

DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION POST ENDOVASCULAR AORTIC REPAIR

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Introduction: Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) after Endo-Vascular Aneurysm Repair (EVAR) is a highly uncommon clinical entity. With only a few case-reports available, its management strategy still remains enigmatic.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to retrieve, synthesize, and appraise all existing data for DIC after EVAR.

Materials and methods: All published articles regarding DIC post-EVAR were identified from 3 major databases and analyzed. Clinical parameters, predisposing factors, along with mortality and morbidity were assessed.

Results: The total number of publications included in the review was 15 describing 17 cases. DIC presented with a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations, while the time of diagnosis varied significantly.

Endoleak was the main causative factor, with an incidence reaching 71%. The mortality of DIC after EVAR reached 29%, regardless of the therapeutic approach chosen. DIC was treated effectively in 47% of the patients (8/17), with better outcomes among patients who received conservative therapy or among those who were submitted to endovascular interventions.

Conclusions: DIC after EVAR, although rare, is a potentially lethal clinical condition which requires prompt diagnosis and urgent medical consideration. Treatment of endoleak may help in quick restoration of normal parameters

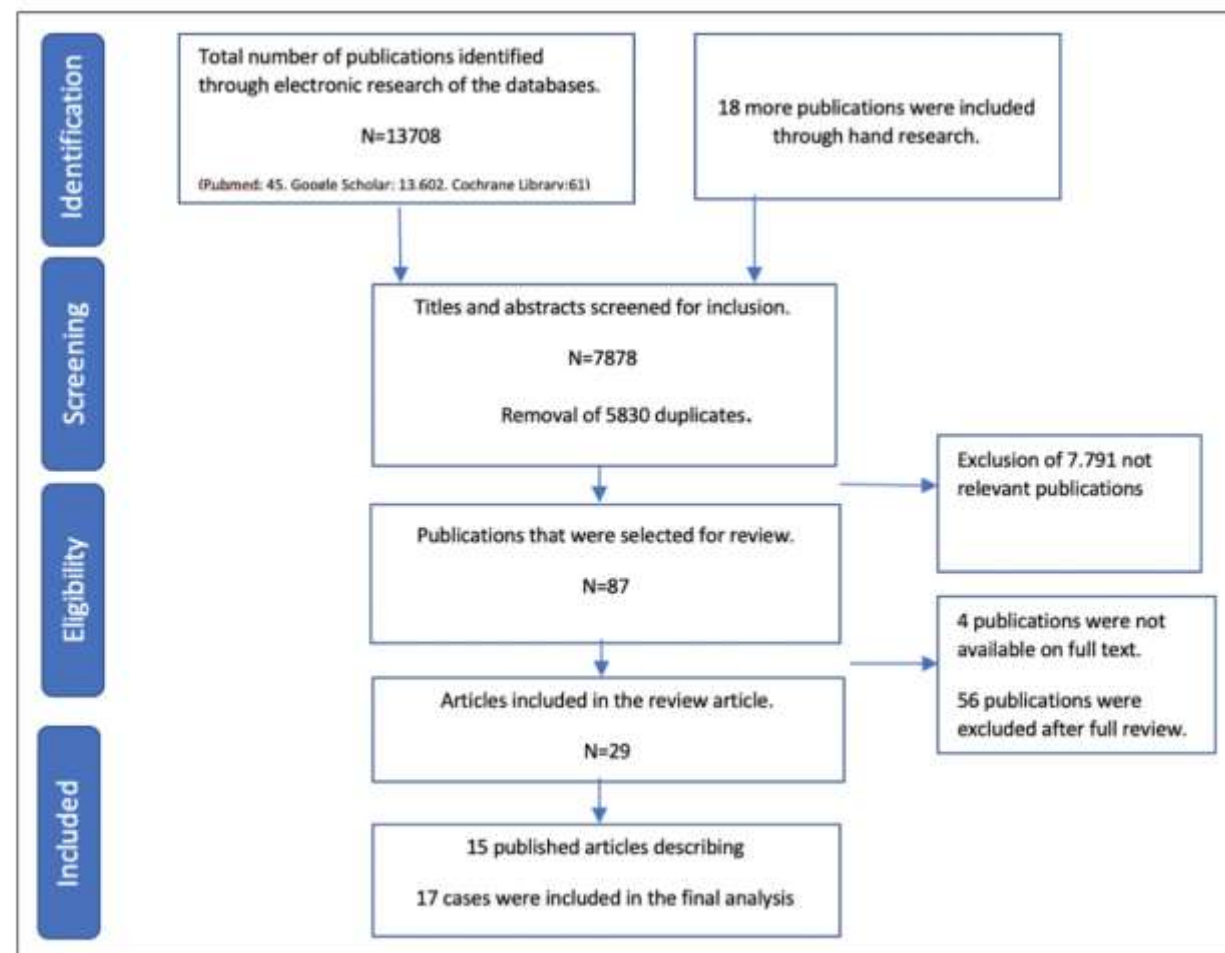


Figure 3. Flow diagram depicting the selection process of the cases included in the review.

