

# iFR, Goodbye Adenosine?

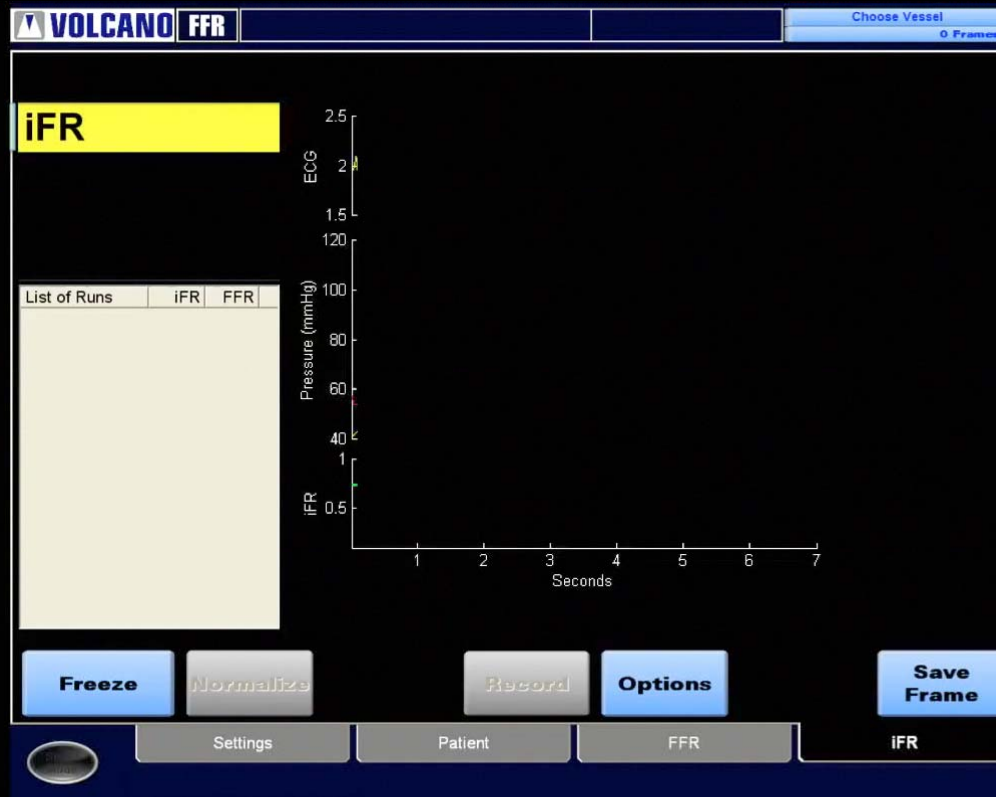
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**Imperial College**  
London

ANGIOPLASTY SUMMIT  
**TCTAP 2012**

# iFR: A vision of simplified physiological assessment in the catheter lab

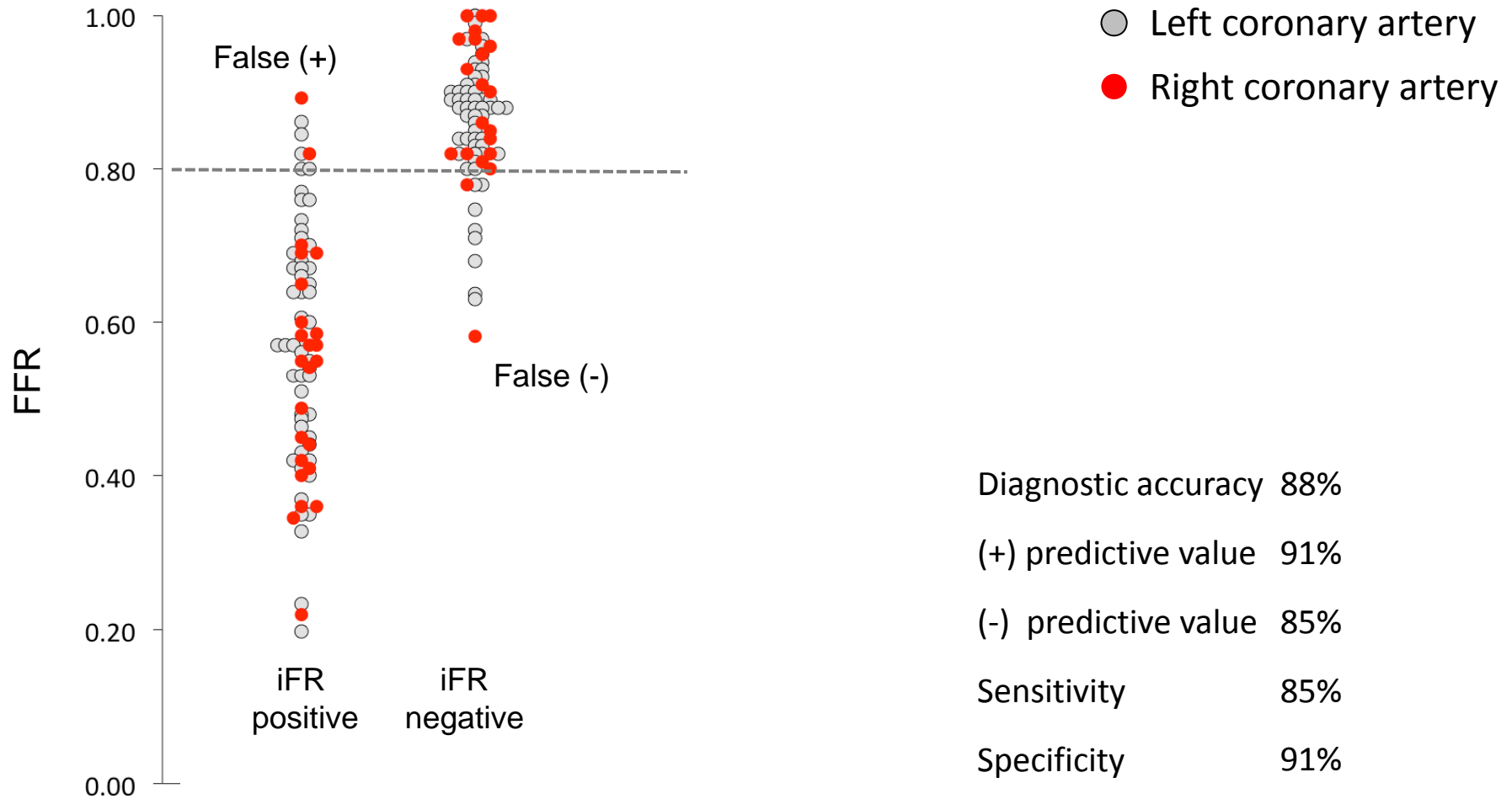
- Conventional pressure wire techniques
- 5 beats
- No hyperaemia



