

ANGIOPLASY SUMMIT 2009 TCT ASIA PACIFIC



Seoul, Korea: 22-24 April 2009

Simmit TCT Asia Pacific 2009

on Center of Sheraton Grande Walkerhill Hotel, Seoul, Korea

Left Main and Bifurcation Summit

Debate: treating side branch-planned use of side branch stenting for all bifurcations

Speaker - 15'

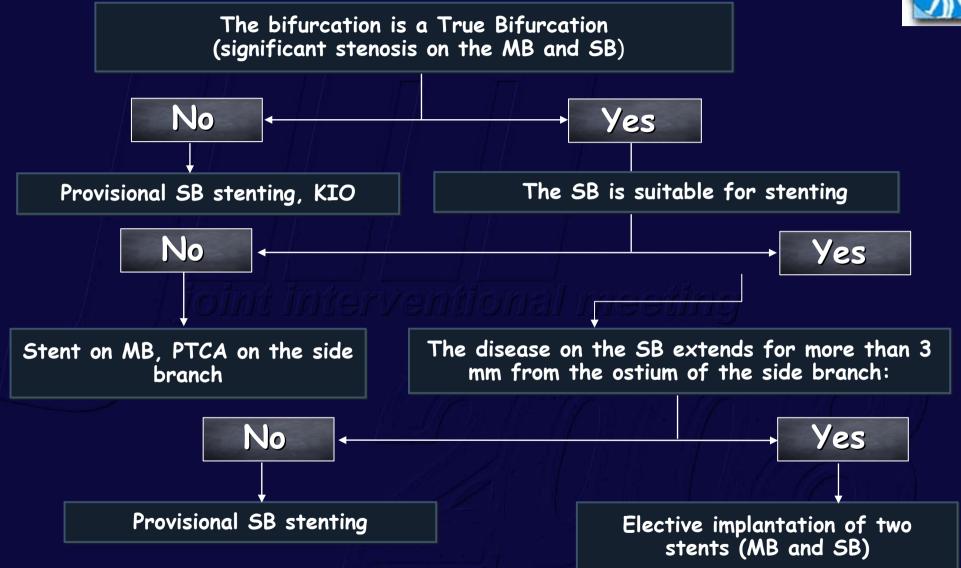
Alaide Chieffo and Antonio Colombo

5. Raffaele Hospital Milan, Italy Centro Cuore Columbus Milan, Italy



Approach to Bifurcational Lesions Including LM









Bifurcations

1. Provisional

2. Two Stents

3. Keep It Open (KIO)



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

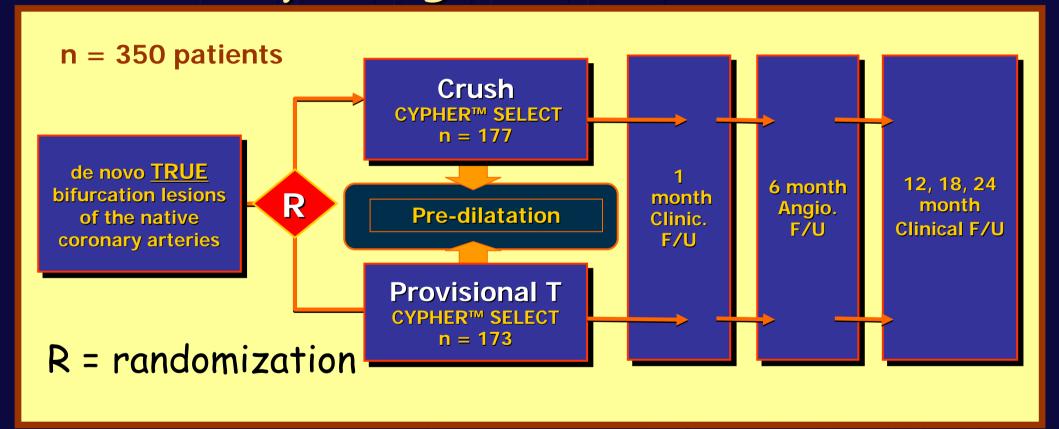




CACTUS trial

Coronary Bifurcation Application of the Crush Technique Using Sirolimus-Eluting stents

Study Design and Time Frame



Dual antiplatelet therapy was recommended in all pts for at least 6 months



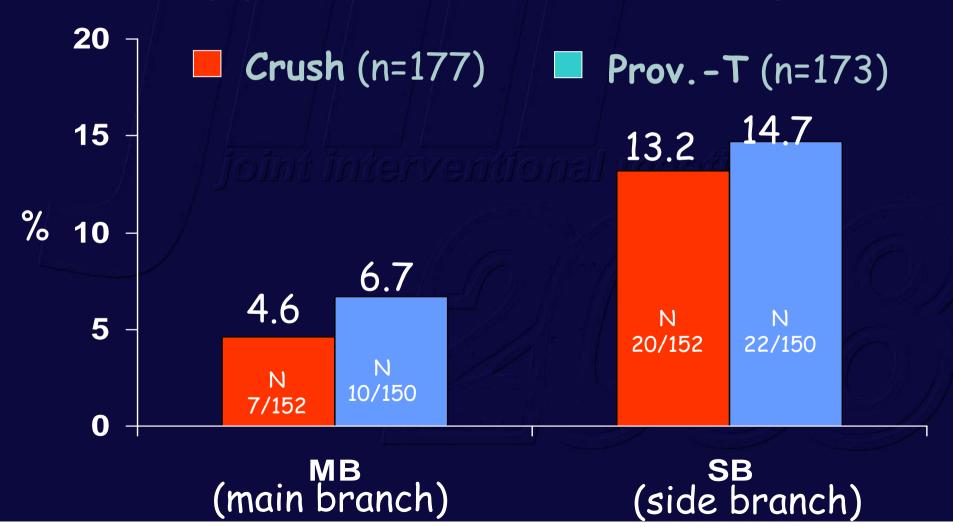
CACTUS trial



Coronary Bifurcation Application of the Crush Technique Using Sirolimus-Eluting stents

