

The 44th Annual International Congress of the
**EGYPTIAN SOCIETY OF
CARDIOLOGY**
CardioEgypt2017

20-23
February 2017
Sharm El-Sheikh

Primary PCI in POST-CABG STEMI

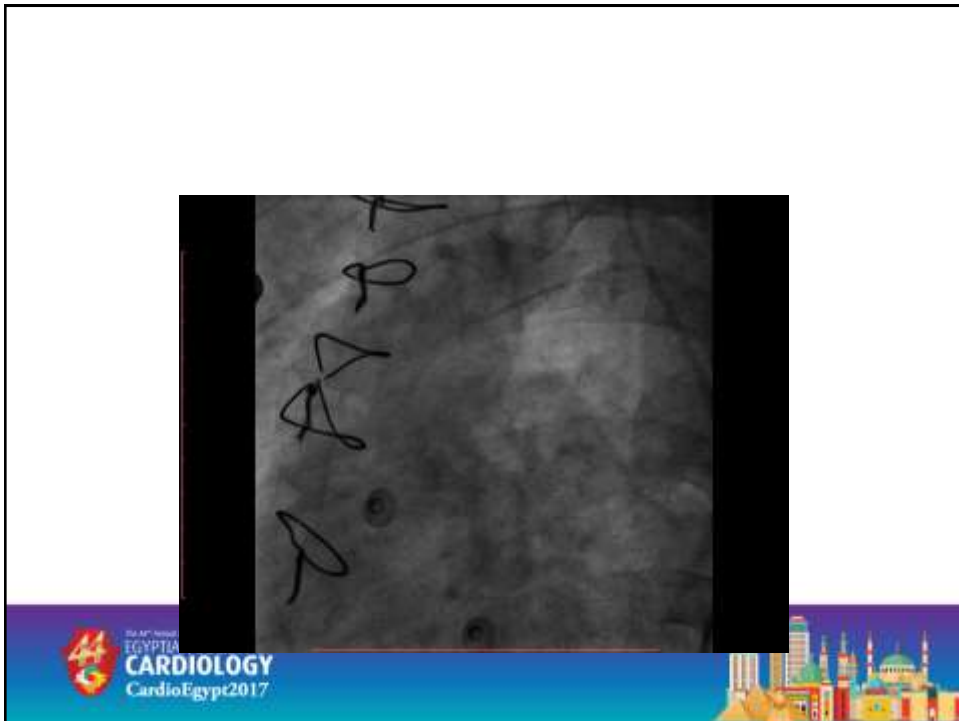
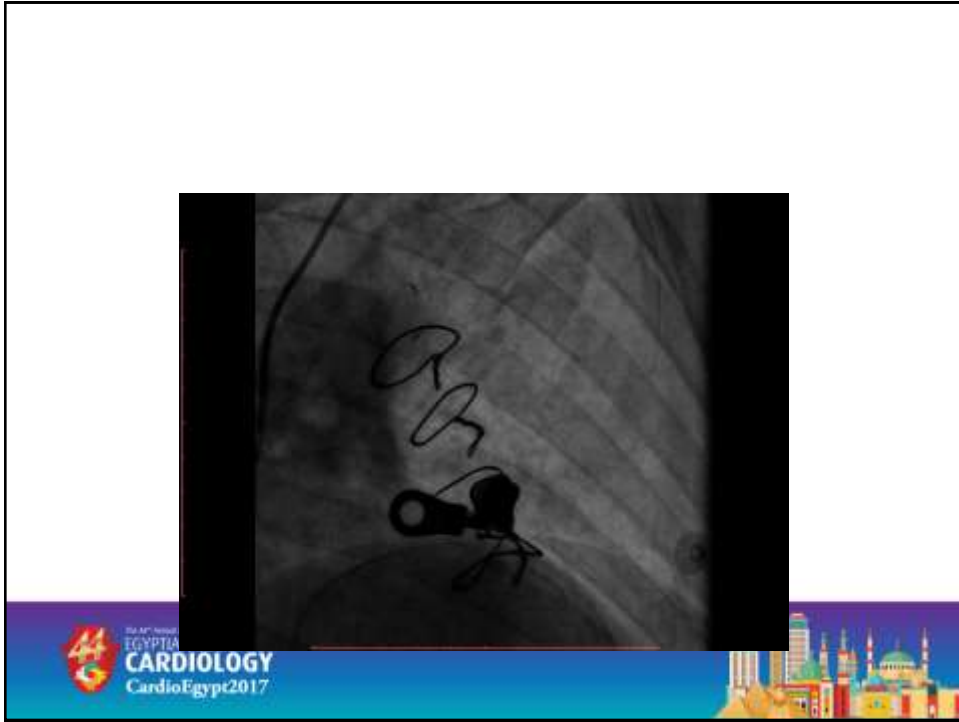
Tarek Abdel-Hameed Kafafy, MD, PhD, FESC
Lecturer of Cardiovascular medicine
Assiut University

