



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Percutaneous access for Evar: Case–control study



Mário Marques Vieira*, Ana S. Ferreira, João R. Neves, Pedro Paz Dias, José F. Teixeira

Angiology and Vascular Surgery Department, São João Hospital Centre, Porto, Portugal

Received 17 November 2015; accepted 8 August 2016

Available online 18 September 2016

KEYWORDS

Percutaneous access;
EVAR;
Case–control study

Abstract

Objective: Comparative and descriptive analysis of the outcomes of percutaneous access for EVAR (pEVAR) compared to the control group submitted to surgical femoral access (cEVAR).

Methods: Retrospective case–control analysis between January 2013 and January 2015 of the outcomes of pEVAR (group 1) compared to a control group of cEVAR (group 2) taking into account the demographic data and the primary endpoints: Access complication and surgical time; and secondary endpoints: type of anaesthesia, length of hospital stay and hematic loss. The statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS 23.0 programme using the X2 test for categorical variables and t test for continuous variables.

Results: A total of 6 pEVAR cases were performed in the selected period. A random selection of 20 cEVAR control cases was obtained. The mean age was 75 years, 85% were male. There were no significant differences in comorbidities between the two groups; the most frequent were arterial hypertension, dyslipidaemia, COPD/CID and CRD. There were no differences in major access complications (haemorrhage, lymphatic drainage, pain and oedema), however more frequently in cEVAR, with a significant rate of minor complications such as bruising in pEVAR (3.5% vs. 11.5%, $p=0.008$). The surgical time was not significantly higher in cEVAR ($p=0.21$), but the median is greater than in pEVAR with equally high in-group variance (cEVAR vs. pEVAR: 169 vs. 209 min; ANOVA: $p<0.05$). Analysing secondary endpoints, the most widely used anaesthesia was the epidural ($p=0.03$), hospital stay was higher in cEVAR (6.15 vs. 3.17; $p=0.022$), a fact not observed in hematic loss ($p=0.17$) despite the trend towards greater loss in cEVAR (group 1 and 2: 1.4 vs. 2.8 mg/dl).

Conclusion: Percutaneous access for EVAR demonstrates equal efficacy and safety compared to surgical femoral access, with shorter surgical time and hospitalization and less hematic loss without increasing local complications.

© 2016 Sociedade Portuguesa de Angiologia e Cirurgia Vascular. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: mariojmvieira@hotmail.com (M.M. Vieira).

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Acesso percutâneo;
EVAR;
Estudo caso-controlo

Acesso percutâneo para EVAR: estudo caso-controlo**Resumo**

Objetivo: Análise comparativa e descritiva dos resultados do acesso percutâneo para EVAR (pEVAR) e do grupo de controlo submetido a acesso femoral cirúrgico (cEVAR).

Métodos: Análise retrospectiva caso-controlo entre janeiro de 2013 e janeiro de 2015 dos resultados do pEVAR (grupo 1) em comparação com grupo de controlo de cEVAR (grupo 2), tendo como endpoints primários – complicação de acesso e tempo cirúrgico – e os endpoints secundários – tipo de anestesia, tempo de internamento e perda hemática. A análise foi efetuada utilizando o programa SPSS 23.0, com os testes X² para variáveis categóricas e teste t para variáveis contínuas.

Resultados: Foram obtidos 6 casos de pEVAR no período selecionado e realizada uma seleção aleatória de 20 casos-controlo de cEVAR. A idade média foi de 75 anos, sendo 85% do sexo masculino. Não se verificou diferença significativa nas comorbilidades entre os 2 grupos, sendo as mais frequentes a HTA, a dislipidemia, a DPCO/DCI e a IRC. Não se observou diferença significativa nas complicações major de acesso (hemorragia, linforragia, dor e edema), mais frequentes, contudo, no cEVAR, sendo significativa a taxa de complicações minor como equimoses no pEVAR (11,5%, $p=0,08$). O tempo cirúrgico não foi significativamente superior no cEVAR ($p=0,21$), contudo a mediana é superior ao pEVAR (pEVAR vs. cEVAR: 169 vs. 209 minutos; ANOVA teste: $p<0,05$). Quanto aos endpoints secundários, o tipo de anestesia mais utilizado foi a epidural ($p=0,03$); o tempo de internamento em dias foi superior no cEVAR (6,15 vs. 3,17; $p=0,022$), facto não observado na perda hemática ($p=0,17$), apesar da tendência para maior perda no cEVAR (grupo 1 e 2: 1,4 vs. 2,8 mg/dl).

