



Stenting des lésions longues

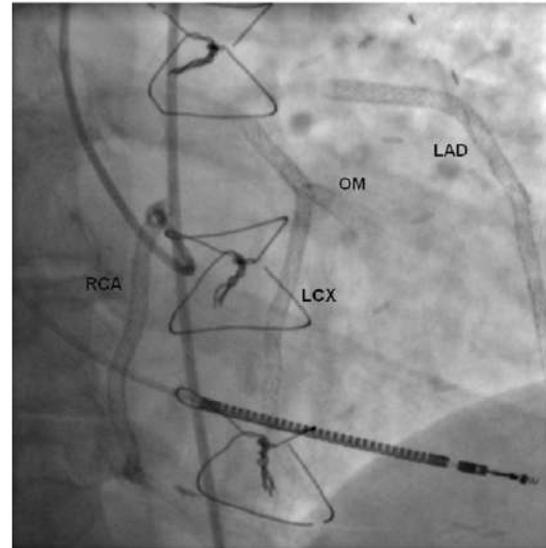
aspects pratiques

Pascal Motreff, 27 janvier 2022

A Heart With 67 Stents

Rami N. Khouzam, MD, Rajvir Dahiya, MD, Richard Schwartz, MD

Mineola, New York

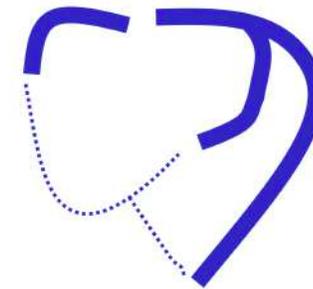
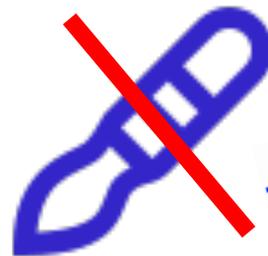
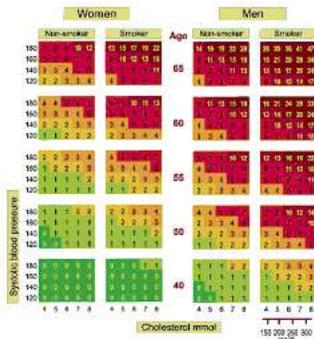


From Winthrop University
Hospital, Mineola,
New York.
Manuscript received
January 29, 2010;
accepted February 16, 2010.

A 56-year-old male with coronary artery disease presented with angina, nonspecific electrocardiographic changes, and elevated troponins. Coronary angiography revealed total occlusion of a stent in the circumflex artery, where another was deployed—his 67th stent. The patient had 28 catheterizations over 10 years, with stents placed in his native coronary arteries as well as in 3 bypass grafts. All stents were placed to relieve his angina, refractory to maximal medical treatment and transmyocardial laser revascularization. Stents can be a great tool to help revascularization and relieve symptoms; unfortunately, they are prone to thrombosis and restenosis. If they fail while medical management is maximized unsuccessfully, alternative tools are lacking. This case raises many questions: “How much is too much?” “Are there guidelines?” and “What else can be offered for symptom relief?” More studies are needed to evaluate impact on quality of life versus risks in this multistent population. LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; LCX = left circumflex coronary artery; OM = obtuse marginal branch of the circumflex coronary artery; RCA = right coronary artery.

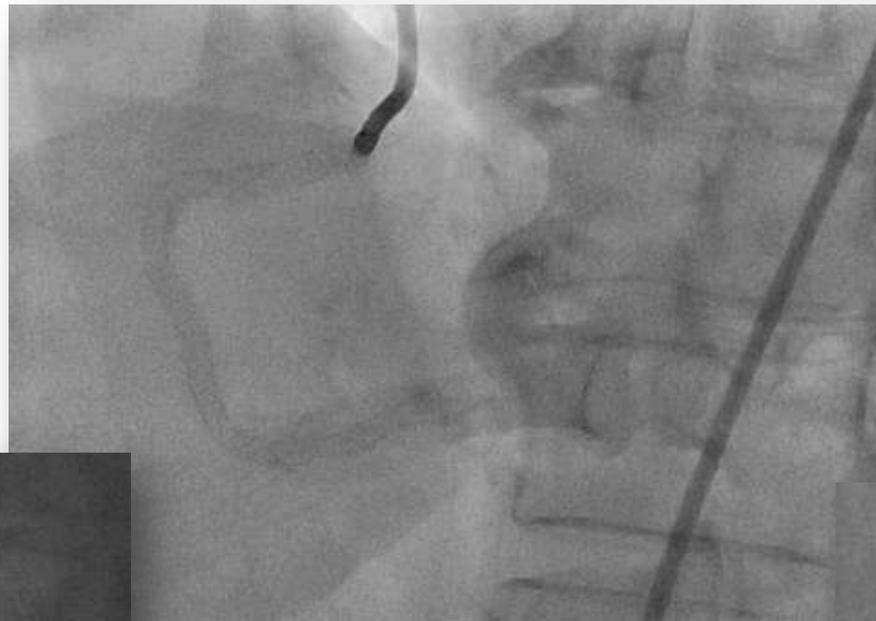
Stenting des lésions longues

De plus en plus...

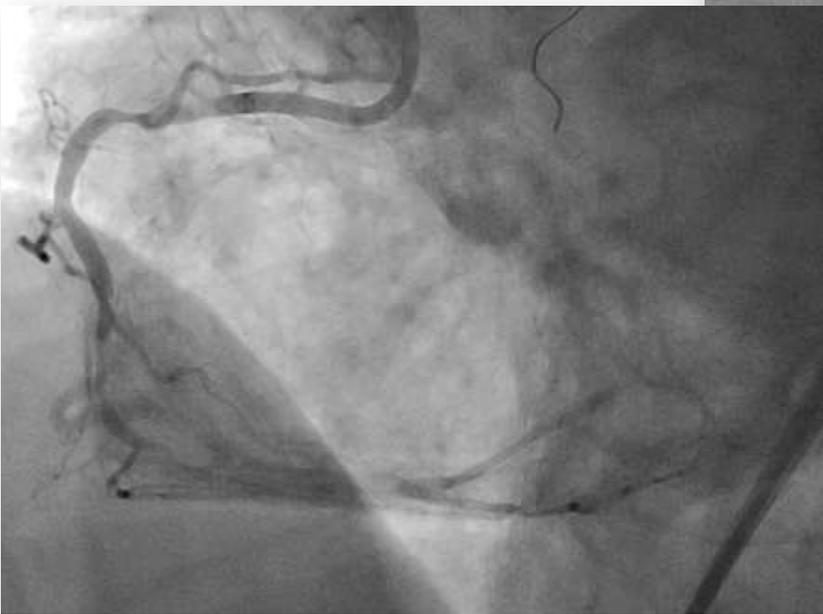


- Augmentation des FRCV
- Vieillessement de la population
- Mauvais candidats ou récusés de la chirurgie
- Confiance en la technique et aux nouveaux outils de la PCI
- Nouvelles indications : CTO

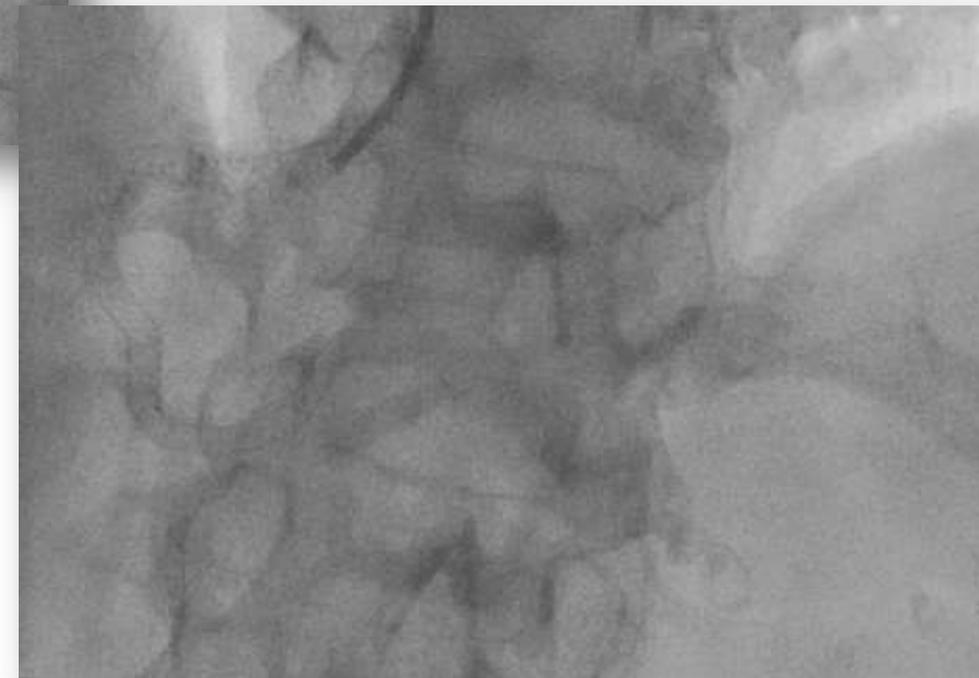
Mme F., 78 ans, angor serré, bon VG, CTO CD



3 ans plus tard...



Synergy 2.5 x 38mm
Synergy 3.0 x 38mm
Synergy 3.0 x 20mm



Stenting des lésions longues

Préparer la procédure

- Procédure complexe : à **planifier (non ad hoc)**
- Préparer patient (DAPT)
- Anticiper techniques, matériel...
- Exigence en terme de résultat (risque thrombose, resténose)





QUESTION TIME !

slido

OU

www.slido.com

Code : #745235

Stenting des lésions longues

Les 4 points fondamentaux

- Support
- Préparation de la lésion
- Stenting
- Optimisation du résultat



Stenting des lésions longues

Le support



- Cathéter 6 voire 7F
- EBU à gauche, Amplatz ou 3DRC à droite
- Guide extra support
- **Extension de cathéter +++**



Stenting des lésions longues

Le support

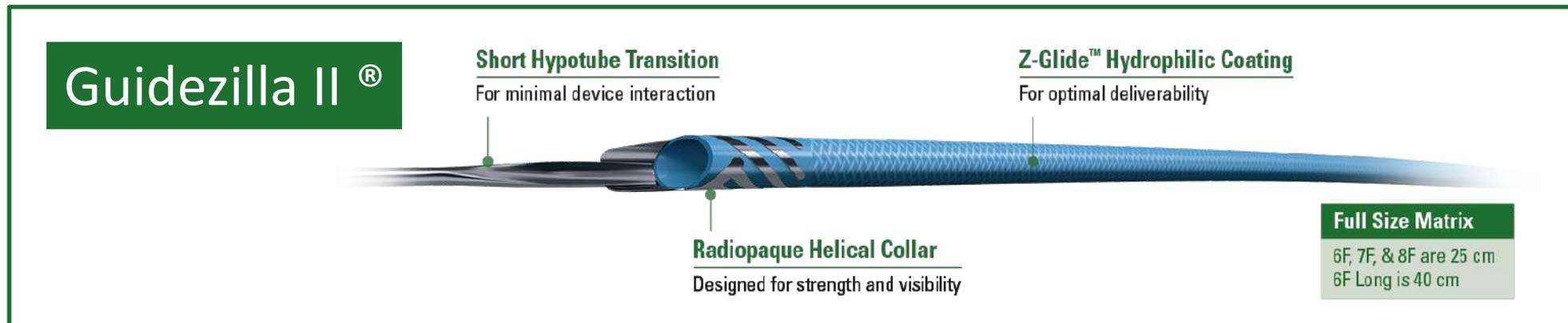


Progrès majeur pour :

- Anatomies hostiles (tortuosités , calcifications)
- Angioplasties complexes, CTO
- Revascularisation post-TAVI

Prudence : pas de kissing, effet venturi, stent damage, balloon kinking, dissection hydraulique...

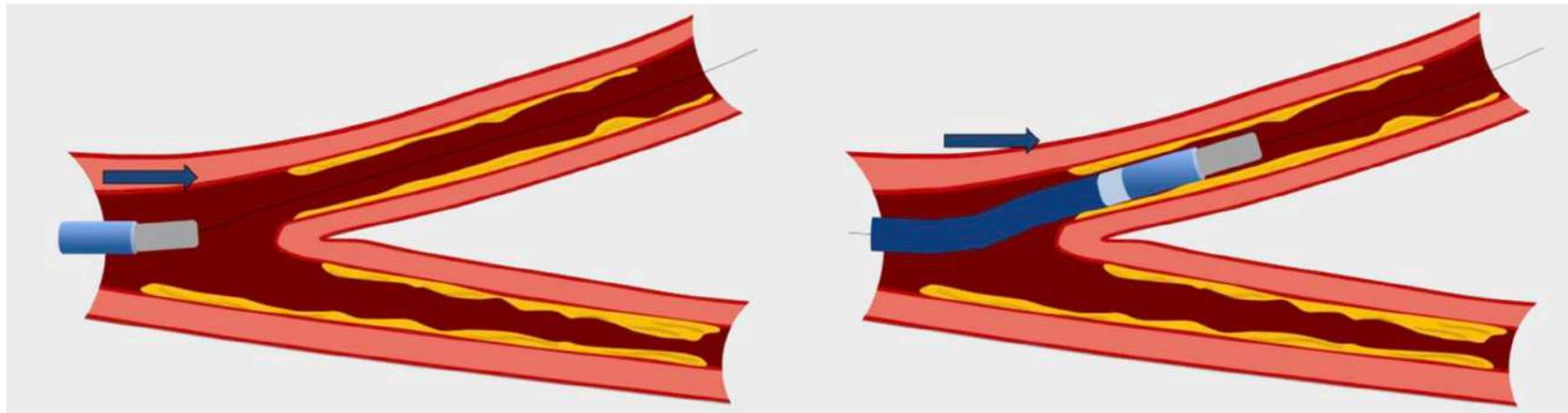
GuideZilla II, GuideLiner, Telescope, Guideon...





