Post-PCI FFR: What does it mean and should we measure it?

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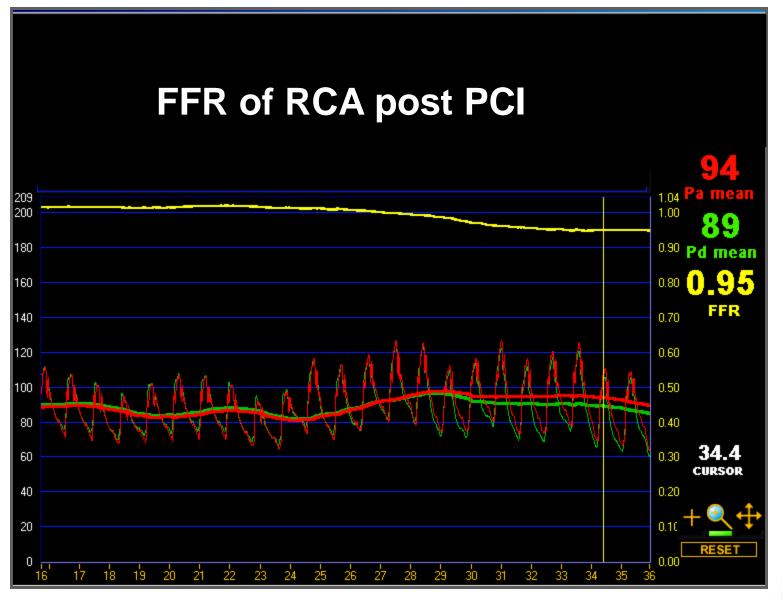
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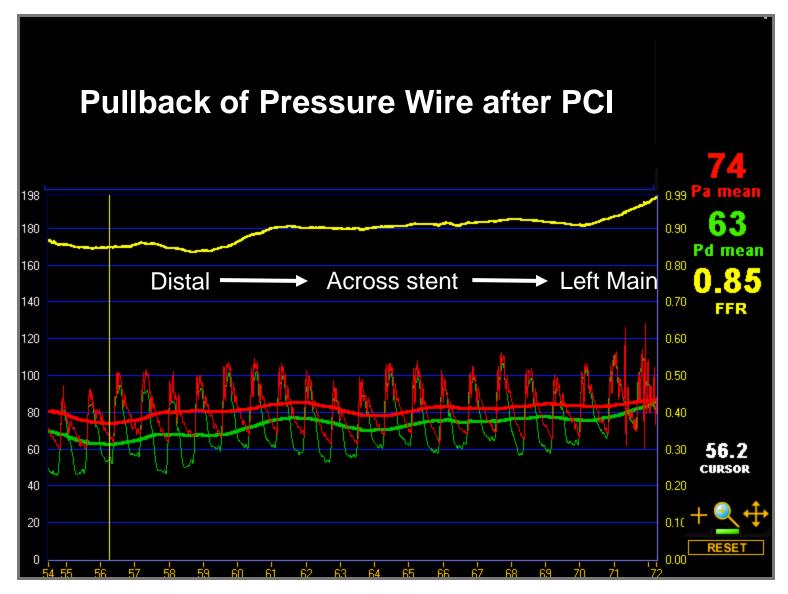
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Within the past 12 months, I or my spouse/partner have had a financial interest /arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed below

