

Seoul, Korea: 25-27 April 2007

Session: Left mains & bifurcation intervention

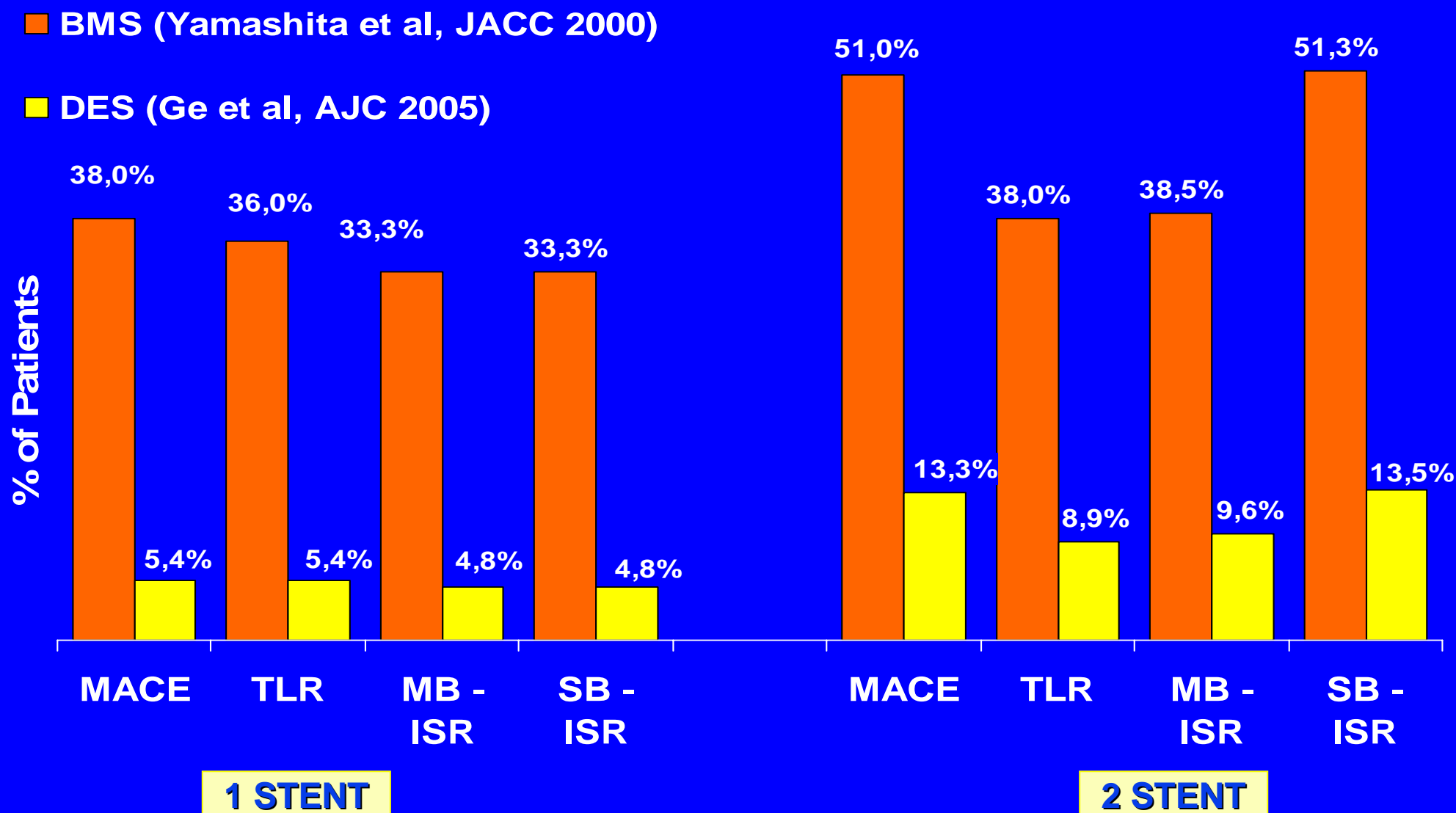
**An integrated approach to bifurcation
lesions: lessons from years of
randomized trials, registries, debates
and "mature thinking"**

