

Seoul, Korea: 28-29 November 2019

Master's Keynote Lecture

Hand down a secret of calcified lesion PCI

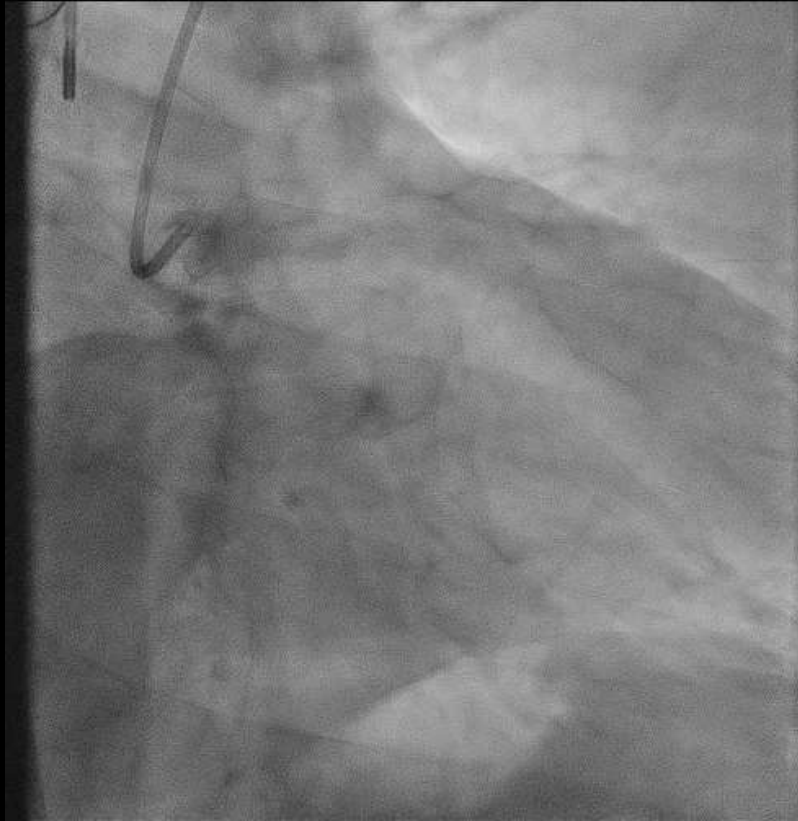
Speaker - 10'

Antonio Colombo

*EMO-GVM, Centro Cuore Columbus, Milan,
Maria Cecilia Hospital ,Cotignola (RA)
and GVM Laboratories, Italy*

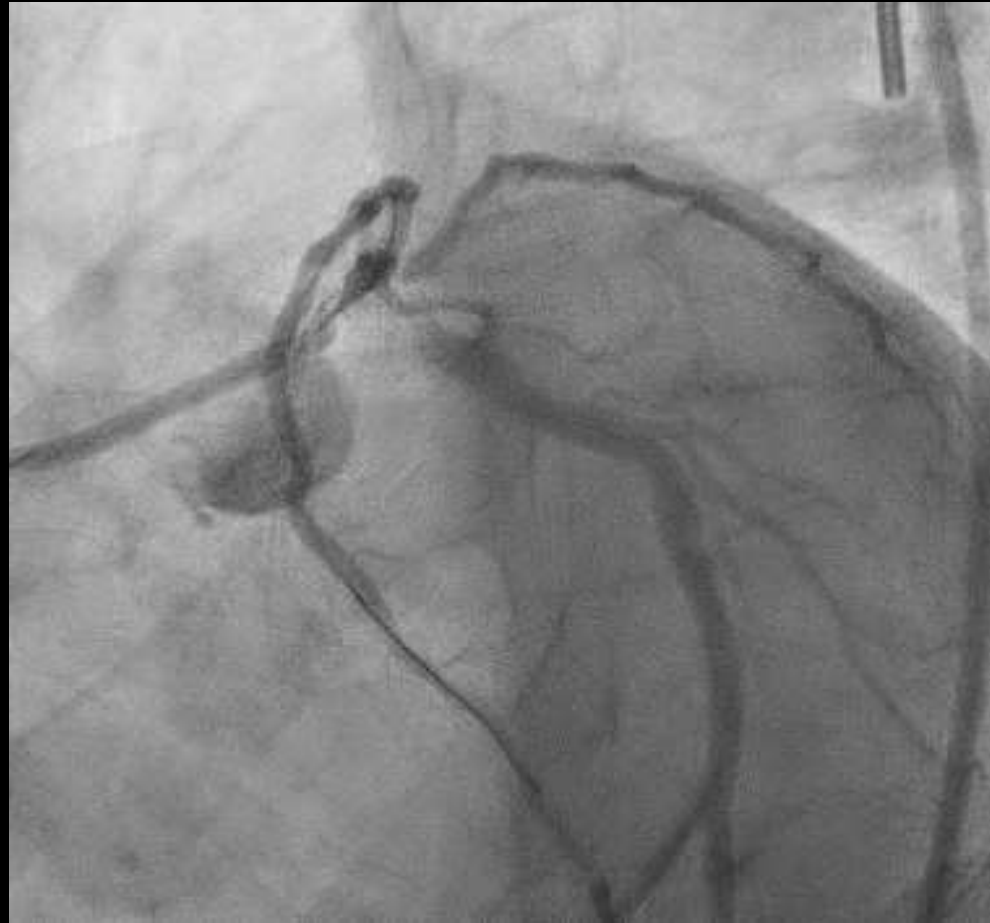
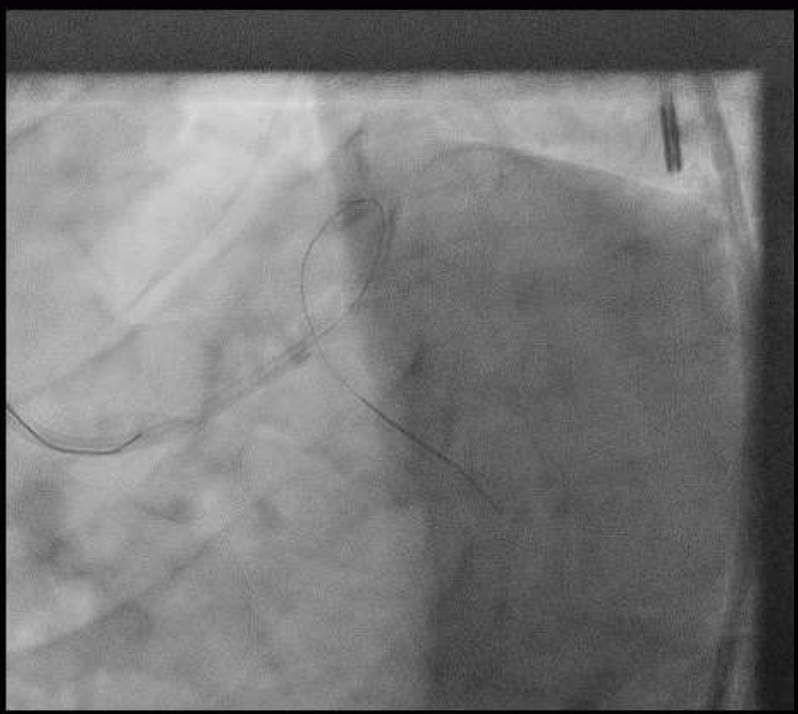
No conflicts to disclose

68 yrs. old male diabetic with stable angina
refused CABG, patent RCA, EF 55%



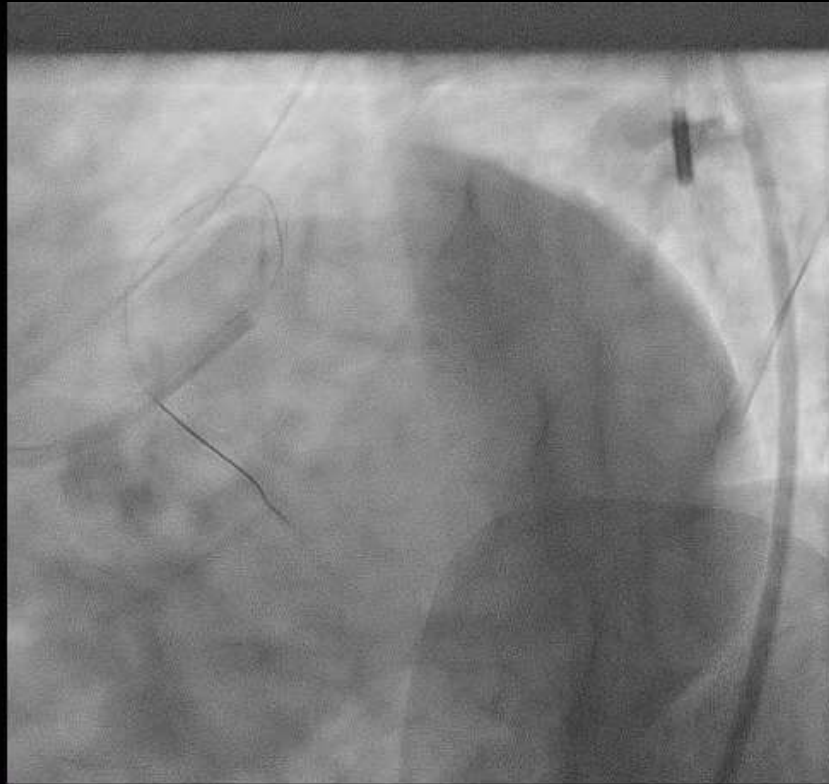
Baseline

Femoral access 7 F, elective IABP



Baseline

Various attempts to wire LCX: Universal, Sion, Sion Black, Fielder, Fielder Xta; Intermediate



LCX wiring seems unsuccessful

What would you do next?

A) Elective CABG

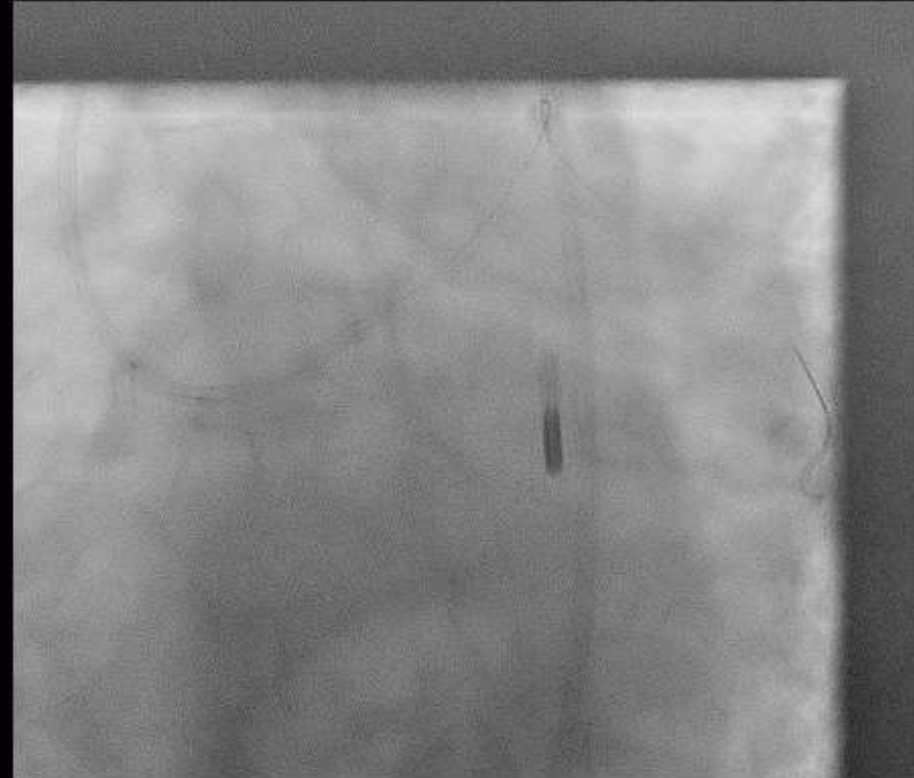
B) Predilate LM

C) Rotablation on the LM

D) Use a different wire

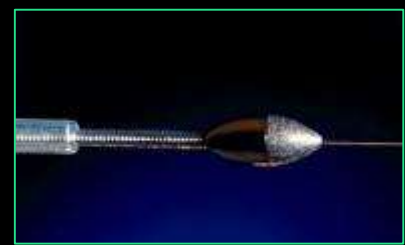
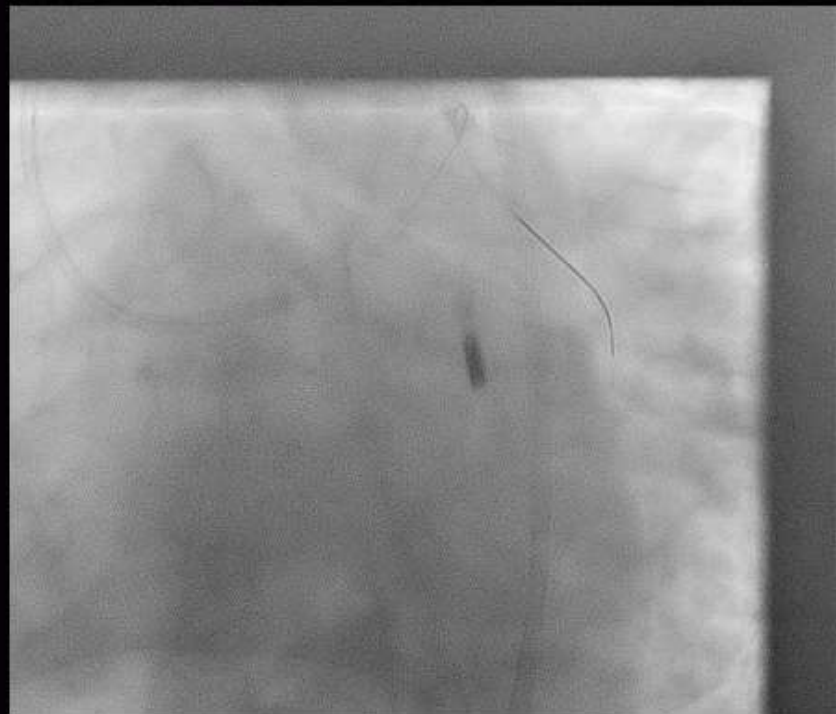


