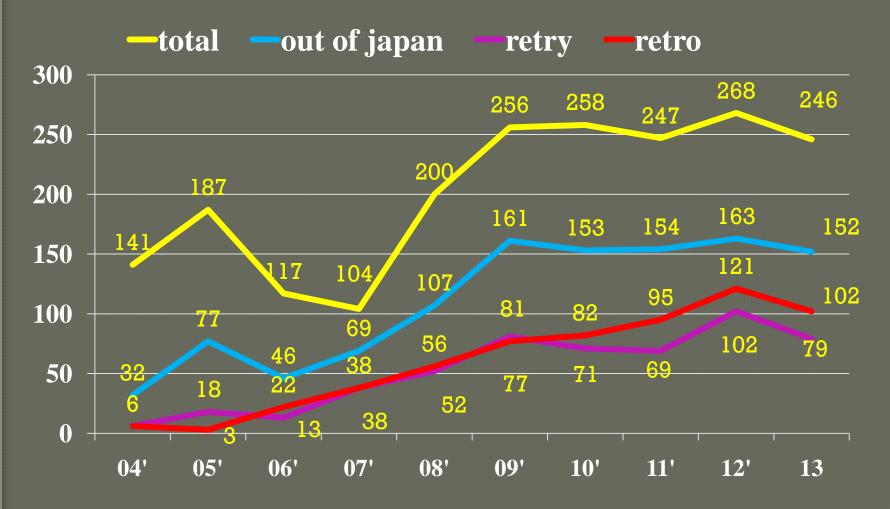
Complication unique to retrograde approach

Toshiya Muramatsu Saiseikai Yokohama-city Eastern Hospital



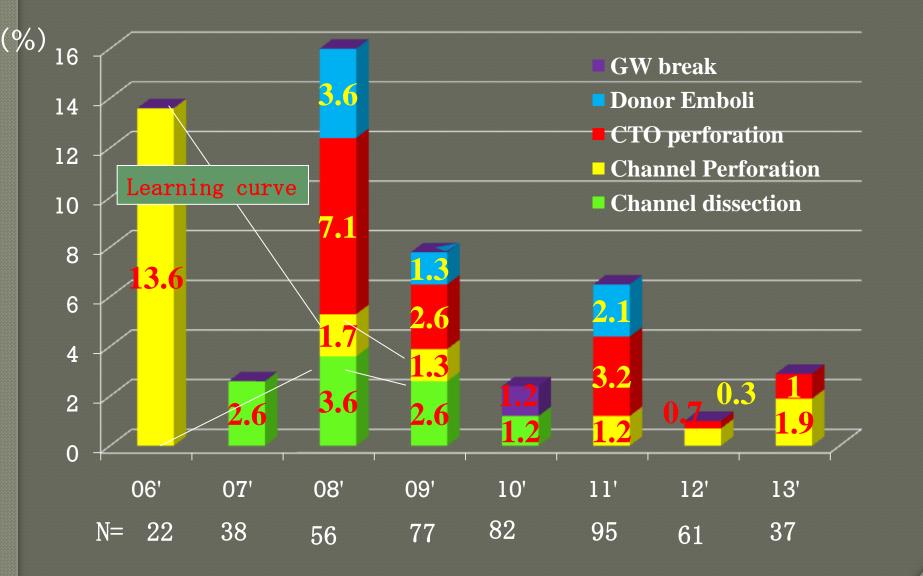
Financial relationship to disclose Honararium : Abott vascular Terumo co Boston scientific co Medotronic co

Number of CTO lesion



Success rate and retrograde approach for CTO (%) 96 92.9 <u>9</u>2 100 88.2 88.489 95.9 86.4 27 90 **94.3** 86.5 80 85.6 83.1 80 86.8 84.9 80 70 76.8 60 Proc. Success 51.4 50 40 **GW** success **40** retro GW success 33.3 30 20 10 0 04' 05' 06' 07' 08' 09' 10' 11' 12' 13

