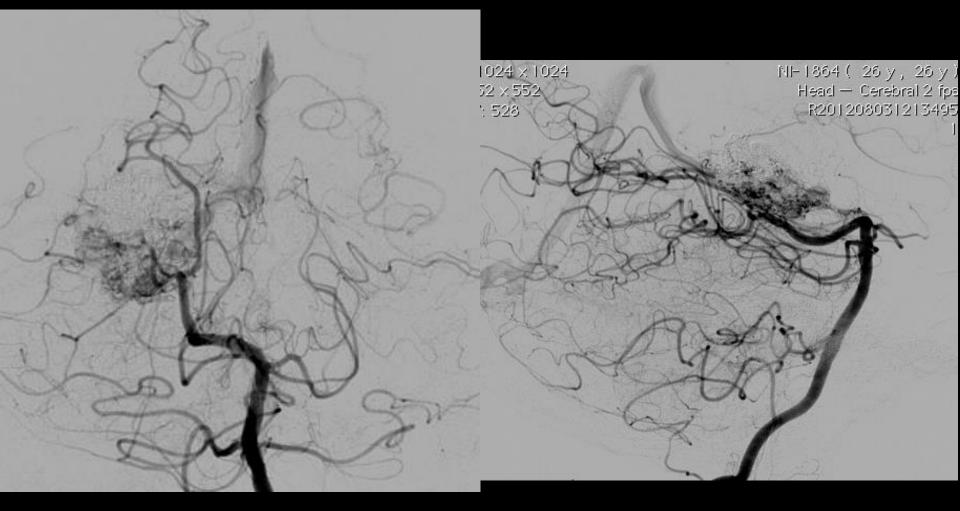
The clinical presentation was intraventricular 3 patients (2 males; mean age, 32.5 years) hemorrhage in two cases and headache and seizures in the last one.

> Two patients were previously treated with arterial approach and the other, with arterial approach and radiosurgery Leksell Gammaknife.





Transvenous Approach AVM





35

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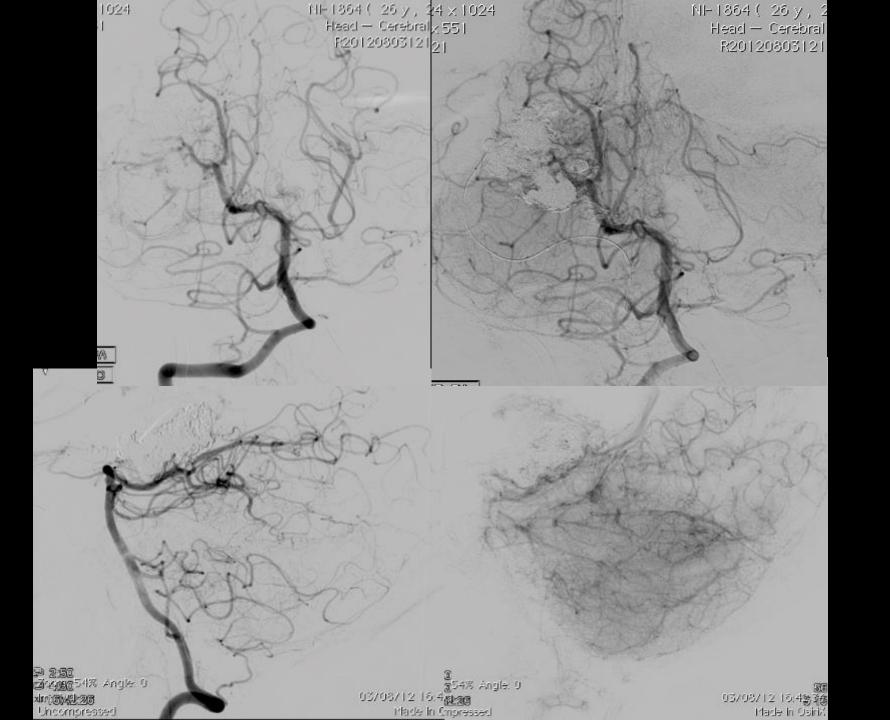
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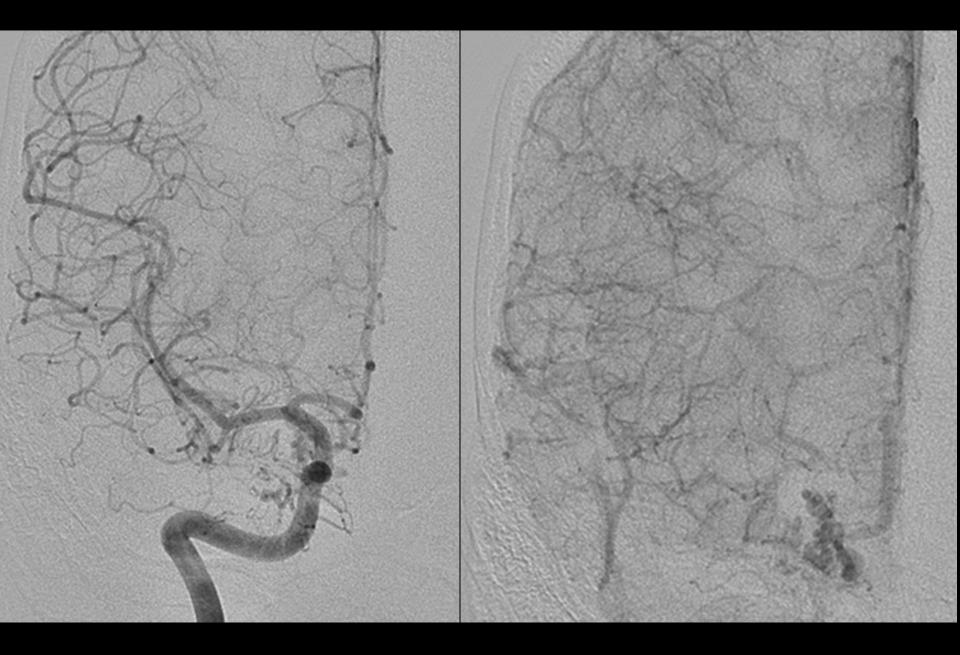
File 1855 1, 26 y , 26 y) Head - Cerebral 2 Jac 7001 2000 51 2, 7457

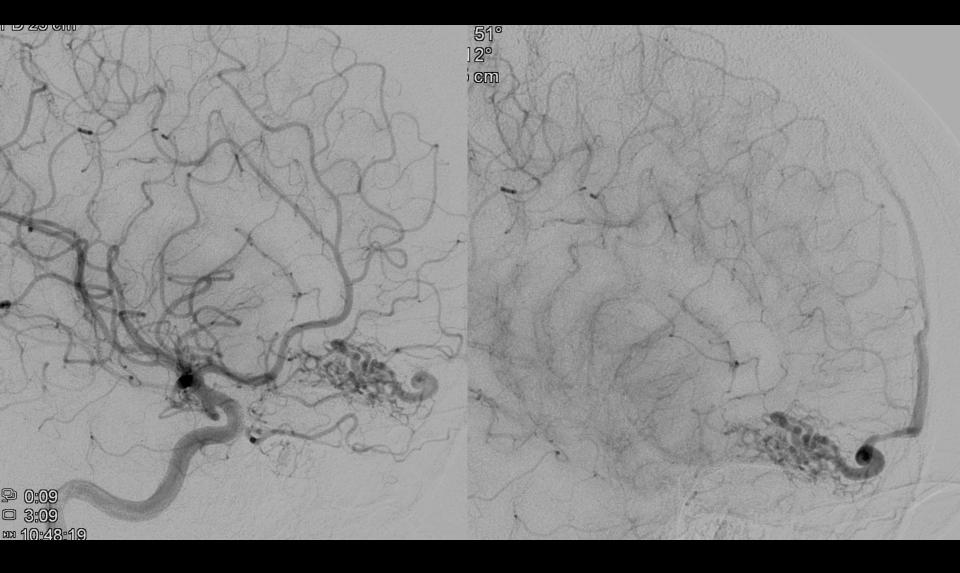


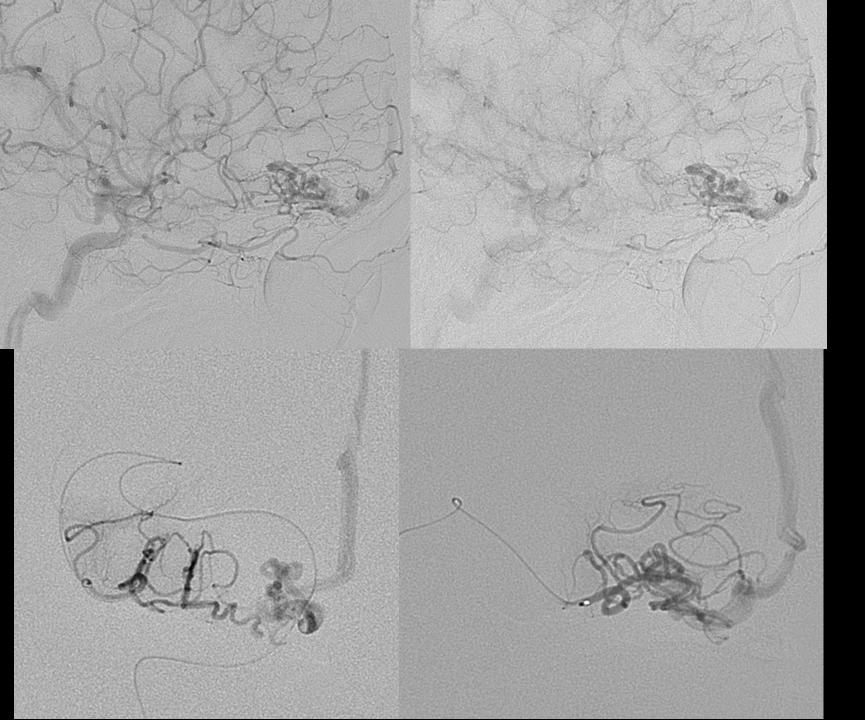
size: 1024 × 1024 12e: 551 × 551 16 WW: 683 17 m NF mage size: 1024 × 1024 APW size: 551 × 551 AAN 33 WW: 490 D 25 cm

