

Rescue retrograde approach after severe dissection from PCI to CTO RCA

Thanawat Suesat M.D. Interventional Cardiologist KhonKaen Regional Hospital Khon Kaen , Thailand







CASE DESCRIPTION

Brief History:

63 year old Thai male

Risk Factors:

DM HT ESRD on regular hemodialysis

Present State: Symptoms and Signs

Chest pain during hemodialysis for 4-5 months



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Investigations:

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Biochemistry :
BUN 95 Cr 10.5 GFR 4.3
Hct 34 % plt 142,000
K 4.25
Troponin T negative
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Echo : concentric LVH . LVEF = 51 %

- : hypokinesia inferior wall
- : normal valves
- : no pericardial effsuion
- : no thrombus

Imp : unstable angina













CAG

LM : non significant stenosis LAD : non significant stenosis , collateral to dRCA through septal channel LCX : 70 % mid LCX stenosis RCA: 100 % pRCA, CTO with blunt stump, unclearly of micro channel, minimal bridging collateral, CTO cross the proximal curve of RCA and long lesion more than 2 cm Imp : DVD SYNTAX score 11 : low J- CTO score 3 : high Patient strongly refused to CABG



Schedule PCI to RCA 2 week later after 1st angiogram





Schedule PCI to RCA 2 week later after 1st angiogram

- Bilateral femoral artery approach
- Single plane cath lab
- both long sheath 7F
- ASA 81, clopidrogrel 75 mg (> 2 week)
- Heparin 6000 U (100 U/kg)
- AL1/7F Medtronic Laucher 100 cm for RCA
- EBU 3.5/7 F Medtronic Laucher 90 cm for LCA











Fielder XT

Tip load
 Tip radiopacity
Polymer sleeve length 16 cm
Tip outer diameter
SLIP-COAT® coating over the spring coll
OTTEE costing over the shaft

Polymer sleeve, providing excellent lubricity and trackability in tortuous vessels. The tapered tip provides extreme precision for the treatment of complex lesions such as sub-total occlusions and long diffused lesions.

Fielder XT

Tip load	0.8 g
Tip radiopacity	16 cm
Polymer sleeve length	_ 16 cm
Tip outer diameter	0.23 mim (0.009 inch)
SLIP-COAT® coating over	r the spring coil
OPTFE coating over the st	haft

Polymer sleeve, providing excellent lubricity and trackability in tortuous vessels. The tapered tip provides extreme precision for the treatment of complex lesions such as sub-total occlusions and long diffused lesions.

Filder XT + Corsair MC 135 cm \rightarrow Failed Gaia 2nd \rightarrow Failed to pass to true lumen



Asahi Corsair Microcatheter

Cat No.	O.D. of Distal Shaft (mm/Fr)	O.D. of Proximal Shaft (mm/Fr)	Tip I.D.	Shaft I.D. (mm/inch)	Usable Length (cm)	Recommended G.W. (mm/inch)	Max Pressure (kPa/ps)
CSW135-26N	0.87/2.6	0.93/2.8	0.38/0.015	0.45/0.018	135cm	0.36/0.014	2,070/300
CSW150-26N	0.87/2.6	0.93/2.8	0.38/0.015	0.45/0.018	150cm	0.36/0.014	2,070/300

Asahi Corsair Microcatheter



Result : severe dissection wit h chest pain 5/10 with stable vital sign

Echo : no pericardial effusion ECG : not change







Result : severe dissection with chest pain 5/10

What should I do next?1. Stop2. Change technique3. Change operator



Change to retrograde approach

Sion wire + corsair 150 cm through septal channel





Sion, Fielder XT, Gaia 2nd Pilot 150 → Unpass distal CAP



leave Retrograde wire as marker

Gaia 2nd, Pilot 150 + cosair 135 c m antegrade wiring \rightarrow Failed

AL1@ RCA was kick off then change GD to JR4/7F

Reverse CART was done with 3.0 x 20@8atm balloon at mRCA





Retrograde Pilot 150 could pass to pRCA and antegrade guiding

Retrograde wire was tapped with 2.0 x 20 balloon (a) 14 atm and retrograde corsair could advance to antegrade guiding





No RG3

Retrograde wire pilot 150 was change to BMW 300 cm and externalization



After dilated with 1.5 x15 and 2.0 x 20 balloon (make some mistake by antegrade injection)









Stent implantation Biomatrix flex DES 4.0 x 36@14atm Biomatrix flex DES 3.5 x 33@16atm Biomatrix flex DES 3.0 x 28 @ 16 atm Change to 190 cm BMW wire post dilated with

NC <u>3.5 x15@20atm</u> NC 4.0x15 @16atm







Total contrast Visiplaque 150 ml
Fluoroscopic time 110 min
procedure time 215 min





Now

- Regular F/U
- No chest pain during HD
- FC I II
- F/U echo 3 month after PCI EF = 62 % No RWMA



Conclusion

 Dual angiography remains the cornerstones of decision making in CTO PCI

Angiographic parameters are assessed

- Proximal CAP morphology

- CTO length

- Distal vessel size/bifucation of distal cap
- Retrograde conduit location and suitability
- Hybrid approach with early change between strategies enable CTO crossing in more efficient and safe way and time
- Still lacking experience and need more learning for CTO PCI



Thank you





