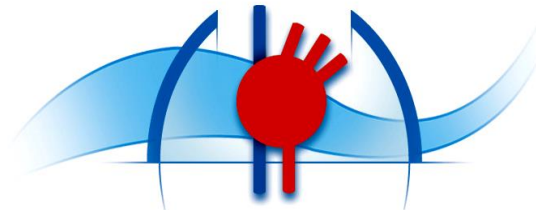


BTK revascularization : technical and clinical challenges and opportunities

Y. Gouëffic, MD, PhD

Department of vascular surgery - Institut du Thorax, Nantes, France

l'institut du thorax

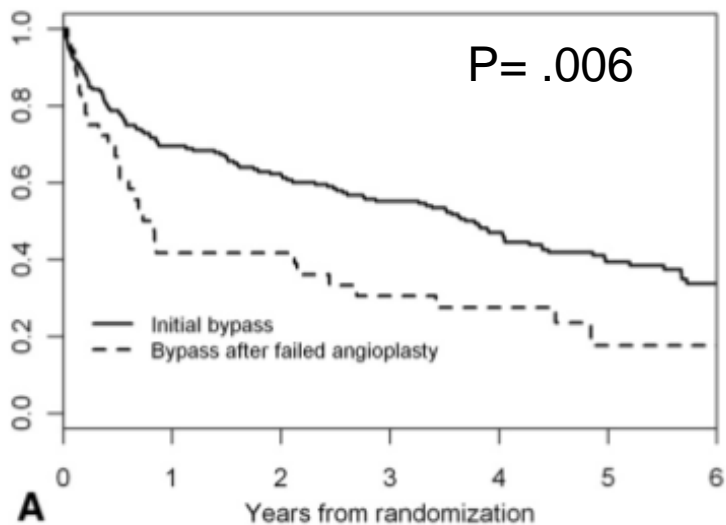




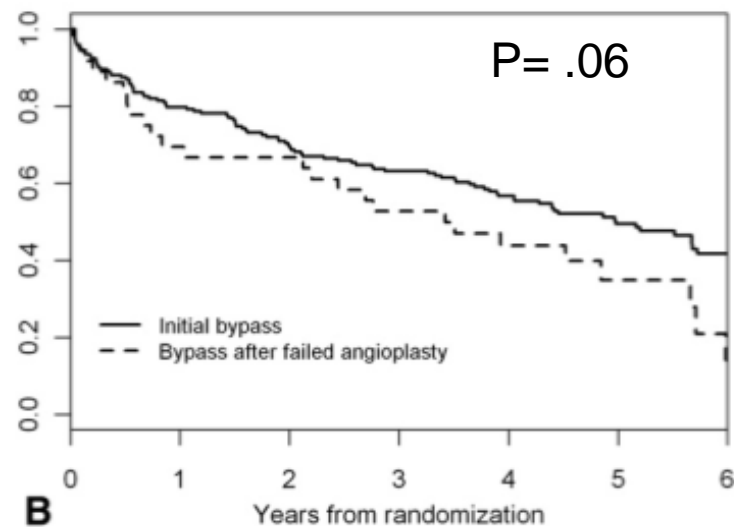
Critical limb ischemia (4-5-6)

Endovascular repair first

Survie sans amputation



Survie





Preoperative imaging

local availability, experience, and costs

MRA

CTA

Contrast angiography (the gold standard)

