

Long term results of >200 patients with the Aperto® DCB from the Italian Aperto registry

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Disclosure

Speaker name: Matteo Tozzi

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

Consulting

Employment in industry

Stockholder of a healthcare company

Owner of a healthcare company

Other(s)

I do not have any potential conflict of interest

Systematic review of drug eluting balloon angioplasty for arteriovenous haemodialysis access stenosis.

Khawaja AZ, Cassidy DB, Al Shakarchi J, McGrogan DG, Inston NG, Jones RG

Six studies reported on 254 interventions in 162 participants

At 6 months TL PP was reported between 70% to 97% for DeBs in the RCTs and cohort studies, and 0% to 26% for non-DeBs.

TLs treated with DeBs were associated with a higher primary patency at 6 months as compared to non-DeB balloons.

J Vasc Access. 2016 Mar 9;17(2):103-10.



APERTO
ITALIAN
REGISTRY
2014- 2017



Centres involved

4 centres:



D. Savio Radiology Torino



Vascular Surgery



L. Carbonari Vascular Surgery Ancona



F. Benedetto Vascular Surgery Messina



APERTO® OTW

THE NEW GENERATION OF PACLITAXEL COATED
HIGH PRESSURE SHUNT BALLOON DILATATION CATHETER







APERTO ITALIAN REGISTRY

ETHIC COMETEE: 7924352

STUDY DESIGN: registry, nonrandomized prospectic clinical trial

OBJECTIVE: demonstrate efficacy of the DCB in a real – world scenario

PRIMARY END-POINT: primary patency TL, critical restenosis TL 12-24

SECONDARY END-POINT: secondary patency

COHORT: all critical stenosis detected during surveillance (according to NKF) aVA and pVA, stenosis with malfunctioning of Vascular access during HD

follow-up efficacy



COHORT: 217 pts (sept. 2014- dic 2017)

mean follow – up: 21+/-8 months (range 2-37).

mean follow – up index*: 0.86

Clinical & DUS evaluation: 3-mth

*Completness of Follow-Up Determines Validity of Study Findings: Results of a Prospective Repeated Measures Cohort Study

Von Allmen RS, Weiss S, Tevaearai HT, Kuemmerli C, Tinner C, Carrel TP, Schmidli J, Dick PLoS One. 2015;10(10):e0140817

Demographic Data and Risk factors:

male	121 (55,7%)
age, (years ± SD)	68± 13
Risk factors	(%)
CVD	60.5
hypertension	38.3
diabetes	34.6
smoking	23.5
IHD	34.6
COPD	17.3



results

Tot: 328 DCB angioplasty – 217 stenosis – 111 restenosis during the follow-up

aVA: 93 (42.8%)

venous side: 45 (48.3%)

perianastomotyc: 48 (51.7%)

pVA: 124 (57.2%)

venous anasthomosis: 65 (52.4%)

venous outflow: 43 (34.6%)

prosthesis: 12 (9.6%)

arterial anastomosis: 4 (3.2%)

Ninety-eight (49.0%) VA were created more than 1 year before stenosis treatment.

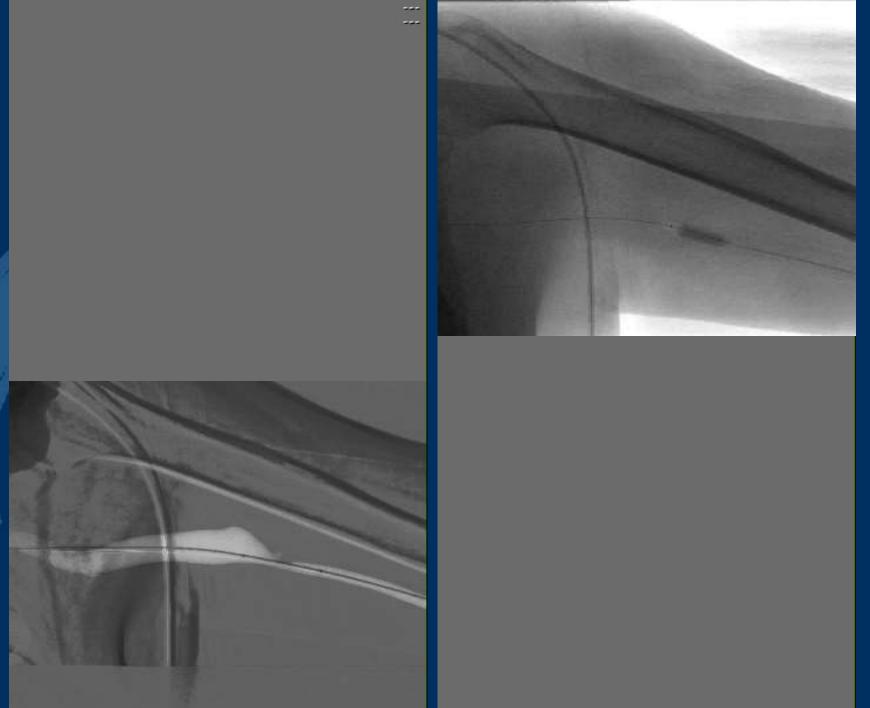
Fifty-one (25.5%) lesions had been treated yet with conventional angioplasty during the previous year.

