

Treatment of secondary cause of hypertension with catheter intervention in a case with complex coronary artery disease



## Conflicts of Interest

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• I do not have any potential conflict of interest



Dyslipidaemia

History of CVA with right hemiparesis 'ADL independent)

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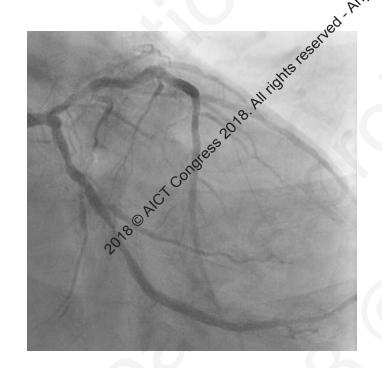
 History of acute pulmonary oedema secondary to hypertensive emergency

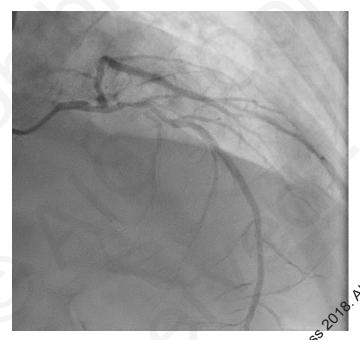
He was also treated for NSTEMI

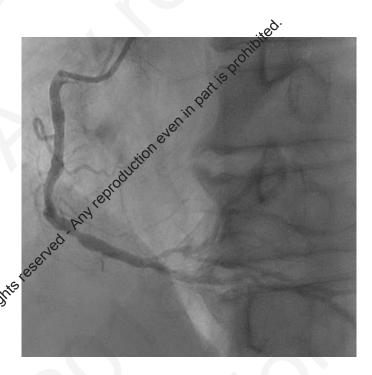
Echo showed EF 53%, concentric LVH and prormal valves



• Coronary angiogram showed 3 vessels and distal LM disease









• Referred for CABG but declined due to resistant hypertensive medications)

Suspected renal artery stenosis due to presence of abdominal bruit



• CTA - complete total occlusion of abdominal aorta below superior mesenteric artery with collaterals to both external iliac arteries

Refused by vascular surgeon for bilateral aorto-iliac bypass





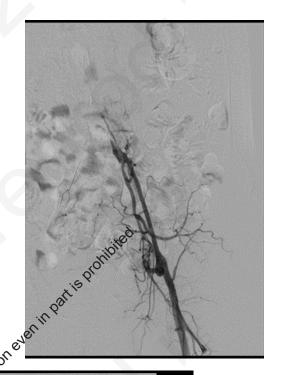
#### **PTA Aorto-Iliac**

 Proceeded with PTA hoping that this might help to bring down his blood pressure.

• 3 afterial access:

- - -left brachial artery 6F sheath
  - -right femoral artery 6F sheath
  - -left femoral artery 6F sheath







• Attempted to cross with antegrade approach — To with TR 3 5 antegrade approach – Terumo stiff wire with JR 3.5 6F support

