

The logo for LINC (Lipid and Inflammation Network in Cardiovascular) features a stylized, abstract shape in shades of red, orange, and yellow, resembling a flame or a dynamic motion, set against a dark blue background. The letters "LINC" are positioned to the right of this graphic.

LINC

The Most Severe Distal Emboli of Endovascular Treatment for Iliac and Superficial Femoral Artery in our Experience.

Omihachiman Community Medical Center, Japan

Kuniyoshi Fukai, M.D., Ph.D. Takuo Nakagami, M.D., Ph.D. Daiki Goto, M.D. Yoshihiro Azuchi, M.D.
Yuusaku Kaneko, M.D. Nobunari Tomura, M.D. Shinya Tomita, M.D. Tetsuro Hamaoka, M.D.
Shinichiro Yamaguchi, M.D., Ph.D.

Disclosure

Speaker name:

.....Kuniyoshi Fukai.....

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)

- I do not have any potential conflicts of interest

Case Male 75 y.o.

Chief Complaint: Leg rest pain (Rutherford 4-5)

ADL: Ambulatory (with limited range)

Risk factors:

CRF on HD for 15 years # Current smoker 2 packs per day for 50 years
HT, #DM

Past catheter history and surgical history:

2004/03 PCI for LCX #15 Xience stent

2005/04 EVT for Rt SFA and Lt CIA-EIA stenting, Lt FP bypass grafting

Present illness :

Patient had repeated remission and exacerbation of toe ulcers for a long time. Ulcers and rest pain worsened, so he was referred to our medical center.

Case Male 75 y.o.

ABI: Rt 0.58/ Lt 0.64

SPP: Rt Dorsal 38 Plantar 27
Lt Dorsal 26 Plantar 35 (mmHg)

