



Needs in BTK

When to escalate from Work Horse to Specialty Wires

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iD3 Medical – 2021



Disclosure

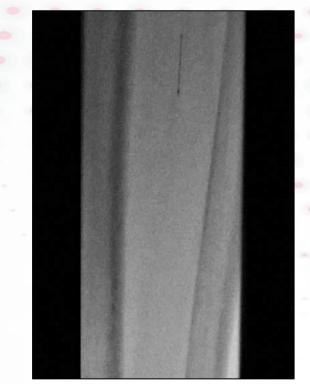
Speaker name:

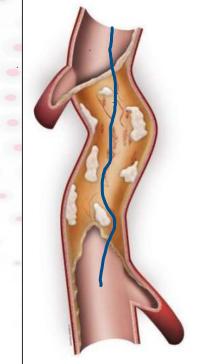
-MAENE LIEVEN
- I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
- Consulting : Abbott Vascular
- Employment in industry
- □ Shareholder in a healthcare company
- □ Owner of a healthcare company
- \Box Other(s)
- \Box I do not have any potential conflict of interest



1. Start intraluminal

"Slider" workhorse-wire... as long as possible



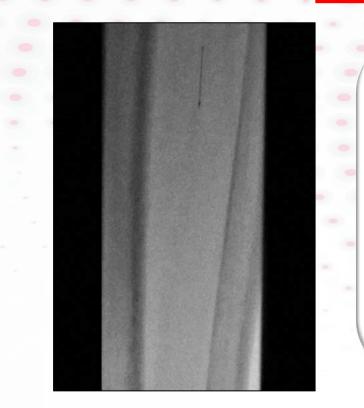








1. Start intraluminal



"Slider" workhorse-wire... as long as possible

