Is Rotational atherectomy Adequate for recalcitrant calcific lesions?

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Clinical history...

- Madam T has ischemic heart disease since 2001, with PCI in
- a) 2003(LAD) and
- b) 2016 (2 stents in the RCA)
- Her risk factors include hyperlipidemia and hypertension
- She has worsening angina on effort past 2 mont hs but denies any symptoms of heart failure



Relevant investigations

- Resting 12 lead ECG showed evidence of LVH with repolarisation abnormalities.
- Her LV ejection fraction is preserved.
- Renal function is within normal limits
- As she remained symptomatic inspite of optimal medical treatment, she was plan ned for early coronary angiogram



Diagnostic coronary angio..





Relevant catheterization findings

- left main stem: mild disease
- LAD: significant in stent restenoses proximally stent in LAD, 95% calcific stenoses proximal to the stent (CULPRIT LESION)
- LCX: non dominant with diffuse disease distally
- RCA: patent stents with mild disease dist ally







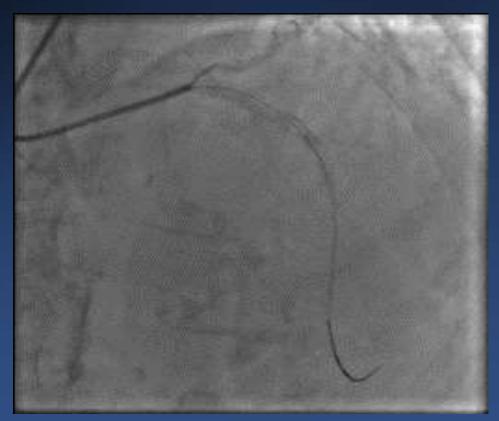
Not so straight forward??...

- Right Radial Approach 6F sheath,
- 6F IKR 4.0(sat well) , Runthrough Floppy X 2
- Heparin 7K (no issues with access)
- Serial predilatation with NC balloons, i.e. Sapphire NC 3.0X12mm, Accuforce 3.0X8 mm, <u>undilatable lesion</u> just proximal to the previous stent



Undilatable.....





Rotational atherectomy?

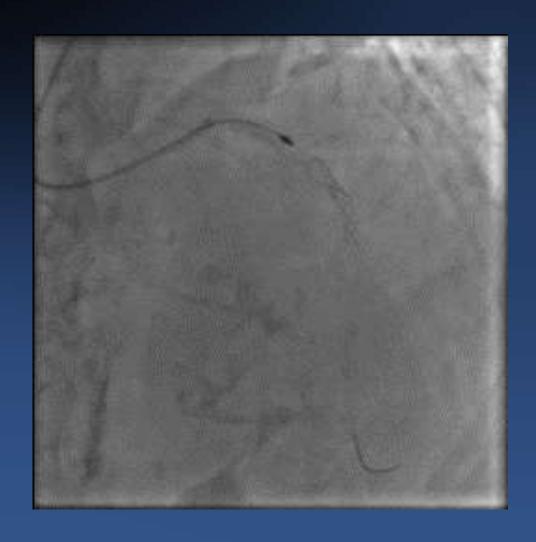
 Due to costs constraints, IVUS guidance was not used.

• **Scoreflex NC 3.0X10mm** up to 20atm also failed to crack the lesion.

 proceeded to <u>1.5mm burr rotational at</u> <u>herectomy</u> without any problems

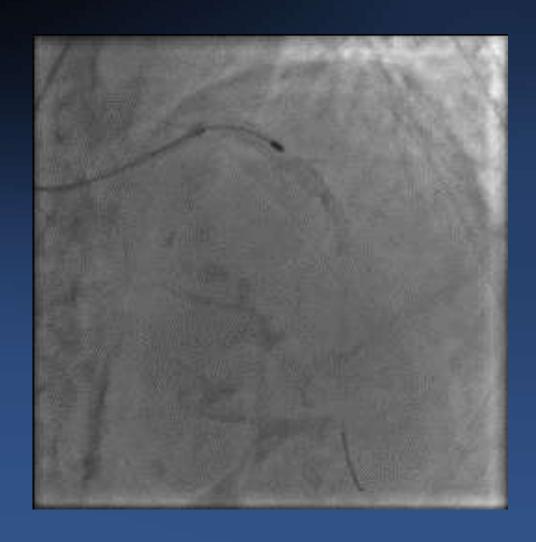


1st round rota 1.5mm..



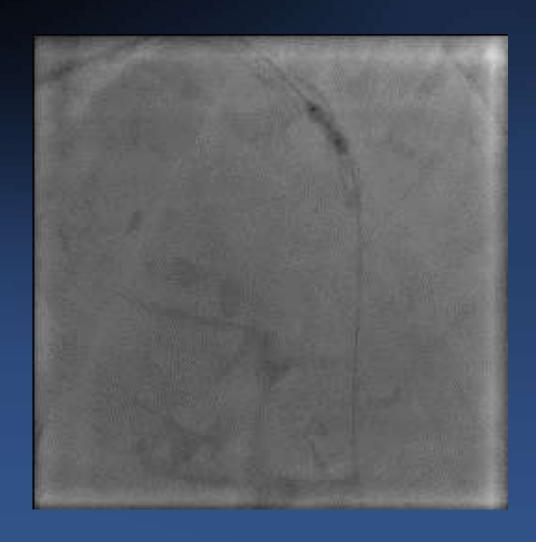


Finished with polishing runs..





