

Original Research



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Long-Term Clinical Outcomes of Iliac Artery Endovascular Therapy in the Korean Vascular Intervention Society Endovascular Therapy in Lower Limb Artery Diseases (K-VIS ELLA) Registry

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AUTHOR'S SUMMARY

Iliac artery endovascular therapy achieved excellent technical success and a favorable 5-year target lesion revascularization (TLR)-free survival rate, and Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus (TASC) D showed a favorable but lower 5-year TLR-free survival compared with other TASC groups.

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Limited data are available regarding long-term clinical outcomes of iliac artery endovascular therapy (EVT) in real-world practice. This study investigated long-term outcomes according to Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus (TASC) classifications.

Methods: We analyzed data from 1,705 limbs of 1,364 patients from the retrospective cohort of the multicenter Korean Vascular Intervention Society Endovascular Therapy in Lower Limb Artery Disease registry. The primary endpoint was target lesion revascularization (TLR)-free survival.

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Trial Registration

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: [NCT02748226](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02748226)

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

Data Sharing Statement

The data generated in this study is available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko YG, Ahn CM, Min PK, Lee JH, Yoon CH, Yu CW, Lee SW, Lee SR, Choi SH, Chae IH, Choi D; Data curation: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko YG, Son NH, Ahn CM, Min PK, Lee JH, Yoon CH, Yu CW, Lee SW, Lee SR, Choi SH, Chae IH, Choi D; Formal analysis: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko YG, Son NH, Ahn CM, Lee JH, Yoon CH, Choi SH, Chae IH, Choi D; Funding acquisition: Ko YG, Chae IH, Choi D; Investigation: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko YG, Ahn CM, Min PK, Lee JH, Yoon CH, Yu CW, Lee SR, Choi SH, Choi D; Methodology: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko

Results: TASC A, B, C, and D lesions were present in 19.4%, 26.2%, 28.7%, and 25.7% of the treated limbs, respectively. The technical success rate was 96.2% and did not differ between TASC lesion types. Complications occurred in 6.8% of cases and more occurred in TASC D (11.8%). Iliac artery EVT showed a 5-year TLR-free survival of 89.2%. The TASC D group had the lowest TLR-free rate of 79.3%. TASC D (hazard ratio [HR], 1.75; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.12–2.73; p=0.014), plain old balloon angioplasty (HR, 4.25; 95% CI, 2.03–8.88; p<0.001), current smoker (HR, 1.89; 95% CI, 1.26–2.83; p=0.002), previous bypass surgery (HR, 3.04; 95% CI, 1.28–7.19; p=0.011), combined femoropopliteal treatment (HR, 4.89; 95% CI, 3.19–7.50; p<0.001), combined below the knee treatment (HR, 2.20; 95% CI, 1.25–3.89; p=0.007), and complications (HR, 1.86; 95% CI, 1.07–3.24; p=0.028) were predictors for TLR.

Conclusions: Iliac artery EVT achieved excellent technical success and 5-year TLR-free survival. TASC D showed a favorable but lower 5-year TLR-free survival rate and higher complication rate compared with other TASC groups.

Trial Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: [NCT02748226](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02748226)

Keywords: Iliac artery; Endovascular procedures; Stent; Revascularization

INTRODUCTION

Iliac artery disease affects up to half of all patients with lower extremity artery disease,¹ and revascularization is needed for symptom relief or limb salvage. Compared with surgical treatment, endovascular therapy (EVT) has the advantages of lower invasiveness and reduced periprocedural morbidity and mortality.² Given improved endovascular instruments and techniques, EVT is now widely adopted for iliac artery revascularization.^{2,3} Iliac artery lesions are commonly classified into different extent categories according to the 2007 Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus (TASC) for the management of peripheral arterial disease II guidelines.⁴ Recent studies demonstrated favorable outcomes of EVT, even for complex iliac artery lesions.^{5,6} The latest guidelines recommend EVT as the first-line treatment for TASC A, B, and C lesions and as an alternative option for TASC D lesions in patients with high perioperative surgical risk.^{3,7} However, there are still limited long-term data on EVT performance for the iliac artery, especially for TASC D lesions. In this study, we investigated the 5-year outcomes of EVT for iliac artery disease according to the TASC II lesion classifications.

METHODS

Ethical statement

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of each hospital and was conducted according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki as revised in 2013 (Yonsei University Health System, Severance Hospital, IRB approval number: 4-2013-0463). The IRBs of the participating hospitals waived the requirement of informed consent due to the retrospective nature of this study.

