My Challenging Left Main PCI: Case of the Year

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Case Presentation

Brief Case Summary

- A 76 year old male with stable angina
- Current heavy smoker with a 55 pack-year history

Past Medical History

Diabetes : N

Hypertension : Y

Hyperlipidemia : N

■ Smoking : Y

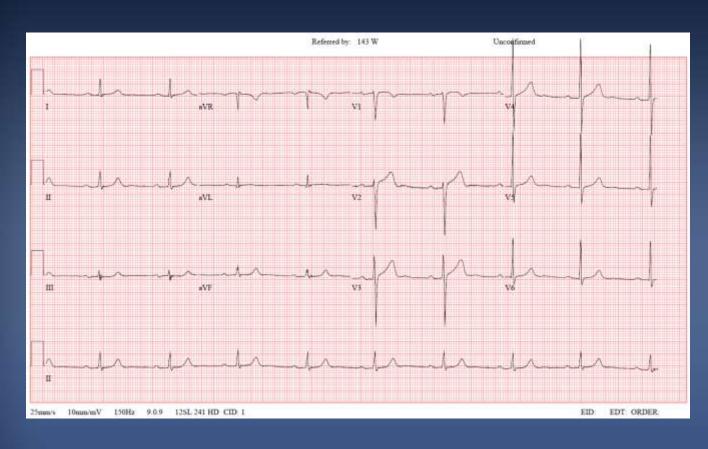
Family History : N

Previous MI: N

Previous PCI: N

ECG

Chest X ray







Transthoracic Echocardiography

- EF 64%
- Normal LV size and systolic function









Coronary Angiography