15 min

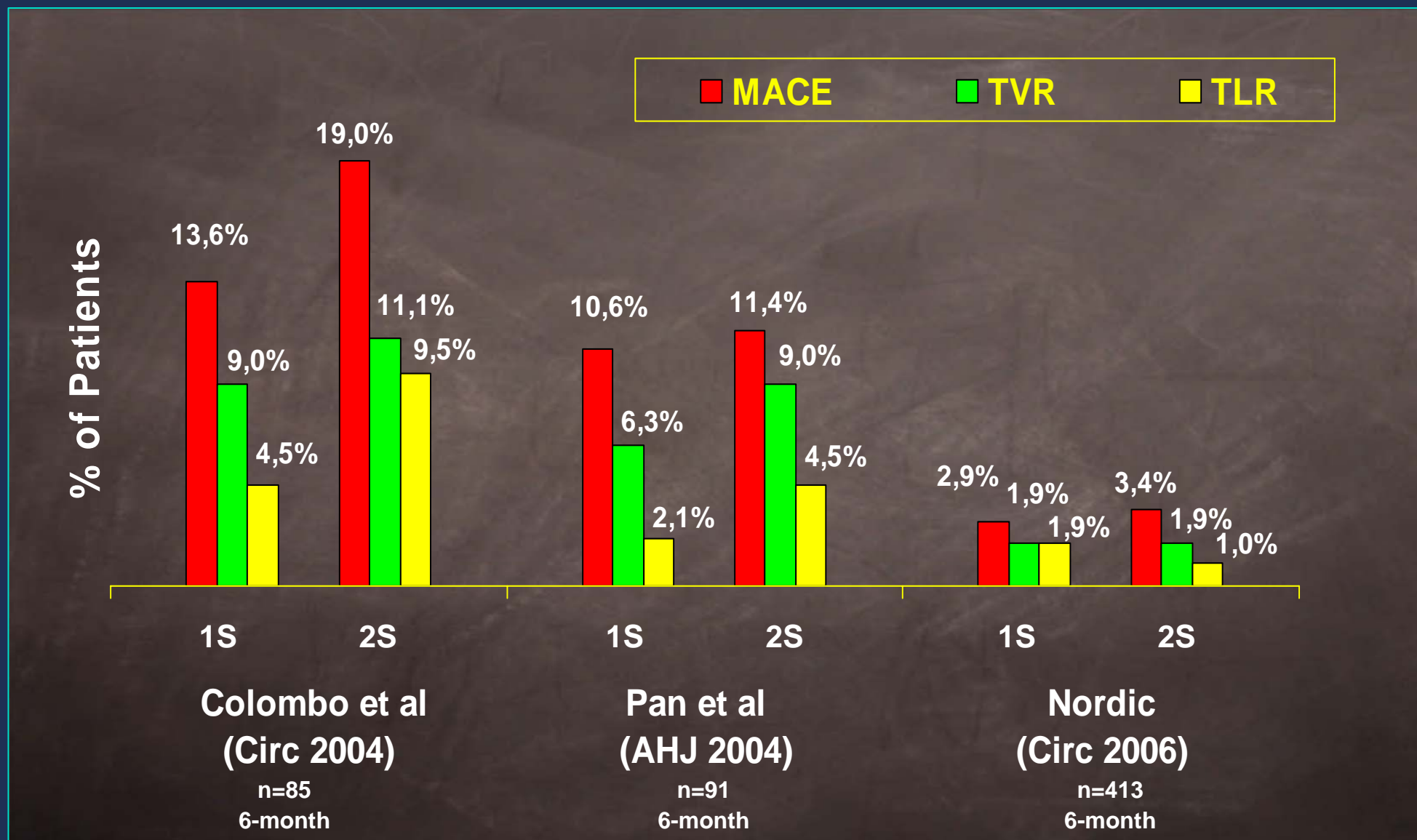
Antonio Colombo

*Centro Cuore Columbus Milan, Italy
S. Raffaele Hospital Milan, Italy*

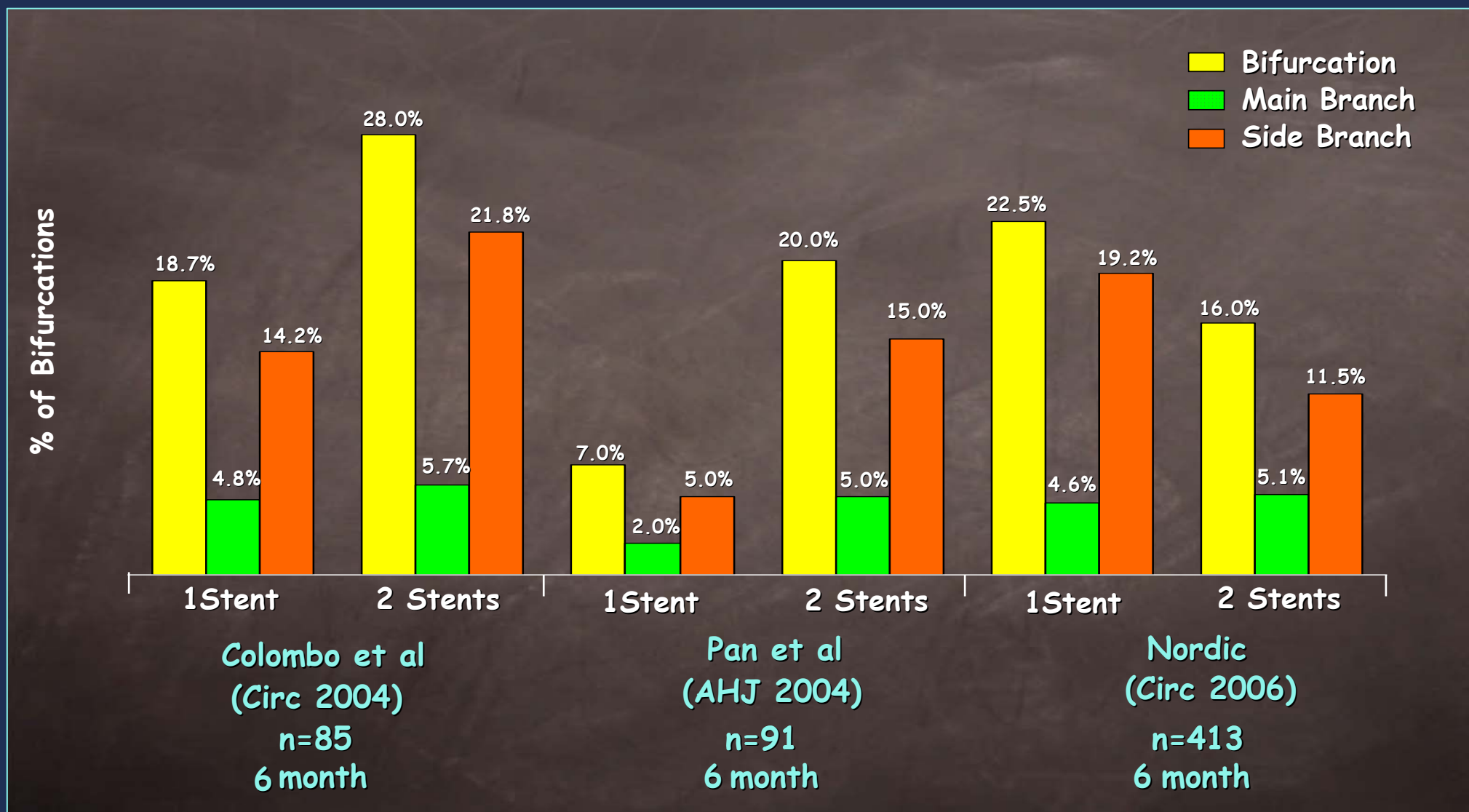
BMS and DES: side branch issue overemphasized



