

#### Phase 1

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### Endovascular Intervention for Tracheo-Innominate Fistula: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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#### Endovascular Intervention For Tracheo-Innominate Fistula: A Systematic Review

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# Tracheo-innominate Fistula (TIF)

- Rare complication following tracheostomy
- Prone to rupture leading to fatal hemorrhage
- No standard of care





Fig. 1 Contrast-enhanced CT images of case 1 (30-year-old male). **a** Axial image reveals an innominate artery pseudoaneurysm protruding into the trachea (*thin arrow*). **b** 3D image shows the tracheostomy tube cuff (*thick arrow*) overinflated to achieve temporary control of the bleeding Jpn J Radiol (2013) 31:65–70



#### Tracheo-innominate Fistula (TIF)

- Earlier case studies report median sternotomy repair for TIF
- Combination of critical condition and sternotomy repair may exacerbate morbidity and mortality
- Can endovascular repair be a viable alternative?



Treatment of a tracheoinnominate artery fistula with severe hemorrhage by a covered stent.

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**Objective** - Pool data and evaluate outcomes of endovascular intervention for TIF



#### **Question & Hypothesis**



 What are the survival outcomes of endovascular treatment for TIF and what materials/operative characteristics are most common?

#### <u>Hypothesis</u>

• Endovascular treatment for TIF is a feasible alternative to surgical intervention.



# Methods

- Systematic search of existing case studies discussing endovascular repair of TIF
- Patient-level data extraction and analysis
- **27** patients from 25 studies identified fit inclusion criteria
- Statistical analysis with R software, version 3.5.1
- Kaplan-Meier Survival Analysis





# Results

#### • TIF Presentation

- Median duration to TIF following tracheostomy was 2.2 months [0.5, 42.5]
- 84.6% (22/27) presented with bleeding from tracheostomy site

#### • Procedural

- Covered stent graft placement in 96.3% (26/27)
- Coil embolization in 3.8% (1/27)

#### Complications

- 18.5% (5/27) required repeat endovascular intervention for recurrent bleeding
- Rescue sternotomy in 11.1% (3/27)
- Overall mortality was 29.6% (8/27) with a median follow up time of 5 months [1.2, 11.5]





# Conclusions

- Endovascular repair for TIF may be a feasible alternative to open surgical intervention
- Covered stent graft was the most common method of endovascular repair

#### **Future Directions**

- Assembling TIF kit for Jefferson Vascular Surgery
- Meta analysis and case-control vs surgical repair



### **Obstacles & Limitations**

- Small sample size with limited data
- High risk patients with considerable heterogeneity
- Selection bias
- Publication bias
- Case studies restricted to English medical literature



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