Types of Coronary Perforations and How to Manage Pericardiocentesis

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Conflict statement

Speaker's name: Naoto Inoue

- I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
 - ■Consulting-Kaneka, Tokai medical
 - ☐ Employment in industry
 - ☐ Stockholder of a healthcare company
 - ☐ Owner of a healthcare company
 - □ Other(s)
- ☐ I do not have any potential conflict of interest

Coronary perforation

✓ Guide wire induced

✓ Guiding catheter induced

✓ Balloon, Rotablator, DCA induced

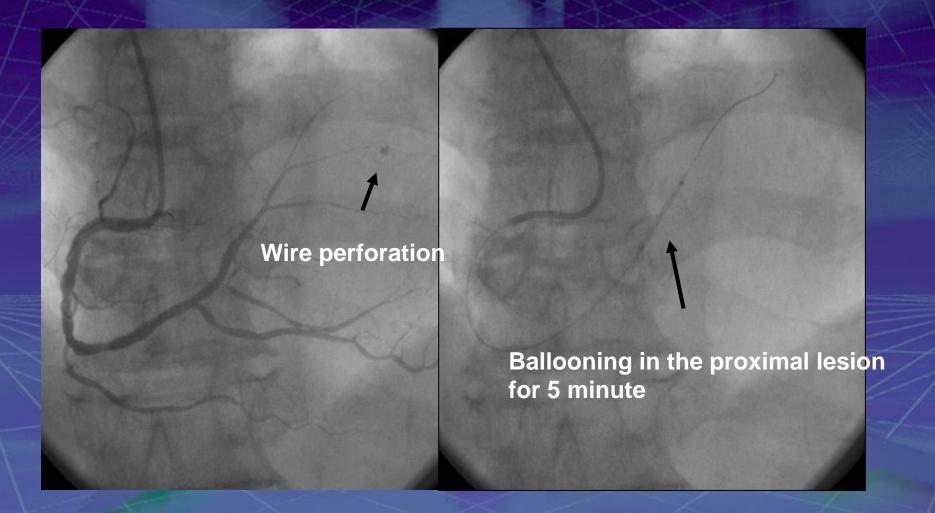
Coronary perforation

✓ Guide wire induced

✓ Guiding catheter induced

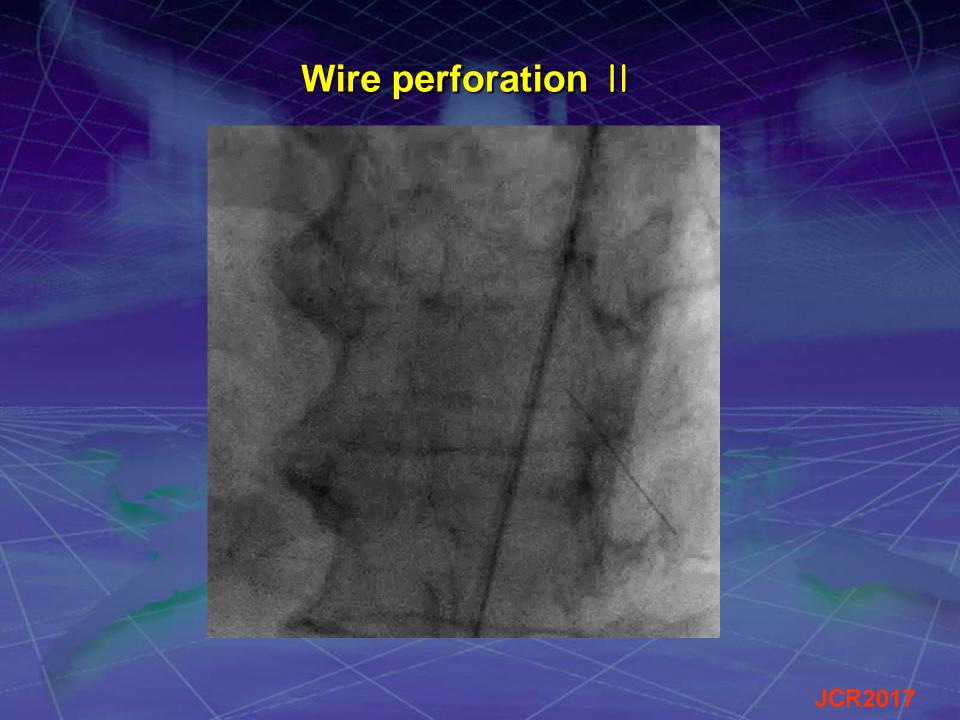
✓ Balloon, Rotablator, DCA induced

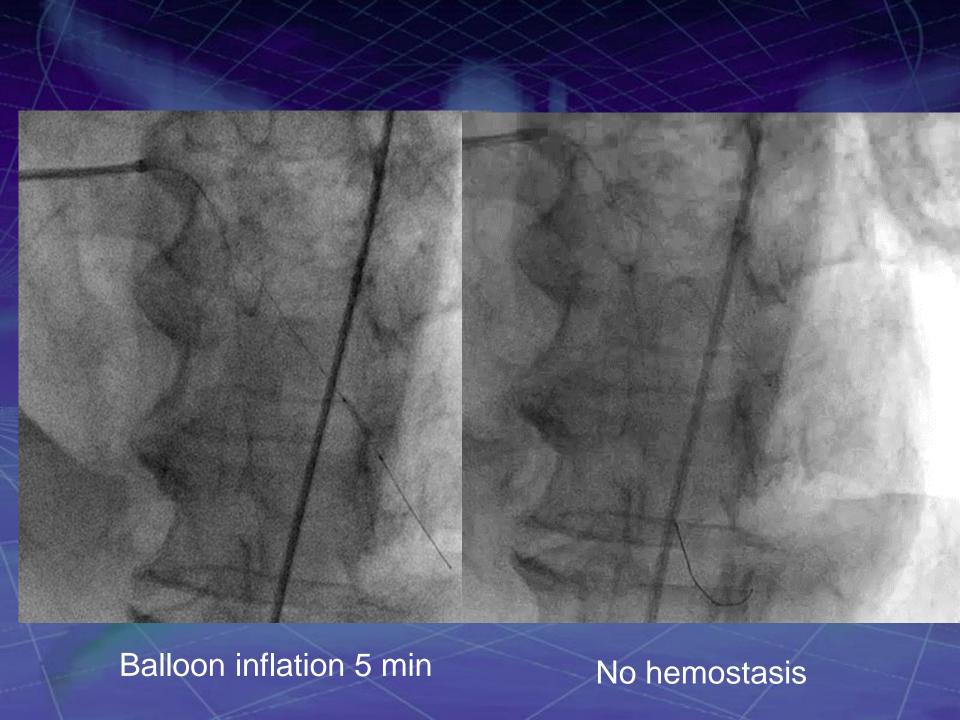
Wire perforation



Wire perforation |







Next step?

Coil Tissue Sponge Gel Negative pressure Neutralize heparin

Guidewire-Induced Coronary Artery Perforation Treated With Transcatheter Delivery of Subcutaneous Tissue

Hirotaka Oda, * мр., Masato Oda, мр., Yashiro Makiyama, мр., Takeshi Kashimura, мр., Kazuyoshi Takahashi, мр., Tsutomu Miida, мр., and Norio Higuma, мр.

in three cases of small coronary artery perforation by guidewires during percutaneous coronary intervention, coronary leakage continued despite prolonged balloon inflation and reversal of heparin. Subcutaneous tissue was selectively delivered to perforated vessels by means of microcatheters in a successful attempt to stop leakage. This method appears to be extremely effective for treating guidewire-induced perforations of distal coronary arteries.

• 2005 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Key words: coronary bleeding; embolization; tissue factor; thrombus; fat; fibroblast

