Potpourri of Interventional Cardiology Therapies @ St. Michael's Hospital

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Presenter Disclosure

Dr. Akshay Bagai

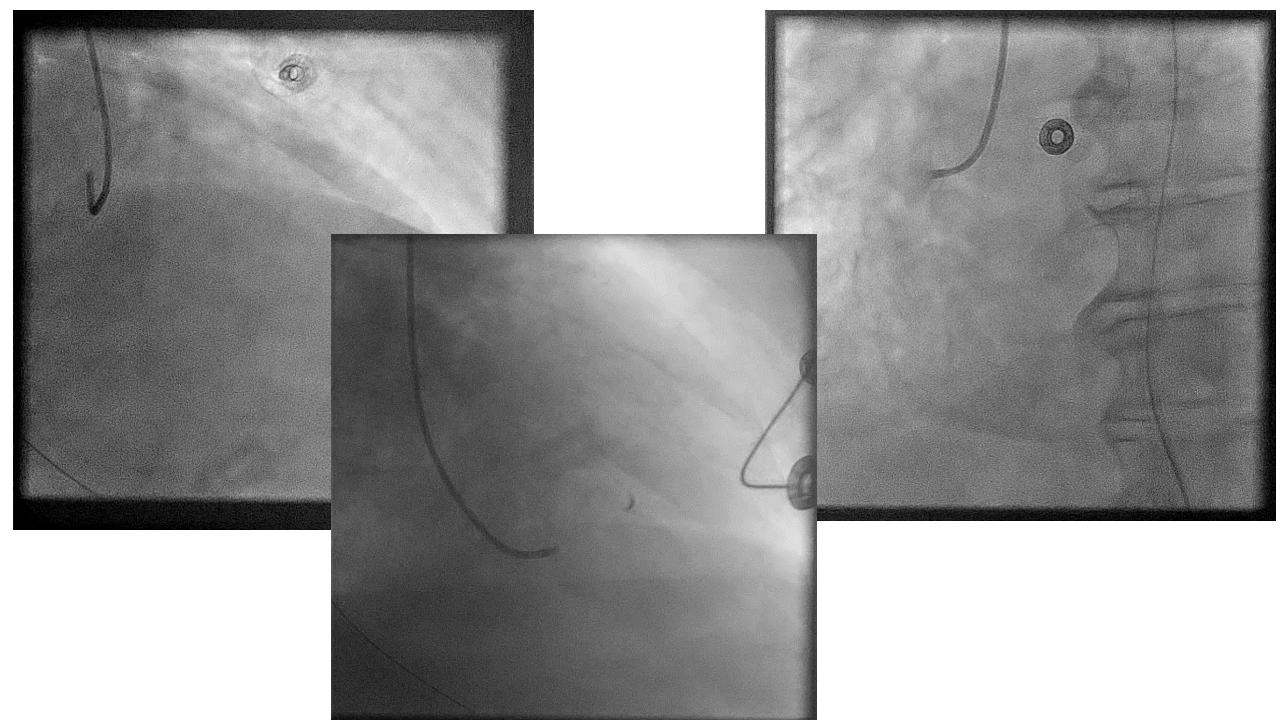
Show and tell from our interventional team: You have to see this!

Relationships with financial sponsors:

- Grants/Research Support: N/A
- Speakers Bureau/Honoraria: Abbott Inc, CHRC, Teleflex
- Consulting Fees: Boehringer Ingelheim, Novartis, Novo Nordisk
- Patents: N/A
- Other: N/A

Case 1: CODE Clip

- 60M smoker previously well presented to a community hospital with acute shortness of breath on background of 2-3 days of chest discomfort
- Hypotensive, severe pulmonary edema
- Intubated, started on pressors
- ECG showed sinus tachycardia, inferior ST elevation with Q waves



