

## PERIAORTITE “DE NOVO” APÓS EVAR OU STENTING DO SETOR AORTO-ILÍACO: UMA REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA

### “DE NOVO” PERIAORTITIS AFTER EVAR OR AORTOILIAC STENTING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Daniel Mendes\*<sup>1</sup>; Rui Machado<sup>1,2</sup>; Inês Antunes<sup>1</sup>; Carlos Veiga<sup>1</sup>; Carlos Veterano<sup>1</sup>; Henrique Rocha<sup>1</sup>; João Castro<sup>1</sup>; Andreia Pinelo<sup>1</sup>; Rui Almeida<sup>1,2</sup>

1. Serviço de Angiologia e Cirurgia Vascular, Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Porto

2. Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Abel Salazar - Universidade do Porto

Recebido a 01 de setembro de 2020

Aceite a 21 de dezembro de 2020

### RESUMO

A periaortite crónica e a fibrose retroperitoneal são entidades relacionadas que cursam com inflamação periaortica e deposição de tecido fibroinflamatório no espaço retroperitoneal. Estas entidades clínicas podem ocorrer como complicação do tratamento endovascular (EVAR) do aneurisma da aorta abdominal ou após a implantação de *stents* ou endopróteses no tratamento de doença arterial oclusiva aortoiliaca.

Realizamos uma revisão sistemática da literatura na base de dados MEDLINE de artigos originais que documentassem o desenvolvimento de periaortite após tratamento endovascular aortoiliaco.

Incluimos um total de 12 artigos que descrevem 14 casos desta complicação, nomeadamente após EVAR no tratamento do aneurisma da aorta abdominal.

A maioria dos doentes são do sexo masculino numa faixa etária que varia dos 45 aos 78 anos. Esta complicação verificou-se com a utilização de diferentes dispositivos que incluíram *stents* de nitinol ou aço inoxidável bem como no caso das endopróteses, com revestimento de poliéster ou politetrafluoretileno. A gravidade do quadro clínico foi altamente variável sendo que alguns casos se apresentaram com hidronefrose consequente à obstrução uretral. O tratamento com corticoterapia, tamoxifeno ou uma combinação dos dois foi eficaz em todos os casos.

A periaortite é uma complicação extremamente rara do tratamento endovascular aortoiliaco. Á semelhança dos casos idiopáticos, a corticoterapia apresenta elevada eficácia sendo fundamental a instituição precoce do tratamento de forma a evitar complicações.

### Palavras-chave

Periaortite; Fibrose retroperitoneal; *Stent*; Endoprótese; Aneurisma da aorta abdominal; EVAR

### ABSTRACT

*Chronic periaortitis and retroperitoneal fibrosis are related entities that develop with periaortic inflammation and deposition of fibroinflammatory tissue in the retroperitoneal space. This pathological fibroinflammatory process may be associated with endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms (EVAR) as well as the treatment of aortoiliac arterial occlusive disease with stent/stent-graft implantation.*

*We performed a systematic review of the literature in the MEDLINE database of original articles that documented the development of periaortitis after endovascular aortoiliac treatment for occlusive and aneurysmatic arterial disease.*

*We included a total of 12 articles describing 14 cases of this complication. Most of the reported cases are related to the development of periaortitis after EVAR in the treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA).*

*The majority of patients are male, with ages ranging from 45 to 78 years. This complication was verified with the use of different devices that included nitinol or stainless-steel stents. In the case of stent-grafts this complication occurred with*

---

\*Autor para correspondência.

Correio eletrónico: daniel5.mds@gmail.com (D. Mendes).

both polyester and polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coverings. The severity of the clinical picture was also highly variable, with some cases presenting with hydronephrosis resulting from urethral obstruction. Treatment with corticotherapy, tamoxifen, or a combination of the two was effective in all cases.

Periaortitis is an extremely rare complication of aortoiliac endovascular treatment. Similar to idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis, corticosteroid therapy appears to be highly effective and early treatment seems to be essential to avoid complications.

