**TCT-459**

**Effect of bleeding complications as assessed by the National Cardiovascular Data Registry (NCDR) bleeding risk calculator in patients undergoing Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention**

Ashim Aggarwal,1 Sandeep Banga,2 R.P. McRae,3 Sudhir Mungee,4 Tinoy Kizhakekuttu5

1Univ. of Illinois College of Medicine at Peoria/HCM, Peoria, IL; 2University of Illinois College of Medicine, Peoria, IL; 3OSF St. Francis Medical Center, Peoria, IL; 4OSF St. Francis Medical Center, Peoria, IL; 5University of Illinois College of Medicine in Peoria, Peoria, IL

**BACKGROUND**

Bleeding is a major complication of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). It is associated with increased morbidity, mortality, length of hospitalization, and cost. National Cardiovascular Data Registry (NCDR) bleeding risk calculator is one such tool which has been validated to predict bleeding risk in such patients.

**METHODS**

Data for all patients who underwent PCI for ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and Non-STEMI from December 2013 to March 2015 at our hospital was studied retrospectively. Patients were divided into three groups: Group A with NCDR bleeding Score 1 to 7 (low risk); Group B with 8 to 17 (moderate risk) and Group C with >18 (high risk). The data was taken from NCDR’s ACTION Registry for our hospital.

**RESULTS**

Among all 802 patients, Group A had 31 patients with 100% mortality and mean age of 54.5±6.8 years versus Group B with 427 patients with 363 (85%) male and mean age of 59.9±11.6 years versus Group C with 344 patients with 150 (43.6%) males and mean age 71±13.5 years. Refer to Table 1 for different parameters.

**CONCLUSIONS**

There was a statistically significant increase in the bleeding events, length of stay, readmissions and deaths in the patients with higher NCDR scores. Improved identification of high-risk patients will enable physicians to develop alternative approaches to mitigate the risk of bleeding and potentially improve outcomes among patients undergoing PCI.

**CATEGORIES CORONARY:** PCI Outcomes

**KEYWORDS** Bleeding, Primary PCI, Registry

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**TCT-460**

**Septal Surfing in Retrograde Recanalization of Chronic Total Occlusions: The Quebec Experience**

Rustem Dautov,1 Marina Urena,2 Stéphane Rinfré3

1Quebec Heart and Lung Institute, Quebec, Quebec; 2Quebec Lung and Heart Institute, Laval University, Quebec, Canada; 3Laval University/Quebec Heart And Lung Institute, Quebec City, Canada

**BACKGROUND**

The ability to cross a collateral channel (CC) with a wire and position a microcatheter (MC) at the distal CTO cap is an essential step to technical success in retrograde approach. The suitability for crossing a septal CC has been considered dependent on the technique used. We examined the feasibility and safety of “Septal Surfing” (SS) technique in a consecutive series of patients.

**METHODS**

Among 403 CTO procedures performed between 01.2009 and 01.2015 by a single CTO operator (SR) or a team of 2 operators (SR and CMN) in our institution, we selected only those where septal CC were utilized as a part of a retrograde or hybrid CTO approach. We assessed our ability to place the wire with or without the MC as a function of the appearance of the septal CCs. We preferentially used the SS technique to cross septal CCs; this technique involves the advancement of the wire searching for a path of least resistance. Tips injections (TI) are performed without wedging the MC and only in failed attempts. We used the Werner classification to assess the CCs, as well as other factors that may influence success in crossing the CC such as the number of septals from the main donor artery, tortuosity in its course, especially in their distal 1/3, need for distal TI. We examined what we called the ‘Surfers Paradise’ angiographic sign, defined as the presence of ≥5 septal trunks ≥1mm from the donor artery, each with visible septals running straight in the mid 1/3 of the septum, with a ‘tree-like’ network in the distal 1/3, as a predictor of septal crossing. We also assessed time to cross the septals, to cross the CTO and presence of septal perforations.

**RESULTS**

The final study cohort had 129 patients with J-CTO score ≥2 in >80%. The average time to cross the septal CC with SS was 21.3 ± 2.3 minutes. TI was required in 27.1% of cases. Septal CC were successfully crossed with the SS technique in 78.3% of cases. The MC was able to reach the distal cap of CTO in 76.7% of cases (98% of all CC crossed with the wire). Successful placement of the guidewire at the distal cap was done in 81.3% with CC0, 72.3% with CC1 and 90.9% with CC2 (p < NS). The success rate of septal crossing was 93.1% if the ‘Surfers Paradise’ angiographic sign was present and 74% if absent (p < 0.01). 1/3 of cases had septal perforations; they were minor and asymptomatic.

**CONCLUSIONS**

SS is a simple and safe technique of crossing septal CC in retrograde CTO PCI with high success rate. Therefore, small or even invisible channels should not discourage a CTO operator to attempt a retrograde technique when the algorithm suggests it is the preferred approach for a given anatomy. In case, surfng CC0/CCI septals rather than CC2 in order to avoid ischemia during collaterals crossing or in case of perforation, may be safer. The ‘Surfers Paradise’ angiographic sign is a predictor of successful retrograde gear placement.

**CATEGORIES CORONARY:** PCI Outcomes

**KEYWORDS** Chronic total occlusion, Collateral grade, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. CTO

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**TCT-461**

**Association of Peri-procedural Myocardial Infarction with Long-term survival in Patients Treated with Coronary Revascularization Therapy of Chronic Total Occlusion**

Woo Jin Jang,1 Joo-Yong Hahn,2 Seung-Hyuk Choi,1 Jeong Hoong Yang,3 Young Bin Song,4 Hyeon-Cheol Qwon,5 Ju Hyeon Oh6

1Samsung Changwon Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University, School of Medicine, Changwon, Kyungnam; 2Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 3Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Seoul; 4Samsung Changwon Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Changwon, Gyeongsangnamdo

**BACKGROUND**

Little is known about the clinical impact of PMI on long-term cardiac mortality after CTO revascularization in patients with CTO.

**METHODS**

We analyzed data from 927 patients with CTO and stable angina who were treated with coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG, n = 367) or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI, n = 560). PMI was defined as a peak CK-MB > 4 times the upper limit of normal (ULN) after PCI or CK-MB > 5 times the ULN after CABG. The primary outcome was cardiac death in patients with PMI (PCI group, n = 118 [12.7%] and without PMI (No PMI group, n = 809 [87.3%]) after revascularization.

**RESULTS**

During a median follow-up duration of 42 months, PMI occurred in 118 patients (12.7% of total study population). 59 patients crossed with PCI (10.5% of PCI subgroup) and 59 patients treated with CABG (46.1% of CABG subgroup) suffered from PMI. In multivariate analysis, the PMI group had a similar incidence of cardiac death (hazard ratio [HR] 0.57; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.20 to 1.62; p = 0.29) compared to the No PMI group.