6-month in-segment binary restenosis

Angiographic F.U. performed in 86% of pts in both groups





CACTUS trial

Coronary Bifurcation Application of the Crush Technique Using Sirolimus-Eluting stents

Stent thrombosis

	Total	Acute (first day)	Subacute (days 2-30)	Late (days 31-180)
Crush (n=177)	3 (1.7%)	1 (0.5%)	2* (1.1%)	O J
Prov.T (n=173)	2 (1.1%)	0	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%) (definitive)

p = 0.62 for comparisons between crush and prov.-T

^{*} One patient did not take thienopyridine therapy after discharge



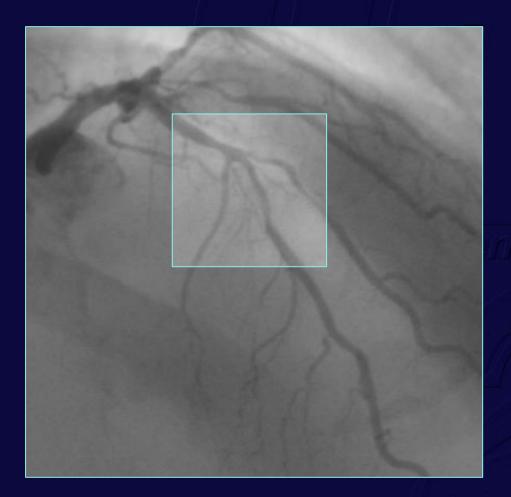


Provisional could be Ok 2 Stents better





A Typical Case for 2 stents





Baseline

Following Crush

12472/05

