

India Live @ TCTAP 2017
**Utility of Intravascular Imaging
for Resolving Issues During PCI**

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Why IVUS?

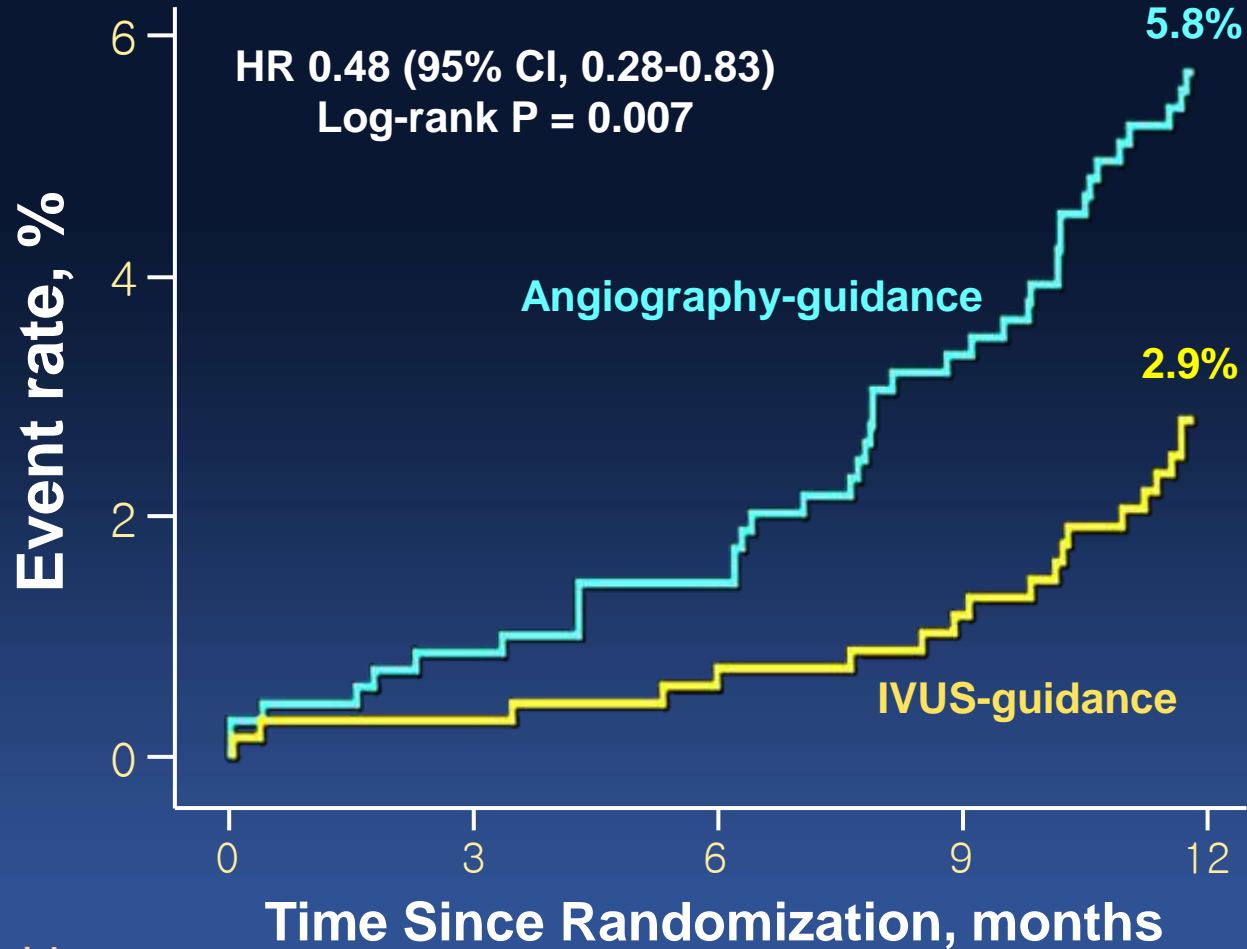
Meta-analysis of 8 Randomized Trials of IVUS vs. Angio-Guided DES Implantation

Study	Year	#		OR	IVUS MACE	Angio MACE
IVUS-XPL	2015	1400		0.49	19/700	39/700
CTO-IVUS	2015	402		0.37	5/201	14/201
AIR-CTO	2015	230		0.82	25/115	29/115
Tan-LM	2015	123		0.42	8/61	17/62
MOZART	2014	83		0.41	2/41	5/42
RESET	2013	543		0.60	12/269	20/274
AVIO	2013	284		0.67	24/142	33/142
Home-DES	2010	210		0.91	11/105	12/105
OVERALL		3275		0.59	106/1634	169/1641
			IVUS better Angio better		6.5%	10.3%

IVUS-guided PCI is superior to CAG-guided PCI in reducing the risk of MACE

Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2016 Apr;9(4):e003700

Long Coronary Lesion



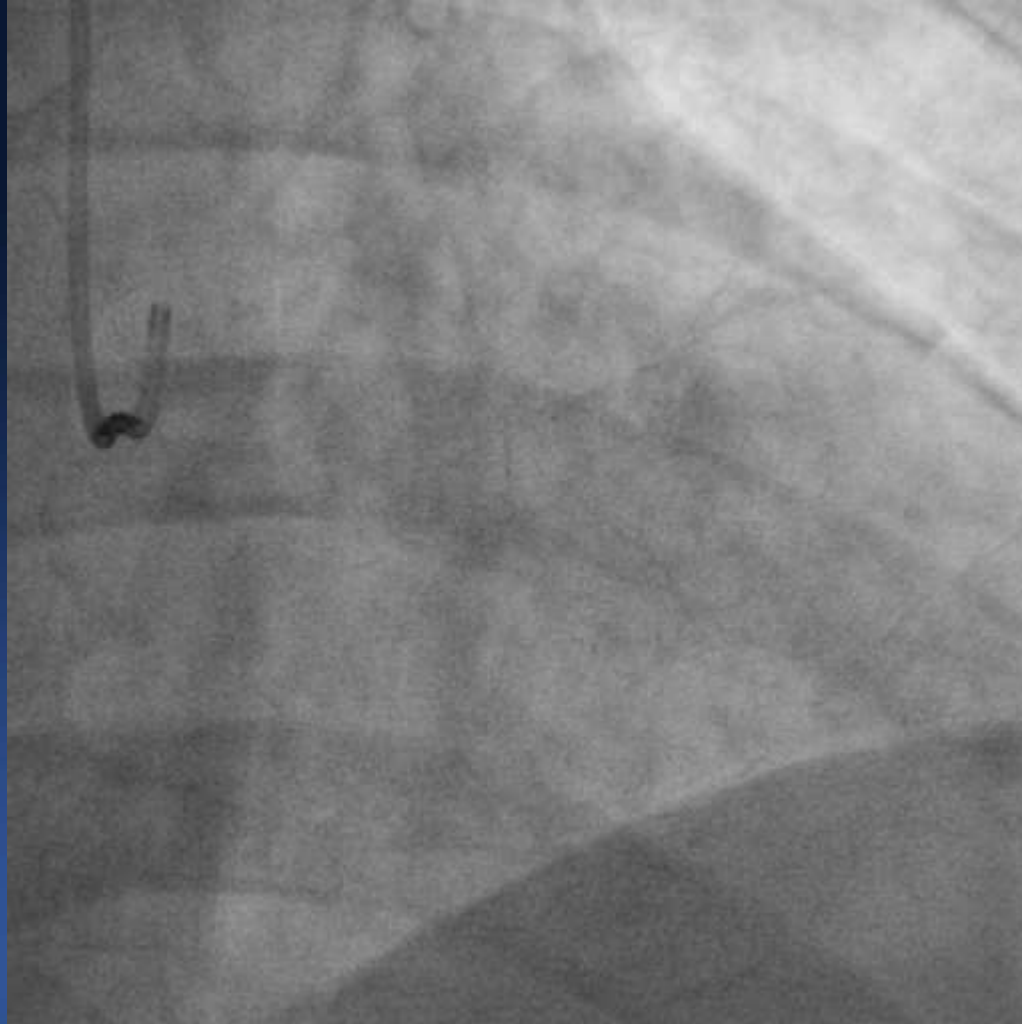
No. at risk

Angiography arm	700	673	660	643	624
IVUS arm	700	671	665	654	641

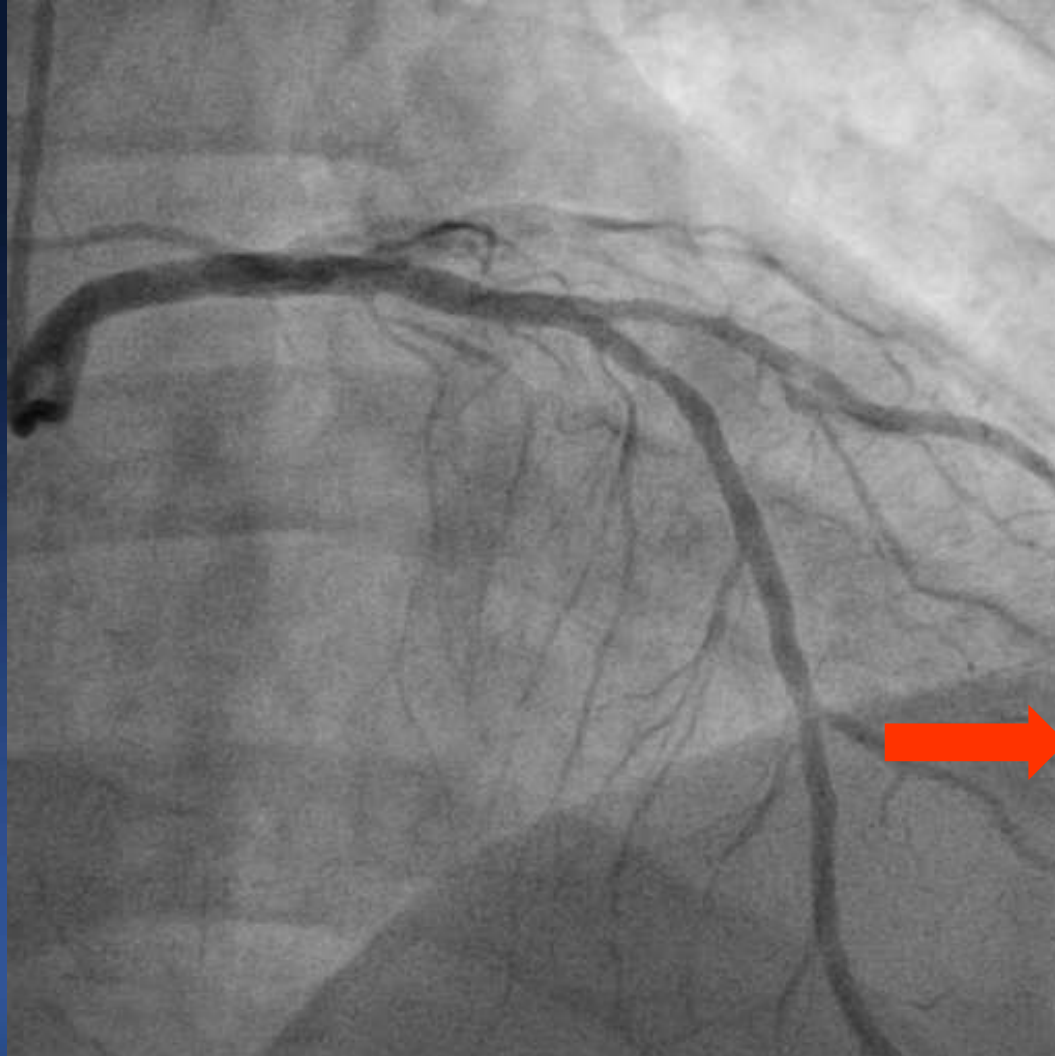
Why IVUS Guided Better ?

- Diagnosis and Lesion Assessment
- Stent Size and Length
- Post Stent Optimization
- Assessment of Stent Failure

Do You Think “Significant”?

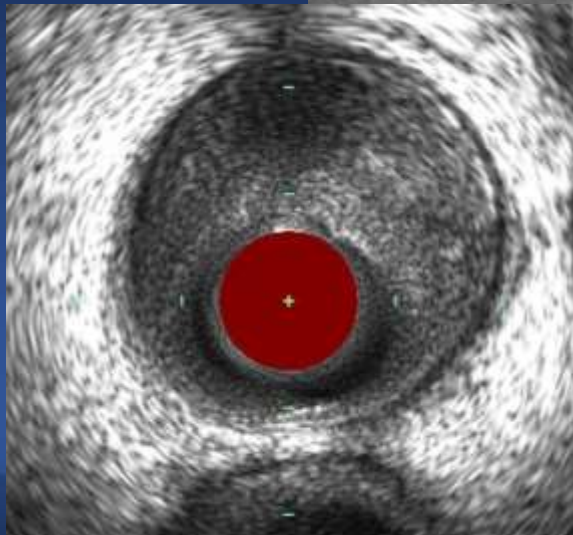
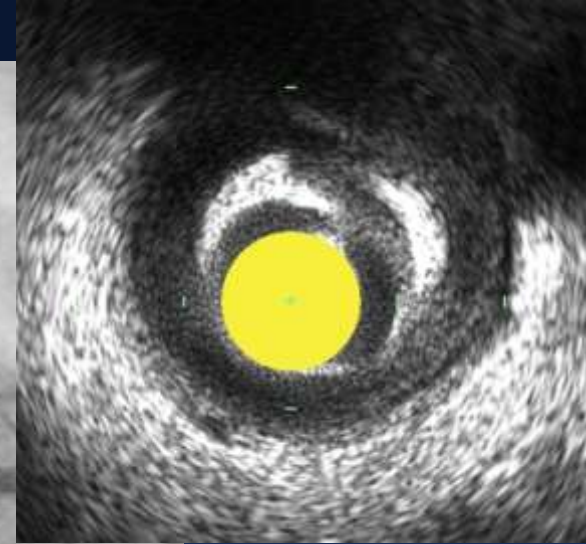
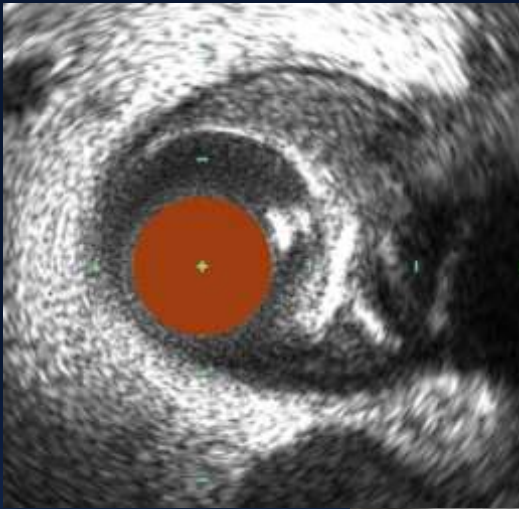


FFR

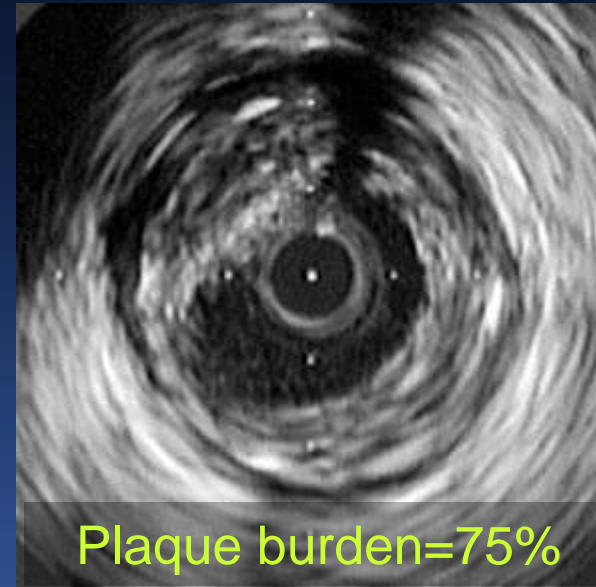
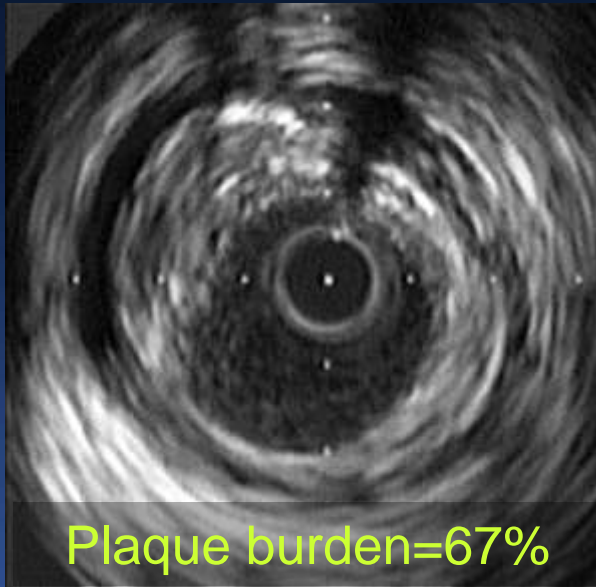
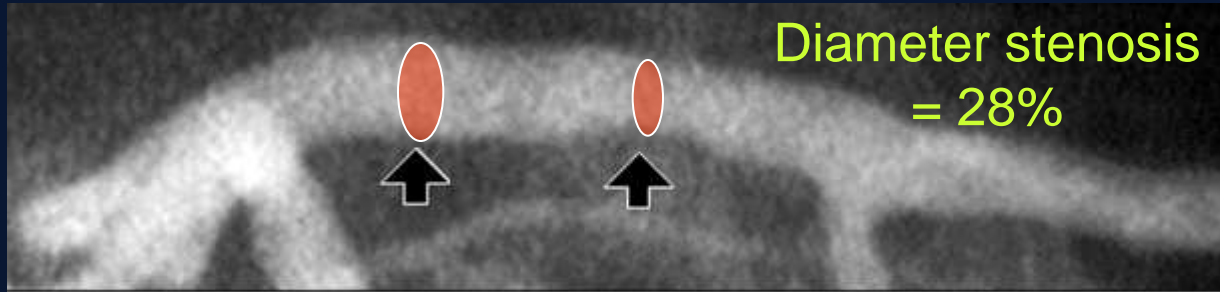


