# Vascular Functional Imaging of Coronary Artery

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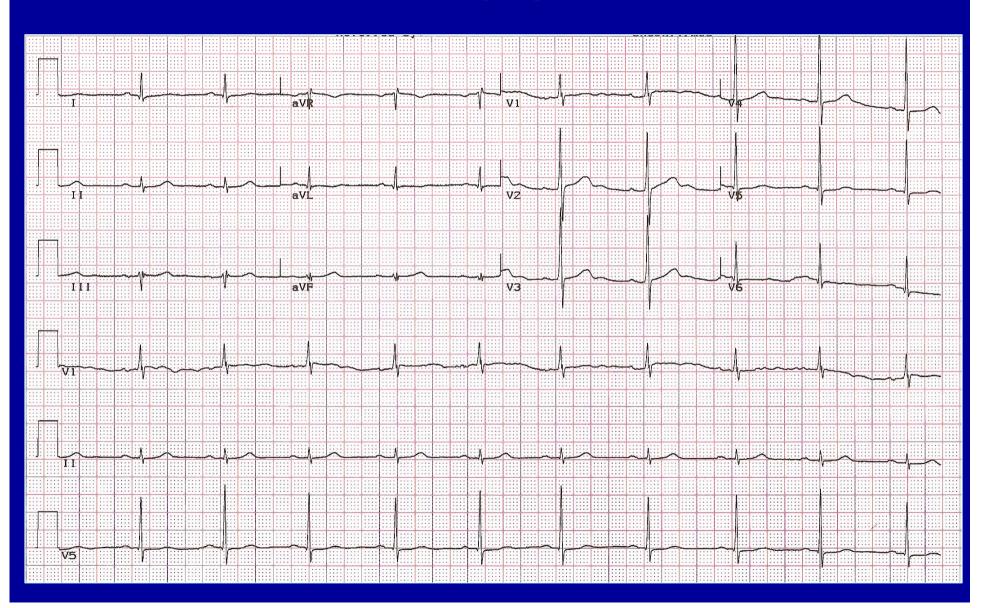
Myongji Hospital Cardiovascular Center

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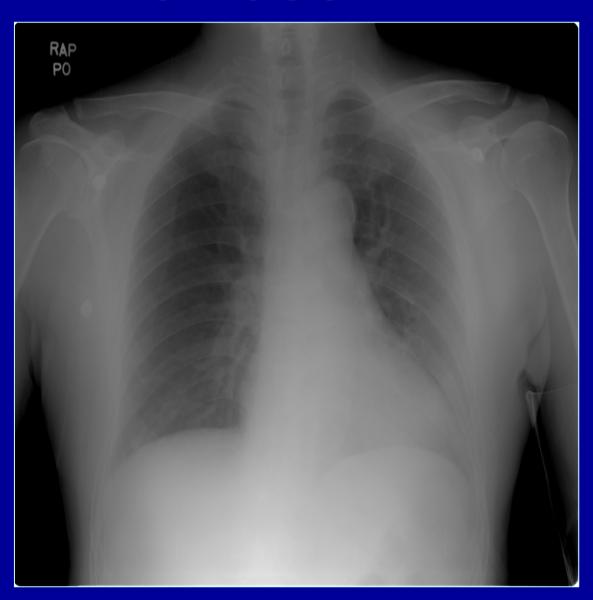
#### CASE I

- M/61
- C/C: Crescendo chest pain for 3 days
- Risk factor: Smoking(+): 30 pack-year
   DM(-)/HTN(-)
- Lab finding
  - Lipid profile: 127/73/51/59 mg/dL
  - -CK-MB: 10.57 ng/mL
  - -Troponin-I: positive
- 2D-Echo: No RWMA, EF: 65%,

