ANEURYSM DECONSTRUCTIVE OPERA-TIONS, COIL DROPPING AND COIL MIGRA-TION: OUTCOMES AND LONG ANGIOGRA-PHY FOLLOW-UP

D.V. SCHEGLOV 1, O.P. GNELITSA 2

¹ SO «Scientific and practical center of endovascular neuroradiology of National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine», Kyiv, Ukraine

Objective — to study outcomes and long angiography follow-up after planned and unplanned deconstructive operations, coil dropping and migration.

Materials and methods. It was performed in 824 patients with 919 cerebral aneurysm (CA), operated in period from 2002 to 2013 years. Totally it was made 51 (6.2 %) deconstructive operations: 31 (3.8 %) planned occlusions and 20 (2.4 %) unplanned occlusions happened due to coils dropping, migration and occlusion. We also had 13 (1.6 %) cases with coil dropping without occlusion and 5 (0.6%) cases with coil migration. Only coils were used in 853 (92.8 %) cases without any assisting techniques and only in 38 (4.5 %) cases — unstable position of coils resulted in migration or vessel occlusion near the aneurysm.

Results. The patients' condition after planned deconstructive occlusions, coil dropping without occlusion and coil migration was stable without any neurological deficit: 100% cases without consequences. We had easy neurological deficit in 2 (10%) cases, disability — in 3 (15%) cases and mortality — in 2 (10%) cases, 13 (65%) operations were made without consequences in group with unplanned occlusions due to the coil dropping with occlusion. Long-term observation we have conducted during the long period — up to 5 years and more: 1 (3.2%) ischemic stroke, 1 (3.2%) hemorrhage, 2 (6.4%) arteries recanalization — after planned deconstructions. Recanalization of occluded parent artery branches after coil dropping with occlusion (unplanned deconstruction) — 9 (45%) — vessel recanalizations and 4 (20%) CA recanalizations with recurrence after unplanned reconstructions.

Conclusions. Deconstructions is the most technically simple to perform and should remain in the arsenal of endovascular neuroradiologist. Planned deconstruction is the reliable and safe method of CA occlusion, doesn't cause complications or lethal consequences — 100 % of positive results. Unplanned deconstructions arise up as a result of instability of coil position in aneurysm, not always lead to the patient worsening or death, 65 % cases with positive results. The most of complications, recanalizations and recurrence arise up in the first 6 months afgter the initial CA occlusion.

Key words: cerebral aneurysm, deconstruction, coil dropping, coil migration.

With the advent of cerebral aneurysms (CA) endovascular treatment, deconstructive operations have become a type of CA occlusion, which was often used in intervention neuroradiology [1, 4]. Recently, due to the appearance of significant amounts of new methods and tools (technique

of re-modelling: balloon- assistance, protection stents, and flow-diverting stents) the amount of CA deconstructions is decreased [5, 6]. In spite of possibilities and desires of intervention neuroradiologists to keep the function of the maternal artery, there are cases, when the deconstruction

² Zhytomyr Regional Clinical Hospital named after A.F. Gerbachevskiy, Neurosurgery Department, Zhytomyr, Ukraine

using remains the only method of CA elimination from the blood circulation. Moreover, they are the most radical method of CA occlusion [2, 3]. However, as at any type of interventions the deconstructions have a row of features, can be attended by technical issues and resulted in complications. In addition, reconstructions due to the technical aspects can be resulted in unplanned deconstructions.

The objective — to study outcomes and long angiography follow-up after planned and unplanned deconstructive operations, coil dropping and migration.

Materials and methods

The ischemic risk of the cerebral aneurysm (CA) endovascular treatment was analyzed in large group of patients, operated in last 11 years. It was performed in 824 patients with 919 CA, operated in period from 2002 to 2013 years.

Totally we made 51 (6.2 %) deconstructive operations: 31 (3.8 %) planned occlusions and

When we started to used coils for aneurysm occlusion we very seldom used balloon or stent-assistance:

- 2002–2006 years: balloon-assisted 0 %, stent-assisted 0 %, only the coil occlusion 2;
- 2007–2010 years: balloon-assisted 1.8 %, stent-assisted 2.5 %.

