



**11-12
SEPT.
2025**

- Radiologie Interventionnelle
- Chirurgie Vasculaire
- Chirurgie cardio-vasculaire et thoracique
- Médecine vasculaire

PALAIS DU PHARO
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Embolisation préventives mésentérique inférieure et lombaire jusqu'où faut-il aller ?

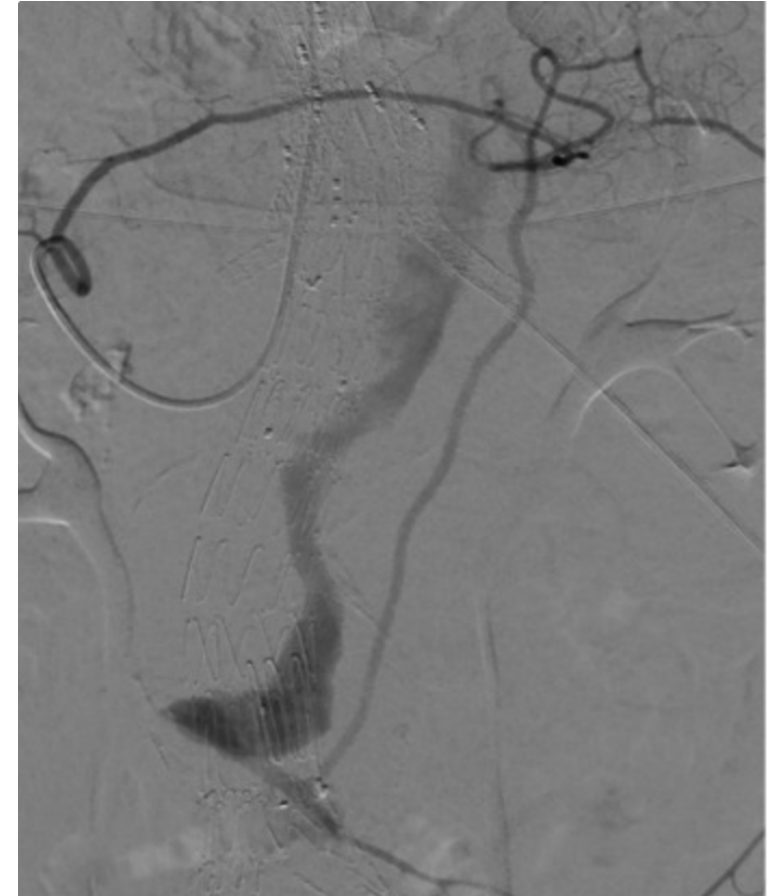
Salma EL BATTI, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, APHPcentre Paris



Danger of type II endoleaks after EVAR ?

50% of all endoleaks
90% will resolve spontaneously
Independent factor of sac growth

<1 % risk of rupture
Rupture can occur without evidence of sac growth



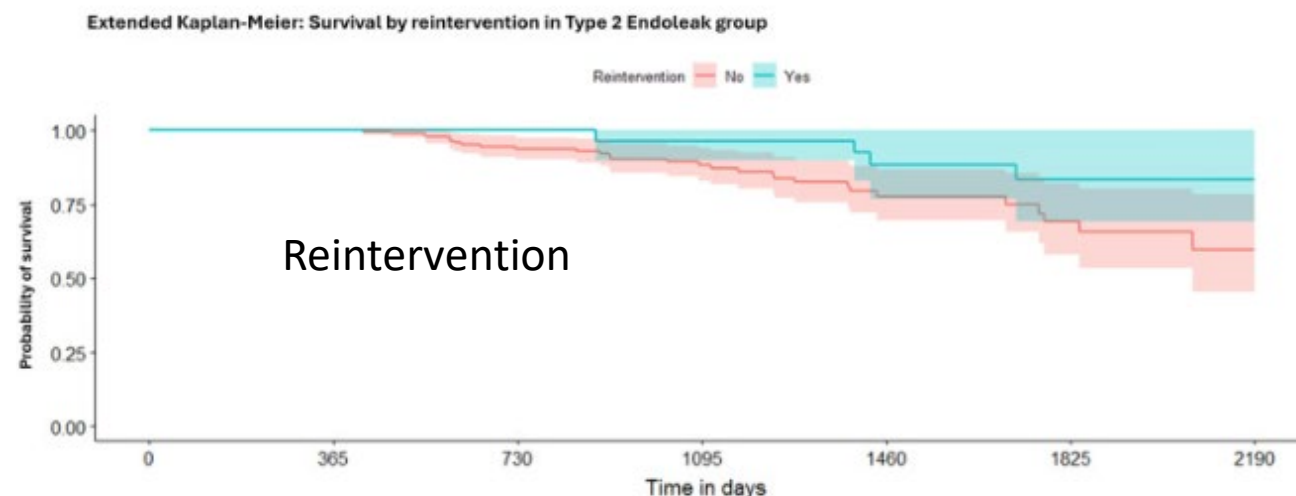
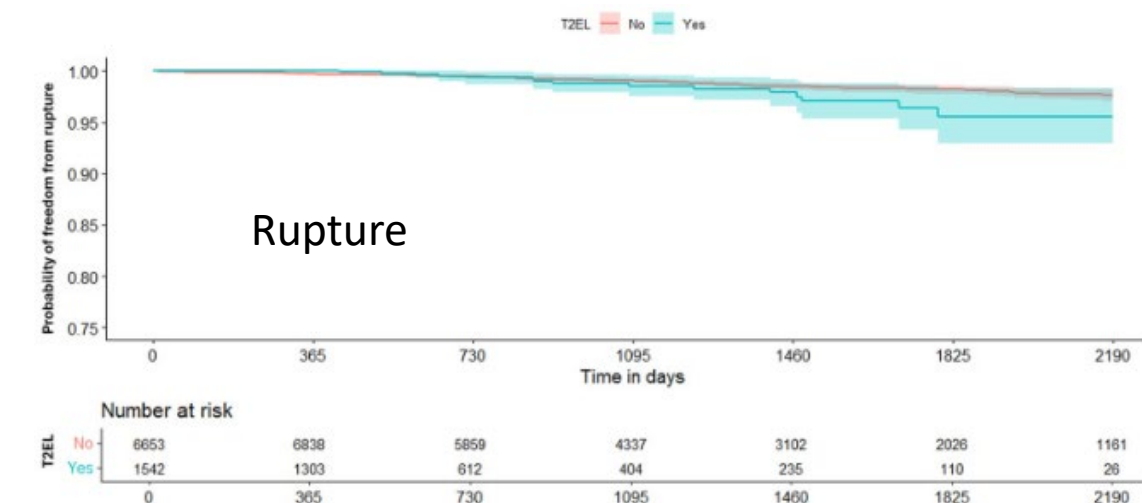
*Endovascular aortic repair of **endoleaks** : Diagnosis, treatment, and outcomes. Hauck SR et al. Radiologie (Heidelb). 2022*

