

**Fate of FFR>0.80 and DS>50%:**

# Preliminary Data from IRIS FFR Registry

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Multicenter, Prospective Registry to Evaluate  
*The Natural History of FFR-Guided Deferred Coronary Lesions*

# IRIS FFR DEFER Registry

Patients with  $\geq 1$  Deferred Target Lesions  
(DS $>50\%$  by visual estimation and FFR $>0.80$ )

Deferred Patients  
(N=10,000)



Imaging  
Sub-Study  
(n=1,200)

2 year  
Clinical F/U

2-year CAG & Imaging FU  
IVUS  
VH-IVUS  
OCT

Primary Endpoint : *Target Vessel Related (TVF)*  
Cardiac Death, MI, and Clinical driven TVR at 2 year

# Patient Enrollment

*Preliminary Analysis on 2060 Patients  
With at Least 6month Follow-Up.*

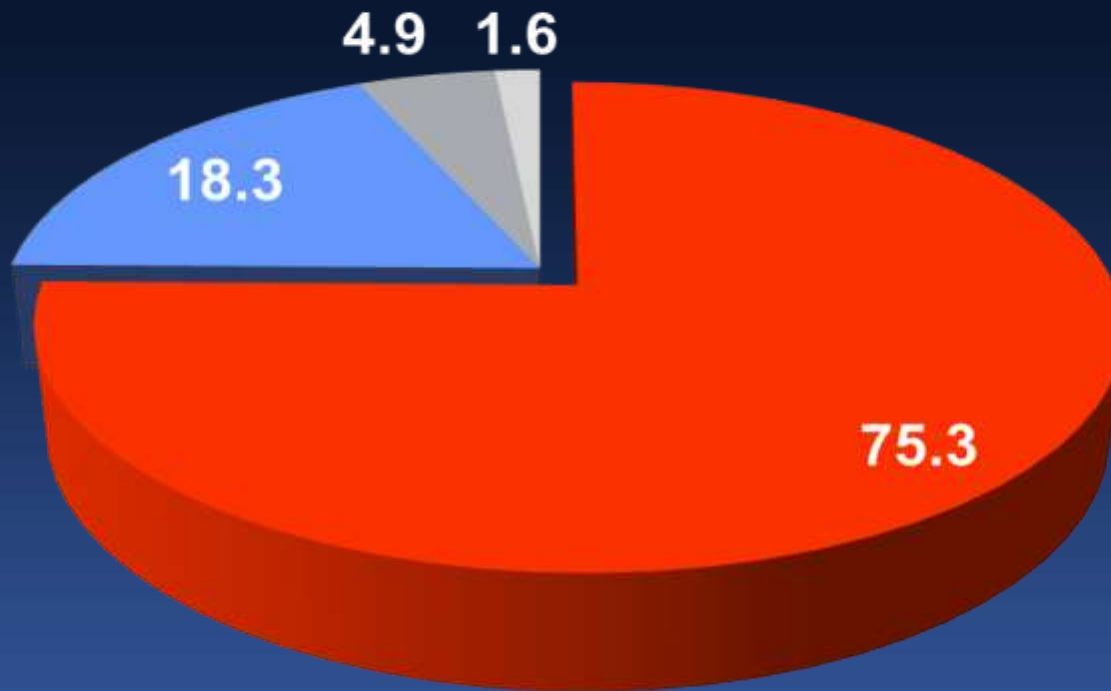


# Patient Characteristics

<b>Variables</b>	<b>N=2060</b>
Age	64.2±9.5
Sex (men)	1463 (71%)
Body mass index, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	24.8±2.9
Diabetes	655 (32%)
Hypertension	1317 (64%)
Current smoker	528 (26%)
Hyperlipidemia	1294 (63%)
Previous myocardial infarction	131 (6%)
Previous stroke	125 (6%)
Chronic renal failure	42 (2%)
Chronic lung disease	50 (2%)
Peripheral artery disease	52 (3%)
Family history	232 (11%)

# Clinical Presentation

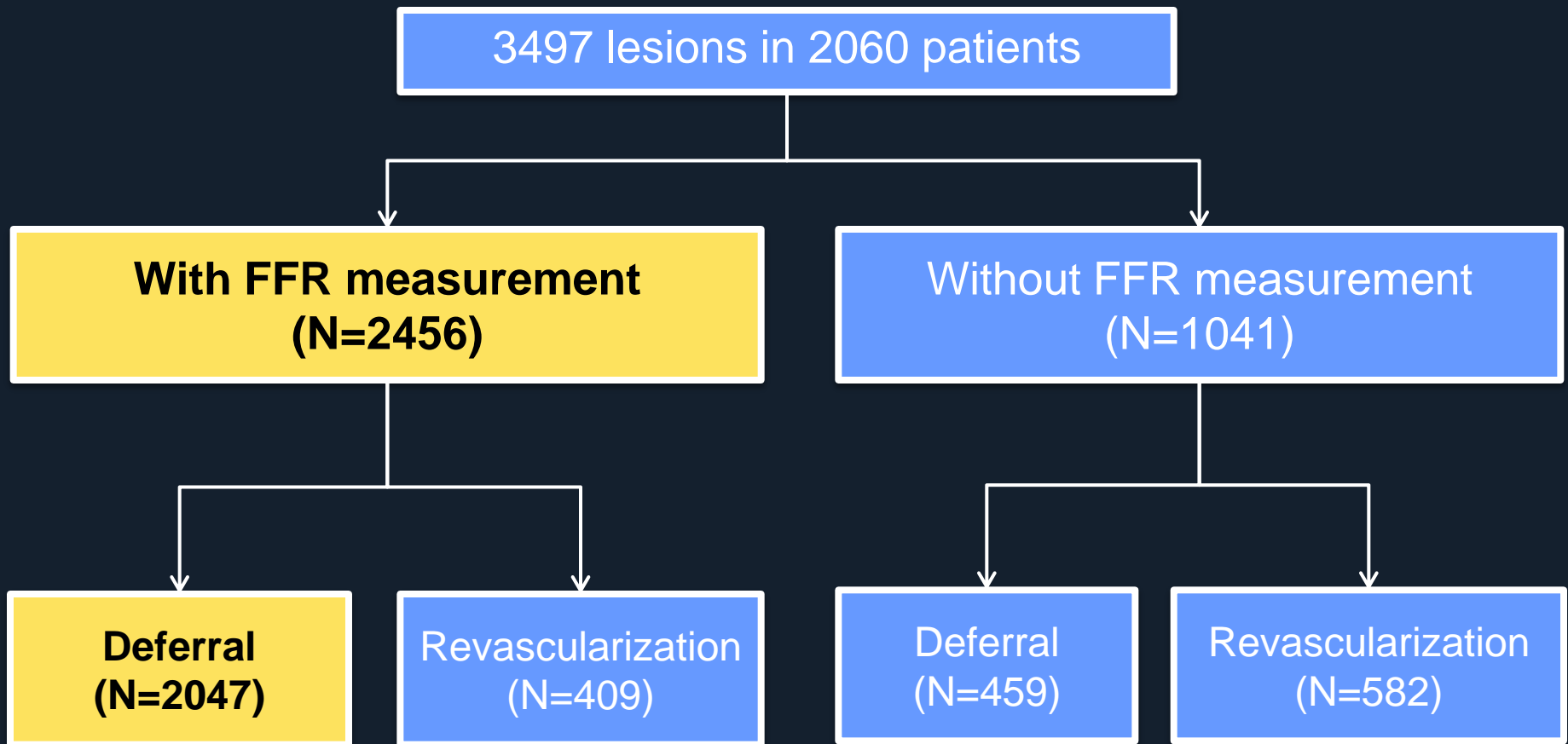
■ sAP or No symptom   ■ uAP   ■ NSTEMI   ■ STEMI



