

Apr. 29. 2019  
TCT AP



# A Case of POP CTO

- Transfer technique from complex coronary intervention to peripheral -

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# Case

Case: 71-year-old man

Risk Factors: Hypertension, Diabetes, Historical smoking  
no CAD, CVD, HD and CKD

Patient represented intermittent claudication from 3 years ago, and gradually became severe (R3). CTA and DUS revealed occlusion of right popliteal artery. Patient received EVT for POP in June 2018. Unfortunately, his symptom had been re-started one month after 1<sup>st</sup> EVT.

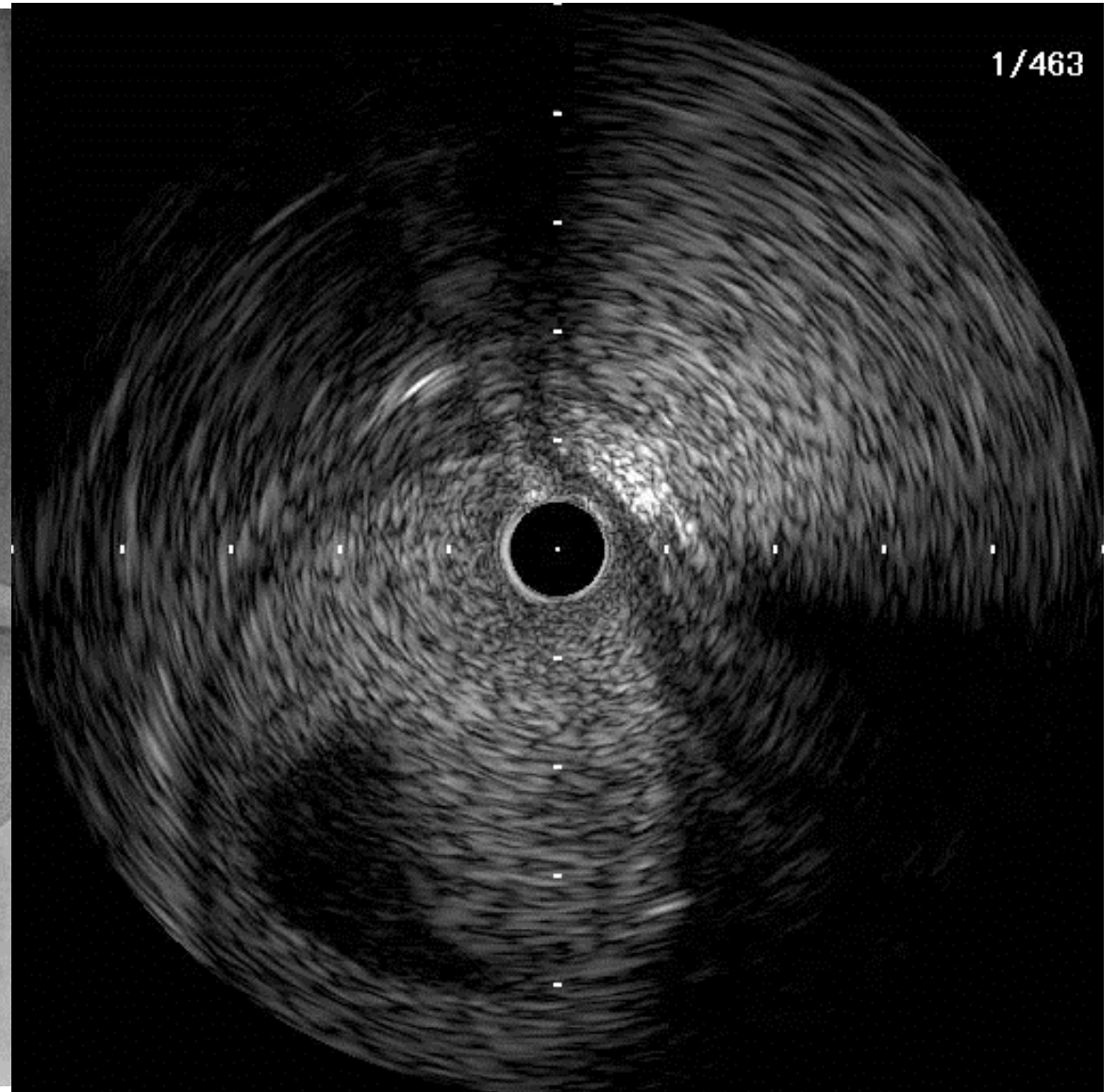
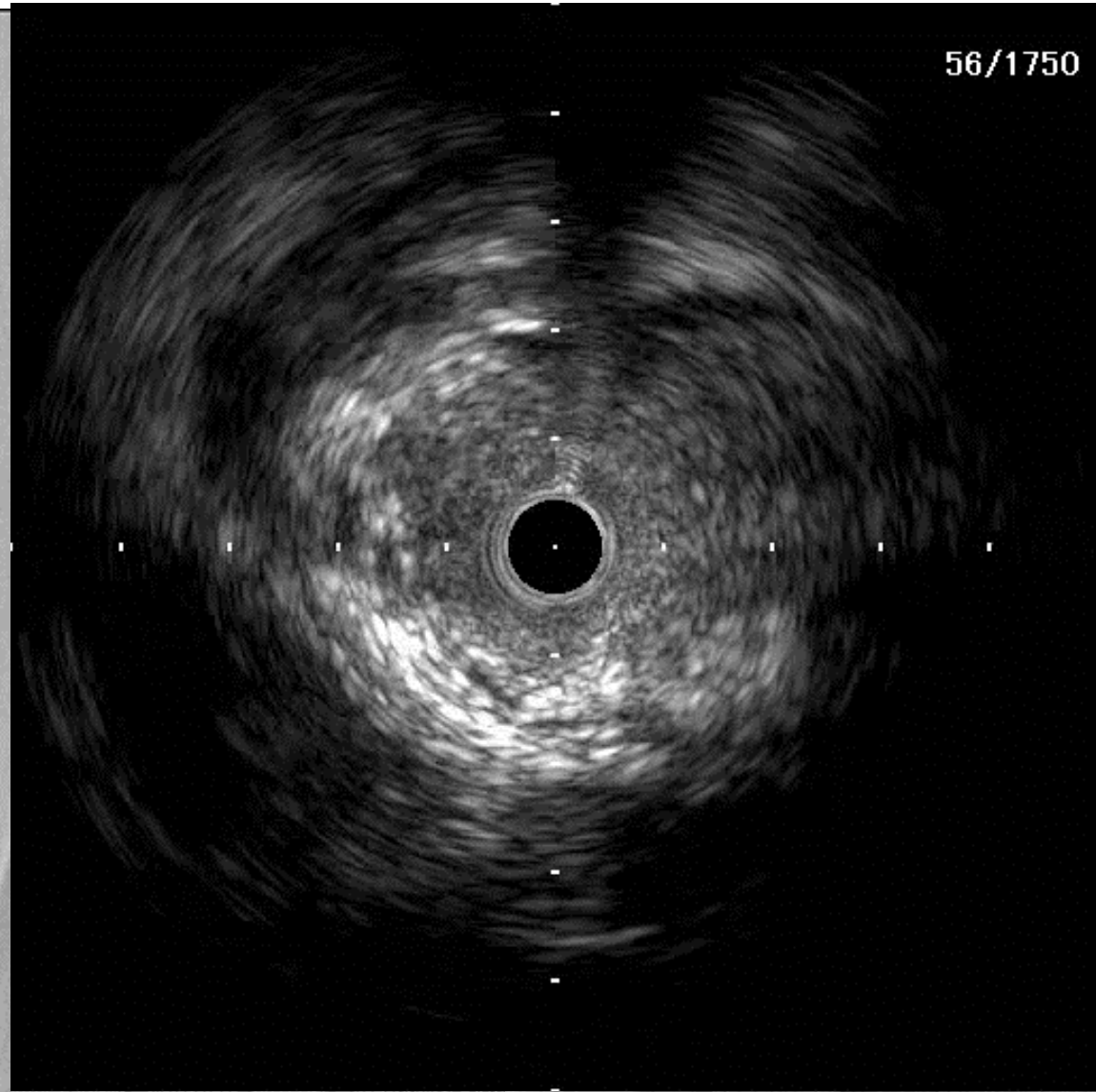
ABI: 0.44 / 1.03

