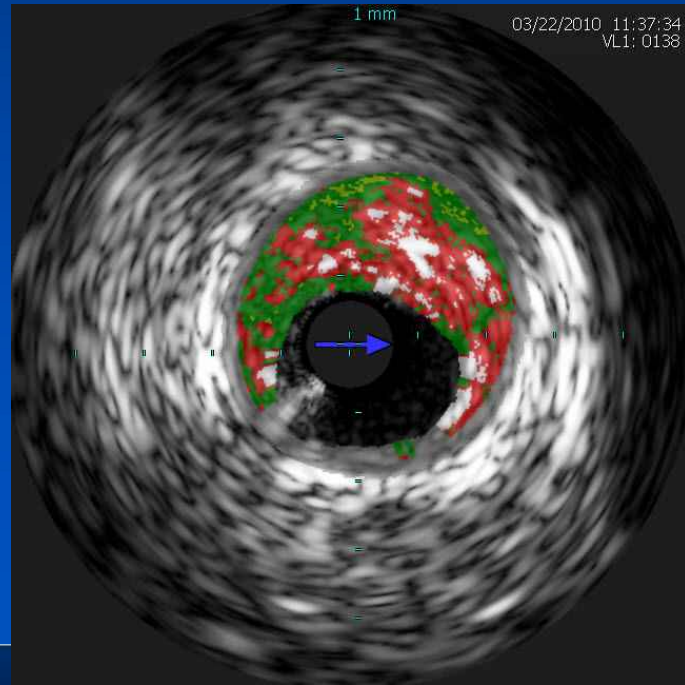
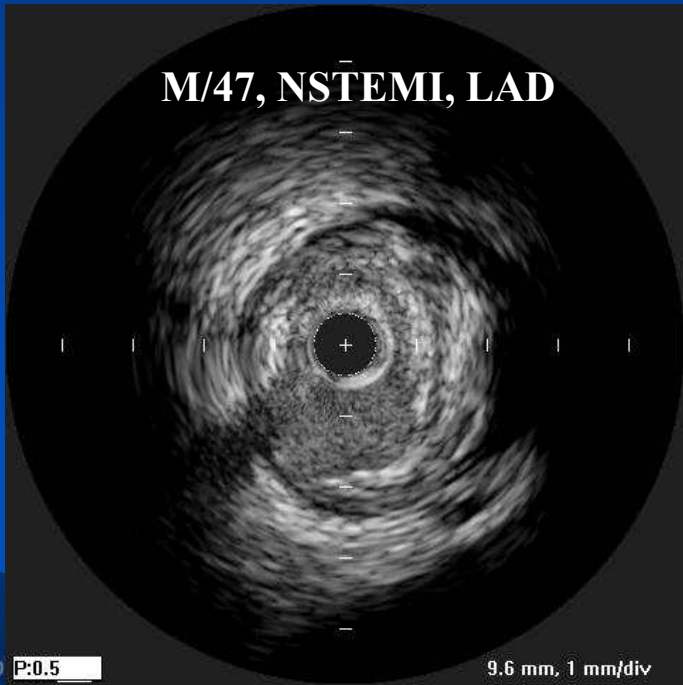
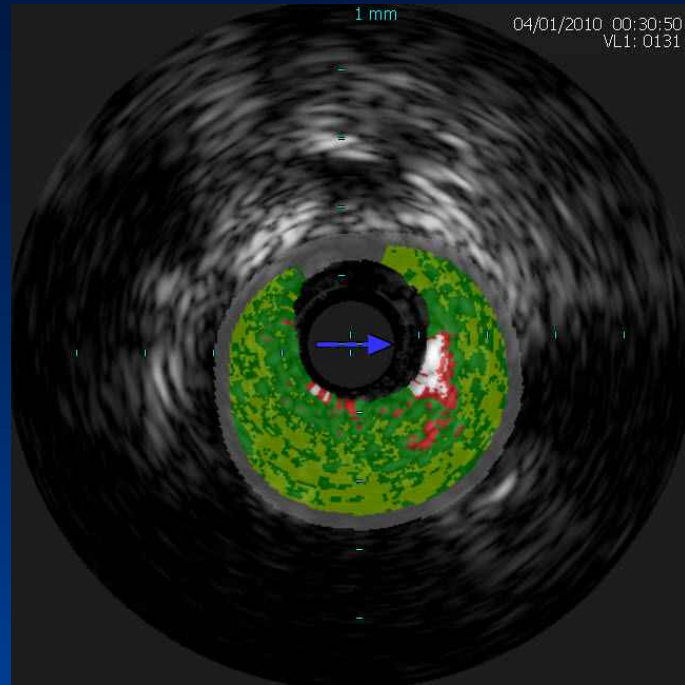
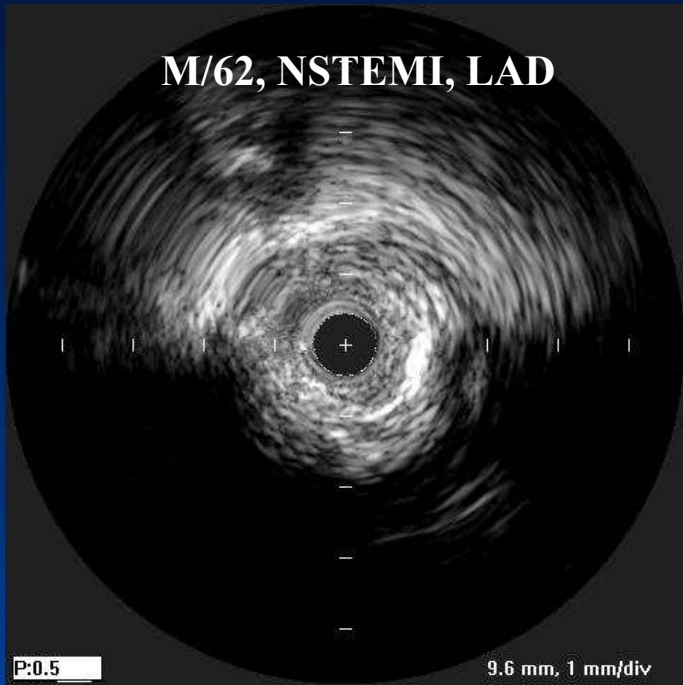


