

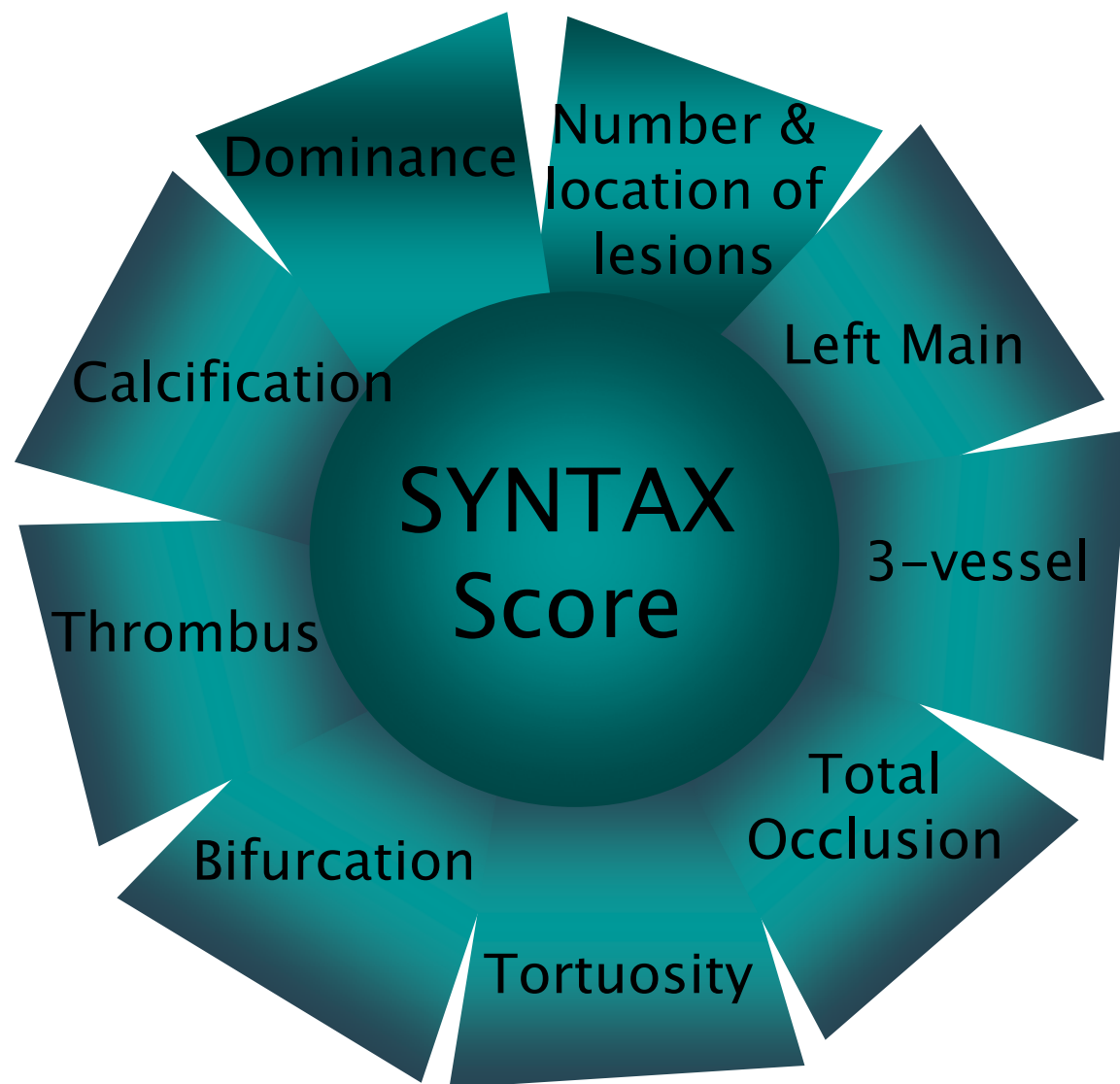
# ***What to do with patients with high SYNTAX Score ?***

**I Sheiban**

*Division of Cardiology  
Interventional Card.  
University of Turin  
San Giovanni Battista Hospital  
Turin / Italy*



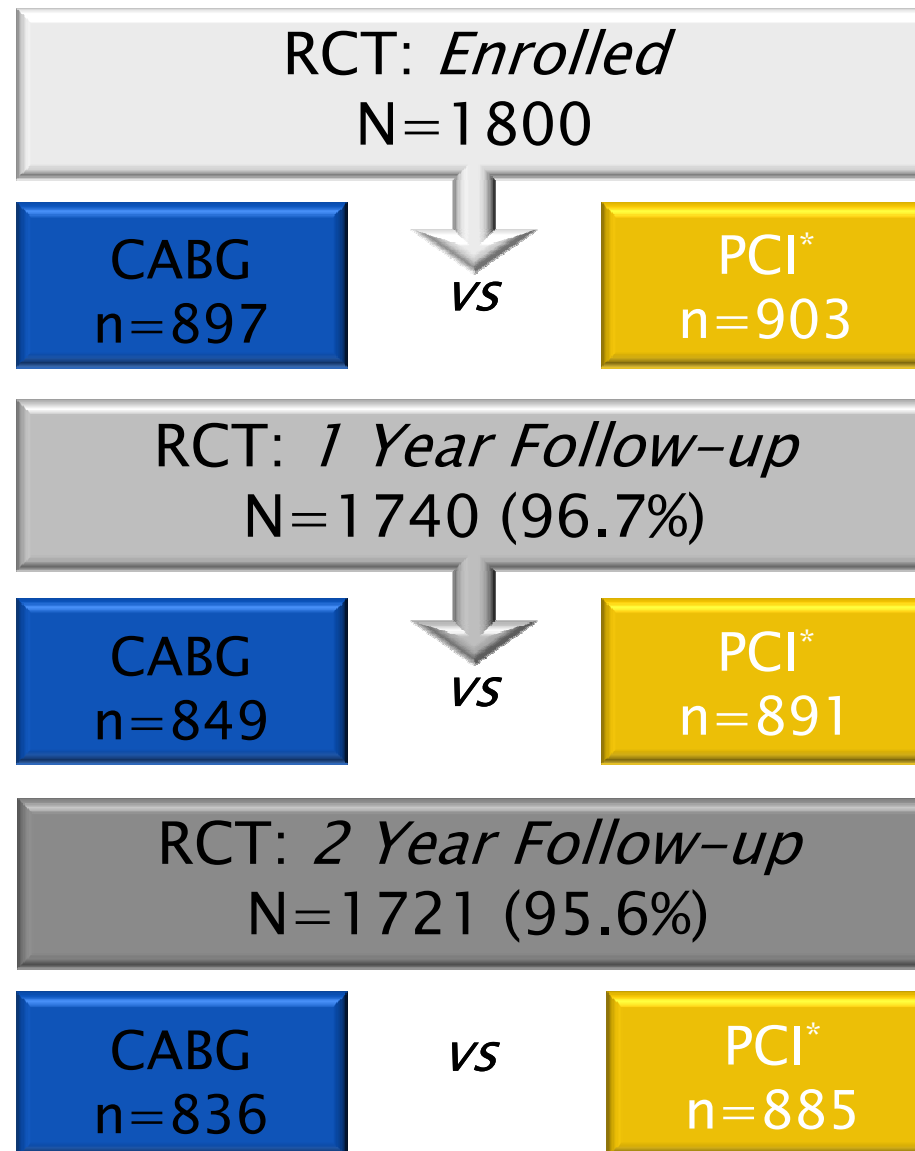
# Who are the patients with high SYNTAX Score



Complex anatomy  
Multivessel disease  
Diffuse disease

# Patients in SYNTAX

## *Randomized Controlled Trial Intent-to-Treat*

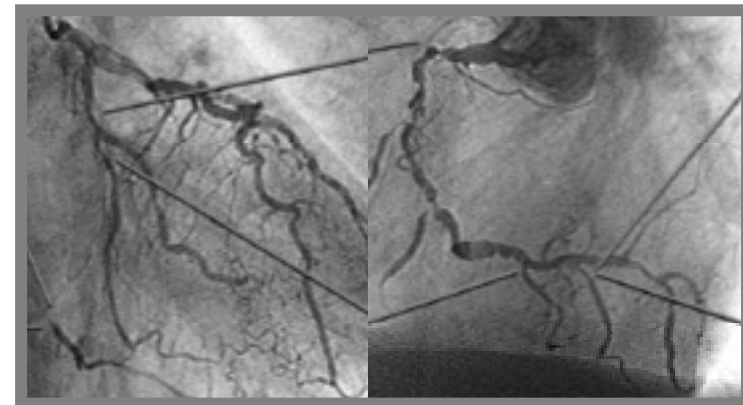
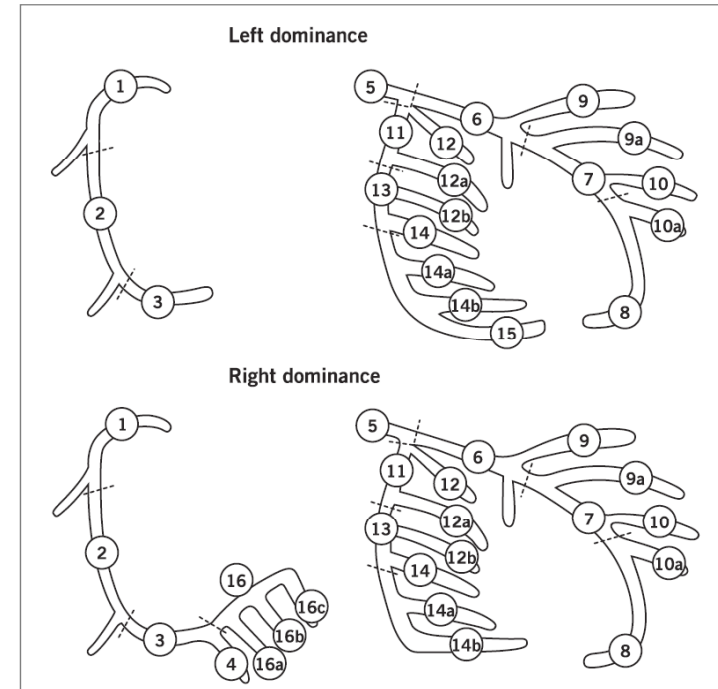


\*TAXUS Express

# SYNTAX Score

- Anatomic Scoring For Each Lesion Segment:

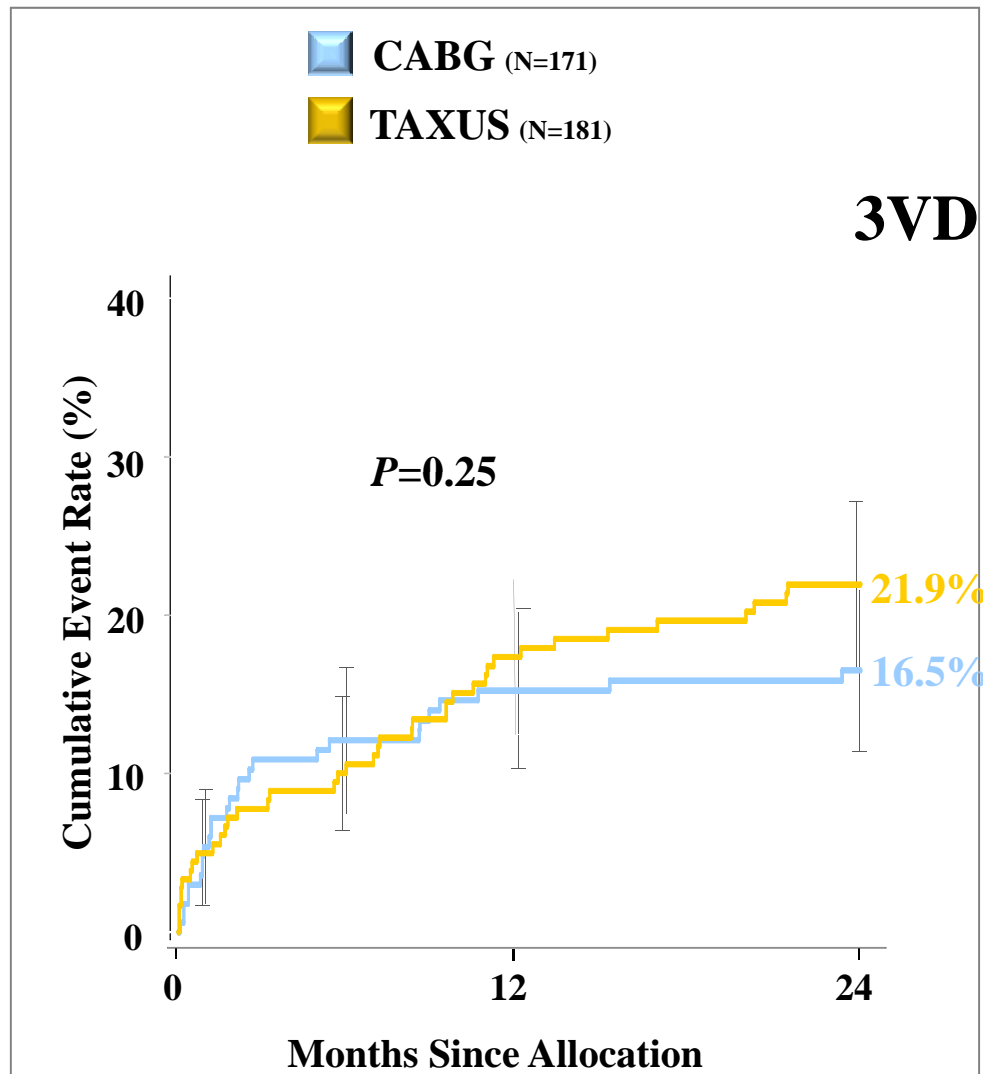
- Location
- Length
- Calcification
- Tortuosity
- Bifurcation
- Diffuse Disease
- Occlusion
- Thrombus



## ***SYNTAX Score :***

- ***Low < 22***
- ***Intermediate : 23-32***
- ***High :  $\geq$  33***

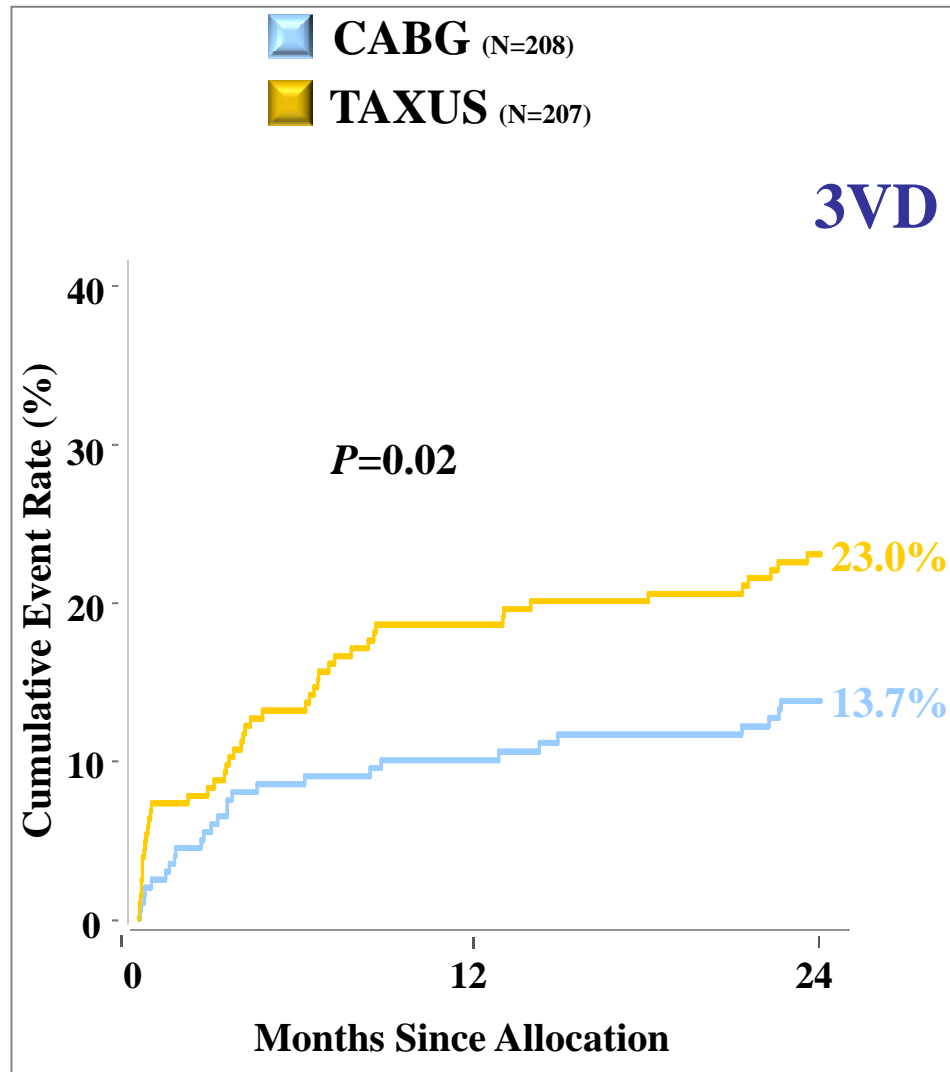
# MACCE to 2 Years by SYNTAX Score Tercile Low Scores (0-22)



