

In-Stent CTO with implantation of subintimal Stent: Angiographic follow-up

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Male, 59 yo

09/2019: exertional Angina (CCS III); depressed LV-Function (EF 35%)
inferior wall hypokinesia and viable myocardium (cardiac MRI)

07/2019: PTCA/Stenting LMCA/VG>OM; VG>RCA (occl); LIMA>LAD>Diag (open); NSTEMI

01/2016: CABG (LIMA>LAD>Diag , VG>OM, VG>RCA)

09/2015: PTCA (DCB) RCA-ISR, PTCA/Stenting uLMCA/ISR-LAD, PTCA (DCB) ISR-Diag

03/2015: PTCA (DCB) RCA-ISR

08/2014: PTCA (DCB)/Stenting LAD/Diag; PTCA (Cut-DCB) ISR-RCA

07/2011: PTCA (Cut-DCB) ISR-RCA

2007: PTCA/Stenting LAD (NSTEMI)

2005: PTCA/Stenting RCA (NSTEMI)

PAD Rutherford Class III

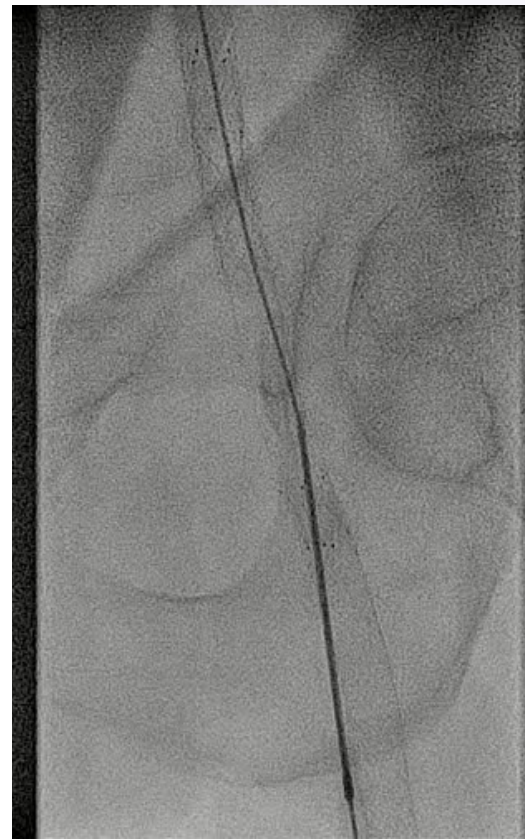
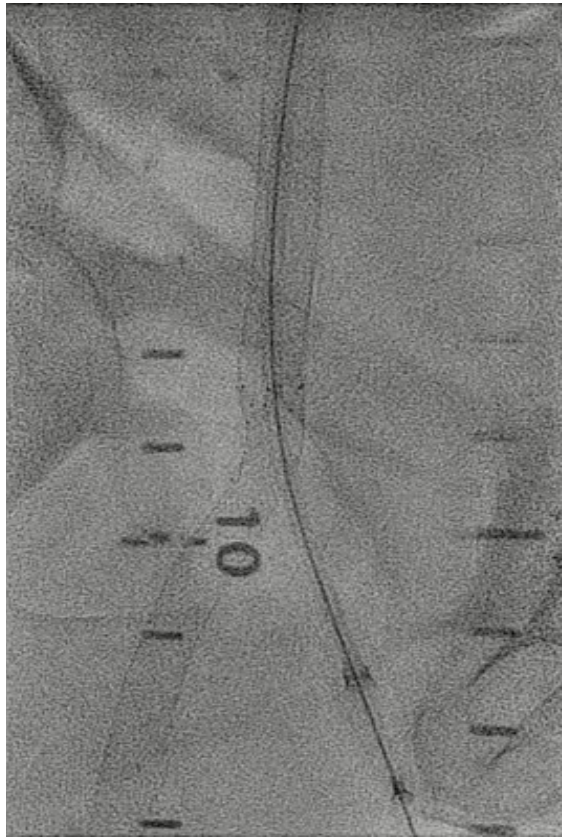
05/2018: PTA (DCB) left SFA

