

Comparison of atherectomy, drug-eluting balloon, and combined treatment efficiency by near infrared spectroscopy

Comparación del aterectomía, balón liberador de fármacos y del tratamiento combinado por espectroscopía de infrarrojo cercano

Metin Onur-Beyaz^{1*}, İbrahim Demir², and M. Ozer-Ulukan³

¹Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Tayfur Ata Sökmen, Hatay; ²Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul; ³Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Istanbul Medipol Mega University Hospital, Istanbul. Turkey

Abstract

Atherosclerosis is a systemic pathology involving the entire vascular system. Smoking, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, advanced age, and hypertension are known risk factors for the development of atherosclerosis. Surgical treatment in peripheral arterial disease (PAD) has been replaced by endovascular treatment options in recent years due to mortality and morbidity. In our study, we aimed to present the effectiveness of atherectomy, drug-eluting balloon, and combined therapy with values determined by near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) in patients they have atherosclerotic PAD. **Materials and methods:** Patients with intermittent claudication or critical leg ischemia (Rutherford class 3 or more) have been viewed in the study. There were 30 male and 9 female patients. Patients were followed up before, at the 1st h after and at the 3rd month after the procedure, with simultaneous ankle-brachial pressure index (ABPI), walking distance measurements, and measurement of tissue oxygenation by NIRS method. **Results:** When patients with similar post-operative ABPI measurements were evaluated with NIRS, venous oxygenation was observed higher in patients used treatment methods combined with atherectomy. According to these results, we thought that treatment methods combined with atherectomy have increased microcirculation and collateral circulation more than other methods.

Keywords: Peripheral arterial disease. Near-infrared spectroscopy. Atherectomy. Drug-eluting balloon.

Resumen

La aterosclerosis es una patología sistémica que afecta a todo el sistema vascular. El tabaquismo, la hiperlipidemia, la diabetes mellitus, la edad avanzada y la hipertensión son factores de riesgo conocidos para el desarrollo de aterosclerosis. El tratamiento quirúrgico en la enfermedad arterial periférica ha sido reemplazado por opciones de tratamiento endovascular en los últimos años debido a la mortalidad y la morbilidad. En nuestro estudio, nuestro objetivo fue presentar la efectividad de la aterectomía, el balón liberador de fármacos y la terapia combinada con valores determinados por espectroscopía de infrarrojo cercano en pacientes con enfermedad arterial periférica aterosclerótica. **Material y métodos:** Los pacientes con claudicación intermitente o isquemia crítica de la pierna (Rutherford clase 3 o más) han sido vistos en el estudio. Hubo 30 pacientes masculinos y 9 femeninos. Los pacientes fueron seguidos antes, en la primera hora después y en el tercer mes después del procedimiento, con un índice simultáneo de presión tobillo-brazo (ABI), mediciones de la distancia a pie y medición de la oxigenación de los tejidos mediante el método de espectroscopía de infrarrojo cercano (NIR). **Resultado:** cuando los pacientes con

Correspondence:

*Metin Onur-Beyaz

Göztepe, Metin Sk, 4

C.P. 34214 Bağcılar, İstanbul

E-mail: metinonurbeyaz@gmail.com

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mediciones similares de ABI postoperatorio se evaluaron con NIR, se observó una mayor oxigenación venosa en los pacientes que usaron métodos de tratamiento combinados con aterectomía. Según estos resultados, pensamos que los métodos de tratamiento combinados con aterectomía han aumentado la microcirculación y la circulación colateral más que otros métodos.

Palabras clave: Enfermedad arterial periférica. NIR. Aterectomía. Balón liberador de fármacos.

Introduction

Atherosclerosis is a systemic pathology involving the entire vascular system. Smoking, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, and hypertension are known risk factors for the development of atherosclerosis. These risk factors also increase the incidence of peripheral arterial disease (PAD)^{1,2}. Advanced age is an additional risk for PAD due to atherosclerosis^{3,4}.

PAD includes occlusive or aneurysmatic diseases of aorta and all aortic branches except coronary arteries⁵. PAD treatment includes Mediterranean type nutrition, lifestyle changes, and medical treatments as well as interventional and surgical treatments^{6,7}. With the recent advances in technology, endovascular treatment options are frequently preferred instead of surgical treatment, especially in high-risk patients they have other comorbidity factors with PAD^{8,9}. Although surgical revascularization is accepted as the gold standard treatment in distal PADs, endovascular treatment options are also very important in distal PADs due to morbid and mortal complication risks such as graft thrombosis, graft infections in long-term follow-ups^{10,11}. According to The Inter-Society Consensus for the Management of PAD (TASC II), lesions in the lower extremity arteries are classified as Type A, B, C, and D lesions. Endovascular interventions are preferred in Type A lesions and surgical interventions are preferred in Type D lesions. In Type B and C lesions, endovascular or surgical interventions can be applied depending on the condition of the patient and concomitant diseases. However, endovascular interventions in Type B lesions and surgical interventions in Type C lesions should be prioritized¹².