0.68

IVUS



Plaque Burden in Angiographically Silent Disease

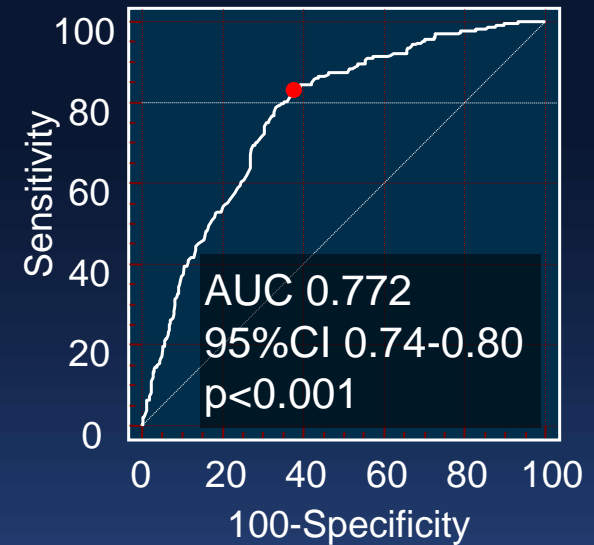
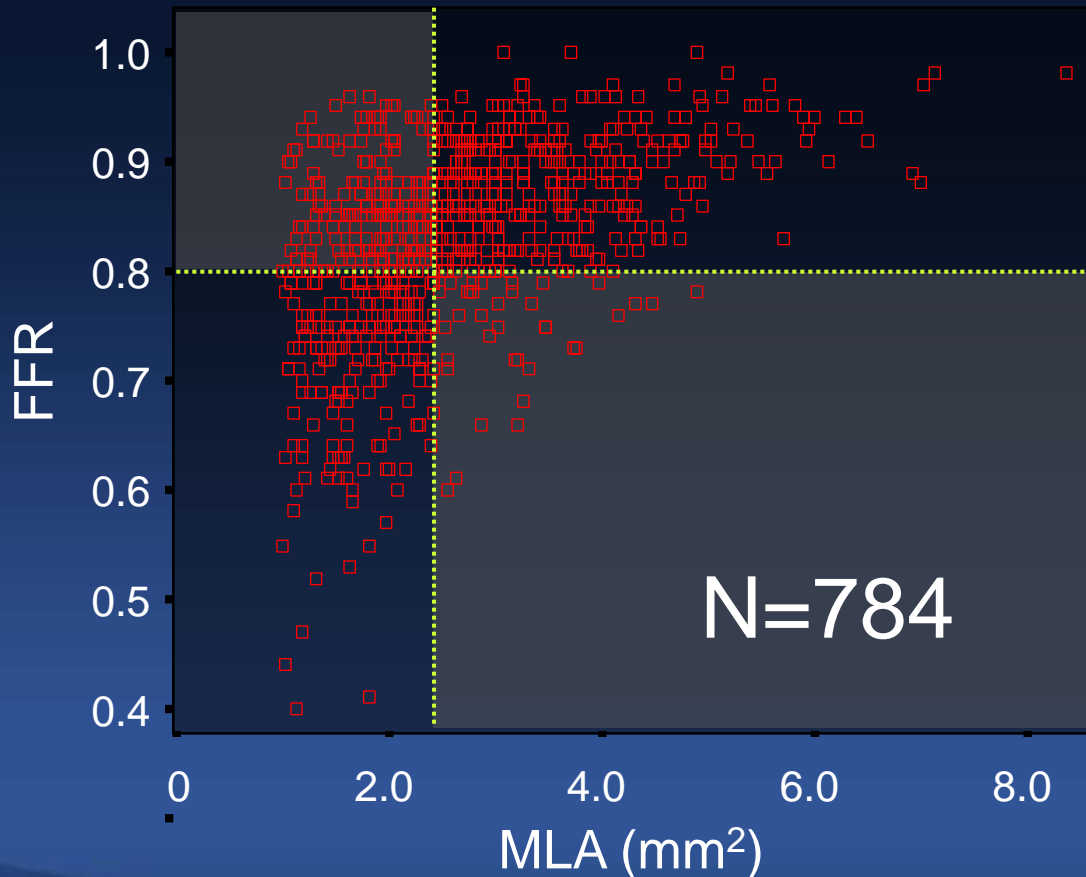


In 884 native coronary arteries, the plaque burden in angiographically normal reference segment was **51±13%**

Mintz et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 1995;25:1479-85

IVUS MLA Can Not Predict Functional Significance

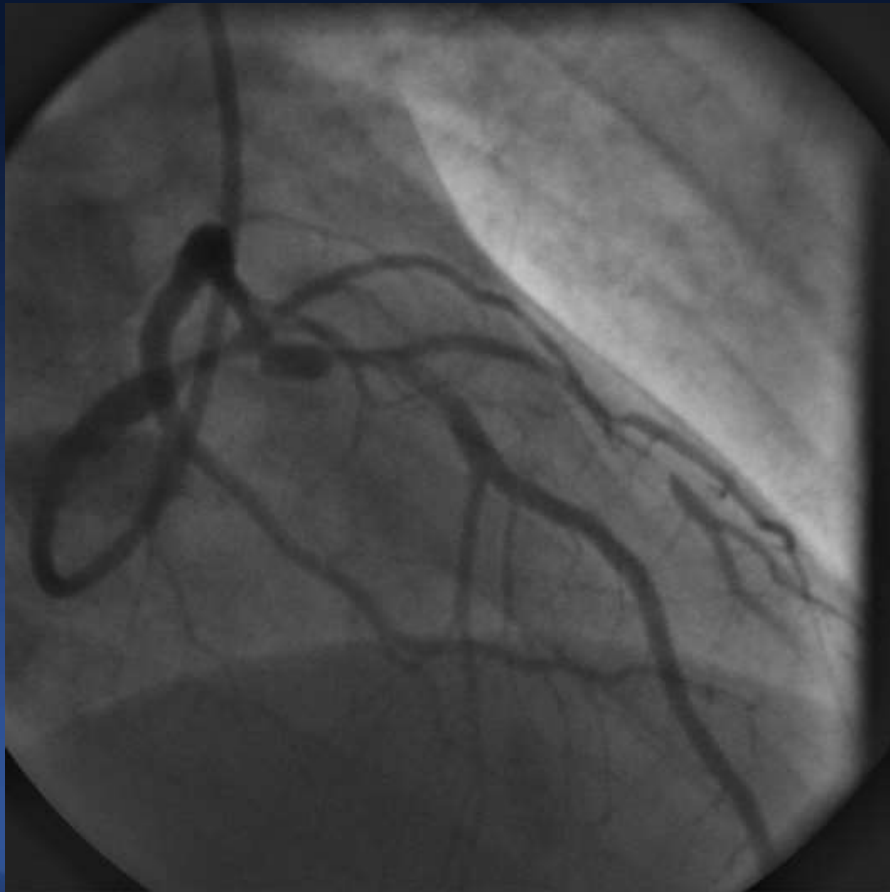
MLA 2.4mm²



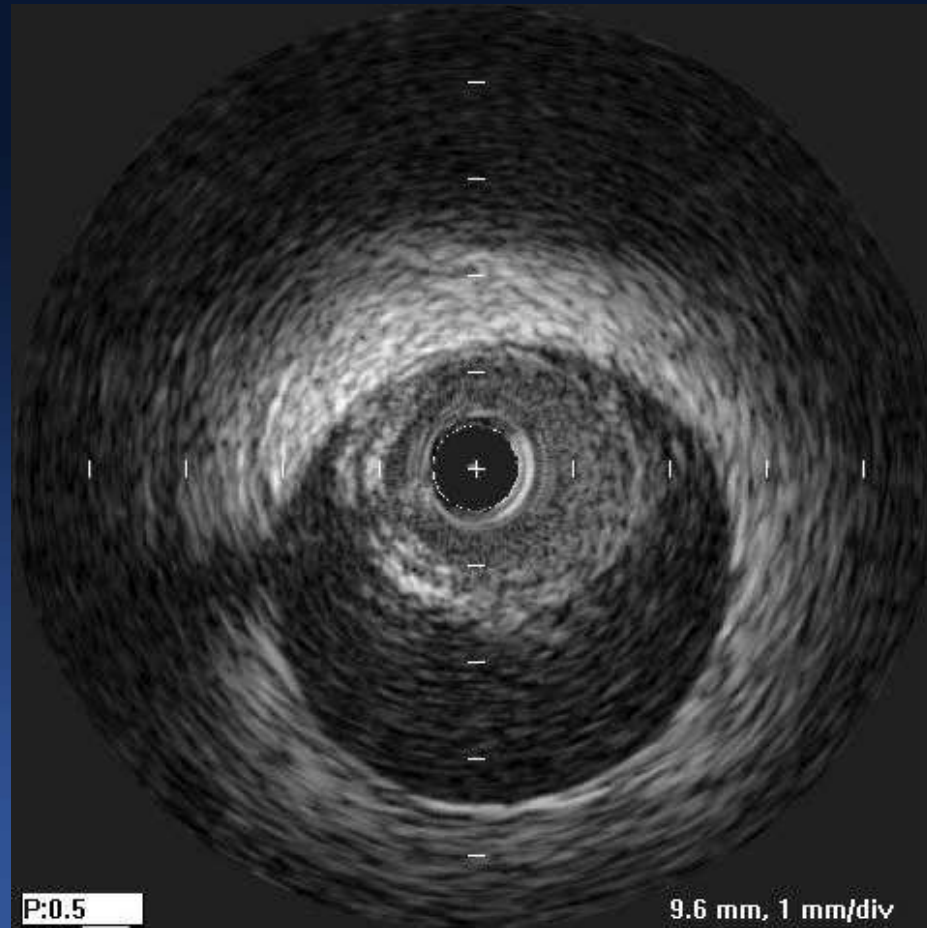
Sens. 84%
Spec. 63%
PPV **48%**
NPV 90%
Accuracy **69%**

37yo/Female, Post Partum

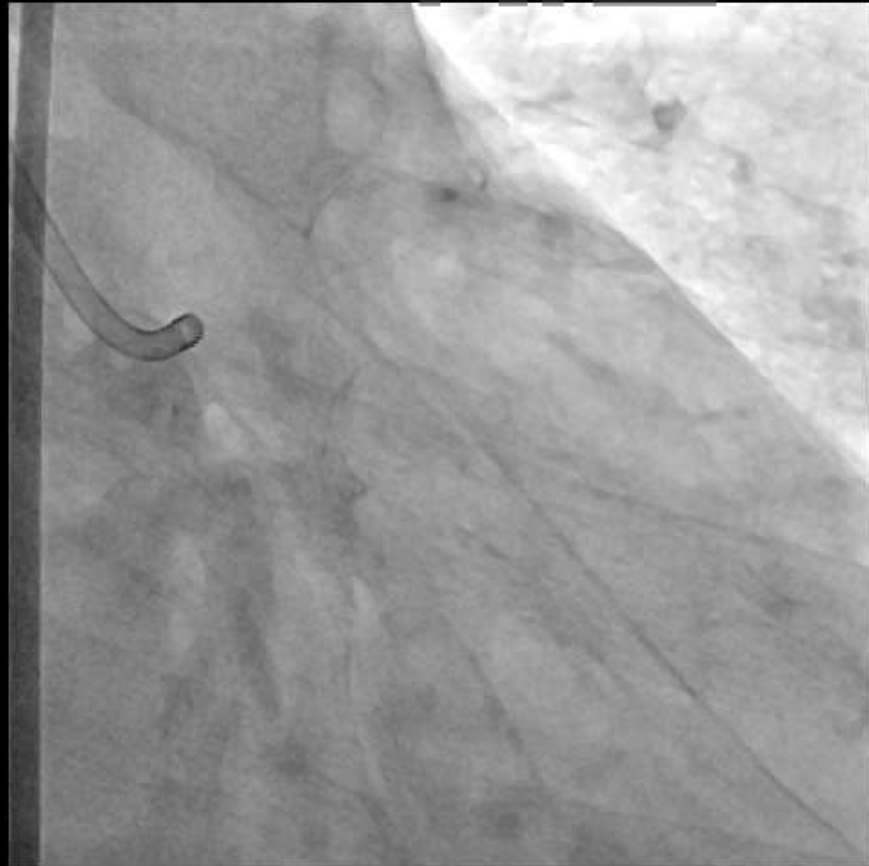
Diagnosis?



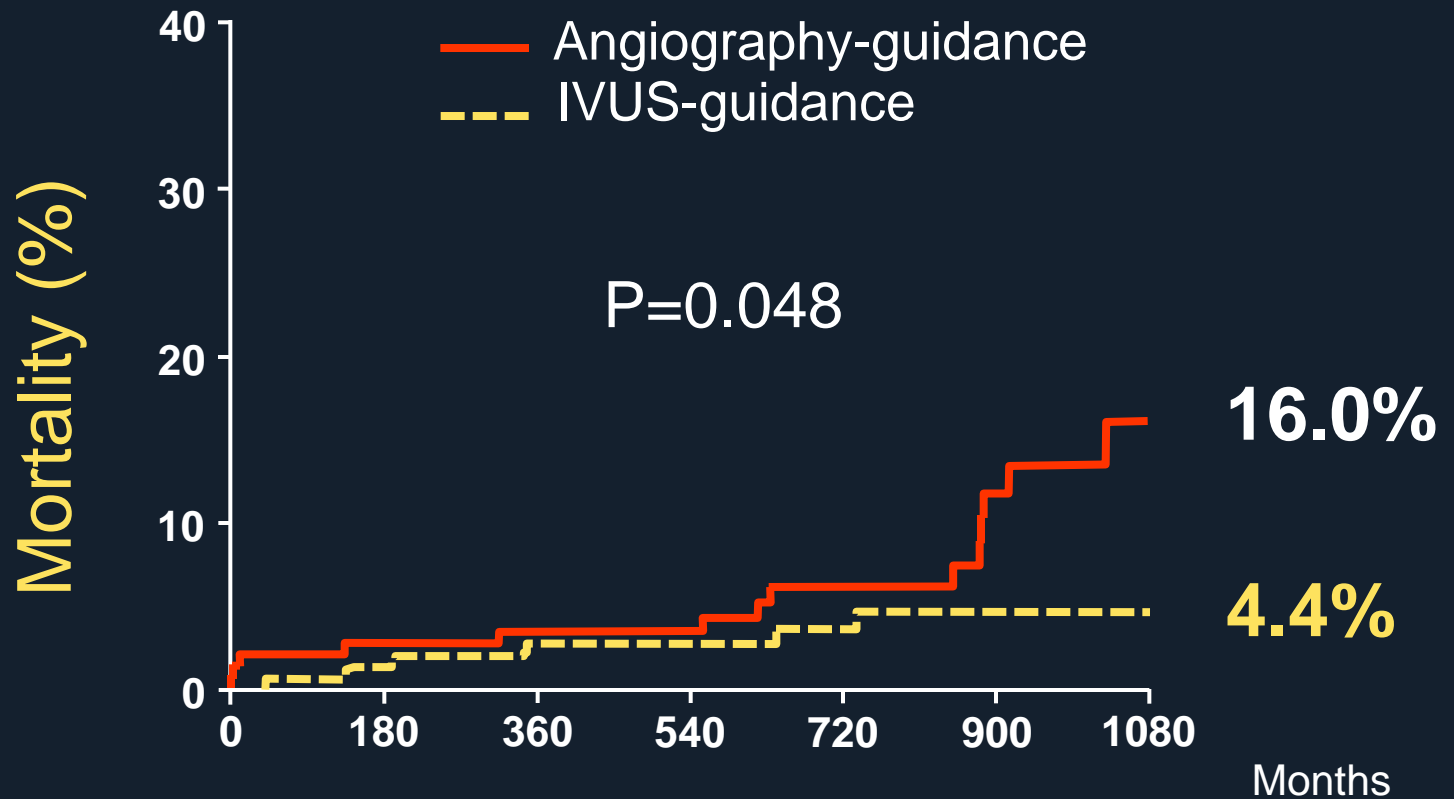
IVUS



LM Bifurcation Disease



IVUS Guidance Saved Lives !

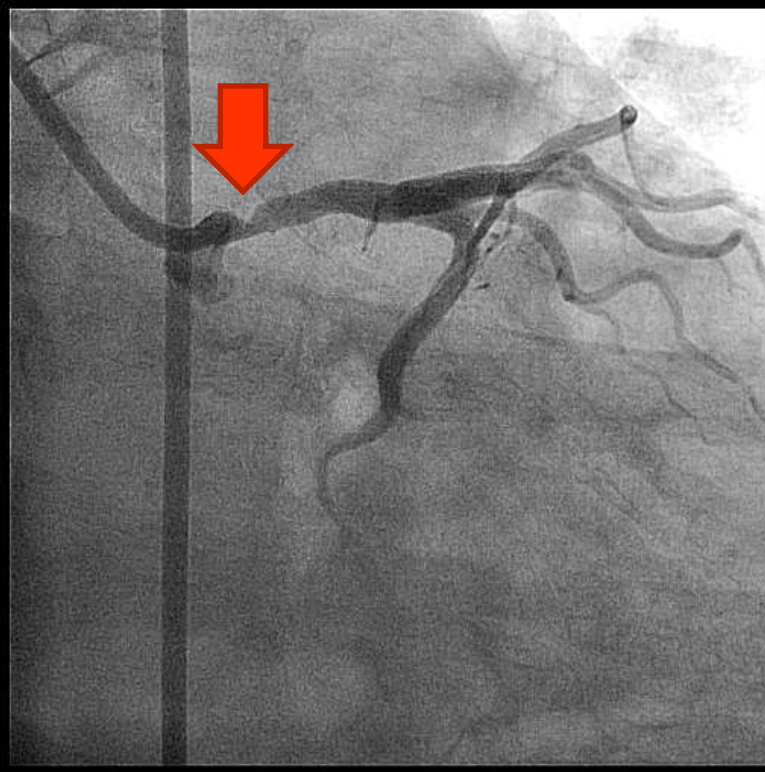


Patients after risk

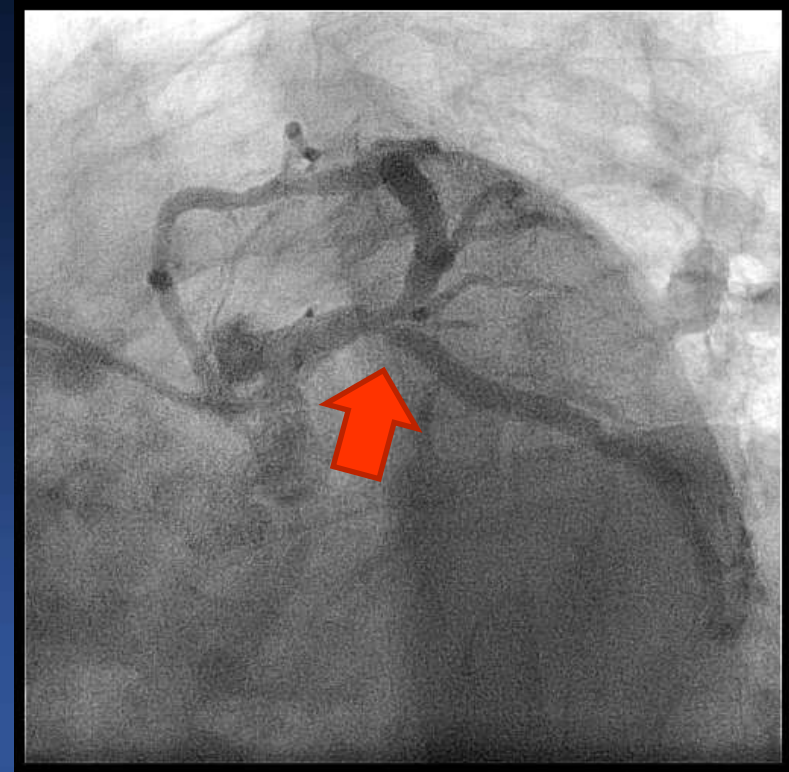
IVUS-guidance	145	140	98	37
Angiography-guidance	145	137	88	29

