Histoire de Fracture: Le Titan(ic)

David PESENTI ROSSI

CMC Ambroise Paré

APPAC 2013





Aucun conflit d'intérêt pour cette communication



M 76 A, 2 PAC Coronaires Saph-IVA & Saph-Mg (87) X SCA --> BMS / Anastomoses Prox & distale



CMC Ambroise Paré



SCA 09/2011: Anastomose Prox Saph-Mg \longrightarrow BMS TITAN 3.5x19





CMC Ambroise Paré

Récidive SCA 11/11: Resténose intra-stent / Anastomose Prox Saph-Mg Pré-dilatation au ballon





Récidive SCA 11/11: Resténose intra-stent Pré-dilatation / Anastomose Prox Saph-Mg

Stent Boost: Fracture du BMS



Récidive SCA 11/11: Fracture Stent BMS (Titan) / DES (Xience) 3.5x23





SCA 11/11: Fracture Stent BMS (Titan) / DES (Xience)







Fracture du Titan(ic) 2D

Marginal Bypass

Stent fracture proximal edge

LAD Bypass

Xience

Saph-Mg



CMC Ambroise Paré



Fracture duTitan(ic) 2D









Fracture du Titan(ic) 3D

DES aortic protrusion

BMS fracture proximal edge

LAD Bypass proximal stent

CMC Ambroise Paré



*Prévalence = 3.3%

*Meilleure Sensibilité Scanner (36% non vues en Coro) *Type de stent, Localisation CD, Longueur, Overlapping *Resténose = 33%; Thrombose; Faux anévrysme

Lim et al.Radiology 2008

Implications for Patient Care

 Coronary CT angiography can be used as a primary tool for detecting coronary SF.

0.5mm MPRc

In patients with high predisposing factors for SF (Cypher type, right coronary artery, and overlapping placement), follow-up coronary CT angiography may be considered.





Mécanismes de Fractures *Malaposition / Remodelage positif / DES *Motion, Kinking du stent *Resténos<u>e, Thrombose</u>

Ito et al.CIRC J 2011



Figure 3. MicroCT and Histology Findings in the RCA

(A) Micro-computed tomography (microCT) 3-dimensional reconstruction of the right coronary artery (RCA) stent with a magnified image of the fractured segment to the **right**. The **red dots** highlight fracture points, with the **dotted line** indicating the original connection. The calcified plaque is colored **yellow**, and residual intraluminal contrast is **red**. (B) Corresponding histological cross sections of the RCA stent demonstrating focal restenosis at the area of fracture, with inflammation and fibrin accumulation at areas of polymer displacement.

Foerst et al.JACC Interventions 2012

Titan(ic): Messages

*Naufrage évité

*Fracture de Stent inhabituelle

*Apport du Stent Boost

*Apport du Scanner