Outcomes associated with type II endoleaks after infrarenal endovascular aneurysm repair in the Vascular Quality Initiative linked to Medicare claims



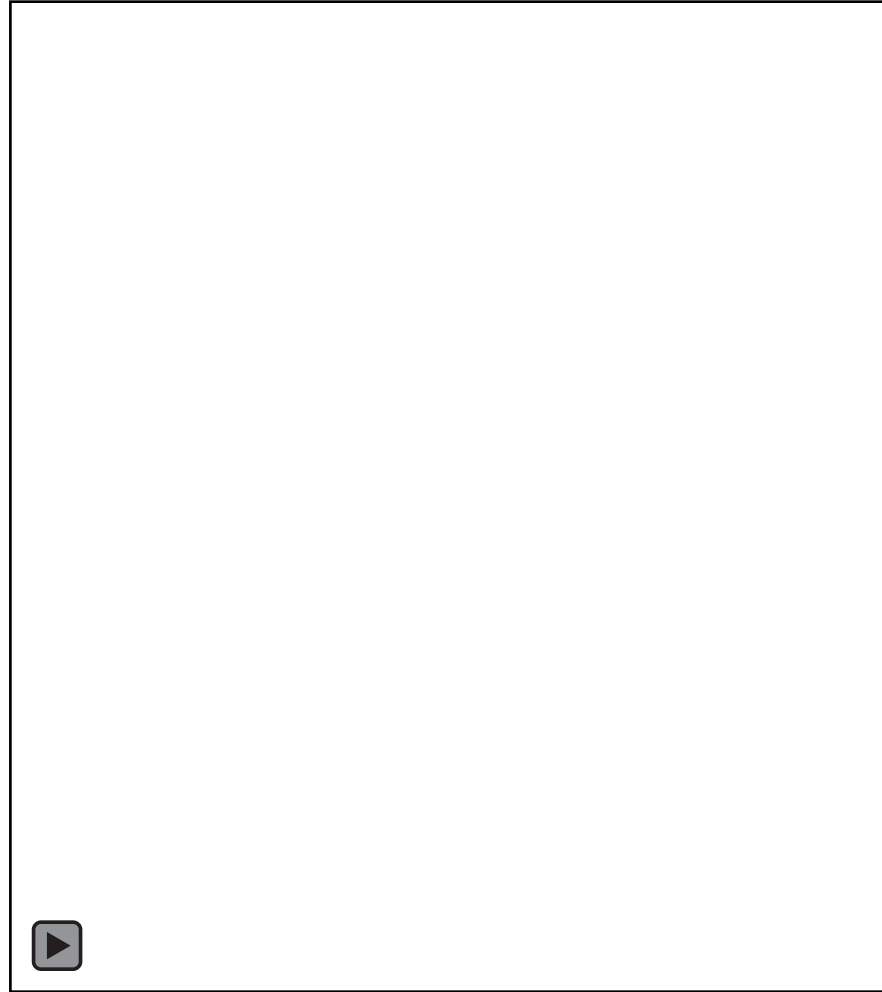
Presented at the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Vascular Surgical Society, Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 2024.

Venkata Vineeth Vaddavalli MBBS ^a, Xinyan Zheng MS ^b, Jialin Mao MD, PhD ^b,
Bernardo C. Mendes MD ^a, Salvatore T. Scali MD ^c, Randall R. DeMartino MD, MS ^a  



8195 pts / 5 ans

Conversion pour Endofuite de Type 2?



Embolisation préventives ?

