

PCI in a Nonagenerian

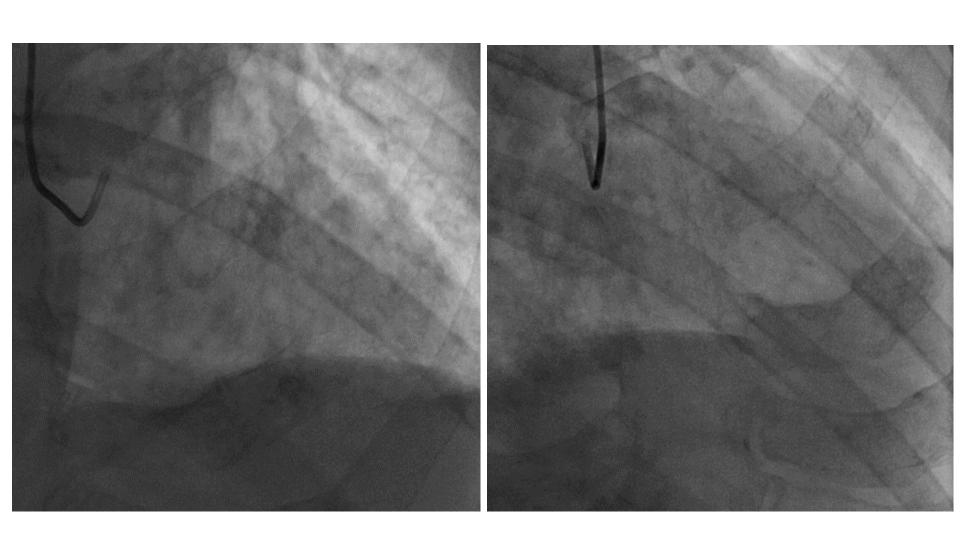
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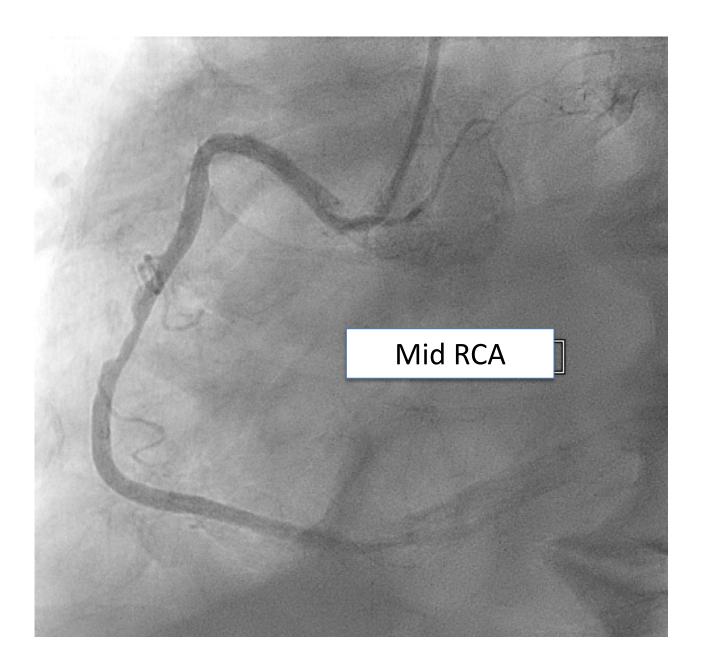


- 95 years old, gentleman
- No significant past medical history
- Dyspnea and angina on exertion 2 months
- NYHA III, CCS III
- ECG: anterolateral lead ST depression
- EF 25 %, multiple regional wall hypokinesia
- Serum creat 247 umol/l, eGFR 19 ml/min



