Revascularization in Multivessel Disease: Mediate a Dispute: Summary

Alan C. Yeung, MD Li Ka Shing Professor of Medicine Clinical Director, Cardiovascular Institute Stanford University School of Medicine



Patient History

- 76 year old male with 10 year history of DM. Extensive smoking history quit 16 years ago, HTN, PVD and OSA.
- 1999: angina, BMS to RCA.
- 10/12: CP on exertion. Nuclear Stress: moderate inferiorapical infarct and moderate ischemia. EF 35%
- Outside hospital cath: unable to access coronary due to extensive iliac disease and tortuous aorta
- Refer for radial approach. Creatinine 1.0.

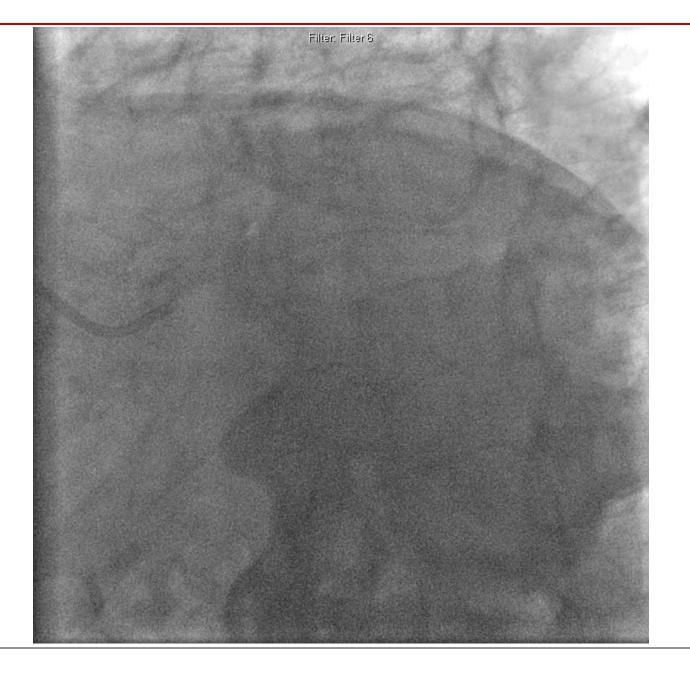