Studies with DES

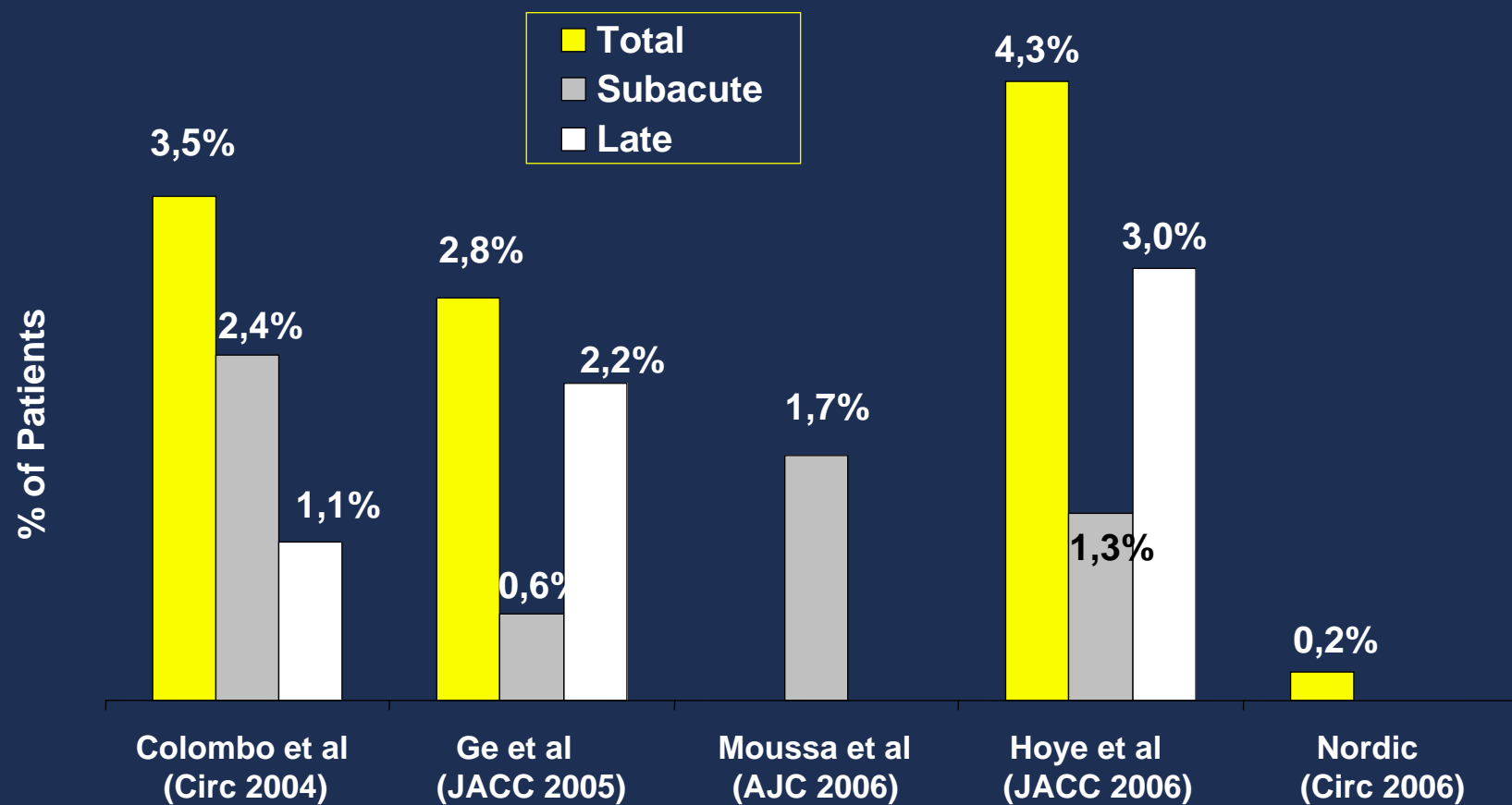


Angiographic Restenosis



Thrombosis in bifurcations

Thrombosis rates



NORDIC Bifurcation Study

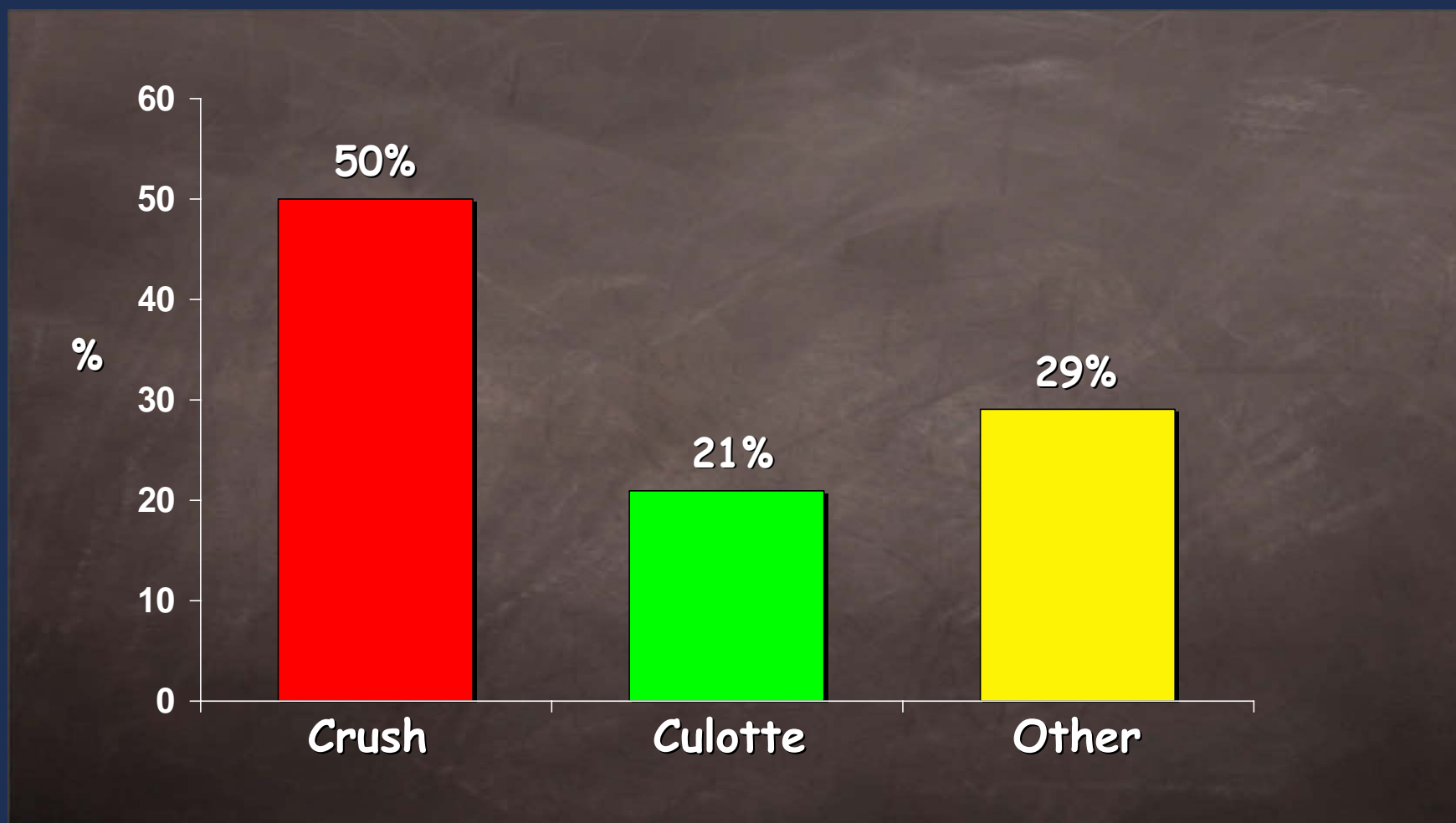


Individual End Points after 6 months

	1 Stent	2 Stents	<i>P</i>
Patients	207	206	
Cardiac death	2 (1.0)	2 (1.0)	1.00
Myocardial infarction	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	0.31
Stent thrombosis	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	0.31

NORDIC Bifurcation Study

2 Stents Techniques Implemented

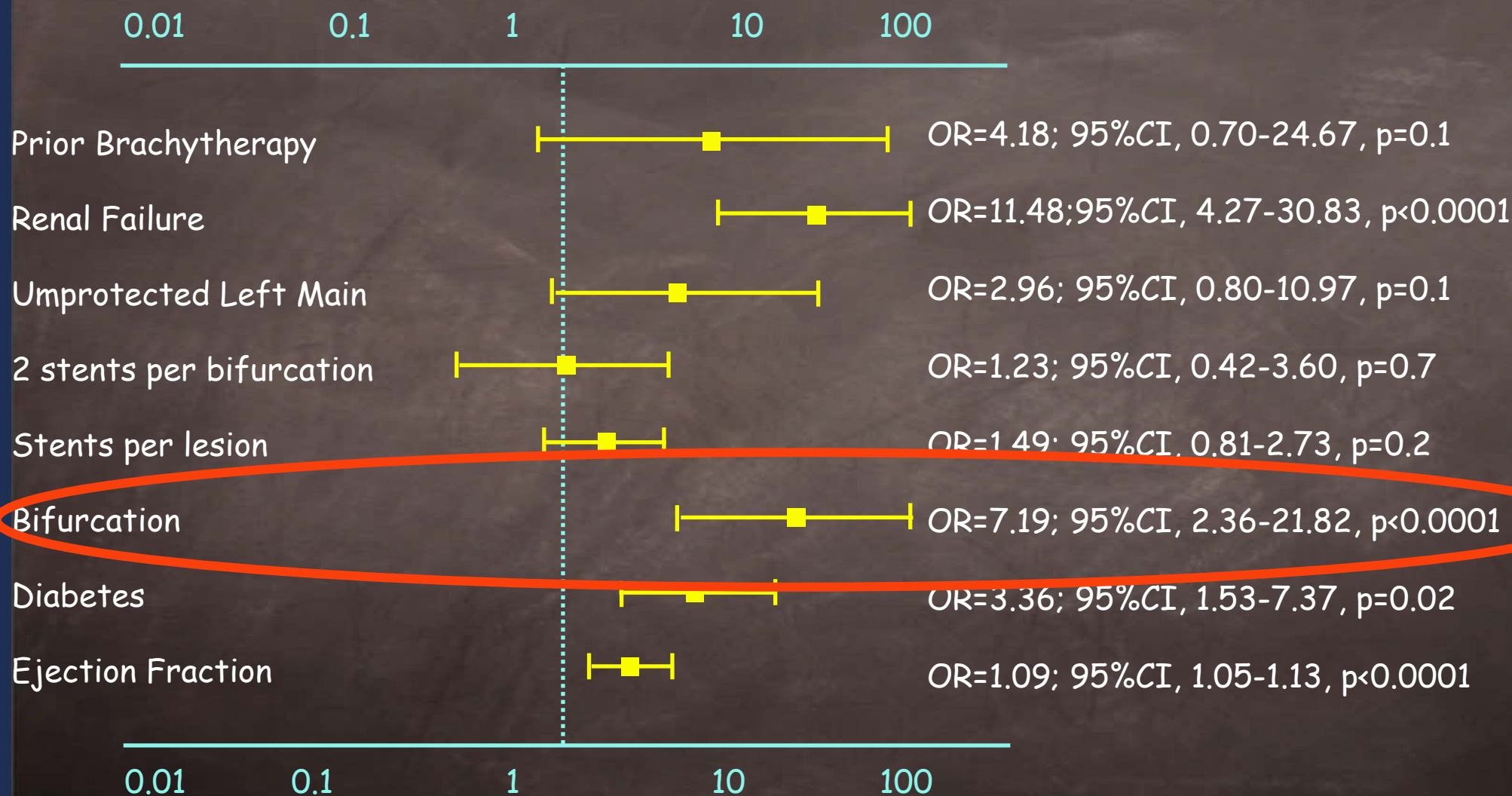


Steigen et al Circulation 2006

Predictors of stent thrombosis



Analysis of 2229 pts with 9 m FU Iakovou JAMA 2005



Bifurcations

1. Provisional

2. Two Stents

3. Keep It Open (KIO)

Bifurcations Provisional



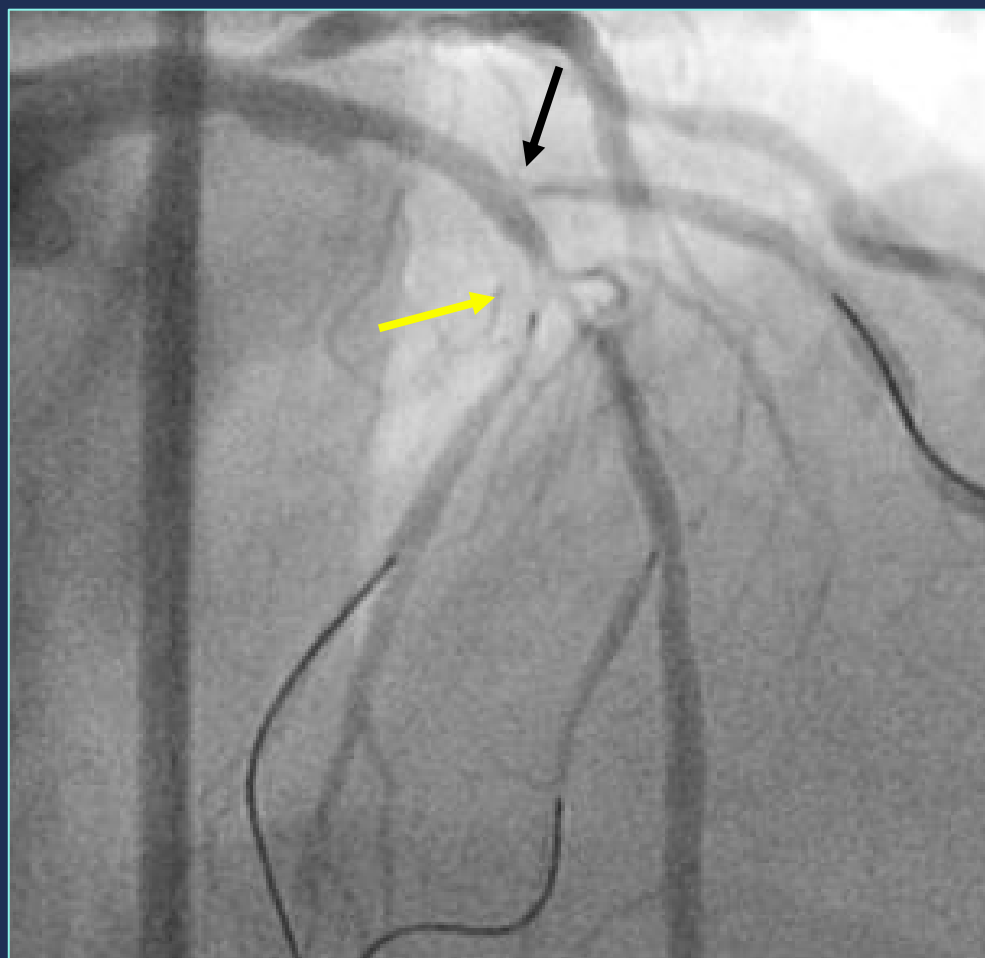
When the SB has minimal disease or only at the ostium AND when the SB is suitable for stenting

