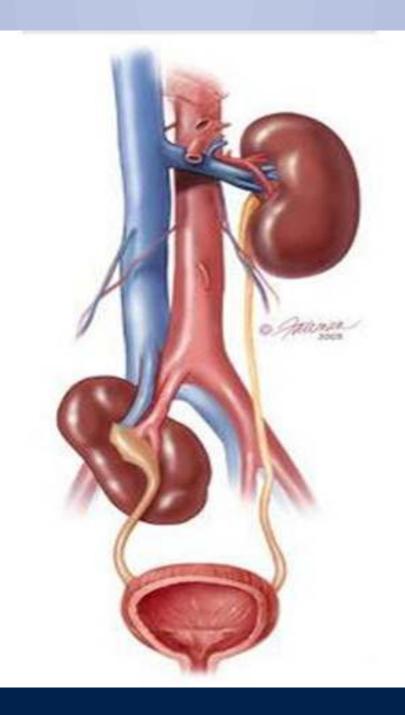
AAA With Short Angulated Neck

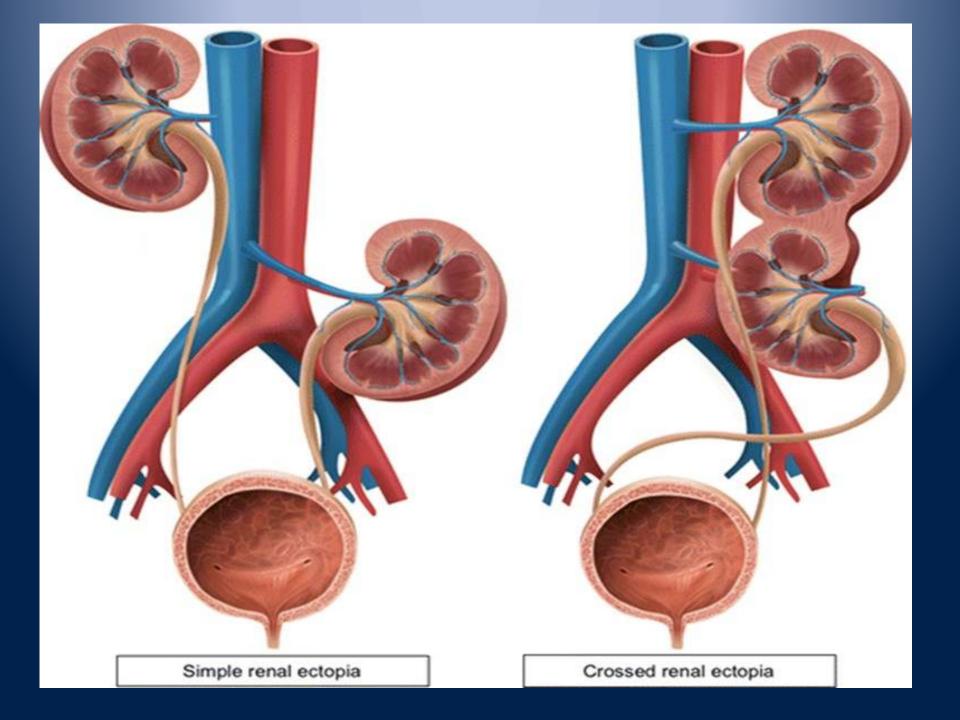
And Ectopic Pelvic Kidney

Magdy Haggag, MD
Professor of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery,
Cairo University, Egypt.

Ectopic kidney position

Type	Location
Pelvic	Opposite sacrum, distal to the aortic bifurcation
Lumbar	In the iliac fossa, opposite the sacral promontory
Abdominal	Above the iliac crest, adjacent to the L2 vertebra
Cephalad	Below the diaphragm, near the T10 vertebra
Thoracic	Total or partial location in the chest, above the diaphragm
Crossed ectopia	Ectopic kidney located on the opposite side from its ureteral insertion
	(1) with fusion, (2) without fusion, (3) solitary crossed ectopia, and (4)
	bilaterally crossed ectopia



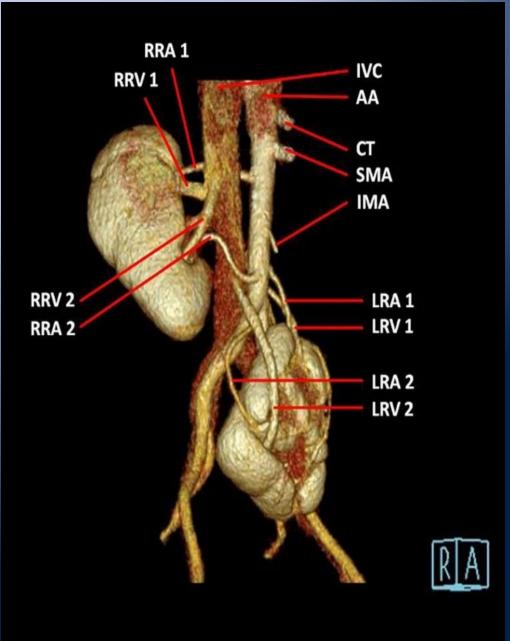


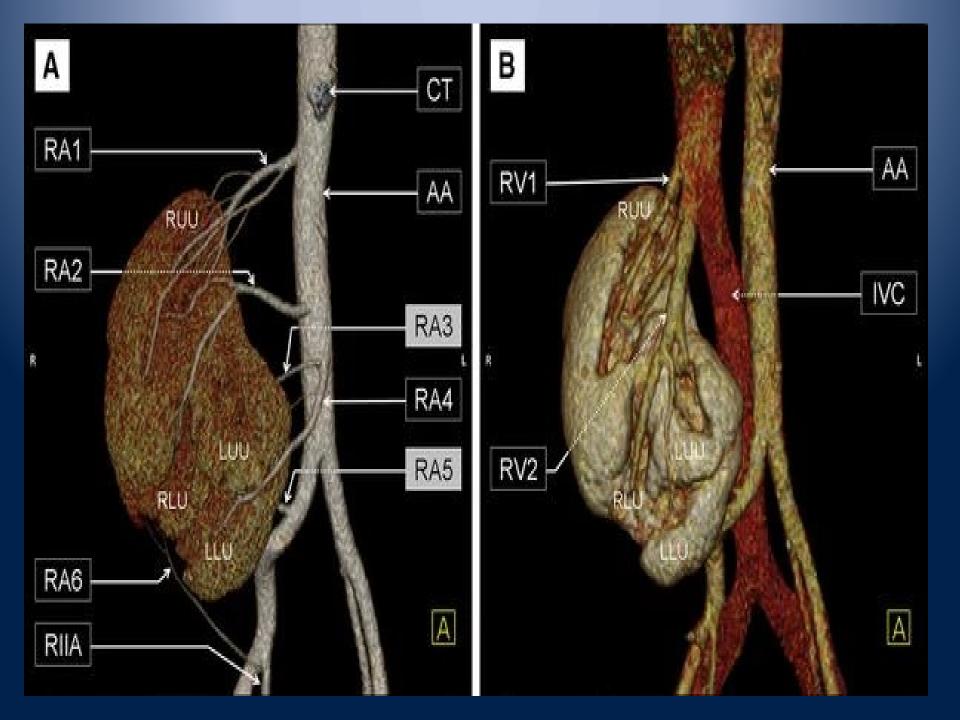
The incidence of ectopic pelvic kidney between 0.033% and 0.047%.