VH-IVUS

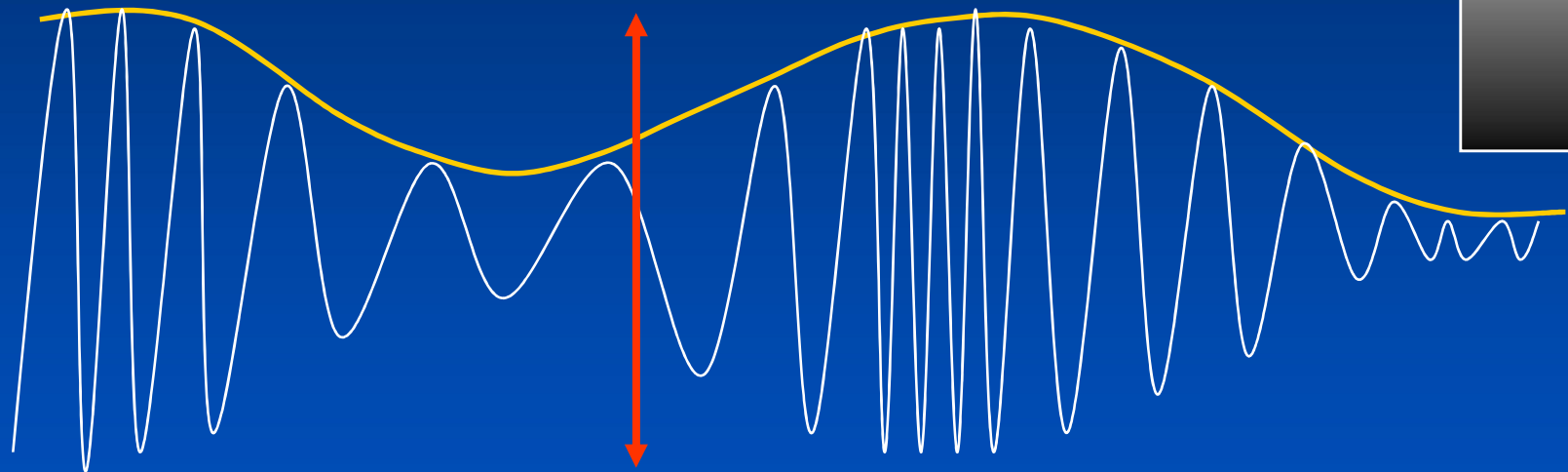
Su-Jeong Kim

Asan Medical Center, RN



Gray Scale Image

Only the envelope amplitude (echo intensity) is used to form the **gray-scale IVUS image**

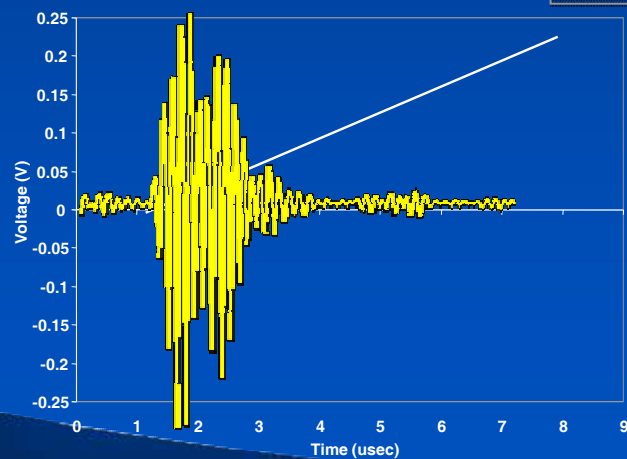
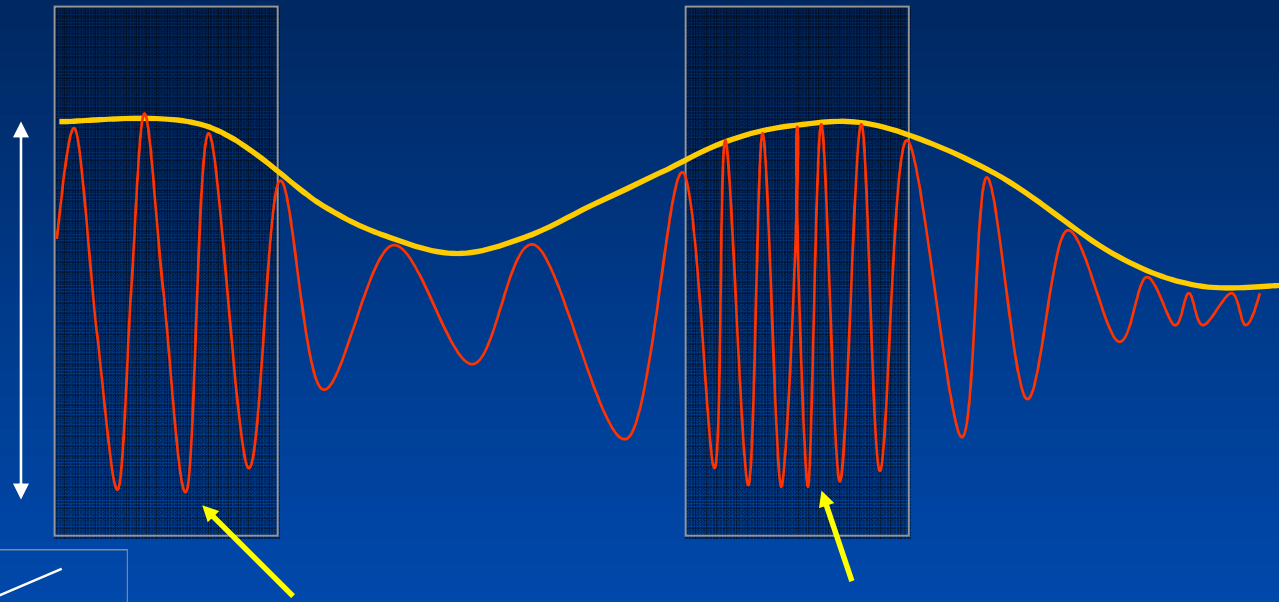


Palmer 1999; Peters 1994

VH-IVUS

Use Power and Frequency

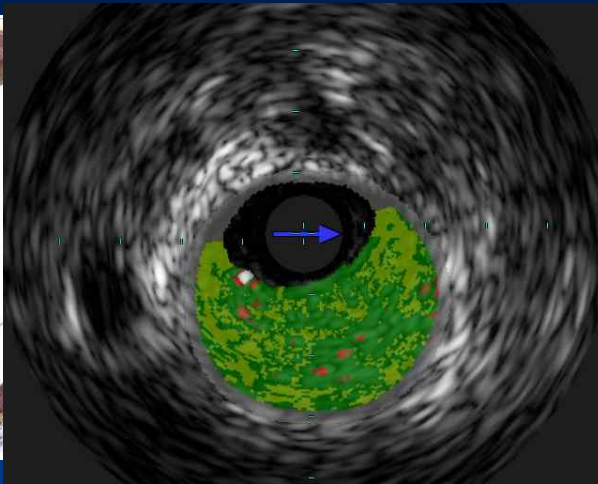
Amplitude



Same amplitude, different frequency
Frequency of echo signal can vary,
depending on the tissue content

