

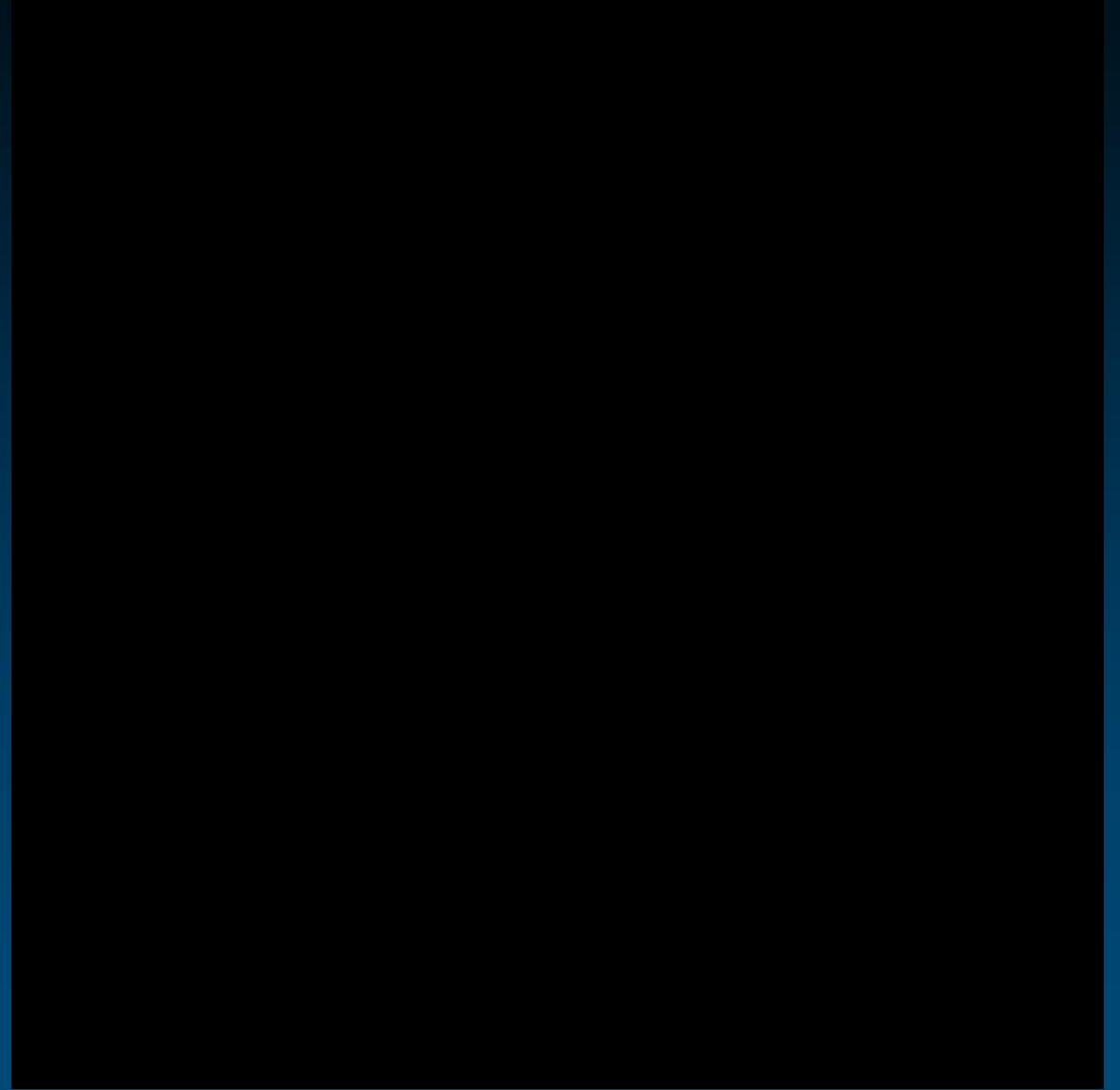
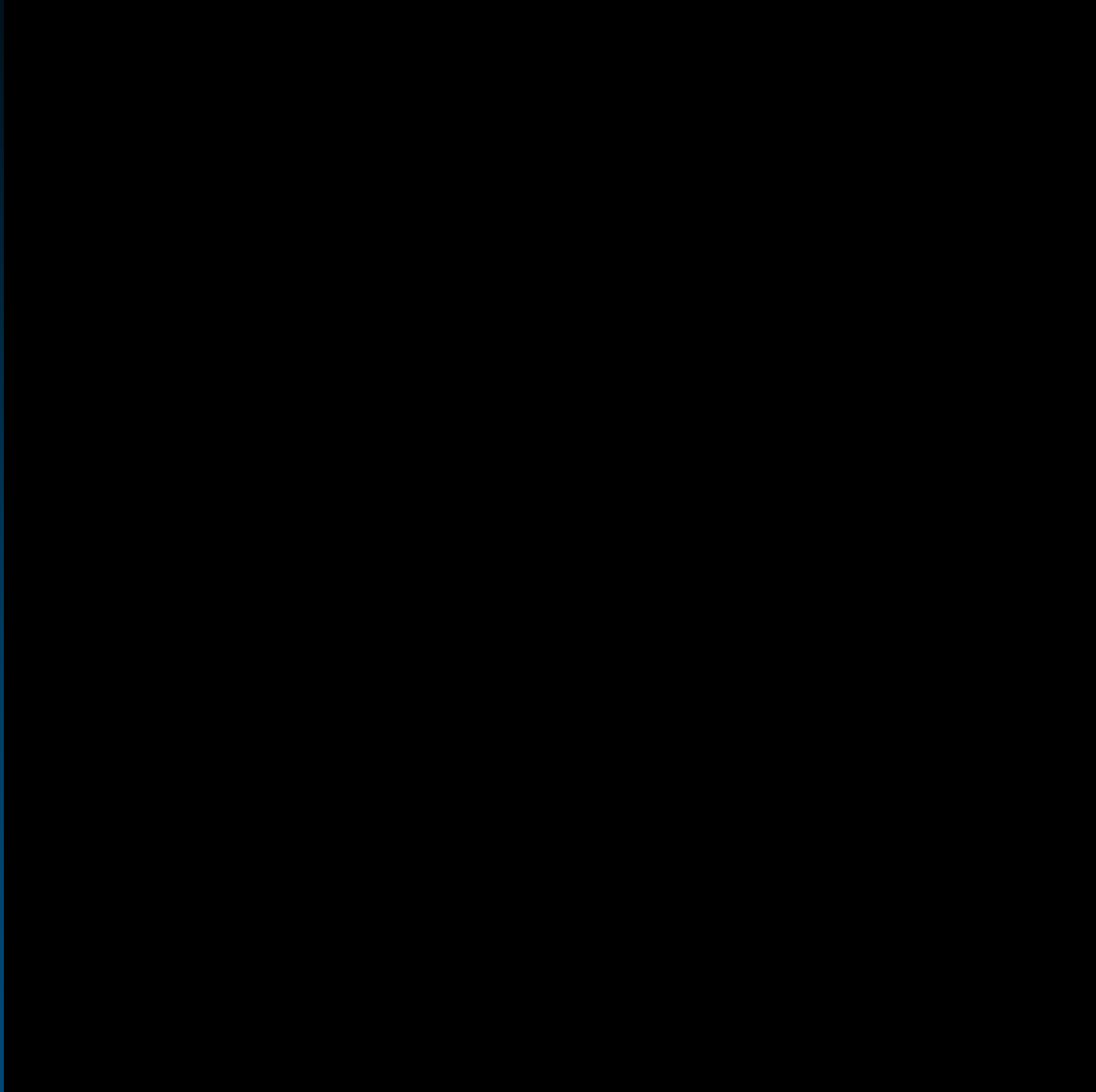
## Featured Lectures II: Tip Toeing Cross the Finish Line: Hurdles in BTK Intervention:

*Distal Puncture Beyond Dorsalis Pedis Artery*

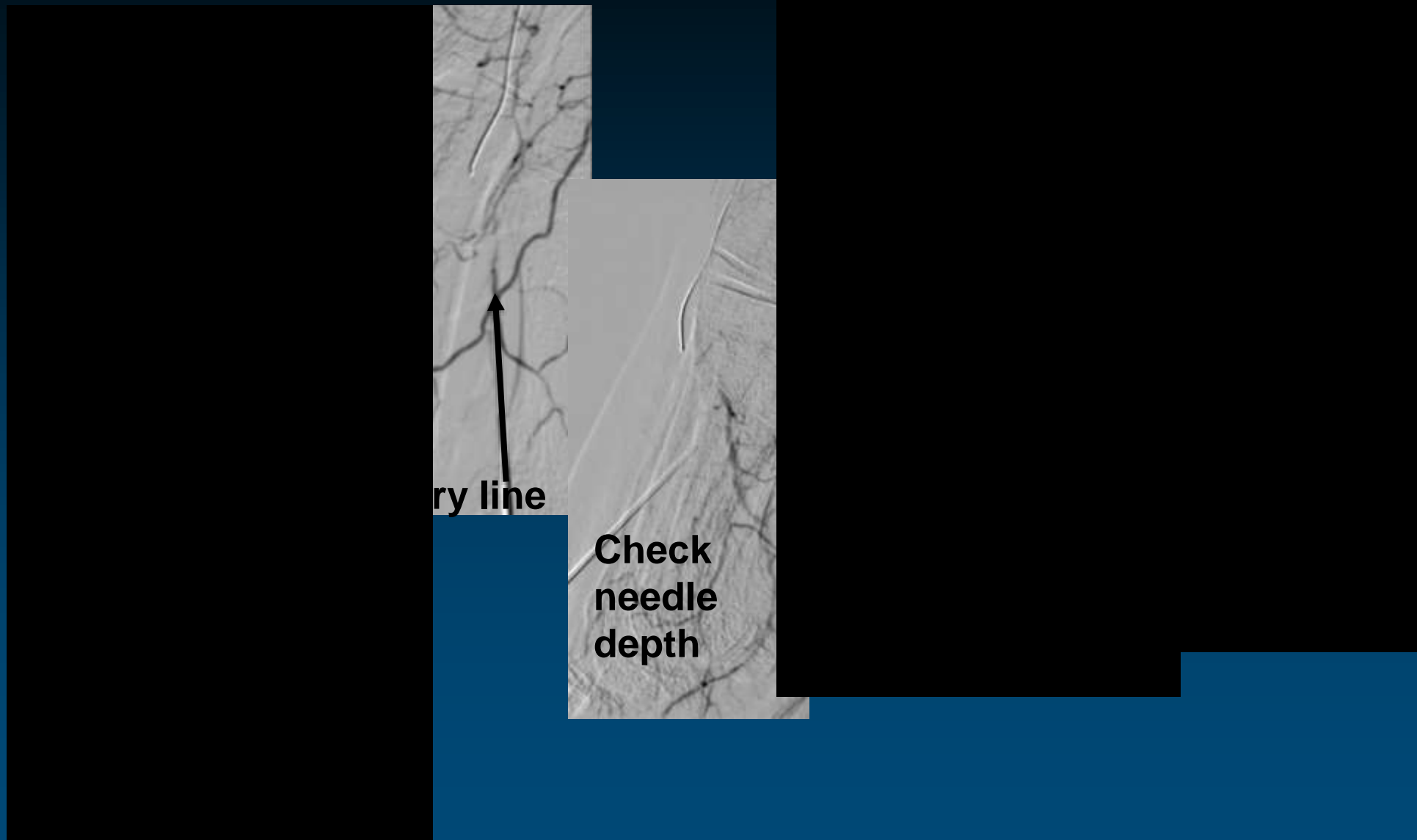
**Jae-Hyung Roh, MD, PhD**

**Cardiovascular Center in  
Chungnam National University Hospital**

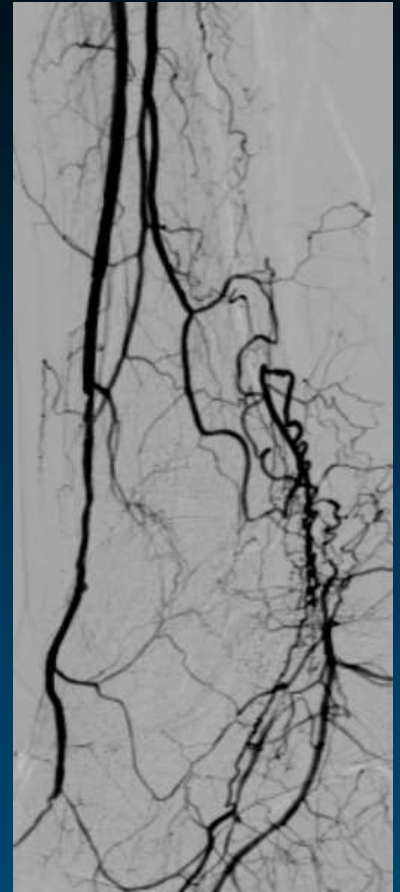
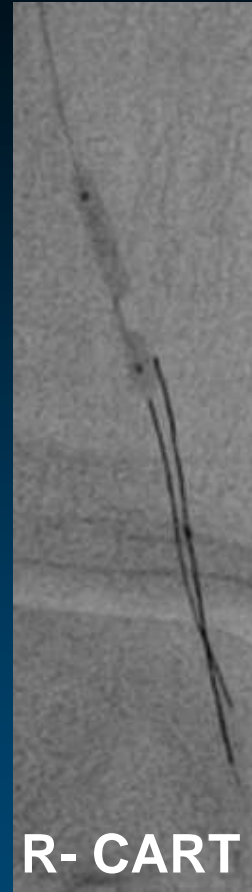
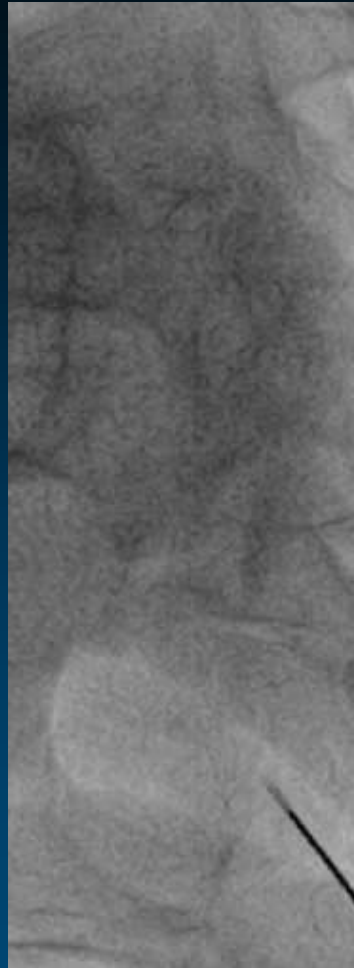
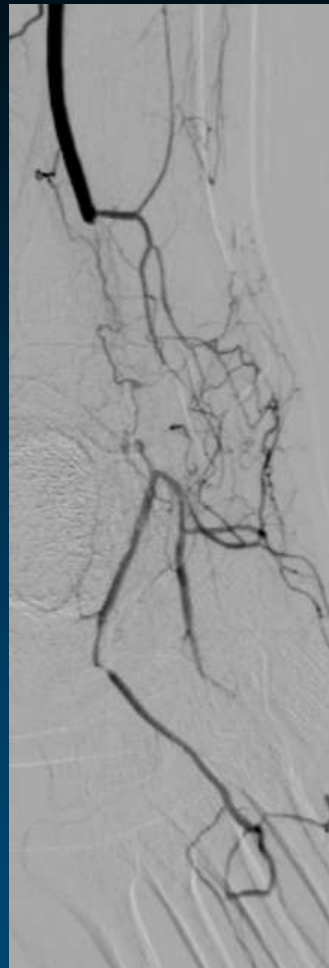
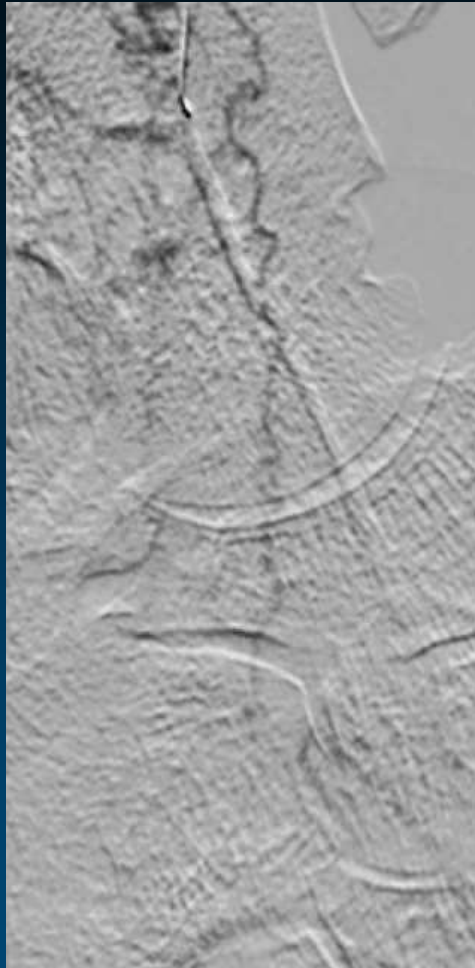
# What do we do now?



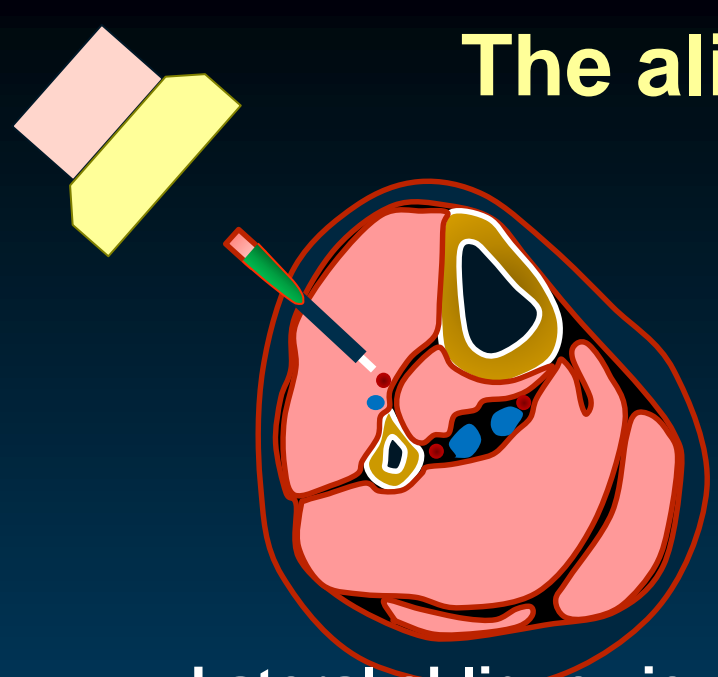
# Transmetatarsal access could be an option



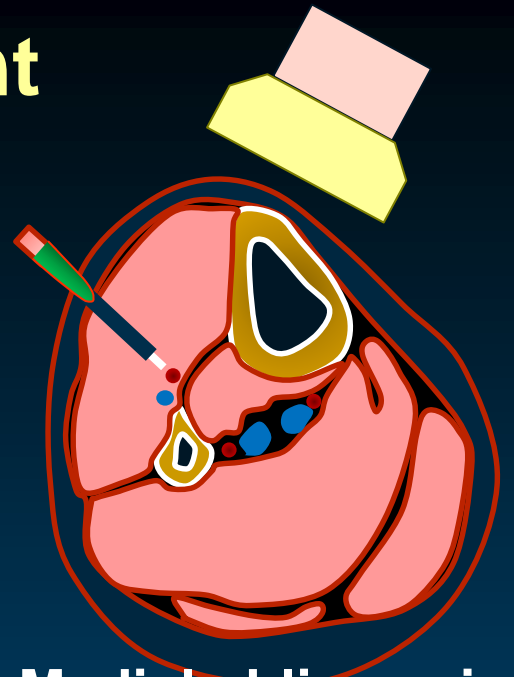
# Transmetatarsal access could be an option



