



Microsurgical Removal of Migrated Woven EndoBridge Device

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Key words

- Aneurysm
- Cerebral
- Woven EndoBridge

Abbreviations and Acronyms

MCA: Middle cerebral artery

WEB: Woven EndoBridge

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The Woven EndoBridge (WEB; Microvention, Aliso Viejo, California, USA) is a novel endovascular flow disruptor that is increasing being used for wide neck aneurysms. The utility of this device rests in its ability to treat aneurysms without the need for placement of stents within the parent vessel or the need for long-term anti-coagulation. The decision to treat an aneurysm using microsurgery or endovascular

therapy is often complex and considers patient and aneurysm characteristics. A key step for proper aneurysm treatment with the WEB device is accurate device sizing. Improperly sized WEB devices can migrate distally, occluding outflow vessels, as has been reported in the literature.¹⁻³ Although endovascular techniques have been described for removal and palliation of a misplaced or migrated WEB device, there are few reports of surgical rescue of a migrated device. We present a case of migration of a WEB device after successful placement for treatment of a middle cerebral artery (MCA) aneurysm (**Video 1**). The patient started aspirin and clopidogrel (Plavix; Bristol-Myers Squibb [New York, New York, USA] and Sanofi-Aventis [Paris, France]) therapy preoperatively. Shortly after arrival to the intensive care unit, the patient experienced sudden-onset left arm and leg weakness. The patient was taken to angiography within 15 minutes of symptom onset. Angiography demonstrated migration of the device and occlusion of both branches of the distal MCA. Intraprocedural administration of intravenous eptifibatide resulted in restoration of flow to the distal MCA branches and immediate improvement in the patient's symptoms. The patient was immediately taken to the operating room for removal of the migrated device and clip ligation of the aneurysm. Maintenance

of microsurgical skills is necessary in the endovascular era, especially with newer devices being deployed with increasing frequency for less invasive treatment of cerebral aneurysms.

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