Last two years we have used these methods more and more often. Now (2011–2013 years) it's about 15–20 % from all procedures: balloon-assisted — 15 % and increasing, stent-assisted — 20 % and increasing, flow-divertible — 7 cases during the last year (from 114 patients).

Only coils were used in 853 (92.8 %) cases without any assisting techniques and only in 38 (4.5 %) cases — unstable position of coils resulted in migration or vessel occlusion near the aneurysm.

Results

Initial results of deconstructive operations (planned, unplanned), coil migration and dropping without occlusion mentioned in the table 1.

Table 1. Initial	l results of	`the deconsi	tructive occi	lusions and	' coil	migration

Result	Planned deconstructions (n = 31)		Coil dropping without occlusion (n = 13)		Coil migration (n = 5)		Unplanned de- constructions (n = 20)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Easy neurological deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
Mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Without consequences	31	100	13	100	5	100	13	65

20 (2.4 %) unplanned occlusions happened due to coils dropping, migration and occlusion. We also had 13 (1.6 %) cases with coil dropping without occlusion and 5 (0.6 %) cases with coil migration.

Щеглов Дмитро Вікторович

кандидат медичних наук

начальник відділу з науково-організаційної роботи ДУ «Науково-практичний Центр ендоваскулярної нейрорентгенохірургії НАМН України»

Адреса: 04050, м. Київ, вул. П. Майбороди, 32, корпус 5 Адреса: 04119, м. Київ, вул. Білоруська, 15б, кв.51

Тел. роб.: 486-69-24, 483-32-17

Тел. дом.: 483-93-85

The patients' condition after planned deconstructive occlusions, coil dropping without occlusion and coil migration was stable without any neurological deficit: 100 % cases without consequences.

Only the coil removal with occlusion of one or more arteries in the place of aneurysm location, which resulted in unplanned deconstructions, led in worsening of the patients' condition or death. Only 20 cases from all unstable coil positions resulted in artery occlusion.

We had easy neurological deficit in 2 (10 %) cases, disability — in 3 (15 %) cases and mortal-

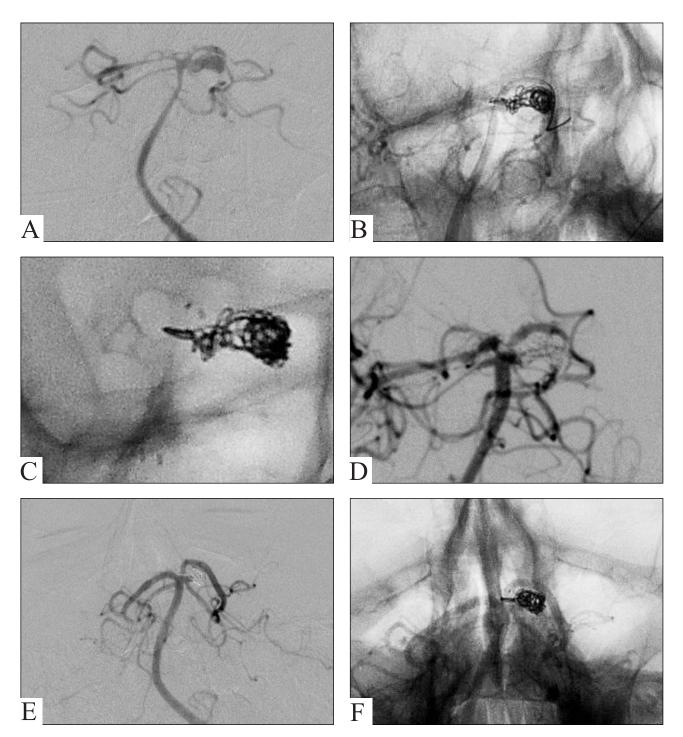


Fig. 1. Male 33 y.o., acute CA of SCerA: A — CA before the operation; B, C, D, E — stages of stent implantation; F — angiography control after 4 months: precervical recanalization

ity — in 2 (10 %) cases, 13 (65 %) opearions were made without consequences in group with unplanned occlusions due to the coil dropping with occlusion.

