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Low baseline and subsequent higher aortic abdominal aneurysm FDG uptake are associated with poor sac shrinkage post endovascular repair

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Abstract

Purpose The growth phases of medically treated abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) are frequently associated with an ¹⁸F-fluorodesoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) pattern involving low baseline and subsequent higher FDG uptake. However, the FDG-PET patterns associated with the endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) of larger AAA are presently unknown. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between serial AAA FDG uptake measurements, obtained before EVAR and 1 and 6 months post-intervention and subsequent sac shrinkage at 6 months, a well-recognized indicator of successful repair.

Methods Thirty-three AAA patients referred for EVAR (maximal diameter: 55.4 ± 6.0 mm, total volume: 205.7 ± 63.0 mL) underwent FDG-PET/computed tomography (CT) before EVAR and at 1 and 6 months thereafter, with the monitoring of AAA volume and of a maximal standardized FDG uptake [SUVmax] averaged between the axial slices encompassing the AAA.

Results Sac shrinkage was highly variable and could be stratified into three terciles: a first tercile in which shrinkage was absent or very limited (0–29 mL) and a third tercile with pronounced shrinkage (56–165 mL). SUVmax values were relatively low at baseline in the 1st tercile (SUVmax: 1.69 ± 0.33), but markedly increased at 6 months (2.42 ± 0.69, $p = 0.02$ vs. baseline). These SUV max values were by contrast much higher at baseline in the 3rd tercile (SUVmax: 2.53 ± 0.83 $p = 0.009$ vs. 1st tercile) and stable at 6 months (2.49 ± 0.80), while intermediate results were documented in the 2nd tercile. Lastly, the amount of sac shrinkage, expressed in absolute values or in percentages of baseline AAA volumes, was positively correlated with baseline SUVmax ($p = 0.001$ for both).

Conclusion A low pre-EVAR FDG uptake and increased AAA FDG uptake at 6 months are associated with reduced sac shrinkage. This sequential FDG-PET pattern is similar to that already shown to accompany growth phases of medically treated AAA.

Raphael Coscas and Martin Rouer contributed equally to this work.

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Keywords Abdominal aortic aneurysms · Endovascular aneurysm repair · CT angiography · Positron emission tomography
¹⁸F-fluorodesoxyglucose

Introduction

A growing number of patients with an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) are treated by endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) in order to exclude the AAA sac from blood flow and pressure [1, 2]. EVAR was recently shown to confer an early survival benefit although with a conversely lower late survival compared with open surgical repair [3]. A significant shrinkage of the AAA volume after EVAR is a proof of successful repair, yielding evidence of a low risk of late complications [1, 2, 4–6]. This shrinkage is a progressive phenomenon, with a post-intervention delay time of at least 6 months currently recommended for its assessment [1, 2, 4, 7, 8]. However, the degree of shrinkage is highly variable and difficult to predict, although has been found related to initial maximal diameter and thrombus volume and to the presence of endoleak and endograft type [7, 9–13].

In the present study, ¹⁸F-fluorodesoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) was used to characterize the glycolytic metabolism of the AAA walls after EVAR with the monitoring of maximum standardized uptake values (SUVmax) averaged between the axial slices encompassing the AAA and in keeping with previous studies where this SUVmax value was found to be associated with the growth phases of the asymptomatic and uncomplicated forms of medically-treated AAA [14–16]. These growth phases were indeed shown to be 1) preceded by a phase with a low baseline SUVmax [14, 15], but also 2) accompanied by a subsequent increase in this SUVmax value [14].

However, it is not known whether this or other patterns may be documented in relation to patient outcome in larger AAA, which are increasingly treated by EVAR. The present prospective multicenter study was thus primarily aimed at investigating the relationship between serial AAA FDG uptake measurements, obtained before EVAR and 1 and 6 months post-intervention, and subsequent sac shrinkage at 6 months, a well-recognized indicator of successful repair.

Materials and methods

Patient selection and study design

The study was prospectively conducted in five French University Hospitals (CHU): Lille, Nancy, Nantes, Rouen and the Georges Pompidou European Hospital (HEGP) in Paris. The protocol was approved by an Ethics Committee (CPP agreement n° 07.11.03) and released on the ClinicalTrials.gov site under the identifier NCT01253252.

All study patients gave signed informed consent to participate. The main inclusion criteria were: infra-renal AAA of a common atherosclerotic origin for which an endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) was indicated; age > 18 years; no contraindication for performing FDG-PET or CT angiography; and no known disease leading to liver dysfunction or to marked inflammatory response (cancer, autoimmune disease, tuberculosis, Crohn's disease, etc.).

