

How much disease? Pick a number

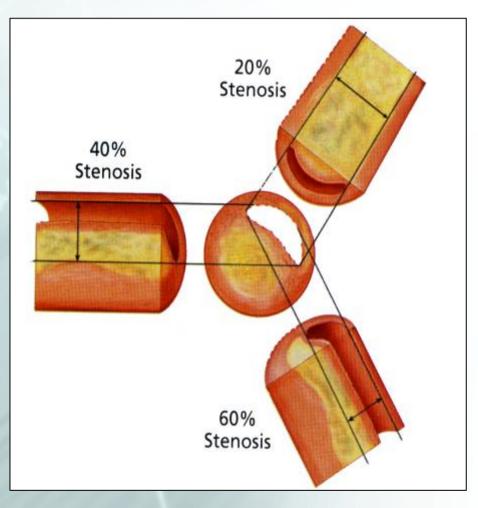
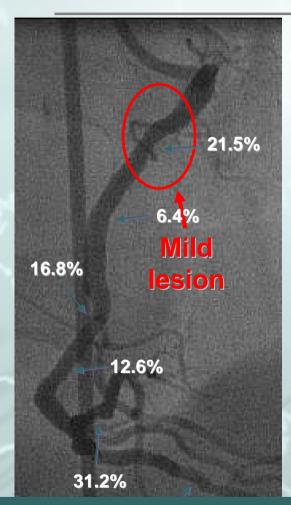


Image courtesy of S.E. Nissen, MD

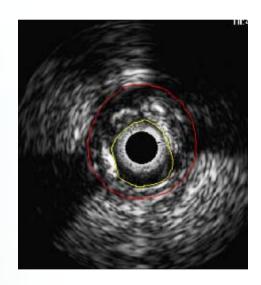
Gray Scale IVUS

62. y.o. ♂ with NSTEMI, LAD stented

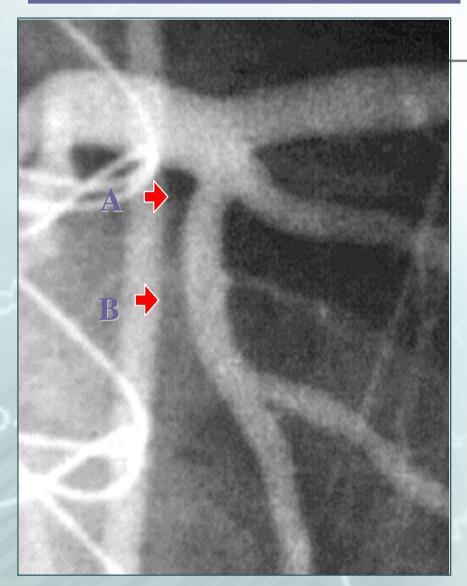


QCA RVD 4.64 mm MLD 3.64 mm DS 21.5%

MLA 2.95 mm²

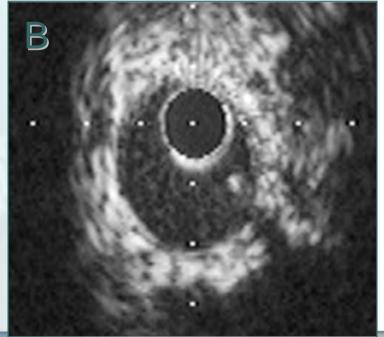


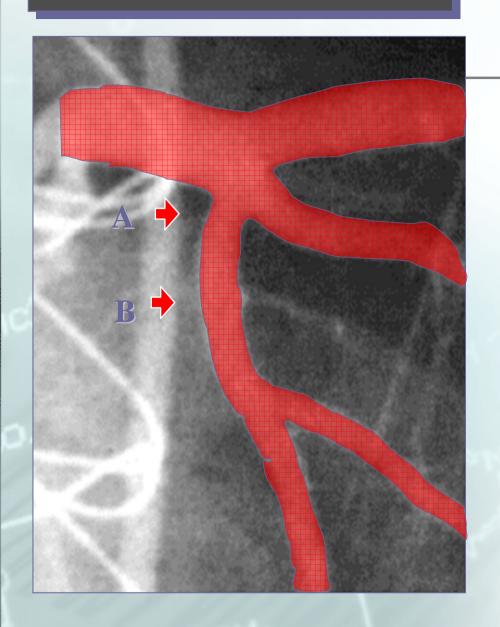
Angiographic mild lesion (21.5%) by QCA is actually severe by IVUS

