



When the enemies gather, you have to be ready

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Presented by

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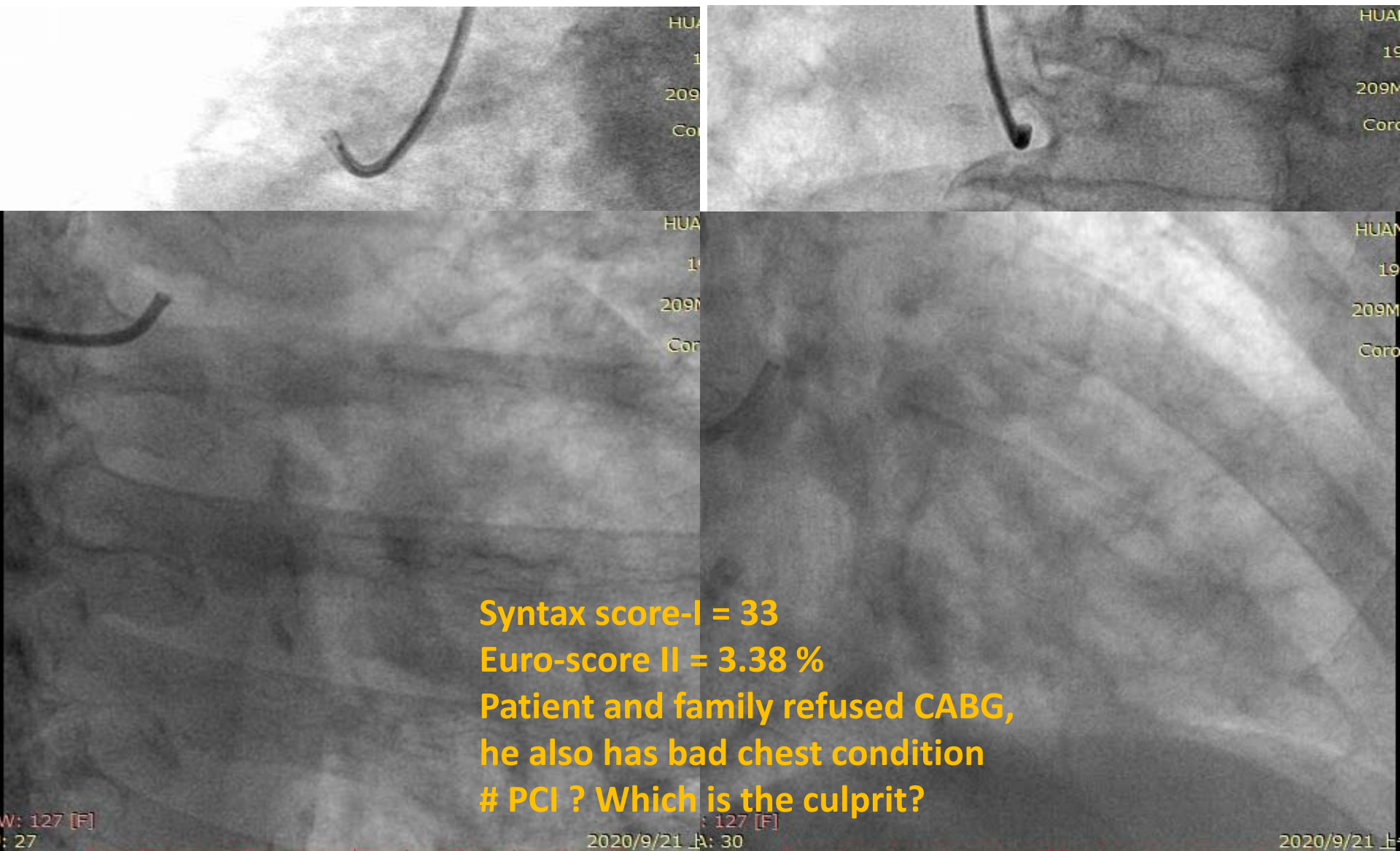
History and Investigations

- A 58 y/o male with interstitial lung disease, recurrent pneumonia, hypercholesterolemia, smoker.
- **C/O** Chest pain, NYHA-III CHF
- **ECG** Qs V1-V4 & T inv II,III,aVF
- **LVEF** 30%, sever hypokinesia, II/IV MR
- **Labs** Cr = 0.86 mg/dl, cholesterol = 305 mg/dl, TG = 151 mg/dl, HBA1C = 6.1%, trop +ve.