	CABG	PCI	Pvalue
Death	5.5%	5.1%	0.85
CVA	1.9%	1.2%	0.57
MI	4.2%	3.9%	0.90
Death, CVA or MI	9.7%	8.4%	0.67
Revasc.	7.6%	17.1%	0.01

Cumulative KM Event Rate  $\pm$  1.5 SE; log-rank *P* value

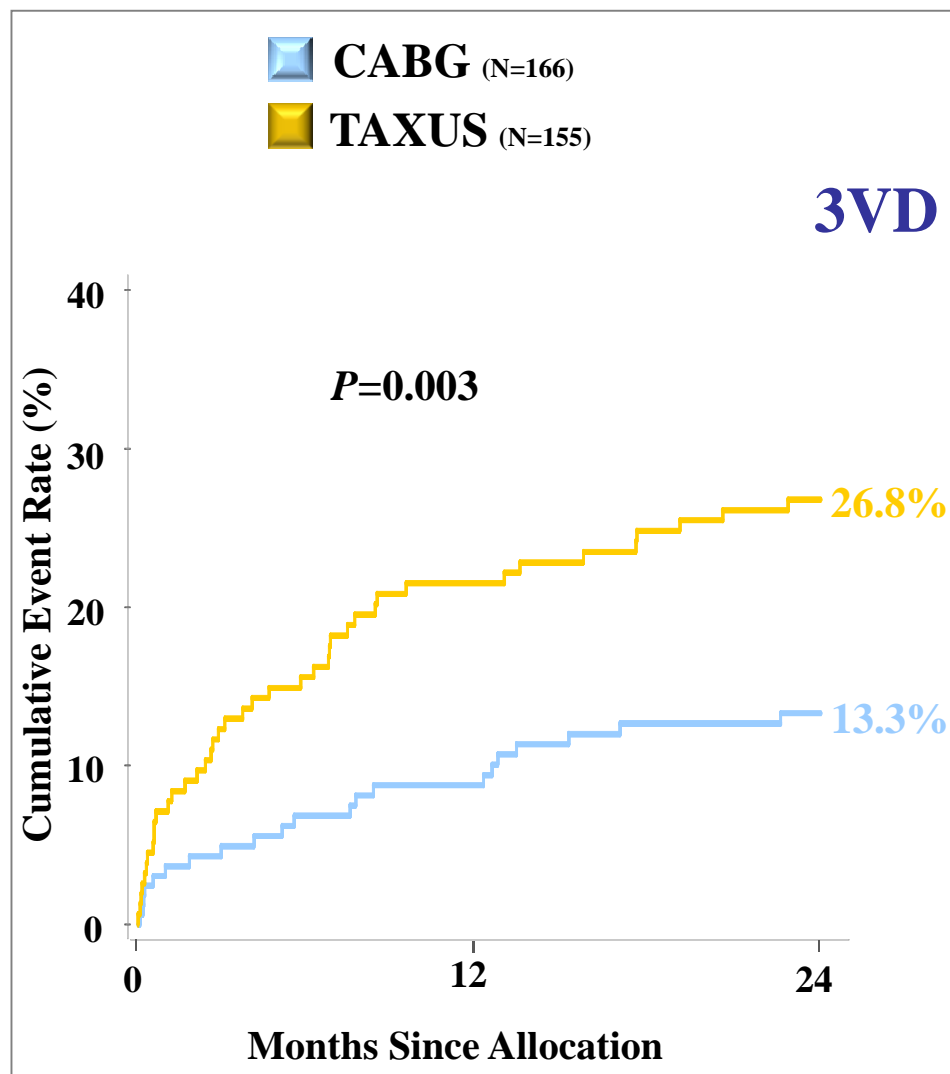
# MACCE to 2 Years by SYNTAX Score Tercile Intermediate Scores (23-32)



	CABG	PCI	Pvalue
Death	4.1%	6.4%	0.30
CVA	3.1%	2.0%	0.50
MI	2.6%	7.4%	0.03
Death, CVA or MI	8.6%	11.7%	0.29
Revasc.	7.3%	16.1%	0.006

Site-reported Data; ITT population

# MACCE to 2 Years by SYNTAX Score Tercile High Scores ( $\geq 33$ )



Cumulative KM Event Rate  $\pm$  1.5 SE; log-rank *P* value

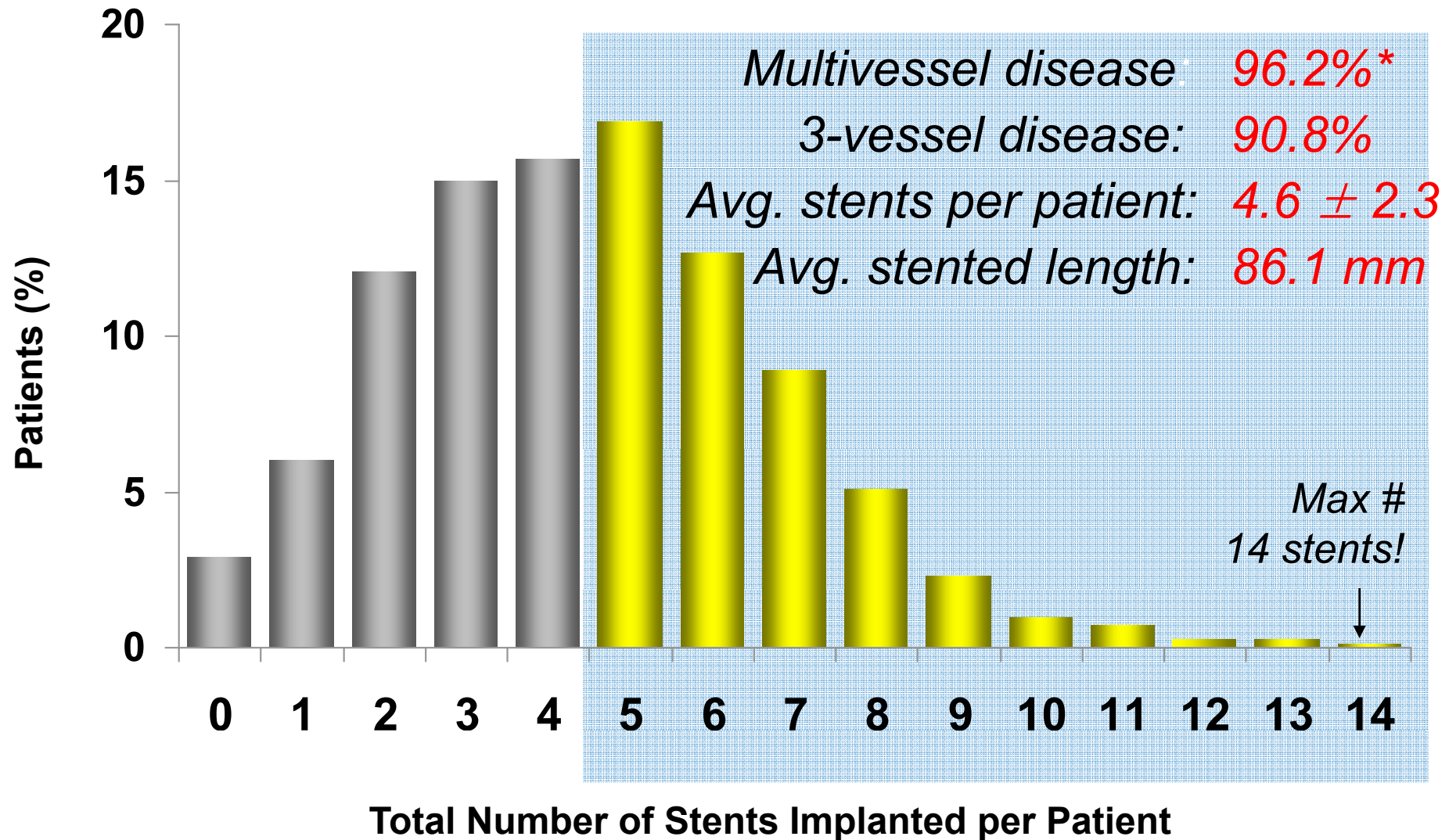
	CABG	PCI	<i>P</i> value
Death	2.5%	8.5%	0.02
CVA	1.9%	2.1%	0.95
MI	1.9%	7.2%	0.02
Death, CVA or MI	6.3%	13.7%	0.03
Revasc.	7.7%	19.3%	0.002

Site-reported data; ITT population



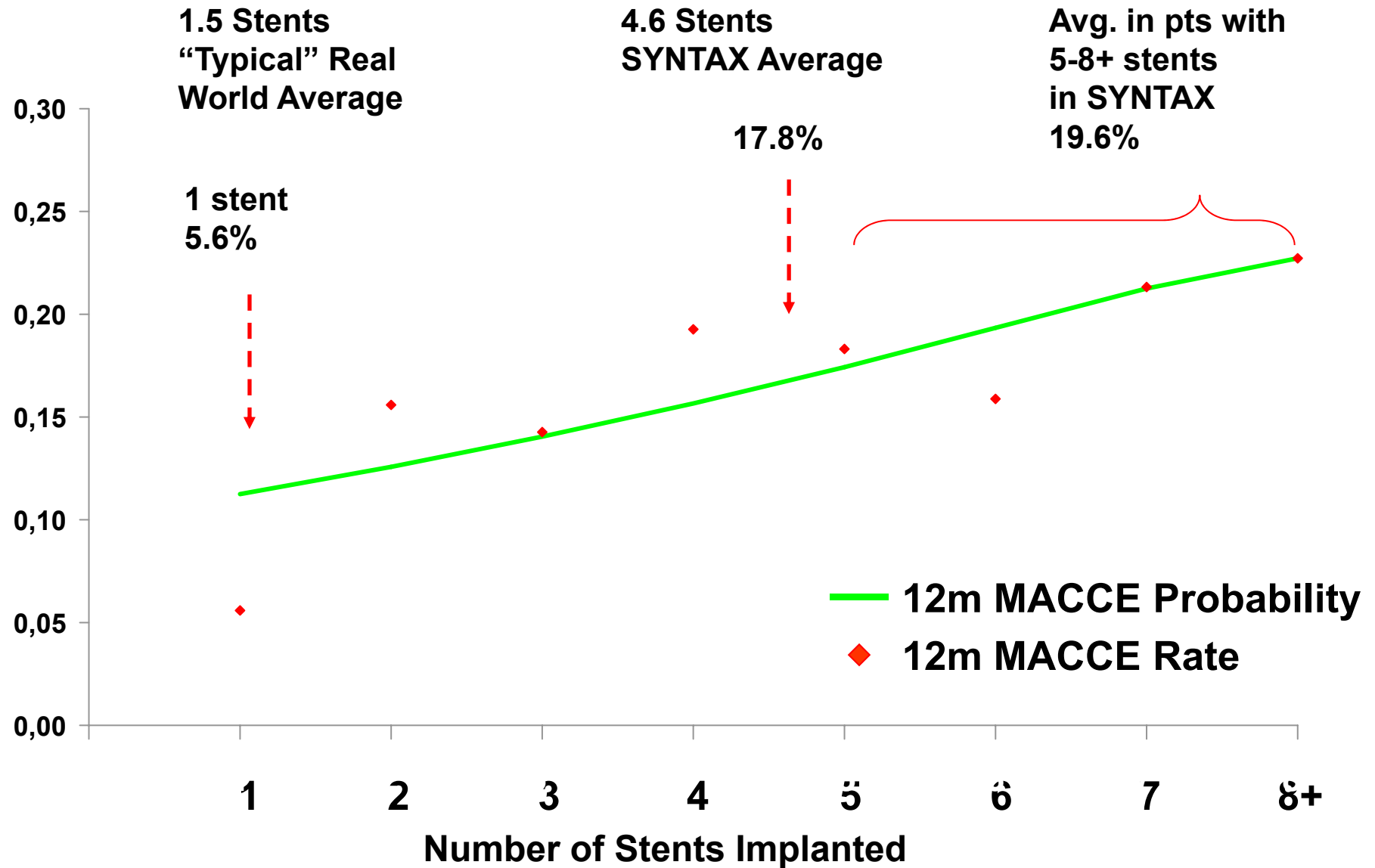
# Stent Number and Length Higher in the SYNTAX Trial

