Intravascular Imaging-guided Complex PCI: Which One and Why?

Do-Yoon Kang, MD, PhD.

Division of Cardiology, Asan Medical Center,
University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

TCTAP, 25 Apr 2024

COI Disclosure

Do-Yoon Kang

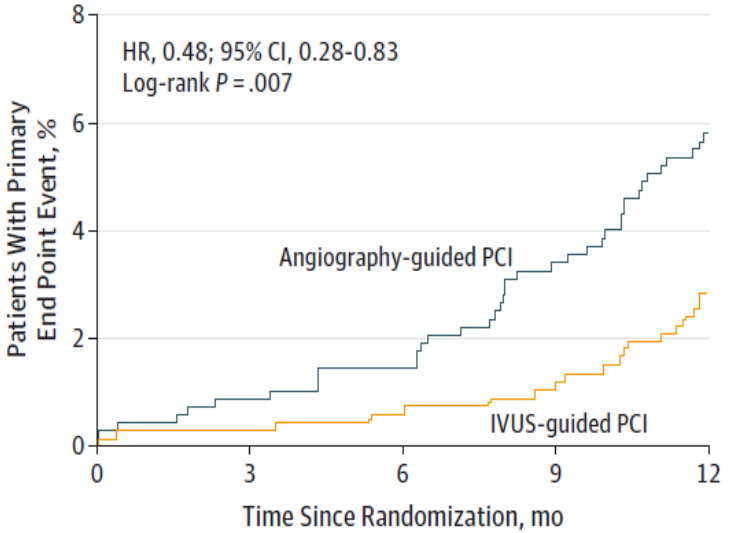
The author has no financial conflicts of interest to disclose concerning the presentation

Why Do We Have to Use Intravascular Imaging for Guiding Complex PCI ?

IVUS Improved Clinical Outcomes in Large RCTs

IVUS-XPL (Long lesions)

MACE (CD+TL-MI+ID-TLR)

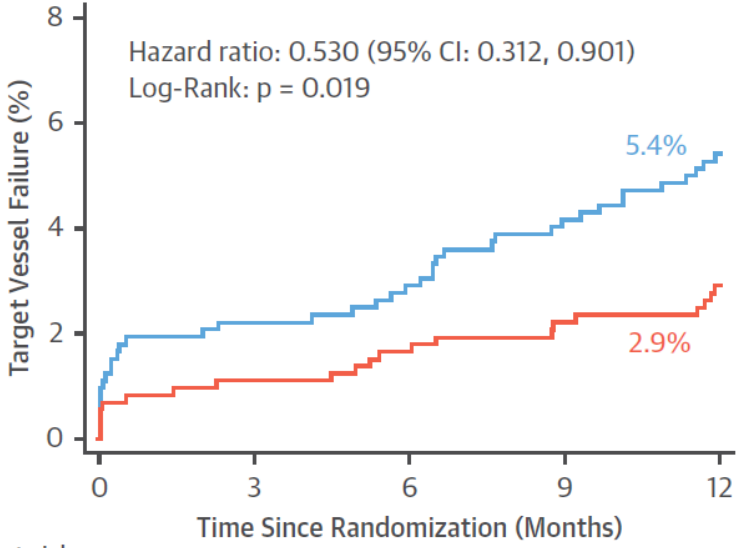


Angiography-guided	700	673	660	643	624
IVUS-guided	700	671	665	654	641

Hong SJ, Hong MK et al. JAMA 2015;314:2155-63.

ULTIMATE (All-comer)

TVF (CD+TV-MI+CD-TVR)



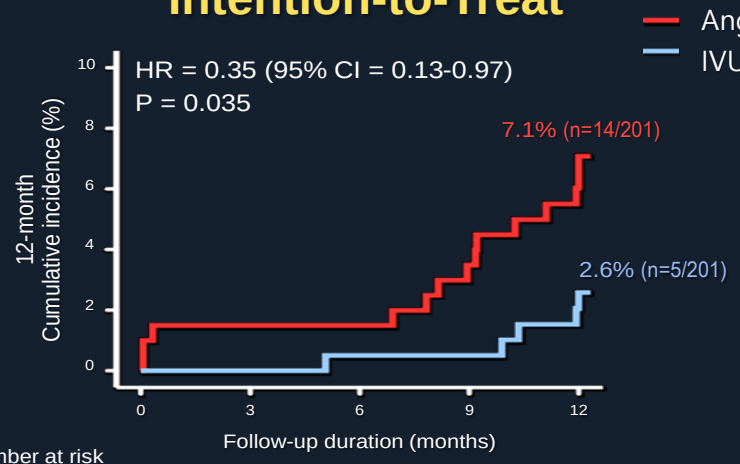
Number at risk					
Angiography	724	706	698	685	676
IVUS	724	715	710	704	696

Zhang J et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2018;72:3126-27.

IVUS Improved Clinical Outcomes in CTO PCI

CTO-IVUS (N=402), Primary endpoint : Cardiac death, MI, and TVR

Intention-to-Treat

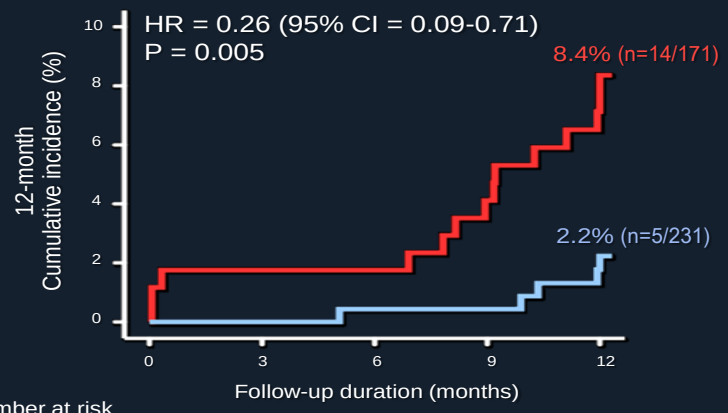


Number at risk

Angiography	201	198	179
IVUS	201	198	186

	IVUS	Angio	P-value
Cardiac death/MI	0%	2%	0.045
TVR	2.6%	5.2%	0.186

Per Protocol



Number at risk

Angiography	171	167	151
IVUS	231	229	214

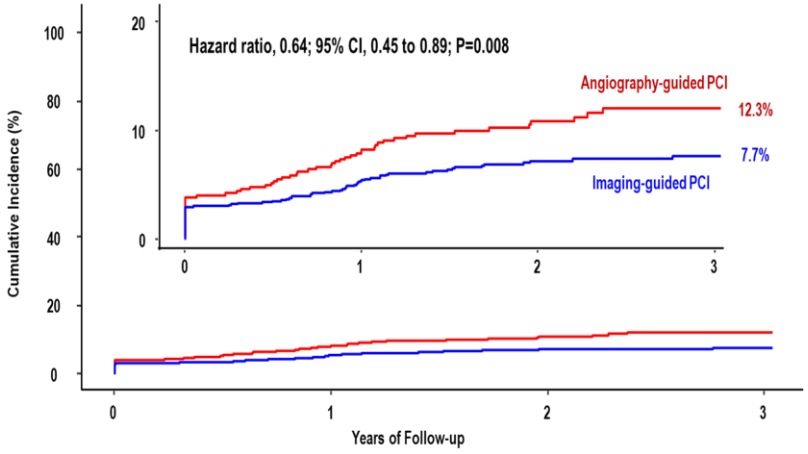
	IVUS	Angio	P-value
Cardiac death/MI	0%	2.3%	0.019
TVR	2.2%	6.1%	0.049

Kim BK et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2015 Jul;8(7):e002592.