Plaque composition

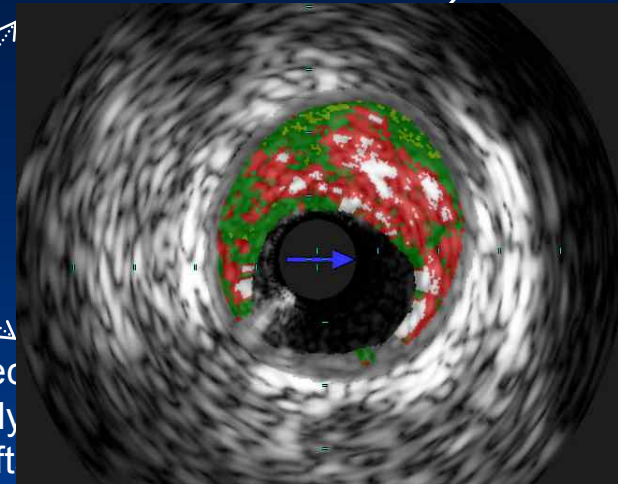
Fibrous Tissue



Necrotic Core



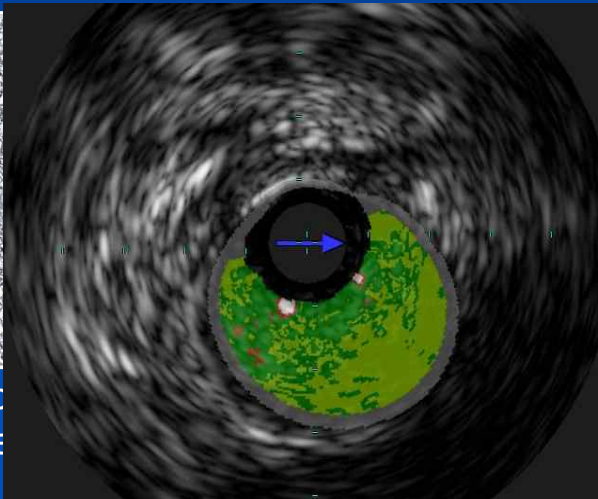
Highly lipidic necrotic cells and dead lymphocytes
Cholesterol clefts



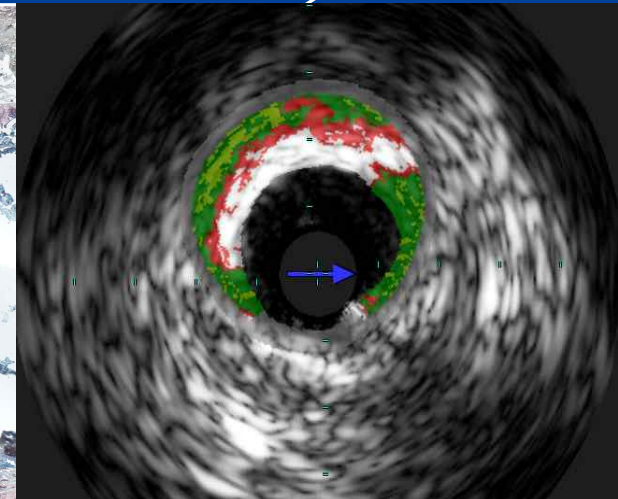
Fibro-Fatty



Loosely packed bundles of collagen fibers
regions of lipid deposits
clefts or necrosis



Dense Calcium



Eagle Eye (20MHz Electronic Transducer)

VH IVUS vs histopathology from 51 fresh, post mortem LADs
(115 sections and 407 regions of interest)

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
Fibrous tissue (n=162)	84.0%	98.8%	92.8%
Fibrofatty (n=84)	86.9%	95.1%	93.4%
Necrotic core (n=69)	97.1%	93.8%	94.4%
Dense calcium (n=92)	97.8%	99.7%	99.3%

Plaque rupture

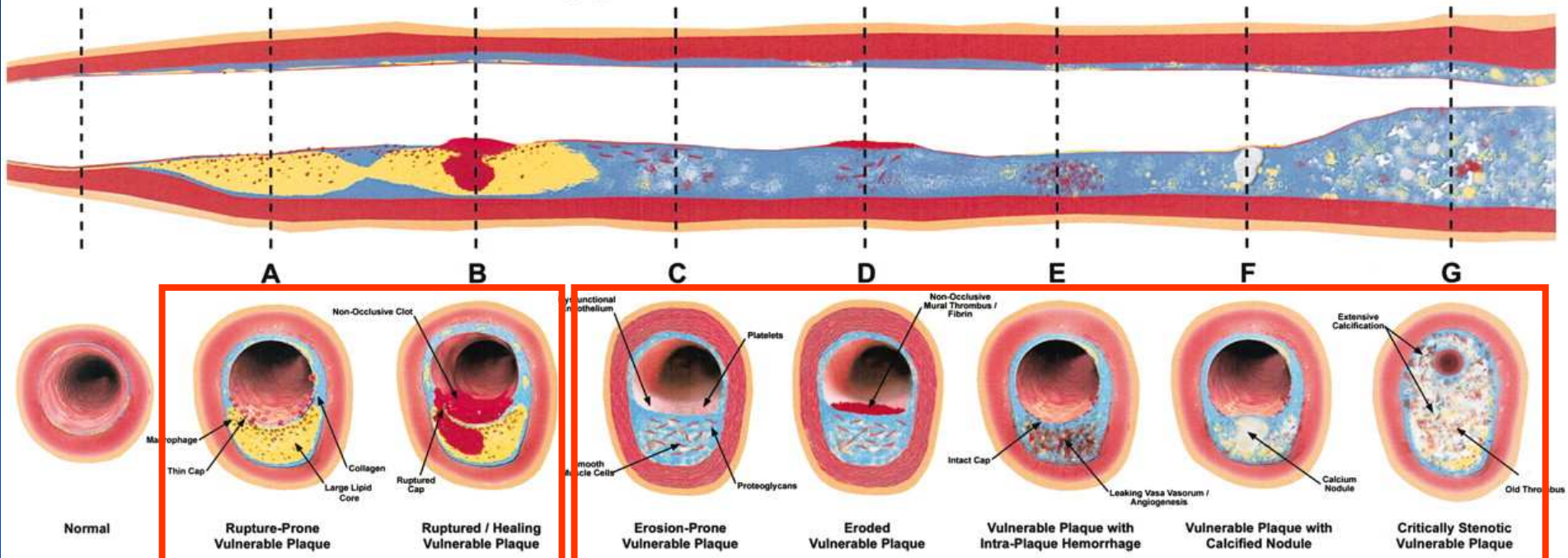
ACS(Acute coronary syndrom),
SCD(Sudden cardiac death) 의 주요인



“Vulnerable Plaque”

Thrombosis-prone plaque and plaque with a high probability of undergoing rapid progression