11/2016: PTA (DCB) Stenting (DCS) left Iliac and SFA

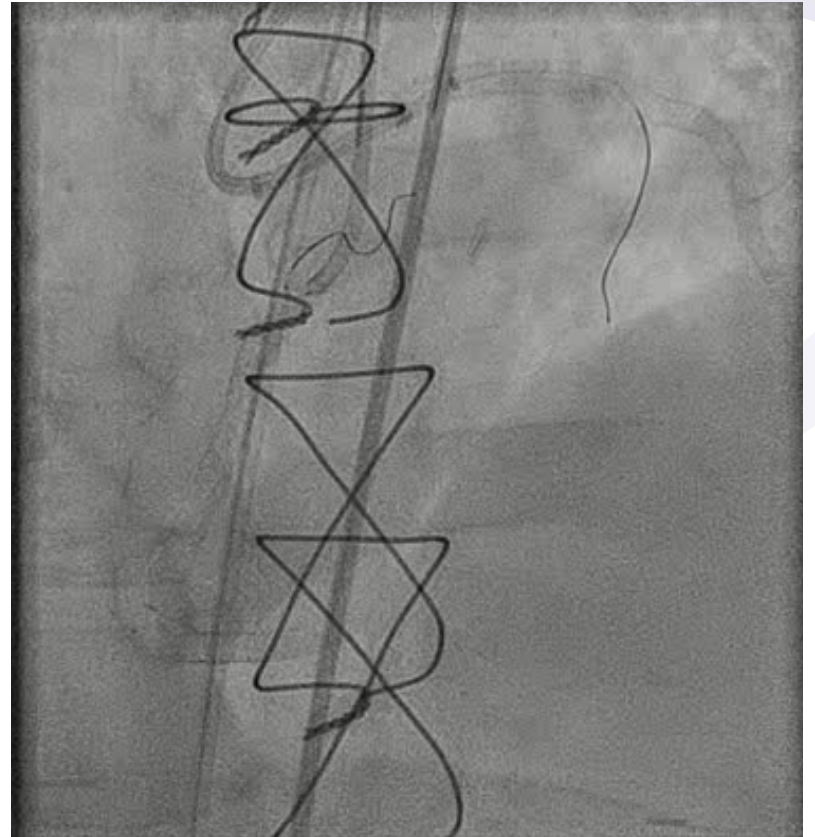
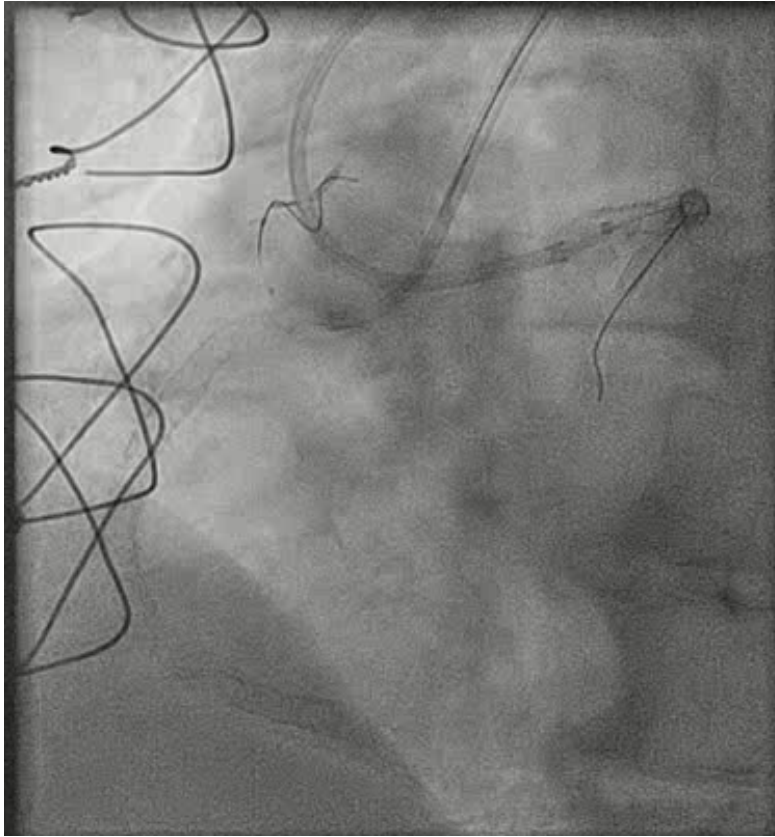
03/2015: PTA left CFA

