Outcomes Of Chimney Technique For Aortic Arch Diseases: A Single-Center Experience With 226 Cases

Cheng Huang, Zhisheng Jiang

Purpose: The goal of present study is to document our single-center experience with chimney technique for aortic arch diseases.

Patients and methods: From August 2012 to October 2017, 226 patients (mean age 54 ±12 years; 197 men) with aortic arch diseases underwent thoracic endovascular aortic repair combined with chimney stents. The aortic stent-grafts were deployed in zone 0 (n=22), zone 1 (n=13), or zone 2 (n=191).

Results: The technical success rate was 84% (189/226) and immediate type Ia endoleak (ELIa) happened in 37 (16%) patients. The 30-day mortality and morbidity rates were 2% (4/226) and 4% (8/226), respectively. Major adverse events include four major strokes, three spinal cord ischemia and one aortic rupture in the early-term. The clinical and imaging follow-up rates were 98% (218/222) and 78% (173/222), respectively. The average lengths of clinical and imaging follow-up were 22±16 months and 20±15 months, respectively. Chimney stent obstructions in left subclavian arteries were recorded in six (3%) patients. During follow-up, five patients died (2%) and two major strokes occurred (1%). One patient (0.5%) underwent reintervention.

Conclusion: The current study documented that the chimney technique is effective and safe for treating aortic arch diseases in different aortic zones. Cautions are needed to assess the permanency of chimney stent and to reduce the immediate ELIa rate.

Keywords: aortic arch disease, chimney, endoleak, thoracic endovascular aortic repair

Introduction

Thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR) is regarded as a valued alternative for patients with aneurysms and dissection of the descending thoracic aorta thanks to its less invasive characteristics. Due to an insufficient proximal landing zone, endovascular management of lesions comprising the aortic arch is perplexing.

Several strategies, for instance, chimney technique, hybrid technique, fenestrated or branched stent-grafts, have been reported as options to preserve the supra-aortic branches, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. The hybrid technique consists of various types of supra-aortic vessel debranching maneuvers. For patients with zone 0 pathologies, total aortic arch debranching with sternotomy is required. The clinical outcome of hybrid technique has large variation, with mortality and morbidity rates range from 2.0% to 23.7%, and 0.8% to 18.8%, respectively. While some researches have reported favorable results with using fenestrated or branched stent-grafts in aortic arch diseases, these methodologies had limited applicability due to the morphological variety of the aortic arch, requiring tailor made and patient-specific devices. Furthermore, the processes are...
complicated, time-consuming, and frequently inappropriate during emergency circumstances.\textsuperscript{10}

An alternative method of perfusing the supra-aortic vessels is the chimney technique that was first employed in the aortic arch to salvage the inadvertently covered left subclavian artery (LSA).\textsuperscript{11} In recent years, the use of the chimney technique has rapidly augmented for the management of aortic arch diseases. Nonetheless, the long-term effectiveness remains to be fully evaluated.\textsuperscript{12–15}

The purpose of this retrospective study is to describe our experience using the chimney technique for aortic arch diseases which focuses on the early- and mid-term consequences in a large cohort of patients (n=226).

Materials And Methods

Study Participants

From August 2012 to October 2017, 226 consecutive patients (mean age 54 ± 12 years, range 17–83 years; 197 men and 29 women) with aortic arch diseases underwent TEVAR along with aortic arch chimney stents at Guangdong Provincial People’s Hospital in China. The indications for these chimney stents included accidental coverage of a supra-aortic vessel or a proximal landing zone < 1.5 cm. All participants underwent computed tomography angiography (CTA) and were accessed by a committee of cardiologists, cardiovascular surgeons, endovascular surgeons, radiologists as well as anesthesiologists. Demographics, medical history, comorbidities, imaging features, operation parameters, as well as follow-up records were acquired and investigated.

Ethics

The study was a retrospective study using the medical record. The Health Informatics Center anonymize all related data and oversee the study protocol. In the process of the study, researchers covering all data confidentiality and compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Thus, patient consent to review their medical records was not required in this retrospective study. The Ethics Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People’s Hospital approved this study (No. 2017300H).

Procedures

For patients with zone 0 pathologies, preliminary surgical supra-aortic vessel debranching under general anesthesia was necessary. They received endovascular treatment after recovering from general anesthesia and removal of the tracheal intubation. For patients with lesions in Zone 1 or Zone 2, procedure was performed in the cardiac catheterization room under local anesthesia. In emergency cases or patients with symptomatic pain, analgesics such as fentanyl and morphine were used.

