



«Culotte-technic during STEMI-emergency PCI»

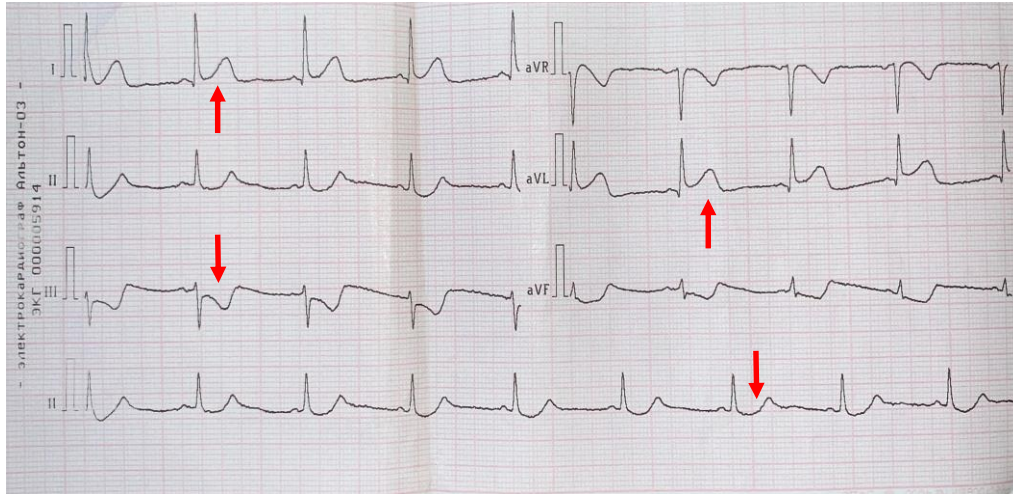
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Potential conflicts of interest

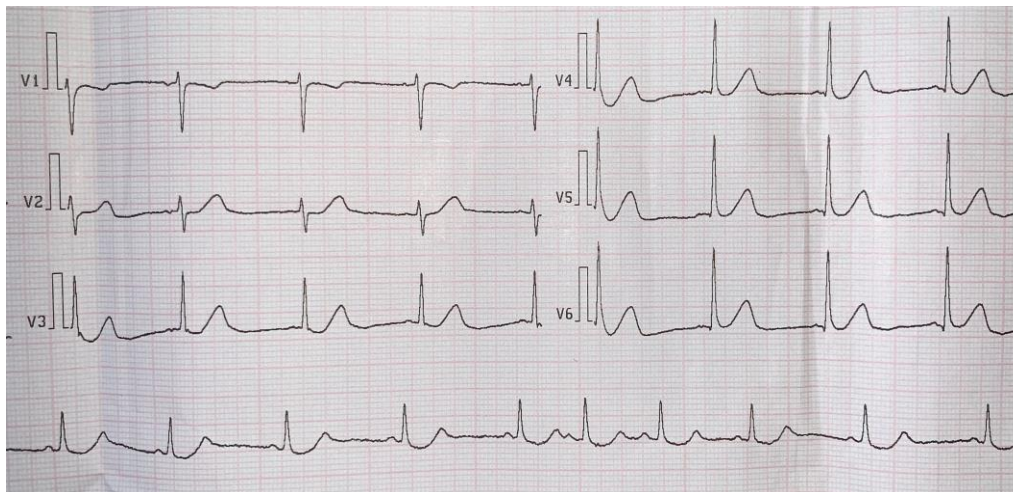
Speaker's name : Mikhail Strutsenko, Moscow

☒ I do not have any potential conflict of interest

Case summary



ST-elevation I, aVL; ST depression II, III, aVF



- 53 y.o. female patient, admitted in CCU with STEMI, ~ 3 h from symptoms onset
- Clinical presentation: ongoing retrosternal chest pain, profuse sweating, nausea, weakness
- HR – 84 min, BP 100/60 mm Hg. SaO2 – 96%
- No prior major CV events
- Arterial hypertension, Diabetes type 2

Lab test & Echo:

- Trop I > 0,5 ng/ml
- LV EF – 56%. Hypokinetic Anterior & lateral walls

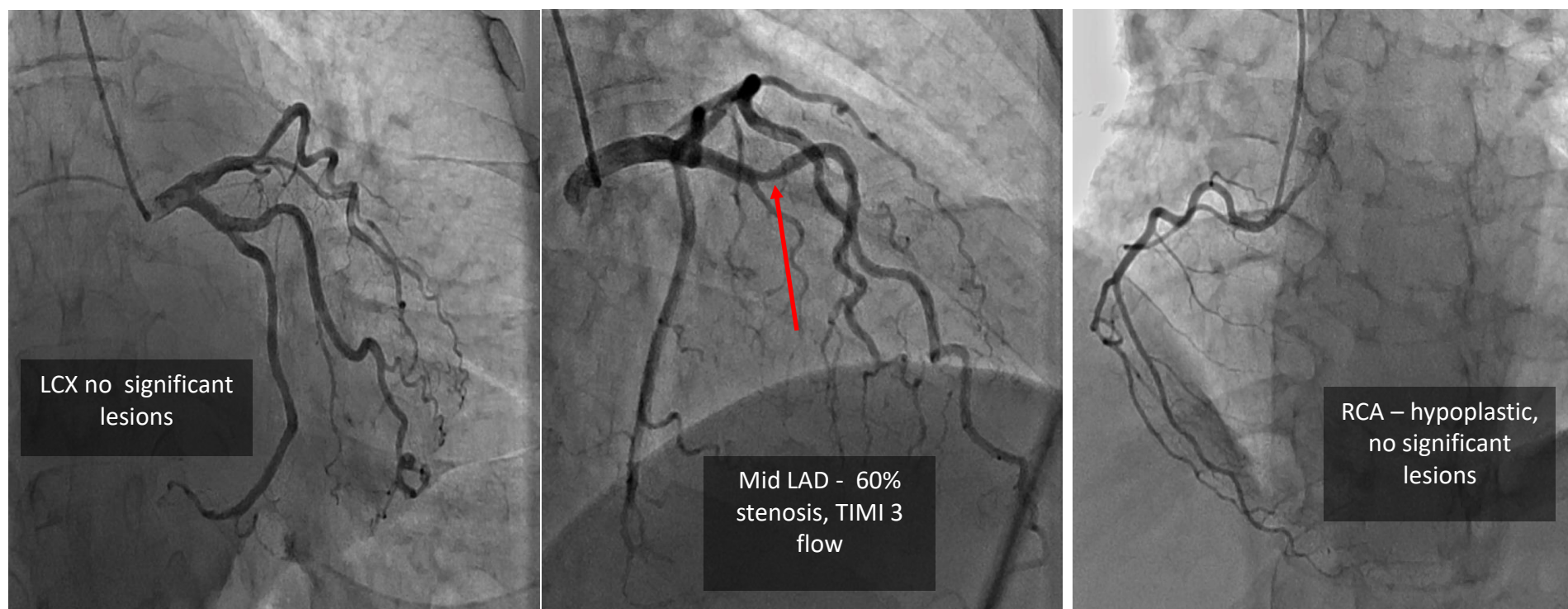
Pre hospital therapy:

- Morphine IV
- Dual antiplatelet therapy - pre load with clopidogrel 300 mg & acetylsalicylic acid 100 mg;
- High flow oxygen