Different Types of Vulnerable Plaque



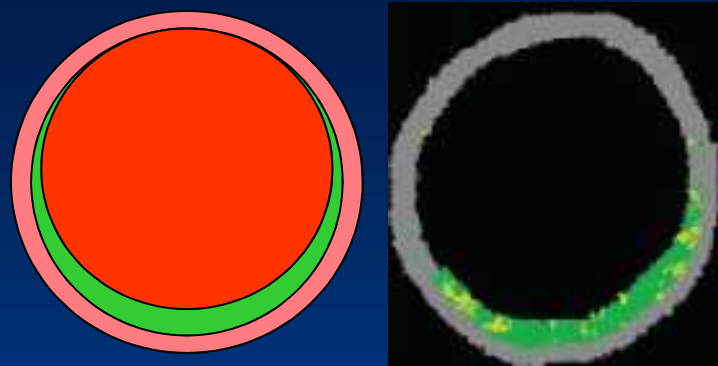
70% of ACS culprit

30% of ACS culprit

Naghavi et al. *Circulation* 2003;108:1664-72

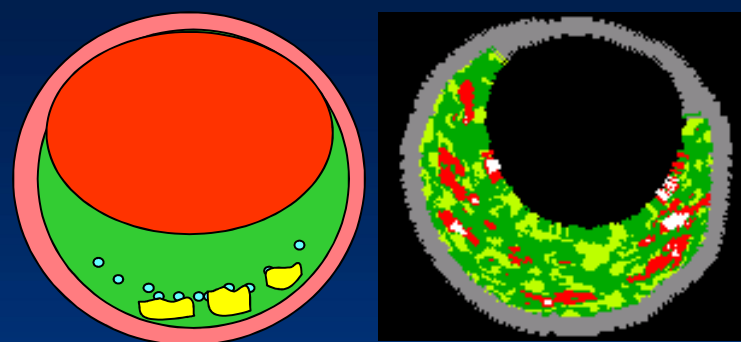
Plaque classification

AIT



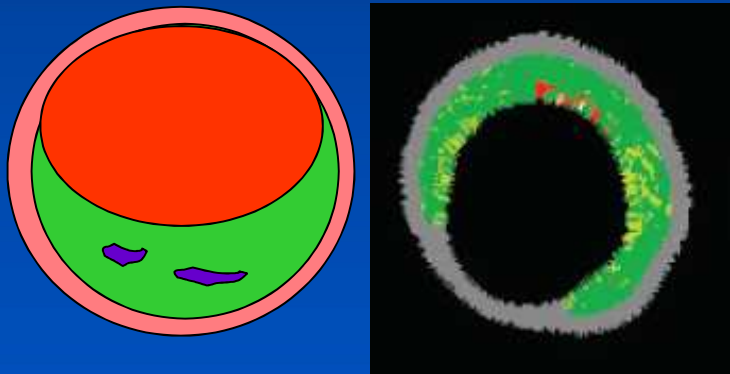
Plaque thickness $\leq 600\mu\text{m}$

PIT



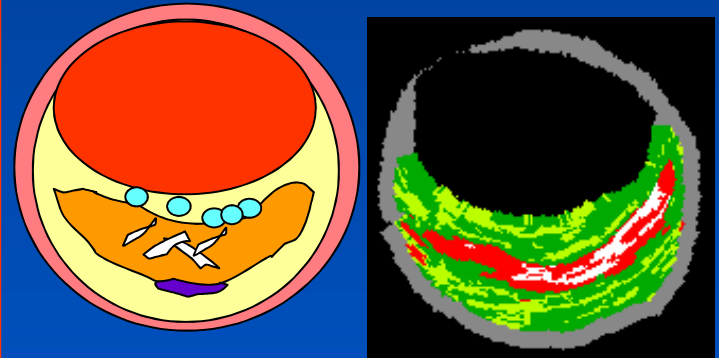
Plaque thickness $> 600\mu\text{m}$
Fibrofatty $> 15\%$

Fibrous



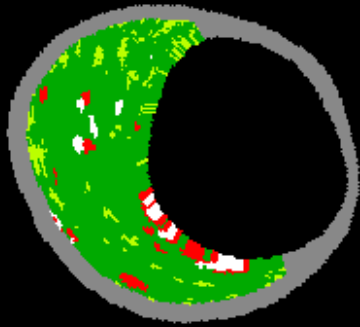
Plaque thickness $> 600\mu\text{m}$
Fibrofatty $\leq 15\%$