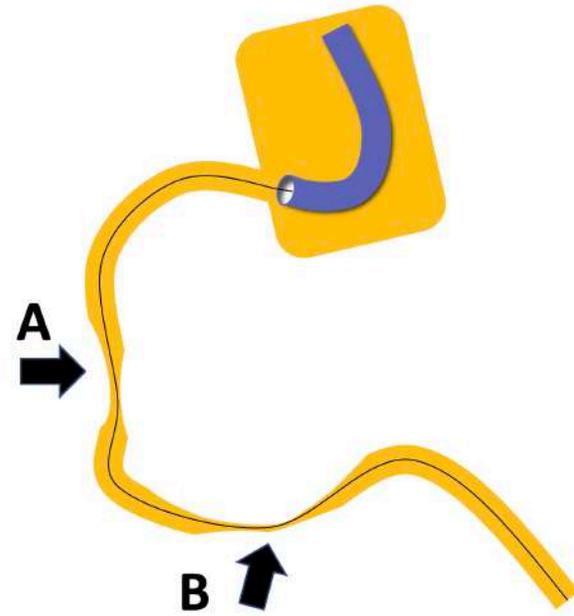
Extension de cathéter en pratique

- Balloon surfing technique (BST)

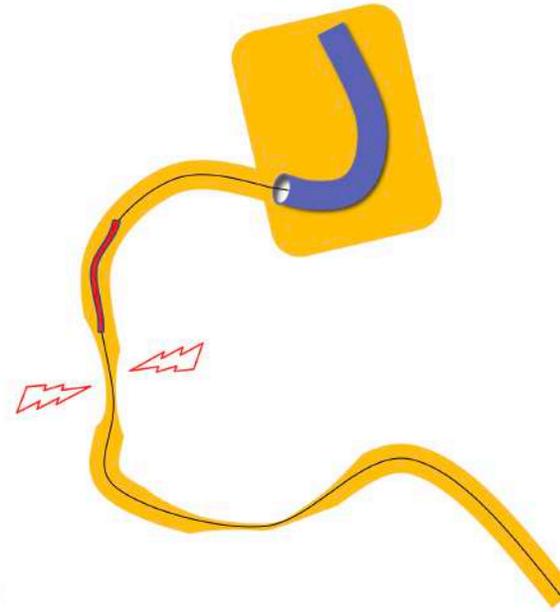


- Balloon assisted tracking technique (BTT)

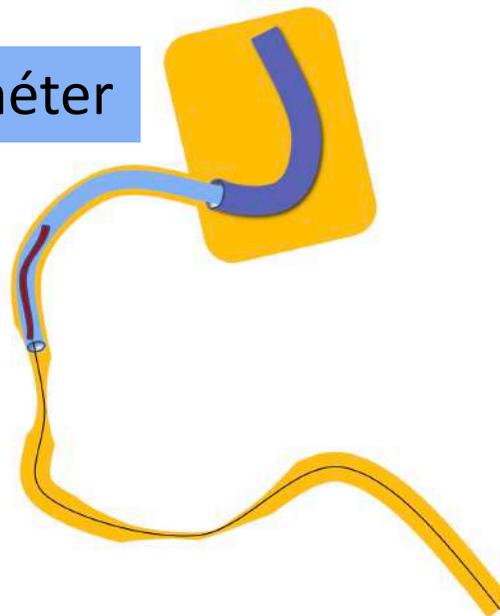
Lésions longues et complexes



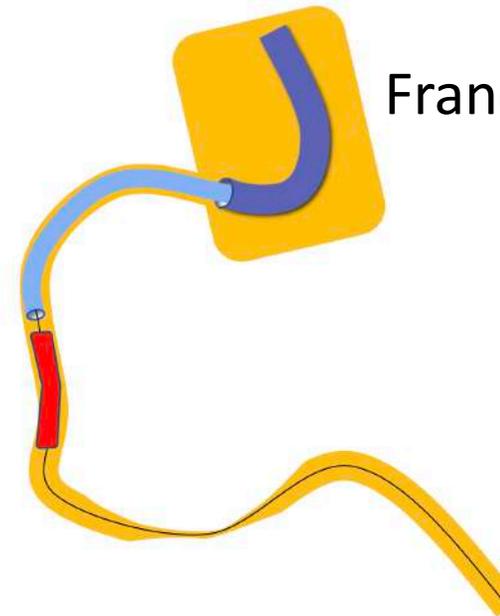
Non franchissement du ballon



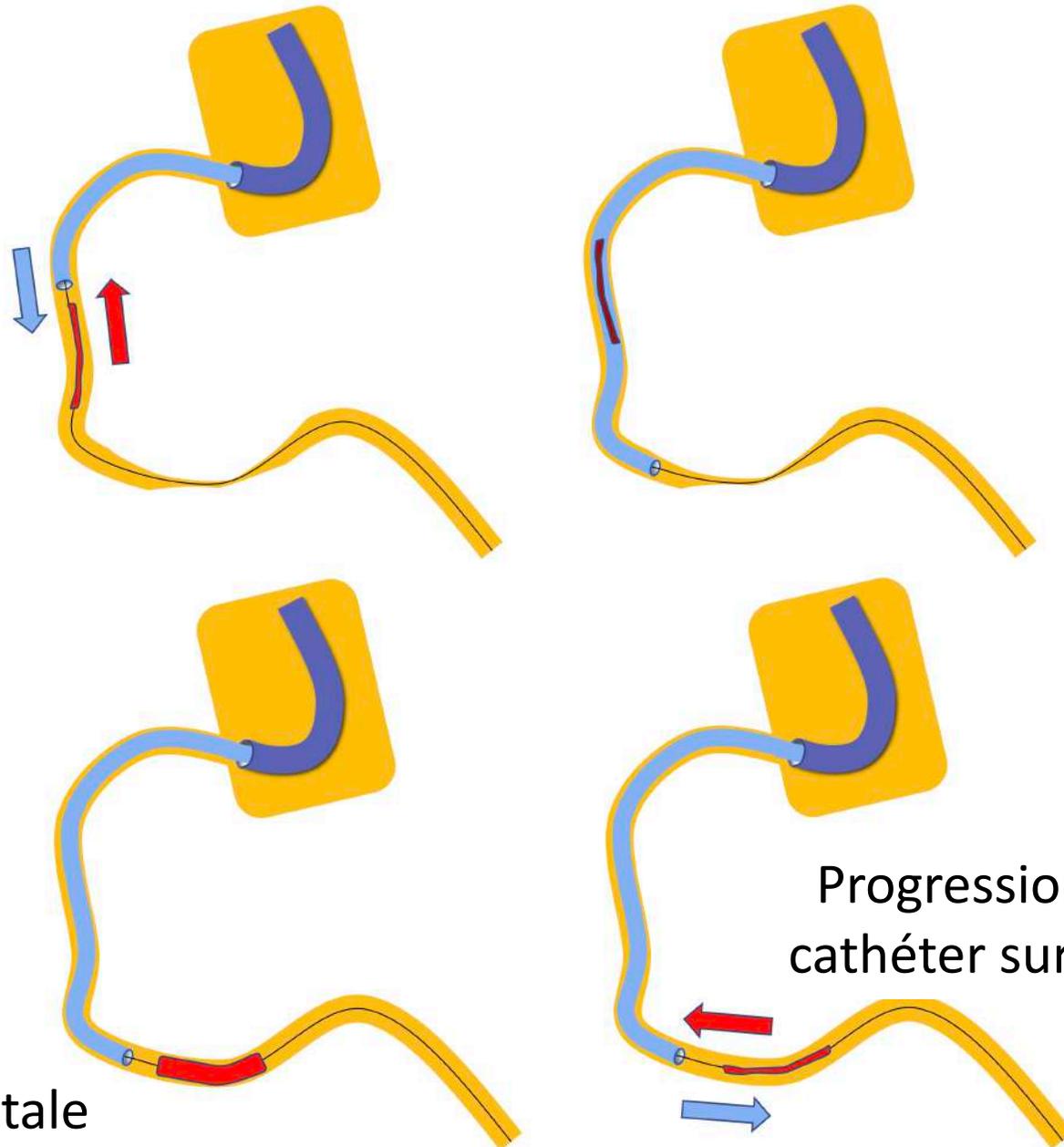
Extension de cathéter



Franchissement du ballon



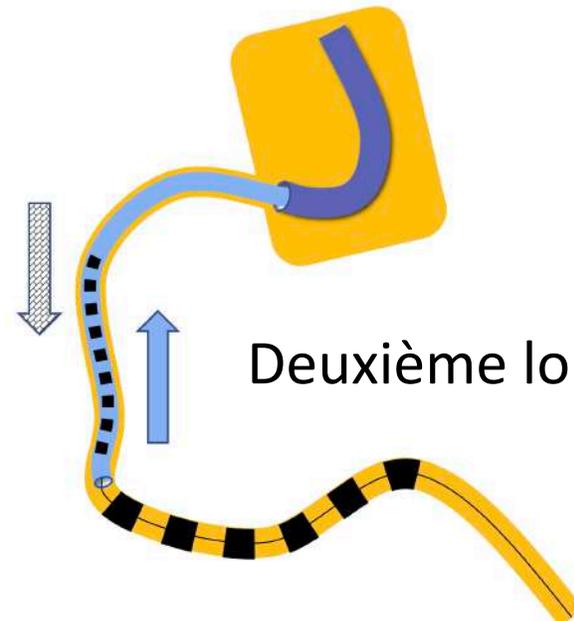
Progression de l'extension de cathéter sur déflation du ballon



Angioplastie distale

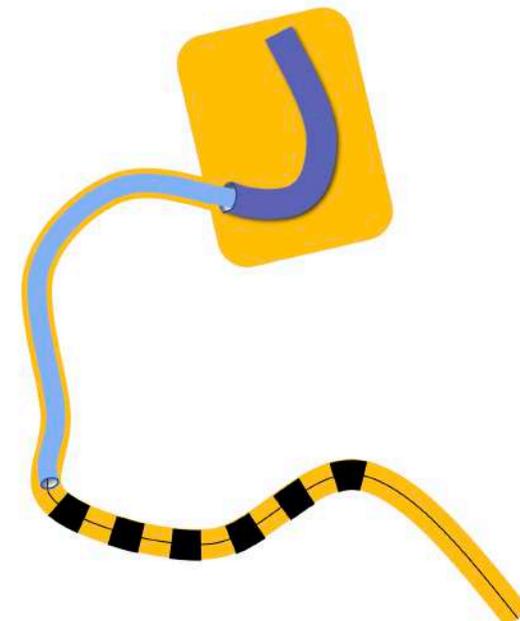
Progression de l'extension de cathéter sur déflation du ballon

