#### TTT Session @ TCTAP 2016

CTO Theater, Level 1

Imaging and Physiology: How Did It Change My Strategy in Complex PCI?

## **OCT/IVUS-Guided Rotational Atherectomy**

## Po-Ming Ku, мр. 顧博明醫師 Cardiovascular Center, Chi-Mei Hospital, Liouying.

柳營奇美醫院 心血管中心

Speaker's name: Po-Ming Ku

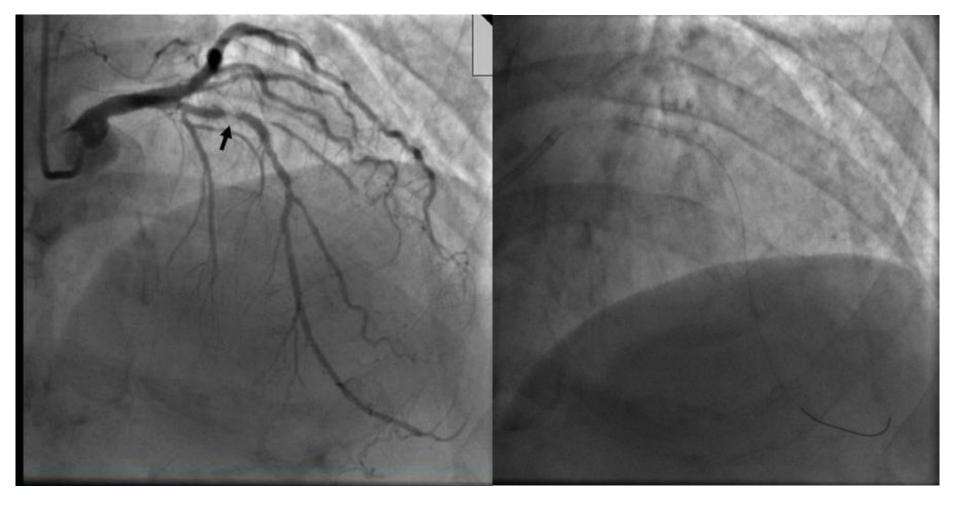
☑ I do not have any potential conflict of interest

## Two questions after rotational atherectomy

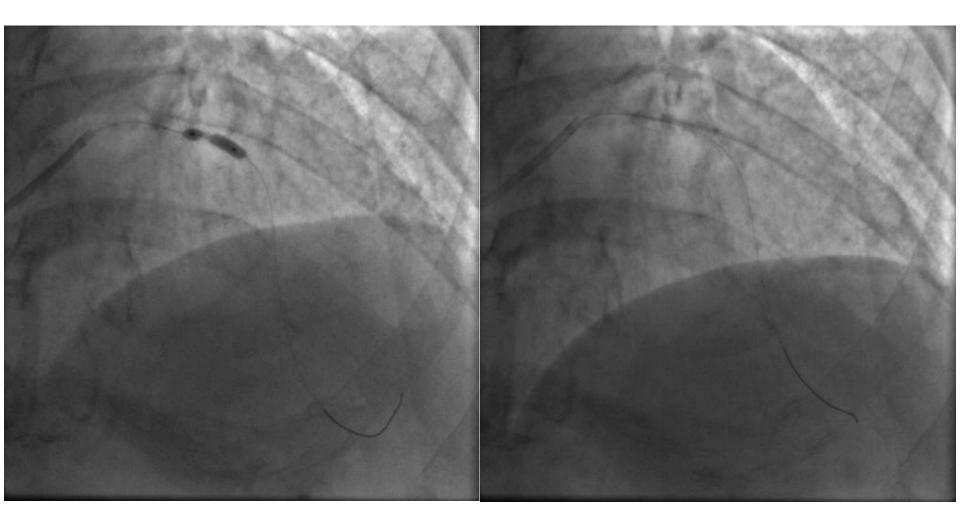
- Enough debulking for calcification? 
   OCT/IVUS guided
- Enough supporting for stenting?

#### **SYNTAX score: 26**

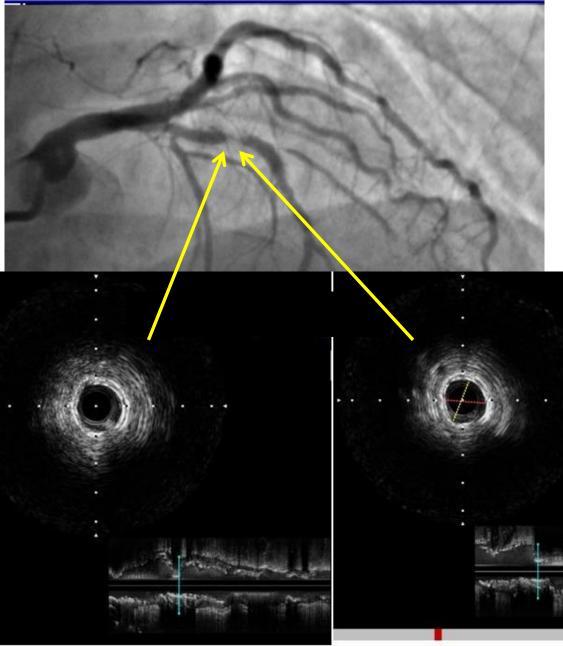
#### 66F, ACS, max Tn-I: 6.8 ng/ml DM on H/D, dyslipidemia, PES on LAD at another hospital 1 month ago



### Quantum 3.25/12 mm, 18 atm



## IVUS



2 layers of ring, the inner one was stent and the outer one was calcification. The most narrow part was 1.47mm x 1.49mm in diameter

