

Hairpin/Reverse guidewire technique for bifurcation stenting

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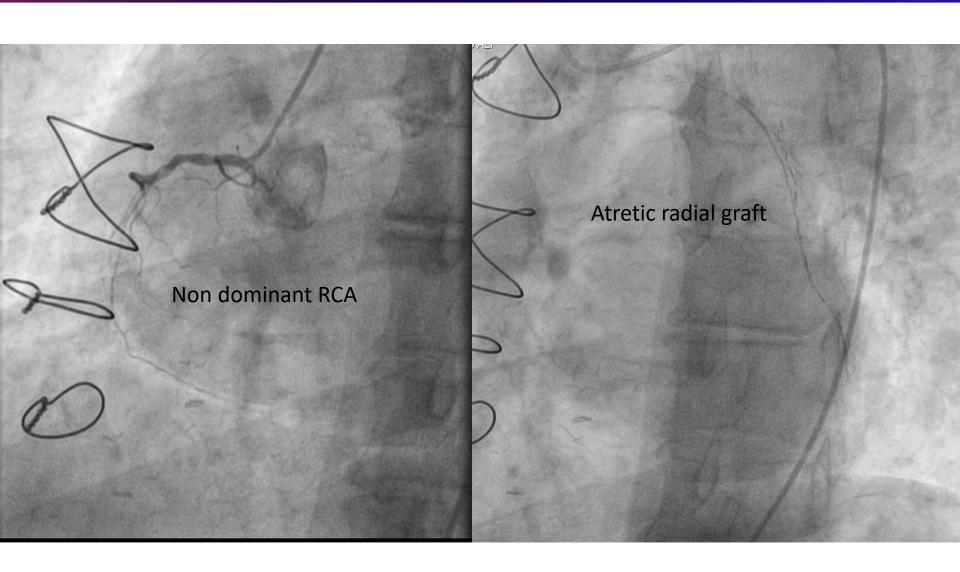


Clinical History and Investigation

- 64 Year Male
- Post CABG (2014) /Effort angina/CCS=III.
- Echo Hypokinesia of Inferolateral wall. EF 45 %.
- T2 DM/HTN/Hypothyroidism.
- Medications- Aspirin, Clopidogrel, Atorvastatin, Bisoprolol, Ramipril, Nicorandil, Ranolazine.
- CAG -
 - LAD: Proximal to mid significant stenosis, with patent LIMA to LAD graft.
 - LCX: Proximal significant disease. OM2 Large vessel & has ostial critical stenosis. Left Radial to OM2 graft occluded.
 - RCA: Non dominant.
- Plan PTCA to LCX & OM2(Bifurcation Stenting)

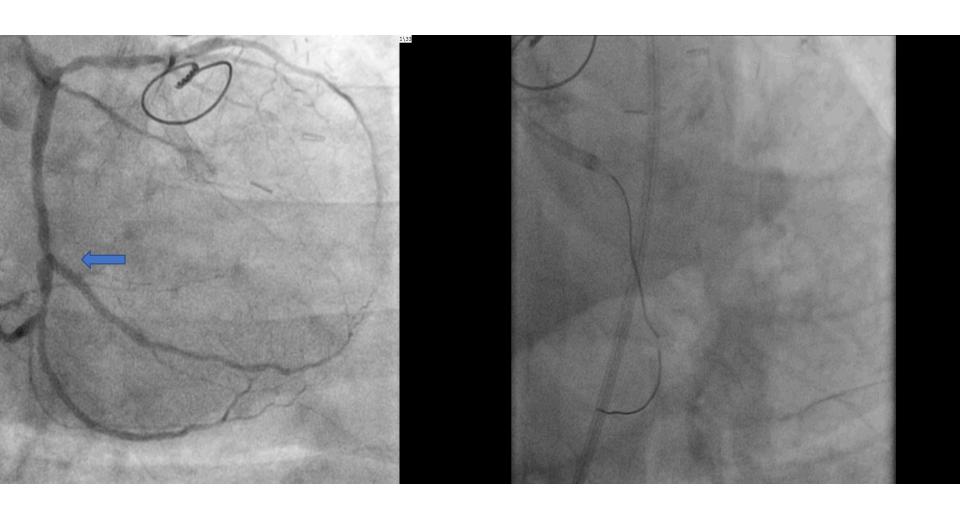


Coronary angiography showing diffusely diseased non dominant RCA and atretic Radial to OM2 graft