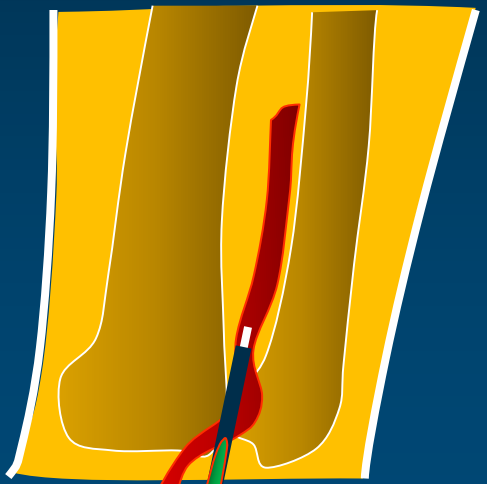
# The alignment



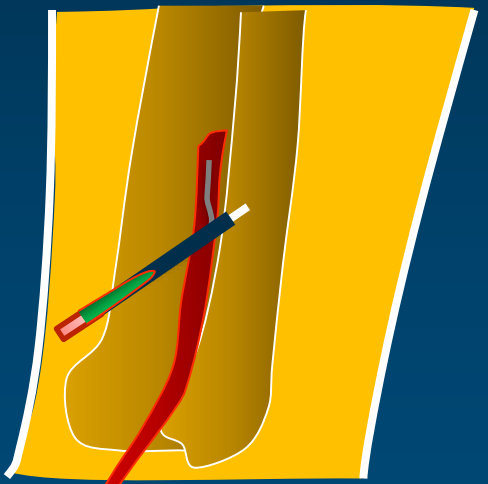
Lateral oblique view



Medial oblique view

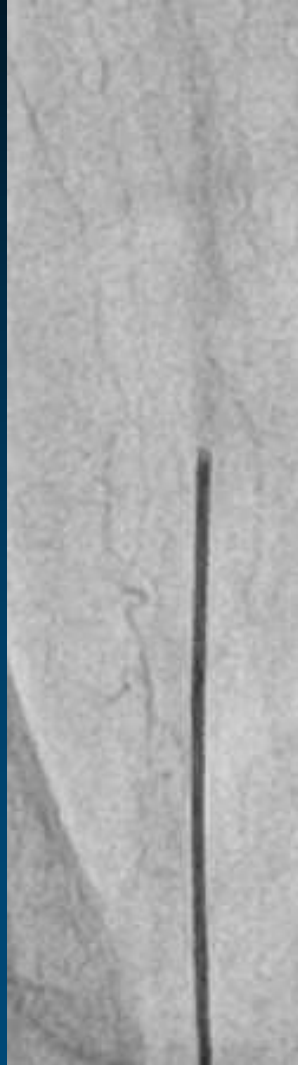


Tube – Needle – Artery  
in a single line

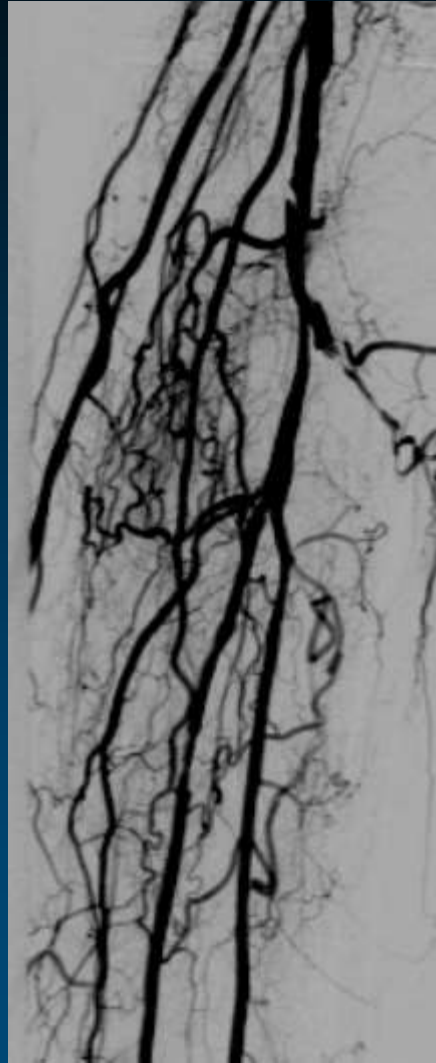
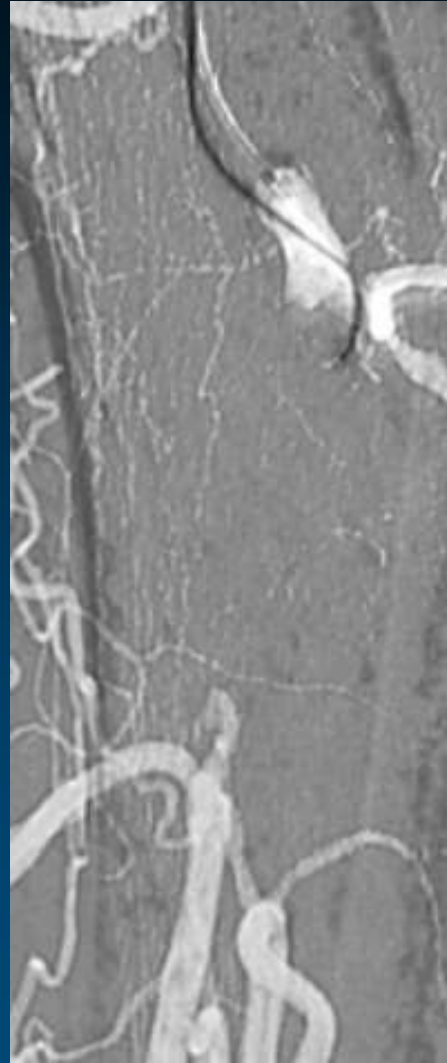
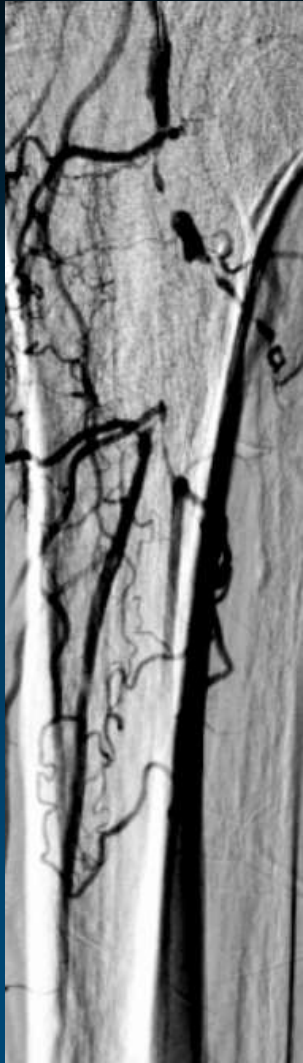


Estimate the depth at  
60-90°

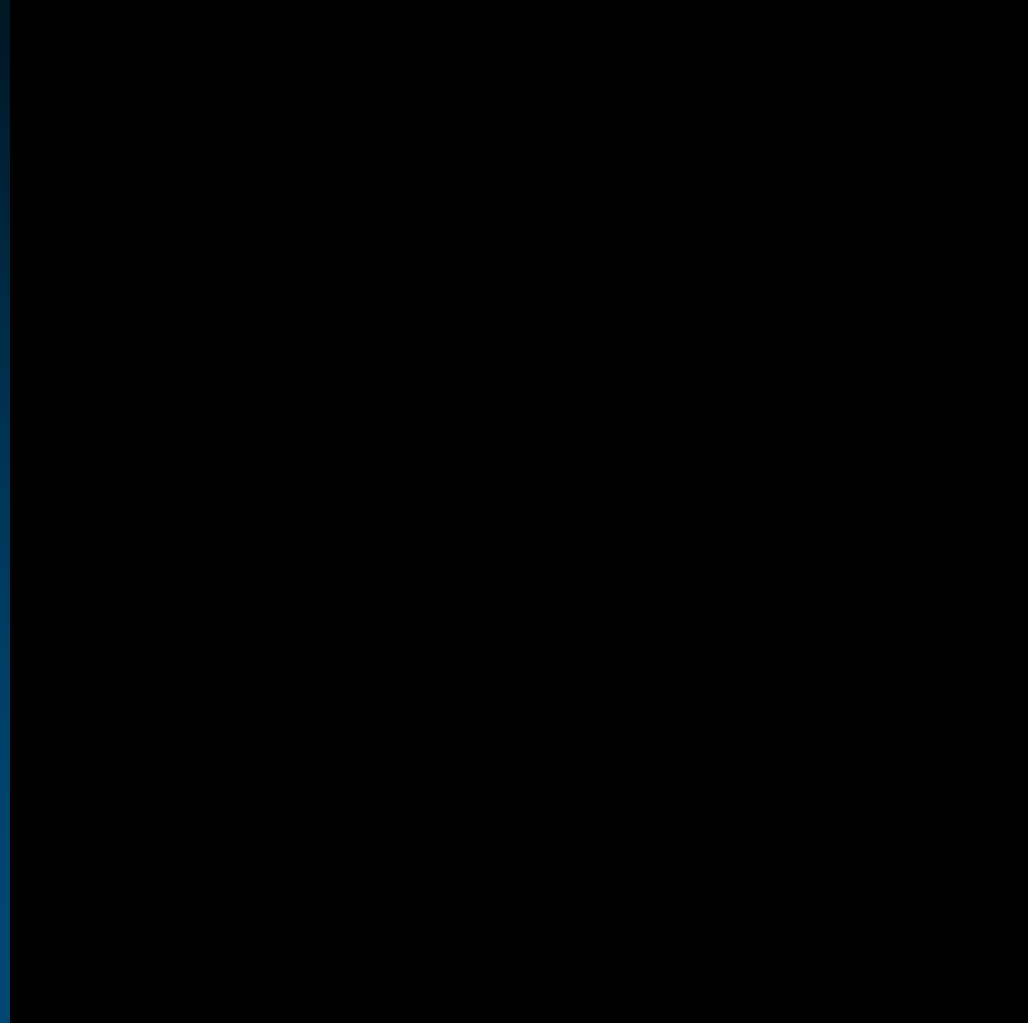
# Penetration of artery



# Contrast Pinching



**Life is not that easy**





# Factors Making It Difficult to Puncture Metatarsal Arteries

- Small vessel size
- Short landing zone
- Prone to spasm
- Branches and collaterals in the vicinity
- Tortuosity