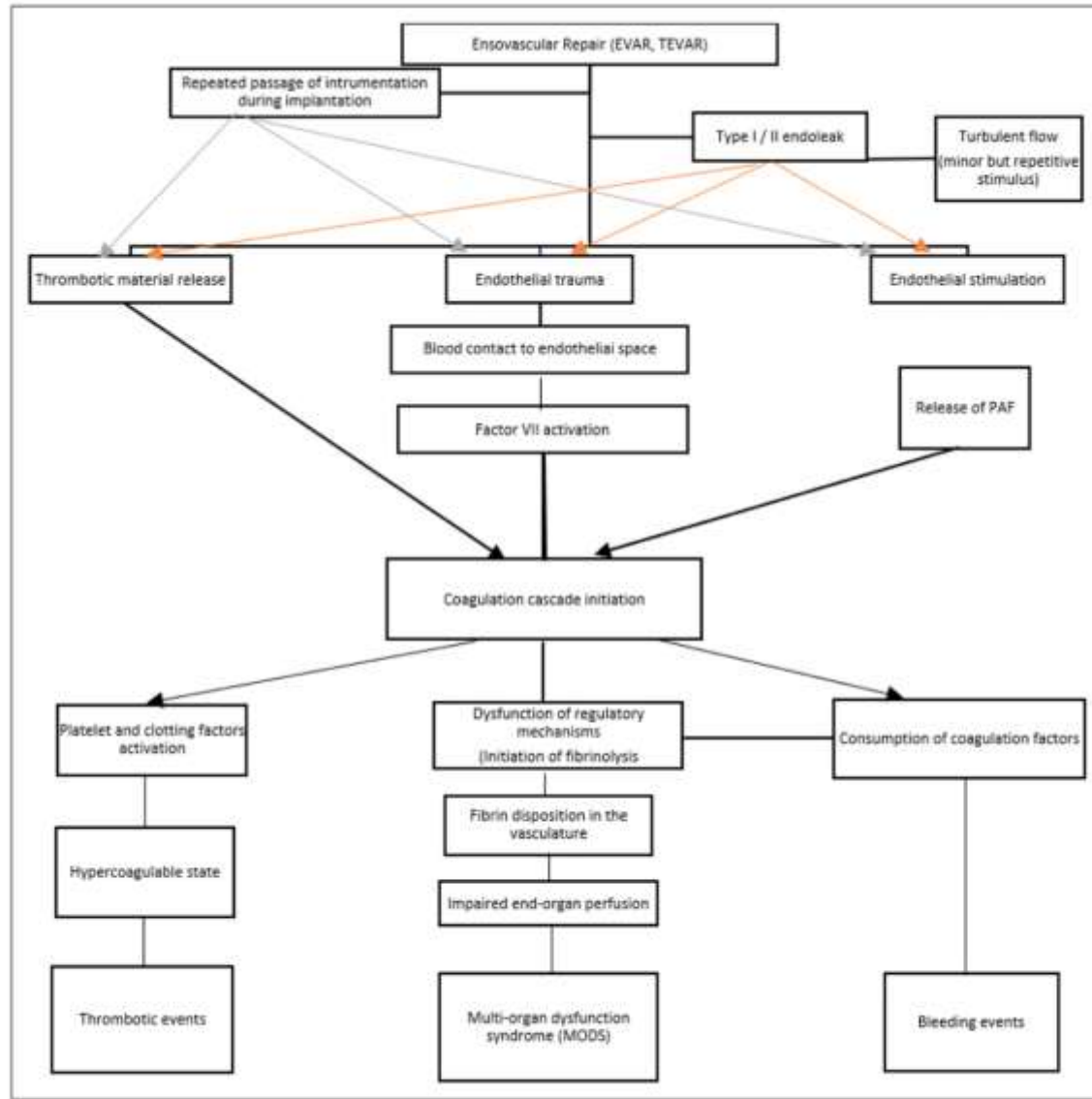


Figure 1. Basic pathophysiological steps for the development of post-EVAR DIC. DIC, disseminated intravascular coagulation. EVAR, endovascular aortic repair. PAF, platelet-activating factor. TEVAR, thoracic endovascular aortic repair.

Table 3. Summary of Patients' Demographics, Comorbidities, Primary Disease and Initial Intervention, Time of Diagnosis and Clinical Manifestations of DIC, Laboratory and Imaging Findings, Treatment Including Transfusions/Medications, Duration of Hospitalization, Complications, and Outcome. All Cases are Cited by Chronological Order of Publication.

