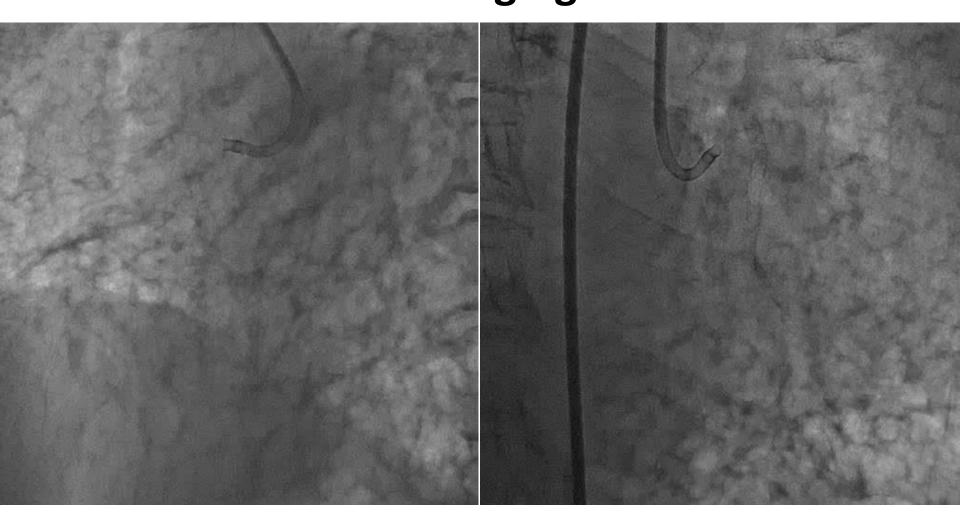


The ideal CTO to get start

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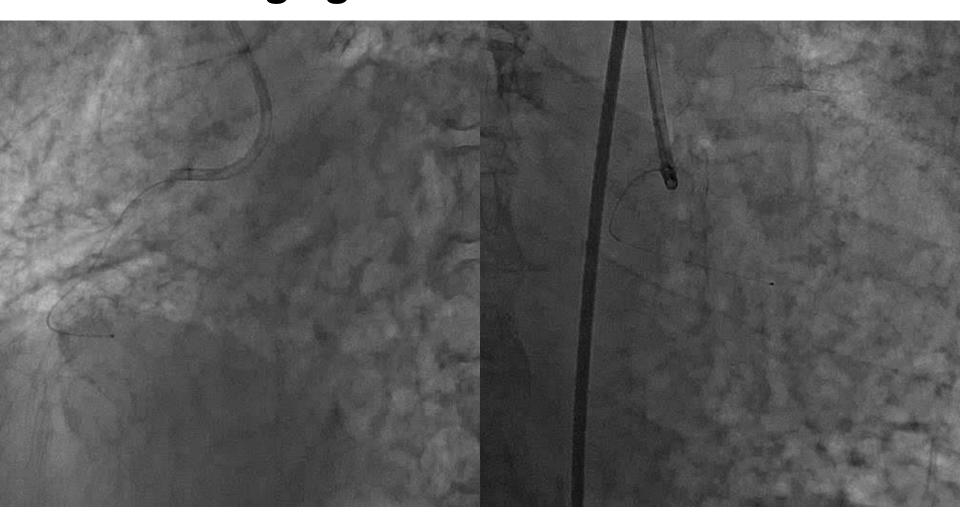
V	ariables and definitions	
Tapered E	Blunt Entry with any tapered tip or dimple indicating direction of true lumen is categorized as "tapered".	Entry shape Tapered (0) Blunt (1)
		point
Calcification	Regardless of severity, 1 point is assigned if any evident calcification is detected within	
	and or o augment.	point
Bending > 45degrees	45 degrees is detected within the CTO segment. Any tortuosity separated from the CTO segment	Bending>45° □ Absence (0) □ Presence (1)
	is excluded from this assessment.	point
Occlusion length Using good collateral images, try to measure "true" distance of occulusion, which tends to be shorter than the first impression.		Occl.Length □ <20mm (0) □ ≥20mm (1)
		point
Re-try lesion Is this Re-try (2 nd attempt) lesion ? (previously attempted but failed)		Re-try lesion □ No (0) □ Yes (1)
		point
Category of difficulty (total point) □ easy (0) □ Intermediate (1) □ difficult (2) □ very difficult (≥3)		Total points



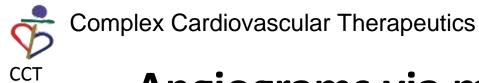


Mid RCA CTO. No angiographically clear calcium.