Boston

ID: 12816109 Name: ChengMen Fang DOB: 1933/10/24

Frame # 2492 Review Mode Ready

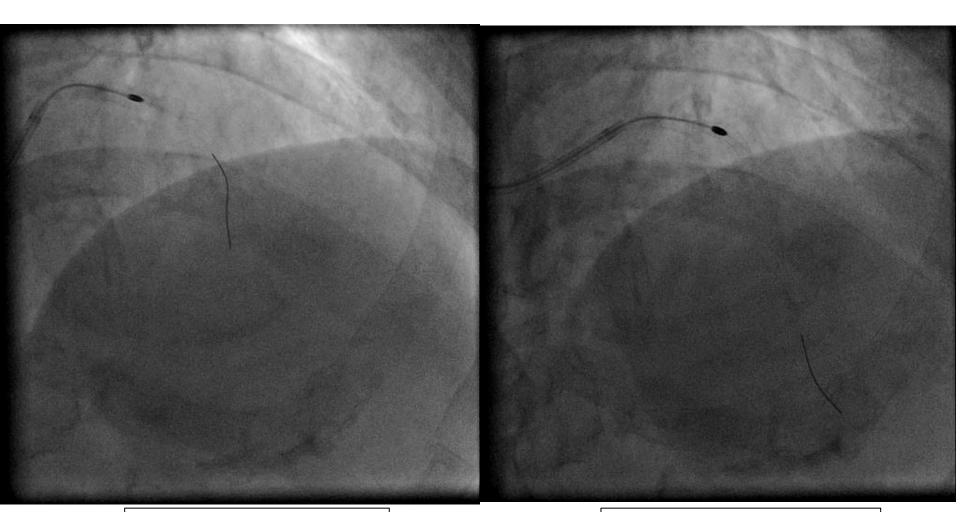
RUN1 Pre LAD 2009/6/30 1F4: 06:09 1 mm/lick Pullback Rate: 0.5 mm/s