*48% of patients received  $\geq 5$  stents*



\*3VD+LM/3VD+LM/2VD+LM/1VD

# Linear Increase in MACCE by Number of Stents in the SYNTAX Trial

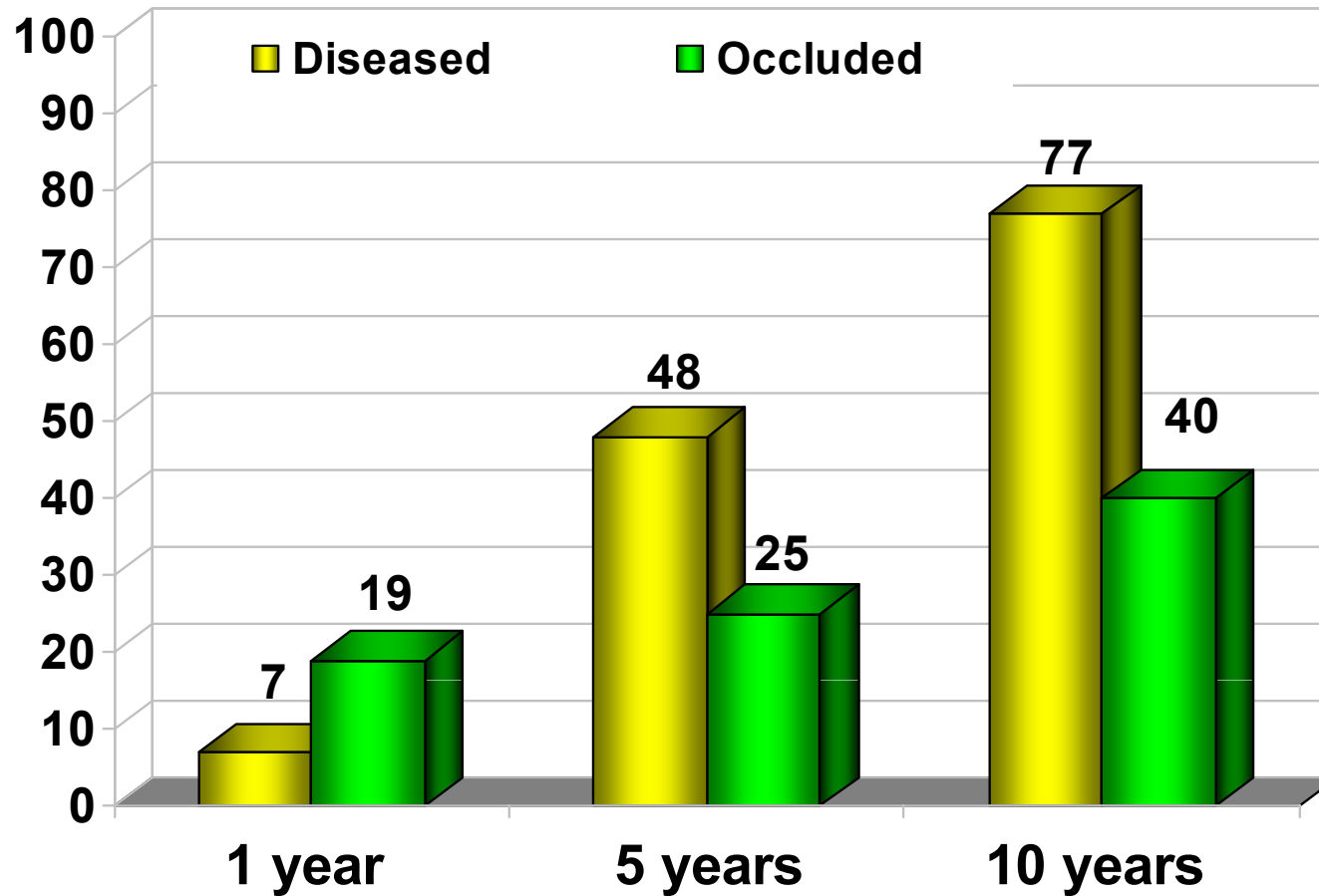


***Based on these data : I can conclude at this point my presentation***

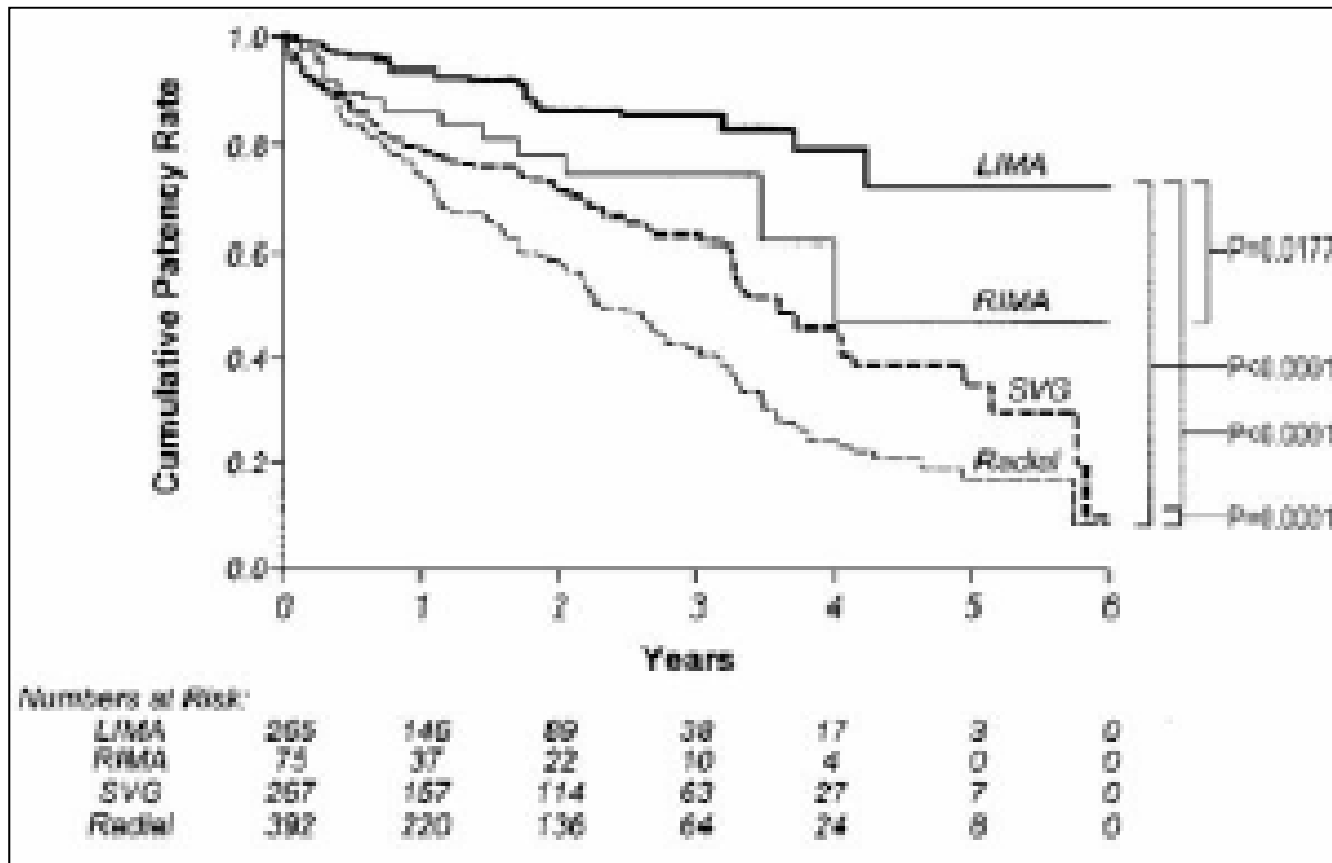
***No discussion : CABG is preferred in patients with high SYNTAX SCORE***

**But what about CABG ?**

## Durability of Saphenous Vein Grafts



## Cumulative patency (<70% stenosis) by type of graft



**By 5 years, vein graft patency was less than 40%.  
It was even worse for radial artery conduits and not much better for RIMAs!**

# ***PCI vs CABG***

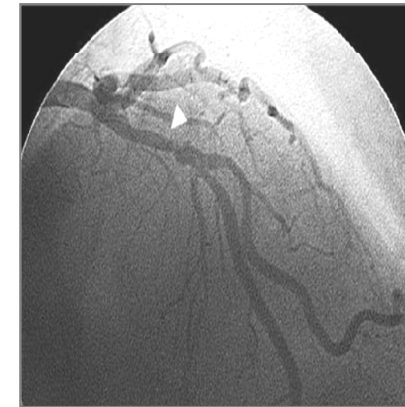
## **The “Good Face” of PCI**

- **Mini-invasivity**
- **Effectiveness of DES**

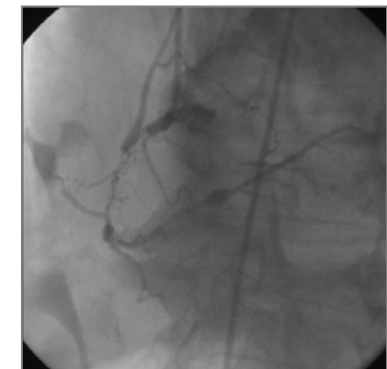
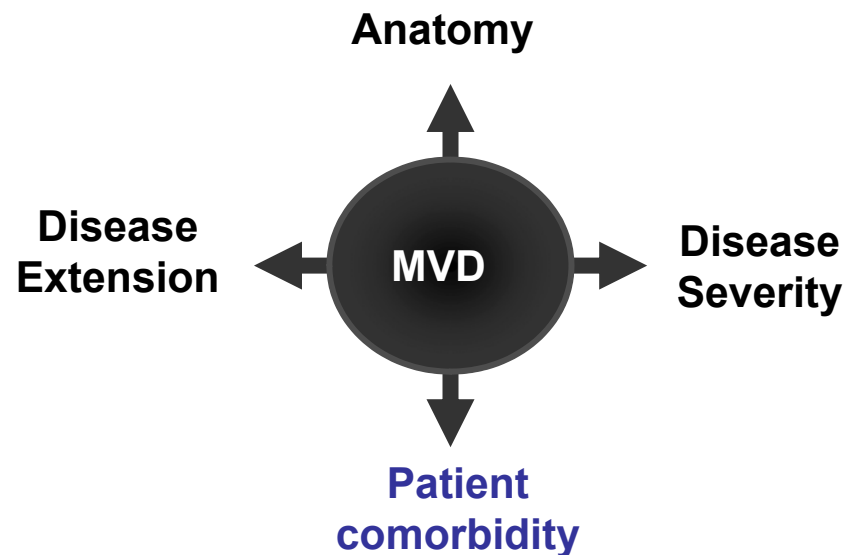
## **The “Bad Face “ of PCI ?**

- **Multiple stenting ( full metal Jacket )**
- **Stent thrombosis**
- **Syntax Score**

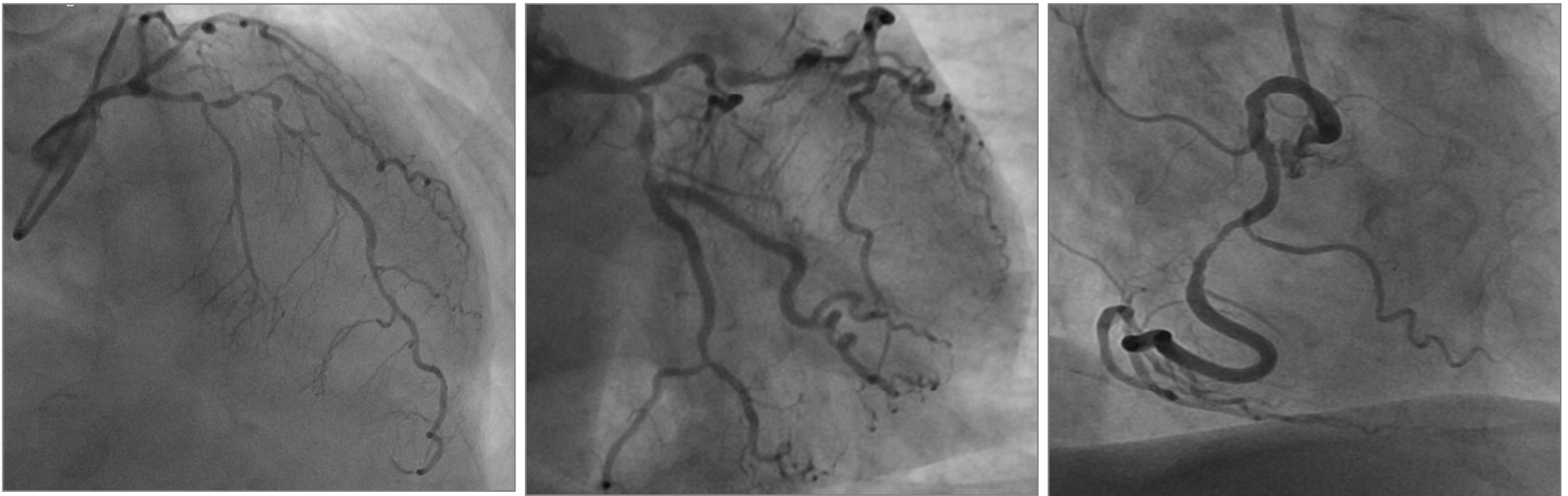
# ***SYNTAX Trial : Not all MV disease are equal....***



***MULTIVESSEL DISEASE Variables***



## **SYNTAX Score Reproducibility in diffuse MV disease :**



**Operator 1 : SYNTAX SCORE = 33**

**Operator 2 : SYNTAX SCORE = 22**



# SYNTAX Score Reproducibility

Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions 75:946-952 (2010)

## The SYNTAX Score Revisited: A Reassessment of the SYNTAX Score Reproducibility

Scot Garg,<sup>1</sup> MBChB, MRCP, Chrysafios Girasis,<sup>1</sup> MD, Giovanna Samo,<sup>1</sup> MD, PhD,  
Dick Goedhart,<sup>2</sup> PhD, Marie-Angèle Morel,<sup>2</sup> BSc, Hector M. Garcia-Garcia,<sup>2</sup> MD, PhD,  
Marco Bressers,<sup>2</sup> MSc, Gerrit-Anne van Es,<sup>2</sup> PhD, and Patrick W. Serruys,<sup>1\*</sup> MD, PhD,  
on behalf of the SYNTAX trial investigators

**Objectives:** To reassess the reproducibility of the SYNTAX score. **Background:** The SYNTAX score appears to have an important role to play in the evaluation of patients with complex coronary artery disease undergoing revascularisation. However, the calculation of the SYNTAX score relies on the subjective assessment of lesions using coronary angiography, and therefore is subject to intra- and inter-observer variability. **Methods:** The SYNTAX score was calculated in 100 patients randomly selected from the SYNTAX trial, on two occasions 8 weeks apart, by a team made up of three interventional cardiologists. The weighted kappa values were compared with values obtained 1 year previously, when core lab analysts assessed the intra-observer reproducibility amongst the same patient cohort. **Results:** The mean  $\pm$  standard deviation difference in SYNTAX score was  $2.1 \pm 7.6$ . The respective weighted kappa values for the number of lesions, bifurcation lesions, ostial lesions, and total occlusions were 0.62, 0.36, 0.66, and 0.91 compared with 0.59, 0.41, 0.63, and 0.82 in the previous core lab assessment. The weighted kappa for the intra-observer reproducibility of the SYNTAX score grouped into deciles was 0.54, and according to the terciles  $\leq 22$ ,  $>22$ – $\leq 32$ ,  $>32$  was 0.51 both indicating a moderate level of agreement beyond the level of chance. In the previous assessment, the comparative kappa values were 0.45 and 0.53. **Conclusions:** The SYNTAX score has moderate intra-observer reproducibility when assessed by a team of three interventional cardiologists, which is consistent with a prior evaluation performed by core lab analysts. The scoring of bifurcation lesions remains the main source of inconsistency. © 2010 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

### Inter-observer

Number of lesions	0.62
Bifurcation lesions	0.36
Ostial lesions	0.66
CTO lesions	

### Intra-observer :

SYNTAX score grouped in deciles : 0.54  
SYNTAX Score grouped in terciles: 0.51

**Garg S. et al , CCI 2010 ; 75:946-952**

# SYNTAX Score Reproducibility

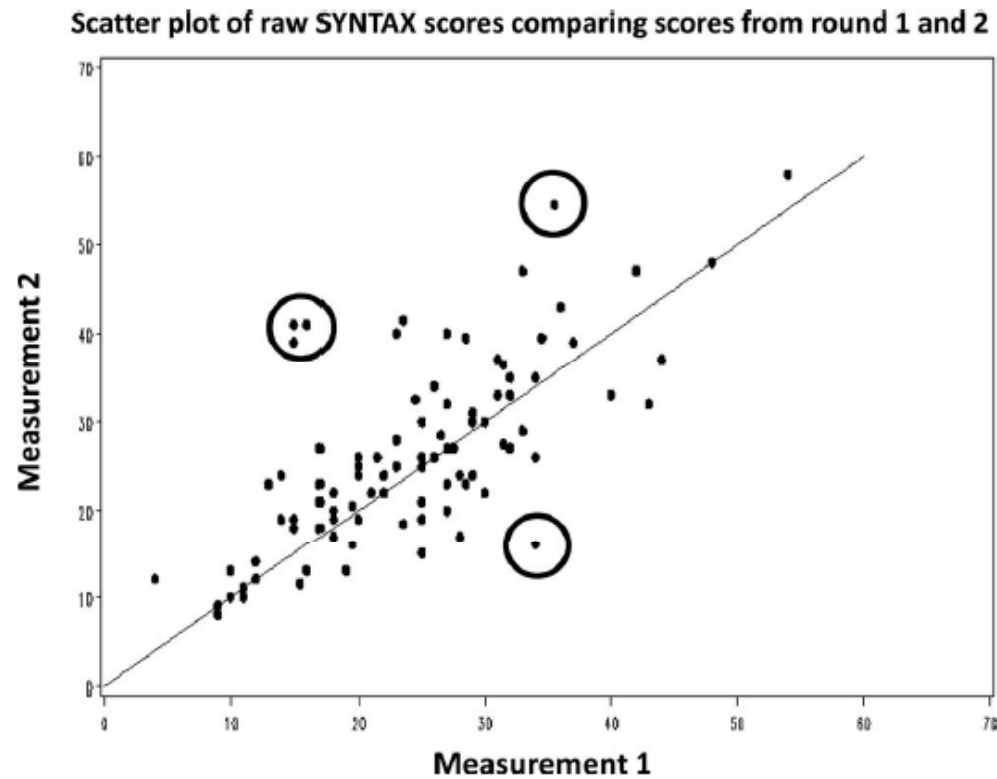
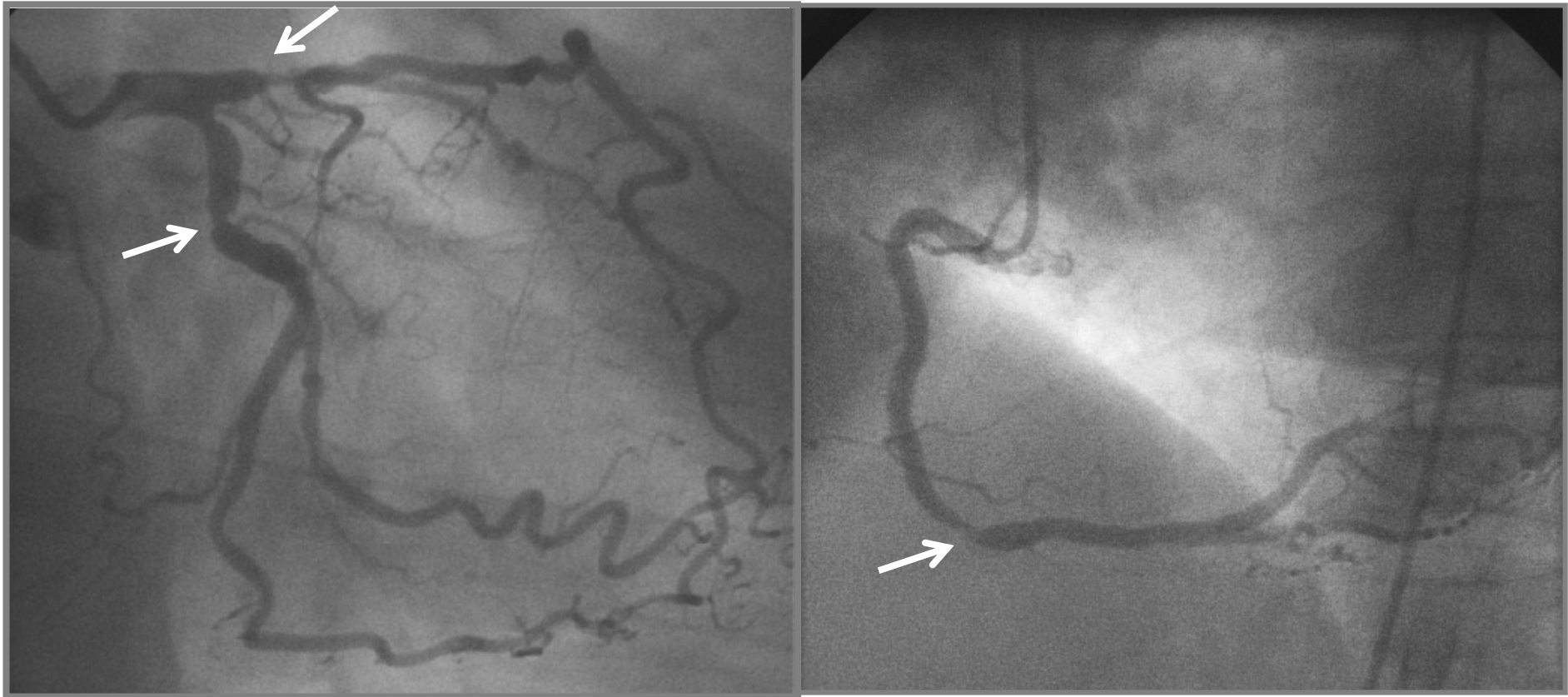


Fig. 1. Five main outliers are observed which on retrospective analysis are mainly caused by discrepancies in selecting the segments involved in bifurcation lesions, particular those involving the distal left main stem.