Techniques d'embolisation



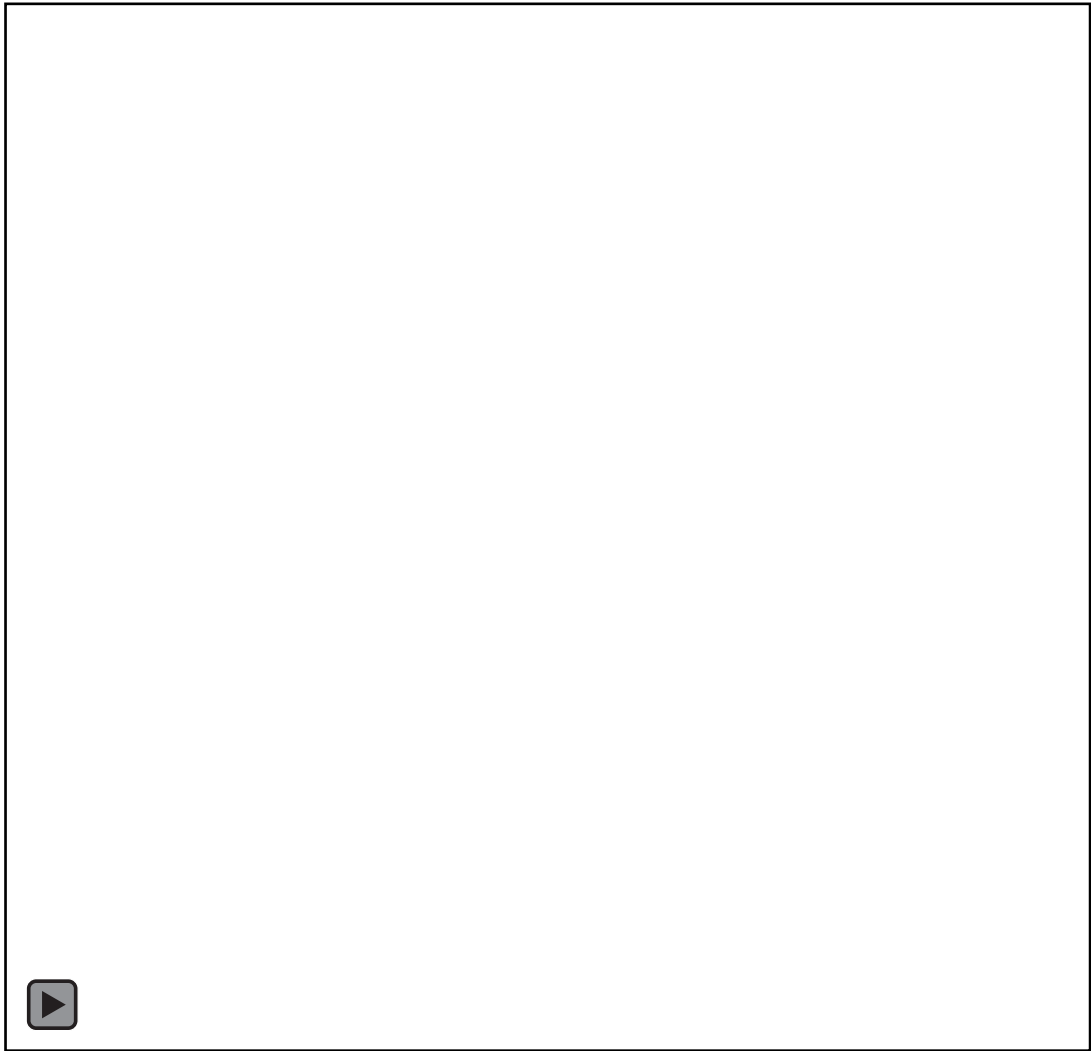
+/- Fibrine, Glue ..

