

## Statement of Financial Interest

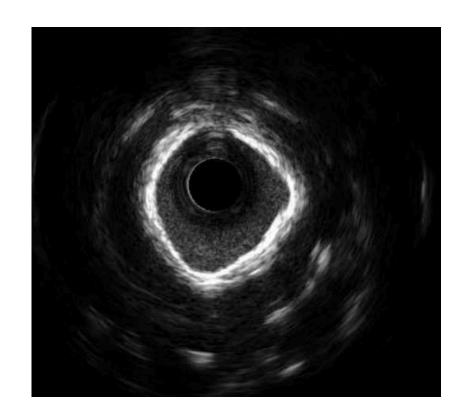
Speaker's name: Thomas Cuisset, MD, PhD

X I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- x Consulting and lecture fees: Abbott Vascular, Astra Zeneca, Boston Scientific, Edwards, Europa Organisation, Medtronic, Terumo, Sanofi
- ☐ Employment in industry
- ☐ Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company



## Algorithm for calcified lesions



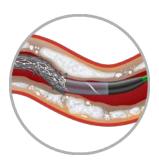
Thomas CUISSET, CHU Timone, Marseille



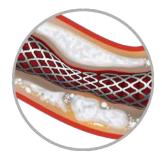
#### Risks of calcified lesions



Failure of delivery



Stent/polymer Damage



Sub-optimal stent deployment



Need for specific devices!





#### Calcified lesion: How?

	Rotablator	Orbital	IVL
Lésions calcifiées	+++	+++	+++
Lésions infranchissables	+++	+/-	-
Tortuosités	+/-	+++	+/-
Intrastent	+/-	+/-	+++
Lésions longues	++	+++	-
Calcifications superficielles	+++	++	+/-
Calcifications profondes	+	++	+++



#### PCI of heavily calcified Lesion: THM

No direct stenting

Consider dedicated devices

Assess stent expansion (IC Imaging, angiography, stent boost)

Optimisation / NC balloon after stent implantation



#### Imaging and calcified Lesion: THM (1)

IC imaging is usefull to treat calcified lesion, not mandatory

If no IC imaging, angiographic assessment +/- CT Scan for Calcification analysis

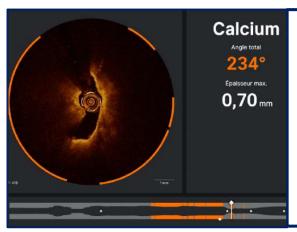
Stent expansion using enhancement of stent structure (stent boost)

IC imaging probe should be able to cross the lesion to do imaging!



#### IC Imaging and calcified Lesion: THM (2)

First information: severity of calcification requiring specific devices?

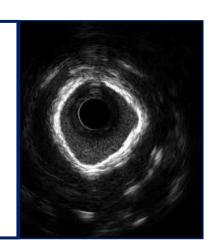


# Imaging with OCT ( calcium score >3)

Calcium arch > 180° (50%) (2pts) Calcium length > 5 mm Calcium thickness > 0,5 mm

# Imaging with IVUS (calcium score ≥2)

Calcium circumference 360° Calcium circ 270° + length ≥ 5 mm Vessel diameter < 3,5 mm Calcified nodule