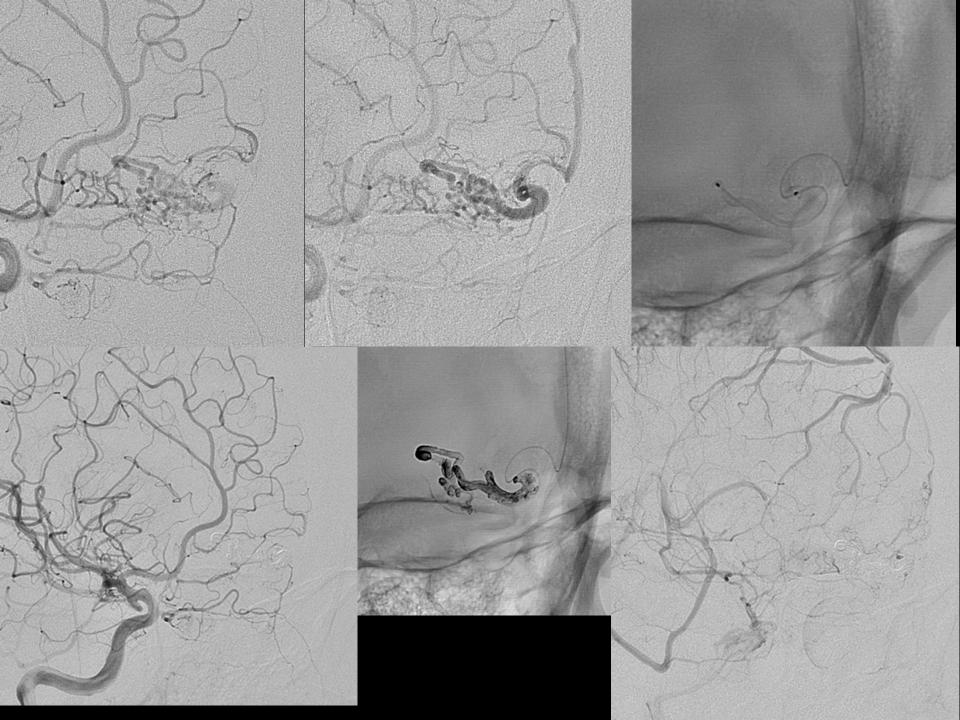
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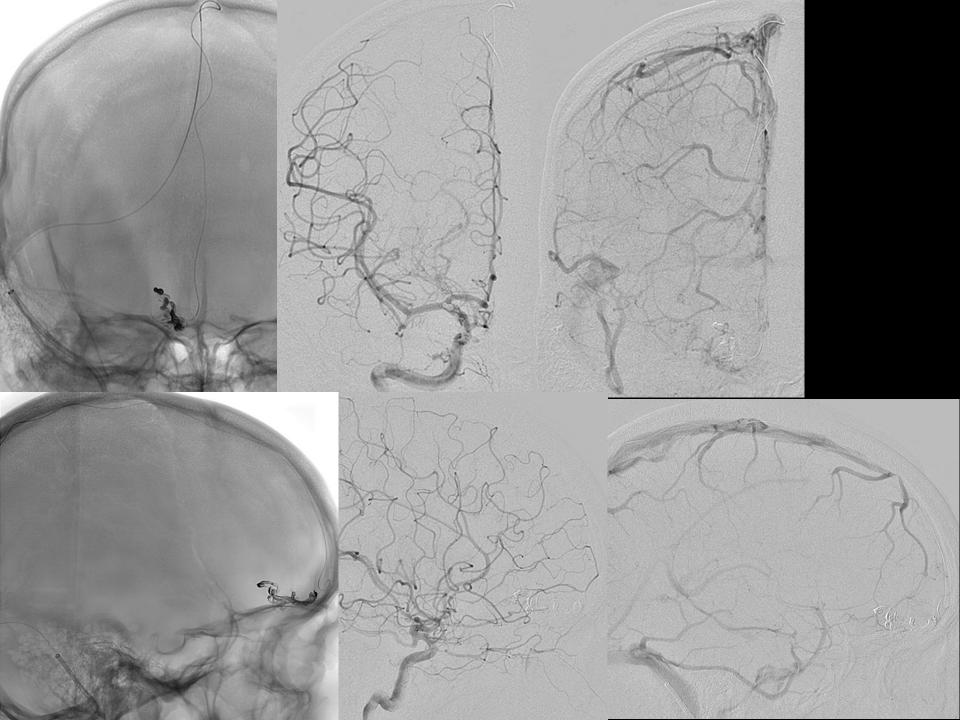
NH-1864 (26 y , aize: 1024 × 1024 Head — Cerebride: 551 × 551 R20120803125 WW: 479 NH 1864(26 y), 26 y) Head — Cerebral 2 fos R201208031213495

