

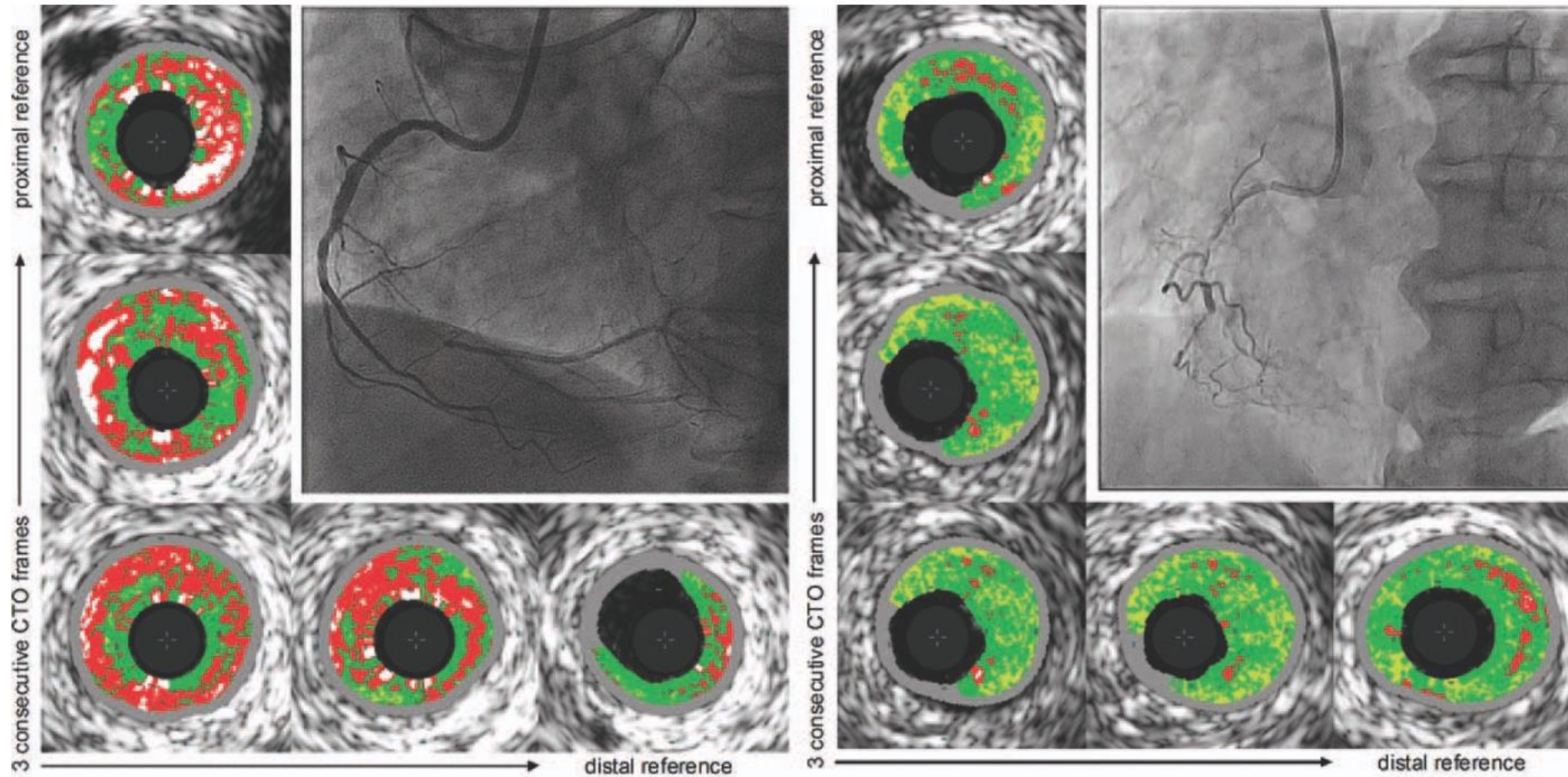
How and when to use IVUS during CTO

Roberto Garbo, MD
San Giovanni Bosco Hospital
Turin, Italy

What's about
IVUS and
CTO???



VH IVUS and plaque composition of CTO



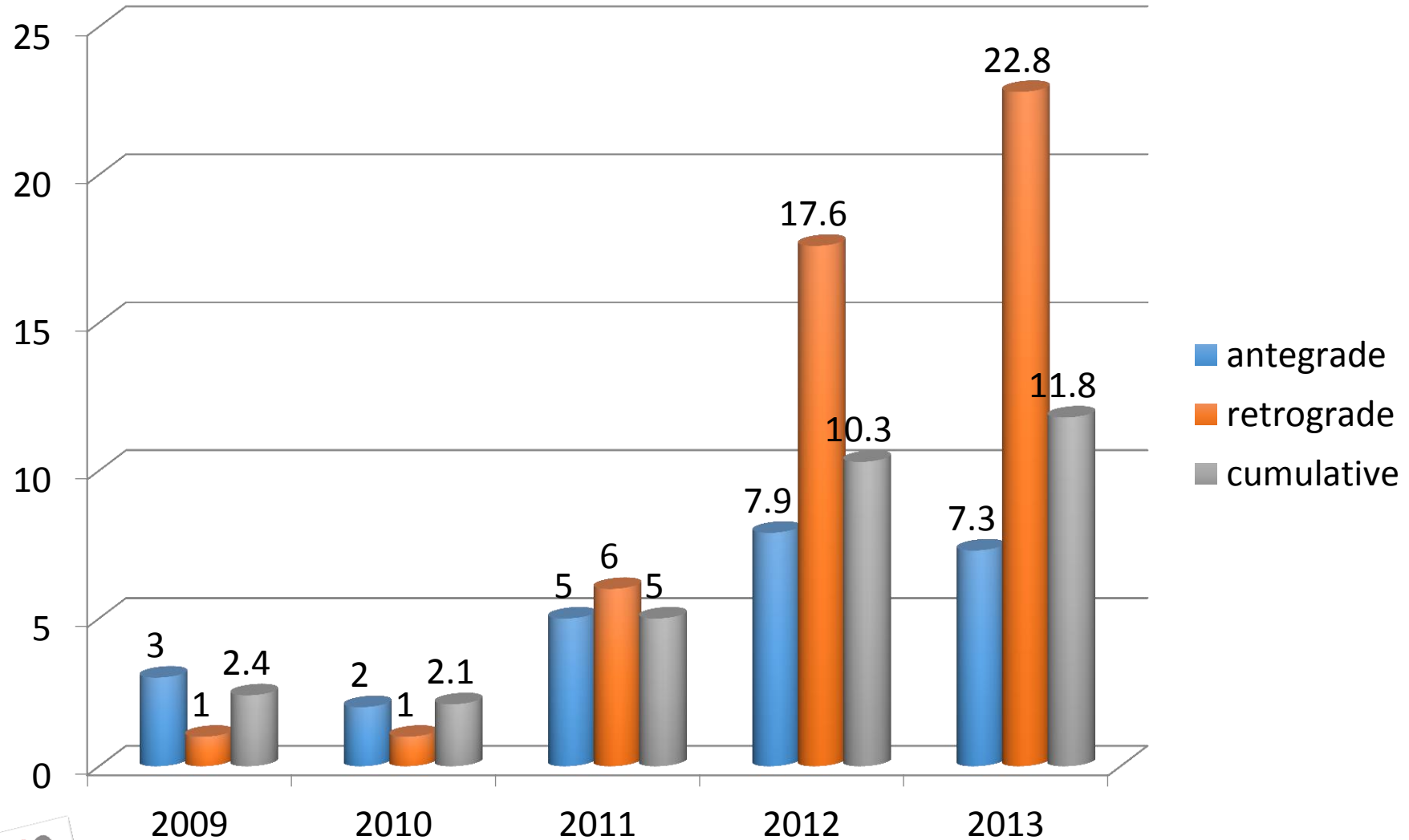
CTO containing a VH-fibroatheroma

CTO not containing a VH-fibroatheroma

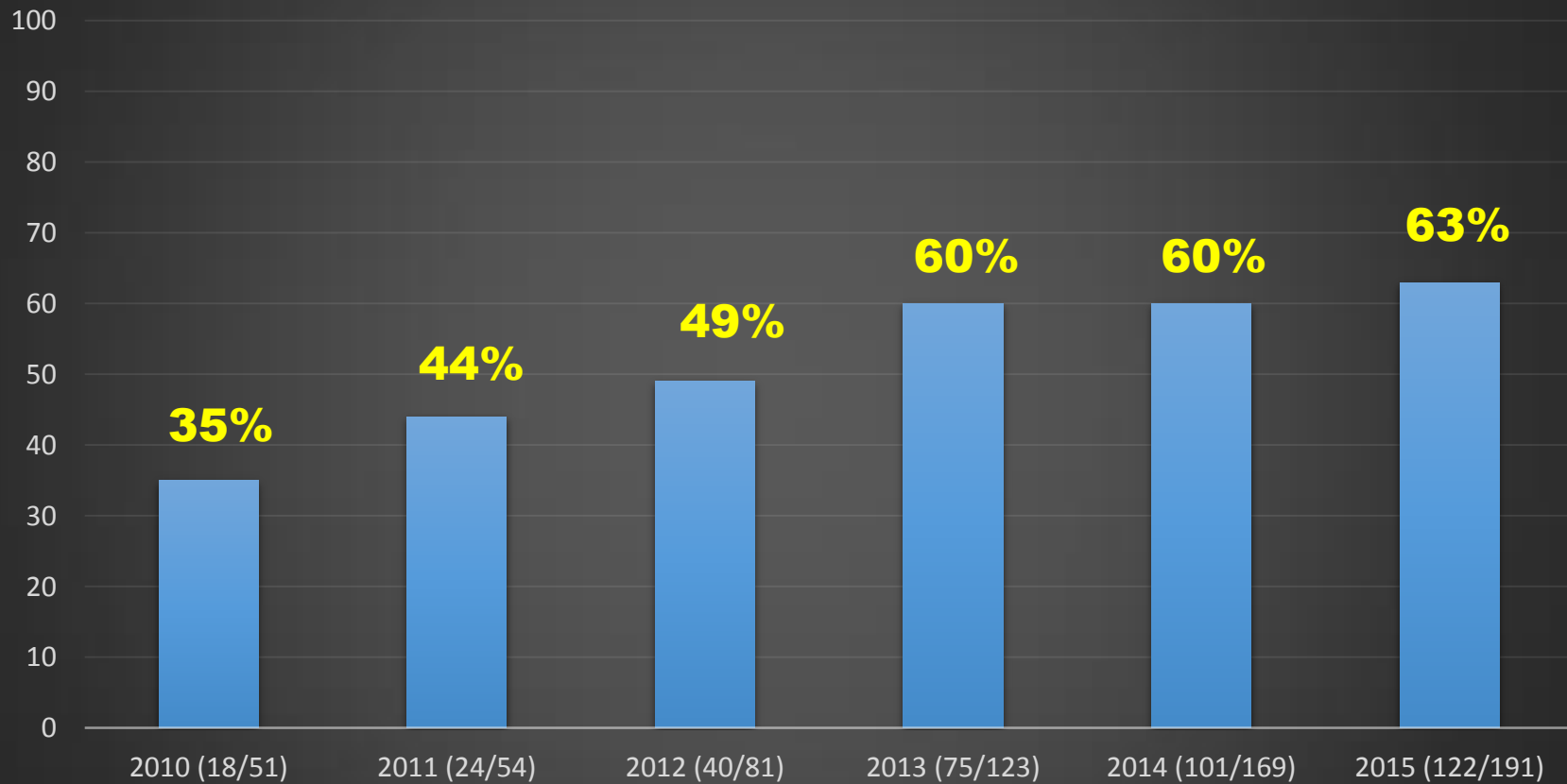
Two mechanisms of CTO formation
evolving from ACS and thrombosis (majority)
atherosclerosis progression (minority)

A Virtual Histochemistry IVUS Analysis of
Coronary Chronic Total Occlusions
Guo et al Catheter Cardiovasc Interv.
2013 Feb;81(3):464-70

Frequency of IVUS guidancy EURO CTO Registry



IVUS-GUIDED CTO-PCI (MY EXPERIENCE 2010 - 2015)



IVUS in Antegrade 1

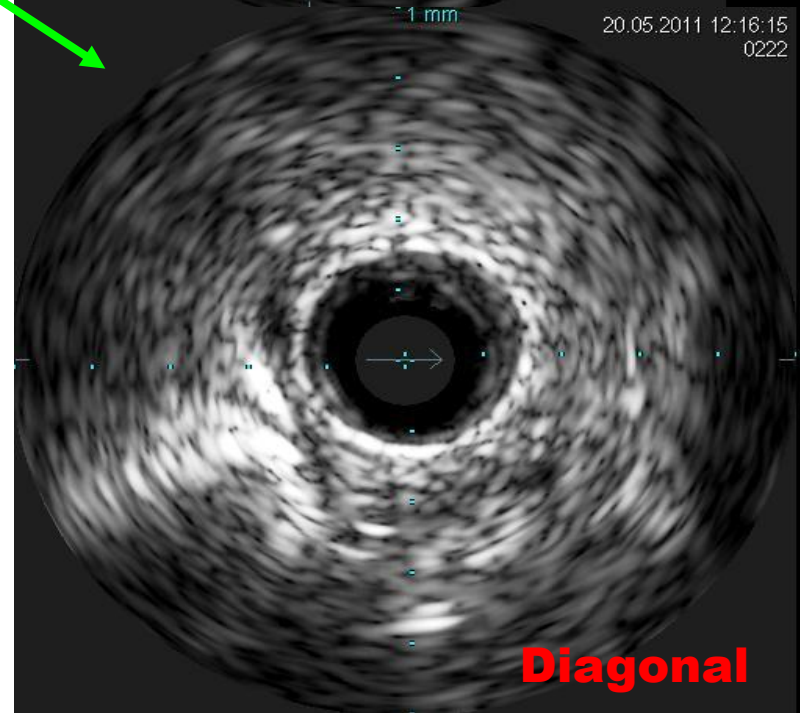
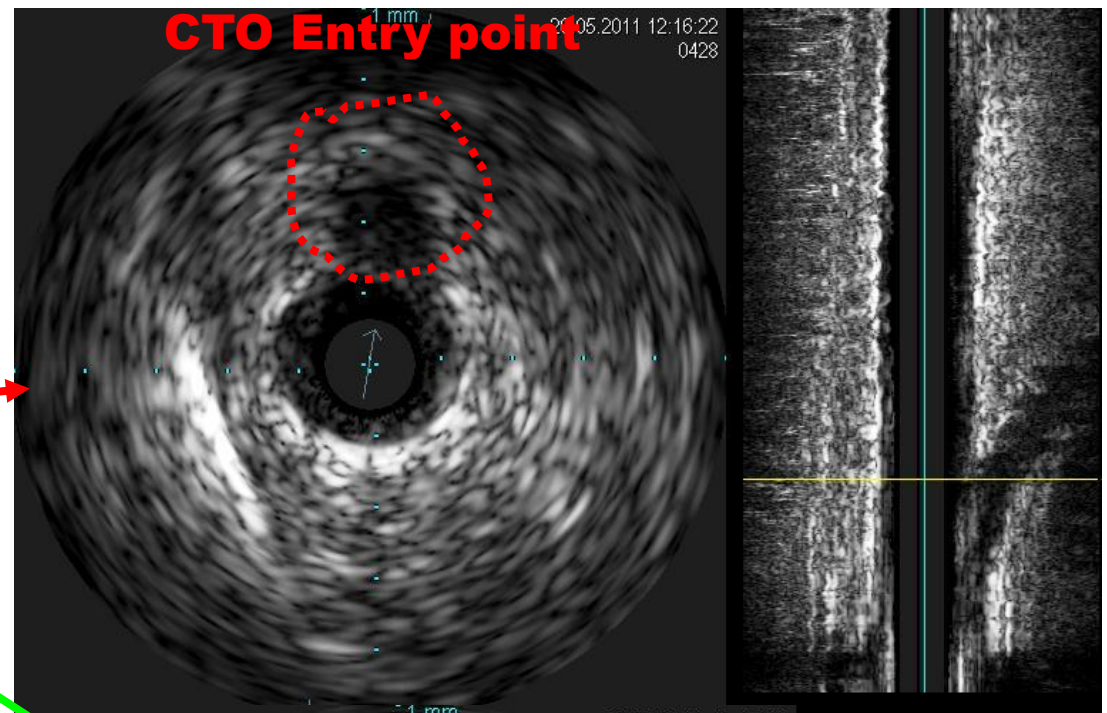
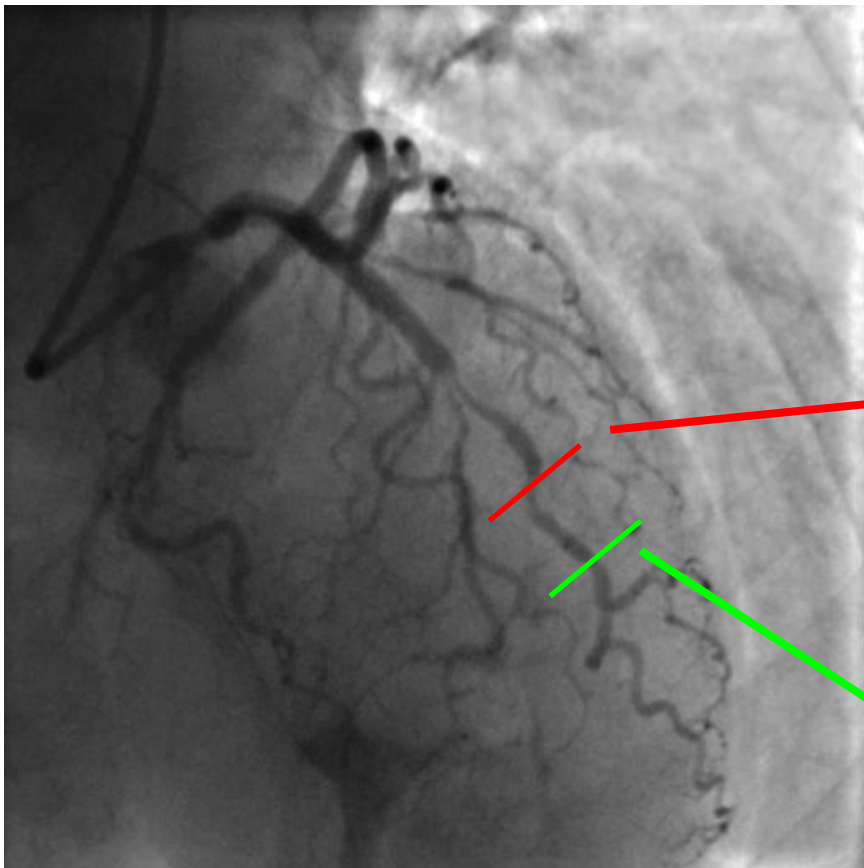
**Entry point identification
and IVUS-guided CTO
penetration**

