

Comparison between long stenting  
and proximal spot stenting for long  
chronic total occlusion of  
the femoropopliteal artery

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# Disclosure

Speaker name:

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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

# Strategy for TASC II D lesions

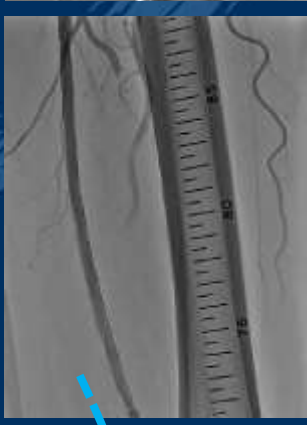
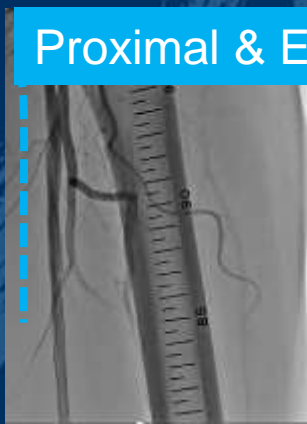
A

Full metal



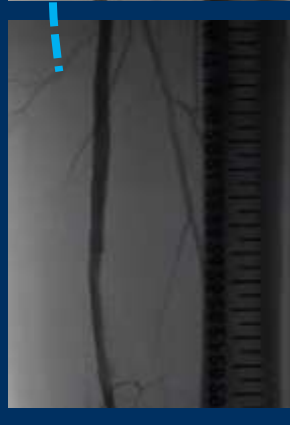
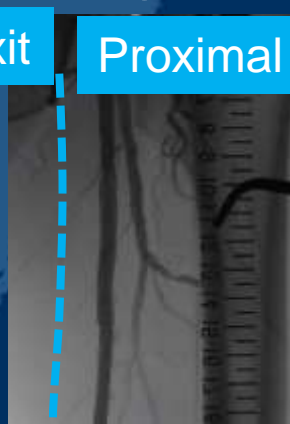
B

Proximal & Exit



C

Proximal



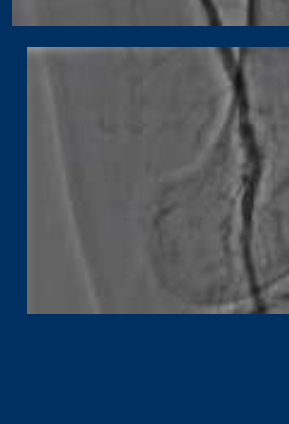
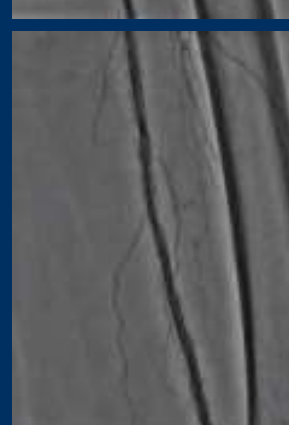
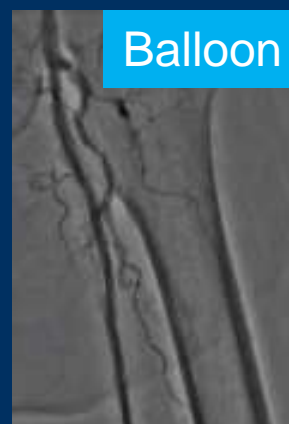
D

Spot



E

Balloon



F

FP bypass



# Study design

FP-CTO **371** lesions  
(2009.4-2017.2)



**TASC II D ; 210 lesions**

## Exclusion lesion

CLI cases, CFA & POP lesion, Lesion extend beyond P2 segment, VIABAHN cases, PTX cases, Patients died within 12M after EVT

**Long stenting (54)**

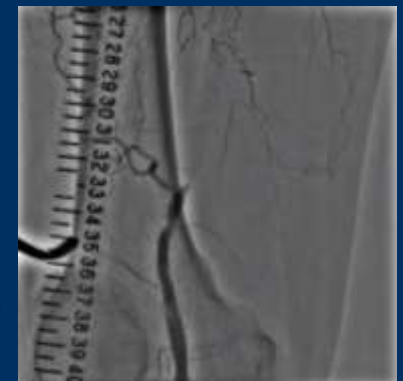
**Proximal spot stenting  
+ Exercise program (29)**

