

# Scare to success in CTO case

- Dr Arvind Sharma  
Interventional cardiologist  
Rhythm heart institute, Vadodara, India

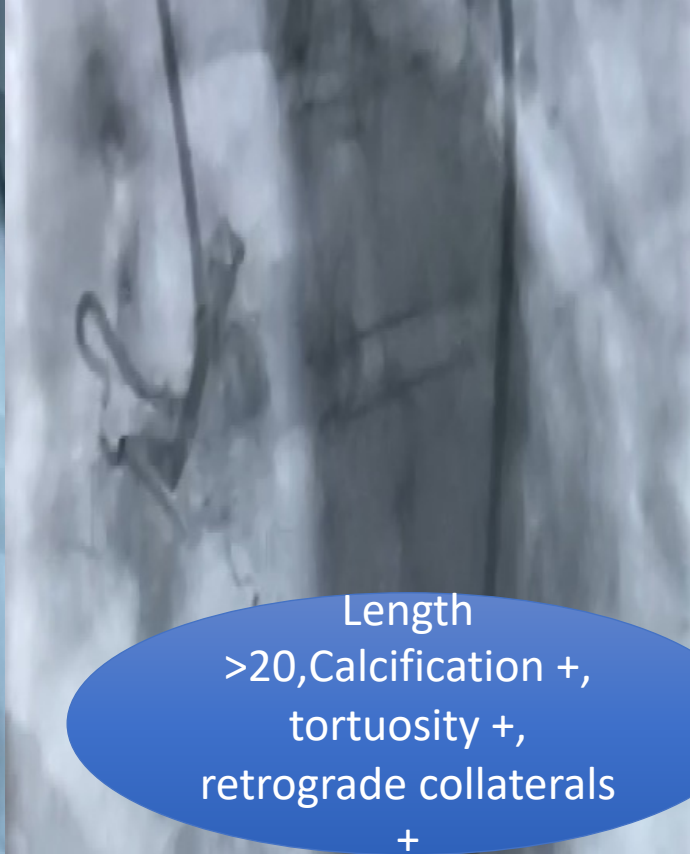
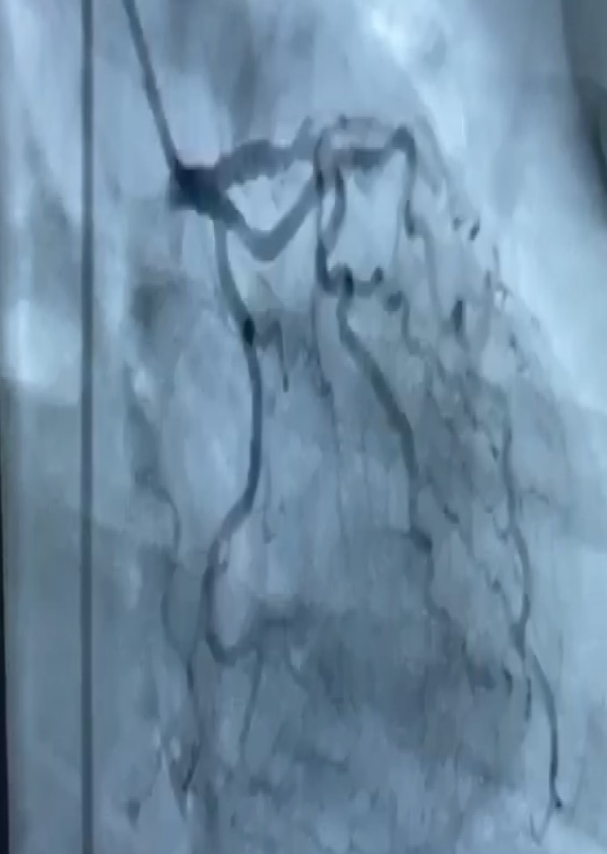
# Clinical background :

