

#### BTK recanalization... Styles around the word The hocus-pocus Japanese style

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## Disclosure



#### Speaker Name: Tatsuya Nakama MD.

I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

Consulting: Boston Scientific Japan, Century Medical Inc. TORAY

Employment in industry: None

Stockholder of a healthcare company: None

Owner of a healthcare company: None

**Other(s): Honoraria recieved from** 

Abbot Vascular, Asahi Intecc., Boston Scientific, COOK, Cordis, NIPRO, KANEKA, Lifeline, Medikit, Medtronic, Orbus Neichi, Terumo,

#### Case introduction: 80s female, CLTI (R5)





Multiple unhealed toe ulcerations

- W: 1, I: 2, FI: 1  $\rightarrow$  Clinical stage: 3
- DM (HbA1c 7.8)
- ABI: 0.80
- SPP: 20/16 mmHg

#### Control angiogram





#### Problem 1: Which artery should we treat?





Metatarsal artery and proximal part of planter artery were opened

Direct flow is not always necessary. But if possible, direct flow is better than indirect flow  $\rightarrow$  ATA recanalization is reasonable

#### Antegrade 0.014 GW go down to subintima





#### Problem 2: Retrograde access technique



### How do we set up the retrograde system??



#### Both strategies are too complex...





#### Which is better strategy?

#### Trans-collateral approach too complex & channel length is long

#### Distal puncture

Metatarsal puncture is required to establish the retrograde approach

#### TCA was done as a retrograde approach



#### Trans-collateral approach

#### Microcatheter: Corsair (2.6Fr)

(Originally from coronary retrograde approach)

Guidewire: Regalia XS 1.0 (0.014-inch polymer jacket GW)



#### TCA was done as a retrograde approach





#### we could not manipulate the Retrograde GW



Φ

Antegrade Astato XS 9-12 (0.014inch GW)

# I gave up the procedure in this session...



#### After a few days, 2<sup>nd</sup> session was done

#### Antegrade approach in 2<sup>nd</sup> session





#### Metatarsal puncture would be needed





#### Metatarsal artery puncture was done!





#### **Bi-directional wiring and Rendezvous**







#### **Bi-directional wiring and Rendezvous**





#### POBA for ATA and Dorsal artery





#### Problem 3: What should we do???





#### How to make sufficient outflow??





# Pedal angioplasty was performed

#### Pedal artery angioplasty with 2.0x220mm





#### After pedal revascularization







# As many as possible is always better than one

#### PTA revascularization using trans-pedal access





#### PTA revascularization using trans-pedal access



#### Perfect clinical course!!





#### Summary of the hocus-pocus Japanese style



- Challenging EVT was done for CLTI patient with both tibial CTO and type 3 pedal.
- After the failed TCA, metatarsal puncture was conducted for retrograde approach.
- Impaired flow was observed due to insufficient outflow.
- Pedal artery angioplasty was demonstrated to make sufficient outflow
- Finally, both tibial arteries were successfully recanalized
- Patient's clinical course is perfect









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#### Thank you for your attention

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