Predilatation

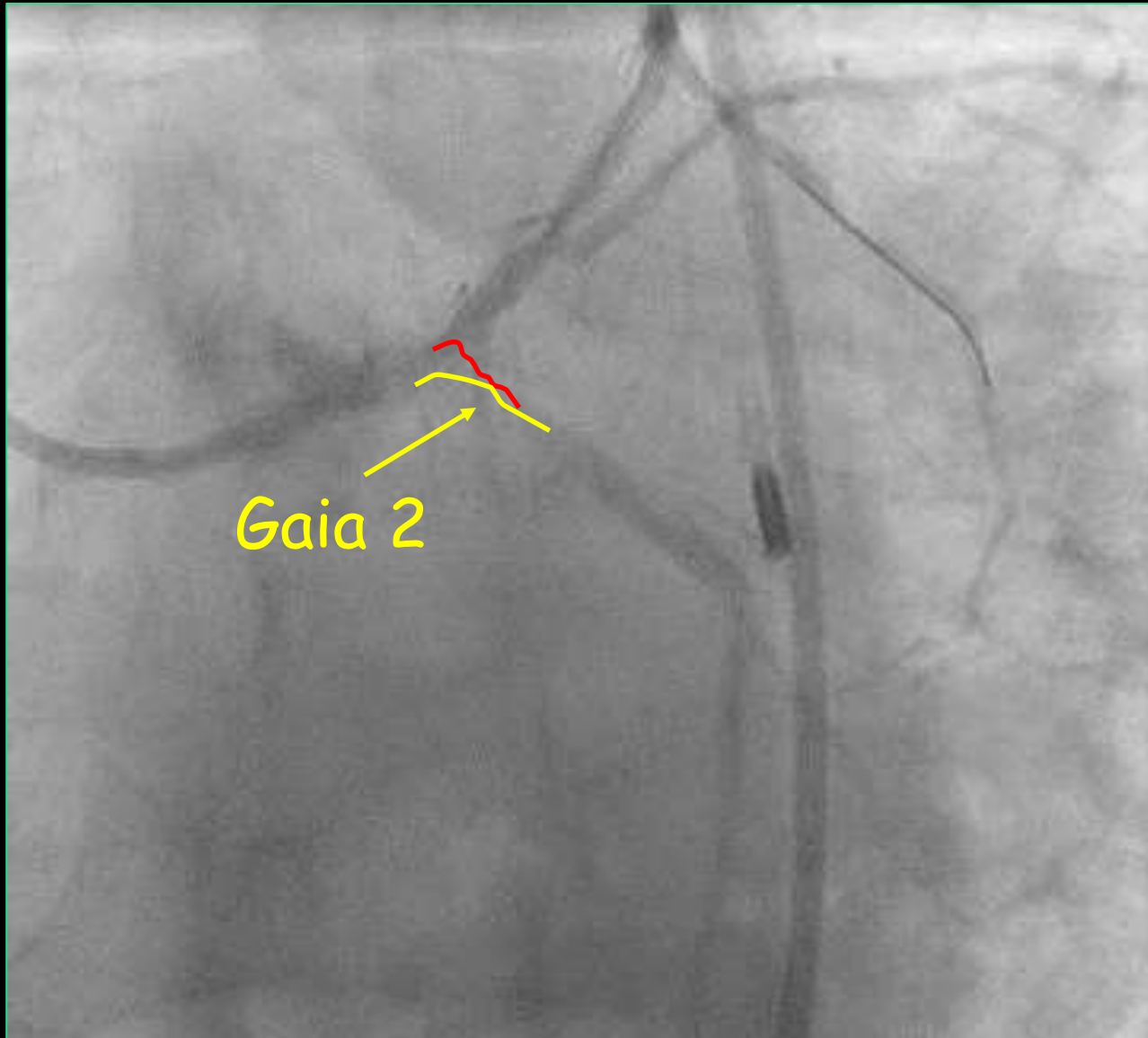


After Predilatation

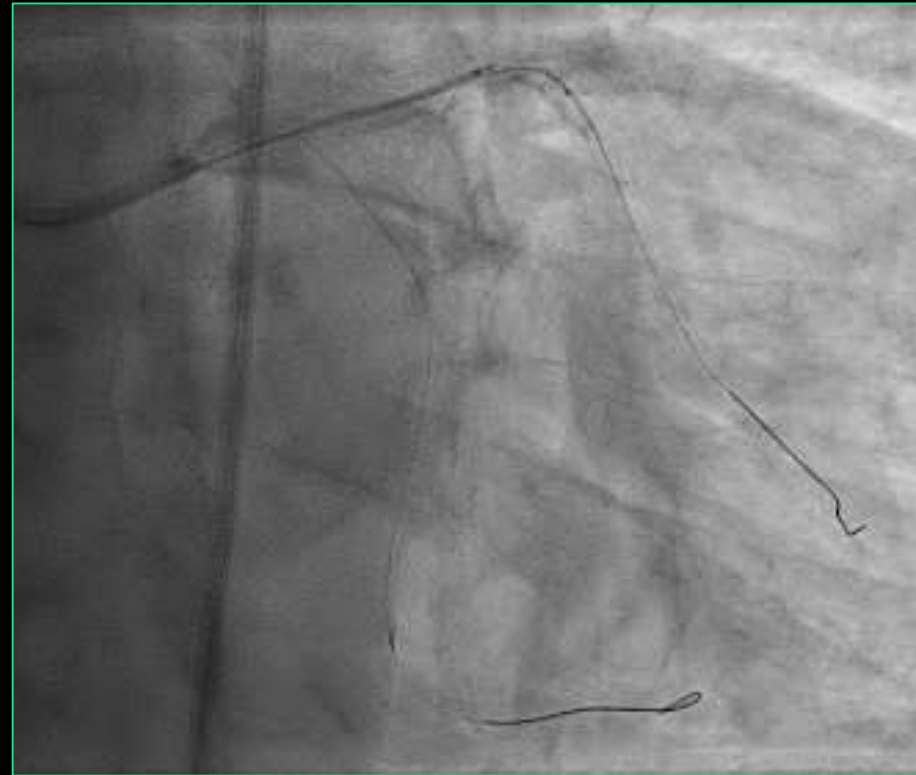
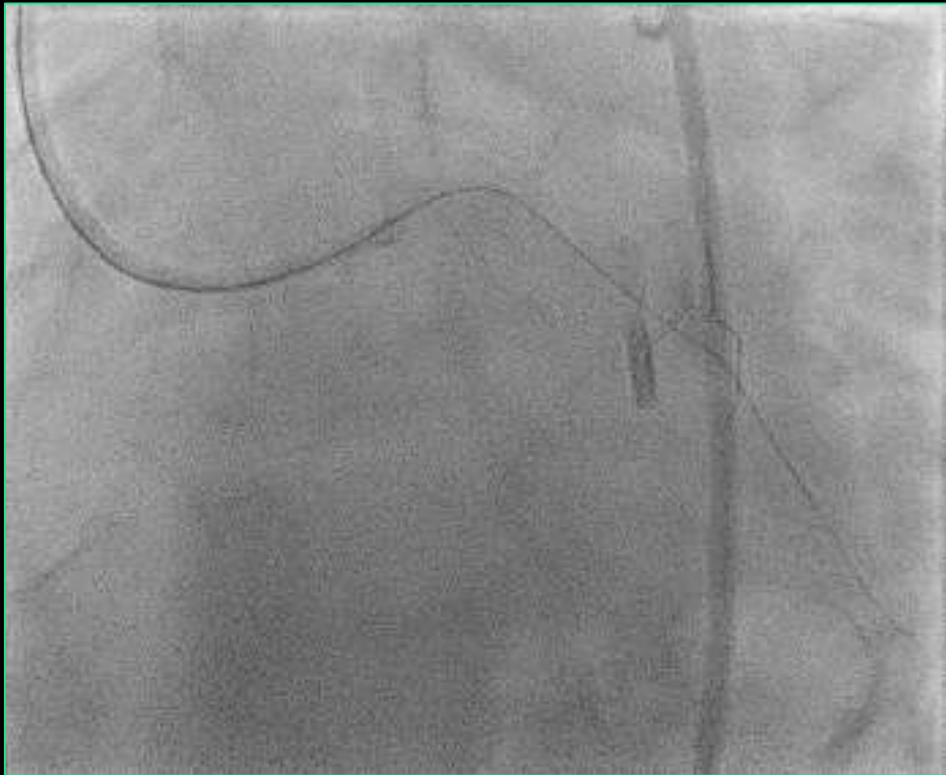
Still unsuccessful LCX wiring



After Cutting Balloon and 1.75 RTB

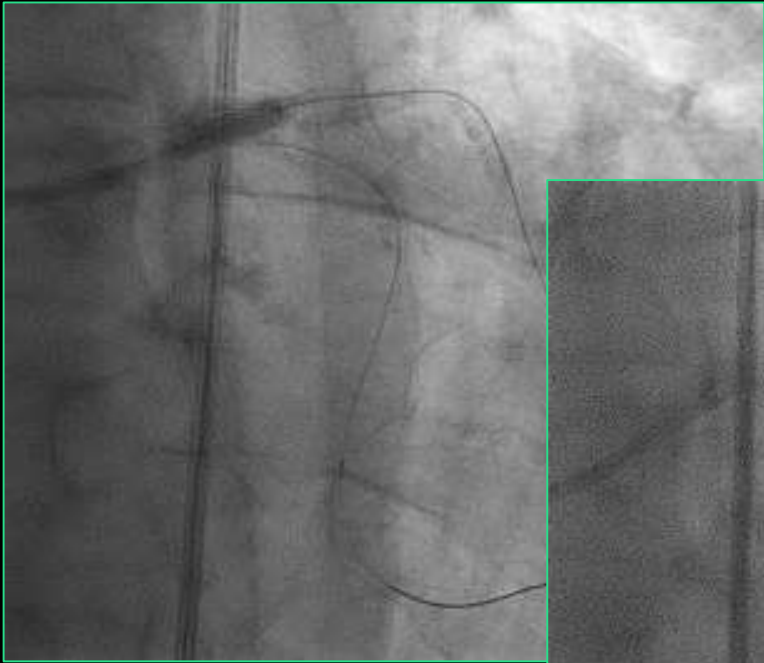


Instead of following the tiny path, Gaia 2 was selected to create a new intraplaque pathway

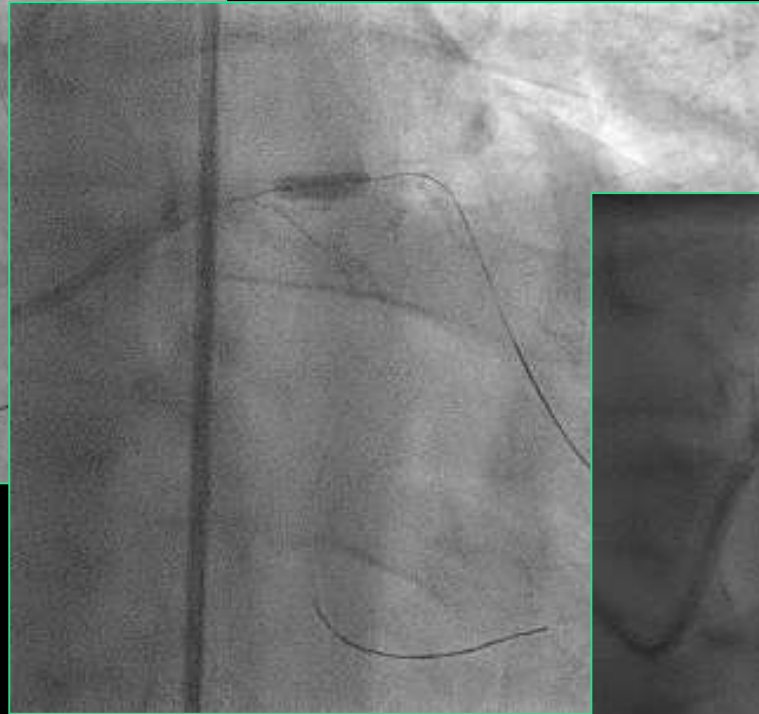


With Gaia 2, we can cross into LCX

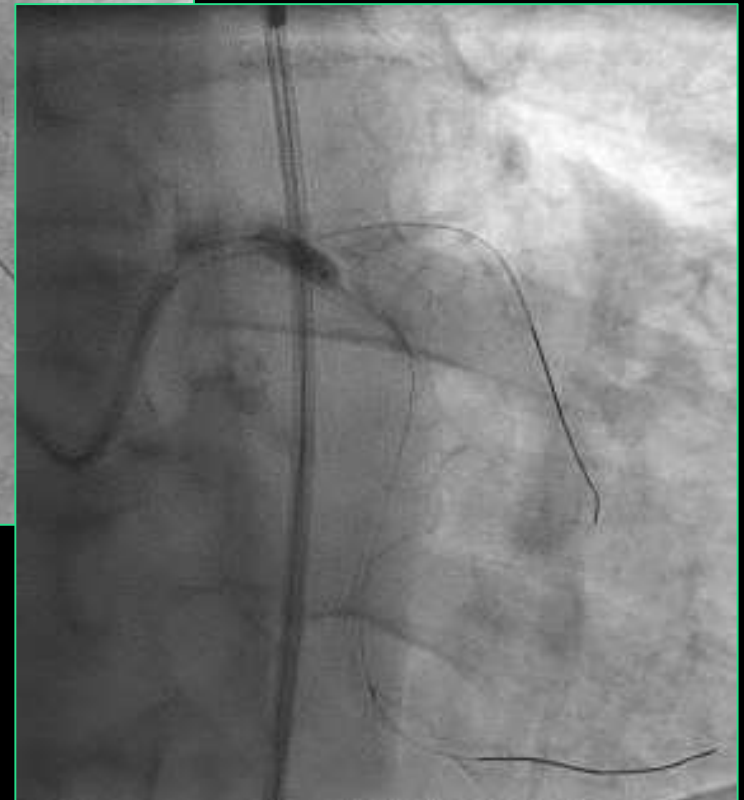
3.75 mm Shockwave balloon 8 runs in total



