

# Plaque Modification During Infringuinal Intervention: Rationale, Devices and Results



***D. Scheinert, MD***

**Heart Center/Park Hospital  
University of Leipzig, Germany**

# Presenter Disclosure Information

**Name: Dierk Scheinert MD**

**Within the last 12 months, the presenter or their spouse/partner have had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organizations listed below.**

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
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<i>Cordis</i>	<i>Advisory Board</i>
<i>Cook Medical</i>	<i>Advisory Board</i>
<i>Square one</i>	<i>Advisory Board</i>
<i>Novostent</i>	<i>Advisory Board</i>
<i>Angioslide</i>	<i>Advisory Board</i>
<i>Invatec</i>	<i>Consultant</i>
<i>Ev3</i>	<i>Consultant</i>
<i>Pathway Medical</i>	<i>Consultant</i>
<i>IDEV Techn.</i>	<i>Stockholder</i>
<i>CSI</i>	<i>Stockholder</i>

# Atherectomy Concepts



## *Rotational*

- Orbital Atherectomy
- Pathway Atherectomy



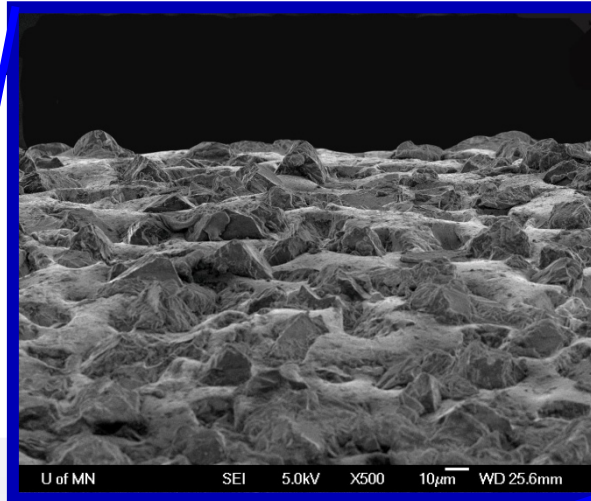
- Directional
  - Fox Hollow
  - Turbo Booster Laser

# CSI Orbital Atherectomy System

*Rotational atherectomy system using  
an excentric **diamond crown***

- 1.2 mm
- 1.7 mm
- 1.9 mm

Crown



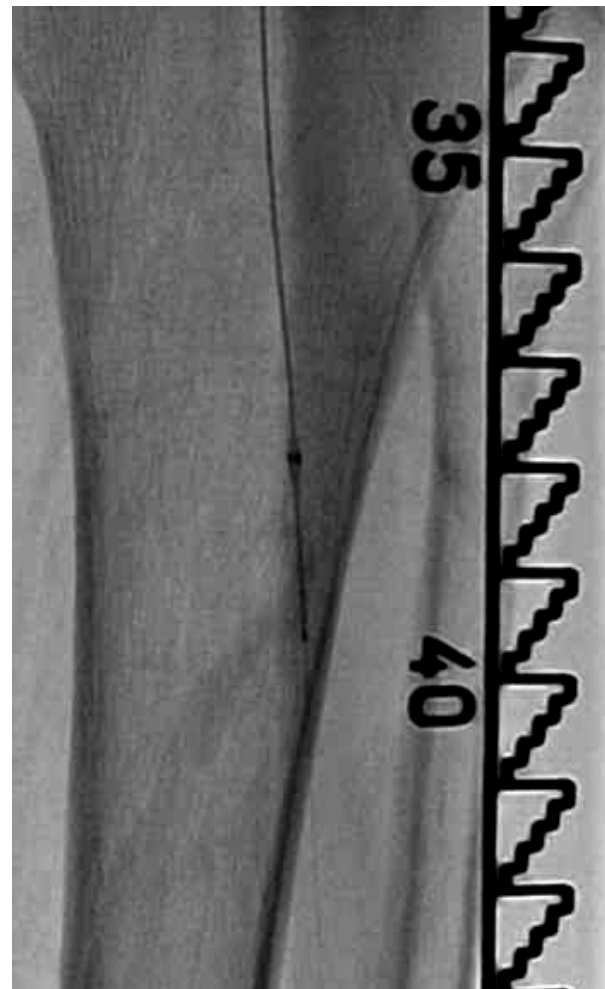
3 different speeds:  
80.000 rpm  
140.000 rpm  
200.000 rpm



