

Single or Multiple vessels? Paradigms and Practice of Infrapopliteal Endovascular Revascularisation.



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● Not all CLI is created equally.



● Complex systemic and local problem.

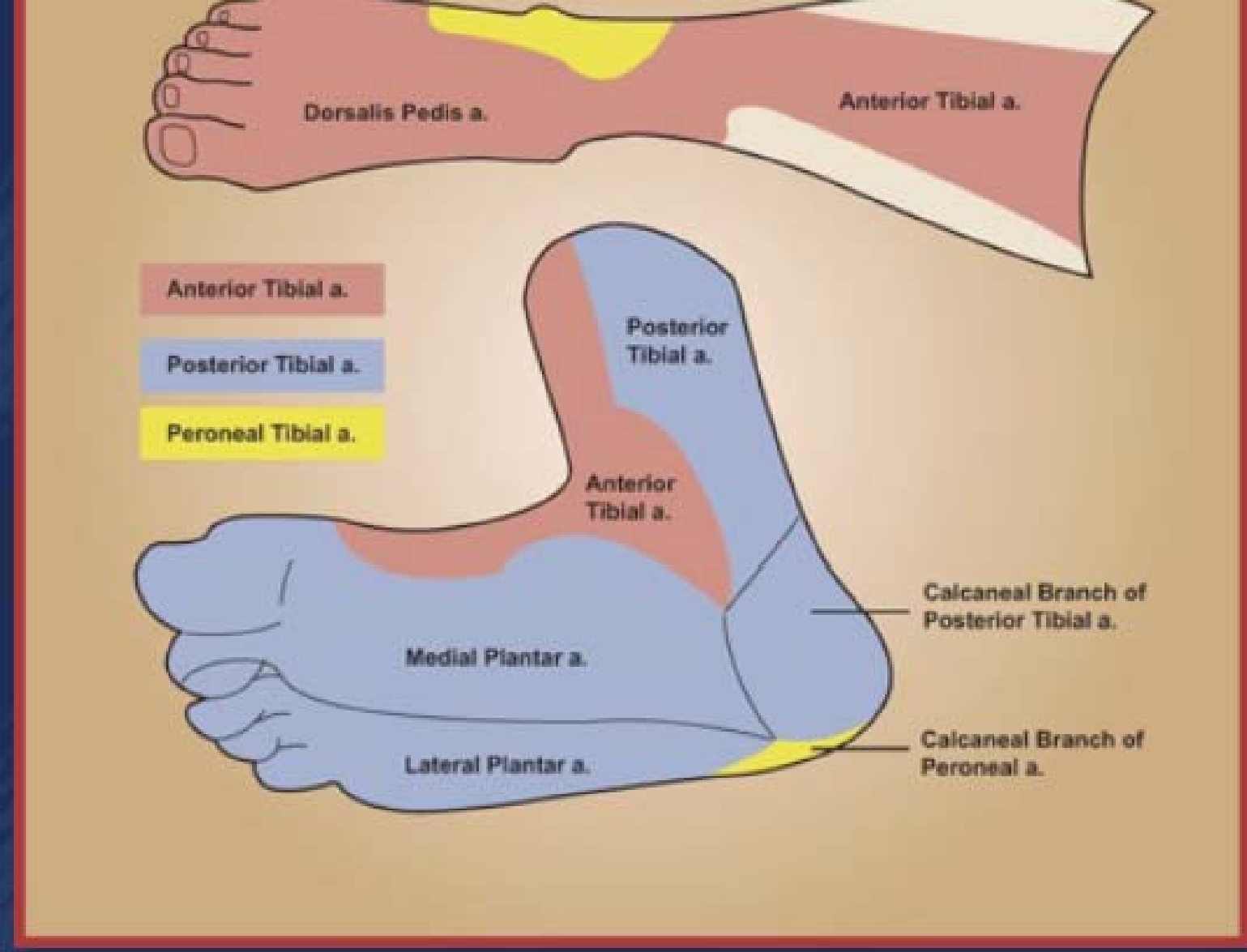
● Not all CLI is created equally



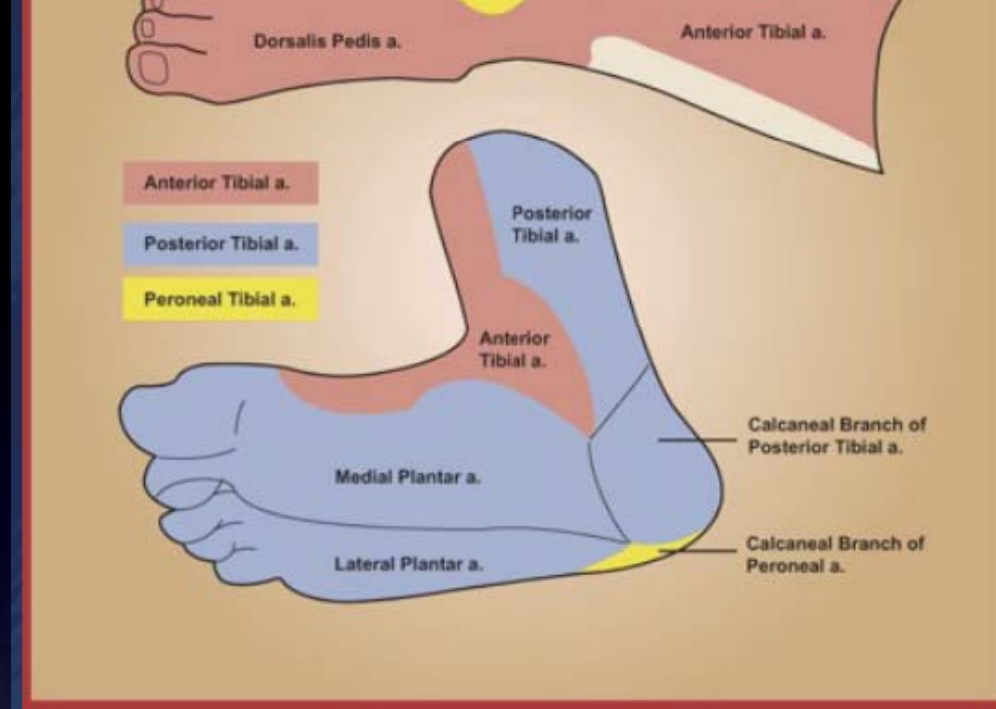
● Complex systemic and local

- Successful CLI therapy requires 'in line' flow to the foot in consideration of the localisation of the wound in relationship to the supplying artery.

- Thus the initial differentiation is



Plantar Tissue Perfusion: The 'Angiosome' Concept
 Dimensional 'tissue blocks' served by a specific 'source artery' • 'Source artery' perfusion within the specific angiosome should be defined • Relationship between ischemic ulcer location and 'wound related artery' is



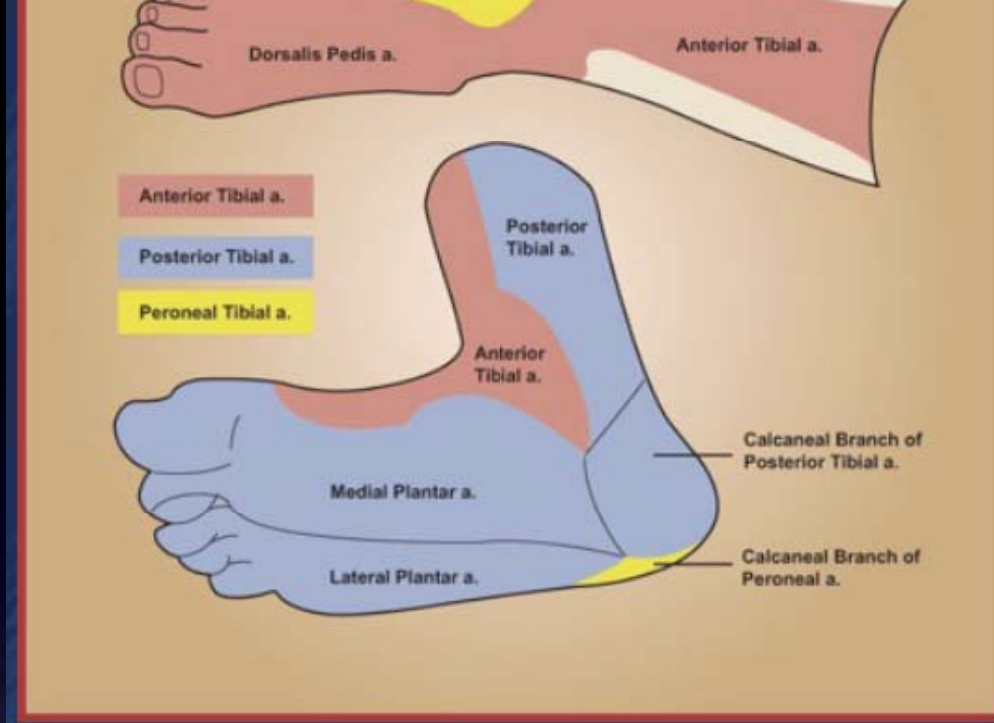
Appropriate Angiosome Treated

Boundary Angiosome Treated

Class

83% healed
91% healed

59% healed
62% healed



Appropriate Angiosome Treated

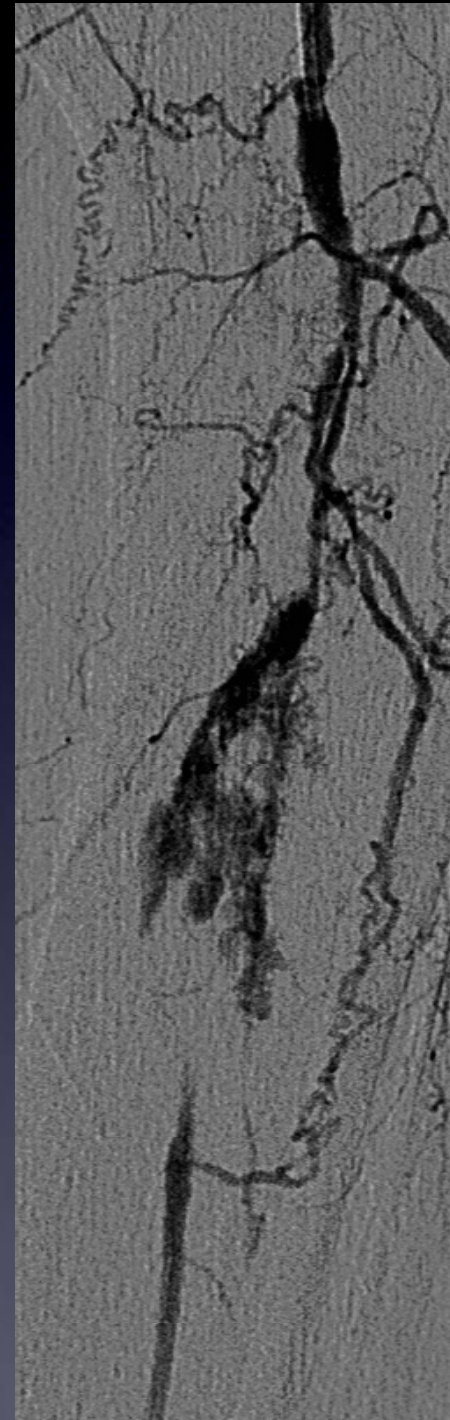
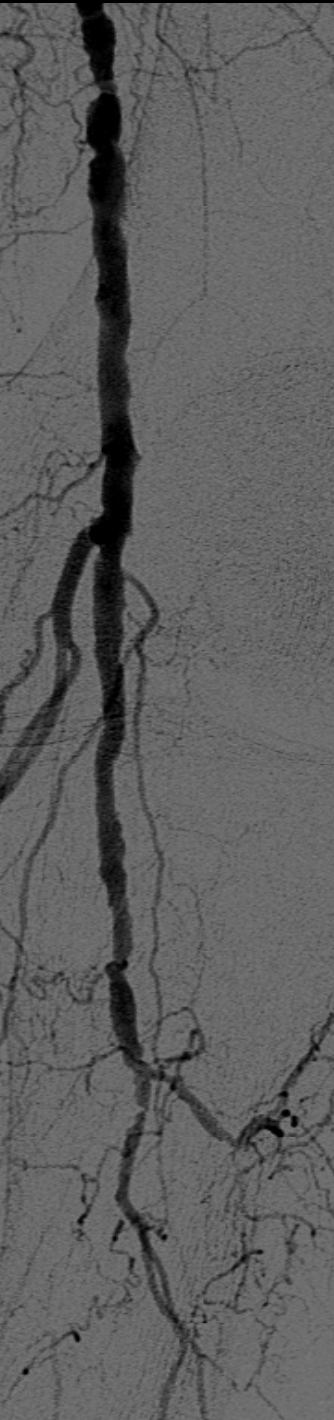
Boundary Angiosome Treated

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pts.



