

# **Heavily calcified and tortuous LCX intervention**

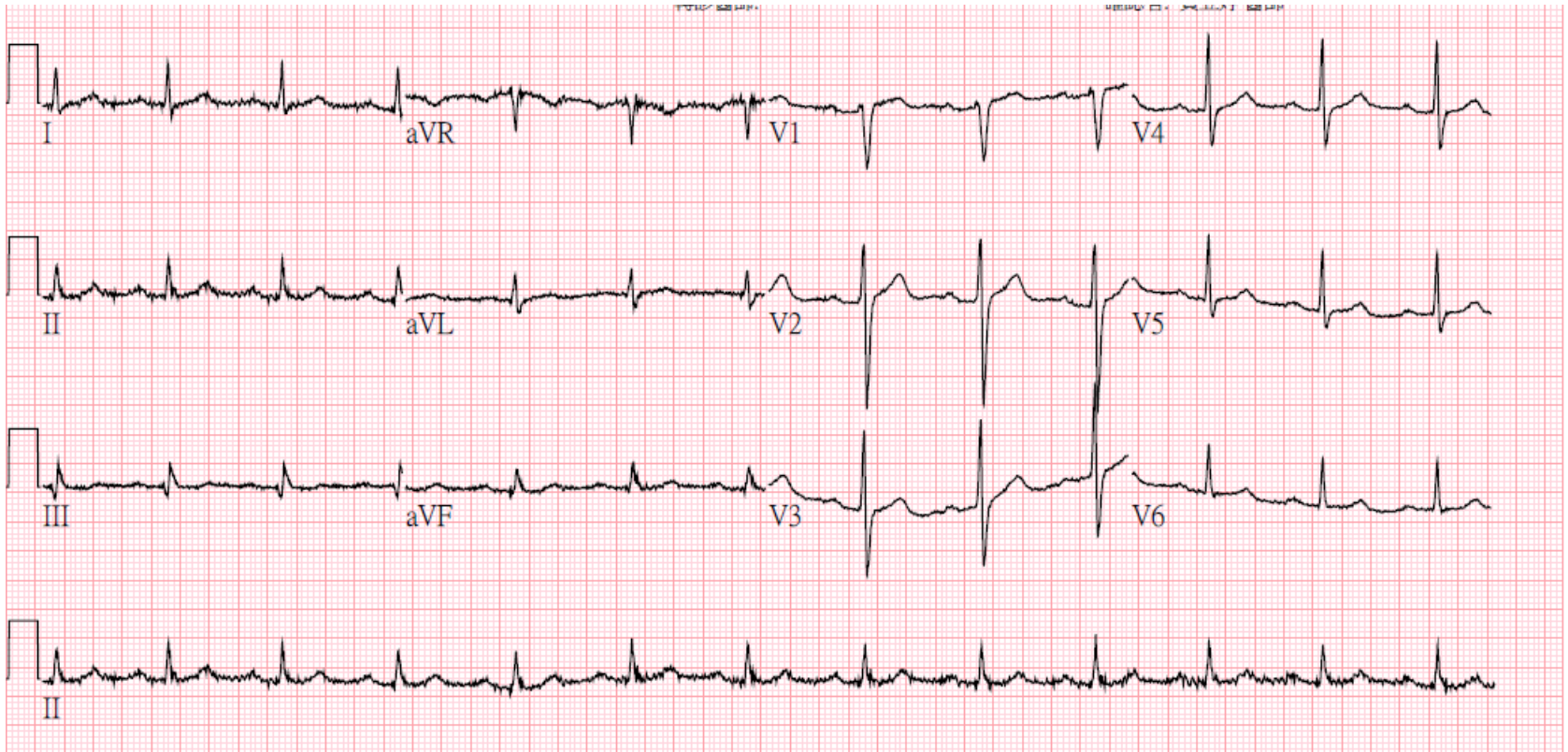
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# Brief History

- 57 y/o man
- Hypertension
- DM
- LM+3vd s/p CABG 2 years ago
- Recurrent effort angina for months
- Positive Th-scan at the other hospital
- CAG: patent LIMA, but SVG-Dx-(OM-PDA totally occluded).

