Intervention for Complex Femoropopliteal CTO Lesion

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Long –Segment Femoropopliteal Disease adds complexity to Already Challenging SFA Environment

- Mechanical factors
 - Restoring adequate blood flow through 20+cm of disease
- Physiological factors
 - Not possible to resuscitate a long, ischemic vessel
 - Less resistance to flow into profunda and its collateral system vs re-vascularized SFA
- Procedural factors
 - CTO fail-to-cross very common, unless operator is expert

CASE 1

46/M, non-DM, heavy smoker

- Past medical history -
- He was performed bypass graft surgery (from femoral artery to post. tibial artery, in 2016. 5. 11)
- His vascular risk factor is smoking and dyslipidemia.



Claudication recurrence

Angiography (2017. 3. 24)



Angioplasty in vein graft

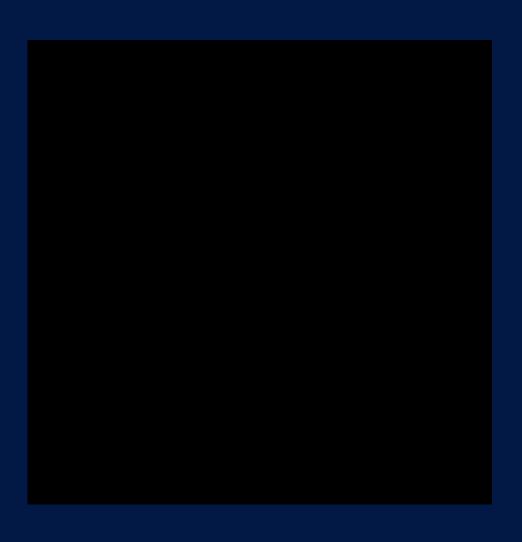


Balloon 2.50 x 25



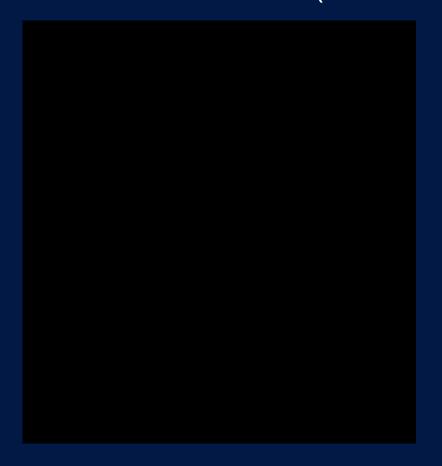
Endeavor coronary stent 3.0x 24

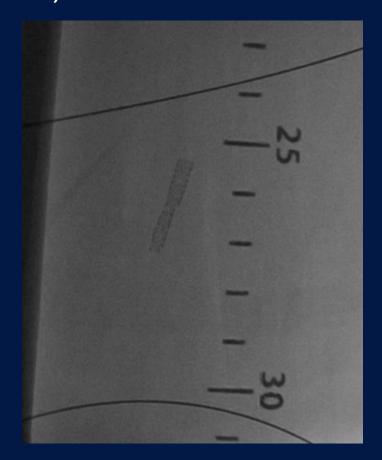
Angiogram after stent implantation



Leg coldness and claudication

(2018.5.16)