HbA1c: 6.7 %

eGFR: 57.7

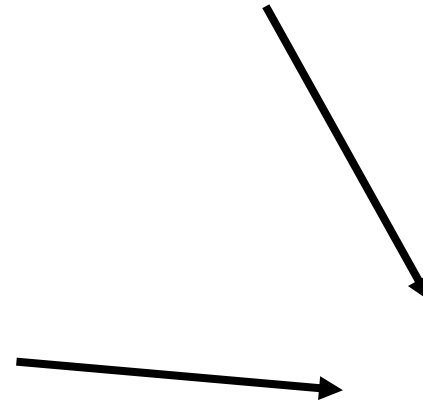
2018 June

EVT was performed: fial device → DCB



- ✓ Less calcification
- ✓ Adequate lumen gain after POBA

✓ Subintimal tracking



DCB

... Re-occlusion

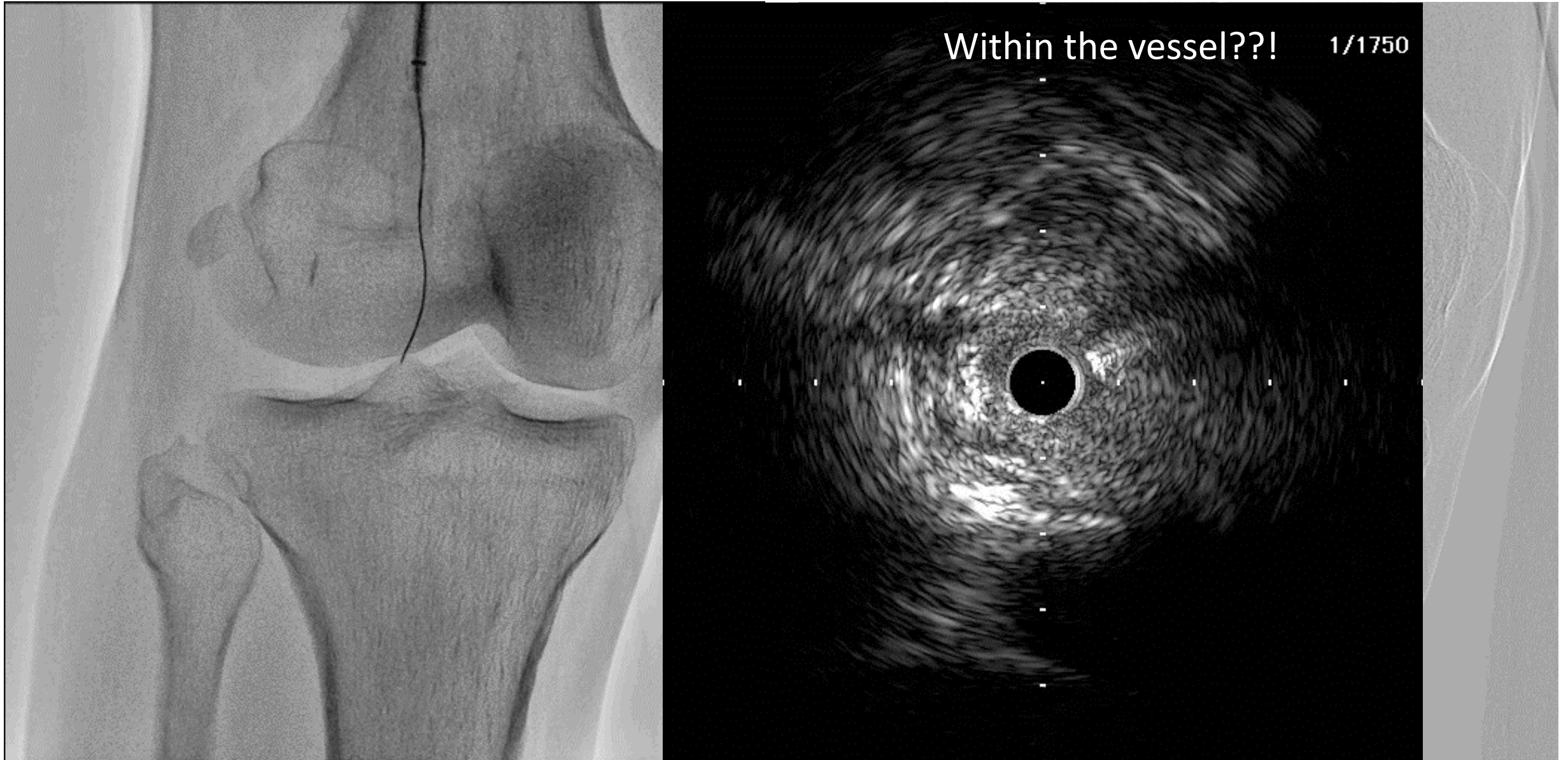
2018 Nov.

Endovascular treatment for popliteal CTO

# Initial angiography



# Antegrade wiring (Jupiter FC3 → X: 3 g → 10 g)



Re-occlusive lesion, isn't it?

However, plaque is so tough...

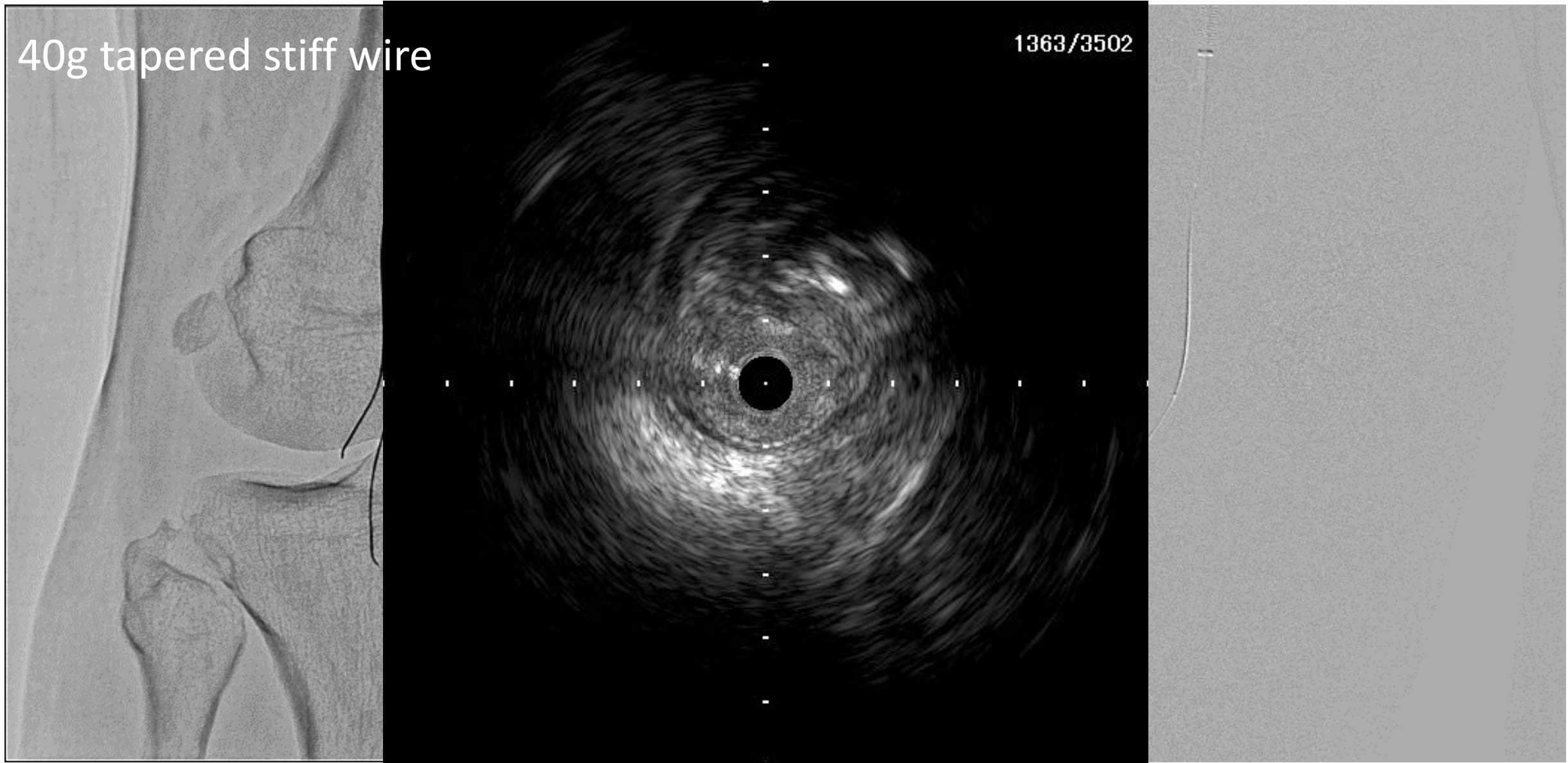
GW must be outside of the vessel...

.....

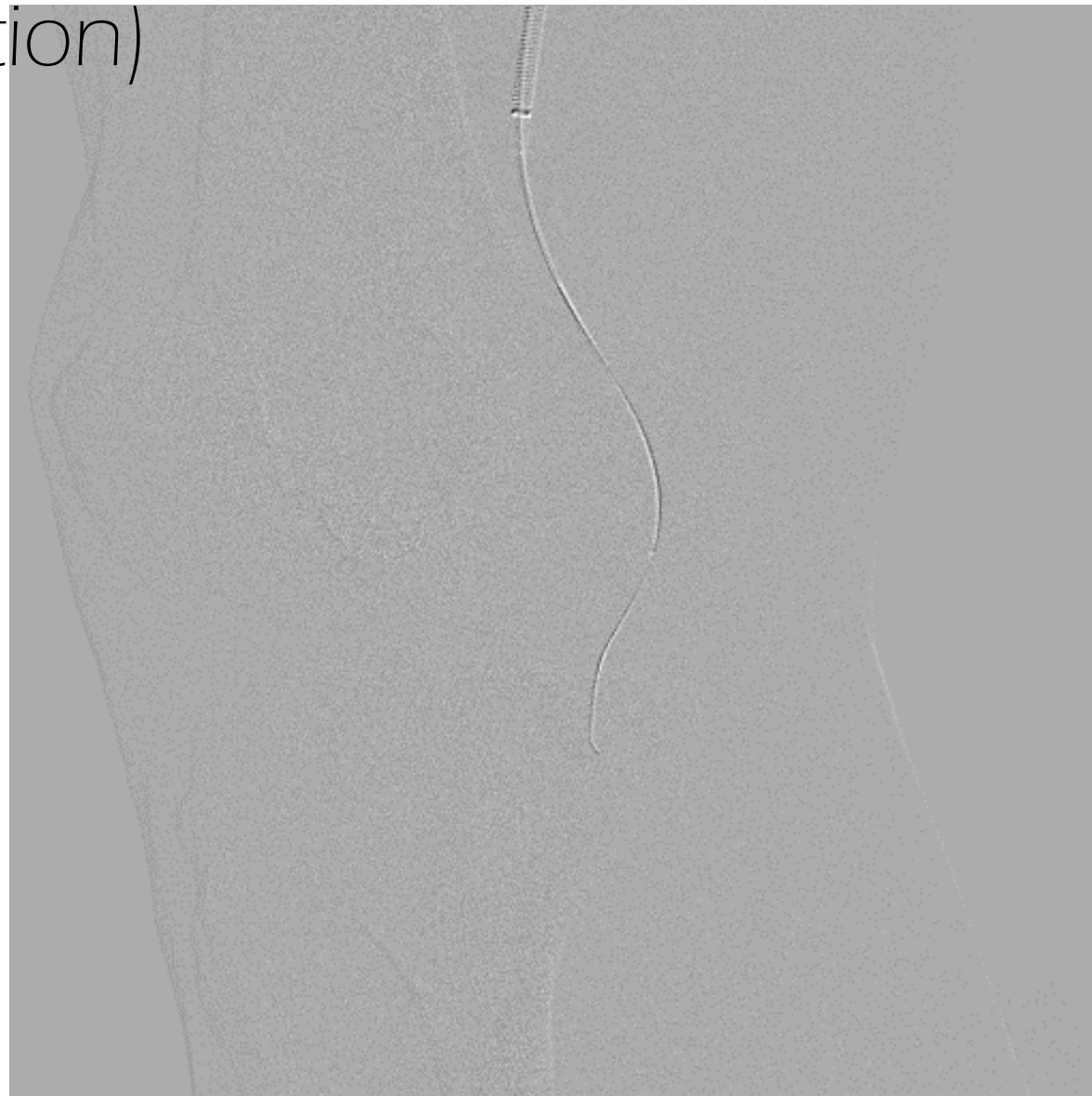
**IVUS!** No choice.



