

CTEC 2025 International Session

PCI Live Case 1

Cardiovascular Therapeutics
Expert Conference



Operator: Shoichi Kuramitsu



Imaging Interpreter: Umihiko Kaneko

Case Presentation



Age: 70's years
Gender: Male
BMI: 22 kg/m²
Risk factors
: HTN, DL

Medical History

- PCI: none
- Others: none

Cardiac Function and L/D

- LVEF72% w/o valve disease
- Cre 0.74 mg/dl (eGFR 79 ml/min/m²)
- LDL-C 77 mg/dl, HbA1c 6.2%, Hb 13.8 g/dl

Clinical Presentation

- CCS II angina
- Double vessel disease
: #6.90% #7.75% #9.90% #13.90%

Medication

- APT, CCB, ARB, statin

Target Lesion

- Bifurcation lesion with severe calcification in LAD

Coronary Angiography



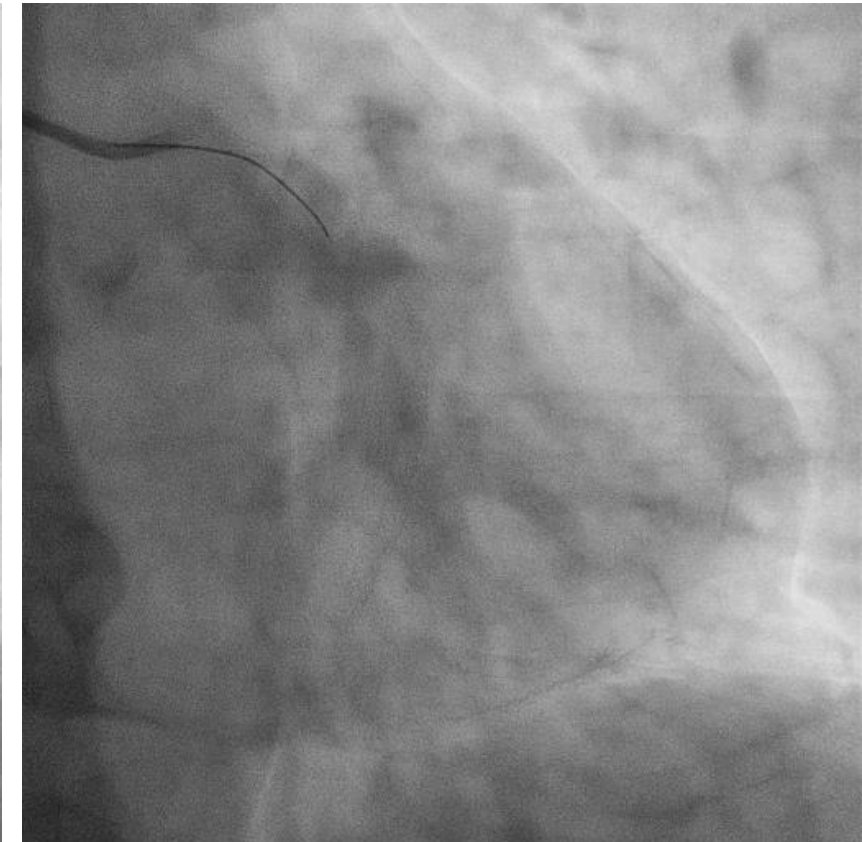
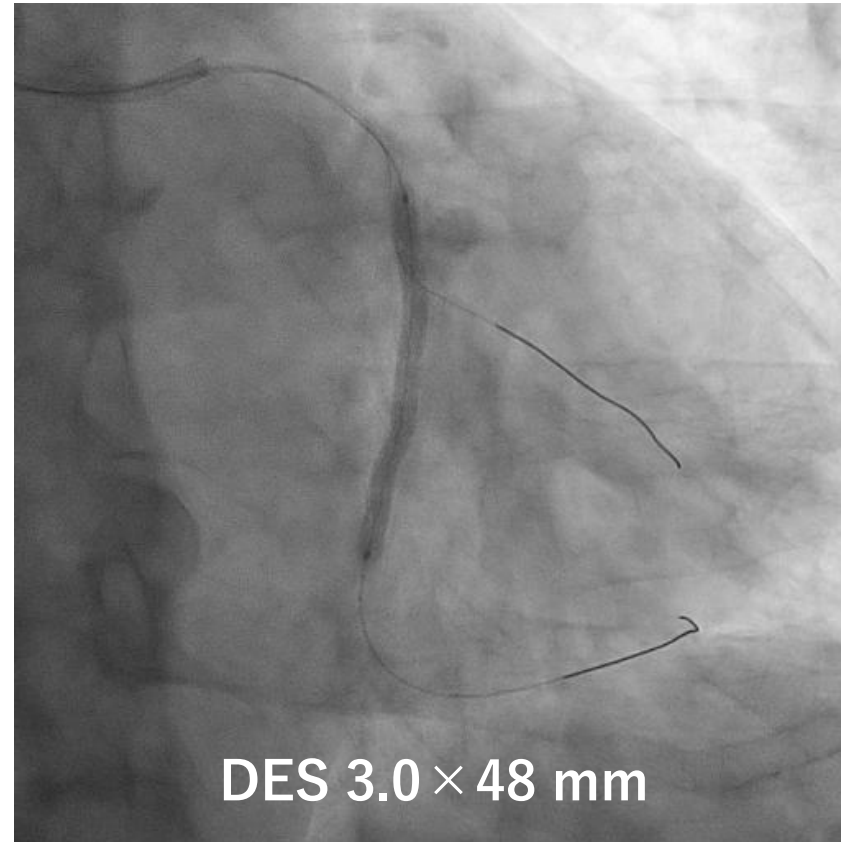
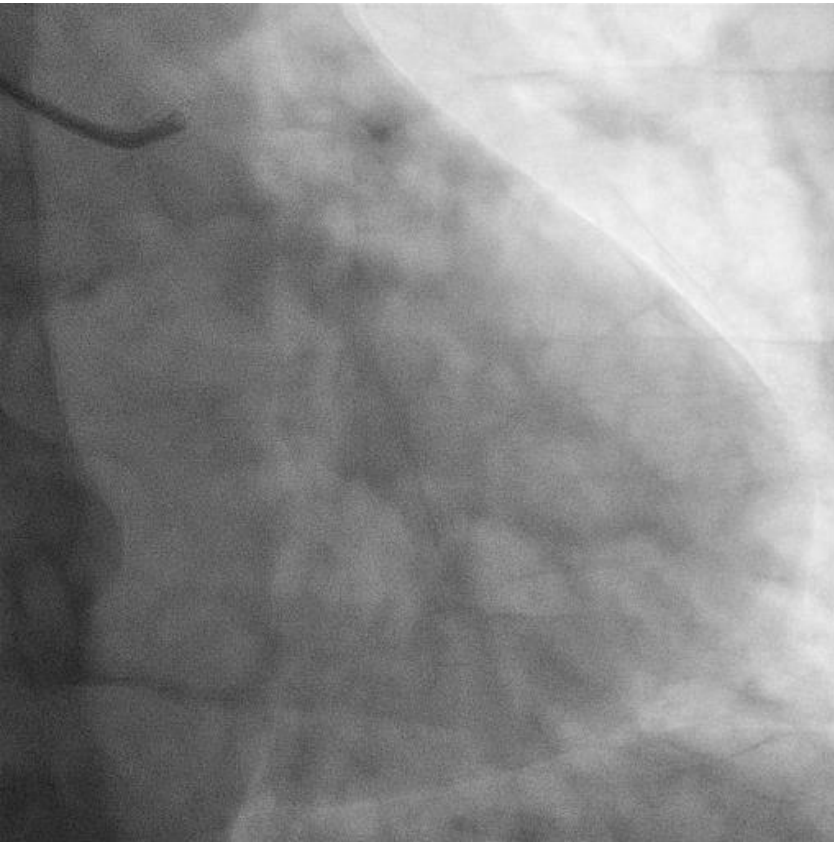
✓ **CAG reveals severe stenosis in LAD and LCx: #7.90% #9.90% #12.90% #14.90%**