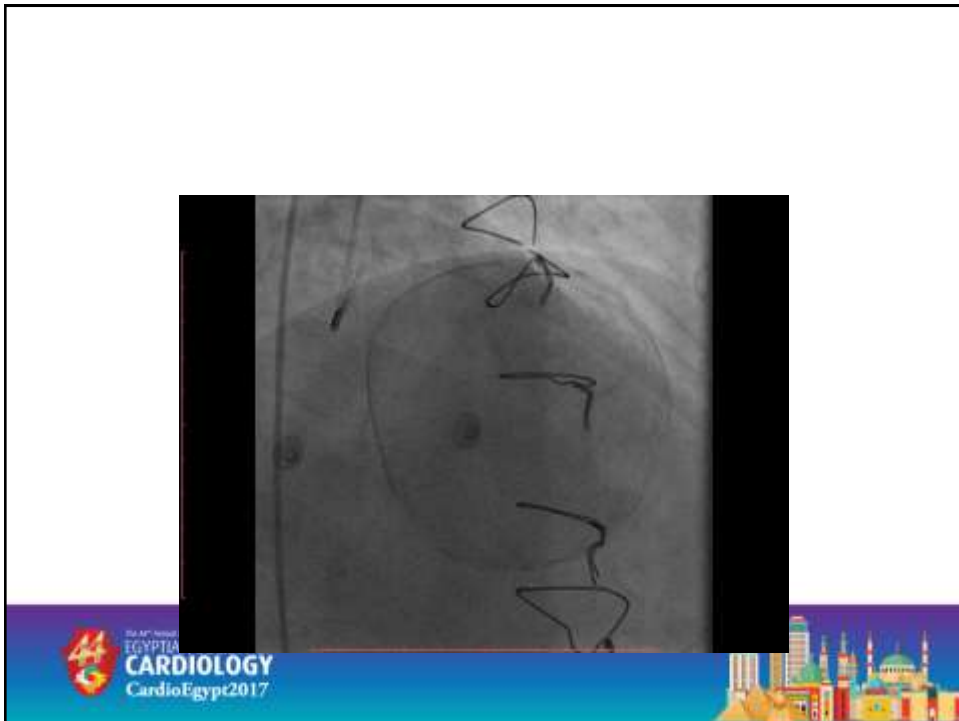
- A 48 years old male patient
- Known to be hypertensive, not diabetic
- Known cardiac with prior CABG 2 years ago.
- LIMA → LAD, and SVG → RIM.
- Presented with TCP 2 hours.
- ECG: Anterior STEMI
- Hemodynamically stable.











Challenges:

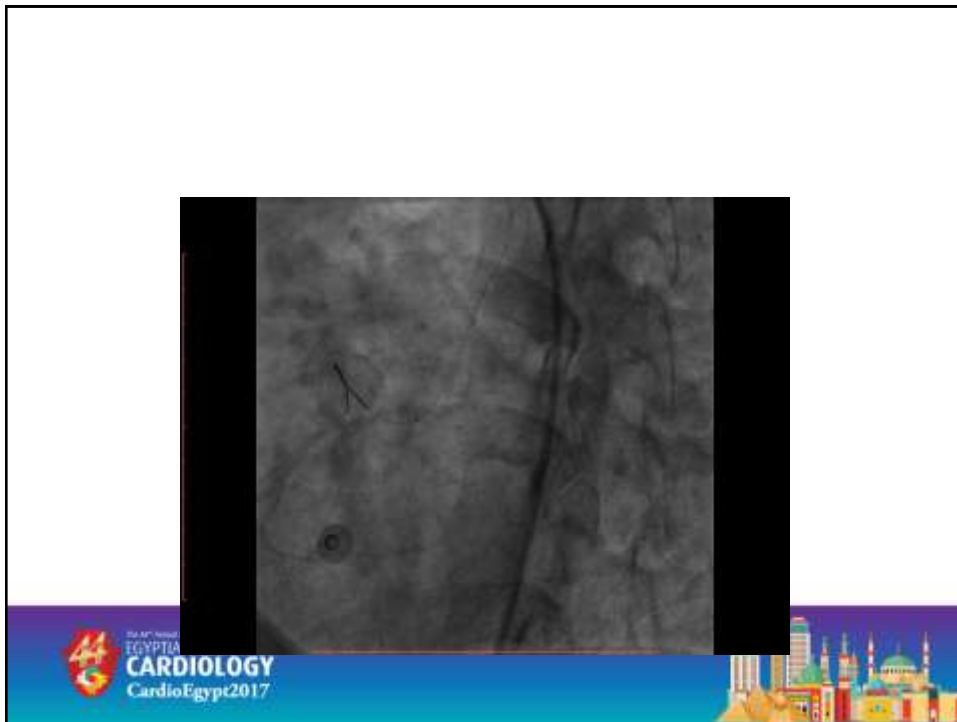
- Unclear Culprit.



