Step By Step Tips for the MICHI (Silk Road Medical) Direct Carotid Access System

Dr Sumaira Macdonald, MBChB (Comm.), FRCP, FRCR, PhD, EBIR
Consultant Vascular Radiologist
& Honorary Clinical Senior Lecturer,
Freeman Hospital,
Newcastle, UK



Disclosures:

Research / Educational Grants & / or consultancy:

Abbott Vascular Silk Road Medical

CR Bard St Jude/AGA

Biotronik Spectranetics

Bridgepoint / EPS vascular Tryton Medical

Cordis (J & J) Pyramed

COOK Terumo

Ev3/Covidien Vascular Perspectives

Medtronic / Invatec Volcano

Merit Medical WL Gore

Lecture Plan:

- Why might an interventionist with:
 - 16 years of general transfemoral access experience
 - & 13 years of specific transfemoral CAS experience

Wish to move to direct carotid access?

 To explore tips & tricks from a second-in-man world-wide experience

Rationale:

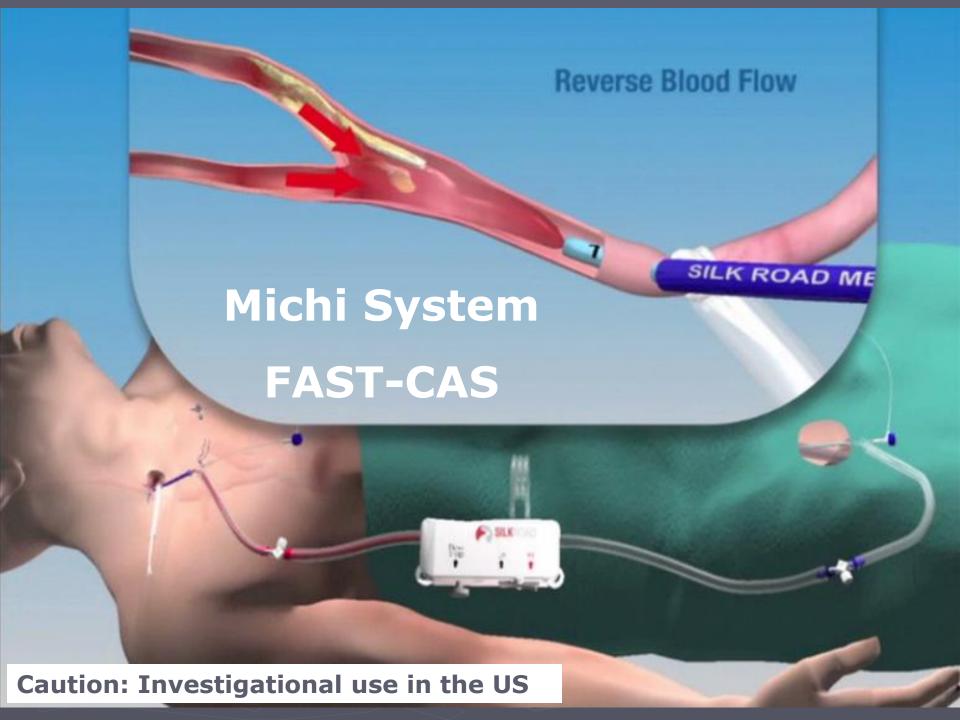
MICHI (Silk Road Medical) Direct Carotid Access System

- The potential of new technology to solve the remaining issues for CAS:
 - Excess microembolic burden when compared to CEA
 - Anatomic constraints from a femoral route, with distal - filter protection i.e. "standard" CAS
 - Learning curve issues (femoral route, complex catheterization for novices)
 - Minor stroke excess when compared to CEA

	Study	Procedure	Embolic Protection	# subjects	% w/ New DWI Lesions	
	ICSS ¹	Transfemoral CAS	Distal filter (various)	51	73	
	ICSS ¹	CEA	Clamp, backbleed	107	17	
The same	PROFI ²	Transfemoral CAS	Distal filter (Embosheild)	31	87	
	Leal ⁴	Transfemoral	Distal Filter (FilterWire)	33	33	
	PROFI ²	Transfemoral CAS	Proximal occlusion (MoMA)	31	45	<u> </u>
	PROOF ³	Transervical CAS	High flow rate flow reversal	48	16.7	
	Leal ⁴	Transervical CAS	Flow Reversal	31	12.9	

