

# *What can we do for Heavy Calcified lesions?*

*Shigeo Ichihashi, MD, PhD*

*Dept of Radiology, Nara Medical University*

*Nara, JAPAN*

# Disclosure

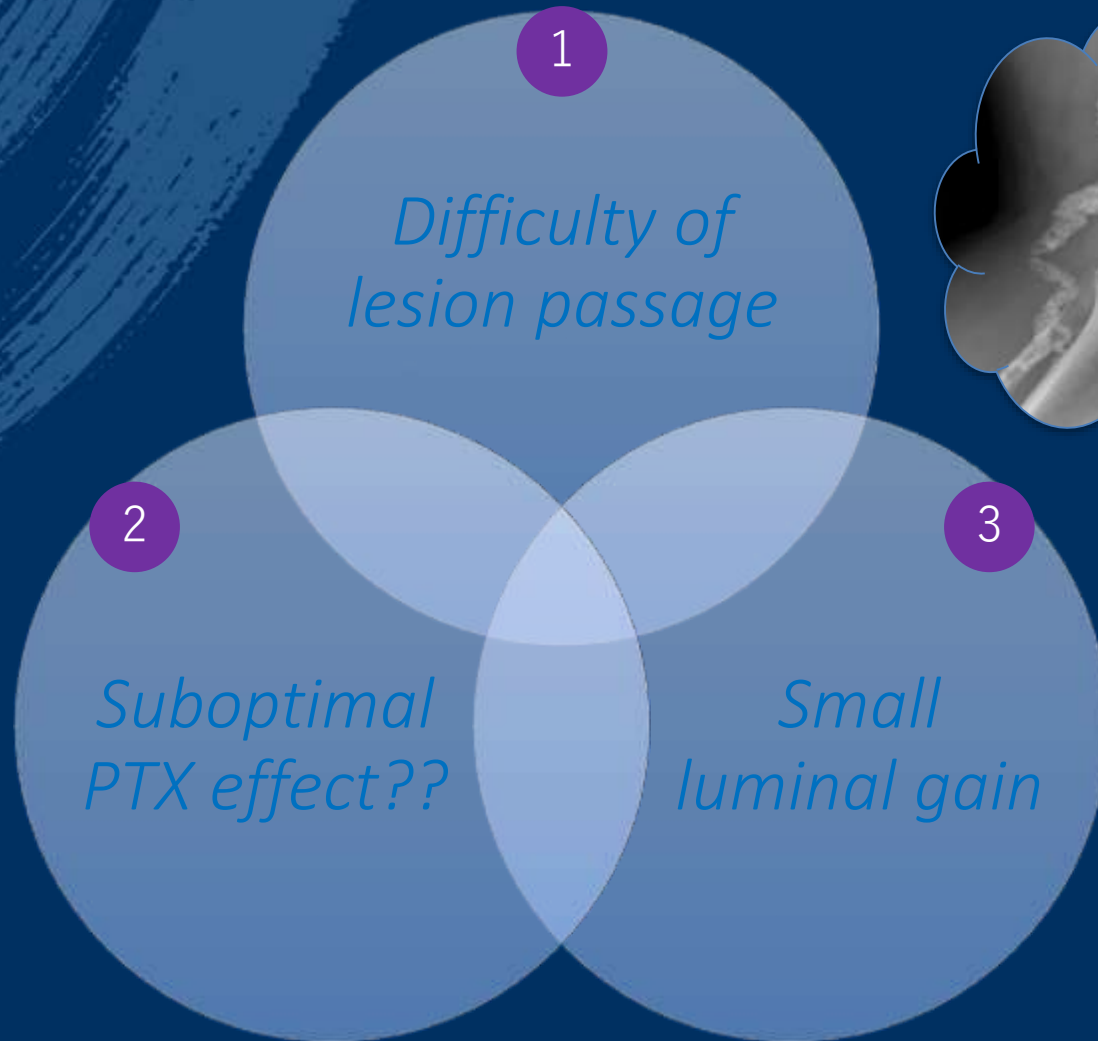
Speaker name:

SHIGEO ICHIHASHI

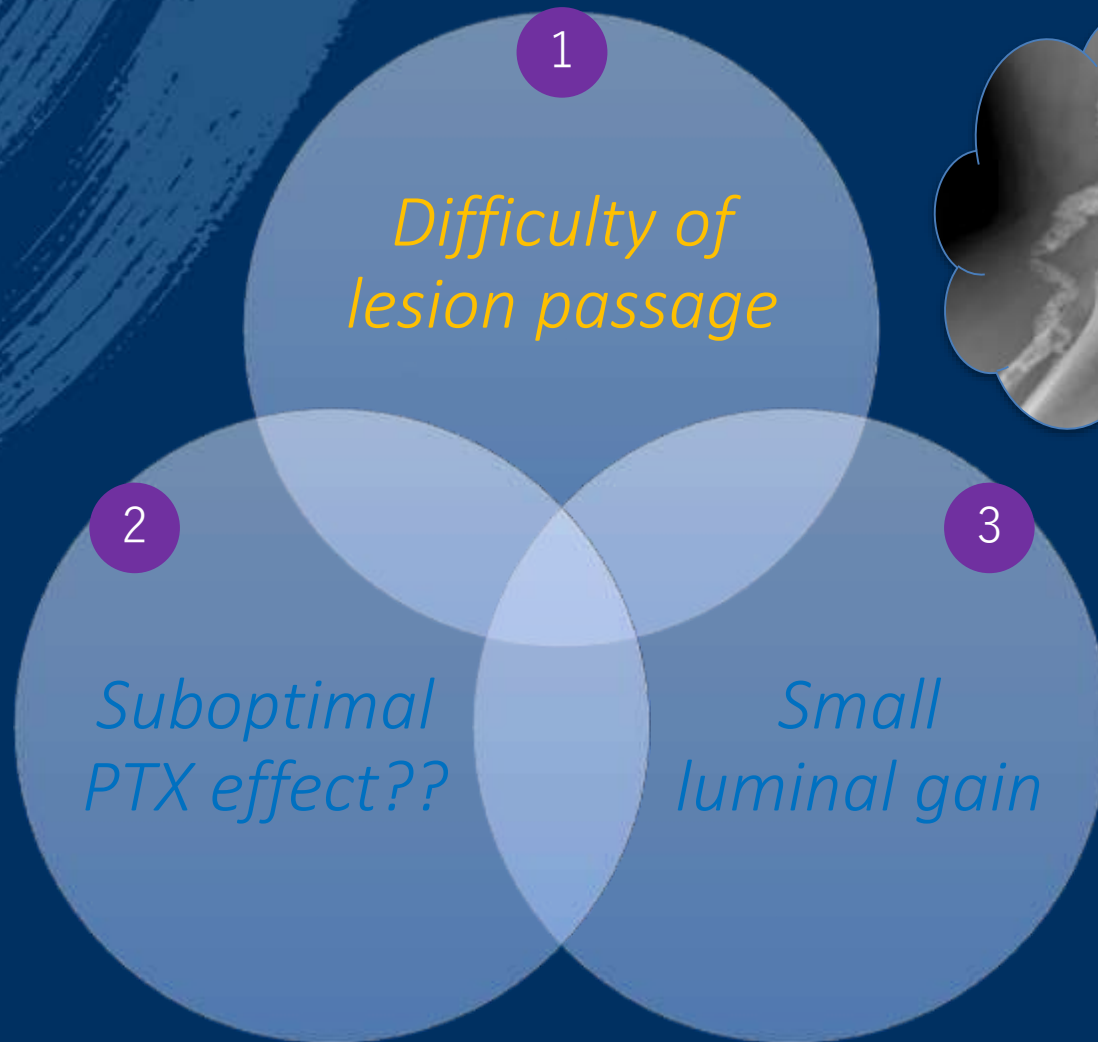
I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:

- Consulting
- Employment in industry
- Stockholder of a healthcare company
- Owner of a healthcare company
- Other(s)
  
- I do not have any potential conflict of interest

# Limitations of Endovascular treatment in Ca+++



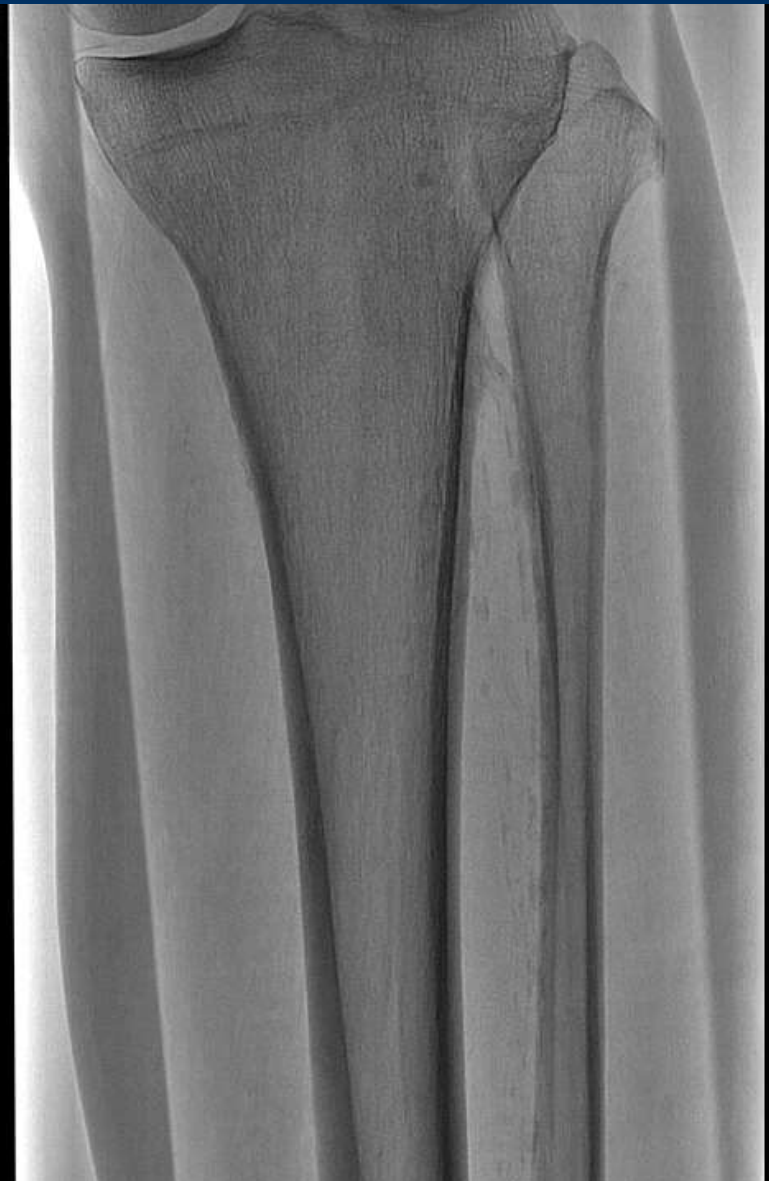
# Limitations of Endovascular treatment in Ca+++



