



Artery Research

ISSN (Online): 1876-4401

ISSN (Print): 1872-9312

Journal Home Page: <https://www.atlantis-press.com/journals/artres>

P58: SINGLE-PORT THORACOSCOPIC SYMPATHICOTOMY FOR TREATMENT RESISTANT RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON: FIRST REPORT OF A NOVEL MINIMALLY INVASIVE ENDOSCOPIC TECHNIQUE

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To cite this article: Anniek van Roon, Michiel Kuijpers, Saskia van de Zande, Arie van Roon, Massimo Mariani, Reinhard Bos, Hendrika Bootsma, Theo Klinkenberg, Andries Smit, Udo Mulder (2018) P58: SINGLE-PORT THORACOSCOPIC SYMPATHICOTOMY FOR TREATMENT RESISTANT RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON: FIRST REPORT OF A NOVEL MINIMALLY INVASIVE ENDOSCOPIC TECHNIQUE, Artery Research 24:C, 95–95, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artres.2018.10.111>

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artres.2018.10.111>

Published online: 7 December 2019

histological evaluation of retinal microcirculation (which shares the same embryological origins as the cerebral one) in a completely non-invasive fashion in humans. The aim of the study was to evaluate the relationship between PP/MAP and retinal arteriolar microcirculation.

Methods: Assessment included office BP measurements realized with SphygmoCor[®] with the patient resting in a supine position for at least 5 minutes followed by retinal microvascular analysis with AO RTX1[®] Camera to measure WT, internal diameter (ID), wall-to-lumen ratio (WLR) and WCSA, realized with the patients sitting in a stable position for at least 5 minutes.

Results: The study cohort consisted of 103 subjects on primary prevention and at intermediate risk, aged 20 to 80 years, with arterial hypertension and/or dyslipidemia. Study population was stratified according to median central PP (40 mmHg) and MAP (94 mmHg). Main results are shown in Table 1. Patients with a higher central PP showed an increased WT and WCSA. No difference was observed in WT and WCSA according to MAP.

Conclusions: Central PP is associated with structural changes in retinal microcirculation, namely a wall thickening and an increased vascular mass, as previously found on cerebral arterioles. Adaptive Optics allows a non-invasive evaluation of a microvascular territory which shares many morphological and physiological properties with the cerebral microcirculation, representing a promising tool for the prevention of cerebrovascular events.

	Pulse Pressure			Mean Arterial Pressure		
	< 40 mmHg	≥ 40 mmHg	p	< 94 mmHg	≥ 94 mmHg	p
Small retinal arteries	n=49	n=53		n=48	n=54	
Wall Thickness - μm	21.7 ± 3.7	24.3 ± 4.2	0.002	22.6 ± 3.4	23.4 ± 4.7	0.794
Internal Diameter - μm	77.7 ± 13.1	81.2 ± 9.4	0.207	79.1 ± 9.6	76.9 ± 12.9	0.417
Wall to Lumen Ratio	0.284 ± 0.05	0.302 ± 0.05	0.120	0.287 ± 0.04	0.298 ± 0.05	0.410
Wall Cross Sectional Area - μm^2	3067 ± 873	3585 ± 845	0.005	3245 ± 755	3417 ± 959	0.629

References

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Poster Session I – Interventions

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POLYPHENOLS IN COCOA-RICH CHOCOLATE IMPROVE VASCULAR FUNCTION, THE VENTRICLE-ARTERIAL COUPLING AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE OF YOUNG AND HEALTHY ADULTS

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Objective: To evaluate and explore the benefits of dark chocolate in young healthy adults.

Methods: Randomized study in 30 healthy participants aged 18 to 27 years. Half of the participants ingested a 20 g dose of low cocoa chocolate (LCC: ~55%; 12,61 ± 1,35 mg equivalent of epicatechin/g) and the others ingested a daily dose of 20 g of high cocoa chocolate (HCC: ~90%; 18,19 ± 2,64 mg equivalent of epicatechin/g). A baseline evaluation was performed before the participants started ingesting the assigned chocolate for a 30 days period, after which a final evaluation was performed. Each evaluation included heart ultrasonography, carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (PWV) and carotid pulse wave analysis (PWA), flow mediated slowing (FMS), an analysis of the ventricular-arterial coupling (VAC), cognitive testing and functional near infra-red spectroscopy (fNIR) of the pre-frontal cortex.