The study patients were referred for the separate recordings of FDG-PET and CT angiography at three time-points: prior to EVAR and at approximately 1 month (from 20 to 30 days) and 6 months (± 10 days) thereafter.

Hybrid PET/CT recording

FDG-PET images were recorded in each of the five centers with hybrid systems involving a multi-detector CT: Philips Gemini GXL 16 in Paris, Siemens Biograph TruePoint in Nancy, Biograph Sensation 16 Hi-Rez in Rouen, Siemens Biograph mCT 40 in Nantes and General Electric Discovery RX in Lille. A low dose FDG-PET/CT protocol, with a recording focused on the AAA area, was implemented. An activity of only 2.75 MBq per Kg of body weight, with a minimum of 220 MBq, was injected intravenously after an overnight fast. The blood glucose level was previously verified to ensure a level of $< 1.5 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ in all patients. Imaging was initiated 90 min later, as recommended for decreasing the blood signal on vascular FDG-PET images [17], starting with the CT recording of the abdomen (110 to 130 kV, intensity adapted to noise index, 512×512 matrix, 3 to 5 mm slice thickness) and followed by a 3D PET recording, involving two to three bed positions of 12 min each, all patients being scanned from 5 cm above the renal bifurcation to 10 cm below the iliac bifurcation.

The CT and PET images were recorded and reconstructed with the parameters recommended for clinical routine for each system, but with the constrain of using cubic voxels of 3 to 4 mm for PET. PET images were corrected for scatter and attenuation, and standardized uptake values (SUV) were calculated by dividing the activity measured in each voxel by the total injected activity expressed per gram of body weight and corrected for radioactive decay.

Recording of CT angiography

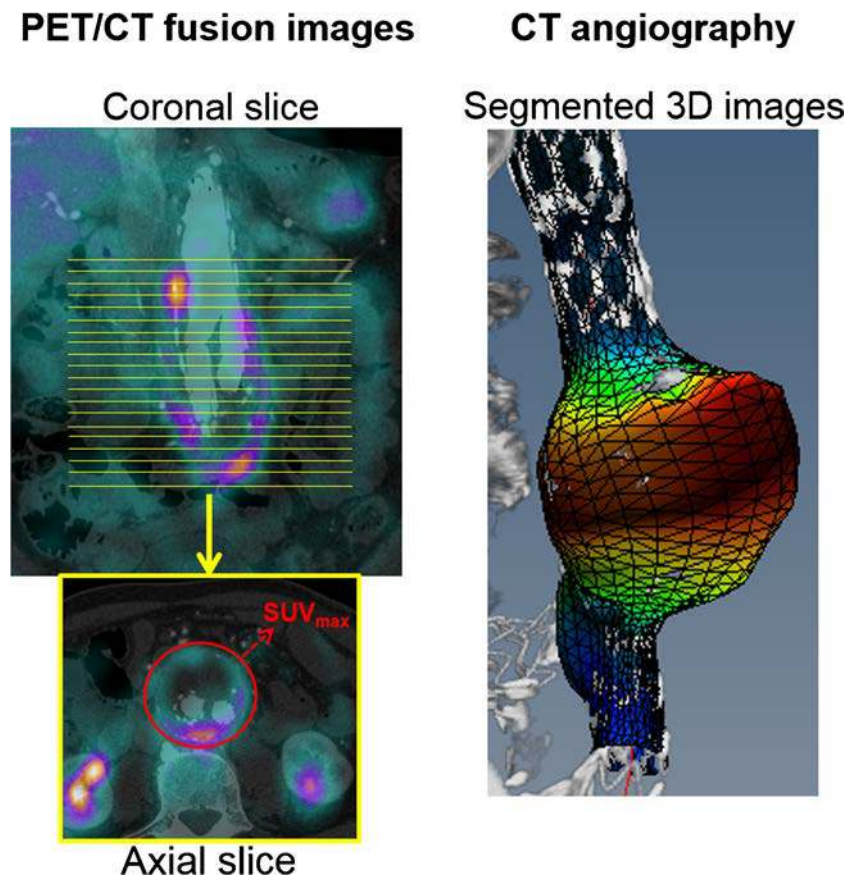
Angiographic images of AAA were recorded with various CT scanners: General Electric LightSpeed VCT in Nancy, Paris, Lille and Nantes, a General Electric Discovery CT750 HD or a Siemens Sensation 16 in Rouen and a hybrid PET/CT

General Electric Discovery RX in Lille. A volume of 1.5 to 2 mL/kg of iodinated contrast, at an iodine concentration of 300 to 400 mg.mL⁻¹, was injected in an upper limb vein at a rate of 3 to 5 mL/s, and was followed by 20 to 60 mL of saline solution. The CT images were reconstructed using a 512 × 512 matrix and a 1 to 1.25 mm slice thickness.