**CTO with blunt stump
Side branch location**



**60y female, mid-LAD CTO
without retrograde collaterals**

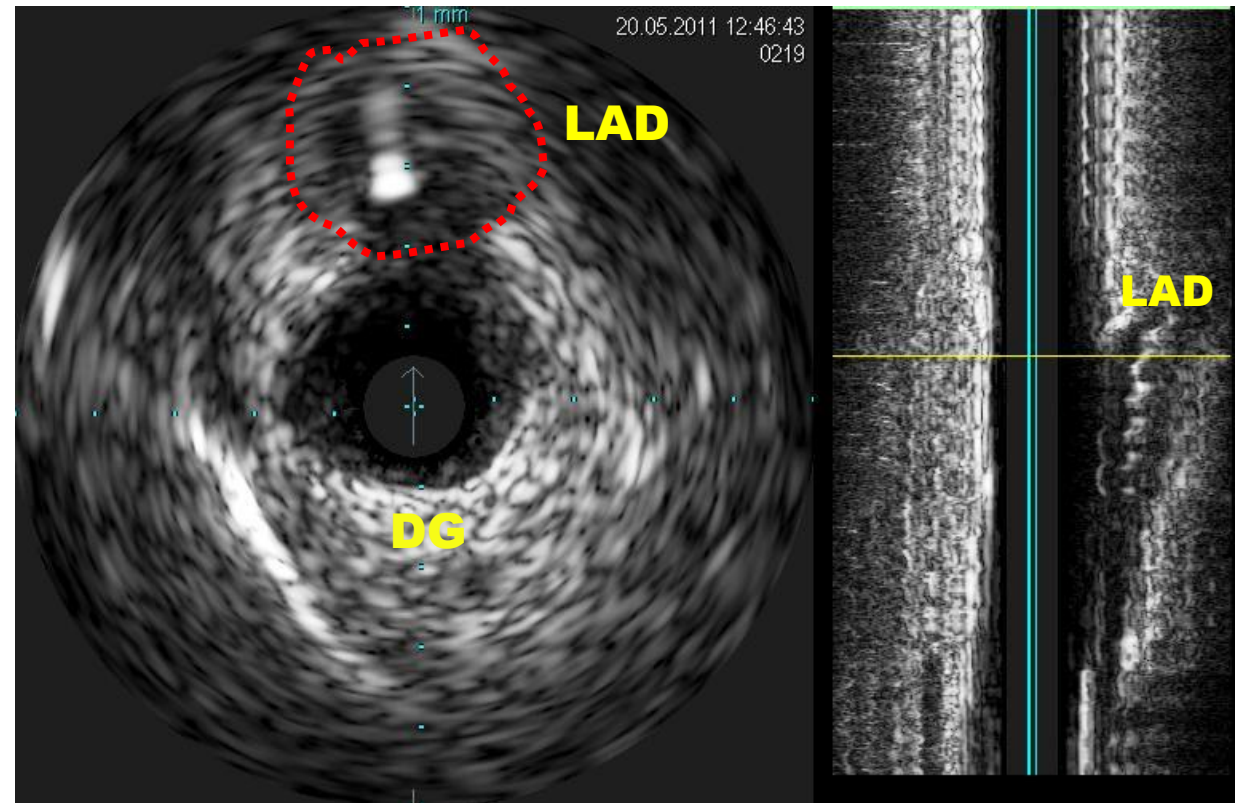
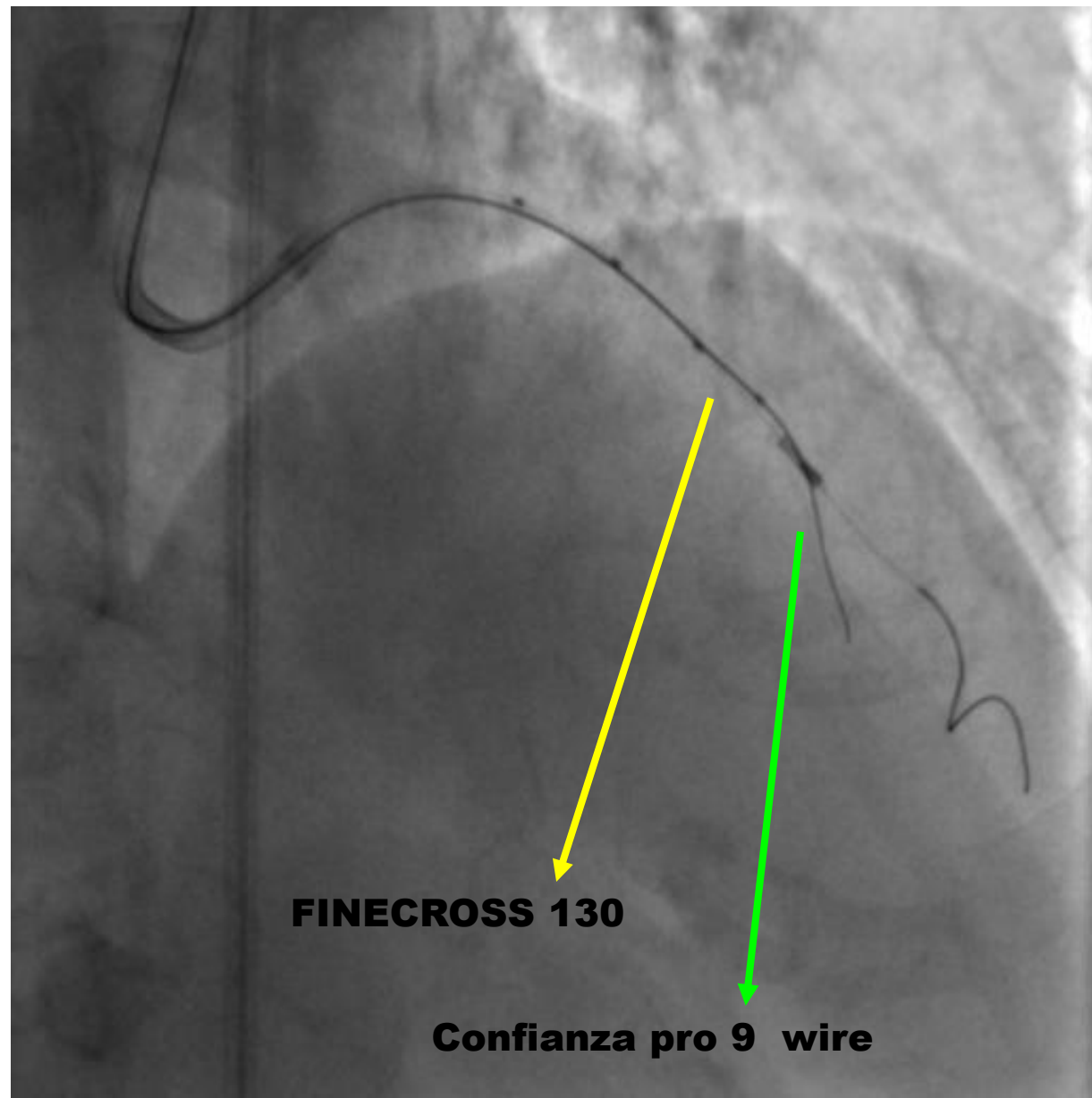




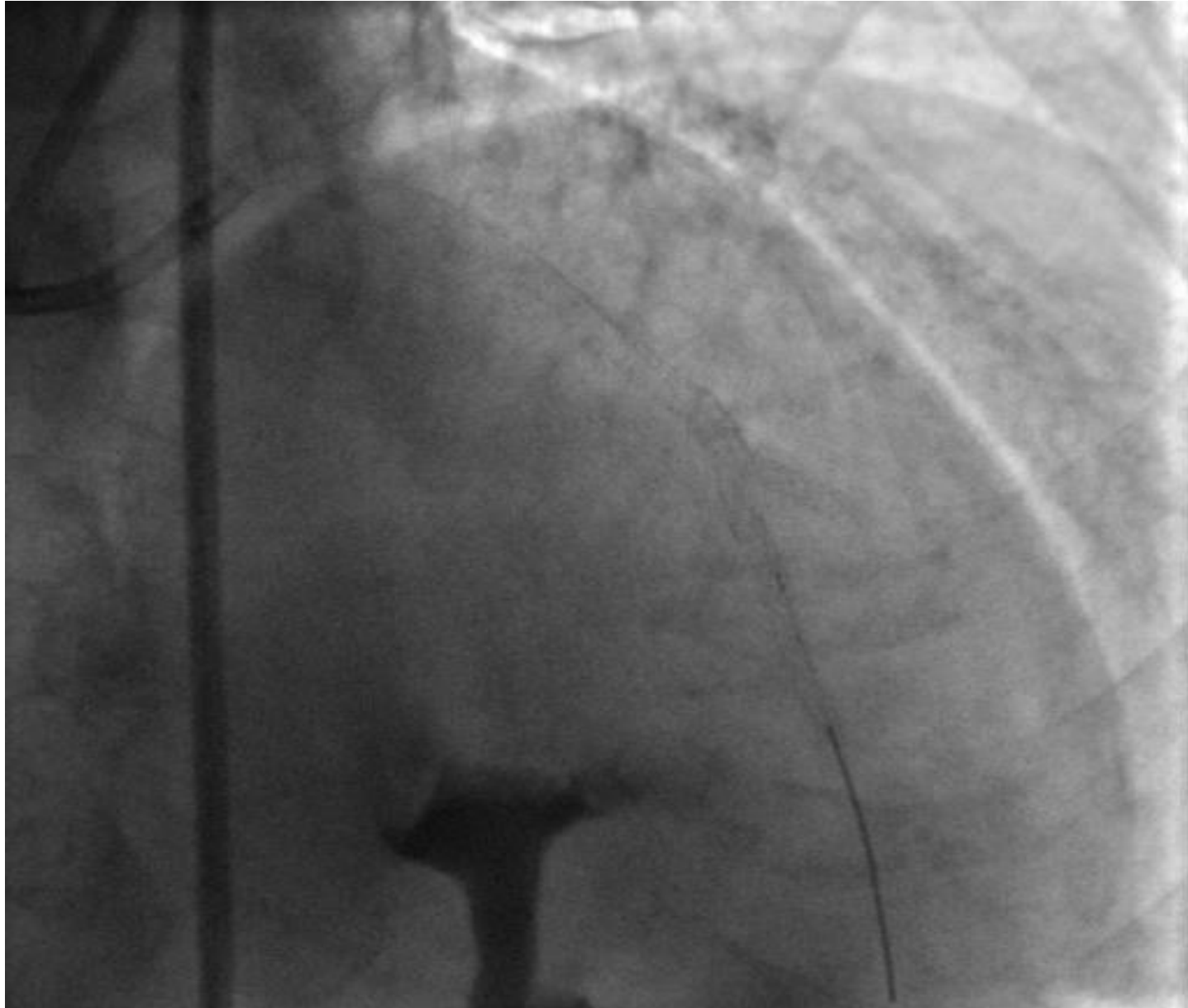
IVUS-guided antegrade recanalization

7F: FINECROSS + IVUS

**Conquest pro 9 located
in the center of proximal cap**



FINAL RESULT



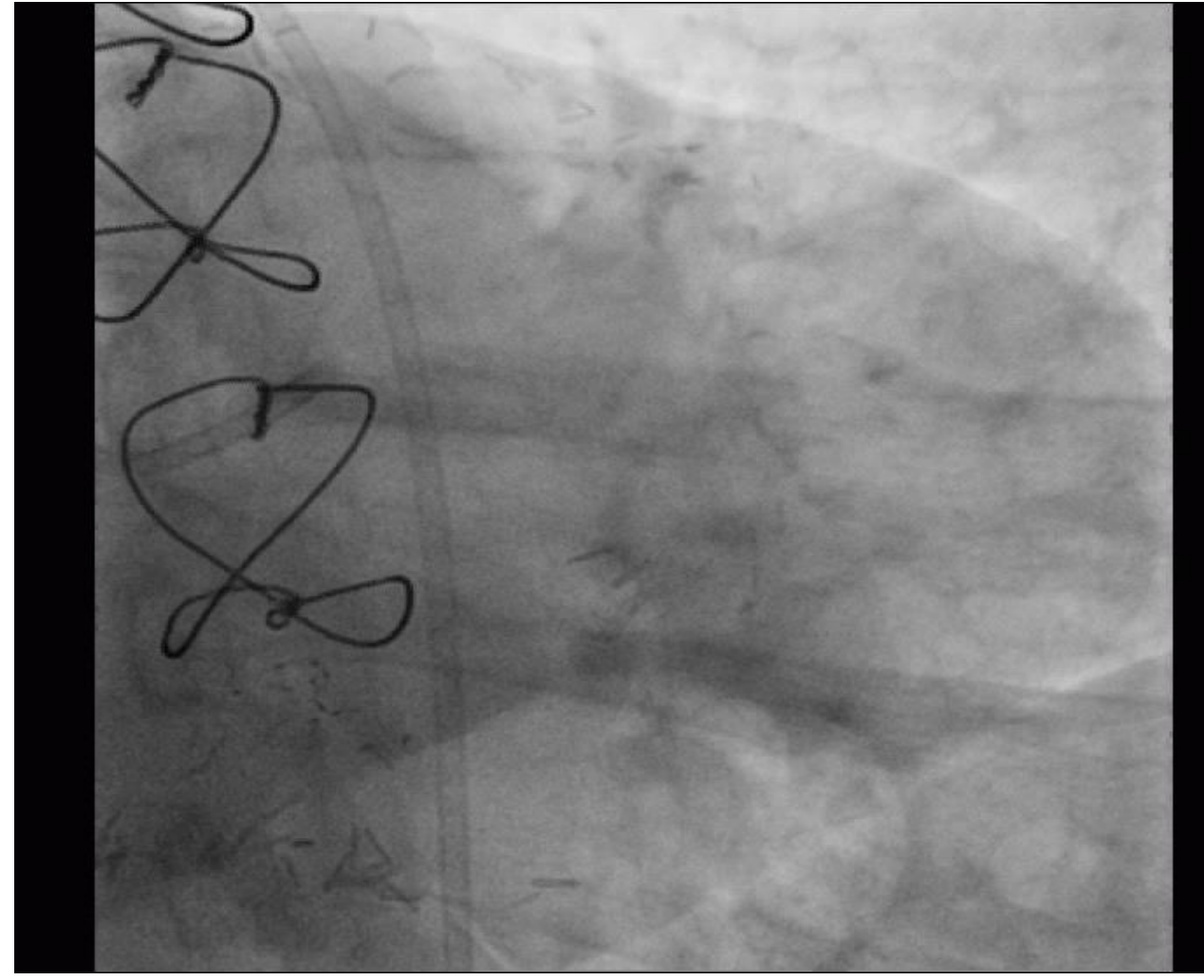
**47y man, 2014 CABG: RIMA-LAD, LIMA-Dg-OM2, GEA-PDA. Severe effort
angina CCS III, lateral ischemia +++ Angio: RIMA and GEA patent, LIMA with
occlusion after Diagonal branch. Scheduled for CTO-PCI ostial LCX**

10th february 2016

Basal Angio pre-CABG 2014



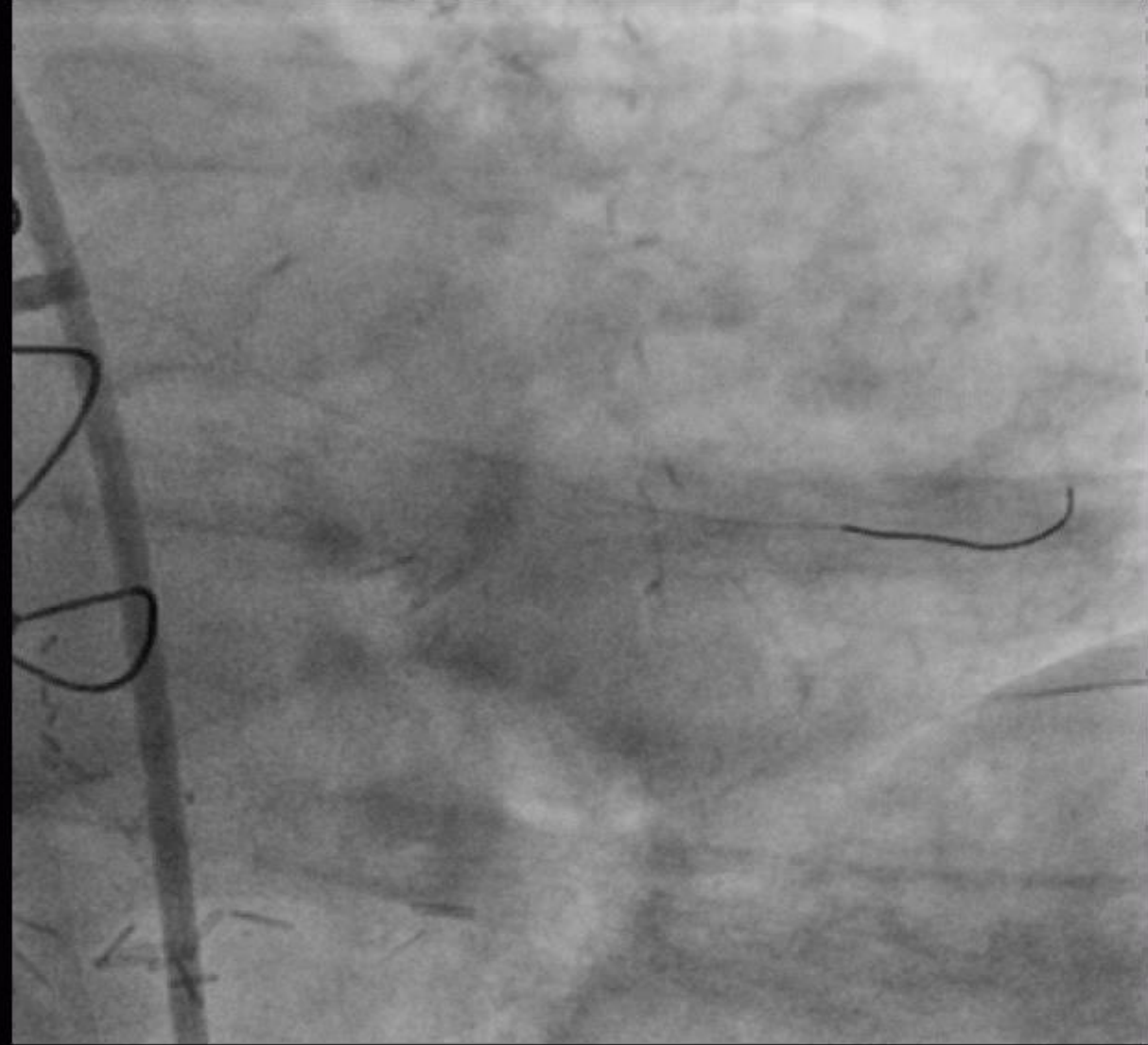
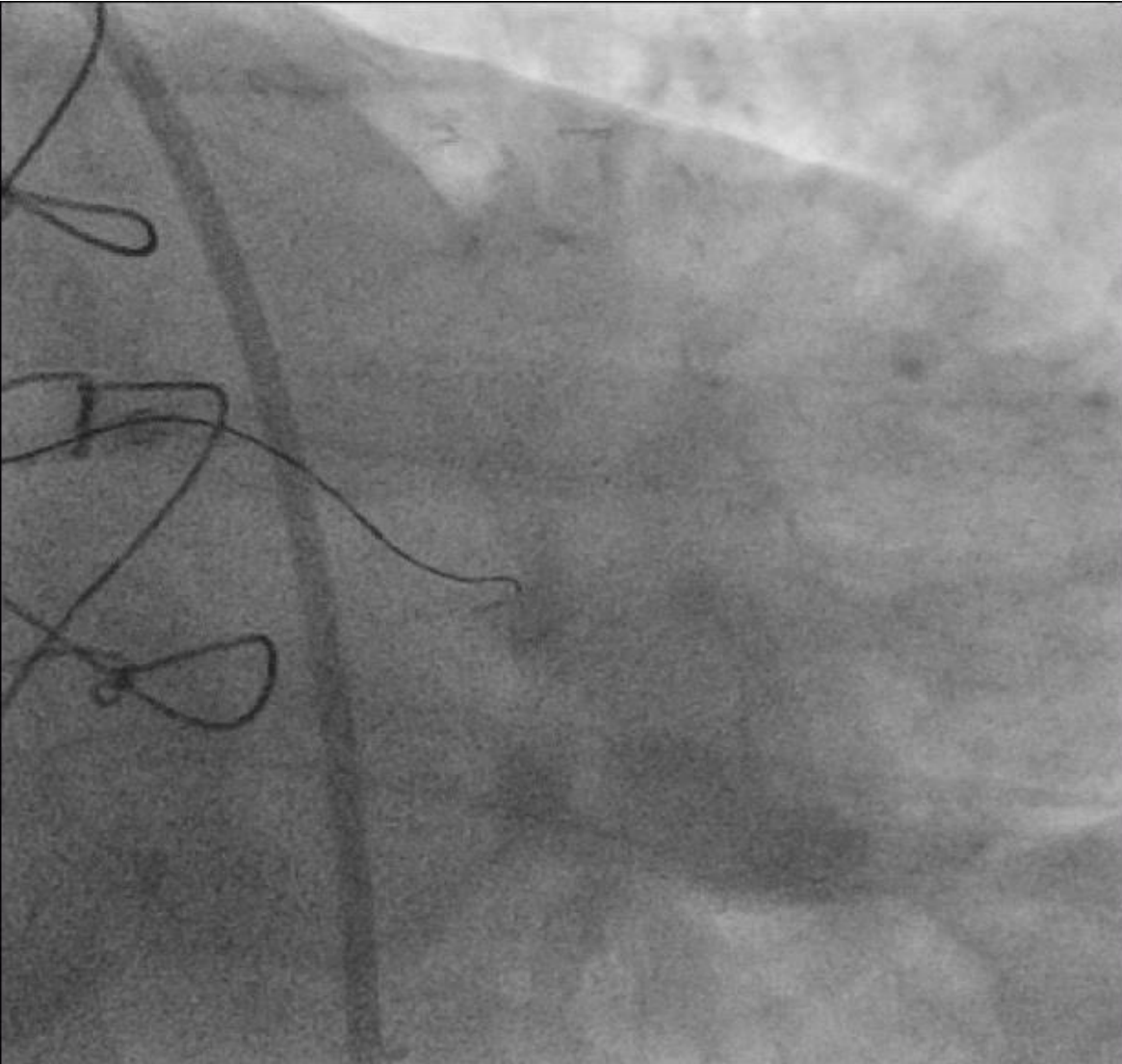
Basal Angio pre-CTO 10.2.2016



47y man, 2014 CABG: RIMA-LAD, LIMA-Dg-OM2, GEA-PDA. Severe effort angina CCS III, lateral ischemia +++ Angio: RIMA and GEA patent, LIMA with occlusion after Diagonal branch. Scheduled for CTO-PCI ostial LCX **10th february 2016**