Diagnosed as NSTEMI-ACS

Coronary Angiography

LRA access: 6F IL4



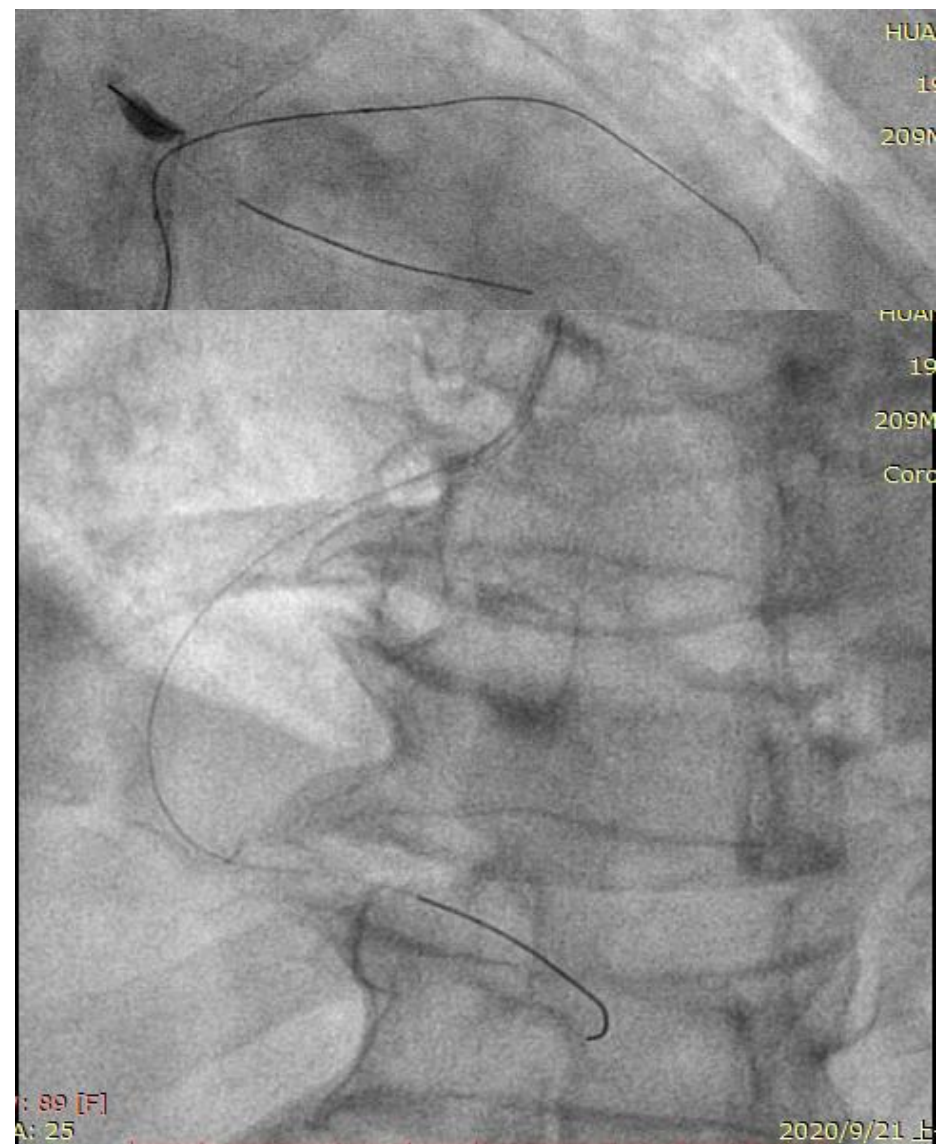
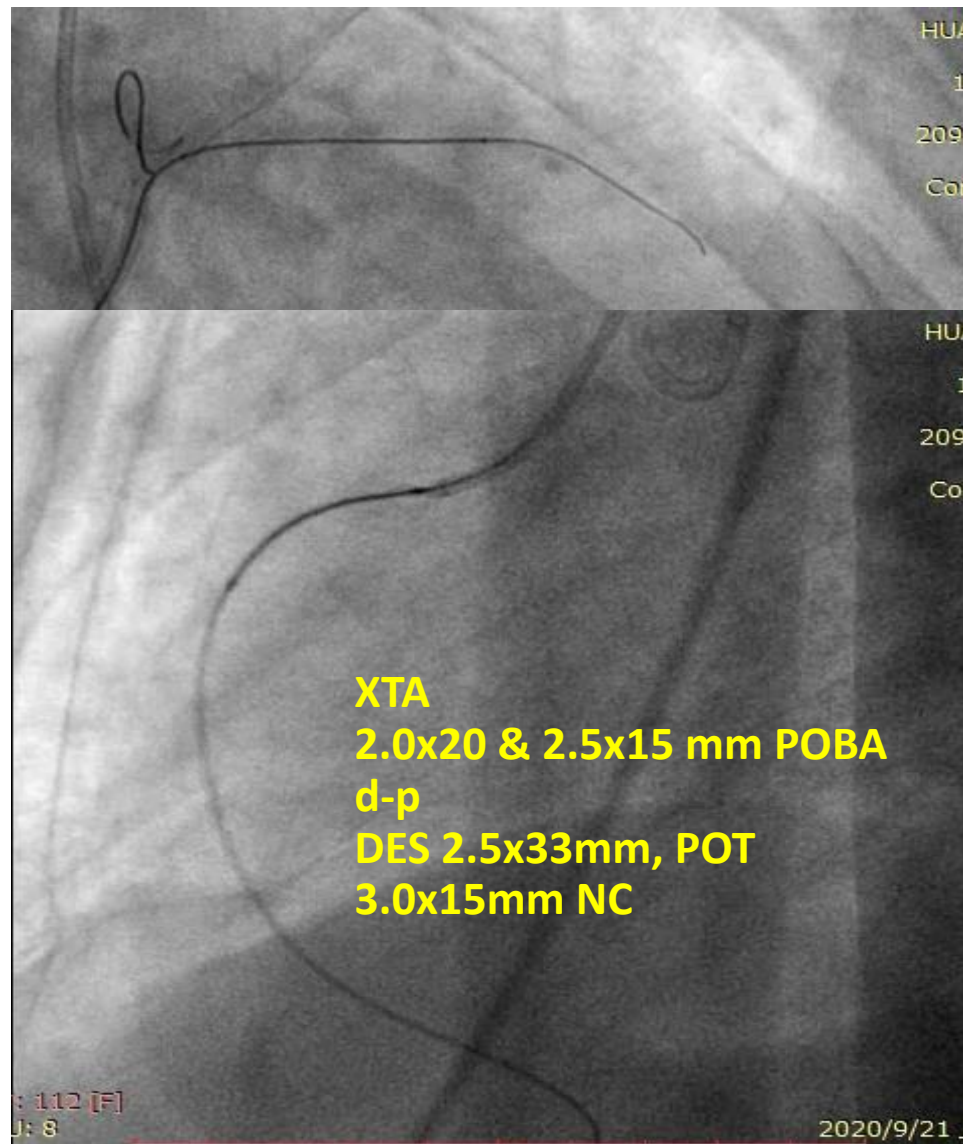
Syntax score-I = 33