# ECG at admission

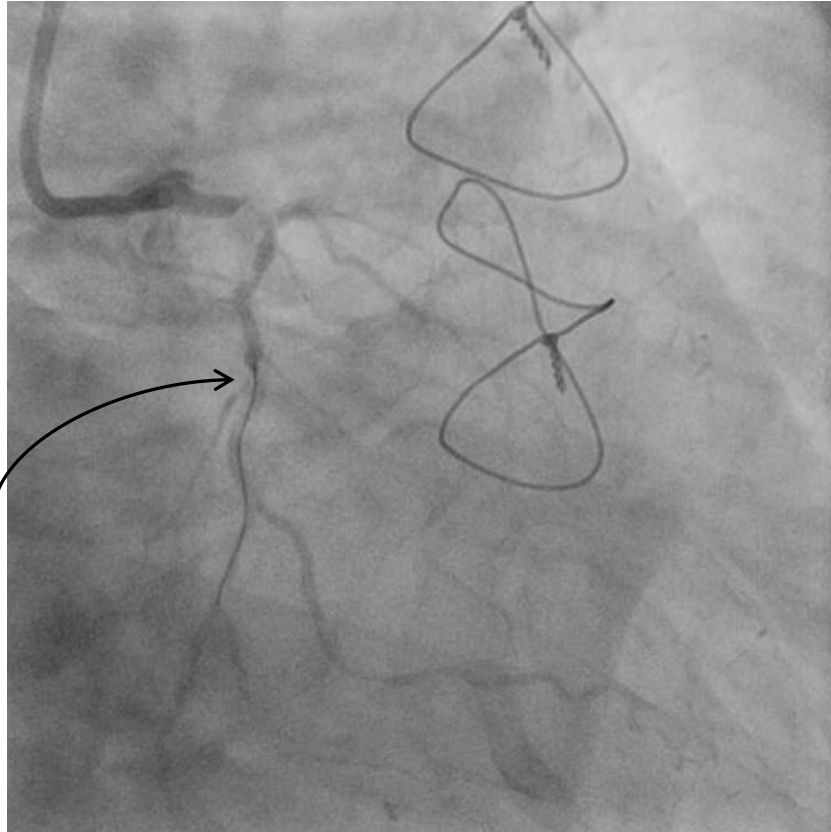




GC: 7F EBU 4.0

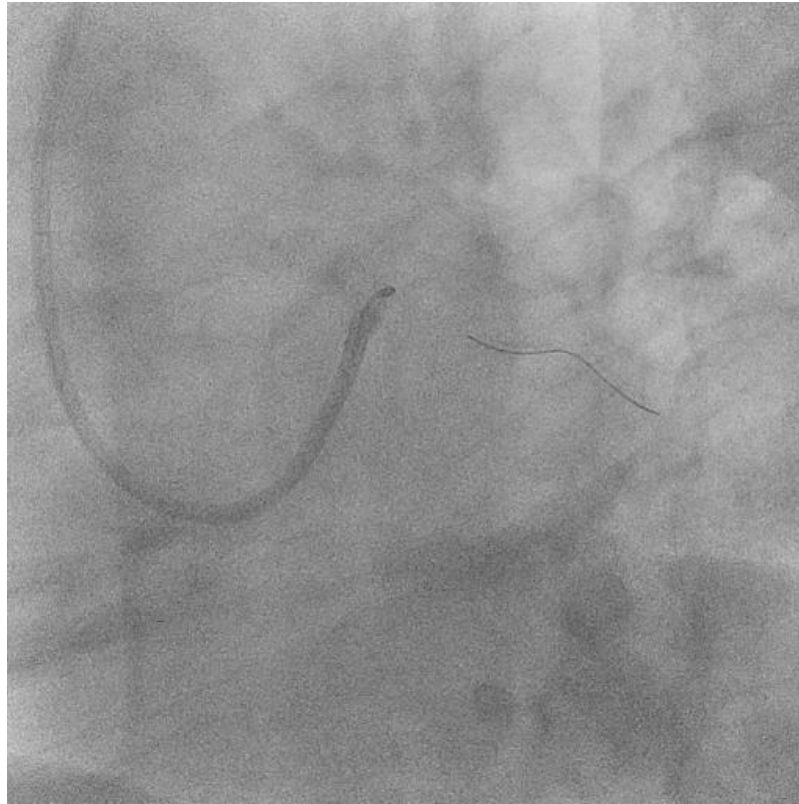
Microcatheter: Corsair

GW: Fielder FC, and then Rota-extrasupport wire

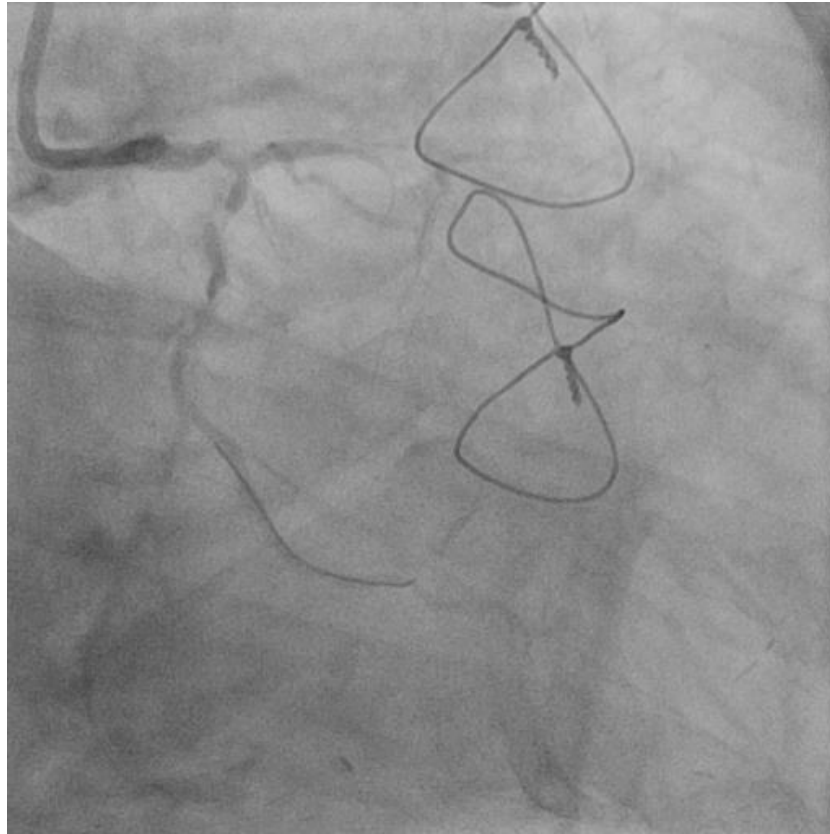


MC was  
stopped here.

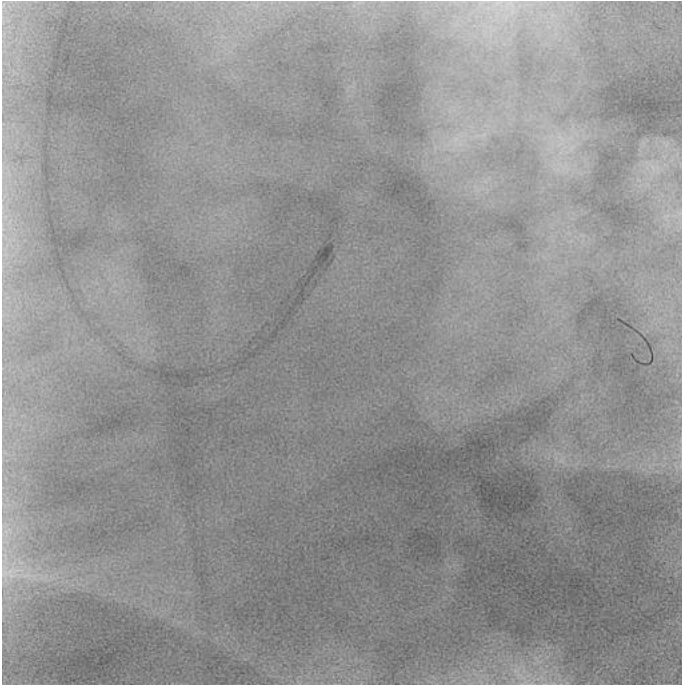