• false lumen



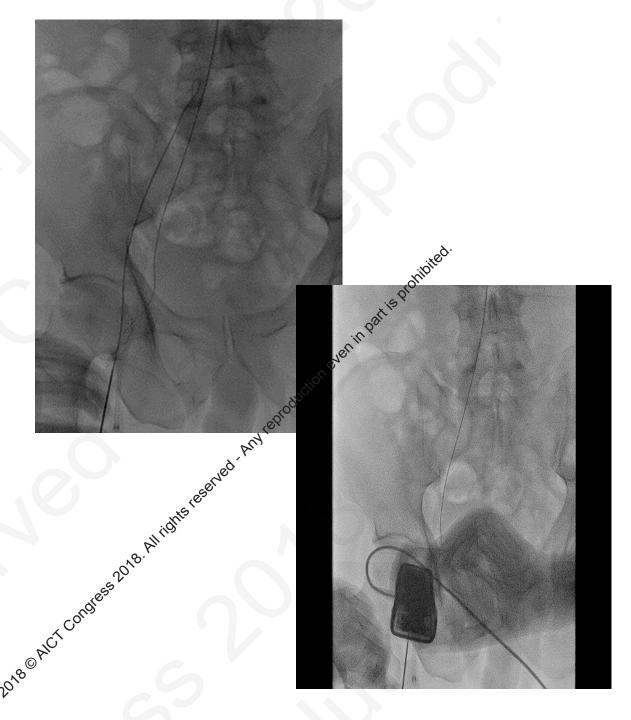


# PTA Aorto-Iliac (cont.) Prevenin part is prohibited.

 Changed to retrograde approach via right femoral access and crossed

- Command 0.014 wire

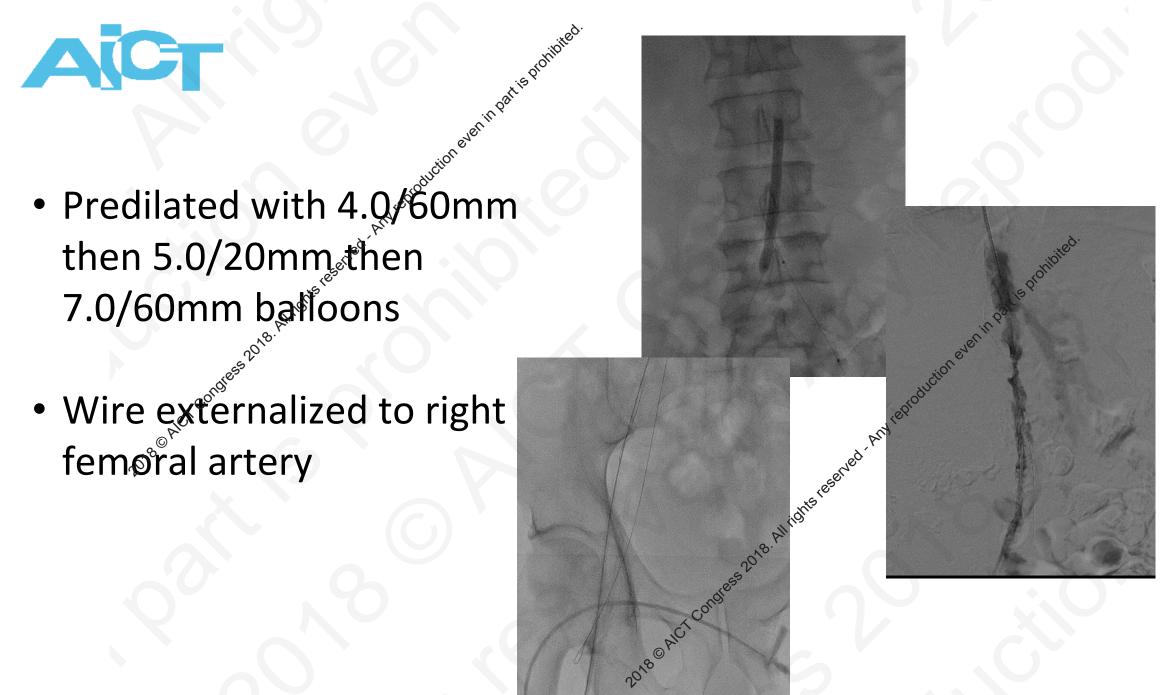
Intervention (SAFARI) technique





7.0/60mm balloons

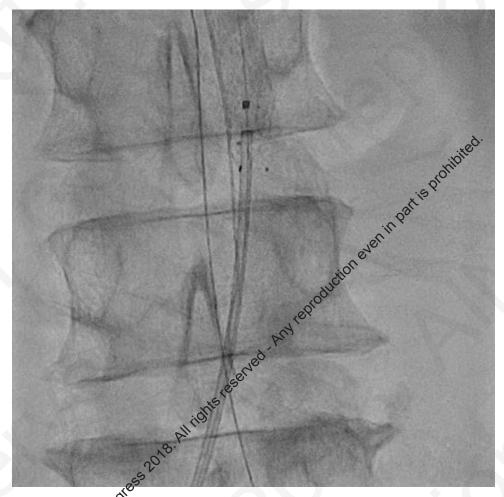
• Wire externalized to right femoral artery





• Stented with DES
7.0/60, 7.0/150-7.0/60, 7.0/150mm and 7.0/60mm

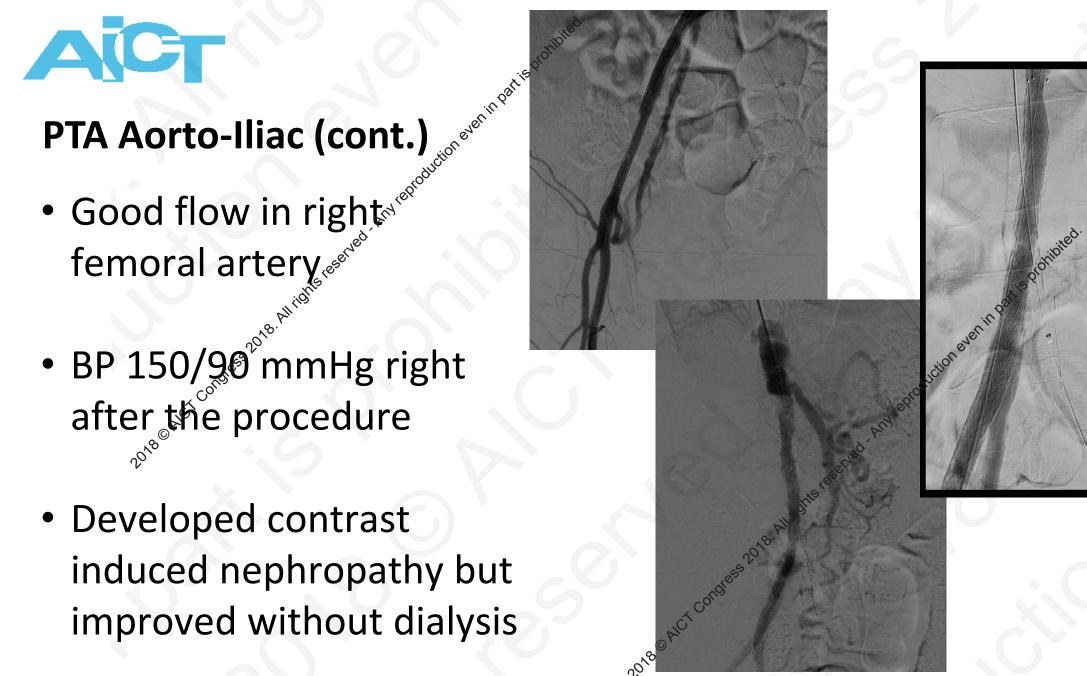
7.0/60mm balloon





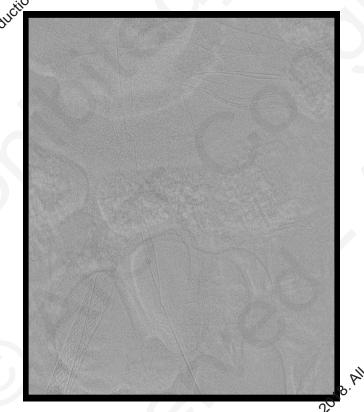
• BP 150/90 mmHg right after the procedure

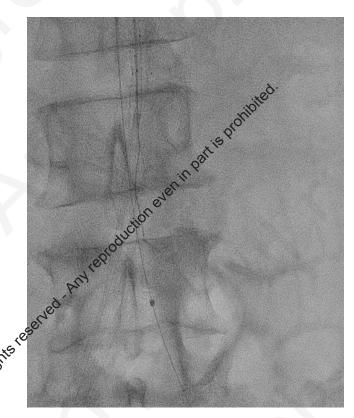
 Developed contrast induced nephropathy but improved without dialysis





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• Failed to cross into left common iliac artery



- Developed NSTEM in the ward
- ECG showed anterior ischaemia with raised cardiac enyames
- Repeat echocardiography EF dropped from 53% to 38%
- Discussed with patient and agreed for high risk PCT to LM/LAD/LCX and medical therapy to PL branch of RCA.