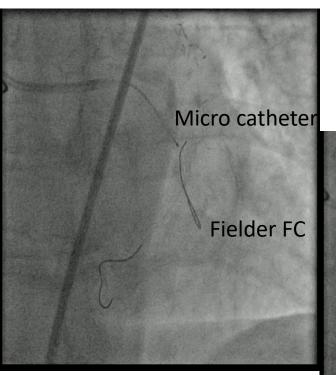


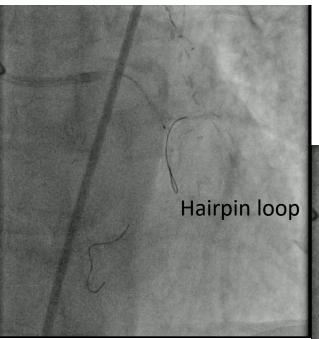
Coronary angiography showing diseased proximal LAD and significant stenoses at LCX/OM2 bifurcation

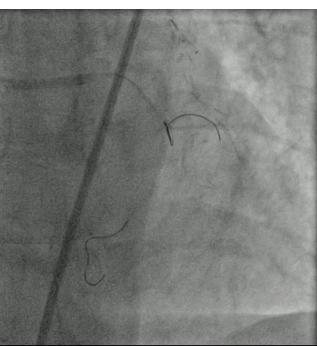




PCR Hairpin/reverse guidewire advancement in OM2

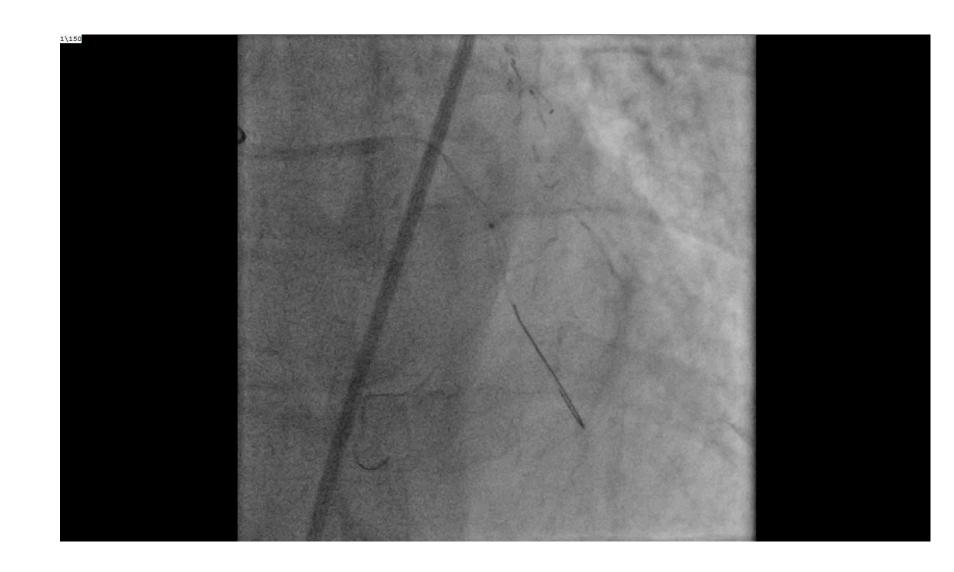


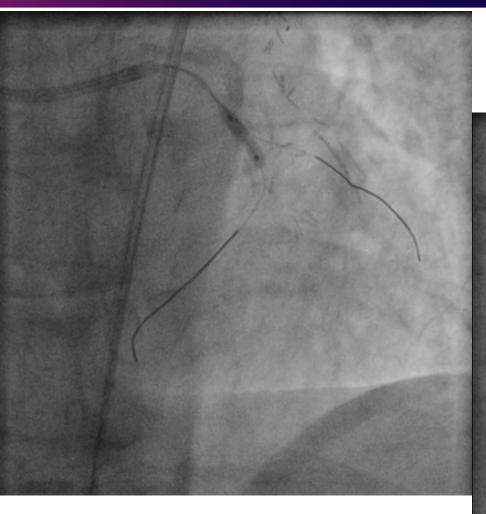


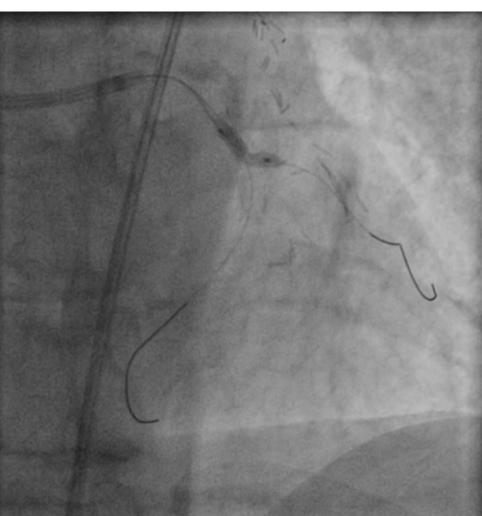






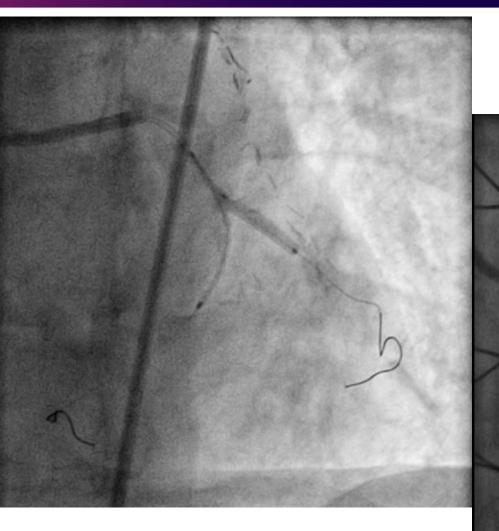








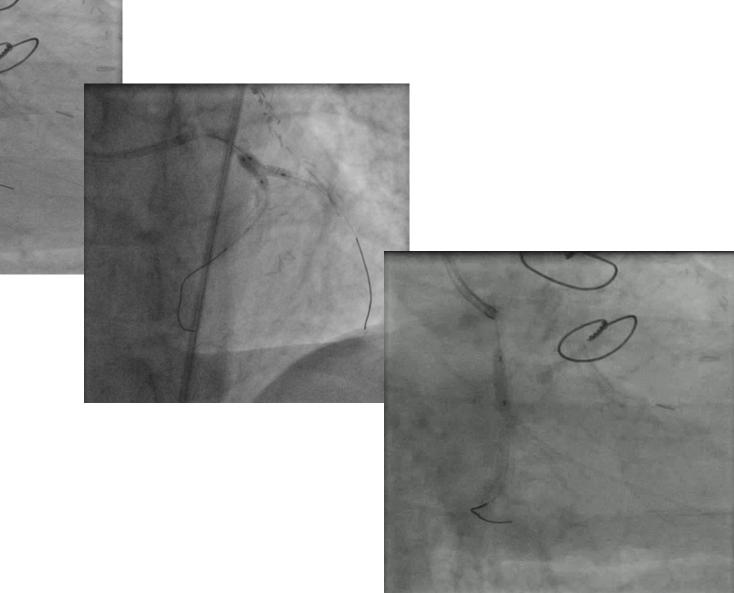
Stent placement by mini crush technique 2.75X33 DES in LCX 2.5X15 DES in OM2







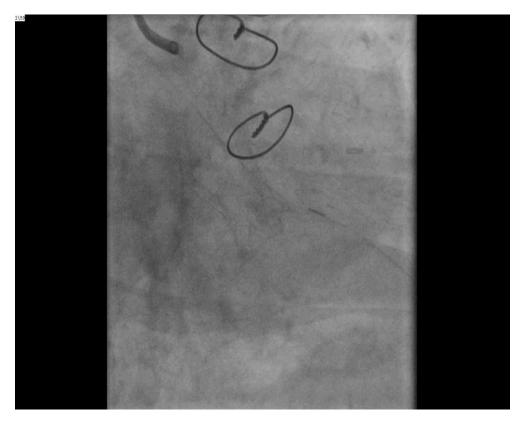
POT/Simultaneous kissing inflation/REPOT

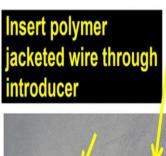


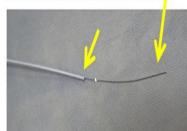


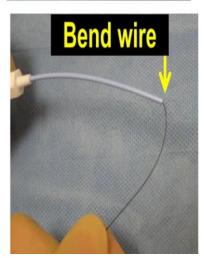
Final result showing TIMI III flow

How to form a "hairpin"

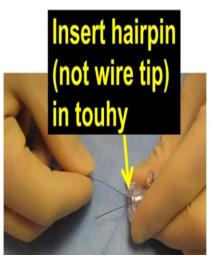














Conclusion /take home message

- Wiring of obtusely angled vessel is difficult
- How to do difficult wiring in obtuse angled vessel?
 - Making large bend of wire tip
 - Use of micro catheter
 - Reverse guidewire
 - Deflection balloon
- Reverse guidewire or hairpin guidewire technique can be successful in some cases
- Respect all the steps of bifurcation stenting