Fibroatheroma

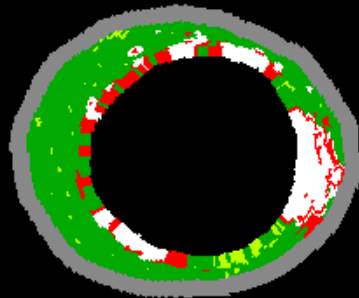


Confluent NC $> 10\%$

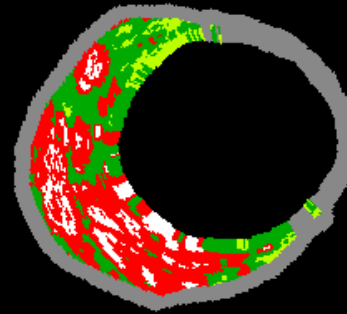
Fibrous



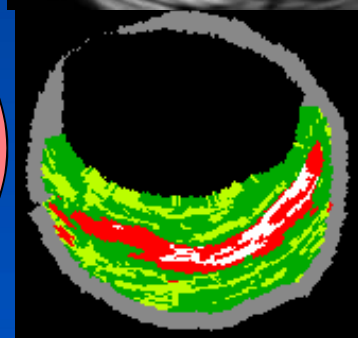
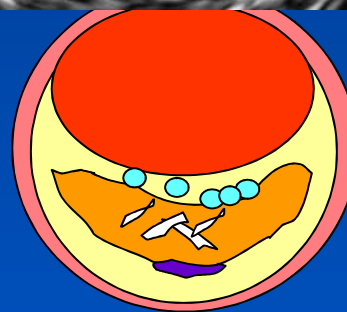
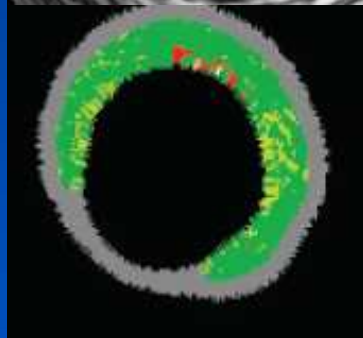
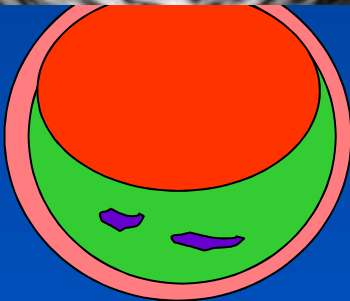
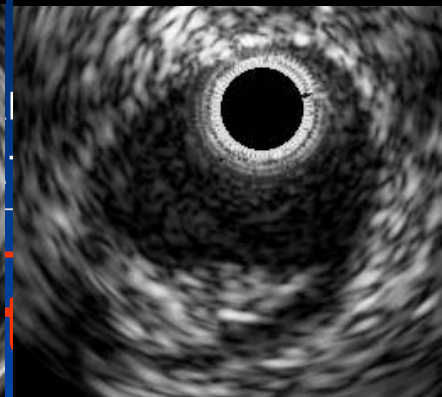
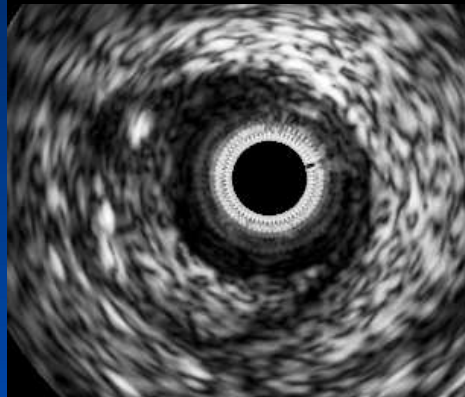
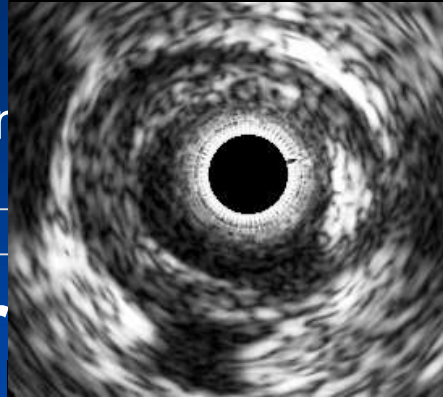
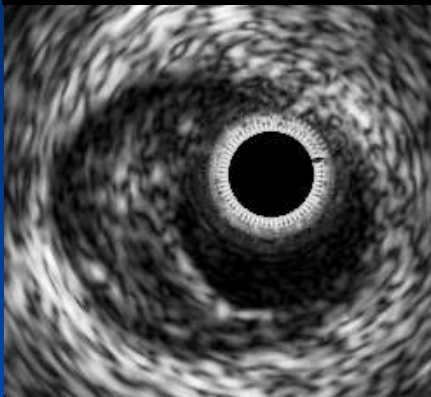
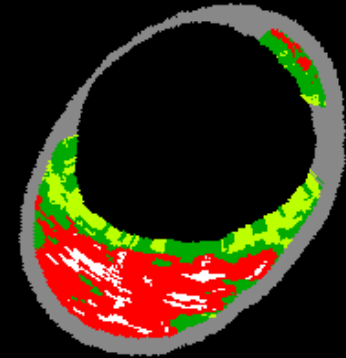
Fibrocalcific



TCFA



Thick-cap FA



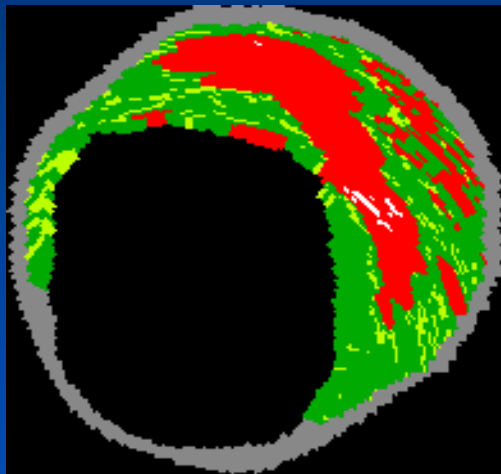
Plaque thickness > 600um
Fibrofatty ≤ 15%

Confluent NC > 10%

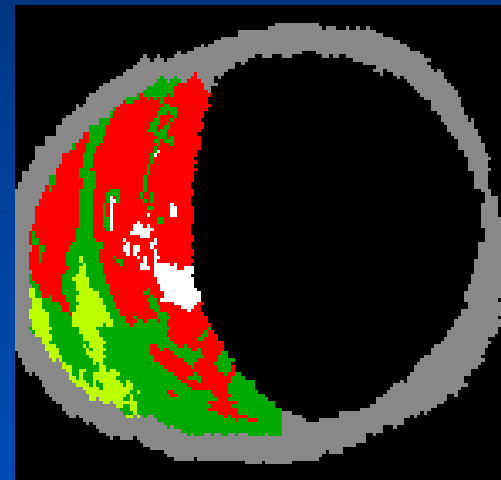
Criteria of TCFA

In at least 3 consecutive frames:

- 1) Percent atheroma area $\geq 40\%$
- 2) Necrotic core $\geq 10\%$
- 3) without evident overlying fibrous tissue



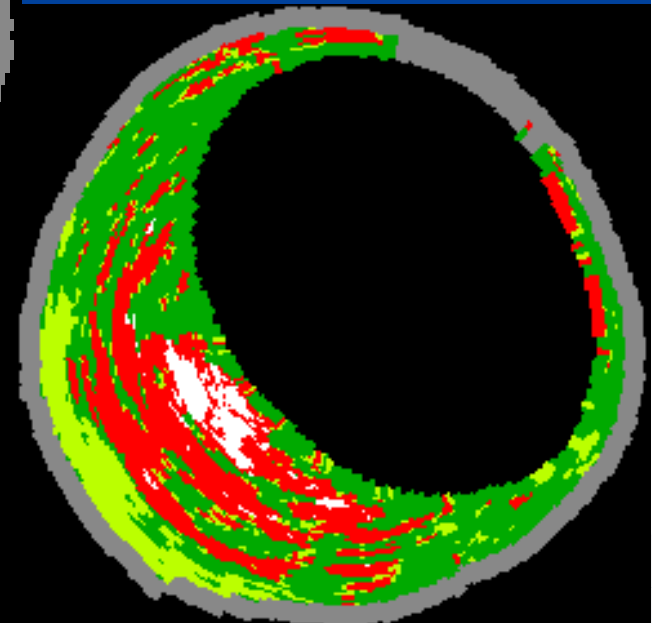
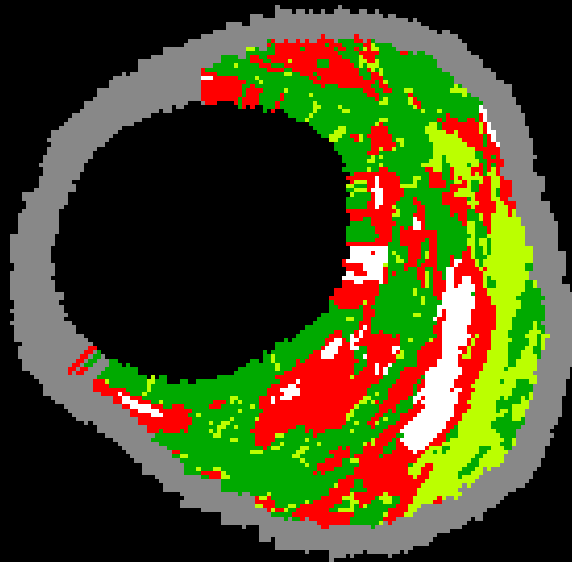
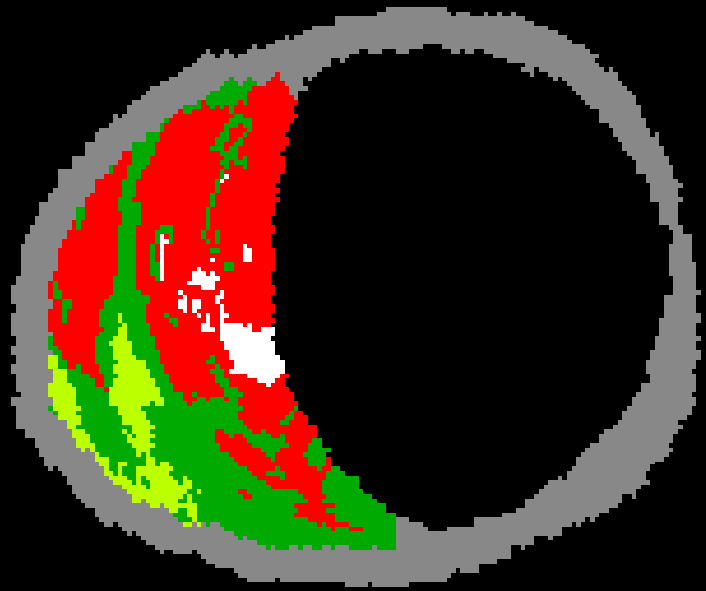
Thick fibrous cap
Low lipid conc
Low macrophage density



