

# Critical Analysis of DK Crush V

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## 16.3.1 Bifurcation stenosis

No benefit for systematic two-stent approach vs. MB-only stenting with provisional SB stenting in terms of clinical outcomes (Gao metanalysis, Nordic, EBC II).

MB-only stenting with provisional stenting of the SB should be the preferred approach for most bifurcation lesions.

Upfront SB stenting may be preferable in case of a large SB ( $\geq 2.75$  mm) with a long lesion ( $> 5$  mm), or anticipated difficulty in accessing an important SB after MB branch stenting, and ... true distal LM bifurcations.



# 2018 ESC Guidelines

When a two-stent strategy is necessary in non-LM bifurcation lesions, there is no compelling evidence that one technique is superior to the others (T, Culotte, Crush)

In LM true bifurcation lesions, double-kissing crush has the most favourable outcome data.

## Recommendations on specific lesion subsets

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>
Stent implantation in the main vessel only, followed by provisional balloon angioplasty with or without stenting of the side branch, is recommended for PCI of bifurcation lesions. <sup>654–658</sup>	<b>I</b>	<b>A</b>
In true bifurcation lesions of the left main, the double-kissing crush technique may be preferred over provisional T-stenting. <sup>620</sup>	<b>IIb</b>	<b>B</b>



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482 patients with true bifurcation LM disease (111 or 011)

DK crush vs provisional SB stenting

Mainly 2nd generation stent Xience

Systematic angiographic follow up at 13 months

Primary endpoint at 12 months: TLF (cardiac death, Target Vessel MI, target vessel revascularisation)

*Chen et al. JACC 2017; 70(21):2605-17*

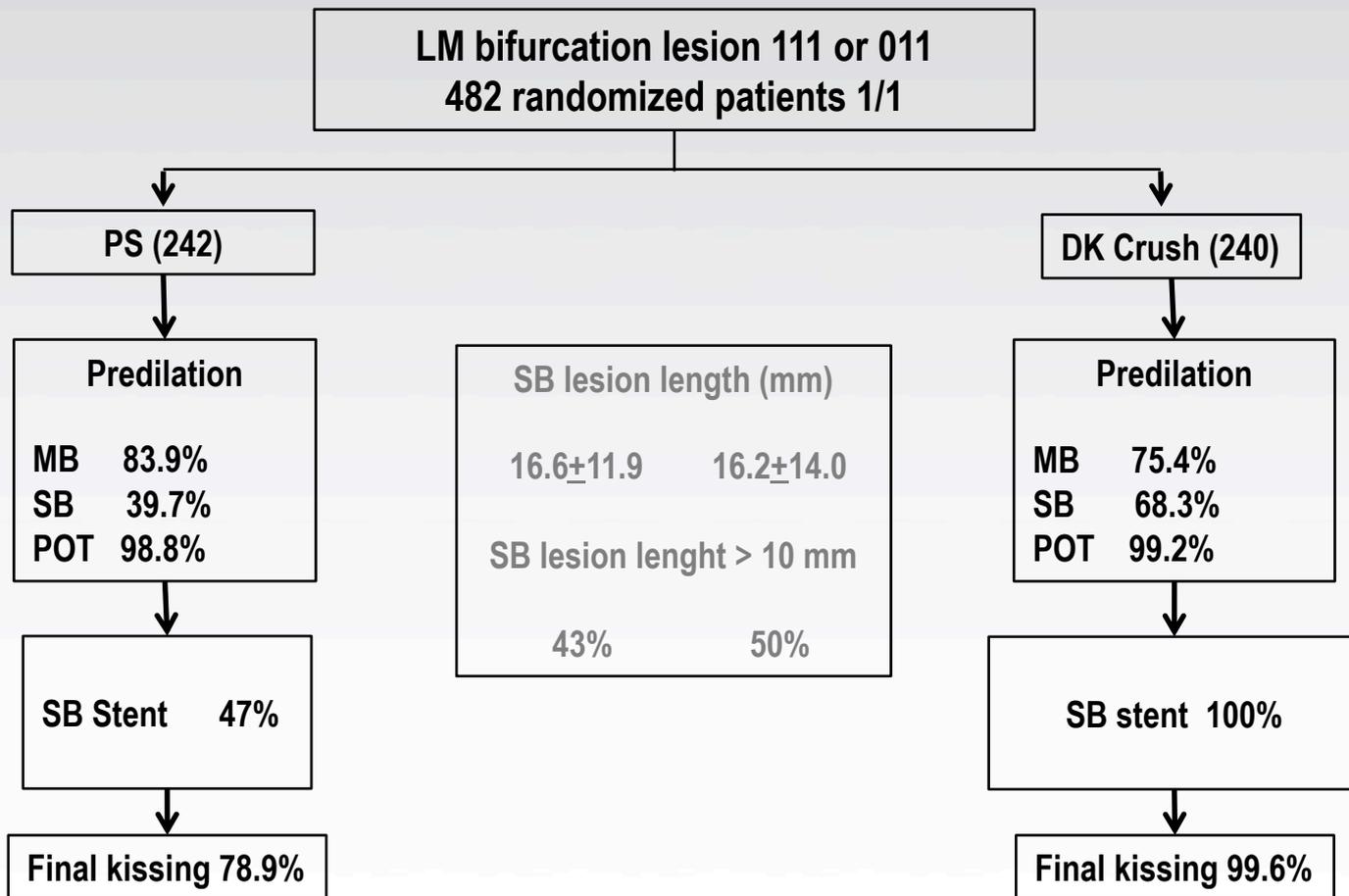
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« Participating primary operators were required to have performed 300 PCIs/year for 5 years, including at least 30 DM-PCIs/year. In addition, each operator performed 3 to 5 DK crush cases, which were reviewed by the steering committee to ensure appropriate technique before randomization commencing ».

