











LEFT MAIN BIFURCATIONAL STENT STRATEGY: Provisional or upfront two stent strategy?

Dr.Mulayim Musayeva
MEDILAND HOSPITAL
SCIENTIFIC SURGICAL CENTER







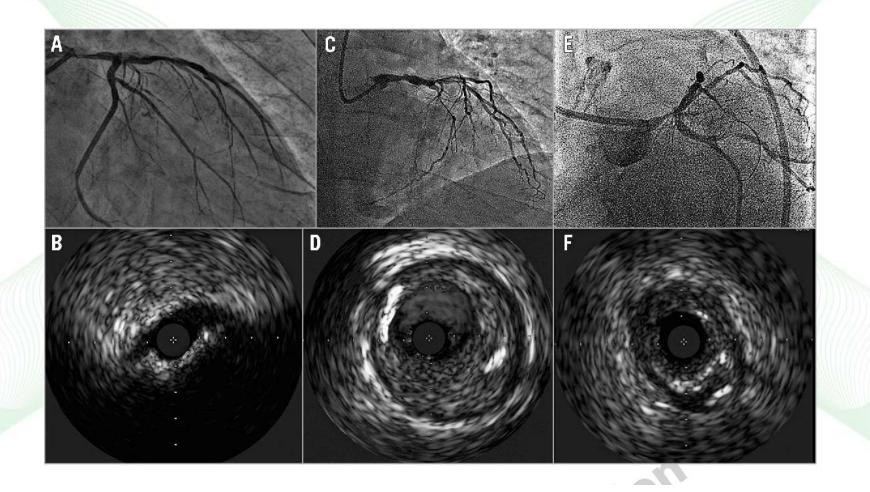








Examples of angiographic and IVUS findings in patients with "ostial" (A & B), "midshaft" (C & D) and "distal" (E & F) left main coronary lesions. (Percutaneous coronary intervention in left main coronary artery disease: the 13th consensus document from the European Bifurcation Club.)











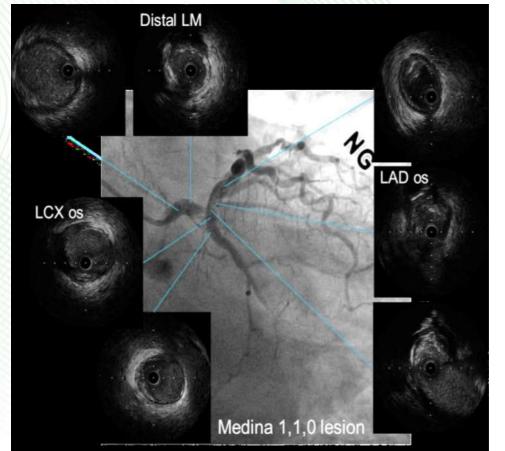






In meta-analysis of 6480 patients with LMCA from 10 studies, IVUS guidance was associated with 40% reduction of all cause death and 53% reduction of cardiac death

Test for overall effect: Z = 4.35 (P < 0.0001)



	IVUS guide	ed PCI	Angiography gui	ided PCI		Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Eventa	Total	Weight	IV. Random, 95% CI	Year.	IV, Random, 95% CI
Park SJ, et al. 2009	9	145	23	145	8.3%	0.39 [0.19, 0.82]	2009	
Kinoshita N, et al. 2010	2	228	8	226	2.1%	0.25 [0.05, 1.15]	2010	
Jama A, et al 2011	18	111	25	184	13.1%	1.19 [0.68, 2.09]	2011	
Narbute I, et al. 2012	13:	294	47	671	11.7%	0.63 [0.35, 1.15]	2012	
Park SH, et al. 2012	5	90	15	92	5.1%	0.34 (0.13, 0.90)	2012	1 Total
De La Torre Hernandez JM, et al 2014	37	505	66	505	22.3%	0.56 [0.38, 0.82]	2014	
Tan Q, et al. 2015	2	61	3	62	1.8%	0.68 [0.12, 3.91]	2015	
Tang Y, et al. 2016	16	713	45	1186	12.9%	0.59 [0.34, 1.04]	2016	
Andell P, et al. 2017	37	340	63	340	22.8%	0.59 (0.40, 0.86)	2016	
Total (95% CI)		2487		3411	100.0%	0.60 [0.47, 0.75]		•
Total events	139		295			55 15		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^p = 0.02$; $Chp^p = 9.89$.	df = B dP = 0	27); F = 1	19%				0.01	1 0.1 1 10 100

