## How would you Treat Complex Lesions

Fverything is simple than you think and at the same time More complex than you imagine when you execute

> Supported by: Terumo India Private Limited Dr.Jivraj Mehta Research Foundation

## Disclosures

• I do not have any Potential conflict of Interest

## Essential Elements of DES

## Long Term Safety

- Reduce the inflammation
- Fast neointimal coverage
- Good endothelialisation
- Minimise vessel injury

### **Acute Performance**

- Better crossability
- Better Apposition

## **Ultimaster components**



#### Stent platform

80µm CoCr • 2links 8 crowns design flexible platform



Drug & Polymer Gradient coating polymer resorbed within 3-4months and sirolimus 70ug/cm2



### Delivery system

Mimimam entry profile and flexible stent mount portion

#### Differences between Ultimaster to Xience



# High flexibility from the in-phase design bridged by point



## Case #1

77 year old male was admitted with

ACS & Acute LVF

Echocardiography – LVEF 35%, mild MR and RWMA+++

Cardiac enzymes Elevated

**Prior History** 

- CABG- 15 years back X 3 grafts,
- LIMA  $\rightarrow$  LAD, SVGs to OM & PDA)
- PTCA to LCx lesions( x 2 Cypher stents) eight years back for ACS with occluded SVG grafts.
- Advised angiography:

### Angiography Results:

- LMCA to LCx junction: New lesion, eccentric calcified 80-85% severity with bend, extending into proximal stent.
- LAD: totally occluded
- LCx: Stents Patent
- RCA: CTO(no fresh change)
- LIMA to LAD: Patent
- SVG to OM & PDA: occluded

Plan: 1) PTCA of LMCA to LCx2) PTCA of RCA(CTO)

### Angiographic Result:

LMCA to LCx junction: New lesion, eccentric calcified 80-85% severity with bend, extending into proximal stent.

LAD: totally occluded

LCx: Stents Patent



### Angiography results:

RCA: CTO(no fresh change) LIMA to LAD: Patent SVG to OM & PDA: occluded



### PTCA of LMCA to LCx GW stabilizer GW pre dilatation: Hiryu 3.0x8 mm



## Stenting done (Ultimaster DES 3.5x15mm)



### Stent deployed at 14 atm

### Result after post dilatation





## Final Result



## Case #2

60 year old male attends the ED following an episode of severe rest angina of two days duration

**Prior History** 

- PTCA of RCA done with Stenting five years back
- ECG shows ST T changes in fro lateral leads,
- Echo: LVEF 45%, RWMA ++, LVH.
- CPK mb & Trop I : +ve.

Advised : CAG

- LMCA, LAD & LCx : no critical lesions
- RCA: dominant, tortuous vessel in stent
- In-stent: 20-30% narrowing
- Distal RCA(PLV): 99% lesion

## Angio Result:

LMCA, LAD & LCx : no critical lesions

RCA: dominant, tortuous vessel.

In-stent: 20-30% narrowing

Distal RCA(PLV): 99% lesion



Aproach: Guide Catheter: 6F JR3.5 Direct stenting with Ultimaster (2.75x 15) DES.



### Post dilation with NC 3.0x8mm at 16 atm for 30 sec,



## Final result



## Case#3

60 year old male referred from another hospital with following history Extensive Ant. wall MI four days back. Thrombolysis with Tenecteplase Recurrent post MI angina with LVF Past History: PTCA to RCA done (4 years back) Echo: LVEF 28%, mild MR, RWMA+++, PRVSP 45 mmHg Advised : CAG Results:

- LMCA & LCx : no critical lesions
- RCA: dominant, no in-stent restenosis
- LAD: 95% tight long lesion, D1: totally occluded.
- Plan: PTCA of LAD, D1 bifurcation lesions



Aproach: GW Runthrough NS (D1) & Cougar XT(LAD) Balloon: 1.0x5mm & 1.5x15 mm in D1 2.0x10 (LAD) Stent: Ultimaster DES(3.0x38) Post dilatation: 3.5x8mm



## Final Result



## Thanks

## "Simplicity is Complexity Resolved"