Wire could not be more advanced  
and go into OM due to high  
resistance.



Rotablation of the proximal part  
with a 1.25mm burr.



Rewiring into OM.



2<sup>nd</sup> attempt of rotablation.

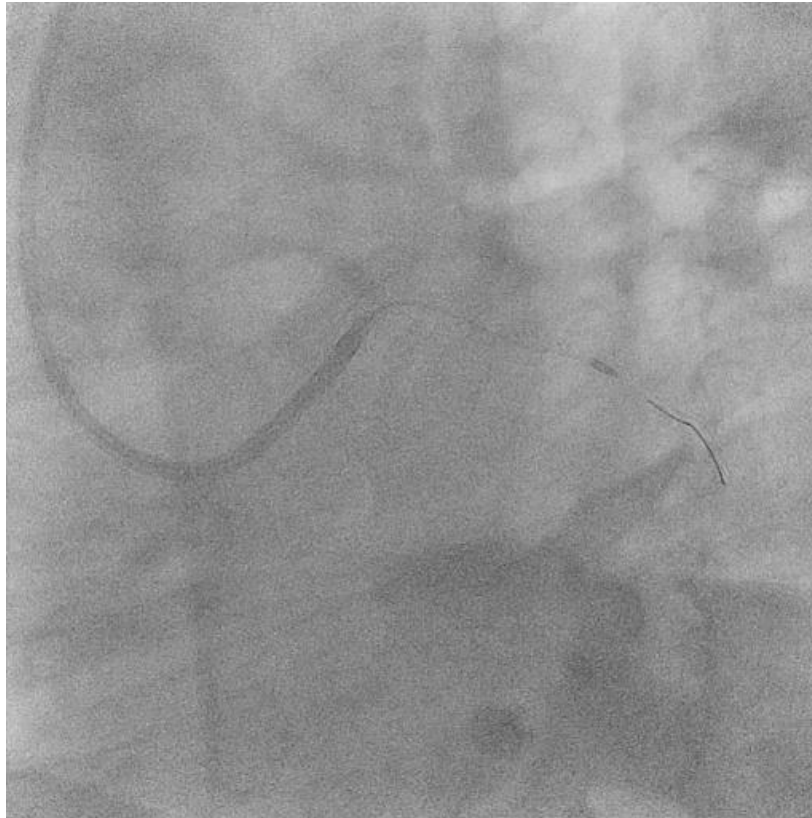


9th attempt of rotablation  
up to 220000 rpm.