Conclusão: O acesso percutâneo para EVAR demonstra igual eficácia e segurança em relação ao acesso femoral cirúrgico, com menor tempo cirúrgico e internamento, sem aumento das complicações locais.

© 2016 Sociedade Portuguesa de Angiologia e Cirurgia Vascul. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este é um artigo Open Access sob uma licença CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

Since first implant by Parodi in 1990, the endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms (EVAR) has gained acceptance and application in vascular community. Despite recent randomized trials did not demonstrate benefit of EVAR in the first 30 days overall mortality, with increase of reintervention rate,¹⁻³ the total number of procedures has increased globally, with concomitant increase of indications.

It has been observed in recent years a need to reduce aggression in medical, surgical and anaesthetic procedures. As EVAR was traditionally carried out by direct femoral artery catheterization after surgical exposure, there was a recent trend for introduction of percutaneous arterial access, with a theoretical reduction of surgical and anaesthetic aggressiveness.

As demonstrated by recent data as PEVAR Trial,⁴ the percutaneous implantation of aortic endografts (pEVAR) has been associated with decreased operative time and hospital stay without increasing local complications, being a safe and effective technic. It is also associated with shorter anaesthetic time and aggression, with early onset of normal daily activity and hospital discharge.

This study aims to analyze the experience of a vascular single centre with competence in performing EVAR by both percutaneous (pEVAR) and surgical (cEVAR) access. These procedures were performed by the same set of surgeons, with selected patients compatible to both

techniques, with the objective to produce data and evidence in an uncontrolled environment, being the closest possible to the clinical practice.

Methods

Retrospective, single-centre, non-randomized study, conducted in the period between January 2013 and January 2015, in order to compare the results of endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms by percutaneous femoral access (pEVAR – group 1) with the results the surgical femoral access (cEVAR – Group 2). The percutaneous access included in all patients a pre-assembly of bilateral femoral closure devices (Proglide® – Abbott®).

The inclusion criteria were: (a) pEVAR in an infrarenal aortic aneurysm with a bifurcated stent graft (group 1); (b) cEVAR in an infrarenal aortic aneurysm with a bifurcated stent graft (group 2); (c) elective procedures; (d) asymptomatic patients; (e) fusiform or saccular aneurysms, with favourable anatomy.

The exclusion criteria were: (a) thoracic, thoracoabdominal, pararenal or juxtarenal aneurysm; (b) symptomatic or ruptured aneurysm; (c) complex aortic, iliac or femoral anatomy; (d) complex endovascular or hybrid procedure; (e) femoral circumference calcification >50% identified by arterial Doppler ultrasound; (f) extensive inguinal scar,

previous femoral complication or intervention; (g) coagulation disorders.

There was no preference of bifurcated aortic endografts. Three types of endografts were used: Zenith®, Excluder® and Endurant®.

Were defined as primary endpoints: (a) complication in the femoral access; (b) surgical time. In access complication, four main points were analyzed: (a) major bleeding, defined as identified hematic loss requiring blood transfusion; (b) minor bleeding as a bruise or haematoma without the need for transfusion support; (c) lymphatic drainage at the site of percutaneous or surgical femoral access; (d) inguinal pain; (e) lower limb oedema, unilateral or bilateral.

As secondary endpoints were selected: (a) type of anaesthesia; (b) length of hospital stay; (c) hematic loss; (b) renal function. Hematic loss is defined as haemoglobin value differential collected by peripheral venous puncture before and after surgery. Renal function was assessed by analytical value of serum creatinine before and after surgery (minimum interval of 24h).