**Difficult Targeting**



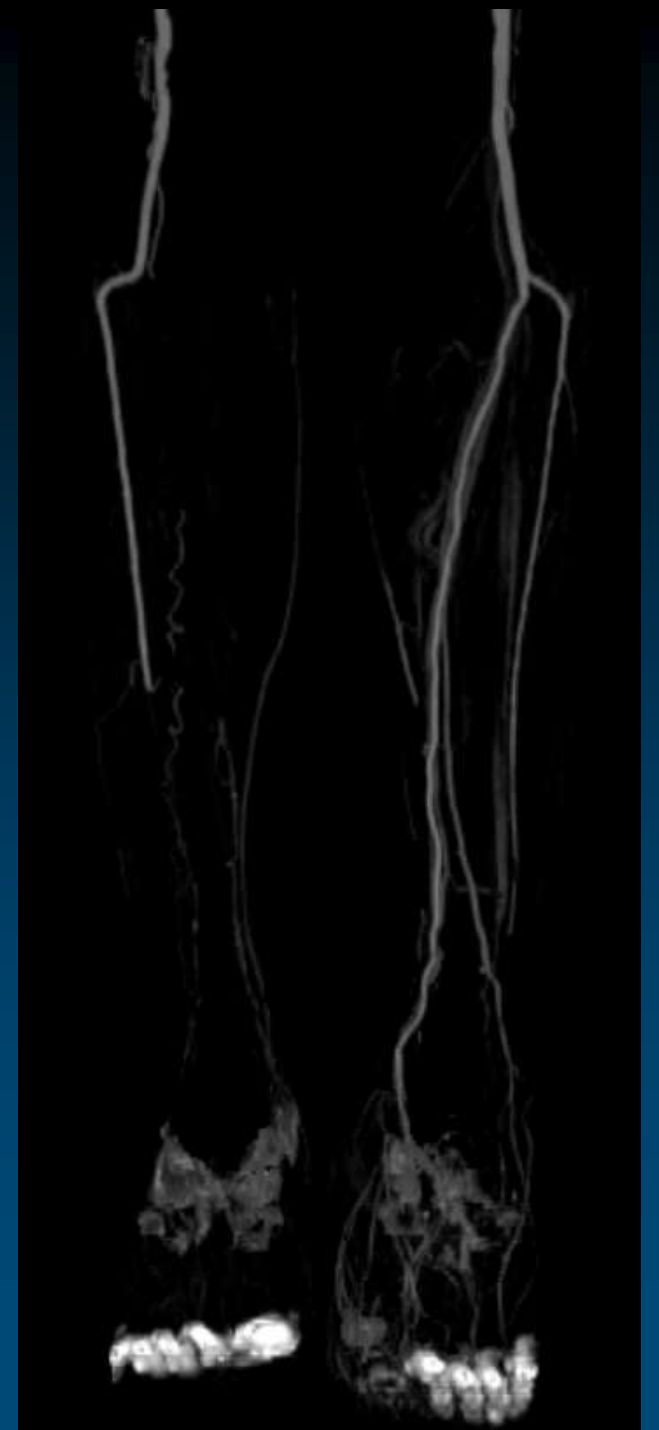
**Uncertainty of  
wire progress**

# The Last Resort

- **Blind digging of the pedal-plantar loop**
- **Trans-collateral angioplasty**

# Case (M/56)

- 2 packs/day smoker
- Unhealed right 1<sup>st</sup> toe gangrene for 5 months
  - developed after toenail extraction



***Occluded all BTK arteries / Invisible distal landing***  
***- Ipsilateral antegrade approach, 6 Fr Ansel sheath***

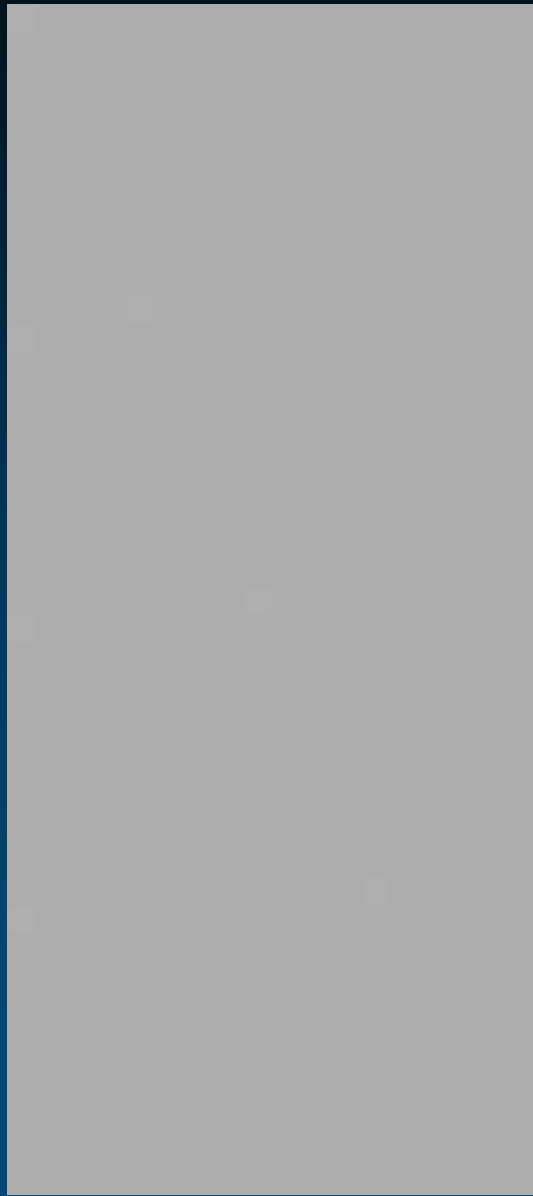
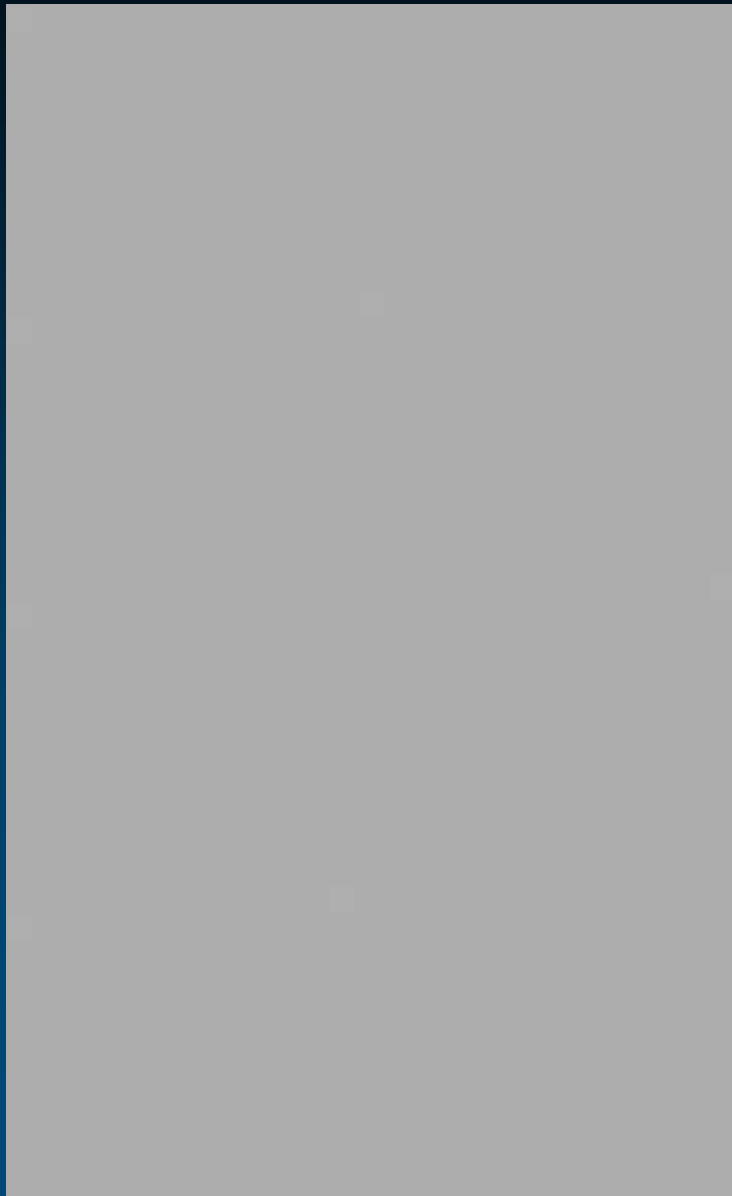


Armada XT 1.5x20mm & 0.014" Gladius

***Occluded all BTK arteries / Invisible distal landing***  
***- Blind digging of the pedal-plantar loop***



***Occluded all BTK arteries / Invisible distal landing***  
***- Final Angiogram***



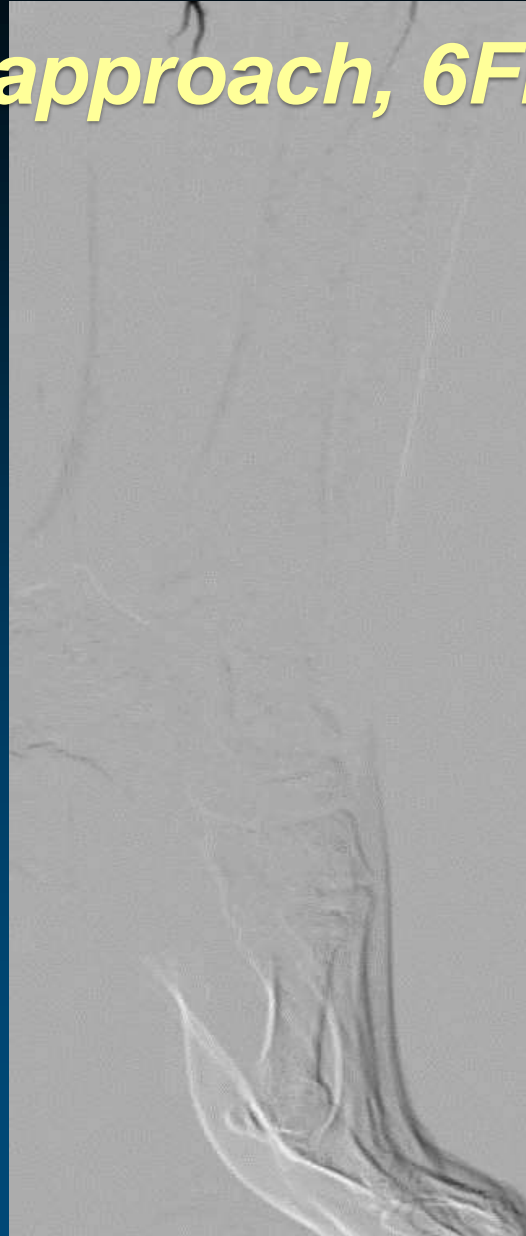
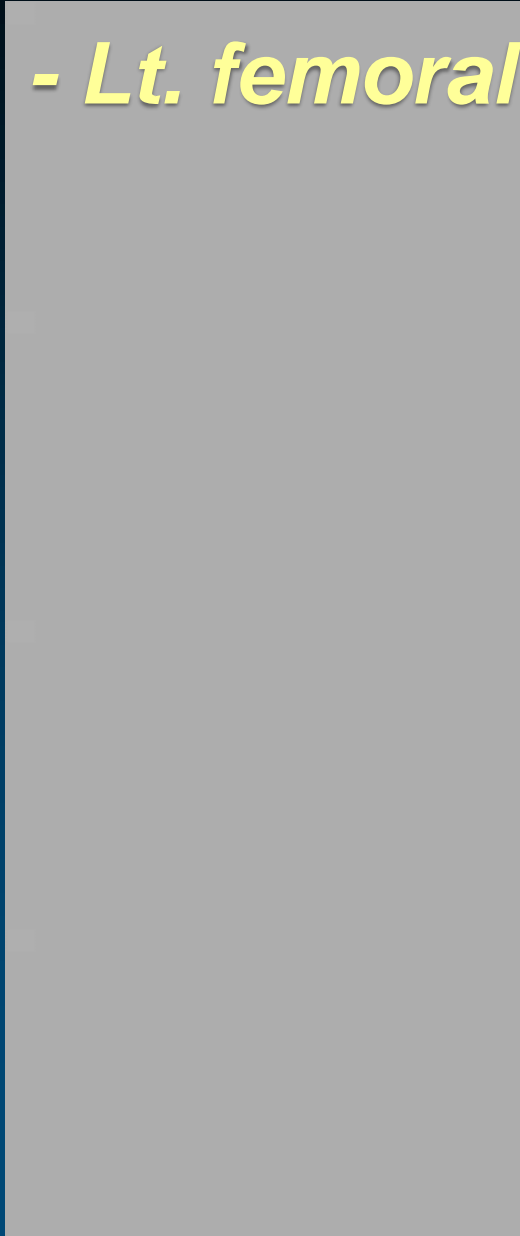
# Case (F/34)