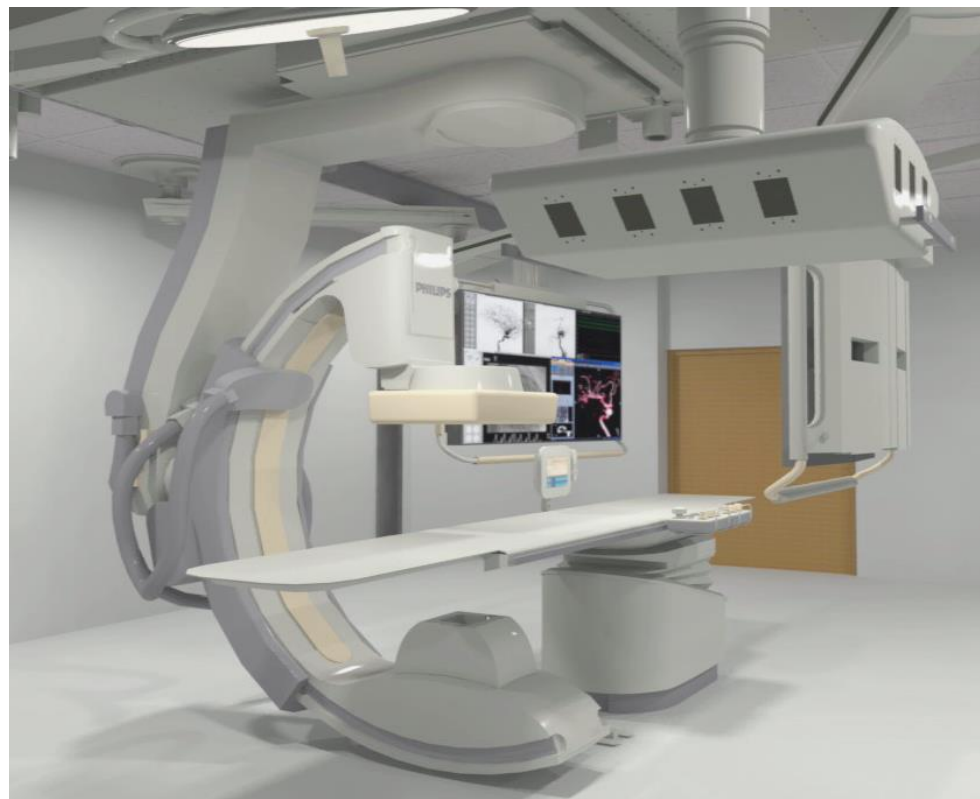
Time is tissue



Fluoroscopic guidance



Lab cath



Physicians' Radiation Exposure in the Catheterization Lab

CME

Does the Type of Procedure Matter?

Maja Ingwersen, DVM,* Anna Drabik, PhD,† Ulrike Kulka, PhD,‡
Ursula Oestreicher, DIPL BIOL,‡ Simon Fricke, BS,§ Hans Krankenberg, MD,*
Carsten Schwencke, MD,* Detlef Mathey, MD*