***SYNTAX Score & Functional Evaluation is not mandatory for every patient :***



**SYNTAX Score = 12**

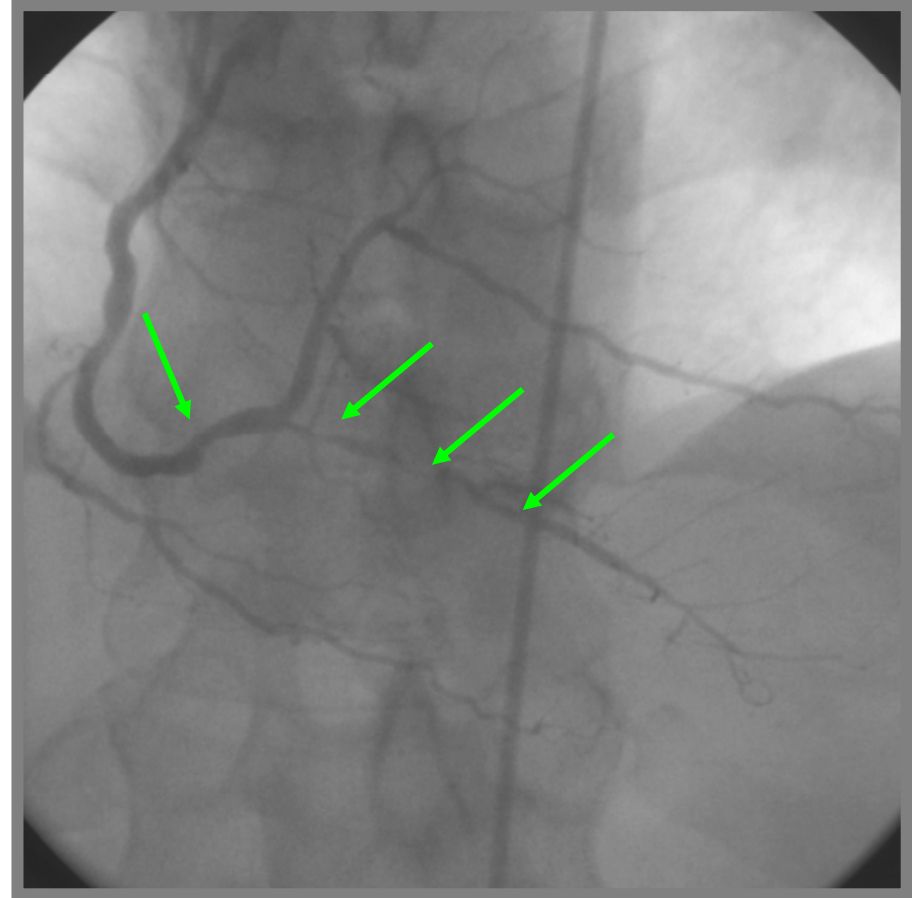
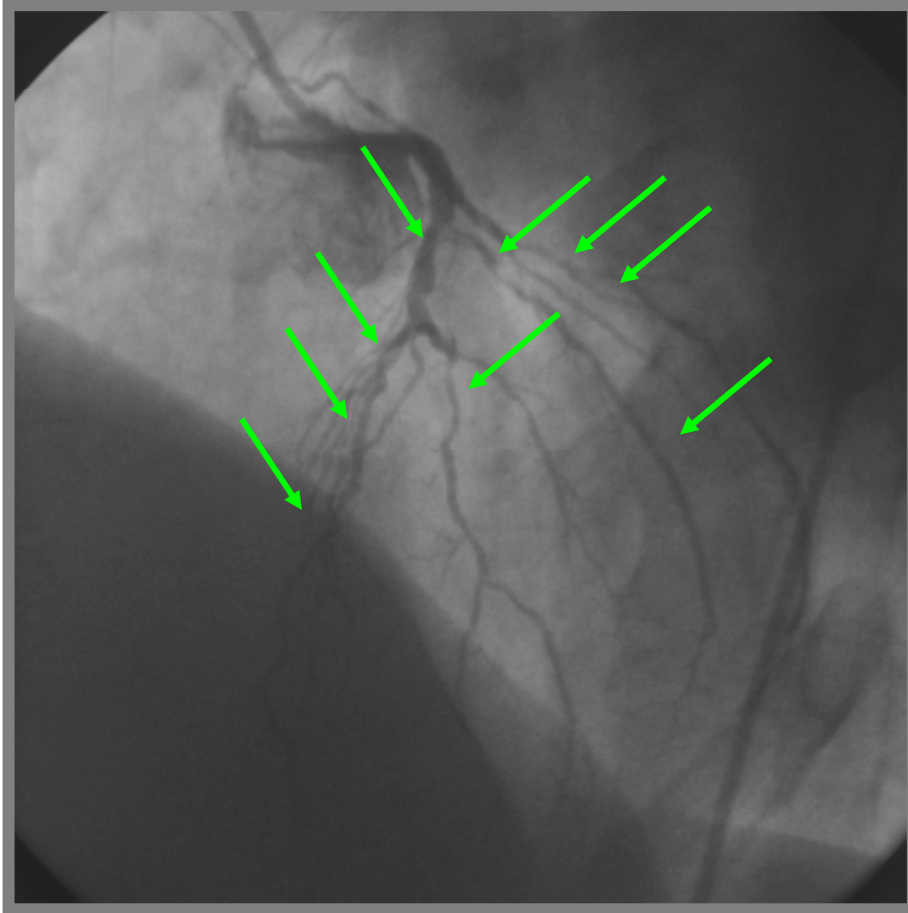
**PCI is an excellent option**

***SYNTAX Score & Functional Evaluation is not mandatory for every patient :***



**SYNTAX Score = 38 , CABG is 1° option**

## Diffuse Multivessel disease in diabetic patient...

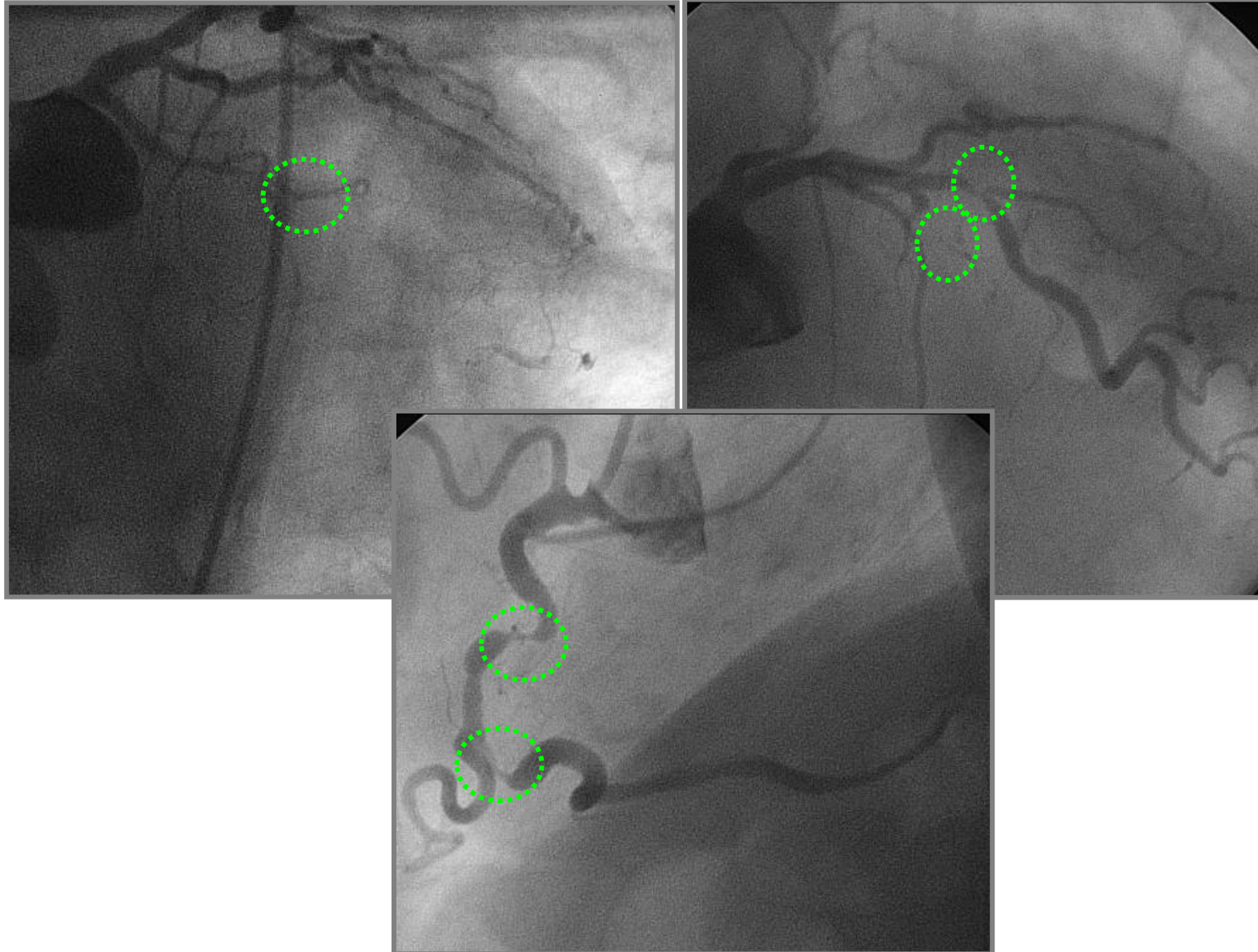


Syntax Score = 47

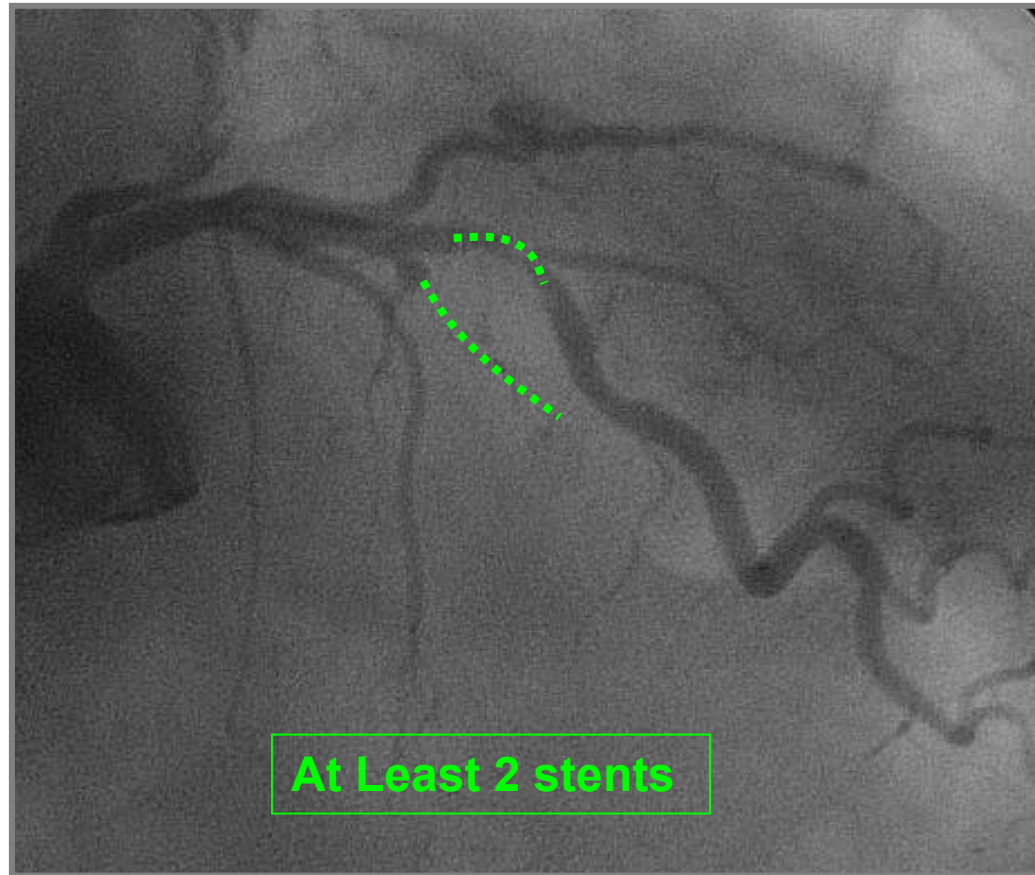
**Is this patient a good surgical candidate ?**

**Multivessel Disease :**

**SYNTAX Score : 37**



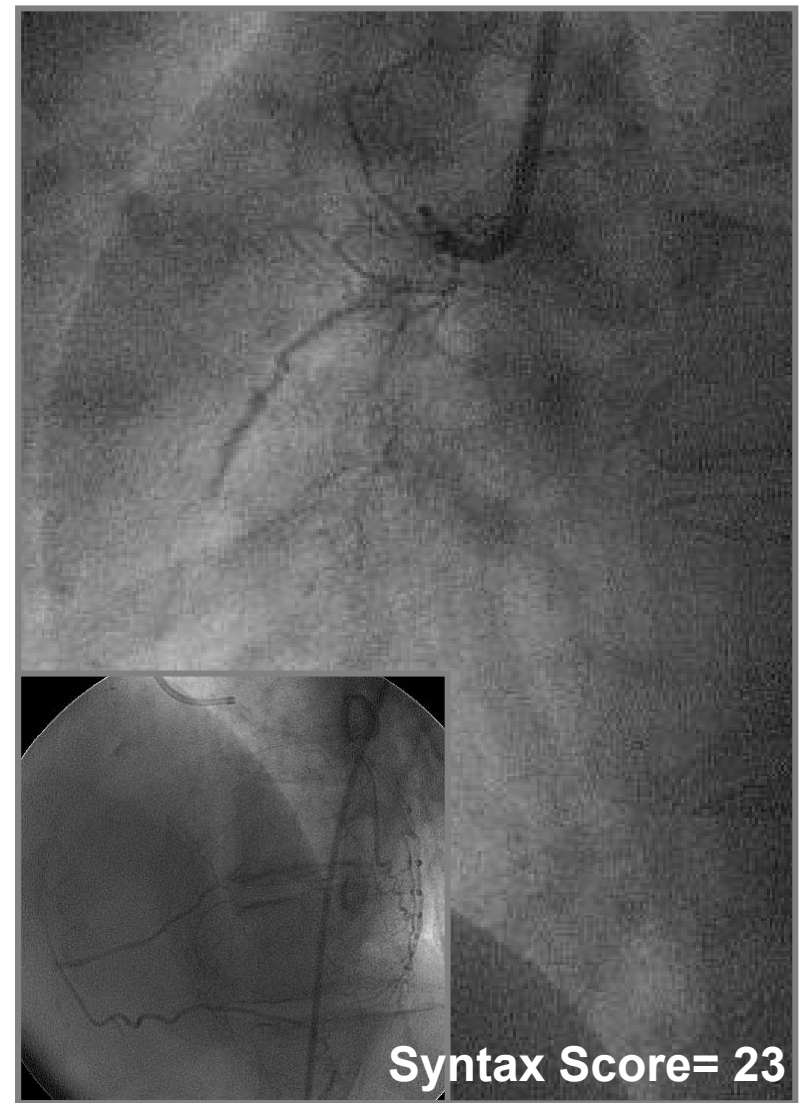
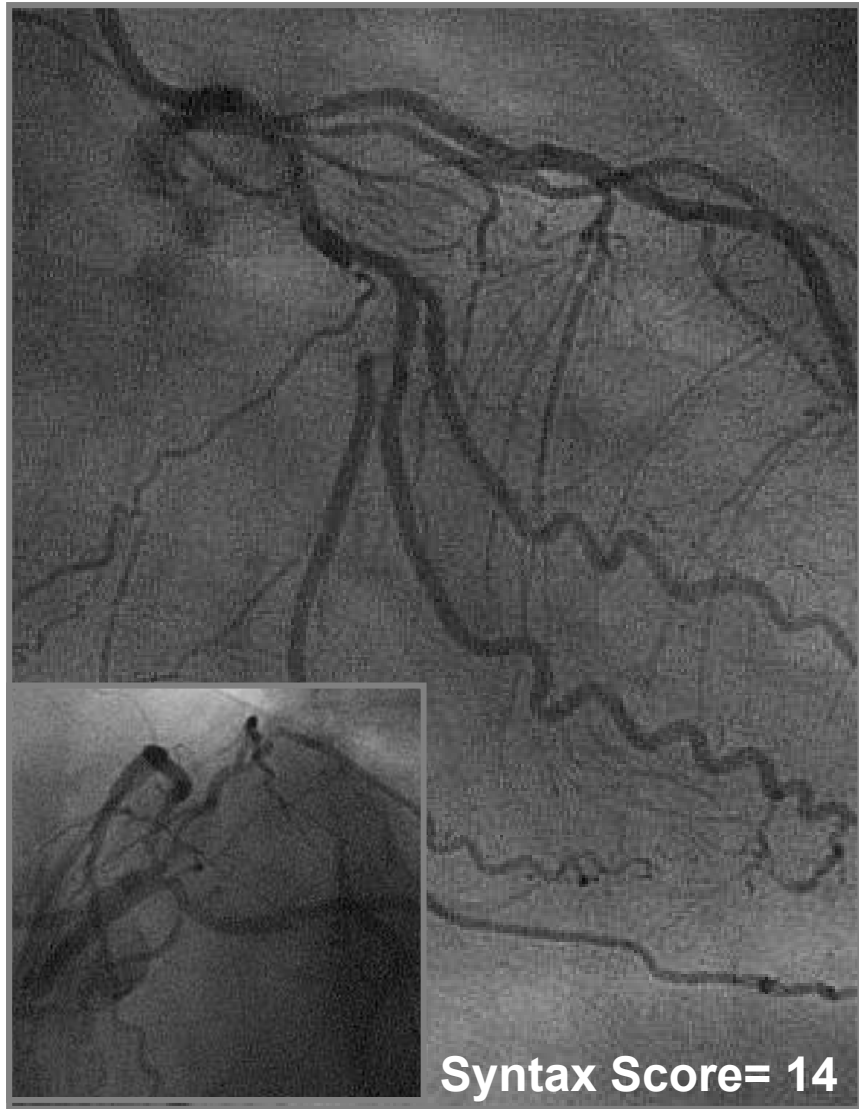




