Overcoming Bifurcation Stenting Challenges

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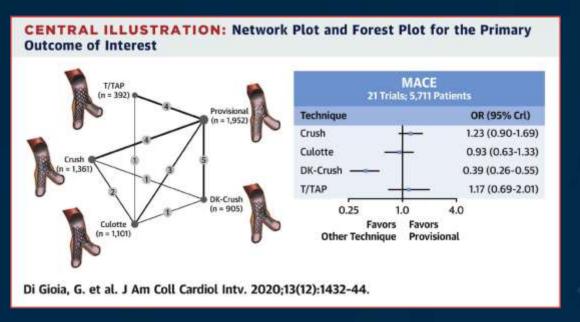


Disclosure

• I, HA WOOK PARK, DO NOT HAVE A FINANTIAL INTEREST/ARRANGEMENT OR AFFLIATION WITH ONE OR MORE ORGANIZATIONS THAT COULD BE PRECEIVED AS A REAL OR APPARENT CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SUBJECT OF THIS PRESENTATION.

Bifurcation Coronary disease

- 20% of PCI patients (1)
- DES enhanced success rate, but have not resolved completely
- Dependable strategy no established
 - Rare studies evaluating anatomical intricacies
 - Lack of large RCT
 - Many anatomical variants
- DK crush > PS or Culotte (2), (3), (4)
 - → Single technique can't fil all
 - 1> Serruys P.W. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2010;55:1093-1101.
 - 2> Zhang J.-J. et al. Eur Heart J 2020;41:2523-2536.
 - 3> Chen S.-L. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;70:2605-2617.
 - 2> Chen S.-L. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2015;8:1335-1342.

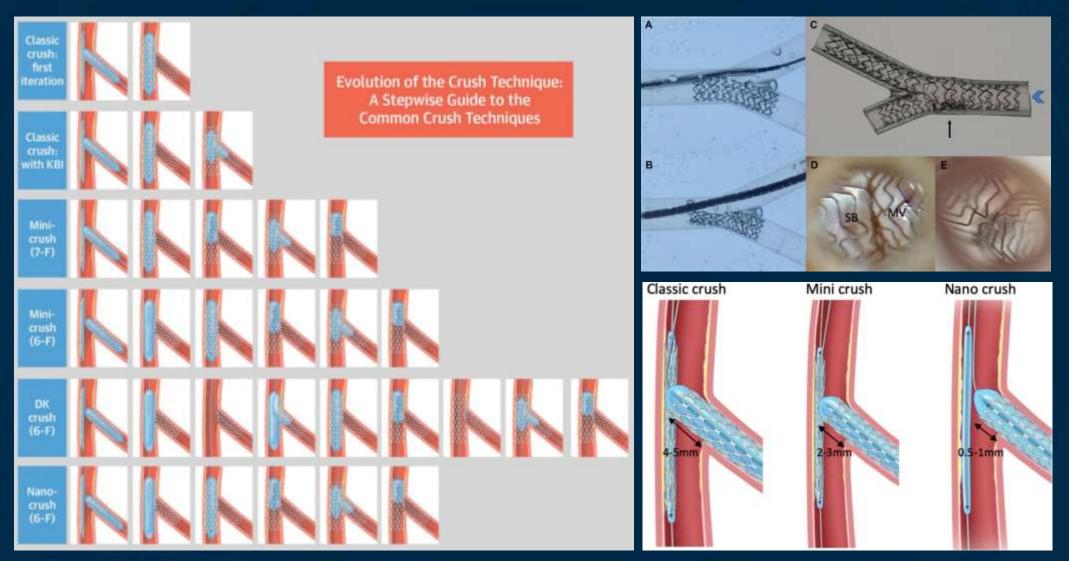


Difficulties of Bifurcation PCI

- Risk of peri-procedural complications
- Relatively high restenosis
- Not all lesions are the same
 - Size of vessels (Meaningful SB size ≥ 2.25mm)
 - Variable plaque distribution
 - Extent of SB disease
 - Variable angulation
- Higher risk of stent thrombosis
- Short procedure time and Tailored stenting strategy is very important.
 - → Balloon catheter performance is important to effectively treat bifurcation lesions and minimize the risk of complications



Crush Technique for Bifurcation Stenting



RyureiTM PTCA Dilatation Catheter

- Characteristics Superior deliverability
 - Pushability

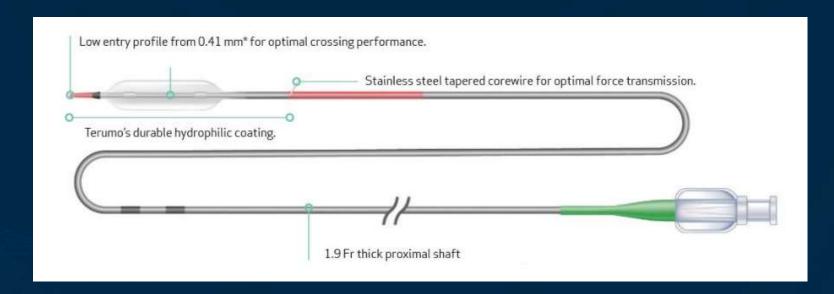
The combination of a flexible distal part, tapered corewire on the midshaft and the thick proximal hypotube

Crossability

A combination of distal low profiles and the Terumo hydrophilic M-Coating

Trackability

New tip design and improved balloon bonding



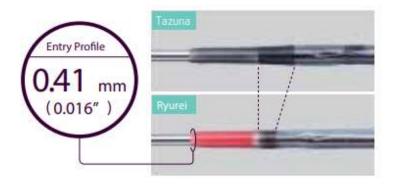
RyureiTM PTCA Dilatation Catheter

Taking on the challenge of complicated lesions

Tip

A small entry profile of 0.41 mm

Like Tazuna, the tip is made of a flexible material.



