MECHANICAL THROMBECTOMY TO SUPPORT CREATION OR REVISION OF TIPS/DIPS IN PATIENTS WITH PORTAL/MESENTERIC VEIN THROMBUS John Filtes¹, Vishal Sinha², Zeeshan Toor¹, Christopher Harnain², Noor Ahmad¹

Purpose

To assess the safety and effectiveness the Indigo System for mechanical thrombectomy supporting the creation and revision of transjugular and direc intrahepatic portosystemic shunts (T) and DIPS) in patients with portal and mesenteric vein thrombus.

Materials and Methods

This was a single-center retrospective review of patients who underwent mechanical thrombectomy of portal and/or mesenteric vein thrombus with Indigo to support TIPS or DIPS creat or revision at our institution between October 2016 and November 2021. I indicated, venoplasty or stent placem were also performed. We assessed procedural, clinical, and safety outcomes.

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			Results
ss of on ot IPS d/or	This cohort includes 10 patients (3 female, mean age 44.7). Five patient revise previous TIPS, 1 for revision of DIPS, 3 for TIPS creation, and was successfully removed without thrombolytics in 9/10 patients. Immediatrance (grade III) was achieved in 7 patients and grade II in 2 patient venoplasty and 2 received stenting. There were no procedural-related selength of stay post procedure was 2 days. There were 5 instances of the required retreatment within 48 hours as a second segment of a staged patients required retreatment from 3 to 12 months. Average length of functional patients reported improvement of symptoms.		
ve			N = 10
th ation n If nent		Male	7 (70%)
		Age	44.7 (range: 2
		Indication	TIPS Revision: DIPS Revision: TIPS Creation: (DIPS Creation:
		Additional treatment at time of thrombectomy	Venoplasty: 7 Stenting: 2 (2
		Improved Symptoms	9 (90%)

Mechanical thrombectomy with Indigo is safe and effective for thrombus removal during the creation and revision of TIPS and DIPS.

Results

ents received thrombectomy to 1 for DIPS creation. Thrombus mediate complete thrombus ents. Seven patients received serious adverse events. Median hrombus recurrence. One patient procedure, and four additional follow-up was 2 years. On follow-

Conclusion

