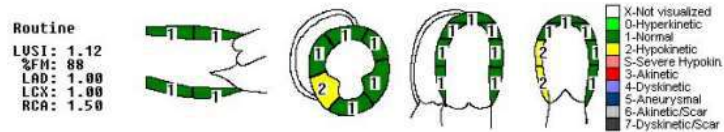


SIZE IT DOWN

- MUGILAN SUNDARAJOO
- NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE, IJN, MALAYSIA

Background history

- 62 years old gentleman
- Co- morbids: Diabetes mellitus, hypertension
- Presentation: Non-STEMI
- Echocardiography revealed EF-56%
- Coronary Angiogram done reveals 3VD- surgical turndown due to no suitable targets. Multivessel PCI done



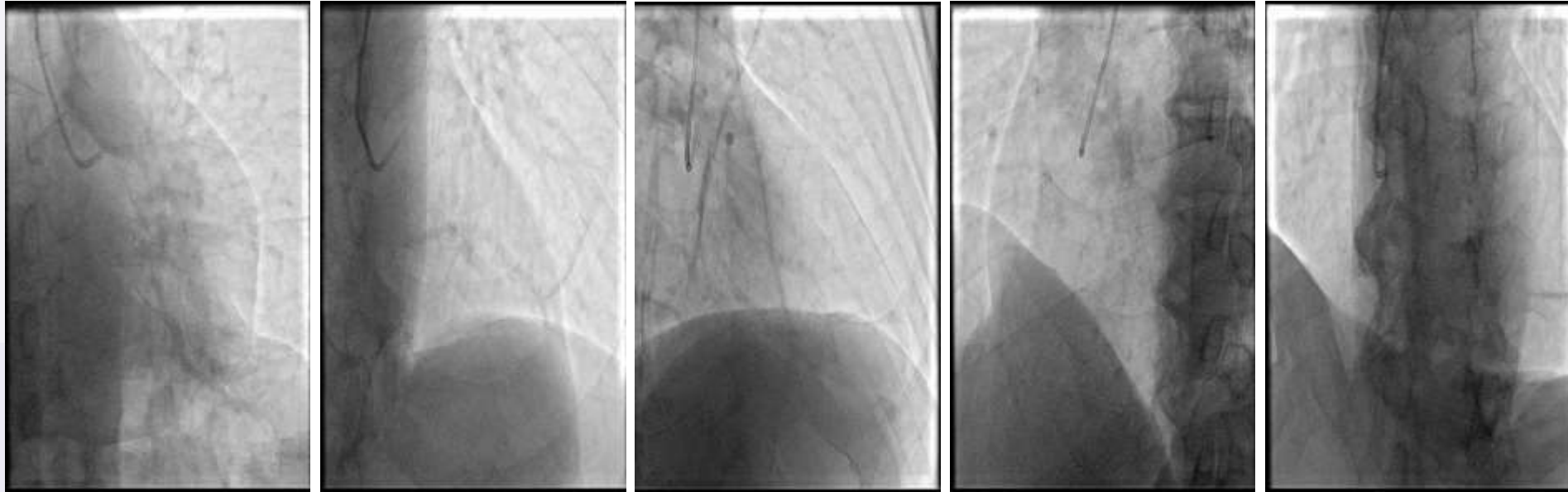
Critical Findings No

Left Ventricle

Normal left ventricular size (LVIDd = 4.3 cm), (LVIDs = 3 cm).
Biplane EF = 54%. Regional wall motion abnormalities seen.
Normal LV wall thickness (IVSd = 0.9 cm).
No LV thrombus.