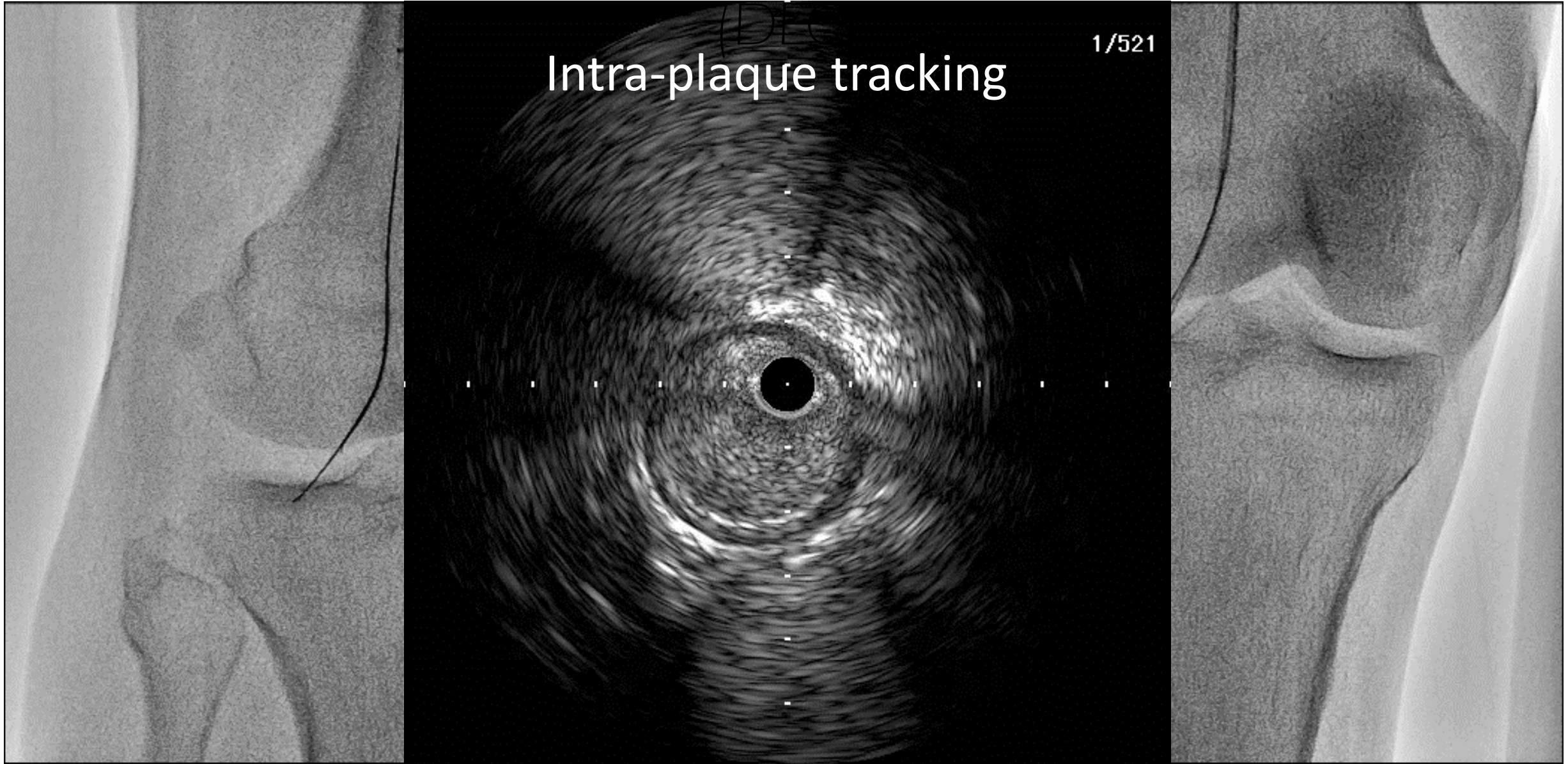
# Checking IVUS and start IVUS guidance



Checking IVUS and start IVUS guidance (another projection)



# Parallel wire technique using dual lumen microcatheter



# POBA (stepwise manner) & DCB



3.0 x 120 mm NC balloon

This fluoroscopic image shows a knee joint with a 3.0 x 120 mm NC balloon inflated in the joint space. The balloon is positioned between the femur and tibia, and its inflation is visible as a dark, rounded area.



5.0 x 120 mm NC balloon

This fluoroscopic image shows a knee joint with a 5.0 x 120 mm NC balloon inflated in the joint space. The balloon is positioned between the femur and tibia, and its inflation is visible as a dark, rounded area.



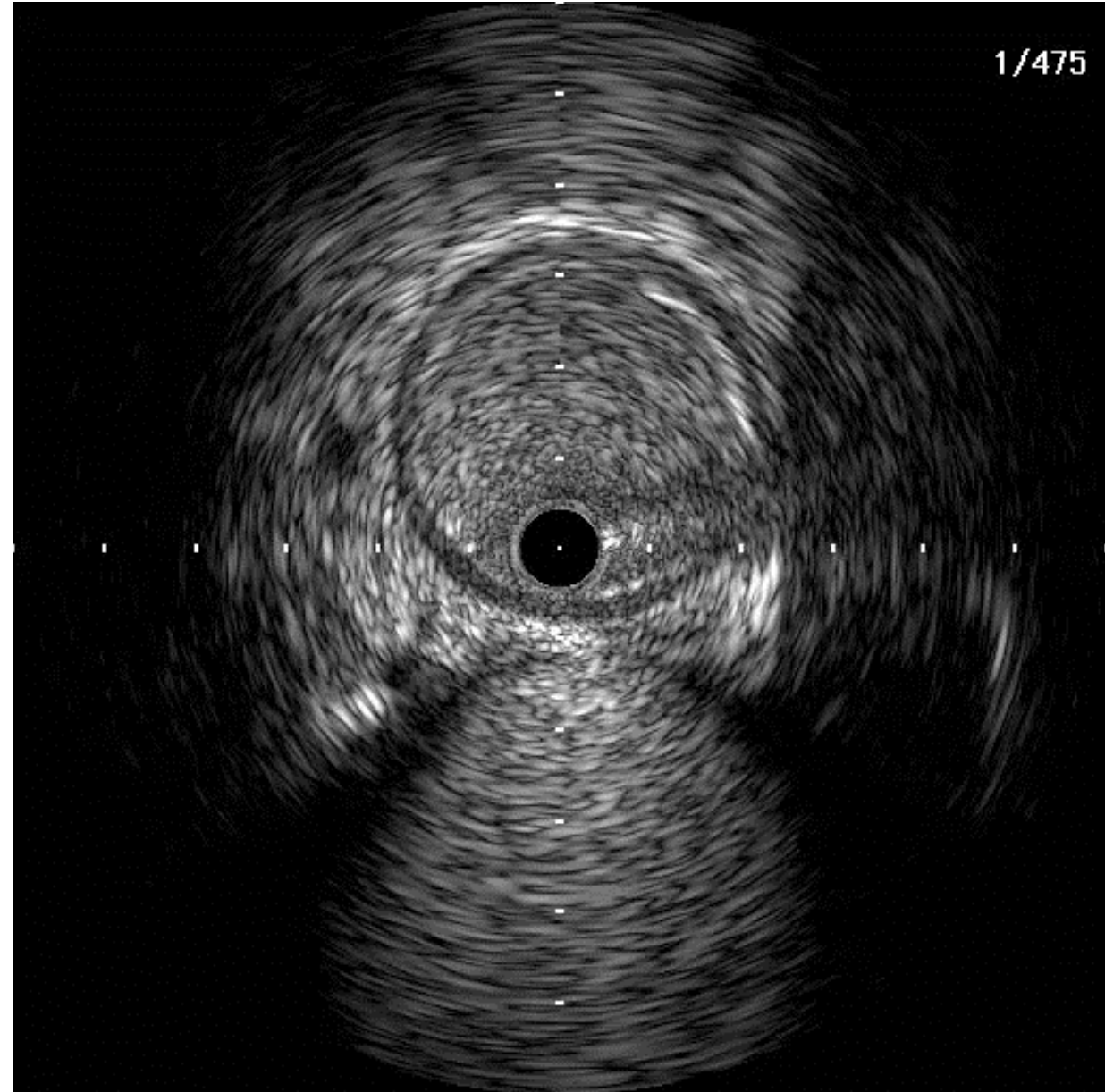
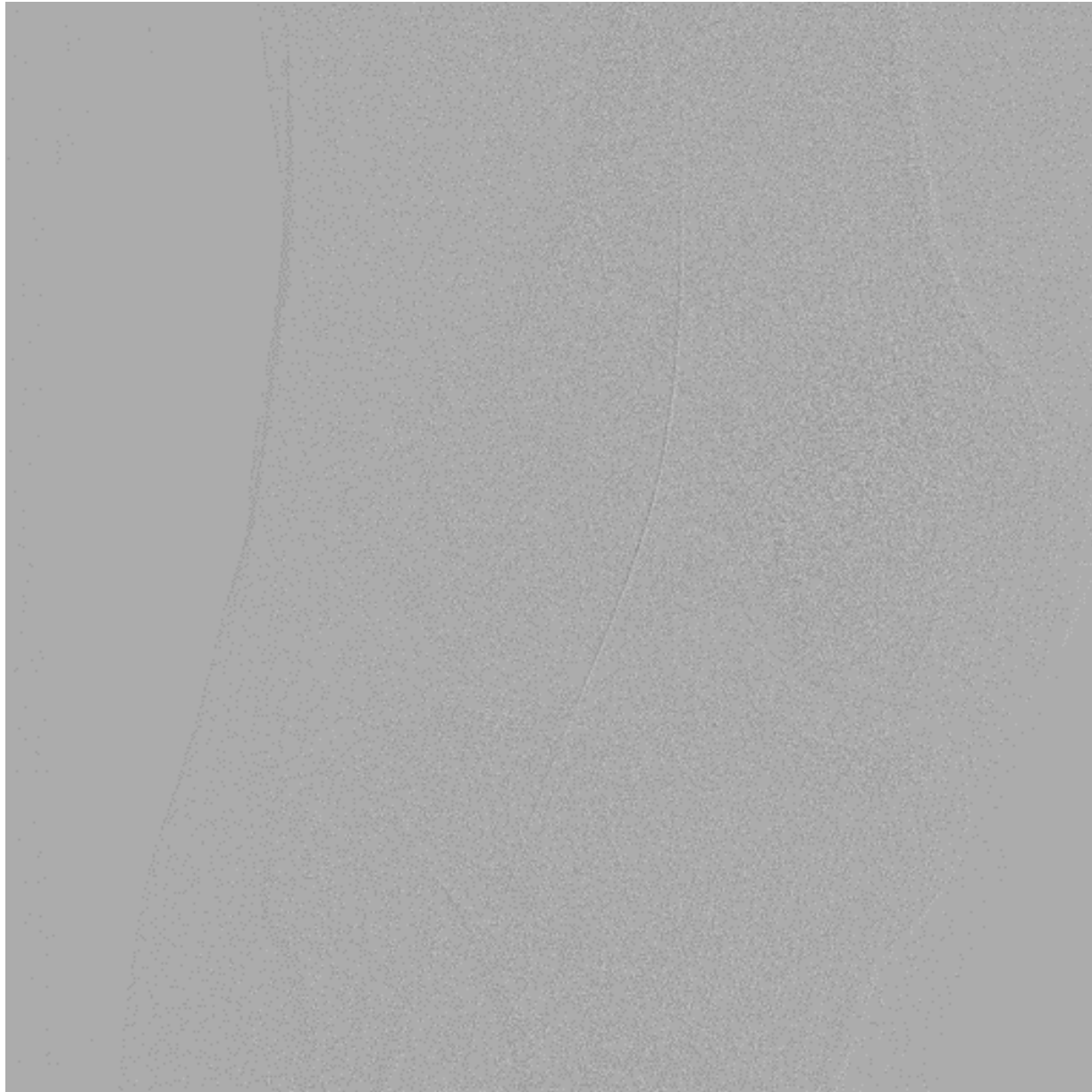
5.0 x 150 mm DCB