Dekrte

Taiwan. 2009

1.47 mm

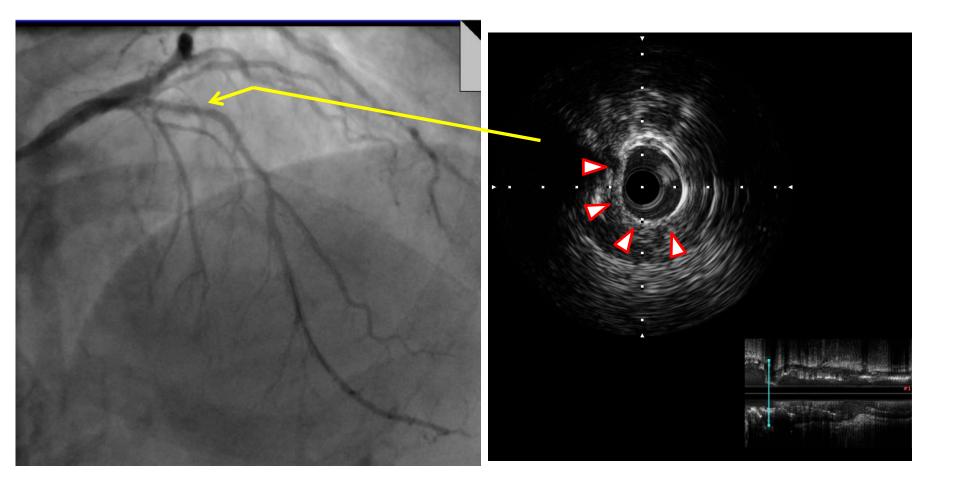
## **Rotational atherectomy**



1.5mm burr, 150000 rpm

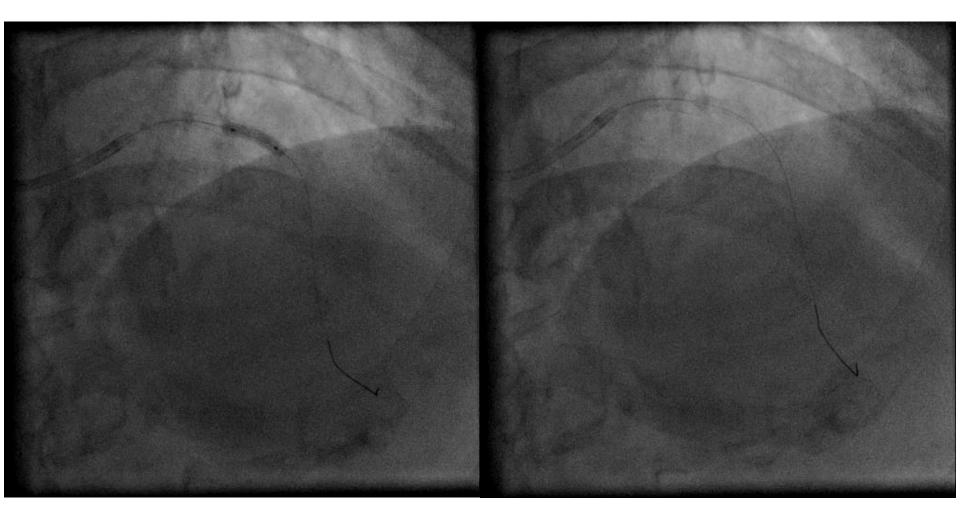
1.75mm burr, 150000 rpm

### IVUS after 1.75 mm burr ablation

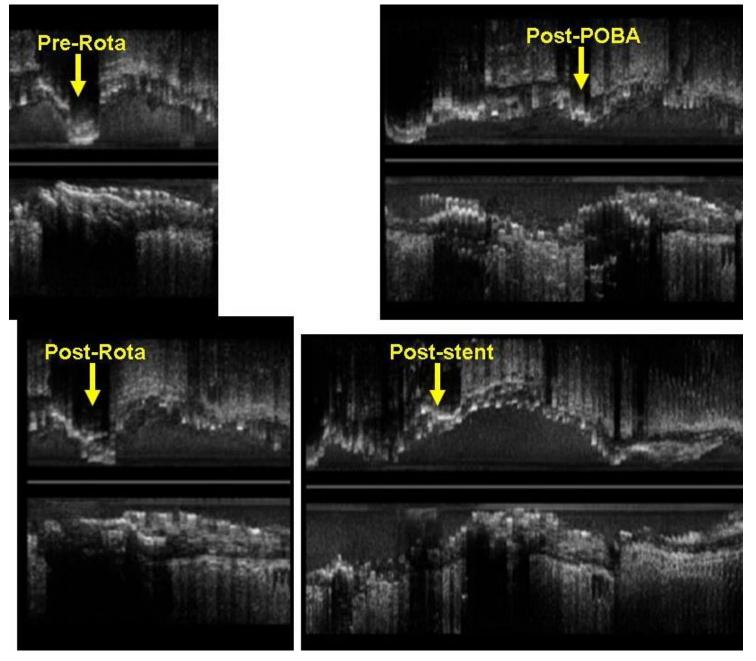


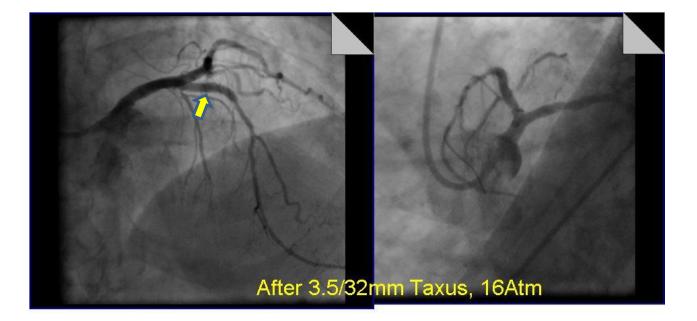


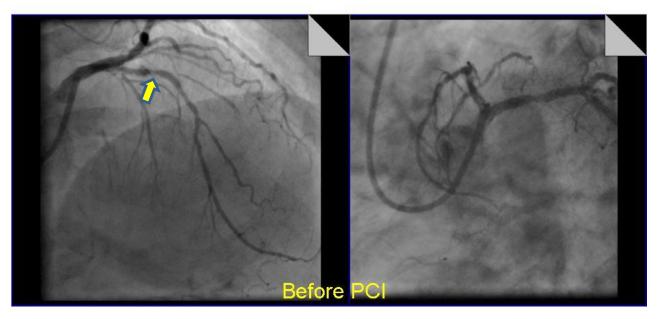
### 3.0/15 mm Sprinter balloon, 10 atm

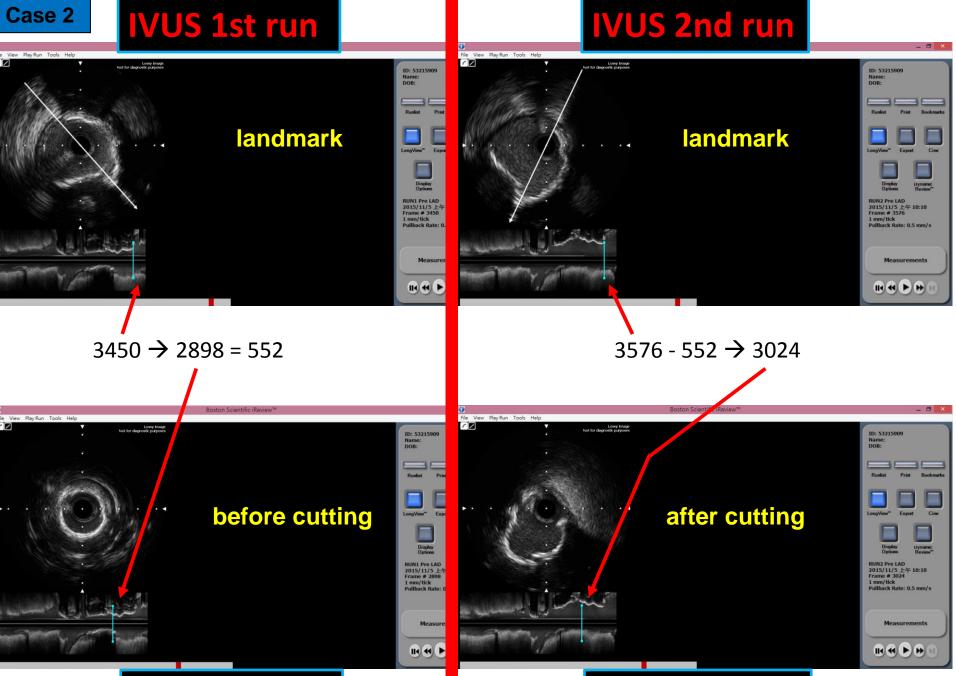












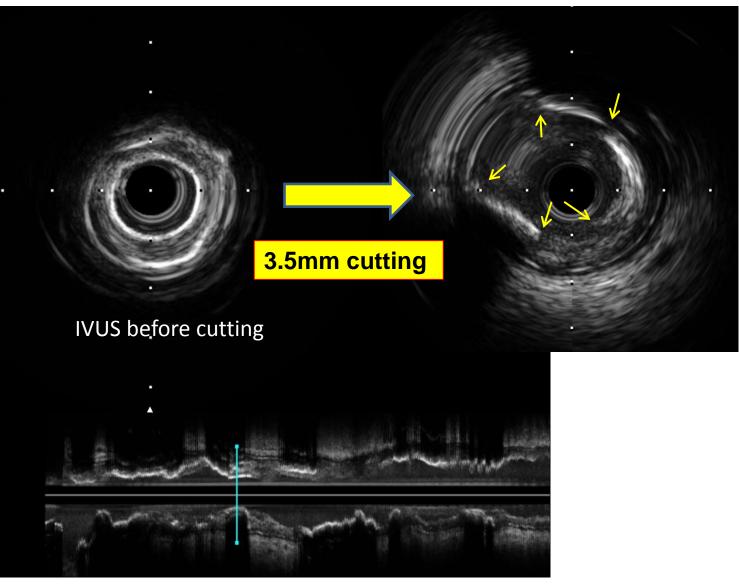