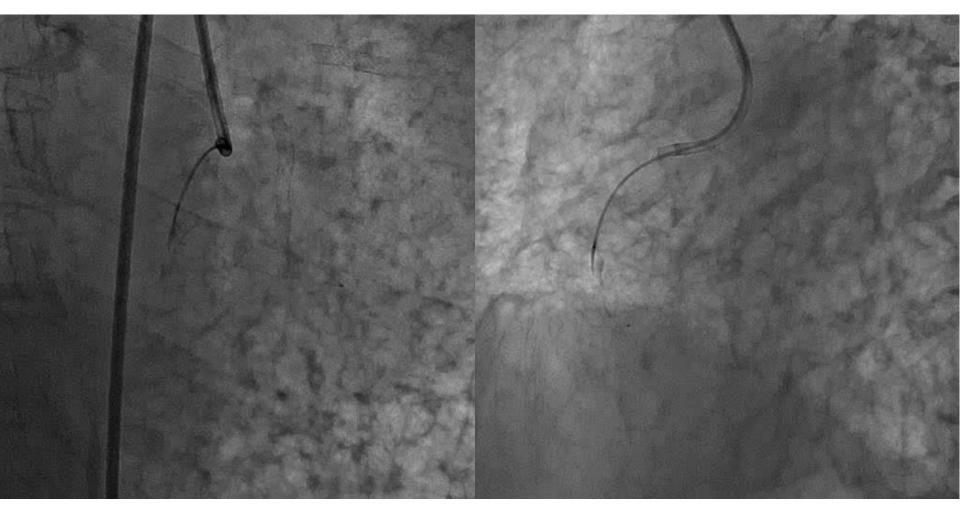




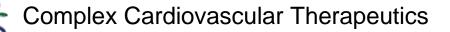
Distal RCA was supplied from ipsilateral RV branches. Estimated occluded length was 15mm.