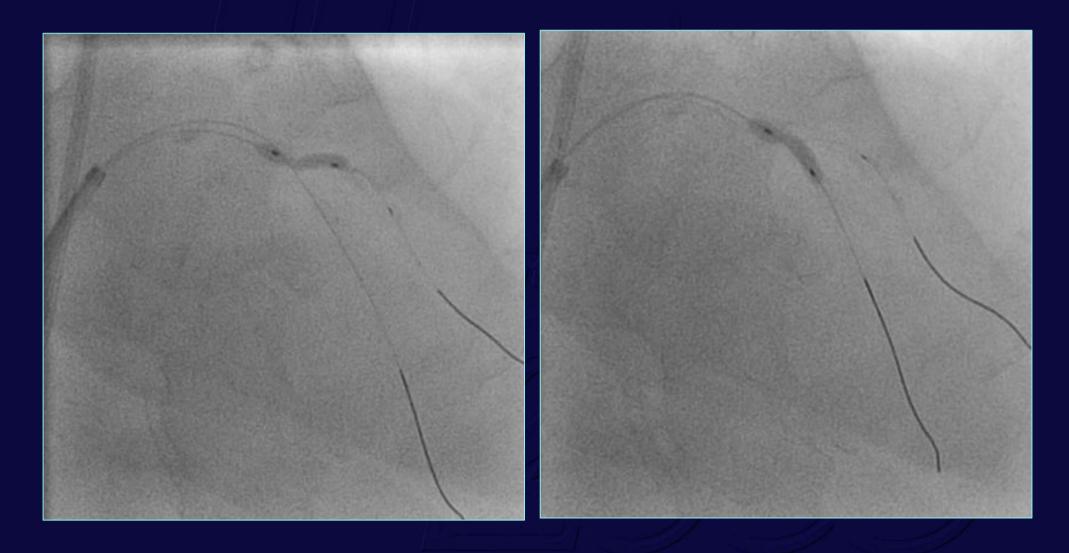












Pre-dilatation







Result after pre-dilatation





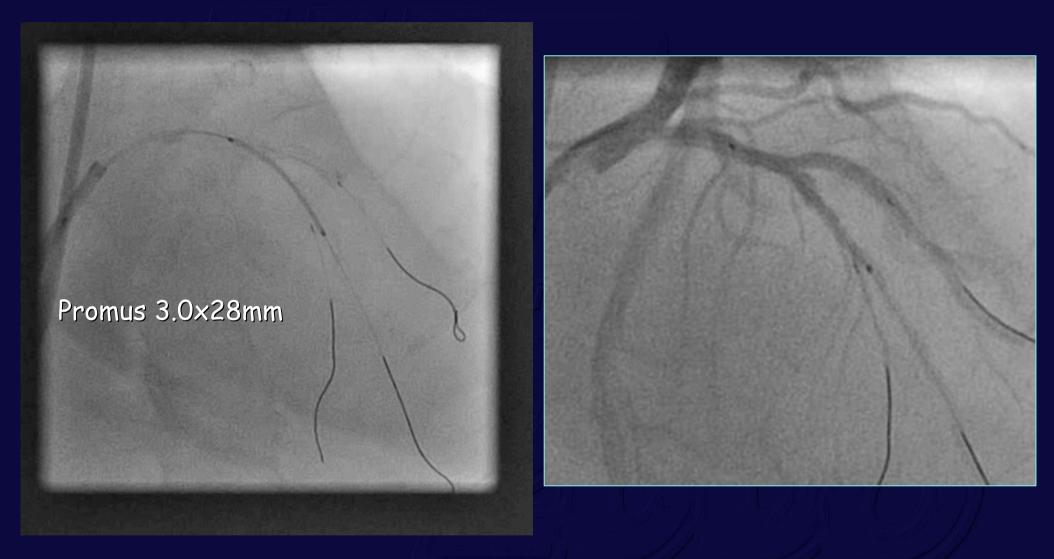


Xience 2.5x18mm Promus 3.0x28mm

Mini-Crush



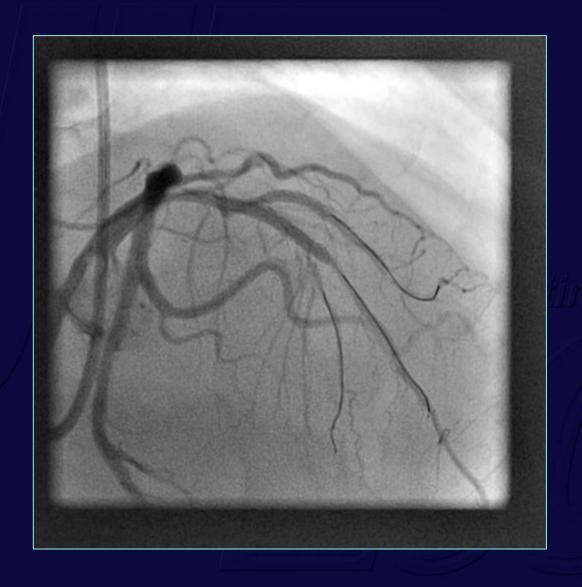




Stent on LAD



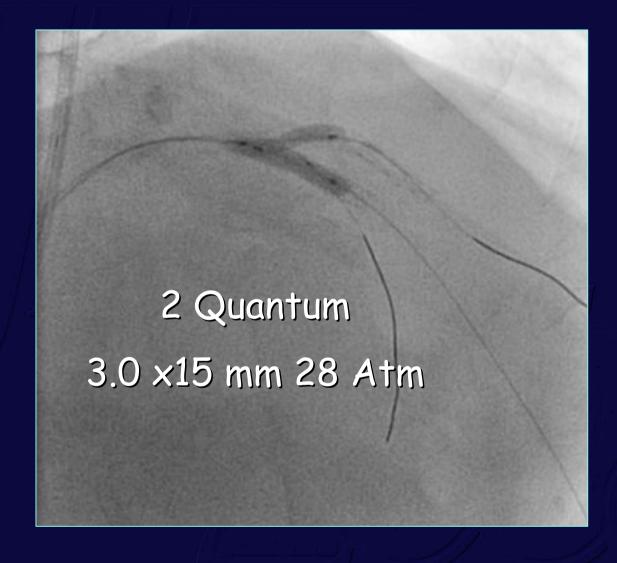




After Stent on LAD







Kissing Balloon



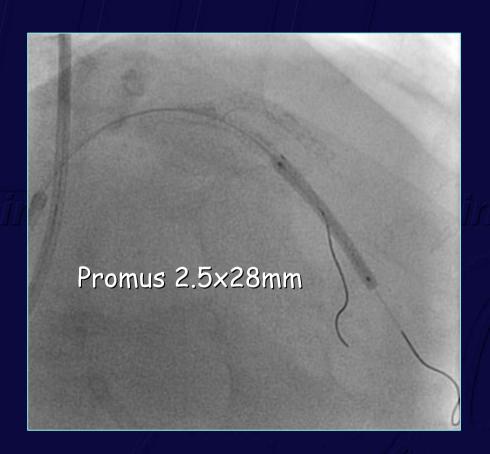




Result post Kissing







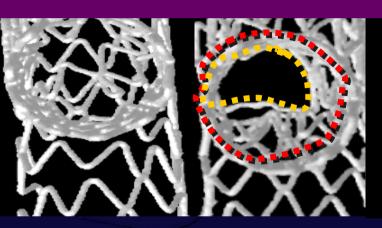
Distal Stent

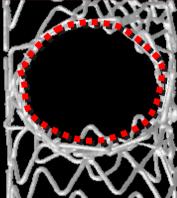


We observed that two-step kissing was more effective than one-step kissing for improving metallic side-branch ostial area

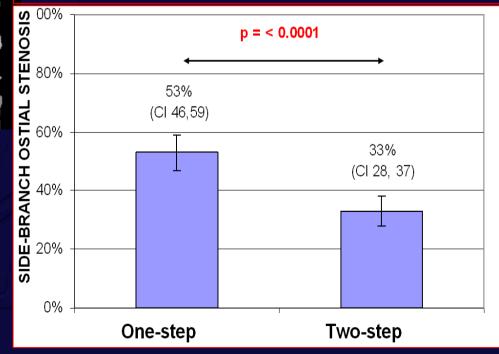
No kissing One-step kissing post-dilatation