### **IVUS 1st run**

#### IVUS 2nd run

Taiwan. 2012

#### Case 3

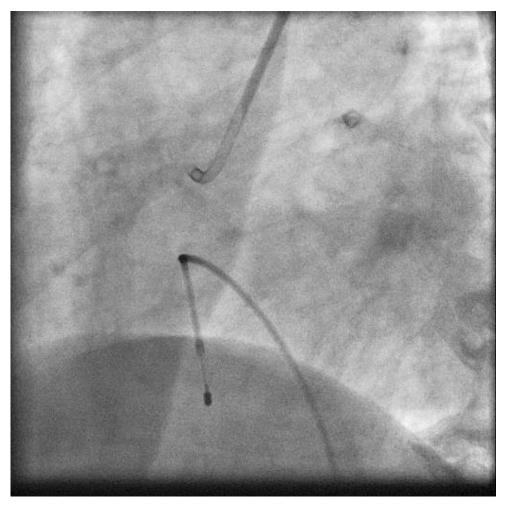
## IVUS after 1.5mm ROTA



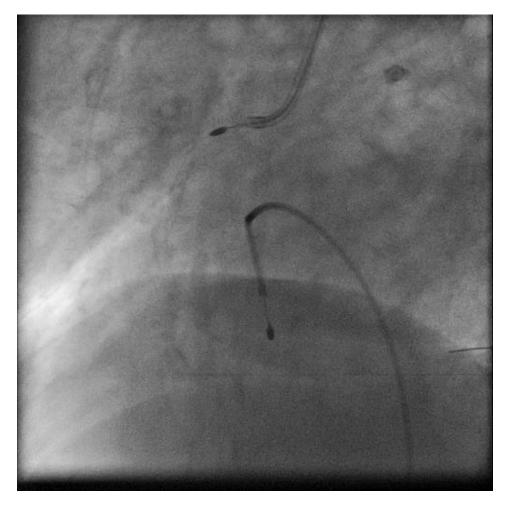




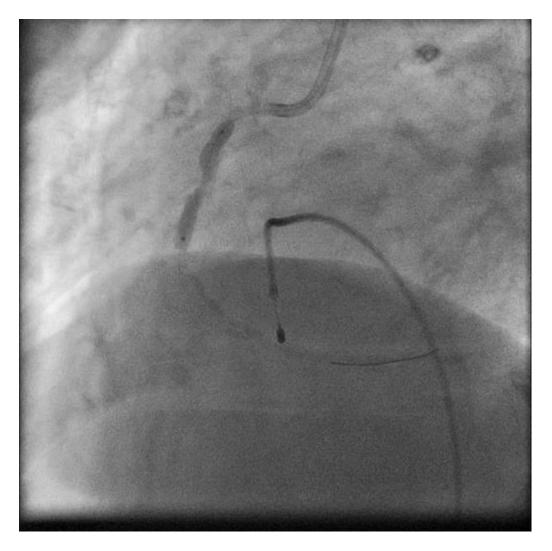
#### 76F, exertional angina, ccs 3 DM on insulin, dyslipidemia, HCVD, Cr: 1.5, eGFR: 48.6 referal for rota-ablation for an <u>undilatable lesion</u> on RCA-M



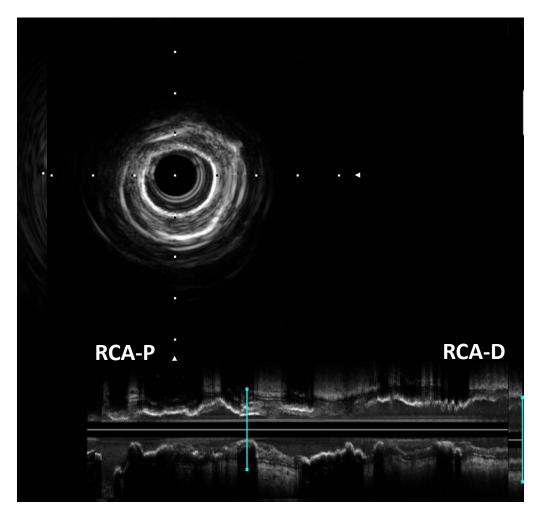
### Transfemoral, 7F, JR4 SHGC, 1.5mm burr, 2 runs Rota-solution, TPM(+)