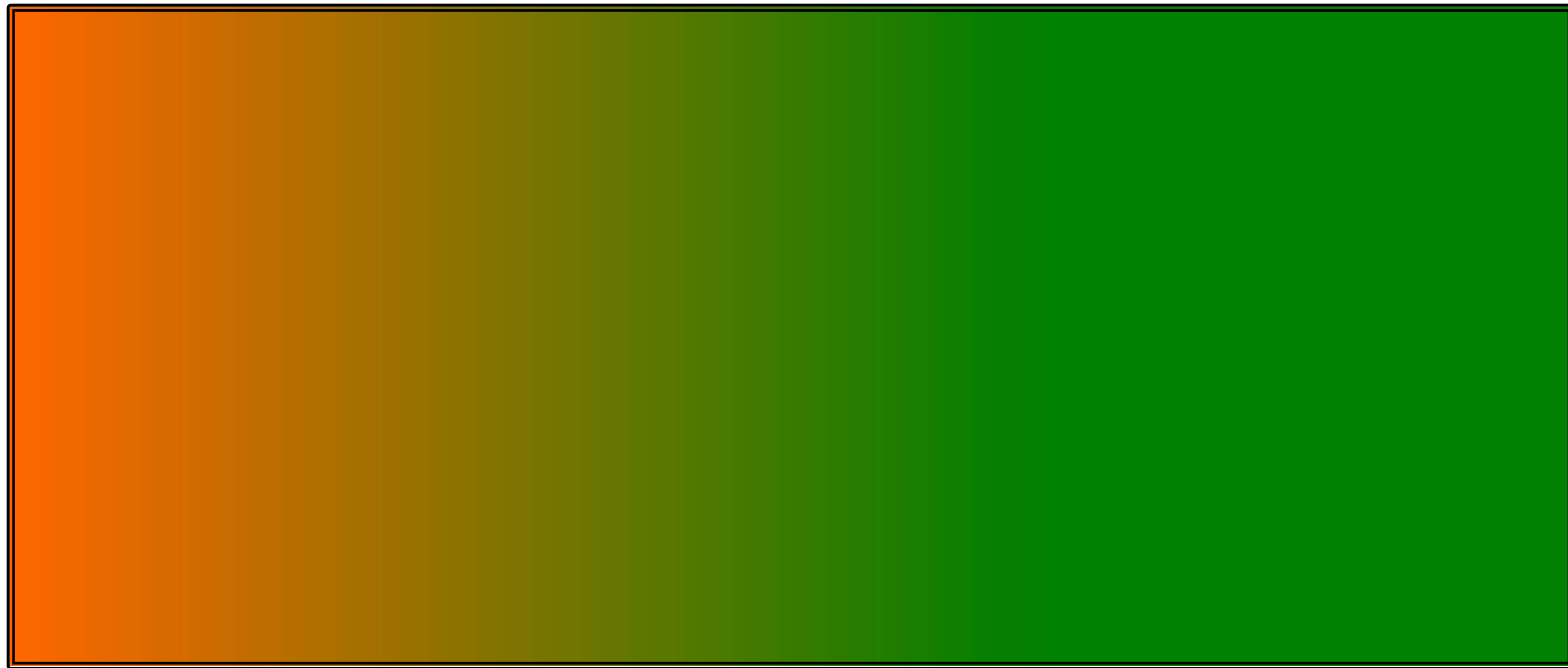
ADVISE study TCT San Francisco 2012

# Results of ADVISE

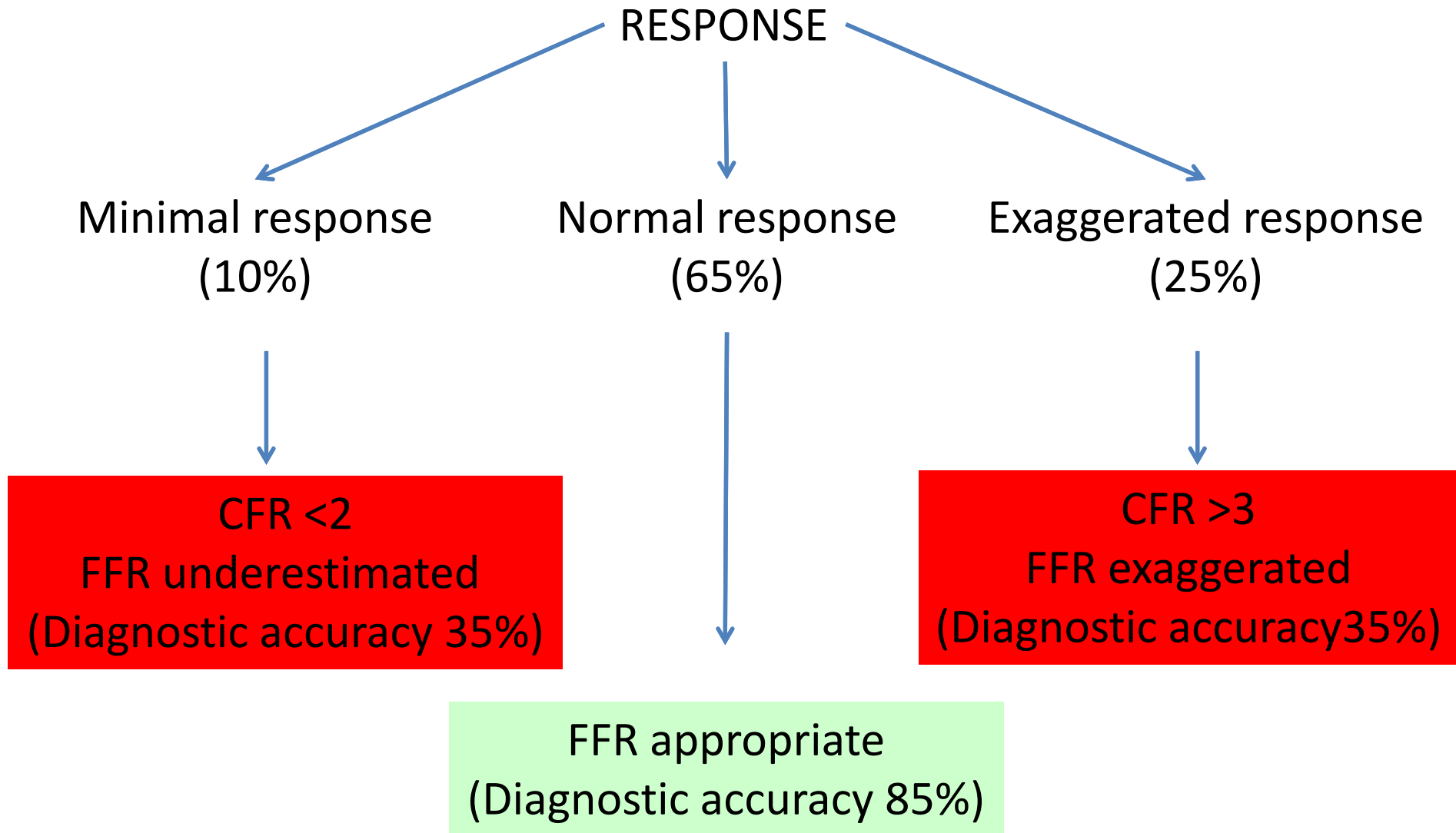
## Comparison with current gold standard