Challenges:

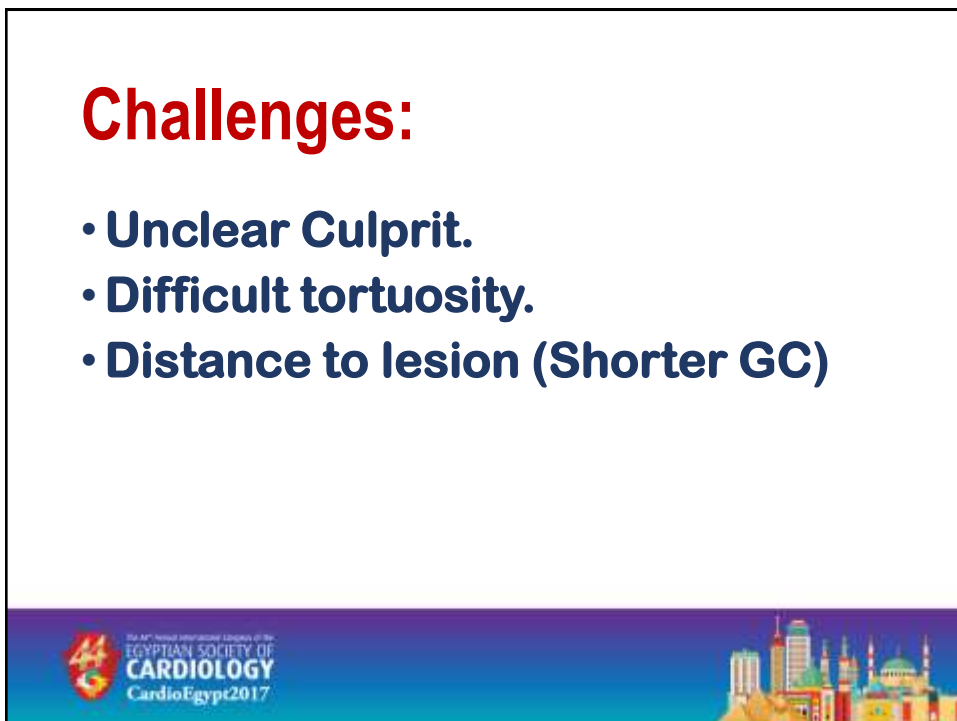
- Unclear Culprit.
- Difficult tortuosity.





Challenges:

- Unclear Culprit.
- Difficult tortuosity.
- Distance to lesion (Shorter GC)



**How many percent of you
have ever notified the length
of guiding catheter...**

...balloon and stent catheter?



Standard Lengths in CVL

- Standard guiding catheter: $\approx 100\text{cm}$
- **Mother-n-Child guiding catheter (ST 5F) 120cm**
- Y-connector $\approx 6-10\text{ cm}$
- Balloon catheter (PTCA) $\approx 135-145\text{ cm}$
- Stent catheter (PTCA) $\approx 140-145\text{ cm}$

So, in common setting, the effective/usable length of PTCA catheters are $\leq 130\text{cm}$ and the longest stentable distance is 25-30 cm from LCA/RCA ostium.