Shockwave LM

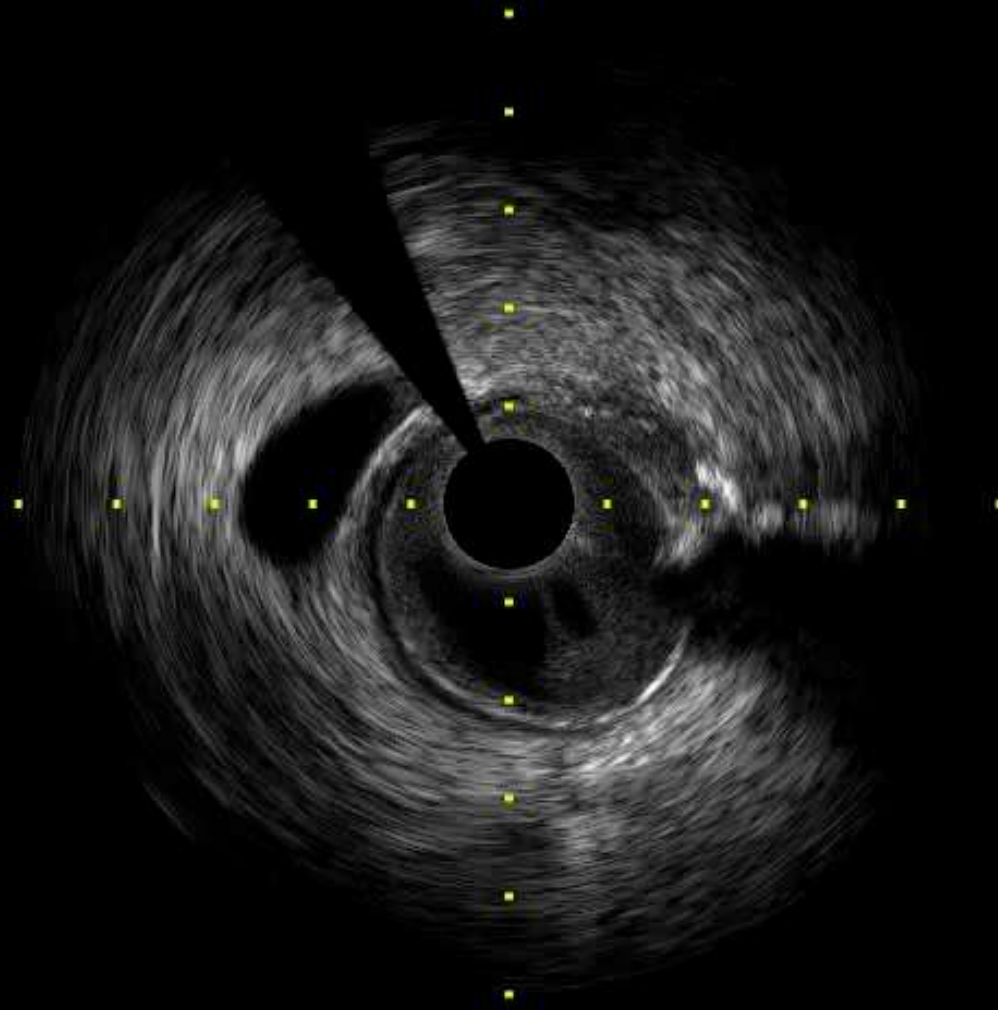


Shockwave LAD

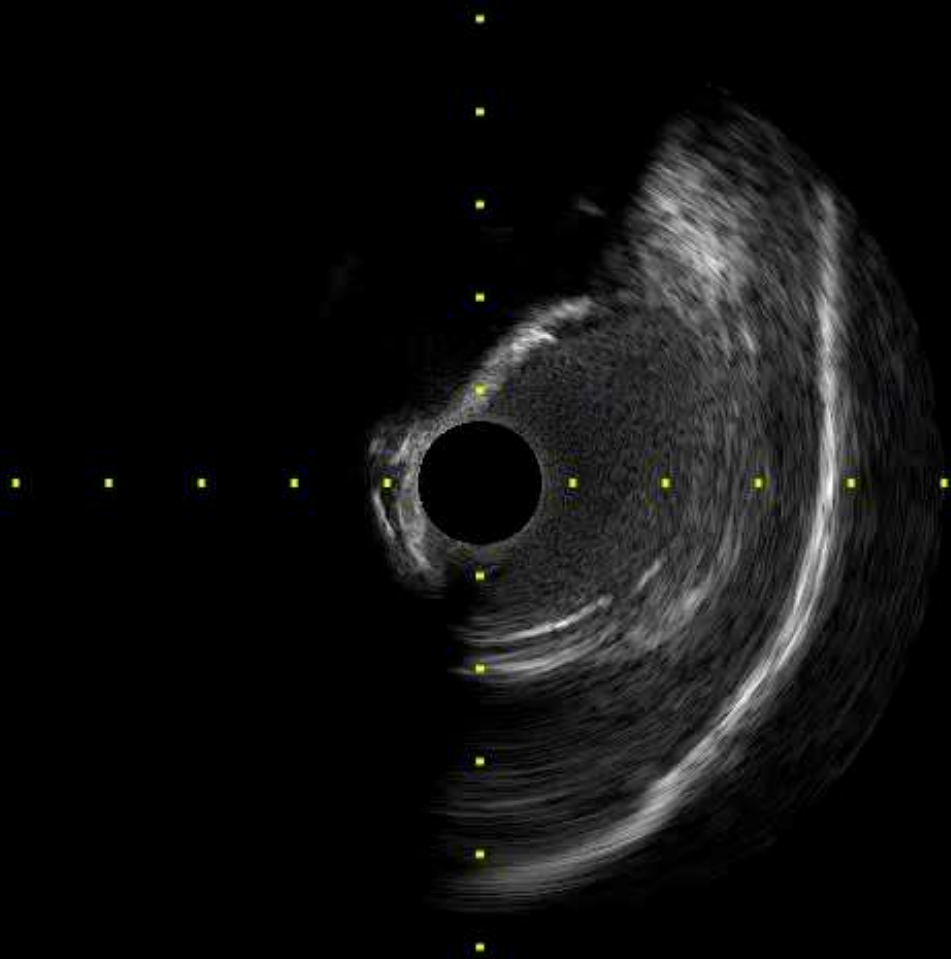


Shockwave LCx

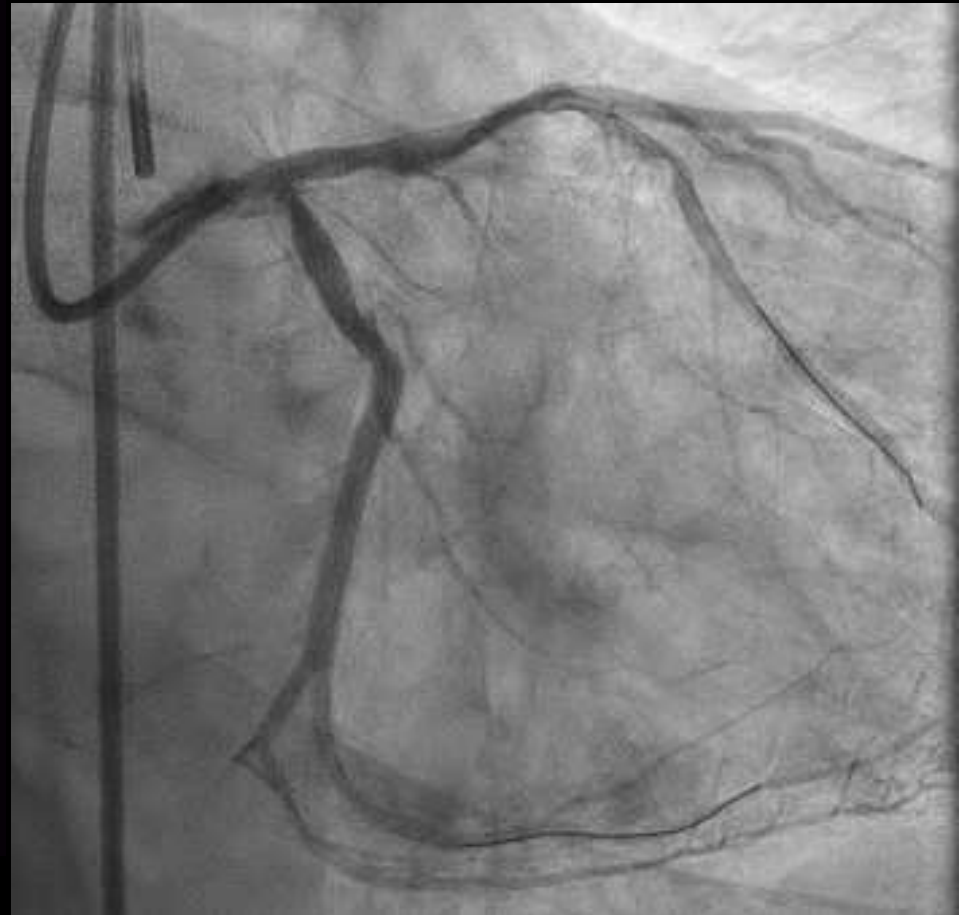
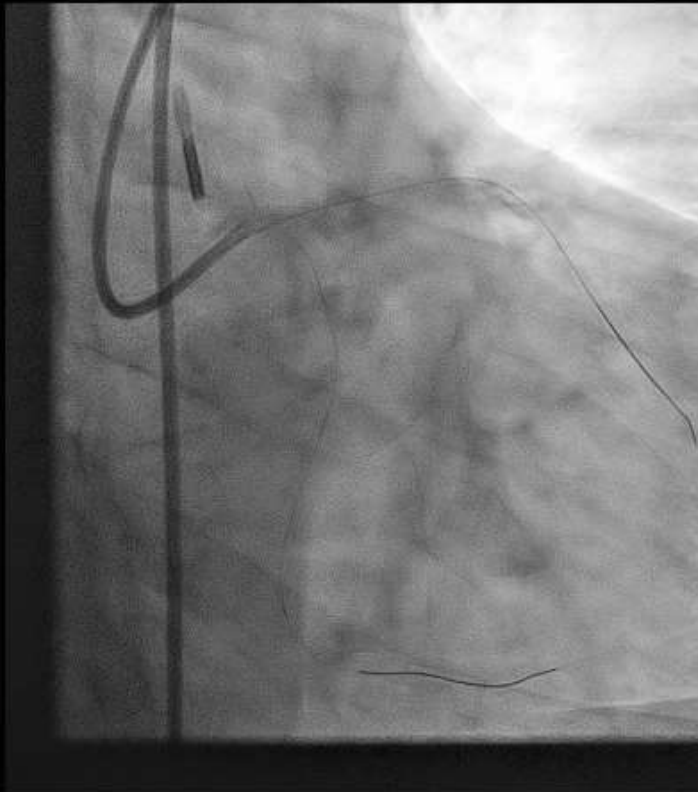
Calcific Lesion has been fragmented



