

Left Main and Bifurcation Summit I

Apr 29 8.56-9.09

Lessons from European LM Studies

Alaide Chieffo, MD

S. Raffaele Hospital, Milan, Italy

- Nothing to disclose regarding this presentation

Lesion Location

886±308 days Clinical Follow-Up

n = 147

Death, n (%)	5 (3.4)
Cardiac Death	4 (2.7)
TLR, n (%)	1 (0.7)
TVR, n (%)	7 (4.7)
MI, n (%)	0
MACE, n (%)	11 (7.4)

6-Month Angiographic Follow-Up

Angiographic Fup was performed in 106 (73%) of the pts

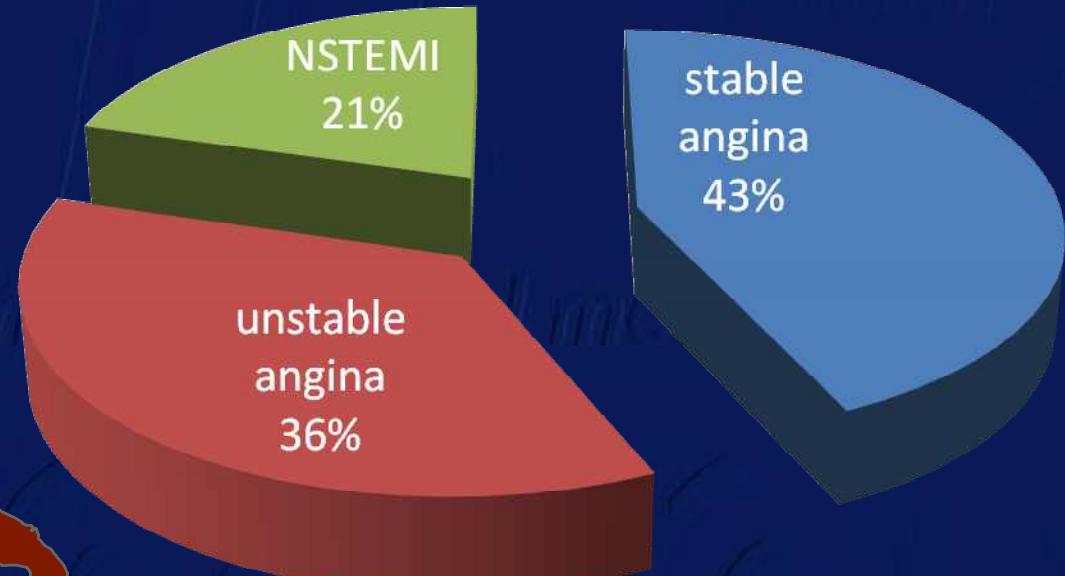
	n=106
Restenosis, %	1 (1)
Late Loss, mm	-0.01

Chieffo et al Circulation 2007;116(2):158-162.

GISE-SICI survey on Left Main Stenting $n = 1,453$ patients, 19 Italian centers enrolled