	IVUS guided PCI		Angiography guided PCI			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio		Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	IV. Random, 95% CI Year		IV, Rando	m, 95% C)	
Park SH, et al. 2012	2	90	12	92	5.4%	0.17 [0.04, 0.74] 2012		-		
Narbute I, et al. 2012	9	294	42	671	23.3%	0.49 [0.24, 0.99] 2012		-		
De La Torre Hemandez JM, et al. 2014	17	505	30	505	34.4%	0.57 [0.32, 1.01] 2014				
Gao XF, et al. 2014	5	291	15	291	11.7%	0.33 [0.12, 0.91] 2014		-		
Tan Q, et al. 2015	2	61	3	62	3.8%	0.68 [0.12, 3.91] 2015		-	-	
Tang Y, et al. 2016	9	713	31	1186	21.5%	0.48 (0.23, 1.01) 2016		-		
Total (95% CI)		1954		2807	100.0%	0.47 [0.33, 0.66]				
Total events	44		133					01		
Heterogeneity: Tau* = 0.00; Chr2 = 2.87,	$df = 5 (P \times 0)$	72); F = 1	0%				0.01	0.1	10	400













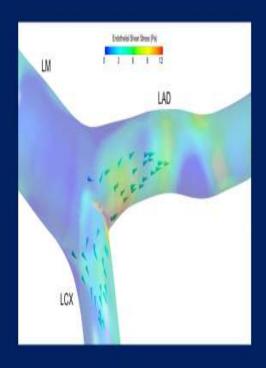


Percutaneous coronary intervention for aLL obstructive bifurcation lesions: the consensus document from the European Bifurcation Club (EBC)

- Keep it simple and safe,
- Understand and respect the original bifurcation anatomy,
- Optimise the flow and function of a bifurcation following percutaneous intervention,
- Limit the number of stents which should be well apposed and expanded with limited overlap.



Nearly 80 % of patients undergoing left main coronary artery (LMCA) stenting have disease involving the distal bifurcation (BF).



Unique features of LM bifurcation

- Ostial position of the main vessel
- Large size of the side branch
- Frequency of Calcification
- Blunt bifurcation angle (T shape)
- Need for stents of variable suitability
- Crucial role of POT (proximal optimization technique)

LefevreT, Eurointervention 2015



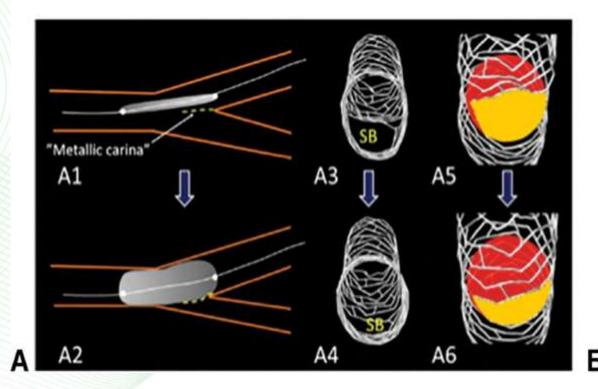




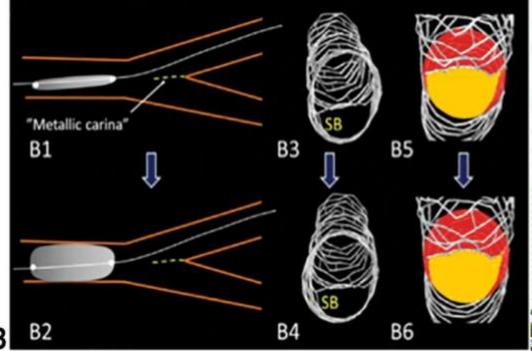




Final POT across SB ostia



Final POT proximal to SB ostia

















DEFINITION CRITERIA

DEFINITION CITIENTA	
Major criteria	Minor criteria
For left main distal bifurcation	Moderate to severe calcification
lesions - SB lesion length ≥10 mm AND - SB diameter stenosis ≥70%	Multiple lesions
For non-left main distal bifurcation	Bifurcation angle <45° or >70°
lesions - SB lesion length ≥10 mm AND - SB diameter stenosis ≥90%	Main vessel reference vessel diameter <2.5 mm
	Thrombus-containing lesions
	Main vessel lesion length ≥25 mm





