

EP with FlowTriever 3 levels of thrombus

CSC: sesiones de alto contenido trombótico

Pablo Salinas
Interventional Cardiologist

Level I - venous

Level II – right heart

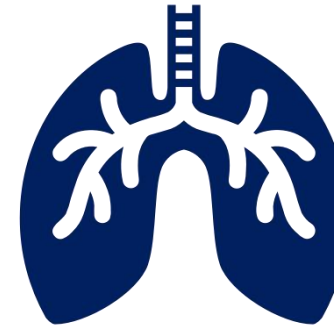
Level III - saddle

Sudden chest pain

- SBP 100
- HR 104
- Sat 86%
- RR 20
- Lac 2.2
- Tn I 468 (+ve)



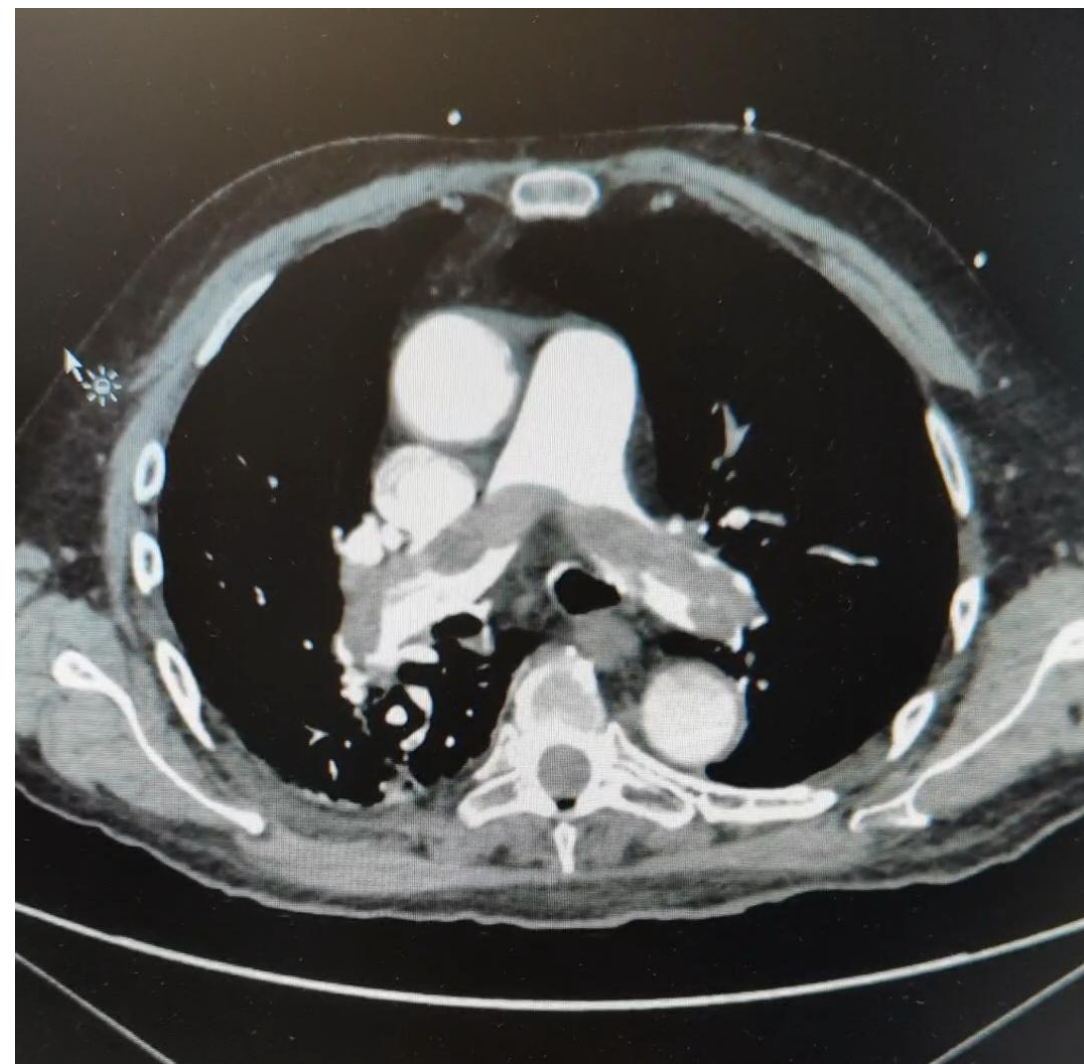
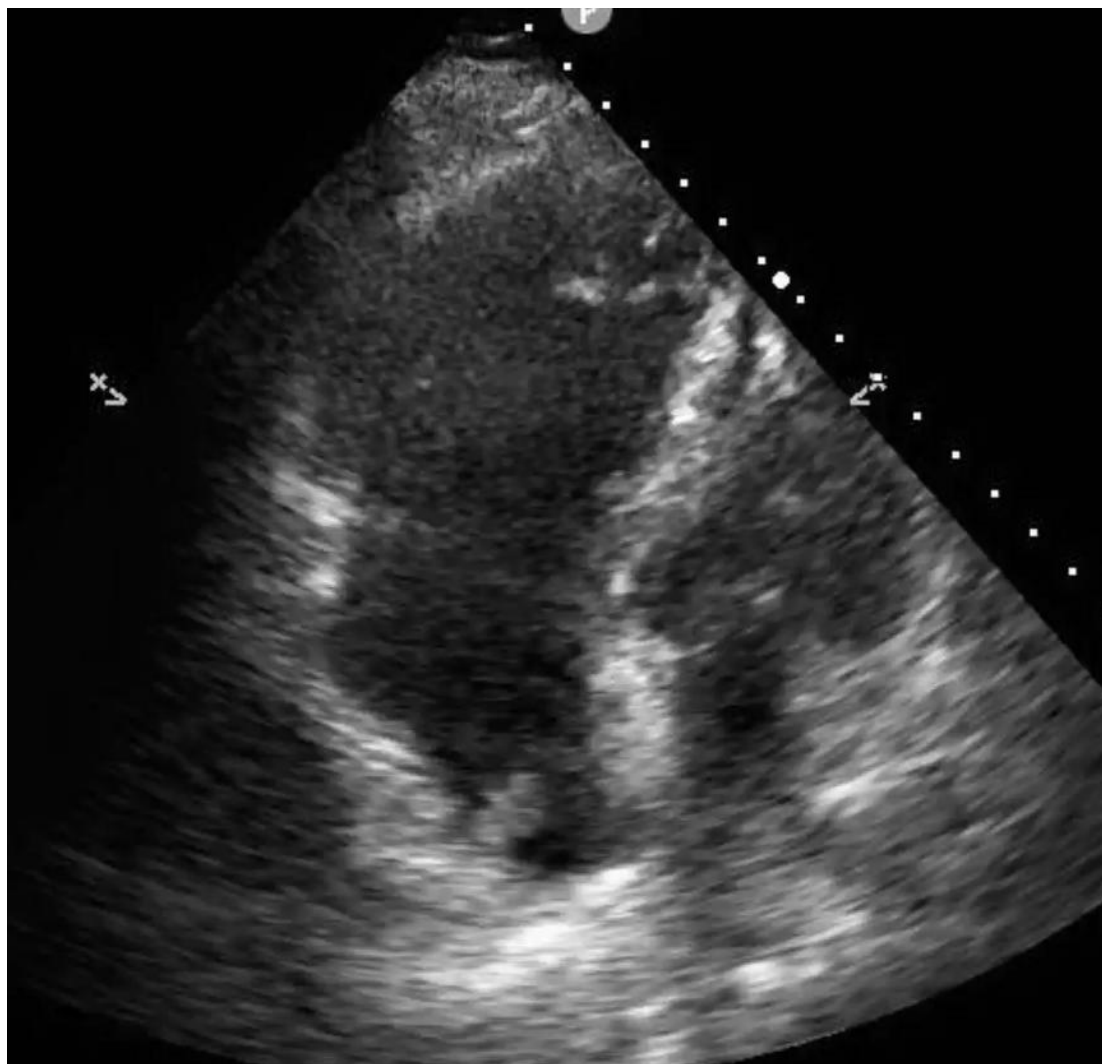
65 y