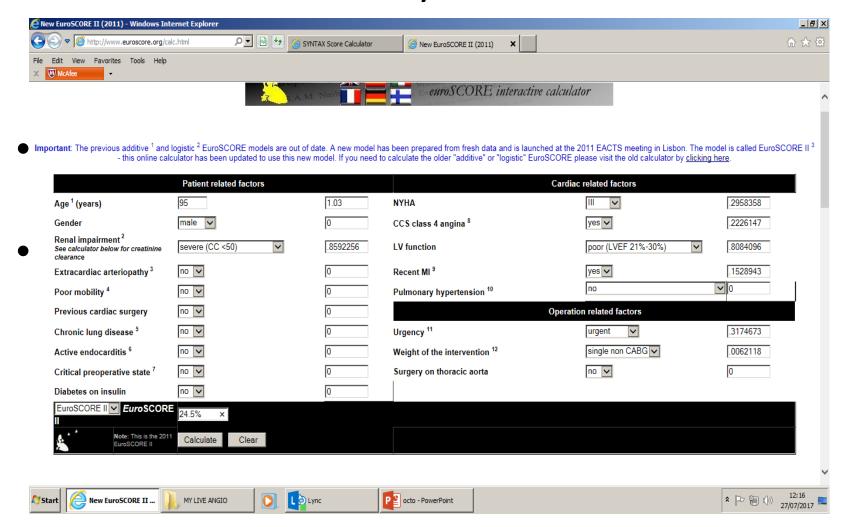
Transfemoral







- Calcified, tortous, LM/LAD/LCx/RCA disease
- Syntax score: 39
- Euroscore: Mortality 25 %

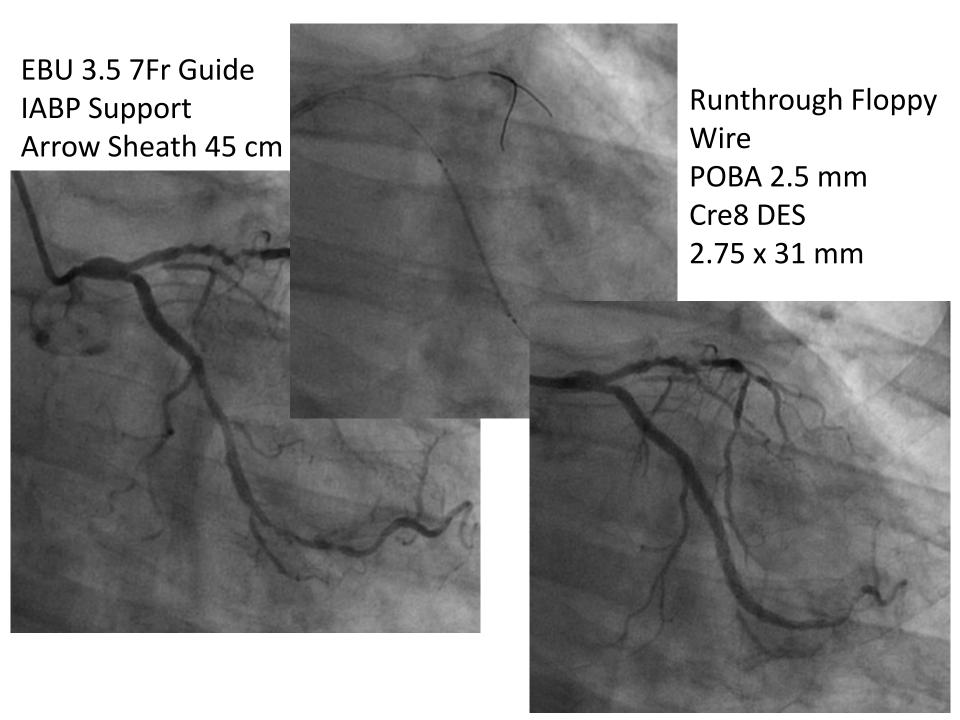




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Refuses Surgery

- High risk consent taken
- Quoted 1 in 4 mortality (25%)
- Patient and family (52 descendants) agreed