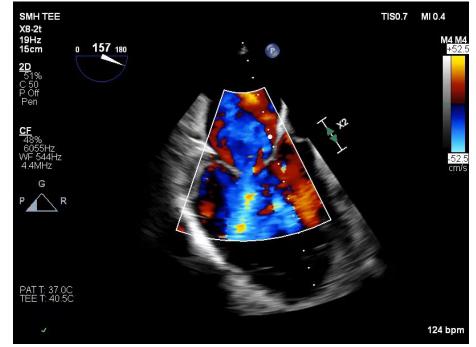
Acute severe mitral regurgitation secondary to papillary muscle rupture after inferior MI

- IABP placed, called for transfer for surgical mitral valve replacement
- Arrived 4 hours later at midnight; hypoxic (SaO2 89%) on FiO2 100%
- Acidotic (ABG 7.02/61/67/18; lactate 8)
- Hypotensive (on high dose norepinephrine and vasopressin)
- No urine output

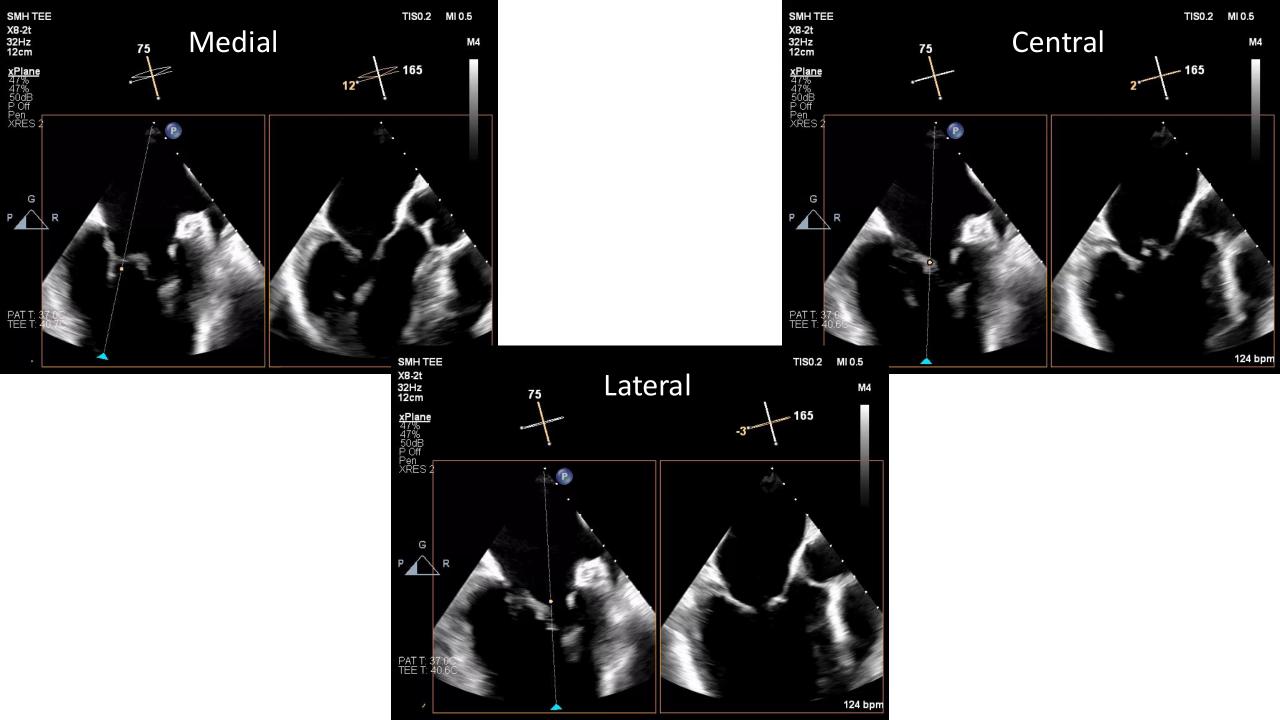
- Bedside transthoracic echocardiography confirmed diagnosis
- Unstable despite IABP & other supportive measures
- Patient deemed prohibitive risk for surgery
- Plan for emergent Mitral-Transcatheter Edge to Edge Repair (M-TEER)