Balloon

1.00 mm—
 the smallest diameter* for a balloon

A 1.00-mm diameter balloon is included in the lineup, facilitating manipulation in severely stenotic lesions.

*Among Terumo balloons (as of February 2018)

Re-wrappable structure

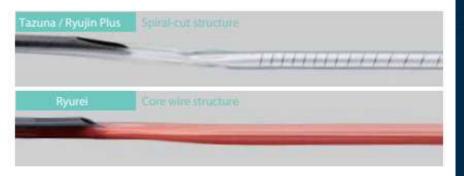
Three pleats Diameter 2.25–4.00 mm



Shaft

Core wire structure

The conventional spiral-cut structure used from the proximal end to the tip of the shaft in existing balloons was re-engineered, switching to a core wire structure.







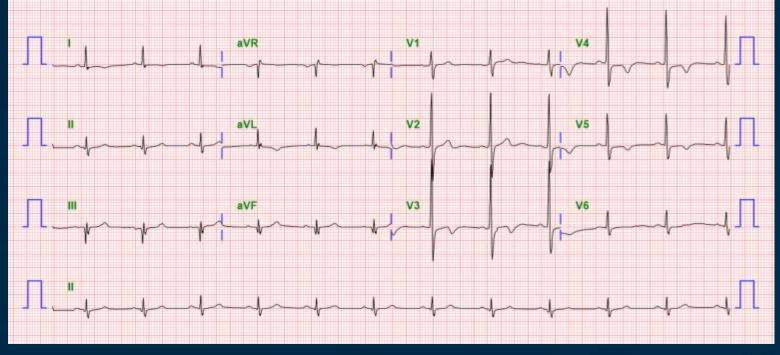
71/M Exertional dyspnea

• C/C : Exertional dyspnea for 1 months

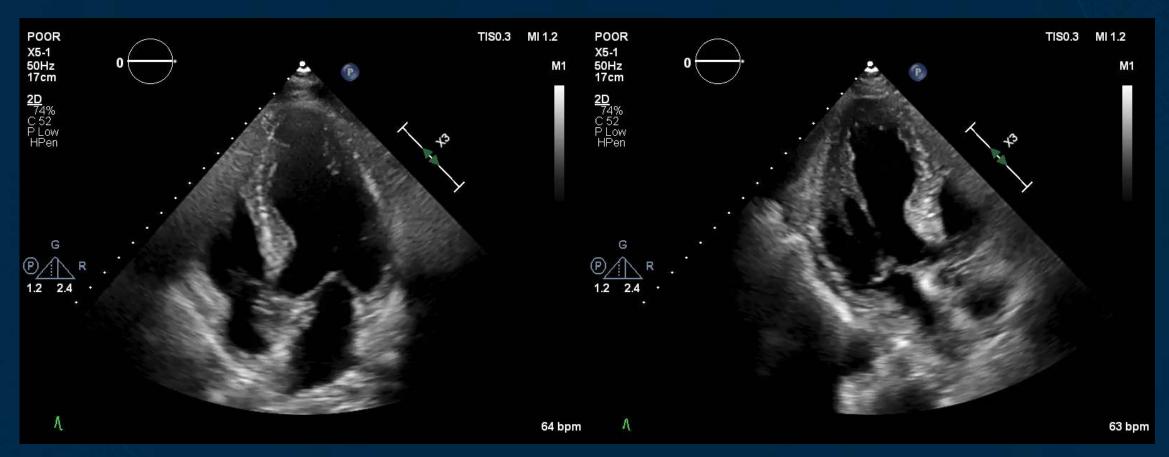
• P/Hx : HBP, DL

• TMT : Strong Positive at Stage 3





71/M Exertional dyspnea



- Preserved LVEF: 53~55%
- Akinesia with thinning of basal to mid inferolateral, anterolateral walls of LV Focal akinesia of apical inferior, apical cap of LV
 - → Suggestive of ischemic insult in LCX, and LAD territory