This fluoroscopic image shows a knee joint with a 5.0 x 150 mm DCB (Distal Compression Balloon) inflated in the joint space. The DCB is positioned between the femur and tibia, and its inflation is visible as a dark, rounded area.

# Final angiography



# Final angiography (DSA) & IVUS



ABI was improved form

0.44 / 1.03 → 0.83 / 0.90

After 5 months from 2<sup>nd</sup> EVT

→ 1.04 / 0.96

Patient has no symptom for 5 month.

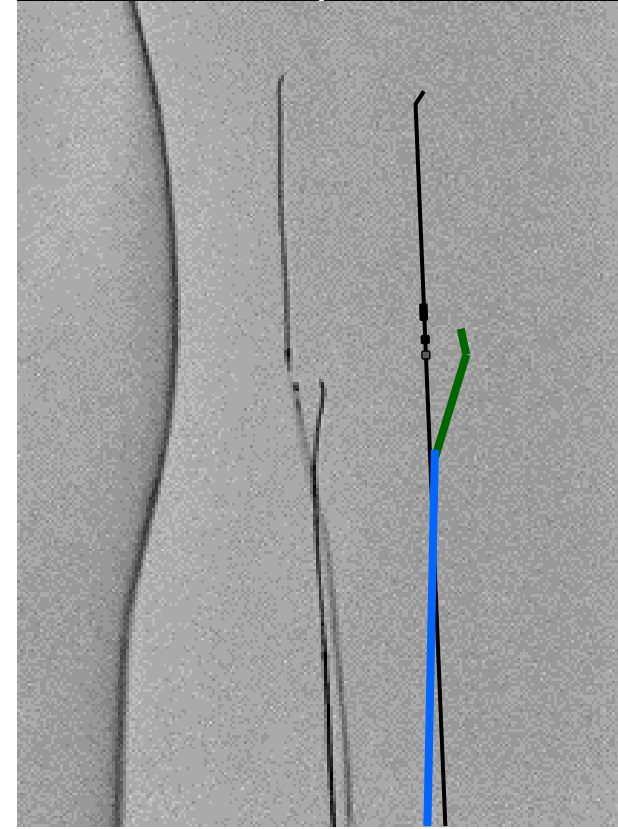
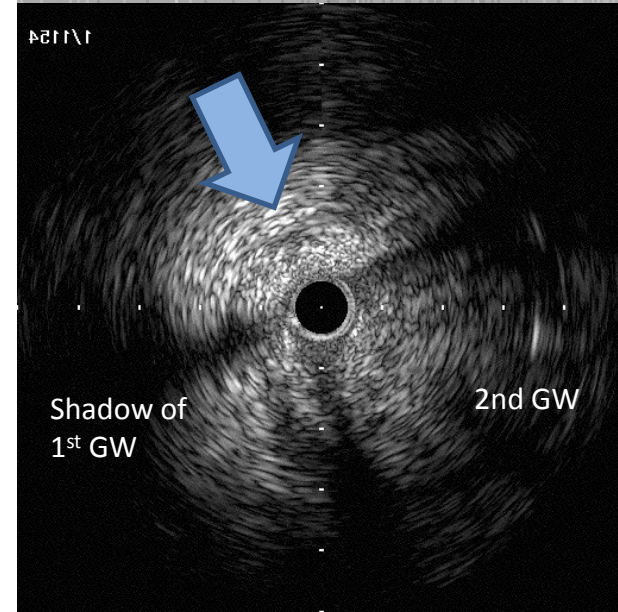
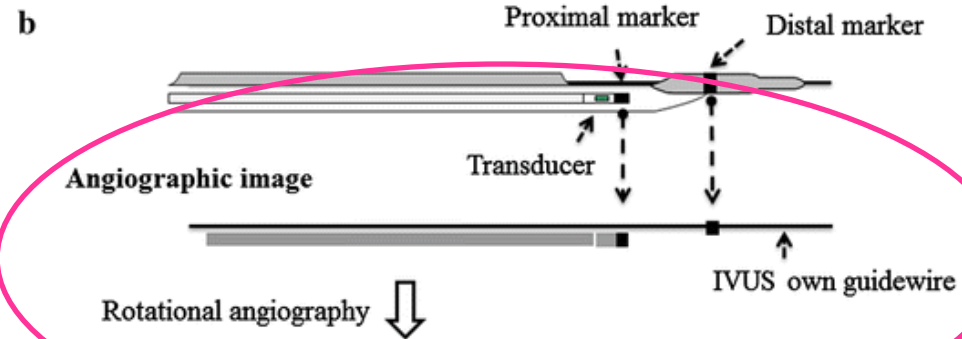
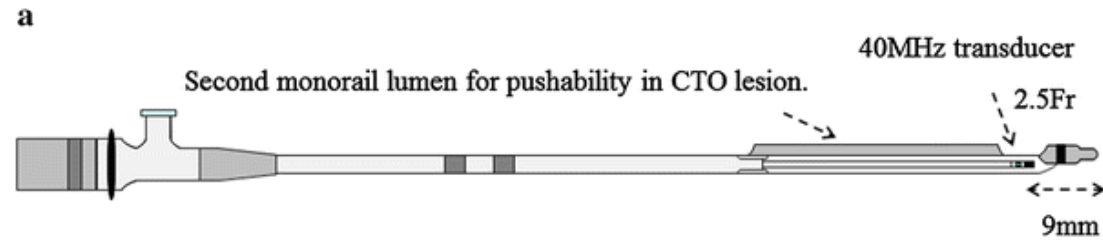
# Technique of CTO wiring



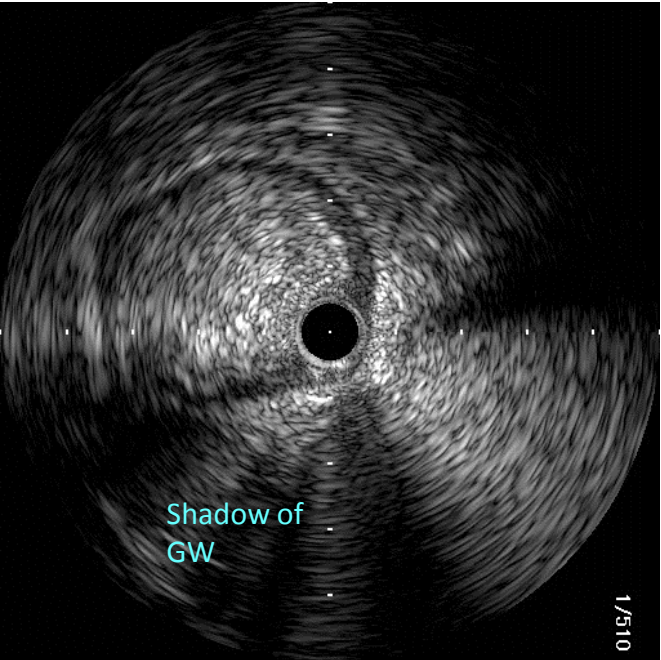
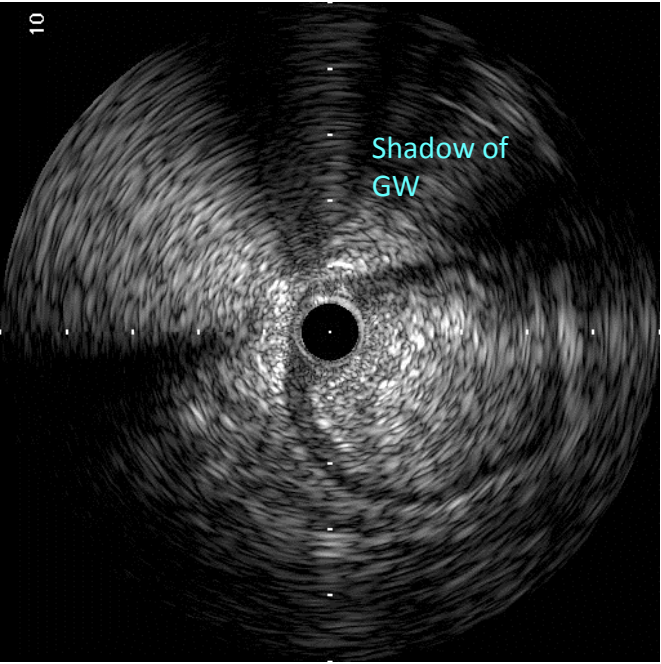
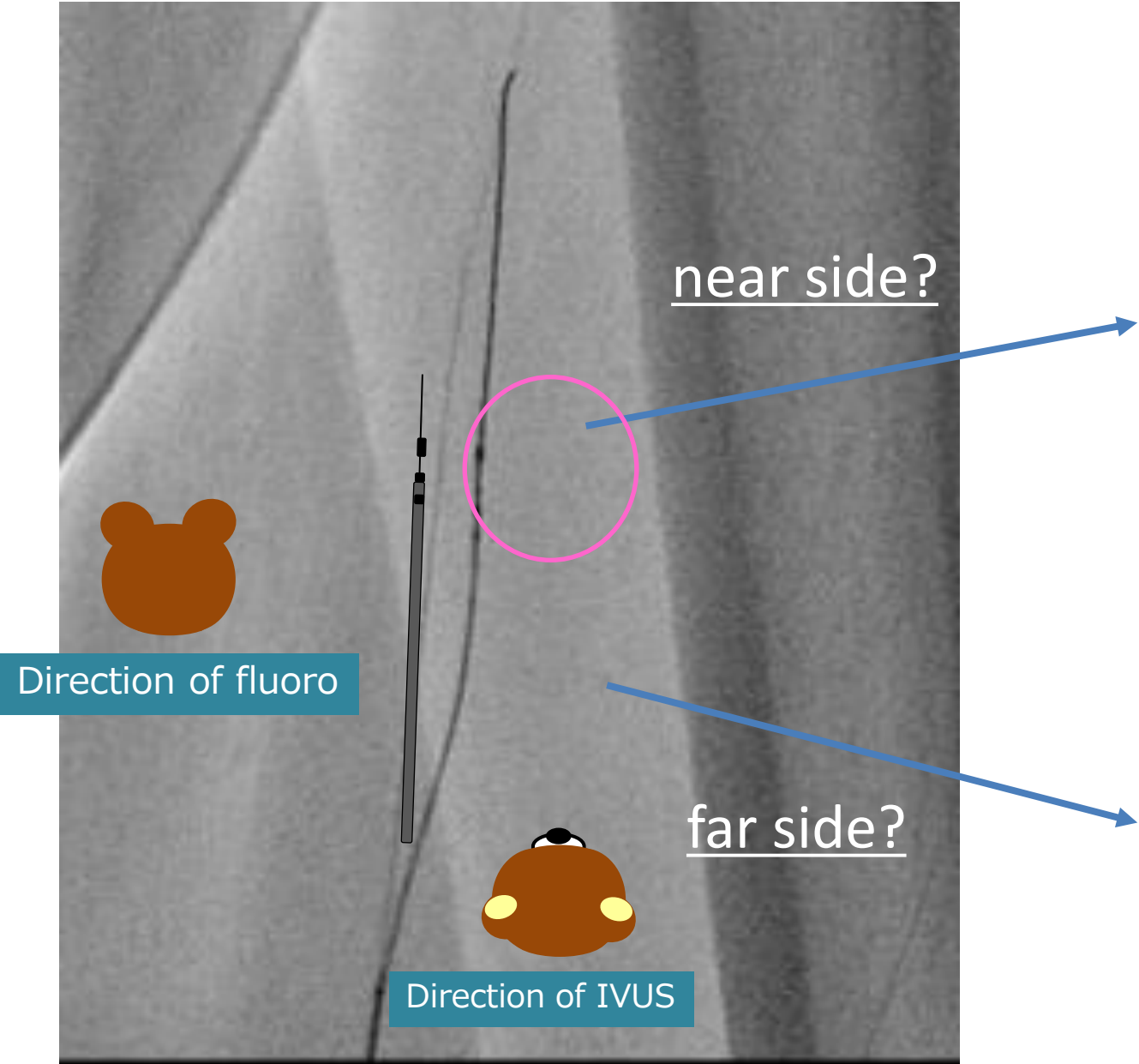
GW manipulation with IVUS guidance