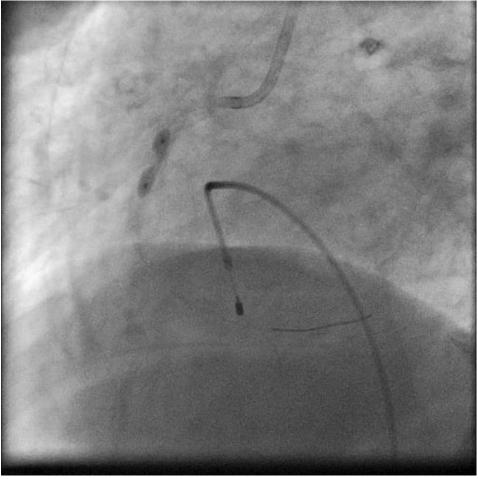
### Sprinter 3.5/30 mm balloon, 18 atm



### IVUS after ablation with 1.5mm burr

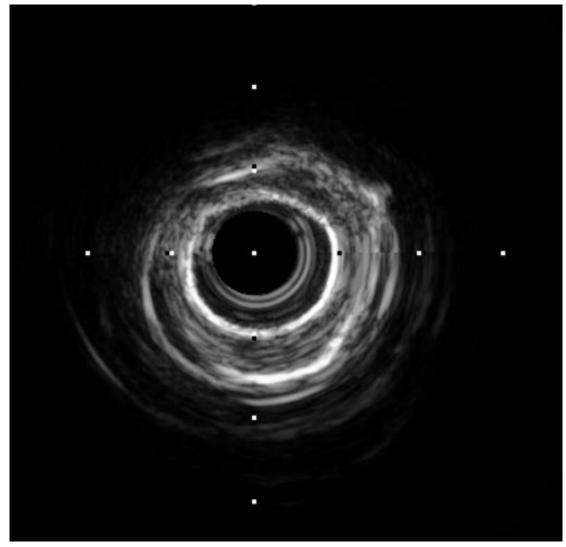


## 3.5/10 mm cutting balloon

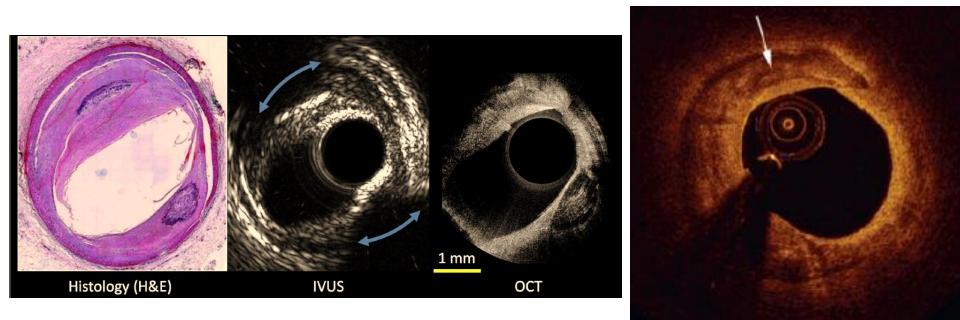


18 atm

### ? thickness of calcified ring by IVUS after Rota-ablation



### Assessment of de-bulking effect for calcified lesions



## How the calcified lesion break?

#### Calcium <0.7mm and >210°



#### Calcium >0.7mm or <210°



#### →Rotational atherectomy



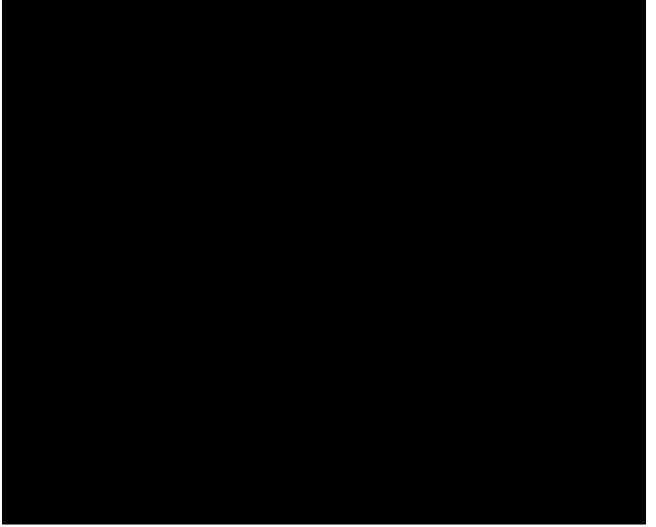
Cardiovascular Center Yokohama City University Medical Center