How to Treat: PCI Strategy

Ostial and Shaft Disease



Bifurcation Disease

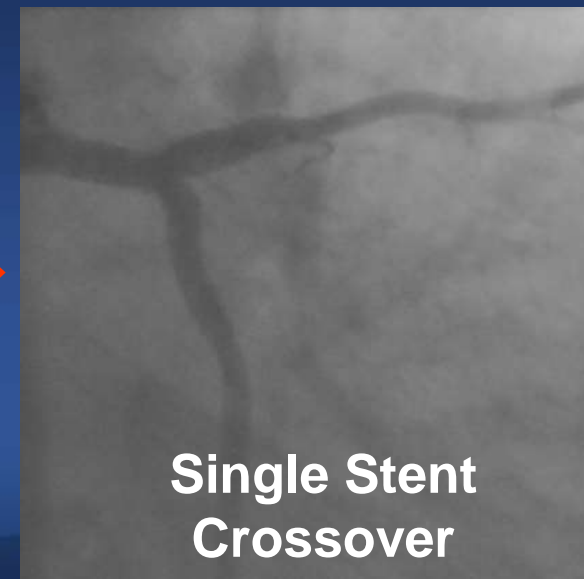
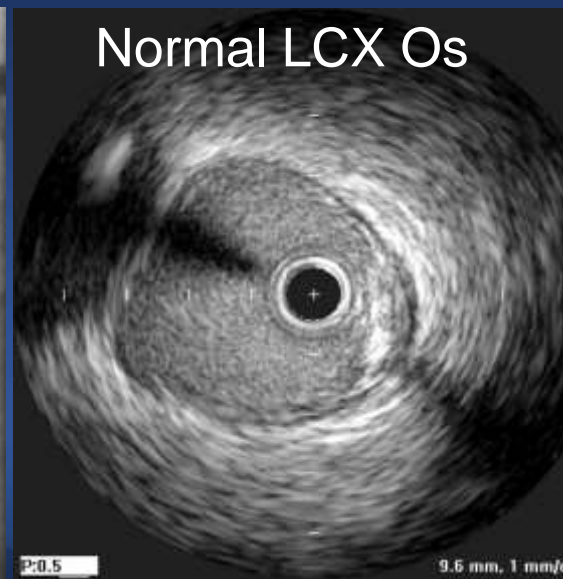
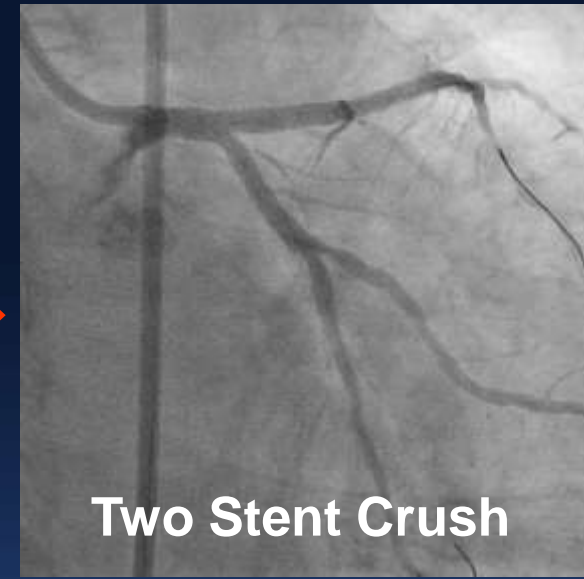
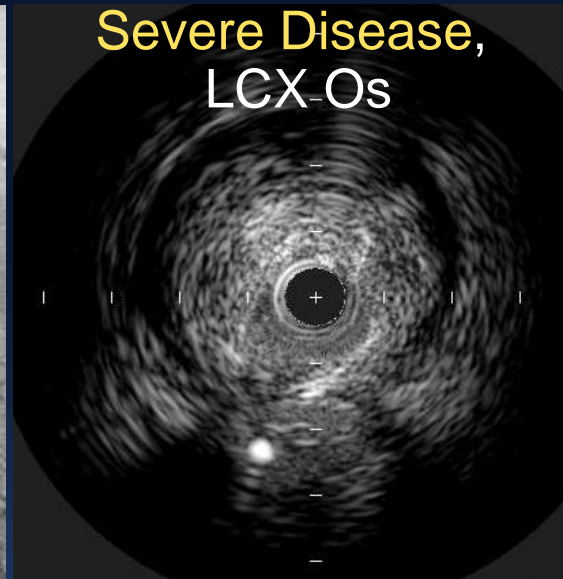


LM Bifurcation

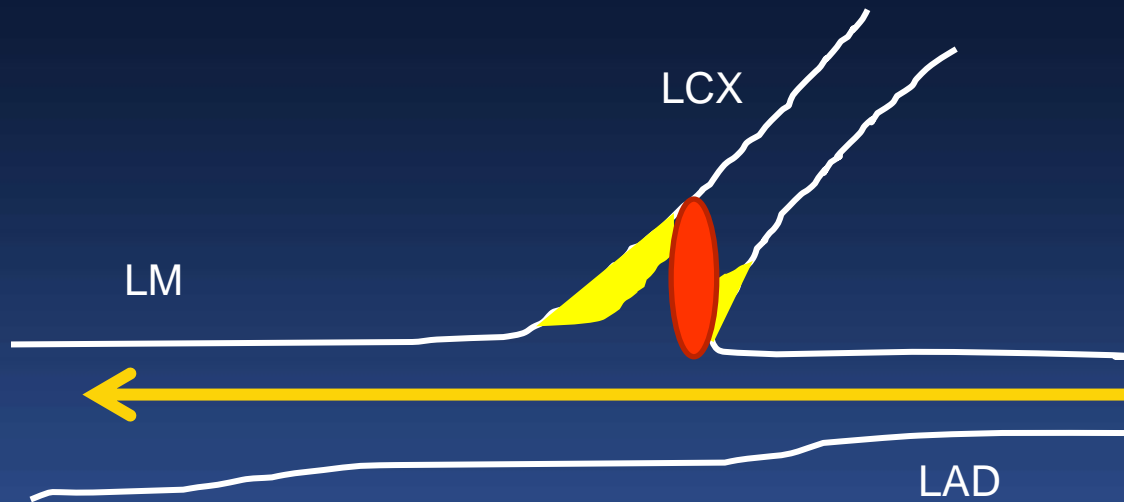
Stent Cross Over	<p><i>Normal Ostial LCX (Medina 1.1.0., 1.0.0)</i></p> <p>Normal or Diminutive LCX Small LCX with < 2.5 mm in diameter Focal disease in distal LCX</p>
Two Stent	<p><i>Diseased LCX (Medina 1.1.1., 1.0.1)</i></p> <p>Large LCX with ≥ 2.5 mm in diameter Diseased left dominant coronary system Concomitant diffuse disease in distal LCX</p>

Direct LCX pullback IVUS

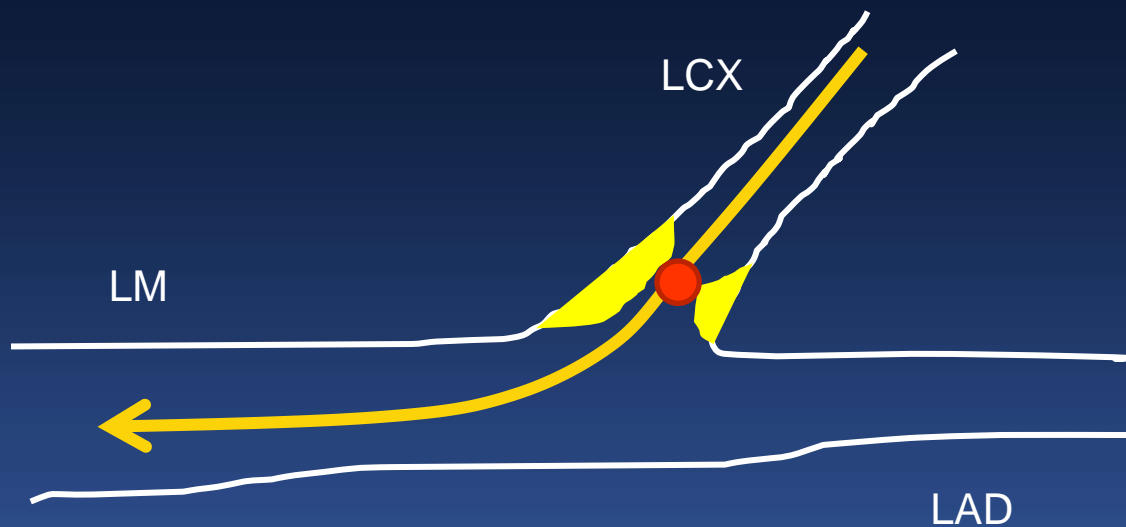
LAD pullback overestimates LCX ostial MLA



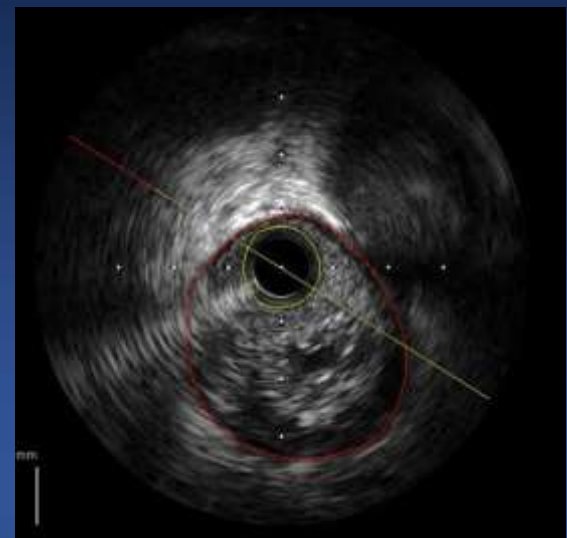
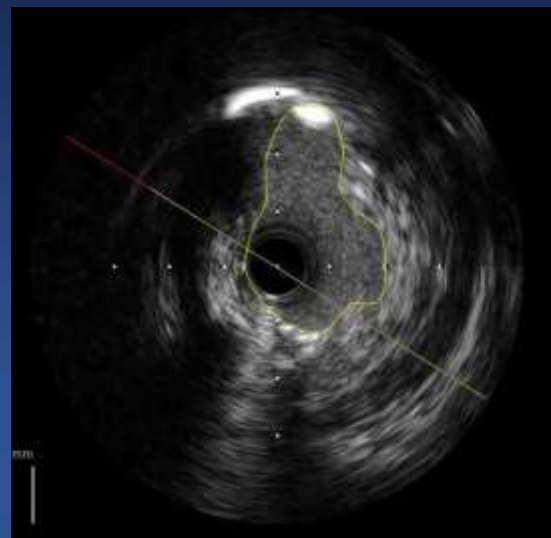
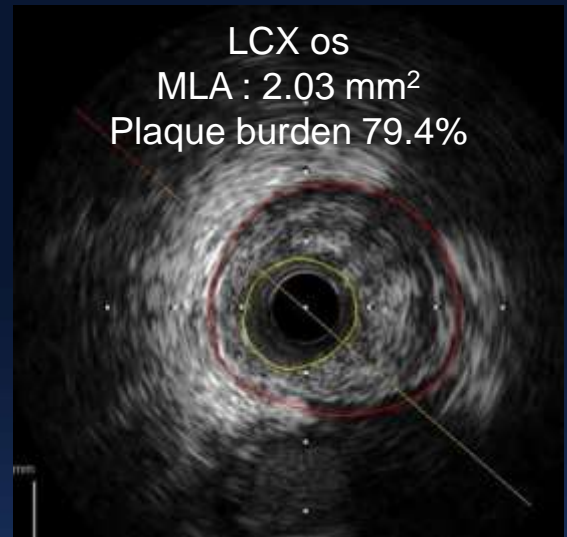
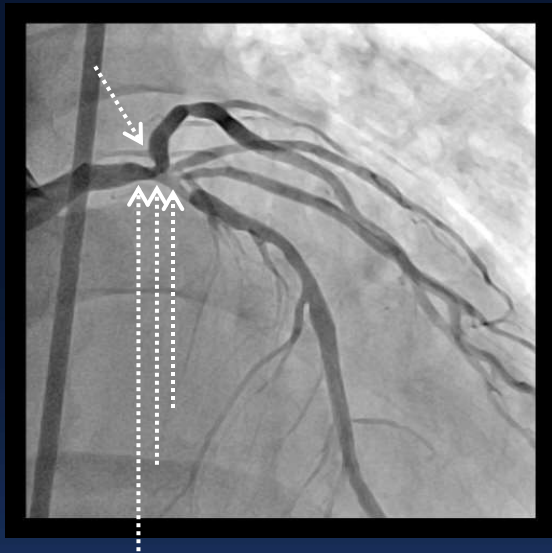
Direct LCX pullback IVUS
LAD pullback overestimates LCX ostial MLA



Direct LCX pullback IVUS
LAD pullback overestimates LCX ostial MLA



Pre-PCI IVUS



Distal LM

MLA : 8.82 mm²

Plaque burden 65.1%

POC

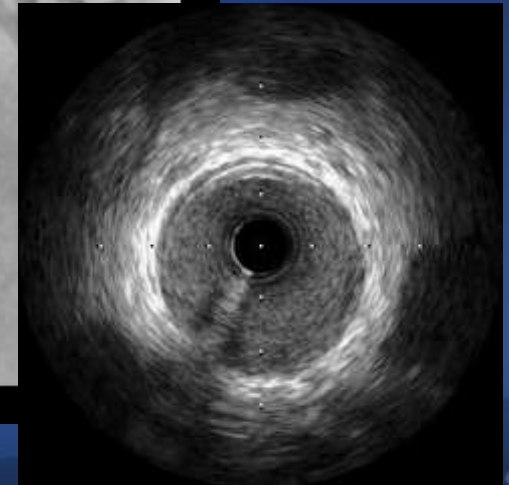
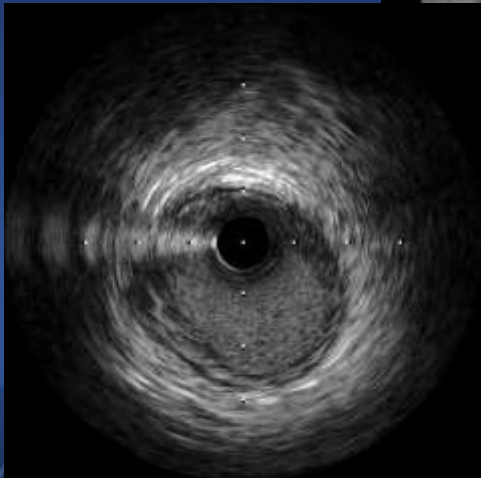
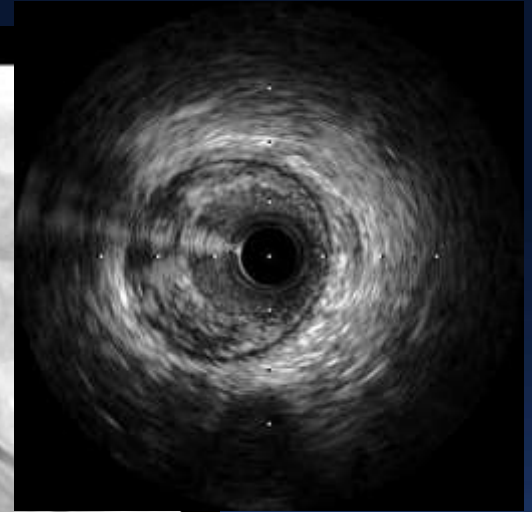
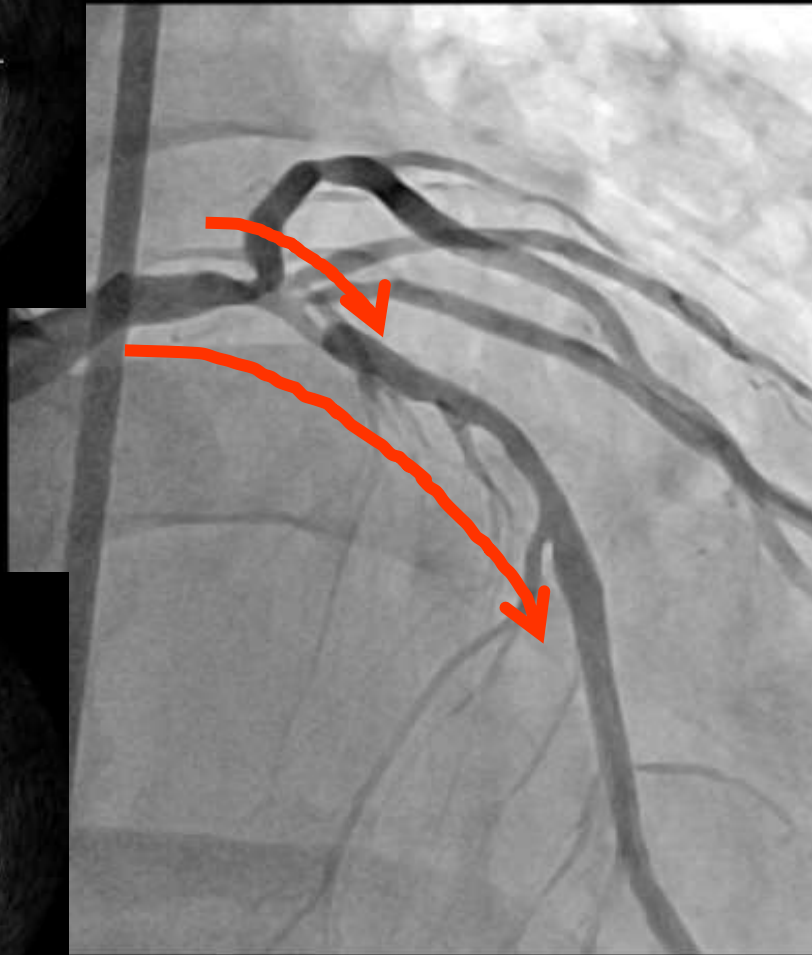
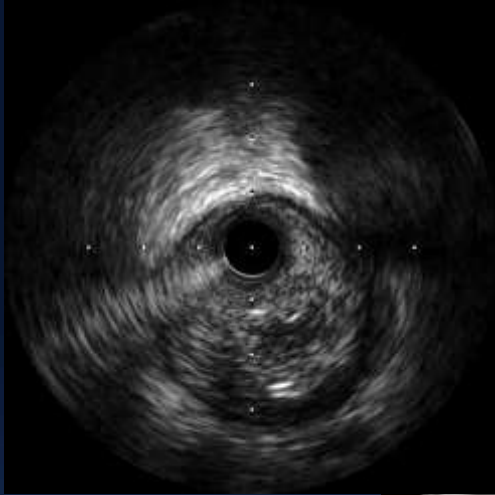
MLA : 6.56 mm²

Proximal LAD

MLA : 1.5 mm²

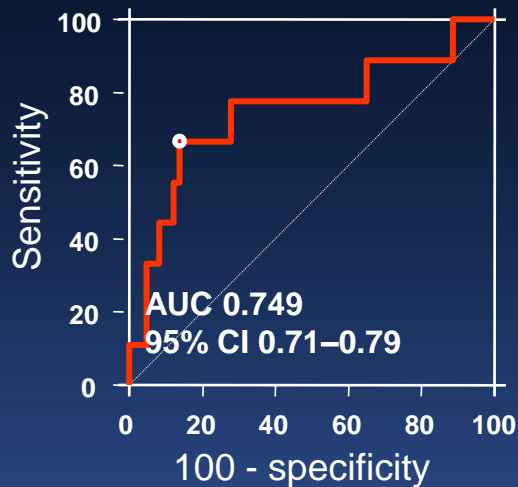
Plaque burden 88.6%

How Long ?