Popliteal Arterial Disease (antegrade acce only)

BTK-Occlusions

Failure-rate

- Dorros, *Circulation* 2001

27 %

- Soder, *JVIR* 2000

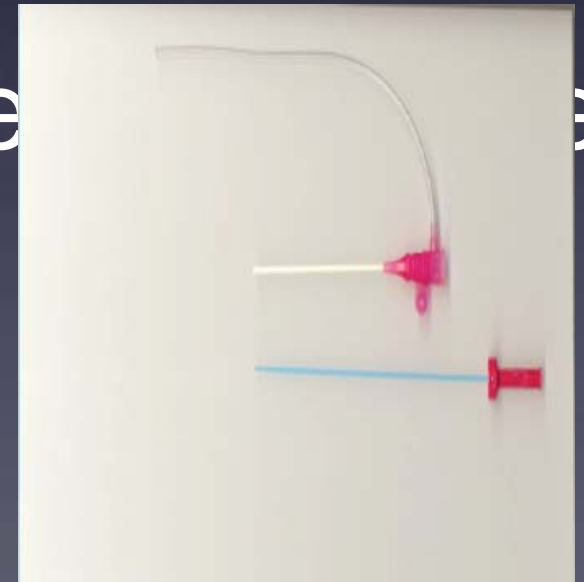
39 %

retrograde intubation

Approach

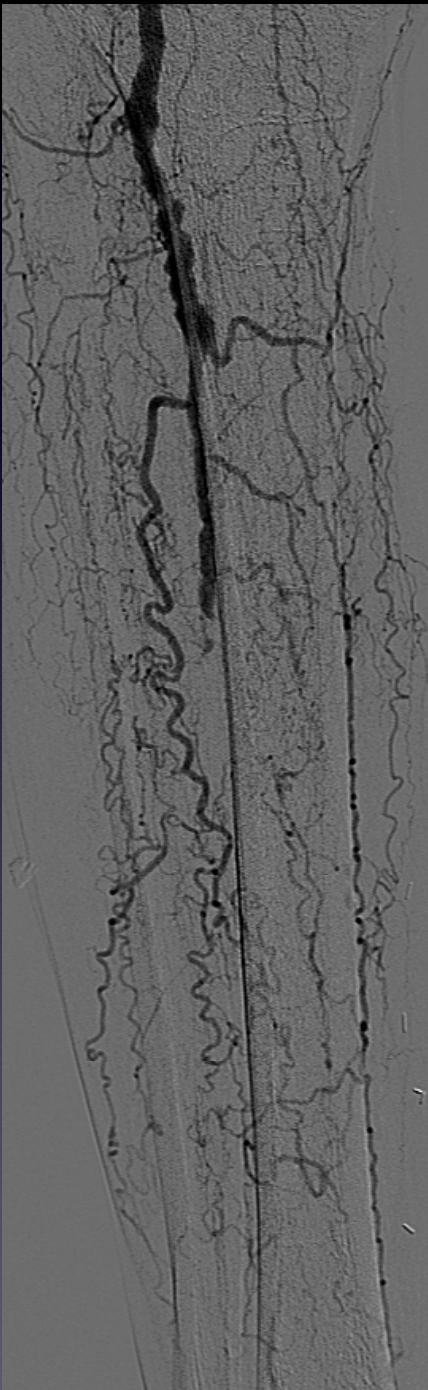
- Only in case of antegrade failure, never first choice