Angiograms via micro catheter

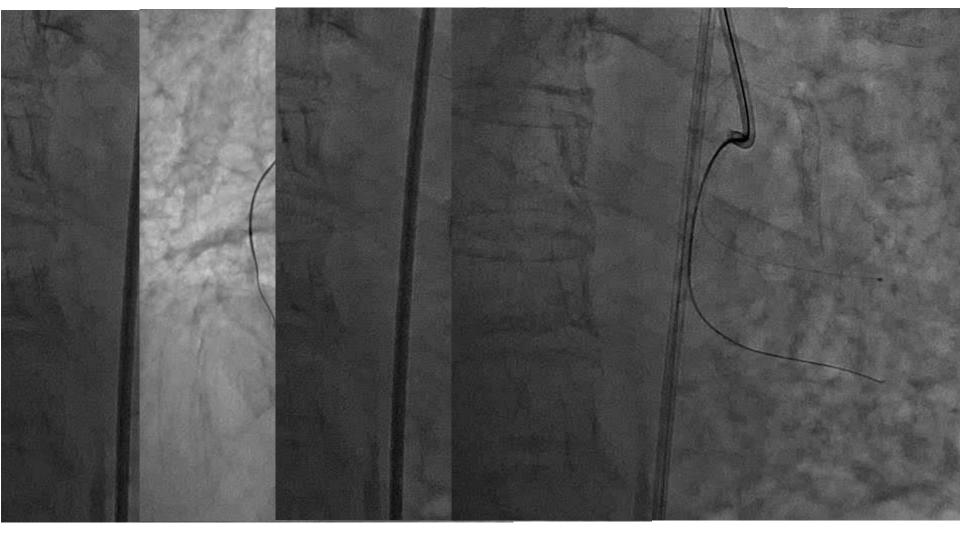


Angiograms via micro catheter revealed the entrance was tapered type occlusion



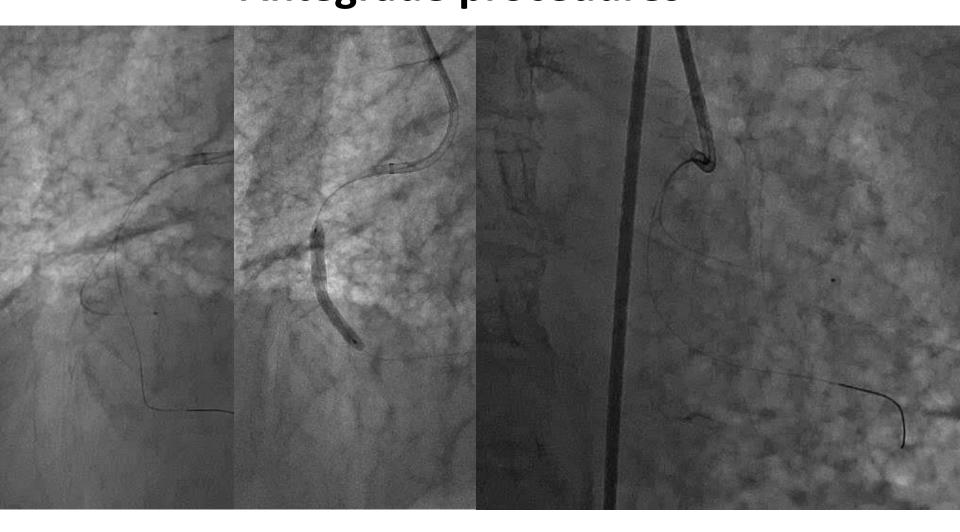
ССТ

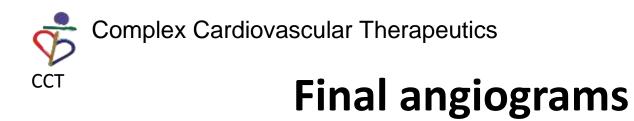
Antegrade procedures

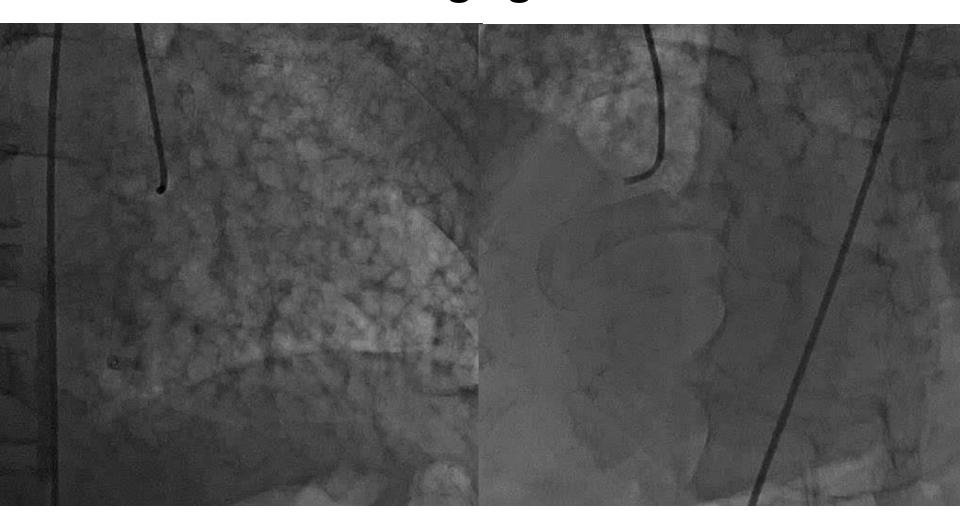


GAIA first wire successfully advanced toward the side branch

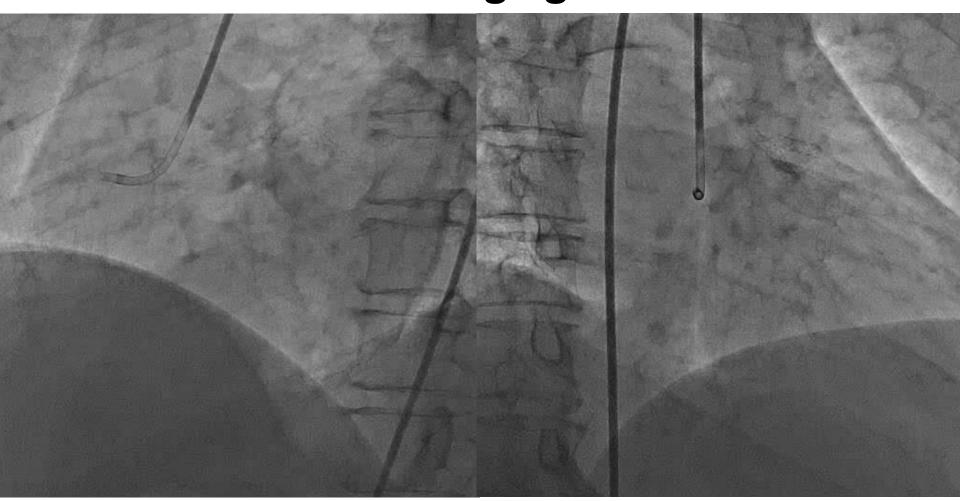