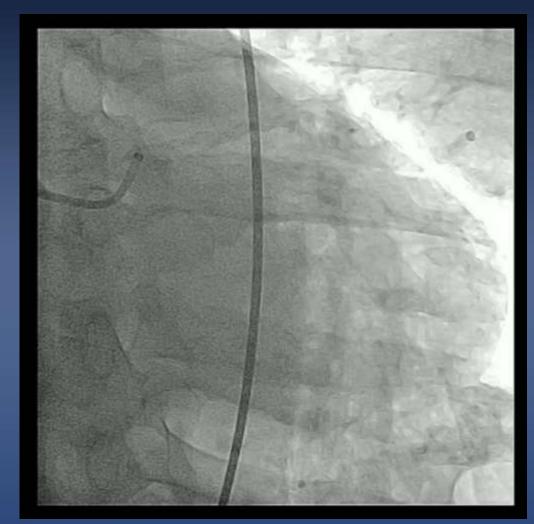
RCA

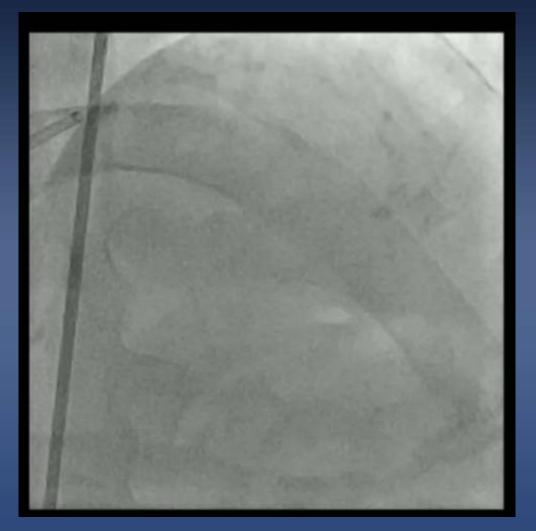






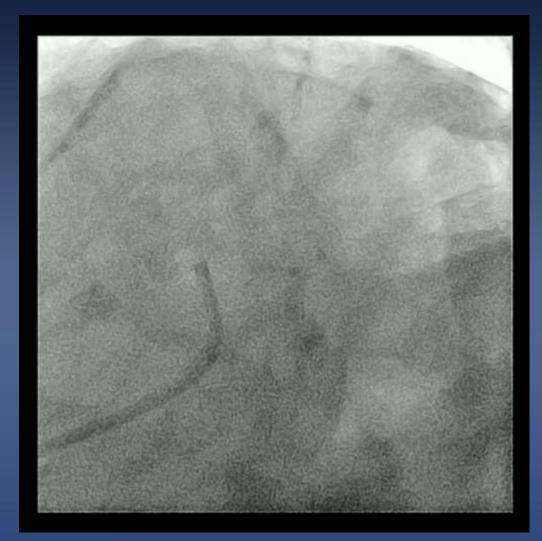
Coronary Angiography LAD







Coronary Angiography Left Main Bifurcation







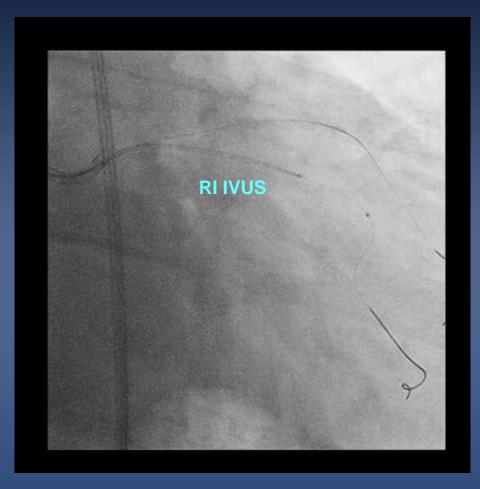
Strategic Plan

- 76/M, stable angina, HTN/smoker
- Left main and 3VD, severe calcification, syntax score: 43
- Heart team discussion: CABG vs. PCI
- If PCI, which strategy?
 - Left main PCI technique?
 - Imaging- vs. angiographic-guided
 - Elective hemodynamic support?: IAPB or Impellla
 - RCA CTO: OMT or PCI