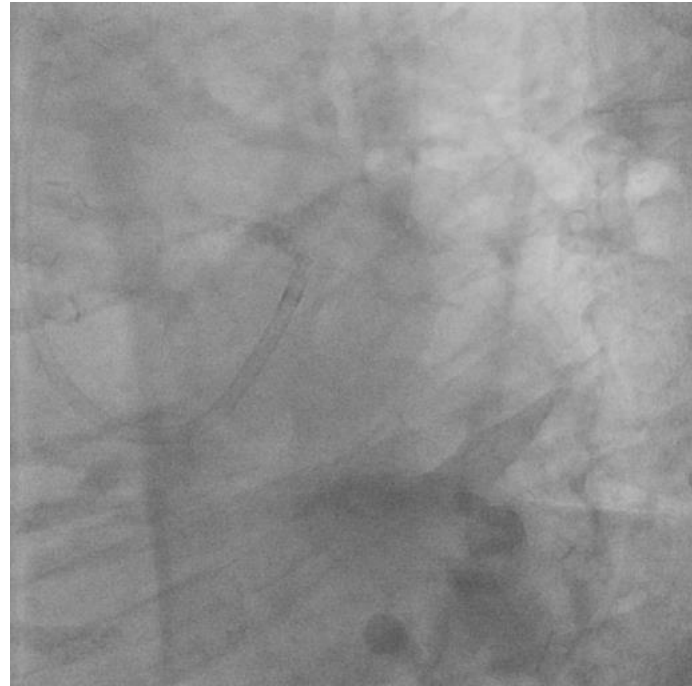




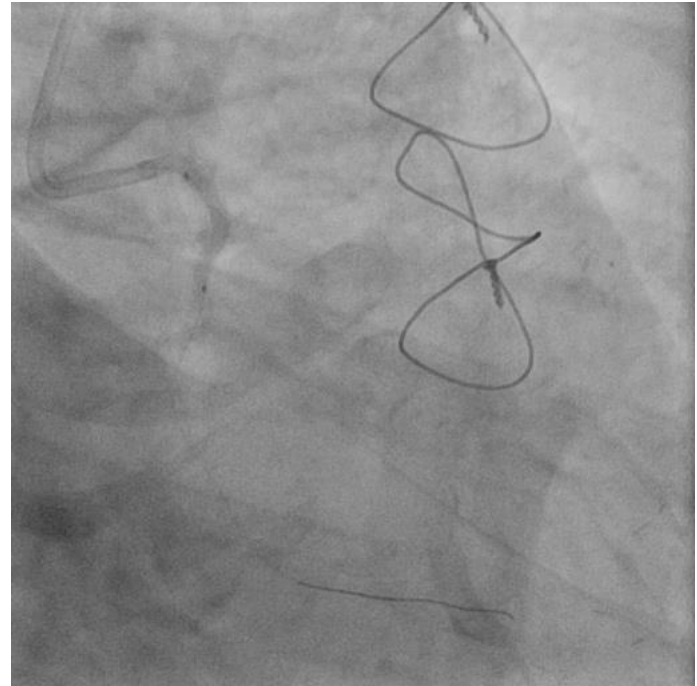
10th attempt of rotablation for d-LCX.