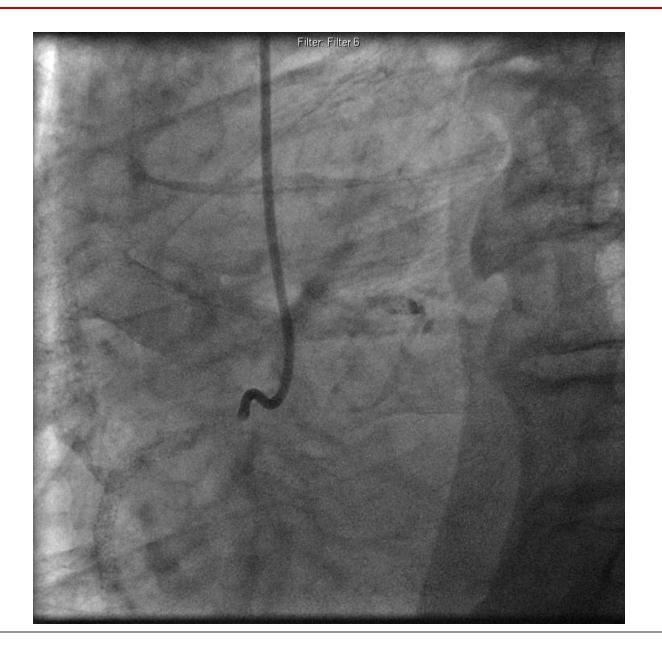




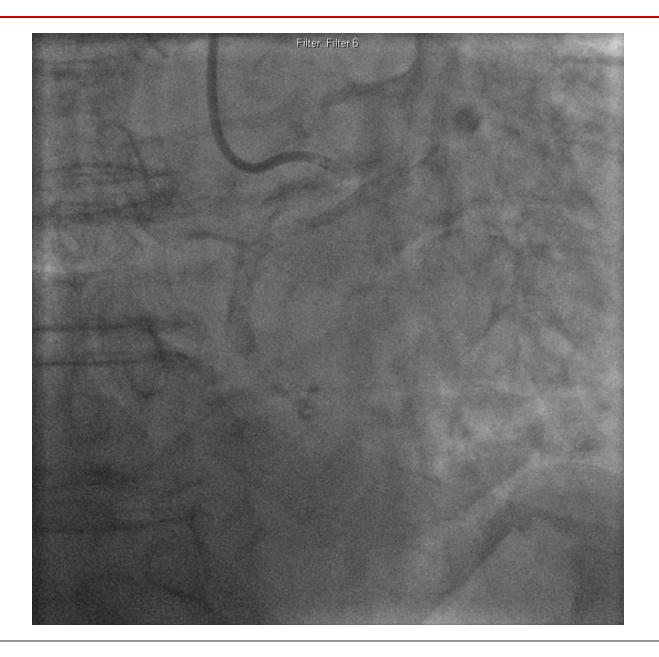














What are the choices ?

DM, difficult RCA (99% eccentric ostial lesion), calcified LAD and may be left main. Difficult access (femoral or radial), moderately down LV function. FFR is not really an option (difficult wiring)

- •Fix RCA (roto), then LAD (roto)
- •Fix LAD alone

•Good distal targets, DM, no other major morbidities, creatinine 1.0



How do we choose?

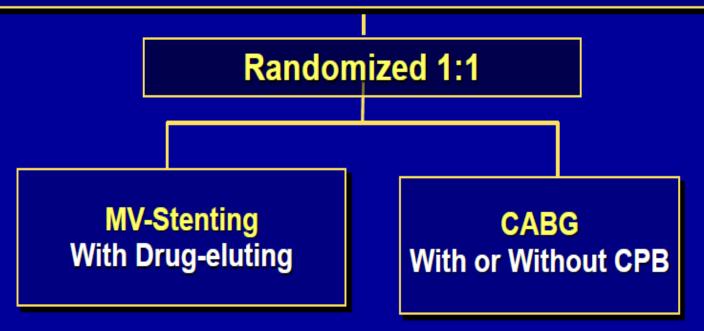
- CABG is always the right answer !
- Patient can choose whatever they want based on....?
- Data on randomized trial





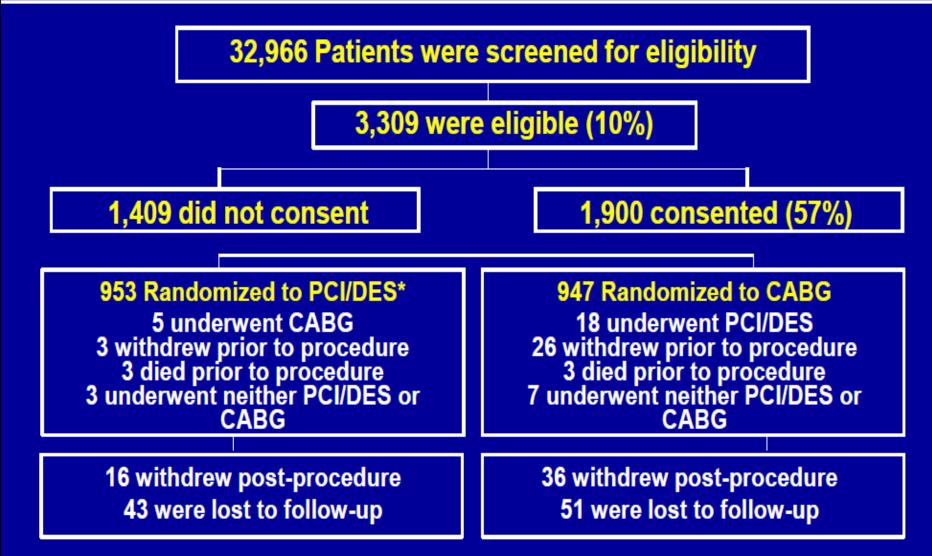
FREEDOM Design (1)