Coronary Angiography - LCA



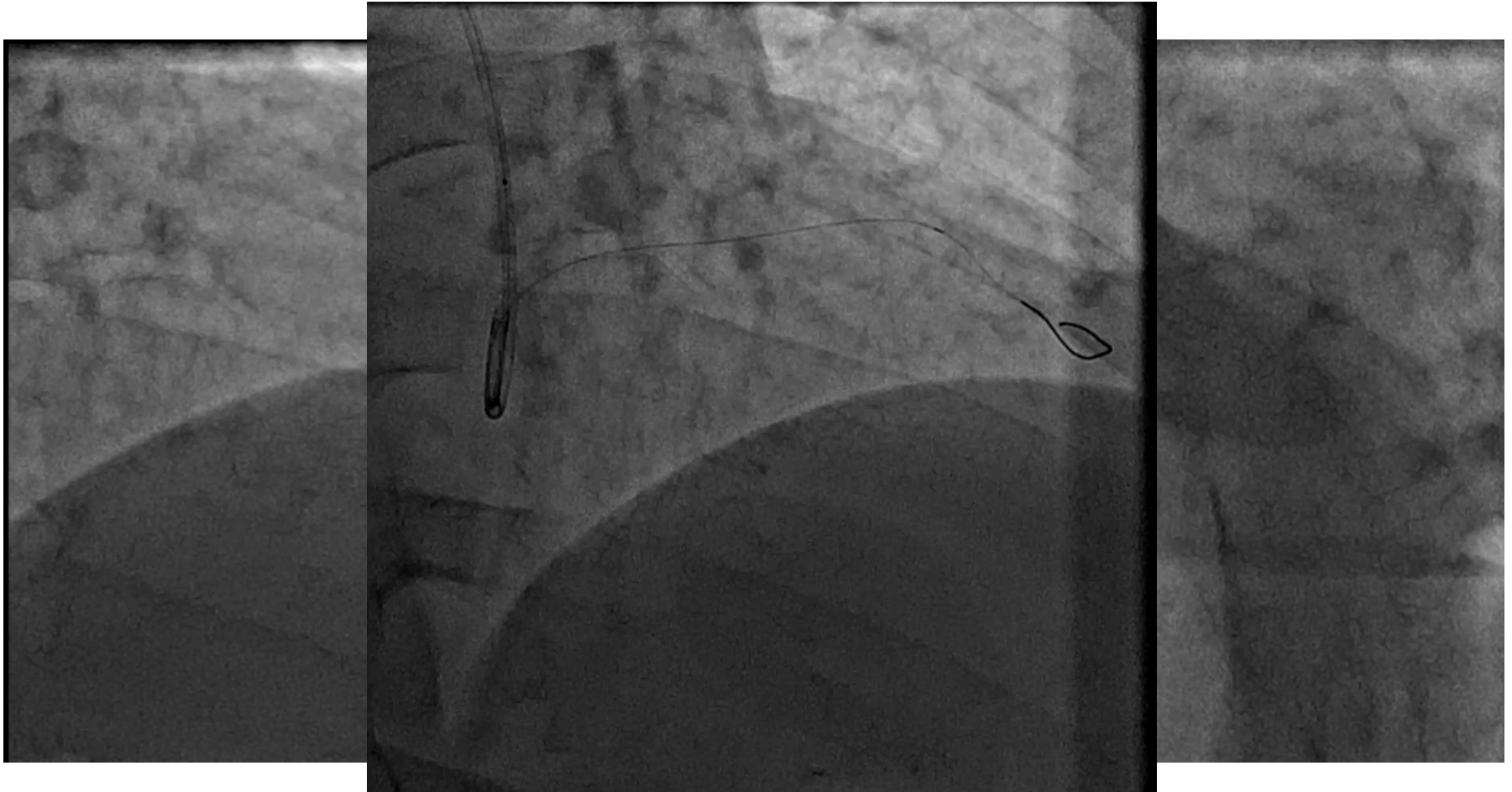
Coronary Angiography



Where is an infarct related artery ?

Coronary Angiography

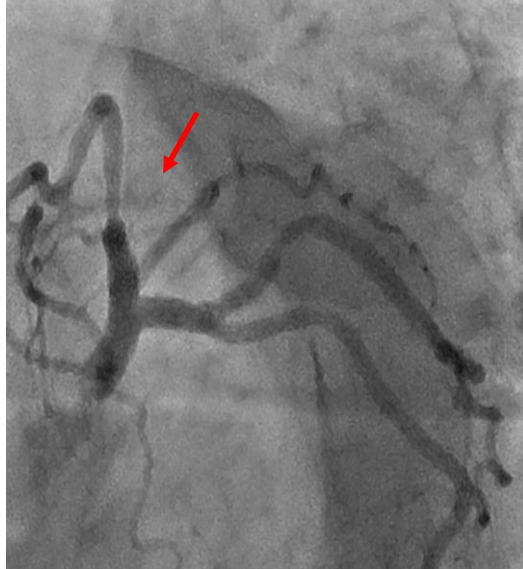
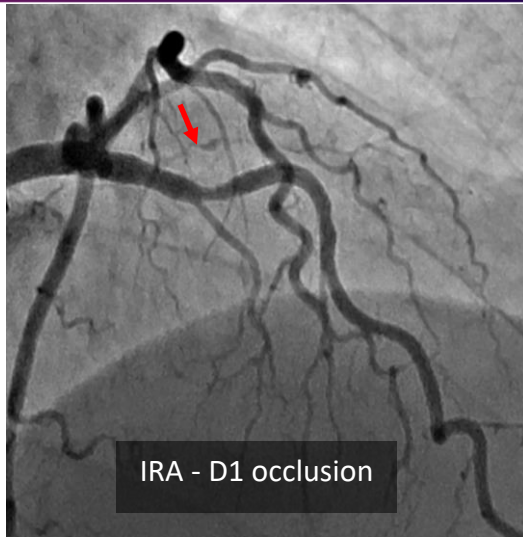
Watch this angio again of LCA





**What optimal tactics
to choose for
thrombotic occlusion
of DB ..**

Large bifurcating single diagonal branch (D1): totally occluded at the ostia

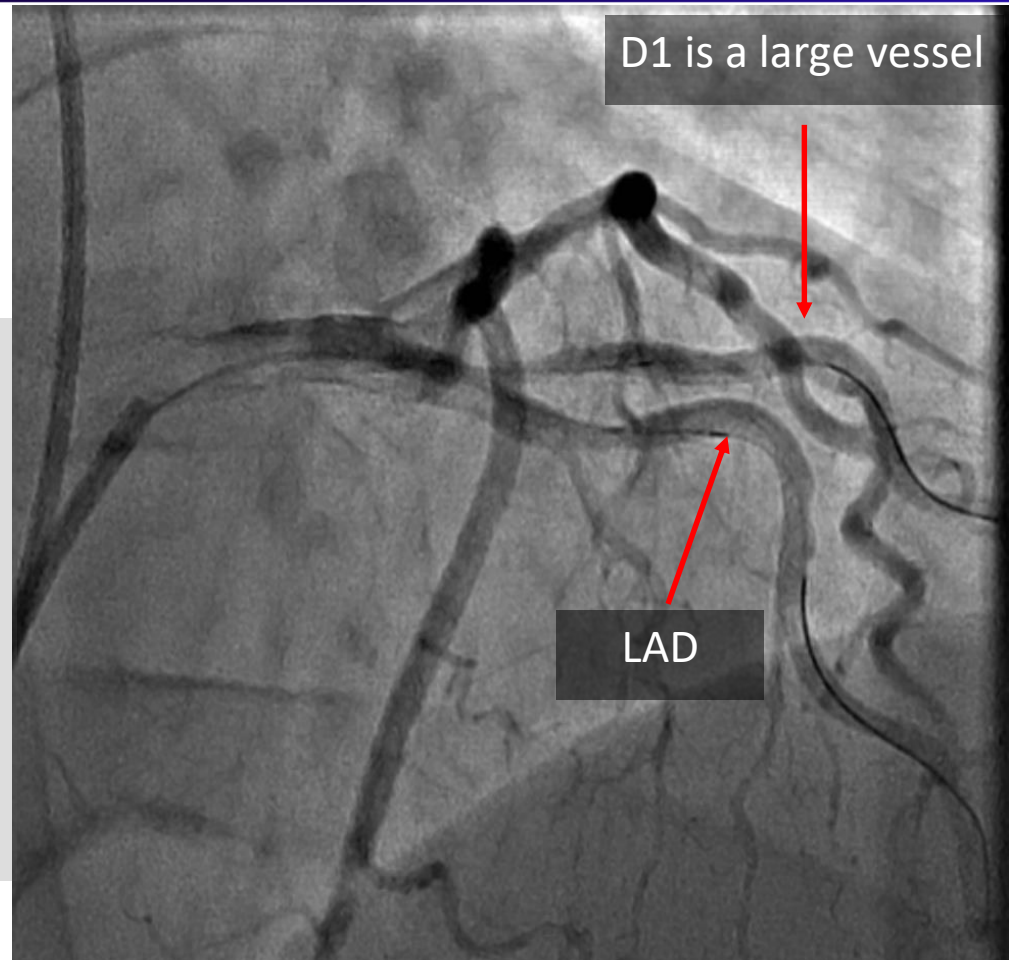


PPCI:

XB 3,5 6 F GC

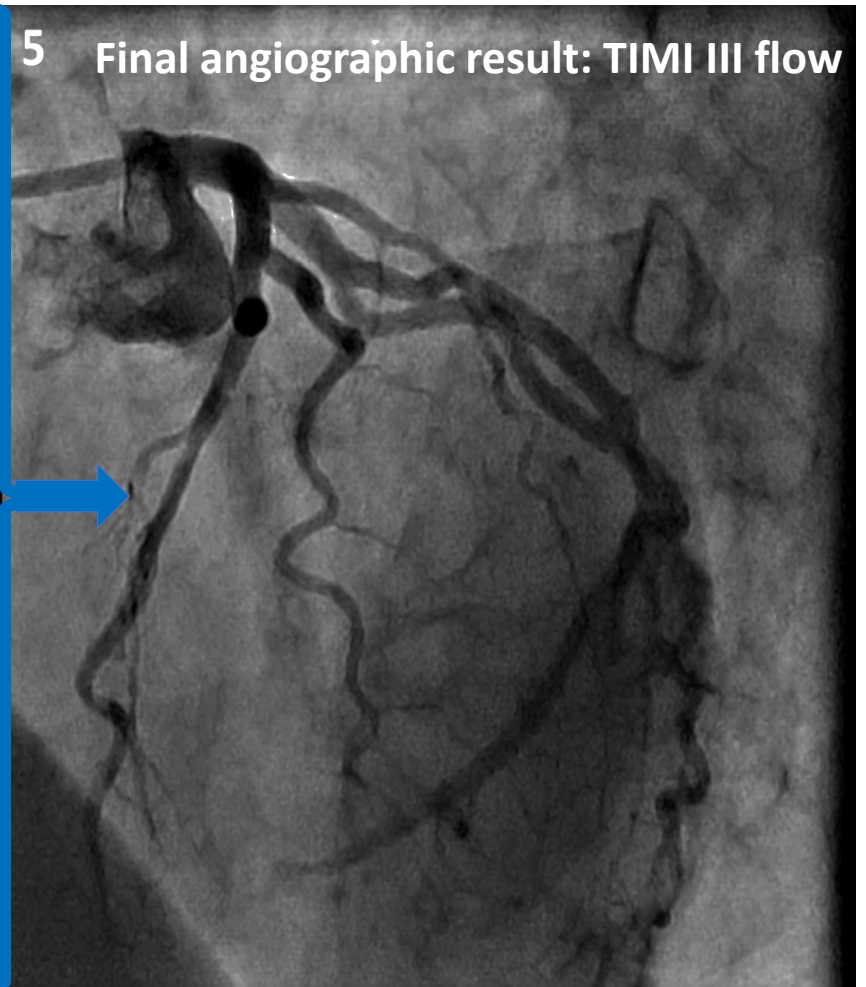
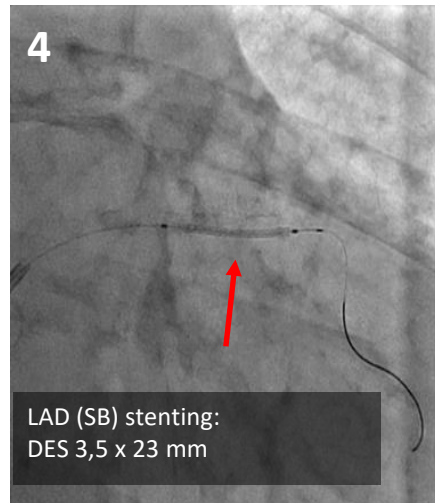
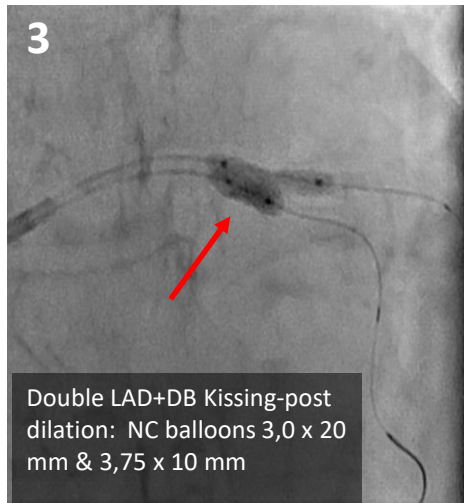
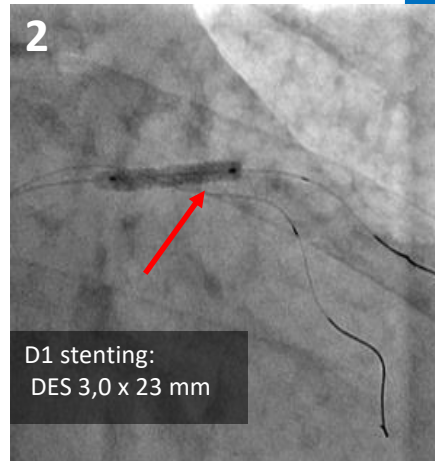
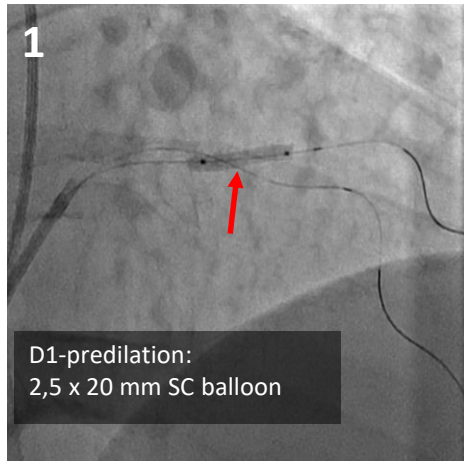
**Both LAD & D1
wired by BMW
guide wires**