Nitinol vs Stainless Steel core

- + Durability
- + Kink resistant/looping
- + Flexibility

- + High torque
- + Pushability
- ► Support

<u>0.018" vs 0.014"</u>



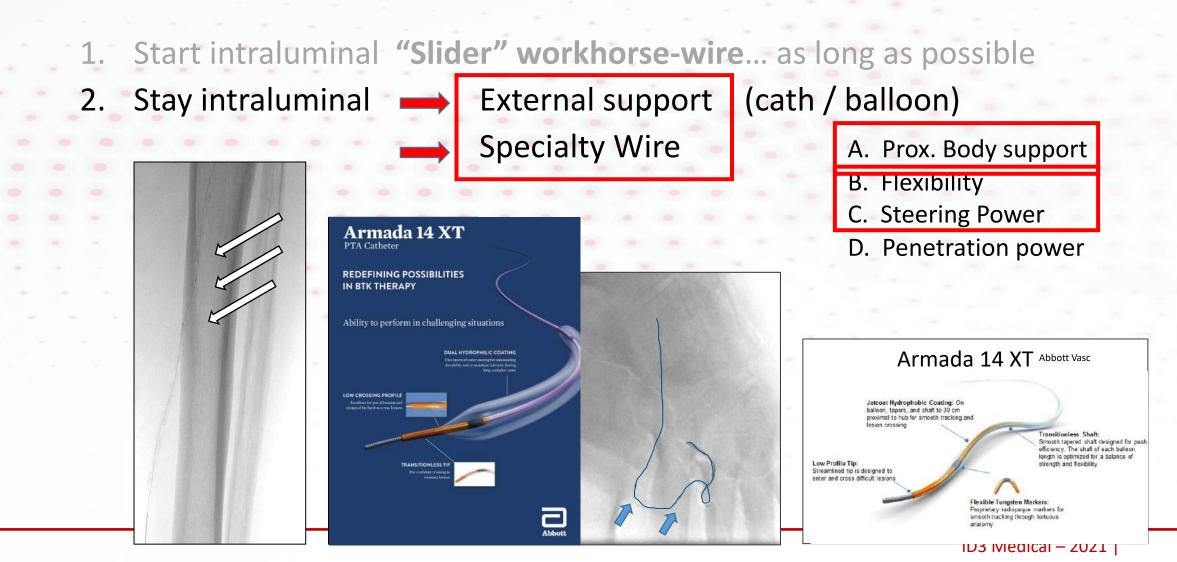


1. Start intraluminal

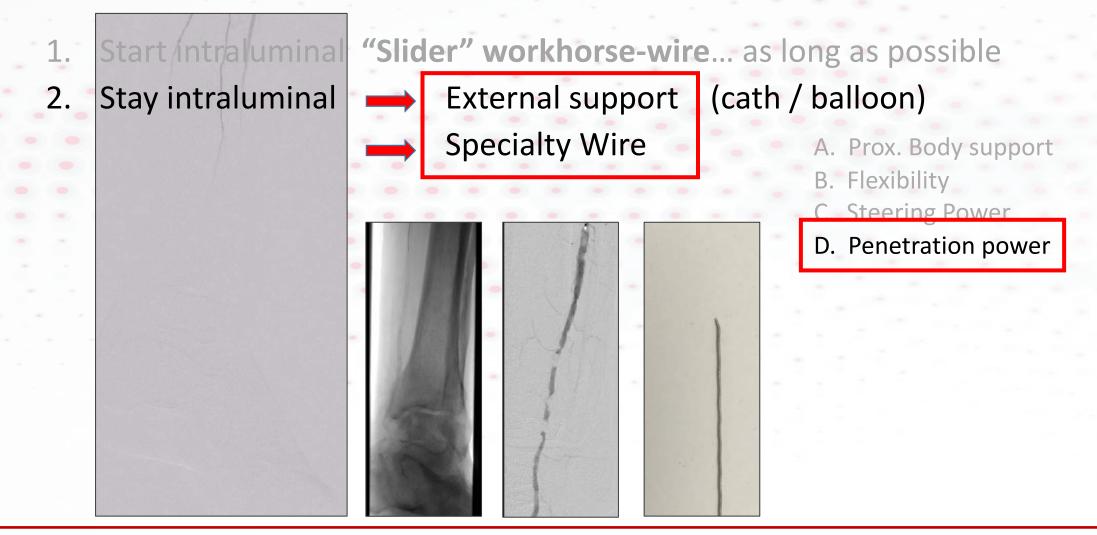
"Slider" workhorse-wire... as long as possible









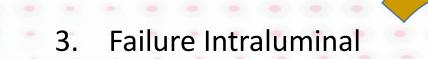




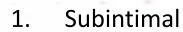
1. Start intraluminal "Slider" workhorse-wire... as long as possible

Specialty Wire

2. Stay intraluminal External support (cath / balloon)



Good runoff



2. Retrograde

"Slider" workhorse-wire

Check OUTFLOW

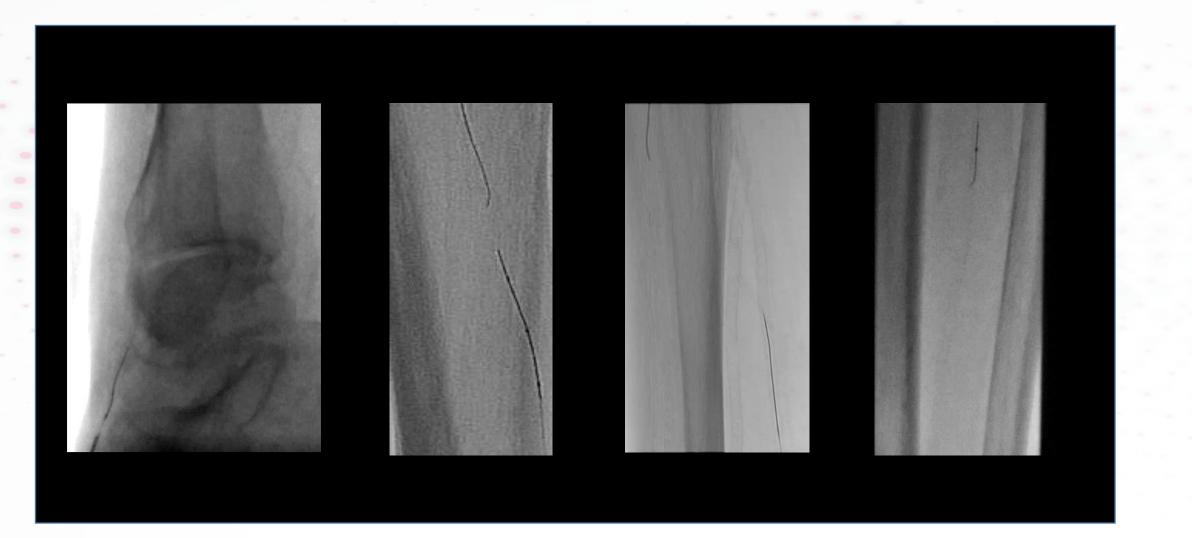
A. Prox. Body supportB. FlexibilityC. Steering PowerD. Penetration power

