
FFR State of the Art:

Clinical Applications and New Technologies

William F. Fearon, MD

Professor of Medicine

Director, Interventional Cardiology

Stanford University Medical Center



Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial interest /arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below

Affiliation/Financial Relationship

Grant/ Research Support:

Grant/ Research Support:

Consulting Fees/Honoraria:

Major Stock Shareholder/Equity Interest:

Royalty Income:

Ownership/Founder:

Salary:

Intellectual Property Rights:

Other Financial Benefit (minor stock options):

Company

St. Jude Medical/Medtronic

NIH-R01 HL093475 (PI)

Medtronic

NIH-R01 HL093475 (PI)

HeartFlow

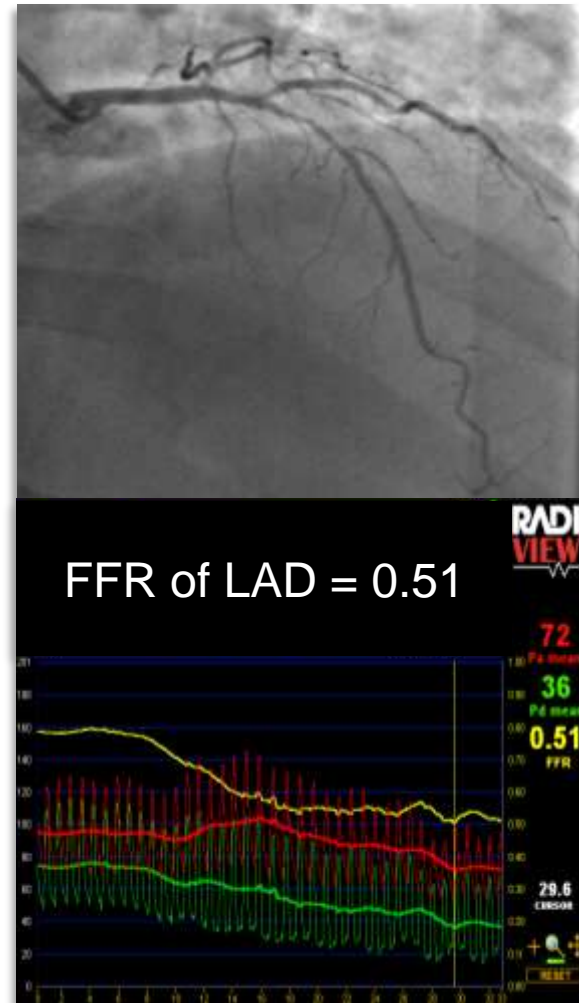
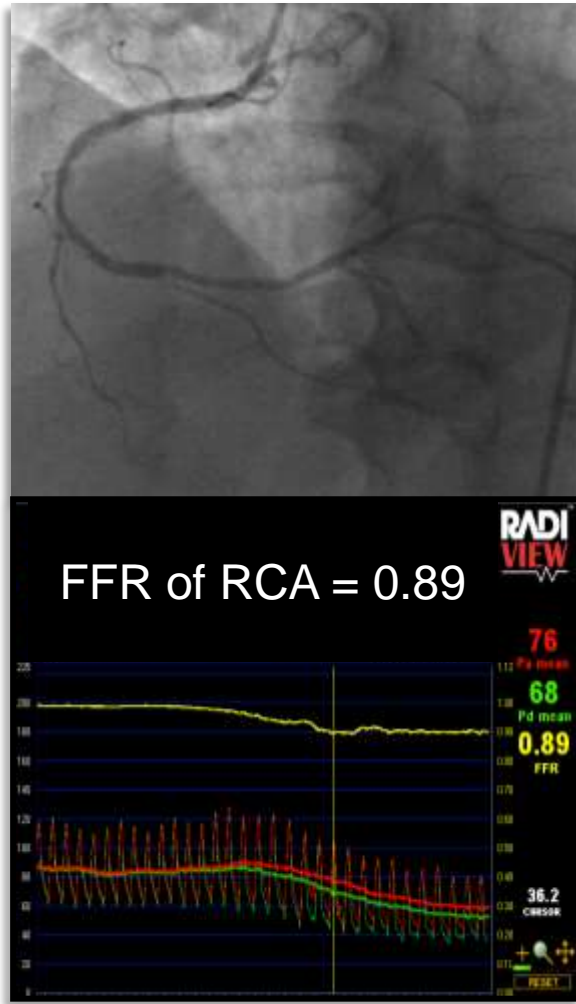


FFR State of the Art:

- Evolving clinical applications
- New techniques/technologies

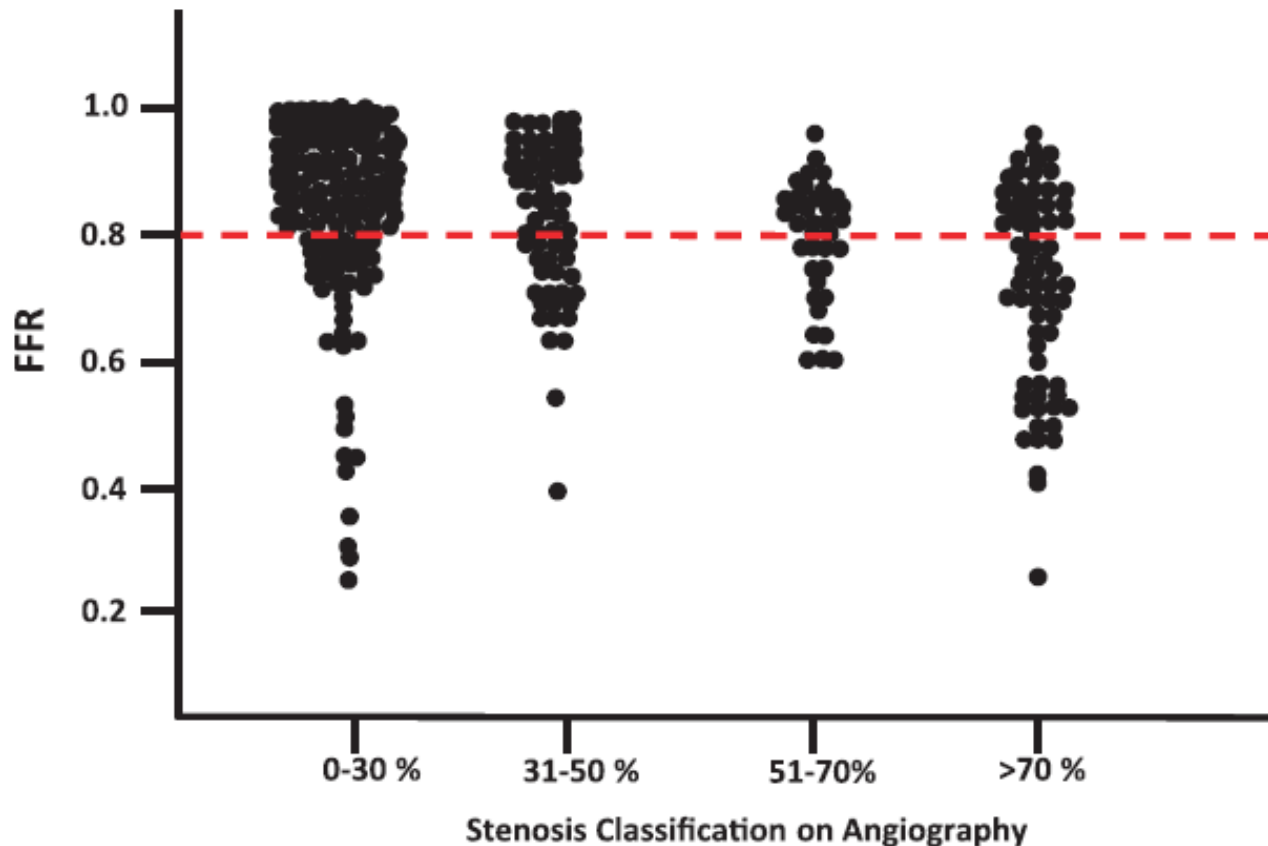


DEFER and FAME



FFR for *All* Angiograms?

200 stable patients referred for coronary angiography underwent routine FFR in all patent vessels. Treatment plan pre and post FFR compared.



FFR for All Angiograms?

200 stable patients referred for coronary angiography underwent routine FFR in all patent vessels. Treatment plan pre and post FFR compared.

