

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms

Current State and Future Prospects

Mr Richard Bulbulia MA MD FRCS
Consultant Vascular Surgeon
Cheltenham General Hospital
And
University of Oxford

Queens Hotel, Cheltenham
5th December 2013

Current Jobs

Clinical Work



Cheltenham General Hospital

Research



Talk Outline

- Risk factors for AAA
- Natural History
- Treatment options
- Trends in incidence
- Screening programs for AAA

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA)

- A preventable cause of death
- Risk Factors
 - Male gender
 - Age
 - Family history
 - Smoking
 - Hypertension
 - High cholesterol



Ruptured AAA commonly fatal

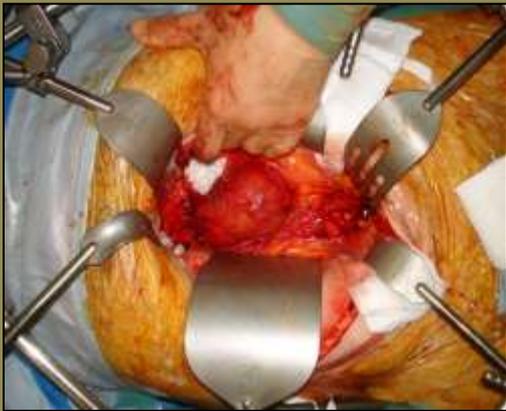
- Ruptured AAA
 - Community mortality rate of around 85%
 - Hospital mortality rate of around 40-50%

In contrast.....

- Elective AAA repair
 - Mortality rate of less than 5%
 - Operate when AP diameter > 5.5 cm

Treatment options for AAA > 5.5 cm

Open



EVAR



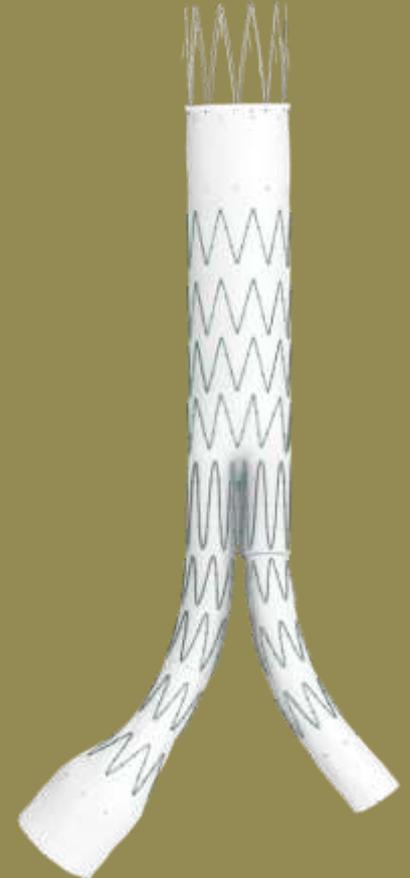
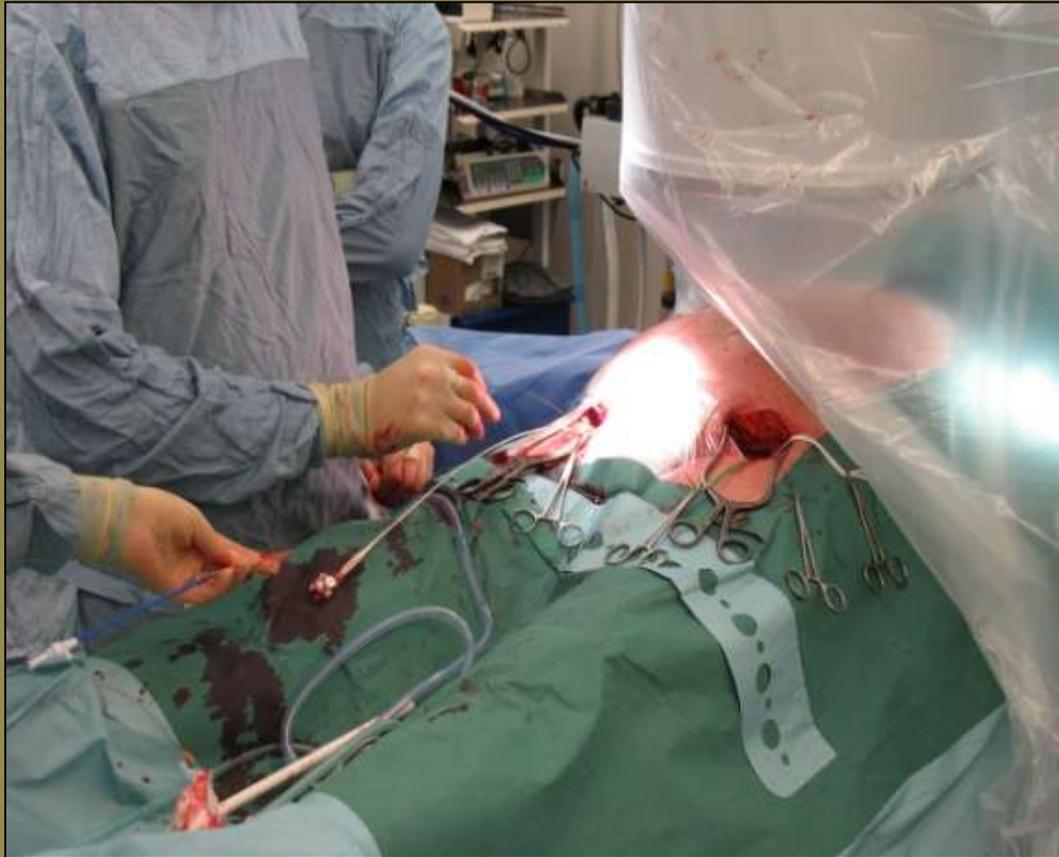
Laparoscopic