70 à 100% succès
Entre 15-30 min
Coût / Temps
Incidences latérales

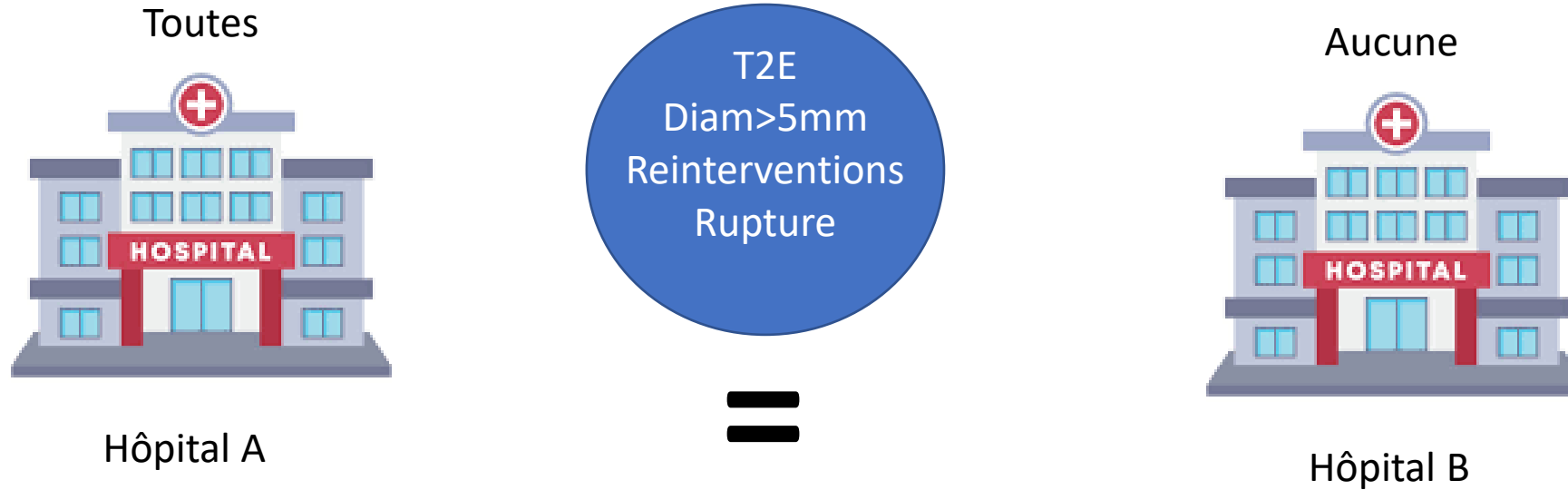


Table. Radiation data among four groups of patients

	G0 (no PE or SI) (n = 36)	G1 (PE only) (n = 44)	P Value
Total fluoroscopy time, minutes	33.7 ± 22.1	61.4 ± 23.0	.0001
Total DAP, μGym^2	16408.4 ± 13651.6	42093.8 ± 28063.6	.0001
Total rad dose, mGy	943.4 ± 1310.0	2614.8 ± 2047.1	.0001



Emboliser toutes les AMI?



732 pts



Routine Inferior Mesenteric Artery Embolisation is Unnecessary Before Endovascular Aneurysm Repair

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Velipekka Suominen ^{a,†}, Maarit Venermo ^{b,†}

^a Centre for Vascular Surgery and Interventional Radiology, Tampere University Hospital, and Tampere University, Faculty of Medicine and Life Sciences, Tampere, Finland

^b Department of Vascular Surgery, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland

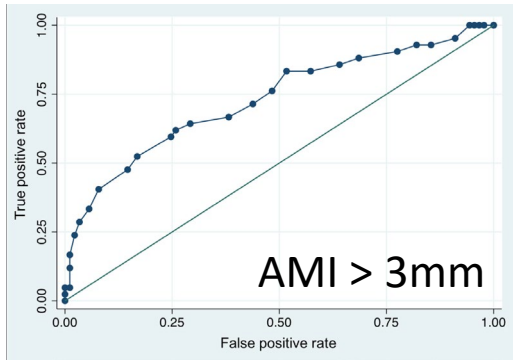
Identification of Anatomical Risk Factors for Type II Endoleak to Guide Selective Inferior Mesenteric Artery Embolization

Samura et al. Ann Vasc Surg 2018

Quelles artères impliquées dans les T2E?



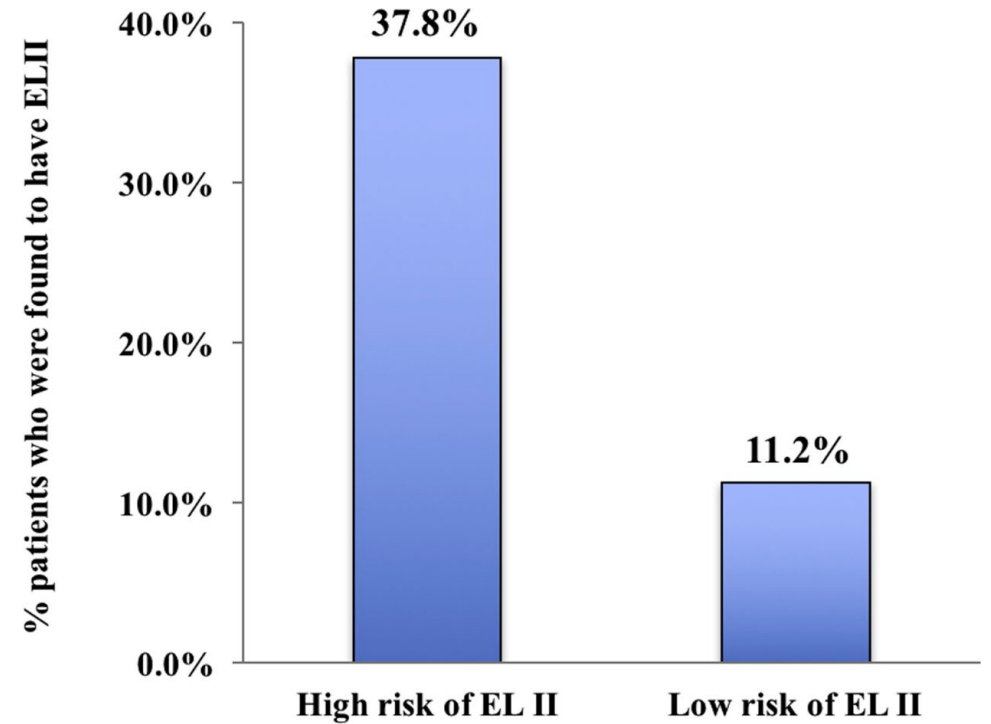
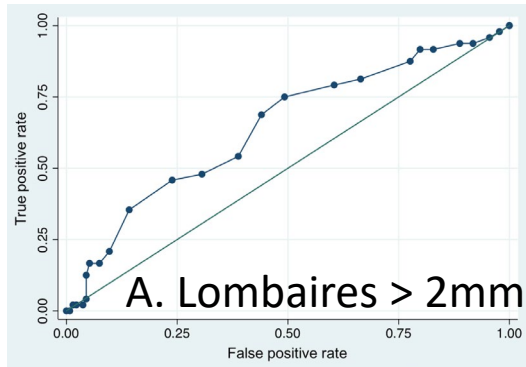
192 pts / 42 Type II persistantes