Post-Angiogram Decision	Post-FFR Decision				Total
	Medical	PCI	CABG	Further Info	
Medical	63	6	3	0	72
PCI	24	64	2	0	90
CABG	1	3	19	0	23
Further info	1	7	6	1	15
Total	89	80	30	1	200

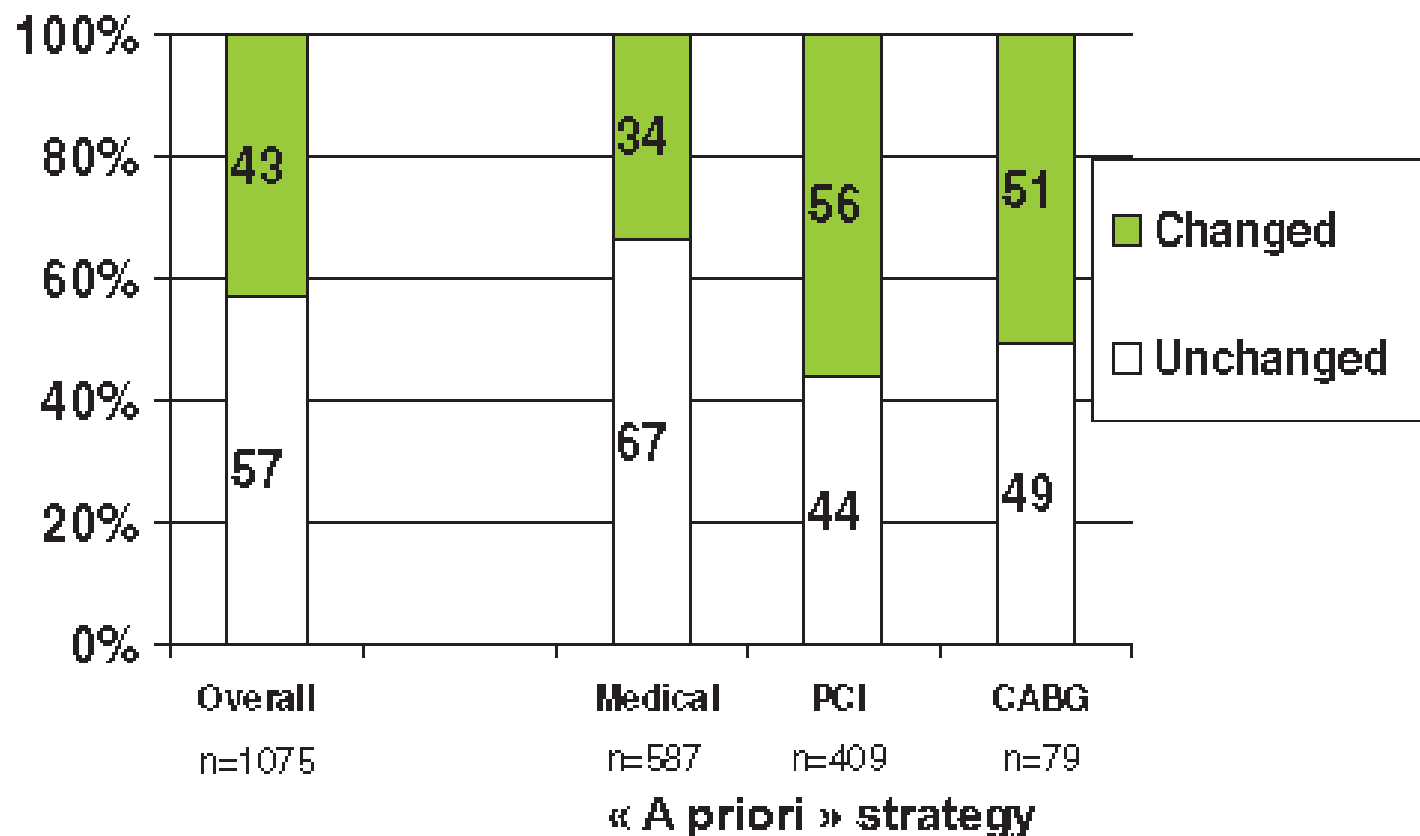
$P < 0.001$ by McNemar test. CABG indicates coronary artery bypass grafting; FFR, fractional flow reserve; and PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

Overall the management plan was changed in 26% of cases.



FFR for *All* Angiograms?

1,075 consecutive patients undergoing FFR at 20 French centers



FFR for *All* Angiograms?

- These studies suggest that even broader application of FFR measurement is warranted.



FRAME 2

Stable CAD patients scheduled for 1, 2 or 3 vessel DES-PCI
N = 1220

FFR in all target lesions

Randomized Trial

Registry

At least 1 stenosis
with $\text{FFR} \leq 0.80$ (n=888)

Randomization 1:1

PCI + MT

MT

73%

When all $\text{FFR} > 0.80$
(n=332)

MT

27%

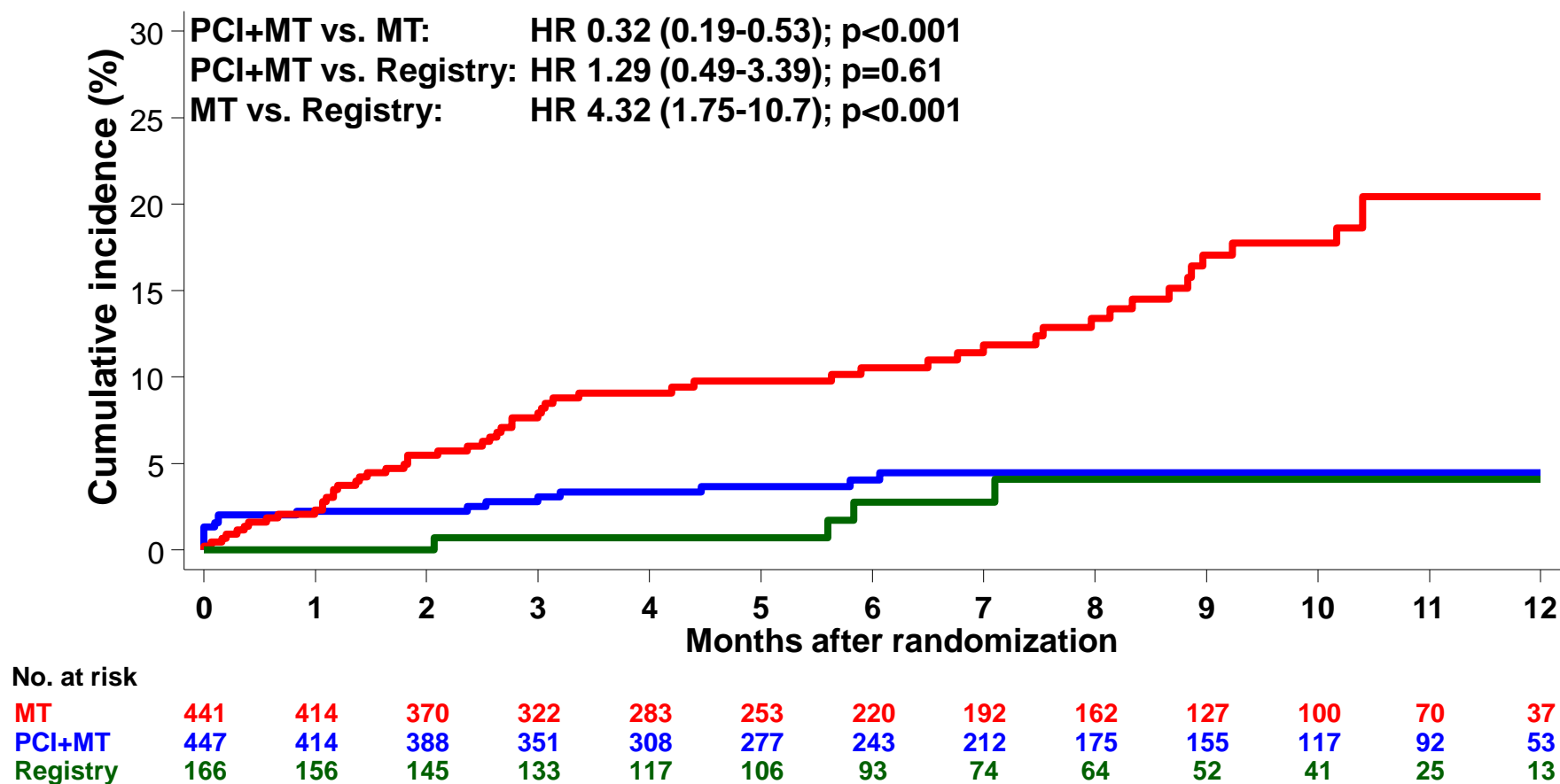
50% randomly
assigned to FU

Primary Endpoint: Death, MI or Urgent Revascularization at 2 Yr



FAME 2: *Initial Results*

Primary Endpoint: Death, MI, Urgent Revascularization



FAME 2: *Two Year Follow-Up*

Variable	PCI (N=447) no. (%)	Medical Therapy (N=441) no. (%)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) [†]	P Value [‡]
Primary end point	36 (8.1)	86 (19.5)	0.39 (0.26–0.57)	<0.001
Death from any cause	6 (1.3)	8 (1.8)	0.74 (0.26–2.14)	0.58
Myocardial infarction	26 (5.8)	30 (6.8)	0.85 (0.50–1.45)	0.56
Urgent revascularization	18 (4.0)	72 (16.3)	0.23 (0.14–0.38)	<0.001
Death or myocardial infarction	29 (6.5)	36 (8.2)	0.79 (0.49–1.29)	0.35