**D1 was pre-
dilated with 2,5
x 20 mm SC
balloon**

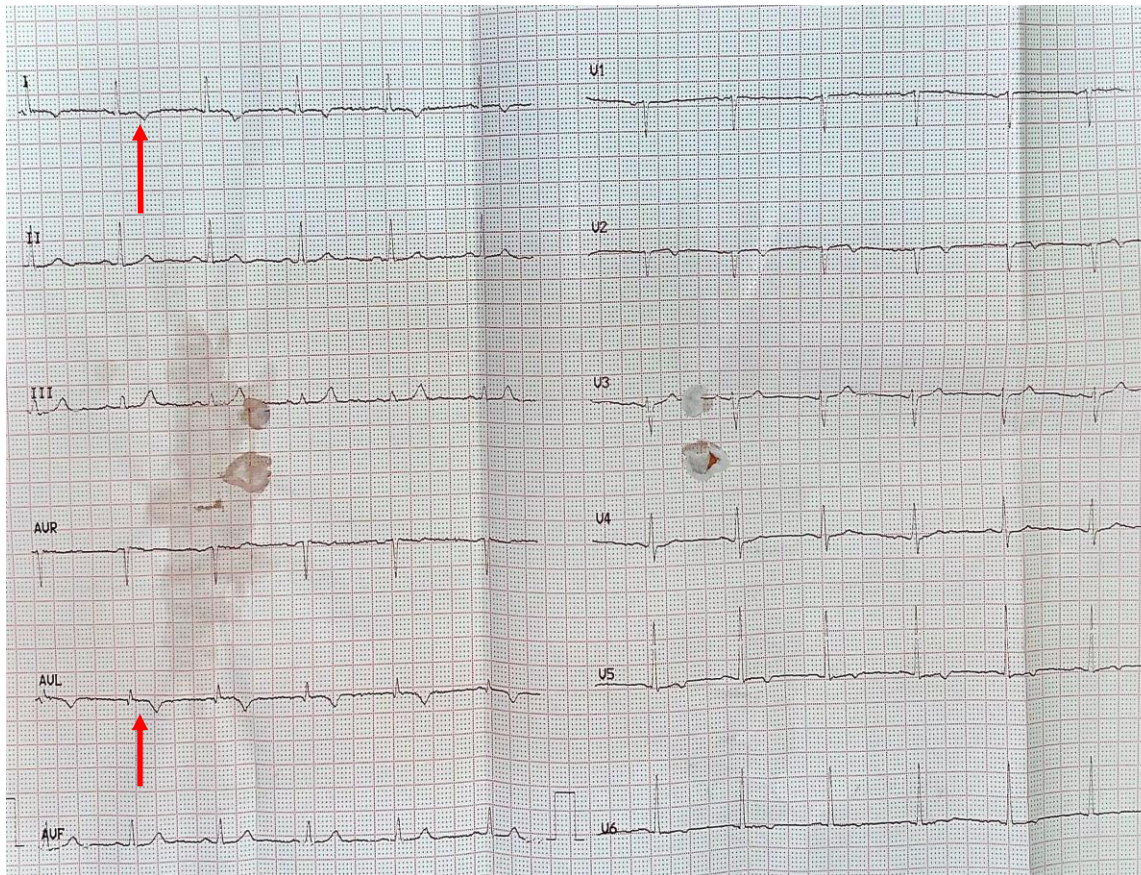


**Type 0-1-1 lesion, diameters of LAD and
D1 are similar**

Culotte-stenting technic



Clinical result



Complete ST-resolution I,aVL,V4-V6

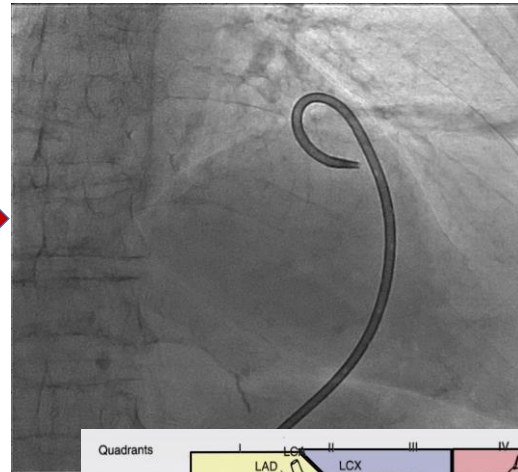
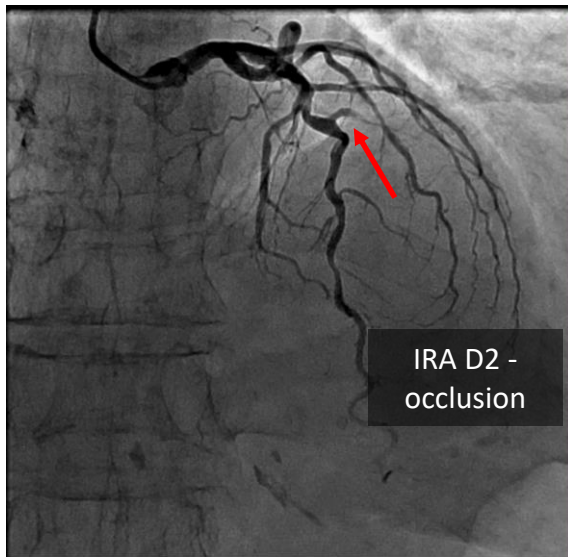
- FU Echo – LVEF 56%
- Restoration of LV wall contractility

Continue of antithrombotic therapy:

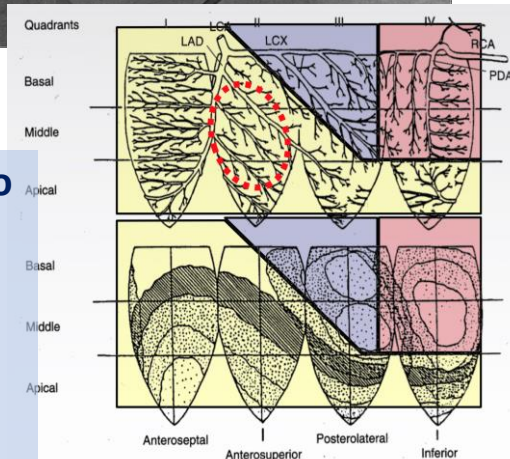
- Dual antiplatelet therapy:
Clopidogrel 75 mg + ACA 100 mg;
- B – blockers
- ACA
- Statins
- Discharged on 8th day post PCI

the patient was discharged from the hospital on the 8th day in a satisfactory condition

another reason for second stent..



- Another Patient with Similar Case – two weeks before:
- Antero-Lateral myocardial infarction STEMI
- Late hospitalization – 3 days from symptoms onset
- Post infarct angina



Even “small” D2 branch occlusion (diameter <2,5mm; length<73mm) can be a cause of transmural necrosis and fatal myocardial rupture

Conclusions

1. Single-stent strategy not always possible in STEMI bifurcation PCI
2. Sometimes we just can't simply "Keep It Simple, Swift and Safe" (KISSS)!
3. Two-stent technique for LAD-D1 bifurcation PCI in STEMI can be crucial
4. Culotte technique is suitable for large single D1 IRA stenting via radial route

Key points for future research:

- ✓ Better understanding of Culotte technique as a single side branch saving strategy in STEMI patients

Thank you for listening