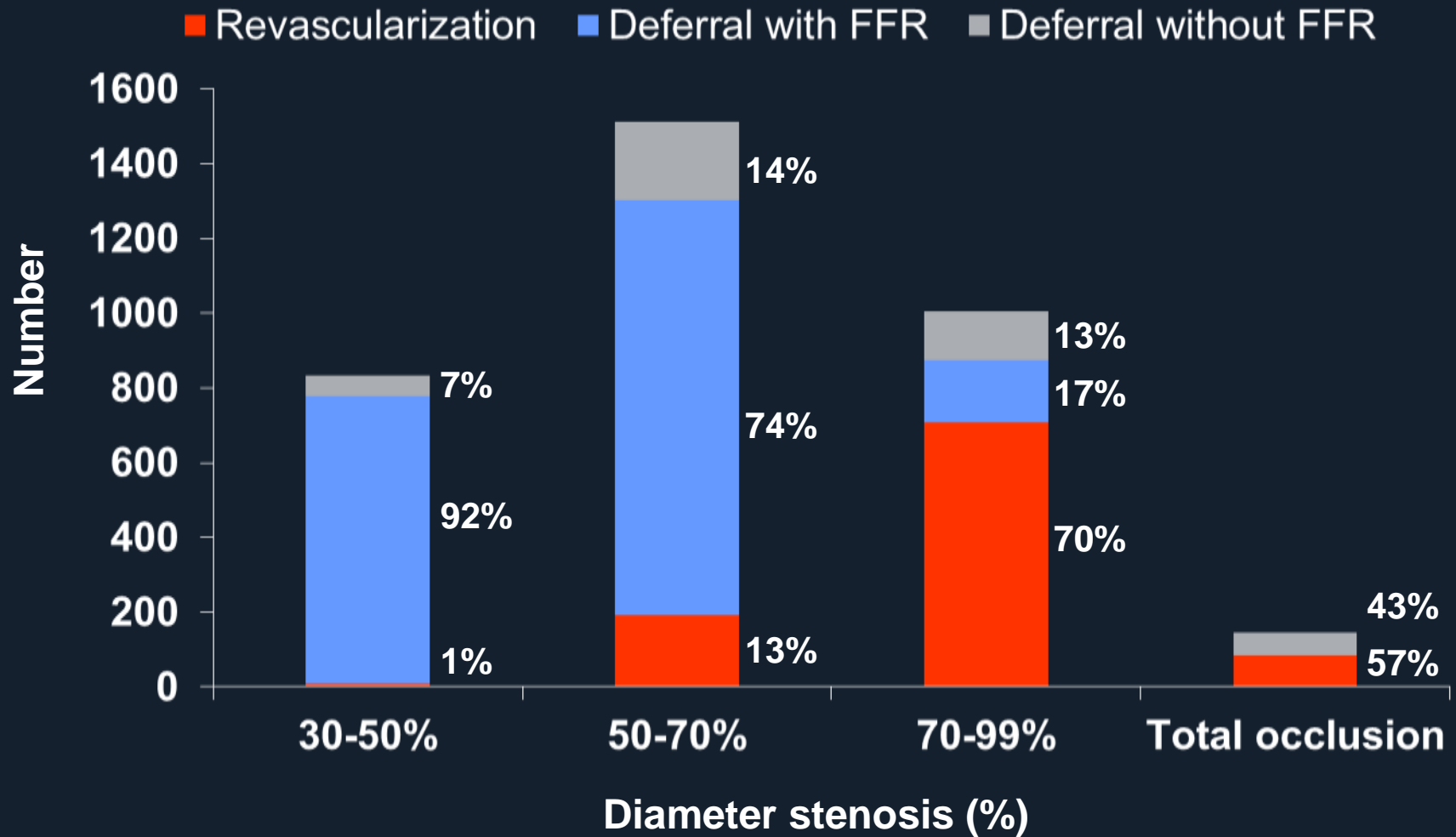
# Lesion Characteristics: All lesion

Variables	N=3497
Lesion territory	
Left main	197 (5.6%)
Left anterior descending artery	2366 (68%)
Left circumflex artery	1464 (42%)
Right coronary artery	1889 (54%)
ACC/AHA B2C lesion	528 (26%)
Long lesion (>20mm)	1294 (63%)
Moderate to severe calcification	131 (6%)
Diameter stenosis	
50-70%	2345 (67%)
70-99%	1006 (29%)
Total occlusion	146 (4%)

