





LEFT MAIN PCI A CASE SHARING

SUNANTO NG

University Pelita Harapan / Siloam Hospital Lippo Village Banten, Indonesia



Case

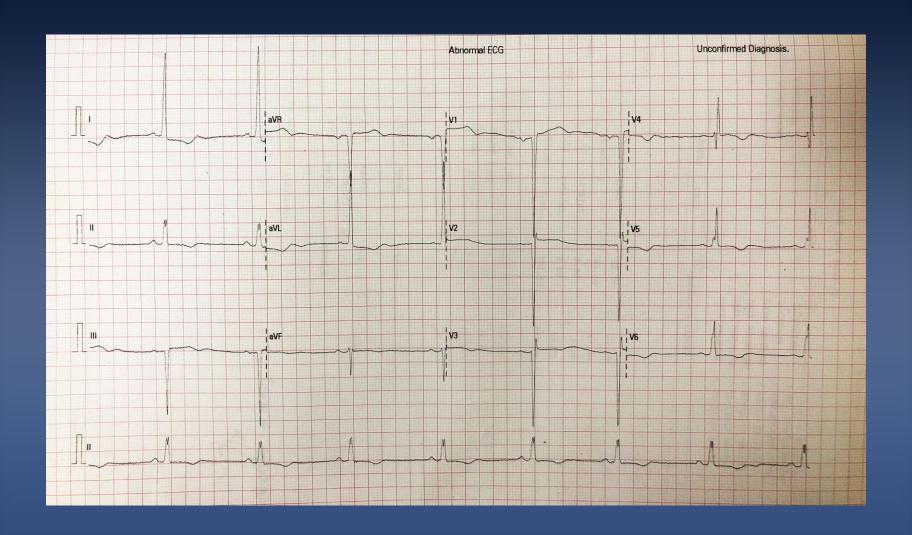
Aug 2017

- 54 years old female came to outpatient clinic
- Progressive angina and dyspnea on effort since 2 months
- DM (-), smoke (-), Htn (+)

 ECHO: dilated LA and LV. LVEF 41%, severe hypokinesia anterior wall

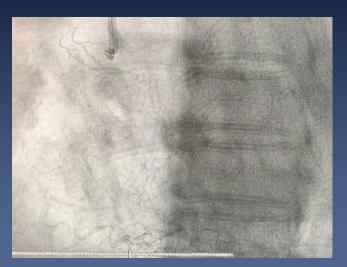


ECG



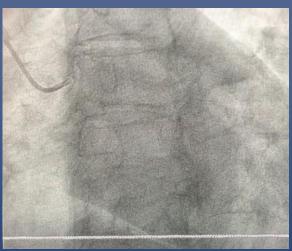


CAG 6 Nov 2017









| SYNTAX Score I | |
|--|-------------|
| Lesion 1 (segment 1): 1x2= Sub total lesion 1 | 2 2 |
| Lesion 2 (segment 2): 1x2= Sub total lesion 2 | 2 |
| Lesion 3 (segment 5): 5x2= Sub total lesion 3 | 10 10 |
| Lesion 4 (segment 6): 3.5x2= Sub total lesion 4 | 7 7 |
| Lesion 5 (segment 7): 2.5x2= Length >20 mm Sub total lesion 5 | 5 1 6 |
| TOTAL: | 27 |

SYNTAX Score II

Decision making -between CABG and PCI- gu be endorsed by the Heart Team.

SYNTAX Score II: 37.2 PCI 4 Year Mortality: 12.1 %

CABG

SYNTAX Score II: 18.0 CABG 4 Year Mortality: 2.5 %

Treatment recommendation (i):



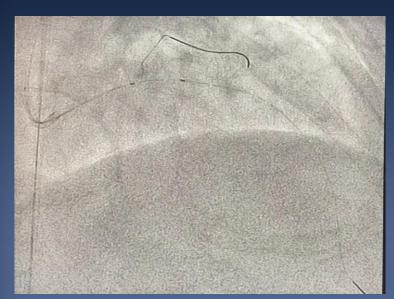


PCI LM-LAD (20 Nov 2017)

- Access: R-femoral
- Guiding catheter: JL 3.5/7F
- Wire: Sion Blue, Samurai
- Balloon: Sprinter Legend 2.5/15, NC Sprinter 3.5/12
- IVUS: Opticross
- Stent: DES Promus Premier 3.0/24