“Surgical” AAA repair

Using Dacron Graft

Endovascular Repair (EVAR)



Open vs Endovascular Repair

Risks of “Endo-leak” with continued sac expansion and rupture

Life-long surveillance (annual CT or Duplex scans)

No difference in long-term mortality

Around 50-75% of all AAA repairs are now endovascular (EVAR)

Incidence of AAA

AAA Deaths in UK 2001 vs 2009

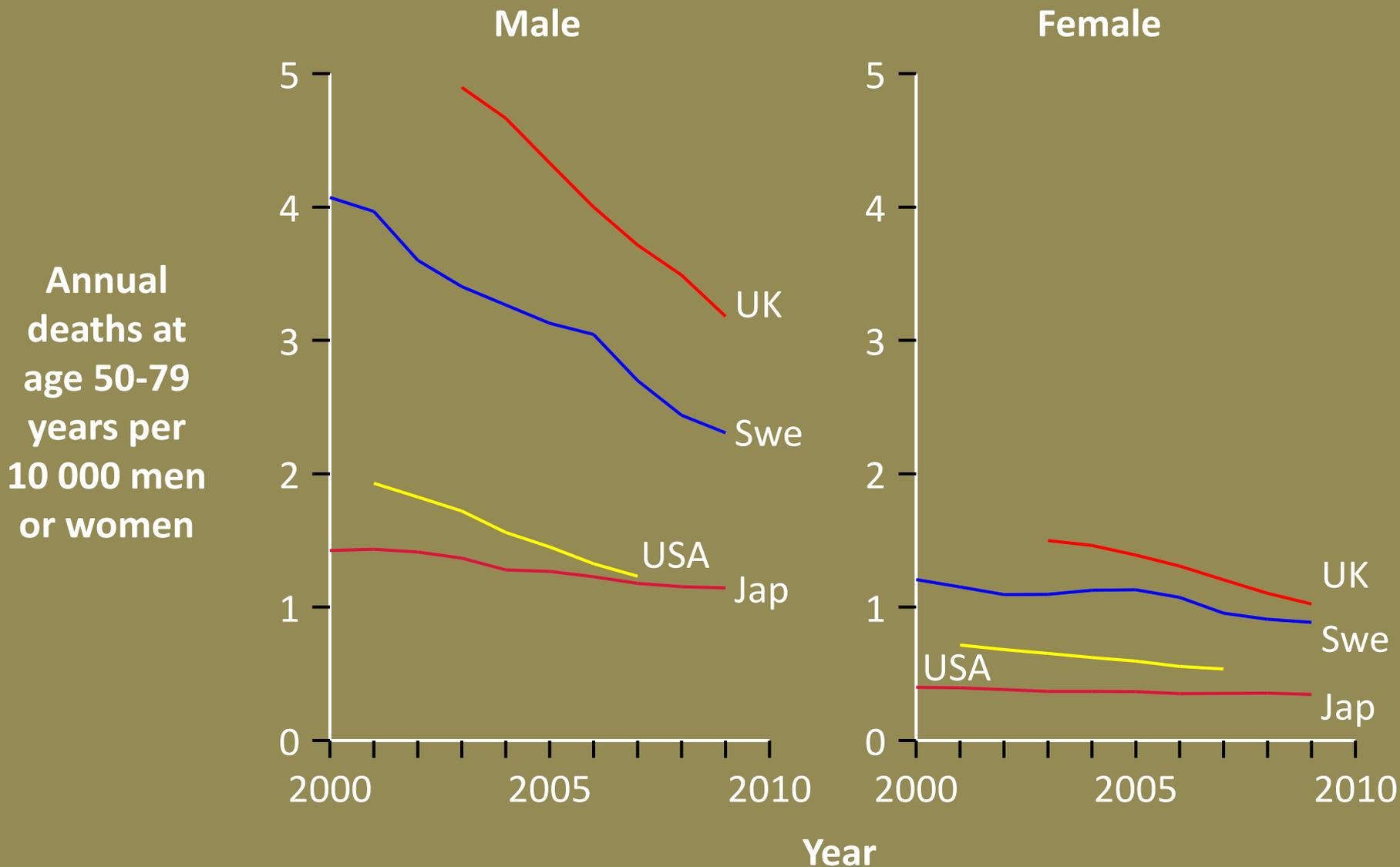
2001

Age (years)	Male	Female
0-29	14 (0.2%)	0 (0%)
30-39	16 (0.3%)	12 (0.4%)
40-49	46 (0.5%)	14 (0.2%)
50-59	201 (0.9%)	48 (0.3%)
60-69	935 (2.0%)	304 (1.0%)
70-79	2482 (2.8%)	1371 (1.8%)
80-89	1934 (2.3%)	1747 (1.5%)