All aortic stent-grafts were retrogradely installed through the percutaneous femoral approach with the preclosing technique.\textsuperscript{16} Rapid ventricular pacing technique was utilized in the placement of aortic stent-grafts.\textsuperscript{17} The degree of aortic stent-graft oversize depended on the pathologies and whether chimney stents were implanted or not. At our hospital, for patients with chimney stent, the diameters of aortic stent-grafts were usually oversized by 10–15% in dissection and 15–20% in aneurysm. But for patients without chimney stent, the diameters of aortic stent-grafts were usually reduced to 5–10% in dissection and 10–15% in aneurysm. Additionally, for the cases of trauma, the oversizing rate was 5–10%.

For the chimney stent in innominate artery (IA), a sheath was led into the right brachial access. For the bare chimney stent in LSA, left radial access was used. While for the cover chimney stent in LSA, we would use the left brachial artery. By the radial or brachial access, a stiff guide wire was introduced into the ascending thoracic aorta. Once the aortic stent-graft was inserted into the aortic arch, the chimney stent was transported into the LSA or IA via the arterial sheath. Under controlled hypotension (systolic blood pressure <90 mmHg), the aortic stent-graft was first installed and the chimney stent was installed as quickly as possible. The maneuver in the chimney technique in left common carotid artery (LCCA) or right common carotid artery (RCCA) was equivalent to that in the LSA. The percutaneous access of the LCCA or RCCA was accomplished.

Angiography was done to assess the locations of the stent-graft and the chimney stent, along with the immediate type Ia endoleak (ELIa). Postoperatively, patients received clopidogrel 75 mg per day for 1 month in addition to aspirin 100 mg per day for an indefinite period.

Follow-Up

Patients were routinely scheduled for follow-up. Survival assessment was completed through outpatient visits or telephonic interviews. Contrast CTA was done to assess the aortic morphology as well as patency of the chimney or bypass. For patients with ELIa, whose aortic growth >5 mm/year or aortic diameter >50 mm, CTA was done at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months and annually thereafter. In patients who did not have the above conditions, CTA was done at 3
months and then yearly. After 3 years of follow-up, the situation is considered stable and the interval can be protracted to 2–3 years. If the patient has new signs of symptoms or adverse events, an additional CTA exam is obtained. Even though CTA was done in a different hospital, the images were assessed by a minimum of two doctors who participated in the study.

Definitions
Complicated TBAD was defined as signs of rupture (haemothorax, accumulative periaortic, and/or mediastinal haematoma), malperfusion, uncontrolled hypertension in spite of appropriate medicines, constant or recurring pain, and early aortic expansion.\(^1\) Ishimaru zones classification was employed to explain the sites of attachment.\(^18\) Primary technical success meant the effective introduction and deployment of the device, without conversion to open repair, death within 24 hrs, type I or III endoleaks, or graft impediment. Spinal cord ischemia was graded as stated by the reporting criteria for TEVAR.\(^19\) The main adverse events (AEs) comprised all-cause death, aortic rupture, reintervention, stroke and spinal cord ischemia.

Statistical Analysis
Categorical data were presented as the counts (percentage) and continuous data were described as the mean ± standard deviation. The Kaplan–Meier analysis was employed to assess the freedom from all-cause death, aortic-specific death as well as main AEs. Log-rank tests were utilized to distinguish among the Kaplan–Meier curves. All statistical assessments were two-sided and the P values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. SPSS (Version 22.0, IBM Corp, Armonk, NY, USA) was utilized for analysis.

Results
Demographics, Coexisting Medical Condition And Indications For TEVAR
From August 2012 to October 2017, 226 patients with aortic arch diseases experienced TEVAR in combination with chimney stents in our center. Most of the patients were male (87%; n=197), and the mean age was 54 ± 12 years (range, 17–83 years). Hypertension, the utmost usual simultaneous clinical condition, was confirmed in 178 (79%) patients. Smoking was found in 70 (31%) patients. Additional details of comorbidities and the indications for TEVAR with aortic arch chimney stents are presented in Table 1.