- 1PY Ex-smoker, smoking cessation 1YA
- Left 2nd toe gangrene and intractable pain for 1month



# ***No landing zone except for the medial plantar artery***

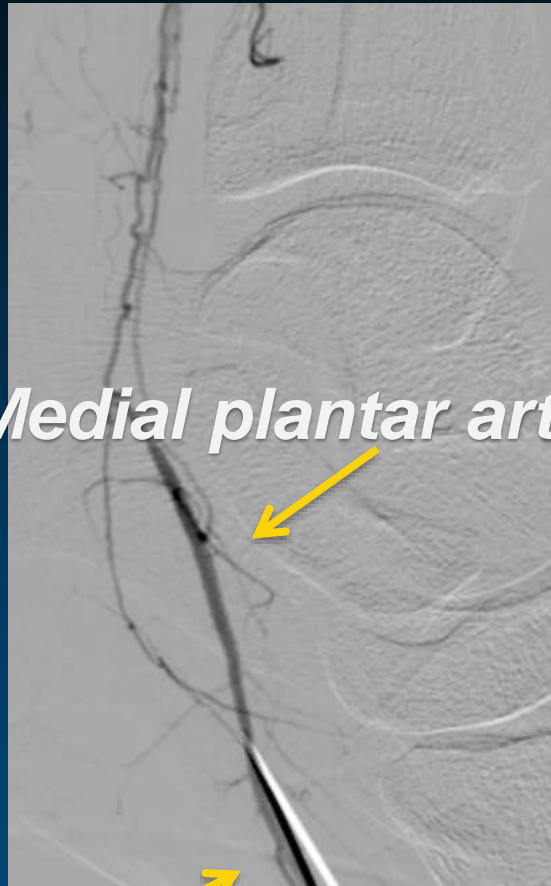
***- Lt. femoral approach, 6Fr Ansel sheath***





# **Retrograde approach for PTA long CTO**

**- Retrograde access via medial plantar artery**

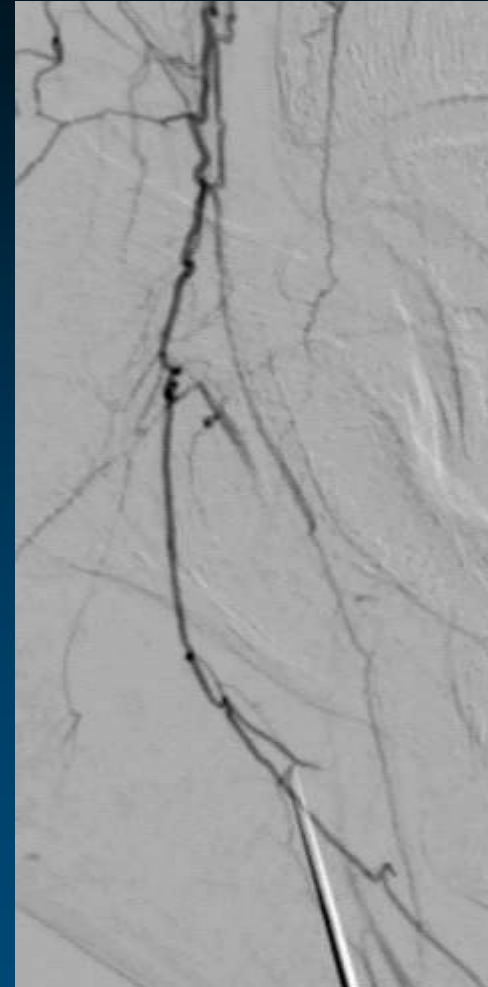
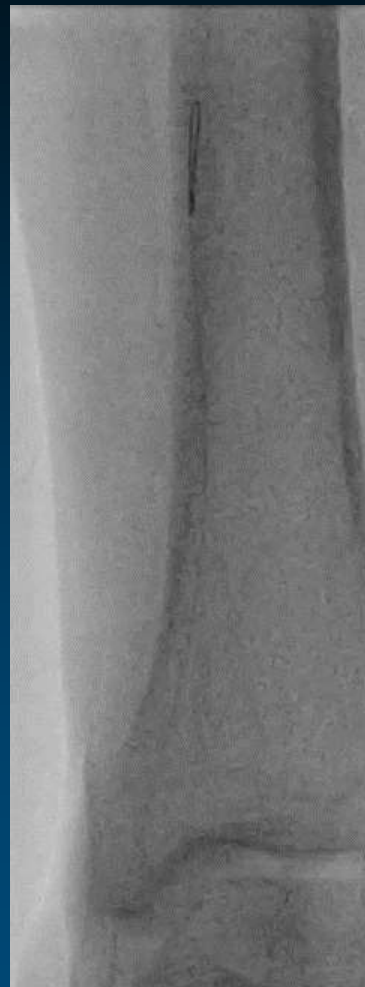


**Medial plantar artery**

**7cm, 21G needle**



**Venous advancement**



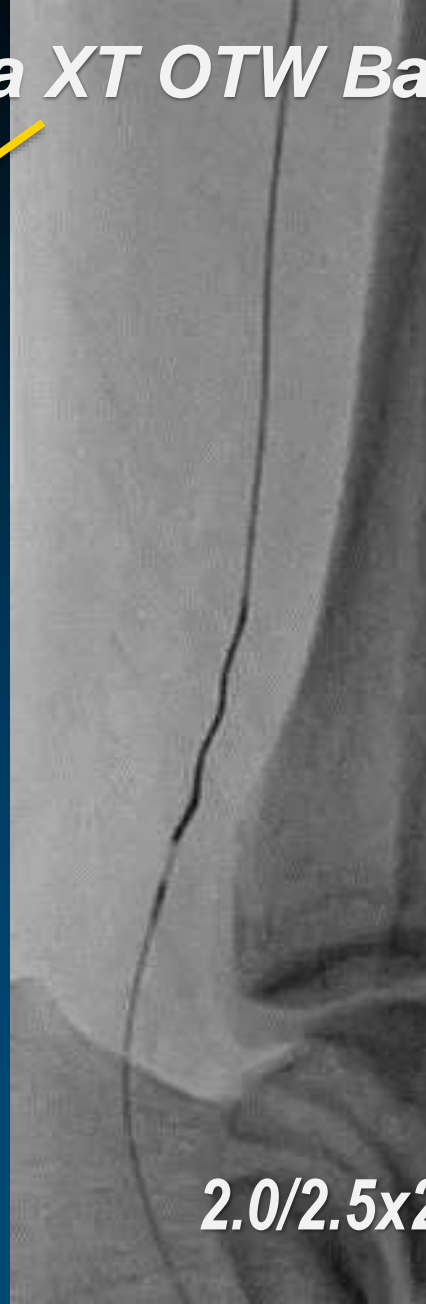
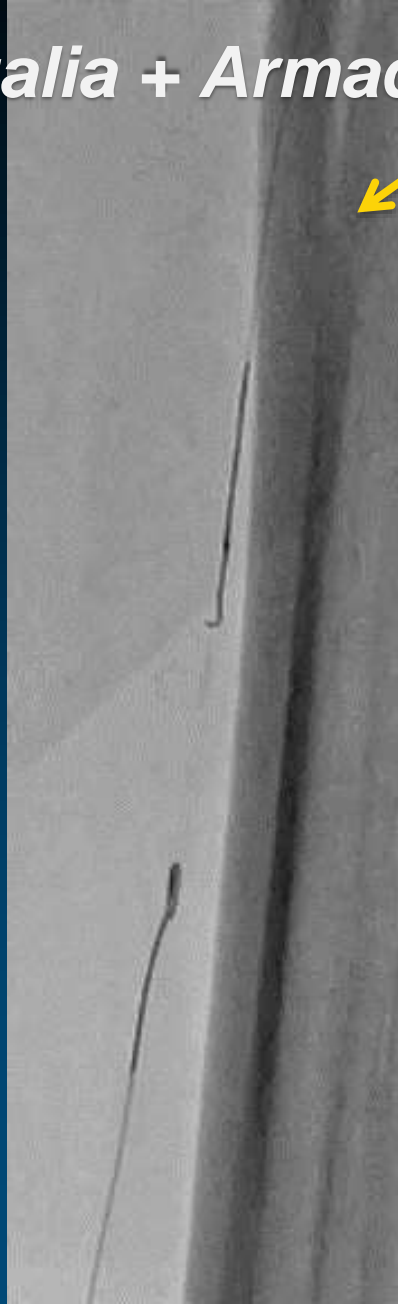
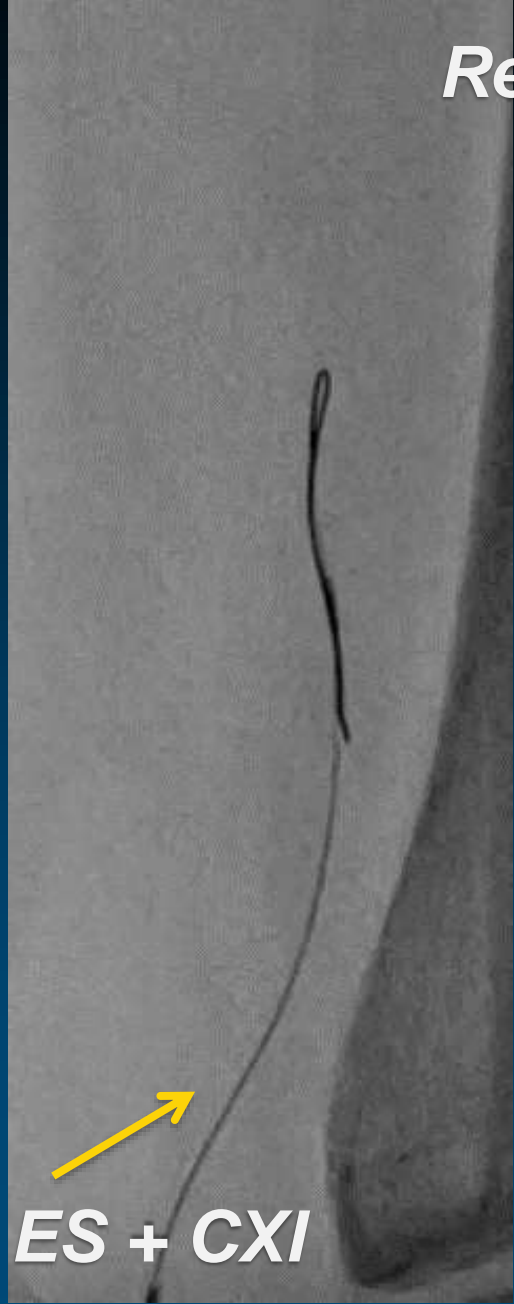
**Spasm & scanty plantar filling  
→ DSA guidance needing**



