COMPLEX PCI in the Elderly

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Potential conflicts of interest

Speaker's name: Ho Thuong Dung

☑ I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

Consultant, Institutional grant/research support:

Abbott

Medtronic

Terumo

Biotronik

Roche

AstraZenrca

Sanofi Synthelabo

Boehringer Ingelheim

CASE Nº 1 - Medical History

76 years old, Male

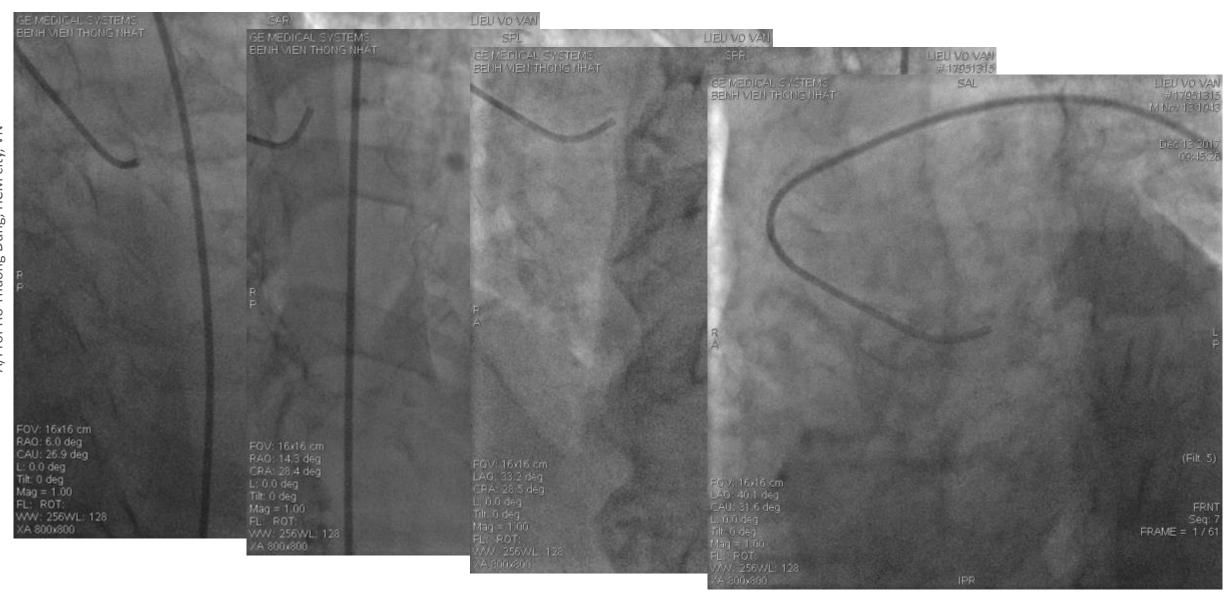
- Cardiovascular risk factors: HTA, ex-smoker, Hyper-LDL-C
- Current admission: NSTEMI
- Laboratory findings: hs TnT 534 ng/dL, Creatinin: 150 μmol/l; e GFR: 28.12ml/min; Pro-BNP: 746,9 pg/ml
- ECG: sinus rhythms, Q wave at DIII, aVF.
- Physical exam: Unremarkable
- Echocardiography: Normal LV size. LVEF 55%. Mild MR

Võ Văn L., 2017 RCA- Coronary Angiogram



A/Prof Ho Thuong Dung, HCM city, VN

Võ Văn L., 2017 LCA- Coronary Angiogram



A/Prof Ho Thuong Dung, HCM city, VN

Our real practice

SYNTAX SCORE= 37

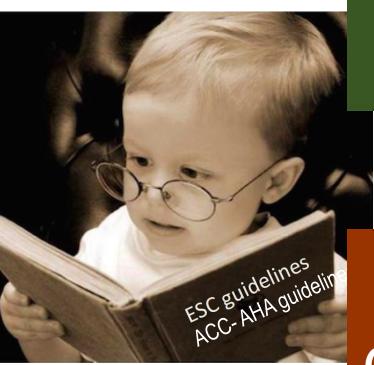
- Some very difficult challenging cases were sent to cathlab with over-Indication for PCI
- The patients had already refused/declined CABG

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Revascularization for CAD How to decide?