Long stent dans extension de cathéter



Deuxième long stent dans l'extension

Déploiement du long stent après retrait de l'extension



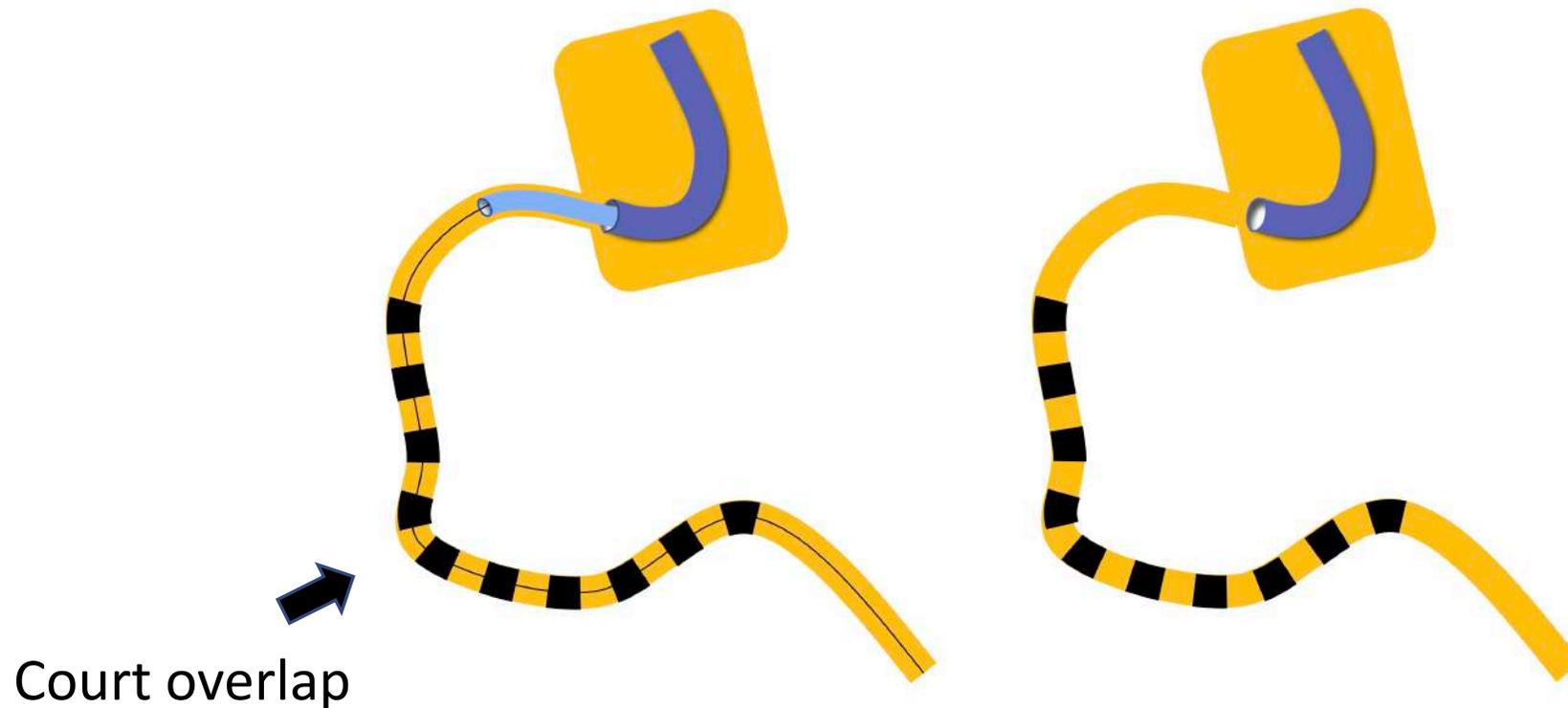
Stenting des lésions longues

Le support

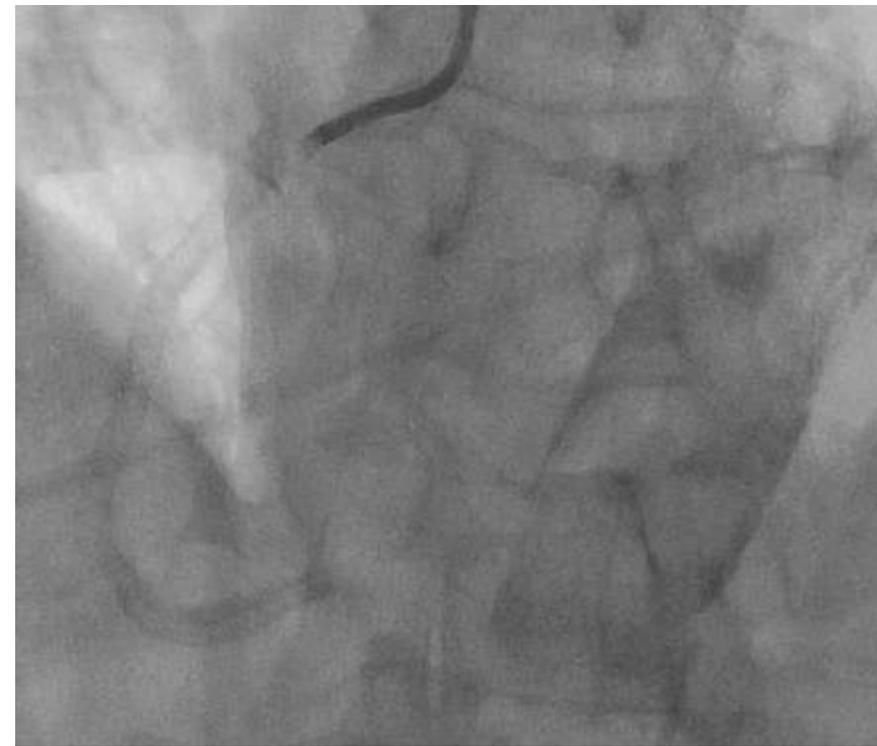
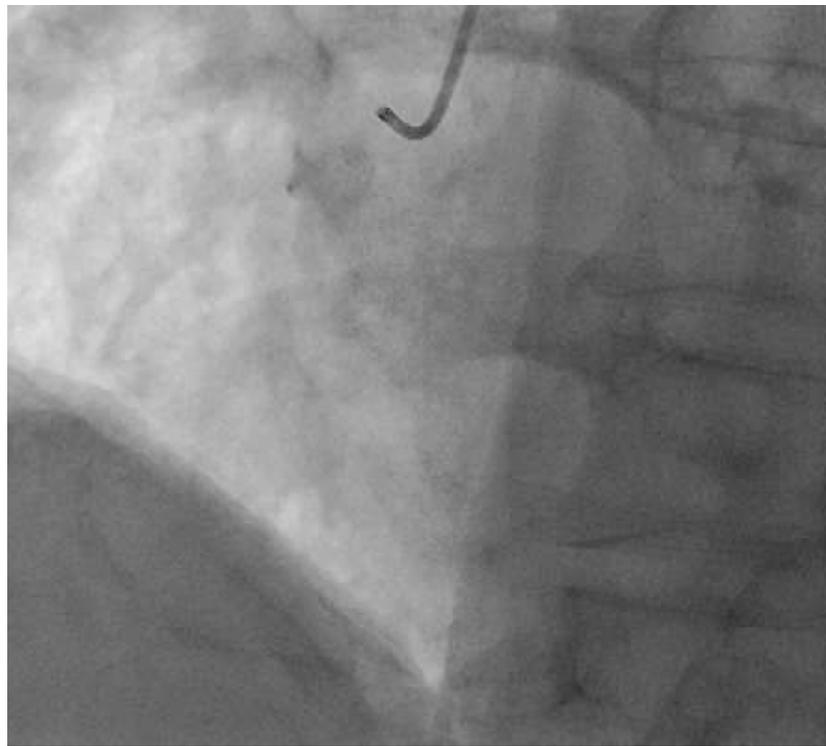


- Balloon assisted tracking technique (BTT)

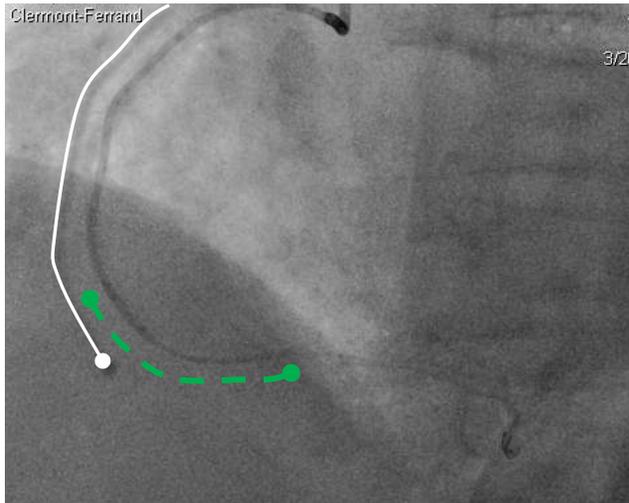
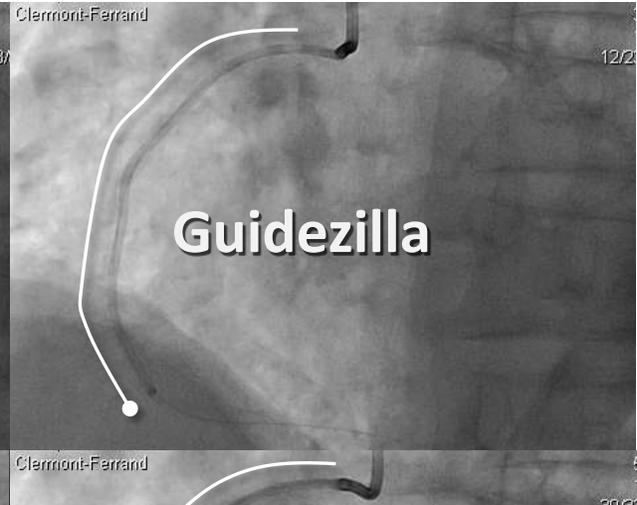
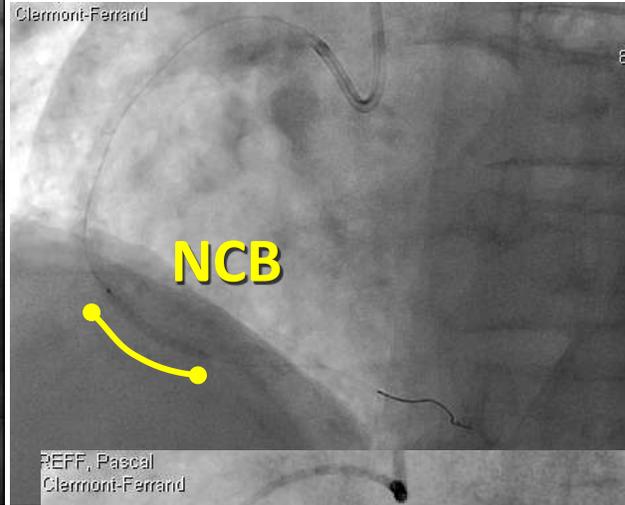
Déploiement du 2^{ème} long stent après retrait de l'extension



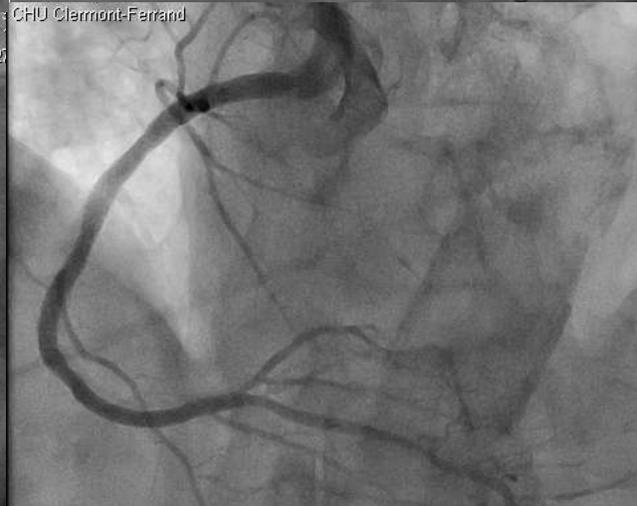
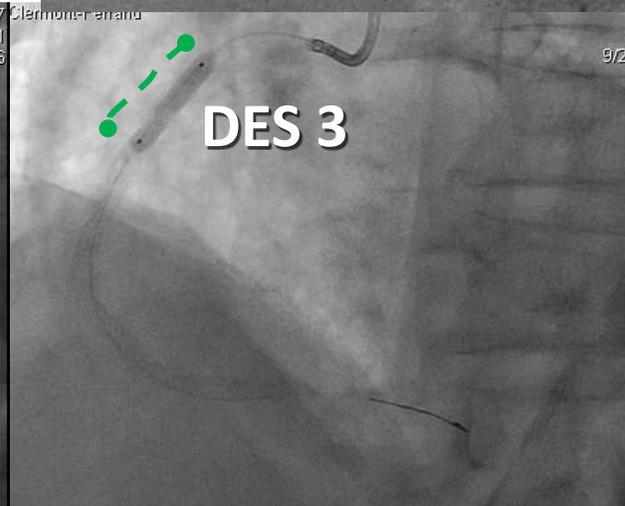
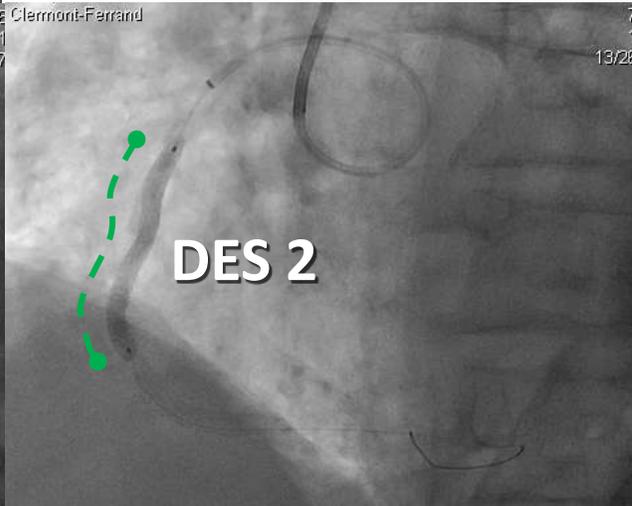
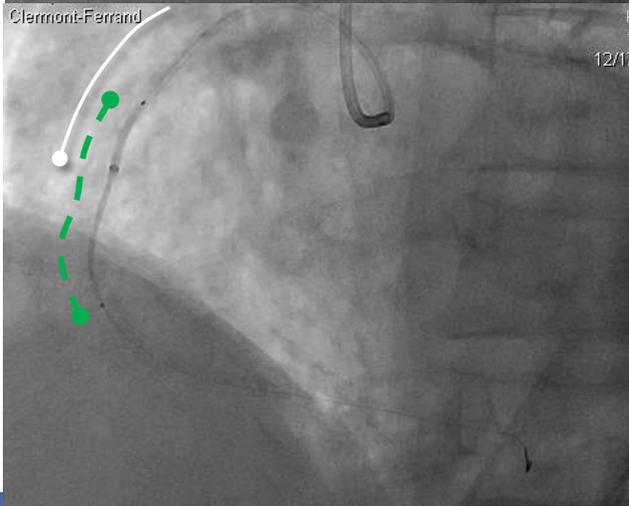
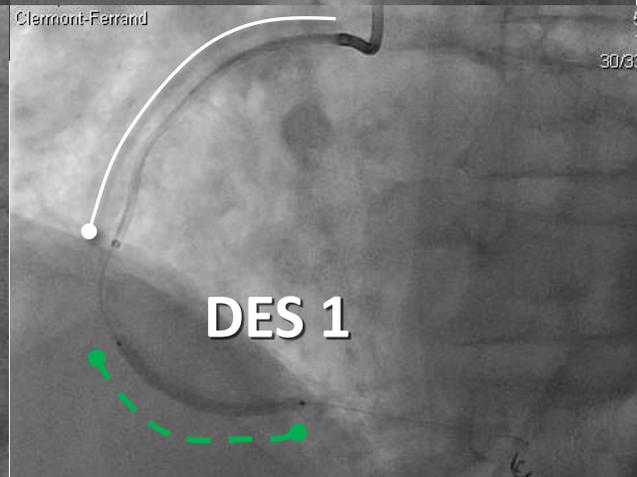
Mme G., 79 ans, angor d'effort, scintigraphie positive en inférieur