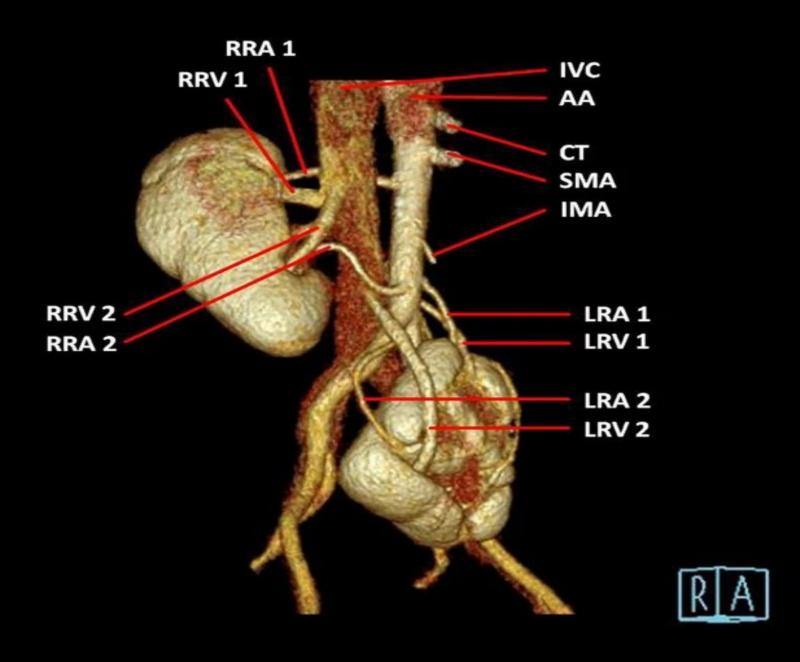
Combination with abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) should be extremely rare.

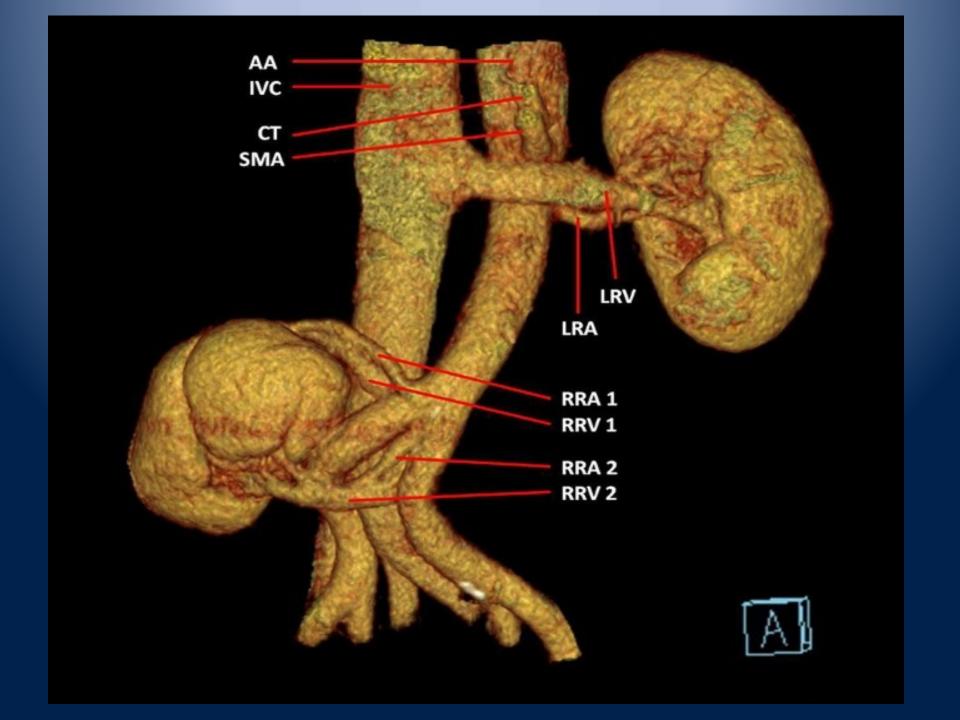
A limited number of reports in literature about AAA with an ectopic pelvic kidney



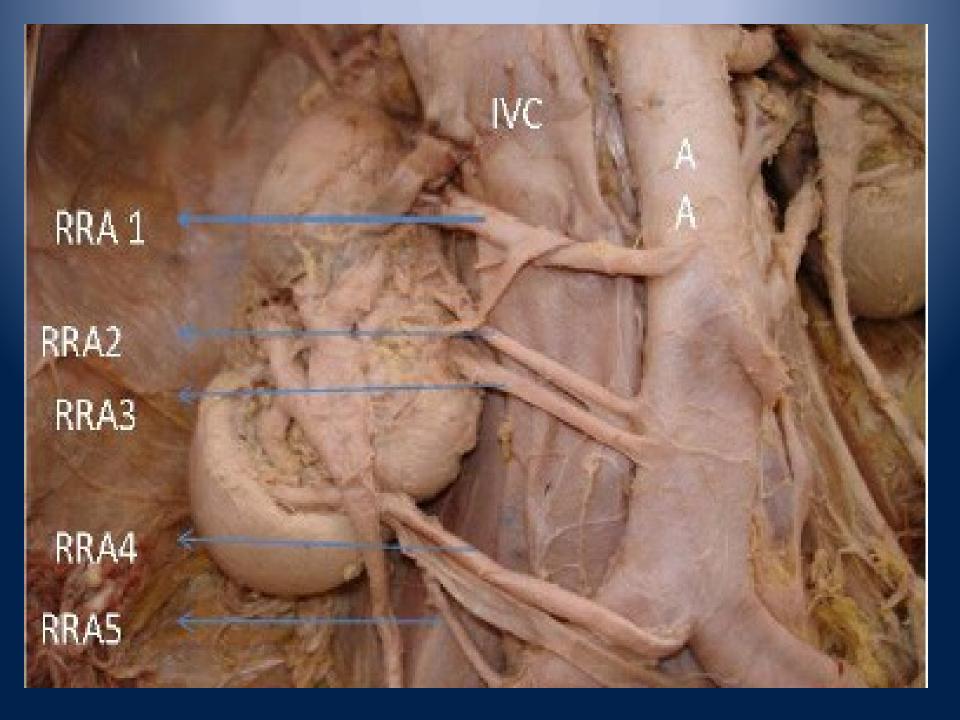












Case Presentation

 Male patient 67 year old non Diabetic non hypertensive. He came with a huge pulsating abdominal mass proved to be AAA. Kidney function was normal and CT angiography was done that showed AAA with short angulated neck with right pelvic kidney, its renal artery arising from the proximal left CIA.