The access choice was based on personal experience of a surgeon capable of independent use of the two techniques, after guaranteed the exclusion criteria. All percutaneous accesses were ultrasound guided and at least one loading dose of 5000 units of unfractionated heparin was administrated at the beginning of the procedure.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 23.0 programme with descriptive evaluation of demographic data, and applying the χ^2 tests for the analysis of categorical variables and the *t* test for continuous variables.

Results

A total of 6 patients submitted to pEVAR (group 1) were identified in the described period. Of the patients submitted to cEVAR (group 2) in this same interval, a random selection of 20 patients was selected and defined as the control group.

The average age of both groups was 75 ± 8 years (min: 56; max: 88 years) with a mean age of 72 years for group 1 and 76 years for group 2. Twenty-two patients (85%) were male. The average diameter of the aneurysm was 58 mm (Table 1).

The most common co-morbidities were arterial hypertension (73%), dyslipidemia (58%), coronary ischaemic disease (39%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (39%), chronic renal failure (23%) and type 2 diabetes (19%).

Comparing the two groups, there were no significant differences between each comorbidities ($p > 0.05$), registering however more prevalence in group 2 of coronary ischaemic disease (45%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (45%) and chronic renal failure (43%) (Table 1).

Primary endpoints

The overall major bleeding rate was 11.5%, not obtaining however statistical significance between the two groups ($p = 0.438$), unlike minor bleeding, higher in-group 1 (11.5%, $p = 0.008$). Lymphatic drainage, inguinal pain and lower limb oedema, all with an overall incidence rate of 3.8%, although higher in group 1, achieved no significant difference between groups ($p = 0.769$) (Table 2).

The mean operative time was 194.5 ± 34 min. The mean in-group 1 was 163.2 ± 19.6 min (min: 125; max: 180) and group 2 reached 203.9 ± 31.8 min (min: 144; max: 280). The analysis does not showed differences between groups ($p = 0.206$). Observing the higher range of surgical time in group 2 (144 to 280 min) evidenced in the analysis of

Table 1 Demographic factors, aneurymal characteristics and comorbidities.

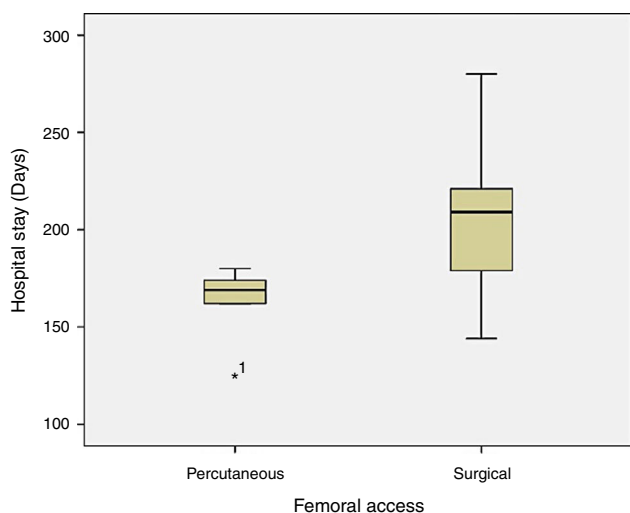
	Total	pEVAR	cEVAR	<i>p</i>
<i>Age</i>	Years			
Mean	75	72	76	0.54
Minimum	56	56	64	
Maximum	88	78	88	
<i>Gender</i>	%			
Masculin	85	67	90	0.22
Feminin	15	33	10	
<i>AAA diameter</i>	Milimeters			
Mean	58	55	63	0.47
<i>Comorbidities</i>	%			
1. Arterial hypertension	73.1	83	70	0.47
2. Dyslipidemia	57.7	83	55	0.49
3. CID	38.8	17	45	0.23
4. COPD	38.8	17	45	0.23
5. CRF	23.1	0	43	0.17
6. Diabetes	19.2	0	25	0.23

AAA, abdominal aortic aneurysm; CID, coronary ischaemic disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRF, chronic renal failure.