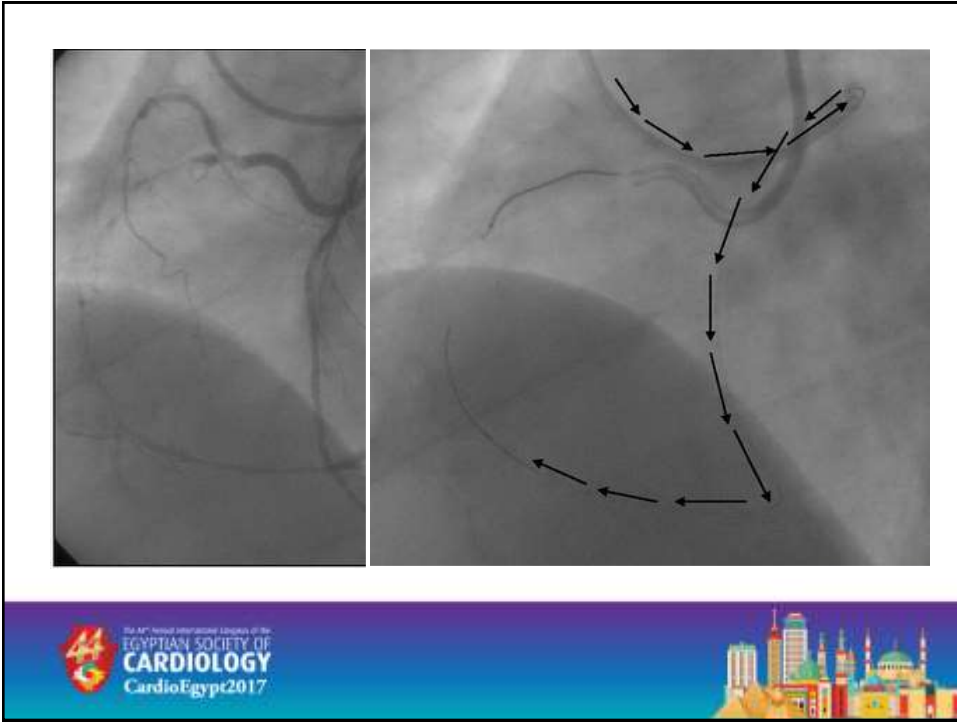
Usual PTCA/stent catheter

- | | |
|--|----------|
| • Catheter for Boston's stent (Promus) | 140++ cm |
| • Catheter for Terumo stent | 145cm |
| • Catheter for Boston's stent | 144 cm |
| • Catheter for BioSensor's stent | 142cm |
| • Catheter for Sorin's stent | 142cm |
| • Catheter for Cordis's stent | 140cm |
| • Catheter for Medtronic's stent | 140cm |
| • Catheter for Biotronic's stent | 140cm |
| • Catheter for BBraun's stent | 138cm |
| • Catheter for Abbott's stent | unknown |



What to do if we need to do PCI further down?





Solution for stenting far...

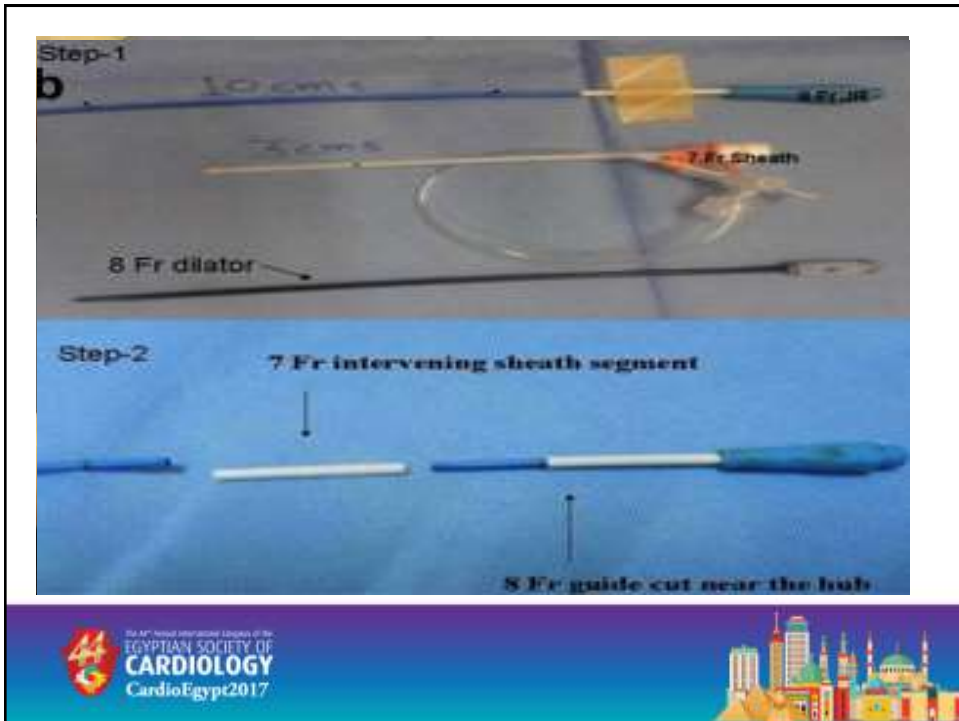
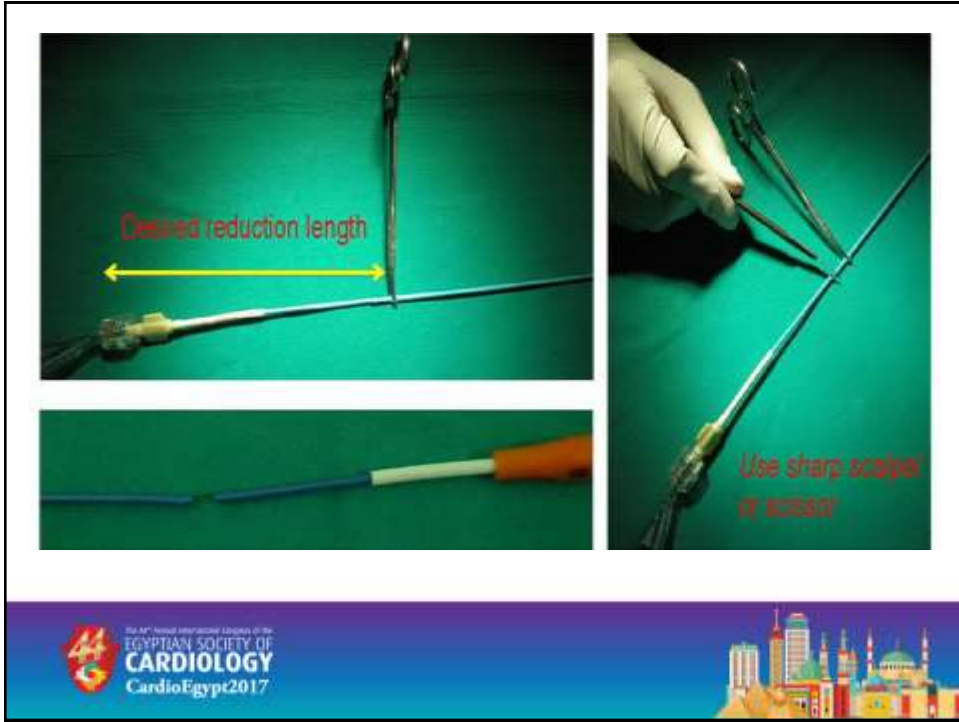
- ① Deep seat the guiding catheter in the coronary or use the modified mother-n-child technique
- ② Longer balloon catheter (145-150 cm)
- ③ Specially manufactured shorter guiding catheters
- ④ Shortening of the existing guiding catheter

