

CT based Planning for Bifurcation PCI

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Potential conflicts of interest

Within the past 12+ months, Carlos Collet has had a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with the organization(s) listed here.

Institutional Support

- Abbott Vascular
- HeartFlow Inc
- GE Healthcare
- ShockWave Medical
- Boston Scientific
- Insight Lifetech
- Pie Medical
- Medis Medical Imaging

Equity/stock options

- Medyria
- Xenter

Consultancy fee

- Abbott Vascular
- HeartFlow Inc
- GE Healthcare
- Boston Scientific
- Insight Lifetech
- Early Bird
- Pfizer
- Siemens

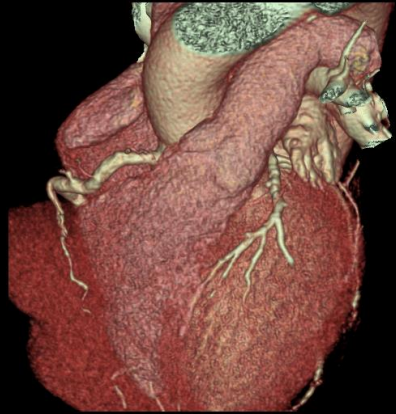
Others

CoreAalst BV

Patents filed: US20220164950A1,
US20220175260A1, WO2022136637A1
and WO2021224458A1