Coronary Angiography



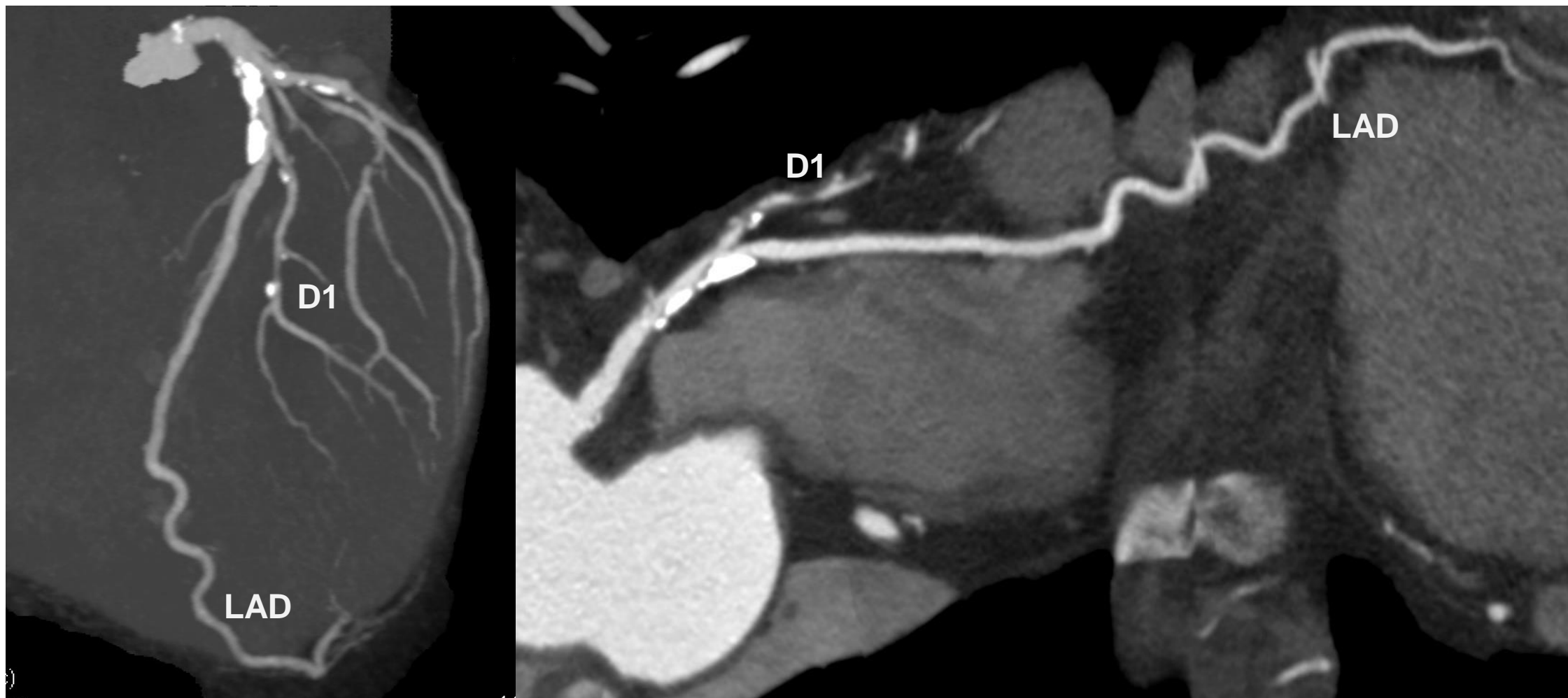
✓ **CAG reveals severe stenosis in LAD and LCx: #7.90% #9.90% #12.90% #14.90%**