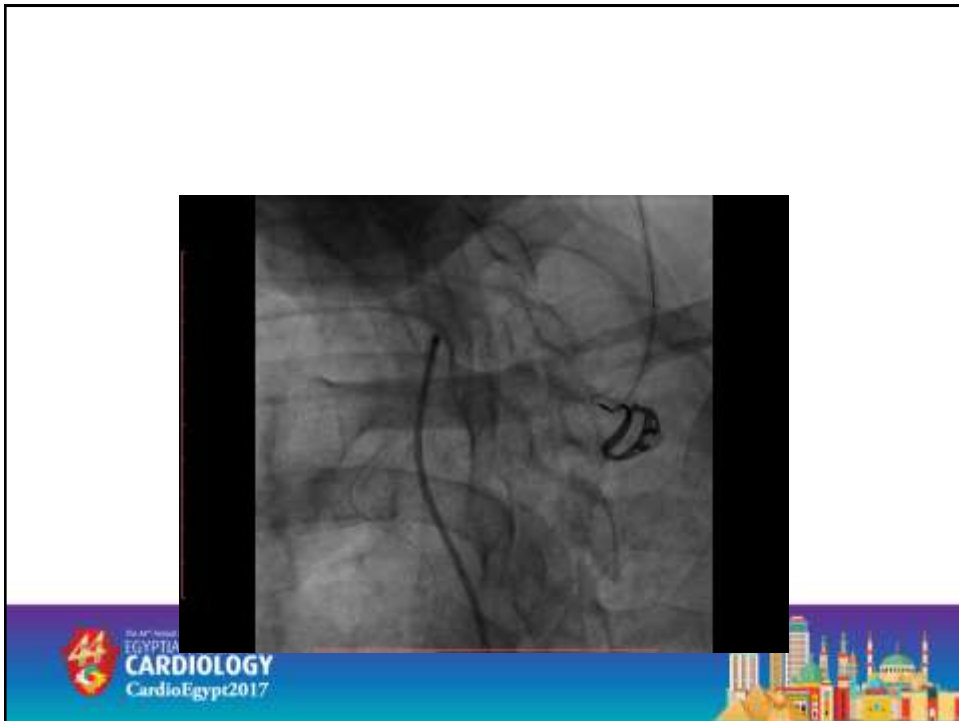


Equipment required

1. Standard sheath that is one French size smaller than the GC in place (e.g. 5F sheath for a 6F GC in use)
2. Dilator of a sheath that is one French size larger than the GC in use (e.g. 7F dilator for a 6F GC in use)
3. Initial GC itself

