



PLATFORM OF LABORATORIES FOR ADVANCES IN CARDIAC EXPERIENCE

ROMA

Centro Congressi
di Confindustria

**Auditorium
della Tecnica**

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30 Settembre

1 Ottobre

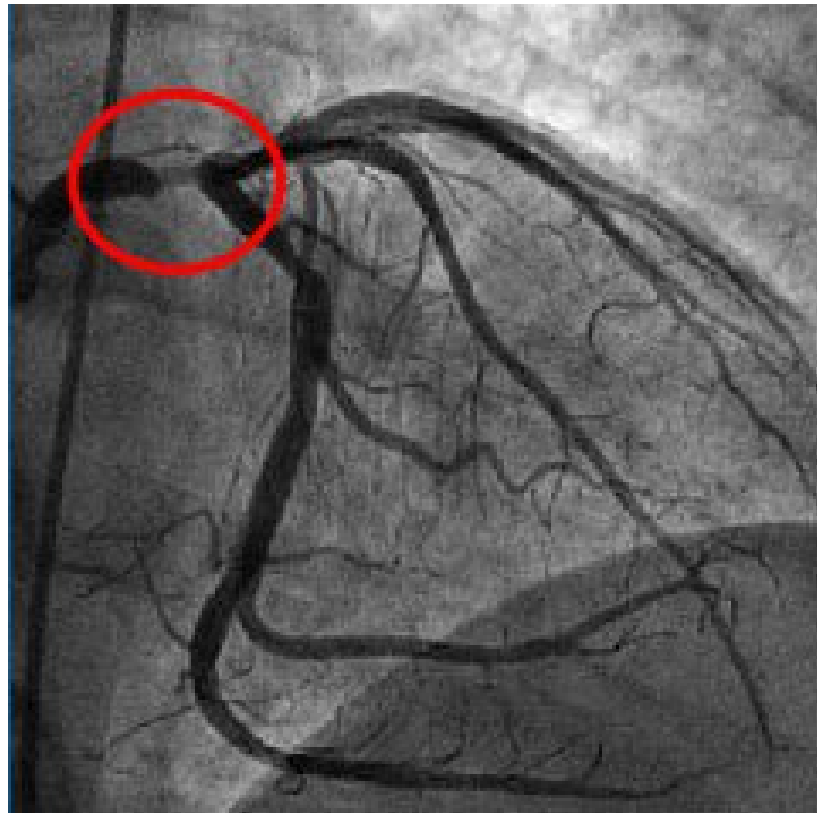
2022



COMPLEX PCI & PATIENT INTERACTIVE SYMPOSIA - IL TRATTAMENTO DEL TRONCO COMUNE

L'IMPORTANZA DELLE TECNICHE DI IMAGING NEL TRATTAMENTO DEL TRONCO COMUNE

Alfredo Ricchiuto



Left Main PCI:
what's the issue?



Large amount of myocardium
supplied - >75% of the blood
flow to the left ventricle



Left Main PCI: what's the issue?



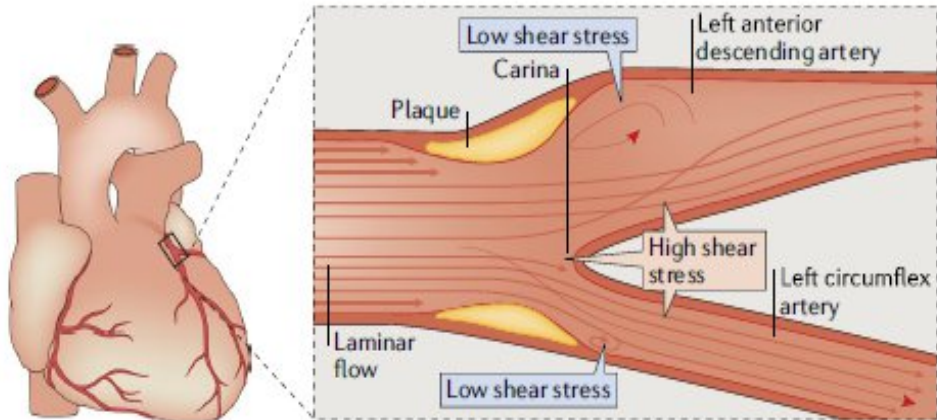
Anatomic complexity -
peculiar shear forces
and plaque
distribution