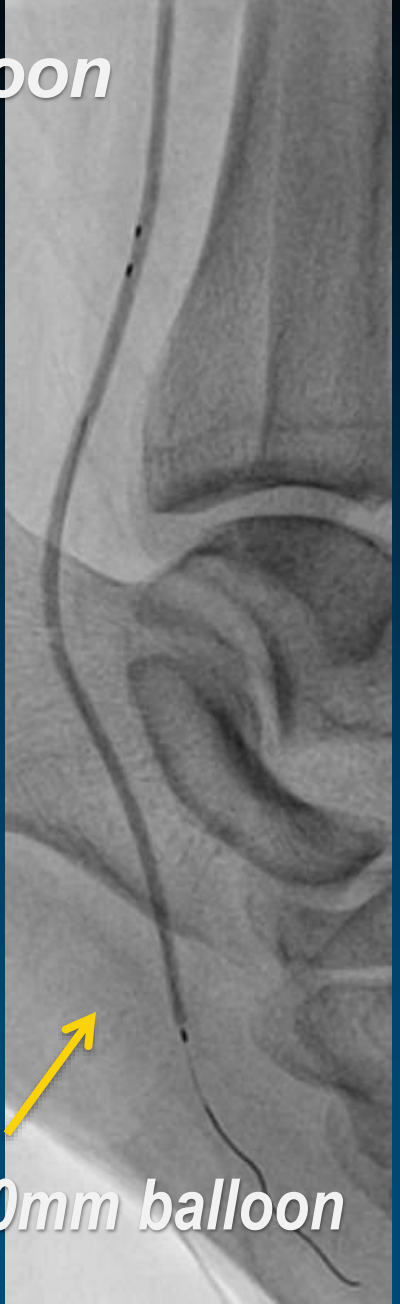
*Regalia + Armada XT OTW Balloon*



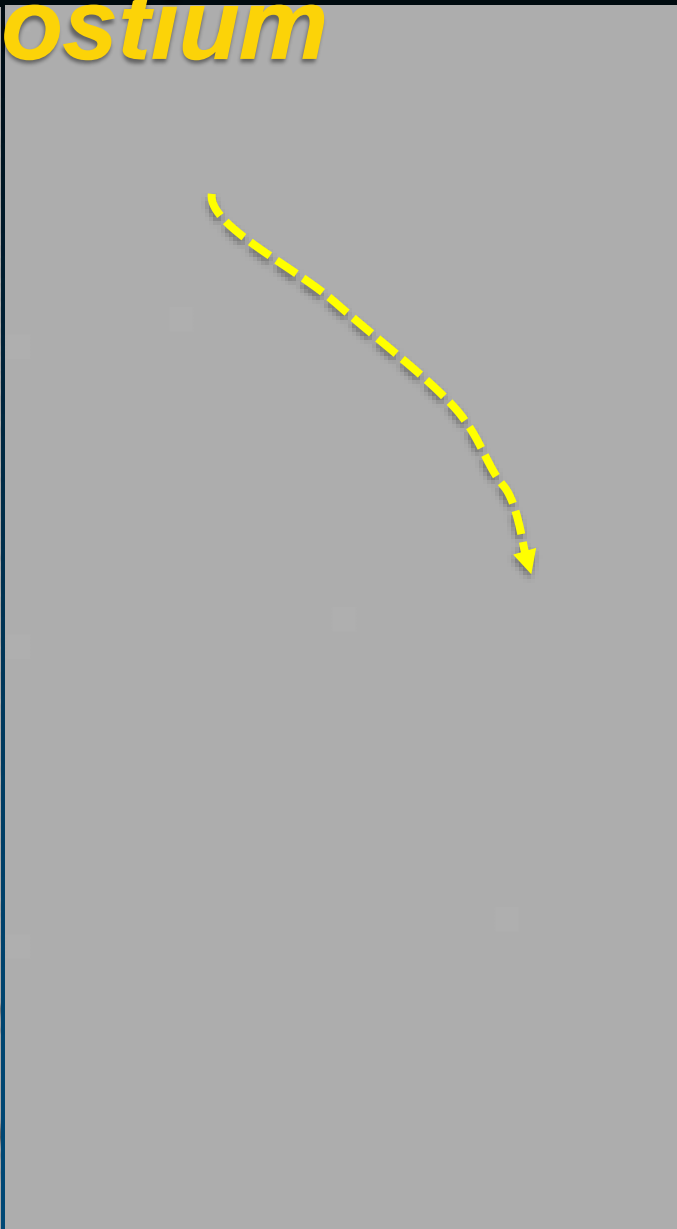
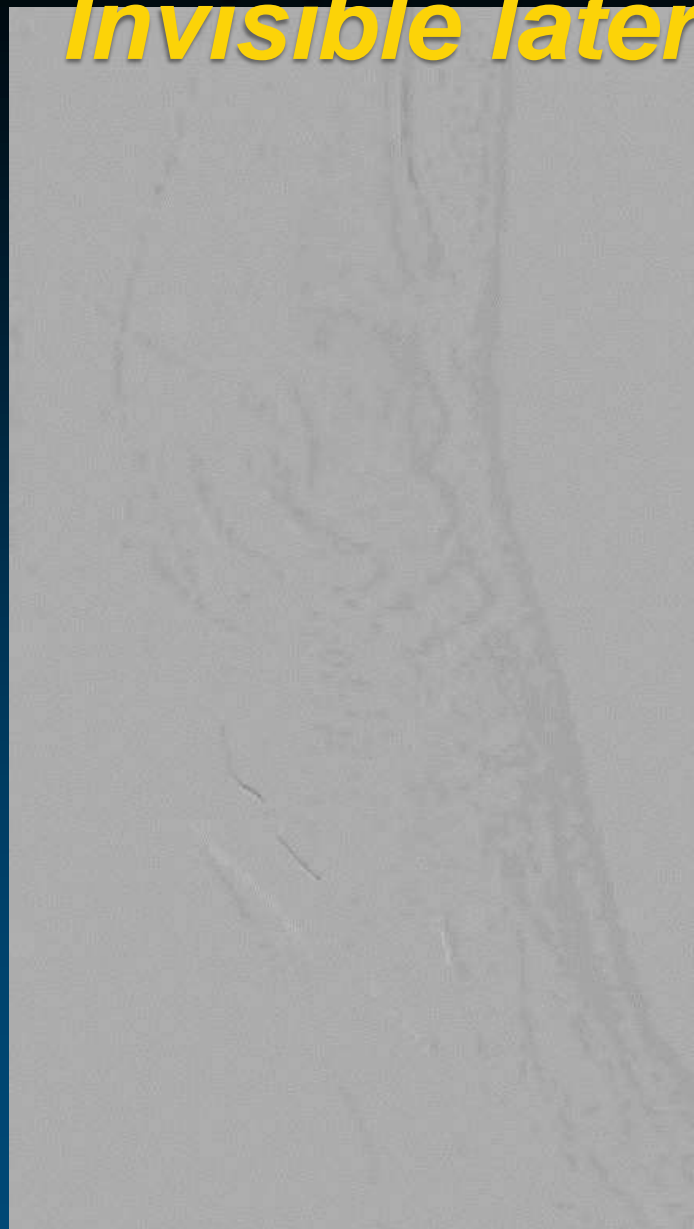
*Command ES + CXI*



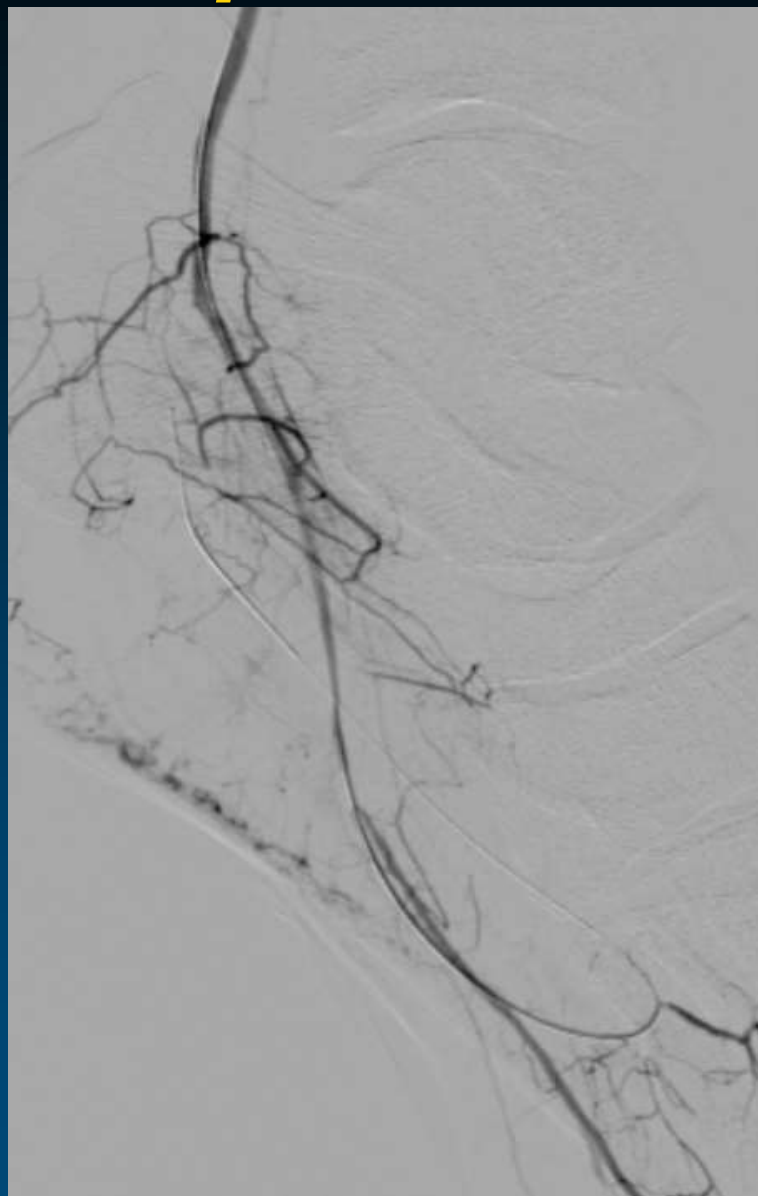
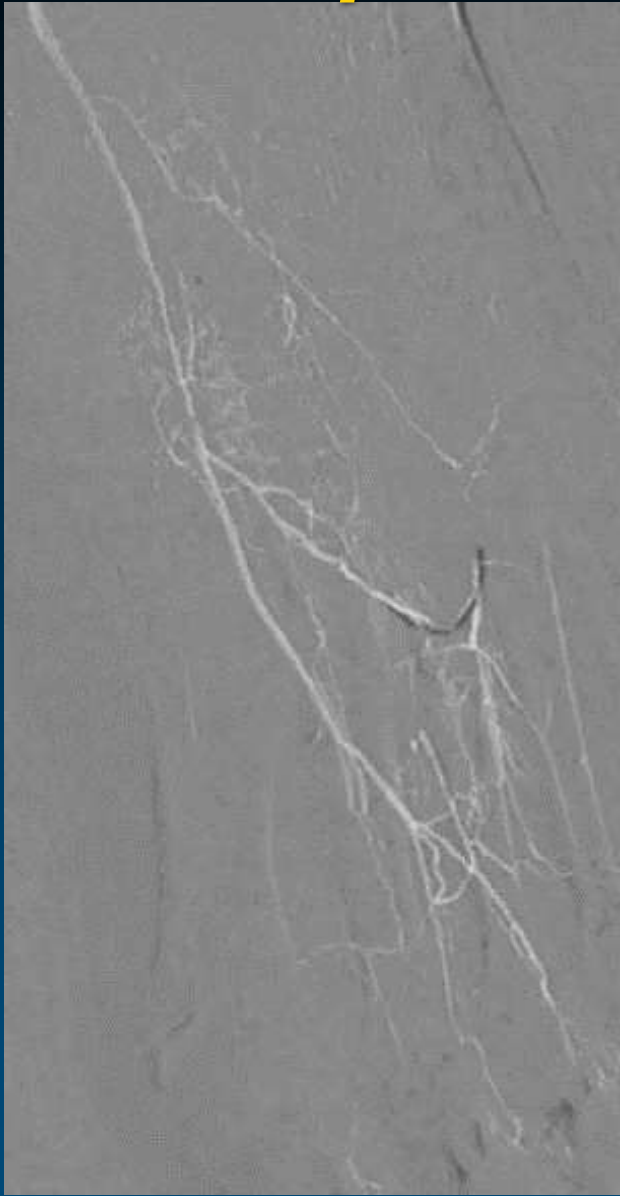
*2.0/2.5x210mm balloon*



# *Invisible lateral plantar ostium*

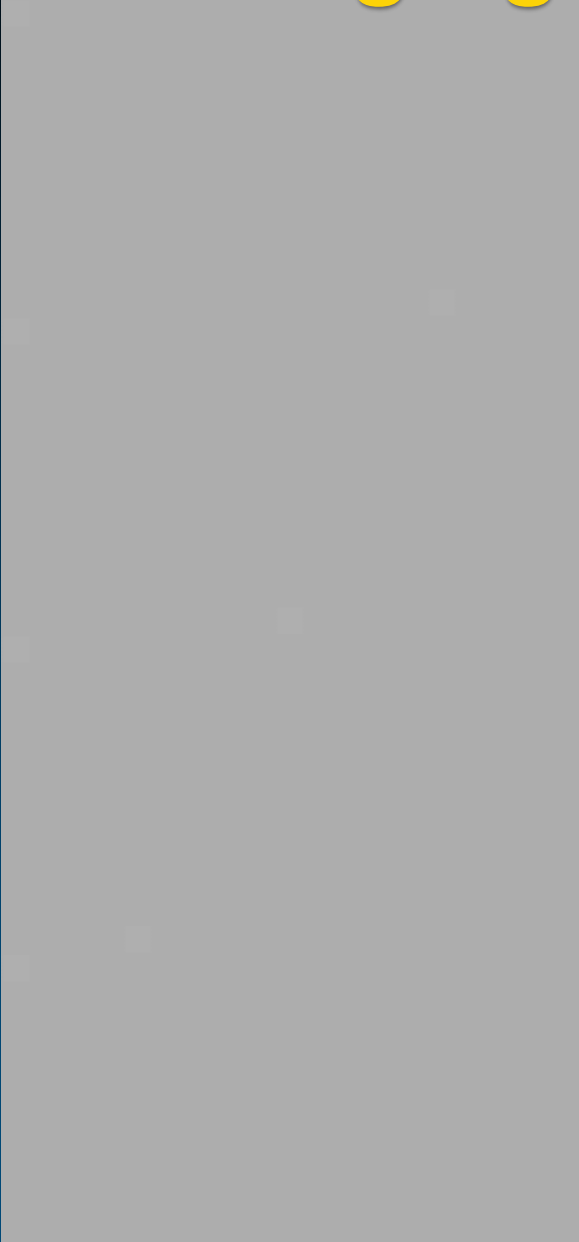


# ***Pedal-plantar loop access***





**Final angiogram**



**2 weeks later**

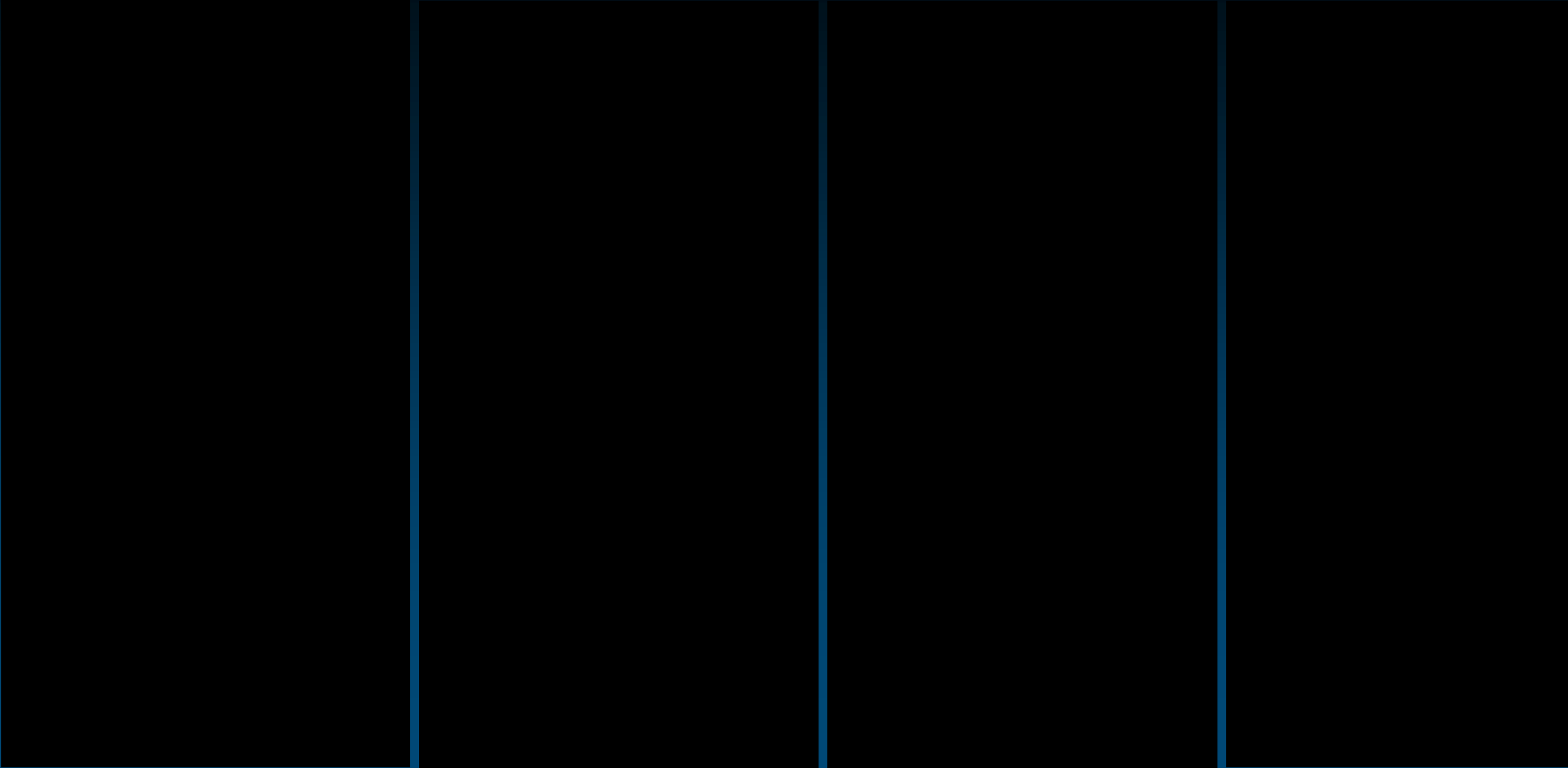


# Case (M/73)

- DM
- HTN
- Gangrene involving Rt 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> toes