Table 2 Results of primary and secondary endpoints.

	Total	pEVAR	cEVAR	<i>p</i>
<i>Access complication</i>	%			
Major bleeding	11.5	0	15	0.438
Minor bleeding	11.5	5	0	0.008
Linfatic drainage	3.8	0	5	0.769
Inguinal pain	3.8	0	5	0.769
Oedema	3.8	0	5	0.769
<i>Surgical time</i>	Minutes			
Mean \pm SD	194.5 \pm 33.9	163.2 \pm 19.6	203.9 \pm 31.8	0.206
Median	193	169	209	
Minimum	125	125	144	
Maximum	280	180	280	
ANOVA table				0.007
<i>Anaesthesia</i>	<i>N</i> (total = 26)			
Epidural	23	3	20	0.003
Local	3	3	0	
<i>Hospital stay</i>	Days			
Mean	5.2	3.17	6.15	0.022
<i>Hematic Loss</i>	g/dl			
Mean	2.45 \pm 1.09	1.40 \pm 0.76	2.77 \pm 1.36	0.171
<i>Renal function variation</i>	mg/dl			
Mean	0.17 \pm 0.1	0.15 \pm 0.7	0.18 \pm 0.11	0.134

SD, standard deviation.

**Figure 1** Cluster bar graph demonstrates higher hospital stay in surgical femoral access compared to percutaneous.

clustered bar chart (Fig. 1), we proceeded to the analysis of intra-group variance with ANOVA table which revealed significant difference of the surgical times between the two groups ($p=0.007$), being higher in group 2 (Table 2).

Secondary endpoints

The most common type of anaesthesia was the epidural ($n=20$) with statistical significance in relation to the local

anaesthesia ($p=0.003$). This was the technique of choice in every patient of group 2 and three patients in group 1, the remainder being subject to local anaesthesia. None of the patients underwent the procedure under general anaesthesia (Table 2).

The average length of hospital stay was 5.2 ± 1.9 days with 3.17 days in group 1 and 6.15 days in group 2, reaching significant difference between the two groups ($p=0.022$).

The haemoglobin differential before and after surgery was not significant between the two groups ($p=0.171$), with hematic loss of 1.4 ± 0.8 g/dl in group 1 and 2.8 ± 1.4 g/dl in group 2 (Fig. 2).

Renal function was not significantly different between the two groups ($p=0.134$), with 0.15 ± 0.07 mg/dl difference in plasma creatinine in group 1 and 0.1 ± 0.18 mg/dl in group 2 (Fig. 3).

Discussion

Although recent studies such as EVAR trial¹ or the Cochrane review by Paravastu et al. in 2014² not demonstrate benefit in the medium and long-term results of endovascular treatment of aortic aneurysms compared to surgical approach, technological and scientific expansion with application in ruptured, young patients or complicated and complex aneurysms provided an enlargement and affirmation of EVAR as first-line therapy for infra-renal aortic aneurysms.

It has also been observed in recent years a progressive and supportive minimal invasive approach to medical and global surgical intervention. In this appreciation, for nearly

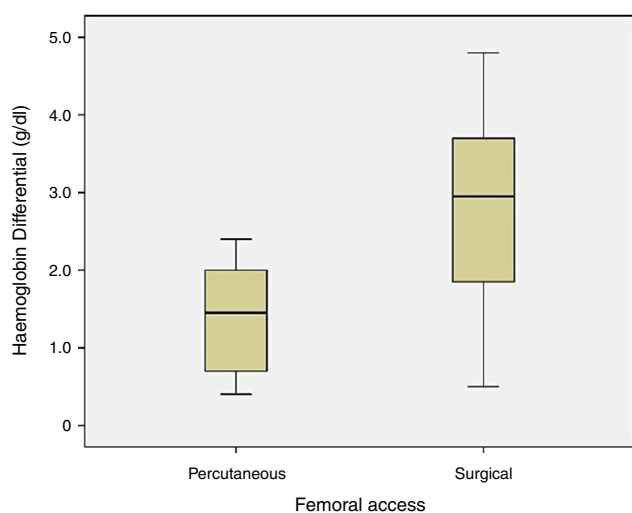


Figure 2 Cluster bar graph shows higher haematic loss in surgical femoral access.

