AΓΓΕΙΟΠΛΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΣΕ ΑΣΘΕΝΗ ΜΕ ΝΟΣΟ BIJERGER

Λάμπρος Αθανασίου

Ειδικευόμενος Ρευματολόγος, Γ.Ν. Ασκληπιείο Βούλας

ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΟ

- Ασθενής 47 ετών που παραπέμφθηκε στην κλινική μας λόγω διαλείπουσας χωλότητας από 3μήνου
- Ιστορικό
 - Νόσος Buerger (διάγνωση 2007 με U/S triplex αγγείων κάτω άκρων και MRI αγγειογραφία)
 - Ετερόζυγος β-θαλασσαιμία
 - Νόσος Ευερέθιστου εντέρου
 - Καπνιστής (45 pack-years)
- Φαρμακευτική αγωγή
 - Κλοπιδογρέλη, ακετυλοσαλυκιλικό οξύ



ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ

- ΑΨ: ομότιμο άμφω, χωρίς πρόσθετους ήχους
- Κοιλιά: Μ-Ε-Α, χωρίς πρόσθετους ήχους
- S1, S2: ακουστοί, ευκρινείς, ρυθμικοί
- Νευρολογική εξέταση: κατά φύση
- Αρτηρίες
 - Καρωτίδες ψηλαφητές, χωρίς φυσήματα
 - Κοινές μηριαίες ψηλαφητές, χωρίς φυσήματα
 - Βραχιόνια, ωλένια και κερκιδική ψηλαφητές σε αμφότερα τα άνω άκρα
 - Από το επίπεδο των ιγνυακών και περιφερικότερα δεν ψηλαφείται σφυγμός



ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΑΚΟς ΕΛΕΓΧΟς

• CRP: 4.6 mg/l και TKE: 3

• HCT: 36.6% με HGb: 12.2

Λοιπός ε/ε εντός φυσιολογικών ορίων

- Προηγούμενος ε/ε
 - SACE (-), HLA-B27(-), RA (-), ANA (-) 2006
 - Prot S (-), anti-dsDNA (-), p-ANCA (-), c-ANCA (-), Prot C (-), αντιθρομβίνη ΙΙΙ (-), Ομοκυστεΐνη (-),

C3, C4 (-) 2014



2006: Πλήρης απόφραξη της δεξιάς πρόσθιας και οπίσθιας κνημιαίας αρτηρίας και επαναιμάτωση από πολύ μικρούς περιφερικούς κλάδους, Μικρού βαθμού αθηρωματικές αλλοιώσεις στο ΑΡ σκέλος περιφερικότερα του τριχασμού χωρίς αιμοδυναμικές διαταραχές

2016: χωρίς αλλαγές από το προηγούμενο

2020: απόφραξη αμφότερων των επιπολής μηριαίων και των ιγνυακών αρτηριών σε όλο το μήκος τους

TRIPLEX APTHPI Ω N KAT Ω AKP Ω N

2019: Σημαντική στένωση στο ύψος του διχασμού της δεξιάς ιγνυακής αρτηρίας, απόφραξη ΔΕ πρόσθιας κνημιαίας και ΑΡ οπίσθιας κνημιαίας αρτηρίας

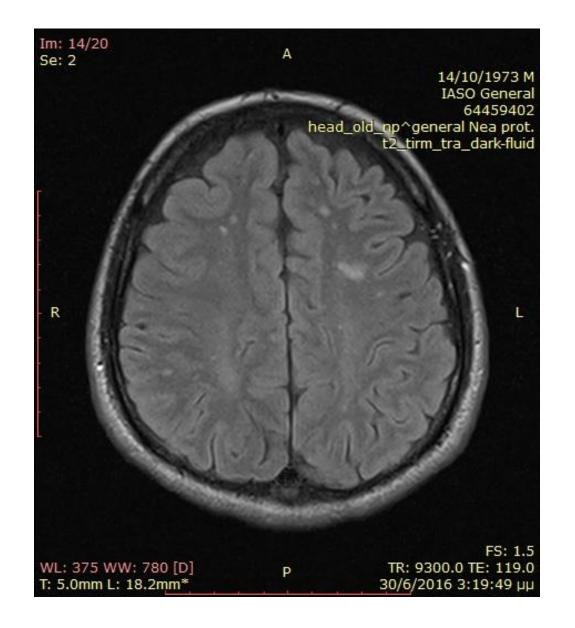
2020: Απόφραξη αμφότερων των ιγνυακών σε όλο το μήκος τους, βατές η ΔΕ οπίσθια κνημιαία και η μεσόστεος