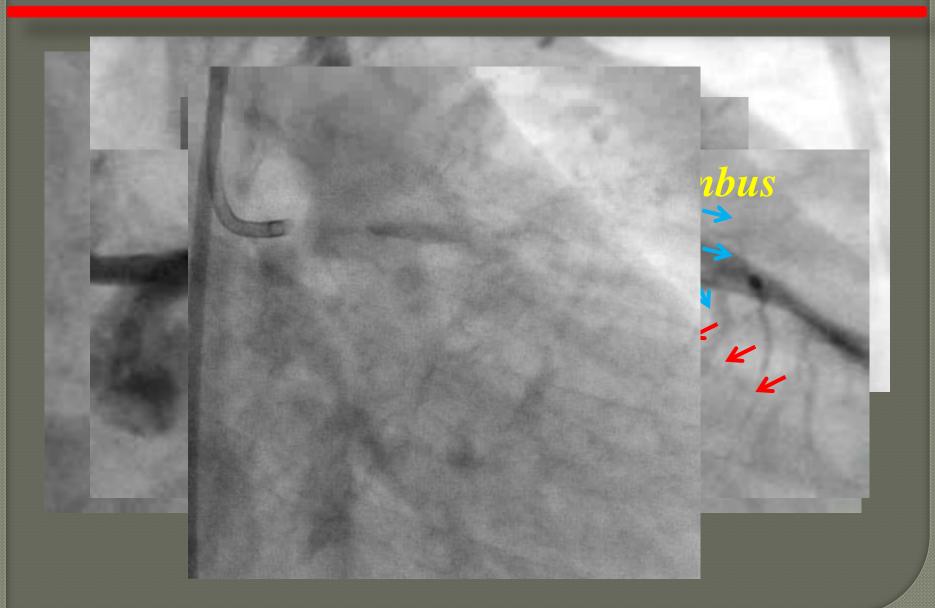
Complication of retrograde approach for CTO



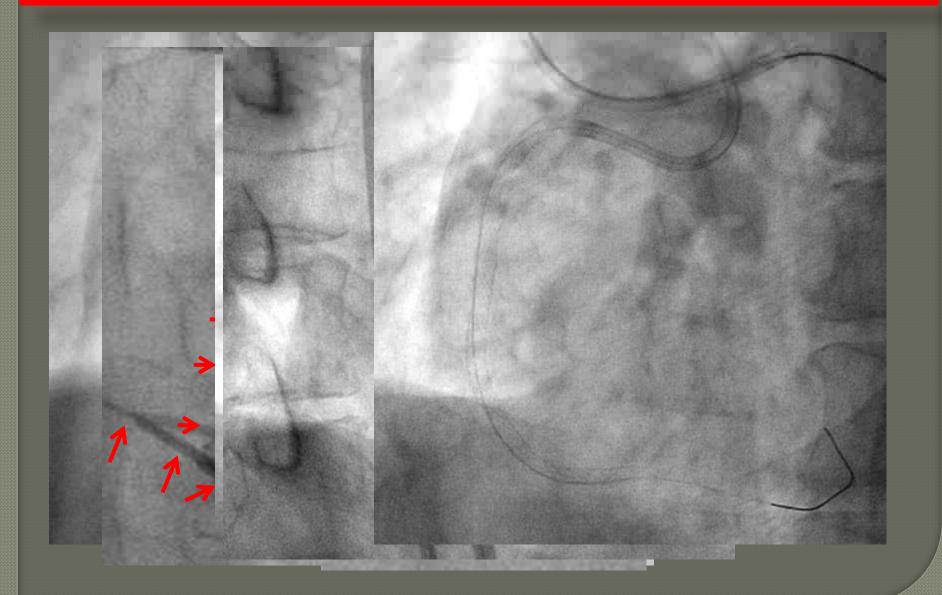
Complication related retrograde approach

Donor artery ischemia, spasm or thrombosis
Channel dissection
Channel rupture
Entrapment of retrograde guidewire
Guidewire, balloon kink through collateral channel