# OAS Atherectomy System - Case 1



Subtotal stenosis left TPT



OAS 1.7 mm

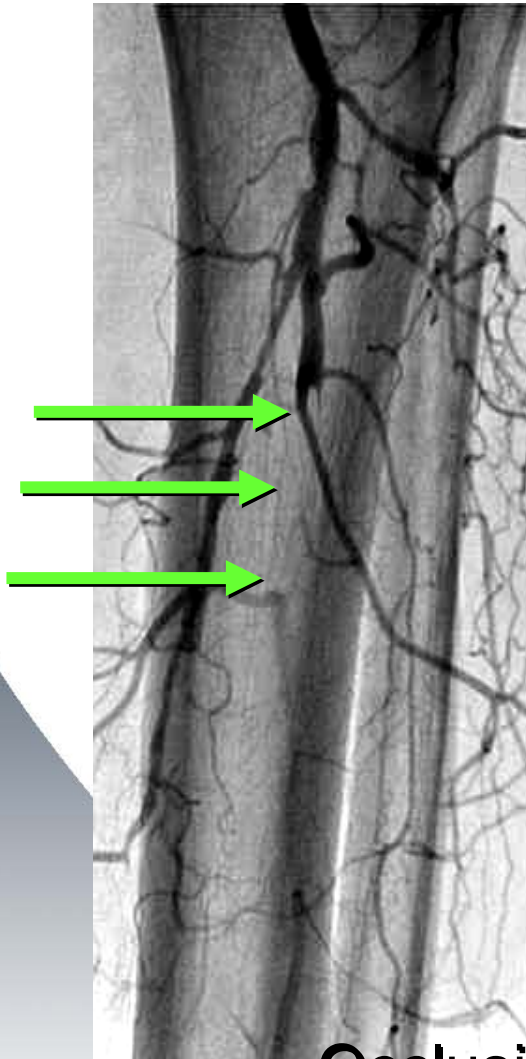


# OAS Atherectomy System - Case 1



**Stand-alone result**

# OAS Atherectomy System - Case 2



Occlusion left  
TPT



Stand-alone result OAS 1-7mm

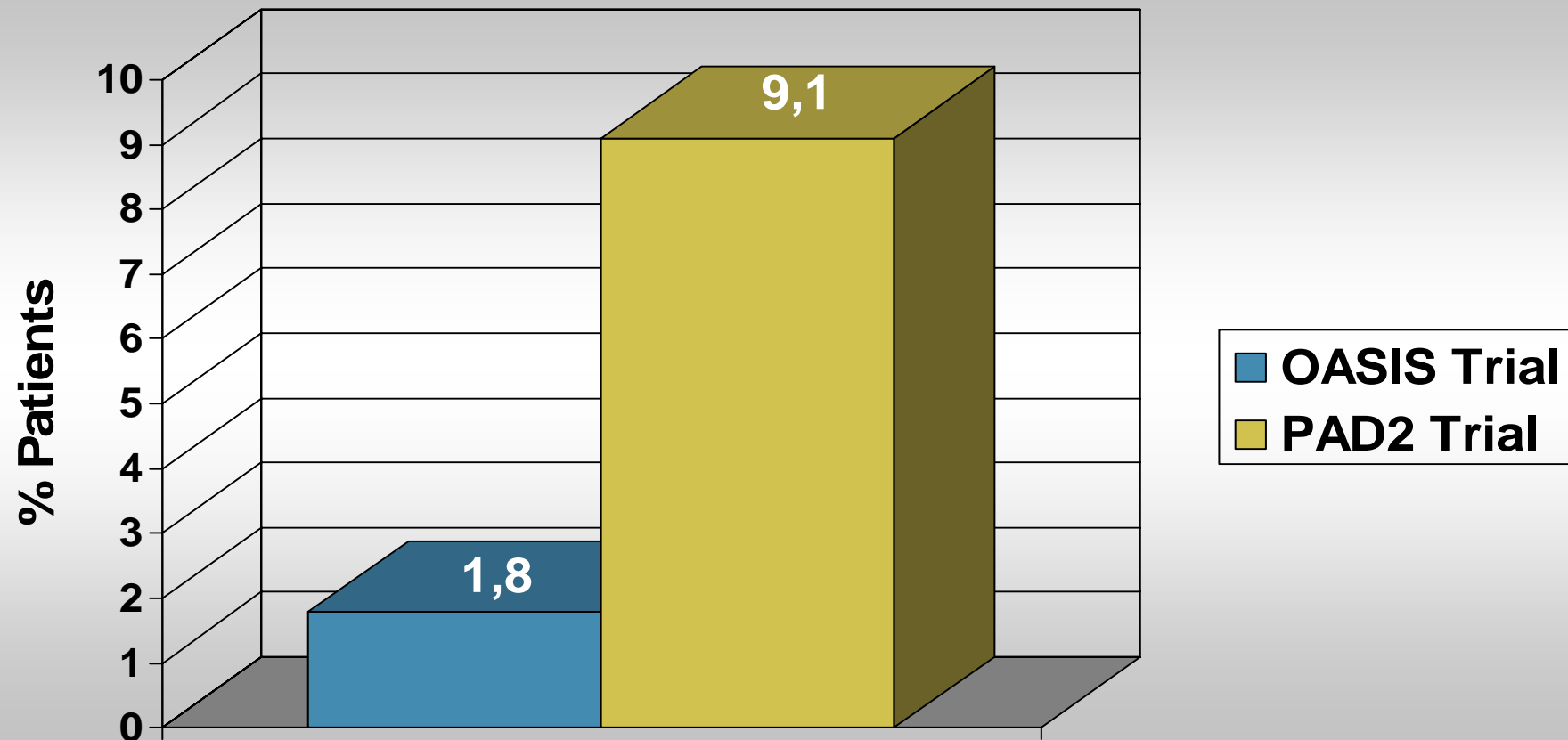
# Results

Endpoint	PAD2 (EU)	OASIS (US)
<b>Primary efficacy endpoint</b> <b>Acute debulking measured angiographically</b>	<b>55% reduction</b>	<b>62% reduction</b>
<b>Device Success: <math>\leq</math> 30% residual stenosis with orbital atherectomy alone (before adjunctive therapy)</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Adjunctive Therapy</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>42%</b>