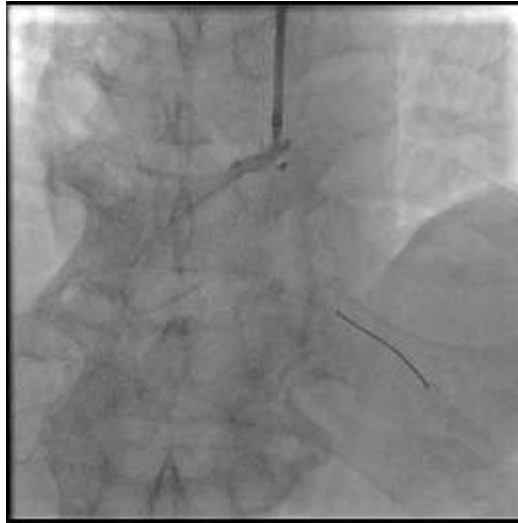
Normal diastolic function. E/e' Septum: 13. E/e' lateral: 8

Coronary Angiogram

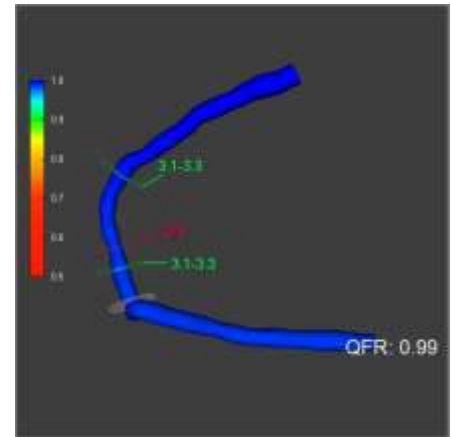
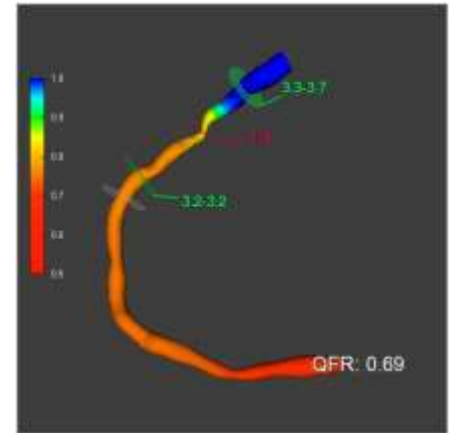


- Left Main Stem : Smooth
- Left Anterior Descending : Diffuse proximal disease 80% and Chronic Total Occlusion at mid with collaterals ipsilaterally and from RCA
- Left Circumflex Artery : Diffuse proximal to mid Left Circumflex Artery 80-90 % stenosis extending into OM
- Right Coronary Artery : Dominant, Diffuse disease 70% stenosis proximal RCA, subtotal (99% stenosis) at PLV and diffuse disease at rPDA

PCI to RCA- 1st procedure



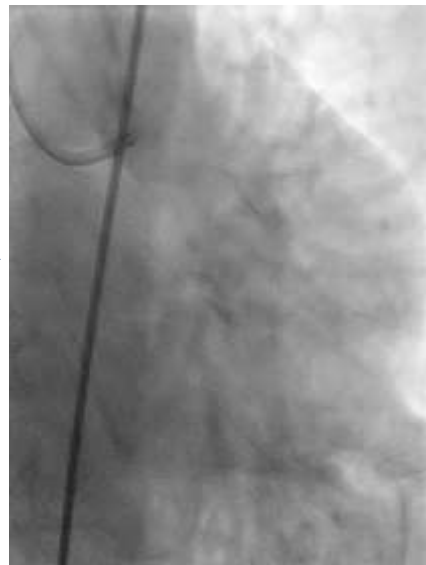
- DES: 3.0/12mm at proximal, postdilated with 3.25 NC to high pressure
- DES: 3.0/18mm at distal
- DCB: 2.0/30mm at distal RCA-> pLV
- DCB: 2.0/30mm at distal RCA-> rPDA



