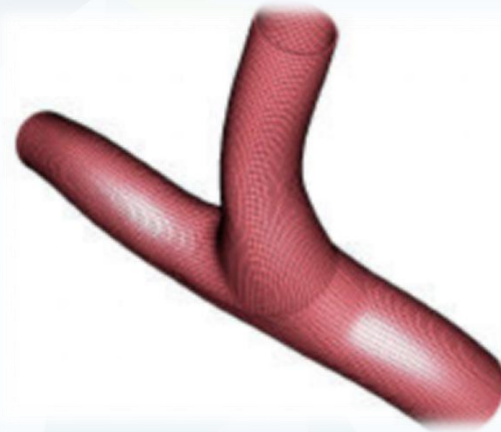


# **BLOQUE CORONARIO II: TRATAMIENTO DE LESIONES EN BIFURCACIÓN**

## **Aprende de un caso**



Antonela Lukic Otanovic, Jessica Roa Garrido

# BLOQUE CORONARIO II: TRATAMIENTO DE LESIONES EN BIFURCACIÓN

## Caso clínico



Jessica Roa Garrido

## Caso clínico: Don Tomás...

Varón de 70 años, con los siguientes **antecedentes personales**:

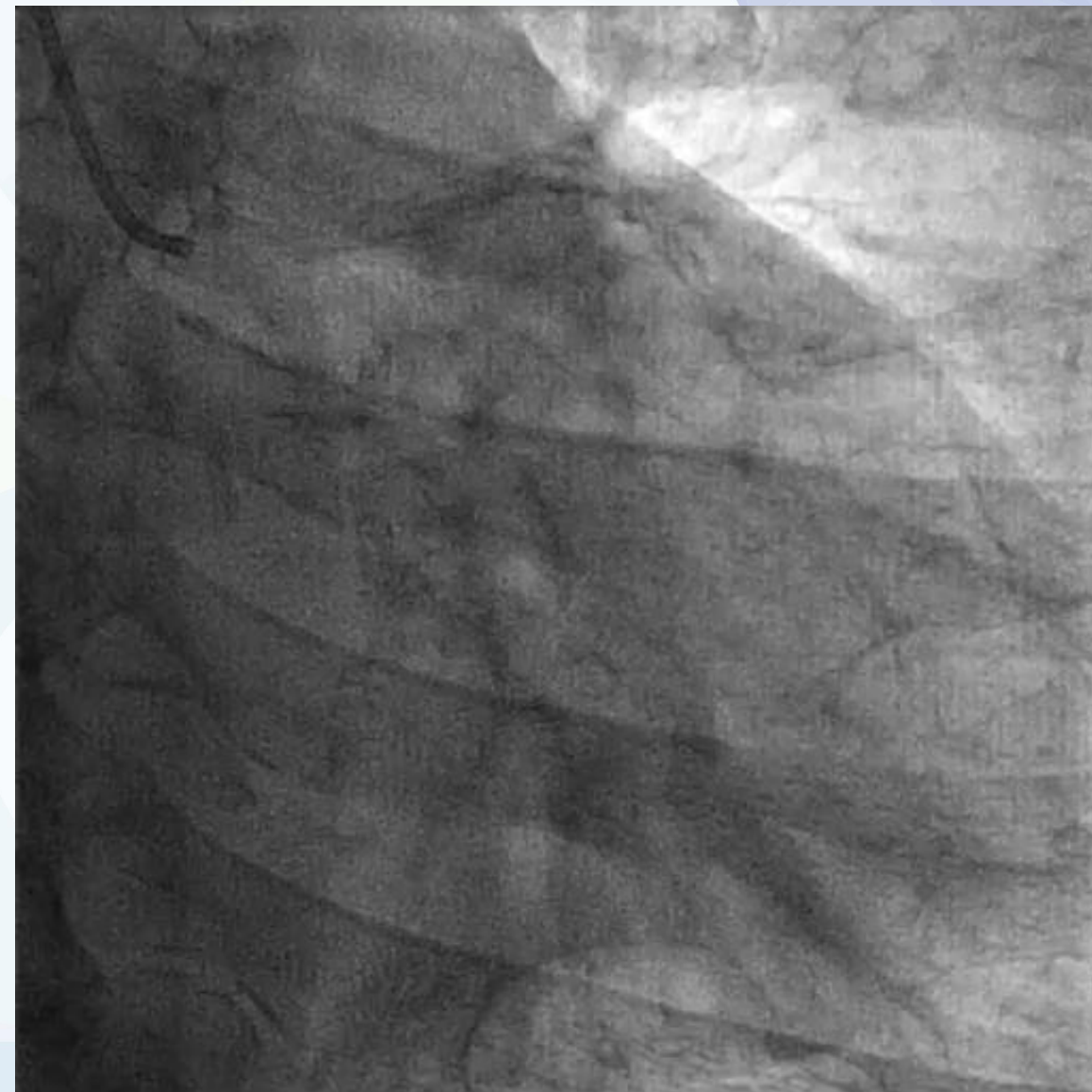
- No alergias medicamentosas conocidas
- Profesión: Médico (jubilado y feliz)
- Hábitos tóxicos: Nunca fumador ni bebedor.
- FRCV: HTA, DLP, DM tipo 1 (larga evolución)
- Insuficiencia renal crónica moderada (Ccr 40ml/min)

### **Enfermedad actual:**

Angina de esfuerzo y ergometría clínica y eléctricamente positiva de alto riesgo.

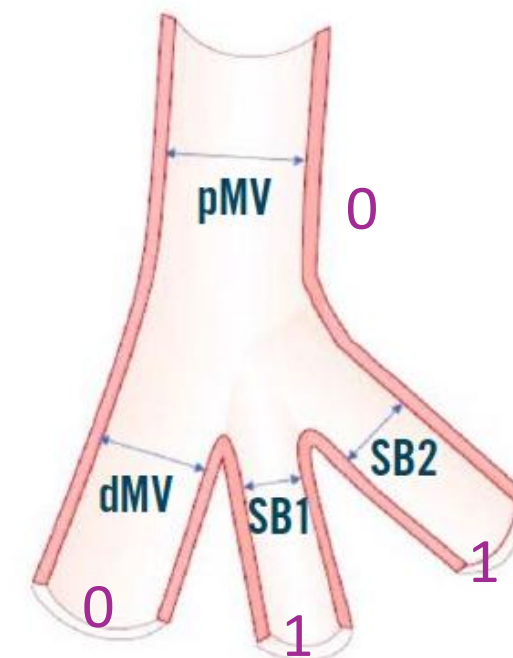
ETT: Ausencia de defectos de contractilidad segmentaria, FEV1p.

# Coronariografía de Don Tomás



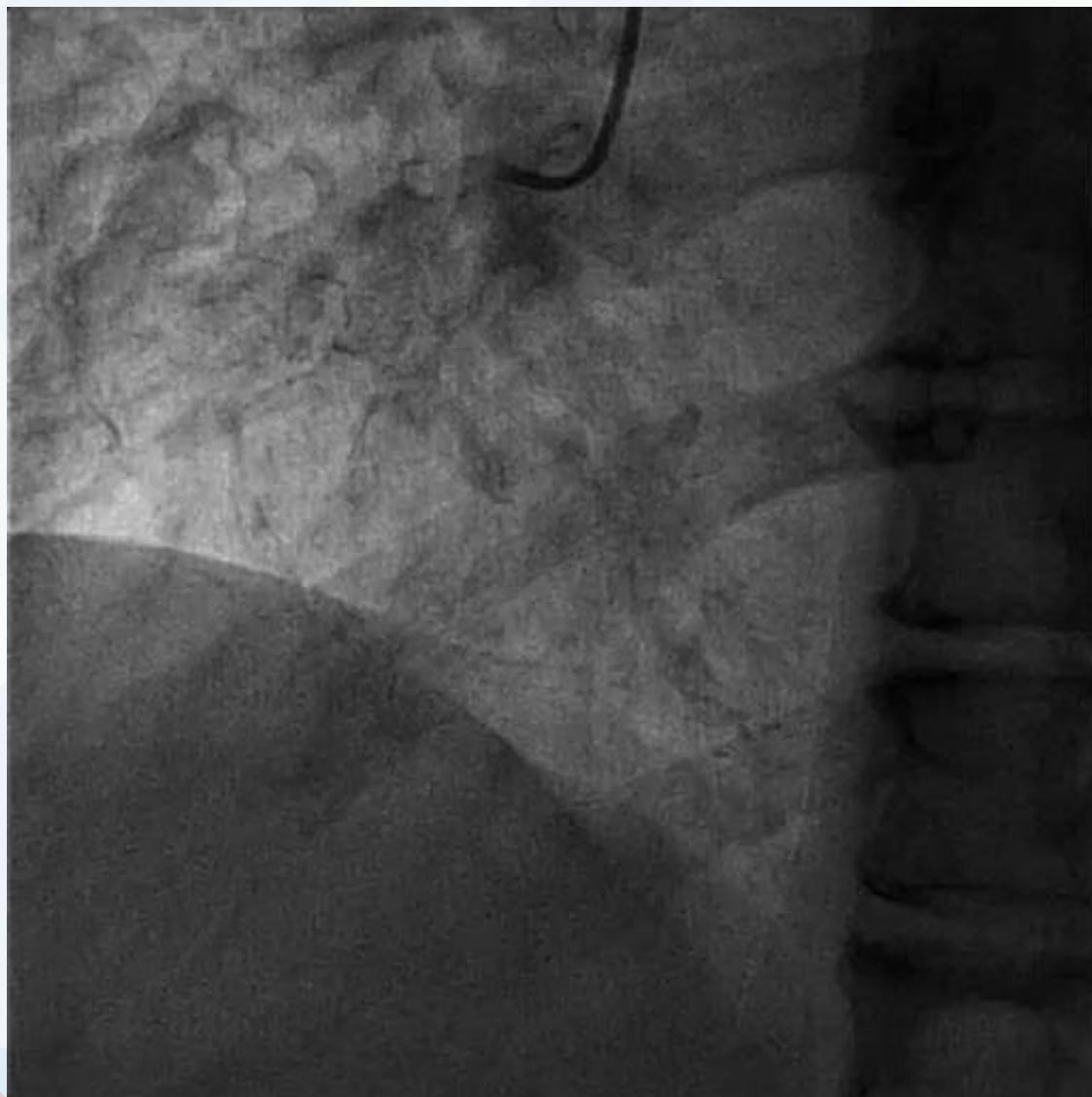


### Coronary trifurcation



$$pMV = 0.577 * (dMV + SB1 + SB2)$$

# Coronariografía de Don Tomás



## ¿Y si Don Tomás fuera maño?



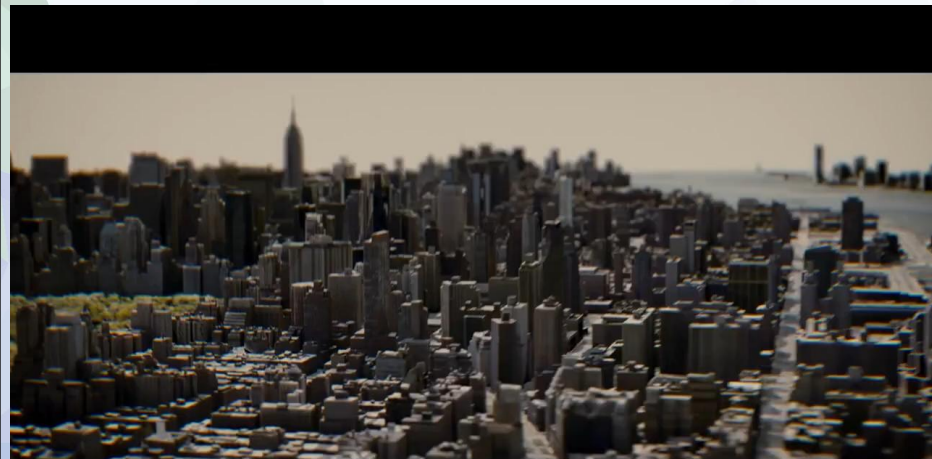
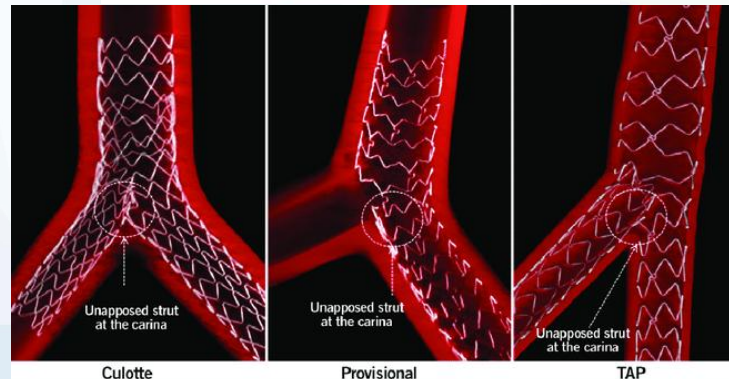
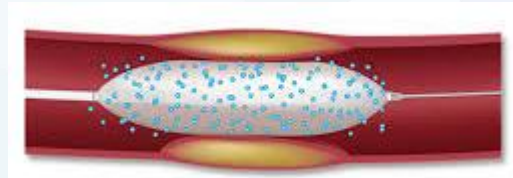
Antonela Lukic Otanovic,

# En qué pienso cuando veo esta angio diagnóstica

Antonela Lukic Otanovic

HCU Lozano Blesa

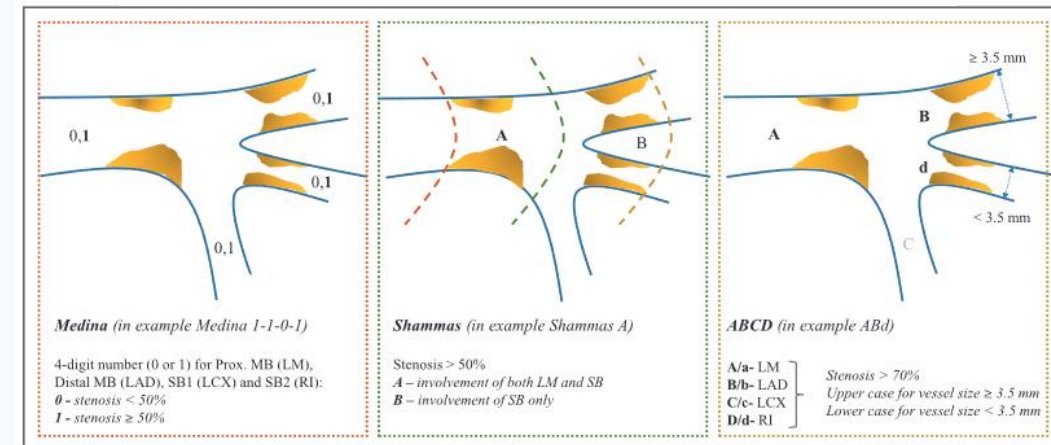
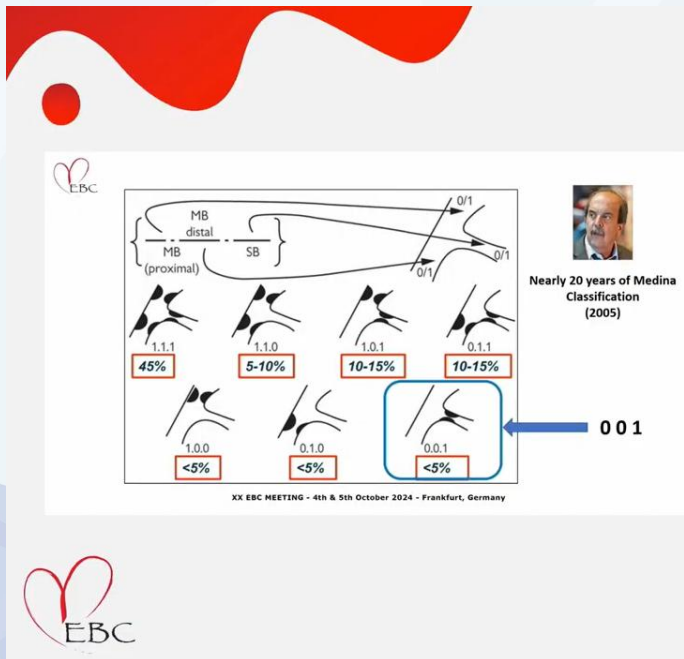
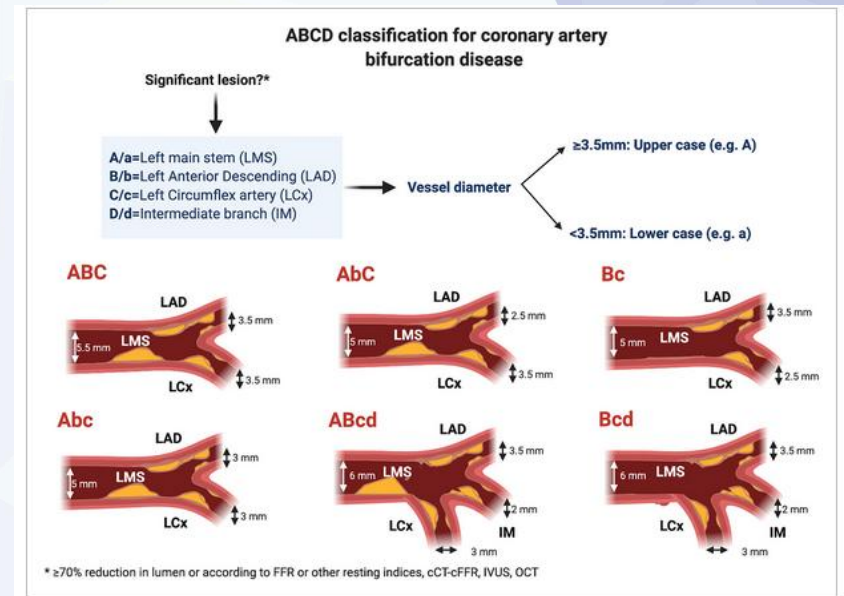
Zaragoza





# ¿Por qué me ha tocado a mí?

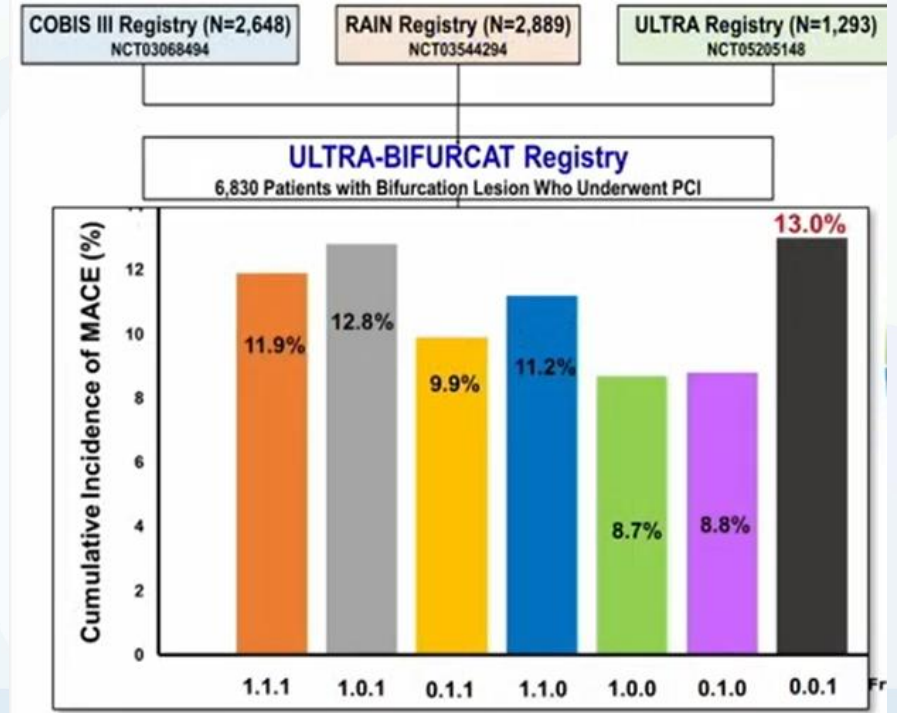
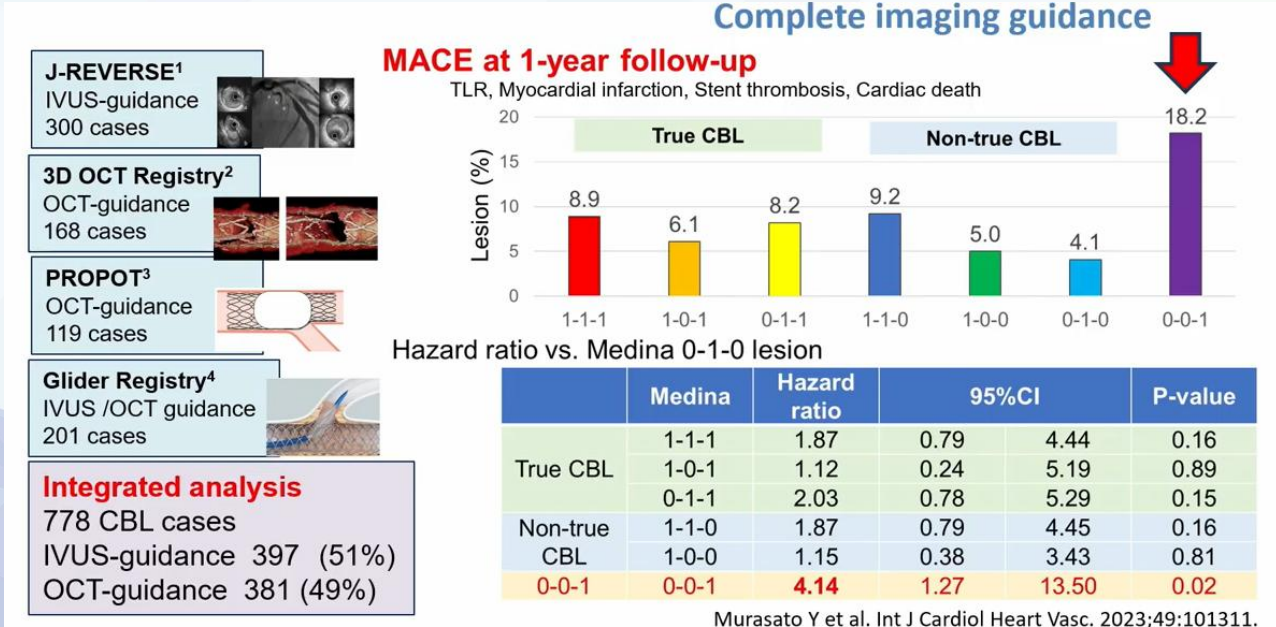
- a. Son las lesiones de bifurcaciones menos frecuentes
  - a. Suponen entorno a un 5 % de lesiones en bifurcación
- b. Para más inri es una trifurcación (0-0-1-1 ó Cd)



**Figure 2. Left main trifurcation disease classifications.** Left, Modified Medina classification for trifurcations. Middle, Shammus left main trifurcation classification. Right, ABCD left main trifurcation classification. LAD indicates left anterior descending artery; LCx, left circumflex artery; LM, left main; MB, main branch; RI, ramus intermedius; and SB, side branch.