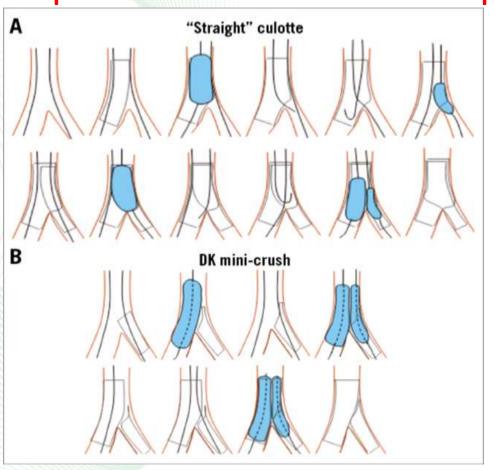








Upfront two-stent approach



- Procedure Simultaneous stenting of both main and side branch using tecniques like DK Crush or Culotte
- Advantages: Better scaffolding of both branches, potentially lower restenosis rates in complex bifurcations.
- Disadvantages: Increased procedural complexity, longer operation time, higher risk of complications.







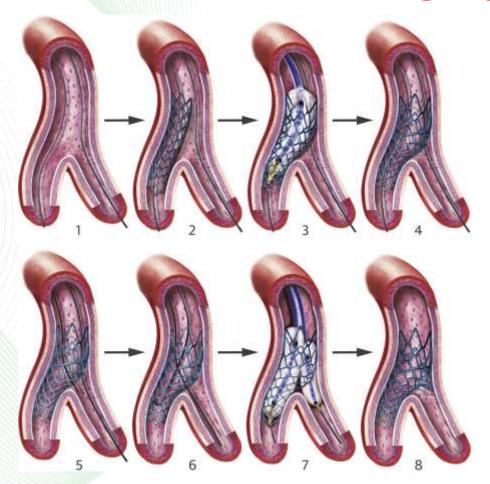








Provisional stenting approach



- Procedure: Stent in main vessel, assess side branch ;perform baloon angioplasty or stenting if required
- Advantages: Simpler procedure, reduced stent usage, shorter operation time
- Disadvantages: Potential for side branch occlusion or restenosis