2009.4

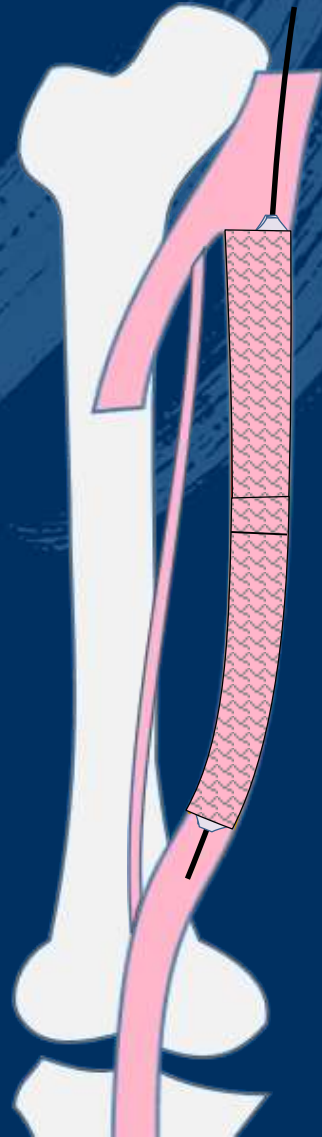
2015.2

2017.2

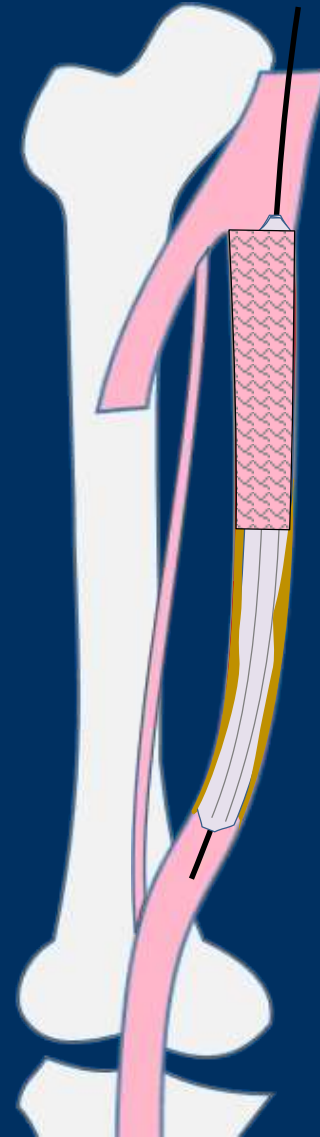
Typical TASC II D lesion



## Long stent



## Proximal spot stent



# Baseline patients characteristics

	Long stenting (n=54)	Proximal spot stenting (n=29)	P value
Age	75.5±7.5	74.8±7.3	0.72
Gender (Male) (%)	80	65	<0.01
Hypertension (%)	89	90	1.0
Hyperlipidemia (%)	69	52	0.24
Type 2 Diabetes mellites (%)	43	59	0.12
Chronic renal failure; eGFR>60 (%)	66	50	0.32
Hemodialysis (%)	9	10	1.0
History of smoking (%)	41	31	0.48
Coronary heart disease (%)	32	23	0.46
Cerebral vessel disease (%)	30	24	0.80
<b>Antiplatelet therapy</b>			
Aspirin+Clopidogrel	37	41	0.81
Aspirin+Cilostazol	33	24	0.46
Clopidogrel+Cilostazol	13	14	1.0
Aspirin+Clopidogrel+Cilostazol	17	21	0.77
Ankle-Brachial Index	0.58±0.14	0.57±0.17	0.83

