MLD MAX CLINICAL DECISION MAKING WORKSHEET

Pre-PCI Strategize		
MORPHOLOGY	LENCTH	D IAMETER⁵
_	<u>L</u> ENGTH	—
High Calcium¹ Criteria: >180 degrees	Select Landing Zones ³ Visually scan for largest luminal area in lumen profile proximally and distally	Measure Vessel Diameter Take EEL measurements at each reference (lumen if EEL not visible)
>0.5 mm thickness >5 mm in length Common Practice: NC Balloon, IVL, Cutting/Scoring	Place landing zones in healthy tissue (as determined by greatest EEL visualization)	Choose Stent Diameter Use the distal reference measurements to select stent diameter
Balloon, or Atherectomy	Adjust to select an available stent length	EEL Measurements
Note Nodular Calcium: Atherectomy. Not recommended to do balloon deployment prior to atherectomy, due to creation of dissection.	Note In the absence of EEL to represent healthy tissue find the largest lumen to avoid areas of TCFA or lipid pools so as to not land your stent edge in these high risk areas ⁴	Average two perpendicular EEL measurements Round down to the next quarter size, unless already at a stent size
	risk ureus	Lumen Measurements Use automatic measurements at distal reference Round up to the next quarter size, even if already at a stent size
		Choose Post Dilatation Balloon Diameter Distal Balloon: Use distal reference measurement Proximal Balloon: Use proximal reference measurement
Post-PCI Optimize		
MEDIAL DISSECTION	A PPOSITION	X PANSION
Address Significant Dissection ⁴ Criteria: Dissection penetrates medial layer, and is	Address Gross Malapposition Criteria: Malapposition indicator shows longer than	Confirm Expansion ^{4,7} Criteria: ≥80% acceptable, ≥90% expansion is optimal
greater than 1 quadrant arc	3 mm ⁵ of significant (≥0.3 mm from wall ⁶) malapposition	Common Practice:8 If not achieved, post-dilate
Common Practice. ⁴⁵ Place an additional stent, particularly for distal dissections	Common Practice: If stent is fully expanded, dilate with semi-compliant balloon at low pressure	with non-compliant balloon; use target diameter measurement and round up to next available balloon size
		Note After one post-dilatation, physican discretion should be used for further treatment
Strategize		Pre-PCI
<u>M</u> ORPHOLOGY	<u>L</u> ENGTH	<u>D</u> IAMETER
At which location (in millimeters) does the Minimum Lumen Area (MLA) occur? mm	Where should the distal and proximal reference markers be placed (from millimeters	What are the External Elastic Lamina (EEL) measurements at the distal and proximal reference points? (or Lumen if EEL is not visible)
Is high calcium present in the vicinity (plus/minus 10 mm) yes / no of the MLA?	to millimeters), why? mm → mm	Distal:mm □EEL □Lumen
What, if any, vessel preparation or strategy could be	After adjusting your references, what stent length do you recommend? mm	Proximal: mm
chosen to address this morphology?		do you recommend? mm
		What size post-dilatation balloon would you recommend for each segment?
		Distal: X mm
		Proximal: Xmm
Optimize		Post-PCI
<u>M</u> EDIAL DISSECTION	<u>A</u> PPOSITION	<u>X</u> PANSION
Are there any medial dissections? Identify the yes / no mm location (in millimeters).	Is the apposition considered major or minor? Major:	What is the minimum expansion (%EXP) in the stented segment?
What would you do next?	Minor: What would you do next?	What would you do next? Which segment, if any, would you treat for under expansion, why?
		mm →mm
		mm →mm
Common Practice: ⁴⁵ Place additional stent (particularly for	Common Practice: If stent is fully expanded, dilate with semi-compliant balloon at low	If yes, what size NC balloon would you use? Balloon diameter and length:
distal dissections) X mm	pressure.4 If stent expansion has	XmmATM
	not been achieved, post-dilate with non-compliant balloon ⁸ X mm	XmmATM

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