Cases of coronary stenosis with Very Good Collateral Flow verified by Intracoronary Pressure Measurement

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Case #1

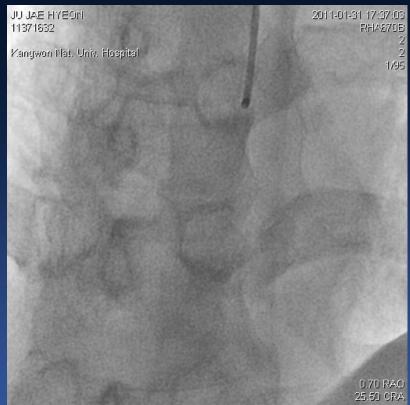
- 43/M
 - with markedly active physical performance (a director of Kendo school)
- Effort angina(CCS I) x 3 mon (without med)
 "I feel chest discomfort when I ride mountain bike."
- Risk factor: Hypercholesterolemia (no med)
- Stress test: not done
- Echocardiogram: normal findings





CAG



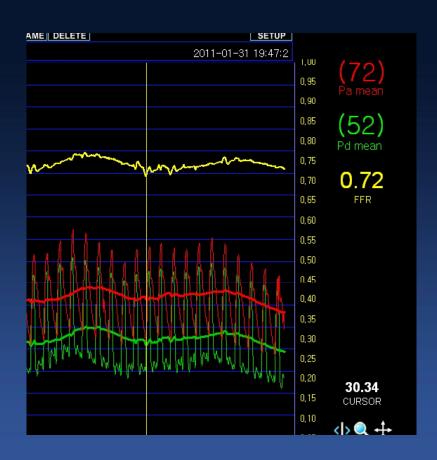






Pressure Measurement





FFR=0.72





PCI for os-mid LAD Lesion

Promus Element 3.0x20/3.0x24mm

Ikazuchi 3.0 x 15mm

Promus Element 3.0 x 20mm



Wedge Pressure Measurement after PCI



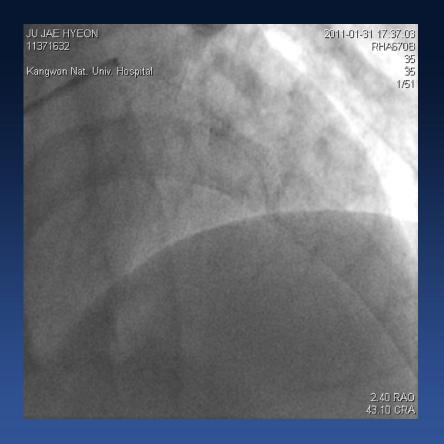


Wedge pressure = 46mmHg CFI=0.43





Final CAG









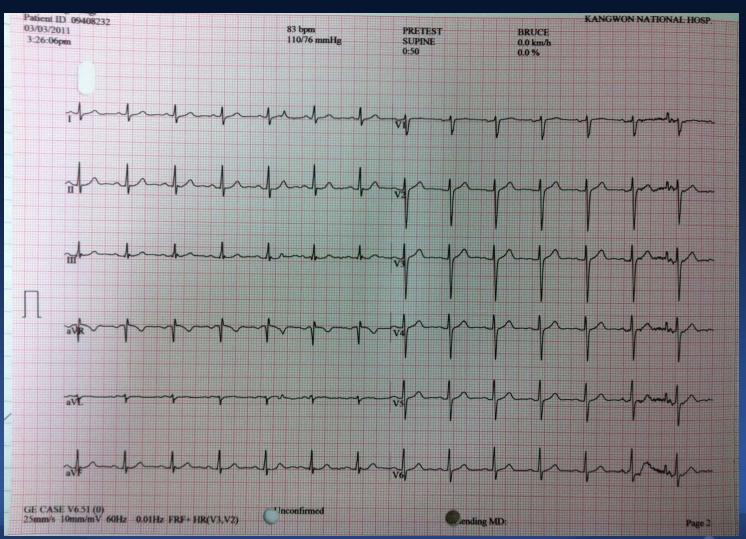
Case #2

- 69/F
- Effort angina(CCS I) x 1 yr (without med)
- DM(+) on OHA x 5 yrsHTN(+) on med x 10 yrs
- TMT: Equivocal result (Chest pain without ST change)
- Echocardiogram: normal findings