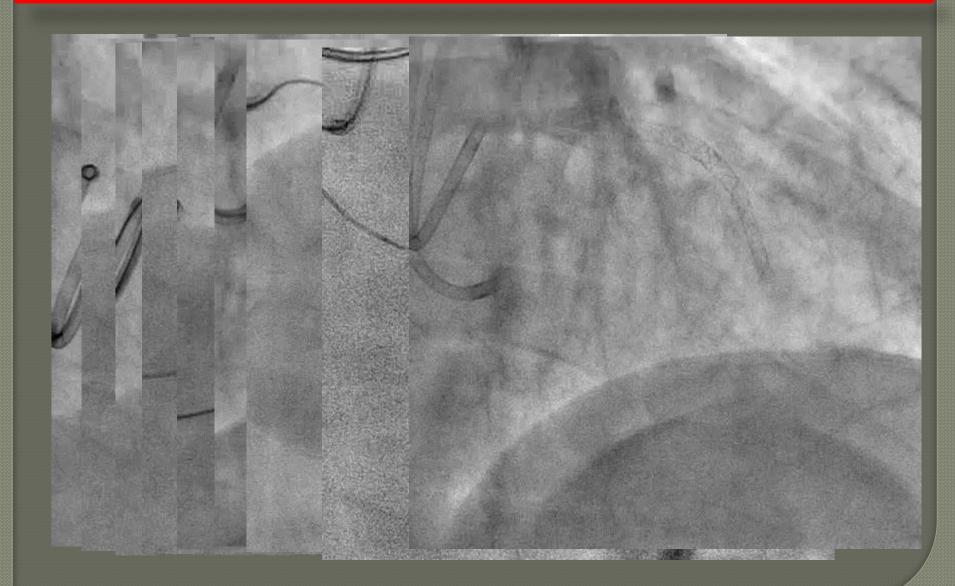
LMT thrombus during Retro



Dissection by Tortuous channel



Delayed epicardial channel perforation

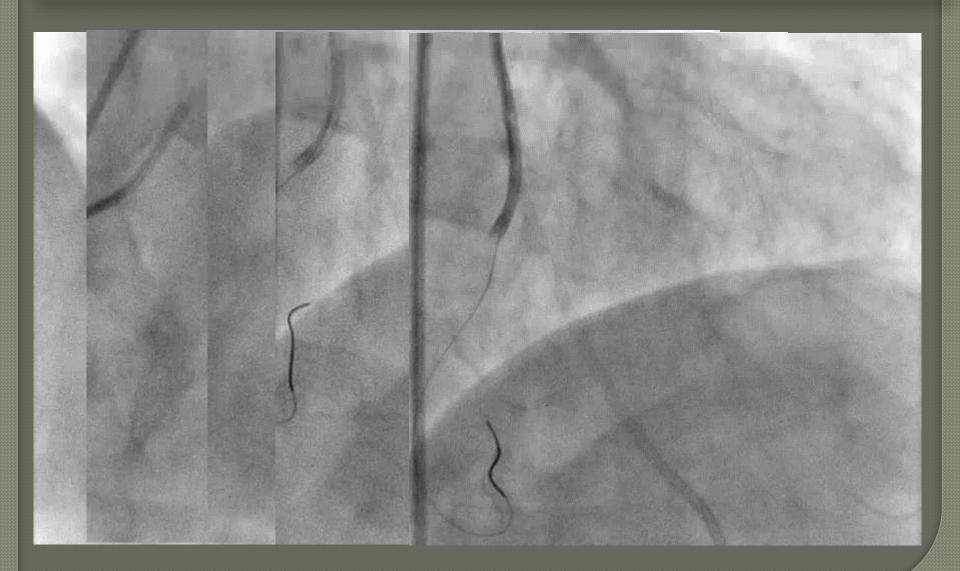


Tiny angulation of channel





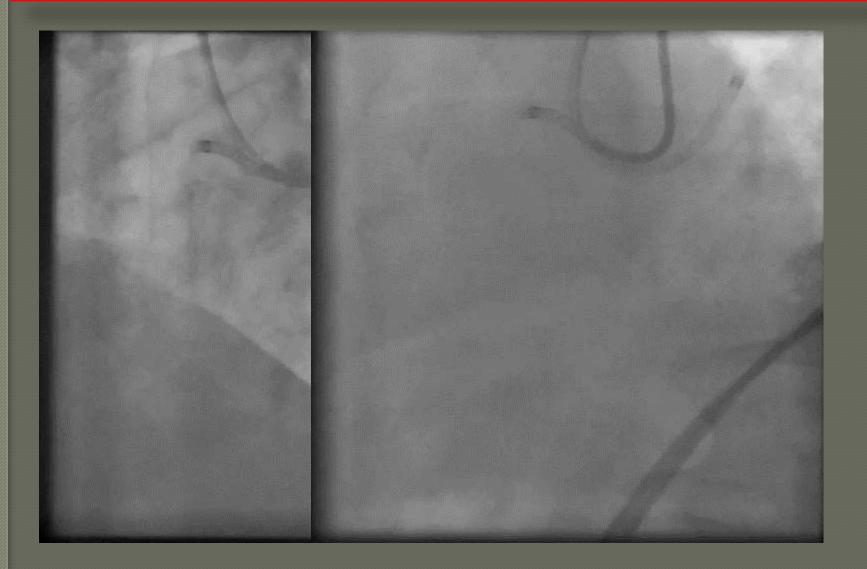




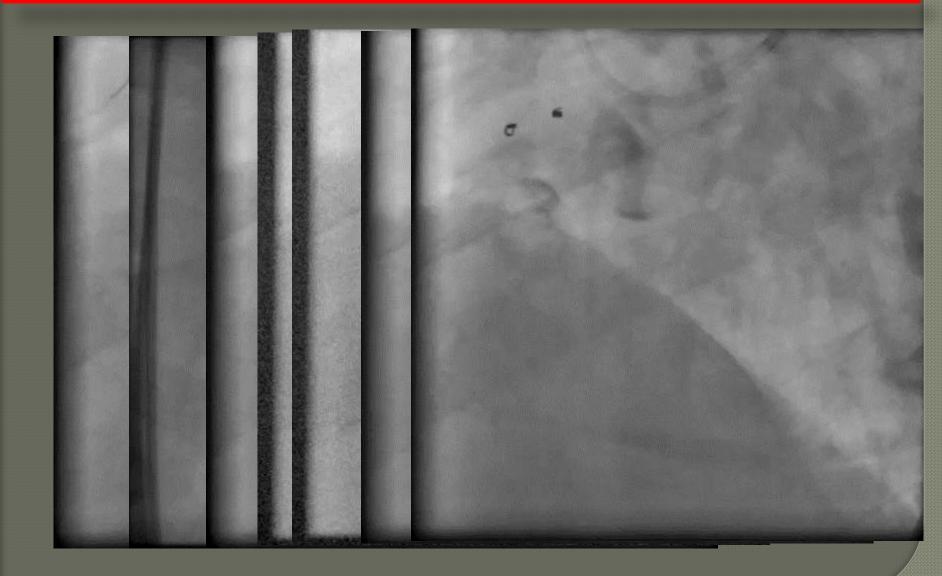




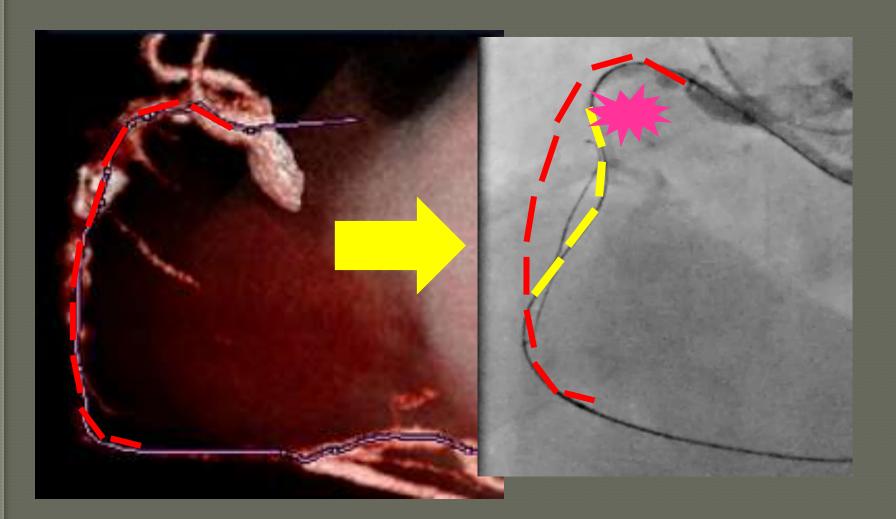
r-CART doing outside vessel



Difficult to do r-CART



Compare to MSCT



Conclusion

• Channel dissection and perforation are common complication for retrograde approach, but reduced by experiences. •Donor artery ischemia makes serious complications for retrograde approach. •Delayed perforation sometimes occured. •*R*-*CART* is not always safe. •Carefully general management will be needed for retrograde approach.