Details Of The Surgery
TEVAR was done in emergent situations in 4 patients with aortic rupture and in 6 acute TBAD patients with intestinal ischemia or lower extremity ischemia. The aortic stent-grafts were positioned proximally in zone 0 (n = 22, 10%), zone 1 (n = 13, 6%), or zone 2 (n = 191, 84%) according to the Ishimaru classification. Seventeen patients received two aortic stent-grafts and one patient received three aortic stent-grafts. 230 chimney stents were installed in 226 patients, where double chimney technique (LCCA + LSA) was done in four cases. The majority (n = 193, 84%) chimney stents were bare stents, and 178 (77%) were self-expandable stents. The chimney graft was installed as a bailout to restructure the LCCA in 6 patients with partial unintended coverage of the LCCA during TEVAR (Figure 1). For zone 1 patients who received a single LCCA chimney stent, occluded LSA was not a routine procedure in our center. Details of the procedures are presented in Table 2.

Early-Term Outcomes
The average duration of postoperative hospital stay was 8 ± 5 days (range, 1–44 days). The technical success rate was 84% (189/226). In the present study, immediate ELIa happened in 37 (16%) patients. Given that the ELIa had low flow and most of the immediate ELIa would diminish or disappear during the follow-up, these immediate ELIa were treated conservatively with close surveillance. No complications due to anesthesia or supra-aorta bypass occurred in zone 0 patients.

The 30-day mortality rate was 2% (4/226). The causes for deaths were ventricular fibrillation in one case, aortic rupture in one case, and major stroke in two cases. A total of four major strokes were documented, including the two that ultimately led to deaths in hospital. The other two patients gradually recovered at discharge. Spinal cord ischemia happened in three cases, out of which one was temporary (Grade 2) and the other two were everlasting (Grade 3a). Reintervention was not documented. Hence, the main AEs rate was 4% (9/226) during the early-term.

Follow-Up Outcomes
98% (218/222) patients were effectively followed up by hospital visits or telephonic interviews to evaluate survival. The average period of medical follow-up was 22 ± 16 months (range 1–65 months). In the course of the follow-up, deaths were reported in five patients. Three of them
were due to aortic rupture, one was due to cerebral hemorrhage and the last one was due to rectal cancer. Besides, two patients suffered from stroke. One patient received reintervention due to the distal expansion. The particulars of the clinical outcomes are presented in Table 3.

In our study, imaging follow-up of 49 patients was not done for numerous reasons (e.g. loss of communication, n = 4; financial reasons, n = 6; CTA was accepted in other hospitals and imaging data were not available, n = 31; patients refused, n = 8). As a result, we had access to follow-up imaging results from only 78% (173/222) patients received CTA to assess aorta morphology as well as the patency of chimney stents or bypasses. The average period of imaging follow-up was 20 ± 15 months (range 1–64 months). Among these 173 patients, 139 were TBAD, 20 were aneurysms and 14 were other pathologies (penetrating aortic ulcer, intramural hematoma or aortic rupture). There was no substantial change in the maximum aortic diameters among those with and without ELIa (39.5 ± 8.0 mm vs 39.3 ± 7.1 mm, p = 0.902). For patients with aneurysms, there were five patients with sac regression, and the maximum diameters of aneurysm decreased from 60.5 ± 5.3 mm to 57.2 ± 4.9 mm, 91% (126/139) patients with TBAD

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics, Coexisting Medical Conditions And Indications For TEVAR

| Demographic characteristics | Zone 0 (N=22) | Zone 1 (N=13) | Zone 2 (N=191) | Total (N=226) Or Mean ± SD |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Age                         | 54 ± 13       | 56 ± 13       | 54 ± 12        | 54 ± 12                    |
| Male                        | 22            | 12            | 163            | 197                        |

| Coexisting medical conditions | Zone 0 (N=22) | Zone 1 (N=13) | Zone 2 (N=191) | Total (N=226) Or Mean ± SD |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Hypertension                  | 14            | 10            | 154            | 178                        |
| Coronary artery disease       | 6             | 2             | 30             | 38                         |
| Diabetes mellitus             | 2             | 1             | 16             | 19                         |
| Hyperlipidemia                | 9             | 5             | 55             | 69                         |
| Stroke                        | 2             | 0             | 9              | 11                         |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 2          | 0             | 4              | 6                          |
| Chronic kidney disease        | 2             | 0             | 20             | 22                         |
| Acute kidney injury           | 3             | 1             | 9              | 13                         |
| Peripheral arterial disease   | 1             | 0             | 10             | 11                         |
| Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm     | 2             | 0             | 5              | 7                          |
| Smoke                         | 9             | 4             | 57             | 70                         |
| Prior aortic surgery          | 0             | 1             | 5              | 6                          |
| Traumatic aortic disease      | 0             | 0             | 5              | 5                          |
| Marfan syndrome               | 0             | 1             | 1              | 2                          |
| ARSA                          | 1             | 0             | 0              | 1                          |
| Left vertebral artery originates from aortic arch | 0        | 0             | 5              | 5                          |
| Common origin of the IA and LCCA | 0           | 0             | 4              | 4                          |

