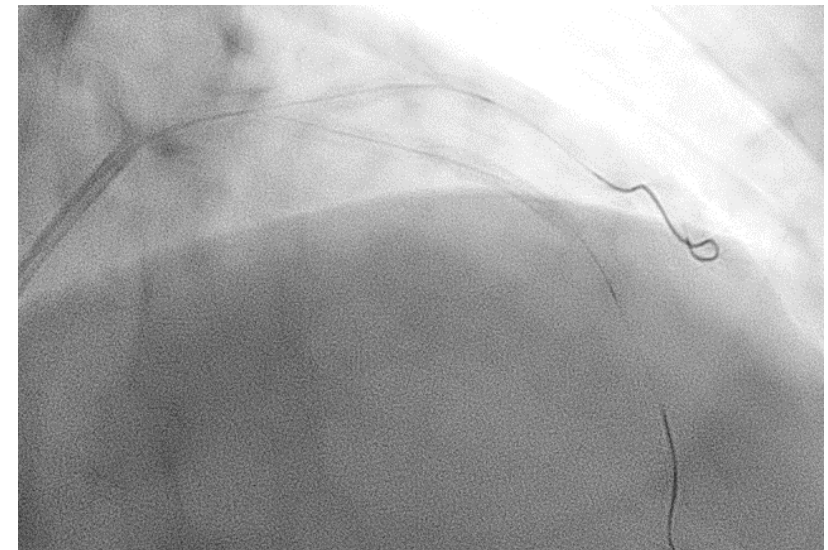
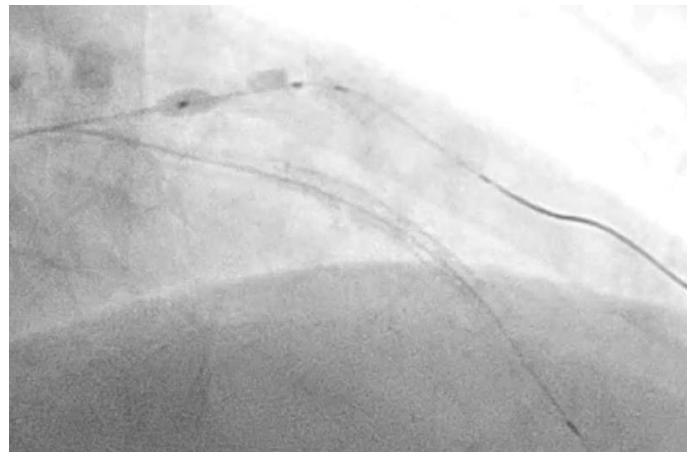
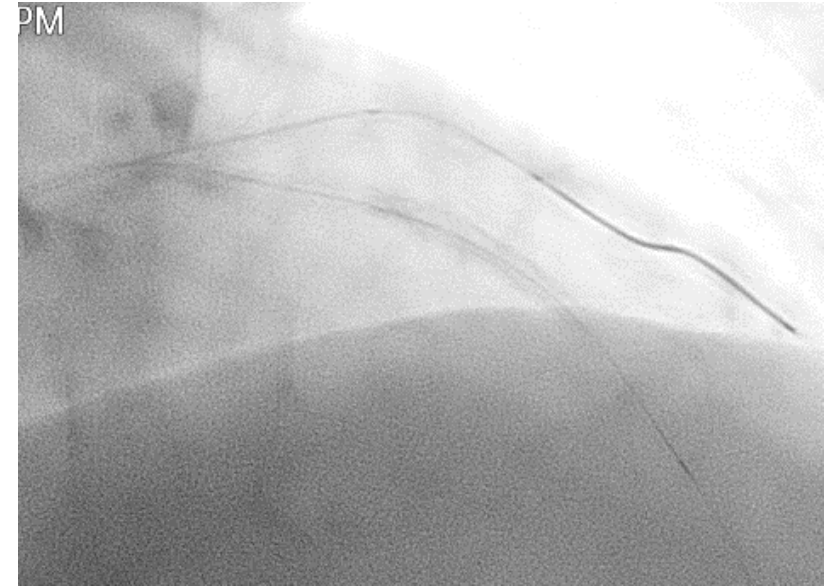