# ¿Por qué me ha tocado a mí?

- a. No hay evidencia sólida en cuanto a cómo tratar estas lesiones
- b. **Suelen tener peores resultados, aún usando técnicas de imagen**



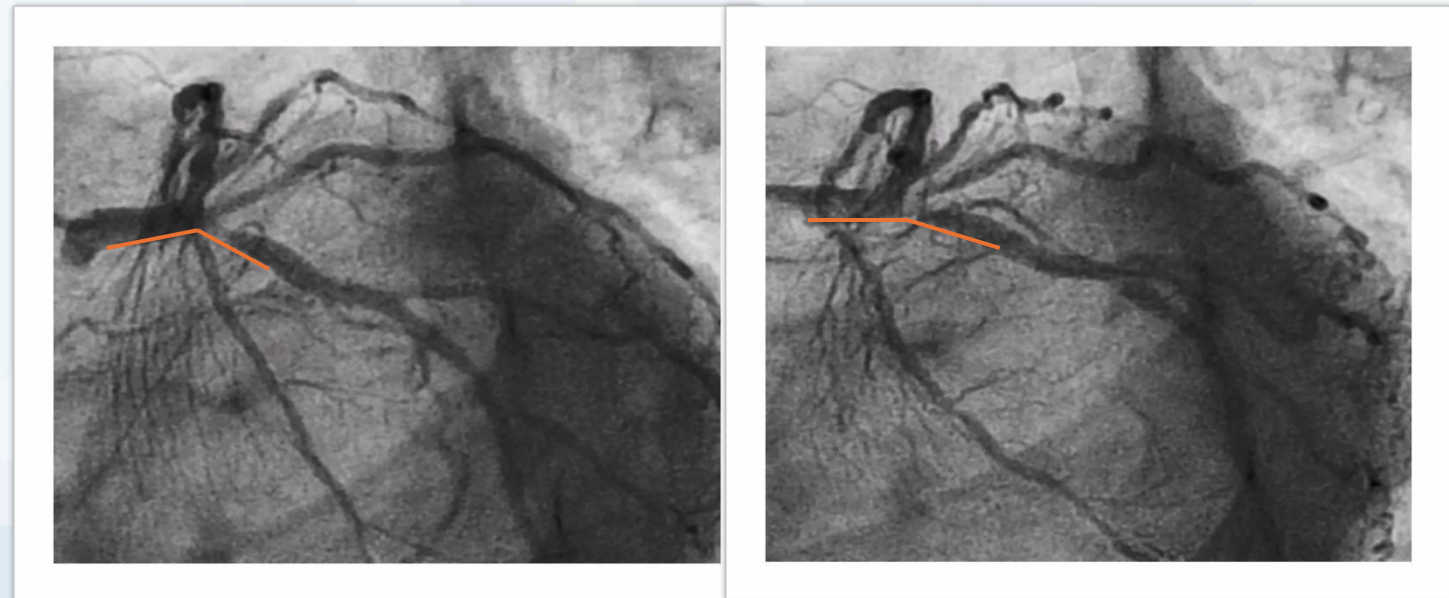
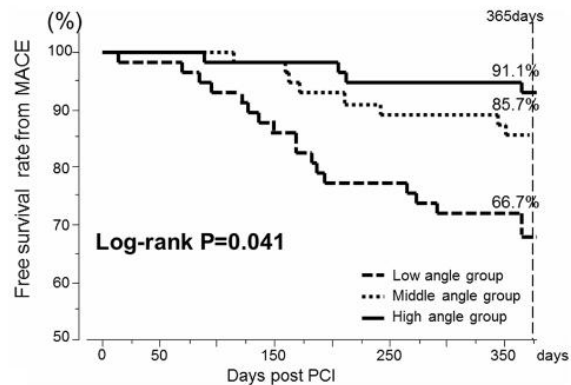
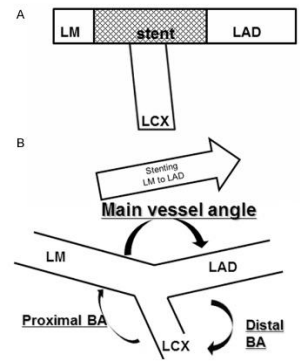
# Tienen características especiales:

- **Remodelado negativo ostial** + lesiones **fibrocalcificadas** - recoil, menos ganancia aguda de la luz, infraexpansión
- **Riesgo de daño en el vaso principal**
- Menor tamaño- menor stent- mayor riesgo de fracaso de ICP
- **Movimiento bisagra** del stent- mayor TLR (microfracturas, distribución droga, etc)- cambio de ángulo mayor de 16 grados- elegir stent más flexible, conformable, de celdas abiertas- los más rígidos transmiten el problema a los bordes del stent
- El **ángulo influye y mucho**- más MACEs si ángulo menor de 120°
- **Trifurcación**- mayores turbulencias de flujo, mayor riesgo de aterosclerosis en la pared lateral especialmente de la CX

Low angle group:  $128.0^\circ > BA$ , n=57

Middle angle group:  $128.0^\circ \leq BA \leq 151.65^\circ$ , n=57

High angle group:  $151.6^\circ < BA$ , n=56



# ¿Hay que tratar esta lesión?

1. ¿La rama es importante?
2. ¿El paciente está muy sintomático? ¿El tratamiento médico es óptimo?
3. ¿Los síntomas se deben a esta lesión?
4. ¿Realmente es significativa esta lesión?

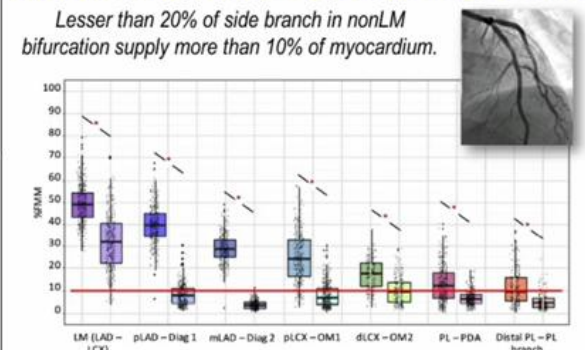
**TABLE 2 Multivariate Generalized Estimating Equations Modeling for Prediction of %FMM ≥10%**

	Odds Ratio ± SE	p Value
Side branch length ≥73 mm	41.9 ± 2.1	<0.001
Left main bifurcation	345.2 ± 2.9	<0.001
Reference vessel diameter ≥2.68 mm	1.5 ± 1.9	0.73
Left ventricular mass >104.8 g	1.4 ± 1.8	0.61
Fractional flow reserve <0.80	2.3 ± 2.2	0.24

Multivariate generalized estimating equations modeling was performed using optimal cutoffs of each parameters predicting % fractional myocardial mass (%FMM) ≥10%. The respective c-statistics of left main bifurcation, reference vessel diameter ≥2.68 mm, left ventricular mass >104.8 g, and fractional flow reserve <0.80 were 0.820, 0.734, 0.609, and 0.526 (p < 0.05, all).

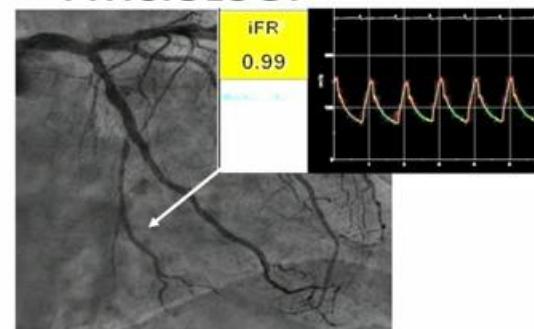
## Myocardial Burden of Side Branch in Bifurcation

Lesser than 20% of side branch in nonLM bifurcation supply more than 10% of myocardium.



Kim HY, Nam CW, Choi JH et al. JACC Cvtiv 2017;10:571-81

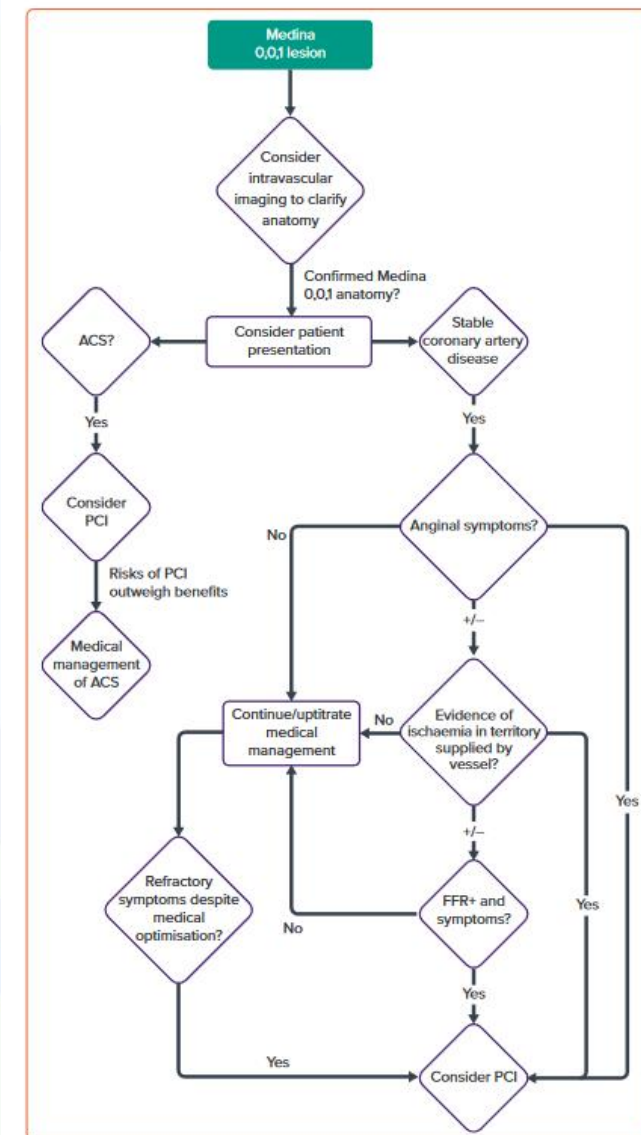
## PHYSIOLOGY



0,0,1 or 0,0,0?

To treat or not to treat

Figure 5: Proposed Treatment Algorithm for Medina 0,0,1 Lesions



ACS = acute coronary syndrome; FFR = fractional flow reserve; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention.

# Prepárate que vienen curvas...

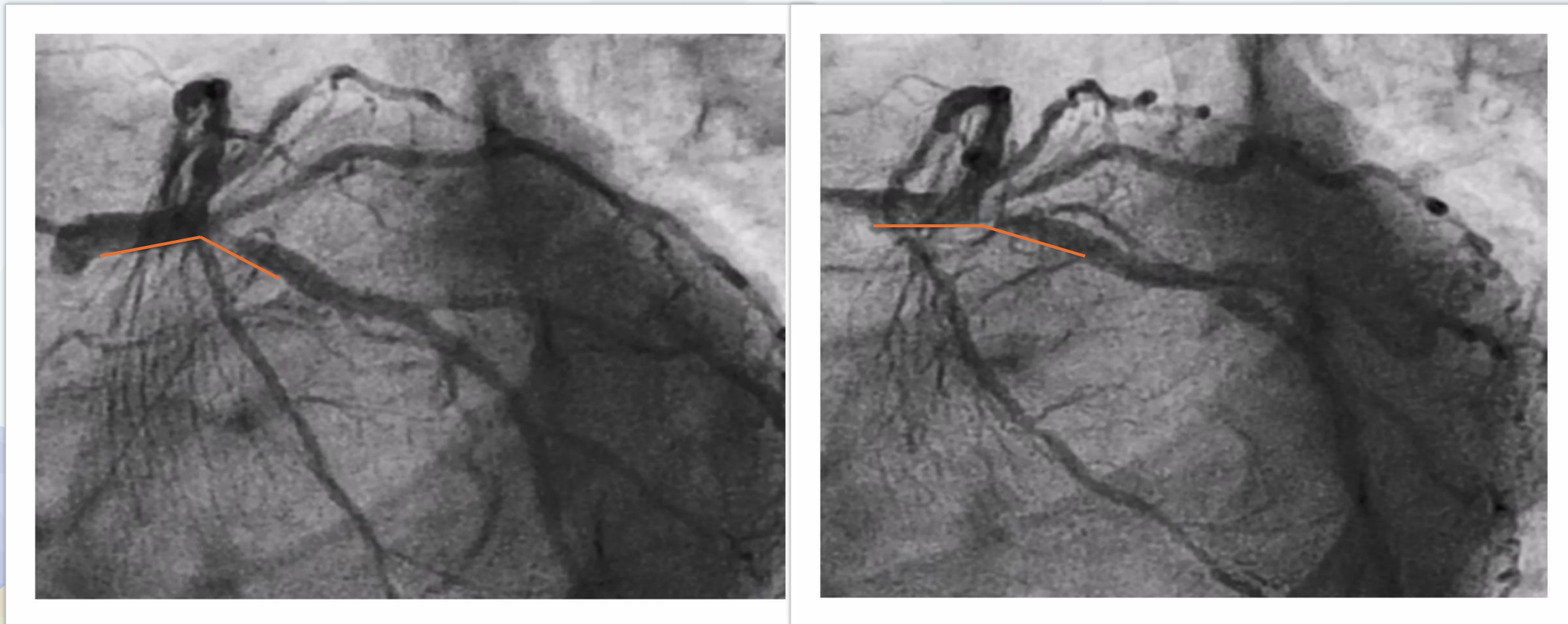
- a. Elija la técnica que elija va a ser un **procedimiento largo** (vistazo a la programación de la sala) y con muuuuchos pasos así que hay que estar superconcentrado para no saltarte ninguno
- b. Estar preparado para **“saltar” de una técnica a otra** a medida que vas realizando pasos iniciales (el “aspecto” de la bifurcación va cambiando a lo largo del procedimiento)
- c. Tendré que intentar ahorrar contraste

# Características del paciente

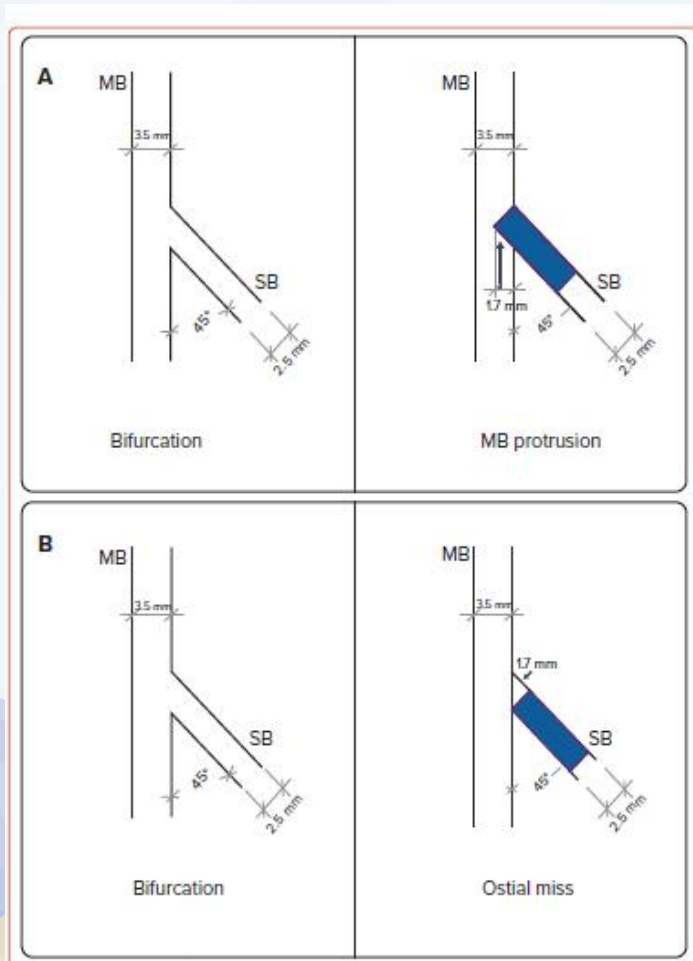
- a. Insuficiencia renal?** Importante en la elección de técnica de imagen entre otras cosas
- b. Alto riesgo de sangrado?** Tolerancia a la DAPT prolongada
- c. Añoso o no?** Tiene importancia sobre el riesgo de restenosis- a menor esperanza de vida, menos posibilidades de que la restenosis (general o restenosis fenestrada) le dé problemas
- d. FEVI?**- condiciona cual va a ser tolerancia hemodinámica a todo esto
- e. SCA o SCC?** STEMI probablemente intentes ir lo más rápido y simple
- f. Tiene indicación de cirugía?**- alguna valvulopatía concomitante.

# Características de la bifurcación

Angulación, movimiento de bisagra, desproporción calibre, afectación ostial  
¿En qué proyecciones se ve mejor desplegada?



# Características de la bifurcación Angulación

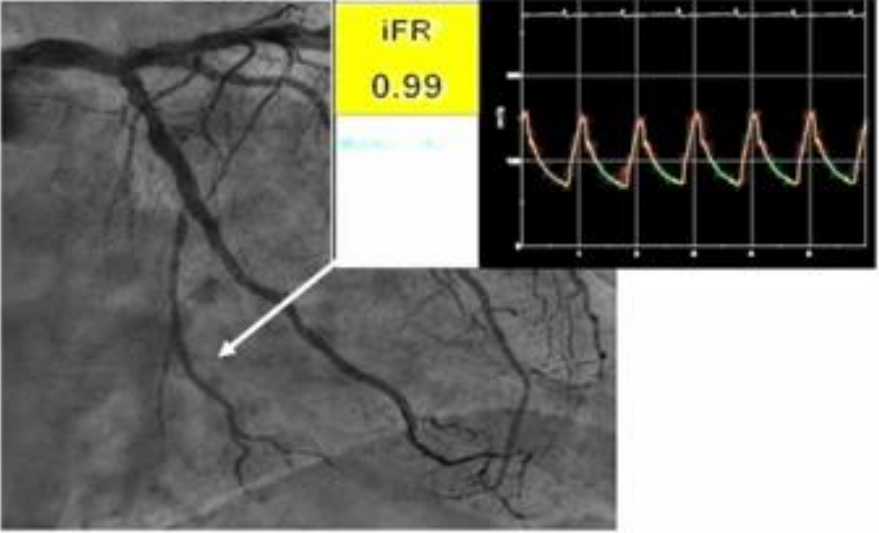


C	Projected minimum combined ostial miss and main branch protrusion length for various Medina 0,0,1 lesions		
	Side branch size		
	2.0 mm	2.5 mm	3.0 mm
Bifurcation angle	Minimal combined ostial miss and main vessel protrusion length (mm)		
90°	0 mm	0 mm	0 mm
70°	0.68 mm	0.86 mm	1 mm
45°	1.41 mm	1.77 mm	2.1 mm
30°	1.73 mm	2.16 mm	2.59 mm



# De verdad es una 0-0-1

## PHYSIOLOGY

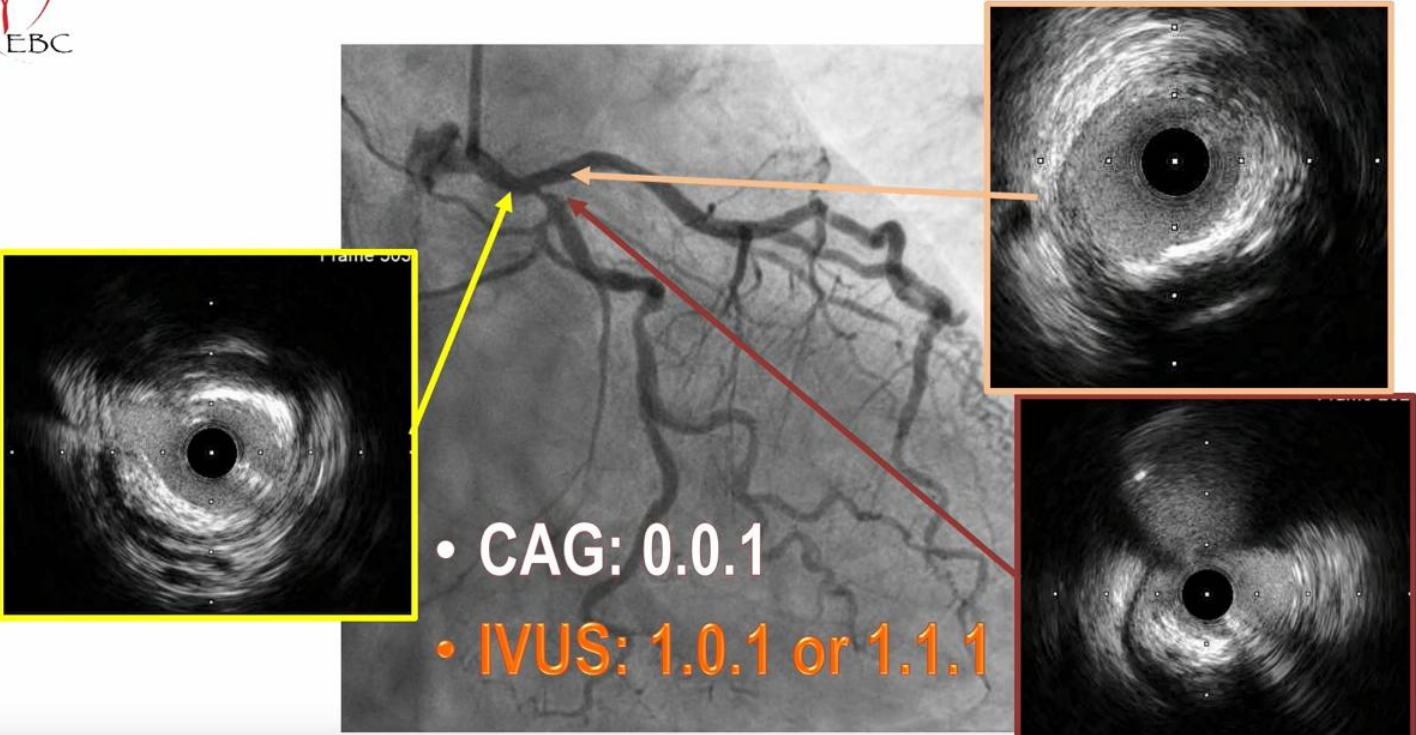


IFR  
0.99

0,0,1 or 0,0,0?  
To treat or not to treat

The image shows a coronary angiogram on the left with a white arrow pointing to a specific vessel. On the right, a graph displays IFR (Instantaneous Flow Ratio) over time, with a yellow box highlighting a value of 0.99. Below the graph, the text '0,0,1 or 0,0,0?' and 'To treat or not to treat' is displayed.

EBC



• CAG: 0.0.1  
• IVUS: 1.0.1 or 1.1.1

The image displays a coronary angiogram (CAG) and two IVUS (Intravascular Ultrasound) cross-sections. A yellow box highlights a specific area on the CAG, with a yellow arrow pointing to an IVUS image. A red arrow points from another area on the CAG to a second IVUS image. The text '• CAG: 0.0.1' and '• IVUS: 1.0.1 or 1.1.1' is overlaid on the images.

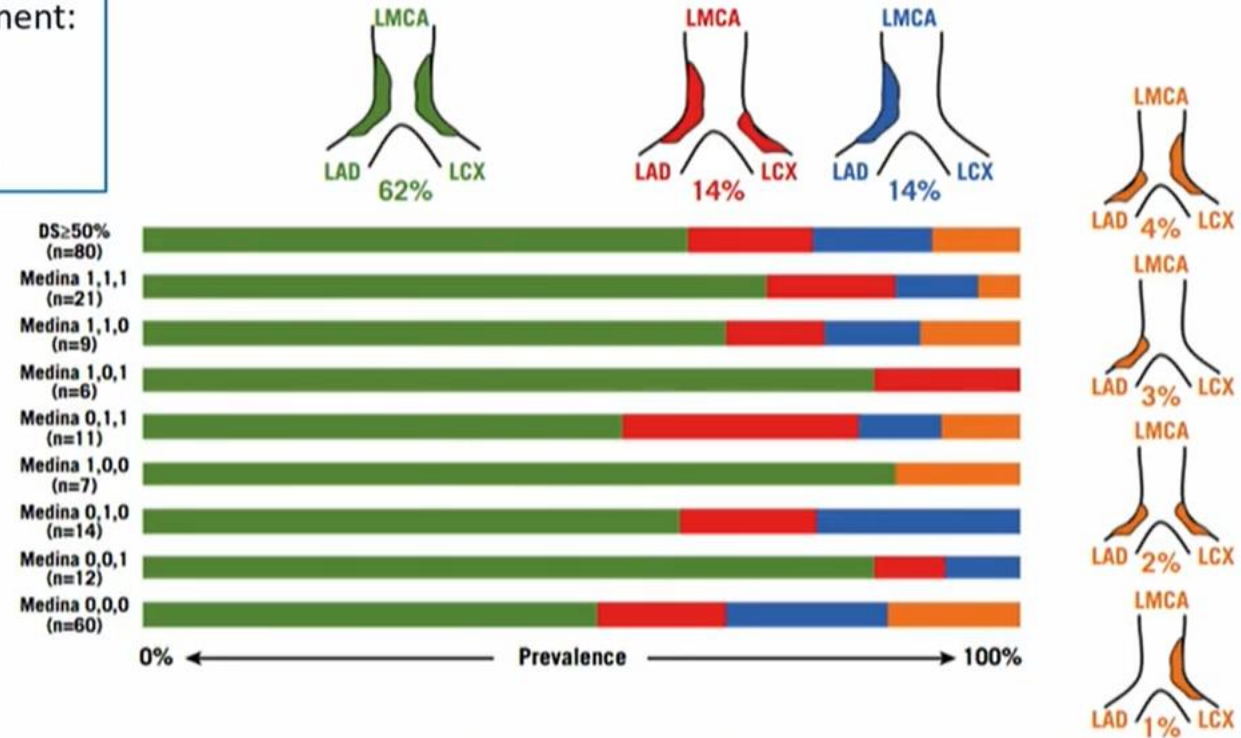
Intravascular imaging studies on LMBs showed that, instead to angiographic appearance, disease confined to distal LM, ostial LAD, or ostial LCX disease is uncommon.