**Intention to treat : a total of at least 6 stents .....**

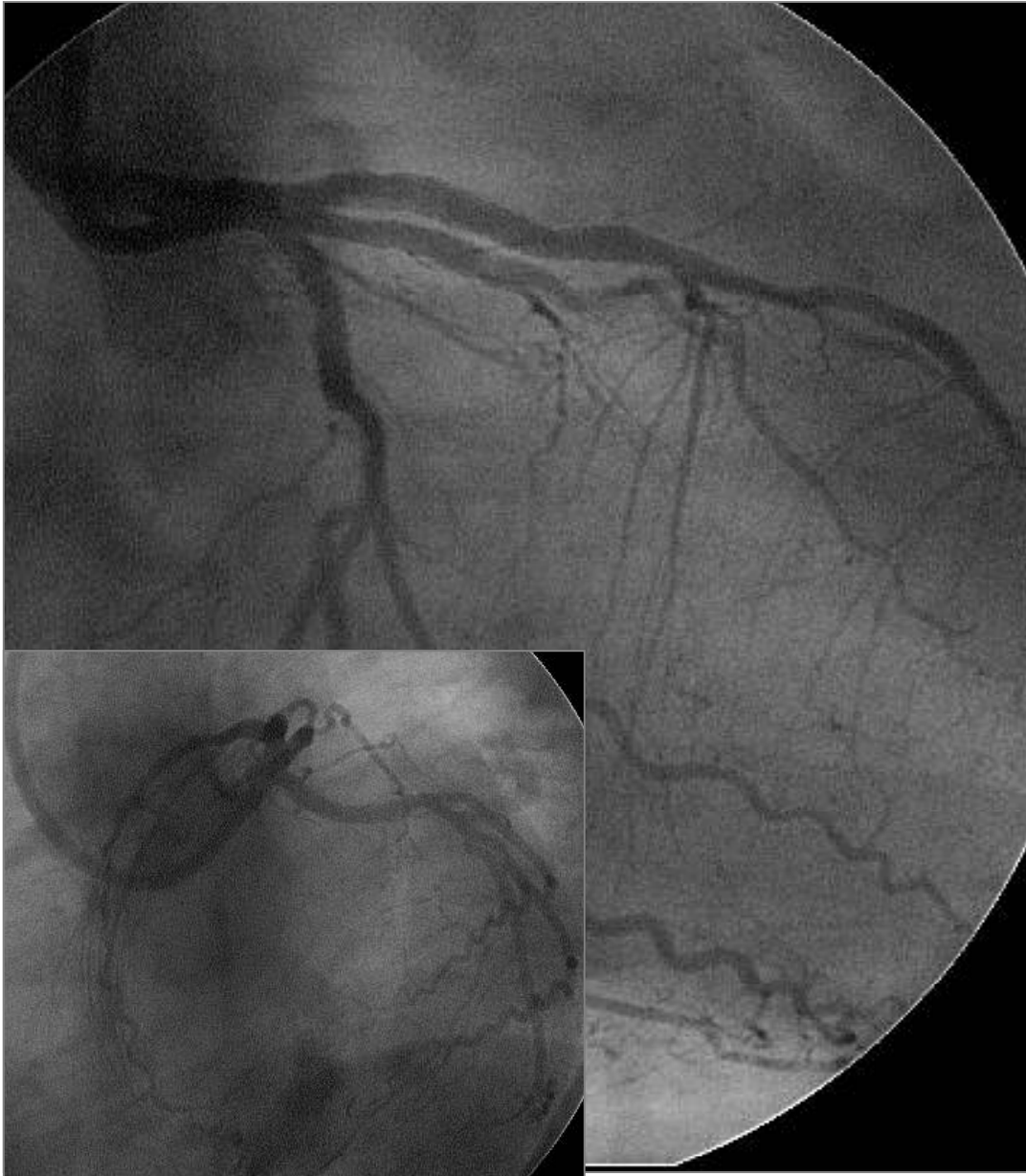
**CABG should be the 1 choice**

## Multivessel Disease : Total Syntax Score = 37



**CABG or PCI ? CABG is preferred , but as alternative :**



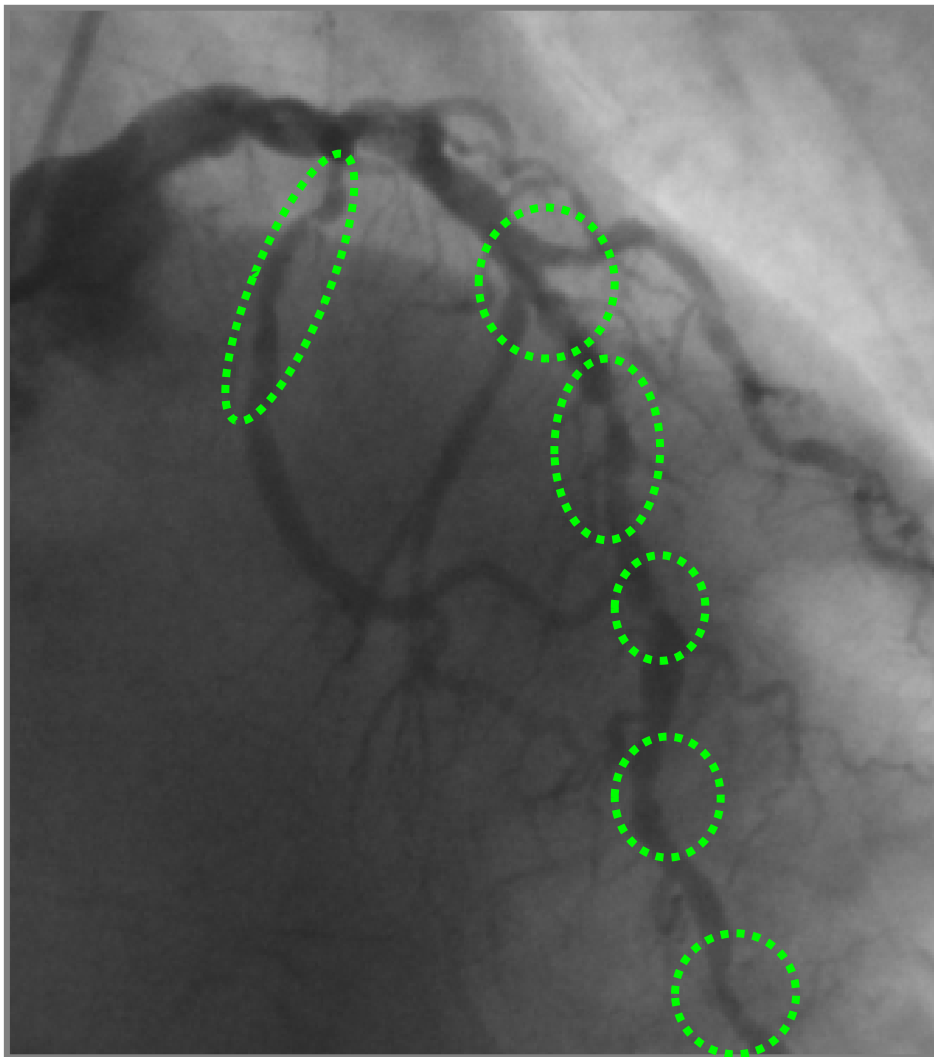


**Good Option :**

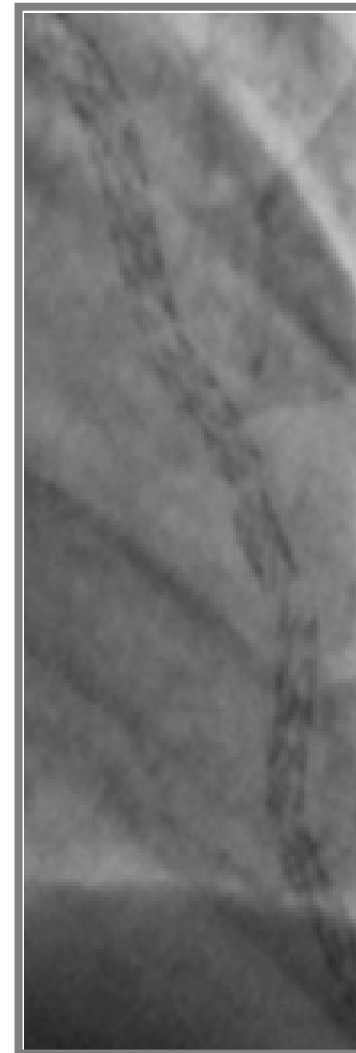
- **PCI on prox LAD and prox LCX ( with 2 stents )**
- **No intervention on RCA**