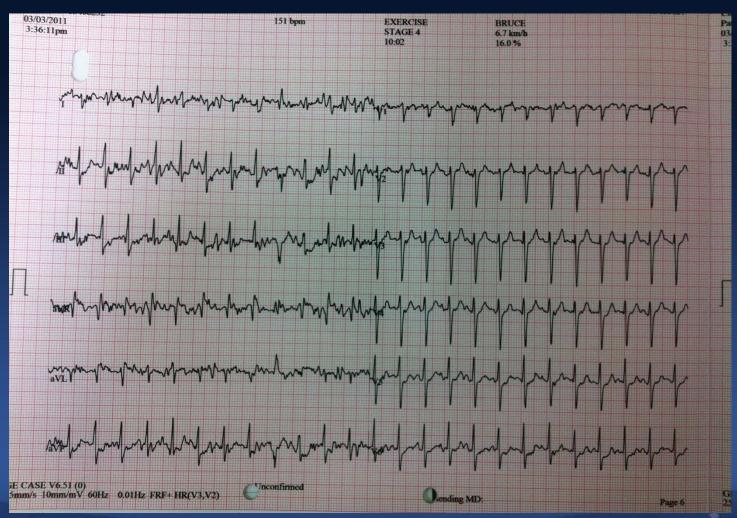
TMT (Baseline)





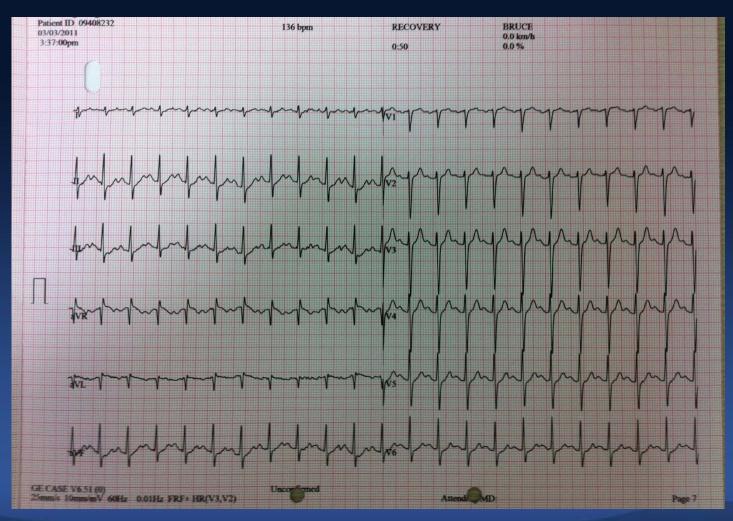


TMT (Stage 4)





TMT (Recovery)