We could have more ischemic problems if we didn't use problems removal methods in cases of coil unstable position:

• Extraction by Concentric Medical MERCI® Retriever soft 2 mm + PROWLER® SELECT® Plus 5 cm — 1 case (male 33 years

old with acute aneurysm of superior cerebellar artery (SCerA)). We implanted a stent with Plavix 600 mg using. After operation the patient was in stable condition. During the angiography control after 4 month we found the precervical recanalization (fig.1).

• The coil pushing in to the distal segment of artery by Microcatheter + guide-wire — 2 cases. The first case: female 73 years old with acute aneurysm of anterior cerebral/anterior communi-

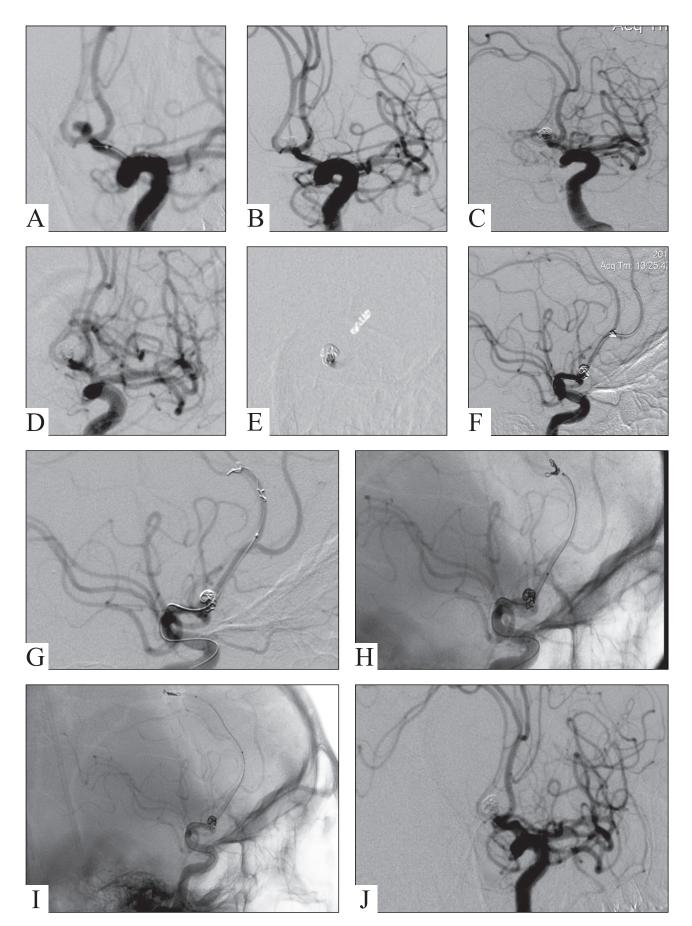


Fig. 2. Female 73 y.o., acute CA of ACA/AComA: A, B-a successful initially planned deconstruction; C, D-recurrence after 8 months and the successful reocclusion; E-the coil migration to the ACA; F, G, H, I-the stages of coil pushing in to the most distal segment of artery; J-the angiography follow-up

Result	Planned deconstructions (n = 31)		Coil dropping without occlusion (n = 13)		Coil migration (n = 5)		Unplanned de- constructions (n = 20)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ischemic complications	1 (Rankin 3)	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemorrhagic complications	1 (Rankin 5)	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vessel recanalization	2	6.4	0	0	0	0	9	45
Vessel recanalization + recurrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	20

