





Left Main PCI vs. CABG Today: A Guide to Clinical Decision Making

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Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

I, Alaide Chieffo, DO NOT have a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with one or more organizations that could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest in the context of the subject of this presentation.





ESC/EACS Guidelines for CABG vs. PCI in patients with unprotected left main stenosis.

	CABG	PCI
Left Main (isolated or 1VD, ostium/shaft)	IA	IIa B
Left Main (isolated or 1VD, distal bifurcation)	IA	IIb B
Left Main + 2VD or 3VD and SYNTAX score <32	IA	IIb B
Left Main + 2VD or 3VD and SYNTAX score ≥33	IA	IIIB





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Left main PCI for SIHD - Both must be present:

 Anatomic conditions associated with a low risk of PCI procedural complications and a high likelihood of good long-term outcome (e.g., a low SYNTAX score of ≤22, ostial or trunk left main CAD)

В

 Clinical characteristics that predict a significantly increased risk of adverse surgical outcomes (e.g. STS-predicted risk of operative mortality ≥5%)





IIb

Left main PCI for SIHD - Both must be present:

- В
- Anatomic conditions associated with a low to intermediate risk of PCI procedural complications and an intermediate to high likelihood of good long-term outcome (e.g., lowintermediate SYNTAX score of <33, bifurcation left main CAD)
- Clinical characteristics that predict an increased risk of adverse surgical outcomes (e.g., moderate-severe COPD, disability from prior stroke, or prior cardiac surgery; STS-predicted risk of operative mortality >2%)





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3

Left main PCI for SIHD: HARM

 In patients with unfavorable anatomy for PCI (e.g. Syntax score ≥33) and who are good candidates for CABG (vs. performing CABG)





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Left main PCI for NSTEMI/unstable angina:

If not a CABG candidate (otherwise CABG)

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Left main PCI for STEMI:

 When distal coronary flow is TIMI flow grade <3 and PCI can be performed more rapidly and safely than CABG





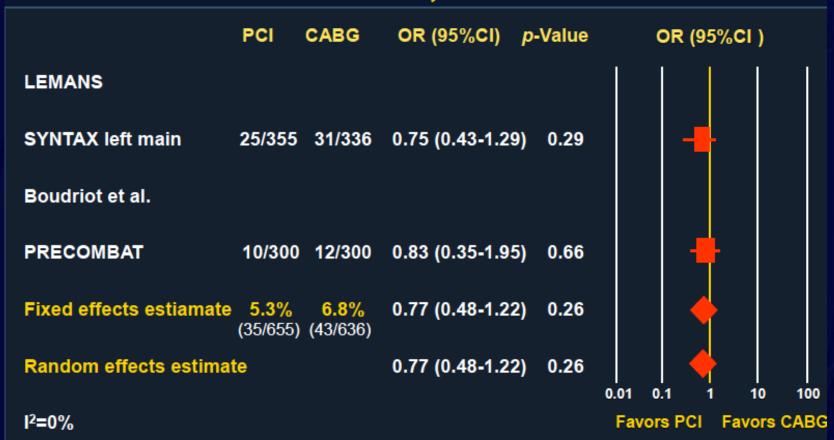
PCI vs. CABG for Left Main Disease Meta-analysis of 4 RCTs, 1,611 Patients

Trial	LEMANS	SYNTAX LM	Boudriot et al.	PRECOMBAT
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011
N total	105	705	201	600
Age, mean years	61	65	68	62
Male	67%	74%	75%	77%
Diabetes	18%	25%	36%	32%
Distal LM involved	58%	61%	71%	65%
+0/1/2/3 VD, %	0/9/23/68	13/20/31/36	29/31/27/14	10/17/32/41
Syntax Score, mean	25	30	24	25
Log Euroscore, mean	3.4	3.9	2.5	2.7
LIMA-LAD	81%	97%	99%	94%





PCI vs. CABG for Left Main Disease Meta-analysis of 4 RCTs, 1,611 Patients 1-Year Death, MI or Stroke