All the interventional cardiologists need to know about CT

Volume rendering



Overview of the heart anatomy

Myocardial bridges

Non-coronary structures

3D MIP

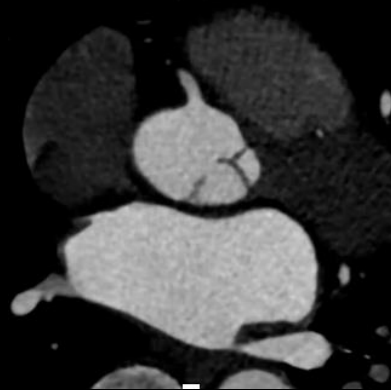


3D of the coronary tree

Distribution and severity of calcium

Location of stenosis

Axial images



Ostium take-off

Dominance

Complete diagnostic evaluation

Curved MPR

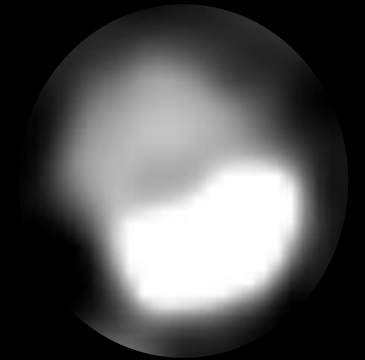


Stenosis and plaque assessment

Plaque composition

Myocardial bridges

Cross-section



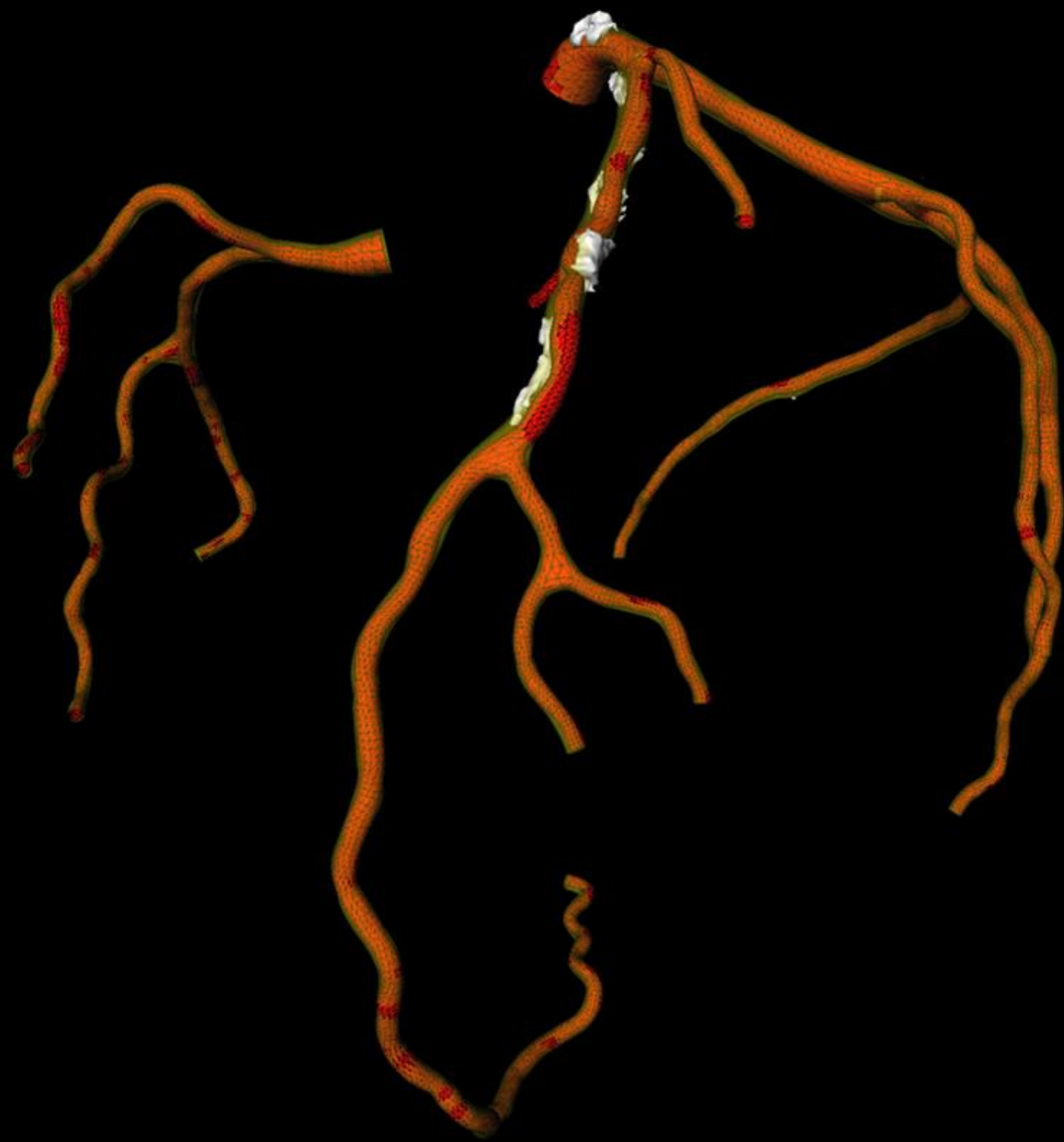
Plaque composition

Plaque burden

Calcium arc

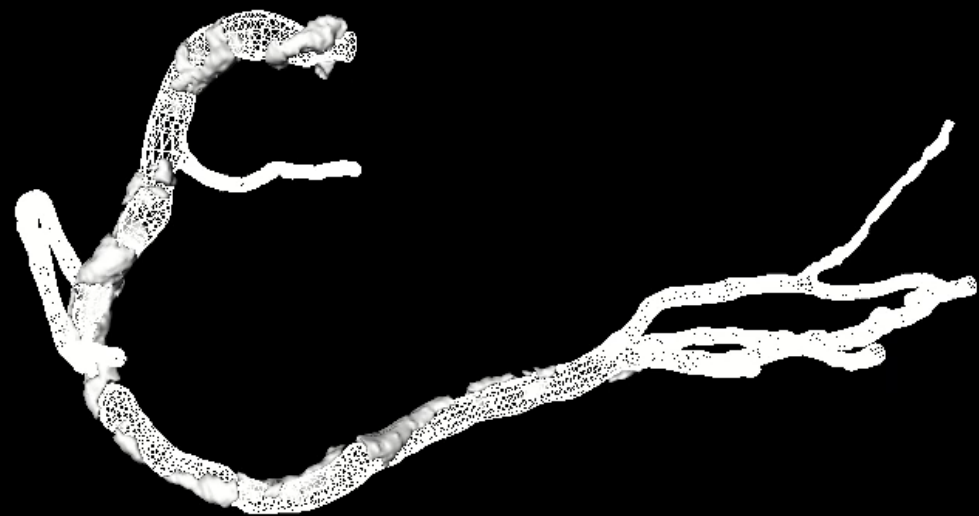
CT for interventional cardiologist



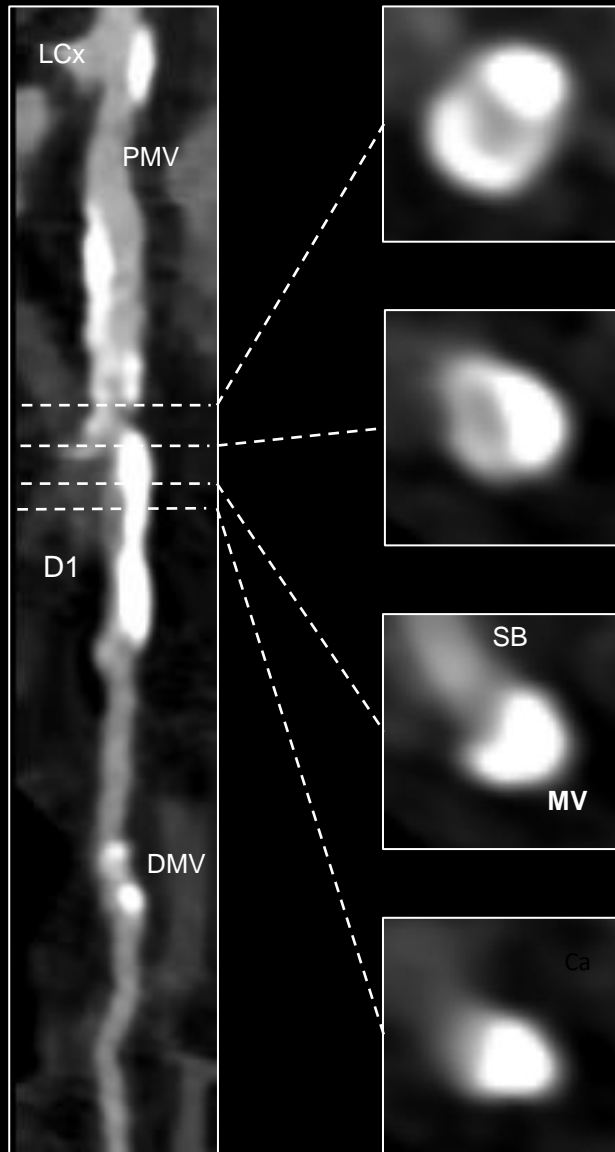




3D calcium map

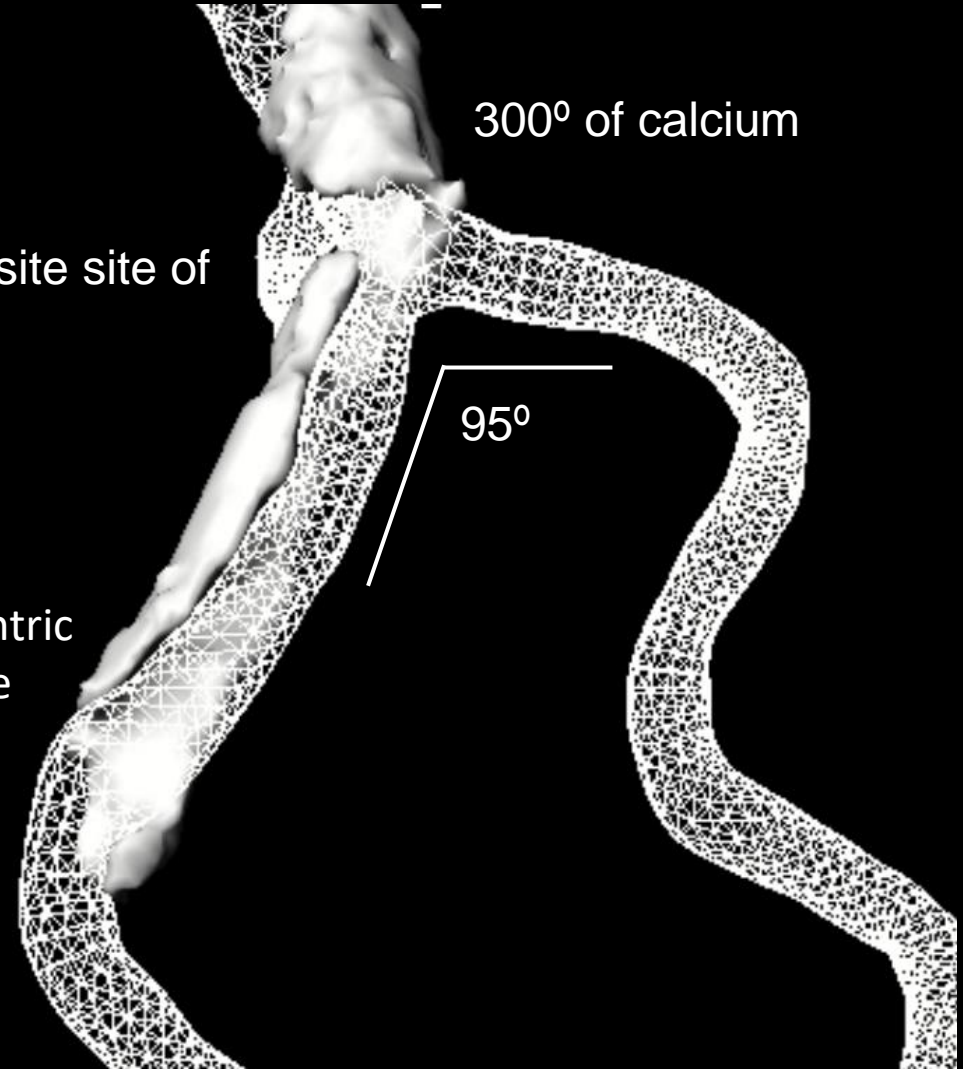


3D calcium map



Calcium in the opposite site of carina