## Keywords

Periaortitis; Retroperitoneal fibrosis; Stent; Endoprosthesis; Abdominal aortic aneurysm; EVAR

## INTRODUCTION

Chronic periaortitis is a rare disease that includes a set of idiopathic disorders characterized by inflammation and fibrosis in the retroperitoneal space around the aorta and iliac arteries<sup>(1)</sup>. It includes idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis (the non-aneurysmatic form), inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysm, in which there is no ureteral involvement, and perianeurysmatic retroperitoneal fibrosis, associated with fibrous tissue deposition around an abdominal aortic aneurysm, which may result in ureteric blockage<sup>(2)</sup>. The pathophysiological mechanism is still not completely understood but there seems to be an immune-mediated inflammatory process<sup>(3)</sup>.

Despite its idiopathic forms, chronic periaortitis and retroperitoneal fibrosis can be associated with autoimmune diseases, neoplasms, drugs, infections or radiotherapy<sup>(4,5)</sup>. Little is known about the possible development of this complication after correction of abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) using endovascular aortic repair (EVAR) or after treatment of aortoiliac occlusive disease with percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) and stent or stent-graft implantation.

## METHODS

### Search methods

A systematic search of original articles was carried out by the first two authors in the MEDLINE database, about the development of inflammatory periaortitis after EVAR or aortoiliac stent/stent-graft deployment. The search was conducted on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020, using MEDLINE database through PubMed with the following query: ("aortitis"[MeSH Terms] OR "aortitis"[All Fields]) AND ("fibrosis"[MeSH Terms] OR "fibrosis"[All Fields]) AND endovascular[All Fields] AND ("aorta"[MeSH Terms] OR "aorta"[All Fields] OR "aortic"[All Fields]) AND ("stents"[MeSH Terms] OR "stents"[All Fields] OR "stent"[All Fields]).

### Article inclusion

Only articles written in English were used. The first two authors evaluated all searched titles and abstracts selecting to full text-review those that report one or multiple cases of

patients who developed chronic periaortitis after the implantation of aortic endoprostheses or aortoiliac stents in which a causal relationship can be inferred.

We also thoroughly review the bibliographic references of the selected articles and additional articles that met the inclusion criteria were included. We exclude articles in which patients were submitted to EVAR for treatment of inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysms.

### Data analysis

This systematic review was conducted based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines (PRISMA)<sup>(6)</sup>. Patient characteristics, condition to treat, type of treatment, devices used, time to chronic periaortitis development, and the subsequent treatment are extracted from the articles reviewed.

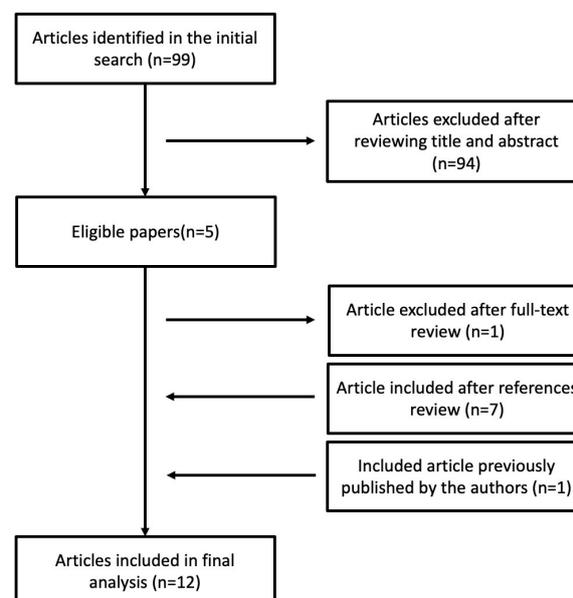


Fig 1. Flowchart of literature search and article selection.



## RESULTS

In our MEDLINE search, we identified 99 abstracts published. After a review of the title and abstract, 94 references were excluded. All articles found were single case reports. Of the 5 studies selected based on title and abstract 1 article was excluded because it reported a case in which chronic periaortitis was present before treatment by EVAR. After an exhaustive review of the references of the selected articles, 7 more articles were included. Bearing in mind that we recently published our experience of two patients who developed retroperitoneal fibrosis after implantation of aortoiliac stents, we decided to include this paper in our review.

### Chronic Periaortitis after EVAR

According to our systematic review, we identified 7 articles published about the development of chronic periaortitis after EVAR corresponding to simple clinical cases (Table 1). All cases referred to infrarenal abdominal aortic aneurysms, with atherosclerotic etiology. All the patients were men with ages ranged from 59 to 78 years. All patients were treated with EVAR using a bifurcated stent-graft and in one patient an additional bell-bottom technique was used to treat a right common iliac artery aneurysm.