| Authors | Year | Age | Comorbidities | Primary Disease | Initial Intervention | Time of DIC Diagnosis | Clinical Manifestations | Laboratory Findings | Imaging Findings | Interventional Treatment | Medical Treatment | Hospital Stay | Complications | Outcome |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Crass <i>et al</i> ¹ | 2000 | 70 | Not reported | Infrarenal AAA, rapidly increase in size (11 to 42 mm) | EVAR (Bifurcated Endograft) | Post-op period | Subrenal lower right pulmonary effusion, pleural effusion, lower right kidney, pelvic and right hip lesions | PLT 10 × 10 ⁹ /L, PT 20", PA degradation products 1980 ng/dL | Well positioned stent graft (postoperative examination) | Not reported | 11 RBC, 6 TPL, 15 PLT | 1 day | Prolonged procedural duration, placement of second stent graft due to leakage | Death after 13 hours |
| Lee <i>et al</i> ² | 2000 | 64 | Hypertension, chronic kidney disease, osteoporosis | Infrarenal AAA (20 mm) | EVAR | 4 months later | Subcutaneous and parietal lower back pain, and neurologic symptoms | PLT 45 × 10 ⁹ /L, Hb 4 mg/dL, D-dimer 4517 ng/mL, INR 1.1 | Endoleak type II | EVAR extension of main graft, Talent AAA, endovascular AVE, USA | 6 RBC, 16 WBC, 6 PLT | 15 days | None | Resected after the 6 th postoperative day |
| Hayashino <i>et al</i> ³ | 2007 | 72 | Liver cirrhosis, hepatitis C | Infrarenal AAA (30 mm) | EVAR (standard infrarenal endograft covered distal Z-stent hybrid graft) | 1 month later and 12 months later | Leg, back muscle weakness, 2nd repetitive intracranial hemorrhage | PLT 42 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.13, T-PT 17", RCT 34 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.44, D-dimer 1650 ng/mL | 1 st Endoleak type I, 2 nd Endoleak type I | 1 st Endovascular coil placement, 2 nd Open surgery. Revascularized iliacs, 8 mm infrarenal endograft/covered stent (PTFD graft (W. L. Gore and associates, Flagstaff, AZ, USA)) | 1 st 450, 2 nd 450 | 1 st 18 days, 2 nd 17 days | Hemoglobin failure | Death |
| Preved <i>et al</i> ⁴ | 2007 | 74 | Stroke | TAAA | EVAR (Talent, Medtronic, Inc. USA) | Post-op period | Cerebral ischemic bleeding, femoral access bleeding | No defined thrombocytopenia, PT prolonged | Endoleak type II | Additional EVAR | 16 RBC, 14 WBC, 1 PLT, 7 units of fibrinogen concentrate | More than 21 days | Diffused bleeding disorders, endoleak type II | Death after 23 days |
| Paul <i>et al</i> ⁵ | 2009 | 73 | CKD, HTN, hyperlipidemia, and CABG 5 years before | AAA | EVAR (Talent, Medtronic, Inc. USA) | Post-op period | Femoral access bleeding | PLT 34 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.68, D-dimer 400 ng/mL | Endoleak type I | Additional EVAR (pubic access catheter, renal access, filter) | 4 RBC, 2 PLT | Not reported | None | Resected in 2nd month |
