# Insights from FFR and IVUS for Bifurcation PCI

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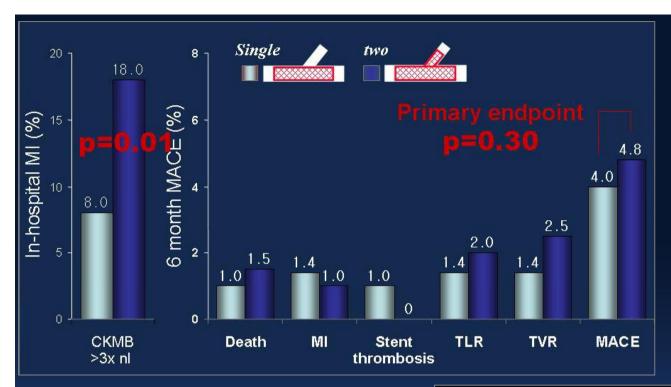




#### **Disclosure**

I have nothing to disclose





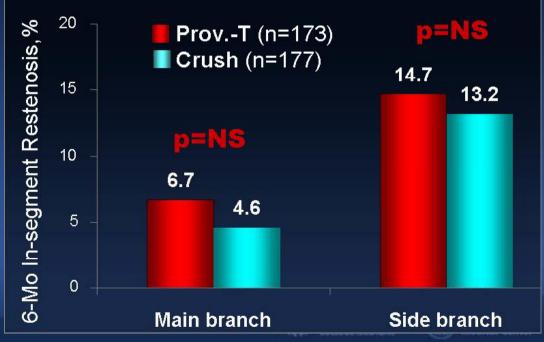
#### Nordic 1 Single vs. Two

Steigen et al. Circulation 2006;114:1955-61

### CACTUS Provisional vs. Crush

No additive benefits of twostent strategy as compared with a conventional singlestent strategy

Colombo et al. Circulation 2009;119:71



CardioVascular Research Foundation

#### Mechanisms of SB Compromise

- Carina Shift
- Plaque Redistribution
- Stent strut artifact

April 28,2011 Main & Bifurcation Summit IVUS-Guided Provisional Stenting: Plaque or Carina Shift





# Anatomical vs. Functional Assessment of SB Compromise

Anatomical Compromise VUS-based

Anatomical Compromise Angio-based

Functional Compromise FFR-based







#### **Anatomical vs. Functional Match**

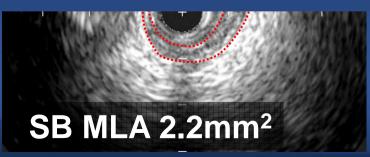


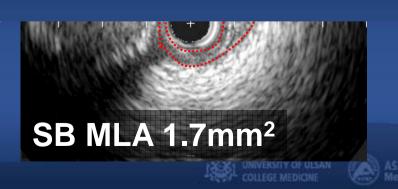






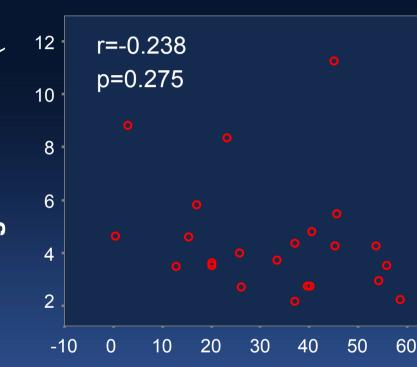






### QCA-DS vs. IVUS-MLA after LM Cross-over



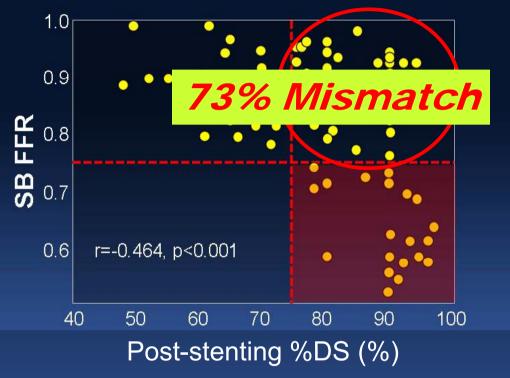


Post-stenting DS of LCX ostium (%)