01/2012: PTA/Stenting (DCS) right SFA-CFA

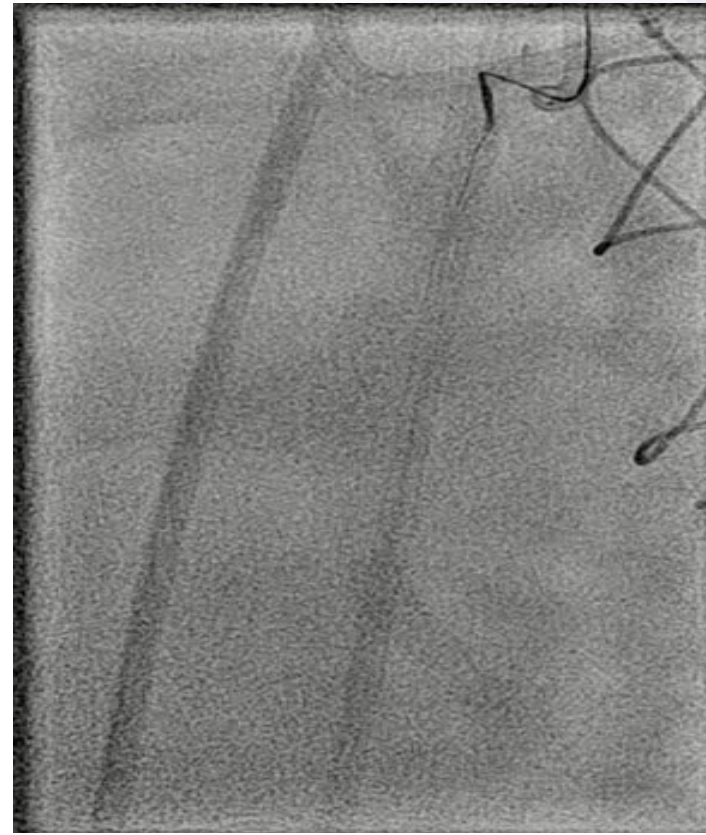
RF: hypertension; hypercholesterinaemia; former smoker;
Heterozygote Lp(a)-Gen (C5673A>G) mutation



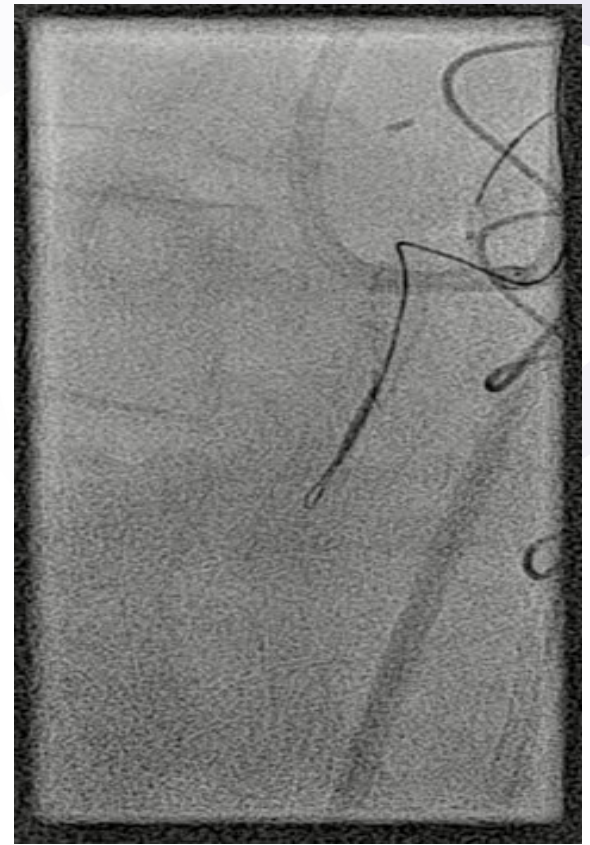
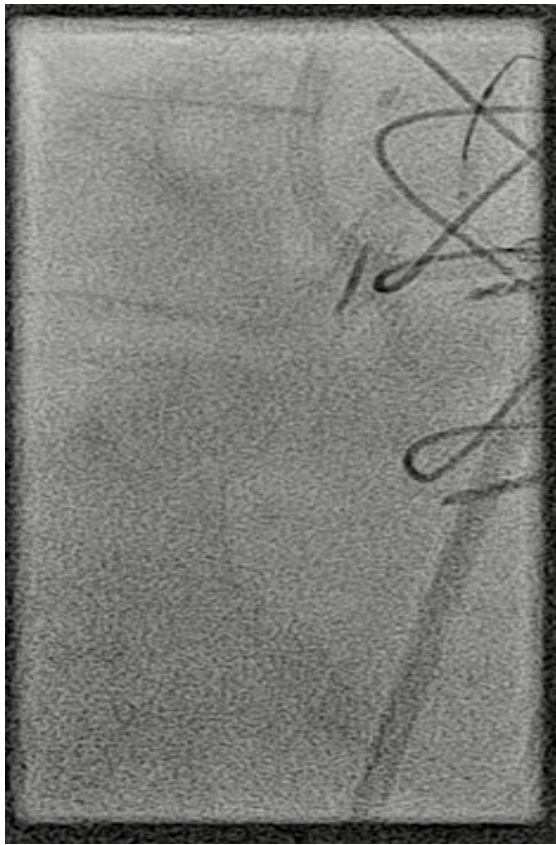
Occlusion of the Right radial artery and Bilateral Stent in the iliac and common femoral arteries:
The puncture of a self-expandable stent is safe and occluded with manual compression. In this case, 2 slander 6-7 Fr are used.