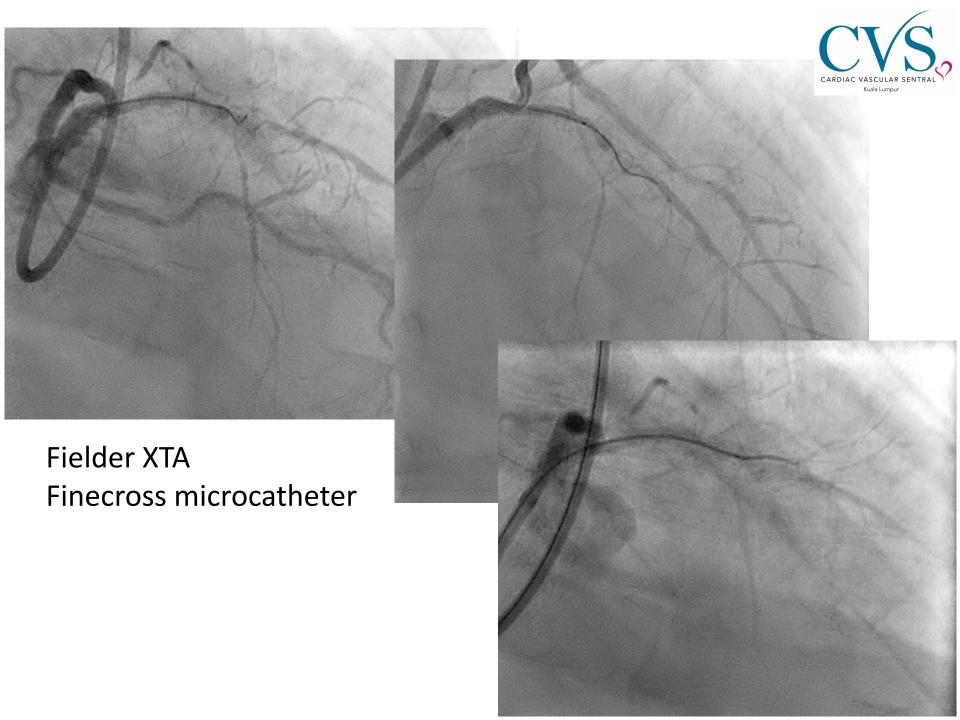


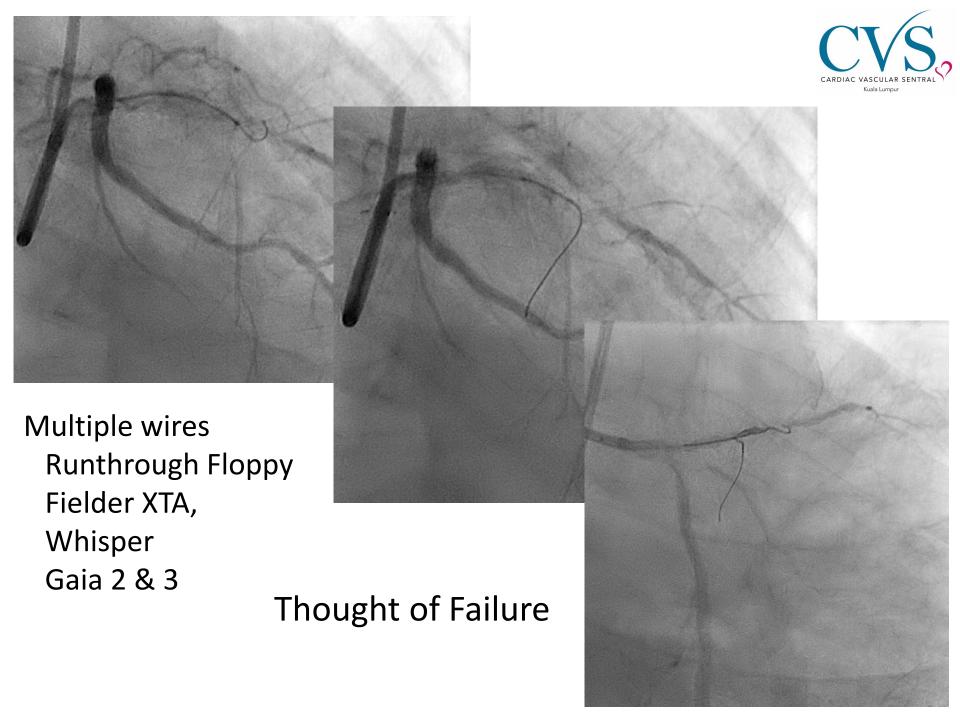


Hypotensive Upon Engagement

Dilate LMS 4.0 x 8 mm NC

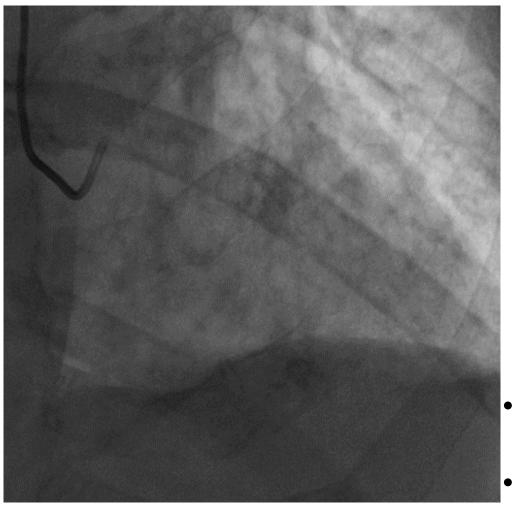