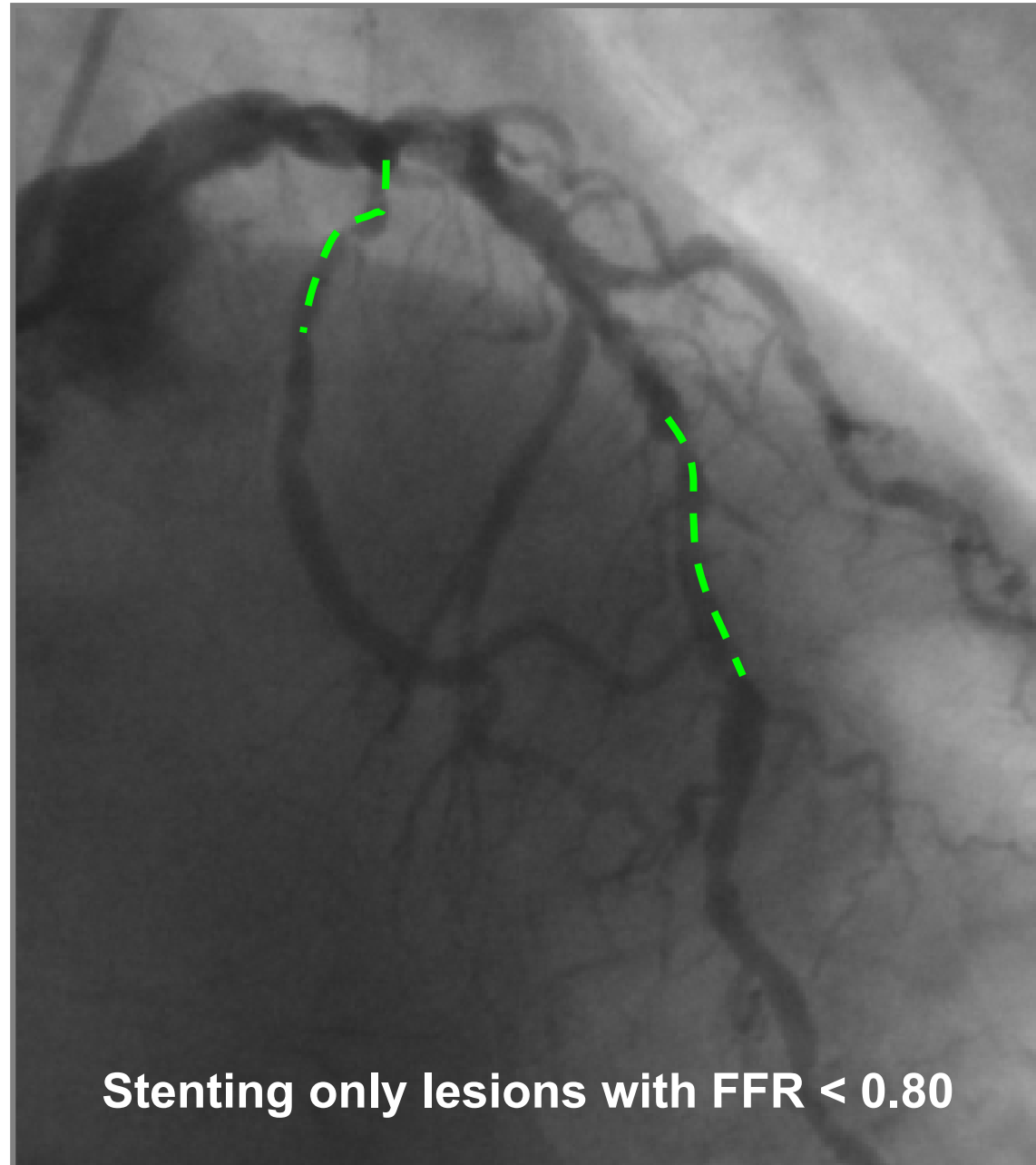
*What is Is it the optimal approach ?*



**SYNTAX SCORE = 35**

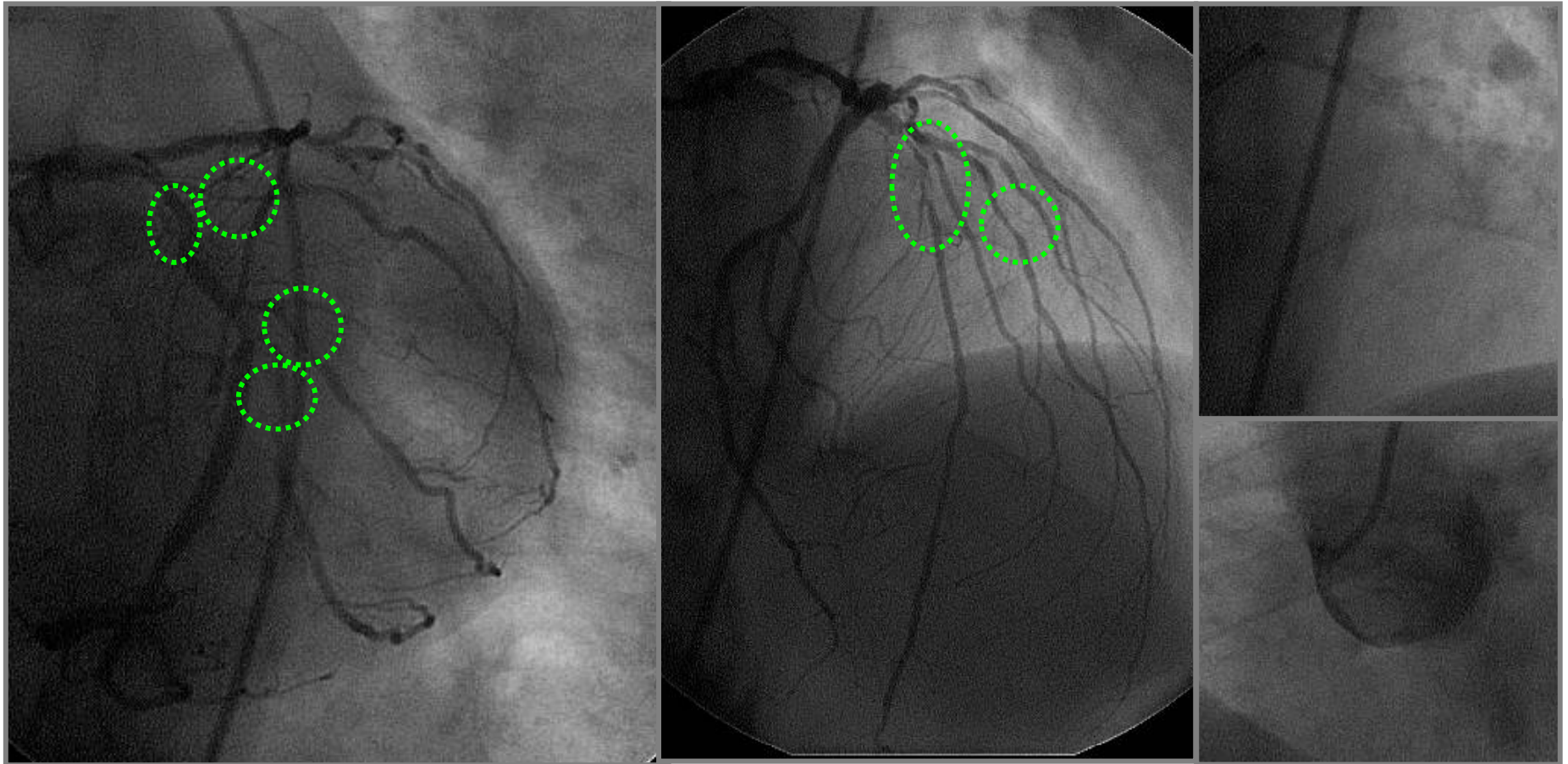


**LAD treated with 7 stents !  
Certainly is not the optimal ....**

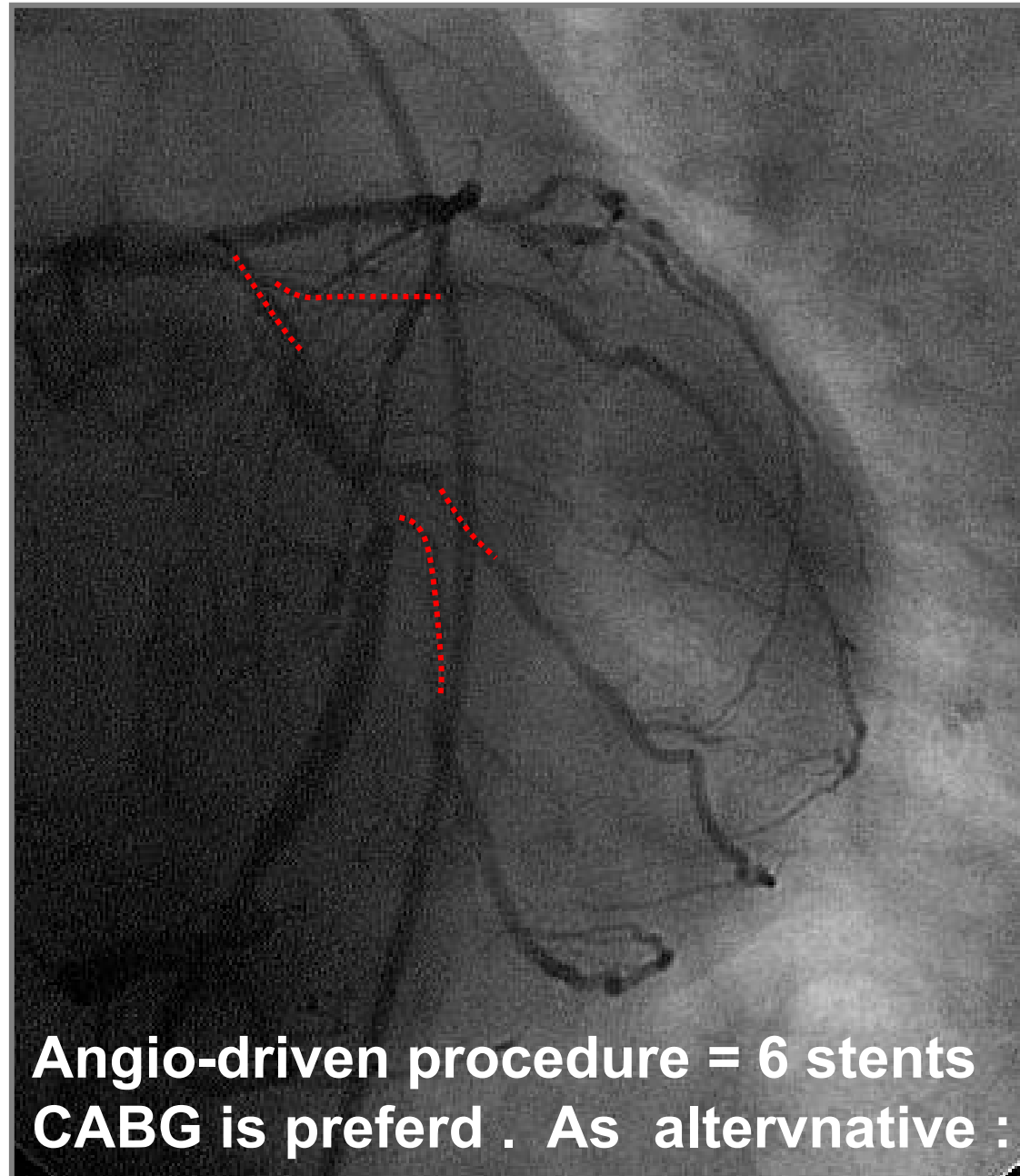


**Stenting only lesions with FFR  $< 0.80$**

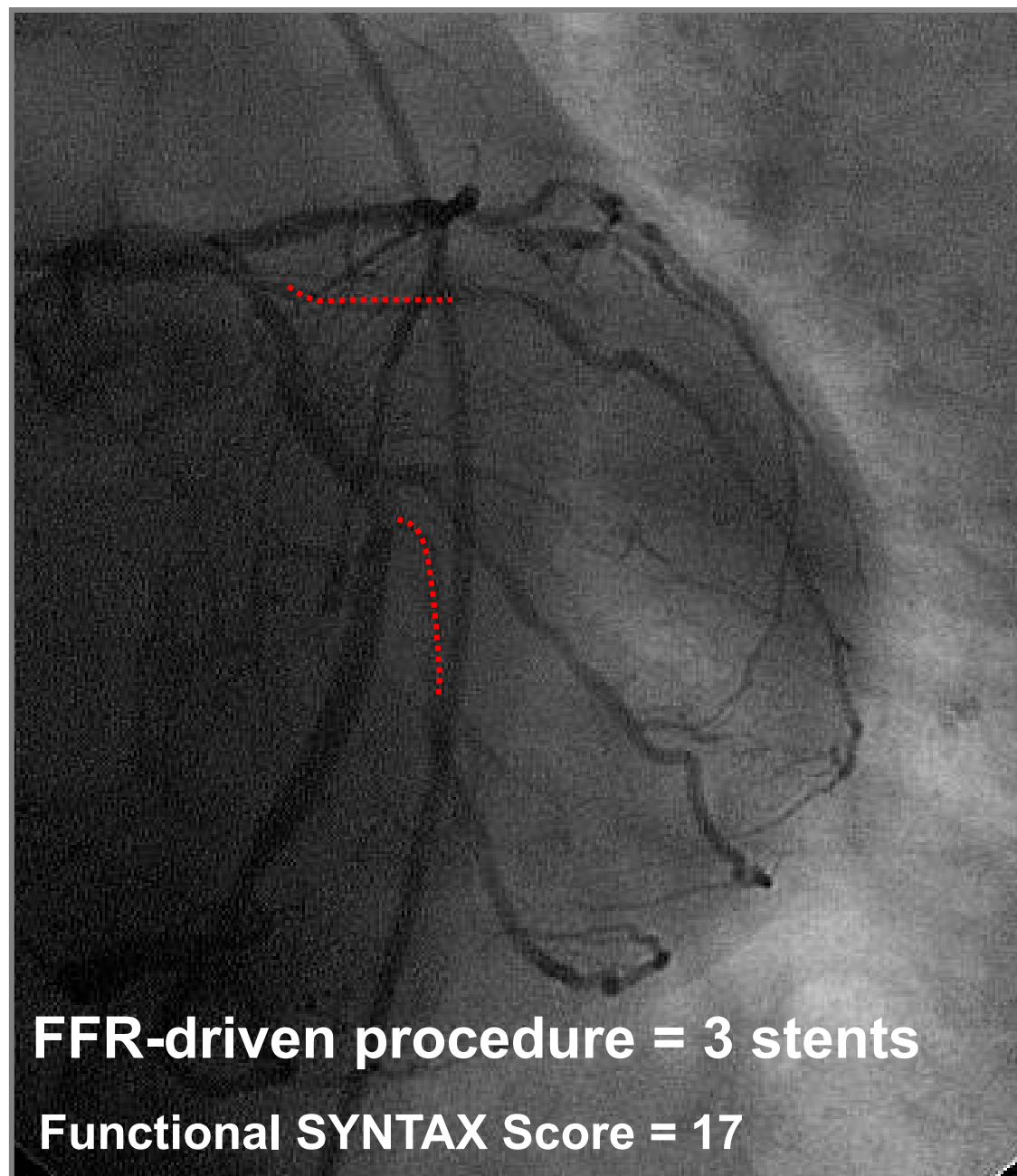
**The use of Functional Evaluation ( FFR ) during MVD PCI reduce the number of stents and MACE ..**



**SYNTAX Score = 38**

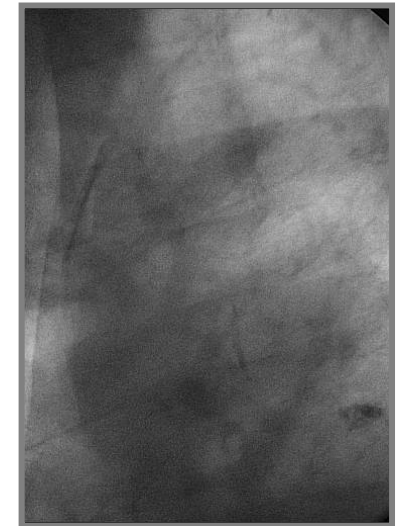
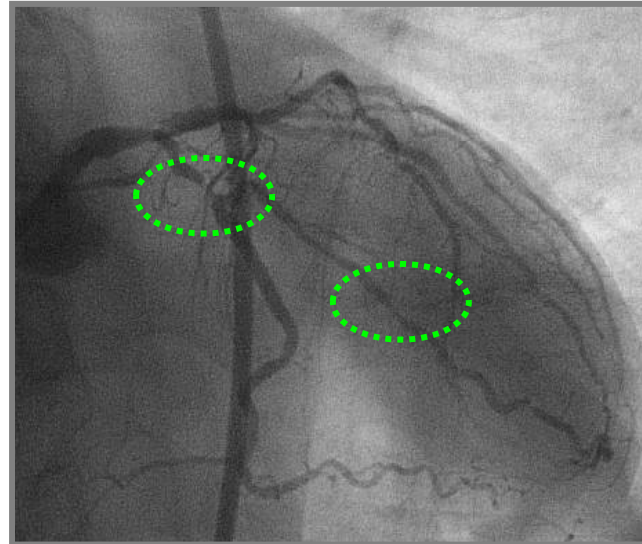
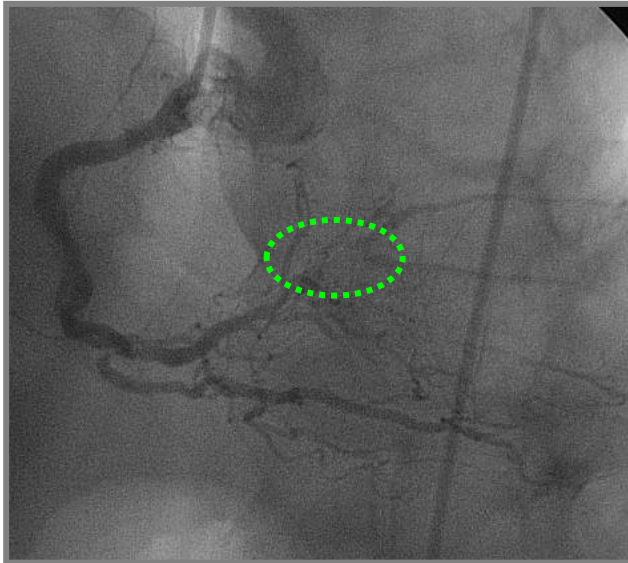
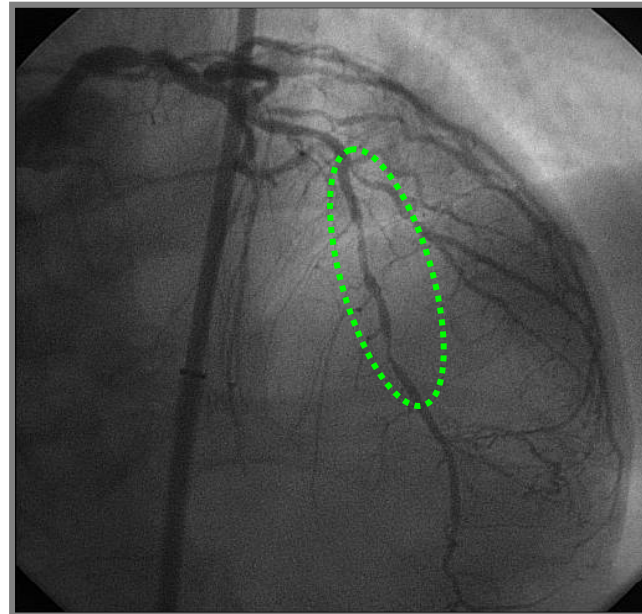
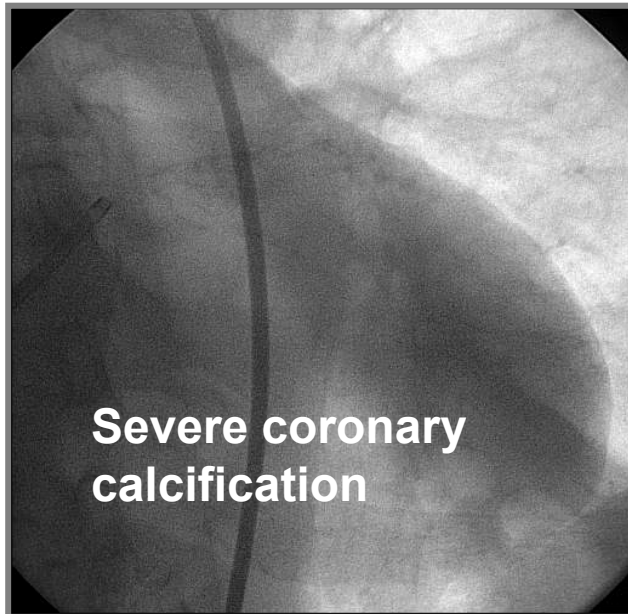