# Lesion Treatment



# Lesion Treatment

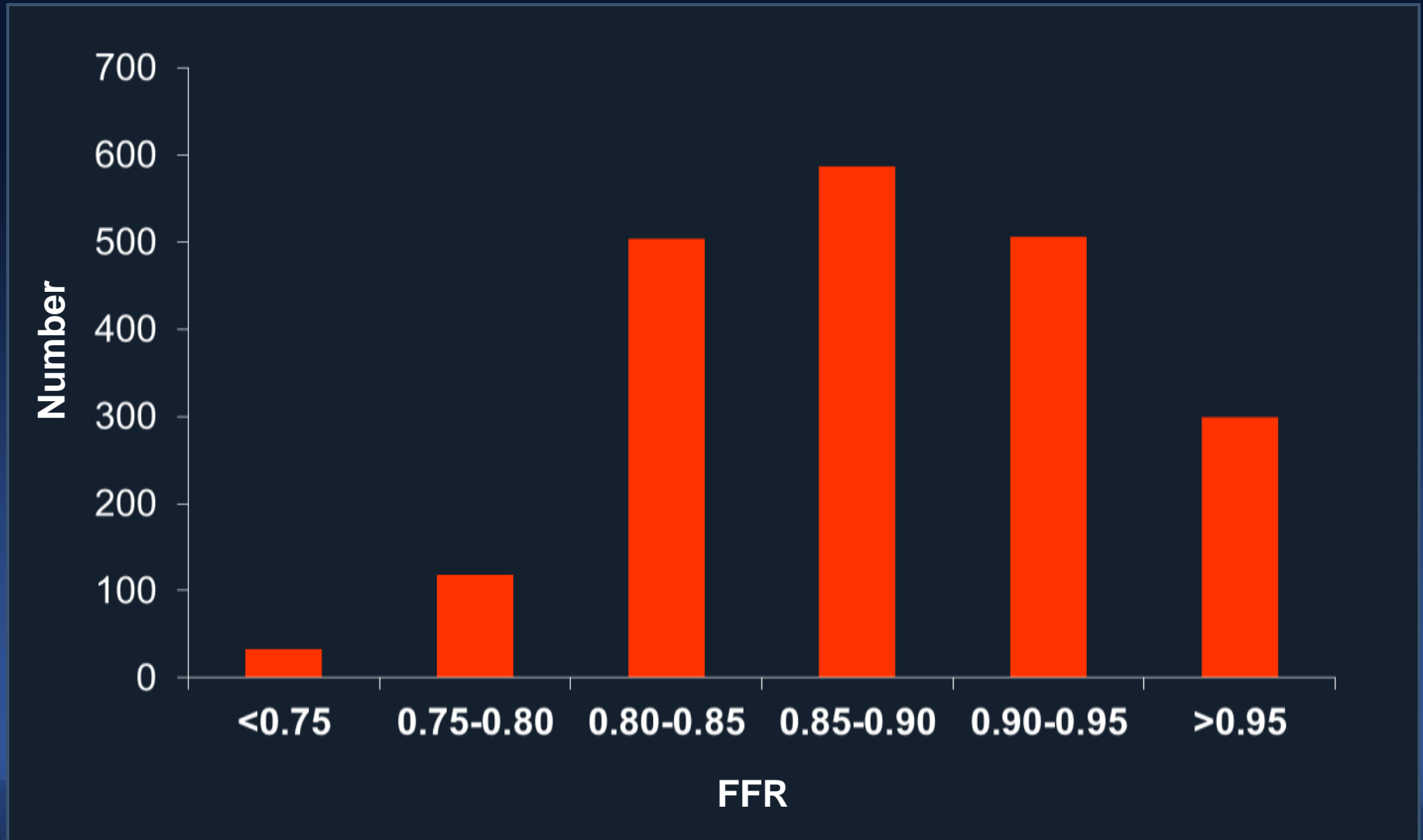




# FFR guided DEFERred Lesion

Variables	N=2047
Lesion territory	
Left main	79 (4%)
Left anterior descending artery	1207 (59%)
Left circumflex artery	672 (33%)
Right coronary artery	893 (44%)
Route of adenosine	
Intravenous	1837 (90%)
Intracoronary	210 (10%)
Fractional flow reserve	
Mean	0.89±0.06
<0.75	33 (2%)
0.75-0.80	118 (6%)
>0.80	1896 (93%)