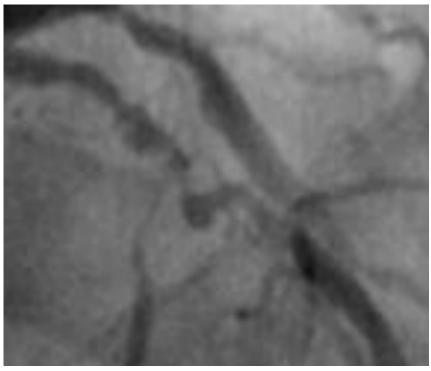






Very challenging to wire down LAD

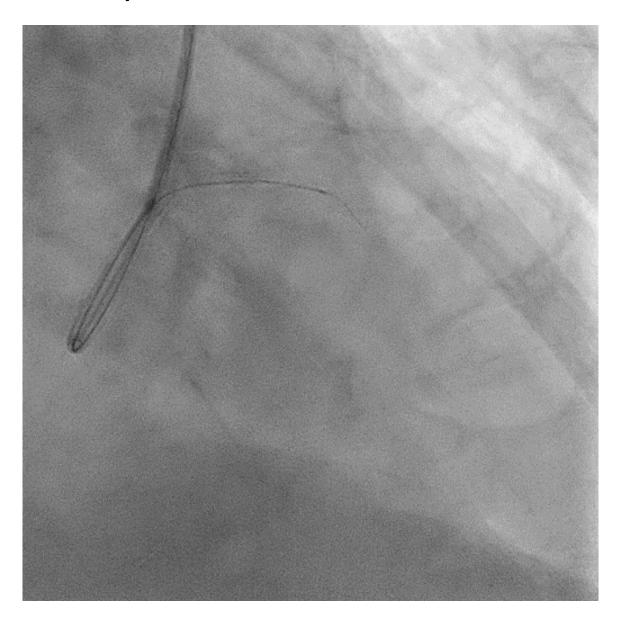




- Severe bends & severe stenosis
 - little room to steer wire
- Side-branch
- Calcified