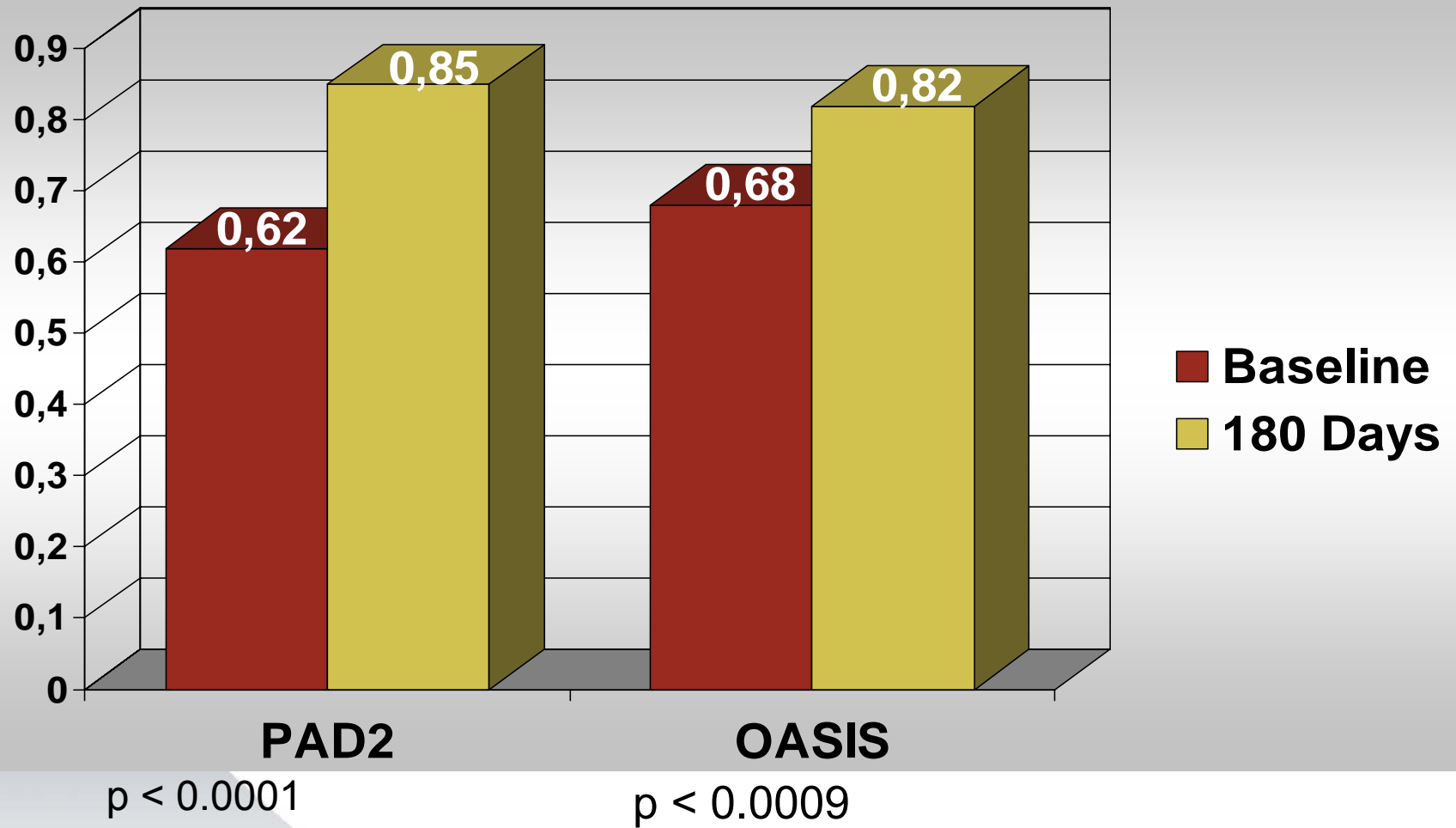




# Target Lesion Revascularization @ 6 months

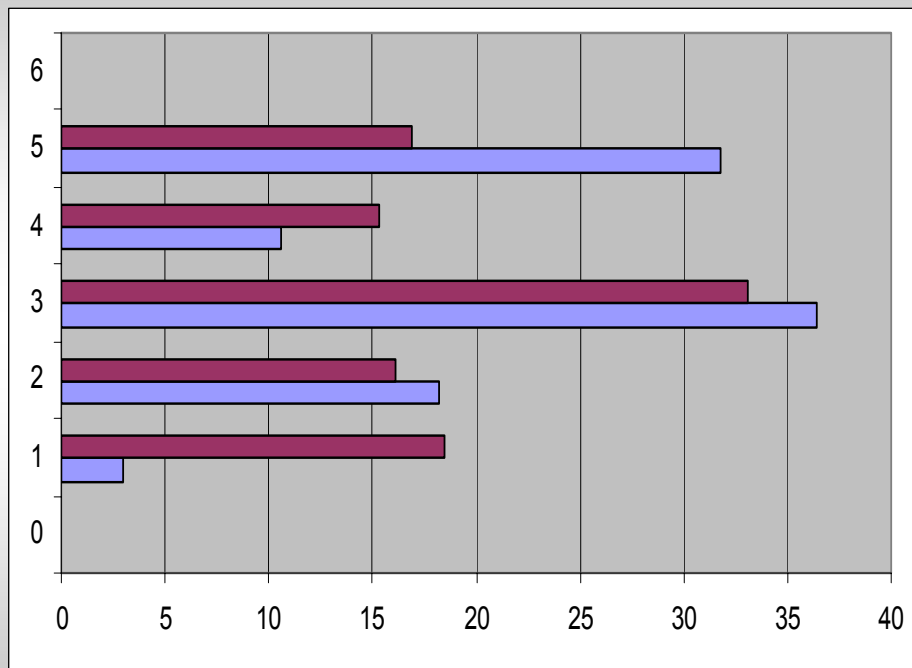


# Average ABI Score

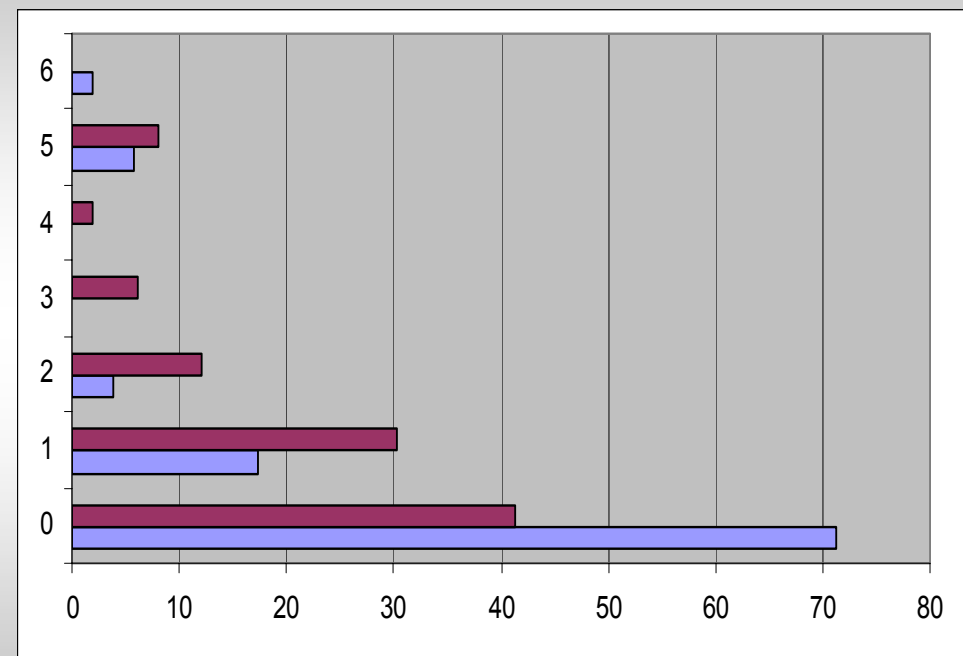


# Rutherford Classification Comparison

Baseline



180 Days



# Standard and Solid Crowns



## Standard Crown

1.7 x orbit  
0.014-inch platform



## Solid Crown

Up to 2.5x orbit  
For larger vessels



# Pathway PV Atherectomy System

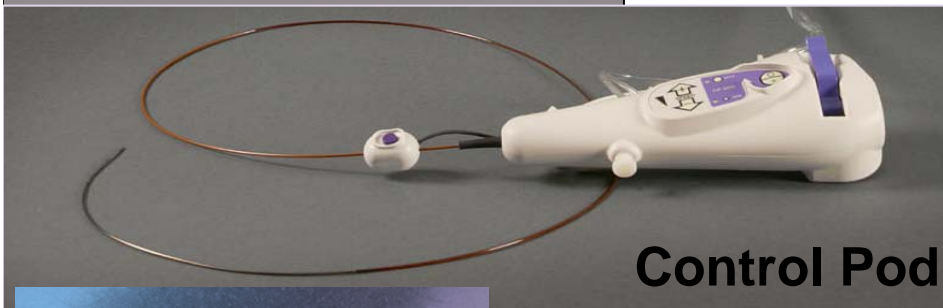


**Console**

OTW 133cm Rotating System

- 55 krpm
- .014 guide wire
- 8F sheath

Simple data display and set up outside sterile field



**Control Pod**

Integrated system control within sterile field

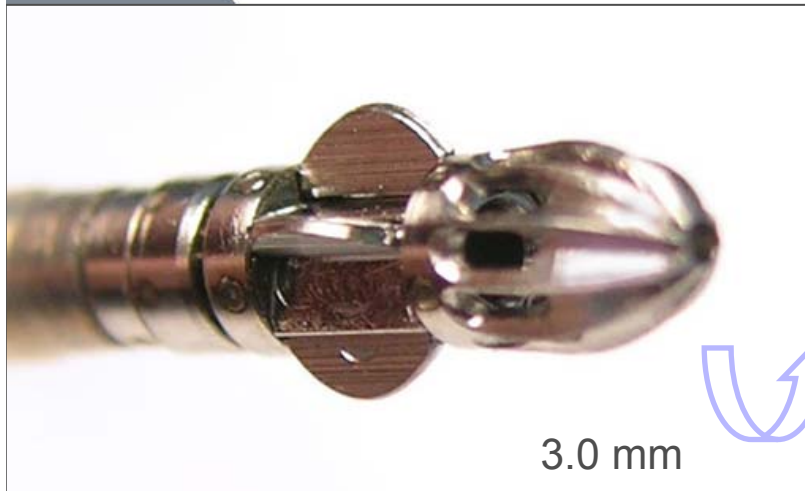
- speed
- size / expansion

# Pathway PV Atherectomy System

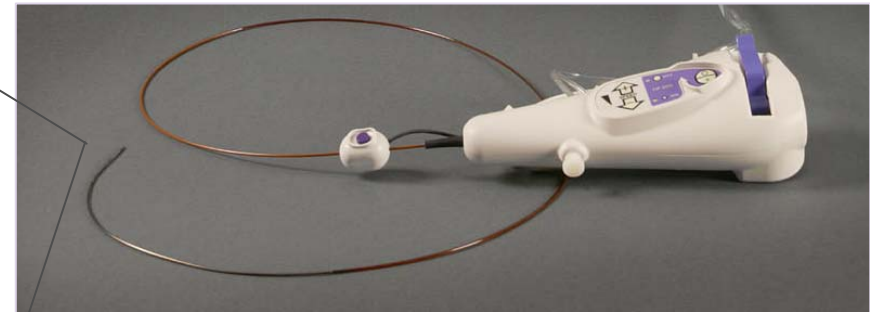
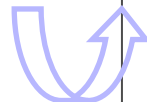
Distal Tip



