

PLATFORM OF LABORATORIES FOR ADVANCES IN CARDIAC EXPERIENCE

#### ROMA

Centro Congressi di Confindustria **Auditorium della Tecnica**  9ª Edizione

30 Settembre

1 Ottobre **2022** 

HOT TOPICS IN CATH LAB 1: MALATTIA CORONARICA

# MALATTIA CORONARICA MULTIVASALE NELLE SINDROMI CORONARICHE CRONICHE A 13 ANNI DAL SYNTAX TRIAL

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# **FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES**

#### **Receipt of speaker fees:**

- Abbott Vascular, Boston Scientific, Pfizer/BMS

#### Receipt of grants/research support from private entities:

- Boston Scientific

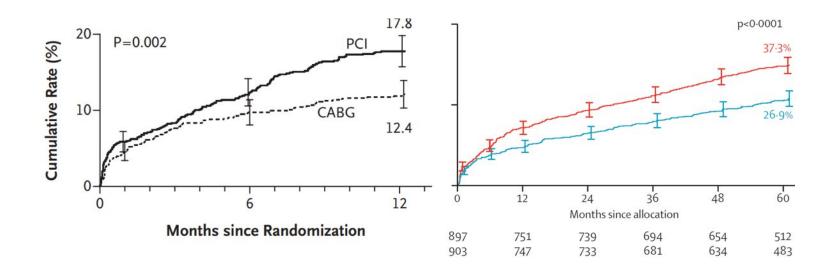
#### Receipt of grants/research support from public entities:

- Italian Ministry of Health (Ministero Salute), Italian Medicines Agency (AIFA), and Italian Ministry of Research and Education (MIUR)

# ONE AND 5-YEAR FINDINGS OF THE SYNTAX TRIAL

Serruys PW et al. NEJM 2009 - Mohr FW et al. Lancet 2013

## Primary EP MACCE: Death, MI, Stroke, or Repeat Revasc

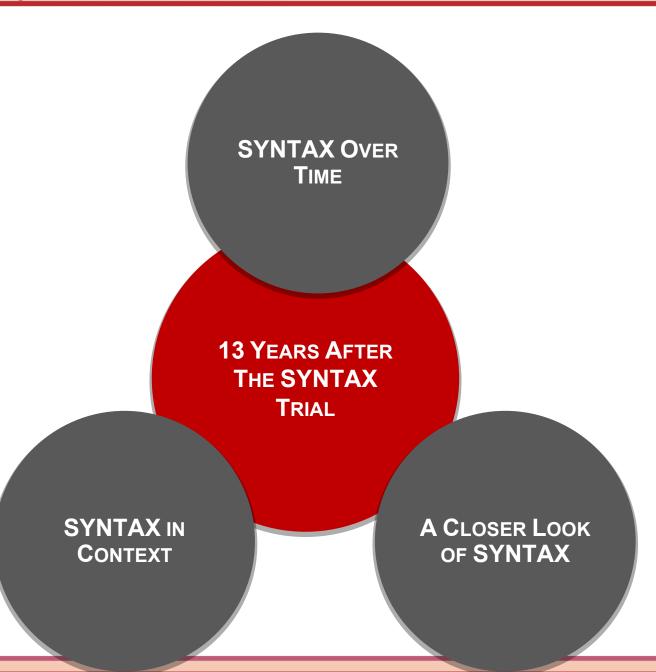


# 2022: Is CABG THE STANDARD-OF-CARE?

Recommendations according to extent of CAD	CABG	
	Classa	Levelb
Three-vessel CAD without diabetes mellitus		
Three-vessel disease with low SYNTAX score (0 - 22). 102,105,121,123,124,135,149	1	Α
Three-vessel disease with intermediate or high SYNTAX score (>22).c 102,105,121,123,124,135,149	1	A
Three-vessel CAD with diabetes mellitus		
Three-vessel disease with low SYNTAX score 0–22. 102,105,121,123,124,135,150–157	1	A
Three-vessel disease with intermediate or high SYNTAX score (>22).c 102,105,121,123,124,135,150–157	1	A

