

A

- Abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAAs)
 - contraindications, 163–164
 - definition of, 160
 - diagnosis, 160
 - EVAR
 - advantage, 175
 - anatomical considerations, 167–170
 - characteristics, CT angiogram, 166
 - components, 164
 - endoleaks, 170–175
 - Gore Excluder, 165
 - Medtronic Endurant stent graft, 166
 - vs. open surgical, 176
 - patient selection, 177
 - surveillance, 175–176
 - Zenith FLEX AAA endograft, 165
 - intervention indications
 - asymptomatic aneurysm, 163
 - symptomatic aneurysm, 162–163
 - screening for, 160–162
 - USPSTF, 161–162
- Acculink for Revascularization of Carotids in High Risk Patient (ARCHer) trial, 121
- Acute mesenteric ischemia (AMI)
 - diagnosis and treatment, 87–88
 - incidence and prevalence, 86–87
- Acute stroke interventions
 - imaging, 151–152
 - Merci device, 153
 - technical aspects, 153
 - treatment, MCA occlusions, 152–153
- AMI. *See* Acute mesenteric ischemia (AMI)
- Angiojet rheolytic thrombectomy system, 195–196

- Angiosculpt balloon, 55
- Ankle brachial index (ABI)
 - LEAD, 7
 - PAD, 25
- Ankle Brachial pressures (ABI), 44
- Anticoagulation therapy
 - mesenteric artery intervention, 93
 - renal artery intervention, 84
- Antiplatelet therapy
 - mesenteric artery intervention, 92
 - renal artery intervention, 84
- Arterial duplex ultrasonograms, 44–45
- ASVT. *See* Axillosubclavian vein thrombosis (ASVT)
- Asymptomatic abdominal aortic aneurysms, 163
- Asymptomatic Carotid Atherosclerosis Study (ACAS), 116, 118
- Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial, 11
- Atherogenesis, 1
- Atherosclerosis
 - distribution, in LEAD, 3
 - management of, 9–10
 - noncoronary arteries, 3
 - polyvascular, 4
- Axillosubclavian vein thrombosis (ASVT)
 - algorithm, management, 219
 - etiology and symptoms, 215
 - key points, 220
 - venogram, first rib resection, 218

B

- Balloon angioplasty, 92
- Balloon expandable stents, 59
- Balloon-mounted stents, ICAD, 147, 148
- BASIL. *See* Bypass Versus Angioplasty in Severe Ischemia of the Leg (BASIL)

- Bowel ischemia, 93
- Bypass Versus Angioplasty in Severe Ischemia of the Leg (BASIL), 42
- C**
- Carotid and Vertebral Artery Transluminal Angioplasty Study (CAVATAS) trial, 120
- Carotid artery stenosis
- CAS
- ACT-1 clinical trial, 125
 - aortic arches, 126–129
 - ARCHEr trial, 121
 - CAVATAS trial, 120
 - vs. CEA, 125
 - complications, 130
 - contraindications, 125
 - CREST trial, 123–124
 - EVA-3S trial, 121–122
 - ICSS trial, 122–123
 - neuroprotection, 130
 - SAPPHIRE trial, 120–121
 - schema, carotid stenting trials, 120
 - SPACE trial, 122
 - stents, 129
- CEA
- ACAS, 116, 118
 - anatomical criteria, 118
 - complications, 119
 - vs. medical therapy, 117
 - NASCET, 116
 - recommendations, 119
 - management of, 10–11
 - risk of stroke, 6
- Carotid artery stenting (CAS)
- ACT-1 clinical trial, 125
 - aortic arches, 126–129
 - ARCHEr trial, 121
 - CAVATAS trial, 120
 - vs. CEA, 125
 - complications, 130
 - contraindications, 125
 - CREST trial, 123–124
 - EVA-3S trial, 121–122
 - ICSS trial, 122–123
 - neuroprotection, 130
 - SAPPHIRE trial, 120–121
 - schema, carotid stenting trials, 120
 - SPACE trial, 122
 - stents, 129
- Carotid atherosclerosis
- management of, 9–10
 - prevalence of, 3–4
- Carotid endarterectomy (CEA)
- ACAS, 116, 118
 - anatomical criteria, 118
 - complications, 119
 - vs. medical therapy, 117
 - NASCET, 116
 - recommendations, 119
- Carotid intima media thickness (C-IMT), 8
- Carotid Revascularization Endarterectomy *versus* Stenting Trial (CREST), 123
- Carotid-subclavian bypass, 106
- Catheter-directed thrombolysis (CDT)
- American College of Chest Physician guidelines, 193
 - contraindications, thrombolytic therapy, 194
 - efficacy evaluation, 192–193
 - EKOS Endowave thrombolytic infusion catheter, 193
 - key points, techniques, 194
 - vs. PMT, 195
 - thrombolytic agents, 192
- Cerebral aneurysms
- coil embolization technique
 - complications of, 150–151
 - narrow and wide necked aneurysms, 150
 - pre-procedure and post-procedure images, 149 - incidence of, 148
 - risk of rupture study, 148–149
- Cerebrovascular anatomy
- Circle of Willis, 144
 - internal carotid artery (ICA)
 - anterior cerebral artery (ACA), 143
 - middle cerebral artery (MCA), 142–143
 - segments, 141–142
 - posterior cerebral arteries (PCA), 144
 - vertebral arteries, 143–144
- Chronic intestinal ischemia, 2–3
- Chronic mesenteric ischemia (CMI)
- diagnostic approach, 88
 - incidence and prevalence, 87
 - treatment of, 88–91
- Chronic total occlusions (CTO) crossing, CLI
- adjunctive tools, 52–54
 - atherectomy devices, 56–58