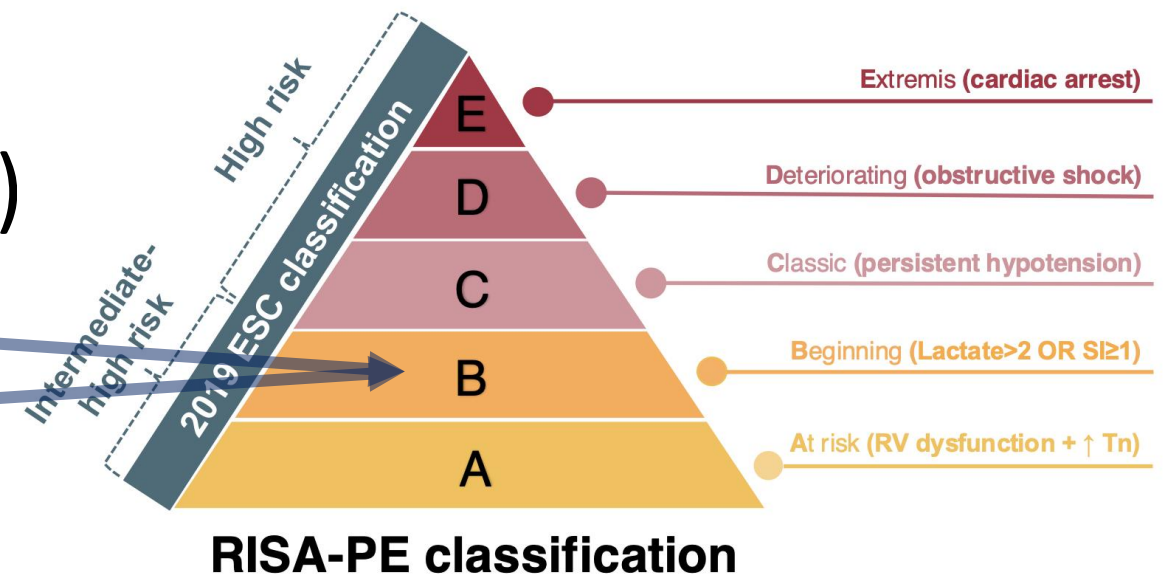
**Lung
adenocarcinoma
stage IV B**



**Single meta
Surgery <2w**

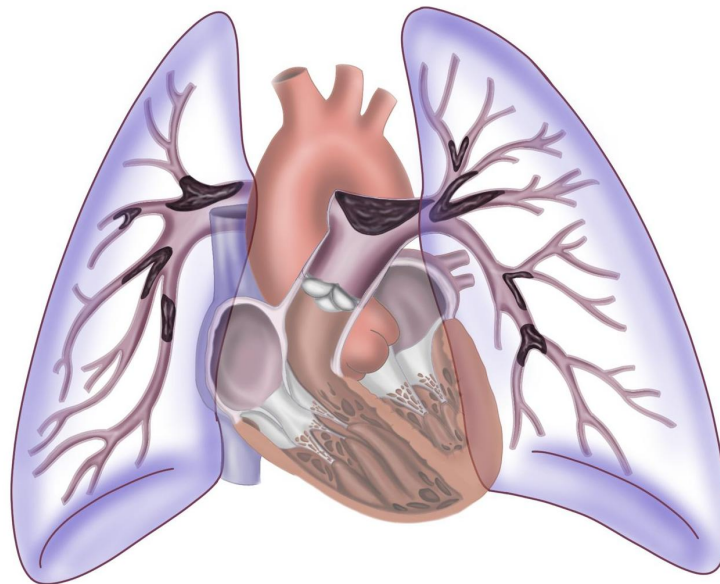


- IHR (RV, Tn, sPESI 2)
- Additional risk features:
 - CPES score 6 (58% low CI)
 - Lactate +
 - Shock Index 1.04
 - Thrombus in transit
- Enrolled in EU FLASH



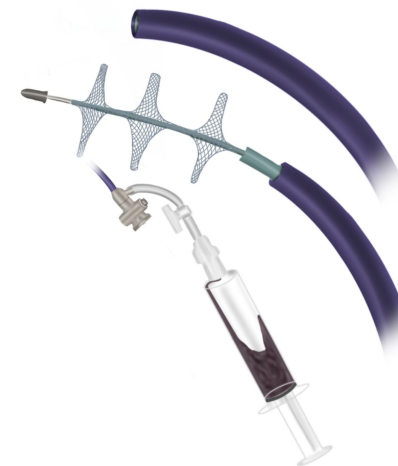
Brain metastasis
<3 week surgery

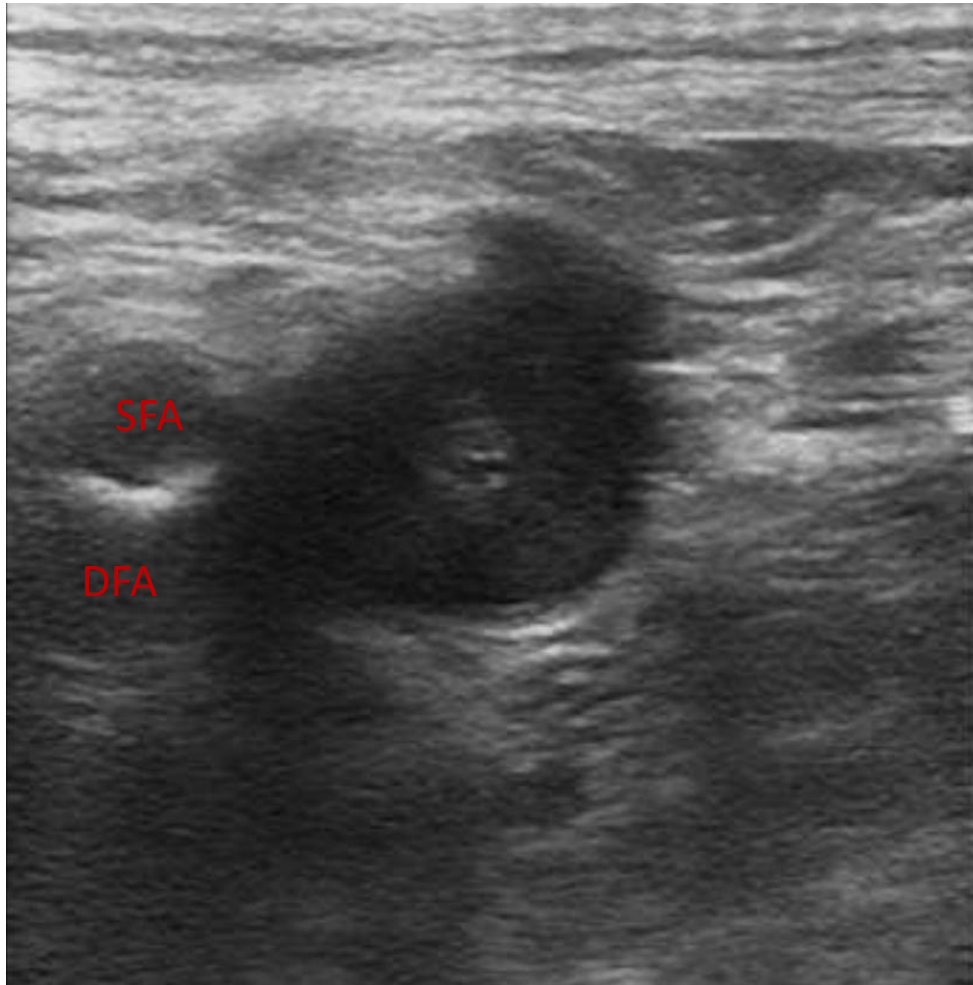
**Risk/Benefit ratio
for tPA unfavourable**



Rationale for Catheter directed intervention:

- To prevent clinical deterioration on AC
- To provide earlier RV relief
- Expected mortality <1% vs 5-10%

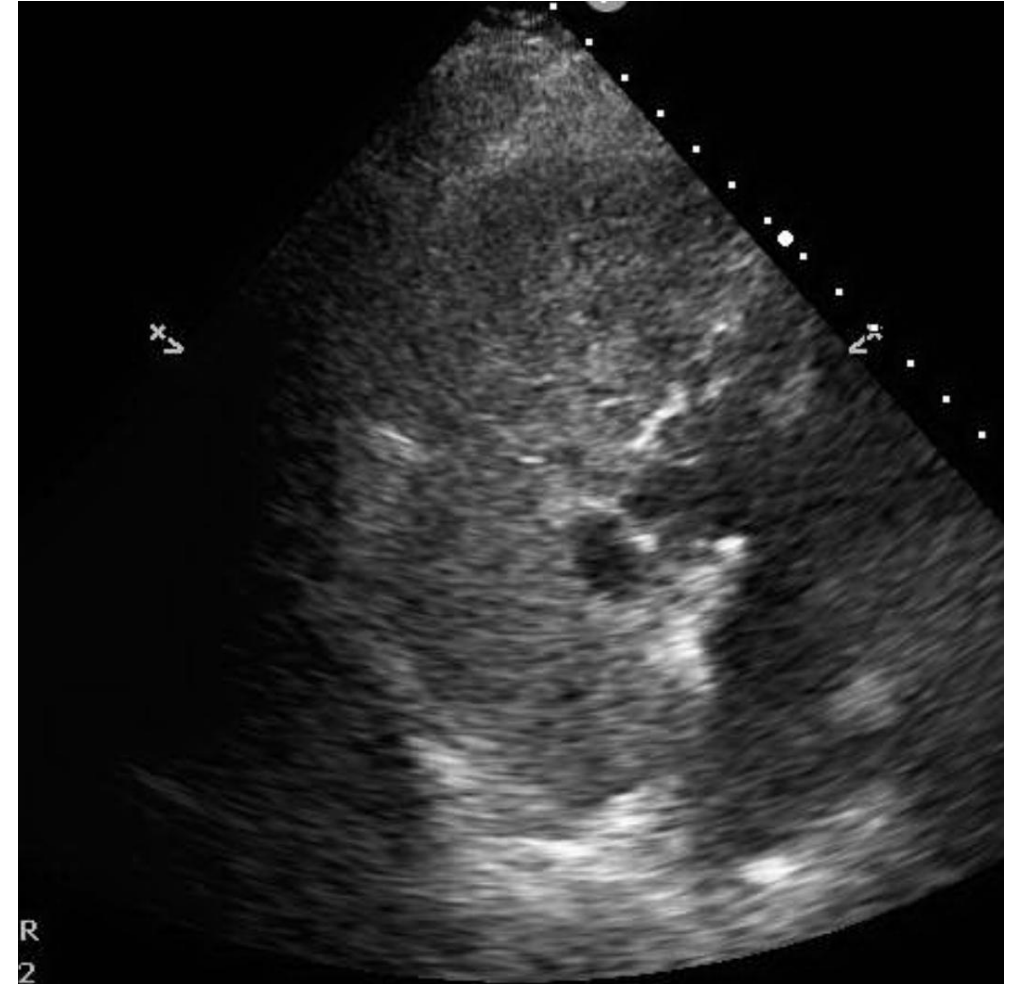
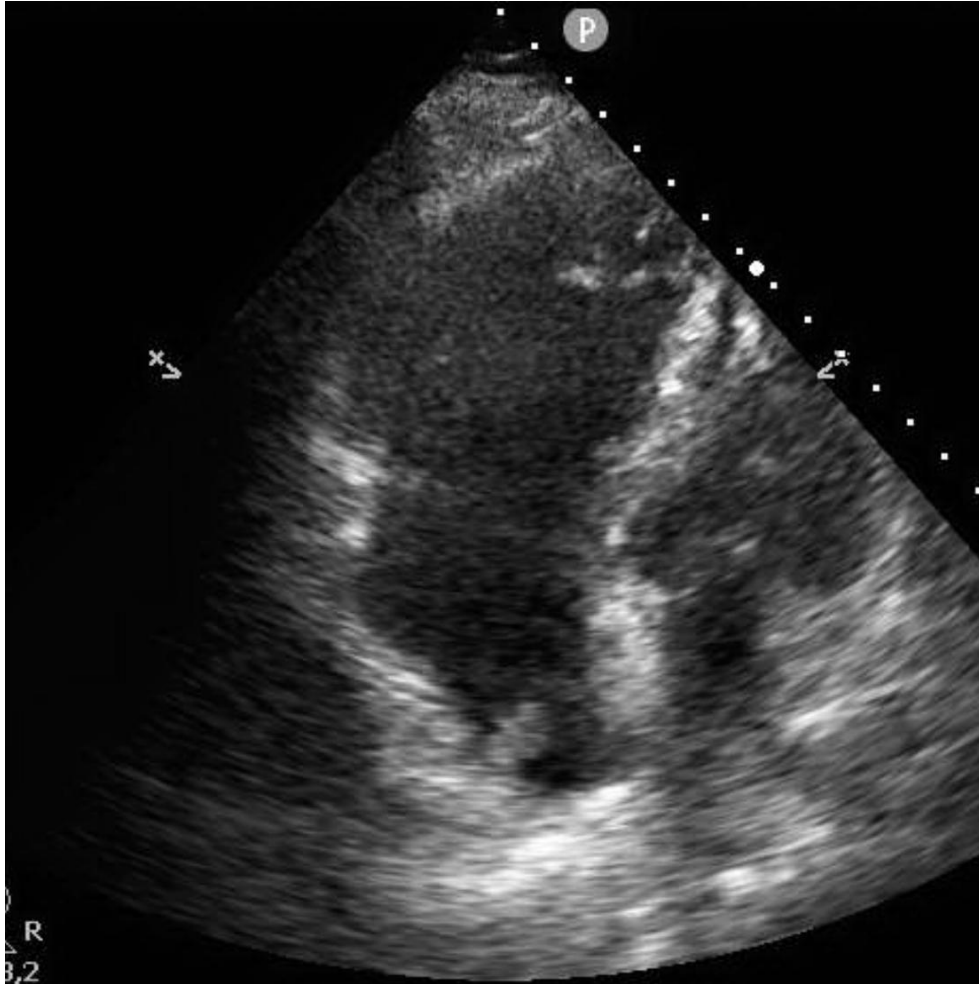