Coronary Anatomy

2018



Patient Preference

Local expertise

Medical Co-morbidities

Coronary 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines Anatomy



on myocardial revascularization

Type of revascularization in patients with stable coronary artery disease with suitable coronary anatomy for both procedures and low predicted surgical mortality (2)

Recommendations according to extent of CAD	CABG		PCI	
	Class	Leve 	Class	Leve I
Left main CAD				
Left main disease with low SYNTAX score (0-22).	- 1	Α	_	Α
Left main disease with intermediate SYNTAX score (23-32).	ı	A	lla	Α
Left main disease with high SYNTAX score (≥33). a	ı	Α	Ш	В

^a PCI should be considered, if the patient refuses CABG after adequate counselling by the Heart Team.

Class III:

Patient Preference

Patient information and consent





Summary of revascularization in SCAD



1

• Revascularization within 2 weeks if high-risk, otherwise 6 weeks

2

• Operative risk, diabetes and SYNTAX score main contributors

3

Completeness of revascularization should be prioritized

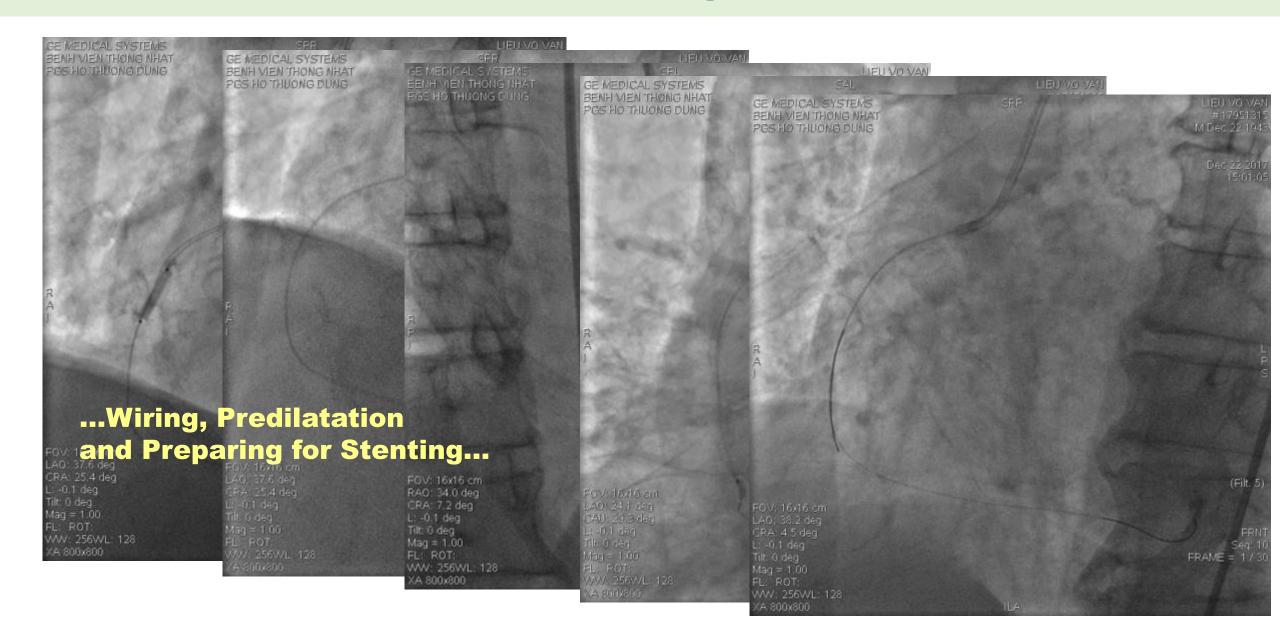
4

Heart Team decision-making is crucial

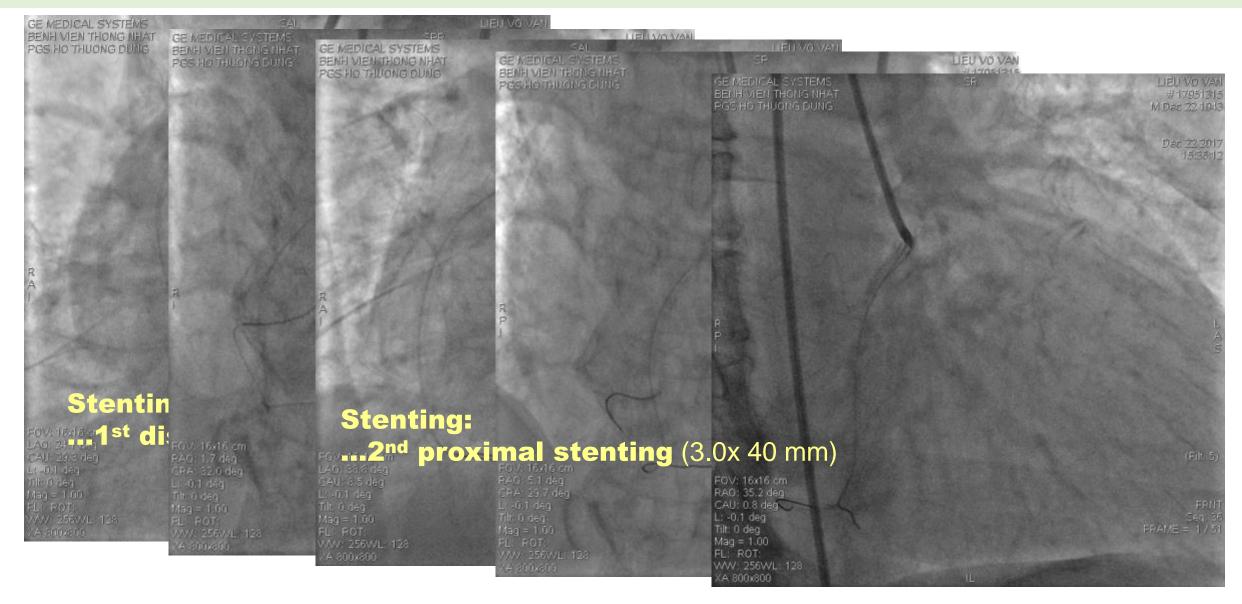
Decision-making for stented PCI based on anatomy AND physiology Extent of CAD by SYNTAX score essential for CABG/PCI choices Presence of diabetes is an important decision modifyer by itself Prognostic importance of achieving complete revascularisation