Long non-concentric calcific plaque

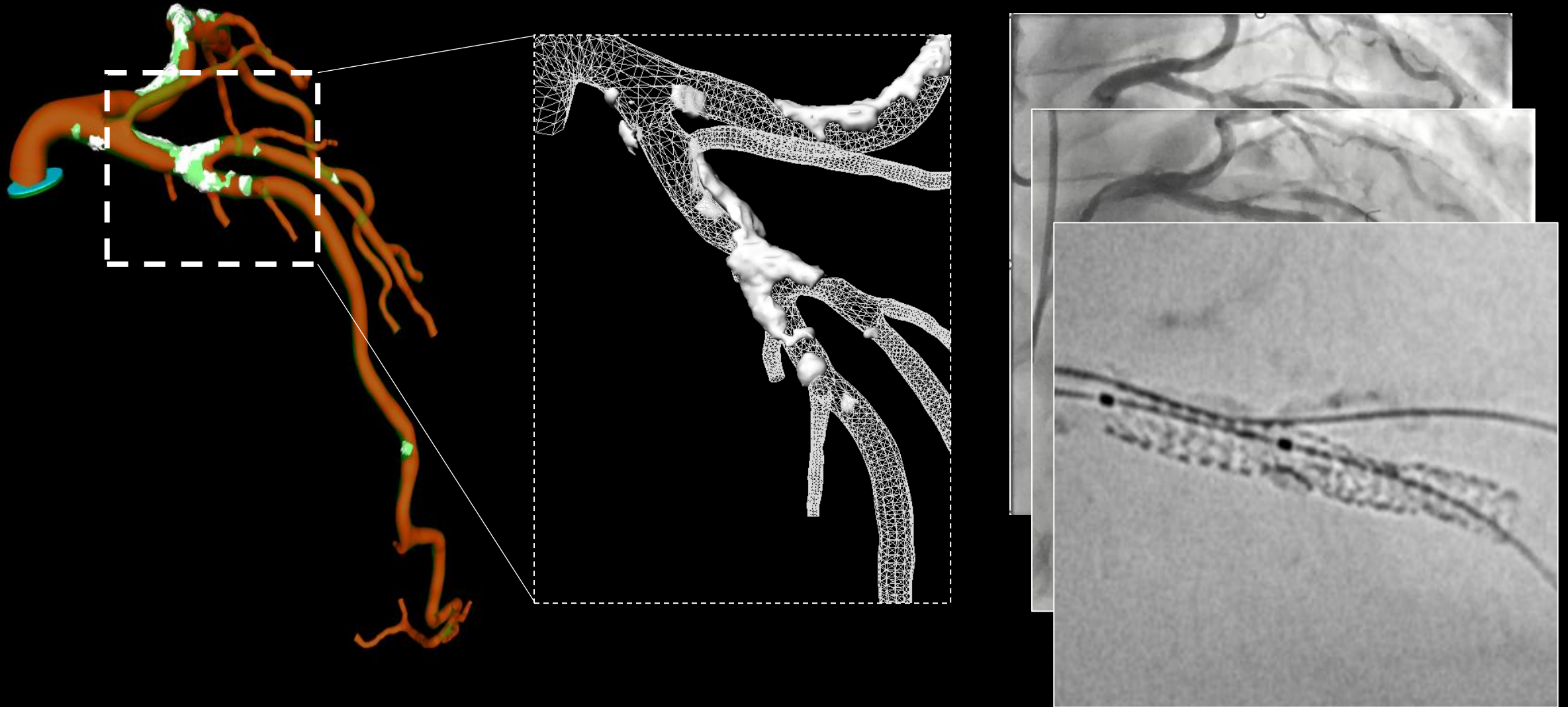


300° of calcium

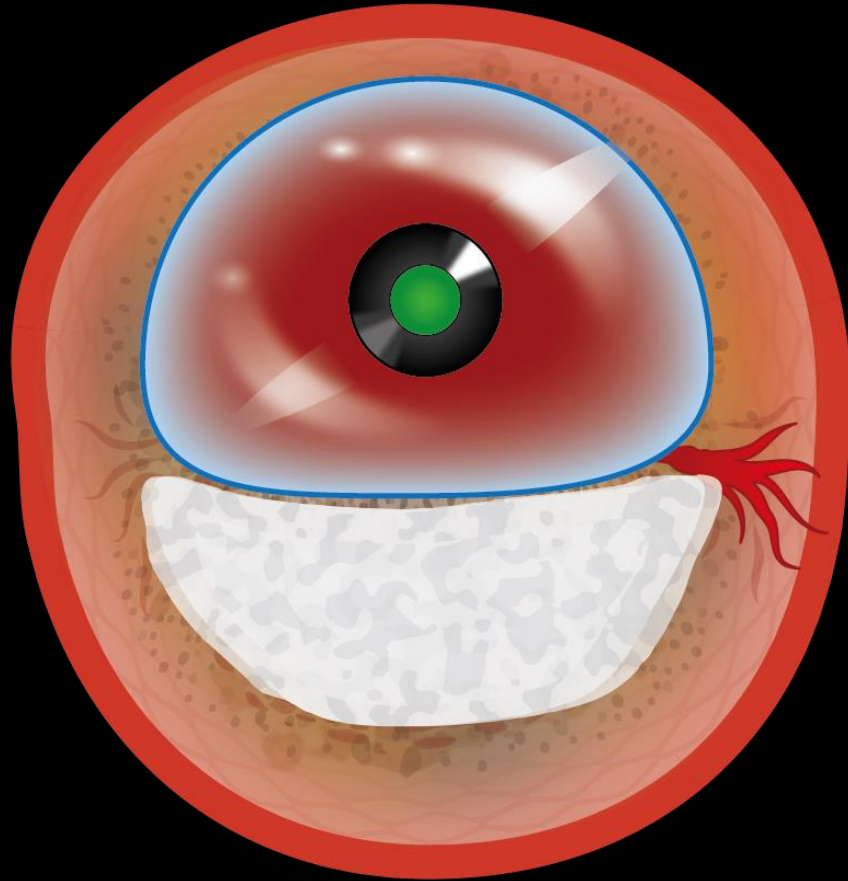
95°

Calcium burden 71%

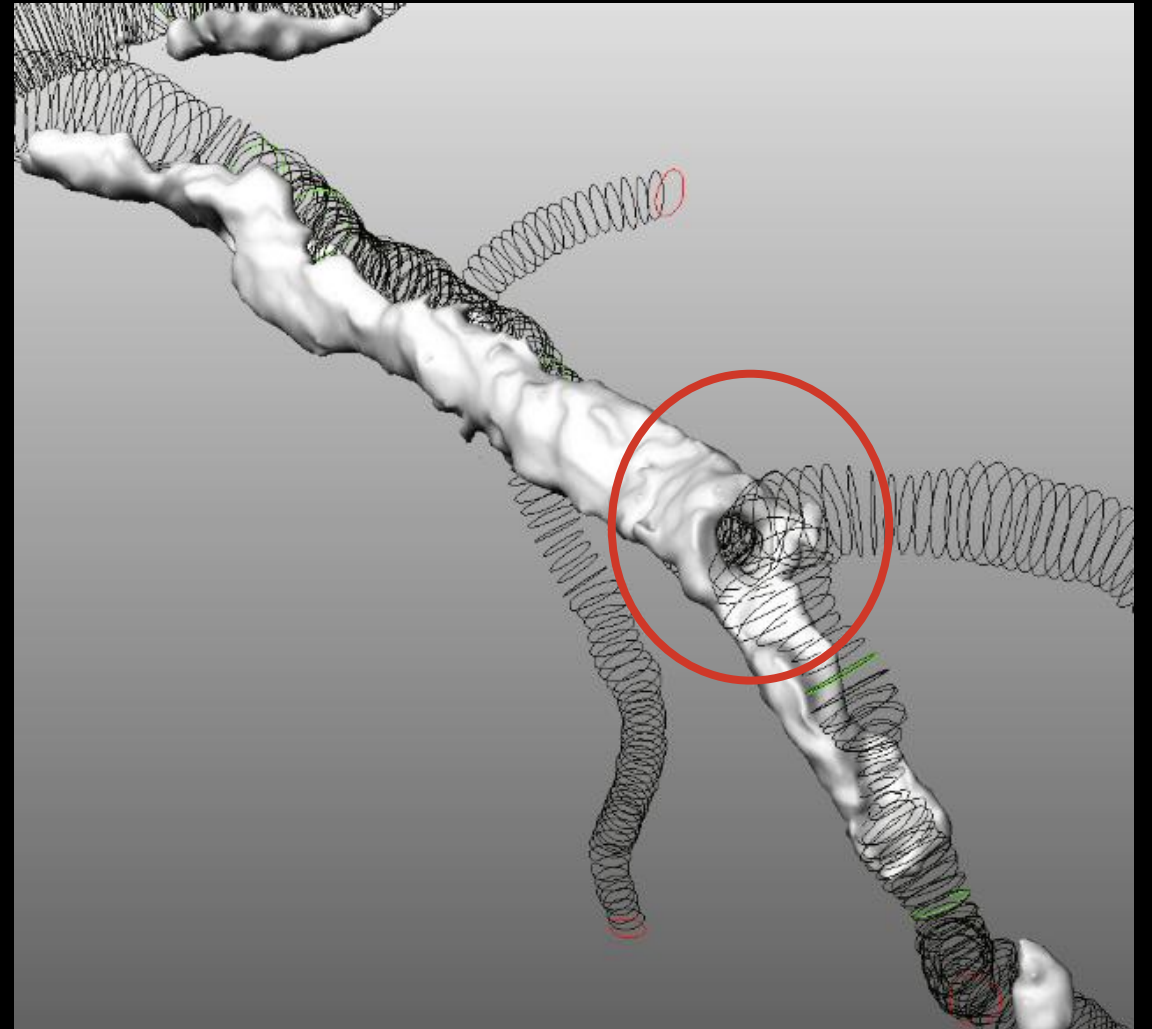
Calcium location and bifurcations



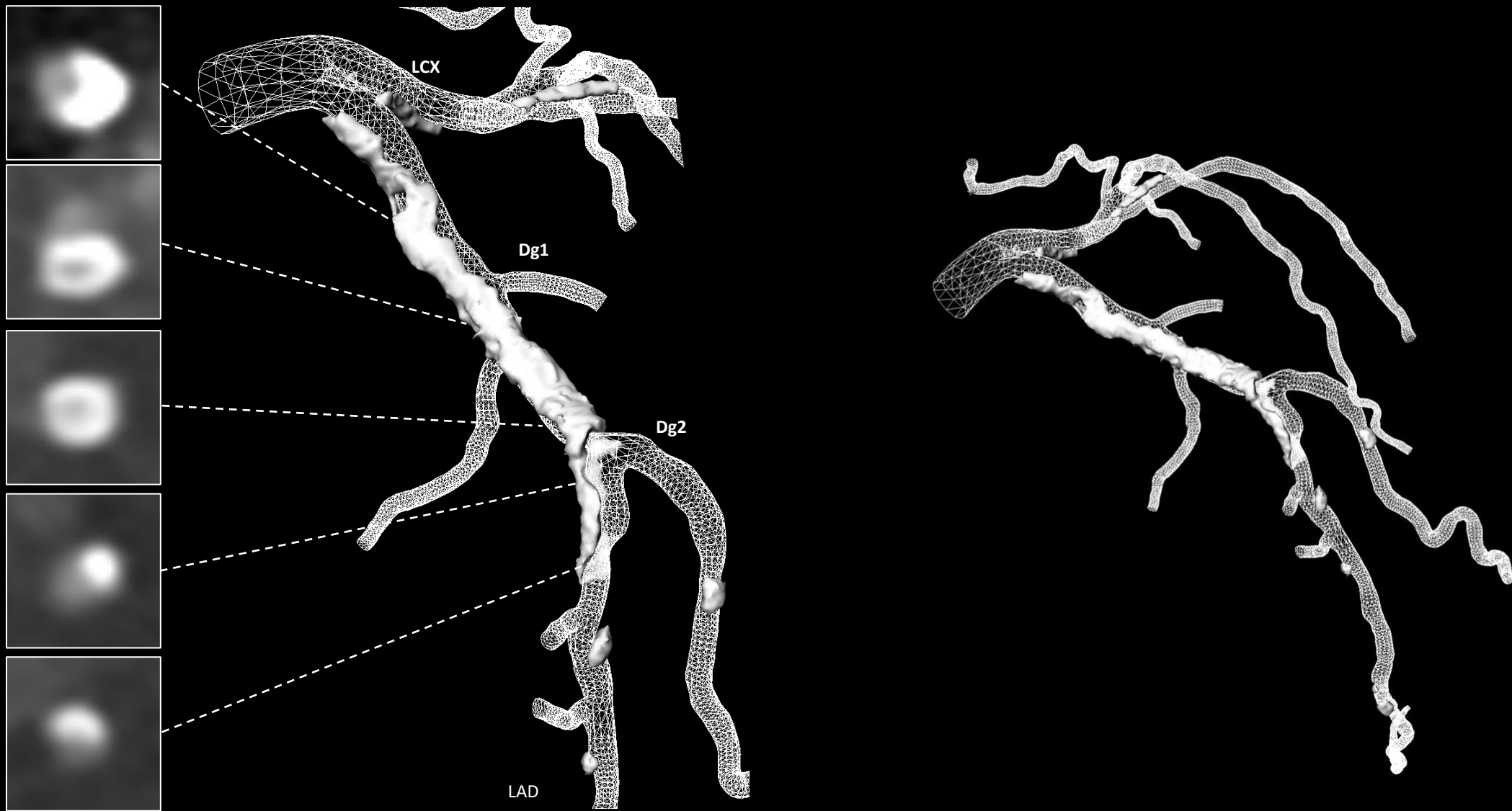
Expansion towards the carina



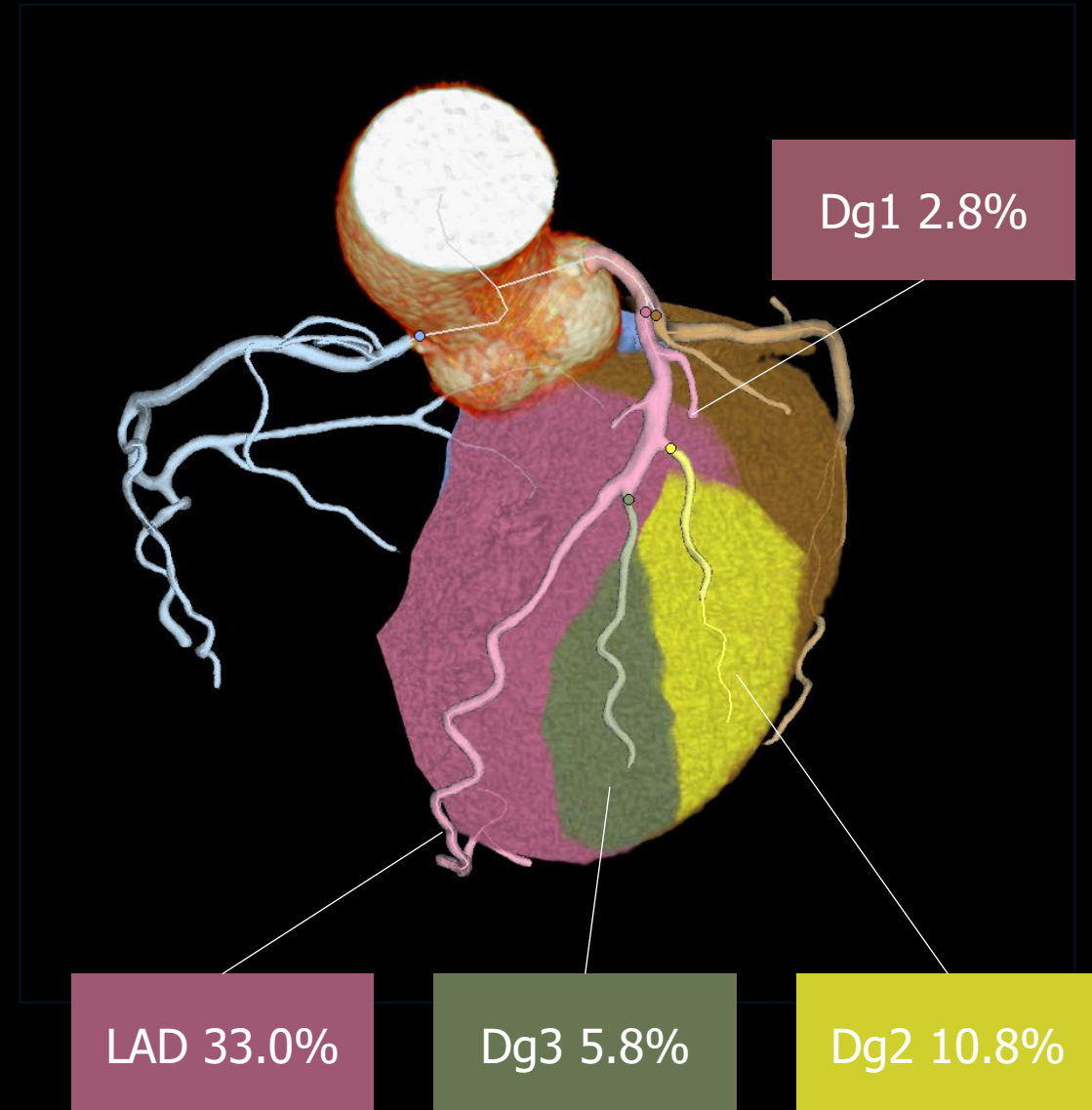
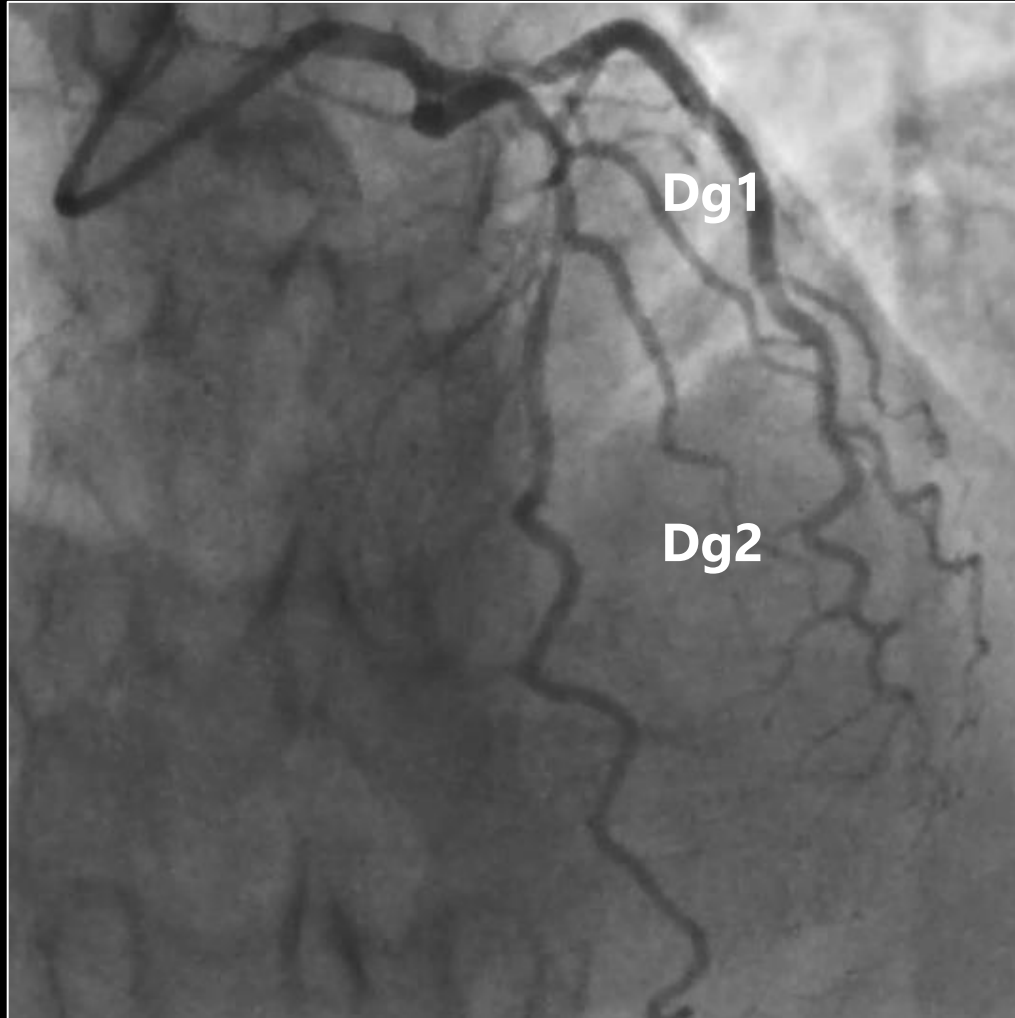
Eccentric calcium



