

PROVISIONAL STENTING IN BIFURCATION LESIONS

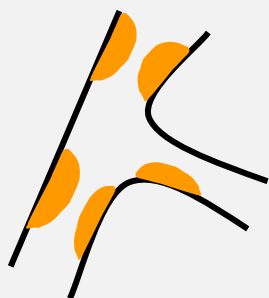
WHEN and HOW?



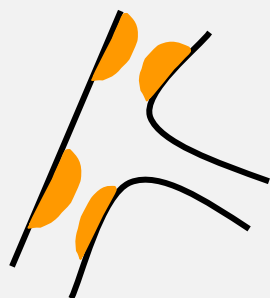
MIDDLE EAST
BIFURCATION
CLUB

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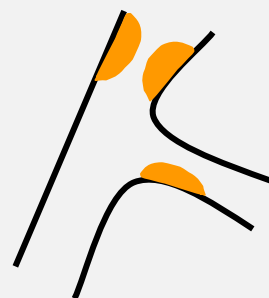
- **None of the bifurcation lesions are similar!!!**
- **Every case is unique and another challenge!!!**
- **Decision for the best stent strategy must be made accordingly!!!**



1,1,1



1,1,0



1,0,1



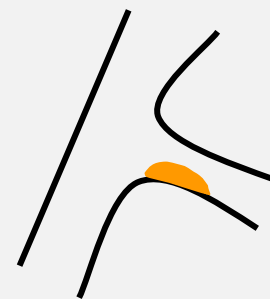
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STRATEGIES FOR BIFURCATION LESIONS

- Strategies for bifurcation lesions are chosen according to the side branch (SB) properties;
- Relevant SB size (≥ 2.0 mm and supplying $>10\%$ myocardium/ ≥ 73 mm length)
- Ostial or diffuse disease (>10 mm)
- Amount of the myocardial territory supplied by the SB (supplying $>10\%$ of the myocardium, a SB ≥ 73 mm length is assumed to supply $\geq 10\%$ myocardium)
- SB angle (if lost difficult to reintervene)



STRATEGIES FOR BIFURCATION LESIONS

- Keep the SB open
- Provisional
- 2-stent approach

KEEP THE SB OPEN

- When; SB is not suitable for stenting (small SB with ostial *or* diffuse disease)

HOW?

- Wire both branches
- Prepare the lesion in the main vessel (MV) optimally
- Stent the MV (do not oversize the stent; size the stent according to the distal MV, this prevents plaque/carina shift)
- Keep the jailed wire in the side branch and post-dilate the stent according to the vessel diameter.

Predilatation or post-dilatation of the SB is not recommended!