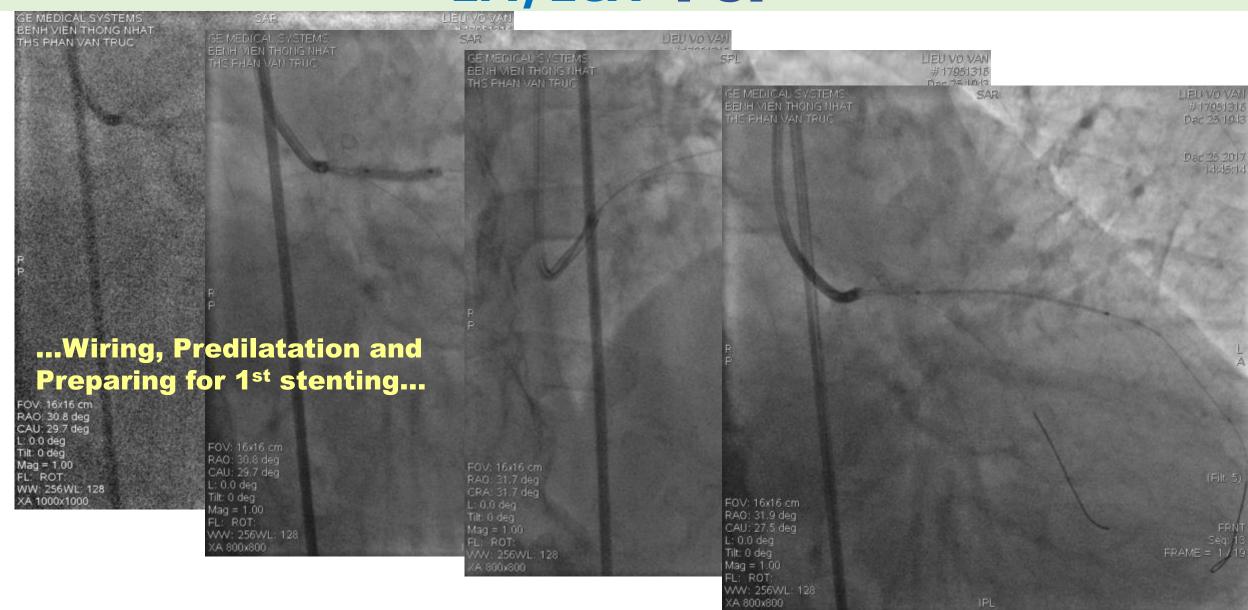
European Heart Journal

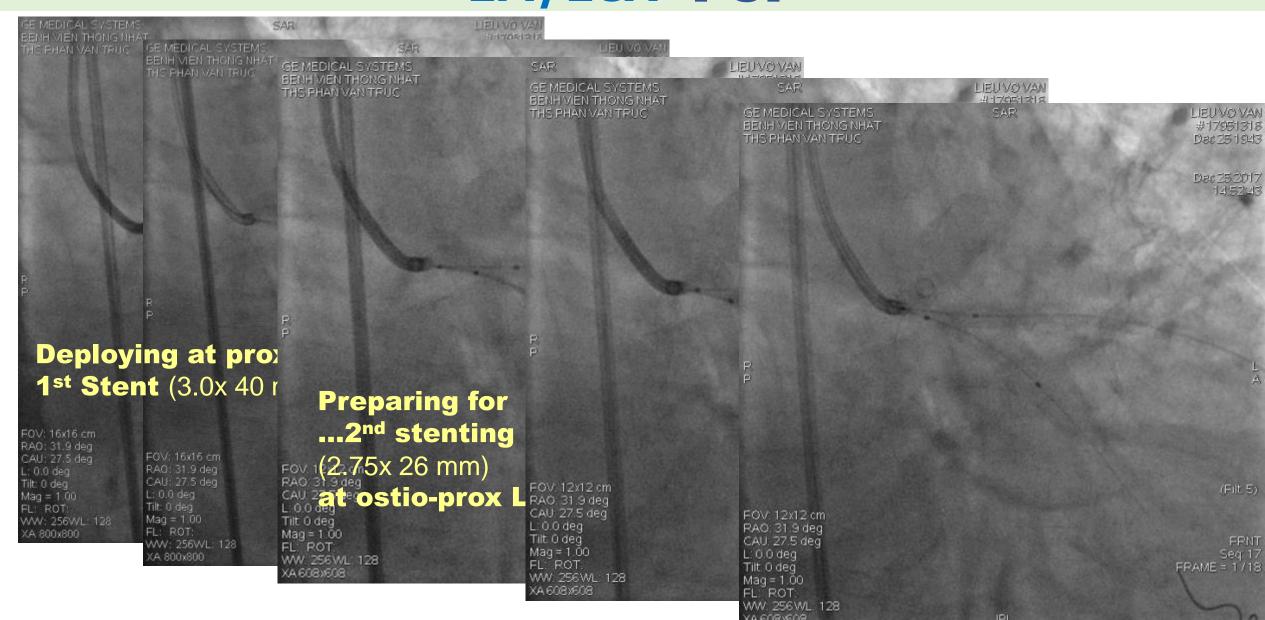