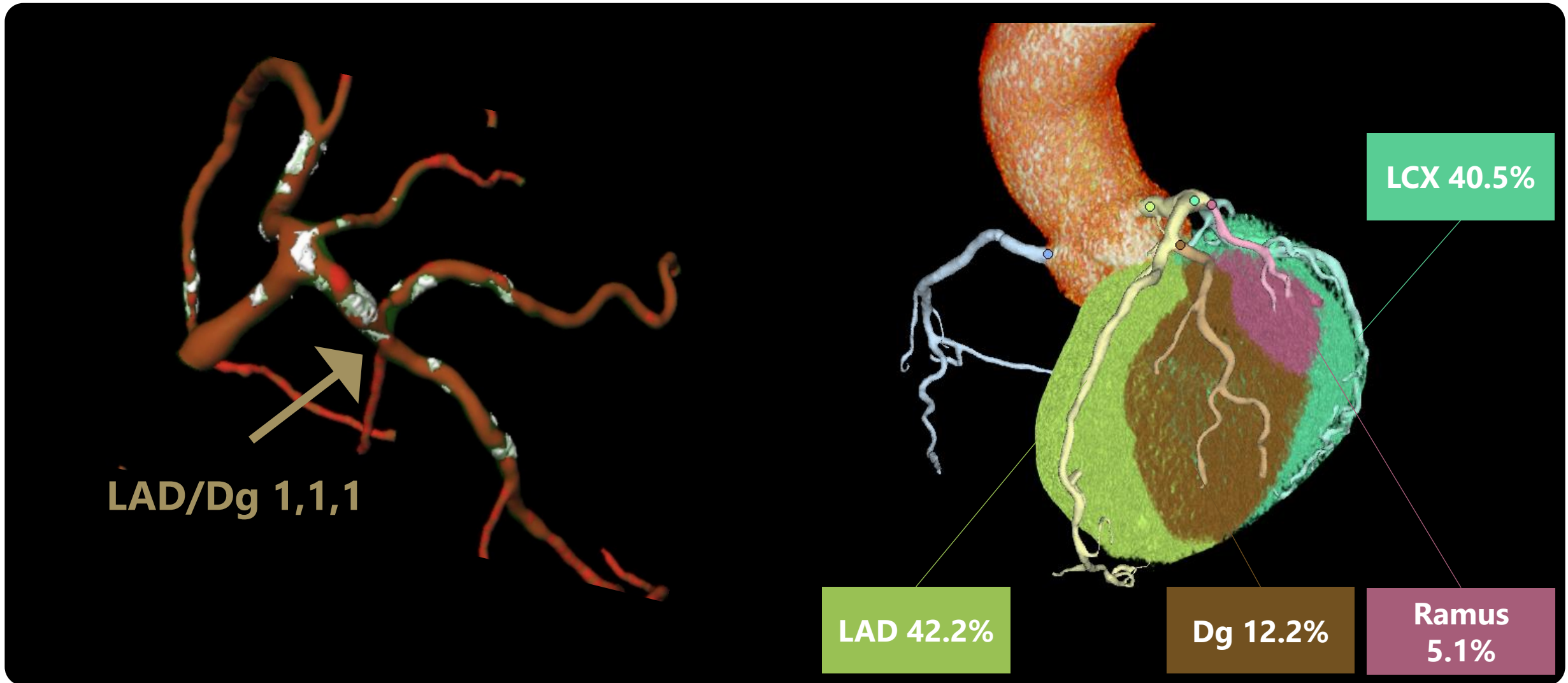
3D Calcium assessment by CTA



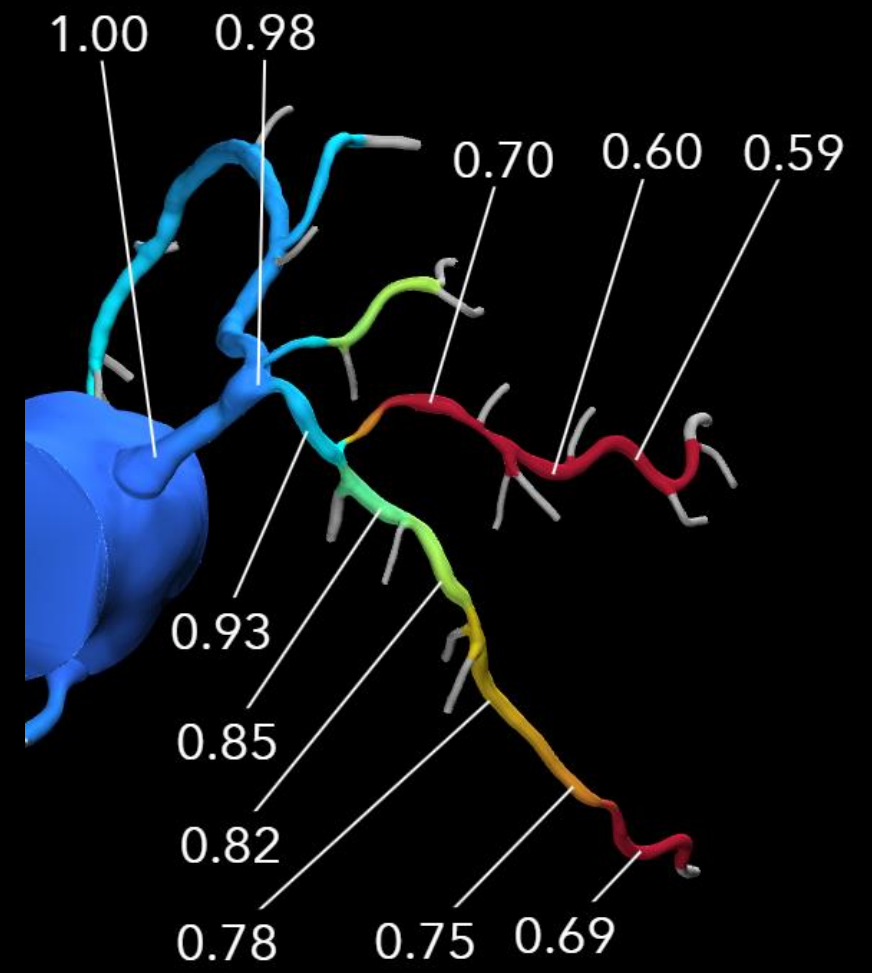
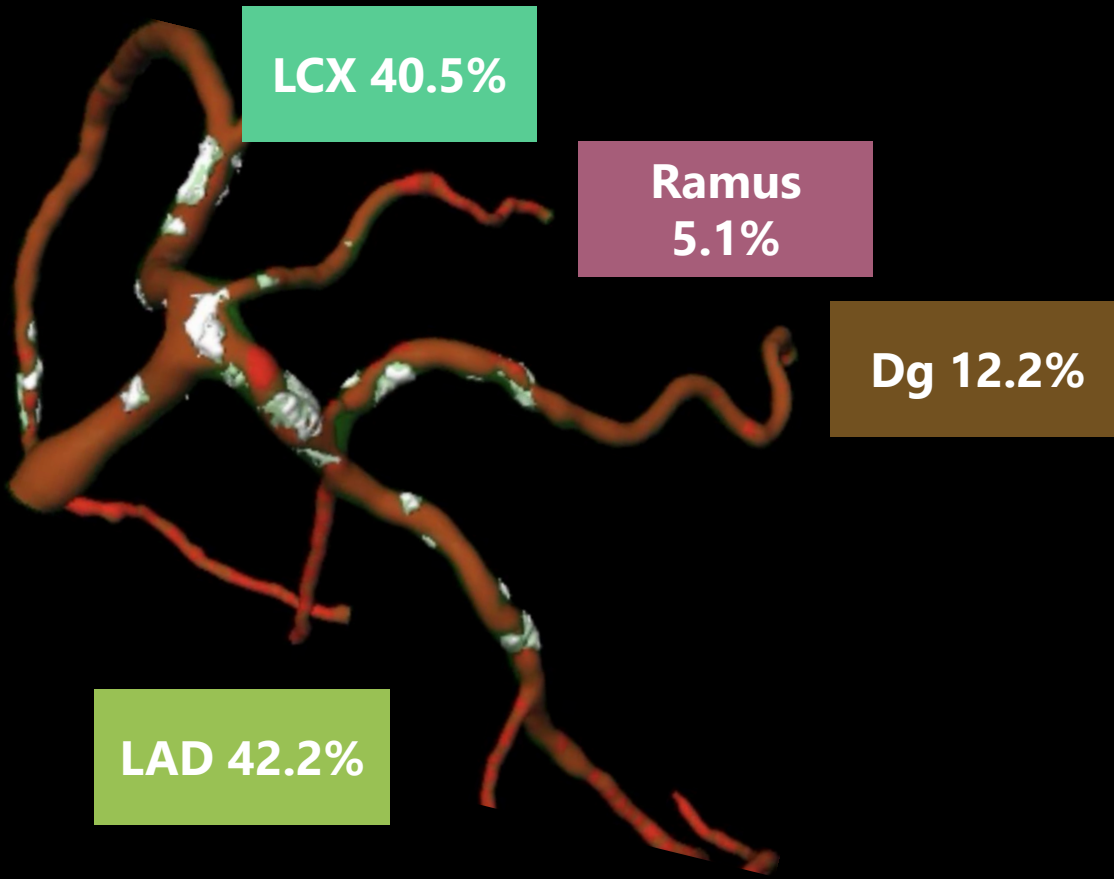
LAD PCI: which diagonal to protect?