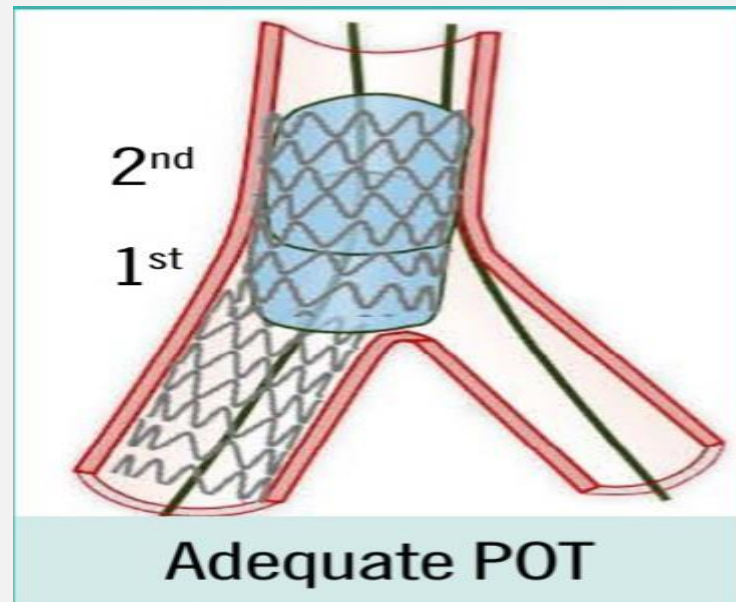
PROVISIONAL STENTING

- Minimal SB disease or diseased SB ostium with suitable features for a second stent implantation (if needed)
- Wire both branches
- Optimal preparation of the lesion before stent implantation; predilatation of the main vessel and SB (if necessary)
- Implant the MV stent
- Post-dilatation of the MV adequately (keep the jailed wire in the SB)
- If SB is compromised; rewire the SB from distal MV stent strut, do the kissing balloon inflation (NC balloon size 1:1 according to the distal MV and SB)
- Finish with the re-pot.

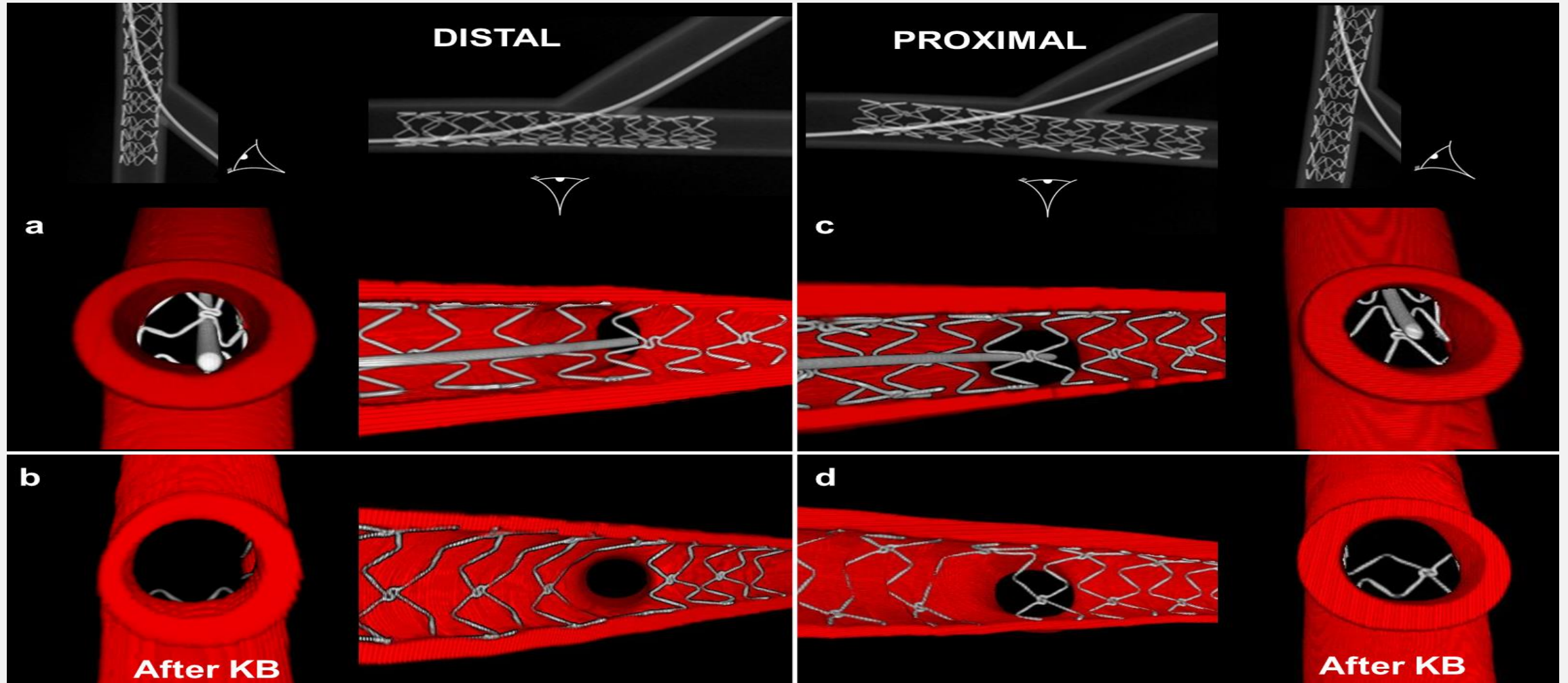


ADEQUATE POT

- POT balloon distal shoulder is positioned immediately proximal to the carina (sized 1:1 to the proximal MV).