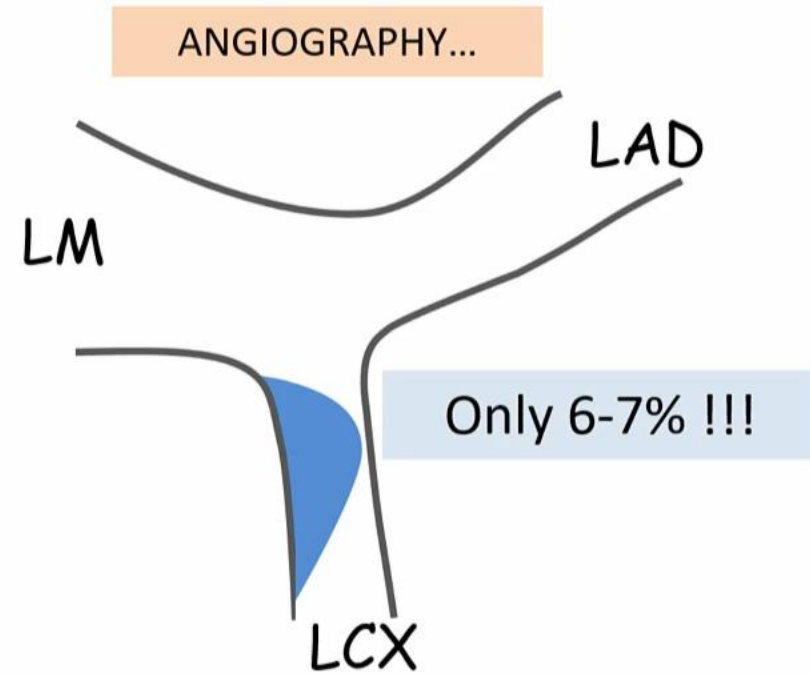
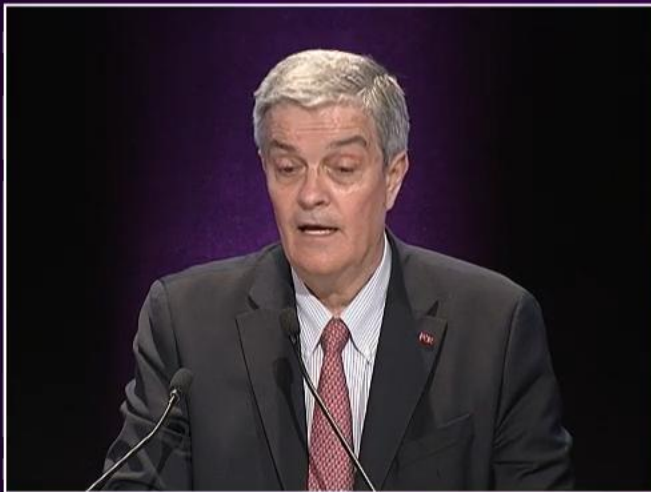
## IVUS classification of plaque distribution in LM coronary artery bifurcations

Distal LM involvement:

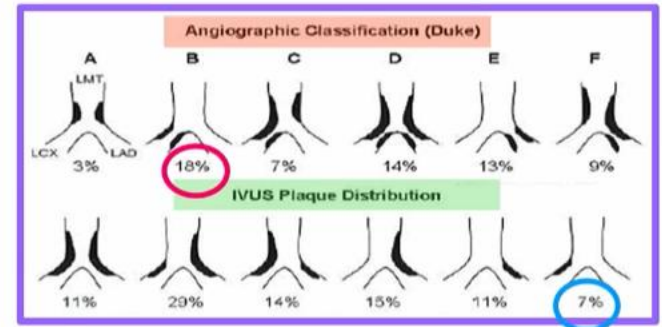
Ostial LAD	99%
Ostial LCx	83%
Both	82%



# Medina 0,0,1 LCx Lesion: Angiography vs. Intracoronary imaging



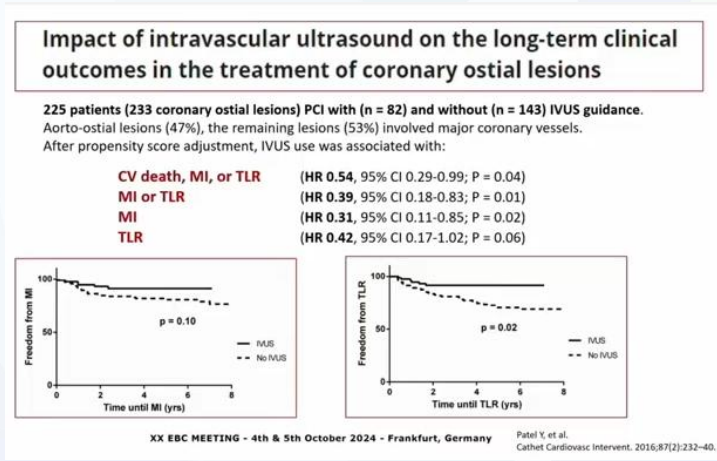
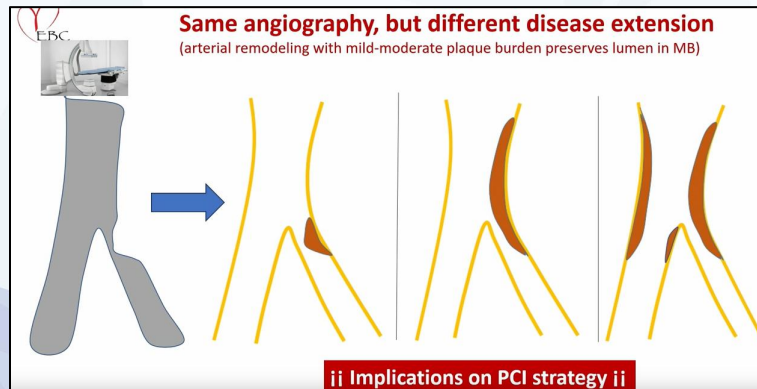
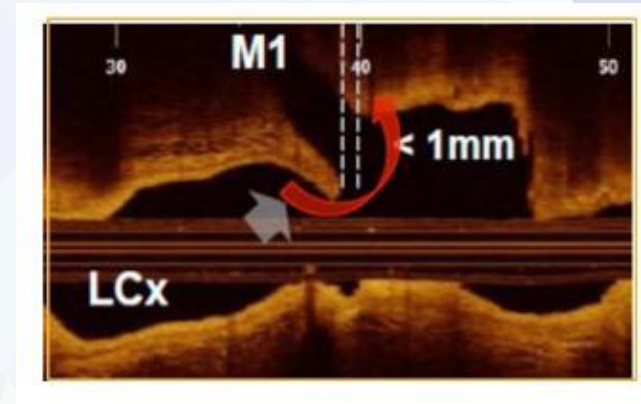
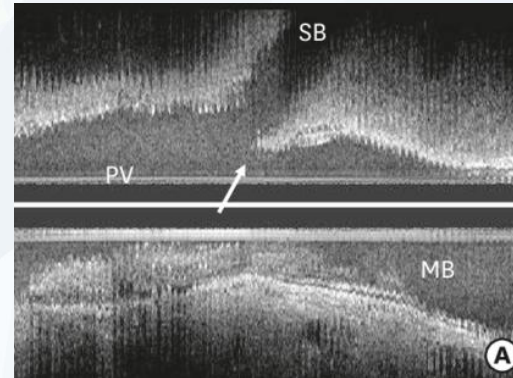
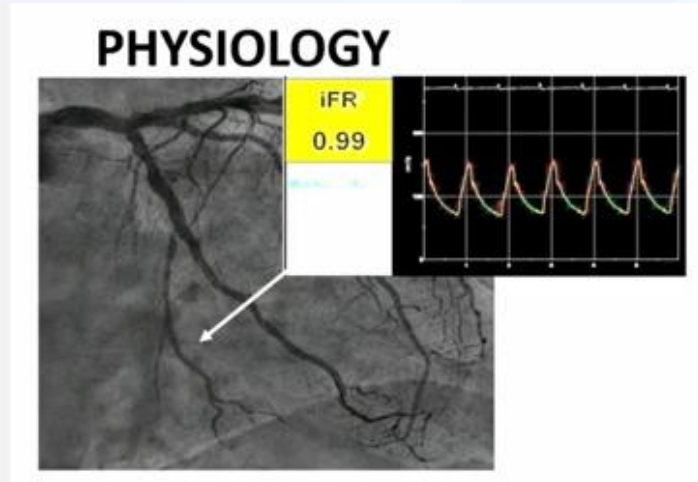
...vs IVUS (Oviedo et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2010)



...vs OCT (Dato et al. Int J Cardiol 2016)

	1,1,1	1,1,2	1,2,1	2,1,1	2,2,2	3,1,1	3,2,1
Angiographic Medina classification	8 (11%)	8 (11%)	5 (7%)	7 (9%)	6 (8%)	31 (42%)	9 (12%)
OCT plaque distribution	29 (39%)	27 (36%)	2 (3%)	0	1 (1%)	11 (15%)	14 (6%)

# ¿Me planteo usar antes guía de presión o imagen?



THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

**OCT or Angiography Guidance for PCI in Complex Bifurcation Lesions**

N.R. Holm, L.N. Andreasen, O. Neghabat, P. Laanmets, I. Kumsars, J. Bennett, N.T. Olsen, J. Odenstedt, P. Hoffmann, J. Denis, S. Chowdhary, P. O'Kane, S.-H. Bülöw Rasmussen, M. Heiger, O. Havndrup, J.P. Van Kuijk, S. Biscaglia, L.J.H. Mogensen, L. Henareh, F. Burzotta, C. H. Eek, D. Mylotte, M.S. Linaas, L. Koltowski, P. Knaapen, S. Calic, N. Witt, I. Santos-Pardo, S. Watkins, J. Lenborg, A.T. Kristensen, L.O. Jensen, F. Calais, J. Cockburn, A. McNeice, O.A. Kajander, T. Heestermaas, S. Kische, A. Eftekhari, J.C. Spratt, and E.H. Christiansen, for the OCTOBER Trial Group\*

2.3.2.2 Angiographic exclusion criteria

- Severe tortuosity around target bifurcation
- Chronic total occlusions
- Massive thrombus in Left main coronary artery
- Medina 0.0.1 lesions

XX EBC MEETING - 4th & 5th October 2024 - Frankfurt, Germany

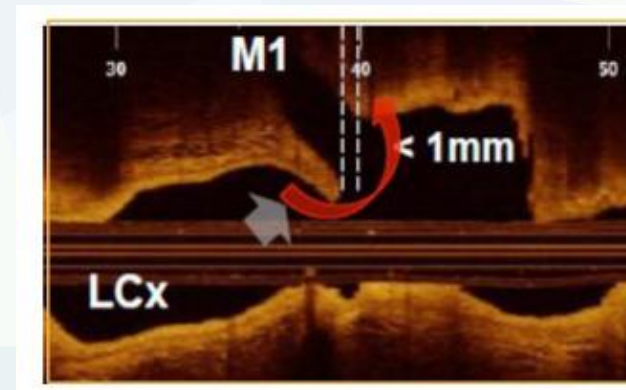
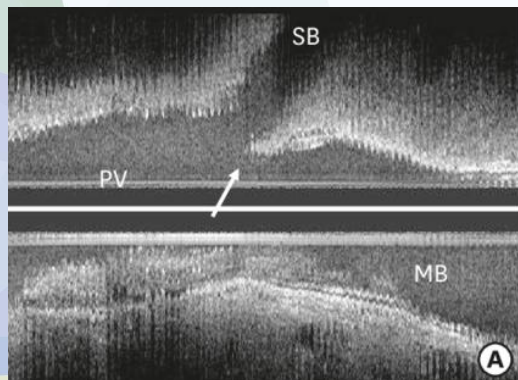
# ¿Qué técnica de imagen voy a usar?

## IVUS

- Ventajas:
  - Sin contraste
  - Sin limitación de runs
  - Penetración (troncos grandes)
- Inconvenientes:
  - Menor resolución
  - Difícil localizar punto recuce

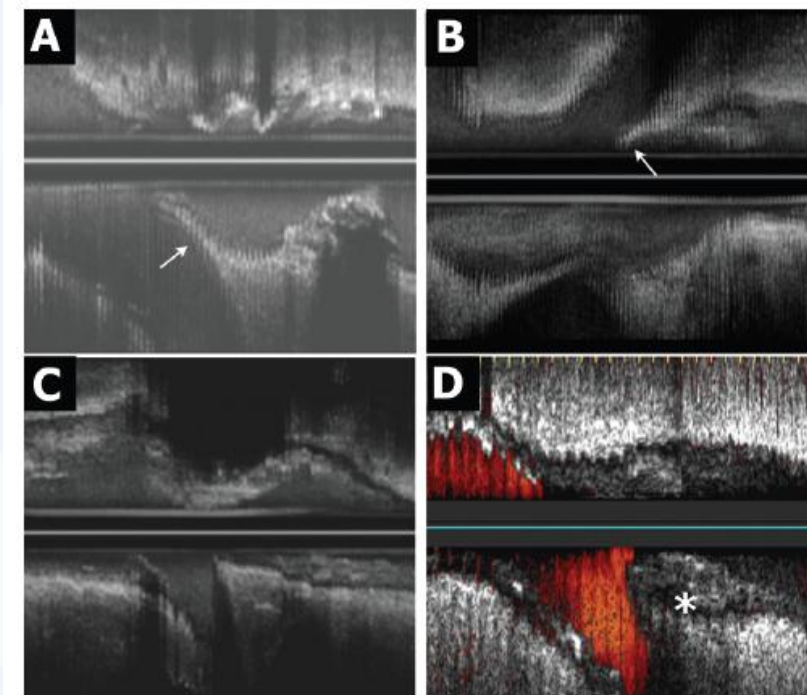
## OCT

- Ventajas:
  - Mejor definición placa y morfología bifurcación
  - Distribución calcio
  - Localización punto recuce
- Inconvenientes:
  - IRC (contraste)
  - Trifurcación
  - Opacificación



# ¿Hay riesgo de perder la rama? Signo de la ceja

- 85% casos por **desplazamiento de la carina**- no suele ser funcionalmente significativa. **Desplazamiento de placa** - significativa.
- **Angulo agudo + rama lateral pequeña + carina puntiaguda**
  - **Angulo de la bifurcación** grande ( $> 52^\circ$ ) = carina más larga- puede cubrir el ostium si rama lateral pequeña.
  - **Signo de la ceja**. Por OCT- Angulo de la punta de la carina  $< 50^\circ$  o distancia origen rama-punta carina  $< 1,7$  mm mayor riesgo de oclusion.
  - **Carga de placa en el ostium** de rama lateral- si bilateral ( $\geq 0.9$  mm) = snowplow phenomenon
  - **Relación de diámetro total / luminal** rama lateral  $\geq 1.5$
  - Relación de **diámetro rama principal/ rama lateral**  $\geq 2$
  - **Arco lipídico** por OCT- mayor riesgo rotura y oclusion rama

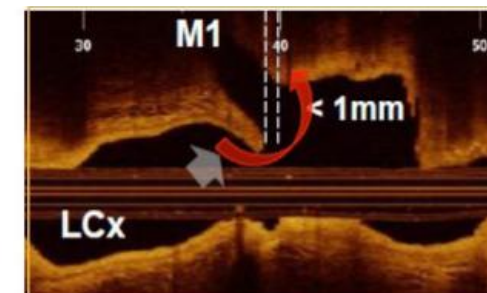


Carina Tip angle  $< 50^\circ$

or



Branch Point to Carina Tip length  
 $< 1.7$  mm



# Características de la lesión

**a. Longitud de la lesión. Calibre de los vasos**

**b. Características de la placa:**

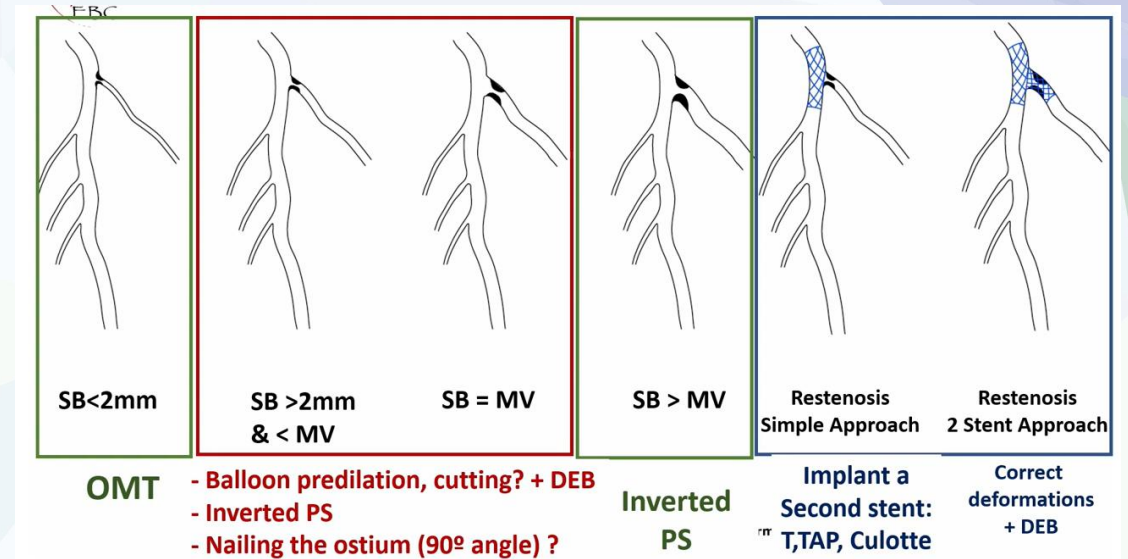
**a. Fibrótica**- mayor recoil, precisaré cutting/ scoring, mayor riesgo disección

**b. Lipídica**- mayor efecto snowplow

**c. Calcio** y su distribución- “bajo umbral” para técnicas de modificación de placa

# ¿Qué estrategias de tratamiento puedo usar?

- a. Tratamiento medico
- b. DEB en todo
- c. Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx)
  - i. TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)
  - ii. Nailing the ostium CX
  - iii. Mínimamente protruyente en TCI
- d. Técnica de dos stent (+- POBA vs DEB en BX)
  - i. Culotte
  - ii. TAP
  - iii. DK crush me sirve aquí?
- e. Técnicas raras- Szabo, flower petal modificado, etc





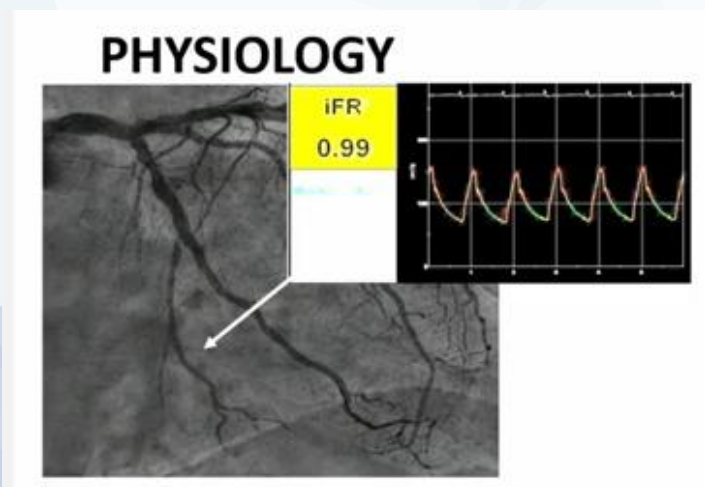
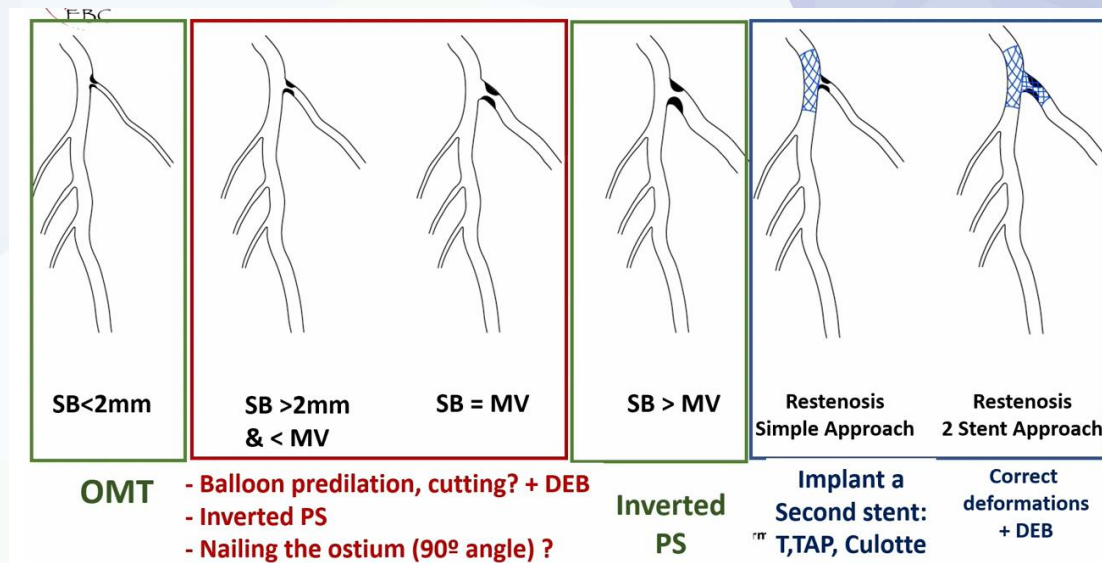
# ¿Qué estrategias de tratamiento puedo usar?

## a. Tratamiento medico

a. Rama pequeña

b. Estenosis funcionalmente no significativa

c. Lesión no culpable

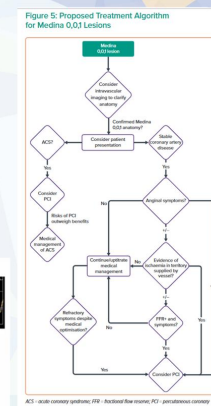
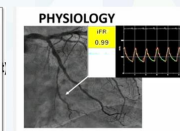
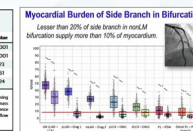


## ¿Hay que tratar esta lesión?

1. ¿La rama es importante?
2. ¿El paciente está muy sintomático? ¿El tratamiento médico es óptimo?
3. ¿Los síntomas se deben a esta lesión?
4. ¿Realmente es significativa esta lesión?

**TABLE 3. Multivariate Generalized Estimating Equations Modeling for Prediction of Net MACE**

Side branch length <math>\leq 12</math> mm	OR	95% CI	P value
Side branch diameter <math>\leq 2.5</math> mm	0.45	0.21 - 0.90	<math>< 0.001</math>
Reference vessel diameter <math>\geq 2.5</math> mm	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	<math>0.73</math>
Left ventricular mass <math>> 100</math> g	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	<math>0.81</math>
Functional flow reserve <math>\leq 2.0</math>	2.3	1.2 - 4.2	<math>0.01</math>



# ¿Qué estrategias de tratamiento puedo usar?

## Preparación de placa + DEB en todo

### Strong

1. Reduction in metal burdens
2. Preserving the native coronary bifurcation anatomy
3. Reduction the risk of thrombosis and the duration of DAPT

### Weak

1. Risk of elastic recoil of SB ostium
2. Risk of coronary dissection to MV
3. Lack of large clinical data

# Preparación de placa + DEB en todo

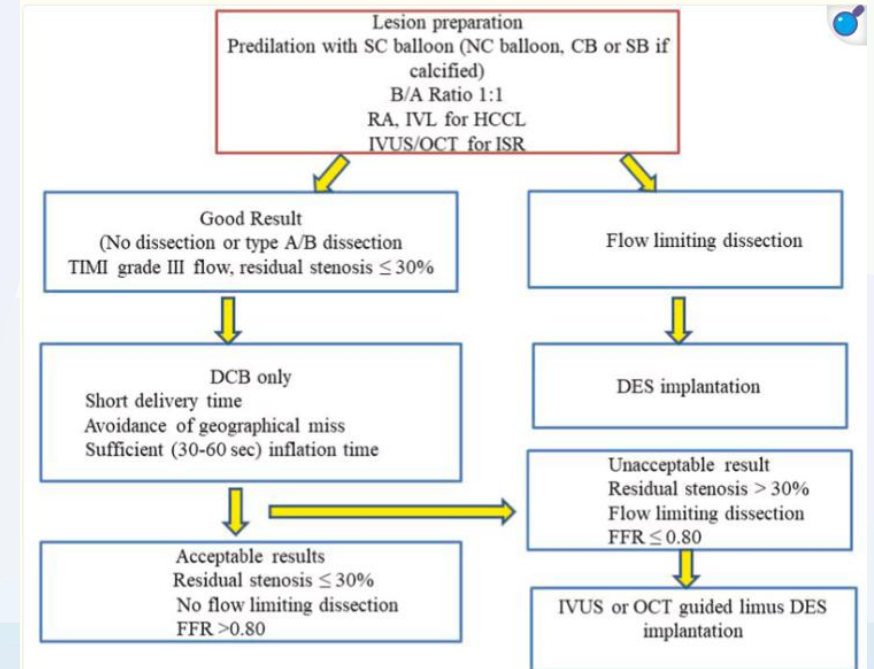
- Precisa de una exquisita preparación de placa. **Recoil?**
- Riesgo de **reoclusión**. ¿Tolerancia a las **disecciones** en TCI- CX ostial dominante?
- ¿Qué considero **buen resultado**?

The risk of acute vascular occlusion in type A and type B dissections is extremely low.

Type B dissection after DCB may progress to type C dissection.

OCT recommended whenever a type B dissection was noted.

In case of a major dissection (**dissection extending to the medial with intimal flap >60° or ≥3 mm length**), stent implantation recommended.