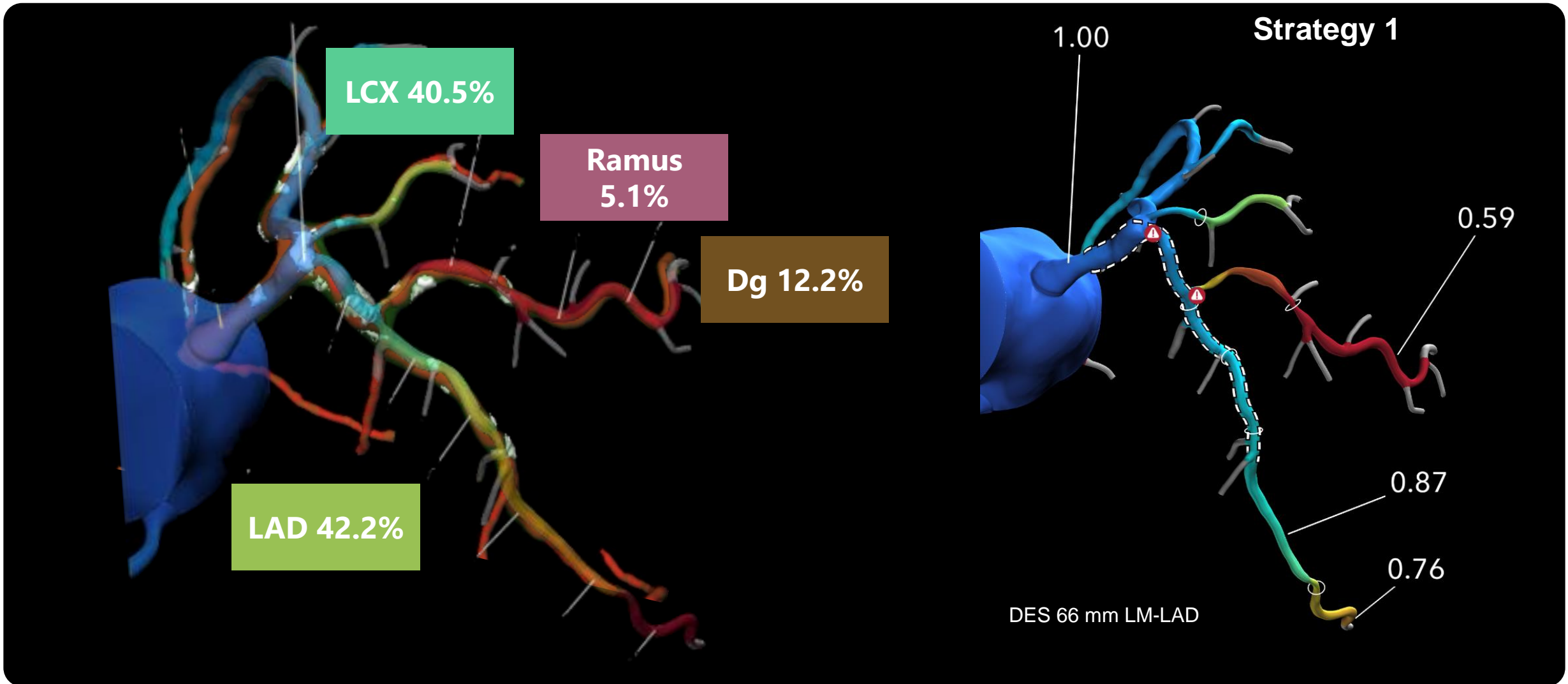
Procedural planning by CT



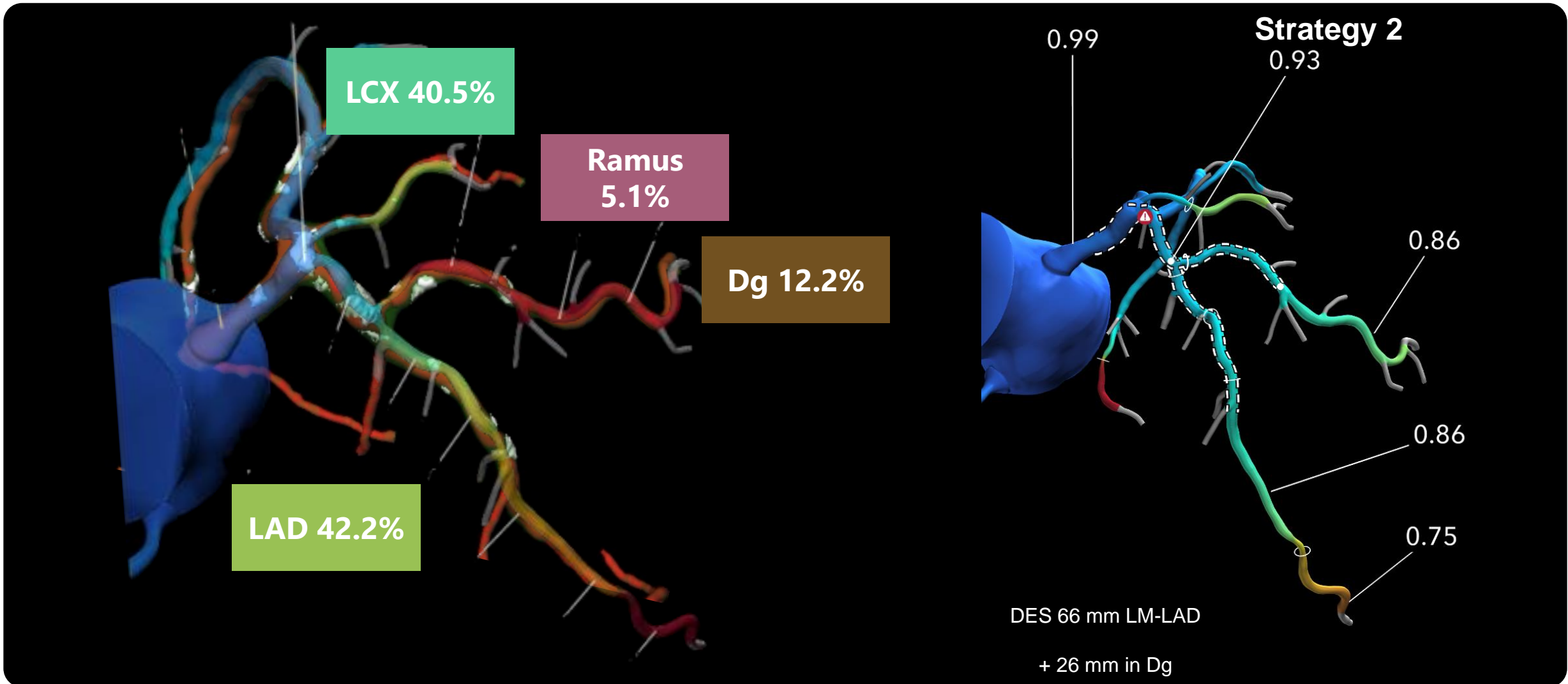
Is the side branch important?



What is the best stenting strategy?

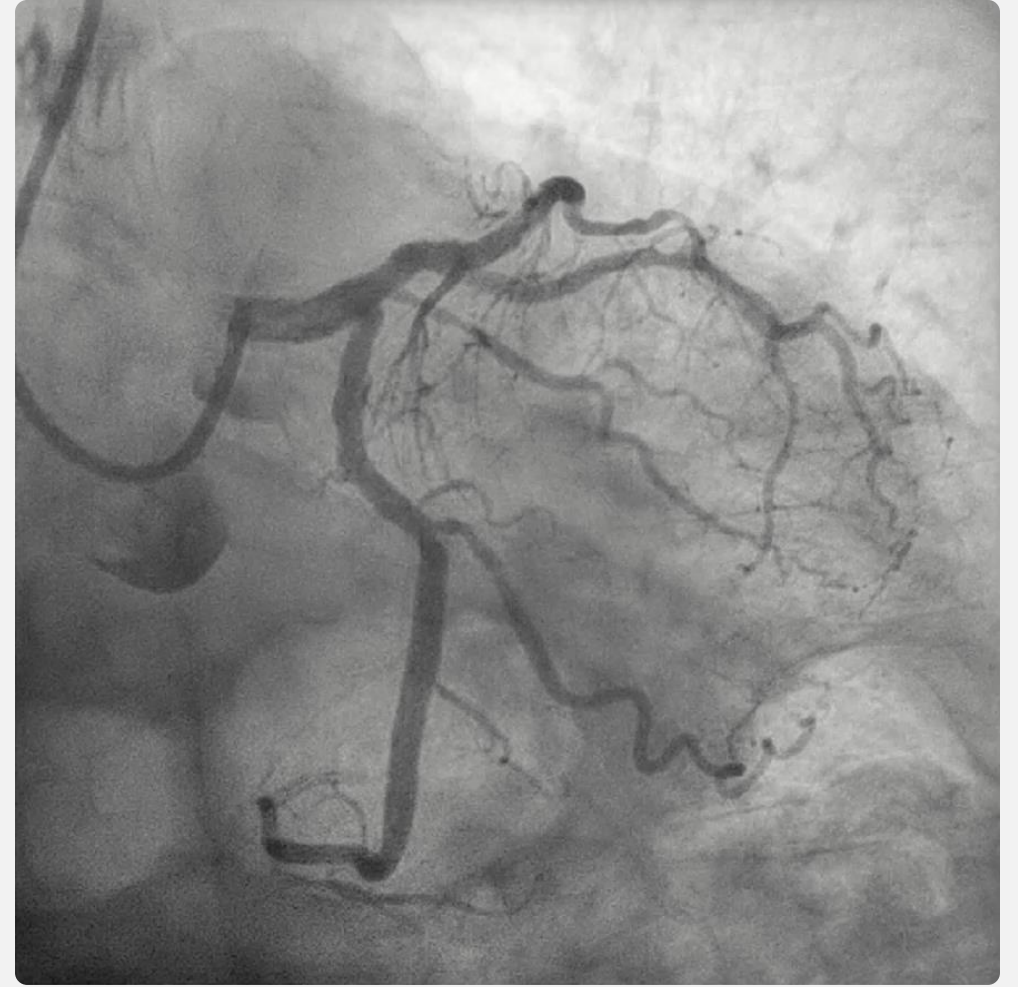


What is the best stenting strategy?