IVUS Predictors of Edge Restenosis after Second Generation DES

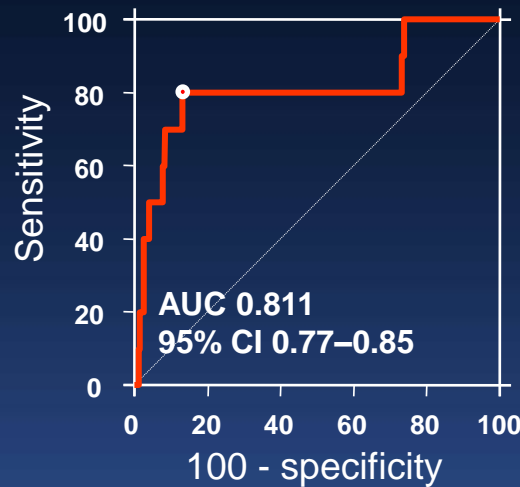
433 E-ZES



Plaque burden=56.3%

Sensitivity 67%
Specificity 86%

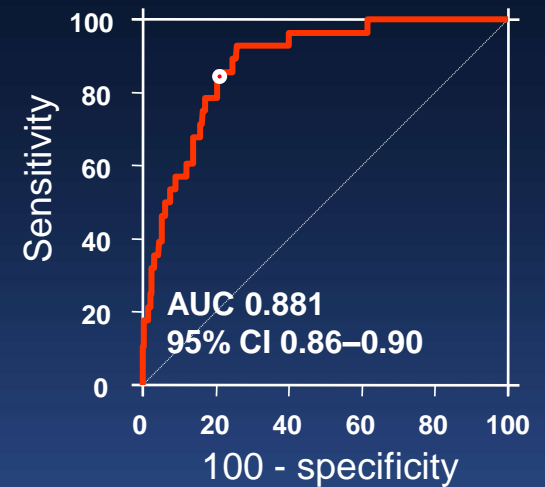
422 R-ZES



Plaque burden=57.3%

Sensitivity 80%
Specificity 87%

813 EES

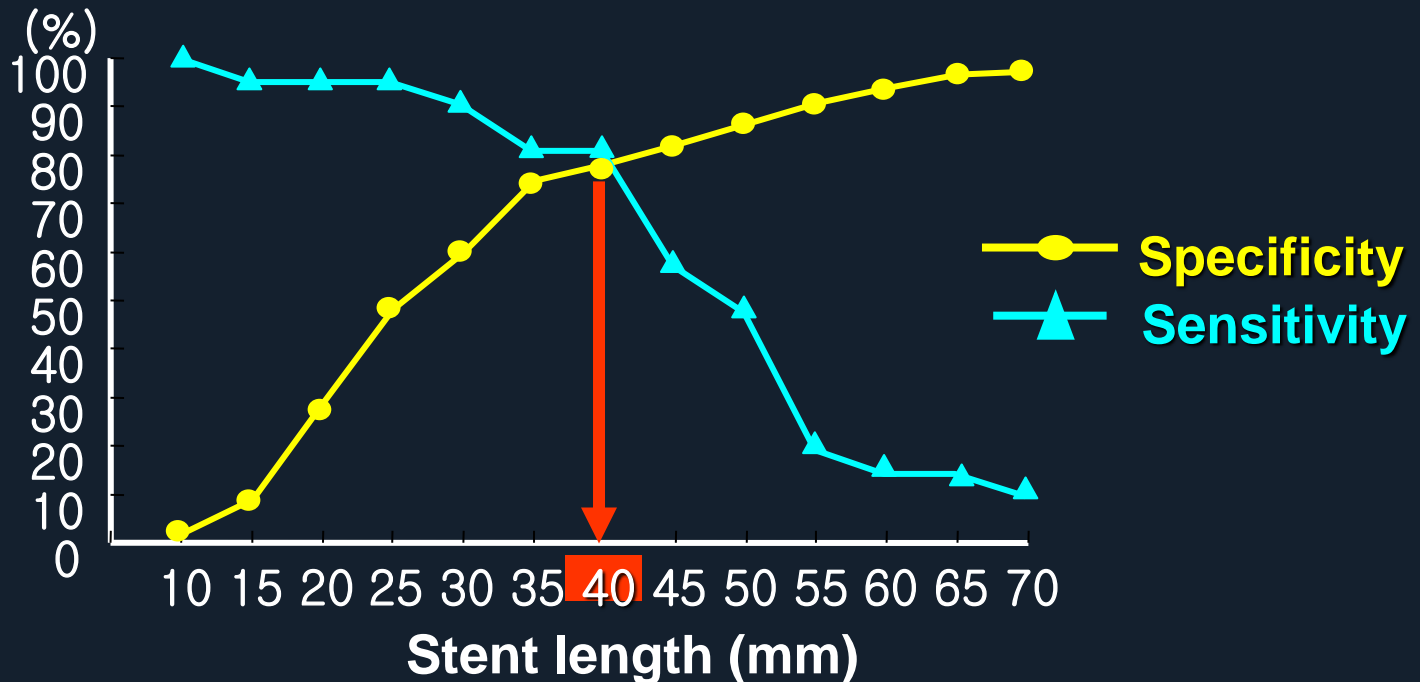


Plaque Burden=54.2%

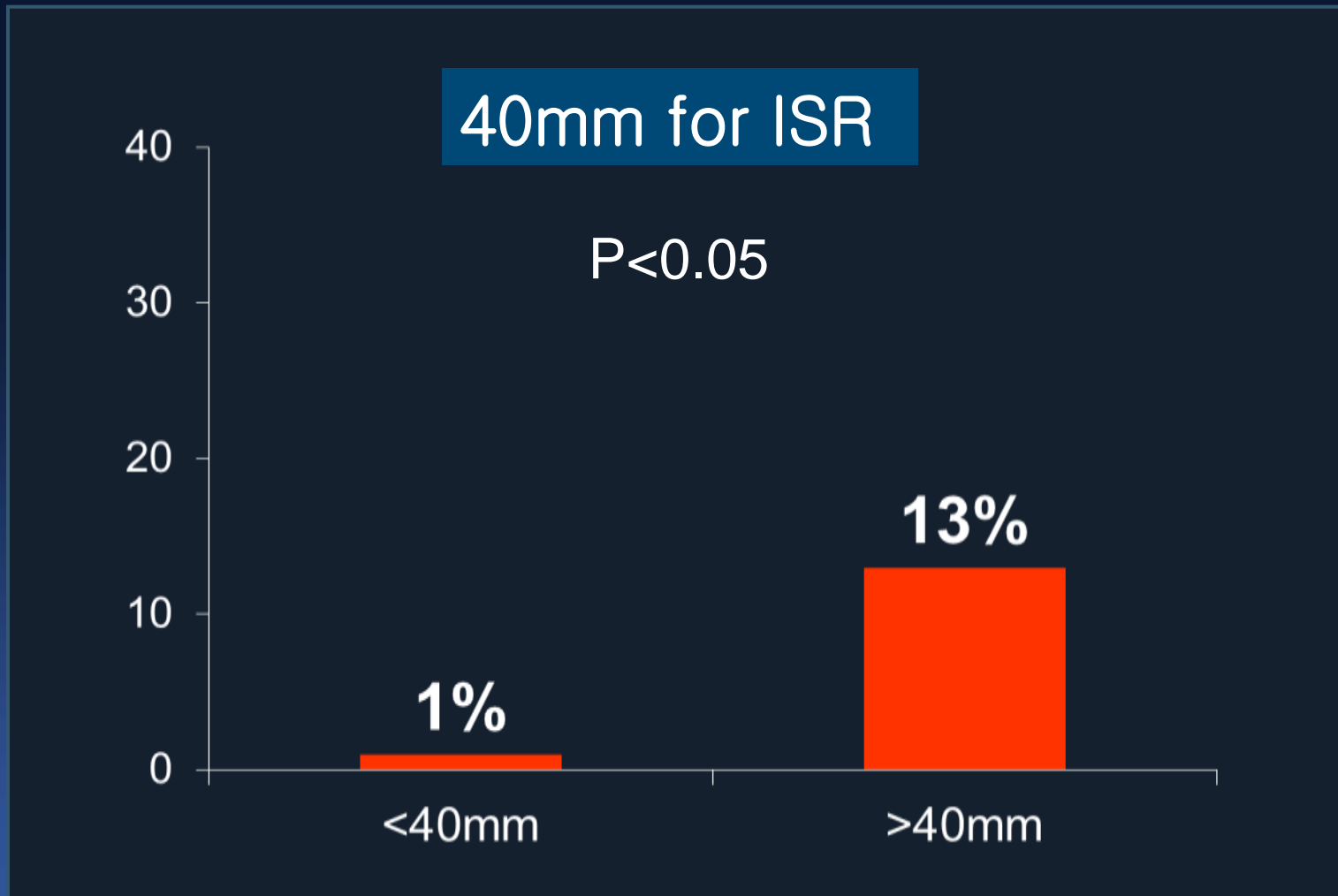
Sensitivity 86%
Specificity 80%

How Long?

Stent Length 40 mm By IVUS

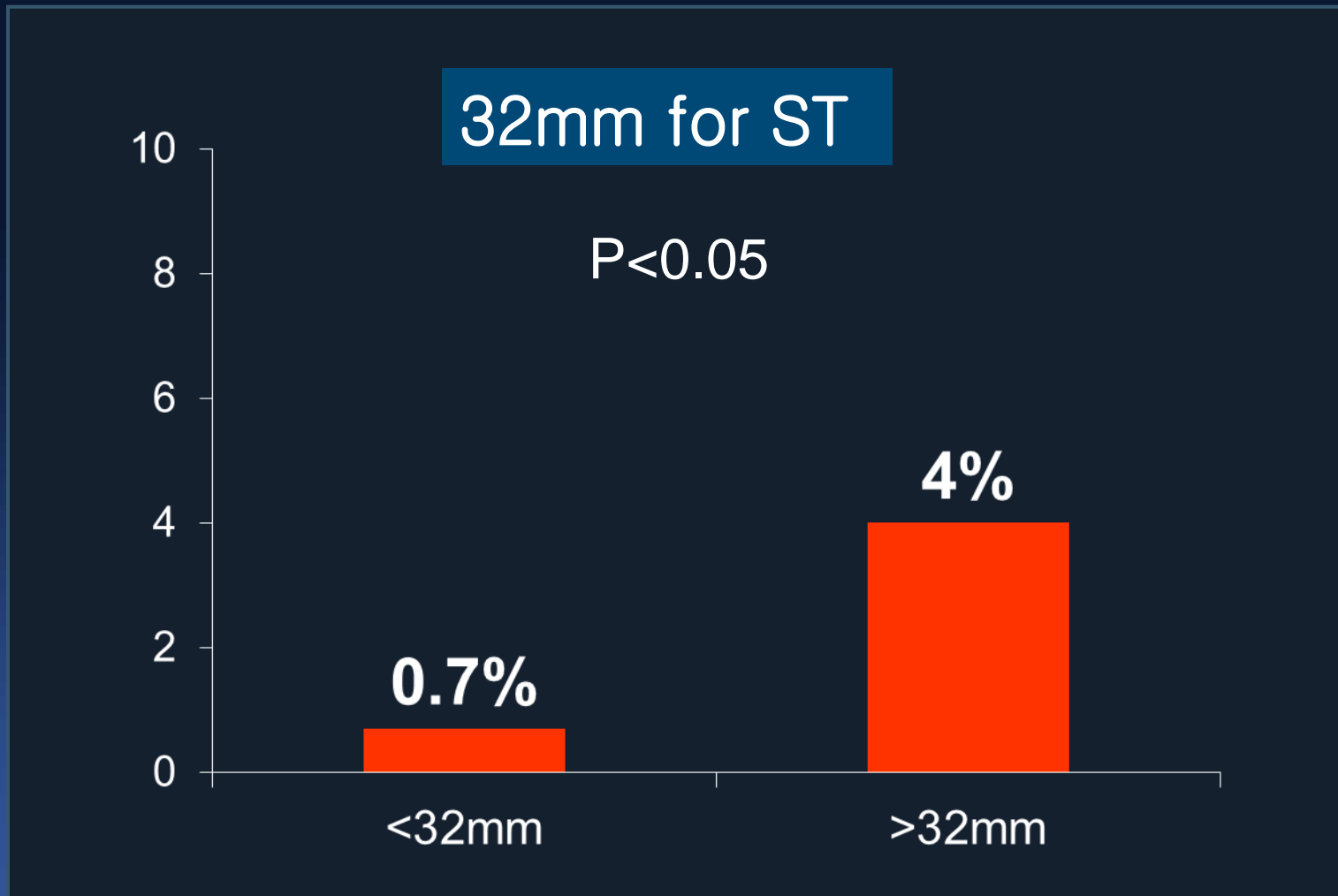


How Long? In-Stent Restenosis



Hong MK, Park SJ, et al. Eur Heart J 2006 Jun;27(11):1305-10

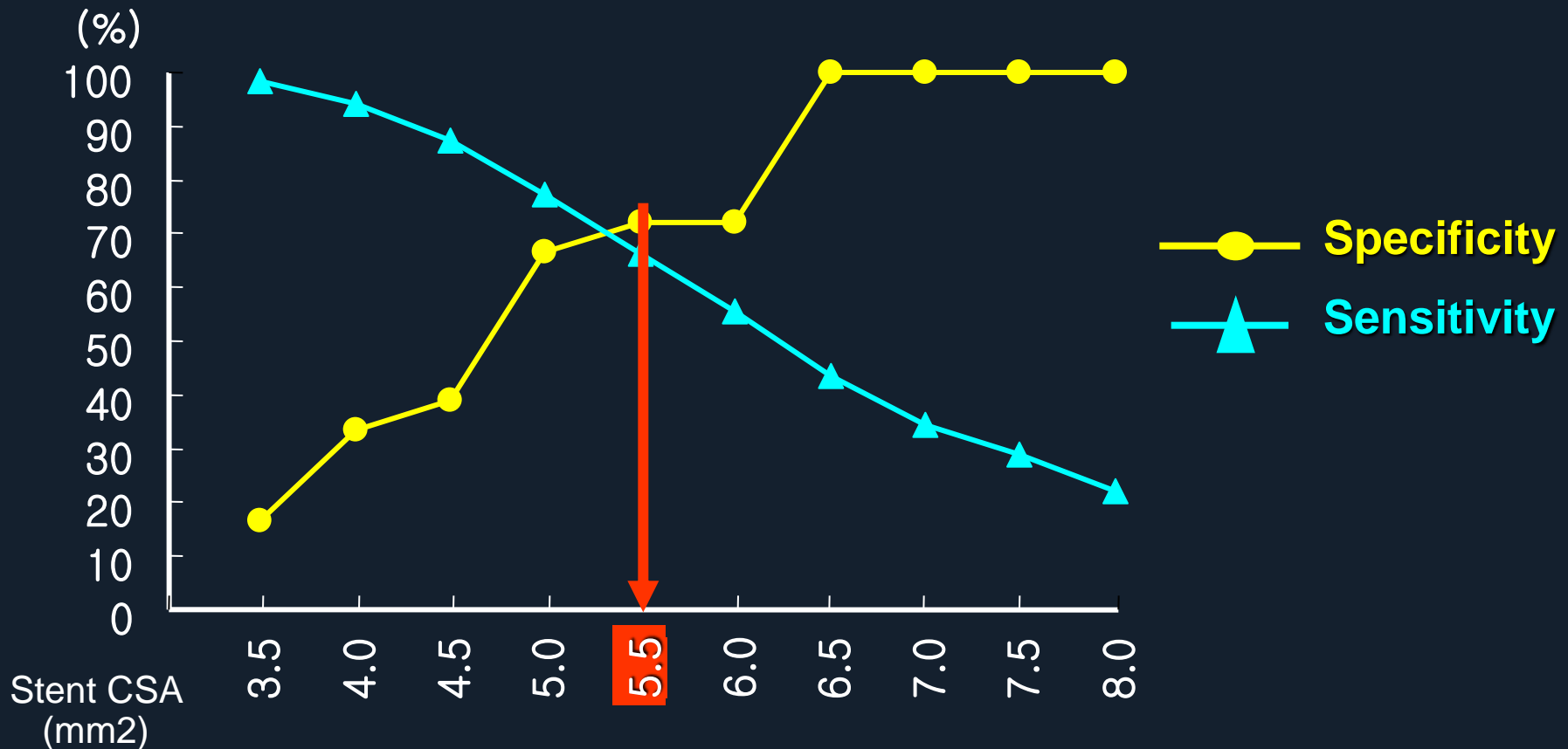
How Long? **Stent Thrombosis**



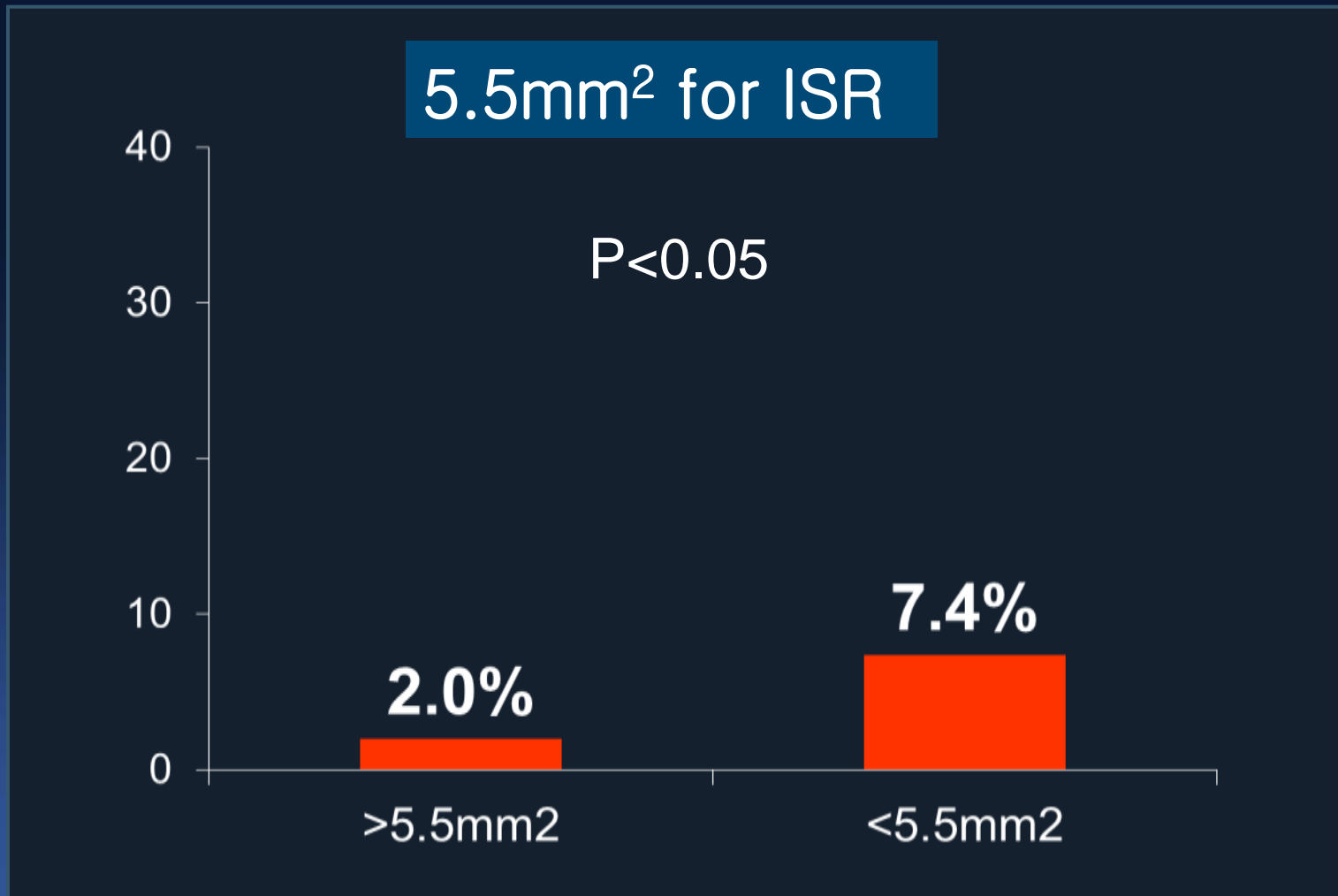
Suh J, Park SJ, et al. JACC Cardiovascular interventions 2010;3:383-9

How Big?