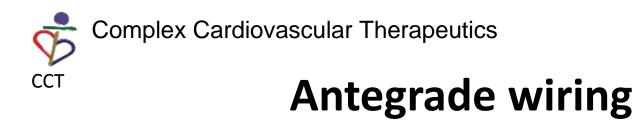


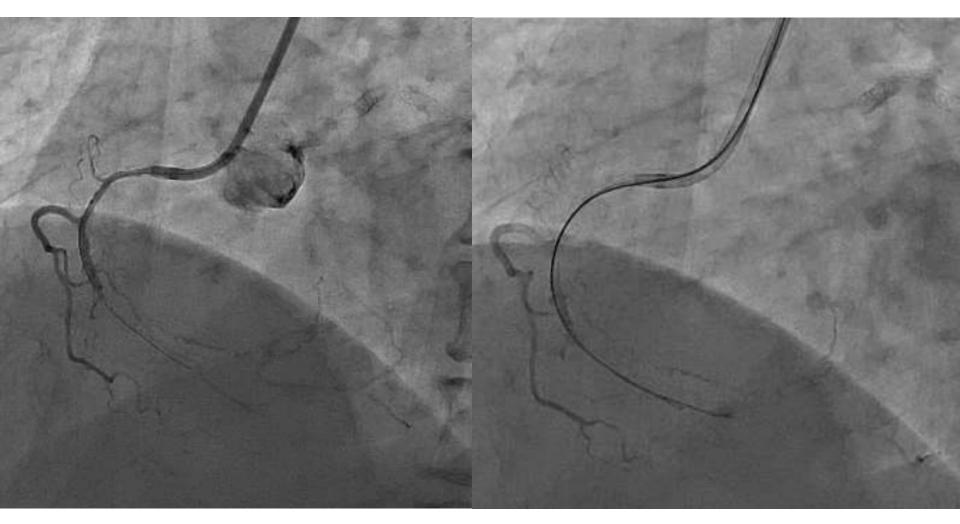




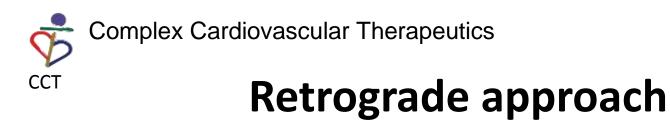


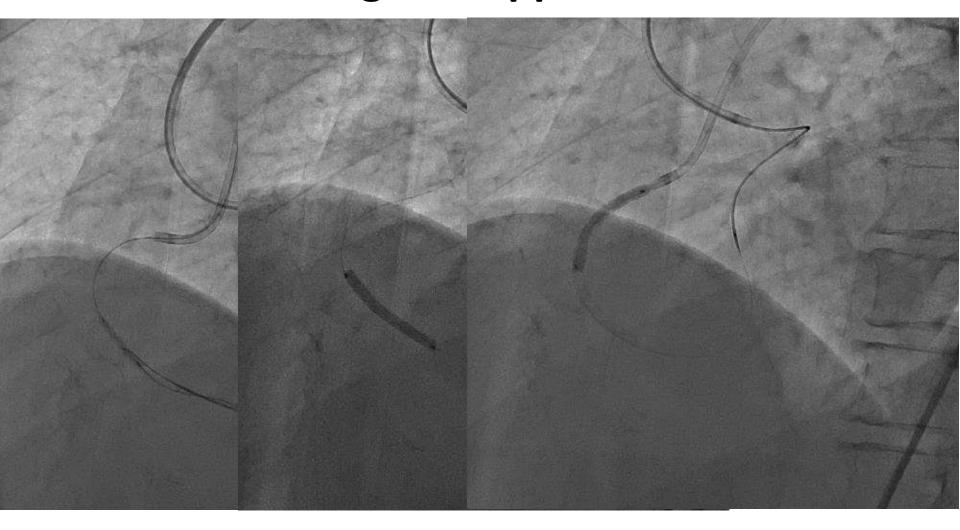
Mid RCA was totally occluded similar to case 1. CTO entrance was tapered. Distal RCA was supplied from ipsilateral RV branches and septal perforators. Occluded length was 10mm. J-CTO score was 0 point.

