

Coiling gone wrong!!!

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• I do not have any potential conflict of interest.

- 78 years old male
- Post CABG
- Post PCI on SVG on OM
- Absent Left main
- LCX CTO from ostial
- Thrombotic subtotal occlusion in SVG on OM presented with acute coronary syndrome and referred to our center for tertiary treatment after coronary angiography
- History of failed PCI on LCX CTO
- J CTO Score; 4 Long, Calcified, Ambiguous proximal CAP and retry



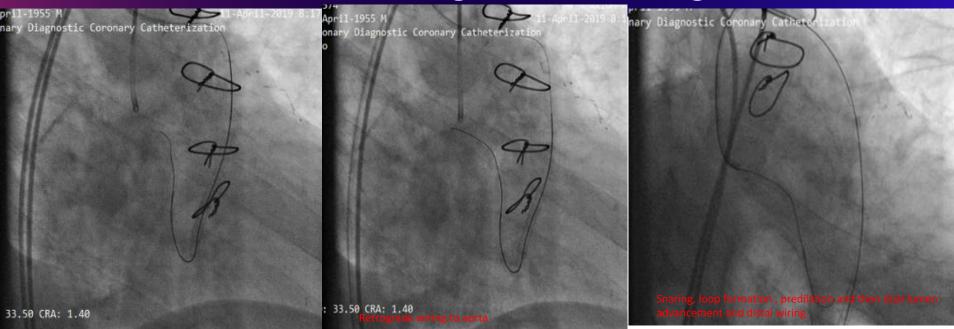
Base line angiography:

Thrombotic SVG with In stent restenosis
 LCX CTO from ostial with no antegrade guide support

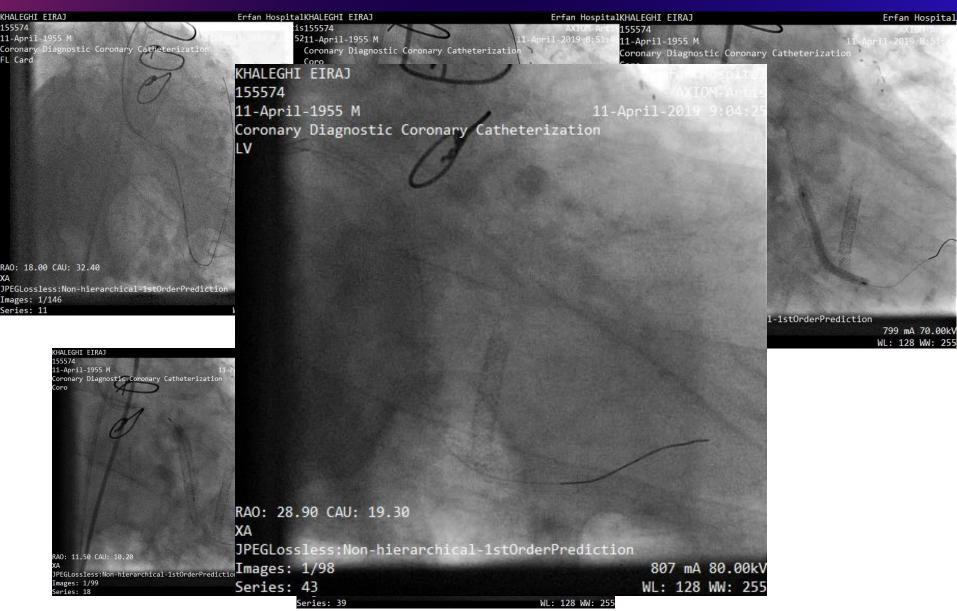




PCR Plan: CTO PCI using SVG as a retrograde conduit





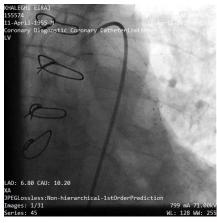


- 1- Leave it as it is
- 2-Clouser with coil or semi stent crush technique

 Due to TIMI flow over 2 in this stenotic and thrombotic SVG we decided to coil occlude it so the competitive flow wont affect the newly opened CTO long term result

 unfortunately after coiling the patient suddenly moved and the coil was dislodged to aorta