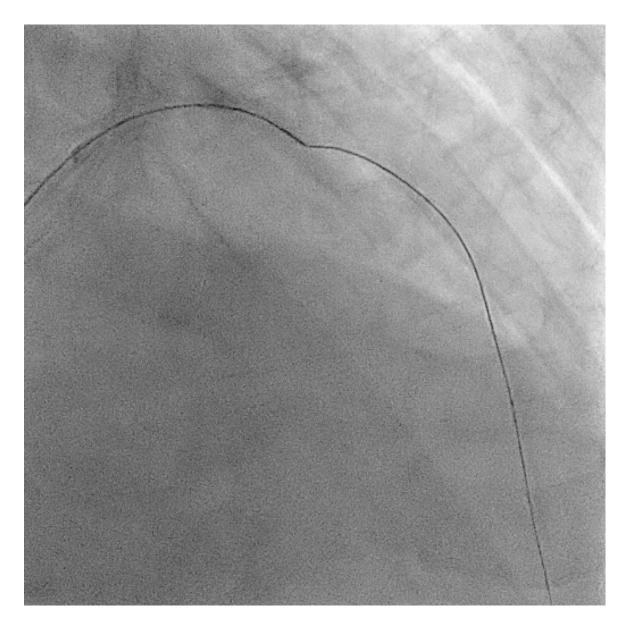
Wired down finally with Fielder XTA





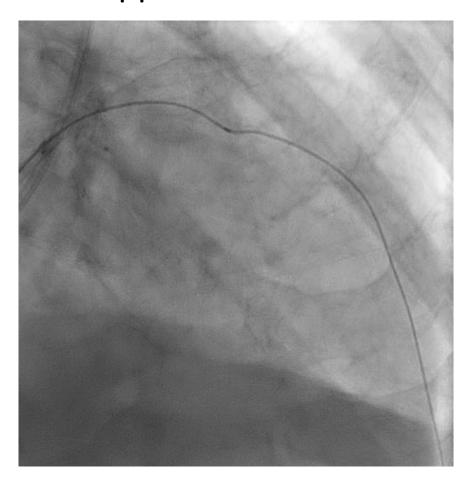
Finecross & Caravel can't cross stenosis