PCI for LCX Lesion



✓ **LCX lesion was treated with DES.**

Coronary CTA

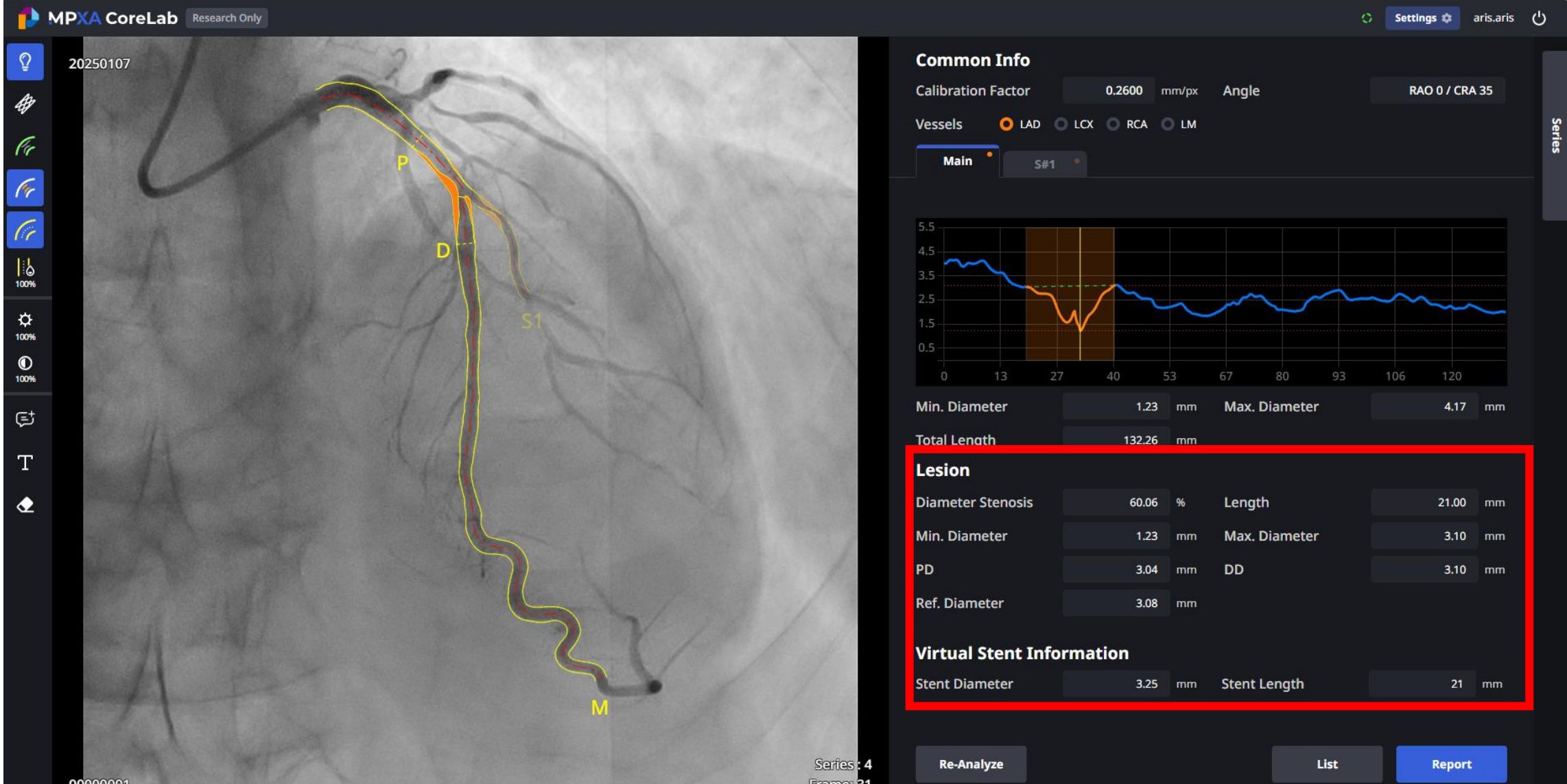


✓ CCTA reveals severe calcification at the opposite side of Diagonal branch.