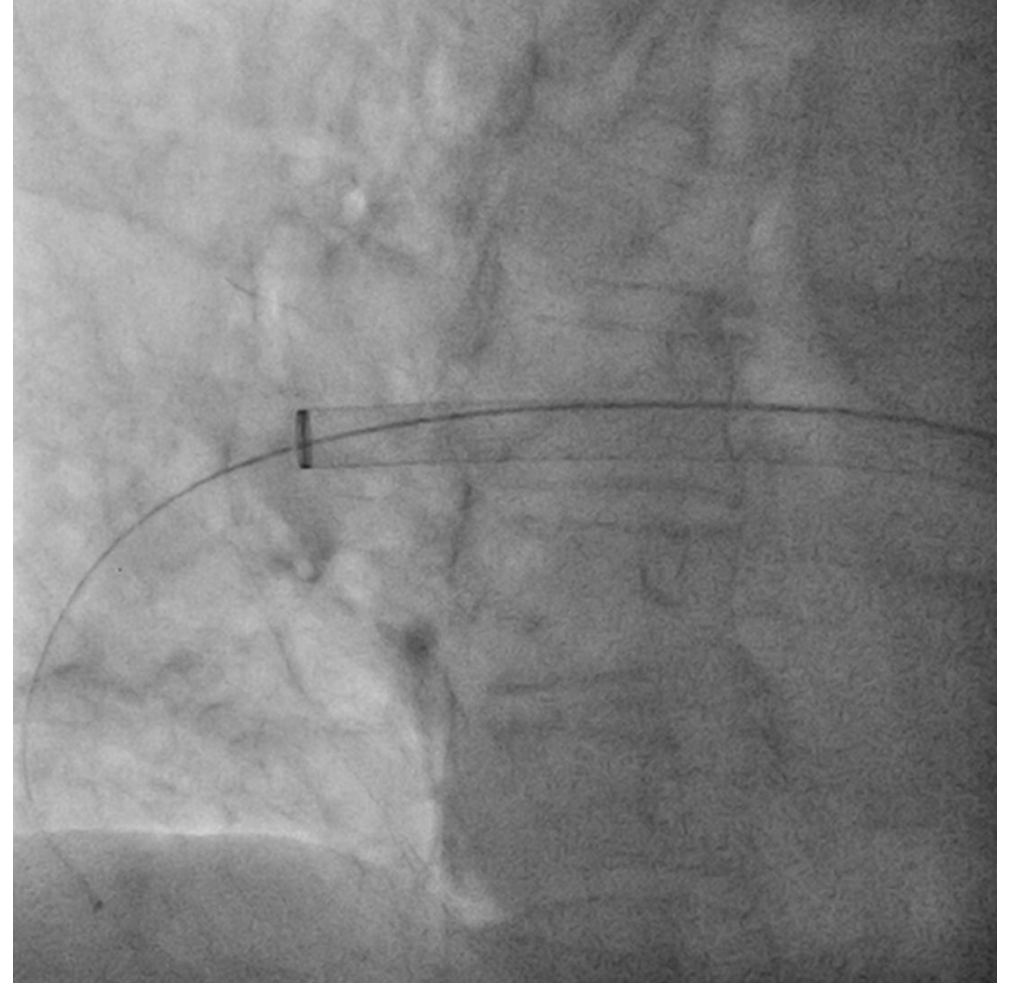
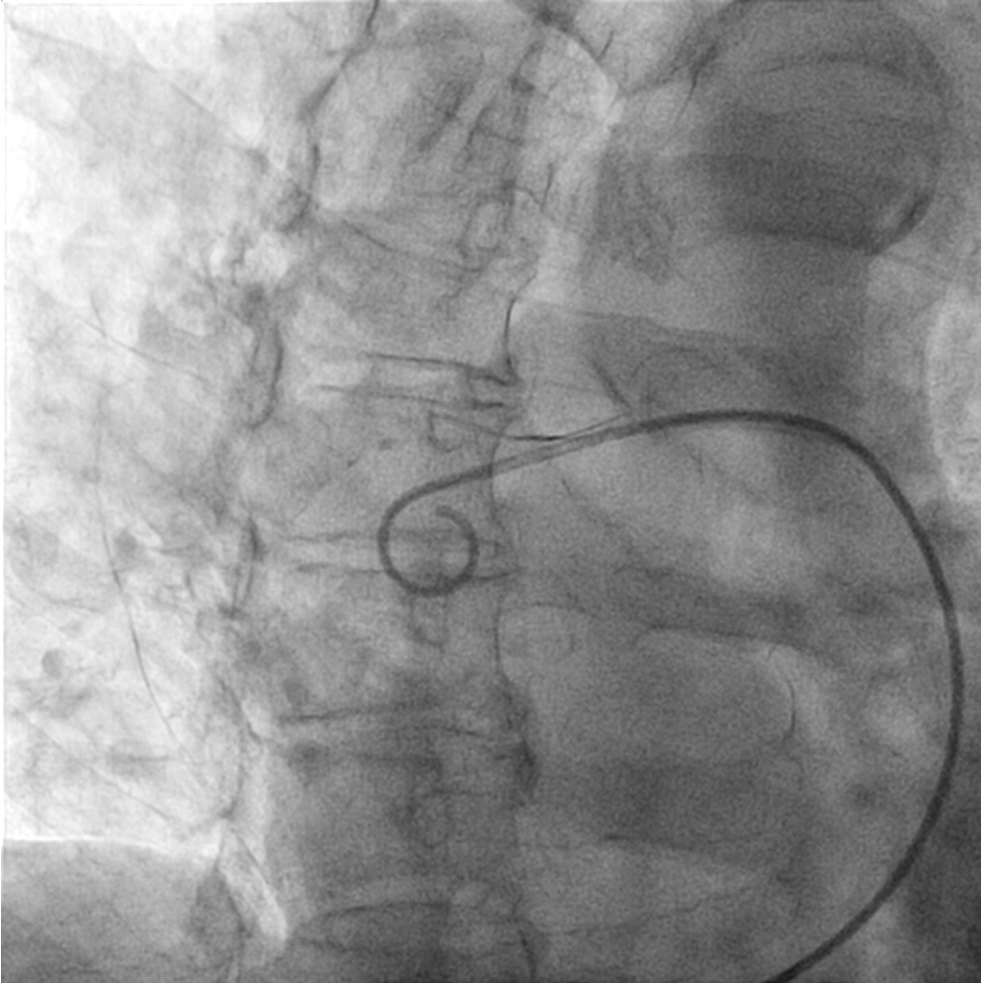
Thrombus at common femoral vein present, but clean spot more proximal



