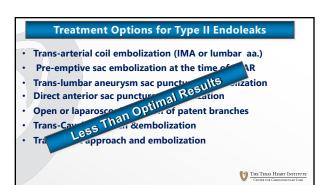
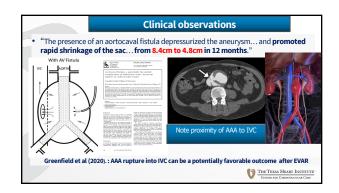
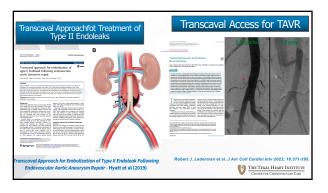
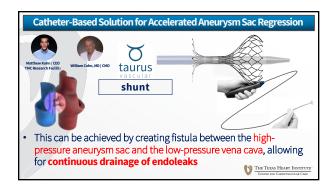


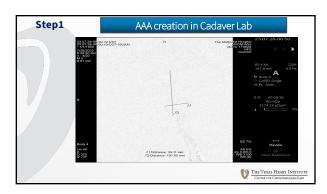
Pertinent Facts On EVAR And Endoleaks Stable or shrinking aneurysm diameter after EVAR has traditionally been considered a treatment success. At 1 year, 40% of sacs regressed, 35% remained stable, and 25% have expanded The "risk of late complications increased by 3.1 times for patients without sac regression... compared with major shrinkage (>10 mm)" Multiple studies indicated that patients with AAA shrinkage after EVAR have significantly better long-term outcomes compared to patients with growing AAA, and stable AAA. Therefore, current view is shifting from AAA growth as a predictor of EVAR failure, to AAA shrinkage as a predictor of EVAR failure, to AAA shrinkage as a predictor of EVAR success.

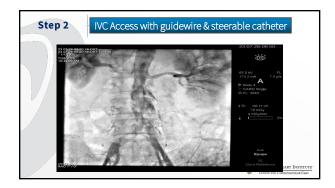


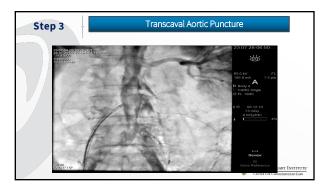


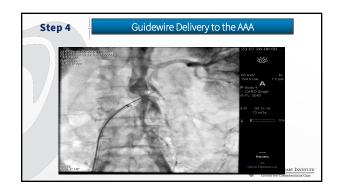


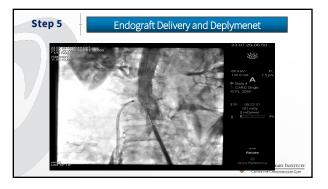




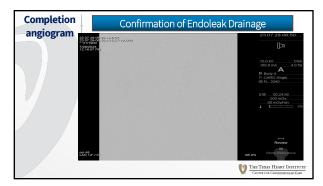


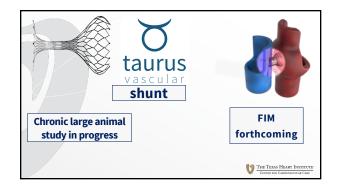












Conclusions Cadaver and large animal studies revealed encouraging preliminary results in creating aorto-caval fistula with Taurus shunt post EVAR Longer follow-up in animals and clinical studies are needed to determine the safety and efficacy of this procedure for prevention &treatment of endoleaks post EVAR