# *Calcified plaque precludes device passages*

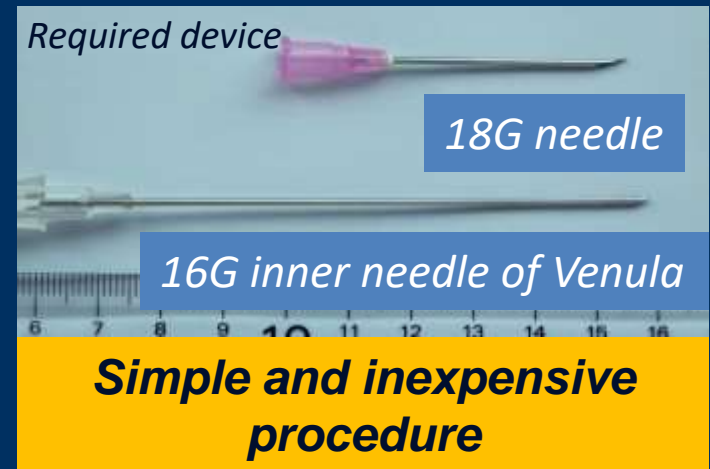
○ 31°  
⊥ 0°  
) 94 cm  
16"  
→ cm  
127 cm  
90 cm  
↵ 90°  
0°  
0%  
M 6.3 min  
4.3 mGy/min  
4.38 mGy

9kV 10mA 2.5ms  
2kV 63mA 10.6ms



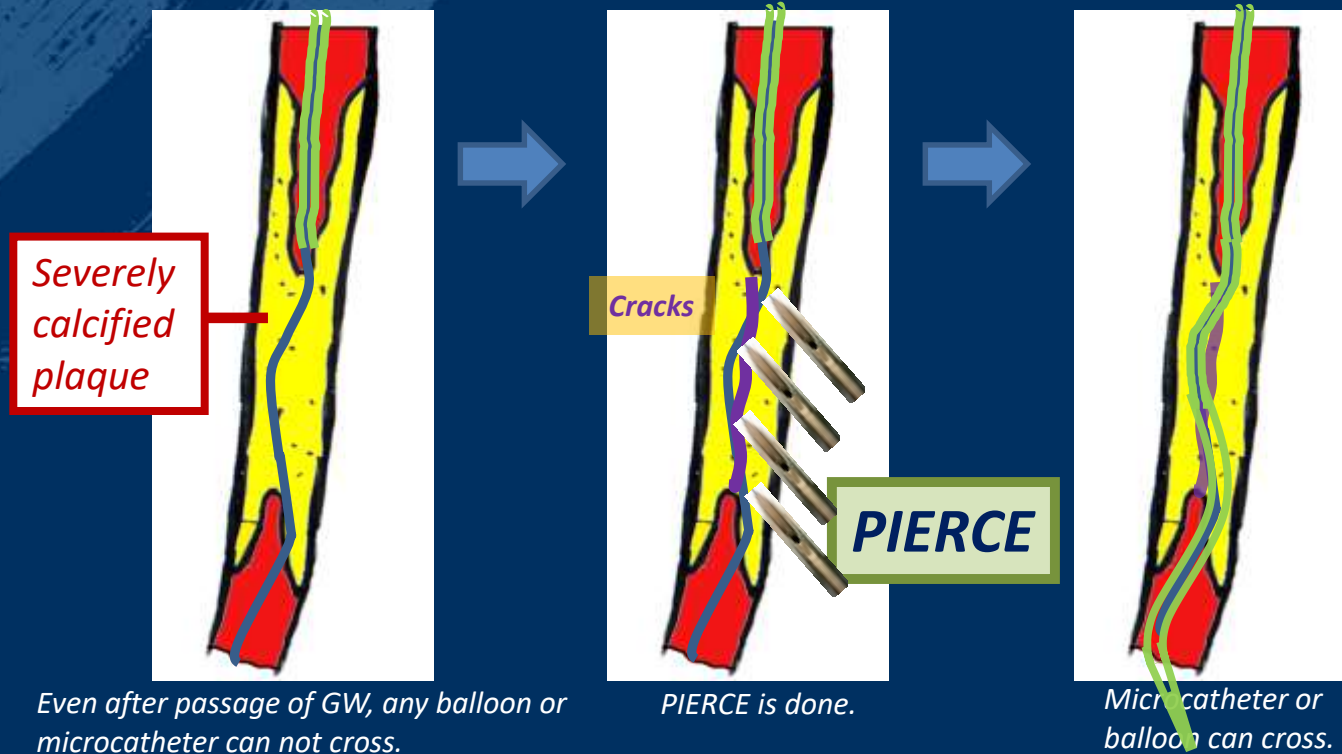
# PIERCE technique

- *Percutaneous direct needle puncture of calcified plaque*
- *Creates cracks in the calcified plaque*
  - *For passage of the device*
  - *For complete dilatation of the lesion.*



