

Erasmus MC

Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam



Vulnerable Plaque Today: Concept & Controversy
Imaging Approach: We Can Find It, Treat It Locally.

E. Regar

Prepared with J. van der Sijde & A. Karanasos

Thoraxcenter

Erasmus Medical Center

Rotterdam, NL

Atherosclerosis

A systemic disease to be treated systemically

Erasmus MC



Is atherosclerosis really a systemic disease?



Chris Hodgson
Hodge's Cleveland
2013 People's Best New Chef nominee





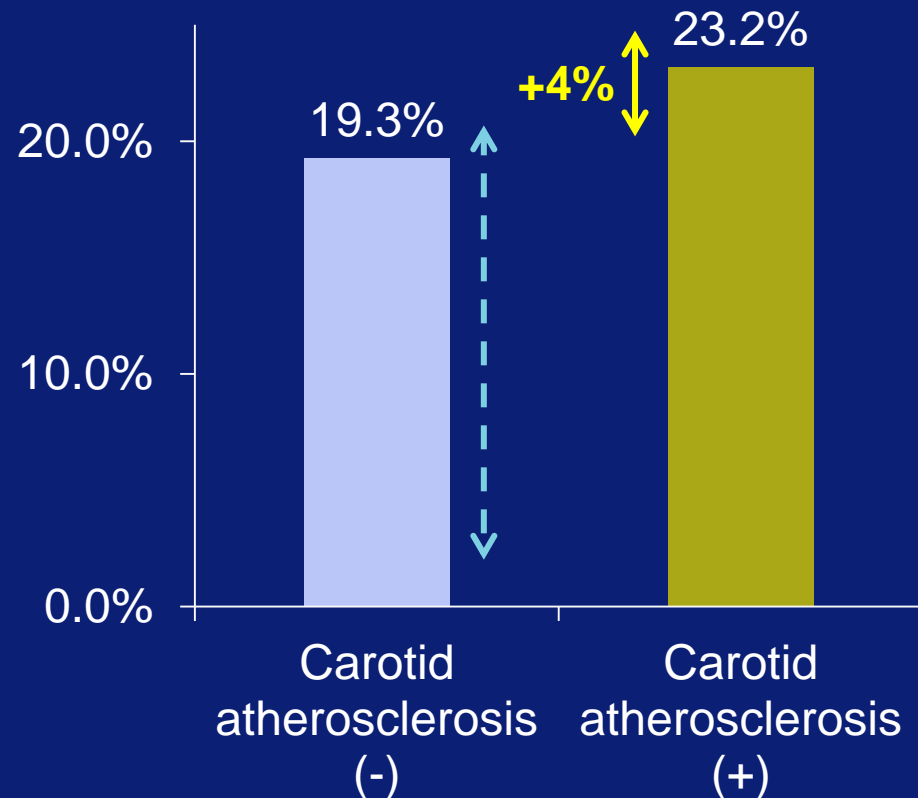
Systemic nature of atherosclerosis

REACH registry

- Presence of **carotid atherosclerosis** increases the chance any coronary event.
- However, 19.3% of patients **w/o carotid atherosclerosis** had a coronary event.
- So, coronary events are also high in **pts w/o systemic manifestations!**
- But can we **treat systemically?**

Is atherosclerosis really a systemic disease?

Coronary events



Systemic therapy

Erasmus MC



A systemic disease would respond to systemic medication

Is atherosclerosis really a systemic disease?



Systemic therapy → plaque regression

ASTEROID trial

Is atherosclerosis really a systemic disease?