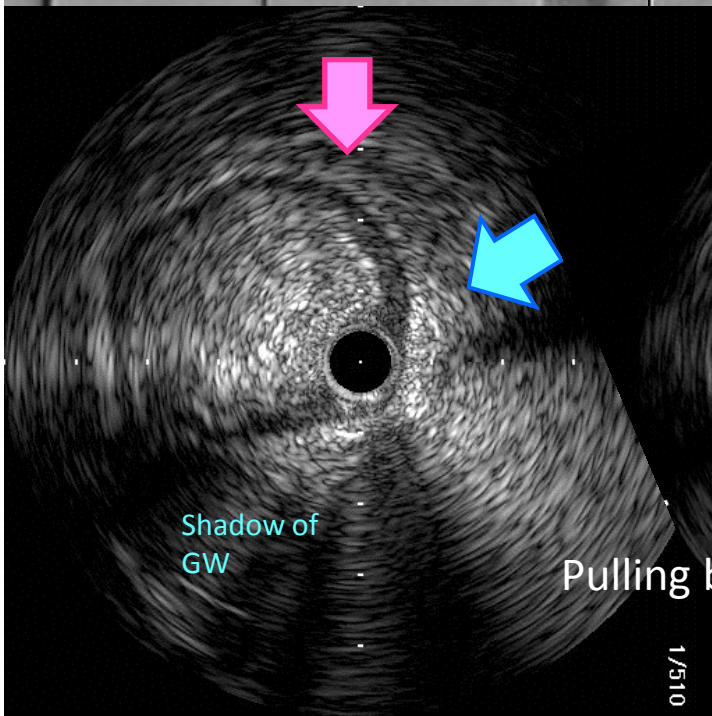
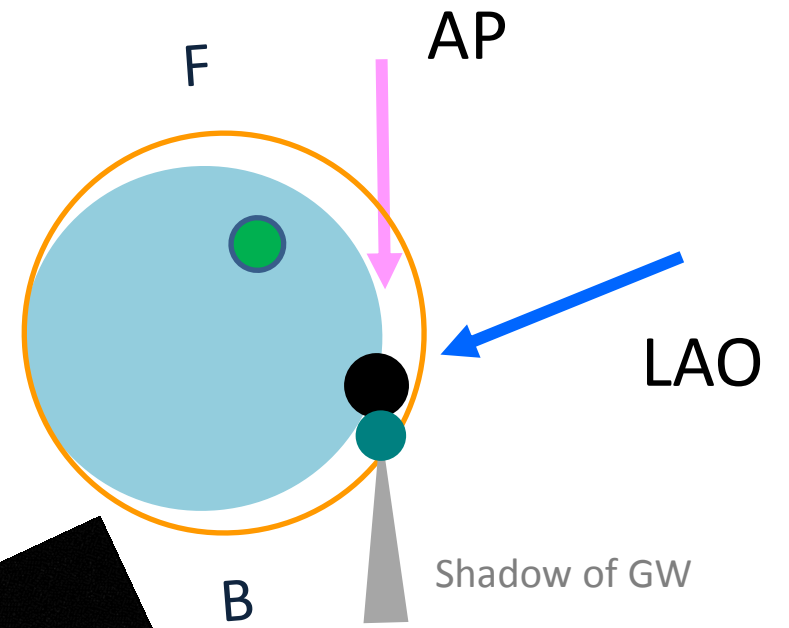
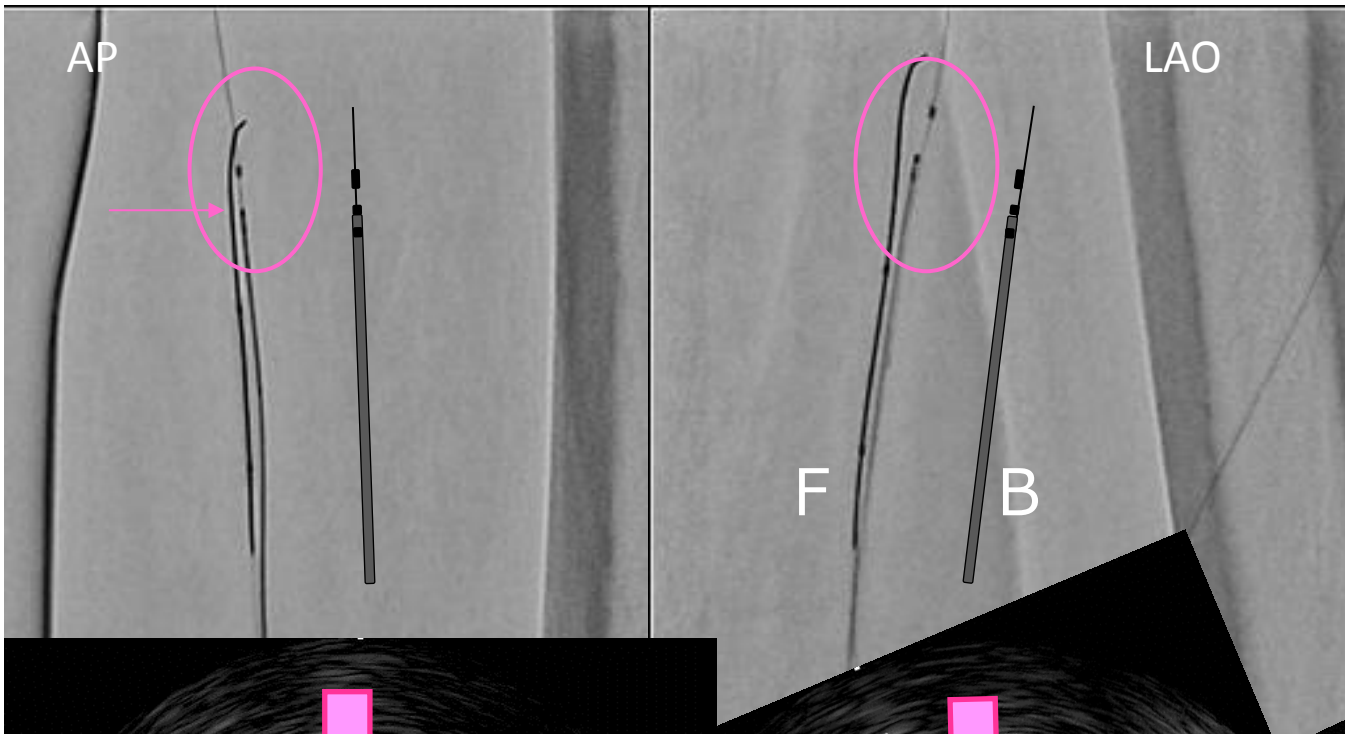
# IVUS guided wiring in Endovascular Therapy