In the provisional group, an additional SB stent was implanted if suboptimal results (including a residual DS >75%, dissection type B, SB TIMI flow grade 0) were still present after KBI.

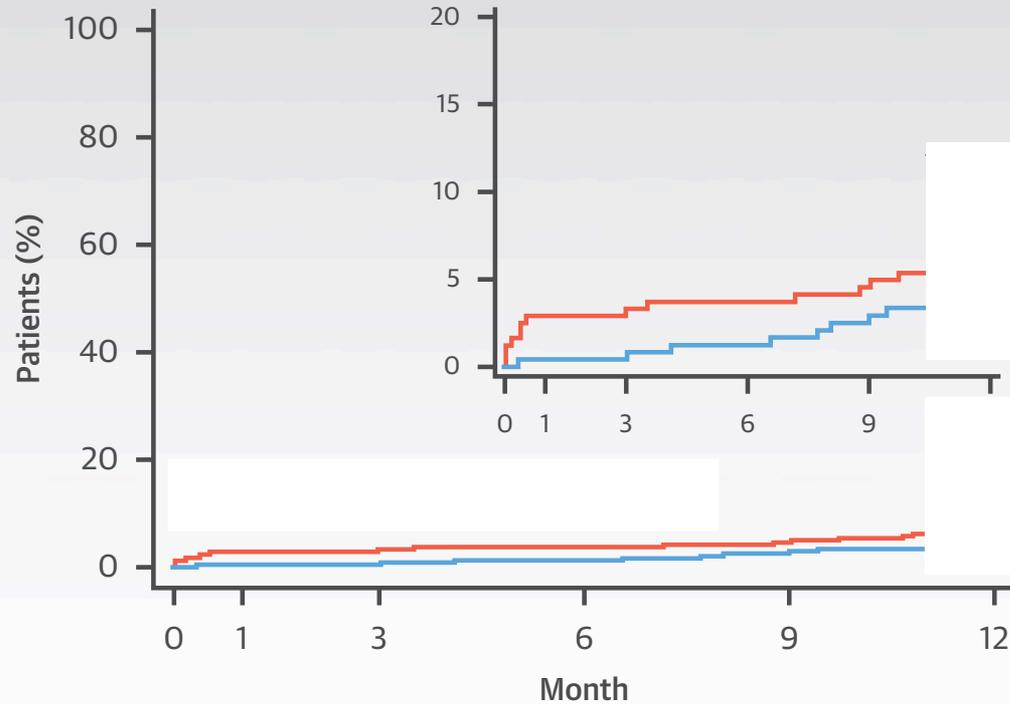
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# DK crush V: Primary endpoint-TLF