Study population

The Korean Vascular Intervention Society (K-VIS) Endovascular Therapy in Lower Limb Artery Diseases (ELLA) registry is a multicenter observational study with retrospective and prospective cohorts of patients with lower extremity artery disease treated with EVT

YG, Ahn CM, Min PK, Yoon CH, Lee SW; Project administration: Ko YG, Choi D; Resources: Ko YG, Min PK, Lee SW, Chae IH, Choi D; Software: Ko YG, Chae IH; Supervision: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko YG, Son NH, Ahn CM, Min PK, Lee JH, Yu CW, Lee SW, Lee SR, Choi SH, Chae IH, Choi D; Validation: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko YG, Ahn CM, Min PK, Lee JH, Yu CW, Lee SW, Lee SR, Choi D; Visualization: Shin S, Ko YG, Ahn CM, Min PK, Lee JH, Yu CW, Chae IH, Choi D; Writing - original draft: Roh JW, Ko YG; Writing - review & editing: Roh JW, Shin S, Ko YG, Son NH, Min PK, Yoon CH, Chae IH, Choi D.

(ClinicalTrials.gov NCT02748226). Among patients treated with EVT in 31 hospitals in Korea between January 2006 and July 2015, a total of 3,076 patients with 3,972 limbs from the retrospective cohort of the K-VIS ELLA registry were enrolled for the analysis. The K-VIS ELLA registry study design and results have been described in detail previously.⁸⁾ Among them, 1,425 patients underwent iliac EVT in 1,766 limbs in presence of symptoms such as intermittent claudication, rest ischemic pain or tissue loss, and narrowing of a iliac artery in the symptomatic limb $\geq 50\%$.

After excluding 61 limbs missing detailed EVT data, 1,364 patients with 1,705 limbs were included in the current analysis (**Figure 1**). The baseline clinical and lesion characteristics, procedural data, and follow-up outcomes were collected from electronic medical records. Treatment strategies including procedural approach, wiring techniques, selection of balloons and stent types, and medications were left at the operator's discretion.

Endovascular therapy

Dual anti-platelet therapy (aspirin 100 mg/day and clopidogrel 75 mg/day) was commonly administered prior to the procedure. All procedures were performed under local anesthesia at the puncture site with intravenous sedation as needed. Systemic heparin (50–100 U/kg) was administered to achieve an activated clotting time up to 250 seconds. Either ipsilateral or contralateral femoral or brachial puncture was performed, depending on the target lesion location(s). The choice of intraluminal or subintimal approach was left to the operator's wiring status. For the intraluminal approach, various 0.014-, 0.018-, and 0.035-inch guidewires were chosen according to lesion characteristics and operator preference. The 0.018–0.035-inch hydrophilic guidewires for the subintimal approach were used to create the subintimal channel with forming loop and advanced distally with support of a 4–5 Fr. Catheter or a microcatheter until the wire re-entered the true lumen at the distal stump. We considered wire passage to be subintimal when the tip of the advance wire formed a loop and when linear or spiral dissections were visible at the proximal and distal stump. After crossing the target lesion with wires, pre-dilatation was routinely performed. Lesions with residual stenosis $>30\%$ or flow-limiting dissections after pre-dilatation required stent implantation. The choice of self- or balloon-expandable stents was left to the operator's discretion. In general, balloon-expandable stents were favored in common iliac artery (CIA) lesions, whereas self-expanding stents were chosen for long lesions involving the external iliac artery (EIA). In case of iliac rupture, a covered stent was inserted after attempting balloon tamponade.

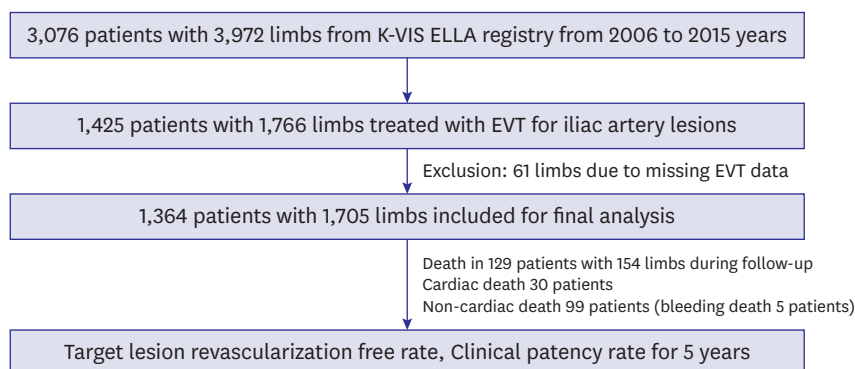


Figure 1. Study flowchart. EVT = endovascular therapy; K-VIS ELLA = Korean Vascular Intervention Society Endovascular Therapy in Lower Limb Artery Diseases.

