What we can do to identify distal true lumen in CTO intervention

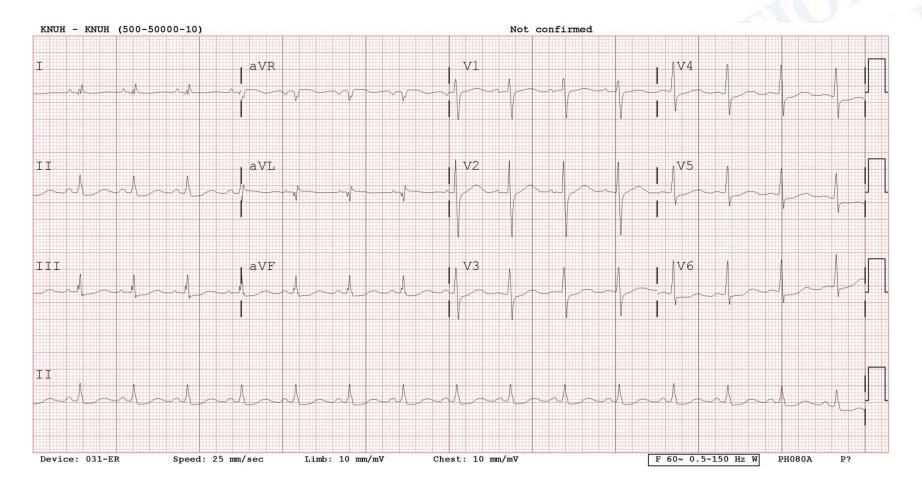
Kyungpook National University Hospital Se Yong Jang

Brief history

- 67/M
- C/C dyspnea
- dyspnea with chest discomfort for 1 day,
- NYHA class III, transferred from LMC after endotracheal intubation
- Diabetes
- Smoker
- BP 96/71mmHg, HR 125 beats/min

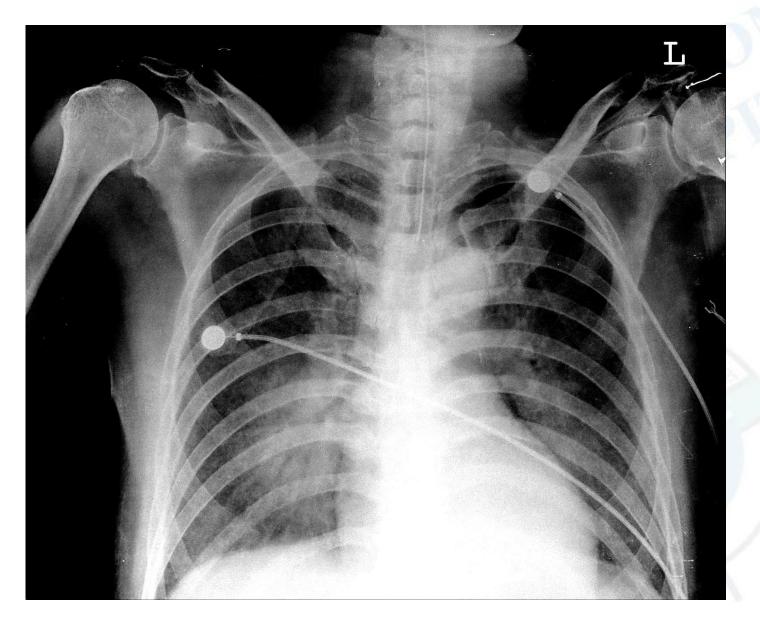


ECG



YOUNGFOOR

Initial chest x-ray



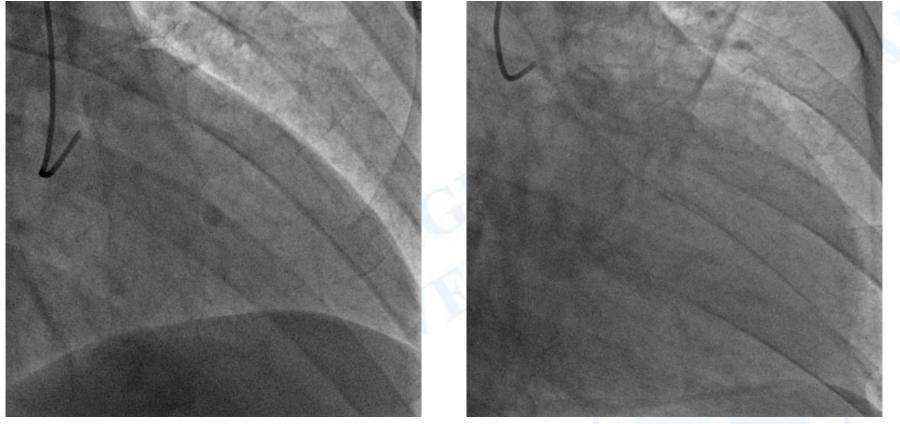
Laboratory & echocardiography

- Lab
 - Troponin I 10.6ng/ml
 - Hemoblobin 12.5 g/dl
 - BUN/creatinine 30.1/1.27 mg/dl
 - NT proBNP 5135 pg/ml