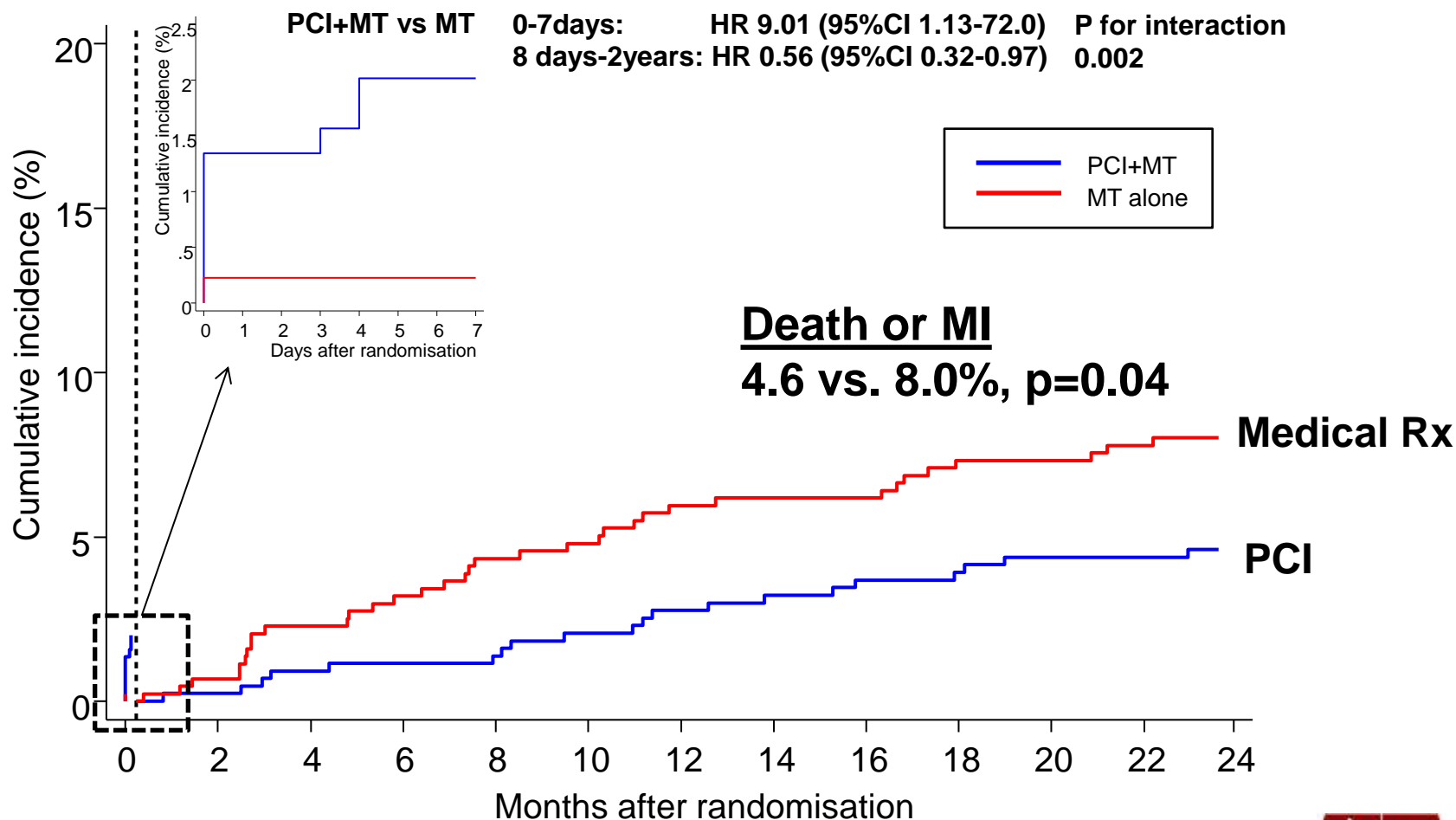
51% of urgent revascularizations were triggered by myocardial infarction or ischemic ECG changes (3.4 vs 7.0%, p=0.01, PCI vs OMT)

>80% of urgent revascularizations were triggered by myocardial infarction, ischemic ECG changes, or Class IV angina



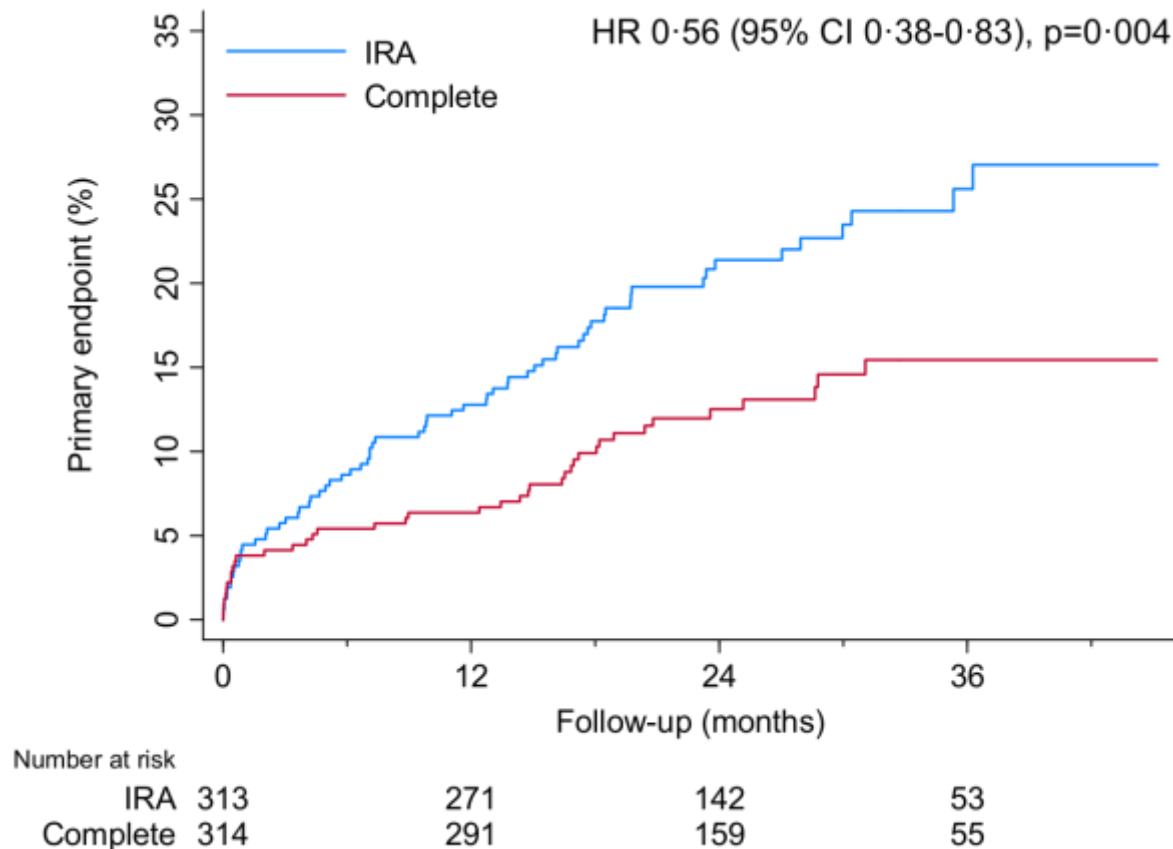
FAME 2: *Two Year Follow-Up*

Landmark Analysis of Death/MI after 7 days



Non-Culprit PCI in STEMI?