Definitions and outcomes

Target lesions of iliac arteries were grouped using the TASC II classifications.⁴⁾ Technical success was defined as successful revascularization with residual stenosis <30% after EVT and absence of flow-limiting dissection. A major complication was defined as any clinical event that was fatal or required surgical management within 30 days of the procedure. The primary endpoint was freedom from target lesion revascularization (TLR) at 5 years stratified according to the TASC II classification. TLR was defined as any surgical or EVT at the target lesion after the index procedure. The secondary endpoint was primary clinical patency defined as freedom from symptom aggravation by at least one Rutherford category change combined with a decrease in ankle brachial index (ABI) to >0.15 or with the presence of restenosis (≥50%) on imaging studies such as duplex ultrasound, computed tomographic angiography, or intra-arterial angiography. For duplex ultrasound, peak velocity ≥180 cm/s or a lesion/adjacent-segment velocity ratio ≥2.4 was considered to indicate significant (≥50%) restenosis.

Statistical analyses

Normally distributed continuous variables are expressed as mean ± standard deviation, and categorical variables are expressed as number and percentage. The cumulative incidences of clinical events including TLR-free rates and clinical patency are presented as Kaplan-Meier estimates and were compared with log-rank tests. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using the Cox proportional hazards model to compare the risk of adverse events between TASC A, B, C, and D lesion types. The predictors for TLR were evaluated using multivariate analysis of the Cox proportional hazard regression model. All variables with $p < 0.20$ in univariate analysis and generally known to affect TLR were included in the multivariate analysis model. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$ was considered significant. All statistical analyses were performed using the R statistical software (version 3.4.0; R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria) and IBM SPSS 25.0 for Windows (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA).

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

Table 1 summarizes the clinical baseline characteristics of the study population according to TASC lesion type. The mean age of the total population was 68.0 ± 9.3 years, and 87.2% of patients were males. TASC A, B, C and D lesions were present in 19.4%, 26.2%, 28.7% and 25.7%, respectively. Diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, coronary artery disease, previous myocardial infarction, previous EVT, and critical limb ischemia rates were different among the 4 TASC lesion groups. The TASC A group had the highest frequencies of diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, and previous EVT. The TASC D group showed lower frequencies of diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, and previous myocardial infarction compared with TASC A, B, and C classifications. There were differences in discharge medication of aspirin, clopidogrel, cilostazol, and statin, with the latter 2 more frequently prescribed for patients with TASC D lesions than those in the other TASC groups.

Lesion and procedural data

Table 2 shows the lesion and procedural data. Totally occluded lesions were present in 29.8% of cases, and the average lesion length was 67.2 ± 45.4 mm. Most patients were treated with stents (92.4%), and self-expandable stents were used most frequently (69.0%). The average number of implanted stents was 1.1 ± 0.6 . The mean stent lumen diameter and total

Outcomes of Iliac Artery Intervention

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of iliac artery endovascular therapy

Patients	Entire cohort (n=1,705)	TASC A (n=331)	TASC B (n=447)	TASC C (n=489)	TASC D (n=438)	p
Age (years)	68.0±9.3	67.4±9.0	67.5±9.1	68.8±8.9	68.1±10.1	0.095
Sex, male	1,486 (87.2)	290 (87.6)	391 (87.5)	431 (88.1)	374 (85.4)	0.627
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.2±3.7	23.2±4.1	23.0±2.9	23.0±3.4	23.6±4.3	0.087
Hypertension	1,243 (72.9)	242 (73.1)	327 (73.2)	377 (77.1)	297 (67.8)	0.058
Diabetes mellitus	733 (43.0)	161 (48.6)	187 (41.8)	225 (46.0)	160 (36.5)	0.003
Dyslipidemia	716 (41.9)	180 (54.4)	194 (43.5)	192 (39.3)	150 (34.2)	0.001
Current smoking	659 (38.7)	116 (35.0)	183 (40.9)	178 (36.4)	182 (41.6)	0.145
End-stage renal disease	58 (3.4)	12 (3.6)	10 (2.2)	24 (4.9)	12 (2.7)	0.119
Coronary artery disease	965 (56.6)	200 (60.4)	271 (60.6)	256 (52.4)	238 (54.3)	0.024
Previous myocardial infarction	217 (12.7)	58 (17.5)	54 (12.1)	67 (13.7)	38 (8.7)	0.003
Old cerebrovascular accident	258 (15.1)	44 (13.3)	65 (14.5)	88 (18.0)	61 (13.9)	0.203
Previous endovascular therapy	171 (10.0)	47 (14.2)	41 (9.2)	43 (8.8)	40 (9.1)	0.047
Previous bypass surgery	35 (2.1)	8 (2.4)	7 (1.6)	13 (2.7)	7 (1.6)	0.554
Critical limb ischemia	259 (15.2)	35 (10.6)	54 (12.1)	74 (15.1)	96 (21.9)	<0.001
Discharge medicine						
Aspirin	1,428 (83.8)	272 (82.2)	358 (80.1)	423 (86.5)	375 (85.6)	0.031
Clopidogrel	1,472 (86.3)	270 (81.6)	396 (88.6)	418 (85.5)	388 (88.6)	0.015
Cilostazol	570 (33.4)	91 (27.5)	153 (34.2)	152 (31.1)	174 (39.7)	0.002
Warfarin	109 (6.4)	21 (6.3)	29 (6.5)	26 (5.3)	33 (7.5)	0.592
Statin	1,210 (71.0)	239 (72.2)	327 (73.2)	312 (63.8)	332 (75.8)	<0.001

Values are presented as number (%) or mean ± standard deviation.