It is known that parameters such as heart rate, mean arterial pressure, and arterial oxygen saturation (SaO₂) used during pediatric cardiac surgery operations are not always sufficient to show real tissue oxygenation¹³. The use of near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) method has come to the agenda to show tissue oxygen saturation. For this purpose, the NIRS method was started to be used with the INVOS (Covidien, Somanetics, Troy, MI.) device. It is stated that the device shows the saturation of the watershed zone, which is a mixture of 1/3

arterial blood and 2/3 venous blood at a depth of 1-1.5 cm from the skin¹⁴. In a case with complex aortic pathology and requiring reoperation, the follow-up of tissue oxygenation with NIRS from two anatomic regions (cerebral and right thigh) during the pre-operative period has been reported to make them aware of the right leg ischemia that developed after placing a cross-clamp into the aorta¹⁵. In the study of Toraman et al., there was a correlation between NIRS measurement and tissue oxygen saturation¹⁶. In our study, we aimed to present the effectiveness of atherectomy, drug-eluting balloon, and combined therapy with values determined by NIRS in patients they have PAD.

Patients and methods

Ethical explanation

Ethical approval was not required since it was a retrospective study. The head of the clinic and all the authors approved the submission and publication of this study. After explaining the interventions, risks, and benefits in detail as a policy of the health system in the country, informed consent was obtained from the relatives of each patient before the procedures.

Materials and methods

Patients with intermittent claudication or critical leg ischemia (Rutherford class 3 or more) have been viewed in the study. There were 30 male and 9 female patients. Patients were followed up before the procedure, at the 1st h after the procedure, and at the 3rd month after the procedure, with simultaneous ankle-brachial pressure index (ABPI) measurements, walking distance measurements, and measurement of tissue oxygenation by NIRS method. Patients with under 1-year life expectancy, have paclitaxel allergy and antiplatelet therapy contraindicated patients were excluded from the study. During the procedure, the ipsilateral or contralateral femoral artery was used for entry. Following the 6F sheath placement, 100 IU/kg heparin was given to the patients as standard dose.

Twenty-six patients received drug-eluting balloons. Thirteen patients underwent atherectomy and received

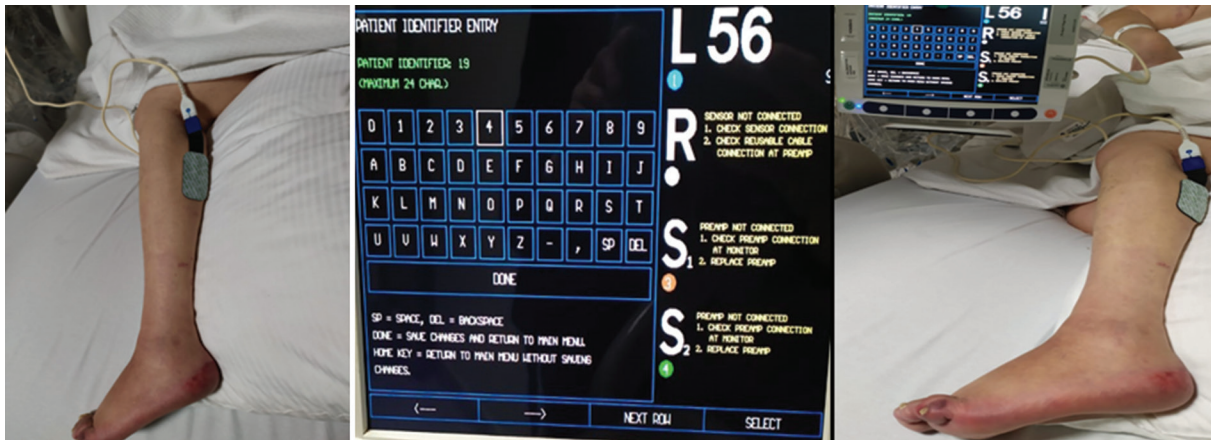


Figure 1. Pre-operative near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) imaging.

drug-eluting balloons. The determination of the need for atherectomy was based on the degree of calcification of the arterial structure, the patient's age, the duration of the symptoms, and the resistance to the predilatation balloon.

NIRS probe was placed on the skin of the same side gastrocnemius muscle of all patients underwent to the procedure (Fig. 1). All patients were treated under mild sedation with 2 l/m nasal oxygen mask.