62 year old female

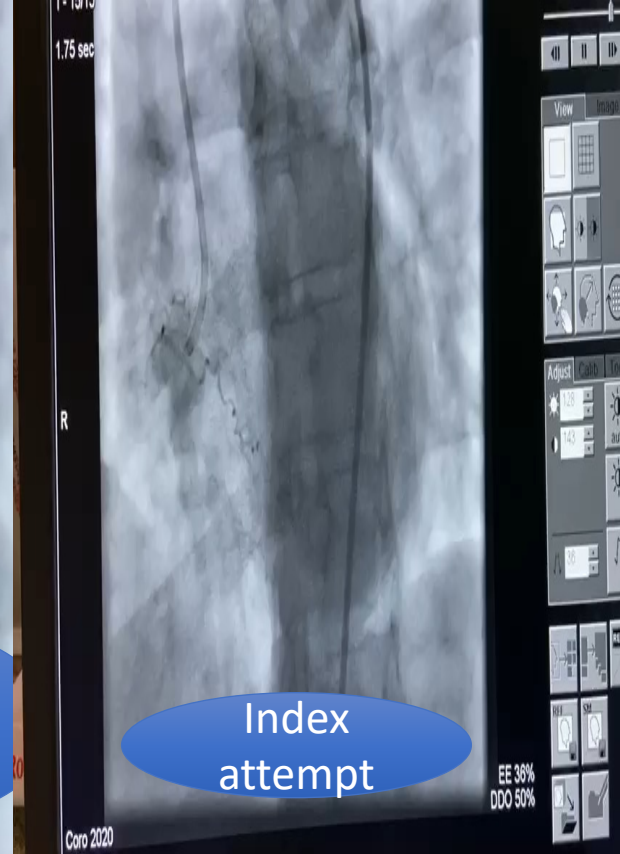
Prior IWSTEMI ( Thrombolysed)

CAG in June 2019 – Diffuse ostioproximal RCA followed by CTO of proximal RCA.  
PCI to RCA attempted antegradely – Fielder XT – R, gaia 2, however entered false lumen and could not be trecked into true lumen despite multiple attempts, and had perforation which got sealed with balloon tamponade. in view of high contrast load and radiation load, procedural complication, procedure was abandoned.

# Index procedure



Length  
>20, Calcification +,  
tortuosity +,  
retrograde collaterals  
+



Index  
attempt

Patient continued to have effort angina NYHA class 3 despite real aggressive medical management. LVEF : 55% with no scarring in RCA territory.

JCTO score : illdefined proximal cap, CTO length > 20 mm, no calcification, tortousity ++, prior failed attempt : score : 4