*Ichihashi S, Sato T. et al.  
J Vasc interv Radiol 2014; 25: 784-8*

# PIERCE technique



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# PIERCE technique

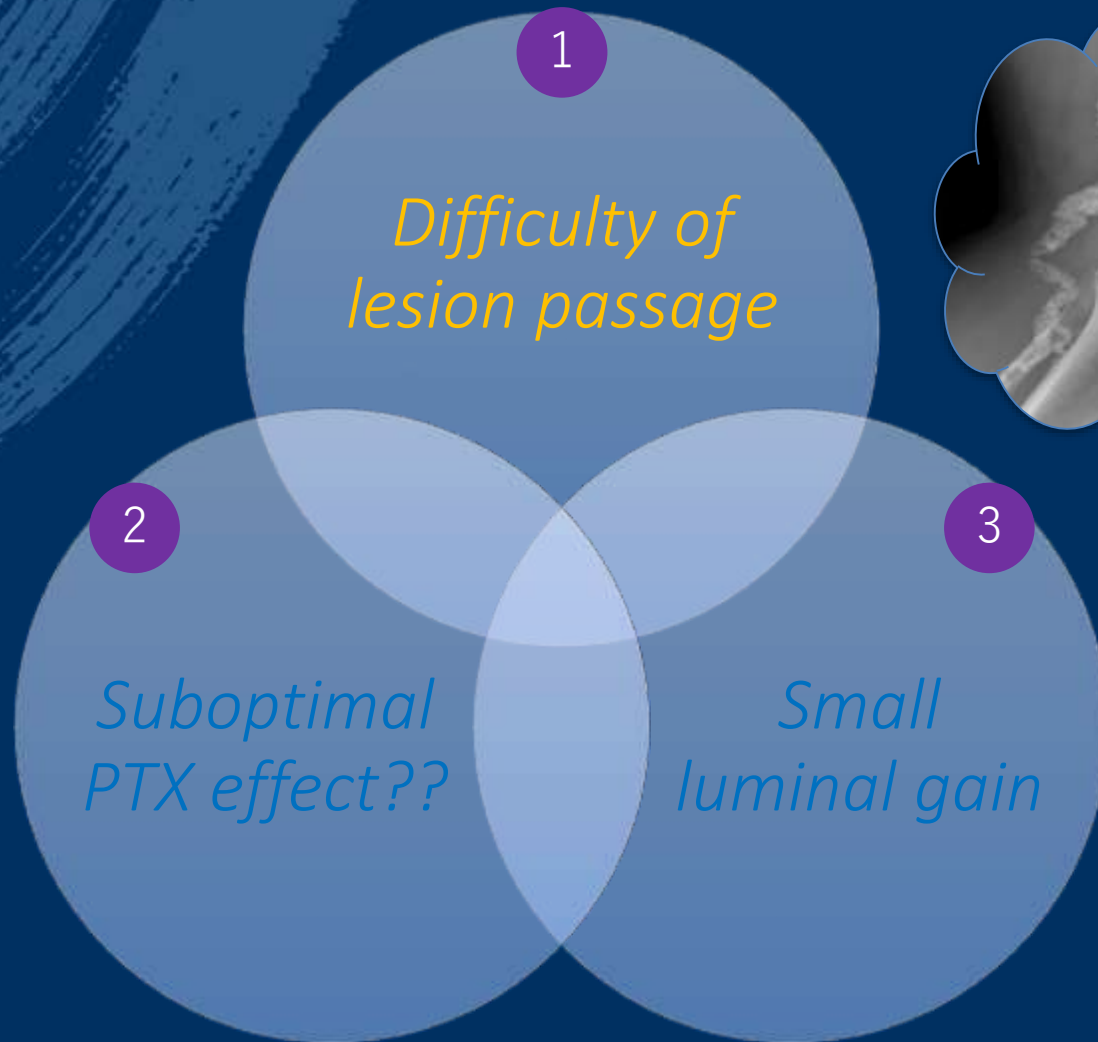
31°  
0°  
98 cm  
6"  
cm  
150 cm  
90 cm  
90°  
0°  
0%  
M 20.2 min  
0.5 mGy/min  
25.62 mGy