Pre-procedure planning translates to efficient execution

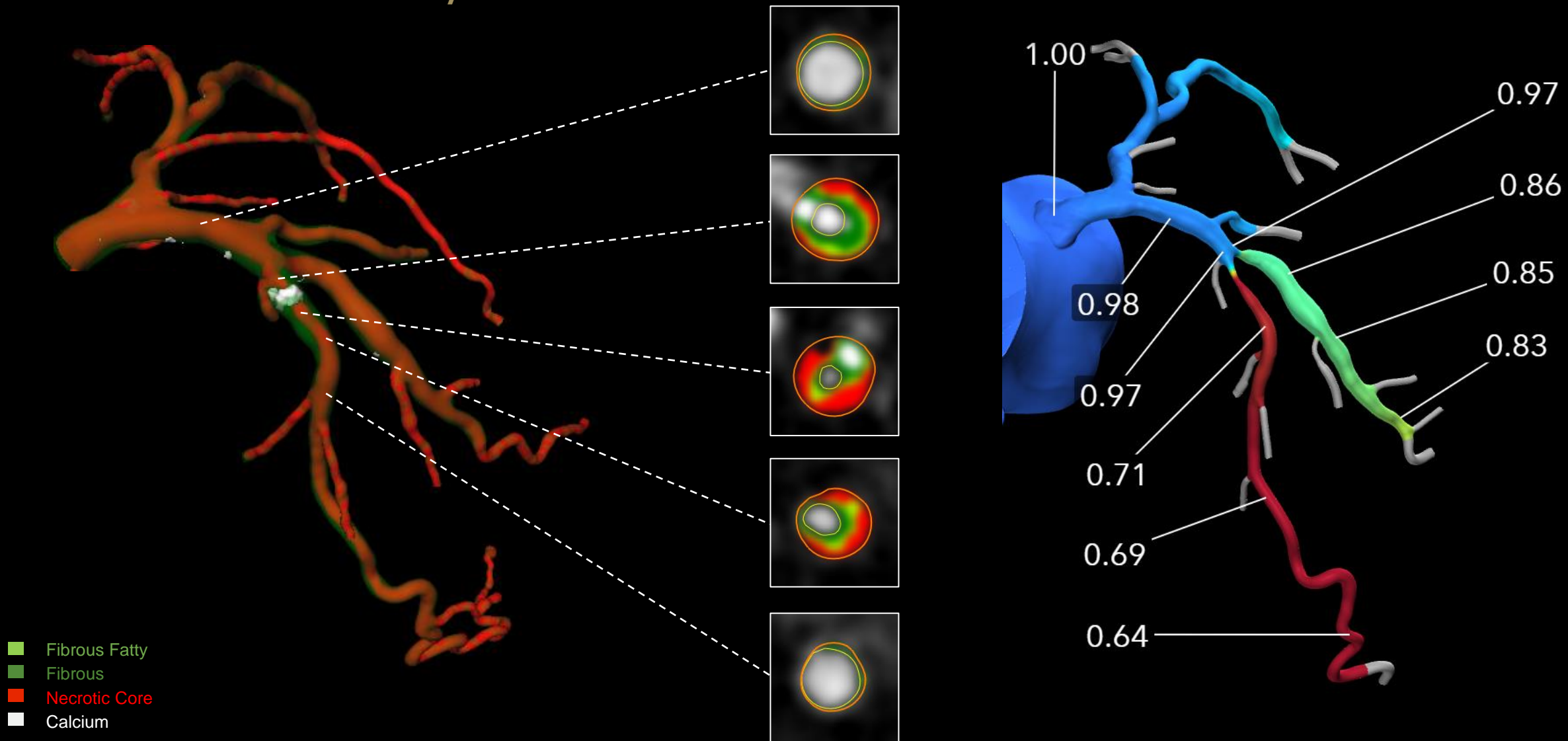
LM-LAD/Dg PCI



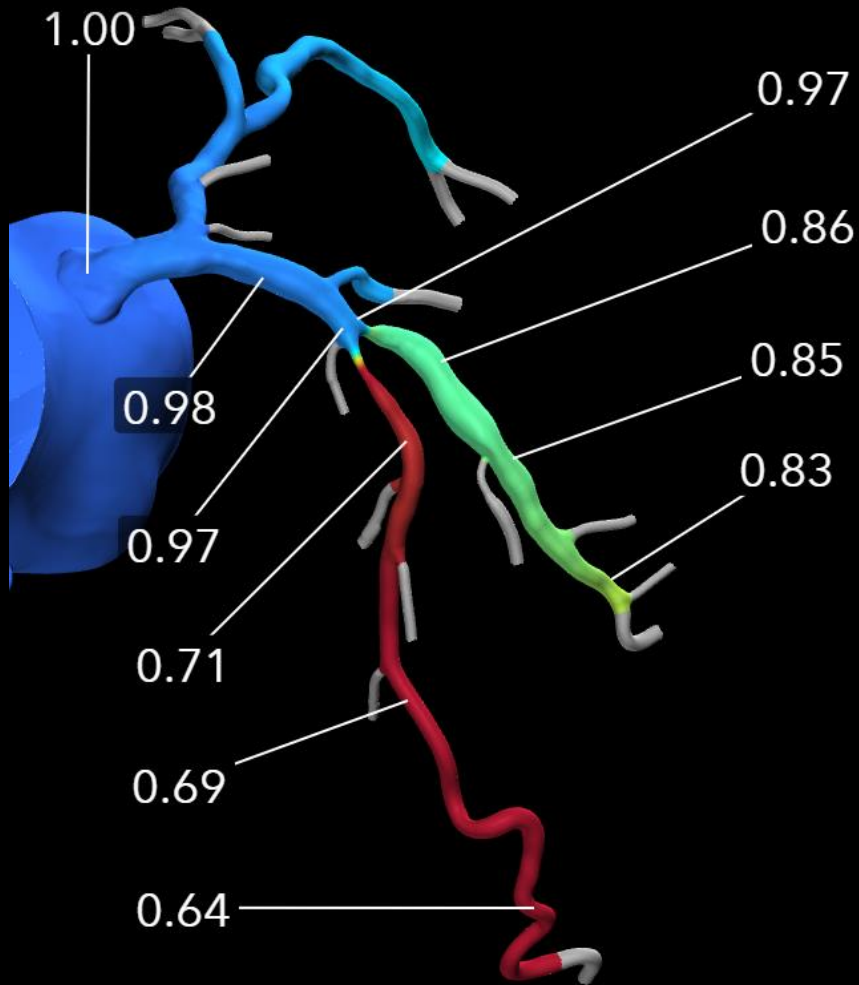
CT Plaque morphology and FFR_{CT}

Anatomy

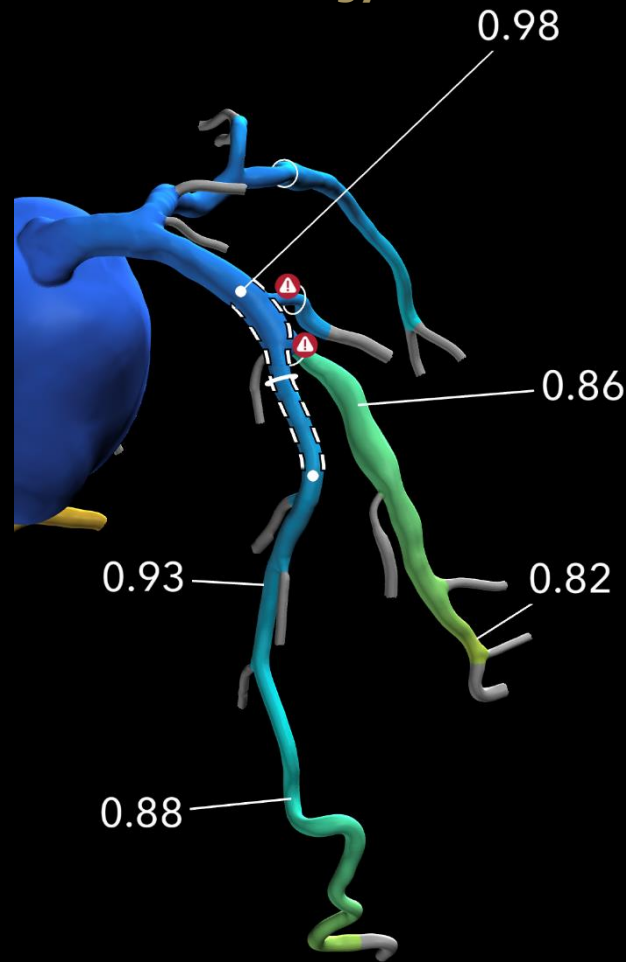
Physiology



Virtual bifurcation PCI

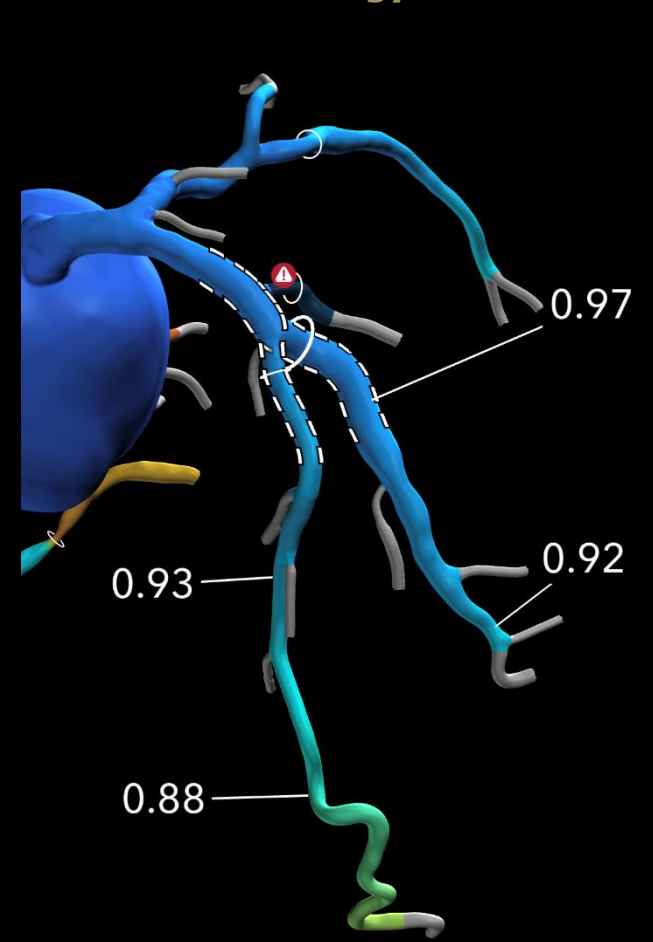


Strategy 1



Provisional LAD DES 22 mm

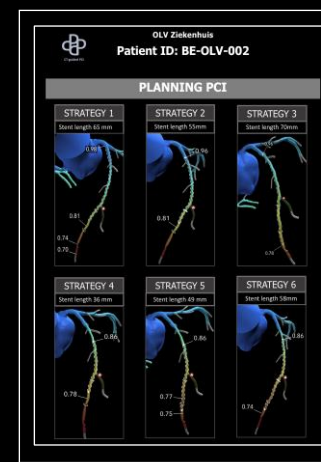
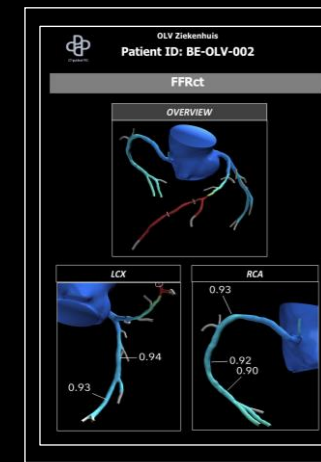
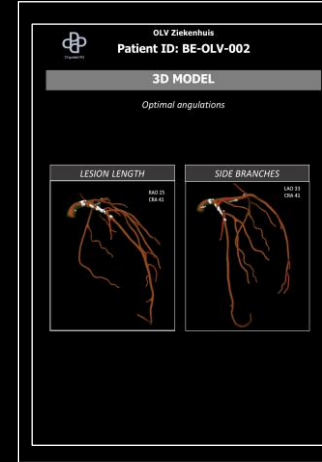
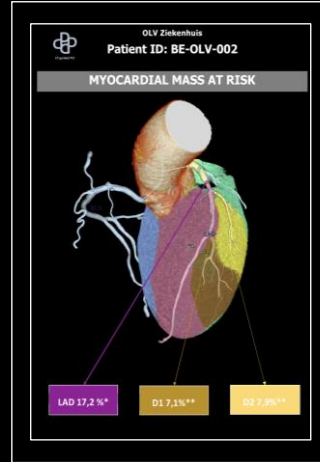
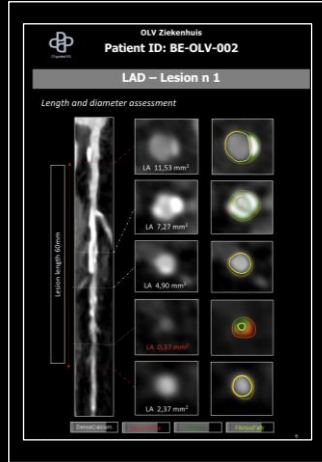
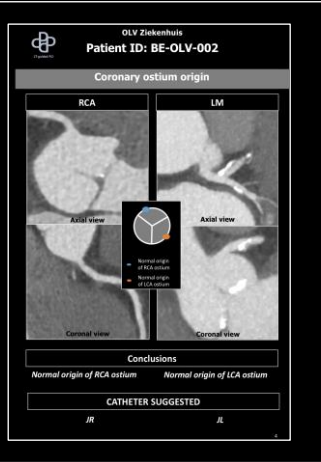
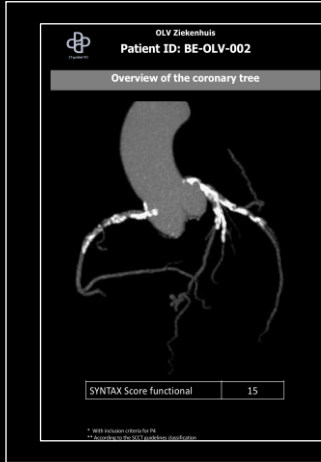
Strategy 2



TAP LAD DES 22 mm
+ Dg2 DES 15 mm

PLAN

CT Based PCI Planning



3D coronary anatomy
Global distribution of calcium
Position of the ostium
Tortuosity ~ Calcium ~ Lesion location
Expected level of guiding support

Lesion location
Plaque composition
Lesion length

Myocardial mass at risk
Side branch protection

Best achievable projection

Lesion significance
Pattern of CAD

Prediction of post-PCI FFR

Catheter selection
Anticipate case complexity

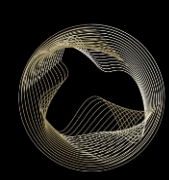
Lesion preparation
(Probability of stent under-expansion)
Stent length

SB wire protection or stenting

C-arm angulation
Awareness of sub-optimal projection

Appropriateness of PCI
Awareness of diffuse disease

PCI strategy