Following the passage of the lesion with guidewire in the drug-eluting balloon group, predilatation was performed with a standard balloon (Fig. 2). 4.5-7 mm thick and 100-250 mm long balloons were used. Balloon opening times were determined for an average of 3 min. The time was extended by opening the balloon again in case of being an inflow reducing dissection or > 40% stenosis. When the target inflow was achieved, the process was terminated. Following the loading of 300 mg clopidogrel after the procedure, antiplatelet treatment was applied by 75 mg clopidogrel p.o. and 100 mg aspirin p.o. daily. At the end of the 3rd month, ABPI and walking distance measurement were performed. Tissue oxygenation was evaluated simultaneously with the NIRS method. The patients were followed up with 100 mg aspirin p.o. daily.

In the group of patients who underwent an atherectomy and received a drug-eluting balloon, after the passage of the lesion with guidewire, predilatation was performed with a standard balloon. Turbohawk catheter (Covidien Mansfield, MA, USA) was used as an atherectomy device. 4.5-7 mm thick and 100-250 mm long balloons were used. Balloon opening times were determined for an average of 3 min. The time was extended by opening the balloon again in case of being an inflow reducing dissection or > 40% stenosis. When the target inflow was achieved, the process was terminated.

Following the loading of 300 mg clopidogrel after the procedure, antiplatelet treatment was applied by 75 mg clopidogrel p.o. and 100 mg aspirin p.o. daily. At the end of the 3rd month, ABPI and walking distance measurement were performed. Tissue oxygenation was evaluated simultaneously with the NIRS method. The patients were followed up with 100 mg aspirin p.o. daily.

In the 3rd month, it was decided to evaluate with peripheral angiography in patients with a decrease in ABI value and to re-initiate in case of detection of restenosis. No restenosis was detected in any of the control patients. Medical follow-up continued.

Results

Pre-operative NIRS results and post-operative NIRS results were compared in both patient groups. NIRS value was found to be 45.8% preoperatively, 77.2% postoperatively, and 79.7% at 3rd month in the patient group undergoing atherectomy. The success of the procedure was 100% in the 3rd month controls of the combination of atherectomy and drug-eluting balloons. The NIRS value was found to be 52.7% preoperatively, 71.6% postoperatively, and 69.9% on the 3rd month in the patient group received only drug-eluting balloon. When all the results were evaluated, it was determined that the increase in blood flow in the tissues was higher in patients who received combined therapy. In addition, similarity was detected between both patient groups in pre-operative and post-operative ABPI measurements.

Discussion

The frequency of PAD increases in society with the increasing awareness and increasing awareness of its pathophysiology. However, with the development of