- Profile of the introduced device is small





ATA



Pe

Approach

- 0.014" or 0.018" guidewire 300cm, hydrophobic

- OTW low-profile

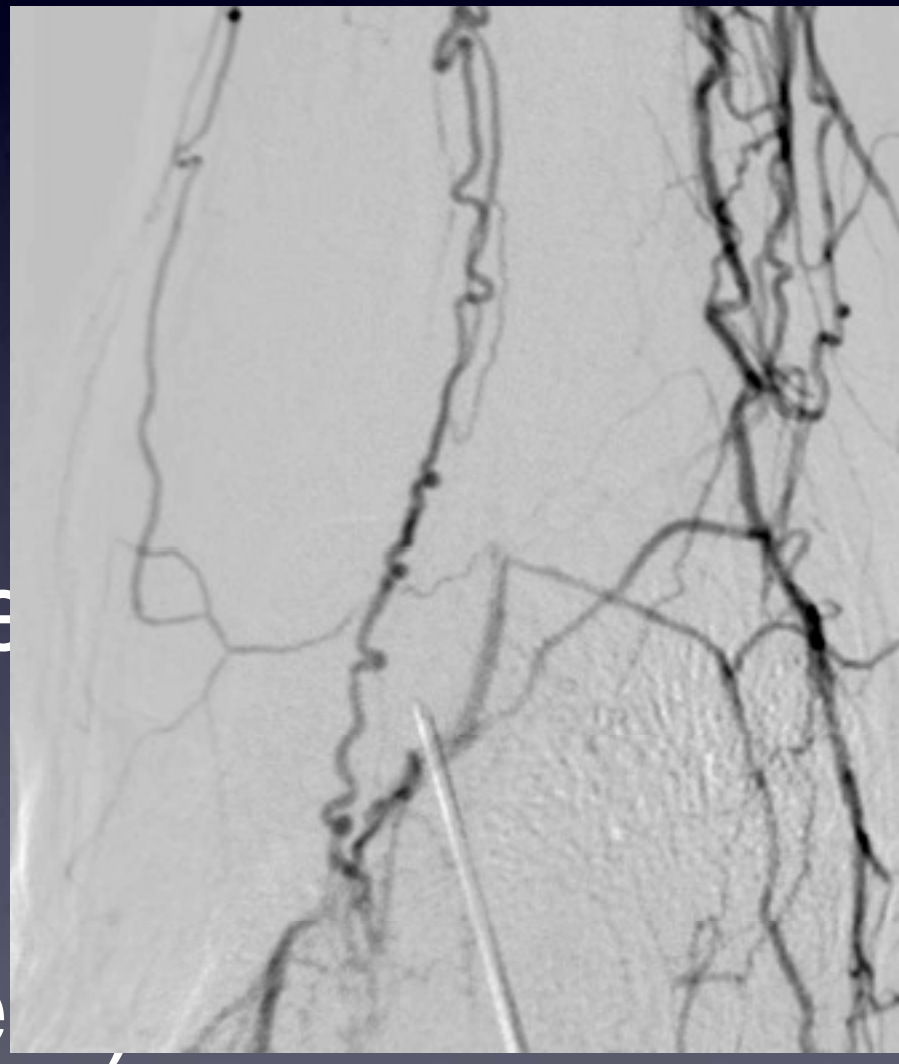
- balloon or



approach

Angiographical control is
faster and easier than duplex

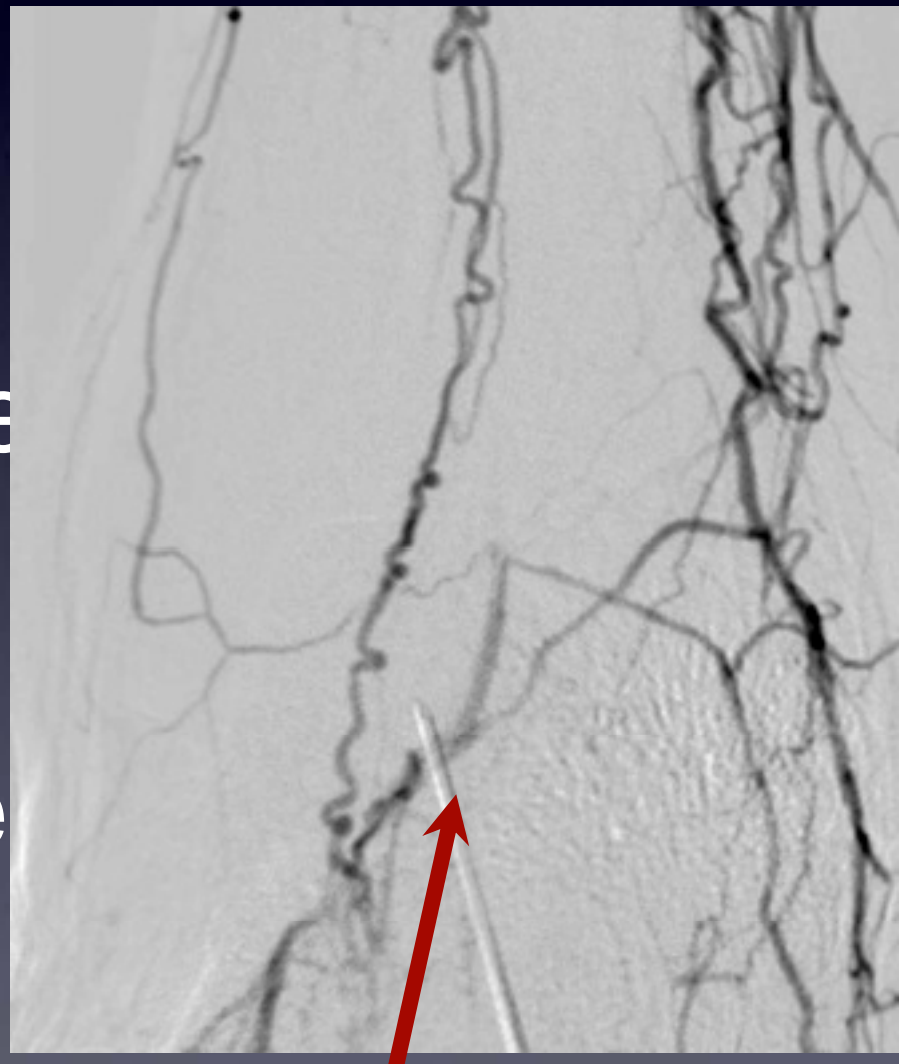
Aim to calcification (if prese



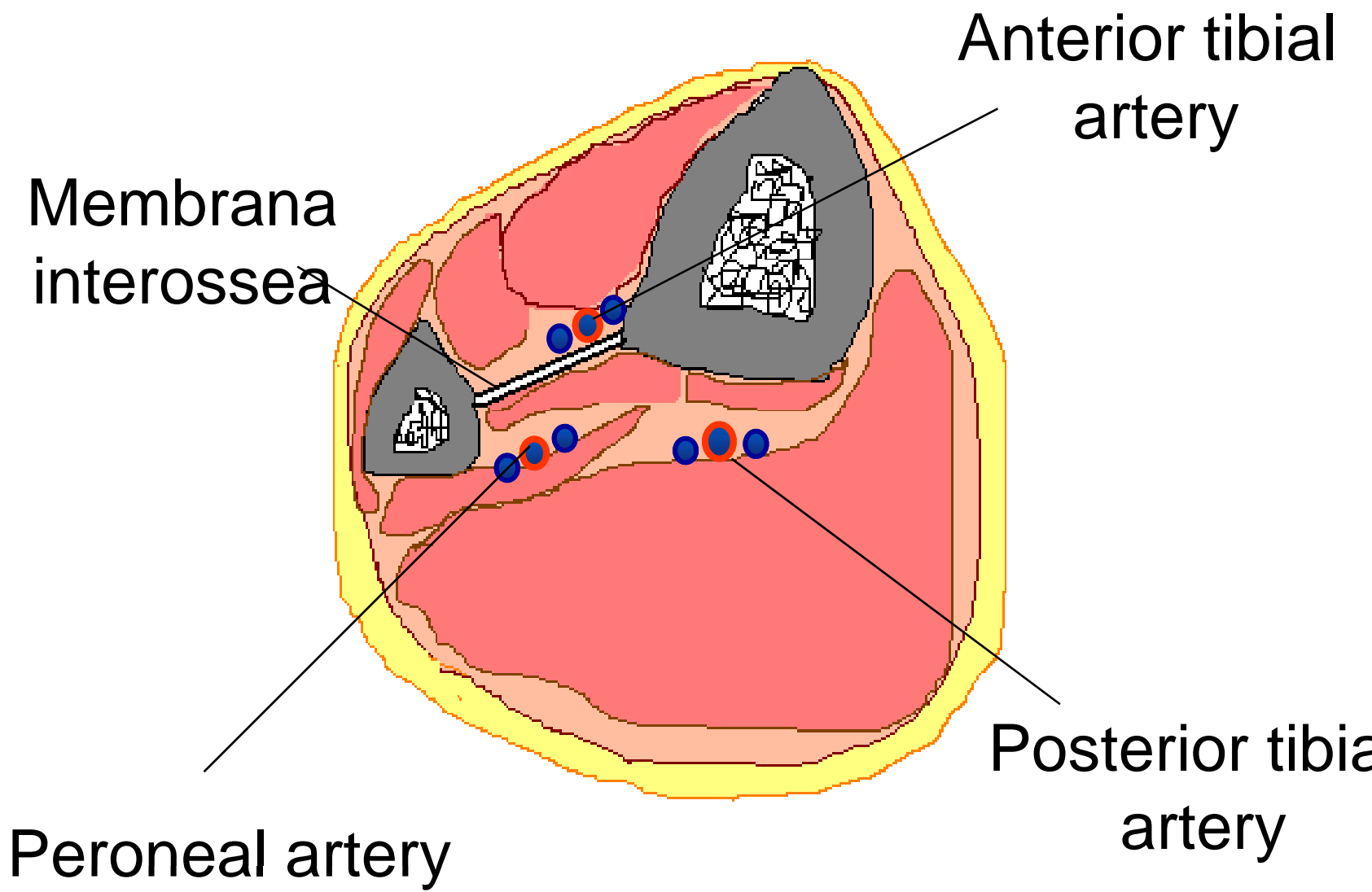
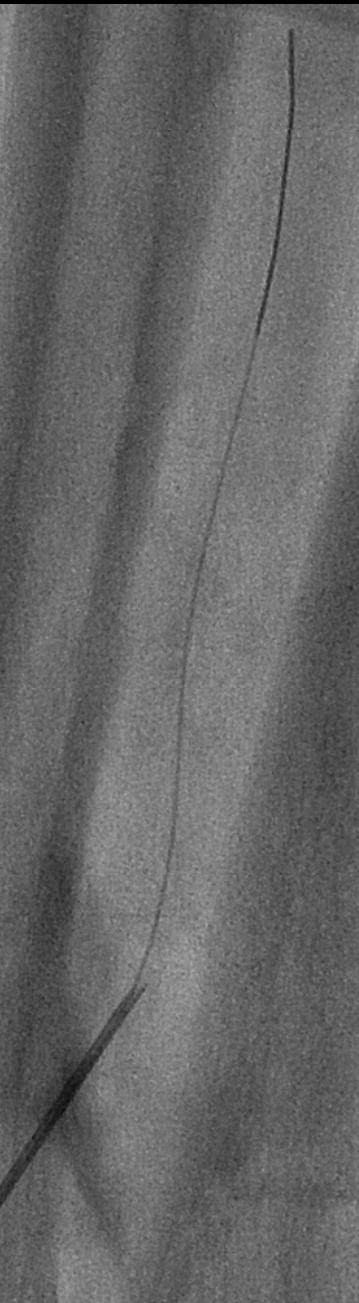
approach

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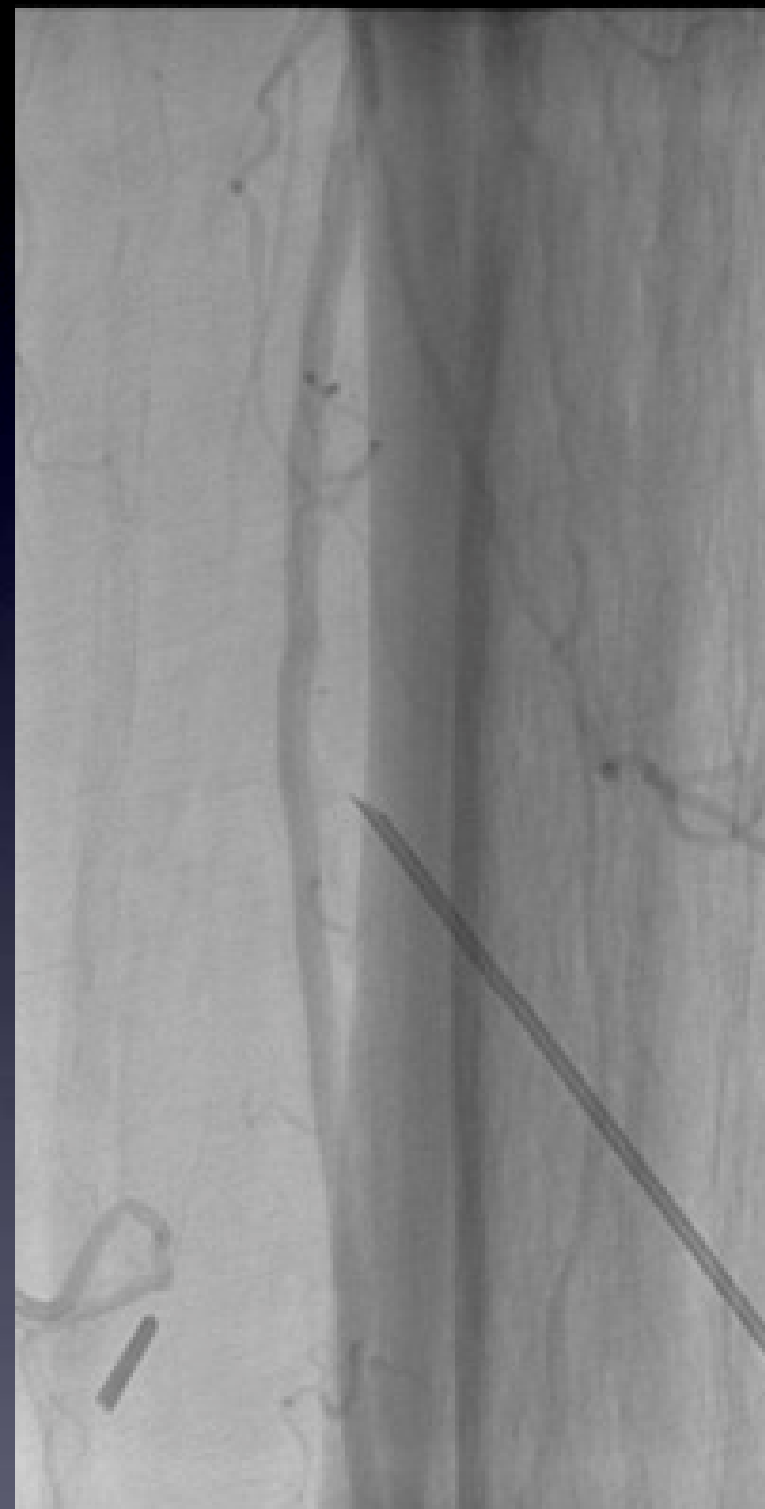
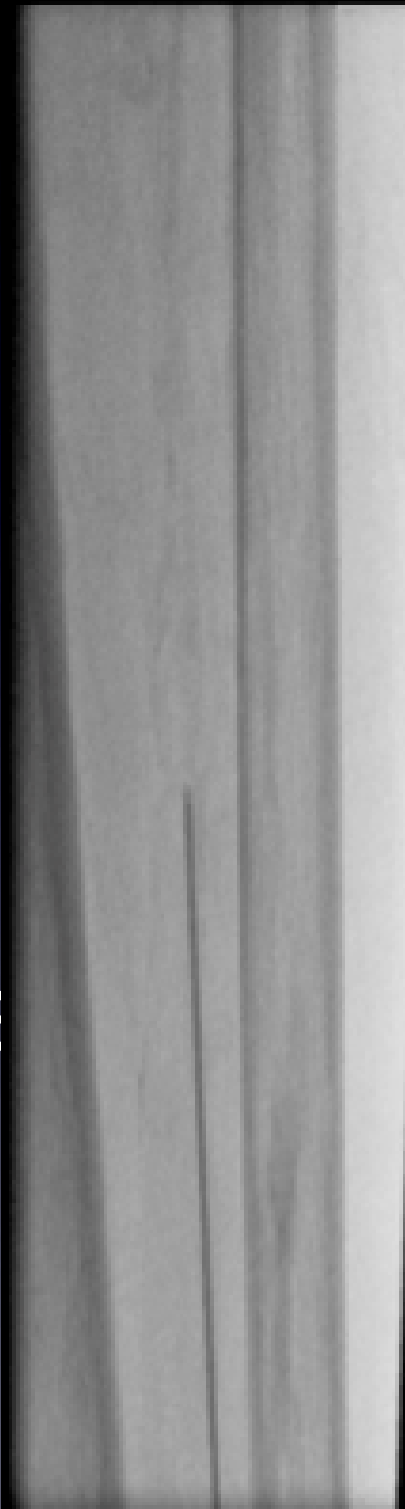
Puncture



