OC3.11
Superficial Facial High Flow Vascular Malformations Treated by Onyx Embolization: Is There a Need for Surgery after Percutaneous Occlusion

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Background: Arteriovenous malformations (AVMs) and fistulas (AVFs) are rare vascular disorders, in which embolization is the first line treatment frequently associated to an adjunctive surgery for superficial and facial localizations. The aim of this study was to report our experience in embolization of high flow peripheral AVMs with onyx. Method(s): 5 women and 4 men were treated by percutaneous embolization with onyx, in our institute from January 2016 to June 2017 for superficial facial high flow vascular malformation. 3 patients were treated for acute bleeding and 6 patients for esthetic purpose. Patients were followed at 1, 3 and 12 months. Clinically symptoms, bleeding and esthetic improvement were assessed. Result(s): During this period we have embozilized in our department 1 AVFs (Houdart type I) and 8 AVMs: 6 type ii and 2 type III (Houdart classification). Complete occlusion of the malformation in one session was achieved in 5 patients, and 1 patient needed a second session. 2 patients suffered from bruits which had totally disappeared immediately after embolization. Bleeding was controlled in all patients, and esthetic improvement was achieved at one month in 3 patients (labial AVM), and the 3 other at 3 months. None of our patients underwent surgery after embolization. No major complications were recorded. Conclusion(s): Onyx embolization for superficial facial high flow malformation is an effective and safe therapy, could be an option for first and only line treatment in non-complex lesions.

OC3.12
Surfacер® Inside-Out® Access Catheter System: Setting Back the Clock for Dialysis Patients?

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Background: Central venous occlusion is a serious cause of patient morbidity in hemodialysis patients which limits formation of upper extremity vascular access. The Surfacер® Inside-Out® Access Catheter System (Merit Medical, USA) is a device that aims to restore access to right atrium through occluded central veins. We review the first five patients treated with Surfacер® in GCC. Method(s): All patients were approved by a multidisciplinary team. Utilizing right femoral vein approach, a 10 French sheath was advanced to the occlusion in SVC or right innominate vein (RIV) under fluoroscopy. The Surfacер® Catheter was advanced through the occlusion and the needle guidewire was externalized in the right supracavicular region. A peel-away sheath was pulled into the central venous system over the externalized guidewire as the Surfacер device was retracted. Next, a tunnelled hemodialysis catheter was placed through the peel-away sheath into the SVC. Result(s): Inclusion criteria were RIV or SVC occlusion with patent right femoral and iliac veins. Patients with active infection or bleeding diathesis were excluded. All patients had history of multiple failed AV accesses and failed attempts at endovascular recanalization of the occlusion using conventional techniques. All had RIV occlusion and one additionally had a left innominate vein and superior vena cava occlusion. Technical success rate was 100%. One patient had minor post-procedure bleeding at the catheter site that stopped after suturing. The tunneled catheter was converted to a HeRO Graft® (Merit Medical, USA) in two patients, after 10 and 188 days. In the remaining patients, their original catheter remained functional 220 days post-procedure. Conclusion(s): The Surfacер® Inside-Out® Access Catheter System allows access into the right atrium through occluded central veins to facilitate creation of long term arteriovenous access or convert femoral to jugular access and maintain viability of secondary veins.

OC3.13
Percutaneous Retrograde Access for Recanalization of Occluded Arteries in Thromboangiitis Obliterans (Buerger’s Disease)

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Background: Thromboangiitis obliterans (TAO) or Buerger’s disease is a non-atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease, which affects mainly young male smokers before the age of 45, especially in low socioeconomic regions. The aim of the...