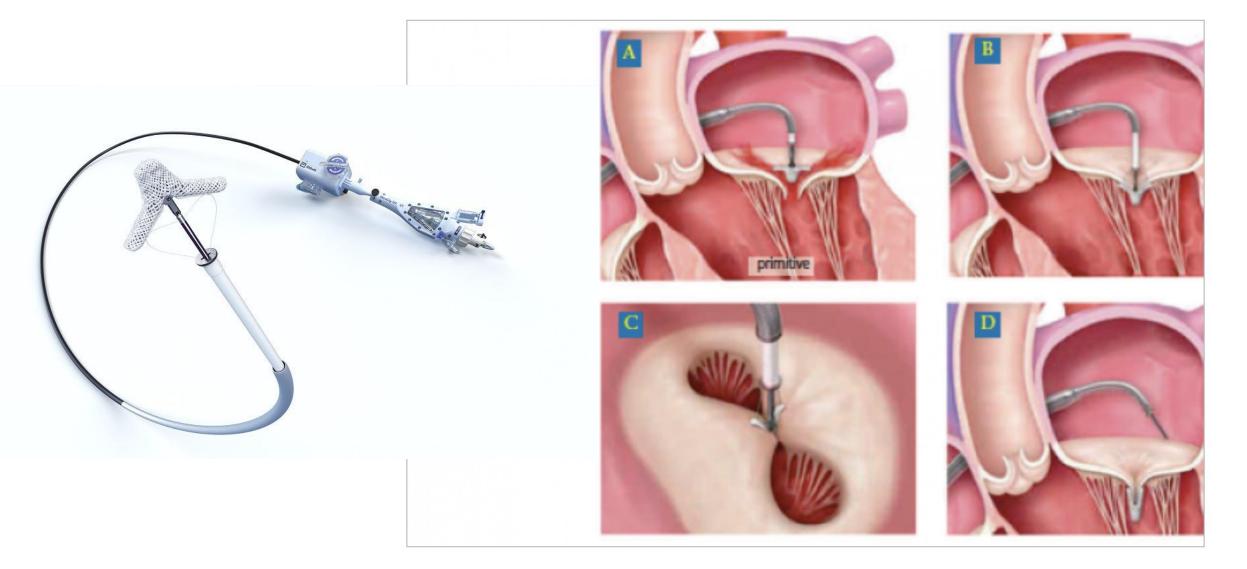




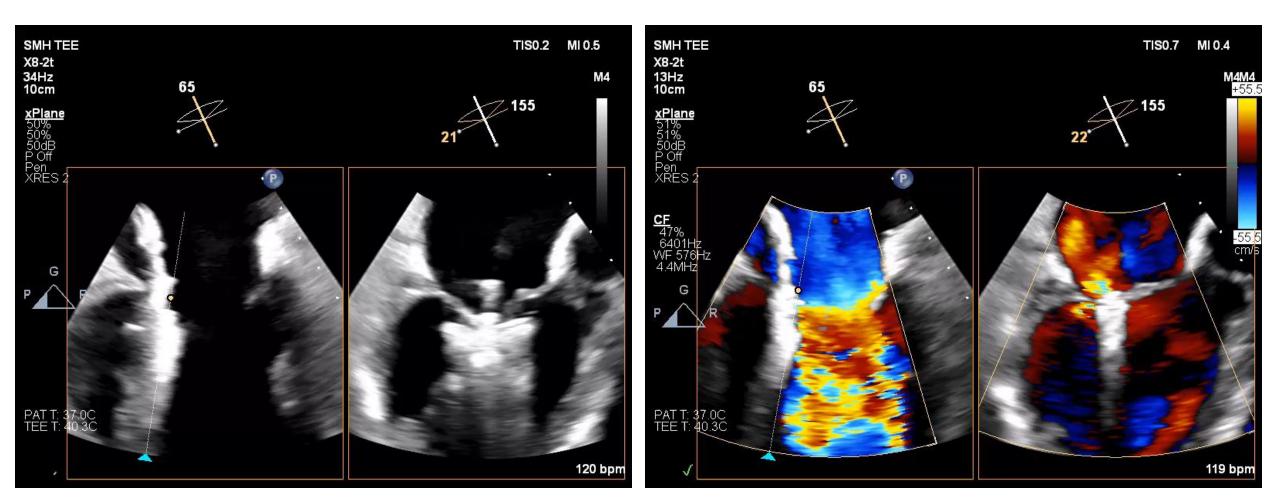
Posteromedial papillary muscle rupture with flail anterior mitral valve leaflet. Restricted posterior leaflet. Severe ('torrential') posteriorly directed MR