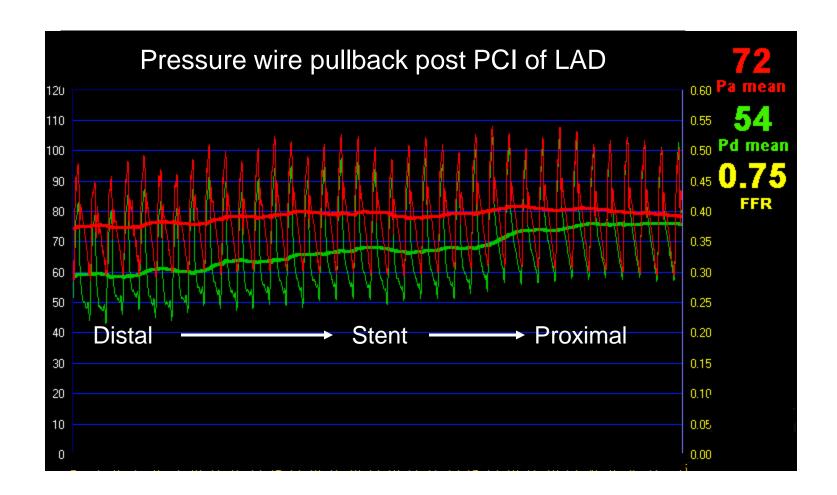
Affiliation/Financial Relationship Grant/ Research Support:	Company St. Jude Medical Medtronic Acist Medical CathWorks
Consulting Fees/Honoraria:	HeartFlow
Major Stock Shareholder/Equity Interest:	
Royalty Income:	
Ownership/Founder:	
Salary:	
Intellectual Property Rights:	
Other Financial Benefit:	













Why should we measure FFR post-PCI and what does it mean?

Optimize PCI?

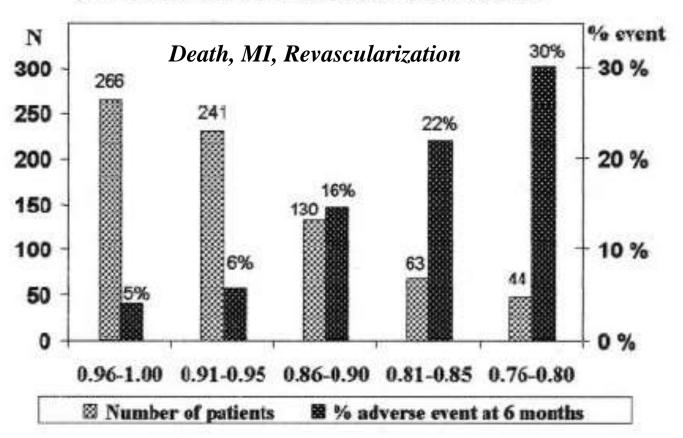
Predict adverse outcomes?



FFR post Bare Metal Stenting

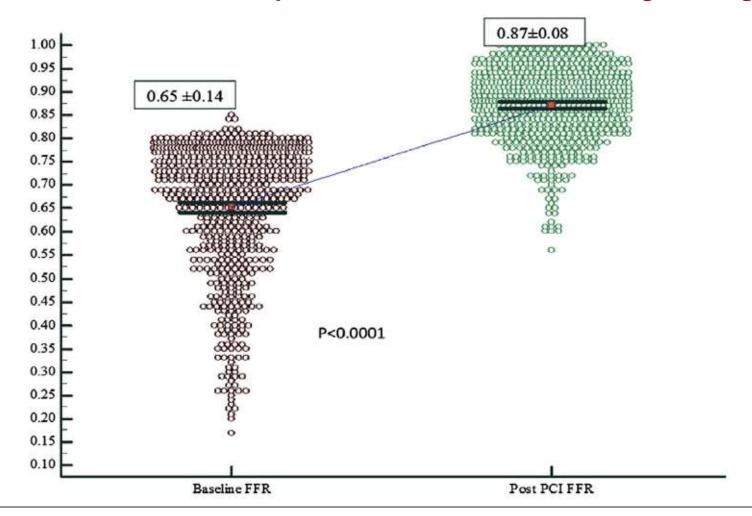
FFR Measured in 750 patients after Bare Metal Stenting