| Herberich <i>et al</i> ⁶ | 2010 (3 cases) | 80 | Not reported | AAA (38 mm) | EVAR (Talent Device (Medtronic, Inc. Santa Rosa, California) | 3 years later | Recurrent renal hematuria after postoperative placement | PLT count 83 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.02, STH score 6, D-dimer 1480 ng/mL | Endoleak type Ia | None | Not reported | Not reported | None | Splenic DIC for 2 years (death due to pneumonia) |
| | | 80 | Prostatic lithiasis, thromboembolic, purpura | Descending thoracic aortic aneurysm (33 mm) | TEVAR + subsequent surgery for thoracoabdominal IV aneurysm resection | 8 years later | Not reported | PLT 77 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.18 ng/dL, D-dimer >20000 ng/mL, STH score 4 | Endoleak type Ia | TEVAR and spinal decompression | Transoperative dthrombin (2000 units subcutaneously daily) and postoperatively 30 units of cryoprecipitate and 3 PLT | 4 days | None | Persistent thrombocytopenia (which related to systemic disease after 6 months) |
| | | 74 | Not reported | AAA (38 mm) | EVAR (Medtronic Device (Medtronic, Inc.)) | 8 years later | Clinical signs (bruiting, palpation, hematuria) | PLT 81 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.24 ng/dL, D-dimer >20000 ng/mL, STH score 3 | Endoleak type Ia | Open surgery | Postoperatively 60 units of cryoprecipitate, 5 RBC, 6 WBC, 3 PLT | Not reported | Persistent low fever, laboratory testing disorders related to liver function | Death from unknown cause 2 months later |
| Keays <i>et al</i> ⁷ | 2010 | 74 | Not reported | TAAO | TEVAR + LIGASB (aortic T12-T6A endovascular graft (Cook Medical, Bloomington, Ind.)) | 1 st year-up site | Cerebral hematuria | PLT 41 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.14 ng/dL, D-dimer 1500 ng/mL, INR 1.4 | Expanded false lumen, no endoleak | Conservative | RBC, WBC, PLT (judiciously treated) | 31 days | None | DIC resolved |
| Hendrix <i>et al</i> ⁸ | 2010 | 55 | HTN, hyperlipidemia | TBAO | TEVAR + LIGASB (T12-T16) (Cook Medical, Bloomington, IN, USA) | 18 months later | Expansive aneurysms in aortic arch and descending aorta, spontaneous | aPTT 87", PT 11.7", D-dimer >26000 ng/mL, INR 1.34 ng/dL | Endoleak type Ia and II, aneurysmal sac 72 mm | TEVAR (extension to T8 + T12 sac T12 sac graft) + explant + plug (in jube medical, n.Paul, MN, USA) | Hyperproteinemia, cryoprecipitate | 11 days | None | DIC resolved 7 days after discharge |

Table 3. (continued)