→Ballooning

#### 78F, typical angina for 4 mons **SYNTAX score: 28** Tl scan: ant wall ischemia, DM, LVEF = 68%



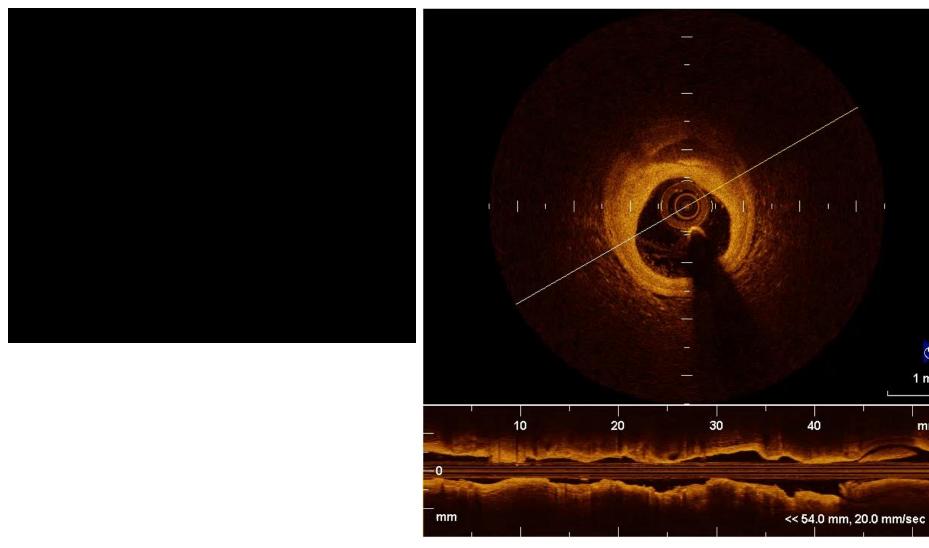
## 1.5mm Burr



# OCT catheter can not cross the lesion after 1.5mm Rota , $\rightarrow$ 1.75mm burr



## OCT after 1.75 mm Rota



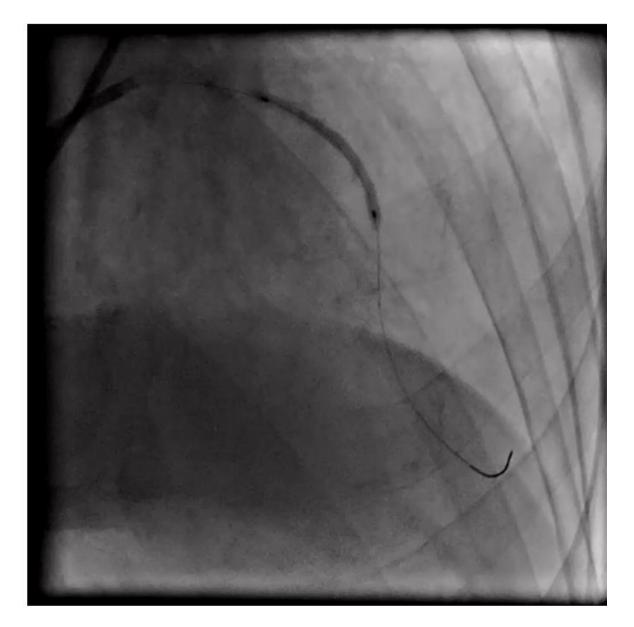
Tainan, Taiwan. 2015

0

1 mm

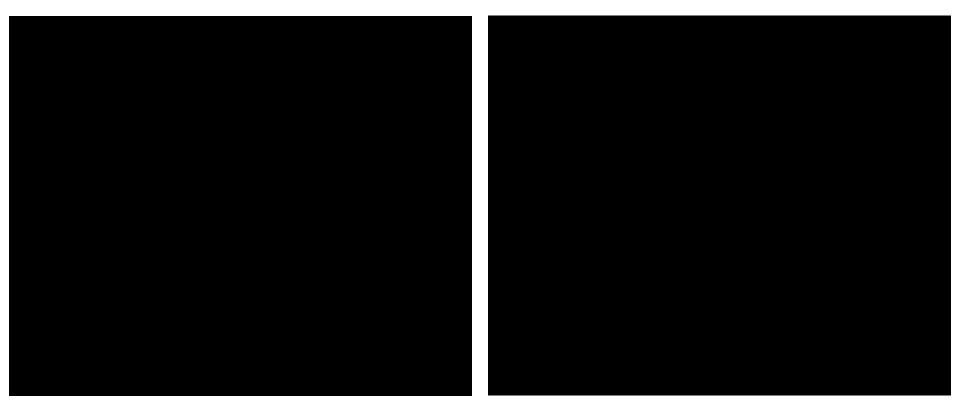
mm

#### Full dilatation of Maverick 2.5/30mm BC at 10 atm

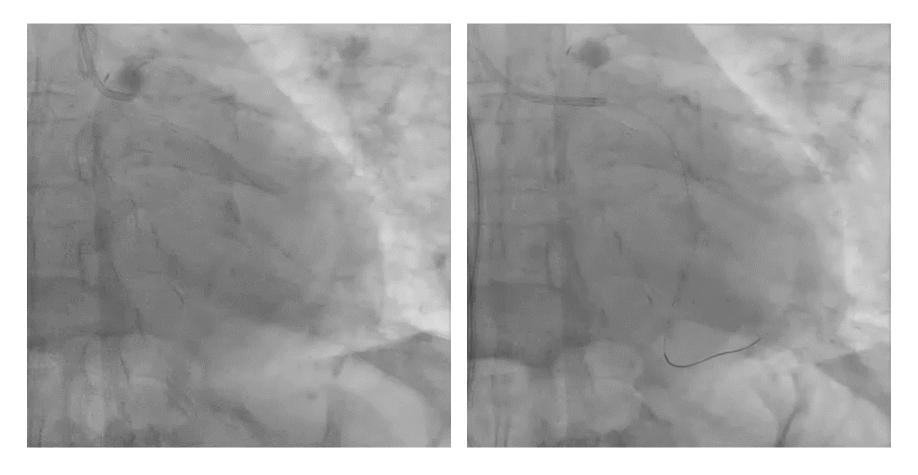


