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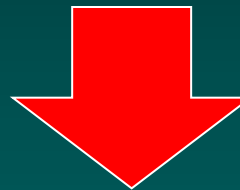
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# Rheolitic Effects of Left Main Stenting



# What is CFD?

**Computational model of different forces and parameter involved in the fluid dynamic within a chamber or a vessel before and after surgical or interventional modification virtually simulated**



**The software is able to calculate any parameter, given an anatomic model, some physiologic parameters, and the interventional or surgical technique to be tested.**



# Why Computed flow dynamic?

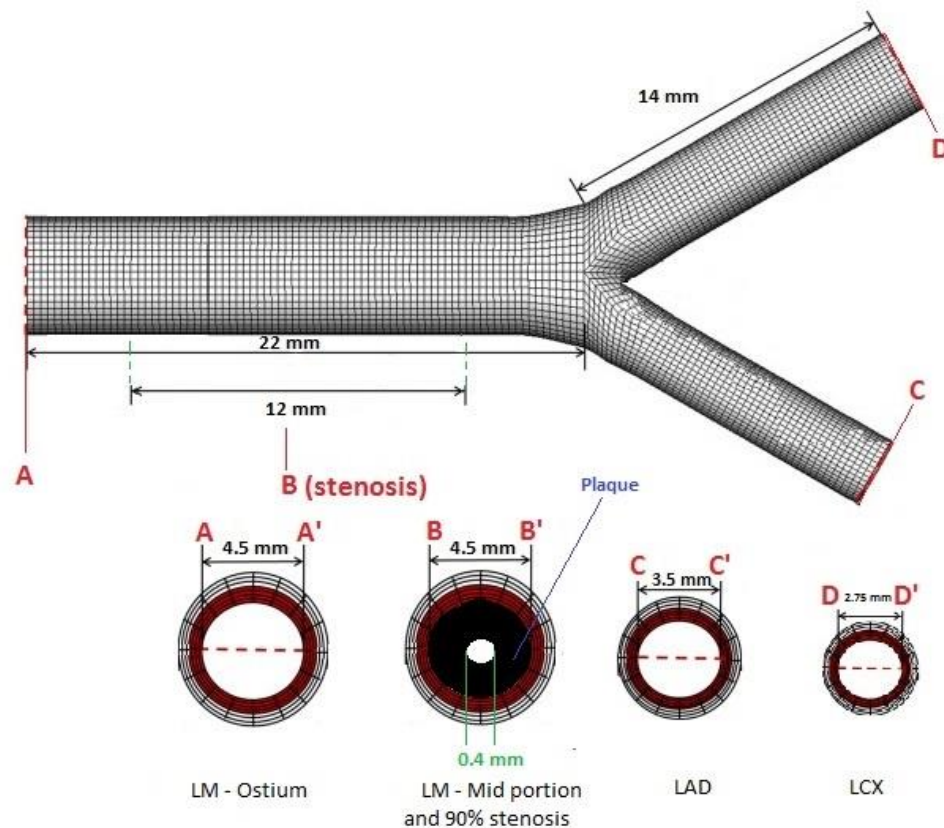
## Reasons to approach LM by CFD

1. It is extremely difficult to assess flow dynamic in vivo
2. Randomized trial comparing different techniques in coronary LM stenting in vivo are extremely expensive and probably meaningless because of the extreme variability of anatomy/pathology
3. Deviation from the physiology may be assessed in a very cheap way with CFD



# Computed flow dynamic in Left Main

## Coronary Left Main Model





# Computed flow dynamic in coronary Left main

## Considered fluid parameters

A  
b  
s  
o  
l  
u  
t  
e  
  
n  
u  
m  
b  
e  
r



+

-

- Static pressure (Pa)
- Reynolds number
- Vorticity magnitude (1/s)
- Stream function (Kg/s)
- Strain rate (1/s)
- Skin friction coefficient



-

+

p  
h  
y  
s  
i  
o  
l  
o  
g  
y

**WALL SHEAR STRESS: HIGHER VALUES ARE BETTER**



# Computed flow dynamic in coronary Left Main

**In case of mid-shaft/distal lesion, there is no consensus regarding the extension of the strut coverage up to the ostium or to stent only the culprit lesion.**