Stent CSA 5.5 mm² By IVUS



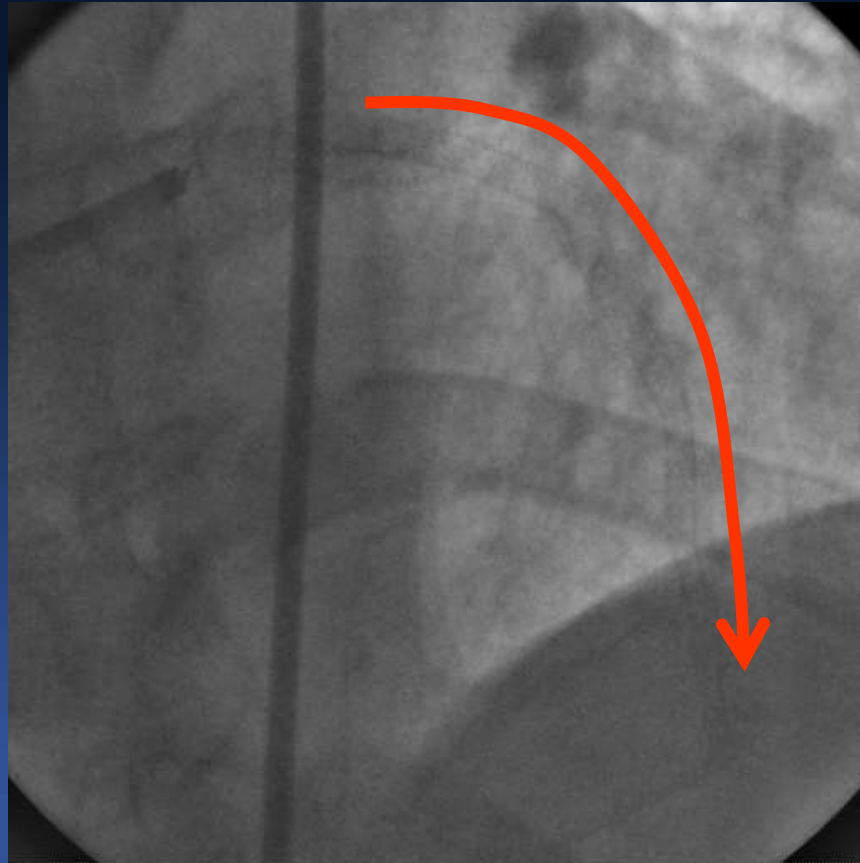
How Big? In-Stent Restenosis



Hong MK, Park SJ, et al. Eur Heart J 2006 Jun;27(11):1305-10

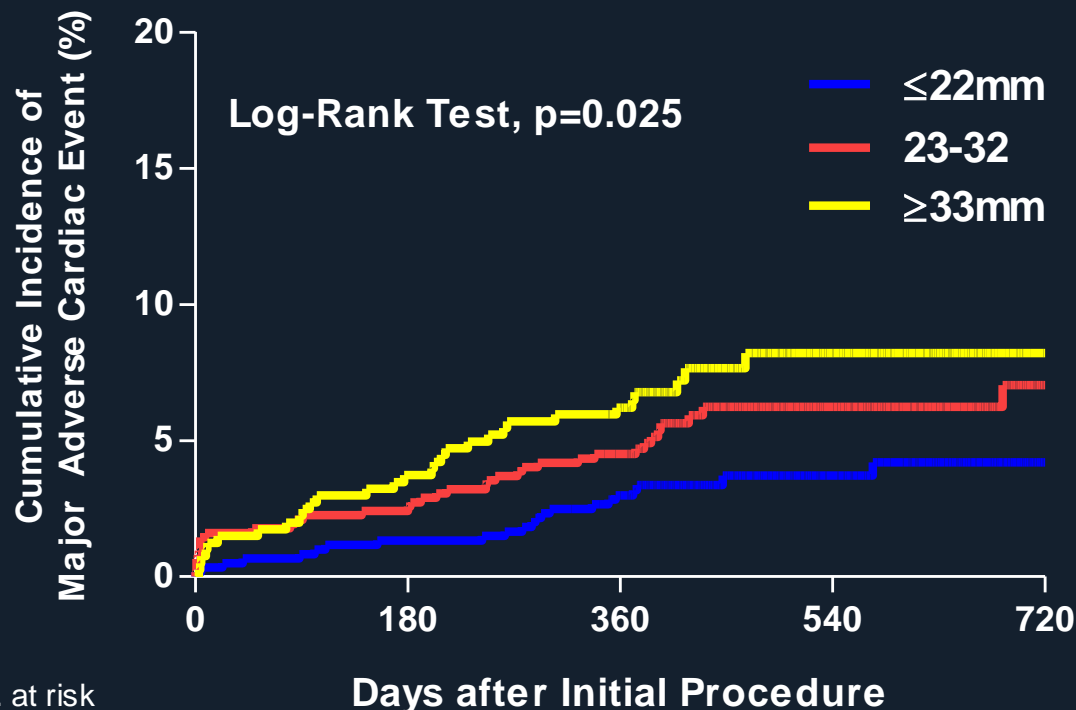
“Full Metal Jacket”

Multiple or overlapping stent implantation



IVUS Utilization Modify the Stent Length Effect On Clinical Outcomes

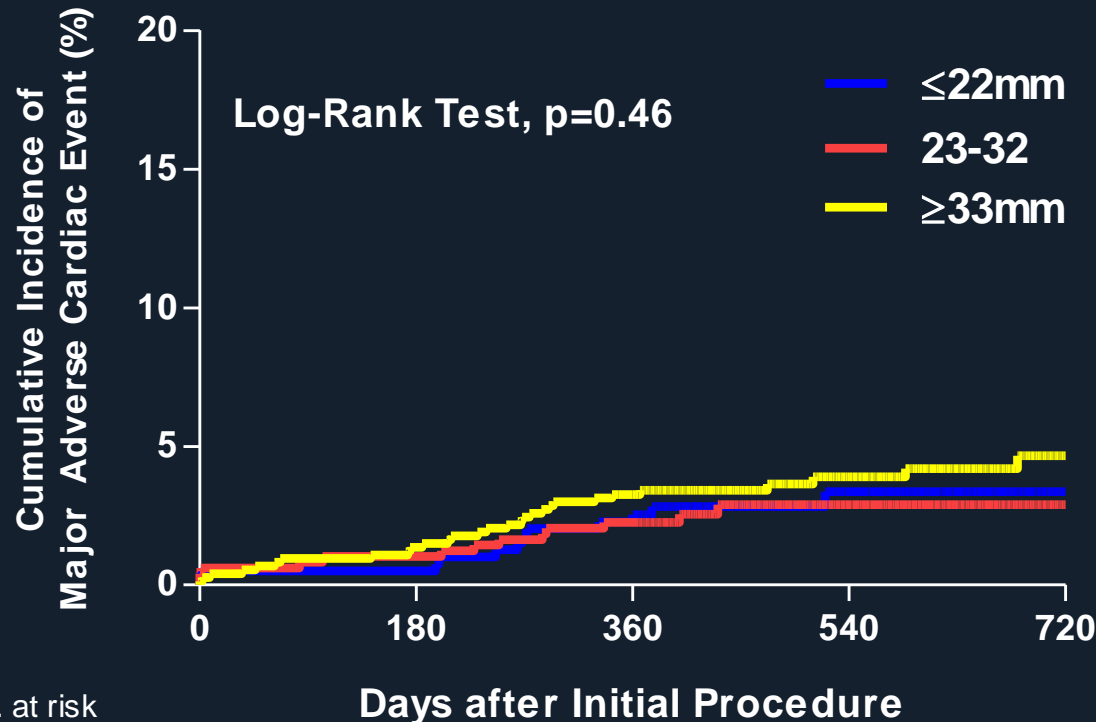
Without IVUS



No. at risk	Days after Initial Procedure				
	0	180	360	540	720
≤22mm	603	595	582	214	100
23-32mm	622	607	592	219	81
≥33mm	403	388	376	125	38

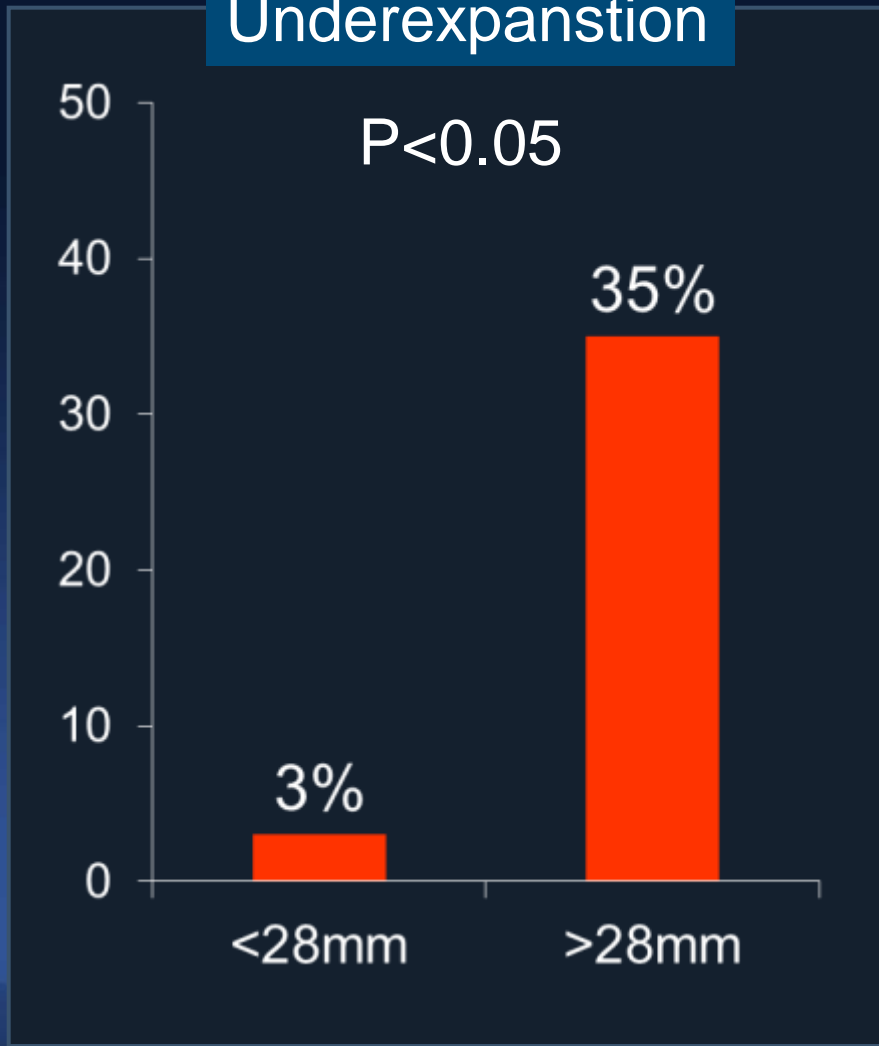
IVUS Utilization Modify the Stent Length Effect On Clinical Outcomes

