

Comparison of hybrid procedure and open surgical revascularization for multilevel infrainguinal arterial occlusive disease

Min Zhou
Dian Huang
Chen Liu
Zhao Liu
Min Zhang
Tong Qiao
Chang-Jian Liu

Department of Vascular Surgery,
Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital of
Nanjing University Medical School,
Nanjing, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Tong Qiao
Department of Vascular Surgery,
Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital of
Nanjing University Medical School
Zhongshan Road 321, Nanjing 210008,
People's Republic of China
Email qiaotongmail@aliyu.com

Chang-Jian Liu
Department of Vascular Surgery,
Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital of
Nanjing University Medical School
Zhongshan Road 321, Nanjing 210008,
People's Republic of China
Email zhouminnju@gmail.com

Objective: To compare outcomes of hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures (HYBRID) with open surgical reconstructions (OPEN) in patients with multilevel infrainguinal artery occlusive diseases.

Design: Case series study with retrospective analysis of prospectively collected nonrandomized data.

Methods: Between 2008 and 2012, 64 patients underwent OPEN and 43 underwent HYBRID. Patient characteristics, technique success, clinical improvement, and procedure-related morbidity were reviewed and compared. Patency rates and limb salvages were analyzed and compared using Kaplan–Meier life tables. Cox regression analyses were used to assess the influence of various risk factors on primary patency.

Results: HYBRID patients were older and presented with worse New York Heart Association function compared with OPEN patients. The increase in the ankle-brachial index and improvement of Rutherford category after procedures were equivalent between two groups, but HYBRID patients had shorter hospital length of stay (7.6 ± 12.0 versus 15.5 ± 17.3 ; $P=0.018$) and less overall perioperative morbidity (12% versus 28%; $P=0.042$) compared with OPEN patients. No statistically significant difference in 36-month primary ($47.1\% \pm 7.1\%$ versus $50.1\% \pm 9.4\%$; $P=0.418$), assisted primary ($57.0\% \pm 7.9\%$ versus $62.4\% \pm 9.2\%$; $P=0.517$), or secondary ($82.0\% \pm 6.8\%$ versus $83.1\% \pm 7.3\%$; $P=0.445$) patency was seen between the two groups. Limb salvage rates of HYBRID vs OPEN at 3 years were similar ($76.3\% \pm 9.3\%$ versus $80.4\% \pm 8.2\%$; $P=0.579$). Critical limb ischemia was a negative predictor of long-term patency of patients in both the HYBRID and OPEN groups ($P=0.012$ and $P<0.001$, respectively), and the presence of diabetes and renal insufficiency were another two independent predictors of decreased primary patency for HYBRID ($P=0.017$ and $P=0.019$, respectively).

Conclusion: Multilevel infrainguinal artery occlusive diseases could be treated by hybrid procedure, with shorter hospitalization, less perioperative morbidity, and similar early- and long-term efficacy compared with open revascularization. A hybrid procedure should be considered for patients with high surgical risk, but critical limb ischemia, diabetes, and renal insufficiency could compromise its long-term patency.

Keywords: hybrid procedure, atherosclerotic occlusive disease, endovascular treatment

Introduction

Chronic occlusive atherosclerosis of the infrainguinal vessel is the most prevalent manifestation of peripheral arterial disease among the elderly. The mainstay of treatment for infrainguinal peripheral arterial disease has been arterial bypass surgery, but recent advanced endovascular interventions have challenged surgery as the first-line treatment.¹ The Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus (TASC) classification suggests

the choices for first-line therapy and predicts successful intervention after endovascular or open surgical therapy mainly according to lesion location and length.² However, infrainguinal peripheral arterial disease does not uncommonly affect multiple levels of the femoral, popliteal, tibial, and peroneal arteries, especially in patients with critical limb ischemia (CLI). The anatomic variables, combined with patient-specific comorbidities, make therapeutic decisions more complex.³ Fortunately, as vascular surgeons have embraced the independent performance of endovascular procedures in the operating room during the last few decades, endovascular interventions can be coupled with open revascularization, creating the so-called hybrid procedures.⁴ The common occurrence of multilevel infrainguinal occlusive disease (MIOD) has increased the need for a hybrid procedure.⁵ At this time, hybrid procedures are reported to consist of 5%–21% of the total number of vascular reconstructions,^{6,7} and many authors have demonstrated the efficacy of hybrid procedure for the treatment of severe multilevel lower extremity arterial disease.^{8–10}

The purpose of this study was to review our contemporary experience treating chronic MIOD with hybrid procedure (HYBRID) and to compare the results with those of open revascularization (OPEN). Particular attention was given to perioperative safety, technical outcomes, and long-term procedural durability for both OPEN and HYBRID treatments.