AI-QCA Assessment

MPXA CoreLab Research Only

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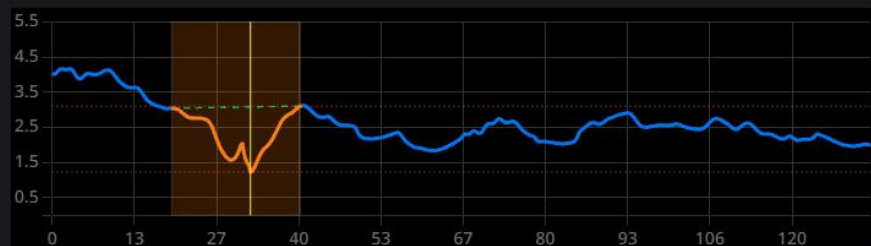


Common Info

Calibration Factor: 0.2600 mm/px Angle: RAO 0 / CRA 35

Vessels: LAD LCX RCA LM

Main S#1



Min. Diameter	1.23 mm	Max. Diameter	4.17 mm
Total Length	132.26 mm		

Lesion

Diameter Stenosis	60.06 %	Length	21.00 mm
Min. Diameter	1.23 mm	Max. Diameter	3.10 mm
PD	3.04 mm	DD	3.10 mm
Ref. Diameter	3.08 mm		

Virtual Stent Information

Stent Diameter	3.25 mm	Stent Length	21 mm
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Series: 4
Frames: 31

Re-Analyze List Report

PCI Strategy and Learning Objective



Target Lesion

- ✓ Proximal LAD bifurcation with severe calc

Initial PCI Planning and Discussion Points

- ✓ Radial approach
- ✓ Physiological assessment for MB and SB
- ✓ Imaging-guided PCI (IVUS or OCT)
- ✓ AI-QCA guidance
- ✓ Final devices (DES or DCB)

Learning Objective

- ✓ How to optimize bifurcation PCI using imaging and physiology

CTEC 2025 International Session

PCI Live Case 2

Cardiovascular Therapeutics
Expert Conference



Operator: Takuro Sugie



Imaging Interpreter: Shoichi Kuramitsu

Case Presentation



Age: 70's years
Gender: Male
BMI: 24 kg/m²
Risk factors
: HTN, DL, DM

Medical History

- None

Cardiac Function and L/D

- LVEF 42%, inf hypokinesis, LVDd 48 mm
- Cre 0.67 mg/dl (eGFR 91 ml/min/m²)
- LDL-C 83 mg/dl, HbA1c 6.4%, Hb 14.9 g/dl