Mr G.,



Synergy® 2.5 x 38mm
Synergy® 3.0 x 38mm
Synergy® 3.0 x 20mm



Stenting des lésions longues

Préparer la lésion



Lésions longues = souvent résistantes et calcifiées

- **Outils simples** : pas de direct stenting, prédilatation au



- ✓ NCB
- ✓ cutting/scoring balloon
- ✓ ballon très haute pression (OPN)

Stenting des lésions longues

Préparer la lésion



Lésions longues = souvent résistantes et calcifiées

- **Outils simples** : pas de direct stenting, prédilatation au



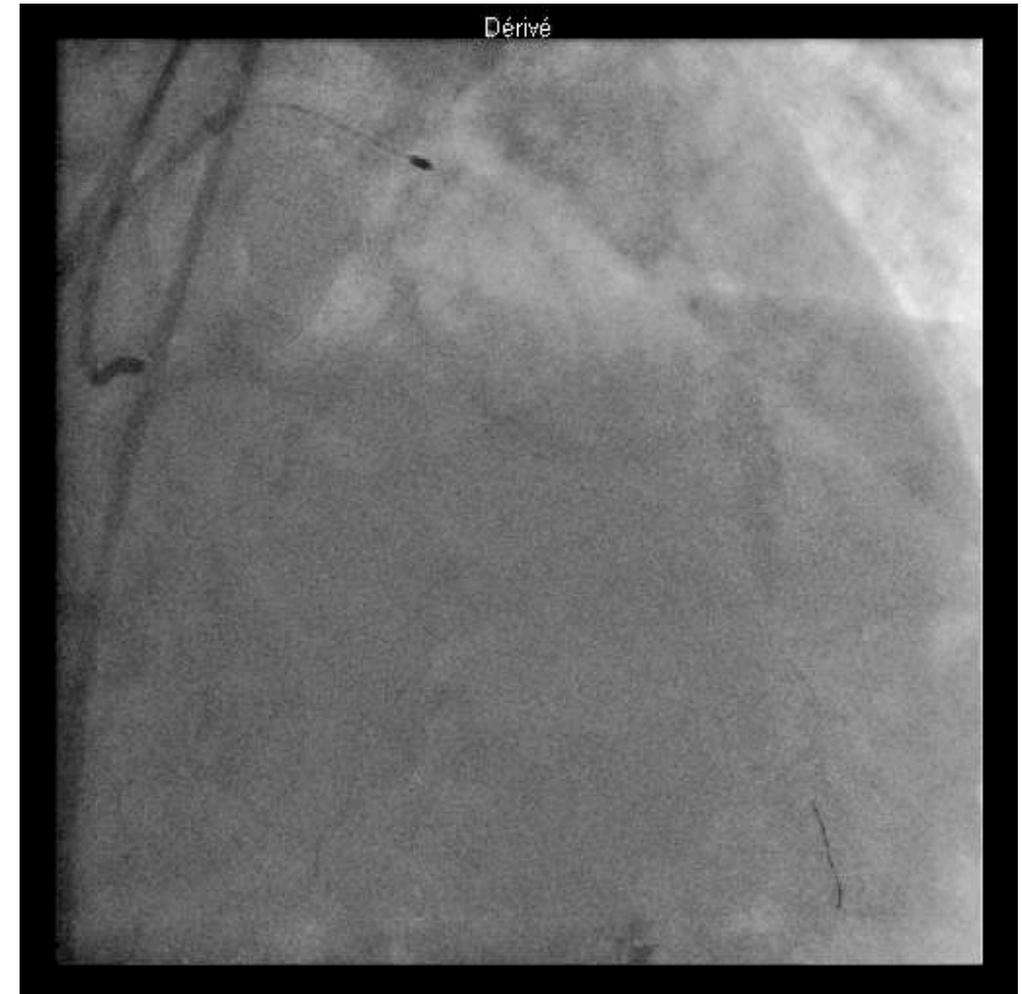
- ✓ NCB
- ✓ cutting/scoring balloon
- ✓ ballon très haute pression (OPN)

- **Athérectomie rotationnelle**
- Athérectomie orbitale
- Lithoplastie (Shockwave®)



L'évoquer, c'est l'utiliser

Mme C., 68 ans, angor d'effort, viabilité antérieure, CTO de l'IVA



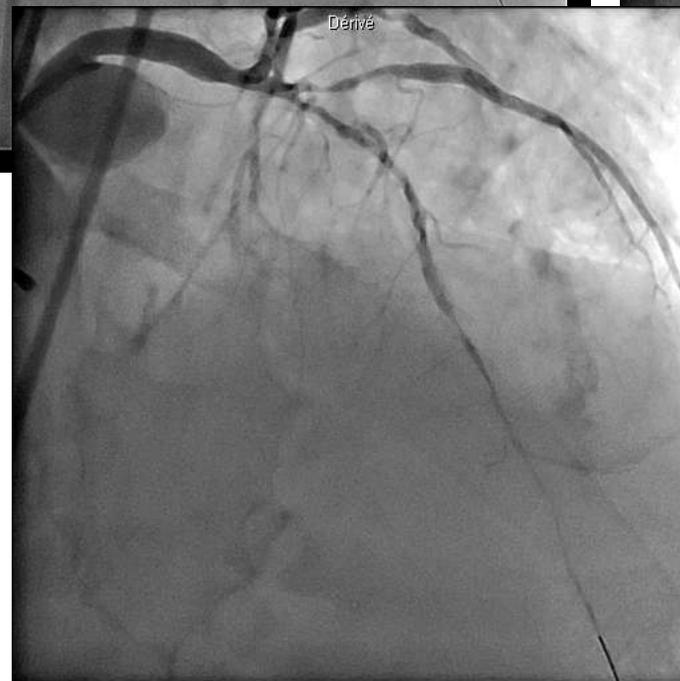
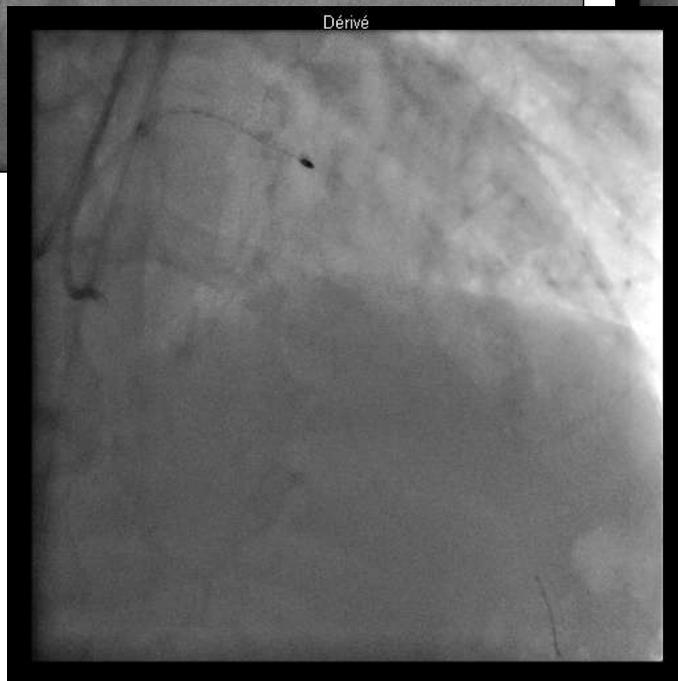
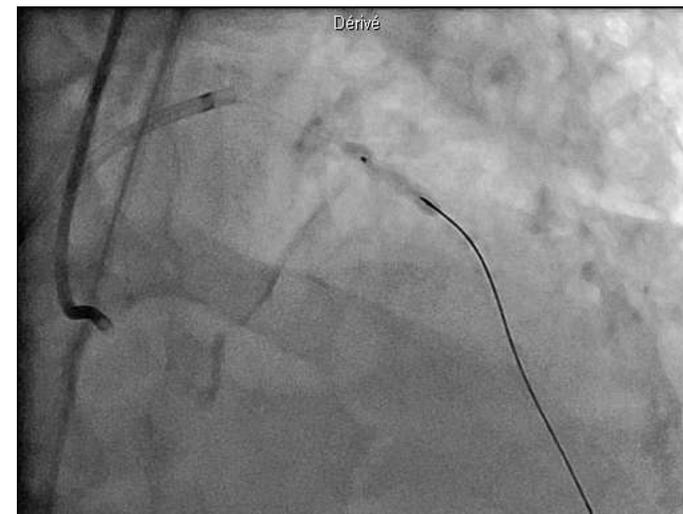
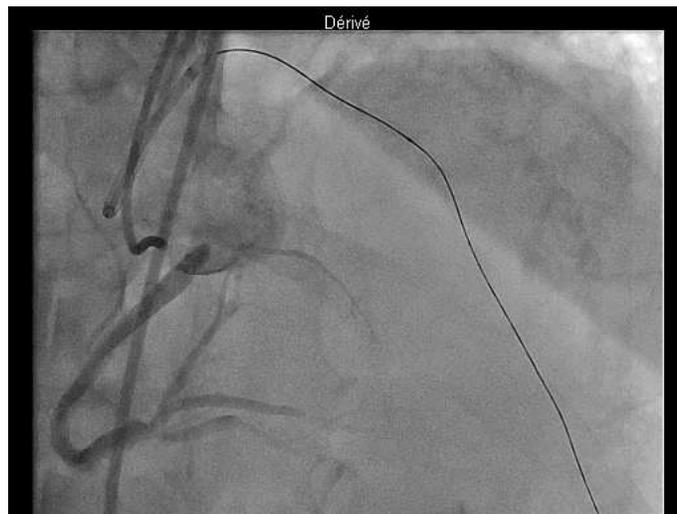
Rotablator, fraise 1.5mm

Mme C., 68 ans, angor d'effort, viabilité antérieure, CTO de l'IVA

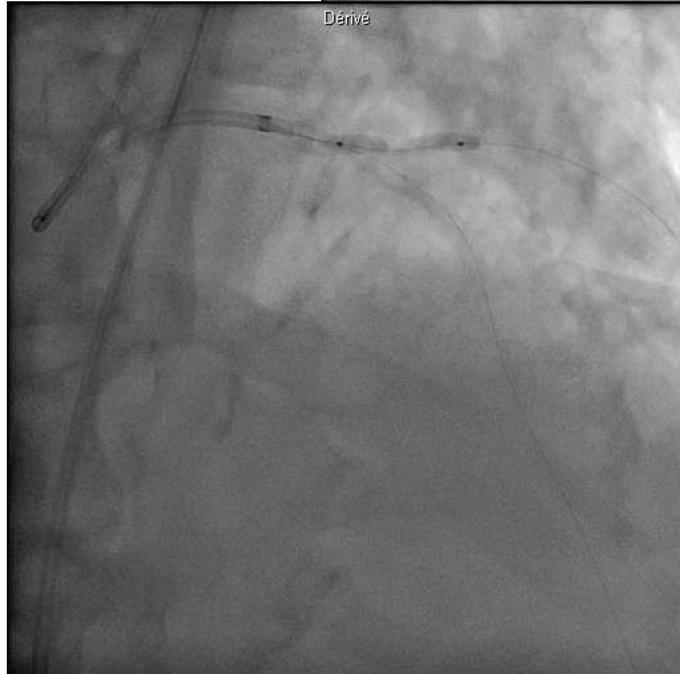
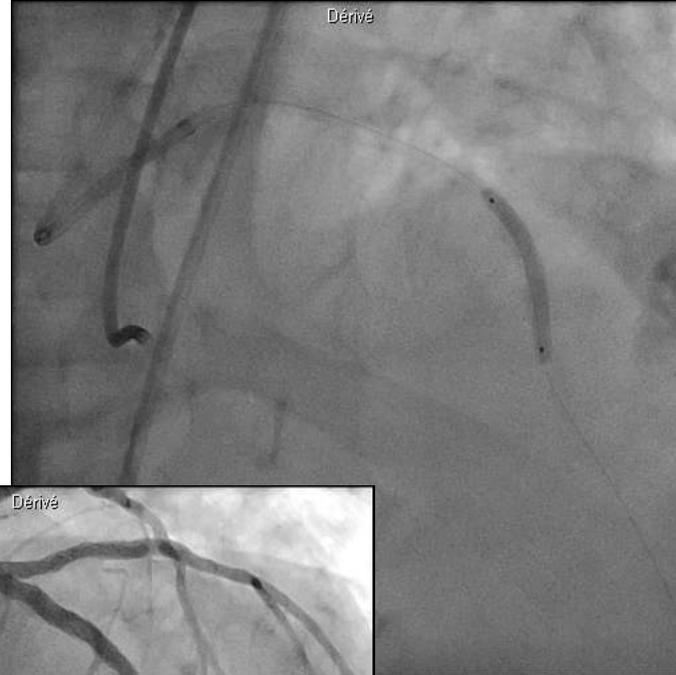