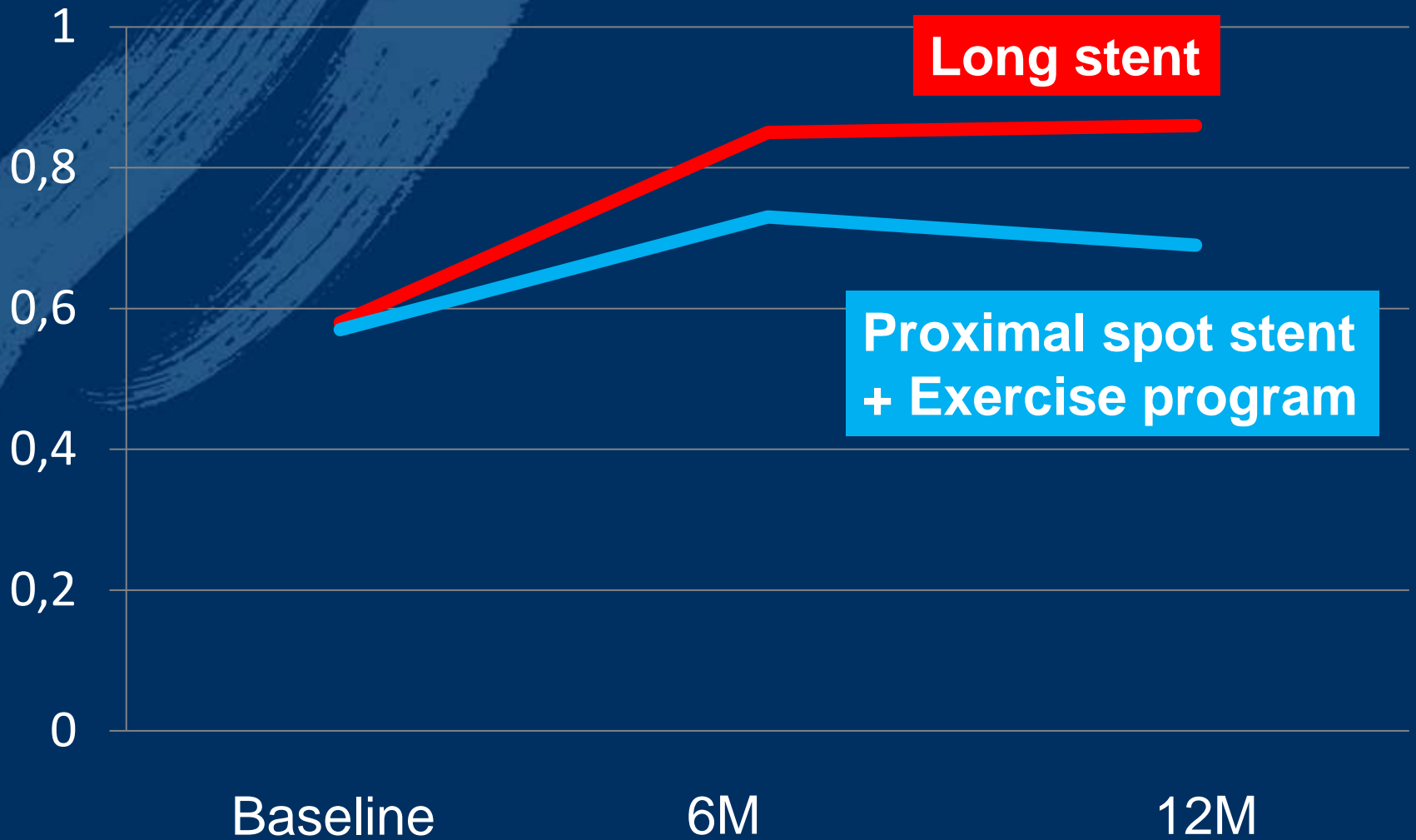
\*Data given as mean ± SD or n (%)

# Lesion and procedure characteristics

	Long stenting (n=54)	Proximal spot stenting (n=29)	P value
Lesion length (mm)	239.3 ± 40.1	225.9 ± 41.0	0.15
PACCS (0/1/2/3/4) (%)	61/12/5/5/17	52/4/10/10/24	0.37
Run off (0/1/2/3) (%)	2/17/33/48	0/21/48/31	0.24
Stent diameter (mm)	6.8 ± 0.5	7.6 ± 0.6	<0.01
Stent number (n)	2.5 ± 0.5	1.0 ± 0.0	<0.01
Total stent length (mm)	270.4 ± 47.5	129.3 ± 28.3	<0.01
Post balloon diameter (mm)	4.98 ± 0.42	4.87 ± 0.43	0.24
Inflation pressure, (atm)	14.1 ± 1.6	14.0 ± 0.0	0.75
Dissection pattern (A/B/C/D/E)	0/0/0/0/0	5/4/3/12/5	<0.01
Wire passage (%) (intraplaque/subintimal/intramedia)	9/59/32	24/69/7	0.03
Acute stent thrombus within 3 month (%)	0	0	ns