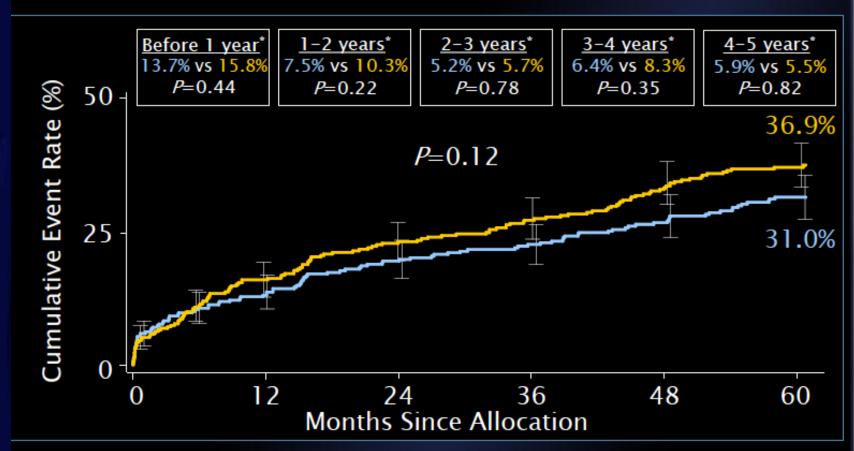


SYNTAX: MACCE to 5 Years Left Main Subset

syntax)

■ CABG (N=348)

■ TAXUS (N=357)



Mohr FW et al. Lancet 2013;381:629-38

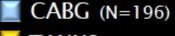


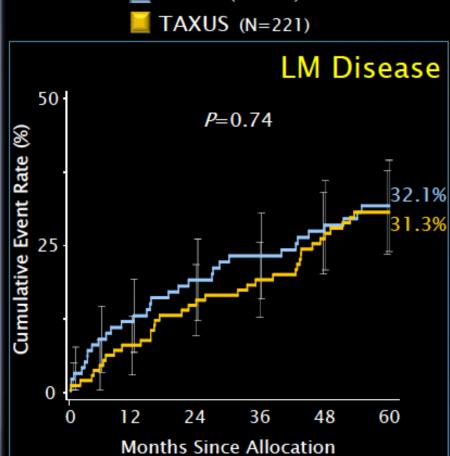


MACCE to 5 Years by SYNTAX Score

SYNTAX)

Tercile Low to Intermediate Scores (0-32)



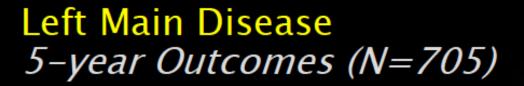


	CABG	PCI	<i>P</i> value
Death	15.1%	7.9%	0.02
CVA	3.9%	1.4%	0.11
МІ	3.8%	6.1%	0.33
Death, CVA or MI	19.8%	14.8%	0.16
Revasc.	18.6%	22.6%	0.36

