



How to Perform Provisional Stenting in Complex Bifurcations: A Roadmap for Success

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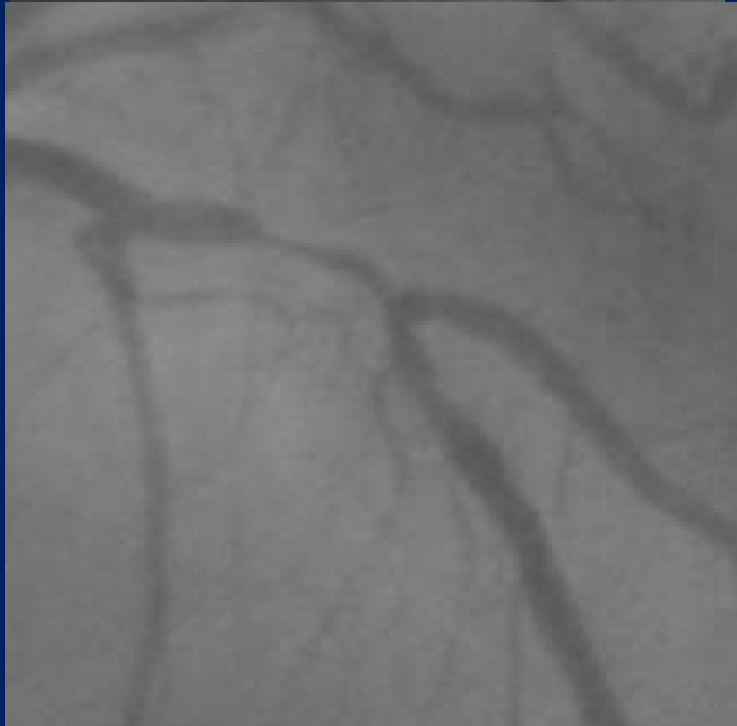
Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

I, Alaide Chieffo, DO NOT have a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with one or more organizations that could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest in the context of the subject of this presentation.



Do we really need an
individualized approach to
bifurcations?

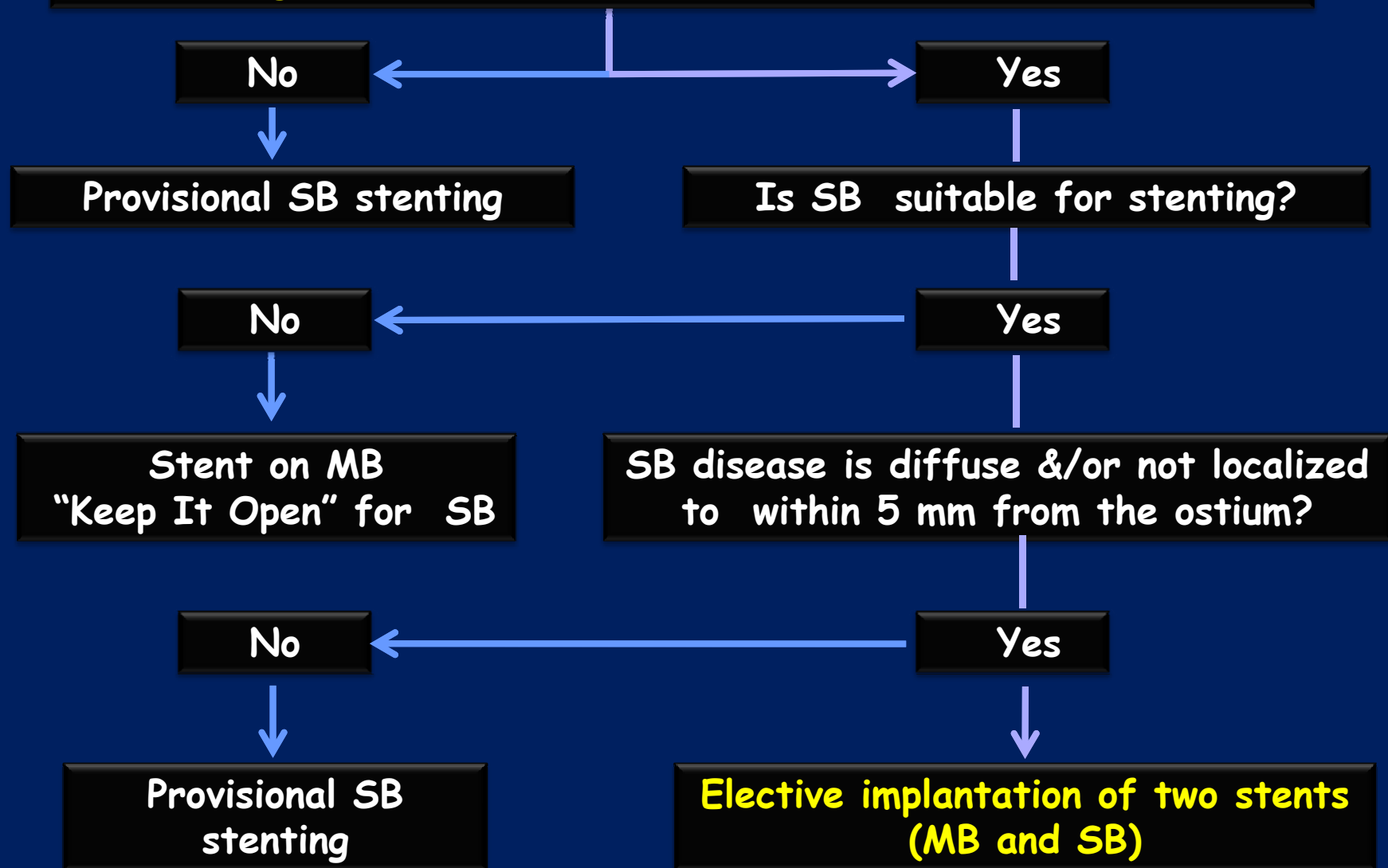
Can you treat all of these bifurcations in the same way?





True Bifurcation

(significant stenosis on the main and side branches)



Our proposed strategy to Bifurcation PCI

- Keep it Open
- Provisional
- Two stents

Keep It Open (KIO)

When the SB has ostial or diffuse disease
AND when the SB *is not suitable* (too small) for stenting or clinically not relevant

- **6 Fr guiding catheter**

1. Wire both branches
2. Dilate MB if needed
3. Stent MB and leave wire in the SB
4. Post-dilatation of MB with jailed wire in SB

 Do not re-wire SB or post or predilate SB

Provisional

When SB has minimal disease or only at the ostium AND when *SB is suitable for stenting*

- *6 Fr guiding catheter (7F if using Xience-Promus)*
 1. Wire both branches
 2. Dilate MB and SB if needed
 3. Stent MB leaving a wire in the SB
 4. Re-wire SB and then remove jailed wire
 5. Kissing balloon inflation
 6. Stent SB only if suboptimal result (TAP, reverse crush, culotte)