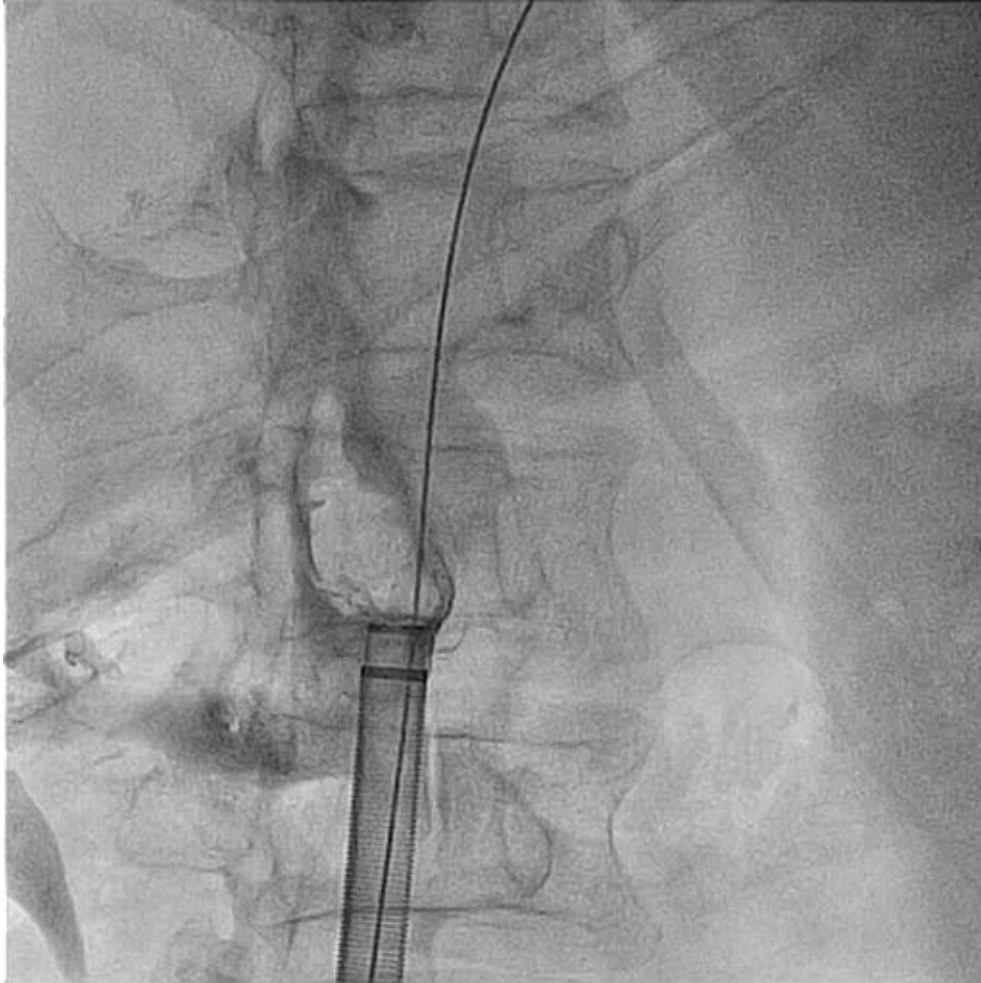
RA thrombus in transit confirmed on cath lab table



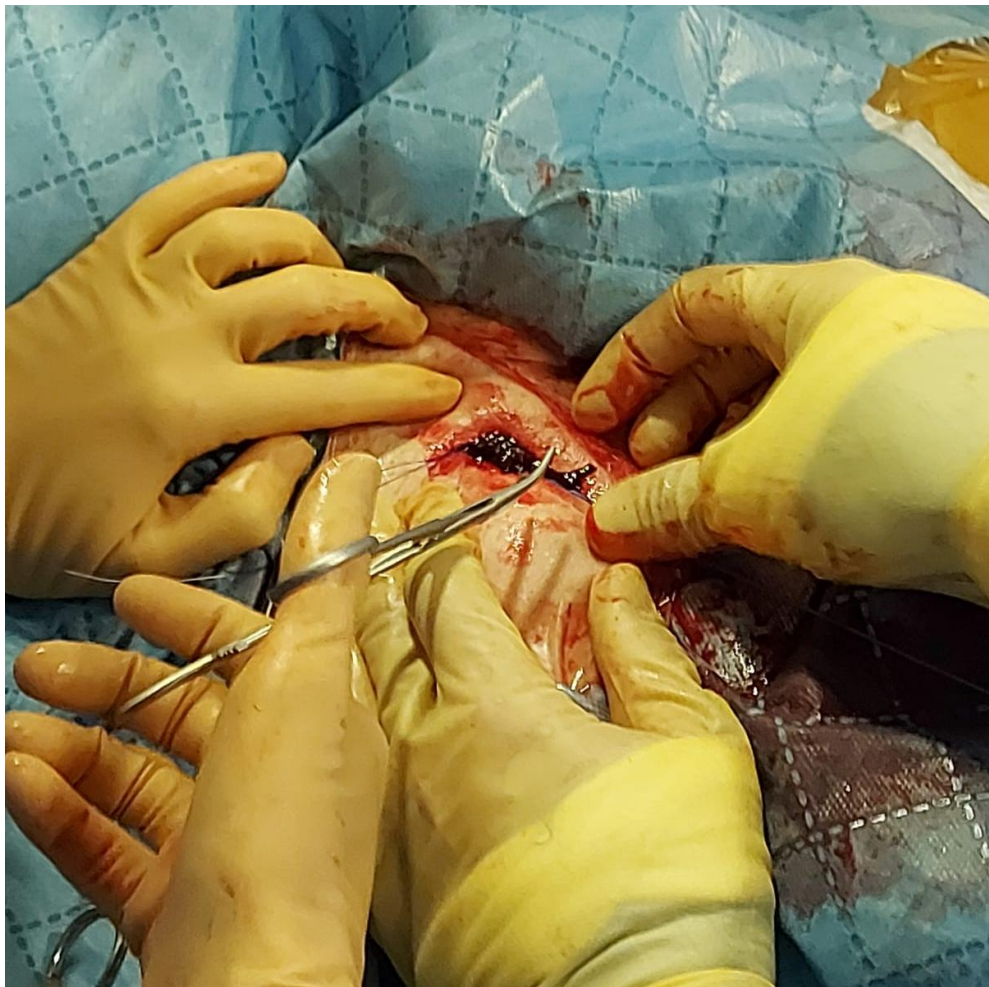
Bubble test to rule out PFO in risk of embolization



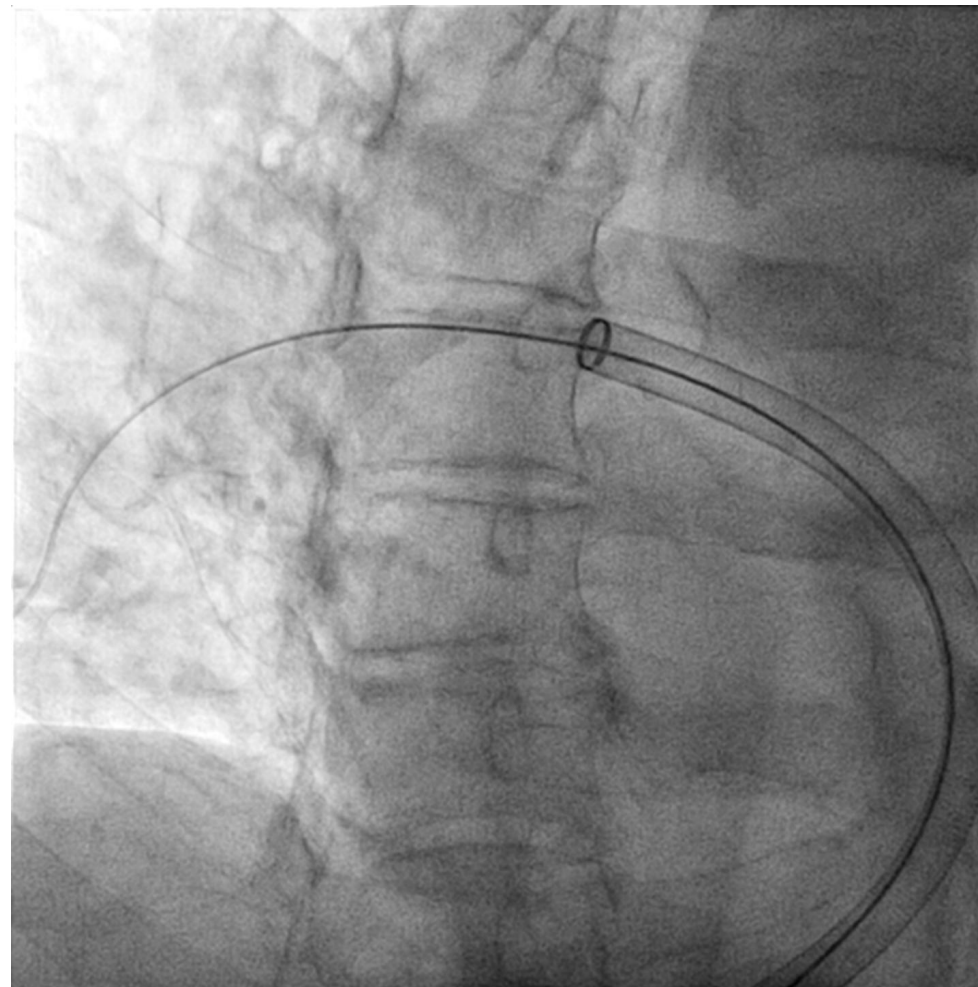
First woosh on the distal RPA – nothing (triple negative)



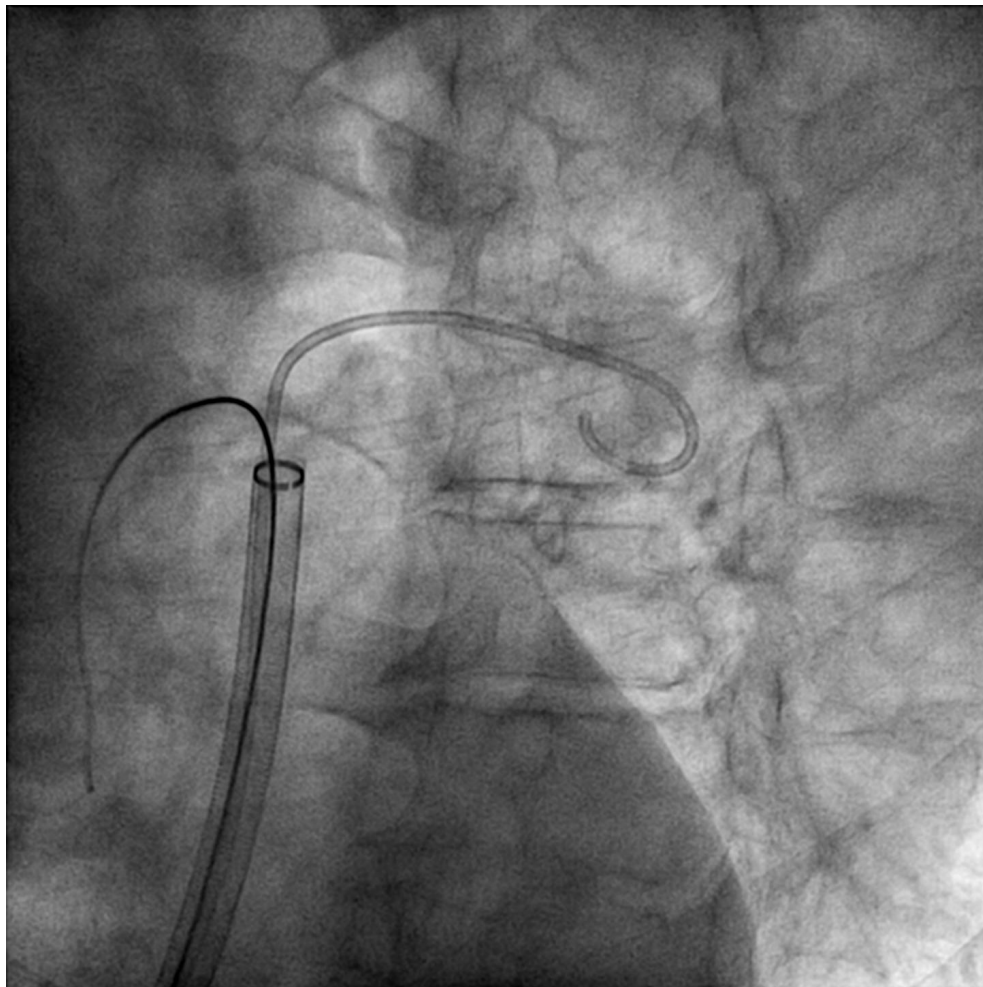
T24 pullback to sheath tip, sheath angio, **externalization**