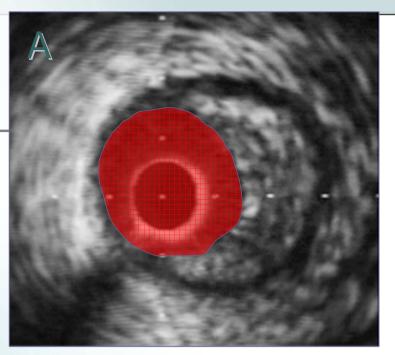


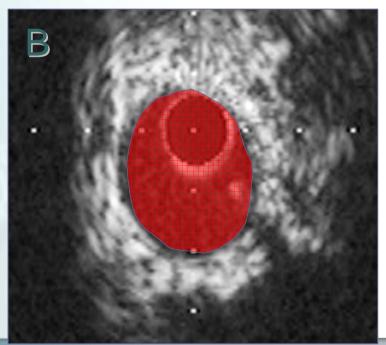
Slide courtesy of S.E. Nissen

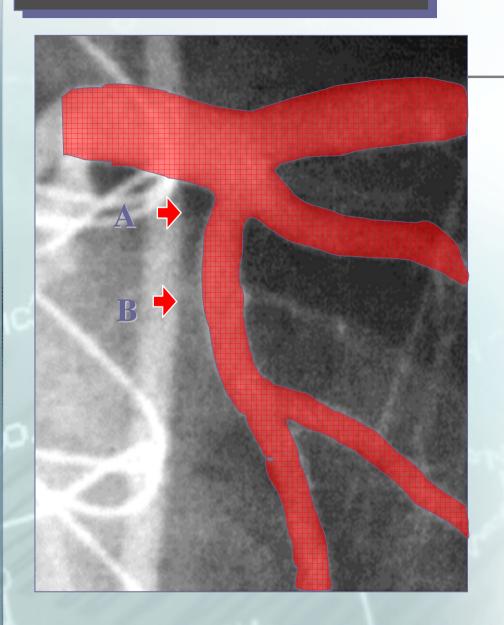


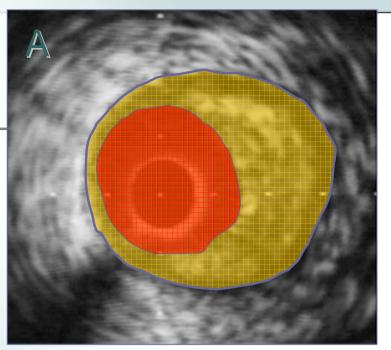


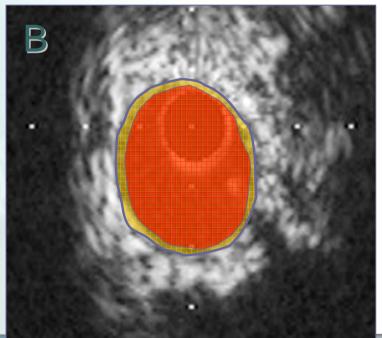


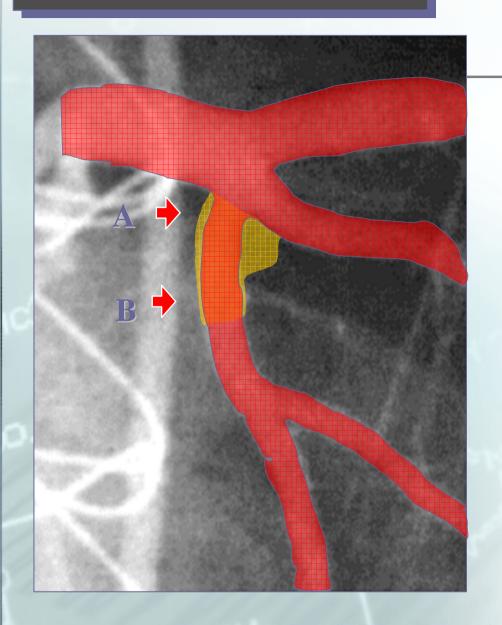


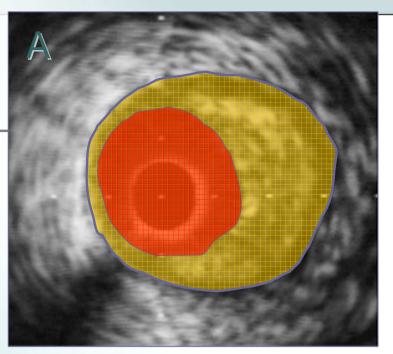


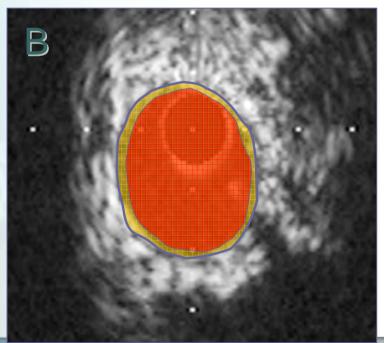












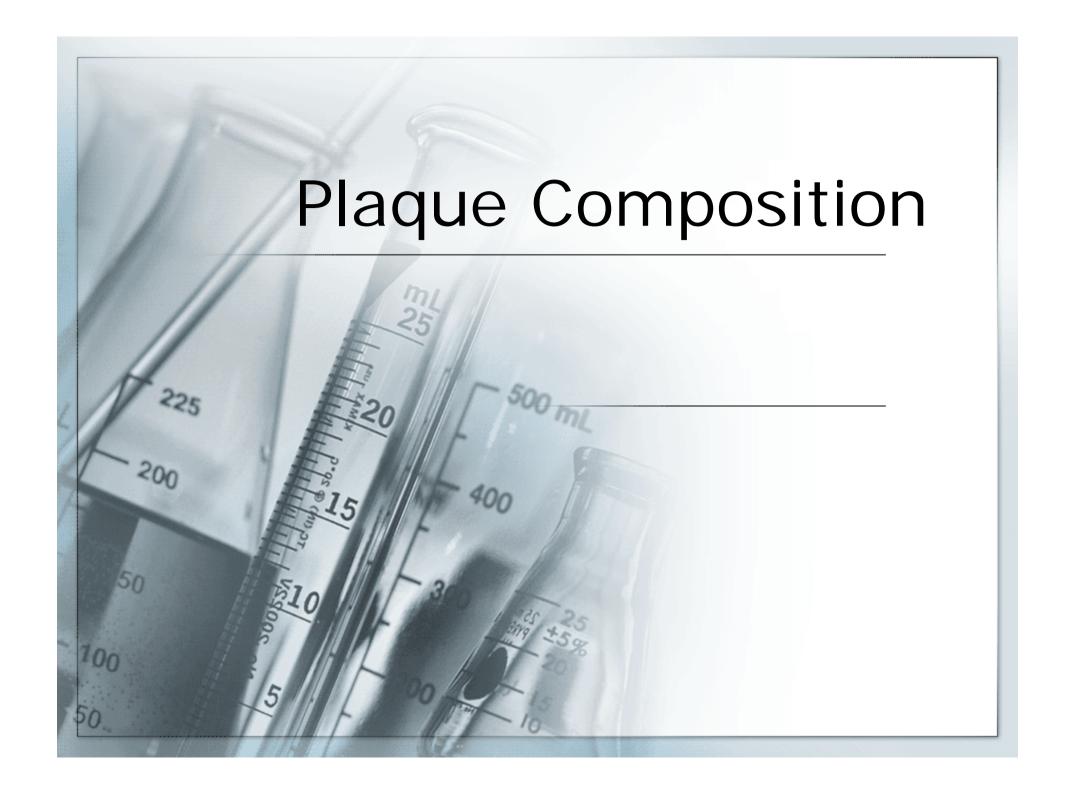
- If flow is not limited why do we care?
 - Correlation between positive remodelling and unstable presentation
 - Virmani
 - Schoenhagen
 - Can't see remodelling on an angiogram!!