Poor / Ca⁺⁺ runoff

- 1. Retrograde
- 2. Bailout technique



One Slider is not the other ...



Transitionless nitinol to stainless steel weld for smooth device compatibility

Performance – Wire specs

Polymer jacket for lubricity and to reduce interaction with calcifications

Tip durability

Shape retention

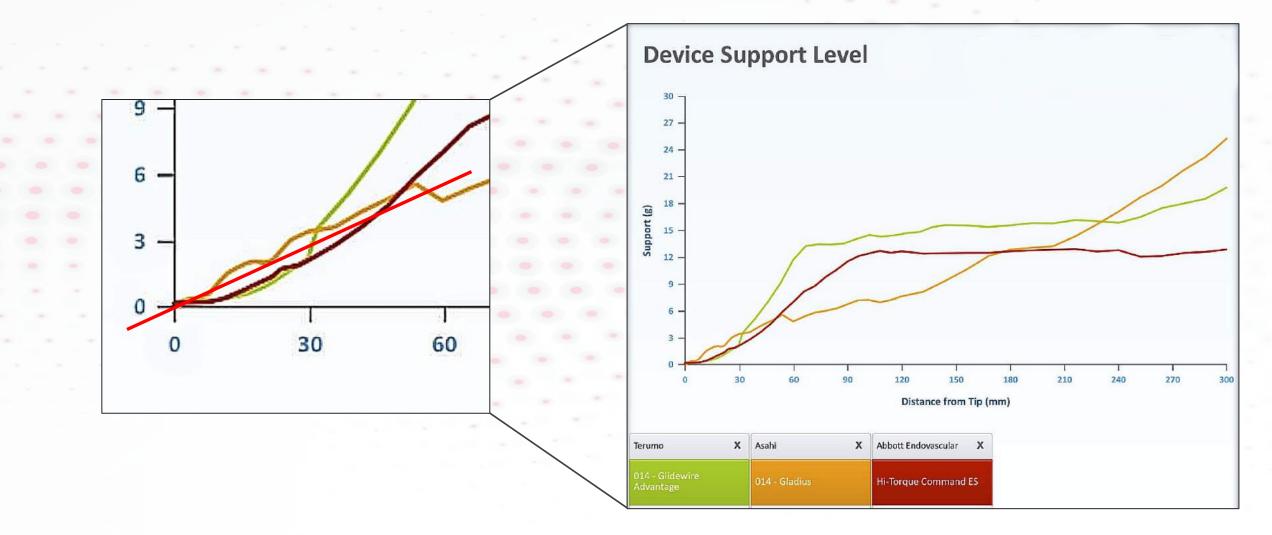
Torque, Prolapse control

radiopaque coils

Courtesy Abbott Vasc.

