Luckily Within The Grasp

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Case summary

Patient demographics

Age: 77 Gender: Male

Past medical hx

Stable CAD, CCS 2/4 angina Positive CT Coro -> LAD

Risk factors

Dyslipidemia (on statin) hypertension non smoker Just had elective PCI done to LAD in outside hospital few days ago uneventful

put on aspirin and **clopidogrel**

Case summary

- Few days later after PCI
- Chest pain , shortness of breath
- Symptom to presentation ~ 6 hr
- ECG anterior & anterolateral STE

- Shock, on dopamine 15 ml/hr
- Pulmonary edema intubated



\Rightarrow **Primary PCI**

⇒Loaded with ticagrelor

6Fr RRA RCA diffuse mild disease

Clinical status Shock Intubated

LVEF 20-25% mild MR



Access: RRA 6Fr sheath 6Fr IL 3.5

LAD subacute stent thrombosis



presentation

Door to balloon = 62 min Total ischemic time ~ 7-8 hr

OCT -> proximal stent edge malposition with thrombus burden



proximal stent edge Selected frames , slow motion

Satisfactory angiogram and OCT results



Sequential then KBI LAD/D2 with NC 3.25, NC 2.5 POT with NC 3.75, 4.0



Good Progress

- Stabilized, Weaned inotropes, extubated D2
- Weaned O2 and CXR clear up
- ECG Q waves anterior
- LVEF 30-35%, AK LAD, mild-mod MR
- Guideline directed medical therapy
- Ambulatory and discharged to cardiac rehab





Sad and but probably can be expected

- Just ~ 1-2 week later
- Decompensated heart failure
- Frank pulmonary edema
- Reintubated

Poor LV function, acute severe MR





LVEDP = 32 mmhg



Mean LAP ~ 28, V wave ~ 38 mmhg

Subsequent management

- Invasive hemodynamic monitoring
 Bedside Echo serial
- Diuretic
- After load reduction
- Intra aorta balloon pump

Difficult weaning; Dynamic MR









↑ MR

▲ LAP

Deteriorating

Poor LV function Regional dyskinesia LV dilating

Failed weaning

Leaflet tethering

Functional

MR

What to do?





What to do?



What to do?

- Definitive
- Invasive
- Bypass, further ischemic insult
 STS score 24

% mortality



Taking a closer look to the MR



Restricted P2> P3 Severe functional MR

Very Posterior directed, Central jet

Posterior leaflet length = 9 mm MVA> 4cm2 MG = 4 mmhg

MAYBE ?, all we need is



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What we do

HEART team approach

Family discussion

=> Rescue percutaneous MV repair with Mitraclip device





Percutaneous mitral clip – RFV access, transseptal puncture

GA RFV , 24 Fr TEE guide

Transseptal puncture



Left atrial steering, clip positioning









2D and 3D TEE guidance

Visualizing leaflet grasping



Mitraclip NTR

1st attempt **failed to** catch posterior leaflet 2nd attempt

satisfactory

Result ->Acute MR reduction



Clinical good progress

Weaned IABP same day
Weaned ventilator D2
Out of heart failure
Guideline directed medical therapy

Follow up at 3 month





Mild residual MR 1+ Mean gradient = 2mmhg Normal LV size LVEF ~ 35%

Tolerated HF meds NYHF class I Ambulatory

Case takeaway

- No PCI is simple
- Prevention is the key, but be prepared for complications
- Acute ischemic MR can occur in AMI secondary to regional/global LV dysfunction and leaflet tethering
- Pulmonary edema in this context can be difficult to resolve without correcting valve regurgitation
- Data on how to best management these patients is scare
- Surgery associated with high mortality in such critically ill patients
- In our case, rescue percutaneous MV repair for acute ischemic MR was safe and feasible, with good short term outcome
- Further study warranted for this patient group

Thank you