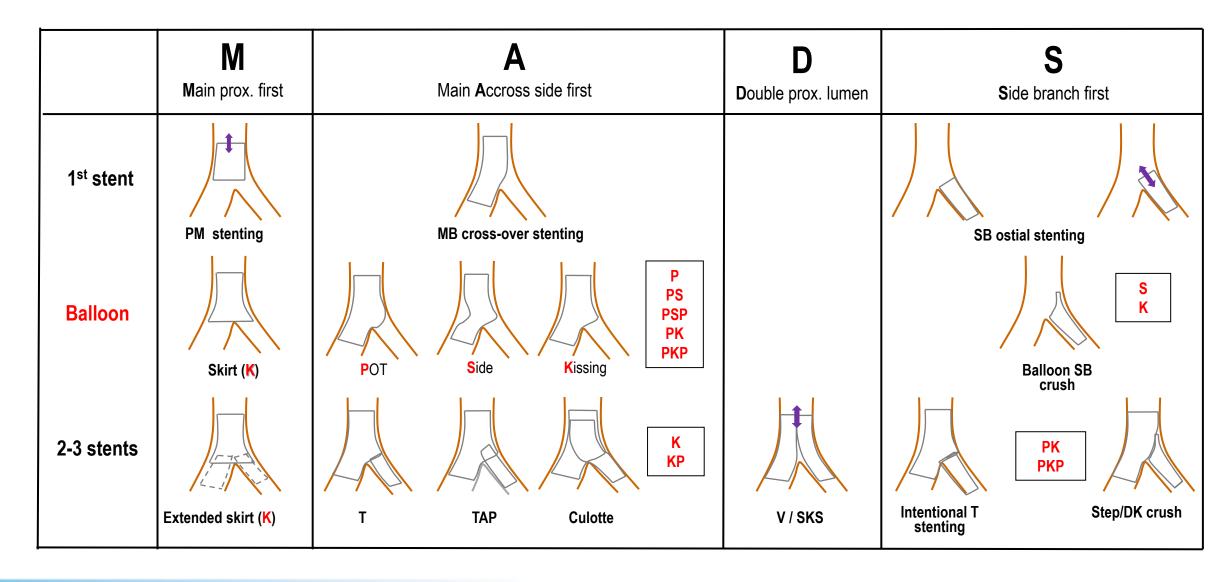


Updated recommendations for Bifurcation PCI

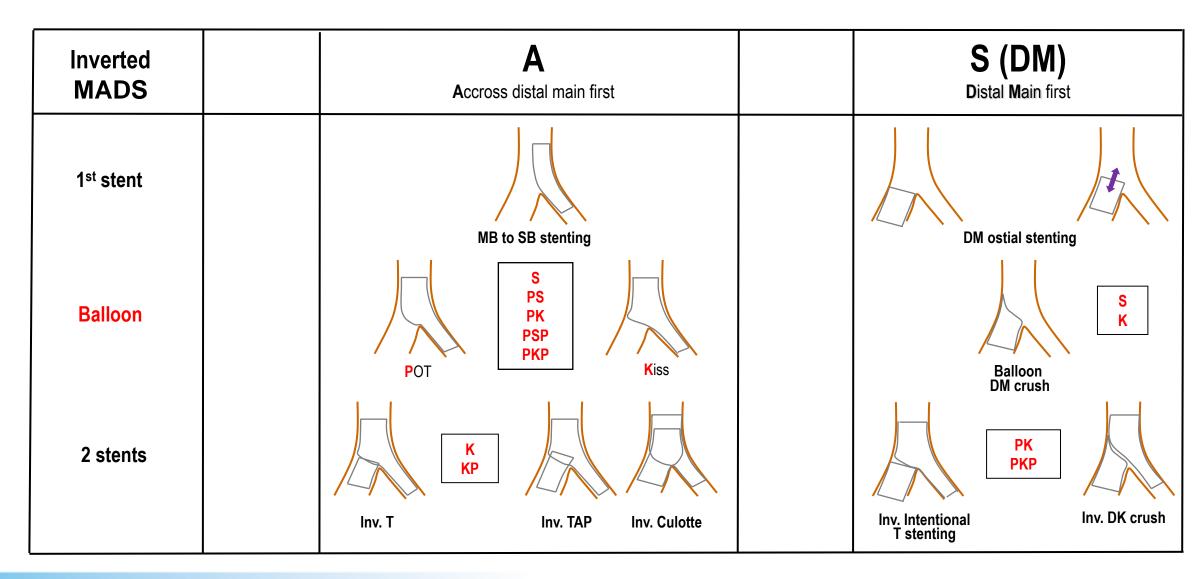
Thierry Lefèvre for the EBC board



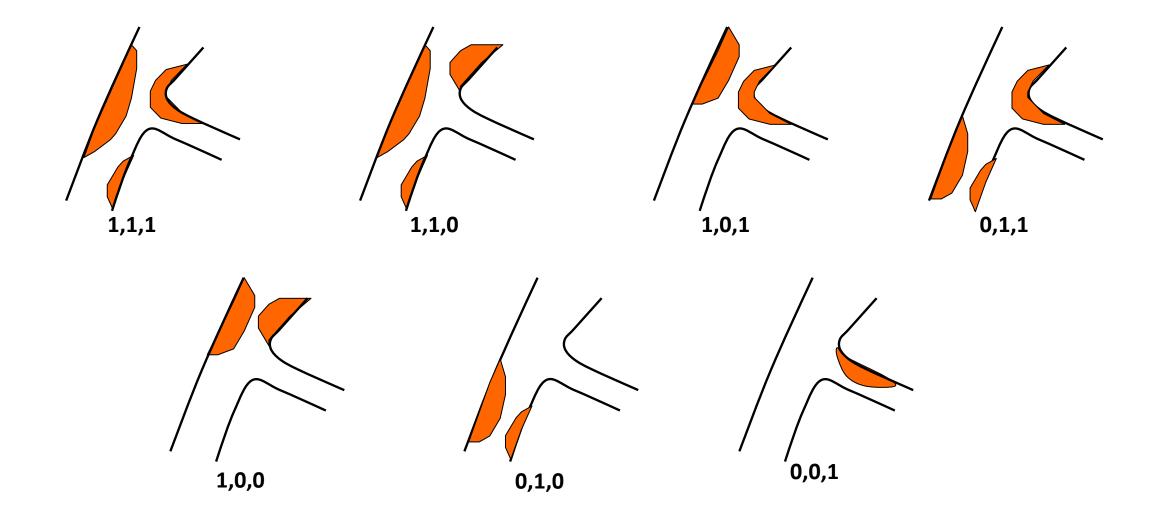
1. New MADS



1. New MADS



2. Medina unchanged



3. Notion of Side branch relevance

The branch that you do not want too loose!