2.1 mm



3.0 mm



- **Differential scraping flutes remove all plaque types**
- **Aspiration ports collect plaque and thrombus**
- **One step expansion**

# Pathway PVD Study

- *Prospective, multi-center registry*
- 172 patients (210 lesions), 9 study sites in Europe
- *Angiographic core lab and independent CEC adjudication*
- *Inclusion criteria:*
  - Rutherford Class 1-5
  - Reference vessel size: 3mm-5mm
  - Lesion length: up to 10cm
  - Diameter stenosis  $\geq 70\%$  and can be crossed by a guidewire

## Leipzig – 43 patients Enrolled in PVD Study (March 06 – Dec 06)

▪ <i>Average reference vessel</i>	3.9mm
▪ <i>Average lesion length</i>	4.6cm
▪ <i>Moderate to high calcium</i>	45%
▪ <i>Occlusion</i>	33%
▪ <i>Lesion Location:</i>	
▪ SFA	64%
▪ Popliteal	32%
▪ Tibial/ Peroneal	4%

# Procedural Outcomes

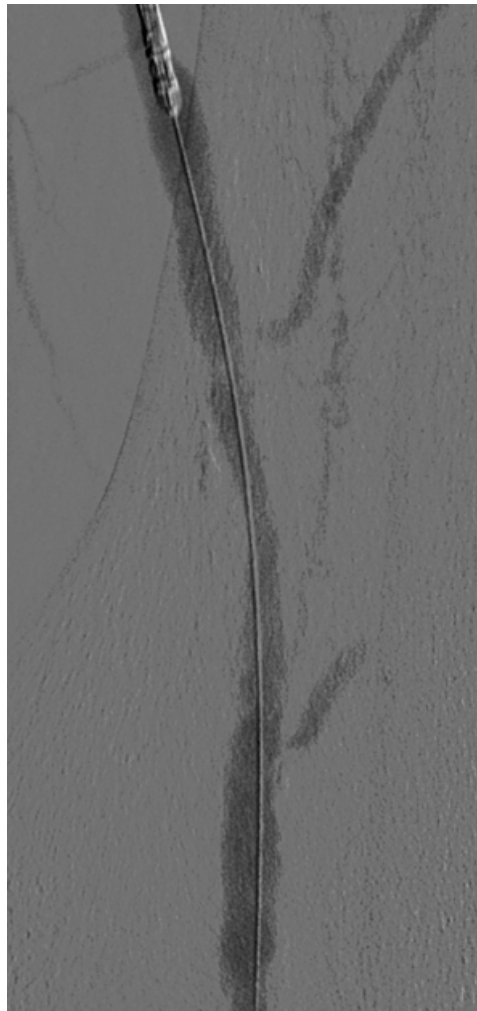
■ Device success rate*	99%
■ PVS activation time	4:19 minutes
■ <u>Adjunctive treatment</u>	
■ None	38%
■ Balloon angioplasty	58%
■ Stent	4%
■ <u>Angiographic results (% stenosis)**</u>	
■ Baseline	88.6%
■ Post PVS	34.0%
■ Post adjunctive	25.0%

\* *Defined as crossing and debulking lesion*

\*\* *Core lab analysis for lesions meeting inclusion criteria of  $\geq 70\%$  diameter stenosis*



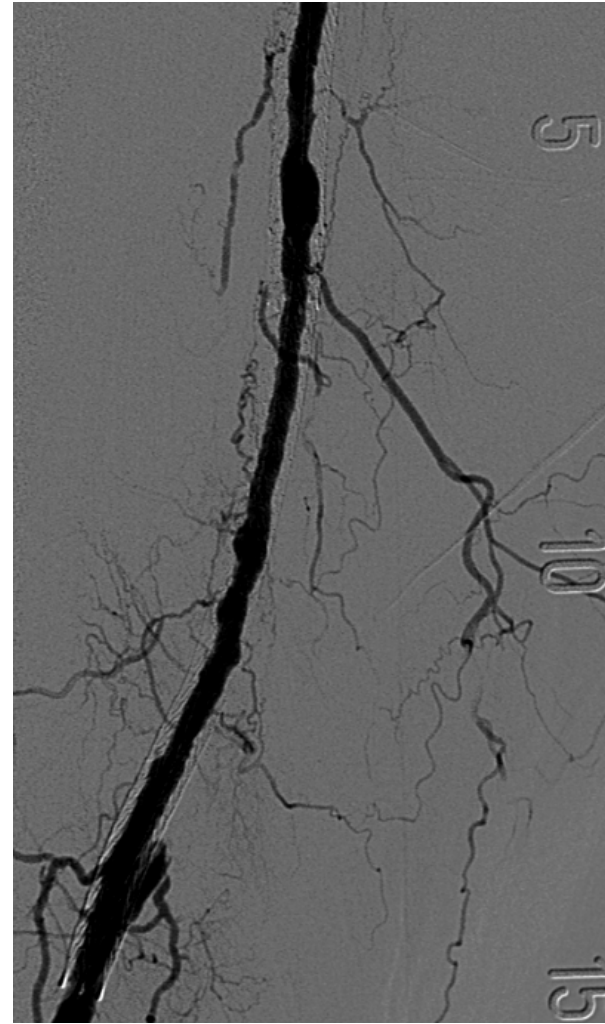
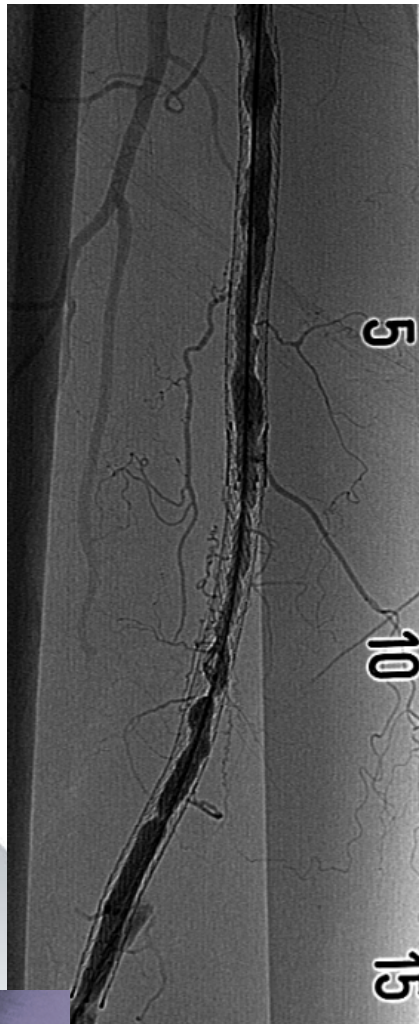
# Left popliteal artery occlusion