# ¿Qué estrategias de tratamiento puedo usar?

## Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx)

- i. TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)
- ii. Nailing the stent to CX
- iii. Mínimamente traumática en TCI (floating stent technique)



## Técnica de dos stent (+- POBA vs DEB en BX)

- i. Culotte
- ii. [Redacted]
- iii. [Redacted] sirve aquí?

## Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx) TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)

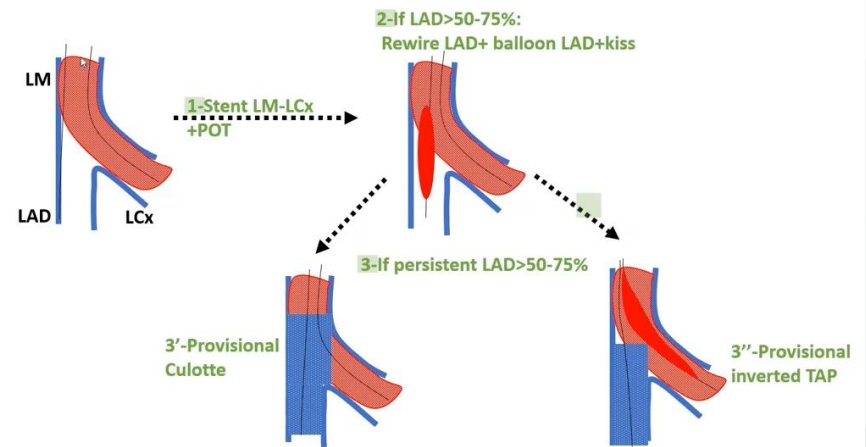
### VENTAJAS:

- **Mejor opción** por la frecuente extensión de la placa hacia TCI
- **Cubre totalmente el ostium** (evitas “geografic miss”)
- Es posible **buena aposición** del stent proximal en TCI **hasta 6 mm** de diámetro
- Recomendable en ángulos DA-CX menores de 70°

### DESVENTAJAS:

- **Potencial daño de la DA o del TCI**
- Si excesiva angulación o movimiento en bisagra- riesgo de daño del stent
- Ajuste del segmento del stent en TCI en función del balón de POT

Provisional steps of LM-LCx stent



# Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx)

## TCl-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)

### SELECCIÓN STENT

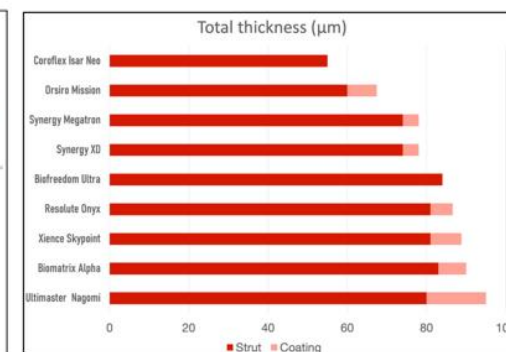
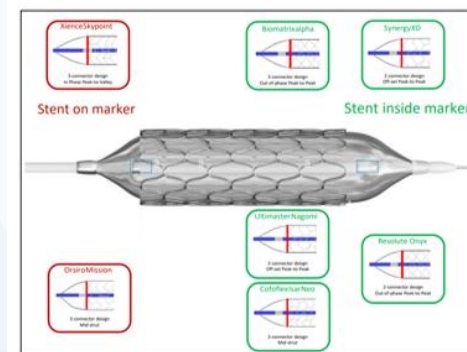
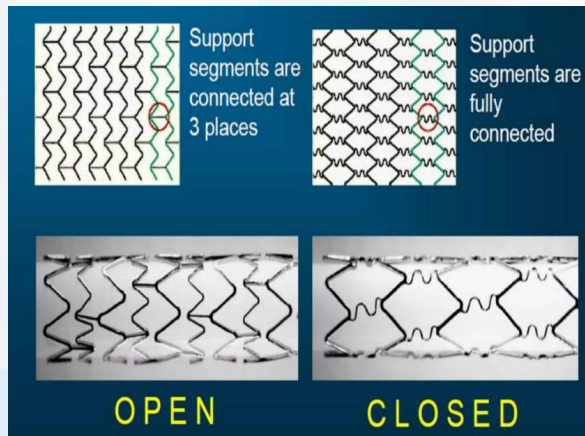
- Según el **landing zone distal**
  - En caso de gran desproporción con TCl se podría considerar 0,5 mm más con despliegue infranominal (valorar DOT)
- Límites de **sobreexpansión**
- **Diseño** (celda abierta, fuerza radial)
- Posición del balón-marcador- stent
- ¿Qué balones tengo para POT?

	OVEREXPANSION WITH 6.0mm SC at 14 ATM	CROSS-SECTION
Synergy		
Xiencexpedition		
Orsiro		
Ultimaster		
Resolute Onyx		
BioMatrix A Chroma		

Table 3. Compliance charts for common DES platforms.

DES platform	Nominal size range for each platform	Minimal expansion diameter (according to manufacturers' chart)	Maximal overexpansion diameter with appropriately sized postdilating balloon (on-label use)
XiENCE Skypoint <sup>1</sup>	2.0-3.0 mm	2.05 mm (for 2.0 mm stent @ 8 atm)	3.75 mm
XiENCE Skypoint <sup>1</sup>	3.5-5.0 mm	3.36 mm (for 3.5 mm stent @ 8 atm)	5.75 mm
Onyx Frontier <sup>2</sup>	2.0-2.5 mm	1.89 mm (for 2.0 mm stent @ 7 atm)	3.00 mm
Onyx Frontier <sup>2</sup>	2.75-3.0 mm	2.50 mm (for 2.75 mm stent @ 7 atm)	4.00 mm
Onyx Frontier <sup>2</sup>	3.5-4.0 mm	3.20 mm (for 3.5 mm stent @ 7 atm)	5.00 mm
Onyx Frontier <sup>2</sup>	4.5-5.0 mm	4.10 mm (for 4.5 mm stent @ 7 atm)	6.00 mm
SYNERGY XD <sup>3</sup>	2.25-2.75 mm	2.05 mm (for 2.0 mm stent @ 8 atm)	3.50 mm
SYNERGY XD <sup>3</sup>	3.0-3.5 mm	3.05 mm (for 3.0 mm stent @ 8 atm)	4.25 mm
SYNERGY XD <sup>3</sup>	4.0 mm	3.88 mm (for 4.0 mm stent @ 8 atm)	5.75 mm
SYNERGY MEGATRON <sup>3</sup>	3.5-5.0 mm	3.18 mm (for 3.5 mm stent @ 8 atm)	6.00 mm
Ultimaster Nagomi <sup>4</sup>	2.0-2.5 mm	1.84 mm (for 2.0 mm stent @ 7 atm)	3.50 mm
Ultimaster Nagomi <sup>4</sup>	2.75-3.0 mm	2.56 mm (for 2.75 mm stent @ 7 atm)	4.50 mm
Ultimaster Nagomi <sup>4</sup>	3.5-4.5 mm	3.26 mm (for 3.5 mm stent @ 7 atm)	6.25 mm
Orsiro Mission <sup>5</sup>	2.25-3.0 mm	2.31 mm (for 2.25 mm stent @ 8 atm)	3.5 mm
Orsiro Mission <sup>5</sup>	3.5-4.0 mm	3.56 mm (for 3.5 mm stent @ 10 atm)	4.5 mm

<sup>1</sup>Abbott; <sup>2</sup>Medtronic; <sup>3</sup>Boston Scientific; <sup>4</sup>Terumo; <sup>5</sup>BIOTRONIK. DES: drug-eluting stent

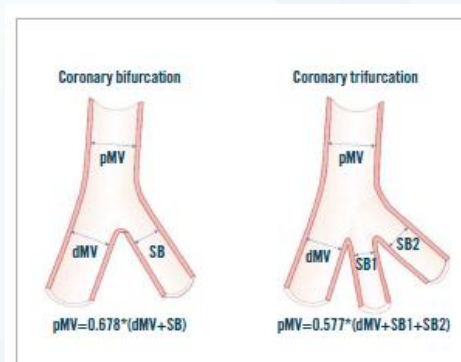
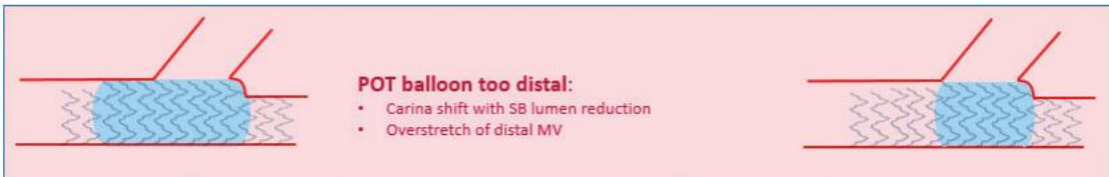
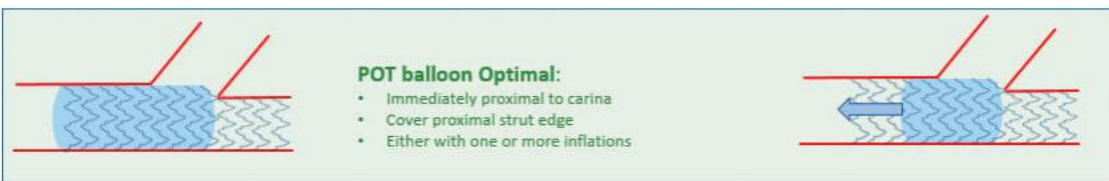
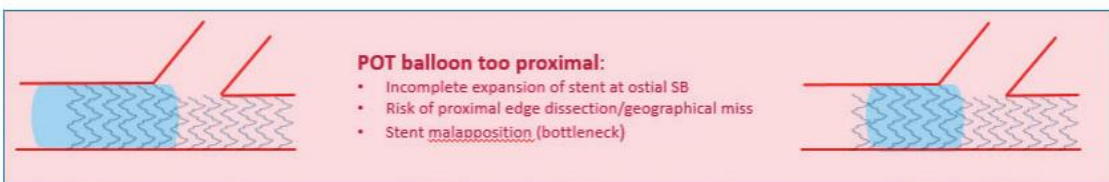


# Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx)

## TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)

### POT:

- Correcto **ajuste** del balón.
- Si tengo mucho segmento en TCI y balón de POT es más corto, ¿hago el **POT de distal a proximal o al revés?**
- **1:1**- Idealmente elegido por técnicas de imagen.
- Si angio: Finet's law formula
- "Distal puff sign" ("POT-puff sign")



### Balloon : Working Length & Taper

Precise balloon positioning ensures lesion coverage, with minimal damage to adjacent healthy tissue.

**Working length:** The balloon surface in contact with the tissue when inflated; should be the distance between distal and proximal marker bands

**Cone Angle/Balloon Taper:** Angles of the balloon cones and length of tapers

Steep transitions deliver focal dilatation and minimize risk of edge dissections:



# Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx)

## TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)

### ¿RECRUZO Y HAGO KISSING?

## VENTAJAS

- **Eliminas los strut enfrente del ostium**
  - Disminuye riesgo de restenosis fenestrada
- Disminuye riesgo trombosis
- Facilita **acceso a la rama** si hay que tratarla
- Centra la carina

## DESVENTAJAS

- Posible **daño de la rama** no stentada que precise conversión a técnica 2 stent
- **Deformación** del stent
- Necesidad de **re-POT**
- ¿Incremento MACE?

There is indirect evidence that even dilating the uninvolved branch in those cases is not beneficial and may worsen MB outcomes, unless SB TIMI flow <3:

LM EXCEL subanalysis showing that kissing balloon → no benefit in 1 stent strategy, trend to more stent thrombosis

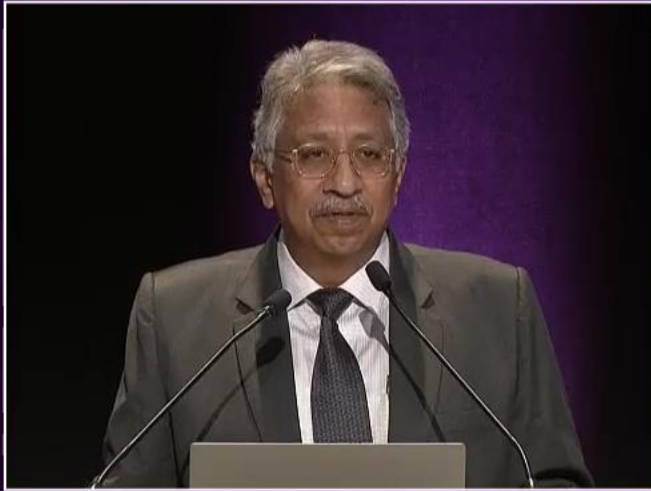
CROSS and NORDIC III and KISS trials for non-LM

COBIS III 1-stent arm non-LM showed that kissing balloon → More TLR of MB

KISS trial non-LM, 1-stent strategy → no SB intervention (no balloon at all unless TIMI<3) same outcomes as final kiss

→ Reserve LAD dilatation for stenosis >50-75% (a lot of it is carina shift, not hemodynamically significant). There is an advantage of opening struts, but a disadvantage of creating LAD injury and deforming main stent





## Procedure End

- **No Final Kiss after POT**
  - *Good Angiographic result*
  - *No struts across LAD Ostium*




# Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx)

## TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)

### RECRUZO PARA KISSING

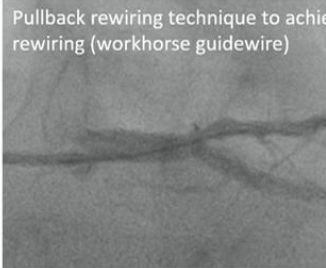
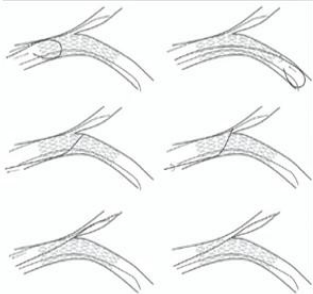
- ¿Lo hago o no lo hago?---- ¿De qué depende?
- ¿Por dónde lo hago? Celda distal o proximal?
- ¿OCT, IVUS o angio para comprobar que he pasado por donde quería?
- ¿Lo hago con la guía del stent o cojo una nueva?



**Francesco Burzotta**  
Rome - Italy

**PCR**  
webinars

Pullback rewiring technique to achieve rewiring (workhorse guidewire)

**No need to touch the LAD at all in most cases, unless >75% LAD stenosis occurs post LCx stenting (stepwise provisional strategy):**

If >75% stenosis (*possibly lower threshold of >50% for LAD*) → balloon only

If Persistent >50-75% stenosis despite balloon → stent (inverted TAP)

#### PCI procedure

		e-Ultimaster	BIFURCAT	Japanese registry
2-stent	True CBL	37%		20%
	Non-true CBL	5%		3%
	<b>0-0-1</b>	12%	39%	9%
FKB or strut opening	True CBL			89%
	Non-true CBL			77%
	<b>0-0-1</b>		81%	86%
POT	True CBL	38%		45%
	Non-true CBL	32%		51%
	<b>0-0-1</b>	15%	31%	32%

More frequent 2-stent and FKB, and less POT in 0-0-1 lesion

# Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx)

## TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting)

### KISSING

- a. ¿Con balón 1:1 en la rama no stentada o uno más pequeño?- Solo abro “un poco” los strut
  - a. **Balón 1:1 pero a baja presión**
  - b. Balón **NC**
- b. ¿Con balón convencional o fármaco?
- c. ¿En la rama stentada balón 1:1? ¿ **Y si el tronco no permite dos balones a 1:1?**
  - a. Inflado secuencial
  - b. ¿POT- side- POT?

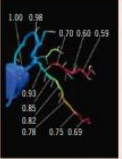
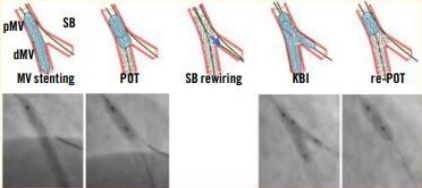

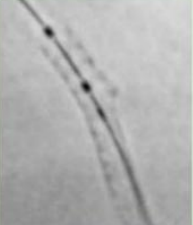

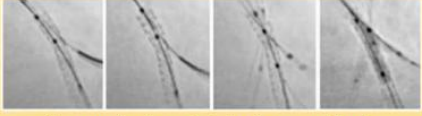


# Técnica de un stent (+ - POBA vs DEB en Bx) TCI-CX crossover (inverted provisional stenting) RE-POT

a. Nuevo POT

b. Técnicas de **bail-out**: T/TAP or culotte

**EuroIntervention** **Central Illustration**

**Key points for achieving an optimal angiography-guided PCI.**

Before PCI	During PCI	Optimal angiographic result
 <p>Revision of CT imaging (if available)</p>	 <p>Systematic application of the technical steps reported for the selected technique</p>	 <p>TIMI 3 flow in both branches with full expansion of the implanted stent(s) &amp; no severe dissection of non-stented segment(s)</p> 
 <p>Meticulous assessment of angiography for PCI planning</p>	 <p>Intraprocedural use of stent enhancement tools</p>	
 <p>Careful estimation of bifurcation segments' reference vessel diameters</p> <p><math>pMV = 0.678 * (dMV + SB)</math></p>	 <p>In the case of any technical problem with an unrecognised cause, bailout use of IVUS or OCT</p>	

Francesco Burzotta *et al.* • *EuroIntervention* 2024;20:e915-e926 • DOI: 10.4244/EIJ-D-24-00160

# Importancia de tratarse de una trifurcación

## Left Main Trifurcation PCI in the Literature

### Rare Procedure → Paucity of Studies

- Left main trifurcation is at least intermediate to high SYNTAX score – CABG should be first choice
- Single stent strategy seems favored; only triple stent if necessary
- Angiographic success 95% but high MACE/TLR.

Trial	Year	Patients, n	Follow-up, mo	True LMT, %	1 stent, %	Trisring, %	Angiographic success, %	MACE, %	MI, %	TLR, %	ST, %	Cardiac death, %
Furuchi et al <sup>18</sup>	2008	13	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.1	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0
Shammas et al <sup>19</sup>	2009	52	10	NA	15.4	38.5	100.0	34.0	2.1	31.9	2.1	2.1
Shahbair et al <sup>20</sup>	2009	27	28	51.8	40.7	7.4	96.3	33.3	4.0	19.0	3.0	14.8
Tamburino et al <sup>21</sup>	2009	11	32	45.0	18.2	36.4	100.0	9.1*	9.1	27.3	0.0	0.0
Chen et al <sup>22</sup> (SPEED registry)	2010	44	12	NA	52.3	NA	88.6	36.4	11.4	18.2	4.5	11.4
Ielasi et al <sup>23</sup> (IMTO registry)	2014	84	36	47.6	41.7	NA	94.0	26.3	1.2	24.1	0.0	1.2
Kubo et al <sup>24</sup>	2014	72	36	44.4	82.5	100.0	93.1	NA	0.0	14.5	0.0	3.6
Gil et al <sup>25</sup>	2019	67	60	71.6	32.8	NA	100.0	19.4	2.9	14.9	NA	1.5
Kandari et al <sup>26</sup> (EXCEL trial)	2019	61	60	NA	49.2	NA	NA	21.5*	7.0	11.9	1.7	7.3
Estimated average	...	48	32.6	53.3	42.1	60.5	95.5	25.9	3.2	18.8	1.4	4.2

Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions

### CONTEMPORARY REVIEW IN INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY

## Left Main Trifurcation and Its Percutaneous Treatment

What Is Known So Far?

Mila Kovacevic, MD, PhD; Francesco Burzotta, MD, PhD; Sameh Elharty, MD; George Besis, MD; Cristina Aurigemma, MD, PhD; Enrico Romagnolo, MD, PhD; Carlo Trani, MD

Circ Cardiovasc Interv. March 2021; 357-363

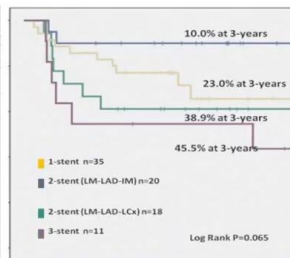
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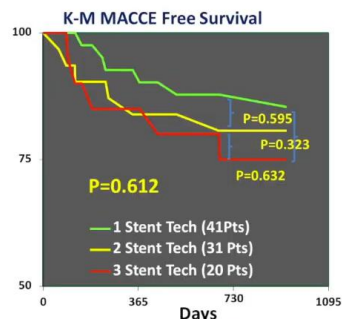
## IMPACT OF IMPLANTED STENT NUMBER

### One- vs. two vs. three-stent techniques

(C) MACE



Ielasi et al. CCI 2014



Santoso et al. TCT 2016

Bifurcation with SB>50% (true bifurcation) +SB >2-2.5 mm with significant territory

Simple true bifurcation

Provisional stenting

- Predilate SB (often), just before MB stenting
- Stent MB
- Dilate proximal MB with larger balloon (POT)

Residual or worsening SB>75-90%?

yes

- Rewire SB (distal strut) with *non-polymer* wire, while keeping the jailed wire
- Post-dilate SB vs FFR
- Kissing balloon and re-POT of MB

SB TIMI<3 *or* severe dissection *or* persistent SB >90%?

yes

- Provisional T and Protrusion (TAP) +/- culotte +/- reverse crush

Complex true bifurcation:

\*SB >90% (non-LM) or >70% (LM)

+ \*lesion >10 mm

+/-

\*heavy calcium, angle>70 or <45, long MB disease

Consider 2-stent strategy:

-Crush: mini or nano


Crush: DK

-Culotte

-TAP stent




} Rewire stent twice


# Importancia de tratarse de una trifurcación




**Trifurcation**

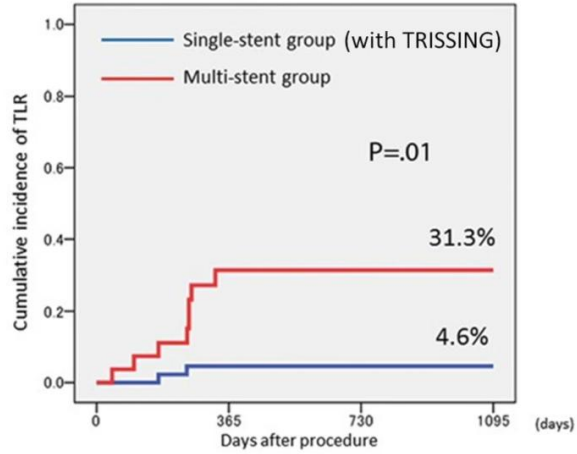
- Sequential kissing
- Trissing
- Guide catheter size
- Simultaneous deflation




## WHICH RESULTS FOR SINGLE STENT & TRISSING ?





Group	Cumulative incidence of TLR (%)
Single-stent group (with TRISSING)	4.6%
Multi-stent group	31.3%

*Kubo et al. J Invasive Cardiol 2014*



**APPROACH TO LEFT MAIN TRIFURCATION, MAKE IT SIMPLE NOT SIMPLER - Dr Francesco BURZOTTA**



## HOW TO MAKE TRISSING MORE FRIENDLY ?

**... OUR TRISSING TECHNIQUE  
(one inflation device, 3 connected balloons)**





**APPROACH TO LEFT MAIN TRIFURCATION, MAKE IT SIMPLE NOT SIMPLER - Dr Francesco BURZOTTA**

# Cómo lo haría yo

- a. Introdutor 7 en 6 radial. EBU 7 F.
- b. Primero Sion a DA + **OCT a DA**. Si enfermedad no significativa TCI-DA, procedemos.
- c. Sion a CX, Sion a Bx. Primero a CX porque pienso que será más difícil cruzar, pero si se cuele a BX a deajo allí.
- d. **Balón SC 2+- NC 2,5 mm a BX y 3 mm a CX.**
- e. Angio + OCT a CX. Valorar **Scoring** +- técnicas de modificación placa según resultado y OCT- Scoreflex 3-3,5 mm en CX.
- f. **DCB a Bx** – reevaluar con angio. Si OK- fin. Intentar a toda costa no poner un stent
- g. **Stent across TCI-CX**. Según enfermedad tronco cubrir lo que haga falta, mínimo tamaño balón POT elegido por OCT (preguntar antes de elegir stent).
- h. **POT 1:1.**
- i. Reevaluar angio.
- j. **Recruce** (guía de la CX a DA por strut distal, más cercano a la carina, nuevas guías a Bx (dejando la que está) y CX).
- k. **Kissing CX-BX**, según resultado valorar **kissing DA-CX**.
- l. **Re-POT**
- m. **OCT final +- correcciones según el resultado**