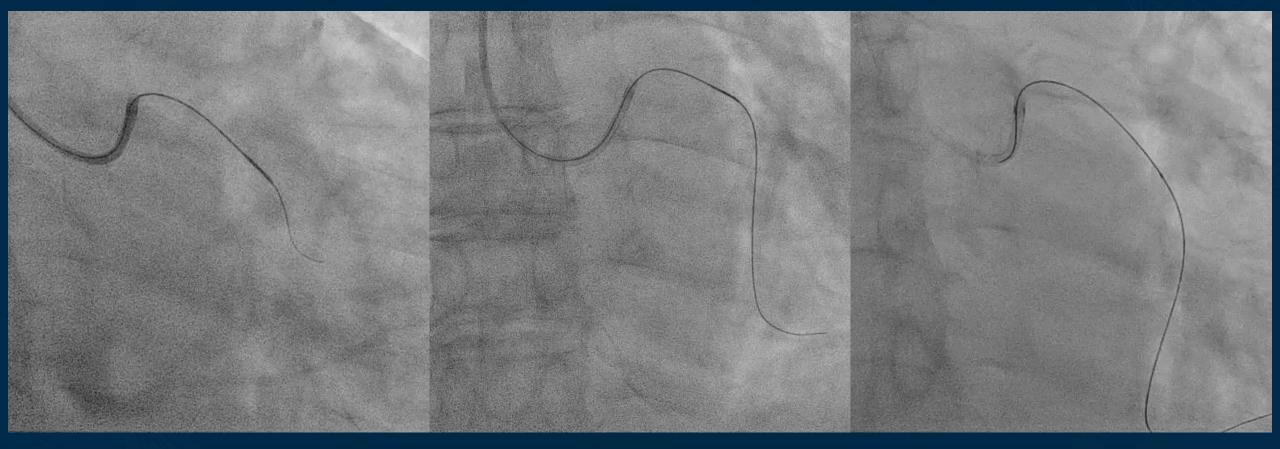
71/M Stable angina



- Recommend CABG : Pt. refuse
- PCI for LCX CTO and LAD/Dg bifurcation

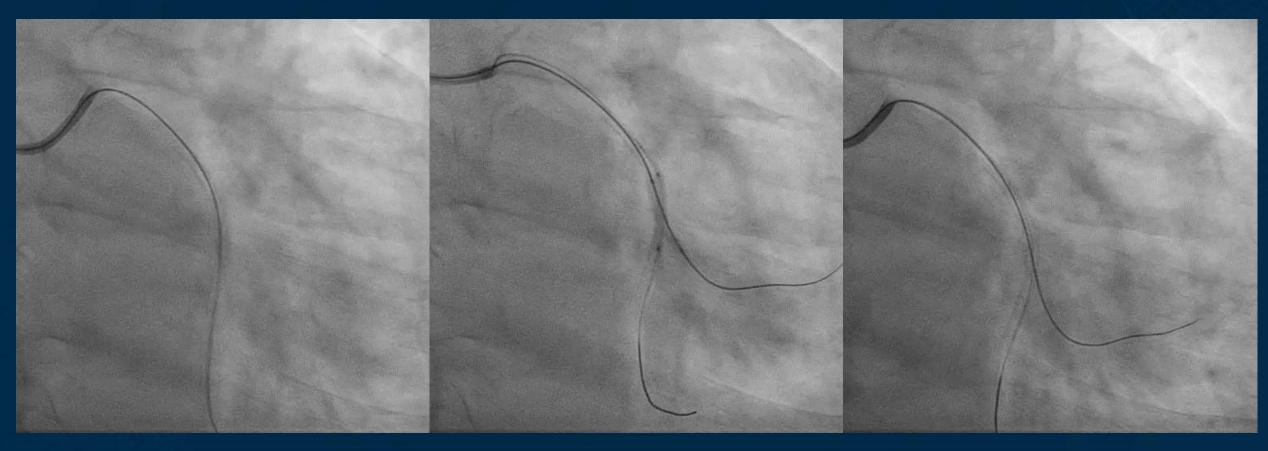


71/M SA, 3VD



- Rt. Radial approach
- GC : 6Fr EBU3.5
- Turnpike LP + Fielder XT → Microcatheter crossing fail
 - Pre-dil: IKAZUCHI Zero 1.0*6 mm, Ryurei 2.0*15mm

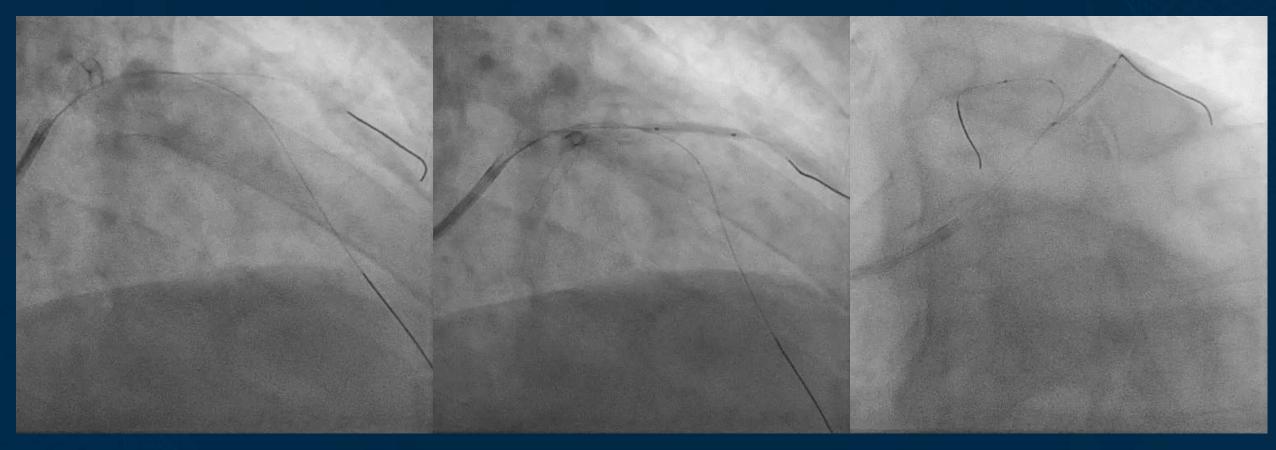
71/M SA, 3VD, PCI for LCX CTO



- LCX: Ultimaster Tansei 2.5*38mm
- Wiring to OM by Fielder XT
 FKB: Accuforce NC 2.5*15 + Ryurei 2.0*15