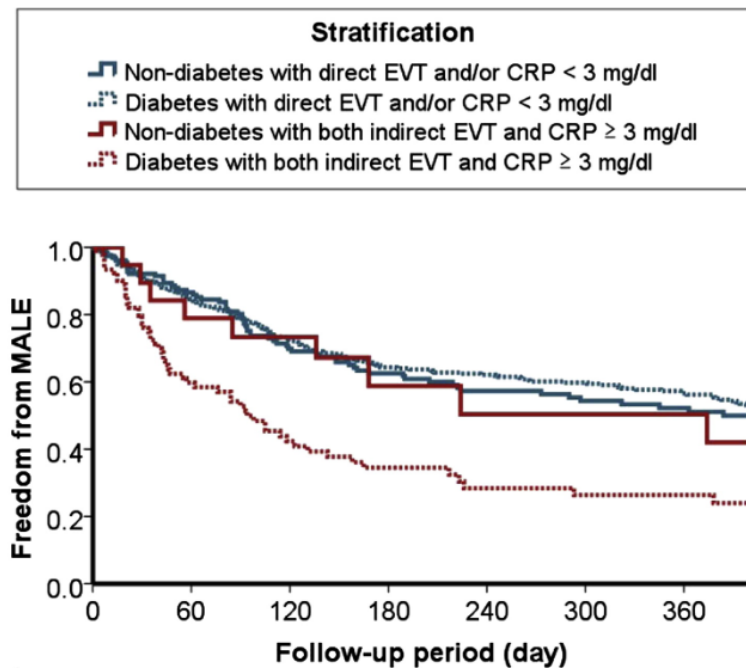
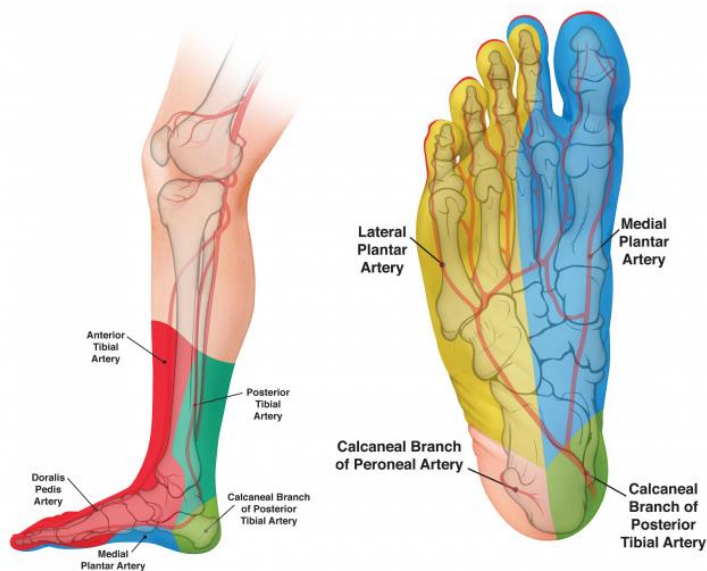
Conclusions Endovascular procedures for pelvic, upper limb, and below-the-knee disease are accompanied with a higher radiation exposure of the operator than with coronary procedures. (J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2013;6:1095–102) © 2013 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation



Strategy

- 1st: to improve the inflow
 - *Iliac and femoral lesions*
 - *could be sufficient*
 - *Stenting?*
- 2nd: to treat the BTK lesions

Angiosome based revascularization



Iida, Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg, 2013

Lejay, Ann Vasc Surg, 2013

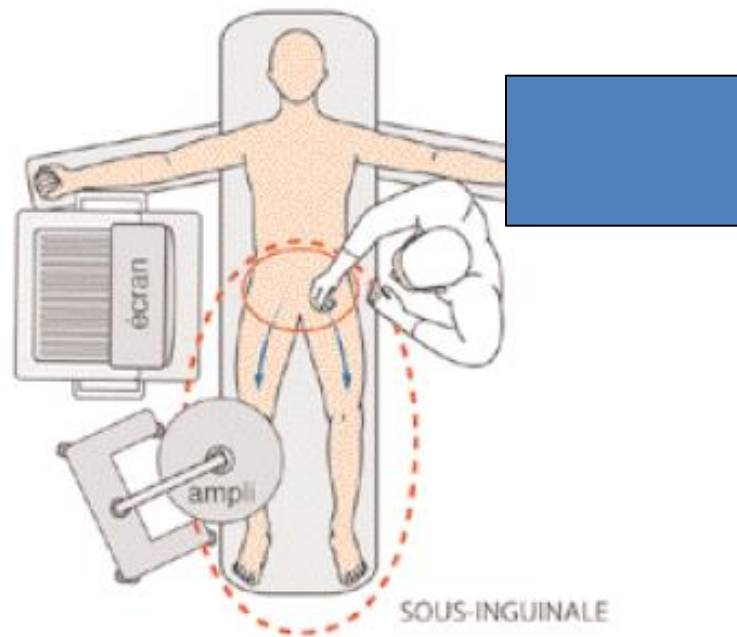
Kabra, J Vasc surg, 2012



Anterograde approach

Under local anesthesia and conscious sedation

Using duplex scan





Anterograde approach

To avoid in case of:

- Obesity
- Common femoral lesions
- High common femoral bifurcation
- Ipsilateral iliac artery lesion