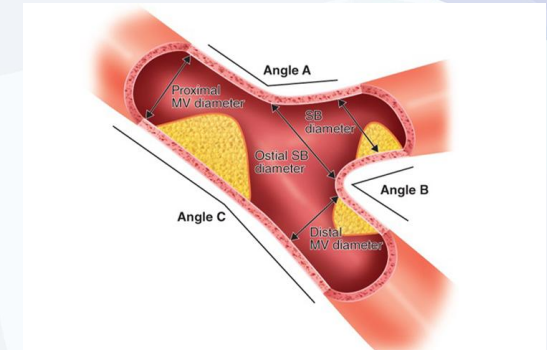
# Cómo lo haría yo



**SAFE** and simple



Limitar el nº de stent



Preservar anatomía de la bifurcación

Stent bien apuesto



Stent bien expandido



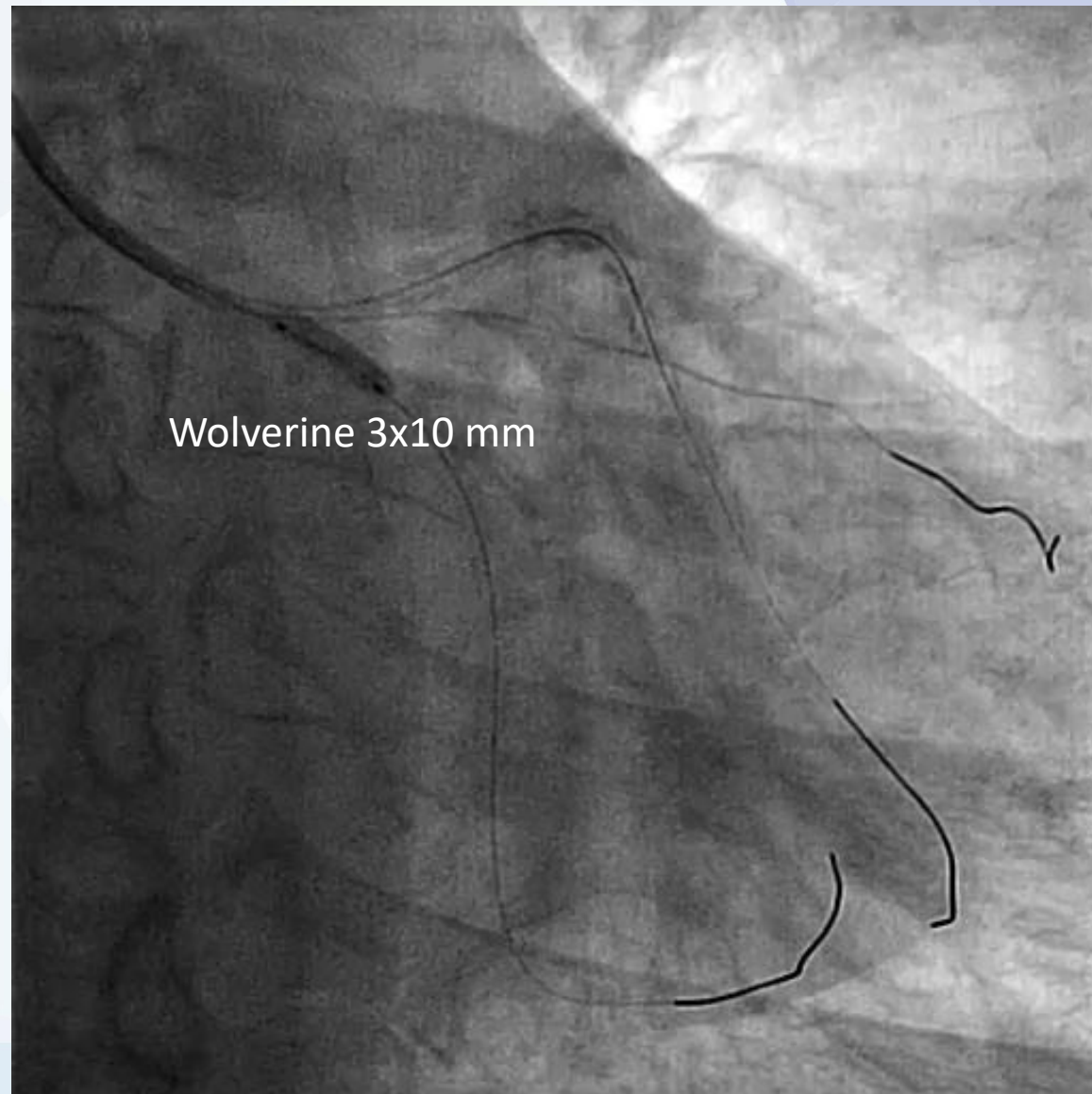
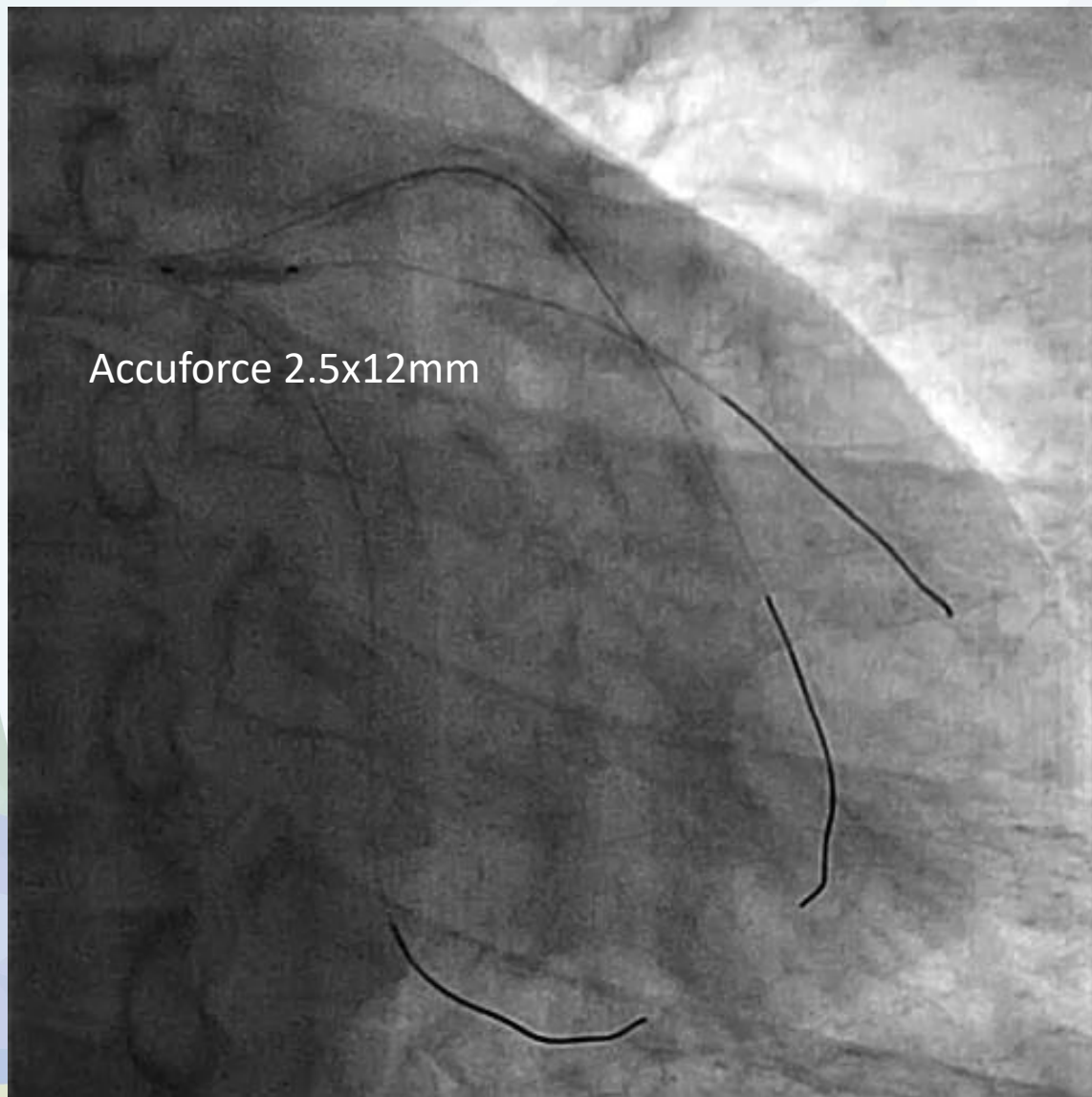
# ¿Qué hicimos finalmente?

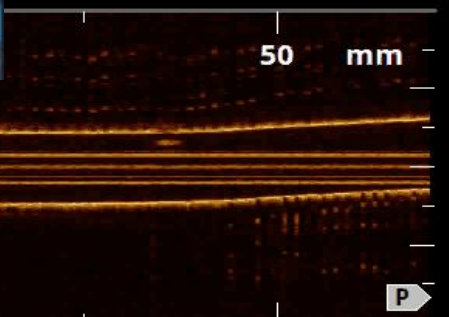
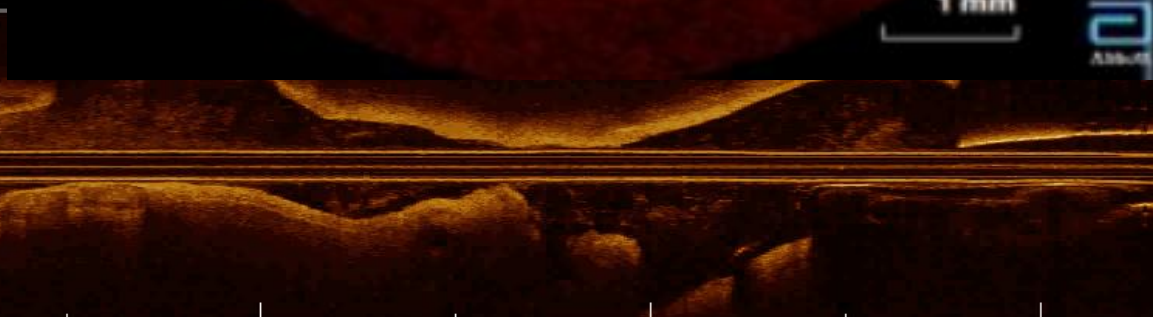
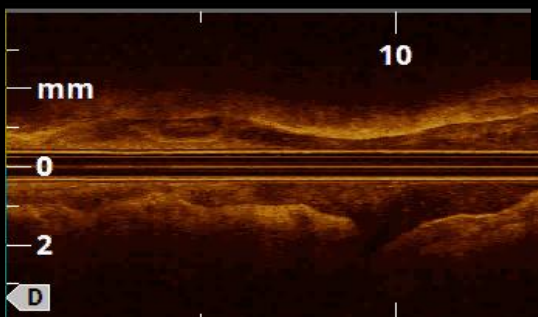
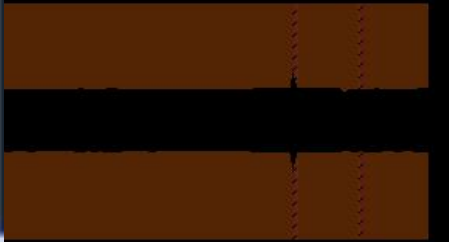
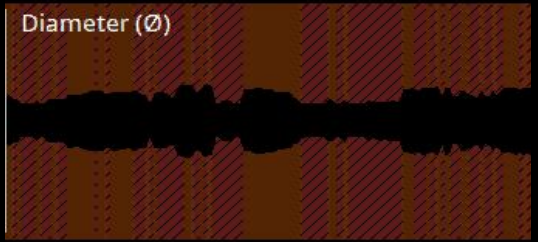
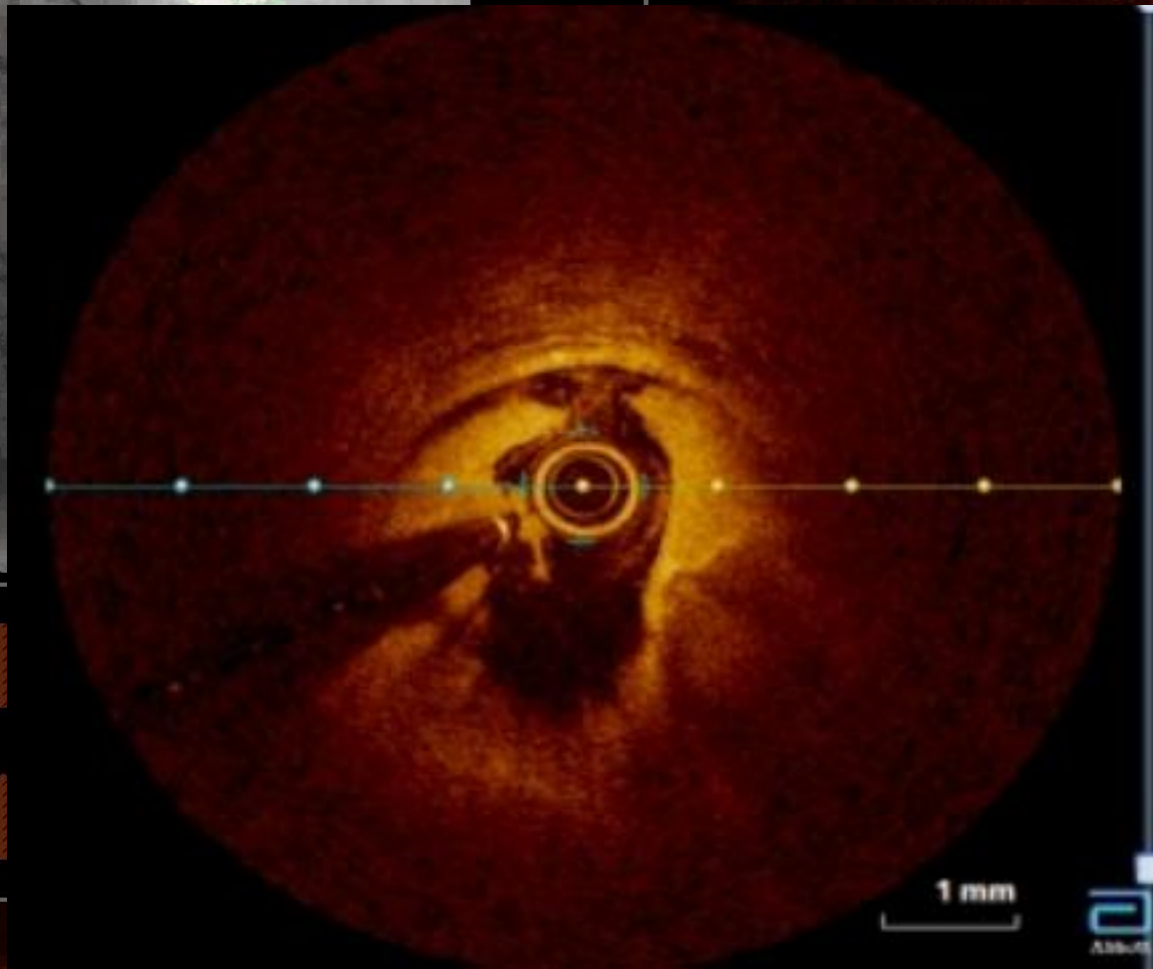
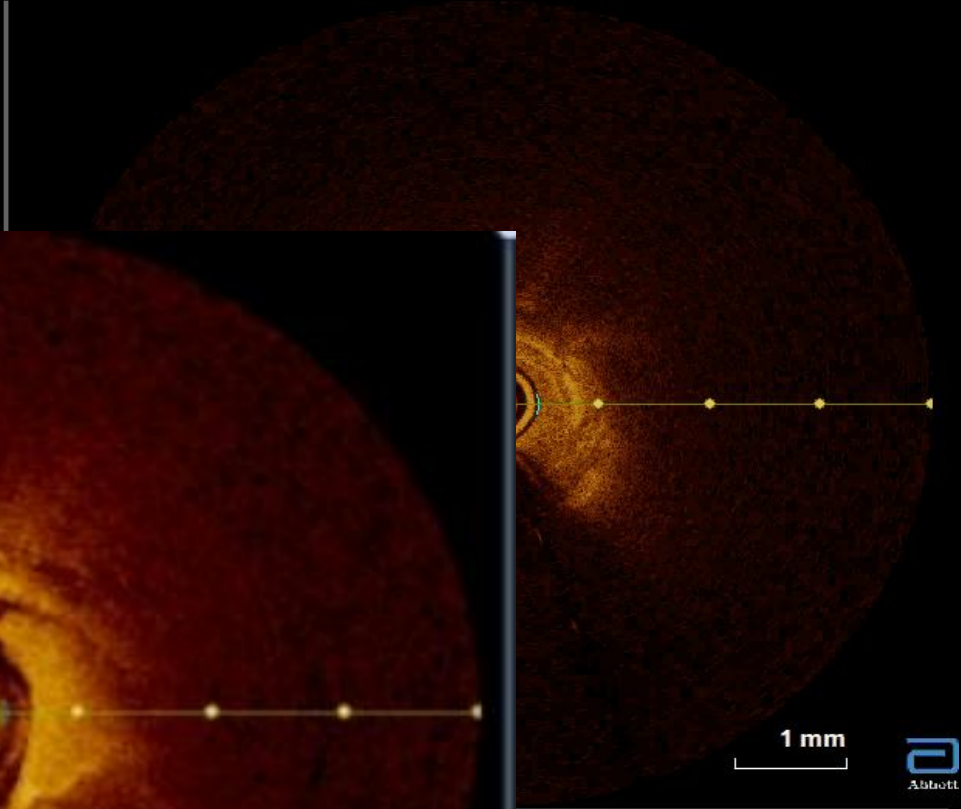
## Caso clínico

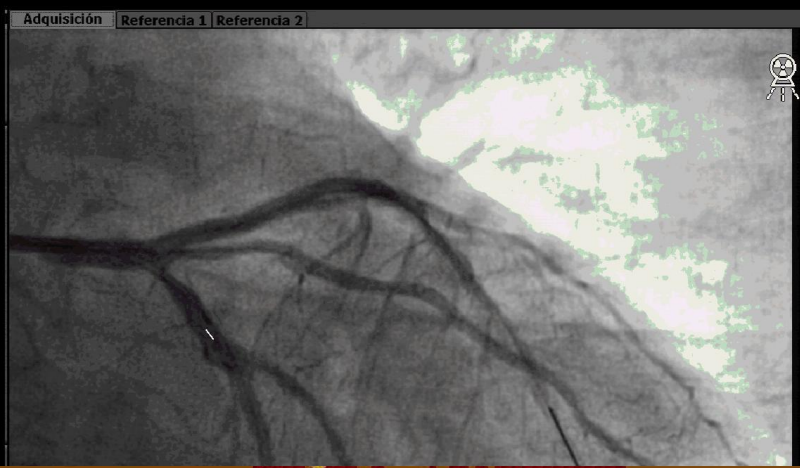


Jessica Roa Garrido

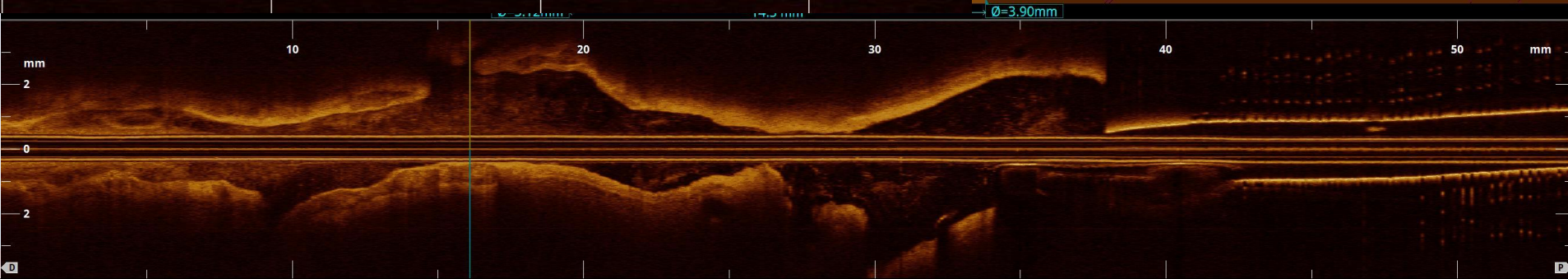
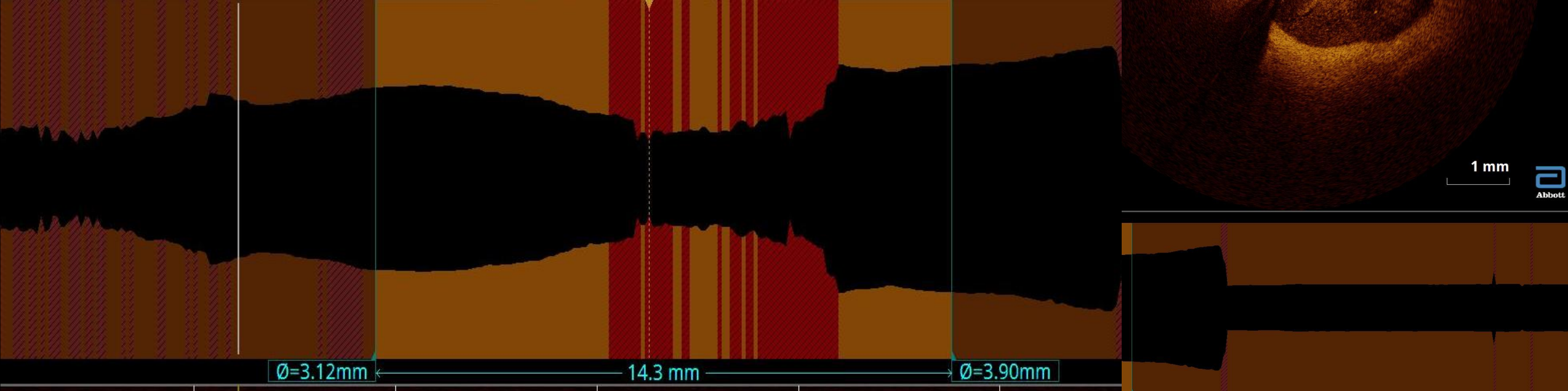
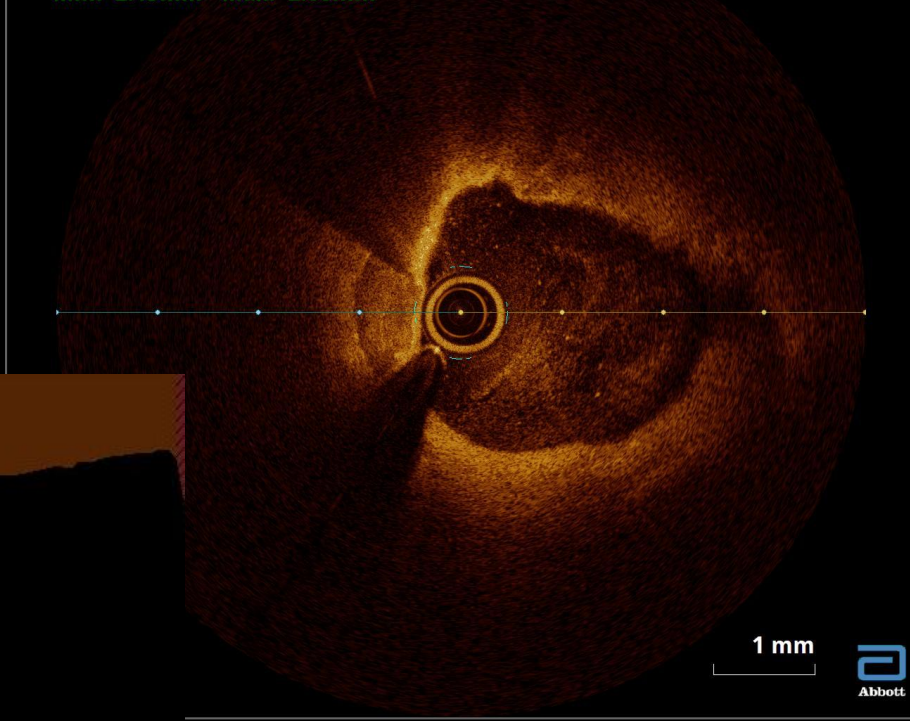
# Angioplastia coronaria: Sheathless PB 6F