Two-step kissing post-dilatation





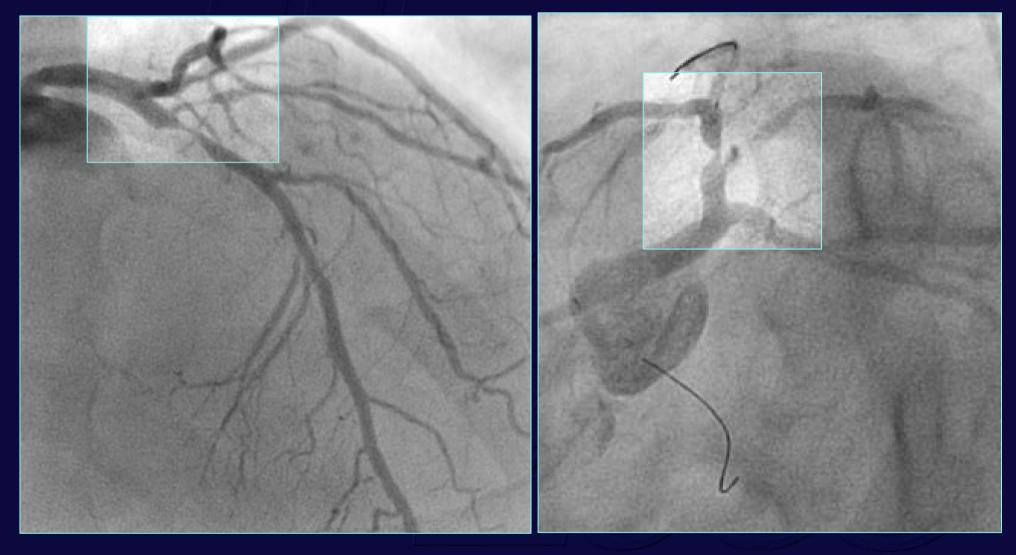
Two steps: 1)Inflate at high pressure only the SB balloon 2)Perform kissing inflation SB ostial stenosis (%) with one step vs. two step kissing