Avantages

- Quick
- Push
- Shorter guides and catheters

Disavantages

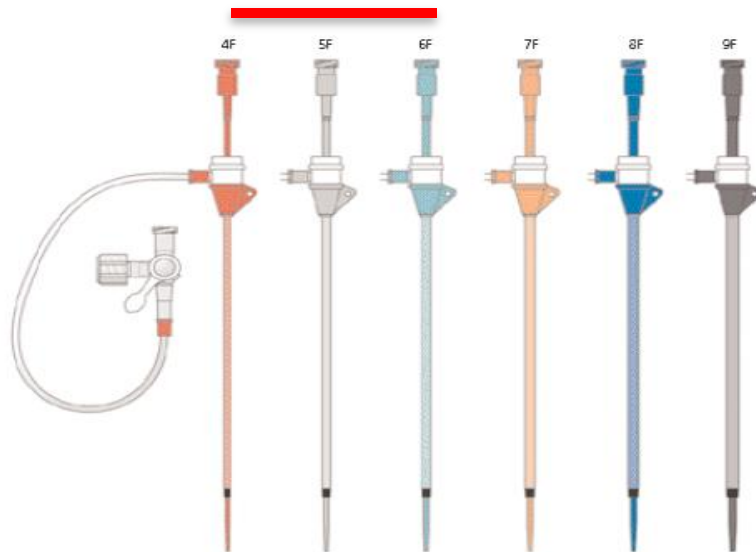
- Irradiation+++
- Compression



Introducer

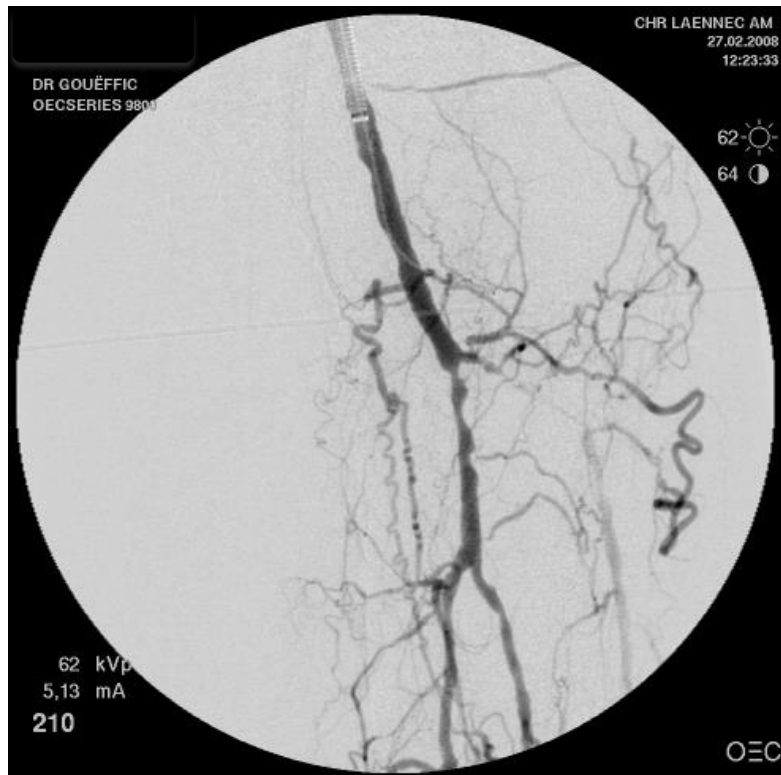
External diameter

Length



- **11cm, 45-cm and 90-cm**
- **Braided:c**kink resistance
- Increase pushability
- Decrease hand radio exposure
- Decrease contrast product amount

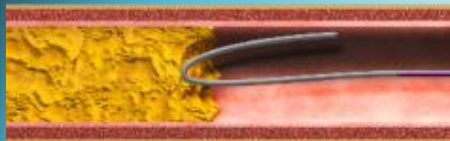
SFA disease – Stenting - Thromboaspiration





Common challenges

Tip fails to enter lesion –
Wire tip buckles against
lesion



Tip enters lesion but
wire fails to follow +
Wire body curves and
buckles



Wire enters Subintimal
space but fails to re
enter true lumen



Wire Crosses but device
fails to cross



Wire Prolapses on entry
or Flips out on Device
Delivery



Failure to select a
side branch





Guidewires

Core diameter

Smaller: flexibility, trackability
Higher: rail support, torque, straighten vessels

Tip

steering and durability.