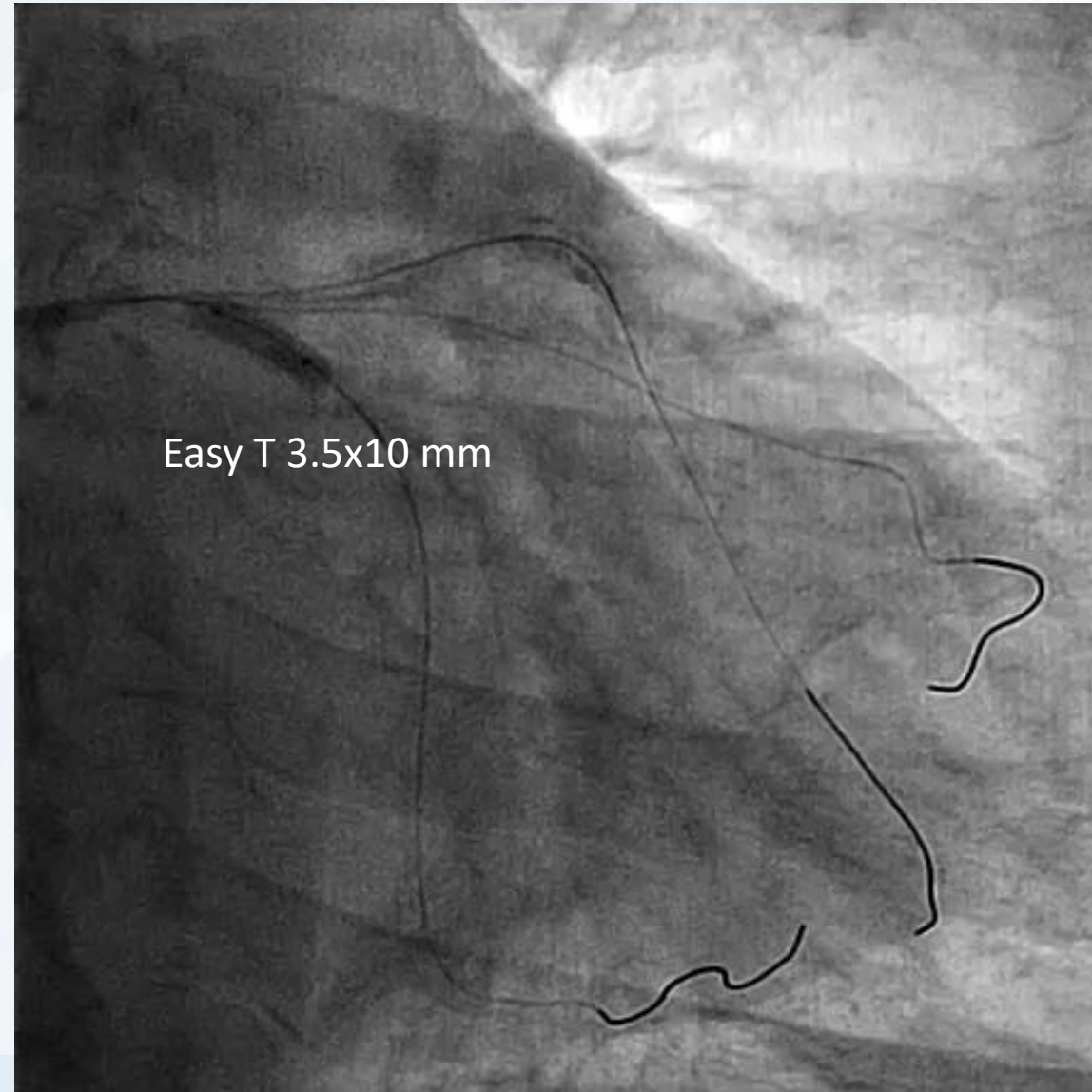


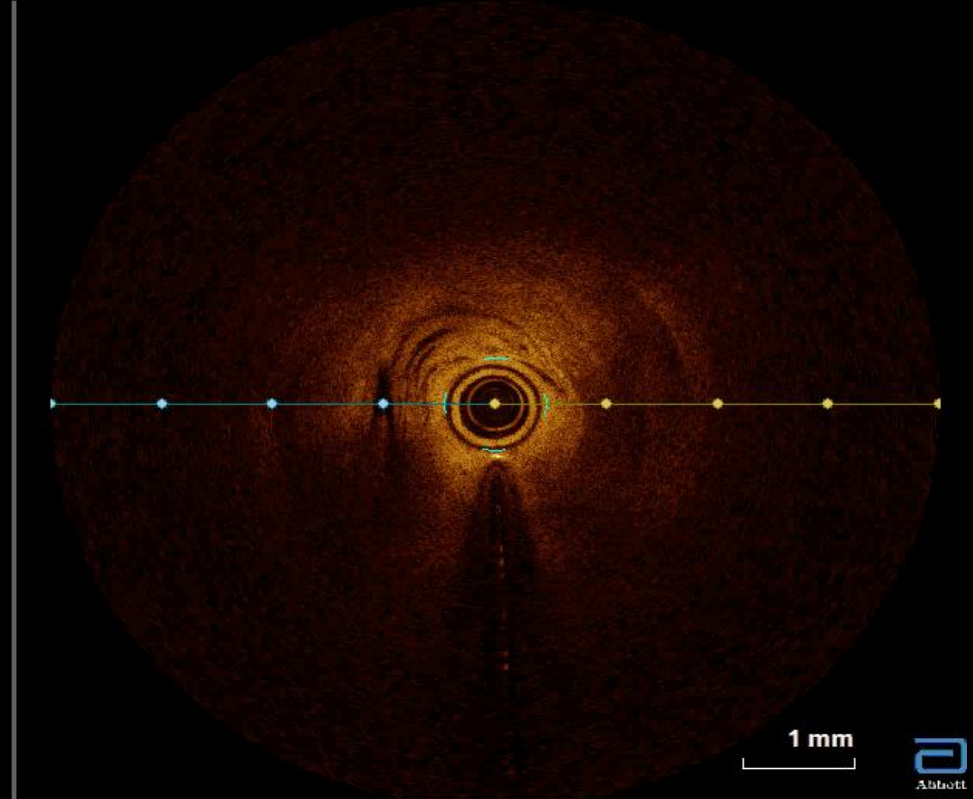


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0162 (17 mm)

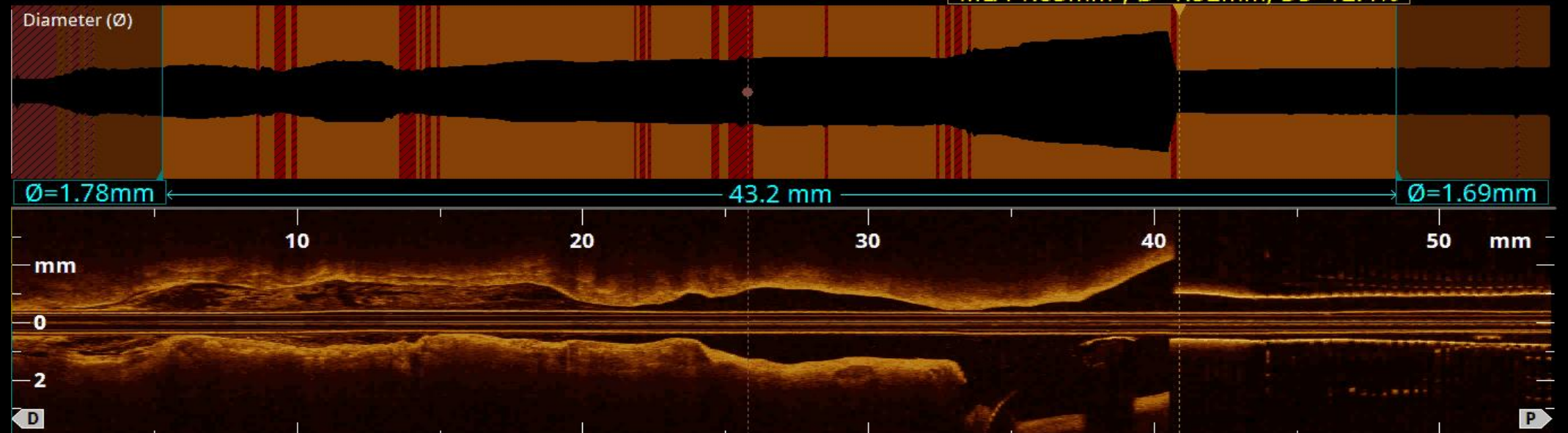


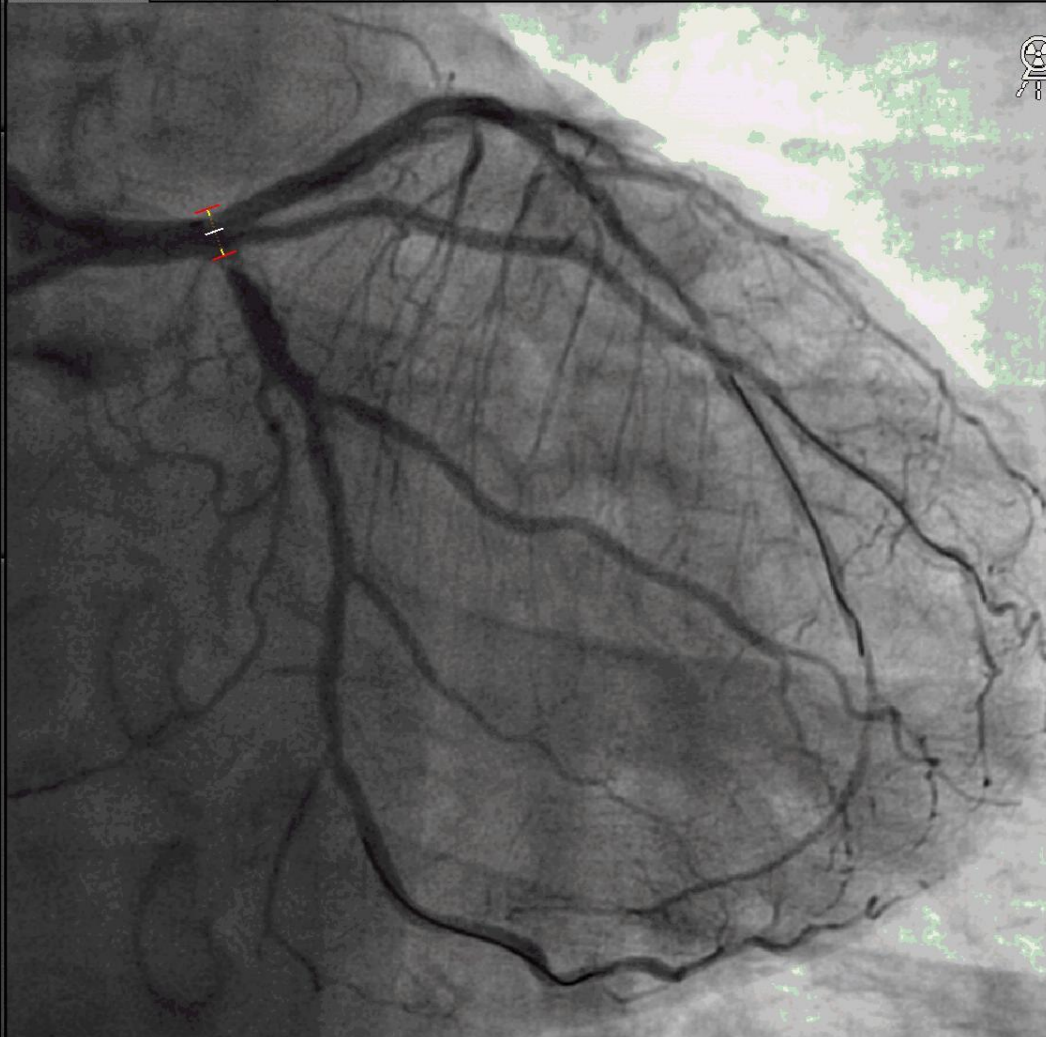
# Angioplastia coronaria: Sheathless PB 6F



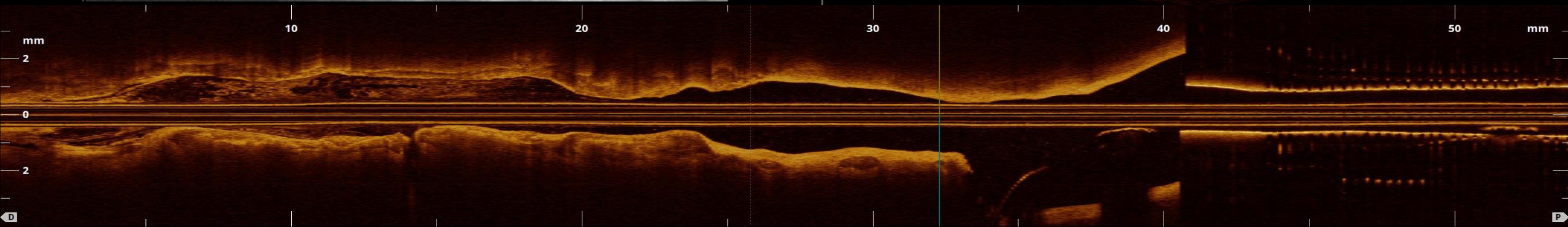
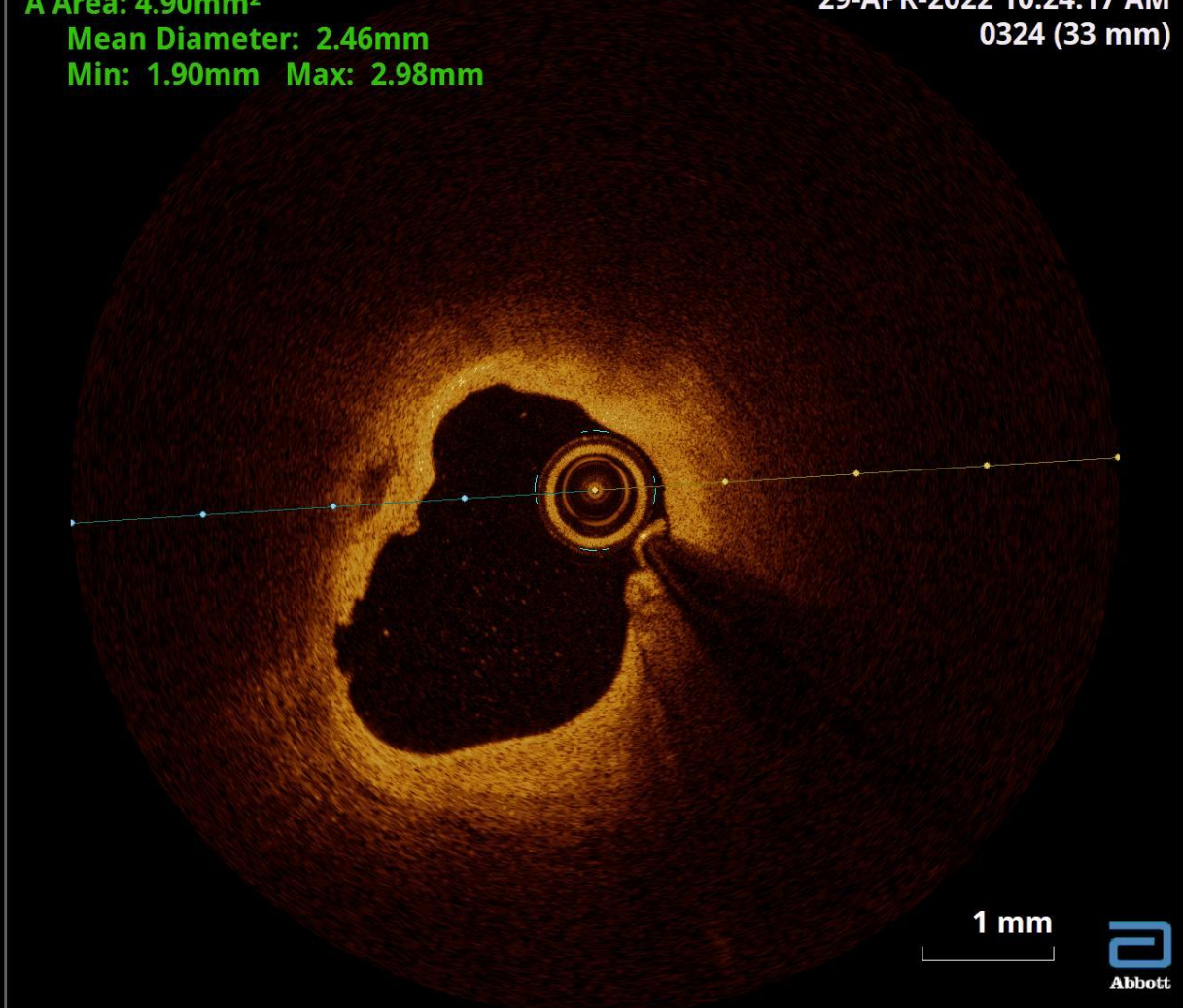


MLA 1.83mm<sup>2</sup>,  $\varnothing=1.52$ mm, DS=12.4%



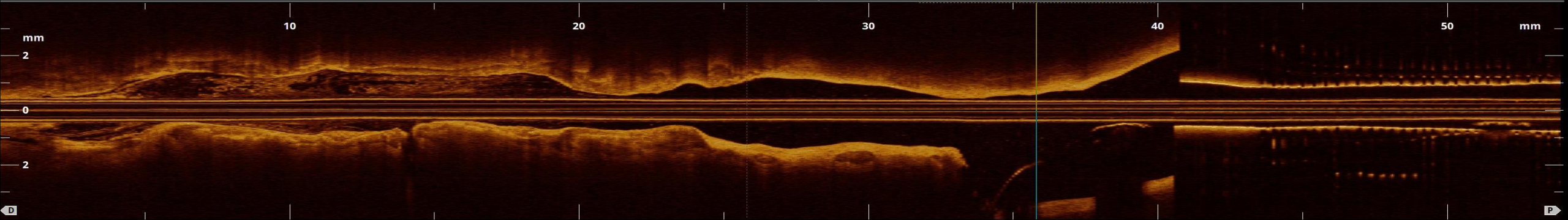
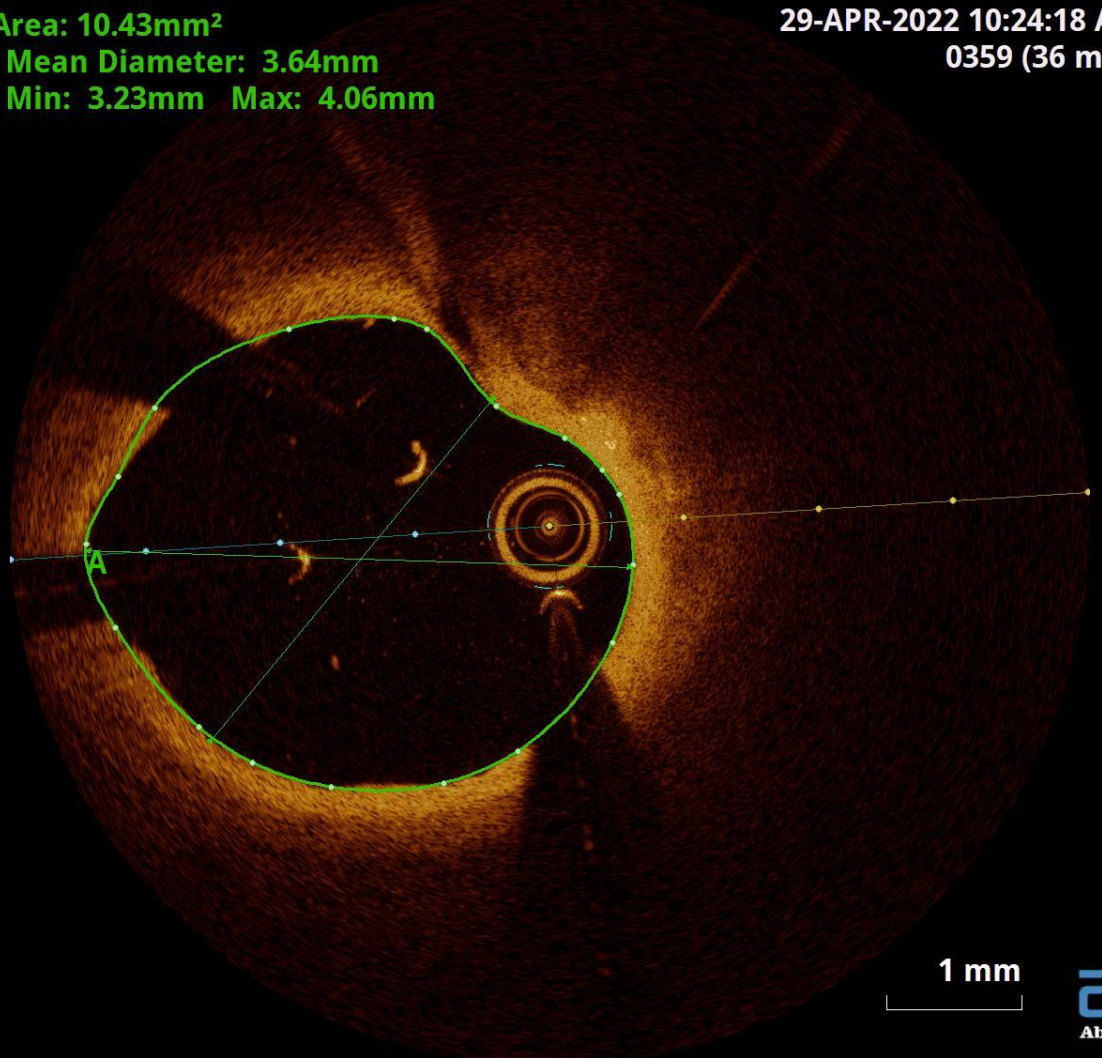