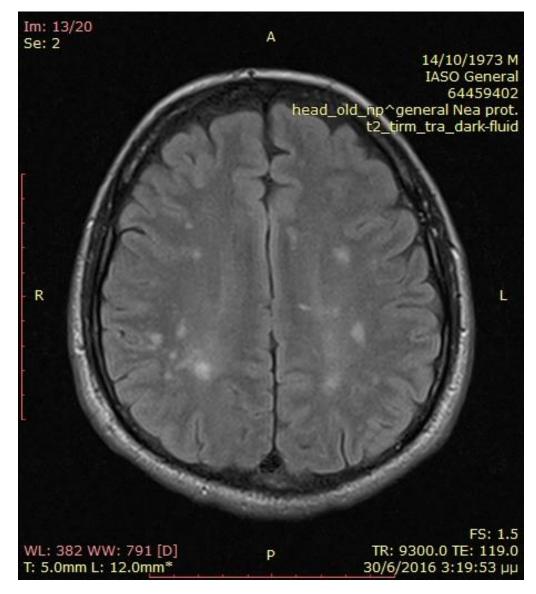
MRI ΑΓΓΕΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ

ΛΟΙΠΟς ΠΑΡΑΚΛΙΝΙΚΟς ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ

- Triplex καρωτίδων (2016): χωρίς παθολογικά ευρήματα
- MRA εγκεφάλου (2016): πολλαπλές εστιακές αλλοιώσεις στην υποφλοιώδη και εν τω βάθει λευκή ουσία καθώς και περικοιλιακά, μικροαγγειοπαθητικού τύπου αλλοιώσεις
- Αξονική στεφανιογραφία (2016): πάχυνση του τοιχώματος της ΔΕ στεφανιαίας αρτηρίας στο περιφερικό κυρίως τμήμα της, αθηρωματικές αλλοιώσεις της ΔΕ στεφανιαίας αρτηρίας που προκαλούν <50% στένωση
- Stress echo (10/2020): αρνητικό για ισχαιμία μυοκαρδίου
- Διαθωρακικό U/S καρδιάς (10/2020): ΚΕ 65%, αριστερή κοιλία φυσιολογικών διαστάσεων με καλή συστολική λειτουργία











REVIEW

Visceral bed involvement in thromboangiitis obliterans: a systematic review

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Abstract: One of the challenges of thromboangiitis obliterans (TAO) management is in the patients whose other vascular beds are involved and it remains a challenge to know whether to pursue invasive procedures or to continue medical treatment for such TAO patients. The aim of this review was to investigate reports of the involvement of the visceral vessels in TAO and the related clinical manifestations, management approaches and outcomes. According to our systematic review, the frequency of published articles, the organs most commonly involved were the gastrointestinal tract, the heart, the central nervous system, the eye, the kidneys, the urogenital system, the mucocutaneous zones, joints, lymphohematopoietic system and the ear. Notably, reports of the involvement of almost all organs have been made in relation to TAO. There were several reports of TAO presentation in other organs before disease diagnosis, in which the involvement of the extremities presented after visceral involvement. The characteristics of the visceral arteries looked like the arteries of the extremities according to angiography or aortography. Also, in autopsies of TAO patients, the vascular involvement of multiple organs has been noted. Moreover, systemic medical treatment could lead to the recovery of the patient from the onset of visceral TAO. This study reveals that TAO may be a systemic disease and patients should be aware of the possible involvement of other organs along with the attendant warning signs. Also, early systemic medical treatment of such patients may lead to better outcomes and reduce the overall mortality

Keywords: thromboangiitis obliterans, Buerger's disease, visceral vascular bed, ischemia