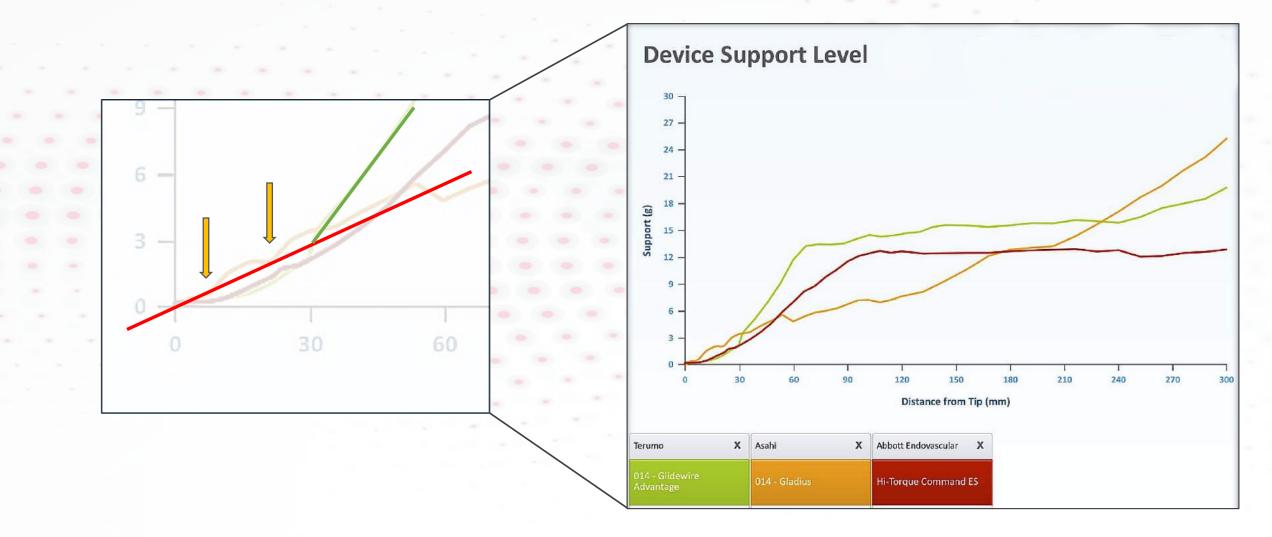


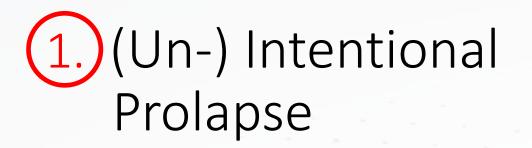
Wire Support Graph





Wire Support Graph





Proximal Prolapser :

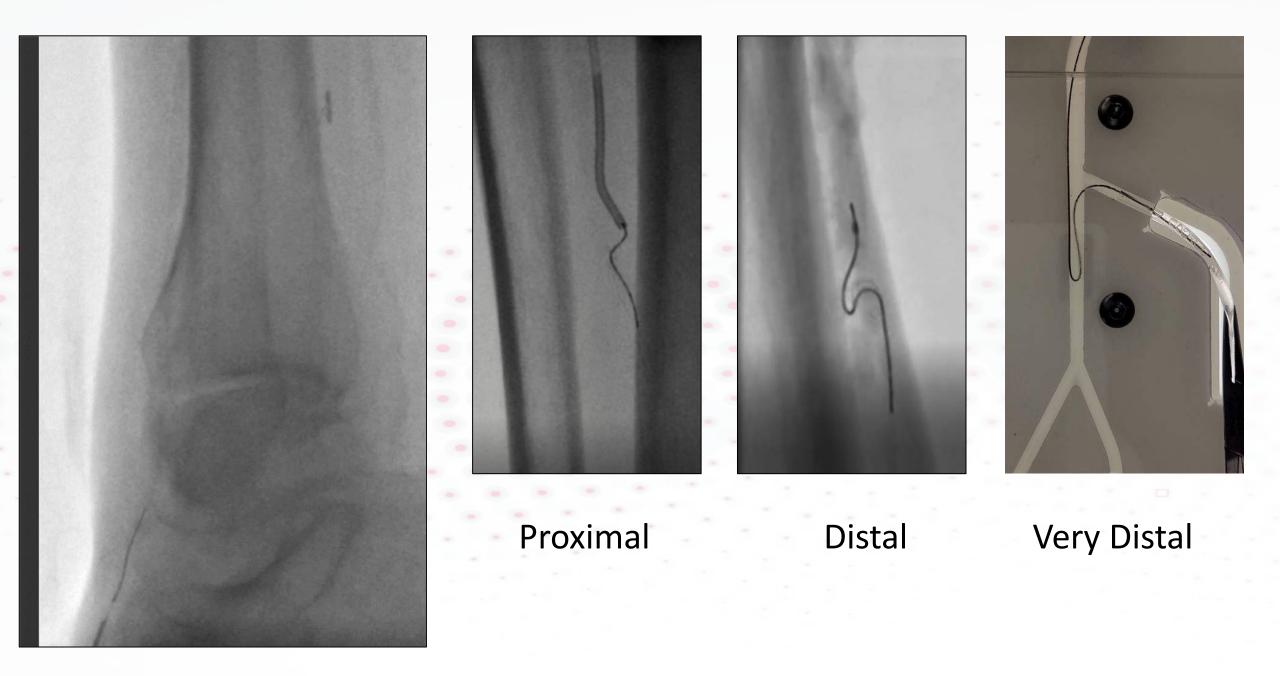
- Within the first mm's of the wire
- (Very) Easy looping
- Loss of Penetration force

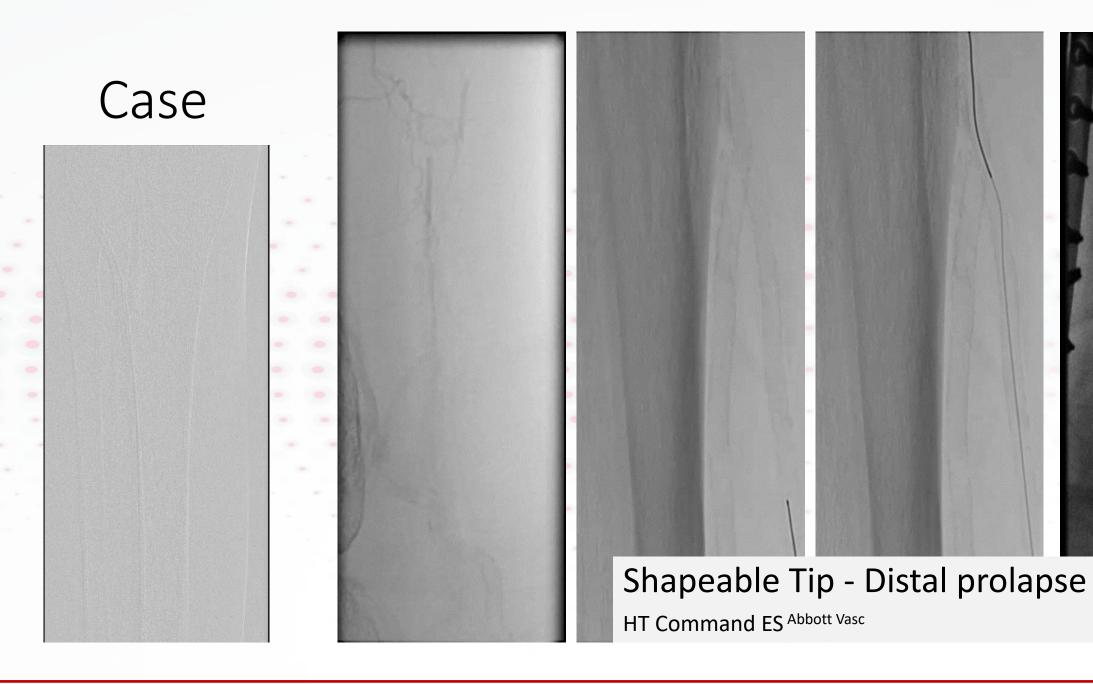
Distal Prolapser

- Away from the tip
- Good balance Navigation & Penetration





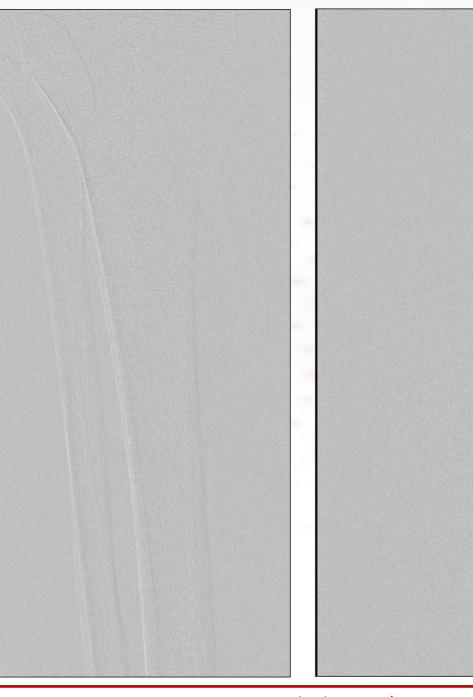


