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GENERAL HOSPITAL

HEART CENTER

Macrophage Detection, Quantification, and Prognostic Utility by OCT

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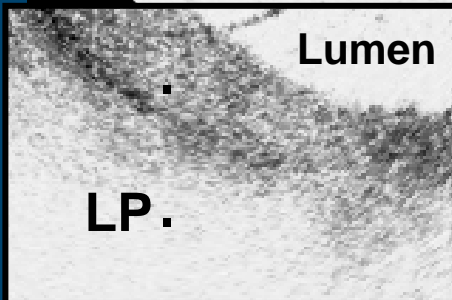
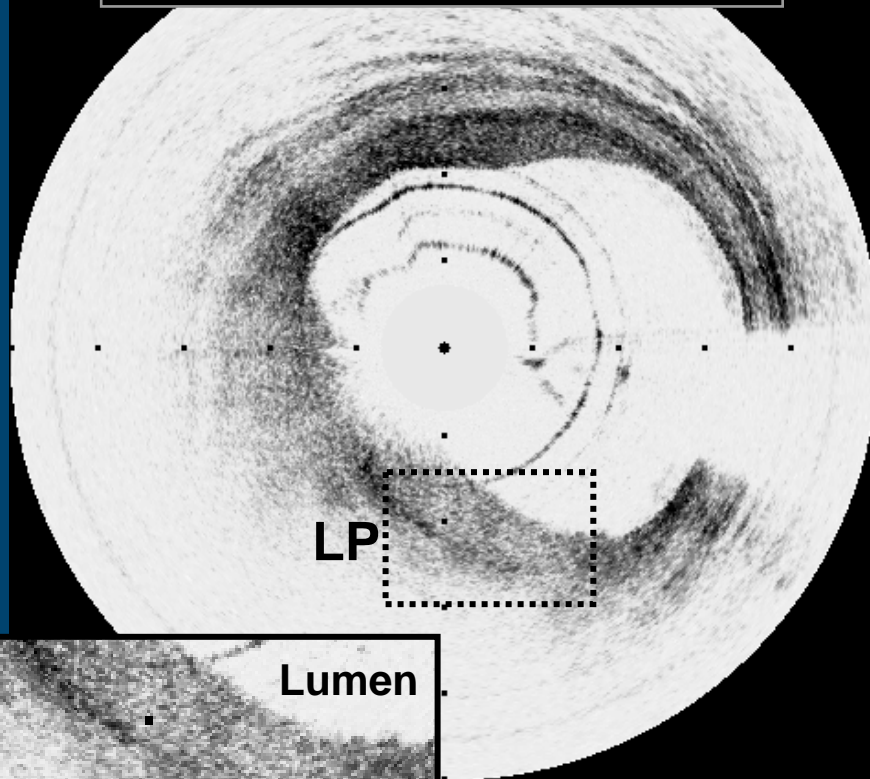
Massachusetts General Hospital



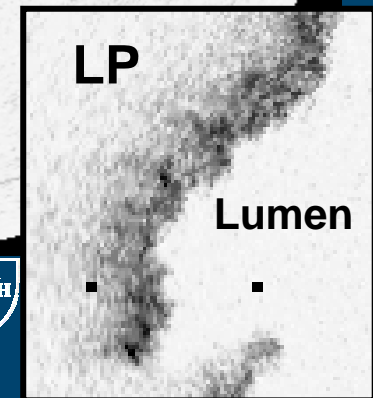
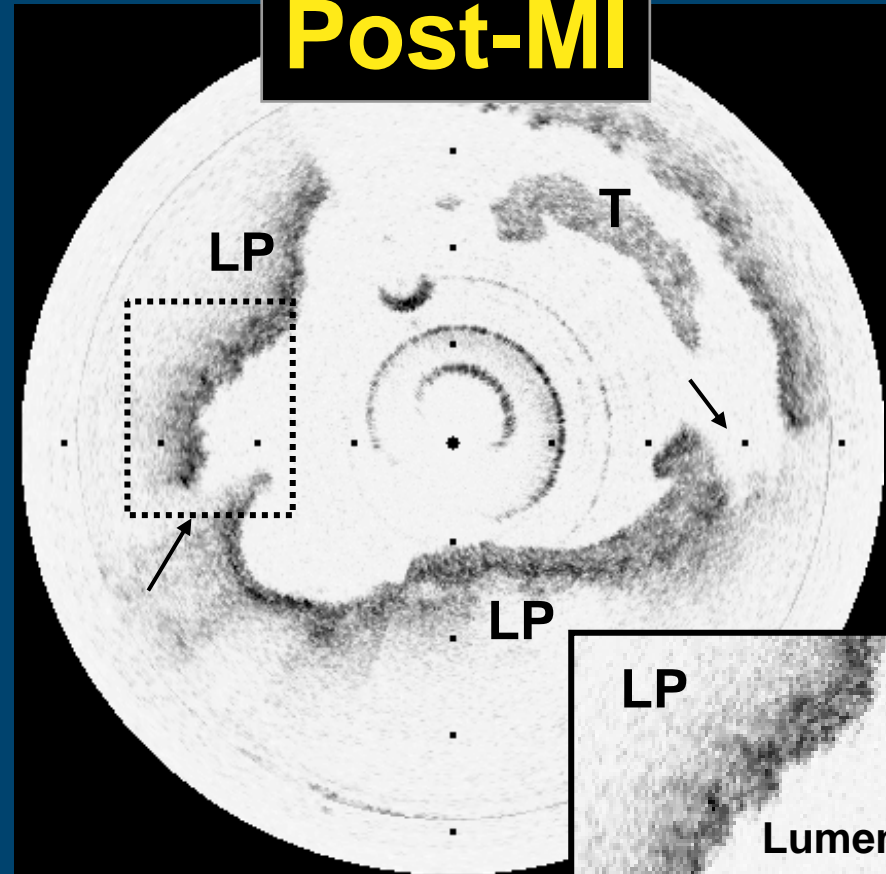
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Macrophages by OCT