Analysis of hybrid PET/CT images

The FDG-PET data were collected by a single experienced observer with a paired display of CT and fused PET/CT images [14, 18, 19] and using a dedicated software (Venus Explorer 142, Nicesoft, Paris, France). As previously described [14] and illustrated in Fig. 1, maximum standardized uptake values (SUV_{max}) were collected on consecutive transaxial slices encompassing the abdominal aorta, with a manual drawing of regions of interest (ROI) around the aorta. These SUV_{max} values were averaged between slices covering the AAA volume, with the exclusion of the inferior and superior extremities (at a distance of 1 cm from each neck region). In a previous sub-group of 18 patients having undergone the same PET/CT procedure for a medically treated AAA [14], the relative variations in these average SUV_{max} values between two consecutive PET recordings was $+1.5 \pm 17.9\%$.

Fig. 1 Left panel: representation of the approach used to determine the mean SUV_{max} value for each abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) and at each time-point on the fused PET/CT images while averaging SUV_{max} values from the axial slices encompassing the AAA [14]; right panel: 3D-rendering views of the external limits of the total AAA volume obtained from CT-angiography after segmentation with the dedicated software [20, 21], the distribution of thrombus thickness being displayed through a color scale



Analysis of CT angiography

The maximal diameter and the total volume of the AAA, as well as the volumes of the luminal and thrombus portions of the AAA, were assessed by a single experienced observer (SB) using the A3Dmax segmentation software (Object Research System, Montreal, Canada) [20, 21]. This software provides a robust segmentation of the lumen and thrombus volumes of the AAA [20] even after EVAR treatment [21]. The upper and lower limit planes were systematically placed at the levels of the inferior renal artery and the aorto-iliac bifurcation, respectively, and the amount of shrinkage was defined as the absolute decrease in total volume of the AAA between baseline and the 6-month control, a delay time considered as sufficient for this purpose [1, 2, 4, 7, 8]. The presence and grading of endoleaks was obtained through a consensual visual analysis provided by two experienced observers (RC, MR).

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are expressed as means \pm SD and categorical variables as percentages. Paired comparisons between baseline and the 1- or 6-month controls were performed using Wilcoxon rank sum tests for continuous variables and

McNemar tests for discrete variables (Table 1). Relationships between baseline imaging parameters and amount of sac shrinkage at 6 months (in mL) were assessed using Spearman's rank correlation coefficients for continuous variables (Table 2).

ANOVA models were additionally used for assessing the relationships between the amount of shrinkage, a fixed factor expressed into terciles, and baseline CT parameters or repeated SUVmax measurements (baseline, 1-month, 6-month) as dependent variables (Table 3).

In addition, multivariable linear regression analyses were performed to assess the relationships between amount of sac shrinkage, as dependent variable, and the following independent baseline parameters: AAA volume, SUVmax, age, body mass index, tobacco use, blood glucose, blood pressure, EVAR system, C reactive protein and medications (statins, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers, antithrombotic agents, antidiabetics and beta-blockers). Among these factors, those significantly associated with the amount of sac shrinkage with a p -value <0.15 at univariate regression were further selected using an interactive backward selection process. Only the factors associated with the amount of sac shrinkage with a p -value <0.10 were retained in the final models.

Validity of the model assumptions was verified (assumption of normality of residuals, test for heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity by examining the variance inflation factors). A two-sided p value less than 5% was considered significant except for the multivariate models where this threshold was set to 10% owing to the limited number of observations and to the exploratory nature of the study. Bonferroni correction was performed to control the effect of multiple testing, and the p -values of post hoc pairwise comparisons were adjusted.