Euro-score II = 3.38 %

Patient and family refused CABG,
he also has bad chest condition

PCI ? Which is the culprit?

Runthrough>> XTA M.C, contra-lateral injection via 5F IL4
failed>> senior advice>> Switch gear to RCA

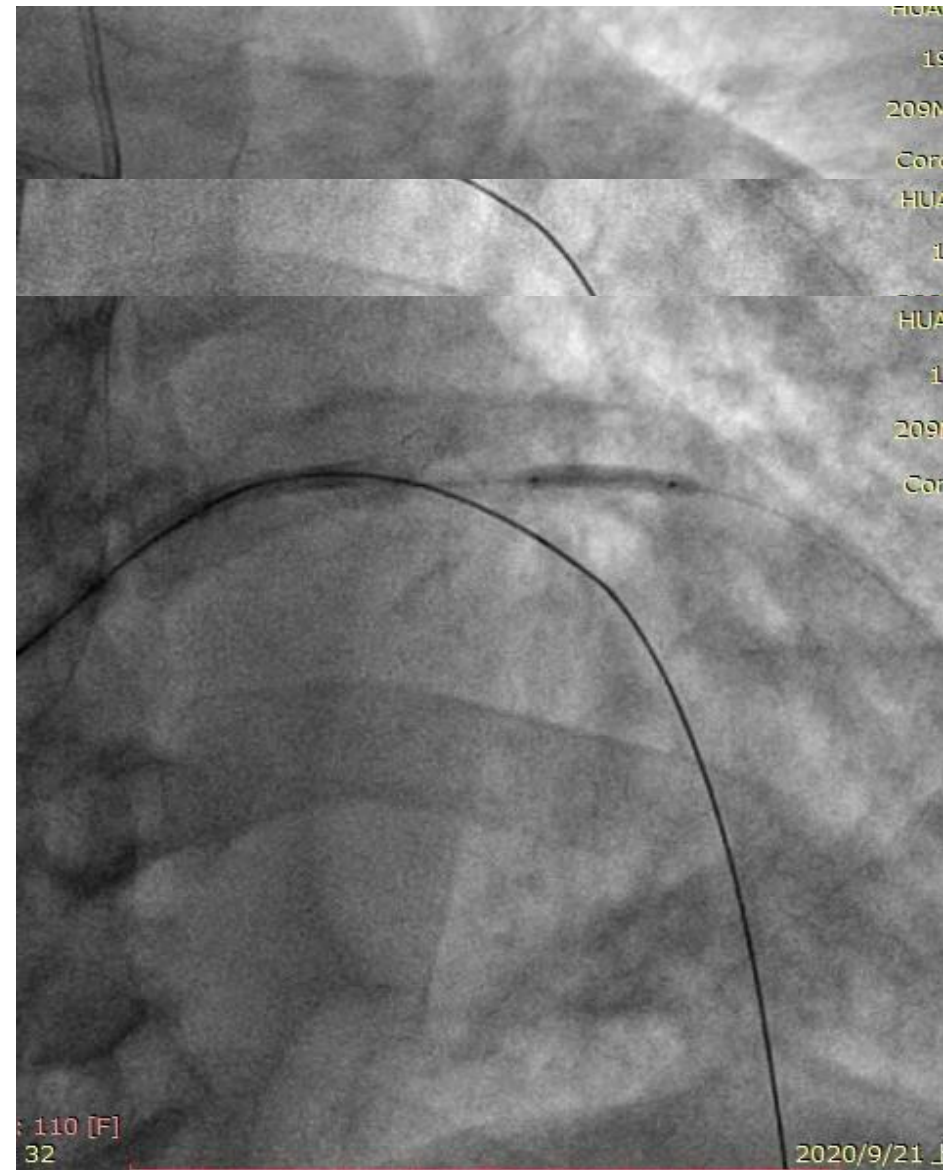


Exchange 6F IL4 to 7F EBU 4

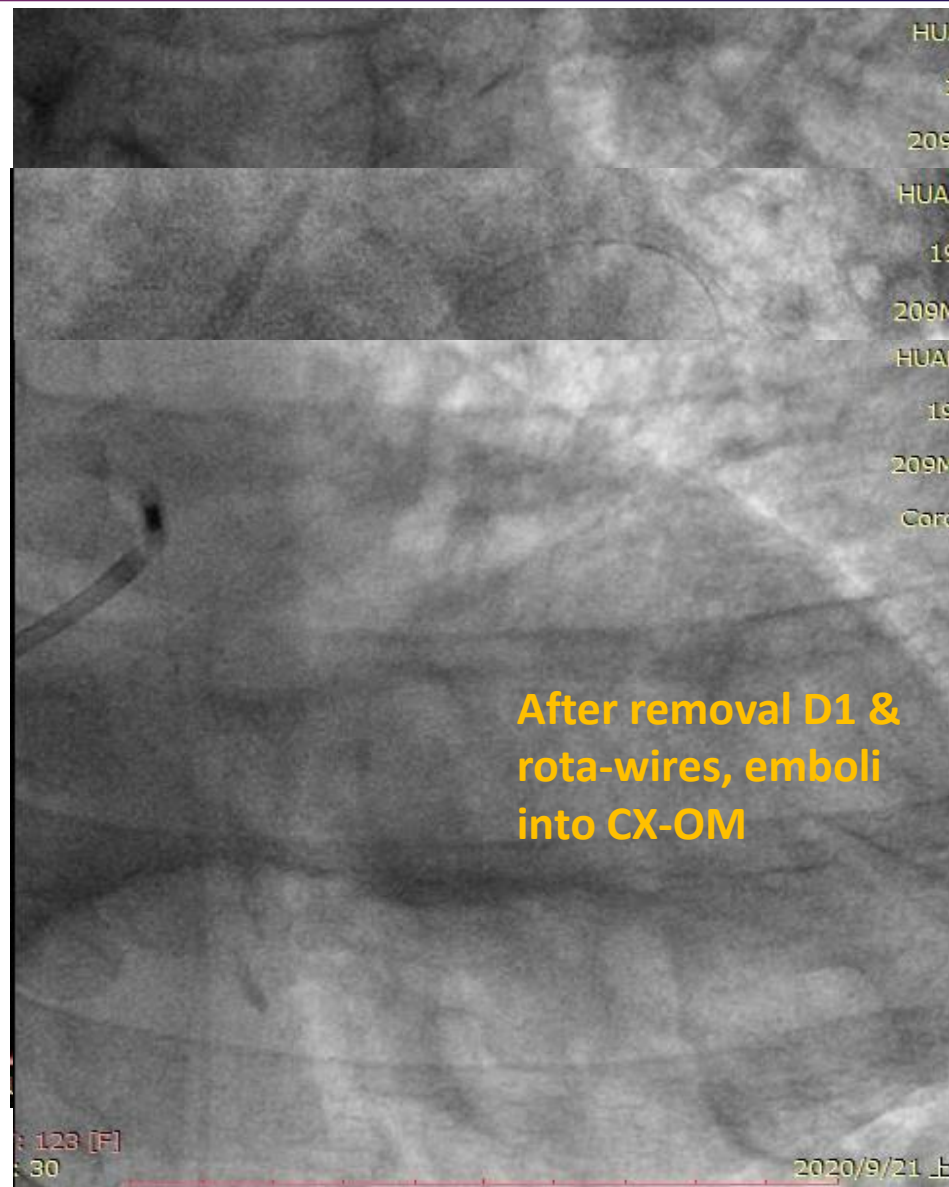
Fixing P-LCX, wiring LAD CTO with CP12, fine cross& turnpike gold MC could not cross