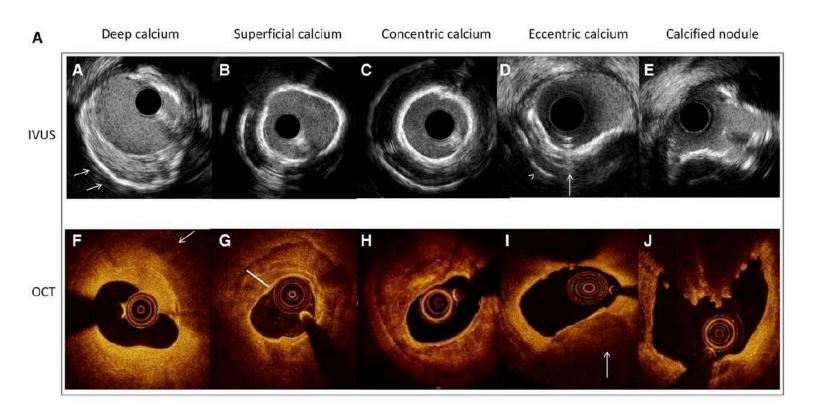


If YES: Consider dedicated device for calcified lesion



## IC Imaging and calcified Lesion: THM (2)

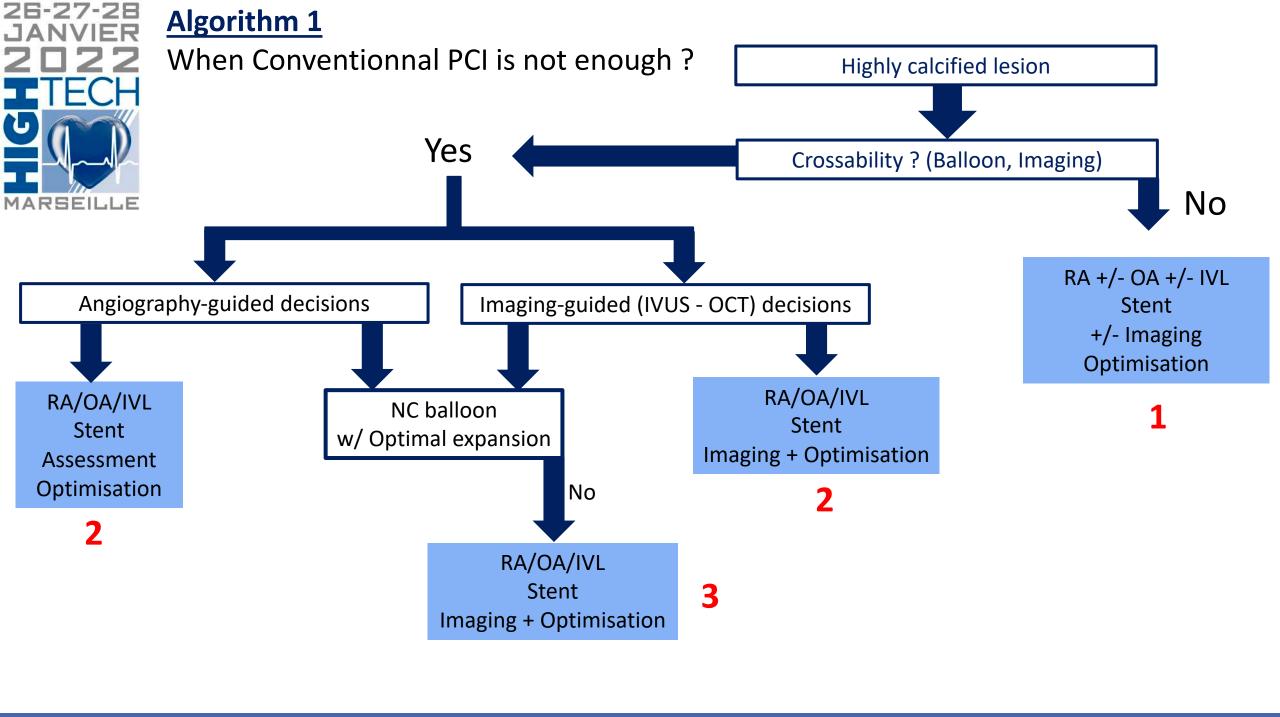
Second information: type of calcification to select appropriate device?





#### Algorithm 1

When « Conventionnal PCI » is not enough?





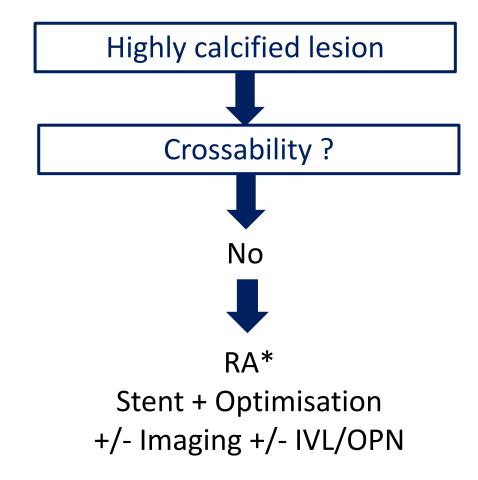
#### Algorithm 2

Which technique is appropriate?