Prédilatation NCB

NCB, Rotablator et NCB



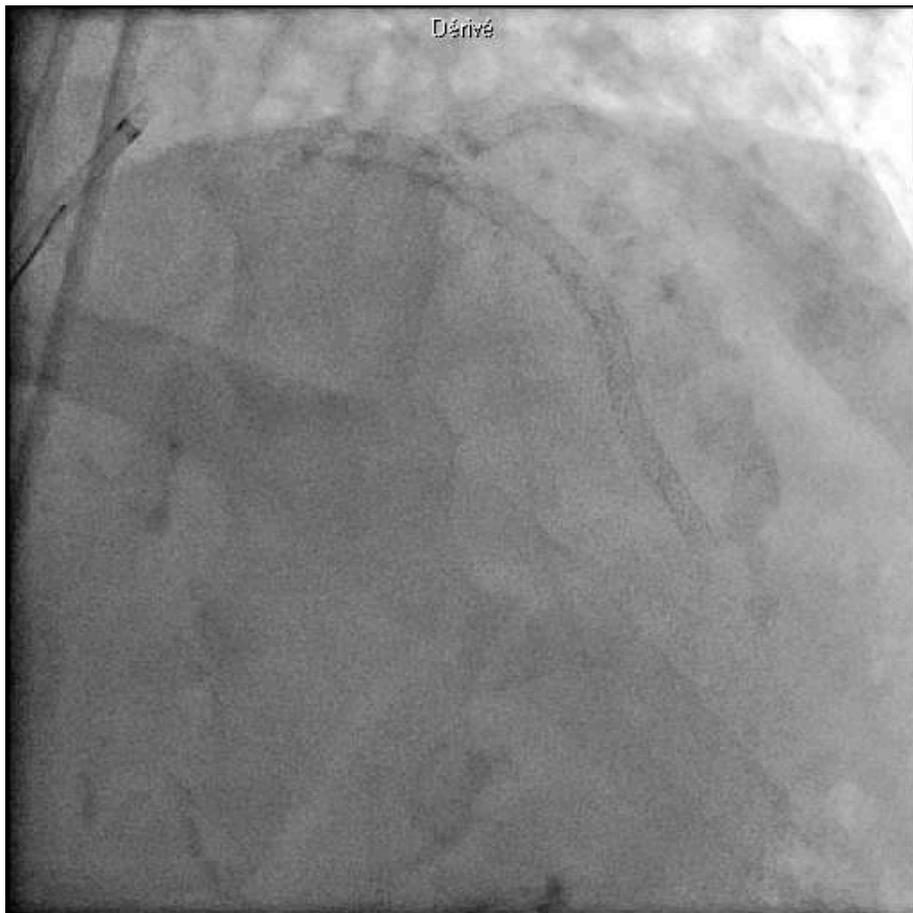
Rupture OPN 3.5 x 10 mm (40 atm)



3 DES (IVA et **Diag**, TAP & kissing)
Synergy® 3.0 x 32mm
Synergy® 3.5 x 38mm
Synergy® 3.0 x 20mm

Mme C., 68 ans

Résultat final



Résultat à 1 mois



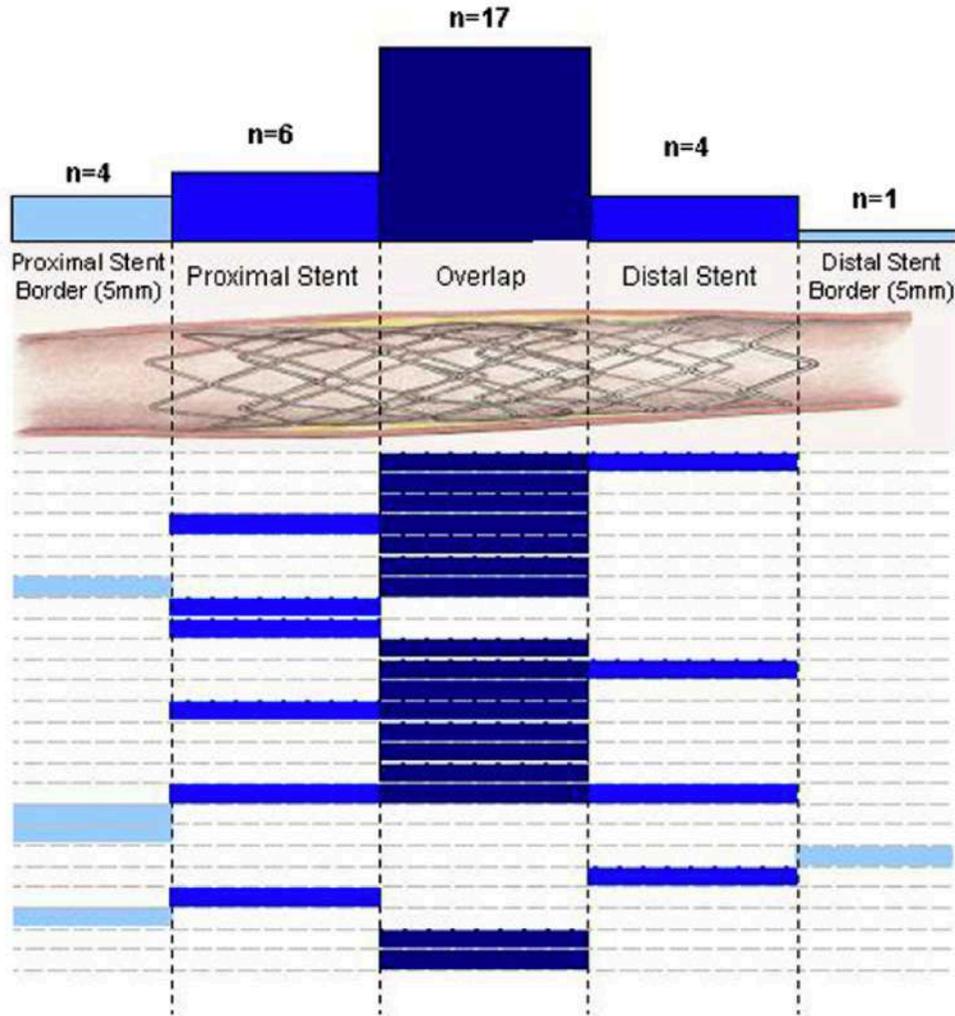
Stenting des lésions longues

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Impact of Stent Overlap on Angiographic and Long-Term Clinical Outcome in Patients Undergoing Drug-Eluting Stent Implantation

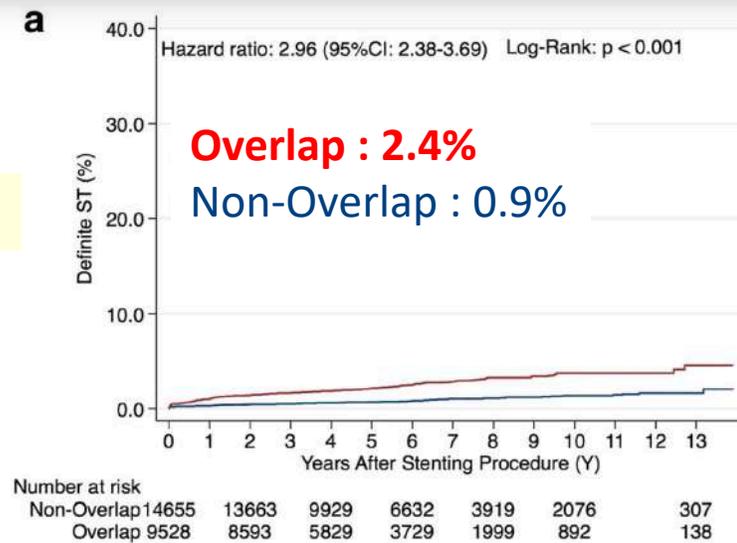
Conclusions

DES overlap occurs in a considerable proportion of patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention in routine clinical practice. The most common reasons for DES overlap are excessive lesion length and incomplete lesion coverage. DES overlap does not seem to be associated with an increased risk of periprocedural MI, but is associated with impaired clinical and angiographic outcomes during long-term follow-up.

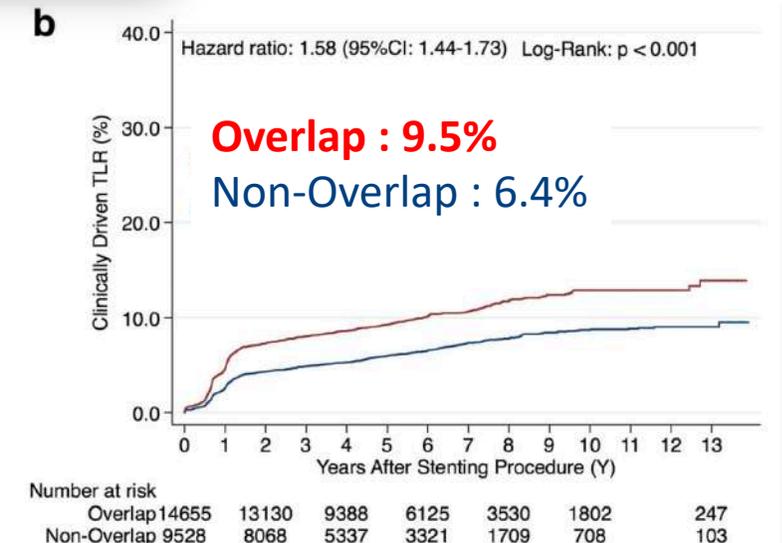


Overlapping Drug-Eluting Stent Is Associated with Increased Definite Stent Thrombosis and Revascularization: Results from 15,561 Patients in the AUTHENTIC Study

Definite ST (%)



TLR (%)



Results With a median of 1932 (IQR = 1194–2929) days, clinical follow-up was available in 7484 patients in the overlap group and in 8077 patients in the non-overlap group. The rates of definite ST were 3.1% in the overlap group and 1.2% in the non-overlap group (HR: 2.67 (95% CI: 2.11–3.38), $p < 0.001$). Of the 24,183 treated lesions, the incidences of definite ST were 2.4% in the overlap group and 0.9% in the non-overlap group (HR: 2.96 (95% CI: 2.38–3.69), $p < 0.001$). Stent overlap was associated with a higher rate of target lesion revascularization (TLR) (9.4%) compared with stent non-overlap (6.4%, $p < 0.001$). The length of overlapping stent ≥ 2.93 mm strongly correlated with definite ST.