# Evolution of physiological stenosis evolution

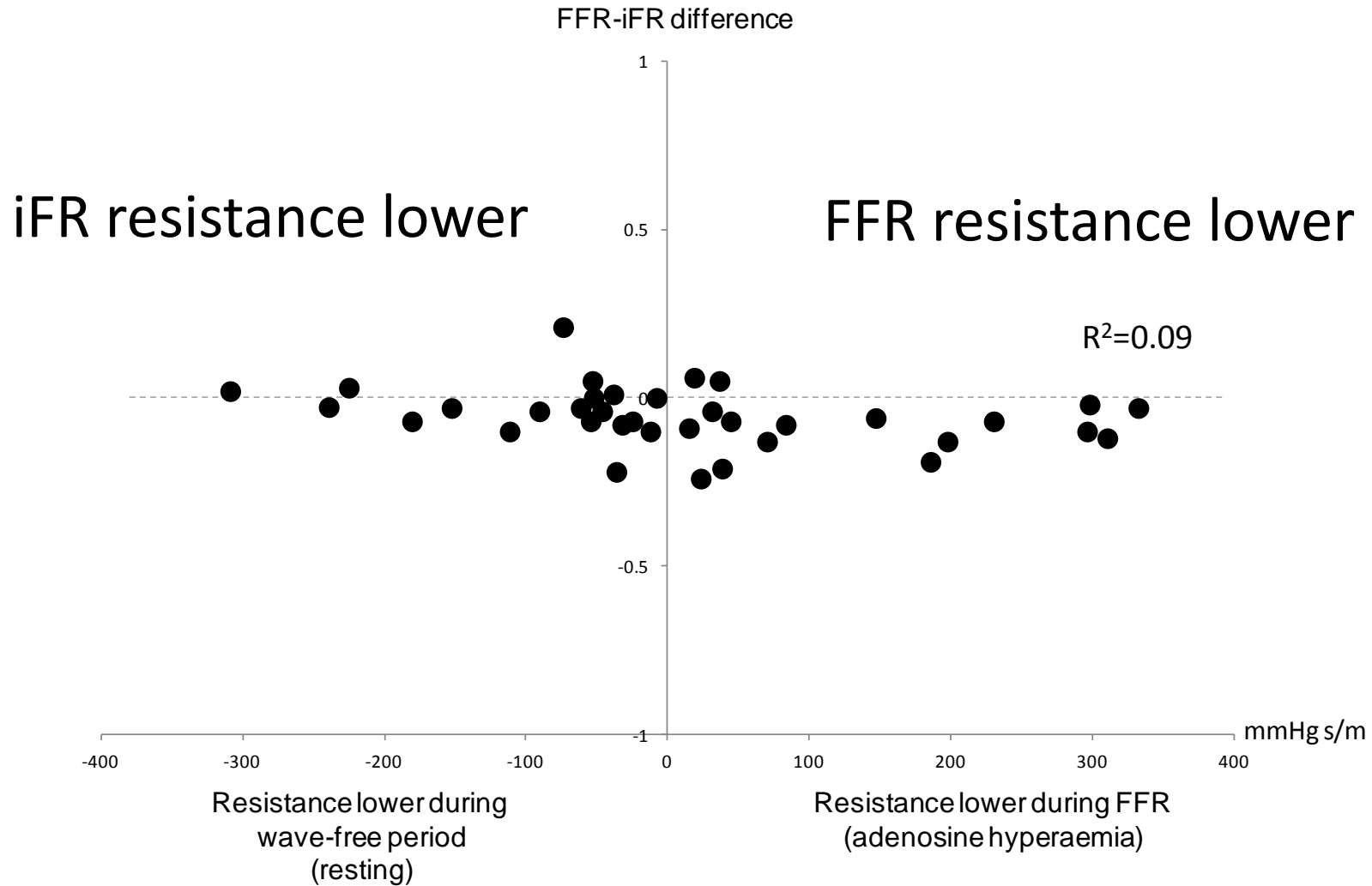


# ADENOSINE index *require* a response!



Meuwissen, Siebes et al. *Circulation*. 2001; 103:184 –187  
Meuwissen, Siebes, Spaan. *Circulation* 2002, 106:441-446

# Resistance is sometimes lower *at rest* than after adenosine hyperaemia

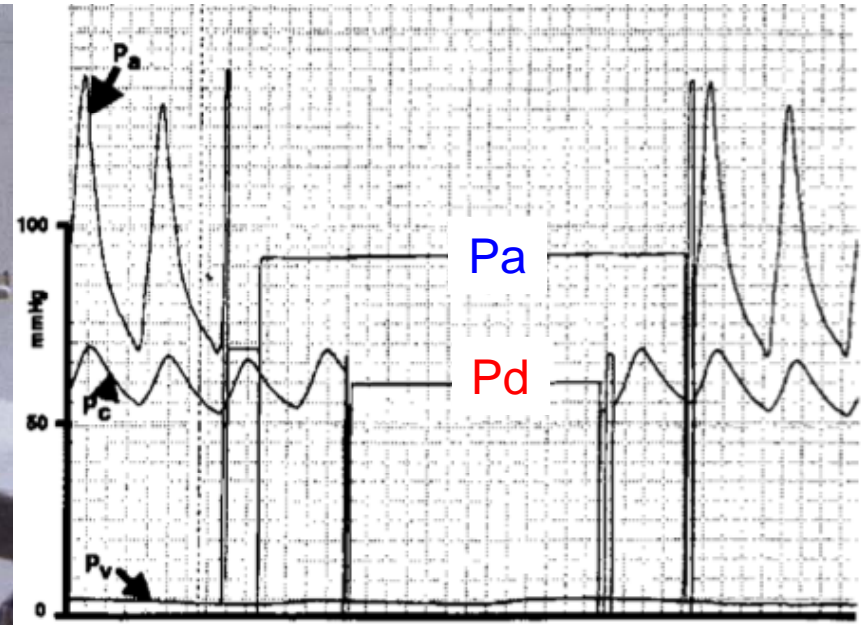
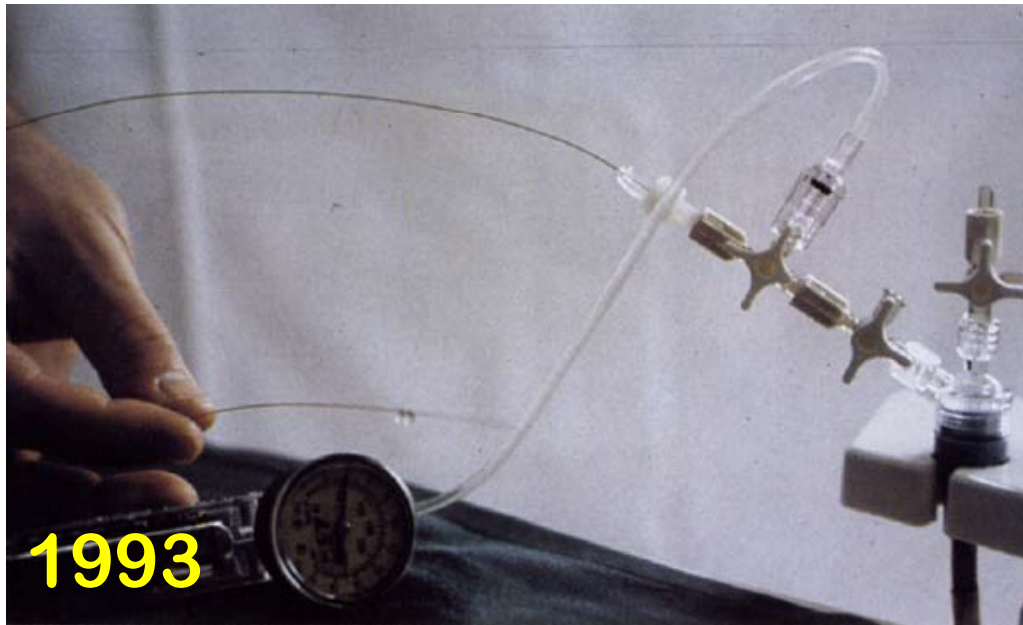


ADVISE study

Sen S, Escaned J, Davies JE et al. (*In press*)

Why give adenosine?