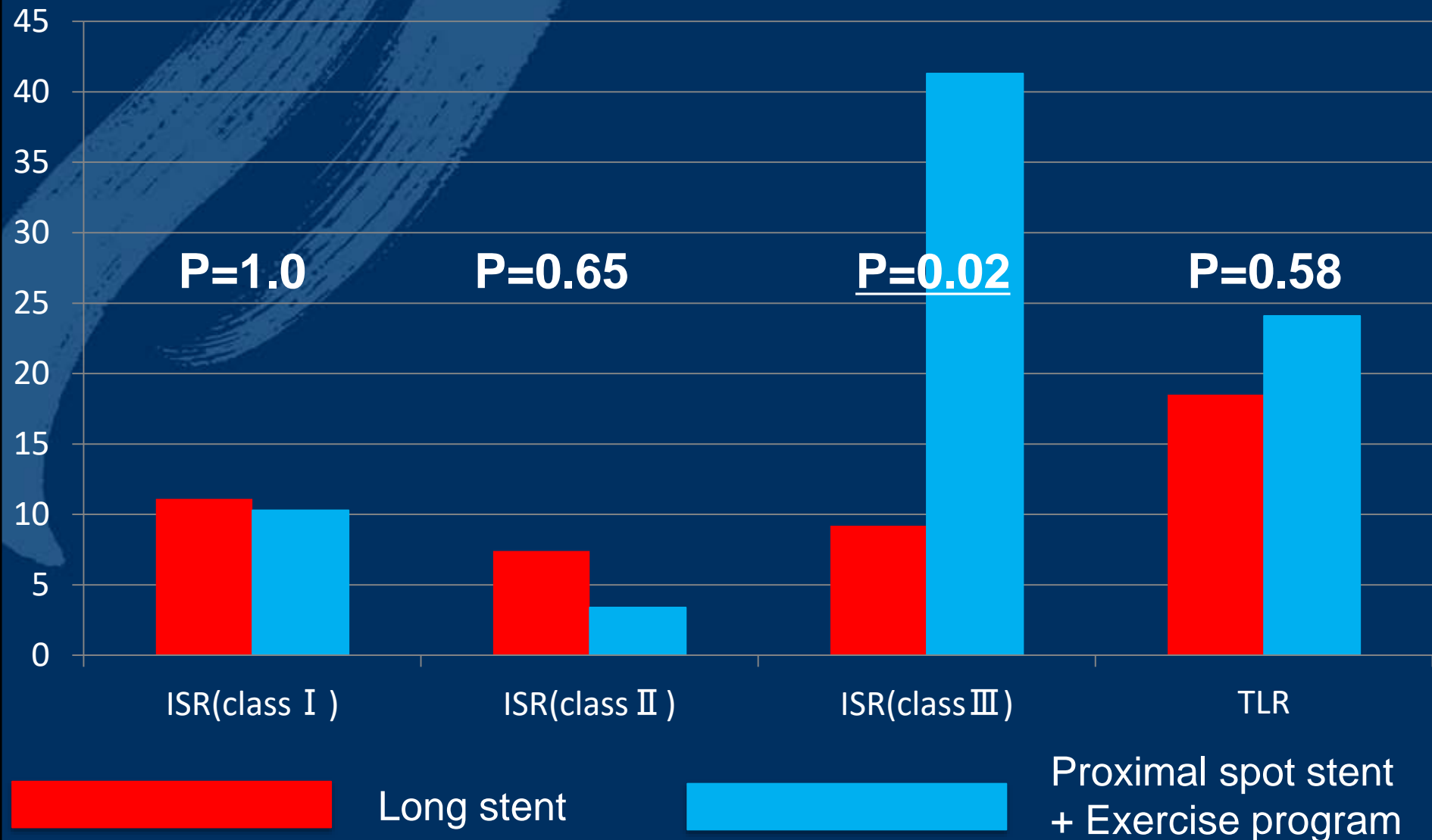
\*Data given as mean ± SD or n (%).

