Acute left main cocronary artery thrombosis: Challenging situration

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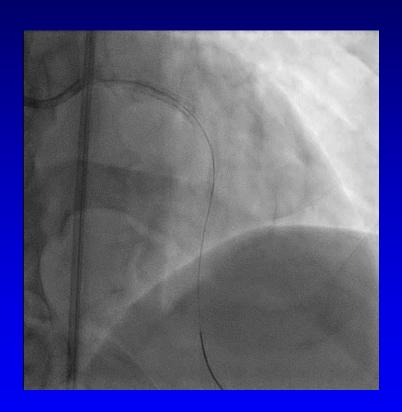
Fu Jen Catholic University Ph.D. Program in Nutrition & Food Science, Taipei, Taiwan

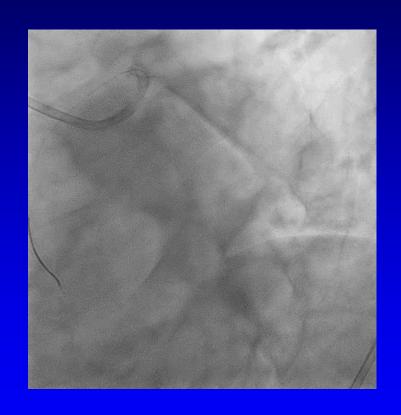


History

- 65-year-old male, chain smoker
- History of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, CKD, HF and ACS
- CAD with DVD, received percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) on proximal LAD in urban China (mainland), 2004
- In 2018, the patient underwent coronary angiography due to worsening of angina symptoms to CCS class III. The examination documented marked progression of coronary artery disease with the presence of critical LAD and LM, Shanghai Center Hospital

CAG...

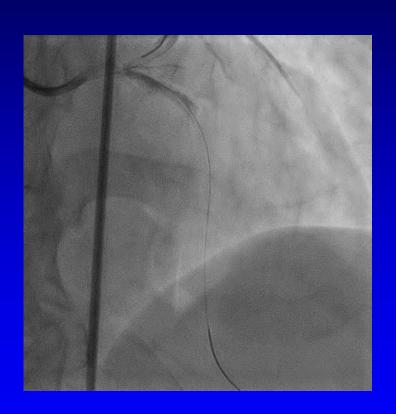






ultra-low contrast volume for patients with advanced chronic kidney disease undergoing coronary procedures

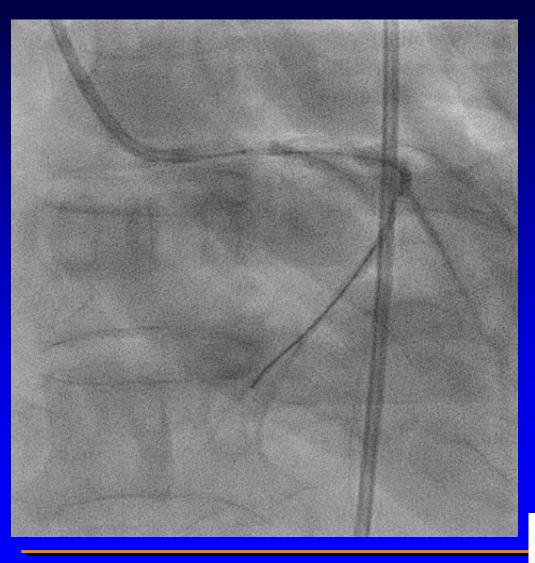
A coming storm.....







strategy.....







8.治療藥物 執行時間 品名

數量

單位

途徑

備註

07-26 08:49 Heparin (5000U/ml) 07-26 09:01 Heparin (5000U/ml) 07-26 09:03 Heparin (5000U/ml) 07-26 09:08 Heparin (5000U/ml) 7000.00 5000.00 U 5000.00 U

10000.00 U

IC IC

IC

IC

7-26 09:08 6Fr Pronto V3 7-26 09:39 Crusade (3.2Fr)

.治療 生命徵象 执行時間 項目

備註

07-26 08:59 ACT 07-26 09:02 ACT 07-26 09:04 血壓心跳

07-26 09:04 氧源

07-26 09:04 GCS 07-26 09:11 GCS 107-26 09:11 氧療

107-26 09:11 血壓心跳 07-26 09:21 ACT

07-26 09:34 血壓心跳 07-26 09:34 氧療 07-26 09:34 GCS

07-26 09:35 ACT 107-26 10:00 血源心跳

07-26 10:00 GCS 07-26 10:00 氧療

07-26 10:27 氧療 07-26 10:27 血壓心跳 07-26 10:27 GCS

ACT 94 (秋) ACT 63 (利)

AO, ffil壓71/55 (mmHg)心跳: 77 bpm

SPO299 % Room air GCS E2 V2 M:1 GCSEA V.5 M.6

V-M 50% SPO2 100 %

AO, mi 底152/76 (mmHg) 心默: 76 bpm ACT 414 (末少) AO, m展147/70 (mmHg)心跳: 69 bpm

V-M 50% SPO2 100 %

GCSE:4 V:5 M:6 ACT 537 (利)

AO, mil 150 / 75 (mmHg) 心默: 69 bpm

GCS E:4 V:5 M:6 V-M 50% SPO2 100 %

V-M 50% SPO2 100 %

AO, 血壓150/78 (mmHg)心跳: 70 bpm

GCS E:4 V:5 M:6

Intraprocedural LMCA thrombosis is a relatively uncommon complication of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in patients with elective approach, but it is strongly associated with mortality and morbidity.