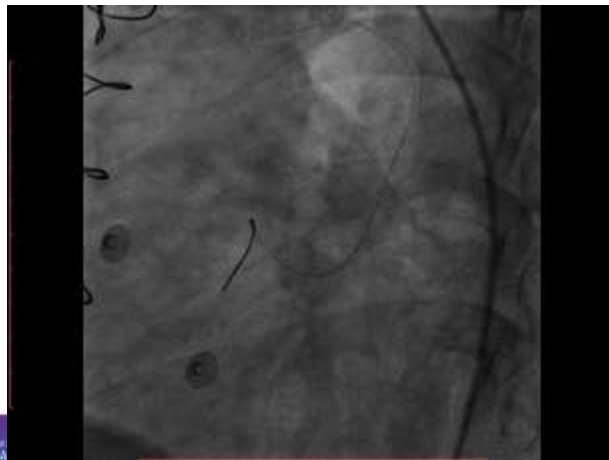


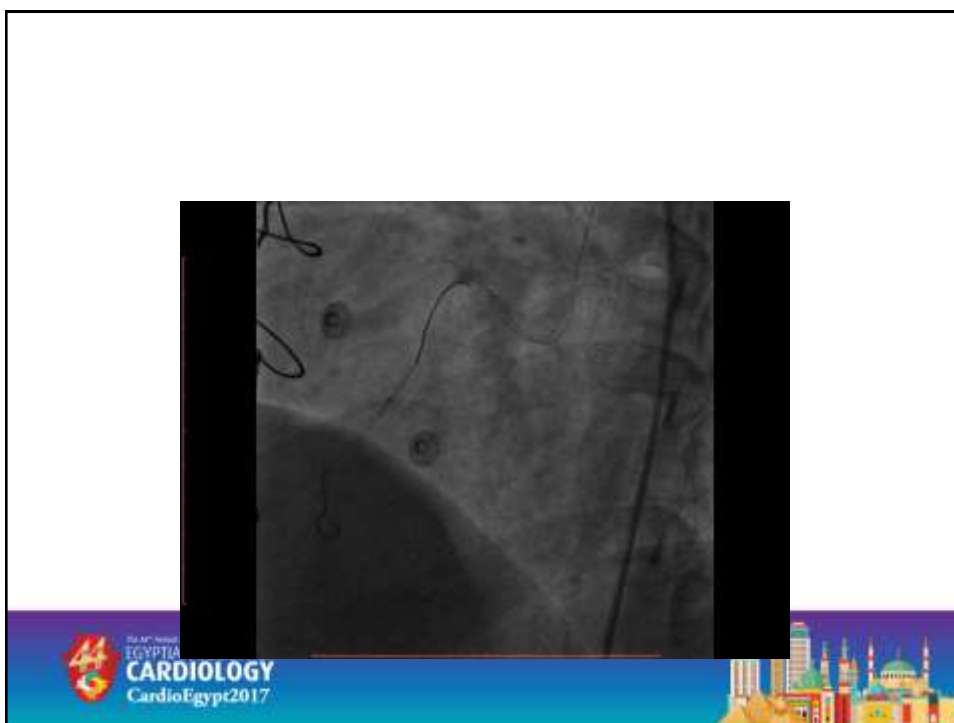
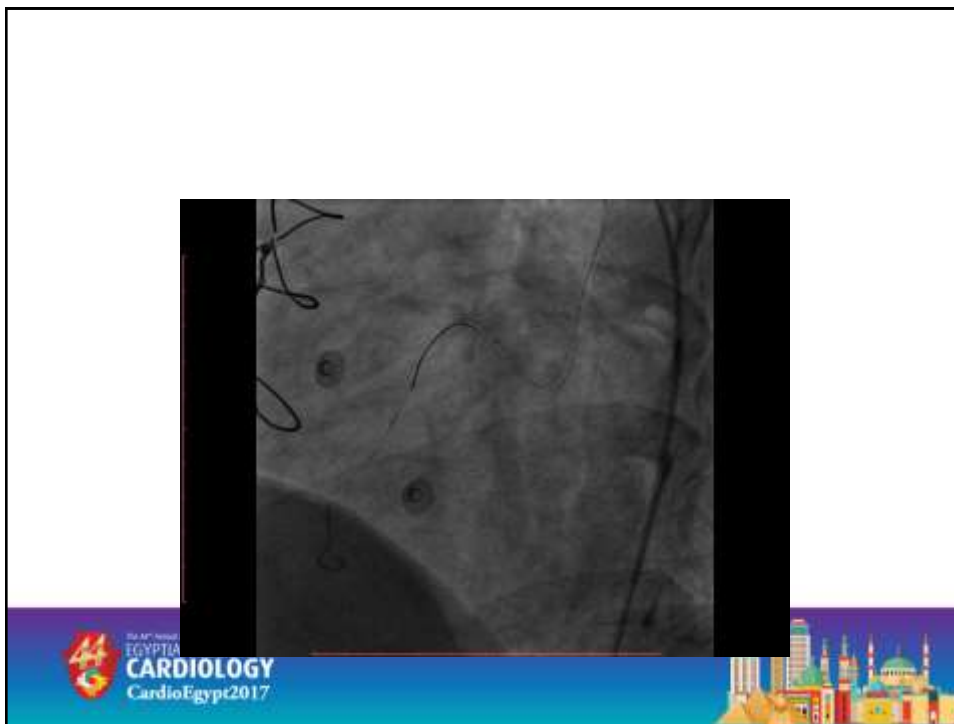




Challenges:

- Unclear Culprit.
- Difficult tortuosity.
- Distance to lesion.
- Inability to advance the balloon (tough curves).

