VEITHSYMPOSIUM

### Technical Tips and Tools For Sa Anterior Spine Exposures



# Jeffrey Jim, MD, MPHS, FACS VP, Vascular & Endovascular Surgery Program Director, Vascular Fellowship Alina Health Minneapolis Heart Institu Minneapolis, MN

1	Silk Road Medical (TCAR)     National PI: ROADSTER-3     Site PI: ROADSTER and ROADSTER-2     Number of the Medical Conditional Statement	
	Physician Education/Training/Certification     Meditonic     Physician/Trainee Education     Adian/tyonRev.Fabousyan/Endoron/Nectero     Cinical Events Committee/Data Safety Monitoring Board     UpToDate (royalities for topics)     Author, carotid and aortic aneurysm     Intersocietal Accreditation Commission (LAC)     Member, Carotid Sherning Board	
	<ul> <li>No discussion of "off label" devices/techniques</li> <li>Opinions are my own and do not represent official societal/committee endorsements</li> </ul>	
	Allina Health帝 MINNEAPOLIS HEART INSTITUTE	VASCULAR & ENDOVASCULAR SURGER

#### Anterior Exposure For Spine Surgery

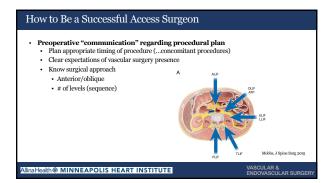
- Anterior approach for spinal surgery has become increasingly popular over the past two decades
  - · Increased awareness of potential advantages
- Higher number of patients w/aging population
  Availability of fellowship-trained spine surgeons
- · Ideal for involvement by a VASCULAR SURGEON! Uniquely qualified for this procedure:
  - Comfortable w/retroperitoneal exposure and not afraid of blood vessels

VASCULAR & ENDOVASCULAR SURGE

#### How to Be a Successful Access Surgeon

- Objective as an "access surgeon" = delivery excellent service to your "customers" Ensure safe and high quality care to the patients
- Make sure spine surgeon is happy with the service
- Become a PARTNER with the spine surgeon
- Understand their approach and speak their language
  SAFE: minimize and avoid complications
  EFFECTIVE: able to "adequate" exposure for intervention
- TIMELY: availability; avoid lengthy operations

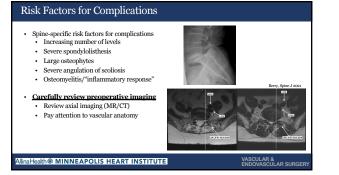
VASCULAR & ENDOVASCULAR SUR

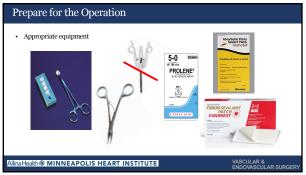


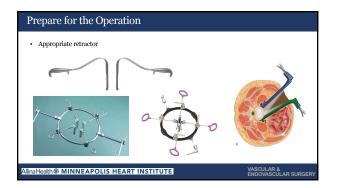
## **Risk Factors for Complications**

- Patients risk factors for complications
   Obesity (BMI > 40)
  - . Prior "abdominal" surgery (ureteral, retroperitoneal, colorectal)
  - · Prior radiation therapy
- Severe atherosclerosis (vessel calcification) w/prior vascular interventions (EVAR/stents) Prior anterior lumbosacral exposure

- Normally meet patients on the day of surgery
  Plan for preoperative evaluation in vascular clinic for select patients
  Determine if there are any additional perioperative needs (consultants/procedures)







• Puise oximetry – LEF 1 great toe	<ul> <li>Prepare the patient</li> <li>No need for CVC or arterial line</li> <li>Foley catheter</li> </ul>	
Externally mark the patient (C-arm to help ID disc space)	<ul> <li>Be responsible (available) for:</li> <li>Patient positioning</li> <li>Make sure retractor clamps accessible</li> </ul>	
	Externally mark the patient (C-arm to help ID disc space)	ce)