Sponge Gel





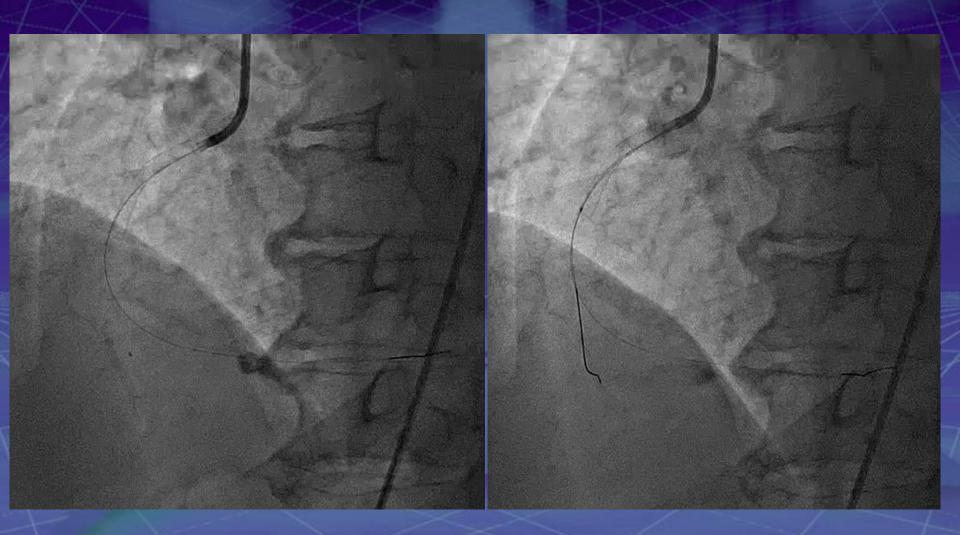
Sponge Gel

Negative pressure by wedged MC



Vessel shrinks by the negative pressure using balloon indefrator (8-10atm)