AMI > 3mm

A.Lombaires > 2mm

An. Aorto Iliaque



Endovascular Aneurysm Repair With Inferior Mesenteric Artery Embolization for Preventing Type II Endoleak A Prospective Randomized Controlled Trial

Samura et al. Ann Surg 2020



Monocentric RCT 106 pts / 2 ans

Primary Outcome: T2E

T2E (21,7% vs 47,1%)
Augmentation diam > 2

Temps d'intervention
Temps de scopie
Contrast
Coût

Réinterventions :
Pas de différences

AMI > 3mm

A.Lombaires> 2mm

An. Aorto Iliaque

Variables	Embolization (n = 46)	Nonembolization (n = 51)	P
Follow-up periods, mo	23.9 ± 10.9	23.2 ± 11.0	0.76
Presence of T2EL	10 (21.7%)	24 (47.1%)	0.009
Source of T2EL (% in T2EL presence)			
IMA	0	3 (12.5%)	
LAs	11 (100%)	12 (50.0%)	
IMA + LAs	0	6 (25.0%)	
Others (MSA, LAs + MSA or ARA)	0	3 (12.5%)	
Aneurysmal diameter change, mm	−6.3 ± 7.5	−2.9 ± 6.7	0.021
Aneurysmal growth ≥2 mm related to T2EL	1 (2.2%)	9 (17.6%)	0.017
Source of T2EL (% in related to T2EL)			
IMA, IMA + LAs	0	8 (88.9%)	
Others	1 (100%)	1 (22.2%)	
Secondary intervention	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.0%)	1.00
Related to T2EL	0	0	

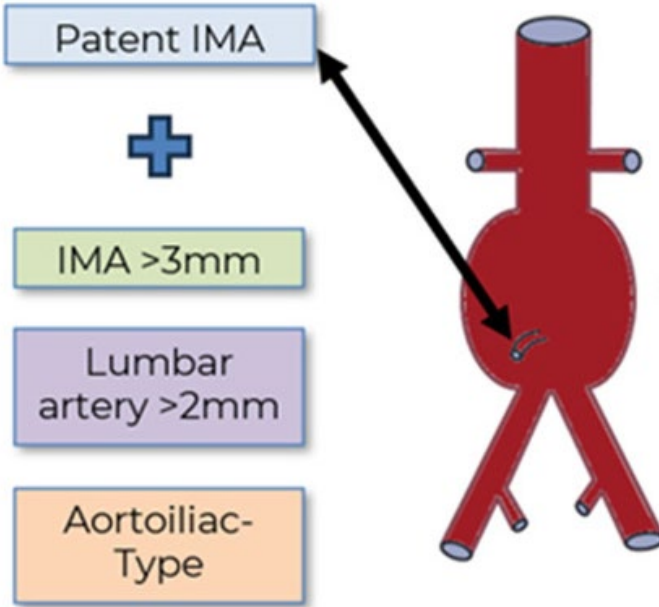
Five-year follow-up of randomized clinical trial for pre-emptive inferior mesenteric artery embolization during endovascular aneurysm repair

Takeuchi et al. JVS 2024

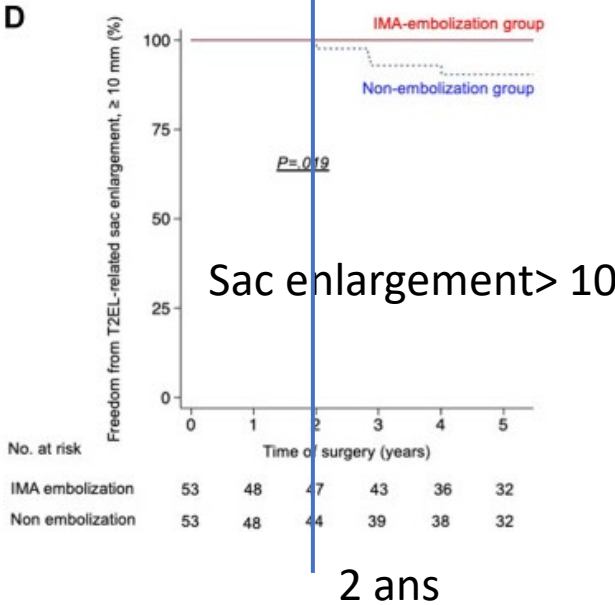
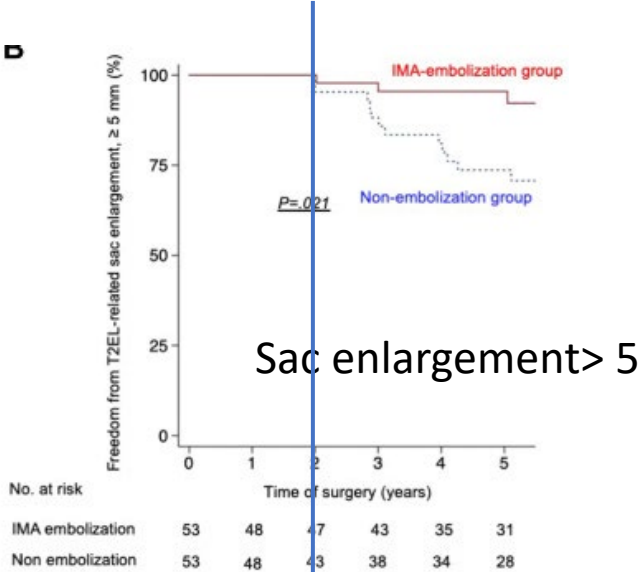
Monocentric RCT, 106 pt