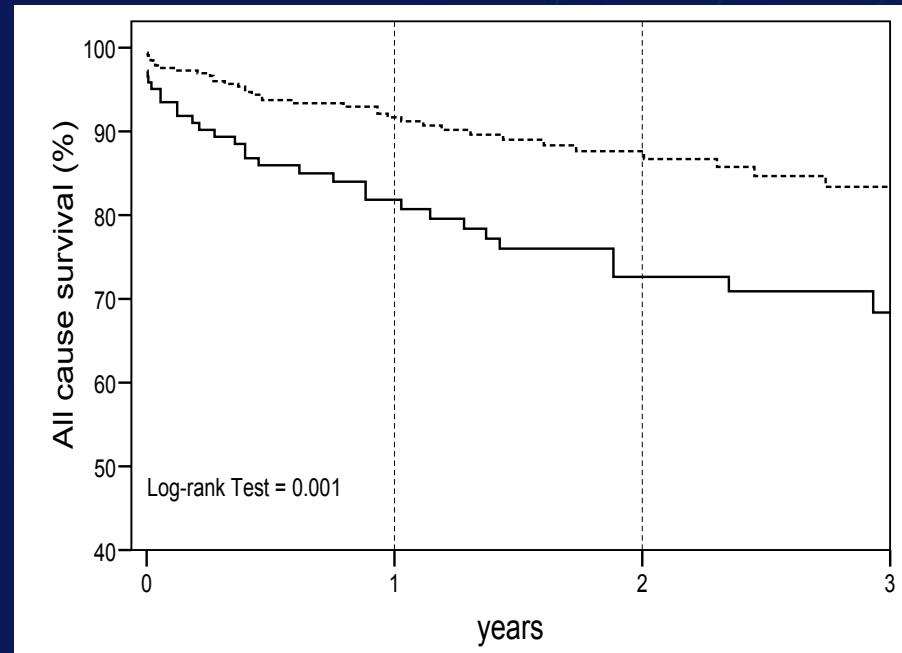
**DES n=1111
BMS n= 342**



GISE SIC Registry

Ostium and Shaft Subanalysis

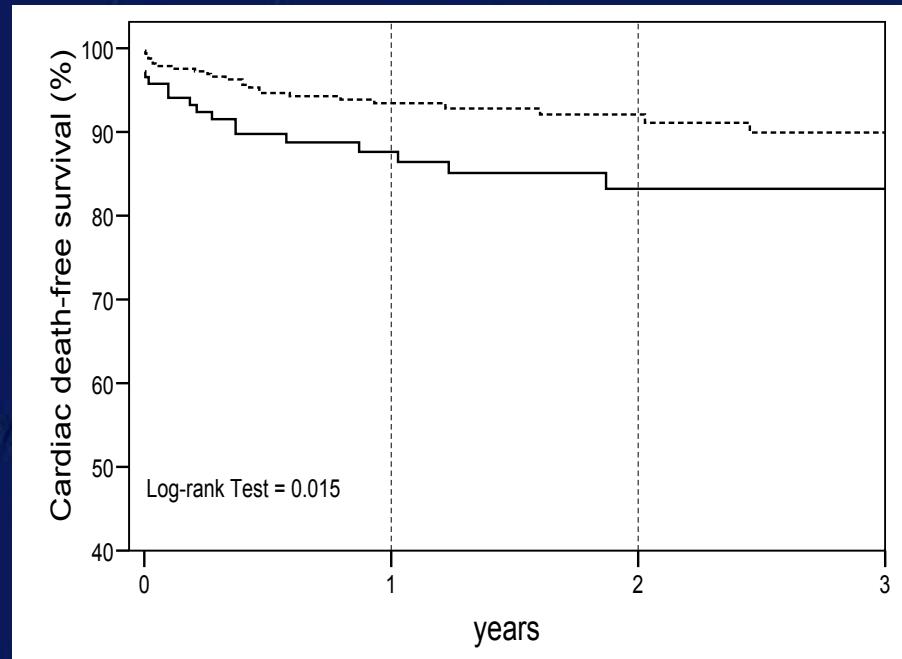
BMS vs DES



Overall mortality - unadjusted

$P < 0.001$

BMS=145



Cardiac mortality - unadjusted

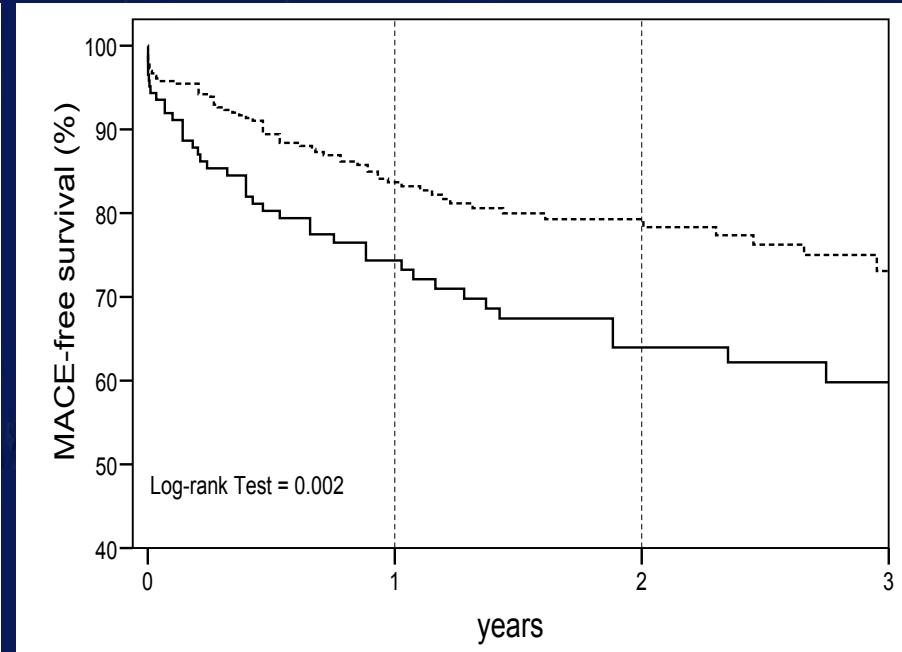
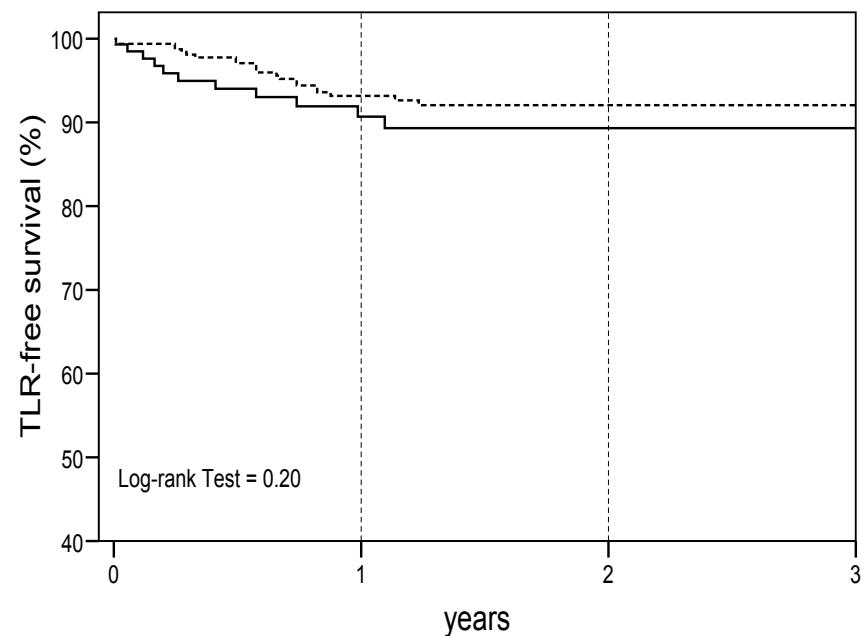
$P = 0.015$

DES= 334

GISE SIC Registry

Ostium and Shaft Subanalysis

BMS vs DES



TLR - unadjusted

P = 0.20

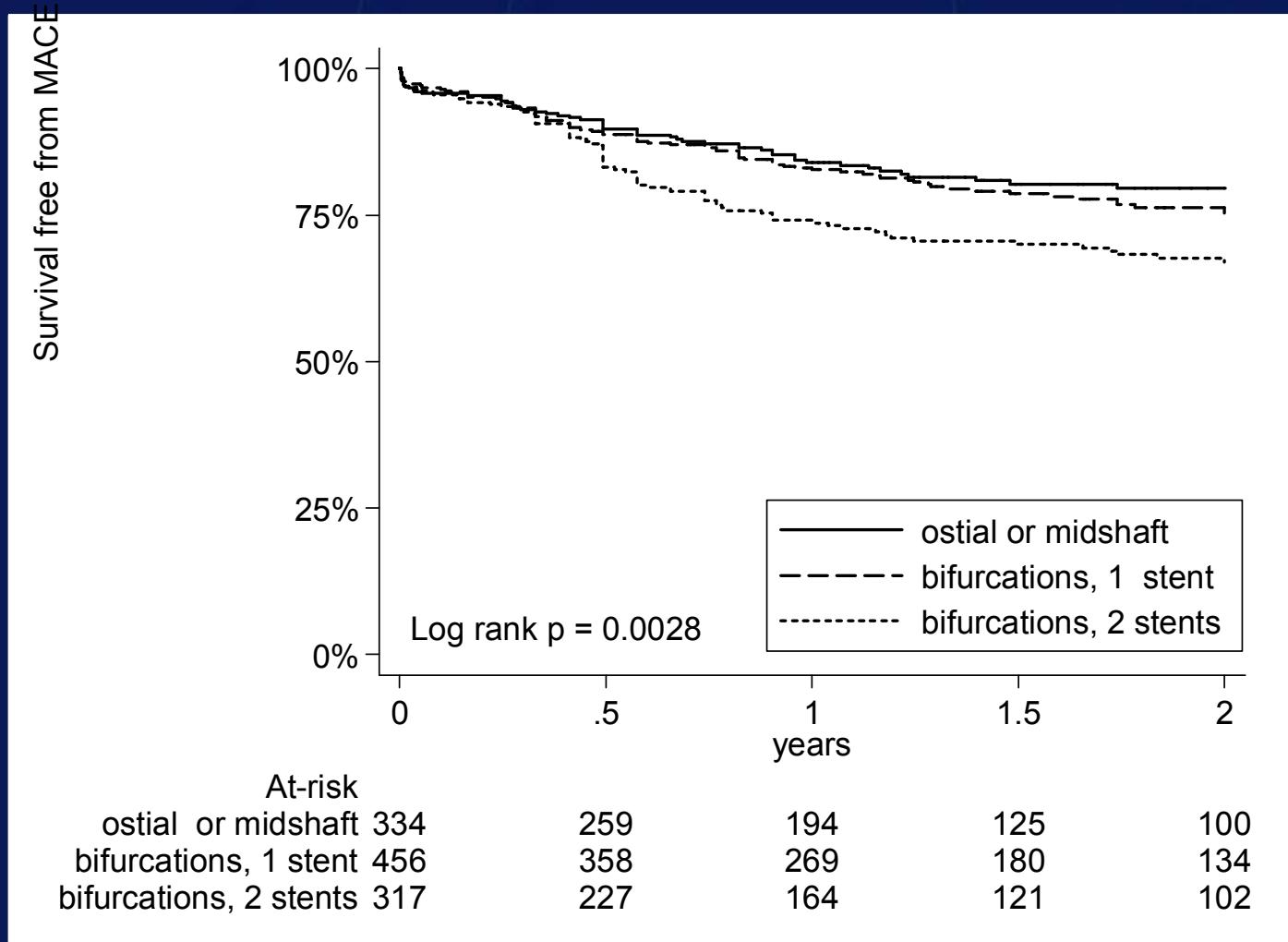
BMS=145

MACE-unadjusted

P = 0.002

DES= 334

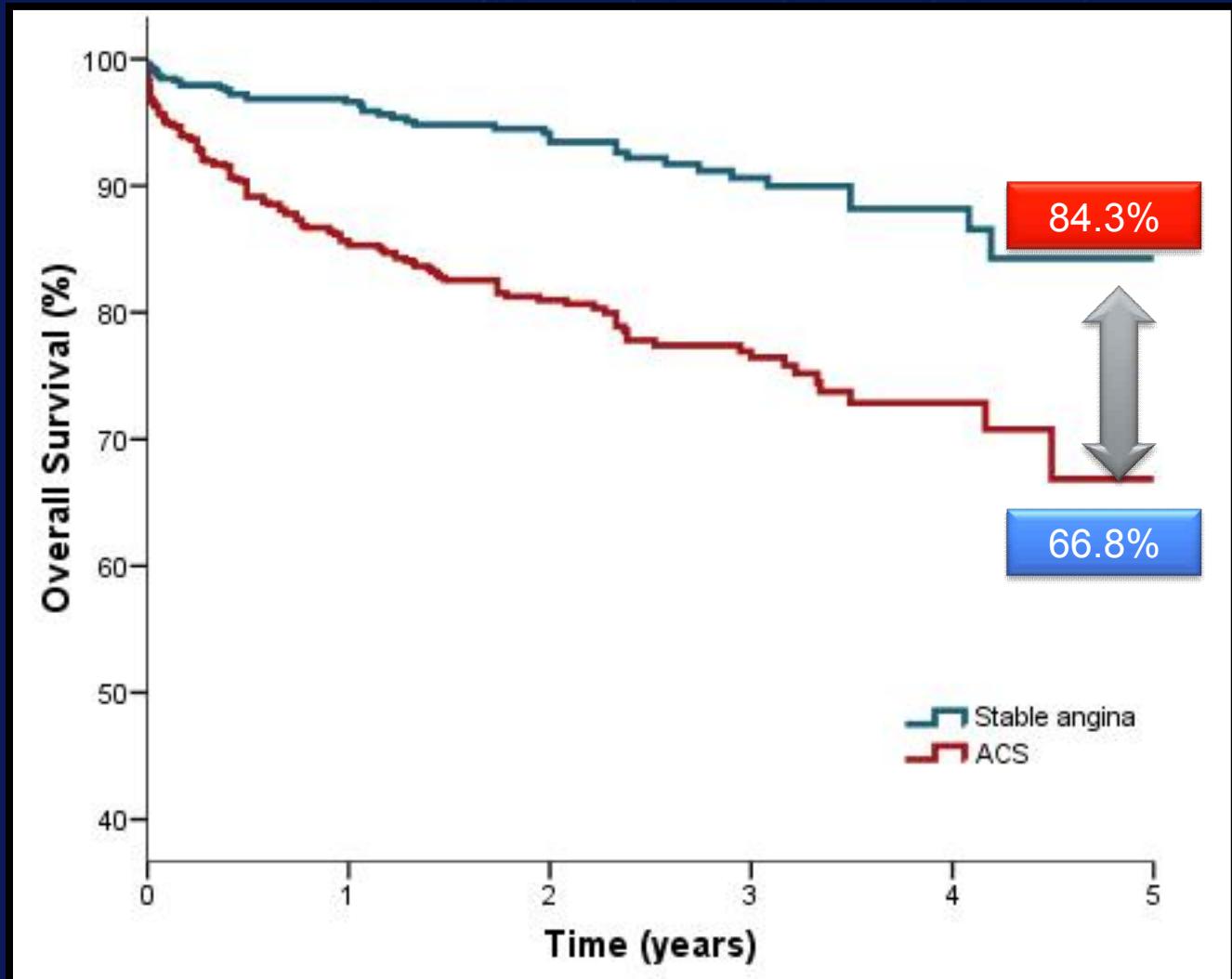
Ostial vs Bifurcations 1 stent vs 2 stents



Clinical Presentation

GISE SIC Registry

Acute Coronary Syndrome vs Stable Angina



HR 3.0 (2.1-4.2)