IVUS Improved Clinical Outcomes in Large RCTs

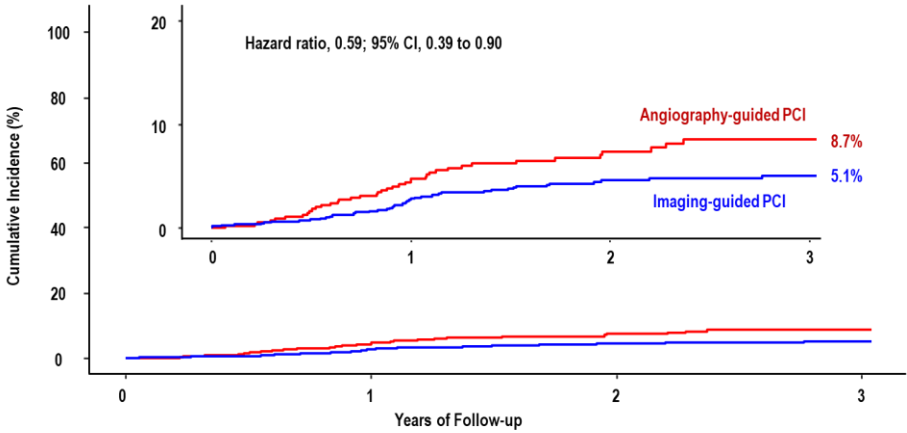
RENOVATE-COMPLEX-PCI
(Bifurcation, CTO, LM, Long, MV, ISR, Calcification)

Target Vessel Failure



Number at risk				
Angiography-guided PCI	547	496	280	120
Imaging-guided PCI	1092	1023	591	255

TVF excluding PMI



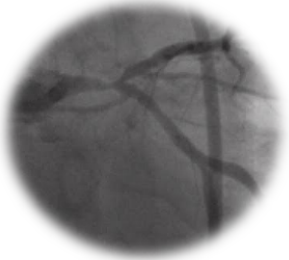
Number at risk				
Angiography-guided PCI	547	516	284	121
Imaging-guided PCI	1092	1051	596	256

Lee JM, Choi KH et al. NEJM 2023, Mar 5.

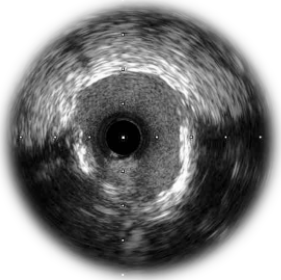
IVUS Improved 10-yr Clinical Outcomes in LM Registry

MAIN-COMPARE Registry

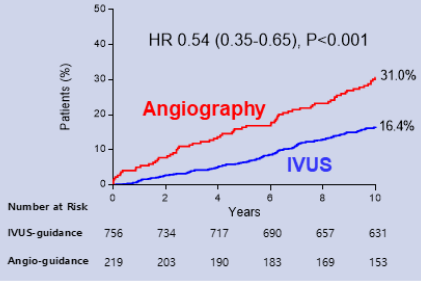
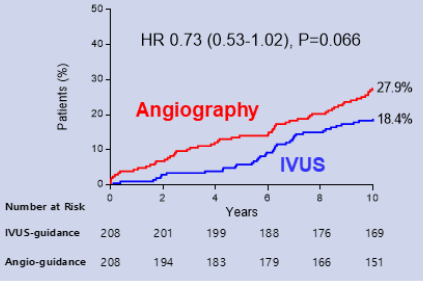
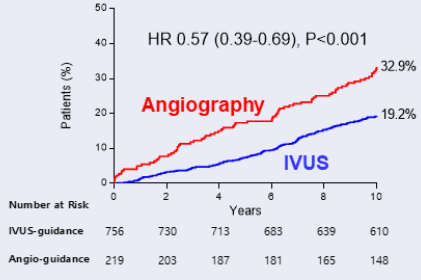
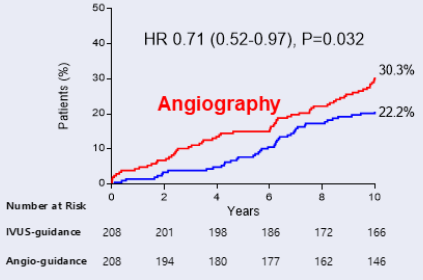
Left Main Disease



IVUS-guided PCI



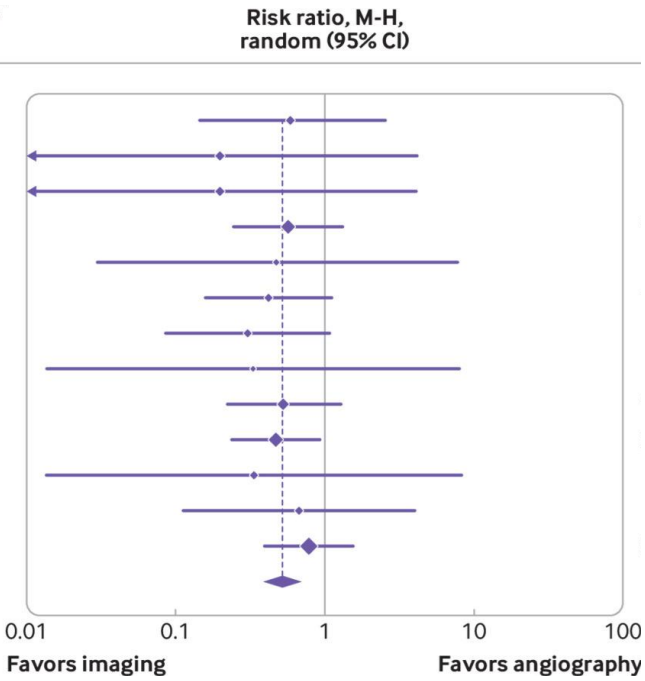
10-Year Follow-up

	Overall Population	After Propensity-score Matching
All-cause death		
Composite of all-cause death, Q-wave MI, or stroke		

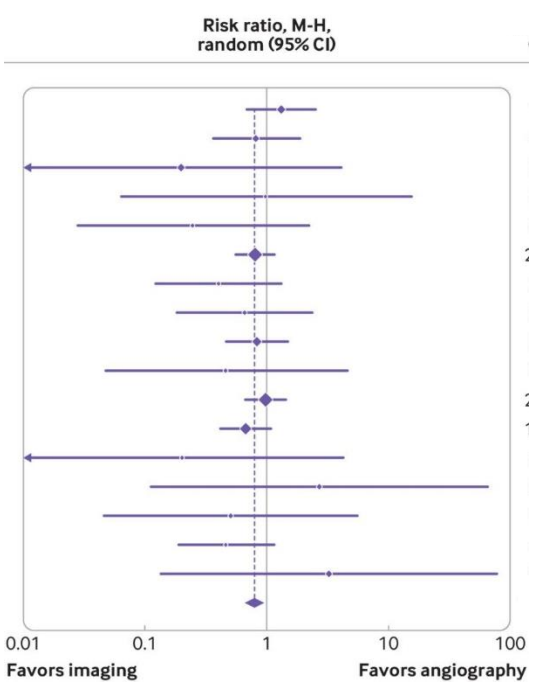
Kang DY et al, Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2021.