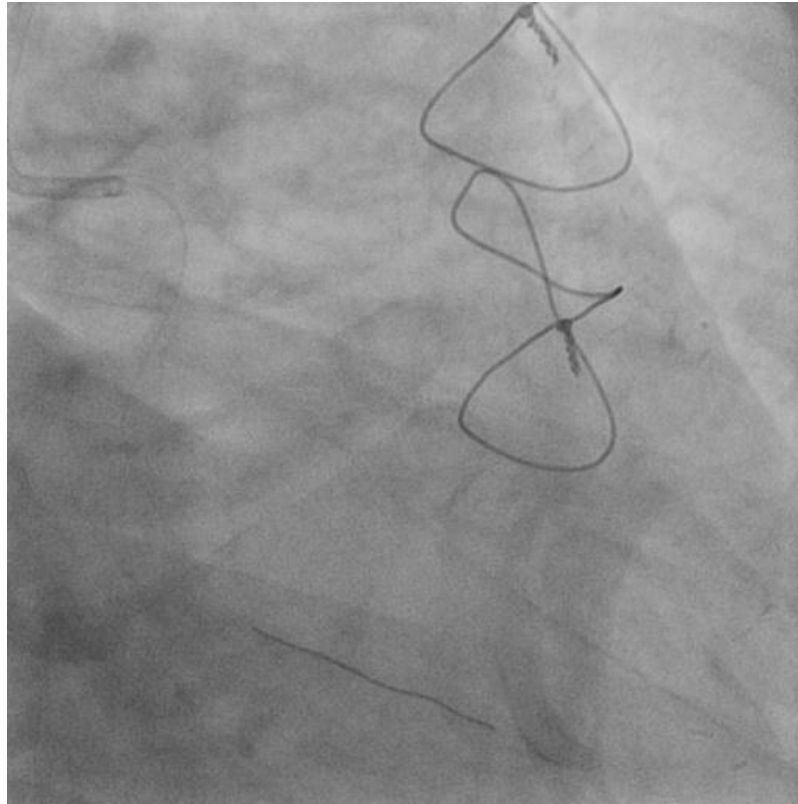
16th attempt of rotablation up to  
220000 rpm to cross distal lesion.



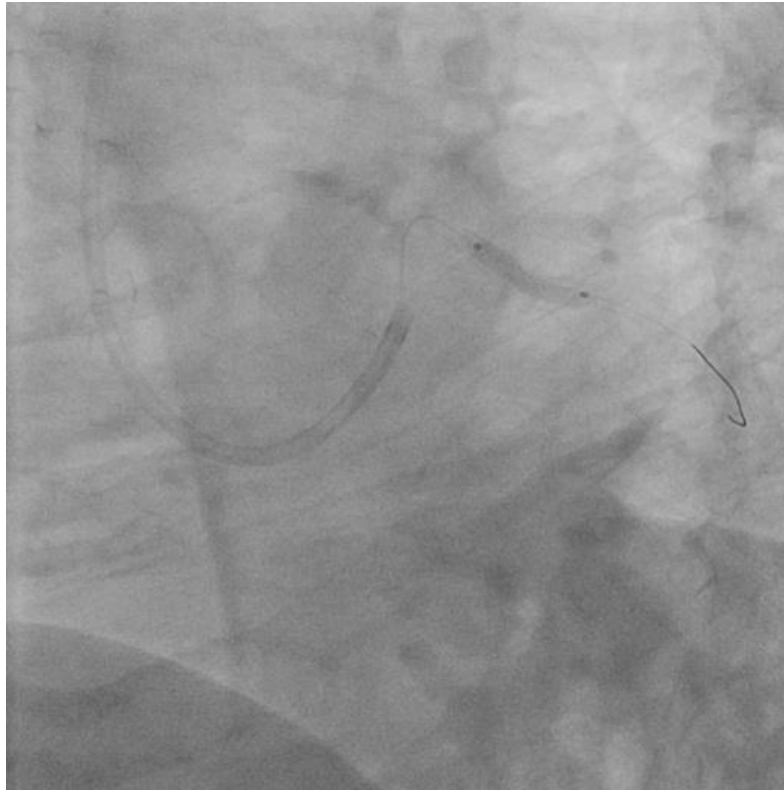
CAG s/p rotablation (Wire was dislodged when retrieving burr).



POBA with Apex 2.5X20mm and NC Quantum Apex 2.75X15mm.



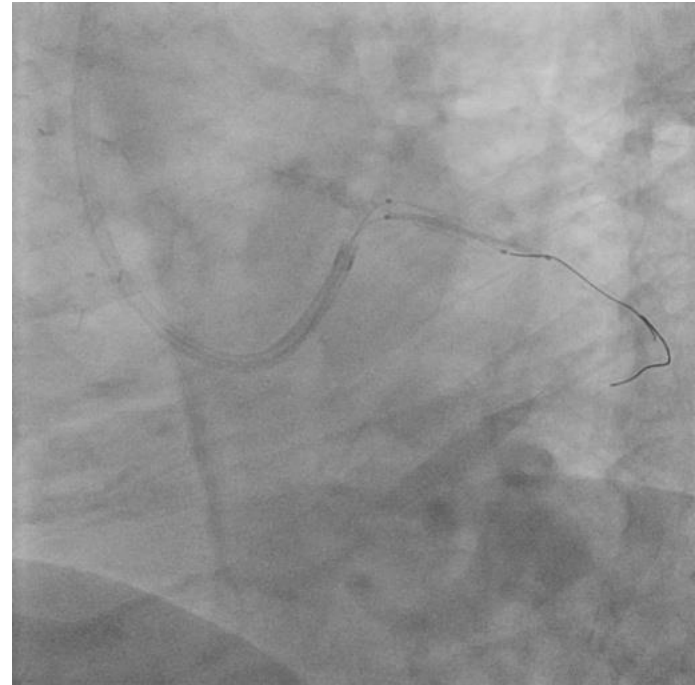
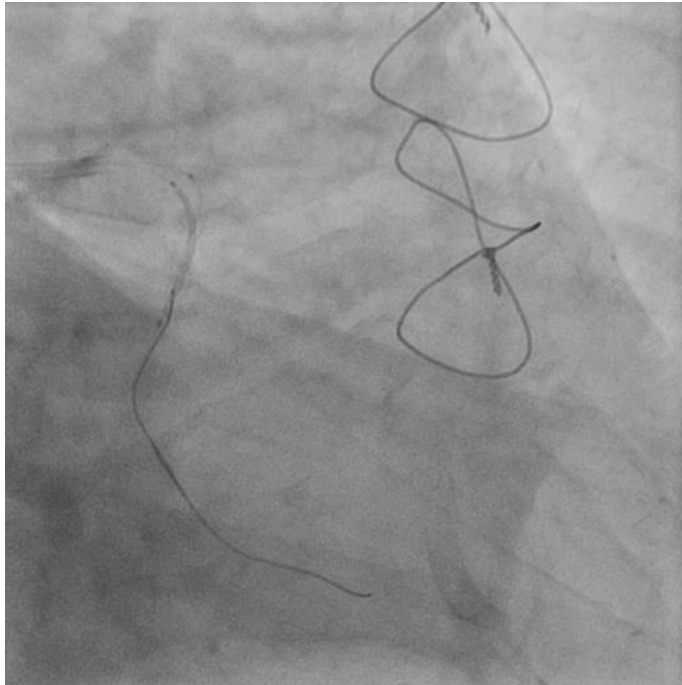
Post-POBA.



A Promus Premier 2.5X12 mm stent could not be delivered to d-LCX and was implanted at p-LCX.  
(Buddy wire or Guideliner was not tried due to severe dissection along the vessel.)

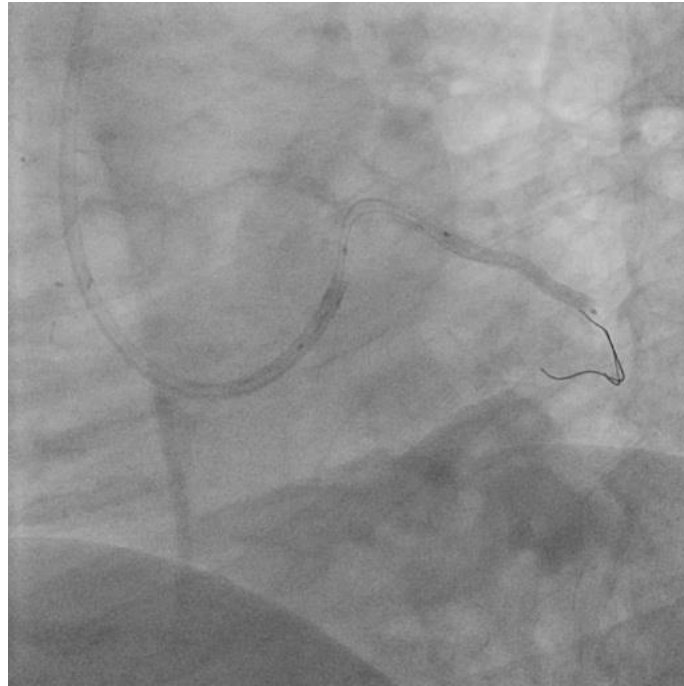


Post 1<sup>st</sup> stenting.

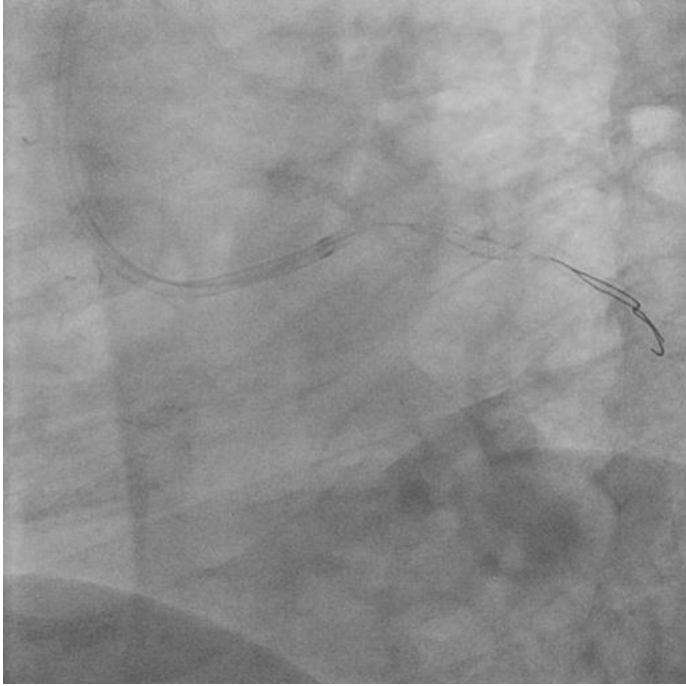


Buddy balloon technique to deliver a Promus Premier 2.5X24mm stent to d-LCX.