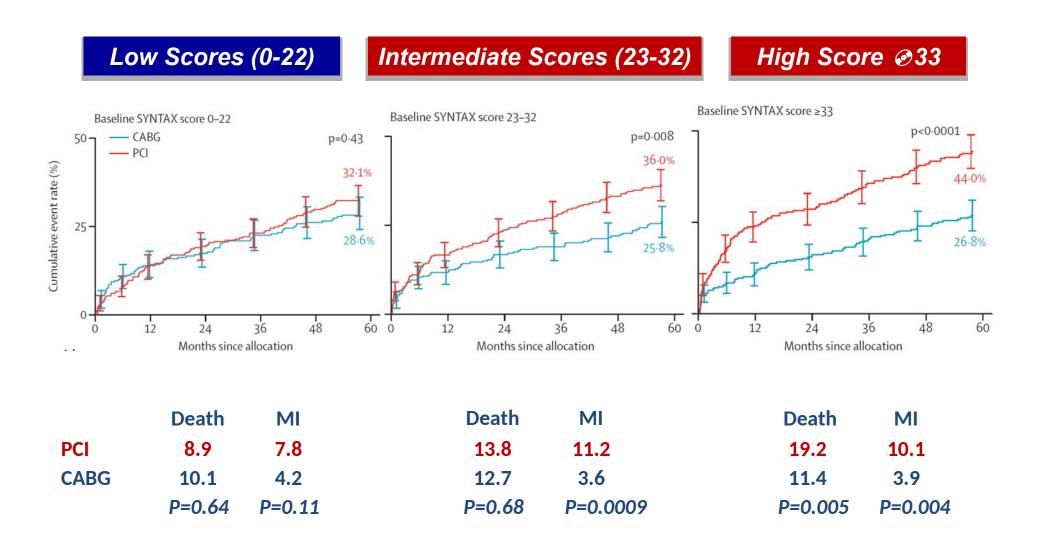






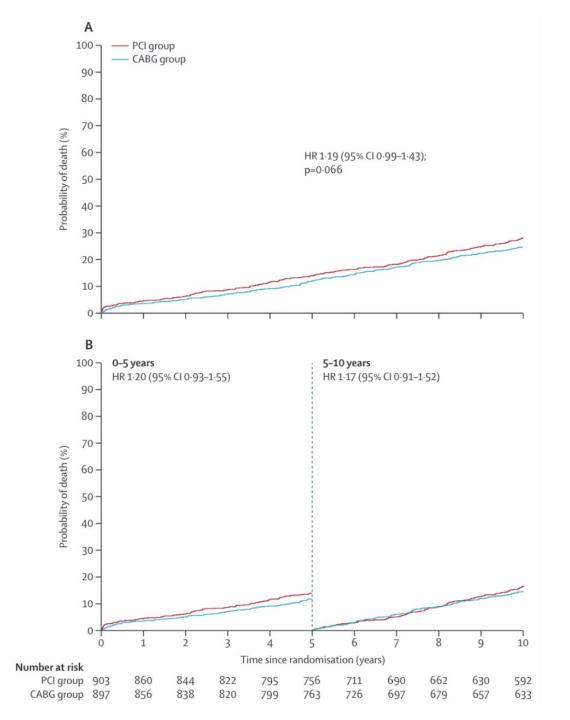
# MACCE TO 5 YEARS BY SYNTAX SCORE

Mohr FW et al. Lancet 2013; 381:629-38



# SYNTAX MORTALITY AT 10 YEARS: SYNTAXES

Thuijs D et al. Lancet 2019; 394:1325-35

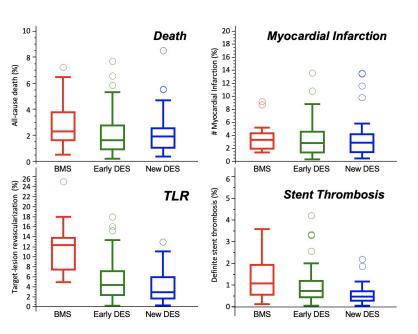


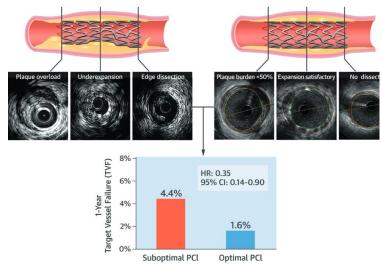