# Why do we use mean pressures to calculate FFR?

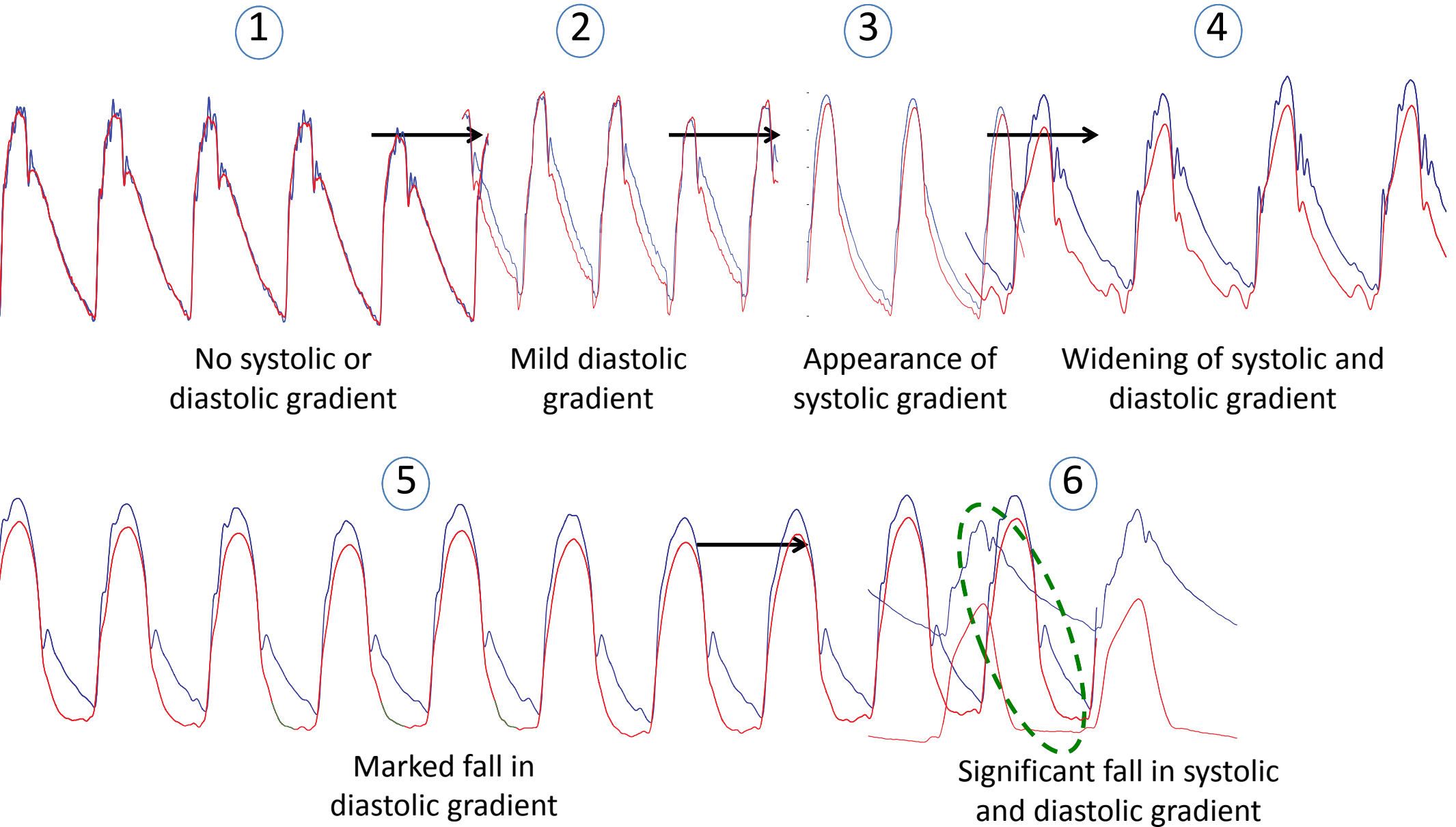


FFR was developed in the early 90's using a fluid-filled 0.015" hollow guide wire connected to a conventional pressure transducer. Average coronary pressures were used to overcome the limitation of a damped Pd signal.

*"The main disadvantage of this fluid-filled system is its inability to measure phasic pressure" "With this fluid-filled guide wire, systolic and diastolic gradients cannot be distinguished"*



# Changes in Pd & Pa with increasing stenosis severity

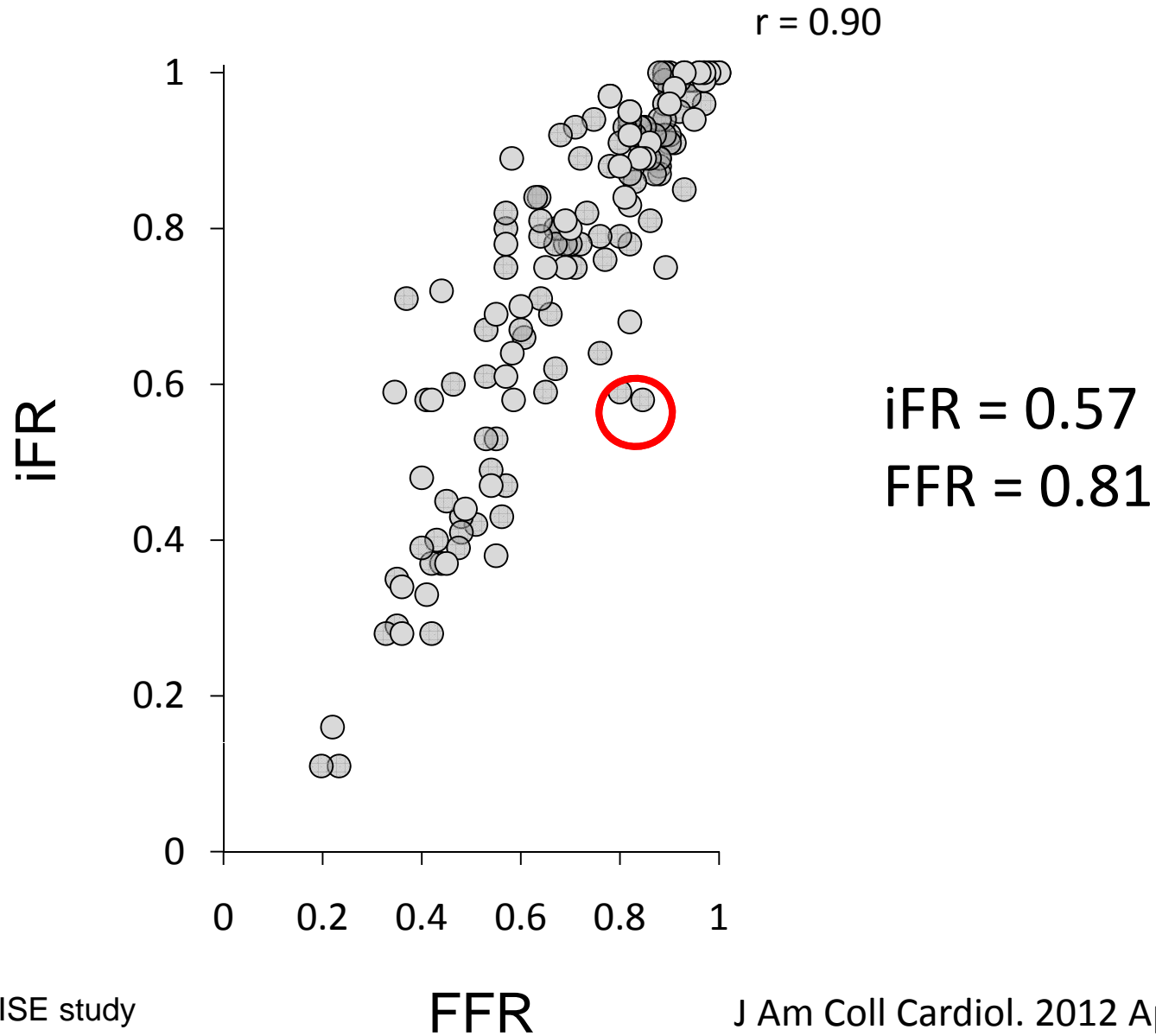


# When iFR and FFR disagree what's going on?

## **Case 1**

- Angiographic very severe lesion
- Chest pain on minimal exertion
- Positive exercise tolerance test