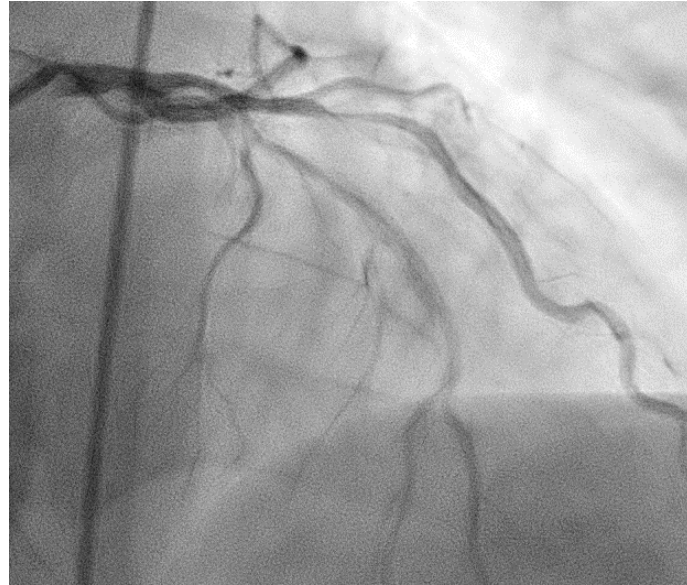
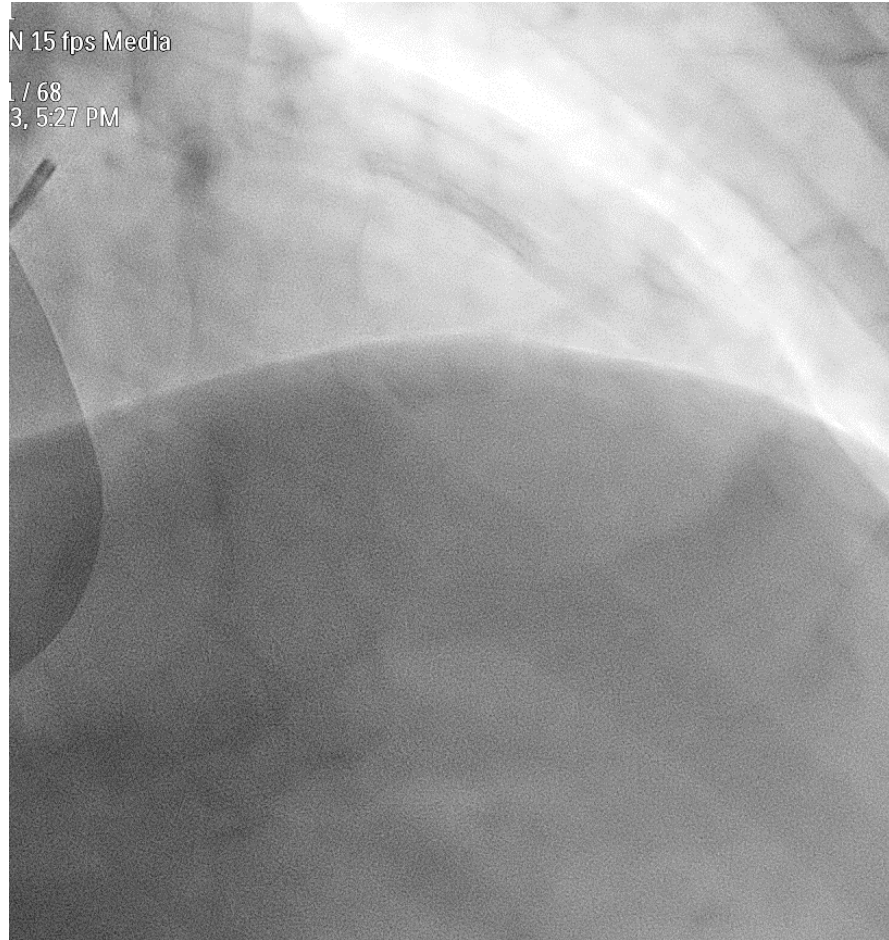