Thin fibrous cap
High lipid conc
High macrophage density

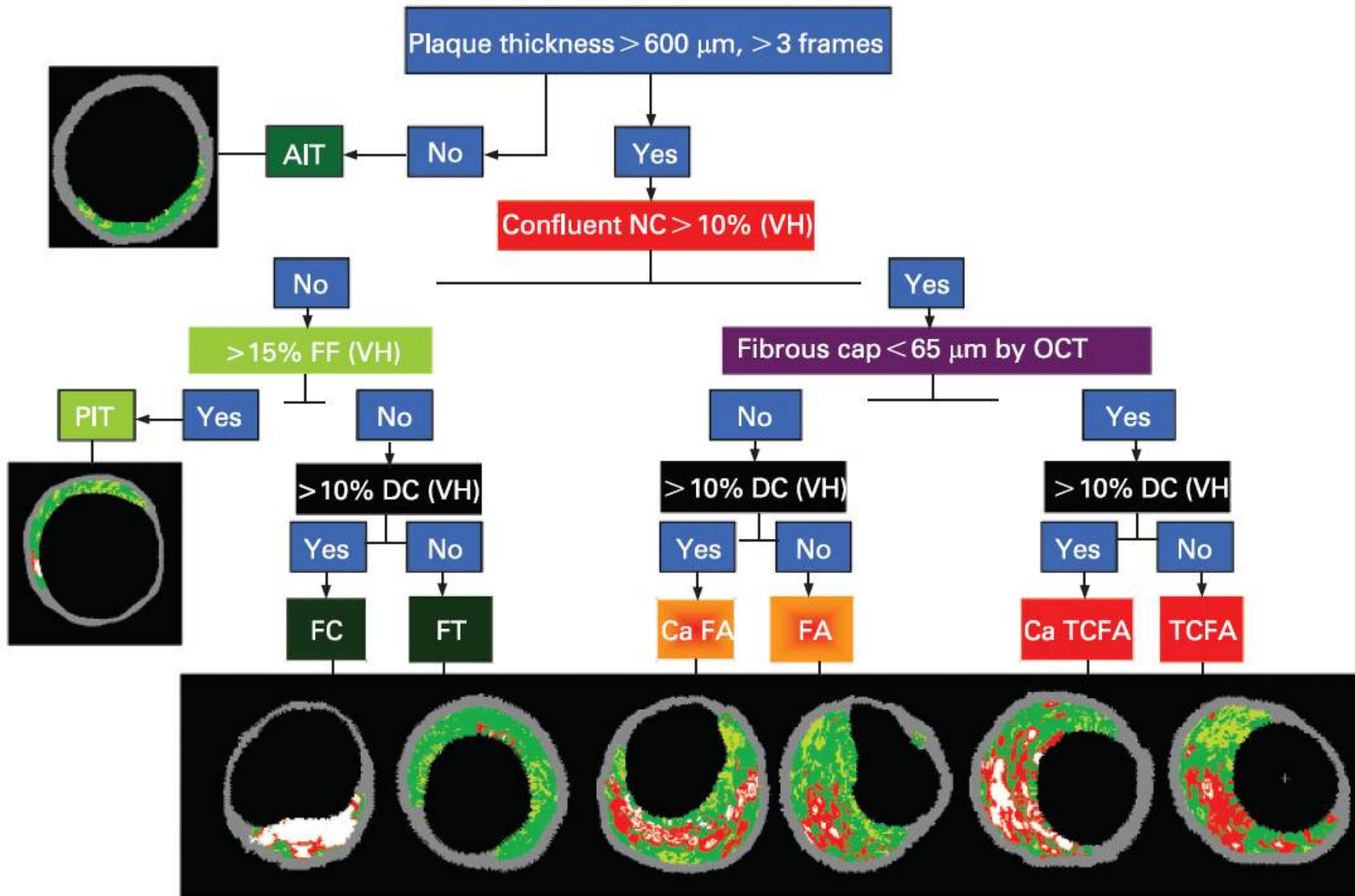
Rodriguez-Granillo et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005;46:2038-42

Layered appearance representing injury & healing



Progression of atherosclerosis is a result of a balance of injury . . . and repair