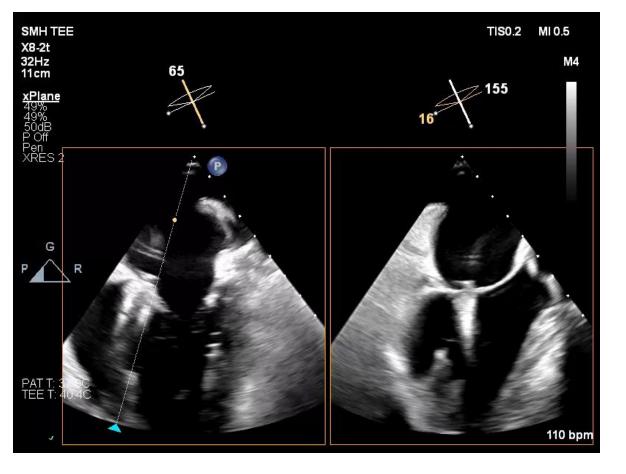


Mitral Edge to Edge Repair

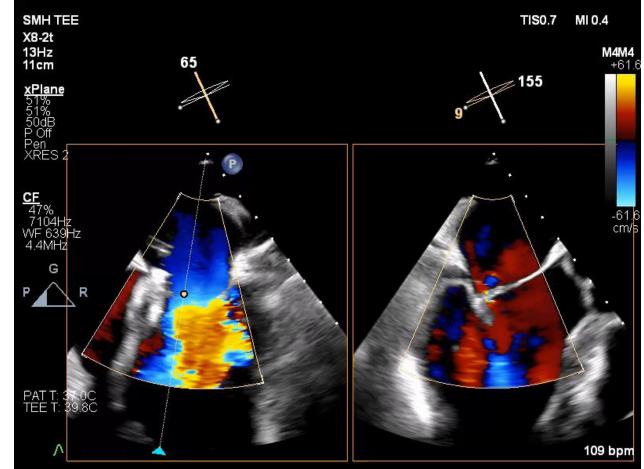


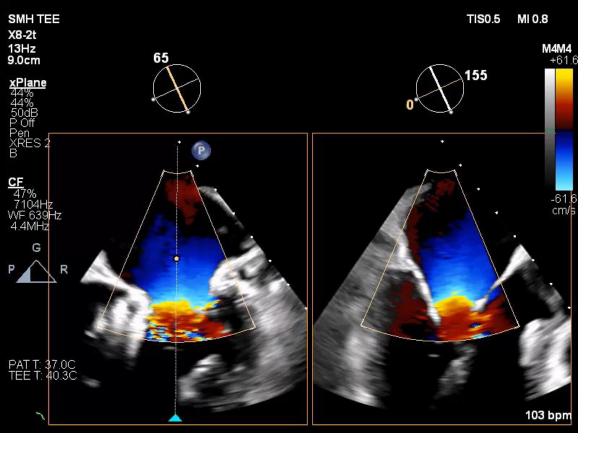
- Set up clip: Simultaneous grasp with first long & wide (XTW) clip on medial aspect of pathology where coaptation gap was manageable
- Some reduction in MR