### Final angio after RotaDES

### Inital angio



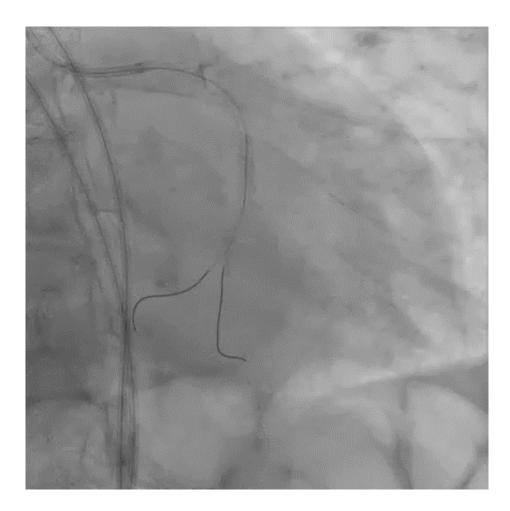
#### 77M, typical angina for 12mons **SYNTAX score: 23** ACS to ER, DM, LVEF = 58%, eGFR = 68



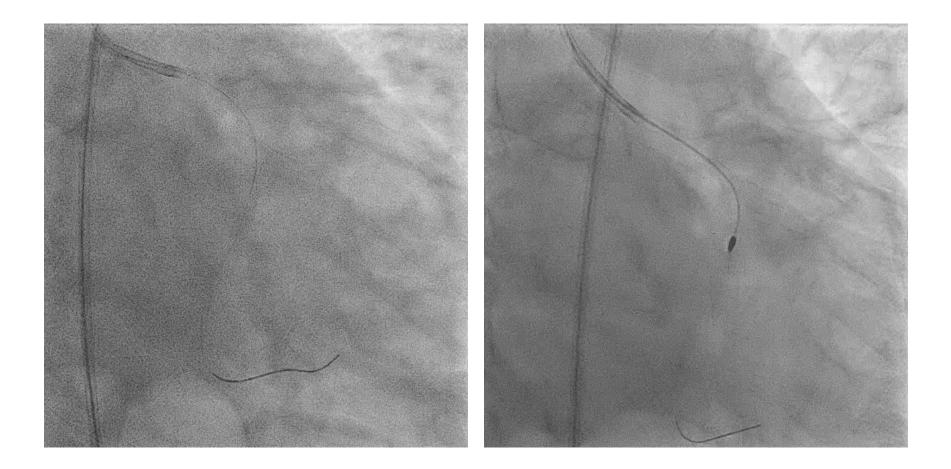
### Undilatable with NC Quantum 2.5/20mm, 16 atm



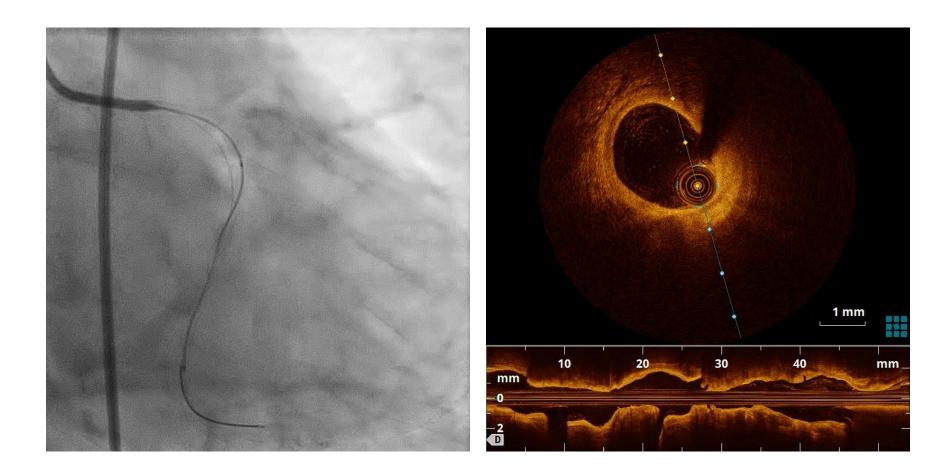
## After poorman's cutting



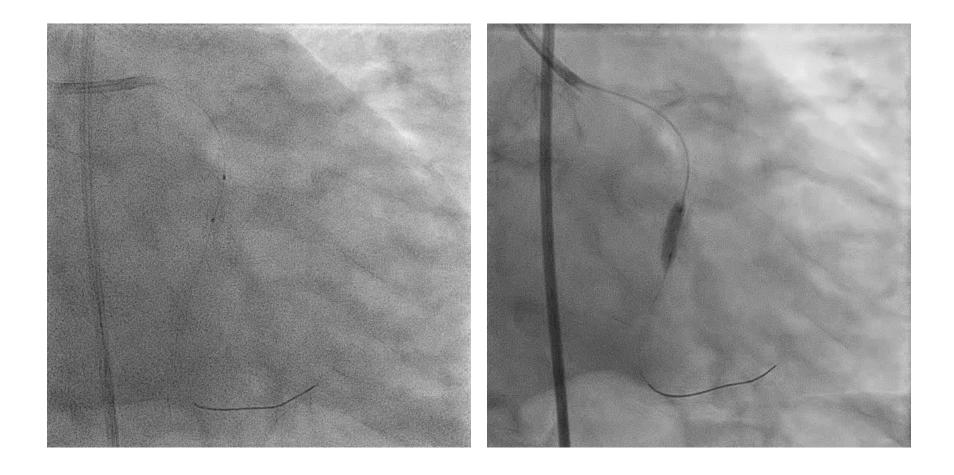
### OCT catheter can't cross it → 1.5mm Rota