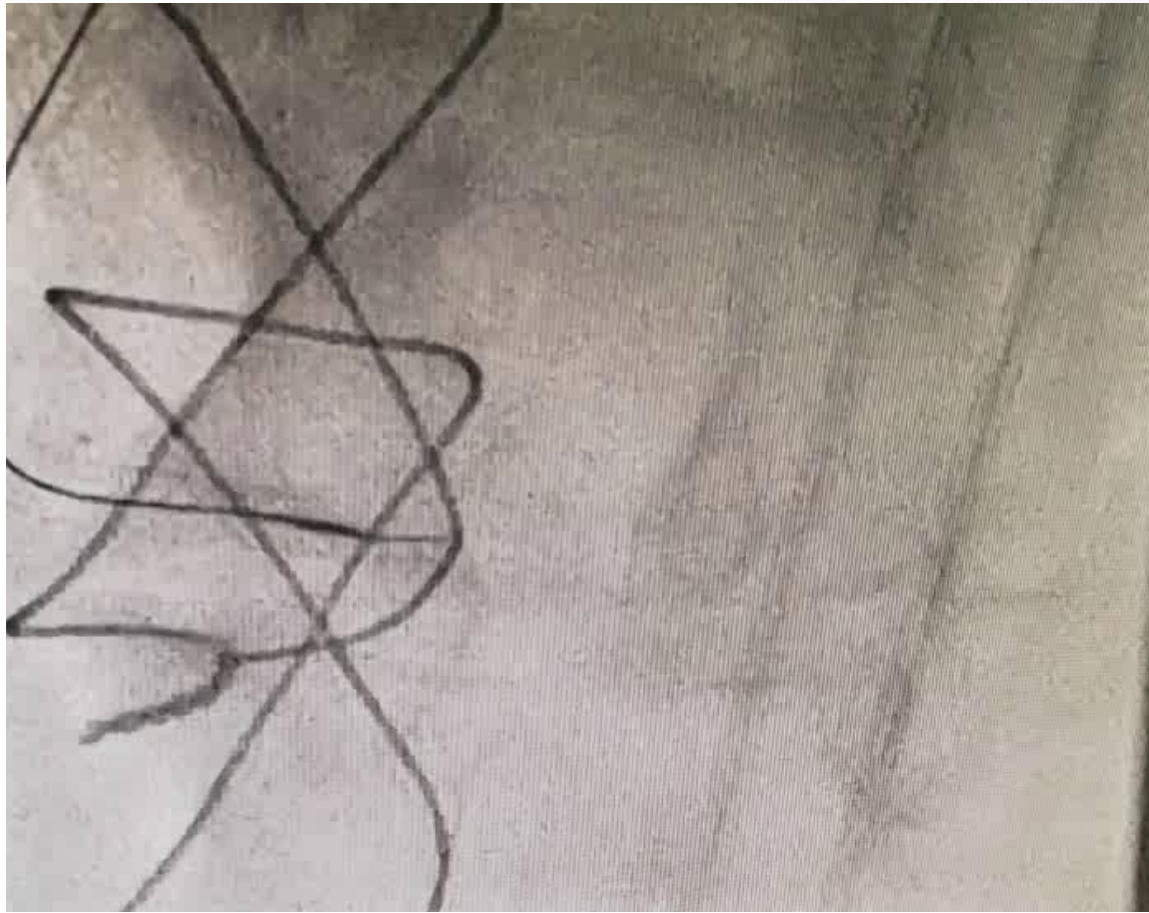
Basic angiography showed a long in-stent reocclusion of the right coronary artery with interventional collateral from LAD that is also stented and occluded.