# Close relationship between iFR and FFR



CASE 1

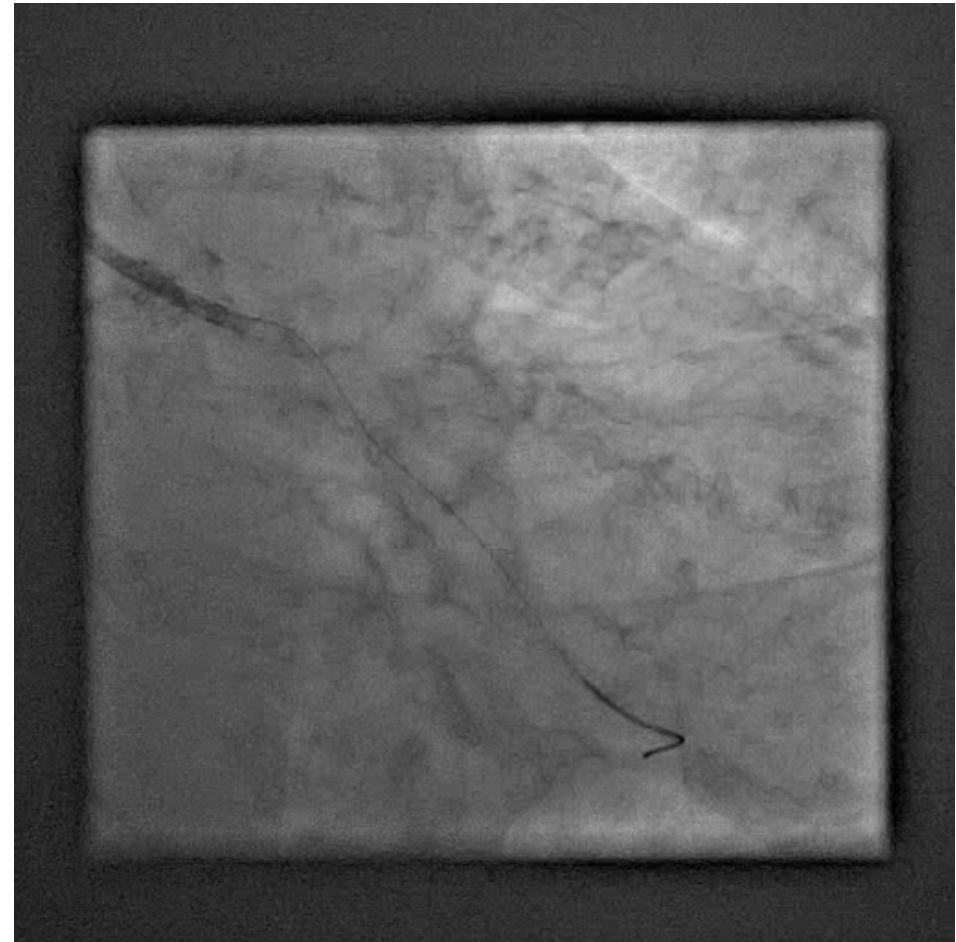
# Angiographically severe 1<sup>st</sup> obtuse marginal branch

Conventional pressure  
wire assessment

Resting baseline

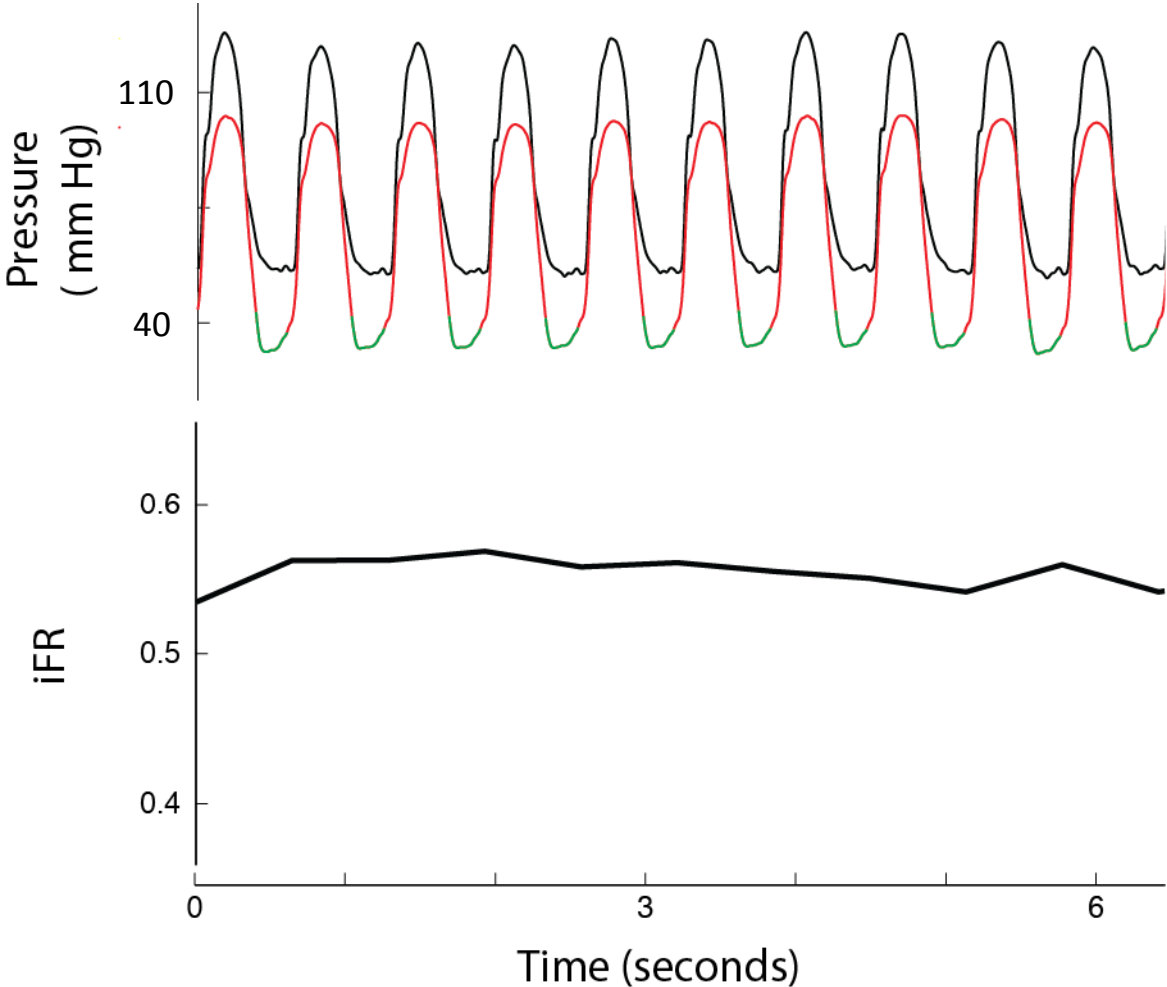


FFR assessment with IV adenosine  
(140 mcg/kg/min)



