## OCT TO OPTIMIZE CORONARY INTERVENTIONS:

New Tools, New Findings and Clinical Evidence


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## Accepted Principles in Daily Practice

Angio is least accurate to decide and mapping stent implantation in complex setting ie: LMCA, bifurcation, ostial lesions, ACS, presence of haziness and with novel bioabsorbable vascular scaffold

IVUS and OCT have been developed with the aim of overcoming these limitations

## Lumen Profile Display - Minimum Lumen Area (MLA)

From auto-traced boundaries, lumen profile shows variations in MLA, MLD along the artery


- The software will automatically find the Minimum Lumen Area frame between any user-defined reference frames
- When MLA is first checked, the blue reference frames are set at $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ of the pullback length


## Immediate 3D Navigation View branches and stent geometry assessment



## Should Complex Lesions be Imaged?



## Stent strategy/ Stent length/Stent size



## LAD-LM pullback pre-PCI

1) True extent into LAD ostium? 2) Outer wall bifurcation? 3) Carina spared?


## LCX-LM:1) Plaque/carina shift ? 2) Additional stent at the ostium?



Strut apposition, MCSA, no dissection, wide MLCA at LCx ostium


## Bifurcation lesions

69 y.o. Stable AP


LAD-D1: Plaque on the opposite wall to the SB. Carina spared of disease


Optimal Stent Expansion, patent D1 without plaque / carina shift


LCx-M1: Plaque even on the same side of the SB. Carina involved


Provisional stenting $\rightarrow$ Plaque shift
Bioabsorbable polymer EES 3.0/28 mm

KBT
Balloon 2.5/2.0 mm


## Plaque shift resolved by FKB



Eyebrow carina




## Post-stent assessment: Landing Zone, Branches, Distorsion The value of 3D navigation




## Automatic 3 Dimensional Reconstruction

DES $3.0 \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}$
Malapposition and deformation at the entrance



Different lesions across the target vessel


HRegionaic

## Mapping for accurate stent position in diffused disease Lesion preparation for multiple BVS



## Plaque type, burden and preparation may impact on BVS results



Lesion Preparation for BVS

Post Ø $2.5 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$ Compliant balloon

Post Ø $3.0 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$ Non-compliant balloon


Before and after BVS implant


## Can OCT detect calcium?



Calcified Left Main Disease: pair assessment with IVUS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and Optis ${ }^{\text {TM }}$


Full Automatic Analysis of Stent Strut Apposition and Coverage


Ughi G. Int J Cardiovasc Imaging (2012) 28:229-241 DOI 10.1007/s10554-011-9824-3

## Coregistration

- Real-time coregistration of OCT and angiography image with single click


Proximal marker corresponds to current OCT frame

Distal markers corresponds to bookmarked frames

## Integrated System



## Adjunctive technologies are available tableside at the Interventional Cardiologist's fingertips

## OCT to Optimize Stent Interventions:

## New Tools, New Findings and Clinical Evidence

- Angio (eyeball, QCA) is no longer the gold standard in challenging cases
- Morphology is useful to guide technical aspects in complex PCI (including LM, bifurcation, ACS and new BVS implant).
- OCT best for mapping and positioning the planned stent with high quality point-to point longitudinal view (automatic lumen profile and stent measures) and great software capabilities (3D navigation, angio co-registration).
- Impact on outcome of this innovative technology remains to be proved.


## Bioabsorbable Vascular Scaffold: Lesion preparation



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## Automatic Lumen profile and 3D for stent planning



## Automatic Lumen profile and 3D for post-stent assessment



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