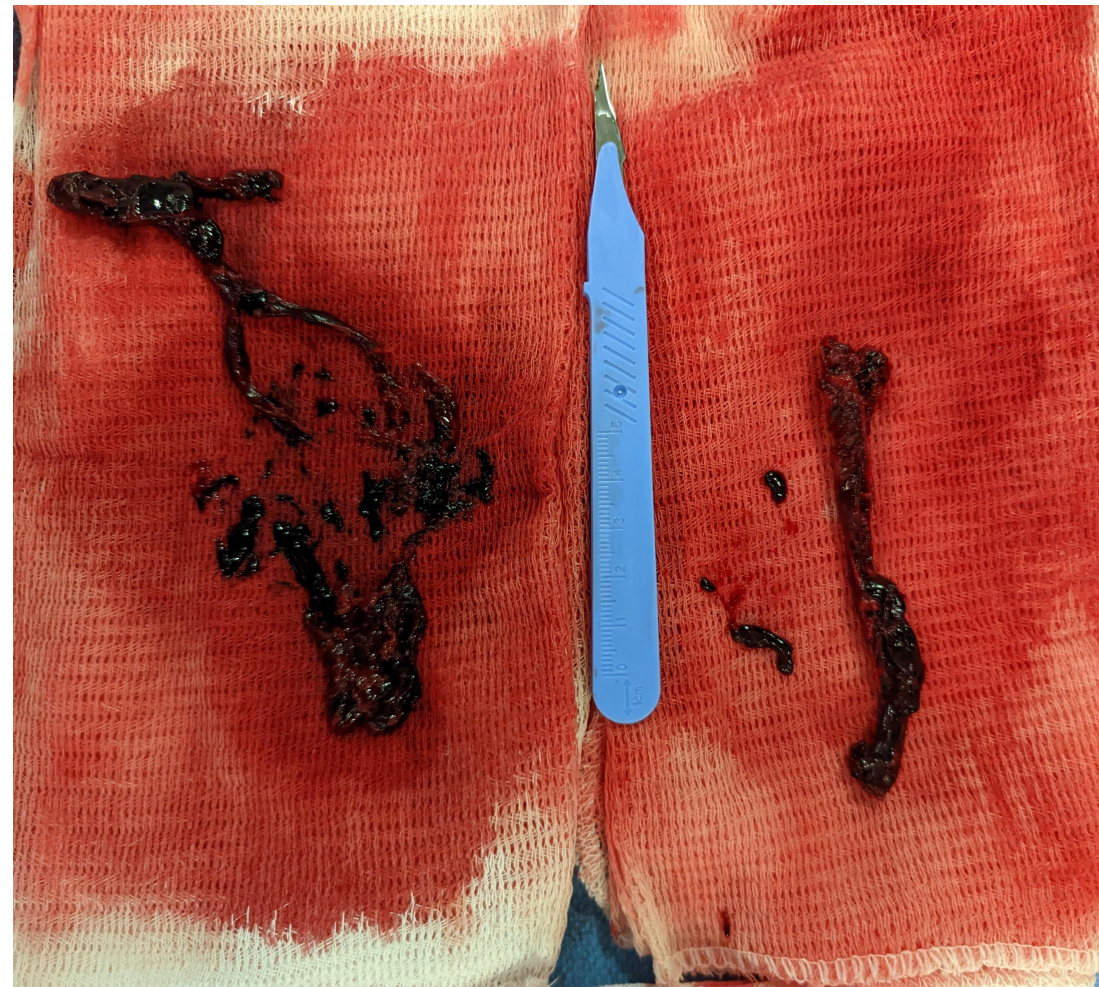
keep wire in place



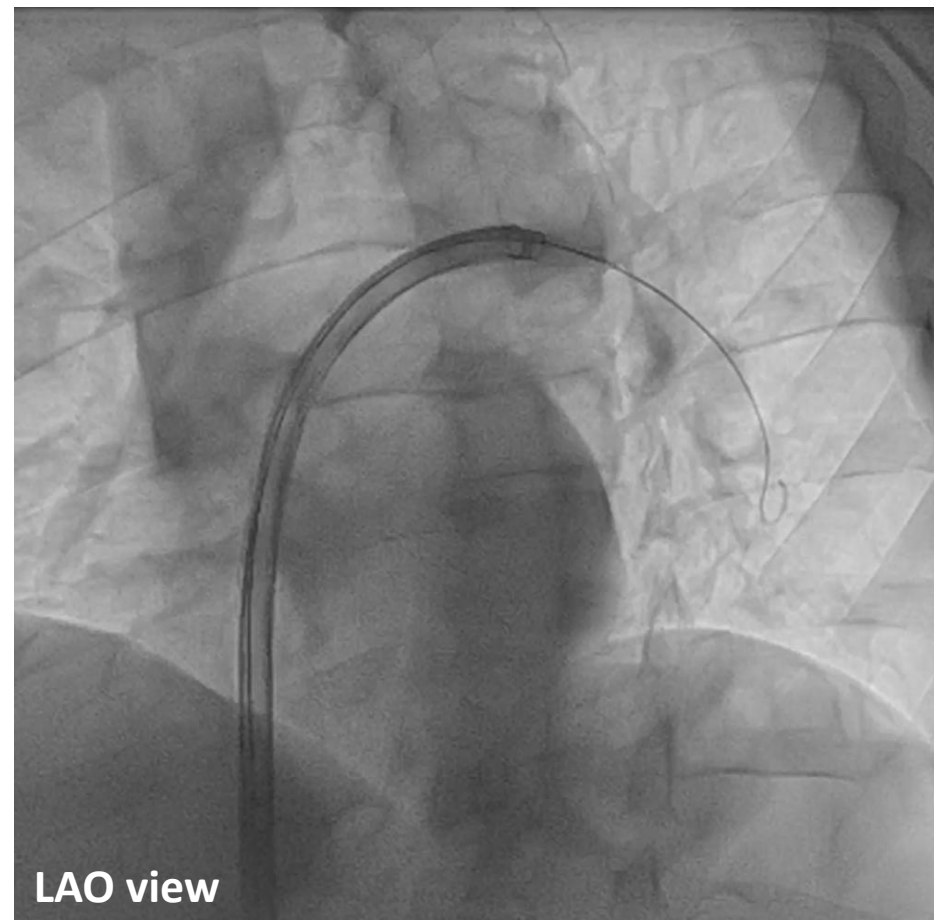
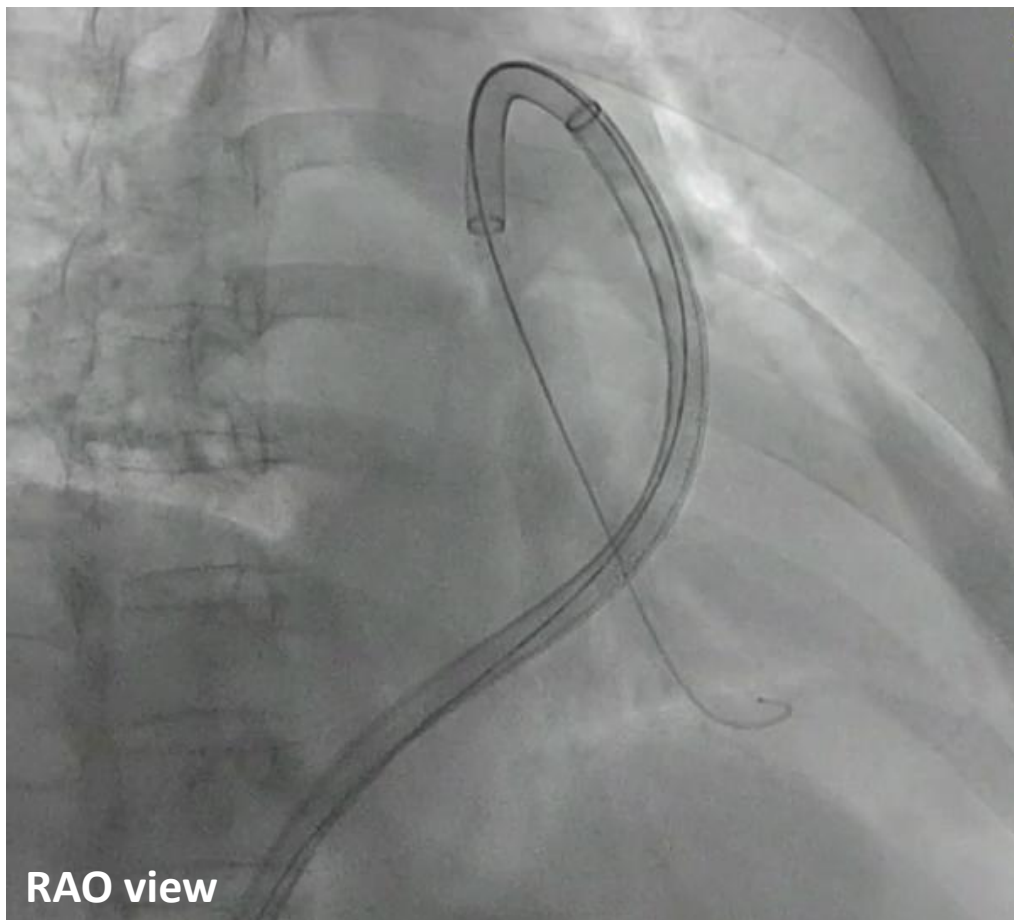
RPA final angio after 3 runs