90+	285 (1.3%)	456 (0.7%)
Total	5913 (2.1%)	3952 (1.2%)

2009

Age (years)	Male	Female
0-29	13 (0.2%)	1 (0%)
30-39	23 (0.5%)	8 (0.3%)
40-49	66 (0.6%)	15 (0.2%)
50-59	130 (0.6%)	52 (0.4%)
60-69	615 (1.5%)	211 (0.8%)
70-79	1595 (2.2%)	807 (1.4%)
80-89	1741 (1.9%)	1611 (1.4%)
90+	304 (1.2%)	446 (0.7%)
Total	4487 (1.7%)	3151 (1.1%)

Aortic aneurysm mortality rate at age 50-79 years: 2000s



Q: Why is AAA mortality falling?

A: Operative results are improving

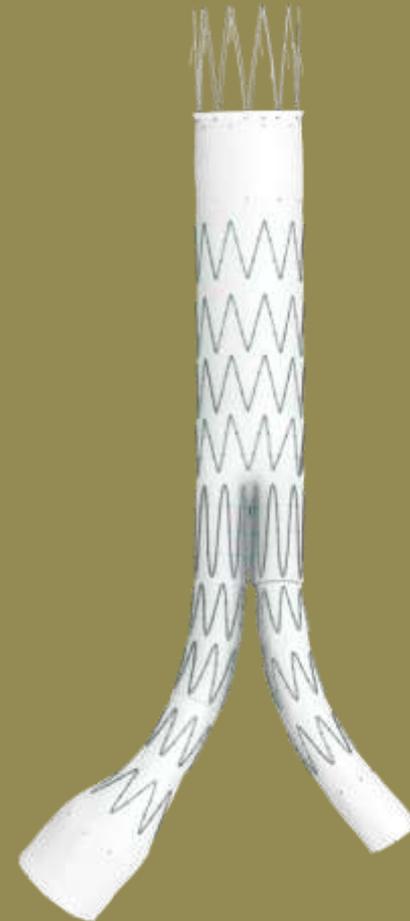
- Elective AAA mortality has fallen from 7.5% in 2008 to 2.4%



Q: Why is AAA mortality falling?