TASC = Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus.

Table 2. Lesions and procedural characteristics

Patients	Entire cohort (n=1,705)	TASC A (n=331)	TASC B (n=447)	TASC C (n=489)	TASC D (n=438)	p
In-stent restenosis lesion	38 (2.2)	6 (1.8)	10 (2.2)	15 (3.1)	7 (1.6)	0.450
Total occlusion	508 (29.8)	18 (5.4)	98 (21.9)	139 (28.4)	253 (57.8)	<0.001
Subintimal approach	204 (12.0)	15 (4.5)	19 (4.3)	101 (20.7)	69 (15.8)	<0.001
Lesion length (mm)	67.2±45.4	41.3±28.0	60.2±36.2	67.0±46.1	94.0±49.7	<0.001
Stent type						<0.001
Self-expandable	1,126 (66.0)	200 (60.4)	287 (64.2)	336 (68.7)	303 (69.2)	
Balloon expandable	391 (22.9)	88 (26.6)	118 (26.4)	103 (21.1)	82 (18.7)	
Self + Balloon expandable	52 (3.0)	2 (0.6)	14 (3.1)	14 (2.9)	22 (5.0)	
Covered stent*	20 (1.2)	2 (0.6)	5 (1.1)	7 (1.4)	6 (1.4)	
Balloon	129 (7.6)	40 (12.1)	25 (5.6)	36 (7.4)	28 (6.4)	
Number of implanted stents	1.1±0.6	0.9±0.5	1.0±0.5	1.1±0.5	1.2±0.7	<0.001
Mean stent lumen diameter (mm)	7.9±2.6	7.7±3.1	8.0±2.4	7.7±2.5	8.1±2.6	0.320
Total stent length (mm)	68.6±44.1	46.2±28.5	61.7±35.7	68.4±42.2	92.6±51.6	<0.001
Combined treatment						
Aorta	74 (4.3)	0 (0)	5 (1.1)	7 (1.4)	62 (14.2)	<0.001
Femoropopliteal	316 (18.5)	35 (10.6)	78 (17.4)	89 (18.2)	114 (26.0)	<0.001
Below the knee	74 (4.3)	7 (2.1)	19 (4.3)	18 (3.7)	30 (6.8)	0.011
Pre-ABI target	0.63±0.17	0.71±0.19	0.64±0.21	0.62±0.21	0.54±0.24	<0.001
Post-ABI target	0.87±0.15	0.94±0.19	0.87±0.23	0.85±0.23	0.85±0.22	0.146
Approach direction						
Contralateral antegrade	689 (40.4)	119 (36.0)	175 (39.1)	185 (37.8)	210 (47.9)	0.002
Ipsilateral retrograde	737 (43.2)	186 (56.2)	232 (51.9)	202 (41.3)	117 (26.7)	<0.001
Bidirectional	332 (19.5)	43 (13.0)	72 (16.1)	90 (18.4)	127 (29.0)	<0.001
Technical success rate	1,640 (96.2)	316 (95.5)	433 (96.9)	472 (96.5)	419 (95.7)	0.680

ABI = ankle brachial index; TASC = Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus.

*All covered stents were used in cases with vascular rupture.

stent length were 7.9±2.6 mm and 68.6±44.1 mm, respectively. TASC C and D lesions were more frequently treated with self-expanding stents than TASC A or B lesions. Due to their anatomical complexity, the TASC D lesion group had their highest number of implanted stents and longest total stent length. The most common combined treatment during the index procedure was performed for femoropopliteal lesions. TASC D was associated with more frequent concomitant treatment for aorta, femoropopliteal, and below the knee lesions.

The average target limb ABI was 0.63 ± 0.17 , with the lowest ABI of 0.54 ± 0.24 in the TASC D group. After EVT, post ABI was improved to 0.87 ± 0.15 with no difference between TASC classification groups. The technical success rate was 96.2% for the entire cohort and did not differ among TASC lesion types (Table 2).