Imaging vs. Angio-guided PCI : Meta-analysis of 20 RCTs

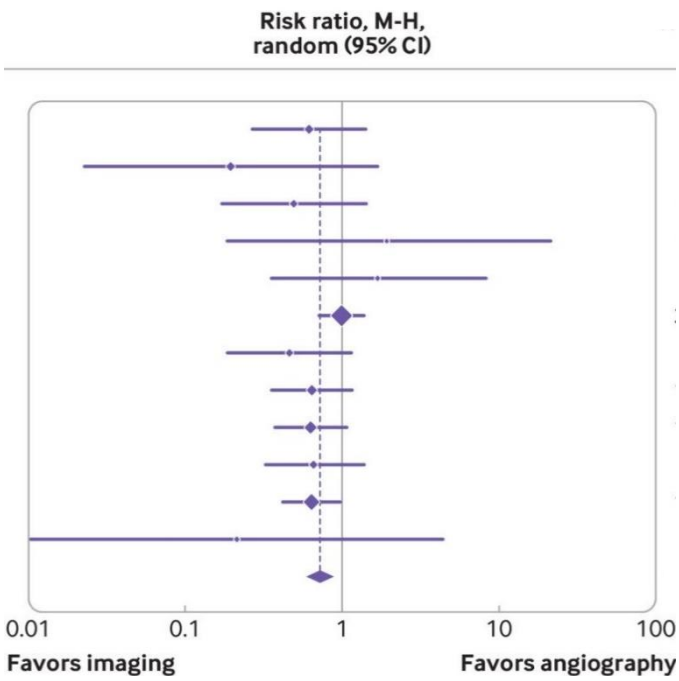
Cardiac Death



MI



TVR



Khan SU et al. BMJ 2023. Nov 16.

Role of Intravascular Imaging for PCI Guidance?

Optimize Acute Stent Results

IVUS-Guided Complex PCI in IRIS-DES Registry

- From IRIS-DES Registry (NCT01186133) Between 2008 and 2017.
- A total 9525 patients with single complex coronary lesions were enrolled in this analysis.
- Complex coronary lesions were included
    1. LMCA
    2. Bifurcation
    3. Diffuse lesion (>30mm)
    4. Severely calcified lesion
    5. In-stent restenosis
- Primary outcome : composite of cardiac death, target vessel MI and TVR

Park HB et al. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13:1403-1413.

IVUS-Guided PSP

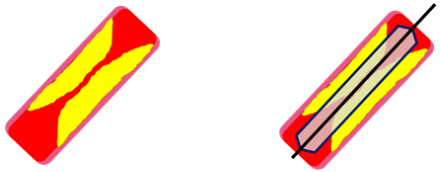
Under the Intracoronary Imaging Guidance

Inspection of lesion characteristic by IVUS
Calcification
Plaque burden and configuration
Opening of side branch

Selection of stent size and length by IVUS
Stent landing zone configuration
Lesion length
Reference vessel size

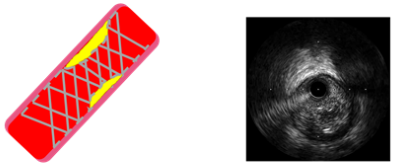
Surveillance of stent outcomes
Stent apposition
Stent area
Procedural complications

P Pre-dilation



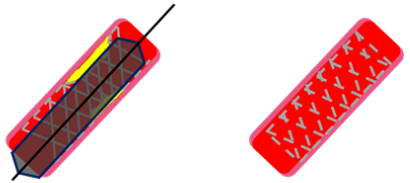
Lesion pre-modification for stent delivery and expansion:
High pressure balloon
Cutting or scoring balloon
Rota-ablation

S Stent Sizing



Full lesion coverage
Adequate stent size

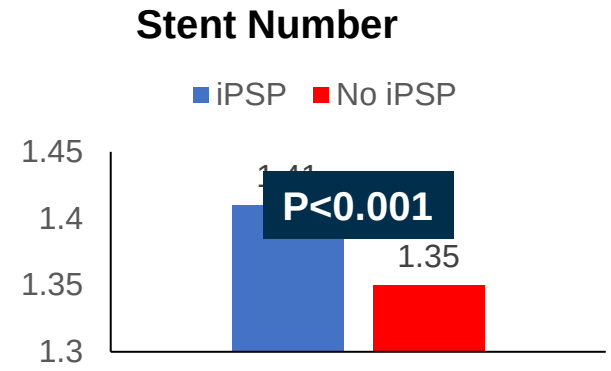
P Post-dilation

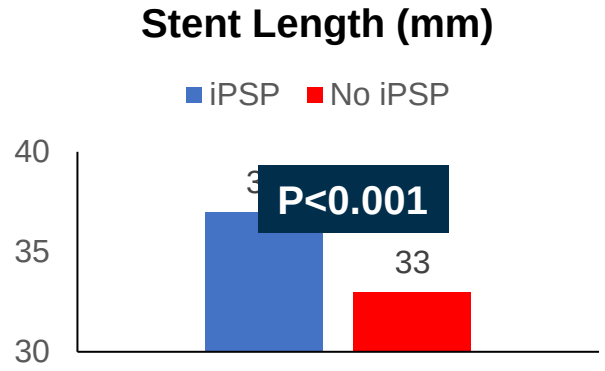


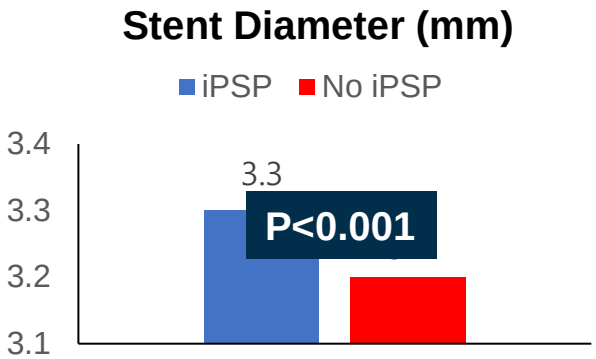
Complete stent apposition
Sufficient stent area
No geographic miss
No procedural complications

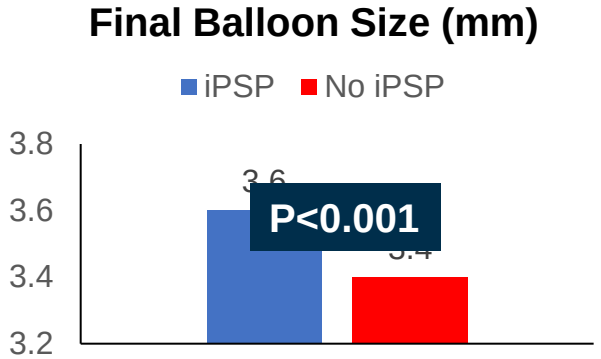
Park HB et al. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13:1403-1413.

