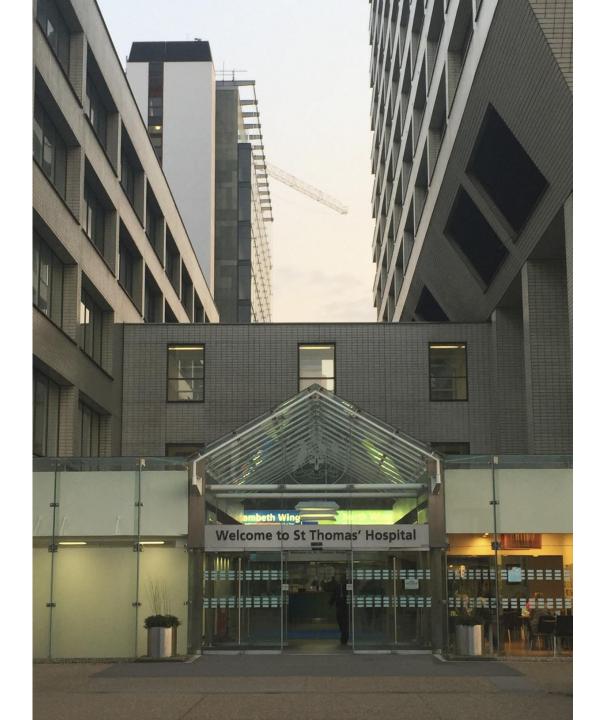
RC Fraser Scholarship St Thomas' Hospital

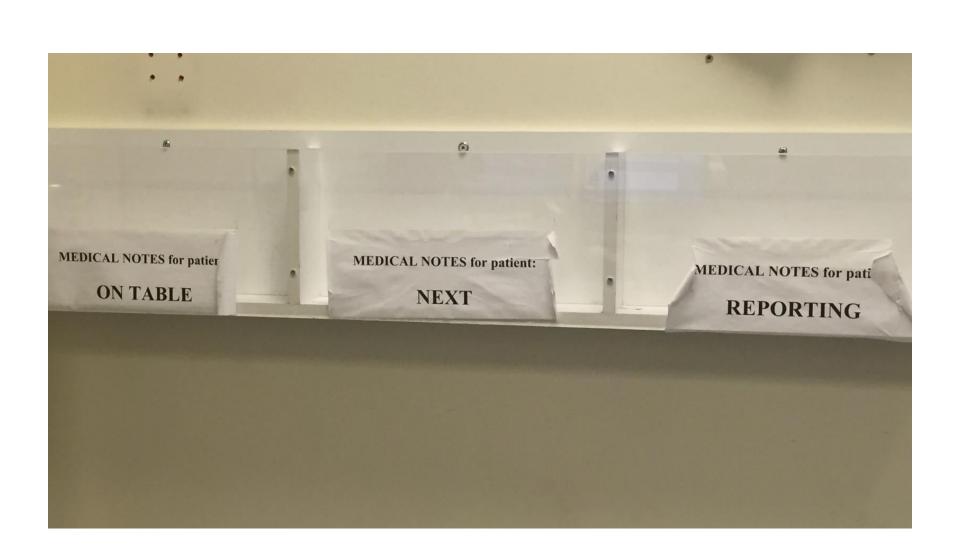


Ahmed Vachiat



- Large NHS teaching hospital in Central London
- Part of Guys and Kings College Hospital
- 12th Century
- Florence Nightingale
- First Cataract

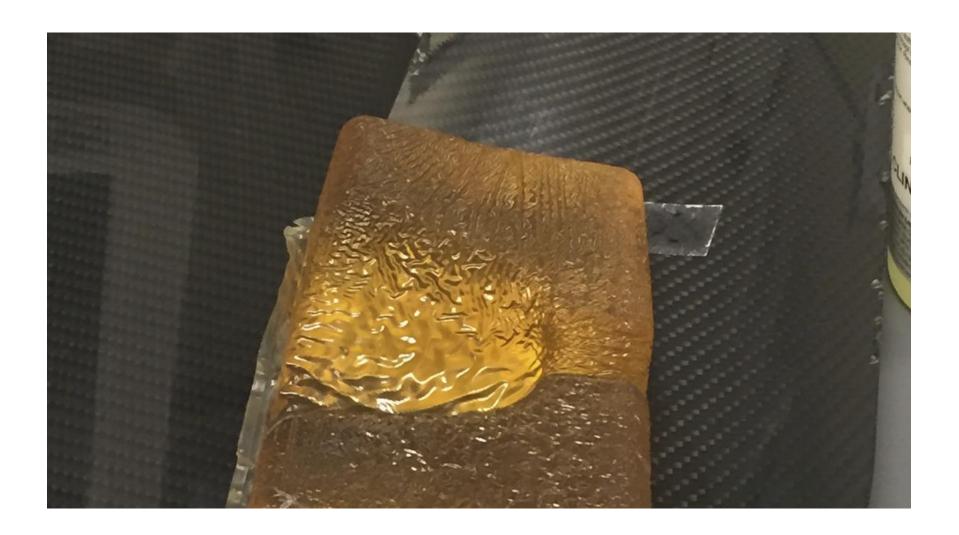






Access

- Radial access
 - Nitrate
 - No verapamil
 - Heparin in Aorta
 - Normal wire
 - Grafts (left radial)