**Excimer Laser Coronary Atherectomy in
severe calcific mid LAD in-stent restenosis**

History

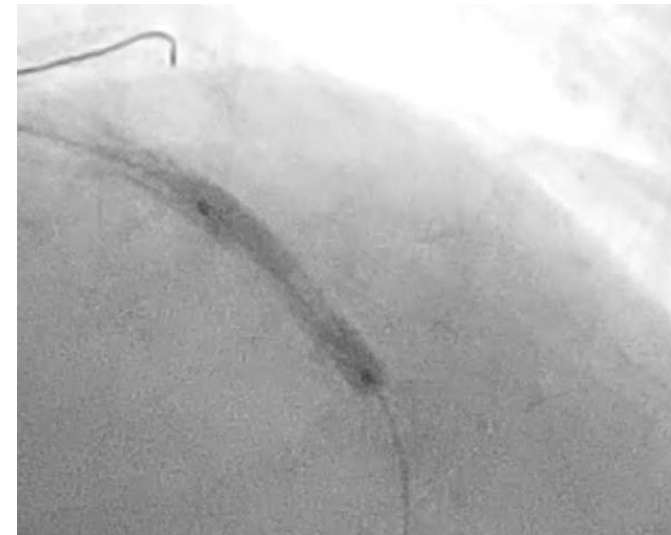
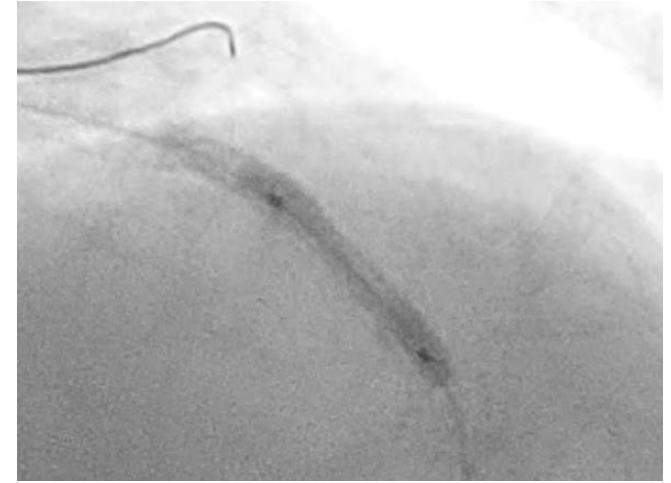
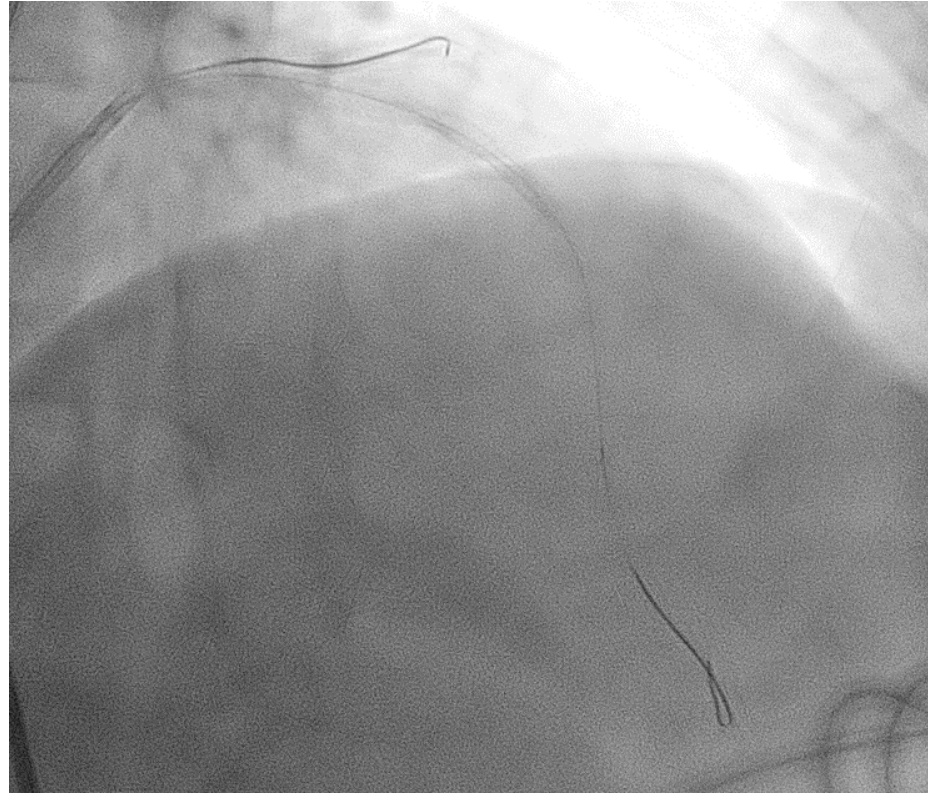
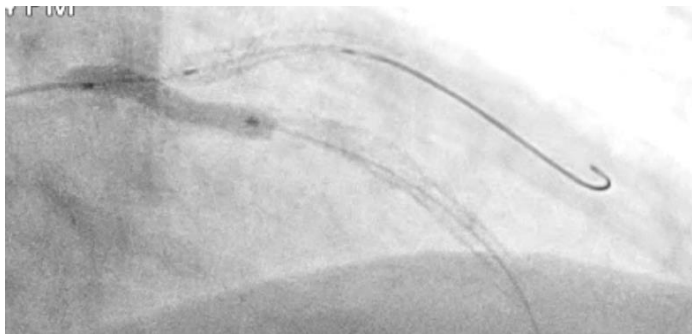
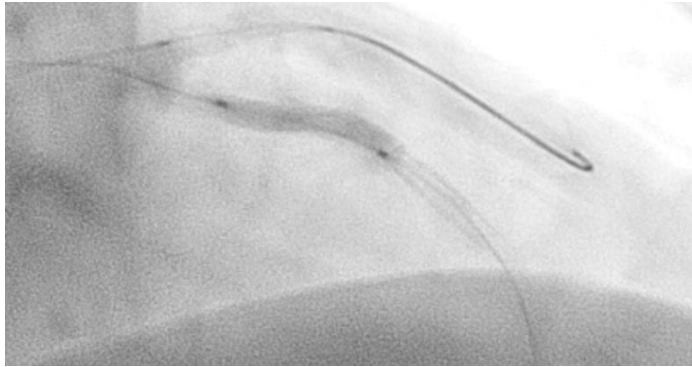
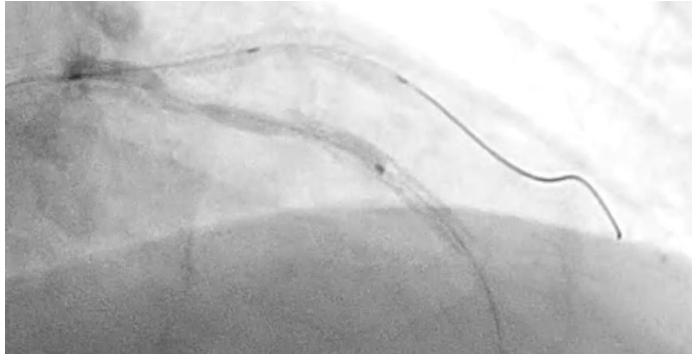
- F, 68 yo
- Hypertensione, Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia, CKD,
- Chronic Coronary Syndrome
 - Previous PCI/stenting mid LAD (2003)
 - Previous PCI/stenting mid RCA and PDA (2011)
- Elective hospitalization for chest pain on exertion (CCS 2)
- normal EKG
- Echocardiogram: LVEF 55%, no wall motion abnormalities
- High Sensitivity Troponin at admission: 20 ng/ml