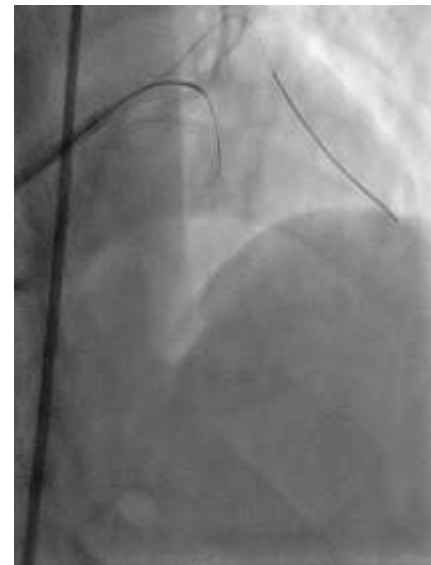
PCI to LCx (DCB) + POBA OM and restudy RCA- 2nd procedure- 6 weeks later



Positive remodelling at DCB site

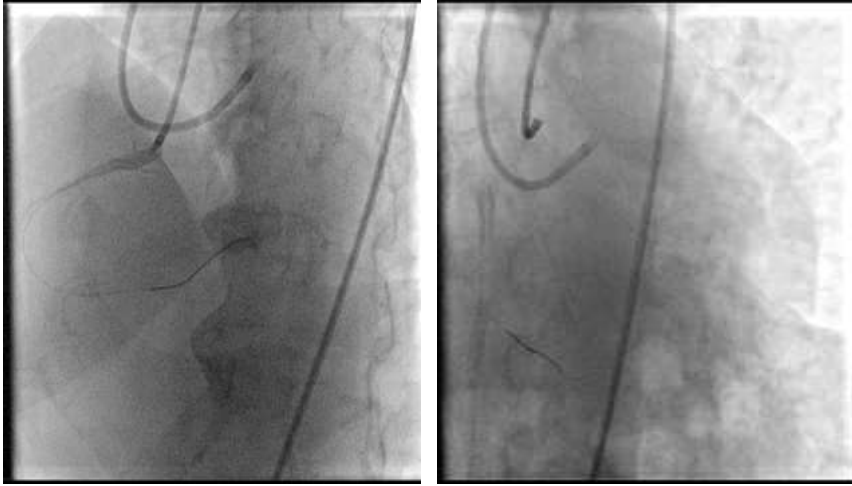


DCB 2.25/30mm across LCX for 60 seconds after adequate lesion preparation and POBA OM with 2.0mm SC Balloon



Unsuccessful attempt to cross CTO LAD

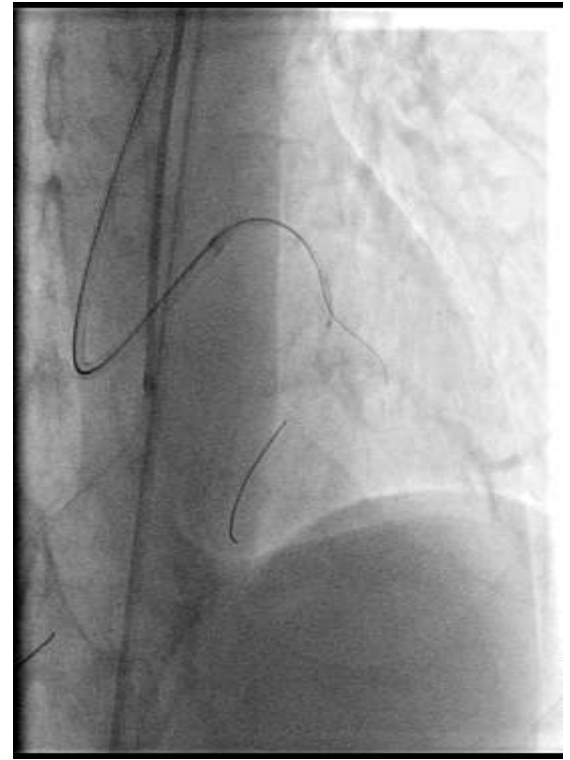
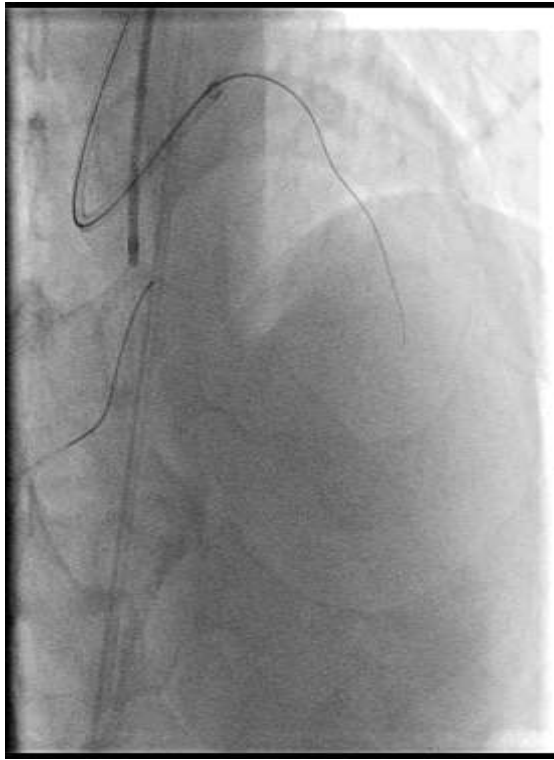
Reattempt PCI to CTO LAD and restudy RCA +LCX after 3 months