## Algorithm 2a Uncrossable lesion

Which technique is appropriate?





#### Algorithm 2b

**Crossable lesion and No imaging** 

Which technique is appropriate?

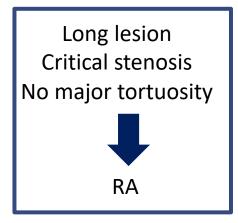
Highly calcified lesion

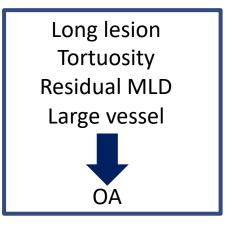
Crossability √



#### **Angiography assessment**







Stent / Angiography – stent boost + Optimisation



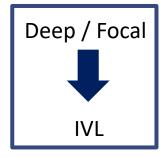
# Algorithm 2c Crossable lesion and imaging Which technique is appropriate?

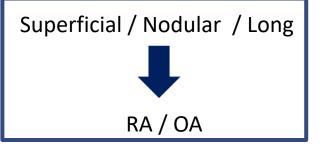
Highly calcified lesion

Crossability √

Imaging-guided (IVUS - OCT) decisions

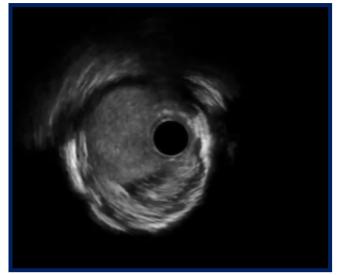
#### **Calcium on Imaging**





Stent / Imaging + Optimisation

#### Case example

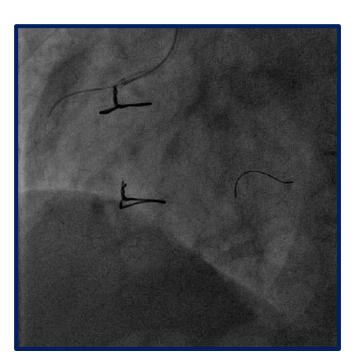


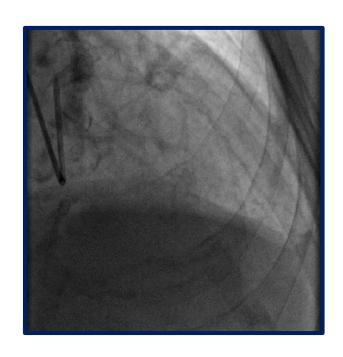
Crossable Lesion
Long calcium
RCA 3,5 mm
Moderate Tortuosity
MLD 1,5 mm



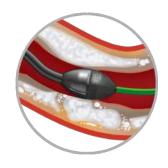
Orbital Atherectomy Low and High Speed



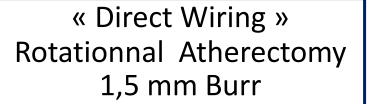


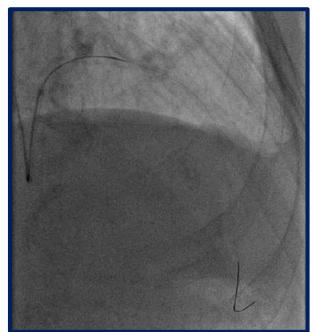


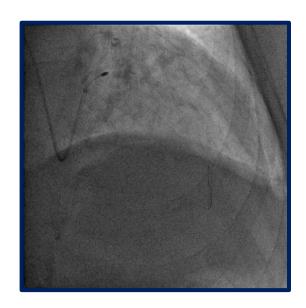
#### Case example



Uncrossable Lesion Heavily calcified Moderate Tortuosity







## Case example





Crossable Lesion
Heavily calcified
Focal
Deep and thick calcium

IVL 3.5