Core material

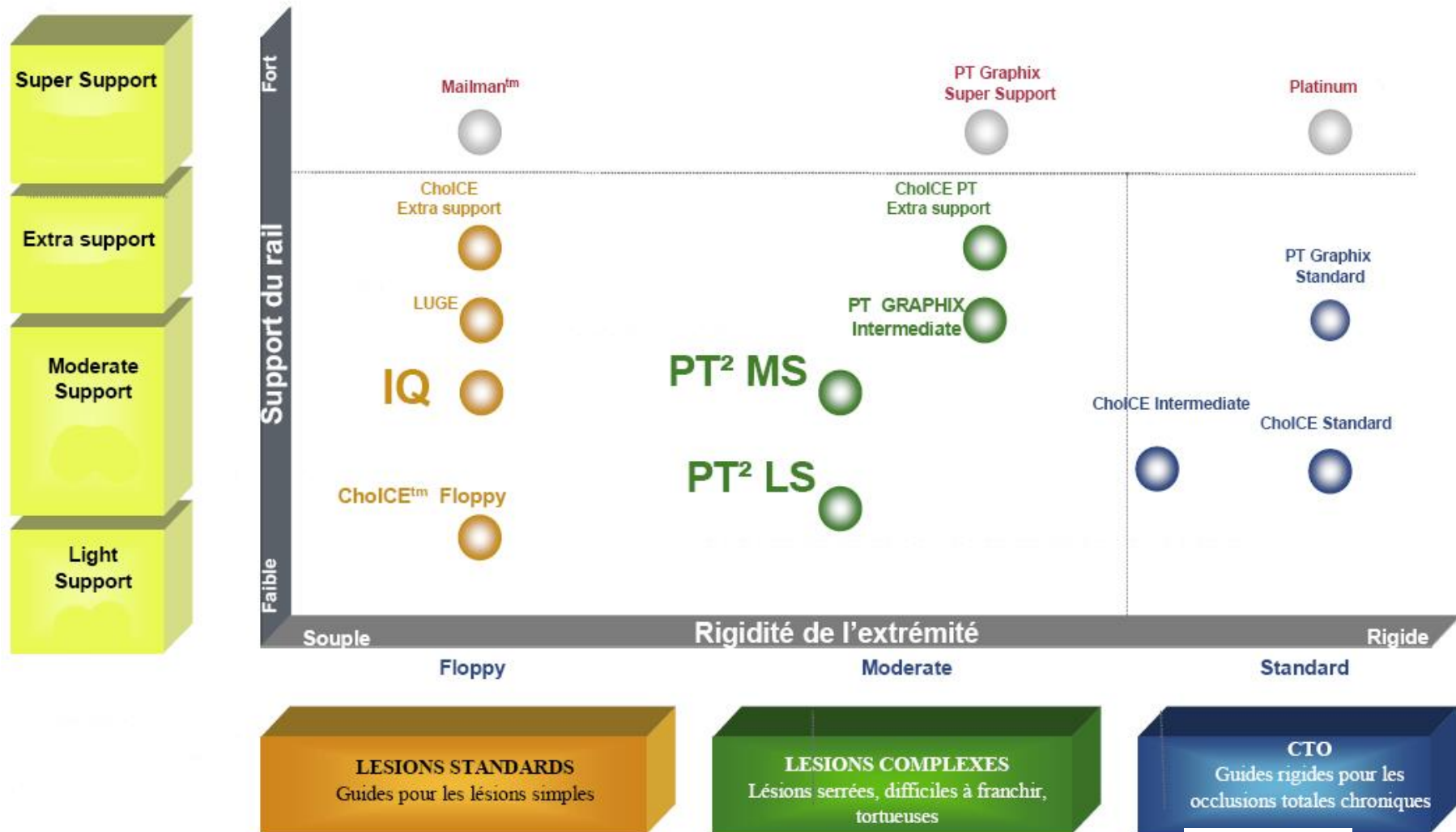
Stainless steel – Nitinol - Hybrid
Flexibility, support, tracking, steering