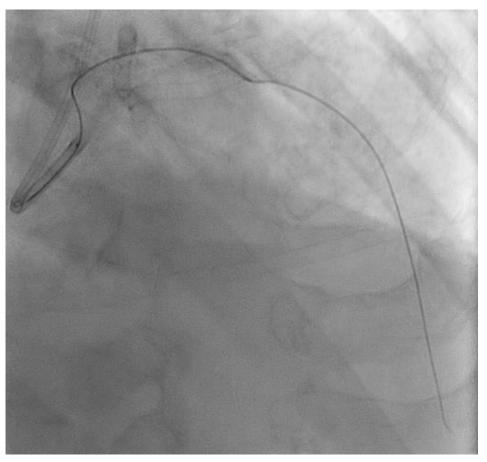




Balloon can't cross Sapphire 1.0 mm, 1.25 mm Sapphire II Pro 1.25 mm

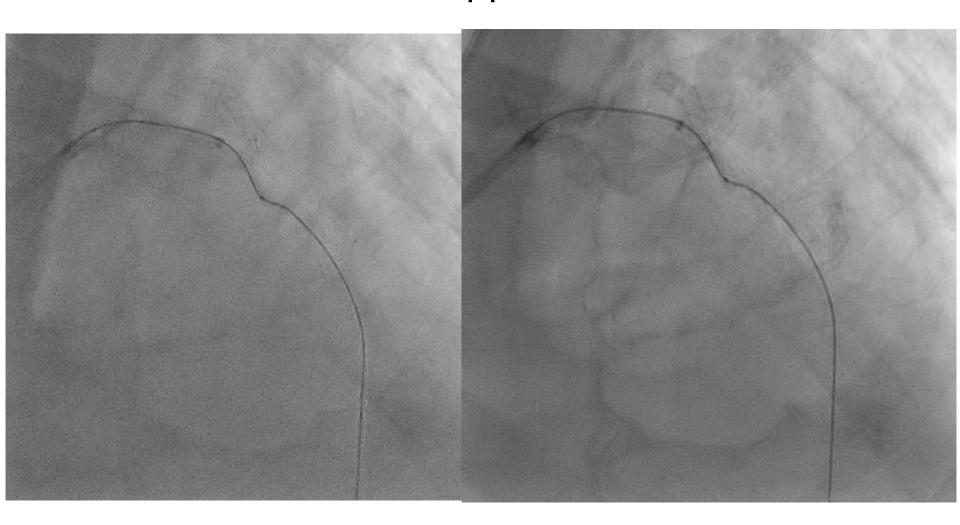


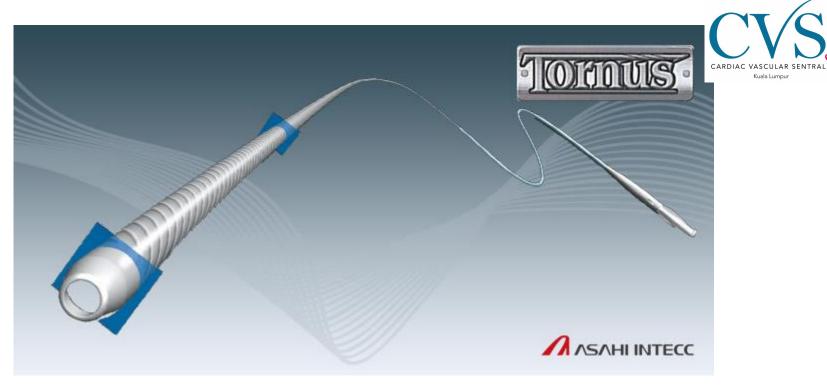


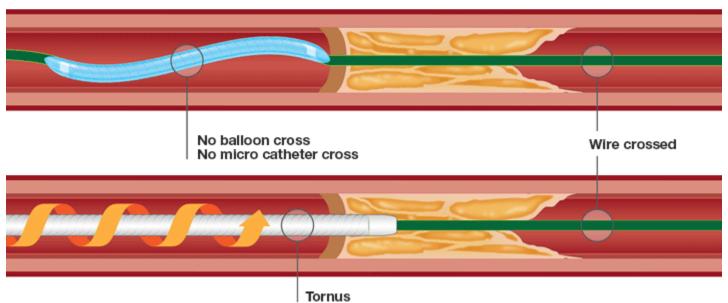




Guideliner & 1.0 mm Sapphire balloon can't cross

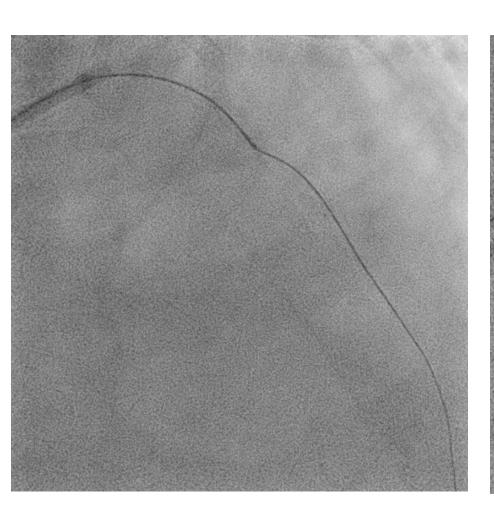


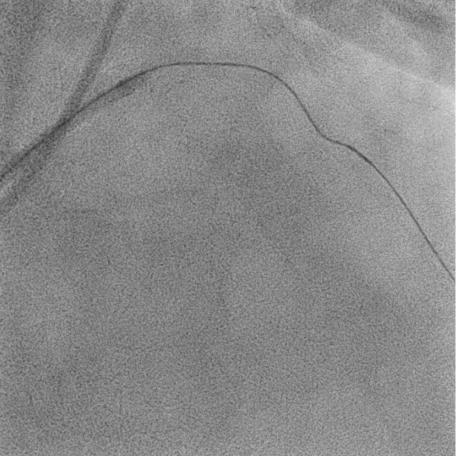






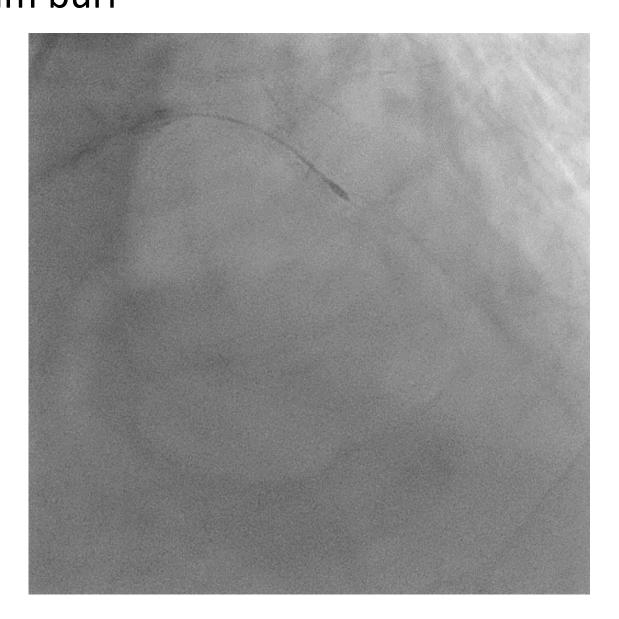
Tornus microcatheter





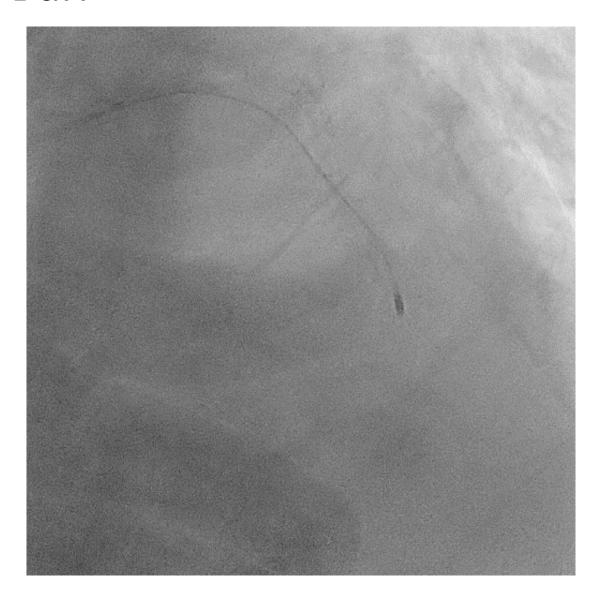
Rotafloppy wire 1.25 mm burr





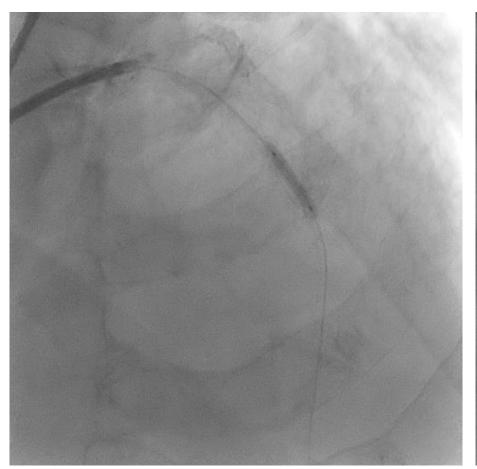


1.5 mm Burr



Balloon predilatation NC Euphora 2.75/15 to ensure Lesion well prepared

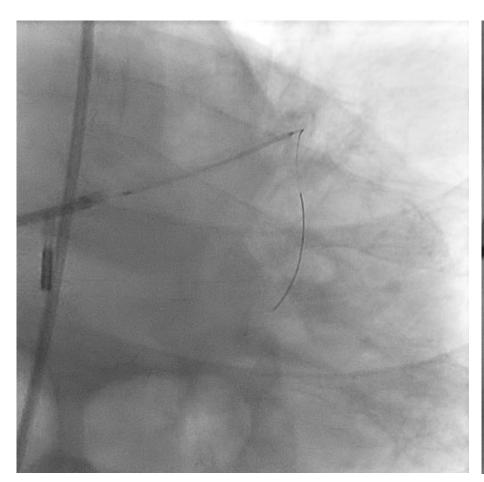


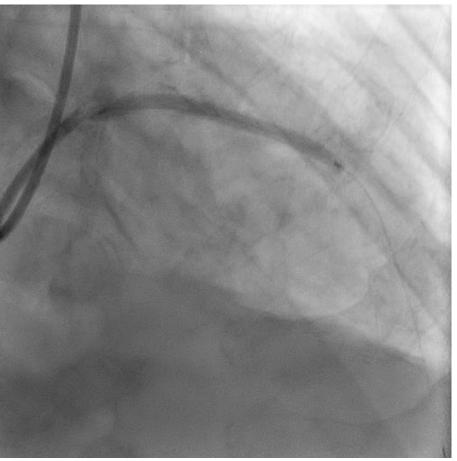






Xience Xpedition 2.75 x 48 mm till Distal LMS





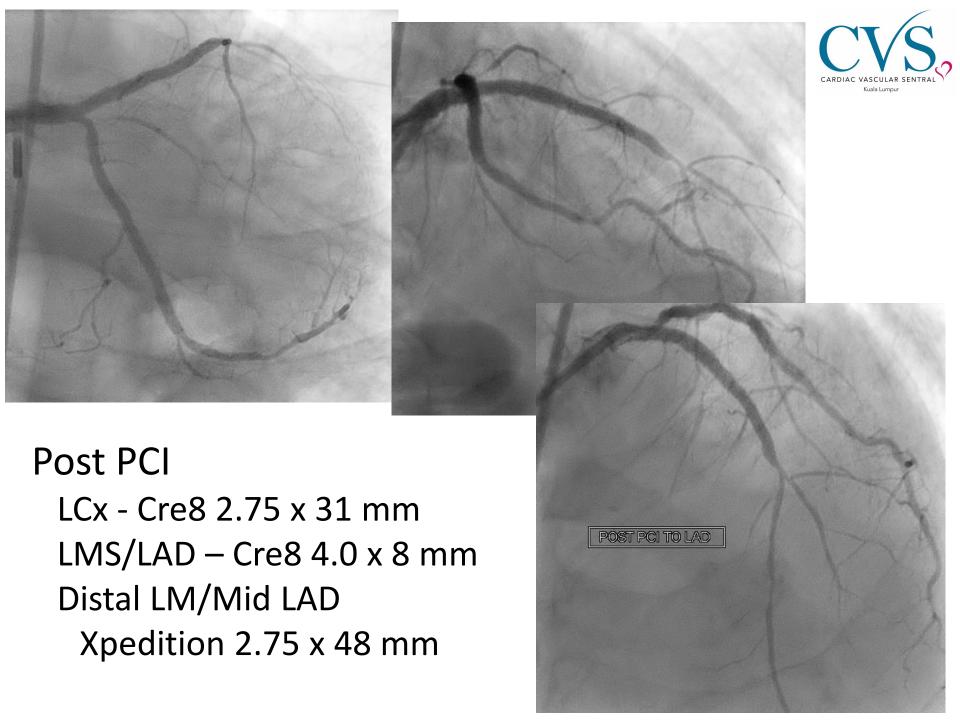






POT LMS with NC Euphora 5.0 x 8 mm





PCI RCA – Orsiro 3.0 x 18 mm







Total contrast volume: 400cc

Total procedure time 4 hours

Stable kidney function, not requiring HD and discharged on day 7

The Difficulties



- Patient factor
 - Very elderly, severe renal impairment Poor LV function (Haemodynamic support)
- Iliac artery tortuous (Long arrow sheath)
- Lesion calcified, not favourable for crossing multiple wires, devices, rotablator

News

Conferences