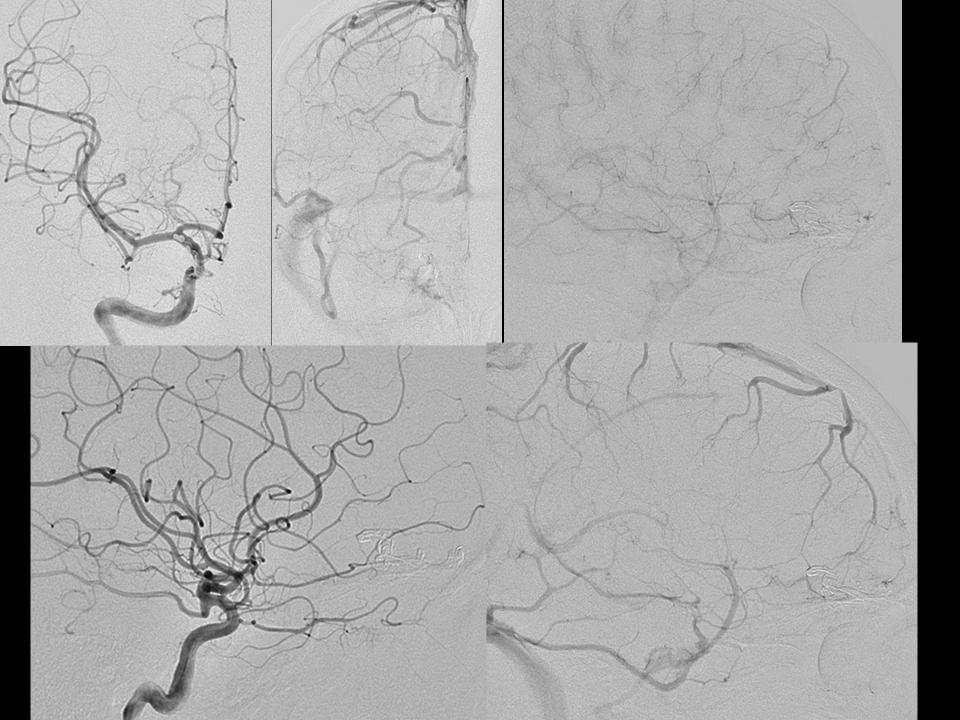


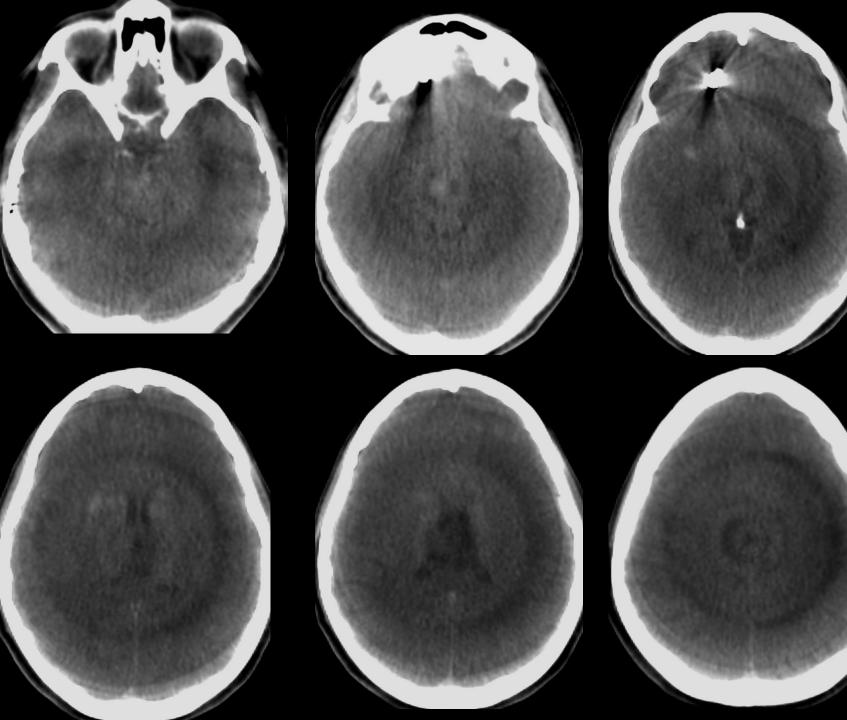




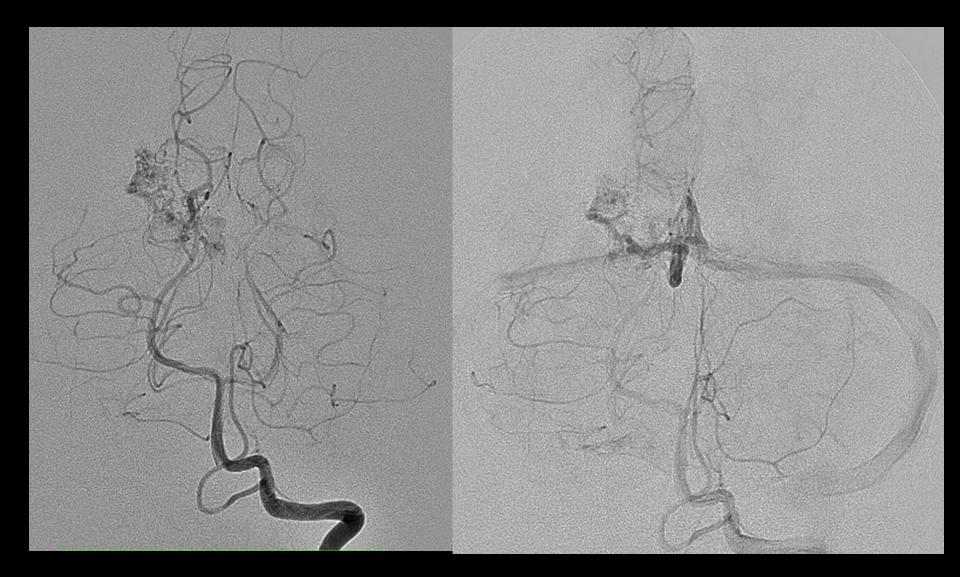


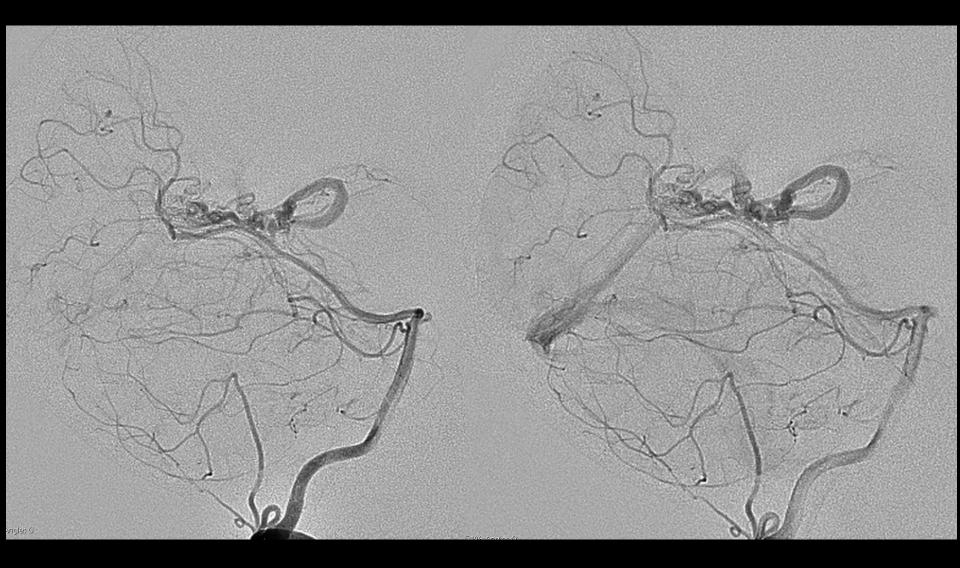




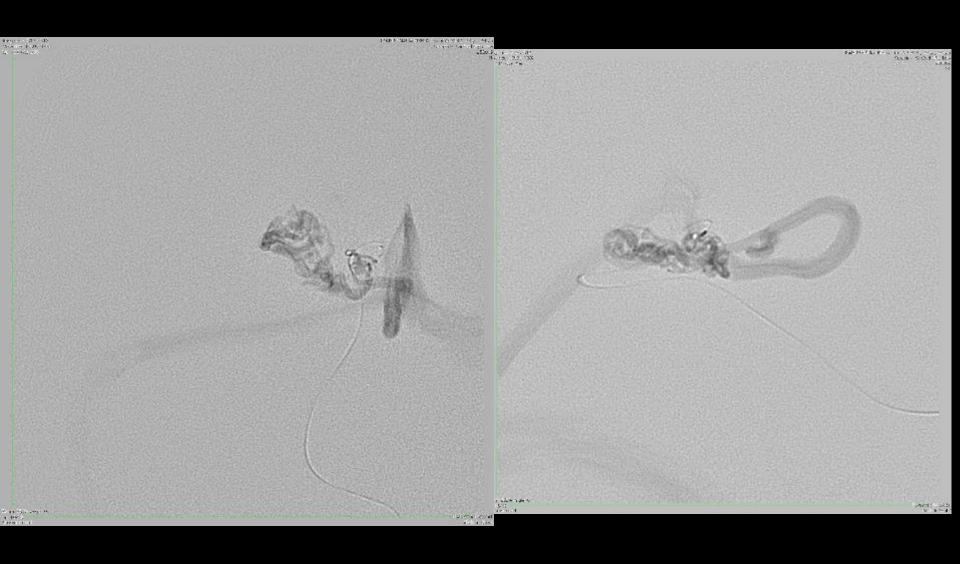


AD Pre Embol I 15.7.14





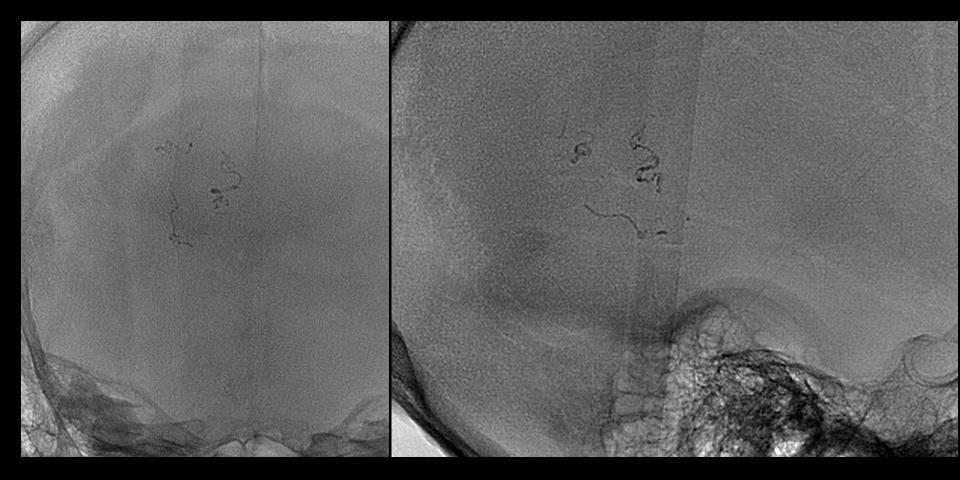


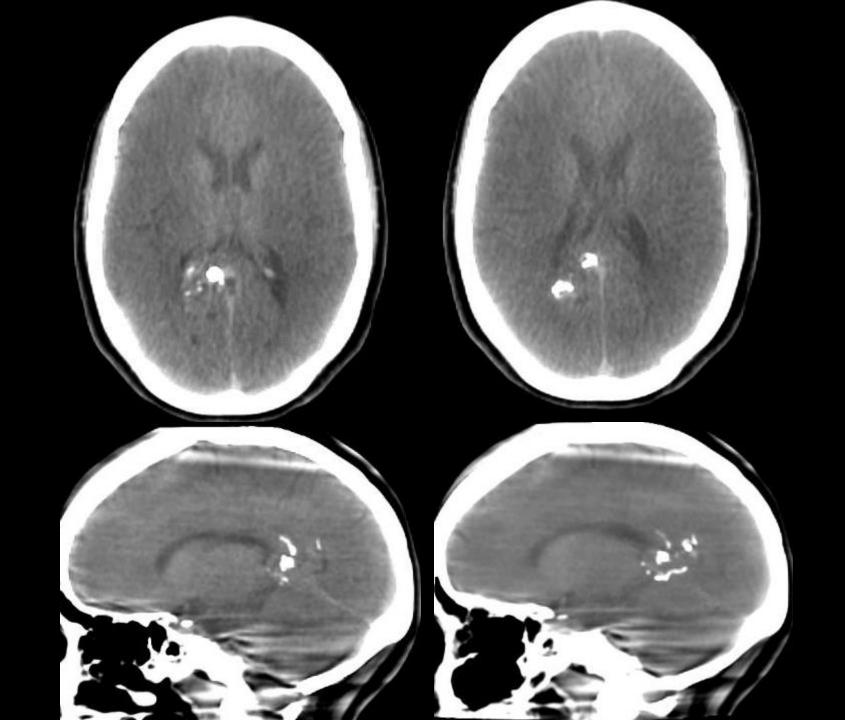


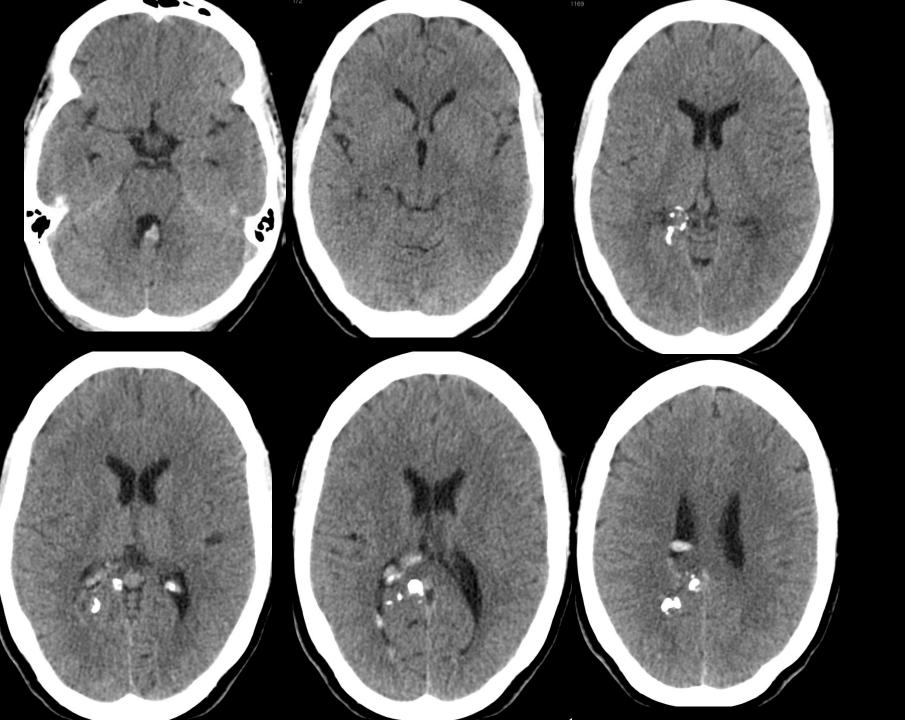
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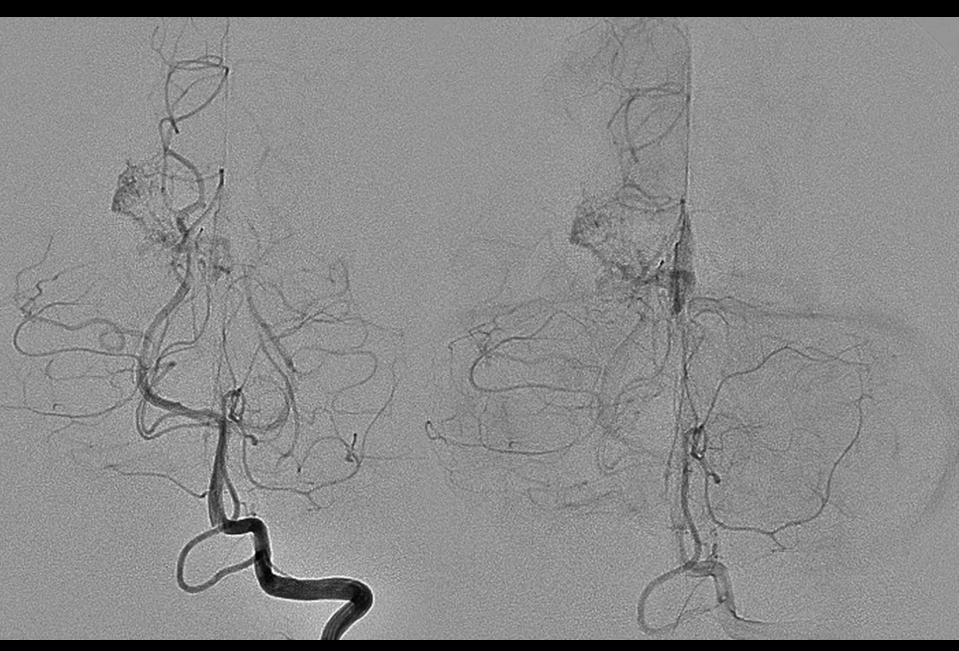
Post Intraart.