71/M SA, 3VD, PCI for LAD/Dg bifurcation



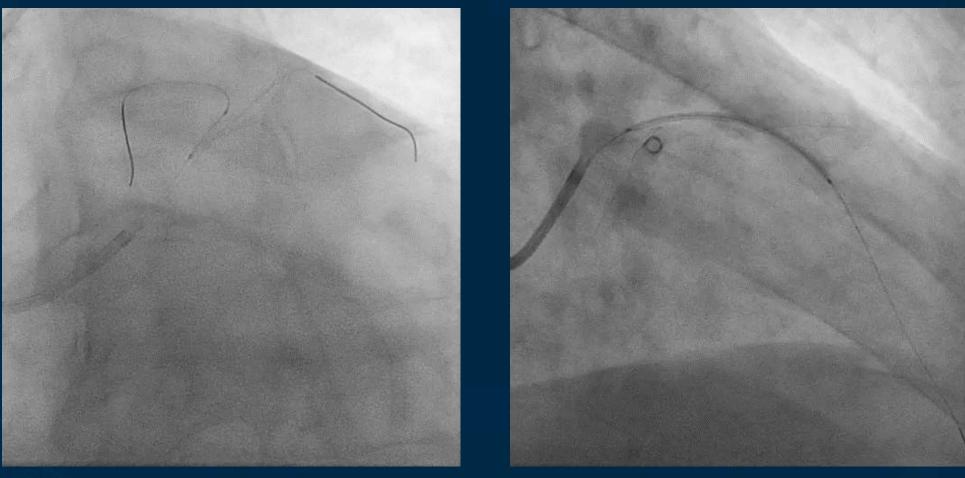
• GW : Sion blue(LAD), Runthrough NS(Dg)

• Pre-dil: Ryurei 2.0*15

• Stent : Ultimaster Tansei 2.5*24mm up to 12 atm on Dg

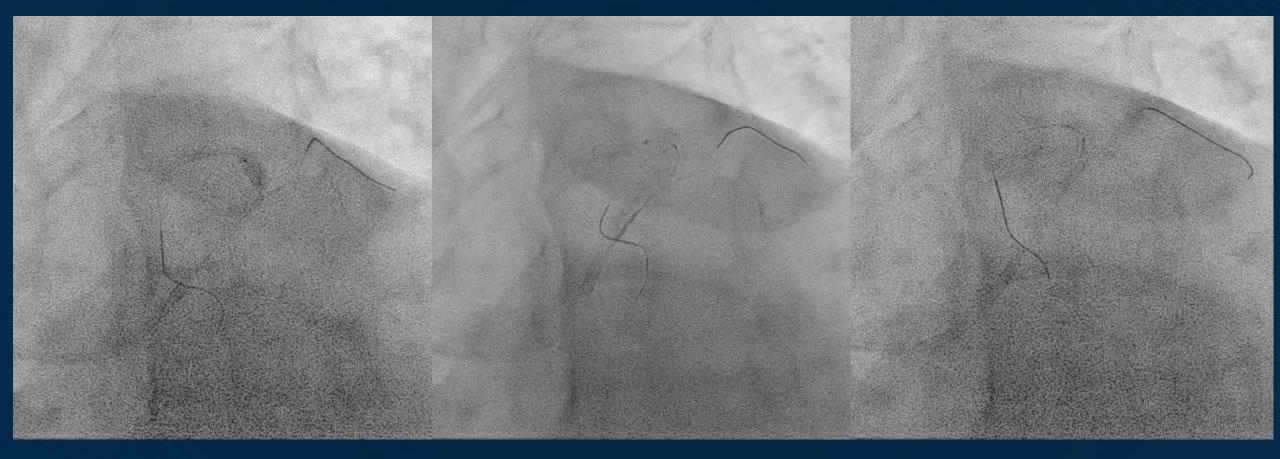


71/M SA, 3VD, PCI for LAD/Dg bifurcation



- Balloon crush by Ryurei 2.0*15mm
- Stent: Ultimaster Tansei 3.5*38mm up to 12 atm on p-mLAD

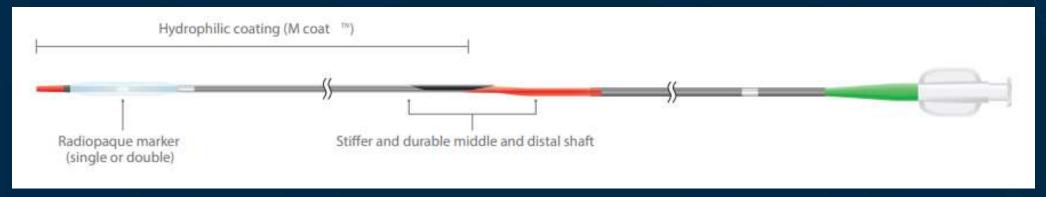
71/M SA, 3VD, PCI for LAD/Dg bifurcation