IVUS-Guided PSP, What Is Different?









Park HB et al. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13:1403-1413.

Imaging-Guided Complex PCI – Better Clinical Outcome

	Crude cumulative incidence (%)			Multivariate analysis		PS matching		IPTW	
	iPSP	No iPSP	P	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
Primary outcome	**5.7**	**8.0**	**0.001**	**0.74 (0.61-0.90)**	**0.003**	**0.71 (0.56-0.90)**	**0.005**	**0.71 (0.63-0.81)**	**<0.001**
Cardiac death	2.3	3.6	0.003	0.73 (0.53-0.99)	0.047	0.78 (0.53-1.15)	0.20	0.62 (0.51-0.75)	0.003
Target vessel MI	0.2	0.5	0.19	0.68 (0.30-1.55)	0.36	0.78 (0.29-2.09)	0.62	0.65 (0.38-1.10)	0.10
TVR	3.4	4.6	0.02	0.73 (0.57-0.94)	0.02	0.68 (0.50-0.92)	0.01	0.74 (0.63-0.87)	<0.001

Park HB et al. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13:1403-1413.

Post-dilation was the Most Significant Event Predictor Among 3 Components of iPSP

	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis*	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
Pre-dilation	0.89 (0.69-1.15)	0.374	0.84 (0.64-1.11)	0.216
Stent-sizing	0.79 (0.67-0.93)	0.004	0.89 (0.74-1.07)	0.219
Post-dilation	**0.79 (0.67-0.94)**	**0.006**	**0.80 (0.67-0.96)**	**0.016**

Park HB et al. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13:1403-1413.

Post-Balloon Size was Larger With IVUS

Pre-dilation	IVUS	Post-dilation	No. of patients (%)	Stent diameter (mm)	Post balloon size (mm)	Annualized event rate	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	P value
No	**No**	**Yes**	129 (1.4)	3.04 ± 0.41	3.10 ± 0.81	3.04 %	0.81 (0.35-1.85)	0.613
				Δ +0.05 (P=0.550)				
Yes	**No**	**Yes**	1719 (18.0)	3.08 ± 0.38	3.12 ± 0.86	3.07 %	0.80 (0.53-1.21)	0.297
				Δ +0.04 (P=0.104)				
No	**Yes**	**Yes**	309 (3.2)	3.43 ± 0.41	3.79 ± 0.70	2.04%	0.72 (0.39-1.35)	0.306
				Δ +0.35 (P<0.001)				
Yes	**Yes**	**Yes**	3374 (35.4)	3.26 ± 0.39	3.58 ± 0.60	1.98%	0.63 (0.42-0.93)	0.022
				Δ +0.32 (P<0.001)				

Park HB et al. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13:1403-1413.

With IVUS,

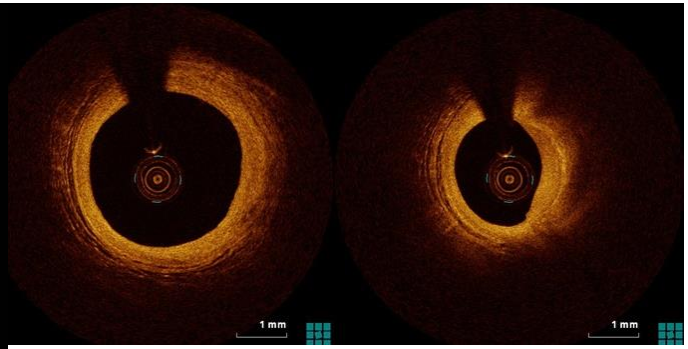
I Can Implant Bigger Stent,

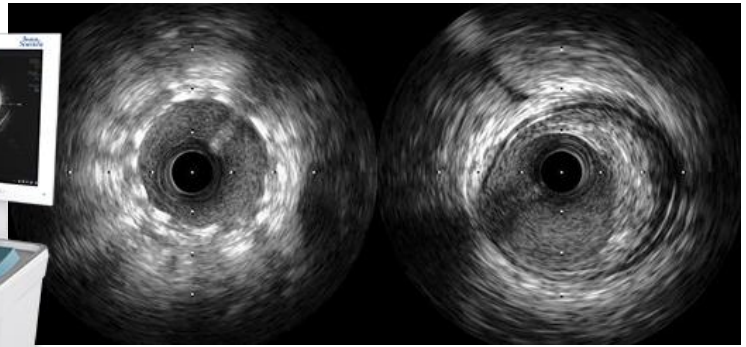
With Higher Pressure Post-dilation,

Safely.

Small Details Make a Big Difference !

Intracoronary Imaging for PCI Guidance





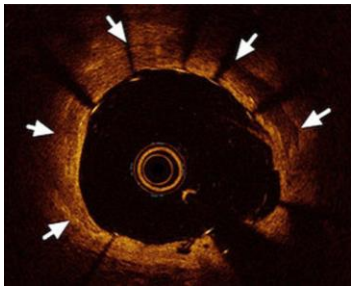
Difference Between OCT and IVUS

	OCT	IVUS
Wave source	Near-infrared light	Ultrasound
Axial resolution, μm	**1-2**	38-46
Penetration depth in soft tissue, mm	1-2	**>5**
Blood clearance	**Needs Contrast**	Not required
Plaque burden at lesion	-	**+**
Aorto-ostial visualization	-	**+**
Cross-sectional calcium evaluation	**Thickness, angle**	Angle only
Lipidic plaque evaluation	**Lipidic plaque, cap thickness**	Attenuated plaque

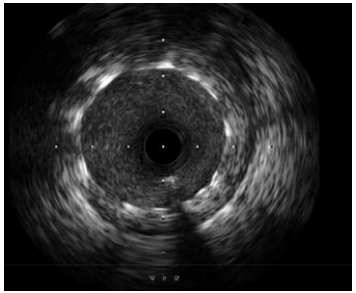
Maehara A et al., J Am Coll Cardiol Img 2017;10:1487-503
Koganti S et al., Interv Cardiol 2016;11:11-16

Background : Current ACC/AHA/SCAI Guidelines

COR	LOE	RECOMMENDATIONS
2a	B-R	1. In patients undergoing coronary stent implantation, IVUS can be useful for procedural guidance, particularly in cases of left main or complex coronary artery stenting, to reduce ischemic events (1-10).
2a	B-R	2. In patients undergoing coronary stent implantation, OCT is a reasonable alternative to IVUS for procedural guidance, except in ostial left main disease (11-13).
2a	C-LD	3. In patients with stent failure, IVUS or OCT is reasonable to determine the mechanism of stent failure (14-17).



OCT



IVUS

Lawton JS, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2021.