From the preoperative imaging study with Computed Tomography (CT) angiography, none of the cases presented any evidence of inflammatory aortic wall thickening. Routine preoperative inflammatory parameters measurement (c-reactive protein and erythrocyte sedimentation rate) was performed in all patients, whose results were in the normal range.

The type of stent-graft used was wide-ranging. In five patients endoprostheses composed of woven polyester were used and in two other patients, the endoprostheses used had an expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE) covering. Regarding the material of the stents, in most cases, the composition was nitinol. One of the endoprosthesis is composed of stainless-steel stents (Zenith® endoprosthesis). Cases of stent-grafts with supra and infrarenal fixation were published.

The time to develop chronic periaortitis was as short as 8 days (immediate postoperative period), lasting up to 17 months after the procedure. Clinical manifestations included mainly abdominal or lumbar pain. In four of the documented cases, there was urethral involvement with hydronephrosis. Two of these required a decompression procedure (urethral stent) and in one patient the outcome was nephrectomy. In all patients, medical treatment was initiated and included the use of corticotherapy, tamoxifen or a combination of the two. The duration of treatment varies from 5 months to more than one year.

### Chronic Periaortitis after stent / stent-graft implantation for treatment of occlusive arterial disease

According to our research, we only identified two cases of periaortitis that developed after the implantation of stents / stent-grafts in the aortoiliac sector. We also add two cases recently published by our group<sup>(18)</sup>. All cases concern patients with intermittent claudication resulting from aortoiliac occlusive arterial disease. Two patients were men and two were women aged between 45 and 67 years. Two patients underwent kissing stenting of the aortic bifurcation and two single stenting of the left common iliac artery. Different devices were used, from nitinol stents to stent-grafts (ePTFE and woven polyester covering). The time to presentation since the procedure ranged from 2 months to 3 years. In only one of the cases, obstructive hydronephrosis was observed, requiring urethral stent placement. Medical treatment consisted of corticotherapy in three of the cases. The other patient did not initiate medical treatment, presenting a benign clinical evolution.

## DISCUSSION

De novo periaortitis is an extremely rare complication after EVAR or stents/stent-grafts implantation for occlusive aortoiliac arterial disease, with only a few cases described in the literature.

An inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysm is part of chronic periaortitis spectrum and it is estimated that corresponds to about 5% of all abdominal aortic aneurysms<sup>(19)</sup>. In this type of abdominal aortic aneurysm, the inflammatory process usually regresses after either endovascular or surgical treatment<sup>(20,21)</sup>, although the regression seems to be more frequent after open surgery when compared to EVAR<sup>(22)</sup>. What we present here is the opposite, the development of de novo periaortitis and retroperitoneal fibrosis after EVAR for non-inflammatory AAA treatment or stent/stent-graft deployment in the aortoiliac sector in patients without evidence of periaortic or systemic inflammation in the preoperative study.

Because the symptoms are nonspecific this may be an under-reported entity. In the case of post-EVAR periaortitis, one explanation is that in many cases the elevation of inflammatory markers can be attributed to post-implantation syndrome. It has been hypothesized that periaortitis after EVAR could be a more severe form of this complication.

All the cases following EVAR correspond to male patients aged between 59 and 78 years. In the case of aortoiliac stenting for occlusive arterial disease, the age range was lower (45-67 years). In this group, two of the four patients were females. This male predominance is similar to that

**Table 1.** Characteristics of patients who developed chronic periaortitis after endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysm with endoprosthesis.