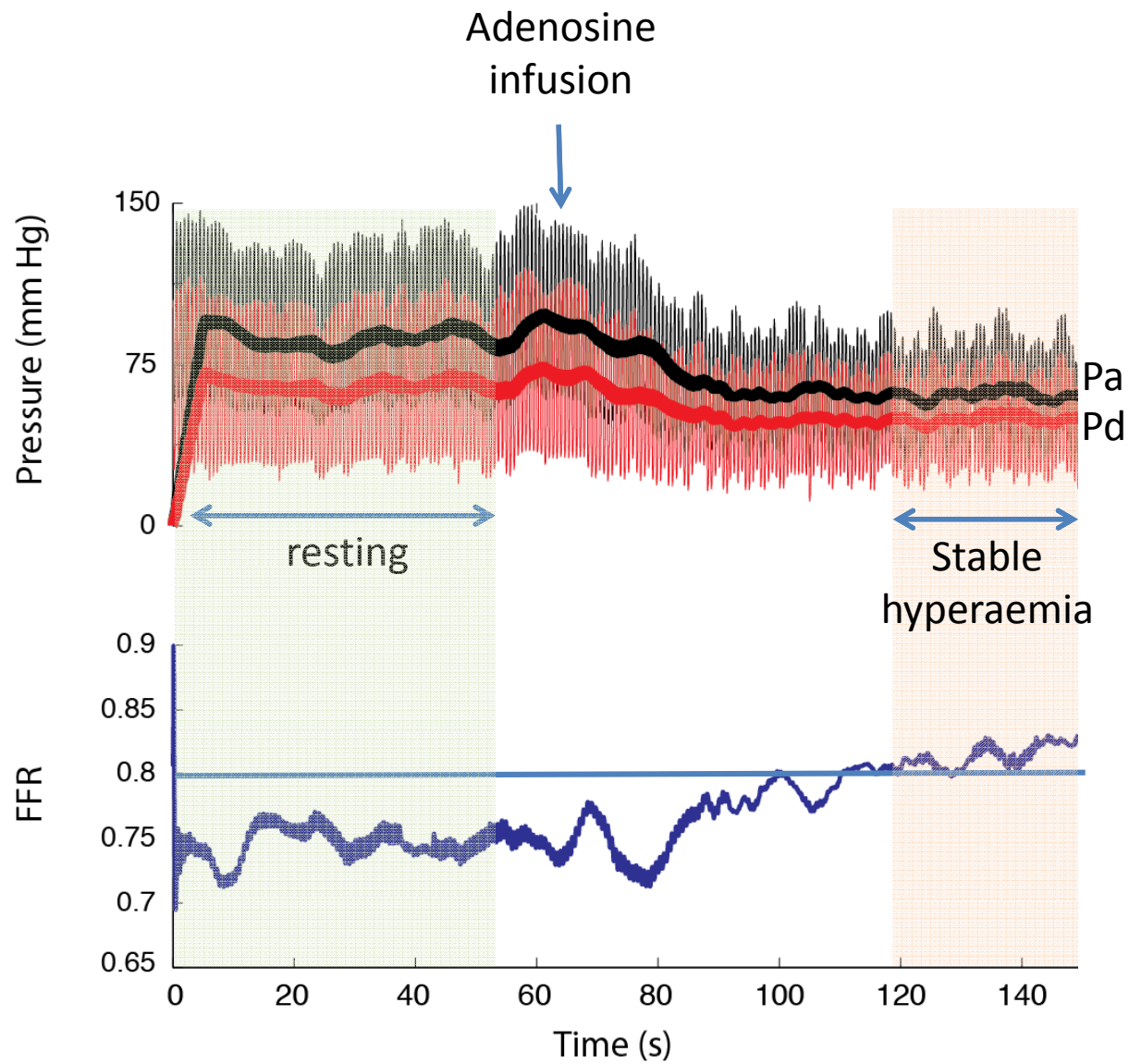
# Measurement of iFR: very significant lesion!

CASE 1



iFR = 0.57

CASE 1

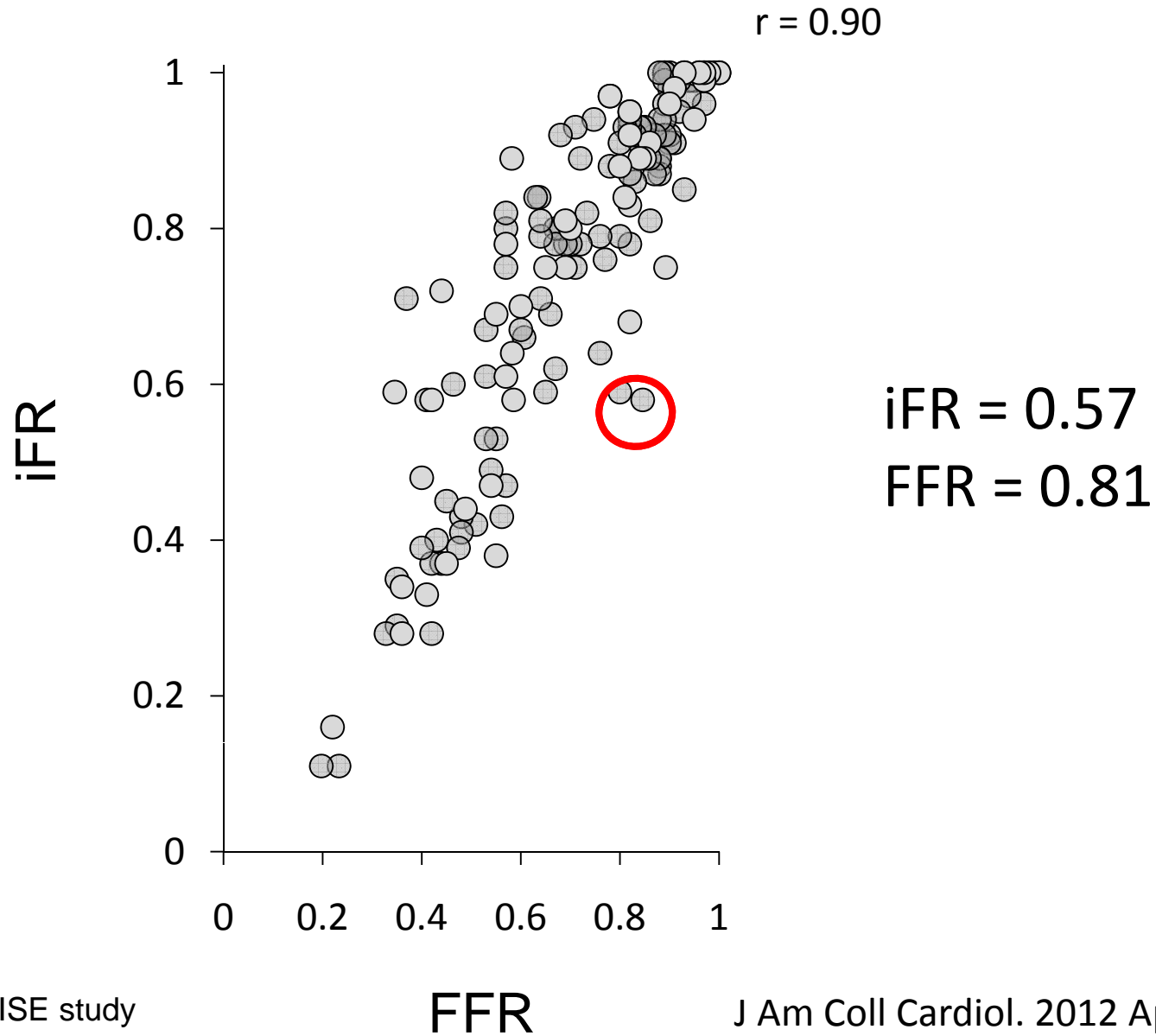


Resting Pd/Pa = 0.74  
iFR = 0.57  
**FFR = 0.81**

Siebes M, Spaan J, Piek J. et al. *Circulation* 2005, 111:76-82

Siebes M, Spaan K, Piek J. et al. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol* 285:H2194-H2200, 2003

# Close relationship between iFR and FFR



# When iFR and FFR disagree what's going on?

## Case 2

- 40 year old
- Angiographic intermediate lesion
- Atypical chest pain
- Inconclusive exercise tolerance test