Patients and methods

Study design

A nonrandomized retrospective study was undertaken, including consecutive patients with obstructive arterial disease at two or more levels among the femoral, popliteal, tibial, and peroneal arteries. The patients were treated with either OPEN or HYBRID procedures. These procedures were performed in a single session in all patients. The study excluded patients with concomitant aortoiliac disease, popliteal aneurysm, popliteal entrapment syndrome, and acute limb embolization. This type of study did not require the approval of the institutional review board, and all patients provided informed consent before treatment.

Patients and data collection

All consecutive MIOD patients undergoing either HYBRID or OPEN procedures between January 2008 and December 2012 were included in this study. For the patients who suffered from bilateral disease, only the first affected limbs during the study period were included. Preoperative,

intraoperative, and follow-up information was available for all patients, and it was prospectively collected and retrospectively reviewed. Demographic features, comorbidities, and indications for intervention were recorded. All patients underwent preoperative peripheral arterial evaluation with physical examination, measurement of ankle–brachial pressure index (ABI), and either digital subtraction angiography or computed tomography angiography. The TASC classifications of lesions and the number of patent tibial arteries were also recorded.

Revascularization technique: open surgery

The details of open surgery included conduit types and sites of anastomosis. The autovein graft was used for infrainguinal bypass, with the reversed saphenous vein being used most frequently. When this was absent, a polytetrafluoroethylene graft was used for bypass to the above-knee popliteal artery, and either an arm vein or a composite polytetrafluoroethylene-vein graft was considered for below-knee arteries. The extent of the bypass graft, proximal to distal, was determined by the pattern of occlusive disease. Extensive occlusive disease involving both the femoral–popliteal segment and the infrageniculate arteries was treated with a bypass graft originating from the femoral artery and extending the length of the limb to a target site in the tibial or pedal arteries. Those with severe infrageniculate occlusive disease, but with patent and well-preserved femoral–popliteal vessels, underwent bypass graft from the popliteal artery to the tibial or pedal arteries. Patients who required popliteal–distal bypass but also had a focal femoral bifurcation lesion were treated by common femoral artery (CFA) endarterectomy and patch angioplasty simultaneously.

Revascularization technique: hybrid procedure

These procedures were performed in the hybrid operating room, equipped with a Philips Allura Xper angiographic X-ray system and a moveable radiolucent surgical table. The following three techniques were applied most frequently in this study.

CFA endarterectomy/patch angioplasty with SFA or distal endovascular intervention

Patients with evidence for significant CFA occlusive disease with TASC II A/B femoropopliteal lesion were considered for this technique. CFA and femoral bifurcation was exposed beyond the inguinal ligament. Puncture of the CFA was

performed to establish guidewire access across the distal lesion. Longitudinal arteriotomy was created, and standard endarterectomy was performed after systemic anticoagulation with heparin (100 U/kg). Patch angioplasty then was performed with Dacron or, rarely, a venous patch. Placement of sheath over the wire can be achieved in two ways: through the patch material or via the anastomosis. If guidewire access could not be obtained initially with puncture, it was then attempted after arteriotomy but before endarterectomy, and finally, if necessary, after endarterectomy with direct vision. Distal lesions were preferentially treated with angioplasty and selective stenting. Stents were reserved for residual stenosis greater than 30% and flow-limiting dissections. The type of self-expanding stent selected was determined by available inventory and operator preference.

SFA endovascular intervention with popliteal-distal bypass

Patients with evidence for TASC II A/B femoropopliteal lesions combined with TASC C/D popliteal–tibial disease were considered for this procedure. The autovein was identified and evaluated preoperatively by color duplex ultrasonography (CDU). First, the proximal and distal target arteries were accessed, vein was harvested, and tunneling of the venous graft was done, followed by systemic heparinization. We prefer to perform the distal anastomosis before the proximal. Before finishing the proximal anastomosis, a hydrophilic guidewire was advanced in a retrograde way into the superficial femoral artery (SFA) under fluoroscopic guidance just before placement of the last bite in the suture line. A long 7F sheath was advanced over the guidewire to accommodate the balloons and stents, which provided a more comfortable working length and allowed our hands to remain out of the field of radiation. After open transluminal angioplasty or stenting, the sheath was removed and the proximal suture line was finished.