	Patient	Endovascular treatment	Device	Time to CP development	Clinical manifestations	Treatment
<b>Simons PCG et al (2002)<sup>(7)</sup></b>	59-year-old man; Infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	Talent LPS Medtronic™	17 months	Left-sided abdominal pain; Unilateral hydronephrosys	Tamoxifen (unknown); Nephrectomy;
<b>Jetty P et al (2004)<sup>(8)</sup></b>	76-year-old man; 5.4-cm infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	AneuRx device Medtronic™	5 months	Anuria Bilateral Hydronephrosys	Tamoxifen(unknown); Prednisone (1 year); Ureteral stent;
<b>Brouw et al (2007)<sup>(9)</sup></b>	60-year-old man; Infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	–	3 years	Severe abdominal pain radiating to the back, malaise and fever	High doses corticoste-roids (unknown);
<b>Brouw et al (2007)<sup>(9)</sup></b>	72-year-old man; Infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	–	3 months	Back pain and fatigue	High doses corticoste-roids (unknown);
<b>Vijaynagar B et al (2011)<sup>(10)</sup></b>	63-year-old man; 5.5-cm Infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	Zenith device Cook™	9 months	Left flank pain; Unilateral hydronephrosys	Prednisolone (12 weeks); Tamoxifen (unknown); Ureteral stent;
<b>Taguchi T et al (2014)<sup>(11)</sup></b>	78-year-old man; infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	–	15 months	Severe abdominal pain and fever	High doses corticoste-roids (unknown);
<b>Alomran F (2014)<sup>(12)</sup></b>	63-year-old man; 51-mm AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	Endurant Medtronic™	8 months	Acute onset renal failure Bilateral Hydronephrosys	Prednisolone (unknown); Ureter drainage - double J catheters;
<b>Frech et al (2015)<sup>(13)</sup></b>	70-year-old man; 6.5-cm infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft	Endurant II, Medtronic™	3 months	Back pain	Prednisolone (1 year);
<b>Mansour et al (2015)<sup>(14)</sup></b>	67-year-old man 5.3-cm infrarenal AAA and right CIAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft; bell-bottom technique	Excluder, Gore™	8 days	Lumbar pain and lower limb swelling	Methylprednisolone (6 months);
<b>Trinder al (2019)<sup>(15)</sup></b>	64-year-old man 6.6-cm infrarenal AAA	EVAR bifurcated stent-graft;	Excluder, Gore™	2 months	Abdominal pain and night sweats	Prednisolone (5 months);

AAA – abdominal aortic aneurysm; CIAA – common iliac artery aneurysm.

observed for idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis, with a male to female ratio reported of 2-3: 1 and a peak incidence between 40 and 60 years old<sup>(23)</sup>. However, this can also be explained because AAA are more frequent in men and these are more often submitted to EVAR.

In the case of periaortitis after EVAR, it appears that this complication can occur with different types of endoprosthesis. In five cases the graft material consists of woven polyester: Talent®, AneuRx®, Endurant® and Endurant II® from Medtronic™ (Medtronic AVE, Santa Rosa, CA, USA) and the



**Table 2.** Characteristics of patients who developed chronic periaortitis after endovascular treatment of intermittent claudication due to aortoiliac occlusive disease

	Patient / condition	Endovascular treatment	Device	Time to CP development	Clinical manifestations	CP treatment
<b>Sapoval et al (1995)<sup>(16)</sup></b>	45-year-old woman; Intermittent claudication of the left lower extremity;	PTA of the left CIA followed by <i>stent-graft</i> implantation (dissection)	Dacron-covered nitinol <i>stent</i> (Cragg EndoPro)	2 months	Occasional finding on CT	No treatment Had resolved
<b>Sakr G et al (1998)<sup>(17)</sup></b>	46-year-old woman; Bilateral intermittent claudication;	PTA and kissing <i>stent</i> to common iliac arteries	?	3 months	Nausea, vomiting, right flank pain Bilateral Hydronephrosys	Oral steroids (urethral <i>stents</i> )
<b>Mendes et al (2017)<sup>(18)</sup></b>	58-year-old man; Intermittent claudication of the left lower extremity;	PTA of the left common iliac artery followed by <i>stent</i> implantation	Nitinol <i>stent</i>	3 years	Disabling low back pain	Methylprednisolone (8 months);
<b>Mendes et al (2017)<sup>(18)</sup></b>	67-year-old man; Bilateral intermittent claudication;	PTA and kissing <i>stent</i> to common iliac arteries	ePTFE - nitinol covered <i>stent</i>	4 meses	Disabling low back pain	Prednisolone (1 year);

PTA – percutaneous transluminal angioplasty; CIA – common iliac artery.

Zenith® endoprosthesis (William Cook, Brisbane Australia). In 2 cases, the endoprosthesis used was an ePTFE graft: Gore excluder® (W. L. Gore and Associates, Flagstaff, Ariz). Most of these *stent-grafts* are made up of nitinol *stents*, however, it was also found that this complication developed with an endoprosthesis made of stainless-steel *stents* - Zenith® device (William Cook, Brisbane Australia). In the same way, in the treatment of occlusive disease, the development of periaortitis was also observed with different devices.