Stable Angina



Post-MI

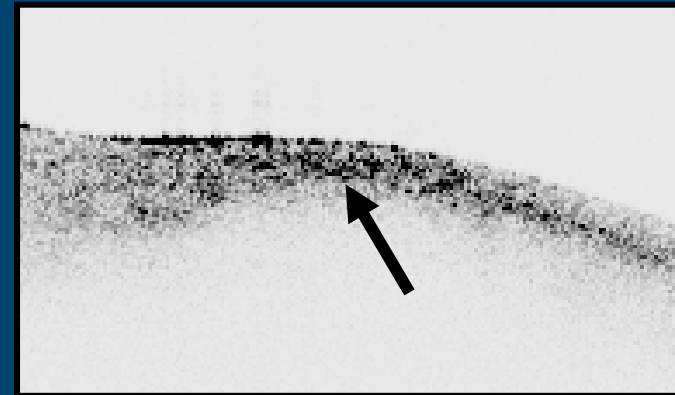
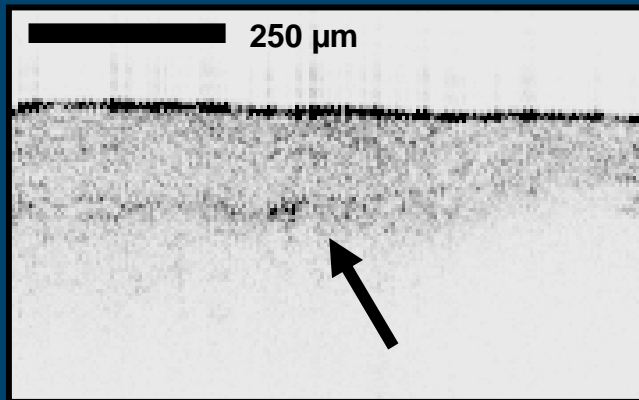


Ex Vivo Macrophage Study

Low M ϕ

High M ϕ

OCT



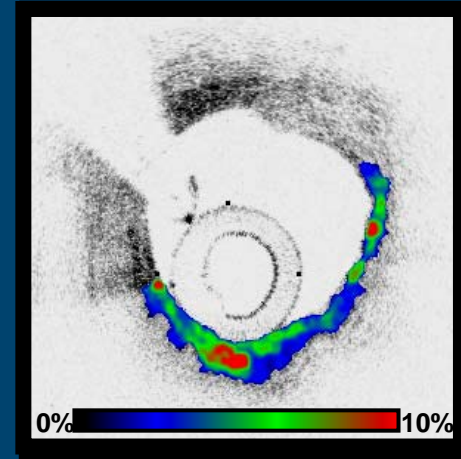
CD68



Macrophage Analysis (119 plaques)

- Investigate focal versus multi-focal macrophage distributions

- Cap segmentation-
 - Entire FA cap
 - Rupture (250 μm)
 - Surface: $\leq 50 \mu\text{m}$ from lumen
 - Subsurface: $> 50 \mu\text{m}$ from lumen



- NSD computation-
- Definition:
 - Macrophage Density \sim Mean NSD within Segmented Region

$$NSD(x, y) = \frac{\sigma(x, y)}{(S_{\max} - S_{\min})} \times 100$$

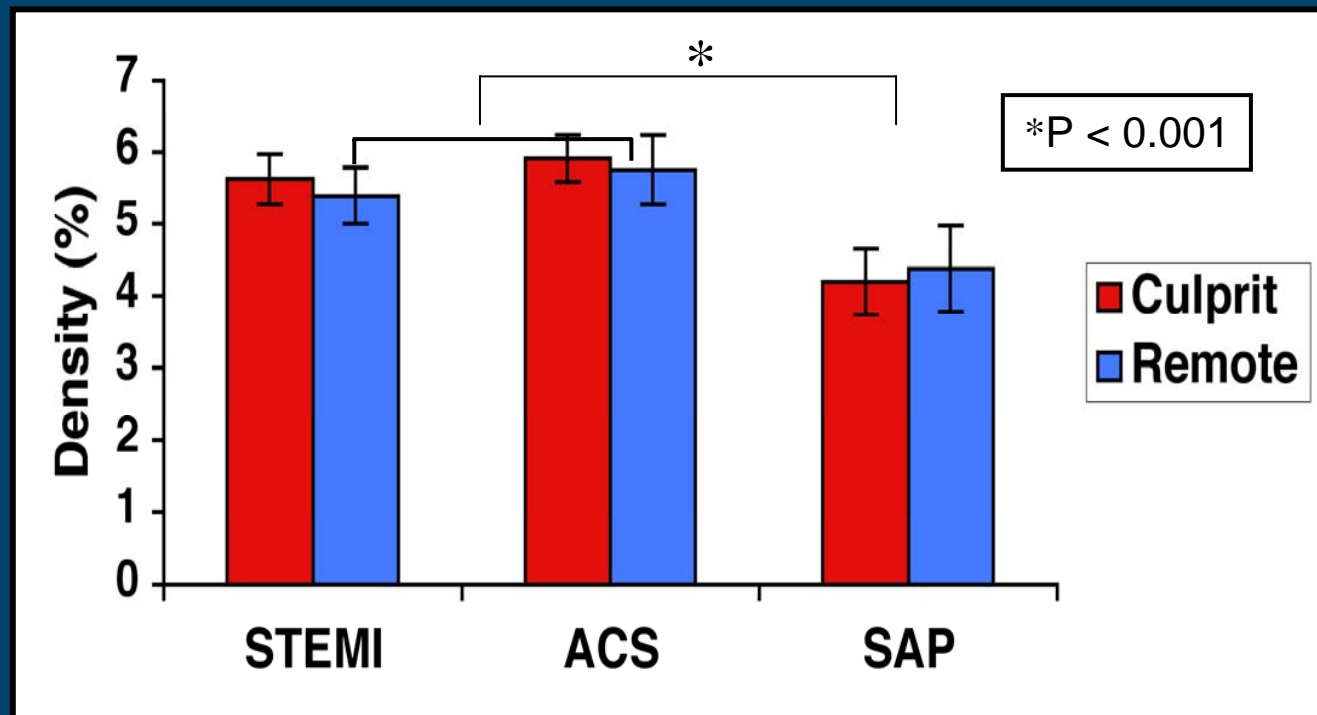


Macrophage Quantification in Patients

- **Correlation between OCT measurement and clinical presentation**
 1. **Macrophage density vs. clinical syndrome**
- **Role of focal macrophage distribution**
 2. **Density at rupture sites**
 3. **Surface vs. subsurface density**
- **Role of multi-focal macrophage distribution**
 4. **Culprit vs. remote plaque density**
 5. **Fibrous plaque macrophage content**