Further positive remodelling at DCB site

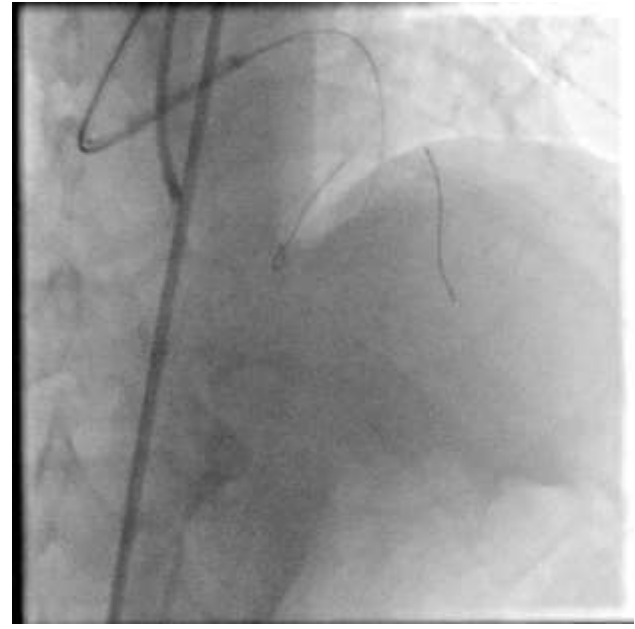


Lesion in diagonal progressed to be CTO
CTO LAD: ambiguous cap, long, J-CTO score-2