Ormiston







Baseline





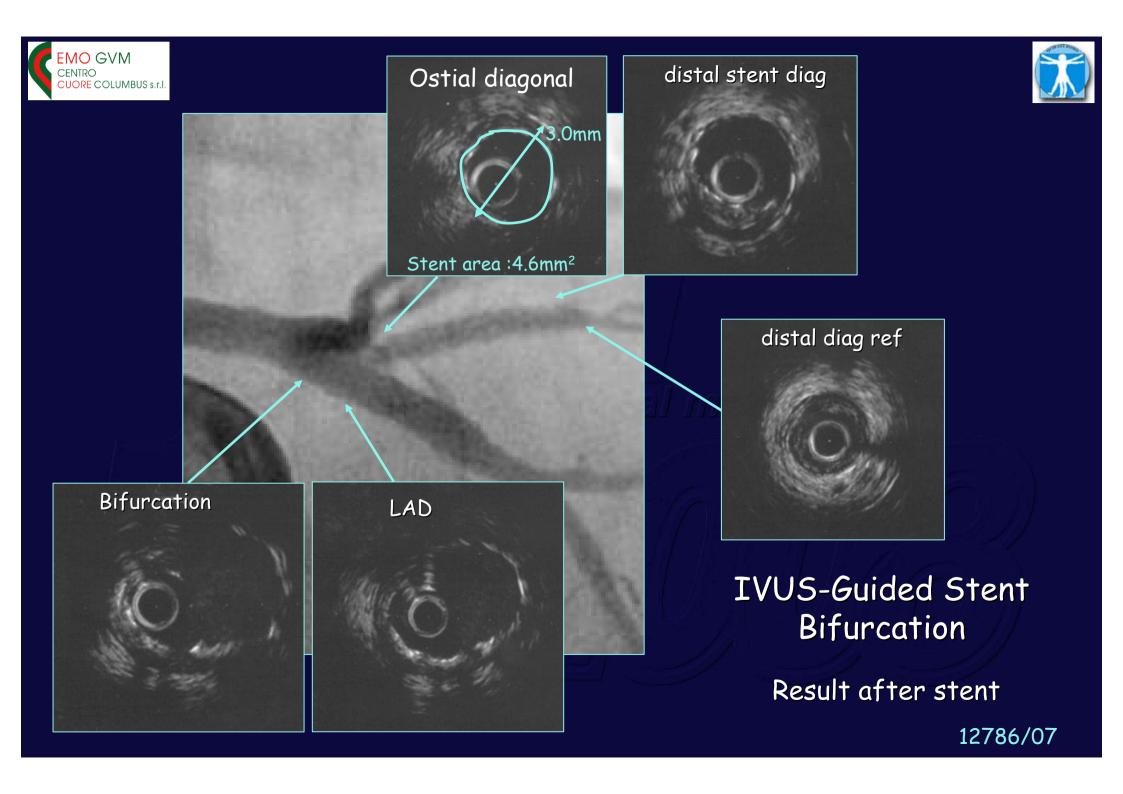
Diag: Xience 2.5x18mm 14atm

LAD: Xience 3.5×18mm 18atm

Stents in bifurcation

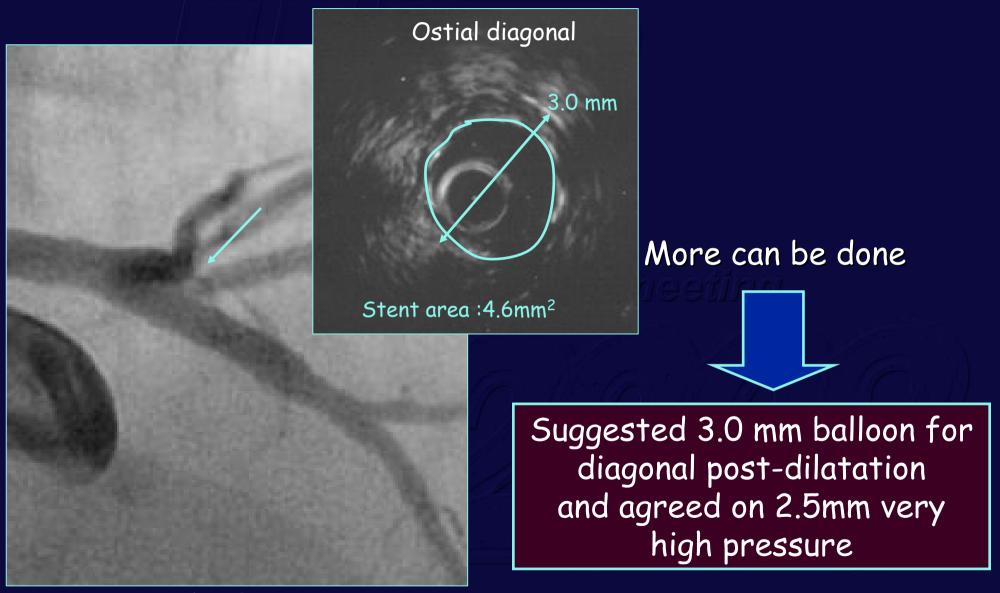


Result after stent



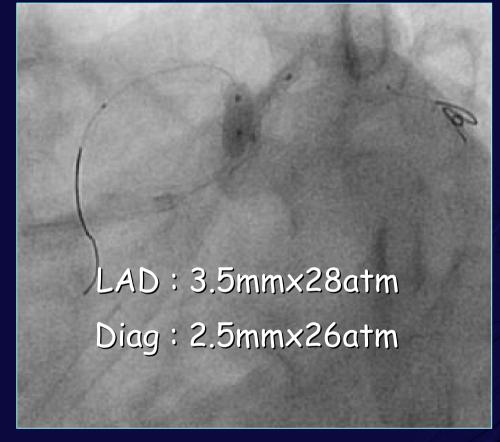












High-pressure dilatation

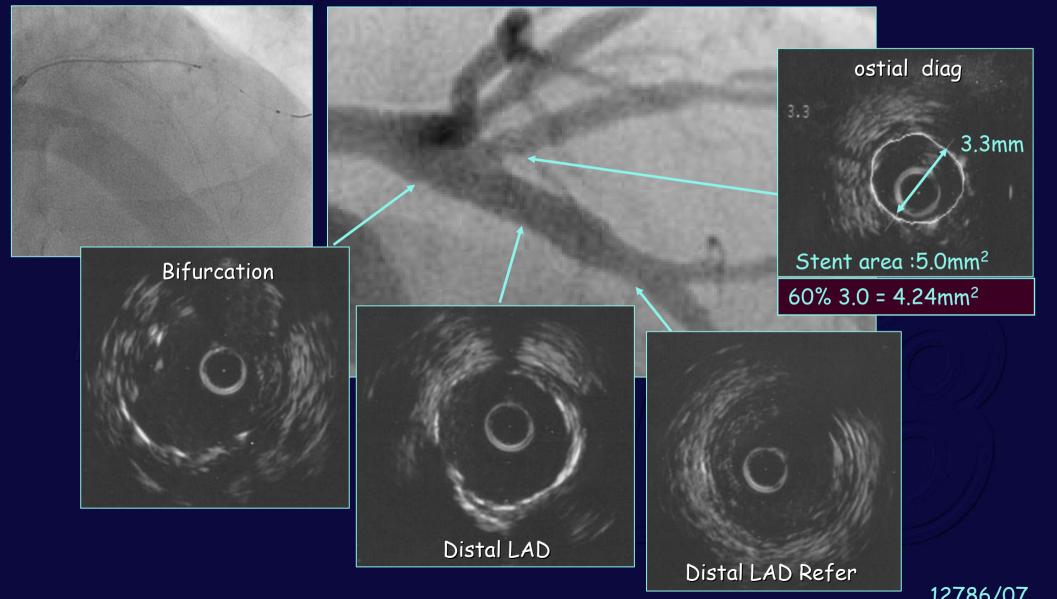


Result post high-pressure dilatation 12786/07