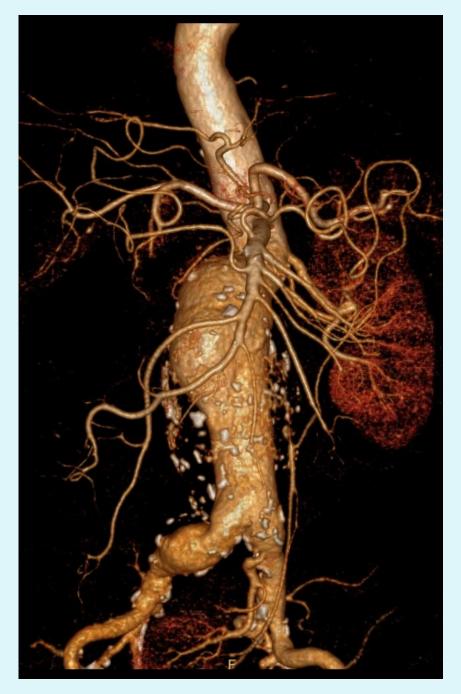
CT Angiography





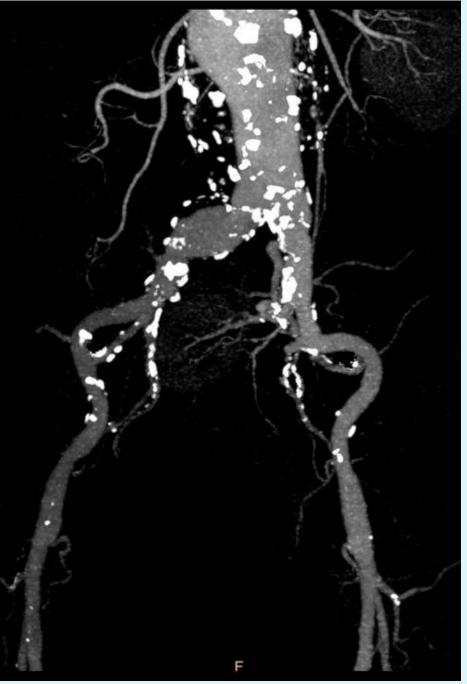


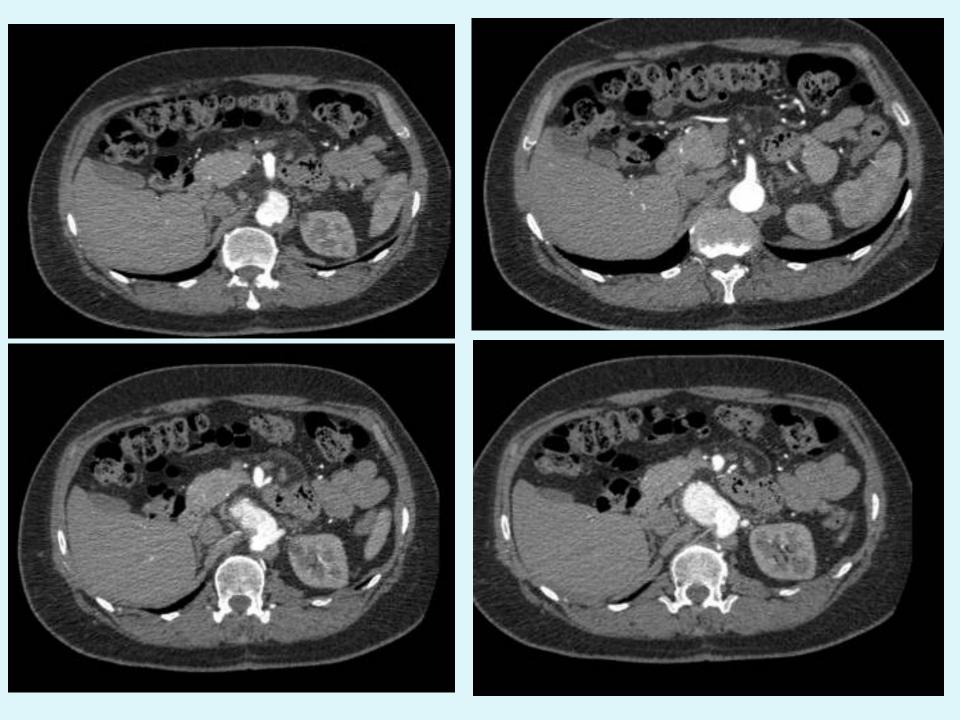


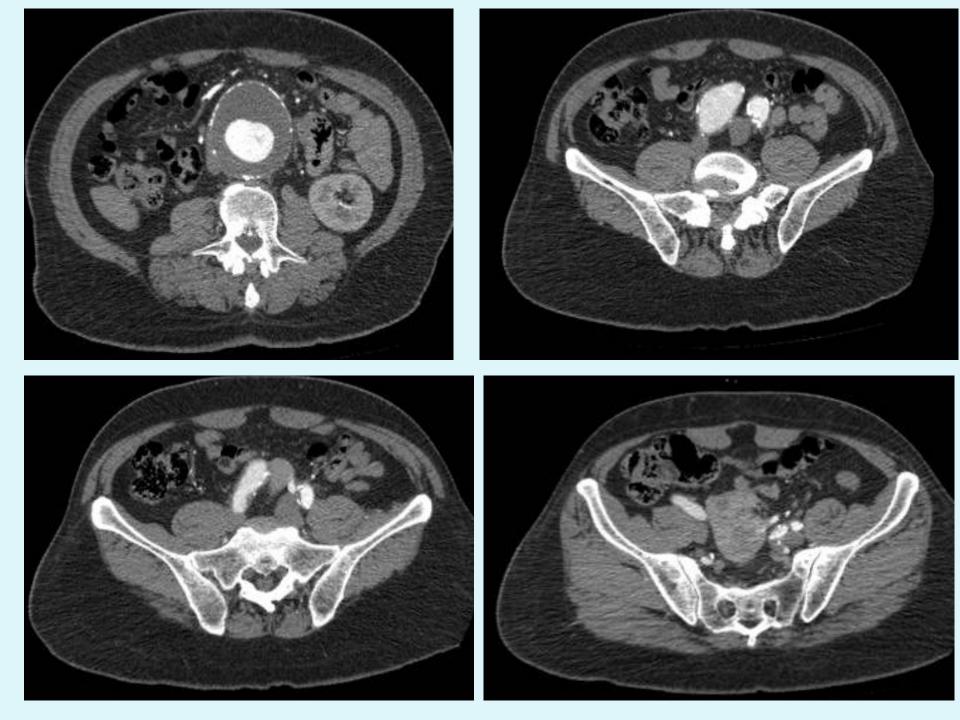






















Treatment Proposals

Surgical treatment

Endovascular Treatment



Surgical Treatment

Aorto-Biiliac bypass

Aorto- bifemoral with renal bypass