# IMPROVEMENTS IN PCI TECHNIQUES

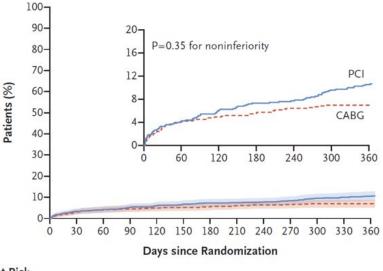
#### Stent Technology

Intracoronary Imaging

Physiological Assessment





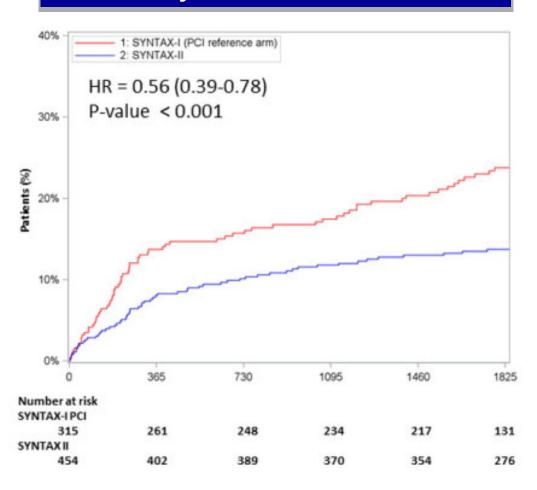


 No. at Risk
 PCI
 757
 728
 721
 713
 707
 702
 697
 696
 693
 687
 678
 674
 670

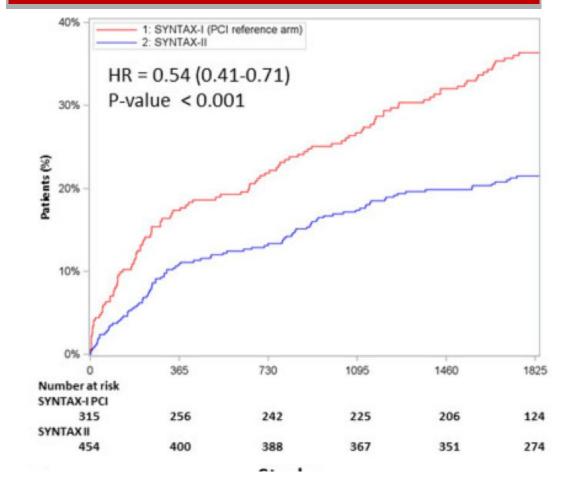
 CABG
 743
 709
 701
 698
 695
 693
 691
 686
 683
 682
 679
 679
 679