Table 2. Long-term results of the deconstructive occlusions and coil migration

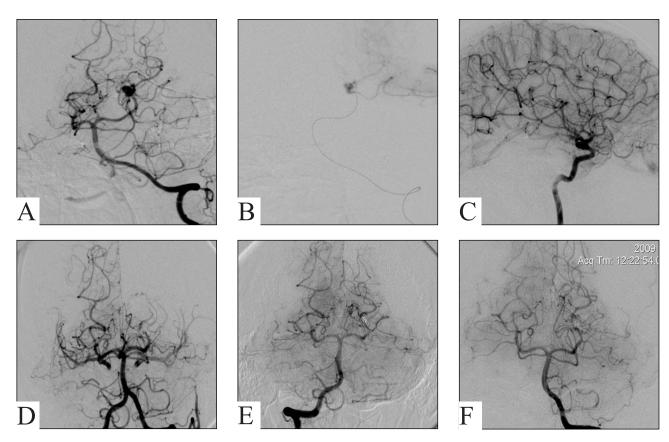


Fig. 3. Female 40 y.o., CA in the cool period, located in the distal segment of the posterior cerebral artery (PCA):

A, B, C, D—the planned deconstruction with good collateral circulation; E—full recanalization of all branches of PCA in stable occlusion of the aneurysm after 6 months; F—full recanalization of all branches of PCA in stable occlusion of the aneurysm after 3 years

cating artery (ACA/AComA). Initially we made the successful CA total occlusion, during the control angiography after 8 months we had CA recurrence and the successful re-occlusion. At the time of re-occlusion during follow-up angiography the coil migrated to the ACA. We decided to push the coil in to the most distal segment to prevent large ischemia. Outcome – no any neurological deficit in patient (fig. 2).

- Balloon dilatation by HyperFormTM, (Ev3, USA) 1 case.
 - Protective stent NEUROFORM 1 case.

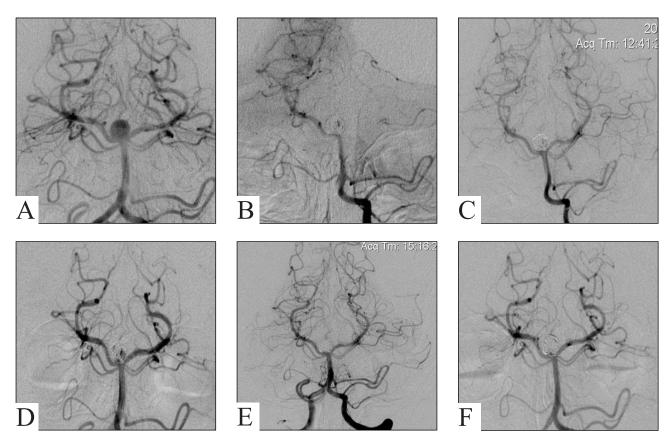


Fig. 4. Male 50 y.o. CA of basilar artery tip:

A-CA before the occlusion; B-Aneurysm and the left posterior cerebral artery (PCA) were occluded without neurological deficit; C- angiography control after 4 months: recanalization of occluded PCA; D- angiography control after 1.5 years: aneurysm recanalization; E- re-operation: a total reconstructive occlusion without assistant techniques; E- angiography control in the next 6 months: precervical recurrence

Long-term observation we have conducted during the long period — up to 5 years and more, results of deconstructive operations (planned, unplanned), coil migration and dropping without occlusion mentioned in the table 2.

From 31 patients with planned deconstruction in 6 months only 1 (3.2 %) ischemic stroke and 1 (3.2 %) hemorrhage were happened. No any worsening in patient's condition was observed in patients with coil dropping without occlusion or coil migration.

Angiography results were more interesting: Parent arteries recanalization after planned deconstruction — 2 (6.4%) cases (both in the same patient) (fig. 3). Recanalization of occluded parent artery branches after coil dropping with occlusion (unplanned deconstruction) — 9 (45.0%) cases. The recanalization with aneurysm recurrence in the same group (unplanned deconstruction) — 4 (20.0%) cases (fig. 4). Totally, from 20 unplanned occlusionwe had 13 cases of recanalization in the first 6 months.