- Re-wiring to Dg by Runthrough NS
- Crossing fail: IKAZUCHI 1.0*6, Microcatheter under Anchor balloon technique
 - Ryurei 1.25*10mm → Crossing

RyureiTM PTCA Dilatation Catheter

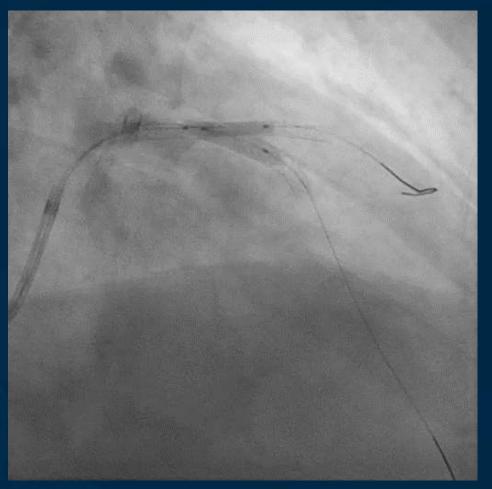
Slender profile, Flexible distal part, Robust and pushable shaft

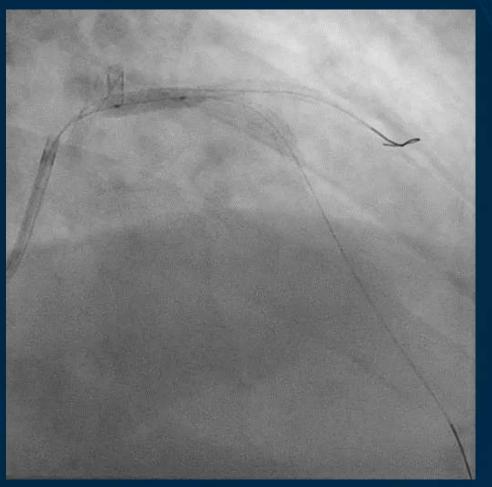


Less gab between GW and tip



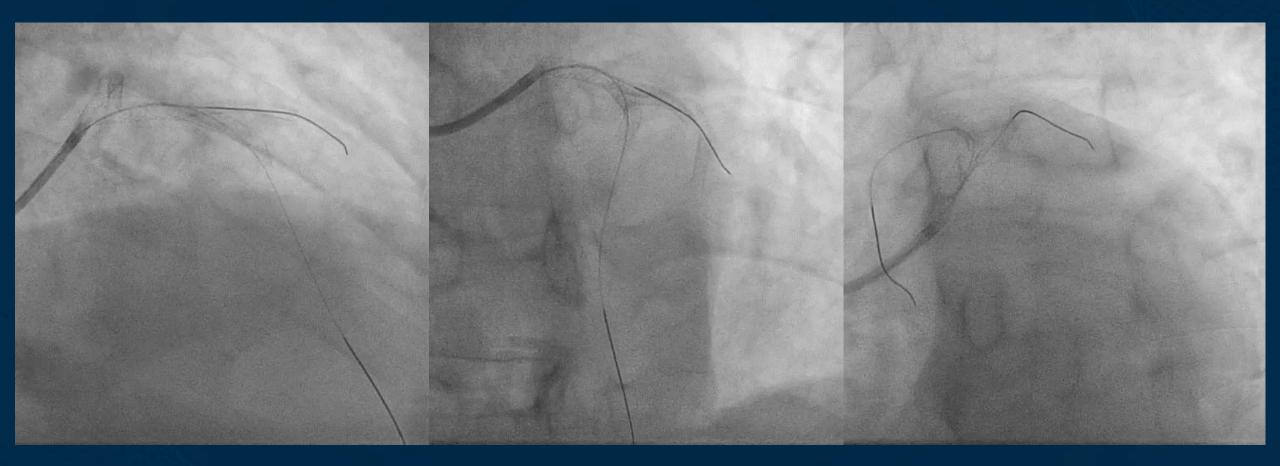
71/M SA, 3VD, PCI for LAD/Dg bifurcation





- FKB : Accuforce NC 2.5*15, Accuforce NC 3.5*12
 - Re-POT: Accuforce NC 3.5*12mm up to 20 atm

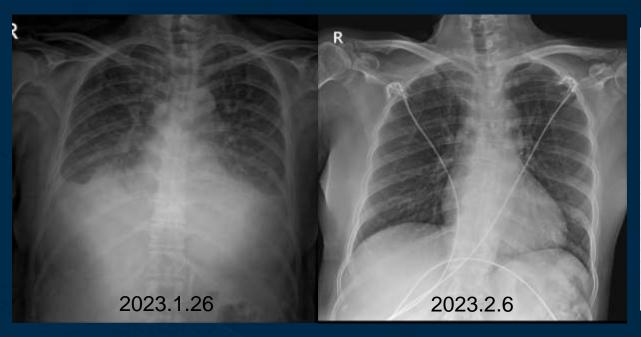
71/M SA, 3VD, Final result

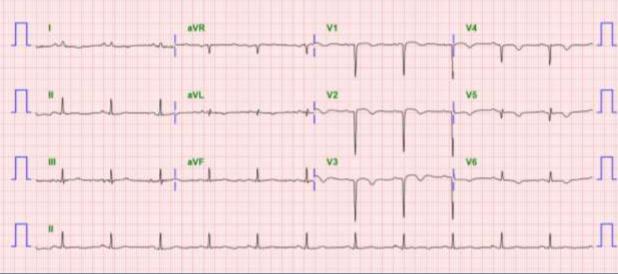




C/C : Dyspnea, Chest discomfort

- 59/F
- P/Hx : HBP without medication for 2 yrs
- Troponin-T(ng/ml) / CK-MB(ng/ml) : 0.167/4.72 → 0.040/1.3