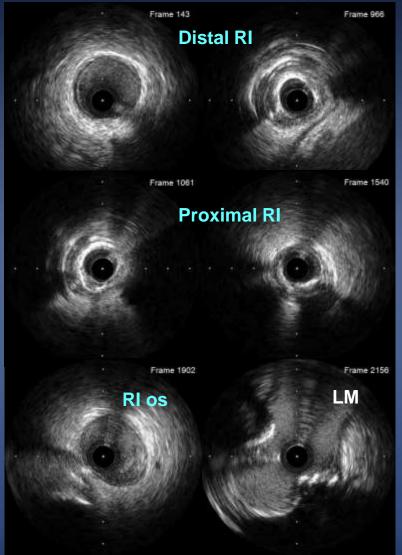


JL4 7Fr, Femoral

Wiring: LAD-BMW / RI-Sion BLUE / LCX-None IVUS-LAD failed, then IVUS-RI

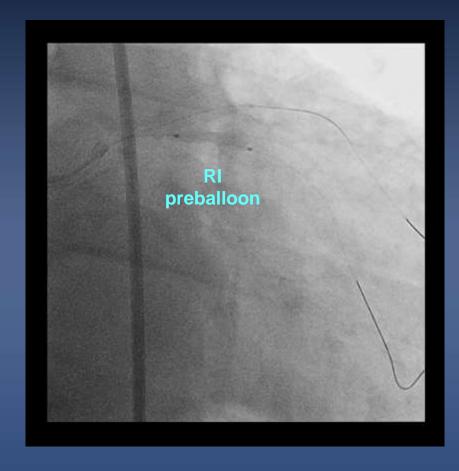


Initial IVUS at RI



PCI at LM bifurcation

Decide balloon-crush technique: LM-RI & LM-LAD Pre-Balloon at RI



2.5 (15) compliant balloon

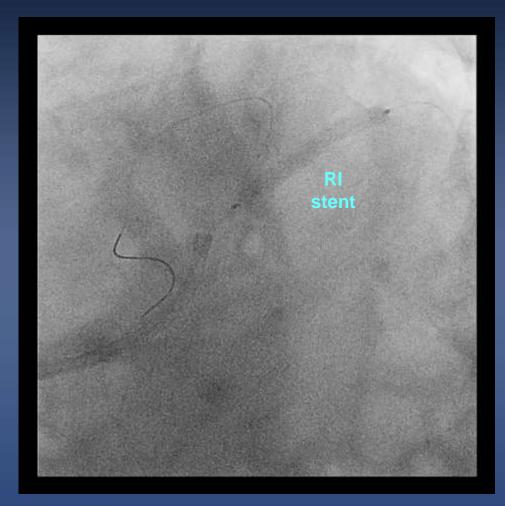


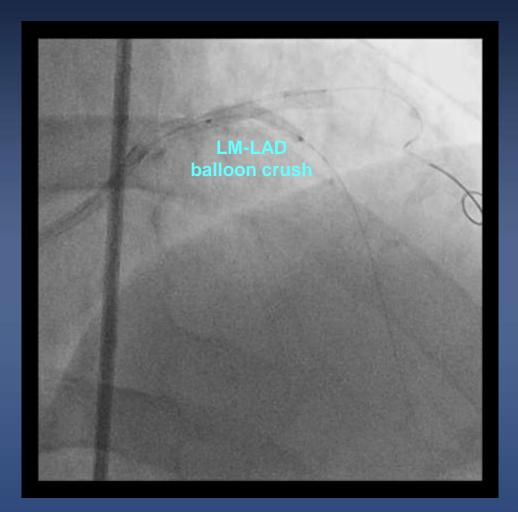
After Pre-Balloon at RI



PCI at LM bifurcation

RI stent => Balloon crush at LM-LAD



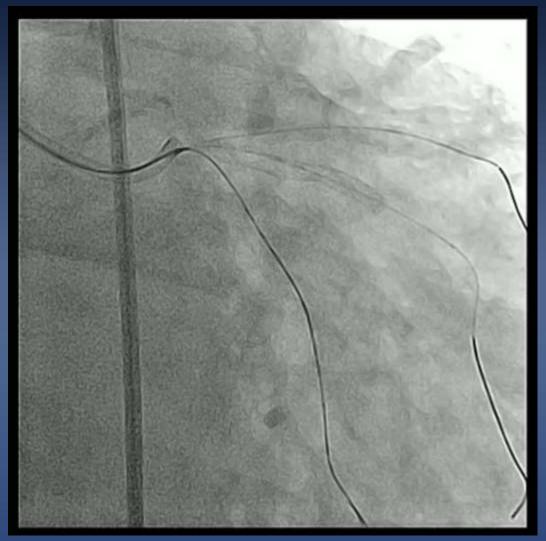