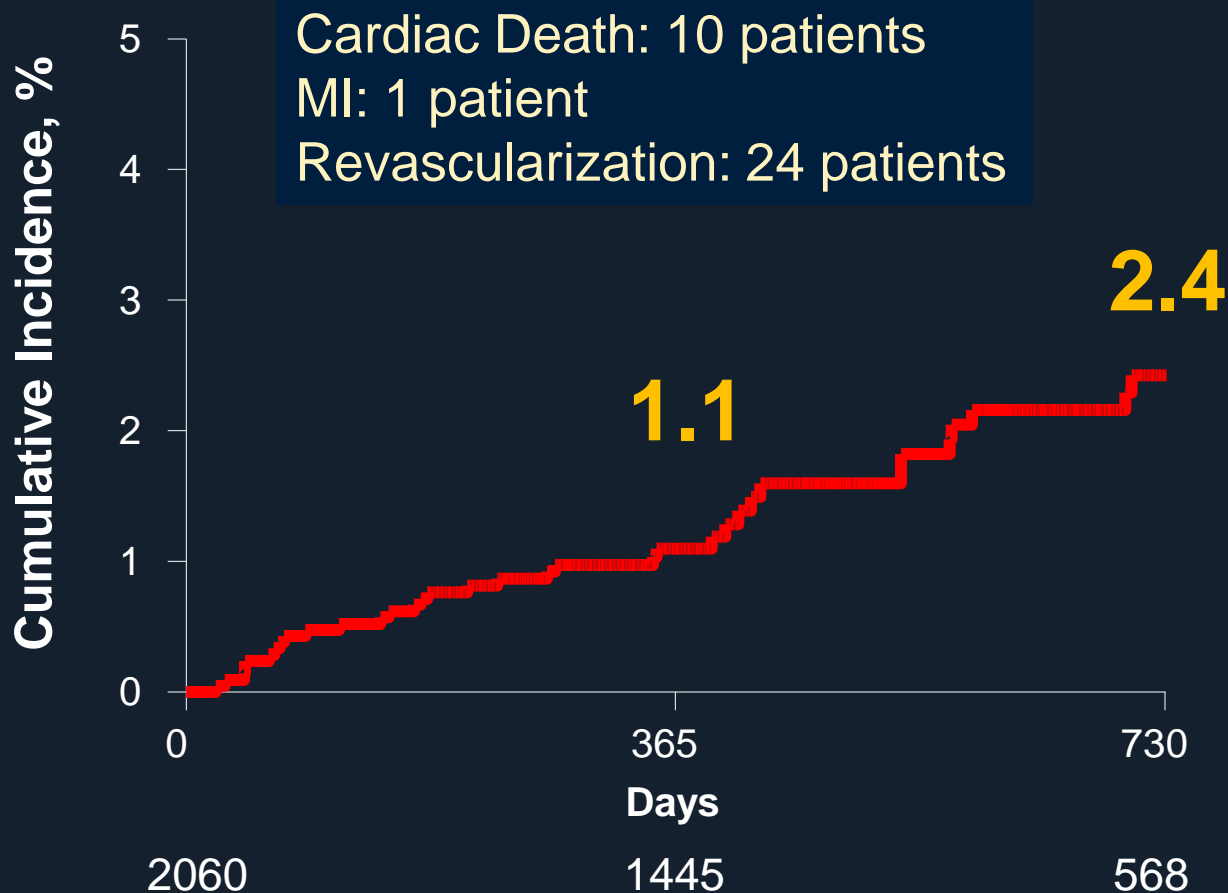
# FFR Distribution of Deferred Lesions



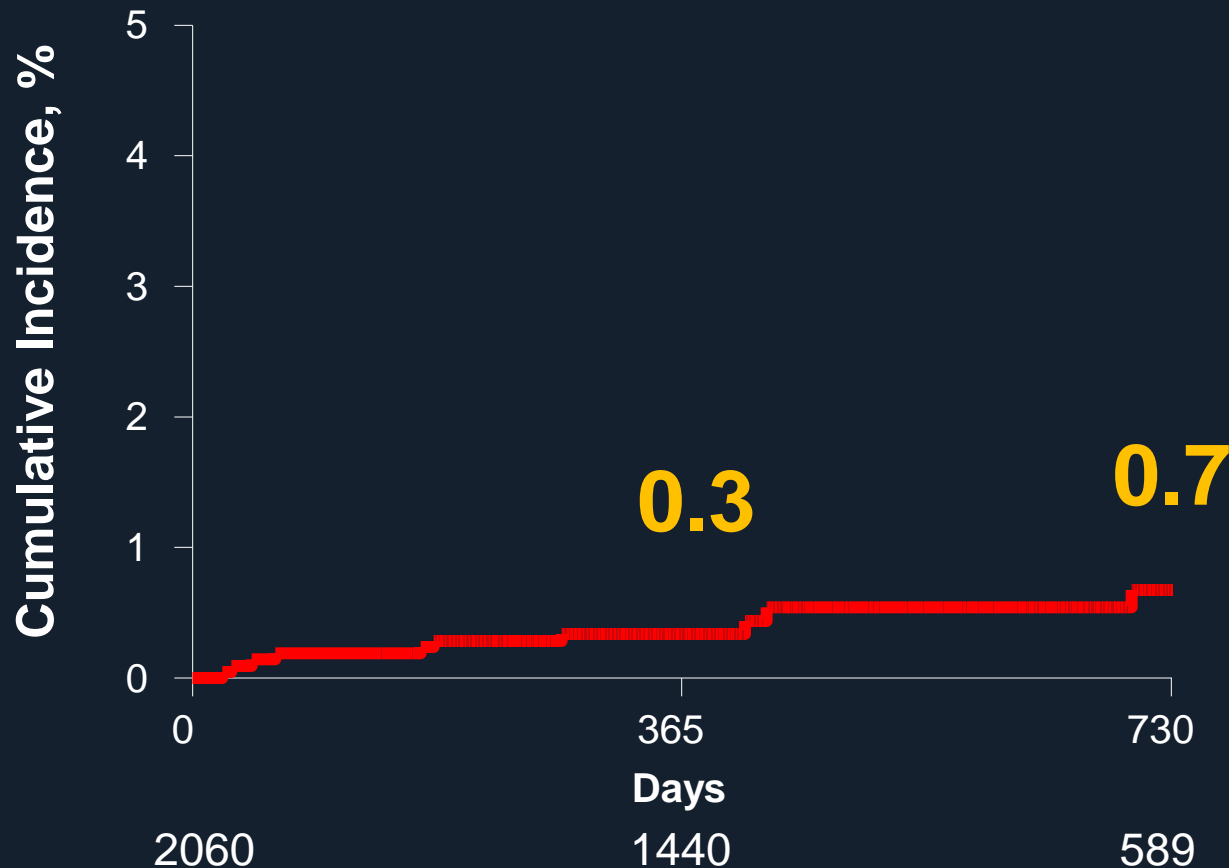
# Death / MI

## Revascularization at 2 