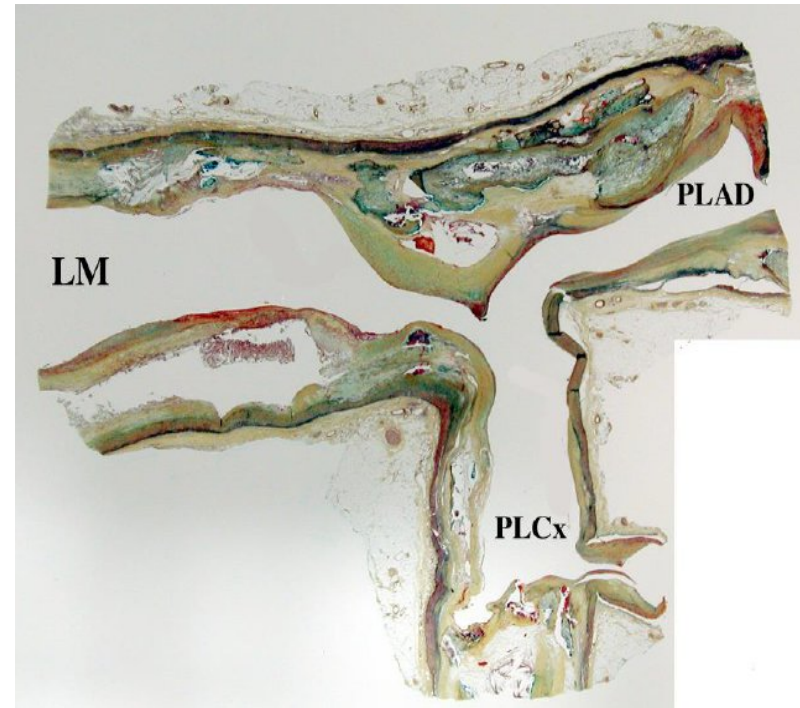
Challenging diagnosis and
evaluation - important
limitations of angiography

Complications may lead to
rapidly progressive
hemodynamic instability





Collet et al. Left main coronary artery disease: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment. Nat Rev Cardiol 15, 321–331



Virmani R, LM/CTO Summit 2011



Angiographic assessment of the LMCA can be difficult

- Two-dimensional shadowgraphic nature
- Not accurate evaluation of the extent of disease or insight into the vessel-wall characteristics
- Lack of a well-defined reference
- Angiographically silent calcific disease
- Involvement of the bifurcation

IMAGING GUIDANCE IS CRUCIAL



DIAGNOSIS



INTERVENTION

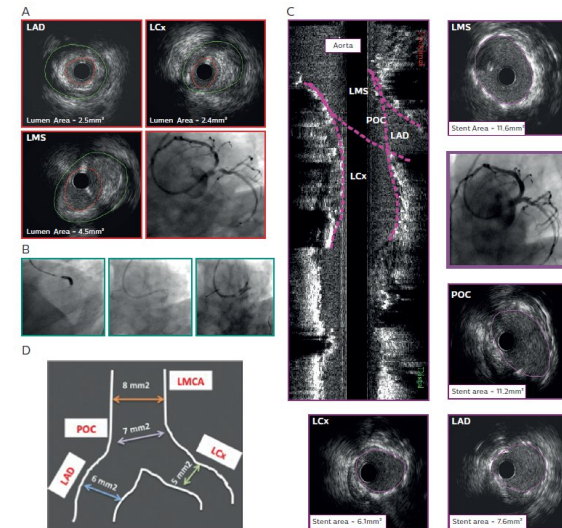
ASSESSMENT – GUIDANCE – OPTIMIZATION

1. To treat or not to treat ☾ **MLA**

1. How to treat? ☾ Distribution of disease, vessel size and territory of LCx

1. Proper vessel preparation

1. Post-PCI stent optimization



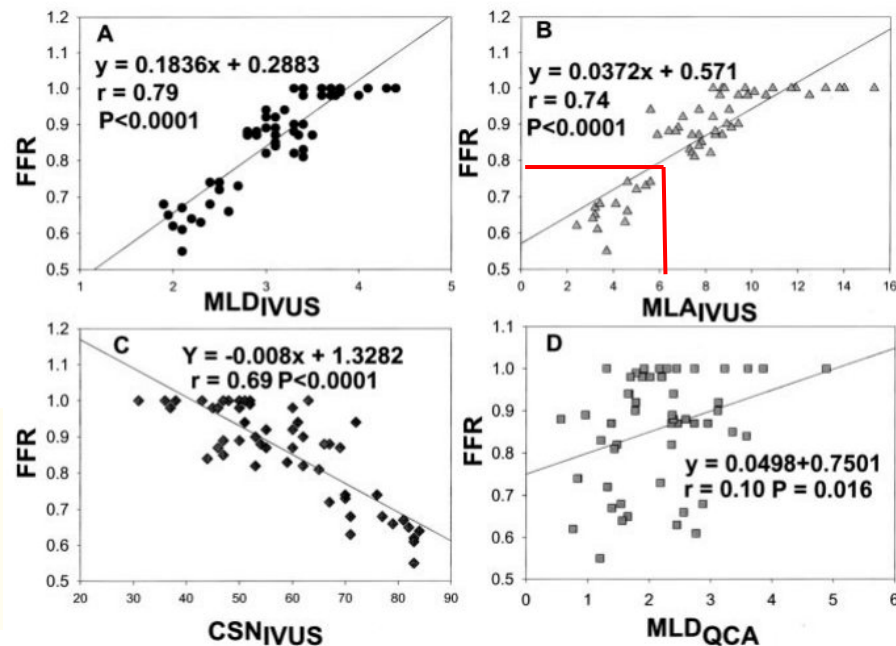
Adrian P Banning, Giovanni Luigi De Maria, Use of Intravascular Ultrasound Imaging in Percutaneous Coronary Intervention on Left Main Coronary Artery Disease, RadcliffeCardiology.com, November 2017