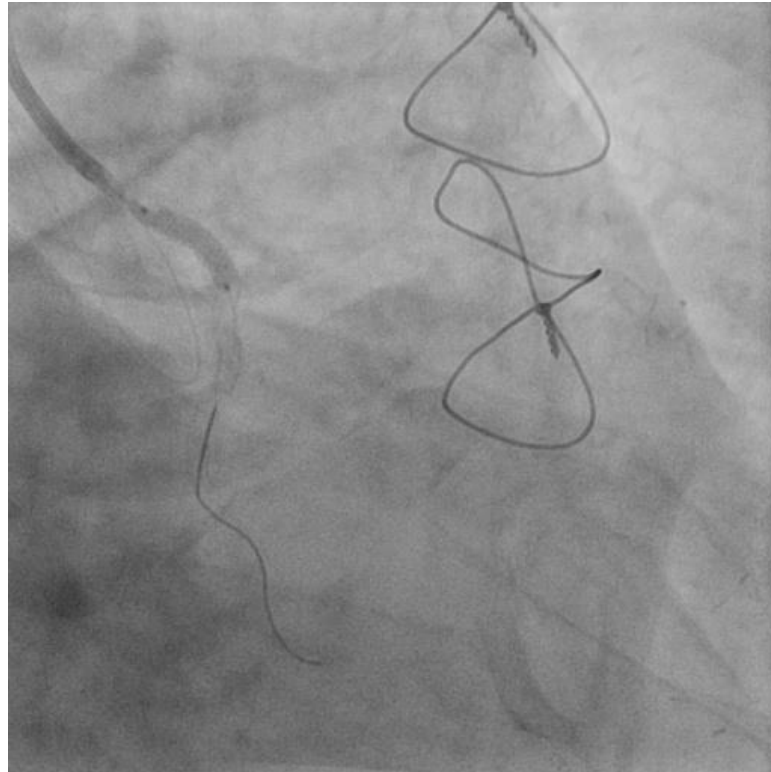




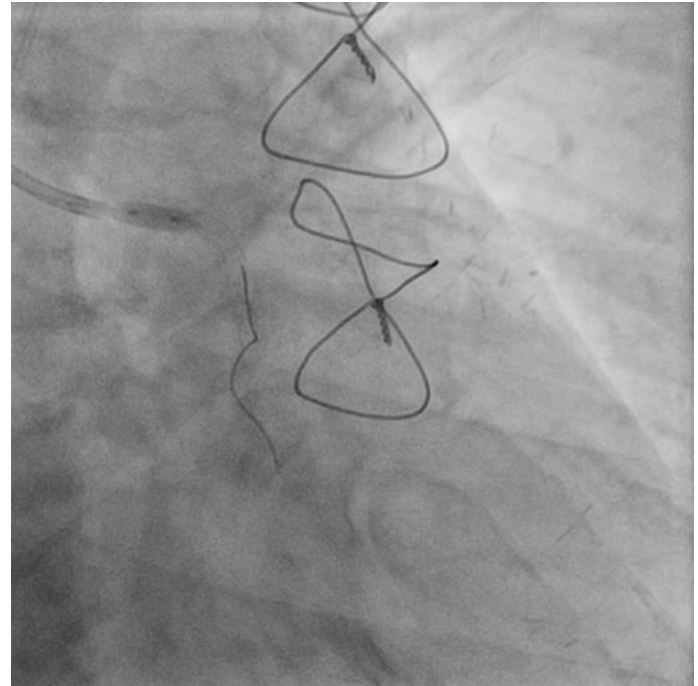
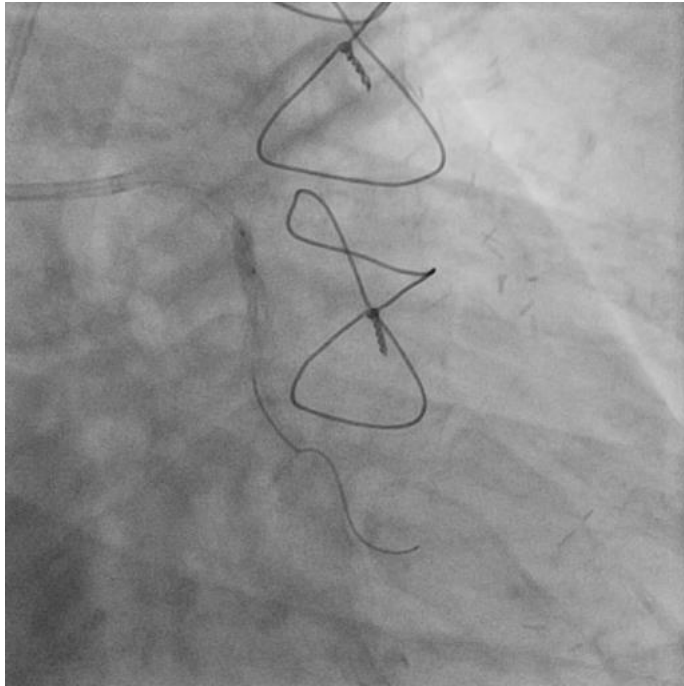
Stent deployment.