Discussion

It is first of all important to mark the increase of amount of the assisting techniques using during the CA occlusion. During the last 3 years the general amount of the assisting techniques extended on 15–20 %. It helps to conduct reconstructive operations at higher technical level and decrease the amount of deconstructions.

Analysing the initial results of deconstructive occlusions it should be noted that we had no any complications and fatal outcomes after planned deconstructions — 100% positive results. The same situation we observed with coil dropping without occlusion and coil migration. In respect of unplanned deconstructions, only 2 cases of easy neurological deficit, 3 cases of disability and 2 cases of mortality were happened in a group of 20 patients, 65 % operations were made without any consequences.

The remote results of deconstructive occlusions included only 1 case of hemorragic and

1 case of ischemic complications and 2 vessel recanalizations in one patient in the group of planned deconstruction. All recanalization of occluded parent artery branches — 9 (45 %) cases and recanalization with aneurysm recurrence — 4 (20 %) cases were observed after unplanned deconstruction, all of them happened in the first 6 months after the initial operation.

Conclusions

1. Deconstructions is the most technically simple to perform and, taking into account all as-

pects of their design, should remain in the arsenal of endovascular neuroradiologist.

- 2. Planned deconstruction is the reliable and safe method of CA occlusion at the terms of implementation of all requirements of preparation and doesn't cause complications or lethal consequences. Amount of positive results 100 %.
- 3. Unplanned deconstructions arise up as a result of instability of coil position in aneurysm, not always lead to the patient worsening or death, positive results 65 %.
- 4. The most of complications, recanalizations and recurrence arise up in the first 6 months after the initial CA occlusion.
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ДЕКОНСТРУКТИВНІ ОПЕРАЦІЇ, ВИПАДІННЯ І МІГРАЦІЯ СПІРАЛЕЙ: НАСЛІДКИ ТА АНГІОГРАФІЧНІ ДАНІ У ВІДДА-ЛЕНИХ ПЕРІОДАХ СПОСТЕРЕЖЕННЯ

Д.В. ЩЕГЛОВ 1 , О.П. ГНЕЛИЦЯ 2

 1 ДУ «Науково-практичний Центр ендоваскулярної нейрорентгенохірургії НАМН України», Київ

Мета дослідження — вивчити ранні та віддалені результати запланованих і незапланованих деконструктивних оклюзій аневризм випадінь спіралей і міграції їх судинним руслом.

Матеріали та методи. Дослідження проведено в групі з 824 хворих з 919 аневризмами, прооперованими ендоваскулярно в період 2002–2013 рр. Усього проведено 51 (6,2 %) деконструктивну оклюзію: 31 (3,8 %) заплановану і 20 (2,4 %) незапланованих операцій з приводу випадіння і міграції спіралей з оклюзією судини. У 13 (1,6 %) випадків випадіння спіралей і в 5 (0,6 %) — міграція спіралей не призвели до оклюзії судини. Лише спіралі використано у 853 (92,8 %) випадках виключення аневризм без допоміжної техніки. У 38 (4,5 %) хворих нестабільна позиція спіралей призвела до їх міграції або оклюзії судини в місці локалізації аневризми.

Результати. Стан пацієнтів після запланованої деконструкції, випадіння спіралі без оклюзії і міграції спіралі був стабільним, без неврологічного дефіциту (100 % позитивних результатів). У групі пацієнтів з незапланованою деконструктивною оклюзією аневризм було 2 (10 %) випадки легкого неврологічного дефіциту, 3 (15%) випадки інвалідизації і 2 (10 %) летальних наслідку, в решті випадків операція не спричинила ускладнень. У віддалені строки (5 років і більше) відзначено 1 (3,2 %) випадок ішемічного інсульту, 1 (3,2 %) випадок крововиливу, 2 (6,4 %) випадки реканалізації артерій після запланованих деконструкцій. Реканалізацію оклюзованої материнської артерії після випадіння спіралі (незапланована деконструкція) зафіксовано у 9 (45 %) випадках, реканалізацію з рецидивом у цій групі хворих — у 4 (20 %).