Introduction

Until recently, thromboangiitis obliterans (TAO) had been known as a recurrent,

- 14 case reports που αφορούν την συμμετοχή στεφανιαίων αγγείων στην buerger (12 με ΟΕΜ κα 2 τυχαία ευρήματα)
- 12 case reports που αφορούν συμμετοχή των αγγείων του εγκεφάλου



ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ

- 10ήμερο σχήμα με Ιλοπρόστη το οποίο ανέχθηκε καλά ο ασθενής χωρίς όμως καμία βελτίωση των συμπτωμάτων του
- Έγινε επικοινωνία με το ακτινολογικό του νοσοκομείου για κλασική αγγειογραφία και διενέργεια **PTA** (μπαλονάκι) αν αυτό κρινόταν εφικτό
 - Στις 30/10 διενεργήθηκε κλασσική αγγειογραφία του ΑΡ άκρου και έγινε διάνοιξη με PTA της επιπολής μηριαίας και ετέθη stent στην ιγνυακή με δημιουργία ψευδούς αυλού λόγω πλήρης απόφραξης
 - Στις 03/11 διενεργήθηκε κλασσική αγγειογραφία ΔΕ άκρου και έγινε διάνοιξη με **PTA** της επιπολής μηριαίας και της ιγνυακής



Im: 1/20 Se: 18 L

14/10/1973 M Asklepieion Voulas General Hospital R202010300958582 Peripheral Pelvis/Iliac 3 fps

LEFT FOOT

Im: 1/18 Se: 21

14/10/1973 M Asklepieion Voulas General Hospital R202010300958582 Peripheral Pelvis/Iliac 3 fps

LEFT FOOT

Stent

WL; 511 WW; 1023 [D] LAO; 1 CRA; 2

30/10/2020 12:19:57 μμ



Endovascular Treatment of Thromboangiitis Obliterans (Buerger's Disease)

Vascular and Endovascular Surgery 1-7

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Mohammad-Hadi S. Modaghegh, MD o and Shahab Hafezi, MD

Abstract

Purpose: When critical limb ischemia (CLI) occurs in patients with thromboangiitis obliterans (TAO) or Buerger's disease, smoking cessation alone may be insufficient to relieve rest pain and promote wound healing. Accordingly, adjunctive measures are warranted to restore adequate blood flow required for limb salvage. This study aimed to evaluate the feasibility and efficacy of percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) for the treatment of patients with TAO and CLI. In addition, a review of the literature on endovascular management of TAO is included. Methods: Between April 2012 and June 2017, all patients with TAO and CLI who underwent PTA were studied retrospectively. Patient demographics, presentation, procedural details, and clinical response were recorded. Patients were monitored at I week, I, 2, 3, and 6 months after revascularization and at least every 6 months thereafter. Results: Thirteen patients with TAO and CLI, who presented with rest pain only (n = 1), ischemic ulcer (n = 4), or gangrene (n = 8) underwent endovascular interventions with primary and assisted primary technical success of 85% and 92%, respectively. A below-knee amputation was eventually done in the only patient with technical failure (limb salvage rate: 92%). Following the procedures, 11 patients had clinical response, one of whom also received intra-arterial vasodilator to achieve complete symptom relief. The other patient who failed PTA underwent a successful lumbar sympathectomy. In addition, all ulcers healed and eight minor amputations were performed due to already established gangrene. During follow-up (mean: 19.4 months), four patients needed reintervention. Patients who continued to smoke experienced more severe ischemia (P = .017) and were more likely to require reintervention (P = .009). Conclusion: Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty can be considered as a technically feasible and potentially effective treatment for patients with TAO and CLI, as well as a last resort for limb salvage when other options have failed. However, reintervention may be required, especially in patients who continue smoking.

Keywords

angioplasty, Buerger's disease, endovascular, ischemia, thromboangiitis obliterans, treatment

Introduction

Thromboangiitis obliterans (TAO) or Buerger's disease is characterized by nonatherosclerotic, inflammatory and thrombotic involvement of distal vessels of the extremities, most commonly affecting young male smokers. It is most prevalent in the Middle East and Asia.¹

of treatment. However, in the setting of critical limb ischemia (CLI), abstinence from tobacco alone may be insufficient to alleviate rest pain and facilitate wound healing. Accordingly, adjunctive medical, surgical, or endovascular measures should be undertaken promptly to restore the adequate distal blood flow required for limb salvage.