1. Lumen size - IVUS MLA correlates with FFR (cut-off 6 mm²)

Prospective Application of Pre-Defined Intravascular Ultrasound Criteria for Assessment of Intermediate Left Main Coronary Artery Lesions

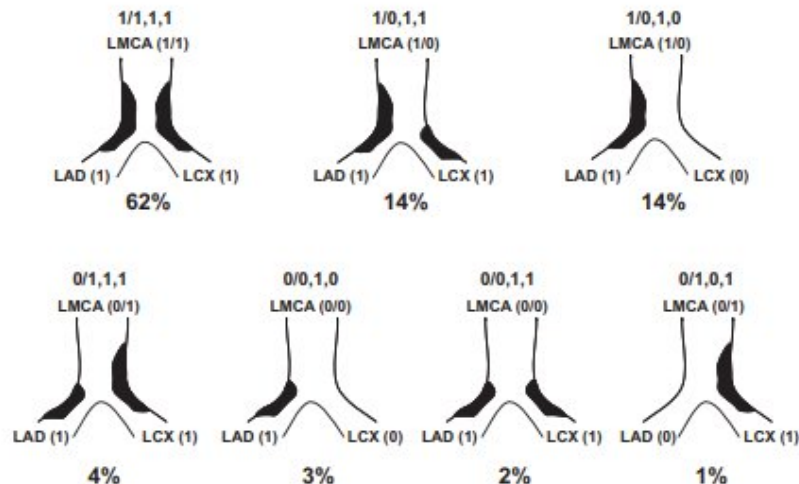
Results From the Multicenter LITRO Study



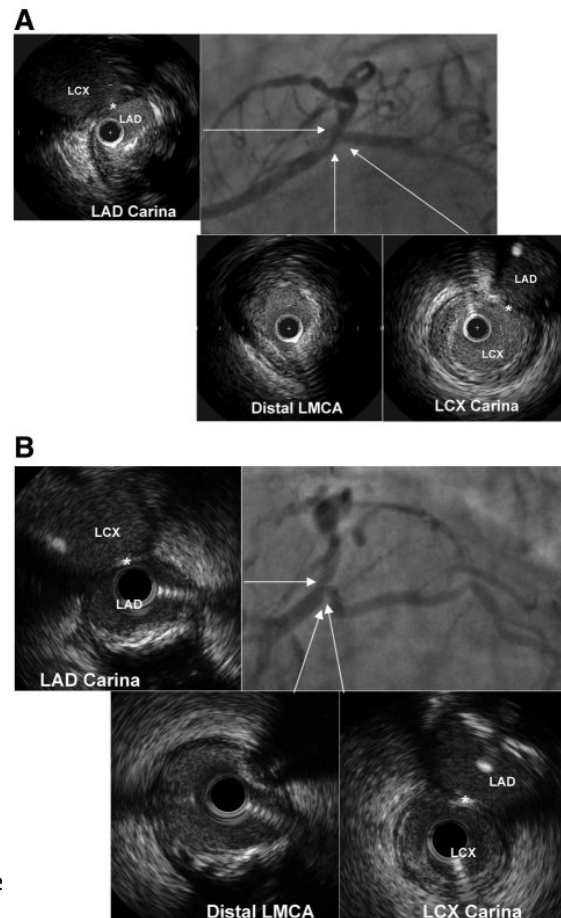
V. Jasti et al. Correlations between fractional flow reserve and intravascular ultrasound in patients with an ambiguous left main coronary artery stenosis *Circulation.*, 110 (2004), pp. 2831-2836