Conclusion The present study shows that overlapping DES increases definite ST and revascularization in patients during long-term follow-up. In addition, the longer overlapping zone was associated with worse clinical outcomes.

overlapping stent ≥ 2.93 mm

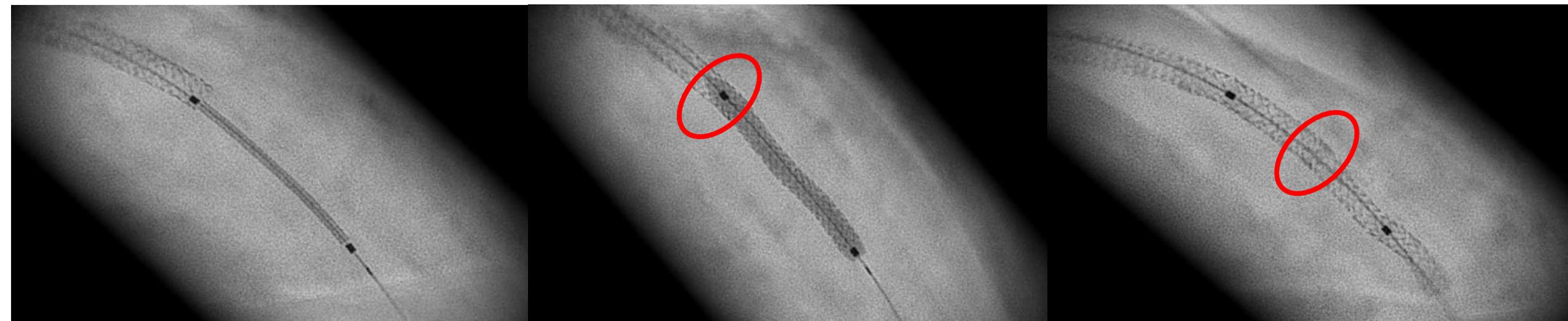
Stenting des lésions longues

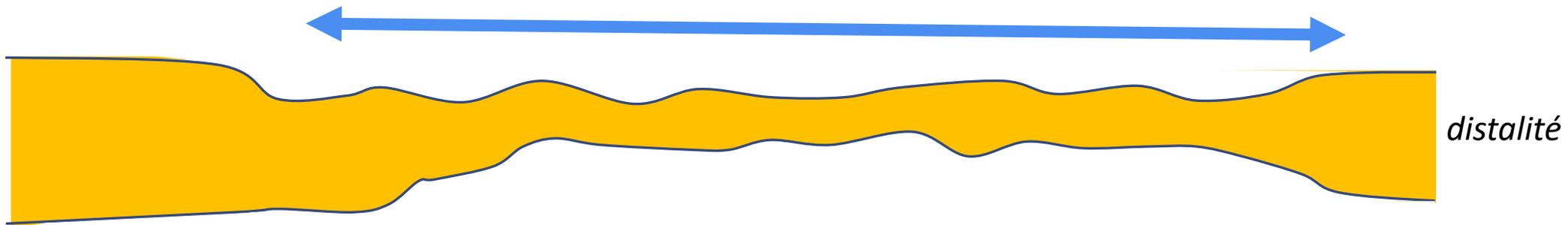
Stenting



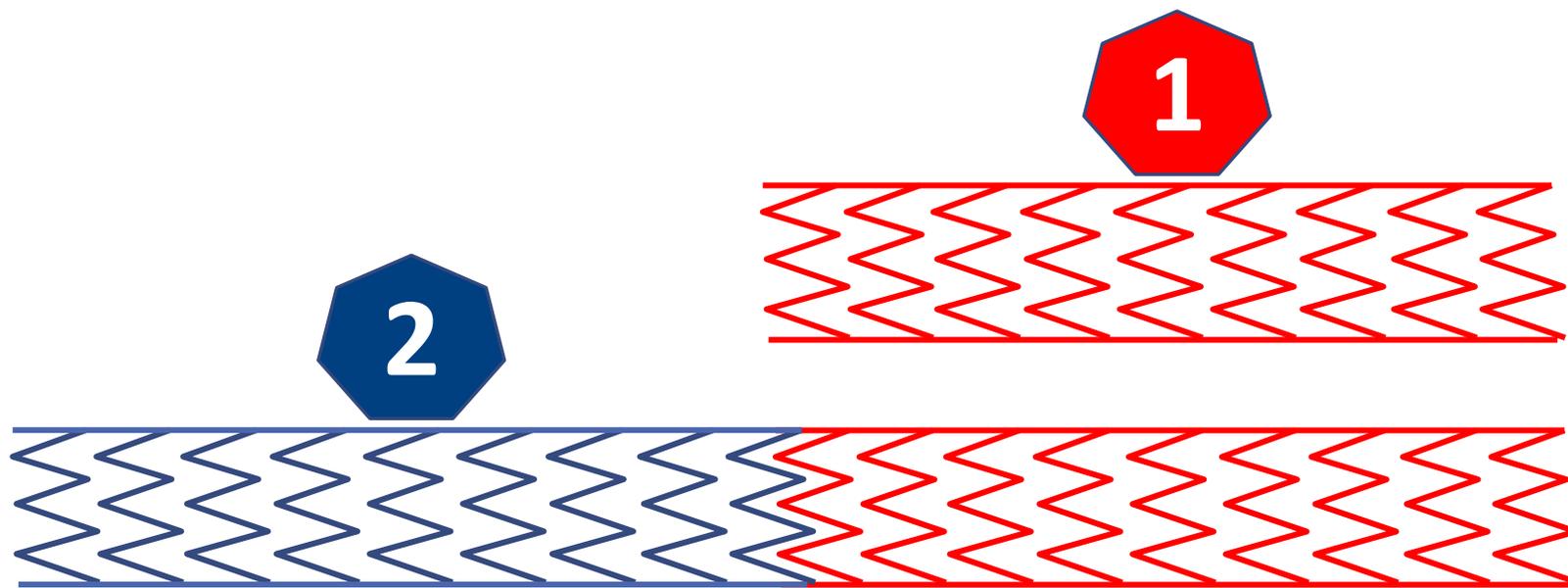
Overlap

- « talon d'achille »
- Plus court possible
- Positionnement précis guidé par rehaussement
- Post-dilatation
- **Limité par stents longs +++ (48 > 3x16mm)**

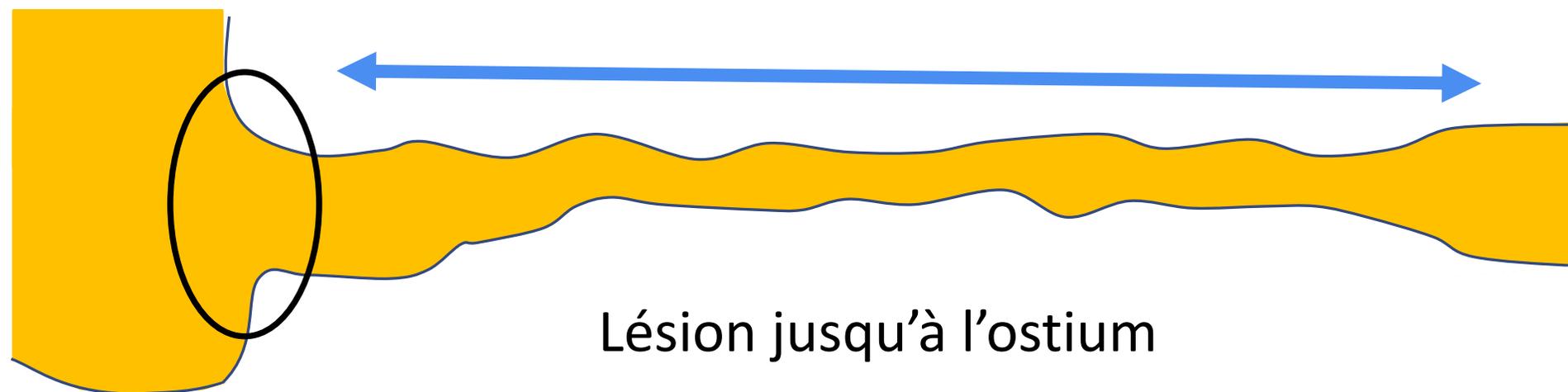
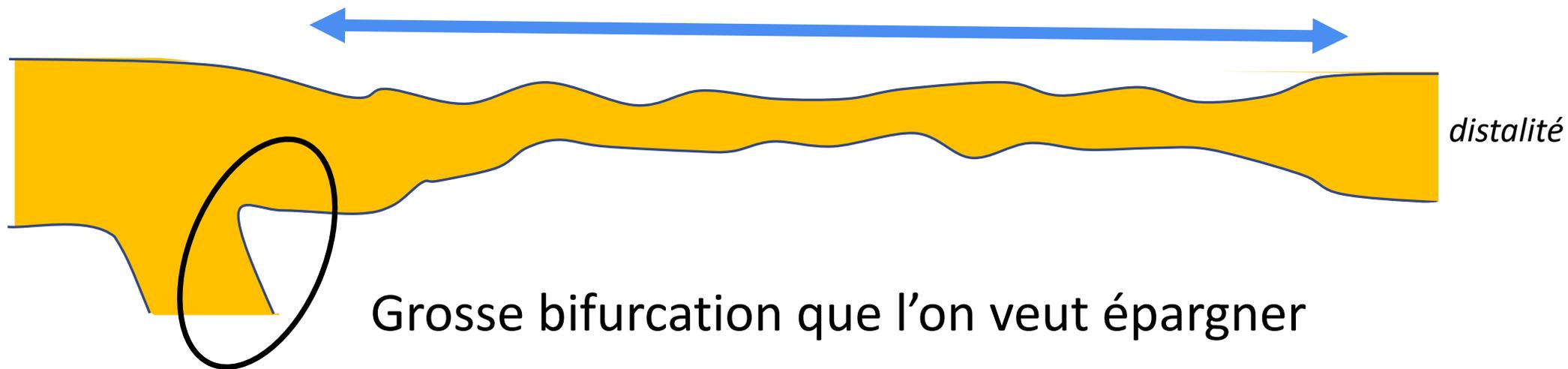