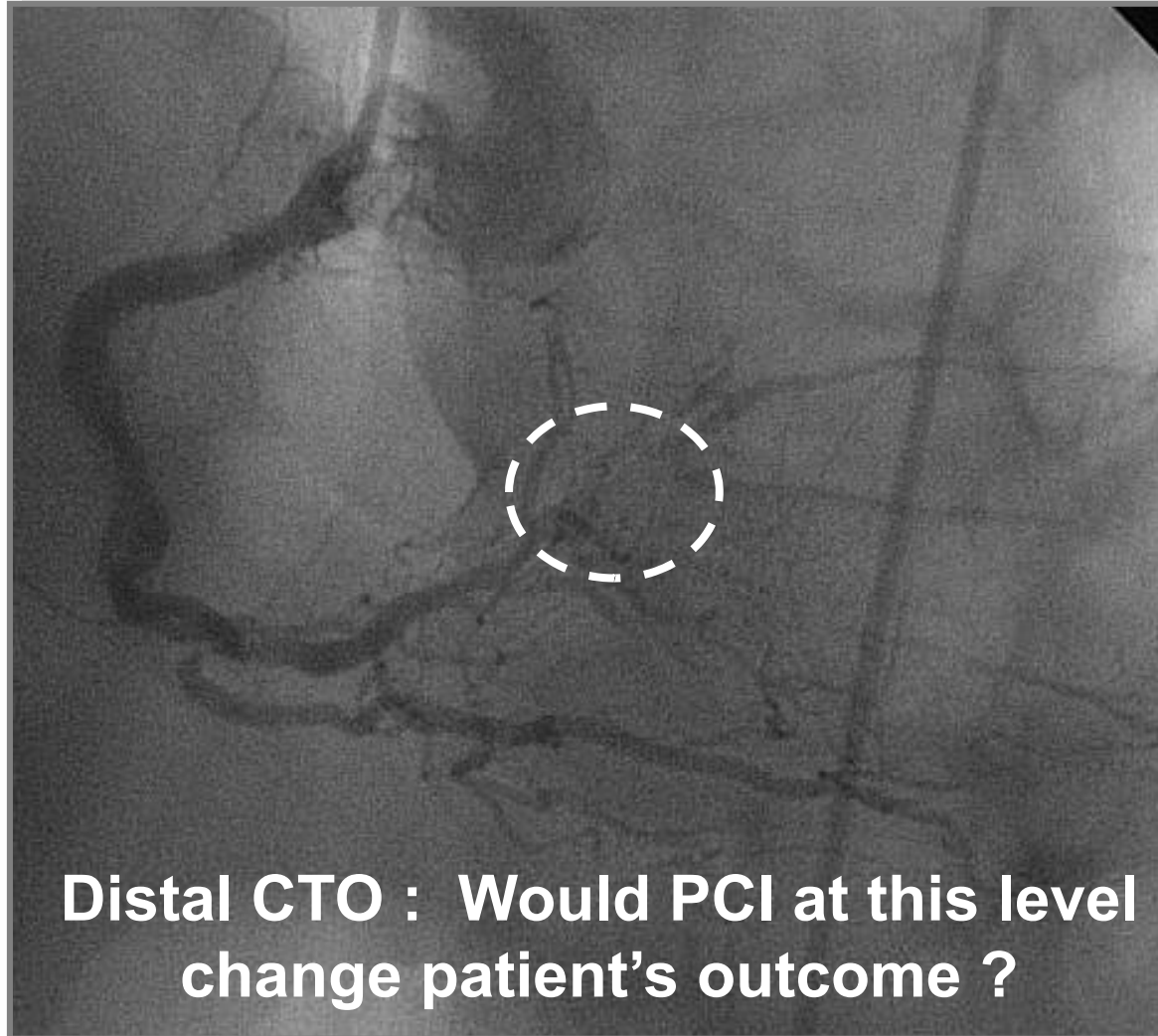


## ***Multivessel Disease***

**SYNTAX SCORE = 46**



**CABG ? Or PCI LCX and med LAD ?**



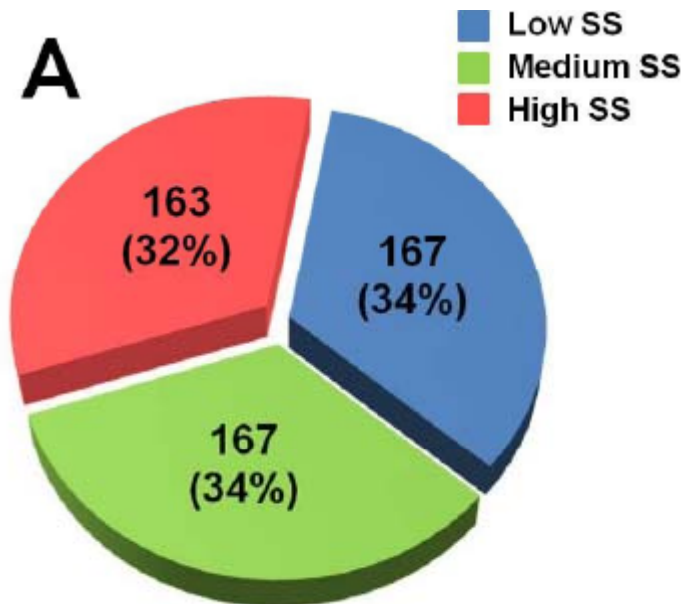
**Functional SYNTAX = 23**  
**FFR –Guided PCI is a good option .**



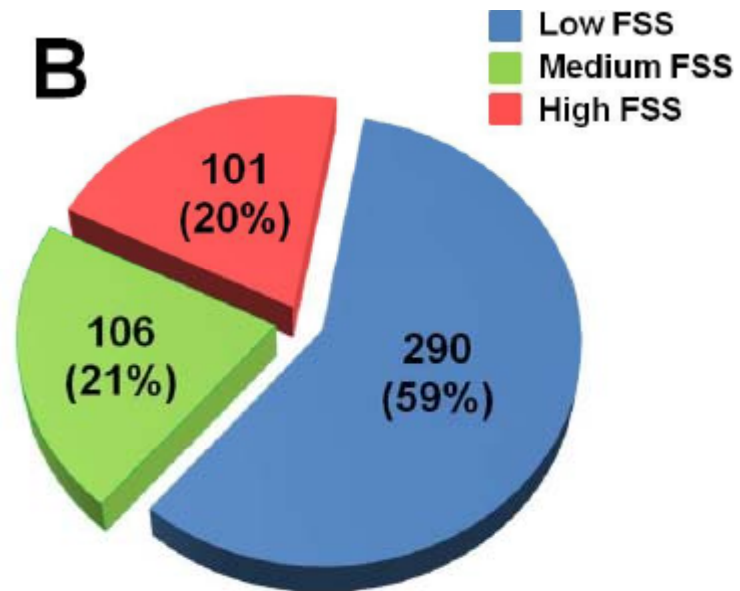
# Functional SYNTAX Score

- 497 patients , FFR-guided arm of FAME Study
- 2-3 vessel disease
- Angio Syntax Score : Conventional fashion
- Functional ( FFR) Syntax Score : counting only the lesions with FFR < 0.80