0kV	14mA	3.6ms
2kV	63mA	8.0ms

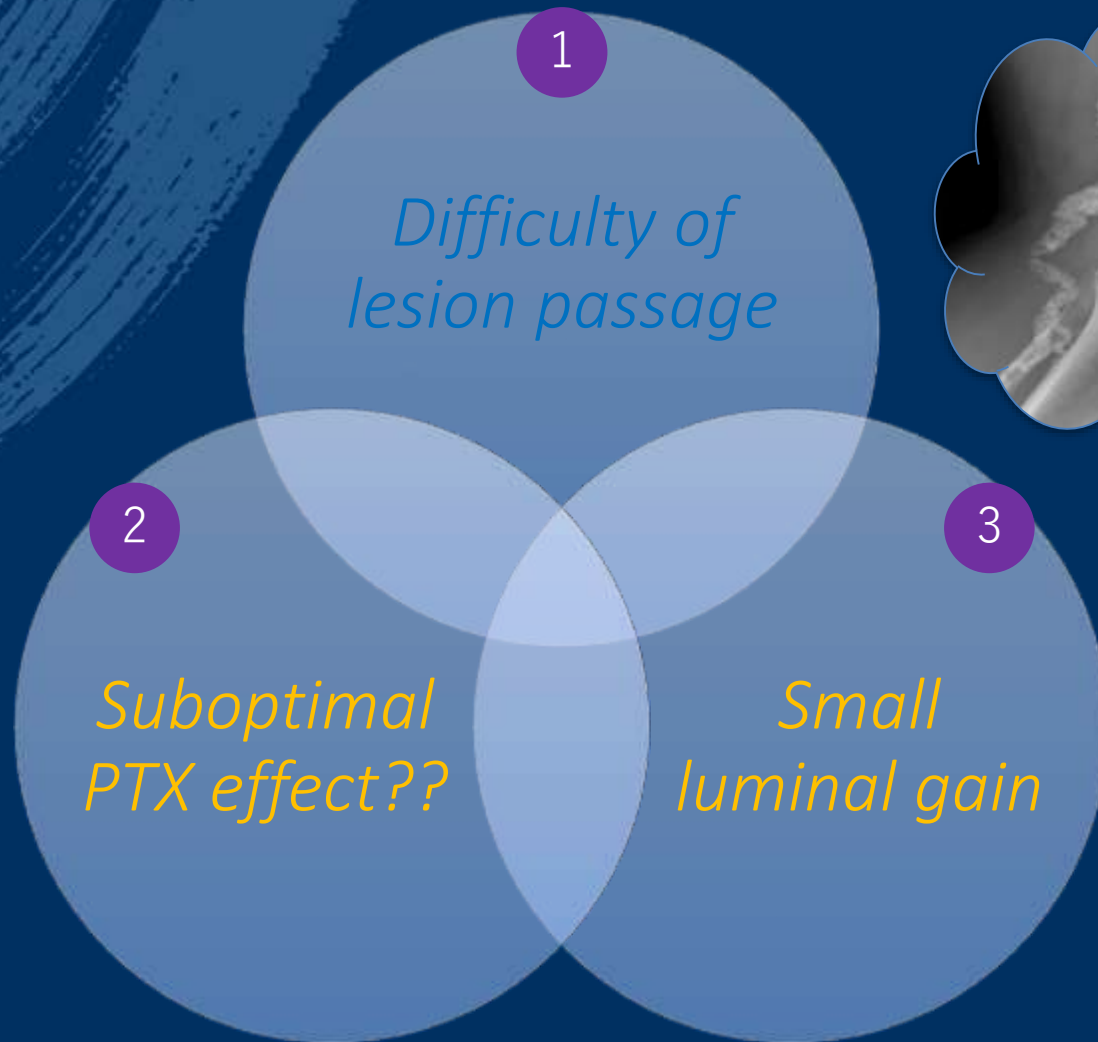




# Limitations of Endovascular treatment in Ca+++



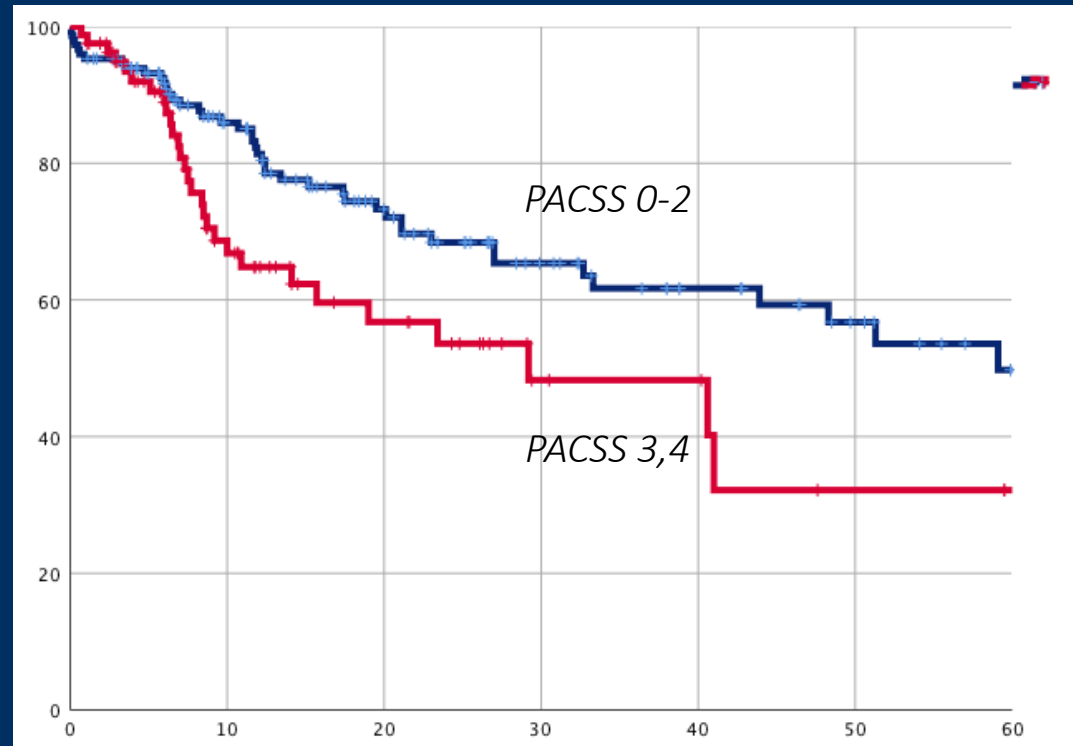
# Limitations of Endovascular treatment in Ca+++