CTO diagonal crossed with Fielder XT

Wired septal with workhorse wire and predilated
with Ryurei 1.5/10mm

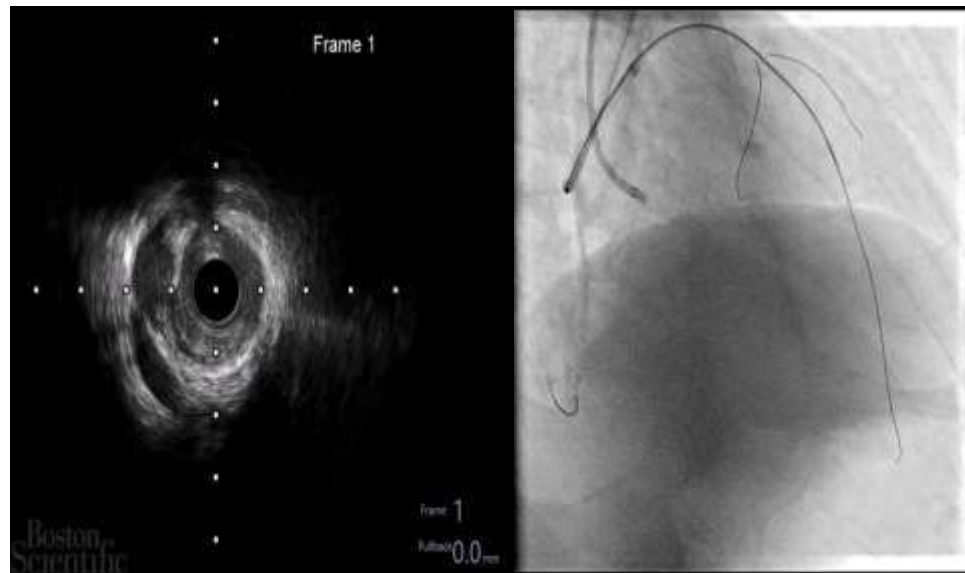
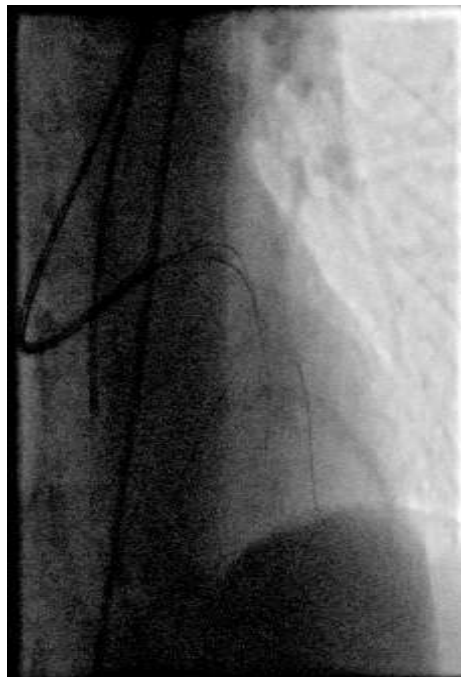


Wire in CTO diagonal was extraplaque, wired down using parallel wire and lesion preparation