Angio SYNTAX

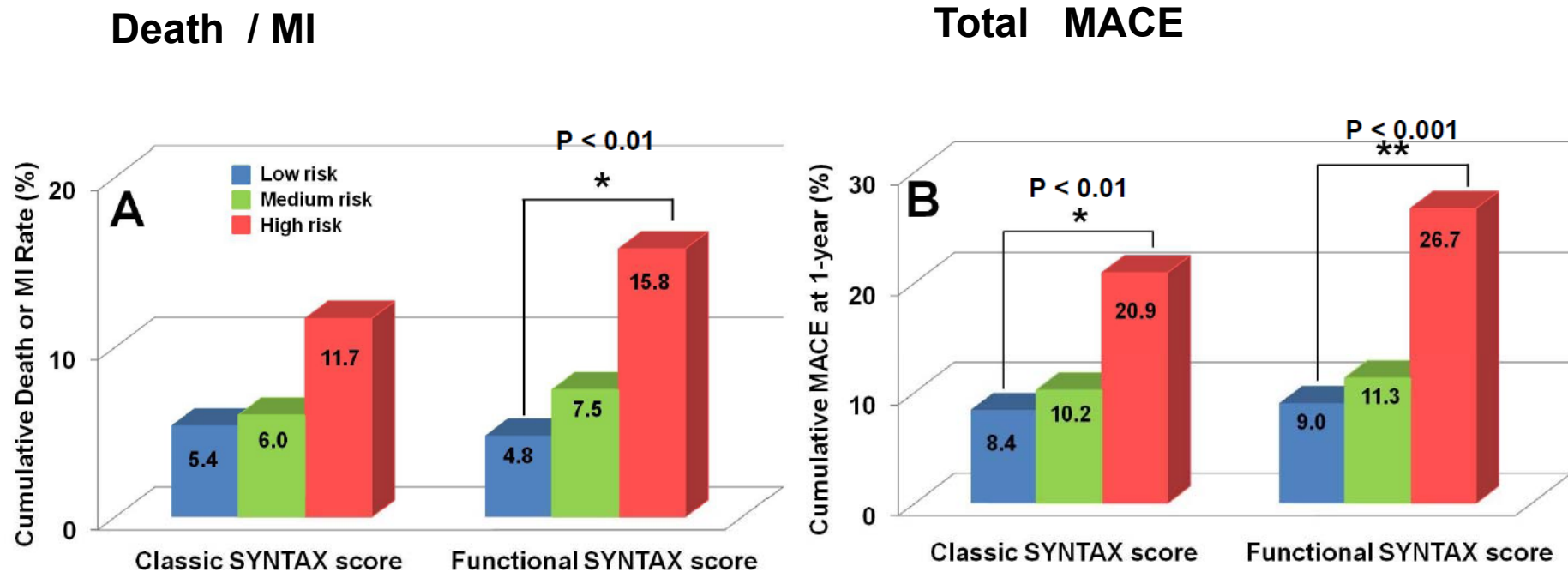


Functional ( FFR ) SYNTAX



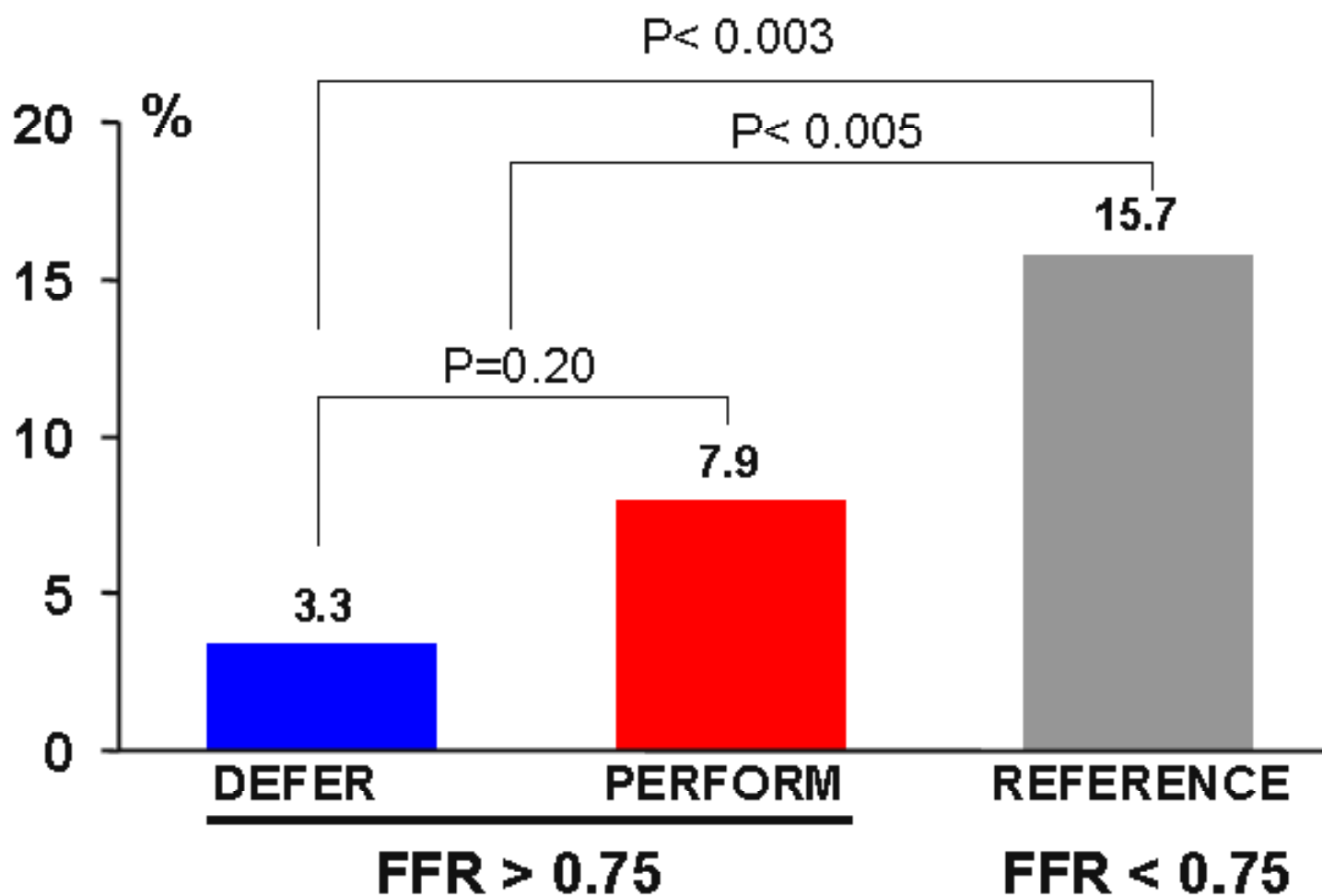
**FFR reclassifies > 30% !**

# Functional SYNTAX Score desciminates Risk of Death/MI and Risk of Total MACE

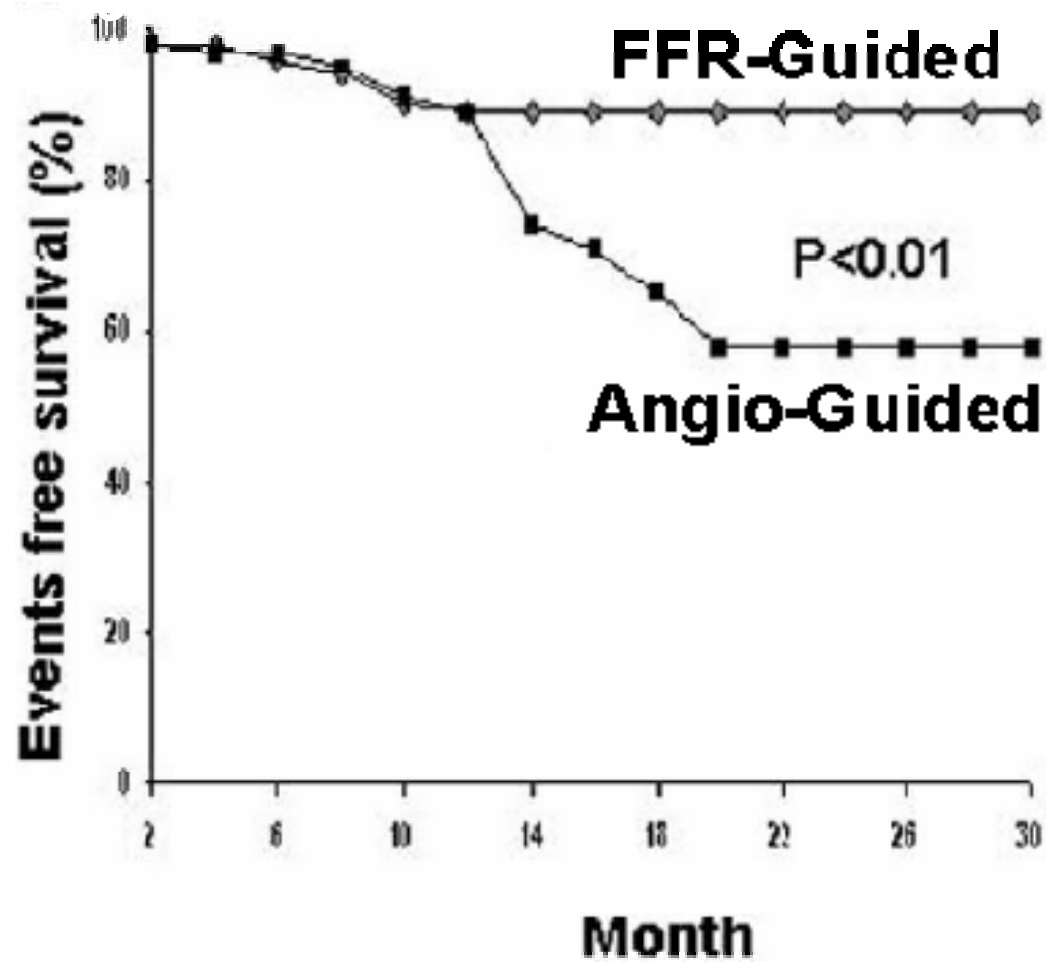


**Is it safe to defer treatment ?**

## DEFER Study : 5-year Follow-up ( Death / MI )

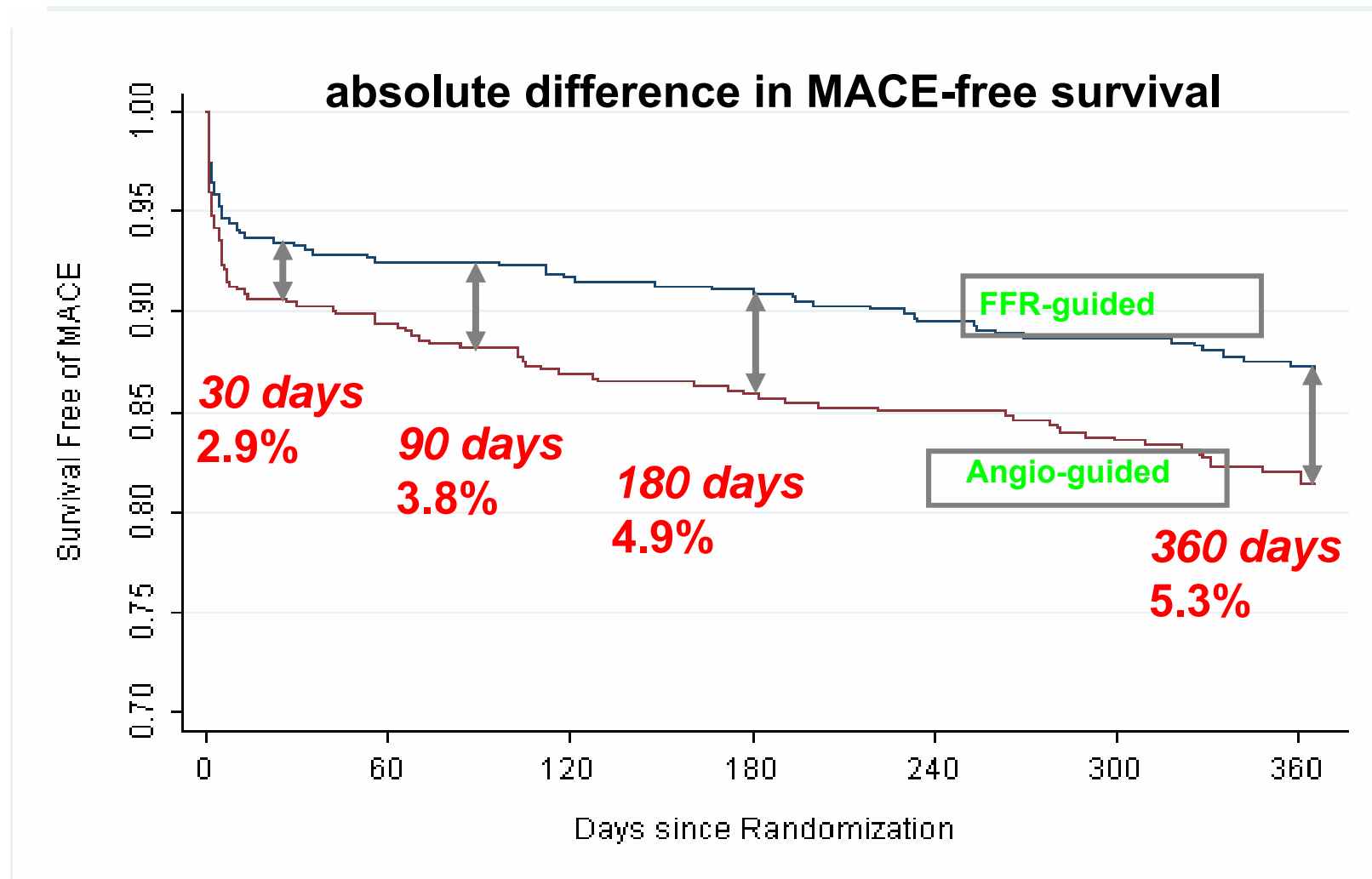


## FFR-Guided PCI in Multivessel Disease

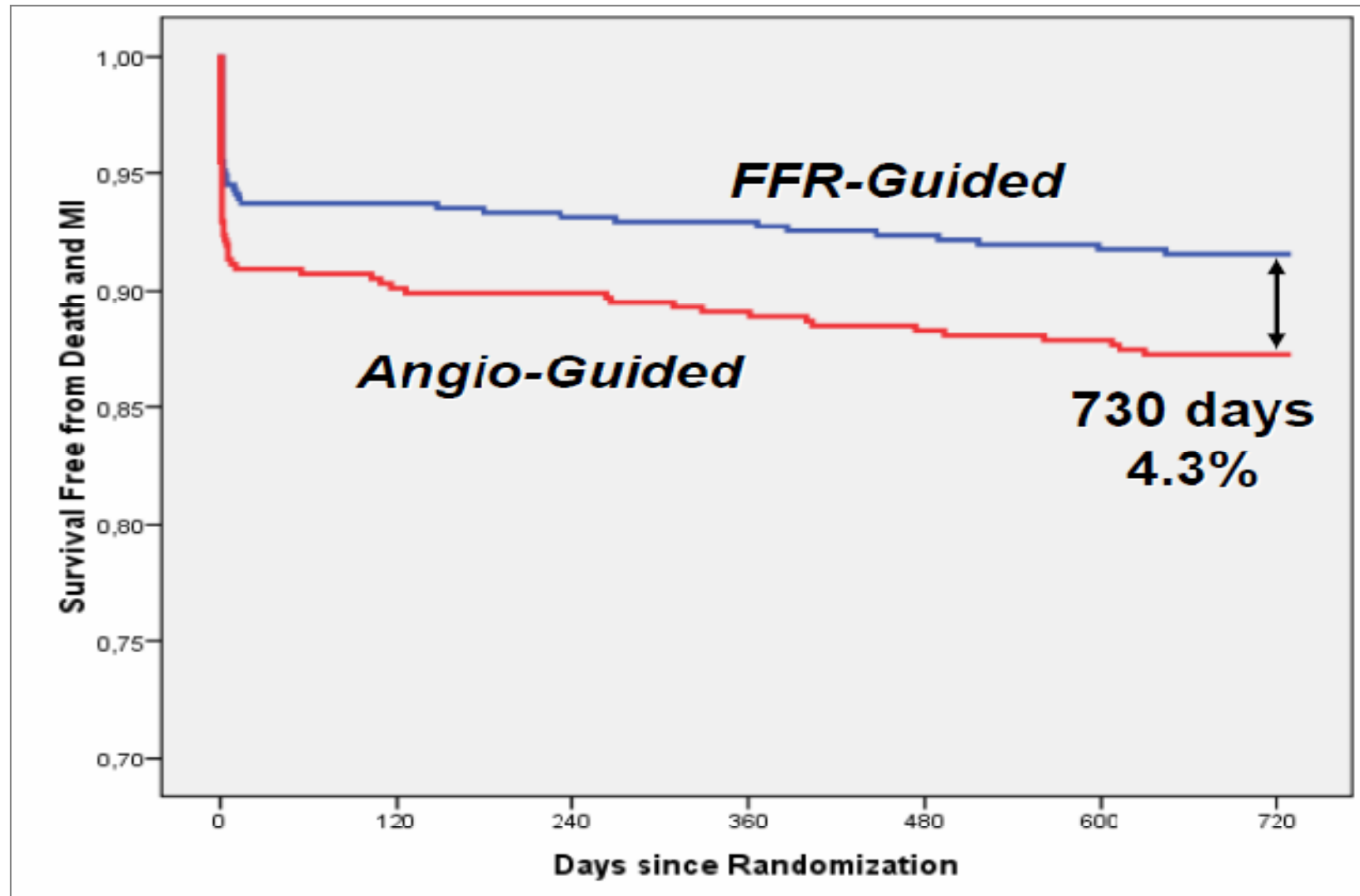


Wongpraparut et al , AJC 2005; 96:877-884

# ***FAME study: Event-free Survival***



# ***FAME study: 2-year Event-free Survival***



*Stent length / Number of stent*

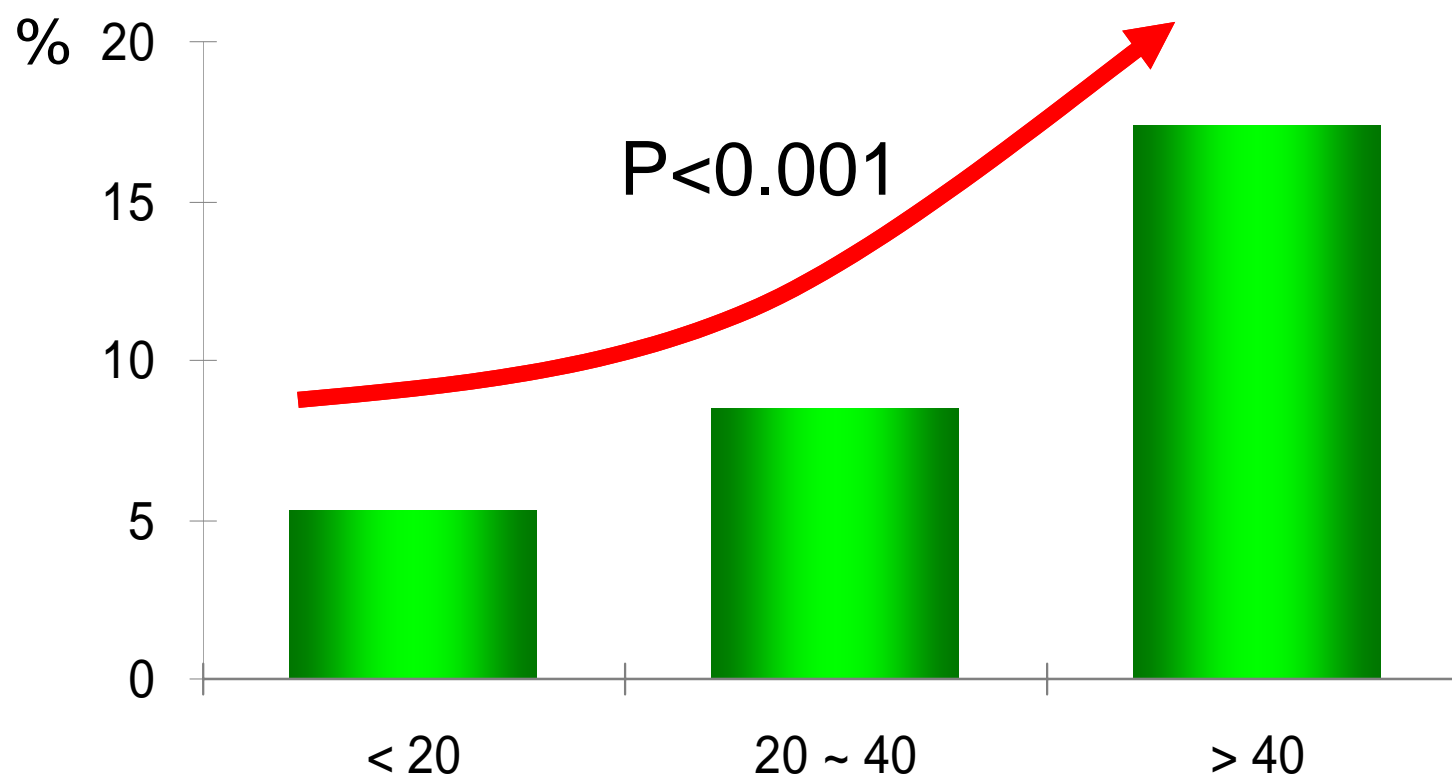
*&*

*restenosis – stent thrombosis*



# Stent Length is Independent Predictor of Restenosis.

Lee CW et al. Am J Cardiol 2006;97:506-511



# Multivariate Predictors of In-Segment Restenosis after SES

## RESEARCH Registry

	OR	95% CI	p
ISR	4.16	1.63-11.01	<0.01
Ostial lesion	4.84	1.81-12.07	<0.01
DM	2.63	1.14-6.31	0.02
Stent length	1.42	1.21-1.68	<0.01
Ref diameter	0.46	0.24-0.87	0.03
LAD	0.30	0.10-0.69	<0.01

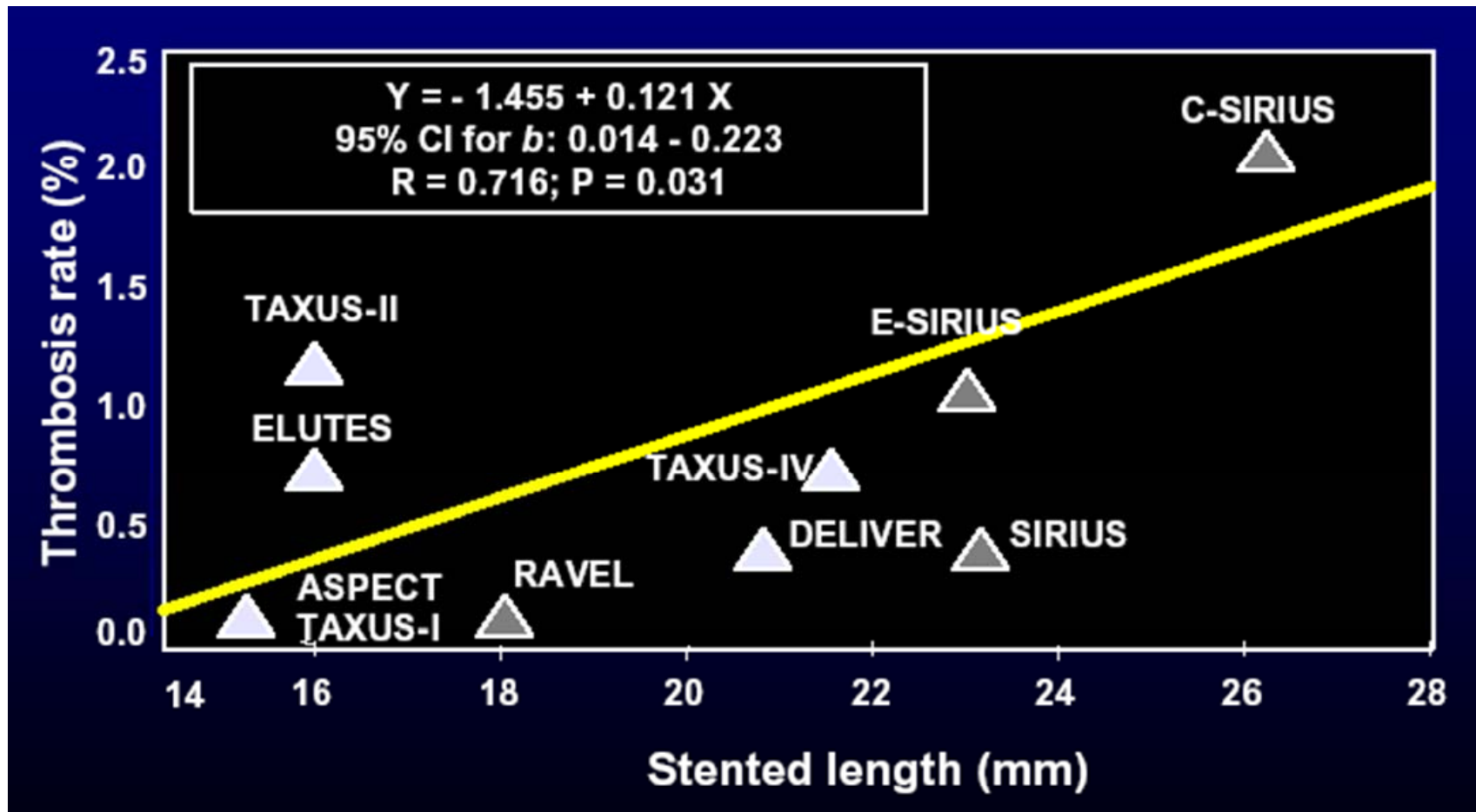
# Full Metal Jacket.

Ielasi, Colombo et al. Ital J Inv Cardiol 2009; 3 Suppl: 111

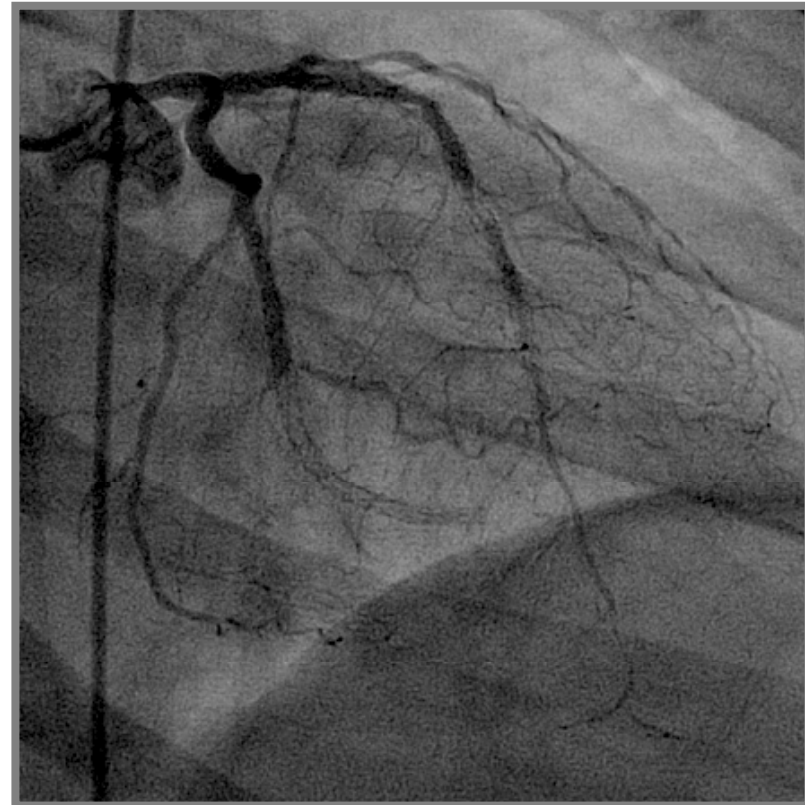
- 658 full metal jacket lesions ( $\geq 60\text{mm}$ ) in 617 patients.
- 33% DM, 33 had prior PCI, 33% CTO.
- 39 months mean follow up (2 yr in 91% pts).
- Mortality 7.3%
- MI during follow up: 3.5%
- TLR: 23.4%
- Stent thrombosis (Def or Probable): 2.6% (10/17 while on DAP).

# DES Thrombosis and Length

R. Moreno et al. JACC 2005;45:954-9



**When long / multiple stents have restenosis ....  
re-PCI difficult and ineffective treatment**



**and CABG is not anymore an option ...**

# PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS

**MVD with high SYNTAX Score CABG should be considered as first choice particularly when :**

- Patients with
  - > 1 clinical
  - Inexperienced
  - Other cardiac surgery indications
- Attempt PCI if:**

  - CABG contraindicated
  - Patient/family and cardiac surgeon agree on PCI

**MVD CABG favored, but PCI is a good alternative especially if FFR-guided**

**A “ functional SYNTAX Score “ ( FFR ) can be more appropriate to select patients with MVD for a more appropriate treatment option**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION