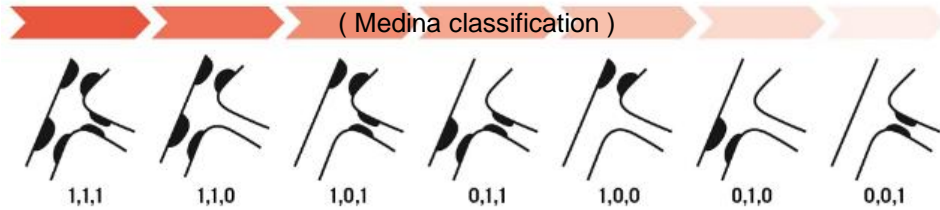


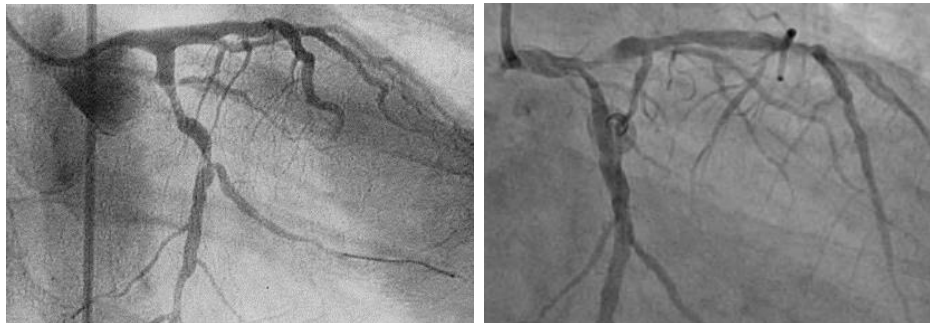
# Treatment strategies for coronary bifurcation lesion

Kim sung-wook, RT  
Seoul national Univ. Bundang hospital

# Bifurcation lesion



- ✓ **Approximately 15~20% in PCI**
- ✓ **Need to record several views from various angle**
- ✓ **Variability in stenosis assessment**
- ✓ **Wide variation of SB take-off angle**

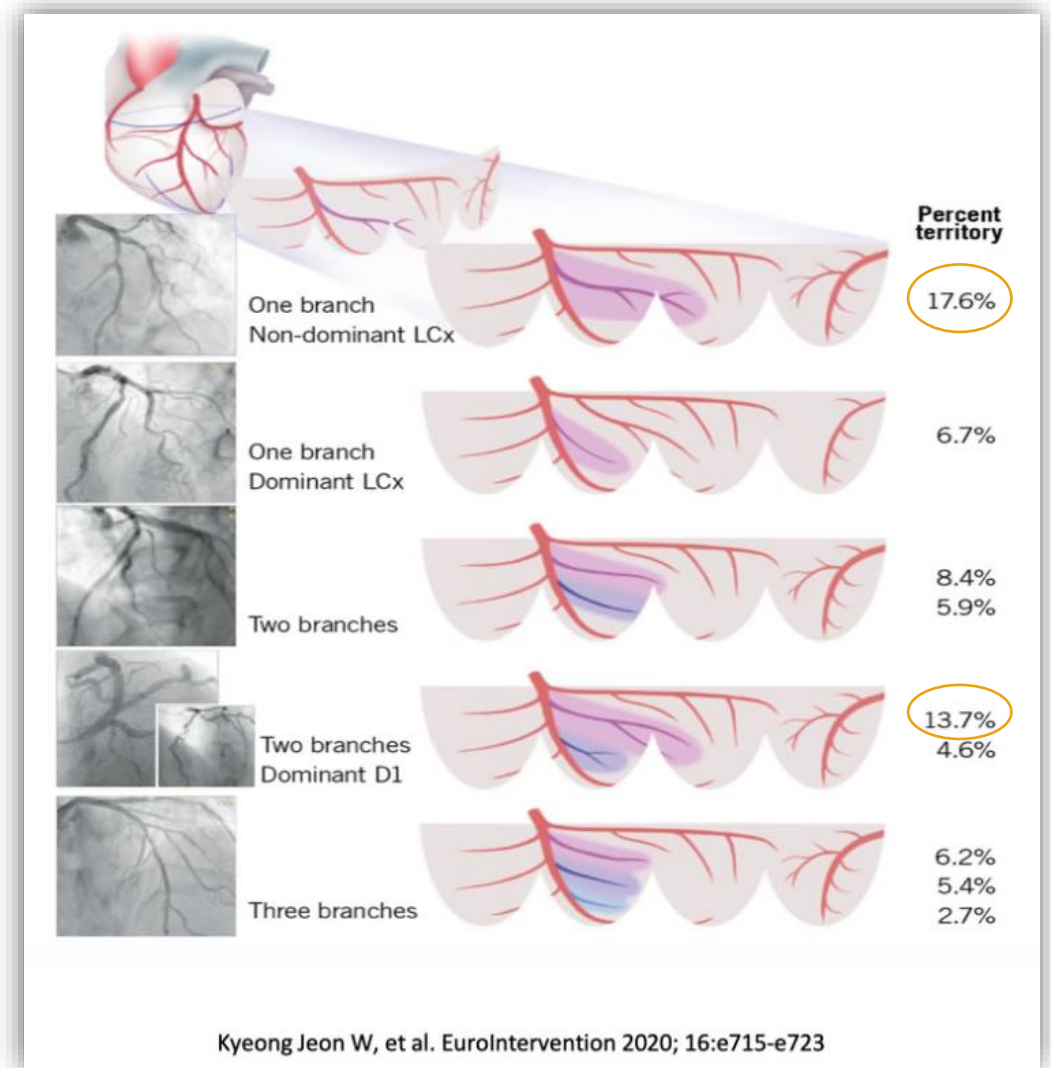
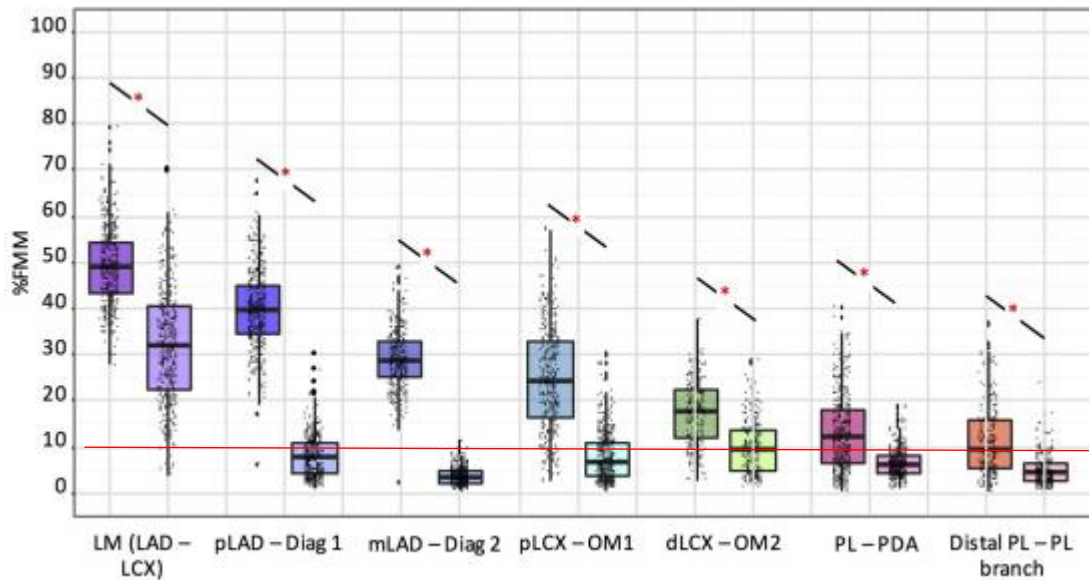


- ✓ **Side branch stenosis is unique and complex**
  - **Various size, amount of myocardium**
  - **Underlying plaque – eccentric**
  - **Remodeling – negative (Ostium)**
  - **Not physiologic**
  - **Complex mechanisms of side branch jailing**  
(Carina shift, Plaque shift, stent strut, thrombus...)