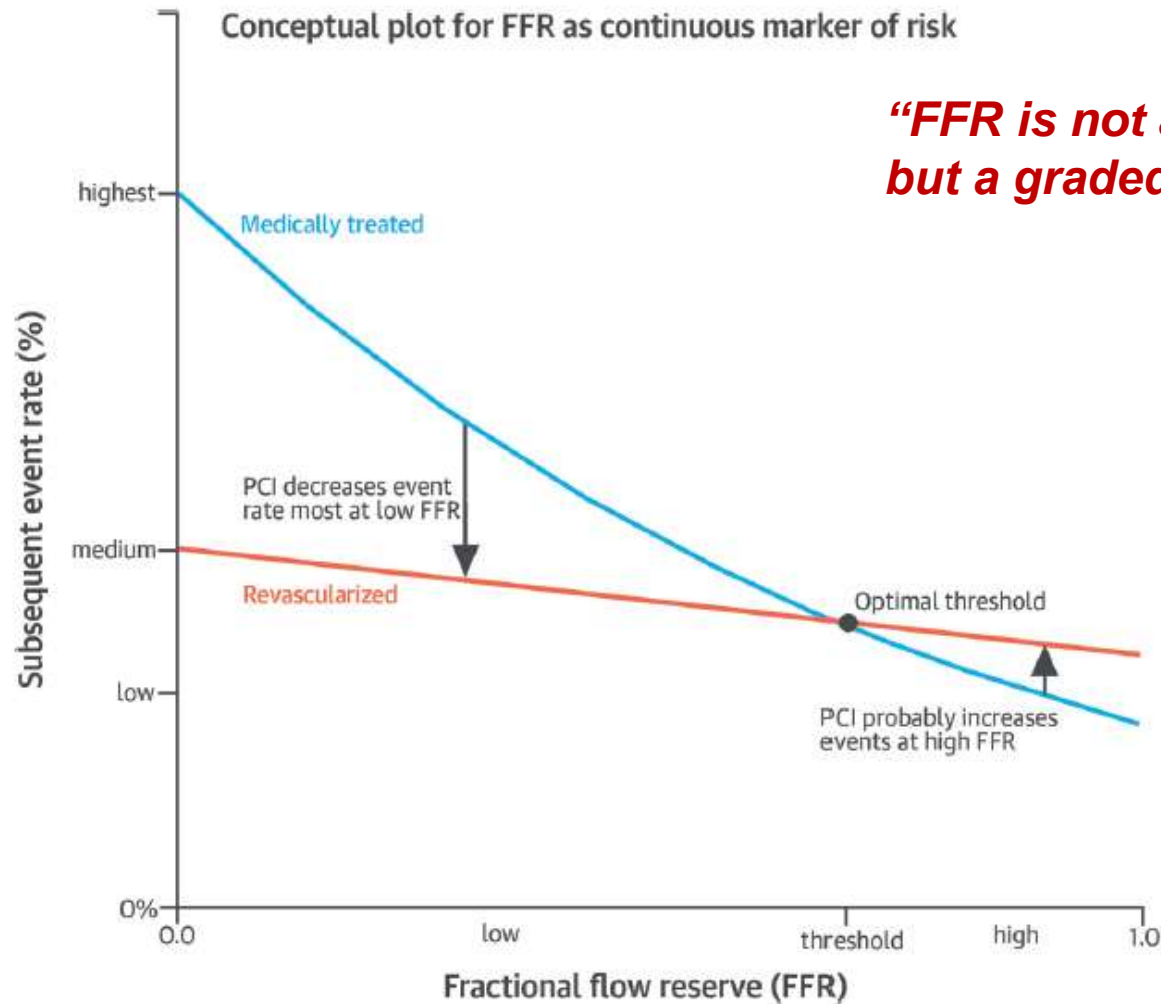
DANAMI-3-PRIMULTI Trial: 627 STEMI patients with MVD randomized to culprit only PCI vs. culprit PCI and FFR-guided non-culprit PCI



Composite of death, MI, ischemia driven revascularization of non-culprit



FFR Meta-Analysis



“FFR is not a dichotomous state, but a graded continuum”



FFR State of the Art:

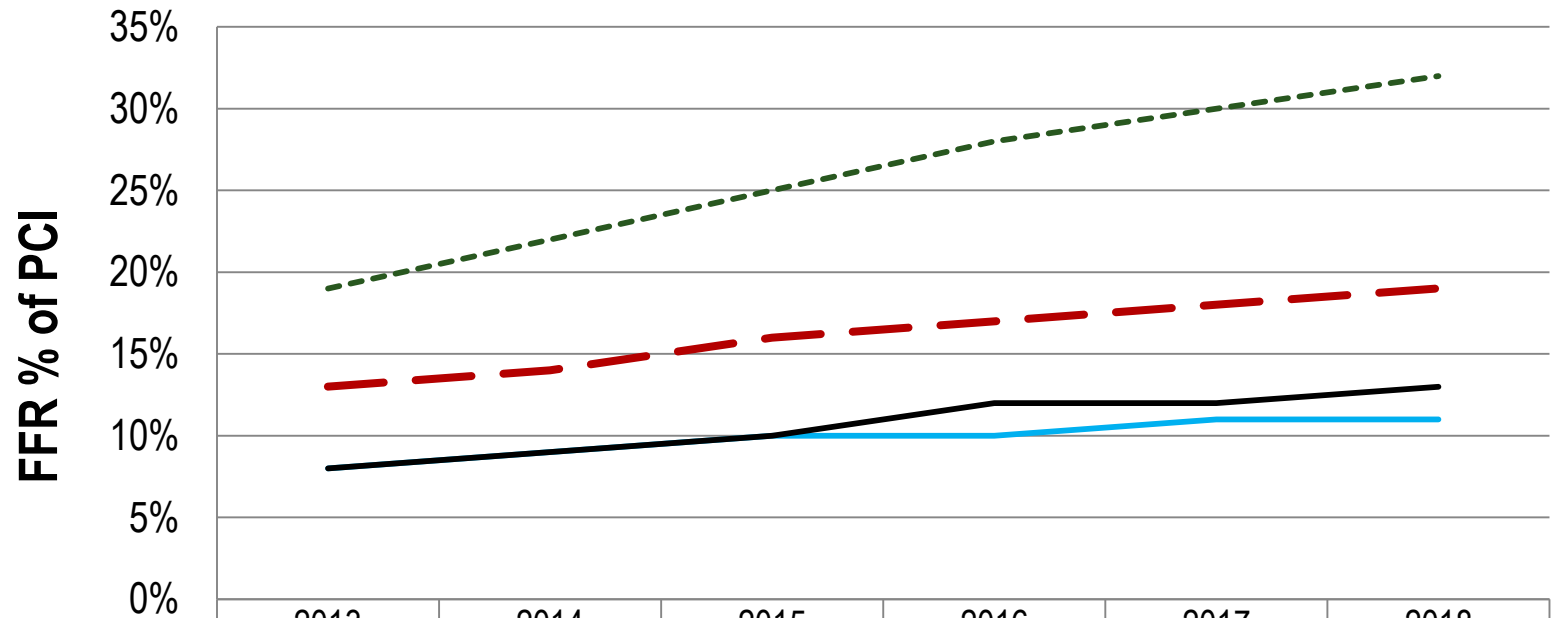
- Evolving clinical applications
- New techniques/technologies