With IVUS

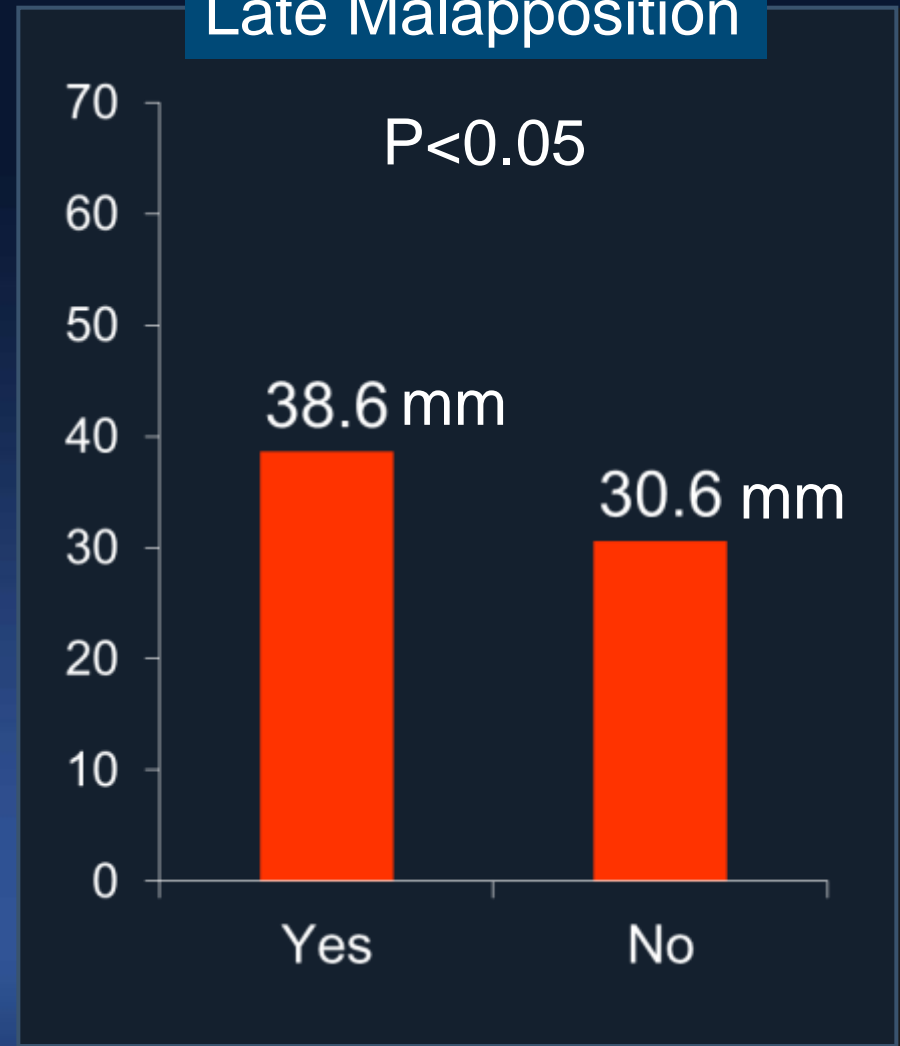


Stent Length and Optimal Stenting

Underexpansion

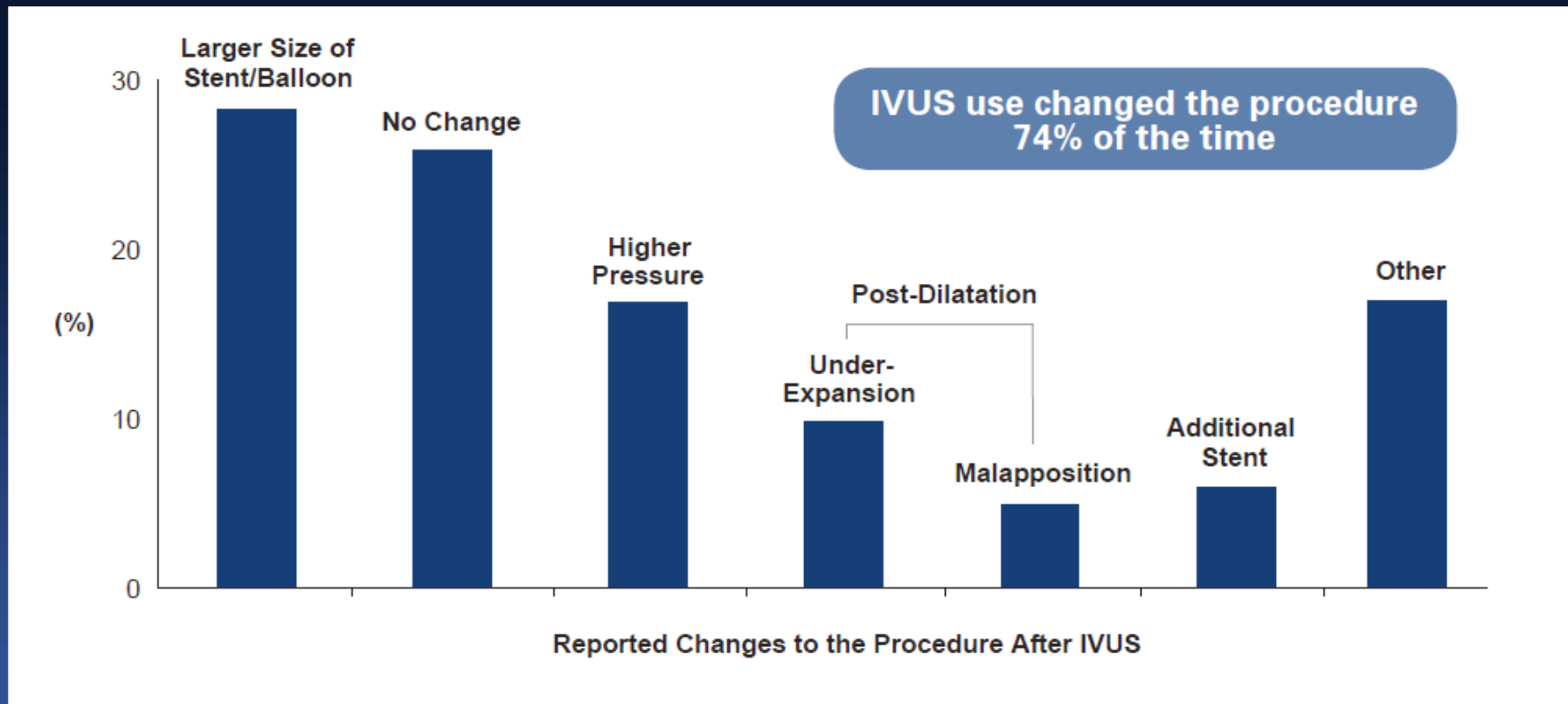


Late Malapposition



IVUS Changed the Procedure

ADAPT-DES Sub-Study



Witzenbichler B et al. Circulation. 2014 Jan 28;129(4):463-70

PCI procedure

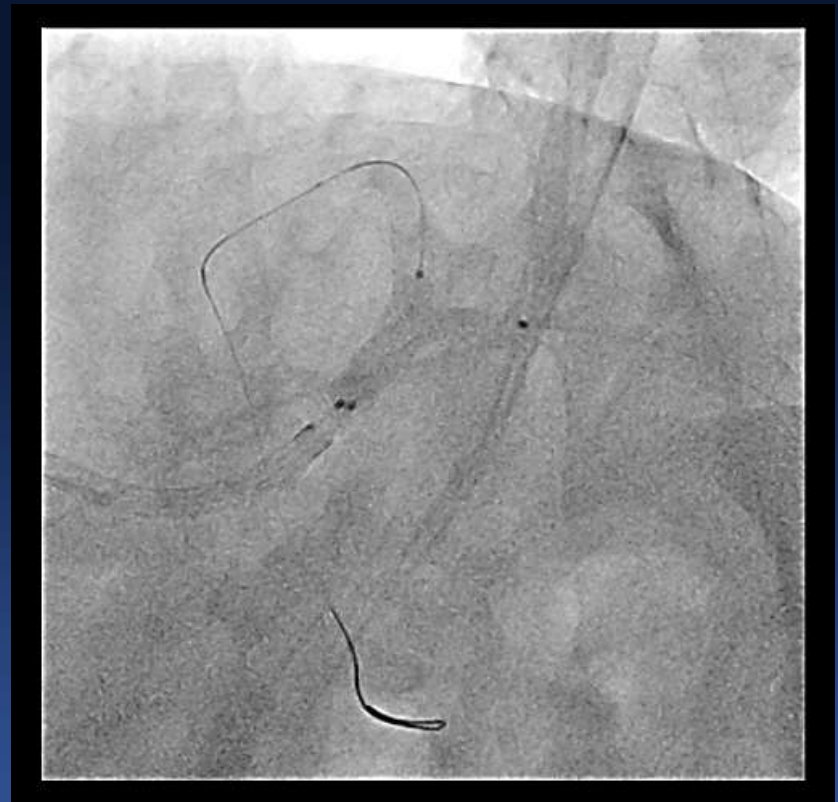


Balloon Crush

LCX : Xience Alpine 3.0 x 28 mm upto 18 atm

LAD : Emerge NC 3.0 x 20 mm upto 16 atm

PCI procedure



Kissing balloon

LCX : Emerge balloon 3.0 x 20 mm upto 8 atm

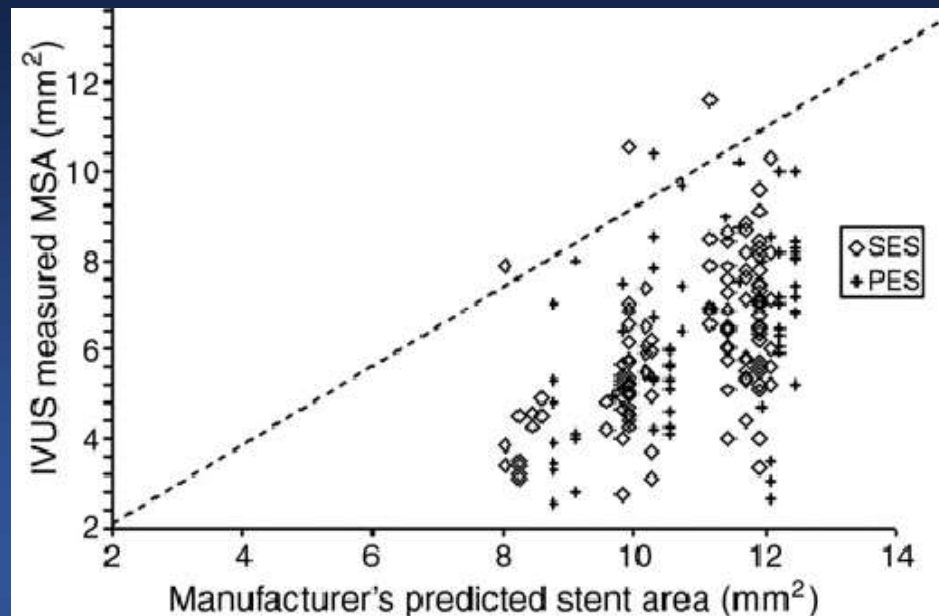
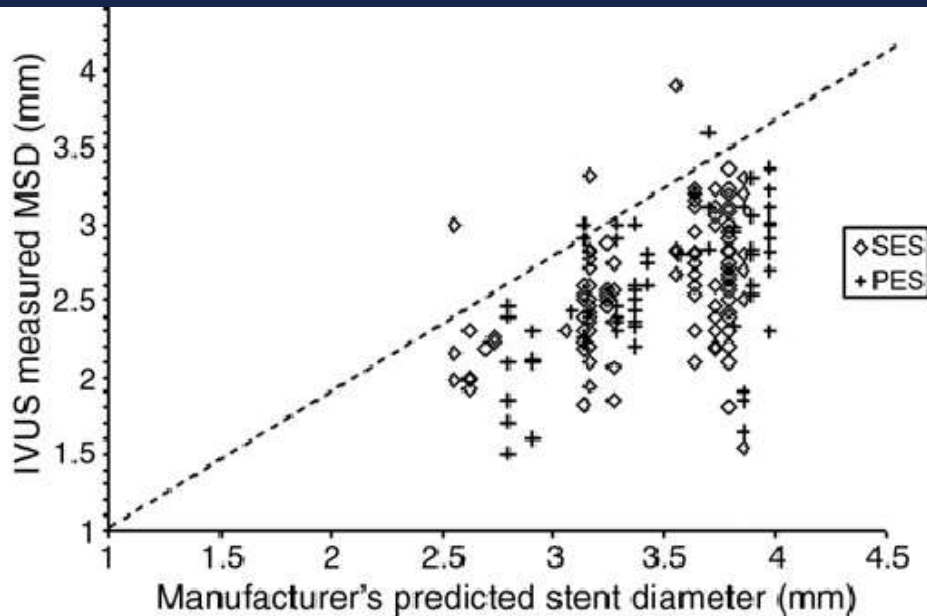
LM-LAD : Xience Alpine 3.5 x 23 mm upto 18 atm

NC TREK 4.0 x 15 mm upto 6 atm

Why Adjuvant High Pressure?

Manufacturer's Compliance Charts Cannot Guarantee Adequate Stent Expansion

- Comparison of IVUS-measured MSD and MSA with the predicted values (Cypher, n=133; Taxus, n=67)
- DES achieve an average of only 75% of predicted MSD, and 66% of MSA

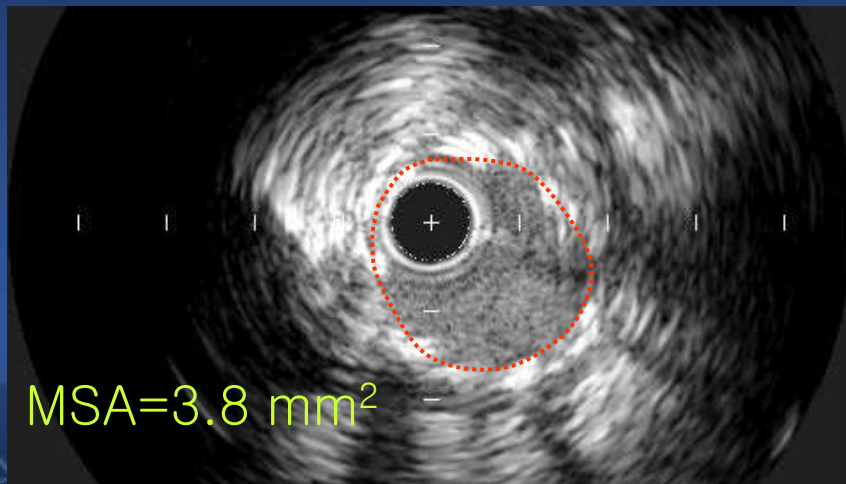
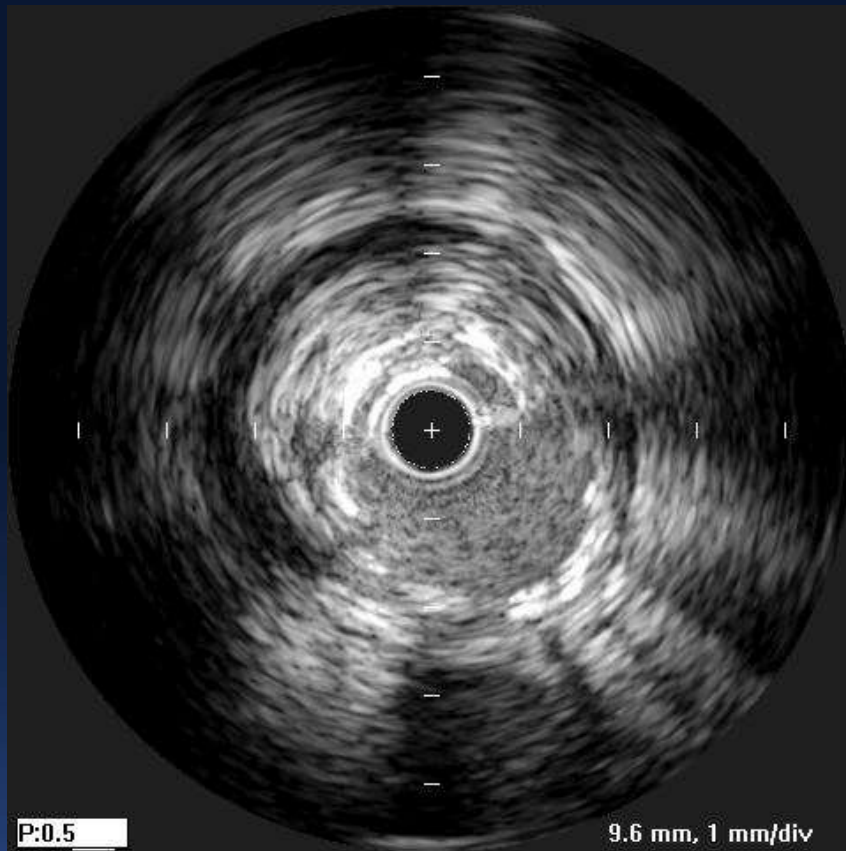


Costa et al. Am Heart J 2007;153:297-303

50 year-old male

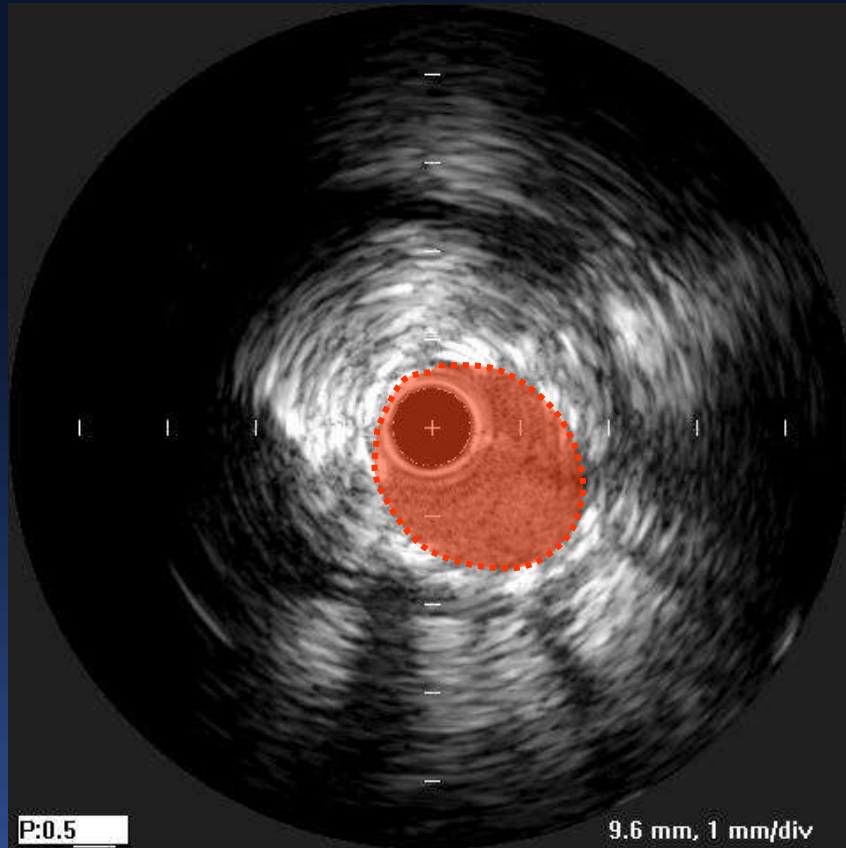
- Stable angina
- Proximal LAD 80–90%
- TAXUS 3.5(20)

Immediate post-stenting IVUS



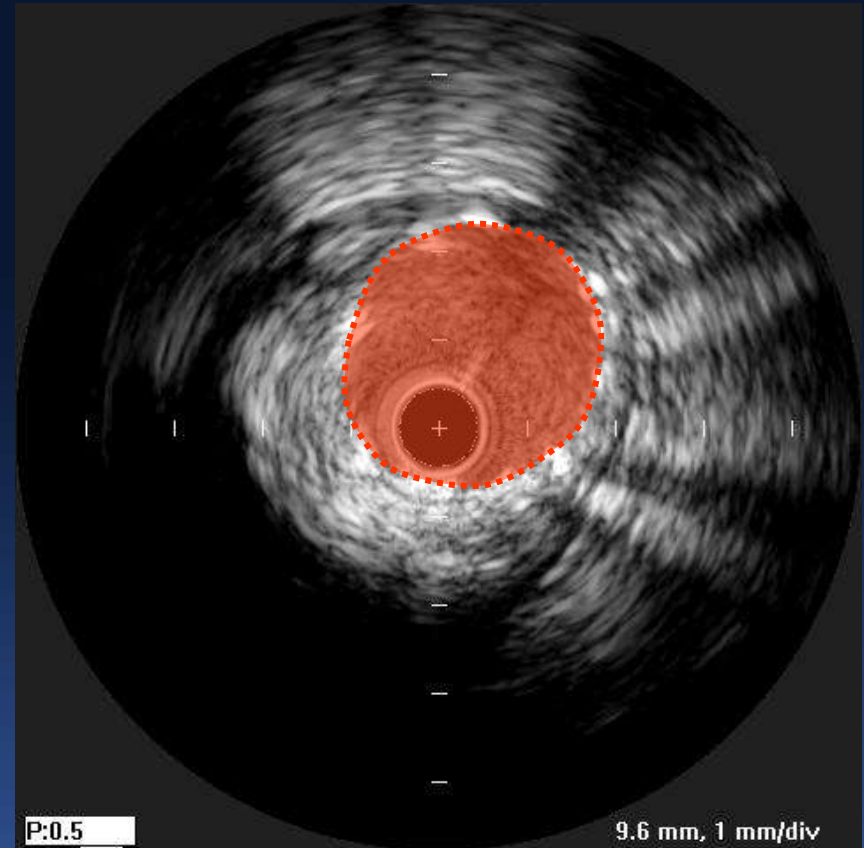
- Can it be an optimal result?

Underexpansion after
Cypher 3.5 implantation



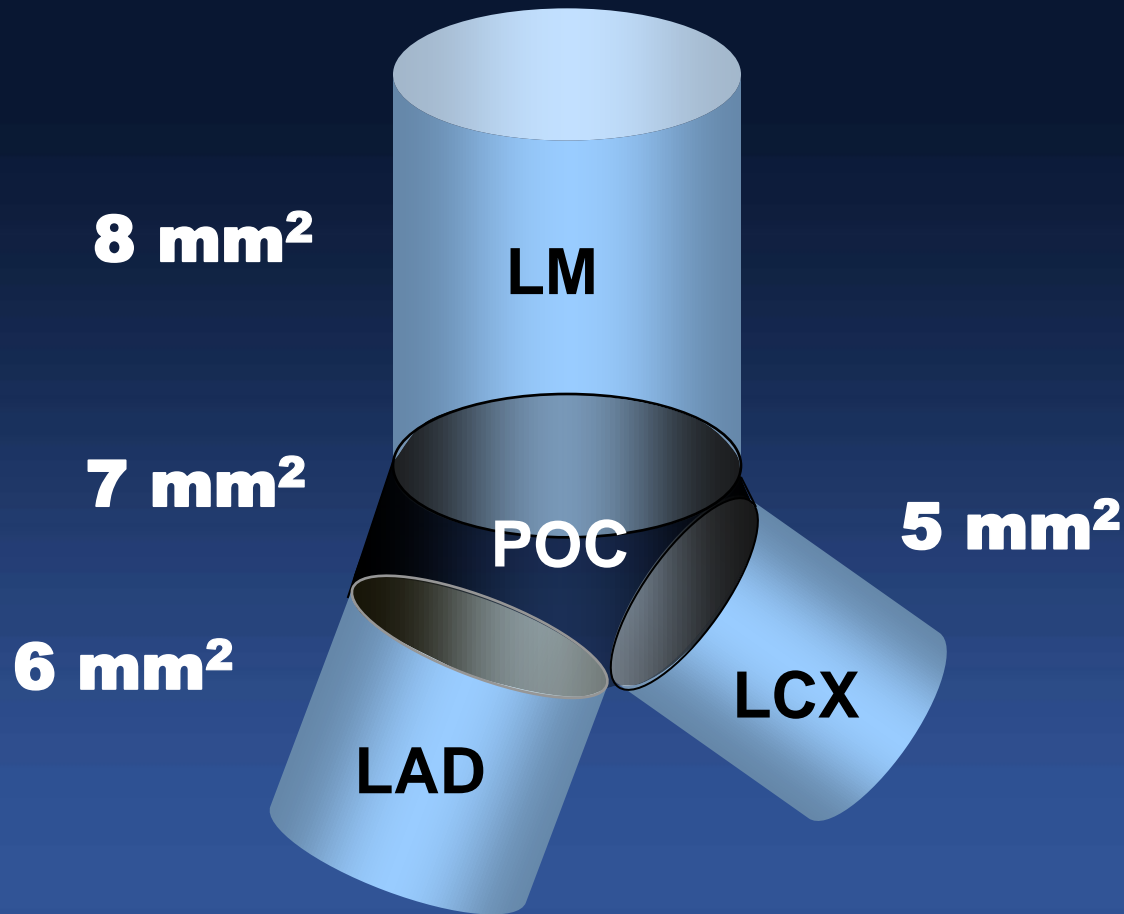
Minimal stent area 3.7 mm^2
Mean stent diameter 2.2 mm

Well-expanded after
additional HP balloon



Minimal stent area 6.5 mm^2
Mean stent diameter 3.0 mm

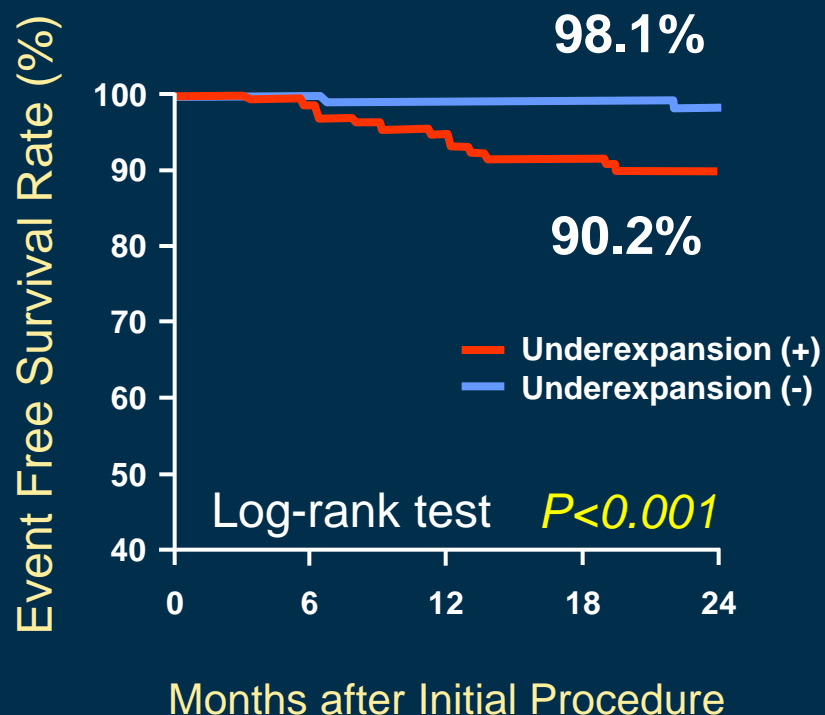
Effective IVUS Stent Area (Rule of 5,6,7,8) **Can Reduce Restenosis Rate**



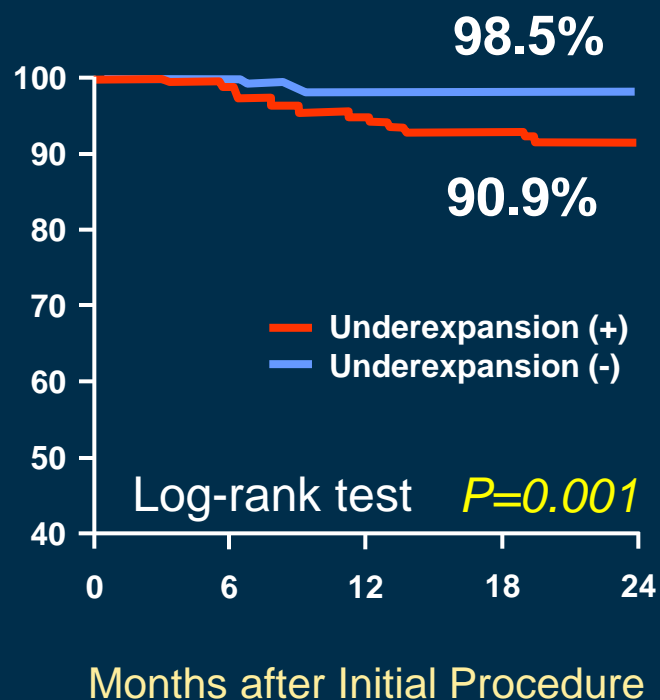
Kang et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2011;4:1168-74