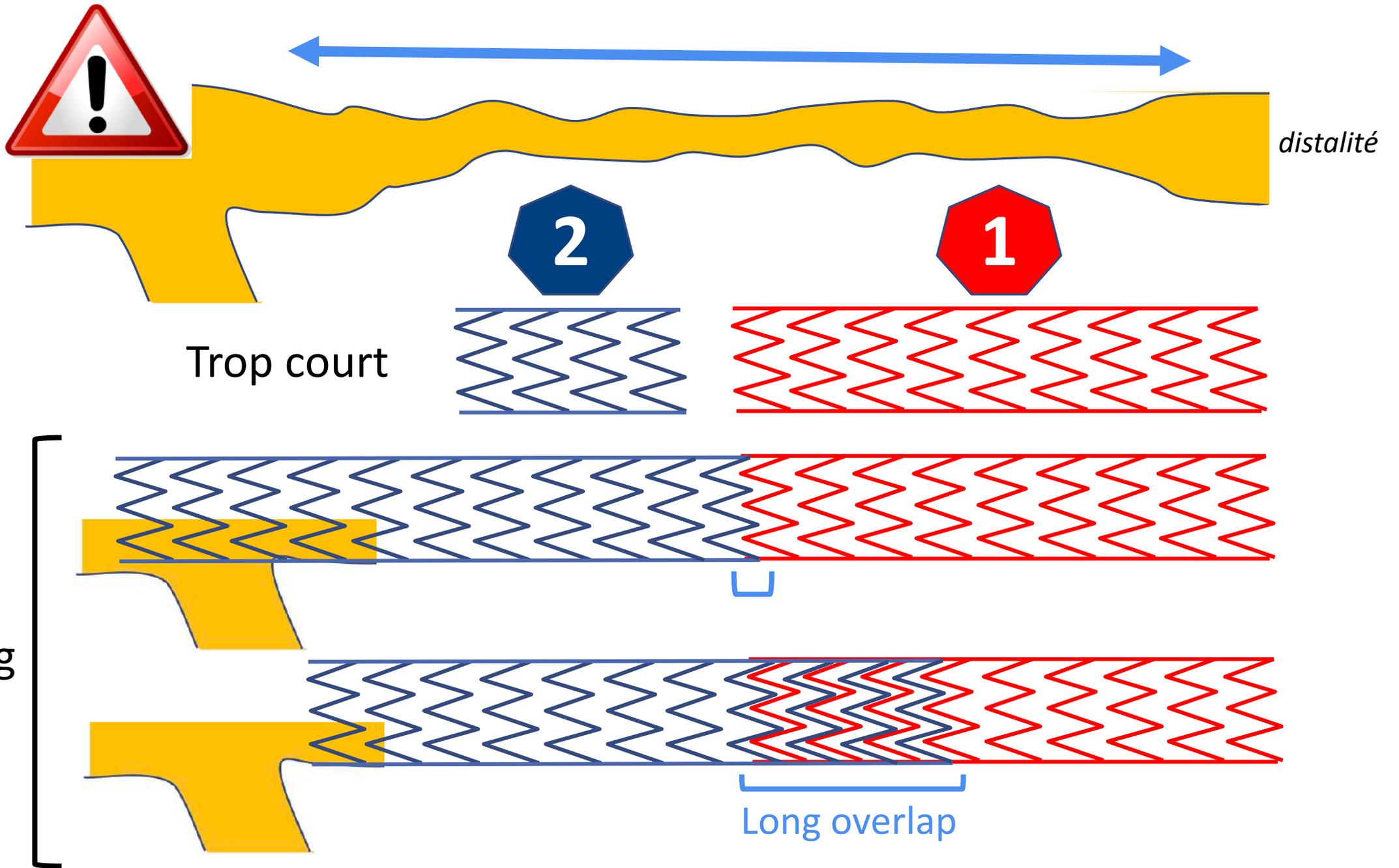


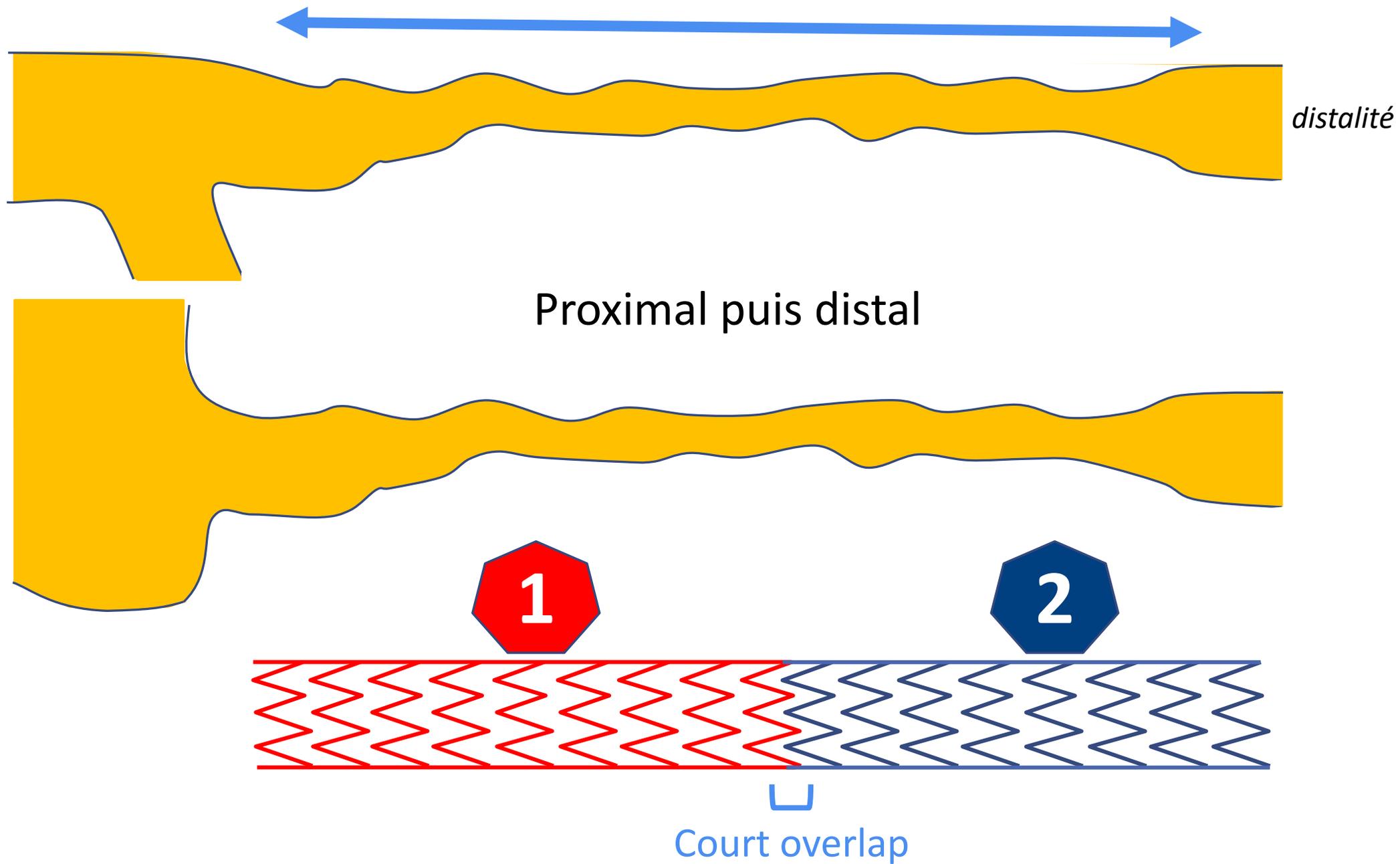
Distal puis proximal




Court overlap







Stenting des lésions longues

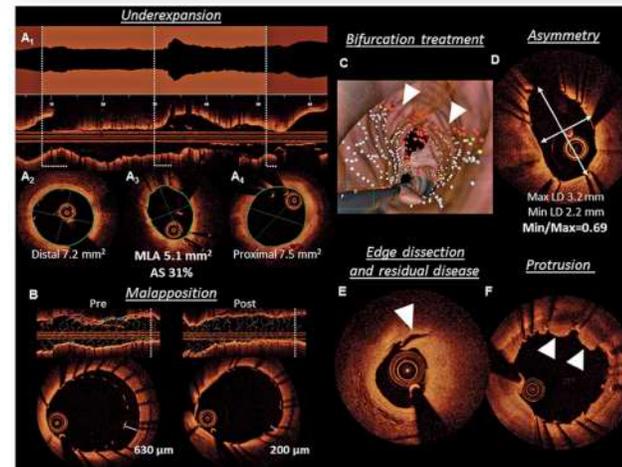
Optimisation de l'angioplastie



Rôle de l'imagerie endocoronaire (IVUS ou OCT)

- Evaluation de la lésion
- Guide la procédure
- Jusqu'où stenter ?
- Déploiement et apposition

Clinical use of intracoronary imaging. Part 1: guidance and optimization of coronary interventions. An expert consensus document of the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions



Rieber L.
Eurointervention 2018

Lésion longue = différents calibres, calcifications

Stenting des lésions longues

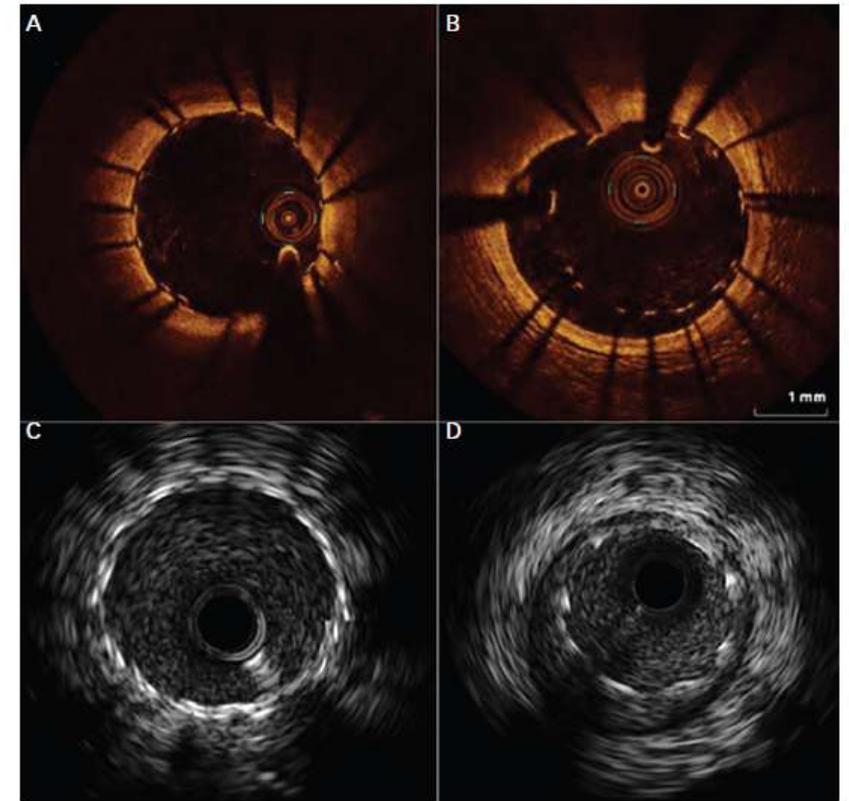
Optimisation de l'angioplastie



CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: IVUS and OCT: Similarities and Differences

	OCT				IVUS		
	Very good	Good	Feasible		Feasible	Good	Very good
	●	●	●	Pre-PCI			
	●	●	●	Severity of calcium	●	●	
	●	●	●	Prediction of slow flow	●		
	●	●	●	Stent sizing by vessel wall	●	●	●
	●	●	●	Stent length to cover normal to normal	●	●	●
				Post-PCI			
	●	●	●	Stent expansion	●	●	●
	●	●	●	Tissue protrusion through strut	●	●	
	●	●	●	Stent malapposition	●	●	
	●	●	●	Stent deformation (frequently at aorto-ostium)	●	●	
	●	●	●	Stent edge dissection	●	●	
	●	●	●	Residual disease at stent edge	●	●	●
				Follow-up			
	●	●	●	Old stent expansion	●	●	●
	●	●	●	Tissue coverage	●	●	
	●	●	●	Neointimal hyperplasia	●	●	●
	●	●	●	Stent fracture	●	●	
	●	●	●	Stent malapposition	●	●	
	●	●	●	Positive remodeling of vessel wall	●	●	●
	●	●	●	Neointimal hyperplasia	●	●	

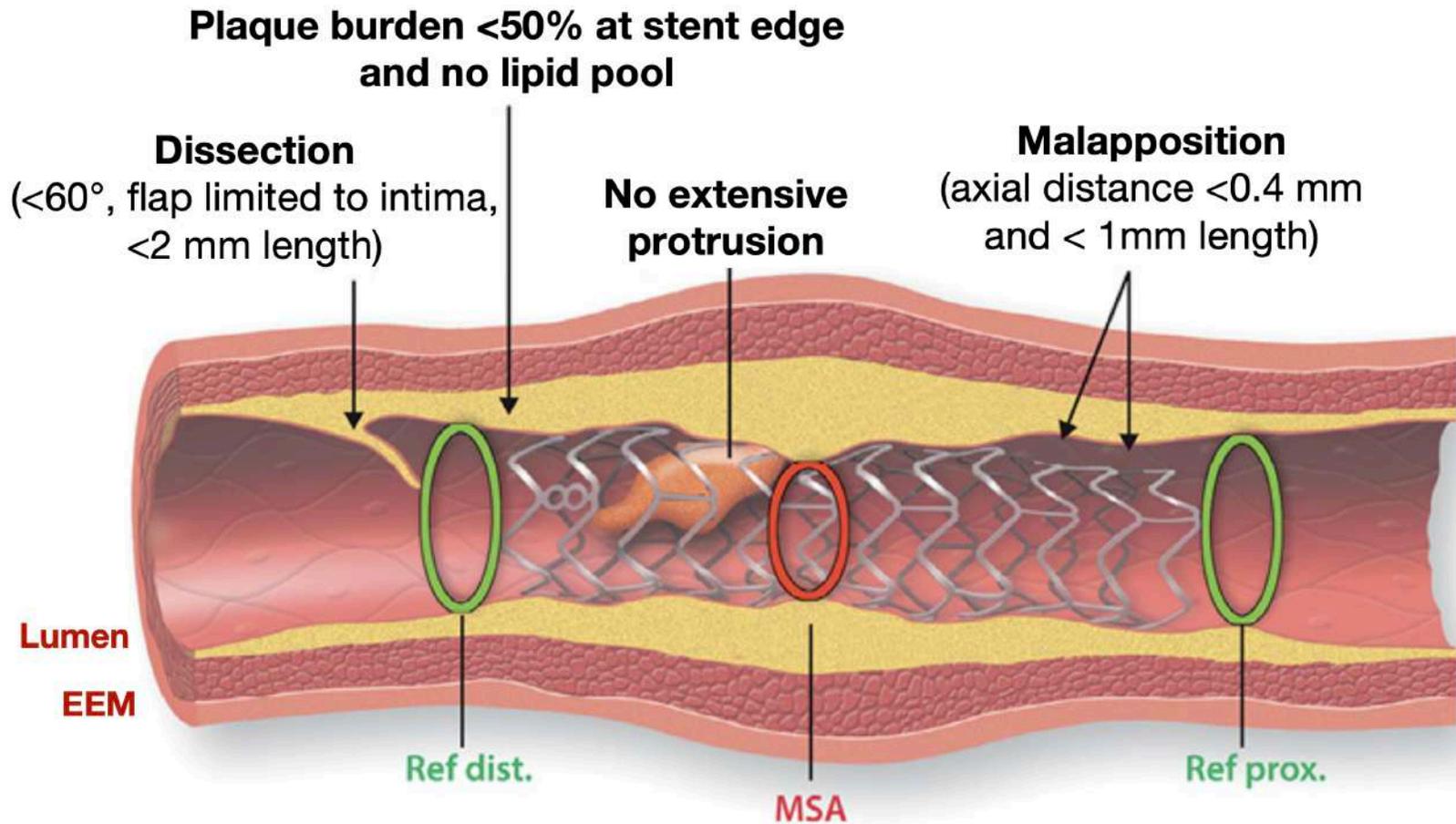
Maehara, A. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Img. 2017;10(12):1487-503.