In the case of the development of periaortitis after EVAR, it is interesting to note that the two cases with the earliest clinical presentation (8 days and 2 months) were patients treated with Gore excluder® endoprostheses.

The exact mechanism of these patients’ secondary periaortitis, to our knowledge, remains unknown. Some studies have shown that chronic periaortitis could be the result of an abnormal reaction to antigens contained in atherosclerotic plaques in the abdominal aorta. It could thus be hypothesized that *stent/stent-graft* deployment by interfering with the integrity of the arterial wall, could expose these antigens and trigger the inflammatory response<sup>(24)</sup>.

In most cases this complication developed between several months to years after the implantation of the endoprosthesis, and in only one of the cases it manifested in the immediate postoperative period with lumbar pain and lower limb swelling<sup>(14)</sup>. Most patients had low back or abdominal pain associated with constitutional symptoms (low fever, anorexia and fatigue).

Concerning the treatment of idiopathic cases of retroperitoneal fibrosis, the first goal is to reverse ureteral obstruction, when present, and protect kidney function. Medical therapy should be started as soon as possible to reverse the inflammatory phase, leading to the resolution of symptoms and the normalization of acute phase reagents<sup>(2)</sup>.

Patients were treated with steroids and tamoxifen. The rationale for the use of tamoxifen was the fact that its effectiveness has been demonstrated in cases of idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis<sup>(25)</sup>. However, a recent randomized clinical trial showed that prednisolone is more effective than tamoxifen in preventing recurrences of idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis.<sup>(26)</sup> Reason that may explain the fact that in the most recent published articles only corticosteroids were used. It is interesting to note that the use of corticotherapy, tamoxifen or a combination of the two allowed the complete resolution in all cases.

Before starting treatment, it is essential to exclude an infectious process from the endoprosthesis. Adequate image and laboratory investigations are essential. Patients should collect blood cultures to rule out infection. CT signs suggestive of infection include the presence of peri-prosthetic air, collections in the aneurysmal sac and ectopic gas<sup>(27)</sup>. The use of white blood cell scintigraphy could also be important since, unlike in the case of infection, there is no uptake in inflammatory periaortitis<sup>(15)</sup>.

Four patients presented with acute kidney injury resulting from hydronephrosis due to urethral obstruction requiring urinary

diversion or ureteral stenting. One patient even needed to perform a nephrectomy. Similarly, in cases of idiopathic periaortitis, urethral involvement is the most frequent complication<sup>(1)</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

The development of periaortitis and retroperitoneal fibrosis is an extremely rare complication of EVAR or aortoiliac stent / stent-graft implantation. This complication can occur with different types of endoprosthesis and stents. The demography appears to be similar to that described for idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis. The delay from the procedure to the onset of inflammation is highly variable. Early treatment appears to be essential to avoid long-term renal impairment. Therapeutic regimens with corticotherapy and tamoxifen, similar to those used in idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis, appear to be effective. It is important to exclude infection before starting treatment.