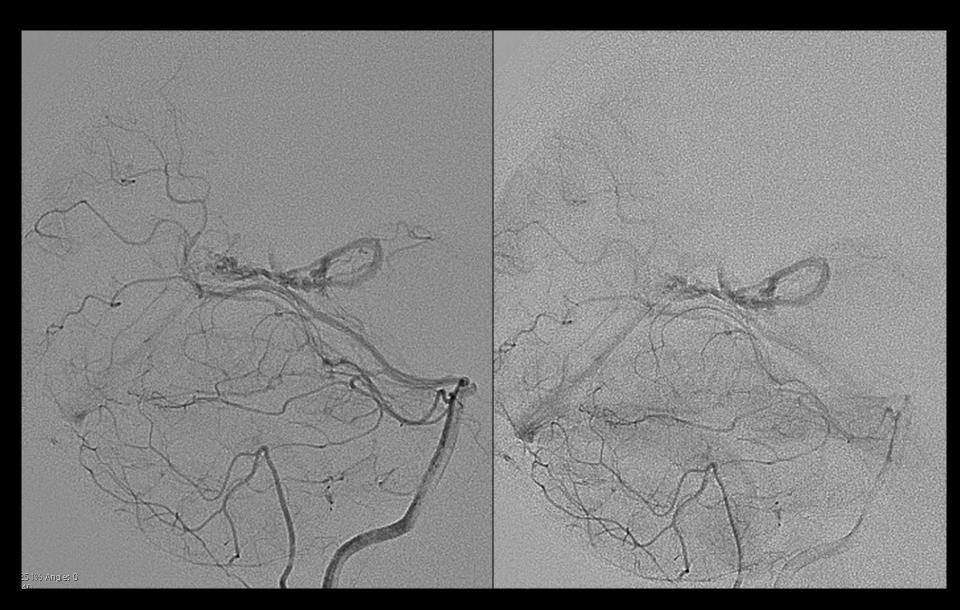


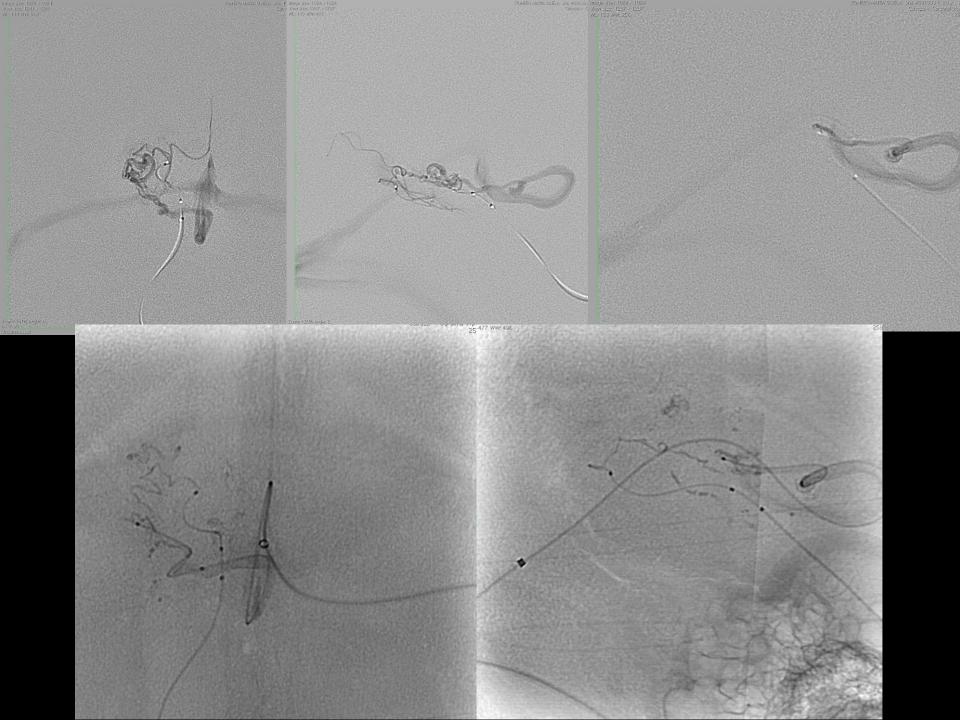


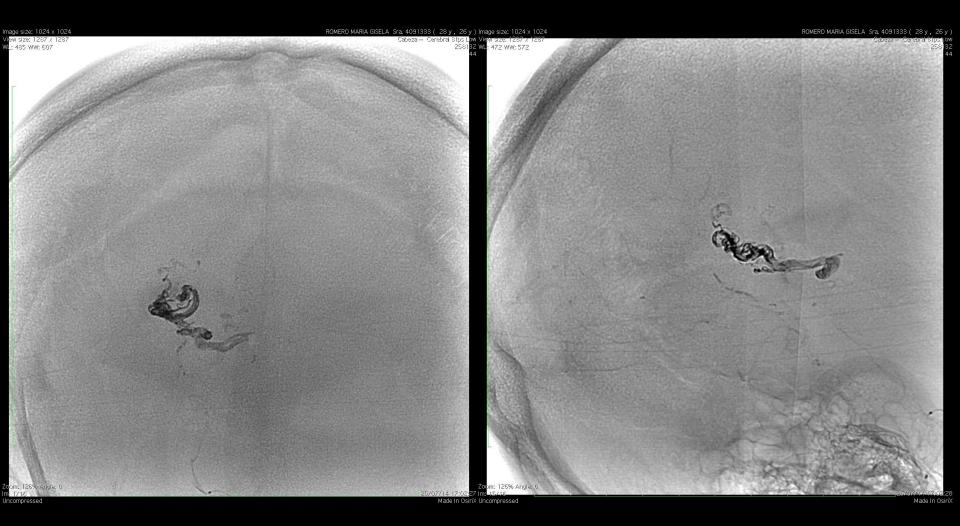
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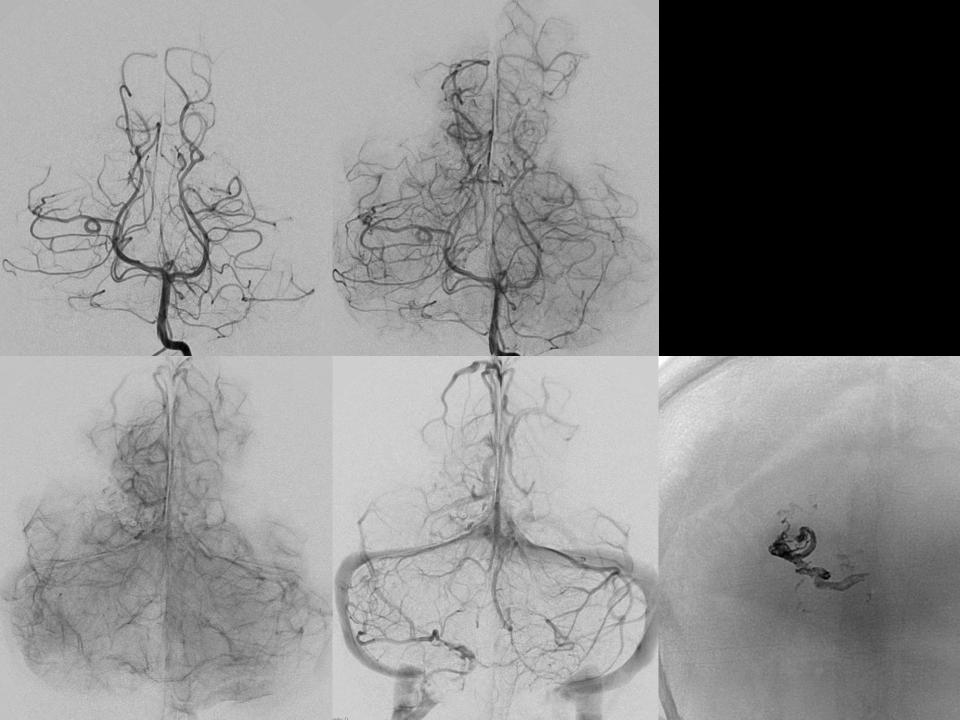


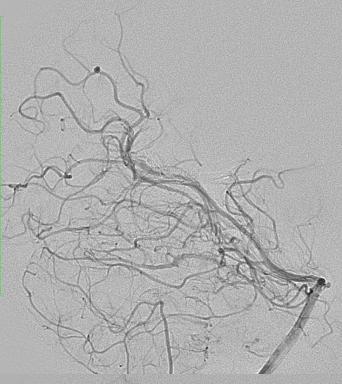
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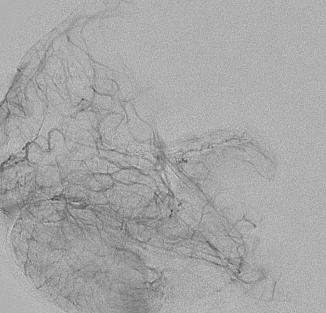