Võ Văn L., 2017 RCA- PCI

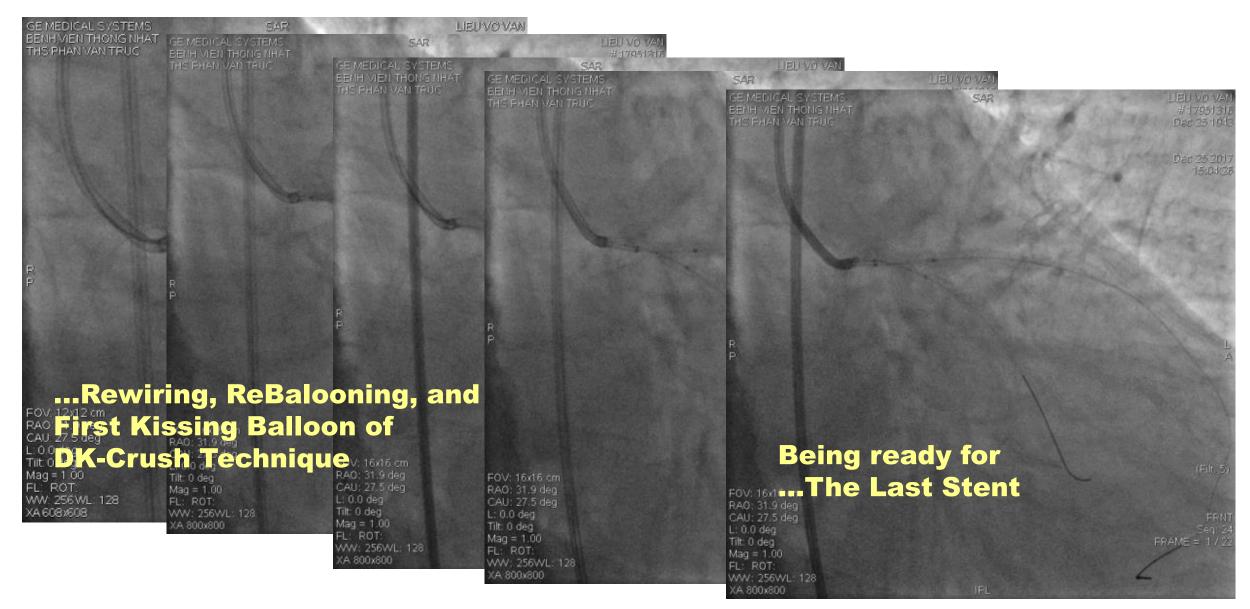


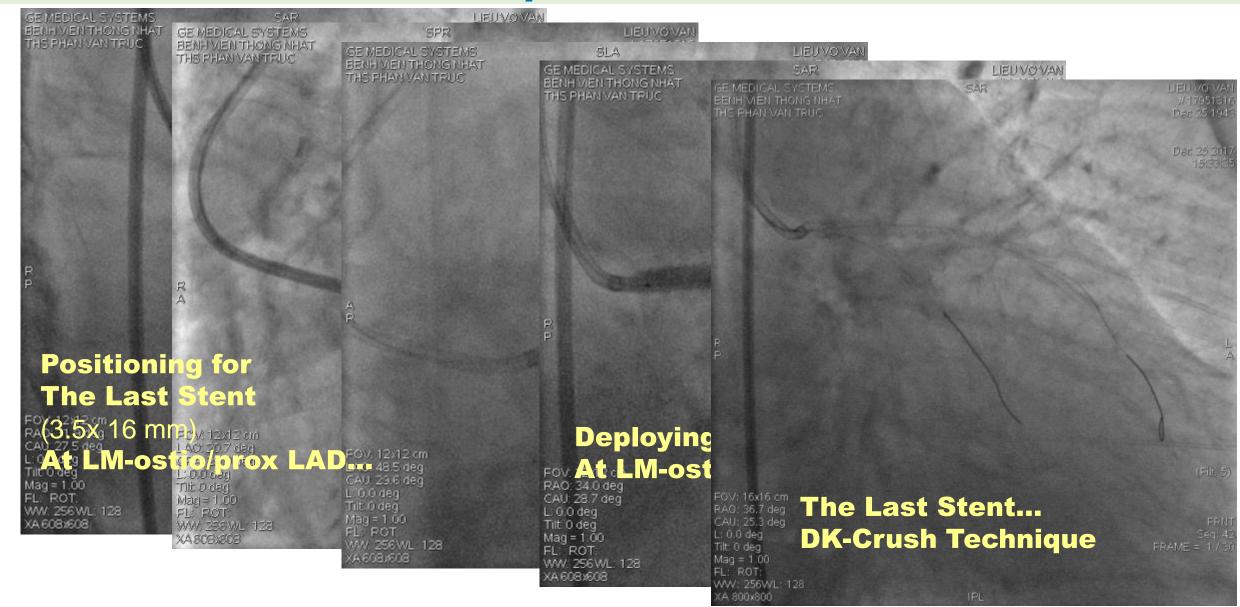
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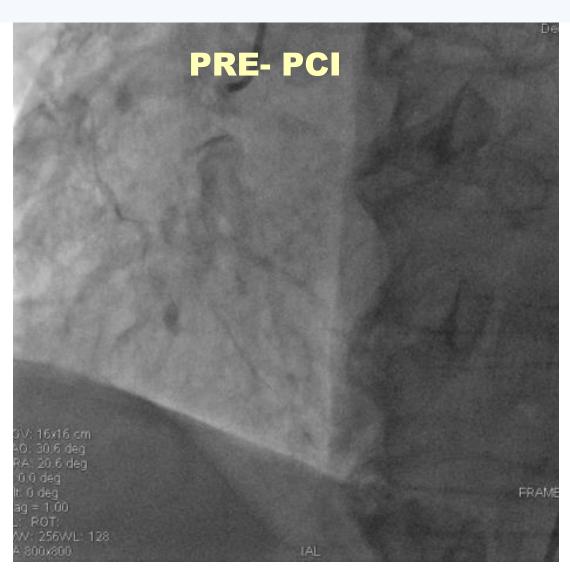