Primary Outcome : T2E

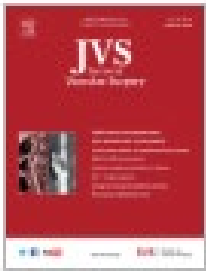
Inclusion for high risk
Type II endoleak



T2E
(28% vs 54%, p=.006)



Réinterventions :
Pas de différences



Multicentre Randomised Controlled Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy of Pre-emptive Inferior Mesenteric Artery Embolisation during Endovascular Aortic Aneurysm Repair on Aneurysm Sac Change.

Ichihashi et al. EJVES 2025

Multicentric RCT 140 pts/ 2 ans

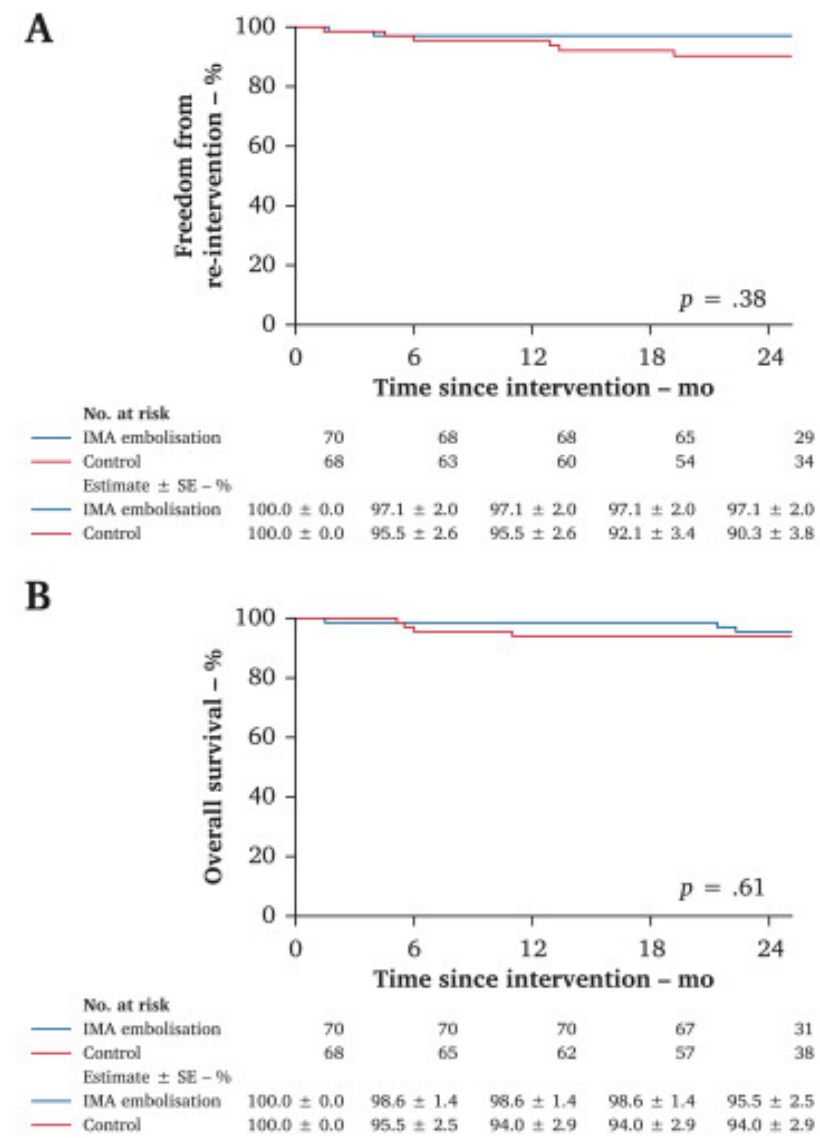
Primary outcome : Volume 12 months

AMI > 2.5 mm

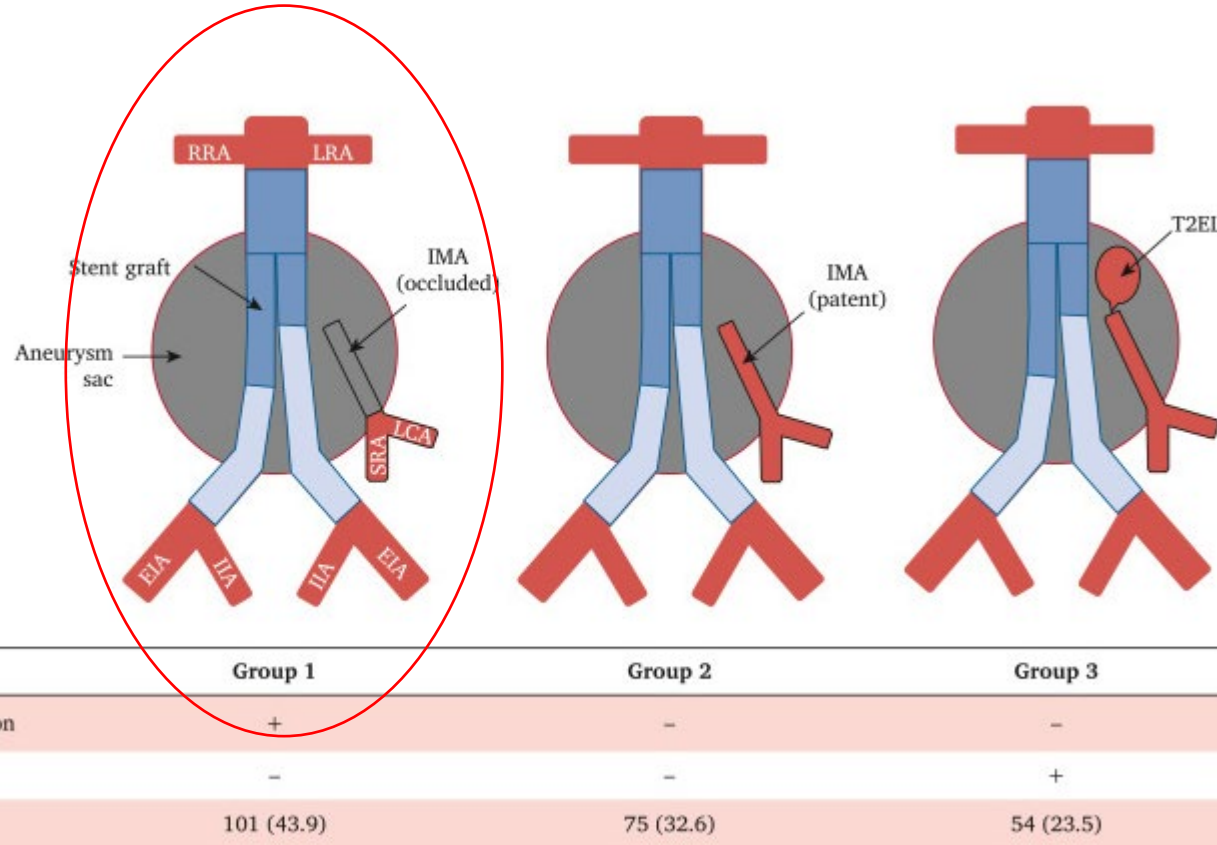