A Area: 4.90mm<sup>2</sup>  
Mean Diameter: 2.46mm  
Min: 1.90mm Max: 2.98mm

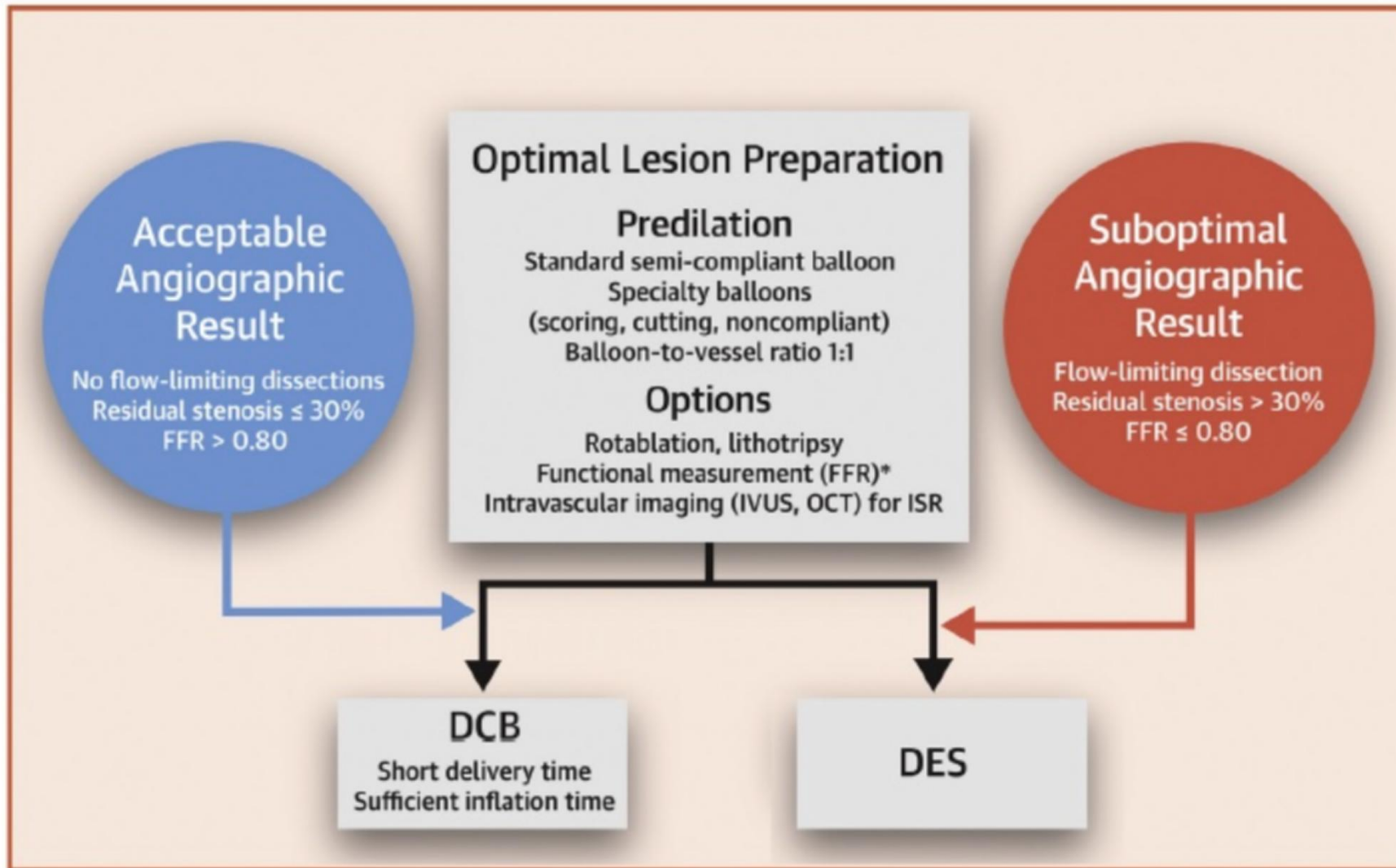


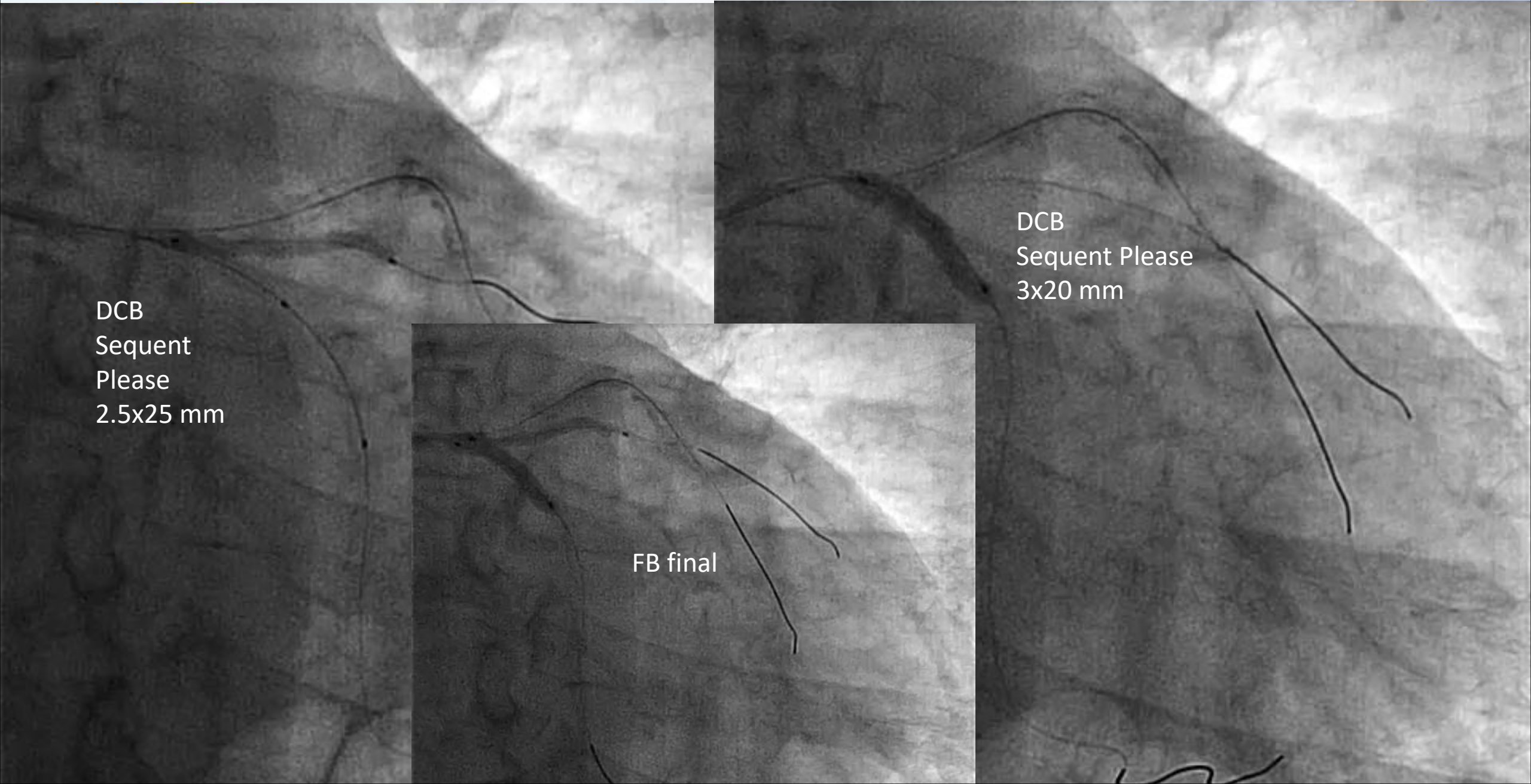


A Area: 10.43mm<sup>2</sup>  
Mean Diameter: 3.64mm  
Min: 3.23mm Max: 4.06mm





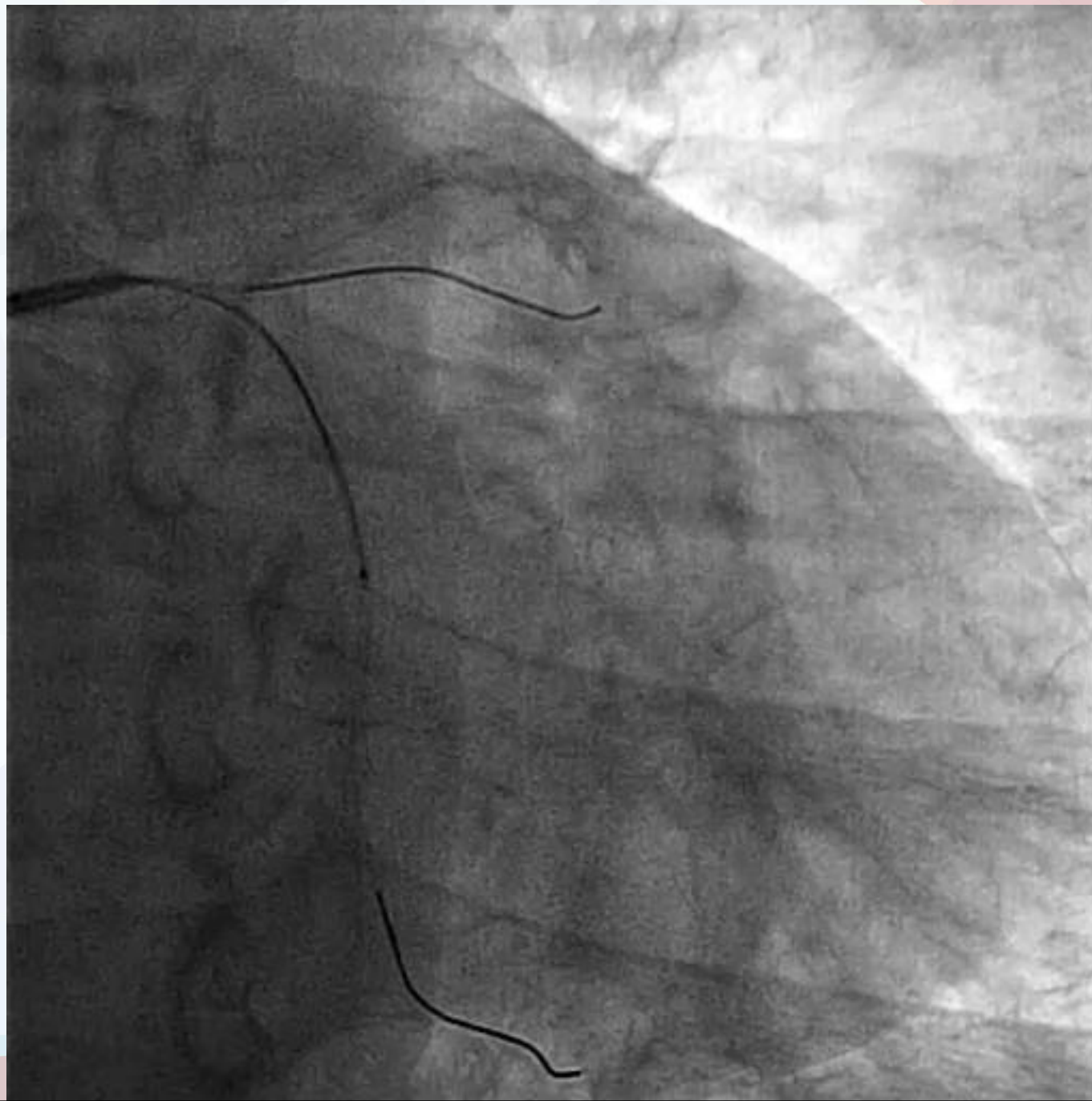


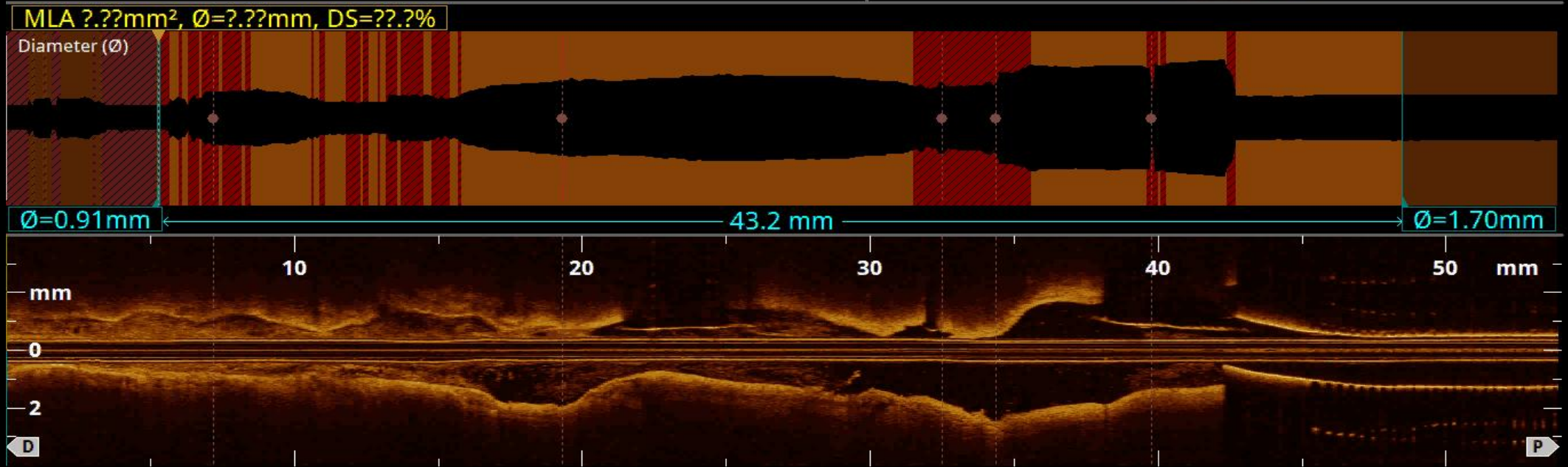
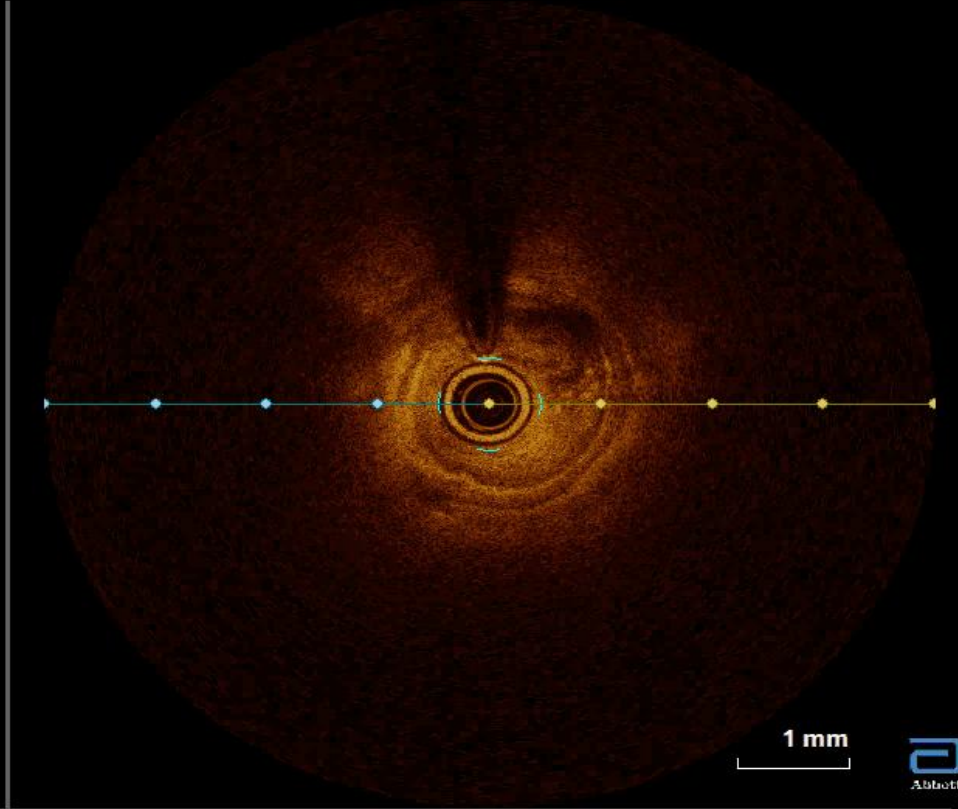
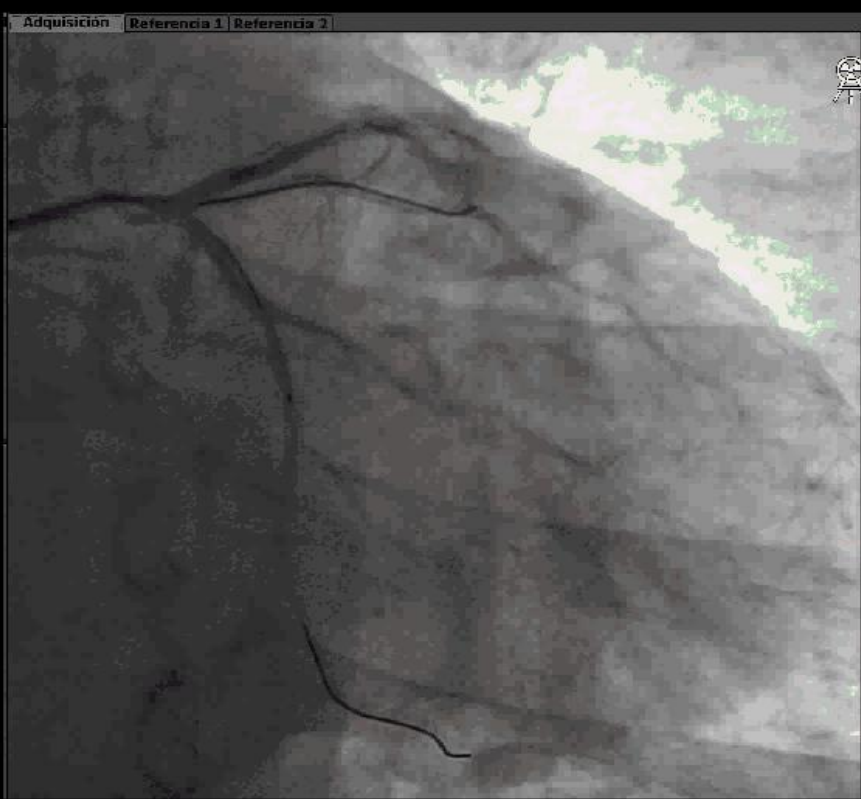


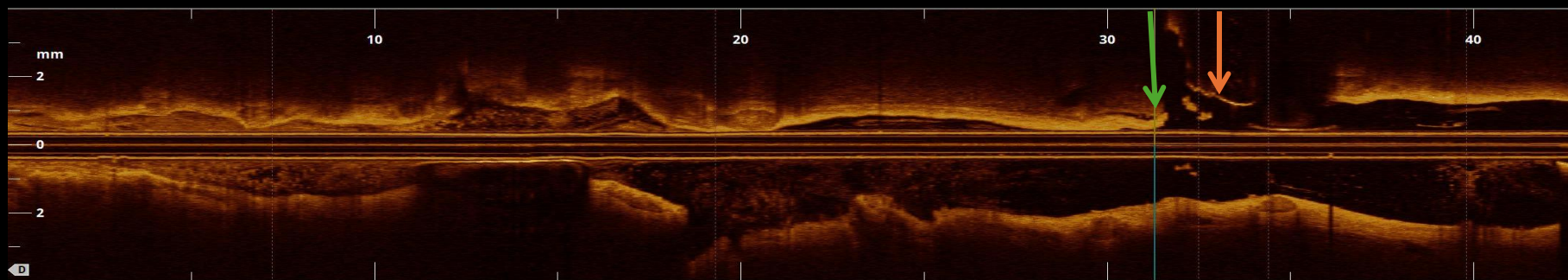
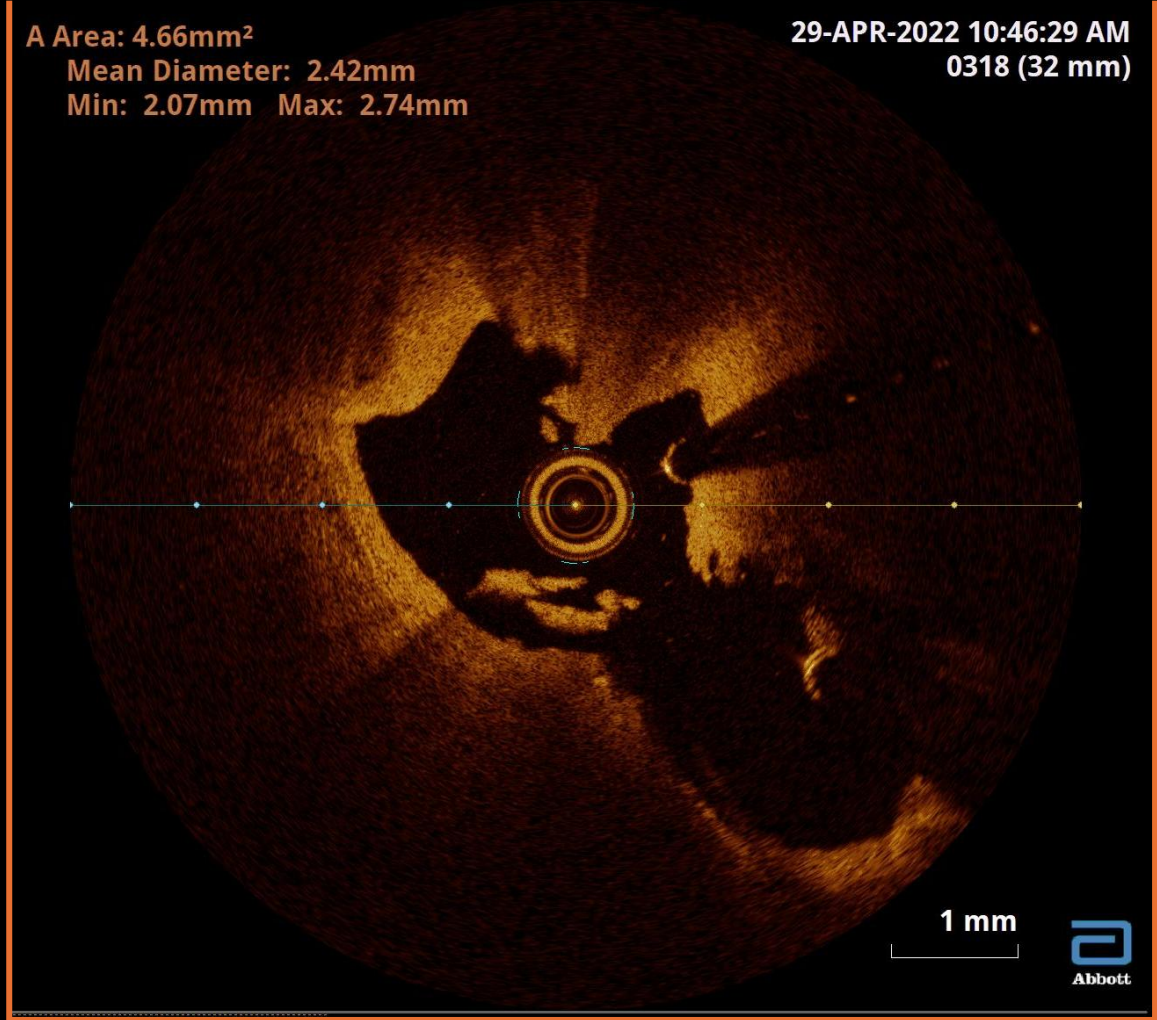
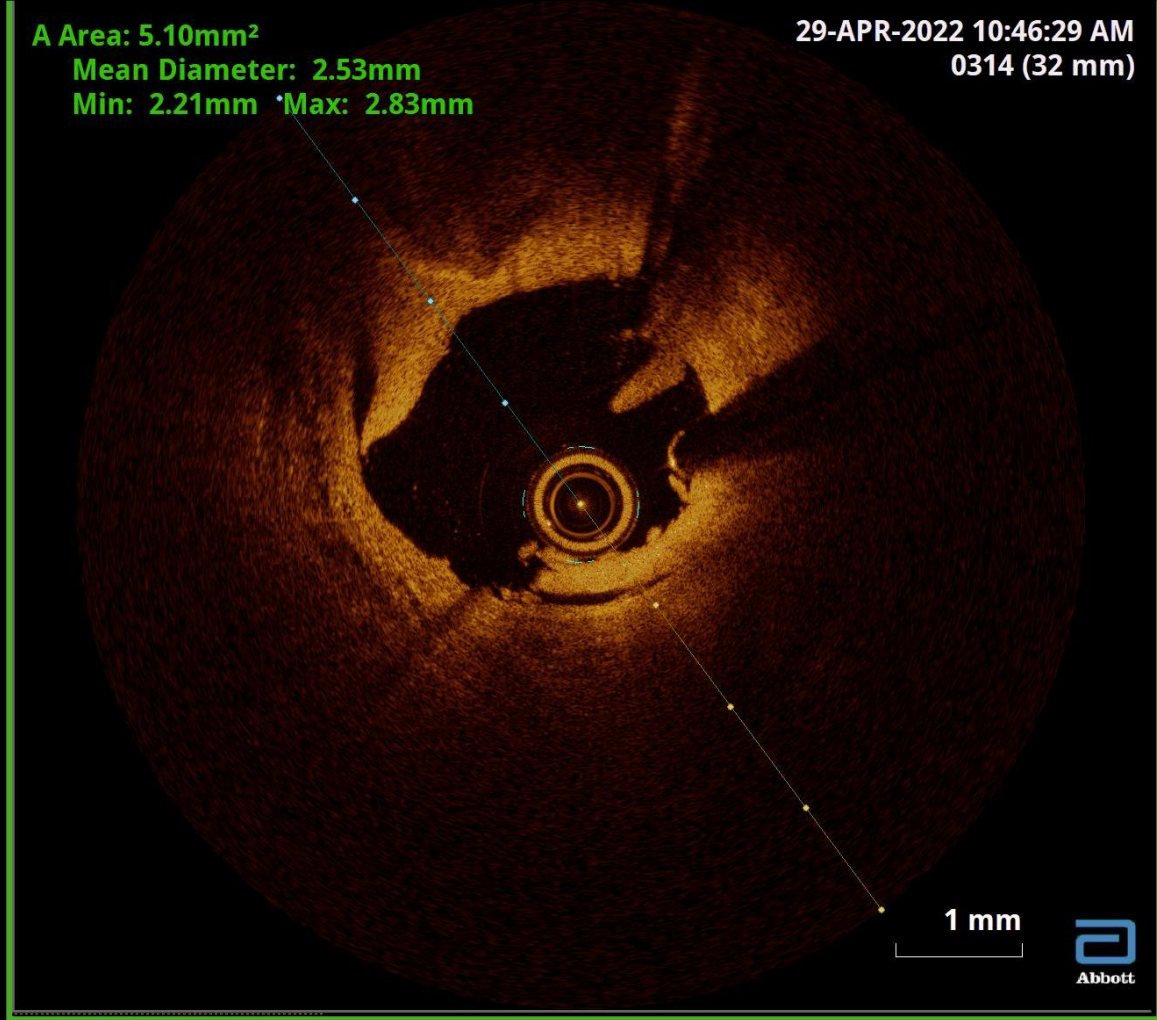
DCB  
Sequent  
Please  
2.5x25 mm

DCB  
Sequent Please  
3x20 mm

FB final

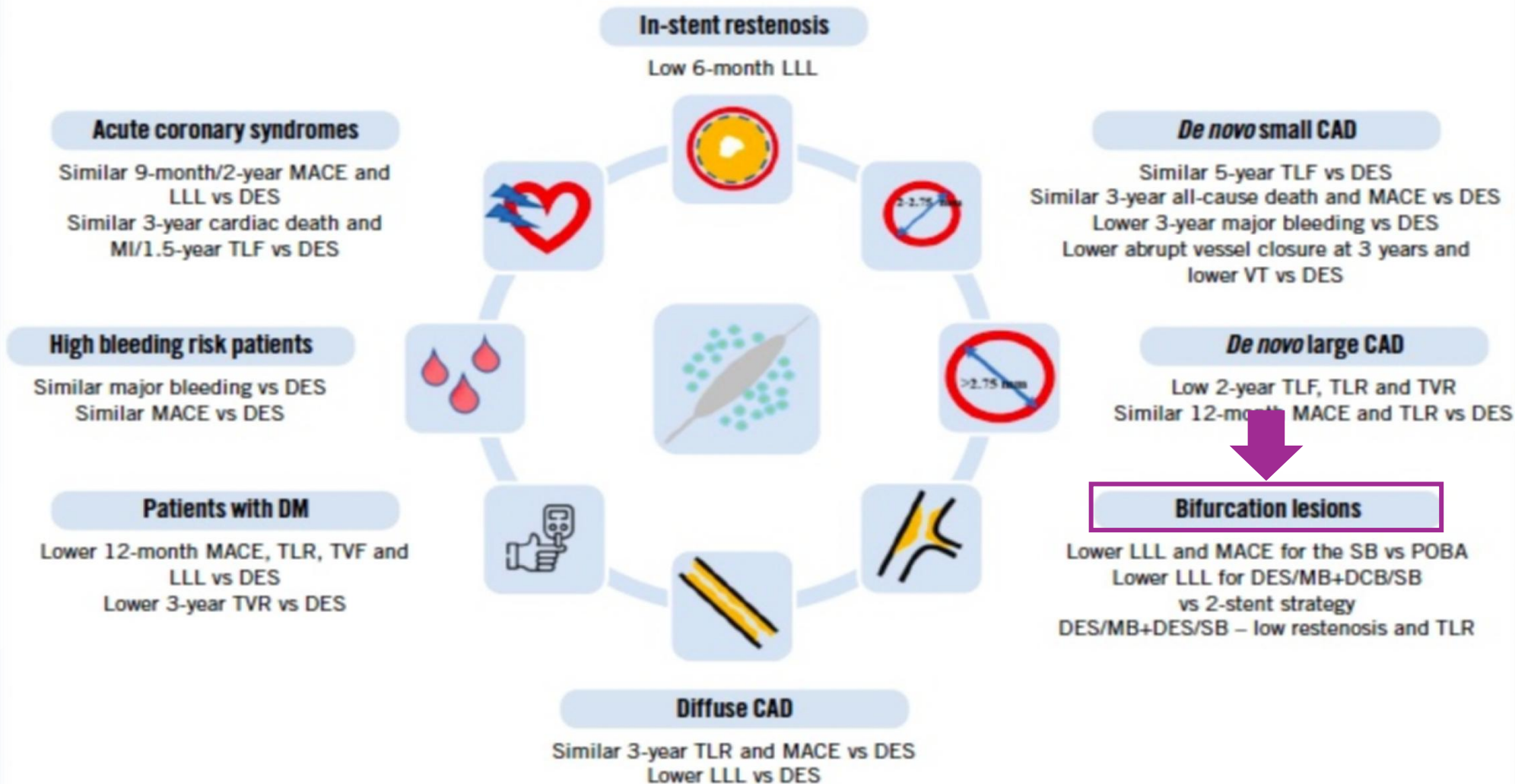






**CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION** Potential benefits of drug-coated balloon use for coronary interventions.