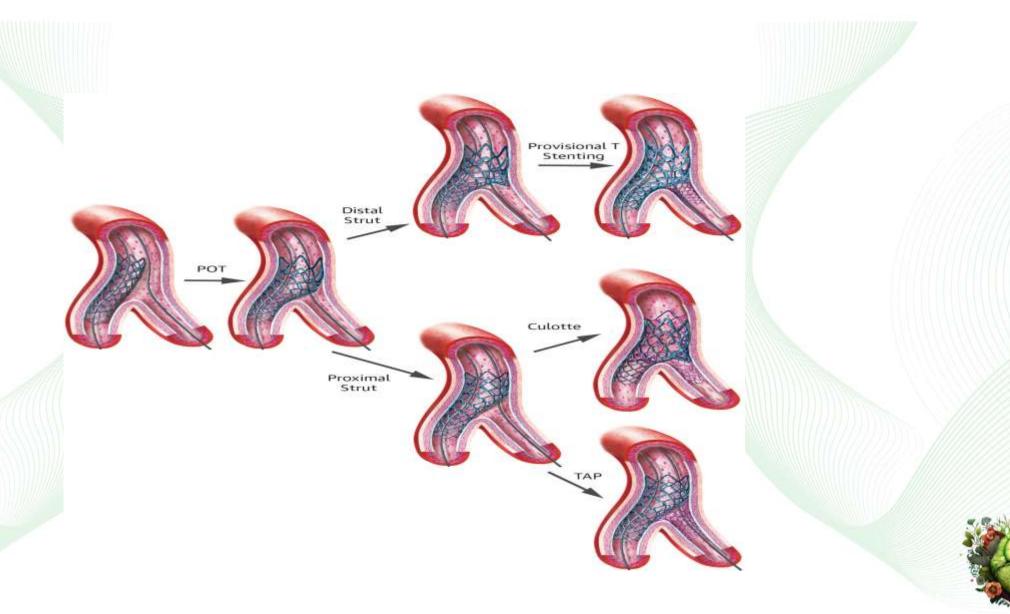














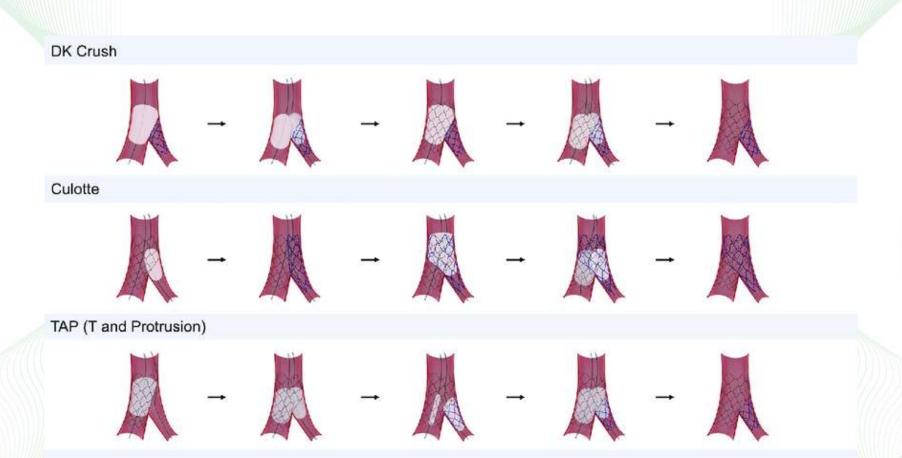




















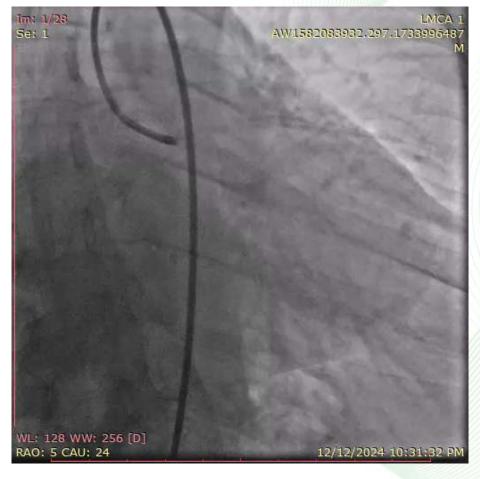






Provisional to TAP

- 65 y.old male with diabetes ,uses optimal dosage of statin,aspirin and nebivalol
- 5 Years ago Inferior MI and DES implant to RCA and LAD
- ECG and ECHO is normal, RCA angiogram is normal (Right dominant)
- Bilateral carotis occlusion > 50%
- MEDINA 1,1,0

