Year

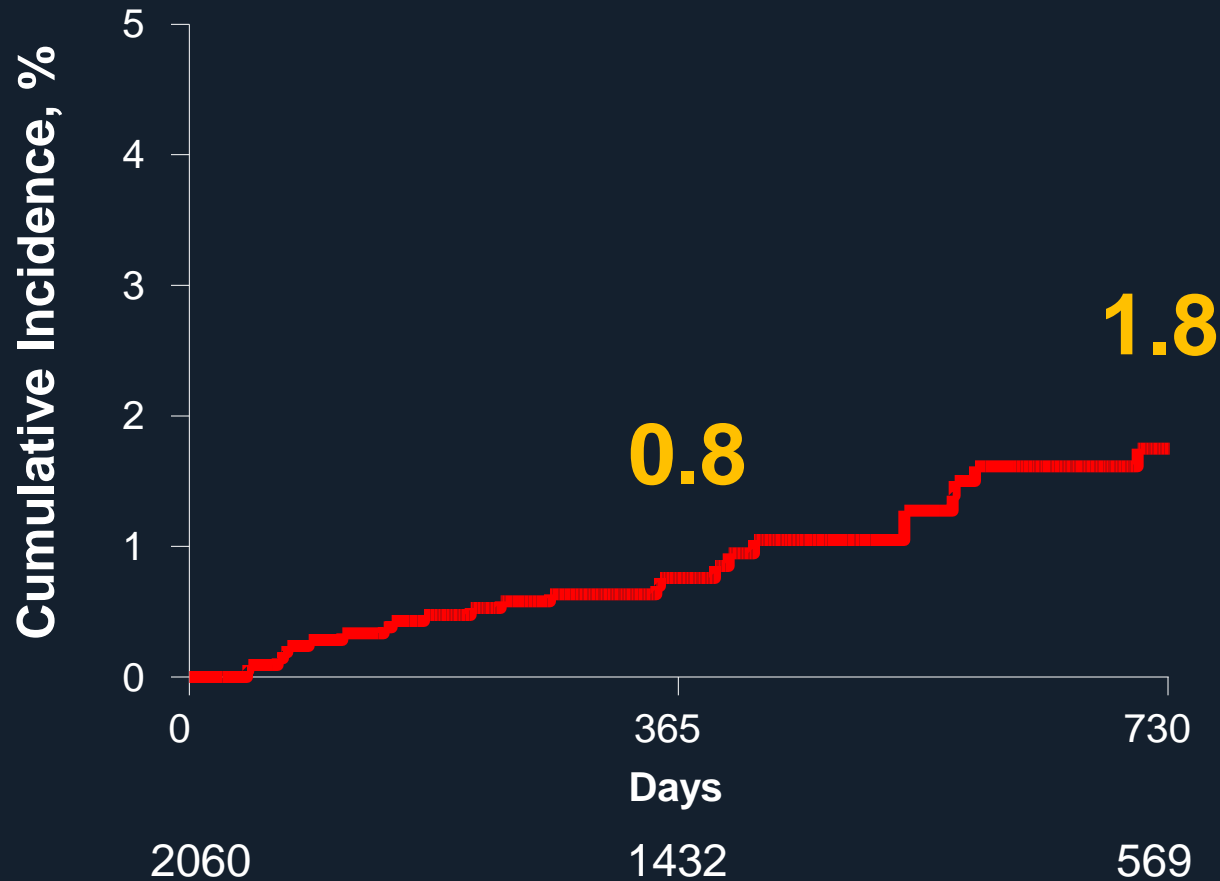
(per patient, n=2,060)



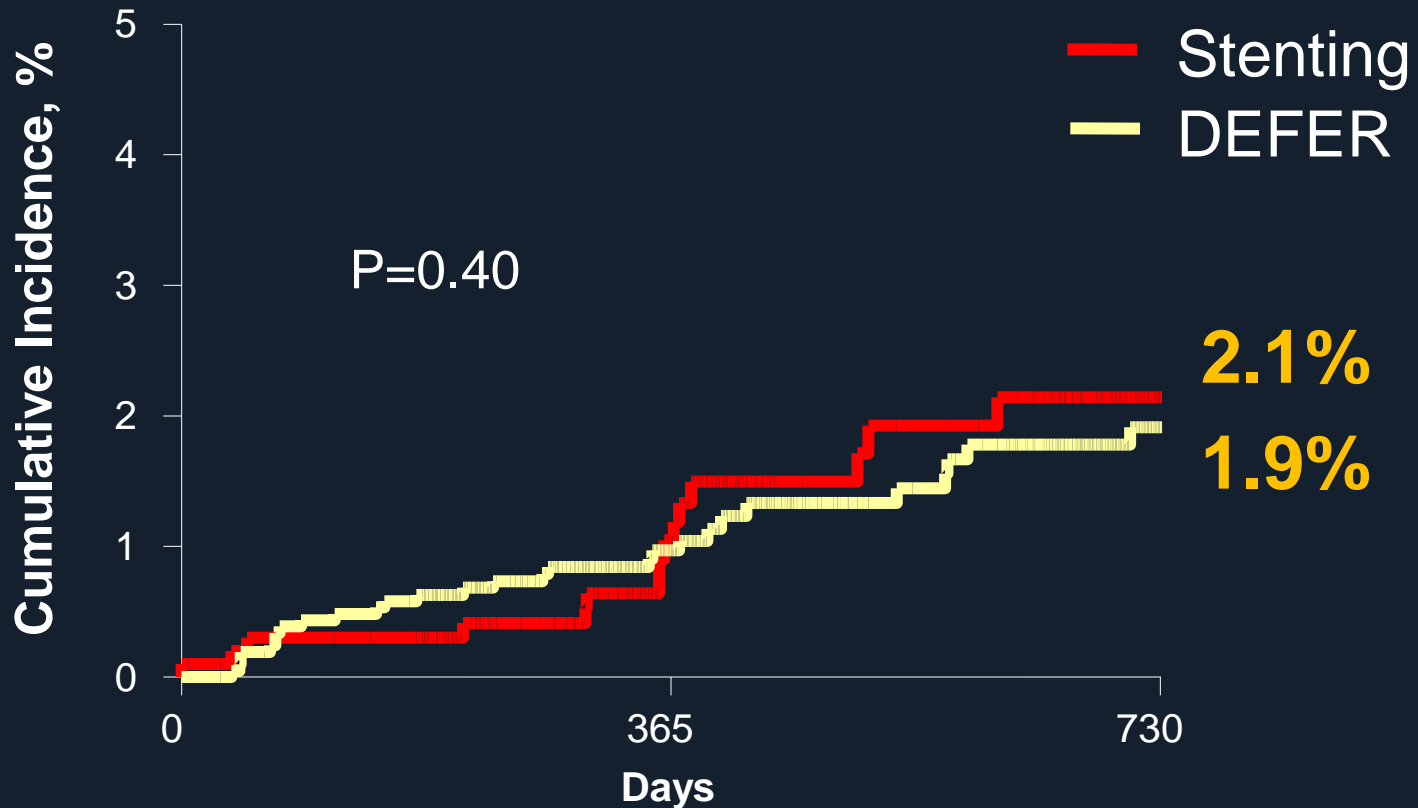
# Death and MI at 2 Year (per patient, n=2,060)