Core taper

Broad, gradual, or long tapers:
tracking
Short tapers: support in short
distance








0.014" and 0.018" guidewires for coronary procedures



0.014" and 0.018" guidewires for peripheral procedures

| GUIDEWIRE NAME (0.014) | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Navigating | Journey™ |  |
| | Thruway™ |  |
| Crossing | V-14™ ControlWire *1 |  |
| | Victory™ 14 |  |
| Delivery Support | Platinum PLUS™ |  |

| GUIDEWIRE NAME (0.018) | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Navigating | Thruway™ |  |
| | V-18™ ControlWire *1 |  |
| Crossing | ZIPWire™ Small Vessel 1 |  |
| | Victory™ 18 |  |
| Delivery Support | Platinum PLUS™ |  |



Support catheter

Why ?

- Support / Pushability
 - Guide exchange
 - Angiogram
 - Lesion length

Features

- 0.014", 0.018" support catheter
- Multiple lengths: 65, 90, 135 & 150-cm
- Radiopaque marker bands
- Hydrophilic coating



Rubicon support catheter
(Boston Scientific)



Balloon catheter: *dedicated below the knee design*

Shaft

0.014 - 0.018

Rx / OTW

Shaft 60 - 90 - 150

Pushability

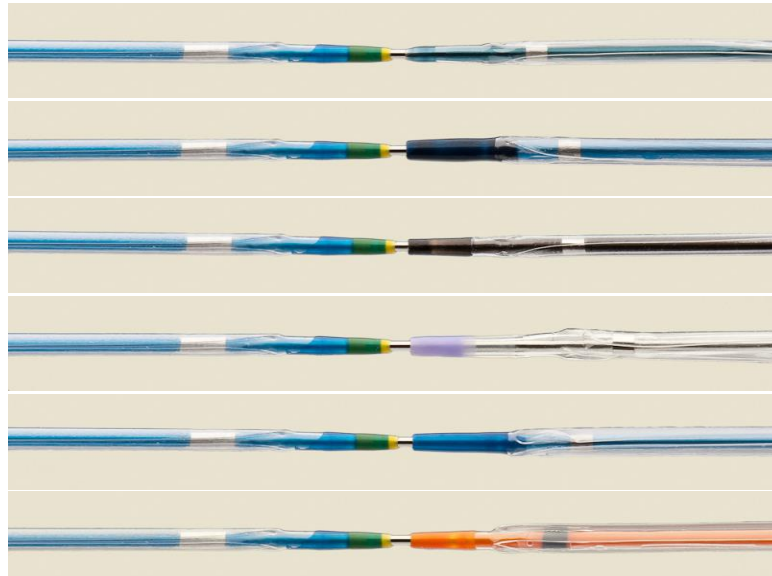




Balloon catheter: *dedicated below the knee design*

The balloon

- 1.5 to 4-mm diameter
- 20 to 200-mm length
- High rated burst pressure
- Profile (0.016-0.022)





Stents

As a bail out

- *Residual stenosis >50%*
- *Flow limiting dissection*



Balloon expandable stents



Self expandable stents



Message to take home

- CLI and BTK lesions: endovascular first
- Anterograde access and direct revascularization of the ischemic angiosome
 - Dedicated devices
- Technical failure: other approaches and techniques
 - Cost / benefit