2. Precise evaluation of disease distribution



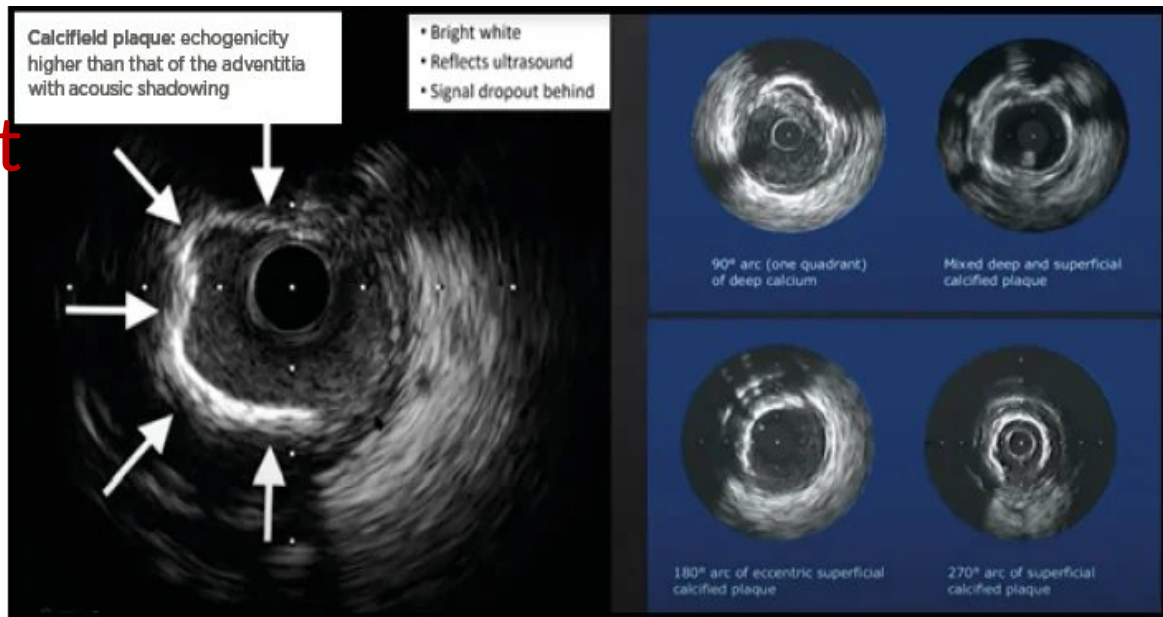
Oviedo et al. Intravascular Ultrasound Classification of Plaque Distribution in Le Main Coronary Artery Bifurcations. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv.* 2010;3:105-112



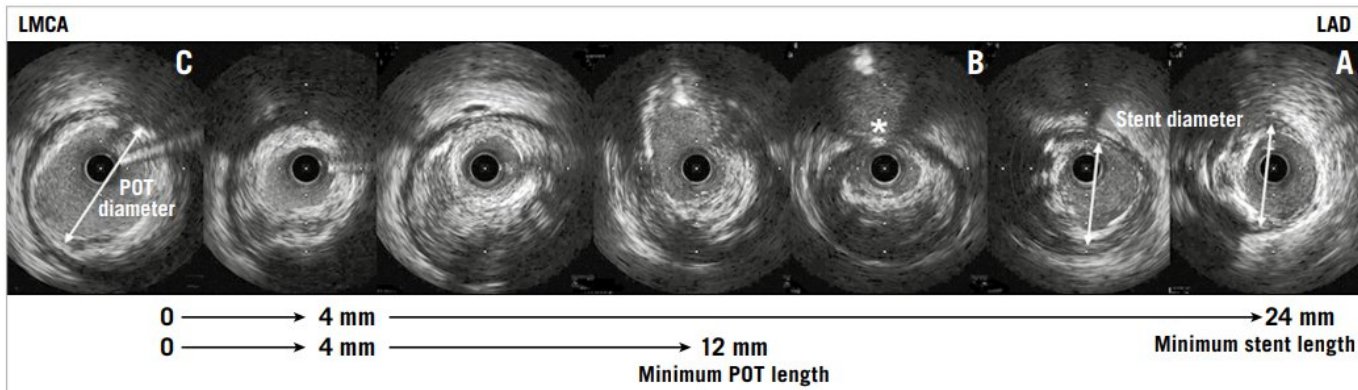


3. Vessel preparation - Qualitative assessment of lesion calcium

Determining when lesion
modification is needed to decrease
complications and stent
underexpansion



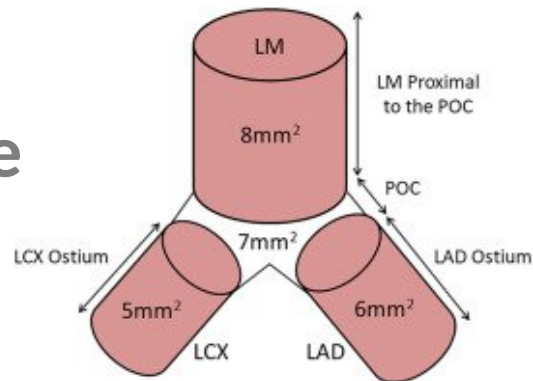
Nicola Humphry, Contemporary Techniques to Treat Coronary Calcification EMJ Int Cardiol. 2022;10[Suppl x]:2-9.



Mintz GS et al. Intravascular ultrasound in the evaluation and treatment of left main coronary artery disease: a consensus statement from the European Bifurcation Club. *EuroIntervention*. 2018 Jul 20;14(4):e467-e474.