Currentles endovascular therapy, including angionlasty and

- Μονοκεντρική μελέτη με 13 περιστατικά με buerger στα οποία διενεργήθηκε PTA
- Οι 11 είχαν καλό αποτέλεσμα, 1 χρειάστηκε συμπαθεκτομή και μόνο ένας χρειάστηκε ακρωτηριασμό



ΕΚΒΑΣΗ ΝΟΣΟΥ

- Σημαντική βελτίωση της κυκλοφορίας στα κάτω άκρα με την παρέμβαση με PTA και stent
- Ο ασθενής μπορεί να βαδίσει άνετα χωρίς να συμπτώματα διαλείπουσας χωλότητας
- Διεκόπη το κάπνισμα





WHY THAT CASE

- Buerger σπάνια κλινική οντότητα 15 περιστατικά/100.000 πληθυσμού
- Συμμετοχή στεφανιαίων και εγκεφαλικών αγγείων
- Διενέργεια PTA και τοποθέτηση stent



BMC CASE REPORTS

 Απορρίφθηκε χωρίς review λόγω του όγκου των δημοσιεύσεων που δέχονται

No feedback





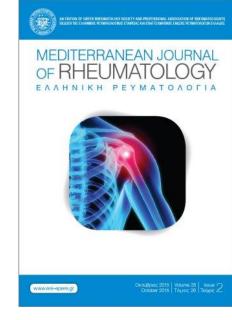
NEXT STEPS

- Συζήτηση με τους άλλους συγγραφείς για το τι πρέπει να γίνει
- Αποφασίστηκε να σταλεί σε ένα περιοδικό που να έχει **visibility** και να έχει υπάρχουν περισσότερες πιθανότητες να γίνει αποδεκτό
- Constructive feedback



MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF RHEUMATOLOGY

- No impact factor
- PubMed
- Accepts cases
- Accessibility and visibility



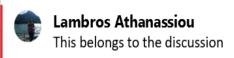


Introduction

Thromboangiitis obliterans or <u>Buerger's</u> disease is a <u>trombotic</u> vasculopathy of small and medium sized arteries ¹⁻³. It usually affects men 20-45 years old that are heavy tobacco users. The most common presentation is intermittent claudication of the distal extremities ⁴⁻⁵. More rarely other systems might be involved, like the gastrointestinal tract, the central nervous <u>system</u> and the heart ⁶. Cessation of smoking is imperative ⁷. Other pharmacological measures can <u>be used</u>, with <u>iloprost</u> having the best results, especially if applied during the first period following smoking cessation ⁸⁻⁹. The question which arises is what happens when the pharmacological measures prove insufficient and, in <u>particular</u>, whether we should amputate or explore other treatment options. This was exactly the problem which we faced with the patient described herein, in whom smoking cessation in combination with <u>iloprost</u> showed no positive therapeutic results as far as intermittent claudication was concerned. There is a small monocentric study that used percutaneous endovascular angioplasty in <u>13</u> patients with <u>Buerger's</u> disease¹⁰⁻¹².



Lambros Athanassiou Too many citations





Angioplasty in <u>Thromboangiitis</u> Obliterans

Abstract

Thromboangiitis obliterans or BD is an inflammatory thrombosis that affects small and medium sized arteries leading to ischemia in distal extremities. The disease may lead to sequential amputations and its pathogenesis remains a mystery. The primary risk factor is smoking. First line of treatment is cessation of smoking. Iloprost, a prostacyclin analogue, may also be used. Our patient, a 47 year old heavy smoker, presented to the ED with intermittent claudication of the lower extremities, affecting primarily the left extremity. He stopped smoking and iloprost was administered. He showed no signs of improvement and we proceeded with percutaneous endovascular angioplasty (PTA) as salvage therapy. There is only one monocentric study in the literature with 13 patients, in which PTA was applied in BD, and this is what makes our case unique.



Lambros Athanassiou

Don't use abbreviations without explaining the meaning



Lambros Athanassiou

Of unknown etiology



Lambros Athanassiou

Too strong, use instead interesting

