

The following list contains the criteria for qualifying VS procedures and procedures that do not qualify for the BMC2 VS registry. BMC2 VS collects qualifying cases when the patient is ≥ 18 years old from the **procedure date**.

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
- 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 will 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)
 - Includes a diagnosis of acute-on-chronic limb ischemia
- 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 or other device.

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

- Open Infrarenal, Juxtarenal, and Suprarenal AAA repair.
 - Also, an Open AAA that was performed for the Indication of Penetrating Ulcer without the presence of an aneurysm.
- Open Infrarenal, Juxtarenal, and Suprarenal AAA for repair of a **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.
- 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 only (no aneurysm repair), 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.