Result after Shockwave LM



Result after Shockwave LCx

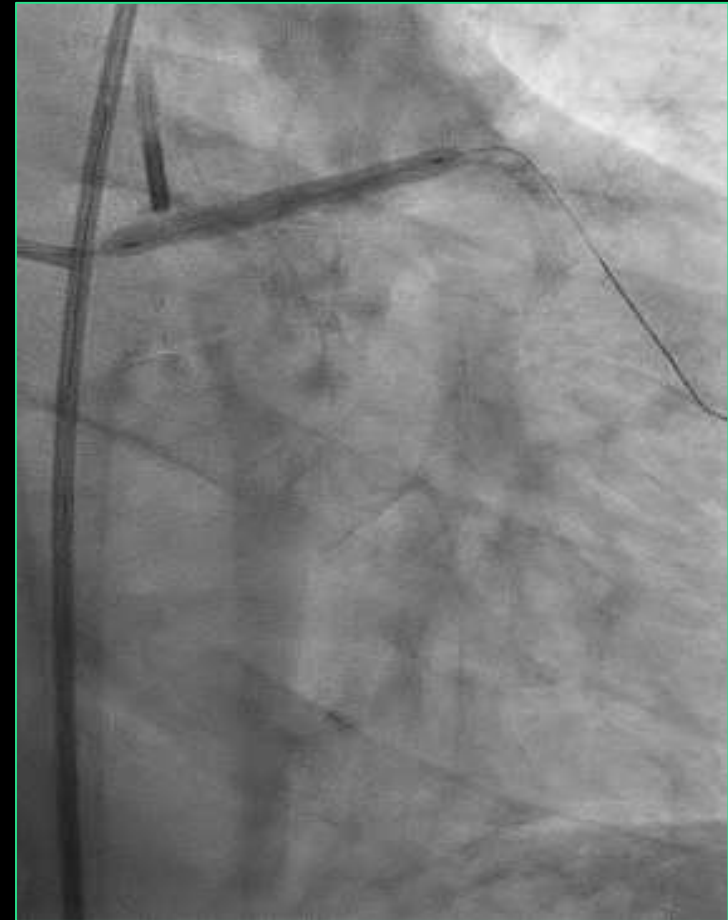


Result after Shockwave

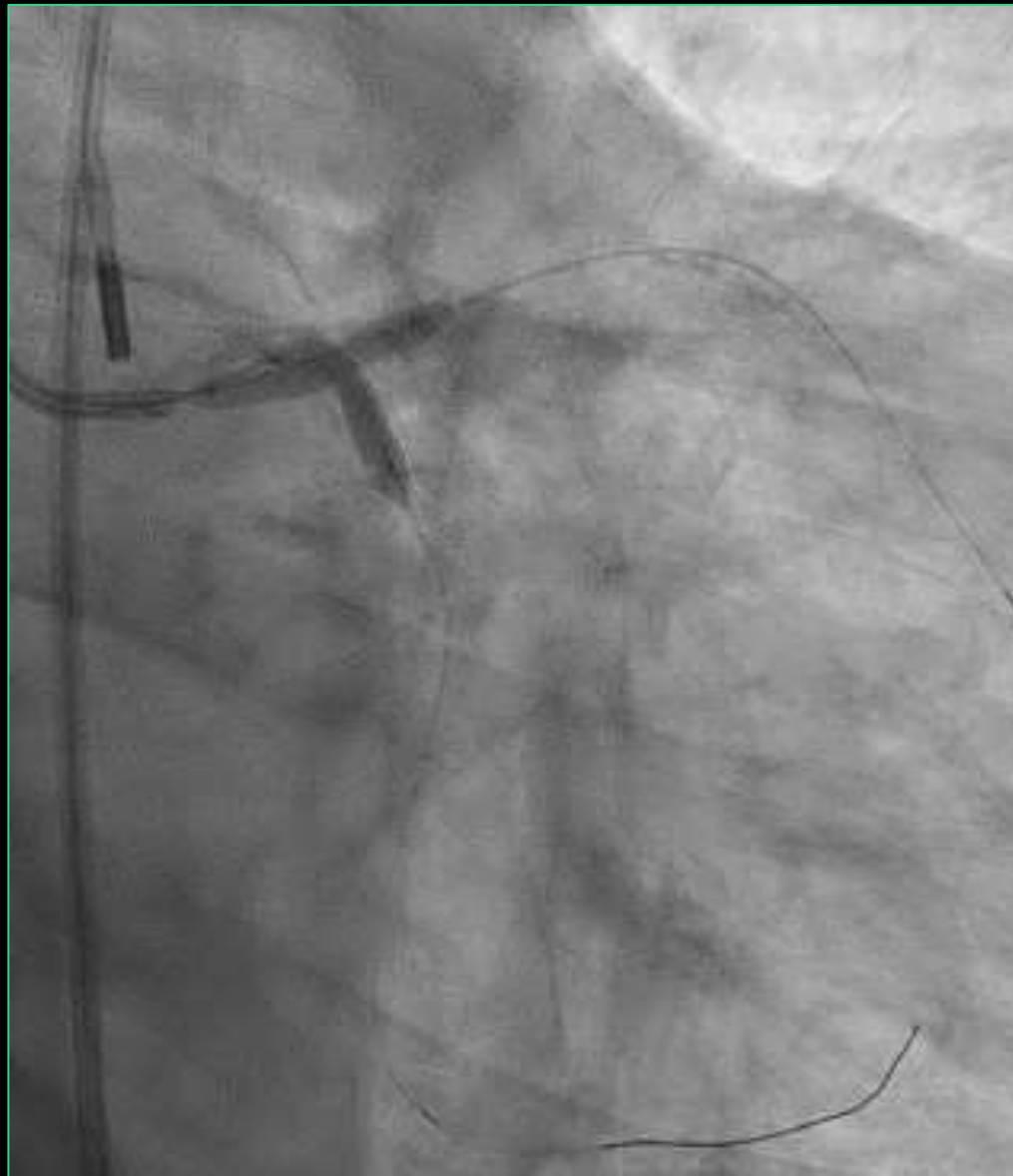
Minicrush stenting



Stent on the LCX



Stent on the LAD

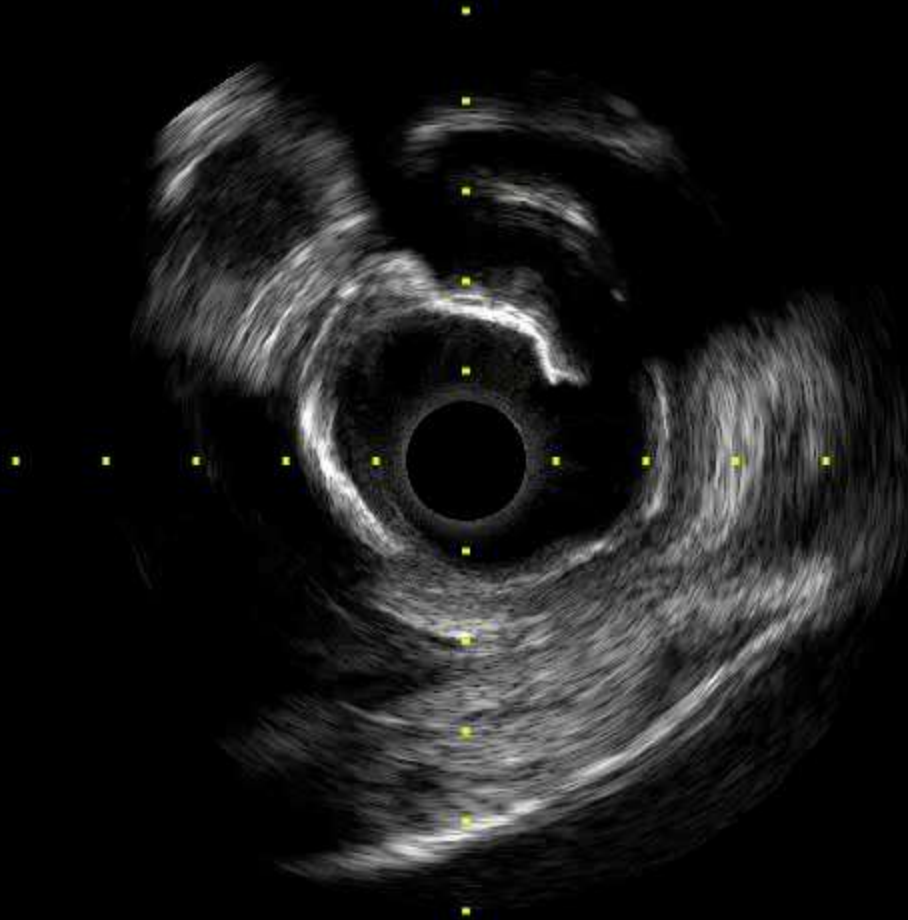


Final Kissing with 3.5 mm balloons and
LM dilatation with 4 mm balloon

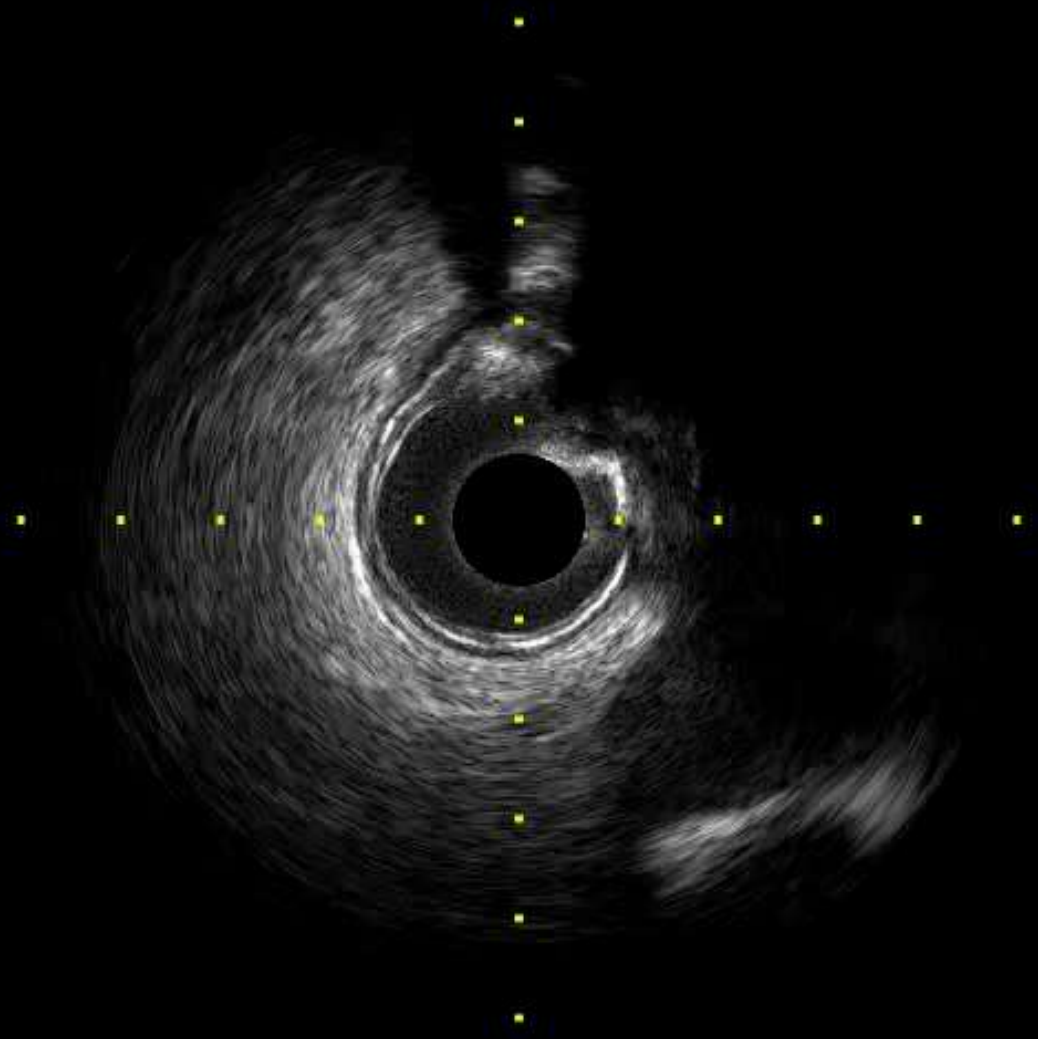


Stent mid LAD

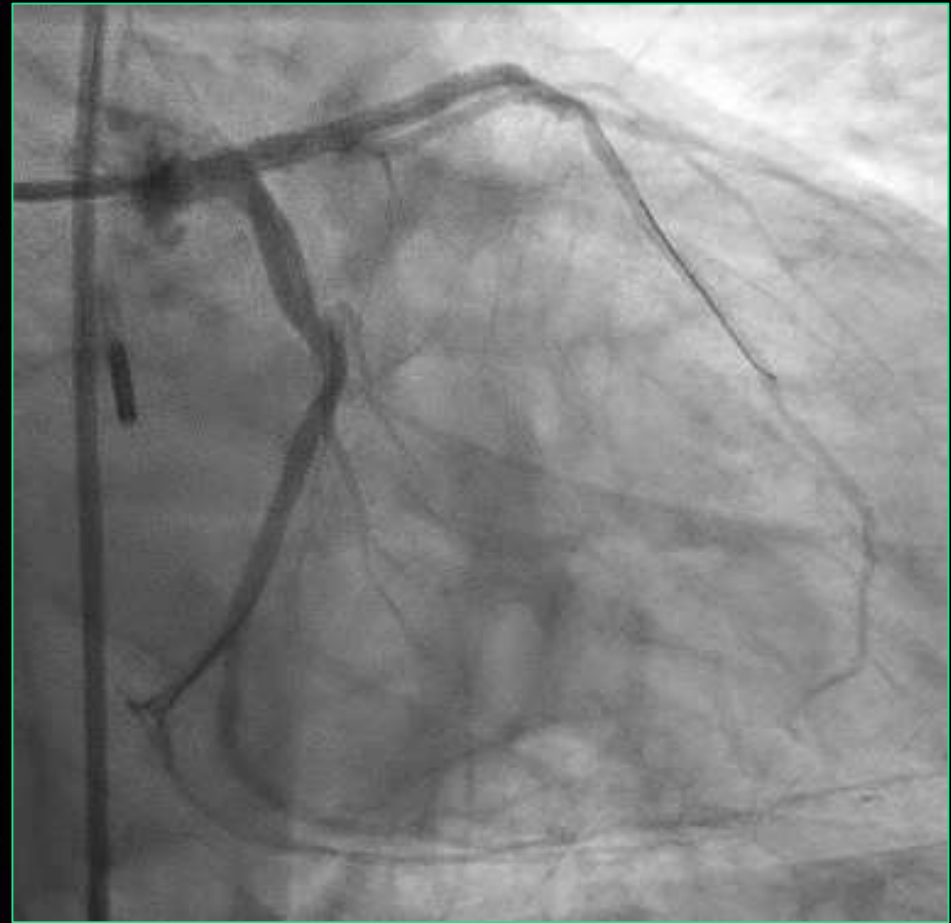
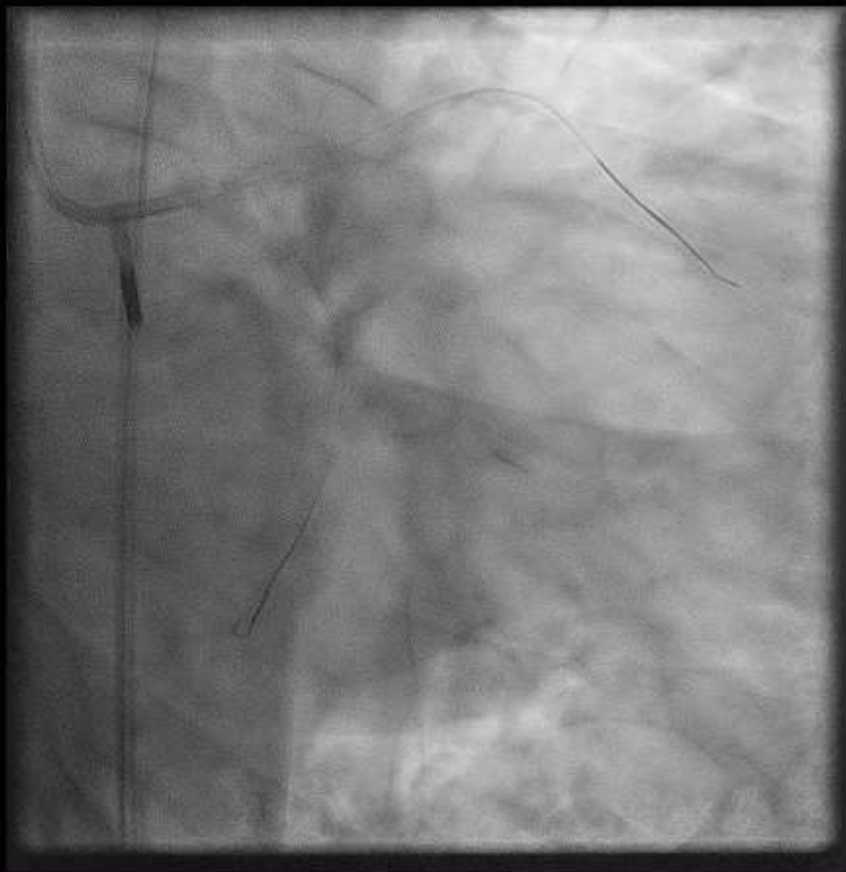
Final Result LCx