across septal and diagonal carefully avoiding flow limiting dissection

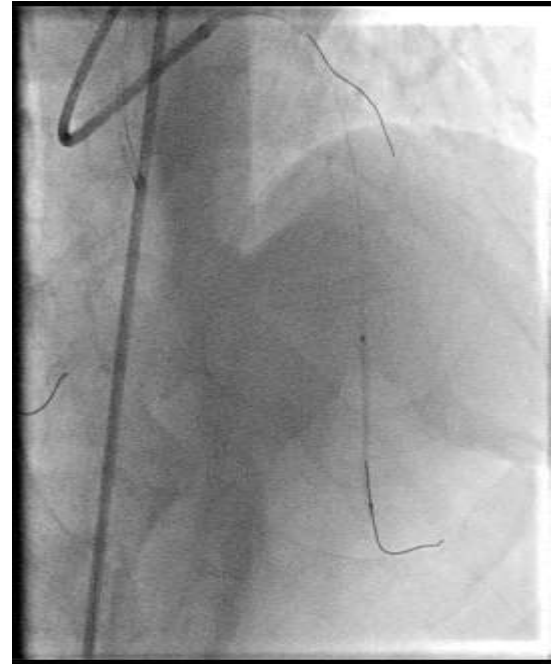
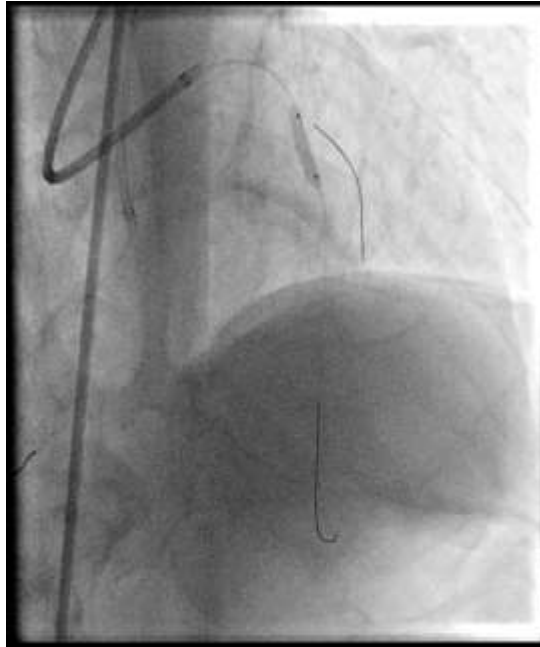
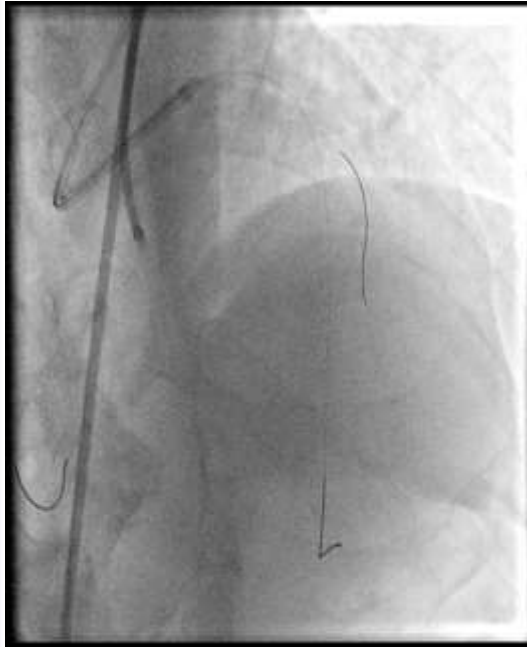
Multiple attempts to wire LAD failed with Fielder XT- kept tracking into extraplaque space