Same issue on the left PA



Two lollipop thrombus



T20 Curve over T24

Multiple catheters – how to do





Invasive measurements

	Pre	Post
Systolic BP	83	116 (Δ +33)
Systolic PA	56	42 (Δ -14)
PA/BP	0.60	0.32
PaO₂/FIO₂	133	200 (Δ +77)
Ven Sat	43%	65.3%
Estimated CO	3.1 l/min	4.9 l/min

Cava filter next day & discharge POD 10

Level I - venous

- Vascular echo skills
- Rule out femoral occlusion
- Avoid vascular complications

Level II – right heart

- TT echo – consider ICE
- Rapid moving usually is extracted
- Consider checking PFO

Level III - saddle

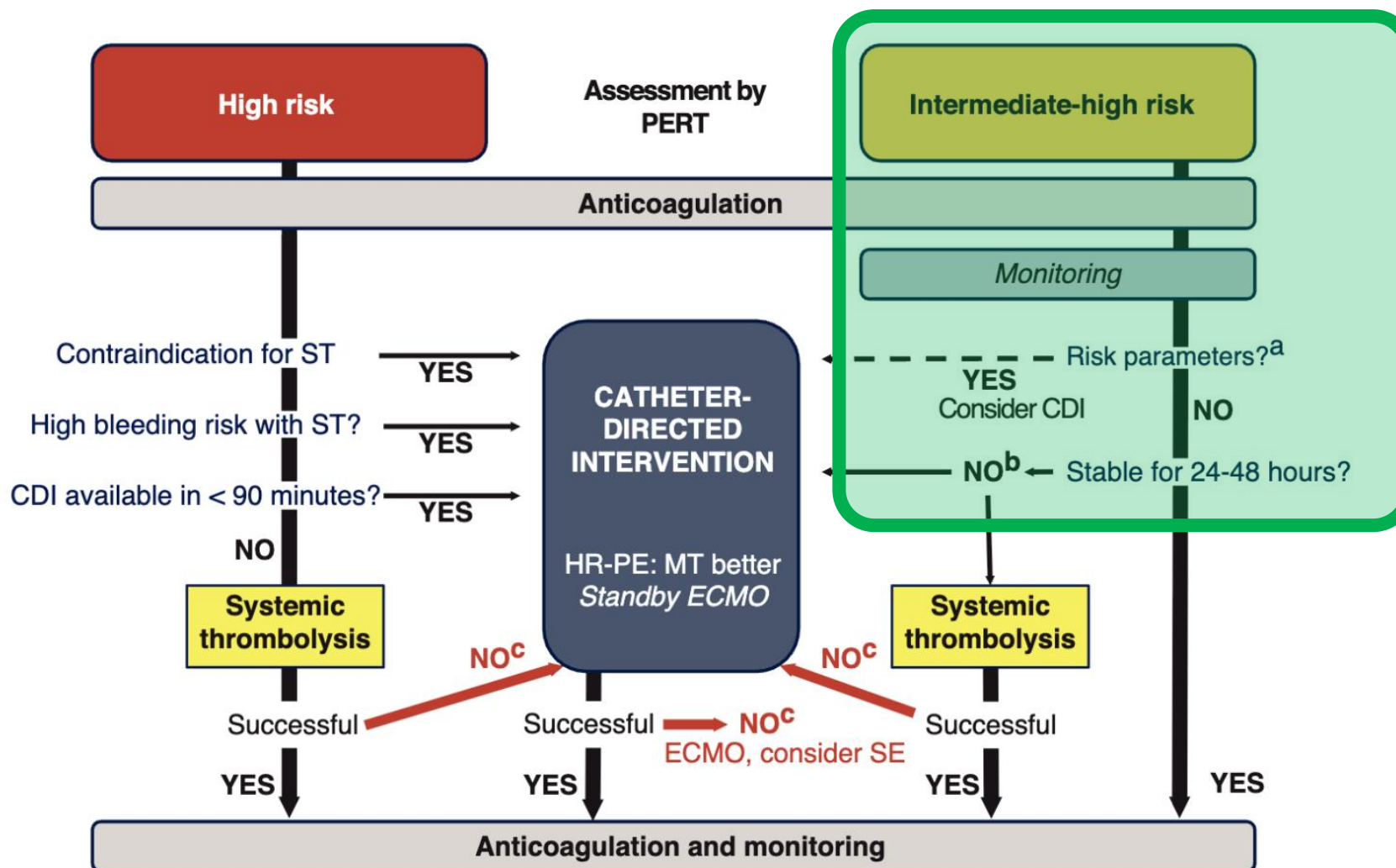
- Usually right PA first
- Learn lollipop management