| Indications for TEVAR         | Zone 0 (N=22) | Zone 1 (N=13) | Zone 2 (N=191) | Total (N=226) Or Mean ± SD |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| TBAD                          | 10            | 12            | 163            | 185                        |
| Acute TBAD                    | 4             | 6             | 104            | 114                        |
| Subacute TBAD                 | 2             | 5             | 45             | 52                         |
| Chronic TBAD                  | 4             | 1             | 14             | 19                         |
| Aortic arch aneurysm          | 9             | 1             | 0              | 10                         |
| Aortic arch pseudoaneurysm    | 2             | 0             | 0              | 2                          |
| Descending thoracic aortic aneurysm | 0       | 0             | 3              | 3                          |
| Descending thoracic aortic pseudoaneurysm | 0  | 0             | 8              | 8                          |
| Penetrating aortic ulcer      | 0             | 0             | 7              | 7                          |
| Intramural hematoma           | 0             | 0             | 7              | 7                          |
| Aortic rupture                | 1             | 0             | 3              | 4                          |

Abbreviations: ARSA, aberrant right subclavicular artery; IA, innominate artery; LCCA, left common carotid artery; TBAD, type B aortic dissection; TEVAR, thoracic endovascular aortic repair.
had completed false lumen occlusion during follow-up. Amongst 37 cases with immediate ELIa, nine patients became inaccessible. Among the remaining 28, four original ELIa continued; late ELIa were detected in two patients with TBAD, and the false lumens were partially thrombosed in these two cases. The occlusions of chimney stent in LSA were recorded in six (3%) patients (Table 4). And all the aortic arch bypasses were patency. The details of preoperative CTA as well as follow-up CTA features are listed in Table 5.

Survival Statistics
The Kaplan–Meier curves for patients with zone 0, zone 1 and zone 2 aortic arch diseases are displayed in Figure 2. The log-rank test indicated no substantial difference among the three survival curves in all-cause death, aorta-specific death or main AEs. Moreover, there was no substantial difference among immediate ELIa and non-immediate ELIa groups as well (Figure 3).

Discussion
The traditional treatment strategy for aortic arch diseases is open thoracic aortic repair. However, the existing outcomes indicate that 30-day mortality for patients who underwent open surgical reparation is from 2% to 20% despite the enhancements in surgical techniques as well as perioperative care.20,21 During the past 2 decades, endovascular interventions in descending thoracic aortic disease have become the favorable treatment, which in comparison with the open surgery, leads to decreases in early mortality, morbidity as well as length of hospital stay.22

Among several endovascular intervention methods, the chimney technique is applied more and more recently. In 1999, Greenberg et al, used a renal stent parallel to the aortic stent-graft to salvage the renal artery during endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysm.23 In 2007, Criado expansively presented this technique.24 This method was named the chimney technique given the parallel association
The Chimney technique has been increasingly utilized in TEVAR. However, there were few studies comparing the outcomes among different zones. To our knowledge, this study represents one first such report documenting the outcome of the chimney technique in aortic arch diseases at a single-center comprising mid-term consequences.

In our study, there was no significant difference among zone 0, zone 1 and zone 2 in rates of the all-cause death, aorta-specific death or main AEs. This significant outcome has direct implications for clinical application of chimney technique in different zones aortic arch diseases. However, we want to point out that the chimney technique in different zones still has different applicability.