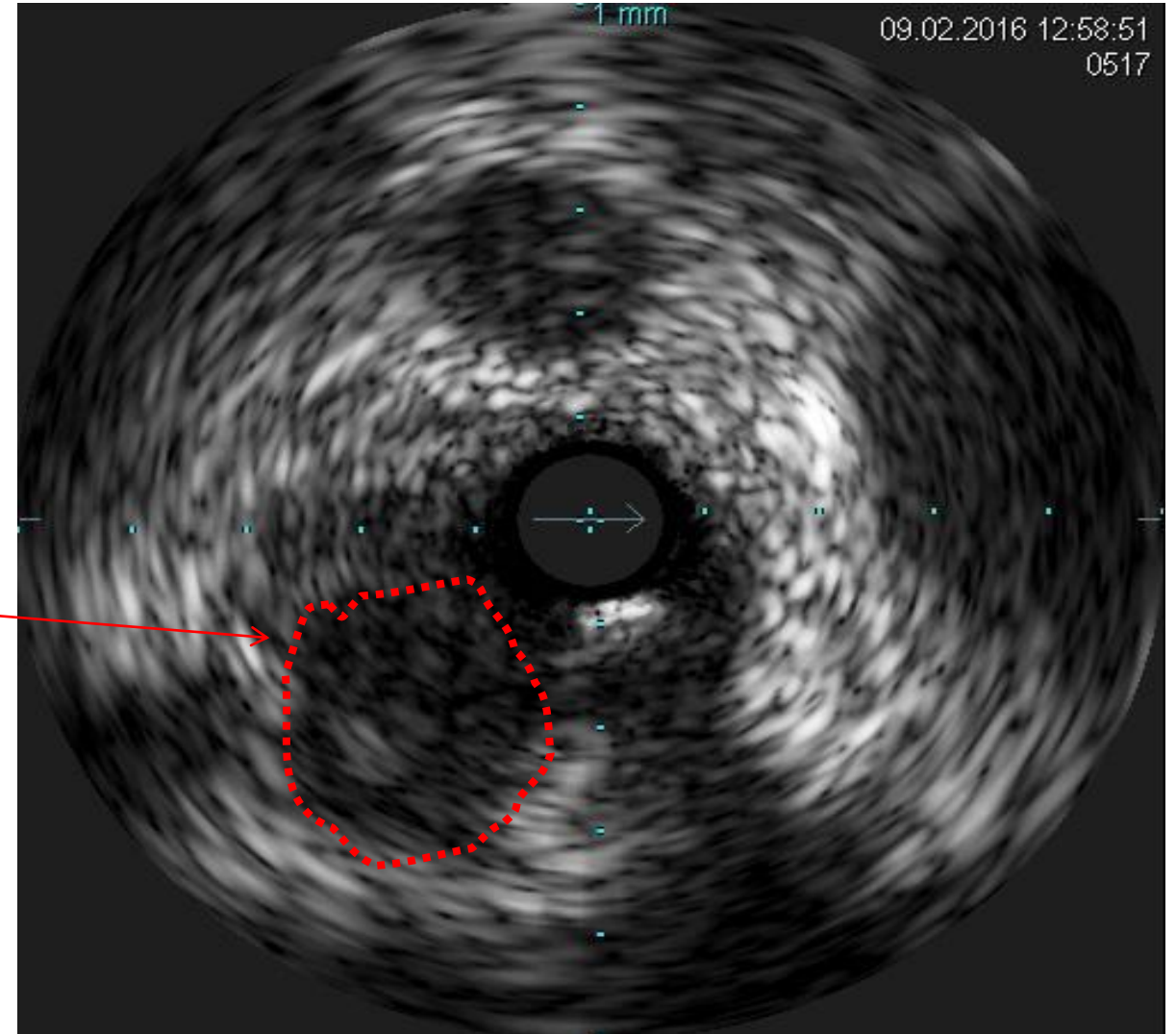
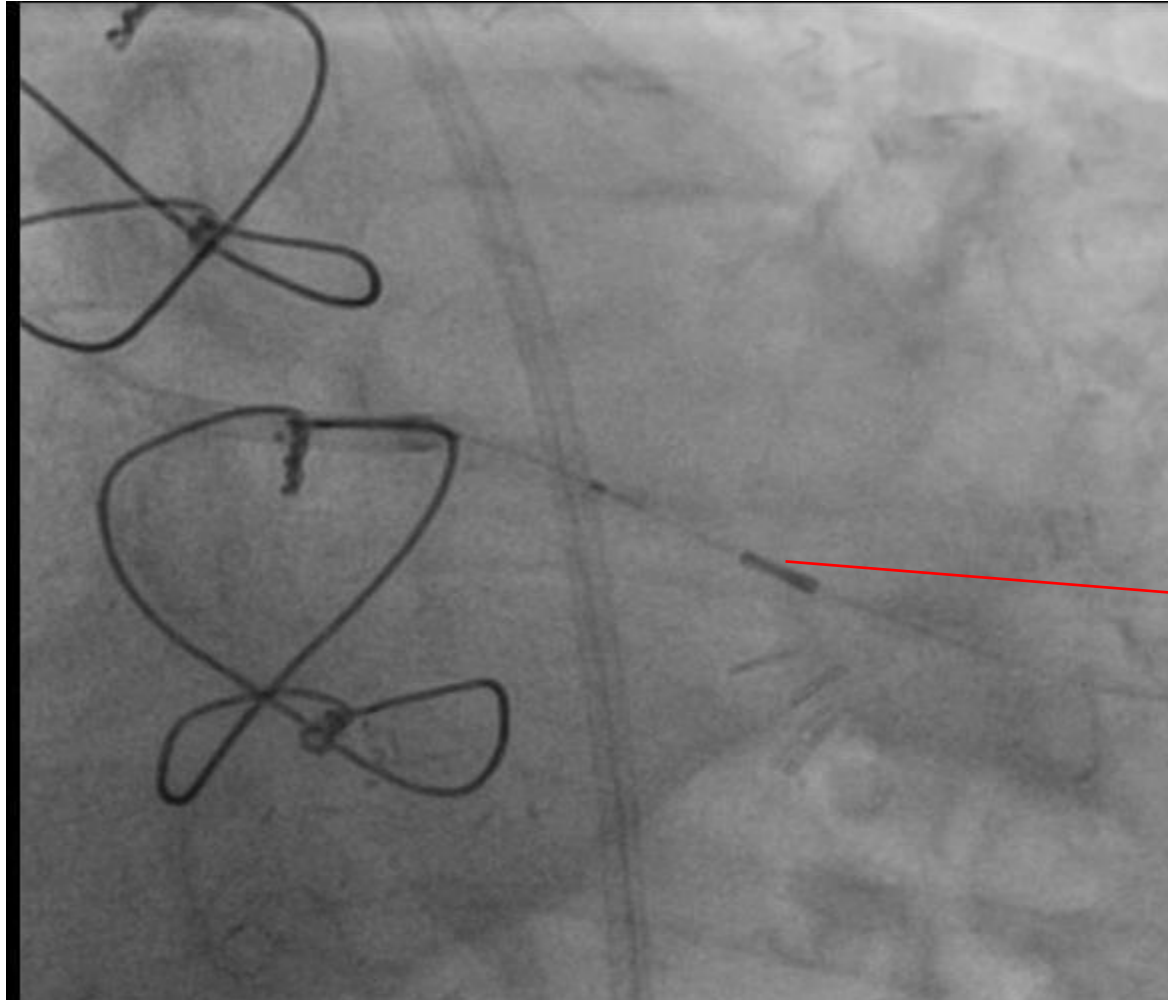
Knuckle First Obtuse Marginal

Angio post



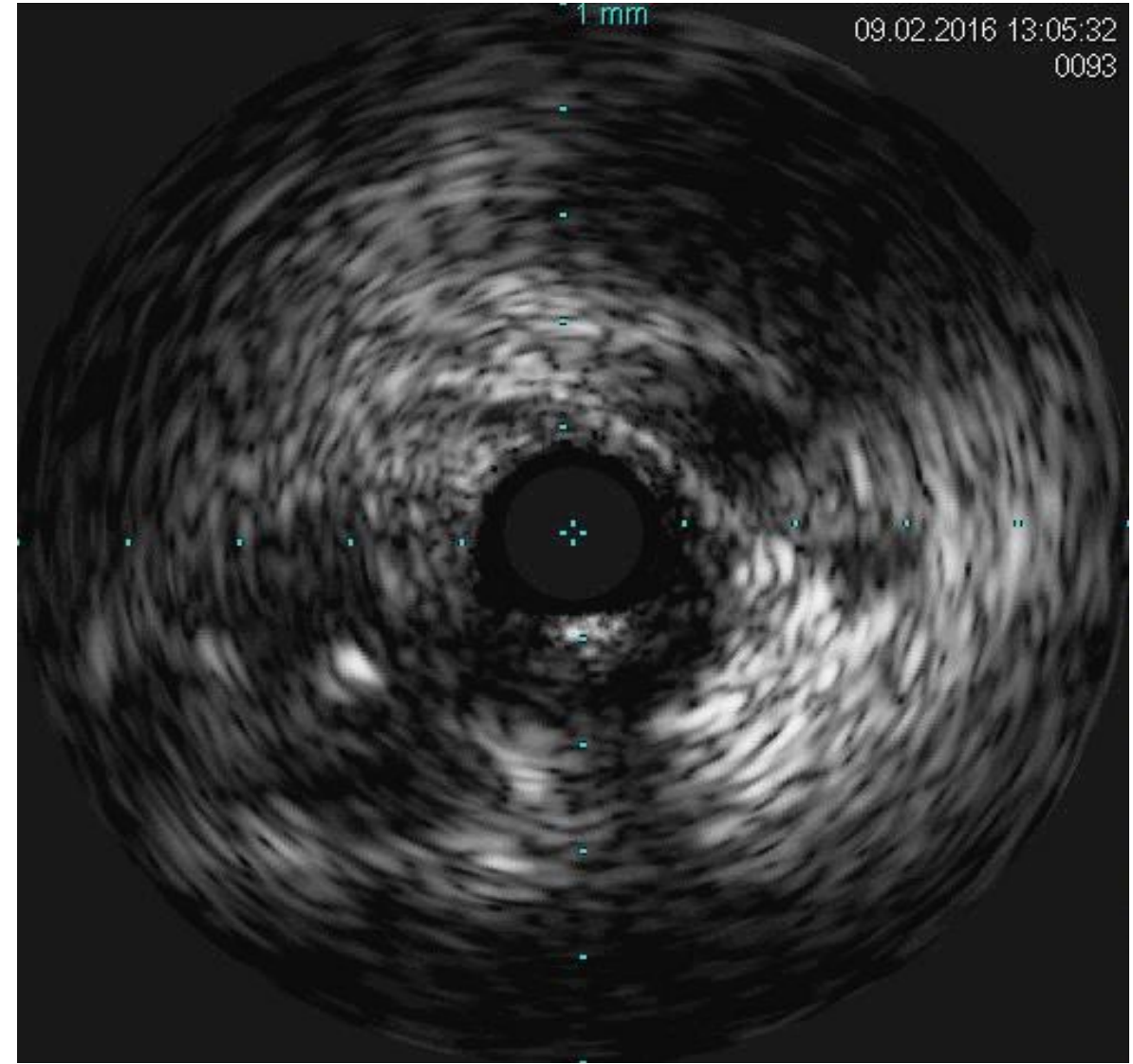
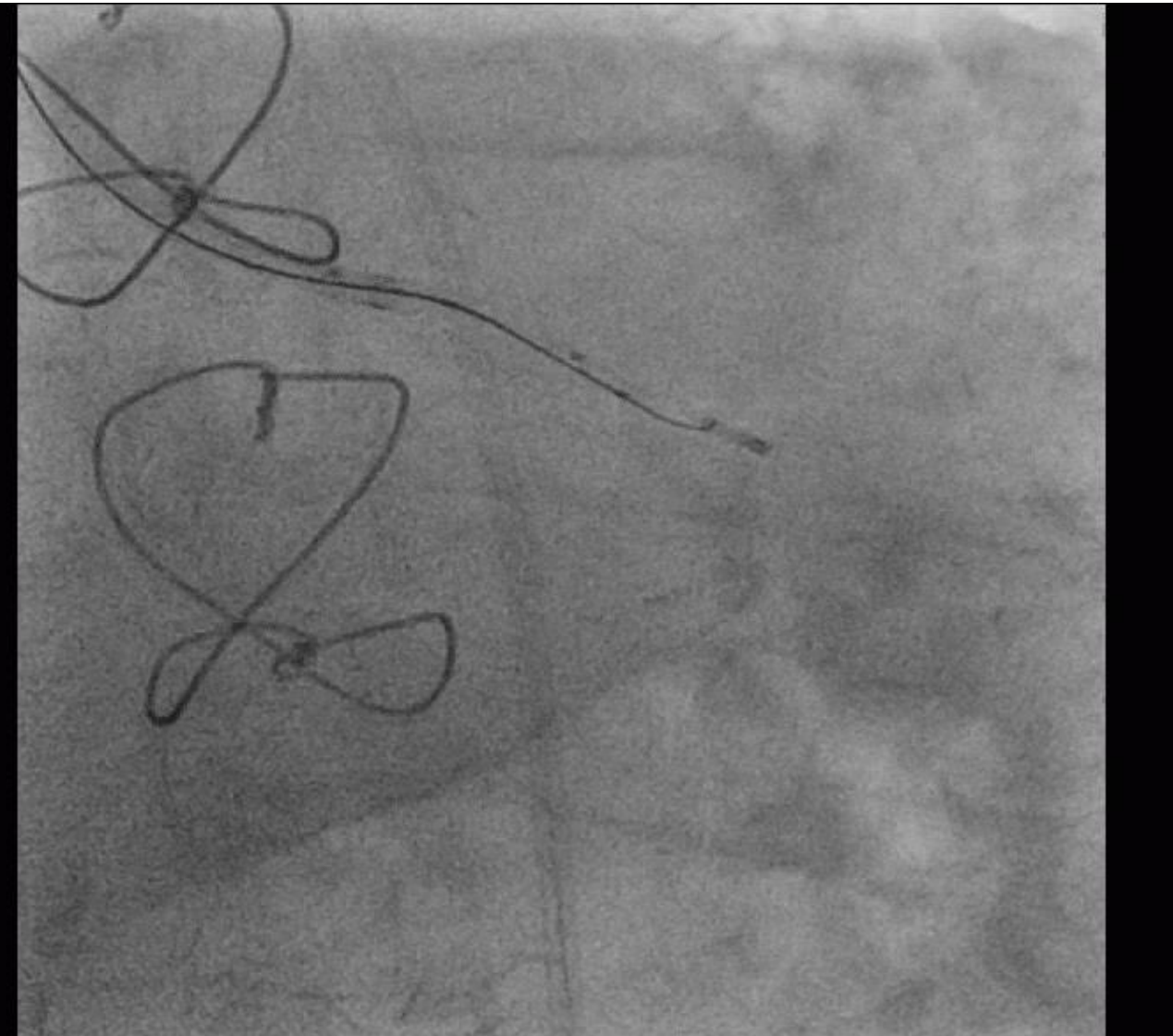
47y man, 2014 CABG: RIMA-LAD, LIMA-Dg-OM2, GEA-PDA. Severe effort angina CCS III, lateral ischemia +++ Angio: RIMA and GEA patent, LIMA with occlusion after Diagonal branch. Scheduled for CTO-PCI ostial LCX **10th february 2016**

IVUS for Entry point in mid- Circumflex

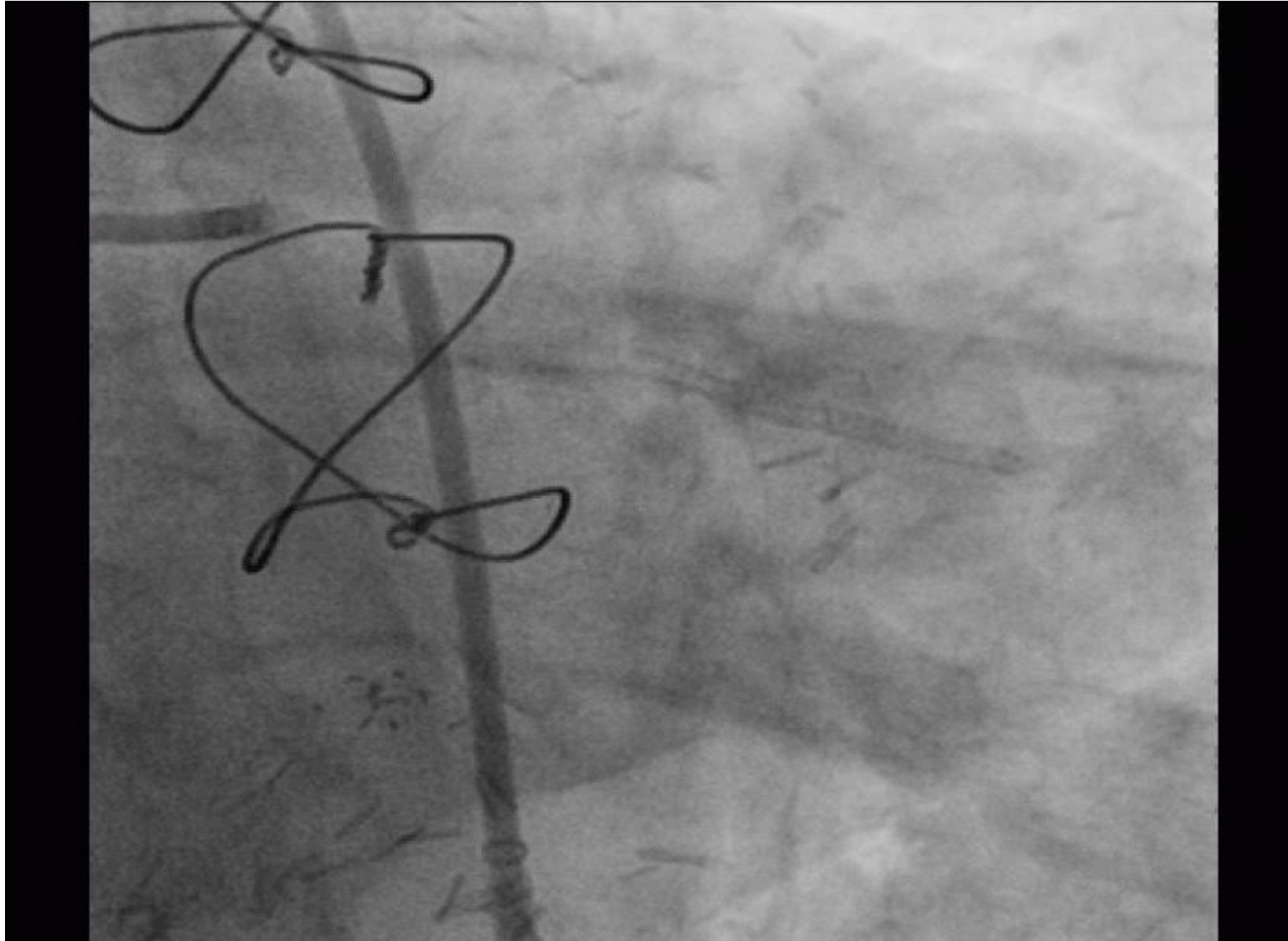


47y man, 2014 CABG: RIMA-LAD, LIMA-Dg-OM2, GEA-PDA. Severe effort angina CCS III, lateral ischemia +++ Angio: RIMA and GEA patent, LIMA with occlusion after Diagonal branch. Scheduled for CTO-PCI ostial LCX **10th february 2016**