EP con FlowTrieve

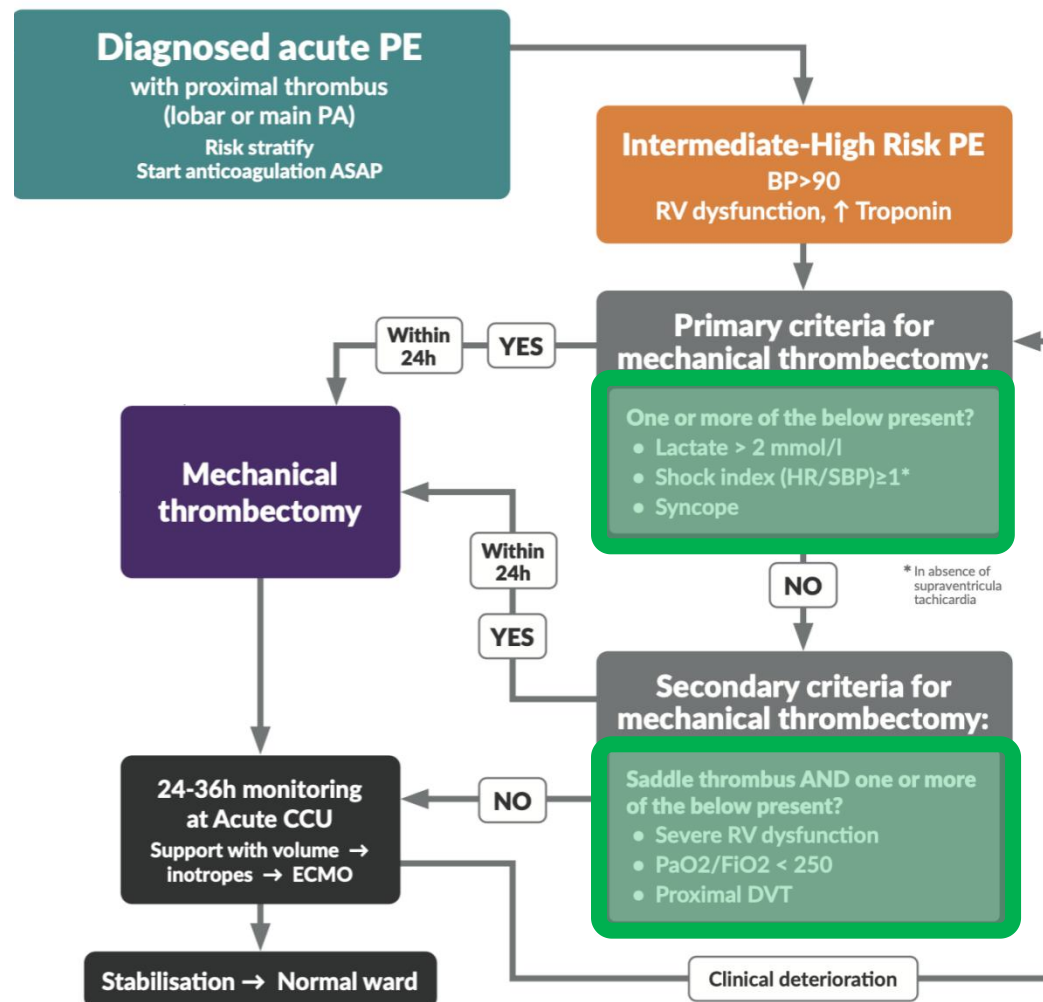
lesiones de alto contenido trombótico

Pablo Salinas

Interventional Cardiologist



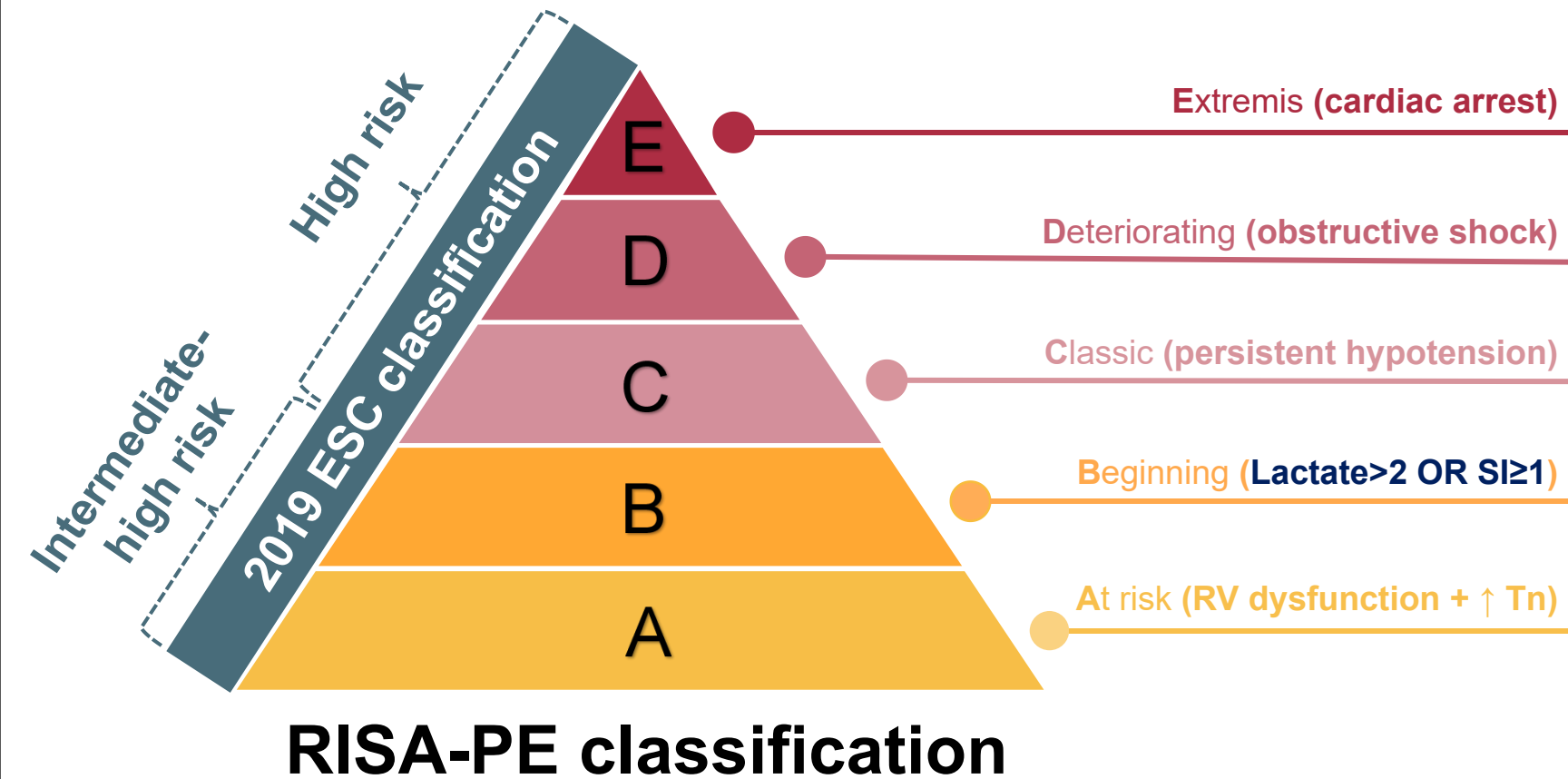
PE Treatment Pathway at Hospital Clínico San Carlos, Madrid



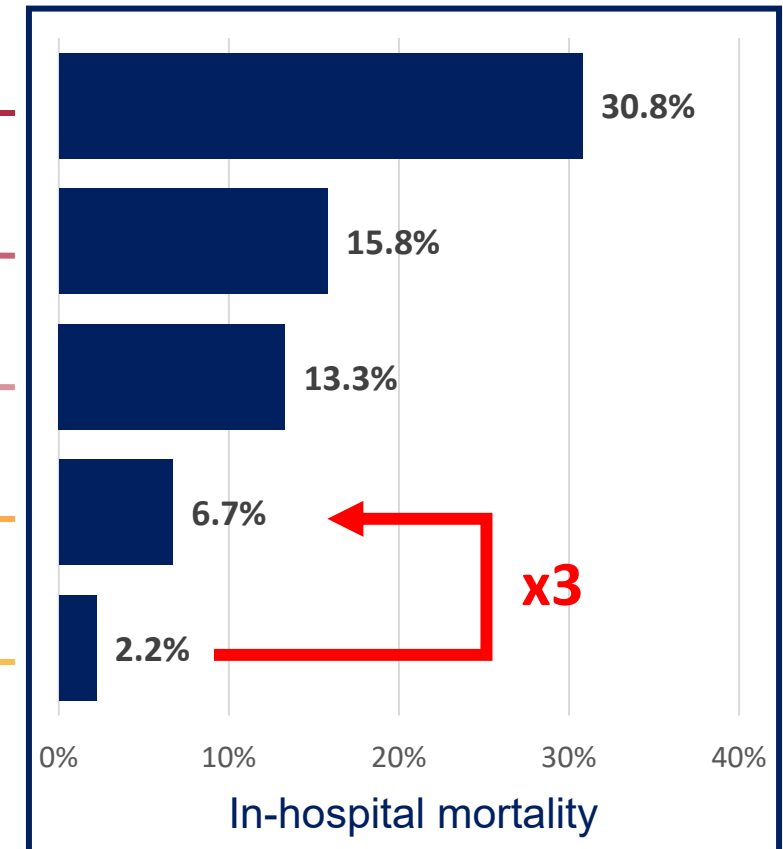
Interm-high risk

Alternative to
S.Thrombolysis
for patients with
*haemodynamic
deterioration on
anticoagulation*

RISA PE (adaptation of SCAI shock stage to RV failure in PE)



Spanish IHR and HR patients
Medically managed patients
(n=374)



● ...

● ...

Level I - venous

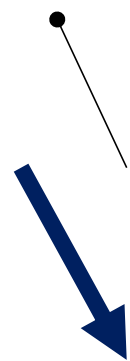
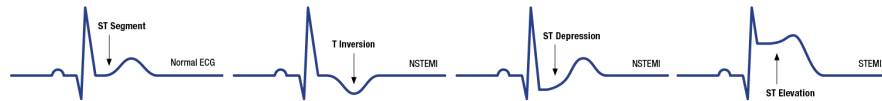
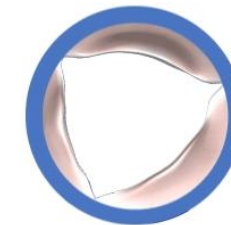
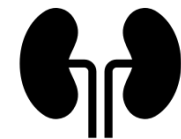
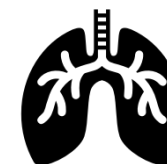
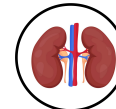
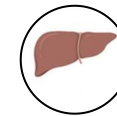
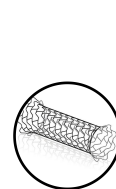
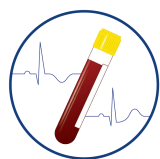
- Vascular echo skills
- Rule out femoral occlusion
- Avoid vascular complications

Level II – right heart

- TT echo – consider ICE
- Rapid moving usually is extracted
- Consider checking PFO