4. Stent sizing and optimization - One-Stent Versus Two-Stent Strategy

5-6-7-8 Rule



S.J. Kang et al. Comprehensive intravascular ultrasound assessment of stent area and its impact on restenosis and adverse cardiac events in 403 patients with unprotected left main disease *Circ Cardiovasc Interv.*, 4 (2011), pp. 562-56



Clinical Outcomes Using IVUS for LMCA PCI

**MAIN-COMPARE
Registry**

2012

2014

**IVUS-TRONCO-ICP
Spanish Study**

SCAAR Registry

2017

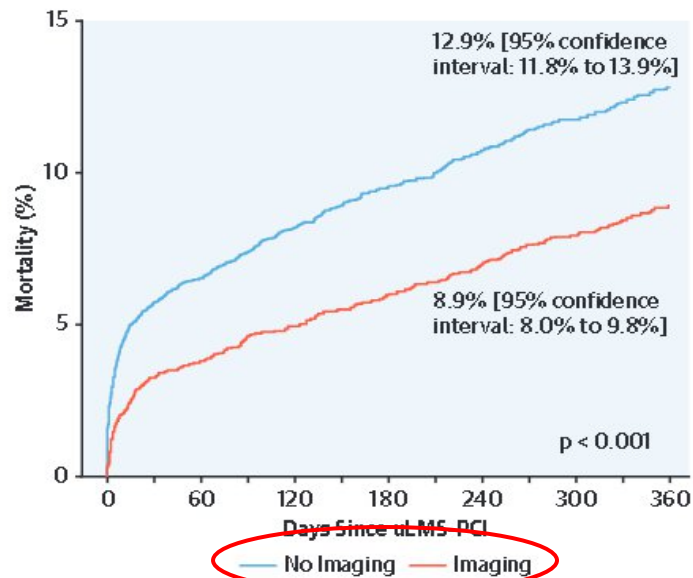
NOBLE trial substudy

2020

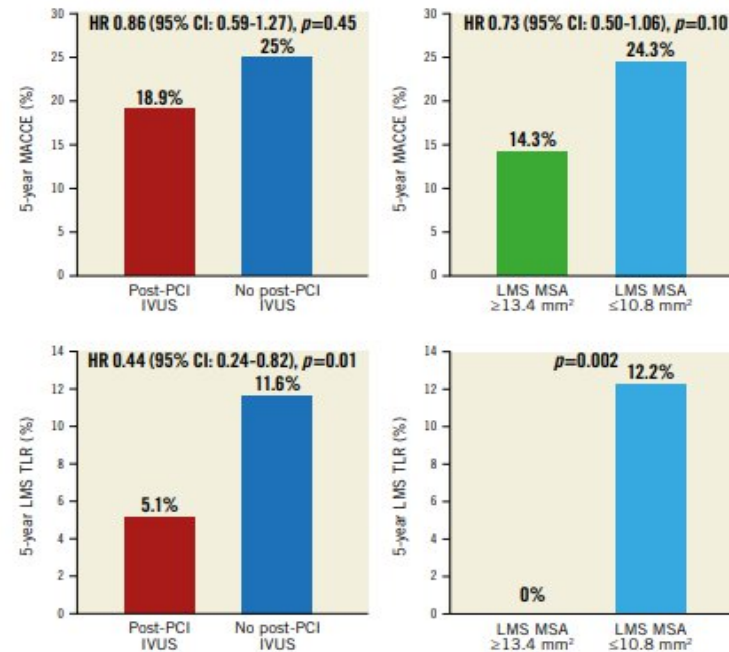
BCIS Database

2020



CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Survival by Intravascular Imaging Use After uLMS PCI in England and Wales From 2007 to 2014


Kinnaird T et al. Intravascular Imaging and 12-Month Mortality After Unprotected Left Main Stem PCI: An Analysis From the British Cardiovascular Intervention Society Database. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13:346-57.



Ladwiniec A et al. Intravascular ultrasound to guide left main stem intervention: a NOBLE trial substudy. EuroIntervention. 2020;16:201-9.



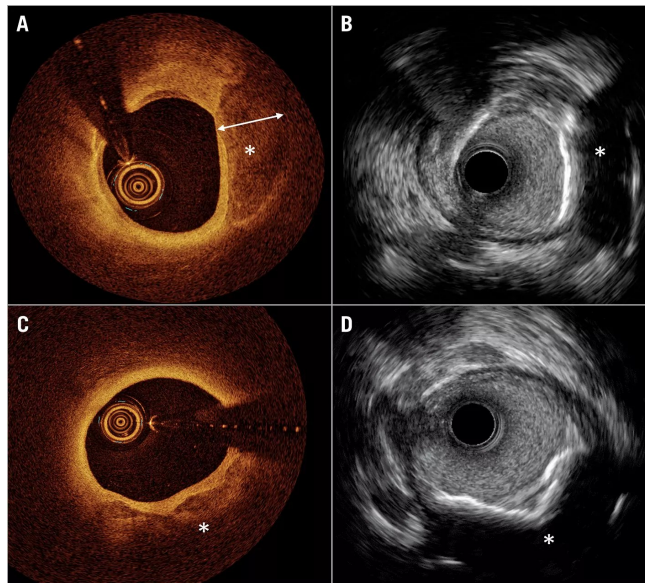
LM imaging = IVUS?