What next....??

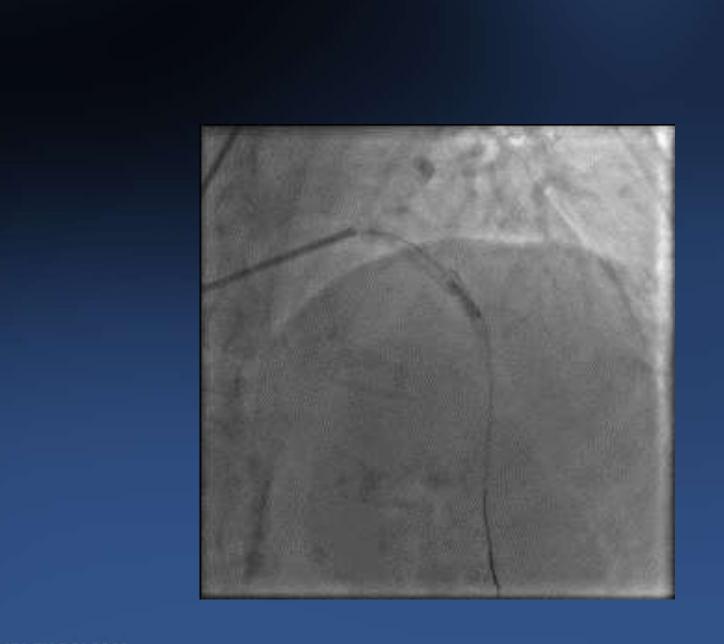




Problems solved???

SUBSEQUENT HIGH PRESSURE DILATION WITH NC BALLOONS AND SCOREFLEX FAILED TO ACHIEVE DILATATION



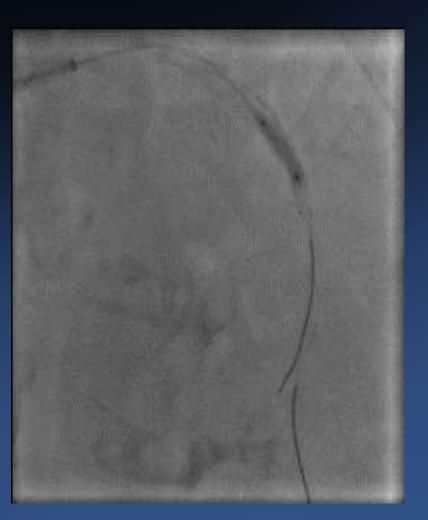


Change of strategy.....

- as finance is an issue, 1.75mm upsizing in r ota burr was not considered
- OPN 3.0X10mm was used instead and successful PTCA was achieved at 34atm without any signs of perforation
- procedure completed with Biomatrix 3.0mm
 X 24mm at high pressure and postdilated with Lacrosse 3.25mmX10mm at 20atm.
- Good final results achieved.

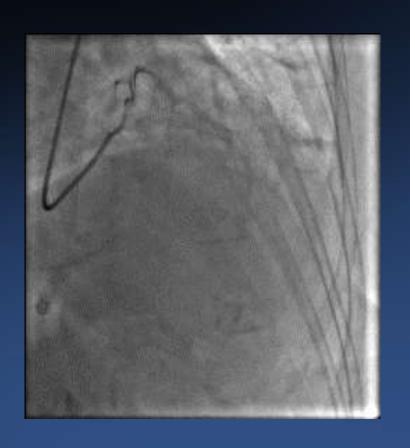


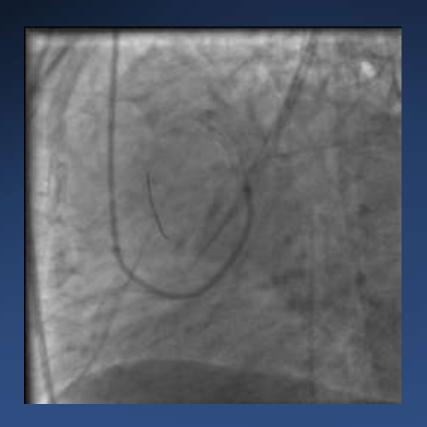
High pressure OPN to the rescue





Final results....





Learning point in this case...

- absolute need for rotational atherectomy in n the management of undilatable calcific lession despite NC balloon/scoring balloon.
- Sizing of rota burr is essential because of financial consideration. Should upsizing of binger burr is not possible, then very high pressure balloon dilation (extreme noncompliant balloon, i.e. OPN) can be used to optimise lesion prior to stenting.



OPN balloon characteristics



 Twin layer balloon construction with virt ually zero dog – boning effect

Super high pressure PTCA balloon (RPB 35 atm)

- Long tapared tip design for a better cross ability
- Better crossing profile (0.028" 2.0mm) than scoring and cutting balloons
- Min. guiding catheter: 5F
- Two platinum markers for all sizes: available from 1.5 4.5mm diameter
- Linear compliance curve up to over 40atm
- Lowest compliance on the market

Thank you...