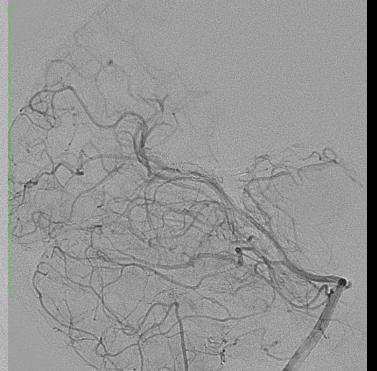


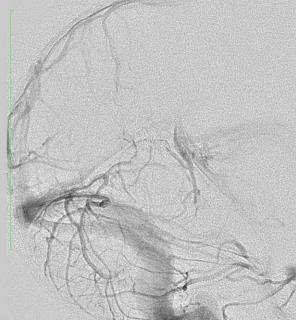


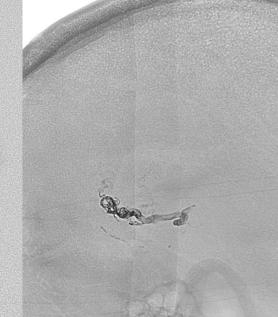


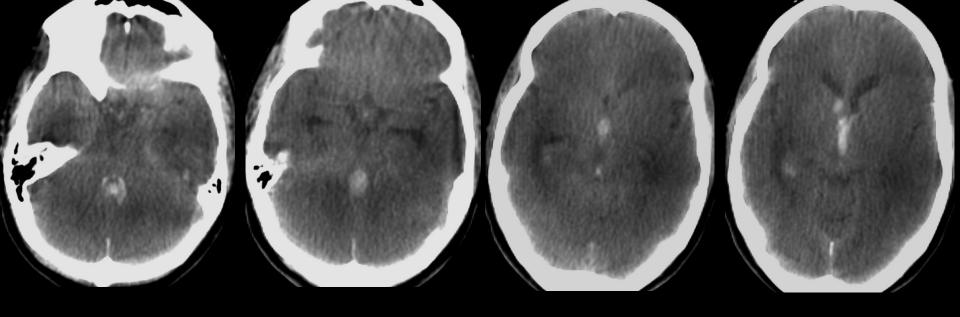


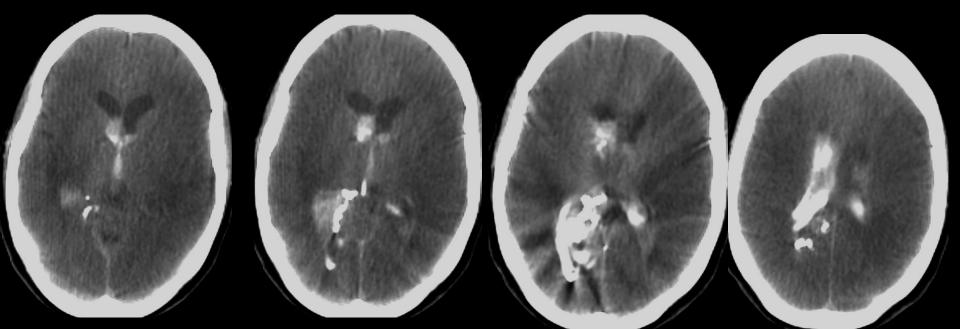






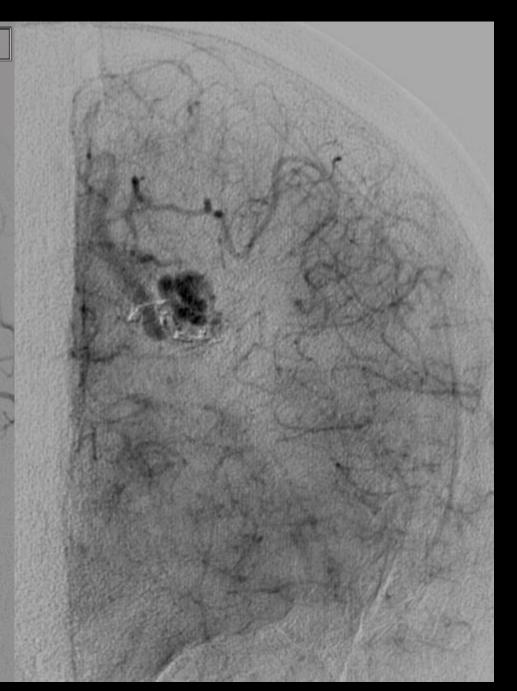


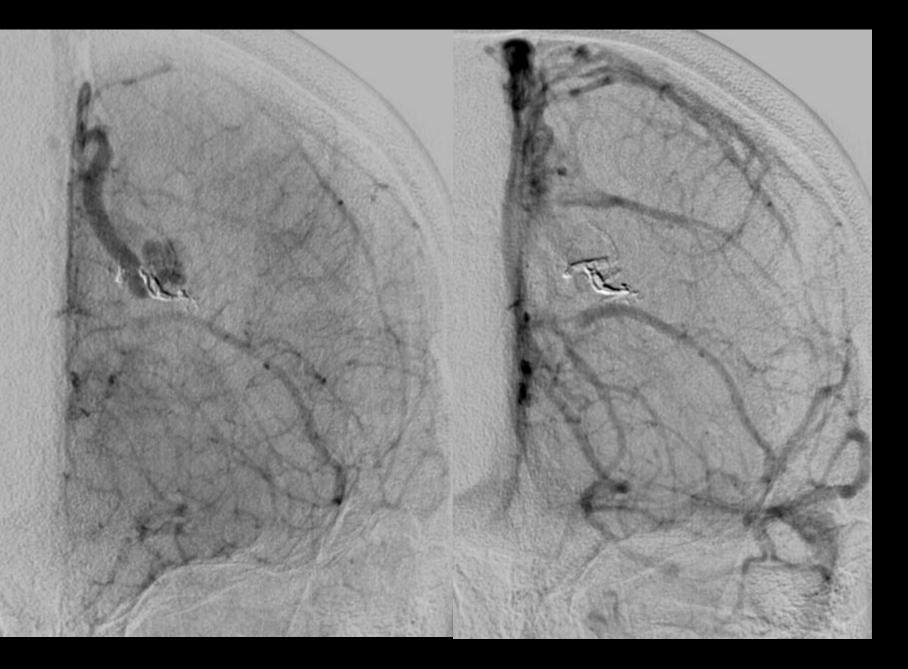




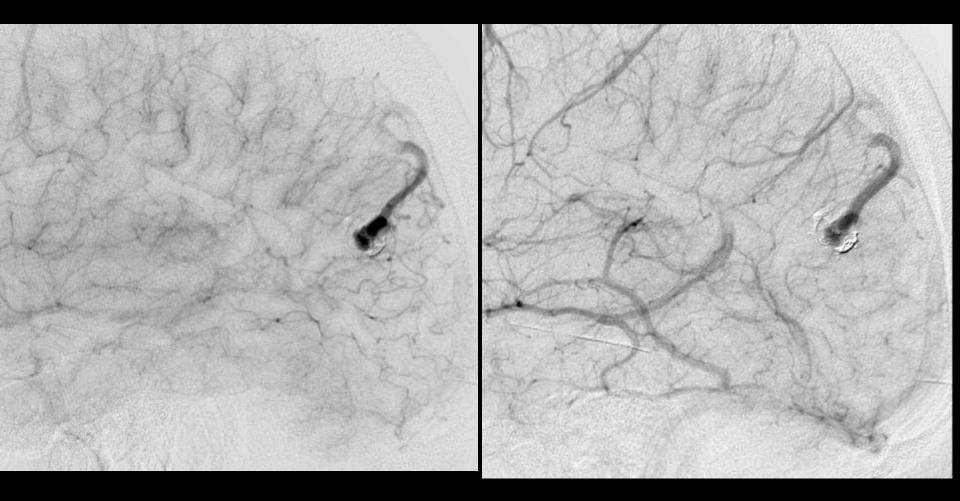
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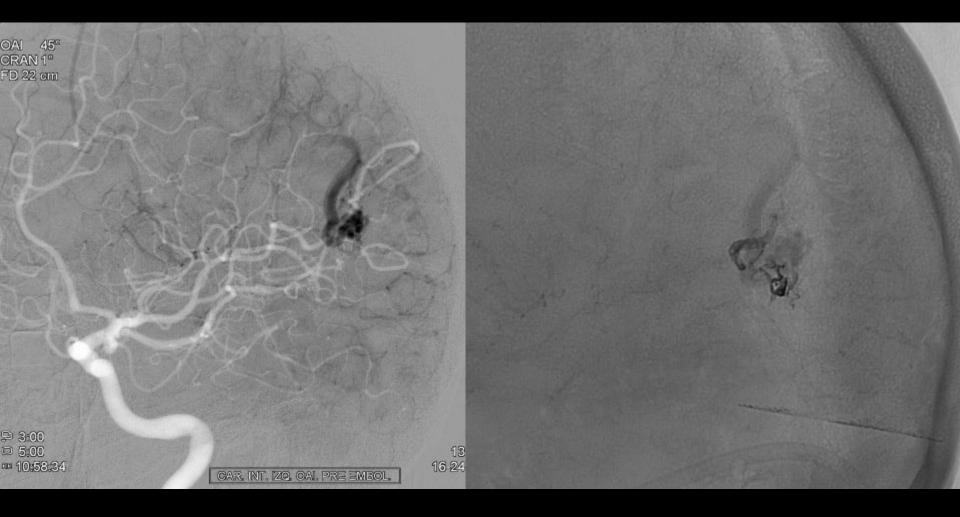
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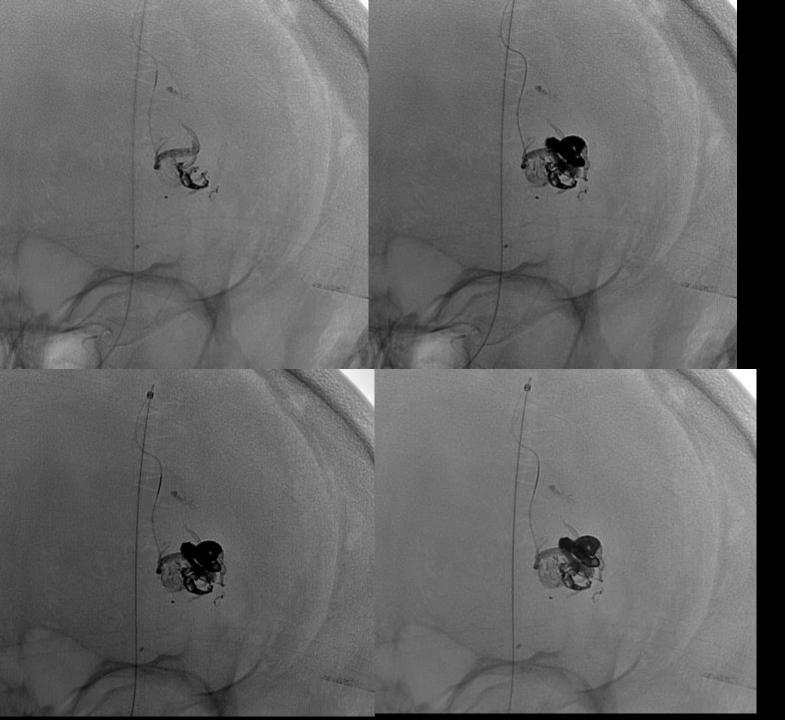