# **SYNTAX-2 TRIAL**

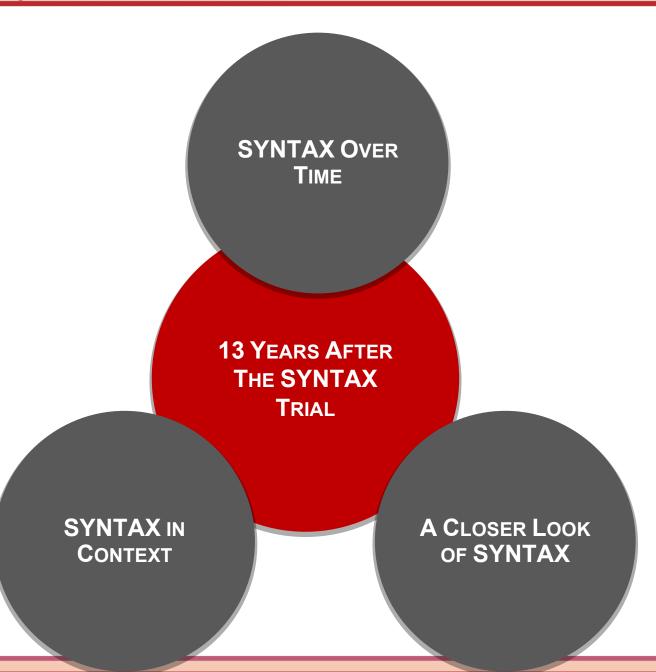
#### Any Revascularization



### Patient-Oriented Composite Endpoint







# COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF PCI AND CABG

Weintraub W et al. N Eng J Med 2012

#### Patients >65 Years Old With 2 or 3 Vessel Disease Without AMI

**ACCF and STS Registries** 

86,244 underwent CABG and 103,549 underwent PCI between 2004 and 2008

#### CMS PCI, CABG and Cath Claims 2004-2007 **Survival Through 4 Years** from NCDR/STS linked sites N = 1.943.653Analysis Adjusted with the Use of Excluded (n=1,341,520) Age <65 years (n=289,042) Inverse Probability Weighting Not fee-for-service eligible (n=4,965) Admission not during NCDR/STS participation (n=158,007) CABG, valve repair, PCI within 6 months or concomitant valve repair Insufficient evidence to link to NCDR PCI or STS CABG admission (n=649,422) 0.8-Combined CMS Population N = 602.1331.00-0.95 Proportion Surviving **CMS PCI Population CMS CABG Population** 0.90-N = 393.696N = 208.437CABG 0.85 Exclusions (n=290,147) Exclusions (n=122,193) Prior NCDR CABG or valve repair Prior STS CABG or valve repair 0.80-Admit with shock, myocardial infarction Admit with shock, myocardial infarction 0.75 PCI within 7 days, preoperative intra-aortic within 7 days, preoperative intra-aortic balloon pump, emergent/salvage, balloon pump, emergent/salvage, 0.70single vessel disease, or age<65 single vessel disease, or age<65 [registry] (n=203,182) [registry] (n=51,174) 0.00-Death date prior to PCI or admit date · Death date prior to CABG or admit date 1000 1500 500 Not first revascularization (n=3,224) Not first revascularization (n=906) Left main disease (n=3,481) Left main disease (n=43,076) 500 1000 1500 Days since Index Revascularization **PCI Study Population CABG Study Population** N = 103.549N = 86,24430-Day 2-Yr 3-Yr 4-Yr 1-Yr Mortality after CABG, % (95% CI) 2.25 (2.09-2.41) 6.24 (5.97-6.50) 8.98 (8.68-9.29) 12.4 (12.0-12.8) 16.4 (15.9-16.9) Mortality after PCI, % (95% CI) 1.31 (1.21-1.41) 6.55 (6.35-6.76) 11.3 (11.0-11.6) 15.9 (15.6-16.3) 20.8 (20.4-21.2) Relative risk with CABG (95% CI) 1.72 (1.52-1.89) 0.95 (0.90-1.00) 0.79 (0.76-0.83) 0.78 (0.75-0.81) 0.79 (0.76-0.82)

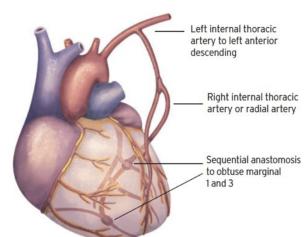
# PATIENT-TAILORED TREATMENT STRATEGIES

PCI

Circumflex coronary artery

Left coronary artery

Left anterior descending coronary artery CABG



#### **FAVOURS PCI**

#### Clinical characteristics

Right coronary

Distal right coronary artery

artery

Presence of severe co-morbidity (not adequately reflected by scores)

Advanced age/frailty/reduced life expectancy

Restricted mobility and conditions that affect the rehabilitation process

#### Anatomical and technical aspects

MVD with SYNTAX score 0-22

Anatomy likely resulting in incomplete revascularization with CABG due to poor quality or missing conduits

Severe chest deformation or scoliosis

Sequelae of chest radiation

Porcelain aorta<sup>a</sup>

#### **FAVOURS CABG**

#### Clinical characteristics

Diabetes

Reduced LV function (EF ≤35%)