Crit Anat stricts EVAR

Pas de différences :
Volume
Diamètre
T2E

Réinterventions :
Pas de différences



Selection des patients ?



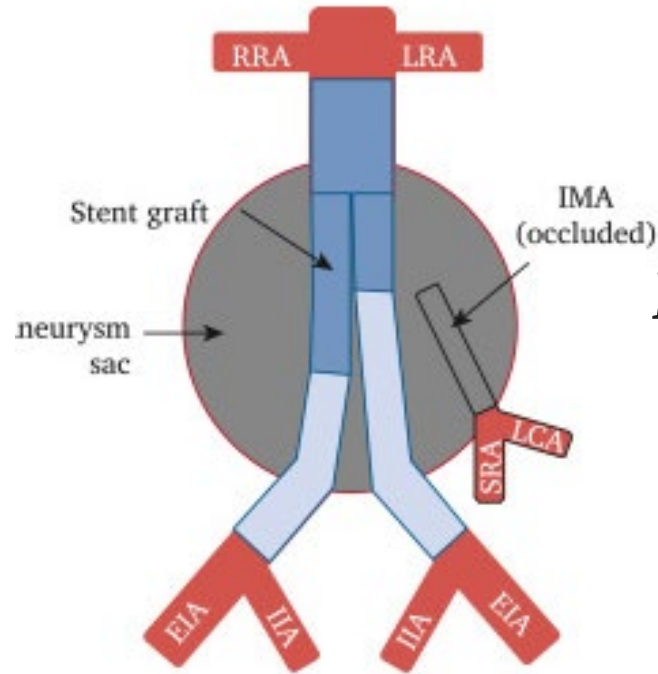
43%



Predisposing factors
Spontaneous occlusion 78%

- No antiplatelet therapy
- Higher Hematocrit
- No iliac involvement
- Posterior thrombus
- *Polyester > PTFE*

Que se passe-t-il après l'embolisation de l'AMI



Nombre de Lombaires perméables

Shrinkage

↑ diamètre

57 pts

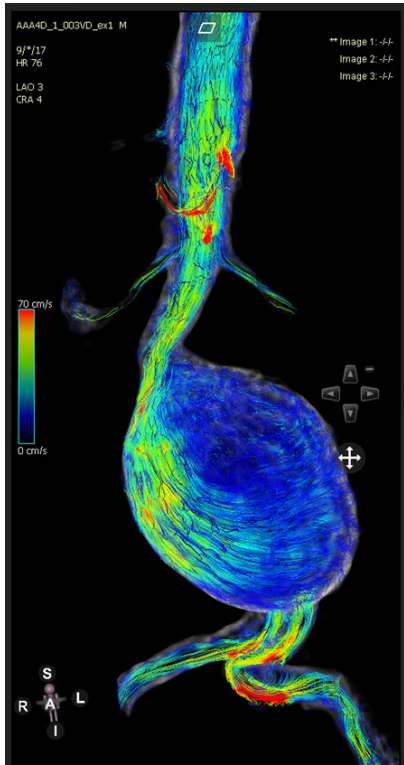
Impact of the Lumbar Arteries on Aneurysm Diameter and Type 2 Endoleak after Endovascular Aneurysm Repair.