Serruys PW et al. Lancet 2013;381:629-38

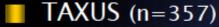


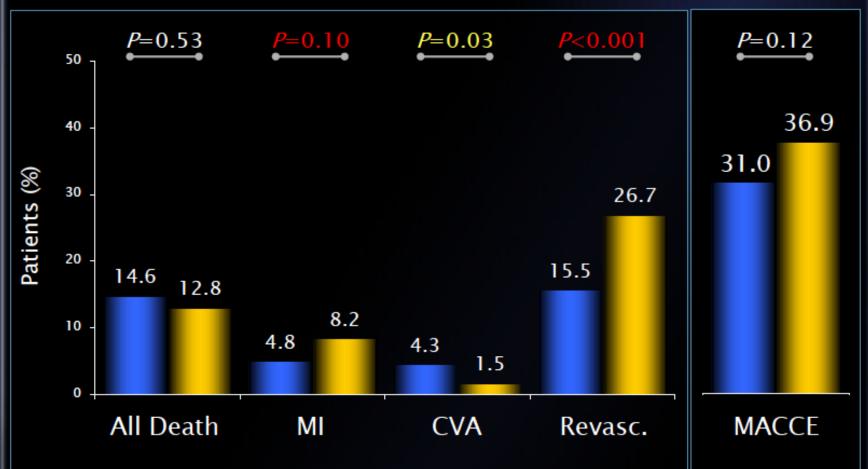












Mohr FW et al. Lancet 2013;381:629-38

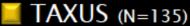


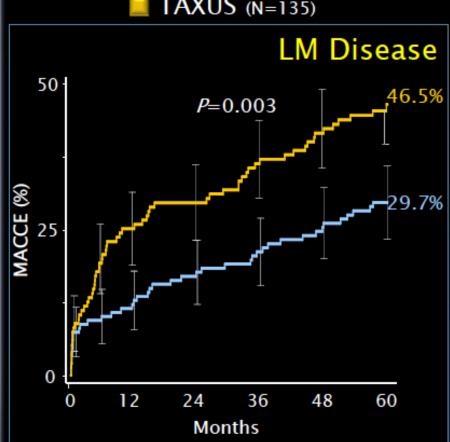


MACCE to 5 Years by SYNTAX Score Tercile *High Scores* ≥33









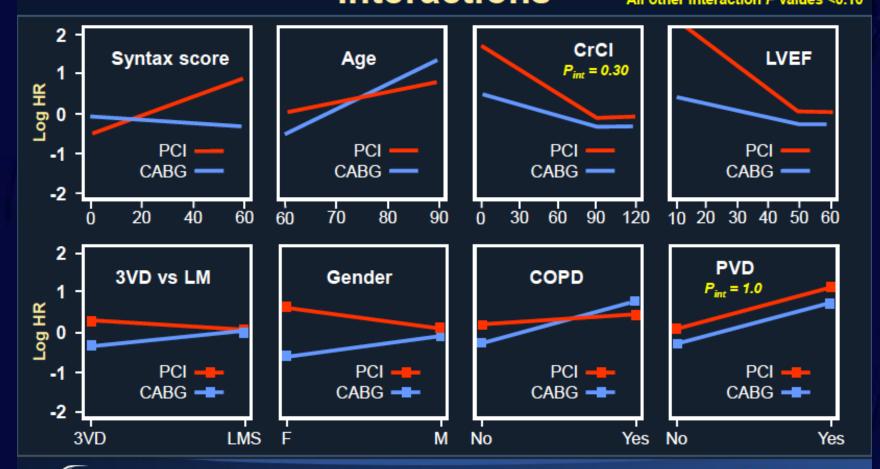
	CABG	PCI	<i>P</i> value
Death	14.1%	20.9%	0.11
CVA	4.9%	1.6%	0.13
МІ	6.1%	11.7%	0.13
Death, CVA or MI	22.1%	26.1%	0.40
Revasc.	11.6%	34.1%	<0.001

Serruys PW et al. Lancet 2013;381:629-38





SYNTAX Score II: Designed to Objectively Discriminate Between CABG and PCI Interactions All other interaction P values <0.10

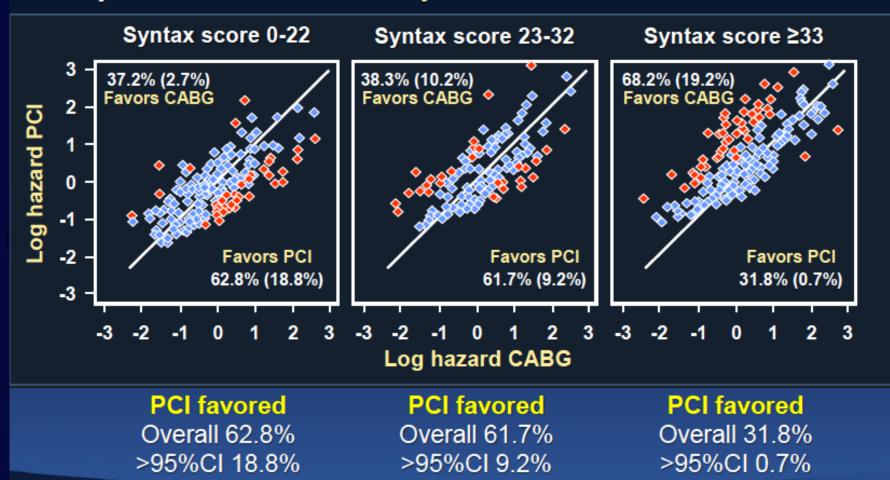






SYNTAX Score I vs II: The SYNTAX Trial

LM pts: Risk Predictions by Tertiles of the SYNTAX Score







Beyond the Syntax Score...