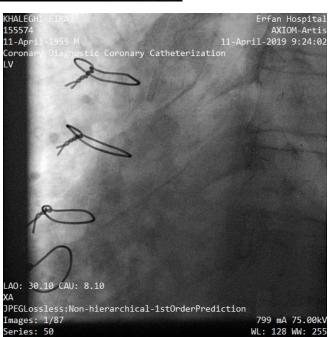
11-April-1955 M

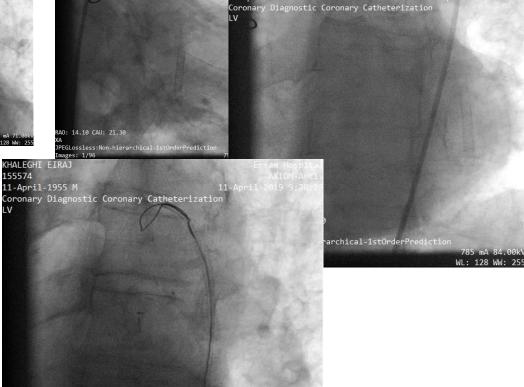
LAO: 30.10 CAU: 8.10

Images: 1/105 Series: 54

JPEGLossless:Non-hierarchical-1stOrderPrediction

Coronary Diagnostic Coronary Catheteriza





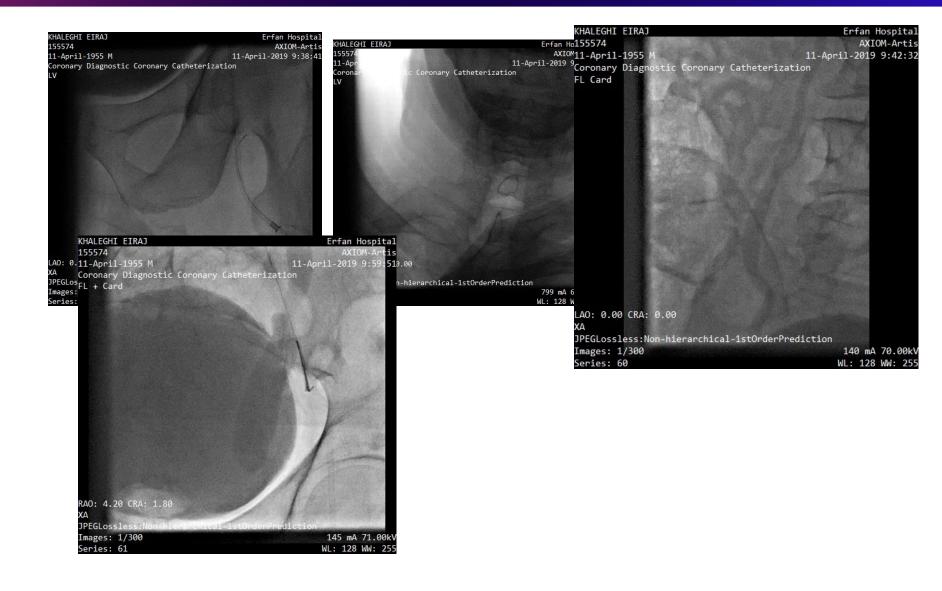
WL: 128 WW: 255

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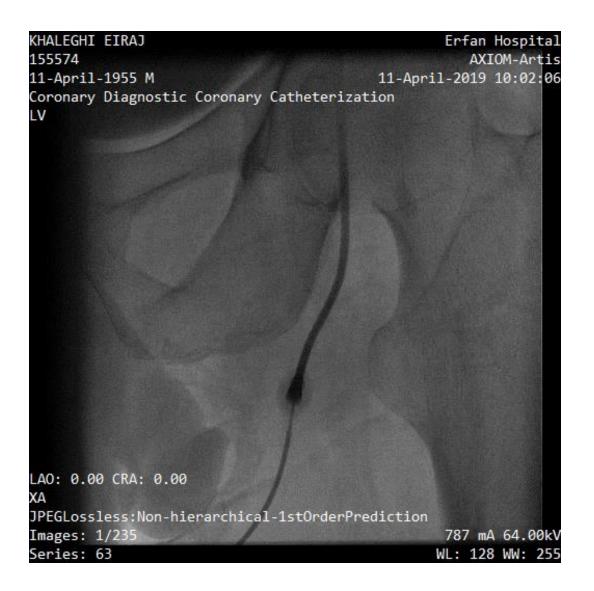


- During attempt to snare the dislodged coil with single loop snare, force by this device resulted in fracture in the dislodged coil and made two separated particles.
- One particle stayed in descending aorta and the other went to femoral artery. both then were snared eventually.









PCR Take home massage

- Stenotic or occluded SVG's are perfect conduits for retrograde CTO PCI with less complication and more success than septal or epicardial collaterals and should be considered primary retrograde route when available.
- After loop formation the operator should work very fast as the patient usually gets heamodynamically unstable in a short time due to forces strangulating the heart by looped RG3 wire.
- Dissection and hematoma due to balloon rupture is a potentially catastrophic complication.
- In case of ostial stenting specially in setting which the operator wants to limit the antegrade injection Szabo technique or free floating wire in aorta are helpful
- After successful opening of the CTO if the SVG has TIMI flow over 2 or above occlusion of this SVG should be strongly considered as the competitive flow will have a negative effect on long term patency of the newly opened CTO.
- In case of embolized coil retrieval with 3 looped snares are superior to single loop snares