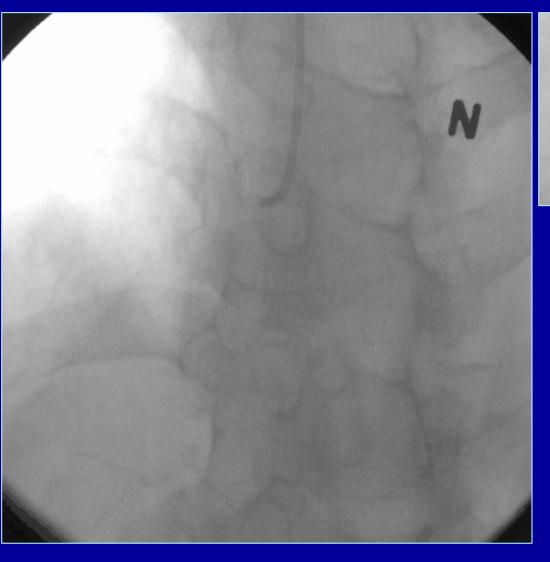
#### **ECG**

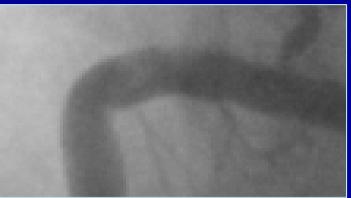


## **Chest PA**



# Right Coronary Angiography





# Which is the culprit artery anatomically and functionally?

Proximal RCA-thrombus or not?

Critical stenosis (over 90%) of distal LCX

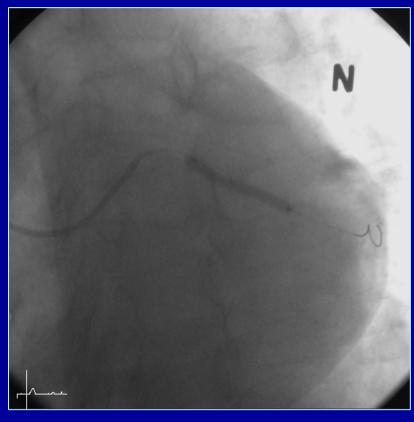
# What should we do for an optimal management of CAD?

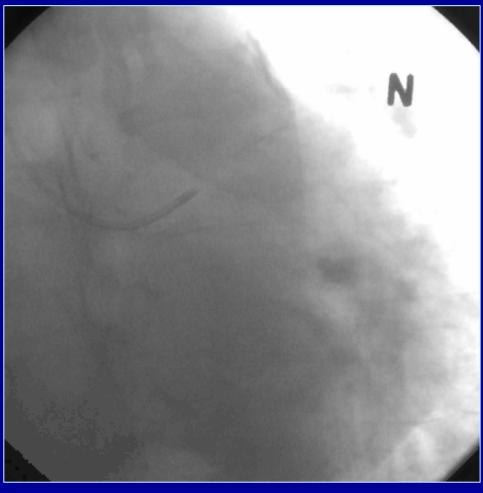
Perform PCI or not?

Morphological evaluation : IVUS

Functional study: FFR or CFR

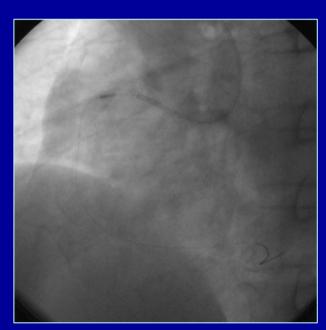
#### PCI for distal-LCX

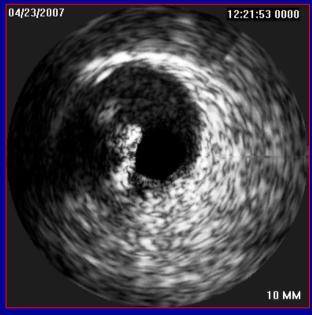




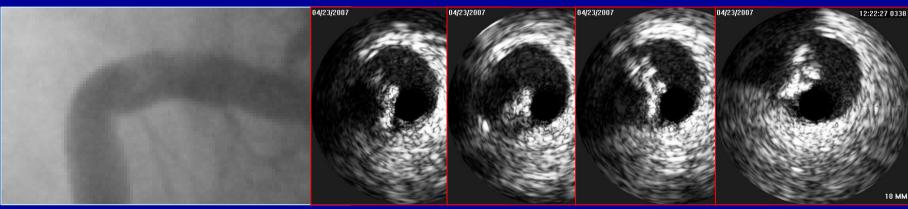
Stent (Core 2.75\*23mm)

## CAG- IVUS (p-RCA)





IVUS of p-RCA: %AS: 40%



# Comparison of CAG with fractional flow reserve (FFR)

RCA: To do PCI, not to do PCI?