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|--------------------------------------|------|----|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Ueda <i>et al</i> ⁹ | 2010 | 73 | Falx's disease, repaired aortic just distal clamping | TAAA | TEVAR + LIGASB (Cook Medical, Bloomington, CA, USA), PFAK (Lumen, Inc. Cook, Inc. Bloomington, IN, USA) | 2 years later | Cloudy appearance | Reduced (judiciously, INR elevated PGP spot (D-dimer), STH score 5) | Endoleak type II and aneurysmal sac enlargement | None | TAA | Not reported | Recovery - TAA not resected due to medical error | Aneurysmal sac shrinkage after resection |
| Yonemitsu <i>et al</i> ¹⁰ | 2014 | 78 | Systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis (10 years), polycystic ovary syndrome (10 years) | TBAO | EVAR | 3 months later | Repeated deep intracranial bleeding in the right hip | PLT 64 × 10 ⁹ /L, Hb 488 ng/dL, INR 1.25 ng/dL, D-dimer 2080 ng/mL, STH score 7 | Residual false lumen after stent placement | Hybrid approach (resection of macroaneurysm, covered stent + TEVAR + right to left coil-catheter stent bypass) | Heparin administration, RBC, PLT | Multiple hospitalizations | (No decreasing factor) graft from the false lumen | Gradual resolution of DIC in 6 months |
| Teoh <i>et al</i> ¹¹ | 2017 | 70 | HTN, severe paros, asthma, AF | AAA (90 mm) and type I rupture 1 year later | EVAR and extension for endoleak | 3 years later | No symptoms related to DIC | PLT 74 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.18 ng/dL, D-dimer 20000 ng/mL, STH score 7 | Endoleak type II | Open aneurysm resection (postoperative anticoagulation replaced) | PLT | 81 days of observation and treatment (anticoagulation was reported if the patient was hospitalized) | Endoleak | DIC resolved, death after 3 months due to endoleak |
| Wang <i>et al</i> ¹² | 2018 | 53 | HTN, CAD, prior PCL AF | TBAO | TEVAR | 8 months later | Large hematuria, white the right chest wall | PLT 91 × 10 ⁹ /L, INR 1.19 ng/dL, D-dimer 11140 ng/dL | No residual false lumen, no presence of aneurysm in the false lumen | TEVAR + stent graft in both renal arteries + new coils | Not reported | Not reported (severe liver failure) | None | DIC resolved |
| Delavante <i>et al</i> ¹³ | 2020 | 71 | CKD (pre-renal azotemia 2 months before), chronic kidney disease, hyperlipidemia | AAA (77 mm) | EVAR | Immediately after surgery | Bleeding from the lumbar drainage | PLT 65 × 10 ⁹ /L, aPTT 157", D-dimer 17270 ng/mL, INR 47 ng/dL | Healed thoracic bleed flow to the right iliac; preserved flow to the false lumen (intracaval) | None | RBC, WBC, cryoprecipitate, and PLT (careful management) | 1 day | Persistent bleeding, multiorgan failure | Death |
| Adlam <i>et al</i> ¹⁴ | 2020 | 75 | HTN | TBAO | TEVAR | 8 months later | Peritonitis, hematuria, pleural based hemothorax, bleeding lower extremities | Hbc 24.0, INR 1.32, PLT 45 × 10 ⁹ /L, D-dimer 26470 ng/mL, STH score 8 | Isolated 2nd and emergency sac 21 cm | Hybrid with replacement type 1 | 6 RBC, 13 WBC | 41 days | Persistent bleeding, multiorgan bleeding | Death due to persistent bleeding |
| Johnson <i>et al</i> ¹⁵ | 2020 | 79 | CKD + PCL, COPD | Endovascular repair of thoracic abdominal and distal aortic aneurysm and type 1 rupture 18 years prior | TEVAR, EVAR, Tevar, femoral bypass | 10 years later | Large intraluminal thrombus of the lateral chest wall | PLT 107 × 10 ⁹ /L, PT 17", aPTT 52.4", INR 1.13 ng/dL, D-dimer >30000 ng/mL, STH score 8 | Isolated 1st and emergency sac and endoleak | Surgical resect (open approach - removal of aneurysm sac and abdominal multi-vascular resection, probably) | 4 RBC, PLT, cryoprecipitate, TAAO (anticoagulation discontinued) | Not reported | None reported | None reported |

 Restricted access | [Review article](#) | First published online March 22, 2023

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[Volume 57, Issue 7](#) | <https://doi.org/10.1177/15385744231165231>