% ADVERSE EVENTS AT 6 MONTHS



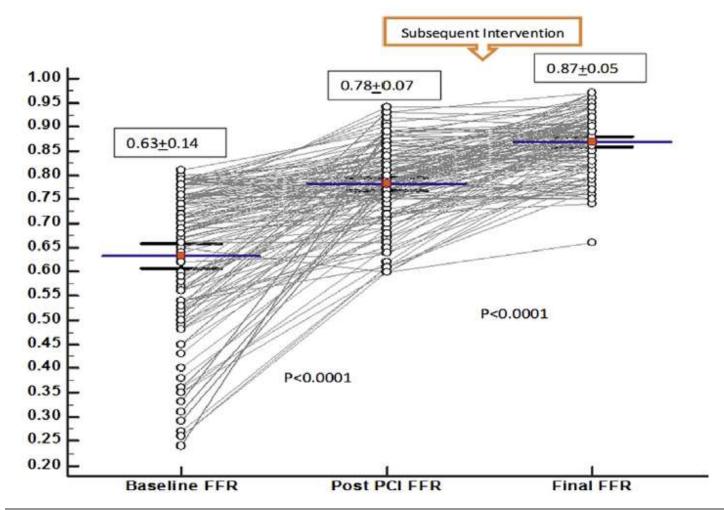


FFR Measured in 574 patients before and after Drug-Eluting Stenting



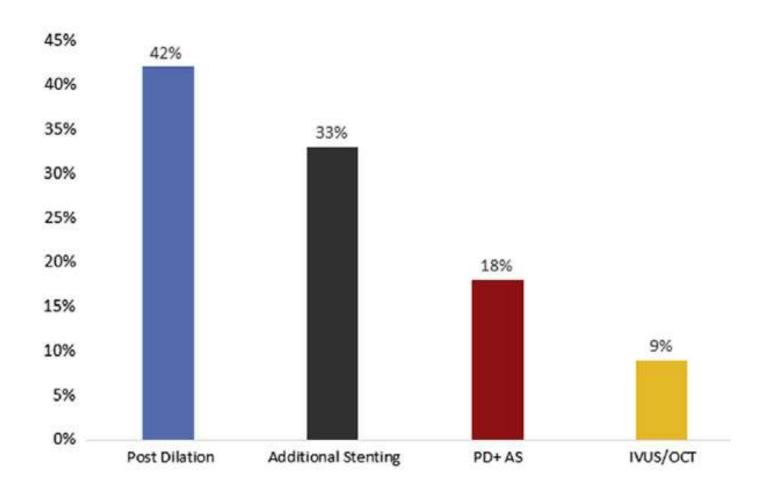


Further intervention was performed in 20% of lesions due to suboptimal FFR



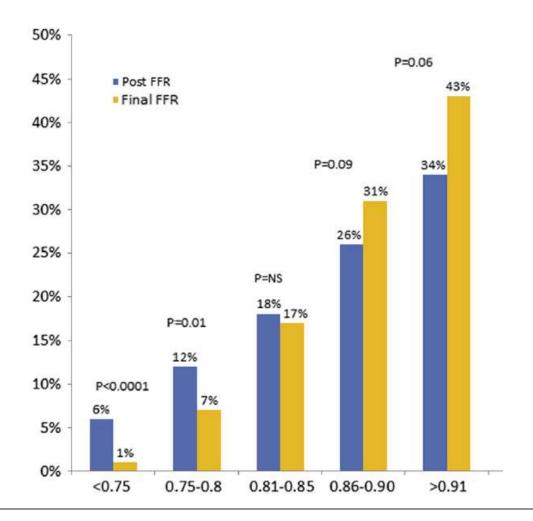


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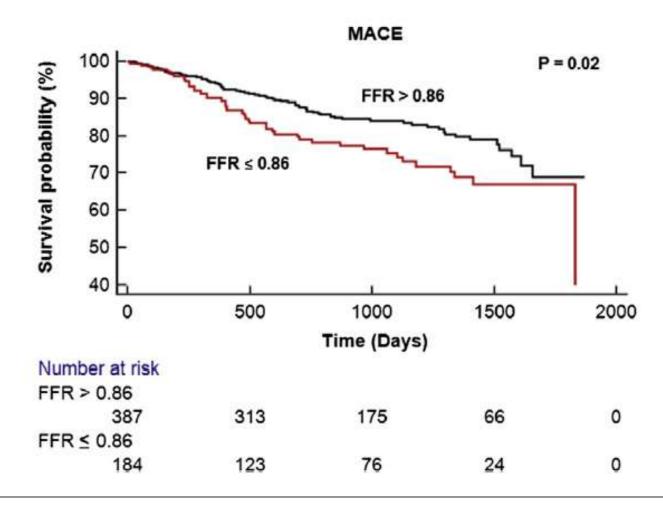


