

Case Report

How to Manage Balloon Entrapment during Percutaneous Coronary Intervention of a Calcified Lesion — A Case Report

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Submitted: 15 September 2022

Accepted: 29 November 2022

Published: 05 December 2022

ISSN: 2333-6706

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OPEN ACCESS**Keywords**

- Case report
- Calcified lesion
- PCI complication
- Device entrapment
- Undeatable balloon
- Balloon dysfunction

Abstract

Percutaneous coronary angioplasty is a minimally invasive procedure aimed at unclogging a coronary artery with a low complication rate (with a serious complication rate of 3 to 7% and a mortality rate of 1.2%). Device entrapment during PCI is a rare but life-threatening complication that occurs in <1% of PCIs and balloon entrapment comes second after coronary guidewires. We present the case of 68-years-old man, smoker, hypertensive and type2 diabetic that presents angina with evidence of ischemia on myocardial tomoscintigraphy and in whom the radial coronary angiography reveals a tight calcified mid LAD stenosis. During his PCI and after dilatation with an NC balloon 2.5x 12 the latter refuses to deflate and remains trapped in the lesion with the appearance of pain and ST-elevation despite several attempts to dilute the product in the inflator and to burst it by overexpansion. Traction on the balloon resulted in the deep intubation of the guiding-catheter, which comes in contact with the trapped balloon, and the rupture of the latter's hypotube, which remains inflated at the site of the lesion and mounted on the 0.014 guidewire. We put a second 0.014 guidewire distally in the LAD and twisted with the distal part of the first guidewire, then we introduced a second balloon 2.0x20 over the second guidewire until the distal part of the guiding-catheter and inflated to trap the stucked balloon. We gradually removed this emergency assembly that allowed us to retrieve the trapped balloon. The control injection revealed a thrombotic occlusion of the LAD treated by thrombectomy and anti-GPIIb/IIIa followed by a DES 2.75x28 placement. The patient was discharged 48 hours later with a good LVEF. The possible balloon entrapment mechanisms are an acute recoil of a highly calcified lesion with compression of the incompletely deflated balloon, which seems to be the case in our patient, strangulation of the proximal balloon end by the guiding-catheter if the balloon is removed before complete deflation and break or bend of the hypotube. The solutions in case of undeatable balloon entrapment are to dilute the product in the inflator, to burst it by overexpansion, to pierce it through a stiff guidewire (or through its other end on a Microcatheter or OTW balloon), to cut its outer part and let it empty passively, to introduce a second guide-wire and perform a Buddy-Balloon or to transfer the patient to Surgery. Material entrapment remains a rare but life-threatening complication, its evicton requires the choice of material size and gentle manipulations (small balloons in the event of a calcified lesion) and its management uses different techniques, the choice of which depends on the clinical and anatomical situation.

ABBREVIATIONS

CTO: Chronic Total Occlusion; DES: Drug Eluting Stent; ECG: Electrocardiogram; LAD: Left Anterior Descending; LVEF: Left Ventricle Ejection Fraction; NC: Non-compliant; OTW: Over the wire; PCI: Percutaneous Coronary Intervention; RCA: Right Coronary Artery

INTRODUCTION

Percutaneous coronary angioplasty is a minimally invasive procedure aimed at unclogging a coronary artery with most often the placement of an endoprosthesis, this technique was born in 1977 in Zurich between Dr. Andreas Grüntzig hands [1].

Thanks to the evolution of the technique, its diffusion and the improvement of the material, this technique has succeeded gradually in replacing the coronary artery bypass grafting, which is the gold standard technique in coronary pathology, at the

cost of a low complication rate (with a total complication rate of 17 to 23% [2], a serious complication rate of 3 to 7% [3] and a mortality rate of 1.2% [4]).

Device entrapment during PCI is a rare but life-threatening complication that occurs in less than 1% of PCIs and it concerns 1.5% of CTO PCI and consists of coronary guidewires in 0.5%, balloons in 0.2%, microcatheters in 0.2%, rotational atherectomy burrs in 0.4% and guiding catheter extension in 0.04% [5].

Complete device retrieval is achieved in 63.9% [5], the recommended sequence of steps to manage this entrapment are: pulling, trapping, snaring, plaque modification, telescoping, and surgery [6].

PATIENT INFORMATION**De-identified patient specific information**

We present the case of 68-years-old man, smoker,

hypertensive and type 2 diabetic present angina with left ventricle ejection fraction (LVEF) at 59% and positive myocardial tomoscintigraphy (ischemia estimated at 20-25% in the anterior wall).

CLINICAL FINDINGS

The angiography was performed by 6F right radial access, with Judkins left and right 5F diagnosis catheter. It revealed a tight calcified stenosis of the mid LAD taking the bifurcation with a small diagonal (Figure 1).

DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT

Faced with a Syntax score of eight, we decided to perform PCI by radial access under dual antiplatelet therapy.

We started the procedure under 5000 UI of Heparin with an Extra Backup (EBU) 3.5 6 F guiding-catheter, we crossed the lesion with a floppy guidewire, however after dilatation with an NC balloon 2.5x 12 the latter refuses to deflate and remains trapped in the lesion with the appearance of pain and an ST segment-elevation despite several attempts to dilute the product in the inflator and to burst it by overexpansion (Figure 2).