IVUS guided Gaia 2 penetration in mid- Circumflex



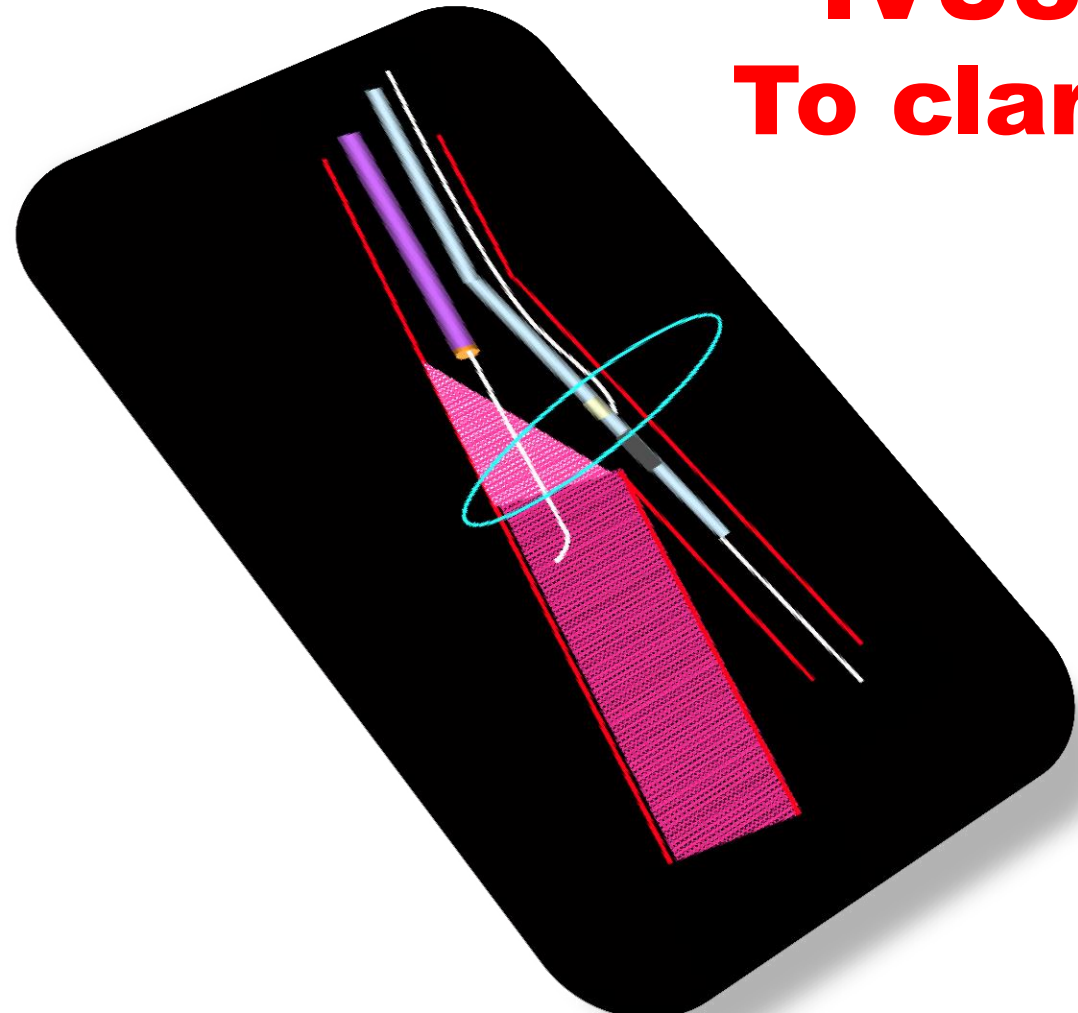
FINAL RESULT

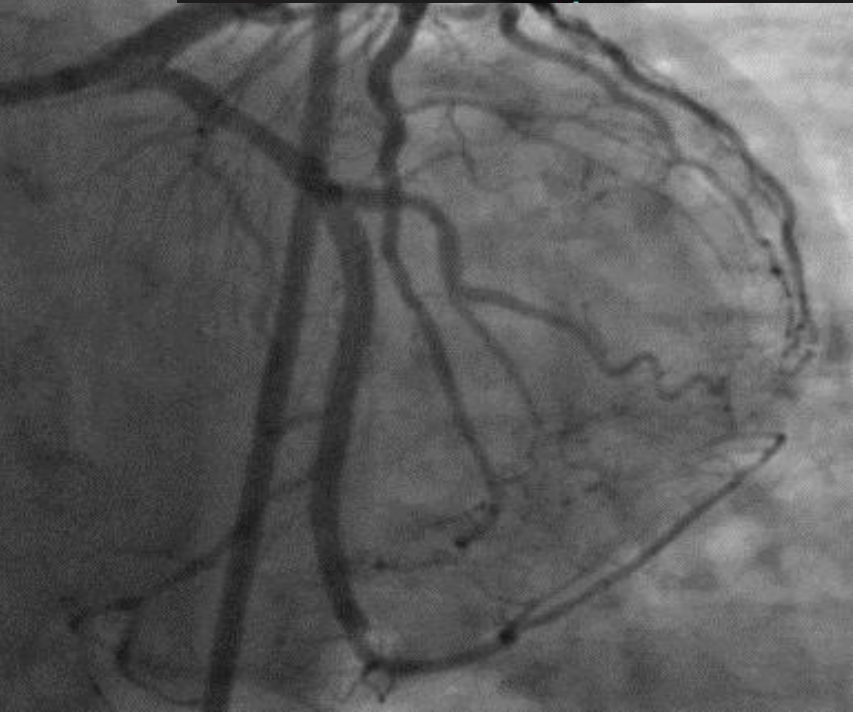
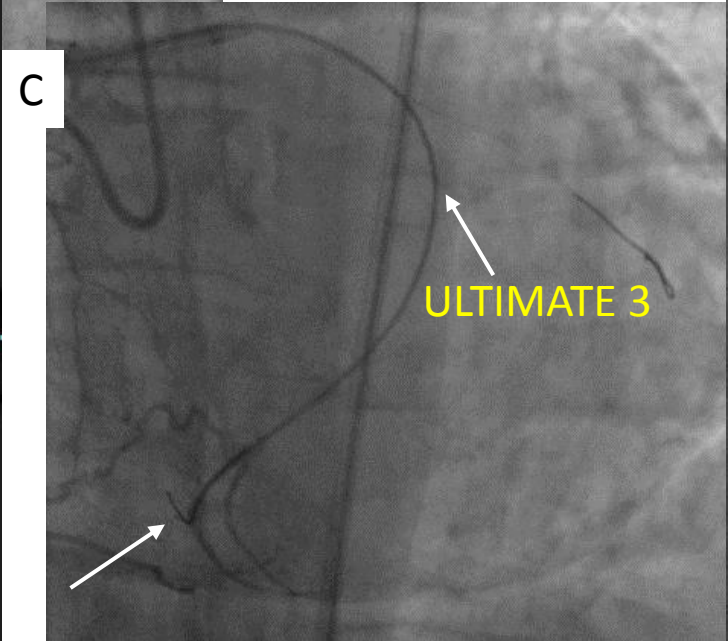
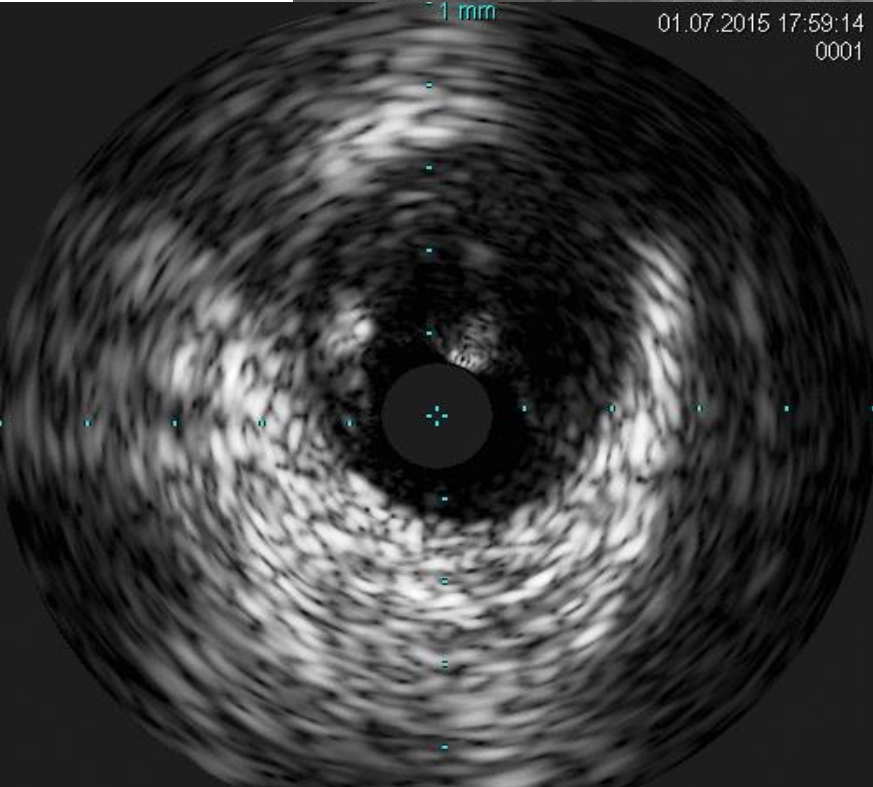
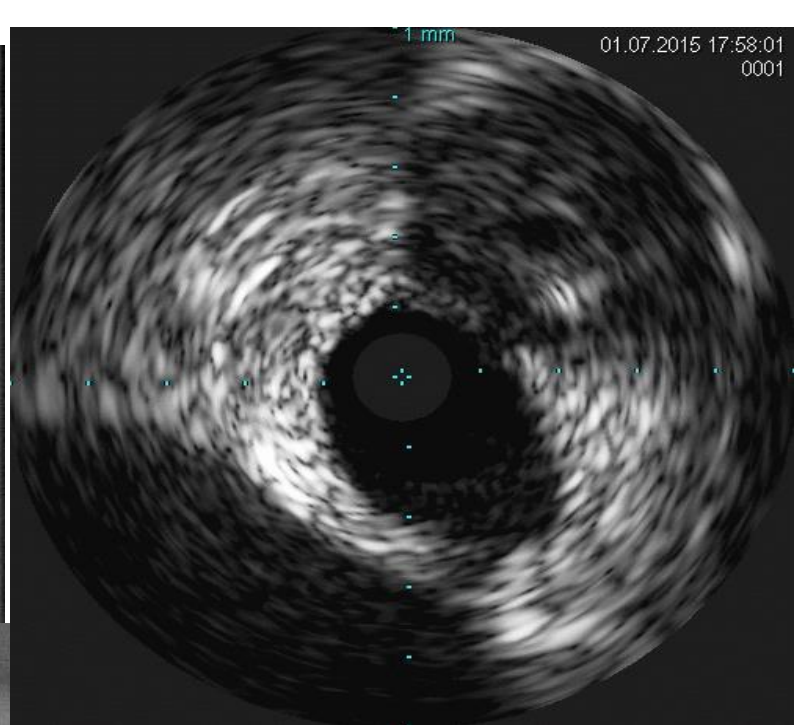
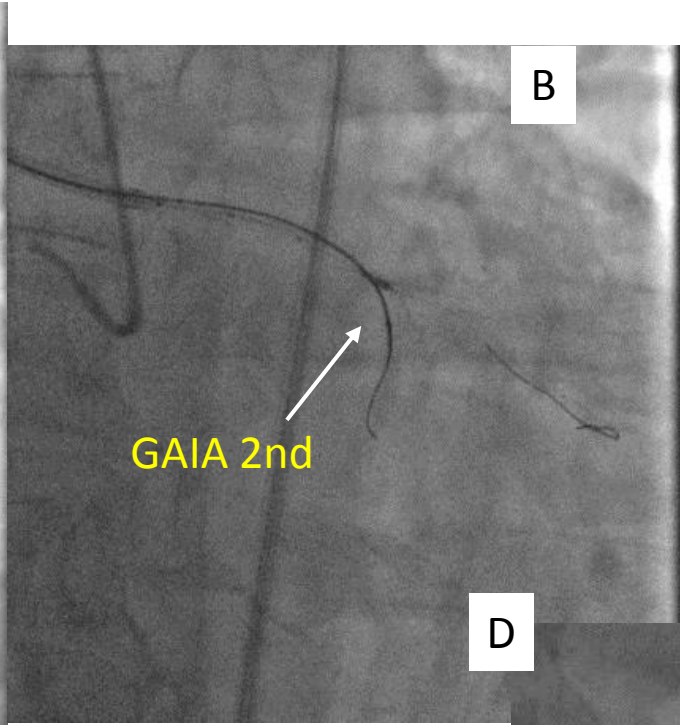
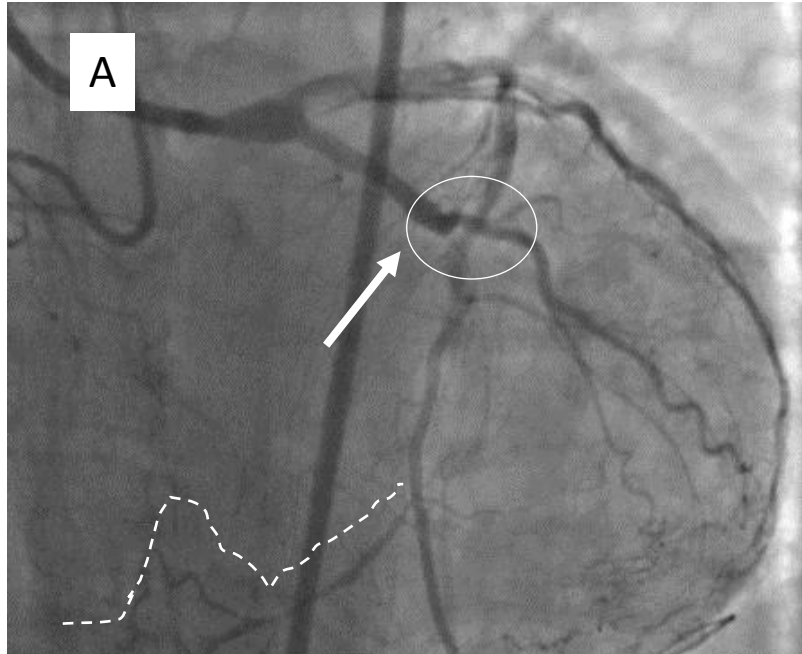


IVUS in Antegrade 1

**IVUS-guided CTO penetration:
To clarify the position of the wire
in the proximal cap**

**CTO with blunt stump
Side branch location**





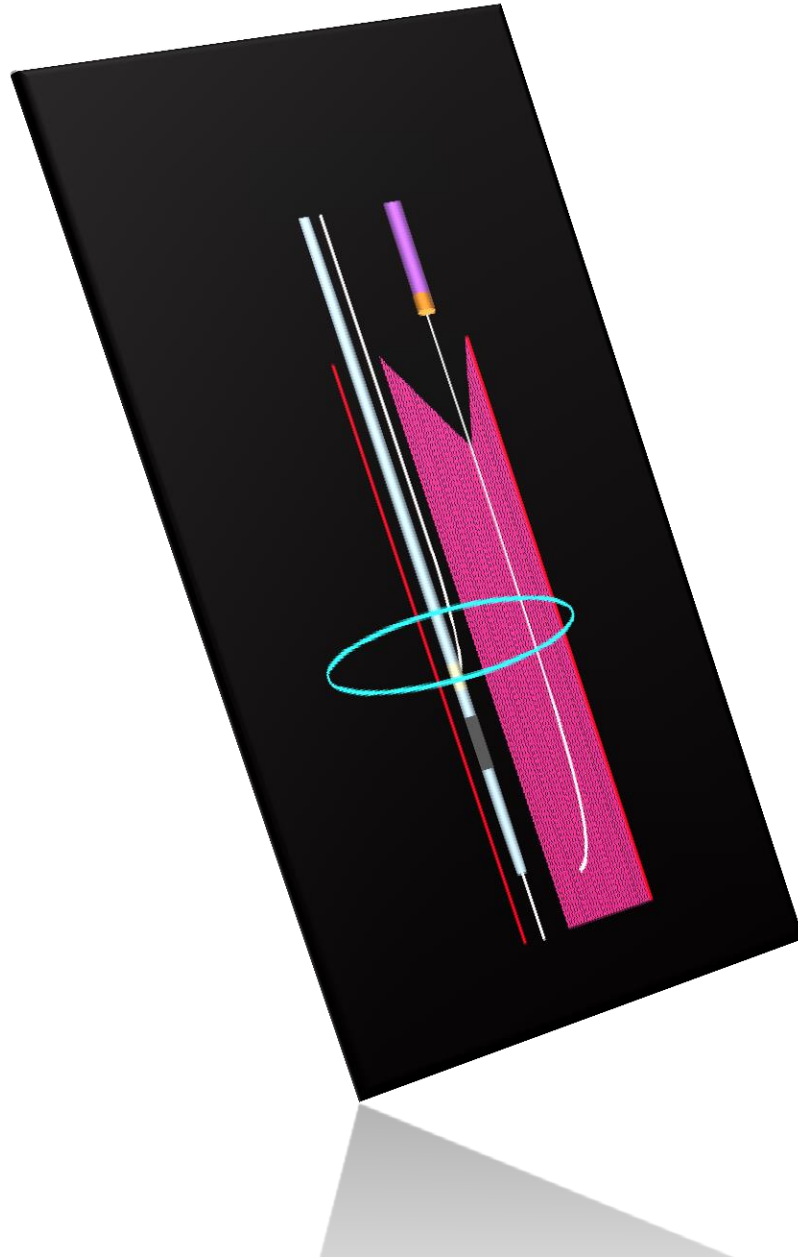
IVUS in Antegrade 2

IVUS guided re-entry from subintimal space

ADR (antegrade dissection and re-entry) IVUS- guided after parallel wire failure and when NO retrograde option

. Possible also after STAR with long subintimal segment

. Advance IVUS in false lumen and re-enter with stiffer wire (dilate false lumen)

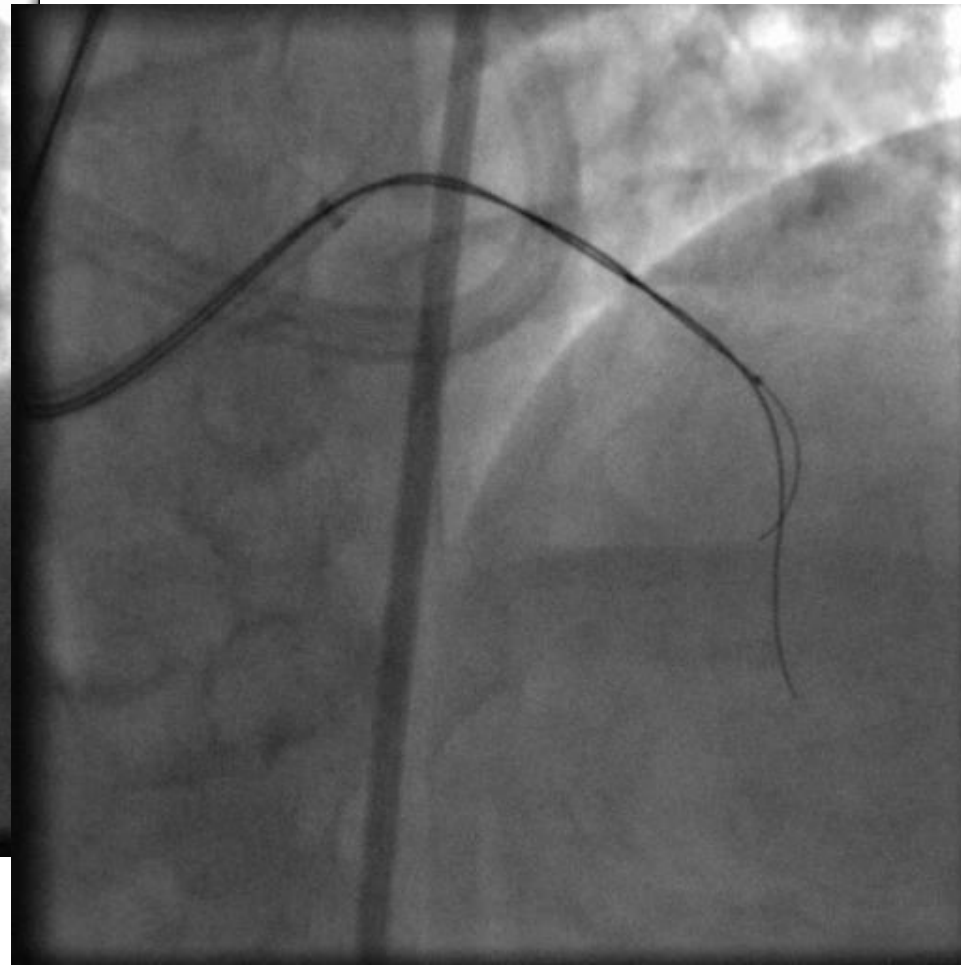
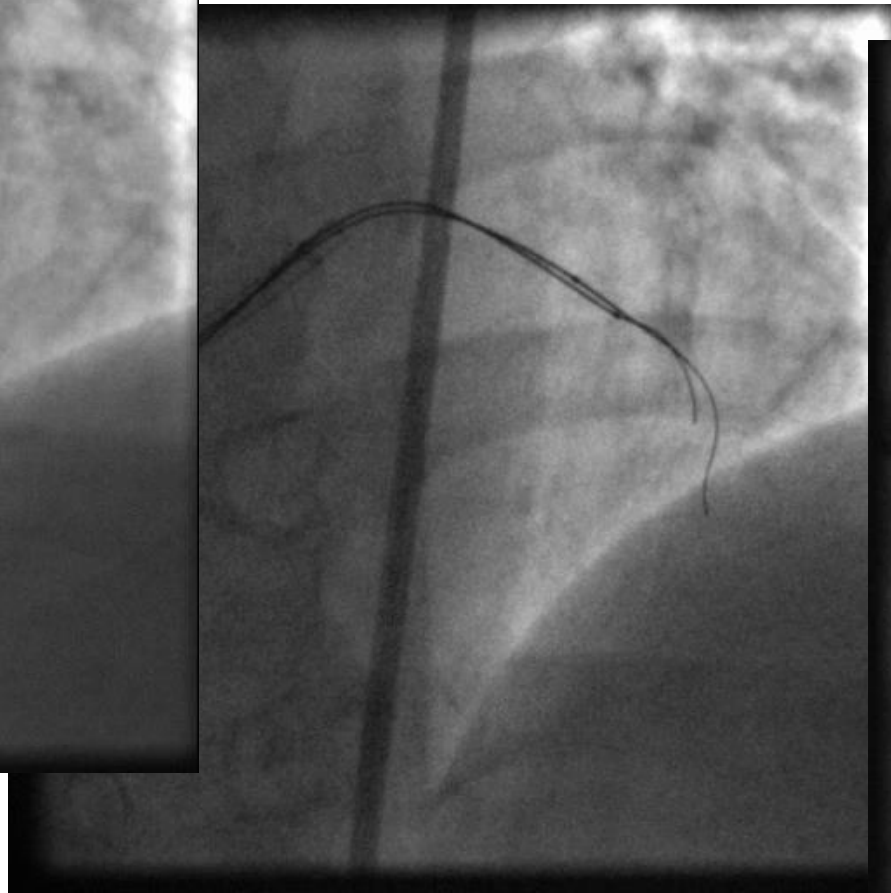
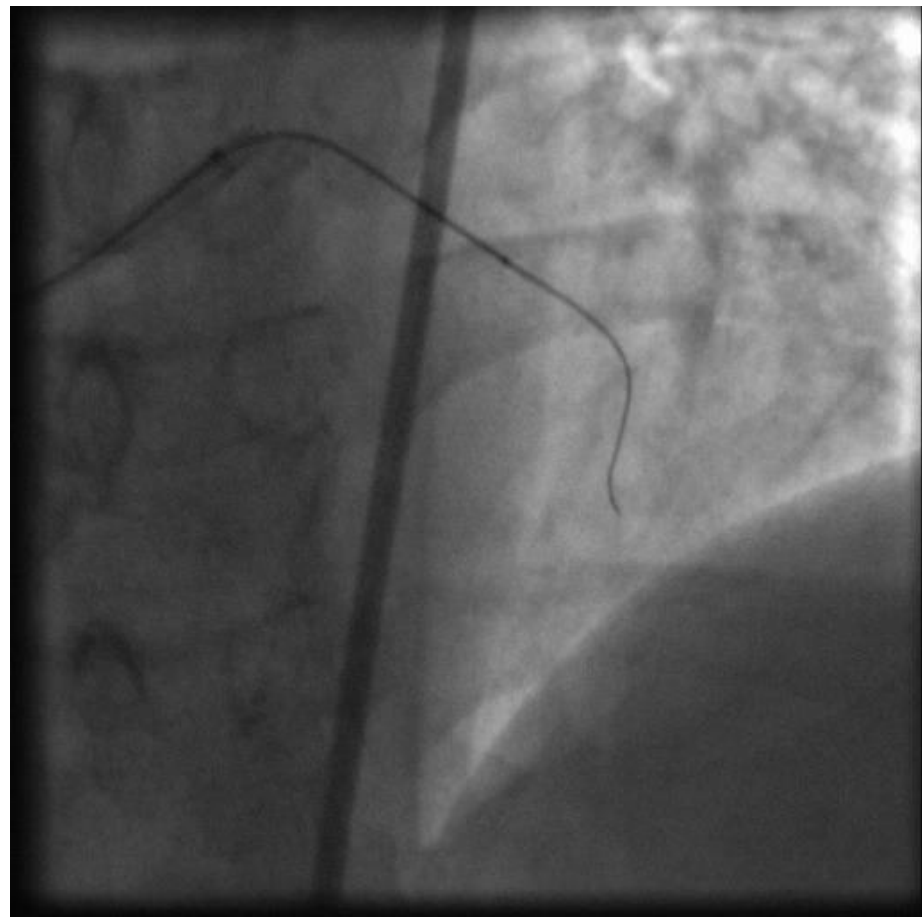