Eligibility: DM patients with MV-CAD eligible for stent or surgery Exclude: Patients with acute STEMI



All concomitant Meds shown to be beneficial were encouraged, including: clopidogrel, ACE inhib., ARBs, b-blockers, statins

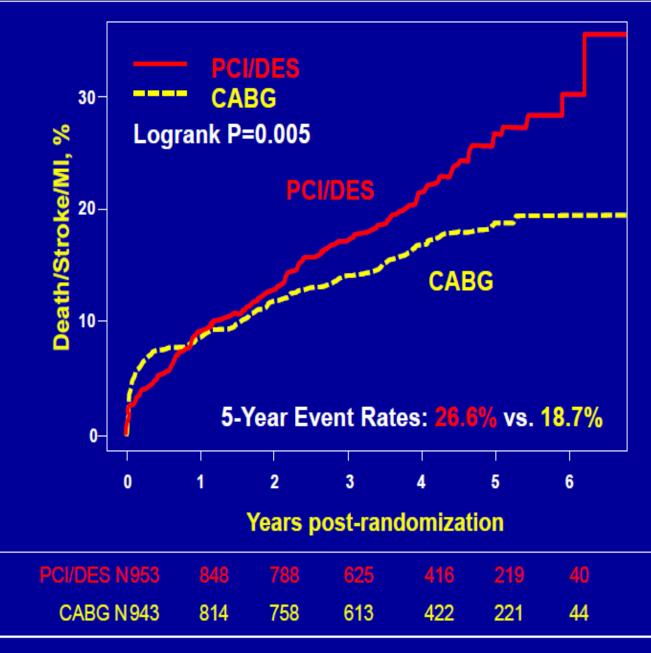




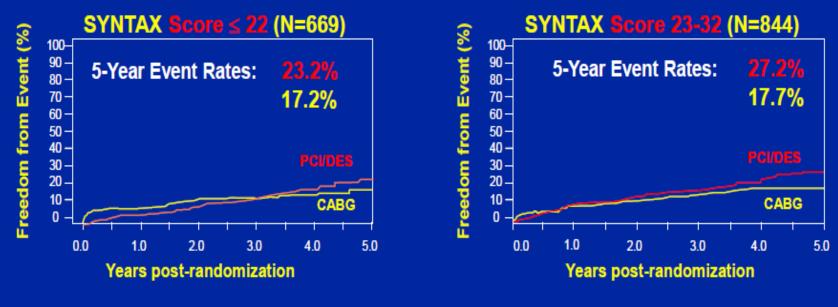
*953 and 947 included ITT analysis using all available follow-up time post-randomization

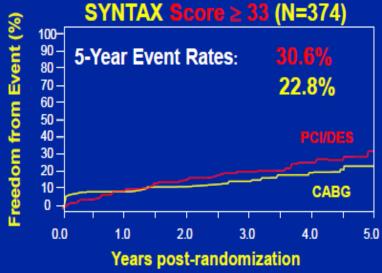


PRIMARY OUTCOME - DEATH / STROKE / MI



PRIMARY ENDPOINT – DEATH / STROKE / MI TREATMENT / SYNTAX INTERACTION - p=0.58







Mr JP

Age: <u>76</u> Sex: <u>M</u>

Weight: <u>96.2 kg</u> Height: <u>183 cm</u> BMI: <u>28.7</u>

Coronary Disease: 2 or 3 vessel diseaseSYNTAX Score26-38Functional Syntax Score (No FFR)STSCABG only2/17%CABG+ MVR/AVRN/A

Ischemia: No. Ischemic Segments (Echo) _

% Ischemic Burden (Nuc/MRI) Moderate size inferoapical infarct with a moderate area of peri-infarct ischemia extending into the basal lateral wall and septum. Inferior and basal septal wall hypokinesis.

LVEF		Nuc or	Echo or	• MRI: <u>35%</u>	
Other	Diabetes Pulmonary Dx Renal Dx	<u>Ү</u> Ү <u>N</u>	Treatm FEV₁ eGFR		
Frailty	Fully functional				