Complication: Acute circuit thrombosis 4 (1.2%); vein rupture 3 (0.9%)

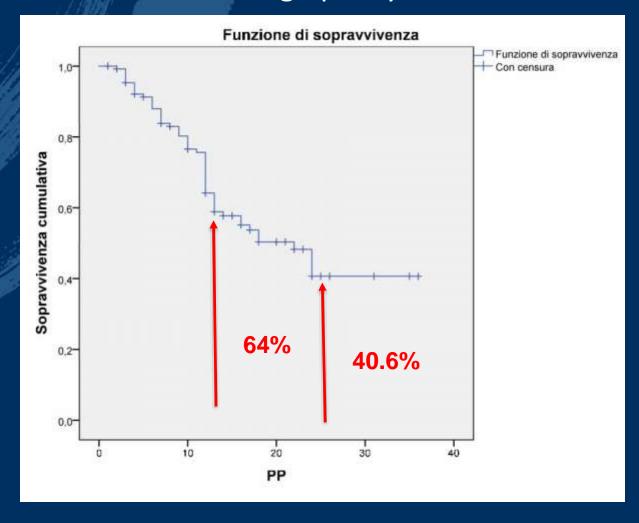
VA abbandonment: 15 (6.9%)

Mortality rate: 7.2 %





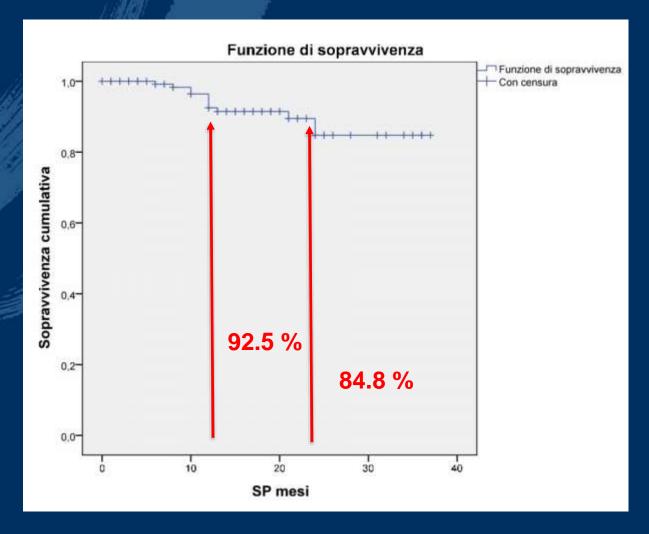
Kaplan – Meier estimator of free from restenosis (TL PP) after DEB angioplasty



Estimation of the survival documented that 88.0%, 64.2%, 40.6% of the lesions treated were free from restenosis at 6, 12, 24 months respectively

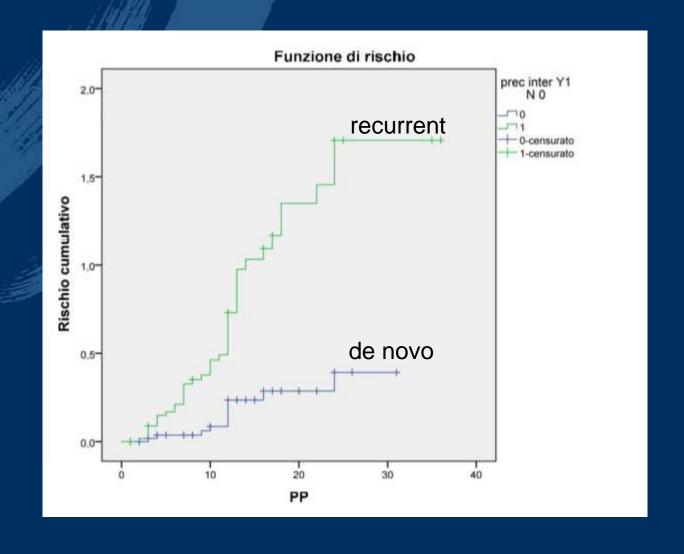


Kaplan – Meier estimator of Secondary Patency (TL)



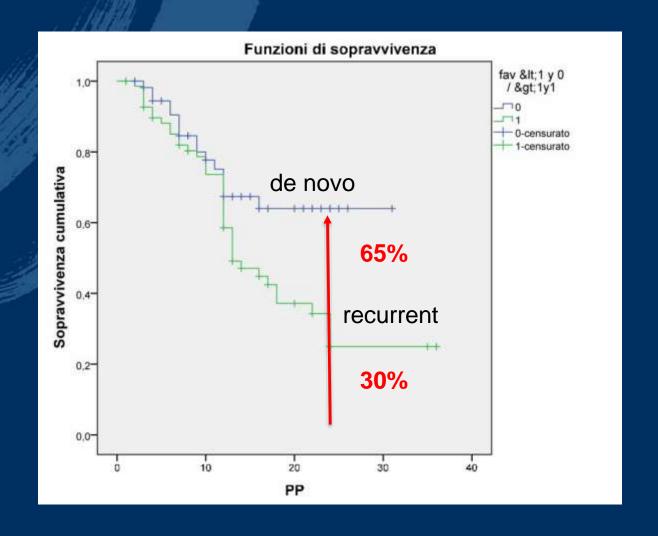
TL patency considering multiple angioplasty was 99.2%, 92.5%, 84.8% at 6, 12, 24 and 36 months respectively.

Kaplan – Meier estimator of risk of restenosis Recurrent vs Denovo stenosis





Kaplan – Meier estimator of of free from restenosis (TL PP) Recurrent vs Denovo stenosis



DCB shall not be a second option, but first line treatment for all VA stenosis



final remarks:



Recurrence of NH > 36 m is irreversible......

Low % restenosis

BUT..... WITH DCB

Saving Vessel assets



Low number retreatment Endovasc/Surg

Prolong Life of VA



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