

## **INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOANGIOLOGY**

The First Russian Experience with Simultaneous Multiple Coronary Stenting and Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation

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Manual Vacuum Thrombextraction in Combination with Endovascular Angioplasty of Infarct-Related Artery in STEMI Patients: Immediate Clinical and Angiographic Results

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Left Main Coronary Artery Stenting in Patients with Various Types of Coronary Heart Disease: Immediate and Mid-term Results

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First Experience of Altay Regional Cardiology Dispensary with the Use of Femoral Puncture Access Site Closure Devices During Radiosurgical Interventions

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## **DIAGNOSTICS**

Ultrasound Signs of Portal Vein Thrombosis. Asymptomatic Disease Course (Clinical case)

*S.S. Zavalova, A.Zh. Abildinova, N.V. Chumakova, S.A. Mkrtumyan, P.Yu. Lopotovsky,  
D.V. Istrin, D.G. Iosseliani*

## **REVIEWS**

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation and Endovascular Procedures on Coronary Arteries. What is Primary? (Review of Literature)

*E.E. Kovaleva*

Percutaneous Coronary Interventions using Drug-Eluting Stents: Past, Present and Future (Review of Literature)

*I.E. Kuznetsova, N.V. Tsereteli, O.E. Sukhorukov, D.A. Asadov*

The Prospects of using Biodegradable Stents in Treatment of Atherosclerotic Vascular Diseases (Review of Literature)

*I.E. Kuznetsova, N.V. Tsereteli, O.E. Sukhorukov, D.A. Asadov*

## **JUBILEE**

70th birthday of Dr. David Iosseliani

# **The First Russian Experience with Simultaneous Multiple Coronary Stenting and Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation**

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The combination of surgical aortic valve replacement and aortocoronary bypass grafting is a “gold standard” for the treatment of patients with aortic stenosis and coronary heart disease (CHD). However in patients with high operative risk and in non-operable patients, transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVI) is performed instead of classic operation with increasing frequency. At present there is no clearly elaborated strategy for the timing and the choice of method for the treatment of CHD in patients referred for TAVI. Meanwhile, one of the eventual solutions is simultaneous, single-stage management of both pathologies.

**Key words:** aortic stenosis, coronary heart disease, coronary arteries.

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# Manual Vacuum Thrombextraction in Combination with Endovascular Angioplasty of Infarct-Related Artery in STEMI Patients: Immediate Clinical and Angiographic Results

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It is known that the presence of visible parietal thrombus in the infarct-related artery compromises short-term, as well as long-term outcomes of endovascular treatment of patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI). As a rule, it happens due to intra-procedural distal embolization of the coronary bed. According to several authors, manual vacuum thrombextraction (MVT) is one of the most effective methods for the prevention of this complication. We present the experience of Moscow City Center of Interventional Cardioangiology with MVT in 75 AMI patients.

**Key words:** acute myocardial infarction, thrombextraction, endovascular procedures.

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# Left Main Coronary Artery Stenting in Patients with Various Types of Coronary Heart Disease: Immediate and Mid-Term Results

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The lesions of the left main coronary artery are found in 10,9% of patients with various forms of coronary heart disease. The authors describe immediate results of examination and treatment of 134 patients with various forms of CHD who underwent LMCA endovascular interventions in the Moscow City Center of Interventional Cardioangiology from June 2002 to February 2012. All endovascular interventions on the LMCA were successful. In  $8,01 \pm 2,1$  months after stenting of the LMCA repeated examination was conducted in 97 (72,4%) patients with previously implanted bare metal and drug-eluting stents. Control coronary angiography was performed in 97 patients with 112 stents, including 57 DES (50,9%) and 55 (BMS 49,1%). Total rate of restenosis after stenting of the LMCA was 37,5% (n = 42). In the group of patients with previously implanted DES the rate of restenosis was 21,05% (n = 12), while in patients with BMS – 54,5% (n = 30). Our results are suggestive of relative effectiveness of the method of LMCA stenting.

Key words: lesion of the LMCA, stenting of the LMCA, immediate and late results.

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# First Experience of Altay Regional Cardiologic Dispensary with the Use of Femoral Puncture Access Site Closure Devices During Radiosurgical Interventions

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Each year the number of endovascular interventions is continuously growing. Since endovascular interventions are invasive methods of treatment, sometimes different complications occur at the puncture site: hematomas, arteriovenous fistulas, pulsatile hematomas which worsen the patient's condition and require various measures for their liquidation. In Altay Territory Cardiology Dispensary, different devices for closure of puncture apertures in the femoral artery are used. Closure devices demonstrated their efficacy and safety in preventing complications, especially in patients at risk. However, the use of any closure device in different categories of patients requires further investigation and accumulation of experience.

**Key words:** puncture aperture, Exoseal, Angio-seal, hemostasis, pulsatile hematoma.

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## **Ultrasound Signs of Portal Vein Thrombosis. Asymptomatic Disease Course (Clinical Case)**

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# Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation and Endovascular Procedures on Coronary Arteries. What is Primary? (Review of Literature)

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## **Percutaneous Coronary Interventions using Drug-Eluting Stents: Past, Present and Future (Review of Literature)**

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# The Prospects of using Biodegradable Stents in Treatment of Atherosclerotic Vascular Diseases (Review of Literature)

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## **70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Dr. David Iosseliani**