Cath Lab

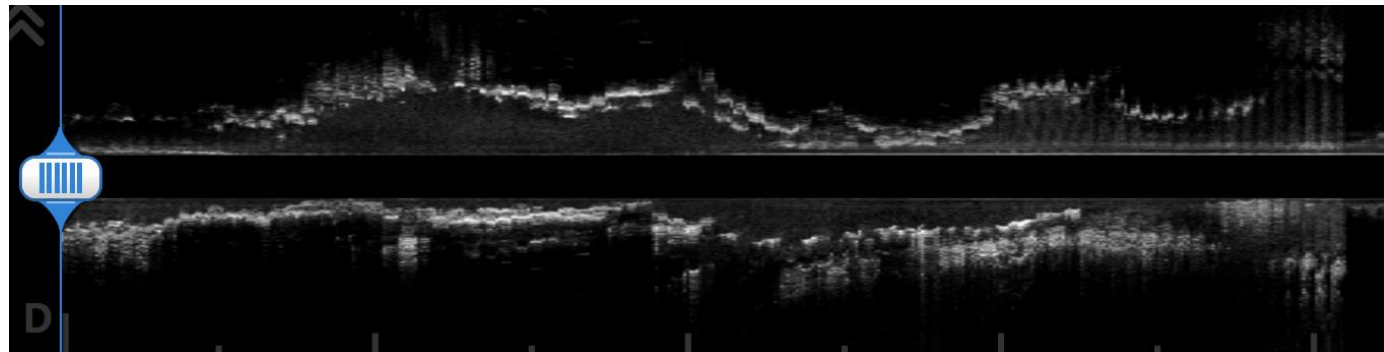
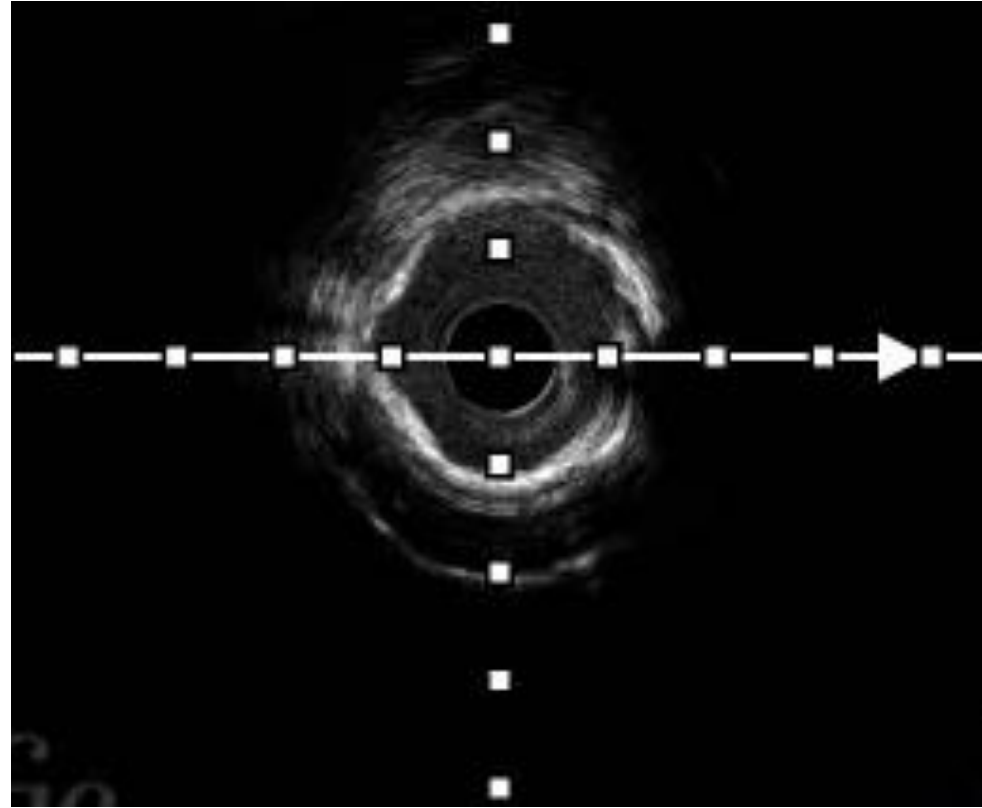


