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#### **Images in cardiology**

# Percutaneous reconstruction of pulmonary trunk to solve stent embolization

## Reconstrucción percutánea del tronco pulmonar para resolver la embolización de un stent

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A 48-year-old woman with congenital pulmonary stenosis who required surgical valvuloplasty in 1978 presented with progressive dyspnea. The cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging performed confirmed the presence of dilated right ventricle, severe regurgitation, and pulmonary artery aneurysm ( $39 \times 25$  mm). The heart team decided to perform a transcatheter pulmonary valve implantation. During pre-stenting with an uncovered 15-25 mm  $\times$  47-55 mm CP Stent (NuMED, United States) mounted on a 25 mm balloon of the native right ventricular outflow tract, stent embolization with spontaneous anchoring to the left pulmonary artery occurred (video 1 of the supplementary data, and figure 1A). Since the patient remained stable, a wait-and-see approach was decided to facilitate stent endothelialization. The stent (figure 1B) was used as the anchoring substrate 2 months apart of the proximal implantation for 2 longer Andrastent XXL 57 mm-stents (Andramed, Germany) on a  $30 \times 40$  mm XL AndraBalloon to create a landing zone for the 29 mm

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#### https://doi.org/10.24875/RECICE.M19000088

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Please cite this article in press as: Aparisi Á, et al. Percutaneous reconstruction of pulmonary trunk to solve stent embolization. REC Interv Cardiol. 2020. https://doi.org/10.24875/RECICE.M19000088

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Á. Aparisi et al. REC Interv Cardiol. 20XX;XX(X):XX-XX

Sapien-3 valve. The rest of the procedure was successful (figure 1C). The patient remained asymptomatic, with no perfusion defects as confirmed by the ventilation/perfusion lung scan and a mean transvalvular gradient of 7 mmHg without any residual regurgitation at the 6-month follow-up (figure 1D).

In cases of aneurysmal pulmonary trunk and dilated native/non-calcified right ventricular outflow tract, the high risk of stent or valve migration may be prevented by the "planned" implantation of a first stent of smaller dimensions in a pulmonary branch. Then, sequential proximal stents may be anchored to this landing zone, which facilitates the reconstruction of pulmonary trunk with low risk of flow compromise in the jailed pulmonary branch. Further studies to assess this scenario are warranted.

#### **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

J.L. Zunzunegui is a proctor for Edwards Lifesciences.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version available at https://doi.org/10.24875/RECICE. M19000088.

Please cite this article in press as: Aparisi Á, et al. Percutaneous reconstruction of pulmonary trunk to solve stent embolization. REC Interv Cardiol. 2020. https://doi.org/10.24875/RECICE.M19000088

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