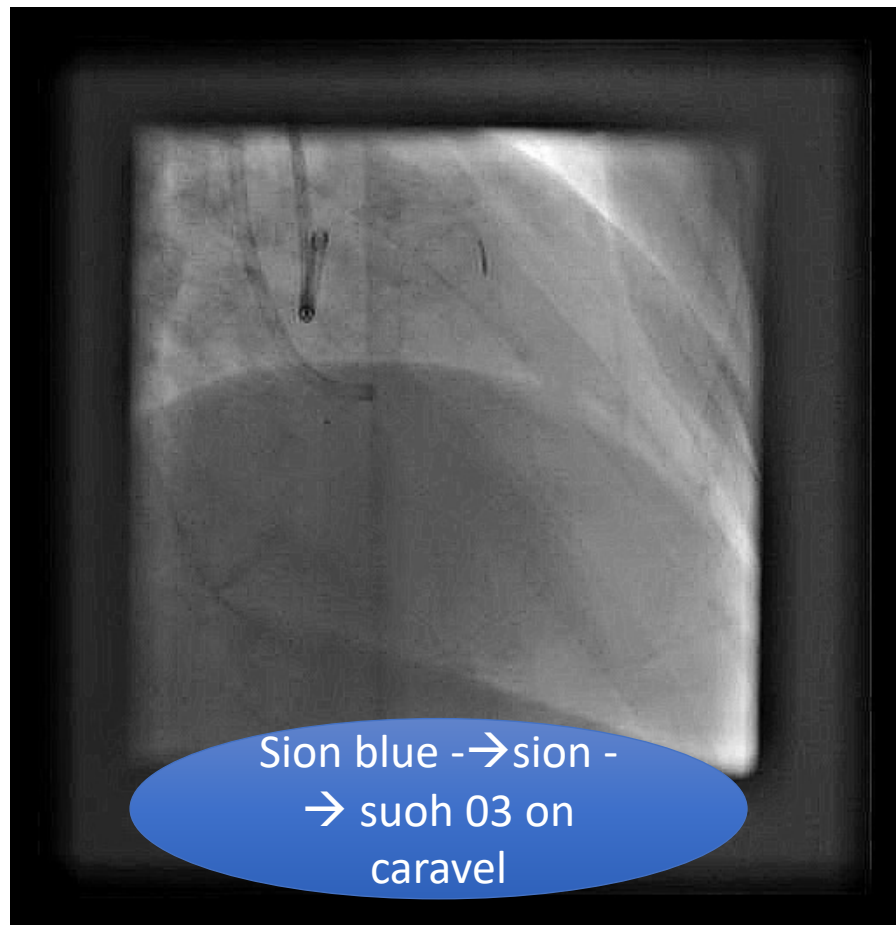
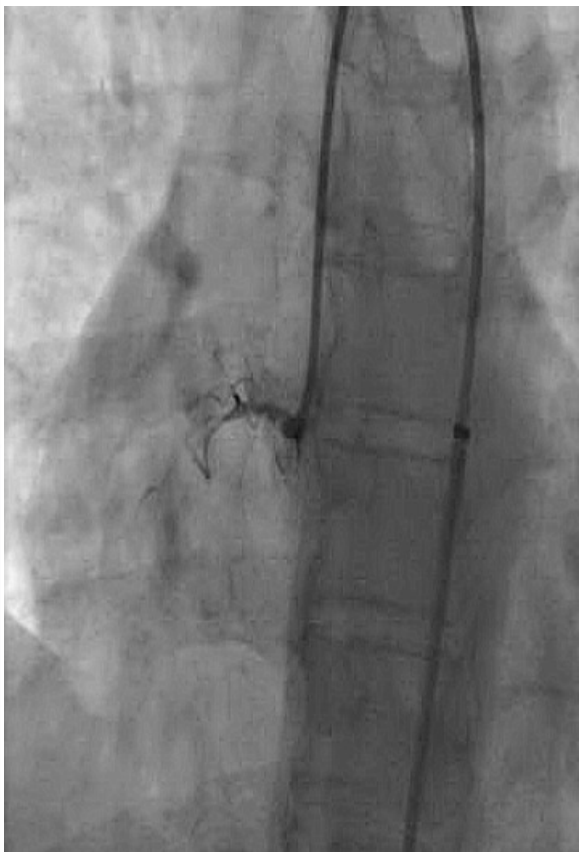
Set up : Bilateral femoral arteries

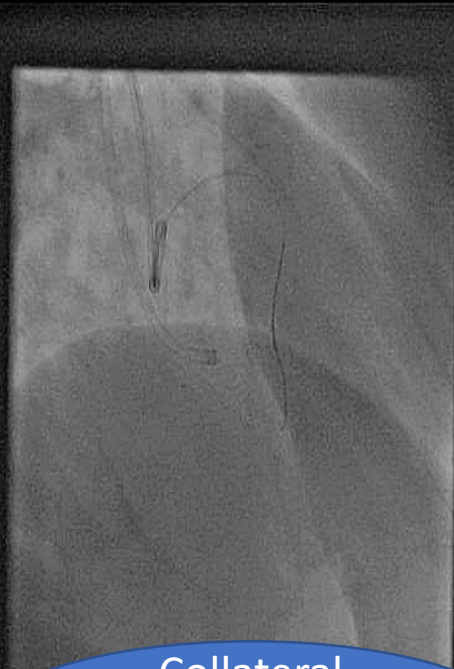
XB 3.5 7F

JR 3.5 7F ( with 45 cm Long sheath )