For patients with zone 0 aortic arch diseases, the chimney technique in innominate artery (IA) combined with extra-anatomical bypass was performed in 21 cases in the present study. Besides, for one patient with TBAD...
as well as aberrant right subclavian artery (ARSA), the chimney stent was deployed in RCCA and the coils were deployed at the ostia of ARSA and LSA. The greatest advantage of the IA chimney technique is creation of a landing zone in ascending aorta without sternotomy or cardiopulmonary bypass. Therefore, chimney technique in zone 0 is of significance in clinical practice. However, it should be noted that the IA chimney stent acts as the only inflow vessel to the cerebral circulation. If the chimney stent is fractured, stenosed, occluded or thrombosed, it may lead to a life-threatening complication. Completed debranching is another option for these zone 0 patients, which can be performed by a side-biting clamp of the ascending aorta. But it has a potential risk of causing damage to ascending aorta and might result in type A aortic dissection. In addition, the cost of debranching is higher than IA chimney technique. Currently, there are few studies comparing the safety and efficacy between completed debranching and the IA chimney technique for the zone 0 aortic arch pathologies. Due to the lack of evidence, we are not able to draw the final conclusion about which technique is much better. For the patients with

| Table 3 Early- And Mid-Term Outcomes Of Chimney Technique For Aortic Arch Diseases |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| **Early-term outcomes**          | Zone 0 (N=22) | Zone 1 (N=13) | Zone 2 (N=191) | Total (N=226) or Mean ± SD |
| Duration of postoperative hospital stay, days | 10 ± 5 | 10 ± 4 | 7 ± 5 | 8 ± 5 |
| Immediate type Ia endoleak | 2 | 1 | 34 | 37 |
| Puncture site complications | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Femoral artery stenosis or occlusion | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Brachial artery pseudoaneurysm | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Brachial artery local infection | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Major adverse events | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| All-cause death | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Aortic rupture | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Stroke | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Spinal cord ischemia | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Reintervention | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Mid-term outcomes**            |              |              |              |              |
| Follow-up time, months | 13 ± 11 | 40 ± 10 | 22 ± 16 | 22 ± 16 |
| Late type Ia endoleak | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Chimney stent occlusion | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Major adverse events | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| All-cause death | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Aortic rupture | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Stroke | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Spinal cord ischemia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reintervention | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Table 4 Details Of The Chimney Stent Occlusions** |
| No. | Sex/Age (yrs) | Pathology | Aortic Stent- Graft | Brand Of Chimney Stent | Type Of Chimney Stent | Time Of Occlusion (Months) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/56 | TBAD | Ankura | Maris | Self-expanding/Bare | 16 |
| 2 | M/69 | TBAD | Valiant | Complete SE | Self-expanding/Bare | 15 |
| 3 | F/60 | IMH | Ankura | E.Luminexx | Self-expanding/Bare | 24 |
| 4 | F/52 | PAU | Zenith TX2 | E.Luminexx | Self-expanding/Bare | 8 |
| 5 | M/47 | TBAD | cTAG | E.Luminexx | Self-expanding/Bare | 3 |
| 6 | M/33 | TBAD | cTAG | Viabahn | Self-expanding/Covered | 6 |

Abbreviations: IMH, intramural hematoma; PAU, penetrating aortic ulcer; TBAD, type B aortic dissection.
proximal landing in zone 0, traditional open surgery is the first choice in our center. However, this procedure is associated with high incidences of morbidity and mortality because traditional open surgery still requires sternotomy, hypothermic cardiac arrest, and cardiopulmonary bypass. So only for the patients with advanced age and/or multiple coexisting diseases, we would carefully use chimney stent inIA for the treatment.

For patients with zone 1 aortic arch diseases, we prefer to conduct the hybrid procedure (supra-arch bypasses and TEVAR) instead of double chimney stents in LCCA and LSA. Compared with the single chimney technique, the double chimney technique produces a wider gutter, especially when the double stents are close to each other, which can encourage type Ia endoleak development. The chimney technique was used only in the cases of accidental coverage of LCCA (Figure 2) or the patients rejected to undergo the hybrid procedure. Coverage of the LSA is usually unavoidable in zone 1 cases. If LSA restoration is essential, double chimney technique, LCCA-LSA bypass, or in situ stent-graft fenestration technique might be considered. Compared to the single chimney technique, the double chimney technique creates a broader gutter, which can encourage ELIa development. In this study, 1 of 4 patients undergoing the double chimney technique had asymptomatic ELIa.