- If flow is not limited why do we care?
 - Correlation between positive remodeling and unstable presentation
 - 68% of MIs are caused by plaques that are less than 50% occluded
 - •Insignificant or not visible on an angiogram!!

- If flow is not limited why do we care?
 - Correlation between positive remodeling and unstable presentation
 - 68% of MIs caused by plaque that are less than
 50% occluded
 - 6% of PCI patients will have clinical plaque progression requiring nontarget lesion PCI by 1 year." Glaser, 2005
- Can't detect these plaques on an angiogram!!

Not just size?



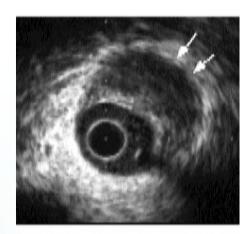


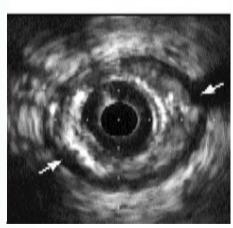
- If flow is not limited why do we care?
 - Correlation between presentation
 - 68% of MIs caused by occluded
 - 6% of PCI patients ave control plaque progression requiring nontarget lesion PCI by 1 year." Glaser, 2005

Coronary Imaging

Previous histological studies have demonstrated that the discrimination of lipid is inconsistent using greyscale images alone.

- Palmer et al. Eur Heart J., 1999
- Peters et al. J Am Soc Echocardiogr., 1994
- Peters et al. Circulation, 1994
- Grayscale IVUS interpretation is not reliable; qualitative; and subjective.

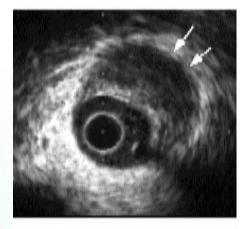


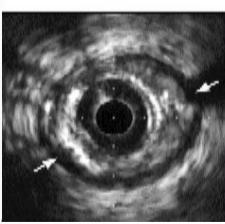


Images Courtesy of CCF IVUS Core Lab

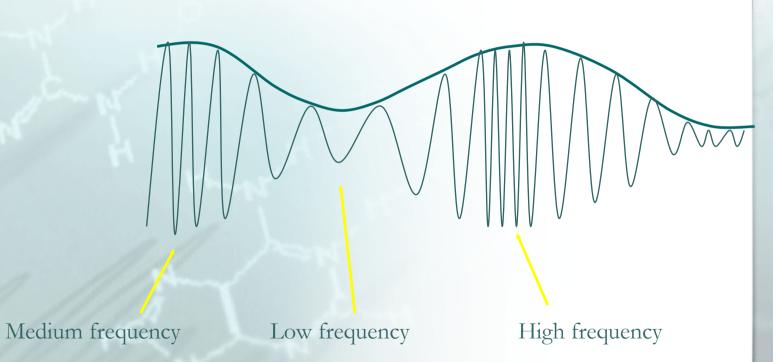
Echolucent vs Echogenic

- These two plaques are different!
- Is there additional information available?