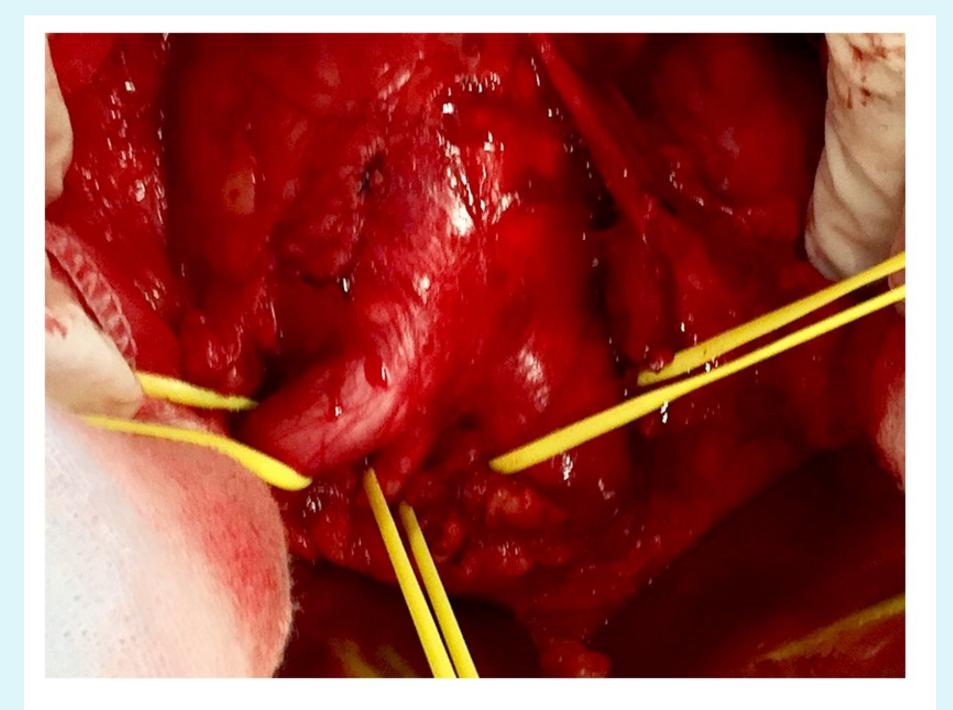
Aorto-ilio-renal bypass

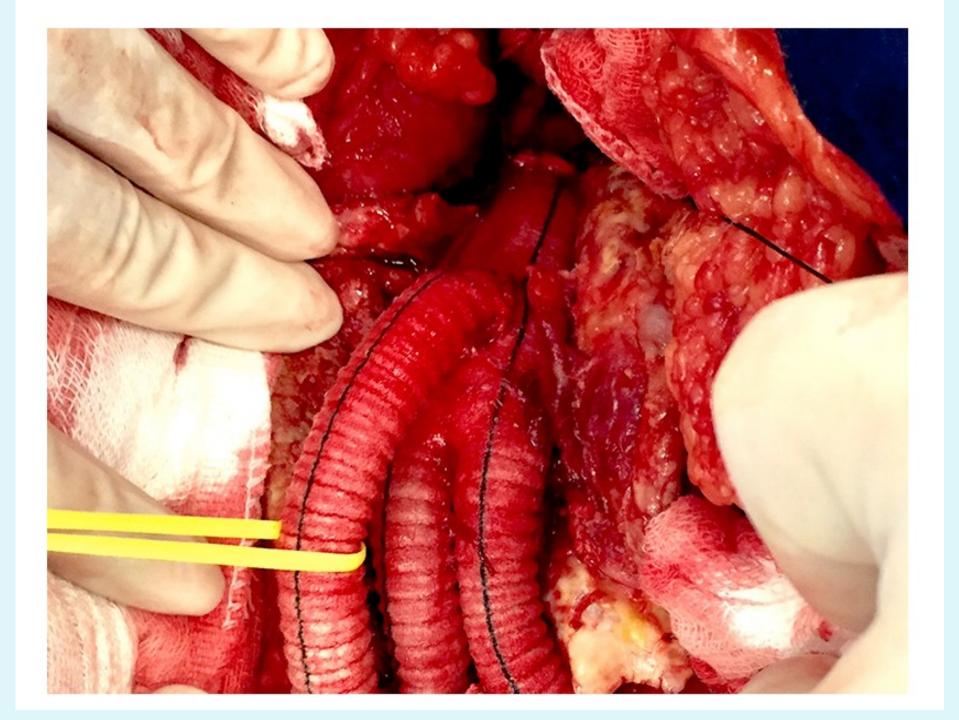
Technical Difficulties

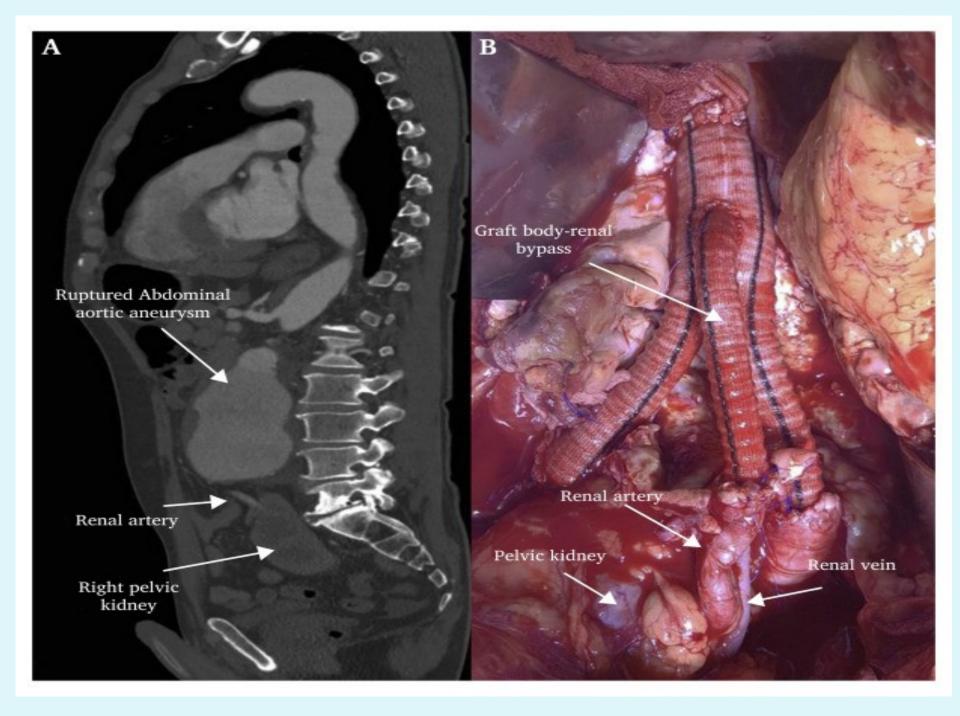
- Renal ischemia during Aortic cross clamping.
- Aorto-renal bypass before attacking the Aneurysm.
- A temporary bypass to the renal artery during Aneurysm Repair.
- Renal veins cava anomalies.

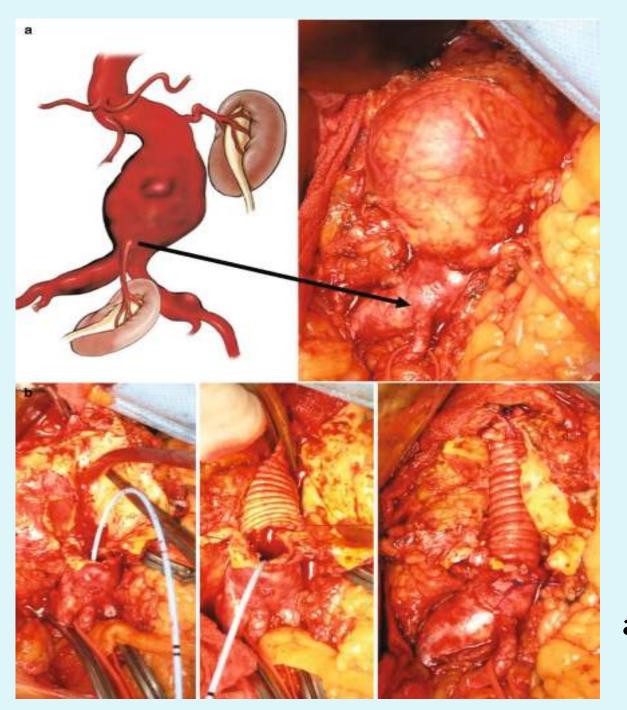
Surgical Technique



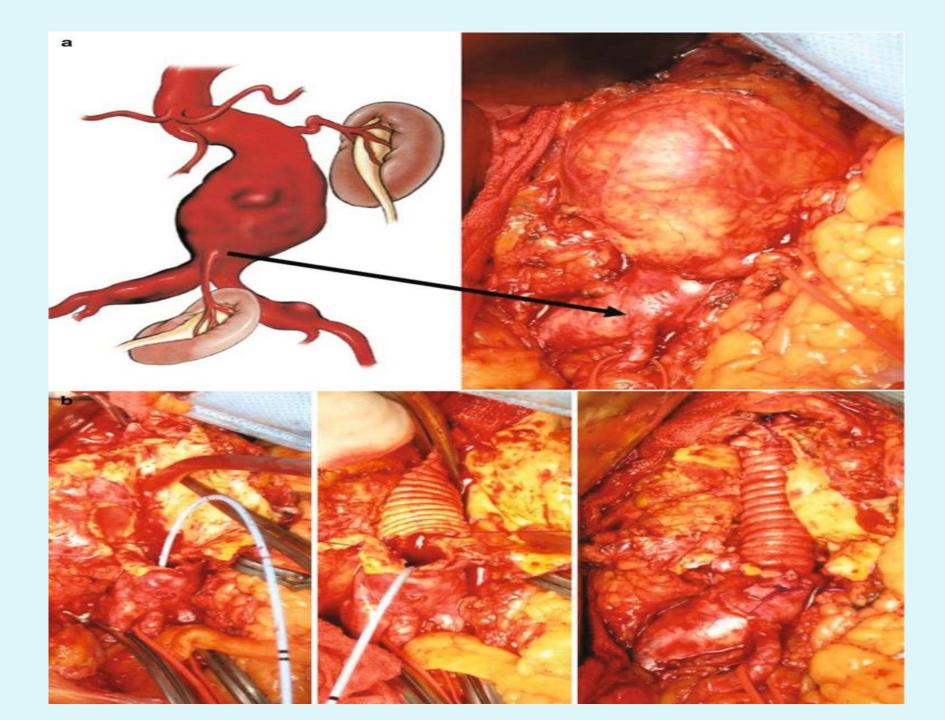








Perfusion of cold crystalloid into the orifice of the pelvic kidney feeding artery through an occlusion perfusion balloon catheter and end-toend Dacron aortic bypass with the main pelvic kidney renal artery reimplantation





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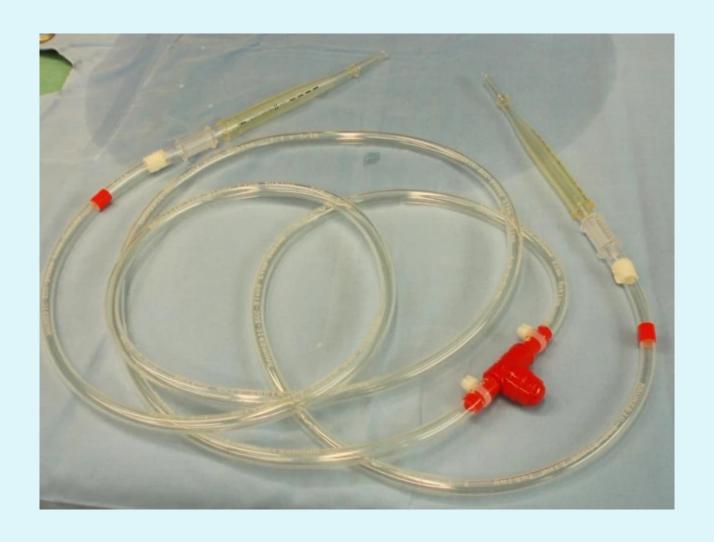
A double shunt technique for the prevention of ischaemia of a congenital, solitary, pelvic kidney during abdominal aortic aneurysm repair: a case report

Sotirios A Makris ☑, Eleftherios Kanellopoulos, Anastasios Chronopoulos, Thomas G Vrachliotis & Nikolaos Doundoulakis

Journal of Medical Case Reports 5, Article number: 92 (2011) Cite this article

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The first shunt. The axillofemoral shunt consisting of two 22 Fr femoral cannulas connected to each other with a half-inch Vent tube of extracorporeal circulation and an one-way valve, similar to a custom-made long Javit-like shunt used in carotid surgery.