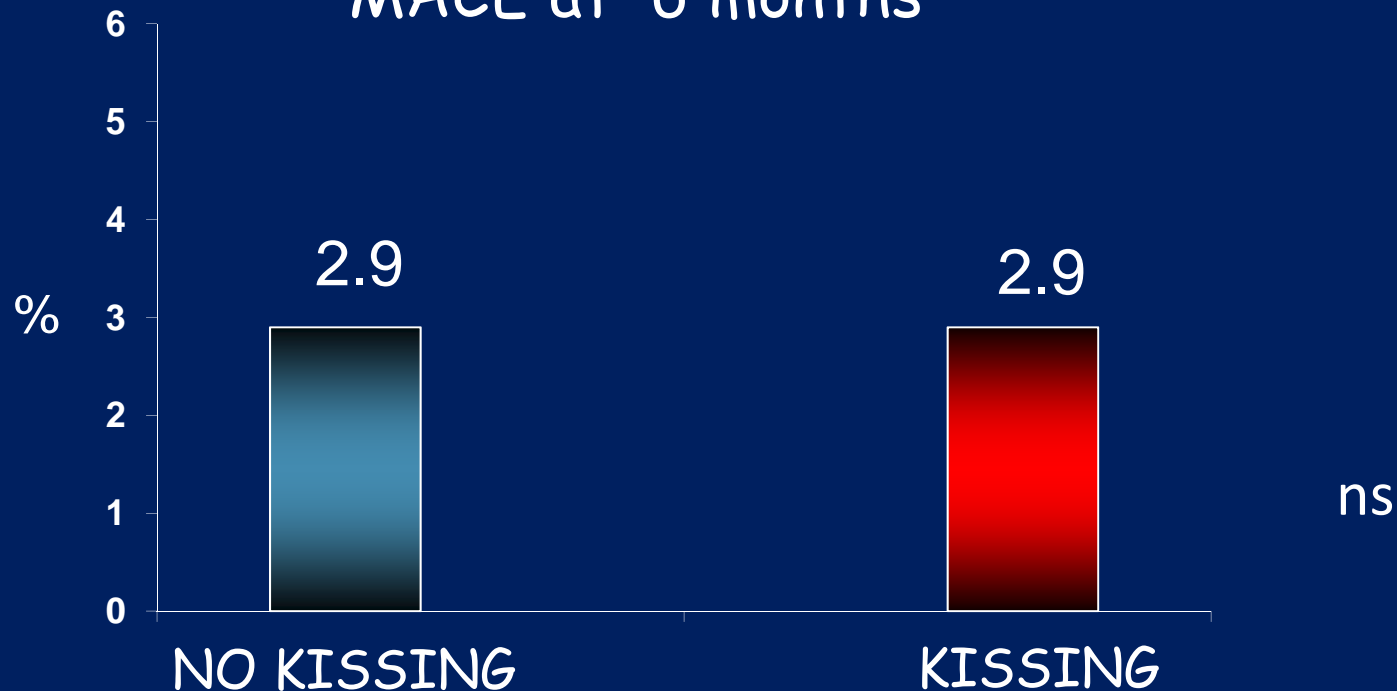
NORDIC 3



RCT on FKB vs no FKB in All Bifurcations

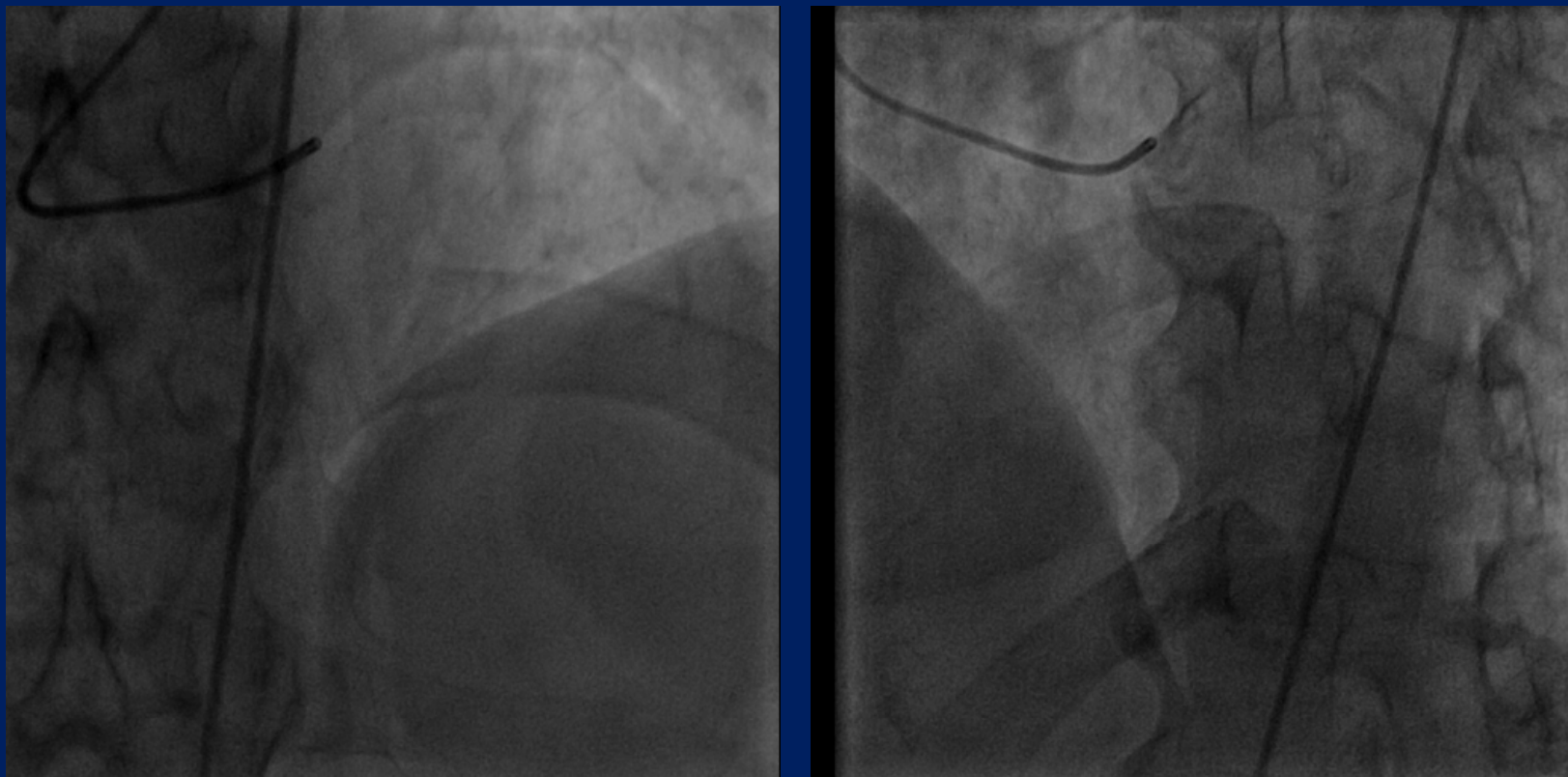
Only 50 % of the cases had a True Bifurcation Lesion!!