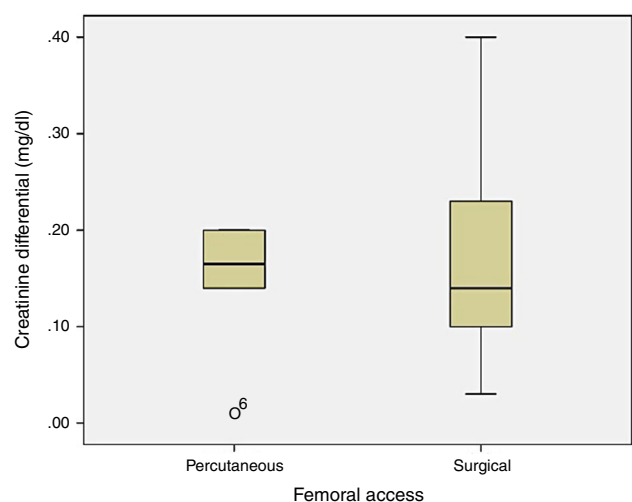


Figure 3 Cluster bar graph shows no difference in creatinine variation related to femoral access.

10 years that percutaneous access for EVAR has gained more supporters with some centres currently holding more than 90% of procedures using this technique with success rates close to 100%.⁴⁻⁹

The scientific evidence demonstrated by the PEVAR trial⁴ in 2014 or more recently by Buck et al.⁵ with analysis of over 1000 patients undergoing pEVAR, show excellent results of this technique in relation to surgical femoral approach with high success rate, shorter operative time and hospitalization, and lower complication rate.

This study aims to analyze the results of pEVAR in a vascular department that performs both techniques by the same set of professionals. The analysis is compared with the results of the group submitted cEVAR, and the decision on the type of access per patient was made based on preference and experience of the professional, obtaining an review independent of randomization, being the closest possible to daily clinical practice.

All the patients analyzed had clinical and anatomical characteristics compatible with both techniques. There were no significant differences in all comorbidities in both groups; however, the surgical approach group had higher prevalence of coronary ischaemic disease group and chronic kidney failure as well as lung disease.

In primary endpoints analysis, the most frequent access complication rate was bleeding, reaching 11.5%, not significantly different between the two groups (bleeding requiring transfusion support). Nevertheless, minor bleeding without need for intervention reaches statistical significance, higher in pEVAR. This is probably related to the initial service experience in the use of percutaneous closure devices. This fact has recently been demonstrated by Bechara et al. where the closing failure rate decreased from 45% to 5% with increasing operator experience, being this one of the main factors associated with the treatment success.¹⁰⁻¹² This success rate also relates with use of ultrasound to percutaneous puncture,¹³ a technique that since 2007 is positively related to the reduction of local complications. Another interesting fact is that the use of therapeutic intraoperative levels of heparin was not associated with increased bleeding rate, even if not performing reversal at the end of the intervention.^{14,15}

The remaining access complications such as lymphatic drainage, inguinal pain at the site of access or leg oedema did not obtain significant differences between the groups, despite being expecting an increase in cEVAR, with overall rate of 3.8%, in line with current evidence, that ranges from 2.9% to 10.1%.^{16,17}

In this study we considered three types of bifurcated endograft most used in our country, with sheath diameter ranging between 14F and 18F. Despite the described increased rate of access complications using sheath diameters higher than 20F, obesity and femoral calcification,^{11,18} there is no scientific evidence to support deleting the percutaneous access from these patients. As described by several authors,¹⁹⁻²² percutaneous access can be safely performed in obese patients with calcified femoral arteries using sheaths up to 24F. These results apparently persist in the long-term follow-up, with late complication rate around 2% at twelve months.²³