# SB is “Relevant” if ?

Bif-ARC consensus :

- ✓ Reference vessel diameter is  $\geq 2.0$  mm
- ✓ Significant territory ( $> 10\%$ ) of the myocardium  
(an SB length  $\geq 73$  mm is assumed to supply  $\geq 10\%$  myocardial mass)



# Ten-Year Trends in Coronary Bifurcation PCI

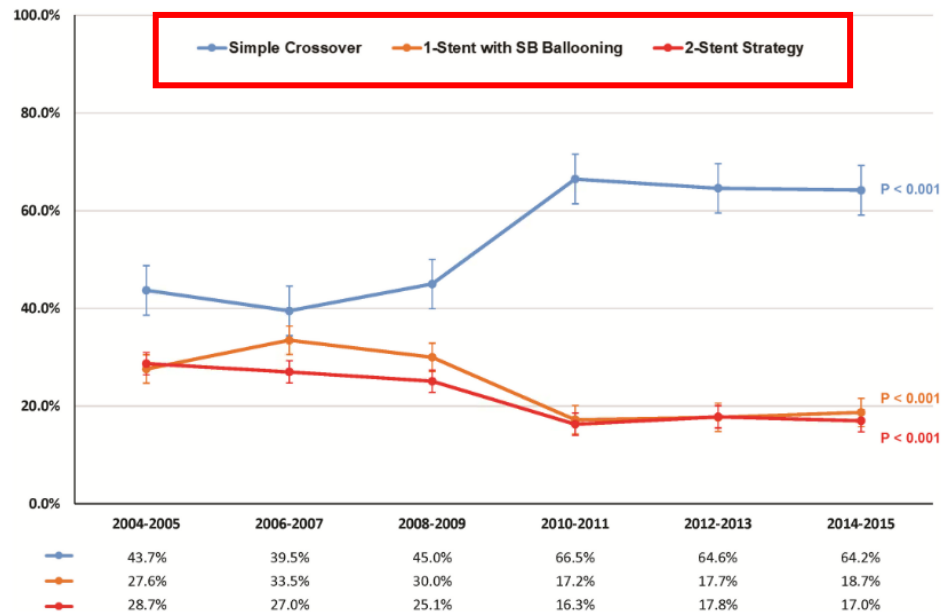
**JAHA**  
Journal of the American Heart Association

Ten-Year Trends in Coronary Bifurcation Percutaneous Coronary Intervention: Prognostic Effects of Patient and Lesion Characteristics, Devices, and Techniques

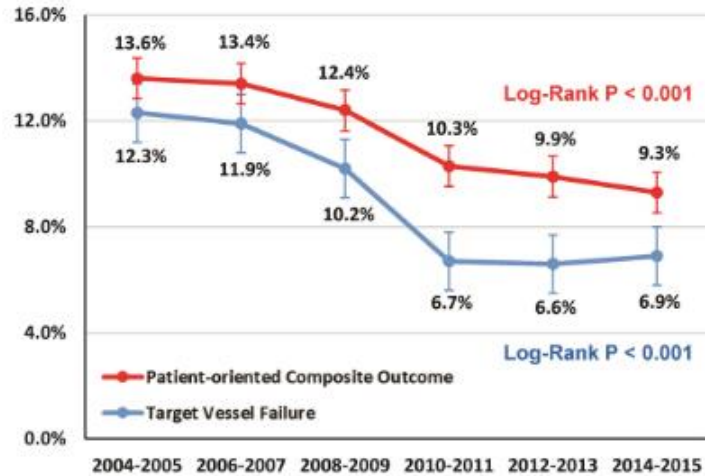
Joo Myung Lee, Seung Hun Lee, Juwon Kim, Ki Hong Choi, Taek Kyu Park, Jeong Hoon Yang, Young Bin Song, Joo-Yong Hahn,

5498 patients who underwent bifurcation PCI from 2004 to 2015

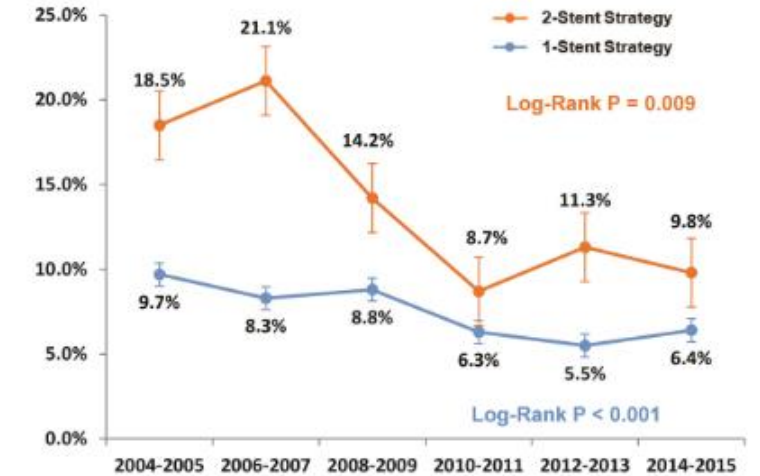
clinical outcomes 2 years after the index procedure (COBIS II, III)



**A Total Population**

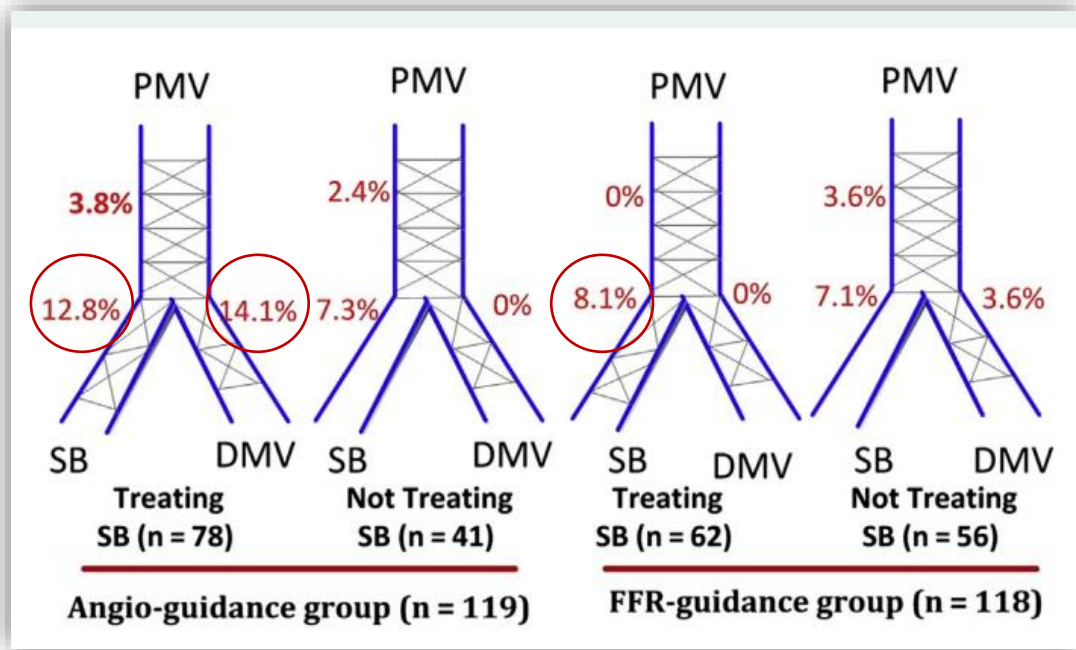


**B Target Vessel Failure by Treatment Strategy**



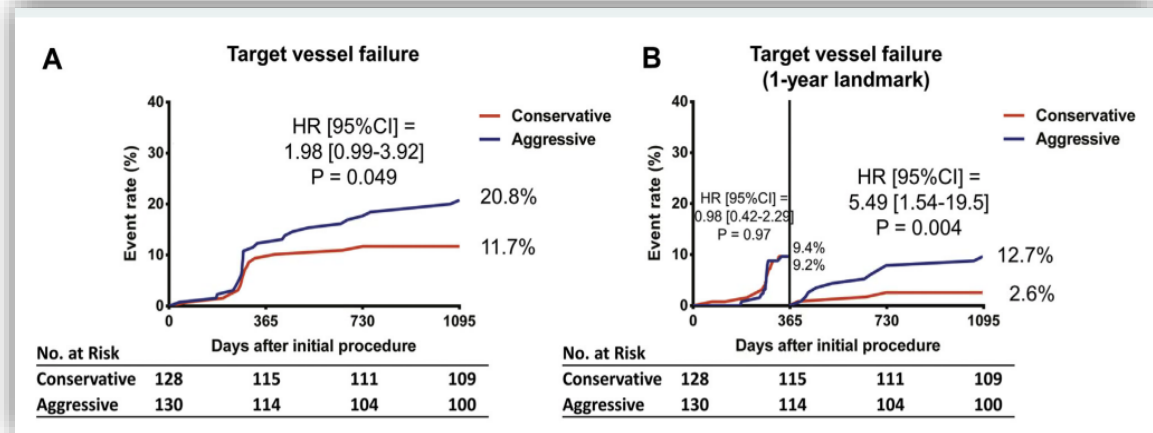
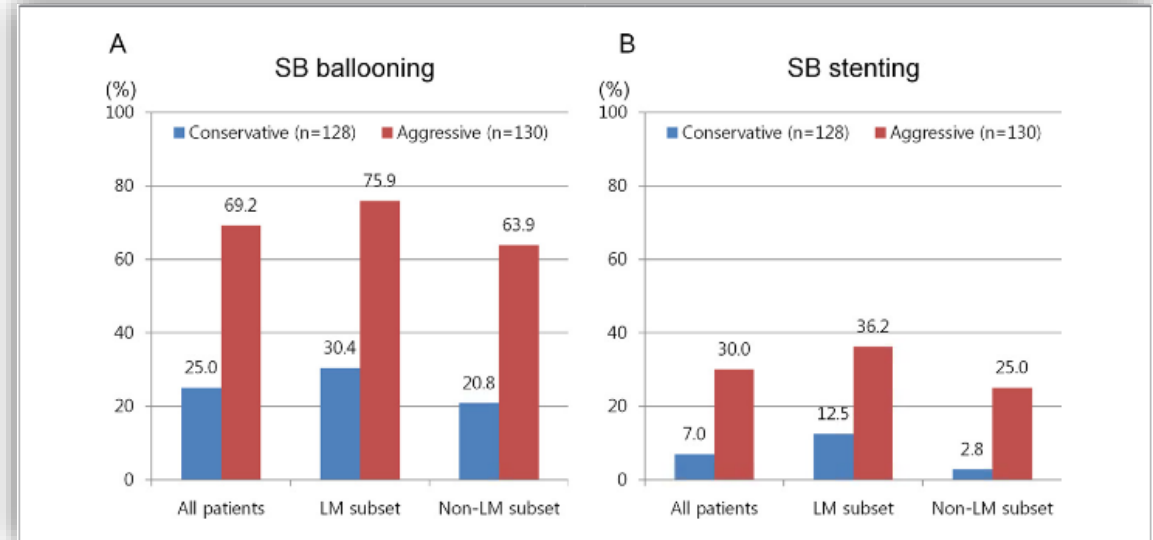
# Aggressive procedure – more clinical events