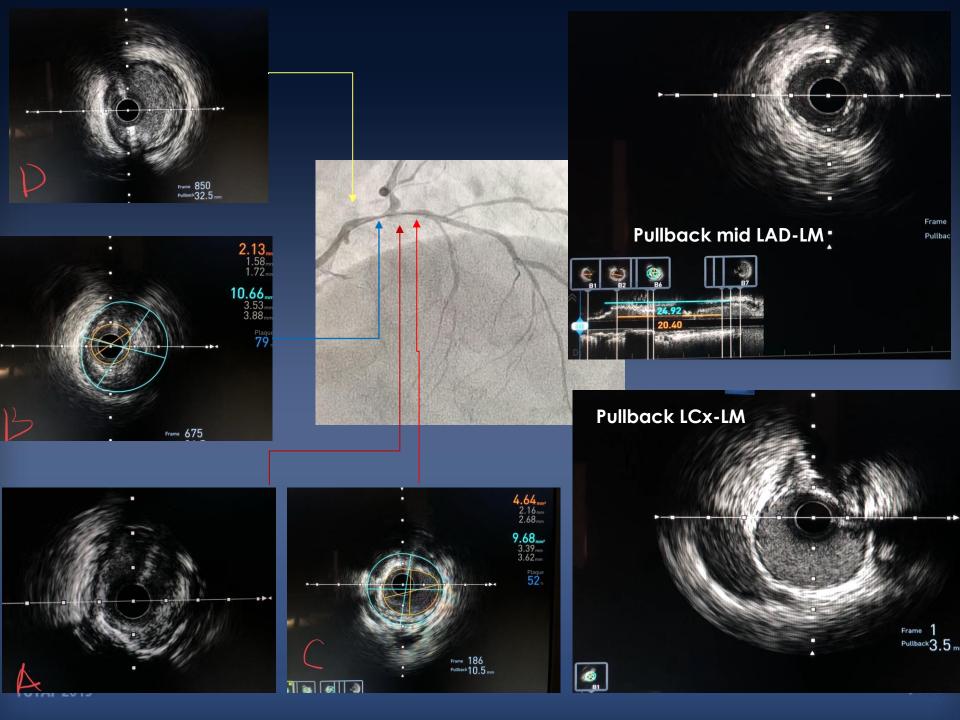
- Contrast : Ultravist 65 mL
- Total AK: 578 mGy