FFR = 0.79

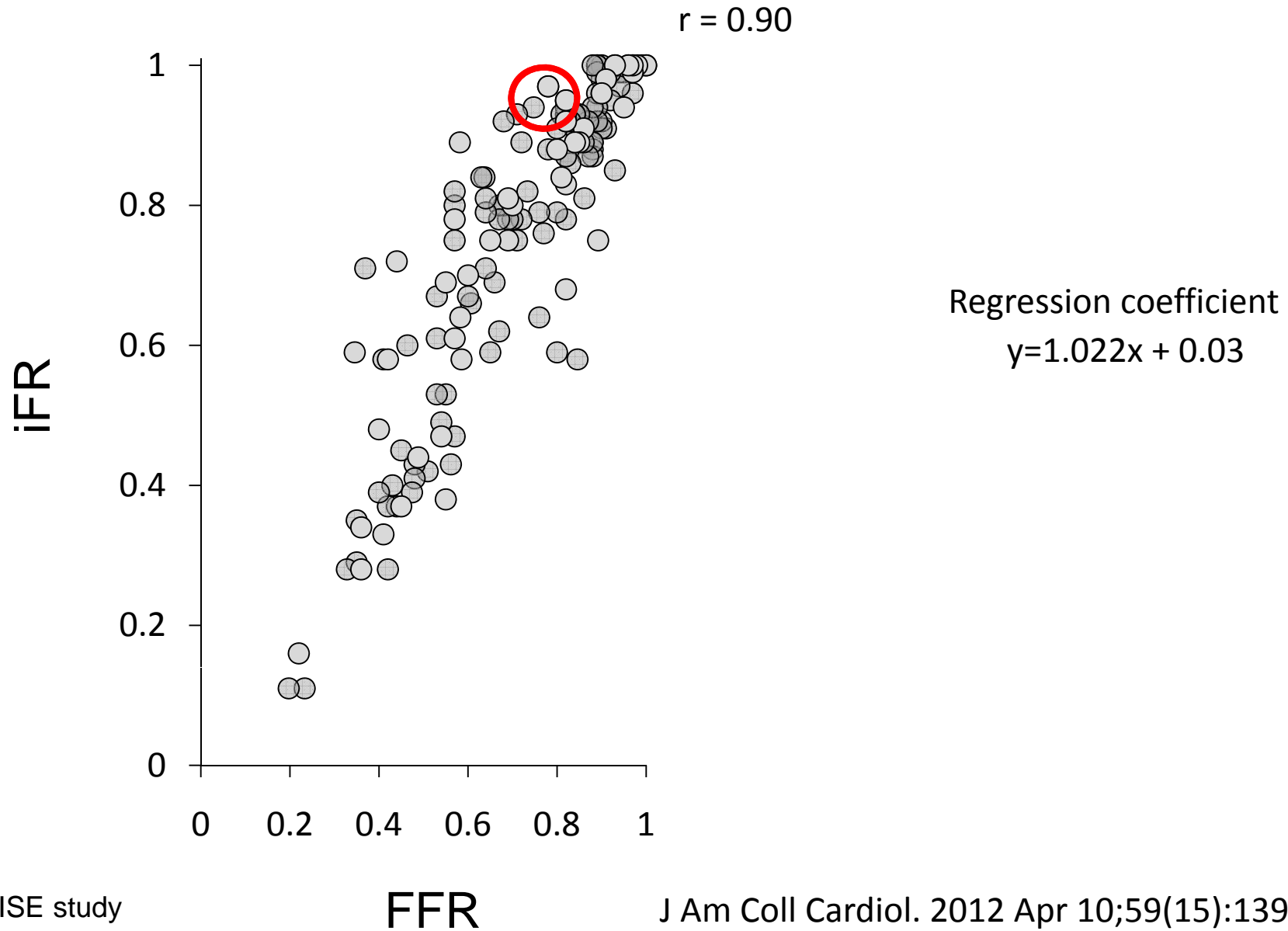
iFR = 0.95

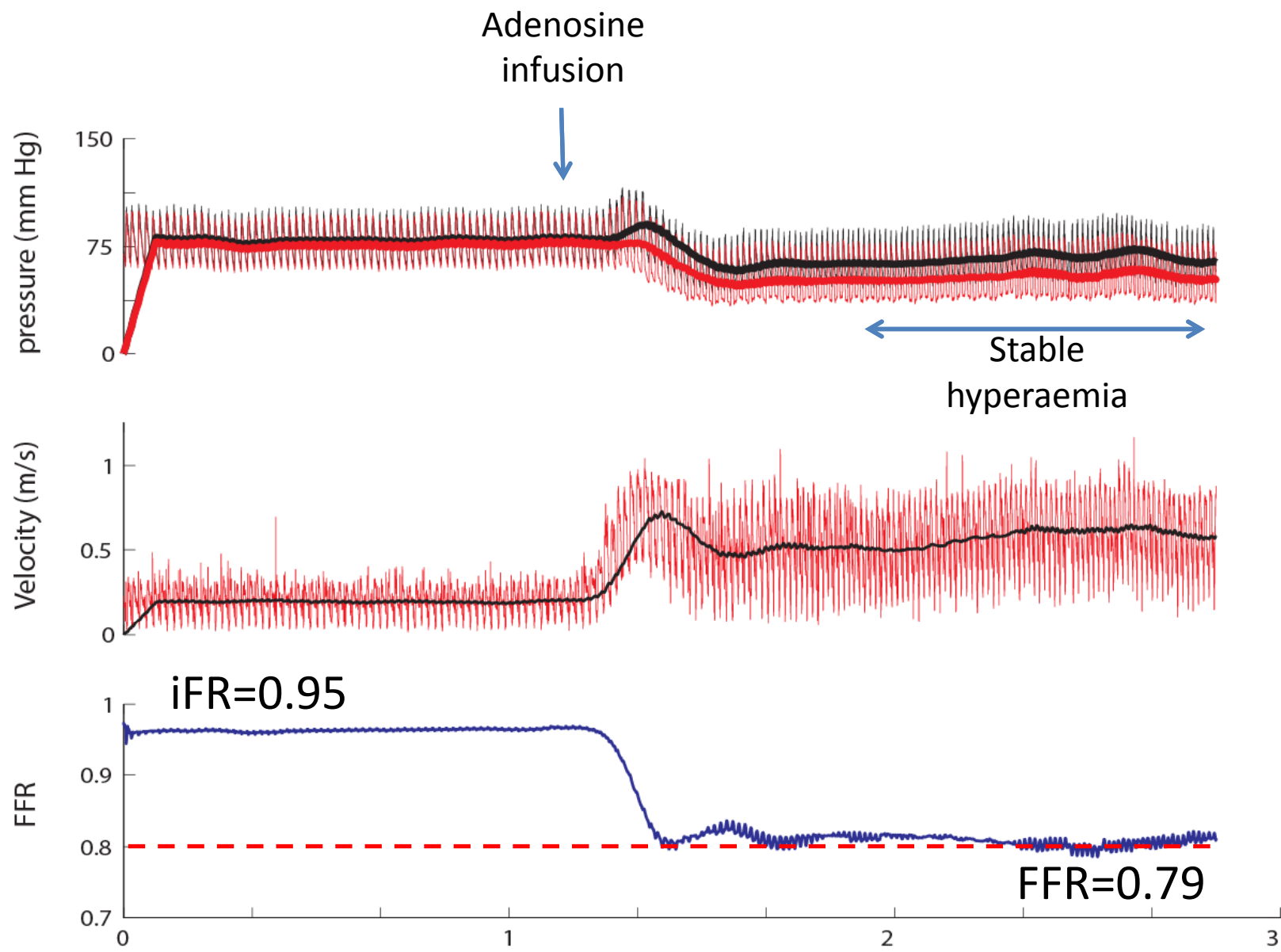
CFR = 3.5 (abnormal <2)

HSR = 0.24 (abnormal >0.8)