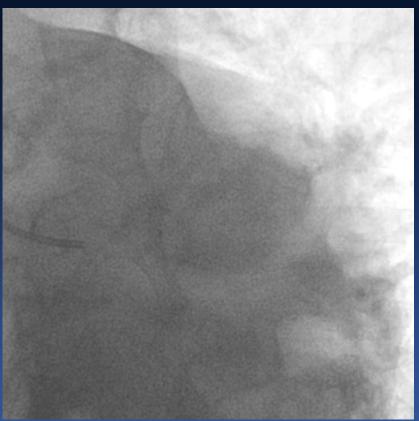






CAG



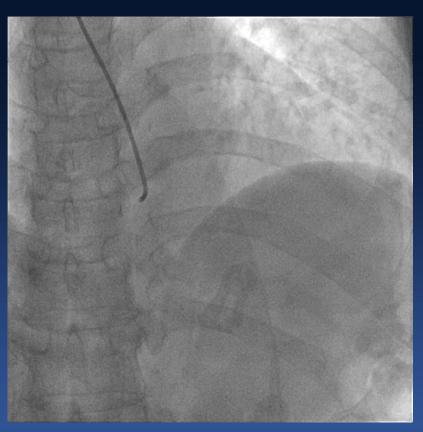






CAG



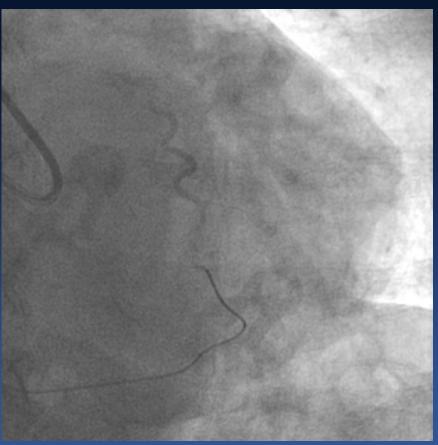






Introducing Pressure Wire using Transit Cath Progreat 2.7Fr



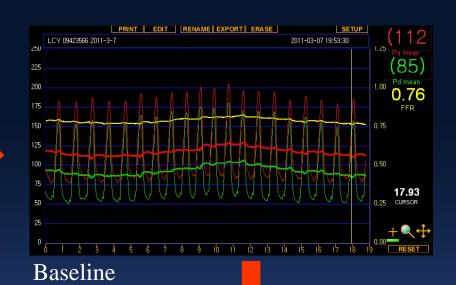






Pressure Measurement



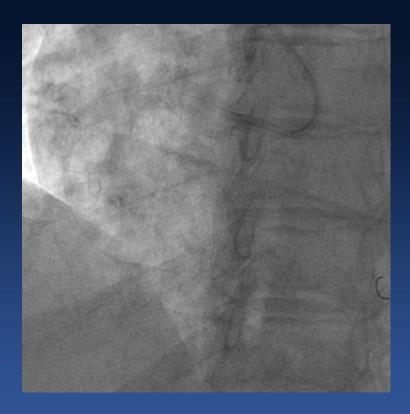




Hyperemic



Pressure Wire Pull Back during Hyperemia

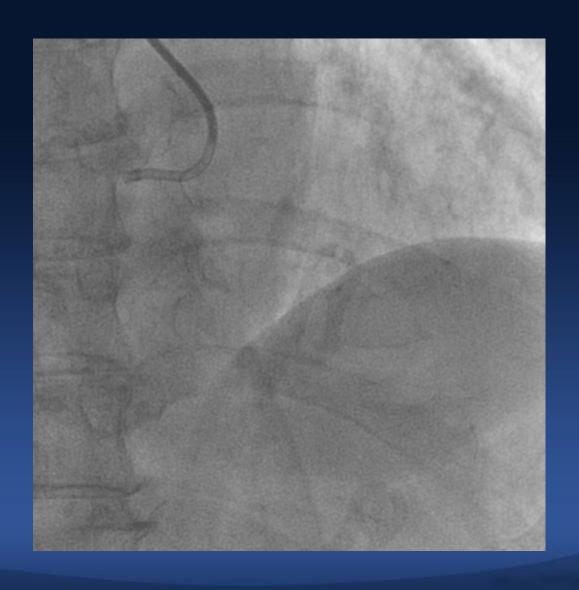








Final CAG







Clinical Course

- PCI was not performed.
- Modest anti-anginal medication has been added and maintained.
- The patient has been symptom free.





Summary & Conclusion

- In some patients with CTO lesion, collateral coronary perfusion is exceptionally well developed, may be enough to be free from myocardial ischemia.
- Intracoronary pressure measuring might be used as an reliable and precise modality for verifying collateral perfusion status and making treatment decision to avoid unnecessary PCI and stent implantation.