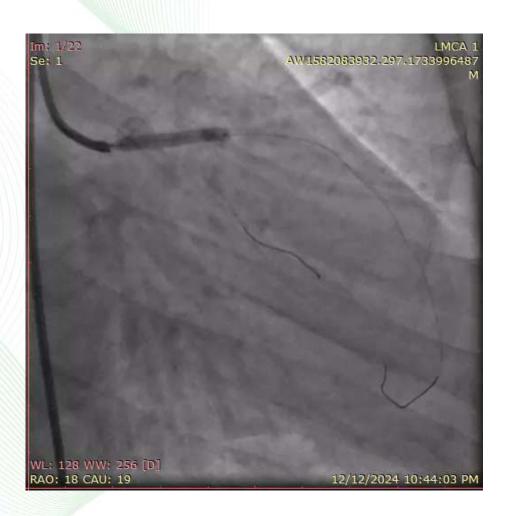


















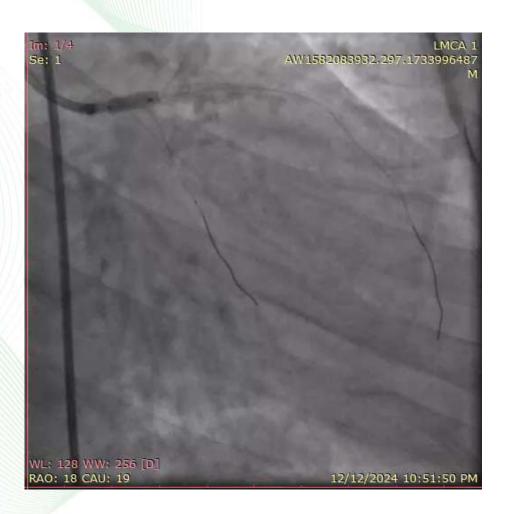


















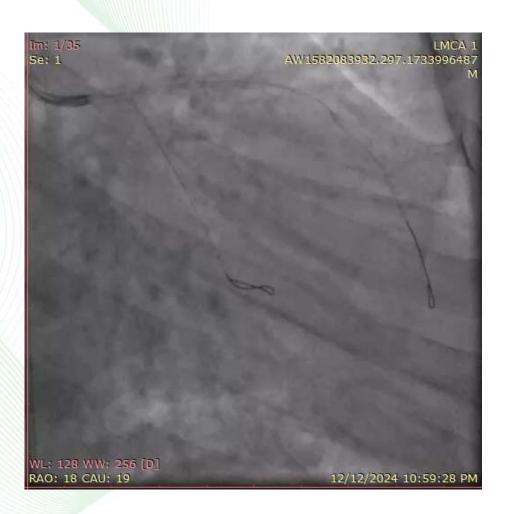




































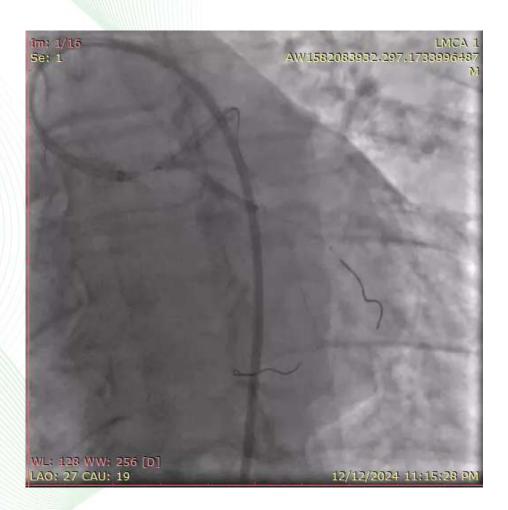


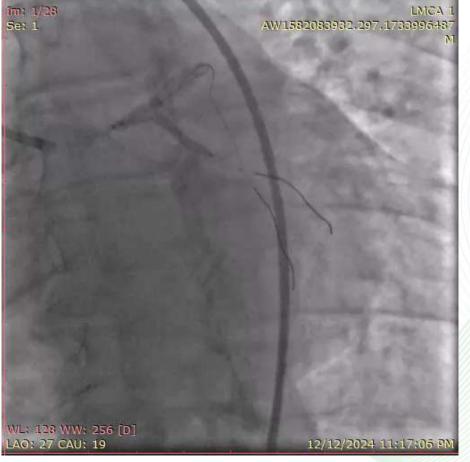
















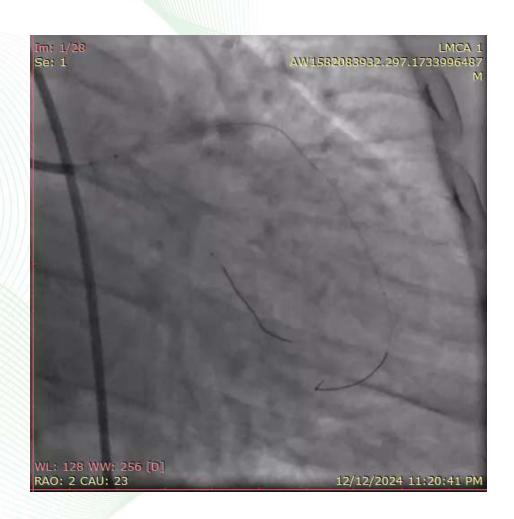


























- 85 y.old male with severe AS
- MEDINA 1,1,1
- EF 55%







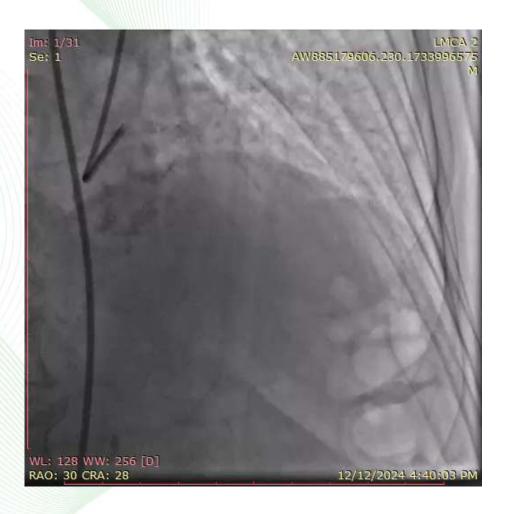


















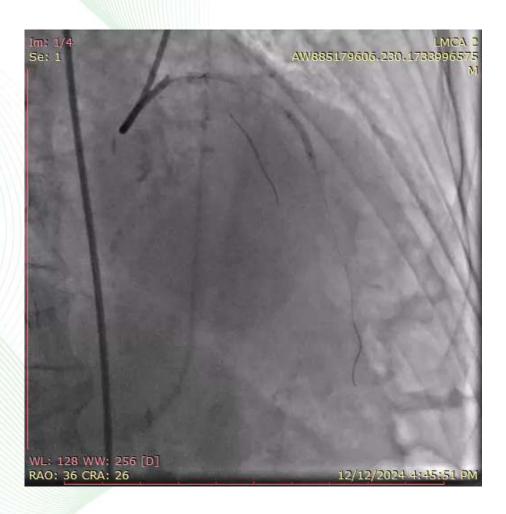




















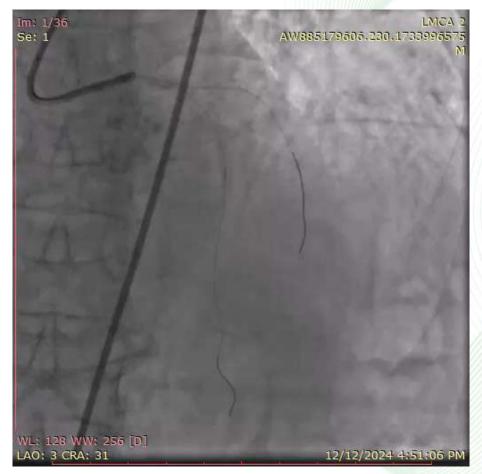




