A: Operative results are improving

- 20% of cases treated with EVAR in 2005, rising to 59% in 2009



Q: Why is AAA mortality falling?

A: Operative results are improving

- Mortality from ruptured AAA repair has fallen from 42.5% in 2005 to 28.5% in 2009



AAA Screening Programs

- Randomized trials of screening have demonstrated a reduction in AAA-related deaths of almost 50% within 10 years*
- UK National AAA Screening Program (2009)
- Gloucestershire AAA Screening Program has been running for 20 years

Gloucestershire AAA Screening Program 1990-2009



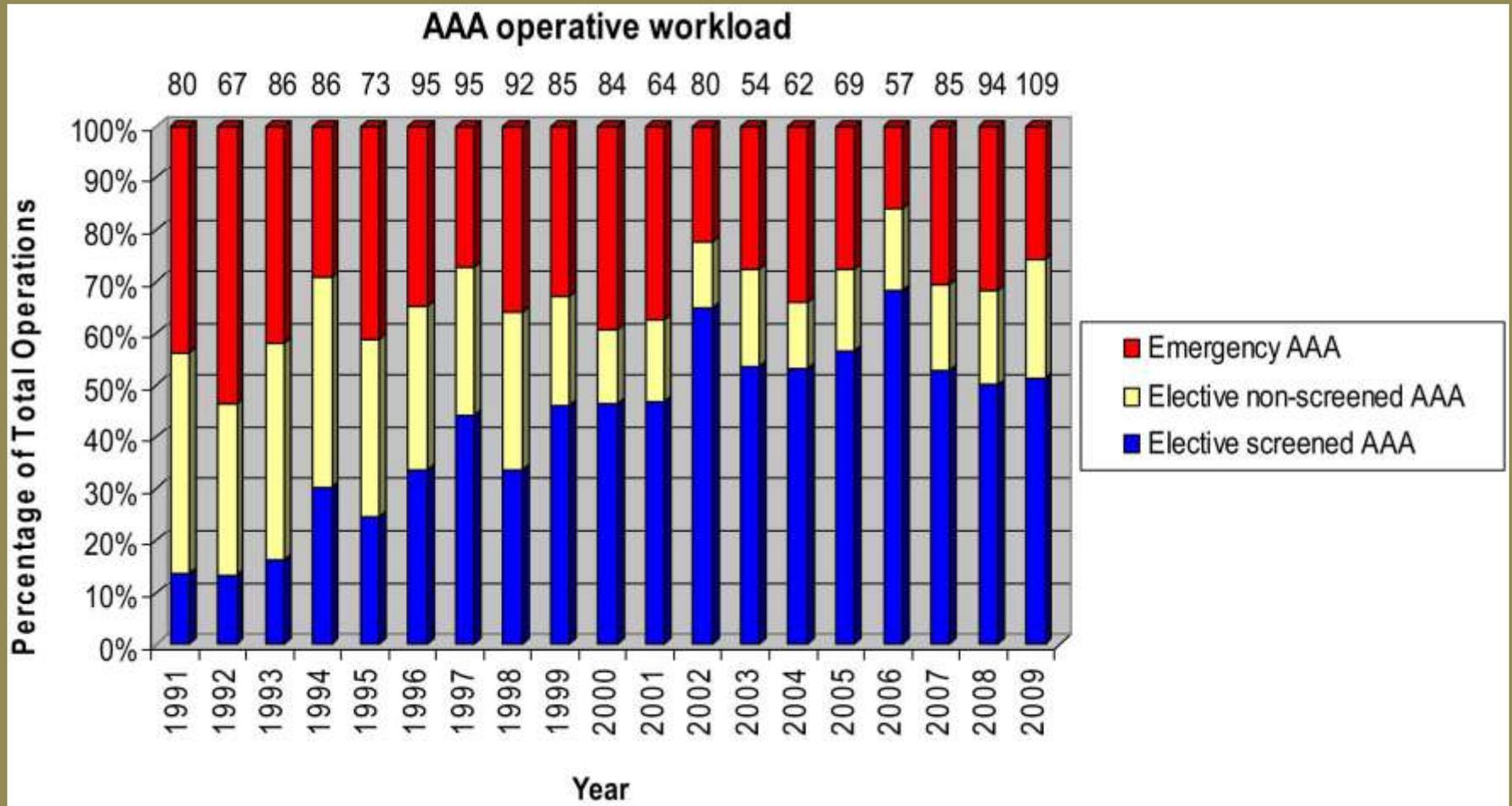
65 yrs Males invited for USS

Attendance rate = 85%

AAA <2.5 cm: Discharged

AAA >2.5 cm: Surveillance

Gloucestershire AAA Screening Program 1990-2009

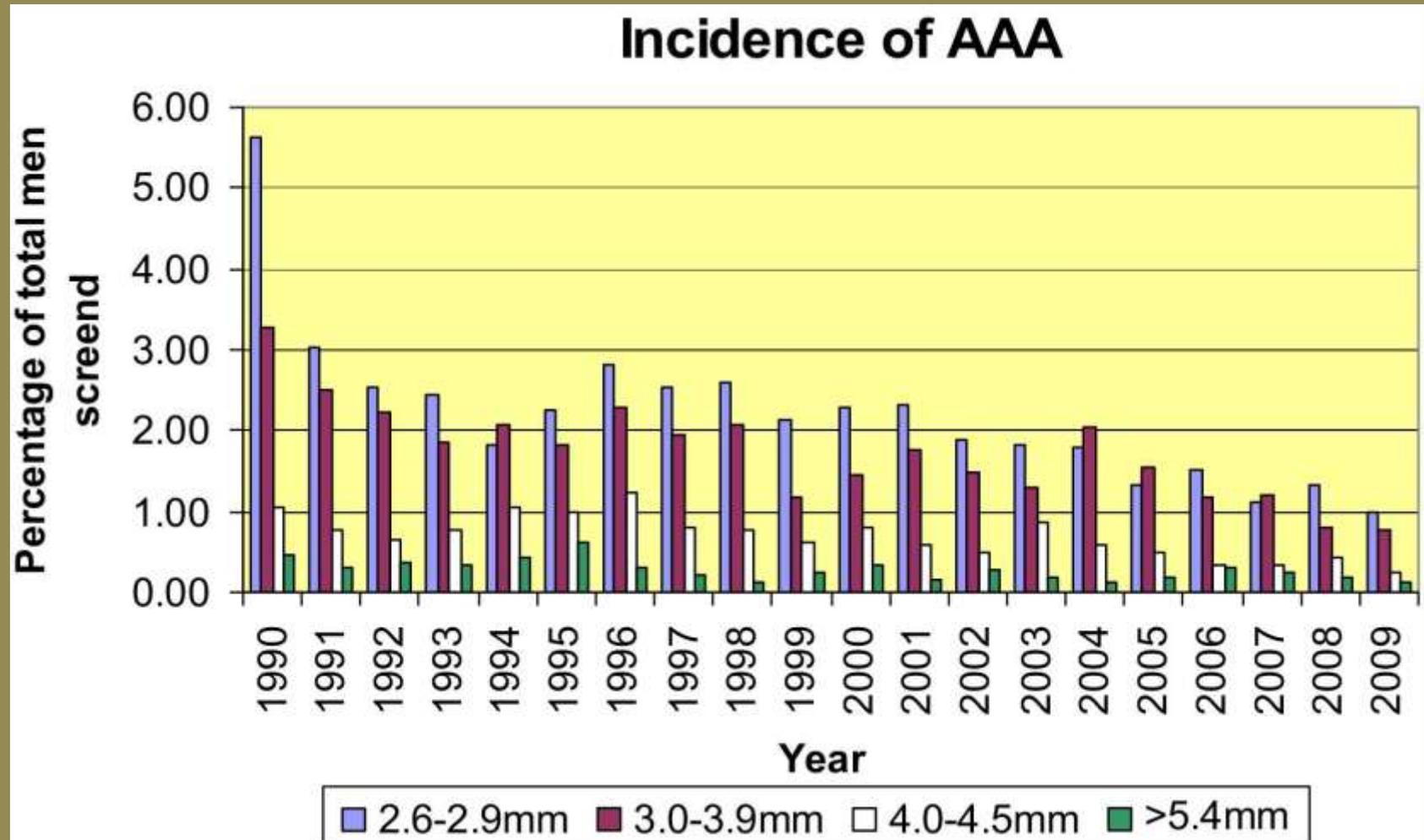