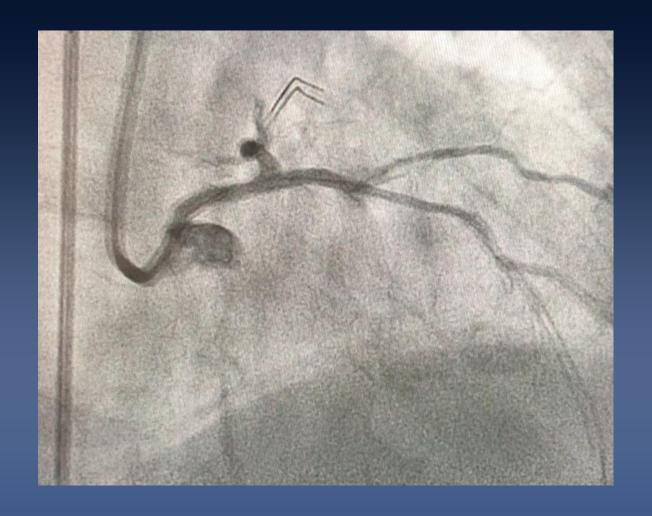




Predilate LAD-LM, balon 2.5/15, 12 atm

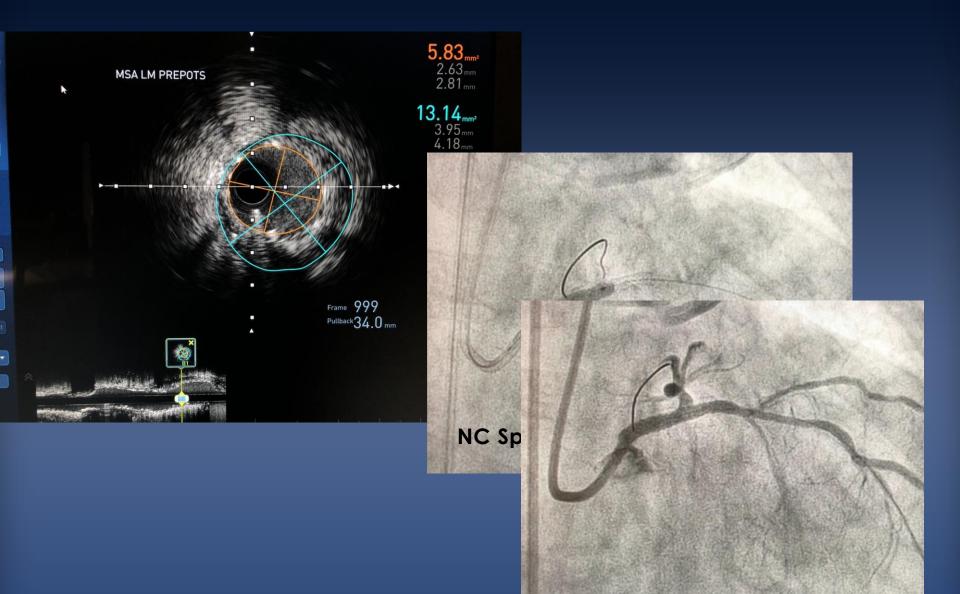






DES Promus Premier 3.0/24
12 atm + postdilate prox 14 atm





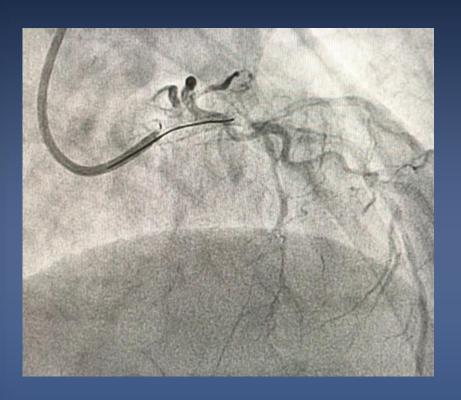
After PCI LM-LAD Nov 2017

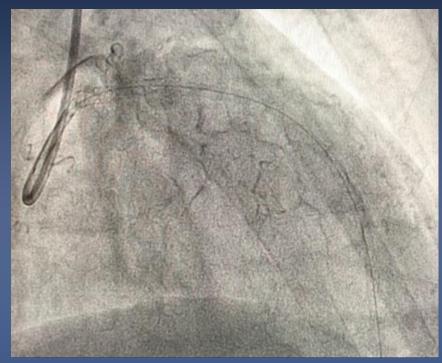
- Angina CCS 3 → 2 (or NYHA fc 2)
- ASA, CPG, Bisoprolol 2.5 mg, Candesartan 8 mg bid, atorvastatin 20 mg, furosemide 2x/ week.

ECHO Jan 2018: LVEF 45%



Feb 2018 (3 mo after PCI LM): PCI mid LAD + 1 DES





Guiding catheter EBU 3.5/6F, GW Sion blue, balon Panthera 2.0/20 Stent DES Orsiro 2.75/40

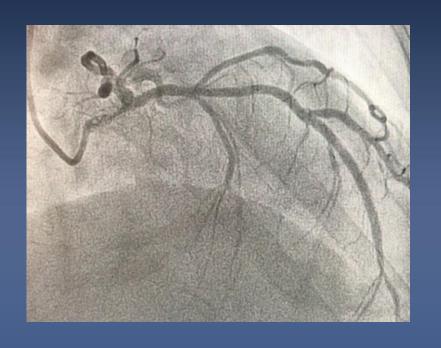


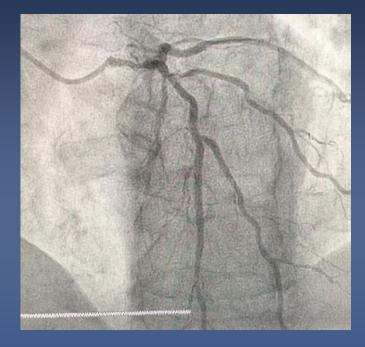
May 2018 (6 mo after PCI LM)

- Progressive angina CCS 2 3
- Plan for re-CAG



RE-CAG Jun 11st





Soon after re-CAG

- Increasing orthopnea → lung edema
- Respiratory failure → ventilator
- Admitted to ICCU

Discussion Points

- 1. What should be done?
 - a. Medical stabilization + IABP
 - b. Urgent CABG
 - C. PCI (stage PCI LM-first or complete)?
 - d. Any other opinion?
- 2. What was the cause of LM in-stent restenosis?
 - a. Undersized stent?
 - b. Underexpanded stent?
 - C. Geographic missed of the osteal LM?