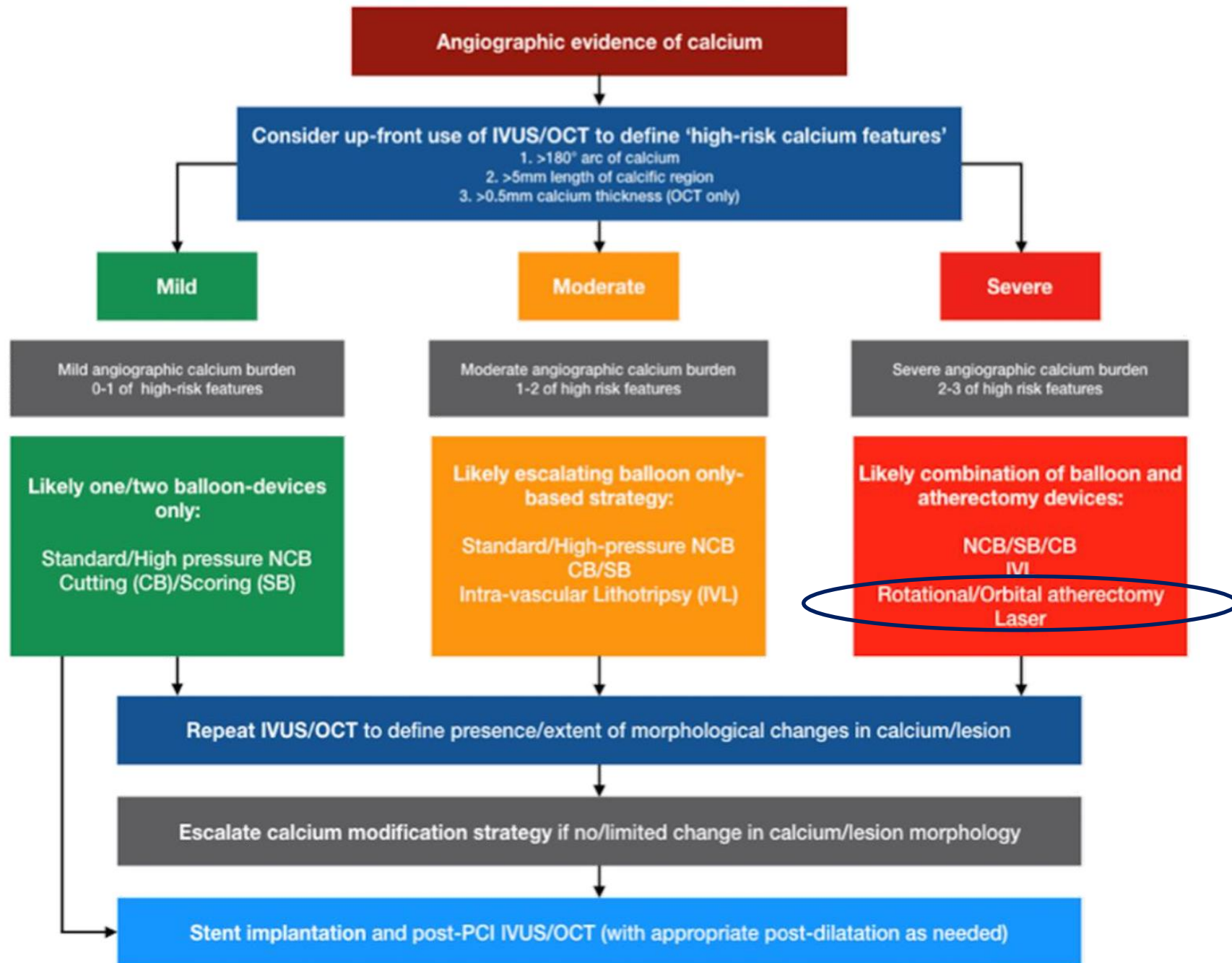
First we approached the calcific lesion in the first diagonal branch, managed with NC balloons with good result after Type II dissection and stent implantation

Cath Lab

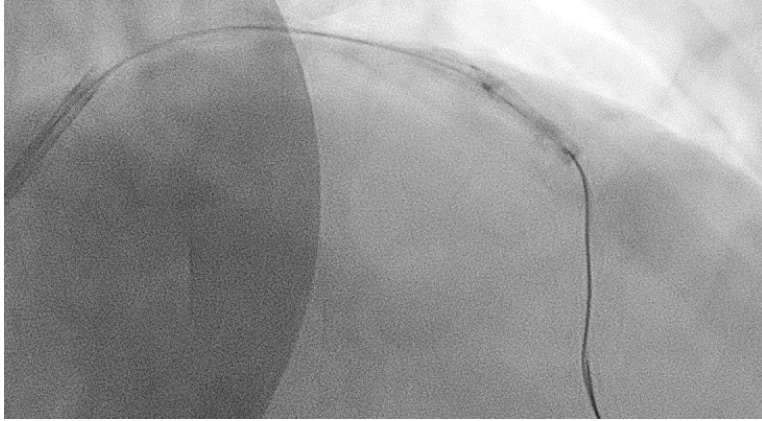


IVUS





What next?