# Revascularization at 2 Year (per patient, n=2,060)

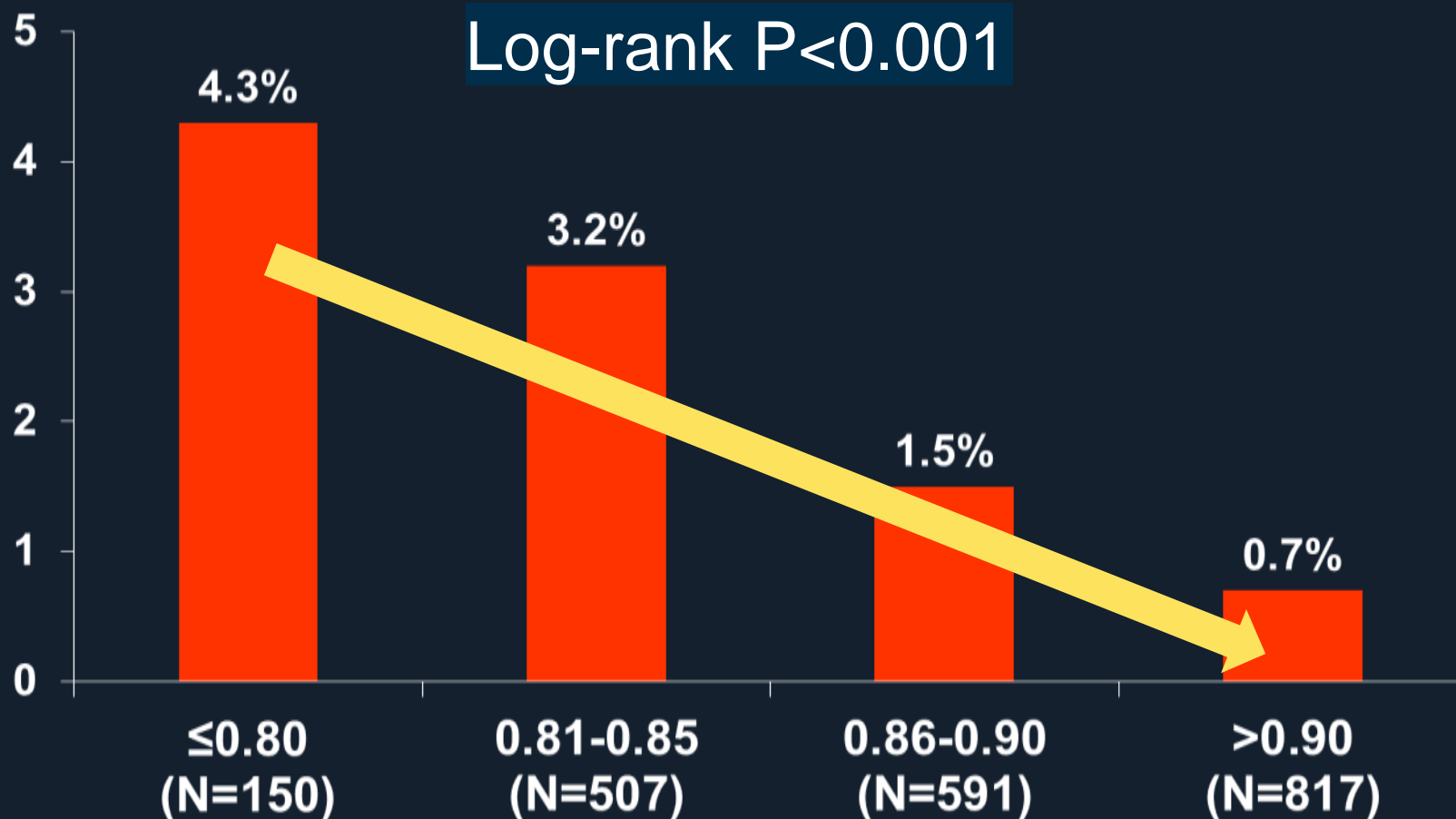


# Revascularization at 2 Year (per lesion, n=2,506)



Stenting	989	703	329
DEFER	2065	1415	592

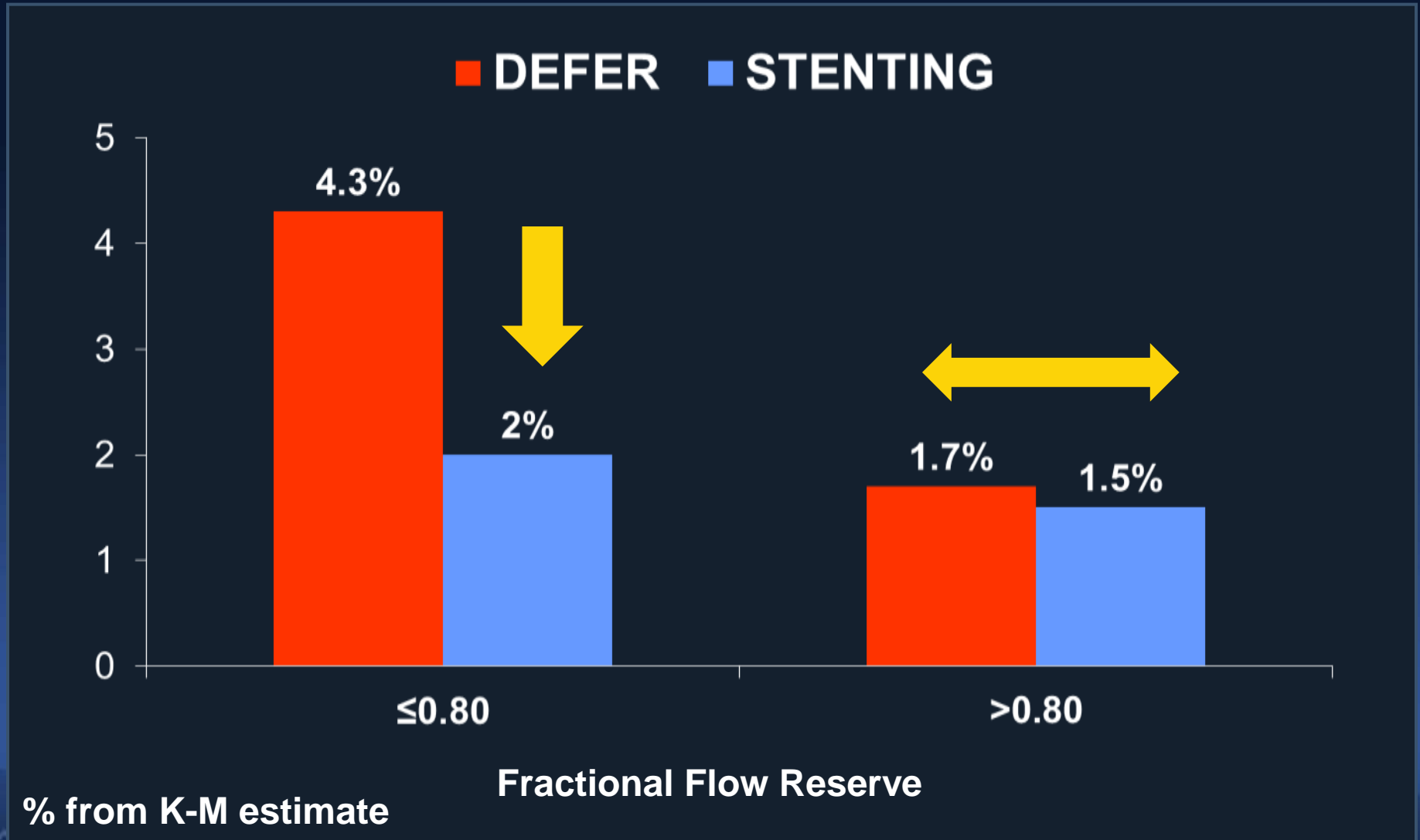
# Deferred Lesion Intervention at 2 Years According to FFR