Femoropopliteal bypass with infrapopliteal (distal) endovascular intervention

Patients with evidence for TASC II C/D femoropopliteal occlusion combined with TASC A/B popliteal–tibial disease were considered for this procedure. Typically, the proximal and distal target arteries were accessed, and a subsartorial tunnel was created. Then the patient was systemically heparinized with subsequent construction of the distal anastomosis in an end-to-side fashion. The vein or polytetrafluoroethylene graft went through the created tunnel, and then the proximal head of the graft was ligated and punctured, using a standard

Seldinger technique, and a short 7F sheath is was advanced over the guidewire. Then a 0.018 or 0.014 wire was accessed across the infrapopliteal lesion with fluoroscopic guidance. After the completion of transgraft angioplasty of the runoff vessels, the sheath was removed and the graft alignment checked again to ensure the absence of any twist. After that, proximal anastomosis was finished and blood flow was restored.

Postoperative follow-up

All patients were treated with low molecular weight heparin (4,100 IU twice daily) for 3 days and with dual antiplatelet therapy (100 mg/day aspirin and 75 mg/day clopidogrel) for 3 months after operation, and thereafter with aspirin (100 mg/day) for life. The patients were followed-up by our vascular laboratory at 1, 3, and 6 months and at 6-month intervals thereafter for ABI measurements, graft or stent velocities, and patency by CDU. Patients with worsening clinical symptoms, physical examinations, and/or noninvasive studies were further assessed with computed tomography angiography. Digital subtraction angiography was carried out only in patients with positive clinical and instrumental examination to assess the need for further treatment and decide the type of therapy.

Definitions and endpoints

Technical success was defined as CDU or digital subtraction angiography–determined residual stenosis less than 30%, and at least one patent tibial artery with uninterrupted flow to the pedal arch was achieved after revascularization. Perioperative morbidity and mortality included major complications and deaths, respectively, occurring during the first 30 days. Minor complications not requiring treatment were not included. Patency at follow-up was defined as less than 50% diameter stenosis determined by CDU. Primary, primary assisted, and secondary patency were determined in concordance with the Society for Vascular Surgery/American Association for Vascular Surgery guidelines.¹¹

Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed using IBM SPSS statistics version 19. Continuous variables were given as mean \pm standard deviation. Demographic comparisons were made using chi-square test for categorical variables and Mann–Whitney *U*-test for continuous variables. Kaplan–Meier survival curves for primary patency, primary assisted patency, secondary patency, and limb salvage were estimated, and the log-rank *P*-value was used to compare the two procedures.

The multivariate Cox proportional hazard model was used to identify independent predictors of patency. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistical significance.

Results

Patient characteristics

A total of 107 consecutive patients were treated (43 in HYBRID, 64 in OPEN). The median age was 65 ± 13.2 years (range, 52–90 years). Demographics, comorbidities, indications, and anatomic characteristics were reported in Tables 1 and 2. In general, OPEN patients were typically younger (61 ± 14.5 vs 70 ± 10.2 years; $P < 0.001$) and male (70% vs 49%; $P = 0.025$) compared with HYBRID patients. OPEN patients manifested more active smoking (59% vs 37%; $P = 0.025$) and less New York Heart Association class III–IV status (2% vs 14%; $P = 0.011$) as opposed to the HYBRID group. A comparison of other common vascular comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, renal insufficiency, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were detected with no significant difference between groups. Interestingly, there also were no differences between the two groups in antiplatelet therapy, statin use, or intervention indication (claudication or CLI). Moreover, HYBRID patients presented with more femoropopliteal and infrapopliteal TASC A type diseases than OPEN patients (19% vs 5%

[$P = 0.020$]; 21% vs 6% [$P = 0.023$]), whereas OPEN patients were more likely to be categorized as femoropopliteal TASC II C/D (overall rate of C and D disease) than HYBRID patients (83% vs 63%; $P = 0.019$).

Revascularization procedure

The frequency of the open and endovascular procedures performed in the two groups is presented in Table 3. In the OPEN group, 64 limbs were treated in 97 procedures. The most common procedure was femoropopliteal bypass in 27 patients (15 veins, seven prosthetics, and five composite grafts), followed by femorodistal bypass ($n = 18$; twelve veins, six composite grafts), endarterectomy of the femoral bifurcation in 16 limbs (twelve underwent patch angioplasty), and then popliteal–distal bypass ($n = 15$; thirteen veins, two prosthetics) and thrombectomy ($n = 9$). In the HYBRID group, the open procedure portion was for inflow in 29 cases, outflow in eleven cases, and both inflow and outflow lesions in three cases. The open surgical procedure was a femoropopliteal bypass in 16 patients, patch angioplasty in 15 patients, popliteal–distal bypass in ten patients, and both patch and interposition in two patients. Endovascular procedures in the HYBRID group included angioplasty and stenting in the arterial axes upward and/or downward from the site of open surgery. The angioplasty sites were the superficial femoral arteries ($n = 25$), popliteal arteries ($n = 16$), and infrapopliteal

Table 1 Demographic characteristics, comorbidities, and indications for intervention between groups

Characteristic	HYBRID	OPEN	P-value
Number of patients	n=43	n=64	–
Age, mean \pm standard deviation, years	70 ± 10.2	61 ± 14.5	< 0.001
Male sex	21 (49%)	45 (70%)	0.025
Hypertension	34 (79%)	48 (75%)	NS
Diabetes mellitus	19 (44%)	26 (41%)	NS
Hyperlipidemia	25 (58%)	38 (60%)	NS
Coronary artery disease	14 (33%)	18 (28%)	NS
NYHA class III–IV	6 (14%)	1 (2%)	0.011
Cerebrovascular disease	5 (11%)	6 (9%)	NS
COPD	4 (9%)	3 (5%)	NS
Renal insufficiency	3 (7%)	6 (9%)	NS
Active smoking	16 (37%)	38 (59%)	0.025
Antiplatelet therapy	8 (19%)	10 (17%)	NS
Statin use	5 (11%)	6 (9%)	NS
Indications			
Claudication	8 (17%)	9 (14%)	NS
CLI	35 (83%)	55 (86%)	NS

Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions; NS, not significant; NYHA, New York Heart Association; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CLI, chronic limb ischemia.

Table 2 Anatomic characteristics of patients by intervention type

Characteristic	HYBRID (n=43)	OPEN (n=64)	P-value
Femoropopliteal Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus II			
A	8 (19%)	3 (5%)	0.020
B	8 (19%)	8 (13%)	NS
C	11 (26%)	19 (44%)	NS
D	16 (37%)	34 (53%)	NS
A/B	16 (37%)	11 (17%)	0.019
C/D	27 (63%)	53 (83%)	0.019
Infrapopliteal Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus			
A	9 (21%)	4 (6%)	0.023
B	8 (19%)	11 (17%)	NS
C	14 (33%)	21 (33%)	NS
D	12 (28%)	28 (44%)	NS
A/B	17 (40%)	15 (23%)	NS
C/D	26 (60%)	49 (77%)	NS
Number of patent tibial vessels			
0	0	0	NS
1	18 (42%)	21 (33%)	NS
2	17 (40%)	29 (45%)	NS
3	8 (19%)	14 (22%)	NS

Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions; NS, not significant.

Table 3 Types of open and endovascular procedures between groups

Procedure	OPEN (n=64)	HYBRID (n=43)
Open procedure		
Femoral bifurcation endarterectomy	16	19
Patch angioplasty	12	15
Femoropopliteal bypass	27	16
Femorodistal bypass	18	–
Popliteal-distal bypass	15	10
Thrombectomy	9	4
Endovascular procedure		
TA, femoral artery	–	7
TA/stent, femoral artery	–	18
TA, popliteal artery	–	11
TA/stent, popliteal artery	–	5
TA, infrapopliteal arteries	–	9
Catheter thrombolysis	–	3

Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions; TA, transluminal balloon angioplasty.

arteries (n=9). Stents were deployed in 18 of 25 superficial femoral lesions and five of 16 popliteal lesions, which were all above knee popliteal segment.

