

Image in cardiology

# Bioresorbable Scaffold T-stenting Evaluated With Optical Coherence Tomography



## Stents bioabsorbibles en T evaluados con tomografía de coherencia óptica

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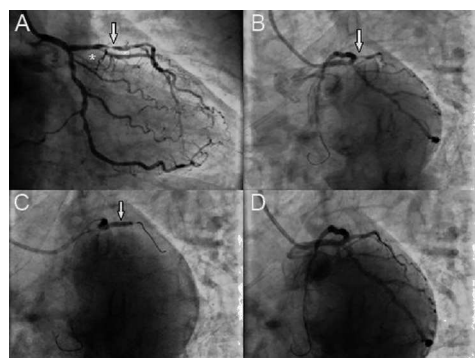


Figure 1.

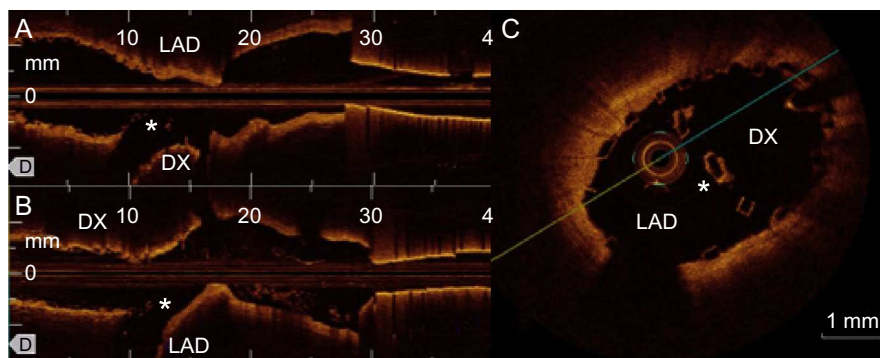


Figure 2.

A 69-year-old man without cardiovascular risk factors was admitted to our hospital with unstable angina. After 48 hours he underwent coronary angiography, showing severe disease of mid left anterior descending (LAD) coronary artery and proximal segment of the first diagonal (DX) (Figure 1A).

Balloon predilatation was performed in LAD and 2 bioresorbable everolimus-eluting ( $3 \times 28$  mm and  $3.5 \times 28$  mm) overlapped scaffolds (Absorb, Abbott Vascular, Santa Clara, California, United States) were implanted in LAD, jailing the DX. The result at LAD was excellent but DX worsened to 90% stenosis with TIMI II flow (Figure 1B). Hence, “kissing-balloon” dilation was performed with a  $3 \times 15$  mm balloon at LAD and  $2.5 \times 15$  mm balloon at DX (Figure 1C). As the compromise of DX persisted, we implanted a bioresorbable everolimus-eluting scaffold ( $2.5 \times 18$  mm) through the proximal stent in a T-fashion stenting, inflating a  $3 \times 15$  mm balloon in LAD to avoid scaffold protrusion, with excellent angiographic final result (Figure 1D). Several optical coherence tomography pullbacks from LAD and DX were performed, confirming correct strut apposition. There was a slight protrusion of the DX scaffold into LAD, perhaps because the balloon used to avoid scaffold protrusion was too small (Figure 2A: pullback from LAD and 2B: pullback from DX, \*struts protruding from DX in LAD). Patient was discharged on dual antiplatelet therapy (acetylsalicylic acid, clopidogrel) for a year. Six months later remained asymptomatic.

Although increasing, experience with bioresorbable scaffolds in some situations, such as bifurcations, is limited. This is, to the best of our knowledge, the first case in which a true T-stenting was performed using bioresorbable scaffolds.

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