61y, female, mid-LAD CTO, no retrograde collaterals

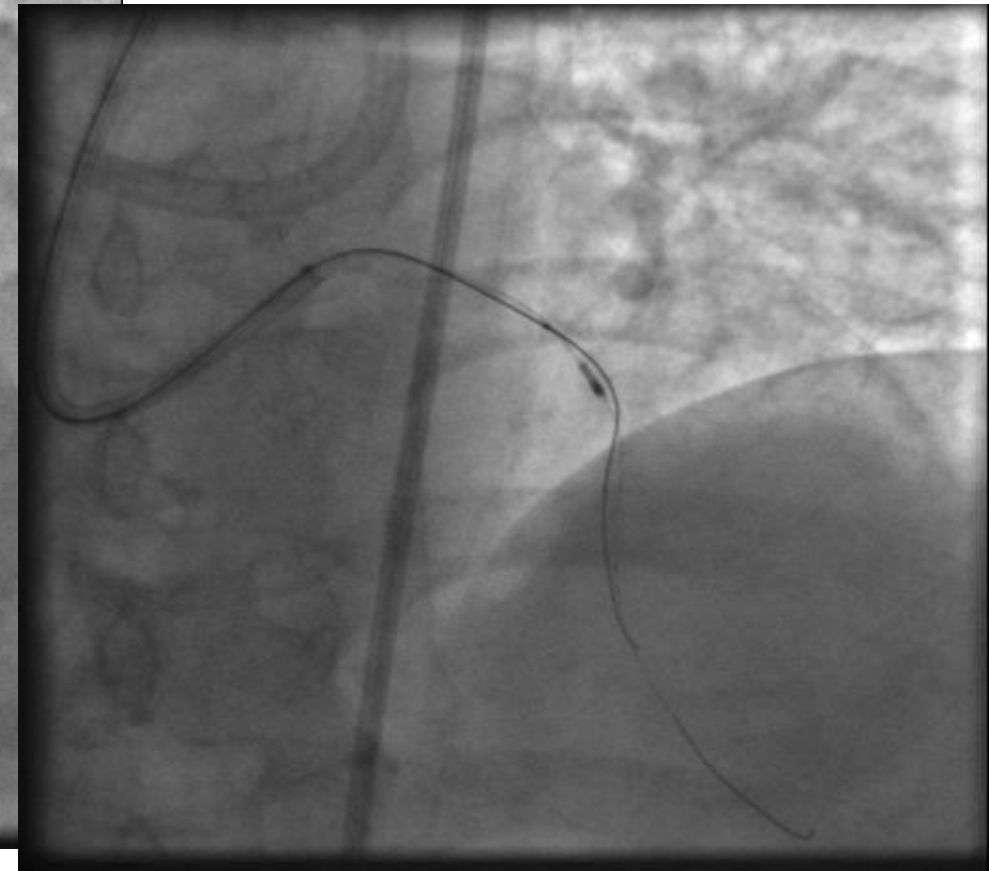
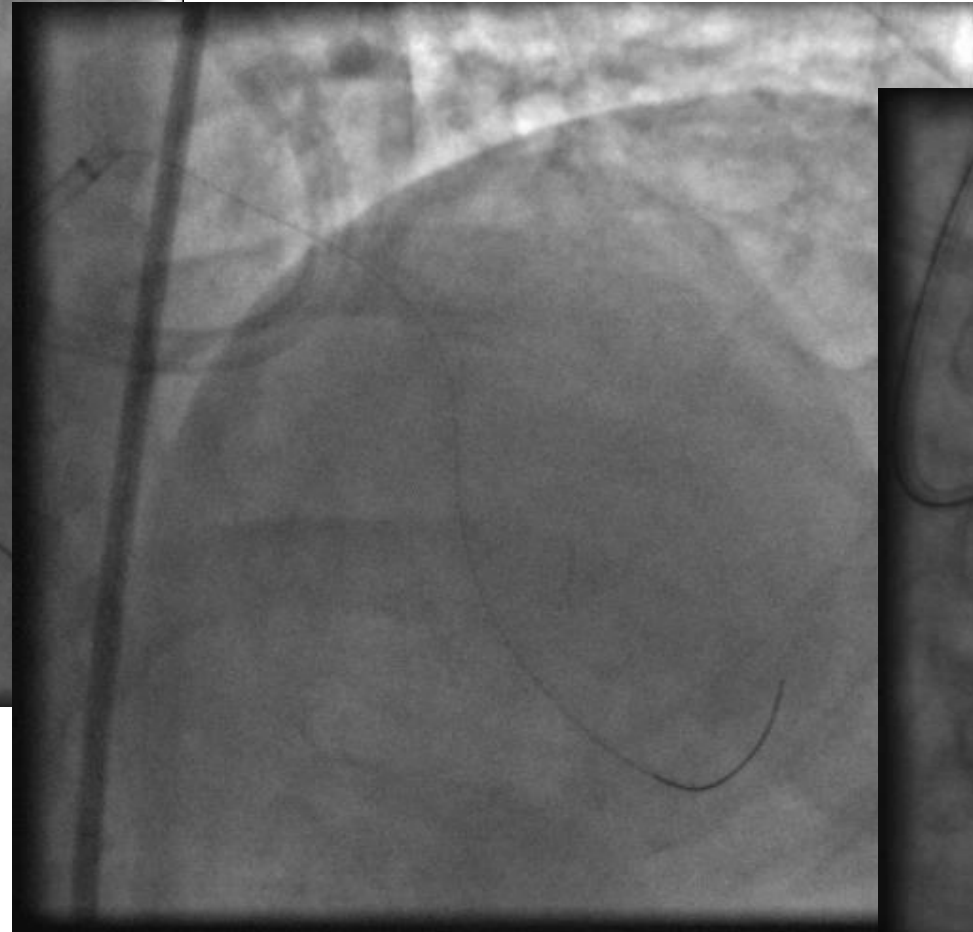
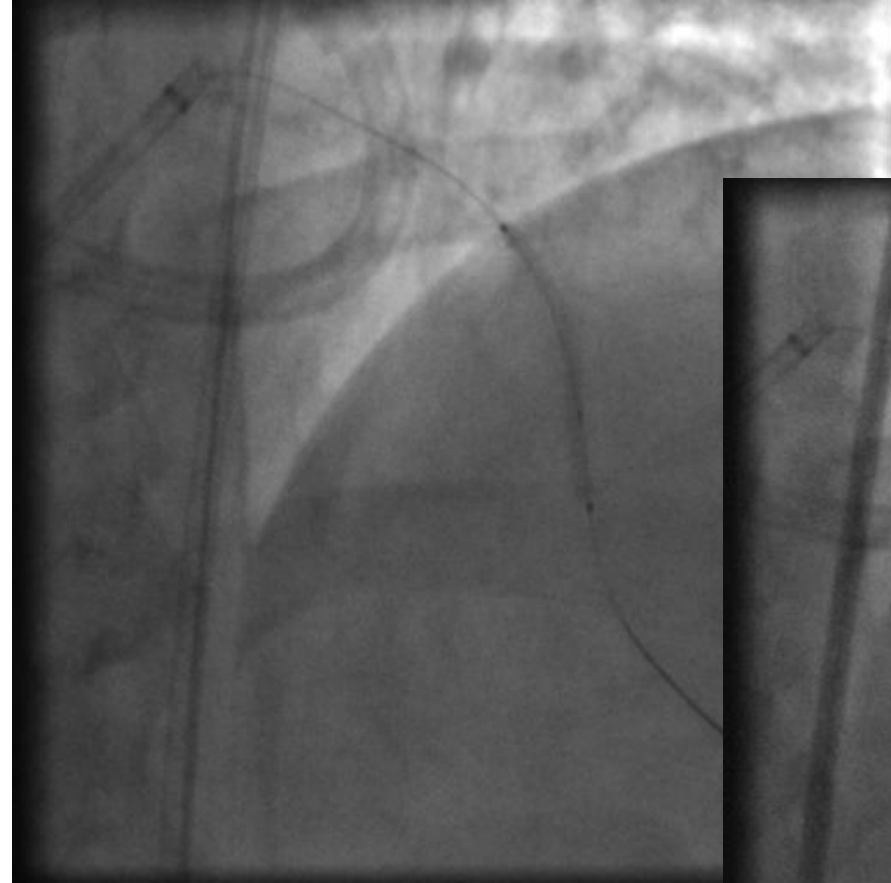


February 2010

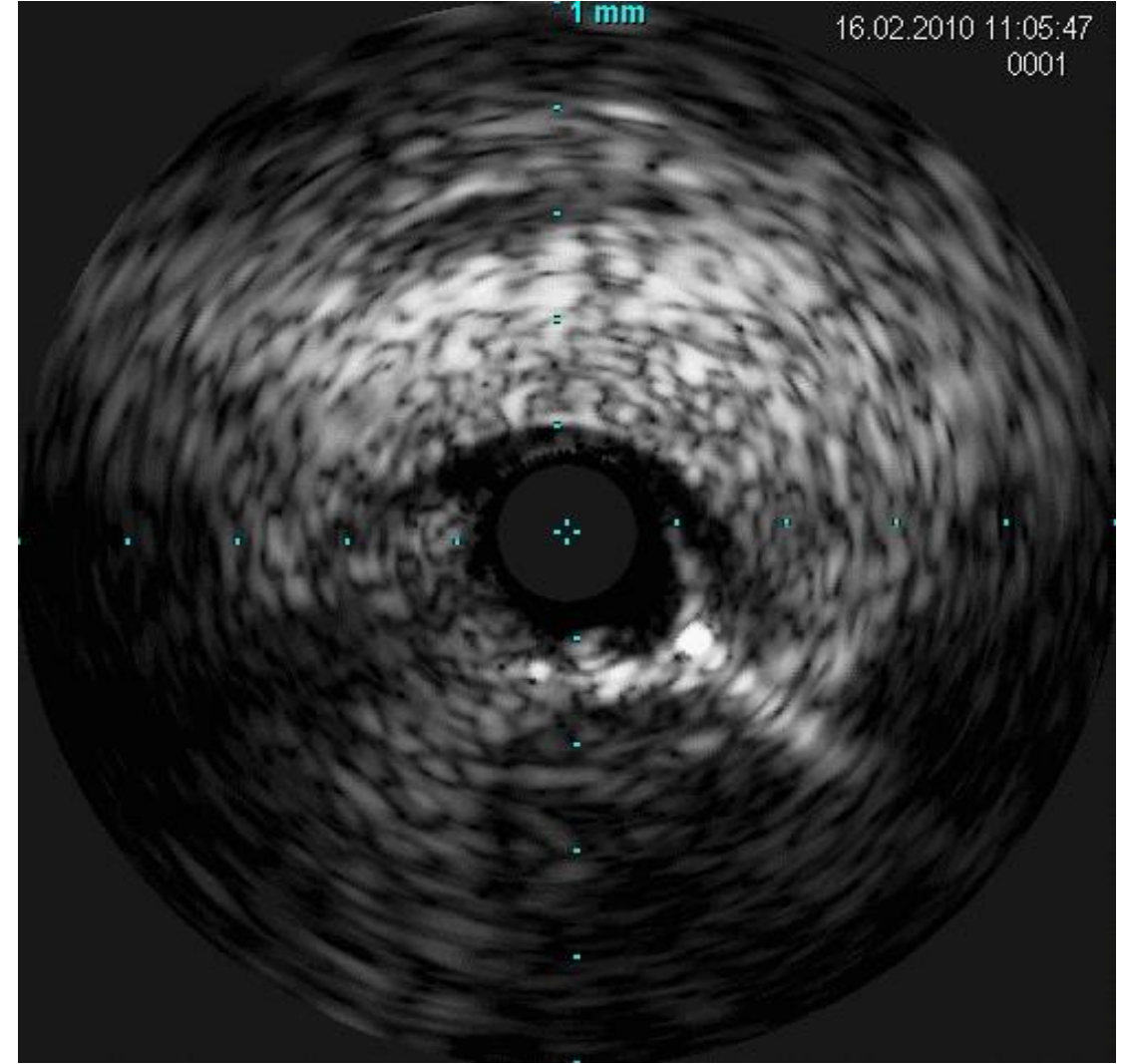
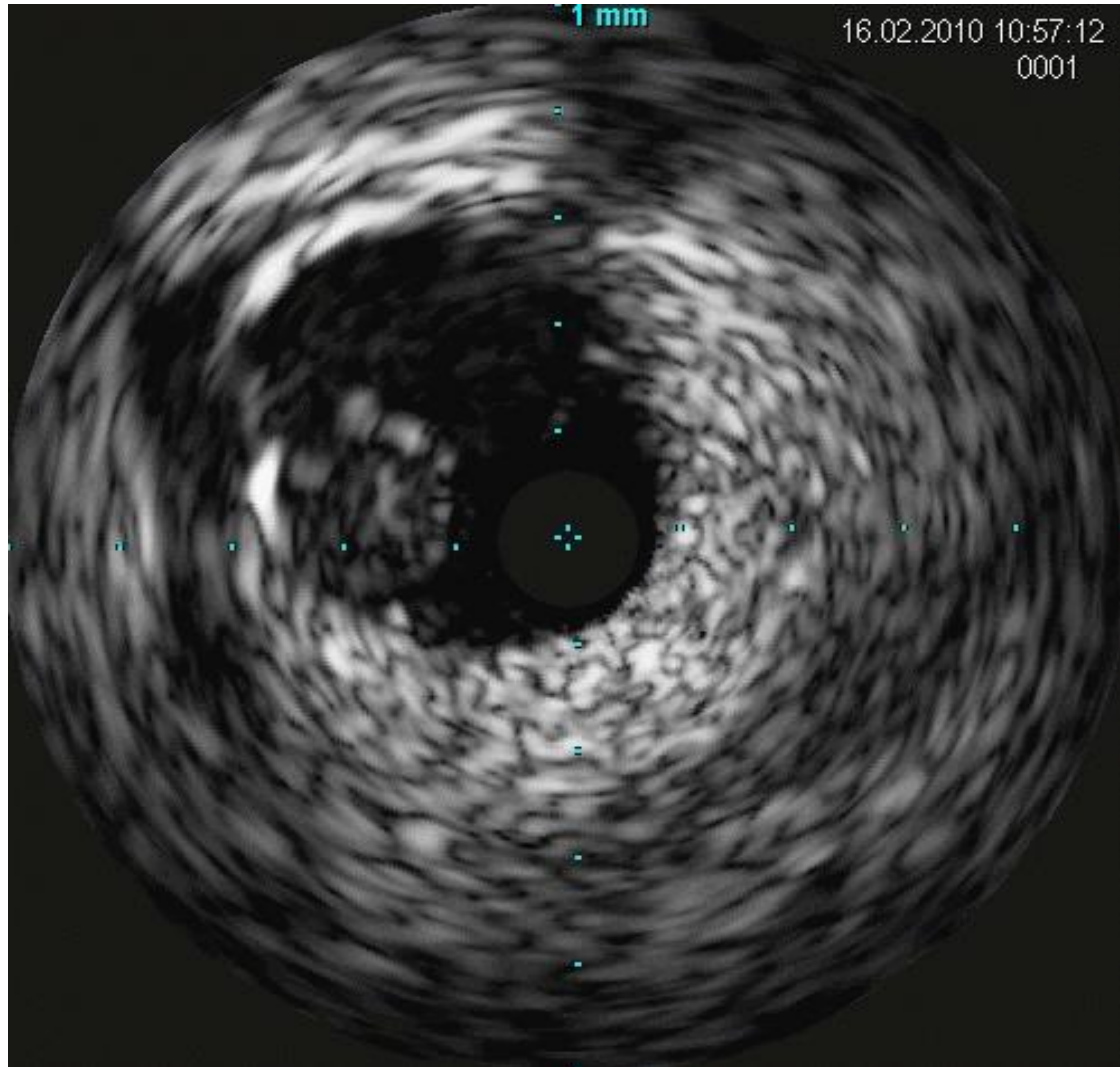
**Unsuccessful attempt to cross the CTO antegrade with parallel wires
(Fielder XT, Miracle 3, Confianza pro).
The distal wire is in subintimal space.**



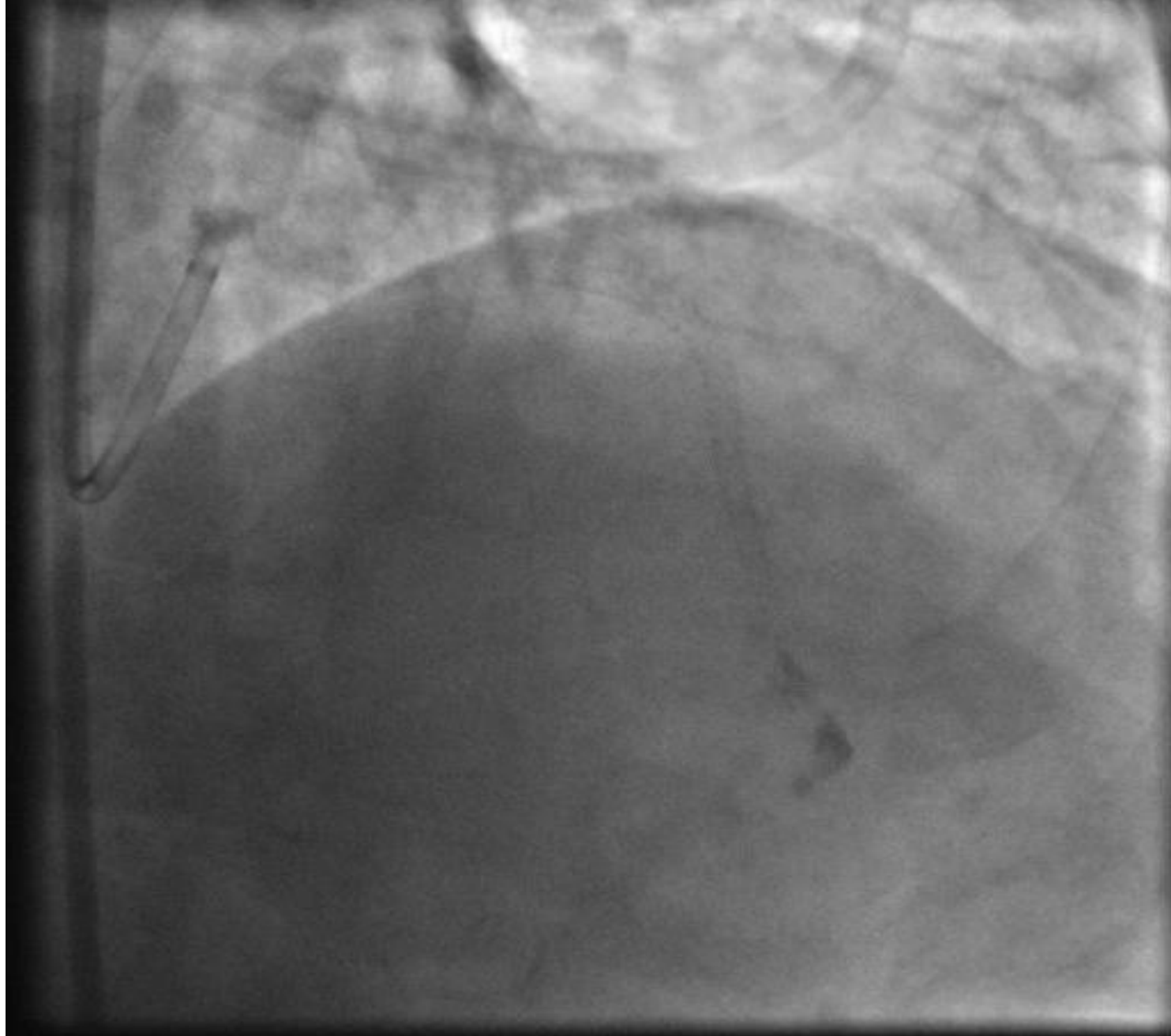
**The last chance was to insert IVUS in subintimal space,
After balloon dilatation (2.0/30), to guide parallel wire
re-entry in true lumen**