Immediate results

Overall technical success was achieved in 63 (98%) of 64 cases in the OPEN group and 41 (95%) of 43 cases in the HYBRID group. Before discharge, the ABI at rest increased significantly from 0.42 ± 0.19 to 0.80 ± 0.24 ($P=0.007$) in OPEN and from 0.34 ± 0.21 to 0.83 ± 0.13 ($P<0.001$) in HYBRID. In the OPEN group, the clinical status improved greatly (+3 Rutherford categories) in 40 patients (63%), there was a moderate improvement (+2 Rutherford categories) in 18 patients (28%), and six patients (9%) had only minor improvement (+1 Rutherford category), whereas in the HYBRID group, great, moderate, and minor improvements were seen in 26 (60%), 14 (33%), and 3 (7%) patients, respectively. Perioperative complications of the two groups are listed in Table 4. One cardiac death occurred in the series as whole, for a mortality rate of 0.8% (1.4% for the OPEN group, 0% for the HYBRID group). Two deep infections involving the grafts occurred in the OPEN group, one preserved after debridement and vacuum-assisted closure and the other eventually removed 21 days postoperatively, and received an extra anatomic bypass. Although each complication rate was similar between the groups, the overall rates of complications were significantly higher in the OPEN as opposed to the HYBRID group (28% vs 12%; $P=0.042$). In addition, the length of stay was significantly less in the

Table 4 Perioperative morbidity for concomitant procedures

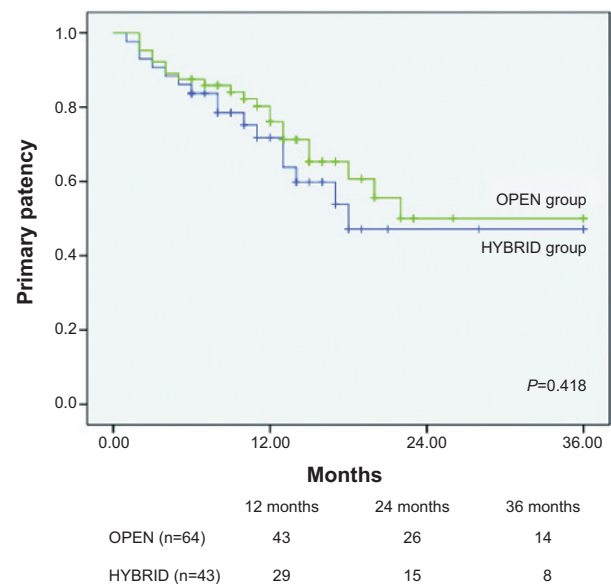
	OPEN (n=64)	HYBRID (n=43)	P-value
Death	1 (1.5%)	0	NS
Myocardial infarction	2 (3.1%)	1 (2.3%)	NS
Wound infection	3 (4.6%)	1 (2.3%)	NS
Hematoma	3 (4.6%)	1 (2.3%)	NS
Lymph leak	2 (3.1%)	1 (2.3%)	NS
Graft infection/erosion	2 (3.1%)	0	NS
Pneumonia	2 (3.1%)	0	NS
Stroke	1 (1.5%)	0	NS
Emergency reoperation	2 (3.1%)	1 (2.3%)	NS
Total morbidity	18 (28%)	5 (12%)	0.042

Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions; NS, not significant.

HYBRID group (7.6 ± 12.0 days) than in the OPEN group (15.5 ± 17.3 days; $P=0.018$).

Outcome on follow-up

Mean follow-up was 28.2 ± 19.1 months (median, 28.2 months; range, 0–50 months). Kaplan–Meier survival analysis did not show any statistically significant difference in 36-month primary ($47.1\% \pm 7.1\%$ vs $50.1\% \pm 9.4\%$; $P=0.418$), assisted primary ($57.0\% \pm 7.9\%$ vs $62.4\% \pm 9.2\%$; $P=0.517$), or secondary ($82.0\% \pm 6.8\%$ vs $83.1\% \pm 7.3\%$; $P=0.445$) patency between the HYBRID and OPEN groups (Figures 1–3). Loss of primary patency occurred in 23 patients in the OPEN group between 0 and 48 months. Overall, 87% (20/23) of loss of primary patency was caused by graft-related events, of which nine

**Figure 1** Primary patency rates of the OPEN and HYBRID groups.

Note: There was no statistical difference between the two groups (Kaplan–Meier analysis, log-rank test, $P=0.418$).

Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions.

