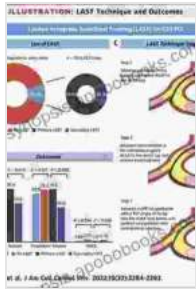


Current Trends and Techniques of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Chronic Coronary Artery Disease



Current Trend and Techniques of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Chronic Total Occlusion

by Fabio Silva

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 17600 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 209 pages
Screen Reader : Supported

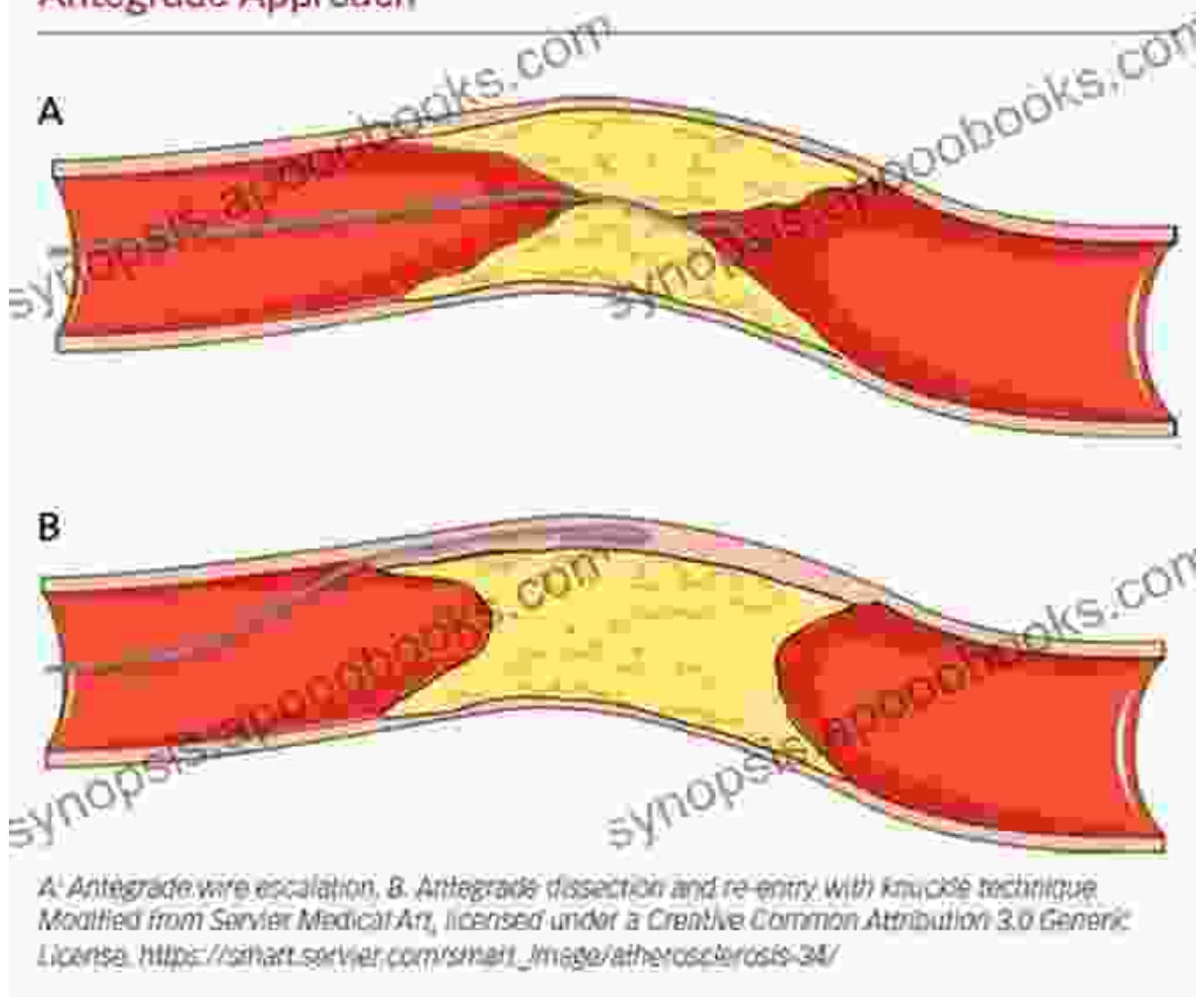


Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has become the standard of care for treating chronic coronary artery disease (CAD). PCI is a minimally invasive procedure that involves threading a catheter through an artery in the arm or leg and into the coronary arteries. Once the catheter is in place, a small balloon is inflated to widen the narrowed artery and a stent is inserted to keep the artery open.

Drug-Eluting Stents

Drug-eluting stents (DES) are a type of stent that releases medication to prevent the artery from narrowing again. DES have been shown to be more effective than bare-metal stents in preventing restenosis, or the narrowing of the artery after PCI.