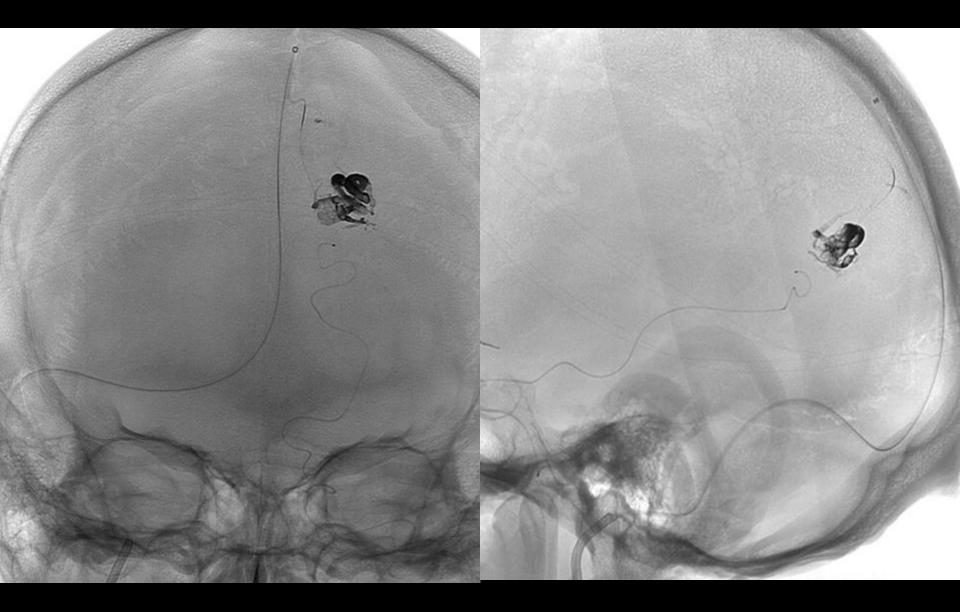


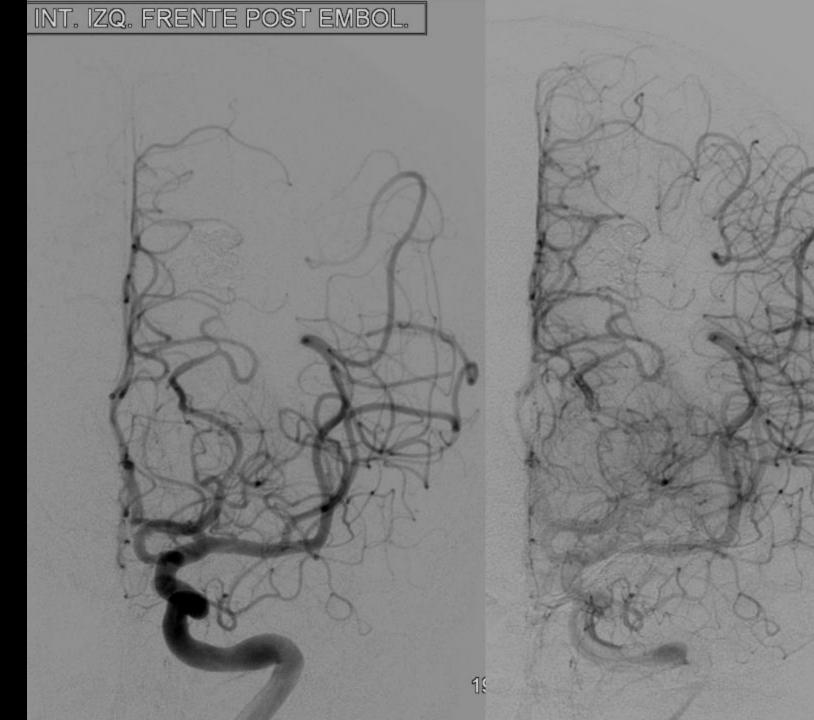




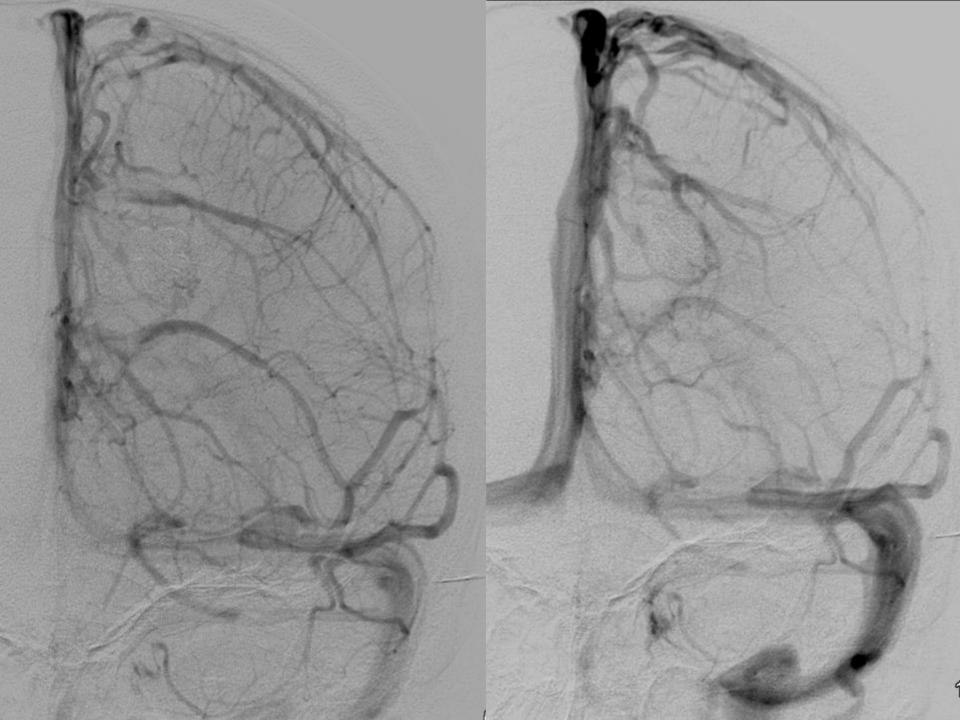


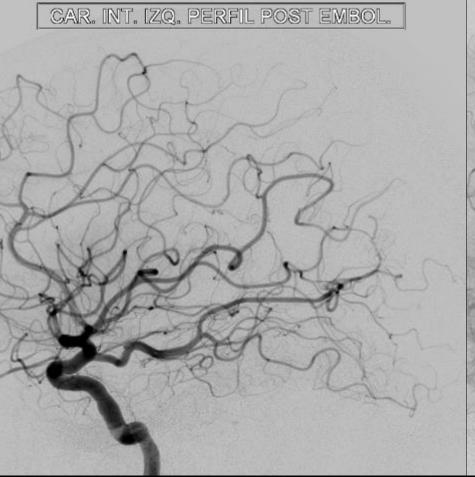


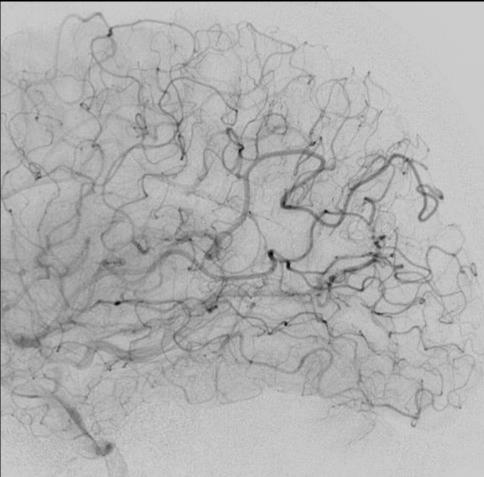


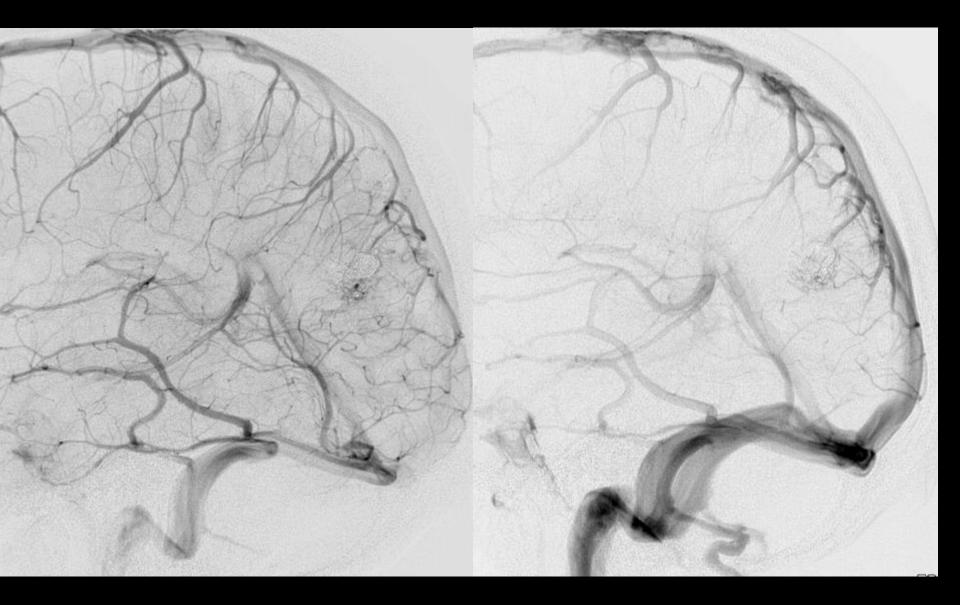




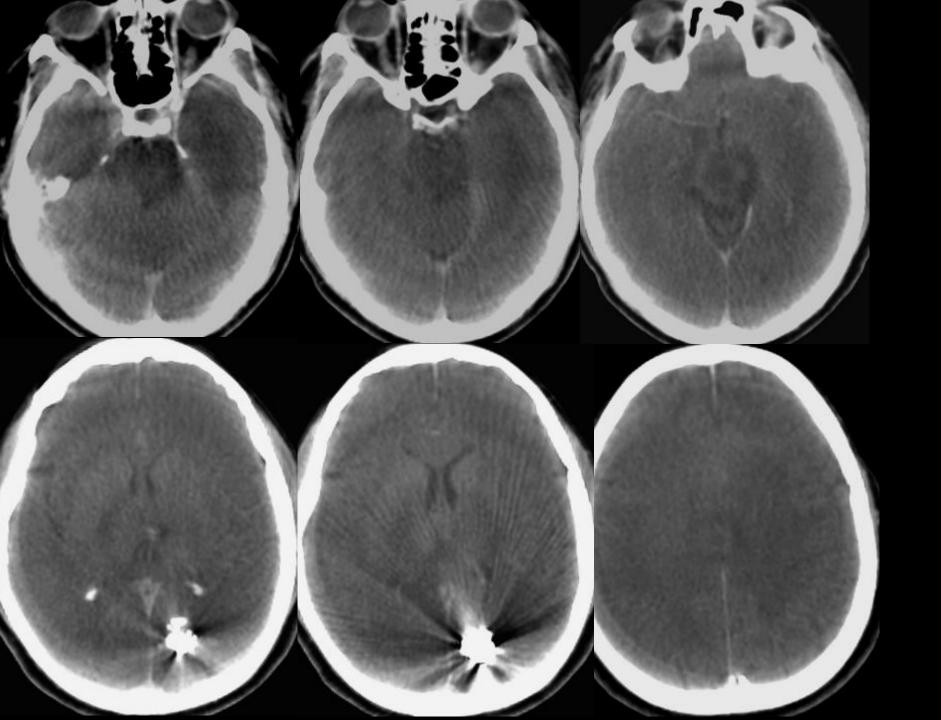


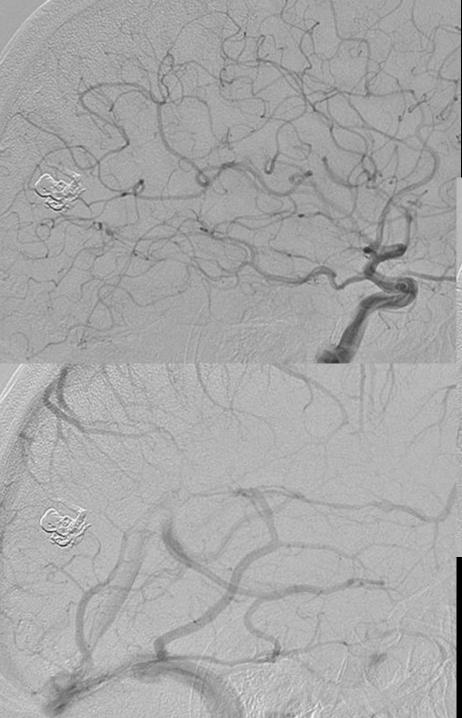




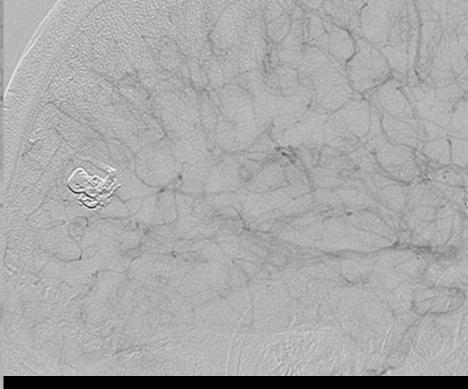


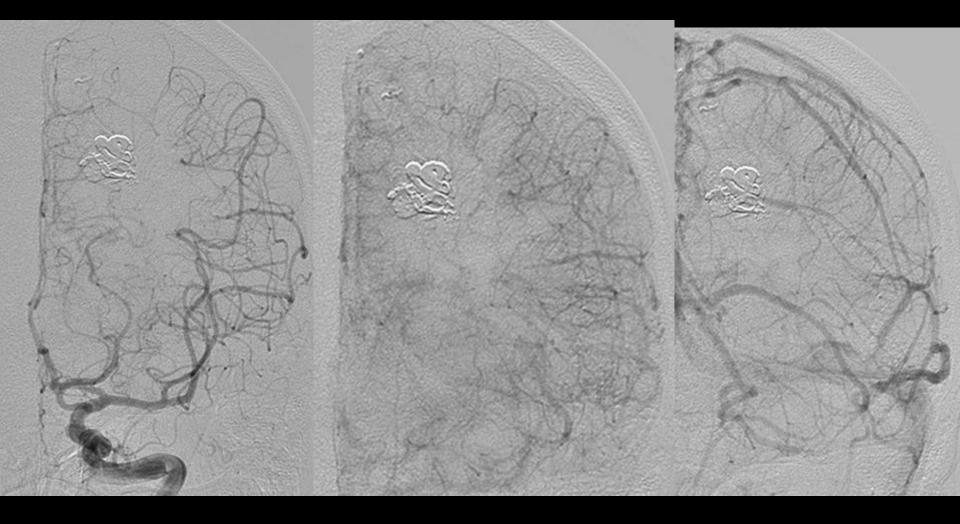






F/up 6 m





VENOUS OCCLUSION CONCEPT TO TREAT BRAIN AVM'S

- «Venous approach» is just the ability to treat a brain AVM by achieving necessarily an occlusion of the vein when it is is <u>impossible or unlikely through the artery</u>
- Occlusion of the nidus by <u>retrograde filling</u> from the vein
- <u>Stability</u> over time of nidal occlusion, requires occlusion of the veins
- Technically more <u>difficult</u>
- Not more dangerous than arterial approach when indications are strictly selected



- <u>Ruptured</u> AVM (ARUBA)
- No or too tiny or <u>dangerous arterial access</u> (perforators, eloquent branches...)
- Eloquent area / deep location = <u>no Surgery</u>
- Ruptured AVM = <u>no Radiosurgery</u>