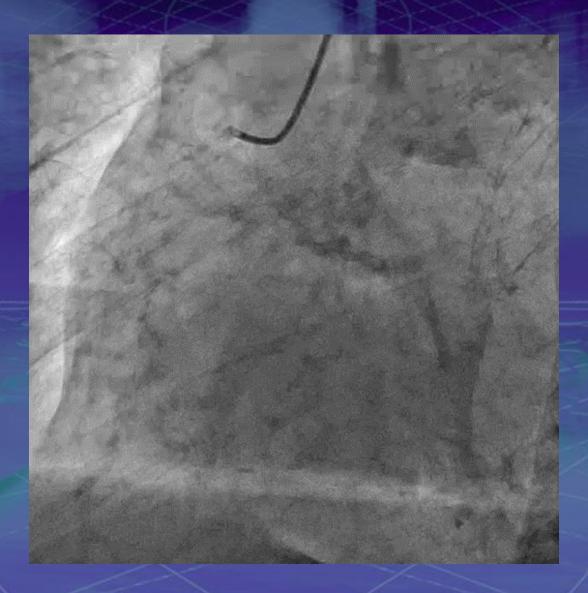
Negative pressure by wedged MC



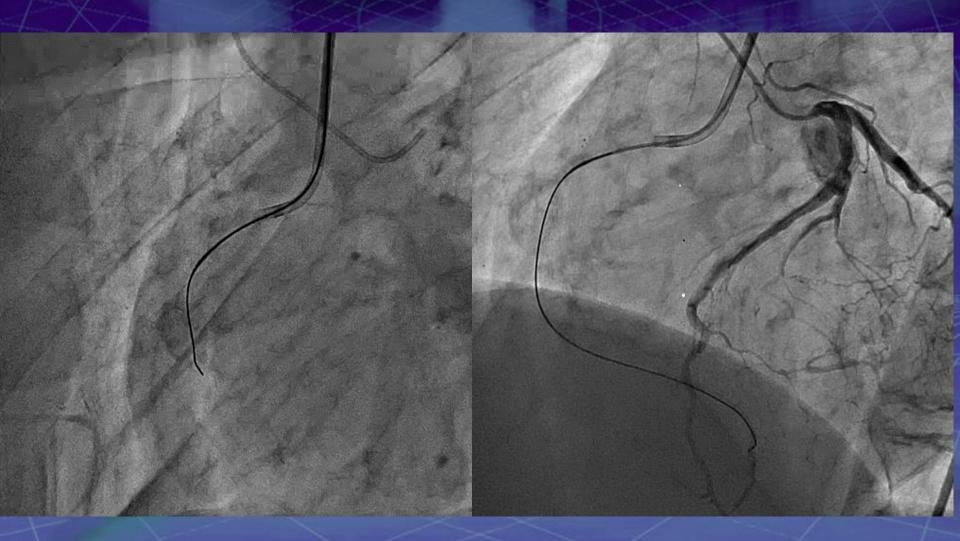
Negative pressure with microcatheter

Minor perforation is not an endpoint in CTO procedure

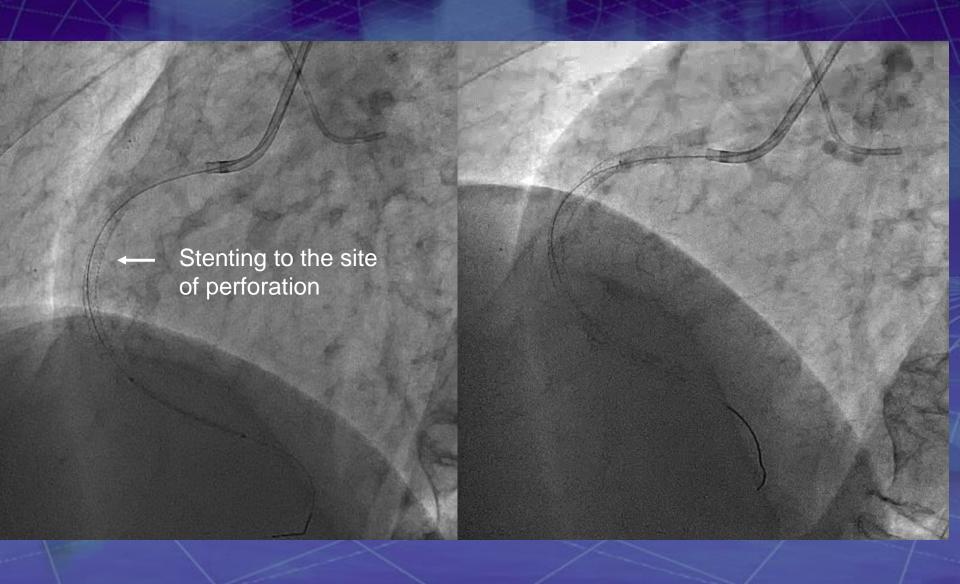
Bridge collateral



Bridge collateral (perforation)



Bridge collateral (perforation)

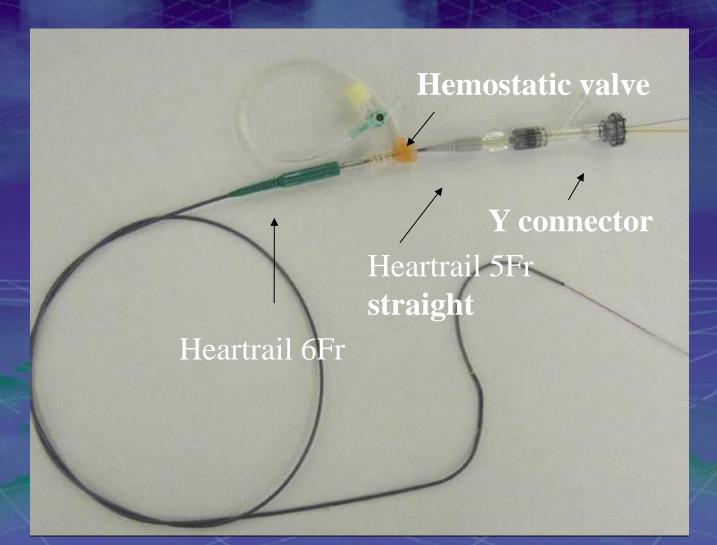


Coronary perforation

✓ Guide wire induced

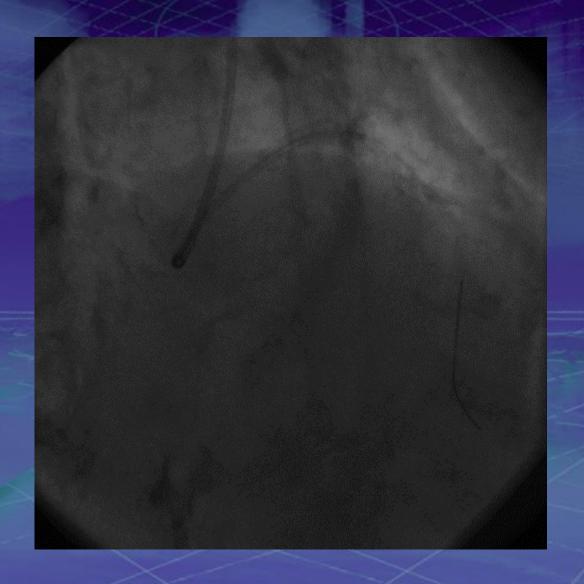
- ✓ Guiding catheter induced
- ✓ Balloon, Rotablator, DCA induced