Final Result LAD-LM

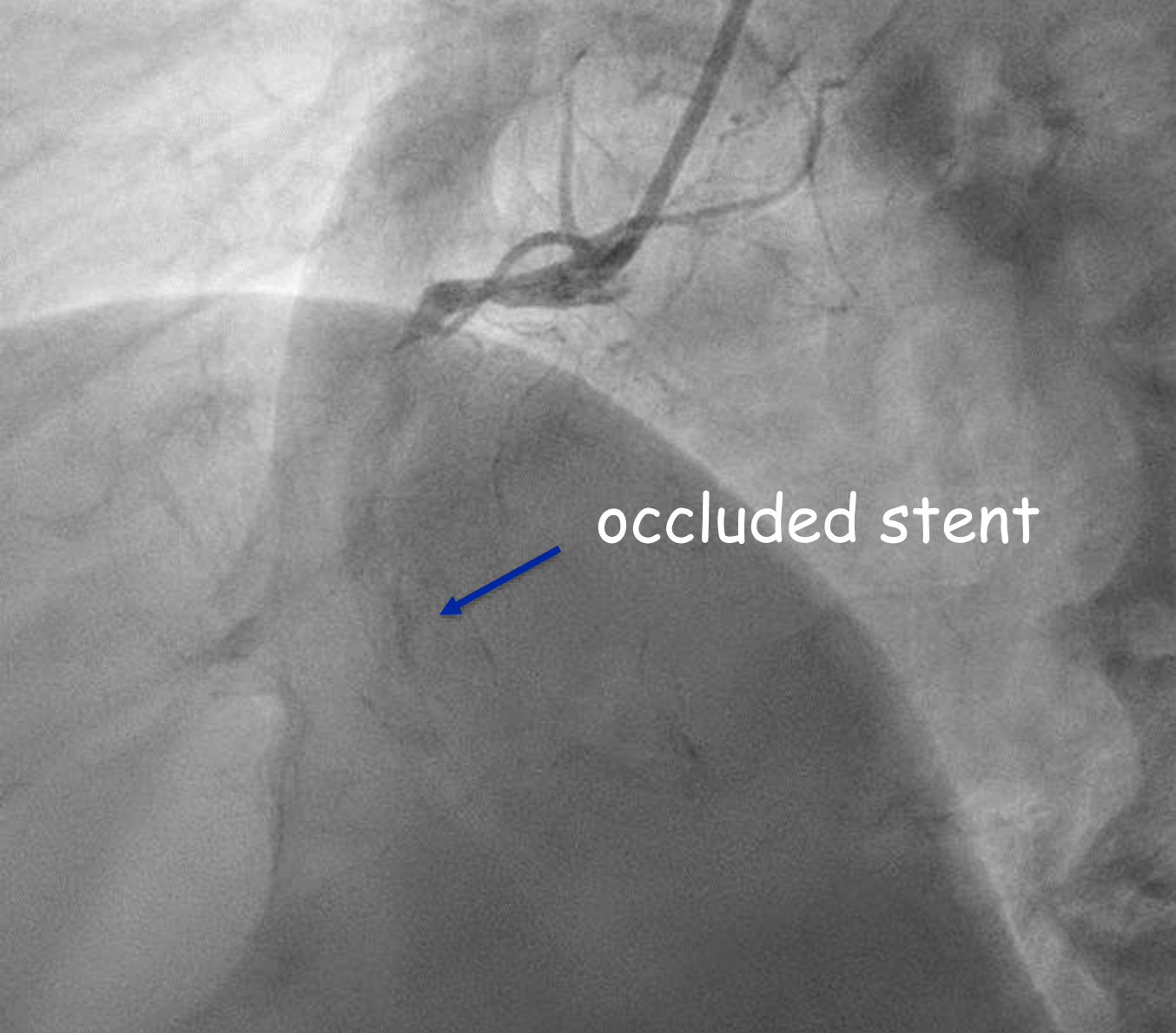


Final Result

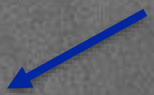


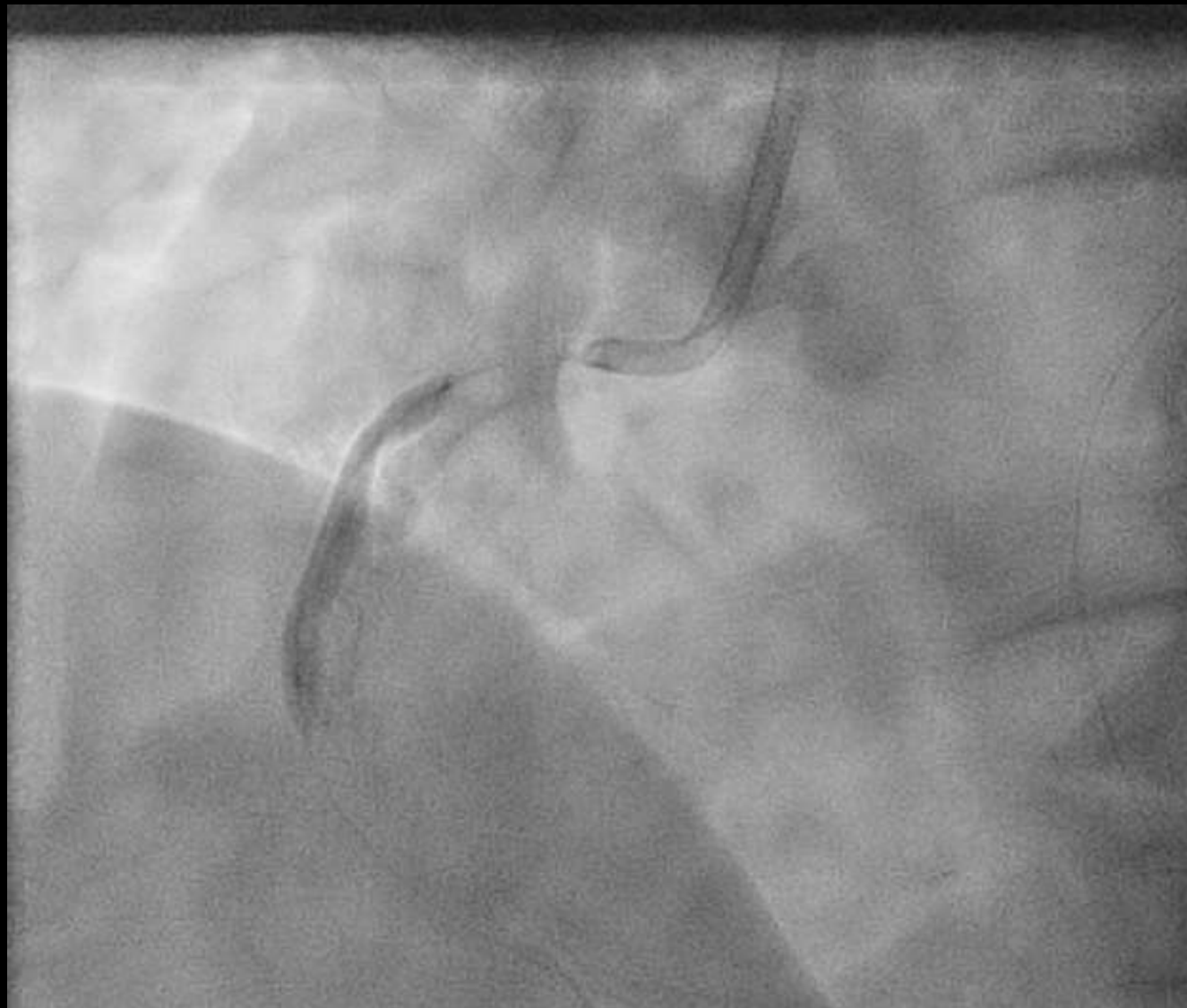
Final Result





occluded stent

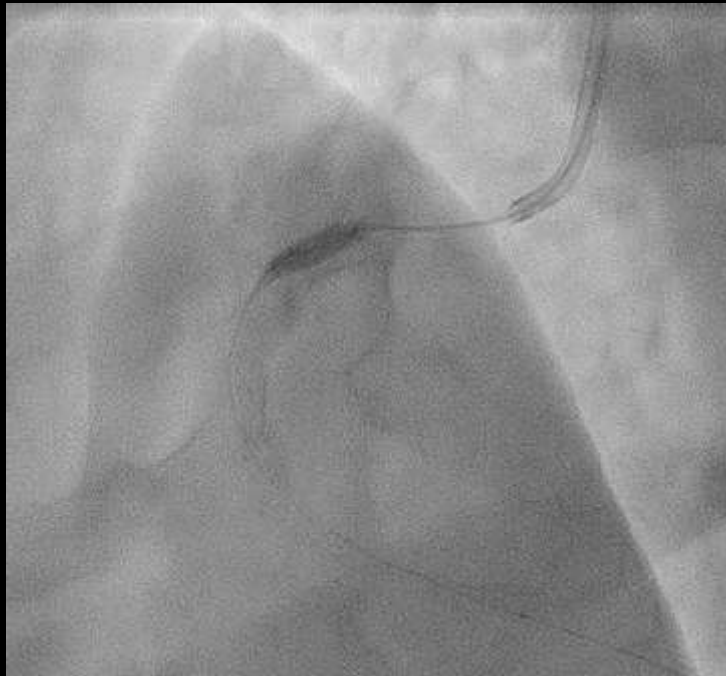




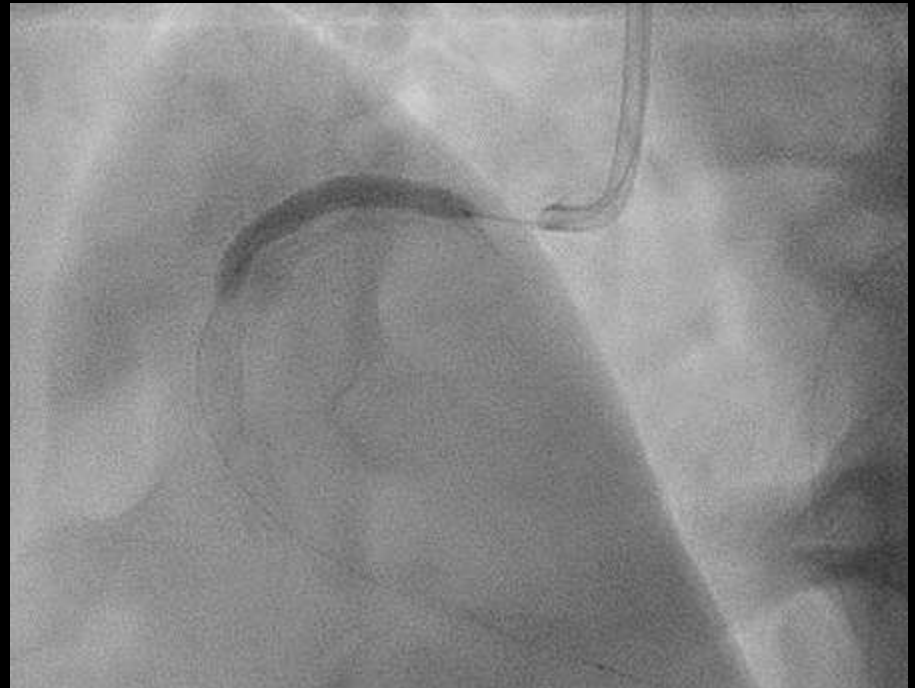
The passage has been subintimal all the way