VH IVUS TM



Virtual Histology

$$E_{contours} = \int_{0}^{1} (\alpha(s) E_{L}(s) + \beta(s) E_{M}(s) + \gamma(s) E_{P}(s)) ds$$

E, uses 4 terms

- 1) Transverse curvature
- Transverse rigidity (keeps line straight)
- 3) Radial RF Gradient
- 4) Radial pre-process VH Gradient

$$\left|V_{(n-1)\bmod N} - 2V_{n \bmod N} + V_{(n+1)\bmod N}\right|^2$$

$$\left|V_{(n-1)\bmod N}-V_{n\bmod N}\right|+\left|V_{n\bmod N}+V_{(n+1)\bmod N}\right|$$

$$\frac{\min_{RF} - G_{RF}}{\max_{RF} - \min_{RF}}$$

$$\frac{\min_{VH} - G_{VH}}{\max_{VH} - \min_{VH}}$$

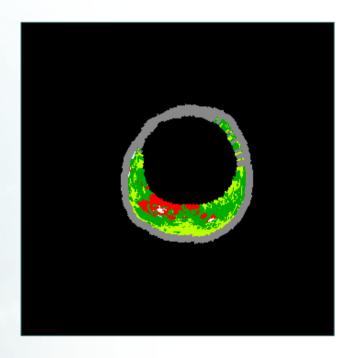
Each term in the 3 energy calculations has a separate weight and each of E_L , E_M , and E_P have weights

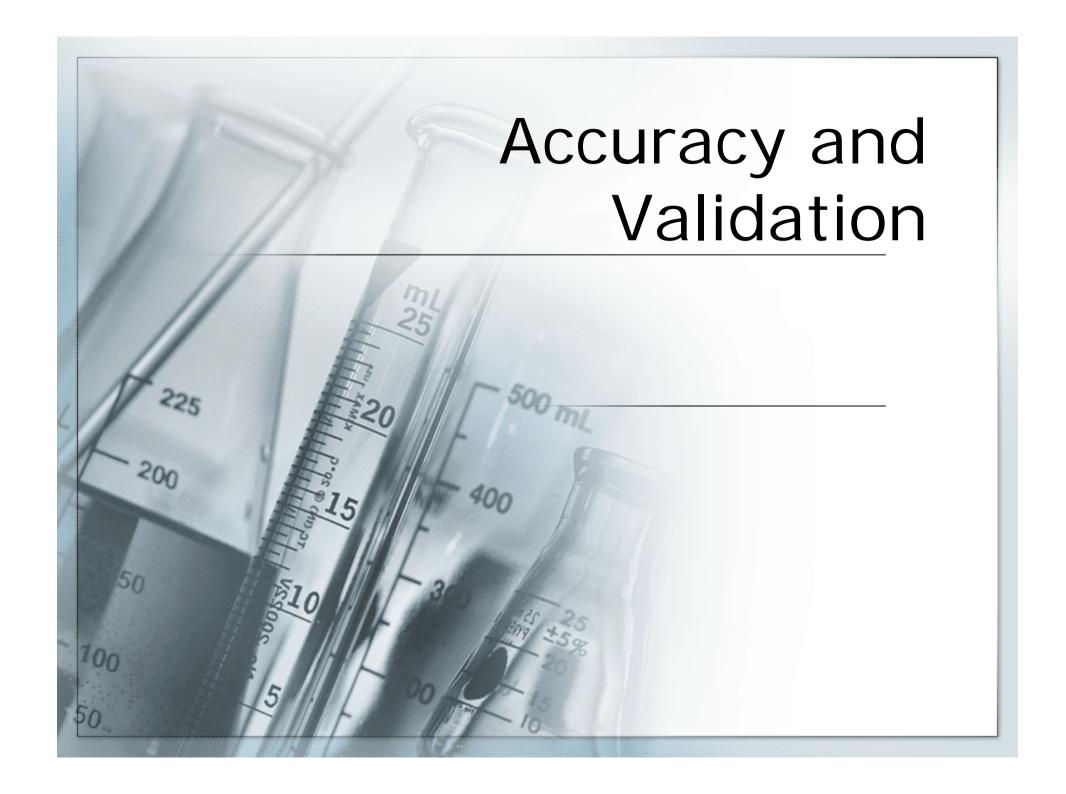
VH IVUS TM

- Use frequency information to determine plaque composition.
 - Fibrous Tissue
 - Fibro-Fatty
 - Necrotic Core
 - Dense Calcium

Currently over 2000 systems worldwide

Technology licenced to Volcano Corporation





Quantitative

VH Plaque	Predictive	Sensitivity		Specificity	
Component	Accuracy	%	CI	%	CI
FT (<i>n</i> = 471)	93.5%	95.7%	94 – 98	90.9%	88 – 94
FF (<i>n</i> = 130)	94.1%	72.3%	65 – 80	97.9%	97 – 99
NC (<i>n</i> = 132)	95.8%	91.7%	87 – 96	96.6%	95 – 98
DC (<i>n</i> = 156)	96.7%	86.5%	81 – 92	98.9%	98 – 100

Quantitative

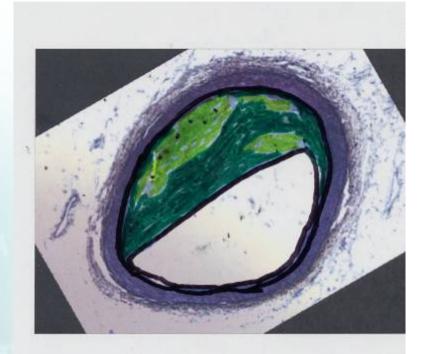
TRUTH TABLE									
	-11	VH Interpretation							
tion	VH Plaque Component	FT	FF	NC	DC	TOTAL			
reta	FT (<i>n</i> = 471)	451	14	3	3	471			
nterp	FF (<i>n</i> = 130)	27	94	8	1	130			
ogy I	NC (<i>n</i> = 132)	6	1	121	4	132			
Histology Interpretation	DC (n = 156)	5	1	15	135	156			
	TOTAL	489	110	147	143	889			