Coronary perforation by 5F in 6F guiding catheter



Coronary perforation by 5F in 6F guiding catheter

Coronary perforation by 5F in 6F guiding catheter

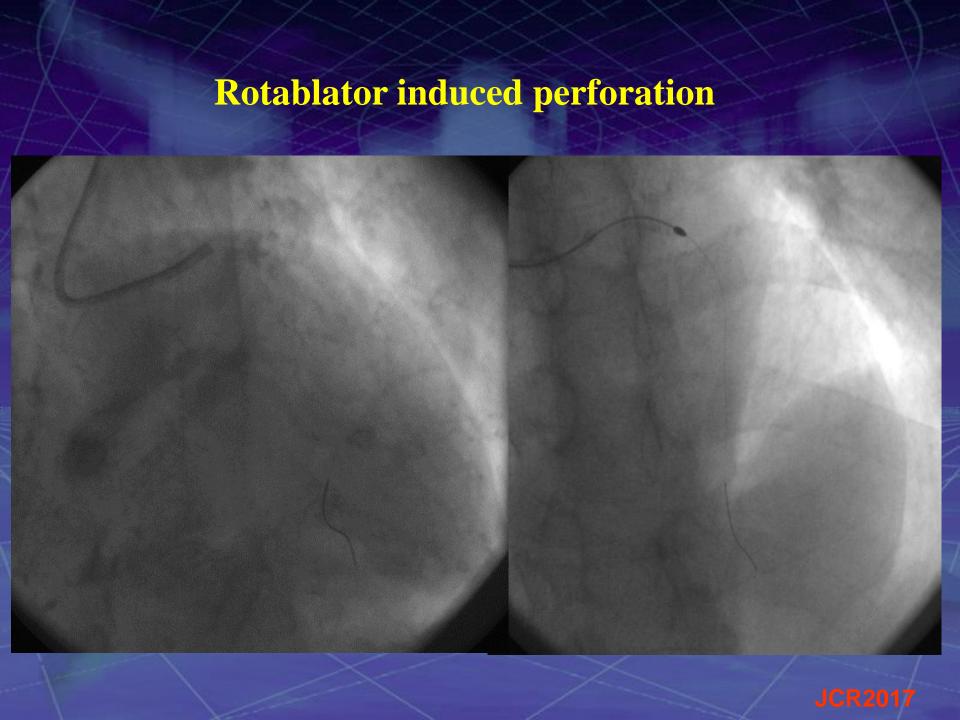


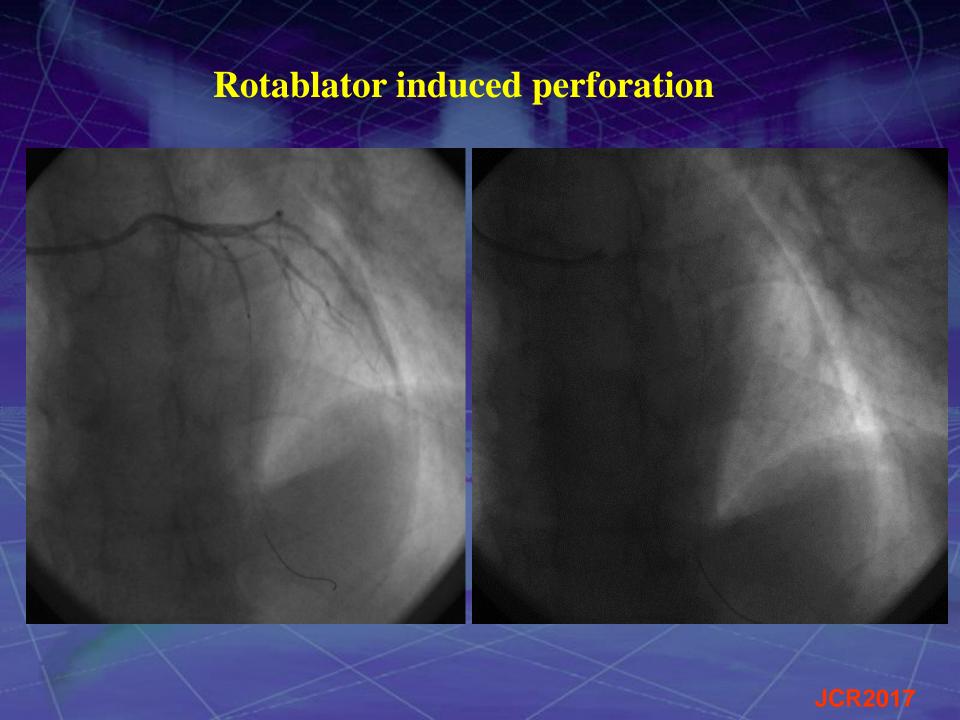
Coronary perforation

✓ Guide wire induced

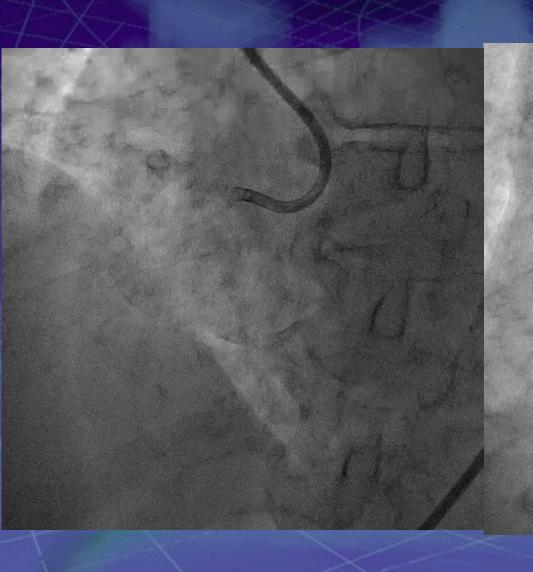