For patients with zone 2 aortic arch diseases, chimney technique can be performed under local anesthesia. Whether it is needed to reconstruct LSA or not is debatable. There were increasing evidences suggesting a greater risk of left upper-extremity ischemia as well as vertebrobasilar ischemia after LSA coverage that was related to an
Therefore, revascularization of the LSA would have to be done in all elective cases routinely as recommended by the Society for Vascular Surgery practice guidelines. However, some experts believe that it is safe to cover LSA without revascularization during TEVAR if the circle of Willis is normal. Given that most of the patients with aortic diseases did not receive cranial CTA to assess the integrity of Willis circle, so we routinely used the chimney technique to restructure LSA in zone 2 aortic arch diseases. If the anatomy was not appropriate, the LCCA-LSA bypass was done when the patient had unfinished Willis circle, dominant LSA or ARSA. Based on our data, compared to the hybrid technique, the chimney technique is more beneficial with regard to promptness, decreased invasiveness as well as enhanced safety.

One problem with the chimney technique is the possibility of ELIa. In our study, 37 (16%) immediate ELIa were
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In our center, we hold the opinion that if
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Two patients with occluded
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key AEs, consistent with previously published studies,
embolize the gutter by coils.
method to handle the ELIa is to speci
to retrograde type A aortic dissection. Another favorable
has to be utilized with proper caution because it might lead
oversizing of the aortic stent-graft may reduce the risk of
ELIa by narrowing the gutter. It has been reported that the
gutter ought to be made extremely far away from entry tear
for patients with TBAD. The kissing balloon technique
has to be utilized with proper caution because it might lead
to retrograde type A aortic dissection. Another favorable
method to handle the ELIa is to specifically catheterize and
embolize the gutter by coils. In our center, for patients
with chimney stent, the diameters of aortic stent-grafts were
usually oversized by 10–15% in TBAD and 15–20% in
aneurysm and the diameters of chimney stents were over-
sized by 10–20%. Moreover, the direction of the chimney
stent would be decided by the relative position of the
proximal tear in patients with TBAD. When the tear was
located in anterior segment, the chimney graft should be
deployed behind the aortic stent-graft, close to the posterior
wall of thoracic aorta, whereas chimney graft deployed in
front of the aortic stent-grafts when the tear was located in
posterior segment.

The structure for the chimney graft is still a debatable
subject. Both bare and covered stents have been applied, but
the consensus about which is more suitable has not been
reached. In our center, we hold the opinion that if
the tear near the ostium of supra-arch branch, or supra-arch
branch dissection, covered stent may be more useful to form
a blind channel to reduce the threat of ELIa. Nevertheless,
covered stents needed to be inserted by brachial artery due
to their large delivery system; while, with thin delivery
system, the bare stent can be inserted via percutaneous
radial artery access. 22% of patients in our cohort did not
have sufficient imaging follow-up, which made it unreliable
to judge the results among covered and bare stent. Further
studies are needed to guide the reasonable choice for bare
chimney stent or cover chimney stent.

The patency of chimney stent is also an important sub-
ject. It has been reported that the primary patency of the
chimney stent in aortic arch lesions was 99% (361/364). Likewise, the outcomes from a European multicenter reg-
istry study indicated that the primary patency of the chimi-
ney stents was 98% (100/102). Two patients with occluded
self-expandable covered stents in the LSA did not have any
symptoms. In our study, self-expandable chimney stent
occlusion in LSA was detected in six patients during fol-
low-up. Because there was no vertebral basilar artery ische-
mia or left upper limb ischemia, they were closely
monitored without reintervention. We believe that the spec-
ulative cause was that the self-expanding stent reduces the
radial force. Since the obstructions were only in self-
expanding chimney stents, balloon-expandable chimney
stents might be a better rational choice. This has to be
validated by forthcoming researches.

The results from the current study reveal that the
chimney technique is effective and safe for aortic arch
diseases in different zones. The permanency of chimney
stent needed to be assessed and immediate type Ia endo-
leak should be concerned. Nonetheless, there are several
limitations of this study. Firstly, it was an observational as
well as retrospective study, and the results signifi-
ced the experience acquired at a single institute. Secondly, there
were 22% of patients without sufficient imaging follow-
up, so we were not able to evaluate the chimney patency as
well as the endoleaks precisely. Finally, the number of
patients in zones 0 or 1 is less than that in zone 2, and
the follow-up in zone 0 was relatively short. Hence, more
patients have to be evaluated along with the necessity of the
long-term follow-up to acquire a complete and precise
conclusion.

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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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