The OCTIVUS Trial

Design

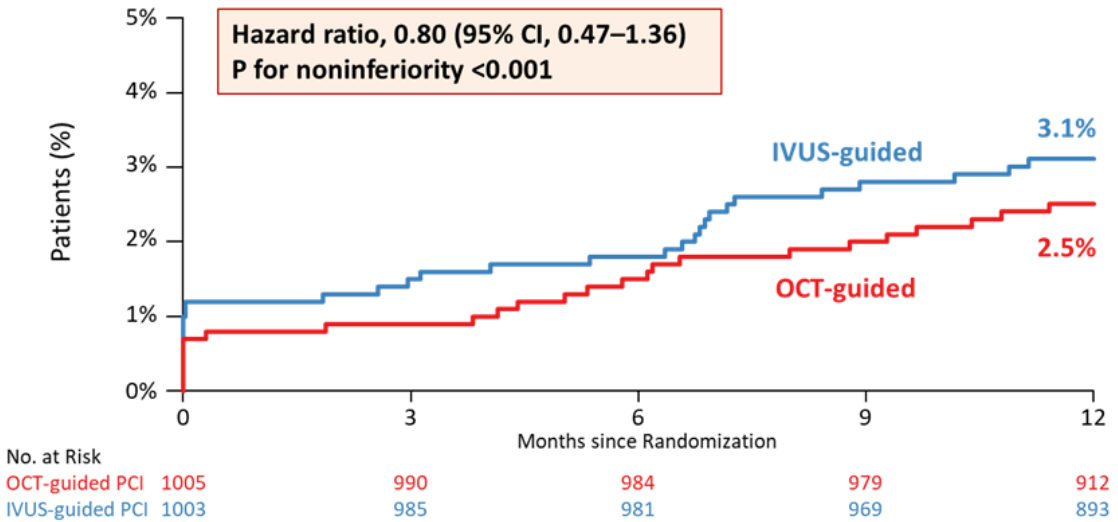
DESIGN: a prospective, multi-center, randomized, open-label trial

OBJECTIVE: To compare OCT-guided and IVUS-guided strategies in patients who underwent PCI for diverse coronary-artery lesions

HYPOTHESIS: OCT-guided PCI is non-inferior to IVUS-guided PCI with respect to 1-year target vessel failure.

PARTICIPANTS: 2,008 patients from 9 centers in Korea were randomized to OCT-guided and IVUS-guided PCI.

Primary End Point:
Cardiac Death, TV-MI, or TVR at 1 year



Kang DY, Ahn JM, Park DW et al. Circulation 2023 Aug 27.

A Key Subgroup Analysis of OCTIVUS Trial

- ***Objective***

  To compare the clinical efficacy and safety of OCT-guided and IVUS-guided strategies in patients who underwent PCI for ***complex coronary-artery lesions***

Kang DY, Ahn JM, Park DW et al. JACC 2023 Oct 23.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

INCLUSION

1. Men or women at least age ≥ 19 years.
2. Patients with obstructive CAD undergoing PCI under intracoronary imaging guidance.
3. Patients with ***complex coronary lesions*** including,
   - unprotected left main disease,
   - bifurcation disease,
   - aorto-ostial lesion,
   - chronic total occlusion,
   - severely calcified lesion,
   - in-stent restenotic lesion,
   - long diffuse lesion (stent length >38 mm), or
   - multivessel PCI at the index PCI.

EXCLUSION

1. ST-elevation myocardial infarction.
2. Severe renal dysfunction (eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m^2), unless patient is on renal replacement therapy.
3. Cardiogenic shock or decompensated heart failure with severe left ventricular dysfunction (left ventricular ejection fraction < 30%).
4. Life expectancy < 1 years for any non-cardiac or cardiac causes.
5. Any lesion characteristics resulting in the expected inability to deliver the intracoronary imaging catheter during PCI (e.g., severe vessel calcification or tortuosity).

CAD, coronary artery disease; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention

Study Outcomes

- ***Primary Outcome***

  : ***Target-vessel failure*** (a composite of death from cardiac cause, target vessel-MI, or ischemia-driven target-vessel revascularization)

- ***Secondary Outcomes***

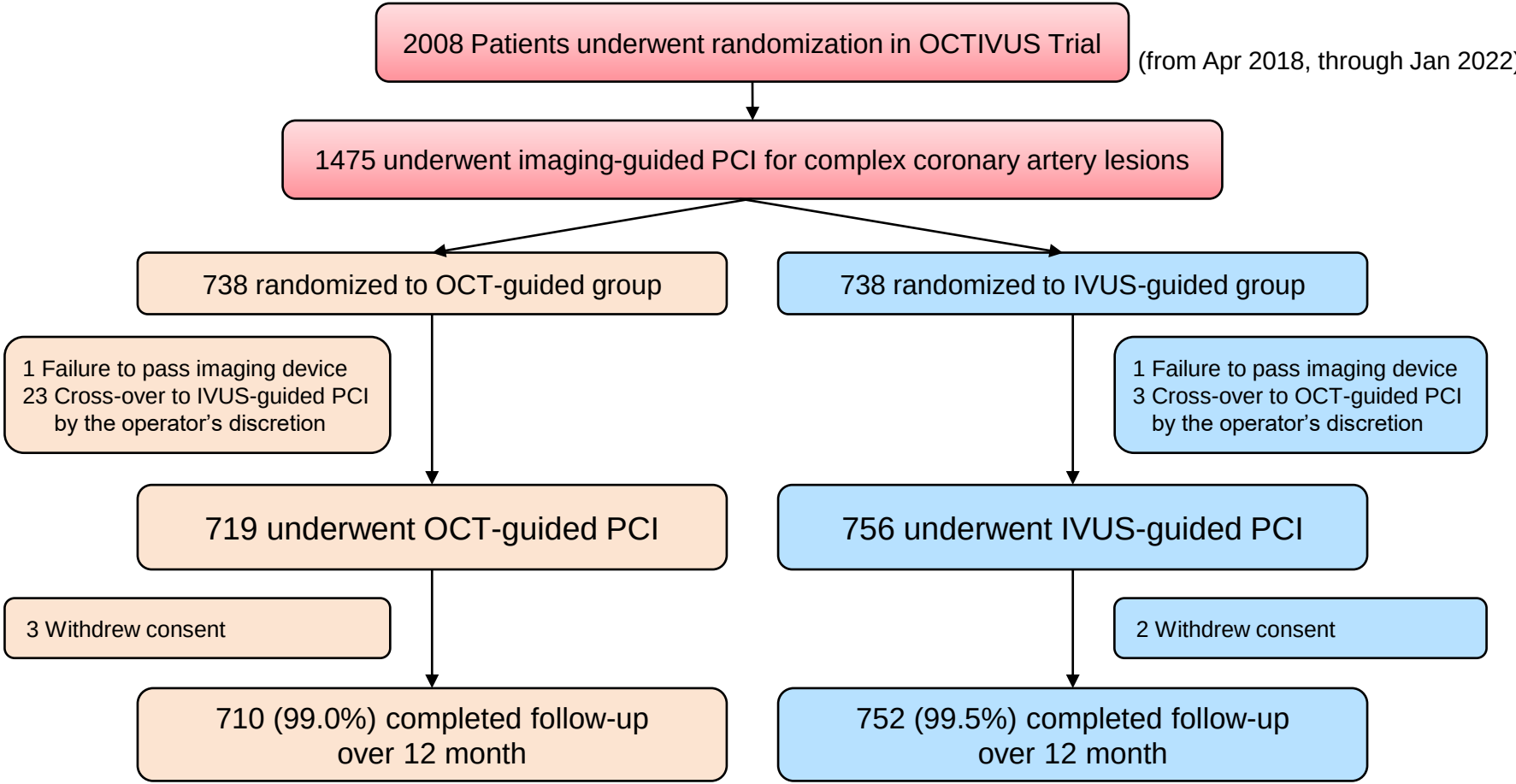
  Individual components of the primary outcome,
  Target-lesion failure, Stent thrombosis, Stroke, Repeat revascularization,
  Rehospitalization, Bleeding event, Contrast-induced nephropathy,
  Procedural complications requiring active intervention,
  Angiographic or imaging-based device success.