- Clinical stand-alone tools
 - EuroSCORE
 - ACEF score
- Combined tools
 - NERS
 - CSS
 - GRC
- Trends and Future Development
 - FSS
 - rSS
 - Risk-Benefit Analysis





GRC approaches the ideal model for LM PCI

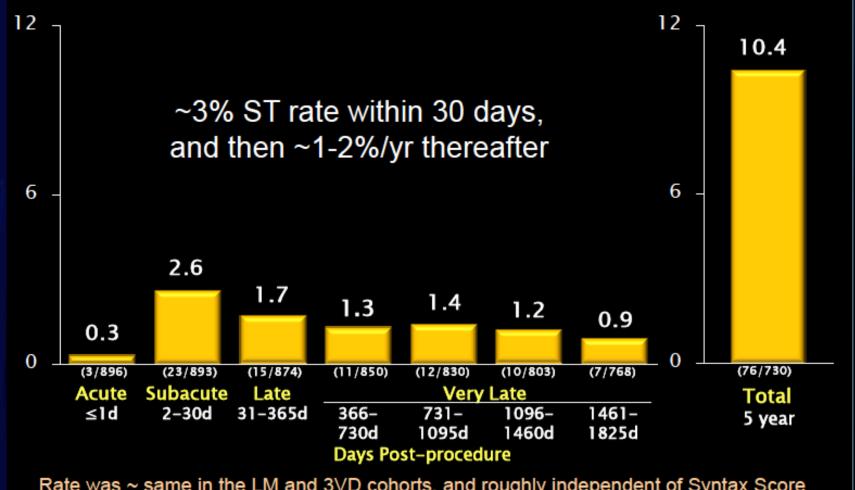






SYNTAX: Definite/Probable ARC Stent Thrombosis to 5 Years (Per Patient)





Rate was ~ same in the LM and 3VD cohorts, and roughly independent of Syntax Score





How to Improve Left Main PCI Outcomes

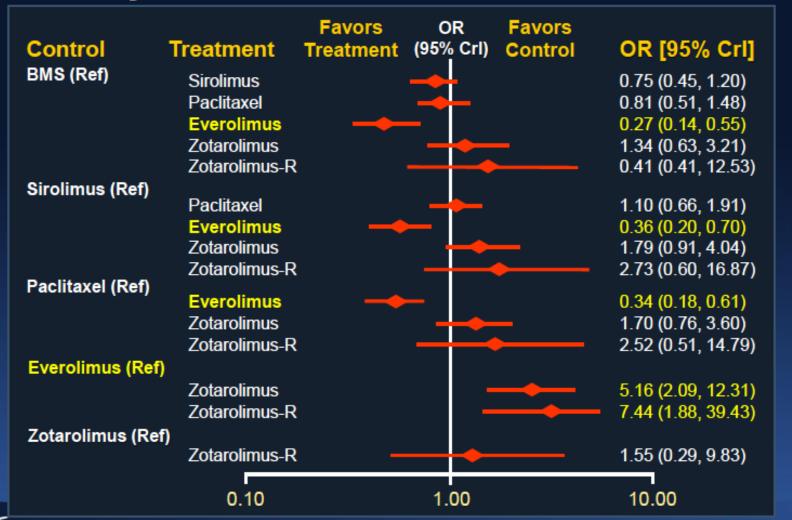
- Use best in class DES
- Thienopyridine pre-loading
- Optimal pharmacotherapy
 Statin pre-loading
 - Bivalirudin anticoagulation
- IVUS/FFR to assess the intermediate LM Isn
- FFR to avoid unnecessary stenting, but also to ensure complete ischemic revascularization
- IVUS guided LM stenting
- 1- vs 2-stent techniques
- Debulking Optimal LM stent technique
 Hemodynamic support

 - Staging
 - Routine angiographic FU





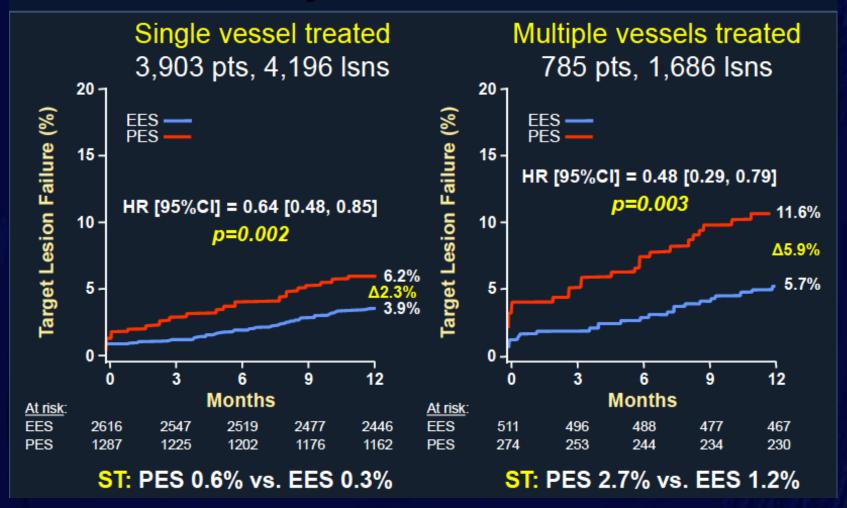
Network Meta-analysis: 77 RCTs, 57,138 pts 1-year definite stent thrombosis