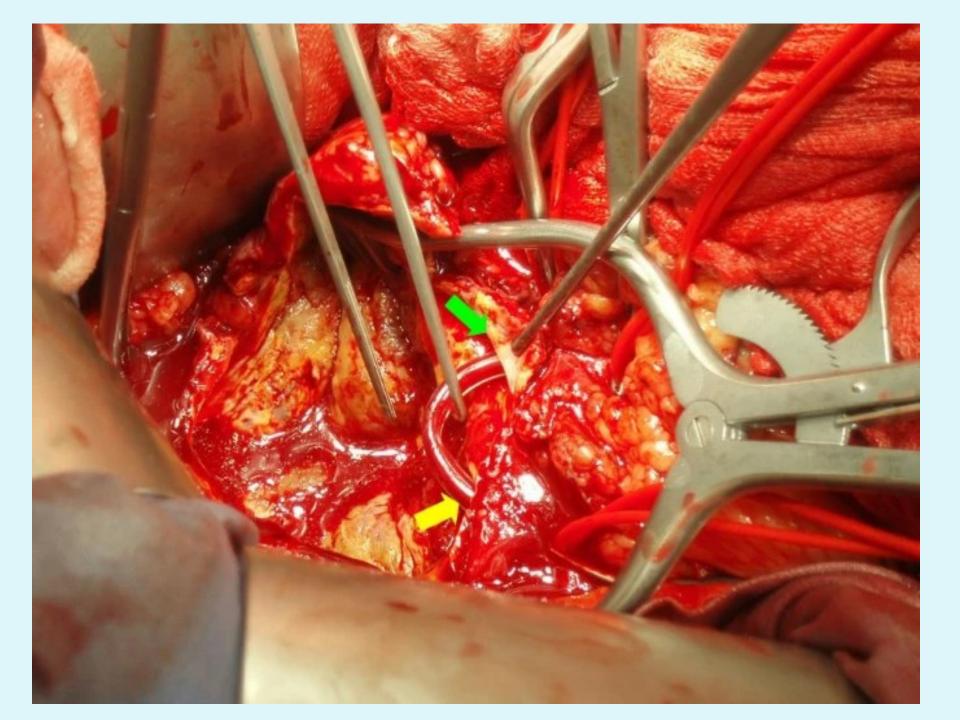


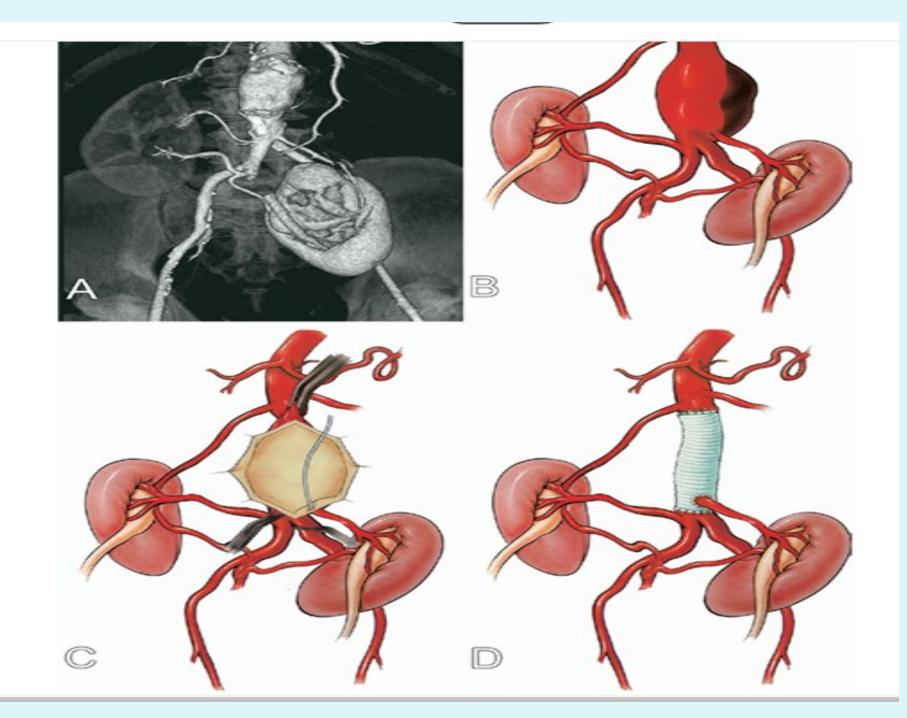


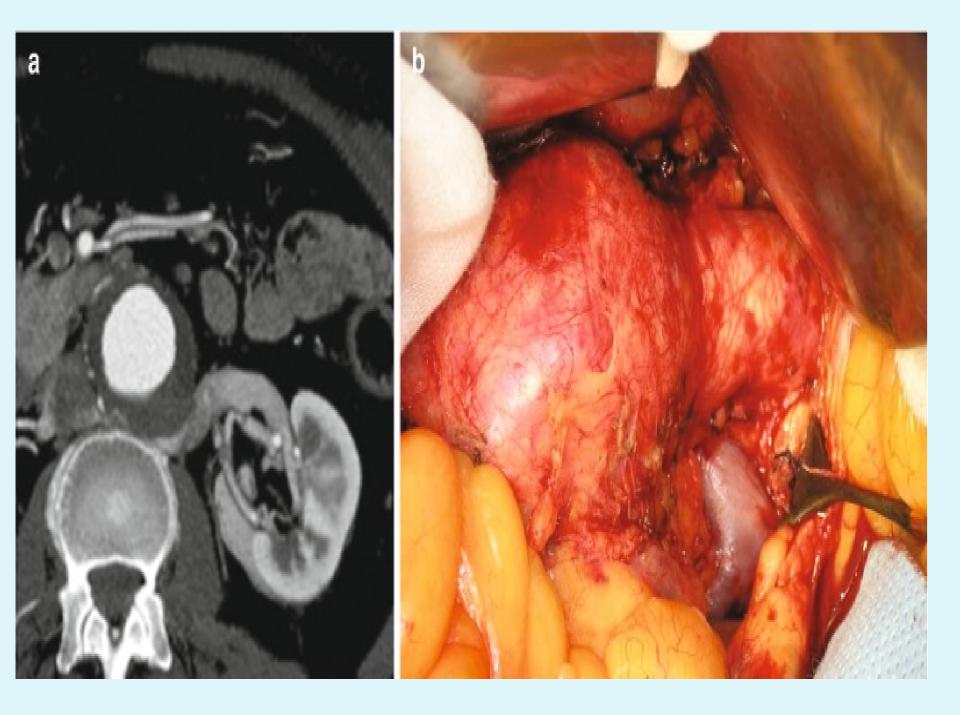


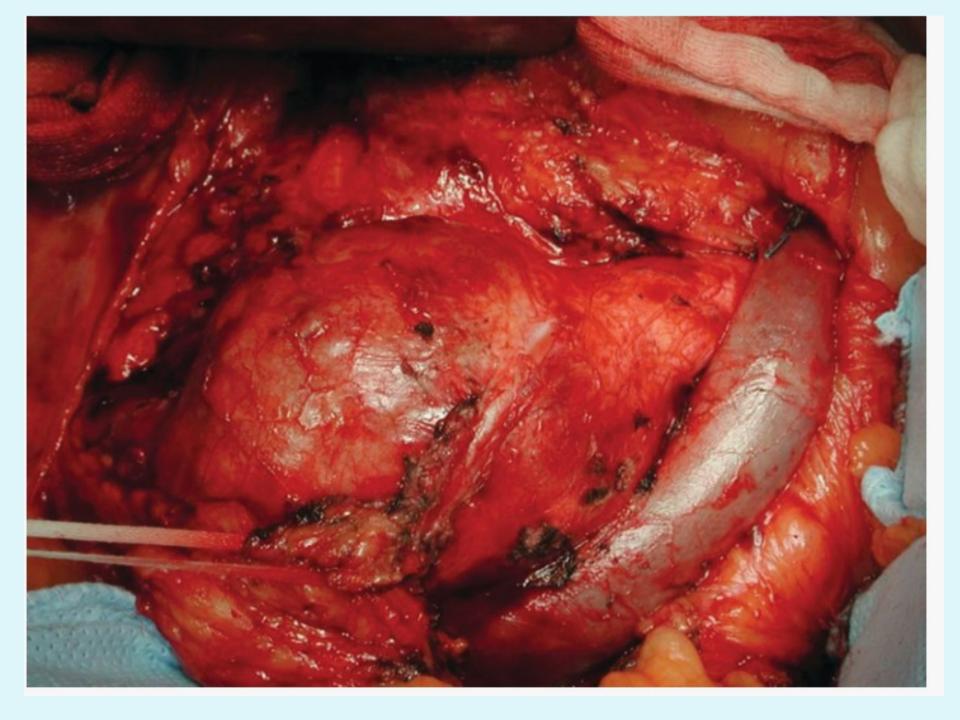
12 Fr Argyle shunt (Tyco Healthcare, Tullamore, Co. Tipperary, Ireland) was inserted into it.

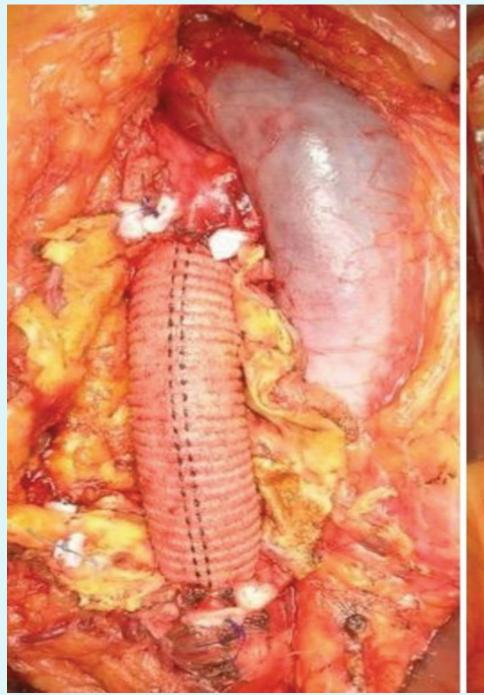
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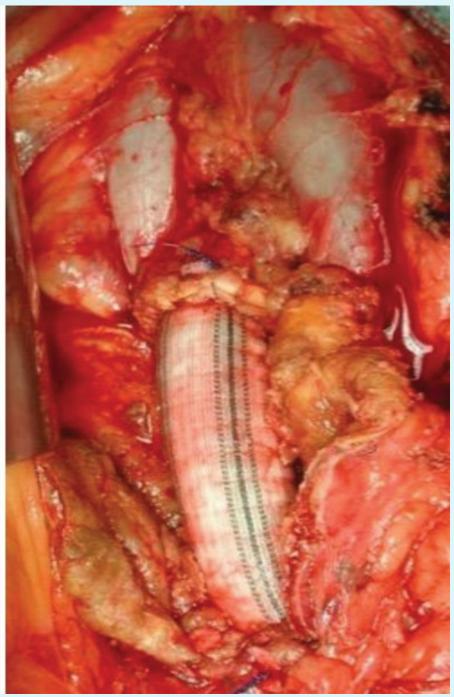