Primary end point
MACE at 6 months

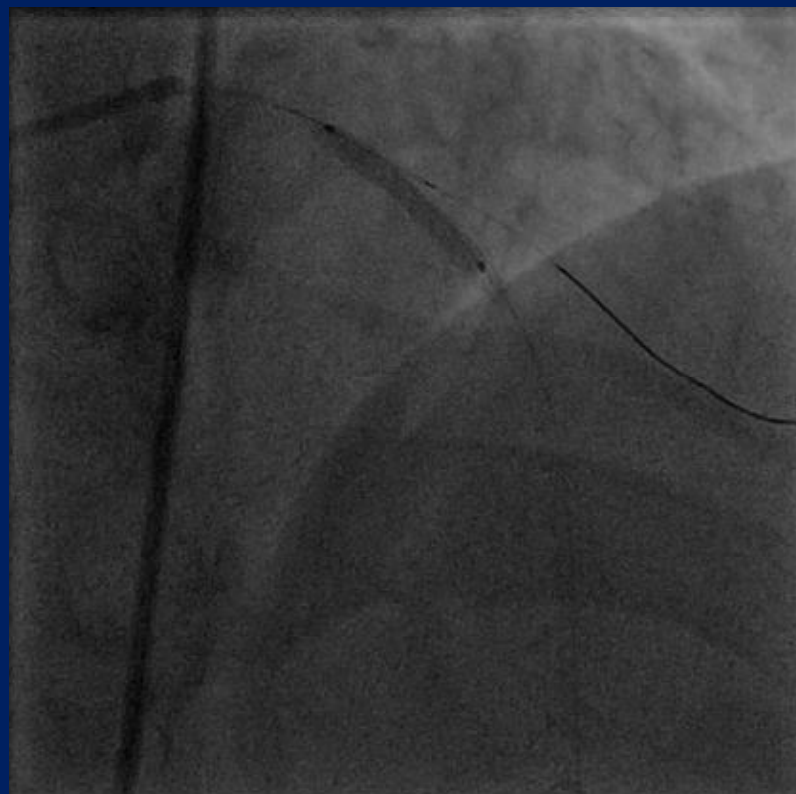


Niemela et al Circulation 2011 (123): 79-86

Case 1. Provisional

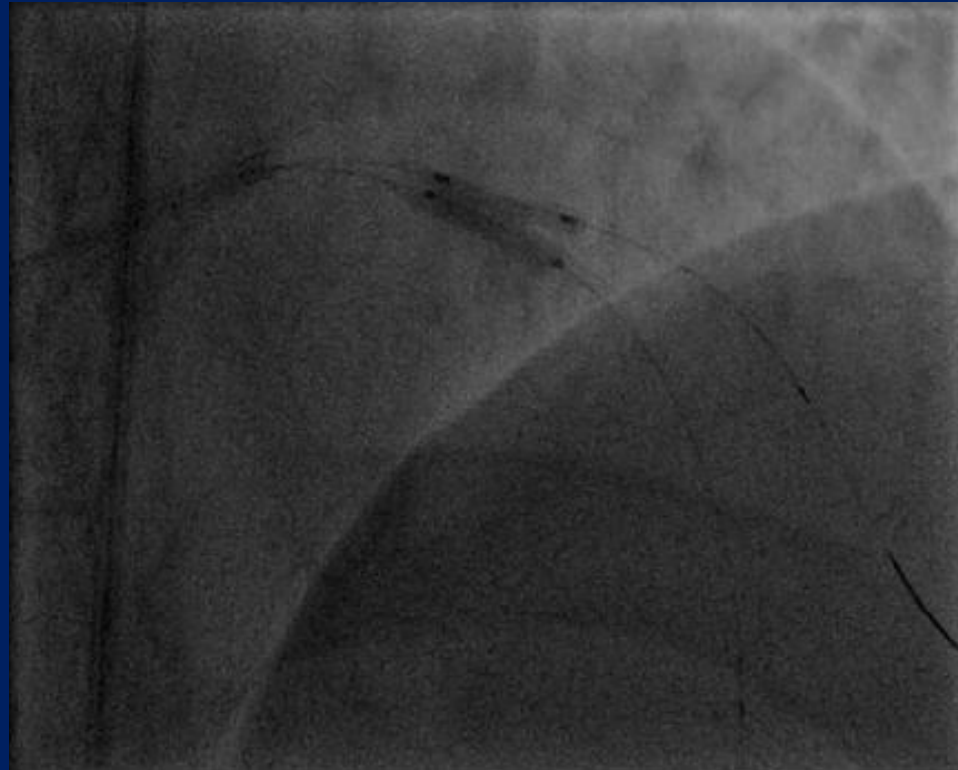


Case 1. MB Stenting



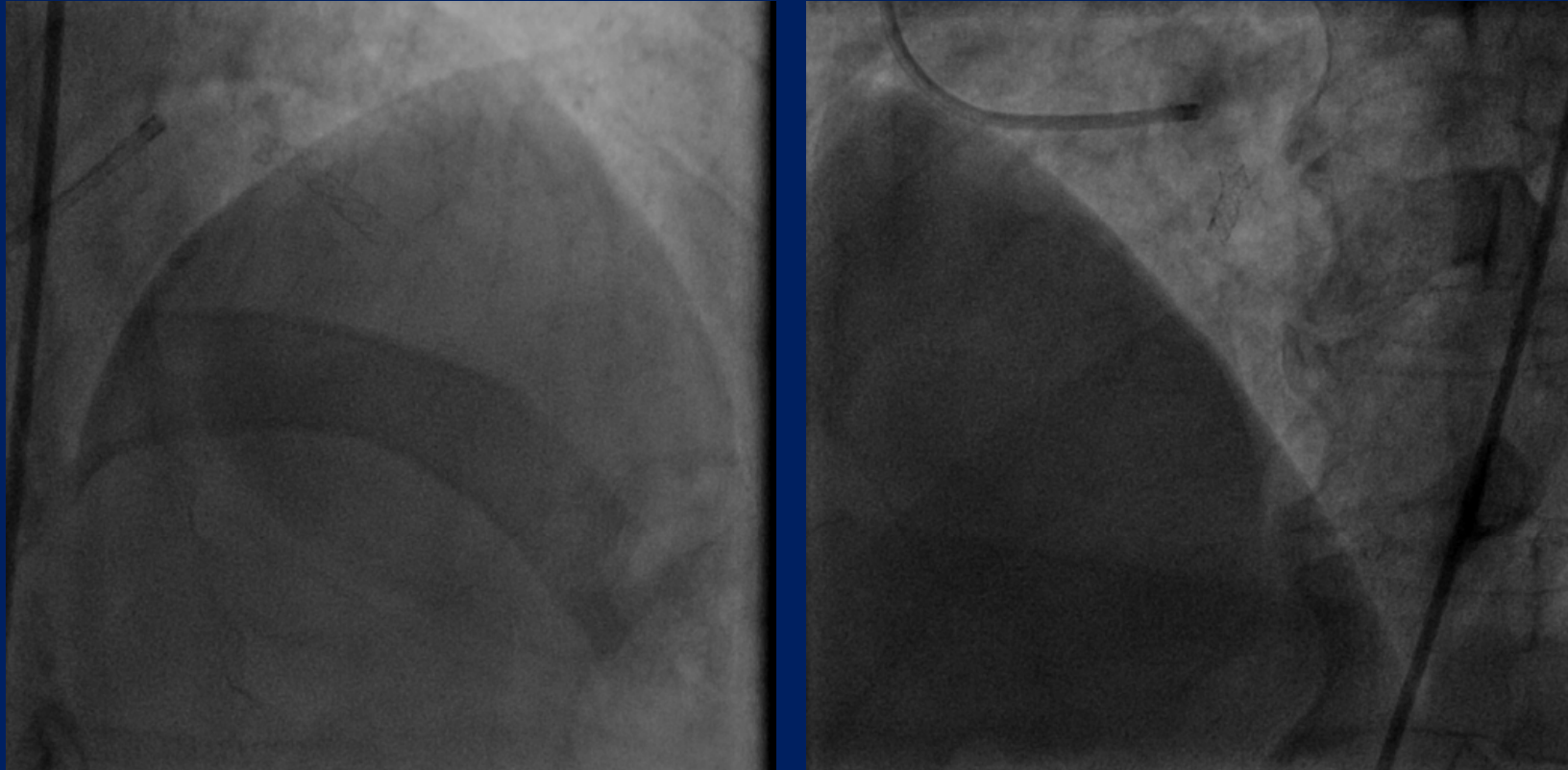
BES 3.0 × 18 mm, atm 12

