

### The mission impossible 4 mm CTO



- 63 y old lady
- T2DM, HTN, Obese (BMI 36)
- Echo → LVEF 32% mild MR –extensive multi-territorial RWMA
- Angina class III
- CMR  $\rightarrow$  viable all myocardial territories.
- CAG performed in June 2021











Ostial LM severe stenosis; Severe calcific proximal LAD stenosis; another mid LAD stenosis involving Diag origin; CTO proximal-mid RCA

- > Upon heart team discussion, the patient was advised for CABG
- Unfortunately, she remained suffering for 8 months of crescendo UA, absolutely rejecting the surgical option, despite repeated counselling
- Thereby, we offered her the option of staged-percutaneous revascularization





3 x 48 mm Xpedition DES

4 x 30 mm Onyx DES

LAD optimized by 3 and 3.75 mm NCB

LM optimization & POT by 4.5mm NCB





- > We were planning to bring the lady for PCI to RCA CTO in 2-3 months
- > We had some arguments, because some of the team believed it was not a deserving vessel, with disappointing retrograde filling after PCI to LM-LAD
- But for the sake of complete revascularization and to give the lady the best chance to improve LV function, we brought her after 2 months









acutely



- Important takes

  RCA is really de
  Looks like a tiny
  However, there





Caravel 150 parked few mm proximal to the questionable px cap Fielder XT-A tried to scratch any potential channel but consistently jumps into the tapered track down into a false lumen





Escalated to Gaia 2nd for better tracking/control

Looked promising in AP-Cra

But was disappointing in an orthogonal view







Started septal surfing with Sion black, but could not reach PDA Quickly switched to Fielder XT-R, which found its way to the target (the tortuous PDA)





However, shortly the Fielder XT-R could not advance through the PDA tortuosity [3 X >90 bends] While, its weak shaft could not support advancing the Caravel While fixing a road map with the Fielder XT-R course Exchanged back to the Sion black (more supportive shaft)



However, the Sion black was unable to track the same connection of the Fielder





Probably,

The tapered Fielder XT-R was in a CC-0 invisible connection that the Sion black could not engage Which is supported by tip injection





Tried other septals but none of them seemed promising











<u>Two bad things</u>

→ 1) The perforator was damaged leading to a septal hematoma
 → 2) Fielder XT-R is not my best option now



Three good things

→1) Hematoma was tiny thanks to an initially tiny septal,
 →2) The modification of the connection now permitted the sion black to cross to the PDA
 →3) With the sharp PDA bends, the Sion black made a knuckle that can safely traverse the remaining curves





Despite the better support offered by a knuckled Sion black that was advanced to mid RCA Neither my exhausted caravel, nor a new Turnpike LP could make its way into the PDA Forward torquing of the MC was expelling the EBU endangering to lose the hardly achieved progress



Because I can not straighten the knuckle, Wished the knuckle can be pushed into the aorta So I can snare it and finish the case, but it was too much wishful

MLCTO ACADEMY

Alternatively, kept the retrograde wire as marker, Tried a Gaia 3rd antegradely through the Caravel, but only advancing subintimal



### Wrapping up where I am stuck,

A<u>stuck retrograde microcatheter</u> in the septum A <u>knuckled Sion black wire</u> at the distal cap An antegrade <u>Gaia 3rd extending subintimally</u>

> To finish RWE with <u>rendez-vous</u>, →<u>need to straighten the Sion knuckle</u>

> To finish with <u>r-CART</u>, → <u>need to straighten the Sion knuckle</u>

To straighten the knuckle,

➔need to advance the retrograde MC Which I failed to do





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# 2.5 mm NCB over the antegrade Gaia

Defeating the challenge Straightening the knuckle

The Road









Now, with a straight retrograde wire Guideliner R-CART Sion black wire externalized into the aorta Redirected the Sion black into the antegrade guide Trapped with a NCB, and gave the needed support to advance the microcatheter







After 3 DES 3 x 38 mm; 4 x 38 mm and 4 x 15 mm, Then 3.5 and 4 mm NCB







Further optimizations by 3 x20 mm and 4.0 x 18 mm NCB, ending with MSA of >14 mm2 at the calcific portion of the px RCA [px cap]









Checking the donor vessel and the septal staining



## Lessons learnt from the case

Underestimating a CTO can be the easiest way to fail, a few mm on the screen can be miles away to success

Single projection can frequently be deceiving, Reconstructing orthogonal shots into 3D understanding is critical for complex coronary work

Structured and organized thinking are the best way to defeat challenges



## Thank You