¹ Lancet Neurol. 2010 Apr;9(4):353-62 2. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2012;59:1383-1389

^{4.} JVS 2012 In Press

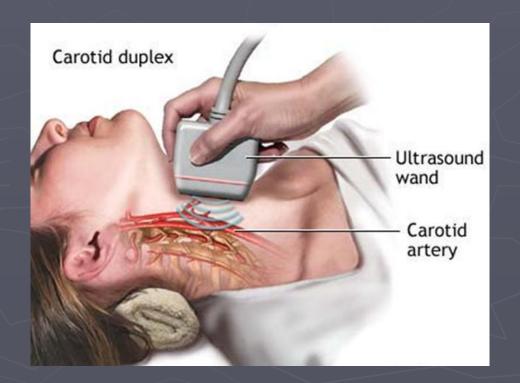


The Top Ten;

- 1. <u>Sedation considerations</u>: IV conscious sedation is unpredictable
- Overnight hypnotics (Zopiclone Lunesta) & oral benzodiazepines at 0600 hours on the morning of the procedure
- Liberal infiltration of LA above the clavicle at the proposed cut-down site before surgeon, interventionist or patient preparation

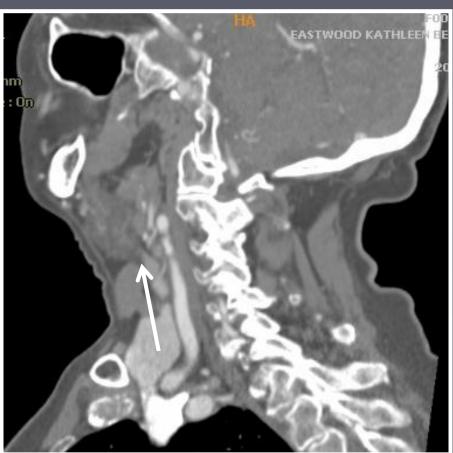
The Top Ten;

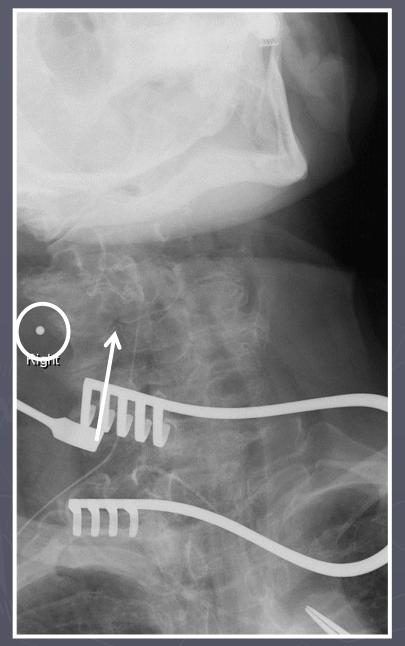
2. Neck length considerations:



Avoid " guestimates " on CTA







Ball – bearing marks the lesion

Working length - only 4.5cm

Ultrasound is the most accurate measurement

Technical Tips & Tricks: The Top Ten;

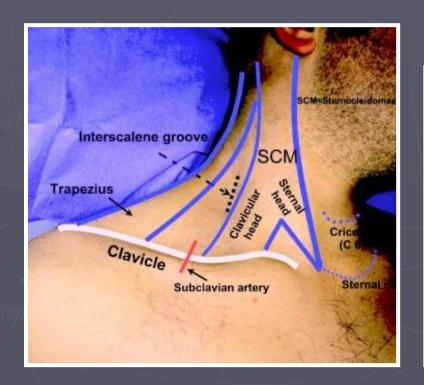
3. Head Position:



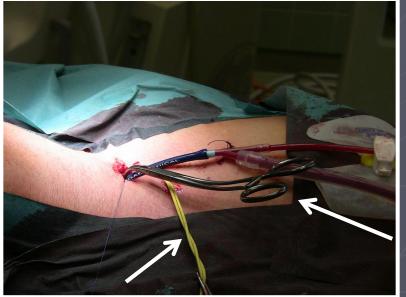


The Top Ten;