MACE-free and TLR-free Survival

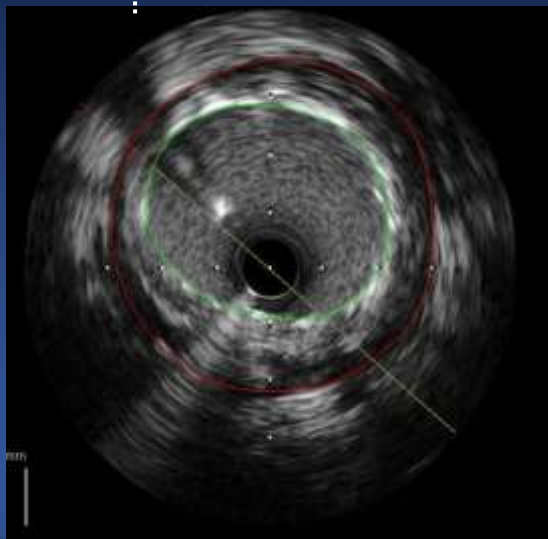
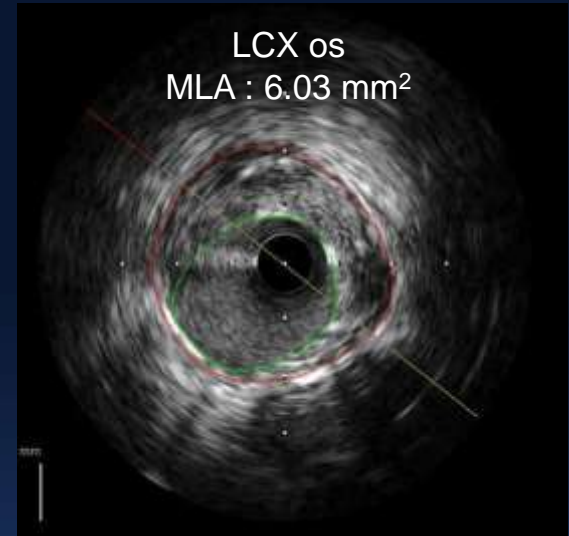
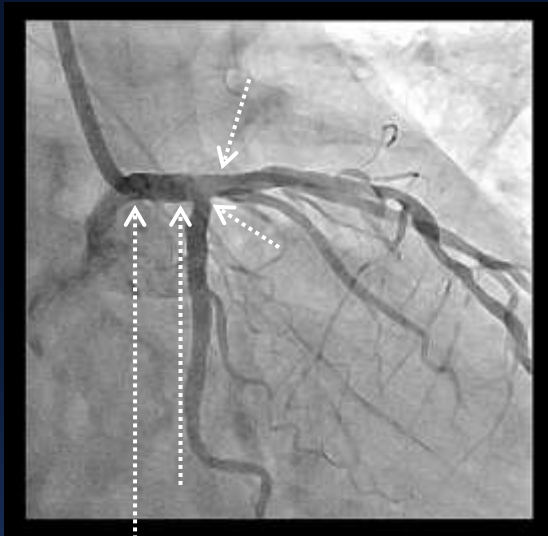
MACE



TLR



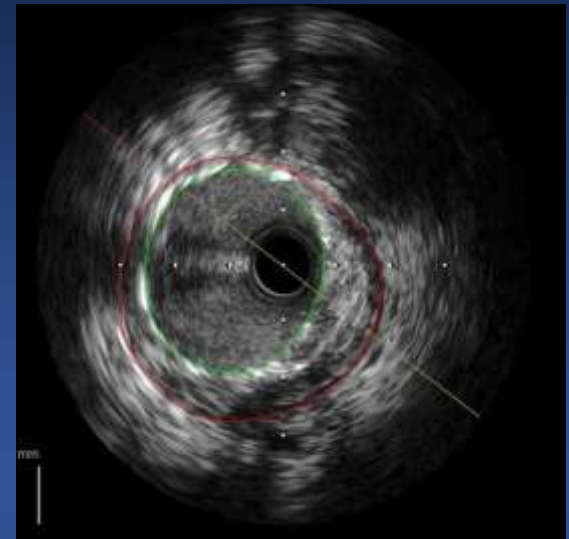
Post-PCI IVUS



Distal LM
MSA : 13.06 mm²



POC
MSA : 12.79 mm²



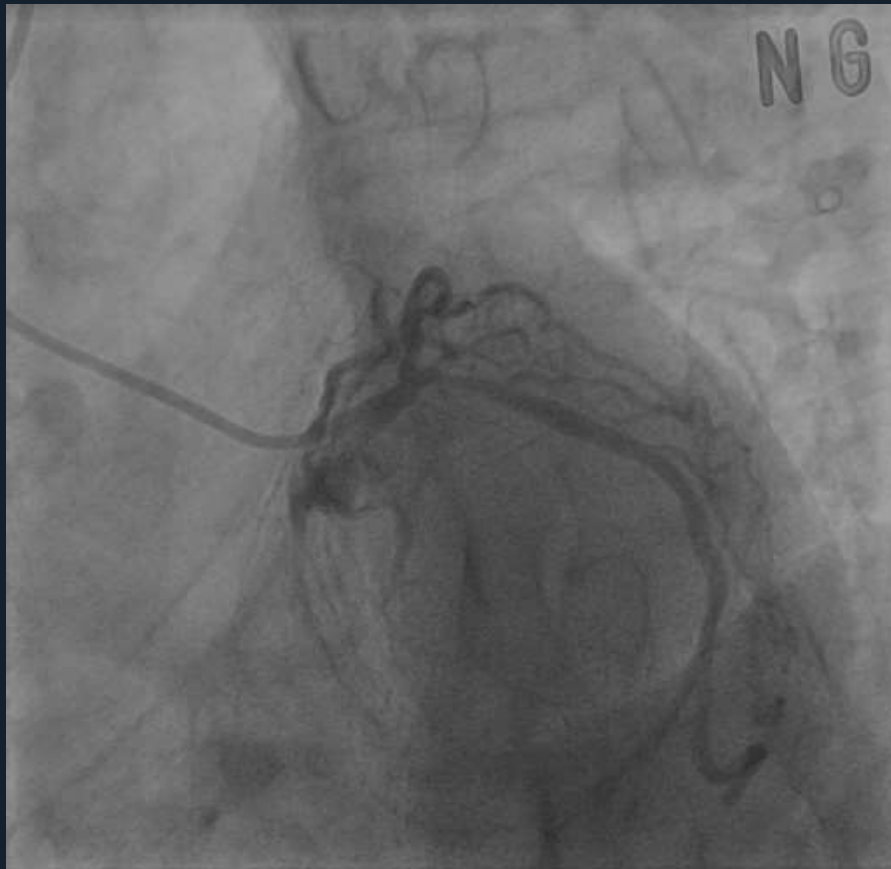
Proximal LAD
MSA : 8.89 mm²

Case

64 YO/Male

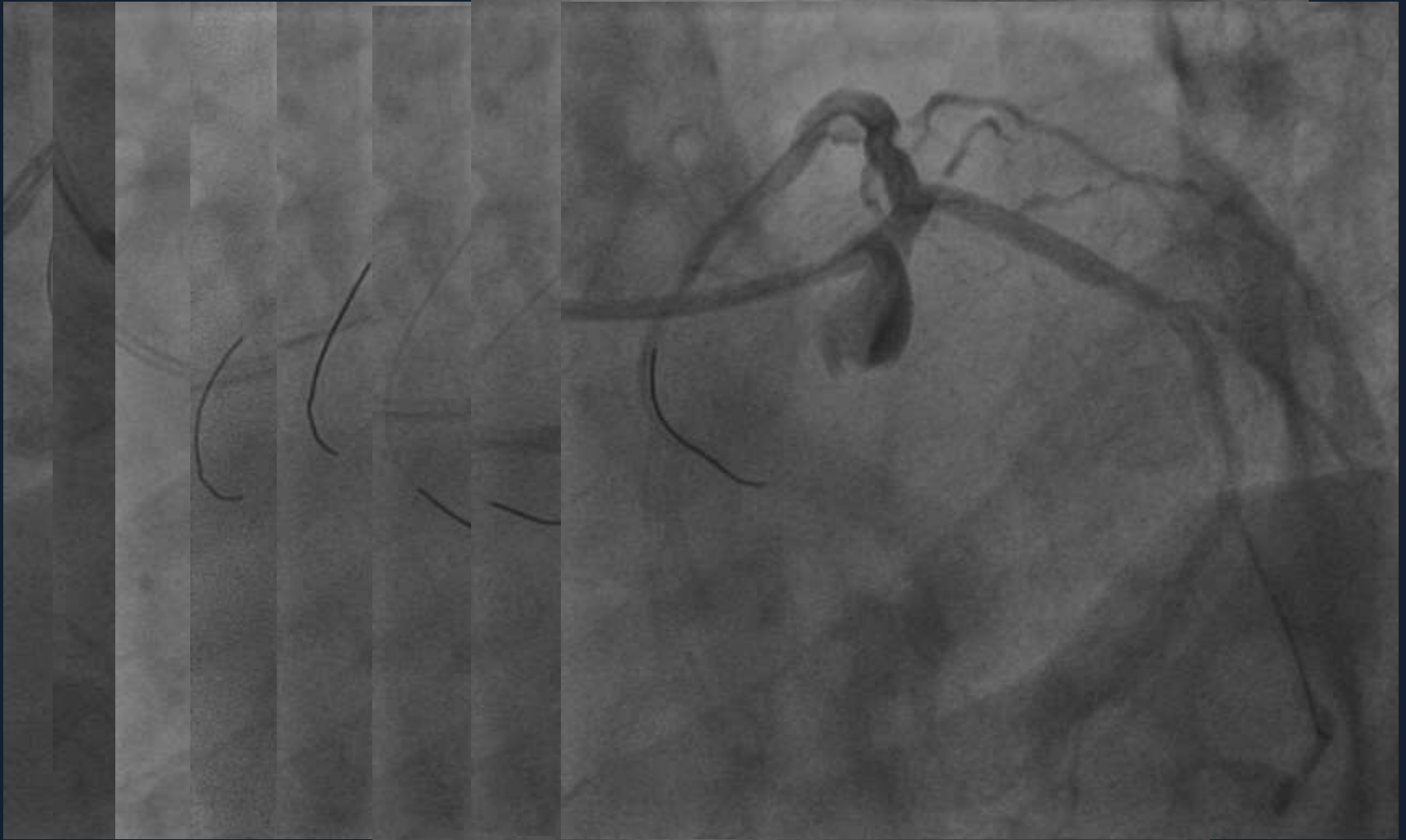
- **CC: Resting Chest Pain**
- **Previous PCI: distal LM bifurcation stenting, 1 yr ago at other hospital**
- **Risk factor: DM**
- **Cardiac enzyme: not elevated**
- **Normal EF without regional wall motion abnormality**

Initial CAG (2011-5-24)

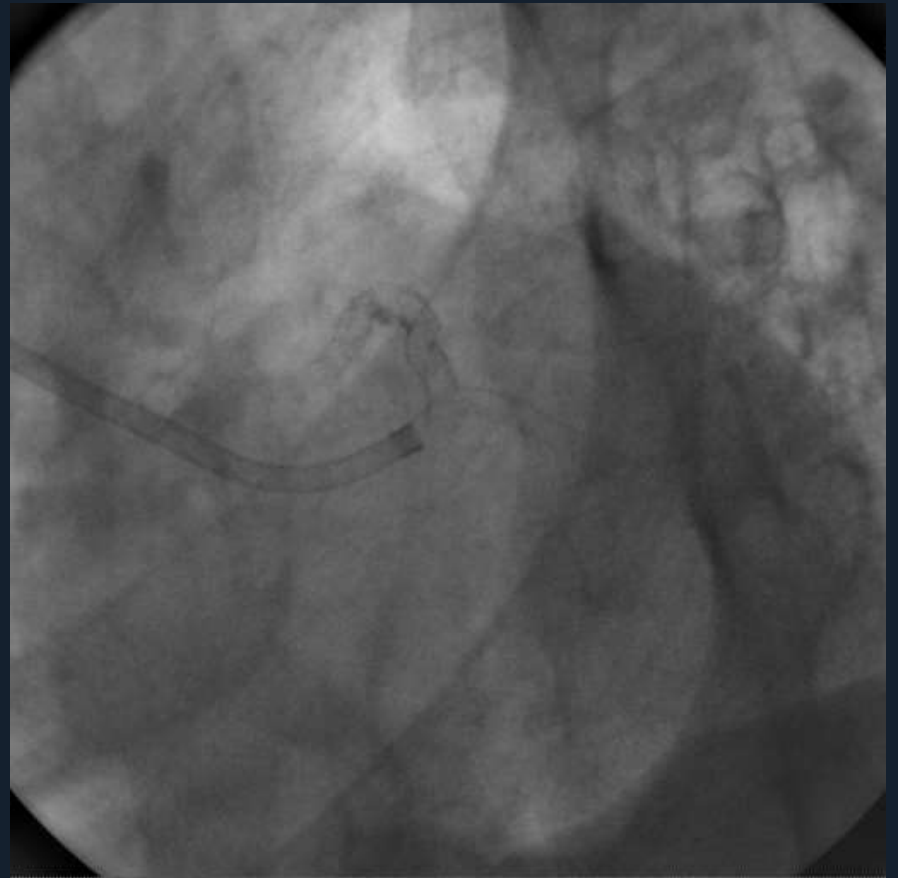
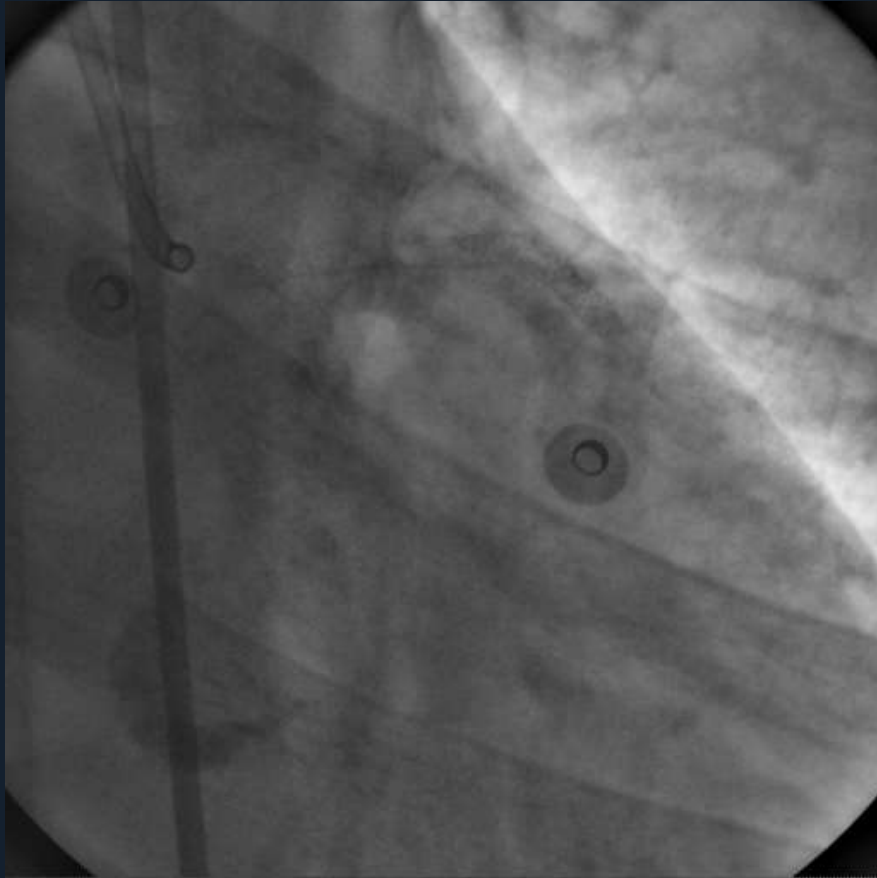


Distal Left Main Bifurcation Stenosis

Initial PCI Procedure (2011-5-24)



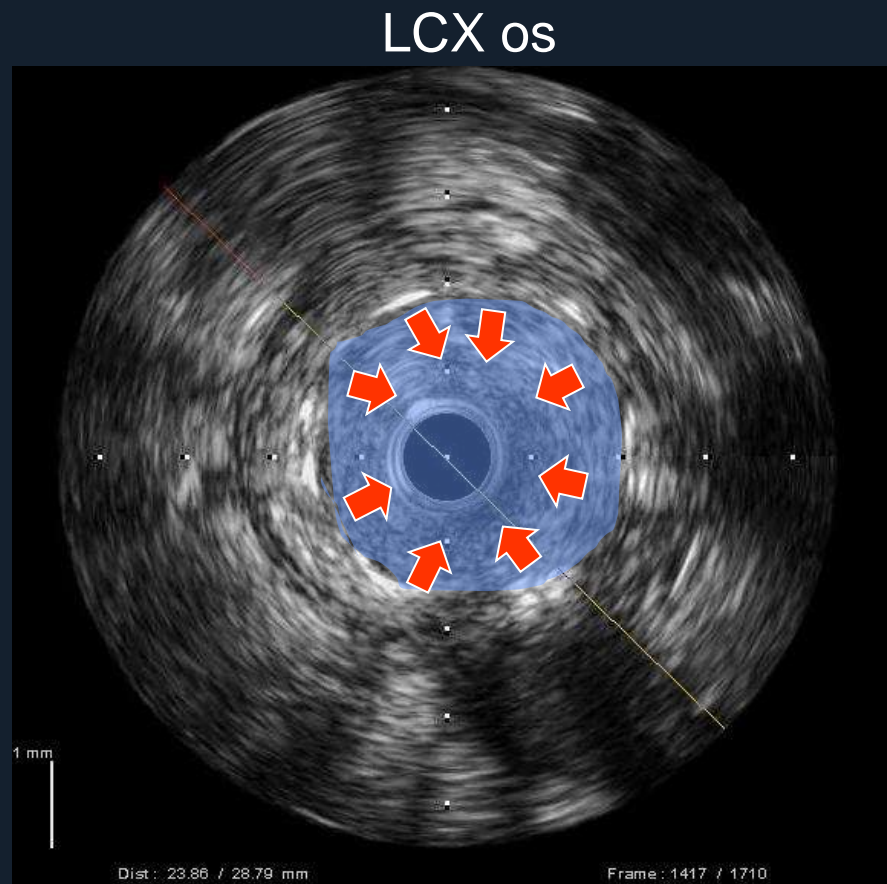
CAG (2012-4-30)