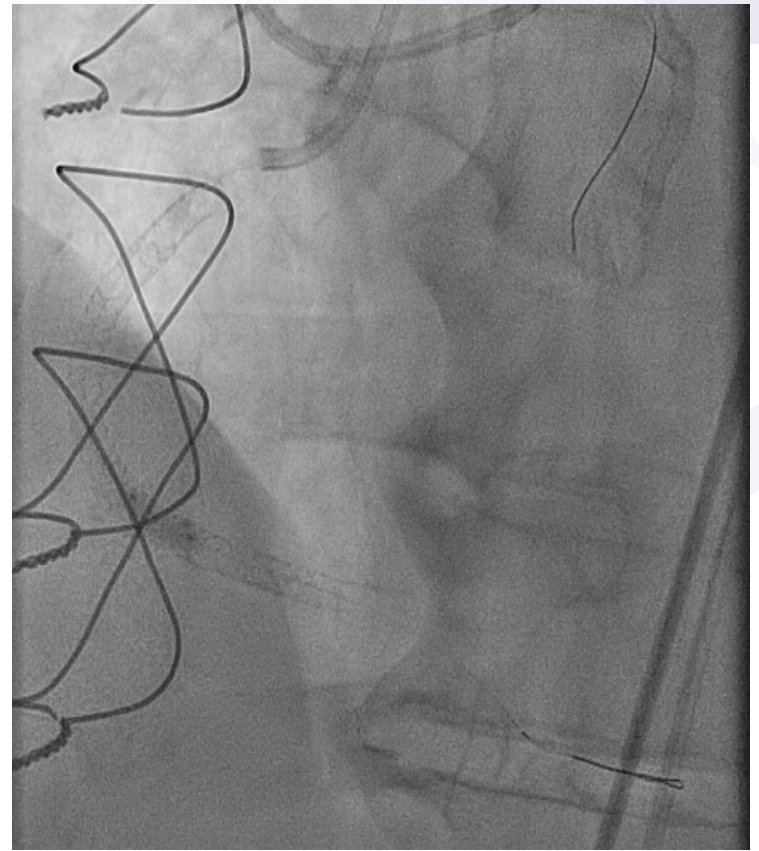
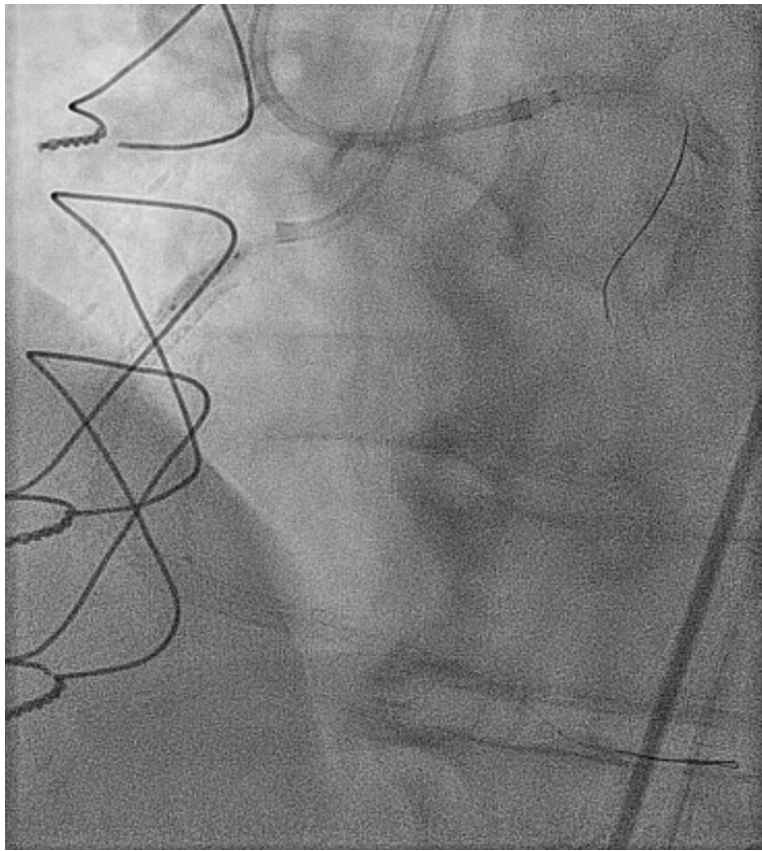
The proximal cap was resistant so different wires were used to cross among them Gaia 3, CP12; Pilot 200, Filder XT-A, and the anchoring balloon technique helped to push a Tunpike-Lp used antegradely



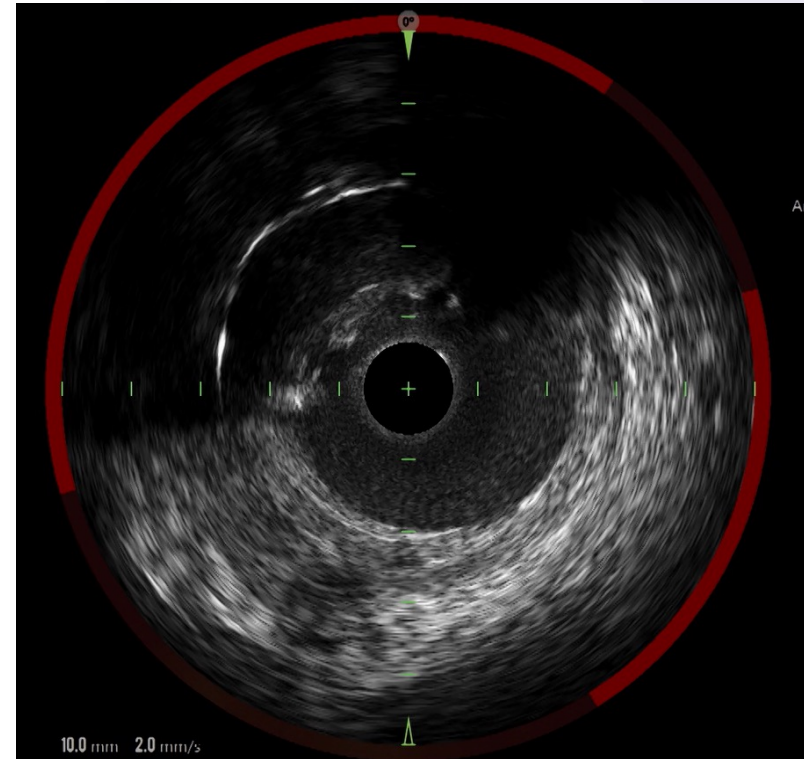
The middle part of CTO was less resistant nevertheless was impossible to stay in the vessel/Stent architecture, so a Filder XT is used here in knuckle- wire technique