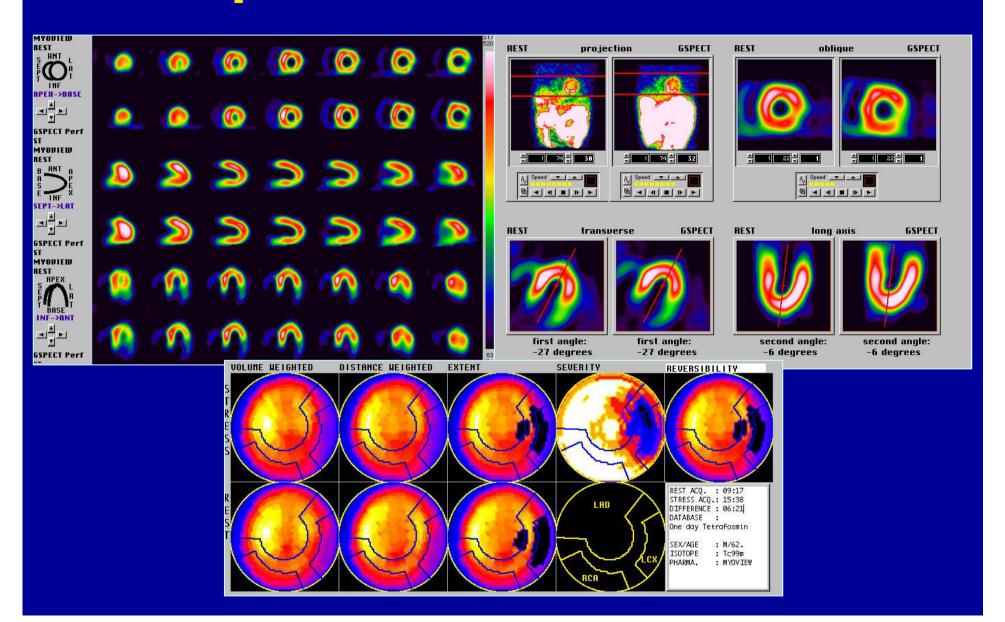
FFR of p-RCA: 0.95

## Finish the procedure!

• It is not necessary for further intervention because the FFR was greater than the cutoff value of 0.75.

 It does not mean significant stenosis of coronary artery.