Mechanism of LM ISR



dLM bifurcation: Crushing Technique

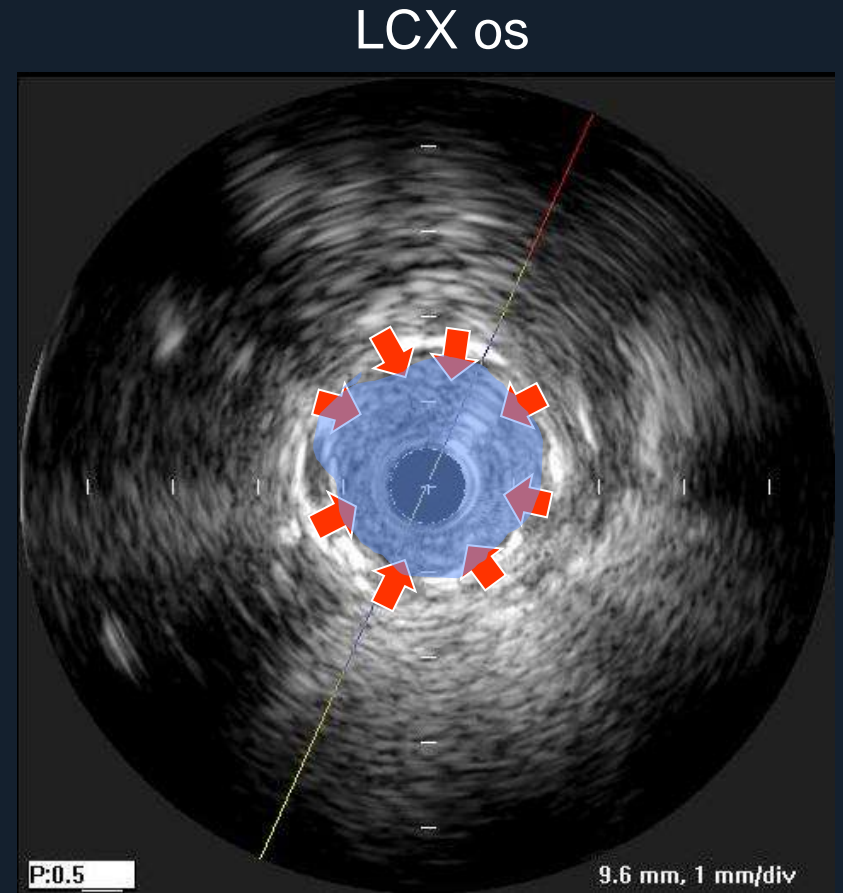


MSA: 9.8mm^2

Mechanism of LM ISR



dLM bifurcation: Crushing Technique



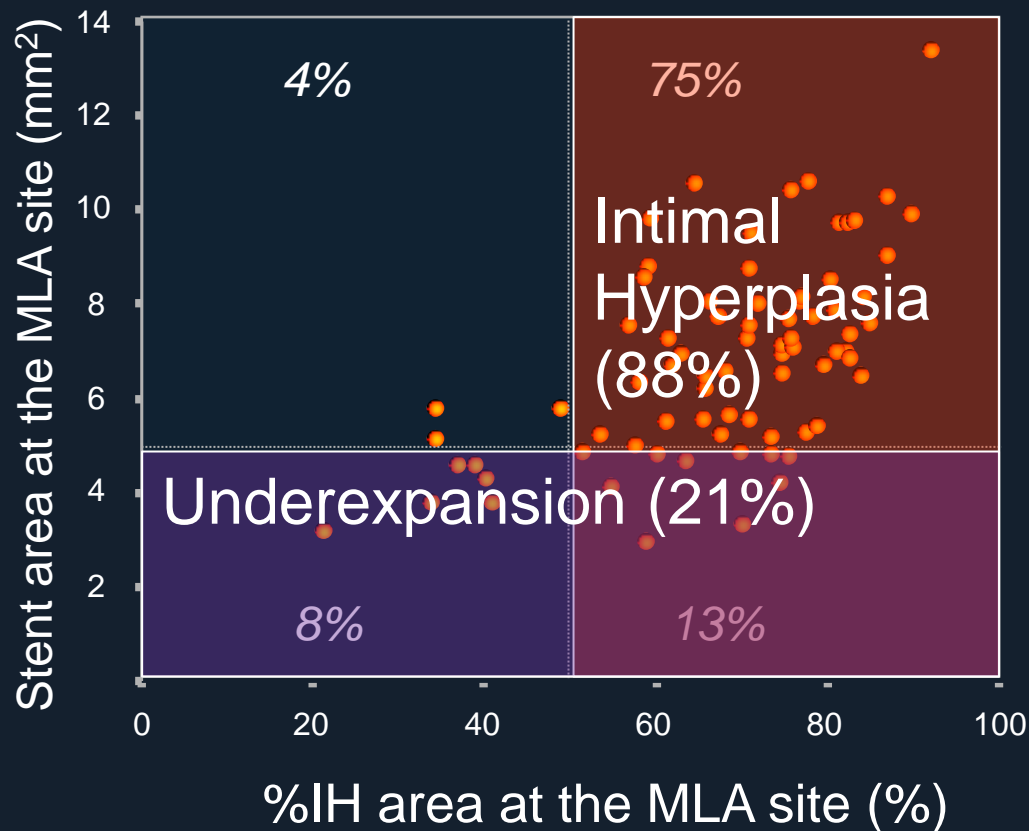
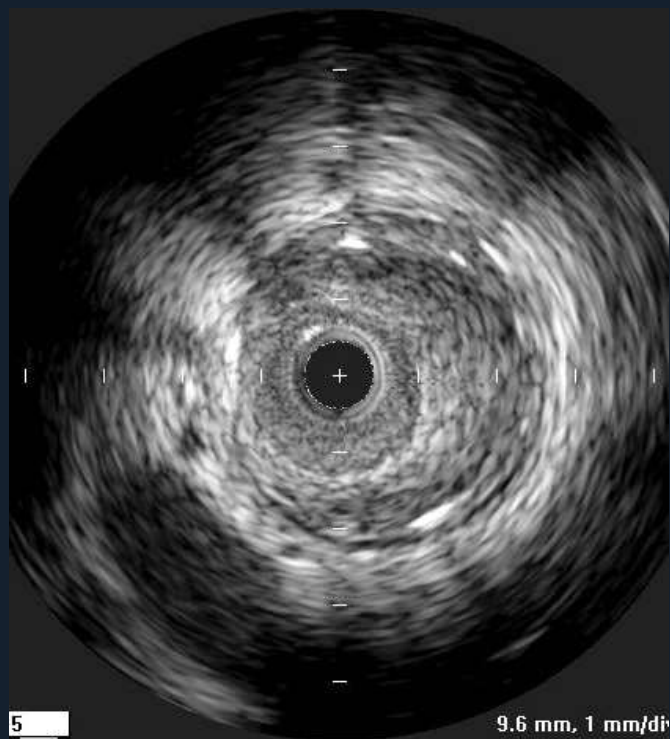
MSA: 4.6mm²

Mechanism of LM ISR

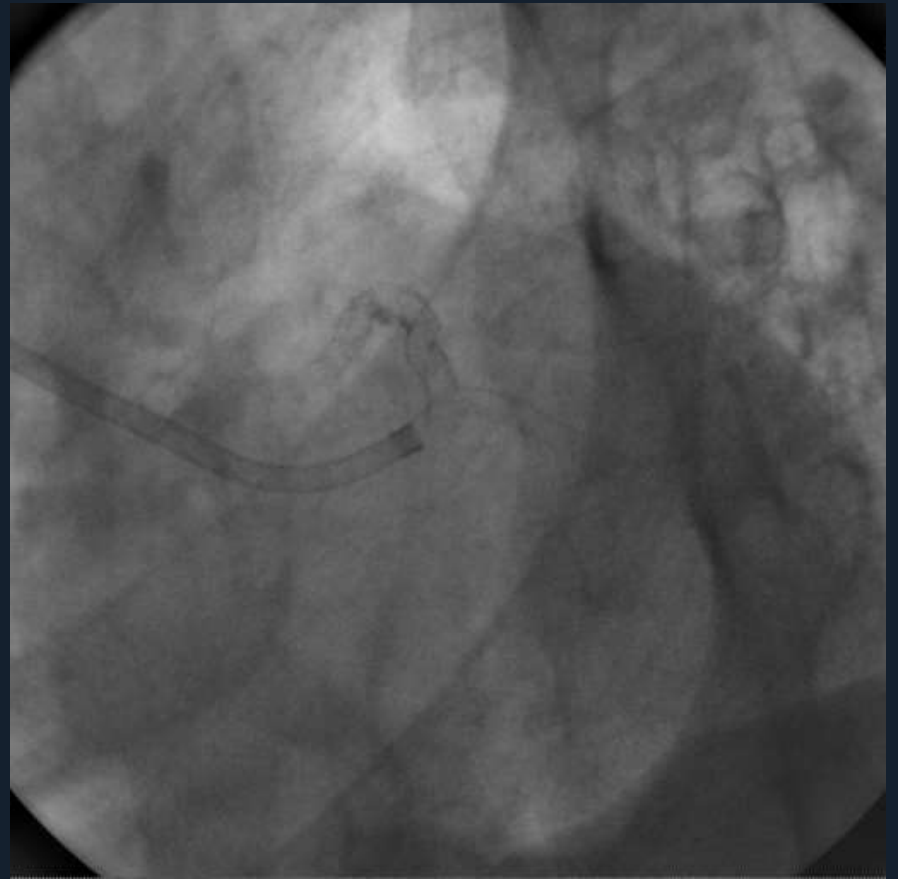
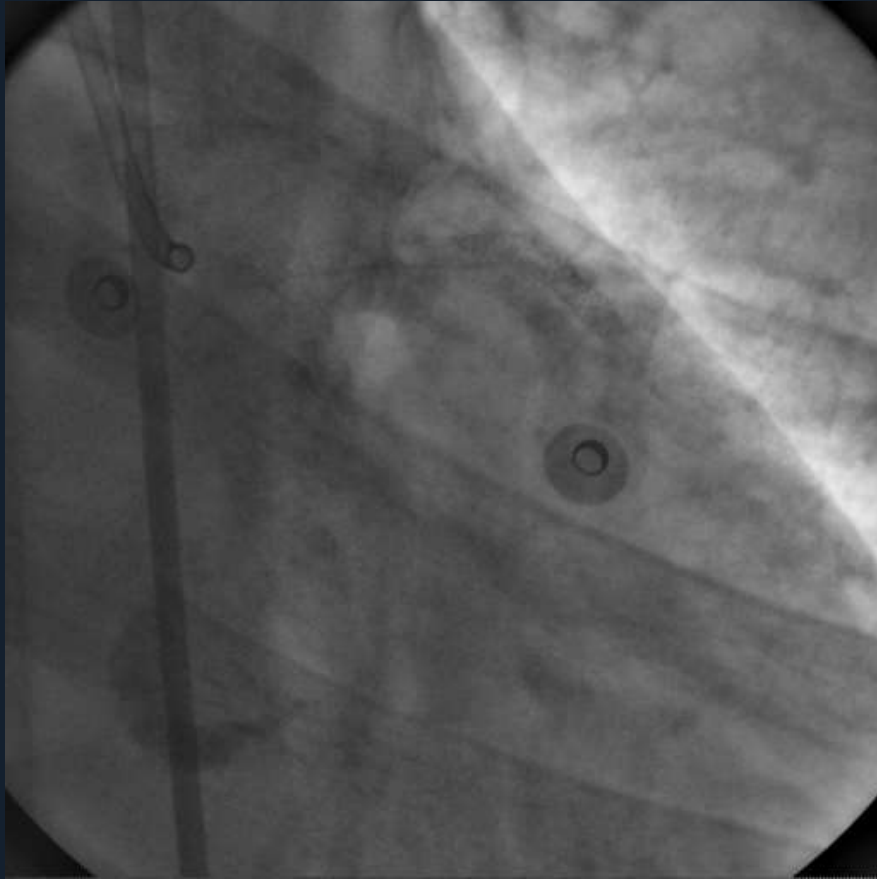
Not Well Evaluated, yet

Intimal Hyperplasia and Underexpansion

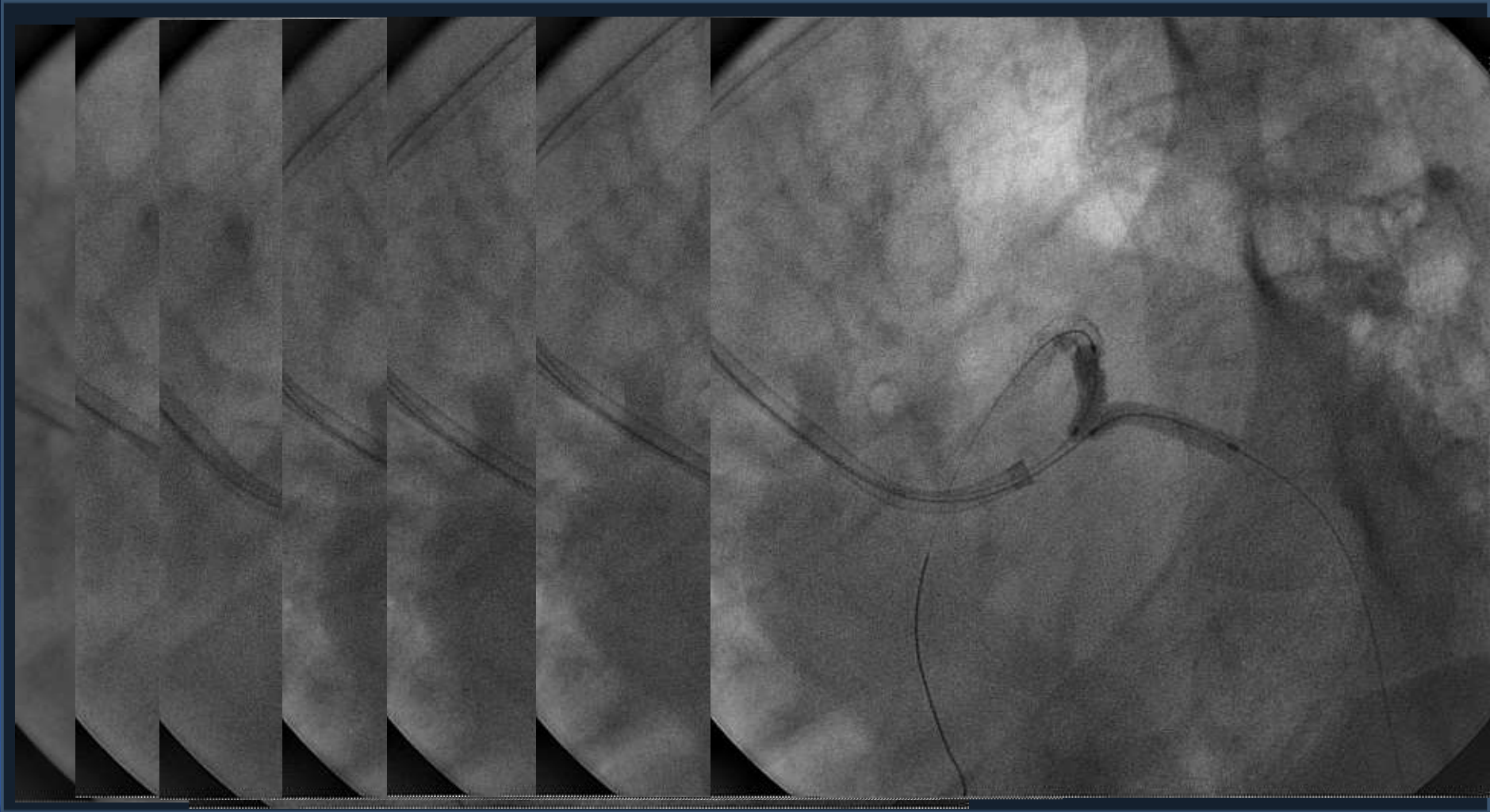
General Mechanism of ISR after DES Implantation



How to Treat ?

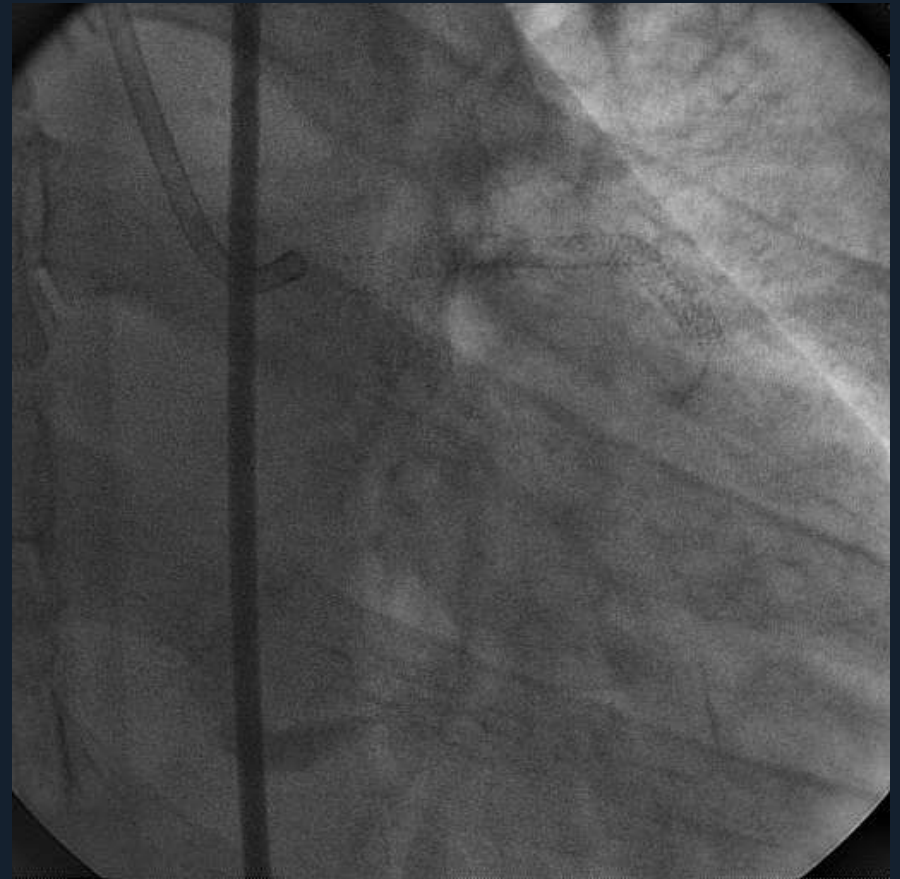
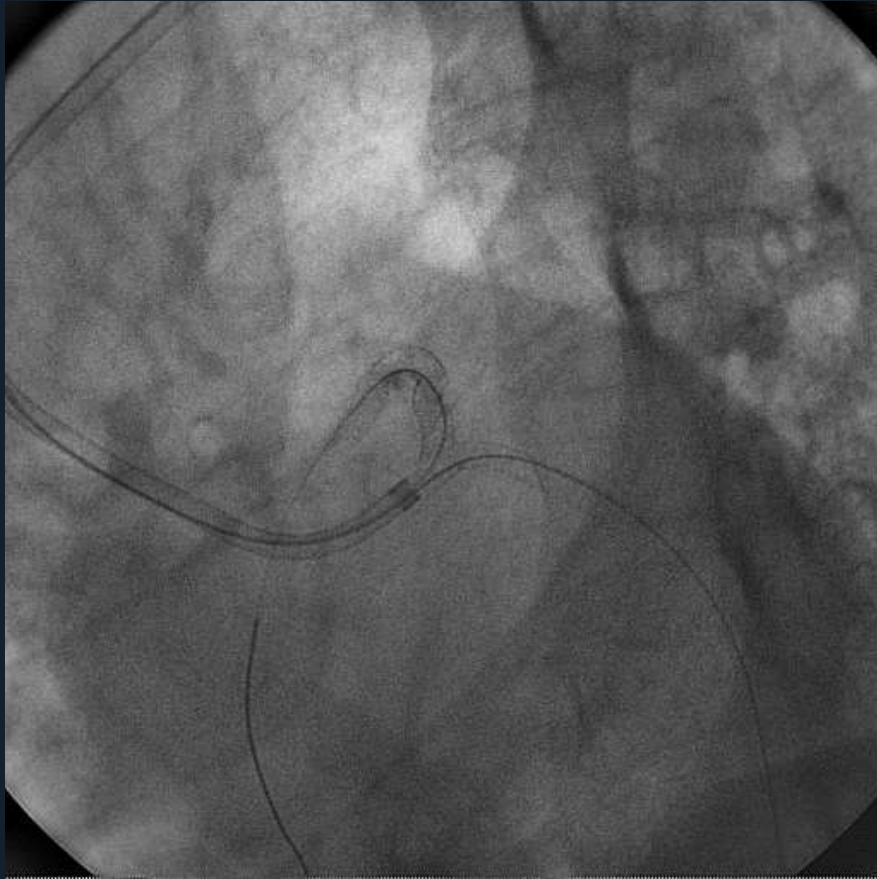


My Solution: PCI using Drug-Eluting Balloon



SeQuent Please 3.0(20)/3.

Final CAG





Thank You !!

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