

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  $\geq 18$  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 Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (OAAA)**

**Qualifying OAAA Procedures:**

- Open Infraarenal, Juxtarenal, and Suprarenal AAA repair.
- Open AAA that was performed for the Indication of Penetrating Ulcer without the presence of an aneurysm.
- Open Infraarenal, Juxtarenal, and Suprarenal AAA to repair 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.

**OAAA procedures that do not qualify:**

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

**Endovascular Aneurysm Repair (EVAR)**

**Qualifying EVAR Procedures:**

- Endovascular Infraarenal, 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

**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

**Open Bypass (ORB)**

**Qualifying ORB Procedures:**

- Upper Extremity Bypass or Lower Extremity Bypass

**ORB procedures that do not qualify:**

- Visceral bypass
- Any open bypass that involves a carotid artery. E.g.,

- 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

- 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 (OT)**

**Qualifying OT Procedures:**

- Urgent or Emergent Open Thrombectomy of the upper and lower extremities
- 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.
  - Open thrombectomy with Concomitant Endarterectomy qualifies. (Answer Yes to Concomitant Endarterectomy).
- Standalone case

**OT procedures that do not qualify:**

- Open Thrombectomy with the Indication of Critical Limb Ischemia (CLI)
- An Open Thrombectomy performed at the same time as another VS procedure and in a different location as the VS procedure. (Excluding concomitant endarterectomy).
  - Enter this open Thrombectomy in Locations of the concomitant VS procedure as an additional procedure performed.
- An Open Thrombectomy performed after an endovascular or open procedure in the same discharge.
- 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 into Locations
- 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.

**Carotid Endarterectomy (CEA)****Qualifying CEA 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 CAS 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