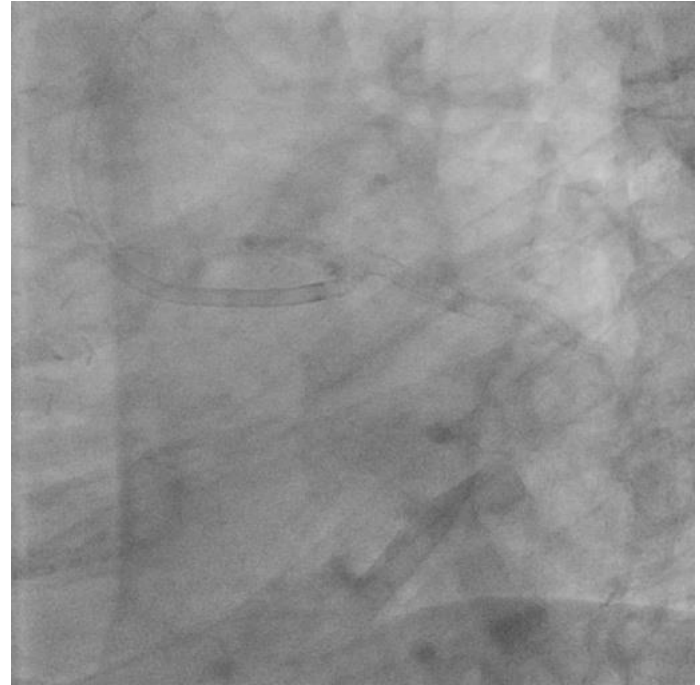
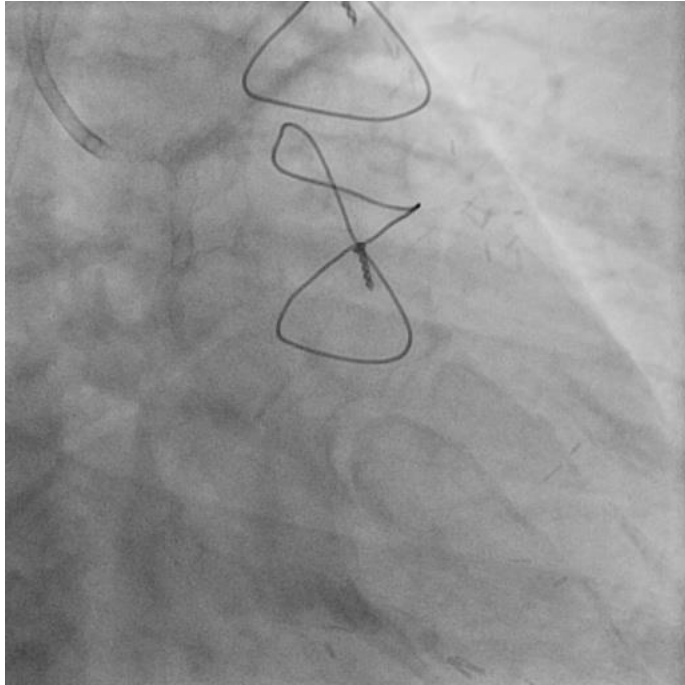
Post-2<sup>nd</sup> stenting.



Stenting LM-LCX with a 3X16mm stent.



Postdilatation and POT at LM with a 3.5X8mm NC Quantum Apex balloon.



Final Angio.

# Summary

- Rotablation could be performed from the very proximal part if difficulty in wiring into distal vessel.
- When to stop rotablation after multiple attempts is up to operator's judgements. (If constant dripping could wear away the stone, why not rotablaters?)
- Among multiple techniques and devices to deliver a stent through a difficult lesion, the appropriate choice is also up to operator's judgements.
- Stenting the proximal part of a diffuse and tortuous vessel sometimes could work, but the risk remains.
- "No complication" is always the first priority in complex lesion intervention.



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