# Leipzig - 6 Month Patency

<b>N = 37</b>	<b>Number of patients (%)</b>
<b>Target Lesion Revascularization</b>	<b>3 (7.7%)</b>

# ...still ahead, Pathway for ISR!



# Atherectomy Concepts



## *Rotational*

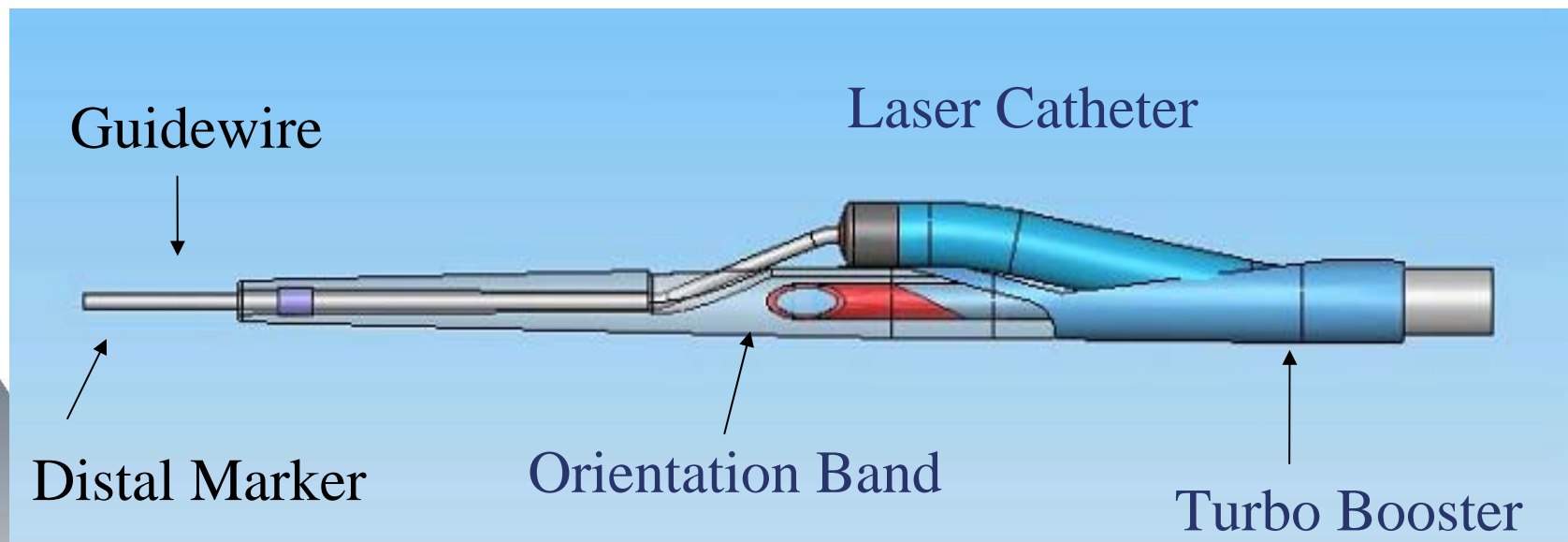
- Orbital Atherectomy
- Pathway Atherectomy