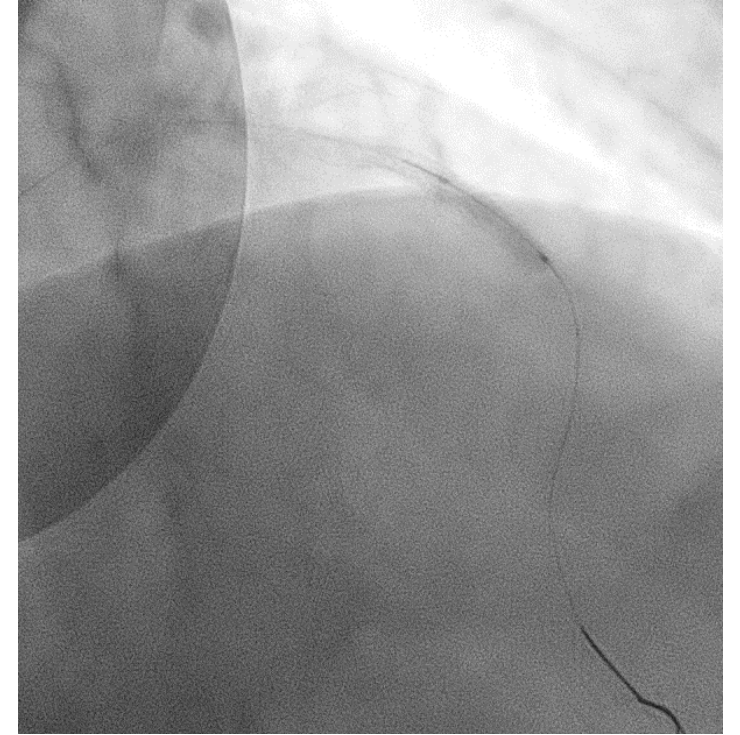
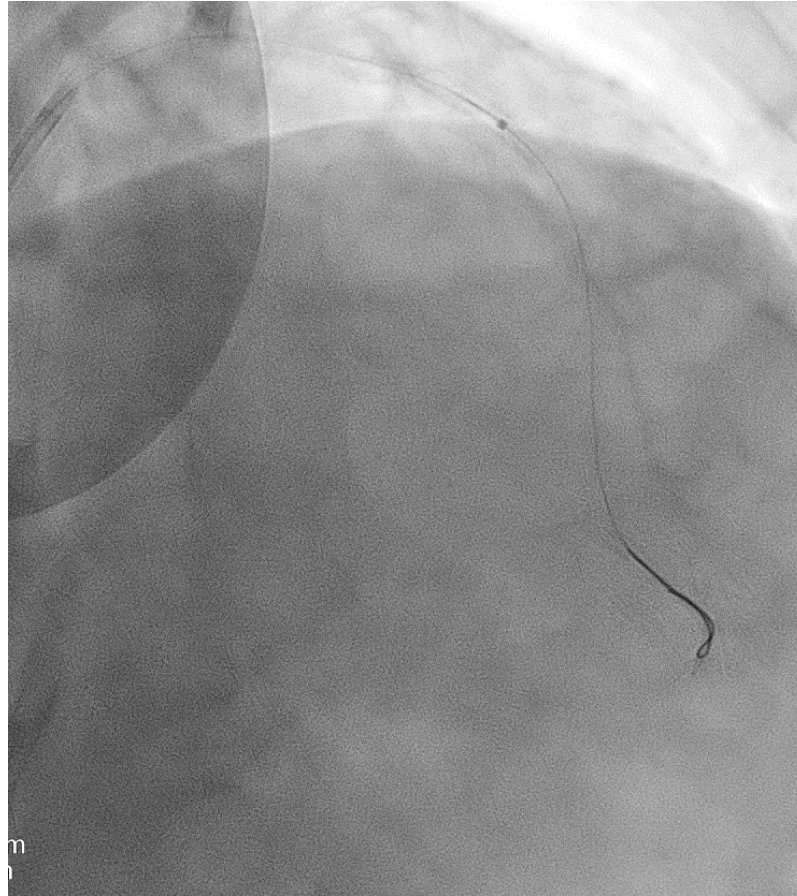
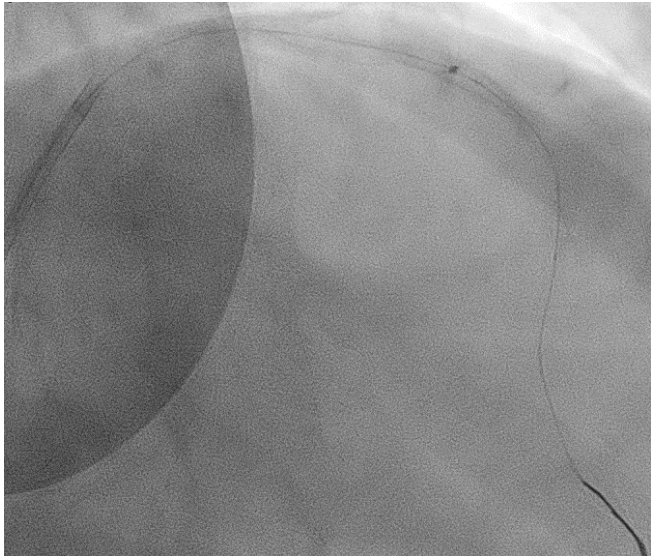
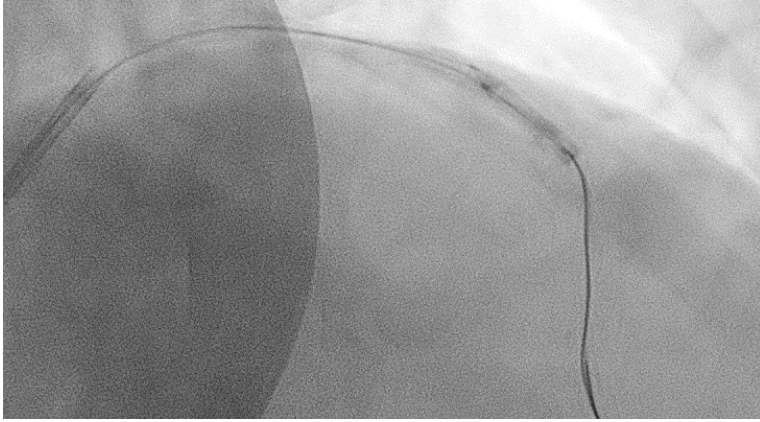
Undilatable lesion to NC balloon
(dogbone effect)