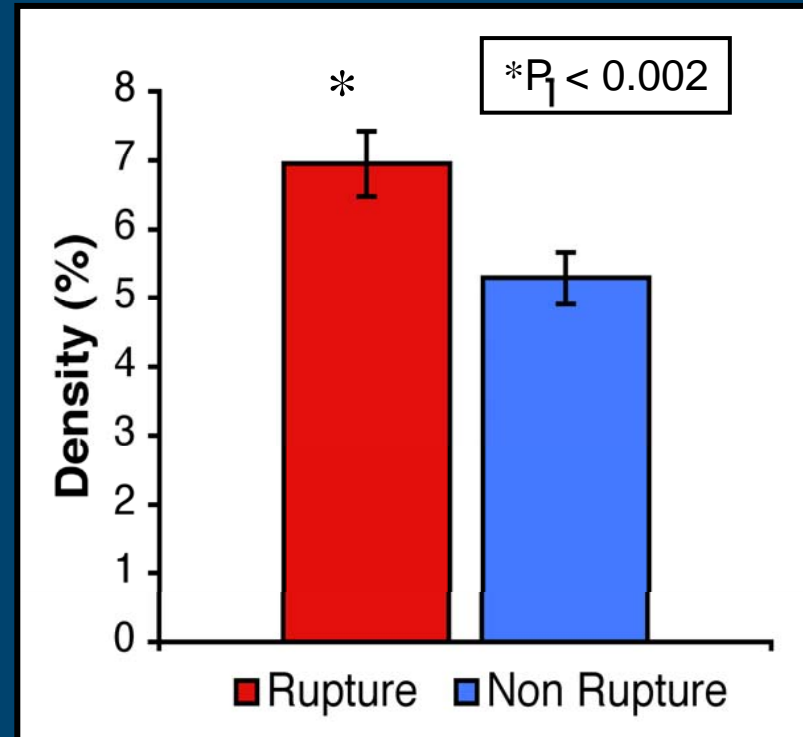
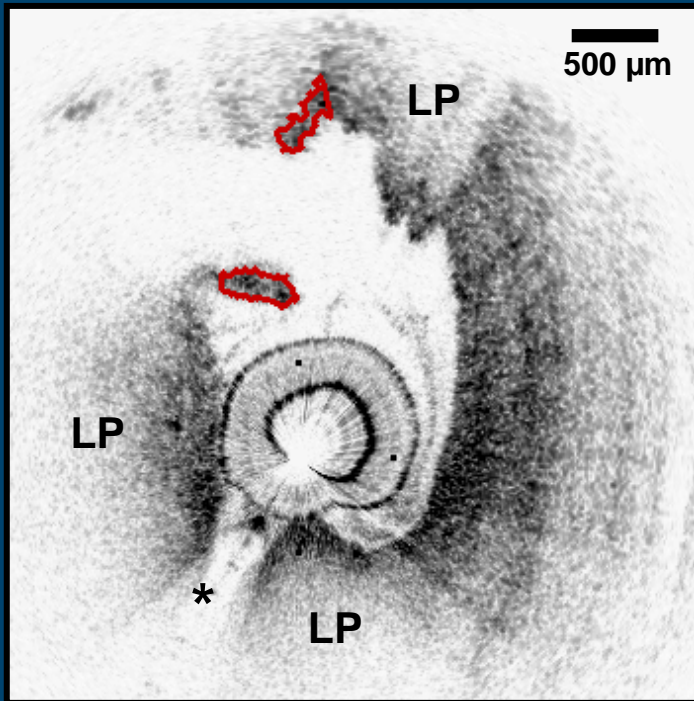
Macrophage Density for Acute and Stable Clinical Syndromes



Cap macrophage density is higher in acute clinical syndromes in both remote and culprit sites



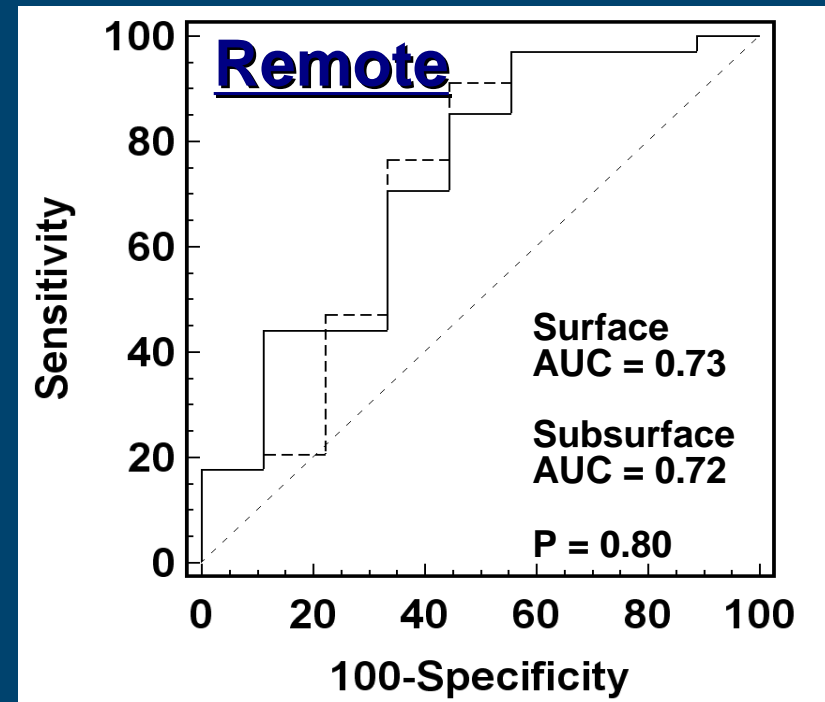
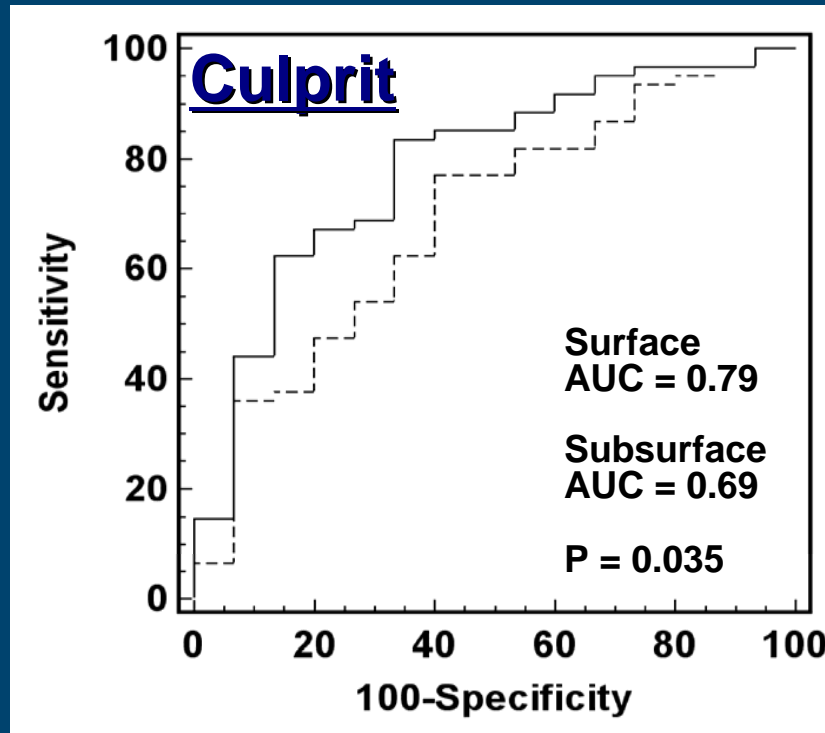
Rupture Sites



Cap macrophage density is higher at rupture sites than remainder of cap



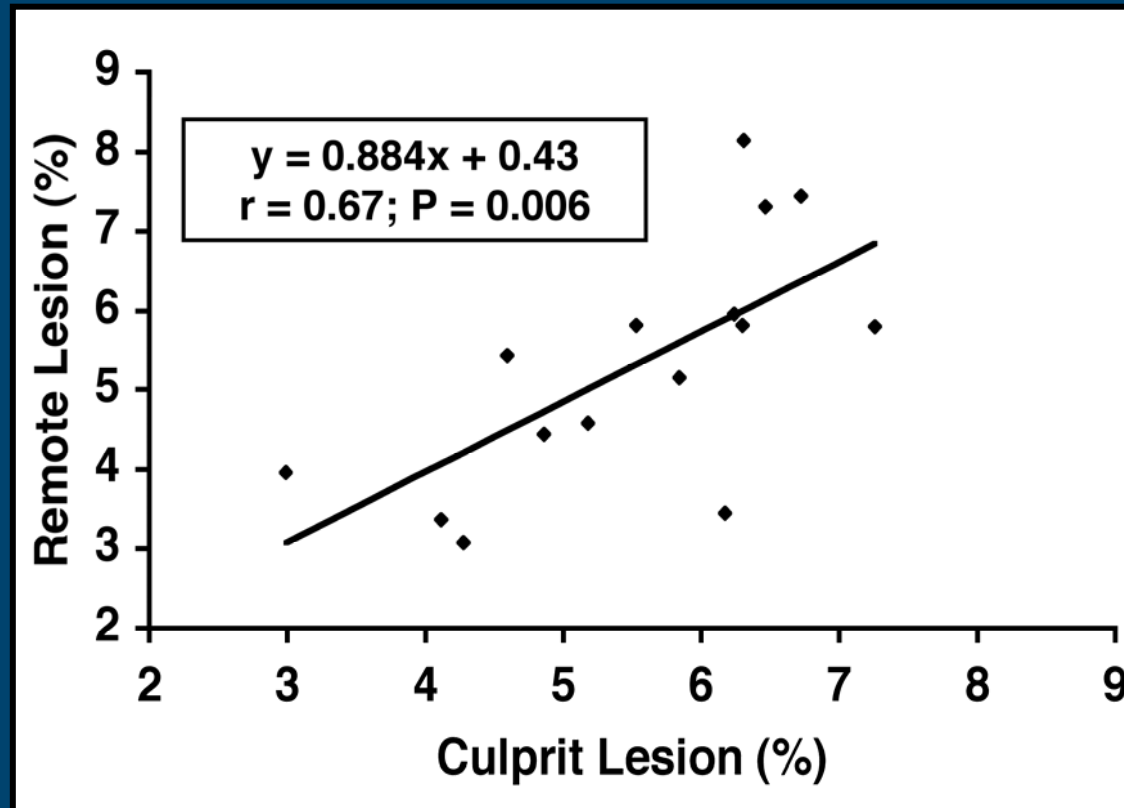
Surface versus Subsurface ROC Analysis



Surface cap macrophage density is more predictive of clinical syndrome than subsurface macrophage density at culprit, but not remote sites



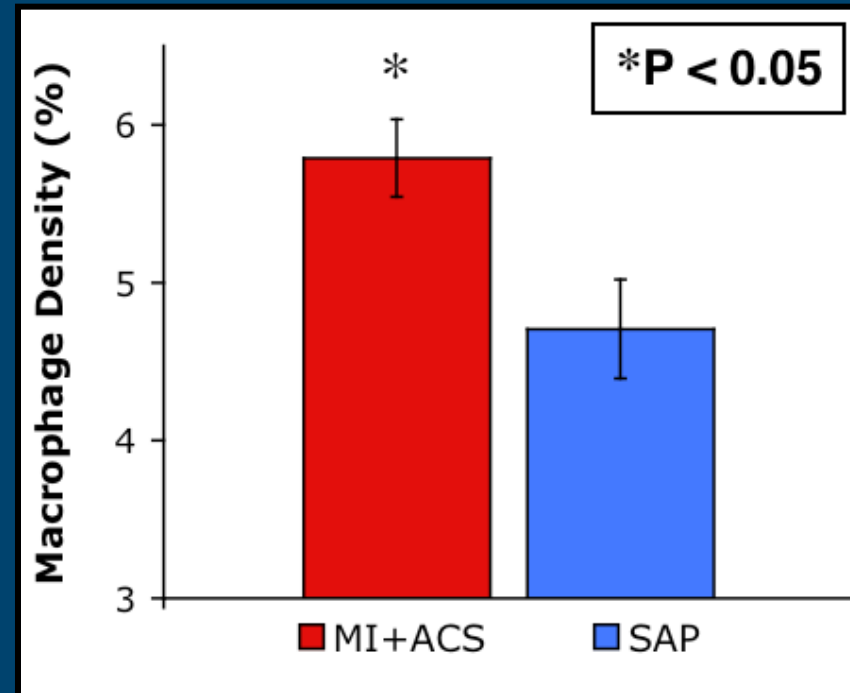
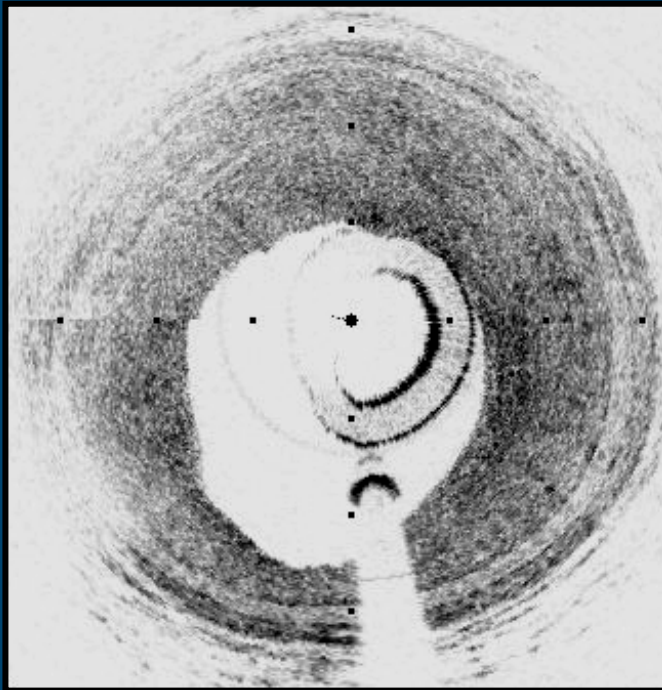
Culprit vs. Remote Sites



Culprit and remote macrophage densities are correlated in the same patient



Fibrous Plaques



Fibrous plaque macrophage density is higher in acute patients



Focal vs. Multi-focal Risk

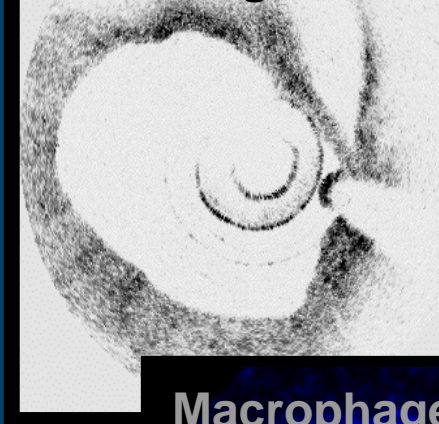
Evidence for focal risk

1. Rupture sites: greater macrophage content
2. Surface macrophage density more predictive of clinical syndrome at culprit sites, not remote sites

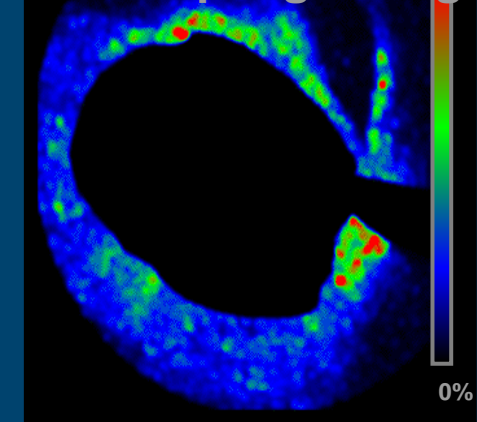
Evidence for multi-focal risk

1. Remote and culprit densities not different within individual patients and clinical subgroup
2. High intra-patient correlation between remote and culprit densities
3. Fibrous lesions: higher densities in acute syndromes

OCT Image



Macrophage Image





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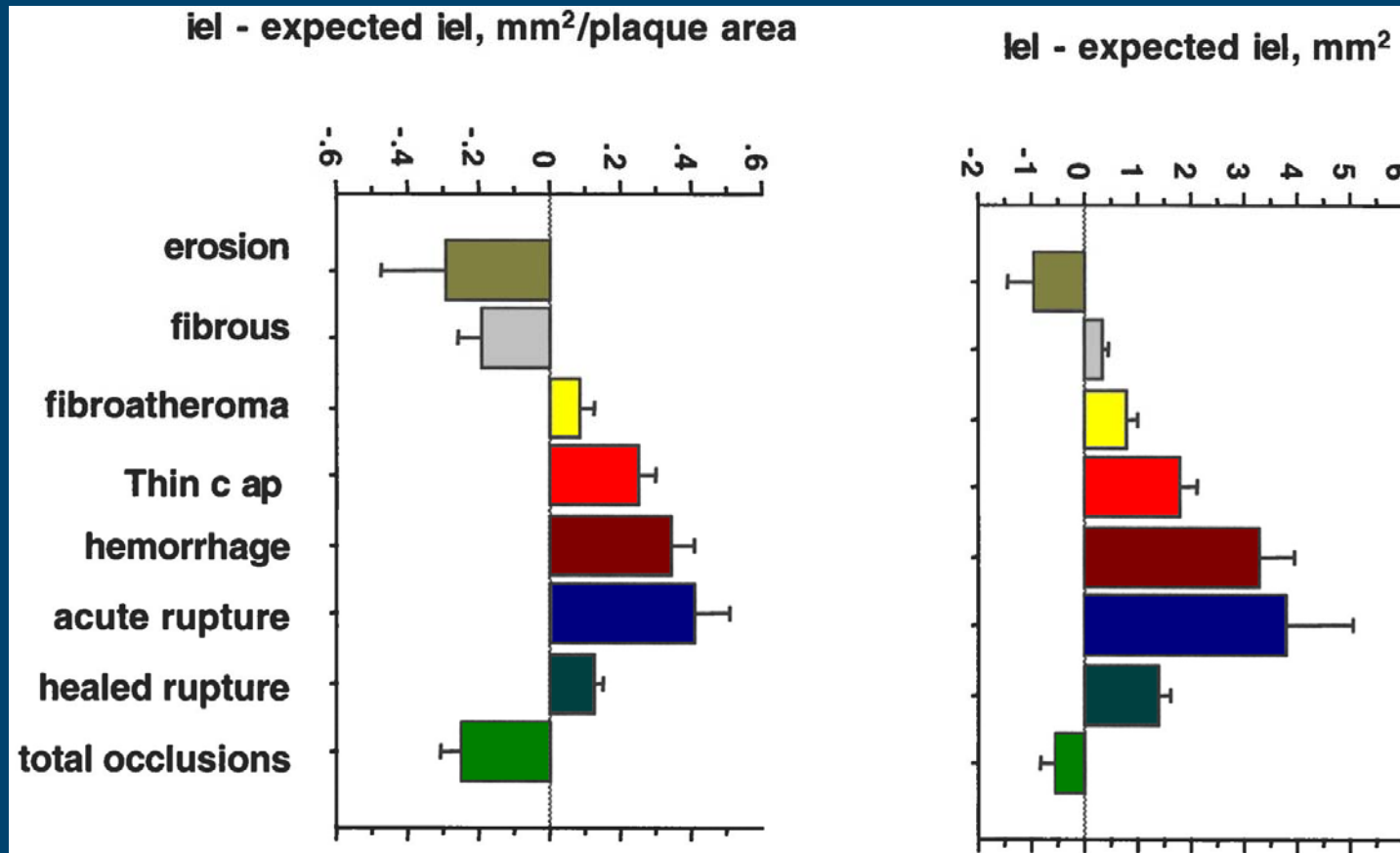
Macrophage Prognostic Utility



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Background: Remodeling and Plaque Morphology

Ex-vivo histopathological study



Aim of the study

Evaluate the association between coronary artery remodeling assessed by IVUS and plaque characteristics identified by OCT



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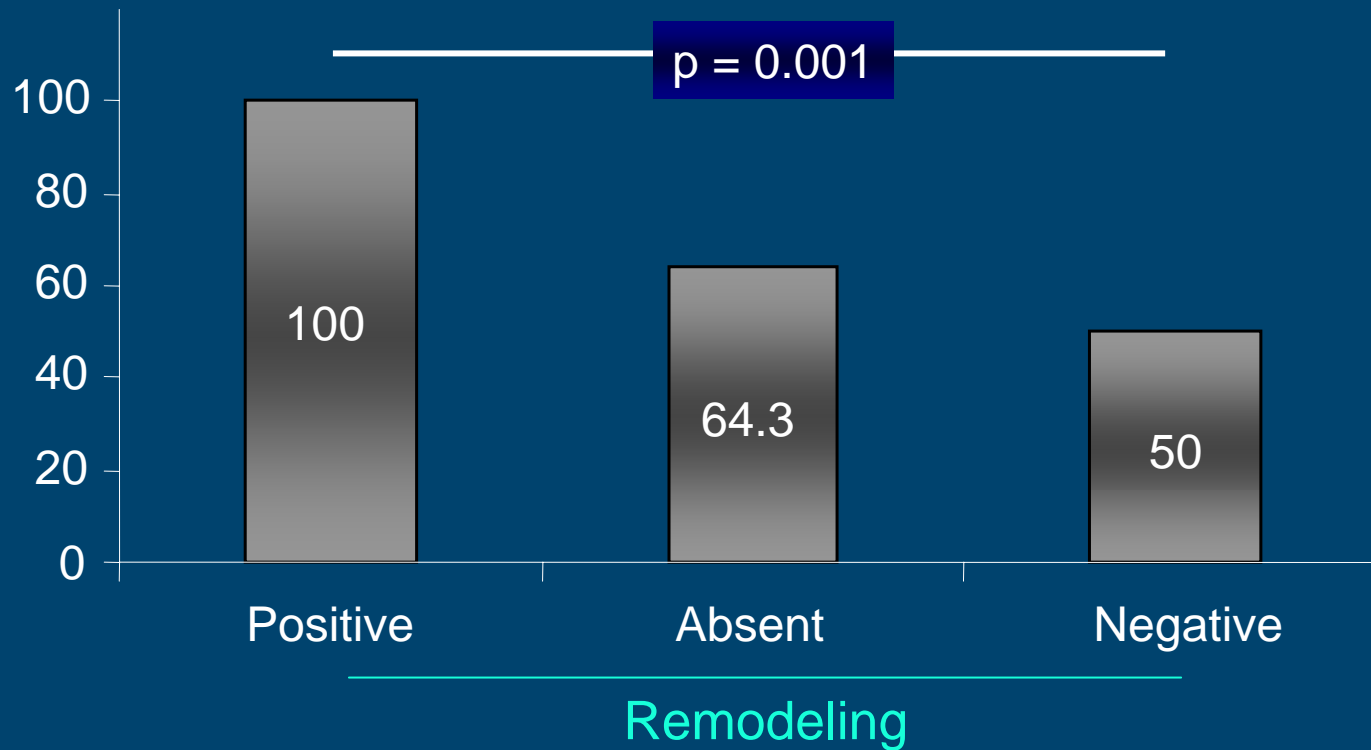
Methods

- OCT and IVUS was performed at corresponding lesion sites in patients undergoing catheterization
- Remodeling index (RI) was calculated as the ratio of the lesion to the reference external elastic membrane (EEM) area derived from IVUS images.
 - **Positive** remodeling was defined as $RI > 1.05$
 - **Absence** of remodeling as $RI \text{ } 1.05 - 0.95$
 - **Negative** remodeling as a $RI < 0.95$



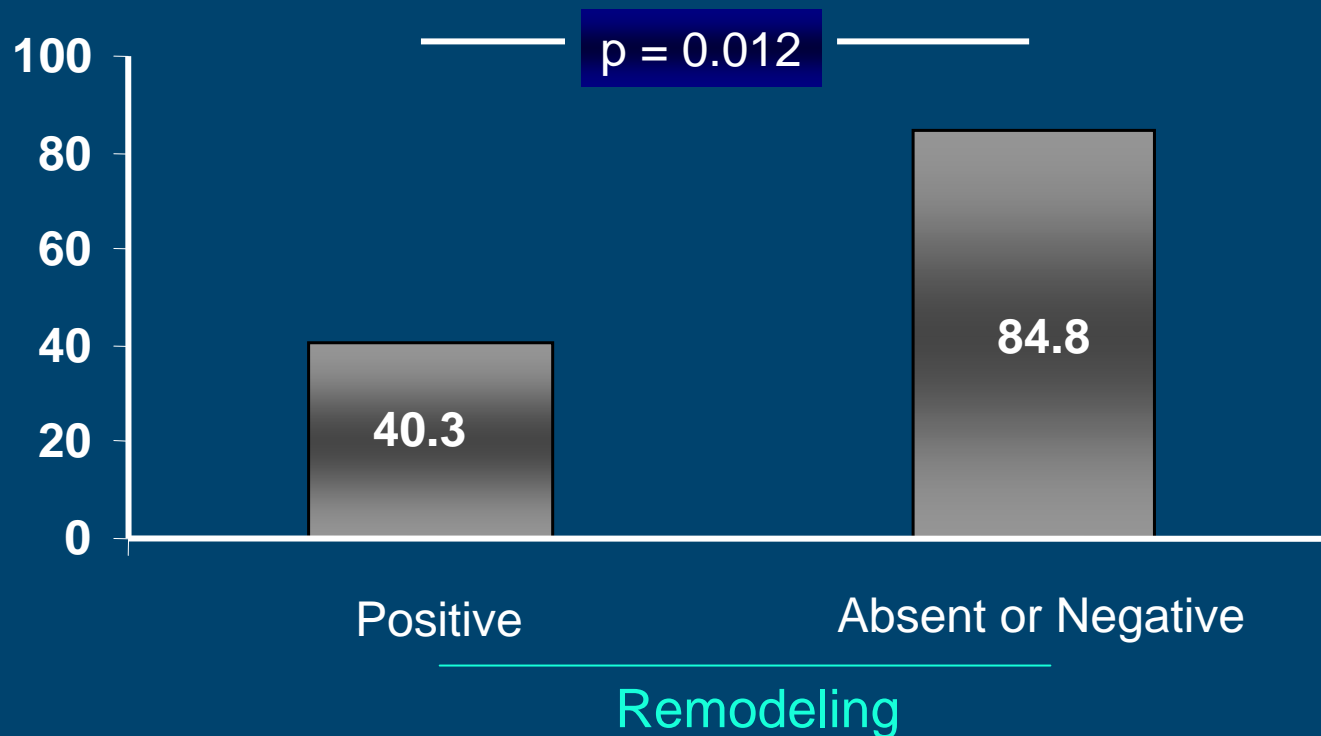
Association between remodeling and frequency of Lipid Rich Plaque (55 plaques)