Right foot



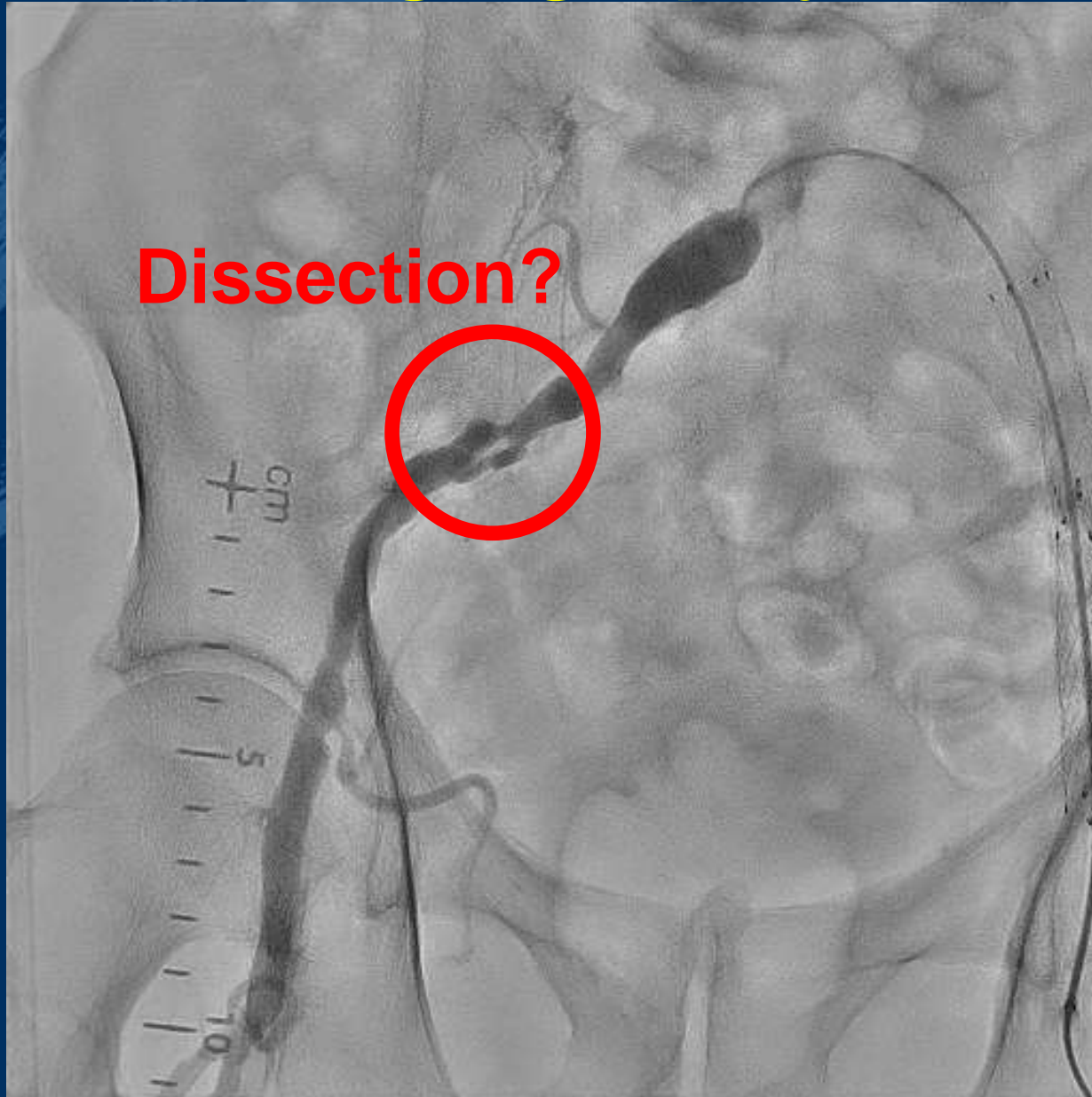
Left foot



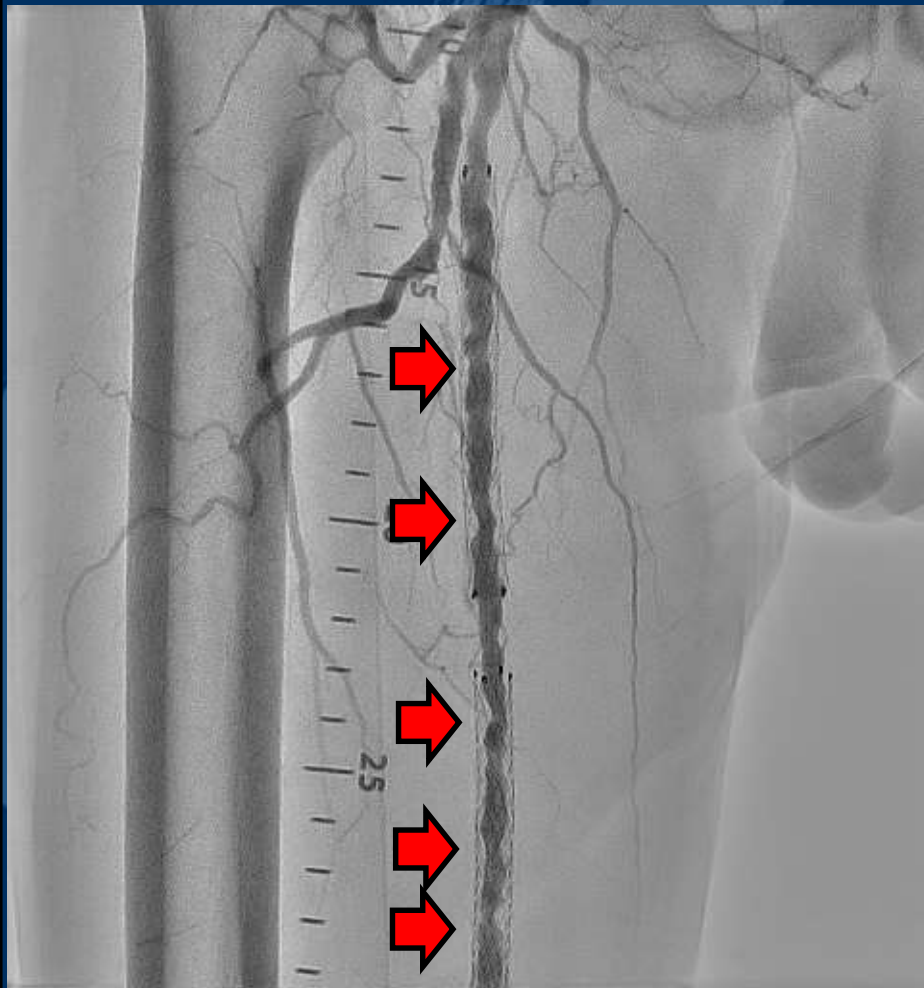
Angiography



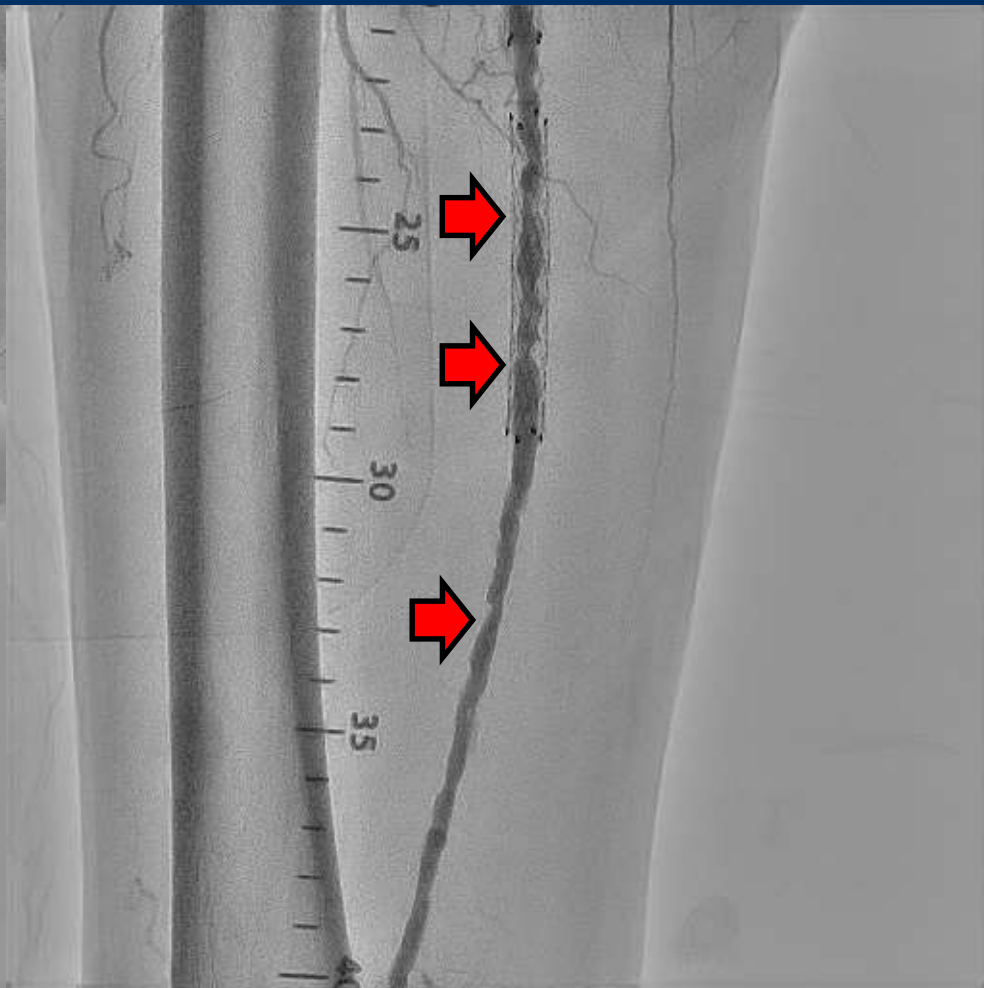
Angiography



Angiography

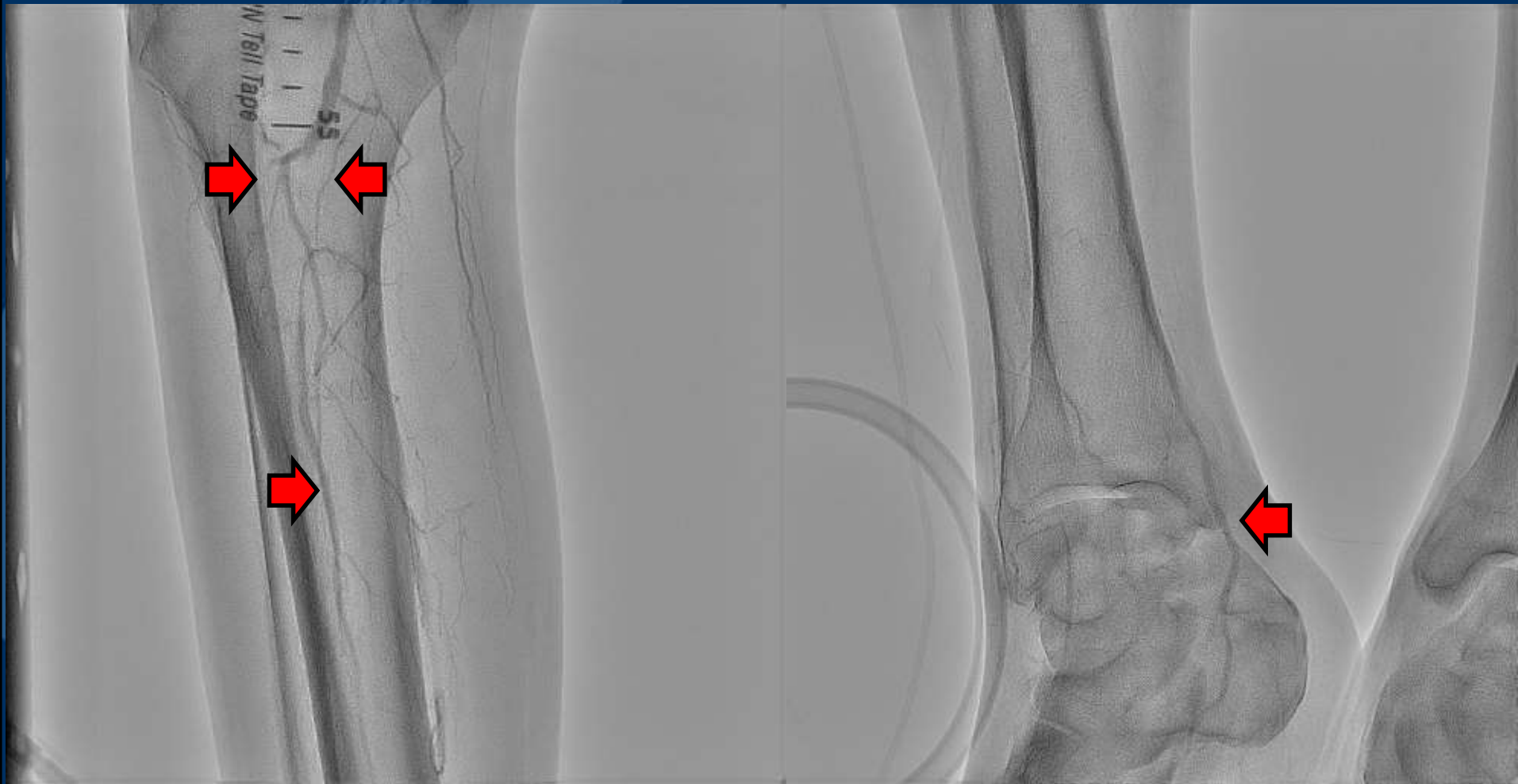


Proximal SFA



distal SFA

Angiography



POP-BTK

distal BTK

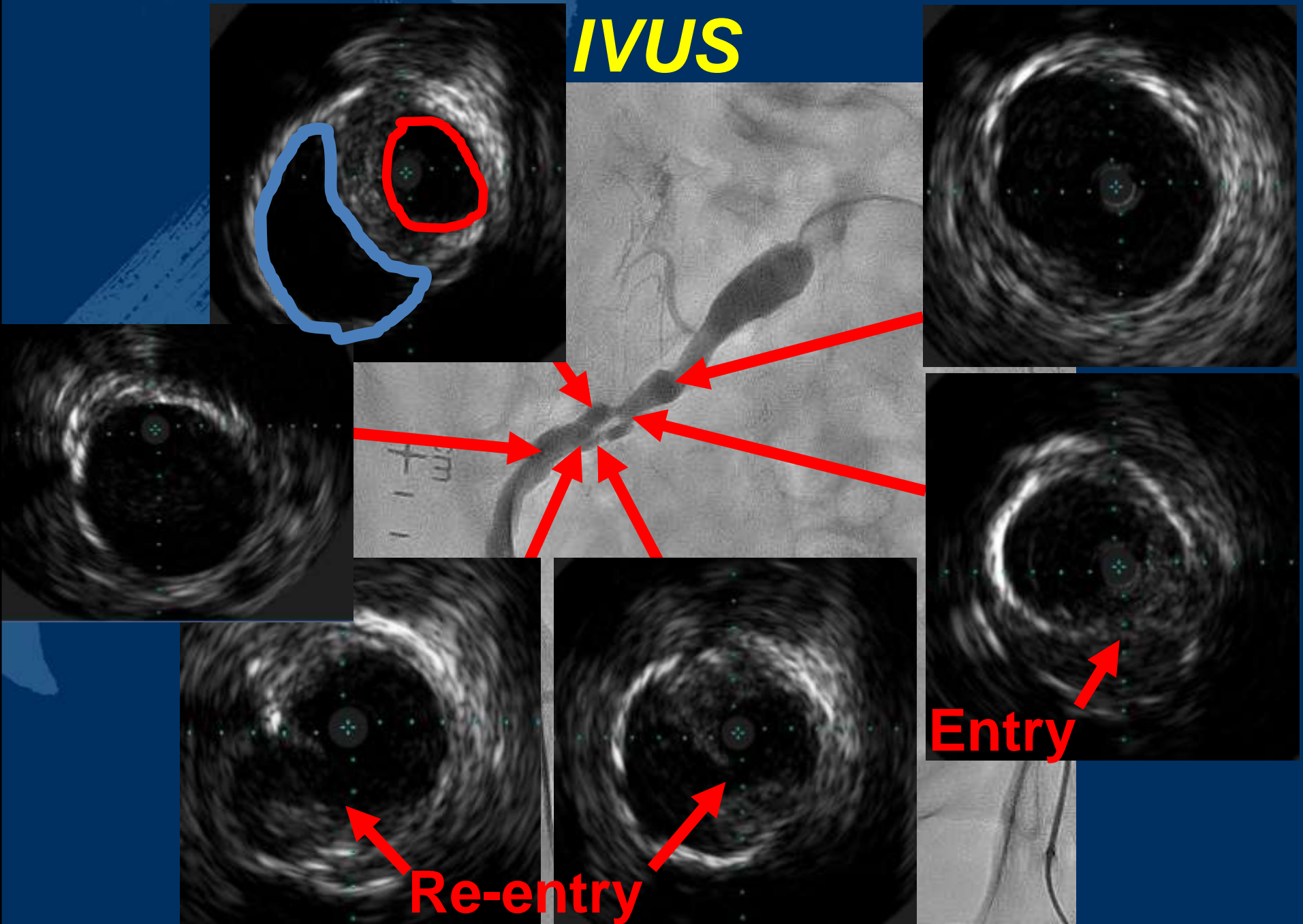
PTA for Rt IA and Rt SFA



Lt. femoral approach