Wire passed but MC could not

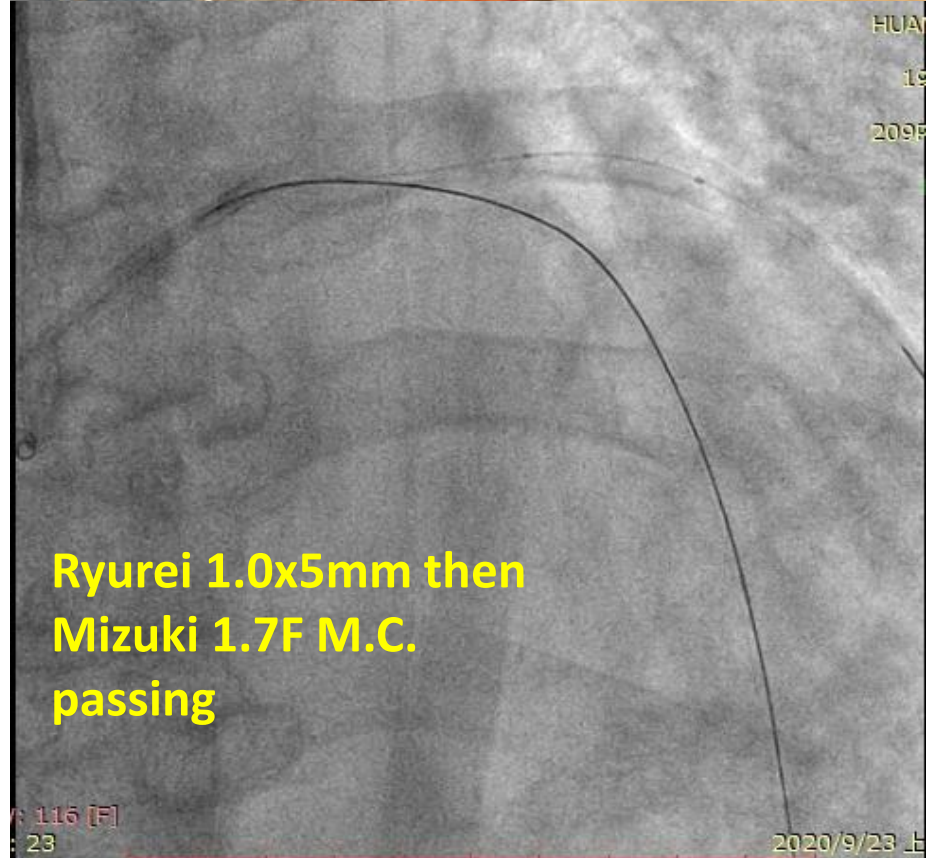
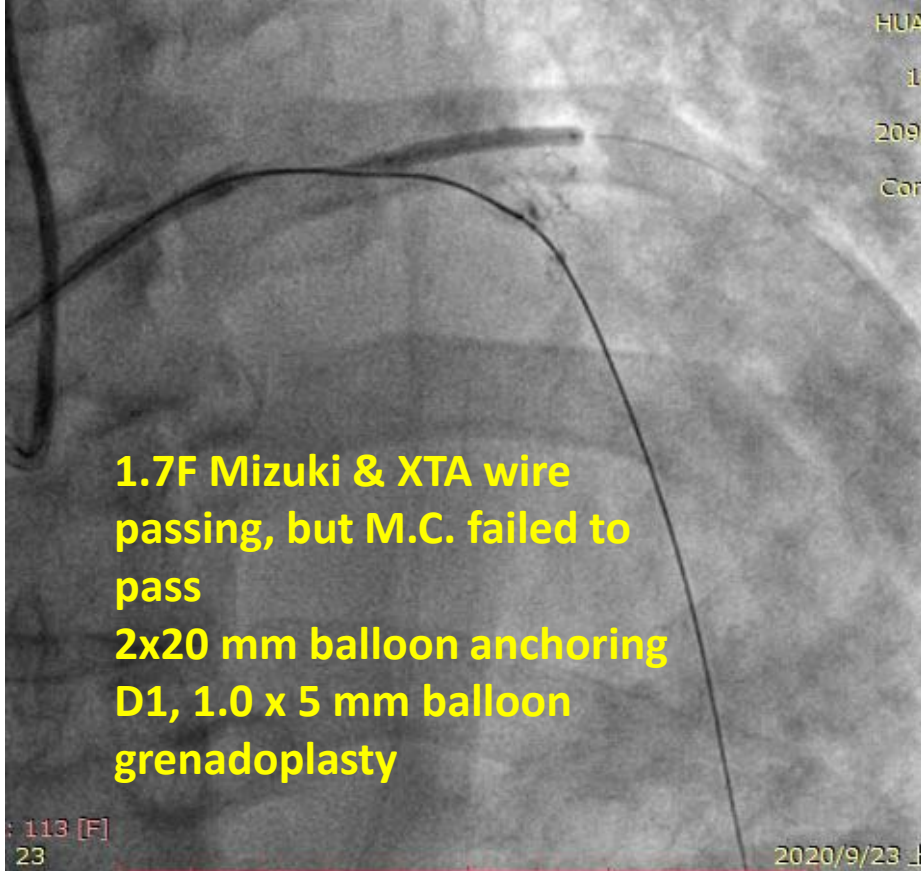
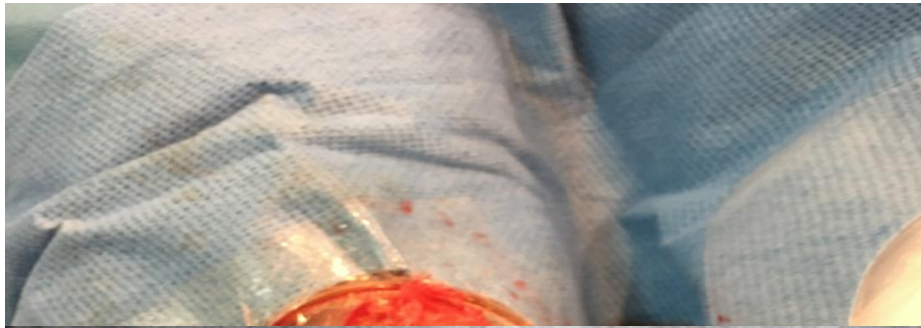
- **Confirm distal true lumen**
- **Increase support**
Well seated GC > G Ex> Anchoring
- **Smallest balloon**
- **Plaque modification**
MC eg *Tornus, Turnpike Gold*
Grenadoplasty
Atherectomy



