Intermediate results of a pilot prospective randomized study of the effect of dissection of the lamina vastoadductoria after stenting of the superficial femoral artery on the incidence of restenosis in TASC-II D lesions.

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Objective:

To improve the results of stenting of the superficial femoral artery by eliminating compression of the distal segment of SFA in the Hunter’s canal.
Study design

patients with TASC-II D SFA lesions

Stratification

Group 1
n=25
stenting of the SFA

Group 2
n=25
stenting of the SFA, supplemented by the dissection of the lamina vastoadductoria
Endpoints:

- **Primary endpoint:** patency of the vessel, which is defined as the absence of binary restenosis and reocclusions (ultrasound scan, CT-angiography).

- **Secondary endpoint:** the success of the procedure, limb salvage, the secondary patency of the operated segment, and intraoperative complications.
## Characteristics of patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Group 1 (n = 25)</th>
<th>Group 2 (n = 25)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex M/F</td>
<td>18/7</td>
<td>17/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age (±SD)</td>
<td>63.8±6.04</td>
<td>66.8±9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ABI (±SD)</td>
<td>0.39±0.086</td>
<td>0.41±0.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyslipidemia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic renal failure</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Characteristics of patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limb ischemia (Rutherford), St</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
<th>The number of implanted stents</th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>72% (18 out of 25)</td>
<td>80% (20 out of 25)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>68% (17 out of 25)</td>
<td>72% (18 out of 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16% (4 out of 25)</td>
<td>8% (2 out of 25)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32% (8 out of 25)</td>
<td>28% (7 out of 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>12% (3 out of 25)</td>
<td>2% (3 out of 25)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average length of stenting segment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.6 cm</td>
<td>22.2 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dissection of the lamina vastoadductoria
Dissection of the lamina vastoadductorria
Results

• The procedure was 100% successful in both groups

• There were no intraoperative complications in both groups

• There were no lethal outcomes during the period of observation

• The limb salvage was 100% in both groups
Results

The observation period was 9 months

- in group 1 was 64% (16 out of 25)
- in group 2 was 80% (20 out of 25)

\[ p \geq 0.02 \]
Conclusions

• Dissection of the lamina vastoadductoria after stenting of the superficial femoral artery is safe and demonstrates a high primary patency of the operated arterial segment.

• The method requires the long-term follow-up for the patients with dissection of the lamina vastoadductoria.
Thank you for your attention !
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