Case 1. FKB

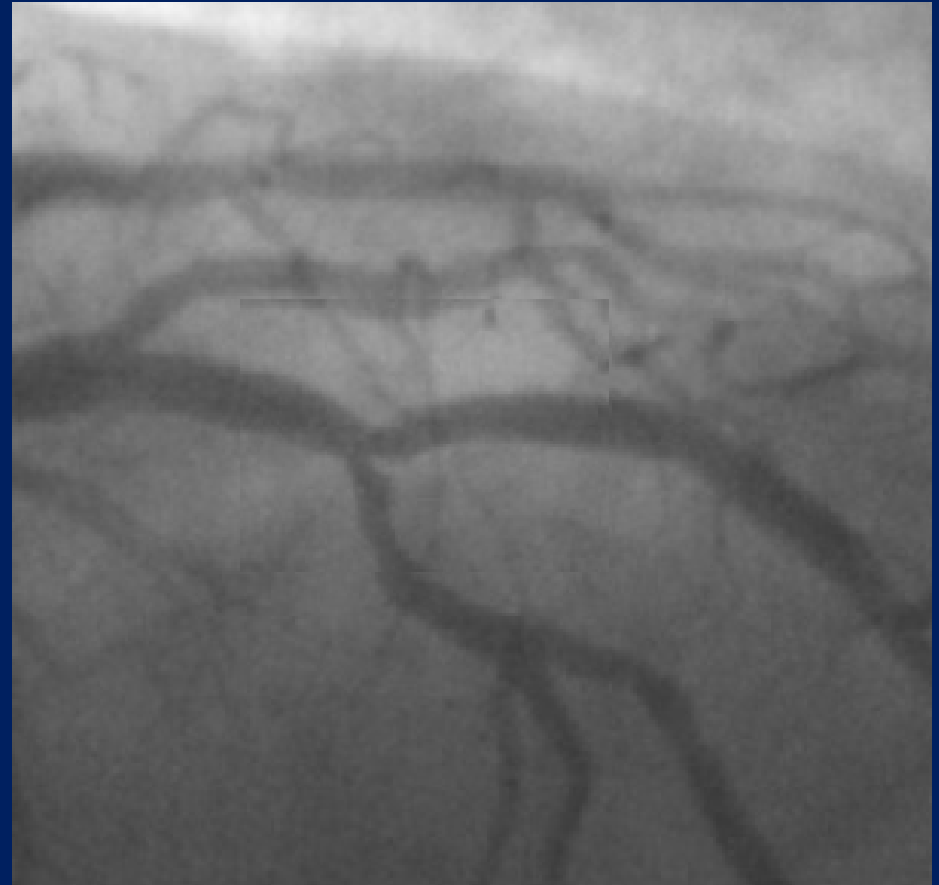
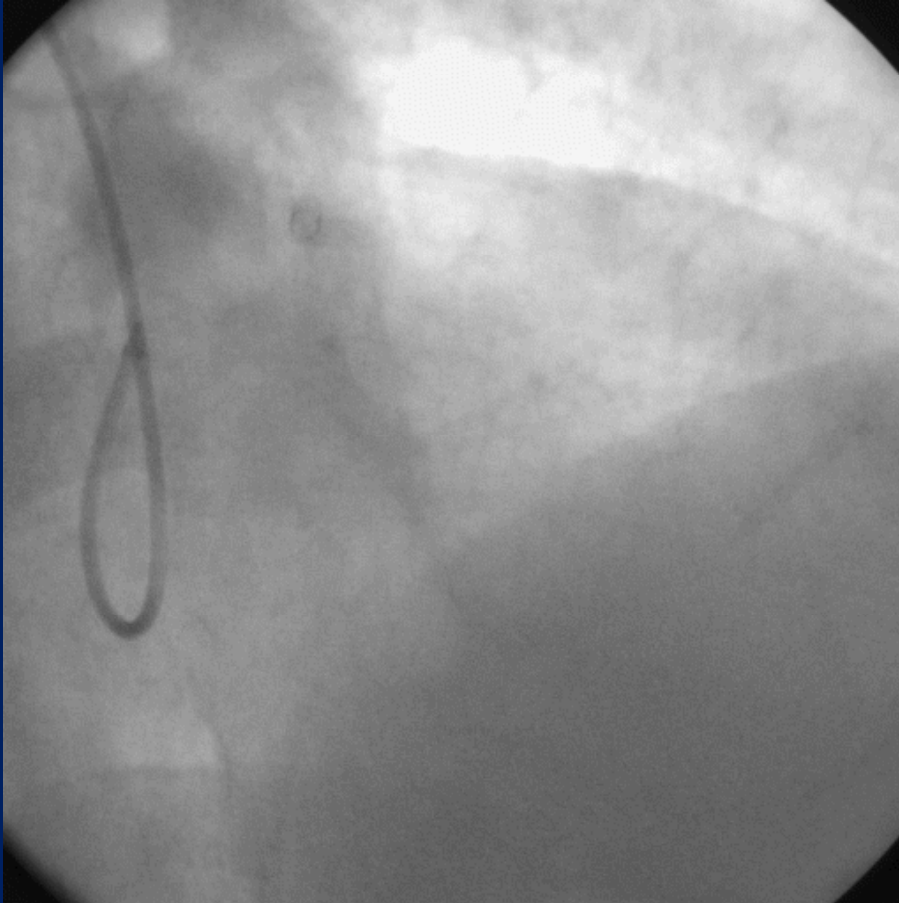


POBA with 2.5 x 12 mm on SB >>
FKB (3.0 on MB and 2.5 on SB)

Case 1. Final Angio

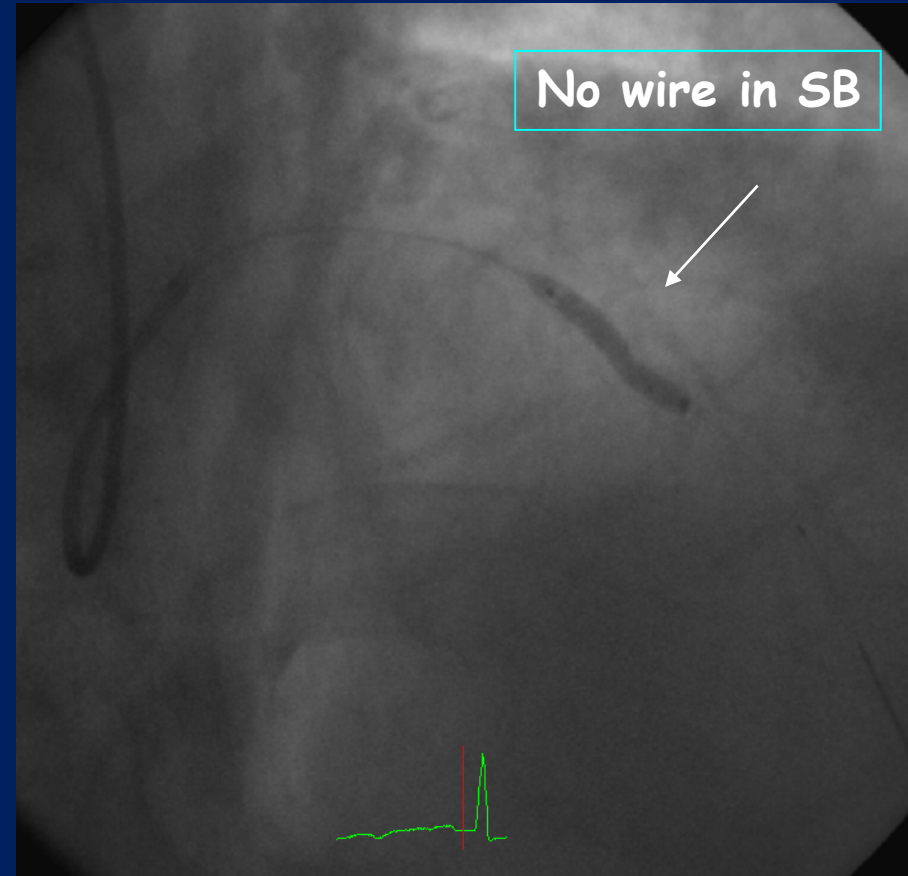
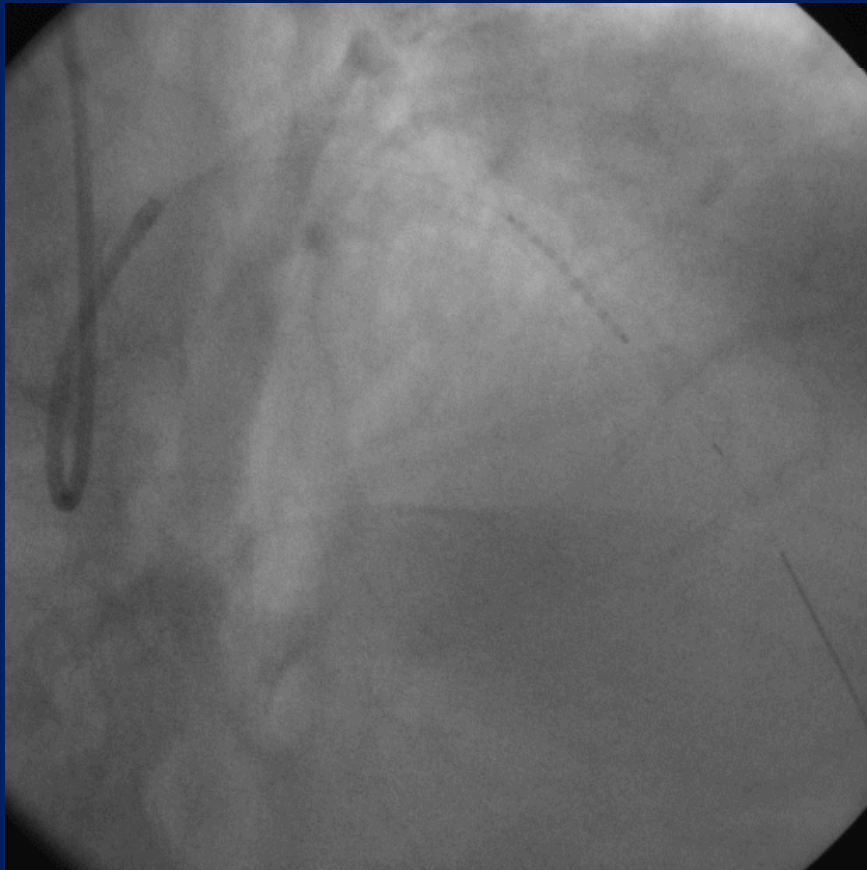