Result post high-pressure dilatation



12786/07









Final Result









9 months Follow-Up





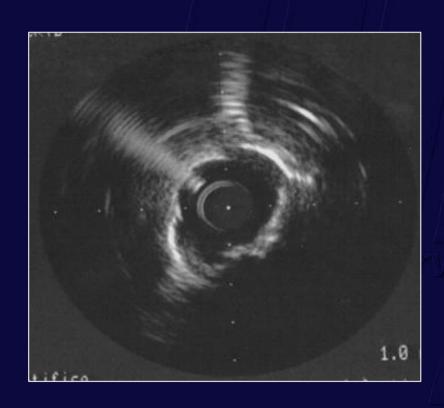
3 case Distal LM

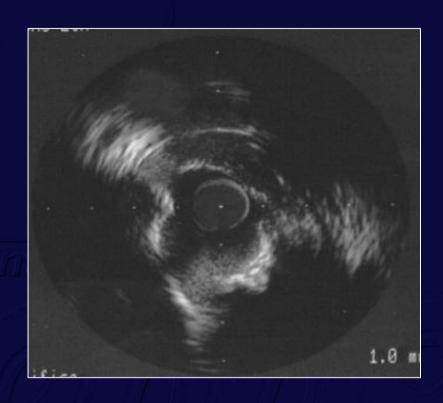






IVUS Images Post Rotablator



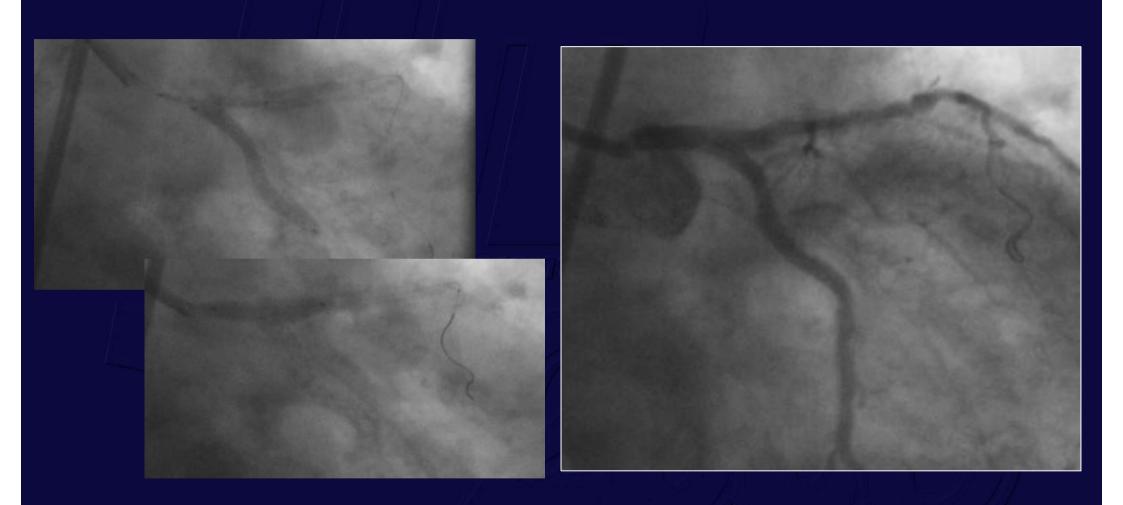


LAD Os

Cx Os







· Crush technique: 3.0x33 Cypher in Cx and 3.5x18 Cypher in LAD.