Ueda et al. Ann Vasc Surg 2024

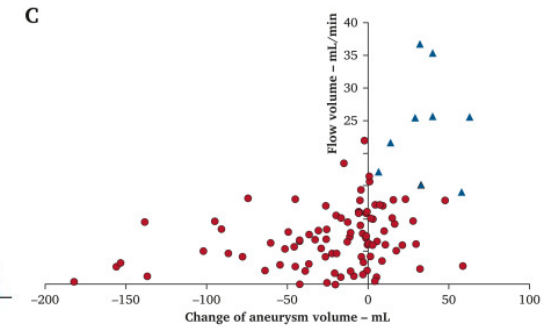
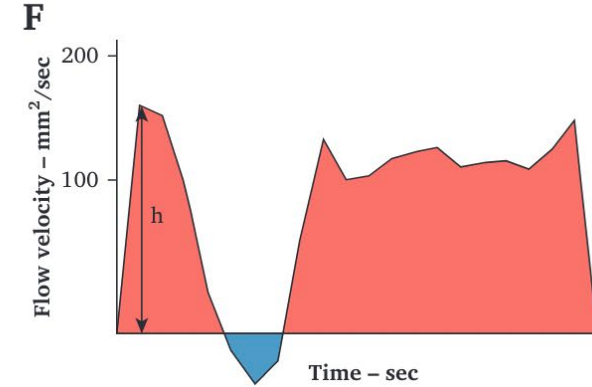
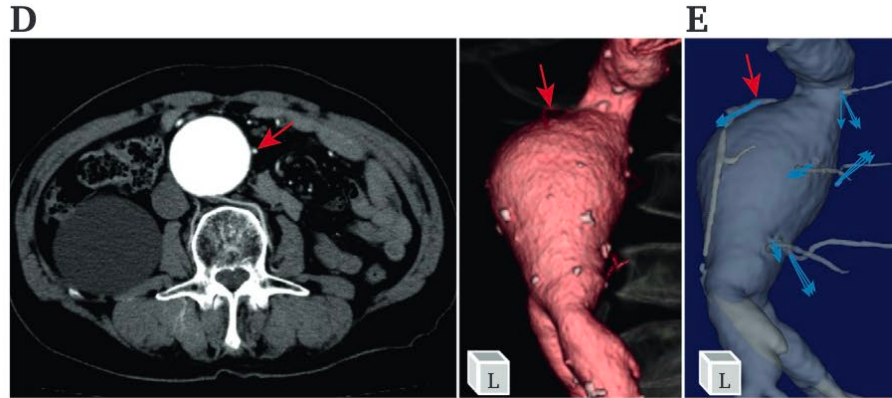


Hémodynamique ?

4D Flow MRI

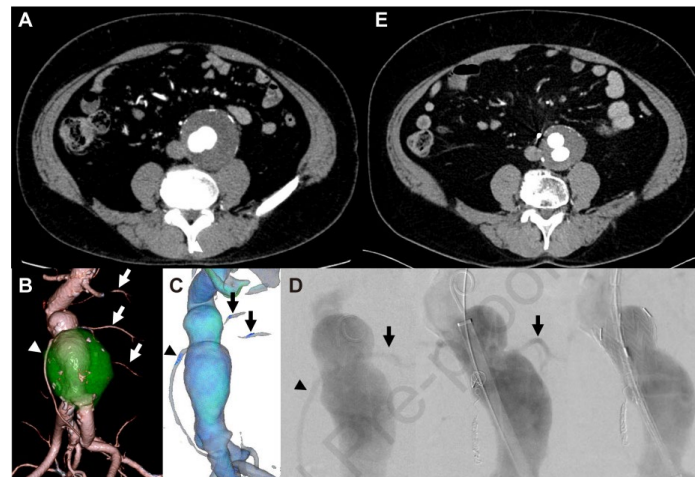


Embolisations ciblées 11pts /31
Vs pas d'embolisation



Corrélation entre Volume AAA, Flux Biphasique et TFF

Cutt off TFF 13.6 mL/min (100% sensitivity, 94.5% specificity)



↓T2E mais seulement à 7 j
Moins d'augmentation de diamètre à 1 an
Reintervention ?

Midterm Outcomes of Selective Aortic Side Branch Embolisation Guided by Four Dimensional Flow Sensitive Magnetic Resonance Imaging to Prevent Aneurysm Sac Enlargement due to Type II Endoleak in Patients with Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm. Endo et al. EJVES 2025



Embolisation préventives mésentérique inférieure et lombaire : jusqu'où faut-il aller ?



Recommendation 64 New			
For patients undergoing endovascular repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm, routine pre-emptive embolisation of the inferior mesenteric artery, lumbar arteries, and non-selective aneurysm sac embolisation is not indicated.			
Class	Level	References	ToE
III	B	Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2022), ⁴⁵⁶ Samura <i>et al.</i> (2020), ⁴⁵⁷ Li (2020), ⁴⁵⁸ Kontopodis <i>et al.</i> (2023) ⁴⁵⁹	

AMI > 3mm

A.Lombaires > 2mm

An. Aorto Iliaque

- No antiplatelet therapy
- Higher Hematocrit
- No iliac involvement
- Posterior thrombus
- *Endurant ?*

Critères Hémodynamiques

?