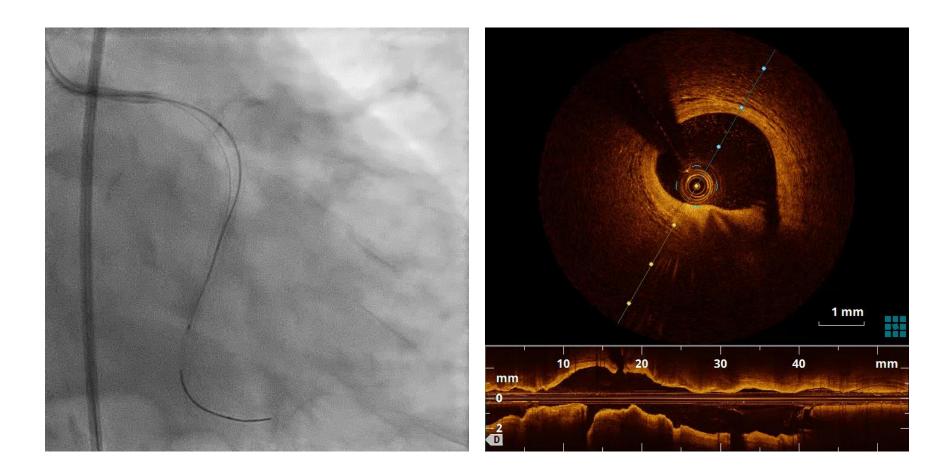
## OCT after 1.5mm Rota-ablation



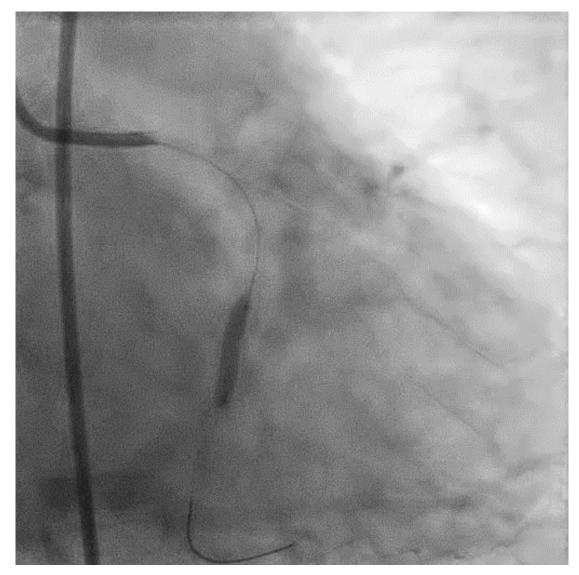
## 3.0/10mm cutting balloon, 12 atm



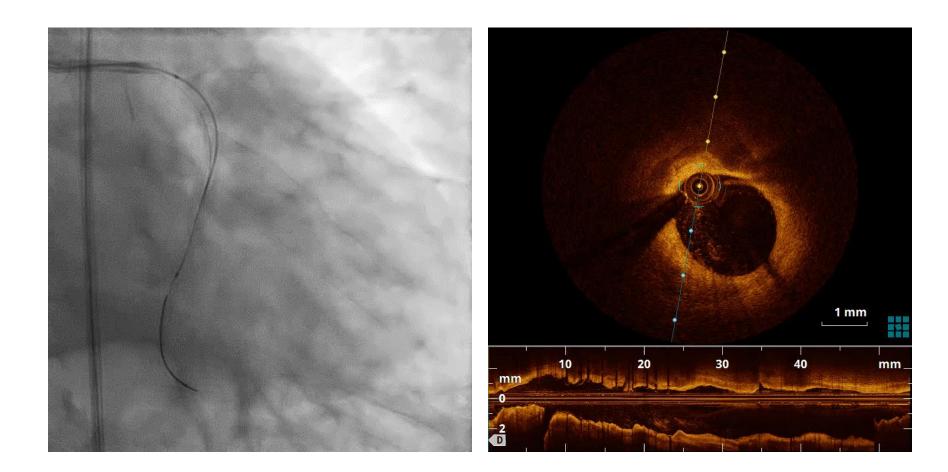
## OCT after 3.0mm cutting

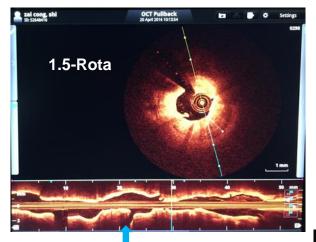


## DES 3.0/18mm, 12 atm

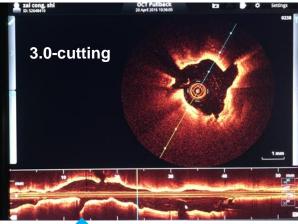


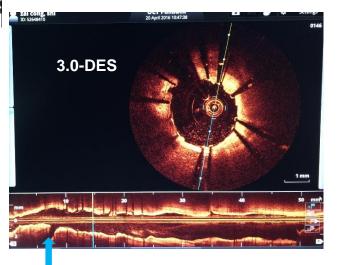
## Final OCT





## OCT summary (OM br. as landmark)





## **Take Home Messages**

• IVUS/OCT evaluation is useful before stent implantation over the severe calcified lesions (which adjunctive devices - Rota or cutting for lesion preparation under IVUS/OCT guidance).



#### TAIWAN TRANSCATHETER THERAPEUTICS

LIVE COURSE JAN 07-08, 2017

NTUH International Convention Center, Taipei, Taiwan