**Most operators usually stent also the ostium for a number of reason:**

- potential damage of the ostium by guiding catheter not visible with angiography**
- difficult to precisely avoid ostium coverage**
- disease extension often to the ostium**



# Computed flow dynamic in coronary Left main

## Stent simulation

the strut design and linkage pattern of a third-generation, everolimus-eluting stent (Orsiro stent, Biotronik IC, Bulack, Switzerland), used in our institution. In particular, the strut thickness is characterized by a very ultrathin strut (60  $\mu\text{m}$  up to 3.0 mm diameter stent and 80 $\mu\text{m}$  up to 4.0 mm stent)

## Virtual implantation

After placed the stent model in the correct position, according to the different stenting techniques, material removal, depending on the considering techniques was applied.

Using Boolean operation, the modified solid model is subtracted from the bifurcation model to obtain the final geometry



# Computed flow dynamic in coronary Left main

## Virtual implantation Steps

After placing the stent model in the correct position, the stenting procedure was performed following the real procedural steps.

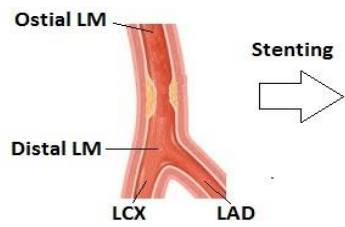
### Lesion only:

- Predilation with non-compliant Euphora (Medtronic Inc, USA) balloon 3.0 x 12 mm at 16 atm;
- Stent implantation: Orsiro 4.0 x12 mm at 18 atm;
- Over –dilation with 4.5x 12 mm non-compliant Euphora (Medtronic Inc, USA) balloon at 20 atm.

### Up to the ostium

- Predilation with non-compliant Euphora (Medtronic Inc, USA) balloon 3.0 x 12 mm at 16 atm;
- Stent implantation: Orsiro 4.0 x 15 mm at 18 atm;
- Over –dilation with 4.5x 15 mm non-compliant Euphora (Medtronic Inc, USA) balloon at 20 atm;





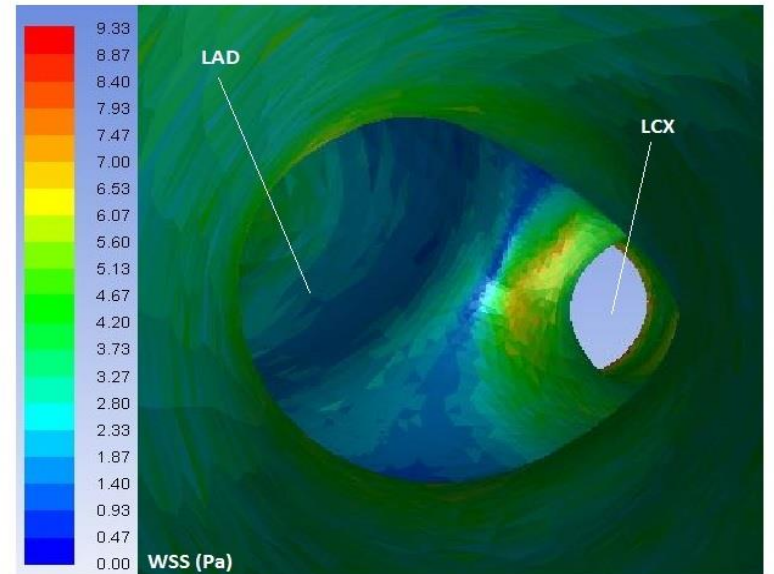
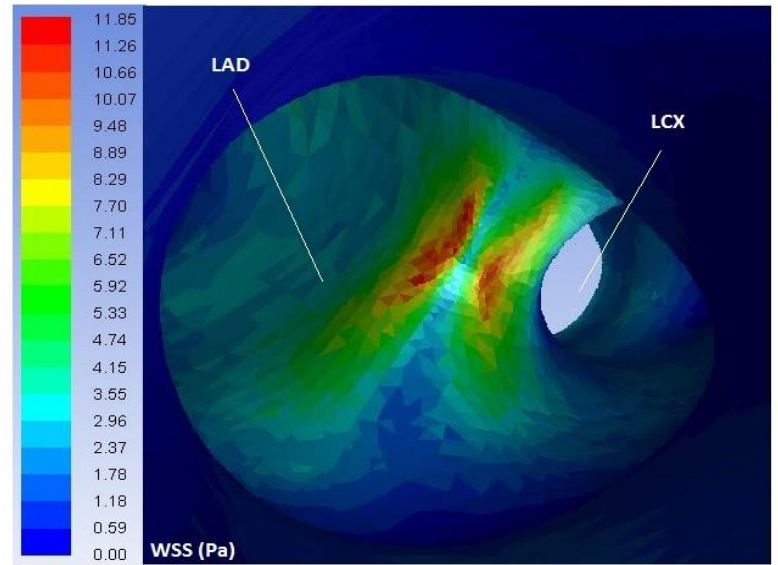
Stenting  
→