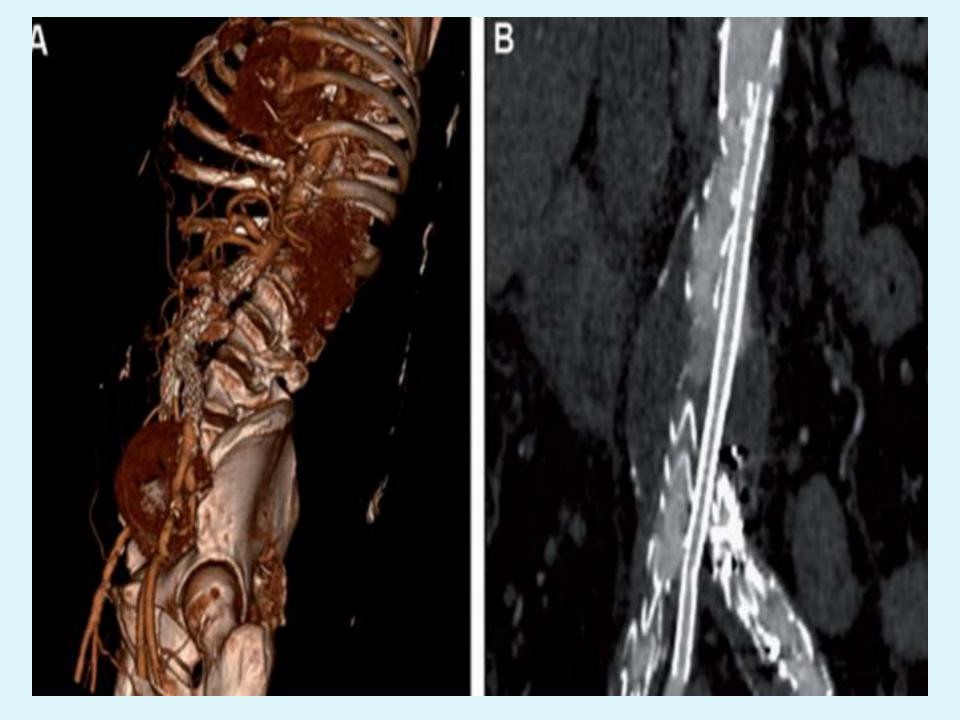




Endovascular Proposal

Endovascular Proposals

- Chimney EVAR with Long Chimney from the neck to the left renal artery
- EVAR with Parallel graft from one of the EVAR limbs
- Use of iliac branch device to branch to the left renal A instead of the internal iliac artery
- Fenestrated Graft