# Close relationship between iFR and FFR





BASELINE

iFR normal

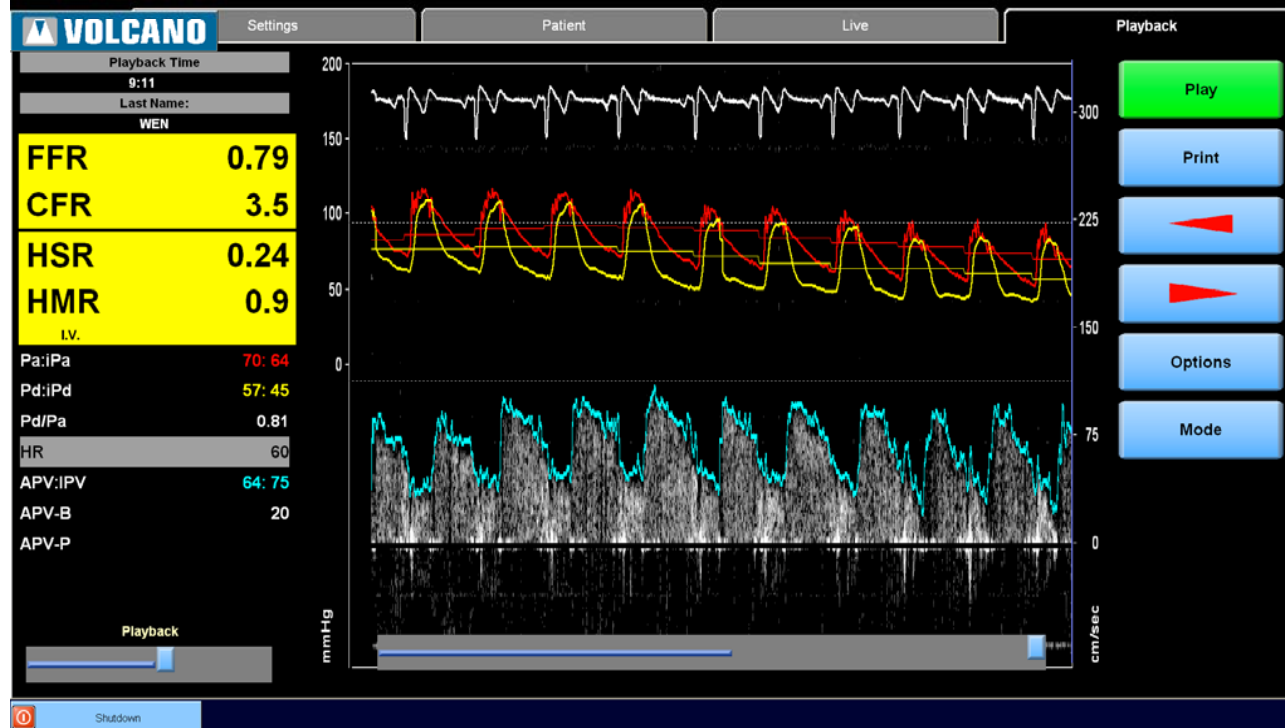


HYPERAEMIA

HSR normal

CFR normal

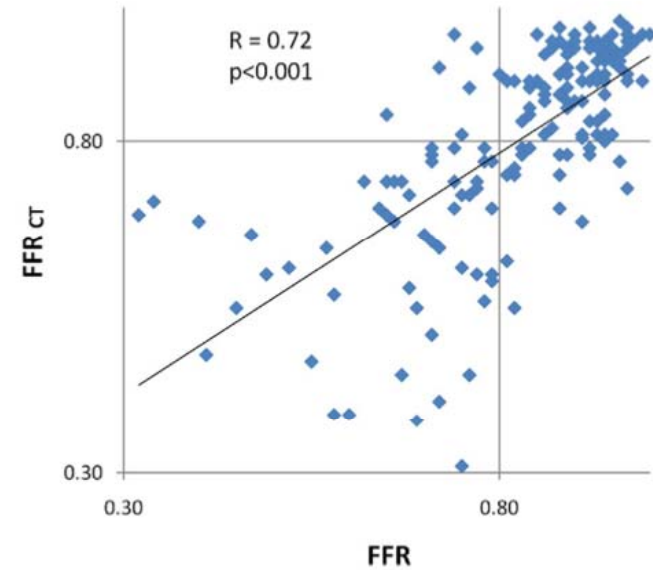
FFR abnormal



## Diagnosis of Ischemia-Causing Coronary Stenoses by Noninvasive Fractional Flow Reserve Computed From Coronary Computed Tomographic Angiograms

Results From the Prospective Multicenter DISCOVER-FLOW (Diagnosis of Ischemia-Causing Stenoses Obtained Via Noninvasive Fractional Flow Reserve) Study

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David V. Daniels, MD,§ Sanda Jegere, MD,|| Hyo-Soo Kim, MD, PhD,\* Allison Dunning, MD,¶  
Tony DeFrance, MD,# Alexandra Lansky, MD,\*\* Jonathan Leipsic, BSc, MD,†† James K. Min, MD‡‡  
*Seoul and Goyang, South Korea; Riga, Latvia; Palo Alto, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, California;  
New York, New York; New Haven, Connecticut; and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada*

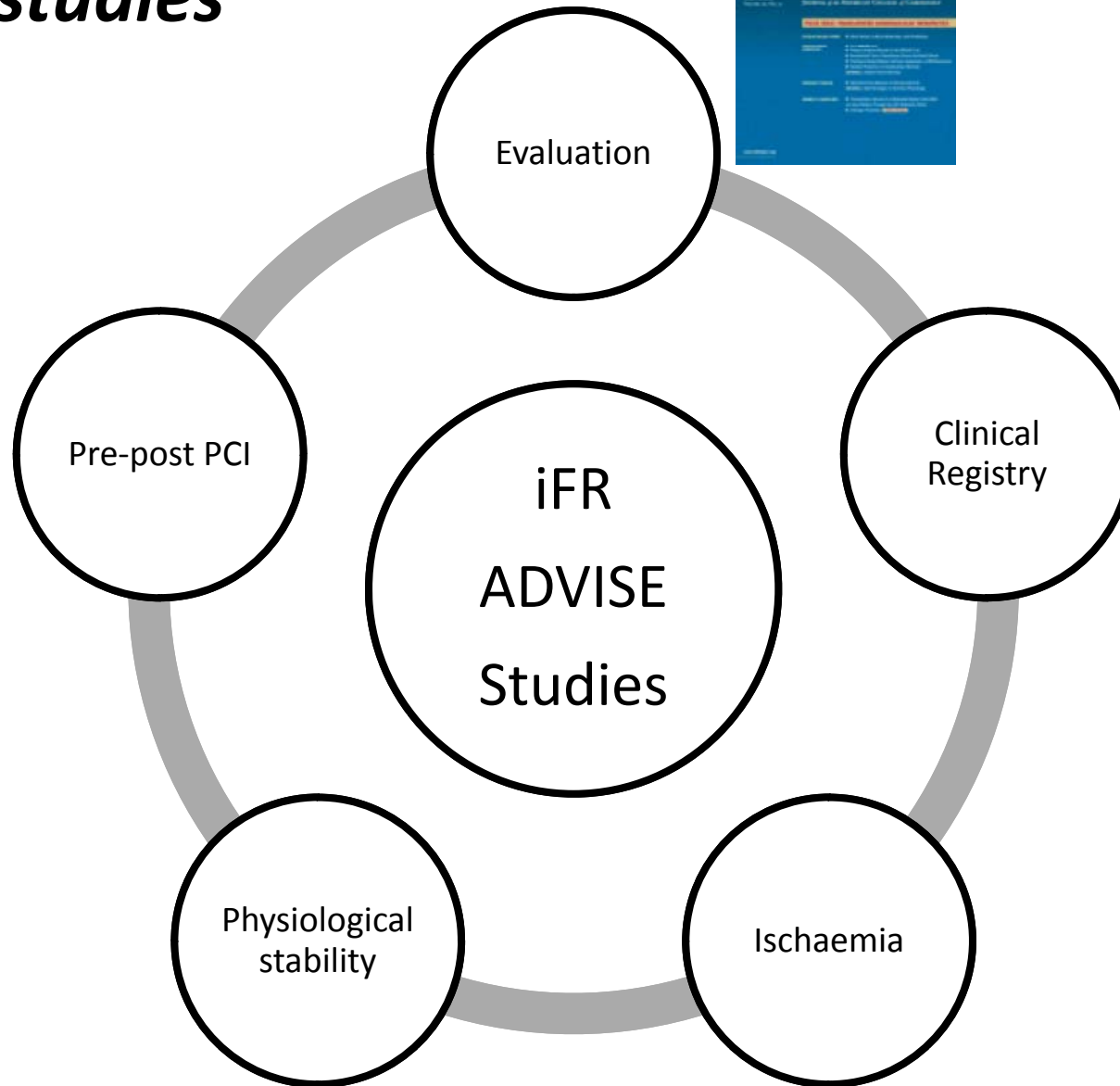


Are the differences we see due to erroneous CT-FFR measurements?

**Or identification of the 35% of times when FFR is less certain?**

iFR, Goodbye Adenosine?

# ADVISE *studies*



**EuroPCR**

## ADVISE PI's

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ADVISE investigators

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