1:1 (only lesion)



From the ostium to the lesion





# Computed flow dynamic in coronary Left main

## Answer to question

-the net area averaged wall shear stress (WSS) of the model and the WSS at the LCA-LCX bifurcation resulted higher when the stent covered the culprit mid-shaft lesion only compared to the extension of the stent covering the ostium (3.68 vs 2.06 Pa,  $p=0.01$  and 3.97 vs 1.98 Pa,  $p<0.001$ , respectively).

-similarly, the static pressure and the Reynolds number were significantly higher after stent implantation covering up the ostium.

-At the ostium, the flow resulted more laminar when stenting only the mid-shaft lesion than including the ostium.

Ascending Aorta

LM

Aortic Valve

Ostial stenting

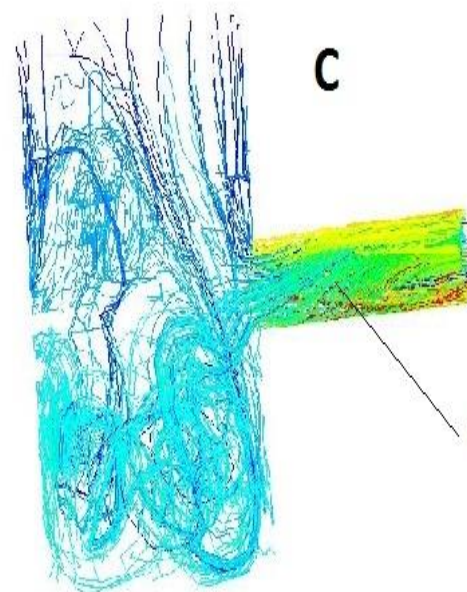
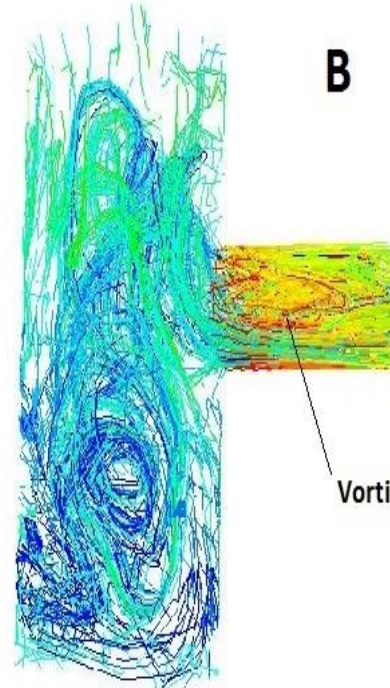
B

Vorticity from the ostium

1:1 Lesion Stenting

C

More laminar flow



A \*not in scale



## CONCLUSIONS....

✓ ALTHOUGH OF LIMITED PRACTICAL VALUE, CFD GIVE AT LEAST AN IDEA OF HOW MUCH THE INTERVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES ARE ADHERENT TO PHYSIOLOGY

✓ OSTRIUM COVERAGE POTENTIALLY MAY CREATE SUBSTRATUS OF RESTENOSIS/THROMBOSIS AT BIFURCATION

✓ CFD IN LEFT MAIN SUGGESTS TO AVOID TO COVER THE OSTIUM WHEN POSSIBLE