Case 2



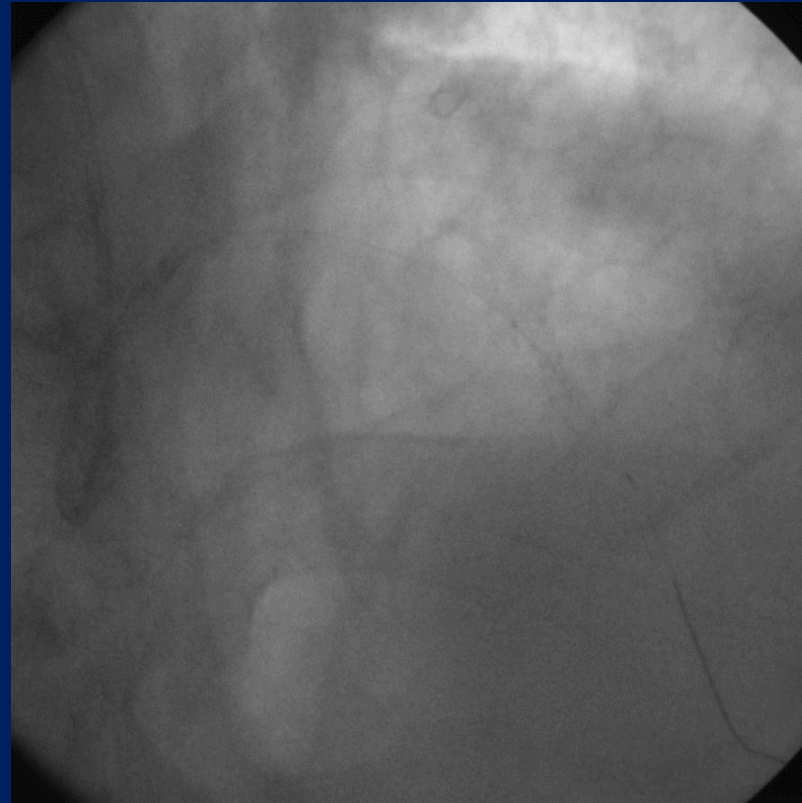
How would you treat this bifurcation?
Would you wire both branches?

Case 2



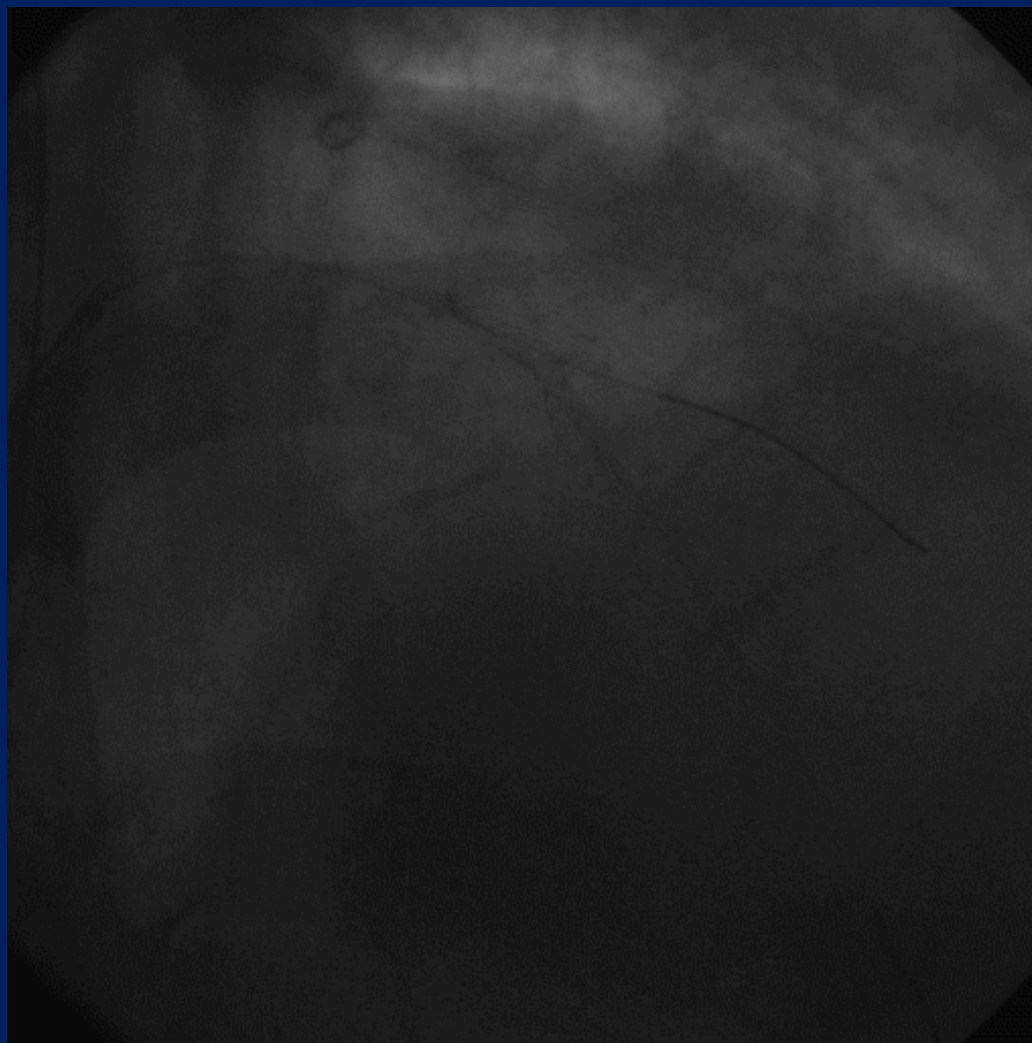
EES 3.0x18mm

Case 2



After Stenting the MB.. Occlusion of SB>>
Pt started to complain angina and at EKG ST elevation in lateral leads..

Case 2



Why wire both branches?

- Protects SB from closure due to plaque shift and/or stent struts during MB stenting
- Jailed SB wire facilitates re-wiring of the SB:
 - widening the angle between the MB and SB
 - by acting as a marker for the SB ostium if SB occludes
 - changing the angle of SB take-off
- In the Tulipe multicenter study, absence of this jailed wire was associated with a higher rate of re-interventions (OR:4.26; 1.27-14.35) during follow-up
- **CAUTION WHEN REMOVING JAILED WIRES!**

Why Protect SB's?

- Occlusion of SB's >1mm associated with 14% incidence of Myocardial Infarction
 - Arora RR et al. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn 1989;18:210-2.
- SB closure associated with large periprocedural MI
 - Chaudhry EC et al. J Thromb Thrombolysis 2007.