Shockwave balloon



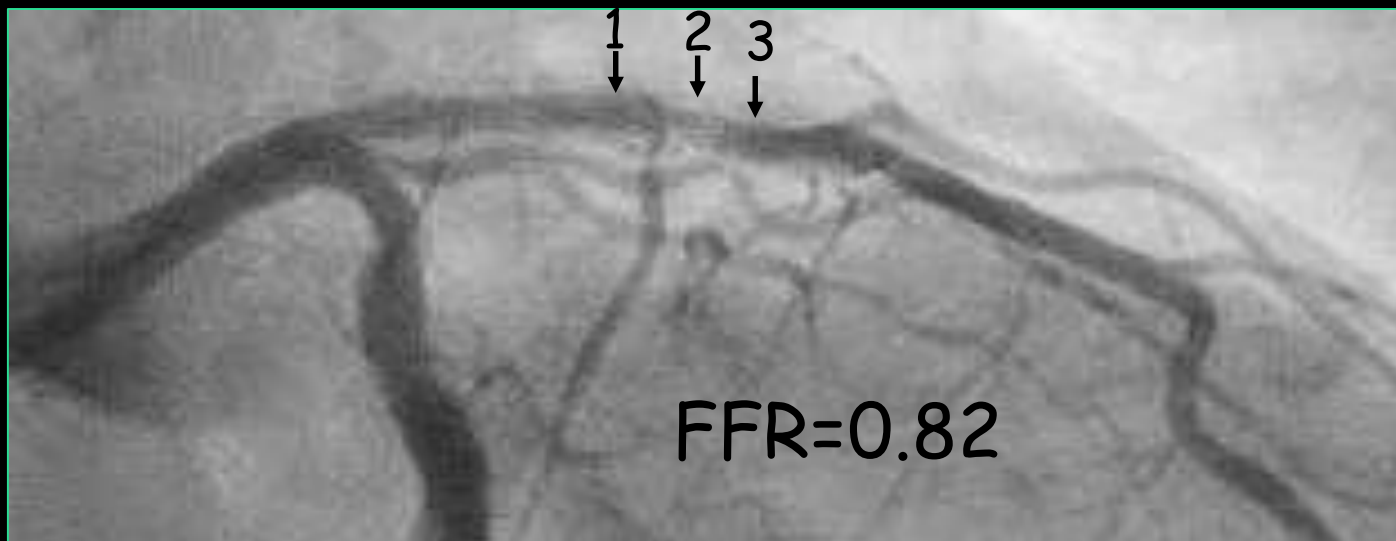
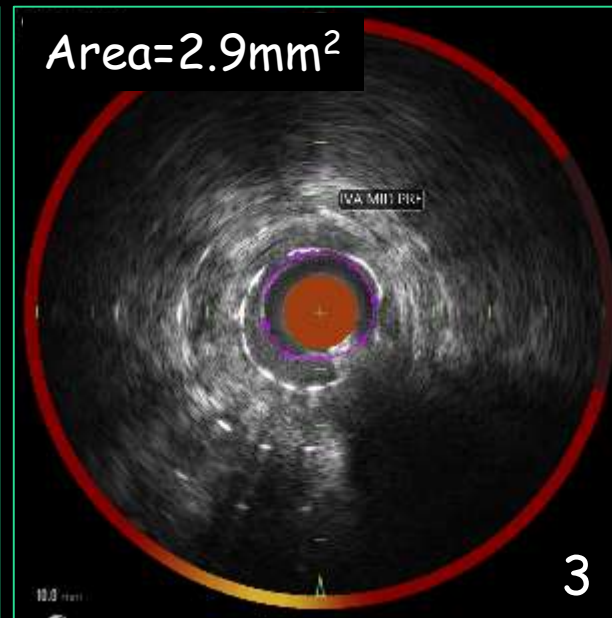
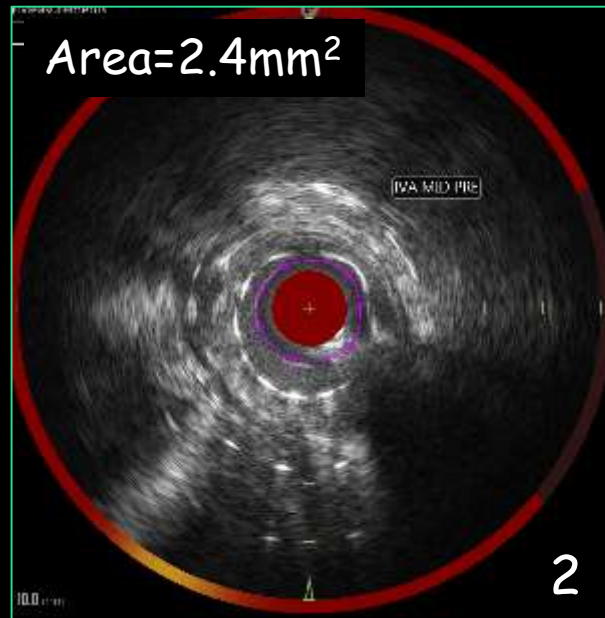
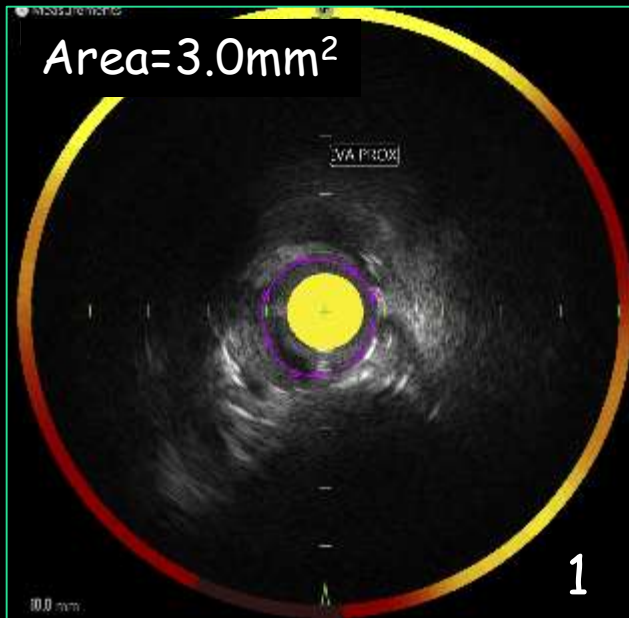
Full inflation of NC balloon



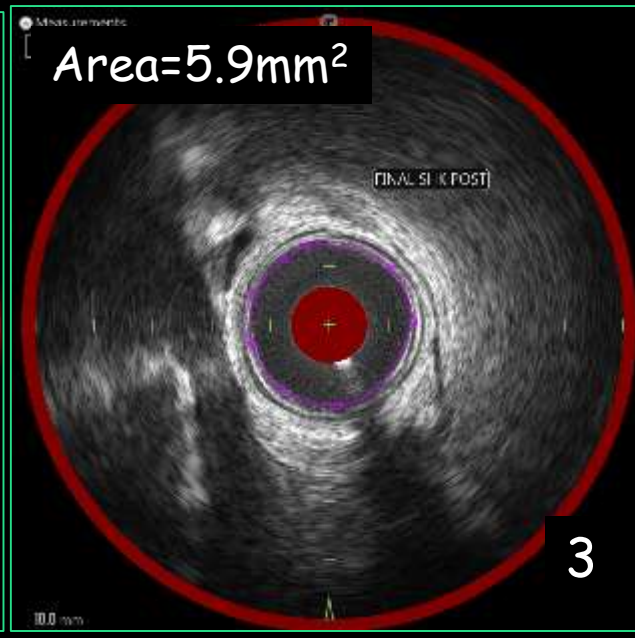
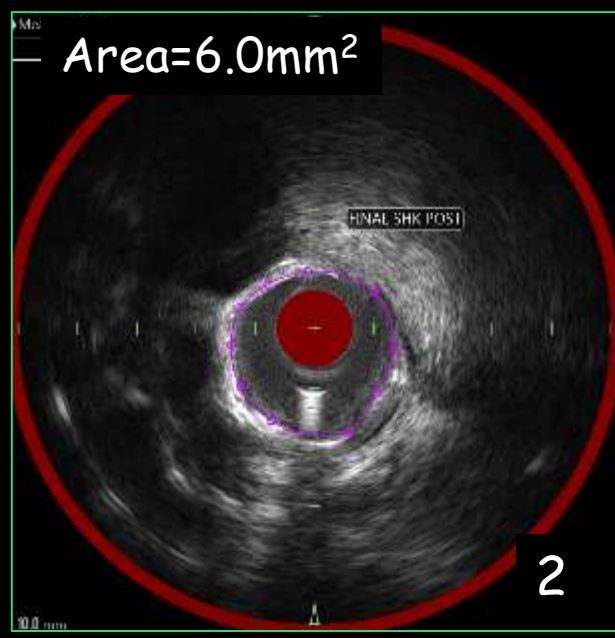
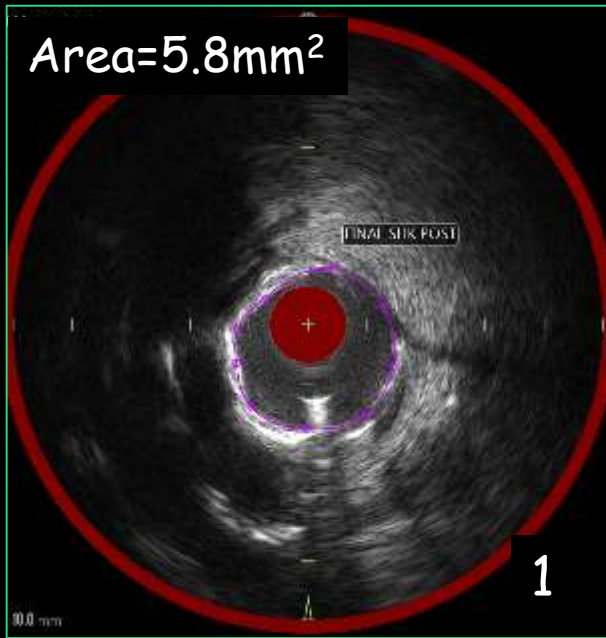
Final

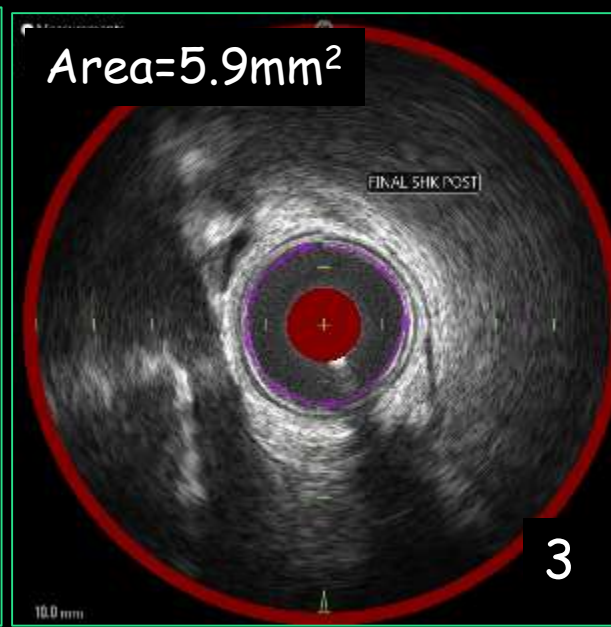
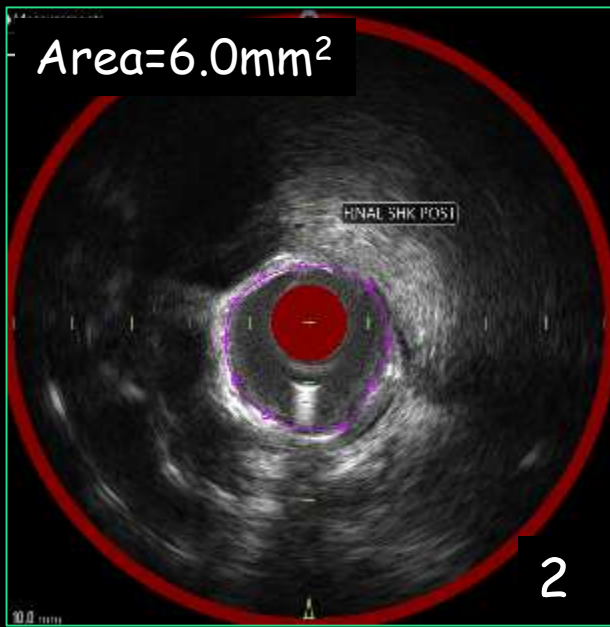
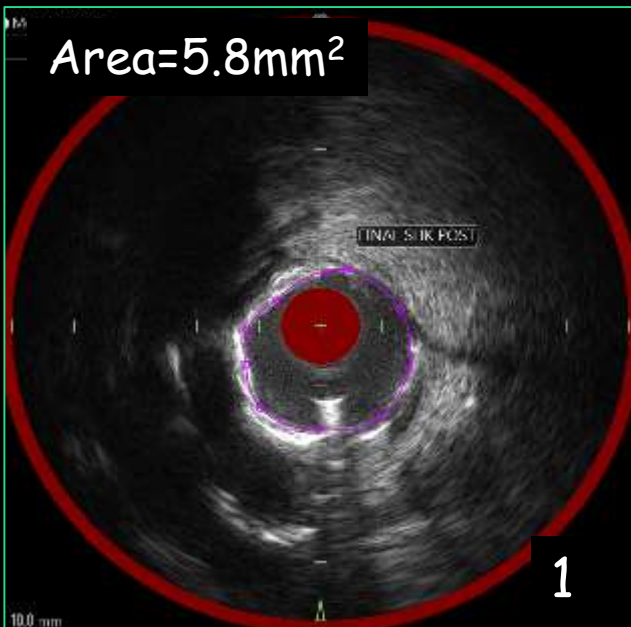
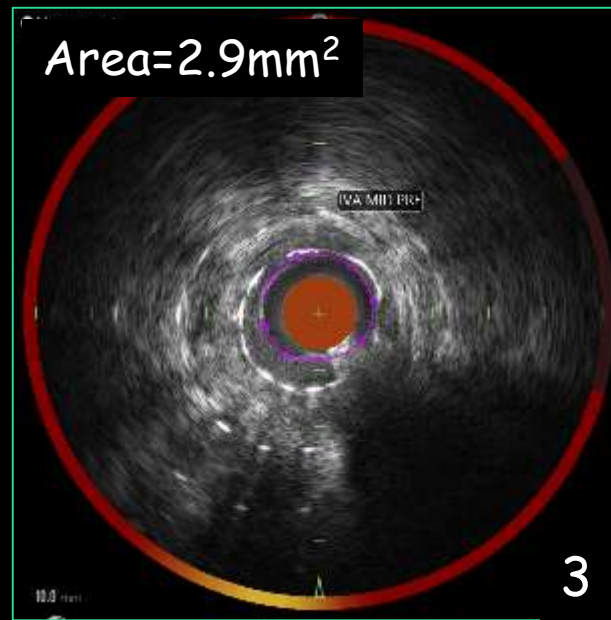
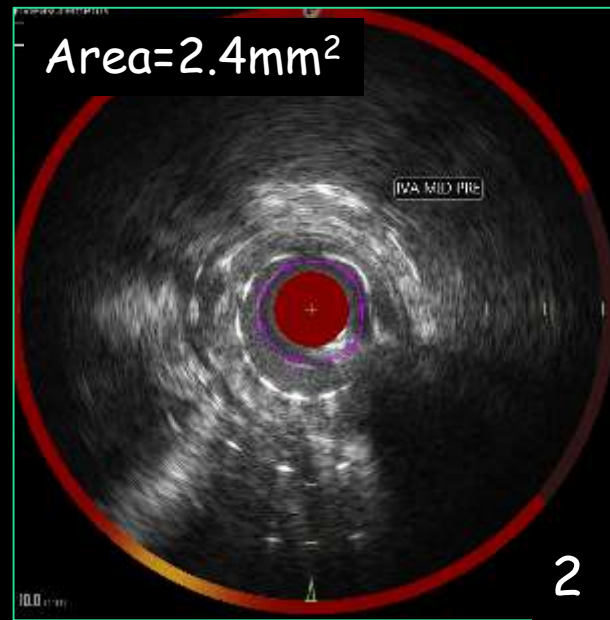
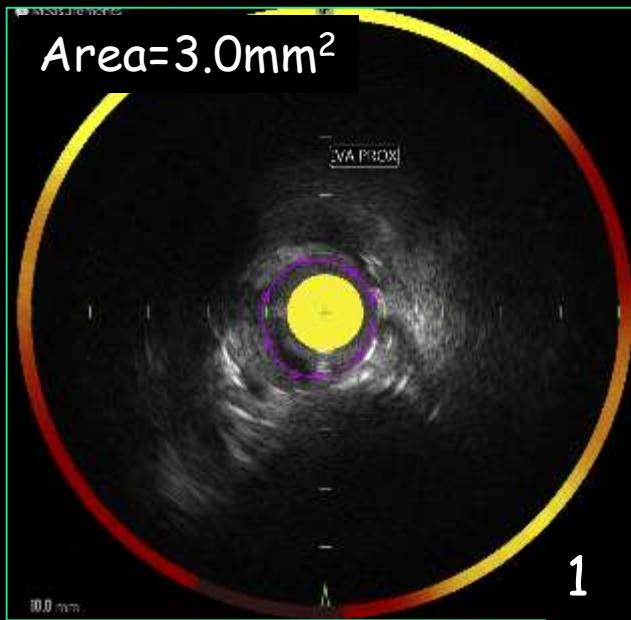