- reconstruction
 - atherectomy devices, 56–58
 - balloons, 54–56
 - stents, 58–60
- subintimal dissection method of Bolia, 48–52
- wires and catheters, 52
- Cilostazol, 23
- CLI. *See* Critical limb ischemia (CLI)
- CMI. *See* Chronic mesenteric ischemia (CMI)
- Computed tomography
 - AAAs, 160
 - acute stroke, 151
 - IVC filter, 205
 - occlusive AMI, 87
 - retroperitoneal fibrosis, 203
 - SVC syndrome, 221
- Cook Zenith thoracic stent graft, 179
- Coronary-subclavian steal, 104, 105
- Critical limb ischemia (CLI)
 - BASIL, 42
 - clinical evaluation
 - ABI and PVR, 44
 - arterial duplex ultrasonograms, 44–45
 - diagnosis tests, 44
 - invasive testing, 46–47
 - noninvasive testing, 44–46
 - PV-CTA, 46–47
 - clinical symptoms of
 - gangrene, 44
 - nonhealing wounds, 44
 - rest pain, 43
 - ulcerated lesions, 43
 - contraindications, 25–26
 - endovascular interventions, 60–75
 - endovascular therapy, 42
 - epidemiology, 42
 - indications, lower extremity intervention, 21
 - multivessel/multisegment disease, 41
 - POBA, 54
 - revascularization procedure, 23–24
 - risk factors, 44
 - TASC definition, 41
 - treatment of
 - endovascular techniques, 48–60
 - revascularization and limb amputation, 48
- CROSSER catheter, 52, 53
- Cryoplasty procedure, 55
- Cutting balloon, 55
- D**
- Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)
 - ASVT
 - algorithm, management, 219
 - etiology and symptoms, 215
 - key points, 220
 - venogram, first rib resection, 218
 - CDT
 - American College of Chest Physician guidelines, 193
 - contraindications, thrombolytic therapy, 194
 - efficacy evaluation, 192–193
 - EKOS Endowave thrombolytic infusion catheter, 193
 - key points, techniques, 194
 - vs.* PMT, 195
 - thrombolytic agents, 192
 - chronic obstructive lesions, iliac vein, 197
 - iliofemoral DVT, 196–197
 - IVC filter
 - American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) guidelines, 207
 - computed tomography, 205
 - designs of, 208
 - indications and contraindications, 207
 - insertion technique, 207–208
 - malpositioned filter, 211
 - obstruction of, 201–202
 - properties, 204–205
 - retrievable filters, 214–215
 - retroperitoneal fibrosis, 203
 - suprarenal IVC filter placement, 212–213
 - surgically placed clip, 206
 - types and features of, 209
 - venacavography, 210
 - IVC obstruction, 201–204
 - PMT
 - Angiojet rheolytic thrombectomy system, 195–196
 - vs.* CDT, 195
 - mechanisms of action, 194–195
 - Trellis-8 thrombolytic infusion and aspiration thrombectomy catheter system, 195–196
 - SVC syndrome
 - causes of, 220

- Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) (continued)
 complications, 223–225
 diagnosis, 221
 endovascular techniques, 222–223
 key points, 225
 post-mechanical thrombectomy, 224
 symptoms, 220–221
 treatment, 221–222
 venacavogram, 224
- Descending thoracic aortic aneurysm
 (DTAA), 178–179
- Diagnosis
 AAAs, 160
 AMI, 87–88
 CMI, 88
 RAS, 81–82
 subclavian artery stenosis, 102–103
 SVC syndrome, 221
- Diamondback 360°, 56–57
- Disabling claudication
 contraindications, 25–26
 indications, lower extremity
 intervention, 20
 therapy for
 antiplatelet therapy, 21–22
 diabetes and blood pressure, 22
 pentoxifylline and cilostazol, 23
 smoking cessation and regular exercise,
 21
 weighted mean prevalence, 2
- Distal EPDs, 130
- Drug eluting balloons, 56
- Drug-eluting stents (DES)
 ICAD, 147–148
 renal artery stenosis, 86
- Duplex ultrasonography
 CLI, 44–45
 RAS, 81
 SVC syndrome, 221
- Dutch Randomized Endovascular Aneurysm
 Management trial (DREAM), 176
- E**
- EKOS Endowave thrombolytic infusion
 catheter, 193
- Embolic protection devices (EPDs)
 carotid stenosis, 130
 renal artery stenosis, 85
- Endarterectomy *versus* Angioplasty in
 Patients with Symptomatic Severe
 Carotid Stenosis (EVA–3S) trial,
 121–122
- Endotension, 175
- Endovascular aortic repair (EVAR)
 advantage, 175
 anatomical considerations
 access arteries, 169–170
 aortic side branches, 170
 distal attachment site, 169
 proximal attachment site, 167–169
 characteristics, CT angiogram, 166
 components, 164
 endoleaks
 endotension, 175
 type 1, 171–172
 type 2, 172–173
 type 3, 173, 174
 type 4, 174
 Gore Excluder, 165
 Medtronic Endurant stent graft, 166
vs. open surgical, 176
 patient selection, 177
 surveillance, 175–176
 Zenith FLEX AAA endograft, 165
- Endovascular techniques
 CLI, 48–60
 SVC syndrome, 222–223
 vertebral artery stenosis
 arterial and radial accesses, 133
 complications, 136
 diagnostic aortic arch angiography,
 133–134
 embolic protection devices, 135–136
 patients follow-up, 136
 selective angiography, 134
 telescoping technique, 134–135
- EPDs. *See* Embolic protection devices (EPDs)
- EVAR. *See* Endovascular aortic repair
 (EVAR)
- Excimer laser atherectomy, 58, 59
- EXCIMER LASER catheter, 53
- F**
- Femoro-popliteal disease
 atherectomy and cryoplasty, 33
 interventional therapy results, 30