FFR Adoption

Worldwide Annual Coronary Pressure Wire Use

FFR % usage vs PCI*



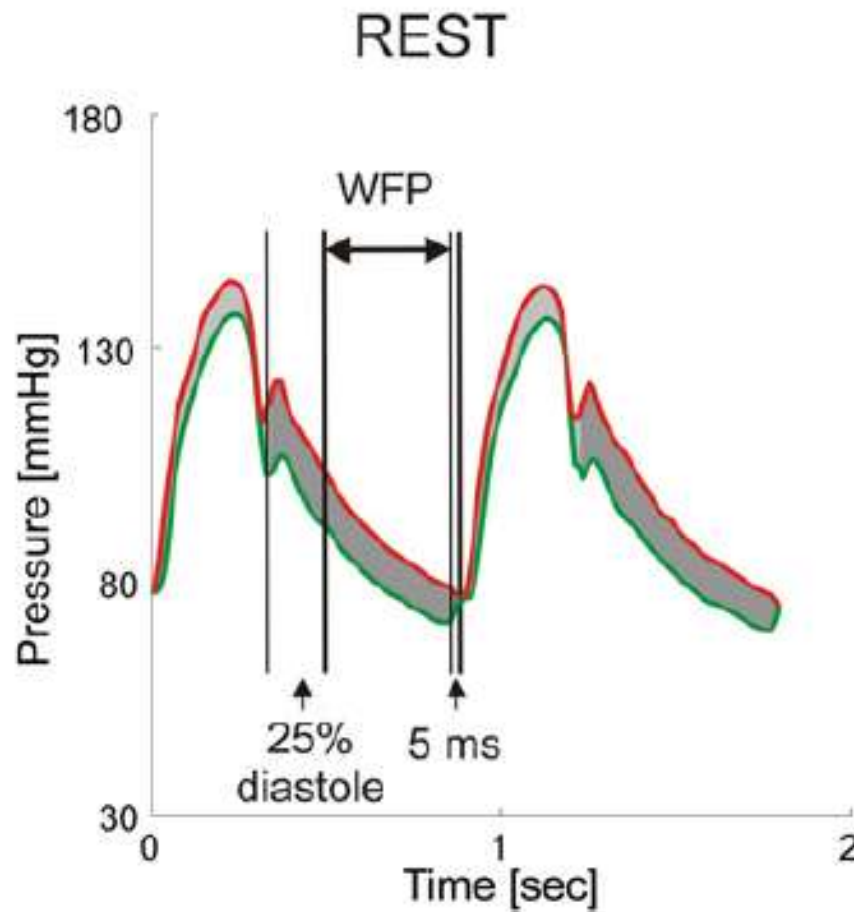
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
US	19%	22%	25%	28%	30%	32%
Europe	8%	9%	10%	10%	11%	11%
Japan	8%	9%	10%	12%	12%	13%
WW (US,JPN,EU)	13%	14%	16%	17%	18%	19%

Total number of FFR Procedures divided by number of PCI
Source: Millennium Research Group (2013-2015)



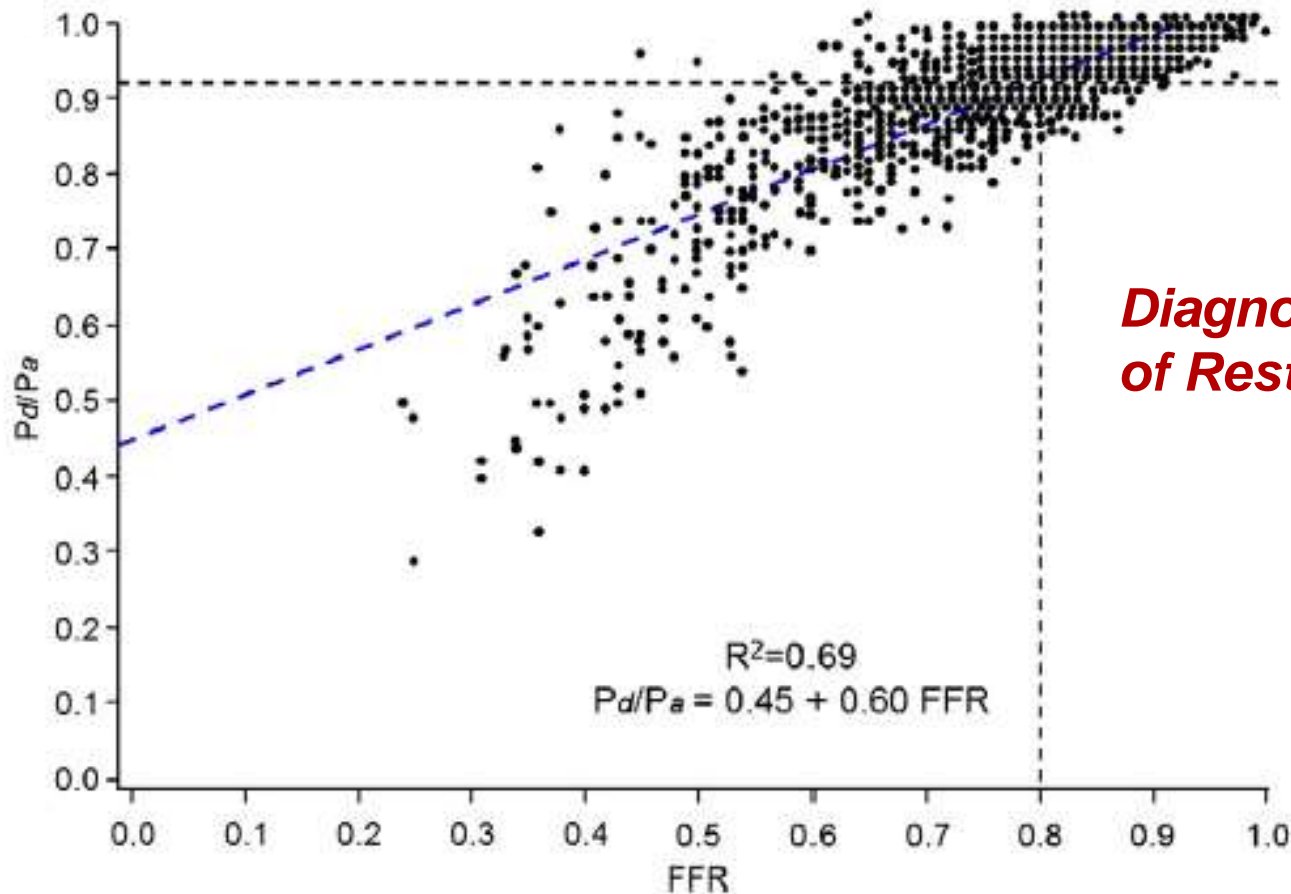
Eliminating Adenosine:

iFR and Resting P_d/P_a



RESOLVE Study:

Resting P_d/P_a , iFR and FFR were measured in 1,678 patients

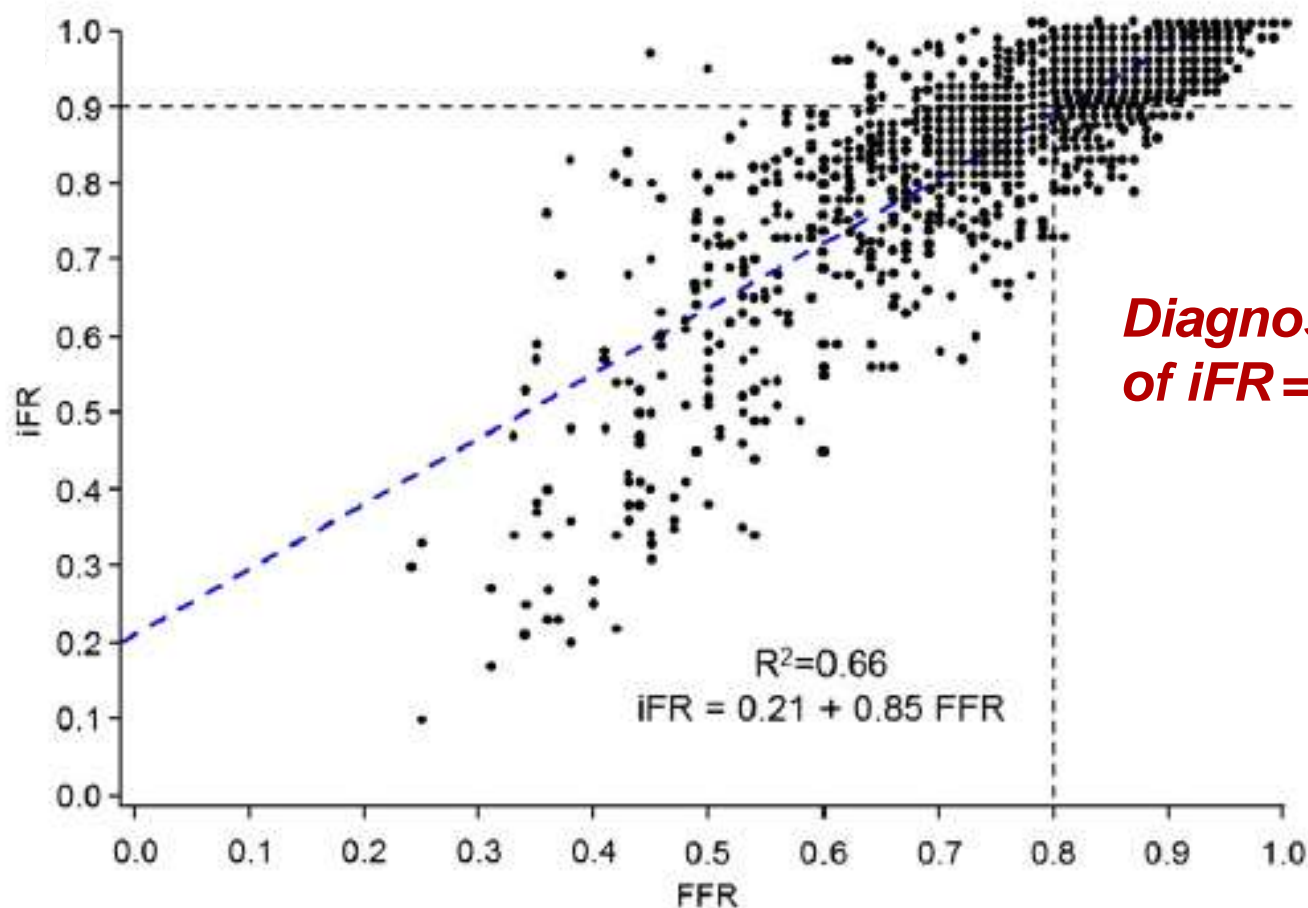


*Diagnostic Accuracy
of Resting $P_d/P_a = 81.5\%$*



RESOLVE Study:

Resting P_d/P_a , iFR and FFR were measured in 1,678 patients



*Diagnostic Accuracy
of iFR = 80.4%*



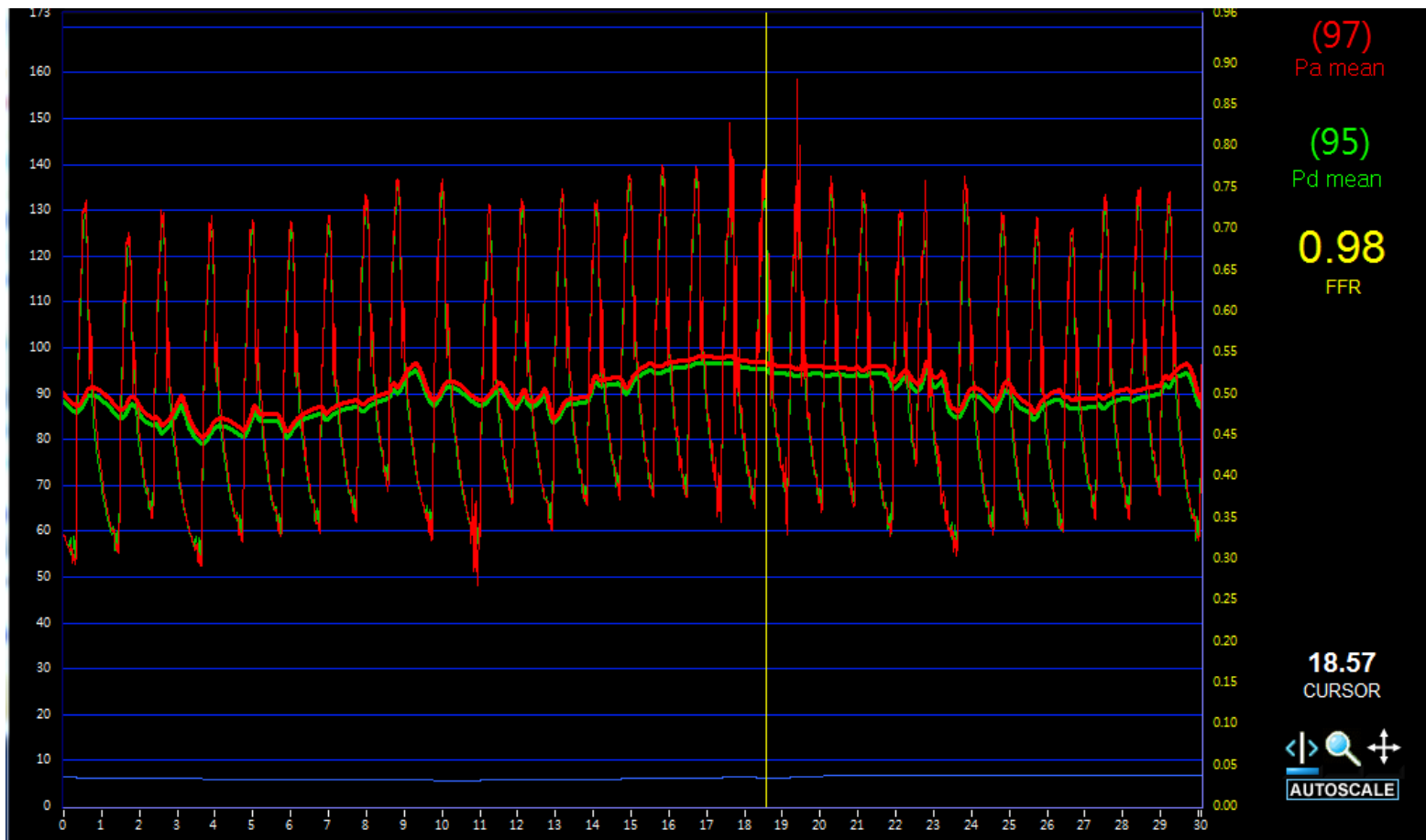
How about “contrast” FFR (cFFR)?

Can contrast media replace adenosine for FFR measurement?



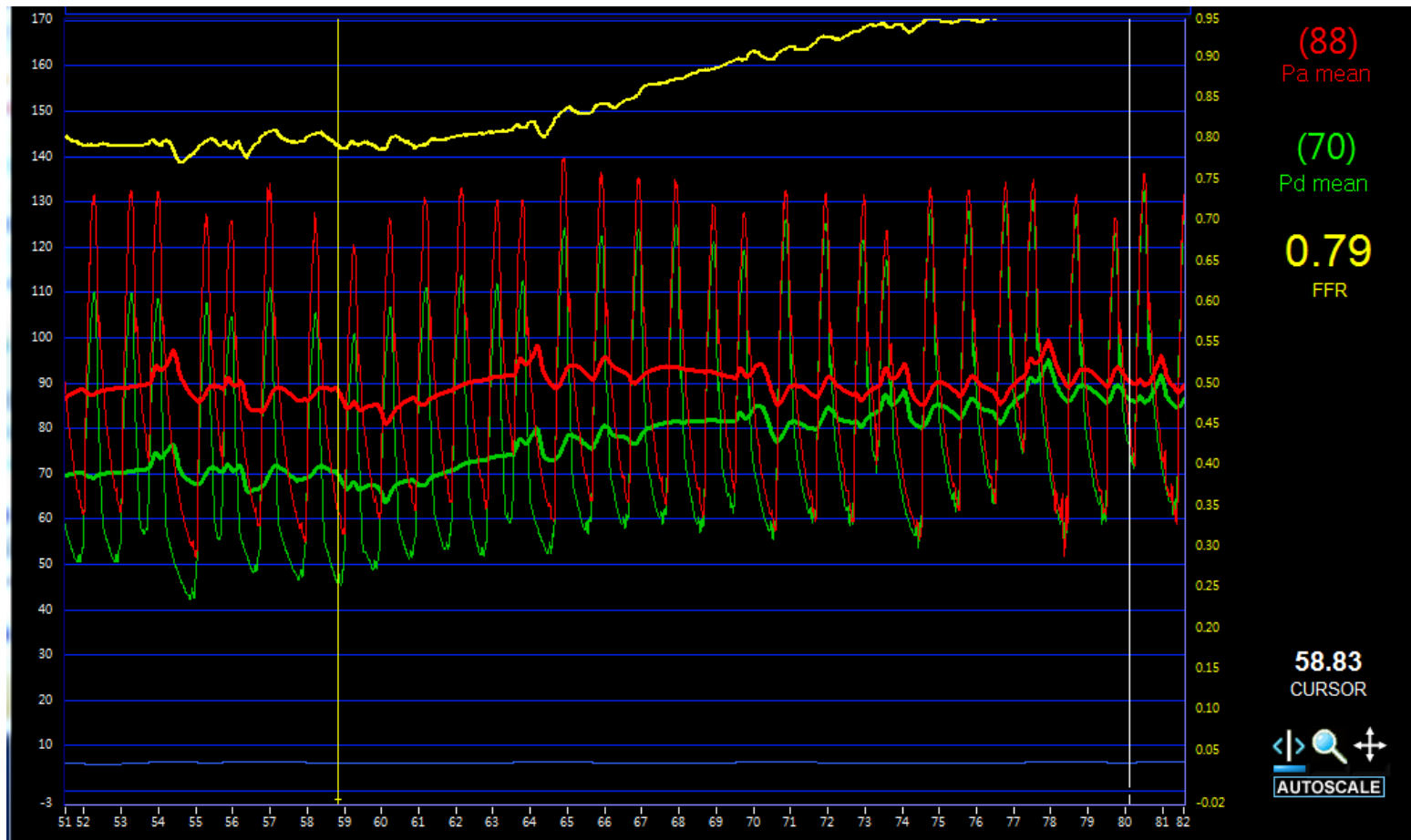
How about “contrast” FFR (cFFR)?