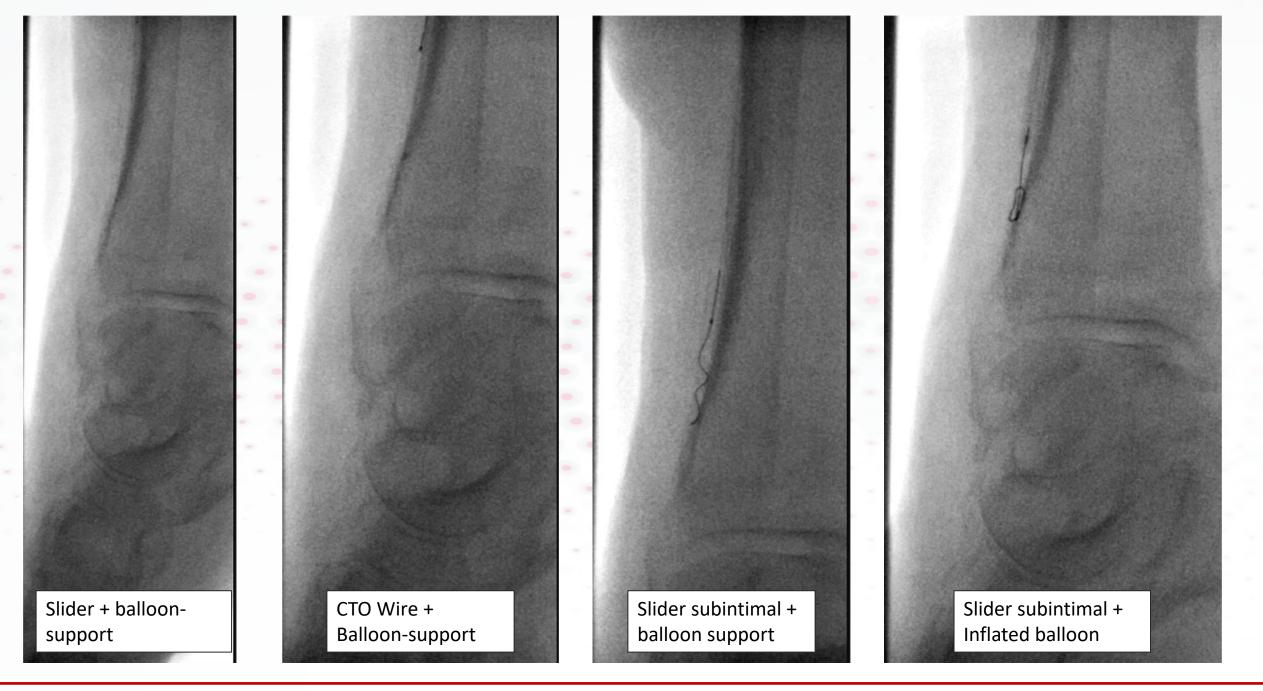






- Challenge :
 - 1. Tortuous origin of the ATA
 - Fibrotic & Ca⁺⁺ short occlusion at the ankle