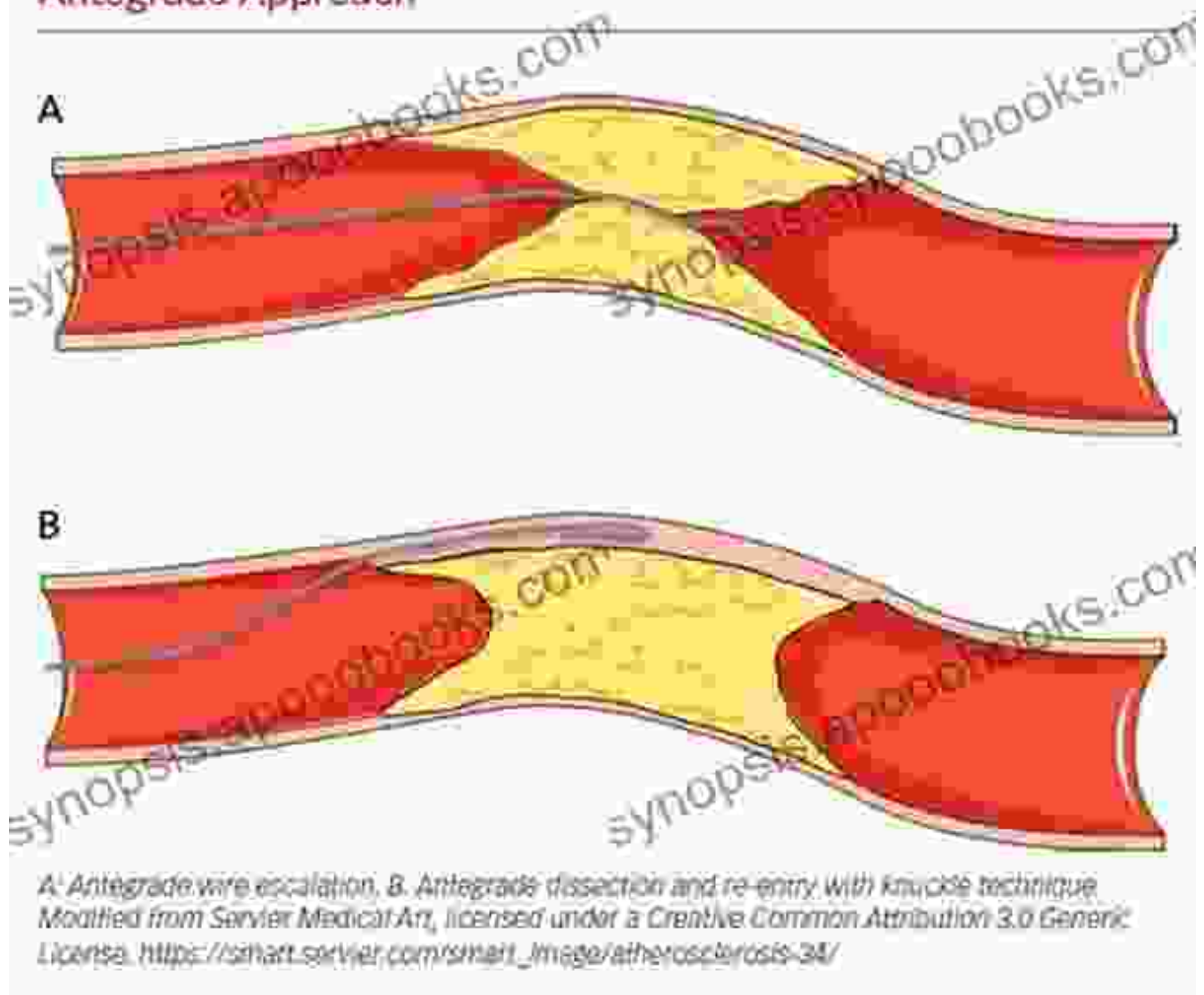
Figure 1: Crossing a Chronic Total Occlusion:
Antegrade Approach



Fractional Flow Reserve

Fractional flow reserve (FFR) is a physiological measurement that can be used to assess the severity of a narrowing in the coronary artery. FFR is measured by comparing the blood pressure in the artery before and after the narrowing. A low FFR value indicates that the narrowing is causing significant blood flow restriction and may need to be treated with PCI.