Analysing the surgical time for intervention, with an average of 195 min globally, there was no expected significant differences between the two groups. However, besides the difference between the two means (pEVAR vs. cEVAR: 163 vs. 204 min), a wide range of values in-group 2 raised the possibility of having high intra-group variance of values that would associate the lack of significance. The bar cluster graph showed higher surgical time tendency in group 2. The analysis of the ANOVA table proves the hypothesis, since the intra-group variance was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). It is thus understood that the tendency for sustained reduction of surgical time with the pEVAR was not statistically supported by the lower sample homogeneity of the cEVAR group.

The analysis of the secondary endpoints shows that although most patients have been undergoing epidural anaesthesia (77%), there is a tendency for local anaesthesia with pEVAR, representing 50% of the patients in this study, steadily increasing in time. This factor is also associated with a decreased surgical time,²⁴ as well as the postoperative recovery and hospital discharge.

The length of hospital stay was significantly lower in patients in-group 1, with a mean difference of around 3 days. This factor is apparently related to the type of anaesthesia and decrease in access complications. Despite there was no significant difference in the later, those complications were 5% lower in the percutaneous access.

Despite having not been a subject of this study, this data creates an assumption that percutaneous access may decrease total costs, not balanced by the cost of percutaneous closure devices. This hypothesis was demonstrated by Jean-Baptiste et al.²⁵ in 2008 where the difference in length of hospital stay was related to the decrease in total costs in patients undergoing pEVAR. This cost can be even lower if one considers the ambulatory hypothesis of percutaneous procedure in patients with good functional capacity and low medical risk, without complication during the procedure.²⁶

Analysing the hematic loss and change in renal function between the two groups, there was no significant differences. However, the difference in hematic loss between groups reaches 1.3 g/dl, with a greater loss tendency for patients undergoing surgical access, fact evidenced by the analysis of the clustered bar graph. That difference was not observed in renal function variation, with close serum creatinine values before and after procedure.

This study presents some limitations as the small number of selected patients, which is related to the recent initiation of the percutaneous technic in EVAR, despite the pre-existing experience in other percutaneous arterial treatments (occlusive disease for example), a number that will significantly increase in the forthcoming months.

Another limitation is related to the non-randomization of patient. There is thus a natural selection bias, which may alter the results. However, not excluding the logical statistical limitations, the option allowed to have a close approach of the results of the reality of clinical practice.

Conclusion

Despite the limited experience, the pEVAR presents itself as a safe and effective option compared to cEVAR, with lower local complications rate, decreased surgical time and hospitalization. It is still required a sample increase and medium and long term outcomes to confirm the percutaneous access as first-line option in patients undergoing endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflicts of interest

No conflicts of interest to declare.