**Rota floppy wire > Thrombus at LM-LAD-D1
IABP > Thrombosuction, IC GPIIb/IIIa i
Transfer to CCU keep IV GPIIb/IIIa i**

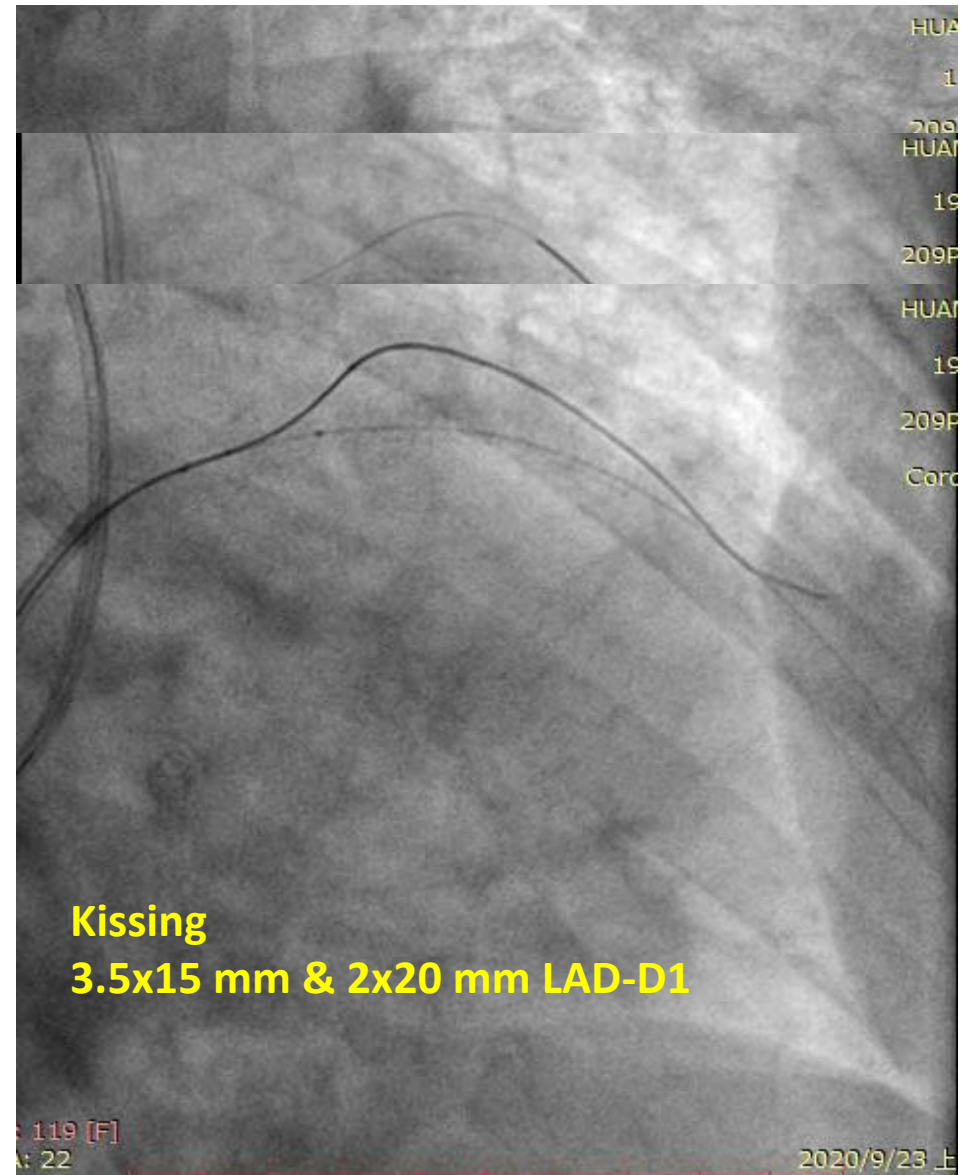
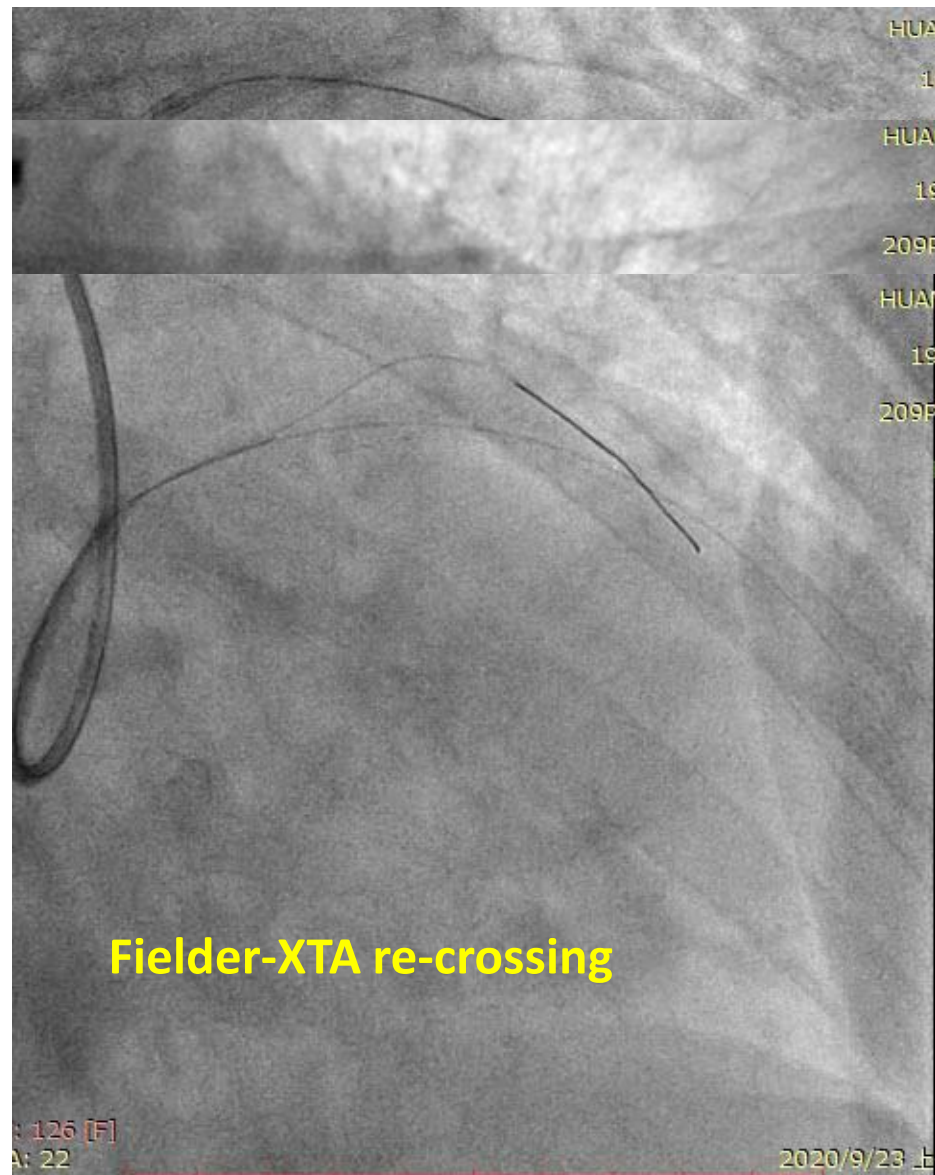