CORF

3.5 (15) NC balloon

Sudden BP drop & BradycardiaAbsence of LCX flow and urgent wiring at LCX

I immediately regretted not putting wire at LCX

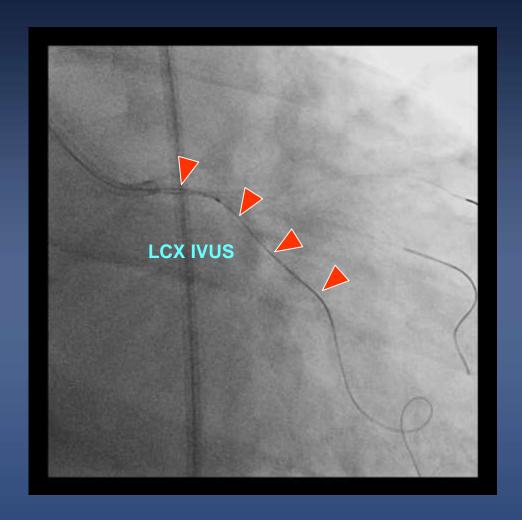


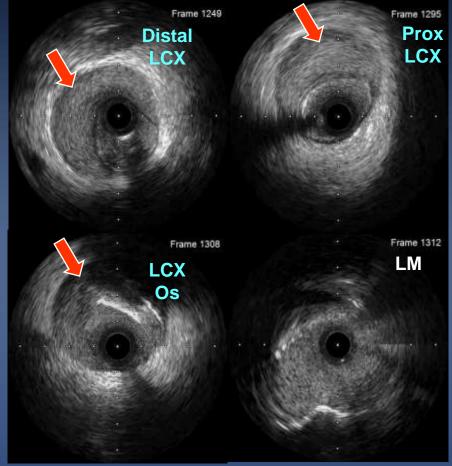
It was very lucky to pass wire to LCX

CVRF

LCX: Choice PT

Sudden BP drop & Bradycardia Absence of LCX flow and urgent wiring at LCX



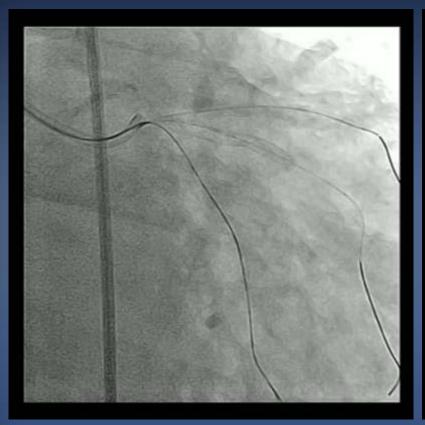


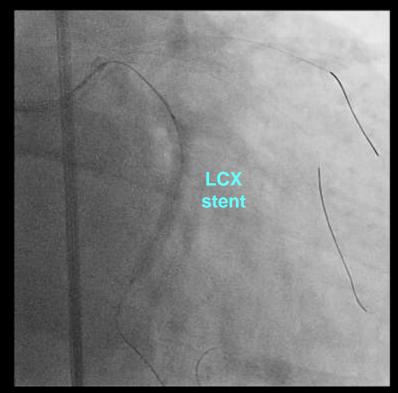
"latrogenic Big Dissection at Whole LCX"