Decision made

 After some discussion with the family, decided to re-PCI LM (staged)



Re-PCI LM Jun 12nd

•Access: R femoral

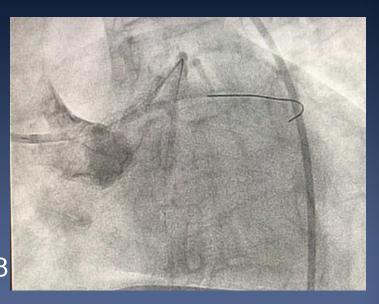
•Guiding cath: JL 3.5/6F

•Wire: Sion Blue 2x

Balloon: NC Sprinter 3.0/15

Stent LM: DES Synsiro 4.0/22

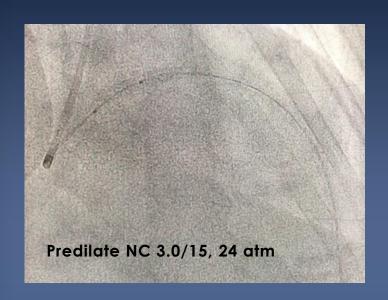
Stent RCA: DES Resolute Endeavor 3.5/38

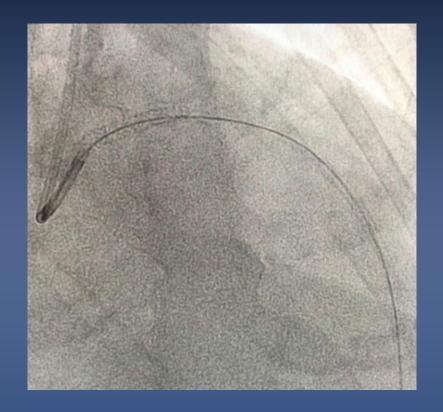


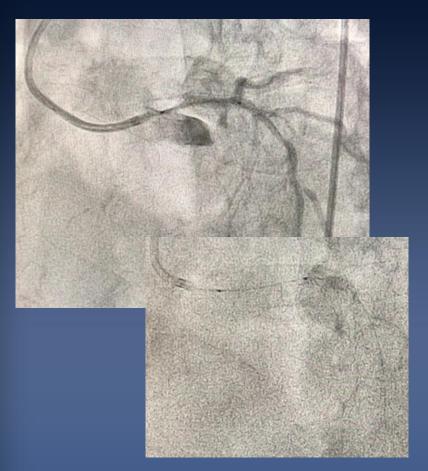
Contrast: 200 mL

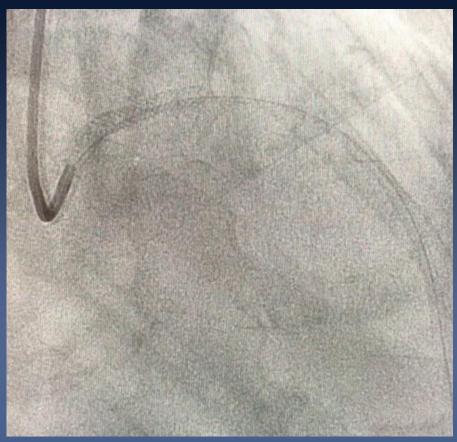
•Total AK: 2747 mGy





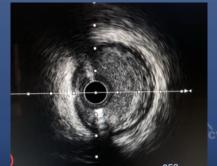






Now without IVUS (based on previous IVUS finding), I chose a 4.0 stent DES Synsiro 4.0/22,

10 atm, postdilate prox 20 atm



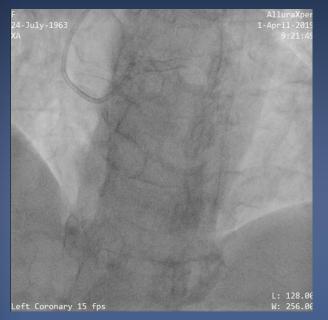
VRF

Follow up

- Extubated 1 d after PCI
- Discharged at day 4
- Tx: ASA, Ticagrelor 90 mg bd, atorvastatin 20 mg, cand esartan 4 mg bd, bisoprolol 1.25 mg, furosemide every two day
- recent follow up (Mar 2019):
 - Mar 2019: good condition, NYHA fc 2, no angina



CAG Mar 2019 (9 months later)







Conclusion/Take-home Message

• Case resume:

- 54-yo female with progressing angina due to multivessel + LM disease
- Underwent LM PCI with IVUS guided
- ISR LM after 6 mo
- re-done PCI LM with larger stent good result until recent (9 mo)

• My learning points:

- Underexpansion is the main reason for ISR LM
- Using IVUS appropriately = interpret well, believe and apply accordingly
- Staged PCI LM-first seems to be safe.
- Be cautious even in CAG LM tight lesion (can cause severe ischemia with hemodynamic consequences)

Visit us at AFCC 2019