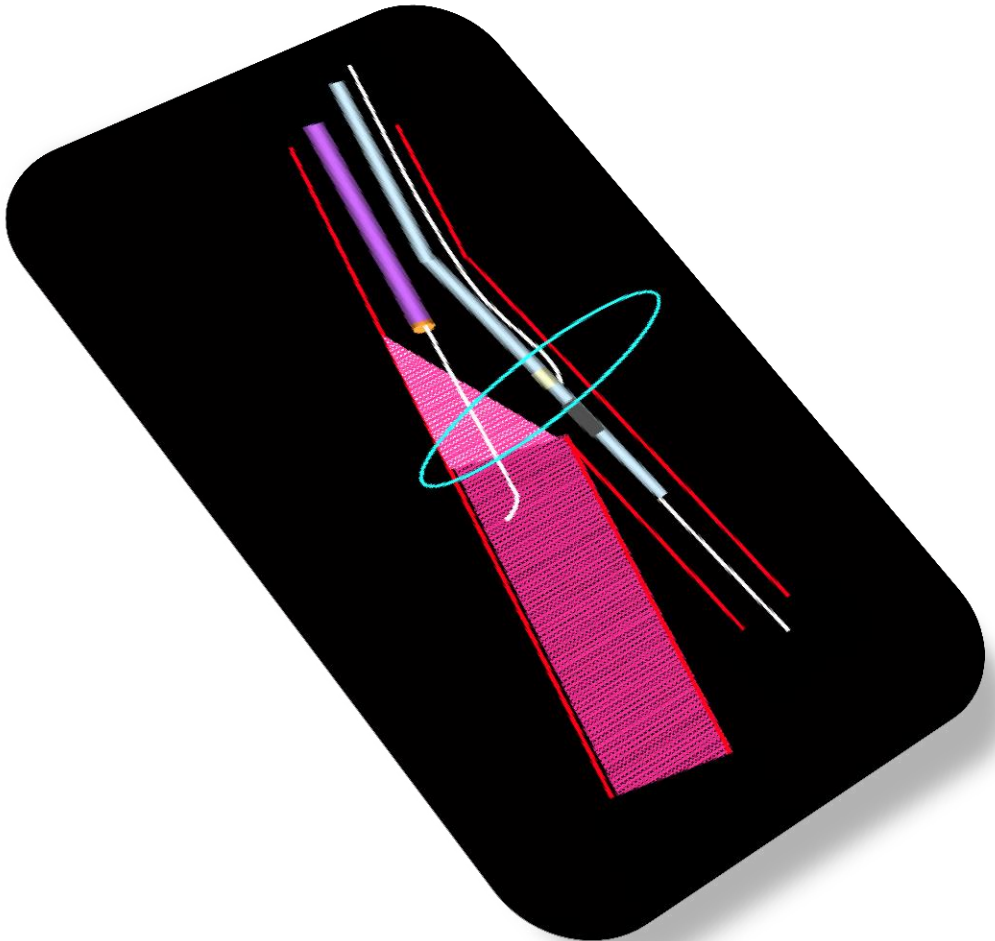
**IVUS-guided re-entry from false to true lumen.
Confianza pro 12 gr (with Finecross)
was directed in true lumen only with IVUS guidance**



FINAL RESULT

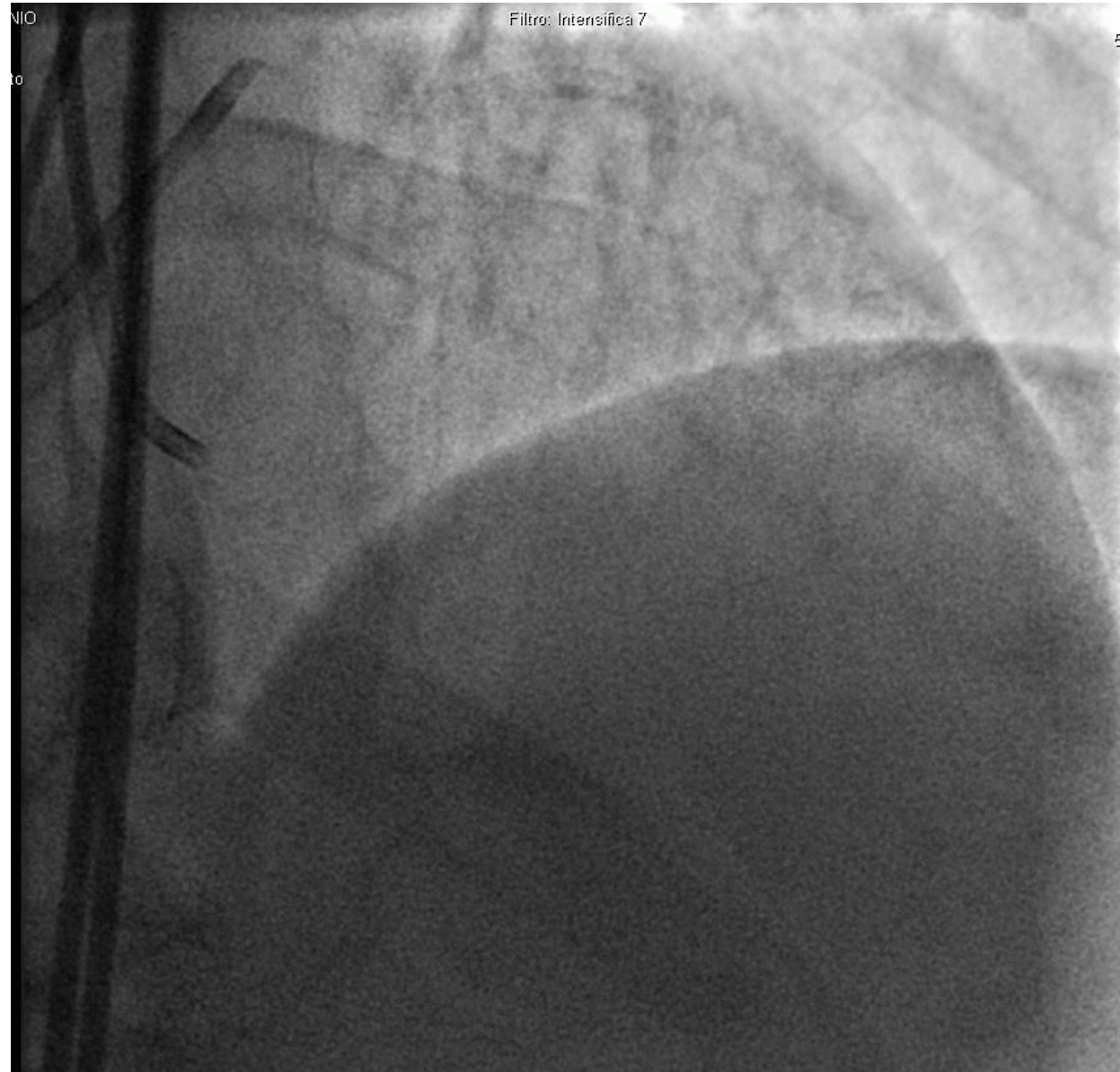


IVUS in Retrograde

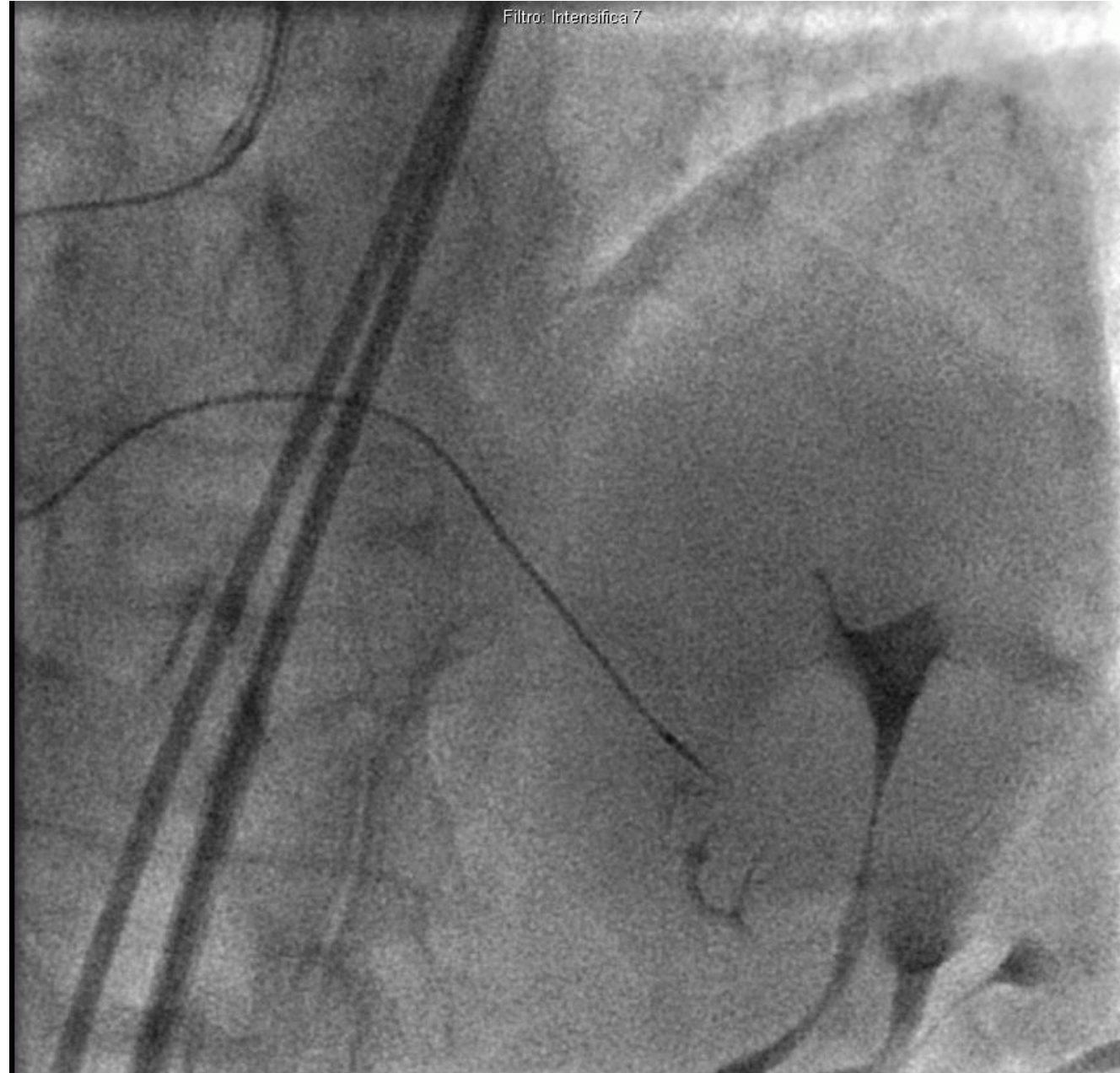


- **Clarify wire position in Retrograde crossing (exp. Left Main or CTO in stented bifurcation)**
- **Select position and balloon size for XCART**
- **Reduces complications (you know where you are; NO need to inject antegrade, avoiding dissection)**
- **Save contrast**
- **Vessel diameter/ stent length**

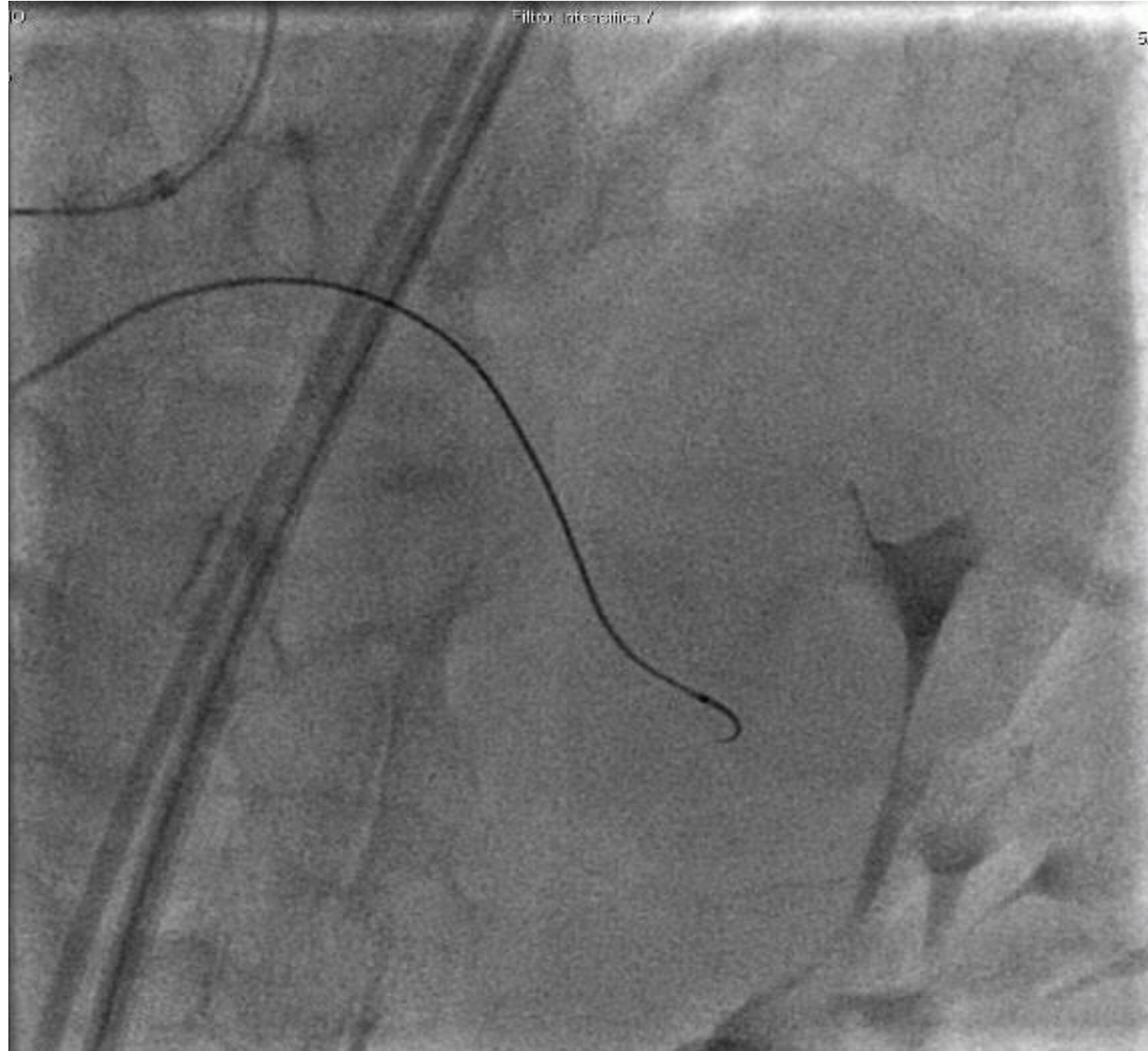
51y male, proximal LAD-CTO in bifurcation with Dg1 stented, anterior ischemia, RCA epicardial retrograde collaterals



Corsair tip injection



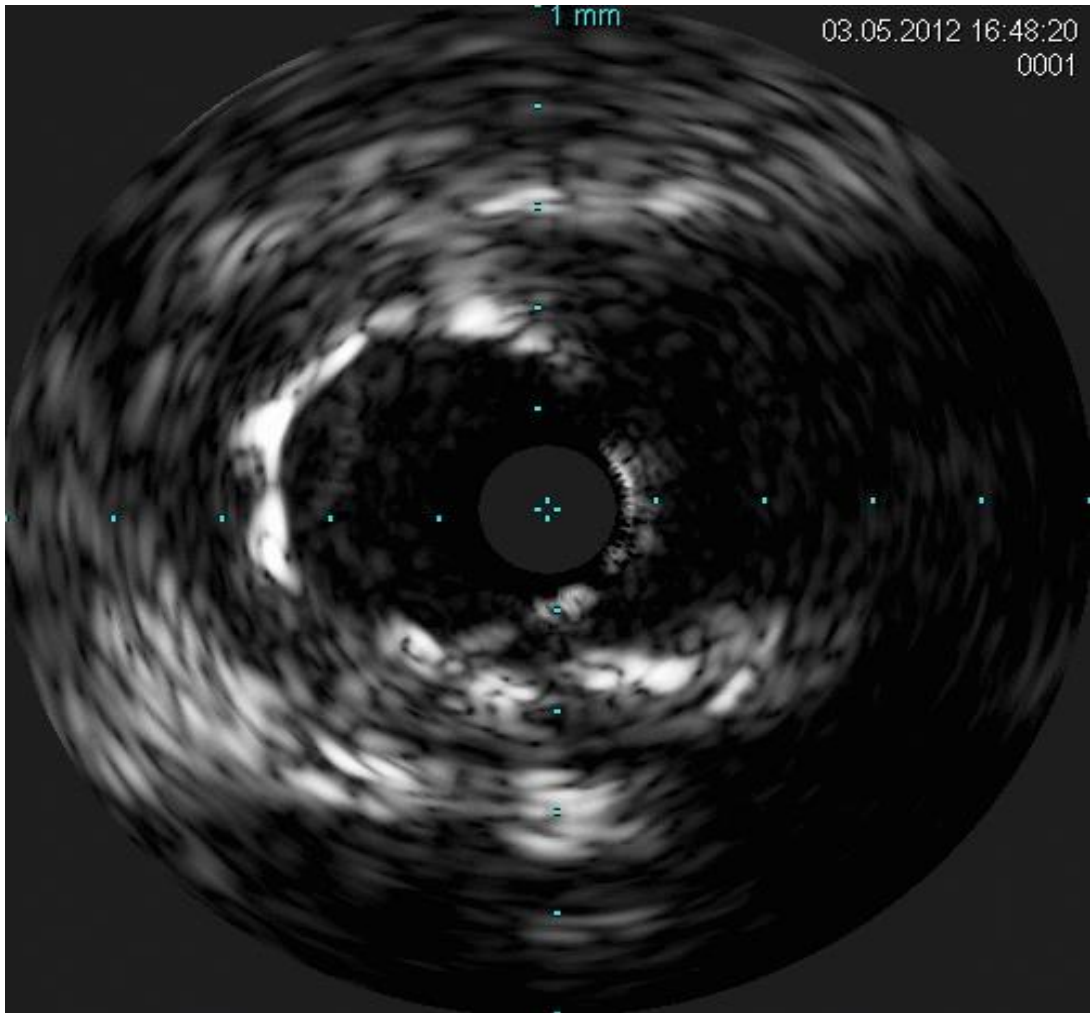
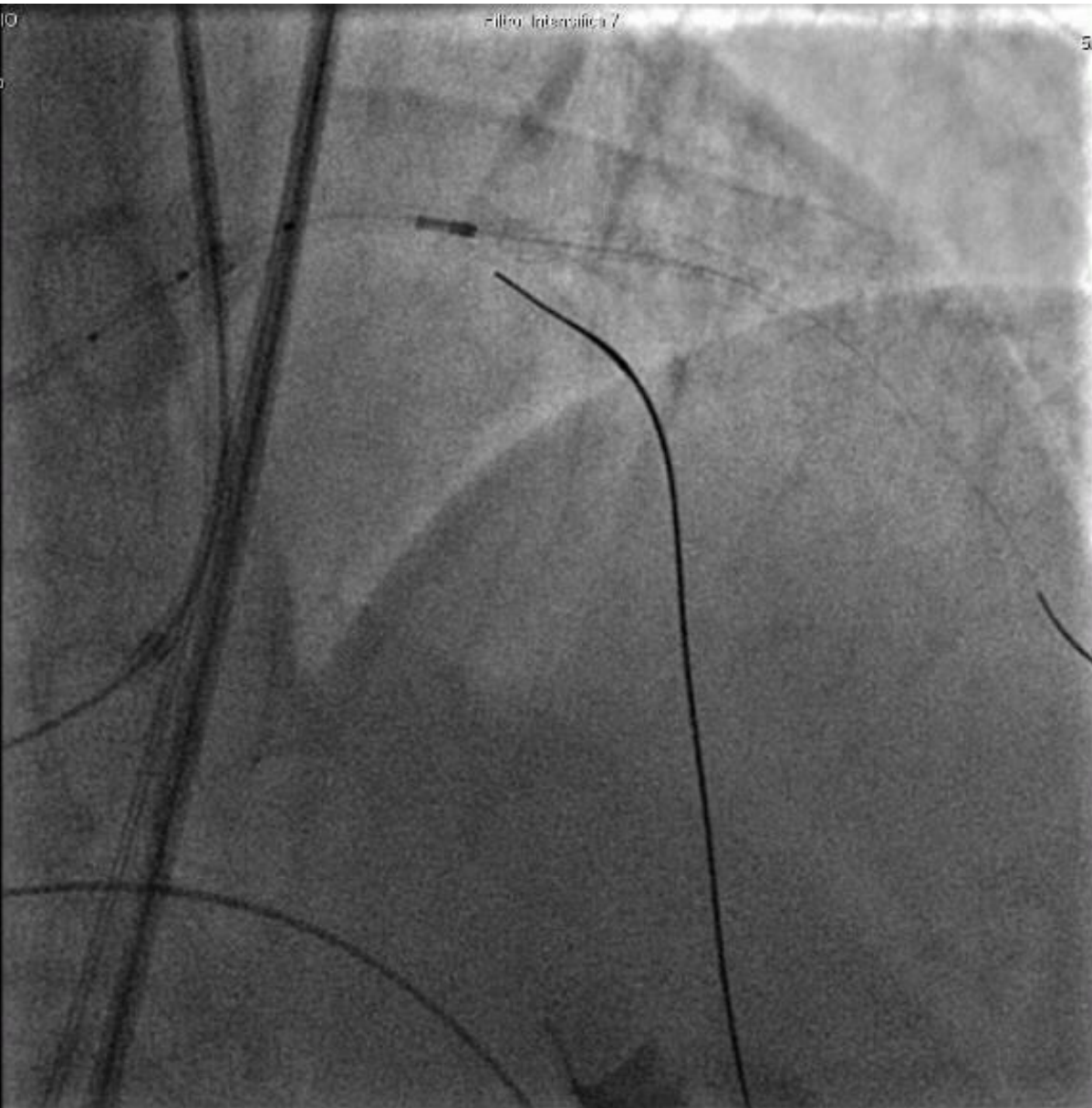
Fielder XT epicardial collateral-crossing