EES vs. PES: 2-year Results of SPIRIT III + IV

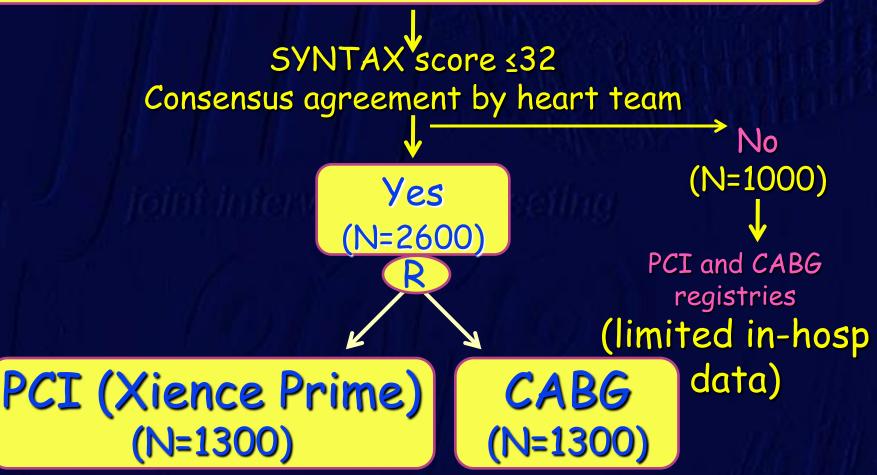






EXCEL: Study Design

3600 pts with left main disease



Primary endpoint: Death, MI, or Stroke at 3 years



Case 2

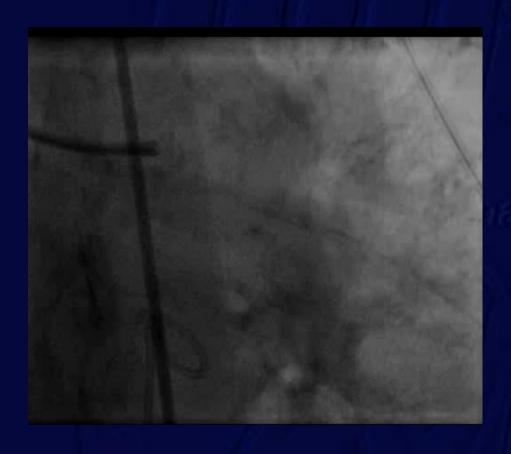


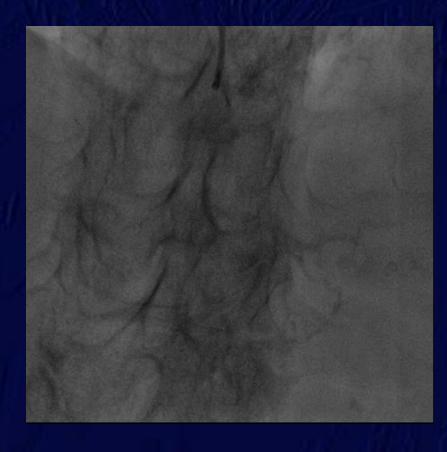
- · F.G. 82 year-old female,
- Cardiac Risk factors: hypertension, dyslipidemia. Peripheral artery disease.
- Past medical history: Chronic atrial fibrillation. Moderate aortic stenosis, LVEF 55%. Cognitive impairment.
- · Clinical presentation: unstable angina











nicrnational meeting





Case 2. Decision Making-Milan Heart Team at Work..

- · Clinical stratification:
- EuroSCORE standard 16
 - SYNTAX score 14
 - · GRC intermediate



Heart Team>>
PCI Registry





Conclusions

- Proper risk stratification is essential in the decision making of revascularization of LMCA stenoses.
- PCI with first gen DES has been demonstrated in Syntaxscore less than 33 to have comparable results in terms of MACCE to CABG.
- There is still an advantage of CABG in Syntaxscore more than 33.
- Waiting for EXCEL results...