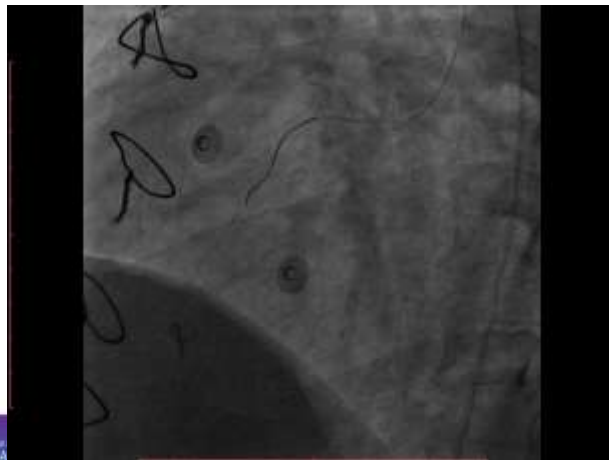




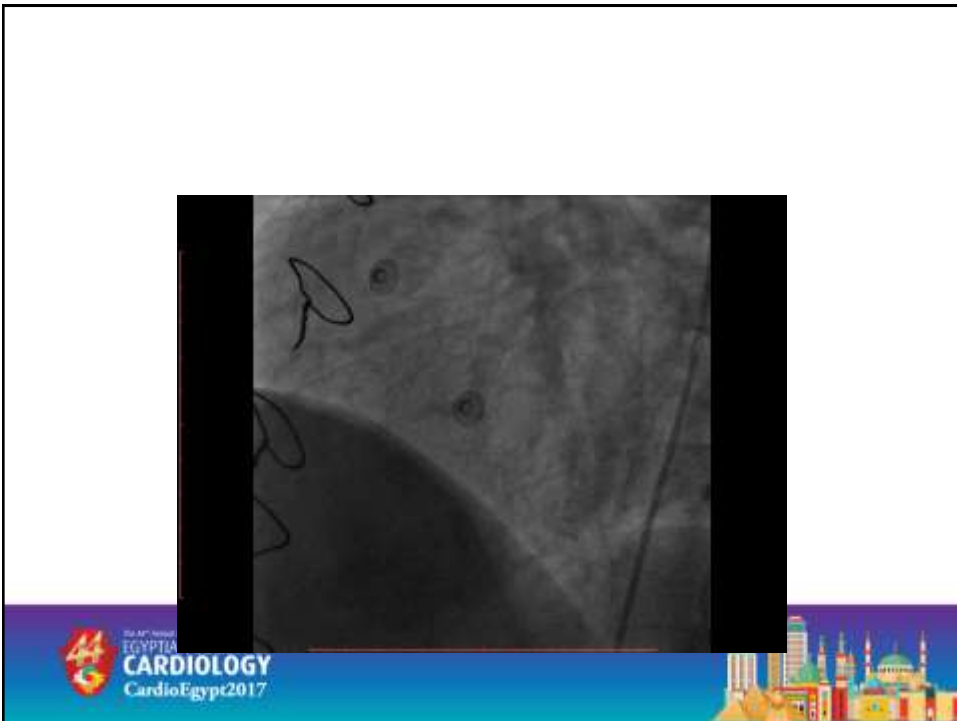
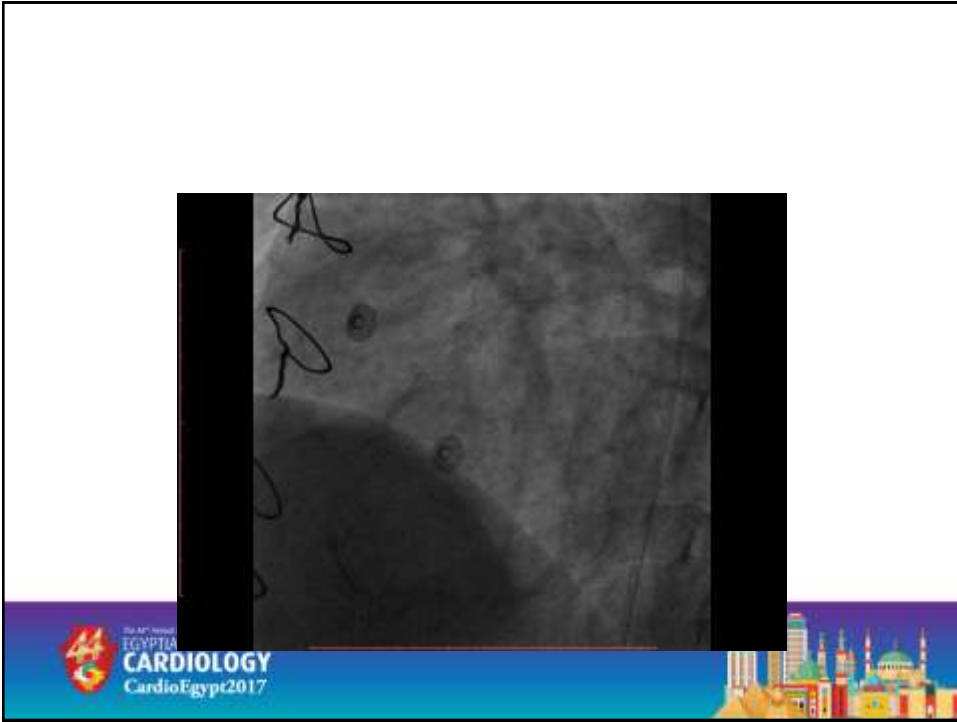