6 Fr guiding catheter

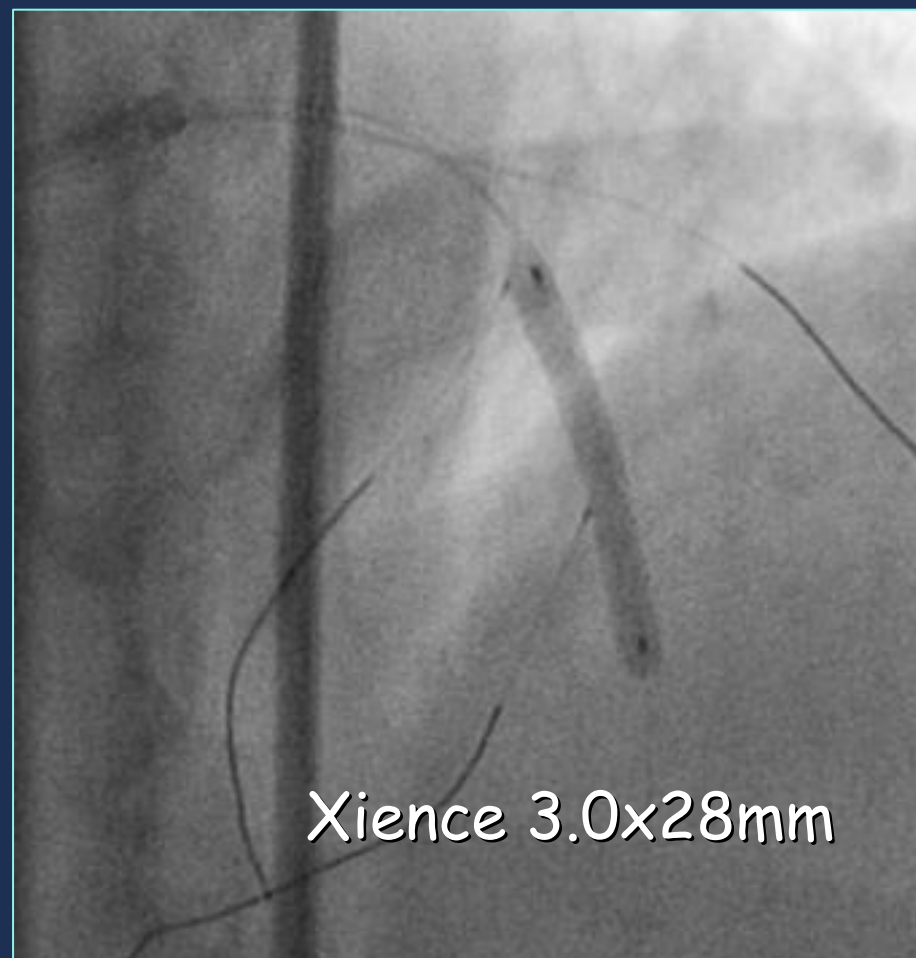
1. Wire both branches
2. Dilate MB and SB if needed
3. Stent MB leaving a wire in the SB
4. Re-wire SB and then remove jailed wire
5. Kissing balloon inflation
6. Stent SB only if suboptimal result (TAP or reverse crush)