 Second XTW clip at site of dominant pathology with capture and reduction of the dominant flail segment and significant reduction in MR





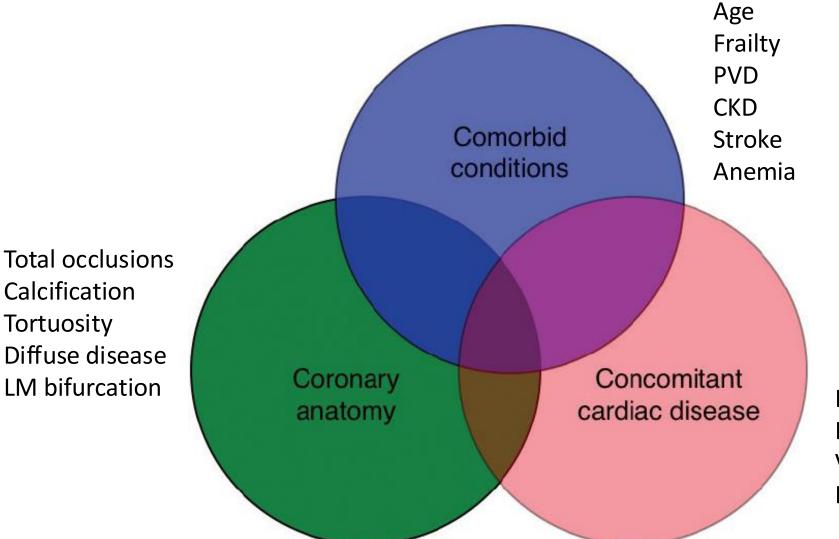
- Final trace to mild MR, mean gradient 4mmHg @100bpm
- Worsening LV function, now severely reduced

• Third XTW to ensure stability of the second clip and treat residual MR



- Immediate and dramatic hemodynamic & respiratory improvement
- IABP removed day 2; extubated day 7; discharged day 12
- @discharge, EF 48%, mild MR, mean gradient 4mmHg @HR 84bpm
- @2 years, NYHA I; EF 42%, mild-moderate MR

Complex High Risk PCI



LV dysfunction/HF Prior CABG Valvular disease Pulmonary hypertension Case 2: Retro is in

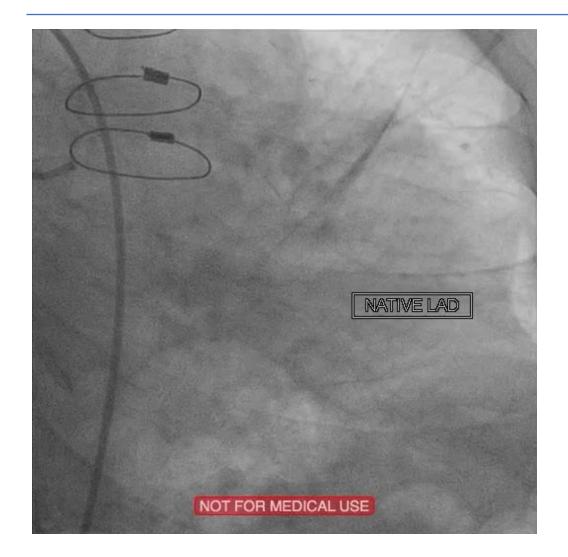
- 77y.o. male
- Type II DM, DLP, HTN, ex-smoker
- Status post CABG: LITA LAD, SVG RPDA, SVG OM
- Prior PCI distal RCA; known to have occluded SVG to RPDA
- 3/12 hx increasing angina