✓ Guiding catheter induced

✓ Balloon, Rotablator, DCA induced



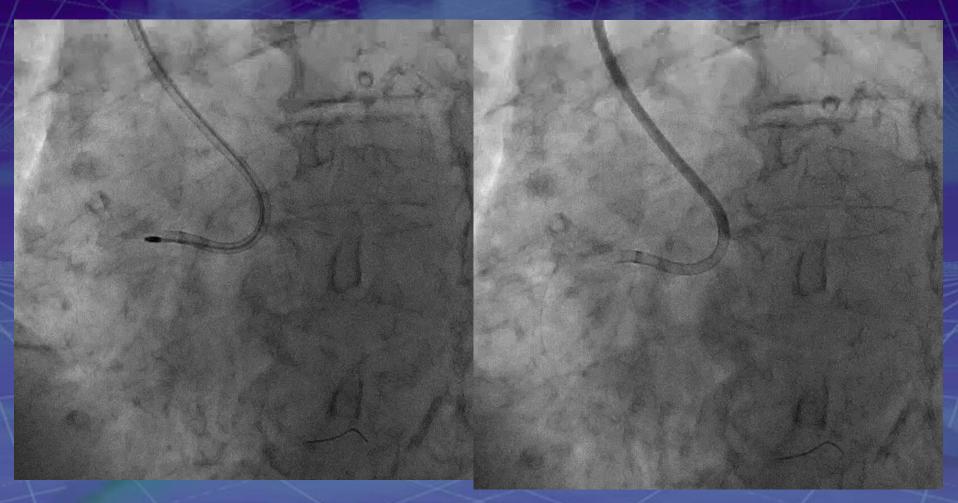


Rotablator induced perforation



Not suitable for Rotablator Previous undilated lesion

Corsair passed the lesion



Changed to Rota Floppy wire 1.25 mm burr 200,000 rpm

JCR2017

Next step?

