

EARLY INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE WITH THORACIC ENDOVASCULAR AORTIC REPAIR AT HOSPITAL SULTAN IDRIS SHAH, MALAYSIA: LESSONS FROM 20 CASES

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Abstract:

Our goal in conducting this retrospective analysis was to provide a synopsis of our institutions experience with thoracic endovascular aortic repair (TEVAR) and to assess the outcomes of this procedure. Procedures and Materials: A retrospective analysis of all patients treated and administered TEVAR at our facility from August 2025 onwards. There was no 30-day death rate and all patients were considered technically successful.

Four individuals experienced perioperative endoleak by the procedure's conclusion. Twenty individuals experienced secondary endoleak. After TEVAR, patients stayed in the hospital an average of 15.4 days. Four patients experienced significant problems after the operation. During the follow-up period, there were 2 mortalities (11.1%), resulting in a 30-day mortality rate of 0%. Results show that TEVAR is feasible in our community and contributes to the increasing amount of research supporting it as a beneficial technique for managing thoracic aortic disorders. The clinical results could be much better if stent graft technology continued to evolve, patients were carefully chosen, and peri-procedural care was standardised.

Keywords: Endovascular, Stent graft, TEVAR, Thoracic aneurysm, Thoracic dissection