

## **Daily routine for BTK intervention**

Long vessel, long lesion, long procedure time





## The outcome of BTK is frustrated

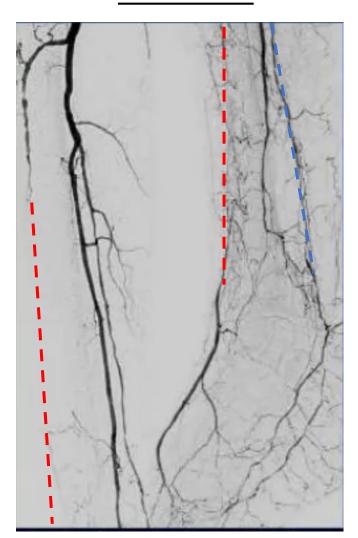
**Angioplasty** 1 month later **Pre EVT Post EVT** 

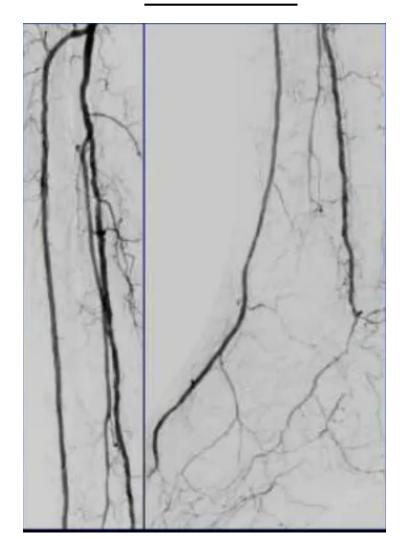
### The outcome of BTK is frustrated

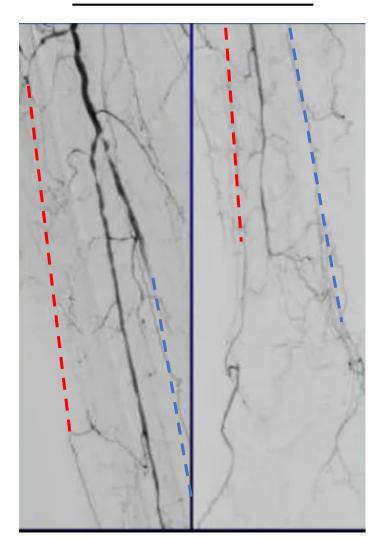
**Pre EVT** 

**Post EVT** 

2 month later





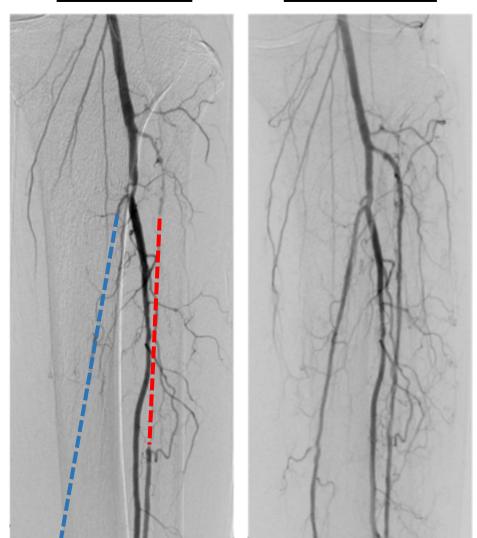


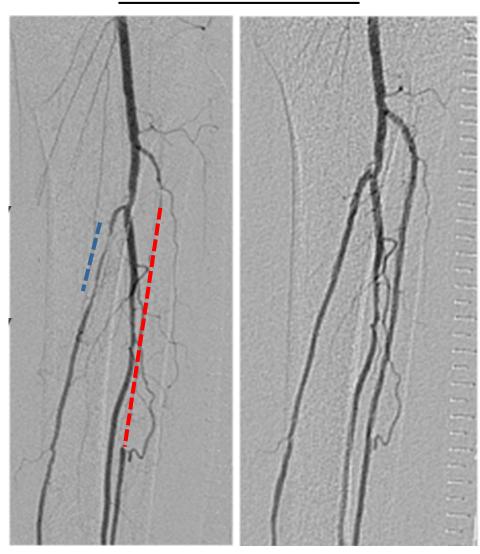
## The outcome of BTK is frustrated

**Pre EVT** 

**Post EVT** 

3 month later





# BTK = Calcified, Long, CTO



## Limitation of infrapopliteal angioplasty

Repeat EVT

@ 1 year

40%

Restenosis

@ 3 months

**70**%

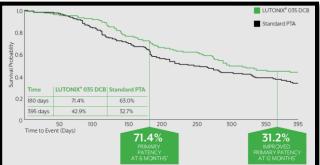
**Early Recoil** 

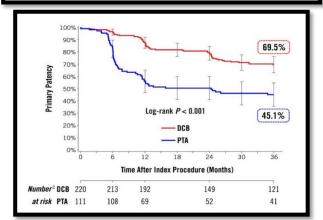
@ 15 minutes

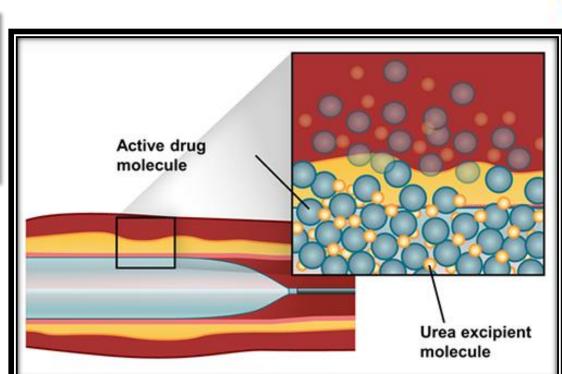
97%

**Drug-Coated Balloon** 









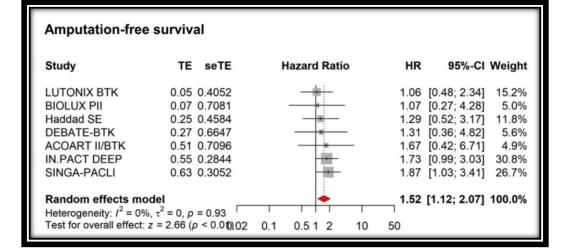
#### **EVIDENCE-BASED REVIEW**

Risk of Death and Amputation with Use of Paclitaxel-Coated Balloons in the Infrapopliteal Arteries for Treatment of Critical Limb Ischemia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials



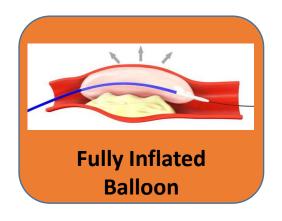
#### Freedom from TLR **Paclitaxel** Control Risk Ratio **Events Total Events Total** ACOART II/BTK 0.22 [0.10; 0.48] 12.4% Haddad SE 29 DEBATE-BTK 29 LUTONIX BTK IN.PACT DEEP 0.97 [0.57; 1.67] 15.6% **BIOLUX PII** 1.00 [0.47; 2.11] 12.7% Random effects model 0.53 [0.35; 0.81] 100.0% Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 69\%$ , $\tau^2 = 0.2289$ , p < 0.01Test for overall effect: z = -2.92 (p < 0.01) 0.02 0.1 0.5 1 2

Major amputations									
Study	Pacli Events	taxel Total E	-	ntrol Total		Odds Ratio		OR	95%-CI
DEBATE-BTK	0	65	1	67 ←			_	0.34	[0.01; 8.46]
Haddad SE	1	48	2	45 -			-	0.46	[0.04; 5.23]
BIOLUX PII	1	36	2	36			-	0.49	[0.04; 5.61]
LUTONIX BTK	4	287	3	155	-	-		0.72	[0.16; 3.24]
ACOART II/BTK	1	102	1	103		-		1.01 [	0.06; 16.37]
IN.PACT DEEP	20	227	4	111		1 1	_	2.58	[0.86; 7.75]
SINGA-PACLI	13	70	4	68			—	3.65 [	1.13; 11.83]
GLM model	40	835	17	585		-		1.63	[0.92; 2.90]
Heterogeneity: $t^2 = 0\%$ , $\tau^2 = 0$ , $p = 0.53$							-		
Test for overall effect: $z = 1.67$ ( $p = 0.09$ )				0.02	0.1	0.5 1 2	10	50	