FOR BETTER SB SCAFFOLDING MUST RE-WIRE FROM THE DISTAL STRUT!



HOW THE SB WIRING HELPS?

- SB wiring;
 - Prevents SB occlusion after the MV stenting,
 - Widens the angle between MV and SB,
 - If SB disappears as a result of any plaque shift, it acts as a marker for re-wiring,
 - Modifies the angle of the SB take-off
 - Not wiring the SB is related to the increased re-intervention at follow-up (Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2006 Jul;68(1):67-73)



SB WIRING IS ESSENTIAL IN HIGH RISK ANATOMIES!

EuroIntervention

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Preserving SB access during provisional stenting.

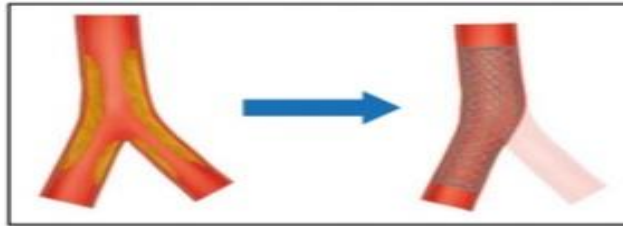
Prevention

Conventional

- Preshaped wires
- Reverse wire technique
- Dual lumen microcatheter
- Angulated microcatheter
- Deflectable microcatheter



Jailed wire



Troubleshooting



Preshaped wires
CTO wires



Angulated
microcatheter

Active protection



Jailed balloon



Balloon-stent kissing



Modified



Semi-inflated



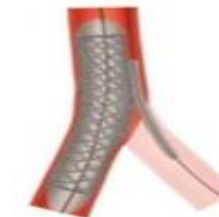
Jailed Corsair

Risk factors:

- Plaque on the same side of the SB
- Reduced TIMI flow at the SB
- Severe % DS of bifurcation core $\geq 70\%$
- Unfavourable bifurcation angle $\geq 90^\circ$
- High ratio MV/SB ≥ 2
- Severe % DS at SB $\geq 90\%$
- Spiky carina
- RESOLVE score >10



Deflectable
microcatheter



Rescue
jailed balloon

CTO: chronic total occlusion; DS: diameter stenosis; MV: main vessel; RESOLVE: Risk prEdiction of Side branch OccLusion in coronary bifurcation intervention; SB: side branch; TIMI: Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction

WHEN BAILOUT STENTING?

- If SB flow is compromised (<TIMI 3) due to the dissection/plaque shift and not solved with a kissing balloon inflation, a second stent implantation should be considered.



BAIL-OUT STENTING TECHNIQUES

- TAP stenting
- Reverse crush stenting
- Culotte stenting



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TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- SB wiring is essential almost in all cases.
- To avoid plaque shift to the SB, respect to the distal vessel size while sizing the stent.
- Adequate POT is essential.
- Always ready for the worst (set up your cath lab accordingly).
- Know the bail-out stenting techniques (TAP, reverse crush, Culotte)
- While dealing with high risk anatomies think about starting with the 2-stent strategy at the first place (Zhang JJ et al; the Definition II Trial. Eur Heart J. 2020 Jul 14;41(27):2523-2536)



ARTICLES TO READ

- Pan M, et al. The 17th expert consensus document of the European Bifurcation Club - techniques to preserve access to the side branch during stepwise provisional stenting. *EuroIntervention*. 2023;19:26-36.
- Zhang JJ, et al; the Definition II Trial. *Eur Heart J*. 2020;4:2523-2536.