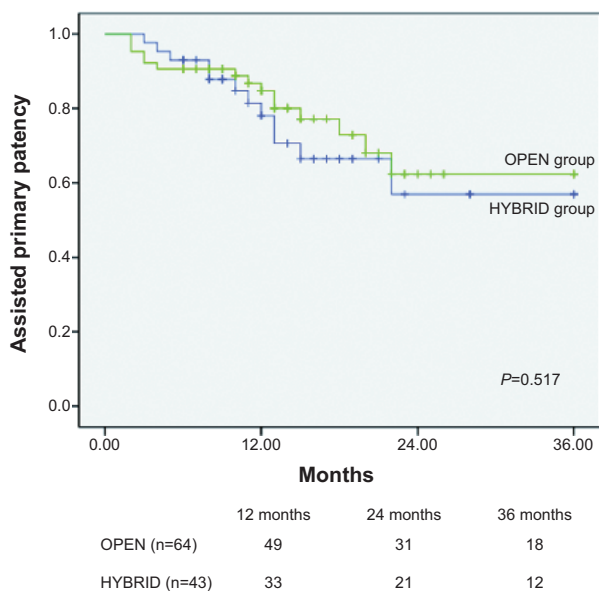


Figure 2 Assisted primary patency rates of the OPEN and HYBRID groups.
Note: There was no statistical difference between the two groups (Kaplan–Meier analysis, log-rank test, $P=0.517$).
Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions.

patients had graft thrombectomies and anastomotic revisions, four had redo bypasses, three had anastomosis percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA), one had graft infection necessitating graft removal, and three had amputations resulting from advanced foot ischemia. Two patients with patent popliteal-distal bypasses had femoral bifurcation restenosis that needed endarterectomy/patch angioplasty. Two patients

eventually underwent amputations after the occlusion of redo bypasses. Loss of primary patency occurred in 18 patients in the HYBRID group between 0 and 42 months, eleven of which were related to abnormalities detected in the endovascular treated segments (67%) and seven related to the bypass. In the six patients who needed interventions for maintaining patency, three had PTA and stenting of their SFA, two had PTA of infrapopliteal restenosis, and one needed angioplasty of the endarterectomized segment. Of the 12 occlusions, four had thrombolysis followed by PTA/restenting of SFA or popliteal arteries, three had bypass graft thrombectomies and revisions, two had femoral–popliteal bypass, two patients had amputations because of unhealing wounds, and one had recanalization of tibioperoneal trunk. Overall, there were four amputations in this group. Limb salvage rates of patients with critical limb ischemia were similar at 36 months in the HYBRID and OPEN groups ($76.3\% \pm 9.3\%$ vs $80.4\% \pm 8.2\%$; $P=0.579$; Figure 4). We used Cox regression analysis to determine predictors of failure for the entire cohort of patients, which demonstrated that CLI was the only negative predictor of primary patency in the entire patient cohort. No additional factors, including age, sex, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, renal insufficiency, current smoking, antiplatelet therapy, and statin use, were found to affect primary patency. We also looked at the predictors of patency of two groups independently. Predictors of failure of the OPEN group were active smoking, CLI, and lack of statin therapy. Predictors of failure of HYBRID group were CLI, renal insufficiency, and

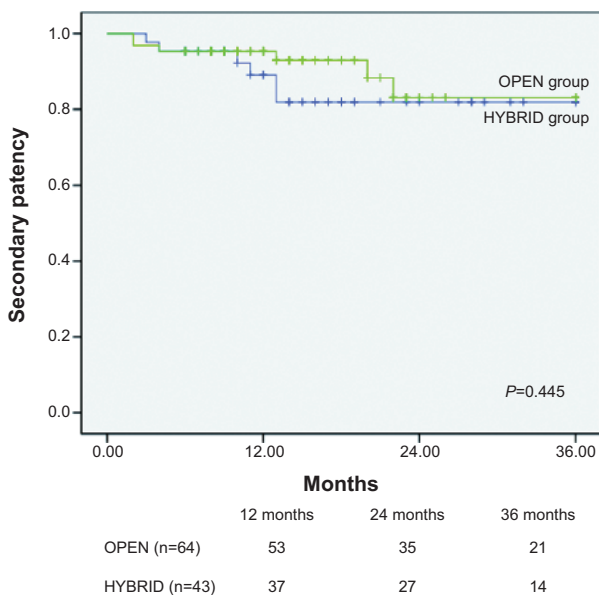


Figure 3 Secondary patency rates of OPEN and HYBRID groups.
Note: There was no statistical difference between the two groups (Kaplan–Meier analysis, log-rank test, $P=0.445$).
Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions.