October 2019 LAD

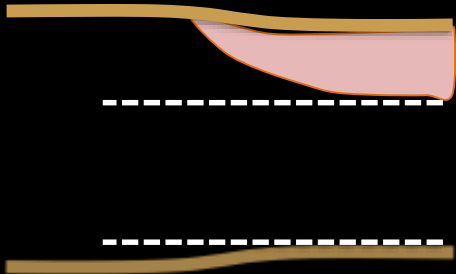


October 2019 LAD after Shockwave and dilatation



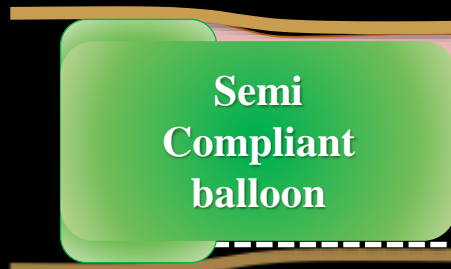


Non Compliant Balloon

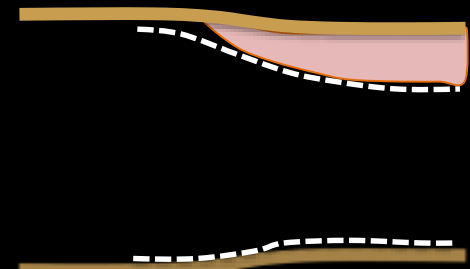


Distal expansion capability (+)

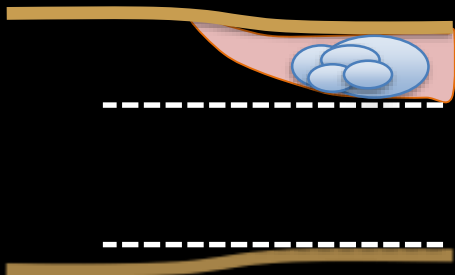
- ✓ Less vessel size discrepancy
- ✓ Compressible plaque



Post-dilatation with **Slightly undersized NC/SC** balloon as needed

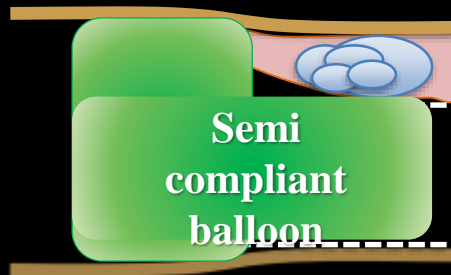


✓ Correcting malapposition (+/- Achieving larger lumen)

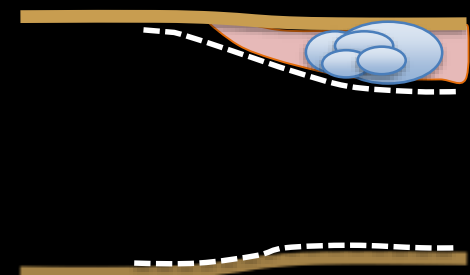


Distal expansion capability (-)

- ✓ Uncompressible plaque

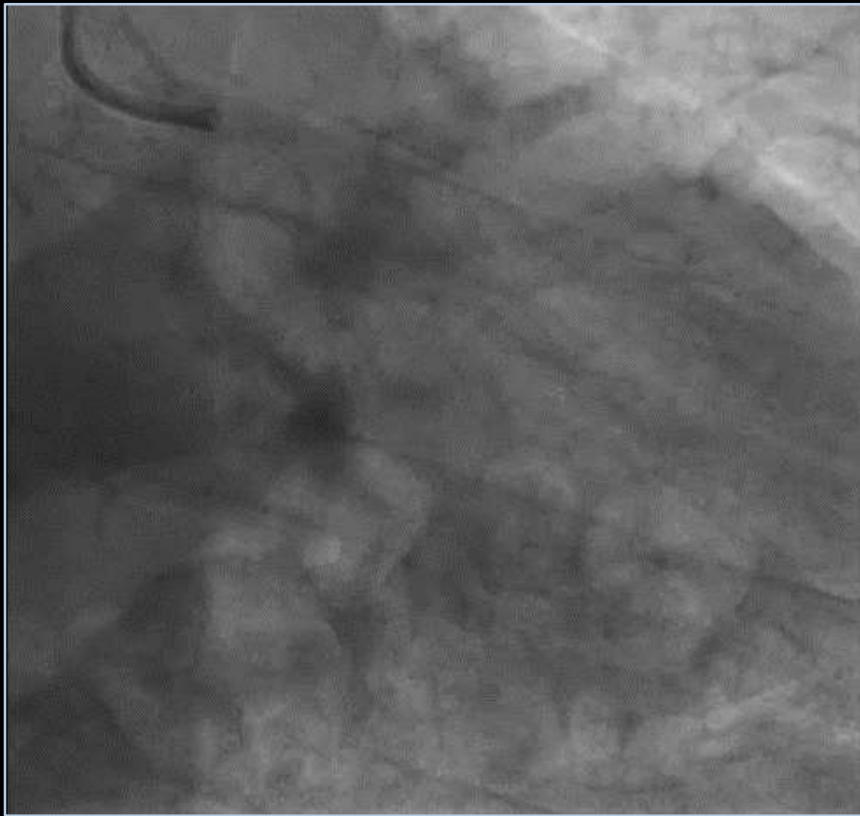


Post-dilatation with **Slightly undersized SC** balloon as needed

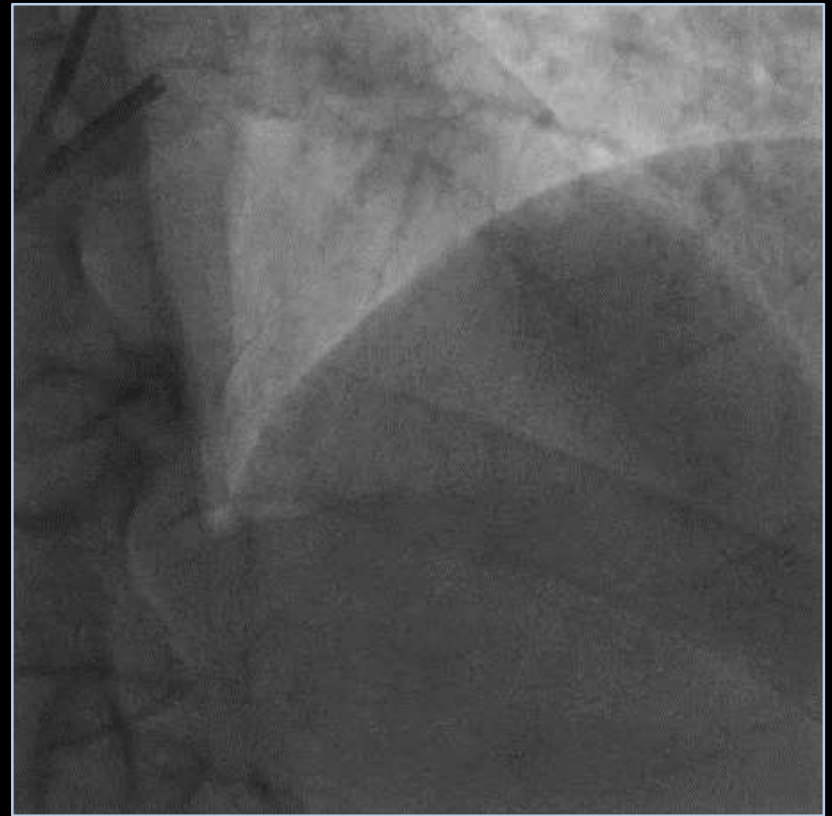


✓ Correcting malapposition

Efficacy of SC balloon postdilatation
in the lesion with eccentric calcified lesion

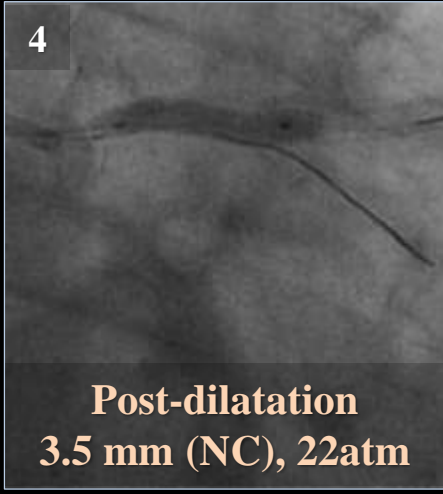
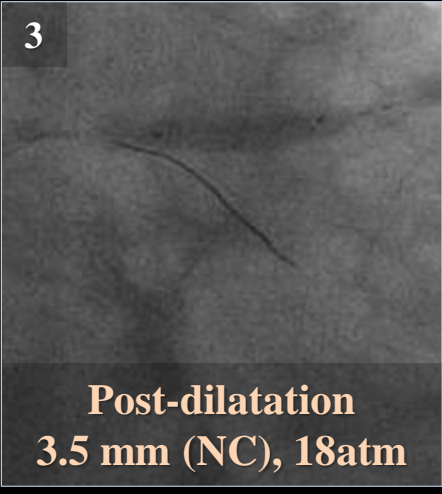
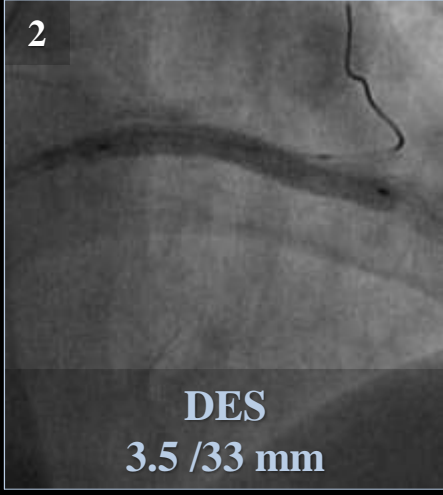
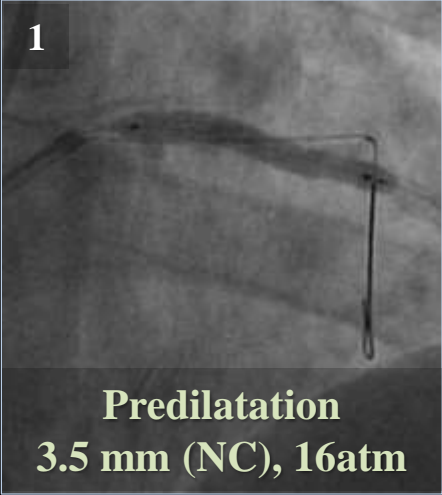
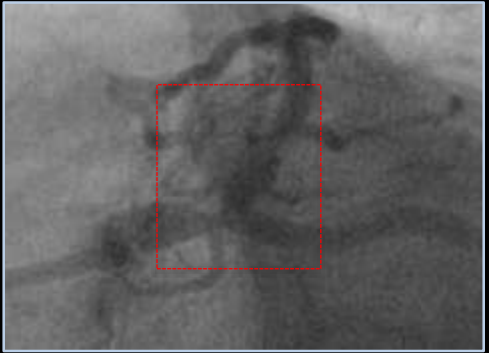
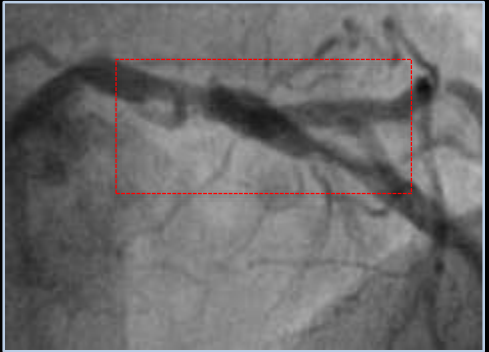
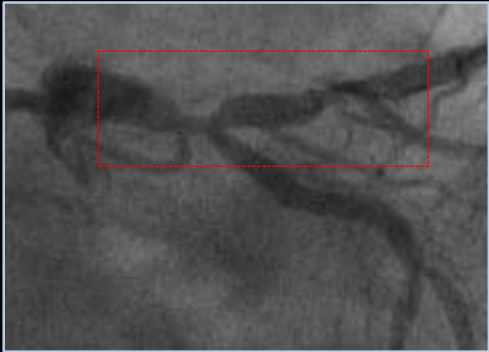