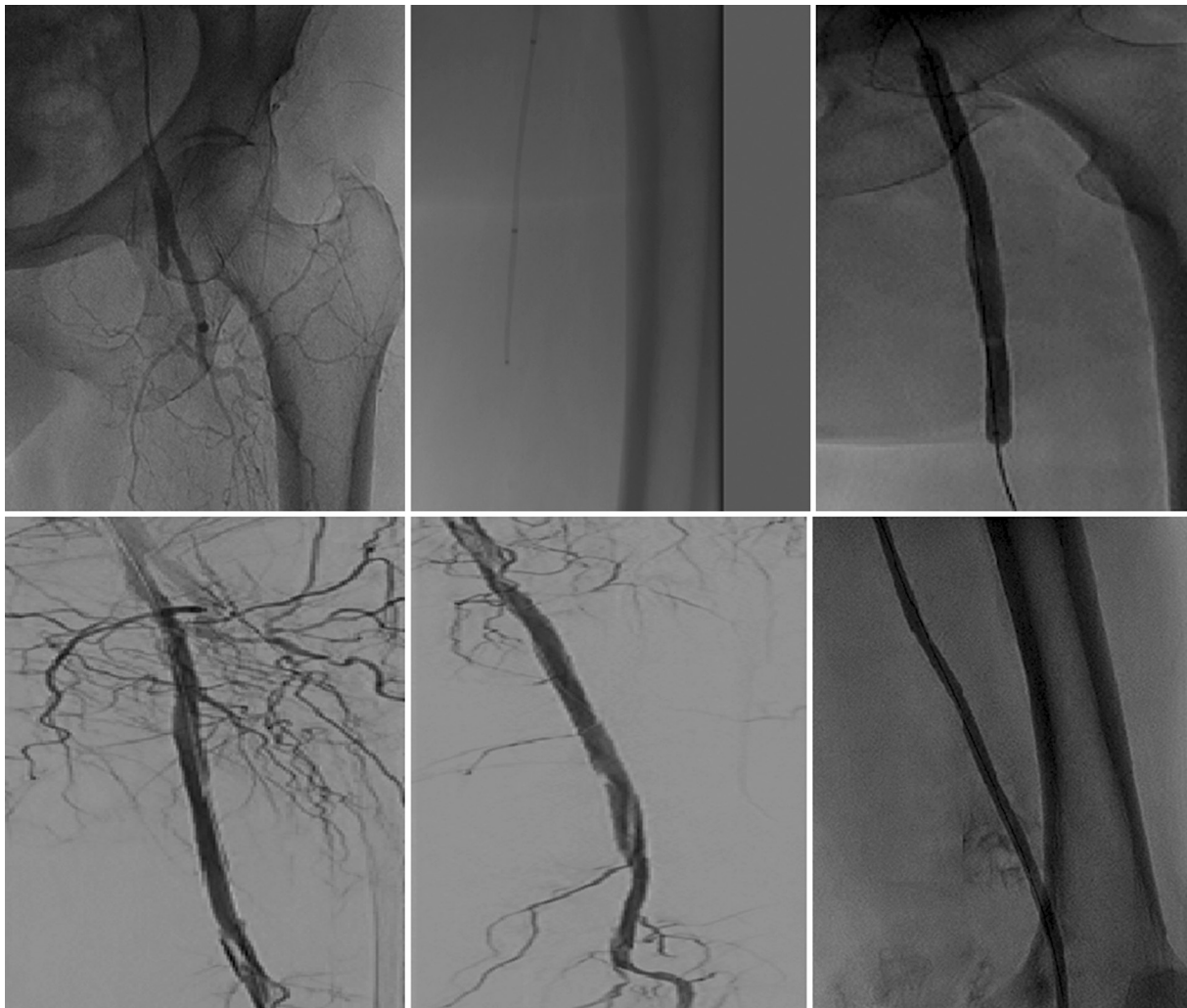


Figure 2. *Atherectomy and medicated balloon application.*

interventional materials used, lesions that could not be treated many years ago can be treated today⁷.

Risk of amputation and early deaths in the long-term are less common in distal PADs than iliofemoral occlusive diseases. Endovascular methods are preferred more frequently as a treatment of distal PADs with the developing technology. However, the biggest problem in endovascular treatment is restenosis^{17,18}. In addition to balloon angioplasty and stent implantation, atherectomy was added as a treatment method into the other endovascular procedures to prevent restenosis¹⁸. With increasing experience, stents have been replaced by medicated balloons and atherectomy in the endovascular treatment of distal PADs.

Atherectomy procedure was performed for the 1st time in 1985 as percutaneous for resection of calcific plaques¹⁹. When atherectomy patients were evaluated with short and long-term follow-ups, similar results

were found with other endovascular procedures^{20,21}. To prevent the development of restenosis in patients undergoing atherectomy, drug-eluting balloons were started to be used²². It has been reported that drug-release balloons prevent the development of restenosis due to platelet inhibition and growth factor release properties²².

In a study comparing only drug-eluting balloons and standard balloons, in early follow-up, no significant difference was initially detected between the two groups, but at the end of 1 year, the clinical improvement in the medicated balloon group was significantly higher. In addition, the rate of limb recovery in the drug-eluting balloon group was found to be 82.0% at the end of 1 year, while it was 65.6% in the standard balloon group and it was reported that the drug-eluting balloon group was statistically superior in terms of amputation rates²³. In a study in which atherectomy and drug-eluting balloon

was used together, the opening rate was 90% in the early period and 100% in the long term²². In another study which atherectomy and drug-eluting balloon were combined, these rates were found to be 85.7-92.9%²³.

Toraman et al. showed that NIRS reflects tissue oxygenation rate to a depth of 1.5 cm¹⁶. This result supports the angioma hypothesis to demonstrate tissue microcirculation.

Conclusion

Although NIRS mainly shows venous oxygenation in the tissue, it is known that high venous oxygenation in tissues is valuable for microcirculation and collateral vascular circulation. When patients with similar post-operative ABPI measurements were evaluated with NIRS, venous oxygenation was observed higher in patients used treatment methods combined with atherectomy. According to these results, we thought that treatment methods combined with atherectomy has increased microcirculation and collateral circulation more than other methods.

In the light of all these results, multi-center studies are required to achieve longer-term evaluations and more permanent results.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that does not exist conflicts of interest.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that the procedures followed were in accordance with the regulations of the relevant clinical research ethics committee and with those of the Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki).

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors have obtained the written informed consent of the patients or subjects mentioned in the article. The corresponding author is in possession of this document.

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