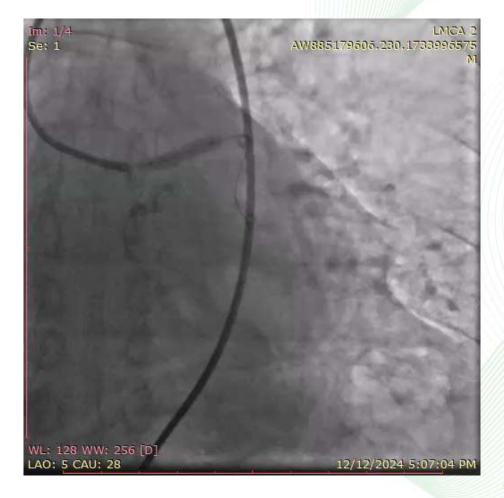
















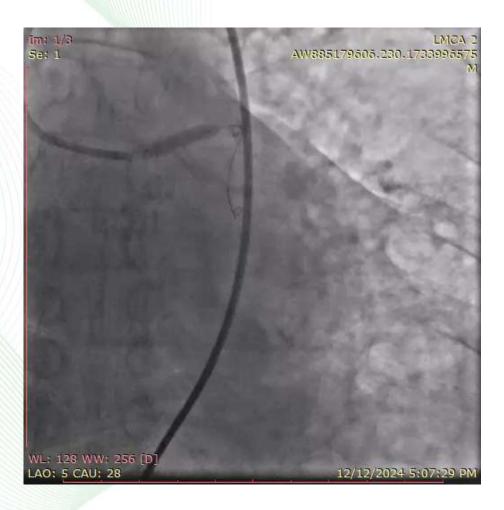




















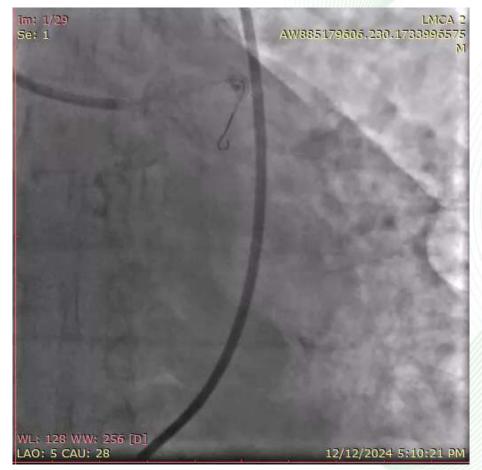




















































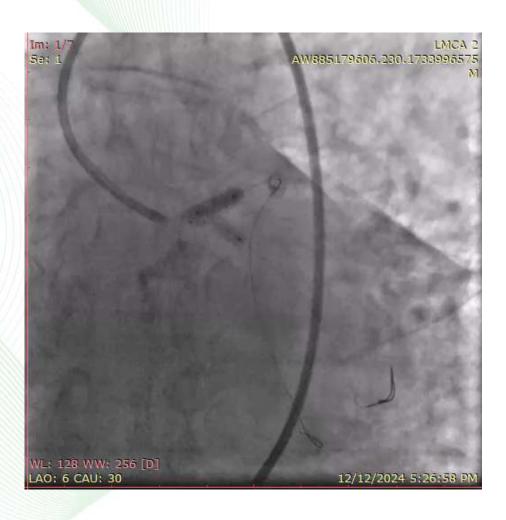




































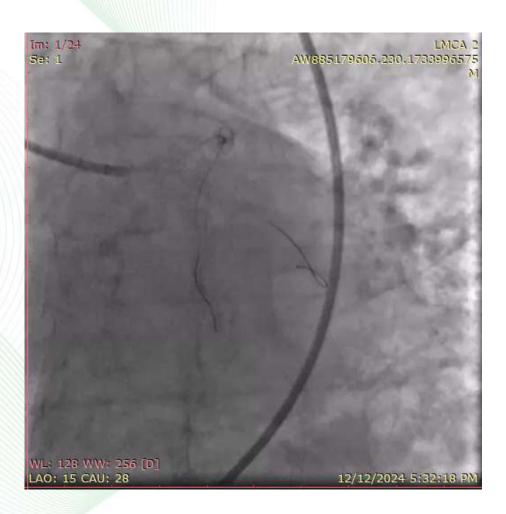






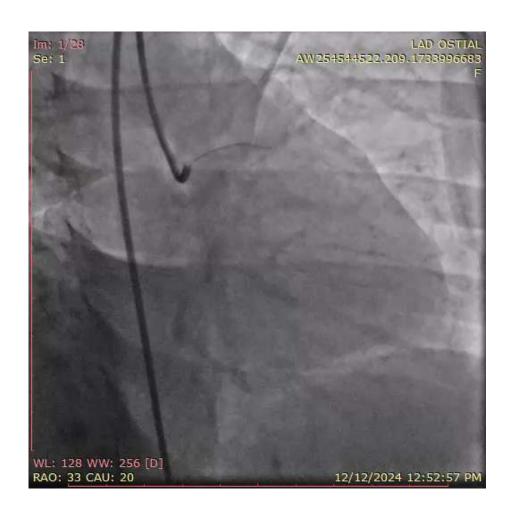




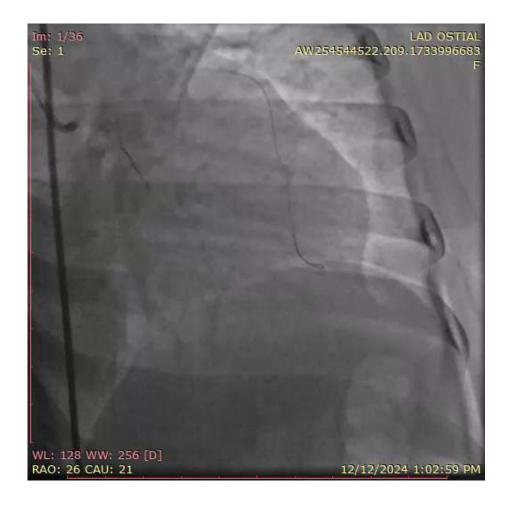




Provisional















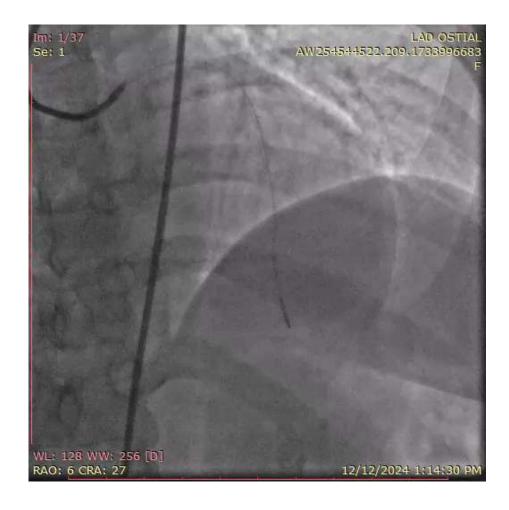
























Key Clinical Trials

DK CRUSH-V Trial:

 Design: Compared DK Crush technique with provisional stenting in distal LM bifurcation lesions.

• Findings: DK Crush showed lower target lesion failure (TLF) rates at 1 year.

EBC MAIN Trial:

- Design: Randomized patients to provisional stenting or systematic dual stenting for true distal LM bifurcations.
- Findings: No significant difference in composite outcomes; provisional stenting had shorter procedure times













DKCRUSH-V Trial Details

• Population: 482 patients with distal LM bifurcation lesions.

• Results: TLF at 1 year was 5.0% in DK Crush group vs. 10.7% in provisional group (P=0.02).

• Conclusion: DK Crush technique superior to provisional stenting in complex LM bifurcations.