SB protection

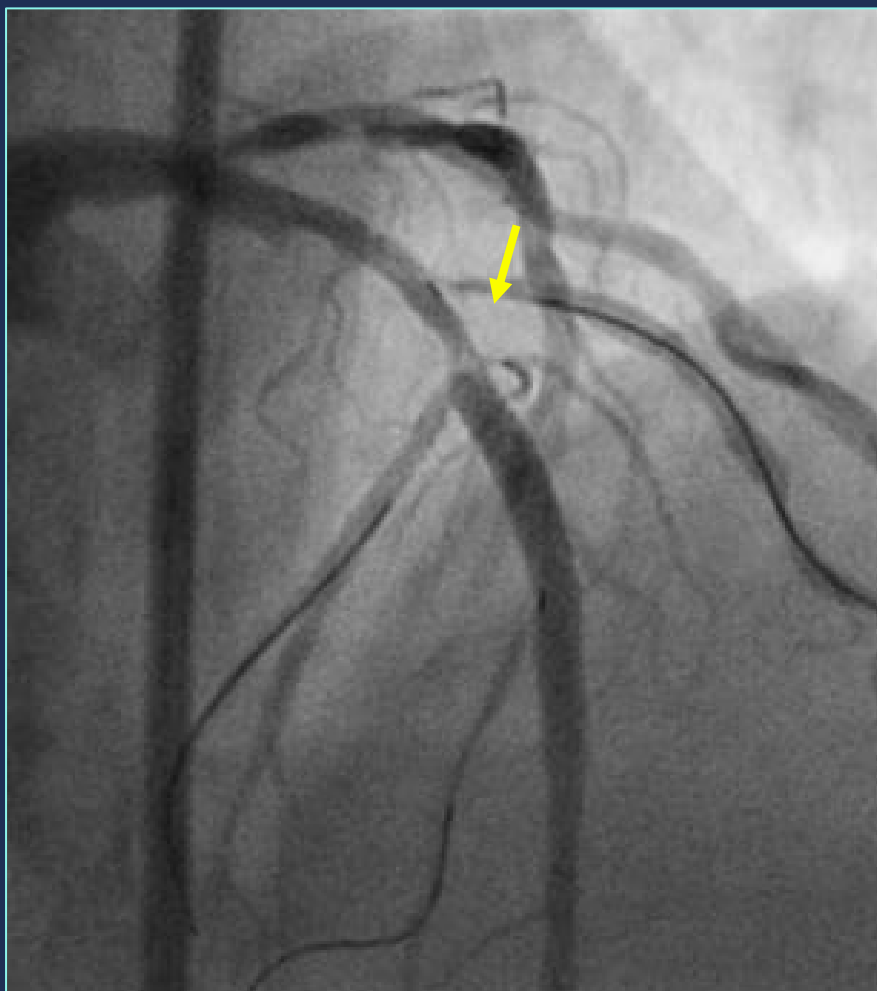
Lesion on LAD-Diag



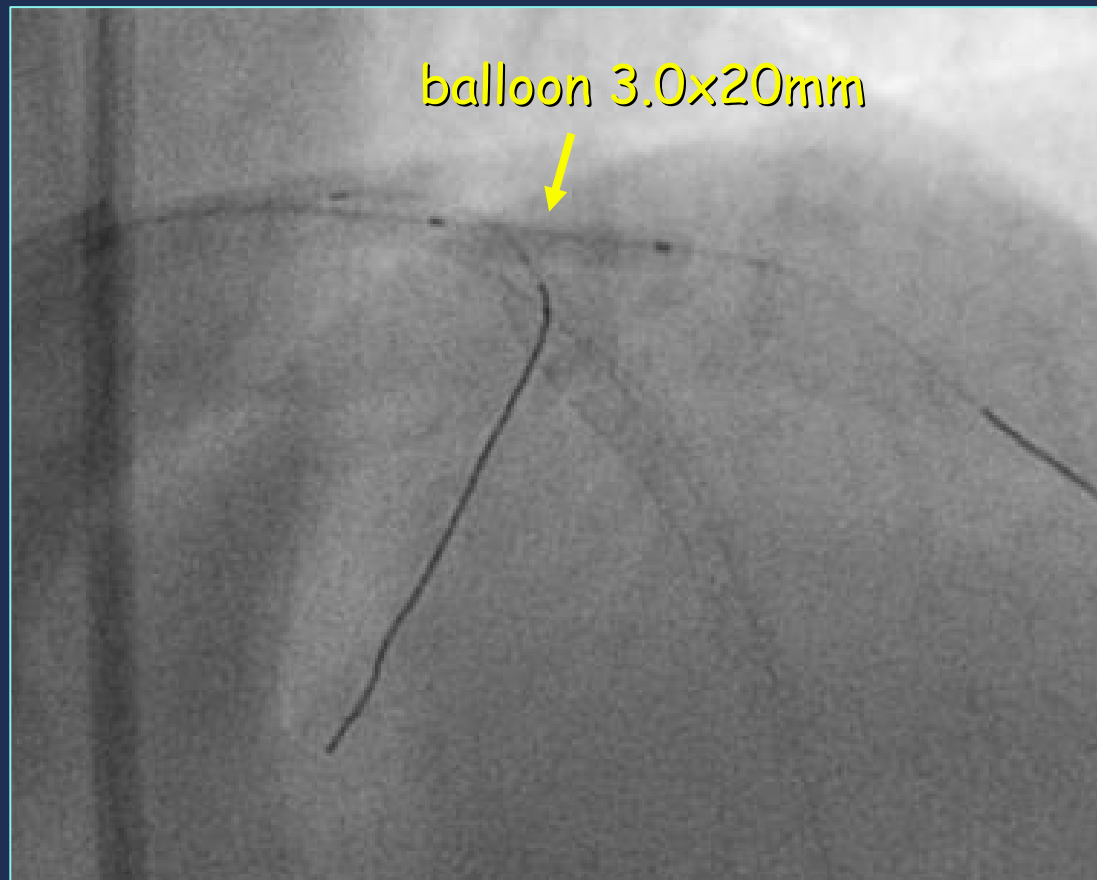
Baseline Angiography



Stent on LAD



After Stent



POBA on Diag



Final Result

26319/07

Bifurcations

Two Stents



When the SB has disease extending beyond its ostium AND when the SB is suitable for stenting

8 Fr guiding catheter

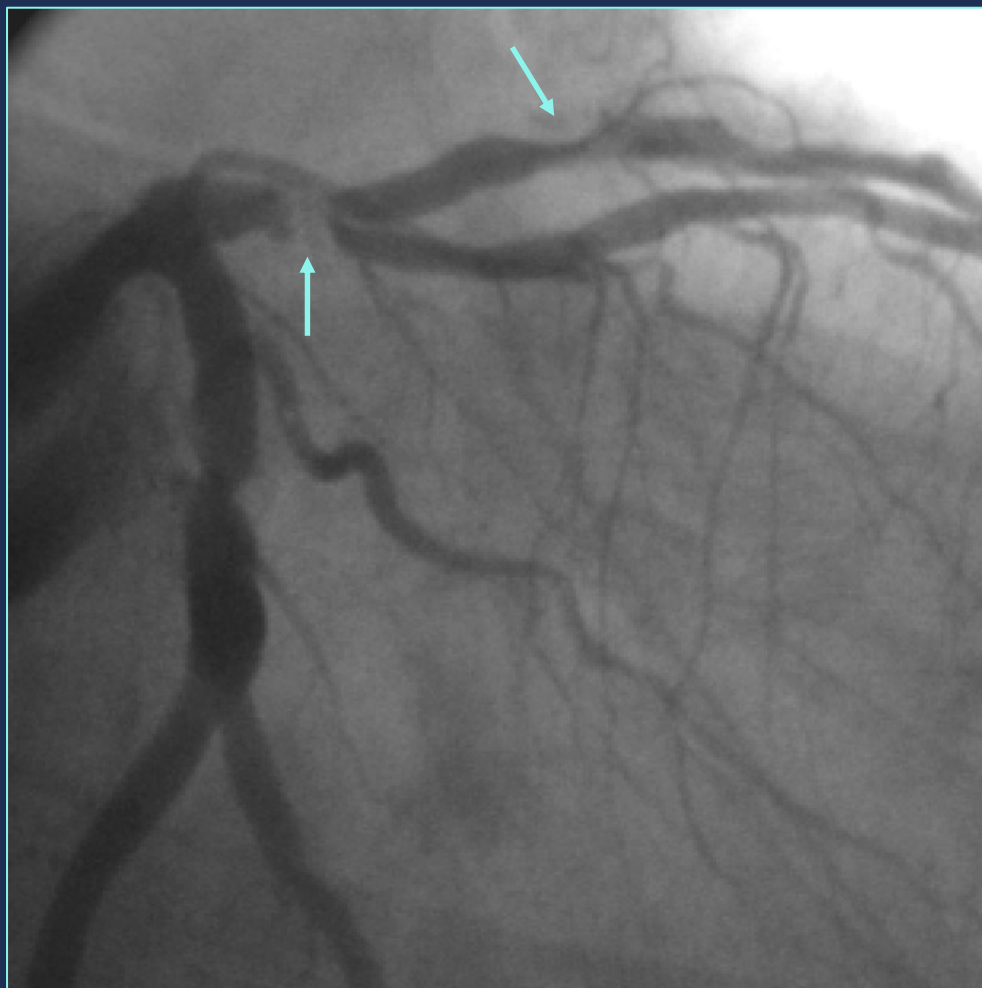
1. Wire both branches
2. Dilate MB and SB if needed
3. Perform crush or V-stent
4. If crush: rewire SB and perform high pressure SB dilatation
5. Kissing balloon inflation

1 or 2 stents?

- A) If the side branch is significantly diseased at its ostium or nearby, it is sufficiently large to be stented, safety and duration of PCI are an issue: 2 stents
- B) In all other conditions 1 stents and then evaluate

At present time the most accepted and applied strategy is provisional SB stenting, still there are a number of anatomical settings where the SB is large and diseased to require stenting as intention to treat

Treatment of Bifurcation Lesion with two stents



Baseline



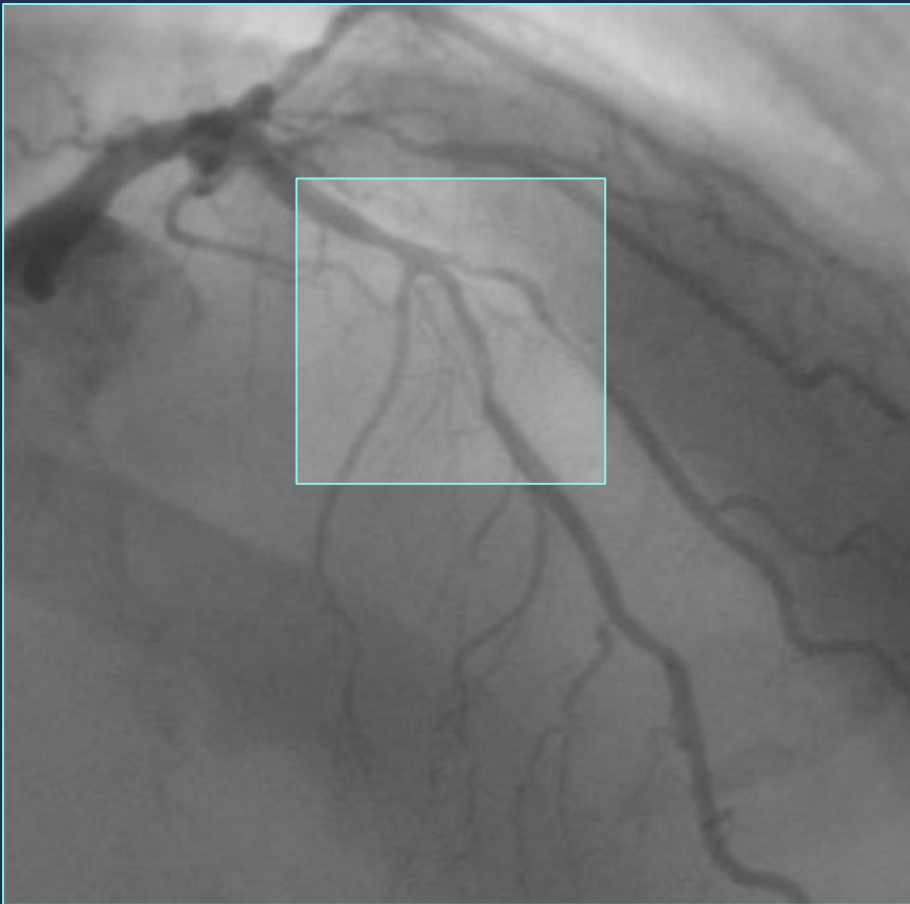
Treatment

Treatment of Bifurcation Lesion with two stents



Final Result

A Typical Case for 2 stents



Baseline



Following Crush

12472/05

2 stents approach when the SB may be difficult to be wired



Baseline



After Stent Implantation

An approach for bifurcational lesions when using 2 stents as intention to treat

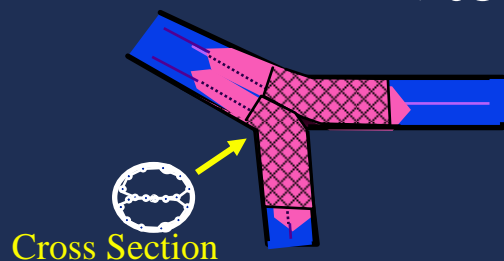
Bifurcational lesion with no disease proximal to the bifurcation or very short left main