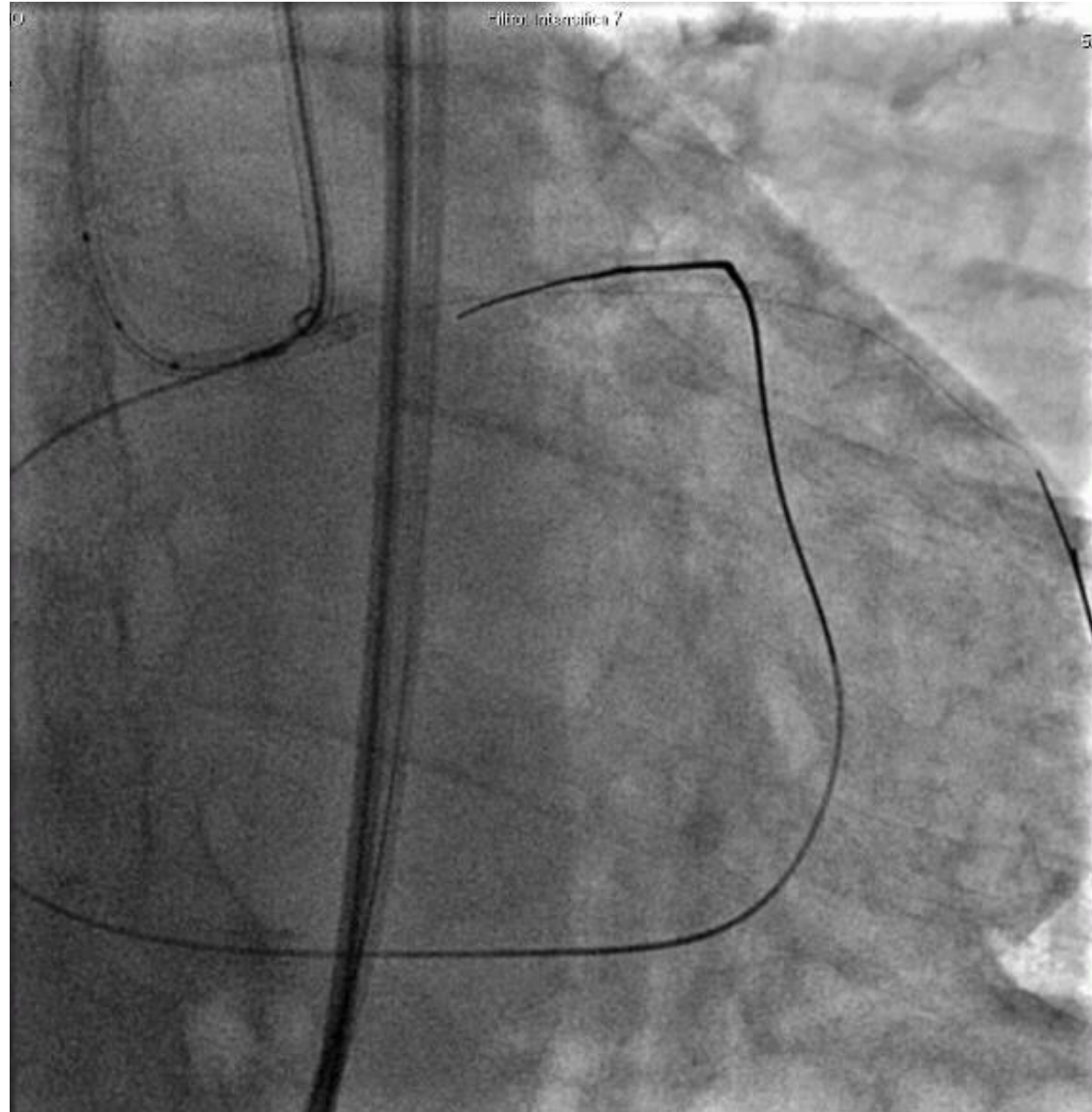
Corsair tip injection



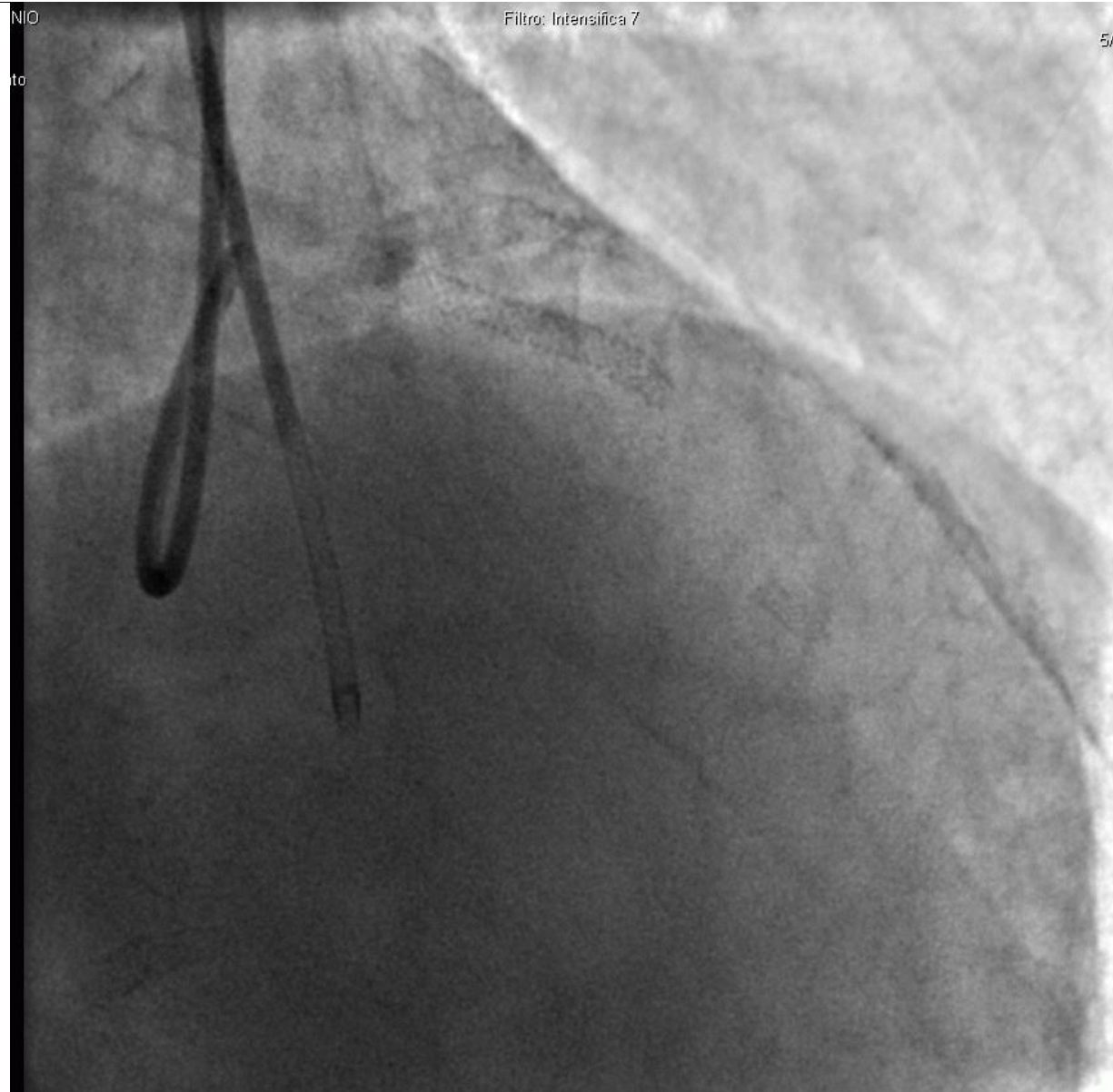
Retrograde Ultimate3 and IVUS in Dg branch



Retrograde Ultimate3 re-entry in GC



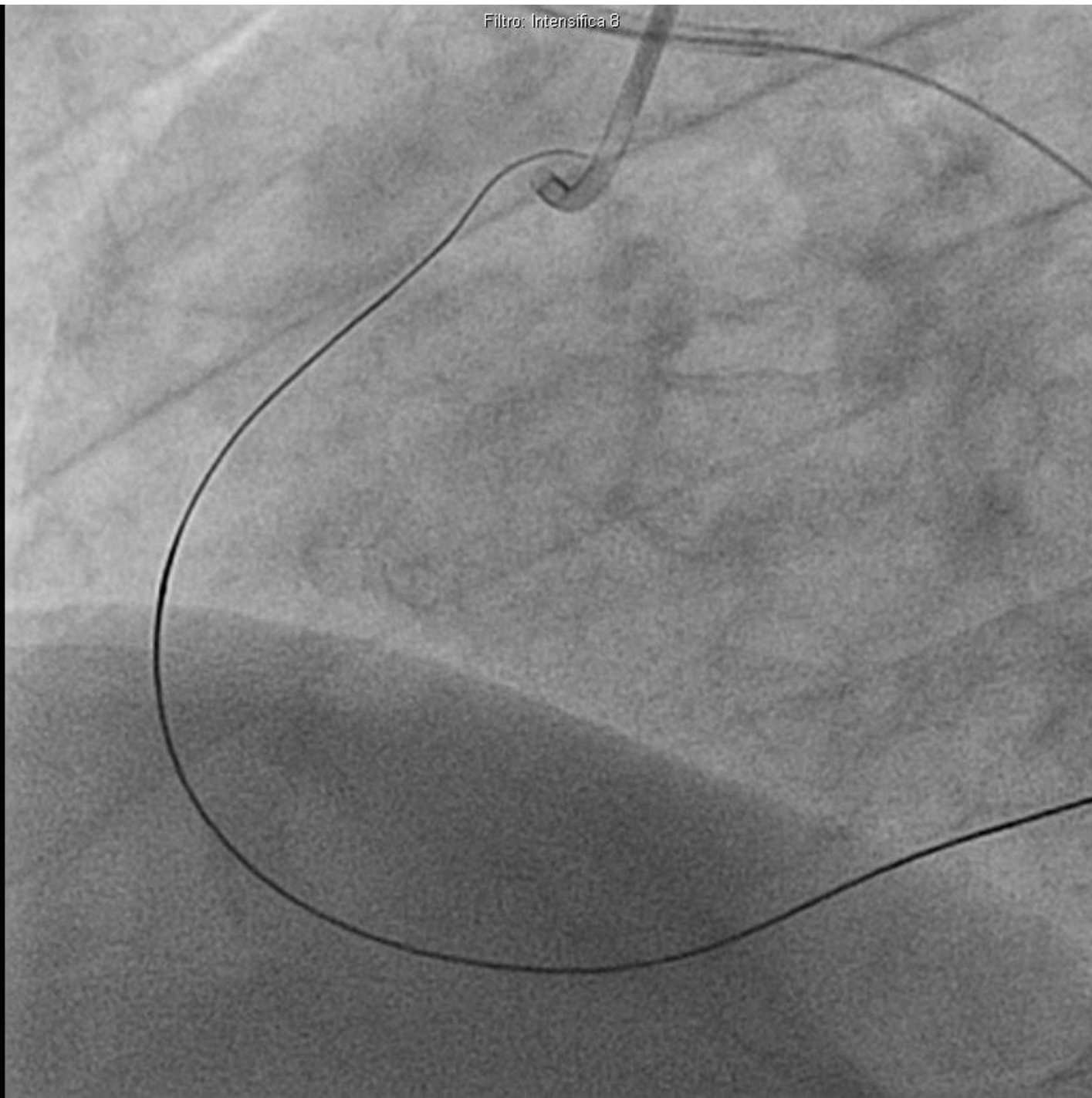
FINAL RESULT



Filtro: Intensifica 9

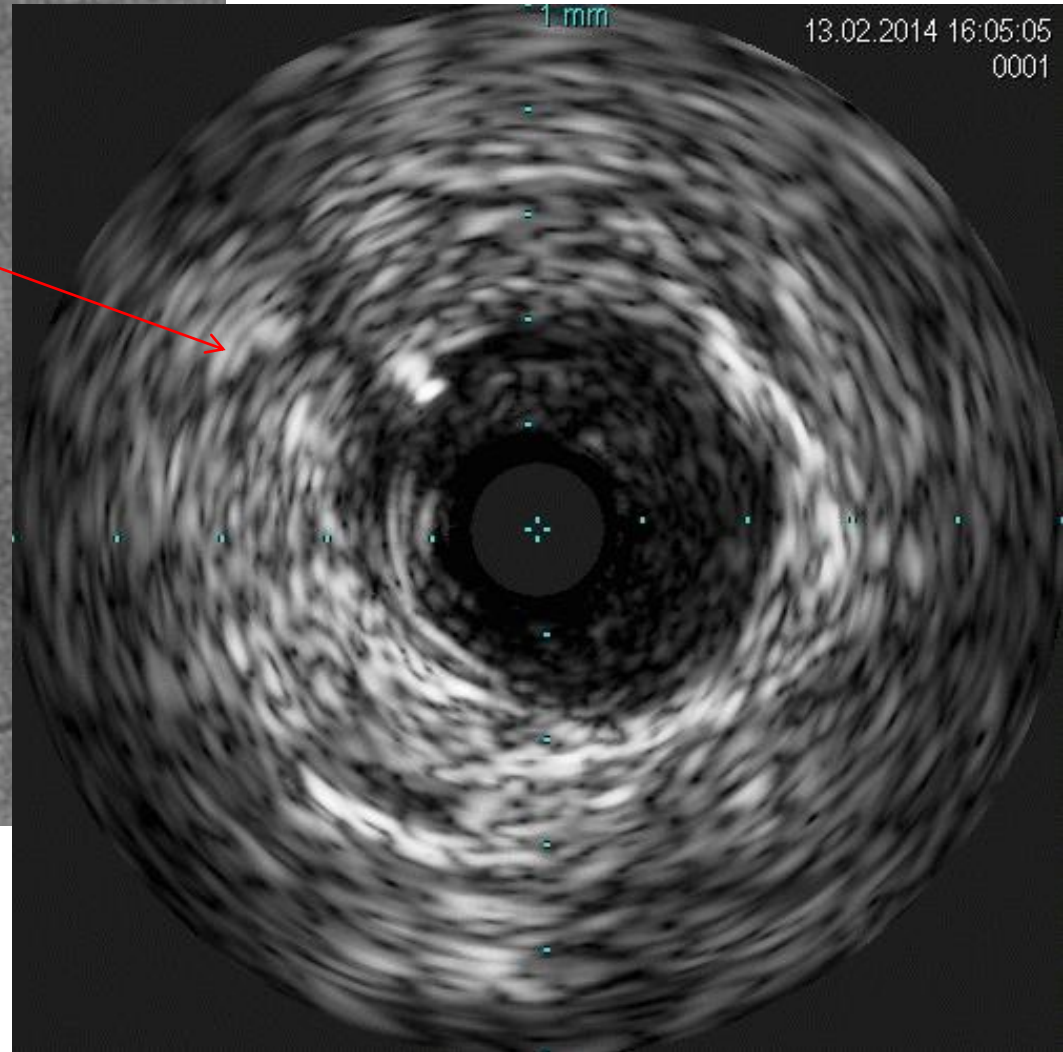
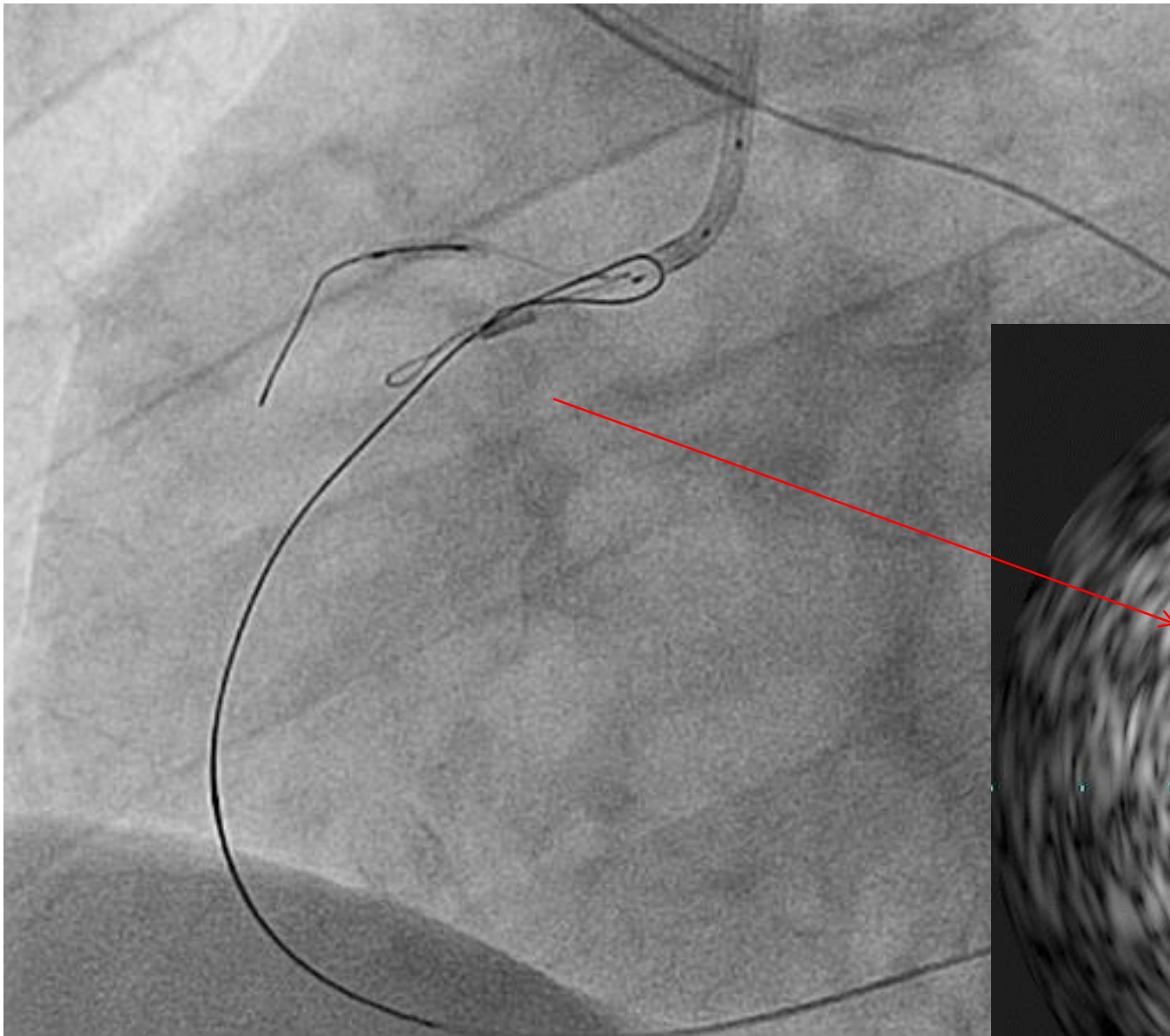
**63 y man,
effort angina
with ostial RCA CTO**