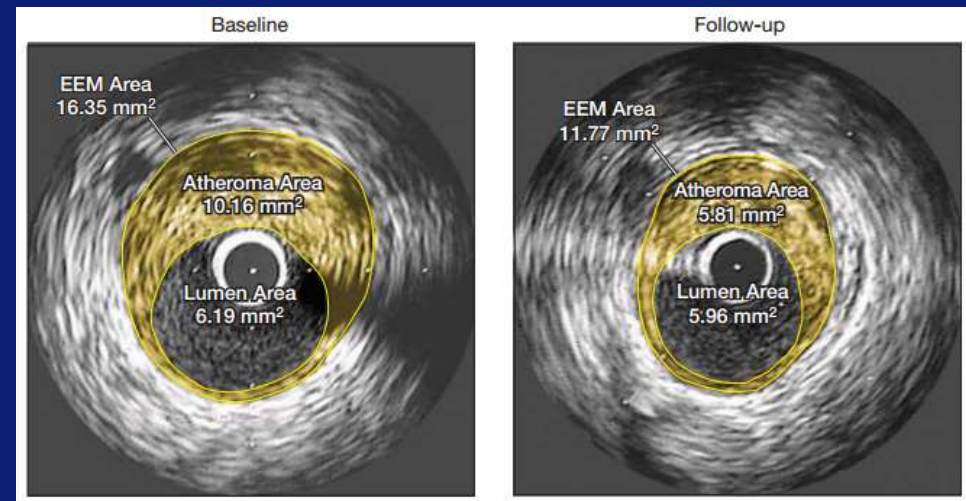
24 months of rosuvastatin 40mg/d treatment

53.2% reduction of LDL-C level

14.7% increase of HDL-C level

↓ atheroma volume 0.98%

↓ atheroma volume in most diseased subsegment 6.1%





Systemic therapy → plaque regression

ASTEROID trial

Is atherosclerosis really a systemic disease?

HOWEVER:

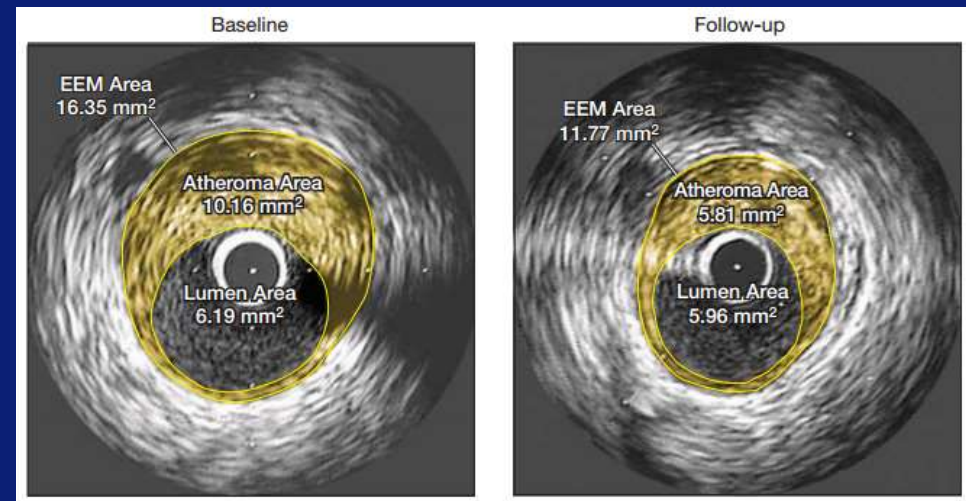
0.8% Death

2.0% MI

0.6% Stroke

↓ atheroma volume 0.98%

↓ atheroma volume in most diseased subsegment 6.1%



Systemic therapy

Erasmus MC



Is atherosclerosis really a systemic disease?

YES

Atherosclerosis is a systemic disease

BUT with local manifestations



Systemic therapy

Side-effects

Nitrates

Headache
Hypotension
Syncope
Reflex tachycardia

B-blockers

Fatigue, depression
Bradycardia
Heart block
Bronchospasm
Peripheral vasoconstriction

Aspirin

GI pain, ulceration, bleeding
Rash
Renal damage

Statins

Muscle ache
Hepatotoxicity
Myopathy
Constipation

ACEi

Hypotension
Headache
Cough
Renal damage

CCBs (HR lowering)