Dissection from LCX Os to Distal

Salvage balloon and stenting at LCX





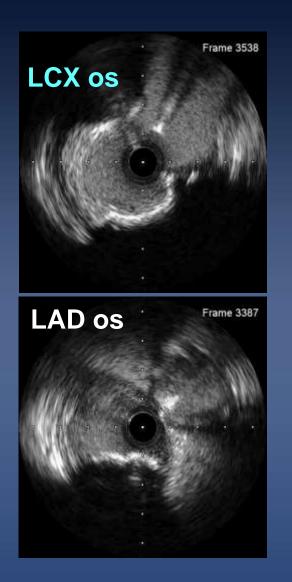


Onyx 3.5 (38) upto 12 atm



IVUS at LCX Os and LAD Os

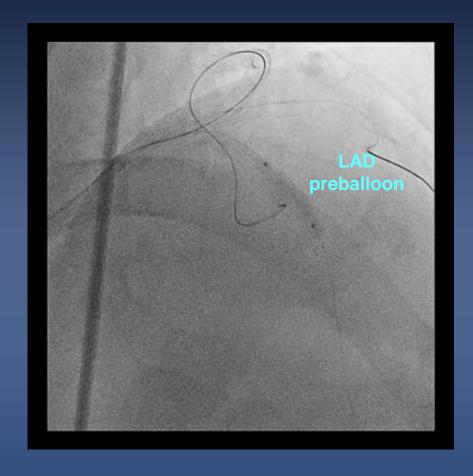




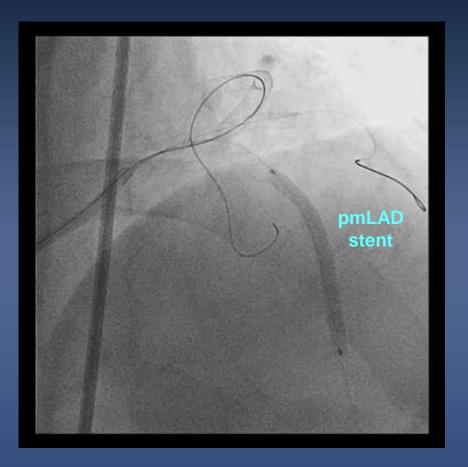


LM Bifurcation to Trifurcation PCI

Pre-Balloon & Stent at pm-LAD



2.75 (15) NC balloon

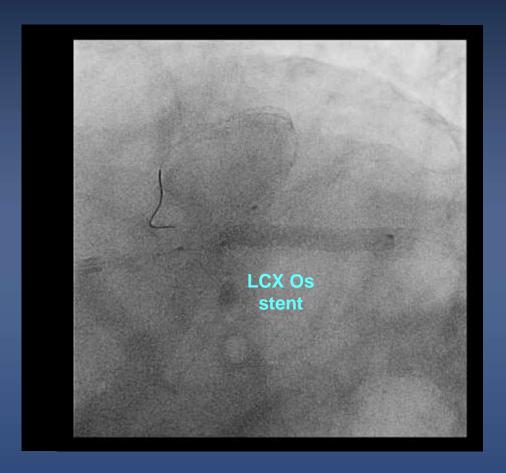


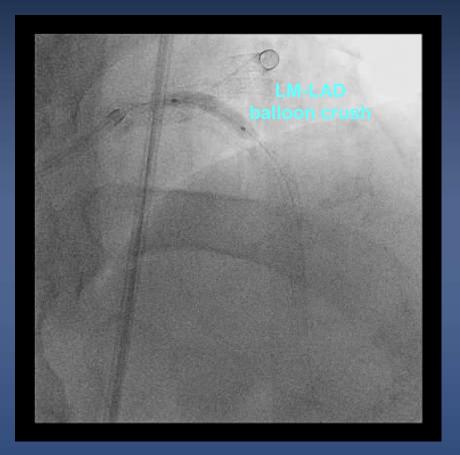
Onyx 2.75 (34) upto 16 atm



LCX Stenting

Stent at pLCX and balloon crush at LM-LAD





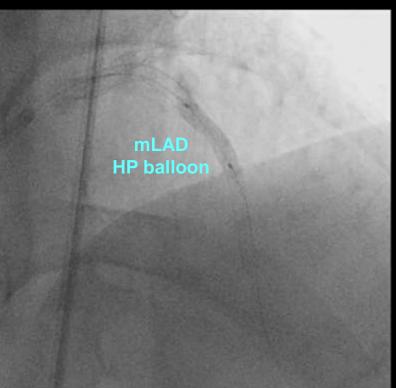
3.5 (15) NC balloon crush