New England Journal of Medicine



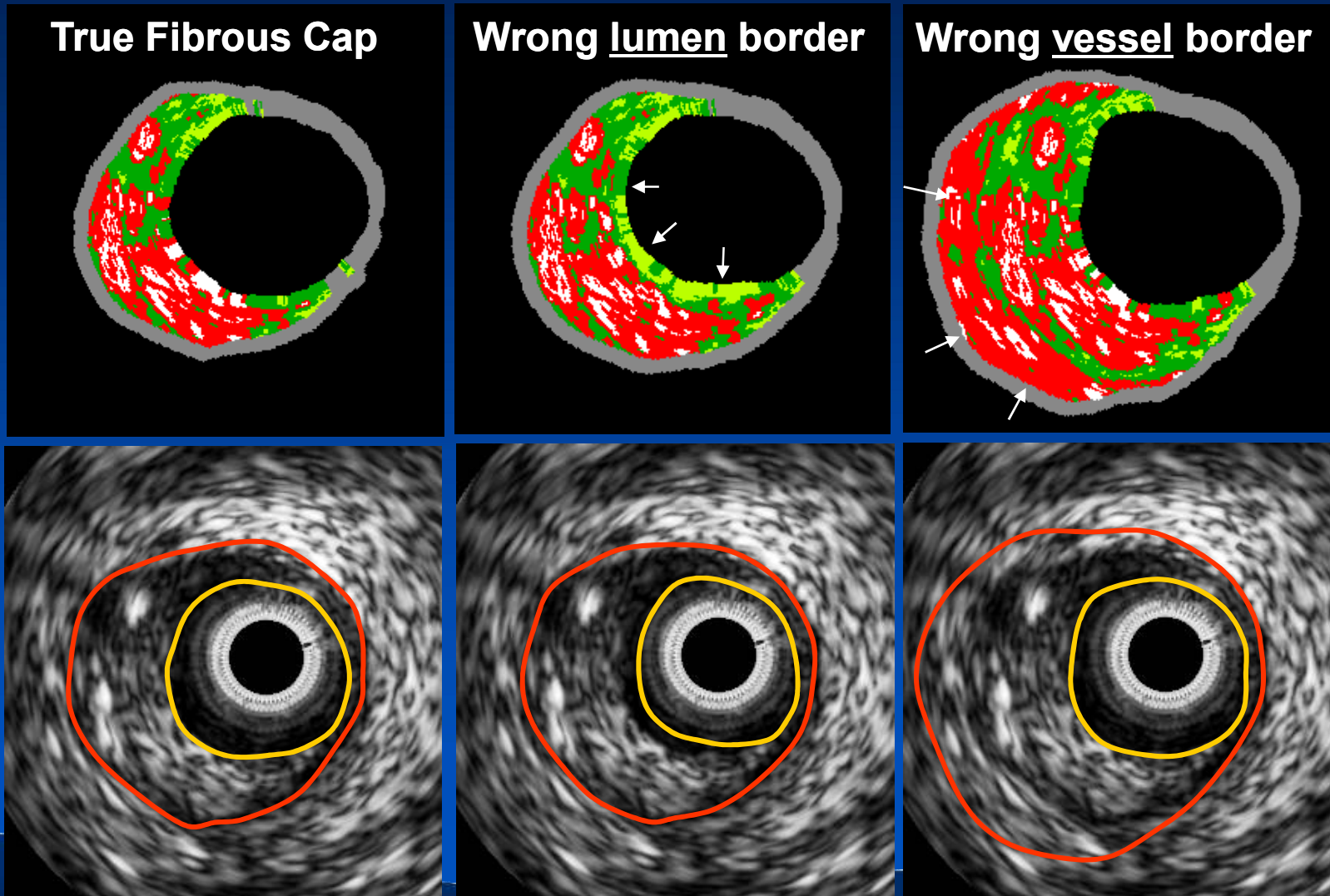
Garcia-Garcia. Heart 2009;95:1362–1374

Limitations

- VH is based on IVUS, but **low resolution**
- No classification for **intraluminal blood** yet
- No classification for **thrombus** yet
(depends on age, but often appears “green”)
- No classification for **stents** yet
- Accuracy **behind calcium** may be lower

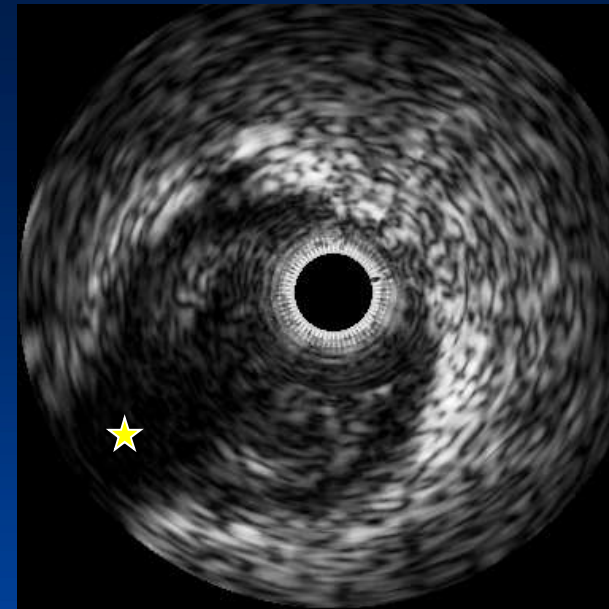
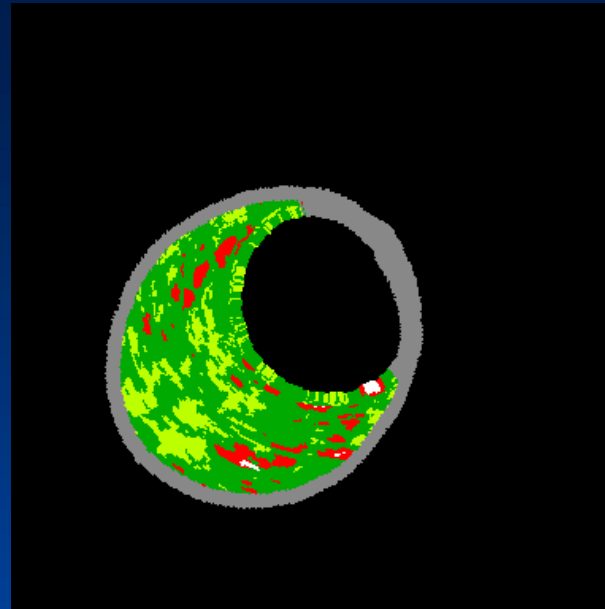
VH Artifact/Tips to read