Statistical Analysis

- Main analyses were performed in the as-treated population
- Cumulative-event probabilities were estimated with the use of the Kaplan–Meier methods. We compared the clinical outcomes between the two groups using Cox proportional hazards models with time-to-first-event analyses.
- Outcomes were also compared with the use of propensity-scores adjustment (IPTW and overlap propensity-score weighting) and weighted Cox proportional hazards regression models to reduce treatment selection bias.

IPTW, inverse-probability-of-treatment weighting.

Patient Flow and Follow-Up (Median 2.0 years)



Key Baseline Characteristics

	OCT-guided PCI (N=719)	IVUS-guided PCI (N=756)	P Value
Age [yrs], mean (SD)	64.8±10.1	65.7±10.0	0.06
Female sex	155 (21.6)	158 (20.9)	0.76
Body-mass index	24.8±3.2	24.9±3.0	0.58
Diabetes mellitus — no. (%)	255 (35.5)	275 (36.4)	0.72
Hypertension — no. (%)	465 (64.7)	486 (64.3)	0.88
Dyslipidemia — no. (%)	625 (86.9)	634 (83.9)	0.10
Current smoking — no. (%)	157 (21.8)	143 (18.9)	0.16
Previous PCI — no. (%)	185 (25.7)	159 (21.0)	**0.03**
Previous CABG — no. (%)	22 (3.1)	17 (2.3)	0.33
Previous stroke — no. (%)	19 (2.6)	21 (2.8)	0.87
Left ventricular ejection fraction [%], mean (SD)†	60.4±7.2	60.3±7.2	0.87
Clinical indication for index PCI — no. (%)			0.67
Silent ischemia	81 (11.3)	80 (10.6)	
Stable angina	496 (69.0)	513 (67.9)	
Acute coronary syndrome	142 (19.8)	163 (21.6)	

CABG, coronary-artery bypass grafting; IVUS, intravascular ultrasound; OCT, optical coherence tomography, PCI percutaneous coronary intervention.
†Data were available for 1216 patients (82.4%) of total patients: 606 patients (84.3%) in the OCT and for 610 (80.7%) in the IVUS-guided PCI group.

Anatomic Characteristics

	OCT-guided PCI (N=719)	IVUS-guided PCI (N=756)	P Value
Treated complex coronary lesions			
Unprotected left main disease — no. (%)	111 (15.4)	153 (20.2)	**0.02**
Any bifurcation disease — no. (%)	503 (70.0)	553 (73.2)	0.18
Aorto-ostial lesion — no. (%)	95 (13.2)	100 (13.2)	0.99
Chronic total occlusion — no. (%)	53 (7.4)	55 (7.3)	0.94
Severely calcified lesion — no. (%)†	69 (9.6)	83 (11.0)	0.38
In-stent restenotic lesion — no. (%)	86 (12.0)	78 (10.3)	0.32
Diffuse long coronary lesions — no. (%)‡	399 (55.5)	424 (56.1)	0.82
Multivessel PCI at index procedure — no. (%)	248 (34.5)	275 (36.4)	0.45
Mean SYNTAX score§	17.0±9.1	18.3±9.1	**0.009**
Median SYNTAX score§	15.0 (10, 22.5)	17.0 (11, 24)	**0.032**

† Those with encircling calcium seen on angiography ‡ Lesion length ≥28 mm or stent length ≥32 mm of treated segment
§SYNTAX, Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Taxus and Cardiac Surgery. Scores were calculated by the core laboratory.

Procedural Characteristics

	OCT-guided PCI (N=719)	IVUS-guided PCI (N=756)	P Value
PCI approach			0.37
Radial access	420 (58.4)	424 (56.1)	
Femoral access	229 (41.6)	332 (43.9)	
PCI modality			0.47
Use of drug-eluting stents	687 (95.6)	728 (96.3)	
Used of drug-coated balloons (only for ISR lesion)	32 (4.5)	28 (3.7)	
Total no. of lesions treated per patient	1.45±0.69	1.47±0.70	0.60
Mean number of stents per patient	1.81±1.12	1.87±1.11	0.32
Total stent length per patient — mm	55.6±34.2	56.2±33.6	0.76
Post-dilatation with larger or high-pressure balloon — no. (%)	672 (93.5)	705 (93.3)	0.87
Total amount of contrast media used — mL	256.2±117.6	219.5±118.0	**<0.001**
Total PCI time — min	48.9±23.8	54.4±25.9	**<0.001**

ISR, in-stent restenosis; PCI percutaneous coronary intervention.

Procedural Outcomes

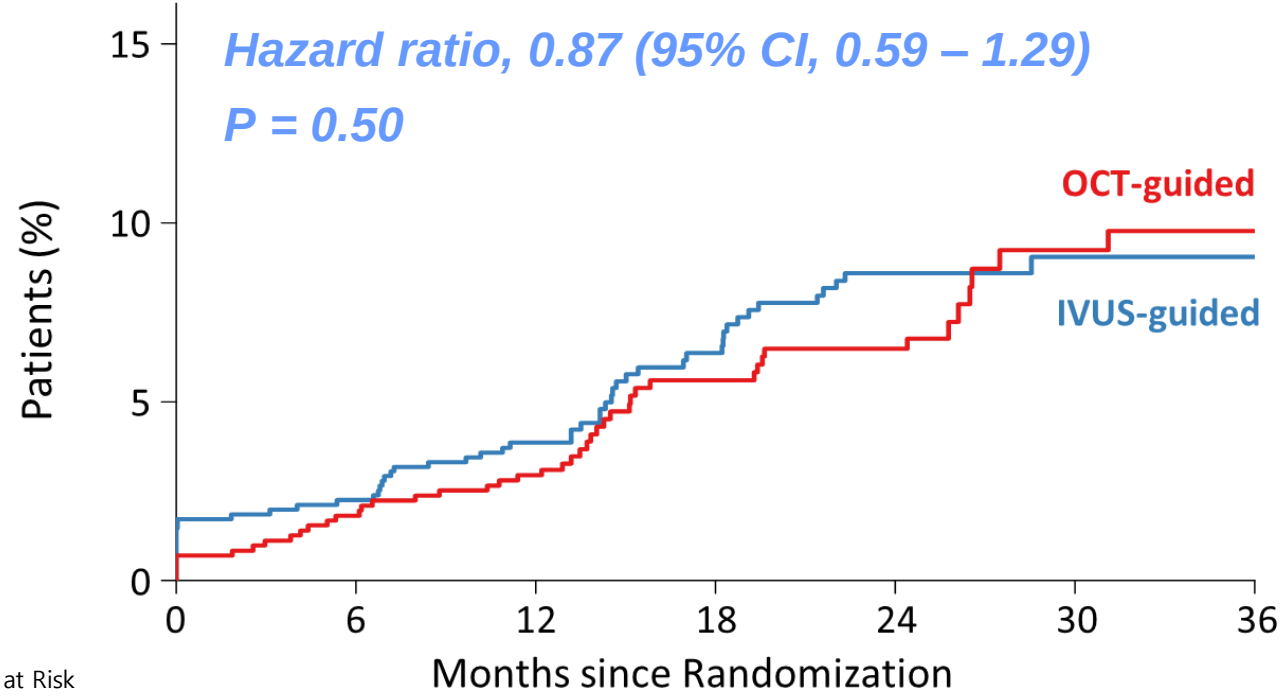
	OCT-guided PCI (N=719)	IVUS-guided PCI (N=756)	P Value
Procedural success — no. (%)			
Angiography-based†	712 (99.0)	749 (99.1)	0.93
Imaging-based‡	290 / 705 (41.1)	371 / 748 (49.6)	**0.001**
Procedural complications requiring active intervention — no. (%)§			
Any	12 (1.7)	26 (3.4)	**0.03**
IVUS or OCT procedure related complications	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NC