Two days later, d-RRA 7F EBU4, d-LRA 6F IL4 for RCA Preparation for LAD-CTO rotational atherectomy

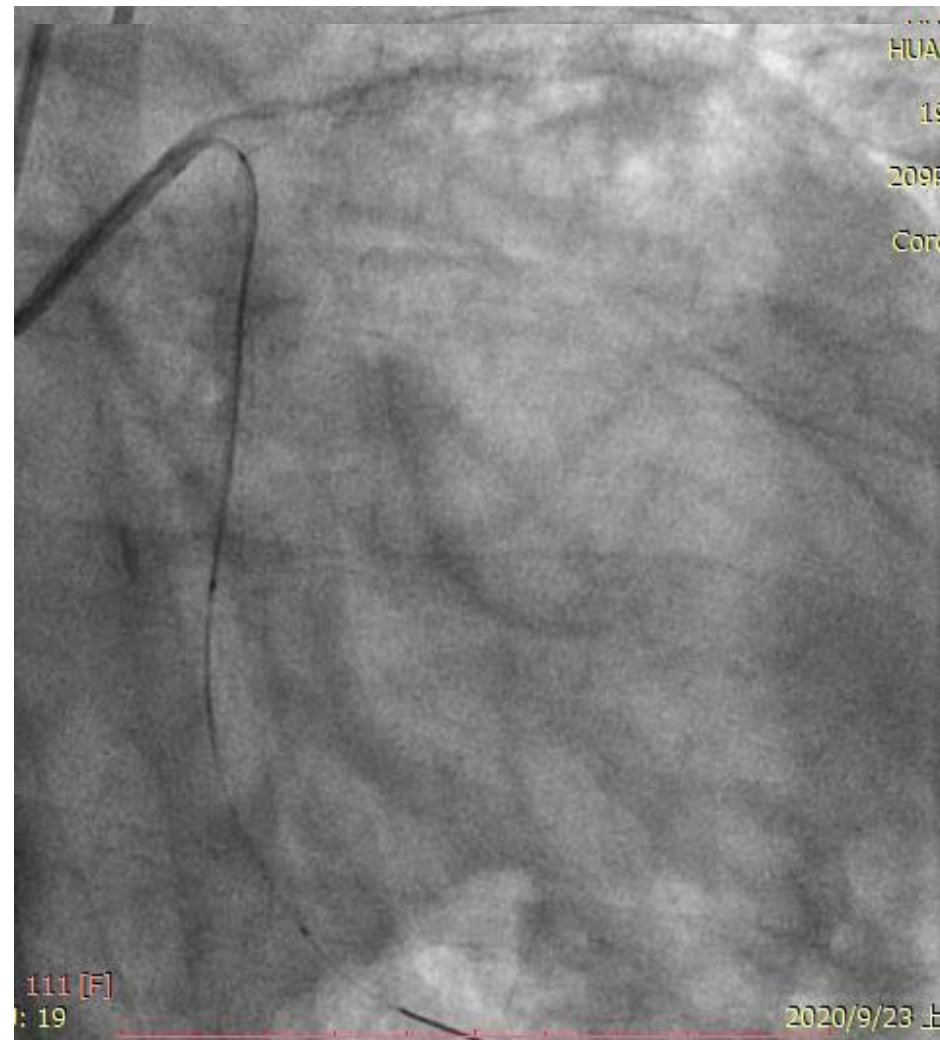
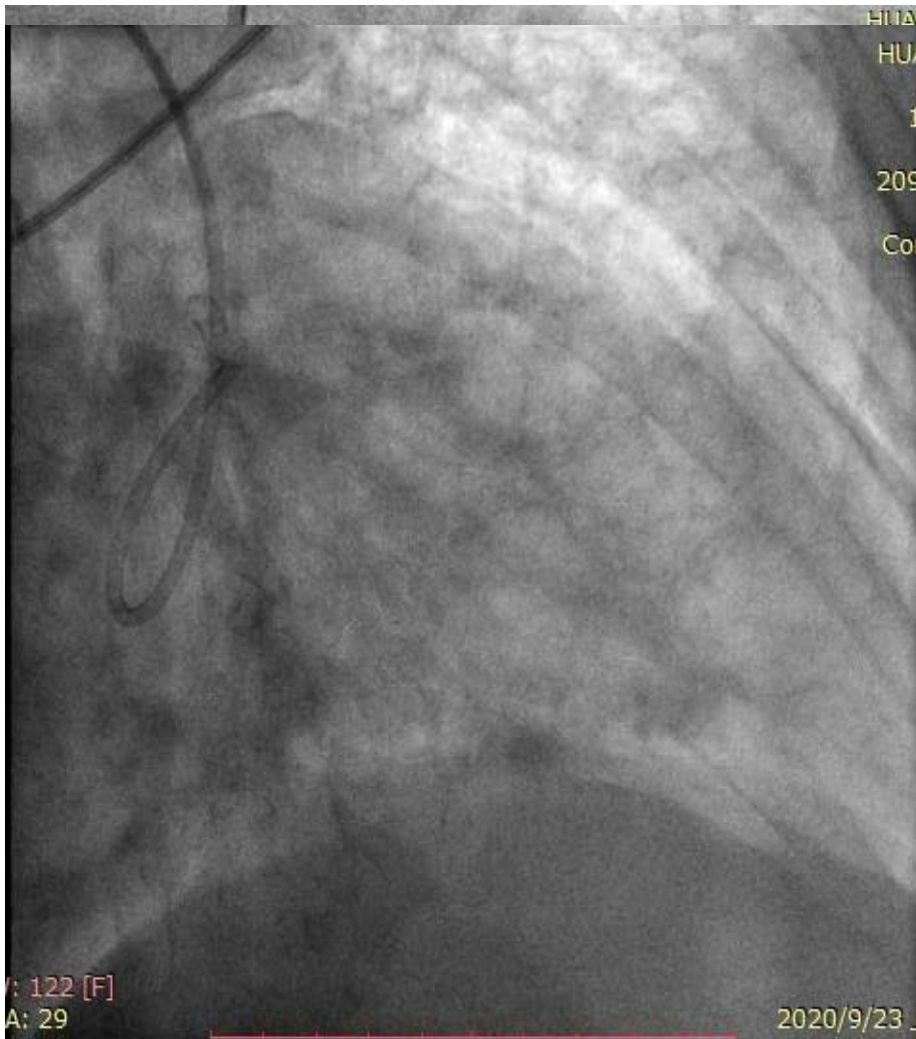


1.5 mm burr rotablation

After exchanged rota-floppy to 0.014 Runthrough wire,
sequential POBA>> Kissing>> Stenting>> POT>> Kissing



Attempt CX-CTO for CHF complete revascularization, Final Angiography



Two days later IABP was removed, Patient was discharge after 5 days
Came for OPC and doing well

Take Home Message

- Triple vessel disease with CX-m & LAD-p CTO & low EF, of course, CABG was the first choice, but bad lung condition and pt requested PCI as an alternative.
- Fixing non-CTO lesions first, take time for CTO lesions, IABP, ECMO or Impella preparation is mandatory.
- Chronic inflammatory status is a cause of **heparin unresponsiveness** specially in the setting of ACS. In this patient we started with 100U/Kg then gave 2 more boluses; total 17000u and ACT only 305 s.
- When you are fighting calcium, suspect an attack from his girl friend; **THROMBUS. Calcium = a lot of tools + long time**
- Better to check ACT before PCI and every 30 min interval for keeping ACT > 300 sec.
- Bil. Arm approach in CHIP CTO setting is better, sparing femoral for hemodynamic support.
- Any PCI complication could happen in CHIP pts, therefore, being familiar with managing complications is also very important.

Thank you