- Echocardiography
 - LVEF 30%
 - Regional wall motion abnormality in inferior, posterior and lateral wall

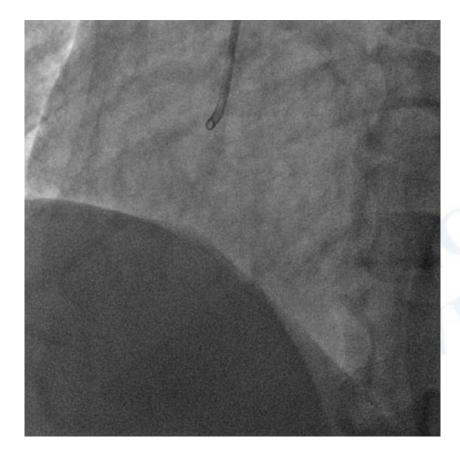
- Dx
 - NSTEMI, killip III

Coronary angiography



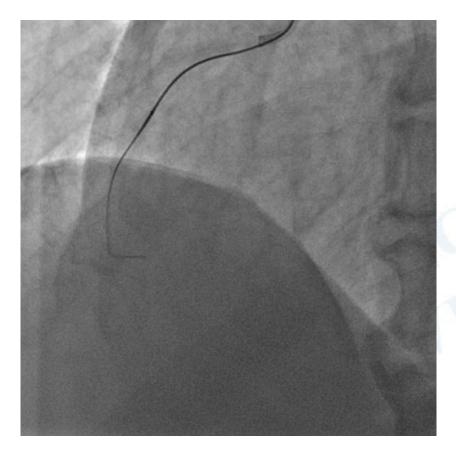


Coronary angiography

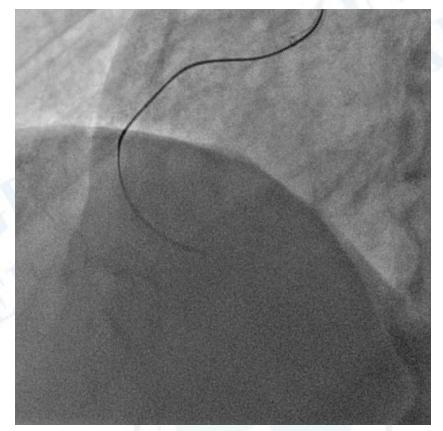


RCA CTO from mid

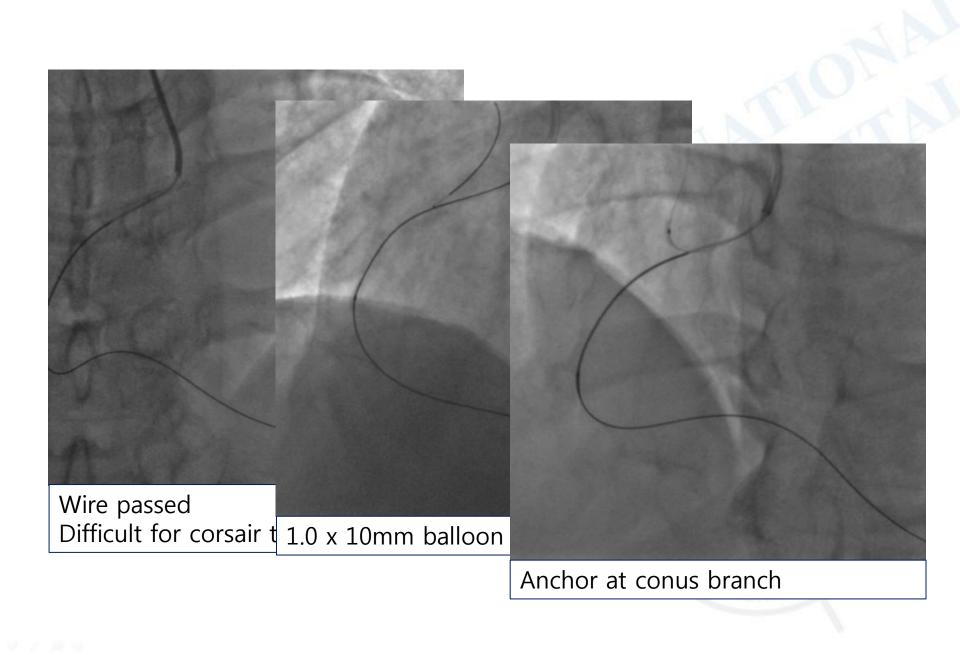




Rt radial apporach Guiding catheter : JR4 SH Guide wire : XT-R Corsair









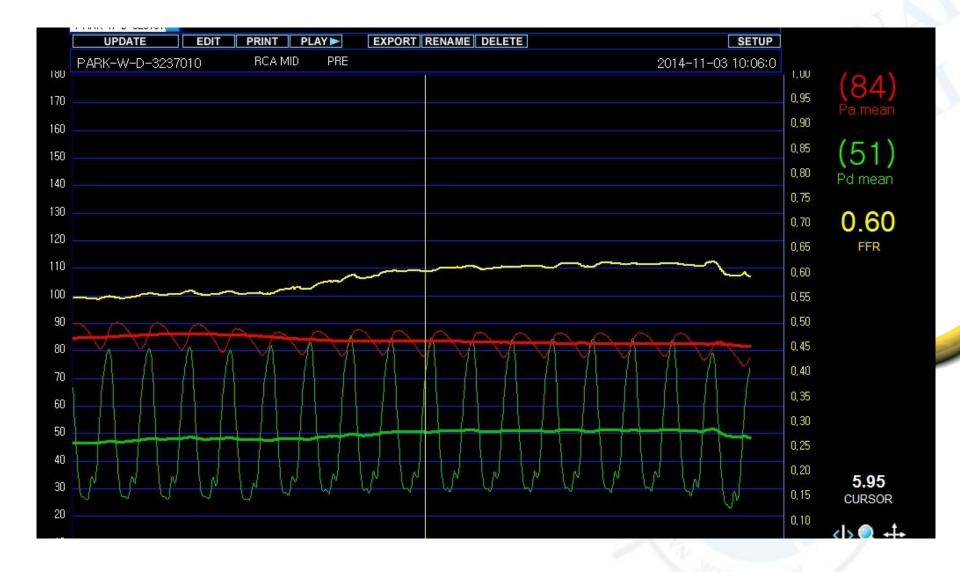
Still can not see the distal lumen

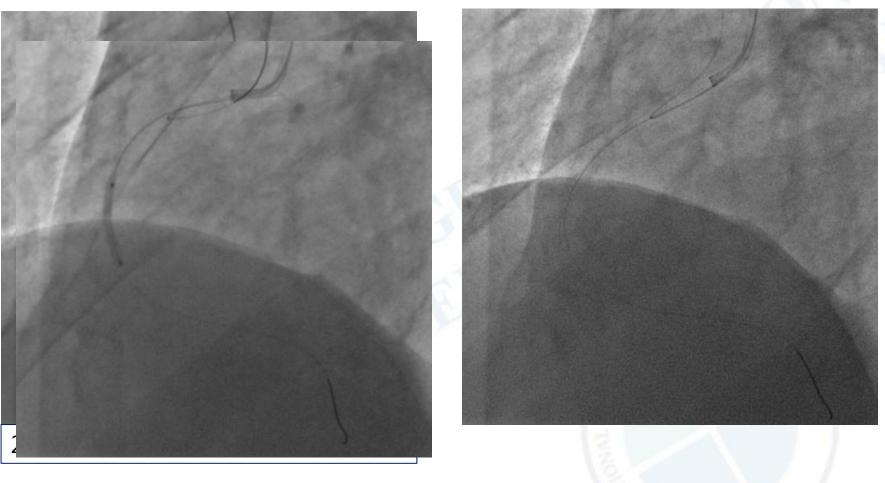