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#### **PCI to LCx**

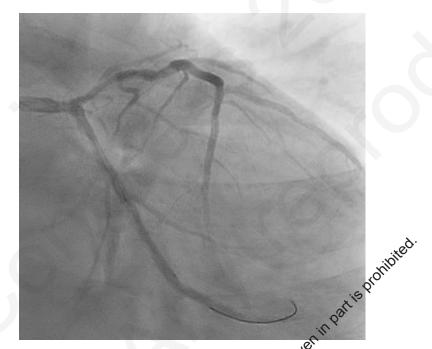
• RRA approach 6 F sheath, EBU 3.5 6F

Runthrough floppy wire to LCx

• Predinated with 2.5/15mm balloon

Stented with DES 3.0/18mm

Postdilated with NC balloon
 3.0/12mm







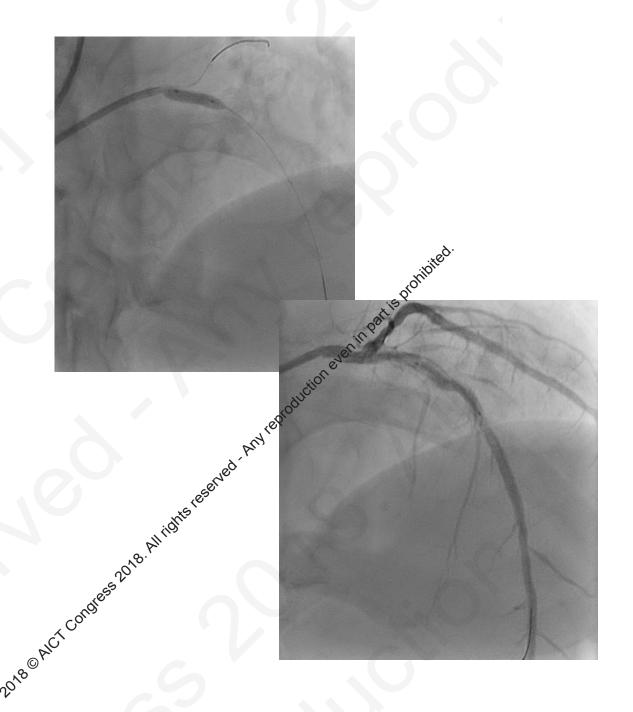
#### **PCI to LM - LAD**

Provisional single stern technique

• Predilated with NC 3.0/12mm then NSE cutting balloon 3.5/13mm

Unable to deliver long DES
 3.5/46mm due to calcified and tortuous proximal LAD

 Decided to use 2 shorter stents instead, DES 3.5/18mm and 3.5/26mm





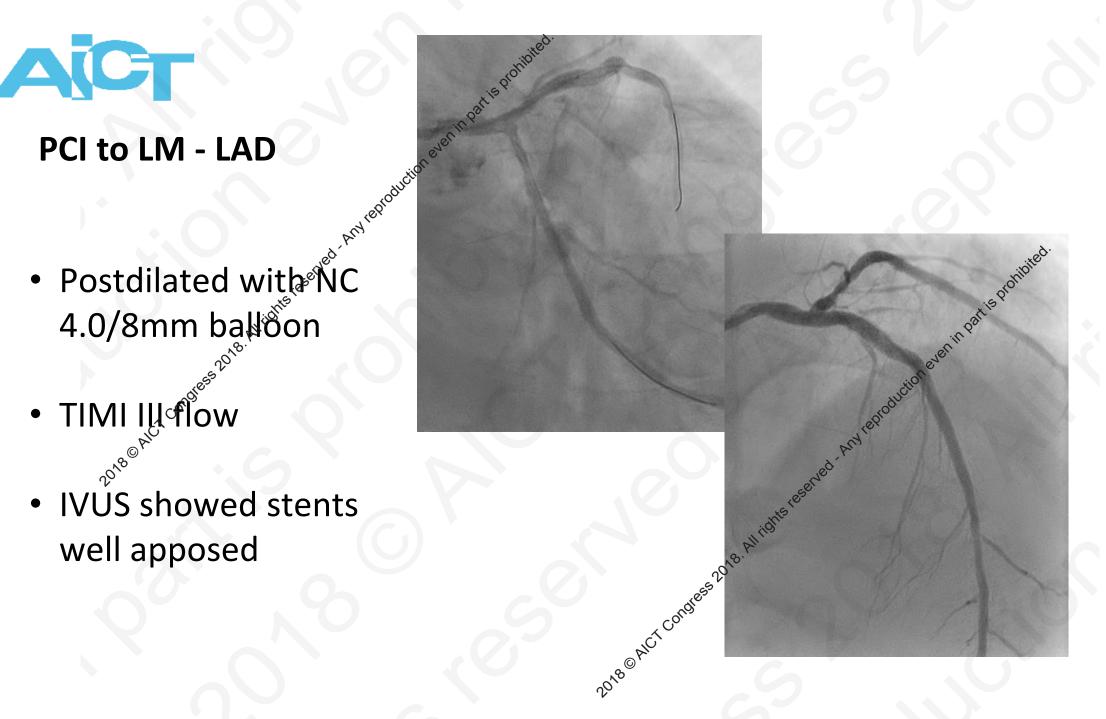
### PCI to LM - LAD

4.0/8mm balloon

• TIMI III flow

• IVUS showed stents

well apposed













## Qutcome

• BP was better controlled and antihypertensive medications were reduced from 7 to 4.

He was angina free and discharged well after 3 days post angioplasty

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## Learning Points (1)

 Successful treatment of resistant hypertension through catheter intervention

Peripheral intervention was important in order to bring down the blood pressure prior to coromary intervention



# Learning Points (2)

 Correctly identifying the clinical features was crucial to direct for relevant investigations and revascularization

Brood pressure control was essential to reduce the risk of haemorrhagic stroke during angioplasty

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Thank you

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