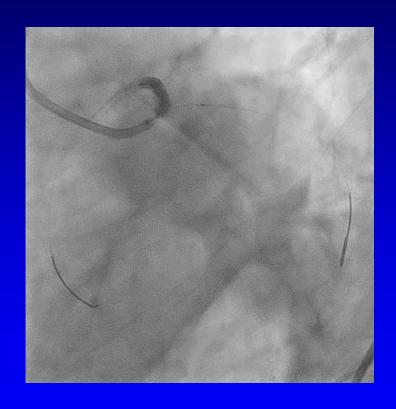
Occurrence of intraprocedural thrombosis is relatively rare, even in acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients, and is related more strongly to clinical presentation and procedural factors (e.g., anticoagulation regimen, lesion type, and presence of thrombus at baseline) than to baseline demographic characteristics.



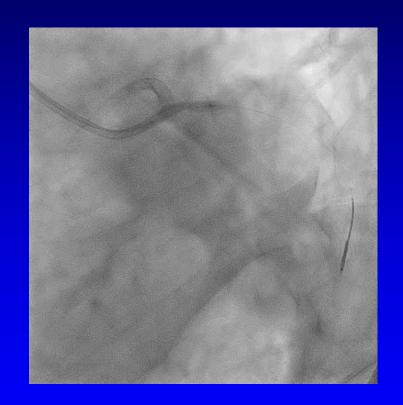
It is important to pay attention not only to what happens after PCI, but what happens during the procedure as well. Optimal anticoagulation and in combination with aspiration thrombectomy could faultlessly resolve intraprocedural thrombosis, but repairing the lesion or vessel in a different way might also be the correct approach.



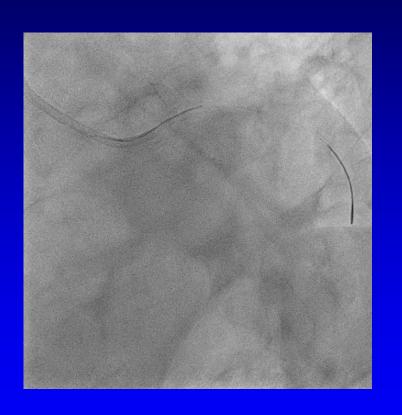
Reverse "DK crush" Technique



Ultimaster 3.0 x 38 mm



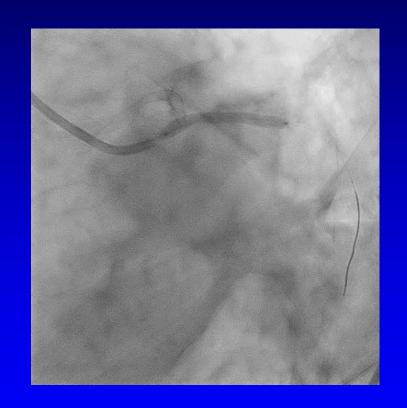




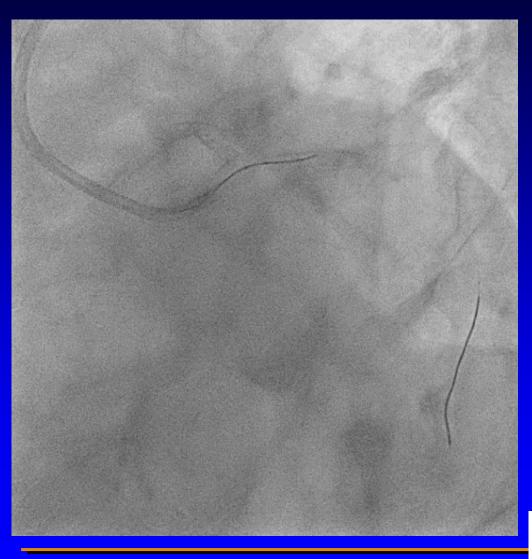




Ultimaster 3.5 x 33 mm

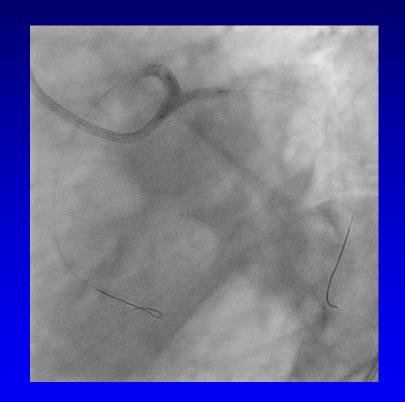


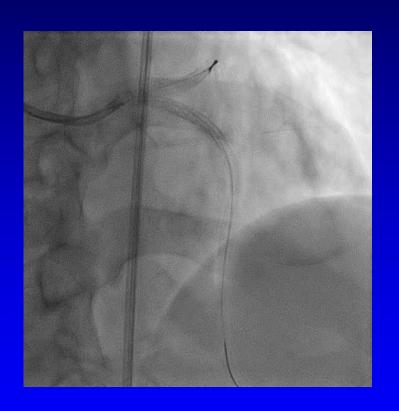














Take Home Message

- Until you know how big the problem is and what the consequences are, you don't know if you need a different strategy.
- The fact that LMCA intraprocedural thrombosis raises the mortality risk was "unexpected" even if the procedure is successful.
- PCI equipment are essential for high success rates.

Never, ever do that again!

Thanks for your attention.



Dear Author,

This is to update you on your manuscript status

#913417

A Novel Strategy for Chronic Total Occlusion of the Stumpless Ostial Left Anterior Descending Artery Zhen-Yu Liao, Shen-Chang Lin

received a new status: **READY for publication**Estimated Publication Date: Feb 10 - Feb 16, 2019