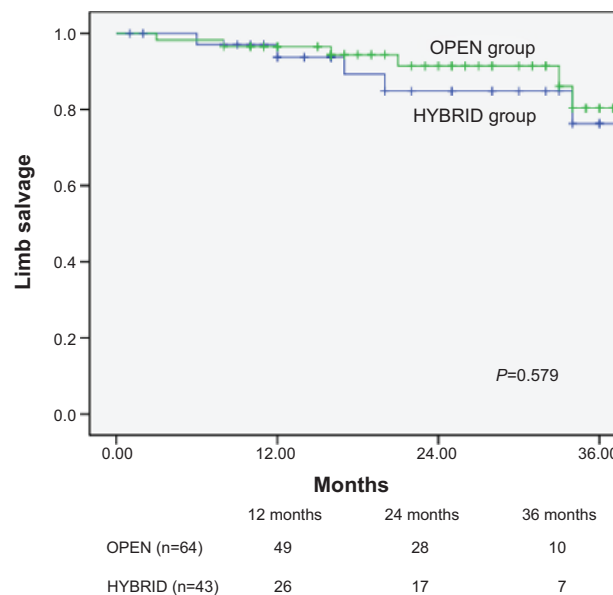


Figure 4 Limb salvage rates of OPEN and HYBRID groups.
Note: There was no statistical difference between the two groups (Kaplan–Meier analysis, log-rank test, $P=0.579$).
Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions.

diabetes. Interestingly, neither the TASC classification nor the number of patent tibial arteries predicted any patency rate in either group, which was previously reported as predictors of PTA/stenting or bypass failure (Table 5).

Discussion

The treatment of MIOD often requires complete revascularization of all affected levels to renew blood flow to the pedal circulation. The revascularization of one level alone is often insufficient and seldom leads to relief from rest pain and the healing of ulcer or gangrene.¹² Conventional open surgical management of such lesions required extensive revascularization and lengthy procedure, commonly associated with significant morbidity and mortality and typically reserved for physiologically younger, “healthy” patients.¹³ Endovascular interventions should be preferred for the elderly, high-risk patients, but in practice we often encountered situations in which it was difficult to proceed with angioplasty solely because of simultaneous calcifications and stenosis of the multilevel arteries.^{14,15} The hybrid procedures offer a solution for such vascular lesions in which endovascular treatment may be used for in-flow or out-flow lesions, in combination with open surgery, during a single session.^{16,17}

In our center, hybrid procedures initially consisted of selective use of endovascular interventions for simple lesions (TASC A or B), but with our increasing experience, the hybrid procedures started to include patients whose endovascular treated segment had complex disease (TASC C or D), subsequently decreasing the frequency of open reconstruction. At this time, the most common combinations of our hybrid procedure for MIOD were CFA

endarterectomy with infrainguinal angioplasty, infrainguinal reconstruction (above-knee bypass) with infrapopliteal angioplasty, and a combination of SFA angioplasty with popliteal-distal bypass. Some important technical aspects of the hybrid procedure could be gleaned from our study and other reports.^{18–21} The first technical point was the placement of the guidewire for the interventional component initially before endarterectomy, or even arteriotomy. Once we crossed the occlusion, we left the wires in place and performed the surgical component of the procedure. This allowed continuous, direct blood flow to the extremity that improved the quality of angiographic image and, at the same time, avoided the stagnant blood in the endovascular treated segment resulting from arteries clamping and protected that site from thrombosis. The second technical point was to ensure that the interface between open and endovascular treated segments was lesion-free or have no need for further intervention. Partial overlap of stent and previous patching in SFA was sometimes mandatory to avoid the recurrence due to untreated segment between stent and patch. The third point was the routine use of angiography at the end of the intervention, which verified renewed blood flow at the level of all lesions and minimized immediate failure.

The efficacy of the hybrid procedure has been previously documented. Antoniou and colleagues, in a recent report of a heterogeneous cohort of patients (47% with CLI), using a variety of different types of reconstructive procedures, reported primary and secondary patency rates at 12 months of 71% and 98%, respectively.¹⁰ Matsagkas and colleagues reported immediate and midterm results of hybrid procedure for lower extremities with CLI.²² The primary and secondary patency rates at 24 months were 93.2% and 95.5%, respectively. Cotroneo and colleagues followed 44 patients (24 with claudication and 20 with CLI) after hybrid procedures and reported 2-year primary and secondary patency rates of 79.1% and 86.1%, respectively.⁸ Nishibe and coworkers reported a 3-year experience with hybrid procedure for multifocal peripheral TASC D lesions. The primary patency rates were 94%, 70%, and 70% at 6, 12, and 24 months, respectively, and the primary assisted patency rate was 94% at 24 months. The limb salvage rate was 100% at 24 months.⁹ The long-term results of hybrid procedure were also excellent. Chang and colleagues reported 5-year primary, primary assisted, and secondary patency of 60%, 97%, and 98%, respectively.²³ However, none of the above studies focused on the population suffering from infrainguinal arterial disease. Thus, the present study was constructed to investigate whether HYBRID could be performed with equivalent safety, efficacy, and durability as OPEN in MIOD patients.

