



## "Acute myocardial infarction, double culprit lesion secondary to double subacute stent thrombosis".



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## **Clinical case**

Female 79 years old, Hypertension, Diabetes, current smoking.

Cardiovascular history: Inferior STEMI, Primary PCI to RCA (02/08/2025) Sequential (Stent Thrombosis) + PCI to RCA + LAD (03/06/2025). LVEFr36%

Treatment: DAPT High-intensity statins, betablockers, ACEIs, GLT2 inhibitors, MRAs, biguanides. Coronary angiography (2025/02/08).







Proximal LAD: 90%, Proximal CXA 80%. RCA; Total thrombotic occlusion. PCI - RCA. Stent Xience Sierra 2.5X38 mm, 2.75x15mm.

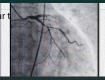
## Clinical evolution 2025/04/11

Heart failure decompensation
Chest pain

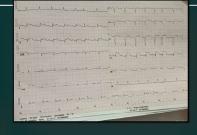
STEMI infarction anterior and inferior

Coronary angiography (2025/04/11).









Proximal left anterior descending artery with stent in total thrombotic occlusion.

Coronary guidewire and balloon angioplasty of the distal LAD using a 2×12 mm SC balloon. IVUS Eagle eye malaposition and distal geographic miss. PCI distal LAD with NC Trek Neo 4x12 mm balloon and angioplasty in-stent whith m edicated balloon. Agent 4x30mm. IVUS final ALM 9mm2, Expansion 90%.













RCA Stent from ostium to the end of the vertical segment, in total thrombotic occlusion. At the RCA using a NC 2.5x20 mm, not restored flow distal artery. Aspiration thrombectomy and IVUS eagle eye whit malaposition. Balloon angioplasty of the RCA using a NC balloon4x20 mm, restored flow distal artery and medicated balloon. agent 3x30mm

## Case resolution

The patient was monitored in intensive care unit.

Intensive antithrombotic regimen with a combination of dual-antiplatelet therapy was used. The patient was discharged at day 7, with decreasing troponin, normal kidney function, and no hemorrhagic complications.