Results

A total of 43 patients were initially included although 10 had to be subsequently excluded: eight due to the lack of FDG-PET exam at baseline or at 6 months, one due to a technical

recording problem of FDG-PET images and one with an unachievable delineation of the AAA volume (contiguous large iliac aneurysm). Thus, 33 patients constituted the final study population. Eighteen were investigated in Rouen, five in Lille, four in Nancy, four in Paris and two in Nantes. Only non-injected CT images were available for 8 exams due to technical issues and/or the advent of a contraindication to contrast injection during follow-up (evolving kidney disease). Total AAA volumes could be monitored in all 33 patients, while lumen and thrombus volumes could be obtained from the CT angiographies of 30 patients at baseline, 32 at 1 month and 29 at 6 months.

Baseline data

The mean age of the 33 patients was 70 ± 7 years. All were men and 11 (33.3%) had a previous history of cardiovascular disease (coronary artery disease nine 9, peripheral arterial disease in two). All but three (91%) had a history of smoking, 19 (58%) were treated for hypertension, six (18%) were treated for diabetes and 19 (58%) were treated by statins.

The main baseline imaging data are detailed in Table 1. At CT angiography, the maximal diameter of the AAA was 55.4 ± 6.0 mm on average (from 45.6 to 73.3 mm), and the mean total volume of the AAA was 205.7 ± 63.0 mL. Mean SUVmax at baseline FDG-PET was 2.23 ± 0.68 .

EVAR was performed with a mean delay time of 14 ± 13 days after baseline FDG-PET using six different systems: 27 Zenith (Cook Inc., Bloomington, IN, USA), two Endurant (Medtronic Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA), one Talent (Medtronic Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA), one Excluder (Gore Inc., Flagstaff, AZ, USA), one Anaconda (Vascutek Terumo Inc., Ichinnan, Scotland, UK.) and one AFX (Endologix, Irvine, CA, USA).

Follow-up

As detailed in Table 1, there were significant decreases between baseline and the 1- and 6-month time-points for both total AAA volumes and AAA lumen volumes. However, significant decreases were documented only at 6 months for

Table 1 Paired comparisons of the main PET/CT parameters between baseline and 1- and 6-month controls

	Baseline	1 month	6 months
Maximal diameter (mm)	55.4 ± 6.0	56.0 ± 7.9	52.8 ± 6.7 *
Total AAA volume (cm ³)	205.7 ± 63.0	168.7 ± 65.3 *	160.0 ± 56.4 *
- lumen volume (cm ³)	71.3 ± 25.4	30.6 ± 12.0 *	35.3 ± 15.6 *
- thrombus volume (cm ³)	137.9 ± 40.7	139.7 ± 57.5	128.3 ± 43.9
Type 2 endoleak		14 (42%)	13 (39%)
SUVmax	2.23 ± 0.68	2.32 ± 0.68	2.59 ± 0.67 *

AAA abdominal aortic aneurysm, BP blood pressure, CT X-ray computed tomography, FDG-PET ¹⁸F-fluorodesoxyglucose positron emission tomography, SUVmax maximal standardized uptake value

* $p < 0.05$ for paired comparison vs. baseline with Bonferroni adjustment for multiple testing

Table 2 Spearman correlation coefficients (and associated *p* values) for relationships between the amount of sac shrinkage at 6 months (in mL) and selected imaging parameters

Maximal diameter	+0.12 (0.53)
Total AAA volume (cm ³)	+0.47 (0.006) *
- lumen volume (cm ³)	+0.61 (<0.001) *
- thrombus volume (cm ³)	+0.41 (0.03)*
SUVmax	
at baseline	+0.55 (0.001) *
at 1 month	+0.03 (0.86)
at 6 months	+0.05 (0.76)
6 months minus baseline	-0.51 (0.002) *

AAA abdominal aortic aneurysm, CTX-ray computed tomography, FDG-PET ¹⁸F-fluorodesoxyglucose positron emission tomography, SUVmax maximal standardized uptake value

**p* < 0.05 for Spearman correlation

maximal AAA diameter with no significant change noted at either 1 or 6 months for thrombus volume. The 6-month decrease in total AAA volume, reflecting the absolute amount of sac shrinkage, was highly variable and could be stratified into three terciles, the first in which shrinkage was absent or very limited (0–29 mL) and a third where shrinkage was pronounced (56–165 mL). Only type-2 endoleaks were documented, with rates of 42% at 1 month and 39% at 6 months.

Significant increases in SUVmax were noted at 6 months (2.23 ± 0.68 vs. 2.59 ± 0.67, *p* = 0.004).

Correlates of sac shrinkage

The absolute amount of sac shrinkage at 6 months was not significantly associated with clinical data such as active

smoking, statin treatment, diabetes treatment and presence of endoleak.

By contrast, this absolute amount of sac shrinkage at 6 months was positively correlated with the baseline levels of all volumetric AAA parameters (total, lumen and thrombus volumes), as well as to the baseline SUVmax values (Table 2). The amount of shrinkage was also linked to the changes in SUVmax from baseline to 1 or 6 months, i.e. with the higher increases in SUVmax at 1 or 6 months being associated with the lesser amount of shrinkage.

Further analyses, detailed in Table 3 and in Fig. 2, were performed on the population stratified into three terciles according to the amount of sac shrinkage. Patients from the 1st tercile (none or limited shrinkage) exhibited a relatively low AAA volume at baseline (178.2 ± 57.8 mL). Their SUVmax values were also rather low at baseline (1.69 ± 0.33) while increased at 6 months (2.42 ± 0.69, *p* = 0.02 for paired comparison vs. baseline). As shown in Fig. 2, this increase in SUVmax had the particularity of being documented as early as at 1 month together with an increase in thrombus volume.

The 3rd tercile patients (marked shrinkage) exhibited higher baseline values for both AAA volume (253.6 ± 67.7 mL, *p* = 0.0154 vs. 1st tercile) and SUVmax (2.53 ± 0.83, *p* = 0.009 vs. 1st tercile), with no change in SUVmax or in thrombus volume at 1 or 6 months (SUVmax at 6 months: 2.49 ± 0.80).

Finally, the 2nd tercile patients (moderate shrinkage) exhibited intermediate results with regard to baseline levels of AAA volume (190.1 ± 43.1 mL) and SUVmax (2.41 ± 0.33 at baseline and 2.80 ± 0.53 at 6 months).

An example of PET/CT images of a patient from the 1st tercile is given in Fig. 3.

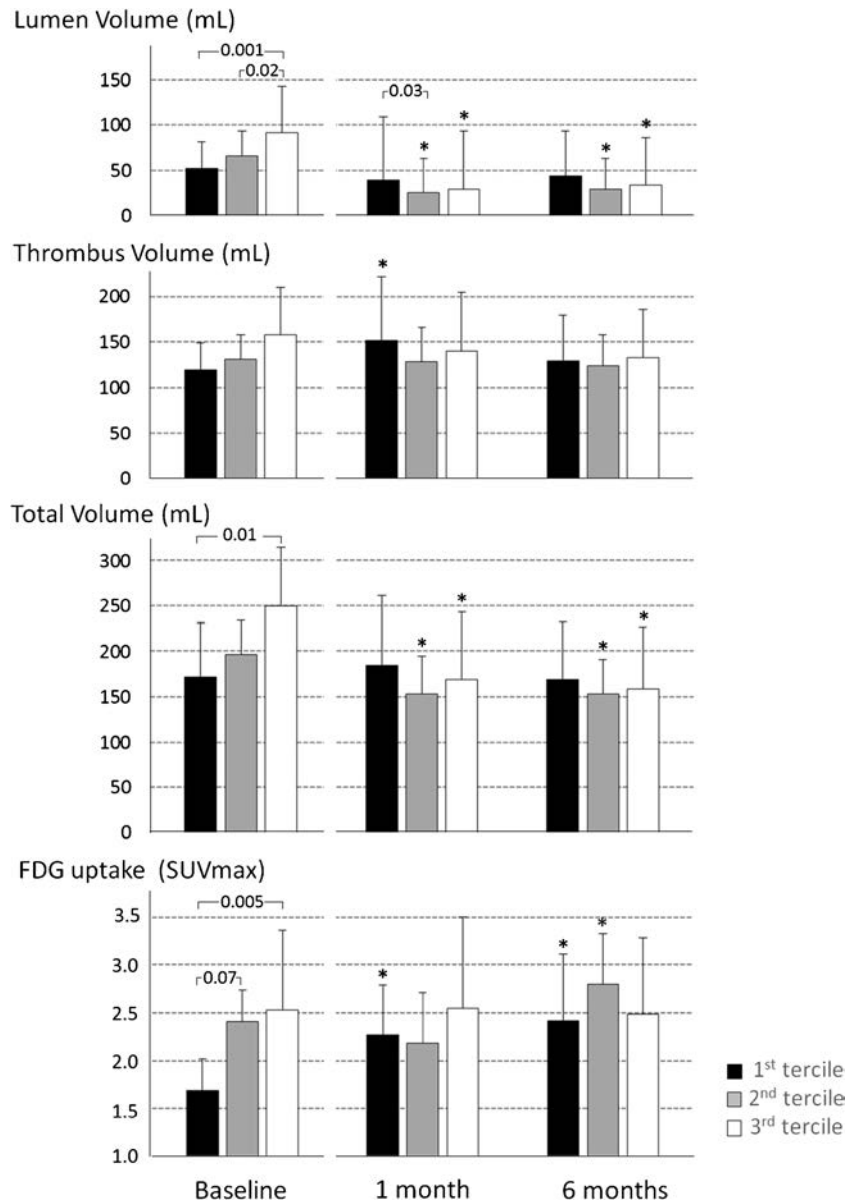
Table 3 Relationships between selected imaging parameters and a tercile-based classification of the population according to the amount of sac shrinkage, namely absent or limited in a 1st tercile (< 29 mL), mid-to-moderate in a 2nd tercile (29 to 56 mL) and pronounced in a 3rd tercile (> 56 mL)