## REFERENCES

1. Palmisano A, Maritati F, Vaglio A. Chronic Periaortitis: an Update. *Curr Rheumatol Rep.* 2018;20(12):80.
2. Palmisano A, Vaglio A. Chronic periaortitis: a fibro-inflammatory disorder. *Best Pract Res Clin Rheumatol.* 2009;23(3):339-353.
3. Adnan S, Bouraoui A, Mehta S, Banerjee S, Jain S, Dasgupta B. Retroperitoneal fibrosis; a single-centre case experience with literature review. *Rheumatol Adv Pract.* 2019;3(1):rky050.
4. Vaglio A, Maritati F. Idiopathic Retroperitoneal Fibrosis. *J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2016;27(7):1880-1889.
5. Urban ML, Palmisano A, Nicastro M, Corradi D, Buzio C, Vaglio A. Idiopathic and secondary forms of retroperitoneal fibrosis: a diagnostic approach. *Rev Med Interne.* 2015;36(1):15-21.
6. Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration. *BMJ.* 2009;339:b2700.
7. Simons PC, van Overhagen H, Bruijninx CM, Kropman RF, Kuijpers KC. Periaortitis with ureteral obstruction after endovascular repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2002;179(1):118-120.
8. Jetty P, Barber GG. Aortitis and bilateral ureteral obstruction after endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm. *J Vasc Surg.* 2004;39(6):1344-1347.
9. Brouw LW, van Weerelt CT, van Guldener C, Geenen GP, van der Laan L. Non invasive treatment of peri-aortic inflammation after endovascular graft. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.* 2007;34(2):179-181.
10. Vijaynagar B, McMahon GS, McCarthy MJ. Periaortic inflammation after endovascular aneurysm repair. *Ann Vasc Surg.* 2011;25(4):558e555-557.
11. Taguchi T, Katayama K, Sueda T. Periaortic inflammation after endovascular graft. *Asian Cardiovasc Thorac Ann.* 2016;24(2):223.
12. Alomran F, de Blic R, Mallios A, Costanzo A, Boura B, Combes M. De novo periaortic fibrosis after endovascular aortic repair. *Ann Vasc Surg.* 2014;28(2):493 e491-493.
13. Frech A, Gratl A, Fraedrich G, Glodny B, Klocker J. Periaortitis as a rare complication after endovascular aneurysm repair. *Circulation.* 2015;131(16):1459-1461.
14. Mansour W, Capoccia L, Garofano R, Pranteda C, Speziale F. Early onset of periaortic inflammation after EVAR with inferior vena cava involvement: a case report. *Ann Vasc Surg.* 2015;29(1):127e121-124.
15. Trinder M, Mwiapatayi BP, Siew T, Lim A, Altaf N. Novel Management of Peri-Aortitis after Endovascular Repair of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm. *EJVES Short Rep.* 2019;45:34-37.
16. Sapoval MR, Gaux JC, Long AL, et al. Transient periprosthetic thickening after covered-stent implantation in the iliac artery. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 1995;164(5):1271-1273.
17. Sakr G, Cynk M, Cowie AG. Retroperitoneal fibrosis: an unusual complication of intra-arterial stents and angioplasty. *Br J Urol.* 1998;81(5):768-769.
18. Mendes D, Machado R, Rego D, Ferreira V, Gonçalves J, Teixeira G et al. Fibrose retroperitoneal secundária à colocação de stents aorto-iliacos: a propósito de 2 casos clínicos. *Angiol Cir Vasc.* 13(3), 62-67.
19. Sterpetti AV, Hunter WJ, Feldhaus RJ, et al. Inflammatory aneurysms of the abdominal aorta: incidence, pathologic, and etiologic considerations. *J Vasc Surg.* 1989;9(5):643-649; discussion 649-650.
20. Paravastu SC, Ghosh J, Murray D, Farquharson FG, Serracino-Inglott F, Walker MG. A systematic review of open versus endovascular repair of inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysms. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg.* 2009;38(3):291-297.
21. Maeda H, Umezawa H, Hattori T, et al. Early and late outcomes of inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysms: comparison with the outcomes after open surgical and endovascular aneurysm repair in literature reviews. *Int Angiol.* 2013;32(1):67-73.
22. van Bommel EF, van der Veer SJ, Hendriks TR, Bleumink GS. Persistent chronic peri-aortitis ('inflammatory aneurysm') after abdominal aortic aneurysm repair: systematic review of the literature. *Vasc Med.* 2008;13(4):293-303.
23. Ezimora A, Faulkner ML, Adebisi O, Ogungbemile A, Marianna SV, Nzerue C. Retroperitoneal fibrosis: a rare cause of acute renal failure. *Case Rep Nephrol.* 2012;2012:645407.
24. Vaglio A, Pipitone N, Salvarani C. Chronic periaortitis: a large-vessel vasculitis? *Curr Opin Rheumatol.* 2011;23(1):1-6.
25. Clark CP, Vanderpool D, Preskitt JT. The response of retroperitoneal fibrosis to tamoxifen. *Surgery.* 1991;109(4):502-506.
26. Vaglio A, Palmisano A, Alberici F, et al. Prednisone versus tamoxifen in patients with idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis: an open-label randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2011;378(9788):338-346.
27. Bruggink JL, Slart RH, Pol JA, Reijnen MM, Zeebregts CJ. Current role of imaging in diagnosing aortic graft infections. *Semin Vasc Surg.* 2011;24(4):182-190.