Maehara A, JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2017

Stenting des lésions longues

Optimisation de l'angioplastie



MSA > 5.5mm² (IVUS) and > 4.5 mm² (OCT)

MSA / average reference lumen > 80%

Stenting des lésions longues

Optimisation de l'angioplastie



En faveur OCT : résolution +++ imagerie fine des mailles

En faveur IVUS : plus utile pour CTO
pas de produit de contraste
pullbacks à répétition
ostium TC et CD
études

Stenting des lésions longues

Optimisation de l'angioplastie

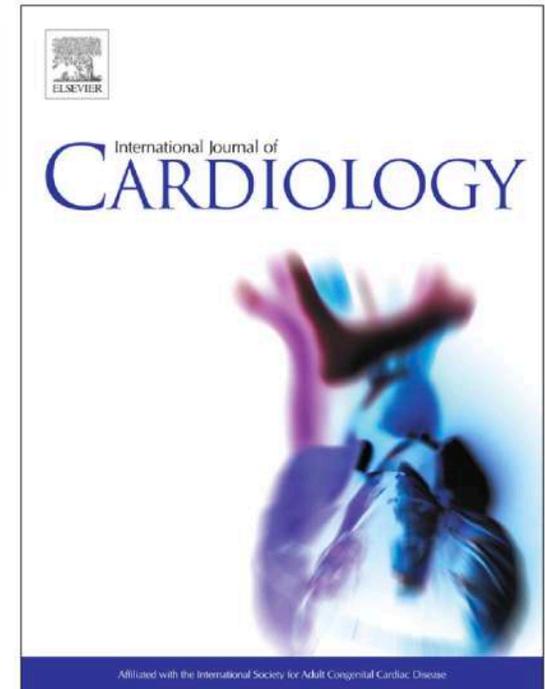
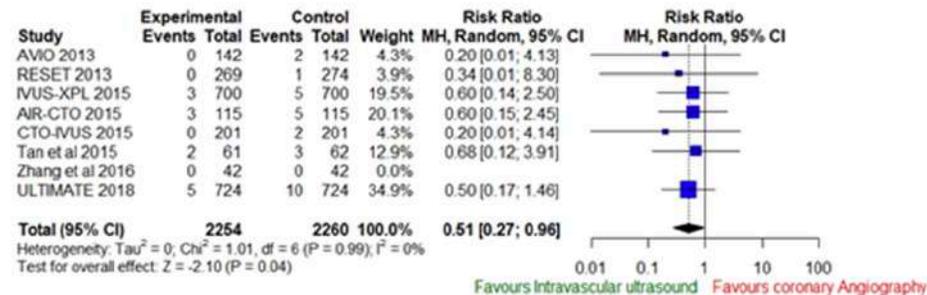


Consistent benefits of IVUS-guidance in complex coronary lesions: It is time to change your PCI practice!

Figure 4a. Forest plot for major adverse cardiac events (MACE)



Figure 4b. Forest plot for cardiovascular mortality



Siontis CM, Int Journal Cardiology 2019

Malik AH, Int Journal Cardiology 2019

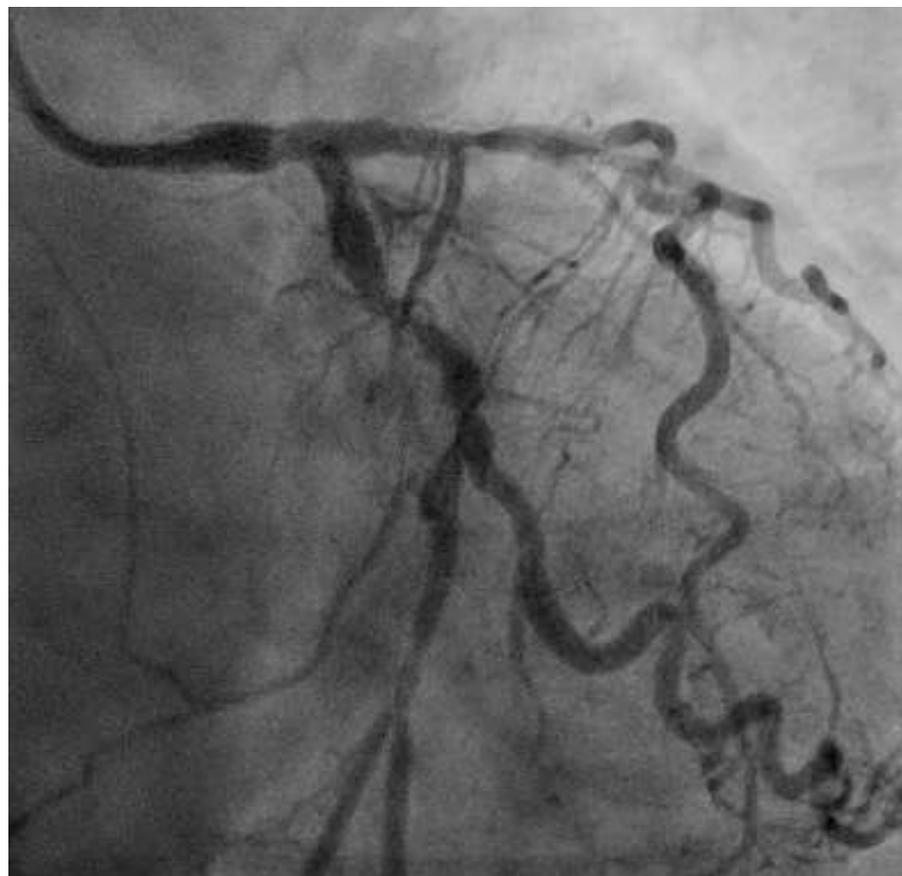
Apport de l'imagerie pour les lésions complexes



Mme M. 79 ans

ATCD radiothérapie thoracique

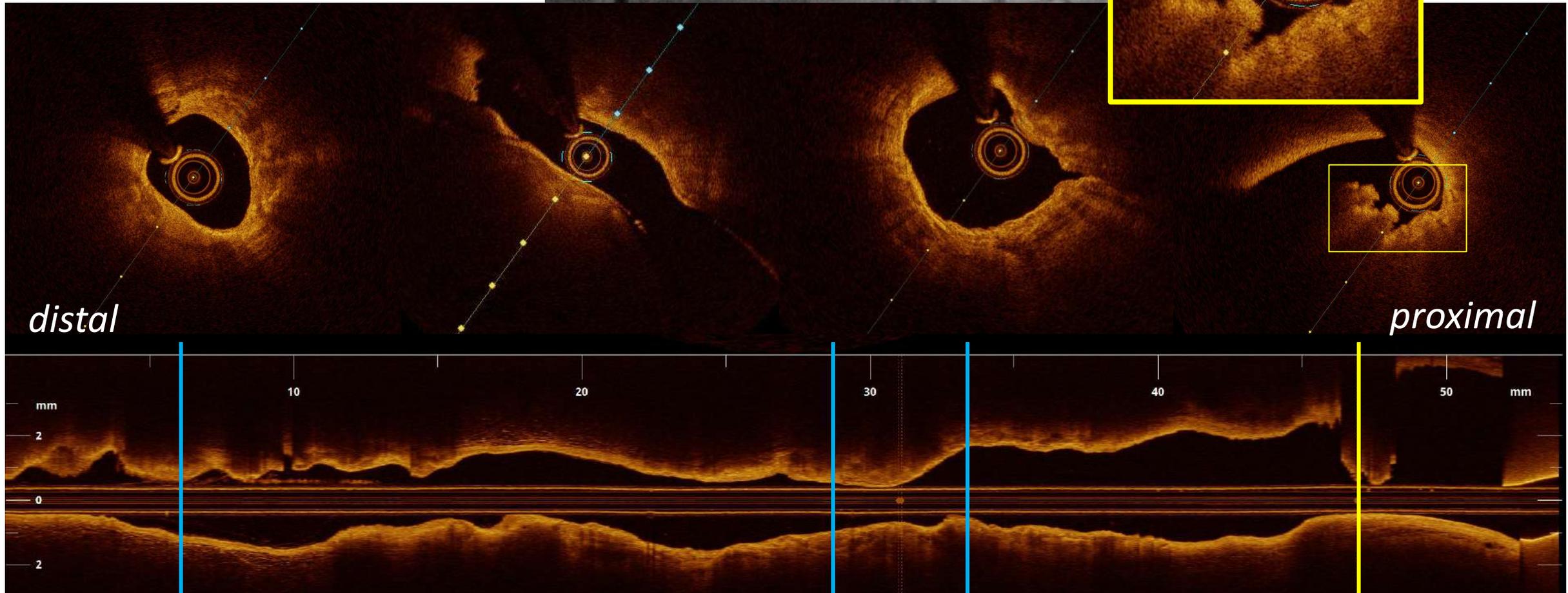
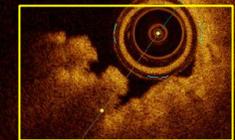
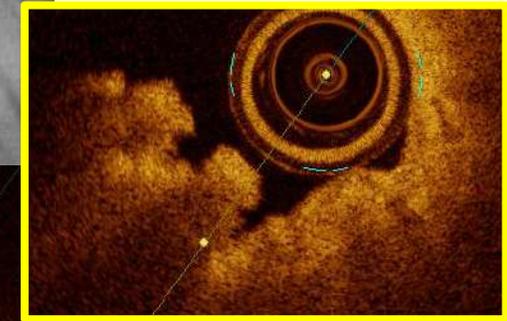
Angor, Coro pré TAVI



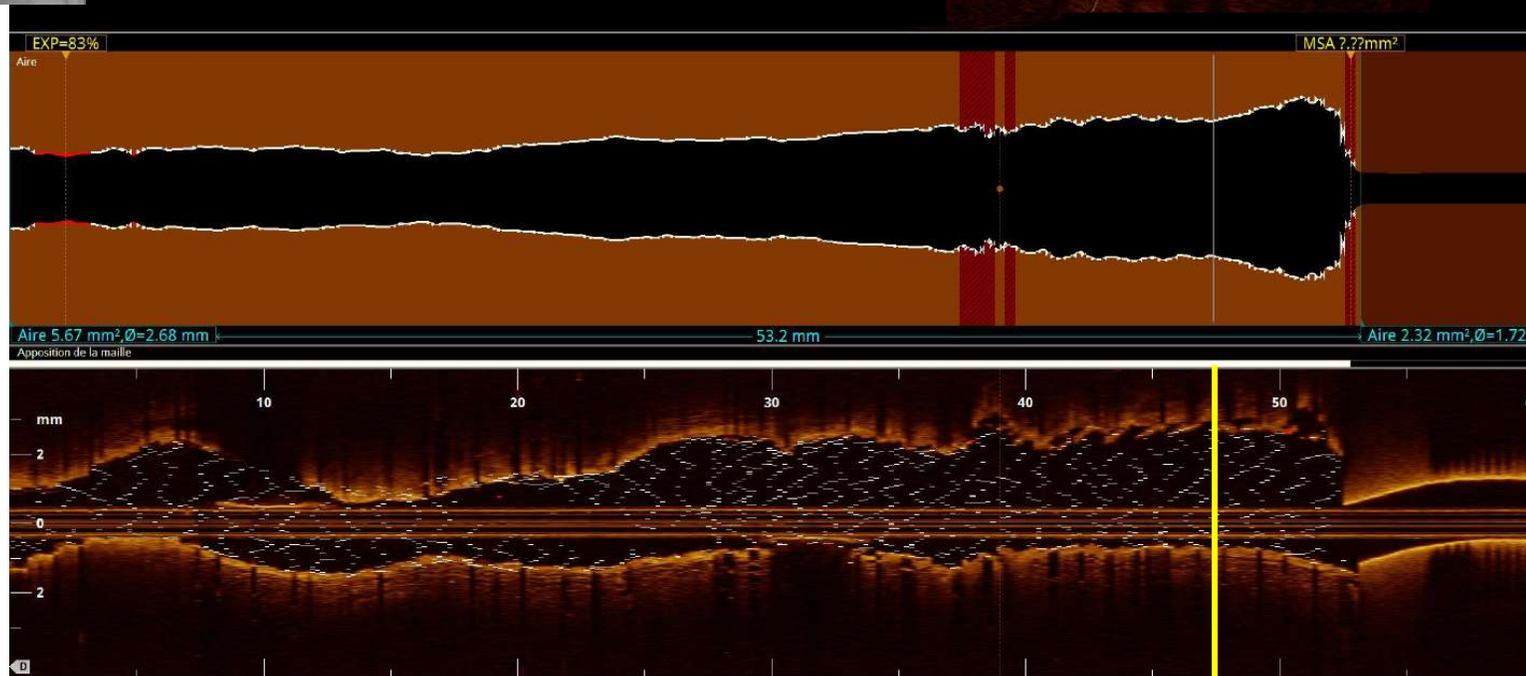
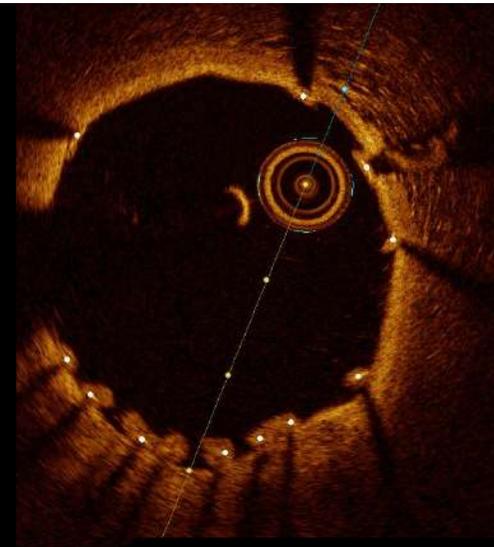
Calcifications superficielles
circonférentielles sur long
segment IVA proximale



Bourgeon calcifié fin de TC



Rotablator,
Prédilatation NCB,
Stenting TC, Stenting IVA,
REPOT



Stenting des lésions longues

Take Home Message

- De plus en plus fréquentes
- Progrès technique et matériel +++
- Exigences qualitatives
- Bon résultat à long terme

