

The following list contains the criteria for qualifying VS procedures and procedures that do not qualify for the BMC2 VS registry. This list may not be inclusive. If you cannot find a scenario on this list that you are looking for, please contact the Coordinating Center with your question.

Open Bypass

Qualifying Procedures:

- Upper Extremity Bypass or Lower Extremity Bypass for the indication stenosis or aneurysm repair
- Bypass that includes a Graft Origin (where the graft was proximally attached to the artery) and a Graft Insertion (the distal attachment to the artery)
- A procedure where the aneurysm is cut out and replaced with an interposition graft
- Bypass of a previous bypass
- An Open Bypass revision where the old graft is removed and replaced with a new graft
- An Open Bypass revision where a new graft is connected to an old graft
- Patch angioplasty, open endarterectomy, open thromboembolectomy, aneurysm, or pseudoaneurysm repair as a concomitant procedure to an open bypass. You would enter these concurrent procedures under the Locations section of the website.

Open Bypass procedures that do not qualify:

- Visceral bypass
- Any open bypass that involves a carotid artery. E.g.,
 - Carotid-subclavian bypass
 - Carotid-carotid bypass
- Renal bypass
- Mesenteric bypass
- Revision is done at one end of the graft (for example, a kink was fixed)
- AV fistula procedure, repair, or intervention
- Dialysis graft procedure, repair, or intervention
- A bypass graft revision that did not have a new graft implanted
- Patch on anastomosis

Open Thrombectomy

Qualifying Procedures:

- Open Thrombectomy of the upper and lower extremities Urgent or emergent case
- Indication of Acute Limb Ischemia (ALI)
- The surgeon made an arteriotomy (an incision) into the artery or graft
- Thrombus was removed manually or with a Fogarty
- The procedure might be documented as a thrombectomy or an embolectomy if the clot traveled to that location
- Independent case
- The Open Thrombectomy was not performed at the same time as another VS or PVI procedure
- Patch angioplasty, aneurysm, or pseudoaneurysm repair as a concomitant procedure to an open thrombectomy.
 - Enter these concurrent procedures under the Locations section of the website.

Open Thrombectomy procedures that do not qualify:

- Open Thrombectomy with the Indication of Critical Limb Ischemia (CLI)
- An Open Thrombectomy that was an outcome of another procedure within the same hospitalization or discharge
 - Enter this open Thrombectomy as an outcome of the prior procedure (if applicable)
- If the Open Thrombectomy is done at an open bypass's insertion or origin site, you will not enter this as an open Thrombectomy case.
 - It would be considered part of a typical open bypass procedure and preparing the artery for anastomosis and would not be entered in Locations
- An Open Thrombectomy performed at the same time as another VS or PVI procedure and in a different location as the VS or PVI procedure
 - Enter this open Thrombectomy in Locations of the concomitant VS or PVI procedure as an additional procedure performed
- A qualifying Open Thrombectomy where the procedure was aborted BEFORE the primary incision was made.
- An Open Thrombectomy was performed because the patient developed thrombus from an arterial line.

Open Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (OAAA)**Qualifying Procedures:**

- Open Infrarenal, Juxtarenal, and Suprarenal AAA repair Ruptured AAA. Even if the patient expires after the primary incision was made
- An EVAR converted to an OAAA during the same OR time.
 - Enter both EVAR and OAAA procedures.
- An Open AAA was performed for the Indication of Penetrating Ulcer without the presence of an aneurysm.
- Patch angioplasty, open endarterectomy, open thromboembolectomy, or pseudoaneurysm repair as a concomitant procedure to an open AAA.
 - Enter these concurrent procedures under the Locations section of the website.

OAAA procedures that do not qualify:

- An open aneurysm repair in the thoracic abdominal aorta (above the diaphragm)
- An OAAA that is done for the indication of aortic stenosis or pseudoaneurysm repair
- Patch on anastomosis
- A qualifying OAAA where the procedure was aborted BEFORE the primary incision was made

Endovascular Aneurysm Repair (EVAR)**Qualifying Procedures:**

- Endovascular Infrarenal, Juxtarenal, and Suprarenal AAA repair
- Endovascular Ruptured AAA repair. Even if the patient expires after the sheath was inserted
- An EVAR was done for the indication of **iliac** artery aneurysm repair, AND a main body endograft was implanted into the aorta in addition to the iliac endograft
- An EVAR that was converted to an OAAA during the same OR time
 - Enter both EVAR and OAAA procedures.
- A qualifying EVAR where the sheath was inserted; even if the wire or device did not cross the index lesion
- EVAR Revision: Collect if a new main body was implanted
- Patch angioplasty, open endarterectomy, open thromboembolectomy, or pseudoaneurysm repair as a concomitant procedure to an EVAR.
 - Enter these concurrent procedures under the Locations section of the website.

EVAR procedures that do not qualify:

- An endovascular aneurysm repair in the thoracic, abdominal aorta (above the diaphragm)
- An EVAR that is done for the Indications of Chronic Iliac Occlusive disease, aortic stenosis, or pseudoaneurysm repair
- A qualifying EVAR where the sheath was unable to be inserted
- EVAR Revision: a limb extension or other endovascular device was added to a main body endograft

Carotid Endarterectomy (CEA)**Qualifying Procedures:**

- Endarterectomy of the common carotid artery (CCA), internal carotid artery (ICA), carotid bifurcation, and carotid bulb
- CEA that is converted to a CAS during the same OR time
 - Enter a CEA and a CAS procedure for this scenario

CEA procedures that do not qualify:

- Endarterectomy of the external carotid artery (ECA)
- A qualifying CEA that is converted to a carotid bypass during the same OR time
- CEA of the petrosal and intracranial regions of the internal carotid artery (ICA)
- Patch on anastomosis
- The procedure was aborted BEFORE the primary incision was made.

Carotid Artery Stenting (CAS)**Qualifying Procedures:**

- CAS or TCAR of the common carotid artery (CCA), internal carotid artery (ICA), carotid bifurcation and carotid bulb
- Carotid artery ballooning only
 - Enter this case as a CAS and enter No for the stent questions
- CAS where the sheath was inserted; even if the wire or device did not cross the index lesion

CAS procedures that do not qualify:

- CAS of the external carotid artery (ECA)
- CAS of the intracranial regions of the internal carotid artery (ICA)
 - Petrous segment
 - Cavernous segment
 - Supraclinoid segment
- A qualifying CAS where the sheath was unable to be inserted
- Stenting of tandem lesions
 - Cases in which an extracranial internal carotid occlusive or stenotic lesion accompanied the principal (intracranial) lesion treated.