- Directional
  - Fox Hollow
  - Turbo Booster Laser

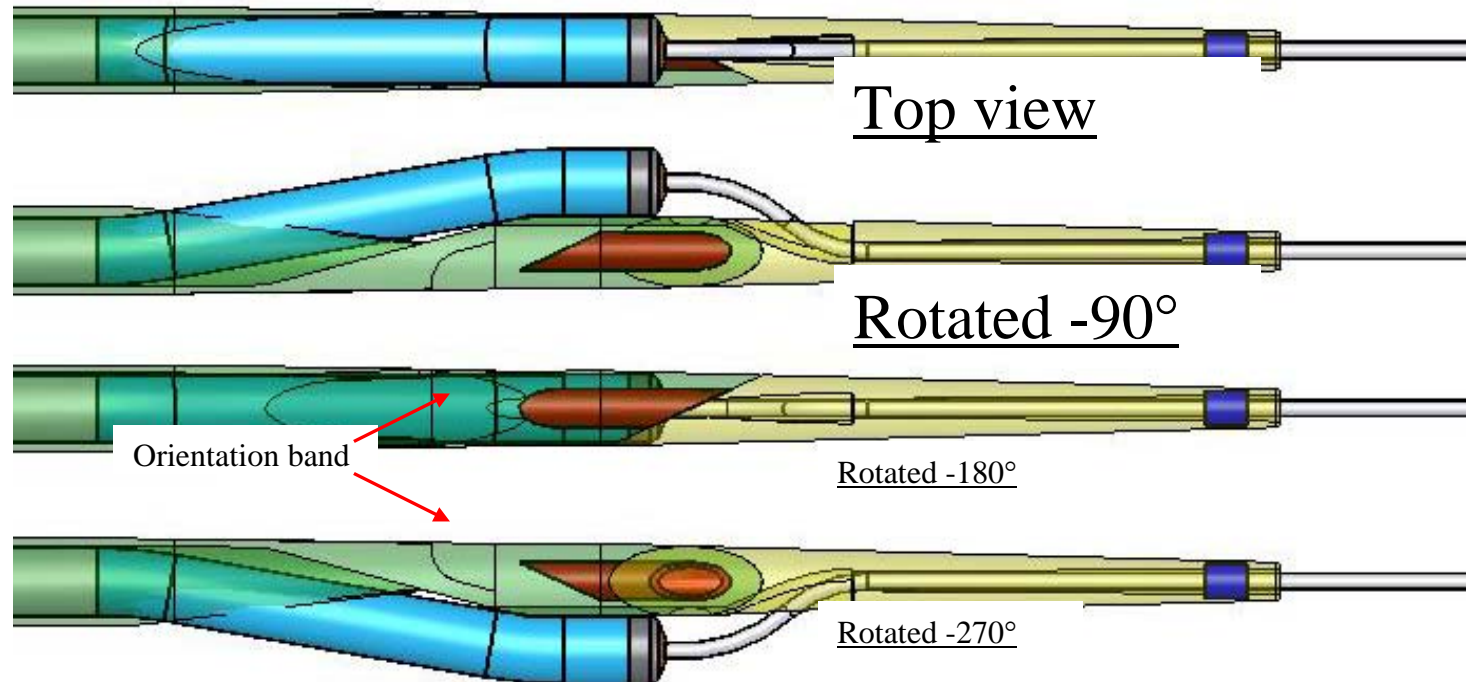
# The Booster Catheter

## The Next Generation Laser-Catheter

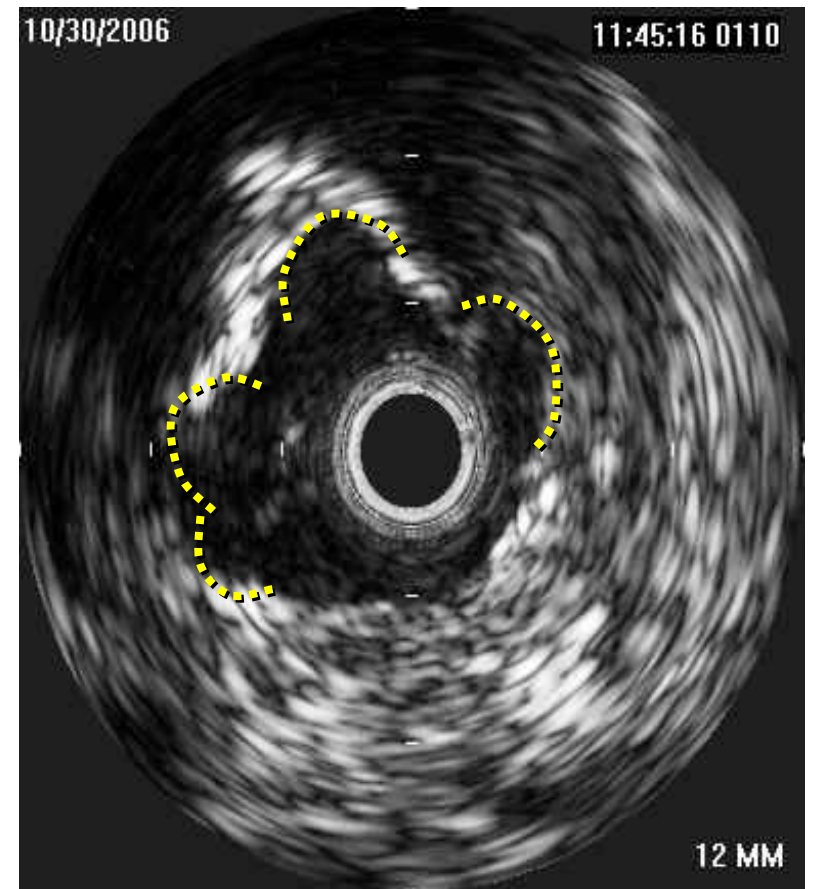
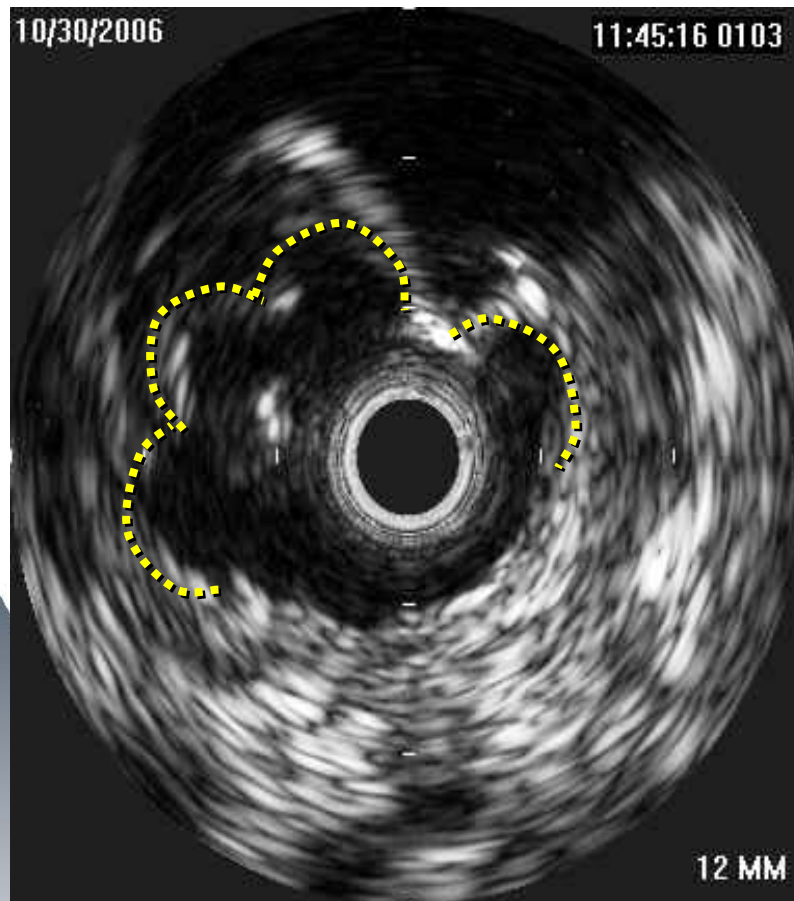




# The Booster-Laser Catheter



# 8F Booster-Laser for native SFA



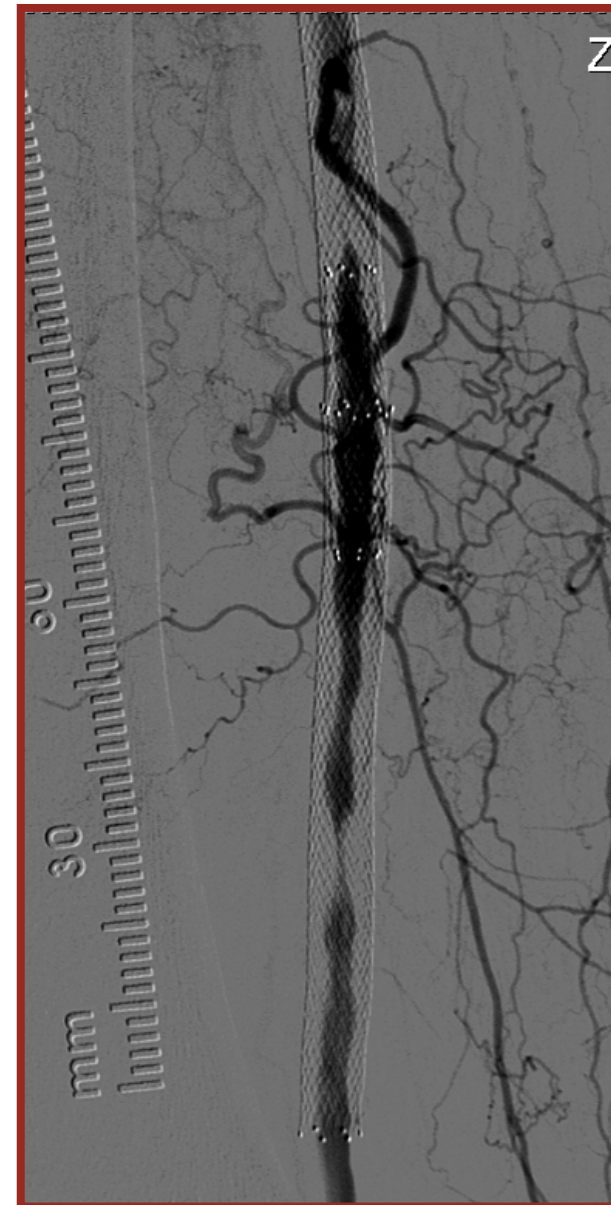
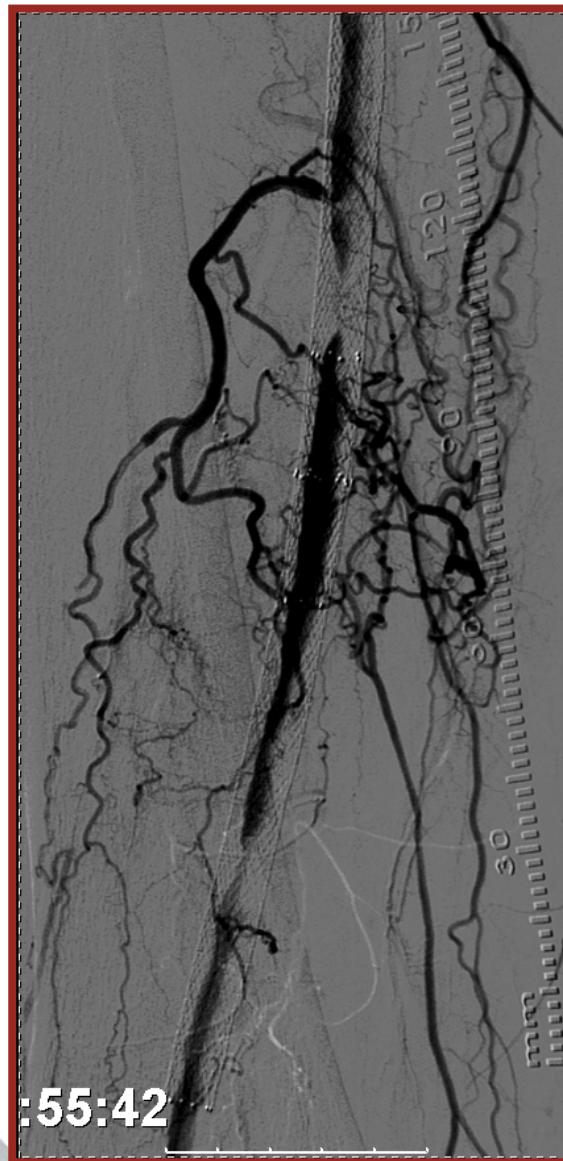
IVUS after 8 French Turbo-Booster-Laser

