Retroperitoneal Exposures of the Visceral Aorta and its Branches: It's Not Simple:Technical Tips



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Technique for Left Posterolateral Retroperitoneal Aortic Exposure

- RIGHT LATERAL DECUBITUS
- INCISION THROUGH 10TH INTERSPACE
- LATERAL ENTRANCE TO THE RETROPERITONEUM
- LIGATION OF THE LUMBAR BRANCH OF THE LEFT RENAL VEIN
- ELEVATION OF THE LEFT KIDNEY
- DIVISION OF THE CRUS OF THE DIAPHRAGM (if needed)

ANATOMIC BENEFITS OF RETROPERITONEAL AORTIC EXPOSURE

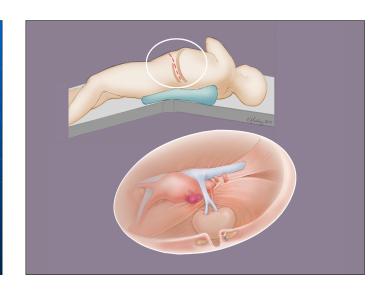
- Excellent access to the subdiaphragmatic aorta
- Permits clamping above one or both renal arteries
- With division of the left crus, allows supraceliac cross-clamping

KEY TIPS Positioning

- RIGHT LATERAL DECUPITUS
- ALLEN ARM REST
- BREAK OF TABLE AT ILIAC CREST
- FLEX/ELEVATE LEFT LEG TO RELAX PSOAS

Key Tips Incision

- Incision from Lateral Border of Rectus to tip of 10-11 rib
- Elevate Kidney Medial and Cefalad
- Sweep Connections of kidney to diaphram medially
- For More Cephalad Exposure carry incision posteriorly
- Larger incision for AAA (Iliac Exposure)

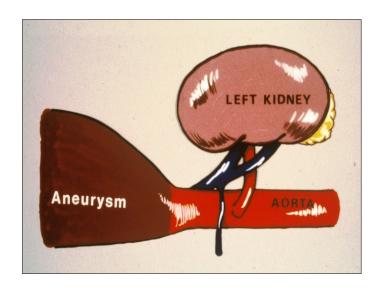






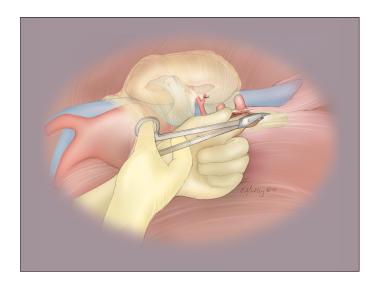


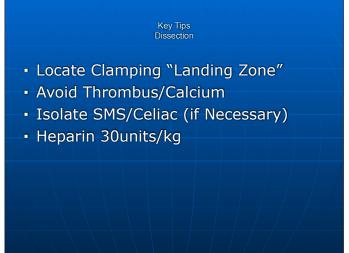


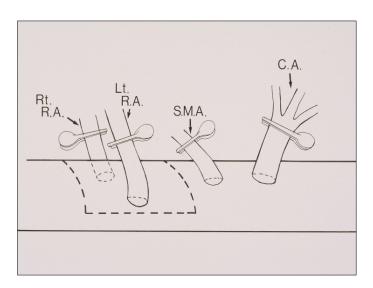


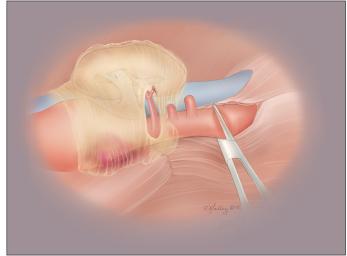
Exposure is All in the Setup

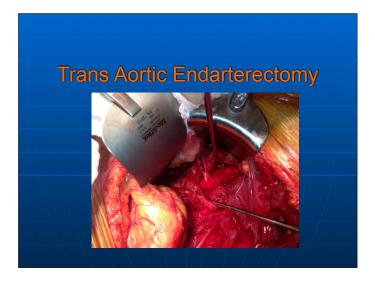
- Free up the renal attachments to the diaphragm
- Left Renal Artery should be Perpendicular to aorta(relaxes Ureter)
- Ligate Lumbar Branch Of Left Renal Vein
- Incise Left Crus

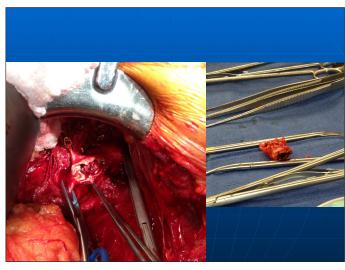


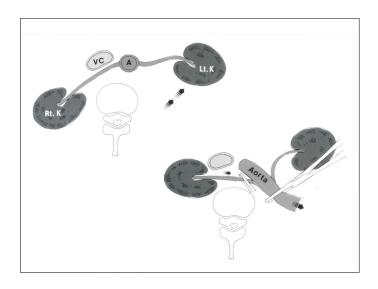


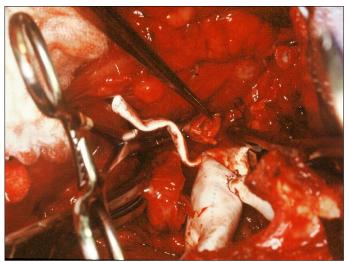




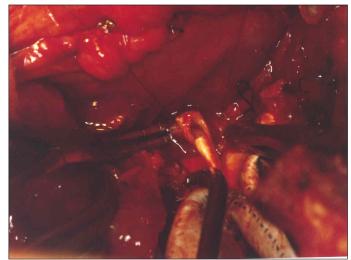




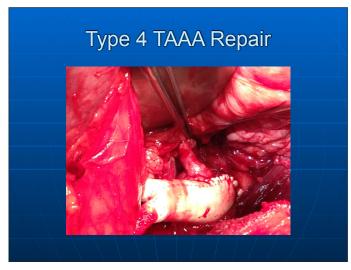












Conclusions Evaluation of The Aortic Neck Prior To Clamping Is Important Clamp Once and Cleanly The Retroperitoneal Approach May Especially Benefit Patients with Complex Aortic Neck Pathology

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Thank You!

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