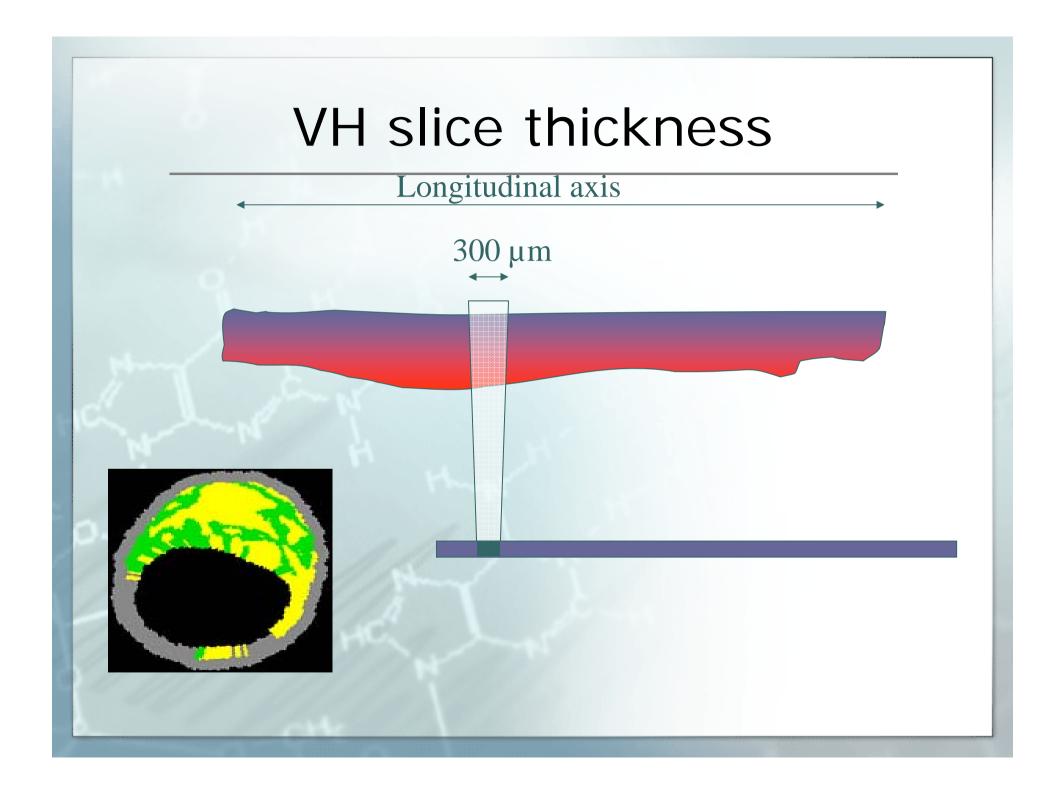
Gold Standard

- The histology is the truth
- Pathologists are our gold standard
- How does the phenotype of the plaque agree determined by VH compare to that determined by a pathologist?

Method

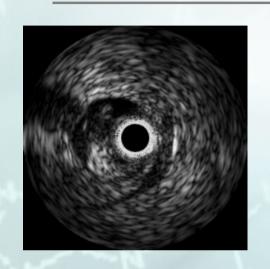
- Four pathologists shown the same slides (n = 30)
 - Dr Renu Virmani (CVPath, USA)
 - Dr Massimo Sangiorgi/ Alessandro Mauriello (Rome, Italy)
 - Dr Rene Rodriquez (CCF, USA)
 - Dr Hiro Hao (Osaka, Japan)
- High quality digital images of histology were printed.
- Transparent film was taped over page.
- Borders drawn with black permanent marker
- Pathologist asked to review corresponding slide and draw her version of VH on the transparent film using coloured markers.
- Green fibrous; Lime green fibrofatty;
 Red necrotic core; purple calcium
- Pathologist was not shown the Grayscale or VH