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EBC	P opulation	Intervention	Control	Outcome	T ime
Main	 467 pts. with distal LM lesion affecting LAD and CX ostia 7mm mean lesion length and 2.7mm mean reference diameter in the CX (side vessel) assessed by QCA 	 Stepwise provisional strategy 89% KBI after 1st stent 22% finished with 2nd stent (11% TAP, 11% Culotte) 	 Upfront 2-stent strategy Culotte 53%, TAP 33%, DK-Crush 5% 93% final KBI 	 Composite of death, MI or TLR 14.7% (provisional) vs. 17.7% (upfront 2-stent), p=0.34 TLR 6.1% vs. 9.3%, p=0.16 	12-month follow-up for all endpoints
	-	-	-	-	-
	All-comer true distal LM bifurcation lesions	Procedural success with widely applicable and clear stepwise technique		Efficacy with maintained safety	Long-term survival
				RESTENOSIS	
world needs	5	THE STATE OF THE S		THROMBOSIS	5 10 15 years















EBC MAIN Trial Details

- Population: 467 patients with true distal LM bifurcation lesions (MEDINA 1,1,1 or 0,1,1)
- Results: Primary endpoint occurred in 14.7% (provisional) vs. 17.7% (dual stent); no significant difference (P=0.34).

• Conclusion: Provisional stenting should remain the default strategy for distal LM bifurcation interventions.















WHY ARE THE RESULTS ARE SO DIFFERENT?

1) The definitions in the studies were different. The DKCRUSH-V study used cardiac death and target vessel-related myocardial infarction rather than death and myocardial infarction and this will have reduced the overall number of events.





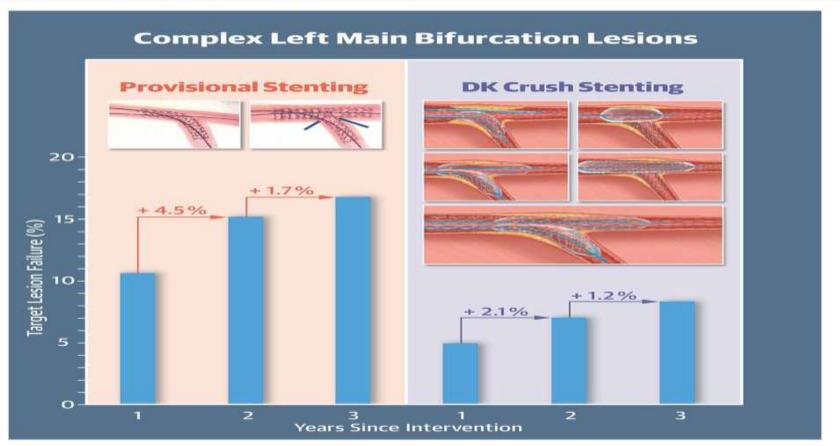








CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Chronological Increase in Target Lesion Failure After Provisional and DK Crush Stenting



Chen, X. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Intv. 2019;12(19):1927-37.













WHY ARE THE RESULTS ARE SO DIFFERENT?

2) The coronary anatomy was different.

The respective SYNTAX scores

were 31 (DK crush) vs. 23 (EBC MAIN) and the side-vessel lesion lengths were 16 mm (DK crush) vs. 7 mm (EBC MAIN—although the measurement methodology may have differed between the studies).

Therefore, the extent of disease was greater in the DKCRUSH-V study and indeed 45% of patients in the provisional group had implantation of two stents vs. 22% in EBC MAIN.















Clinical Implications

• Provisional Stenting: Preferred for simple bifurcations with non-diseased or small side branches.

• Upfront Two-Stent Strategy: Consider for complex bifurcations with significant side branch involvement.

• Decision-Making: Tailor strategy based on lesion complexity, patient anatomy, and operator expertise.













Guidelines and Recommendations

Guidelines and Recommendations

• ESC/EACTS Guidelines: Highlight recommendations favoring provisional stenting as default, with two-stent strategies for complex lesions.

 Operator Considerations: Emphasize importance of experience and use of intravascular imaging.















Future Directions

• Research: Ongoing trials comparing stenting strategies with newer technologies.

• Technological Advances: Role of drug-coated balloons, bioresorbable scaffolds, and advanced imaging in bifurcation PCI.















Conclusion

• Summary: Both provisional and upfront two-stent strategies have roles in LM bifurcation management.

 Key Takeaway! Strategy selection should be individualized based on lesion complexity and patient-specific factors.















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Thank you for your attention!