Access

21G 7cm needle

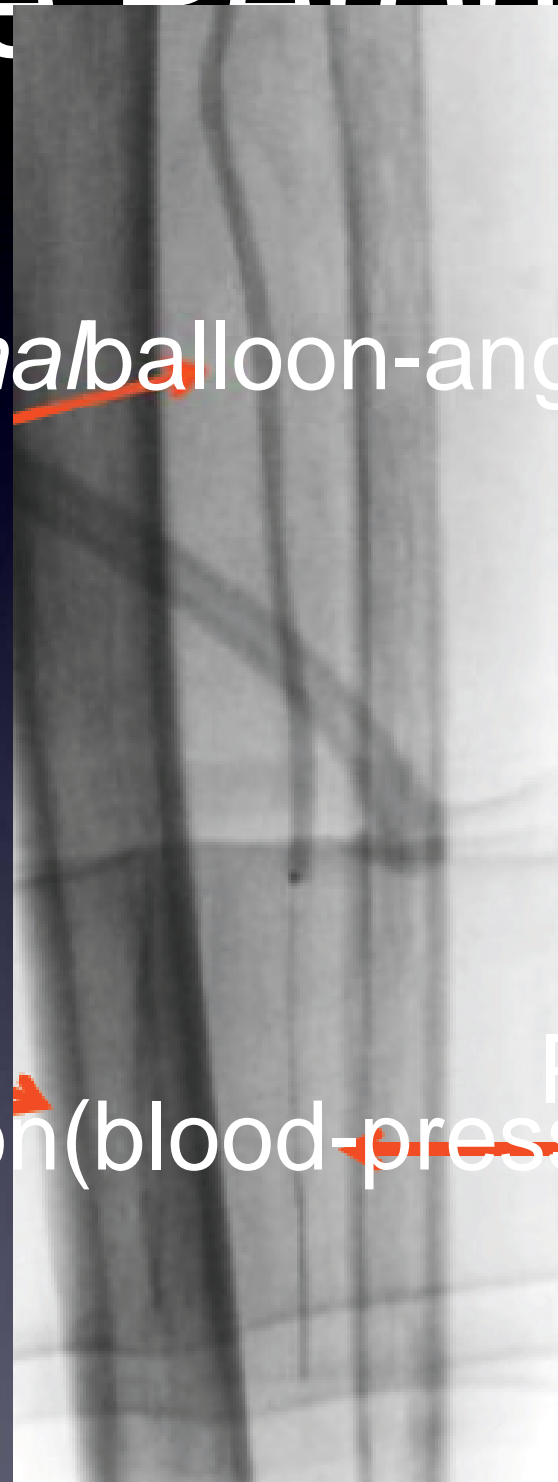
Micro-puncture



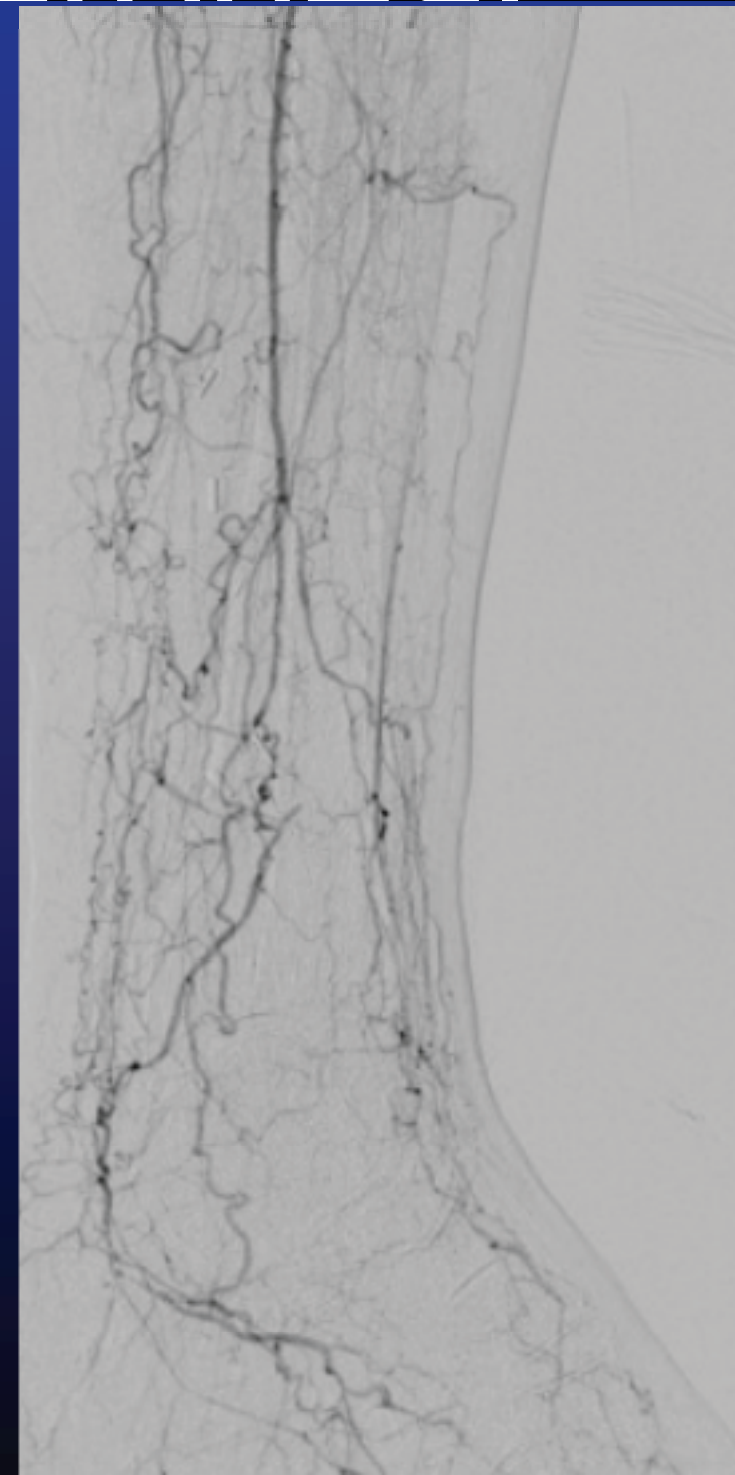
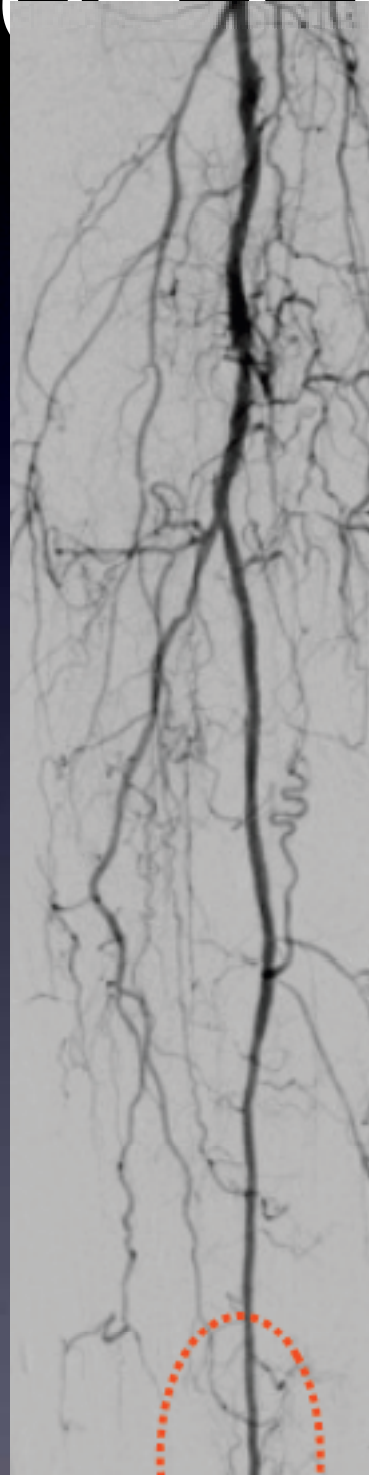
Distal Retrograde Peroneal Access

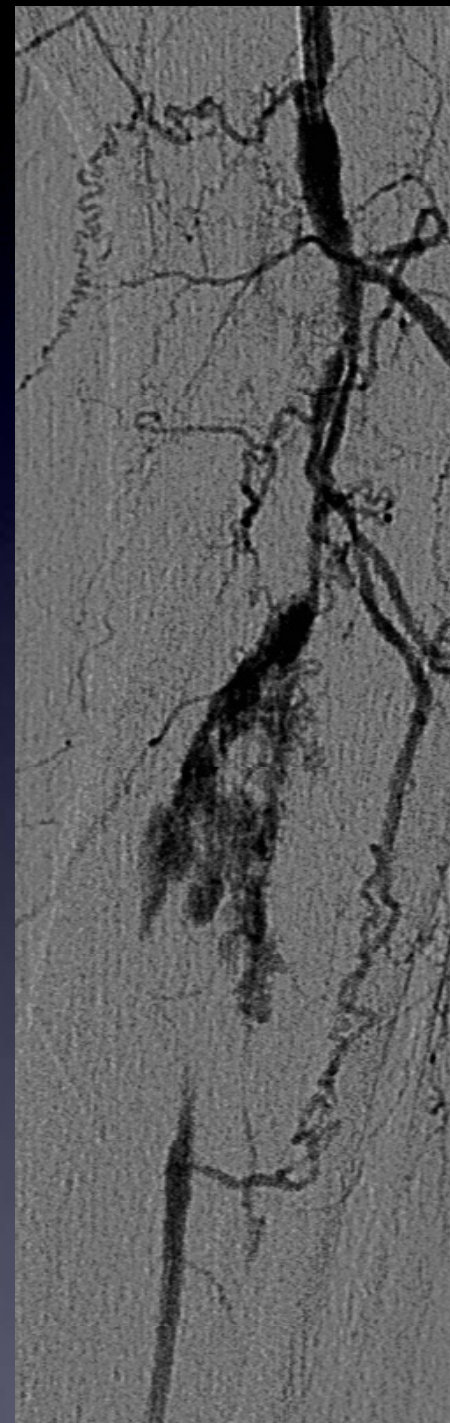
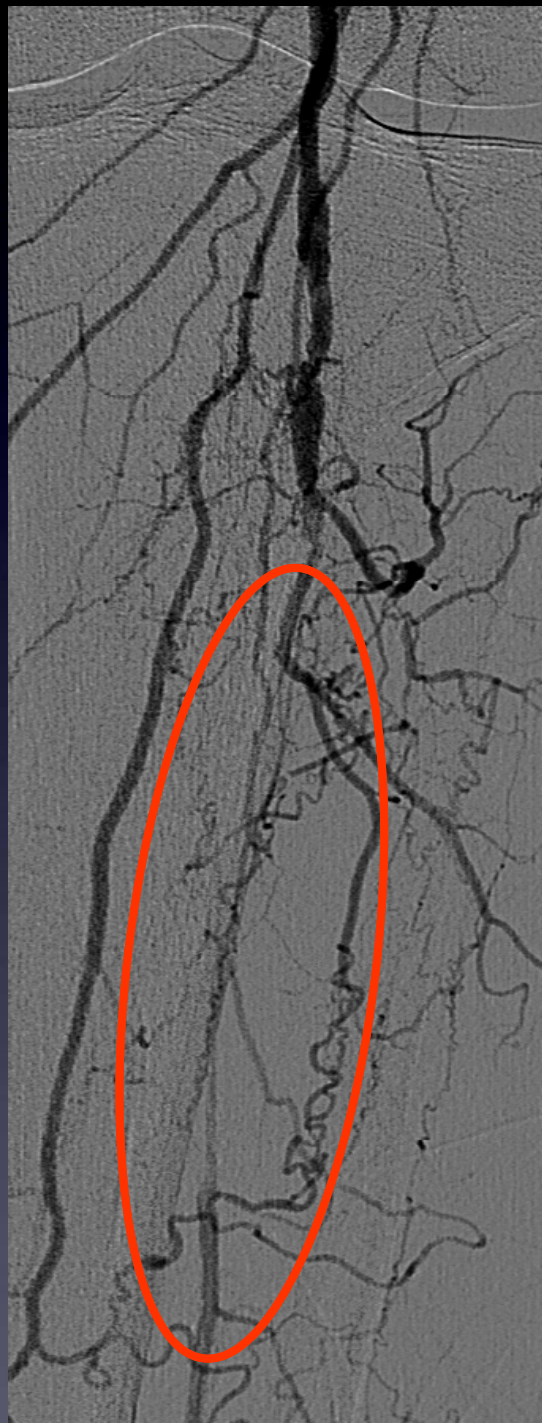
Simultaneous *proximal* balloon-angioplasty
3-5 min

+ external compression (blood-pressure cuff) Puncture area

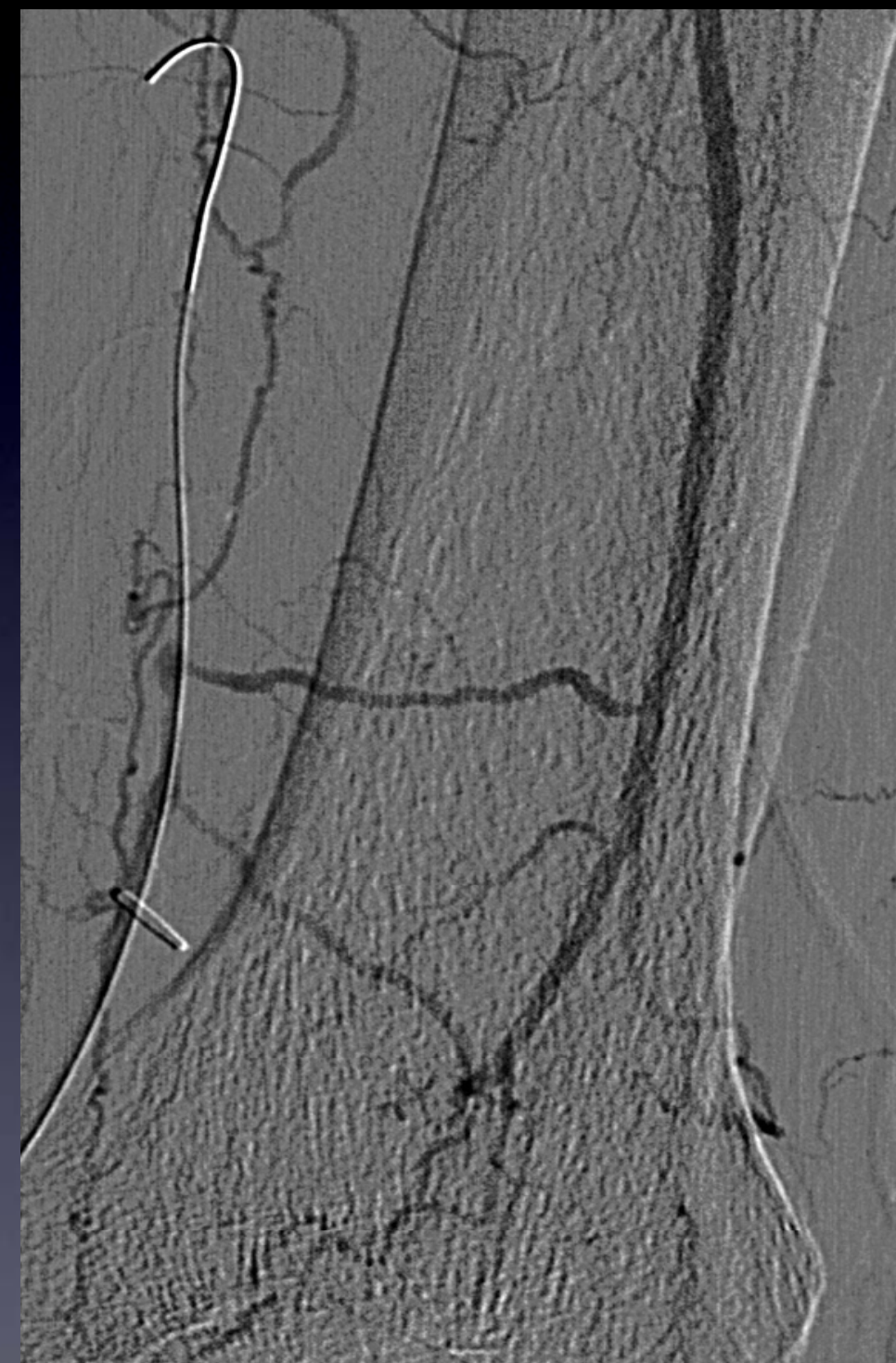


Distal Retrograde Peroneal Access





Recanalisation through collateral

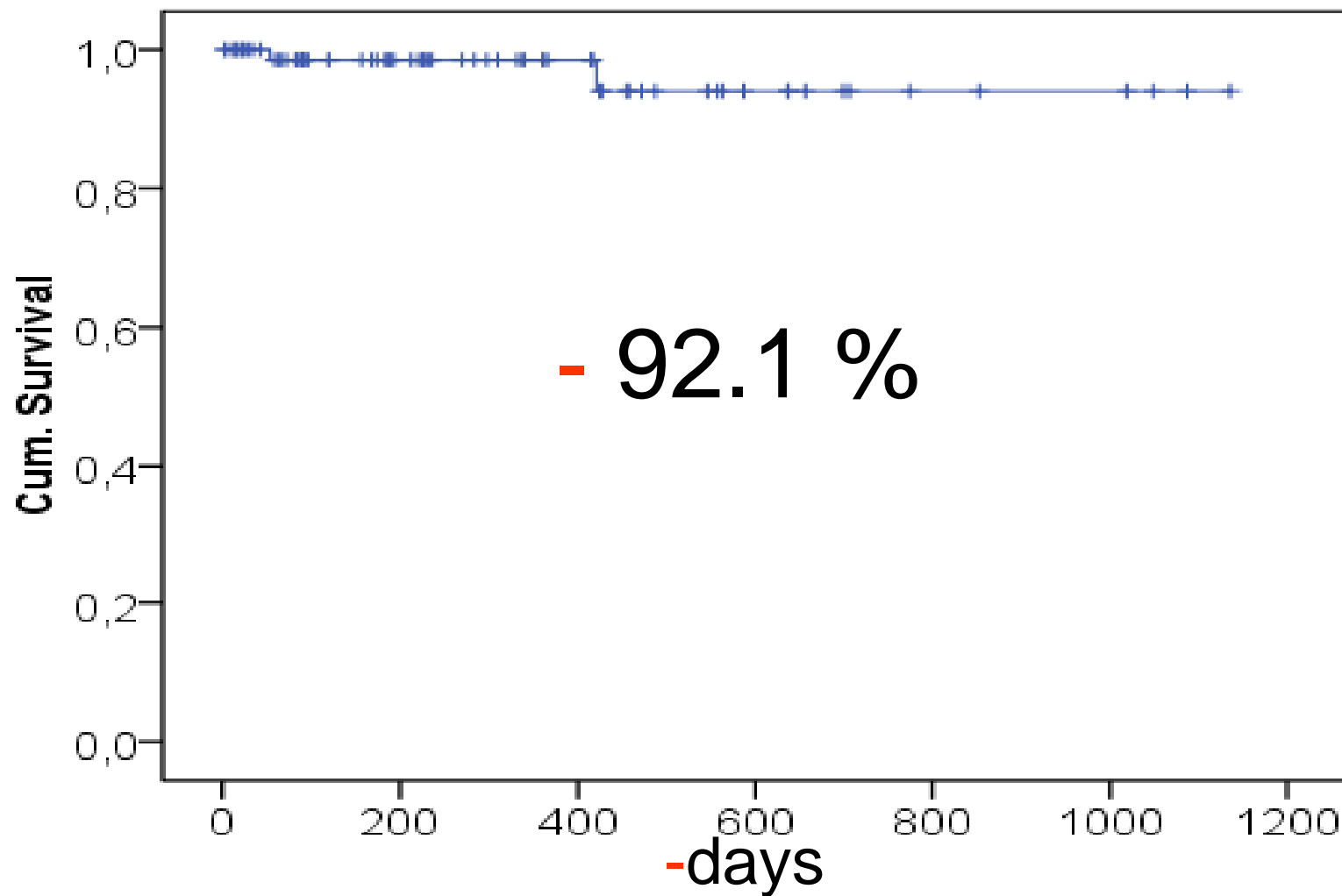


Interventions

- Success-rate in 101 interventions

94.7 %

-Limb-salvage rate



Salvage

Pedal and tibial access

Recanalization through collaterals

Advanced CTO techniques

Distal and multi-vessel intervention

Plantar arch recanalization

Salvage

Pedal and tibial access

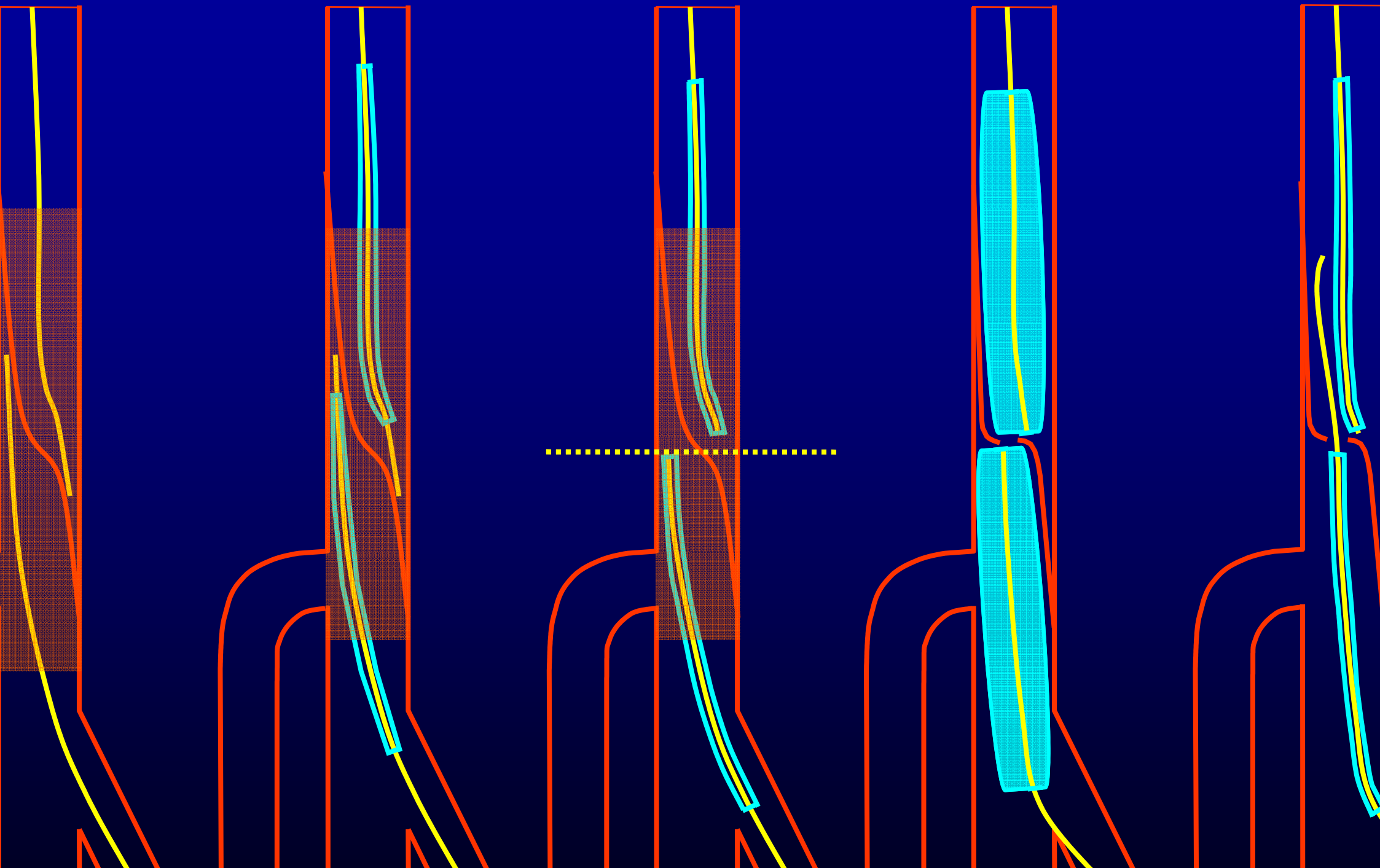
Recanalization through collaterals

Advanced CTO techniques

Distal and multi-vessel intervention

Plantar arch recanalization

The Double-Balloon - Technique



Salvage

Pedal and tibial access

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Plantar arch recanalization

Plantar-Loop Technique

- 135 CLI-patients
- Multiple-vessel recanalization technique (2 of tibial vessels):
 - pedal-plantar loop technique, which uses 2 antegrade wires