Intervention

- Keep it simple
- Use Non compliant balloons post stenting

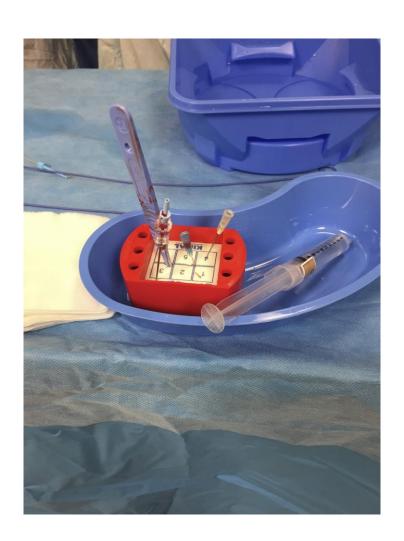
NB long lesions (>20mm)

Calcified lesions

Use IVUS if necessary: Size vessel

Stent apposition

Culprit vessel



- **CONTRAST**If GFR normal use 5ml/kg contrast
- If GFR <60 use 5 times GFR
- NAC used 600mg bd

IVUS

Used to comment when vessel size is important (eg LM,Prox LAD), or NSTEMI and not sure of culprit (in conjunction with FFR). Both the Volcano and St Jude system used.

FFR

IV Adenosine 140ug/kg/min (30mg vials in 10ml) For diffuse disease FFR pull back with IV adenosine is used and independently look for the step up (there are no values). Ideally automatic pullback and record when u get step up

Rotablation

- BMW/Whisper/Sion
- Corsair to pass lesion
- Exchange to Rota-wire
- SINGLE OPERATOR possible
- Keep wire Taut
- Always swop wire for softer tip prior to Rotablation



Bifurcations

- KEEP IT SIMPLE
- Provisional stenting
- Only open Side branch if
 - -<TIMI III flow
 - Chest pain
 - ECG

Culotte/Mini-Crush

CTO

Lesions characteristics

- 1. Calcium
- 2. Tortuosity
- 3. Cap
- 4. Previous attempt
- 5. Length >20mm
- I. Antegrade
- II. Retrograde
- III. Subintimal
- Bilateral Femorals.
- NB Simultaneous injections with long runs

CTO

- Wires:
 - Fielder
 - Sion
 - Miracle 6
 - Pilot
 - Terumo Crosswire
 - Confienza

Tornus Catheter = microcatheter

Trapping balloon



BIOABSORBABLE VASCULAR SCAFFOLDS

lesion preparation is crucial.

Use NC before and after.

DAPT for min 6 months.

Use imaging.

2.5 scaffold can increase to 3.5. Rest can only inflate to <0.5mm. Longest BVS 28mm.

BVS similar to XIENCE (everolimus)

DO NOT place in Calcified or Bifurcations lesion (if >2mm)

TAVI

- 15 ml at 6ml/s . Aortogram 40ml at 20ml/s
- BALLOON AORTIC VALVULOPLASTY: consider in

 tight AS and severe LV dysfunction to see if recovers EF
 syncope as presentation
 if breathlessness is? Resp or due to AS
 Aortic pigtail (marked), femoral Angio, can use long sheath. AL1.
 Stiff wire. Exchange for curved wire (do extra curve). Must Pace 180bpm. Balloon 10ml. Pigtail for pressures.
- TAVI: bilat femoral. 14F. Edwards 20/23/26/29mm. TAVI in right. Femoral Angio from left to locate puncture wound on right. Pacing left. Crimp out then inside to do percut closure. Heparin given. 3D TEE. AL1 catheter. Guide wire in LV. Mark with the S3 50/50 at aortic annulus. Initially TAVI started with 32F. Might go down to 12F for size 29. ?10F for 23



GENERAL

Cardioversion list in CATH lab.

Fortus valve. Difficult. Mitral clip: need good 3D TEE images.

Parachute: for LV aneurysms.



Thanks

- Boston Scientific
- Prof Redwood and St Thomas team
- SASCI including George and Sanette