Clinical Presentation

- CCS II angina
- Triple vessel disease

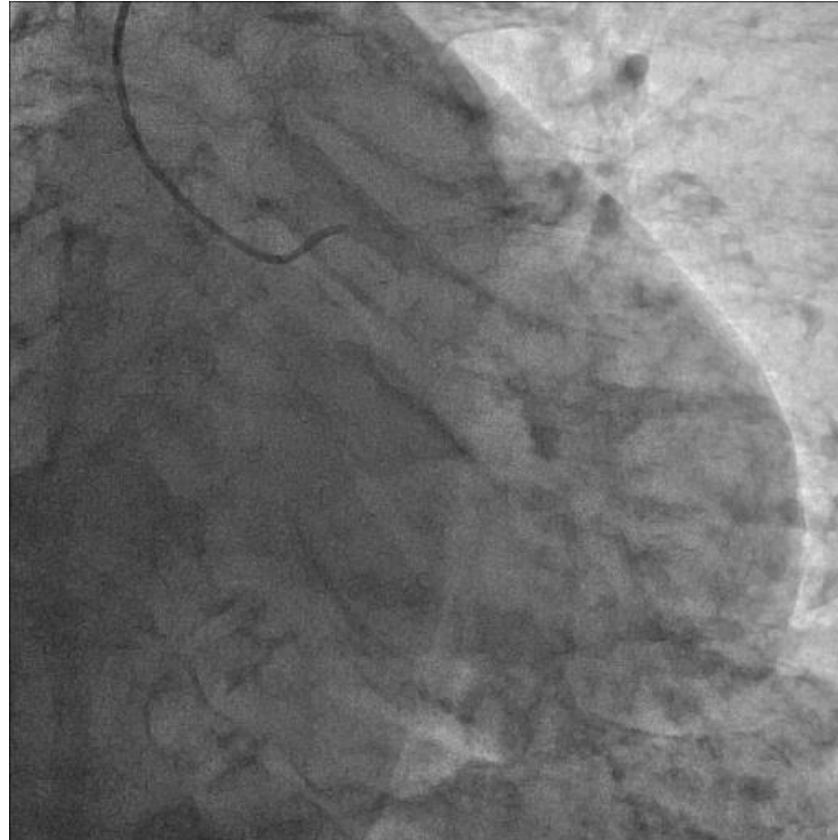
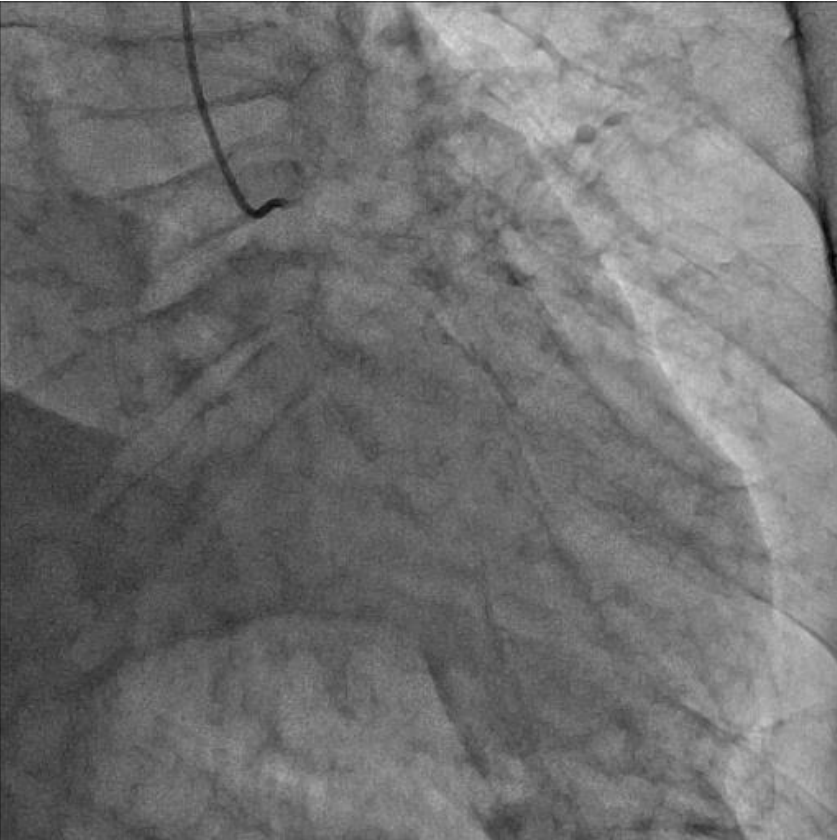
Medication

- APT, ARB, statin, OHA

Target Lesion

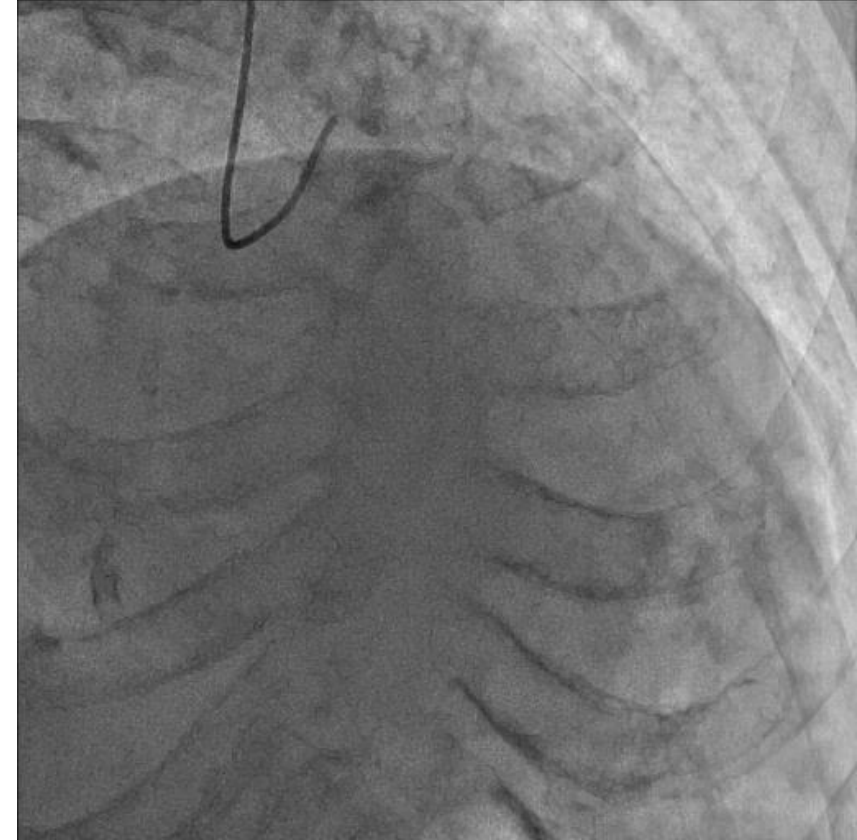
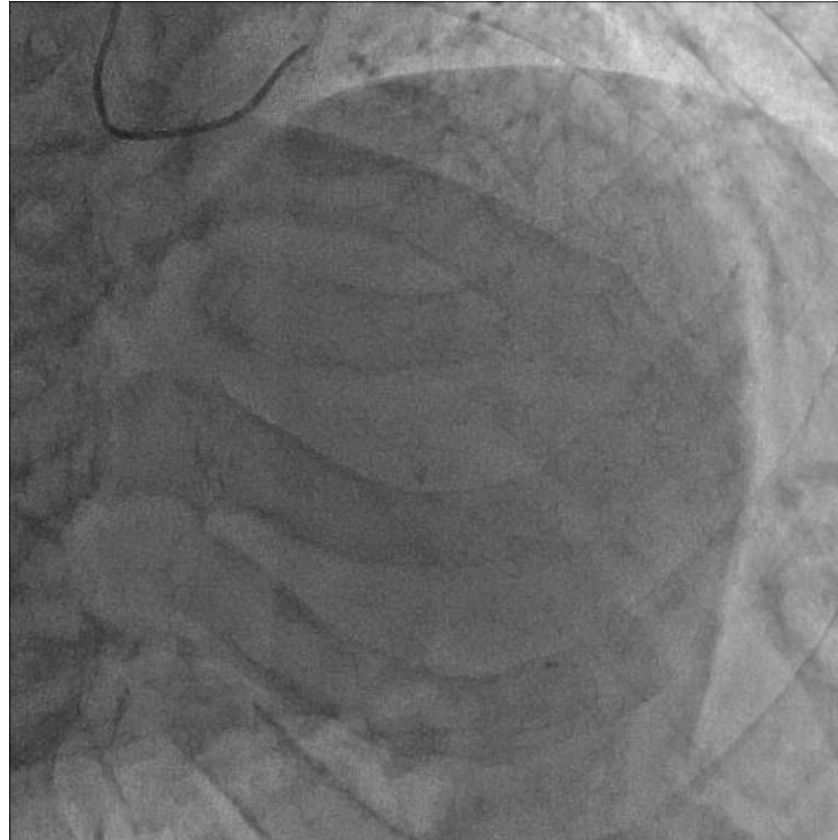
- Mid-RCA CTO