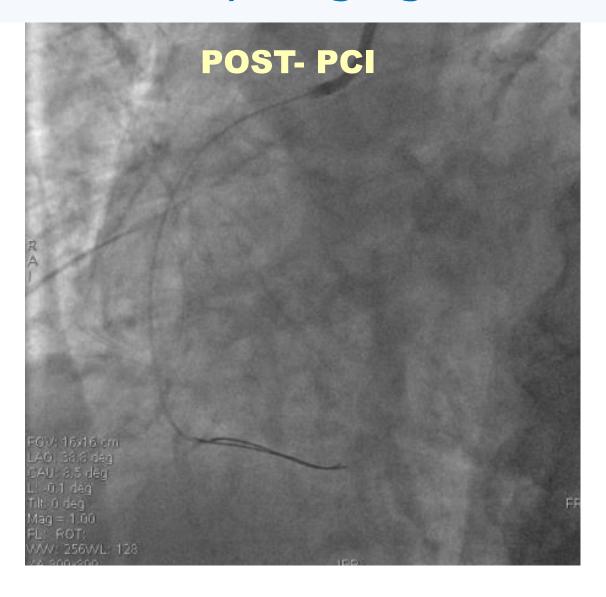


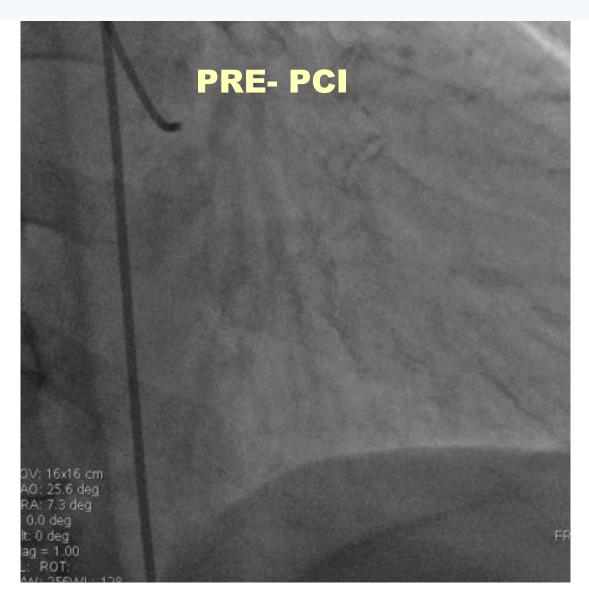




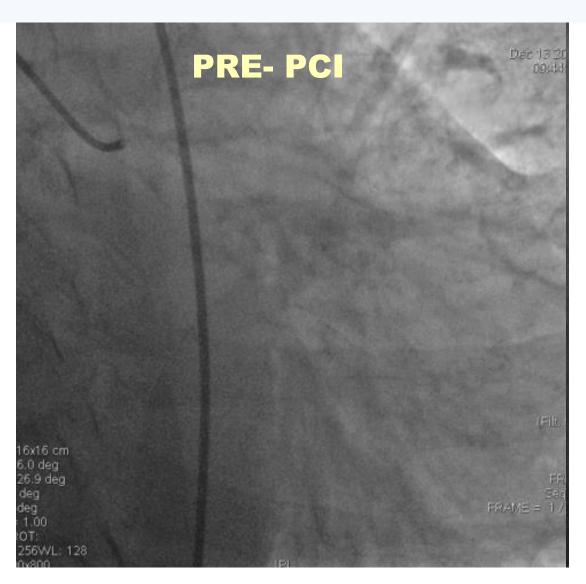


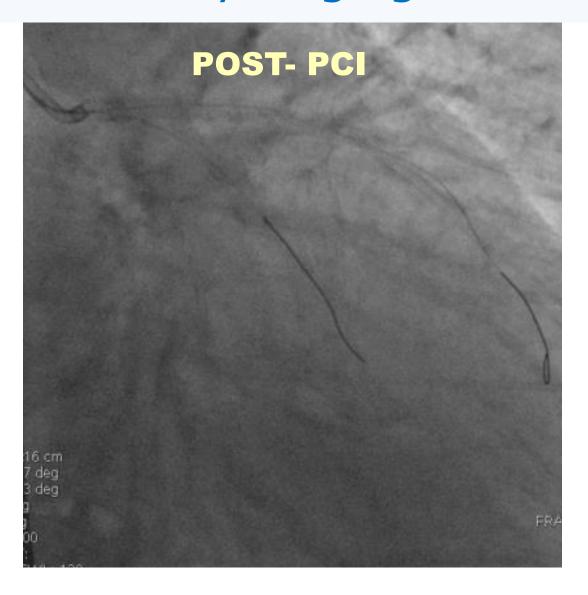


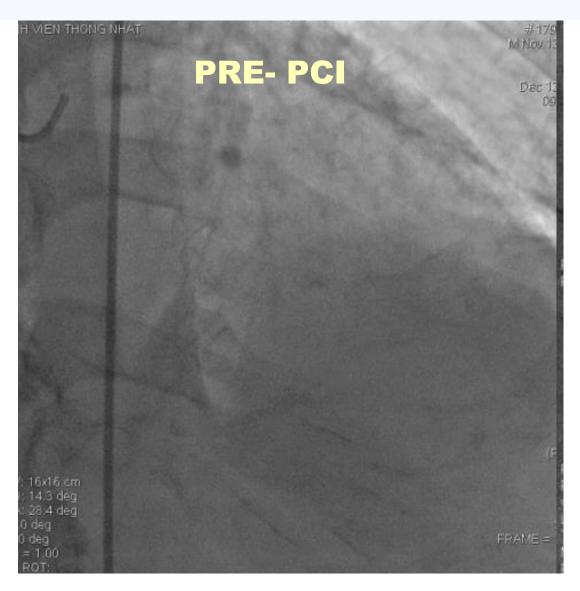


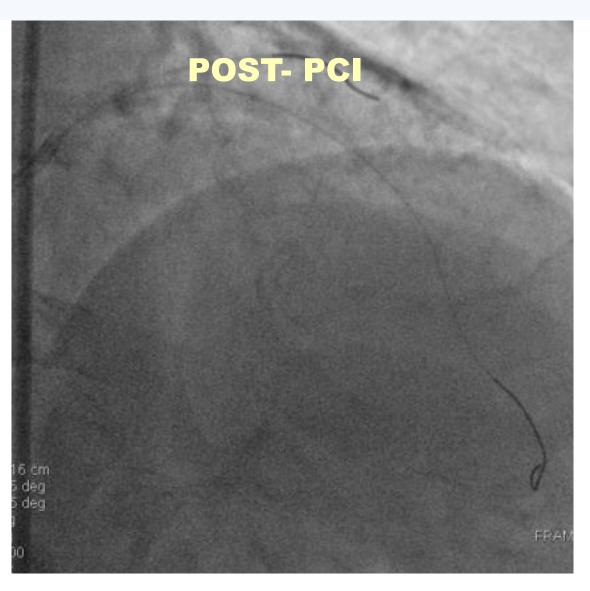












CONCLUSIONS

- Aging process have accumulative effects on CV system, particularly on CAD.
- CAD in the Elderly often being very severe: type C, bifurcation, LM, TVD, CTO...with calcified, diffuse, tortuous lesions
- Interventionist should choose the strategy of PCI on the individual basis: Coronary Anatomy; Patient Preference; Experience; Medical Co-morbidities
- Some complex cases with "Over-Indication" is still well done with complete revascularization
- DK-Crush seems to be a suitable 2-stent techniques for revascularization of very complicated LM in the Elderly