Contraindication to DAPT

Recurrent diffuse in-stent restenosis

#### Anatomical and technical aspects

MVD with SYNTAX score ≥23

Anatomy likely resulting in incomplete revascularization with PCI

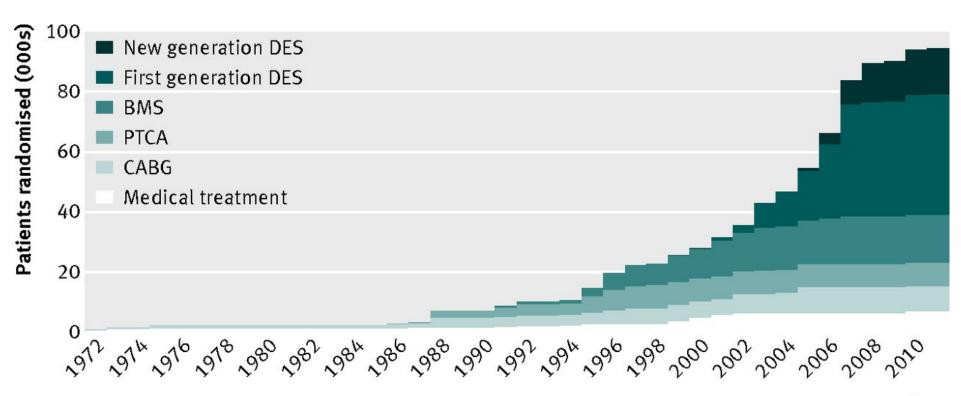
Severely calcified coronary artery lesions limiting lesion expansion

#### Need for concomitant interventions

Ascending aortic pathology with indication for surgery Concomitant cardiac surgery