References

1. EVAR trial participants. Endovascular aneurysm repair versus open repair in patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm (EVAR trial 1): randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2005;365:2179–86.
2. Paravastu SC, Jayarajasingam R, Cottam R, et al. Endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2014;1.
3. Brown LC, Powell JT, Thompson SG, et al. The UK EndoVascular Aneurysm Repair (EVAR) trials: randomised trials of EVAR versus standard therapy. *Health Technol Assess*. 2012;16:1–218.
4. Nelson PR, Kracjer Z, Kansal N, et al. A multicenter, randomized, controlled trial of totally percutaneous access versus open femoral exposure for endovascular aortic aneurysm repair (the PEVAR trial). *J Vasc Surg*. 2014;59:1181–93.
5. Buck DB, Karthaus EG, Soden PA, et al. Percutaneous versus femoral cutdown access for endovascular aneurysm repair. *J Vasc Surg*. 2015. S0741-5214(15)00188-3.
6. Jackson A, Yeoh SE, Clark M. Totally percutaneous versus standard femoral artery access for elective bifurcated abdominal endovascular aneurysm repair. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2014;2:CD010185.
7. Malkawi AH, Hinchliffe RJ, Holt PJ, et al. Percutaneous access for endovascular aneurysm repair: a systematic review. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*. 2010;39:676–82.
8. Dosluoglu HH, Cherr GS, Harris LM, et al. Total percutaneous endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms using Perclose ProGlide closure devices. *J Endovasc Ther*. 2007;14:184–8.
9. Wei R, Xiong J, Guo W, et al. Effectiveness comparison between double Perclose ProGlide crossing suture and traditional suture for closure of puncture sites in endovascular aortic repair. *Zhongguo Xue Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi*. 2012;26:968–71.
10. Bechara CF, Barshes NR, Pisimisis G, et al. Predicting the learning curve and failures of total percutaneous endovascular aortic aneurysm repair. *J Vasc Surg*. 2013;57:72–6.
11. Starnes BW, Andersen CA, Ronsivalle JA, et al. Totally percutaneous aortic aneurysm repair: experience and prudence. *J Vasc Surg*. 2006;43:270–6.
12. Eisenack M, Umscheid T, Tessarek J, et al. Percutaneous endovascular aortic aneurysm repair: a prospective evaluation of safety, efficiency, and risk factors. *J Endovasc Ther*. 2009;16:708–13.
13. Bensley RP, Hurks R, Huang Z, et al. Ultrasound-guided percutaneous endovascular aneurysm repair success is predicted by access vessel diameter. *J Vasc Surg*. 2012;55:1554–61.
14. Kim WH, Shin S, Ko YG, et al. Efficacy and safety of the preclose technique following percutaneous aortic stent-graft implantation. *J Endovasc Ther*. 2013;20:350–5.
15. Jabori S, Jimenez JC, Gabriel V, et al. Is heparin reversal required for the safe performance of percutaneous endovascular aortic aneurysm repair? *Ann Vasc Surg*. 2013;27:1049–53.
16. Petronelli S, Zurlo MT, Giambersio S, et al. A single-centre experience of 200 consecutive unselected patients in percutaneous EVAR. *Radiol Med*. 2014;119:835–41.
17. Hu G, Chen B1, Fu W, et al. Predictors and treatments of Proglide-related complications in percutaneous endovascular aortic repair. *PLOS ONE*. 2015;10:e0123739.
18. Manunga JM, Głowiczki P, Oderich GS, et al. Femoral artery calcification as a determinant of success for percutaneous access

- for endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair. *J Vasc Surg.* 2013;58:1208–12.
19. Smith ST, Timaran CH, Valentine RJ, et al. Percutaneous access for endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair: can selection criteria be expanded? *Ann Vasc Surg.* 2009;23:621–6.
 20. Zakko J, Scali S 2nd, Beck AW, et al. Percutaneous thoracic endovascular aortic repair is not contraindicated in obese patients. *J Vasc Surg.* 2014;60:921–8.
 21. Lee WA, Brown MP, Nelson PR, et al. Total percutaneous access for endovascular aortic aneurysm repair (Preclose technique). *J Vasc Surg.* 2007;45:1095–101.
 22. Howell M, Villareal R, Krajcer Z. Percutaneous access and closure of femoral artery access sites associated with endoluminal repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms. *J Endovasc Ther.* 2001;8:68–74.
 23. Lee WA, Brown MP, Nelson PR, et al. Midterm outcomes of femoral arteries after percutaneous endovascular aortic repair using the Preclose technique. *J Vasc Surg.* 2008;47:919–23.
 24. Morasch MD, Kibbe MR, Evans ME, et al. Percutaneous repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm. *J Vasc Surg.* 2004;40:12–6.
 25. Jean-Baptiste E, Hassen-Khodja R, Haudebourg P, et al. Percutaneous closure devices for endovascular repair of infrarenal abdominal aortic aneurysms: a prospective, non-randomized comparative study. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.* 2008;35:422–8.
 26. Dosluoglu HH, Lall P, Blochle R, et al. Ambulatory percutaneous endovascular abdominal aortic aneurysm repair. *J Vasc Surg.* 2014;59:58–64.