Gloucestershire AAA Screening Program 1990-2009

Mortality rate post elective AAA repair

	Number	30-day Mortality
Screened	631	3.9%*
Non-screened	381	6.7%
Total	1012	4.3%

Gloucestershire AAA Screening Program 1990-2009



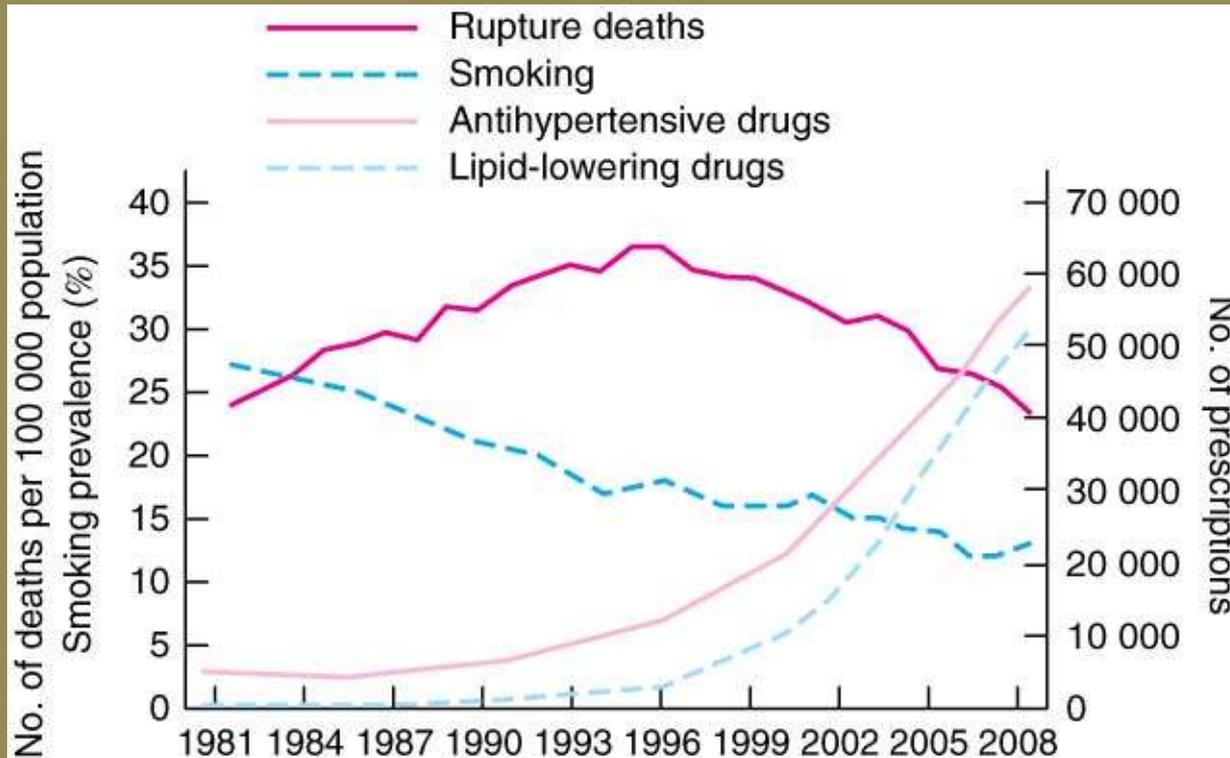
Aorta >2.9 cm

1990: 4.8%

2009: 1.1%

Q: Why is aortic diameter reducing?

Q: Why is aortic diameter reducing?
A: Improved “medical management”?