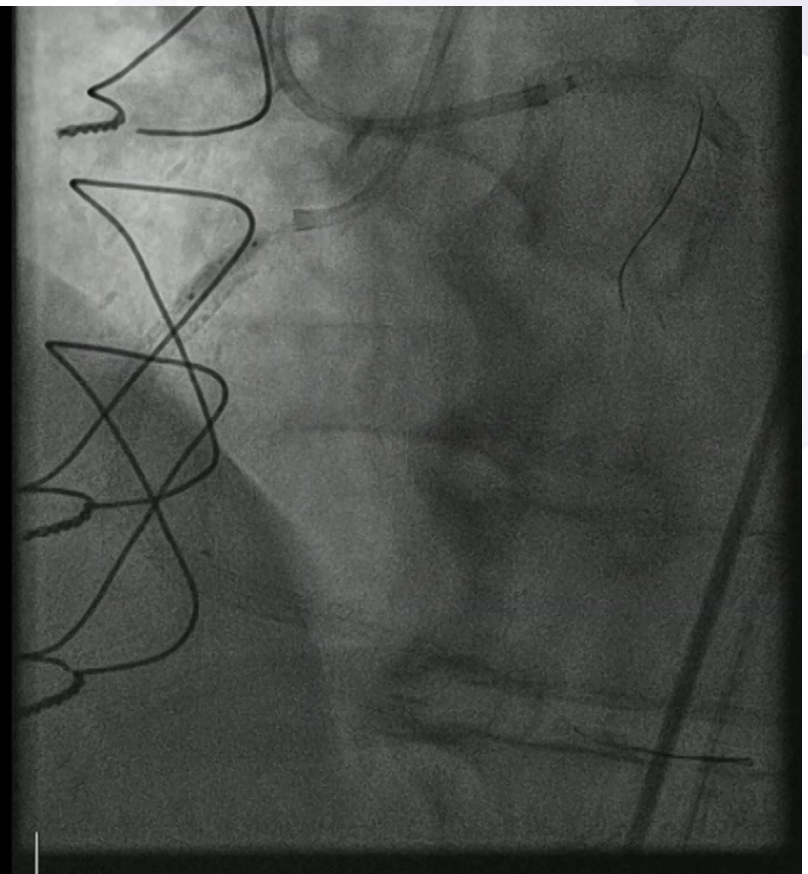
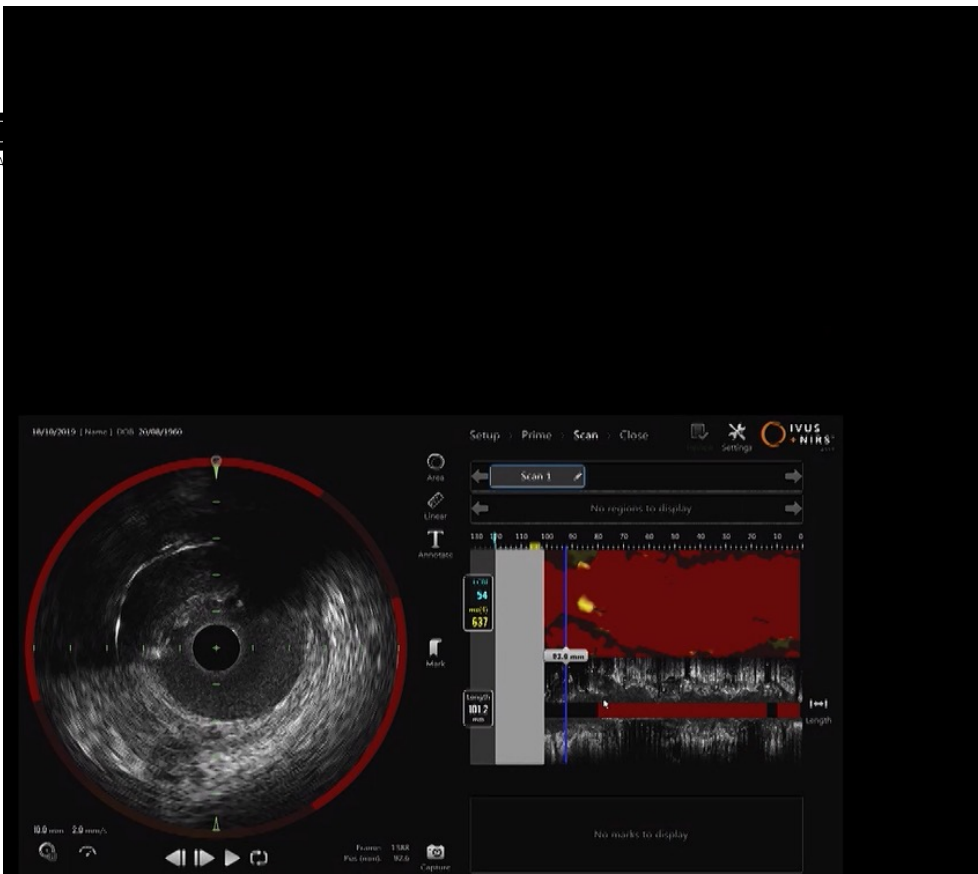
The distal cap was easily crossed with Gaia 3