11 patients, 123 limbs, Rutherford classes 4, 5, 6

limb salvage rate at 1 year: 75%

Multi-level intervention: predictor of wound healing

Salvage

Pedal and tibial access

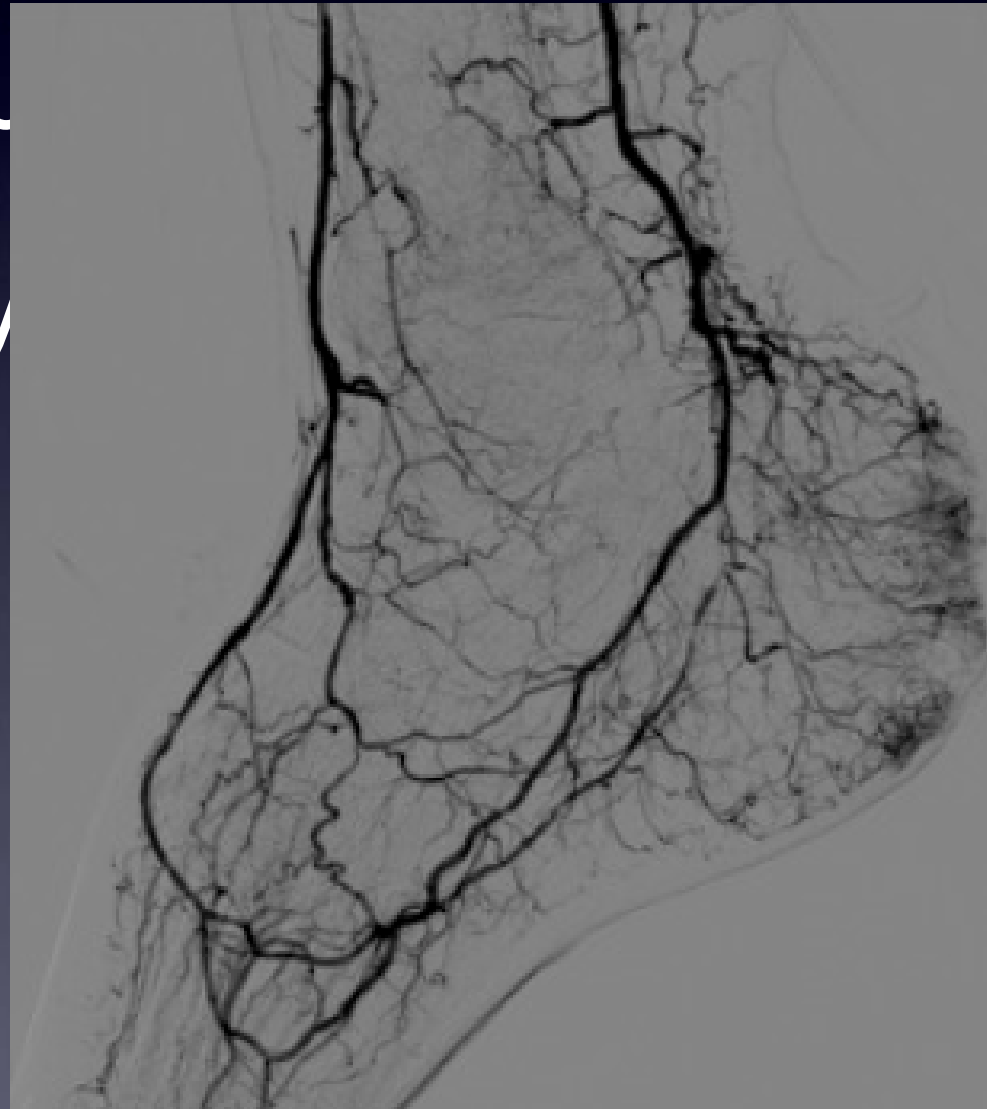
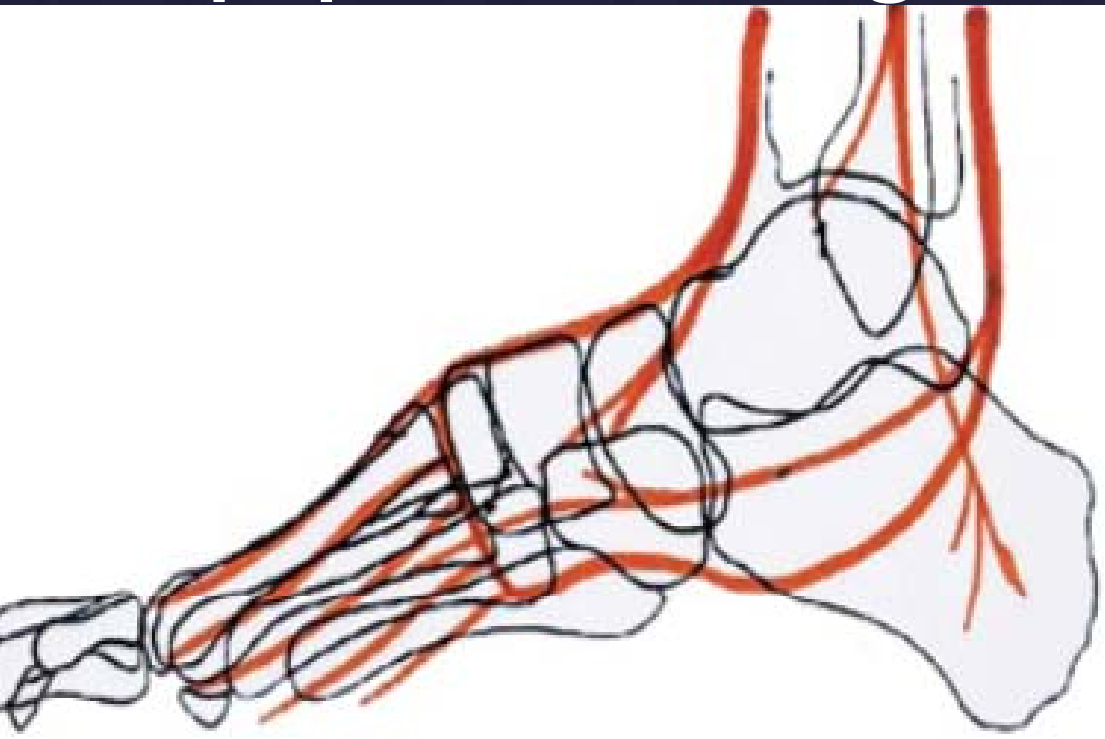
Recanalization through collaterals

Advanced CTO techniques

Distal and multi-vessel intervention

Plantar arch recanalization

The dorsal artery of the foot and the lateral plantar arteries communicate with the deep perforating artery



Plantar-Loop Technique

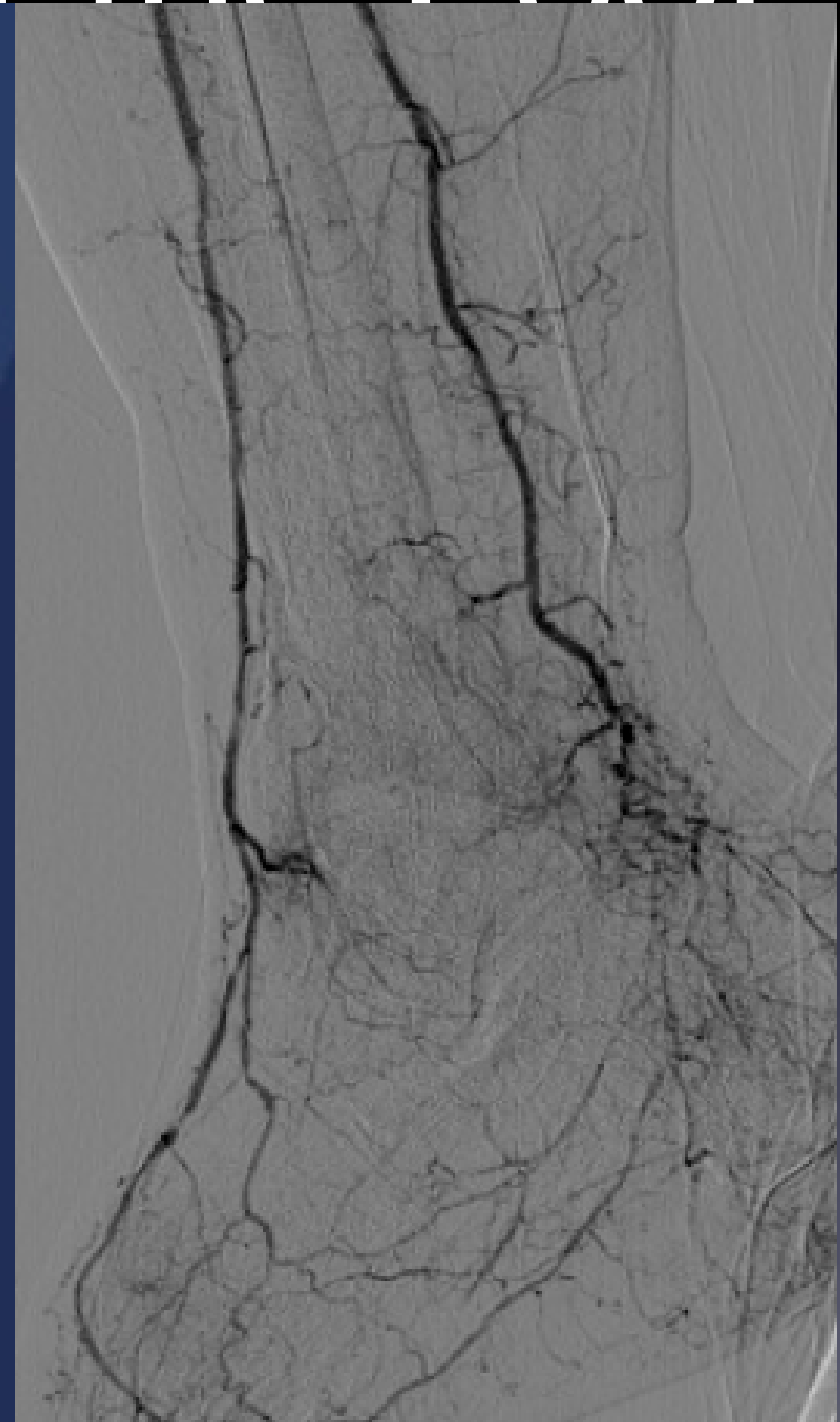
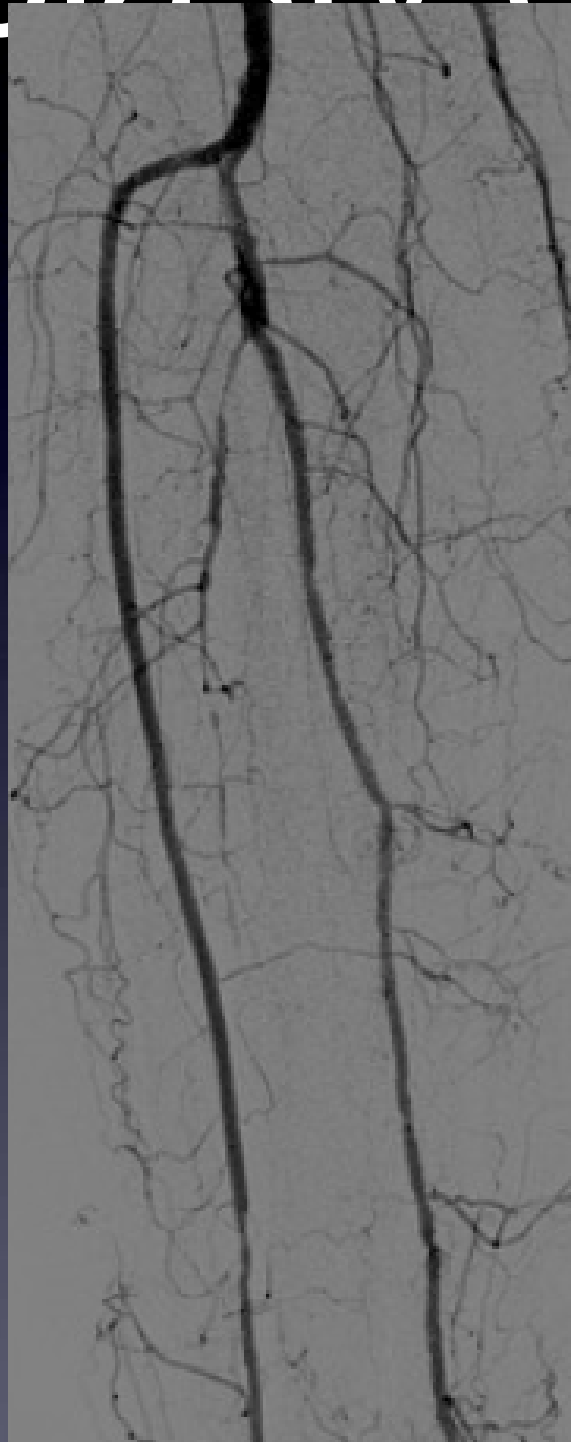
Recanalization of both pedal and plantar arteries

and their anatomical anastomoses.