A traction on the balloon resulted in the deep intubation of the guiding-catheter which comes in contact with the trapped balloon and the rupture of the latter's hypotube, which remains inflated at the site of the lesion partially in contact with the guiding-catheter and mounted on the 0.014 guidewire (Figure 3).

THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION

After having lost all external contact with the trapped balloon following the total rupture of its stem, we decided to introduce a second 0.014 guidewire in the LAD by taking the precaution to keep the guiding-catheter deeply intubated and in contact with the balloon.

The only guidewire that has agreed to cross between the trapped balloon and the calcified lesion was a Miracle 3 from Asahi (failure to cross with a floppy then a hydrophilic guidewire).

We put the second 0.014 guidewire distally in the LAD and twisted it with the distal part of the first guidewire, then we introduced a second balloon 2.0x20 over the second guidewire until the distal part of the guiding-catheter and inflated it between the guiding-catheter and the lesion to trap the stucked balloon between the second balloon and the guiding-catheter and

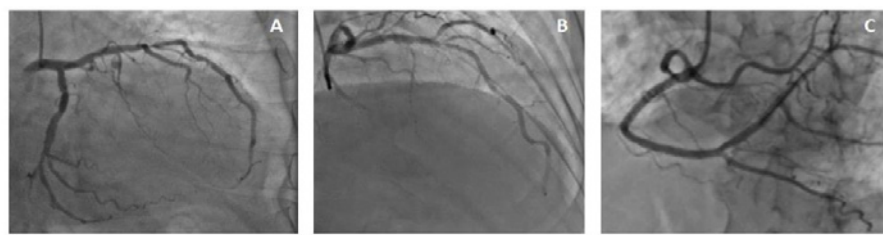


Figure 1 Angiographic finding (A: LAD stenosis in caudal view. B: LAD stenosis in cranial view. C: RCA).

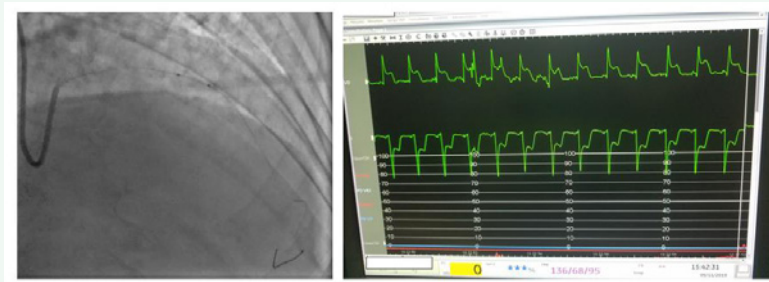


Figure 2 PCI and balloon trapping.

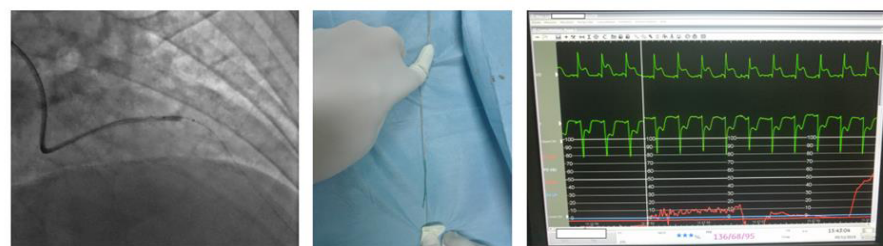


Figure 3 Rupture of the hypotube and guiding catheter deep intubation.

to modify the lesion (to create a Cage and Buddy-balloon) (Figure 4).

We gradually removed this emergency assembly that allowed us to release and retrieve the trapped balloon (Figure 5). The control injection revealed a thrombotic occlusion of the LAD treated by thrombectomy and anti-GPIIb/IIIa followed by a DES 2.75x28 placement that allows a TIMI III flow in the LAD at the cost of losing the small diagonal artery that we could not recross (Figure 6).

FOLLOW-UP AND OUTCOMES

The patient remained stable after the procedure with

normalization of his ECG and LVEF at 58% and was discharged 48 hours later.

DISCUSSION

Our technique for this patient was to create, thanks to the second 0.014 guidewire twisted with the first, what we called a cage. Associated with a buddy-balloon, that has the dual purpose of modifying the plaque using the part of the balloon inflated in the lesion, but also to trap the stuck balloon in the guiding-catheter thanks to the part of the balloon inflated in the latter.

The possible balloon entrapment mechanisms are (Figure7) [7]:

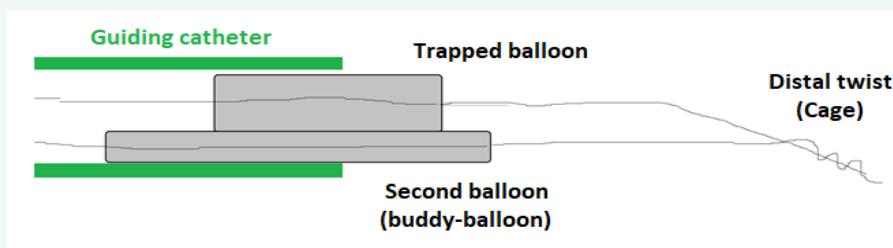


Figure 4 Cage and Buddy-balloon.