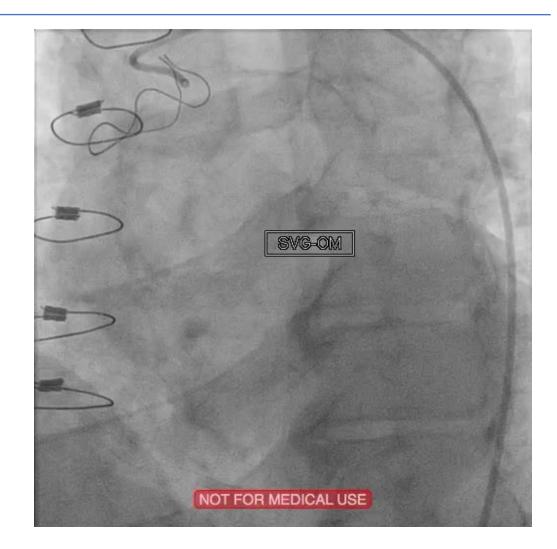




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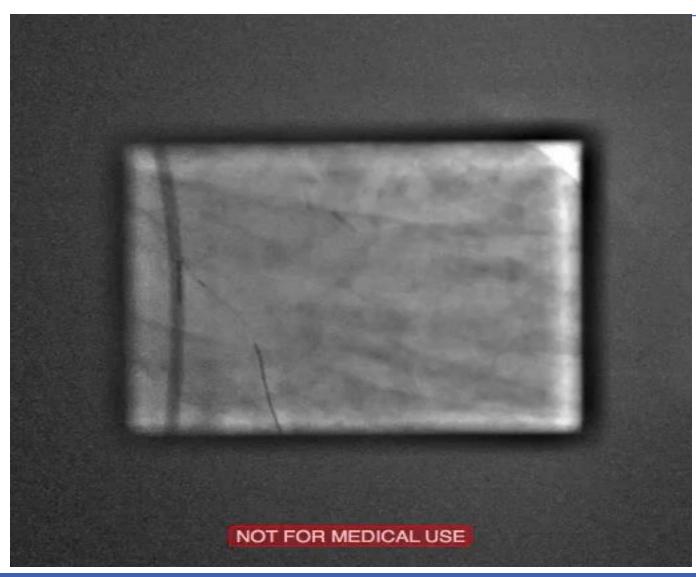
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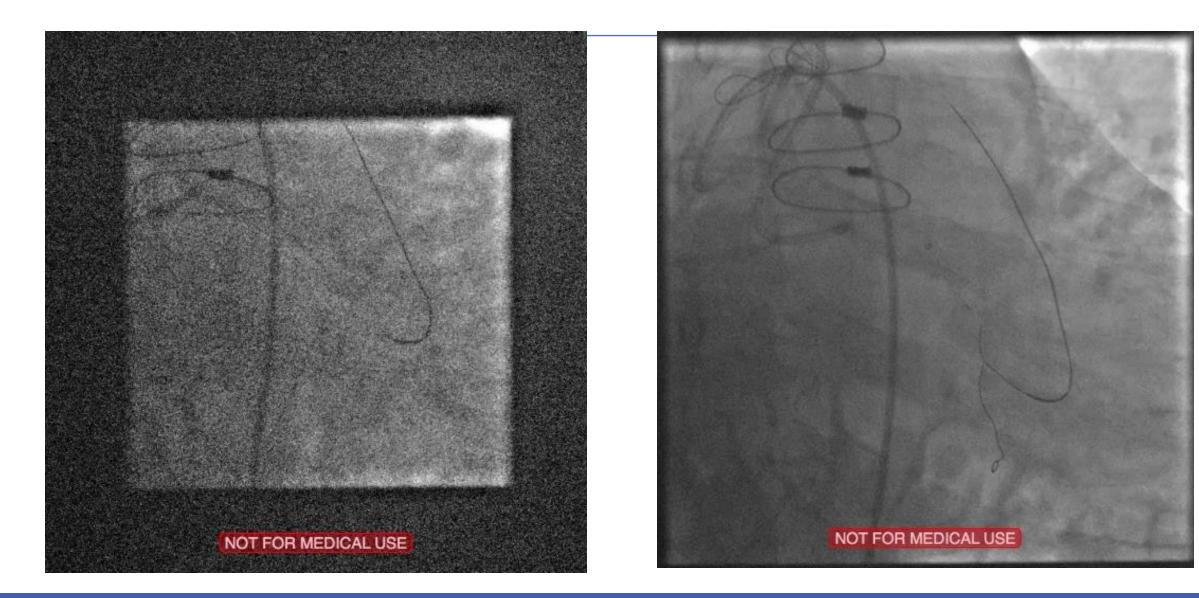