Coronary Angiography



✓ CAG reveals 3VD: #2.100% #6.75% #7.90% #11.99% #13.90%

Coronary Angiography



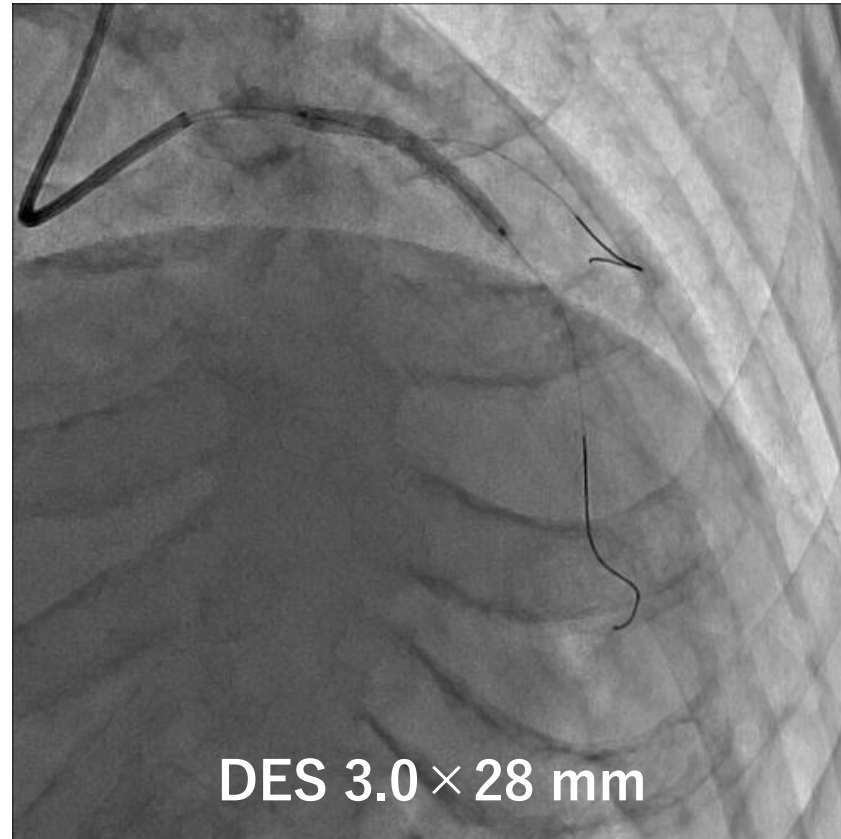
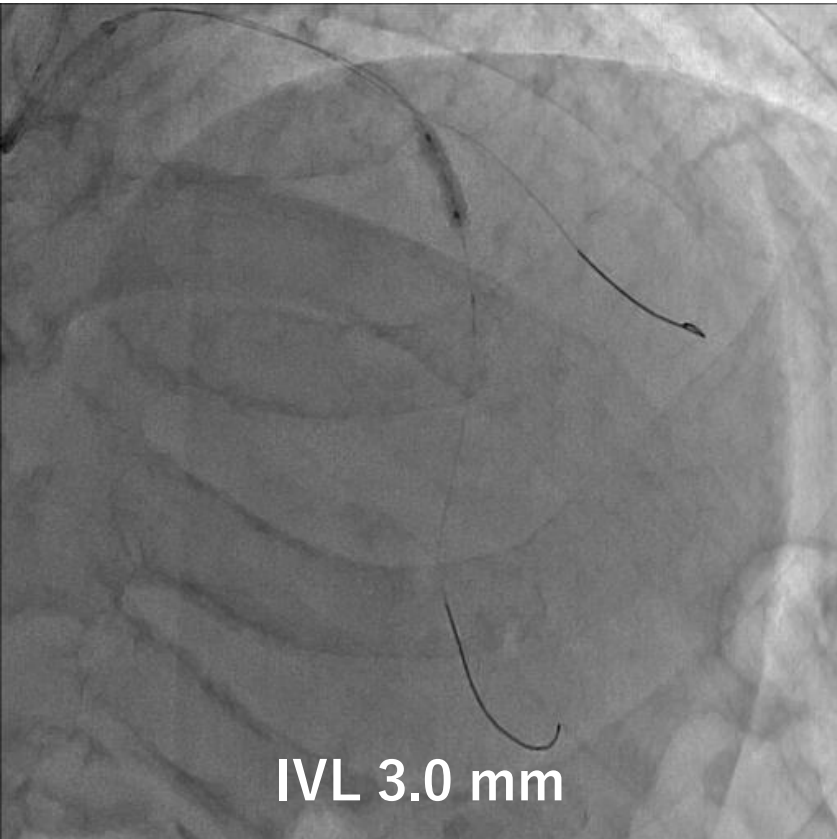
✓ CAG reveals 3VD: #2.100% #6.75% #7.90% #11.99% #13.90%