Procedure-related complications

Complications occurred in 6.8% of the total study population. The most common complication was bleeding, including 1.5% cases with access site bleeding and 1.4% bleeding related to vascular rupture. TASC D showed a higher complication rate compared with TASC A, B, or C, which was mainly driven by bleeding events, although non-bleeding access site complications also occurred more frequently in the TASC D group. Distal embolization and arterial dissection were not significantly different among the TASC groups. The major complications requiring surgery or that were fatal were observed in 1.0% of the patients, including bleeding in 0.6% of cases. TASC D showed a higher major complication rate compared with TASC A, B, or C classifications. Unexpected reinterventions were required more frequently for patients with TASC D classification. Procedure-related and in-hospital mortality rates were not different (Table 3).

5-year outcomes according to Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus type

The 5-year TLR-free survival and clinical patency rates for the entire cohort were 89.2% and 85.1%, respectively (Figure 2). When TASC lesion groups were compared, the TASC A, B, and C groups showed similar 5-year TLR-free survival rates, whereas the TASC D showed the lowest rate (93.1% vs. 92.1% vs. 90.3% vs. 79.3%, log-rank $p < 0.001$, Figure 3A). Similarly, the clinical patency rates of TASC A, B, C, and D for 5 years were 90.8%, 87.2%, 85.0%, and 77.3%, respectively with significant difference (log-rank $p = 0.002$, Figure 3B). Patients with combined CIA and EIA (84.4%) or EIA involvement (85.0%) showed a significantly lower 5-year TLR-free rate compared to the only CIA involvement group (log-rank $p < 0.001$, Supplementary Figure 1). Additionally, patients who underwent plain old balloon angioplasty (80.3%) showed a significantly lower TLR-free rate compared with stent implantation (log-rank $p < 0.001$, Supplementary Figure 2). There were no significant differences in TLR-free rates when comparing total occlusion and stenotic lesions (log-rank $p = 0.145$, Supplementary Figure 3).

Table 3. Procedure-related complications

Patients	Entire cohort (n=1,705)	TASC A (n=331)	TASC B (n=447)	TASC C (n=489)	TASC D (n=438)	p
All complication	116 (6.8)	15 (4.5)	19 (4.2)	30 (6.1)	52 (11.8)	<0.001
Bleeding	69 (4.0)	9 (2.7)	10 (2.2)	17 (3.5)	33 (7.5)	<0.001
Access site bleeding	25 (1.5)	5 (1.5)	3 (0.7)	7 (1.4)	10 (2.3)	
Vascular rupture*	24 (1.4)	1 (0.3)	3 (0.7)	6 (1.2)	14 (3.2)	
Other bleeding	20 (1.2)	3 (0.9)	4 (0.9)	4 (0.8)	9 (2.1)	
Distal embolization	11 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	2 (0.2)	2 (0.4)	6 (1.4)	0.154
Dissection	13 (0.8)	2 (0.9)	4 (0.7)	5 (0.9)	2 (0.5)	0.324
Non-bleeding access site complication	23 (1.1)	3 (0.9)	3 (0.7)	6 (1.2)	11 (2.5)	0.018
Major complication	17 (1.0)	3 (0.9)	3 (0.7)	4 (0.8)	7 (1.6)	0.048
Bleeding	11 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	3 (0.6)	6 (1.4)	0.120
Access site bleeding	3 (0.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.2)	2 (0.9)	
Vascular rupture*	6 (0.4)	0 (0)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	4 (0.9)	
Other bleeding	2 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	0 (0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)	
Distal embolization	3 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)	1 (0.2)	0.732
Dissection	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1.000
Non-bleeding access site complication	3 (0.2)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)	0.710
Unexpected re-intervention	17 (1.0)	2 (0.6)	2 (0.4)	4 (0.8)	9 (2.1)	0.032
Procedure-related death	6 (0.4)	0 (0)	2 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	2 (0.5)	0.406
In-hospital death	19 (1.1)	1 (0.3)	6 (1.3)	6 (1.2)	6 (1.4)	0.285

TASC = Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus.

*Of the 24 cases with vascular rupture, 18 cases were managed with covered stents and 6 cases required surgical conversion.