# Turbo-Booster Laser-Catheter for Treatment of SFA-In-Stent Restenosis

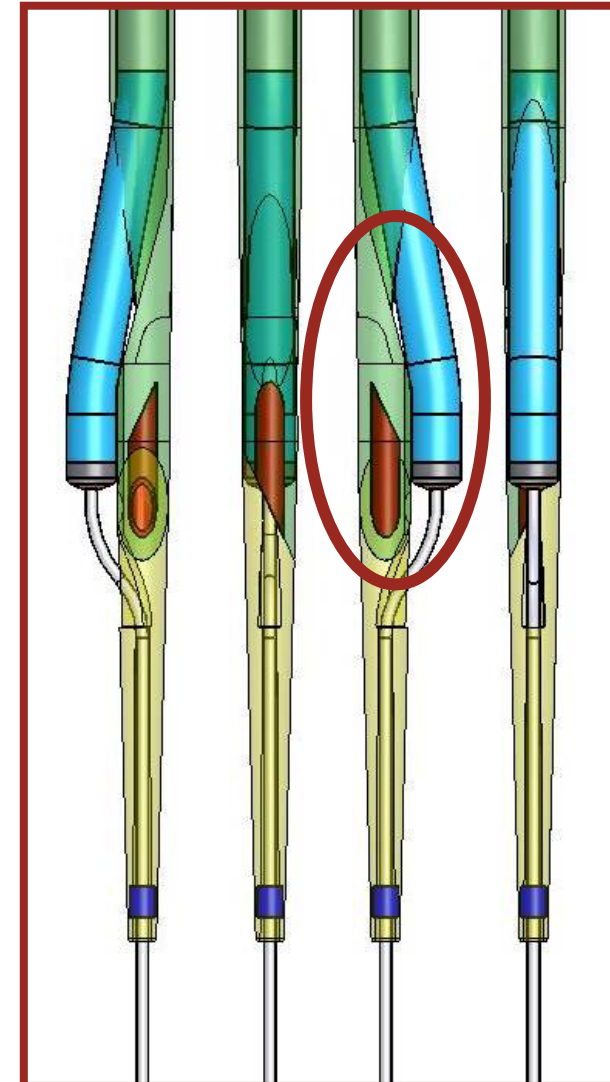
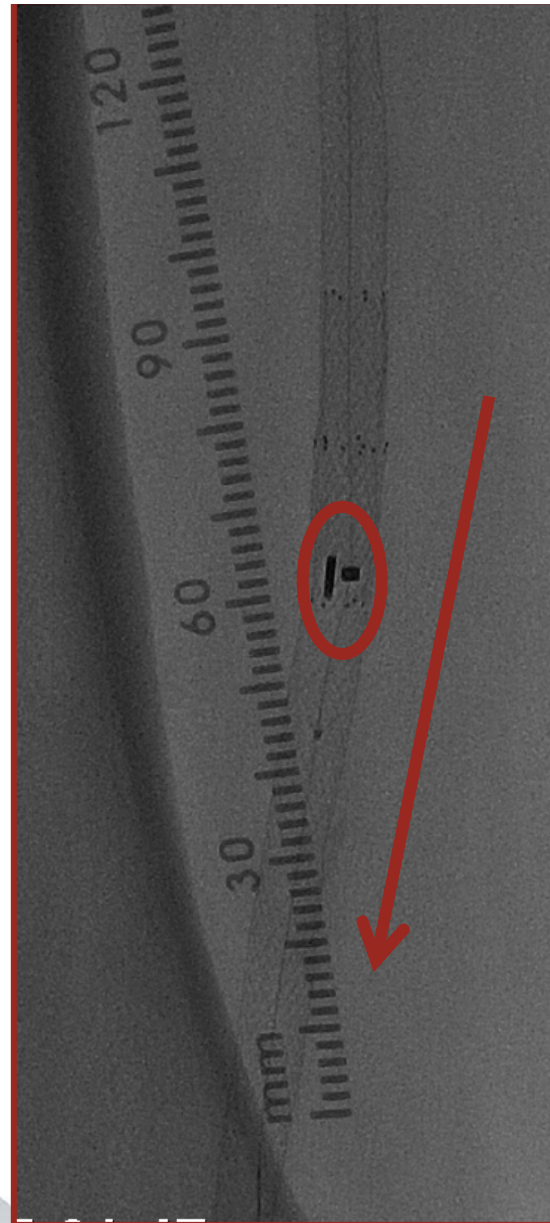
## The Patent Trial

### **Photo-Ablation using the Turbo-booster and Excimer laser for iN-stent restenosis Treatment**

- Non-randomized, prospective trial at 4 german centers
  - Up to 80 patients with in-stent restenosis of the SFA
    - Endpoints:
      - Safety of the treatment
      - 6 and 12 months patency-rate











**...THERE  
ARE OTHER  
KNOWN  
ENEMIES!**

**Summit** TCT Asia Pacific 2008  
Wednesday, April 23 ~ Friday, April 25, 2008  
The Convention Center of Sheraton Walkerhill Hotel, Seoul, Korea