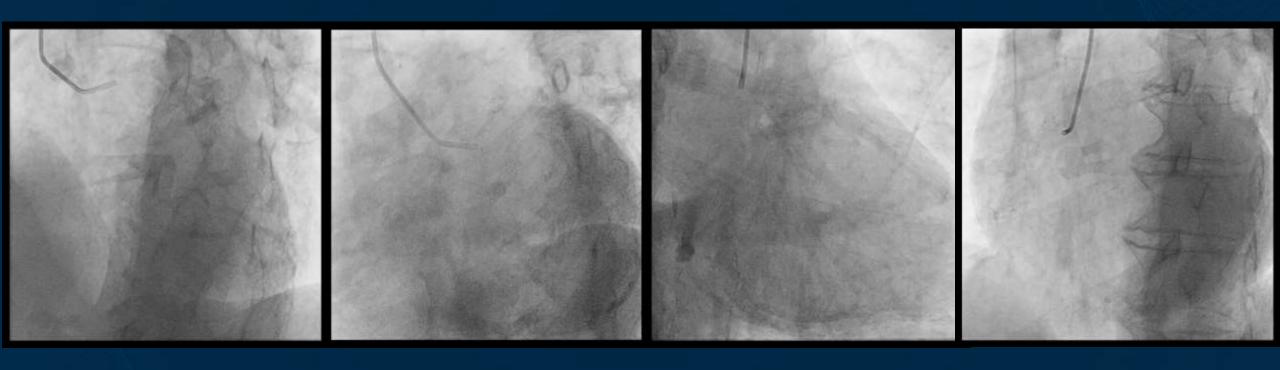


59/F Dyspnea



- EF 30%
- Extensive LAD territory ischemia insult
- Mild MR/TR with mild pul. HTN

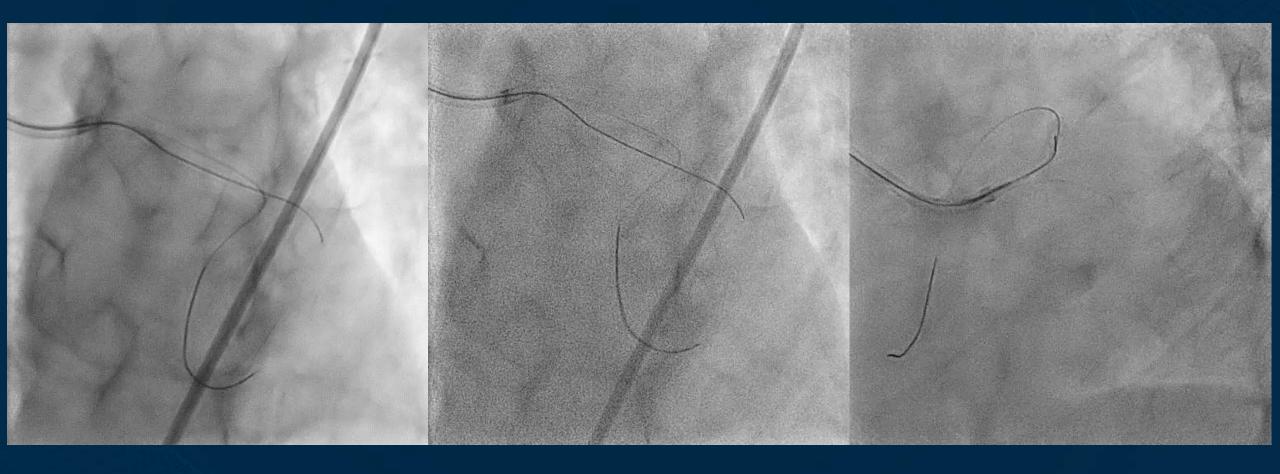
59/F Dyspnea, CAG(2023.2.6)



- Dx: ICMP with Severe LV systolic dysfunction, 2VD with LM dz.
- Plan : Full revascularization → PCI or CABG