The DKCRUSH-VI Trial (Double Kissing Crush Versus Provisional Stenting Technique for Treatment of Coronary Bifurcation Lesions VI)



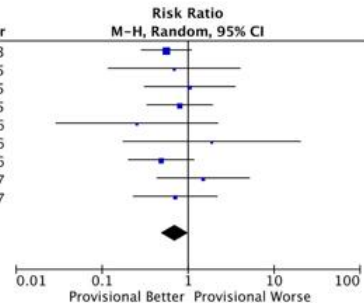
Distribution of Restenosis 13 months after stenting

3-Year Outcomes of the SMART-STRATEGY Randomized Trial



# Provisional VS Upfront Two-stent

Study or Subgroup	Provisional One Stent		Two-Stent		Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Year
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
NORDIC 2013	12	207	21	202	28.8%	0.56 [0.28, 1.10]	2013
PERFECT 2015	2	206	3	213	4.2%	0.69 [0.12, 4.08]	2015
Nordl-Baltic Bifurcation IV 2015	5	218	5	228	8.9%	1.05 [0.31, 3.56]	2015
BBK1 2015	8	101	10	101	17.0%	0.80 [0.33, 1.94]	2015
SMART-STRATEGY 2016	1	128	4	130	2.8%	0.25 [0.03, 2.24]	2016
EBC Two	2	103	1	97	2.4%	1.88 [0.17, 20.44]	2016
BBC 1	7	245	14	238	16.9%	0.49 [0.20, 1.18]	2016
DK Crush II 5 year follow up 2017	6	183	4	183	8.6%	1.50 [0.43, 5.23]	2017
DK Crush V 2017	5	242	7	240	10.4%	0.71 [0.23, 2.20]	2017
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>		<b>1633</b>		<b>1632</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.69 [0.48, 1.00]</b>	
Total events	48		69				
Heterogeneity: Tau <sup>2</sup> = 0.00; Chi <sup>2</sup> = 4.50, df = 8 (P = 0.81); I <sup>2</sup> = 0%							
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.95 (P = 0.05)							



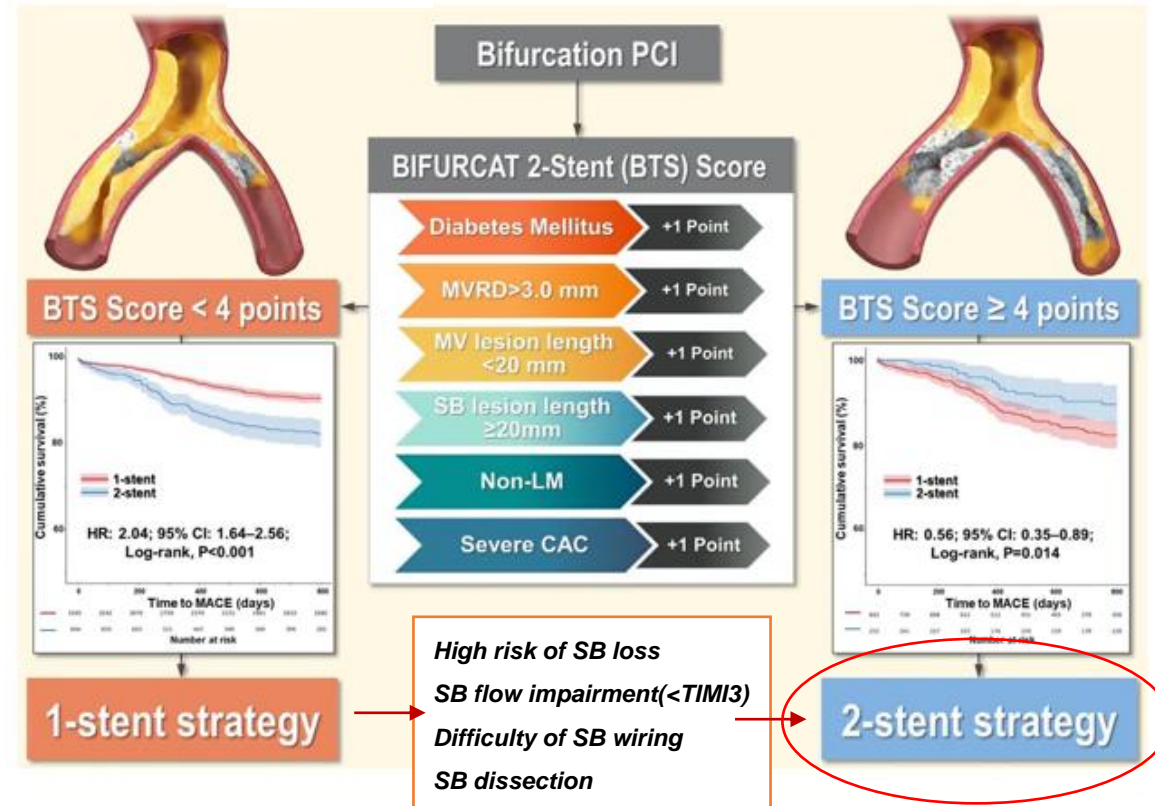
## Stent Strategies for Coronary Bifurcation Lesions



A novel scoring system devised by an international large-scale coronary bifurcation registry to guide the optimal choice between the 1- and 2-stent strategy: the BIFURCAT Two-Stent (BTS) score