ACS=849
SA=591

Drug Eluting stent for LeFT main (DELFT) Registry

Study population

April 2002



April 2004

358
consecutive patients with
de novo ULMCA disease



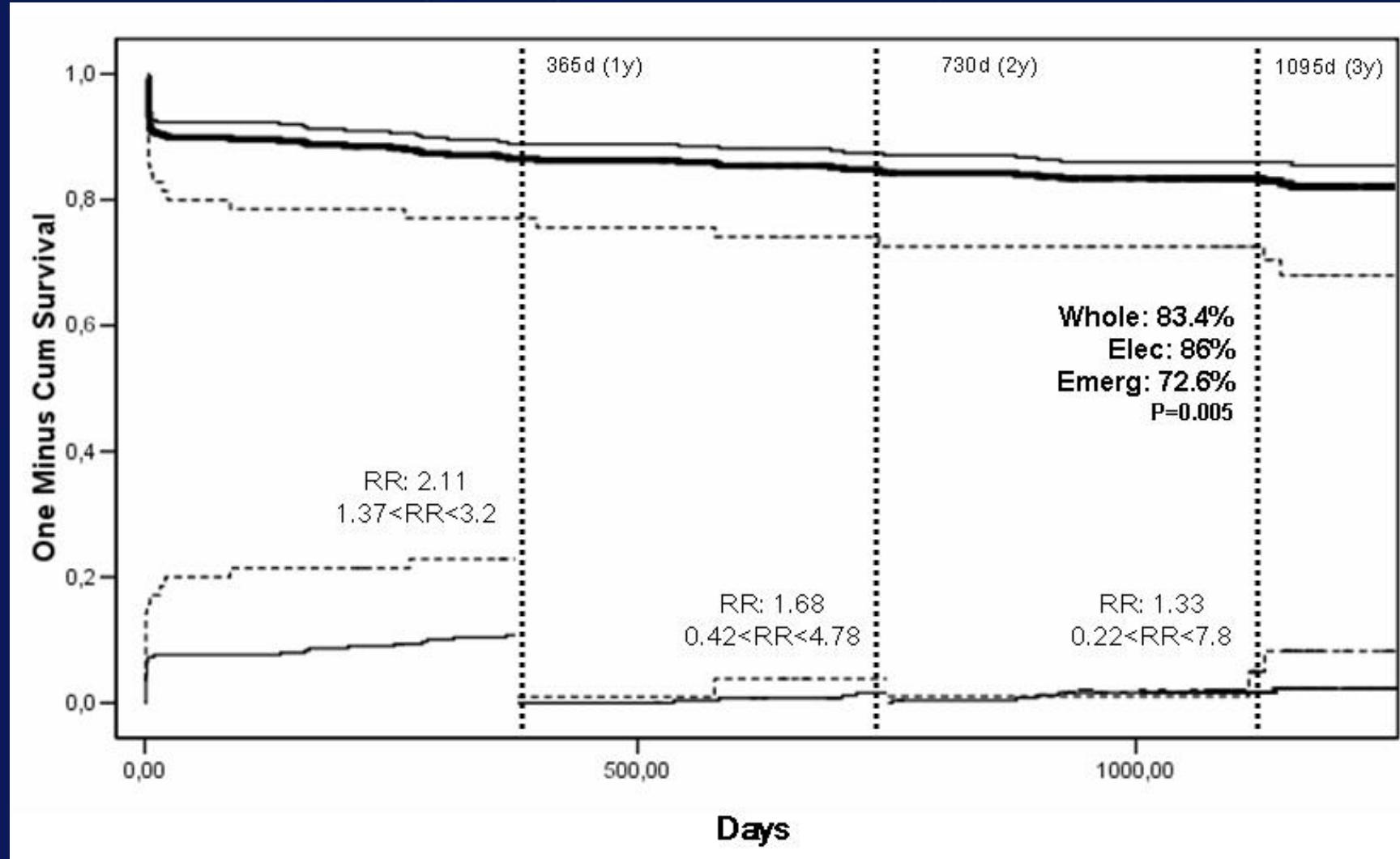
SES or PES

Baseline Clinical Characteristics

Diagnosis at admission	
Stable Angina	44.1%
Unstable Angina	41.9%
AMI	8.4%
AMI+shock	2.8%
Silent Ischemia	2.8%
LVEF	48.6 ± 12.8
EuroScore	6.4 ± 4.1
>6	20.1%
>9	31.0%
Elective	5.7 ± 3.8
Emergent	9.9 ± 3.5

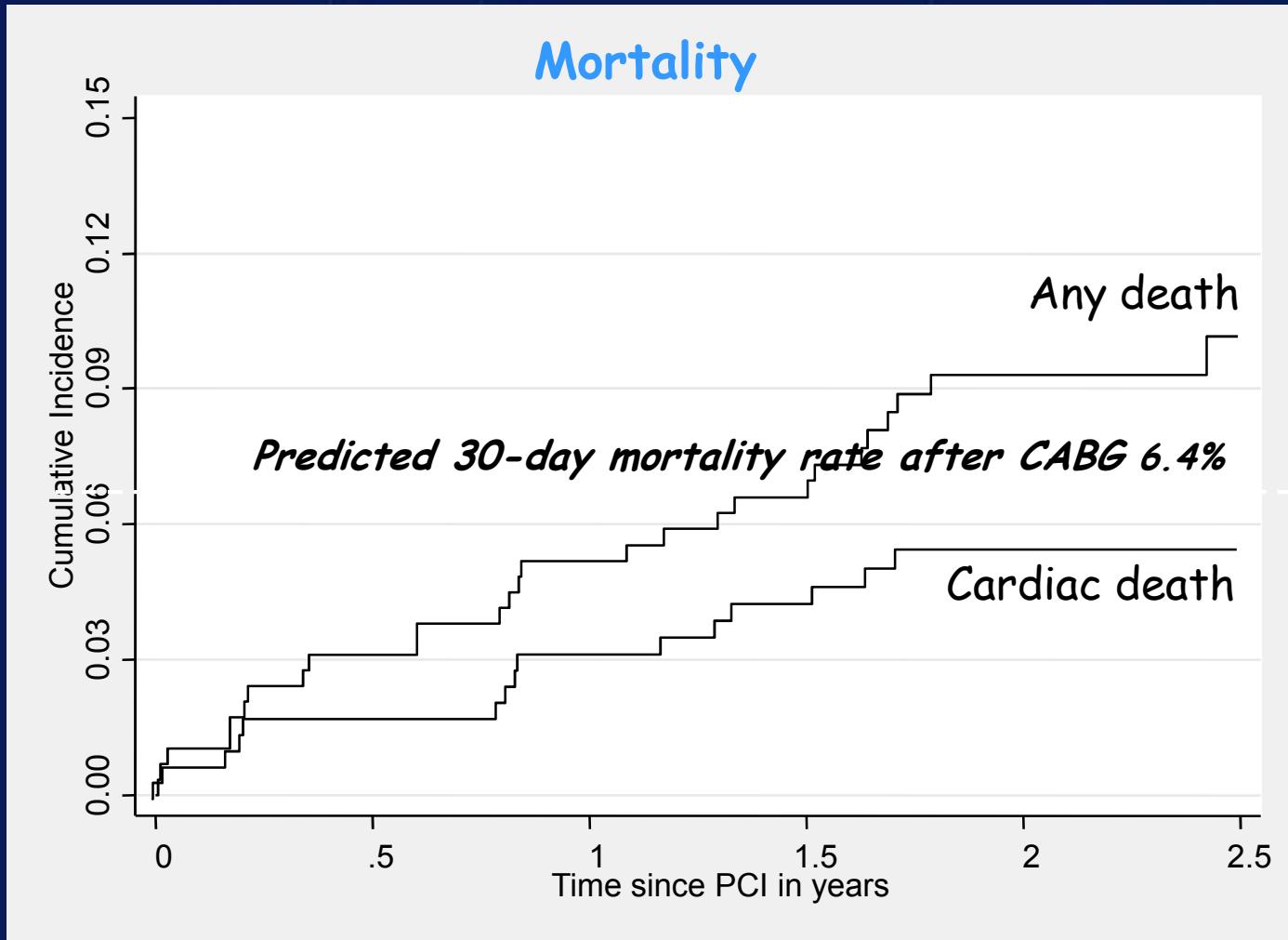
19.6% Emergent PCI

K-M survival analysis - Death + MI



French Left Main Taxus Pilot Study

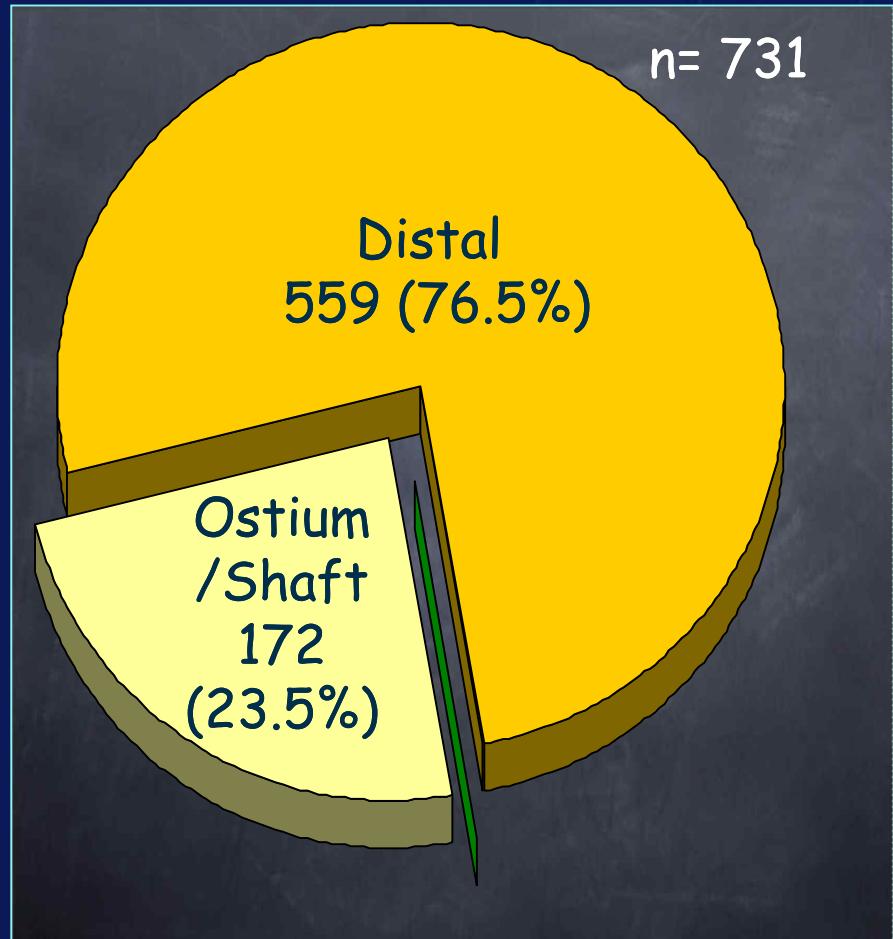
2 Year Outcome



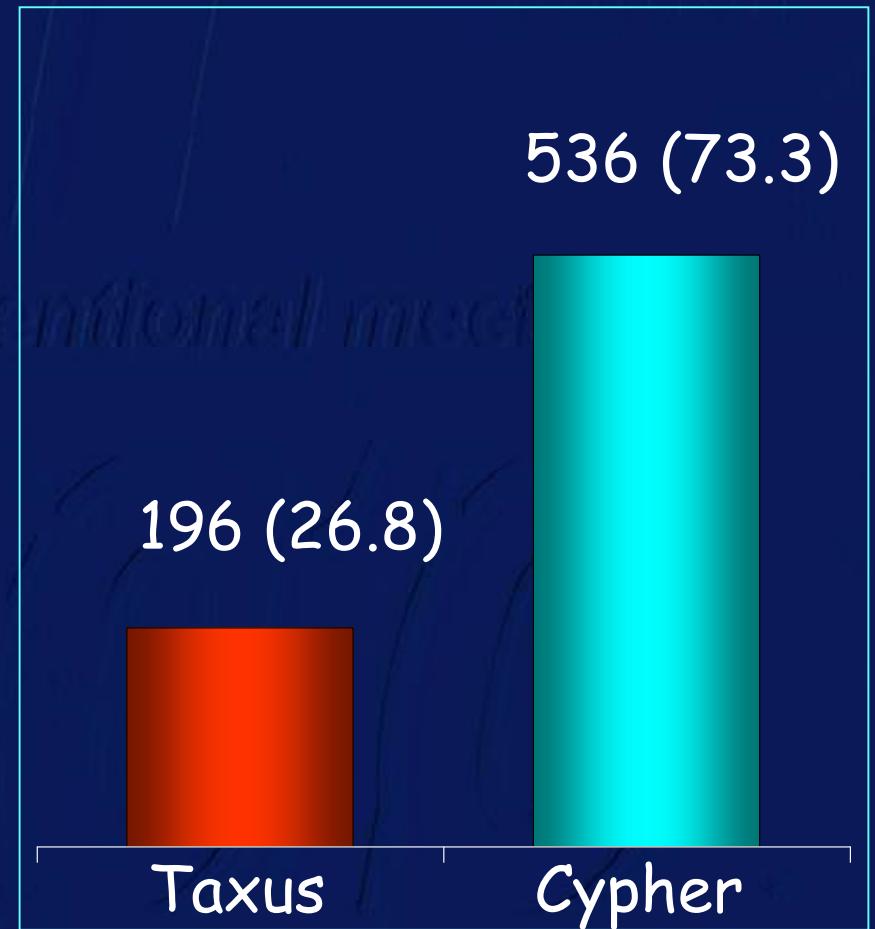
Stent Thrombosis

Lesion and Procedural Characteristics

Lesion Location



Stent Type



Late and Very Late Stent Thrombosis Multicenter Registry

In-Hospital and Long Term Fup

	In Hospital n=731	Follow-up (29.5.±13.7 ms) n= 726
Cardiac Death,n (%)	5 (0.7)	26 (3.6)
Total Death, n (%)	5 (0.7)	40 (5.5)
MI, n (%)	69(9.4)	11 (1.5%)
TLR, n (%)	2 (0.3)	76 (10.5)
TVR, n (%)	2 (0.3)	95 (13.0)
MACE, n (%)	73 (9.9%)	138 (19.0)

Chieffo et al Eur Heart J 2008 Jun 18

Stent Thrombosis

ARC Definitions

$n = 731$

Definite Stent Thrombosis	4* (0.54%)
Probable Stent Thrombosis	3 (0.4%)
Possible Stent thrombosis	20 (2.7%)

0.9%

*Late thrombosis in a Taxus stent in LAD at 3 ms

Chieffo et al Eur Heart J 2008 Jun 18

CABG vs DES

Baseline Clinical Characteristics I

	PCI n= 107	CABG	P value
Age, years	63.6±10.3	6.5±9.7	0.0026
Diabetes mellitus	20 (18.7%)	33 (23.2%)	0.44
Smokers	53 (49.5%)	84 (59.1%)	0.16
Hypertension	63(58.8%)	108(76.0%)	0.006
Hyperchol	75 (70.0%)	98(69.0%)	0.89
Euroscore	4.4±3.6	4.3±3.4	0.85
Euroscore≥6	34 (31.7)	41(28.8)	0.67

Chieffo et al Circulation 2007;116(2):158-62

Chieffo et al J Am Coll Cardiol Cardiovascular Interventions 2010

Baseline Clinical Characteristics II



	PCI n= 107	CABG n=142	P value
Renal Failure	2 (1.9)	12 (8.4)	0.02
Disease in RCA	42 (40.4)	98 (69.0)	0.0001
RCA Treatment	18 (16.9)	68(48.3)	0.0001
LVEF, %	52.0±10.4	52.2±11.4	0.91
Unstable angina	34 (31.8)	31(21.8)	0.08

Chieffo et al Circulation 2007;116(2):158-62

Chieffo et al J Am Coll Cardiol Cardiovascular Interventions 2010

Lesion and Procedural Characteristics in DES group

	DES n= 107
• Vessel diameter, mm	3.3±0.68mm
• IABP (%)	22 (20.5)
• Distal LMCA stenosis , n (%)	87 (81.3)
• Bifurcation, n	77
• Trifurcation, n	10
• Both Branch stented, n (%)	64 (73.6)
• Crush Technique, n (%)	38 (59.4)
• Culotte, n (%)	7 (10.9)
• V stenting, n (%)	19 (29.7)

Chieffo et al Circulation 2007;116(2):158-62

Chieffo et al J Am Coll Cardiol Cardiovascular Interventions 2010

Procedural Characteristics in CABG group

	n= 142
• IABP , n (%)	13 (9.1)
• Off Pump , n (%)	56 (39.4)
• LIMA , n (%)	134 (94.4)
• LIMA+RIMA, n (%)	25 (17.6)
• Radial conduit, n (%)	8 (5.6)
• Complete arterial revasc, n (%)	18 (12.7)
• LIMA+SVG, n (%)	95 (66.9)
• Complete revascularization, n (%)	98 (69.0%)

Chieffo et al Circulation 2007;116(2):158-62

Chieffo et al J Am Coll Cardiol Cardiovascular Interventions 2010

In-Hospital Outcome

	DES n = 107	CABG n = 142	On Pump n=86	Off Pump n=56
MI	10 (9.3%)	37 (26.05%)	29 (33.7%)	8 (14.3%)
Q- MI	0	5	4	1
TVR	0	3 (2.1%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (3.5%)
CVE	0	2 (1.4%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.7%)
Death	0	3 (2.1%)	2 (2.3%)	1 (1.7%)

Chieffo et al Circulation 2007;116(2):158-62

Chieffo et al J Am Coll Cardiol Cardiovascular Interventions 2010

Hierarchical End Point at 5 Years

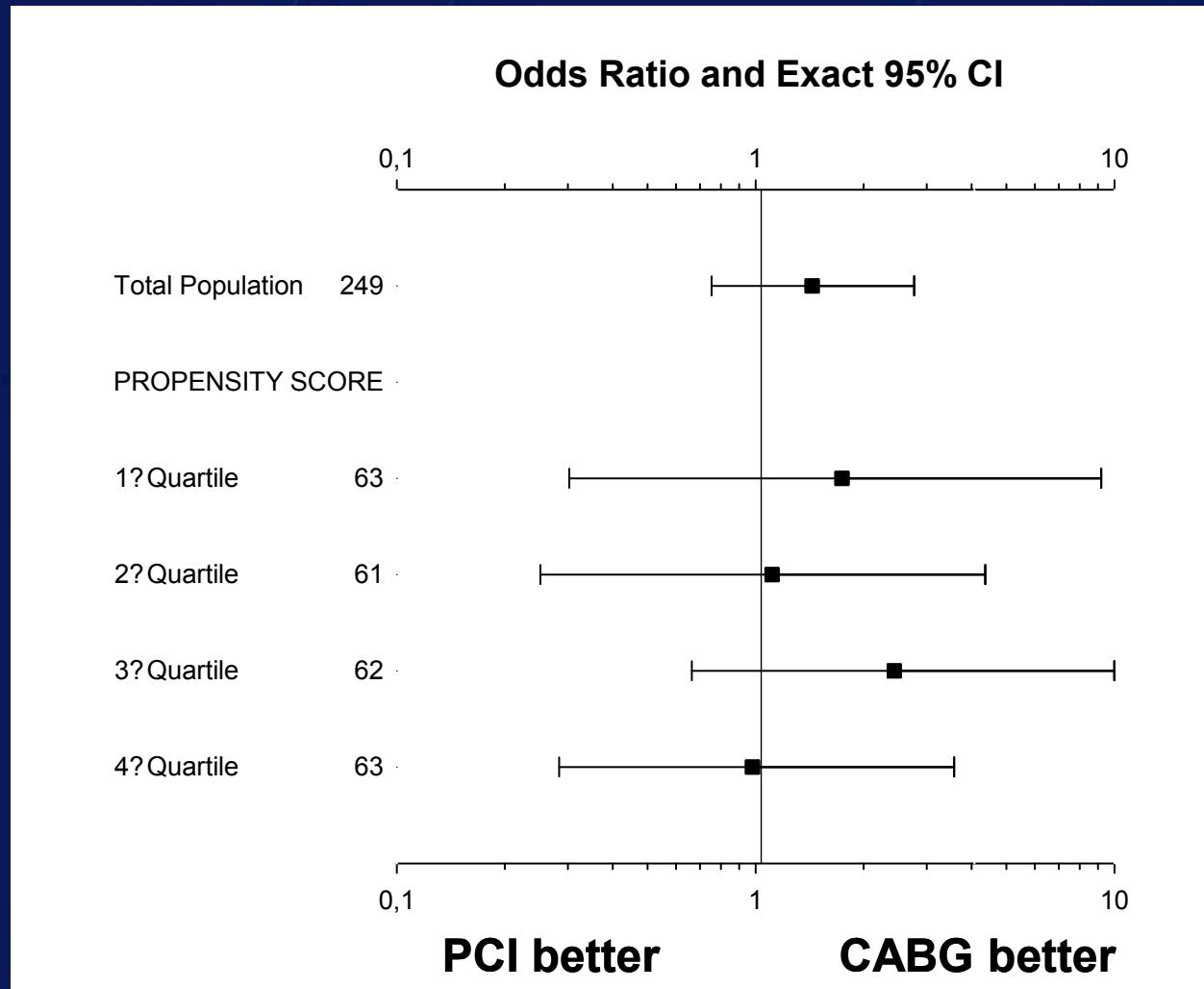
	DES n= 107	CABG n = 142	Undajusted OR 95% CI, P value	Adjusted OR 95%CI, P value
CD*	7.5%	11.9%	0.59 (0.21 to 1.5; P=0.34)	0.502; (0.16 to 1.46; P=0.24)
CD+MI	8.4%	16.9%	0.41 (0.16-0.95; p=0.04)	0.408; (0.14 to 1.06; P=0.06)
CD+MI +CVE	11.2%	20.4%	0.38 (0.16-0.86; P=0.02)	0.43; (0.17- 0.97; P=0.04)
MACCE	38.3%	32.4%	1.41 (0.79-2.51; P=0.26)	1.57; (0.82 to 3.05; P=0.18)
TVR	28.0%	8.4%	4.19 (1.9- 9.6; p=0.0001)	4.41; (1.82- 11.3; p= 0.0004)

*CD= cardiac death

CABG vs. DES Milan Experience

MACCE at 5 years

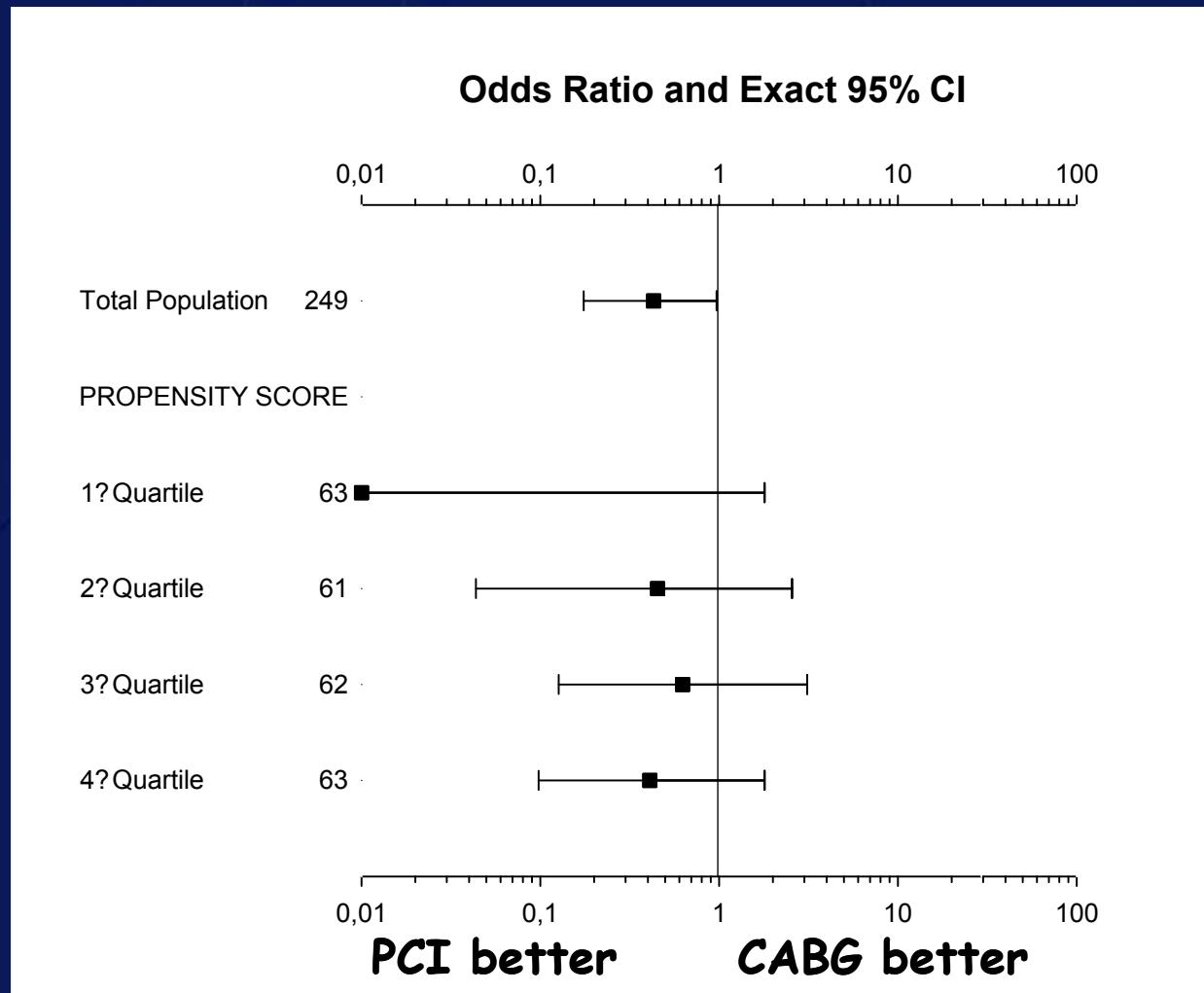
(including repeated revascularization)



(adjusted OR=1.578; 95% CI=0.825 to 3.054; P=0.18).

Chieffo et al J Am Coll Cardiol Cardiovascular Interventions 2010

CABG vs. DES Milan Experience CVE+Death+MI at 5 years



(OR=0.399; 95% CI=0.151 to 0.989; P=0.04)

Chieffo et al J Am Coll Cardiol Cardiovascular Interventions 2010

Participating Centers

The DELTA Registry

Principal Investigators



A. Chieffo, Milan and E. Meliga, Turin

Investigators



YH Kim, SJ Park, Seoul



Palacios, R.J.P. Margey, Boston; R. Mehran, M. Leon, J. Moses, New York;
R. Makkar, Los Angeles



P.W. Serruys, Y. Onuma, Rotterdam



J. Fajadet, C. Naber, Toulouse; T. Lefevre, MC Morice, M. Bande, Paris



A. Colombo, A. Latib, O. Alfieri, Milan;
C. Tamburino, P. Capranzano, D. Capodanno, A. La Manna, Catania;
I. Sheiban, S. Marra, Turin; M. Valgimigli, Ferrara



A. Erglis, S. Jegere, Riga



P. Buszman, Katowice

Study Population DELTA Registry

April 2002



April 2006

ALL
consecutive patients with
de novo ULMCA disease

PCI with DES
 $n=1873$

CABG
 $n=901$

Baseline Clinical Characteristics I

	PCI	CABG	p
<i>%, mean±SD</i>	(n=1873)	(n=901)	
Age	65,8±11,5	66,5±9,8	0.24
Gender (M)	73.9	63.6	<0.01
Familiar H	29.1	25.3	0.038
Hypertension	64	67.7	0.06
Hypercol	61.8	64.7	0.15
Active Smoker	45.2	42.7	0.22
Diabetes	27.7	34	<0.01
IDDM	6.1	7.1	
NIDDM	21.6	26.8	<0.01
CKD	7.3	4.1	<0.01

Baseline clinical characteristics -II

	PCI	CABG	
%, <i>mean</i> \pm <i>SD</i>	(n=1873)	(n=901)	p
NSTEMI	11.6	11.0	<0.01
STEMI	2.9	0.8	<0.01
Prev CABG	10.7	2.7	<0.01
Prev PCI	24.8	13.7	<0.01
EuroSCORE	4.9 \pm 3.6	5.1 \pm 2.6	0.17
SYNTAX Score	28.6 \pm 14.3	38.9 \pm 13.2	<0.01
LVEF	53.8 \pm 12.0	53.3 \pm 11.5	0.29

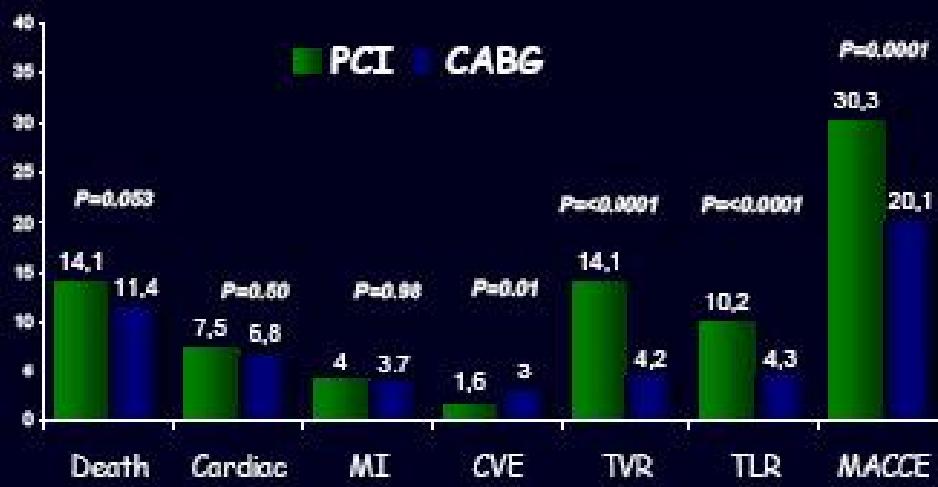
Procedural and Angiographic Characteristics I

	PCI	CABG	
$\%, \text{ mean} \pm \text{SD}$	(n=1873)	(n=901)	p
LM Lesion Location			
Ostial/Shaft	39.7	41.6	0.23
Distal	60.3	58.4	0.36
Multivessel Disease	79.8	94.2	<0.01
Number of Vessels Treated	1.4 ± 0.84	2.1 ± 0.9	<0.01
True bifurcation	39.8%		
2 stent strategy	43.1%		
Off Pump		14.0%	

33.1% of the patients underwent IVUS during PCI

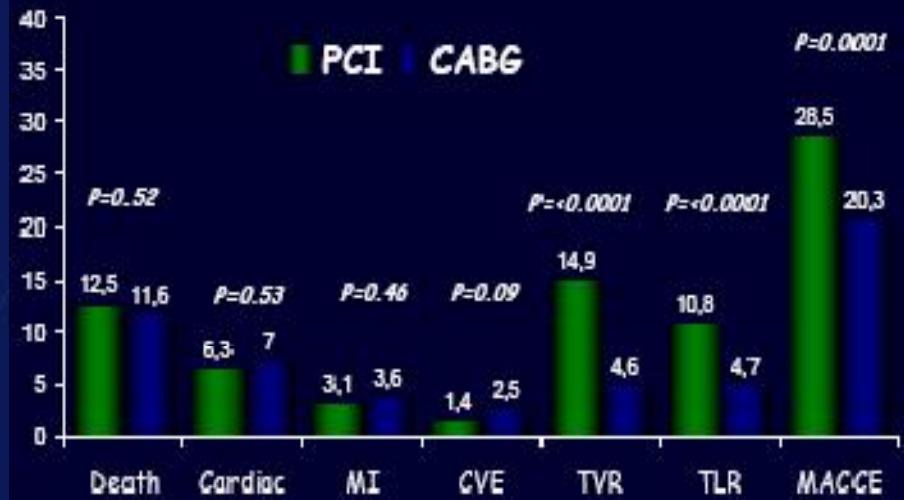
MACCE in the Overall and Elective Population

Long Term MACCE: Overall population



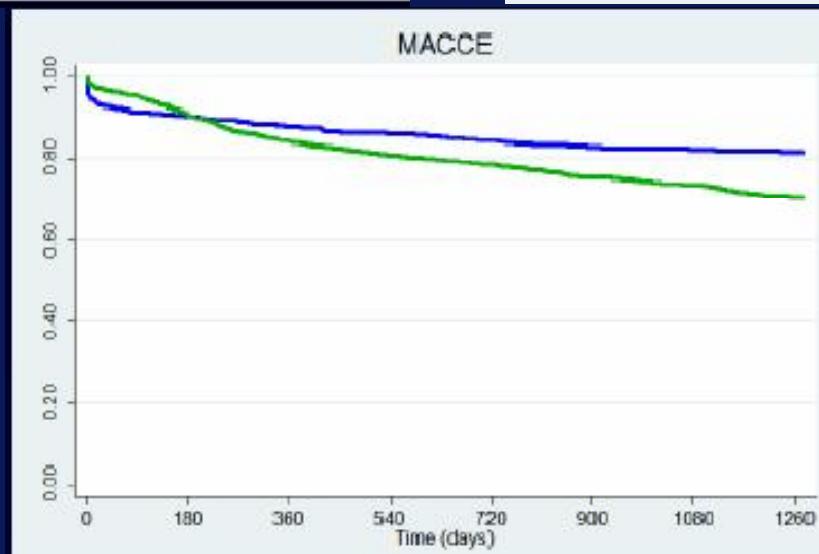
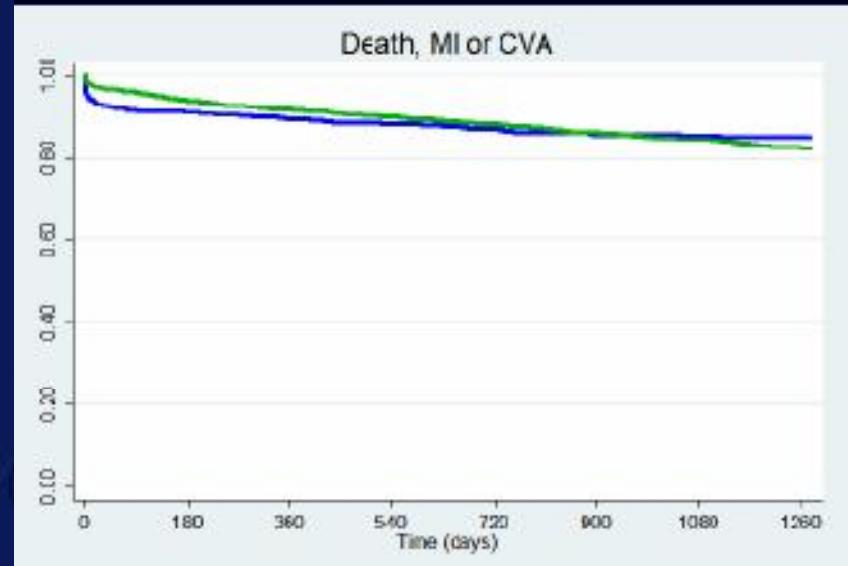
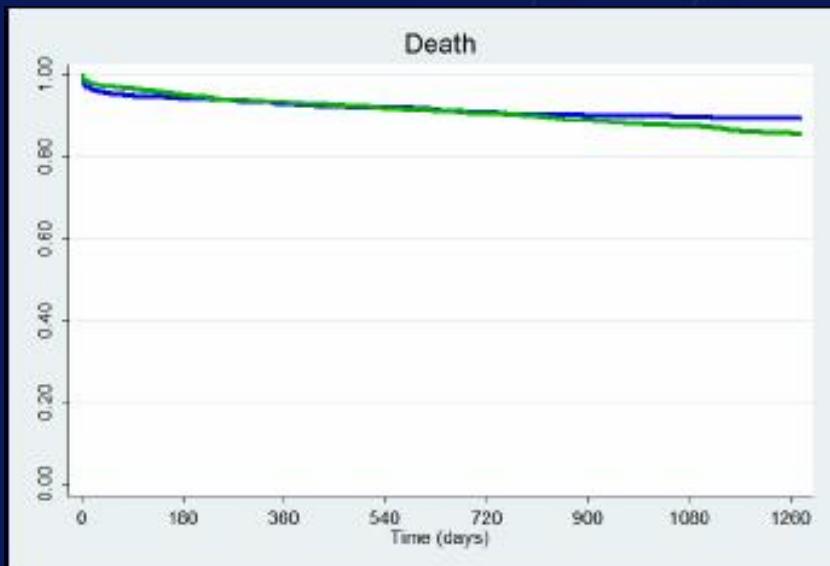
Mi = Q wave MI occurring during hospital stay + any MI during fup

Long Term MACCE: Elective population



Mi = Q wave MI occurring during hospital stay + any MI during fup

Kaplan Survivals



Conclusions I

- Encouraging mid-term results were observed in observational multicenter registries evaluating DES in unprotected LMCA lesions.
- Recently 5 year outcome from larger multicenter registries have confirmed the results from preliminary single center registries
- In particular ostial and shaft and simple bifurcation LM have been associated with good outcomes

Conclusions II

- Distal bifurcation LMCA lesions are still limited by the need to repeated revascularization.
- Careful lesion preparation, second generation DES, optimization stenting techniques and IVUS guided postdilatation could be useful in order to lower these events