False lumen ?

Pericardial space?

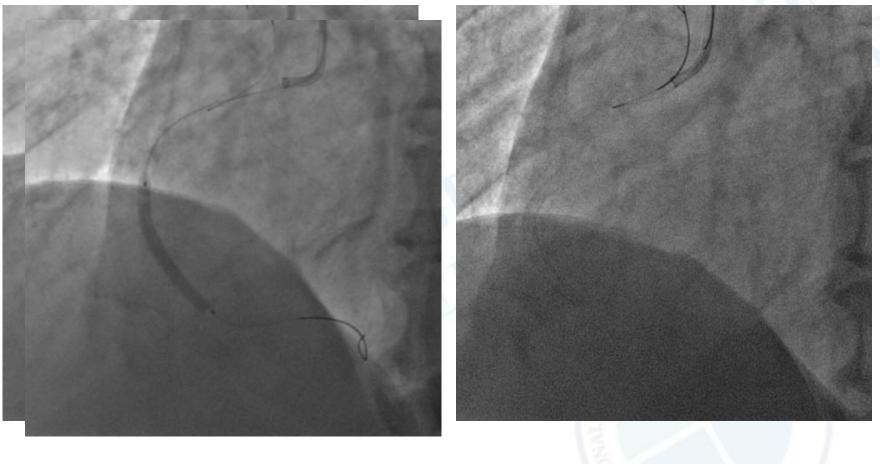
True lumen identification

- Bilateral injection
 - Standard method
 - Require another approach site
- Tip injection
 - Risk of false lumen injection
- CT scan
 - Multimodality imaging cath lab
 - Time consuming in 3D reconstruction











Case summary

- A few kind of methods are available to identify true lumen in CTO intervention
- Choose proper method depending on the situation
- Pressure measurement in distal lumen may give us a clue about the true lumen in CTO intervention