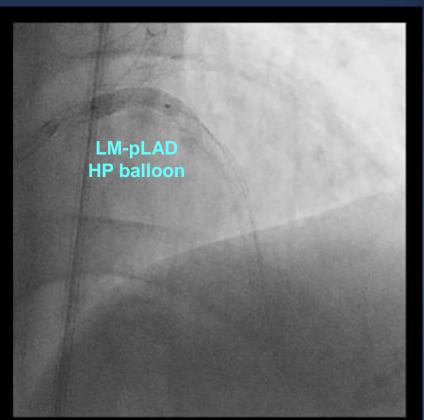


PCI at LM Trifurcation

Stent at LM-pLAD and LAD rigorous NC balloon







Onyx 3.5 (38) upto 14 atm

3.5 (15) non-compliant balloon



PCI at LM Trifurcation

Immediate Post-Stenting

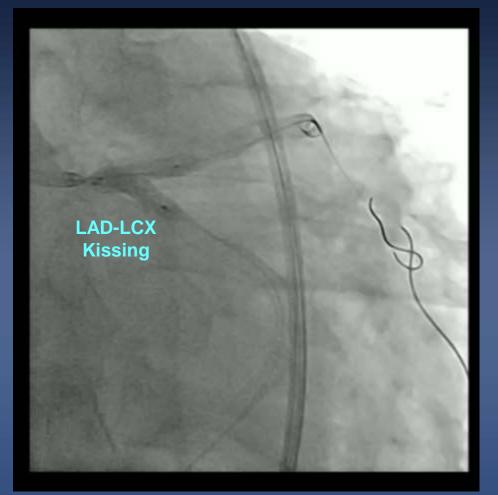




Rewiring and Sequential Kissing

LAD: BMW, RI: Sion blue, LCX: Sion blue





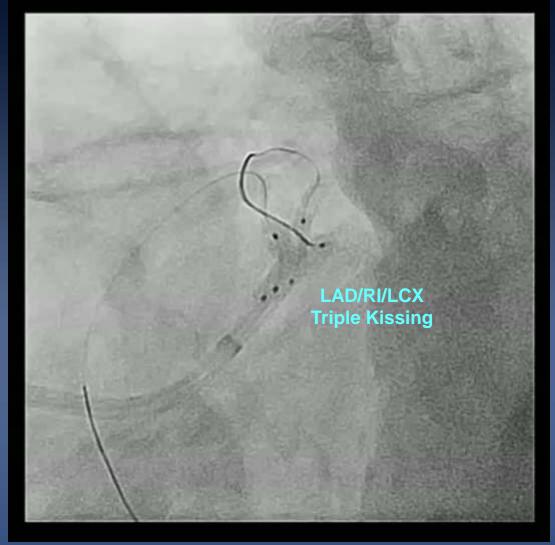
LAD: NC 3.5(15) upto 12atm RI: NC 3.0(15) upto 12atm

TCTAP & AP VALVES 2020

LAD: NC 3.5(15) upto 14atm LCX: NC 3.5(15) upto 14atm



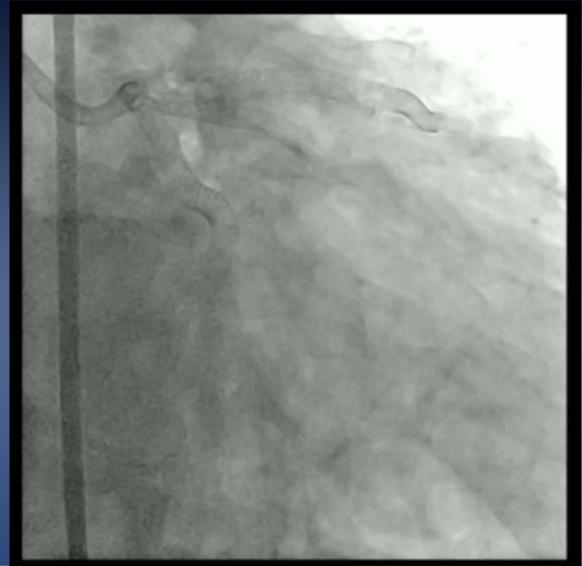
Triple Kissing Balloon at LM Trifurcation