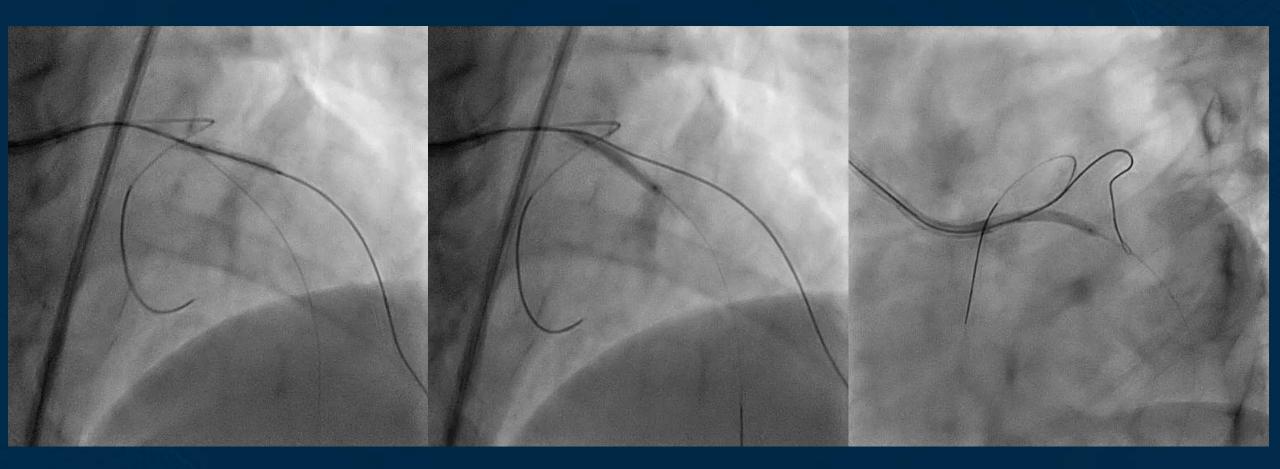


59/F ICMP, 2VD with LM dz.



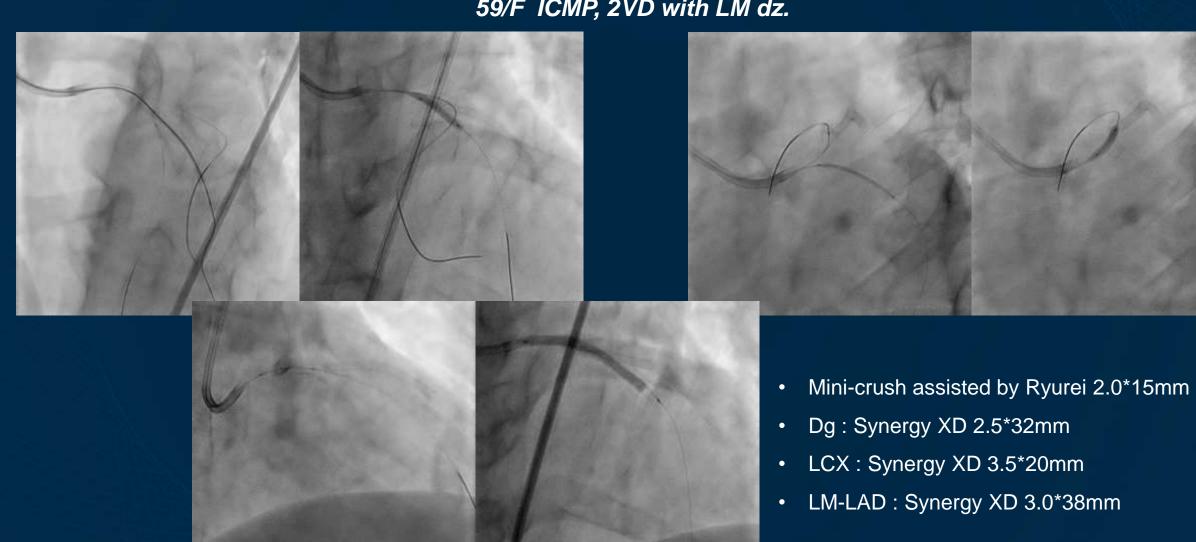
- GC: 7Fr JL4.0SH
- GW : Sion blue(LCX), Turnpike LP + Fielder XT-R → Runthrough NS (LAD), Fielder XT-R (Dg)

59/F ICMP, 2VD with LM dz.

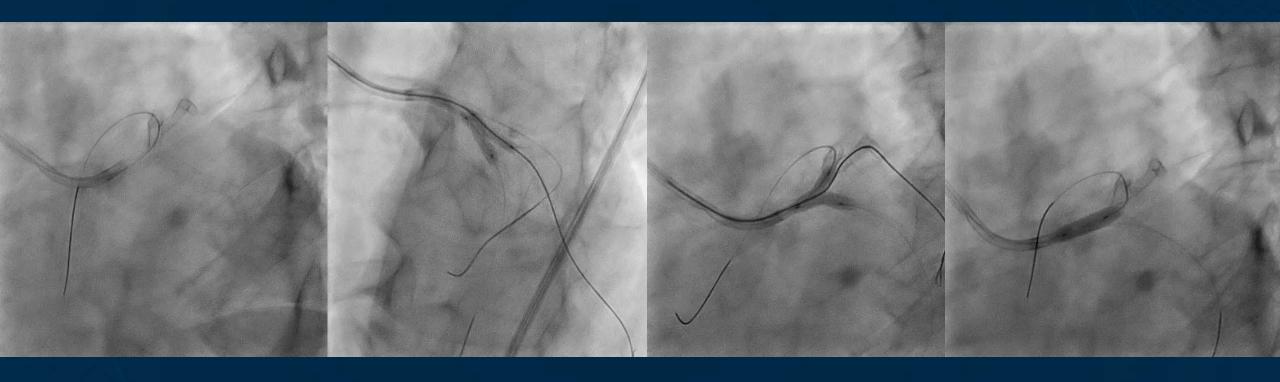


- GW : Sion blue(LCX), Runthrough NS (LAD), Fielder XT-R (Dg)
- Pre-dilatation : Ryurei 2.0*15mm up to 14 atm

59/F ICMP, 2VD with LM dz.