†Angiographic device success is defined as successful PCI at the intended target lesion with final in-stent residual stenosis of less than 30% by quantitative coronary angiography.
‡ By patient-level analyses: imaging-based device success is defined as successful PCI at the intended target lesion, which fulfills all optimal criteria for stent implantation by IVUS or OCT. Among patients with multivessel interventions, all treated lesions should be met for optimization criteria.
§Procedural complications requiring active intervention, which were related to PCI or use of intravascular imaging (i.e., procedural safety outcomes).

Core Lab-QCA Analysis : Lesion-Level Analysis

	OCT-guided PCI (N = 719 Patients) (N = 986 Lesions)	IVUS-guided PCI (N = 756 Patients) (N = 1049 Lesions)	P Value
Baseline			
Reference vessel diameter — mm	3.02 ± 0.51	3.01 ± 0.53	0.92
Minimal lumen diameter — mm	0.90 ± 2.86	0.90 ± 2.44	0.98
Diameter stenosis — %	73.1 ± 9.8	72.4 ± 10.1	0.18
Lesion length — mm	34.4 ± 15.3	33.5 ± 15.8	0.31
Final Post-PCI			
Minimum lumen diameter — mm			
In-stent	2.58 ± 0.47	2.57 ± 0.51	0.86
In-segment	2.16 ± 0.49	2.12 ± 0.53	0.07
Diameter stenosis — %			
In-stent	6.0 ± 6.1	5.9 ± 6.5	0.74
In-segment	16.4 ± 10.3	17.8 ± 11.1	**0.004**

Primary Outcome of TVF: Cardiac Death, TV-MI, or TVR



No. at Risk							
OCT-guided PCI	719	702	652	431	374	169	129
IVUS-guided PCI	756	735	676	469	395	202	153

CI, confidence interval; TV-MI, target-vessel myocardial infarction; TVR, target-vessel revascularization

Kang DY, Ahn JM, Park DW et al. JACC 2023 Oct 23.

Types of CV Outcomes

	OCT-guided PCI (N=719)	IVUS-guided PCI (N=756)	HR (95% CI)†	P Value
Primary composite outcome‡	47 (6.5)	56 (7.4)	0.87 (0.59–1.29)	0.50
Secondary outcomes				
Target-lesion failure§	42 (5.8)	52 (6.9)	0.84 (0.56–1.27)	0.41
Death				
From any cause	22 (3.1)	21 (2.8)	1.10 (0.60–2.02)	0.75
From cardiac cause	11 (1.5)	8 (1.1)	1.40 (0.55–3.54)	0.48
Target-vessel myocardial infarction	6 (0.8)	18 (2.4)	0.35 (0.14–0.88)	**0.03**
Periprocedural	5 (0.7)	12 (1.6)	0.44 (0.15–1.24)	0.12
Spontaneous	1 (0.1)	7 (0.9)	0.16 (0.02–1.26)	0.08
Target-lesion revascularization	25 (3.5)	33 (4.4)	0.81 (0.48– 1.36)	0.43
Target-vessel revascularization	30 (4.2)	37 (4.9)	0.86 (0.53–1.40)	0.55
Contrast-induced nephropathy — no. (%)**	14 (1.9)	11 (1.5)	1.34 (0.61–2.93)	0.46
Stent thrombosis (ARC definite or probable)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	NC	

†Hazard ratios are for the OCT-guided PCI group, as compared with the IVUS-guided PCI group. ‡The primary composite outcome was death from cardiac cause, target-vessel myocardial infarction, or target vessel revascularization. §Target-lesion failure was a composite of death from cardiac causes, target-vessel MI, or ischemia-driven target-lesion revascularization. ** Contrast-induced nephropathy was defined as either a greater than 25% increase of serum creatinine or an absolute increase in serum creatinine of 0.5 mg/dL from baseline within 72 h after the index PCI procedure.

CV Outcomes in Propensity-score Adjusted Population

	Overlap Weighting Population		IPTW Population	
	HR (95% CI)†	P Value	HR (95% CI)†	P Value
Primary composite outcome‡	0.91 (0.61–1.35)	0.63	0.90 (0.60–1.33)	0.59
Secondary outcomes				
Target-lesion failure§	0.87 (0.57–1.33)	0.52	0.86 (0.57–1.31)	0.48
Death				
From any cause	1.15 (0.63–2.11)	0.66	1.15 (0.63–2.12)	0.65
From cardiac cause	1.51 (0.58–3.91)	0.40	1.53 (0.60–3.95)	0.38
Target-vessel myocardial infarction	0.36 (0.14–0.92)	**0.03**	0.36 (0.14–0.91)	**0.03**
Periprocedural	0.47 (0.16–1.34)	0.16	0.47 (0.16–1.33)	0.15
Spontaneous	0.12 (0.02–0.99)	**0.05**	0.13 (0.02–1.03)	**0.05**
Target-lesion revascularization	0.82 (0.48–1.40)	0.47	0.80 (0.47–1.37)	0.42
Target-vessel revascularization	0.88 (0.54–1.44)	0.61	0.86 (0.53–1.41)	0.55
Contrast-induced nephropathy — no. (%)**	1.42 (0.66–3.08)	0.37	1.51(0.70–3.24)	0.29
Stent thrombosis (ARC definite or probable)	NC		NC	