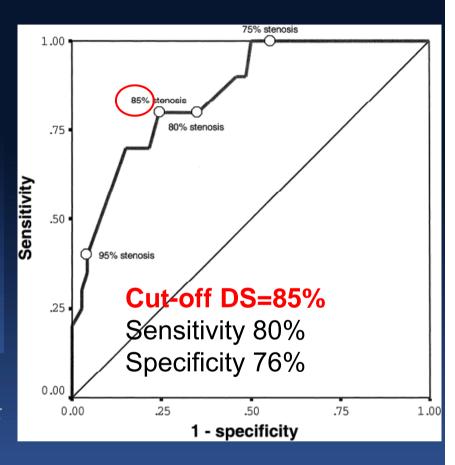




#### SB DS vs. SB FFR Post-stenting



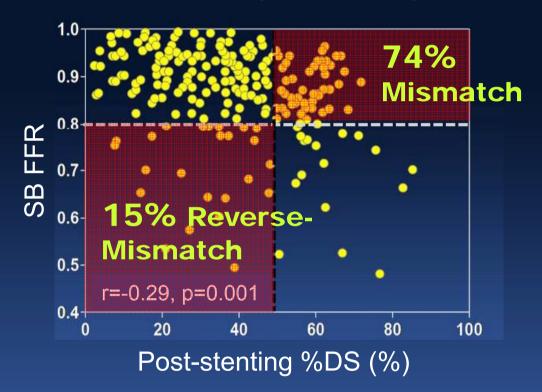
Only 27% with SB DS>75% had FFR<0.75 Converesely, 73% were mismatched



QCA is unreliable to assess the functional severity of jailed SB. Most lesions are not functionally significant

#### SB DS vs. SB FFR Post-stenting (N=230)

Functional Jail (FFR<0.8)→ 18%



74% with DS>50% → FFR>0.80 "Mismatch" 15% with DS≤50% → FFR≤0.80 "Reverse-Mismatch"

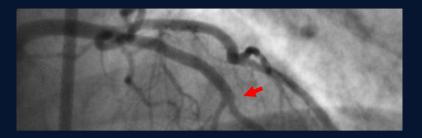


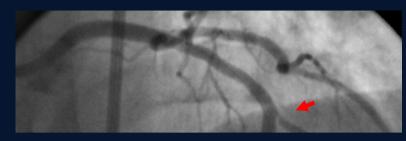
# Angiography is not Reliable to Assess Anatomic and Functional Compromise

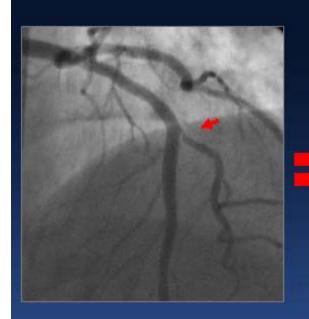
- Lesion eccentricity of SB
- Stent strut artifacts
- → Although IVUS overcomes those limitations...