RAIN and COBIS bifurcation registries



# Provisional VS Upfront Two-stent in Complex BL

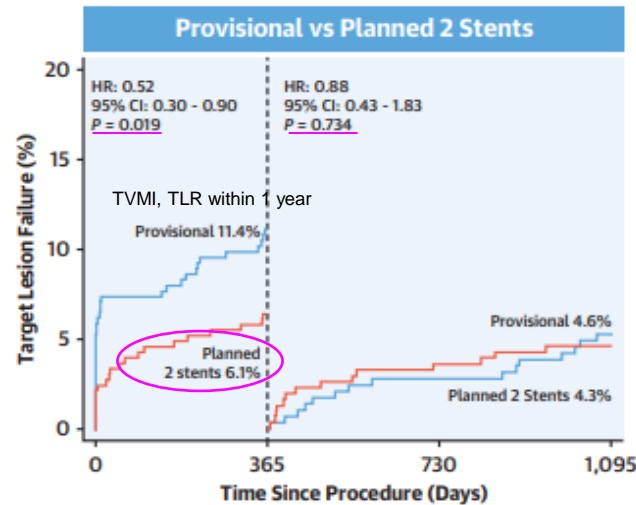
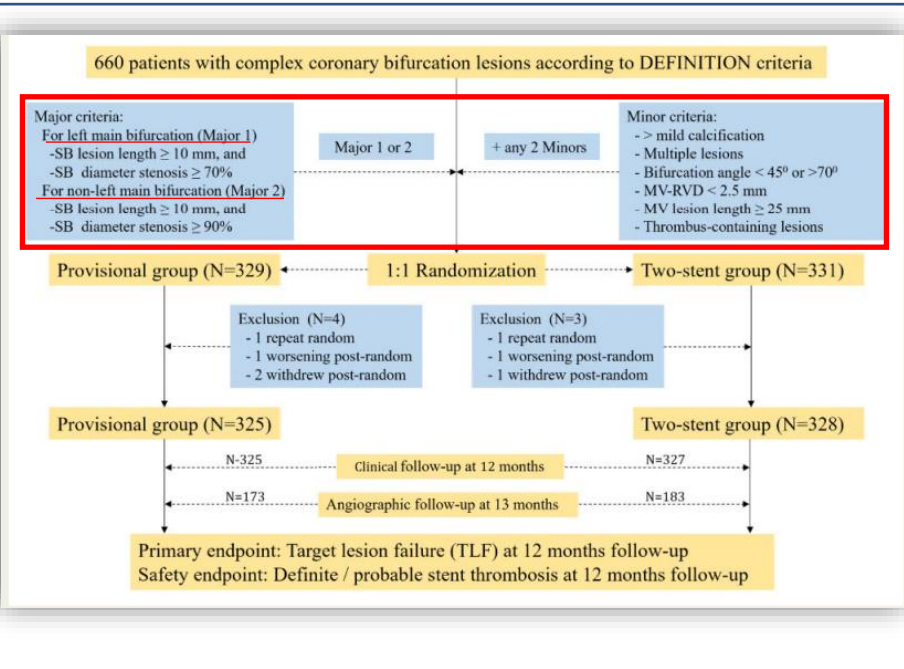
## DEFINITION II trial

3-Year Outcomes After 2-Stent With Provisional Stenting for Complex Bifurcation Lesions Defined by DEFINITION Criteria



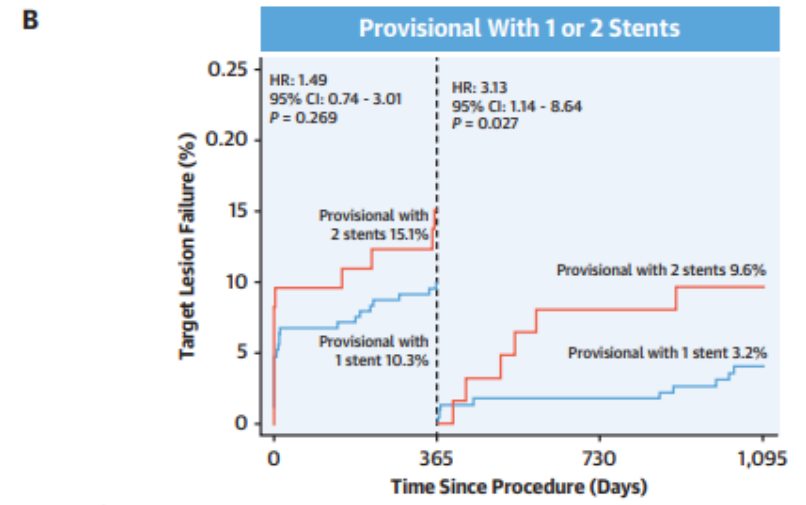
N=660, Medina (1, 1, 1) or (0, 1, 1) SB >2.5 mm, Complex bifurcation lesion

Jing Kan, MBBS,<sup>1,2</sup> Jun-Jie Zhang, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> Imad Sheiban, MD,<sup>3</sup> Teguh Santoso, MD,<sup>4</sup> Muhammad Munawar, MD,<sup>4</sup>



No. at risk:

Provisional	325	287	276	269
Planned 2 Stents	328	306	293	287

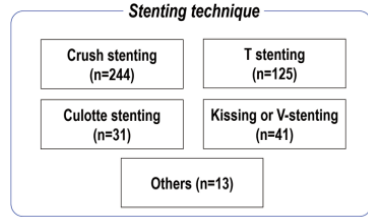


No. at risk:

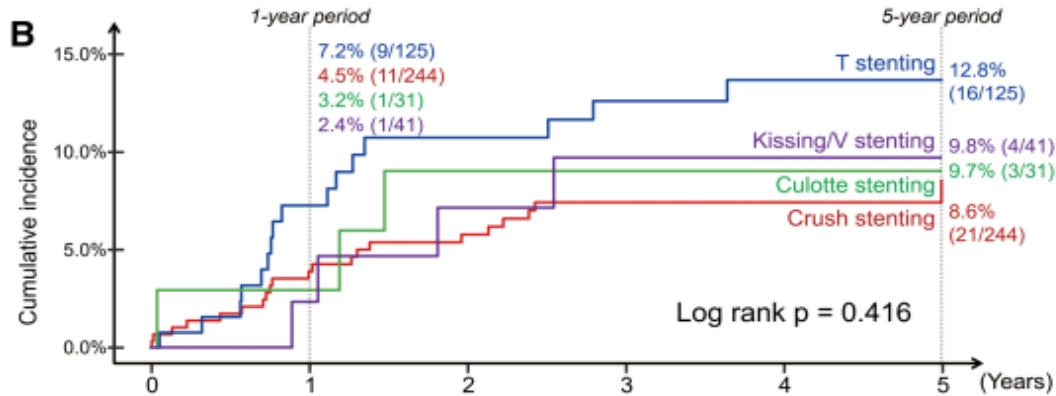
Provisional with 1 Stent	252	226	220	215
Provisional with 2 Stents	73	62	57	56

# Comparison of two-stent strategies

**“Outcome was not affected  
by technical factors of 2-stenting treatment”**



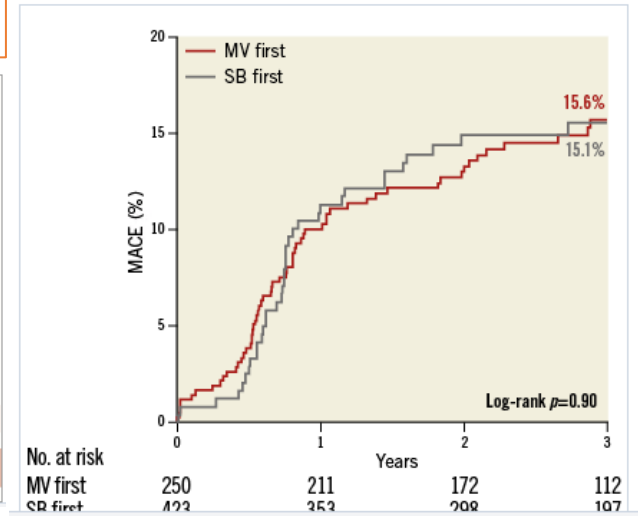
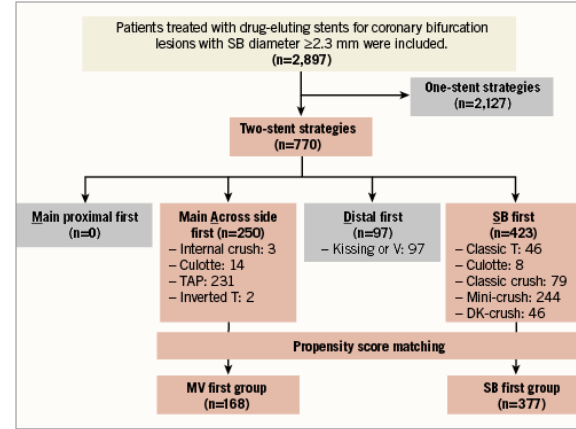
N=2648 (2010 ~2014) 21 centers, 2stent (17%), COBIS III



Numbers at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
Crush	244	210	187	152	108	64
T-stenting	125	104	94	85	66	39
Culotte	31	29	26	23	13	10
Kissing/V	41	35	32	27	17	11

Cumulative incidence of target lesion failure (TLF) for 5 years

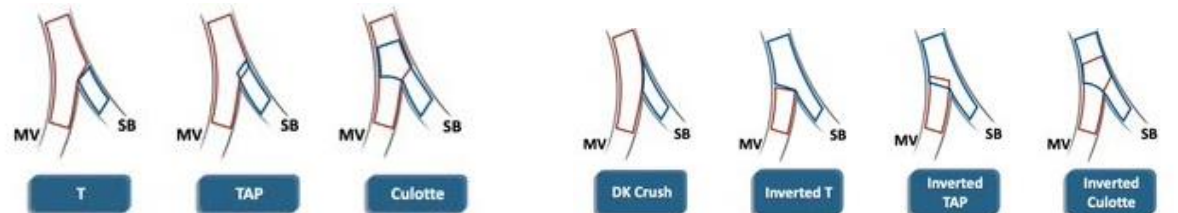
**“More severe lesion First”**



No. at risk	0	1	2	3
MV first	250	211	172	112
SB first	423	353	299	107

2 stent : MV first

2 stent : SV first

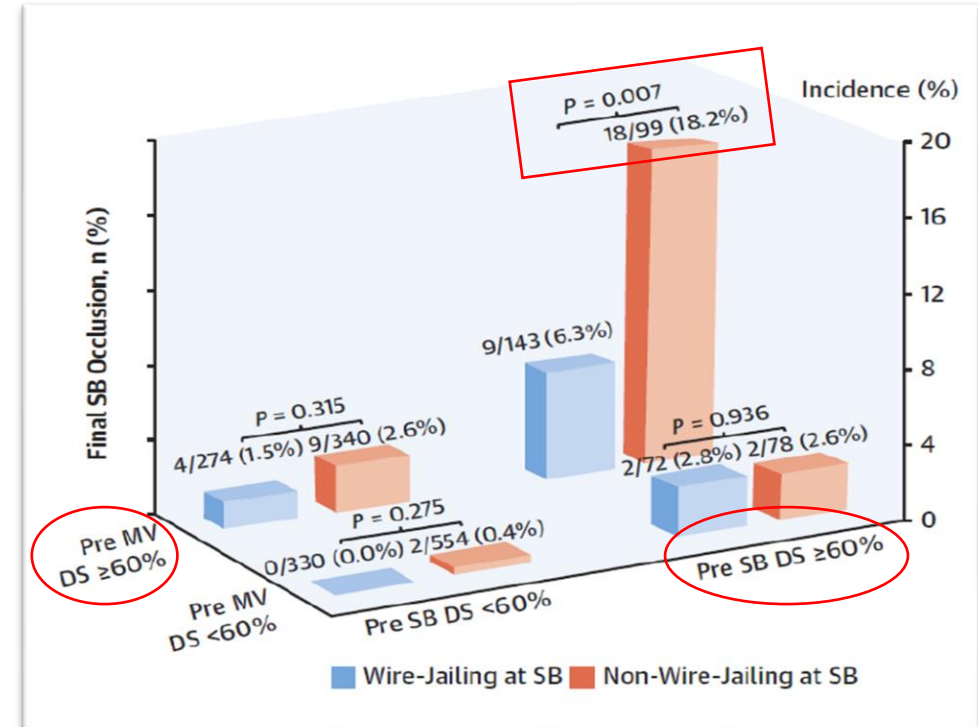
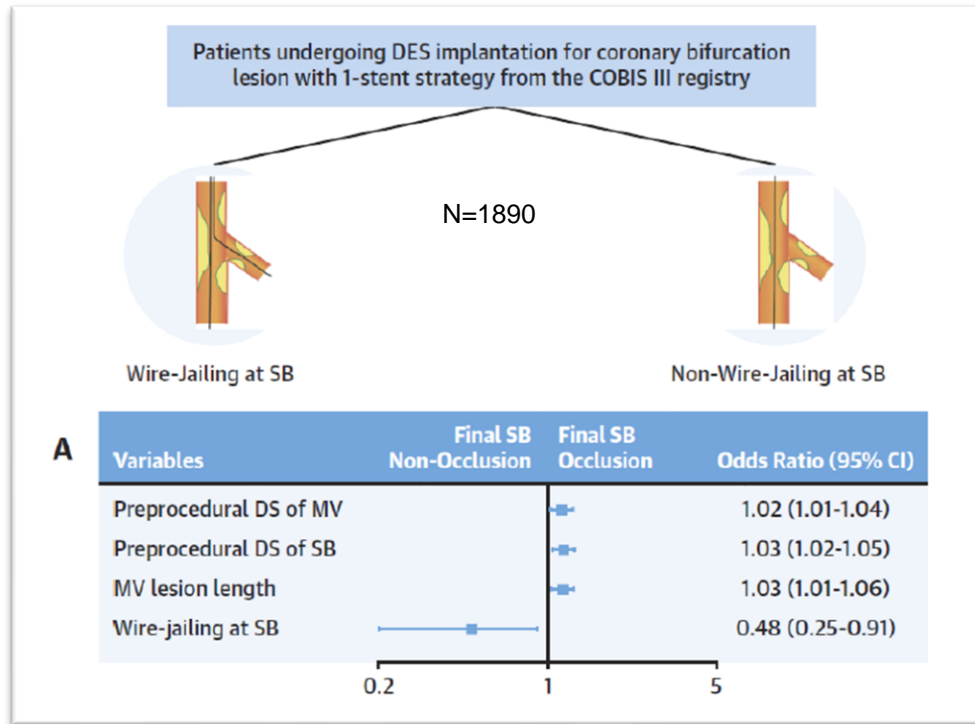




# Effect of wire-jailing at SB in 1stent strategy

*Favorable outcomes of the 1-stent strategy for coronary bifurcation lesions, SB occlusion lead to serious adverse clinical events.*

*But not with overall bifurcation lesions..*



# Preserving SB access during provisional stenting

- ✓ *Protect from closure*
- ✓ *Keep SB open – dissection, POT*
- ✓ *Make recrossing easier with less contrast*
- ✓ *Modify the angle of take off*




**Prevention**

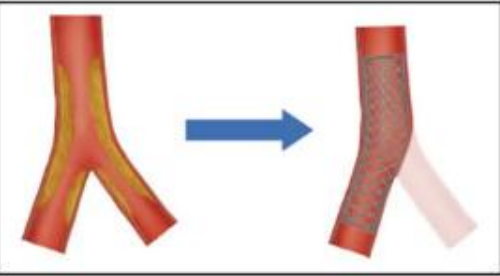
**Troubleshooting**


**Conventional**

- Preshaped wires
- Reverse wire technique
- Dual lumen microcatheter
- Angulated microcatheter
- Deflectable microcatheter




Jailed wire






Preshaped wires  
CTO wires




Angulated  
microcatheter


**Active protection**




Jailed balloon




Balloon-stent kissing



Modified




Semi-inflated




Jailed Corsair

**Risk factors:**

- Plaque on the same side of the SB
- Reduced TIMI flow at the SB
- Severe % DS of bifurcation core  $\geq 70\%$
- Unfavourable bifurcation angle  $\geq 90^\circ$
- High ratio MV/SB  $\geq 2$
- Severe % DS at SB  $\geq 90\%$
- Spiky carina
- RESOLVE score  $> 10$

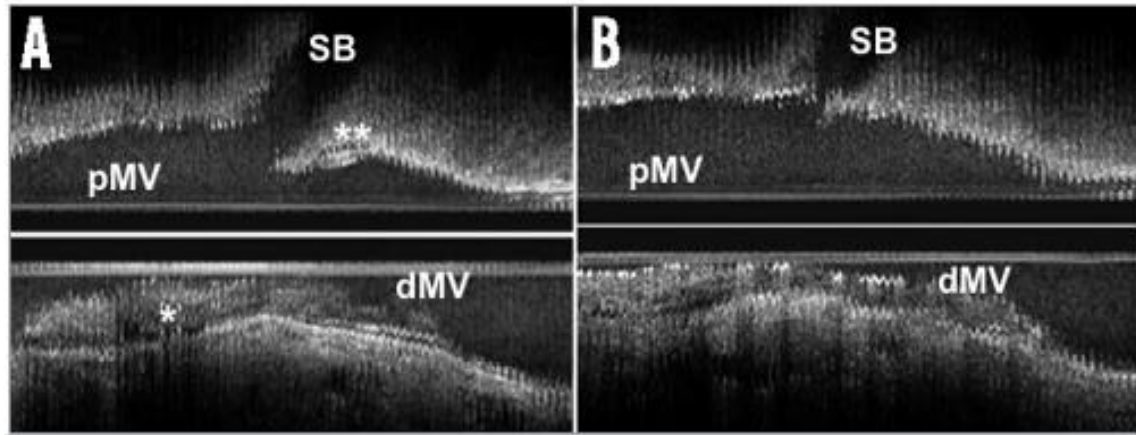
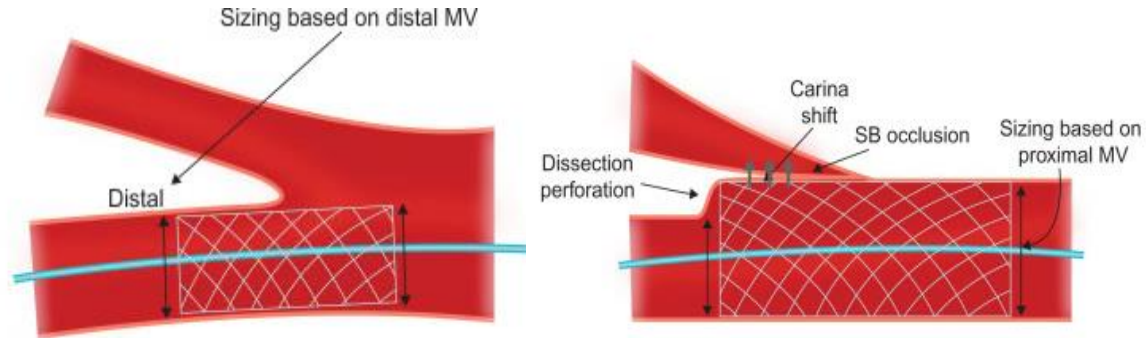