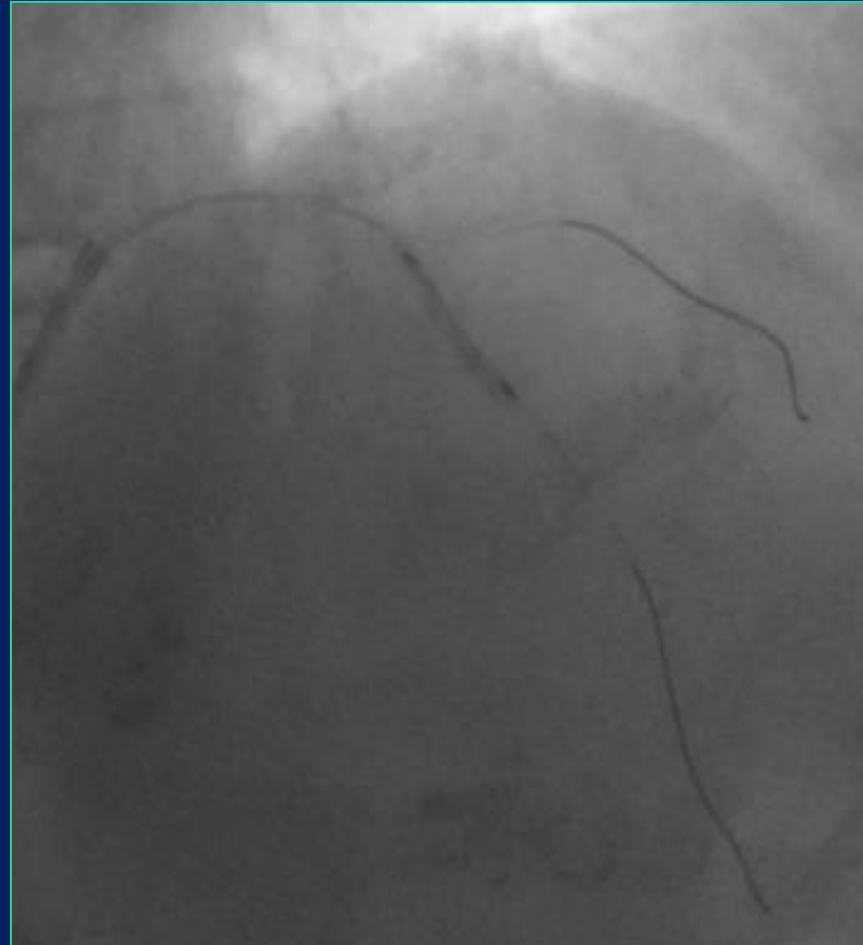
Case 3. Provisional can be risky



Baseline

HSR

Provisional can be risky



Predilatation

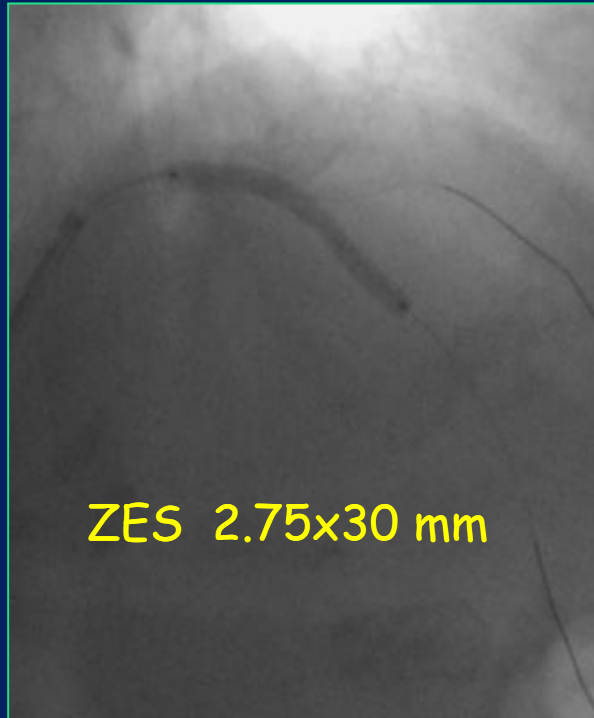
Provisional can be risky



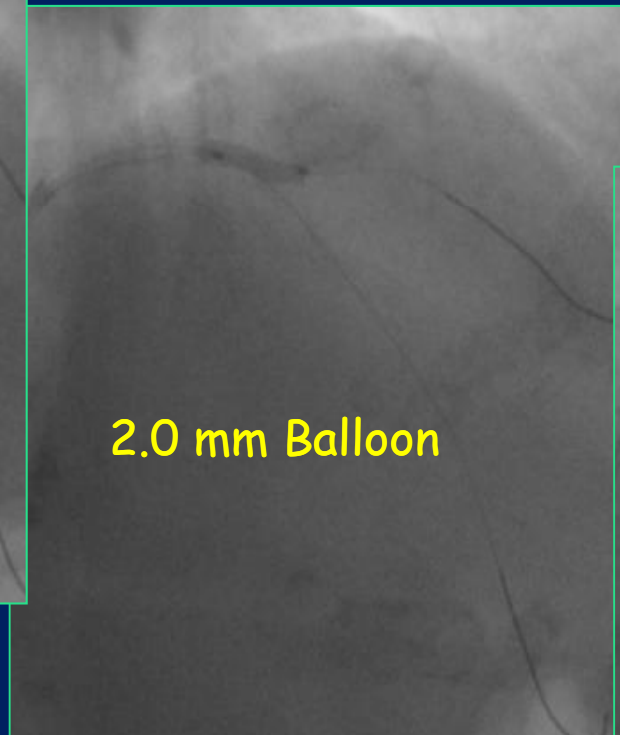
After predilatation

HSR

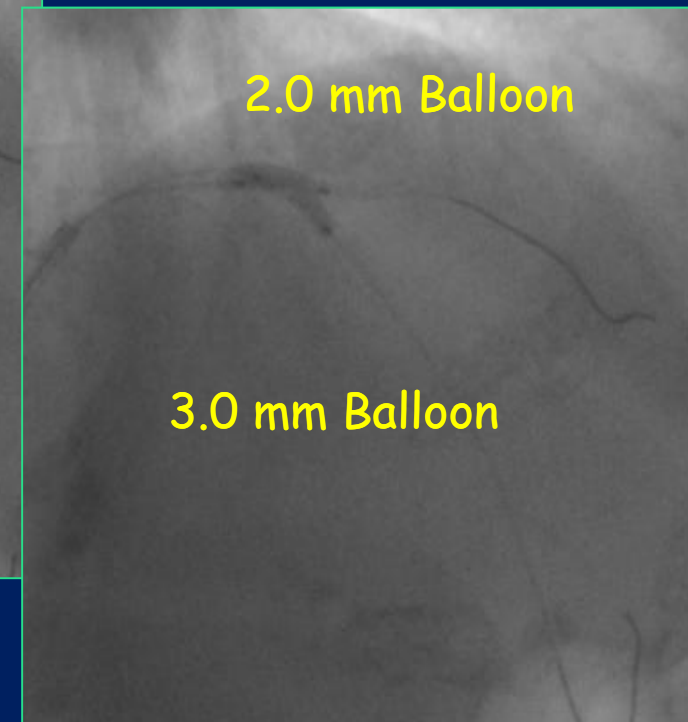
Provisional can be risky



Stenting
LAD

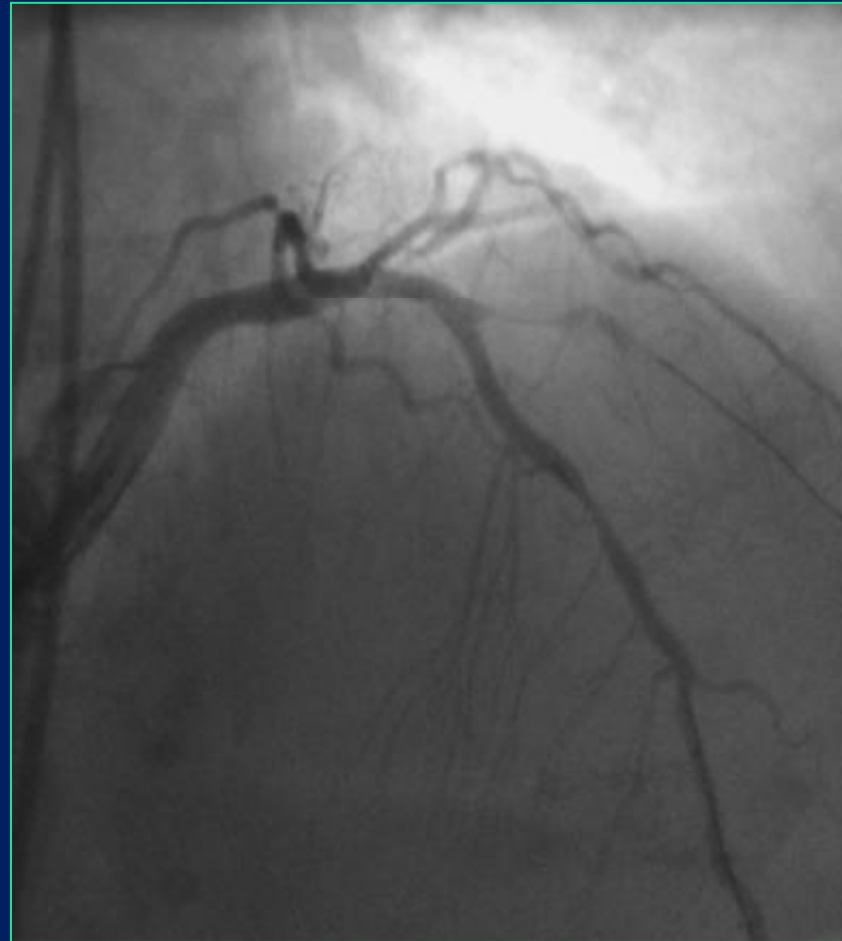


Dilatation to
Ostial Diagonal



FKB

Provisional can be risky