Slides & 1



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ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

WILEY Interventional Cardiology

Age is not a bar to PCI: Insights from the long-term outcomes from off-site PCI in a real-world setting

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Objectives: We sought to analyze the percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) outcomes of very elderly patients (V. Eld. group, age >80 years) and compare their outcomes to a less elderly cohort (Eld. group, age 75-80 years) traditionally reported in the literature.

Background: Limited data exist on peri-procedural and long-term outcomes following PCI in the V. Eld. (age >80 years), with under-representation of this cohort in randomized controlled trials. These patients present with advanced complex coronary disease and multiple comorbidities.

Methods: All 580 consecutive patients aged ≥75 years (age 80 ± 4.9 years, 57.4% males) undergoing PCI between April 2006 and November 2011 were included. A total of 624 consecutive lesions were identified and analyzed. All V. Eld. patients (n = 253) were subsequently selected, and their outcomes compared to Eld. patients (n = 327). Mean follow-up was 30.8 ± 2.7 months with 98% clinical follow-up achieved.

Results: All comparative data are expressed as (V. Eld. vs Eld.) unless otherwise specified. All-cause mortality was significantly higher in the V. Eld. group (11.9% vs 6.1%), although this did not translate into a significant difference in cardiac mortality (6.3% vs 3.7%) or major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (16.2% vs 12.5%). The composite incidence of myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, definite/probable stent thrombosis, and TIMI major bleed was 4.7%, 1.4% 1.9%, and 6.4%, respectively with no significant difference between both cohorts.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates an acceptable occurrence of MI, death, repeat intervention, and stent thrombosis in a high-risk group of V. Eld. patients with de novo lesions. Age alone in the absence of other non-cardiac factors should not prohibit a patient

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ally been excluded from the s a gap, although larger data





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Abbreviations: ACS, acute coronary syndr cerebrovascular accident; DAPT, dual anti major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascula primary percutaneous coronary interventi from access to PCI. vessel revascularization; V. Eld. very elde

J Interven Cardiol. 2017;1-9.