% from K-M estimate

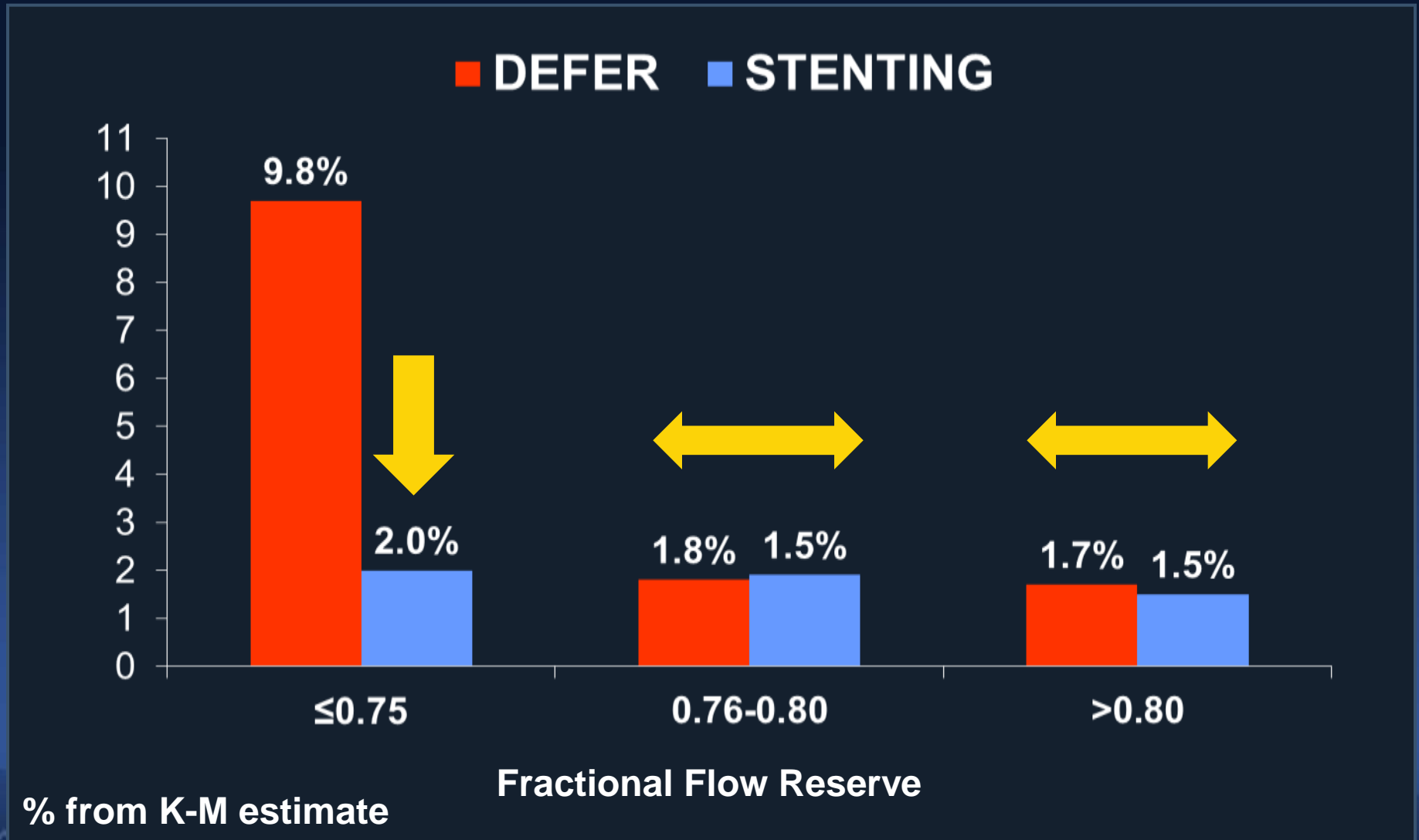
FFR

# Deferred Lesion Intervention at 2 Years According to FFR

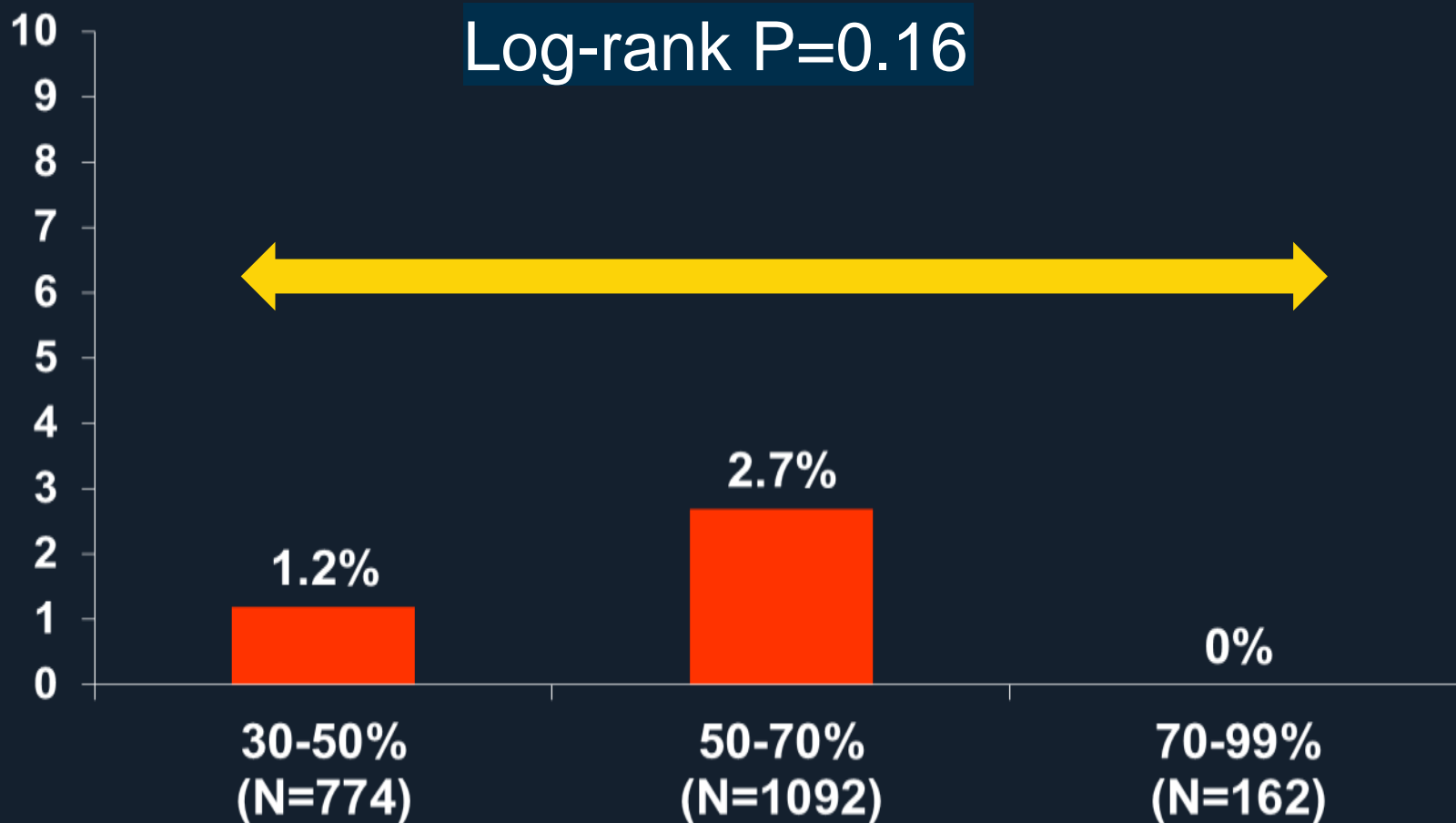




# Deferred Lesion Intervention at 2 Years According to FFR



# Deferred Lesion Intervention at 2 Years According to % DS



% from K-M estimate

Diameter Stenosis

# Summary

- The prospective IRIS FFR registry confirmed the safety of the FFR guided DEFERred strategy.
- The rate of cardiac death or MI related with deferred lesion was only 0.7% at 2 years.
- The rate of deferred lesion intervention and FFR value showed the “dose-response” relationship.
- The revascularization was beneficial only in functionally significant stenosis.
- The angiographic diameter stenosis was not predictive of clinical events.
- This analysis was preliminary, and we will provide the complete analysis in the near future.