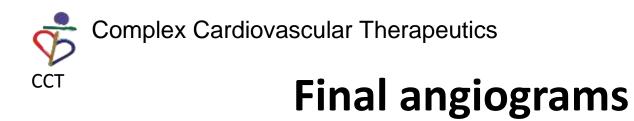


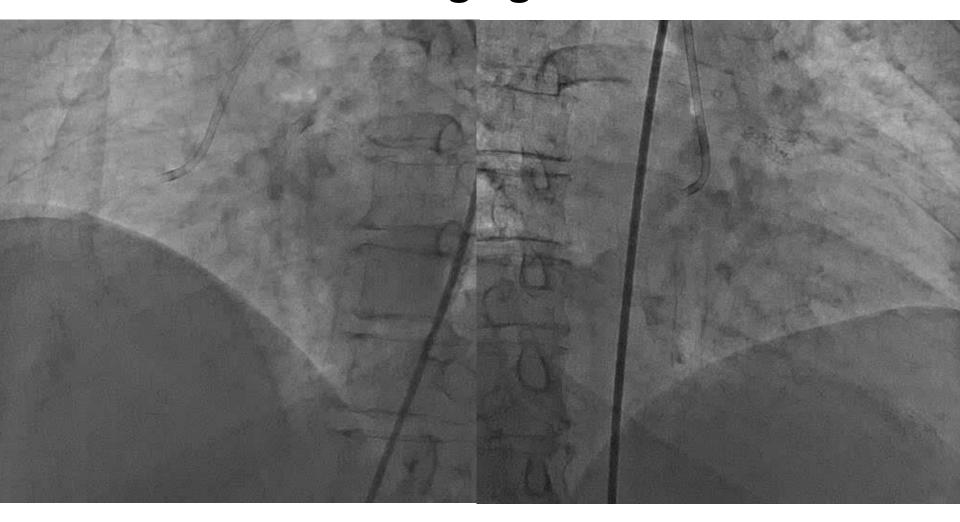


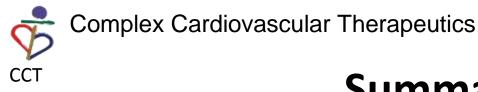
Hydrophilic polymer jacket guide wire produced sub intimal space.







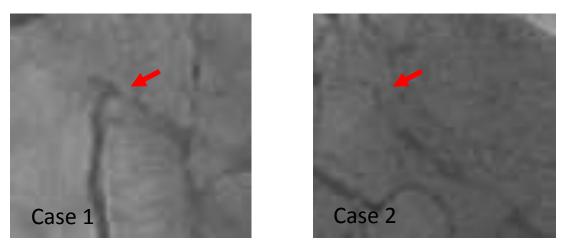




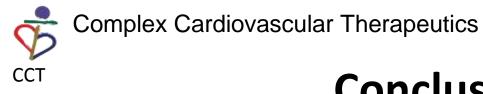
Summary

✓ Both Case 1 and Case 2 had the similar J-CTO score, Opoint. However, the 2 cases were followed a different results.

✓ Difference between Case 1 and Case 2 was the only distal true lumen reference.



✓ Distal reference was clear in case 1, however it was unclear in case 2.



Conclusion

Although the J-CTO score is useful to determine the difficulty for CTO PCI procedure, however there is some differences between the cases.

The important factor is whether the distal target would be clearly open, therefore, the ideal CTO to get start is the lesion of clear distal target.