V-Stent



Pre

Post



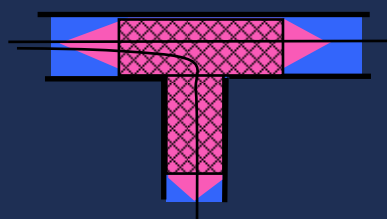
Bifurcational lesion with main branch disease extending proximal to the bifurcation and side branch which has origin with about 90° angle

T-Stent



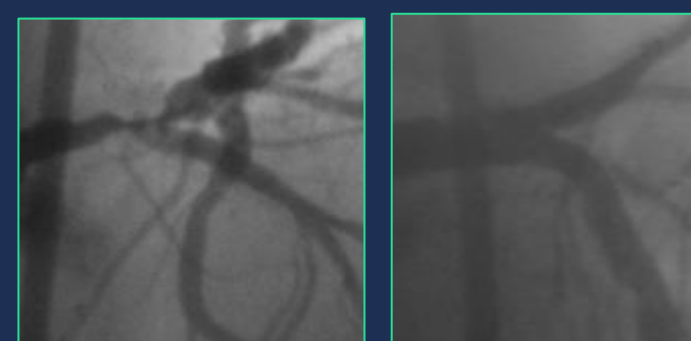
Pre

Post



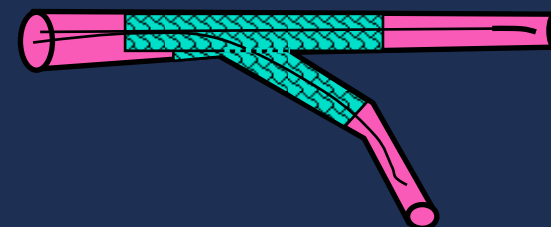
Bifurcational lesion with main branch disease extending proximal to the bifurcation and side branch which has origin with about 60° angle

Short-Mini Crush



Pre

Post





Keep It Open (KIO)

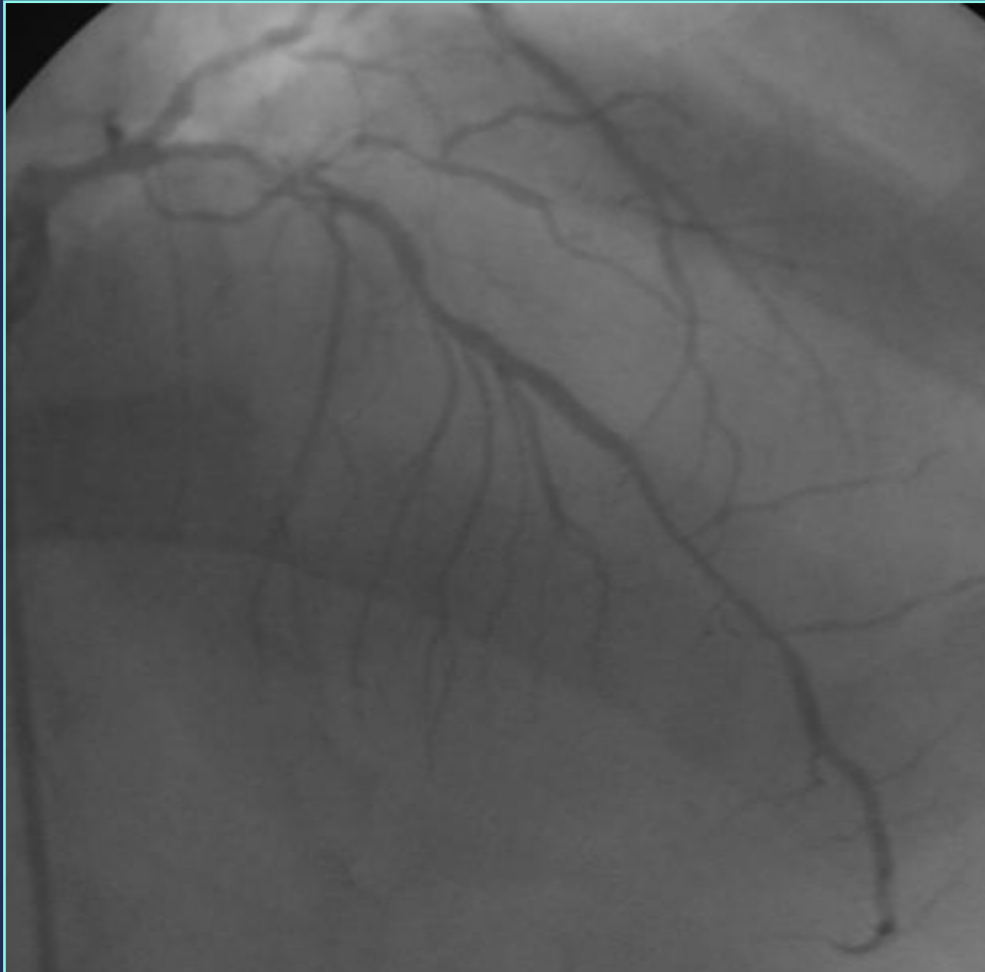
When the SB has ostial or diffuse disease AND when the SB is not suitable (too small) for stenting or clinically not relevant

6 Fr guiding catheter

1. Wire both branches
2. Dilate MB if needed
3. Stent MB and leave wire in the SB
4. Perform post-dilatation of the MB with jailed wire in the SB

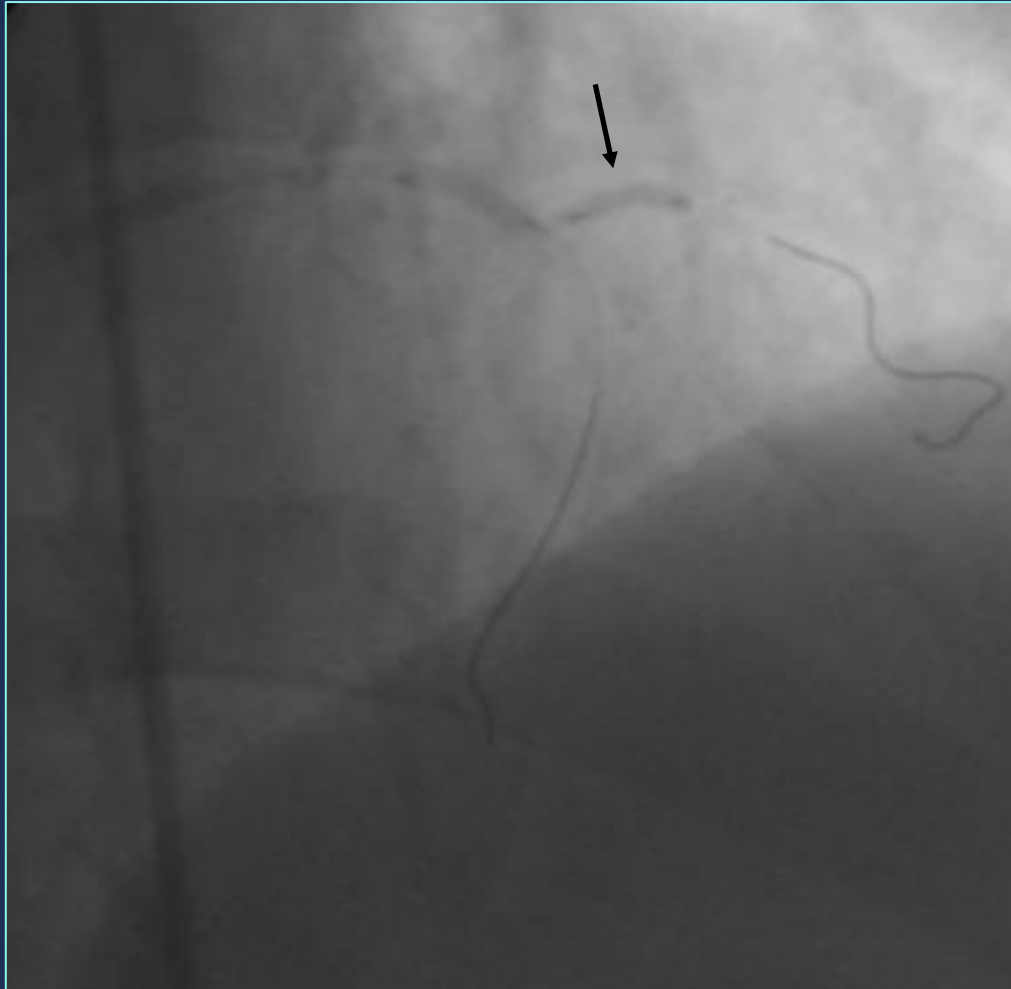
➡ Do not re-wire SB or postdilate or predilate SB