Uncrossable lesion for:

- Cutting Balloon
- Shockwave catheter

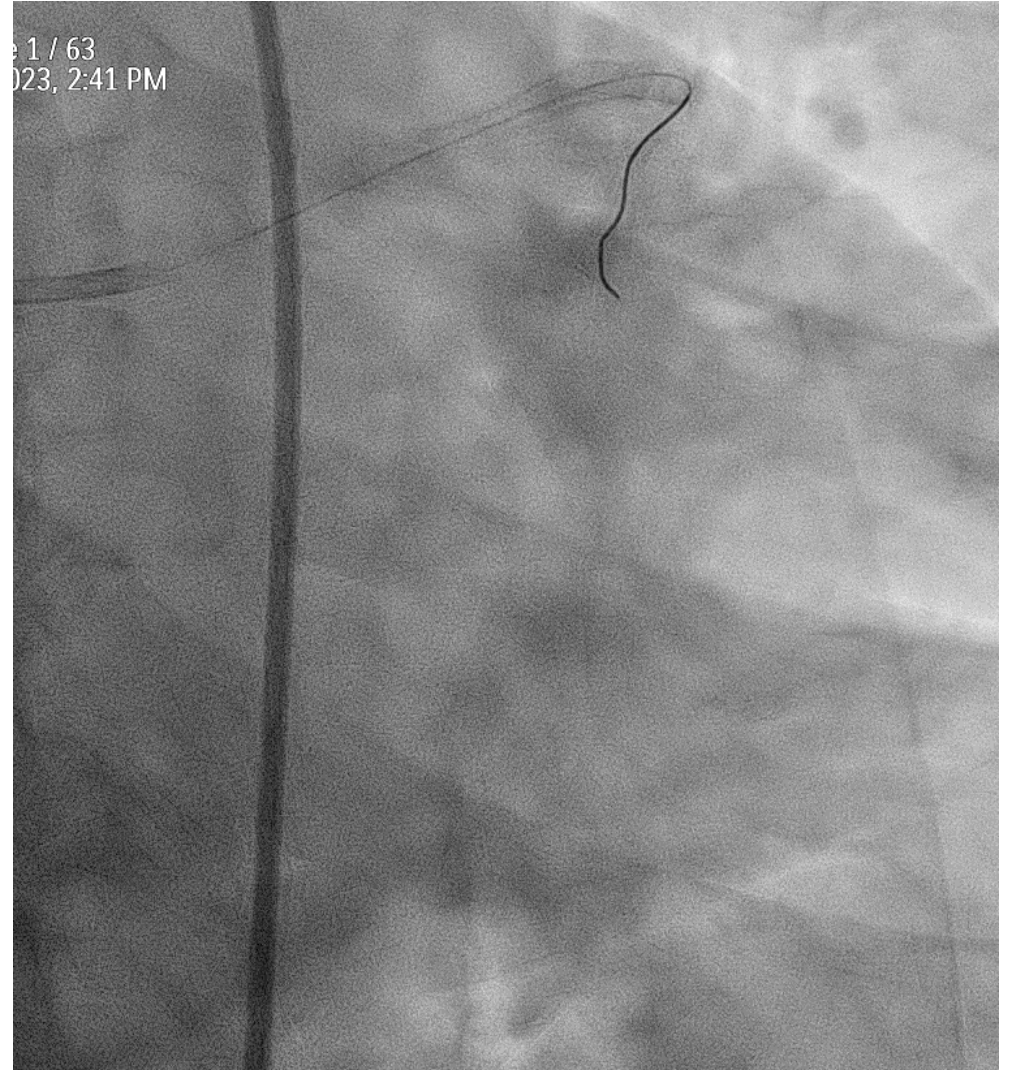
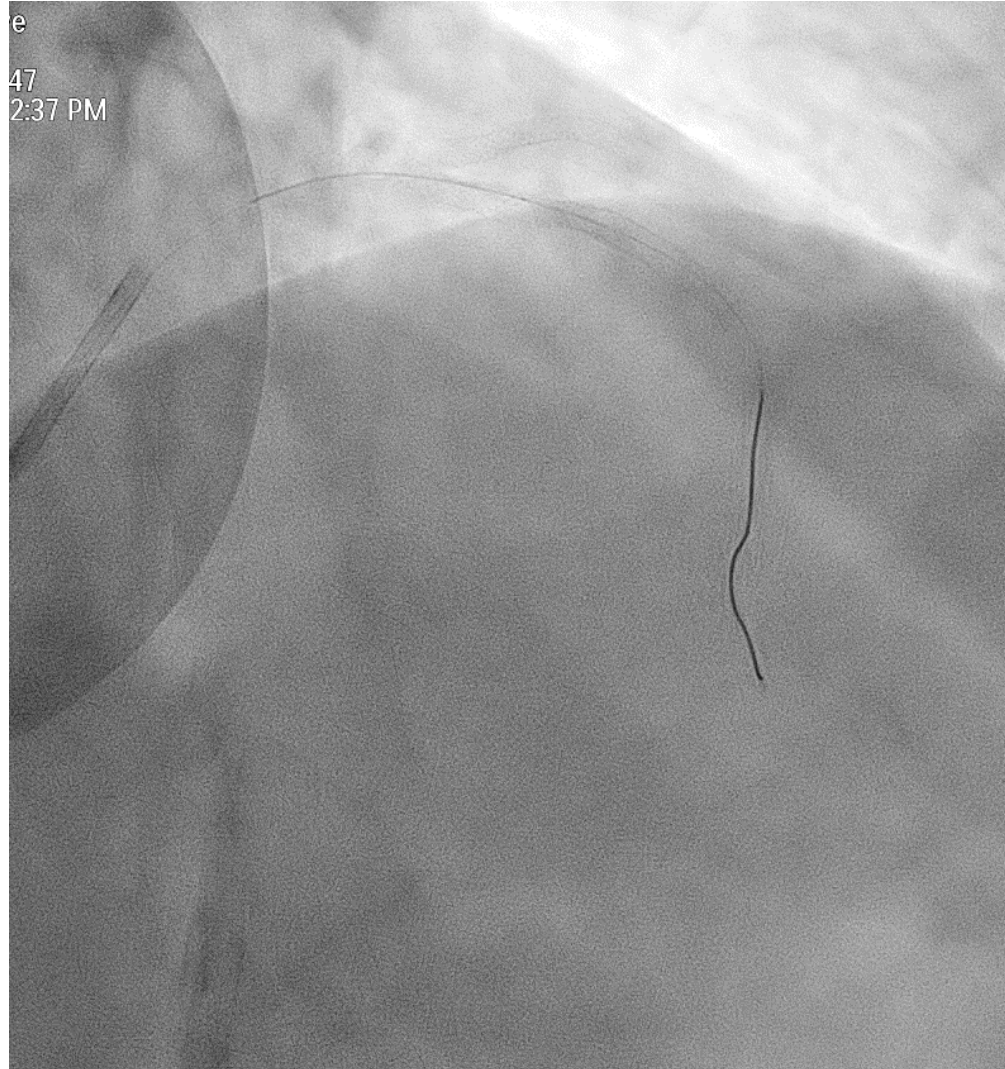
Rotational atherectomy not
feasible due to stent presence

ELCA



Excimer Laser Coronary Atherectomy (ELCA): multiple runs with contrast media and dilation with NC balloon

Final Result



**Excimer Laser Coronary Atherectomy in
severe calcific mid LAD in-stent restenosis**