% of Lipid Rich Plaque within each group

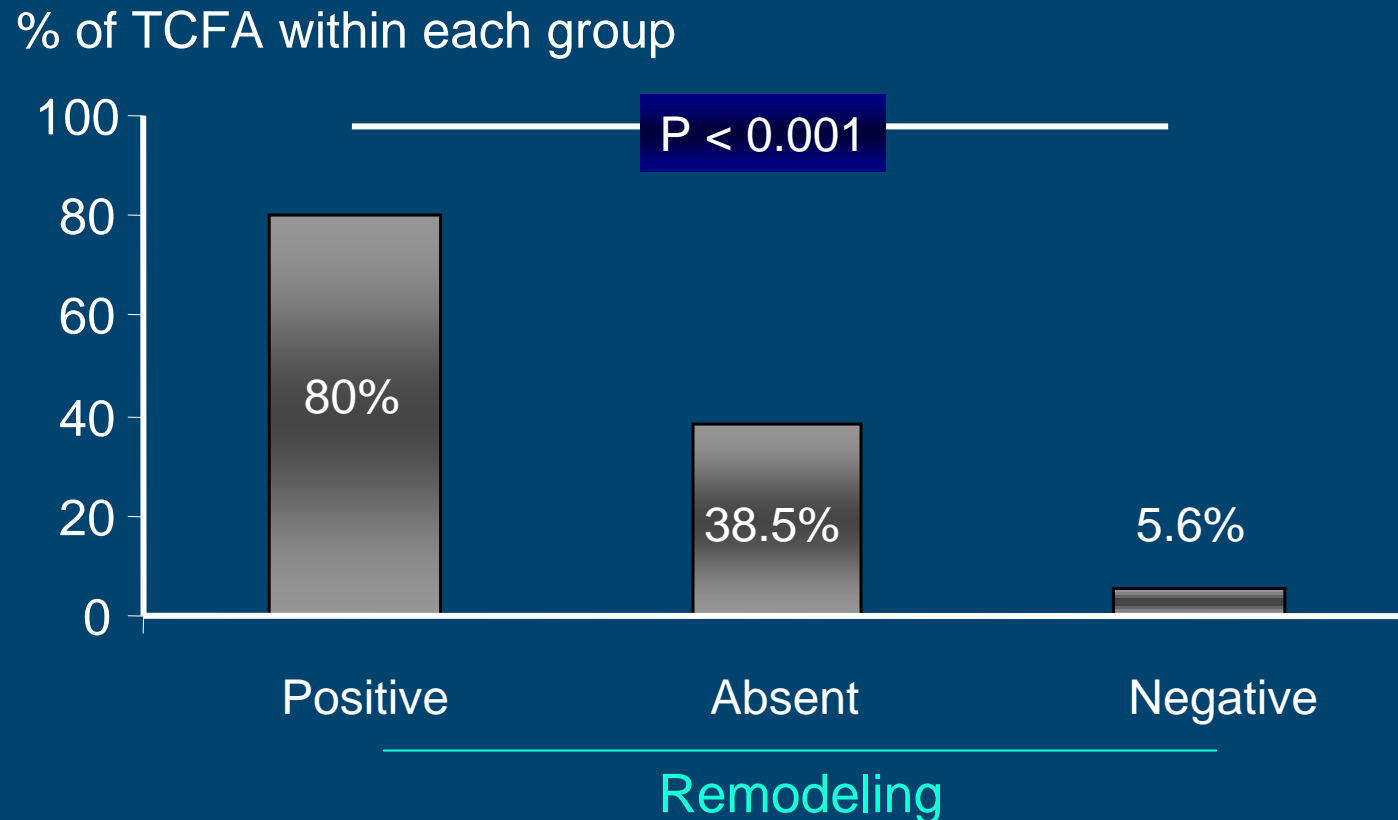


Association Between Remodeling and Underlying Plaque Fibrous Cap thickness

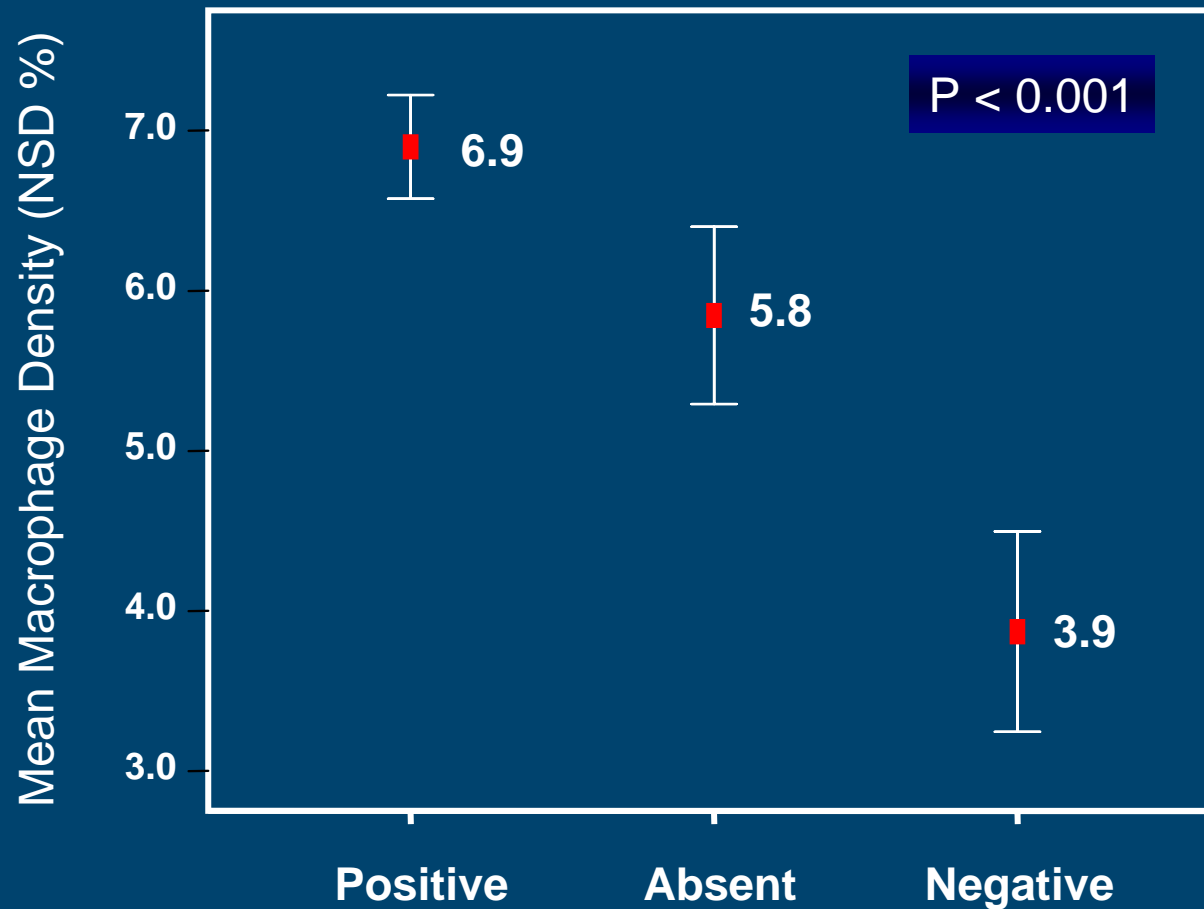
Fibrous Cap Thickness (Median, μm)



Remodeling and TCFA: Association between type of remodeling and frequency of TCFA



Association Between Remodeling and Underlying Plaque Macrophage Density

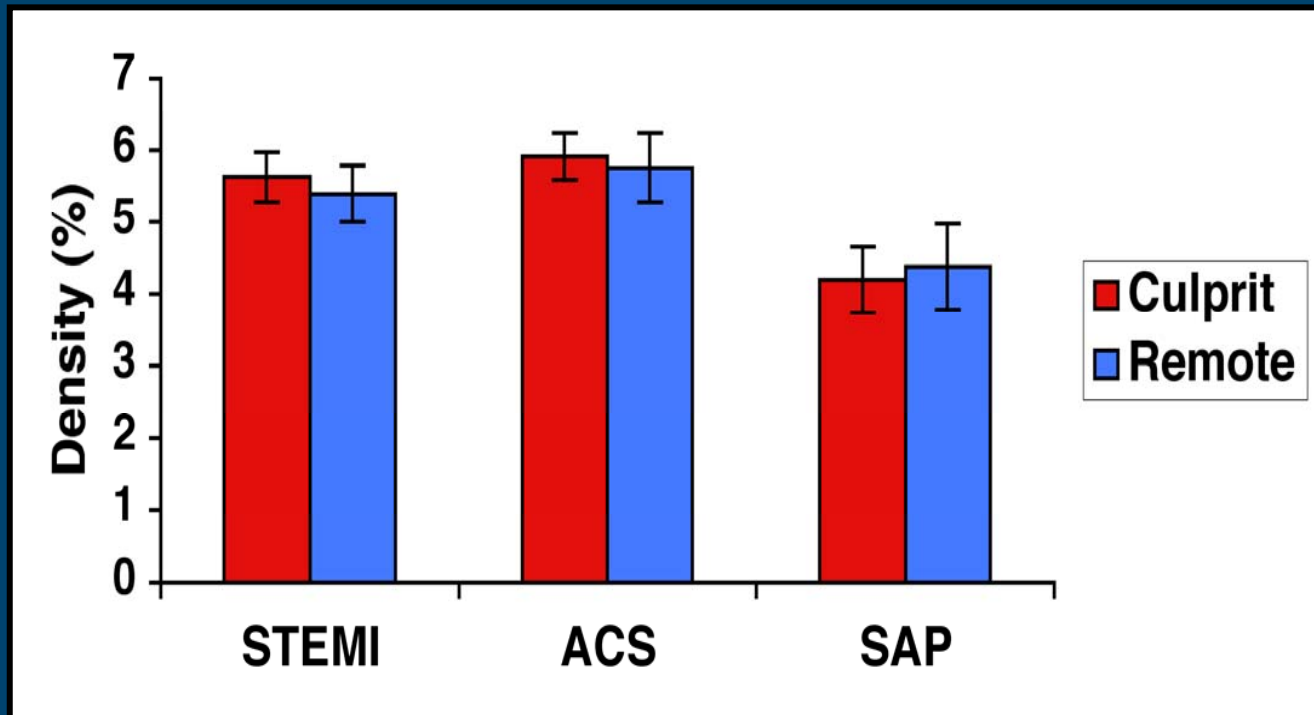


RI = Remodeling Index



Limitations

1. The difference in macrophage density is marginal.



Limitations

1. The difference in macrophage density is marginal.
2. Enzymatic activity of macrophage is not known.
3. Diffuse distribution of macrophage including in fibrous rich plaque.



Macrophage by OCT

1. Detection: **Probably “yes”**

2. Quantification: **Possible**

3. Prognostic utility: **unknown**