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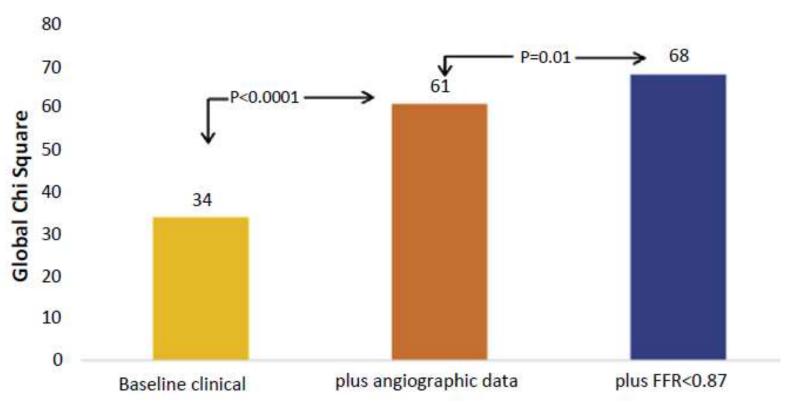
FFR Measured in 574 patients after Drug-Eluting Stenting





FFR Measured in 574 patients after Drug-Eluting Stenting

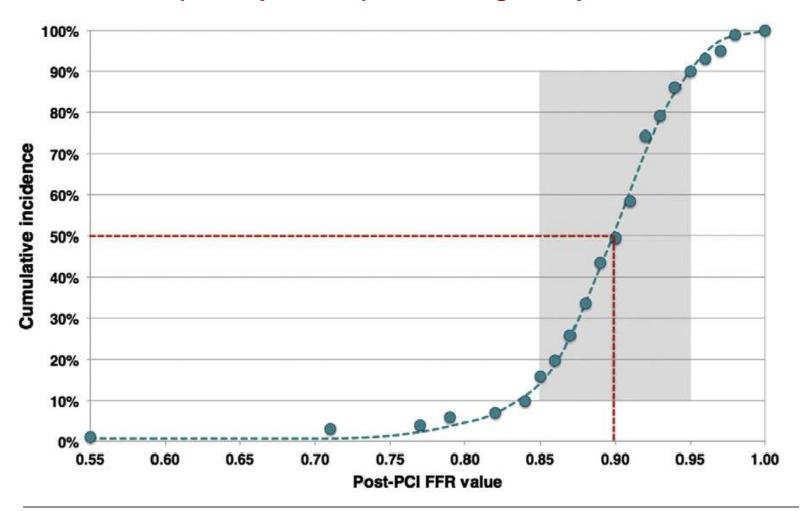
Incremental Prognostic Value





FFR post-PCI Meta-Analysis

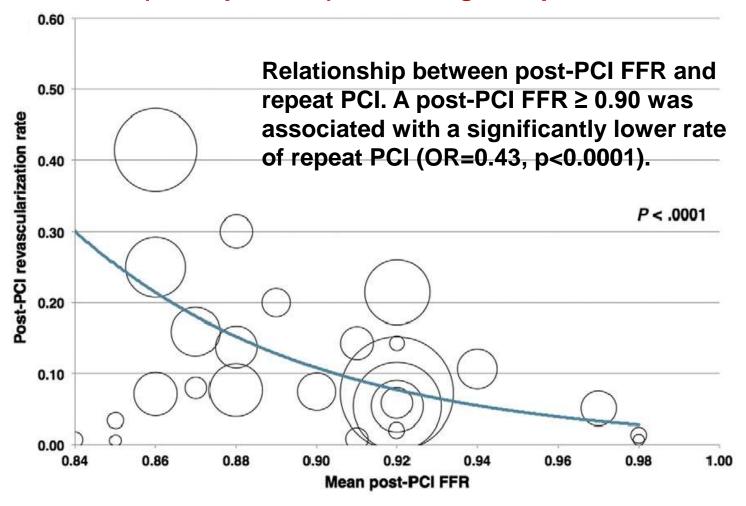
105 studies (7,470 patients) evaluating FFR post PCI