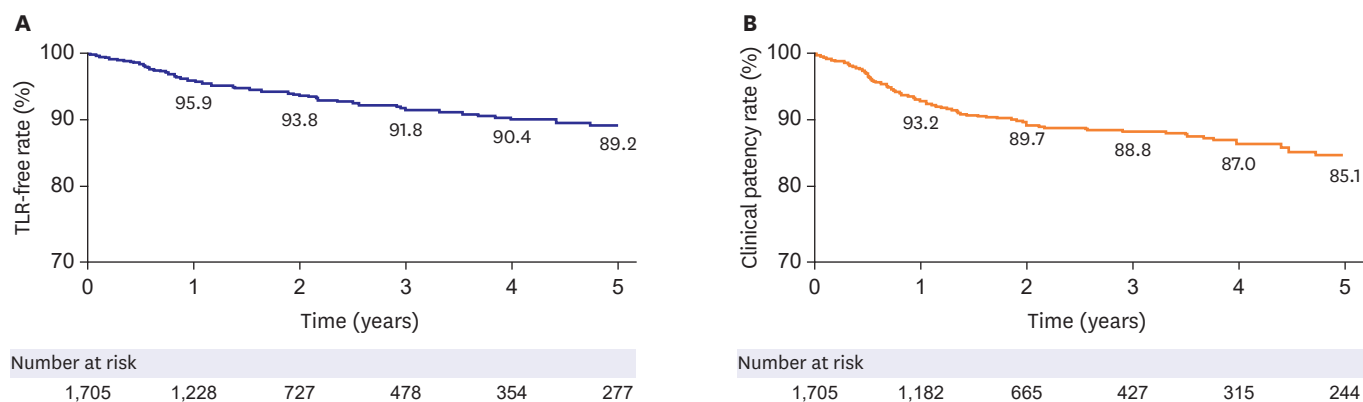


Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier curves for 5-year comparing the TLR-free rate (A) and clinical patency rate (B) for all patients. TLR = target lesion revascularization.

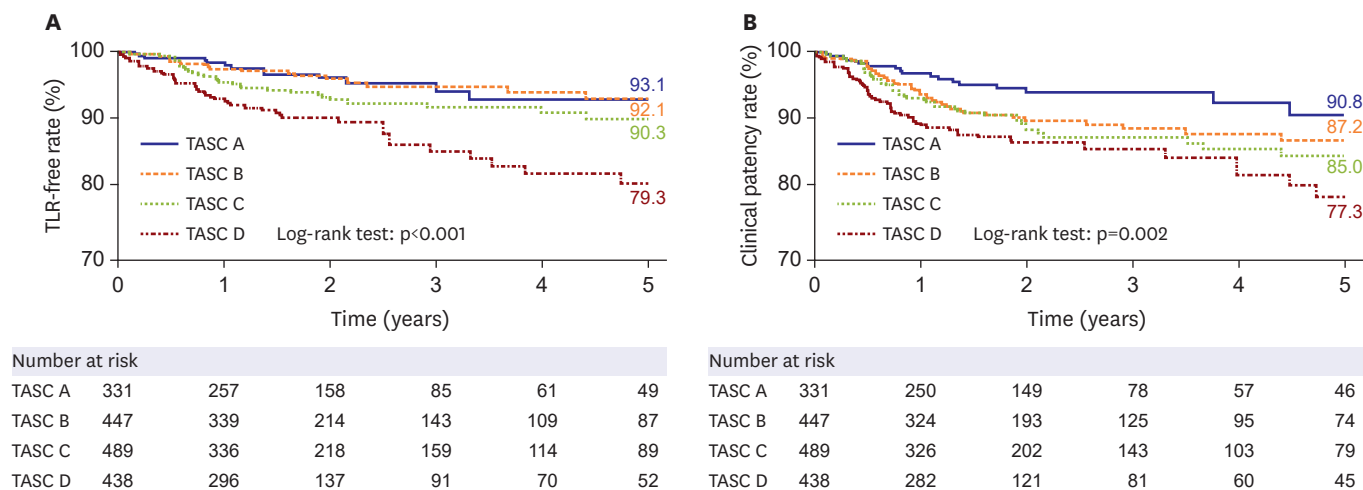


Figure 3. Kaplan-Meier curves for 5-year comparing the TLR-free rate (A) and clinical patency rate (B) according to the TASC classifications. The standard error did not exceed 10% up to 5 years. TASC = Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus; TLR = target lesion revascularization.

Predictors affecting target lesion revascularization rates

In the Cox proportional hazard multivariate analysis (Table 4), TASC D (HR, 1.75; 95% CI, 1.12–2.73; p=0.014), plain old balloon angioplasty (HR, 4.25; 95% CI, 2.03–8.88; p<0.001), current smoker (HR, 1.89; 95% CI, 1.26–2.83; p=0.002), previous bypass surgery (HR, 3.04; 95% CI, 1.28–7.19; p=0.011), combined femoropopliteal treatment (HR, 4.89; 95% CI, 3.19–7.50; p<0.001), combined below the knee treatment (HR, 2.20; 95% CI, 1.25–3.89; p=0.007), and complications (HR, 1.86; 95% CI, 1.07–3.24; p=0.028) were identified as independent predictors for TLR. Since plain old balloon angioplasty itself is an important factor in technical failure (Supplementary Table 1), when the TLR predictor analyzed except plain old balloon angioplasty, TASC D did not appear meaningfully in the TLR predictor (HR, 1.36; 95% CI, 0.82–2.25; p=0.233) (Supplementary Table 2).