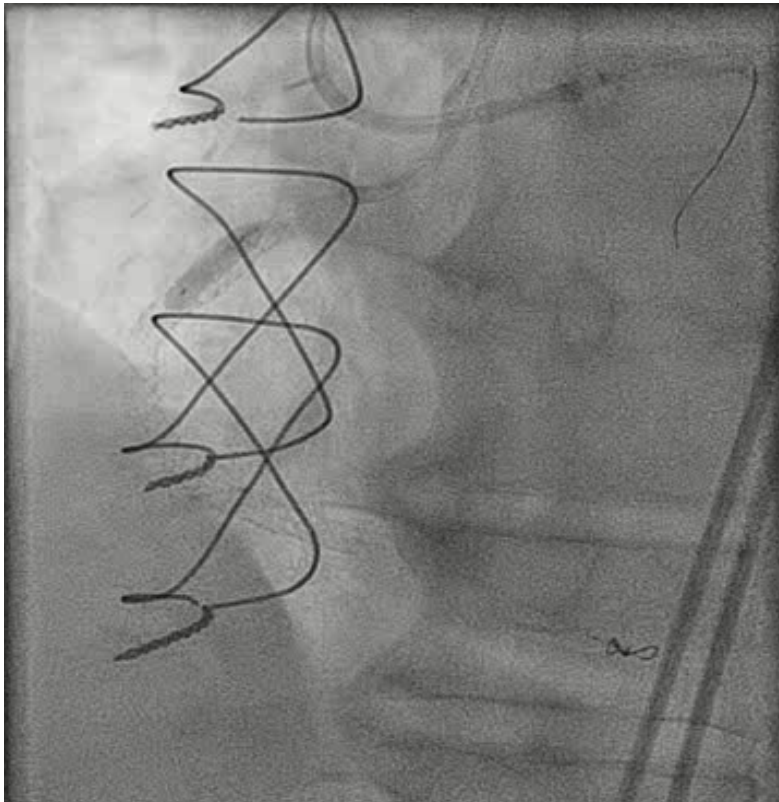
The entire length of the lesion was dilated with different high-pressure balloon among them also OPN-NC until 40 atm. and...



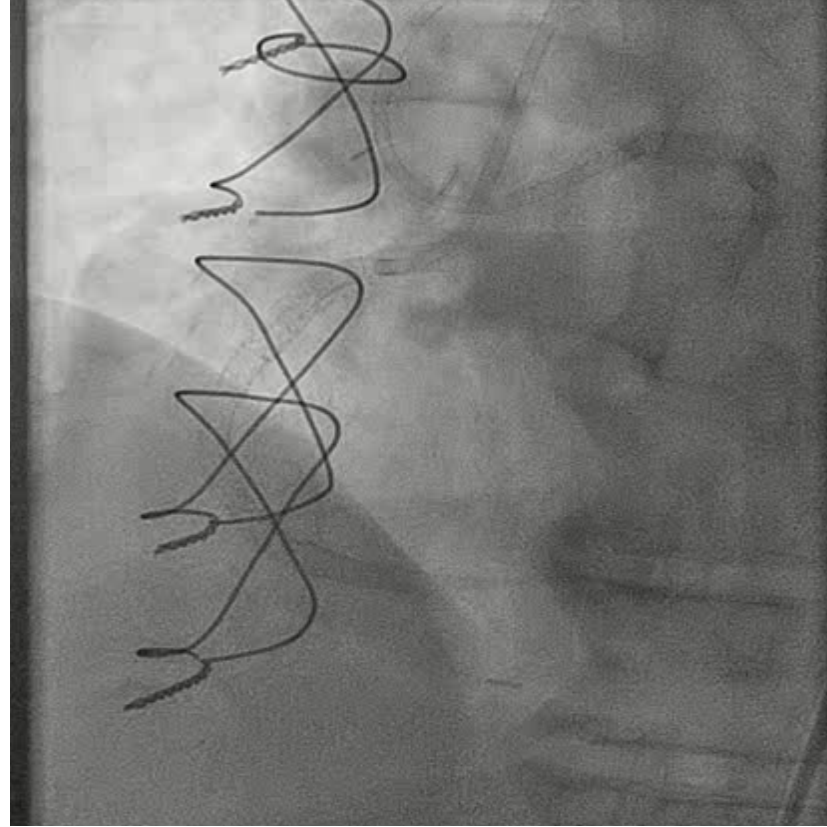
IVUS-NIRS performed after balloon dilatation showed an intraluminal position of the wire in the distal and middle RCA but an evident subintimal tracking in the first 20 mm proximally with a almost completely crush of the stent (Cypher select 3.5mm)