	1st tercile	2nd tercile	3rd tercile	Overall <i>p</i> value
Maximal diameter (mm)	55.5 ± 6.4	53.8 ± 4.7	57.7 ± 6.9	0.29
Total AAA volume (cm ³)	178.2 ± 57.8	190.1 ± 43.1	253.6 ± 67.7*	0.010
- lumen volume (cm ³)	51.6 ± 27.0	68.1 ± 15.9	90.9 ± 20.5*	0.002
- thrombus volume (cm ³)	119.7 ± 29.6	129.4 ± 26.6	162.6 ± 52.3	0.049
Type 2 endoleak				
at 1 month	4 (40%)	6 (46%)	4 (40%)	1.00
at 6 months	4 (40%)	8 (62%)	1(10%)	0.07
SUVmax				
at baseline	1.69 ± 0.33	2.41 ± 0.33*	2.53 ± 0.83*	0.0053
at 1 month	2.27 ± 0.52	2.18 ± 0.53	2.55 ± 0.95	0.43
at 6 months	2.42 ± 0.69	2.80 ± 0.53	2.49 ± 0.80	0.34
6 months minus baseline	0.73 ± 0.66	0.39 ± 0.67	-0.04 ± 0.45	0.028

AAA abdominal aortic aneurysm, CT X-ray computed tomography, FDG-PET ¹⁸F-fluorodesoxyglucose, SUVmax maximal standardized uptake value

**p* < 0.05 for comparison vs. 1st tercile with Bonferroni adjustment for multiple testing

Fig. 2 Comparison of the 6-month evolution of lumen, thrombus and total volumes of the abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA), as well as their FDG uptake, in the study population stratified into three tertiles according to “baseline to 6-month” shrinkage, namely absent or limited in the first tertile (≤ 29 mL), mid-to-moderate in the second tertile (> 29 mL and < 56 mL) and pronounced in the third tertile (≥ 56 mL). PET: positron emission tomography, SUVmax: maximum standardized uptake value. * $p < 0.05$ for paired comparison vs. baseline with Bonferroni adjustment



Upon multivariate analysis of the overall study group, the best baseline predictors of the amount of sac shrinkage were: 1) total AAA volume ($p = 0.005$, $R^2 = 0.26$) and 2) SUVmax ($p = 0.001$, $R^2 = 0.32$). When considering only the 30 patients having undergone a CT angiography at baseline, the best baseline predictors became: 1) AAA lumen volume ($p < 0.001$, $R^2 = 0.42$) and 2) SUVmax ($p = 0.08$, $R^2 = 0.11$).

The dependence of this absolute amount of shrinkage on baseline levels of both AAA-volume and SUVmax likely explained the strong relationship with baseline SUVmax for the relative amount of shrinkage (i.e., expressed in % of baseline AAA volume) as detailed in Fig. 4. When the amount of shrinkage was expressed using this % value, SUVmax was its sole best baseline predictor in the overall study group ($p = 0.001$, $R^2 = 0.29$), as well as in the subgroup with CT angiography ($p = 0.009$, $R^2 = 0.22$).

Discussion

In the present study, low baseline and subsequent higher AAA FDG uptake was found associated with poor sac shrinkage after EVAR. This observation is consistent with the previous findings from medically treated AAAs in which the same sequential FDG-PET pattern was found associated with AAA growth phases [14]. This pattern may thus be considered as a landmark of less favorable outcomes.

In the present study, however, the AAA showing the largest sac shrinkages at 6 months were those showing the highest baseline levels of not only FDG uptake but also of AAA volume (Fig. 2). These two parameters were moreover selected as best independent predictors of the absolute amount of sac shrinkage in our overall population.