DISCUSSION

This study investigated 5-year clinical outcomes in patients treated with EVT for iliac artery disease from the multicenter retrospective cohort of the K-VIS ELLA registry according to the

Table 4. Cox proportional hazard regression model of target lesion revascularization rates

Total limbs (n=1,705)	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	p
TASC D	2.45 (1.68–3.56)	<0.001	1.75 (1.12–2.73)	0.014
Plain old balloon angioplasty	2.49 (1.49–4.18)	0.001	4.25 (2.03–8.88)	<0.001
Self-expandable stents	0.83 (0.62–1.12)	0.217	0.98 (0.60–1.60)	0.939
Age	1.01 (0.99–1.04)	0.201	1.01 (0.99–1.03)	0.464
Female	1.40 (0.87–2.27)	0.277	1.35 (0.78–2.33)	0.284
Diabetes mellitus	1.05 (0.73–1.53)	0.784	1.12 (0.76–1.66)	0.560
Dyslipidemia	0.63 (0.43–0.94)	0.023	0.75 (0.43–1.14)	0.101
Current smoker	1.58 (1.09–2.28)	0.016	1.89 (1.26–2.83)	0.002
DAPT	0.86 (0.57–1.29)	0.464	0.82 (0.54–1.26)	0.367
Cilostazol	0.89 (0.60–1.32)	0.255	0.71 (0.47–1.05)	0.089
Statin	0.92 (0.61–1.37)	0.677	1.05 (0.70–1.60)	0.459
Previous myocardial infarction	0.65 (0.34–1.24)	0.193	0.72 (0.37–1.39)	0.325
Previous endovascular therapy	1.89 (1.15–3.09)	0.012	1.24 (0.73–2.12)	0.431
Previous bypass surgery	2.85 (1.25–6.49)	0.013	3.04 (1.28–7.19)	0.011
Total occlusion	1.34 (0.90–1.98)	0.147	1.29 (0.81–2.04)	0.284
Mean stent diameter ≤7 mm	1.75 (1.18–2.61)	0.006	1.30 (0.75–2.20)	0.189
Combined treatment				
Aorta	1.83 (0.96–3.52)	0.069	0.85 (0.41–1.74)	0.650
Femoropopliteal	4.42 (3.05–6.39)	<0.001	4.89 (3.19–7.50)	<0.001
Below the knee	4.71 (2.73–8.12)	<0.001	2.20 (1.25–3.89)	0.007
Technical failure	2.23 (1.20–4.14)	0.011	1.33 (0.66–2.69)	0.225
Complications	2.49 (1.45–4.30)	0.001	1.86 (1.07–3.24)	0.028

CI = confidence interval; DAPT = dual antiplatelet therapy; HR = hazard ratio; TASC = Trans-Atlantic Inter-Society Consensus.

TASC classifications. The main findings of the study were as follows. 1) Iliac artery EVT showed 89.2% 5-year TLR-free survival and 85.1% clinical patency. 2) TASC D showed lower TLR-free survival and clinical patency compared to TASC A, B, C. However, despite lesion complexity, EVT in TASC D showed excellent procedural success (95.7%) and favorable 5-year TLR-free survival (79.3%) and clinical patency (77.3%). 3) The incidence of complications after iliac artery EVT was 6.8% including major complications in 1.0% of cases, mainly driven by bleeding complications (e.g., access site bleeding and vascular rupture). The TASC D group showed a relatively higher incidence of complications than the other TASC lesion groups, but procedure-related and in-hospital death rates were not different between TASC groups. 4) TASC D, plain old balloon angioplasty, current smoker, previous bypass surgery, combined femoropopliteal or below the knee treatment, and complications were identified as independent risk factors for TLR.

In recent guidelines, EVT was considered standard therapy for patients with TASC A, B, and C iliac artery lesions.²⁾⁷⁾⁹⁾ Even for TASC D lesions, EVT is suggested as an alternative treatment option in experienced centers after consideration of patient age and comorbidities.²⁾³⁾¹⁰⁾ Surgical bypass is still considered the standard treatment for TASC D lesions due to the excellent long term patency rate of up to 80% over 10 years. However, surgery is known to carry higher complication and mortality rates than EVT.⁹⁾ In a meta-analysis comparing surgical bypass and EVT outcomes in more than 5,000 patients with TASC C and D lesions, the 5-year primary patency rates were 82.6% and 71.4% (p<0.001), respectively. Complications occurred in 18.0% and 13.4% (p<0.001), and the 30-day mortality rates were 2.6% and 0.7% (p<0.001) for surgery and EVT, respectively. Thus, surgical bypass offered superior long-term patency, whereas EVT was safer regarding complications and procedure-related mortality.⁵⁾ In the most recent EVT studies that reflect recent advances in intervention devices and skills, the success and mid-term patency rates did not differ between TASC A/B and C/D lesions, suggesting that current EVT may yield more positive outcomes than in the past.¹¹⁾¹²⁾