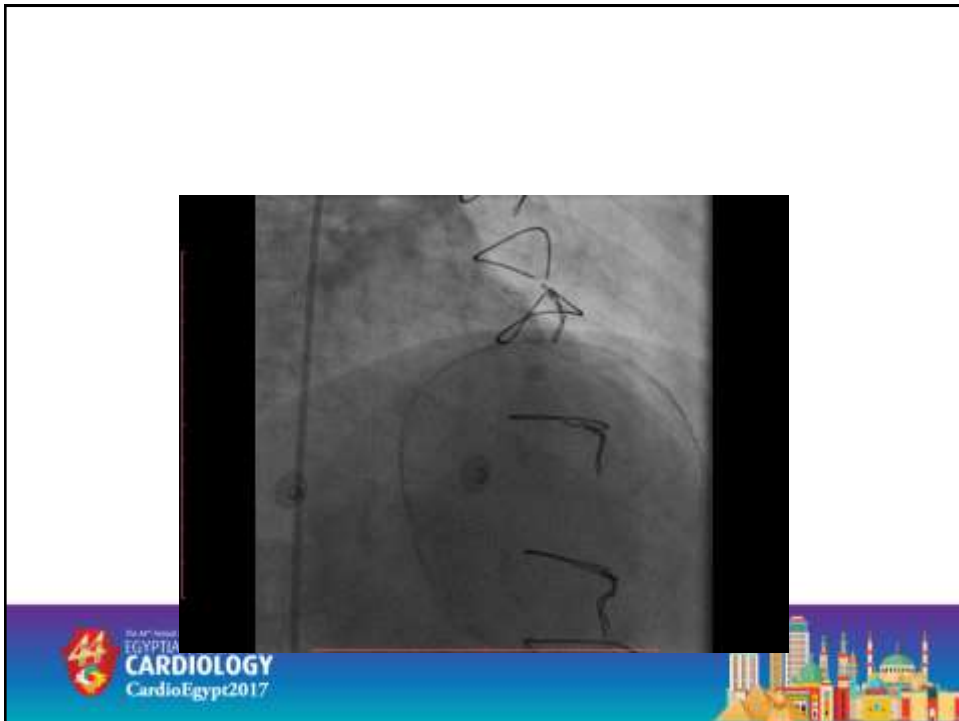
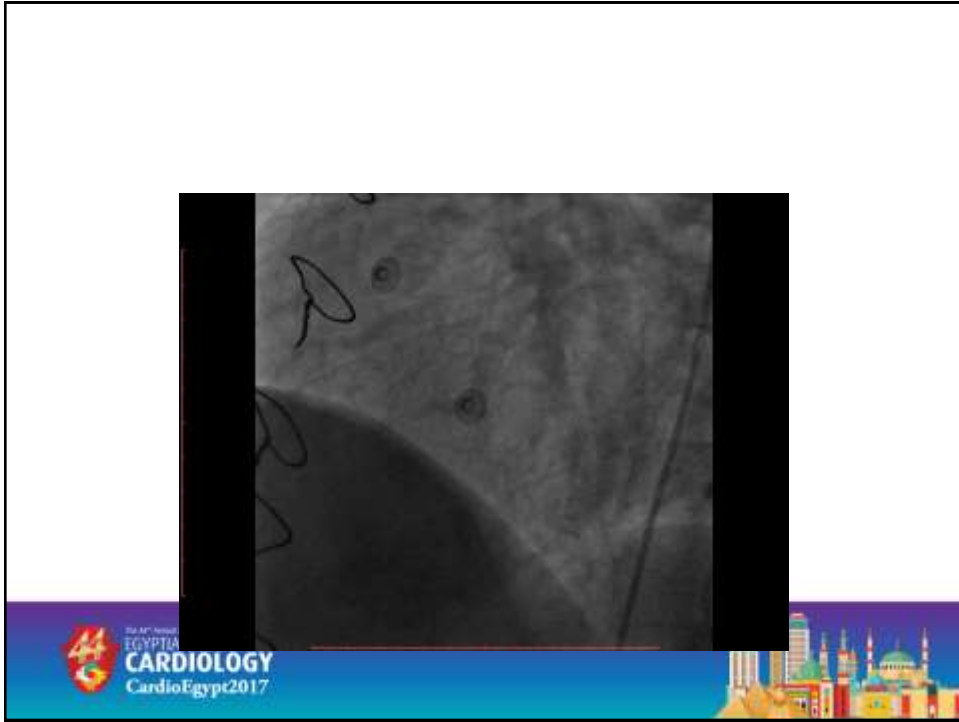
Challenges:

- Unclear Culprit.
- Difficult tortuosity.
- Distance to lesion.
- Inability to advance the balloon (tough curves).
- Severe spasm (accordion effect)









Finally!!

- Patient had a smooth hospital recovery.
- Discharged the day after on ticagrelor and aspirin, along with other medications.



Take home messages:

- Always search carefully for the culprit, especially in post-CABG patients.
- Consider different options to deal with tortuosity (dedicated wires or buddy wires).
- Keep 90 cm guiding catheters in your armamentarium.
- Otherwise, you should learn how to shorten a regular GC.
- Be patient as long as your patient is.