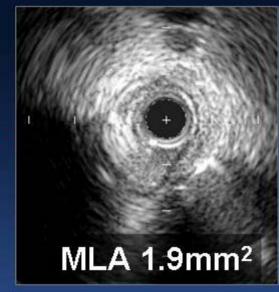


#### Anatomical vs. Functional Mismatch



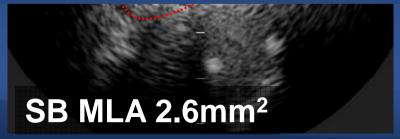


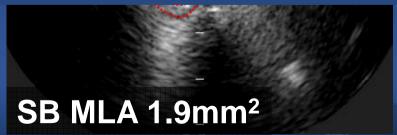






FFR 0.83

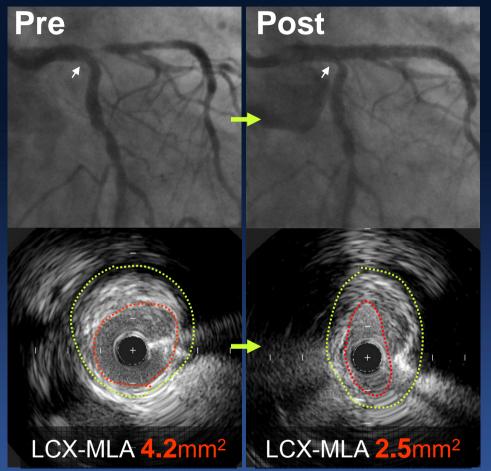


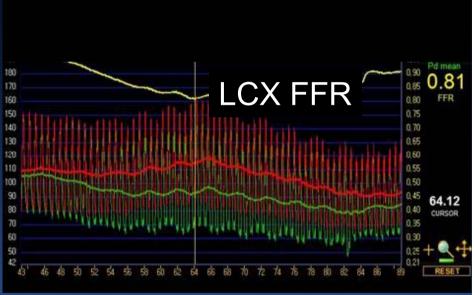






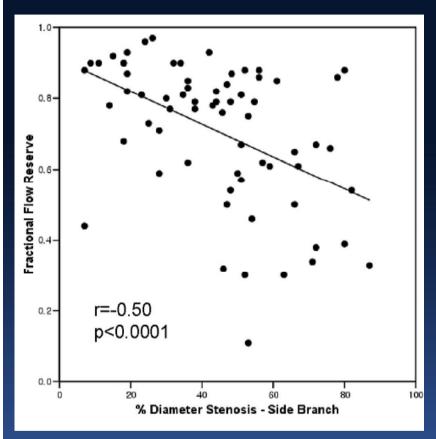
#### Anatomical vs. Functional Mismatch

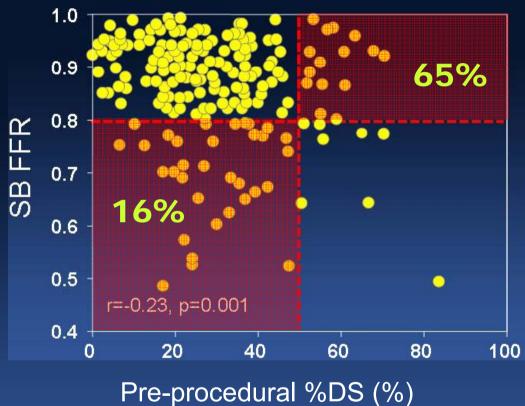






#### **Pre-PCI Predictors for SB FFR**





Koo et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2010;3:113-9

AMC Data





#### **ARTICLE IN PRESS**

#### Preintervention Angiographic and Intravascular Ultrasound Predictors for Side Branch Compromise After a Single-Stent Crossover Technique

Soo-Jin Kang, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Gary S. Mintz, MD<sup>b</sup>, Won-Jang Kim, MD<sup>a</sup>, Jong-Young Lee, MD<sup>a</sup>, Duk-Woo Park, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Seung-Whan Lee, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Young-Hak Kim, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Cheol Whan Lee, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Seong-Wook Park, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, and Seung-Jung Park, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>,\*

#### **SB FFR <0.80**: 16 of 90 lesions (18%)

Independent Predictors for SB FFR	β	95% CI	р
Maximal balloon pressure	-0.265	-0.010 — -0.002	0.003
MLA of SB ostium pre-PCI	0.216	0.001 – 0.035	0.040
PB at SB ostium pre-PCI	-0.296	-0.003 — -0.001	0.005
MLA of MB distal to the carina	0.250	0.005 – 0.027	0.025

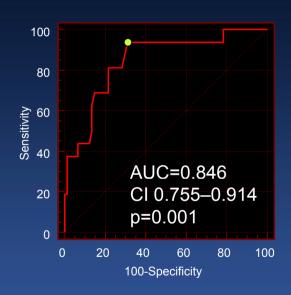
Kang et al. Am J Cardiol 2011 in press



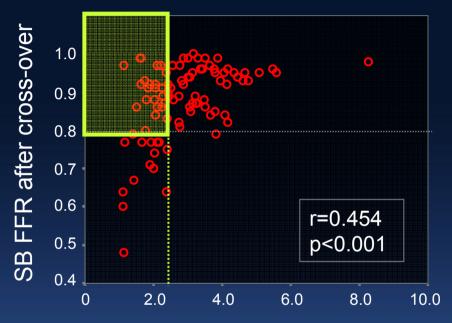


#### Pre-procedural IVUS-MLA within SB Ostium Predicts Post-stenting SB FFR < 0.80

### MLA of SB Ostium Cut-off =2.4mm<sup>2</sup>



Kang et al. Am J Cardiol 2011 in press



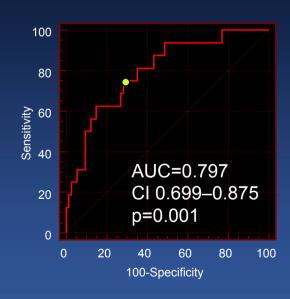
Pre-PCI MLA within SB ostium (mm<sup>2</sup>)

32% of SB lesions without functional significance may undergo unnecessary PCI

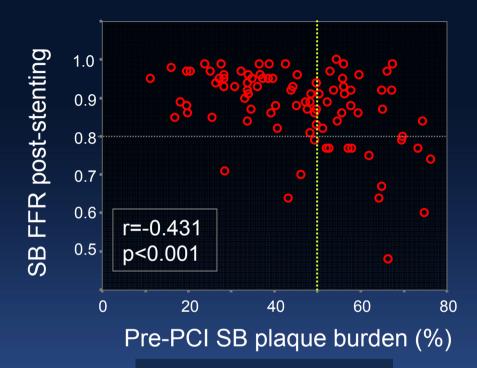


#### Pre-procedural Plaque Burden of SB Ostium Predicts Post-stenting SB FFR < 0.80

# Plaque burden within SB ostium Cut-off =50%

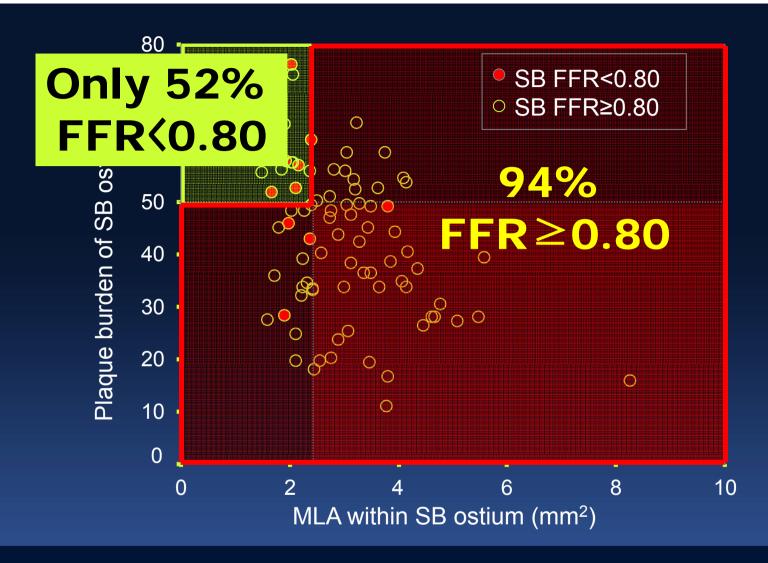


Kang et al. Am J Cardiol 2011 in press





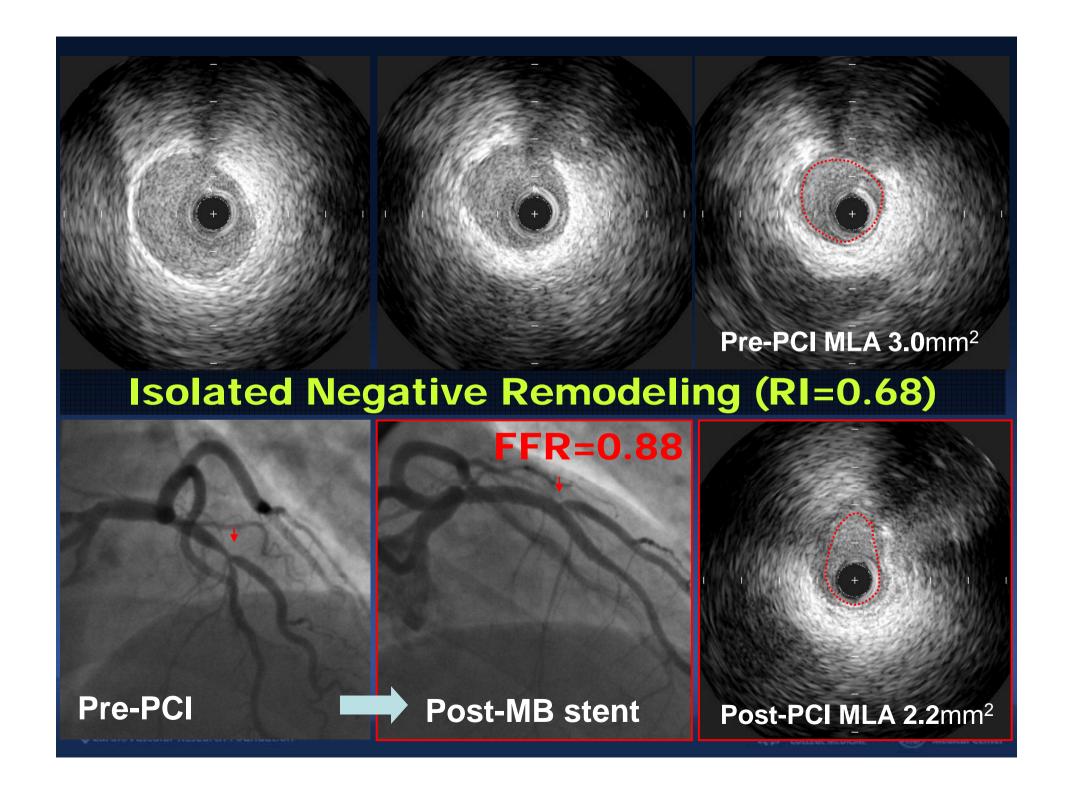


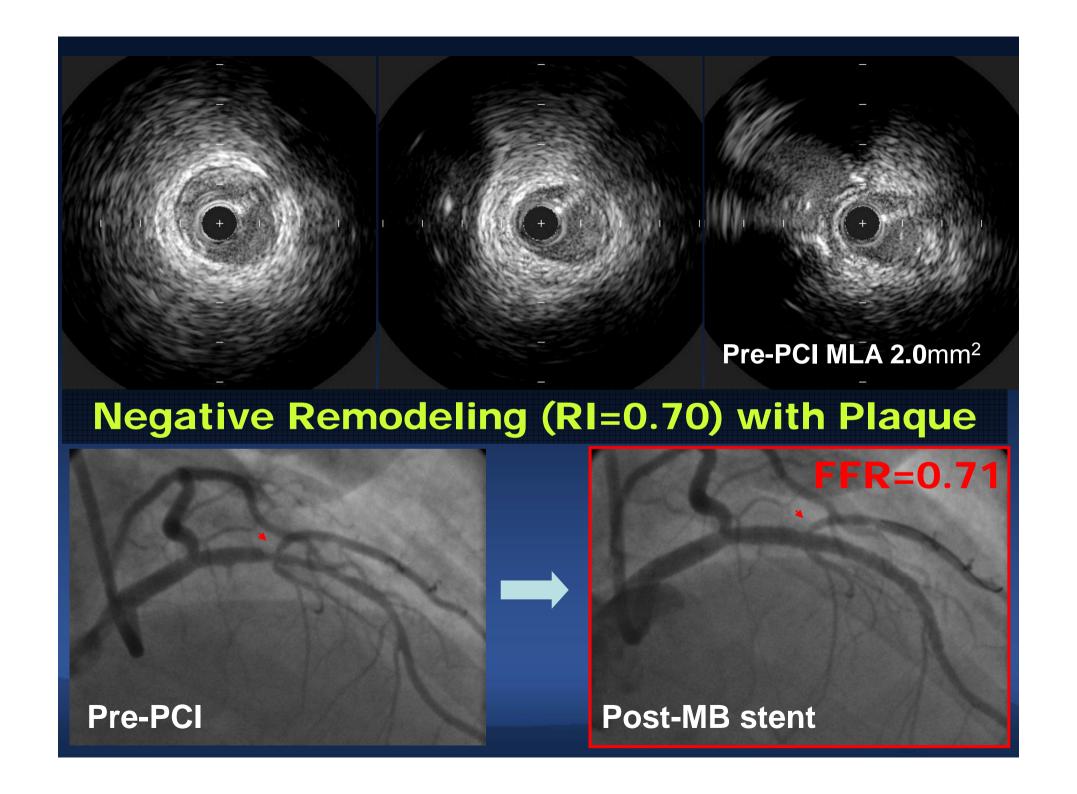


Combining pre-PCI IVUS-MLA and plaque burden, diagnostic accuracy predicting FFR<0.80 was 83%.









## Negative Remodeling of SB Ostium Can it predict SB FFR after MB stenting?

- Pre-PCI Remodeling Index (RI) <1 in 92%</p>
- RI correlated with
  - → Pre-PCI MLA within SB ostium (r=0.34, p<0.001)
  - → Pre-PCI plaque burden at SB ostium (p=NS)
  - →SB FFR after MB cross-over stenting (p=NS)

Although negative remodeling contributed to smaller MLA within SB ostium, it rarely affected SB FFR after MB cross-over without a significant plaque burden

Kang et al. Am J Cardiol 2011 in press





#### Summary

- Functional SB compromise was less frequent than anatomical jailing
- QCA-DS is unreliable in assessing both anatomical and functional compromise
- Although pre-PCI criteria combining MLA and PB confirm normal SB FFR after MB stenting, SB FFR
   <0.8 could not be predicted. Functional significance of SB jailing should be based on direct FFR measure