May be small SB protection

The branch that you do not want to leave untreated!

```
\geq 10% of the myocardial mass (Long branch \geq 73 mm, \geq 2.5 mm, only one diagonal branch)
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4. General rules

Keep it simple and safe

Respect the anatomy (fractal law, angles ...)

Limit the number of stents

Well apposed and expanded stent(s)

With limited overlap

5. Provisional approach updated

Side branch protection

Main branch stenting

Optimal POT

Evaluation of side branch relevance

Keep it open

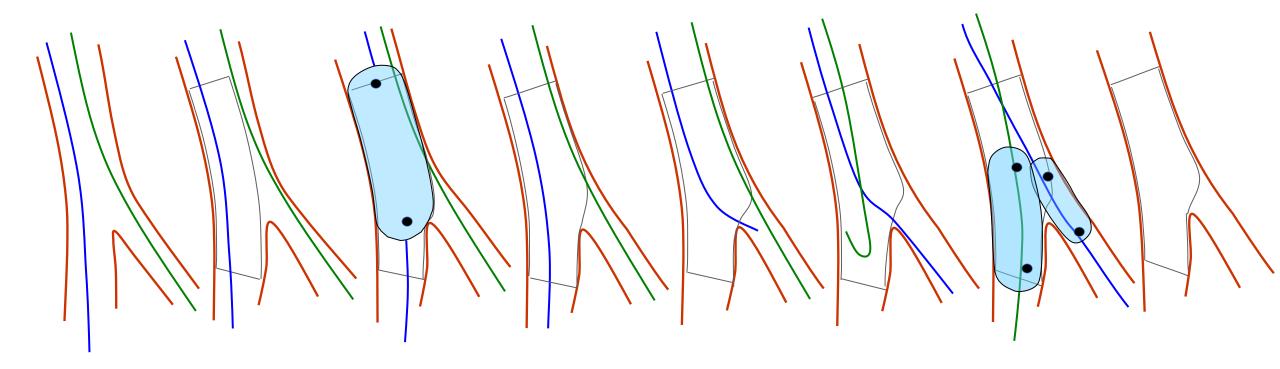
POT/Kiss/POT > POT/Side/POT

SB stenting if necessary (T, TAP, Culotte)

Priority MB

Carina in the center

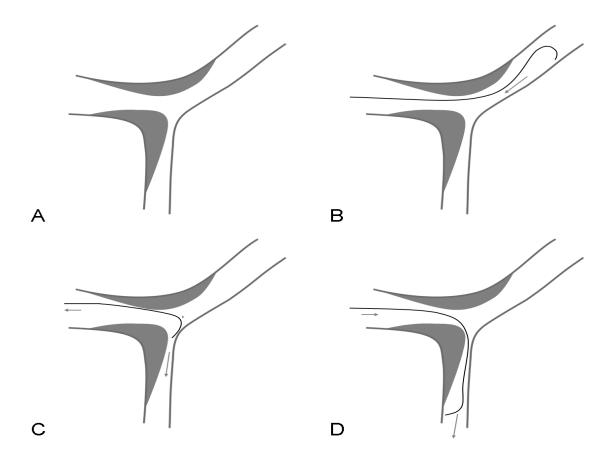
5. Provisional approach updated

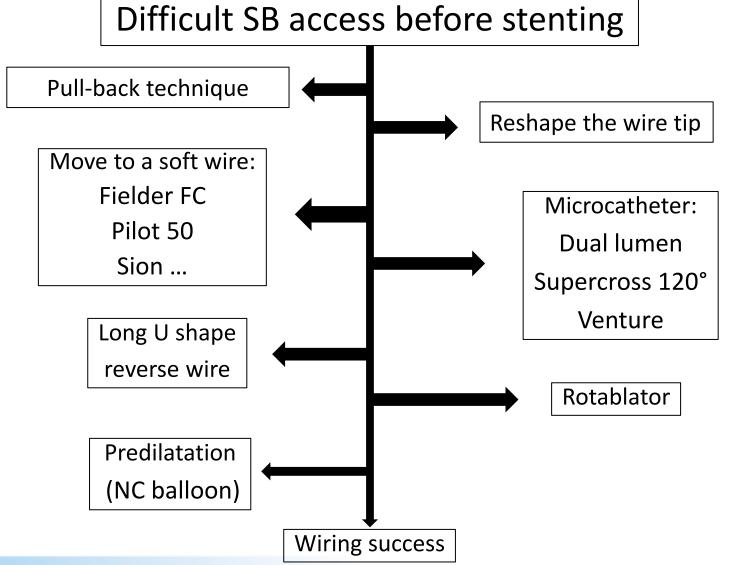