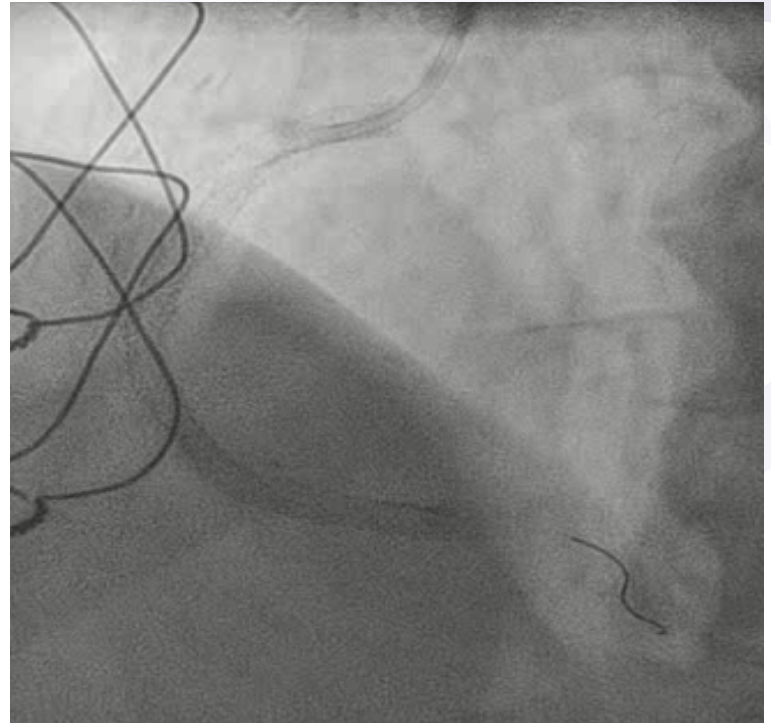
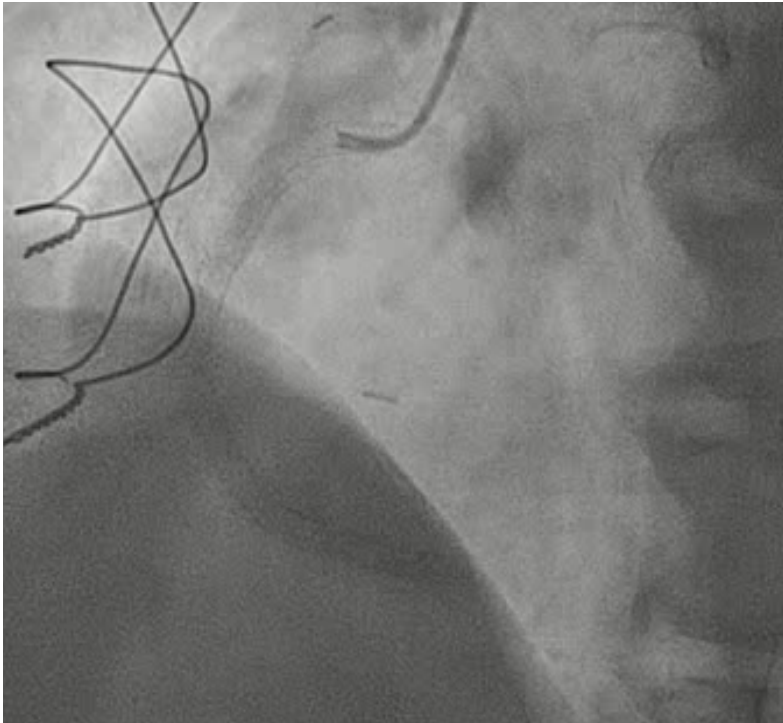
The crush of the stent strut was clear also angiography like demonstrated in this slide



The next step was to dilate more aggressively the proximal part with 4.0 OPN-NC Balloon at 45 atm.



3 DES implantation (3.5x38; 4.0x38; 4.5x26) and post-dilatation this is the final result



6 Months angiography demonstrated a gut result in the crushed stent struts while the middle and the distal part, without stent-crushed, showed high grade re-stenosis treated with ultra-high-pressure balloons and 3 DCB