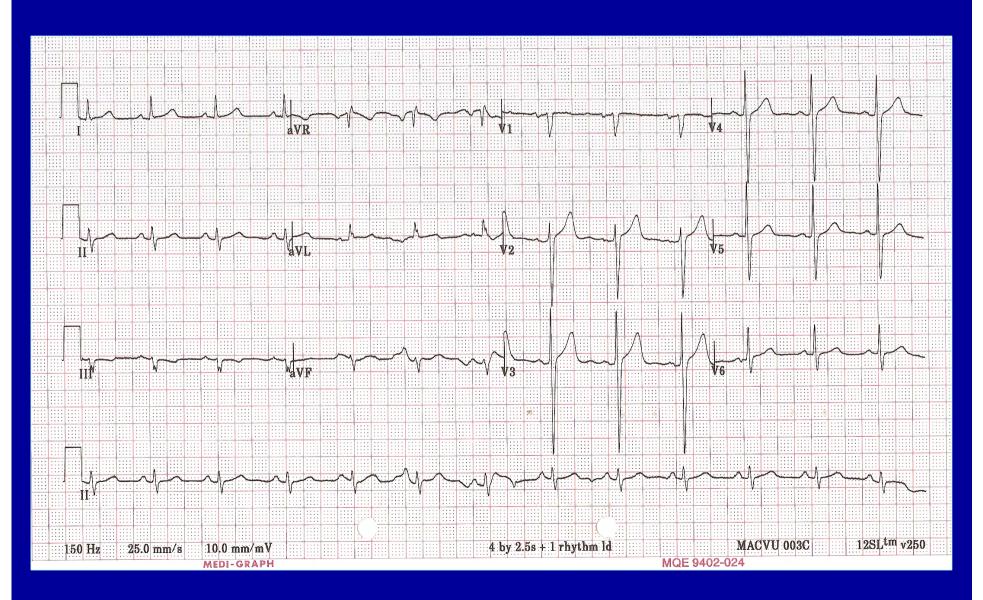
#### Comparison of MIBI SPECT



#### CASE II

- M/63
- C/C: Resting chest discomfort for 2 weeks
- Risk factor: Smoking : 30 pack-year,
   DM/HTN (+/+)
- Lab finding
  - Lipid profile: 179/162/41/122 mg/dL
  - HbA1C: 8.1%
  - CK-MB & Troponin I: negative
  - NT-pro BNP: 44.8 (WNL)