# Change in ABI

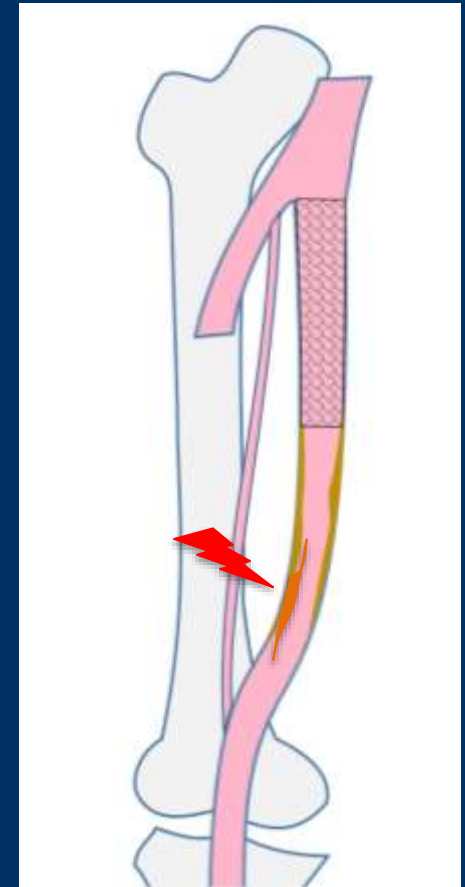
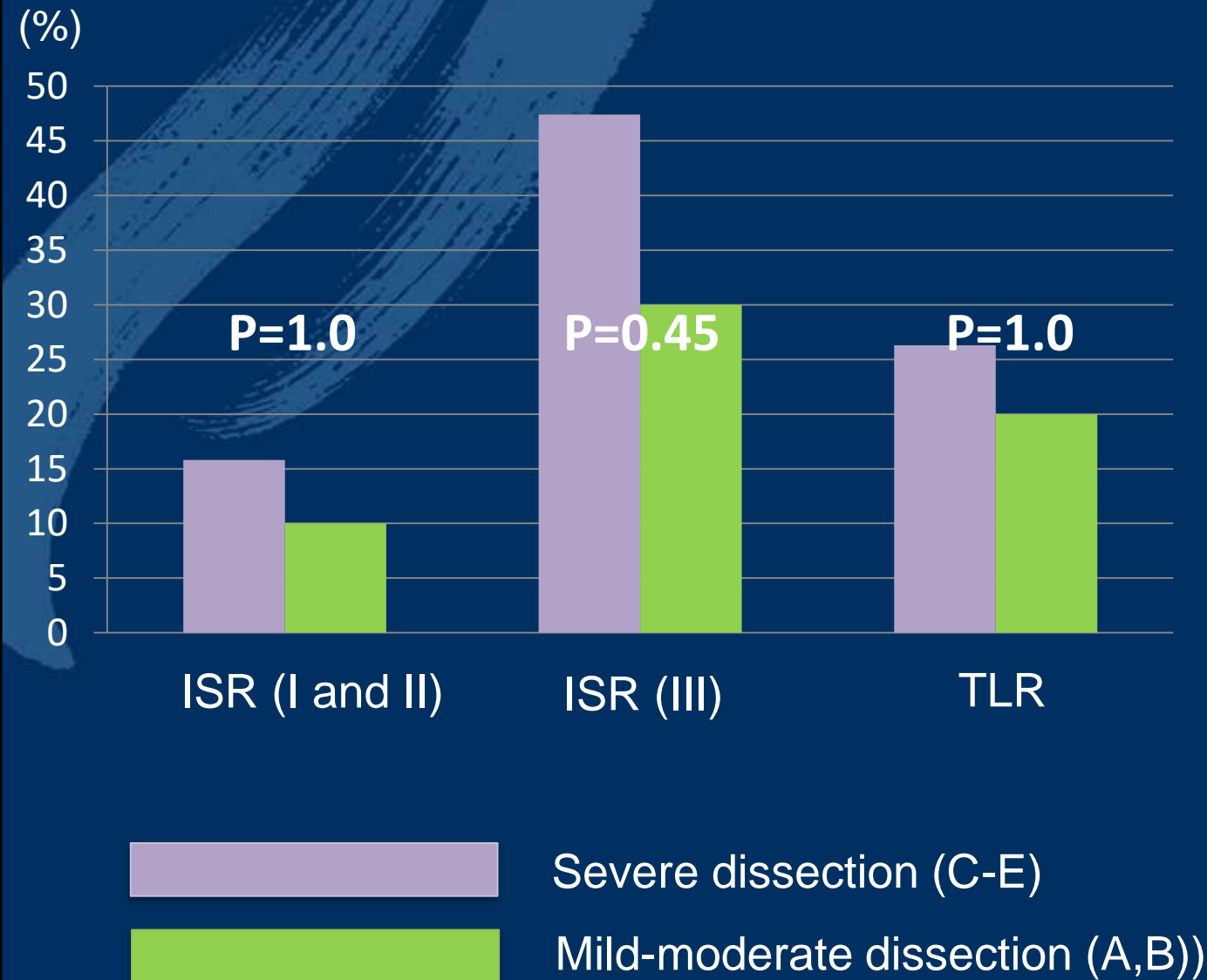




# ISR & TLR rate of long and proximal spot stenting groups



# Severe dissection (C-E) were not related to ISR and TLR rate in proximal spot stenting groups



# Summary

- ISR I and II (re-stenosis) rate was statistically similar between long and proximal spot stent strategy
- ISR III(re-occlusion) rate was statistically higher in proximal spot stent strategy than that of long stent
- When we introduced exercise program before and after EVT, TLR rate was statistically similar between long and proximal spot stent strategy
- Proximal spot stent strategy has clinically acceptable outcome

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