4. Surgical Access:



Rummel Loop



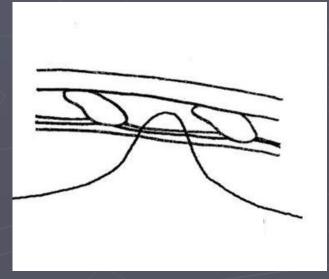
Side biting clamps

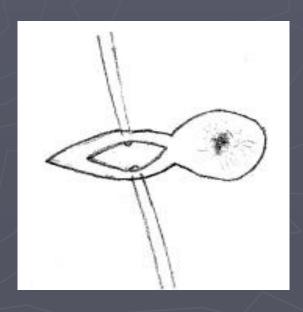
The Top Ten;

5. Surgical Pre-Closure Considerations:

The "U" stitch

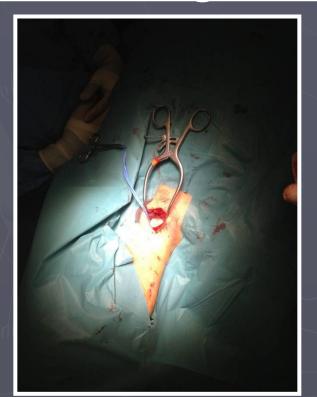






The Top Ten;

6. Facilitating Arterial Sheath Access:



Gentle traction on the Rummel loop

Serial diltatation - 6, 8F

The Top Ten;

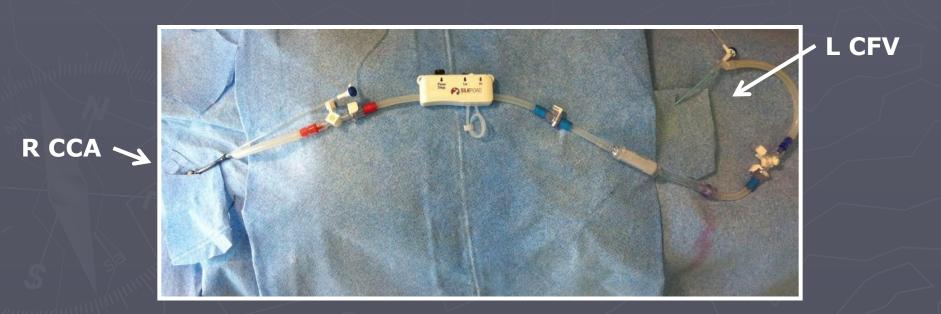
7. Perfect first-time venous access:



Ultrasound guidance

The Top Ten;

8. Cross-patient device working:

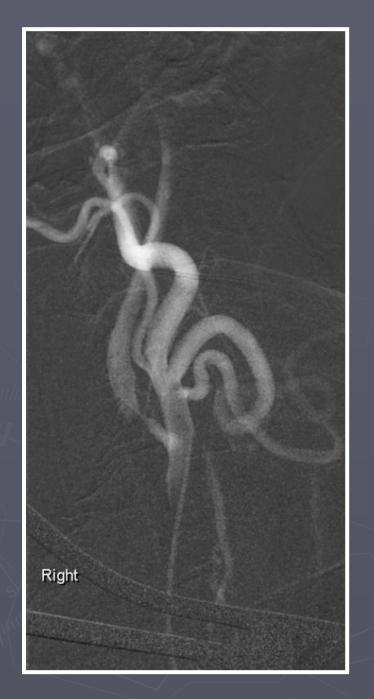


R CCA to L CFV or vice versa

The Top Ten:

9. Wire Management:

Ipsilateral ECA access might facilitate secure placement of the 10F outer diameter arterial sheath when there is short "neck length"







The Top Ten;

10. Hemostasis:

- "U" stitch closure
- Wait 10 minutes before subcuticular sutures (whilst applying pressure to the venous access site)
- " Mini-vac " drain
- Sit the patient at 45° as soon as possible
- " D-Stat Dry " or other hemostatic dressing

Conclusions:

"Standing on the shoulders of giants *"

- Direct carotid access with high flow rate flow-reversal may address a number of the remaining issues of CAS
- The learning curve of any new technique may be blunted by attention to detail
- The early <u>adopters</u> can learn from the <u>pioneers</u>
 (Düsseldorf), in conjunction with good clinical &
 technical support (SRM)
- The ROADSTER US IDE trial is enrolling US sites now some of the early lessons learnt should improve procedural practicality

*Bernard of Chartres 12th Century AD