#### **ECG**



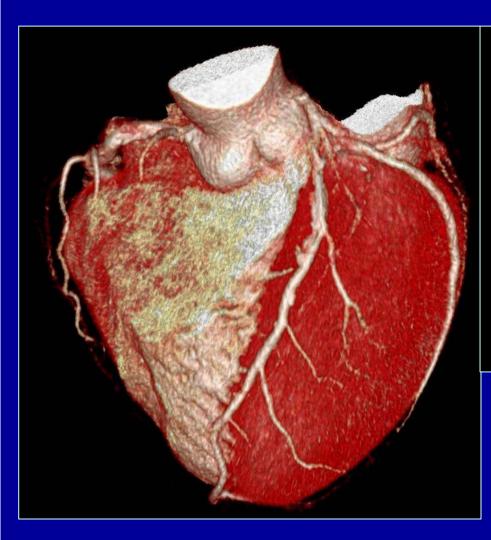
# Chest PA

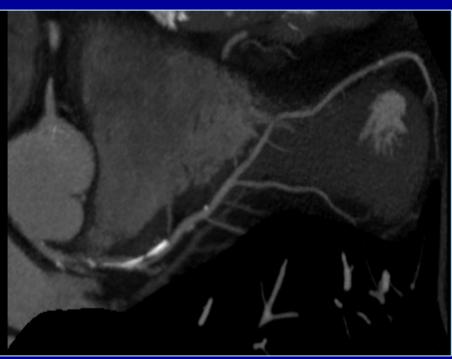


#### 64 channel CT-CAG: RCA

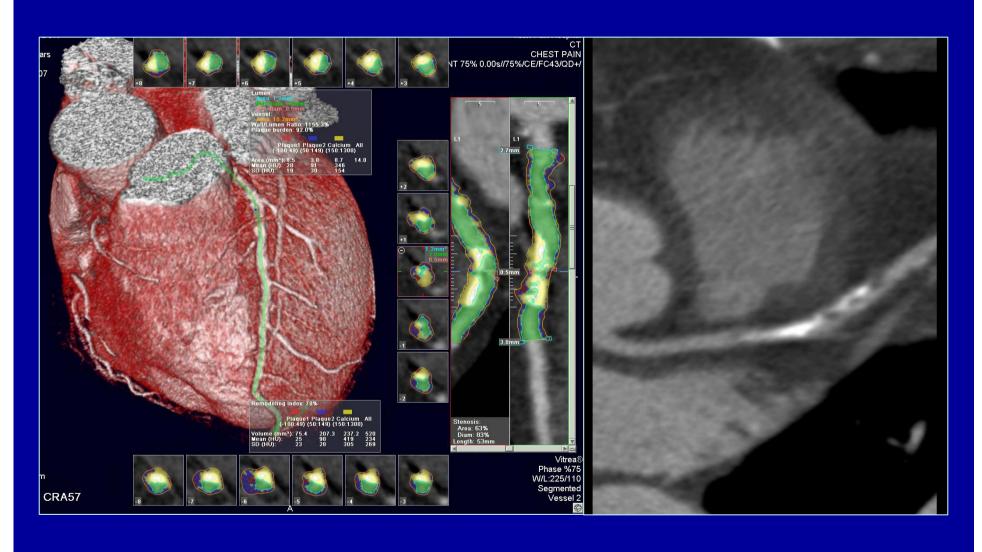


#### 64 channel CT-CAG: LAD

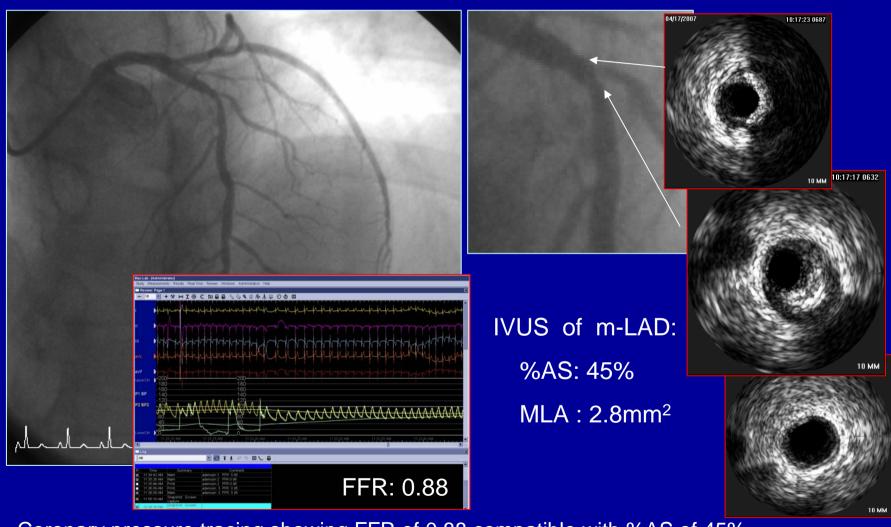




#### 64channel CT-CAG: LAD



# Comparison of IVUS with fractional flow reserve (FFR)



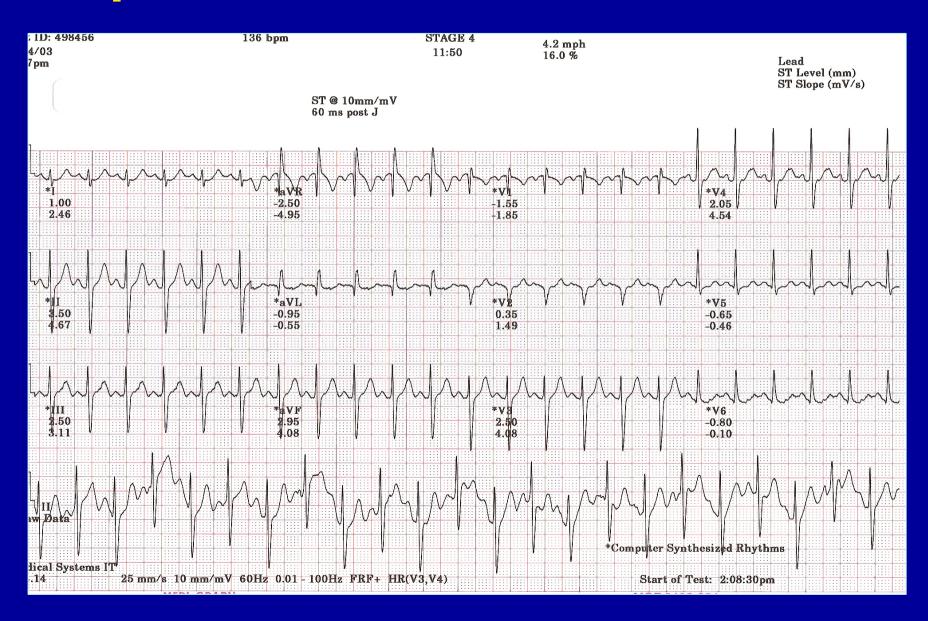
Coronary pressure tracing showing FFR of 0.88 compatible with %AS of 45%

## Finish the procedure!

• It is not necessary for further intervention because the FFR was greater than cutoff value of 0.75.

 It does not mean significant stenosis of coronary artery.

#### **Comparison of Exercise Stress Test**



#### Conclusions

- A clinical decision making based on appropriately combined use of morphological (IVUS, MDCT- coronary artery angiography) and functional studies (MIBI-SPECT,FFR, CFR or Cardiac MR) seems to be necessary for optimal intervention of coronary artery disease.
- Especially to decide how to treat intermediate or questionable stenosis of coronary artery in conventional CAG or IVUS.