Висновки. Деконструктивні операції є технічно найпростішими у виконанні і при врахуванні всіх аспектів їх планування повинні залишатися в арсеналі ендоваскулярного нейрорадіолога. Заплановані деконструкції — надійний і безпечний метод оклюзії мішкоподібних аневризм, у більшості випадків відсутні ускладнення і летальні наслідки. Незаплановані деконструкції проводять з приводу нестабільного положення спіралі в аневризмі. У 65 % випадків результати позитивні. Більшість ускладнень, реканалізацій і рецидивів виникають у перші 6 міс після оклюзії аневризми.

Ключові слова: церебральна аневризма, деконструкція, випадіння спіралі, міграція спіралі.

² Житомирська обласна клінічна лікарня ім. О.Ф. Гербачевського

ДЕКОНСТРУКТИВНЫЕ ОПЕРАЦИИ, ВЫПАДЕНИЕ И МИГРА-ЦИЯ СПИРАЛЕЙ: ИСХОДЫ И АНГИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ДАН-НЫЕ В ОТДАЛЕННЫЕ ПЕРИОДЫ НАБЛЮДЕНИЯ

Д.В. ЩЕГЛОВ 1 , О.П. ГНЕЛИЦЯ 2

 1 ГУ «Научно-практический центр эндоваскулярной нейрорентгенохирургии НАМН Украины», Киев

Цель исследования — изучить ранние и отдаленные результаты запланированных и незапланированных деконструктивных окклюзий аневризм, выпадений спиралей и миграции их по сосудистому руслу.

Материалы и методы. Исследование проведено в группе из 824 больных с 919 аневризмами, прооперированными эндоваскулярно в период 2002–2013 гг. В целом выполнена 51 (6,2 %) деконструктивная окклюзия: 31 (3,8 %) запланированная и 20 (2,4 %) незапланированных операций по поводу выпадения и миграции спиралей с последующей окклюзией сосуда. В 13 (1,6 %) случаях выпадение спирали и в 5 (0,6%) — миграция спиралей не привели к окклюзии сосуда. Только спирали были использованы в 853 (92,8 %) случаях выключения аневризм без вспомогательных техник. В 38 (4,5%) случаях нестабильная позиция спиралей вызвала их миграцию или окклюзию сосуда в месте локализации аневризмы.

Результаты. Состояние пациентов после запланированной деконструкции, выпадения спирали без окклюзии и миграции спирали было стабильным, без неврологического дефицита (100 % положительных результатов). В группе пациентов с незапланированной деконструктивной окклюзией аневризм было 2 (10 %) случая легкого неврологического дефицита, 3 (15 %) случая инвалидизации и 2 (10 %) летальных исхода, в остальных случаях операция не вызвала осложнений. В отдаленные сроки наблюдения (5 лет и более) отмечен 1 (3,2 %) случай ишемического инсульта, 1 (3,2 %) случай кровоизлияния, 2 (6,4 %) случая реканализации артерий после запланированных деконструкций. Реканализация окклюзированной материнской артерии после выпадения спирали (незапланированная деконструкция) зафиксирована в 9 (45 %) случаях, реканализация с рецидивом в той же группе больных — в 4 (20 %).

Выводы. Деконструктивные операции являются технически наиболее простыми в исполнении и при учете всех аспектов их планирования должны оставаться в арсенале эндоваскулярного нейрорадиолога. Запланированные деконструкции — надежный и безопасный метод окклюзии мешковидных аневризм, в большинстве случаев отсутствуют осложнения и летальный исход. Незапланированные деконструкции проводят по поводу нестабильного положения спирали в аневризме. В 65 % случаев результаты положительные. Большинство осложнений, реканализаций и рецидивов возникают в первые 6 мес после окклюзии аневризмы.

Ключевые слова: церебральная аневризма, деконструкция, выпадение спирали, миграция спирали.

² Житомирская областная клиническая больница им. А.Ф. Гербачевского