Coronary Angiography



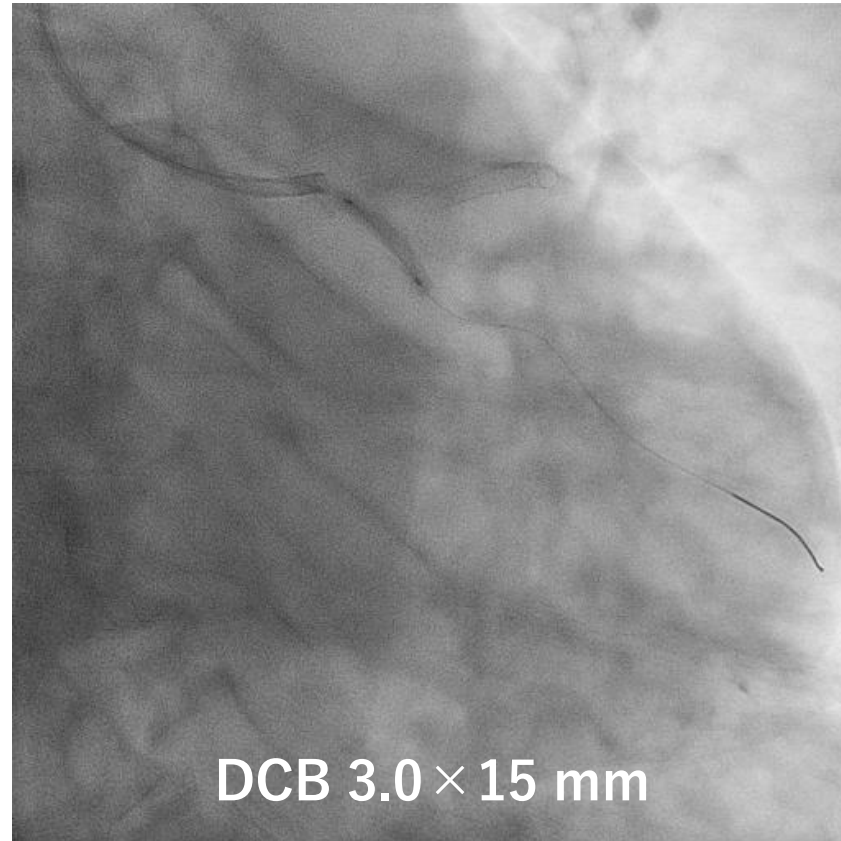
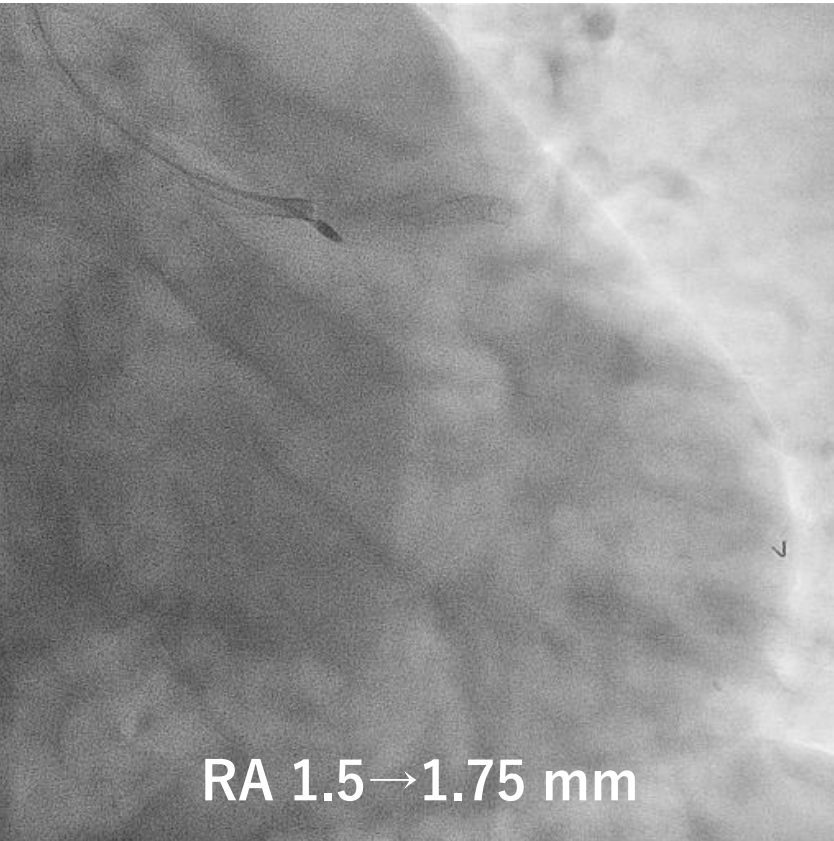
✓ Mid-RCA CTO lesion receives collateral flow from LAD and LCX.