Example of Keep It Open (KIO)



Baseline

Example of Keep It Open (KIO)



Balloon inflated on SB
(Should not have been done)



Post Balloon inflation on SB

Example of Keep It Open (KIO)



Stenting of MB
Rewiring of SB with large dissection

Example of Keep It Open (KIO)



Perforation of SB attempting
to gain true lumen



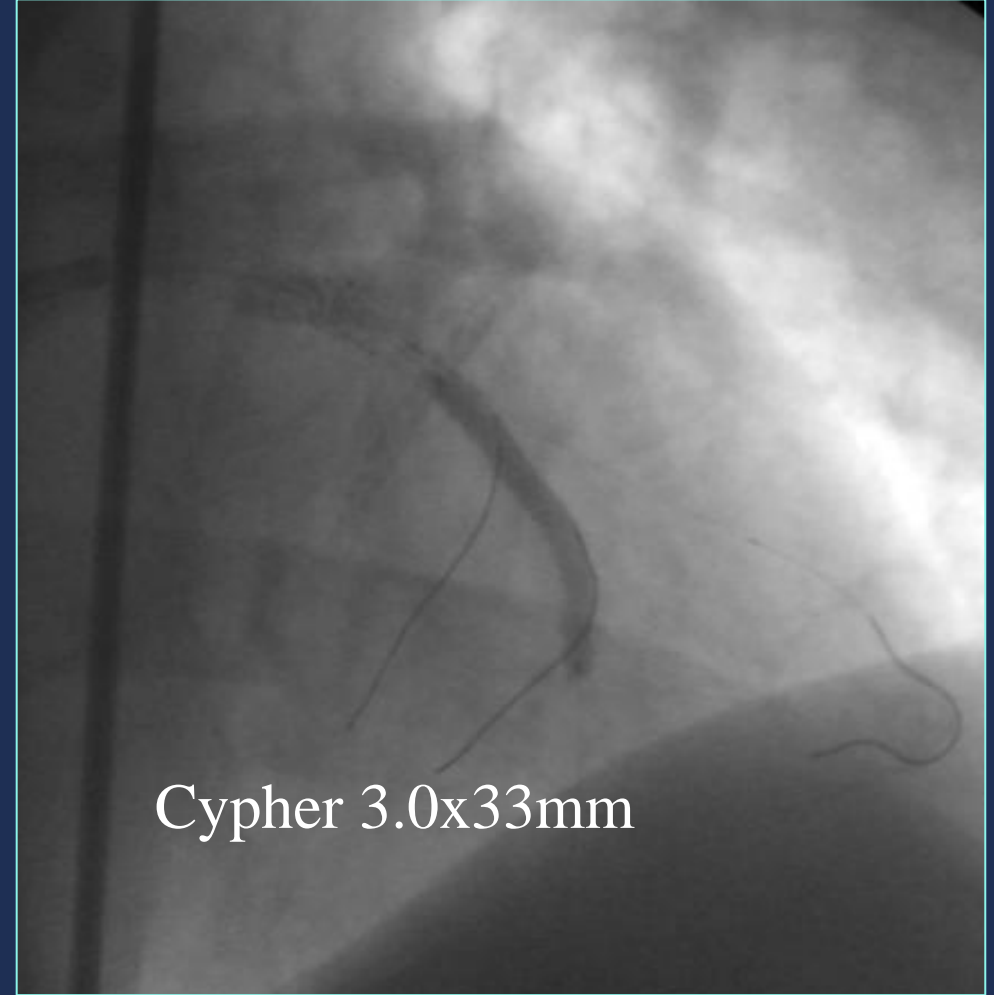
Final Result after cover
stent on the MB