# PACSS 3/4 :

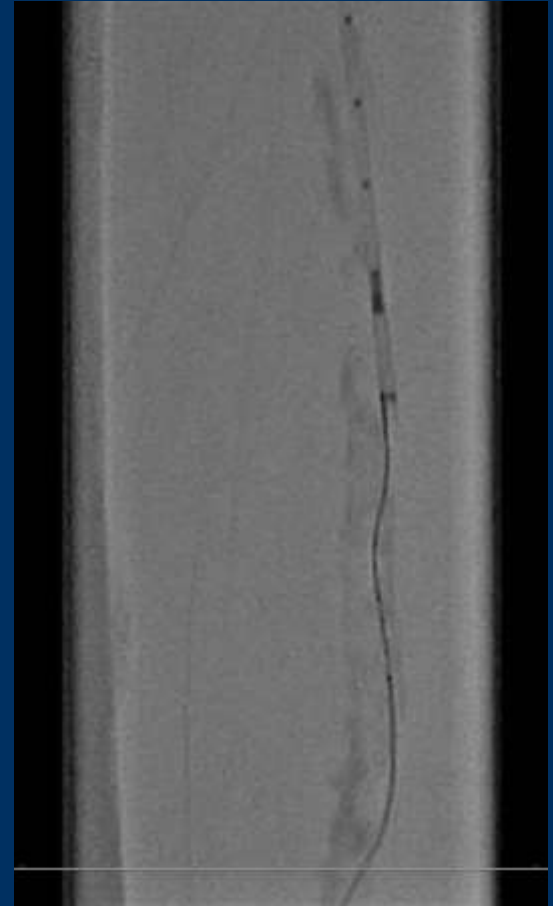
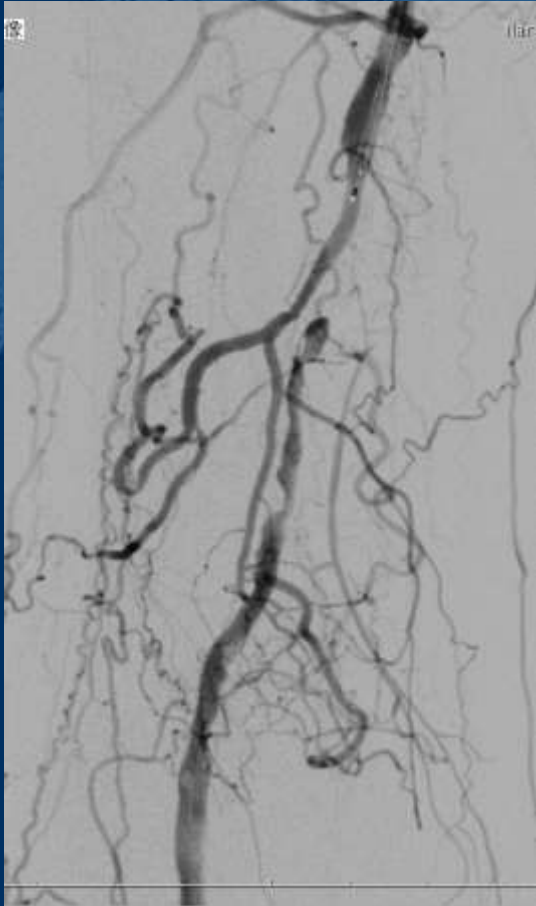
## Risk factor of ISR after DES implantation

- 220 pts with 230 limbs
- Age:  $73 \pm 8.3$
- Female: 20.5%
- Dialysis: 27.8%
- CLI: 26.5%
- Median follow up: 19 M
  