A “new” player takes the field

IVUS should be considered to assess the severity of unprotected left main lesions.^{35–37}

IIa

B

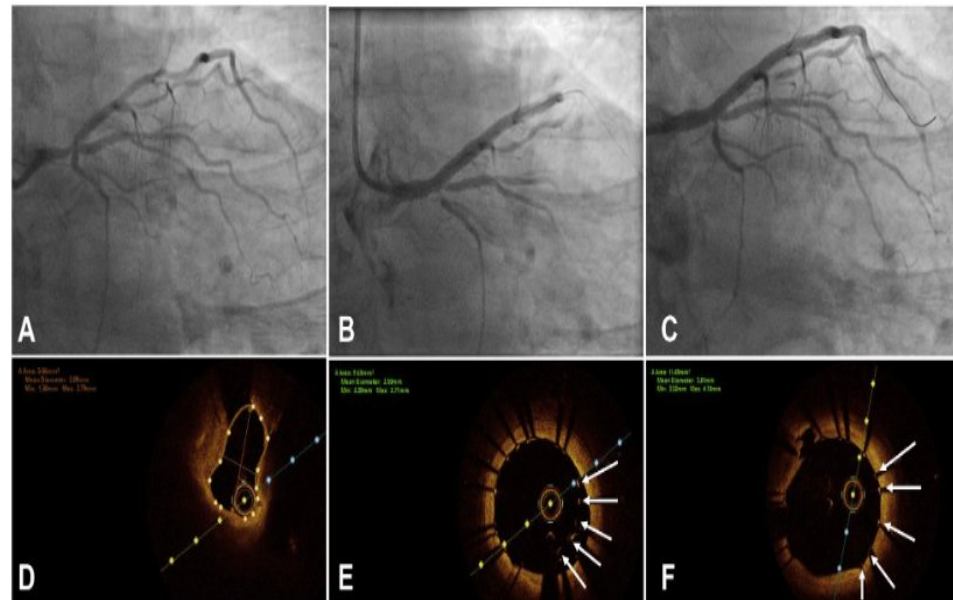
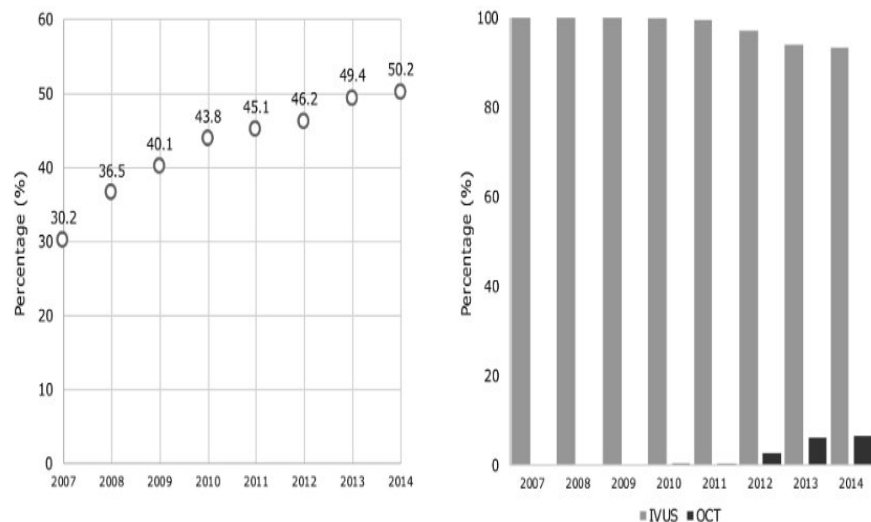


Ziad A. et al. Intracoronary optical coherence tomography: state of the art and future directions
EuroIntervention 2021;17:e105-e123.



A song of sound and light

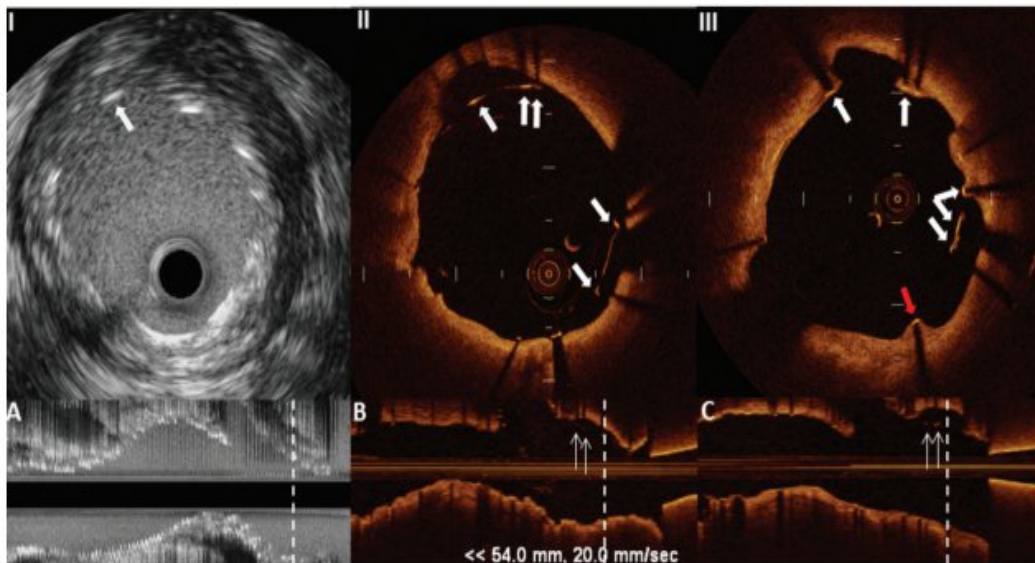
FIGURE 1 Trends in Imaging for ULMS PCI in England and Wales From 2007 to 2014