Wrong Lumen/Vessel Border

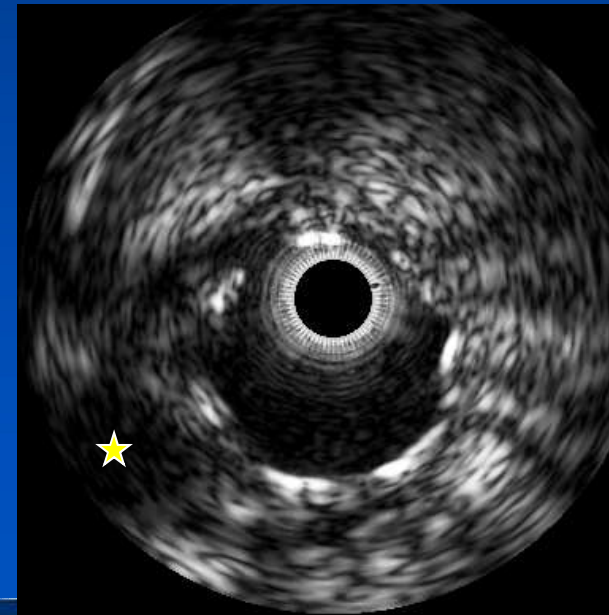
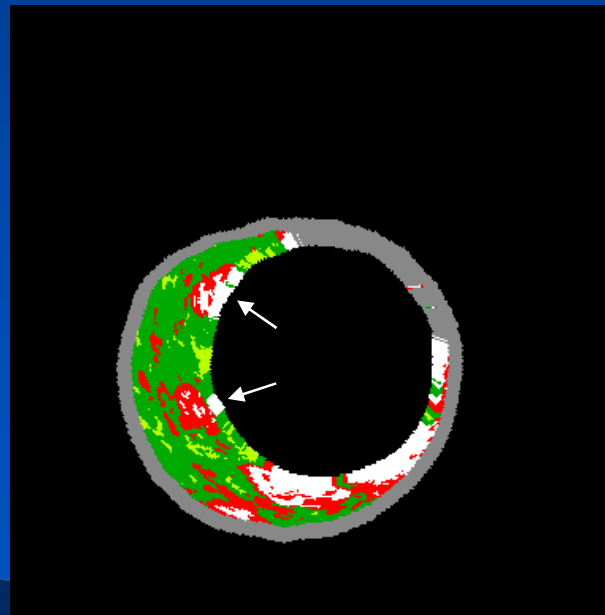


Stent Struts

Before-Stent



Post-Stent



Clinical application

- Plaque vulnerability
- PCI outcome
- Systemic therapy

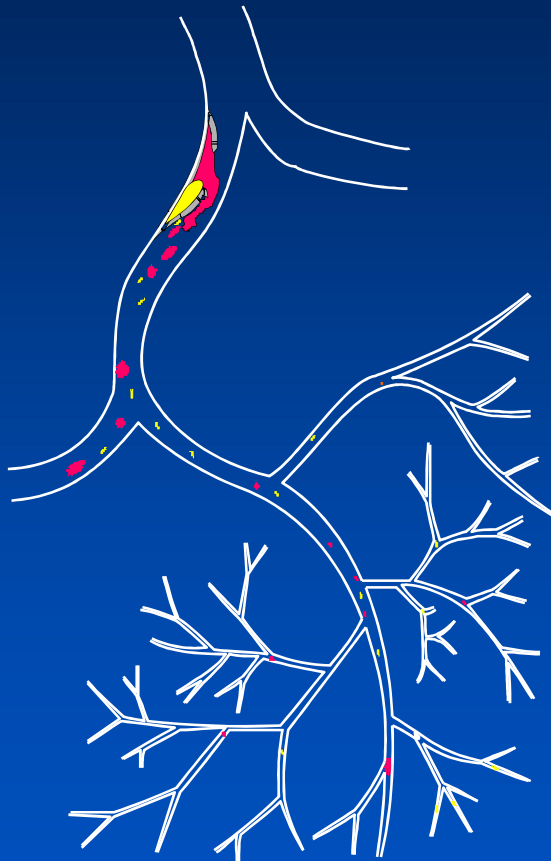
- Vulnerable plaques(TCFAs) occur more often in patients with ACS than SA
(Rodriguez-Granillo GA *et al.* 2005)

PROSPECT...

: The relationship between coronary events and VH derived plaque composition and type.

The potential value of current vulnerability by VH-findings in prediction of adverse coronary events

VH-IVUS predict distal embolization



VH parameters & STR after Primary Stenting for STEMI

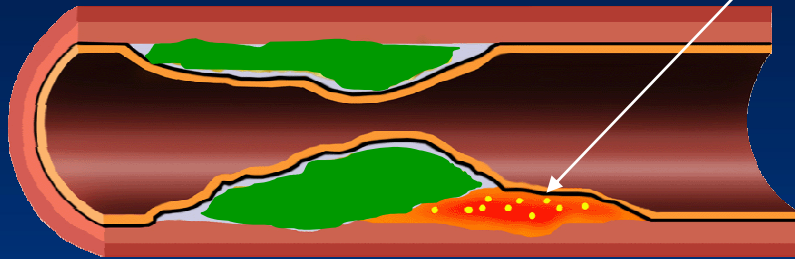
STR (ST-segment Re-elevation) represents distal embolization

Among plaque components, only necrotic core volume are associated with STR.

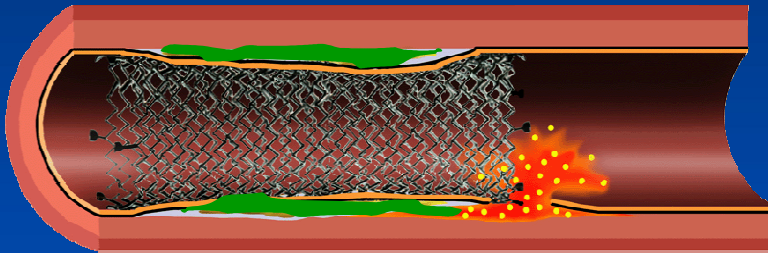
(Kawaguchi, et al. JACC. 2007;50:1641-6)

What is optimal complete lesion coverage?

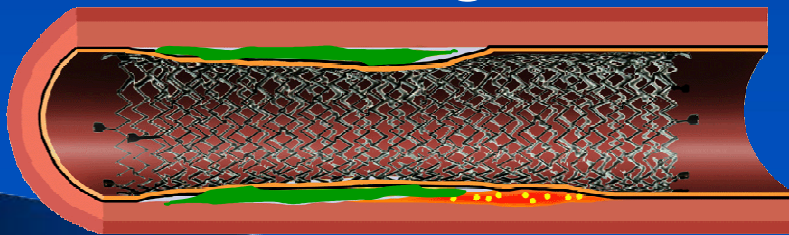
Largest NC area



Angiography or IVUS-guided



VH-IVUS-guided



Lack of clinical data
comparing VH-IVUS guided
vs.
angiography/conventional
IVUS guided PCI

Impact on:

- Distal embolization
- Stent thrombosis
- Restenosis
- Plaque progression

- Fluvastatin may halt the progression of coronary atherosclerosis by the reduction of fibro-fatty

(Kenya Nasu, M.D., Toyohashi Heart Center, AHA 2007)

- The inhibition of Lp-PLA2 halted necrotic core progression (IBIS 2)

(Serruys PW et al. Circulation 2008; 118: 1172–82)

“자신이 있는 곳을 행복하게 하지 못하는 사람이
어느 곳인들 행복하게 할 수 있겠는가.”

지금 자신이 있는 그곳에서 행복해져야 한다.
환경이 어떻든 간에 자신이 태양이 되어 빛나야 한다.
행복은 분투하는 그대 자신의 마음속에 있다!

- IKEDA DAISAKU -

감사합니다 *_-*