  
CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION

# SFA-Stent Deployment Evaluation

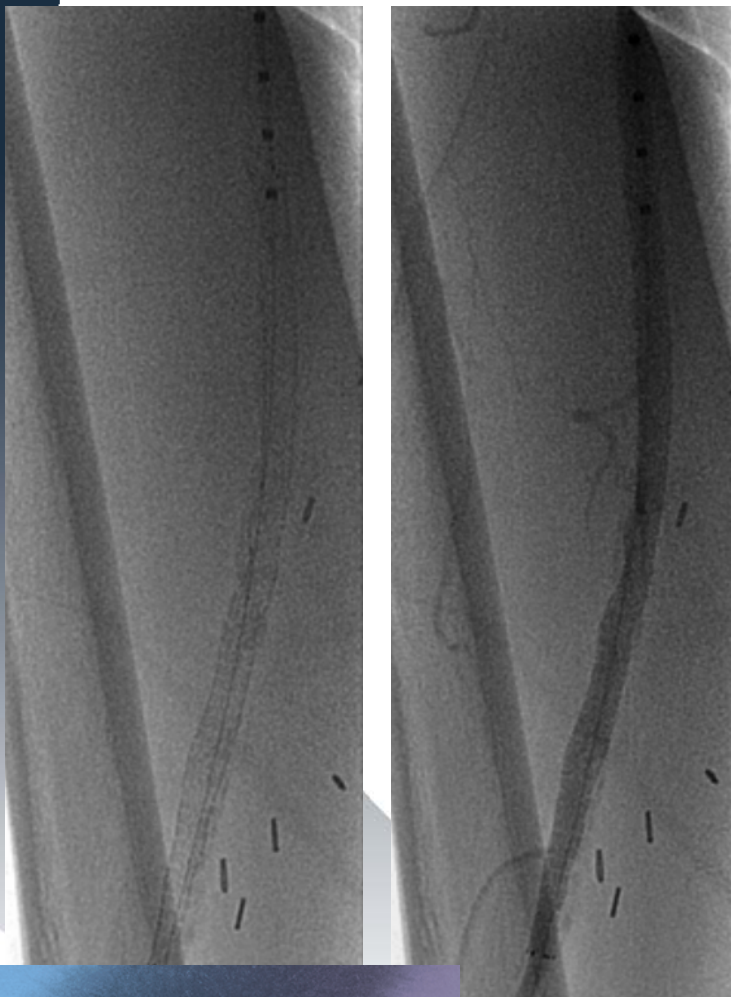
n=20

## Lesions Characteristics

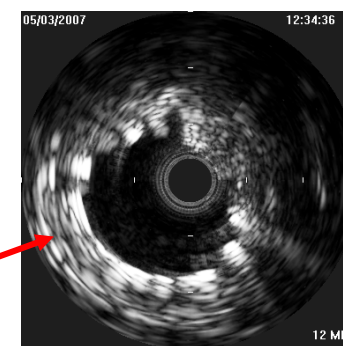
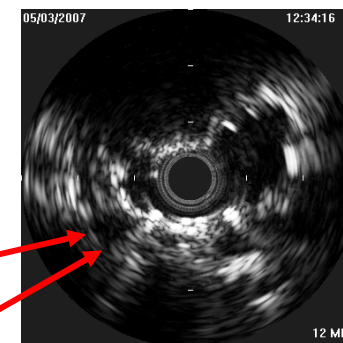
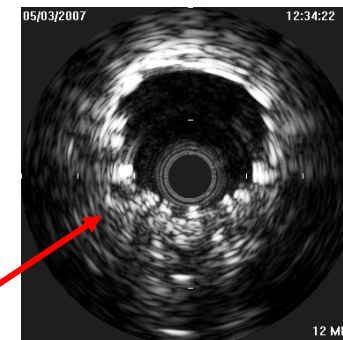
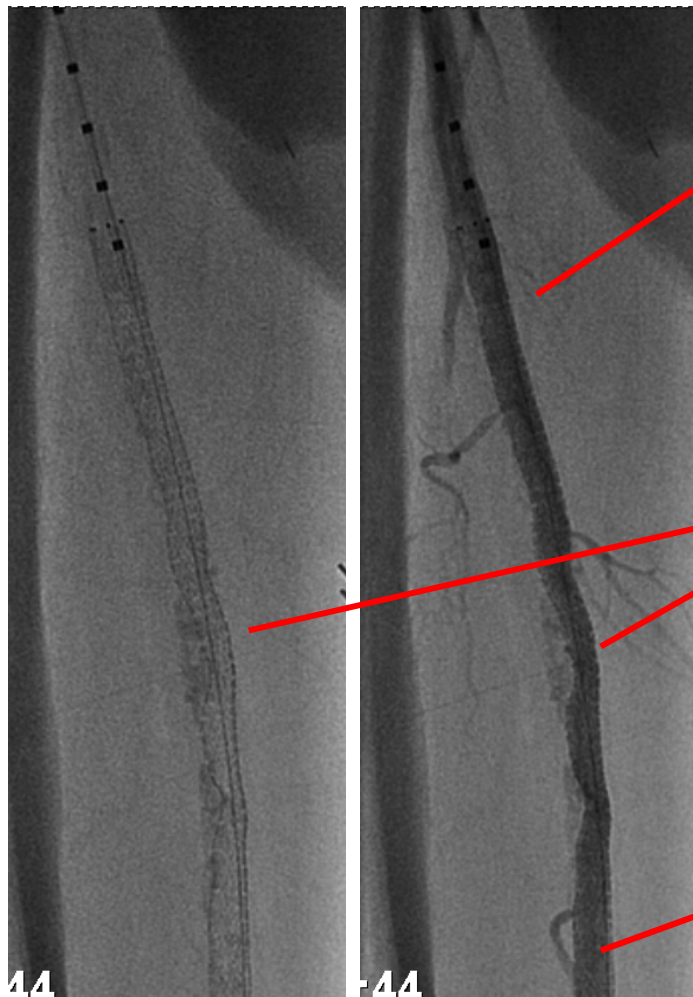
Length	69±30mm (30-150mm)
% Stenosis	90±8%
Total occlusions	n=5 (25%)

Degree of Calcification (0-3)	1.6±0.8
0 – no calcifications	1
1 – mild calcifications	9
2 – moderate calcifications	7
3 – severe calcifications	3

Angio AP projection



Angio LAO projection



# Calcified vs. Non-calcified Lesions

	Calcified lesions (grade 2-3) n=10	Non-calcified lesions (grade 0-1) n=10	P value
MLD <sub>angio</sub> (mm)	4.1±0.7	4.8±0.4	0.02
%DS <sub>angio</sub>	30±8	16±4	0.0007
MLD <sub>IVUS</sub> (mm)	3.8±0.7	4.6±0.3	0.01
%DS <sub>IVUS</sub>	30±11	17±4	0.01
Procedural Success			
%DS <sub>AP,RAO,LAO angio &gt;30</sub>	8 (80%)	0	0.001
%DS <sub>IVUS &gt;30</sub>	6 (60%)	0	0.01

DS – diameter stenosis, MLD – minimal luminal diameter



# ...solutions?

***Aggressive Atherectomy prior to stent implantation?***

- OR/AND

***Improve stent designs (with higher radial force)?***

...both concepts currently under investigation at our institution