Complex Stenting Made Simple – An Illustrative Case Using the UltimasterTM Stent



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Conflicts of Interest

• None

Tan Tock Seng





- 50 year-old man, diabetes
- Presents with NSTEMI
- EKG showed "Wellen's" changes anterior leads
- History of some non-compliance to medications





- Radial approach
- Ostial and proximal left main disease along with LCx and LAD









- Ostial and proximal left main disease
- Critical proximal LAD
- Distal LAD diffuse disease – makes LIMA to LAD impossible

















- Strategy stent the LAD and left main
- Stent the distal RCA
- Drug-eluting balloon angioplasty of the LCx
- Planned to cover the ENTIRE left main including ostium
- "Cross over" strategy with "keep LCx open" approach (very small vessel)









BETTER ENDOTHELIAL COVERAGE





Stent across LCx



Need stent with good side branch access

SIDE BRANCH AREA 14.5 mm2



OPEN CELL DESIGN



 Size discrepancy between proximal and distal vessel

Need stent which can be expanded safely



Judkins guide for ostial left main stenting



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- Radial approach 6F JL
 3.5 guider
- Drug-eluting balloon angioplasty of LCx





• LAD predilated





 LAD stented with Ultimaster 3.5 x 24 mm drug-eluting stent





- Ultimaster 4.0 x 24 mm drug-eluting stent in left main
- "Anchor" wire in aorta





- Ultimaster 4.0 x 24 mm drug-eluting stent in left main
- "Anchor" wire in aorta













• Stent deployed





 The stent balloon was pulled back and dilated to 16 atm.





 Final result after post dilated at high pressure









 Ultimaster 2.5 x 33 mm drug-eluting stent in distal RCA and RPD





RCA final



Ultimaster™ Stent



- Cobalt chromium, 80 microns
- Open cell design
- Abluminal poly (DL-lactideco-caprolactone) polymer
- Polymer degrades in 3-4 months



Conclusion

- Complex lesions are common and stent choice can make a difference
- Ultimaster stent is a good choice for tackling such lesions
 - Biodegradeable polymer
 - Trackability
 - Adapts to complex anatomy
 - Sizing