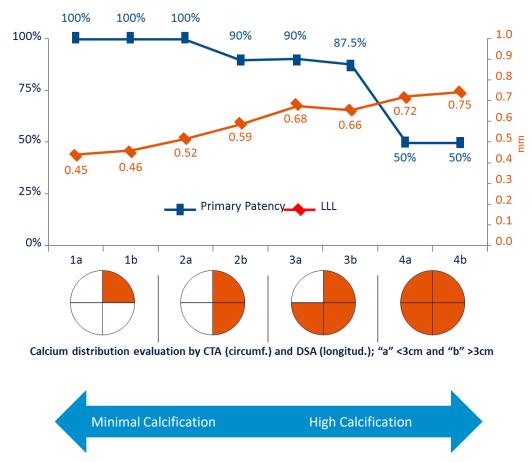


## Calcium LimitS DCB efficacy

- Calcium distribution and severity may affect late lumen loss (LLL) and primary patency
- Calcium may represent a barrier to optimal drug absorption

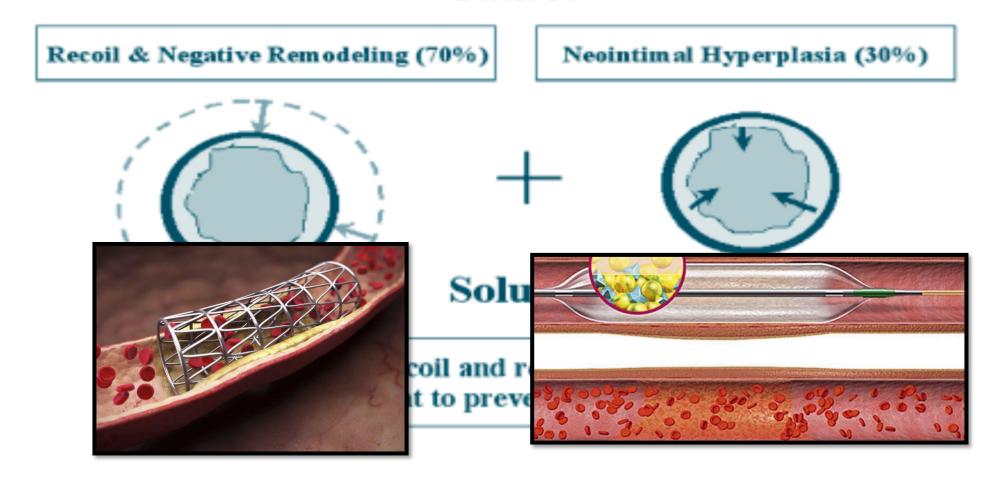




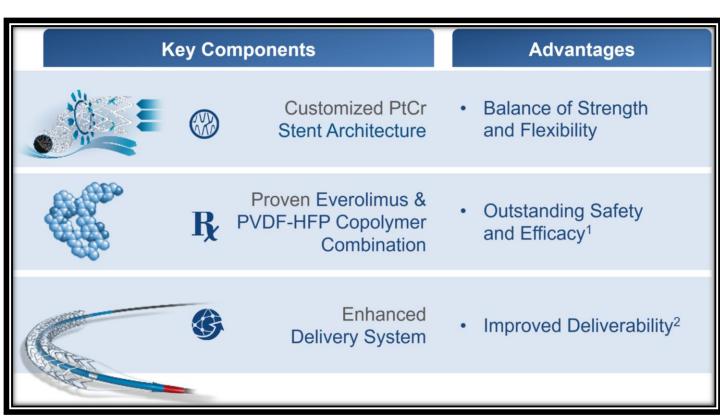


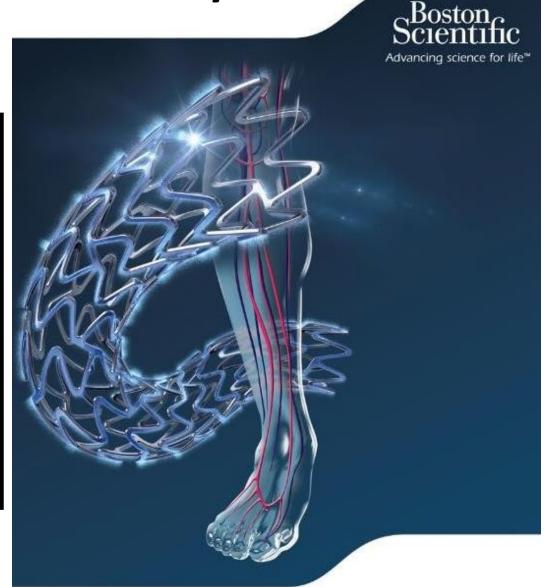
## Restenosis: Causes & Solution

#### Causes

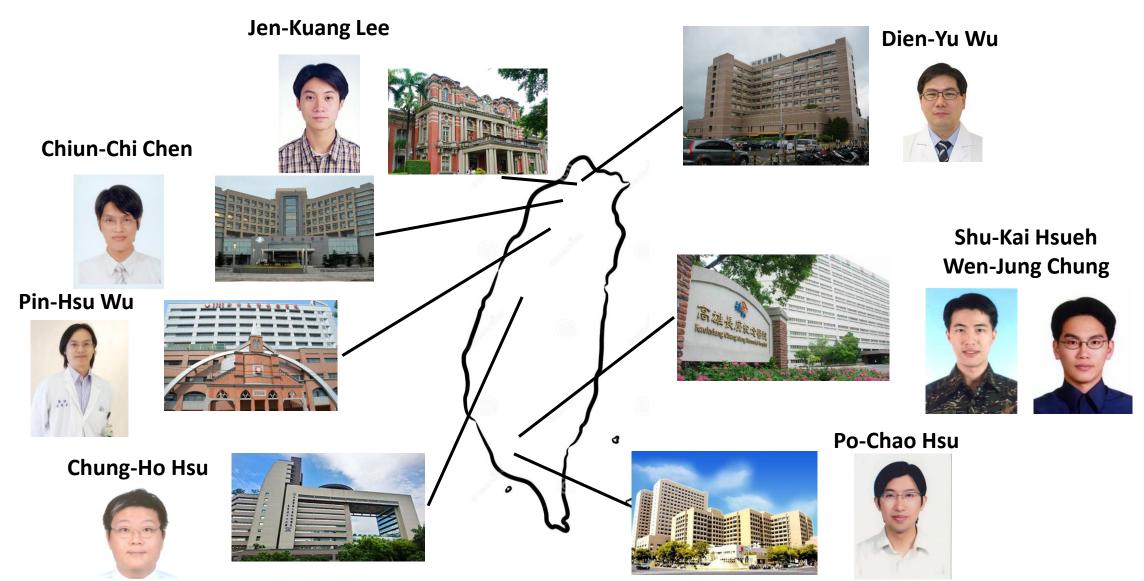


# PromusPREMIER TM BTK Stent System





## Multi-center PromusPREMIER™ BTK registry



## Multi-center PromusPREMIER™ BTK registry

• The **efficacy** and **Safety** of DES(Boston Promus®) in CLTI patients with BTK lesion

### **Inclusion**

- CLTI patients with Rutherford IV and V
- Three stents most in each BTK vessel

### Outcome (180 days)

• ABI, wound recovery time, amputation, primary patency, all-cause mortality

	N=84	Intervention BTK	
		ATA	64
Age	72.9 ± 12.5	Peroneal	45
Cav	Λ.Λ	PTA	55
Sex	44	De novo	72
DM	60	СТО	61
_,,,		Calcium	
HTN	56	Severe	57
Dualisida saia	Ca	Intravascular image	
Dyslipidemia	62	IVUS	10
CKD	64	OCT	28
C2		BTK portion	
ESRD	41	Proximal	57
CAD	62	Mid	38
CAD	63	Distal	3
MI	25	PP stent	
1411	23	Size (mm)	3.17
Stroke	12	Length (mm)	73.4
	2.2	Concomitant lesion	
Rutherford IV	32	SFA	43
ABI	$0.35 \pm 0.21$	iliac	12
7101	0.55 2 0.21	BTA	32