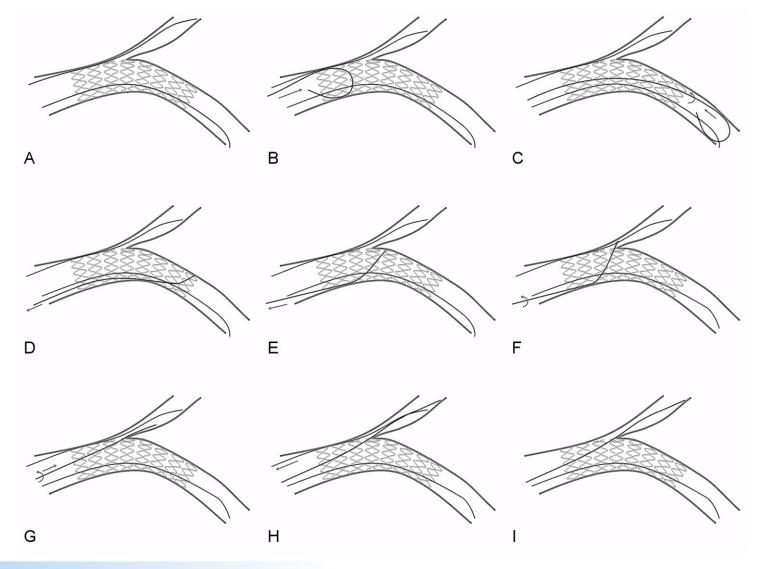
Be carefull with longitudinal compression (left hand control)

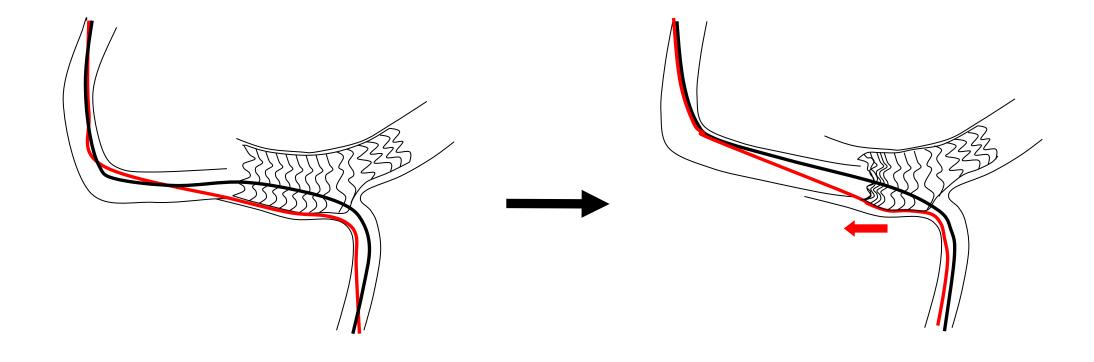
Wire Pull-back technique

Wire escalation









7. Two stents technique

Complex anatomy and diffuse atherosclerosis

Involvement of both branches

SB lesion length > 5 mm

Elective T-stenting or SKS not recommanded

Prolonged prescription of DAPT?

8. Role of intracoronary imaging

Pre stenting

Plan stent size and length

Assess the risk of SB occlusion

Assess the risk of geographical miss

Post stenting

Rule-out edge stenosis

Check wire position

Check stent apposition and expension

9. Left main bifurcation

Provisional in most cases

POT

T preferred (85%) vs DK Crush (15%)

Conclusion

Think provisional

Do provisional side branch stenting

Learn one (or two) good two stents technique