Bradycardia
Heart conduction defect
Low ejection fraction
Constipation

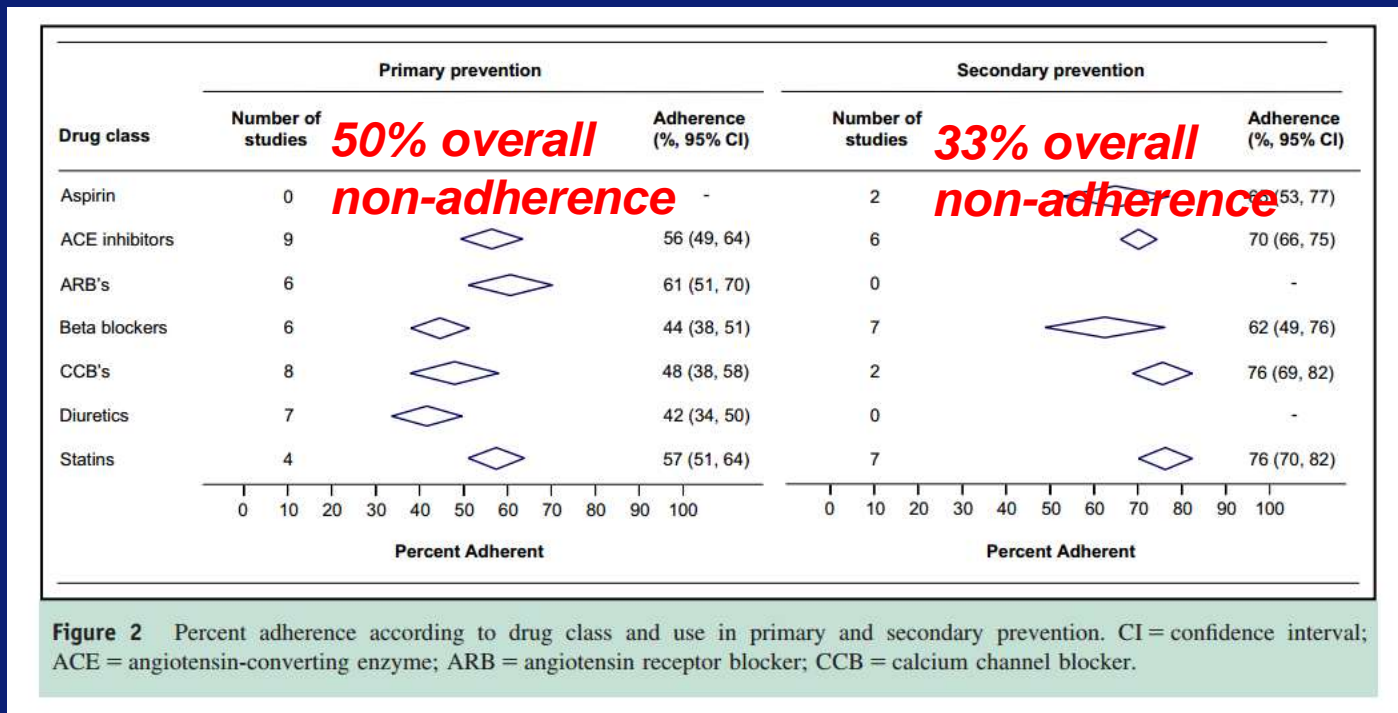
CCBs (DHP)

Headache
Ankle swelling
Fatigue
Flushing
Reflex tachycardia

Systemic therapy

Adherence

- Poor adherence
- Adherence is not greatly influenced by the class of drug prescribed





Systemic therapy

How many pills?

- 40 year old man stable angina
- Life expectancy of 80 years:

5 pills a day

x 365 days a year

x 40 years

= 73,000 pills.

73,000 pills x 1 gram = 73 kg of pills





Systemic therapy

How many pills?

- 40 year old man stable angina
 - Life expectancy of 80 years:
 - 5 pills a day
 - x 365 days a year
 - x 40 years
 - = 73,000 pills.
- 73,000 pills x 1 gram = 73 kg of pills

TO PREVENT THIS ???



Systemic therapy

For whom?