Level III - saddle

- Usually right PA first
- Learn lollipop management



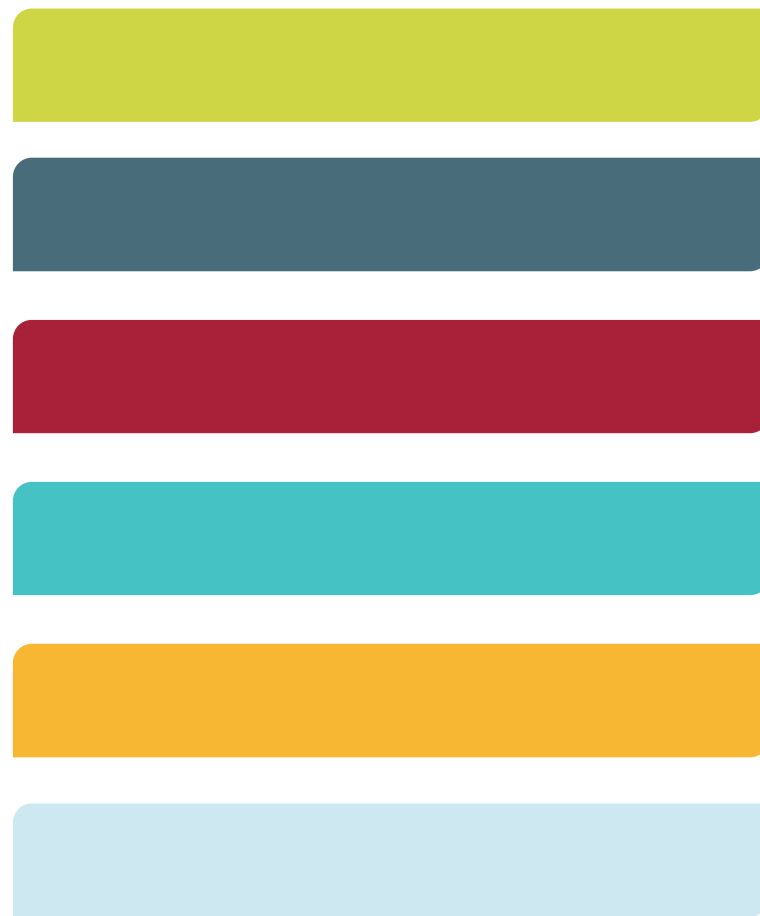


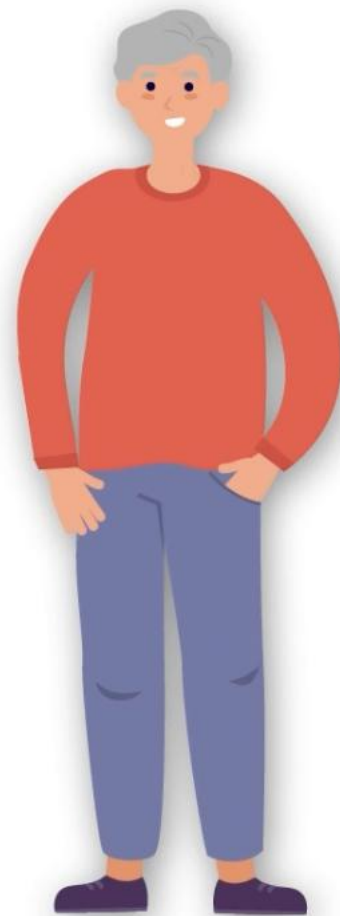
PALETA MIT

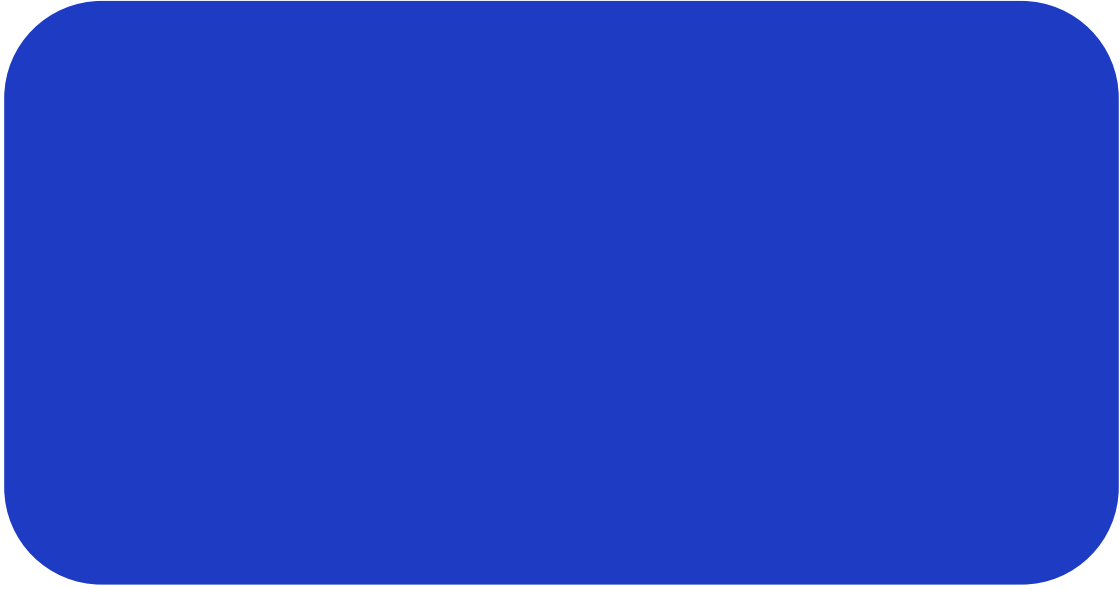
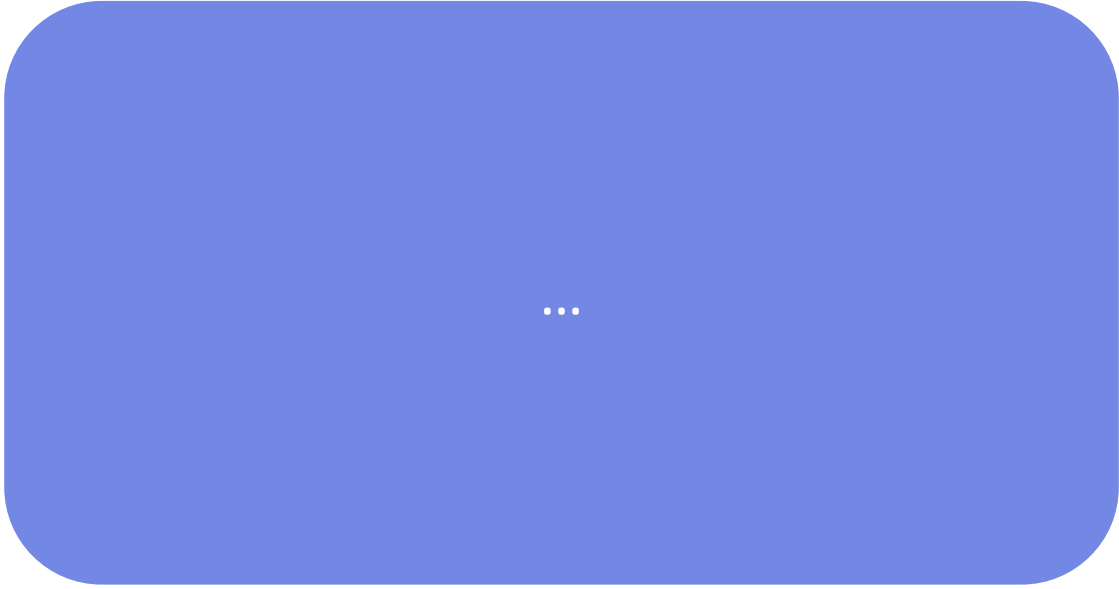




PALETA MIT







Optimal STEMI care

Timing of
DAPT



Complete
revascularisation



Management of
thrombus



Mechanical
circulatory
support



LAAC studies

Trial
selection



LAAC
scenarios



Leaks



DRT



LAAC studies

Trial
selection



LAAC
scenarios



Leaks

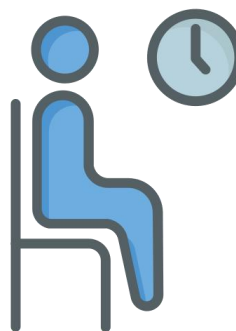
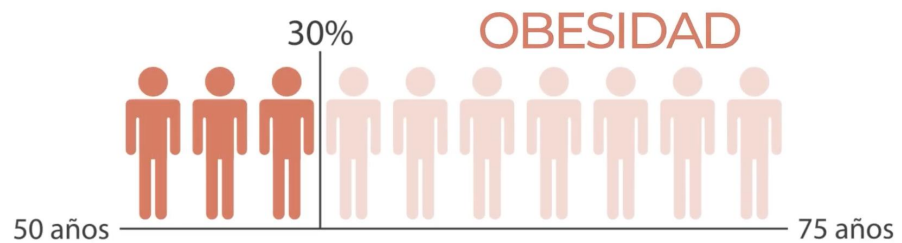


DRT

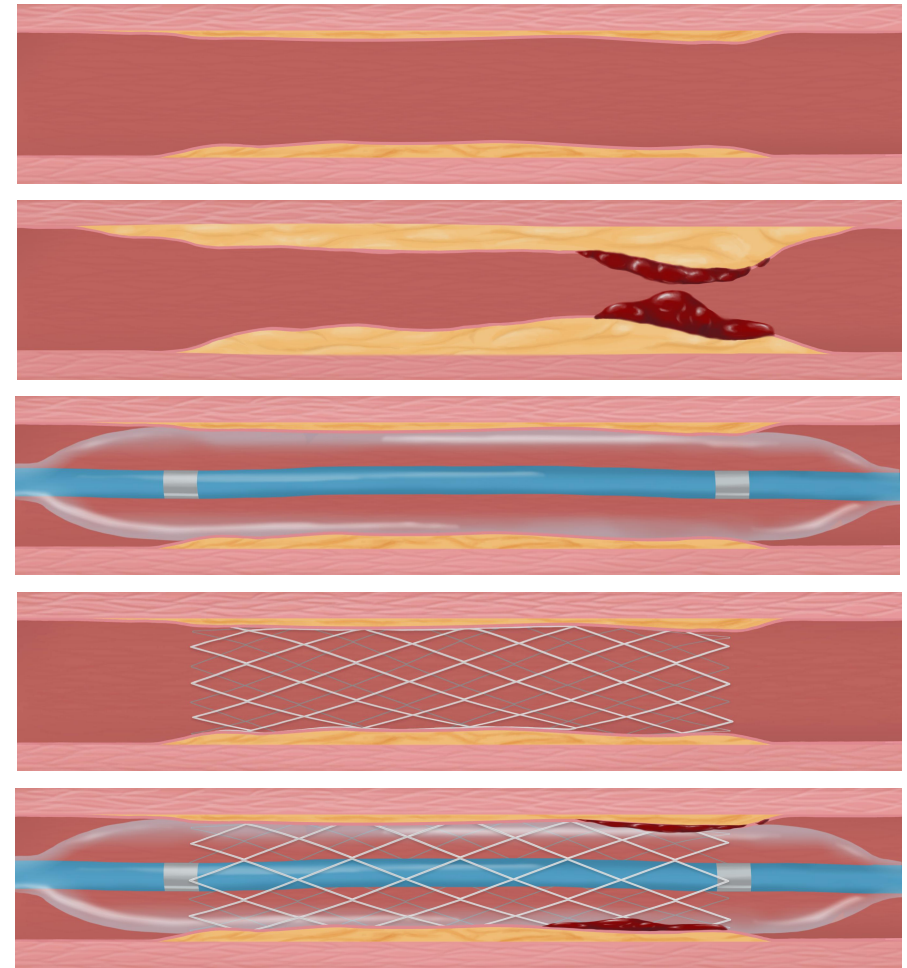
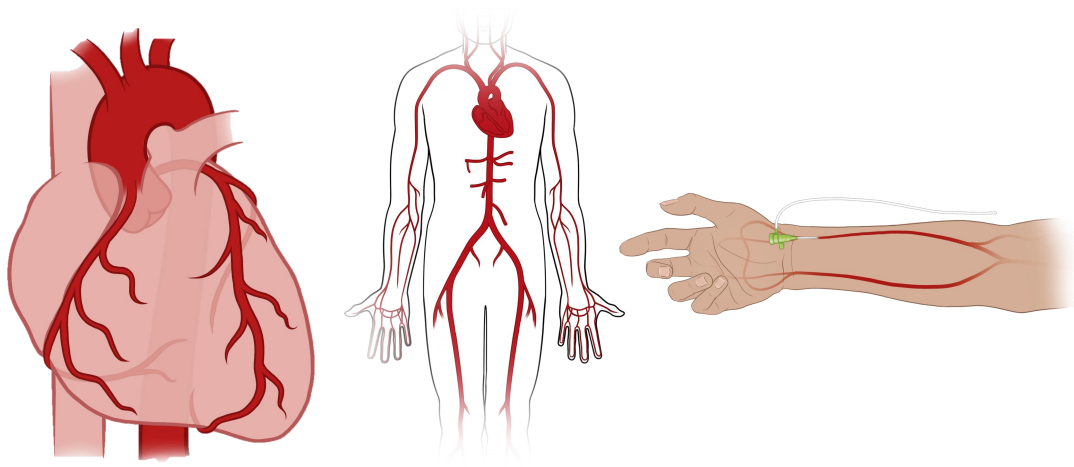


x10

Mortalidad



Anatomía coronaria



Title here