Angioplasty of the Foot-loo

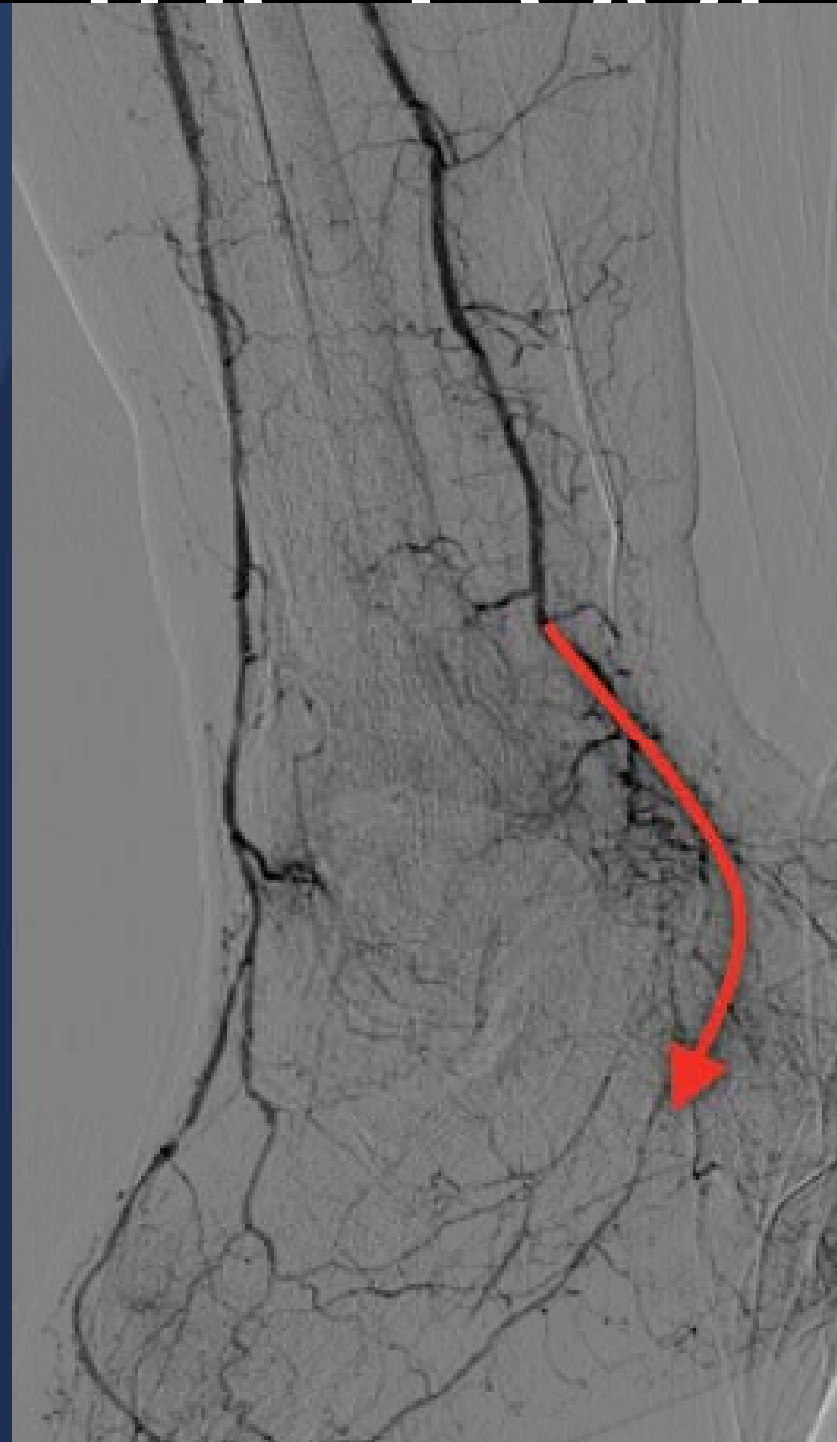
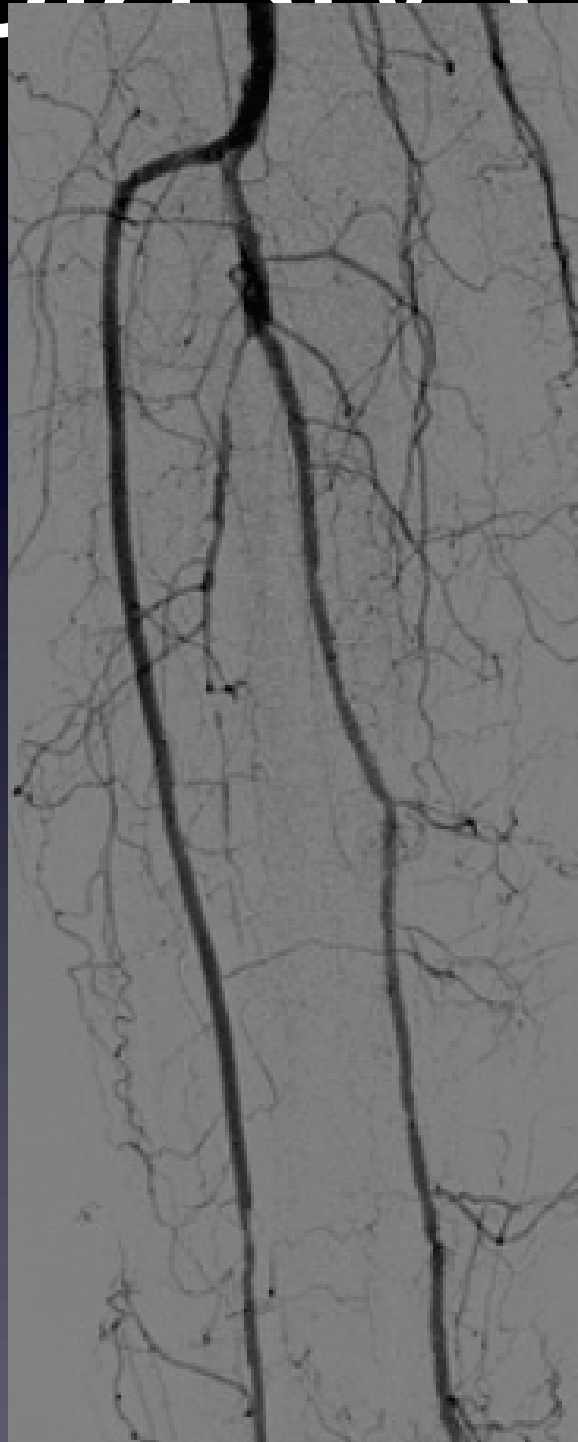
Diabetes