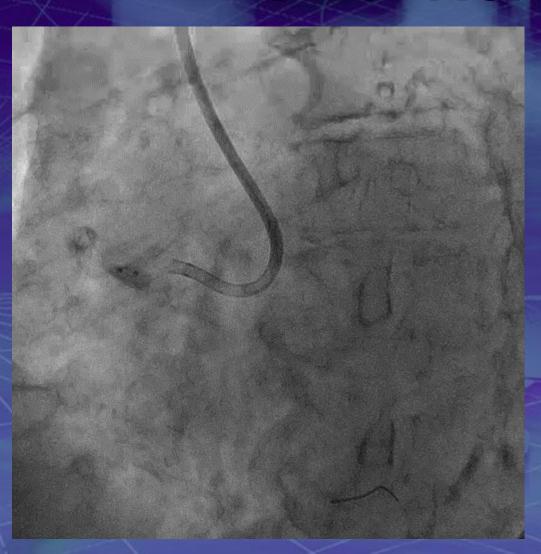
Ballooning in the RCAos Embolization

Coil

Tissue

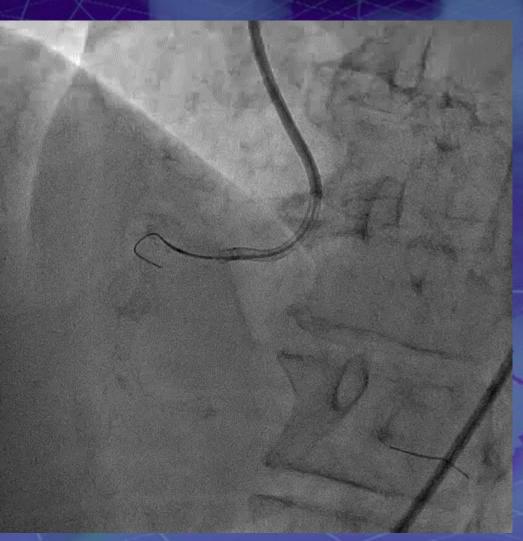
Sponge Gel

Prepare Pericardiocentesis Neutralize heparin



3.0x10mm balloon

- 1 480 sec
- 2 330 sec
- ③ 480 sec



Perforation expanded even after the long inflation

Sponge Gel Coil embolization Covered stent

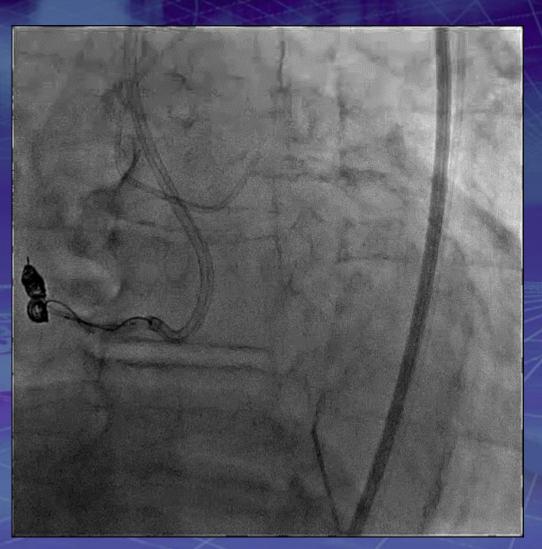


Helical Fibered Platinum Coilx3

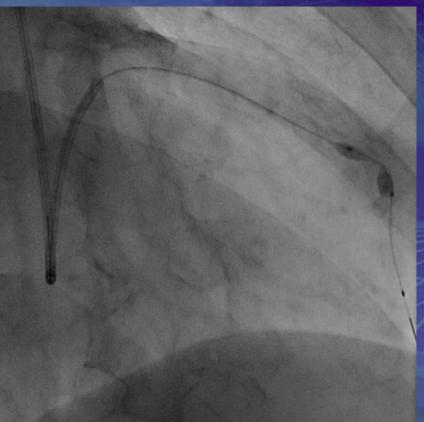
Vortex Fibered Platinum Coilx1 IDC coil x2 JCR2017

