

Long Term FEVAR Outcomes: Aims & Methods

- Meta-analytical technique to pool Kaplan-Meier estimates for outcomes of interest (1992-2023)
- Overcome issues of variability in study design, data quality and bias
- Extract raw pooled data from survival curves
- ROBINS I tool for quality/bias
- Report robust estimates for long term outcomes with GRADE Certainty assessment

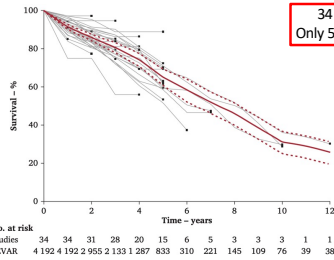


4009 records
4,371 patients from 37 studies

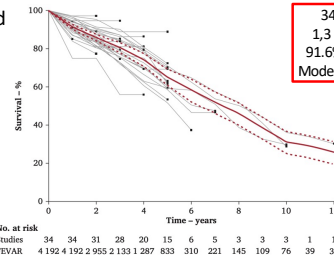
	Median
Study size	96
Median year of data collection	2010
Follow up in months	26



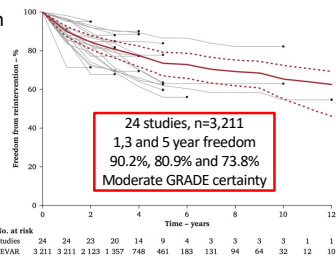
Estimated Survival



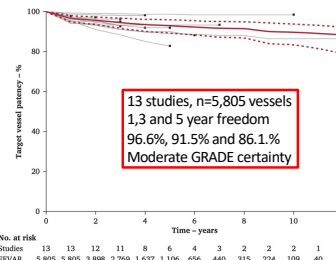
Estimated Survival



Reintervention





Patency



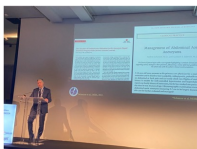
Aneurysm Sac Behaviour

- 8 studies (n=560) reported sac regression
 - 1 and 2 year data
 - 40.2 and 59.0%
 - Very low GRADE certainty






US IDE Aortic Research Consortium "pushes the envelope" on fenestrated and branched procedures

14th January 2022



- Selective centres/cases
- >20% 3-year mortality
- ~40% 5-year mortality
- Absence of sac regression >40%
- Data on all reinterventions and endoleaks
- No data on cost effectiveness

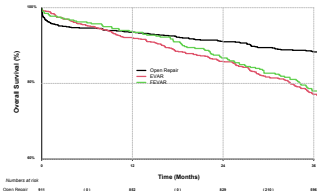



BMJ Open A risk-adjusted and anatomically stratified cohort comparison study of open surgery, endovascular techniques and medical management for juxtarenal aortic aneurysms—the UK-COMPASS Aneurysm Study (UK-COMPASS): a study protocol



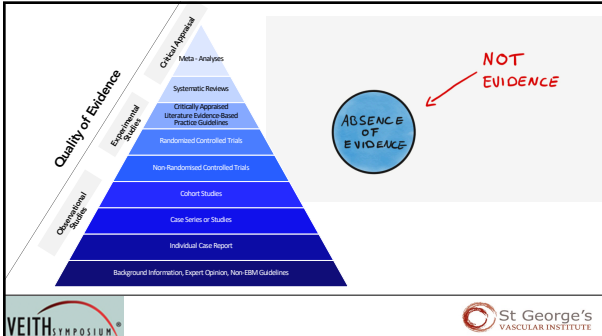






UK-COMPASS: n=2,202, 3 Year Mortality



Time (Months)	Open Repair	EVAR	FEVAR
0	100	100	100
12	~95	~95	~95
24	~90	~90	~90
36	~85	~85	~85

Summary

- There are moderate to low certainty data supporting long term outcome estimates after FEVAR
- There is a paucity of mature long-term data, especially sac behaviour
- There are few robust comparative data
- Registry style data will always have flaws and be subject to bias
- We need a randomized controlled trial