FFR post-PCI Meta-Analysis

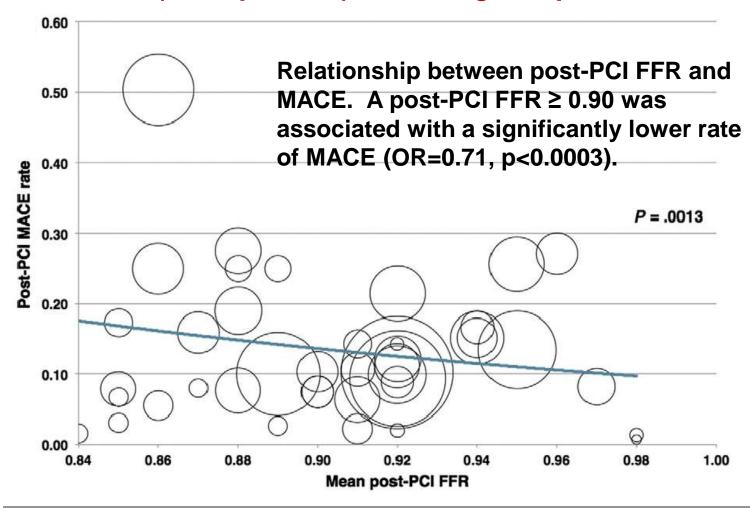
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FFR post-PCI Meta-Analysis

105 studies (7,470 patients) evaluating FFR post PCI





FUSION Study

If post-PCI FFR is > a certain cutpoint, does that indicate an optimal stent result?

Stent deployment at 10 Atm



Measure FFR \Rightarrow if ≥ 0.94, IVUS and stop



if < 0.94



Progressive dilatations in 2 Atm increments



Measure FFR after each dilatation



IVUS and stop once FFR ≥ 0.94 or 16 Atm achieved



FUSION Study

Diagnostic characteristics of FFR≥0.96 for predicting optimal IVUS

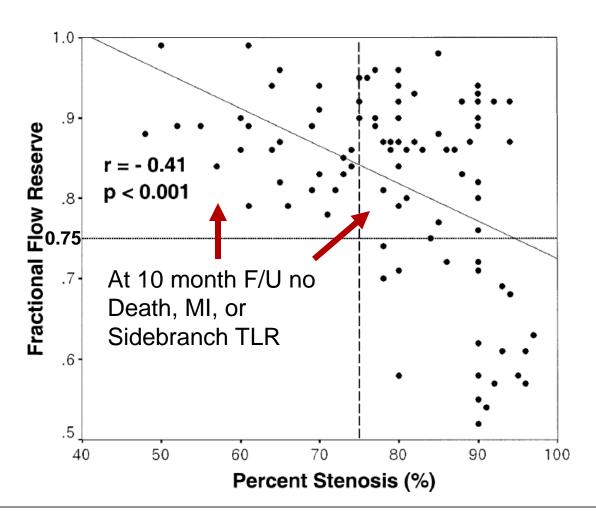
IVUS Cut Point	Sensitivity,	Specificity, %	NPV, %	PPV, %	Predictive Accuracy, %	Likelihood Ratio
MSA ≥6 mm ²	56	56	60	52	56	1.3
MSA ≥7 mm ²	75	58	88	36	62*	1.8
MSA ≥8 mm ²	73	55	90	26	58	1.6
% AE ≥70	49	48	62	36	49	0.94
% AE ≥80	47	48	60	36	48	0.90
% AE ≥90	61	53	83	26	55	1.3
MSA≥6 or %AE≥70	51	53	26	76	51	1.1
MSA≥7 or %AE≥90	69	60	79	48	63†	1.7