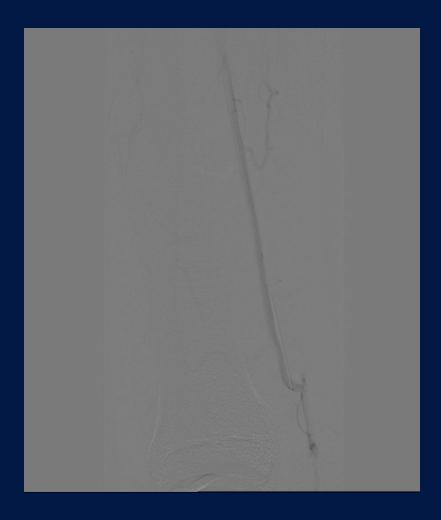




Stent fracture noted

Retrograde Approach

PTA puncture

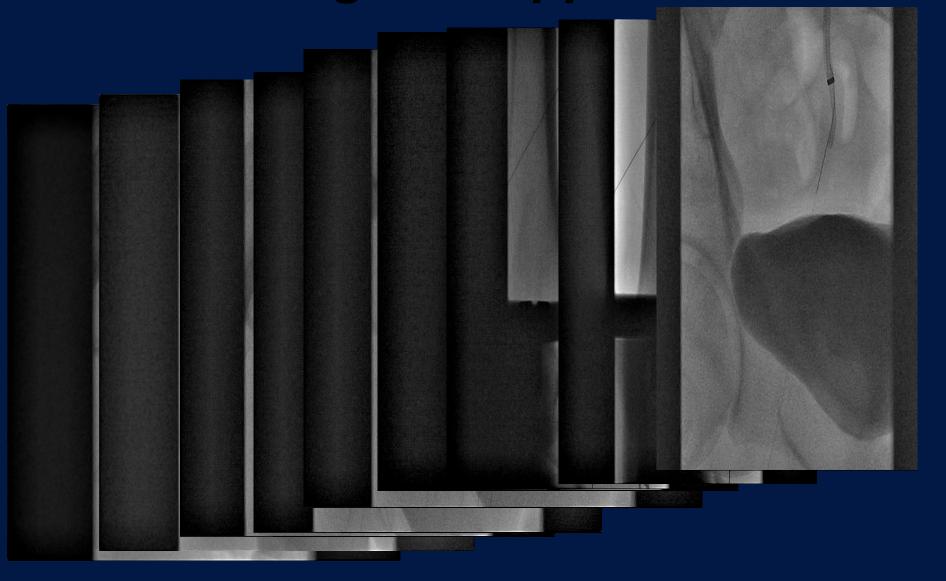




Retrograde Approach



Antegrade Approach



Balloon Angioplasty



In. Pact DCB 5.0 x 150

In. Pact DCB 6.0 x 150,

Final angiogram



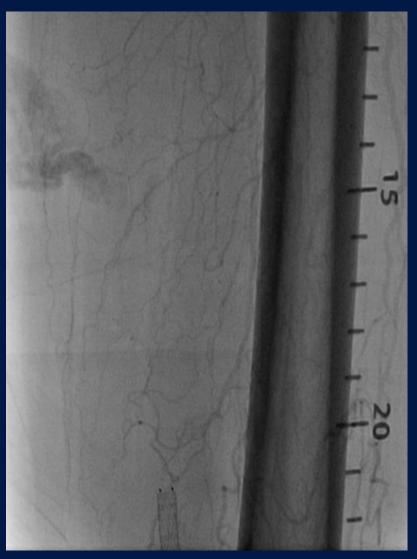
CASE 2

80/M, DM, CKD5 (HD)

- Past medical history -
- He was performed EVT for SFA and BTK lesion 3YR ago.
- He presented for Lt. foot ulcer.



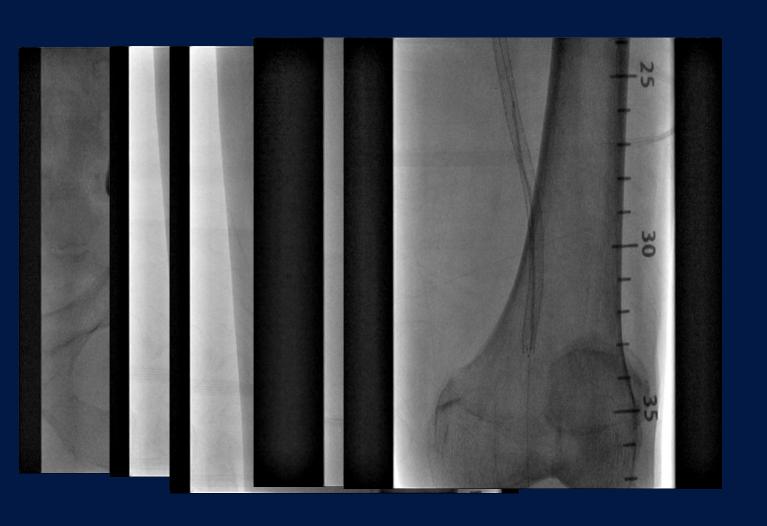




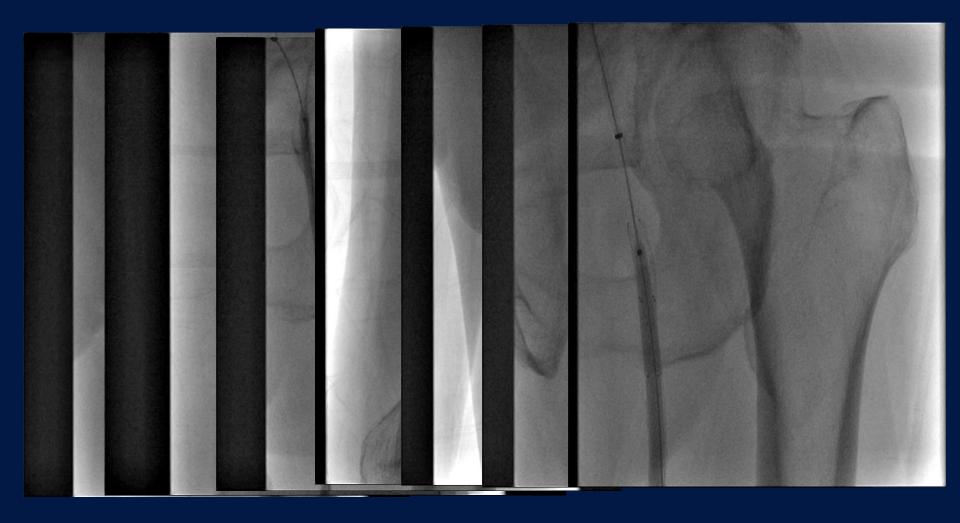
Initial angiogram



Retrograde Approach



Angioplasty







Conclusions

 Doppler ultrasound is sometimes useful to access ostial lesion and intraluminal approach

 We try to use all various techniques for revascularization including subintimal angioplasty, tibial puncture, and retrograde wiring.