Cardiac tamponade developed

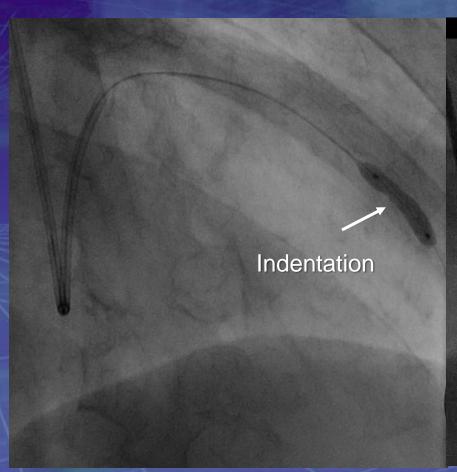
Pericardocentesis was performed

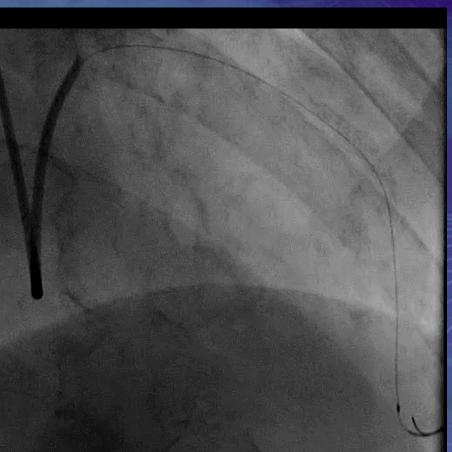


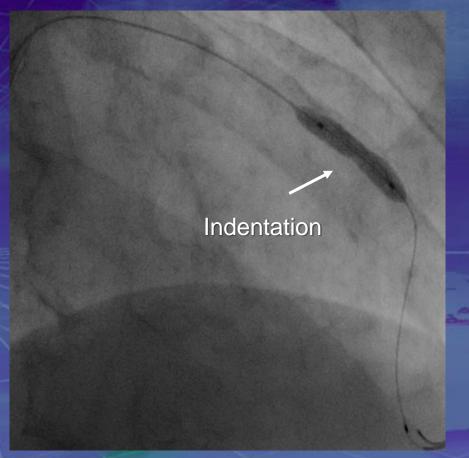


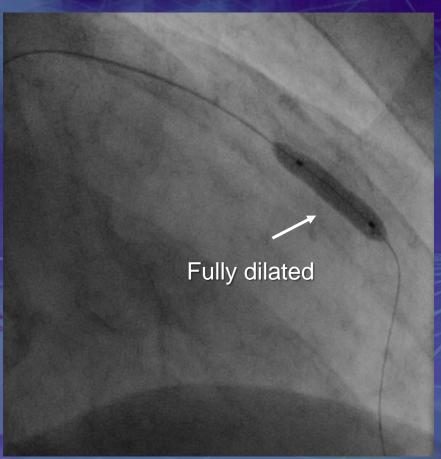


3.5/20mm was implanted by 9atm

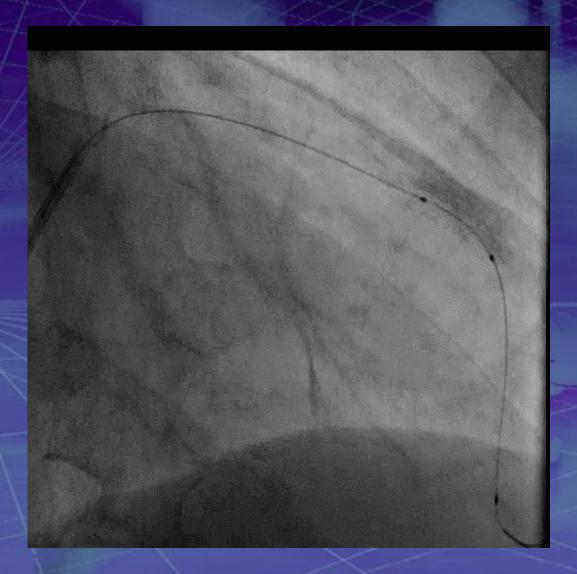








Post 4.0/15mm, 20atm



Long inflation: not effective

Next step?

Coil Tissue Sponge Gel **Covered Stent** Prepare Pericardiocentesis Neutralize heparin

Covered stent





Graftmaster

Covered stent (GraftMaster)



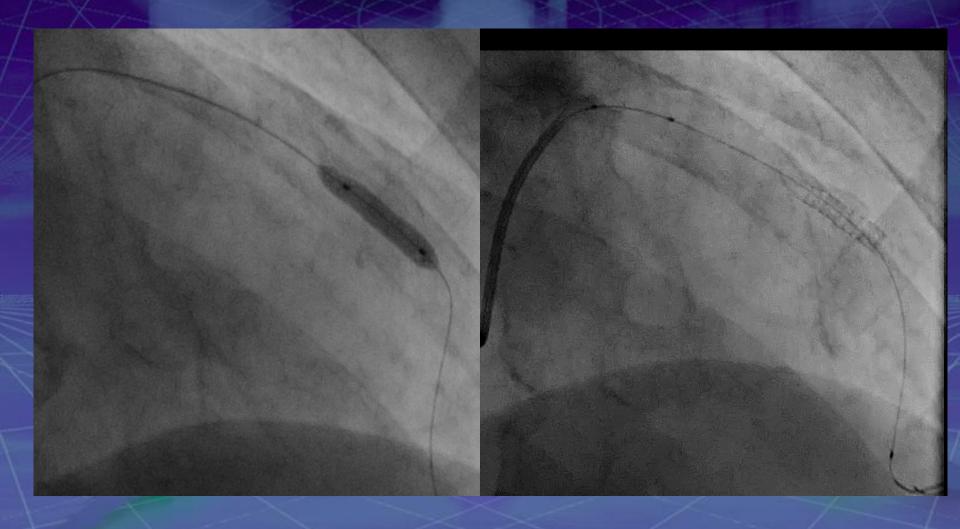
Graftmaster 3.0*16mm 20atm

Post Graftmaster

JCR2017



Covered stent (GraftMaster)



4.0/15mm, 16atm
Post dilatation is necessary

Take Home Message

✓ Do not miss the small perforation and need to check the final whole angiogram

✓ Keep your head and choose most effective procedure to get hemostasis

Need to prepare the pericardiocentesis