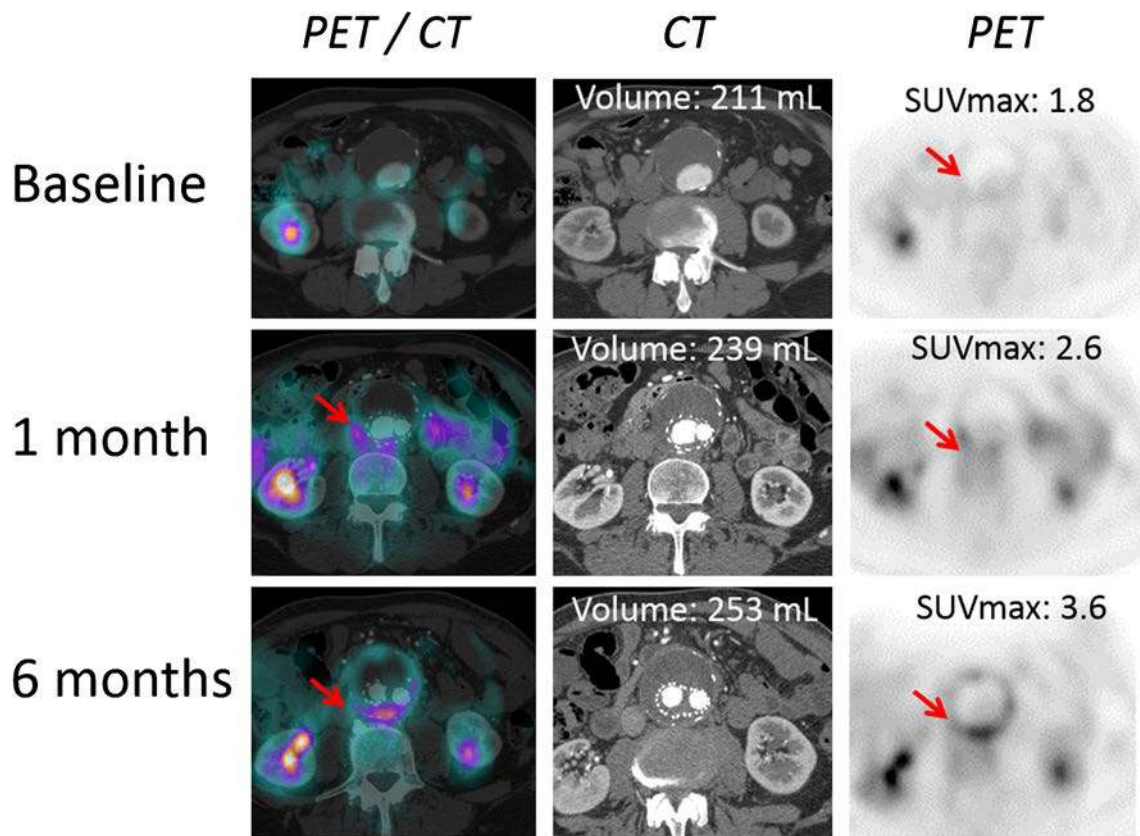


Fig. 3 Representative short-axis slices recorded at the center of the AAA volume with FDG-PET and CT-angiographies performed prior to EVAR (baseline) and at the 1- and 6-month follow-up control points in a patient

without significant shrinkage of the AAA sac. Aortic foci of FDG uptake are identified by red arrows. CT: X-ray computed tomography, PET: positron emission tomography

Previous studies had already shown that the larger AAA were those most likely to exhibit a significant sac shrinkage after EVAR, even if this observation was mostly obtained through maximal diameter measurements [7]. In the present study, sac shrinkage was defined through volume changes rather than diameter changes, a choice likely to enhance the robustness of the results [22].

It should be noted, however, that the baseline volume of the AAA lumen was selected (as opposed to total AAA volume) when the multivariate prediction of sac shrinkage was performed in patients for whom the lumen and thrombus volumes could be determined (i.e. those with contrast injection during CT). This luminal portion may indeed be expected to regress proportionally to its initial volume when the AAA sac is excluded from both blood flow and pressure after EVAR. By contrast, the regression of the thrombus portion of the AAA volume is further contingent on the variable absorption rates of the thrombus [2], rendering this metabolic parameter a possible source of further imprecision for shrinkage prediction.