- Proximal cap slightly ambiguous
- Unable to engage proximal cap anterogradely
- Wire kept prolapsing down ongoing vessel
- Decided to use recently occluded SVG for <u>retrograde</u> access





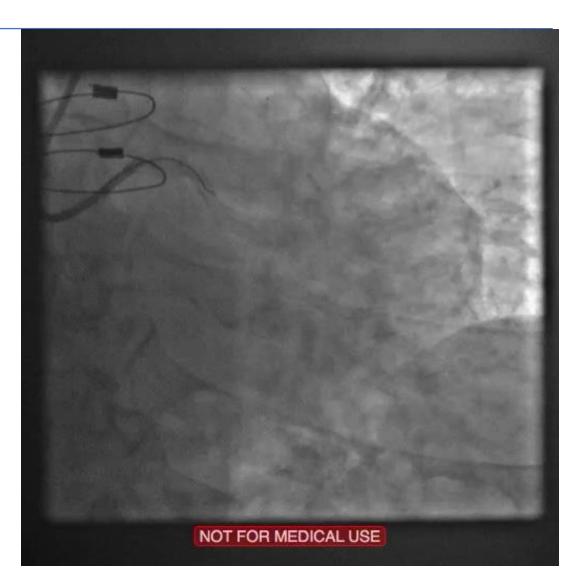
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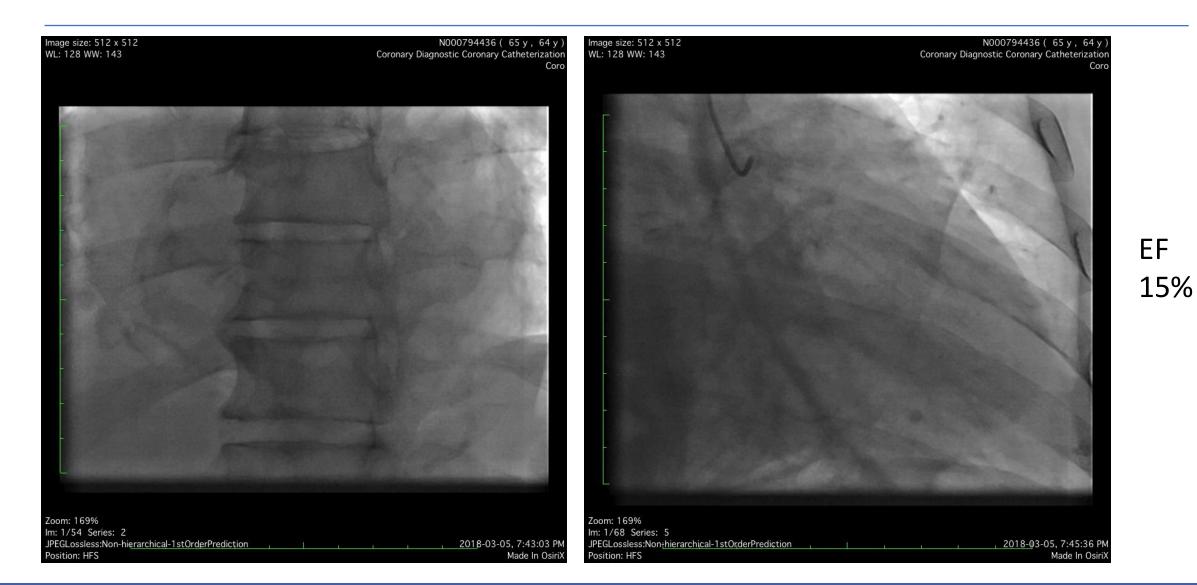
Case 3: Support it!