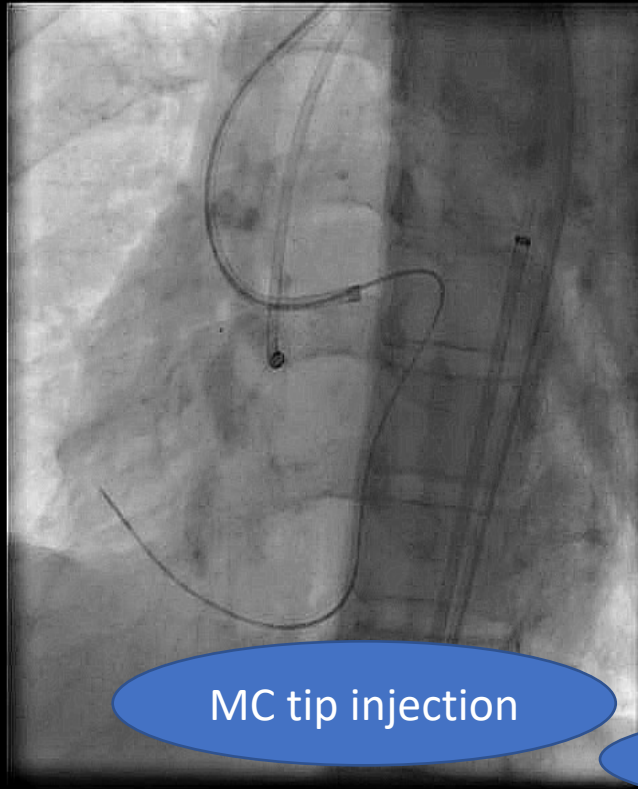
Brief attempt Antegradely with fielder XTR with finecross support, not successful.