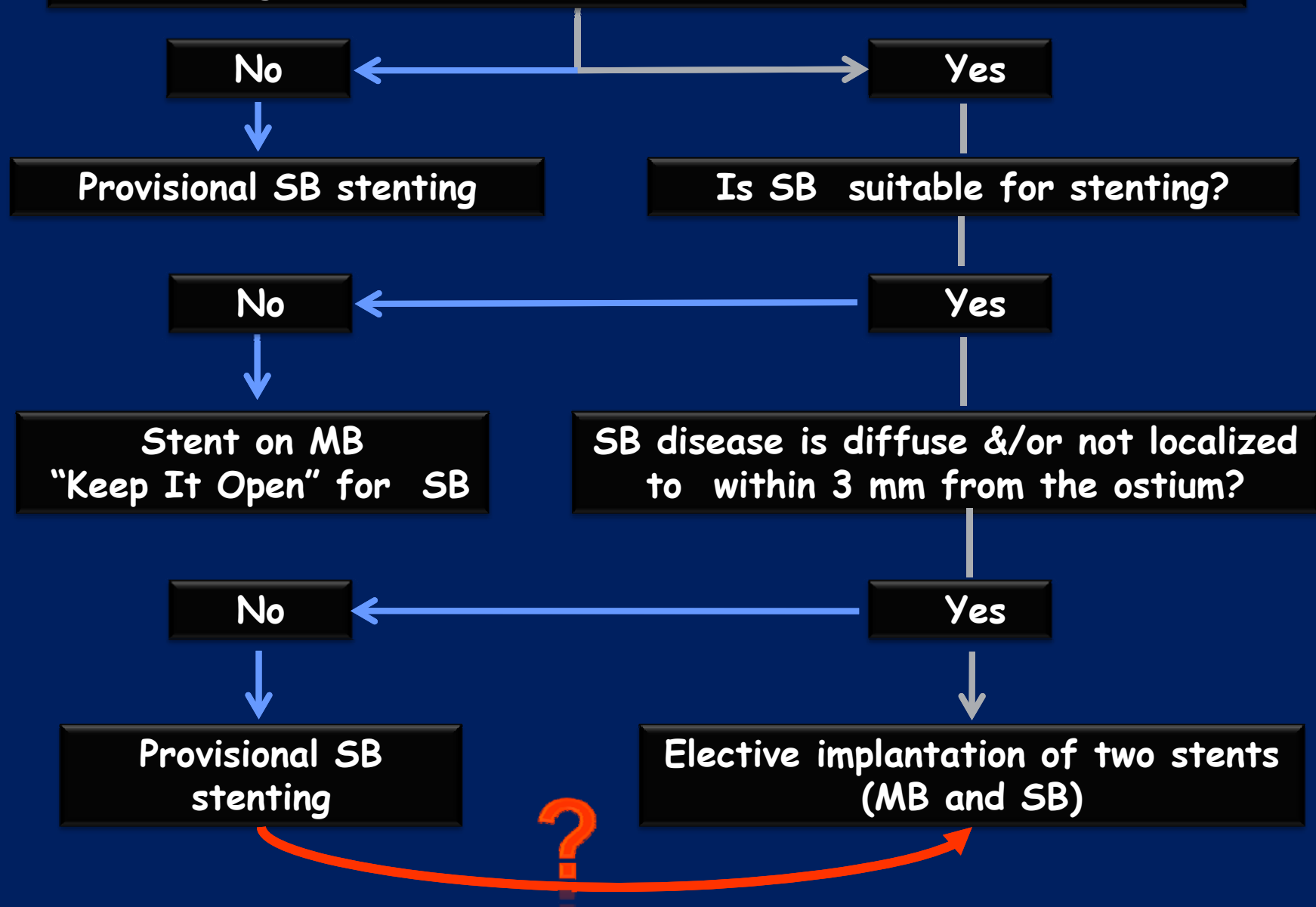


After Kissing - Severe haemodynamic
compromise



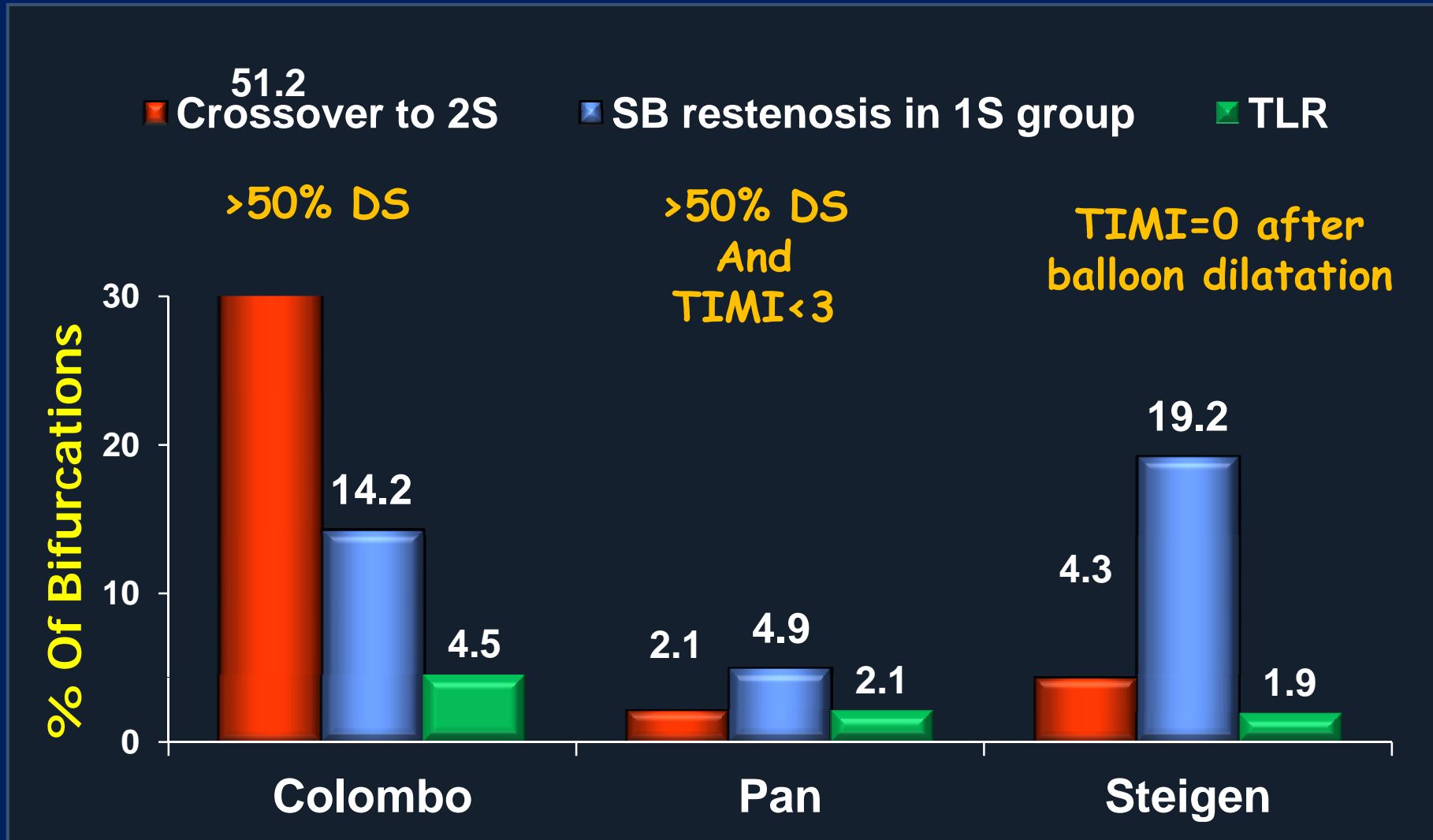
True Bifurcation

(significant stenosis on the main and side branches)





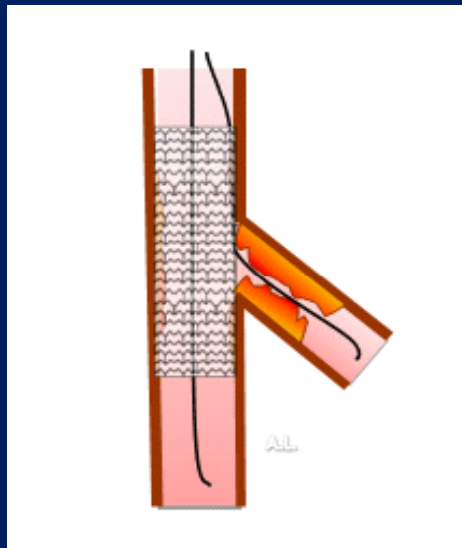
How often do we need a second stent when using the Provisional approach?



- Colombo A, et al. *Circulation* 2004;109:1244-9
- Pan M, et al. *Am Heart J* 2004;148:857-64.
- Steigen TK, et al. *Circulation* 2006;114:1955-61.