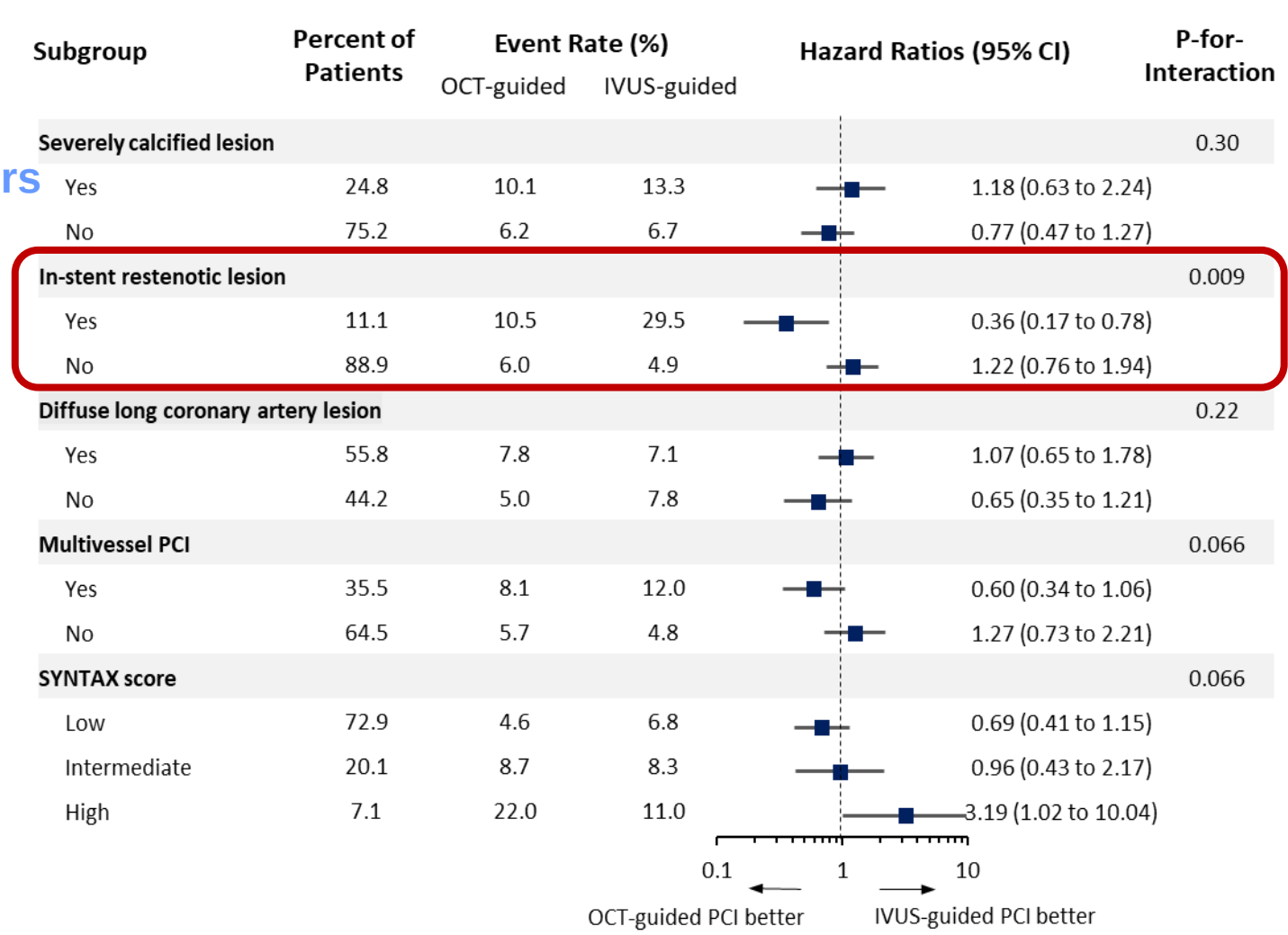
†Hazard ratios are for the OCT-guided PCI group, as compared with the IVUS-guided PCI group. ‡The primary composite outcome was death from cardiac cause, target-vessel myocardial infarction, or target vessel revascularization. §Target-lesion failure was a composite of death from cardiac causes, target-vessel MI, or ischemia-driven target-lesion revascularization. ** Contrast-induced nephropathy was defined as either a greater than 25% increase of serum creatinine or an absolute increase in serum creatinine of 0.5 mg/dL from baseline within 72 h after the index PCI procedure.

Subgroup Analysis
by Anatomical Factors

Subgroup	Percent of Patients	Event Rate (%)		Hazard Ratios (95% CI)	P-for-Interaction
		OCT-guided	IVUS-guided		
Unprotected left main disease					0.56
Yes	17.6	9.0	13.1	0.76 (0.356 to 1.62)	
No	82.4	6.1	6.0	0.99 (0.62 to 1.57)	
Any bifurcation disease					0.20
Yes	71.6	6.8	6.1	1.05 (0.65 to 1.69)	
No	28.4	6.0	10.8	0.61 (0.31 to 1.21)	
True bifurcation disease					0.17
Yes	29.2	10.8	7.4	1.27 (0.7 to 2.44)	
No	70.8	5.1	7.4	0.72 (0.44 to 1.18)	
Aorto-ostial lesion					0.82
Yes	13.2	8.4	9.0	0.79 (0.29 to 2.13)	
No	86.8	6.3	7.2	0.89 (0.58 to 1.36)	
Chronic total occlusion					0.22
Yes	7.3	9.4	5.5	2.06 (0.49 to 8.63)	
No	92.7	6.3	7.6	0.81 (0.54 to 1.22)	
Severely calcified lesion					0.30
Yes	24.8	10.1	13.3	1.18 (0.63 to 2.24)	
No	75.2	6.2	6.7	0.77 (0.47 to 1.27)	

Subgroup Analysis

by Anatomical Factors



Limitations

- The observed number of primary-outcome events was lower than expected in the OCTIVUS trial. This subgroup analysis may have inherent limitation of statistical underpower to detect relevant outcomes.
- It was not possible to mask the imaging modalities from the patients and investigators (the possibility of ascertainment or selection bias).
- There would be the possibility of discrepancy on site-determined and core-laboratory measured imaging interpretation.
- The generalizability and reproducibility of the findings may be potentially limited due to the geographic variability in the use of imaging devices.
- We did not perform the cost effectiveness analysis of two modalities.

Summary for the Key Findings

- In this subgroup analysis of the OCTIVUS trial in patients with complex coronary artery lesions, OCT-guided PCI showed a similar risk of target-vessel failure as compared with IVUS-guided PCI.
- The incidence of the target-vessel MI or procedural complications were lower with OCT guidance than with IVUS guidance.
- In anatomical subgroup analysis, OCT showed better clinical performance for treatment of in-stent restenosis.
- The amount of contrast dye used during the procedures was higher in the OCT group than in the IVUS group, but it was not related to an increase of contrast-induced nephropathy.

Conclusions

In this pre-specified analysis of the OCTIVUS trial involving patients with *complex coronary-artery lesions*,

1. OCT-guided PCI showed a similar risk of a composite of death from cardiac causes, target-vessel myocardial infarction, or ischemia-driven target-vessel revascularization compared to IVUS-guided PCI during median 2-year follow-up.

2. However, owing to insufficient statistical power and inherent limitations from subgroup analyses, overall findings should be hypothesis-generating and hence further research is needed in this area.

OCT vs. IVUS in My Daily Practice

	OCT	IVUS
LM disease		Better
Ostial lesion		Better
Bifurcation	Delicate	Convenient
Long lesion	It saves time	
CTO		Better
In-stent restenosis	Better	
Renal dysfunction or CHF		Better