53M previously well, nil PMHx Admitted with NSTEMI No prior warning symptoms





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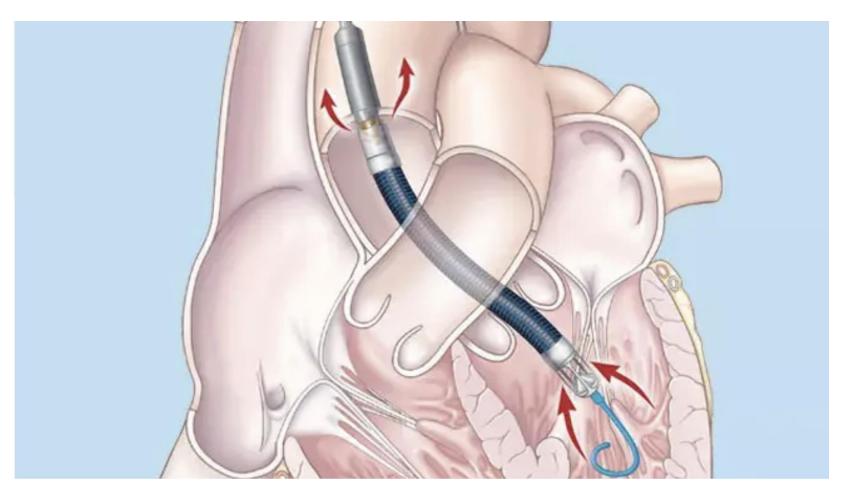




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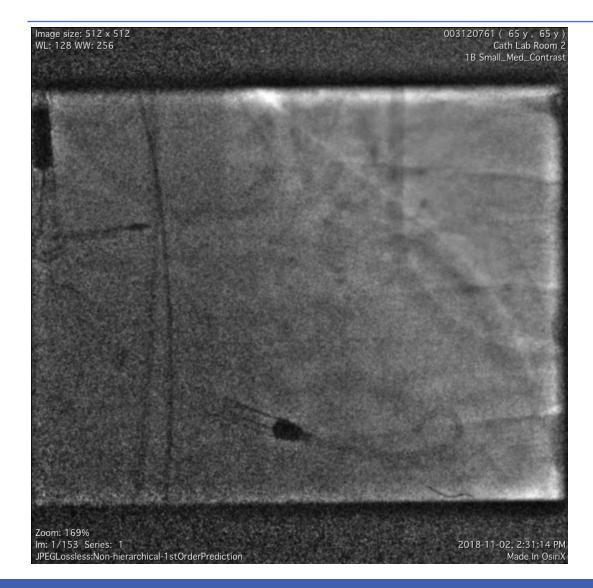
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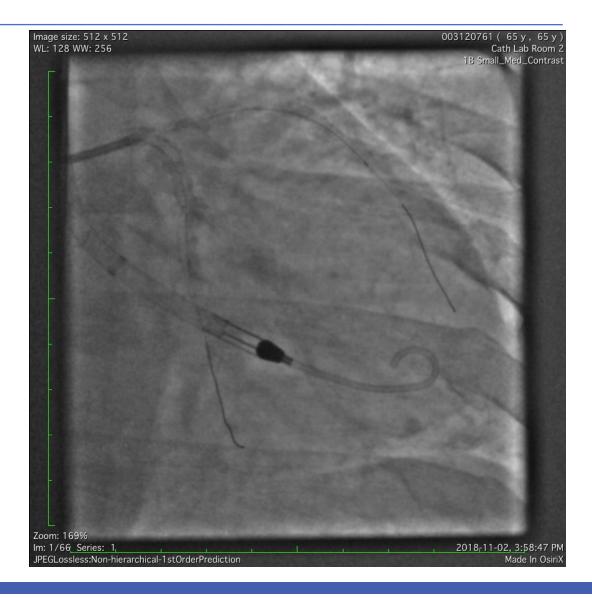
Impella Mechanical Circulatory Support















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