**Recent DCB advances in coronary interventions**



*CAD: coronary artery disease; DCB: drug-coated balloon; DES: drug-eluting stents; DM: diabetes mellitus; HBR: high bleeding risk; LLL: late lumen loss; MACE: major adverse cardiac events; MB: main branch; MI: myocardial infarction; POBA: plain old balloon angioplasty; SB: side branch; TLF: target lesion failure; TLR: target lesion revascularisation; TVF: target vessel failure; TVR: target vessel revascularisation; VT: vessel thrombosis*

**Table 1. Key principles of bifurcation PCI promoted by the European Bifurcation Club.**

Essential target	Description
Keep the procedure simple and safe	- Choose a provisional stepwise stenting strategy
Respect the original bifurcation anatomy and physiology and aim to reproduce it	- Reconstruct the bifurcation anatomy with respect to the Finet, Murray and Huo-Kassab laws
Limit the number of stents	- Use a stepwise provisional strategy when the use of two stents is anticipated - Implant the first stent reversely from the SB to main branch when the SB is severely diseased - Use kissing balloons (opens the SB and centres the carina) - Implant a second stent only if needed (as T, TAP or culotte)
Do not stent the SB by default	- Consider the significance of the SB (CT scan, length, and diameter) - Conditions supporting SB stent implantation after provisional stenting of the main vessel: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. impaired TIMI flow in the SB</li> <li>2. significant stenosis (&gt;70%) with angina and/or ECG changes</li> <li>3. extensive dissection (&gt;type B) in the SB</li> </ol>
Remember the step down in reference diameter from the proximal main vessel to the distal main vessel below the side branch take-off	- Size the first stent 1:1 to the distal main vessel reference diameter - Choose a stent diameter for which the platform accommodates expansion to the reference diameter of the proximal main vessel - Use of POT with balloon sized 1:1 to the proximal main vessel reference diameter - Be aware of geographical miss during POT (avoid bottle neck configuration of the stent)
Limit metal overlap	- Long segments and multiple layers of stents are associated with an increased risk of stent failure (ST and restenosis) - Presence of multiple layers of stent struts across the side branch ostium makes it more difficult to perform kissing balloon inflations - Reduce the stent overlap in DK crush and DK culotte
Achieve sufficient stent expansion	- Suboptimal stent expansion correlates with stent failure (ST and restenosis) - Stent expansion can accurately be estimated only by intracoronary imaging, but major underexpansion might be recognised by meticulous angiography revision and should be avoided - Optimal lesion preparation before stent implantation aids stent expansion - High-pressure non-compliant balloon post-dilatation of all stented segments of coronary bifurcation is recommended - Overdilate the stents by 5-10%, to compensate for recoil - Aim for: TIMI 3 flow in the main vessel and side branch; Minimal residual stenosis in the stented segments (DS <10%).
Avoid major stent malapposition	- Major malapposition is associated with increased risk of major safety events, including cardiac death, MI and ST - Stent apposition can accurately be estimated only by intracoronary imaging but major malapposition might be recognised by meticulous angiography revision and should be avoided - Stent malapposition is most often present in the proximal main vessel of a coronary bifurcation lesion due to suboptimal POT (undersized balloon used for POT) - The presence of stent malapposition in the proximal main vessel increases the risk of abluminal wiring and stent deformation during baseline and subsequent follow-up procedures - Use a stent-enhanced view when possible - Size the devices with respect to the vascular branching laws - Consider using contrast puffing during balloon inflations when a doubt of significant undersizing exists

CT: computed tomography; DK: double-kissing; DS: diameter stenosis; ECG: electrocardiogram; MI: myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary

Percutaneous coronary intervention for bifurcation coronary lesions using optimised angiographic guidance: the 18th consensus document from the European Bifurcation Club.

EuroIntervention e916  
2024;20:e915-e926

## Caso clínico: Don Tomás...

Varón de 70 años, con los siguientes **antecedentes personales**:

- No alergias medicamentosas conocidas
- Profesión: Médico (jubilado y feliz)
- Hábitos tóxicos: Nunca fumador ni bebedor.
- FRCV: HTA, DLP, DM tipo 1 (larga evolución)
- Insuficiencia renal crónica moderada (Ccr 40ml/min)

### **Enfermedad actual:**

Angina de esfuerzo y ergometría clínica y eléctricamente positiva de alto riesgo.

ETT: Ausencia de defectos de contractilidad segmentaria, FEV1p.

**Año 2022...**



## De nuevo Don Tomás...

Varón de 72 años, con los siguientes **antecedentes personales**:

- No alergias medicamentosas conocidas
- Profesión: Médico (jubilado y feliz)
- Hábitos tóxicos: Nunca fumador ni bebedor.
- FRCV: HTA, DLP, DM tipo 1 (larga evolución)
- Insuficiencia renal crónica moderada (Ccr 40ml/min)
- SCC: enfermedad de Bx y CX (DEB) en 2022.

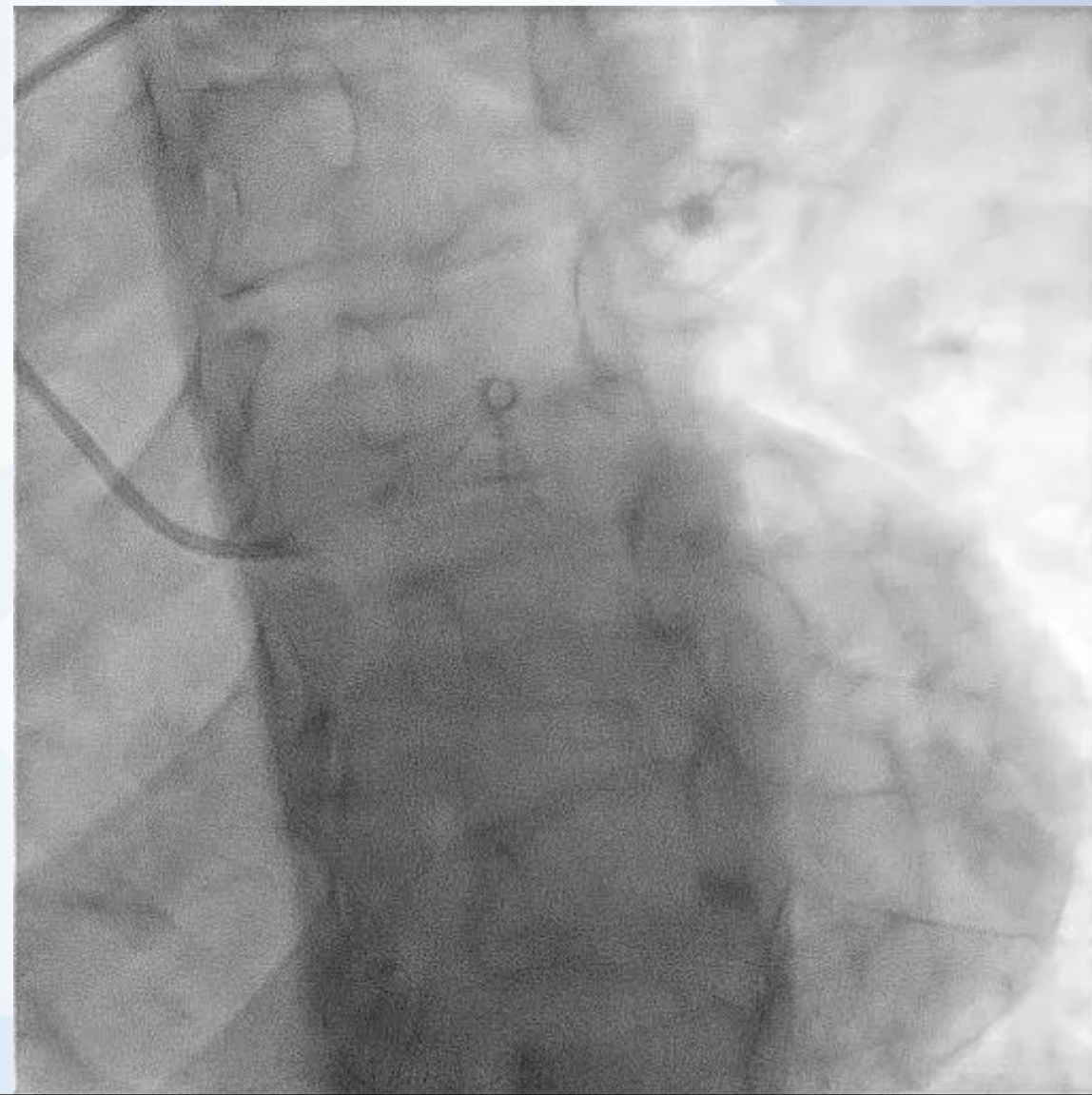
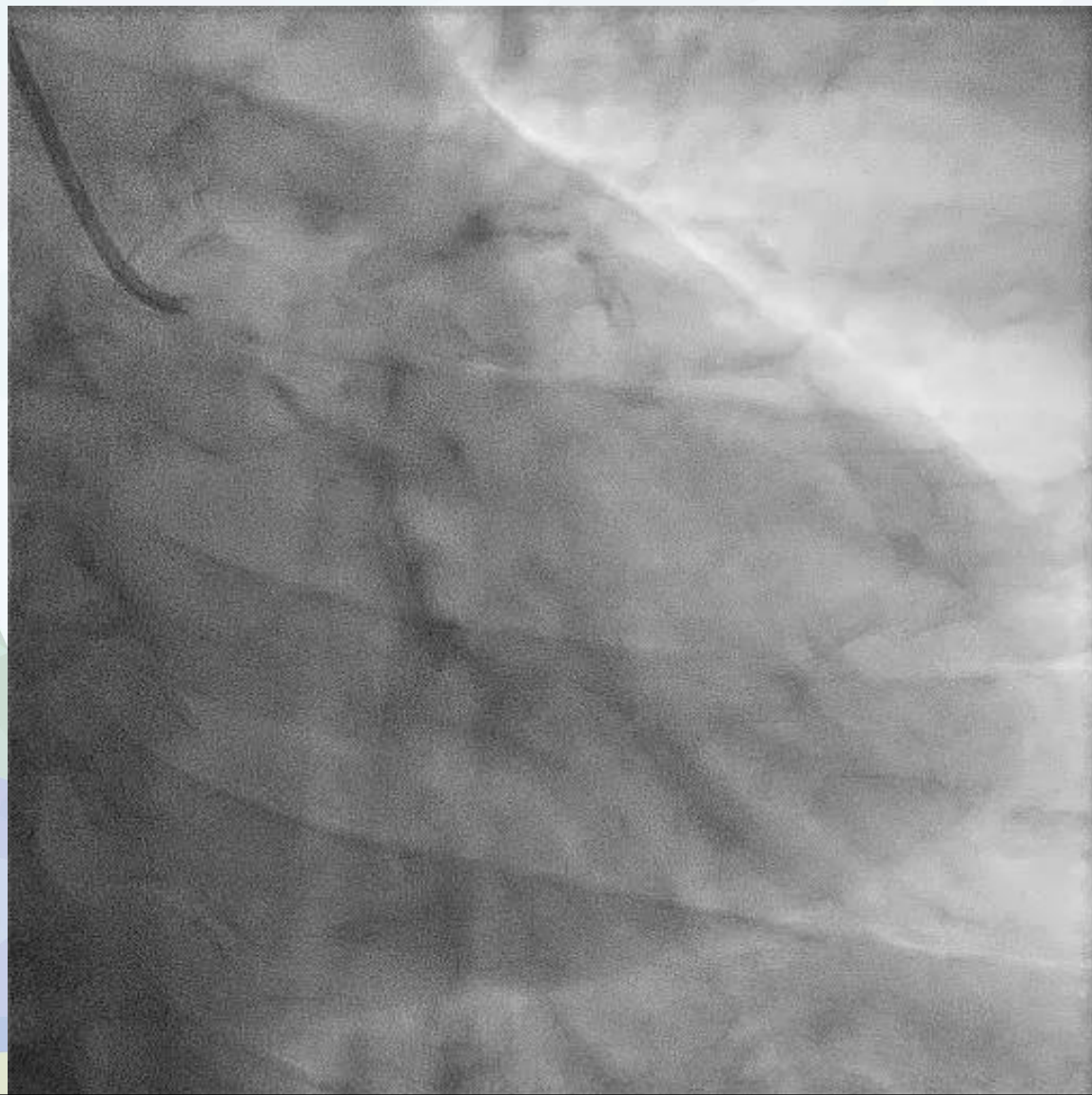
**Enfermedad actual:**

Angina de reinicio.

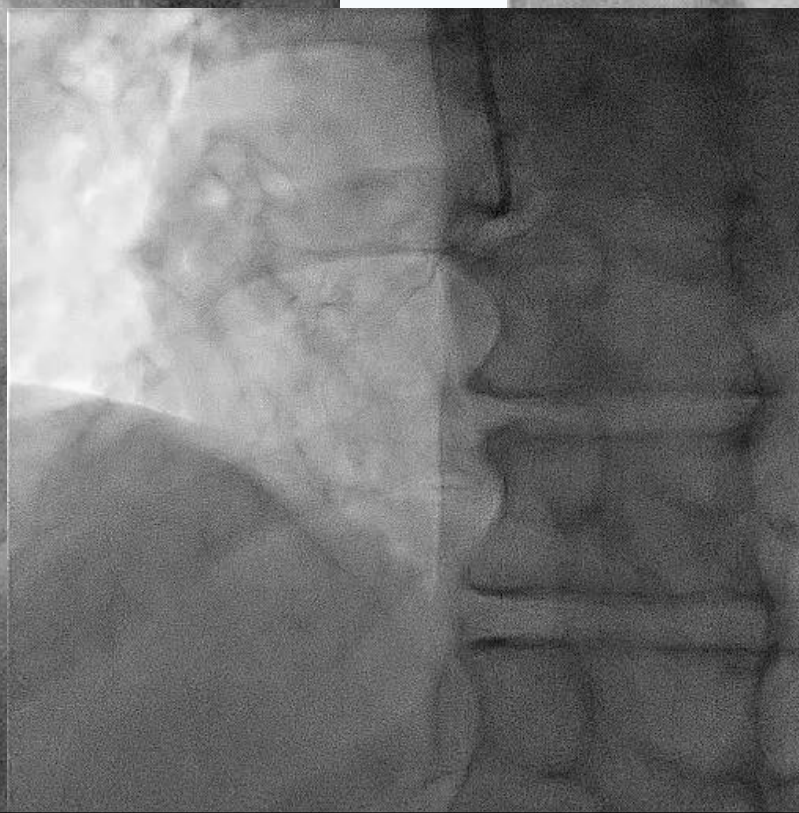
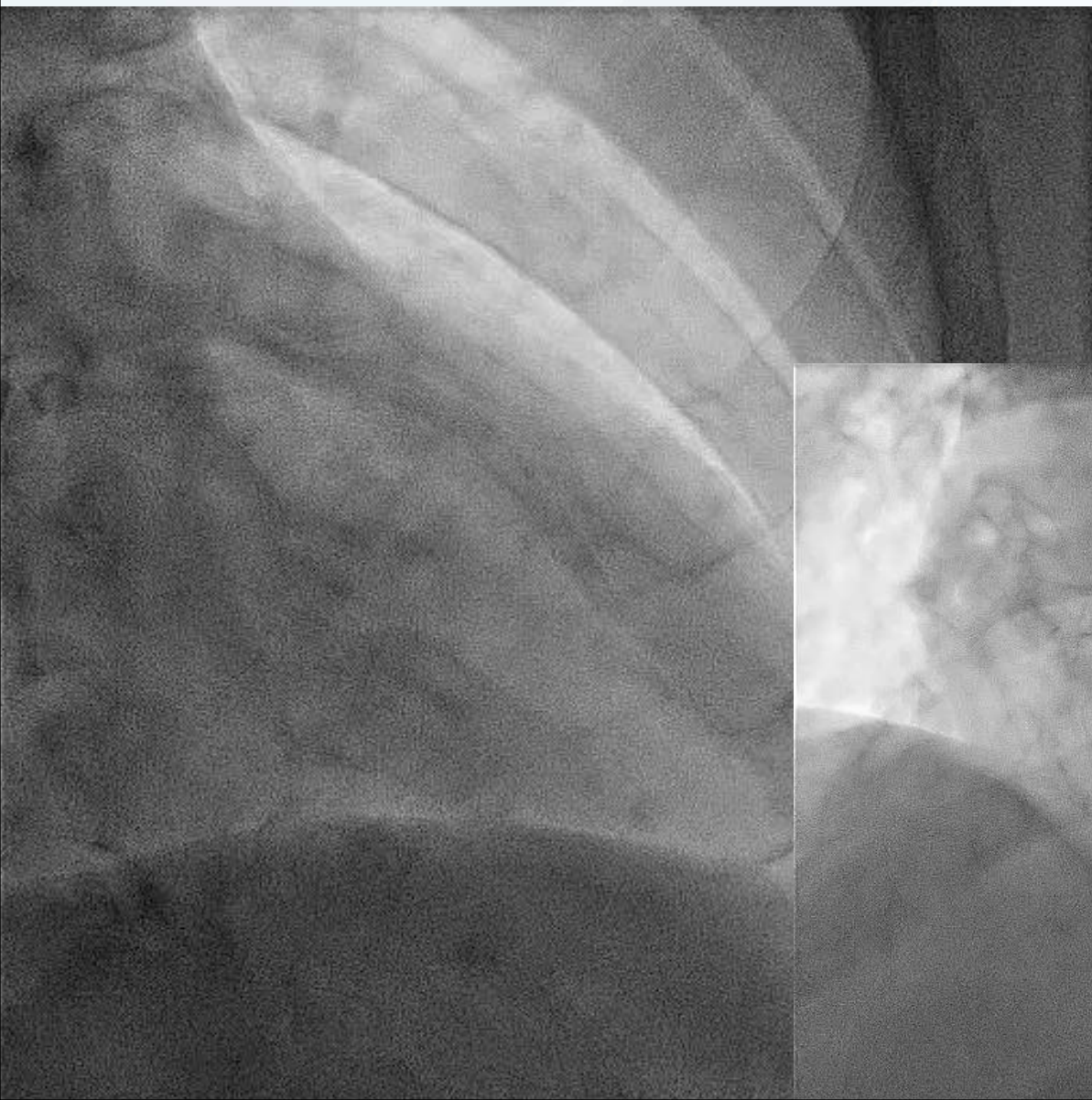
ETT: Ausencia de defectos de contractilidad segmentaria, FEVlp.

**Año 2024**

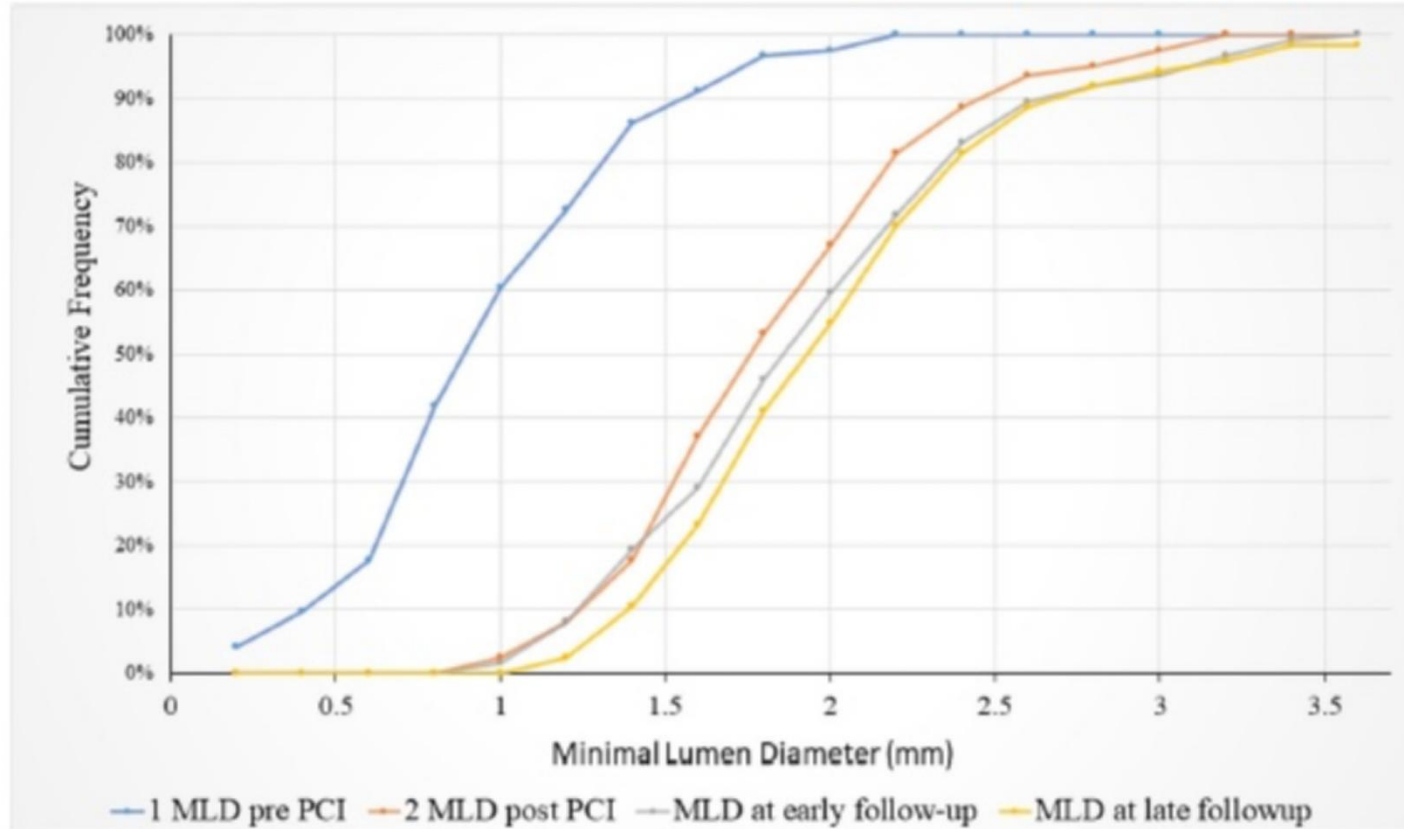
# Coronariografía de Don Tomás



# Coronariografía de Don Tomás



## Ganancia luminal precoz y tardía de DCB



**FIGURE 2** Cumulative frequency distribution curves for lesion minimal lumen diameter (MLD) after drug-coated balloon angioplasty following percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). The rightward shift of the frequency distribution was found at both early and late follow-ups. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)]

# ¿Qué podemos destacar del caso?

1. Importancia de las técnicas de imagen en el tratamiento de bifurcaciones: clasificación de Medina, planificación y resultado.
2. Importancia de la preparación de placa (particularidad en bifurcaciones: predilatación 1:1, aceptado 0,75:1 de distal de MB en bifurcaciones)
3. Estrategia “stentless” con DCB puede ser una alternativa atractiva a DES en bifurcaciones en determinadas anatomías (enfermedad difusa y calcificada).
4. DCB frente a DES en bifurcaciones en una opción que permite simplificar el procedimiento (recordar inflado secuencial).
5. Ventaja remodelado positivo del vaso a medio y largo plazo.
6. Referenciar el escenario clínico: DM tipo 1 de larga data y corta DAPT.

# ¡ Muchas gracias y hasta la próxima !