Rutherford



Angioplasty of the Foot-loo

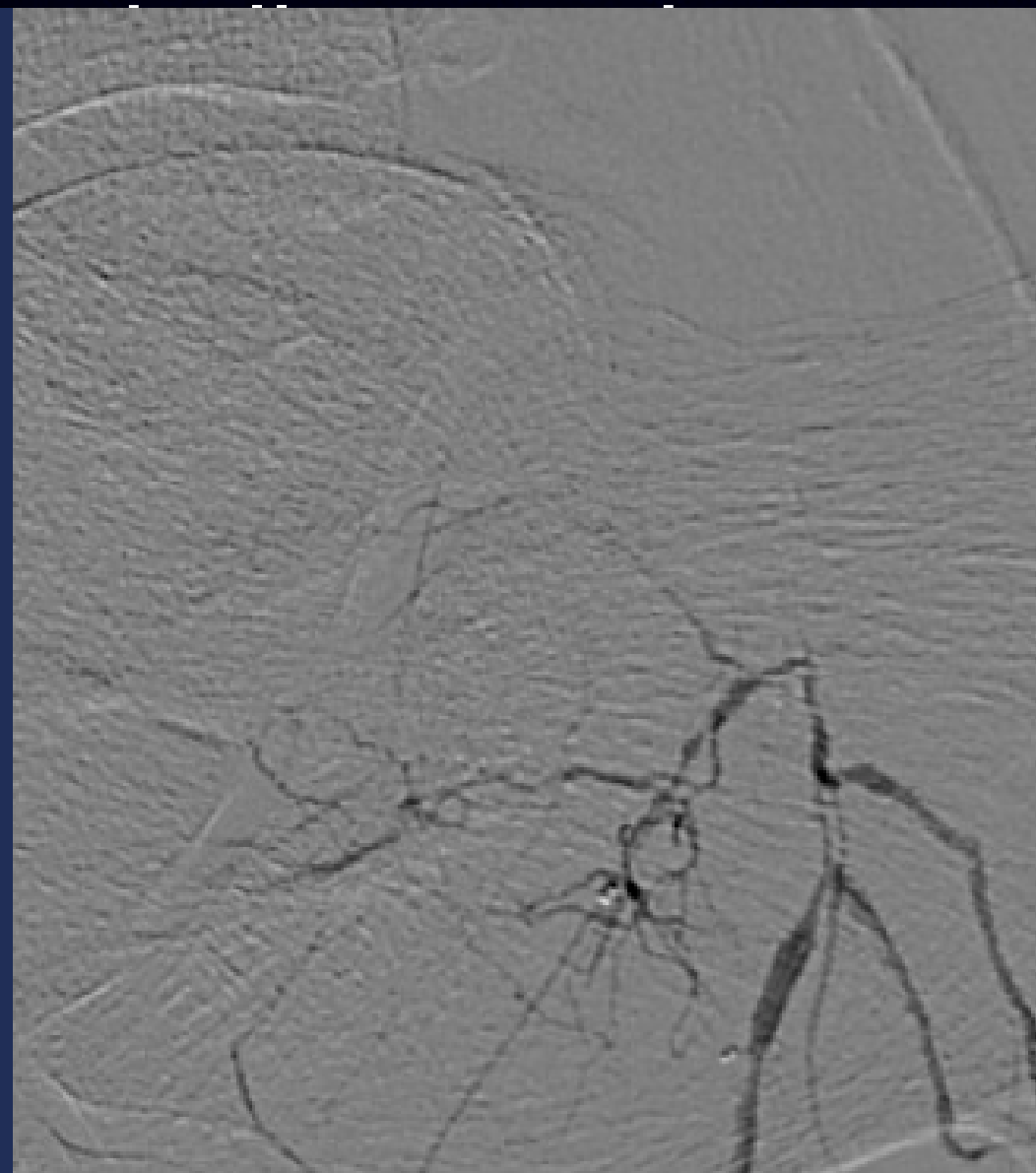
Diabetic
Rutherford



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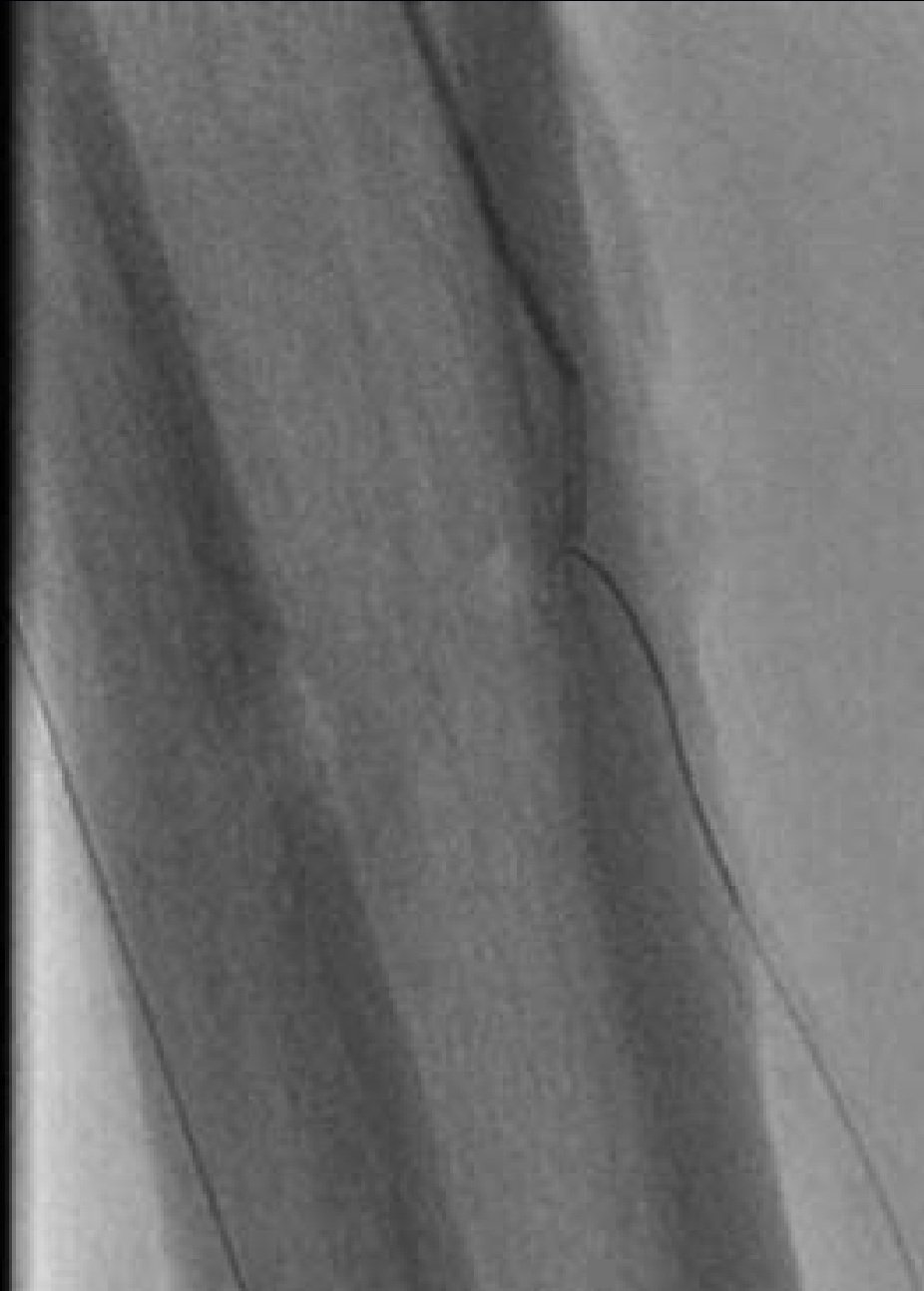
from the dorsalis pedis to the plantar artery.

PTA of the plantar loop with low profile balloon



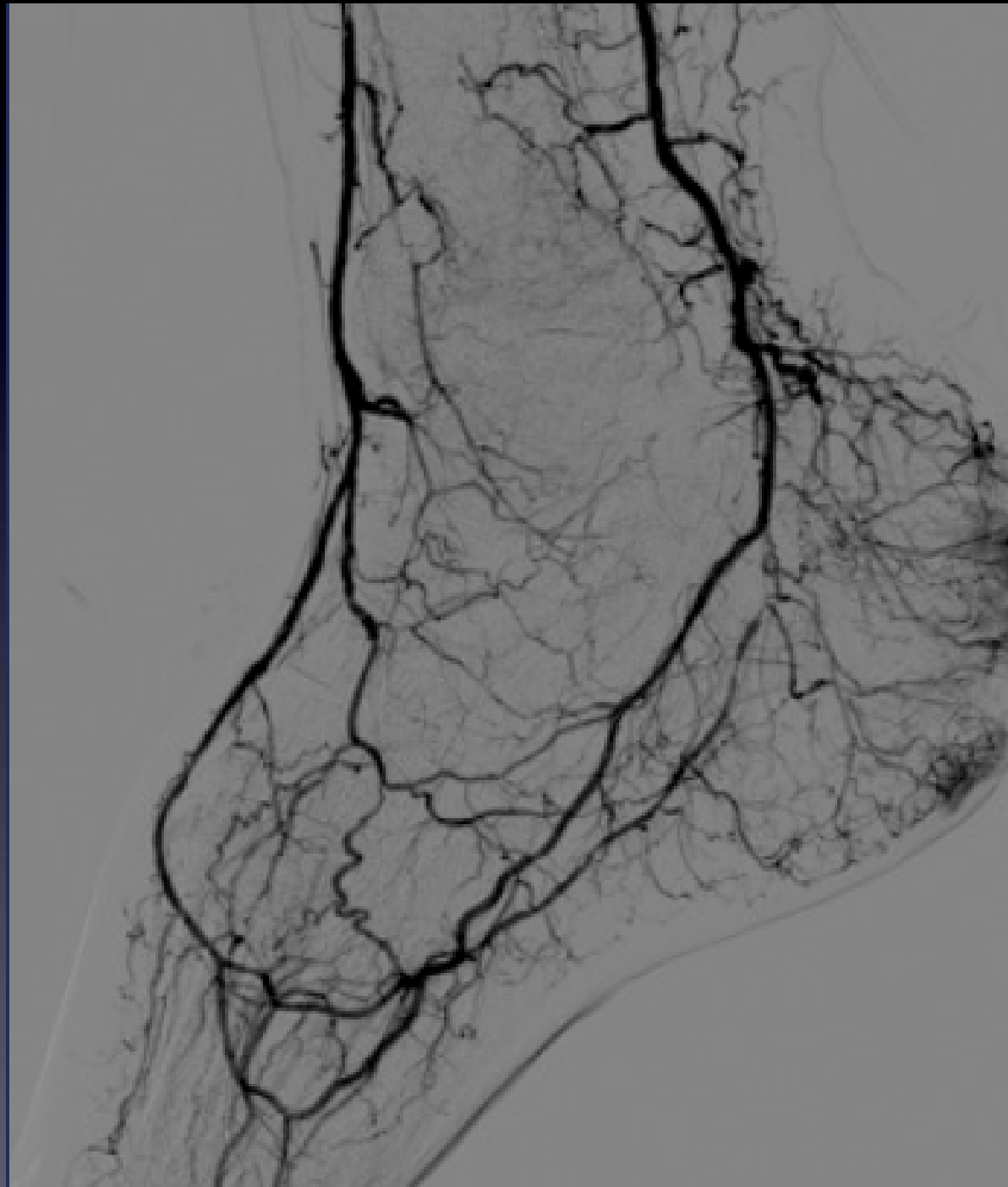
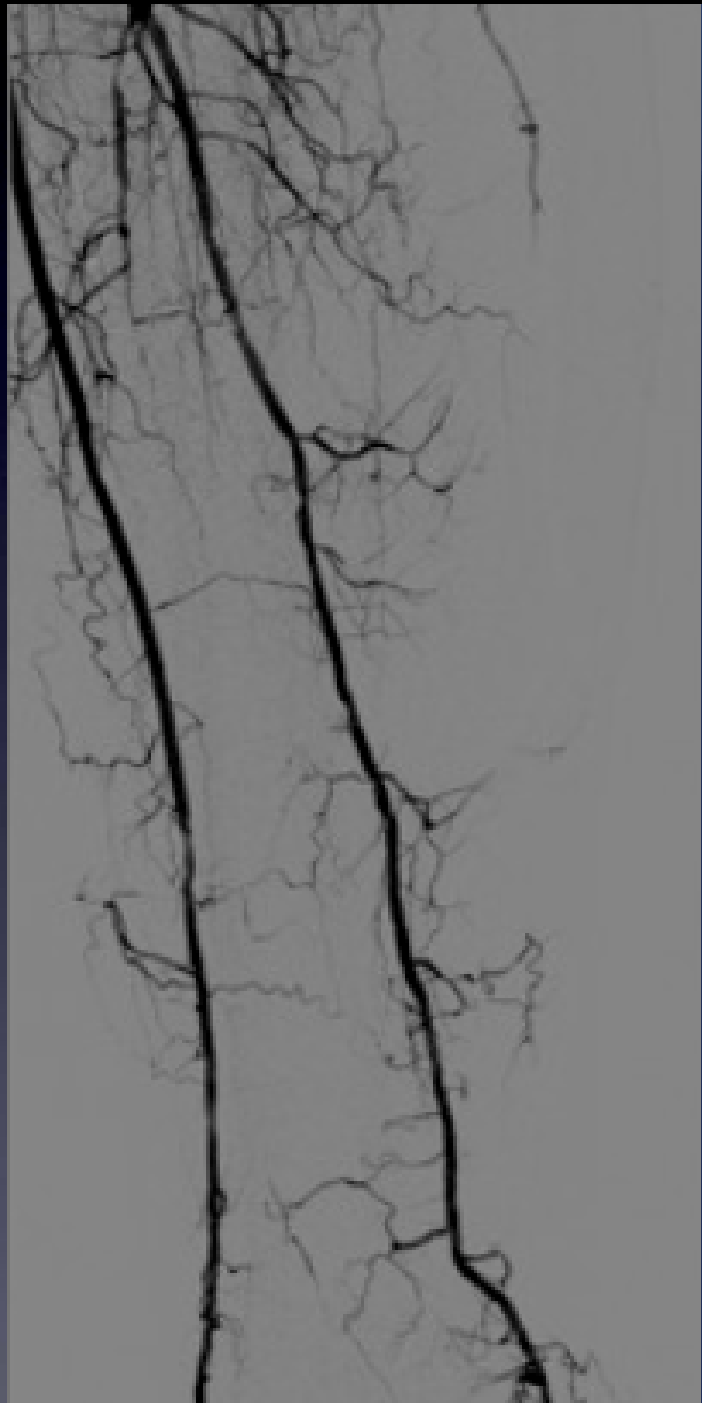
If the balloon catheter can not cross the lesion

Opening of the guidewire



occluded tibial posterior artery





Conclusion

In case of failure of antegrade access, different methods for alternative approaches are possible depending on the level of the occlusion.

Several advanced recanalization techniques and medicated long, low-profile balloons are available.

They might require some experience.

They are safe, potentially cost-saving and highly



Thank you!