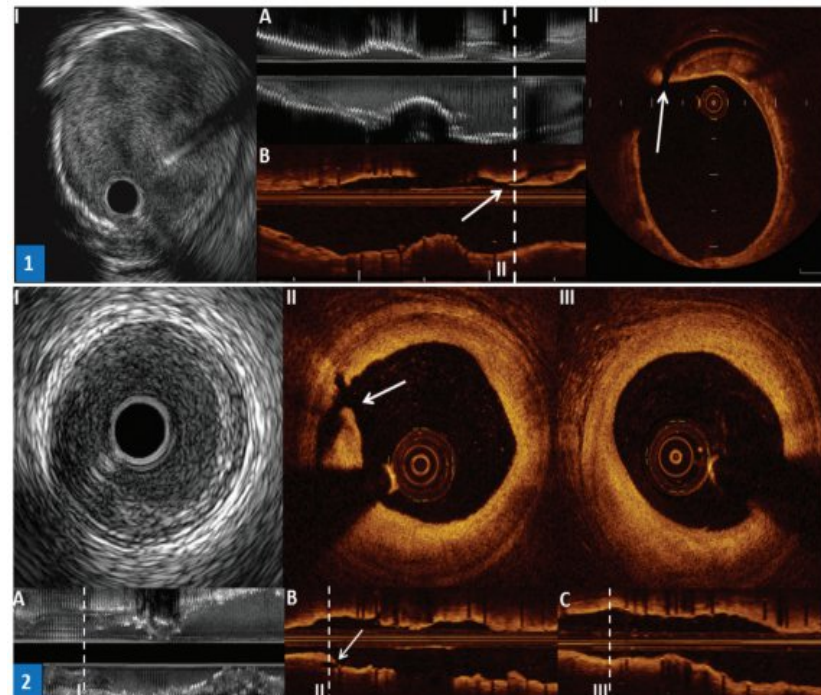
Kinnaird T, Johnson T, Anderson R, et al. Intravascular Imaging and 12-Month Mortality After Unprotected Left Main Stem PCI: An Analysis From the British Cardiovascular Intervention Society Database. JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2020;13(3):346-357.



OCT>>IVUS in spatial resolution

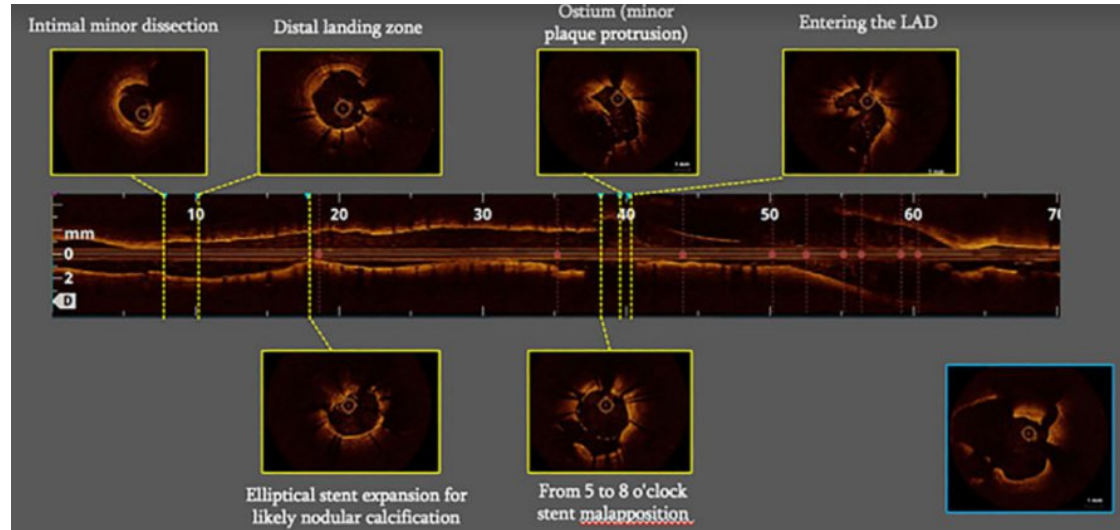
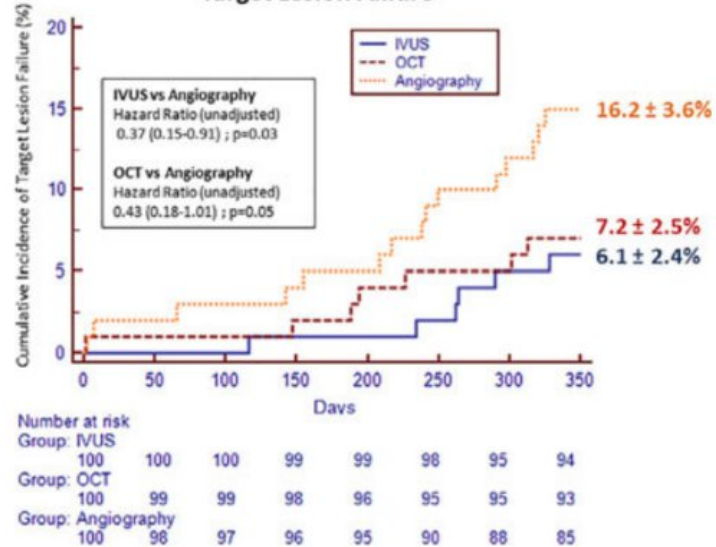