Deflectable  
microcatheter



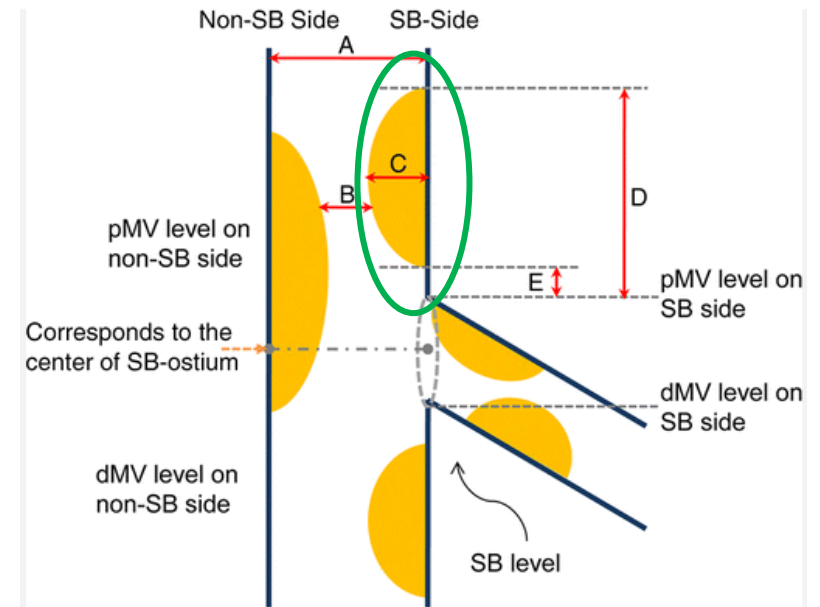
Rescue  
jailed balloon

# Mechanism of SB lumen loss



- CT angiography study (N=65)
  - Bifurcation with MV > 2.5 mm, SB > 2.0 mm

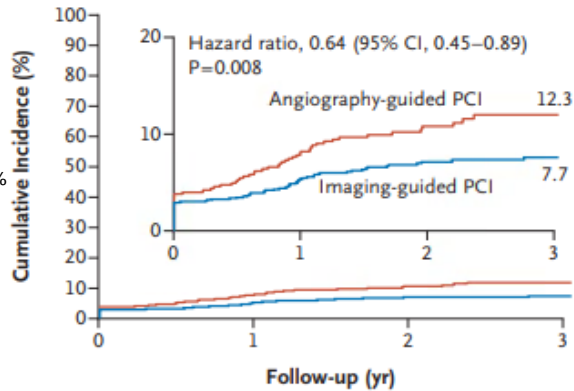
Predictors of SB occlusion	Odds ratio	P-value
Plaque thickness in C region > 2.7 mm	5.59 [1.28-24.4]	0.022
SB diameter stenosis > 40%	6.23 [1.37-28.4]	0.018



# Imaging guidance in bifurcation lesion

## RENOVATE-COMPLEX-PCI Clinical Trials

### A Target-Vessel Failure



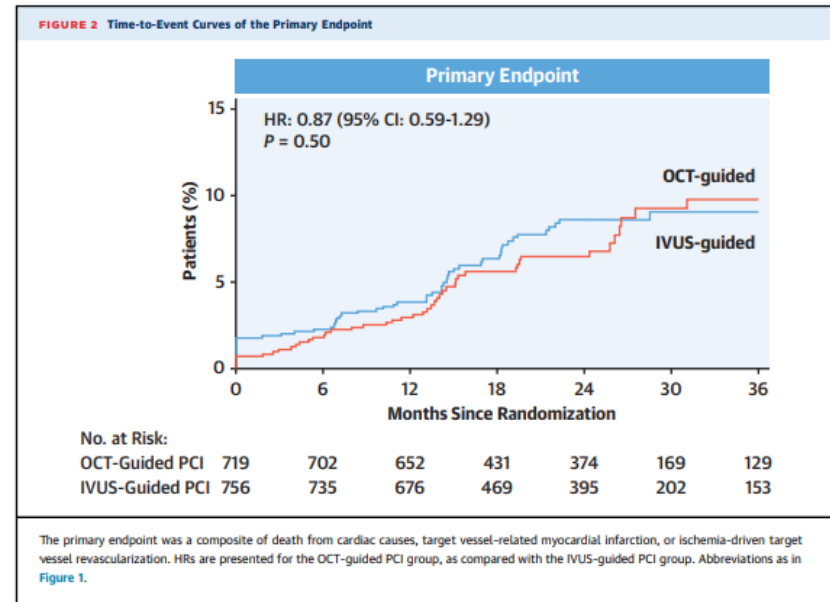
Bifurcation  
True bifurcation : 21.9%  
LM : 11.7%  
Ostial lesion : 15.3%

No. at Risk	
Angiography-guided PCI	547      496      280      120
Imaging-guided PCI	1092      1023      591      255

Subgroup	Intravascular Imaging-Guided PCI no. of events/total no. of patients (cumulative incidence, %)	Angiography-Guided PCI no. of events/total no. of patients (cumulative incidence, %)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Overall	76/1092 (7.7)	60/547 (12.3)	0.64 (0.45–0.89)
Type of imaging devices			
Intravascular ultrasonography	59/800 (8.0)	60/547 (12.3)	0.66 (0.46–0.95)
Optical coherence tomography	15/278 (5.8)	60/547 (12.3)	0.47 (0.27–0.83)
Type of complex coronary lesions			
True bifurcation	23/233 (10.3)	13/126 (11.8)	0.97 (0.49–1.93)
Chronic total occlusion	9/220 (5.0)	13/99 (14)	0.30 (0.13–0.71)
Unprotected left main coronary artery disease	9/138 (6.8)	11/54 (25)	0.31 (0.13–0.76)
Diffuse long coronary-artery lesion	36/617 (6.5)	31/281 (11.9)	0.52 (0.32–0.83)
Multivessel PCI involving ≥2 major coronary arteries	36/409 (9.5)	22/213 (11.7)	0.84 (0.50–1.44)
Lesion necessitating use of ≥3 stents	16/208 (8.1)	6/97 (6)	1.24 (0.49–3.18)
Lesion with in-stent restenosis	22/158 (15.6)	12/78 (17)	0.90 (0.45–1.82)
Severely calcified lesion	11/157 (7.3)	11/74 (17)	0.46 (0.20–1.06)
Ostial lesions of major coronary artery	8/182 (4.4)	9/69 (16)	0.33 (0.13–0.85)

## Circulation

### Main subgroup analysis of complex coronary artery lesions in the OCTIVUS



<b>Unprotected left main disease</b>					<b>0.56</b>
Yes	17.6	9.0	13.1		0.76 (0.356-1.62)
No	82.4	6.1	6.0		0.99 (0.62-1.57)
<b>Any bifurcation disease</b>					<b>0.20</b>
Yes	71.6	6.8	6.1		1.05 (0.65-1.69)
No	28.4	6.0	10.8		0.61 (0.31-1.21)
<b>True bifurcation disease</b>					<b>0.17</b>
Yes	29.2	10.8	7.4		1.27 (0.70-2.44)
No	70.8	5.1	7.4		0.72 (0.44-1.18)

OCT-Guided PCI Better      IVUS-Guided PCI Better

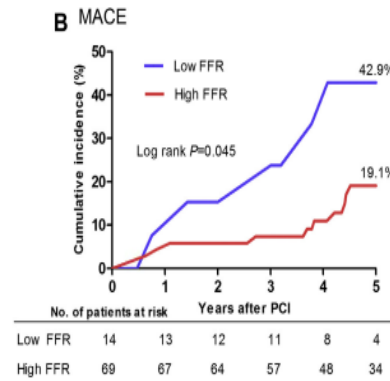
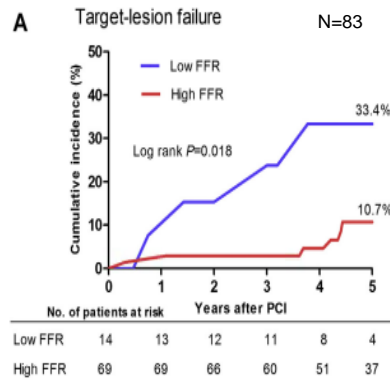
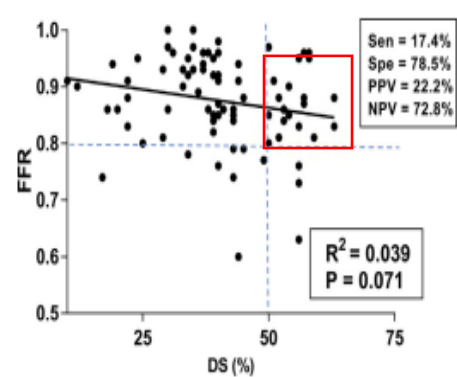
# FFR in bifurcation lesion

Table 1. FFR during bifurcation intervention.