Jailed wires for side-branch protection

side branches are selectively wired



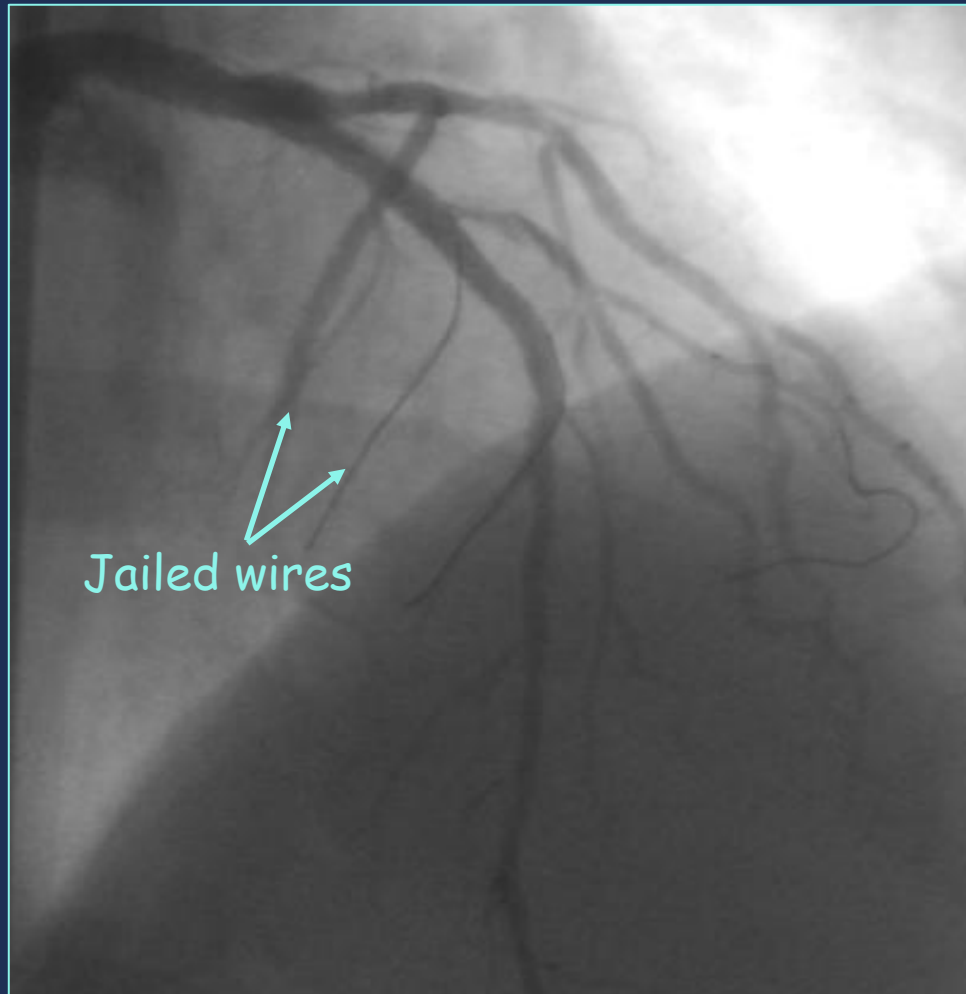
Baseline



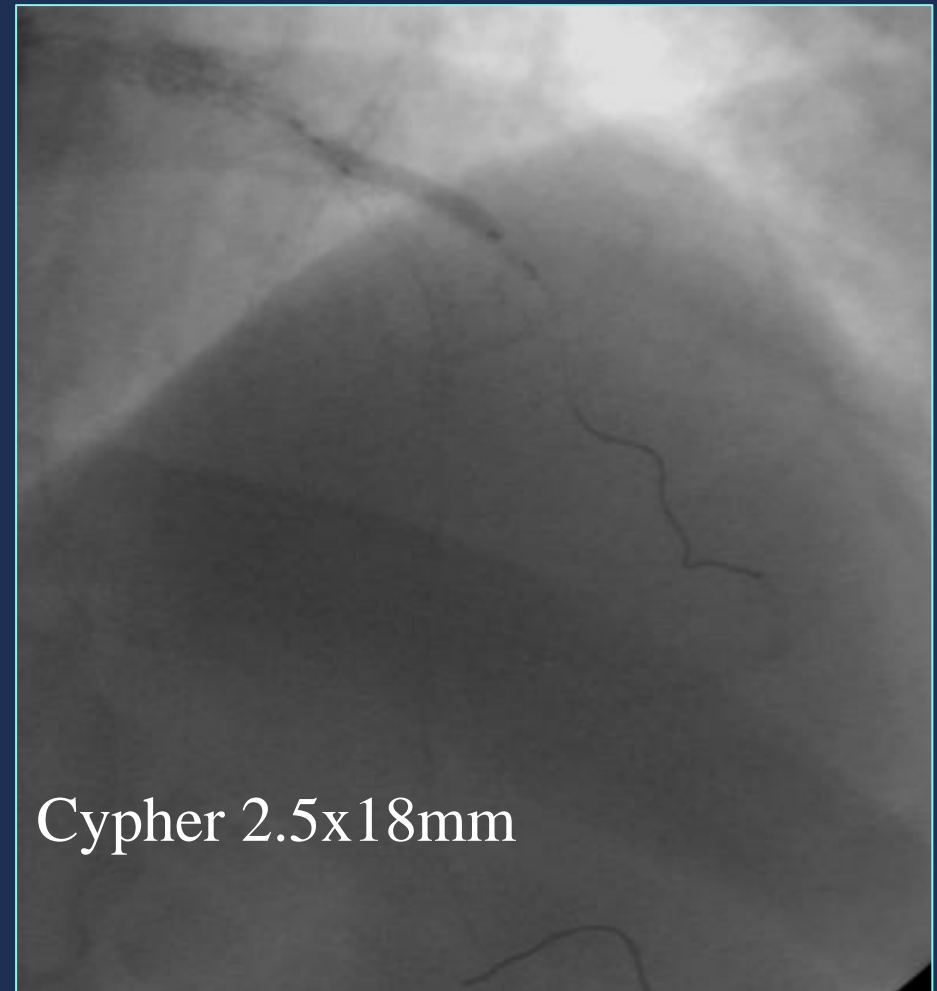
Side-Branch protection

12391/05

Jailed wires for side-branch protection

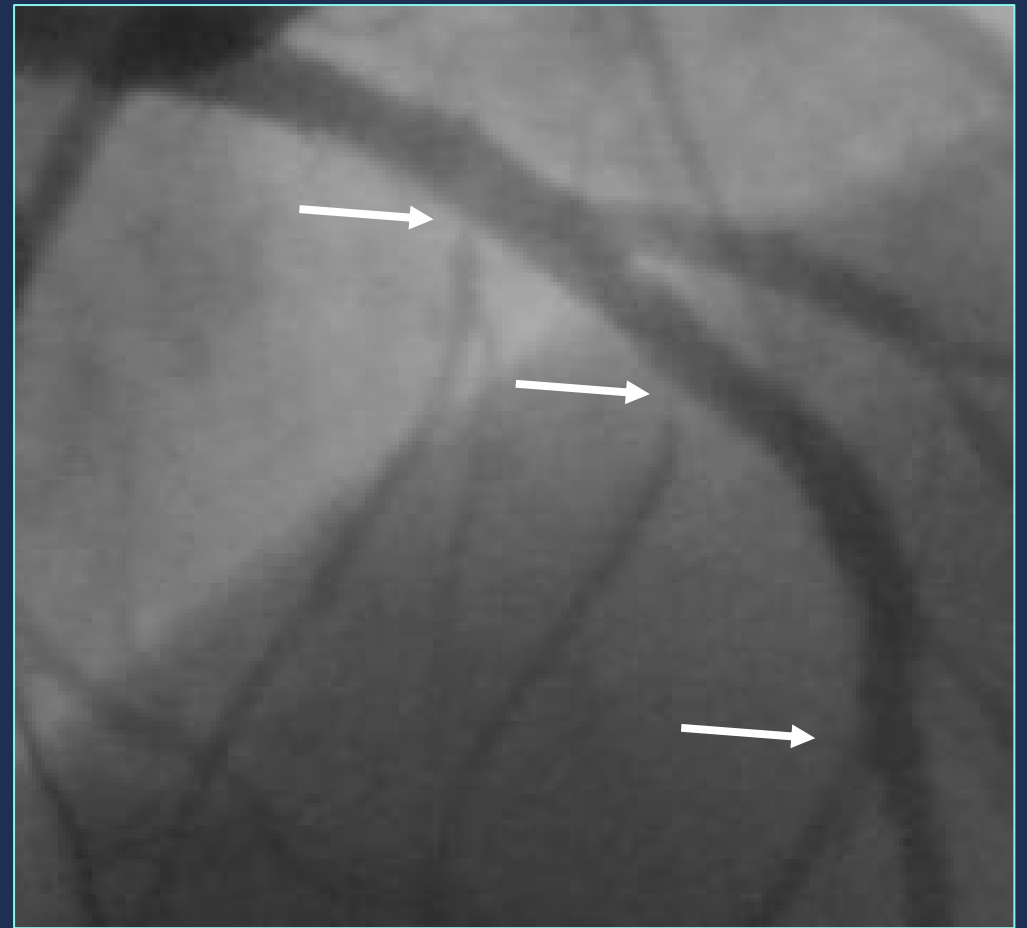
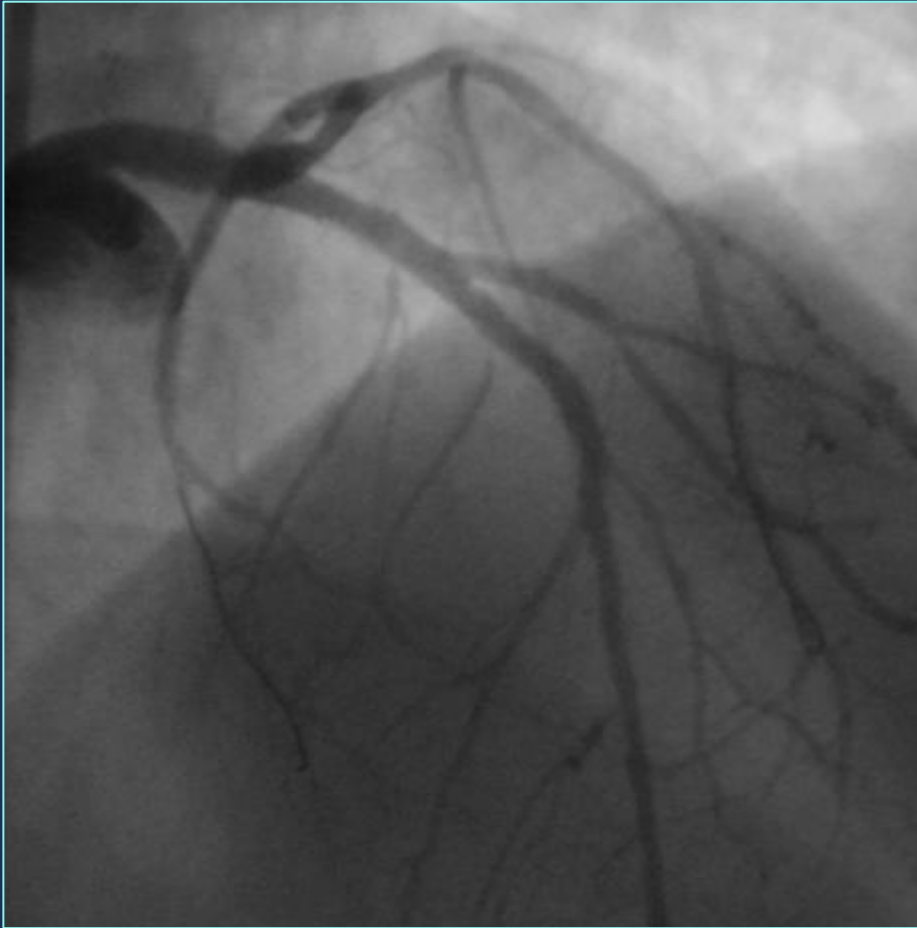


After stent



Stent in Diagonal

Jailed wires for side-branch protection



Final Result

Conclusions

- LM bifurcation vs. other bifurcations
- Consider the importance of the SB: not every SB needs treatment and not every SB needs optimal result
- Immediate result is very important when implanting 2 stents