Yusuke Fujino et al. Frequency-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography Assessment of Unprotected Left Main Coronary Artery Disease—A Comparison With Intravascular Ultrasound Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions 82:E173–E183 (2013)

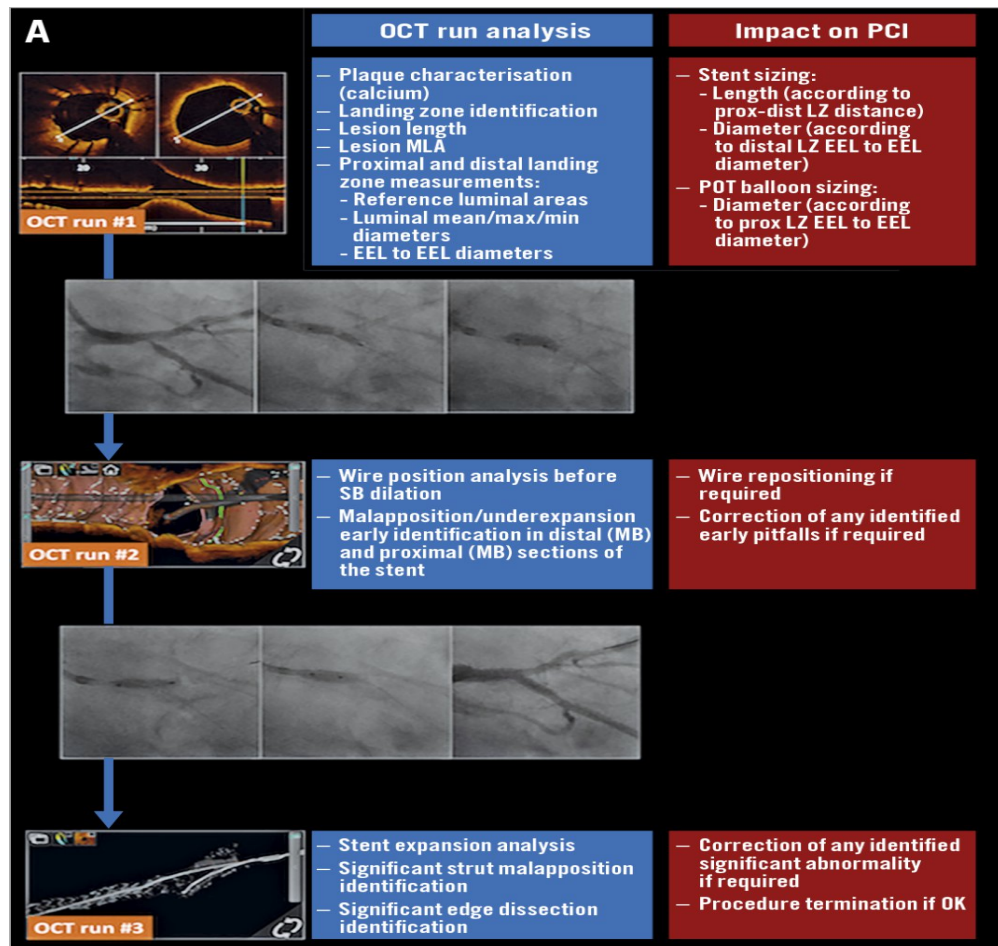




Target Lesion Failure



Cortese B et al. Optical coherence tomography, intravascular ultrasound or angiography guidance for distal left main coronary stenting. The ROCK cohort II study. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2022;99(3):664-673.



Amabile N et al. Optical coherence tomography to guide percutaneous coronary intervention of the left main coronary artery: the LEMON study. *EuroIntervention*. 2021;17(2):e124-e131. Published 2021 Jun 11.



Conclusions - Imaging matters

- Accurate assessment of LMCA lesion is crucial
- Imaging provides more reliable information than angiography on lesion characteristics
- It is helpful to achieve optimal stent area
- Benefits in terms of outcomes
- IVUS or OCT? Choose one and make it yours



Thank you for the attention!