### Result

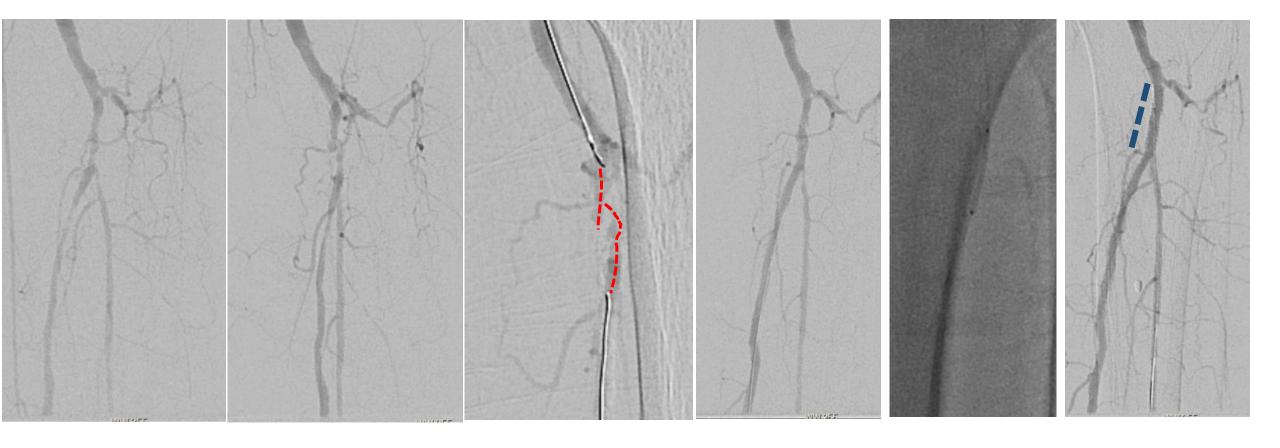
- •ABI:  $0.87 \pm 0.23$
- •Amputation: 0
- •All-cause mortality: 0