Distal LMT : **eccentric calcified lesion (75%)**

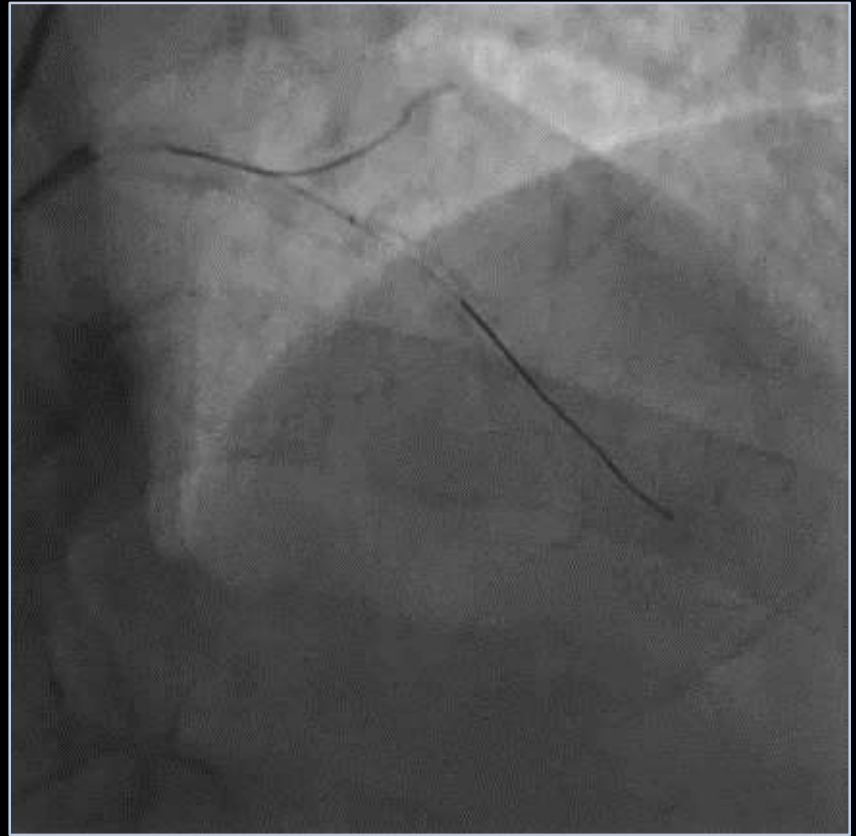
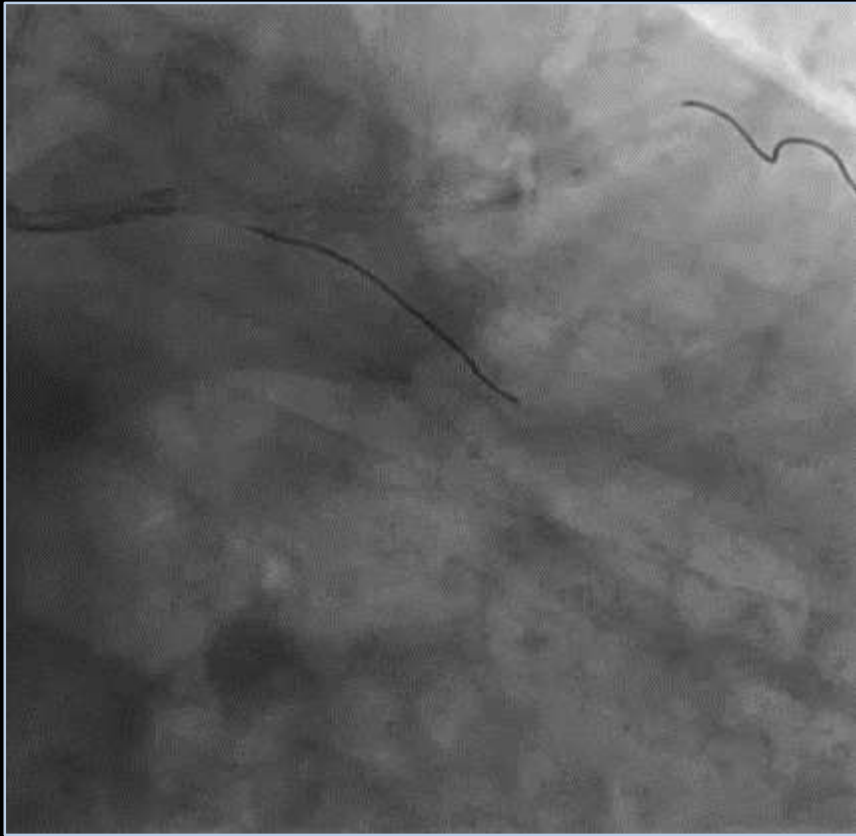


Proximal LAD: **diffuse calcified lesion (75%)**

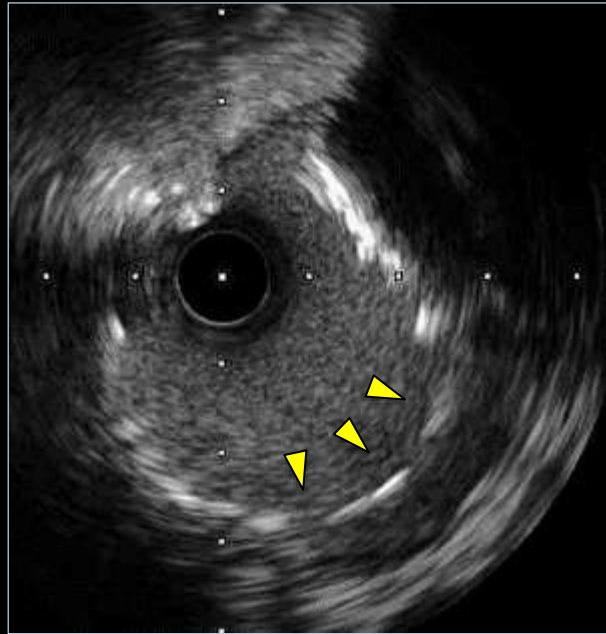
PCI for distal LMT to proximal LAD lesion



PCI for distal LMT to proximal LAD lesion



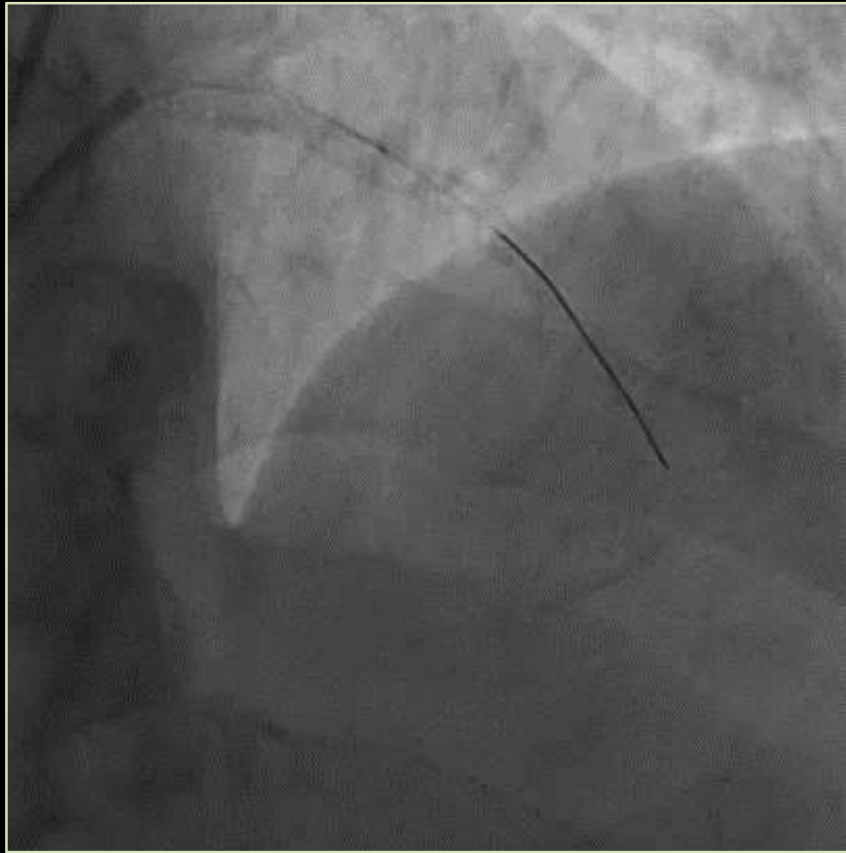
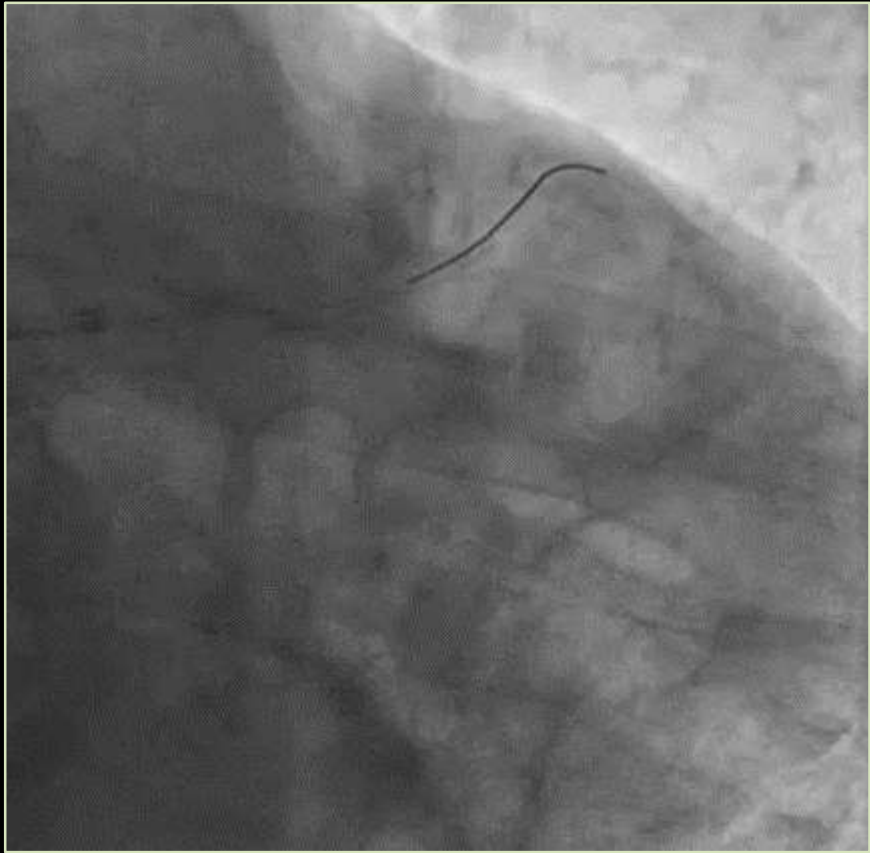
After stent implantation and 1st post-dilatation
➔ **Excellent angiographic results**



Stent diameter: **3.53 mm**
Lumen diameter: **4.23 mm**
➔ 4.0 mm SC balloon

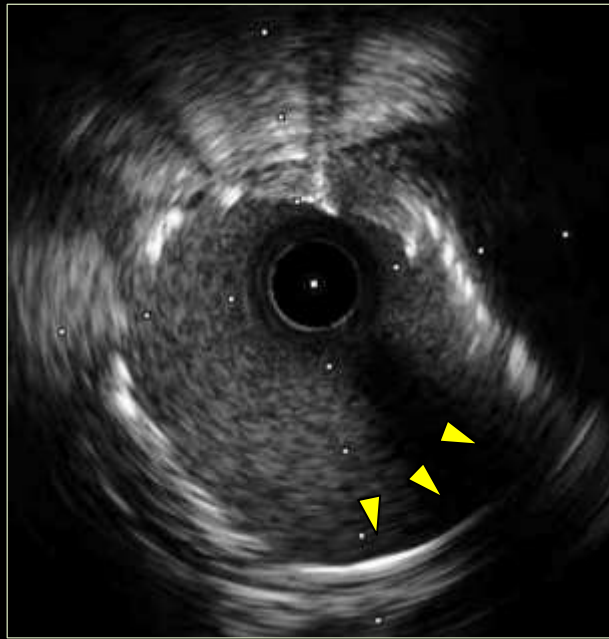
Major malapposition
✓ **Eccentric plaque**
✓ **Calcified plaque (uncompressible)**

➔ **SC balloon**



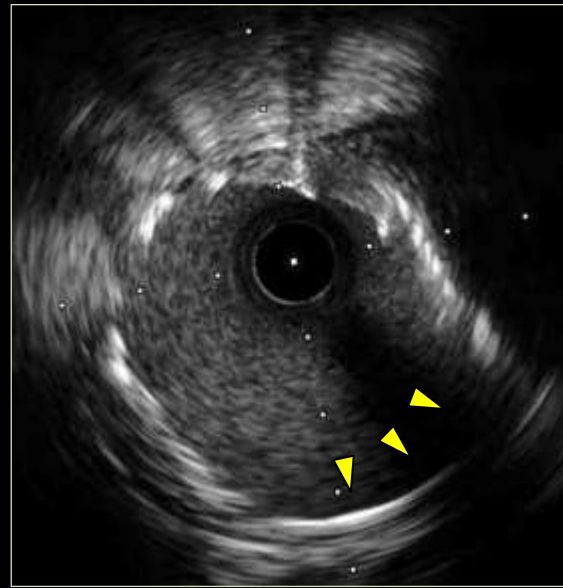
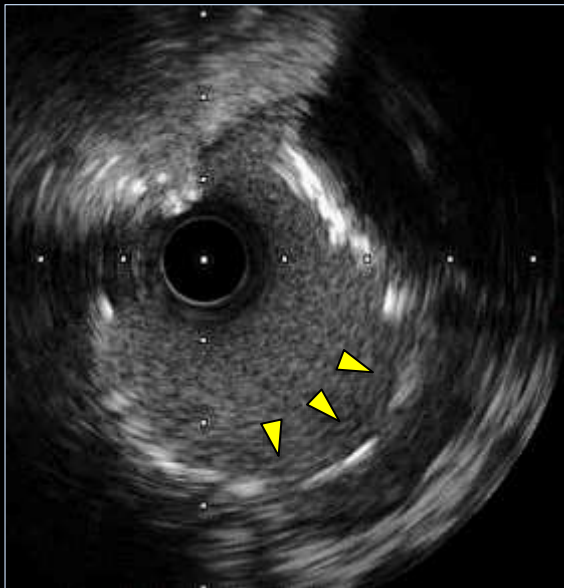
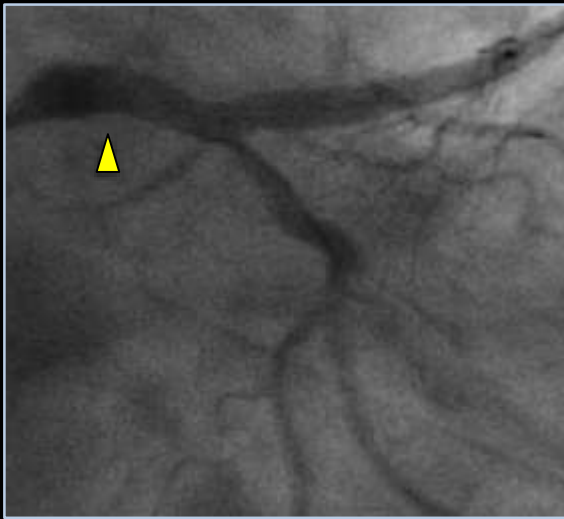
After 2nd post-dilatation with SC balloon

IVUS evaluation after 2nd post-dilatation



Optimally corrected malapposition
✓ No proximal edge dissection

Comparison of IVUS findings



After 1st post-dilatation
with 3.5 mm NC balloon

After 2nd post-dilatation
with 4.0 mm SC balloon

In calcific lesions learn how
to select different solutions