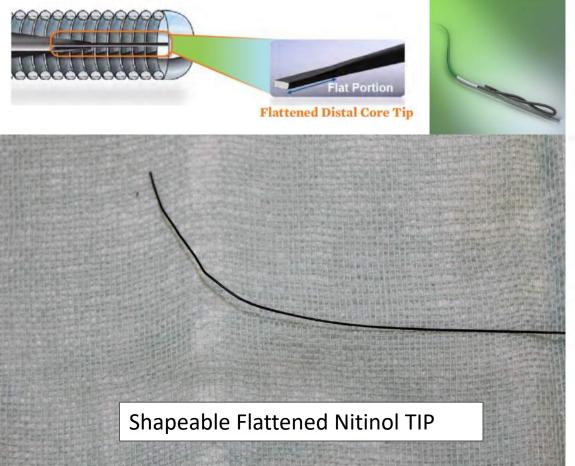


Retrograde puncture Slider 0.014 Glidewire Advantage^{Terumo} Proximal prolapse

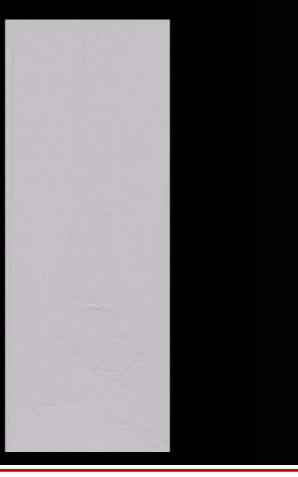


3 Tip Shape & Retention

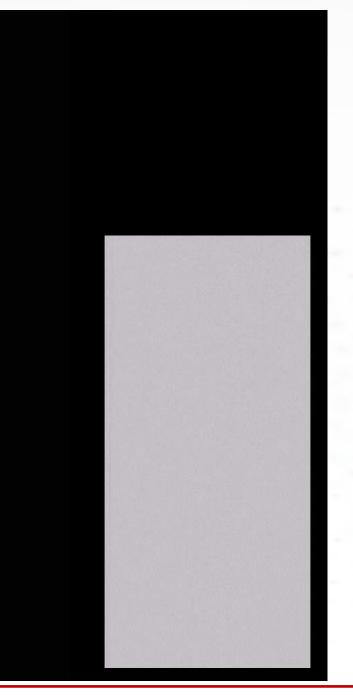




HT Command ES Abbott Vasc

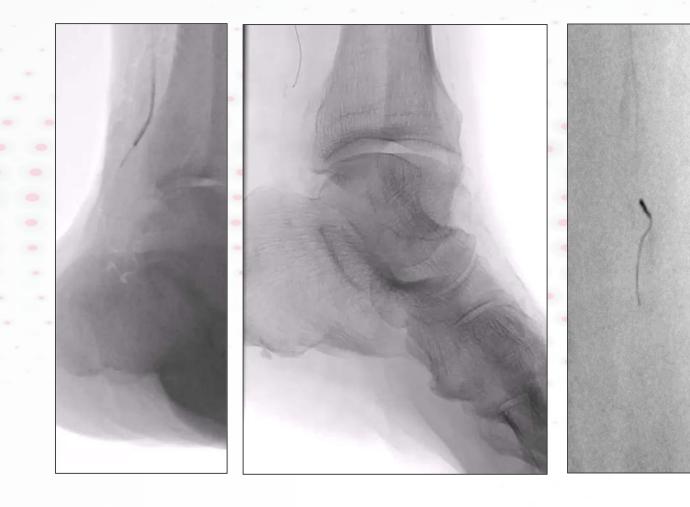








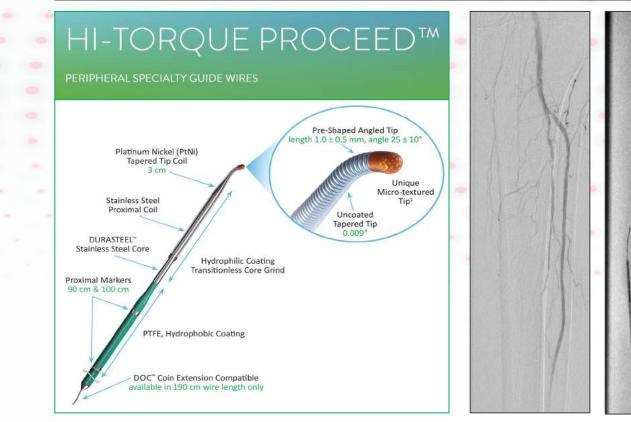
4 Penetration Power : CTO Wires...



- Focal Ca⁺⁺ / Fibrotic
- Lesions resistant to "sliders"
- Risky Subintimal approach
- Tip shape & distal Support

HI-TORQUE PROCEED™









Conclusions

- Knowledge of Wire specs will lead to predictable Wire performance and clinical success.
- Tip stability , shape retention and prolapse significantly differ among all available Sliders...
- Select your workhorse "Slider" that meets the expectations.
- A correctly selected "Slider" ...

will be at its best when backed up by a CTO wire





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