- pre ABI 0.57
- Lesion Length: 16.4cm
- Occlusion: 45%
- ISR: 29%



# *PIERCE* technique as a vessel prep

*High ATA puncture*

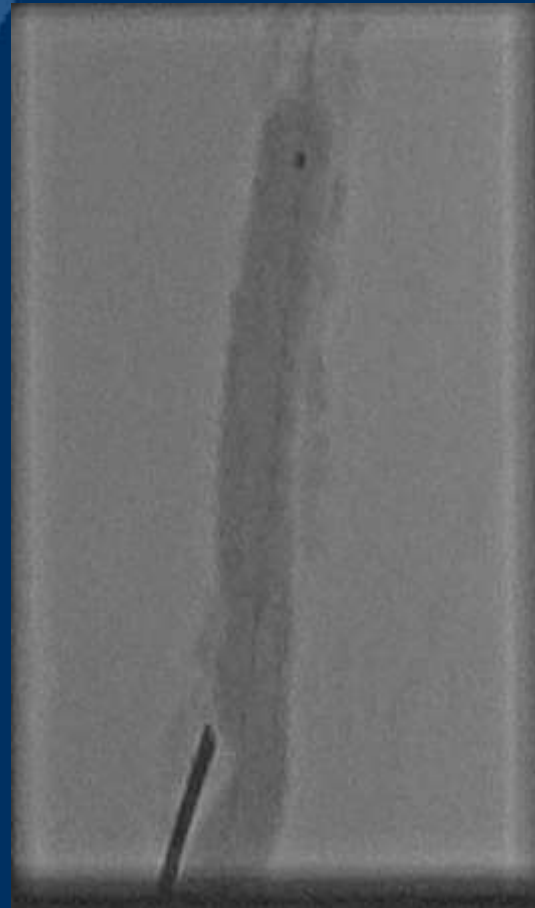


# *PIERCE* technique as a vessel prep

*Residual stenosis*



*PIERCE*



*Post*





*Sometime situation gets worse despite the repeated conventional angioplasty*

# *Deep venous arterialization (DVA)*


Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00270-019-02388-2>

CIRSE

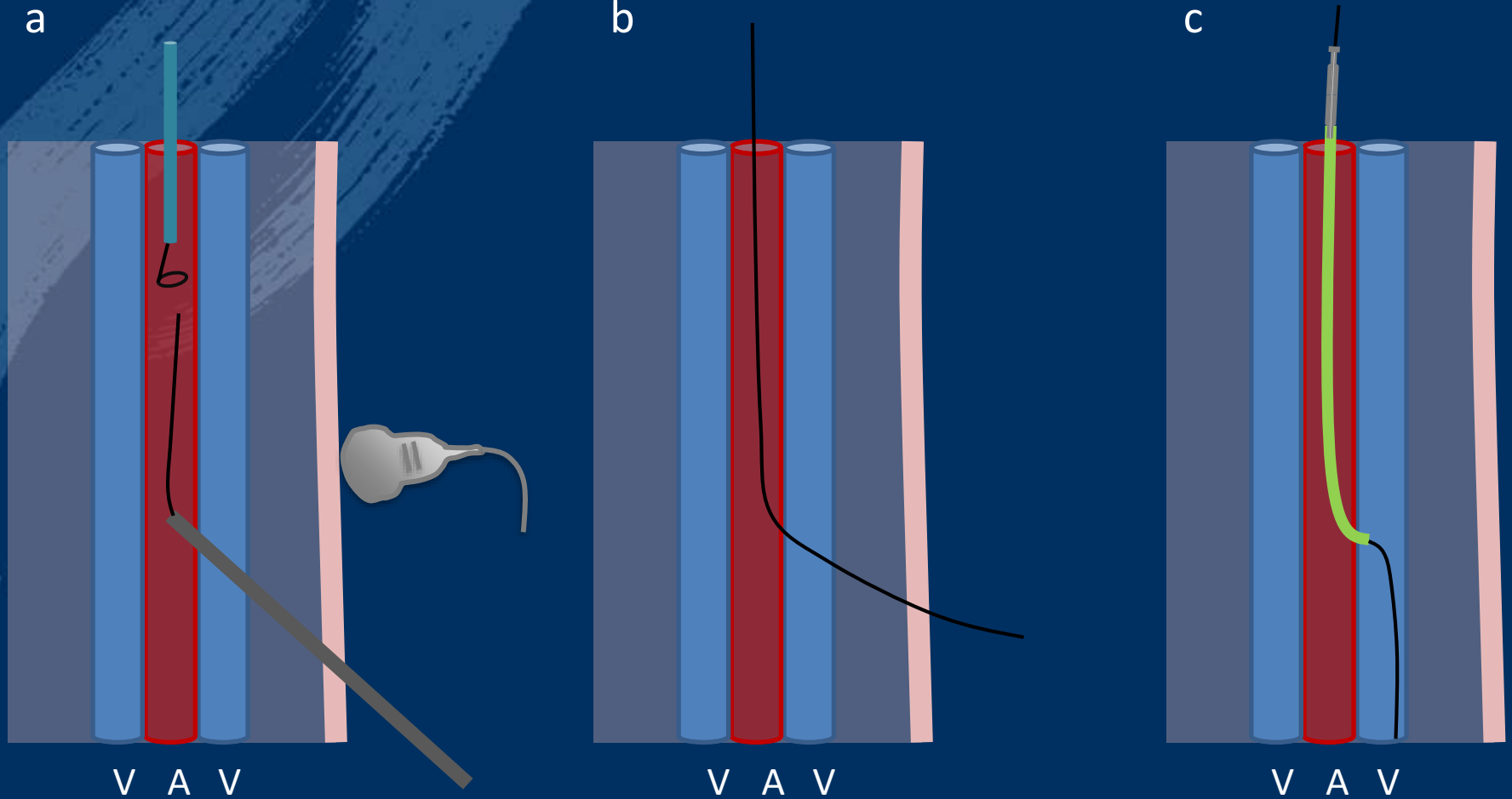
CASE REPORT

## **Simplified Endovascular Deep Venous Arterialization for Non-option CLI Patients by Percutaneous Direct Needle Puncture of Tibial Artery and Vein Under Ultrasound Guidance (AV Spear Technique)**

Shigeo Ichihashi<sup>1</sup>  • Yuichi Shimohara<sup>1</sup> • Francesco Bolstad<sup>2</sup> • Shinichi Iwakoshi<sup>1</sup> • Kimihiko Kichikawa<sup>1</sup>