Understanding the position of guidewire and transducer

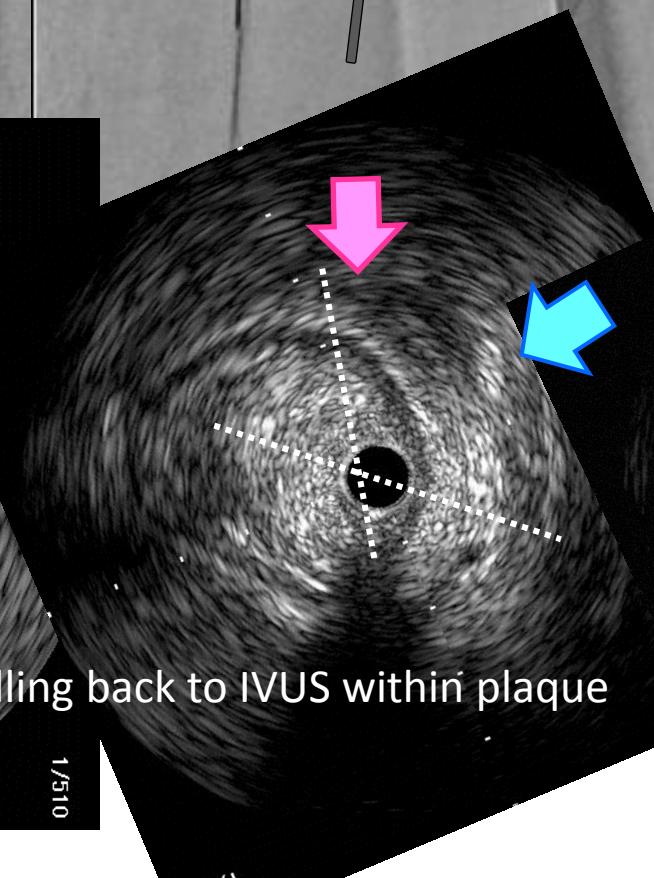


1<sup>st</sup> step: understanding the orientation of IVUS, GW and vessel lumen





Pulling back to IVUS within plaque

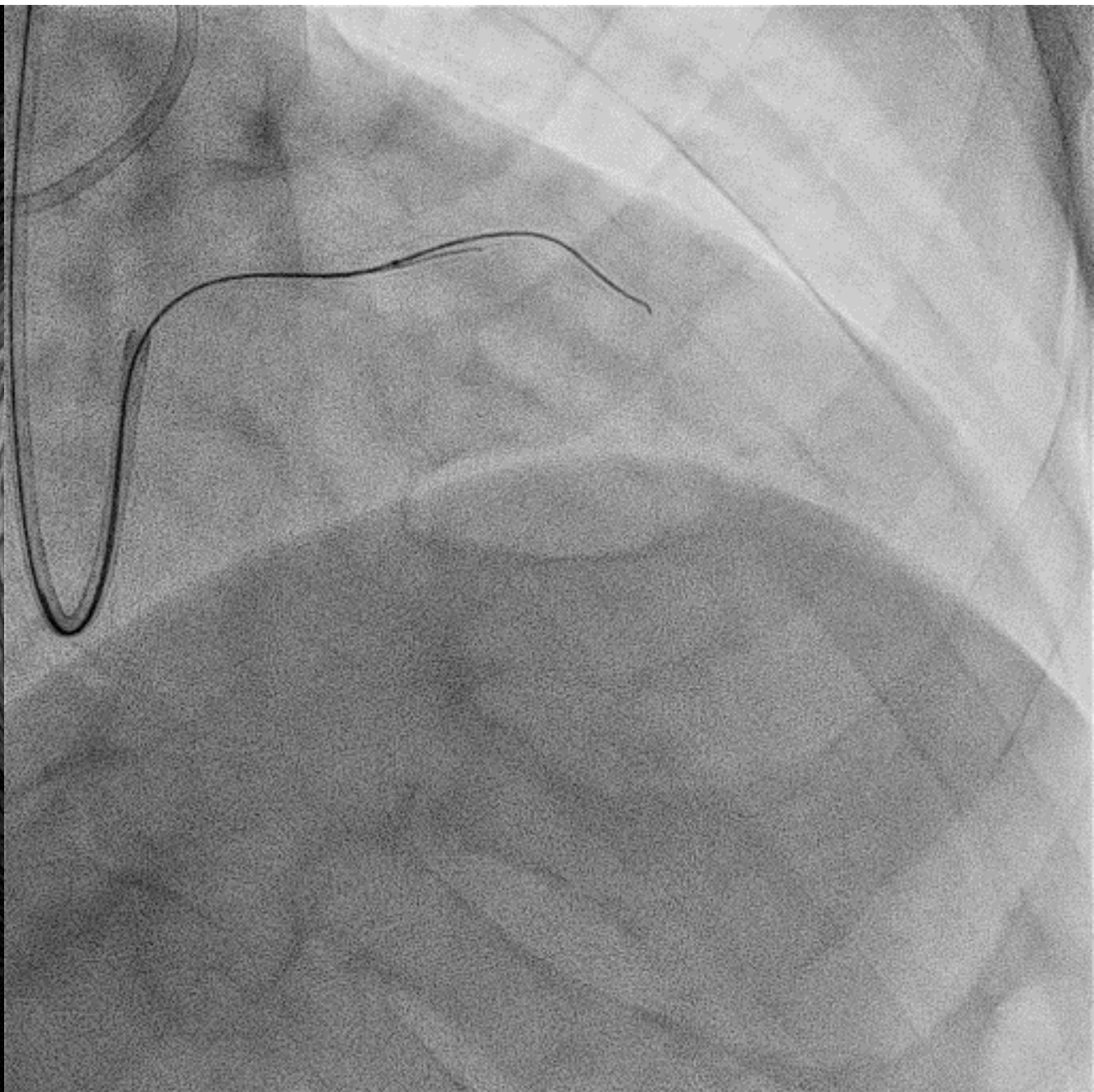
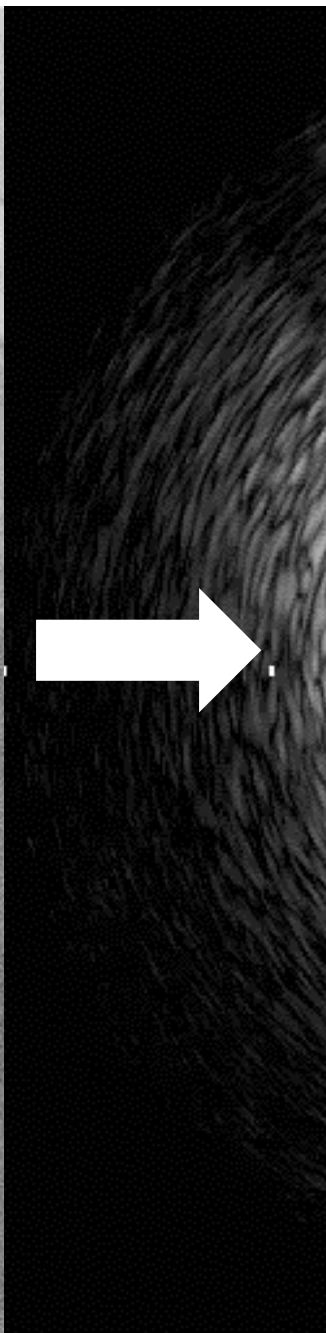
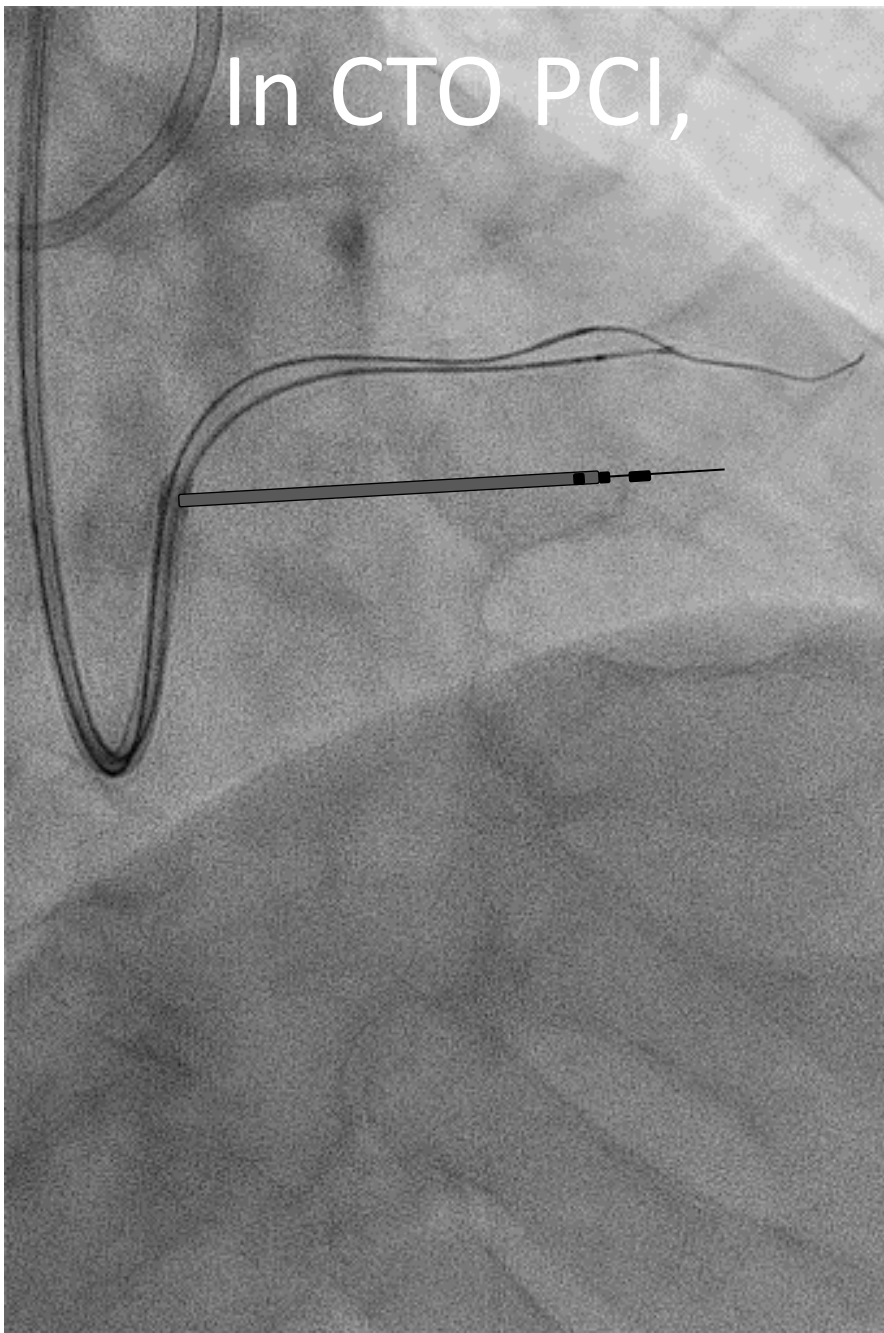