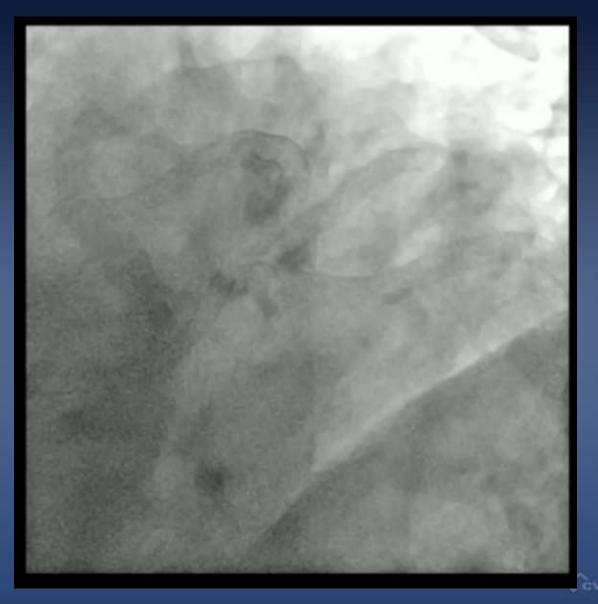


LAD: NC 3.5 (15) upto 10atm, LCX: NC 3.5 (15) upto 10atm RI: NX 3.0 (15) upto 10 atm

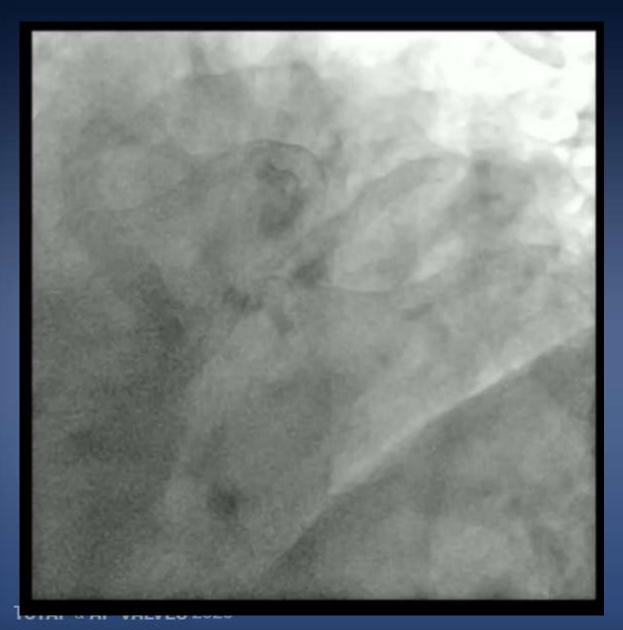


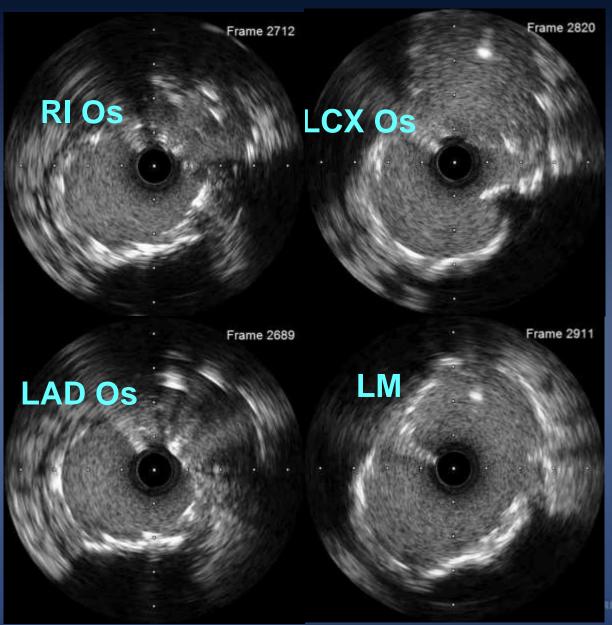
Final Angiographic Results: LM Trifurcation PCI





Final IVUS Results: LM Trifurcation PCI





OMT for RCA CTO



Lessons Learned from This Challenging Case of the Year

- Regardless of initial morphology of distal LM bifurcation, If possible, put all wires in all branches.
- For complex distal LM bifurcation lesion, imaging-guided PCI is essential for detection of complications and PCI optimization.
- During LM bifurcation PCI, unexpected complications can be happened at any time.
- Don't panic, even in an unexpected situation. Complex stenting is possible by quickly formulating strategies in your mind.
- A key wisdom for this challenging case: "There's always a way out if you keep your head on straight."