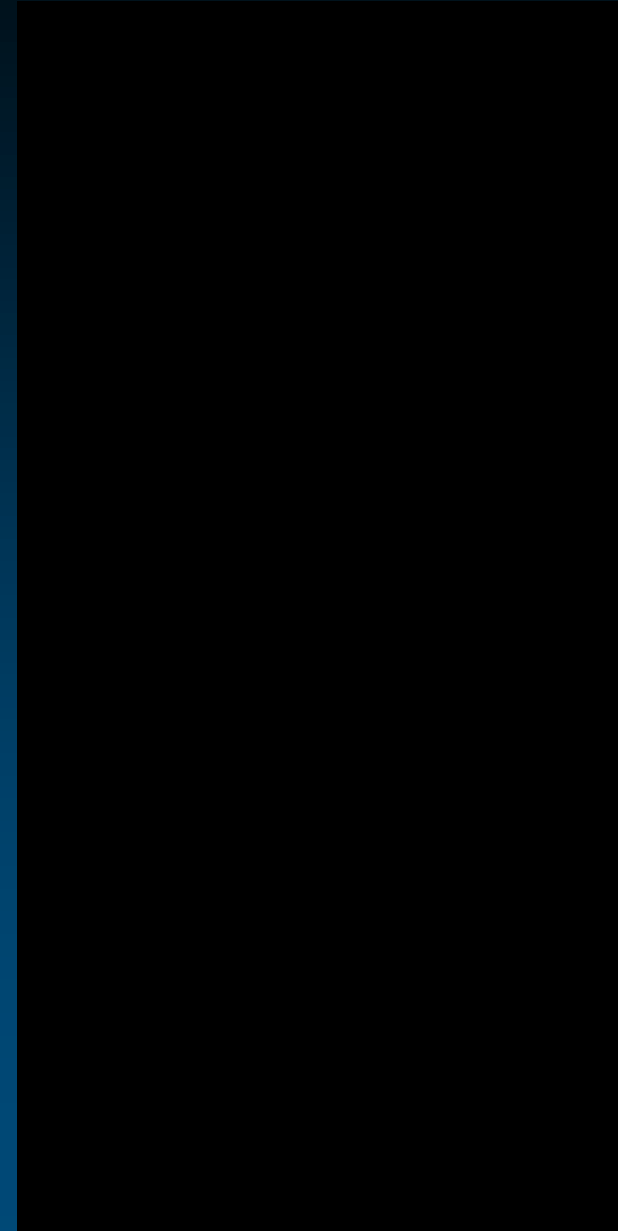
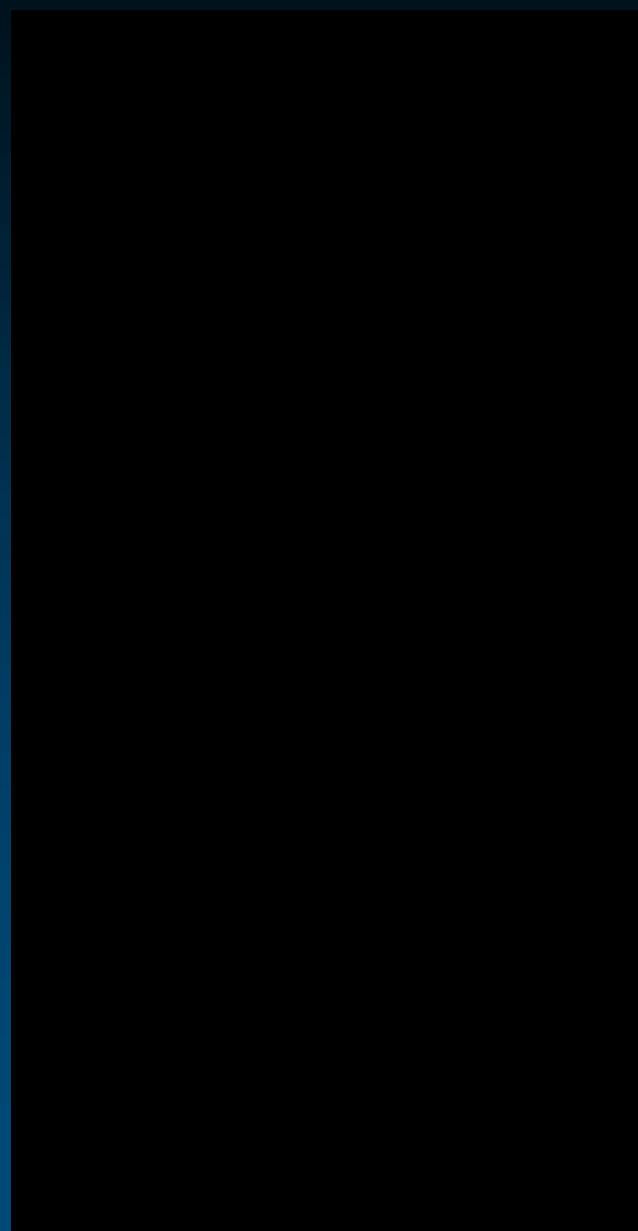
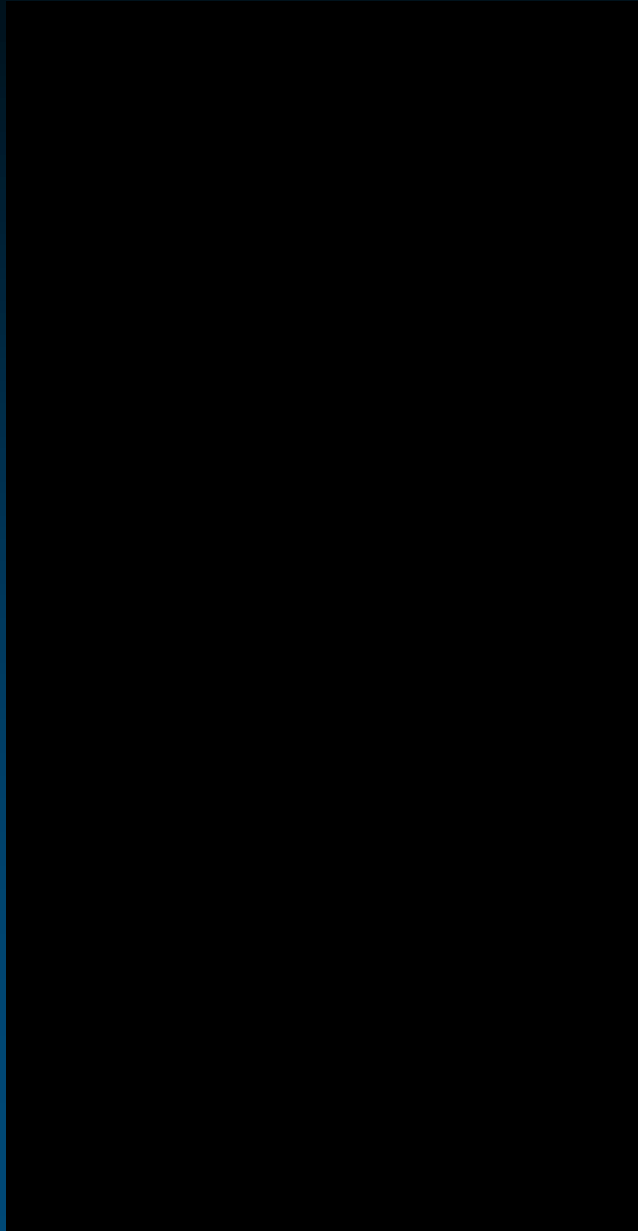
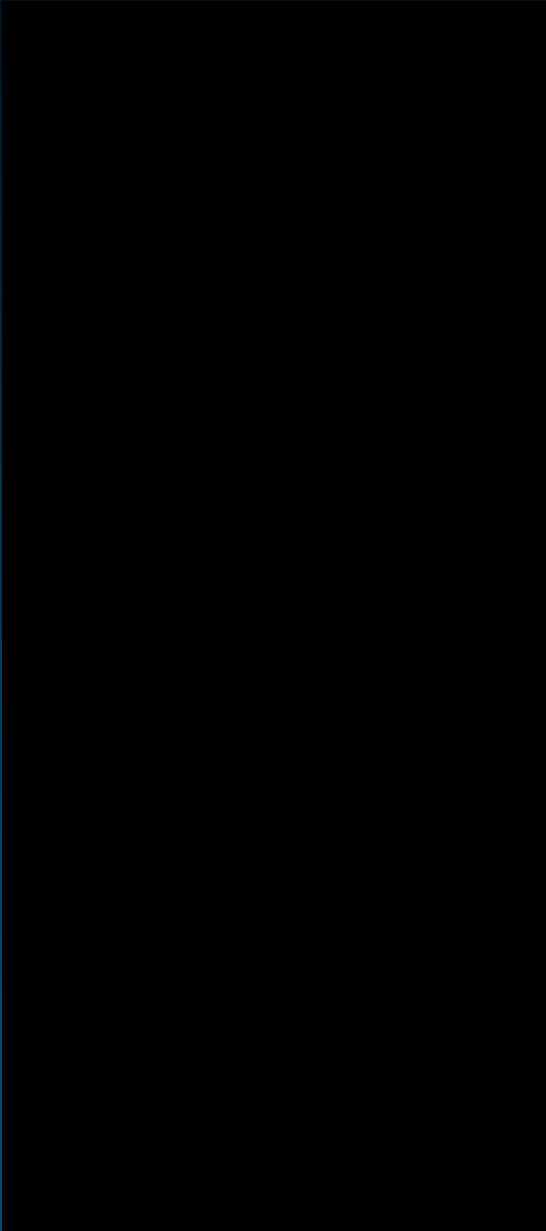


# ***Transmetatarsal access***





# ***Trans-collateral angioplasty***



# Conclusions

- Transmetatarsal access could be an option for CTO involving the dorsalis pedis artery.
- Transmetatarsal access is performed in the same way as other distal puncture procedures.
- However, for several reasons, it is difficult to perform and has a quite low success rate.
- Therefore, interventionists should get used to blind digging of the pedal-plantar loop or trans-collateral angioplasty, in case of failure of transmetatarsal access.