

Optical Coherence Tomography Assessment of Coverage of Side Branch Ostium After Implantation of Xience SBA Dedicated Coronary Bifurcation System

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The Xience SBA (Abbott Vascular, Santa Clara, California) is a new, dedicated coronary bifurcation

device. With its specific design, it intends to accommodate for some of the most critical aspects

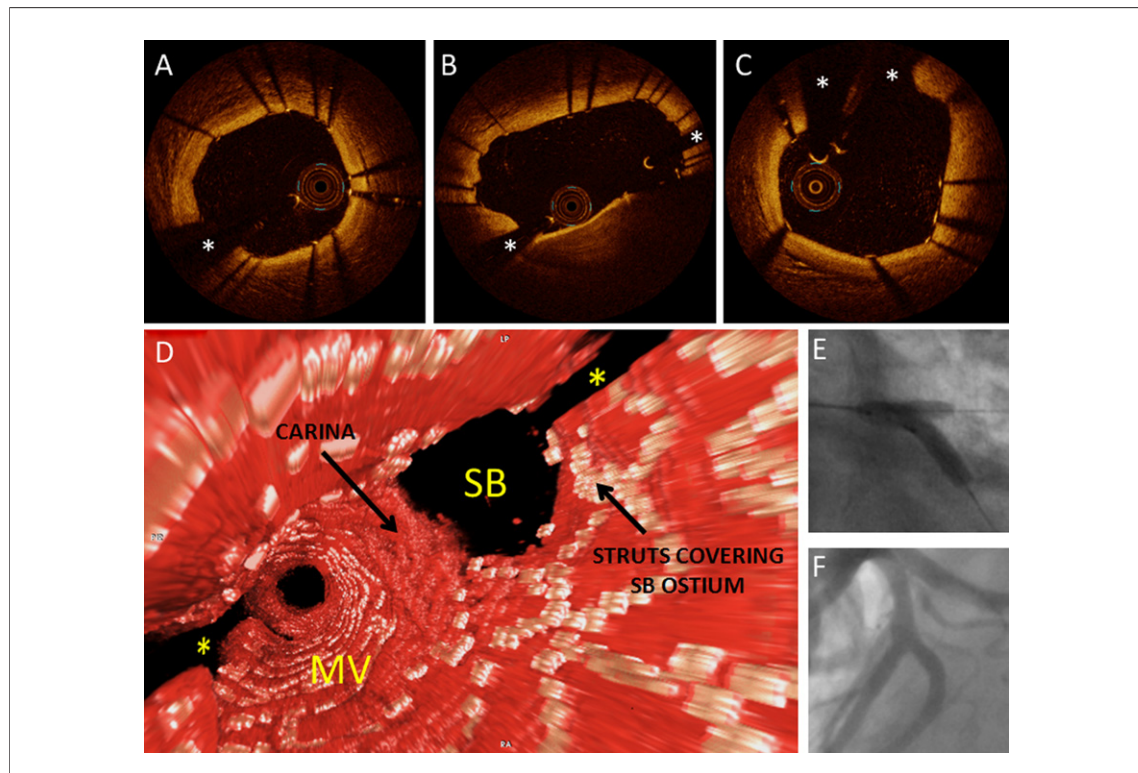


Figure 1. OCT Imaging of the Xience SBA Coronary Bifurcation Stent

(A) A cross-section at the entry of the side branch (SB) shows proper strut apposition and optimal scaffolding of the ostium. (B) At the level of the carina, fully apposed stent struts properly span the width of the bifurcation core. From 4 to 8 o'clock, a calcified plaque is visible. (C) In the proximal main vessel (MV), all struts are well-apposed. (D) Three-dimensional optical coherence tomography (OCT)-based reconstruction of the stent. There is optimal scaffolding of the SB ostium with no free floating struts. (E) Simultaneous double balloon inflation in MV and SB during Xience SBA expansion. (F) Final angiographic result. *Guidewire shadow artifact.

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of coronary bifurcation intervention: preserving access to the side branch (SB), ensuring optimal coverage of its ostium, and avoiding accumulation of excess metallic material at the level of the carina. The Xience SBA is a modified Xience V stent designed with an open portal for SB access, similar to the earlier Frontier stent. Technical characteristics and the specific sequence of delivery of the system have been reported earlier (1). We documented optimal scaffolding with good apposition of struts at the ostium of the SB and absence of free floating struts at the level of the carina (Fig. 1) with optical coherence tomography.

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