- occlusion images, 32
 - setting of, 31
 - stenotic lesions, 31, 32
 - TASC classification, 29
 - treatment approaches, 28
- FRONTRUNNER catheter, 53
- G**
- Gore Excluder, 165
- Gore TAG thoracic stent graft, 178
- Gunther-Tulip IVC filter, 214
- H**
- Hypogastric artery (HA), 170
- I**
- ICAD. *See* Intracranial atherosclerotic disease (ICAD)
- Iliac artery disease
- angioplasty and stenting results, 34
 - balloon expandable and covered stents, 28
 - contralateral and transbrachial approaches, 27–28
 - ipsilateral femoral access approach, 26–28
 - occlusion images, 31
 - TASC classification, 29
- Iliofemoral DVT, 196–197
- IMA. *See* Internal mammary artery (IMA)
- Incidence and prevalence
- AMI, 86–87
 - CMI, 87
 - RAS, 79–80
- Inferior vena cava (IVC) filter
- American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) guidelines, 207
 - computed tomography, 205
 - designs of, 208
 - indications and contraindications, 207
 - insertion technique, 207–208
 - malpositioned filter, 211
 - obstruction of, 201–202
 - properties, 204–205
 - retrievable filters, 214–215
 - retroperitoneal fibrosis, 203
 - suprarenal IVC filter placement, 212–213
 - surgically placed clip, 206
 - types and features of, 209
 - venacavography, 210
- In-stent restenosis (ISR), 86
- Internal mammary artery (IMA), 104
- International Carotid Stenting (ICSS) trial, 122–123
- Intracranial atherosclerotic disease (ICAD)
- angioplasty and stenting, 146–147
 - endovascular management, 145–146
 - medical management of, 145
 - natural history, 144
 - stent designs
 - balloon-mounted stents, 147, 148
 - drug-eluting stents (DES), 147–148
 - self-expanding stents, 147
- Intracranial endovascular interventions
- acute stroke interventions
 - imaging, 151–152
 - Merci device, 153
 - technical aspects, 153
 - treatment, MCA occlusions, 152–153
 - cerebral aneurysms
 - coil embolization technique, 149–151
 - incidence of, 148
 - risk of rupture study, 148–149
 - cerebrovascular anatomy
 - Circle of Willis, 144
 - internal carotid artery (ICA), 141–143
 - posterior cerebral arteries (PCA), 144
 - vertebral arteries, 143–144
- ICAD
- angioplasty and stenting, 146–147
 - endovascular management, 145–146
 - medical management of, 145
 - natural history, 144
 - stent designs, 147–148
- Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS)
- IVC, 199
 - PIONEER CATHETER, 54
 - renal artery intervention, 84
- The Investigation of Stent grafts in patients with type B Aortic Dissection trial (INSTEAD), 180
- IVC filter. *See* Inferior vena cava (IVC) filter
- L**
- Large artery occlusions. *See* Acute stroke interventions
- LEAD. *See* Lower extremity arterial disease (LEAD)

- Lower extremity arterial disease (LEAD)
 vs. malignancies, 6
 prevalence of, 2
 REACH registry, 5
 revascularization, 10
 screening for, 7–8
- Lower extremity intervention, indications
 critical limb ischemia, 21
 disabling claudication, 20
- M**
- Magnetic resonance venography, SVC
 syndrome, 221
- Medtronic Captiva thoracic stent graft, 178
- Medtronic Endurant stent graft, 166
- Mesenteric aortogram, 89
- Mesenteric artery intervention
 adjunctive therapies
 anticoagulation therapy, 93
 antiplatelet therapy, 92
 complications, 93
 percutaneous modalities, 92
 postintervention care, 93
 technical aspects
 interventional wires, 92
 sheath and guide selection, 91
 sheath/guide engagement, 91–92
 vascular access, 91
- Multivessel/multisegment disease, 41
- N**
- Nonocclusive AMI, 87–88
- North American Symptomatic Carotid
 Endarterectomy Trial (NASCET),
 116
- O**
- Occlusive AMI, 87
- OUTBACK LTD catheter, 54
- P**
- PAD Awareness, Risk, and Treatment: New
 Resources for Survival (PARTNERS)
 program, 11
- Paget-Schroetter syndrome. *See* Primary
 ASVT
- Pentoxifylline, 23
- Percutaneous mechanical thrombectomy
 (PMT)
 Angiojet rheolytic thrombectomy system,
 195–196
 vs. CDT, 195
 mechanisms of action, 194–195
 Trellis-8 thrombolytic infusion and
 aspiration thrombectomy catheter
 system, 195–196
- Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)
 clinical evaluation (*see* Critical limb
 ischemia (CLI))
 contraindications, 25–26
 intervention factors, 26
 postprocedural care and follow-up, 33, 35
 screening tests, 24–25
 therapy for
 antiplatelet therapy, 21–22
 diabetes and blood pressure, 22
 pentoxifylline and cilostazol, 23
 revascularization procedure, 23–24
 smoking cessation and regular exercise,
 21
 treatment methods
 femoro-popliteal disease, 28, 31–33
 iliac artery system, 26–28
- Peripheral vascular CTA (PV-CTA), 46–47
- PIONEER catheter, 54
- Plain old balloon angioplasty (POBA), 54
- PMT. *See* Percutaneous mechanical
 thrombectomy (PMT)
- POBA. *See* Plain old balloon angioplasty
 (POBA)
- PolarCath Peripheral Dilatation System, 55
- Primary ASVT, 218
- Proximal EPDs, 130
- Pulse volume recordings (PVR), 44
- PV-CTA. *See* Peripheral vascular CTA
 (PV-CTA)
- R**
- RAS. *See* Renal artery stenosis (RAS)
- Renal artery fibromuscular dysplasia, 80
- Renal artery intervention
 access and guidewires, 83
 adjunctive therapies
 anticoagulation therapy, 84
 antiplatelet therapy, 84
 EPD, 85