Nevertheless, in the present study, a low baseline level of FDG uptake was a predictor of limited sac shrinkage, independently of the baseline AAA volumes. This point is best illustrated in Fig. 4 by the inverse relationship between SUVmax and the amount of sac shrinkage expressed in

percentages of the baseline AAA volume. The AAA walls exhibiting lower baseline FDG uptake have previously been shown to have a lower cell density with an overall low number of cells able to entrap FDG, along with a high degradation of extracellular matrix [23, 24]. It may be hypothesized that this tissue degradation is likely to impair the compliance and remodeling capacity of the arterial walls, whereas these

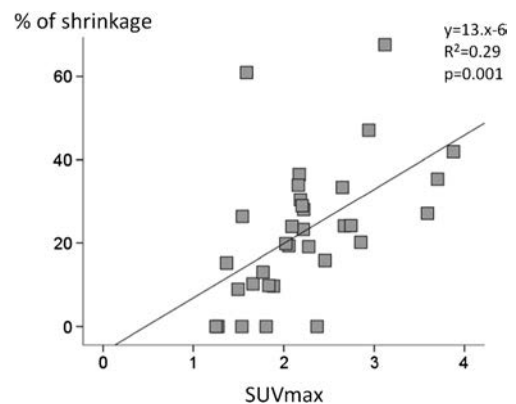


Fig. 4 Presence of an inverse relationship between: 1) the amount of sac shrinkage at 6 months, expressed in % of total AAA volume at baseline, and 2) FDG activity from AAA (SUVmax) at baseline. The AAA with limited or no shrinkage were the most likely to be those showing a low FDG uptake at baseline. SUVmax: maximal standardized uptake value

properties are critical for accompanying sac shrinkage after EVAR [2, 25].

Limited sac shrinkage was additionally associated herein with an increase in AAA FDG uptake during the 6-month follow-up period. Moreover, an early and concomitant increase in thrombus volume and FDG uptake was documented as early as at 1 month after EVAR in those AAA showing limited or no shrinkage (see first tercile in Fig. 2). Such increase in FDG uptake has already been shown to accompany the growth phases of medically treated AAA [14], possibly as a result of the recruitment of inflammatory cells at the site of tissue injury [24]. An inflammatory response is far from uncommon early after EVAR, leading to new thrombus onset [26, 27], possibly due to the activation of circulating white blood cells, endothelium injury and/or cytokine release from the thrombus during manipulation [26].

Of particular note, no relationship was observed between sac shrinkage and FDG uptake expressed in relation to blood activity (tissue-to-background ratio [14], results not shown), whereas the use of this ratio is currently used for analyzing vascular FDG-PET studies [17]. However, this ratio was previously found to be unrelated to the growth rates of medically-treated AAA, contrary to SUVmax values [14, 15]. This is presumably due to the fact that such correction for background activity is not well suited to AAA (i.e. a high proportion of AAA walls are separated from blood by a thrombus layer and their activity are likely to be poorly influenced by blood FDG levels).

Study limitations

This sequential pilot PET study suffers from a limited sample size, hence the potential reason why certain factors, known to interfere with sac shrinkage, were found not to be significant predictors herein, including statin therapy, active smoking, diabetes, thrombus volume, as well as endoleak and the EVAR system [2, 4, 7, 9–13]. Additionally, endoleaks were no longer correlated with any FDG-PET parameter (results not shown). However, only type 2 endoleaks, thus with limited impact on the shrinkage process [2], were documented in the present study.

It should also be noted that most of our patients (82%) were treated with the Zenith EVAR device, which may provide better early sac shrinkage than other third-generation stent grafts [4]. However, the extent to which the choice of other systems would have impacted our results remains to be determined.

Because of the limited spatial resolution of the PET images, it is difficult to ensure that the areas of increased FDG uptake were systematically intra-parietal, thereby constituting a further limitation.

An additional limitation is the multicentric nature of this study with the use of different PET/CT systems. It is likely that

this variability may be a source of a further imprecisions even if the reconstructed voxel sizes were comparable between the various PET cameras.

Lastly, the impact of these FDG-PET results on clinical endpoints, such as mortality and subsequent rupture and reintervention rates, remains to be fully investigated.

Conclusion

This study shows that a low pre-EVAR FDG uptake and increased AAA FDG uptake at 6 months are associated with reduced sac shrinkage. This sequential FDG-PET pattern is similar to that already shown to accompany growth phases of medically-treated AAA.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Informed consent Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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