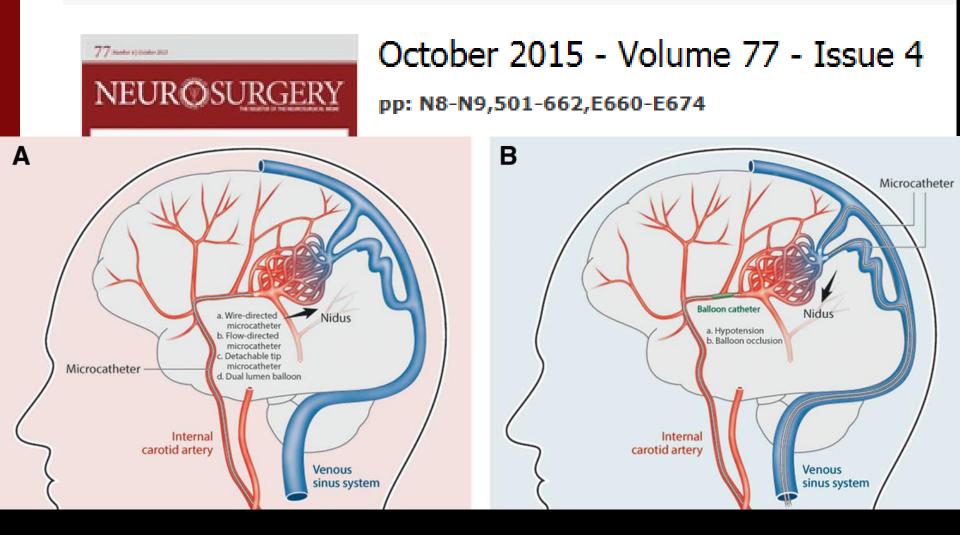
IF THE VEIN IS SINGLE and EXCLUSIVE

A SMALL AVM REMNANT WITH A DRAINING VEIN RARELY DISAPPEARS !!!

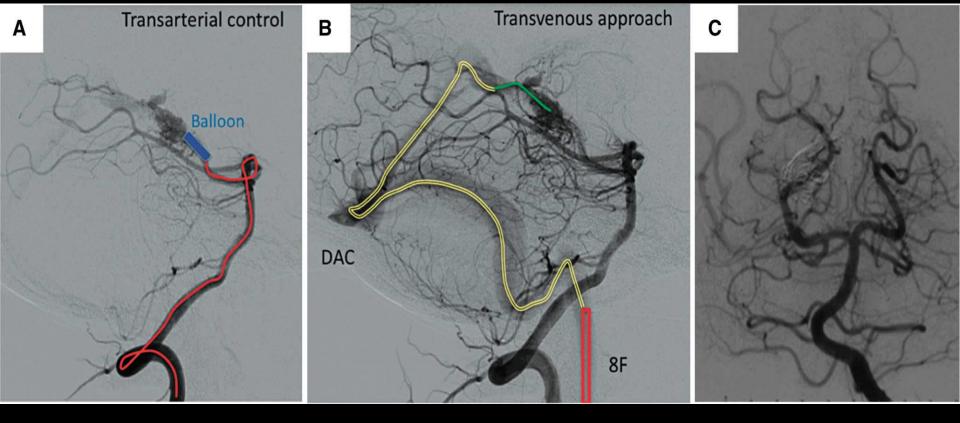
On the contrary THERE IS A HIGH RISK OF BLEEDING IF THE VEINS ARE OCCLUDED BUT NOT THE NIDUS !!!

> THERE IS NEVER ANY RECURRENCE IF THE VEINS ARE OCCLUDED

THE VEINS SHOULD BE OCCLUDED... AT THE VERY END OF THE EVT



Transvenous Approach to Intracranial Arteriovenous Malformations: Challenging the Axioms of Arteriovenous Malformation Therapy? Choudhri, Omar MD^{*}; Ivan, Michael E. MD[‡]; Lawton, Michael T. MD[‡]



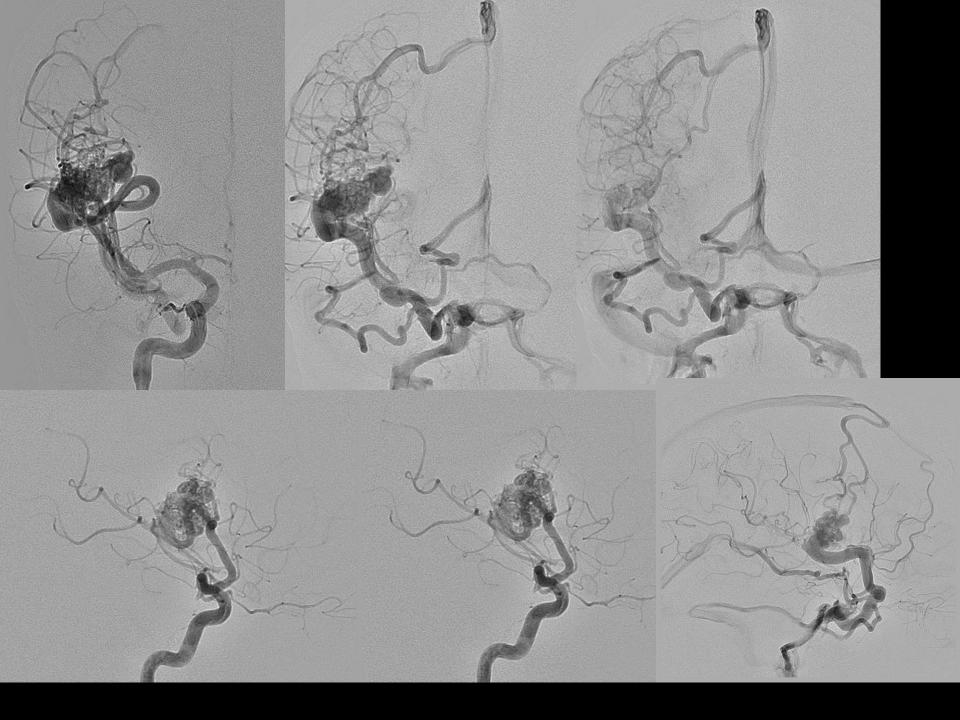
Adapted with permission from Pereira VM, et al. Transvenous embolization of a ruptured deep cerebral arteriovenous malformation. A technical note. Interv Neuroradiol. 2013;19(1):27-34).

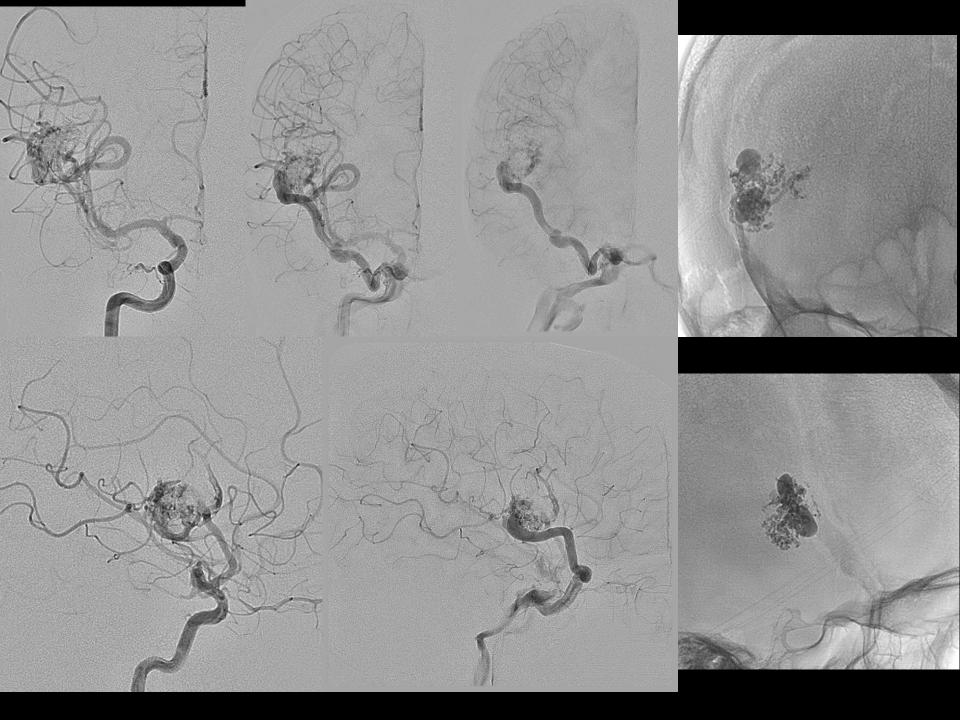
Case#	Author & Year	Patient Age/Sex	Location of AVM, Nidus Size	Transvenous Embolic Agent	Feeding Artery	
1	Benabu et al 2010 ⁶¹	13 M	Basal ganglia, thalamic	Coils	Insular perforators, lenticulostriate	
2	Nguyen et al 2010 ³⁹	50 M	Sylvian AVM $< 1 \text{ cm}$	Onyx	En passage AVM supply	
3	Kessler et al 2011 ⁶²	57 M	Right CP angle 1 cm	Onyx	SCA	
4		32 M	Basal ganglia 2 cm	Onyx	Lenticulostriate	
5		19 F	Right lateral ventricle 2 cm	Onyx	Anterior and posterior choroidal artery	
5		48 M	Frontal 5 cm	Onyx	MCA temporal branches	
7		53 F	Temporal 3.5 cm	Onyx	MCA temporal branches	
8	Consoli et al 2013 ⁶³	36 F	Paraventricular $<$ 3 cm	Onyx	AchoA, insular perforators, artery of splenium of CC	
9		23 F	Thalamomesencephalic <3 cm	Onyx	AchoA, thalamogeniculate perforators	
10		11 F	Pontocerebellar angle <3 cm	Onyx	AICA	
11		36 M	Paraventricular < 3 cm	Onyx	Posterior choroidal	
12		61 M	Medial temporopolar $<$ 3 cm	Onyx	AchoA, PCA and temporal branches, MCA perforators, Acc. meningeal artery	
13	Pereira et al 2013 ³⁸	31 M	Paraventricular 2 cm	Squid 18	Posterior choroidal feeders	
14	Martinez-Galdamez et al 2013 ⁶⁴	45 F	Subependymal 9 mm	Onyx	Anterior and posterior pericallosal arteries	

Case#	Draining Vein	Prior Hemorrhage	Prior Treatment	Outcome	Complications
1	Internal cerebral vein	No	Partial TA embo histoacryl	Only venous aneurysm coiled, obliterated	None
2	Vein of Labbé, transverse sinus	Yes	Failed arterial pedicle access	Angiographic cure	Arterial branch occlusion
3	Pontine vein, SPS	Yes	No	Angiographic cure	None
4	ICV	Yes	No	Angiographic cure	None
5	ICV, VOG, SS	Yes	No	Ongoing	None
6	VOL	No	TA embo	Angiographic cure	None
7	Lateral thalamic vein, ICV, SS	Yes	XRT and transarterial embo.	Angiographic cure	None
8	Deep, single ICV	Yes	No	Angiographic cure	None
9	Deep, single BVOR	Yes	No	Angiographic cure	None
10	Deep, single cortical ectatic cerebellar vein	Yes	Combined, Glubran used TA	Angiographic cure	None
11	Deep, single BVOR	Yes	Combined, Onyx used TA and TV	Angiographic cure	None
12	Deep (single) BVOR and superficial (single)VOL	Yes	Combined Onyx used TA and TV; prior subtotal TA embo & XRT	Angiographic cure	None
13	ICV, VOG, SS	Yes	No	Angiographic cure	None
14	Single deep	Yes imes 2	XRT after initial hemorrhage	Angiographic cure	None