# AV Spear technique

## Percutaneous DVA

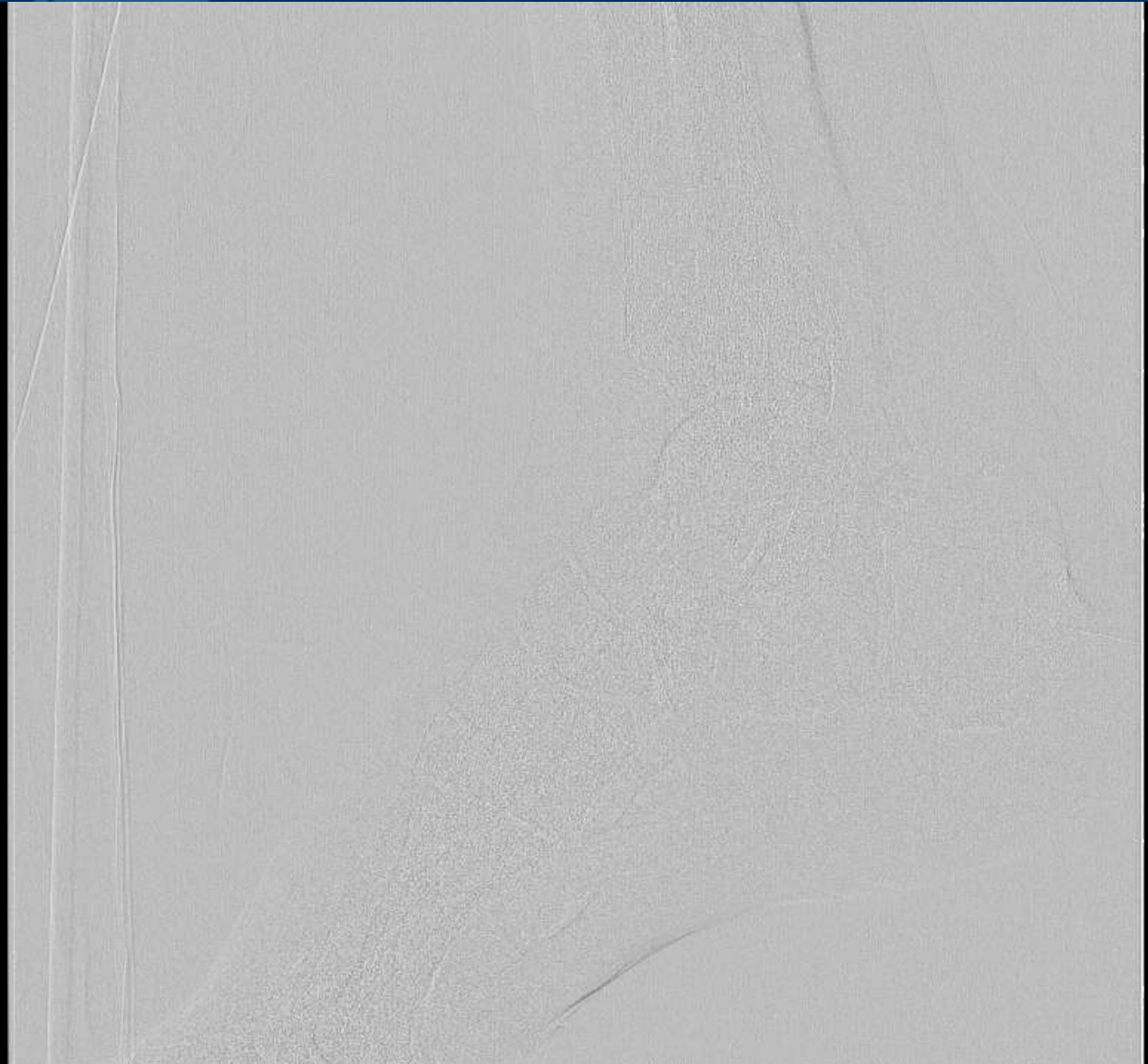




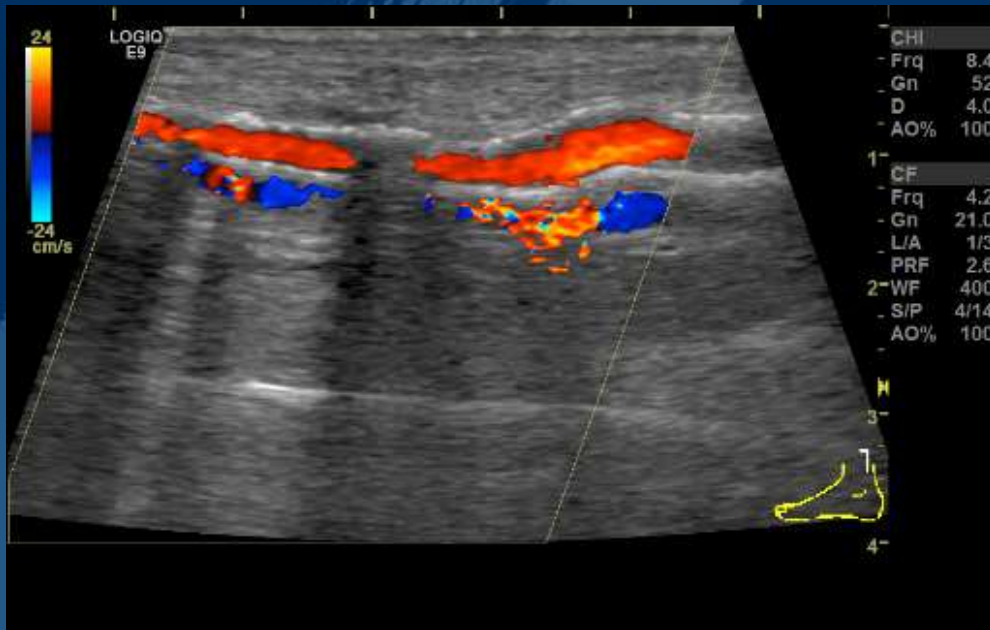
# AV spear technique

13°  
10°  
100 cm  
16"  
cm  
108 cm  
94 cm  
90°  
0°  
0%  
M 1.4 min  
5.6 mGy/min  
5.76 mGy

2 kV 10 mA 2.5 ms  
12 kV 32 mA 12.6 ms



# Duplex survey



# *One month after amputation*

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# Conclusion

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- *Ca+++ is the biggest ENEMY*
  - *PIERCE technique*
    - *Device passage*
    - *Vessel modification*
  - *AV spear technique*
    - *Limb salvage for non-option CLI*
    - *Cheap!!!*
    - *No need for fancy device, covered stent*

*Thank you for your attention*



*Shigeo Ichihashi MD,  
Nara Medical University, JAPAN  
Email: [shigeoichivasc@gmail.com](mailto:shigeoichivasc@gmail.com)*



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