# ACCUMULATION OF DATA FROM RANDOMIZED TRIALS USING DIFFERENT PCI TECHNOLOGIES OVER TIME

Windecker S, Stortecky S, Stefanini G et al. BMJ 2014

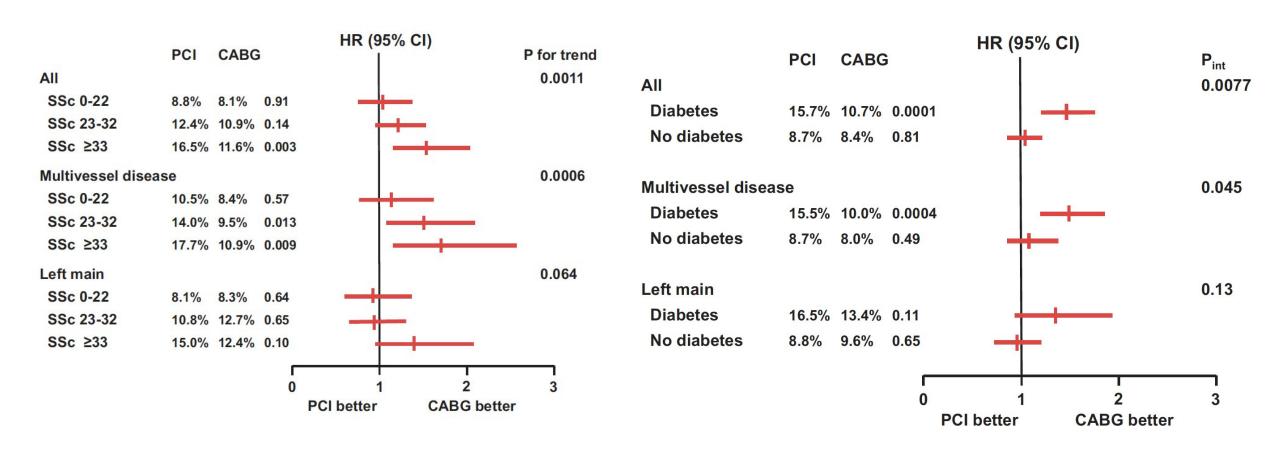


## 5-YEAR ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY AFTER PCI VERSUS CABG

11 RCTs in 11,518 patients selected by heart teams who were assigned to PCI (n=5753) or to CABG (n=5765)

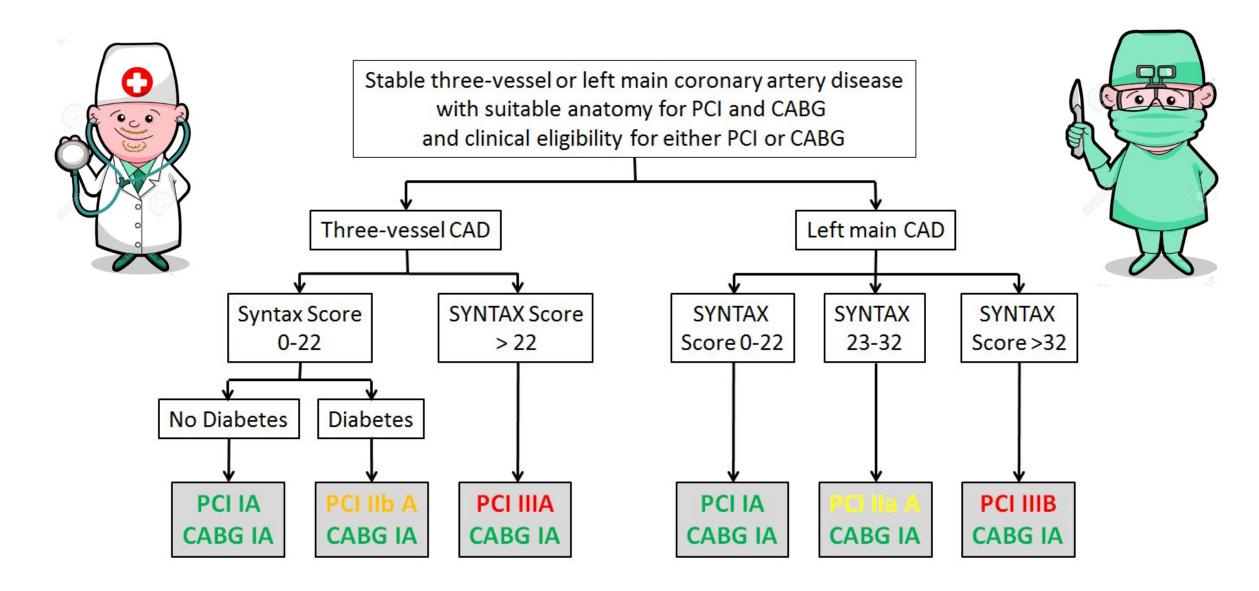
### By Disease Type and Strata of SYNTAX score

By Disease Type and Diabetes Mellitus



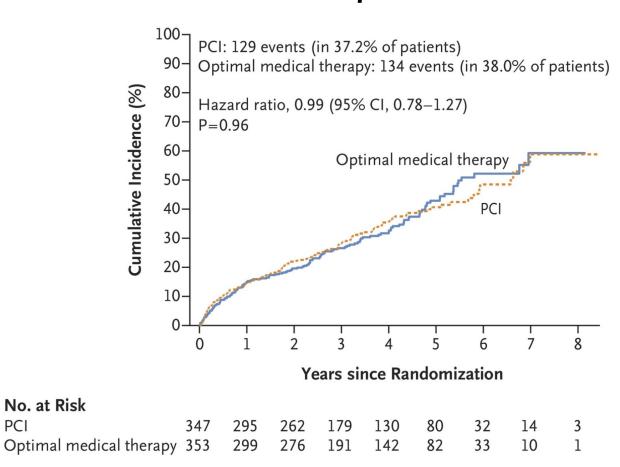
Head SJ et al. Lancet 2018; 391:939-48 Windecker S et al. Eur Heart J 2019; 40:204-12

# PCI vs CABG in 3VD and LM Disease



# SHALL WE STILL DISCUSS ABOUT TREATMENT OPTIONS OR SHALL WE FOCUS ON PATIENTS SELECTION?...

## **REVIVED-BCIS2 Death or HF Hospitalization**



No. at Risk