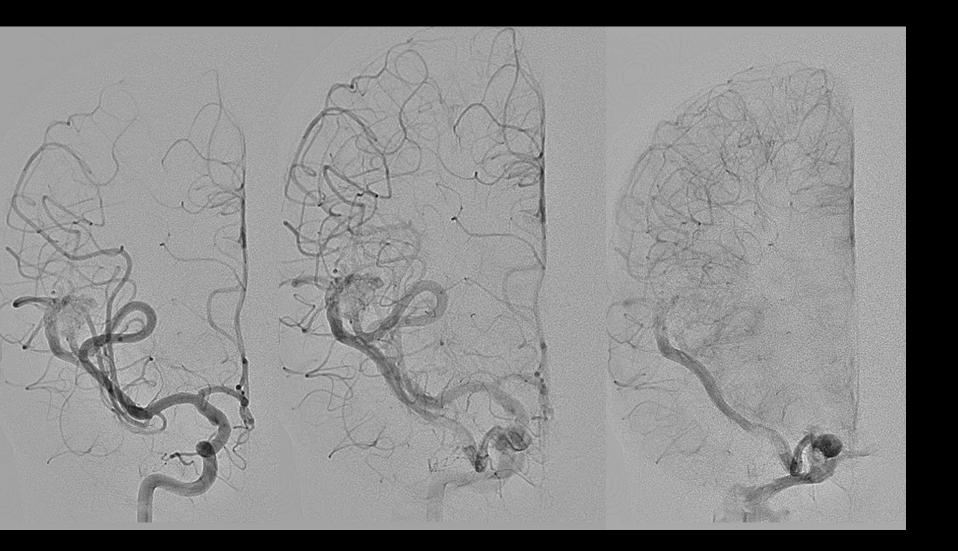
^aAchoA, anterior choroidal artery; AICA, anterior-inferior cerebellar artery; AVM, arteriovenous malformation; BVOR, basal vein of Rosenthal; CC, corpus callosum; CP, cerebellopontine; ICV, internal cerebral vein; MCA, middle cerebral artery; PCA, posterior cerebral artery; SCA, superior cerebellar artery; SPS, superior petrosal sinus; SS, straight sinus; TA, transarterial; TV, transvenous; VOG, vein of Galen; VOL, vein of Labbé; XRT, radiation. VENOUS OCCLUSION CONCEPT TO TREAT BRAIN AVM'S

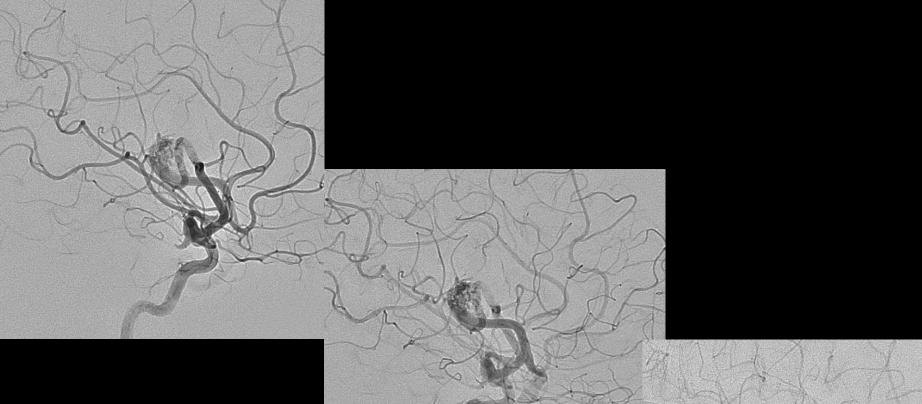
CAN WE EXPECT MORE INDICATIONS IN THE FUTURE ?

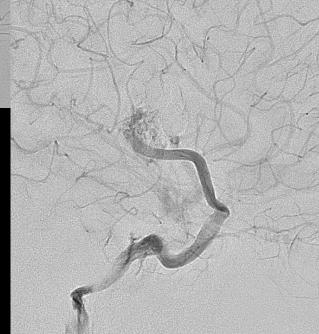


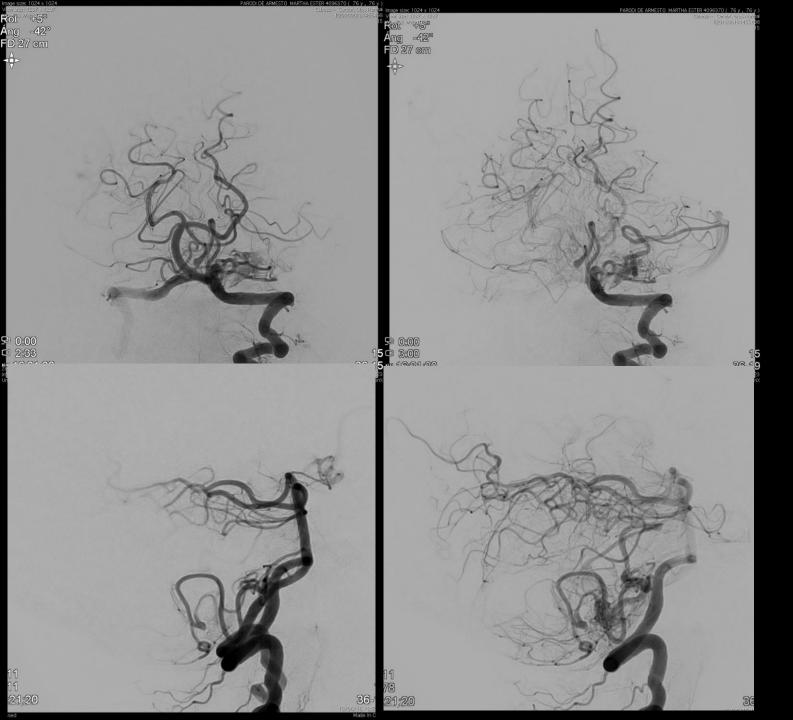


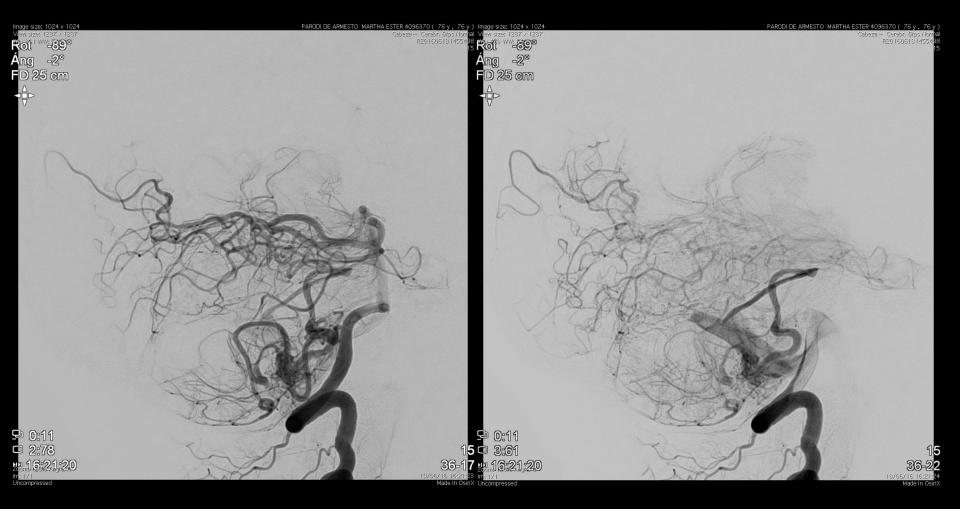
Post Embol

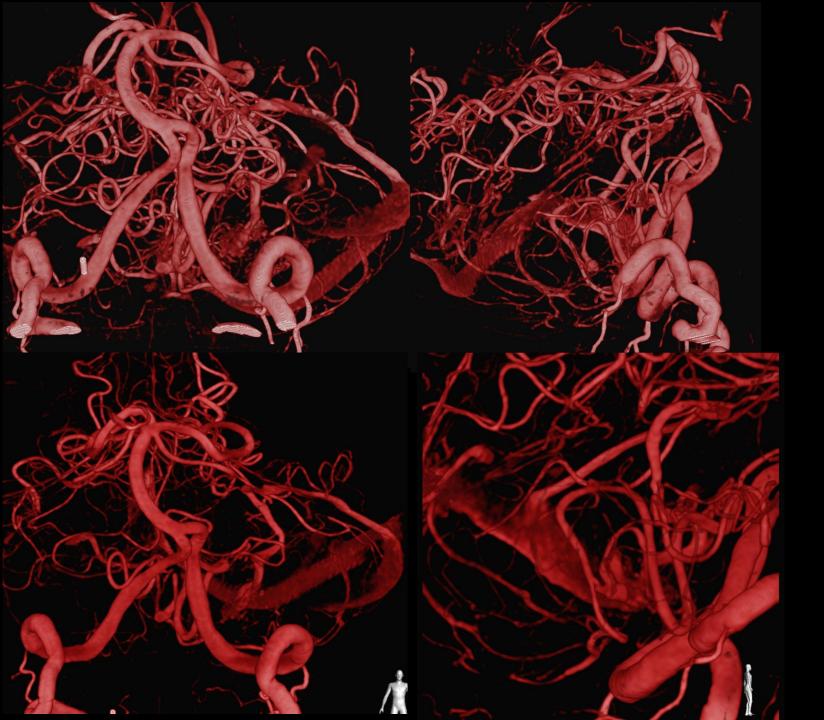


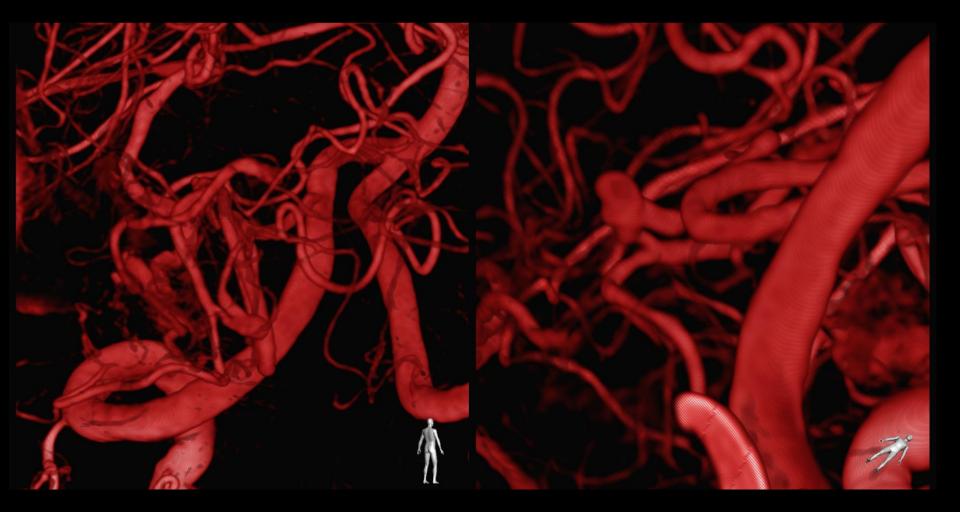












PICA izq.