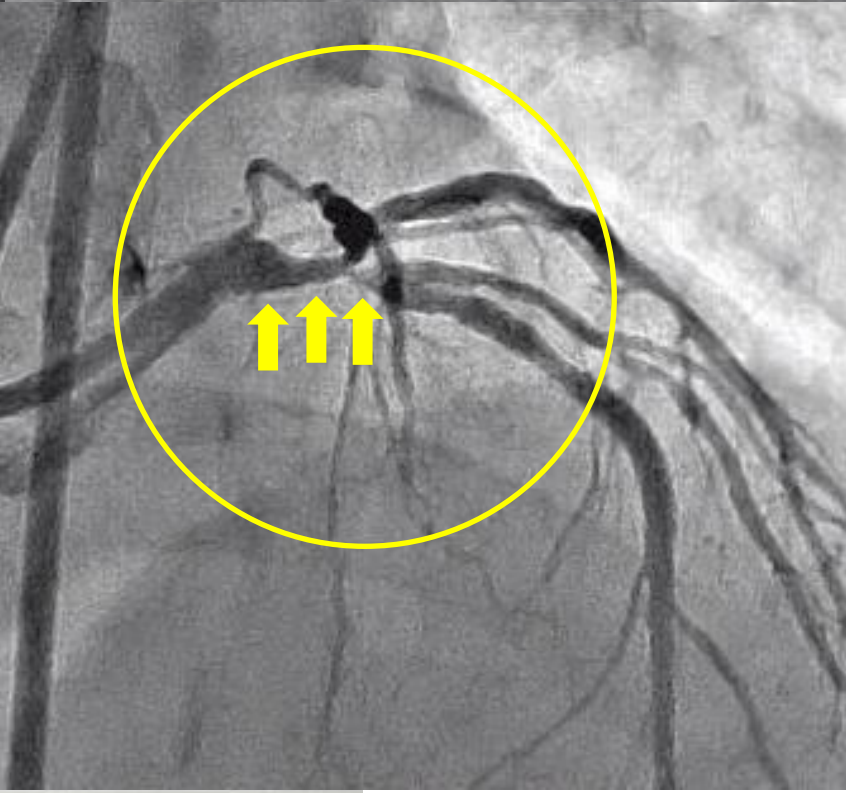
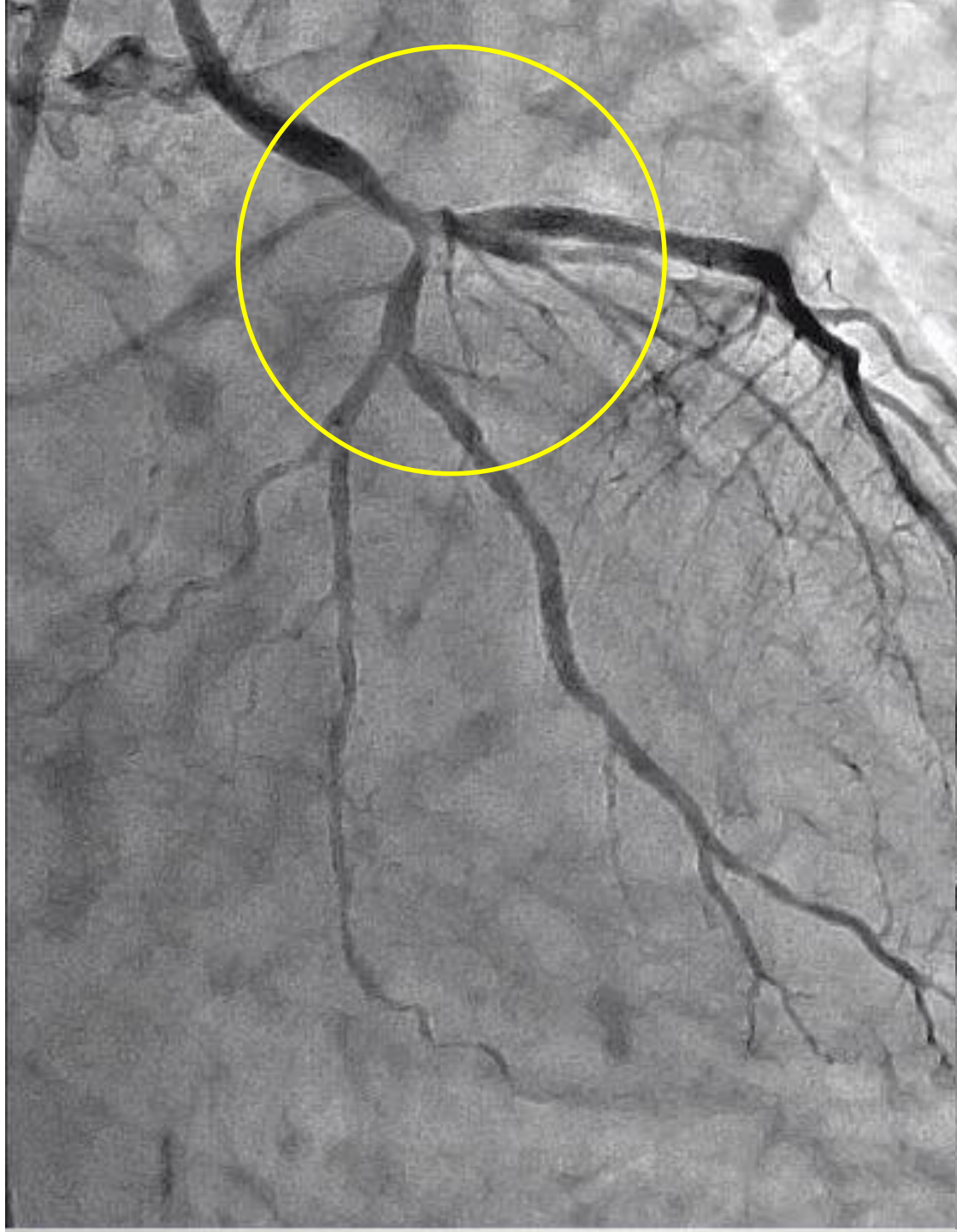
GW

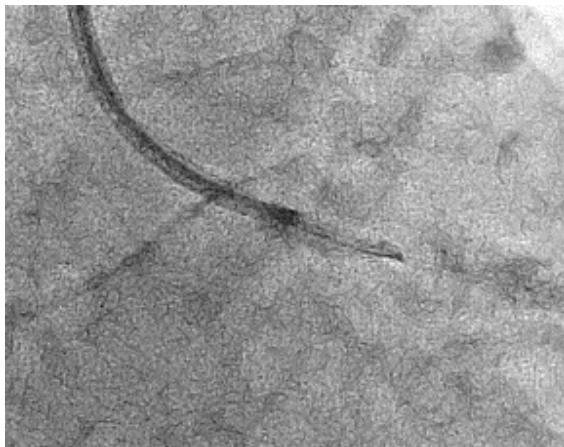
Towards to GW direction

1/1154

In CTO PCI,

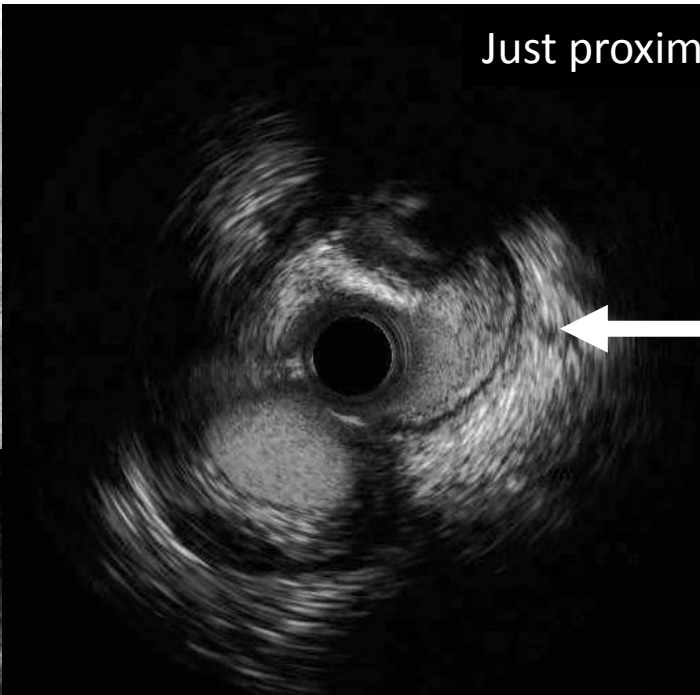






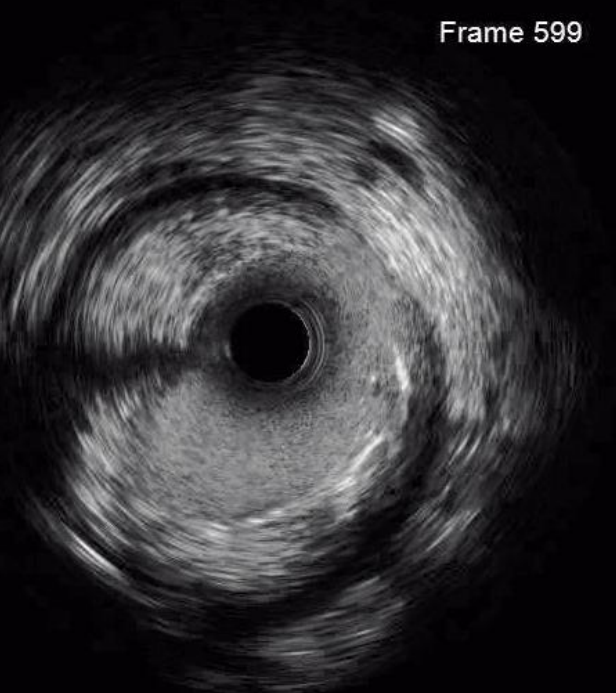
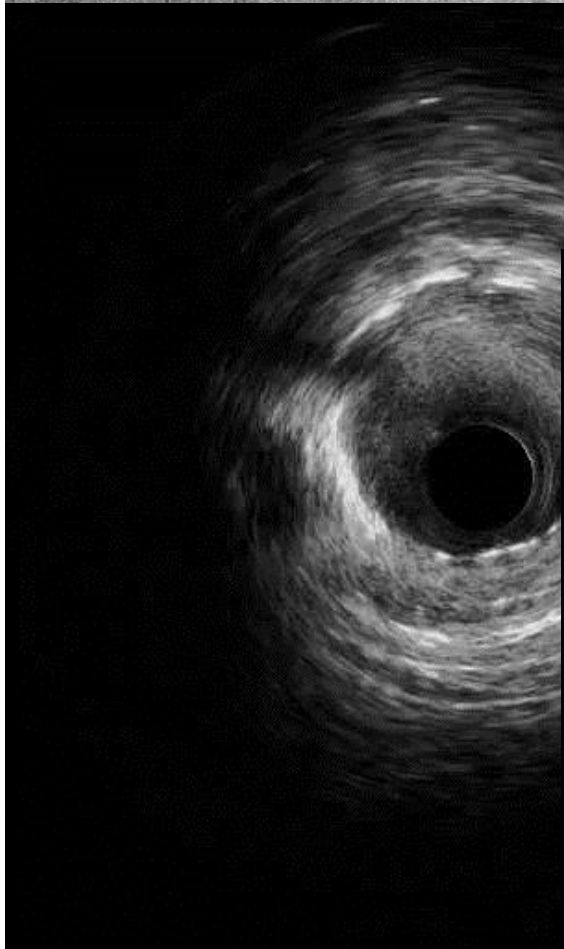
Just proximal