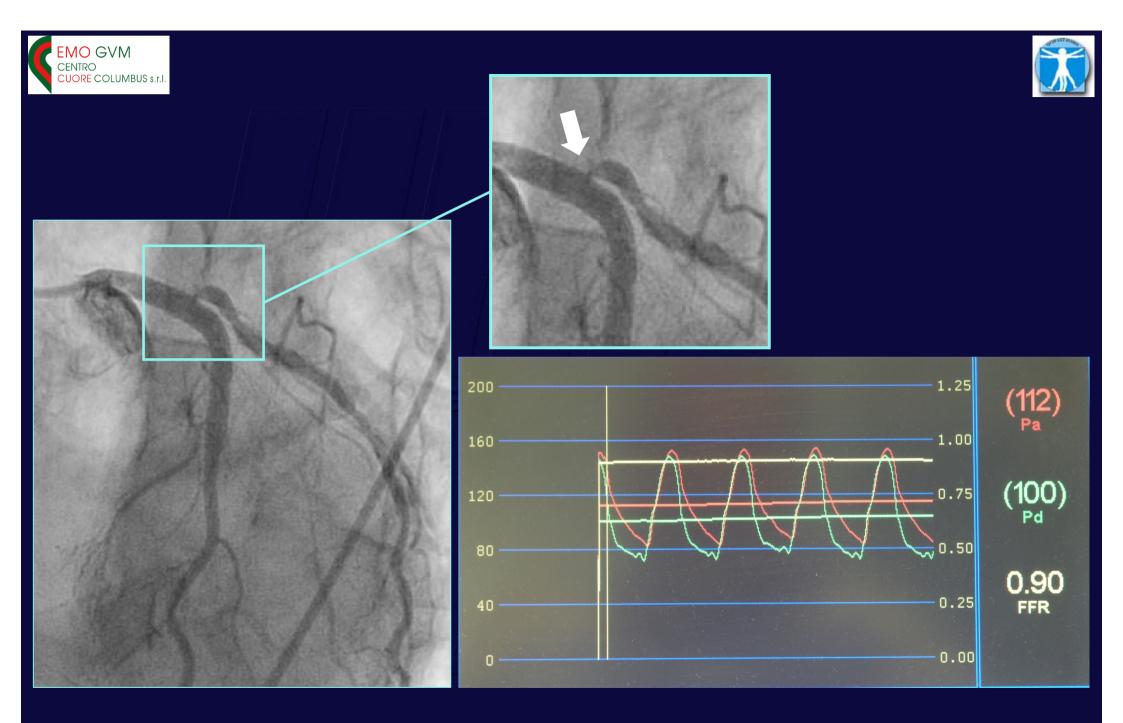


Final result after kissing





No restenosis at FU







Nordic 6 months MACE

MACE in 2 stents 3.4% MACE in 1 stent 2.9%

Peri procedural MI not included in the MACE

Steigen et al. Circulation 2006;114:1955-1961



NORDIC Bifurcation Study



Individual End Points after 6 months

	1 Stent	2 Stents	P
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





Safety in simple versus complex stenting of coronary artery bifurcation lesions. The Nordic Bifurcation Study 14-month follow-up results

Jan S. Jensen¹; Anders Galløe¹, MD; Jens F. Lassen², MD; Andrejs Erglis³, MD; Indulis Kumsars³; Terje K. Steigen⁴, MD; Rune Wiseth⁵, MD; Inga Narbute³, MD; Pål Gunnes⁶, MD; Jan Mannsverk⁴, MD; Oliver Meyerdierks⁷, MD; Svein Rotevatn⁸, MD; Matti Niemelä⁹, MD; Kari Kervinen⁹, MD; Kjell Nikus¹⁰, MD; Saila Vikman¹⁰, MD; Jan Ravkilde¹², MD; Stefan James¹¹, MD; Jens Aarøe¹², MD; Antti Ylitalo¹³, MD; Steffen Helqvist¹⁴, MD; Iwar Sjögren¹⁵, MD; Per Thayssen¹⁶, MD; Kari Virtanen¹⁷, MD; Mikko Puhakka¹⁸, MD; Juhani Airaksinen¹⁹, MD; Leif Thuesen^{2*}, MD for the Nordic-Baltic PCI Study Group

1. Department of Cardiology, Gentofte University Hospital, Gentofte, Denmark; 2. Department of Cardiology, Aarhus University Hospital, Skejby, Denmark; 3. Department of Cardiology, Paul Stradins Clinical Hospital, Riga, Latvia; 4. Department of Cardiology, University Hospital of Tromsoe, Tromsoe, Norway; 5. Department of Cardiology, St. Olav Hospital, Trondheim, Norway; 6. Feiring Heart Clinic, Feiring, Norway; 7. Department of Cardiology, Ullevaal University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; 8. Department of Cardiology, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway; 9. Division of Cardiology, Oulu University Hospital, Oulu, Finland; 10. Department of Cardiology, Tampere University Hospital, Tampere, Finland; 11. Department of Cardiology, Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden; 12. Department of Cardiology, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark; 13. Department of Cardiology, Satakunta Central Hospital, Pori, Finland; 14. Department of Cardiology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark; 15. Department of Cardiology, Falun Hospital, Falun, Sweden; 16. Department of Cardiology, Odense University Hospital, Denmark; 17. Division of Cardiology, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki, Finland; 18. Division of Cardiology, Kuopio University Central Hospital, Turku, Finland



Nordic Bifurcation Study Clinical endpoints after 14 months



	MV	MV + SB	P
Definite stent thrombosis, n (%)	2/199 (1.0)	1/196 (0.5)	ns
Probable stent thrombosis, n (%)	2/199 (1.0)	0/196 (0)	ns
Possible stent thrombosis, n (%)	1/199 (0.5)	0/196 (0)	ns
Overall stent thrombosis, n (%)	4/199 (2.0)°	1/199 (0.5)	ns
Total death, n (%)	5/207 (2.4)	2/206 (1.0)	ns
Cardiac death, n (%)	3/207 (1.4)	2/206 (1.0)	ns
Myocardial infarction, n (%)	4/199 (2.0)	2/196 (1.0)	ns
Target lesion revascularisation, n (%)	13/199 (6.5)	11/196 (5.6)	ns
Target vessel revascularisation, n (%)	15/199 (7.5)	12/196 (6.1)	ns
MACE, n (%)	19/199 (9.5)	16/196 (8.2)	ns

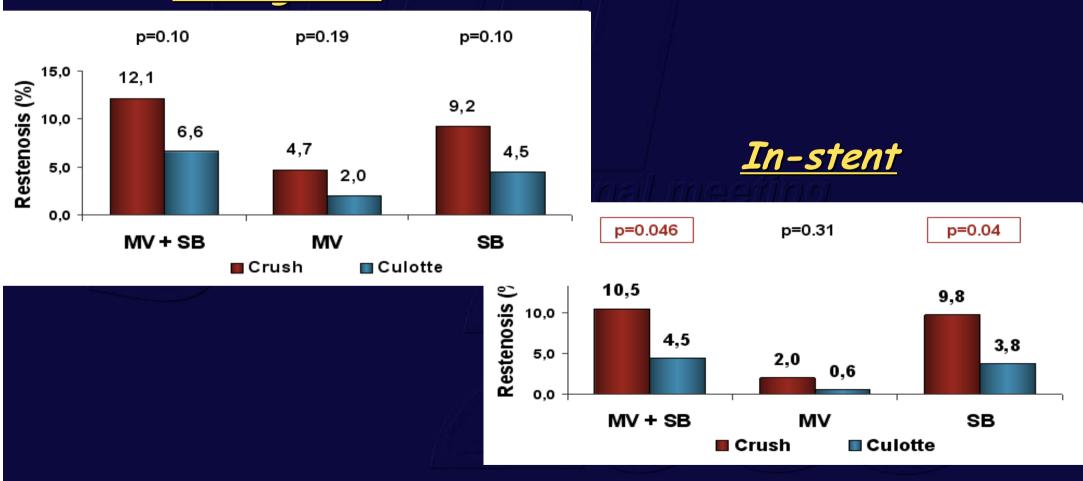
^{*}One patient experienced a definite stent thrombosis and was treated with balloon angioplasty. The same patient died suddenly ten days later and the event was classified as a possible stent thrombosis.





