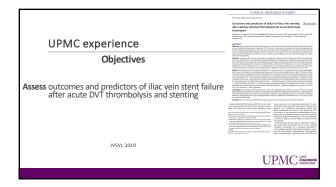
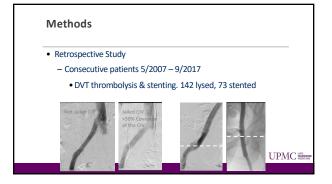


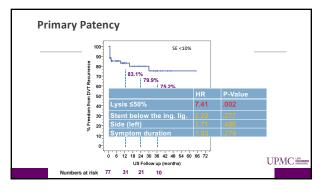
Iliac Vein Stenosis

- Stent liberally / Use IVUS
 - Use large appropriately sized stents
 - Land in healthy proximal and distal zones
 - Extend into the IVC and below the inguinal ligament (if needed)
 - Supported by current guidelines (SVS, AHA, SIR)



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Stenting across the inguinal ligament Wallstent data (venous indication)

Contrary to arterial stenting, stents can be safely placed across the inguinal crease with minimal risk of stent fractures, and minimal effect on long-term patency.

Patency rate is

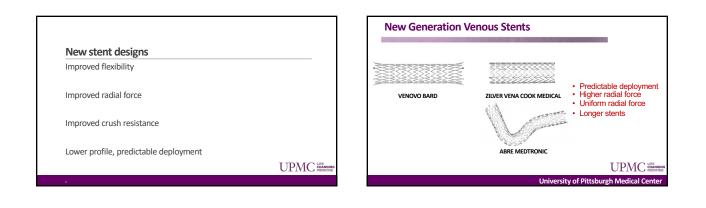
-not related to the length of stented area or the placement of the stent across the inguinal ligament

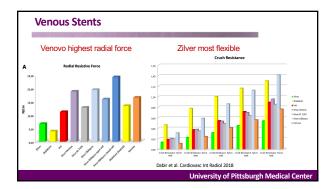
ment J Vasc Surg 2008;48:1

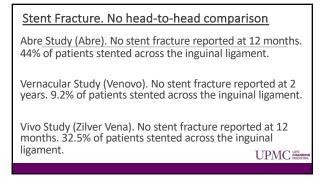
-dependent upon the etiology and whether the treated post-thrombotic obstruction is occlusive or not.

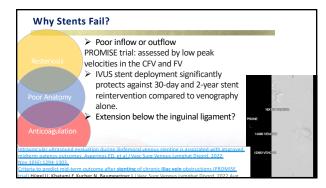
us stenting across the inguinal lig

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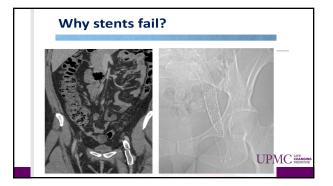








Anatomic Stent Failure	
 Stent occlusion Stent fracture Short stack/incomplete coverage of diseas Infra-inguinal extension with no inflow Shelving due to pelvic vein curvature ISR 	e segment
ialeem T et al. J Vasc Surg. 2003 May; 11(3):525-531	



Conclusions. Iliac Stents Fail

• Residual thrombus (DVT), Inflow, Outflow, Landing Zones, Med Rx

• Future work:

-Oblique/confluence device other to avoid contralateral jailing

-Venous stent with drug elution and/or anticoagulation for chronic obstruction

 Comparative trials to match the construct and behavior of novel venous stents to the disease/pathology treated

• Familiarity with the construct and behavior of novel venous stents is paramount to choose the right stent for the right pathology