Table 5 Predictors of patency by Cox proportional hazard models

	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	P-value
Overall cohort		
Chronic limb ischemia	2.986 (1.365–6.410)	0.0133
OPEN versus HYBRID	1.069 (0.586–1.937)	0.7987
Procedure-specific model		
OPEN		
Not taking statin	2.573 (1.243–5.326)	0.0109
Active smoking	3.210 (1.321–4.832)	0.0089
Chronic limb ischemia	2.832 (1.012–3.238)	0.0121
HYBRID		
Renal insufficiency	3.012 (1.199–7.576)	0.0189
Diabetes	2.313 (1.232–5.320)	0.0165
Chronic limb ischemia	10.753 (3.831–30.030)	<0.0001

Abbreviations: HYBRID, hybrid (combined surgical and endovascular) procedures; OPEN, open surgical reconstructions.

Our study population included 107 patients with significant comorbid risk factors who predominantly presented with CLI. Despite the nonrandomized nature of this study, the two groups undergoing OPEN or HYBRID were well matched for most risk factors, TASC classification, and other salient clinical variables. However, the patients who underwent OPEN were much older and presented with more New York Heart Association class III–IV status than HYBRID patients, which might be explained by our preference to treat old patients with poor conditions by HYBRID, rather than OPEN. The immediate results, including technical success, ABI and clinical status improvement, and mortality rates were similar between two groups, but with a higher total perioperative morbidity rate and a longer length of stay in OPEN patients compared with HYBRID patients. Analysis of late results showed that the OPEN group had higher primary, assisted primary, and secondary patency at 3 years than OPEN groups but did not show any statistically significant difference, which means patency rates after the hybrid procedure could compete with those with open reconstructive surgery in this cohort. It is important to note that the patency rates in our patients are comparable to those in the literature,⁵ although it is very difficult to make meaningful comparisons because of the heterogeneity of the cases in published series.

Several factors that might influence long-term patency after the revascularization of MIOD were analyzed in our studies, including anatomic, comorbid attributes and indications. The only negative predictor of patency of overall patients was CLI, suggesting that clinical presentation might be a more accurate predictor of patency than the specific location or severity of stenosis in the presence of MIOD. In addition, renal insufficiency and diabetes were another two negative predictors of primary patency after hybrid procedure, and active smoking or no taking of statins might compromise the durability of open reconstruction. The choice of type of intervention did not predict failure; therefore, if patient selection were appropriate, either procedure to treat patients with MIOD should lead to equivocal results. Another important finding in this series, in contrast to previously published data,^{24,25} was that neither TASC classification nor the number of patent tibial vessels was a predictor of primary patency in either the OPEN or the HYBRID group.

Several limitations to our study need to be addressed. The main limitation was that it was a retrospective and nonrandomized study and that the number of patients in each group was relatively small. Unfortunately, with the preference for

less-invasive therapies and procedural selection based on operative risk, it might be a difficult trial to complete with regard to patient recruitment and enrollment. Because of the heterogeneity of the anatomic and clinical presentation of solely endovascular treated patients, it was almost impossible to have such an endovascular group comparable with the HYBRID group. In addition, members of the HYBRID group were much older and had more TASC C/D than those in the OPEN group; these factors, however, did not have any effect on patency rates, and therefore did not seem to have any significant effect on our overall findings.

Conclusion

To our knowledge, no other published study has compared the technique of hybrid procedure with open repair for the treatment of MIOD. The results of our study clearly confirmed that MIOD could be treated by HYBRID with shorter hospitalization and similar early and long-term efficacy when compared with OPEN. HYBRID should be considered for the MIOD patients with high surgical risks; however, diabetes, renal insufficiency, and CLI could compromise its long-term patency.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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