Resting $P_d/P_a = 0.98$ and $iFR \approx 0.95$ across moderate circumflex lesion



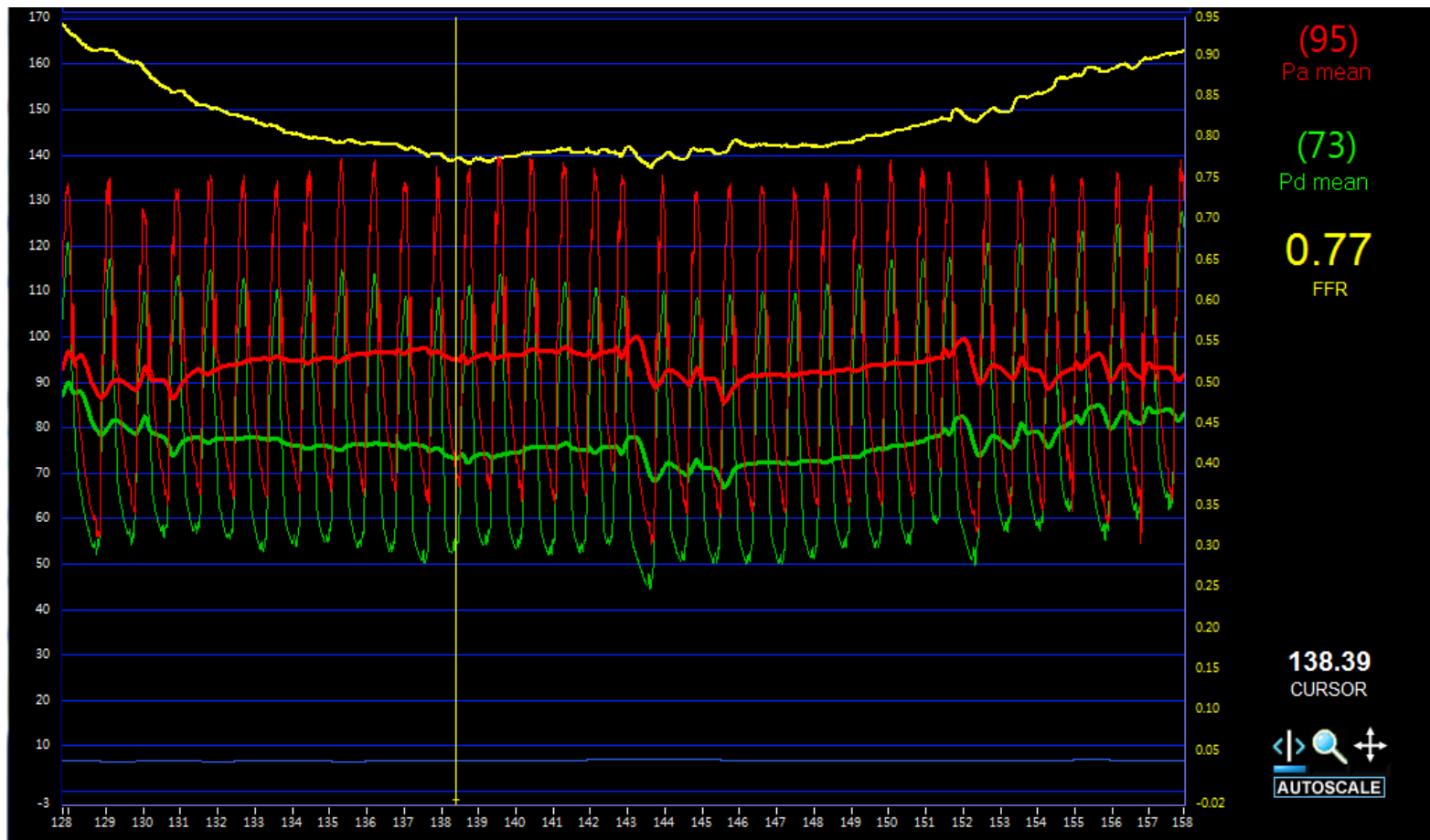
How about “contrast” FFR (cFFR)?

cFFR = 0.79 (6 ml Isovue) across moderate circumflex lesion



How about “contrast” FFR (cFFR)?

FFR = 0.77 (240 mcg IC Adenosine) across moderate circumflex lesion

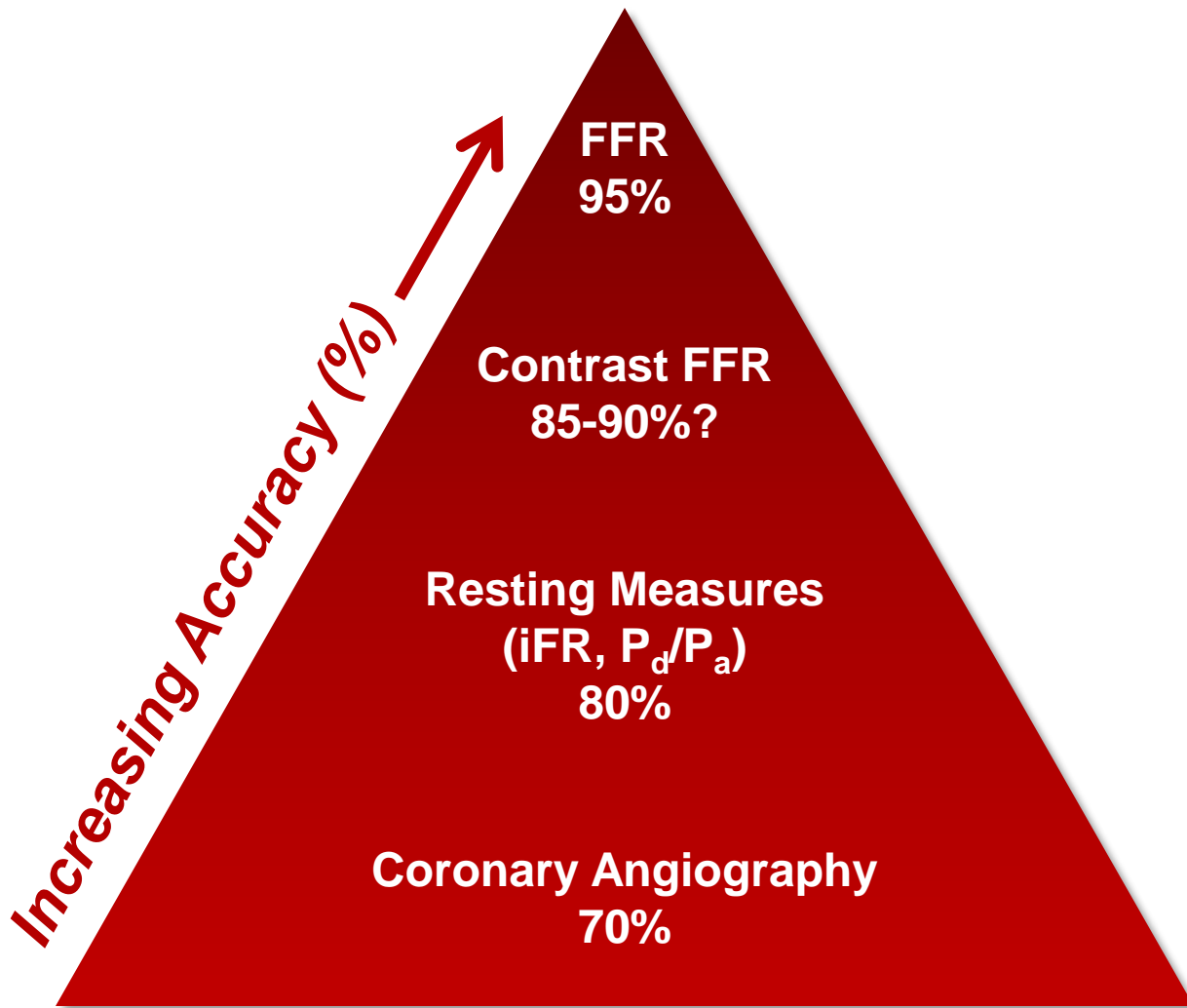


CONTRAST Study:

- Comparison of FFR with IV or IC adenosine to: cFFR, Resting P_d/P_a and iFR
- Multicenter, international trial including 750 patients (1 lesion/patient)
- Blinded, independent core lab
- Results to be presented at the Late Breaking Trial session at EuroPCR, May 2015

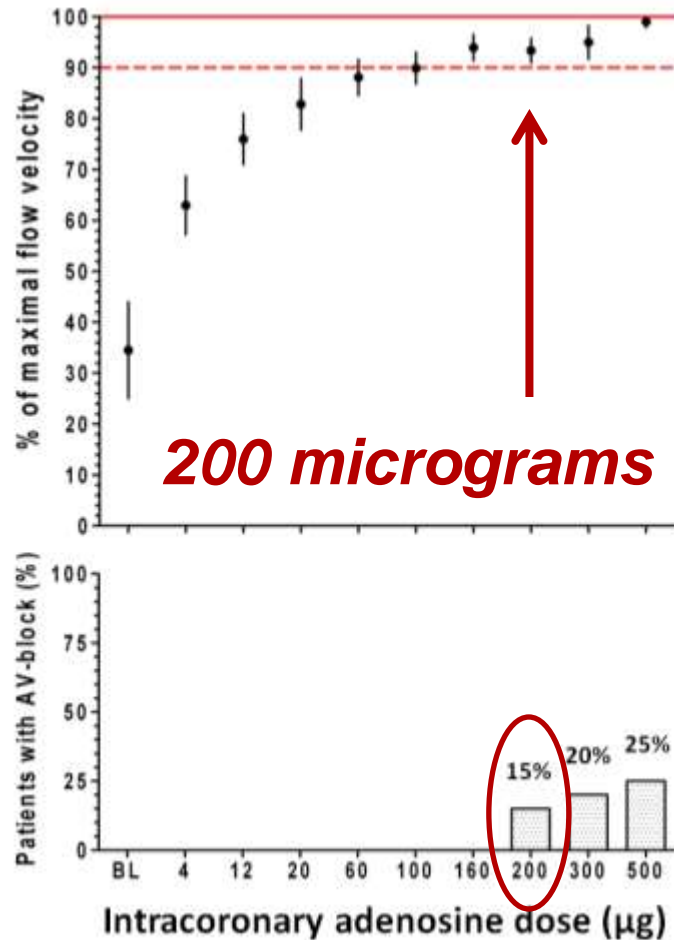


Diagnosing Ischemia in the Cath Lab

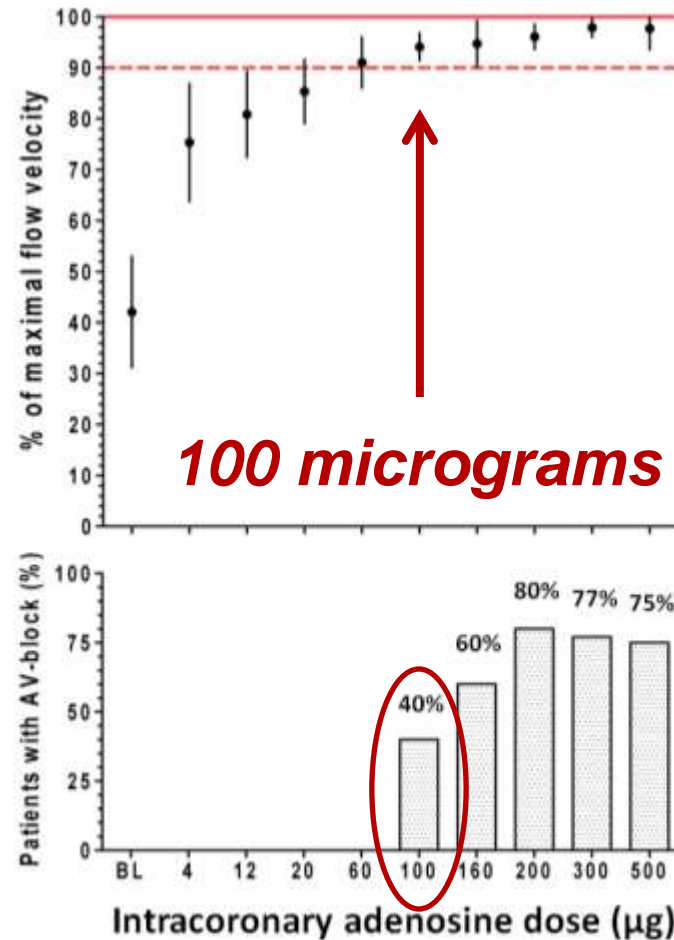


Optimal Intracoronary Adenosine Dose?

Left Coronary Artery



Right Coronary Artery



New FFR Devices:



POLARIS Display



Wireless Bedside



Disposable Cable



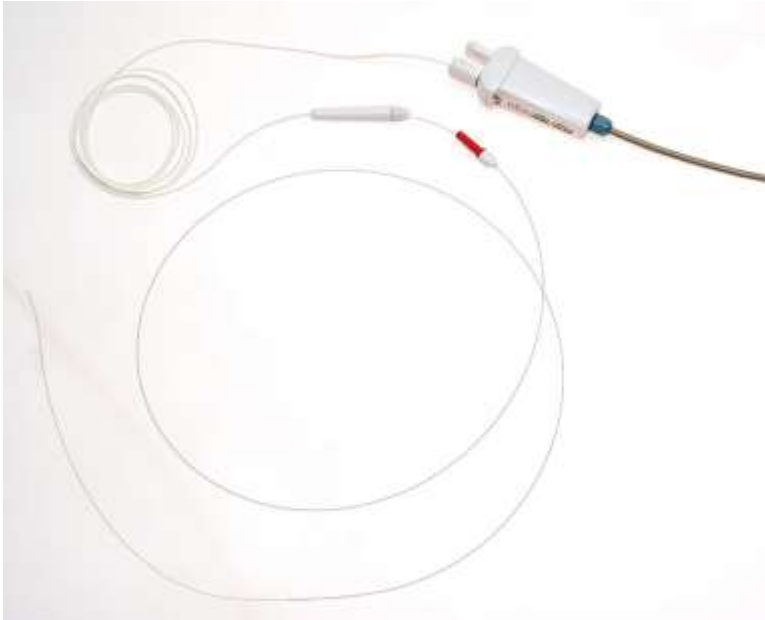
FFR Wire

Design Goals

- » Integrated POLARIS display
- » Wireless from bed-to-POLARIS
- » Targeting improved wire performance
 - » Workhorse-like feel
 - » “Invisible” connection
 - » Accurate (no drift)
 - » Reliable (re)connection



New FFR Devices:



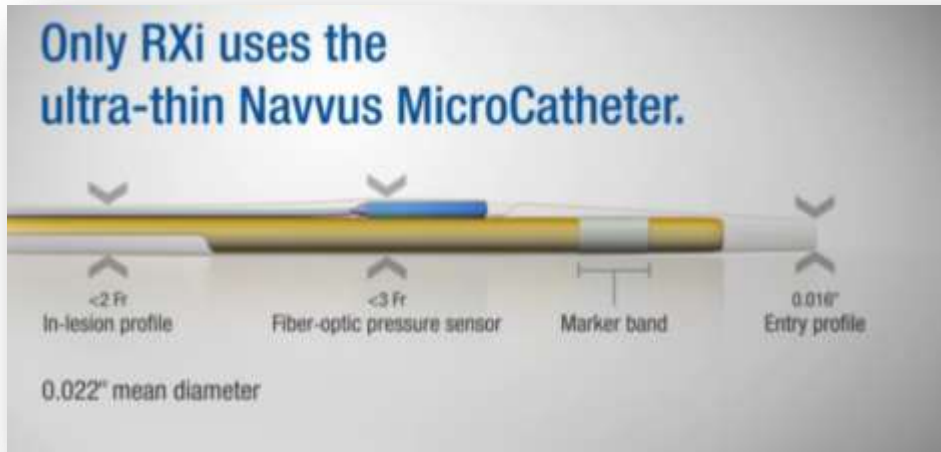
Optowire



Optomonitor



New FFR Devices:



Conclusions:

- Indications for fractional flow reserve measurement continue to evolve to include more routine assessment and to include ACS patients.
- Evolving techniques and new technology aim to simply and streamline FFR measurement.