Nordic II: Rate of Restenosis (≥50% diameter stenosis by QCA) at 8M

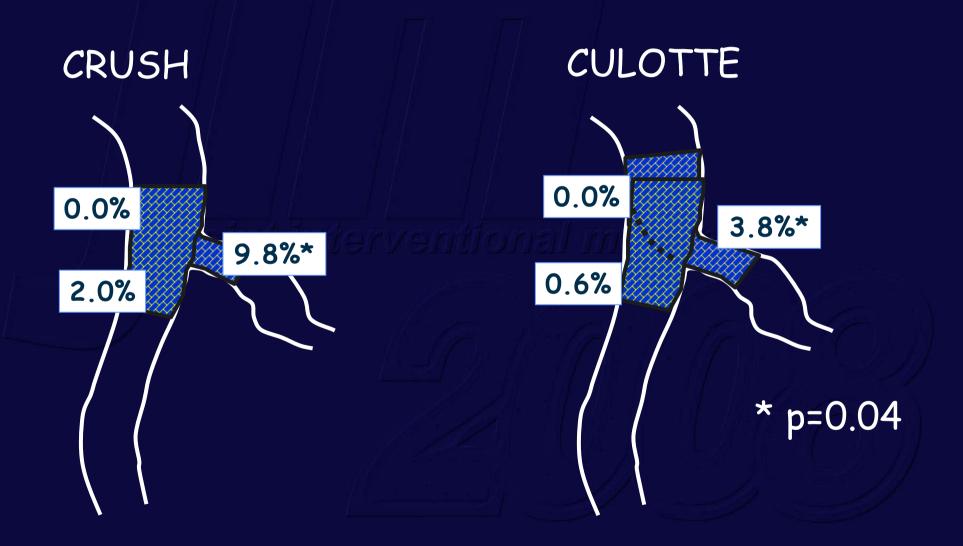






Nordic II: Localization of In-Stent Restenosis at 8 Months Follow-up



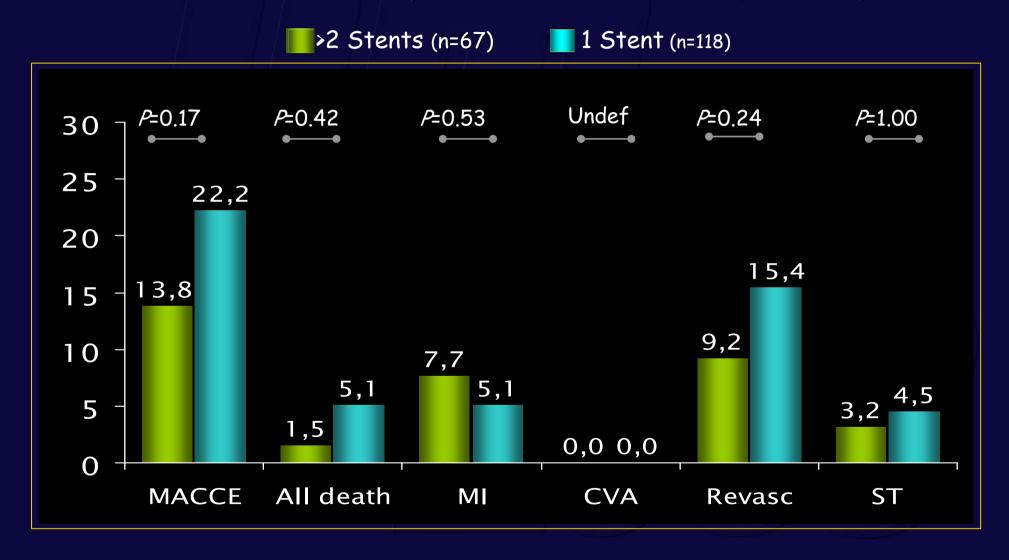




MACCE at 12 Months: SYNTAX pts non LM



PCI Bifurcation/Trifurcation Subset (Non LM)





Conclusions



- A)Bifurcations without SB ostial disease are usually successfully treated with one stent on the MB and kissing balloon inflation toward the side branch
- B)Bifurcation with significant narrowing at the ostium of the SB are treated as in (A) with the need of a stent on the in 1/3 of the cases (miniCrush, culotte or T)
- C) Bifurcation with a large SB and with disease extending more than 3-4 mm from the ostium are treated with 2 stents

If you need 2 stents implant 2 stents