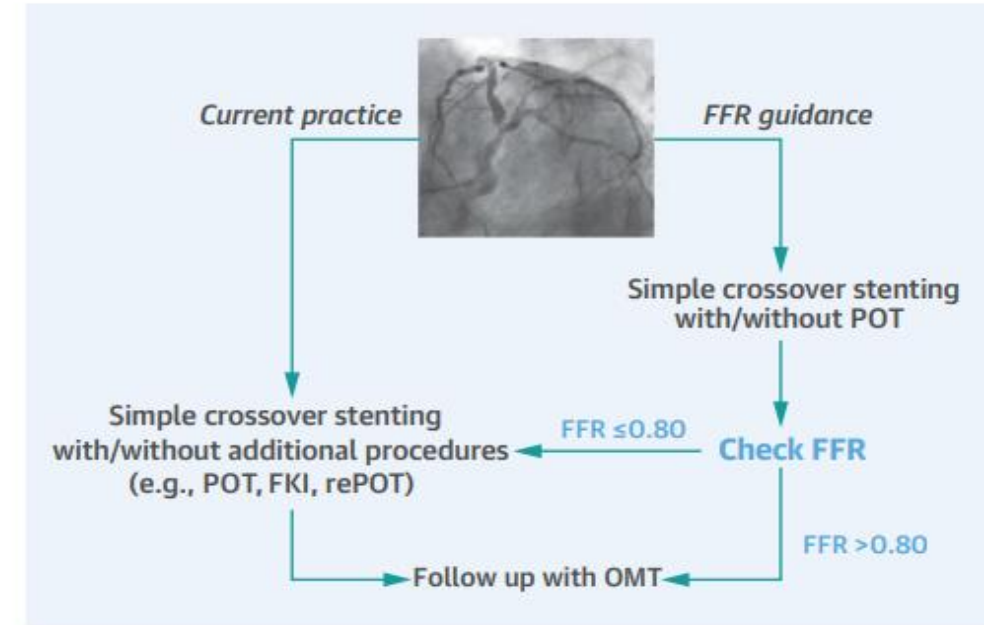
	FFR is useful	FFR is generally not recommended
Pre-intervention	To assess the functional significance of <u>MB</u> To assess the functional significance of <u>pure SB</u> stenosis	Small SB To determine functional significance of SB when there is a significant MB stenosis SB FFR to predict the functional significance of jailed SB
Post MB stenting	To assess the functional significance of <u>jailed SB</u> and to predict the outcomes	Small SB Long diffuse, highly angulated or calcified SB SB slow flow
Post SB angioplasty	To assess SB procedural success and to predict the outcomes after KBI	SB slow flow SB severe dissection
Post SB stenting	To evaluate residual ischaemia	To predict procedural outcomes of complex two stenting

FFR: fractional flow reserve; KBI: kissing balloon inflation; MB: main branch; SB: side branch

J M Lee. *Et al. EuroIntervention* 2015;11:V59-V63

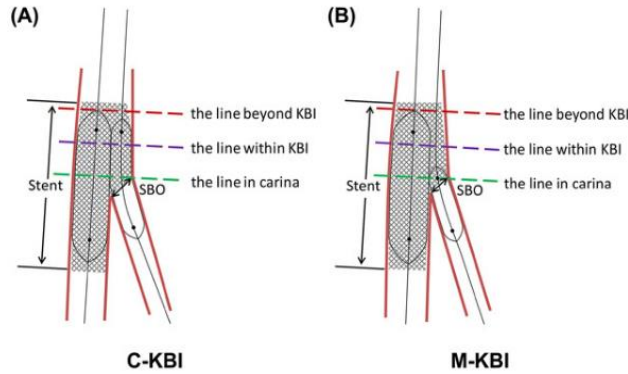


## FFR guidance of LM Simple Crossover Stenting



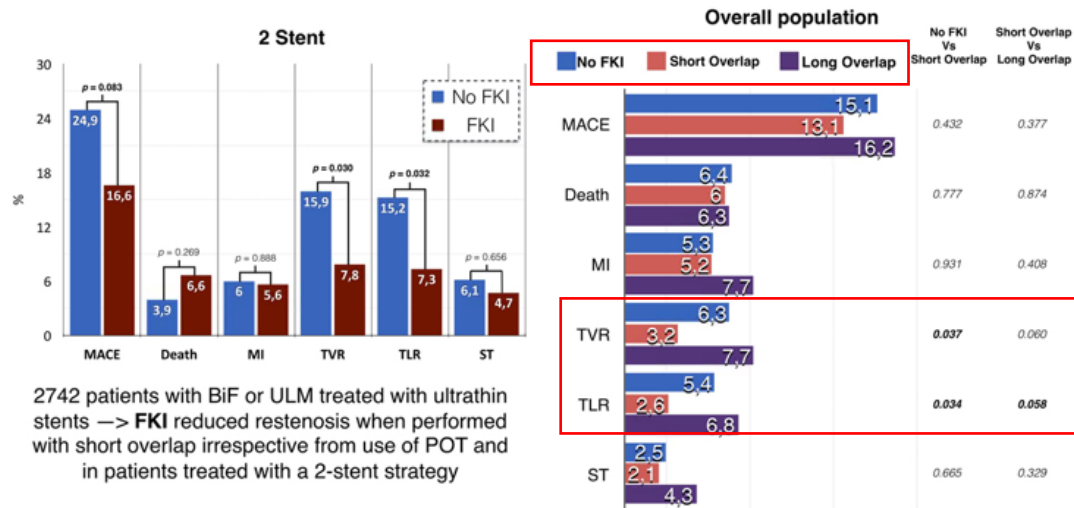
Lee, C.H. et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol Interv.* 2019;12(9):847-55.

# Kissing balloon and POT

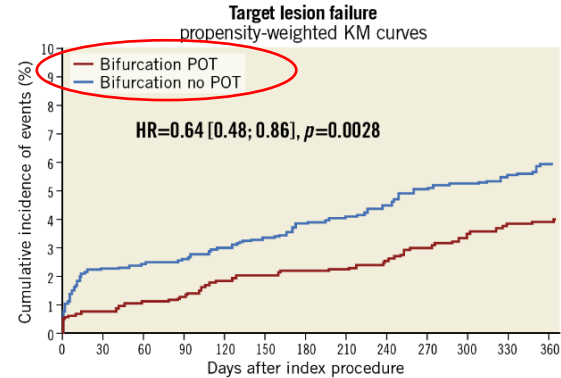


Jia Liu MD. J Interv Cardiol.2018;31:755-764

## RAIN registry (BiF, 25.9% LM)

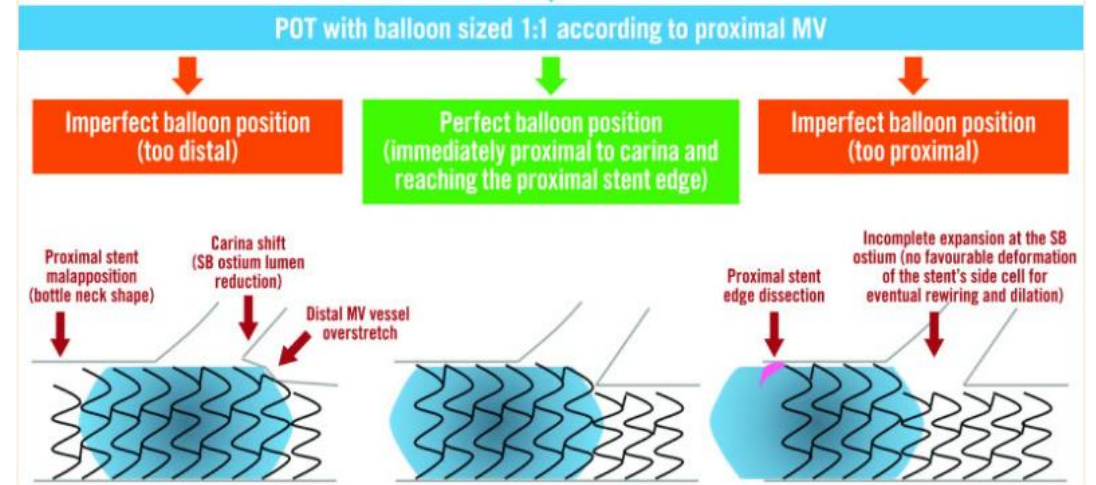
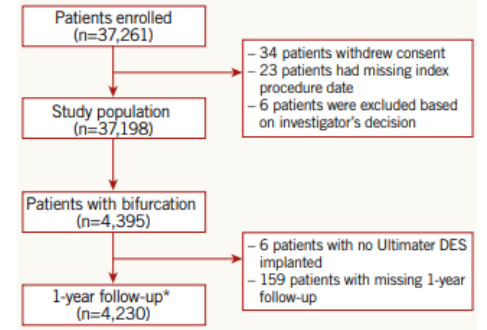