Results: A statistically significant improvement was depicted over the brachial and central systolic and pulse pressures in the HCC group, and a trend for improvement in the AiX and the FMS was also observed in the HCC. The VAC parameters showed a significant improvement in the HCC group after intervention, increasing from 0.674 to 0.719 (p=0.004). Improvement in the memory scores (speed and accuracy) was observed in both groups, with a larger improvement in the HCC group, and related with an improvement in the pre-frontal cortex perfusion.

Conclusions: The intake of cocoa-rich chocolate improves vascular function and cognitive performance in healthy young adults, by reducing blood pressure, promoting vascular dilation, and improving brain perfusion over the prefrontal cortex.

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SINGLE-PORT THORACOSCOPIC SYMPATHICOTOMY FOR TREATMENT RESISTANT RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON: FIRST REPORT OF A NOVEL MINIMALLY INVASIVE ENDOSCOPIC TECHNIQUE

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Background: Raynaud's phenomenon of the hands is a great burden and reduces quality of life. In some patients, complaints may be resistant to vasodilatory treatment, for which additional options are very limited. Previously thoracic sympathectomy has been shown effective, but with great surgical burden. In our centre, single-port thoracoscopic sympathectomy (SPTS) was developed, a new minimally invasive endoscopic technique extensively limiting surgical burden.

Objectives: The aim of this pilot study was to evaluate feasibility and efficacy of SPTS in patients with treatment resistant Raynaud's.

Methods: In the current study, we aim to include 10 patients with treatment resistant Raynaud's. SPTS was performed on the left side and the effects were compared contralateral after 1 and 12 months. To assess perfusion of the hands a cooling fingertip plethysmography (PPG) and laser Doppler imaging (LDI) were used. Pulse wave velocity (PWV) of the carotis-femoralis and carotis-radialis was measured.

Results: During this interim report, 7 patients are included so far (age 42 ± 13 years, 5/2 male/female, 5/2 primary/secondary Raynaud's). All 7 patients were satisfied. A clear improvement in hand perfusion was observed with LDI and PPG during cooling, as compared to the contralateral side. A trend in decrease of PWV carotis-radialis left was seen, while PWV at the other sites did not change significantly (figure 1).

Conclusions: SPTS is a novel minimally invasive technique which appears to be safe and feasible in patients with treatment resistant Raynaud's and increases hand perfusion. However, this study is on-going and long-term efficacy needs to be established.

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KNOW YOUR VASCULAR AGE: A FEASIBILITY STUDY ON A NEW SERVICE IN COMMUNITY PHARMACIES

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Background: Multiple studies report that stiffness of the elastic arteries has a predictive value independent of cardiovascular (CV) risk. According to the 2016 European Guideline on CV Disease Prevention in Clinical Practice by the European Society of Cardiology, arterial stiffness (AS) may predict future CV events and improve the classification of CV risk. (1-3).

Purpose: To evaluate the feasibility of incorporating AS assessment as a point-of-care test in community pharmacies, both as an independent parameter and integrated in a holistic service on CV risk assessment.

Methods: Eleven community pharmacies were selected to participate in the pilot project. Community pharmacists were trained to provide the service, and manuals were developed to assist them in the patient care process. Data were collected through GoogleForms[®].

Results: Since March 2017, over 650 patients were incorporated in the service. 19.9% of participants displayed an increased Pulse Wave Velocity (PWV). Noteworthy, 12.3% of participants without previously known risk factors presented high PWV. 24 patients were referred to the GP. Several referrals to pharmacy services were made (n = 341). Based on feedback from pharmacies (on service pricing, service duration, and communication with patients and other healthcare professionals) modifications to the service were incorporated for the second phase of the study; in particular, the service price was adjusted, since only 33.3% of participants were willing to pay €15 for it.