G.C.: Destination® 6Fr

Vassalo® 0.014inch
Floppy wire

IVUS



PTA for Rt IA and Rt SFA



Lt. femoral approach
G.C.: Destination® 6Fr

Vassalo® 0.014inch
Floppy wire

① SHIDEN HP® 6/40mm
✓ SFA in-stent restenosis
✓ IA stenosis

② Epic® 10/100mm
for IA stenosis

PTA for Rt IA and Rt SFA



ACT: 262 sec
IVUS: No dissections

PTA for Rt IA and Rt SFA



Lt. femoral approach
G.C.: Destination® 6Fr

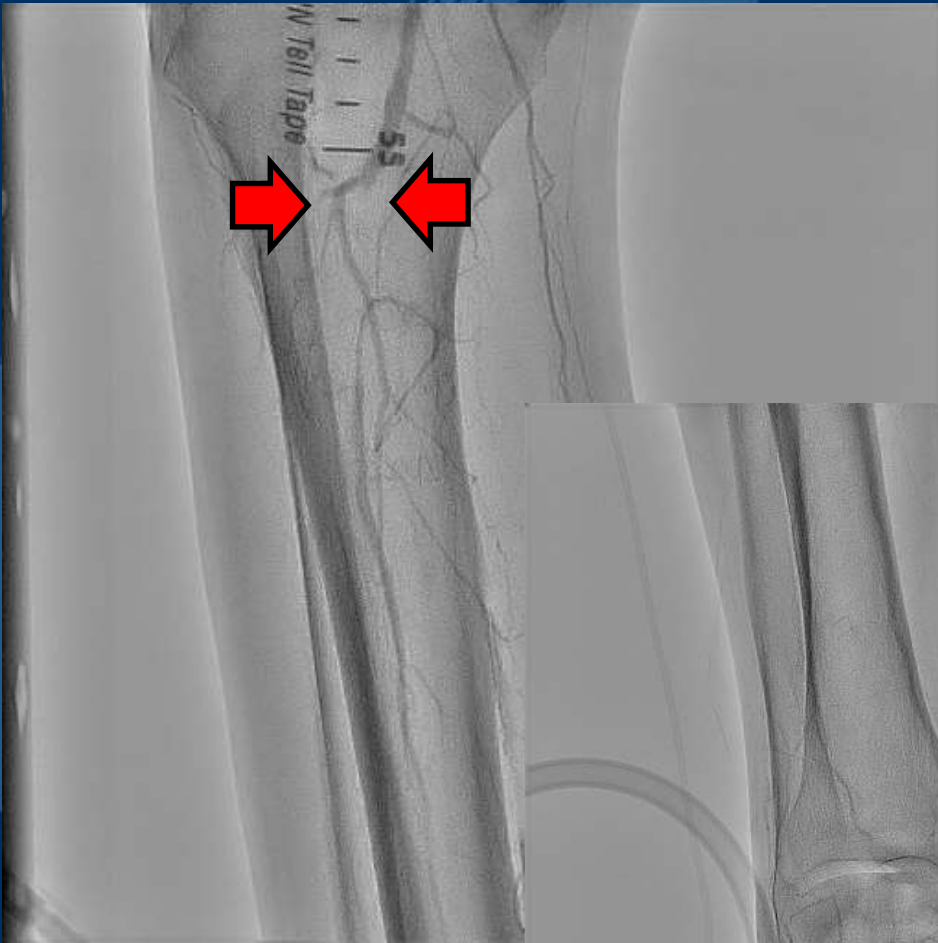
Vassalo® 0.014inch
Floppy wire

Thrombuster® 8Fr
(aspiration catheter)
Tip injection

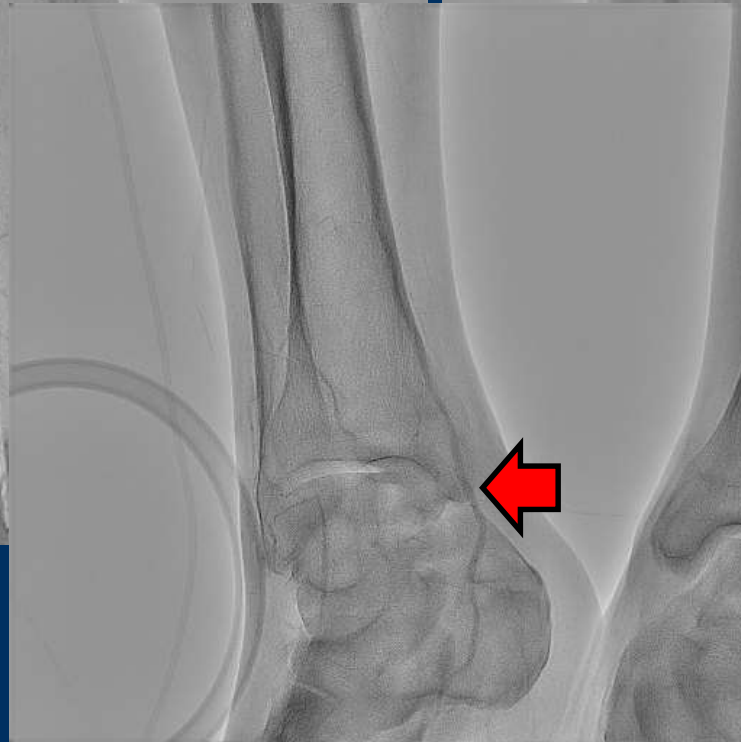
- ✓ Vasodilators
- ✓ Thrombus aspiration

Not effective

PTA for Rt IA and Rt SFA



Pre



distal emboli

PTA for Rt BK after distal emboli

Lt. femoral approach
G.C.: Destination® 6Fr

Retrograde approach
via posterior tibial artery

Ichibanyari® catheter

Echo-guided distal puncture

PTA for Rt BK after distal emboli

Lt. femoral approach
G.C.: Destination® 6Fr

Retrograde approach
via posterior tibial artery

Ichibanyari® catheter

Echo-guided distal puncture

0.014 Gradius® wire 3gf

PTA for Rt BK after distal emboli



Lt. femoral approach
G.C.: Destination® 6Fr

Retrograde approach
via posterior tibial artery

Rapidcross® 2.0-2.5/220mm

Long inflation

Final



Discussion

- ✓ We experienced severe distal emboli resulting from endovascular treatment of iliac artery stenosis with the dissection.
- ✓ I had not used any distal protection devices.
- ✓ BTK CTO site treatment may only be effective for severe distal emboli.
- ✓ Wire rendezvous technique is quite useful for BTK long CTO.



Thank you for your attention.