## 78 y/o man, H/D, RC V

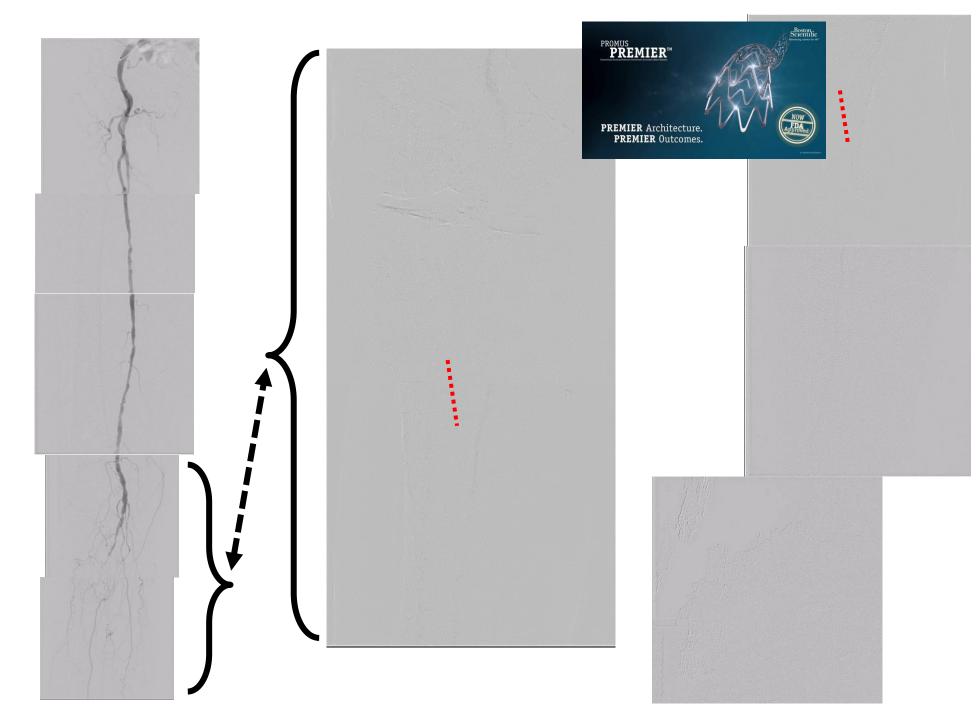


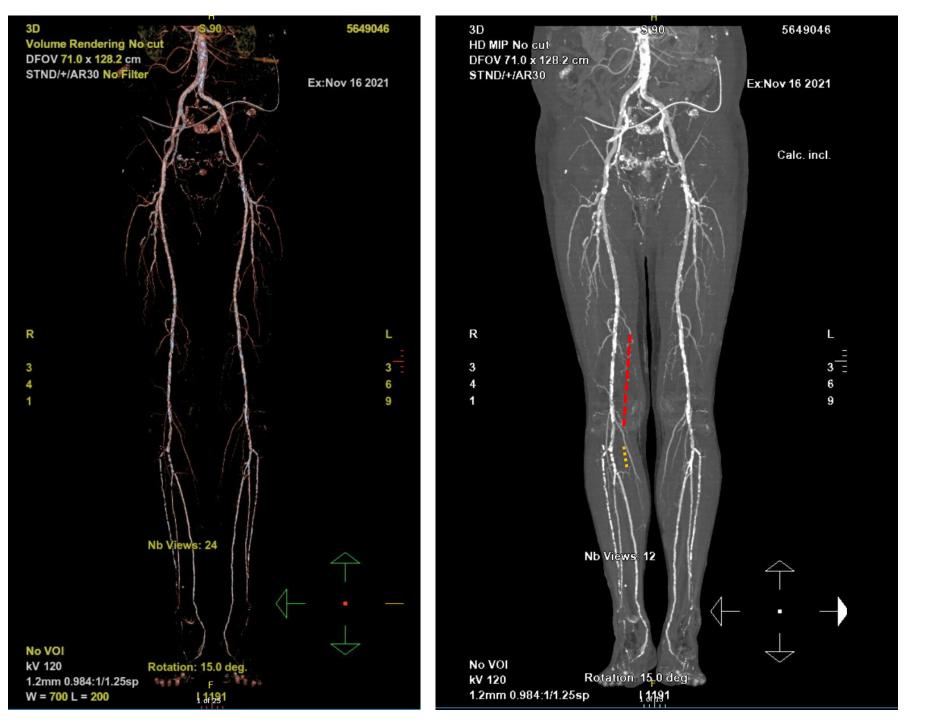
Pre EVT-AP Pre EVT-RAO Wiring Angioplasty Stenting Post EVT