- complications, 85
- percutaneous modalities, 84
- postintervention care and follow up, 85
- restenosis, 86
- sheath and guide selection and engagement, 83
- Renal artery stenosis (RAS)
 - clinical outcomes, 83
 - diagnosis, 81–82
 - indications, 80–81
 - intervention (*see* Renal artery intervention)
 - prevalence of, 3, 79–80
 - revascularization, 81–82
 - screening, 81
 - treatment, 82
- Retrievable IVC filters, 214–215
- Revascularization and limb amputation, 48

- S**
- Self-expanding stents
 - CLI, 59–60
 - ICAD, 147
- SilverHawk Plaque Excision System, 57–58
- Stenting and Angioplasty with Protection in Patients at High Risk for Endarterectomy (SAPPHIRE) trial, 120–121
- Stent-Supported Percutaneous Angioplasty of the Carotid Artery *versus* Endarterectomy (SPACE) trial, 122
- Subclavian artery stenosis
 - angiographic evaluation, 107
 - aortic arch anatomy, 99–102
 - carotid-subclavian bypass, 106
 - case examples, 111–113
 - complications, 110
 - diagnosis, 102–103
 - etiology, 102
 - intervention indications
 - claudication, 104
 - coronary-subclavian steal, 104, 105
 - IMA, 104
 - subclavian steal syndrome, 105–106
 - noninvasive testing, 103–104
 - stroke prevention, 110–111
 - subclavian to carotid artery transposition, 106–107
 - technical success rates, 107
 - thoracic outlet syndrome, 102
- Subclavian steal syndrome, 105–106
- Superior vena cava filter placement, 213–214
- Superior vena cava (SVC) syndrome
 - causes of, 220
 - complications, 223–225
 - diagnosis, 221
 - endovascular techniques, 222–223
 - key points, 225
 - post-mechanical thrombectomy, 224
 - symptoms, 220–221
 - treatment, 221–222
 - venacavogram, 224
- Symptomatic abdominal aortic aneurysms, 162–163

- T**
- Thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR)
 - acute type B aortic dissection, 180
 - aortic arch anatomy, 181
 - CASE study, 183–185
 - chronic type B aortic dissection, 180
 - complications, 182
 - contraindications, 182
 - Cook Zenith thoracic stent graft, 179
 - discharge and follow-up, 183
 - Gore TAG thoracic stent graft, 178
 - indications, 177, 179
 - left subclavian artery coverage and revascularization, 181
 - Medtronic Captiva thoracic stent graft, 178
 - post-implant care, 183
 - procedural steps, 182–183
 - spinal drainage, 181
 - vascular access, 182
- TransAtlantic Inter-Society Consensus (TASC), 41
- Transcutaneous oxygen tension (TcPO₂), 46
- Treatment
 - AMI, 87–88
 - ASVT, 218–219
 - CMI, 88–91
 - RAS, 82
 - SVC syndrome, 221–222
- Trellis-8 thrombolytic infusion and aspiration thrombectomy catheter system, 195–196
- TurboHawk peripheral plaque excision system, 58

U

United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), 161–162
Upper extremity arterial stenosis. *See* Subclavian artery stenosis
Upper extremity DVT (UEDVT), 213
U.S. Open *versus* Endovascular Repair trial (OVER), 176
USPSTF. *See* United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)

V

VASCUTRAK balloon, 54–55
Vertebral artery stenosis
 anatomy regions, 131, 132
 endovascular technique
 arterial and radial accesses, 133
 complications, 136
 diagnostic aortic arch angiography, 133–134
 embolic protection devices, 135–136

 patients follow-up, 136
 selective angiography, 134
 telescoping technique, 134–135
 etiology of, 131
 symptoms, VBI, 131–132
 therapy
 endovascular treatment, 132–133
 registries, vertebral artery stenting, 133
Vertebrobasilar insufficiency (VBI), 131–132
Veterans Administration Asymptomatic Carotid Stenosis Study, 11

W

Warfarin *vs.* Aspirin for Symptomatic Intracranial Disease (WASID) trial, 144

Z

Zenith FLEX AAA endograft, 165