P4 RCT



Patients with stable CAD* (n=1000) with at least one lesion with diameter stenosis >70% and $FFR_{CT} \leq 0.80$

* or stabilized ACS

20 clinical sites in 6 countries (BE, IT, DK, UK, US and HU)

Centralize Core Laboratory Screening for Eligibility

Key Exclusion Criteria: LM stenosis, STEMI, eGFR <30 ml/Kg, previous PCI in target vessel or CABG, insufficient CTA quality.

PI: Carlos Collet & Daniele Andreini
Chairman: Bernard De Bruyne
Sponsor: CoreAalst BV
Core Lab: CoreAalst BV
CRO: QbD Consulting

CT-guided PCI strategy
FFR_{CT} Planner + Online CT guidance

R

X

IVUS-guided PCI strategy
Mandatory pre and post PCI imaging

PCI at operator discretion
Invasive physiology pre and post-PCI recommended

Primary endpoint (non-inferiority)
MACE (cardiac death, target vessel MI and ischemia-driven TVR) between CT- vs. IVUS-guided PCI at 1-year follow-up.

Key secondary endpoint

Radiation dose and contrast volume between CT-and IVUS-guided PCI strategies.
Post-PCI FFR measured immediately after PCI between CT-and IVUS-guided PCI strategies.
SAQ-7 scores between CT and IVUS guided PCI strategies at 12 months.

Hypothesis: A CT-guided PCI strategy is non-inferior to IVUS guided PCI with respect to MACE

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Limited Capacity On-Site & Virtual

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