FFR can normalize before a stent has been optimally expanded



Jailed Side Branches and FFR

FFR in 97 "Jailed" Side Branches





Jailed Side Branches and FFR

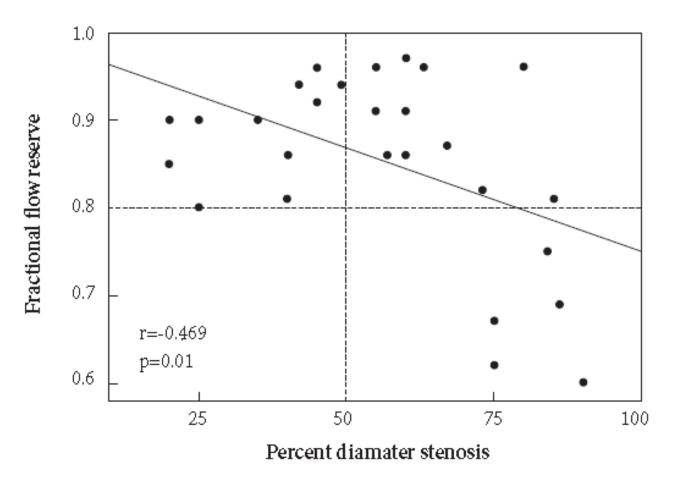
FFR in 91 "Jailed" Side Branches, Repeated at 6 Months

Post-intervention	Follow-up	<i>P</i> -value ^a
0.96 ± 0.04	0.96 ± 0.04	0.9
0.87 ± 0.06	0.87 ± 0.09	0.7
0.86 ± 0.05	0.84 ± 0.11	0.4
0.87 ± 0.06	0.89 ± 0.07	0.1
	0.96 ± 0.04 0.87 ± 0.06 0.86 ± 0.05	0.96 ± 0.04 0.96 ± 0.04 0.87 ± 0.09 0.86 ± 0.05 0.84 ± 0.11



FFR of "Jailed" Left Circumflex

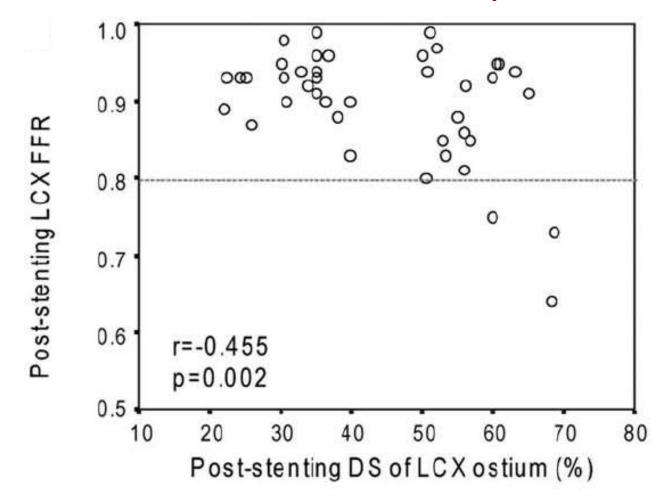
29 patients with LM/LAD crossover stenting with FFR of "jailed" Cx





FFR of "jailed" Circumflex

43 patients with cross-over LM to LAD PCI and post PCI FFR of L Cx





Conclusions:

FFR post-PCI can help optimize the PCI result

 A residual low FFR post PCI can help with follow-up management

 Post-PCI FFR does predict adverse outcomes (may be related to burden of atherosclerosis)



Conclusions:

A high FFR post-PCI may not guarantee an optimal stent result

 Jailed sidebranches often are not functionally significant based on FFR assessment

 Whether FFR post-PCI guidance improves outcomes compared with angiography guidance alone awaits further study