Although there are still limited long-term EVT data on TASC D lesions, the primary patency rate of TASC C and D lesions after EVT ranged from 60% to 86% at 5-year follow-up in meta-analysis.¹³⁾ Suzuki et al.¹⁴⁾ reported a comparable 5-year patency rate of 77.1% for TASC D lesions with a relatively lower procedural success rate (91.6%) and more procedure complications (11.1%) compared with other TASC lesions. In contrast, recent single-center results from Çakmak et al.¹⁵⁾ showed that the lower 5-year TLR-free rates for EVT procedures from 2015–2017 were 65% for TASC D. However, they assessed a smaller study population with approximately 100 patients per TASC lesion group, and self-expandable stents were used only in up to 50% of cases. In the present study, TASC D showed lower TLR-free survival and clinical patency rates compared with other TASC lesion types. Nevertheless, TASC D lesions showed excellent procedural success (95.7%) with a low major complication (1.6%) and in-hospital mortality rates (1.4%), and favorable 5-year TLR-free survival (79.3%), and clinical patency (77.3%). It is possible that TASC D patients with relatively low morbidities may have been considered for EVT and achieved favorable immediate and late outcomes. In addition, we can also speculate that larger vessel diameter, availability of bidirectional approach, and improved intervention skills and devices may contribute to high technical success rate even for complex iliac artery lesions. The higher patency rates after EVT in iliac lesions compared with femoropopliteal lesions may be explained by larger vessel diameter, shorter lesion length, and lesser influence from leg movement.¹⁶⁾ Thus, we believe that EVT may be considered as the alternative treatment option for TASC D lesions in selected patients, especially those at high surgical risk.

Recently, covered stents demonstrated favorable results in iliac artery EVT, but large-scale, long-term clinical outcome data are still lacking.¹⁷⁾ Due to the limited availability of covered stents in Korea, only 1.2% of cases in the present study were treated with covered stents, and all cases were used emergently in cases of vascular rupture.

Previous iliac EVT studies identified age <50 years, female sex, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, smoking history, TASC C/D lesions, EIA involvement, balloon angioplasty, and smaller stent diameter as risk factors for patency loss.⁴⁾¹⁶⁾¹⁸⁾¹⁹⁾ Similarly, we found that TASC D, balloon angioplasty and current smoker were important predictive factors for TLR rates in our long-term data. Additional factors associated with TLR were previous bypass surgery, combined femoropopliteal and below the knee treatment, and complications. As more difficult lesions are increasingly addressed with EVT, better treatment in femoropopliteal and below the knee artery lesions, and lower procedural complications may also help increase long-term patency rates after iliac EVT.

Our results should be considered in the context of some limitations. First, this was a retrospective study with the inherent limitations of this study nature. Second, median follow-up of study was 699 days (315.5–1,097.5) and there was relatively small portion of patients followed over 3 years. However, the standard errors for clinical events in the Kaplan-Meier analysis did not exceed 10% up to 5 years. Third, primary patency based on regular imaging data could not be obtained, so TLR was chosen as the primary endpoint and explains the more favorable clinical outcomes in our study. Fourth, differences in procedural skills and strategies between operators could not be considered because of the limited study population. The procedures were performed over 10 years, and there might have been numerous changes in procedures, instruments, and stent profiles. Fifth, there was no information on target lesion calcification severity. Heavily calcified lesions are often challenging for endovascular procedures and affect the treatment strategy including

stent type. Sixth, subintimal or intraluminal passage of the wires was not confirmed by intravascular ultrasound during the procedure. Thus, we used the term “subintimal approach” instead of “subintimal angioplasty.” Seventh, we did not analyze the procedure images in an independent core lab and relied on the data entered by the investigators. Thus, detailed analysis of the factors regarding procedure failure or complications was limited.

In conclusion, iliac artery EVT achieved excellent technical success and 5-year TLR-free survival. TASC D showed a favorable albeit lower 5-year TLR-free survival compared with other TASC groups. EVT may be considered for TASC D lesions as the alternative treatment option in selected patients at high surgical risk.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Table 1

Predictors of technical failure

[Click here to view](#)

Supplementary Table 2

Cox proportional hazard regression model of target lesion revascularization excluding plain old balloon angioplasty

[Click here to view](#)

Supplementary Figure 1

Kaplan-Meier curve for the 5-year TLR-free rate according to lesion involvement.

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Supplementary Figure 2

Kaplan-Meier curve for the 5-year TLR-free rate according to the treatment strategy (stent insertion vs. balloon angioplasty).

[Click here to view](#)

Supplementary Figure 3

Kaplan-Meier curve for the 5-year TLR-free rate according to lesion characteristics.

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