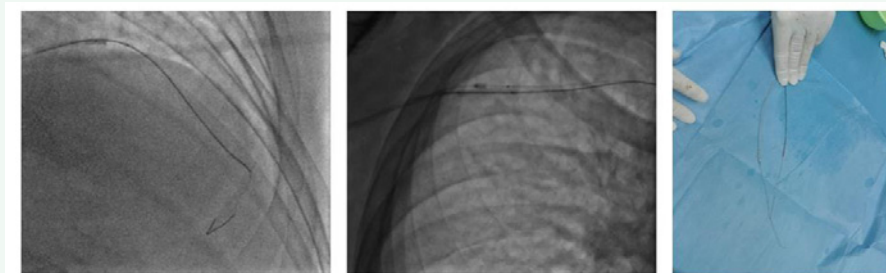


Figure 5 Trapped balloon retrieval.

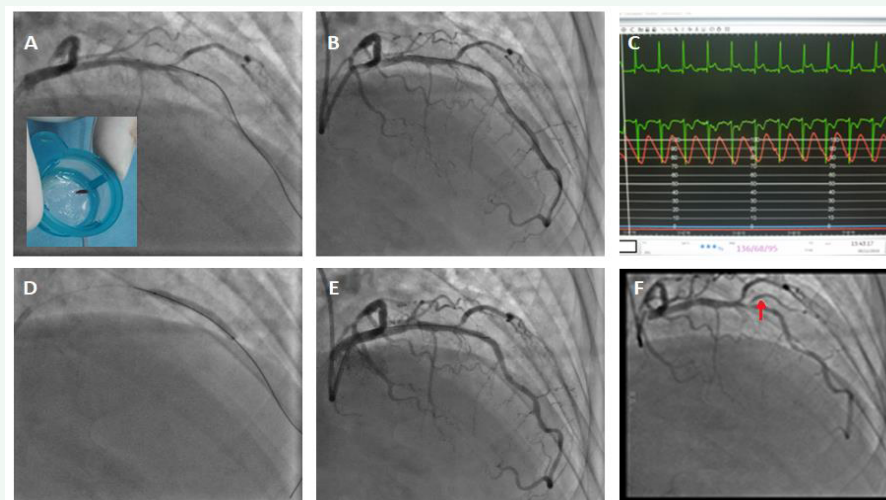
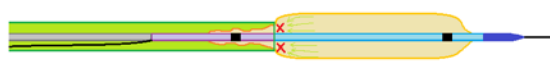


Figure 6 Management of the thrombotic occlusion of the LAD and result (A: Thrombectomy and balloon. B: result. C: ST regression. D: Stenting DES 2.75x28. E: Final result. F: Diagonal before PCI).

A. Acute recoil of calcified lesion and compression of incompletely deflated balloon



B. Strangulation of the proximal balloon end by the guiding catheter removed before complete deflation



C. Break or bend in the hypotube



Figure 7 Balloon entrapment mechanisms.

- An acute recoil of a highly calcified lesion with compression of the incompletely deflated balloon, which seems to be the case with our patient.

- Strangulation of the proximal balloon end by the guiding-catheter if the balloon is removed before complete deflation.

- Break or bend in the hypotube.

The possible solutions in the case of undeflatable balloon entrapment are:

- To dilute the product in the inflator and redeflate.

- To burst it by overexpansion [8].

- To pierce it through a stiff guidewire (or through its other end on a Microcatheter or OTW balloon) [9].

- To cut its outer part and let it empty passively [10].

- To introduce a second guidewire and perform a Buddy-Balloon [11].

- To transfer the patient to Surgery [12].

CONCLUSION

Material entrapment remains a rare but life-threatening complication, its eviction requires the choice of material size and gentle manipulations (small balloons in the event of a calcified lesion) and its management uses different techniques, the choice of which depends on the clinical and anatomical situation.

The primary take-away lesson of this case and impact on daily practice

This case demonstrates that in-depth knowledge of the techniques and tools required can help maximize the likelihood of successful equipment retrieval and minimize complications.

It also demonstrates the interest of the technique that we have called Cage (and Buddy-wire) to recover a material from which all external contact is lost.

Patient perspective

The patient says, he is asymptomatic and satisfied with the impact of the angioplasty on his angina despite the painful episode during the procedure.

Informed consent

The patient consented to sharing and publishing his case and procedure images subject to anonymity

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

NZ was responsible for realization of the percutaneous procedure and participated in the writing of the manuscript.

AB participated in the percutaneous procedure and the writing of the manuscript.

NB participated in the realization of echocardiography and in the writing of the manuscript.

AT participated in the realization of echocardiography and the follow-up of the patient during hospitalization.

NI participated in the follow-up of the patient after hospitalization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank our paramedics who participated in the percutaneous procedure.

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