Provisional Approach -requiring a 2nd stent in the SB

TAP



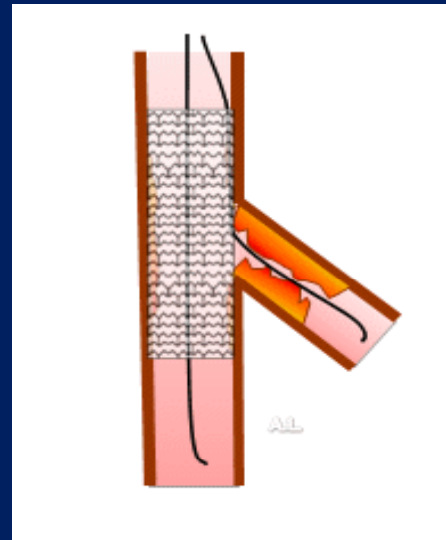
Advantages

Easy to perform
No recrossing

Disadvantages

Struts protruding
into MB

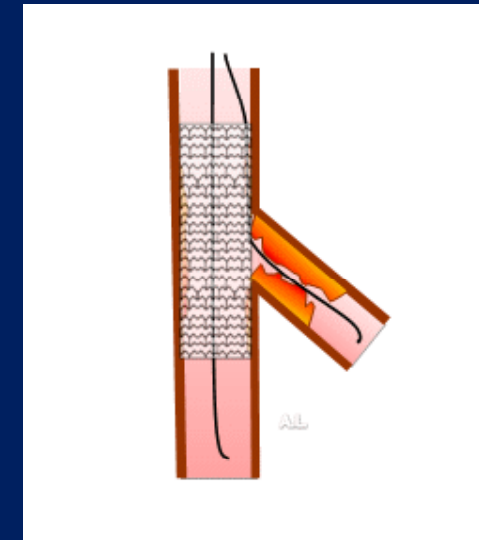
Reverse Crush



Complete coverage of
ostium
Any anatomy

Recrossing into SB
3 layers of struts

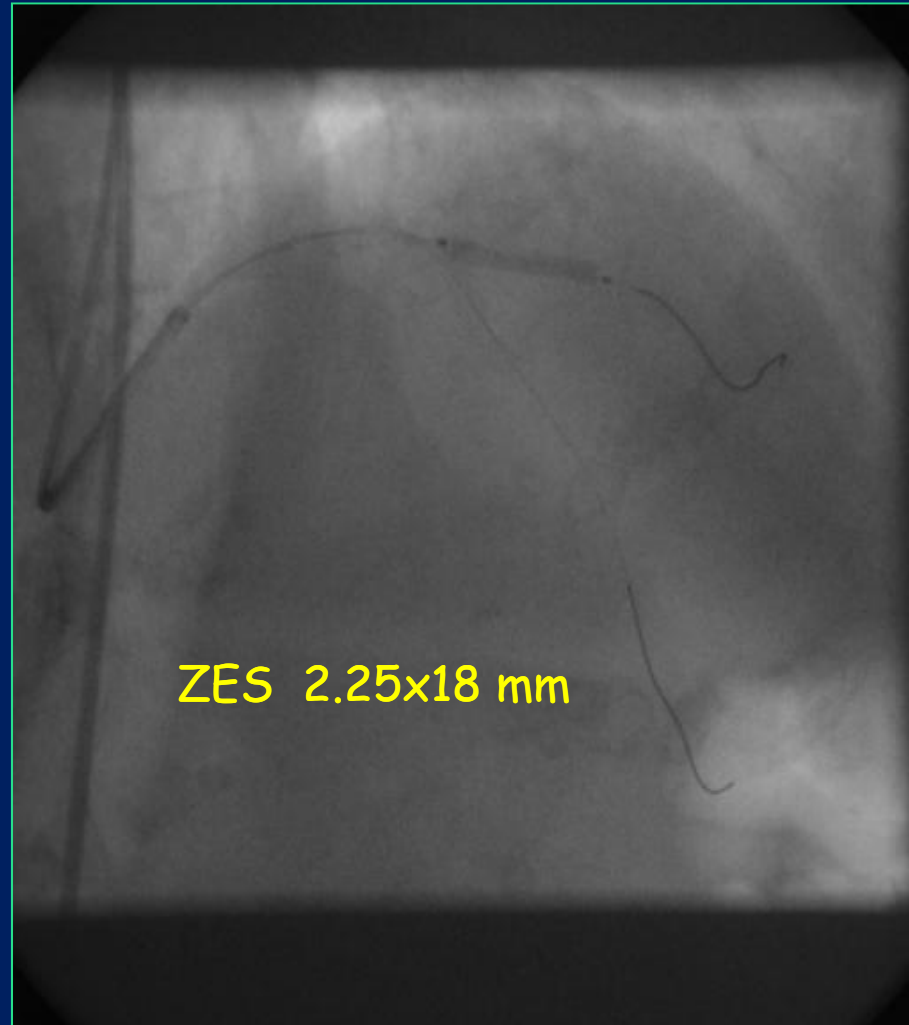
Culotte



Complete coverage of
ostium

More labourious
Rewiring both
branches
Double stent layer

Provisional can be risky



ZES 2.25x18 mm

TAP

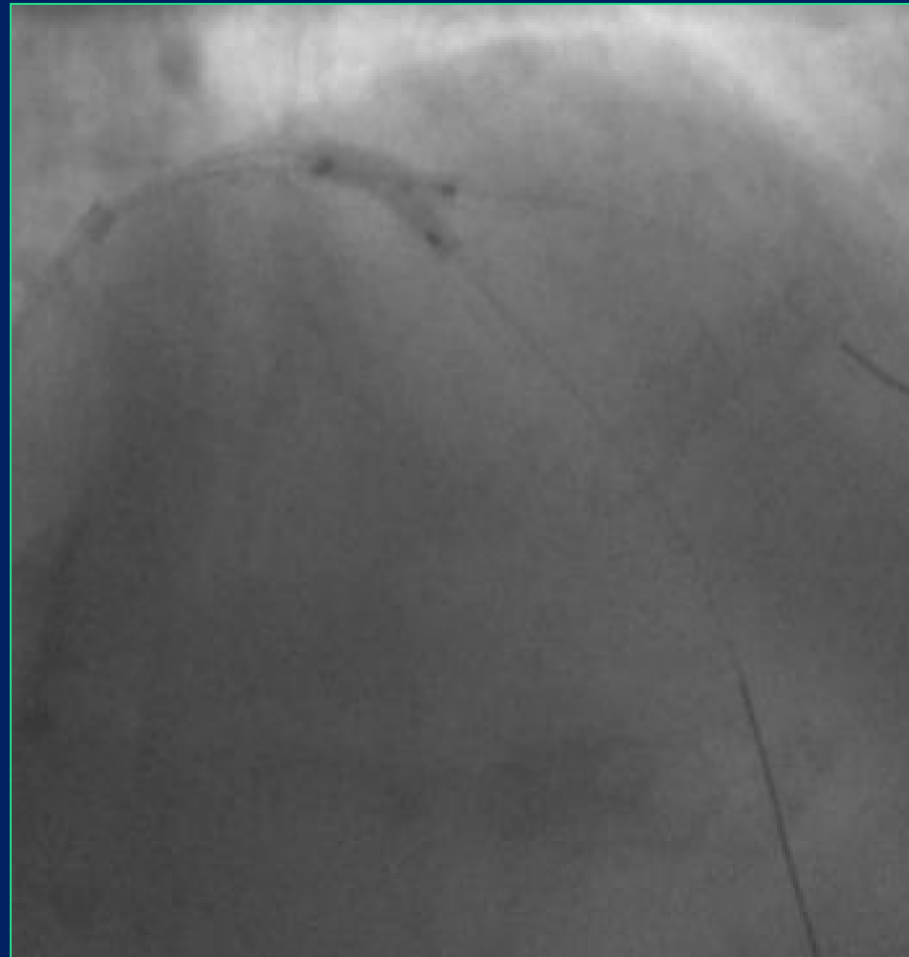
Provisional can be risky



After Side-Branch
Stenting

HSR

Provisional can be risky



Kissing

Provisional can be risky



Final Result

Conclusions

- No two bifurcations are identical and an individualized approach is appropriate.
- Strategy is determined by the size, importance and extent of disease as well of the take off of the SB.
- The provisional strategy (or KIO) is appropriate in the majority of true and non-true bifurcations.
- When performing provisional approach it is advisable to leave a wire in the SB.
- Consider that there is a crossover rate to 2 stents (depending on operator threshold) from 5-30%.