Filtro: Intensifica 8

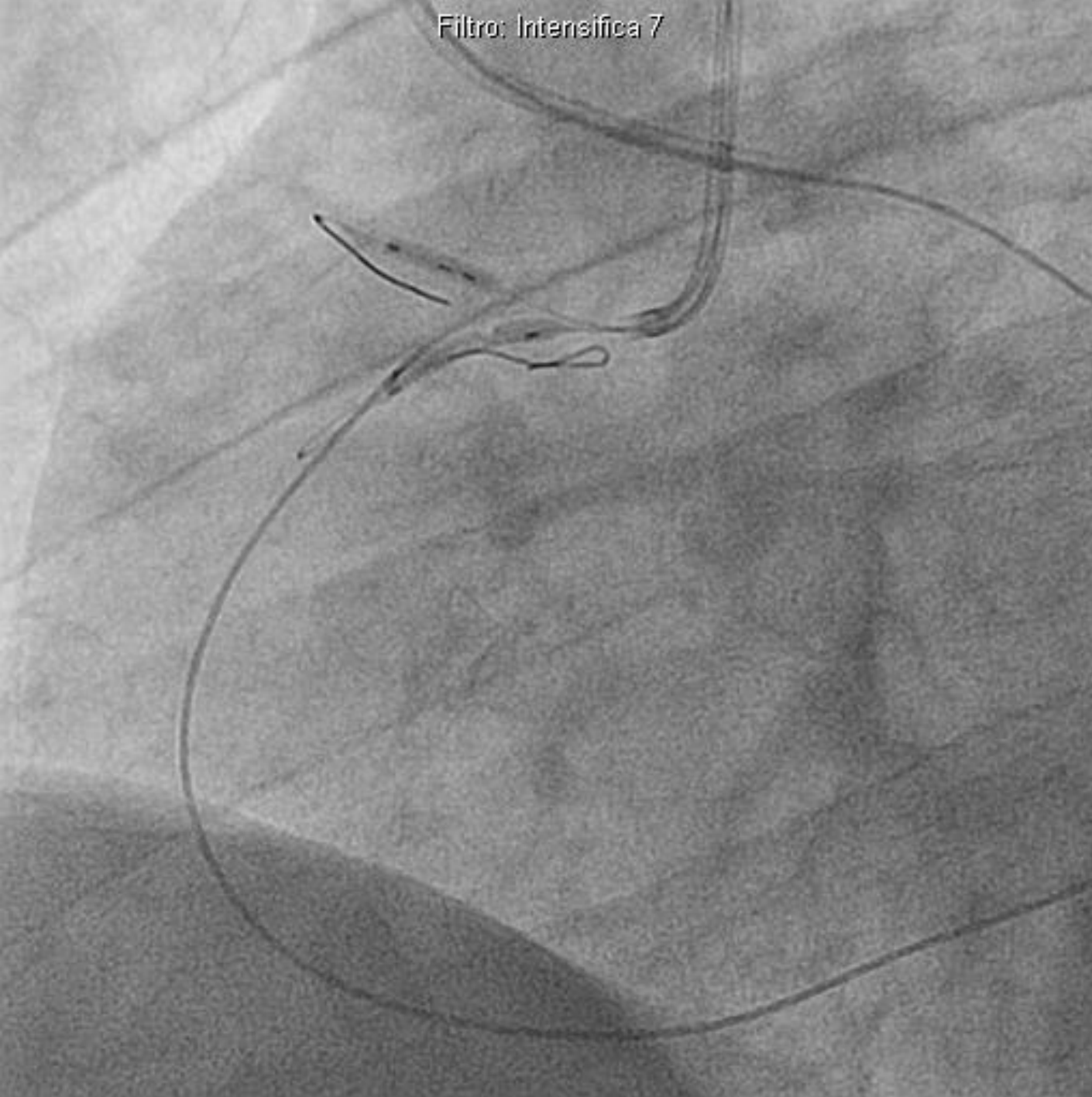


Ultimate 3 **subintimal
at the RCA ostium
can not
re-enter in the
Guiding Catheter**

IVUS



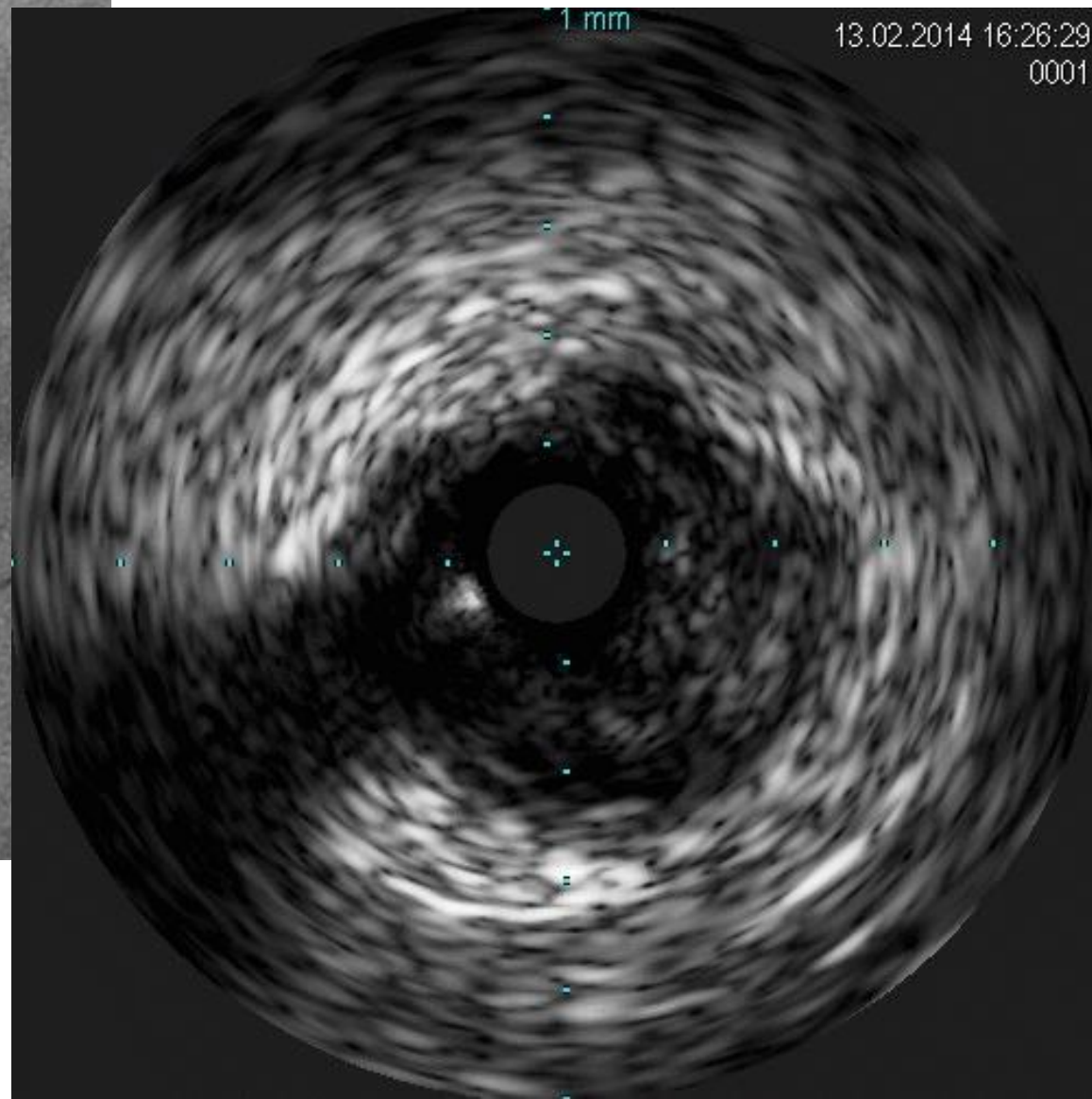
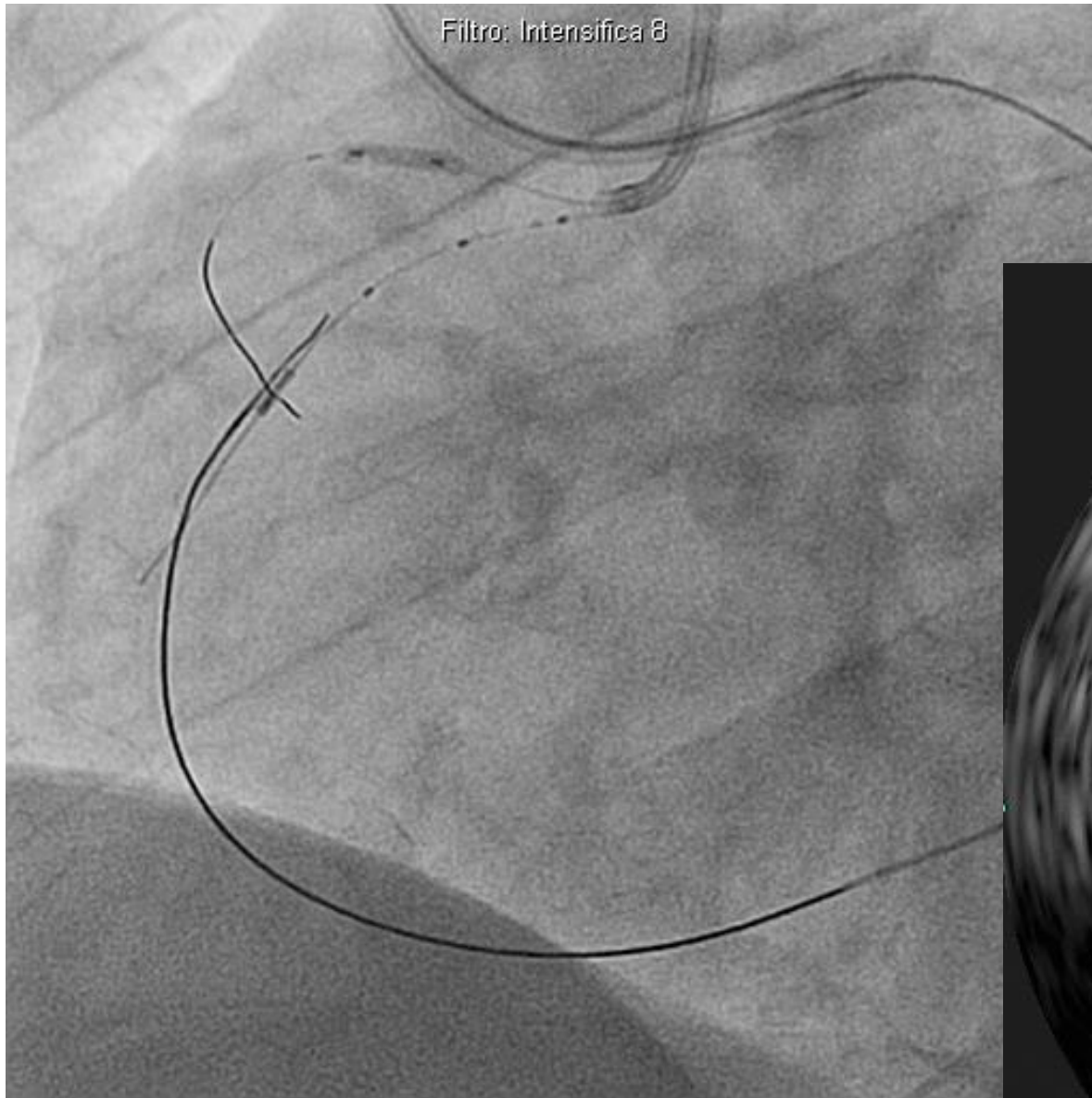
Filtro: Intensifica 7



**Balloon dilatation
with 2.5
In Proximal and Mid RCA
(IVUS-reverse CART)**

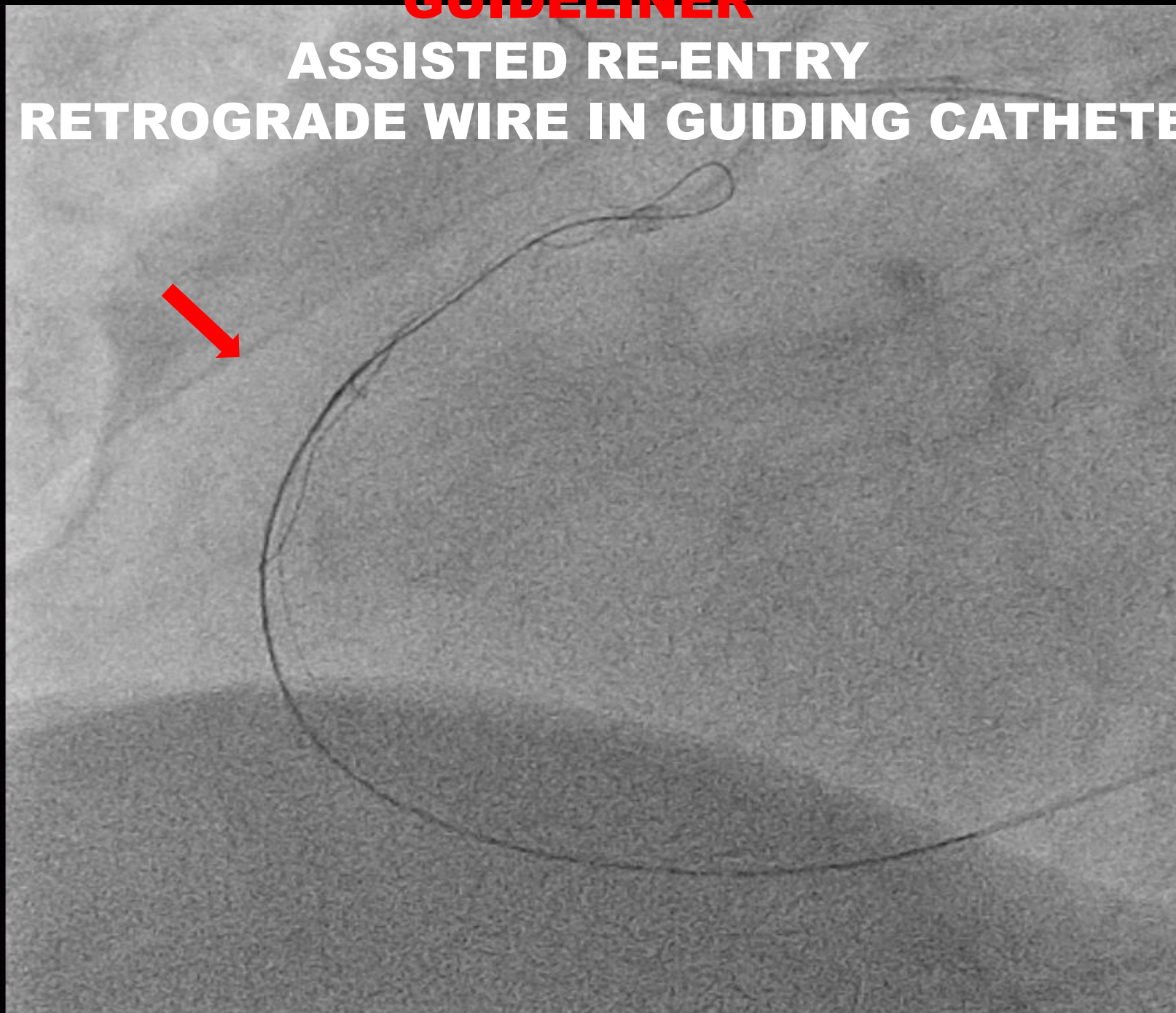
Filtro: Intensifica 8

Retrograde wire in true lumen (mid RCA)

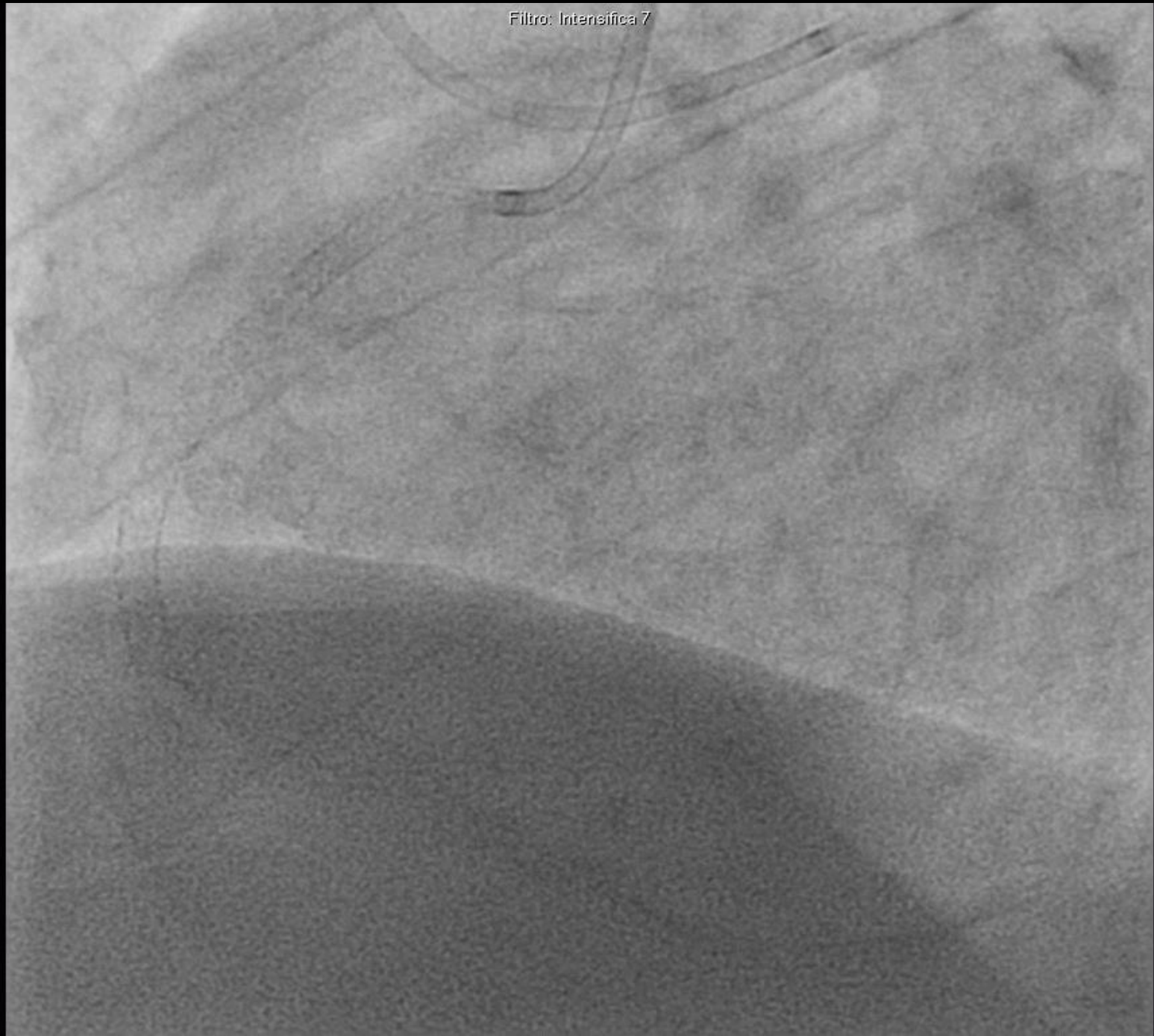


GUIDELINER

ASSISTED RE-ENTRY OF RETROGRADE WIRE IN GUIDING CATHETER



Filtro: Intensifica 7



FINAL RESULT

CONCLUSION 1

- **IVUS is a very important tool that makes CTO procedures more predictable, more effective and safer**
- **IVUS is Mandatory in Antegrade approach to confirm the “CTO Entry point” and to understand the position of your wire in the proximal cap**
- **It's very useful to navigate from subintimal space to intima in the ADR technique**
- **Obviously IVUS permits to optimize stent sizing and expansion in complex coronary reconstruction**

CONCLUSION 2

- **In Retrograde approach is very useful to clarify retrograde wire location and the exact point of re-entry (exp in ostial LAD or LCX CTO)**
- **In Reverse CART is very useful for balloon sizing and to understand where is possible to try to make the connection between antegrade and retrograde wires**
- **With IVUS evaluation is also possible to avoid antegrade injection, minimizing the risk to propagate iatrogenic dissection distally or retrograde in the aortic wall (Ostial RCA CTO) and to reduce the use of contrast**