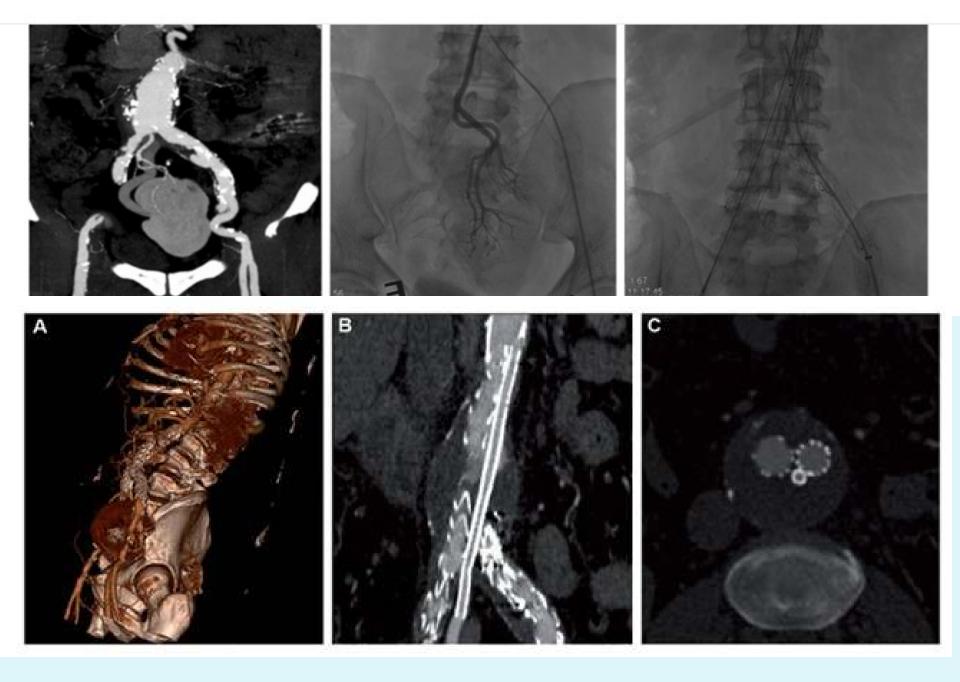
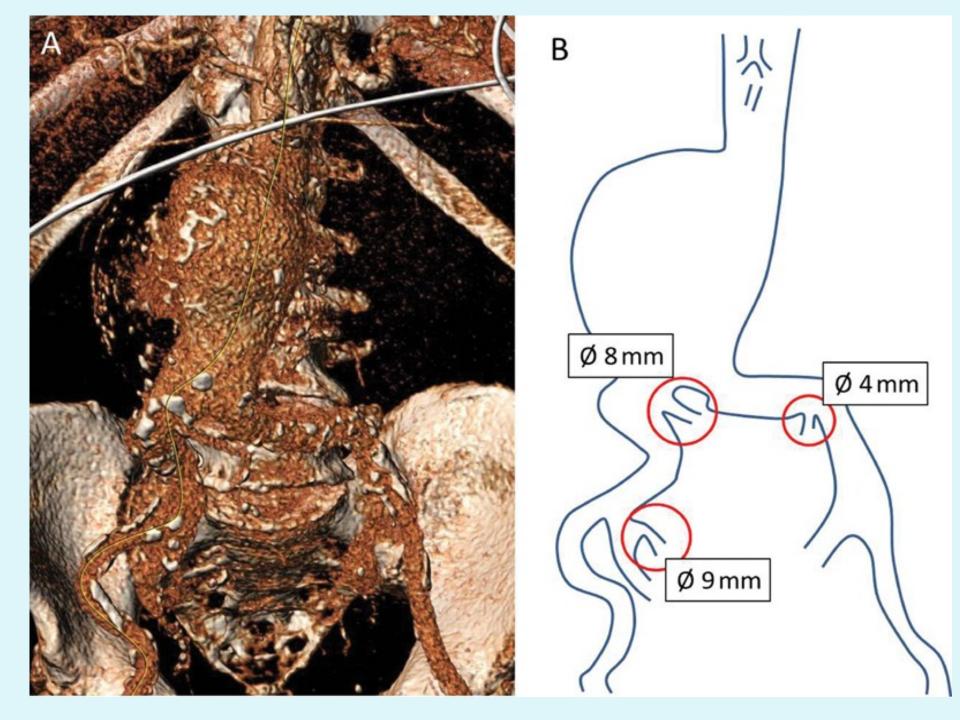
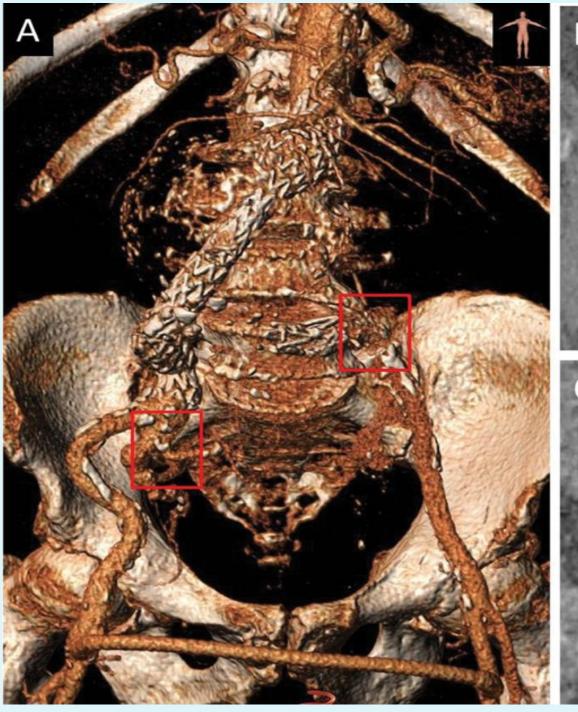


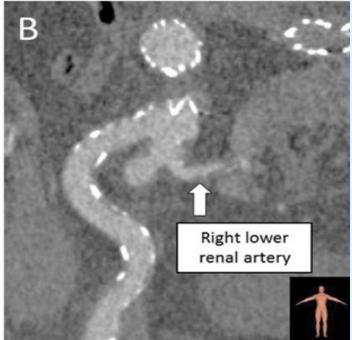


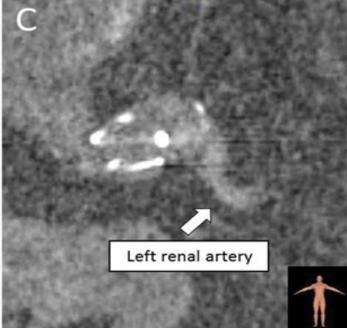


Figure 2. An intraoperative angiogram revealed cannulation of the helical limb of the branched device and selective cannulation of the pelvic kidney artery (A). After stent placement, the helical limb is patent (B). Completion angiogram (C).









Our Proposal

• Plan:



- Bilateral femoral exposure
- Mini-laparotomy for Ext.iliac artery to left renal saphenous vein bypass

Regular EVAR with left EVAR limb landing at the distal Left CIA.

Steps