2742 patients with BiF or ULM treated with ultrathin stents → FKI reduced restenosis when performed with short overlap irrespective from use of POT and in patients treated with a 2-stent strategy



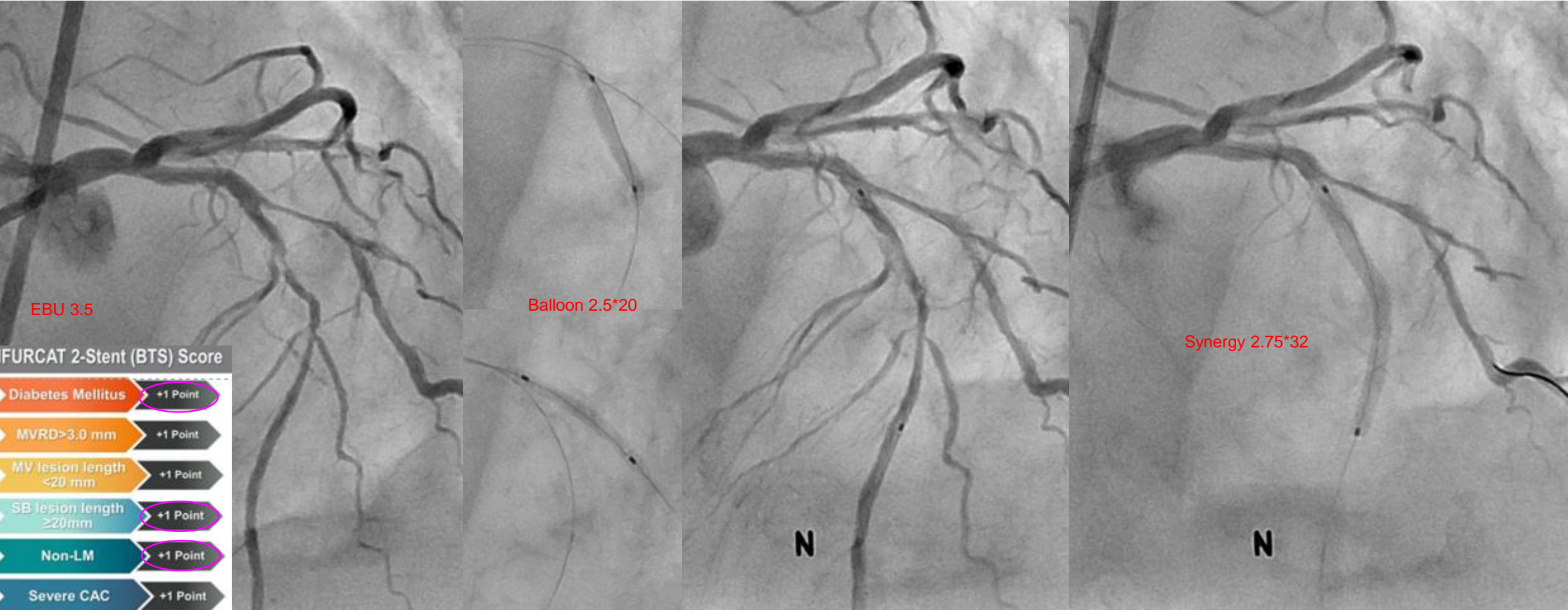
Number at risk (unweighted)	0	90	180	270	360
POT	1,453	1,400	1,362	1,347	1,297
No POT	2,828	2,716	2,621	2,576	2,482

Bernard Chevalier. EuroIntervention 2021;17:e910-e918



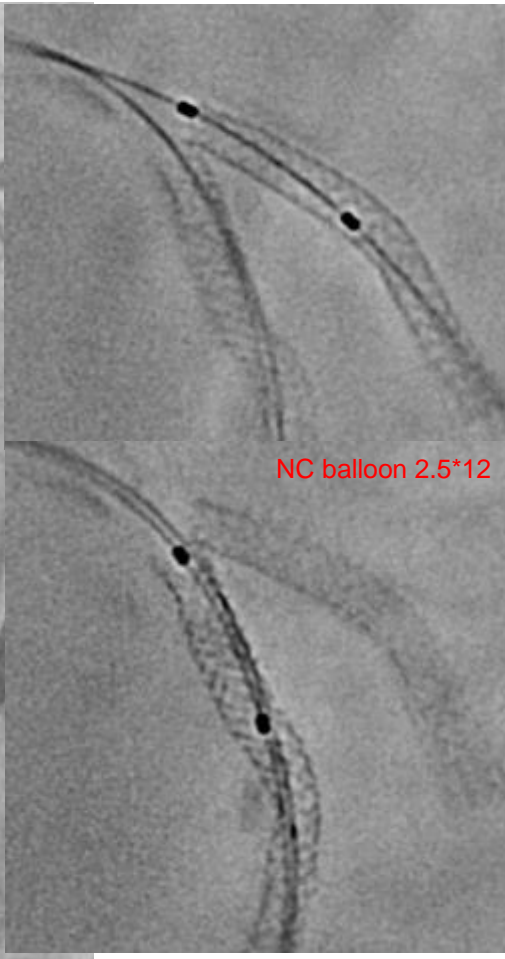
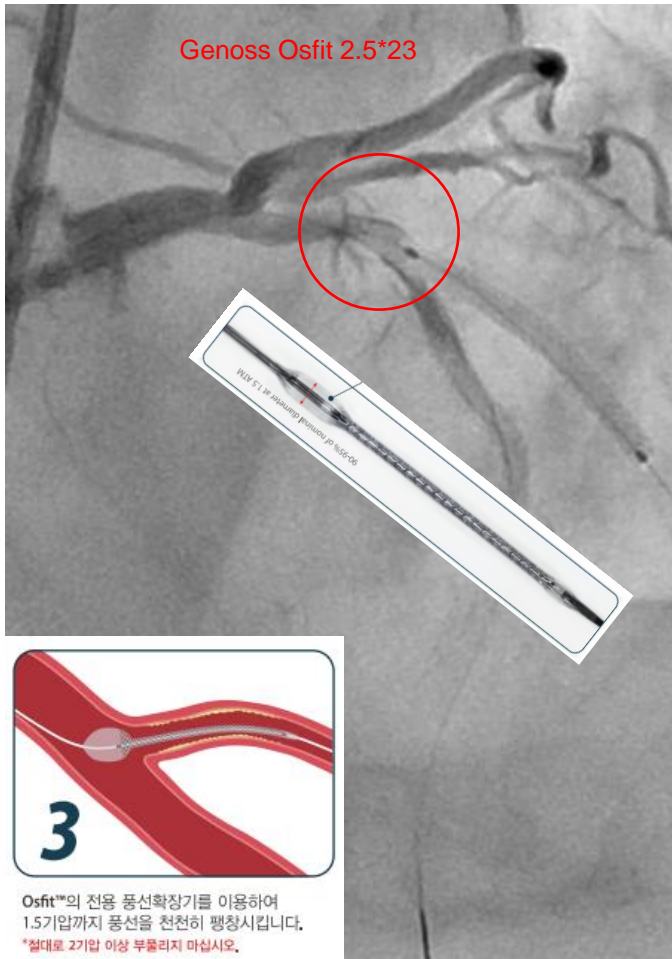
# CASE

F/81, NSTEMI, DM



High risk of SB loss

# CASE





# Conclusion

- ✓ 어떤 것이 의미 있는 Side branch인지 잘 판단하자.
- ✓ KISS(Keep It Simple and Safe) : Stepwise provisional approach가 기본 !!!
- ✓ 필요하다면 2 stent를 주저하지 말자. 단, 시작했으면 충분히 넓혀주자. (특히 MV)
- ✓ Imaging and physiology 를 적절히 활용하면 환자 예후를 좋게 하는데 도움이 된다.

# Thank you for your attention.



**SNUH**  SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
BUNDANG HOSPITAL

*Beyond  
Excellence*  
탁월함, 그 이상으로