IVUS across septal confirms wire entry at extraplaque space

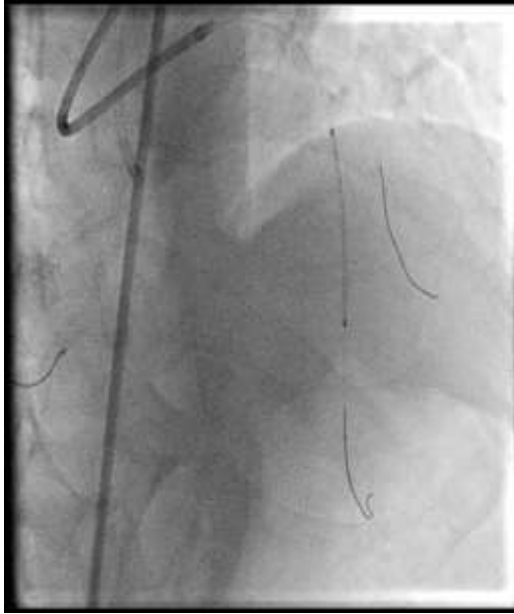


IVUS guided puncture with Gaia 2 wire and confirmation from orthogonal planes

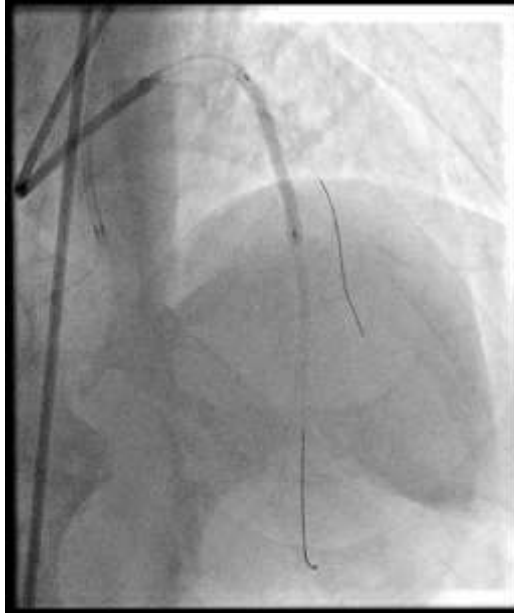


Sequential predilatation with 2.0 SC
and 3.0 Scoring balloon to high
pressure

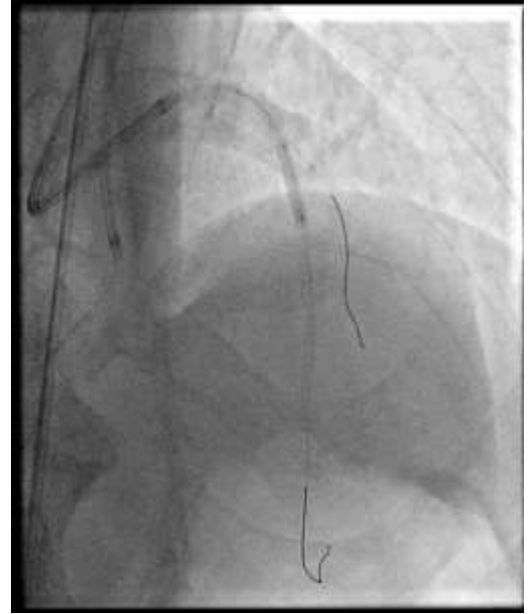
DCB distally- 2.25/30mm for 60
seconds- patient complained of chest
pain after DCB, BP- 110/64, HR-110,
no ecg changes



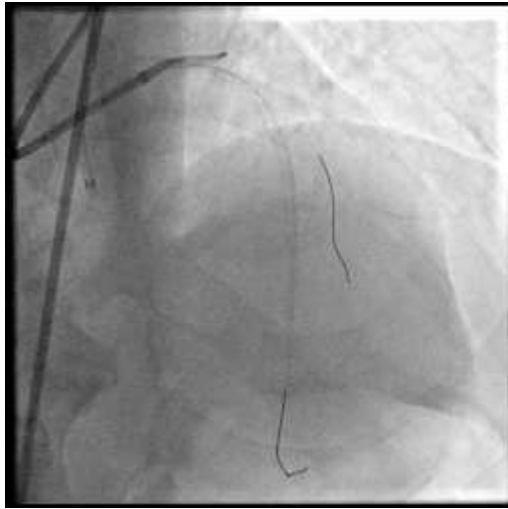
Noted Ellis II coronary perforation while placing 1st DES- 2.5/38mm but patient hemodynamically stable



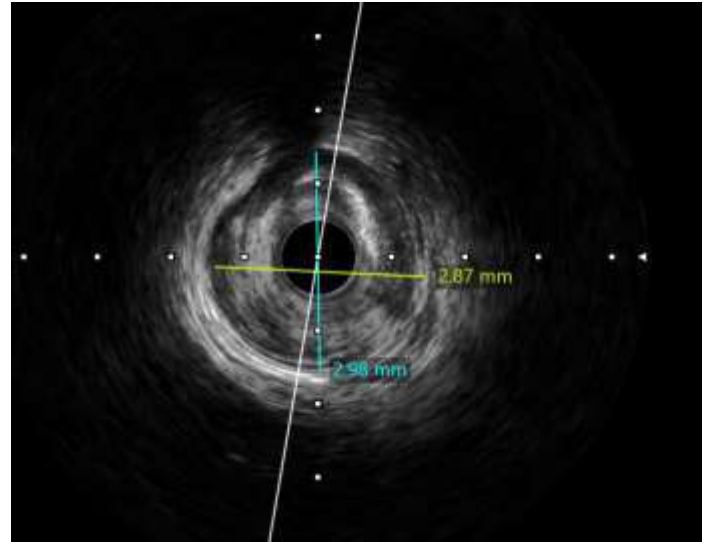
2nd DES with 3.0/38mm upto ostial LAD overlapping with 1st DES



Postdilated stent with NC 3.5/15mm and balloon tamponade done



Coronary perforation still not sealed
and patient still having angina,
decided to deploy Papyrus 3.0/15
and postdilated with 3.0 NC balloon



Analyzed back IVUS while
troubleshooting- noted CTO segment
has undergone Negative
Remodelling!

Final results- patient well 1 year post procedure