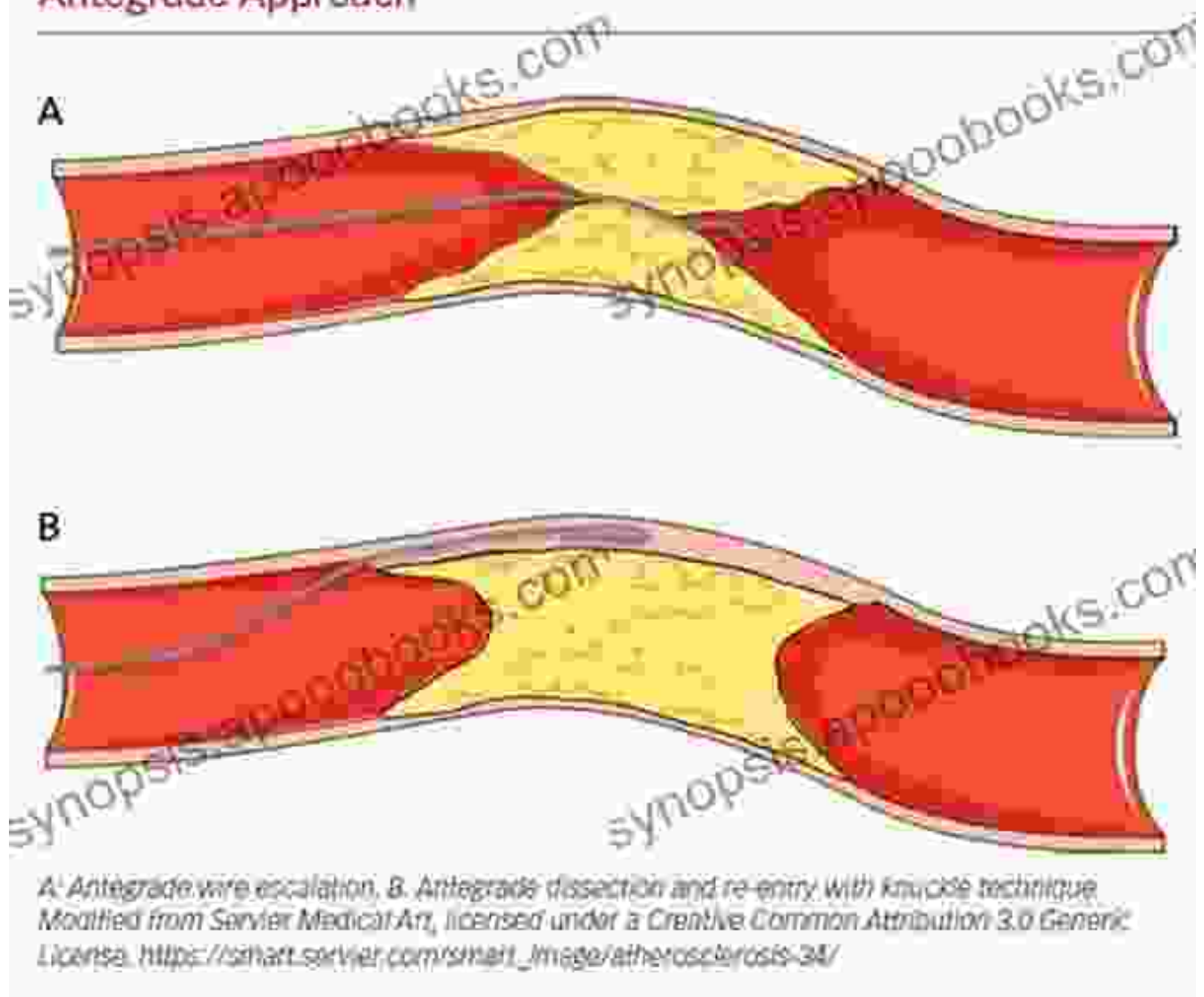
Figure 1: Crossing a Chronic Total Occlusion:
Antegrade Approach



Intravascular Imaging

Intravascular imaging (IVUS) is a technique that uses ultrasound to visualize the inside of the coronary arteries. IVUS can be used to identify the location and severity of narrowings and to guide the placement of stents.

Figure 1: Crossing a Chronic Total Occlusion:
Antegrade Approach



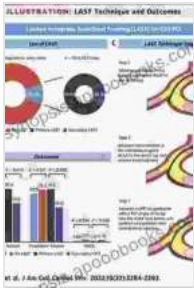
PCI is a safe and effective treatment for chronic CAD. The development of new technologies, such as DES, FFR, and IVUS, has improved the outcomes of PCI and made it more effective in preventing restenosis.

References

1. Smith SC, et al. Percutaneous coronary intervention for chronic coronary artery disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Am

Coll Cardiol 2017;69(1):1-16.

2. Saito S, et al. Drug-eluting stents for the prevention of restenosis after percutaneous coronary intervention: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. J Am Coll Cardiol 2011;57(1):1-10.
3. Tonino PA, et al. Fractional flow reserve for the assessment of coronary artery stenosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Am Coll Cardiol 2018;71(5):533-546.
4. Kwon DH, et al. Intravascular ultrasound for the assessment of coronary artery disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;69(13):1621-1632.



Current Trend and Techniques of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Chronic Total Occlusion

by Fabio Silva

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 17600 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 209 pages
Screen Reader : Supported





Kids Rule Box Office Hits for the Elementary Player

Empowering Young Performers: A Journey of Creativity and Confidence
Are you ready to unleash the star power within your elementary students? With "Kids...



Unraveling the Enigma: Political Alienation and Its Impact on Political Behavior

In the labyrinthine tapestry of human existence, political alienation stands as a formidable force, casting a long shadow over the intricate interplay between individuals and...