59/F ICMP, 2VD with LM dz.



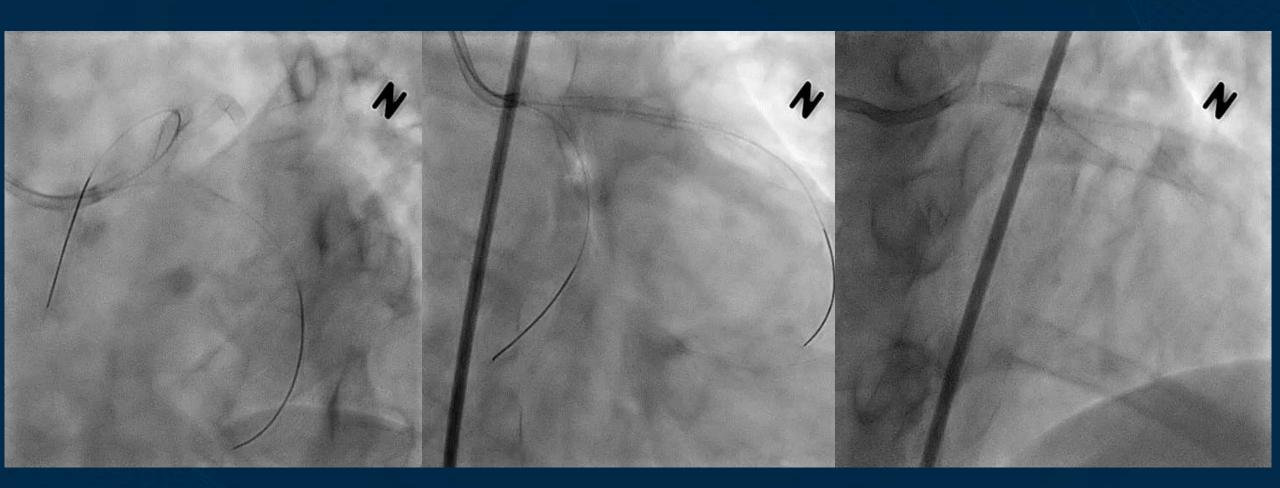
• Dg : Accuforce NC 2.5*15

• LAD : Accuforce NC 3.0*15

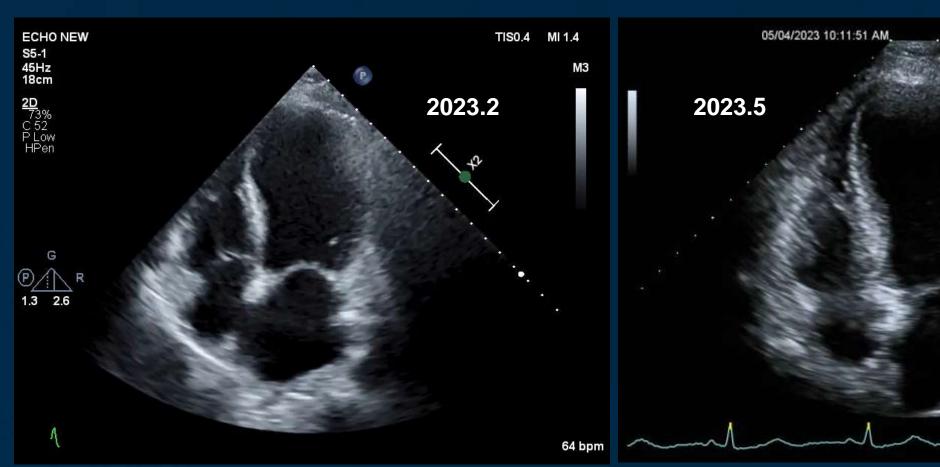
LCX : Accuforce NC 3.5*12

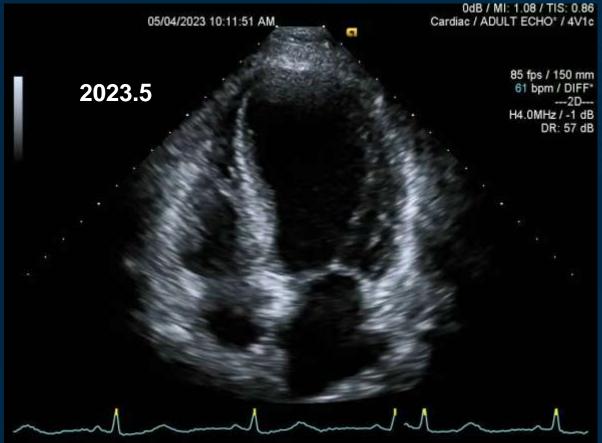
Final POT : Accuforce NC 3.5*12, 22 atm

59/F ICMP, 2VD with LM dz., Final result



59/F ICMP, 2VD with LM dz., F/U Echo after 3 months





• LVEF: 30 → 45%

Mild MR/TR → Trivial MR/TR



Conclusion

- Coronary bifurcation stenting is about 20% of all PCI cases.
- Bifurcation PCI has many technically difficulties and high risk of complications.
- There is no dependable bifurcation PCI strategy.
- Short procedure time and tailored stenting strategy is very important.
- Mini-crush technique has some advantages in selective patients.
- Ryurei balloon catheter has good pushability, crossability and better trackability.

 These characteristics may be helpful to treatment complex bifurcation lesions.