Frame 537



Left main

Frame 599

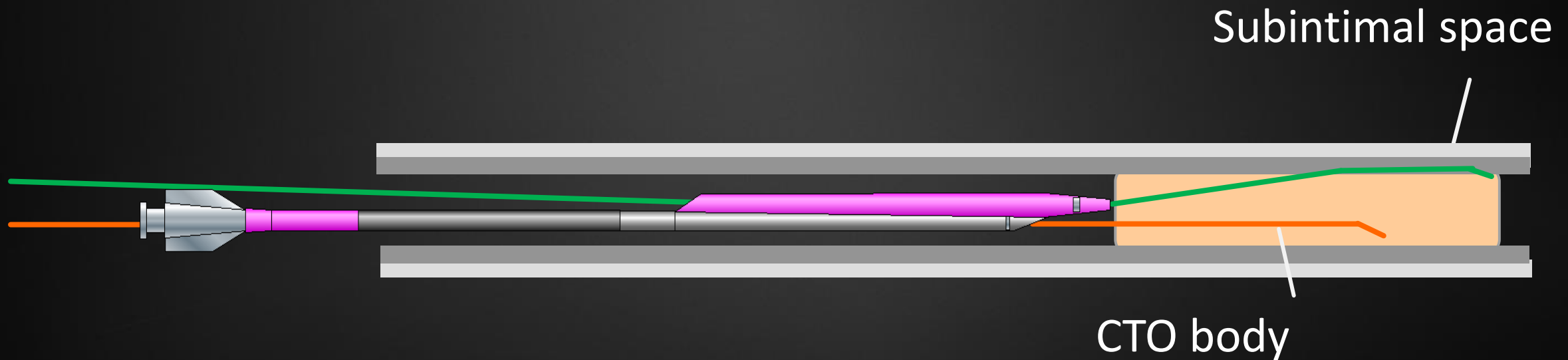


Parallel wire technique using DLC



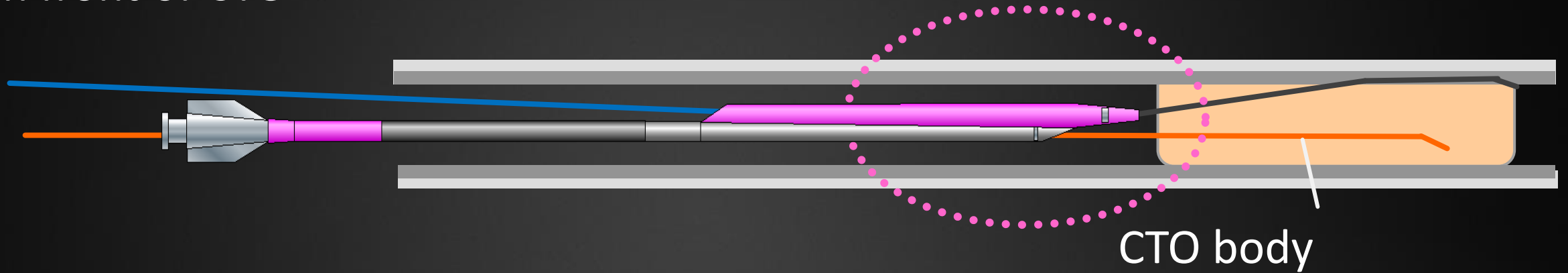
# Schema of Parallel wire technique using DLC

*Stabilization* by Rx lumen guidewire advancing subintimal space, and its profile (relatively large) could provide **pushing force** of OTW lumen guidewire more (2 ~ 3 fold). More, **remount of the DLC on the GW towards good direction** produce and keep more *co-axial alignment* toward the correct root ahead.

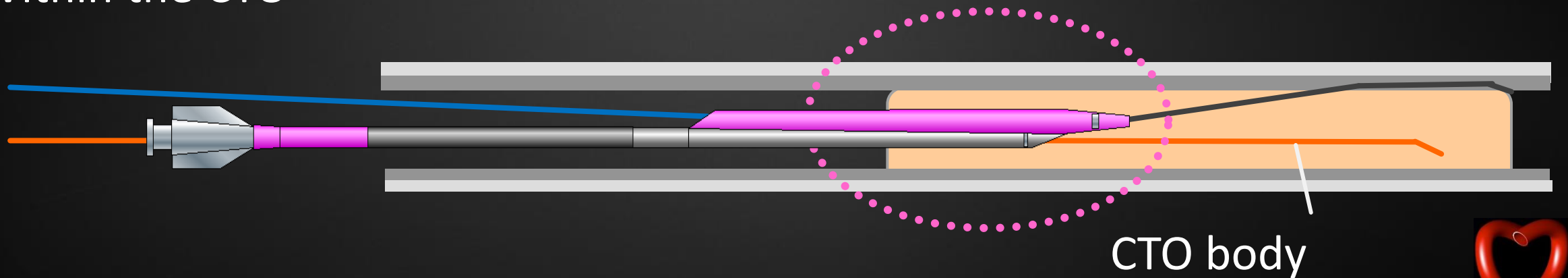


# Schema of Parallel wire technique using DLC

In front of CTO

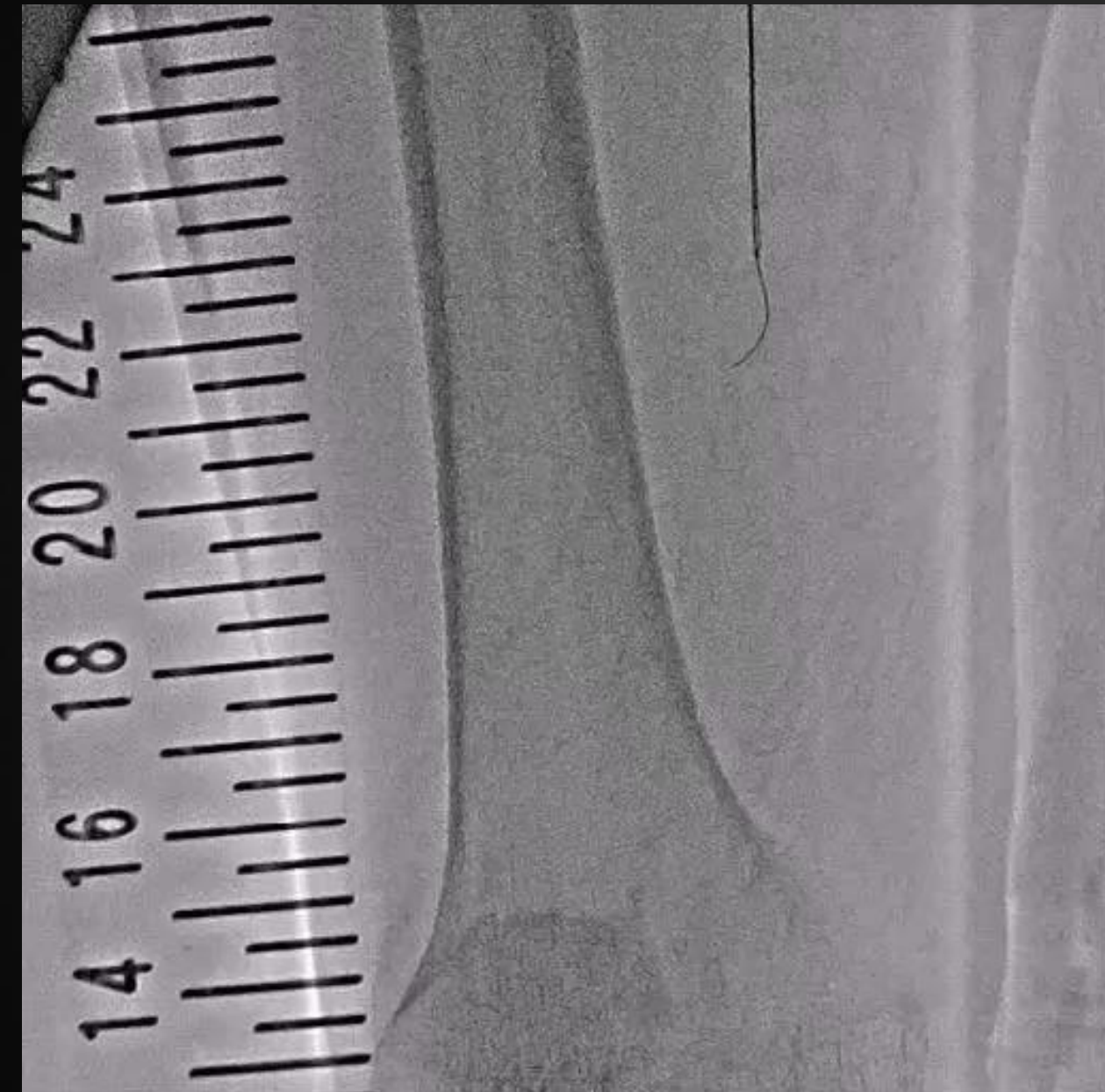


Within the CTO



Parallelwire using DLC

Antegrade wire crossing



# Parallel wire technique using dual lumen microcatheter

(DLC)



# *Message*

- ✓ Transfer useful techniques from coronary intervention
- ✓ Sometimes help us to achieve GW crossing
- ✓ Prepare to the debulking (next coming device in Japan), intraplaque tracking must be required
- ✓ I want to have techniques for crossing of all CTOs!