Smoking and AAA

AAA around 7 times more likely in current smokers than age-matched non-smokers

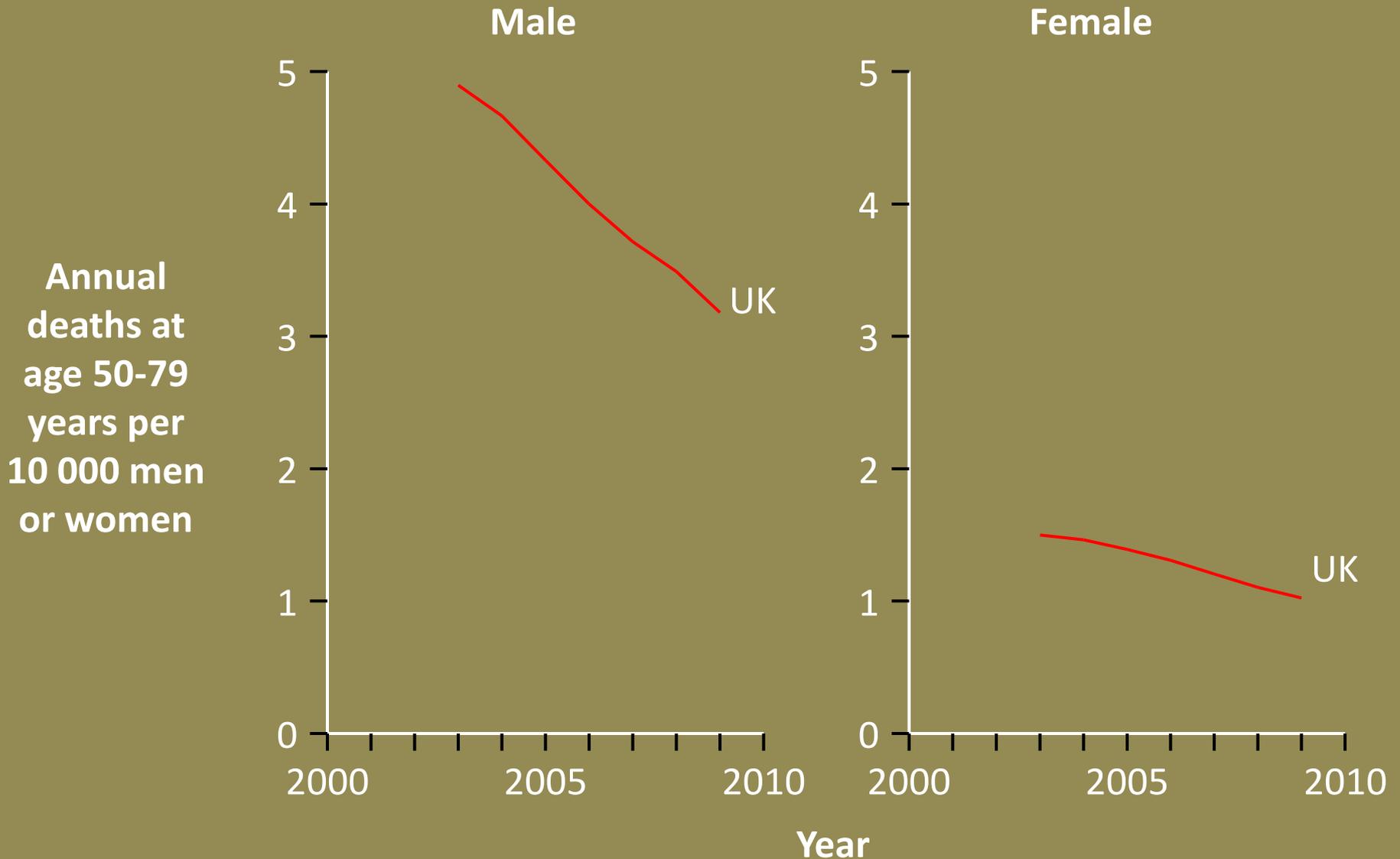
AAA three times more likely in ex-smokers



Sir Richard Doll and Sir Richard Peto



Aortic aneurysm mortality rate at age 50-79 years: 2000s



Lung cancer mortality rate at age 50-79 years: 1950s-2000s



AAA: Summary

- A decreasingly important cause of death in men
- Female deaths unchanged
- Associated with classical cardiovascular risk factors
- Incidence is falling for various reasons
 - Smoking cessation, improved medical care, screening, incidental diagnoses