No. at risk

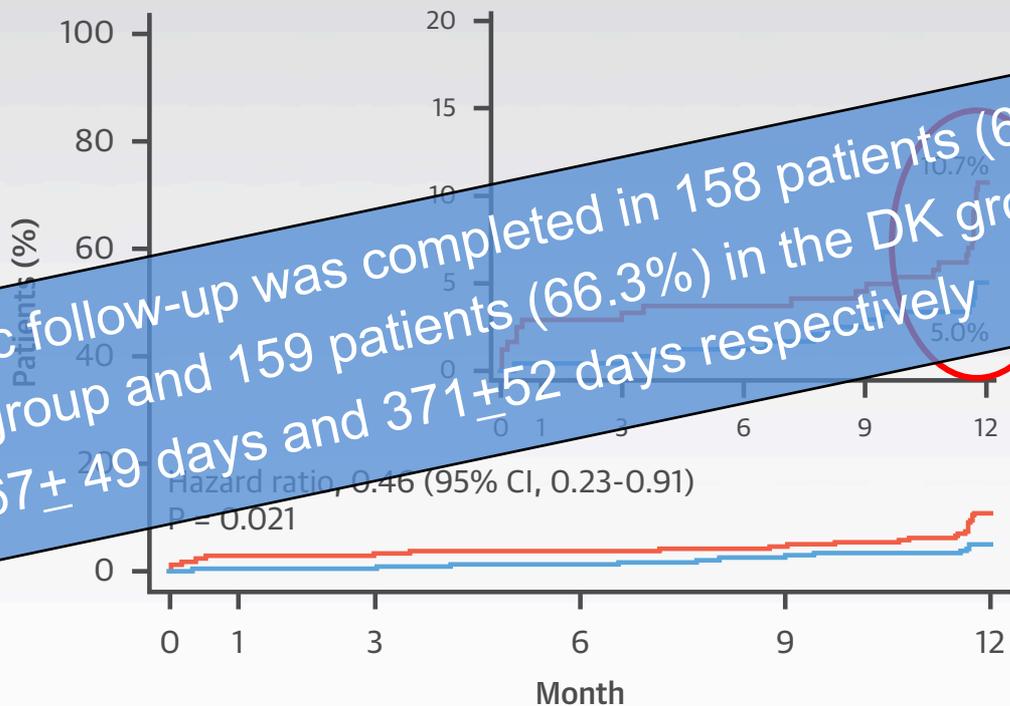
DK crush	240	239	239	236	230	224
Provisional stenting	242	236	235	234	231	216

*Chen et al. JACC 2017; 70(21):2605-17*



# DK crush V: Primary endpoint-TLF

Angiographic follow-up was completed in 158 patients (65.3%) in the PS group and 159 patients (66.3%) in the DK group at 367±49 days and 371±52 days respectively



No. at risk

DK crush	240	239	239	236	230	224
Provisional stenting	242	236	235	234	231	216

Chen et al. JACC 2017; 70(21):2605-17

# DK crush V: 30-day outcomes

**TABLE 4 Clinical Outcomes at 30 Days and 1 Year**

	Provisional Stent (n = 242)	DK Crush Stent (n = 240)	P value
30-day follow-up			
Target lesion failure	7 (2.9)	7 (2.9)	0.033
Cardiac death	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0.046
Target vessel MI	4 (1.7)	1 (0.4)	0.10
Peri-procedural	3 (1.2)	7 (2.9)	0.33
Non-periprocedural	2 (0.8)	1 (0.4)	0.50
Target lesion revascularization*	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	1.00
Stent thrombosis	6 (2.5)	1 (0.4)	0.06
Definite	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	1.00
Probable	5 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	0.04

Among patients in the PS group in whom ST within 30 days did occur, the SB lesion length was longer (31.9±13.3 mm vs. 12.4±5.6 mm; p=0.004) and the distal bifurcation angle was wider (110±23 vs. 67±3°, p=0.01).

# Conclusion

In patients with 111 or 011 LM bifurcation lesions with a long SB lesion, DK Crush is better than provisional approach (TLF at 1 year) in the hands of DK crush experts when doing a quasi systematic angiographic follow-up .....

There is no reason for not stenting a lesion  $> 10$  mm in length in a large vessel ...