Retrograde attempt contemplated

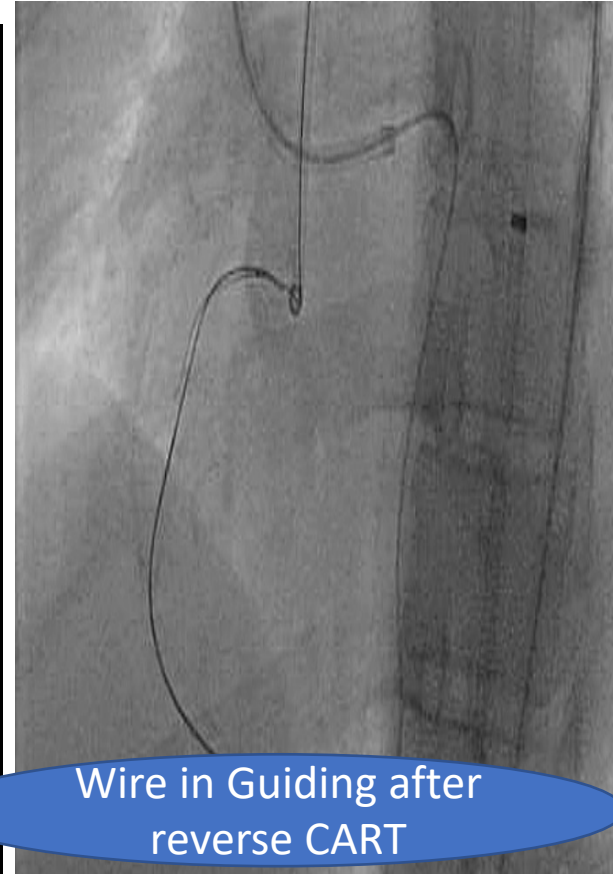




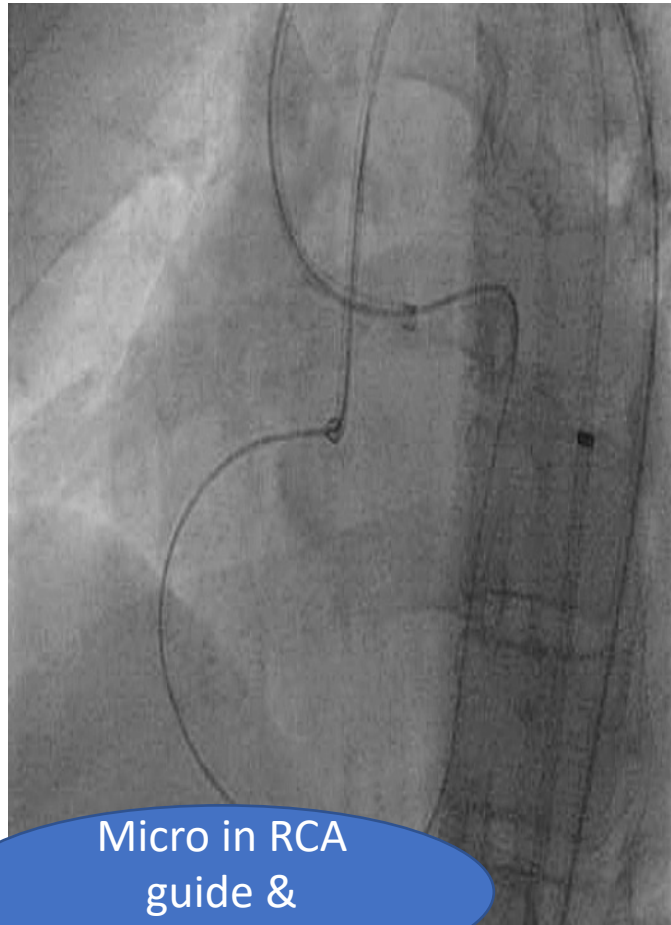
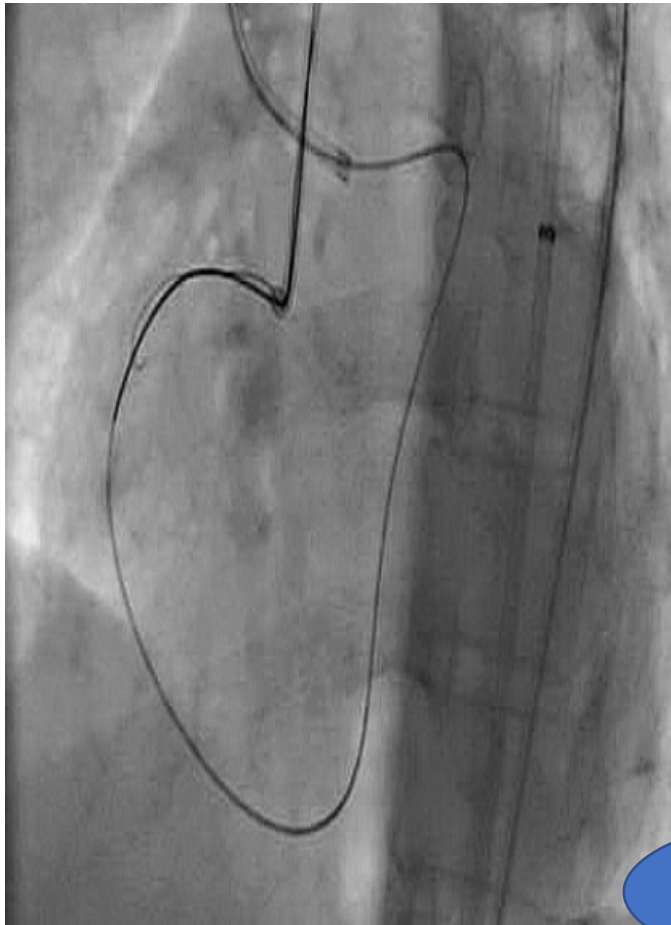
Collateral  
crossing with  
suoh 03



MC tip injection



Wire in Guiding after  
reverse CART



Micro in RCA  
guide &  
externalisation

IVUS :