PCI for LAD Lesion



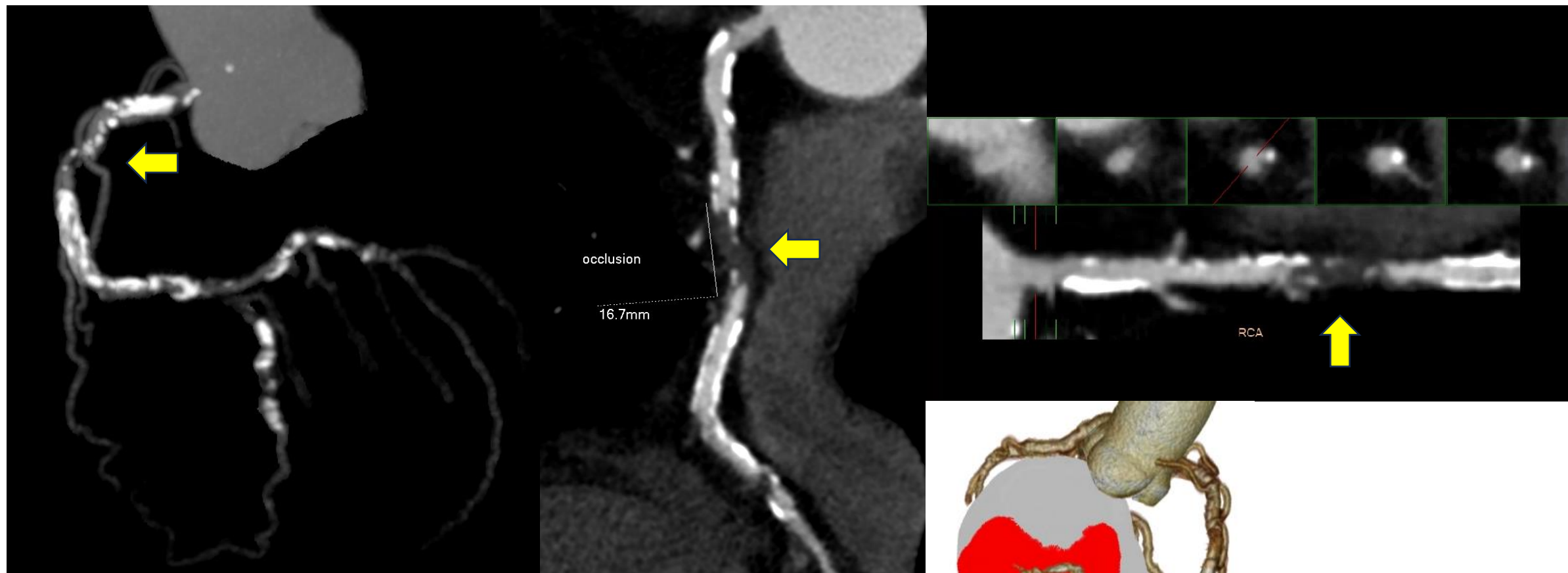
✓ LAD lesion was treated with IVL, followed by DES.

PCI for LCX Lesion



✓ Ostial LCX lesion was treated with Rotablator, followed by DCB.

Coronary CTA



✓ **Coronary CTA reveals mid-RCA CTO lesion without significant calcification.**

MMAR: RCA 33.4%

PCI Strategy and Learning Objective



J-CTO score 1 (Entry sharp: blunt type)

Target Lesion

- ✓ Mid-RCA CTO

Initial CTO-PCI Planning

- ✓ Radial approach
- ✓ Puncture proximal cap with NEXT 2
- ✓ Confirm puncture site from SB IVUS
- ✓ Advance MC into intraplaque
- ✓ Inject a small dose (0.5 mm) of contrast (HDR)

Learning Objective

- ✓ How to perform HDR (HydroDynamic contrast Recanalization), a new concept of antegrade CTO-PCI approach.