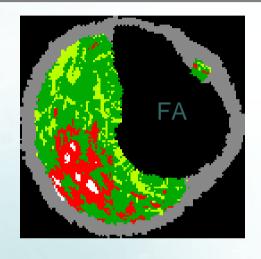




Histology slice thickness $4 \mu m$ 300 µm

CCF 04106 B2















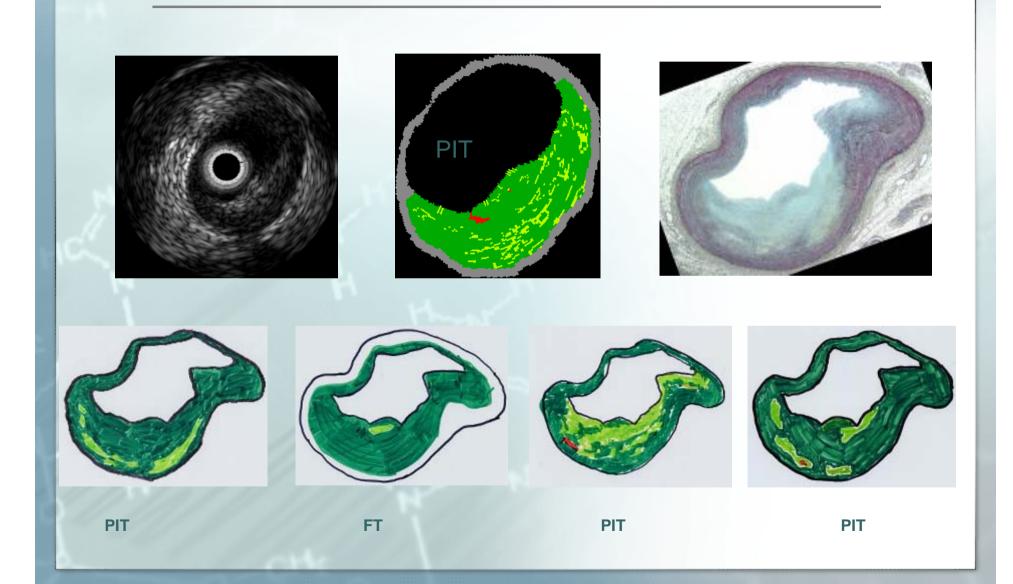
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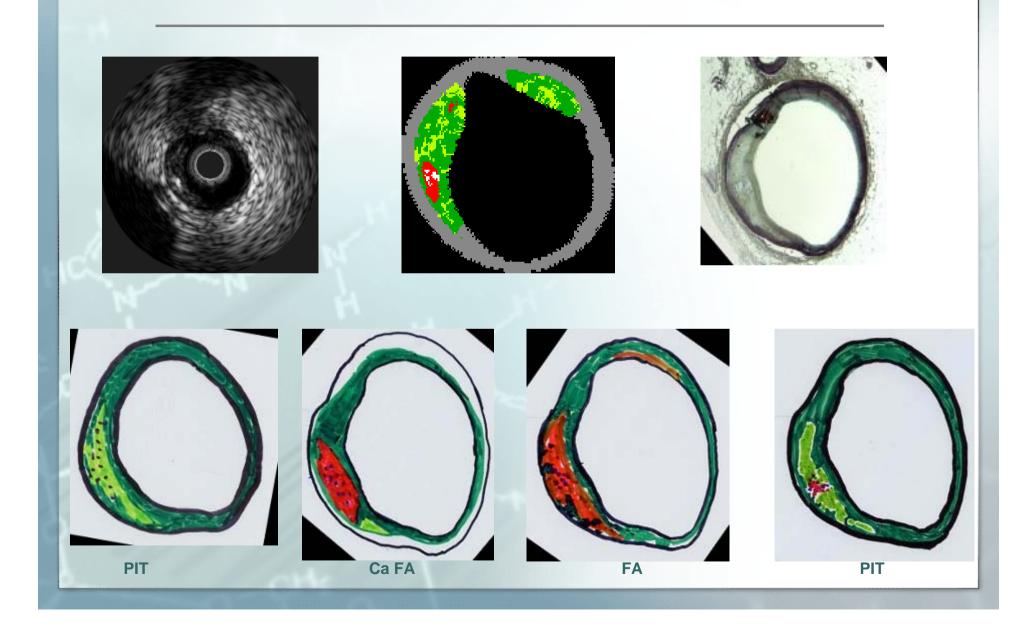
-Δ

FΔ

CCF 05094 B2



CCF 05099 B2 s27



Pathology agreement

• All pathologists agree with each other: 27%

75% agreement (3 out of 4): 72%

50% agreement (2 out of 4): 96%

- If VH agrees with a pathologist 75% of the time is it accurate?
- If VH agrees with a pathologist 50% of the time is it accurate?
- Completing study watch this space !!!

PROSPECT

- Partnership with ABBOTT/GUIDANT Corporation
- Natural History Study
- Product
 - Eagle Eye Gold, Grayscale, VH™ IVUS, & Palpography
- Site/Investigator
 - Greg Stone Primary Investigator (US)
 - Patrick Serruys & Bernard deBruyne (EU)
- Number of Patients
 - 700 enrollment complete

PROSPECT Baseline Analysis

- Enrollment complete, but key follow-up is still pending
- In the first 250 patients:
 - Angio alone misses lesions
 - 32% of angiographic mild lesions were severe by IVUS
 - IVUS Identified 328 lesions in the proximal vessels not seen by angio alone
- Data pending patient follow-up to study lesion progression

Summary

- Angiography can significantly underestimate the degree of vessel stenosis and provides little information on composition
- Plaque compositional analysis by evaluation of Grayscale IVUS is subjective and qualitative
- VH IVUS accurately determines plaque composition
- However, we need to correlate plaque composition to clinical events (PROSPECT and SPECIAL trials)