MLA : 2.8 sq mm in mid RCA in  
CTO segment

ostioproximal RCA 3.1 Sq mm

Distal RCA : 3.4 sq mm

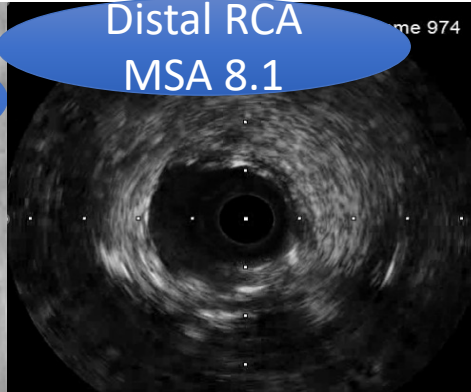
Vessel diameter : 3.5 mm-3.75  
mm in ostioproximal segment

3.0 mm in distal RCA. 2.75 mm  
in PLV

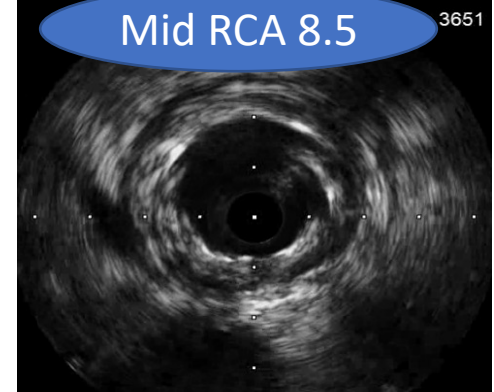


Stents : 3.0 x 36 and 2.75 x  
48 mm, postdilatation 3.0  
& 3.5 mm NC balloons

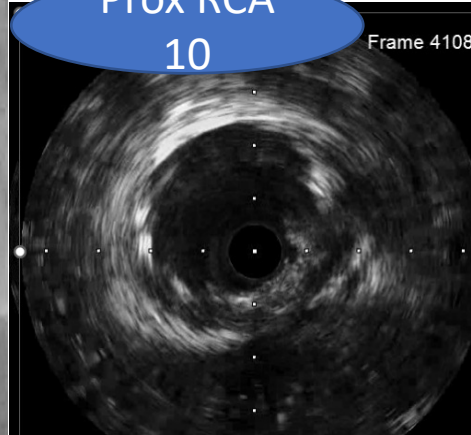
Distal RCA  
MSA 8.1



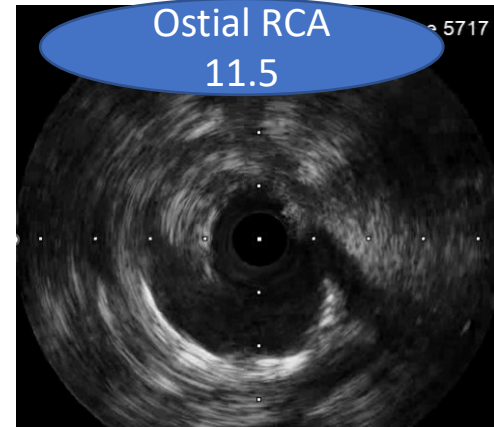
Mid RCA 8.5



Prox RCA  
10



Ostial RCA  
11.5





If you plan or expect someone else to perform CTO PCI please perform baseline angiography properly so as to define length of CTO , proximal and distal caps and distal vessel, collateral supply and course, origin and insertions etc.

Read your angiogram properly giving adequate time, always plan your procedure, pen it down, keep plan B ready and documented.

Never ever do ad hoc CTO PCI.

Never ever attempt CTO PCI without contralateral access.

Donot dilate vessel unless you are sure about distal wire position → multiple projections and rotational angio, retrograde visualization must before pushing MC or balloon dilatation.

MINIMAL CONTRAST USE, FLUOROTIME CAN BE ACHIEVED WITH OPTIMALS USE OF IVUS

LOW RADIATION DOSE CAN BE ACHIEVED WITH 4 FPS FLUORO AND 7.5 FPS CINE AND OPTIMAL USE OF COLLIMATION.