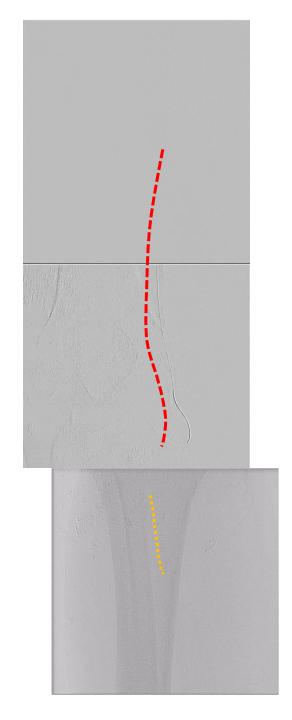


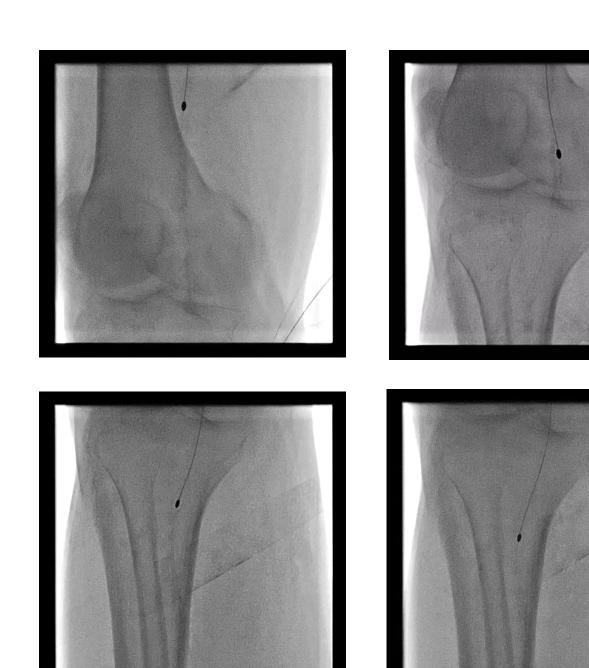
## 86 y/o woman, H/D, RC V





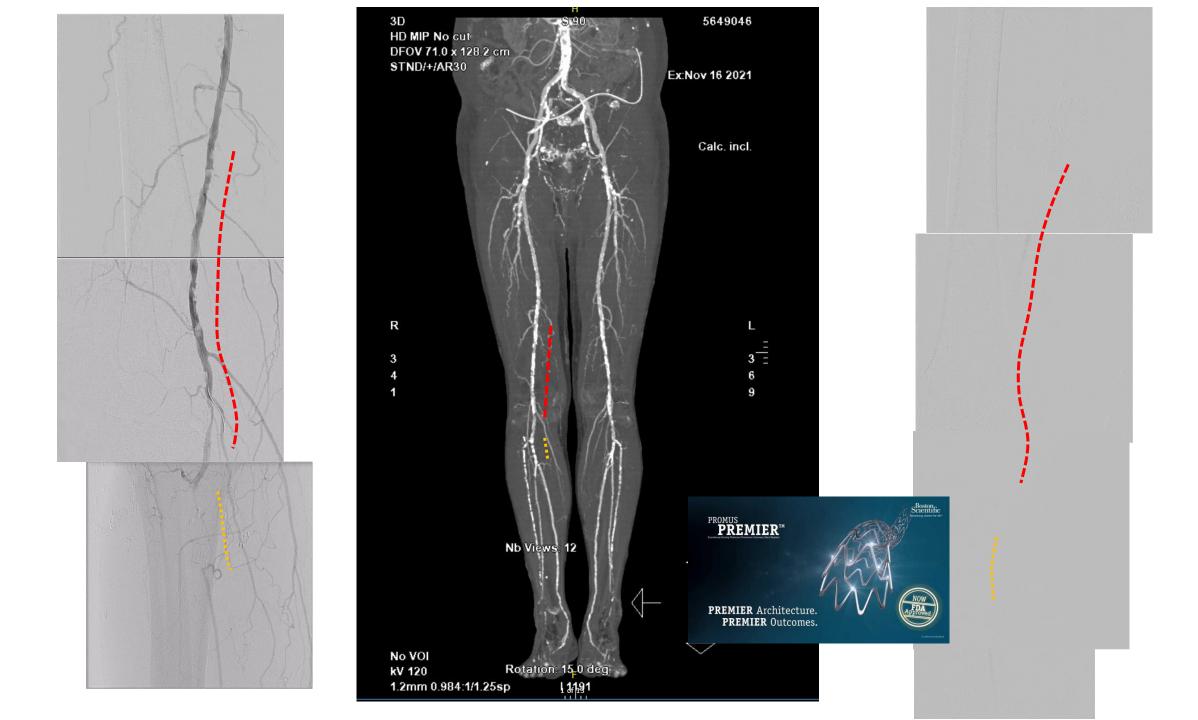












## Chronic limb-threatening ischemia (CLTI) @6 months





## Take home message

- •BTK lesion is difficult to maintain even short-term patency
  - Calcification, long lesion, CTO
- DCB is NOT the "Savior" in BTK lesion
  - RCT, meta-analysis, RWD, personal experience
- •DES (PromusPREMIER™) may be the "Game Changer"
  - Location, length, radial force, long-term result