Erasmus MC



PRACTICE GUIDELINES

2010 ACCF/AHA Guideline for Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk in Asymptomatic Adults

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines

Developed in Collaboration With the American Society of Echocardiography, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Society of Atherosclerosis Imaging and Prevention, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance

Writing Committee Members

Philip Greenland, MD, FACC, FAHA, *Chair*

Joseph S. Alpert, MD, FACC, FAHA
George A. Beller, MD, MACC, FAHA
Emelia J. Benjamin, MD, ScM, FACC, FAHA†
Matthew J. Budoff, MD, FACC, FAHA‡§
Zahi A. Fayad, PhD, FACC, FAHA¶
Elyse Foster, MD, FACC, FAHA#
Mark A. Hlatky, MD, FACC, FAHA\$**
John McB. Hodgson, MD, FACC, FAHA,
FSCAI‡§***††
Frederick G. Kushner, MD, FACC, FAHA†††
Michael S. Lauer, MD, FACC, FAHA
Leslee J. Shaw, PhD, FACC, FAHA§§

Sidney C. Smith, Jr, MD, FACC, FAHA||¶¶¶
Allen J. Taylor, MD, FACC, FAHA##
William S. Weintraub, MD, FACC, FAHA
Nanette K. Wenger, MD, MACC, FAHA

*ACCF/AHA Task Force on Performance Measures Liaison; †Recused from voting on Section 2.4.5, Lipoprotein-Associated Phospholipase A2; ‡Recused from voting on Section 2.5.11, Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography; §Recused from voting on Section 2.6.1, Diabetes Mellitus; ¶SAIP Representative; ¶SCMR Representative; #ASE Representative; **Recused from voting on Section 2.5.10, Computed Tomography for Coronary Calcium; ††SCAI Representative; †††Recused from voting on Section 2.3, Lipoprotein and Apolipoprotein Assessments; §§ASNC Representative; ||ACCF/AHA Task Force on Practice Guidelines Liaison; ¶¶Recused from voting on Section 2.4.2, Recommendations for Measurement of C-Reactive Protein; ##SCCT Representative.

ACCF/AHA Task Force Members

Alice K. Jacobs, MD, FACC, FAHA, *Chair, 2009–2011*
Sidney C. Smith, Jr, MD, FACC, FAHA, *Immediate Past Chair, 2006–2008****
Jeffrey L. Anderson, MD, FACC, FAHA, *Chair-Elect*

Nancy Albert, PhD, CCNS, CCRN
Christopher E. Buller, MD, FACC***
Mark A. Creager, MD, FACC, FAHA
Steven M. Ettinger, MD, FACC
Robert A. Guyton, MD, FACC

Jonathan L. Halperin, MD, FACC, FAHA
Judith S. Hochman, MD, FACC, FAHA
Frederick G. Kushner, MD, FACC, FAHA
Rick Nishimura, MD, FACC, FAHA***
E. Magnus Ohman, MD, FACC
Richard L. Page, MD, FACC, FAHA***
William G. Stevenson, MD, FACC, FAHA
Lynn G. Tarkington, RN***
Clyde W. Yancy, MD, FACC, FAHA

***Former ACCF/AHA Task Force member during this writing effort.



Systemic therapy

For whom?

Measurement of CAC is reasonable for cardiovascular risk assessment in **asymptomatic patients at intermediate risk** (10% to 20% 10-year risk)



Measurement of CAC may be reasonable for cardiovascular risk assessment in persons at **low to intermediate risk** (6% to 10% 10-year risk)



However:

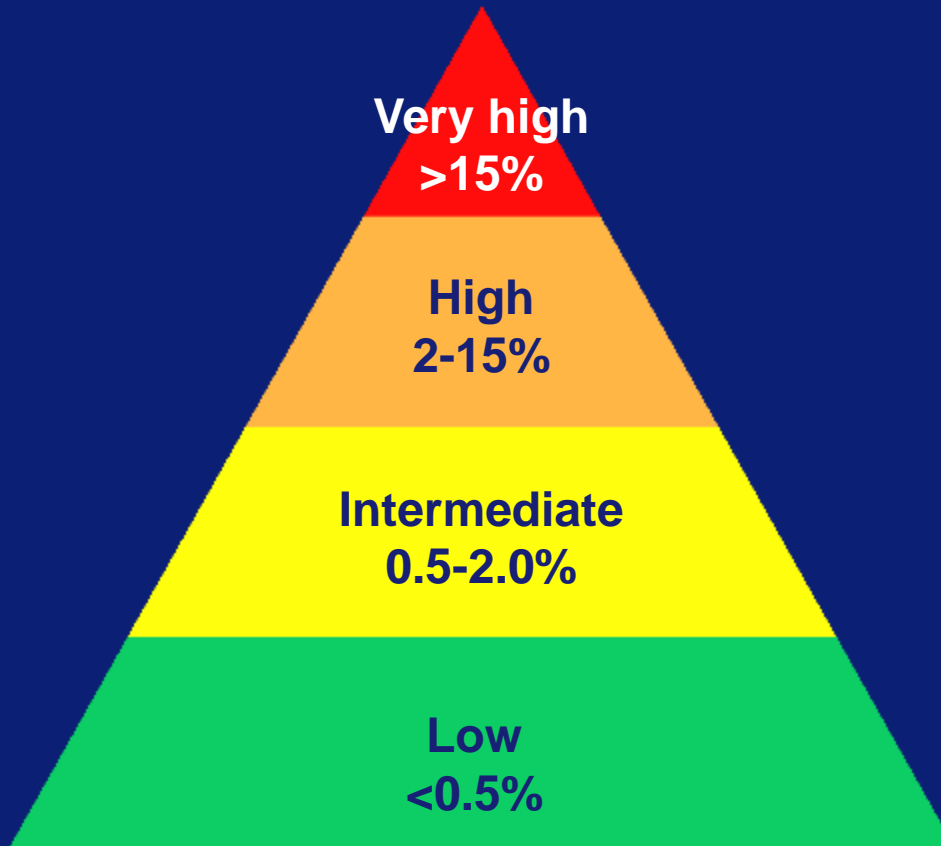
Calcification **does not correlate** with the presence of VP.

CAC score identifies the **vulnerable patient** rather than the VP.



Systemic therapy

Time for a different approach?



Need for VP detection???

Systemic therapy or... personalized medicine?



Personalized Medicine: Hope or Hype?

By: Leslie Pray, Ph.D. © 2008 Nature Education

Citation: Pray, L. (2008) Personalized medicine: Hope or hype? *Nature Education* 1(1):72



Hippocrates used a person's physique and the seasons to personalize treatments for his patients. The modern scientific industry hopes to use your DNA.

Aa Aa Aa



European Heart Journal (2012) 33, 1564–1570
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs112

REVIEW

Frontiers in cardiovascular medicine

Personalized medicine: hope or hype?

Keyan Salari¹, Hugh Watkins², and Euan A. Ashley^{3*}

¹Department of Genetics, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA; ²Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK; and ³Center for Inherited Cardiovascular Disease, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, Falk Cardiovascular Research Building, 300 Pasteur Drive, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

Received 21 April 2011; revised 21 March 2012; accepted 3 April 2012; online published ahead of print 1 June 2012

Perspectives

Gray JA. The Lancet 2013

The Art of Medicine

The shift to personalised and population medicine

VP identification and treatment is personalized medicine



Personalized Medicine: Hope or Hype?

By: Leslie Pray, Ph.D. © 2008 Nature Education

Citation: Pray, L. (2008) Personalized medicine: Hope or hype? *Nature Education* 1(1):72



Hippocrates used a person's physique and the seasons to personalize treatments for his patients. The modern scientific industry hopes to use your DNA.

Aa Aa Aa



European Heart Journal (2012) 33, 1564–1570
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs112

REVIEW

Frontiers in cardiovascular medicine

Personalized medicine: hope or hype?

Keyan Salari¹, Hugh Watkins², and Euan A. Ashley^{3*}

¹Department of Genetics, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA; ²Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK; and ³Center for Inherited Cardiovascular Disease, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, Falk Cardiovascular Research Building, 300 Pasteur Drive, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

Received 21 April 2011; revised 21 March 2012; accepted 3 April 2012; online published ahead of print 1 June 2012

Perspectives

Gray JA. The Lancet 2013

The Art of Medicine

The shift to personalised and population medicine



VP identification and treatment

Pre-requisites

- “Vulnerable plaque” caused by a thin-capped fibroatheroma can be identified with modern technology.



VP identification

In vivo VP imaging

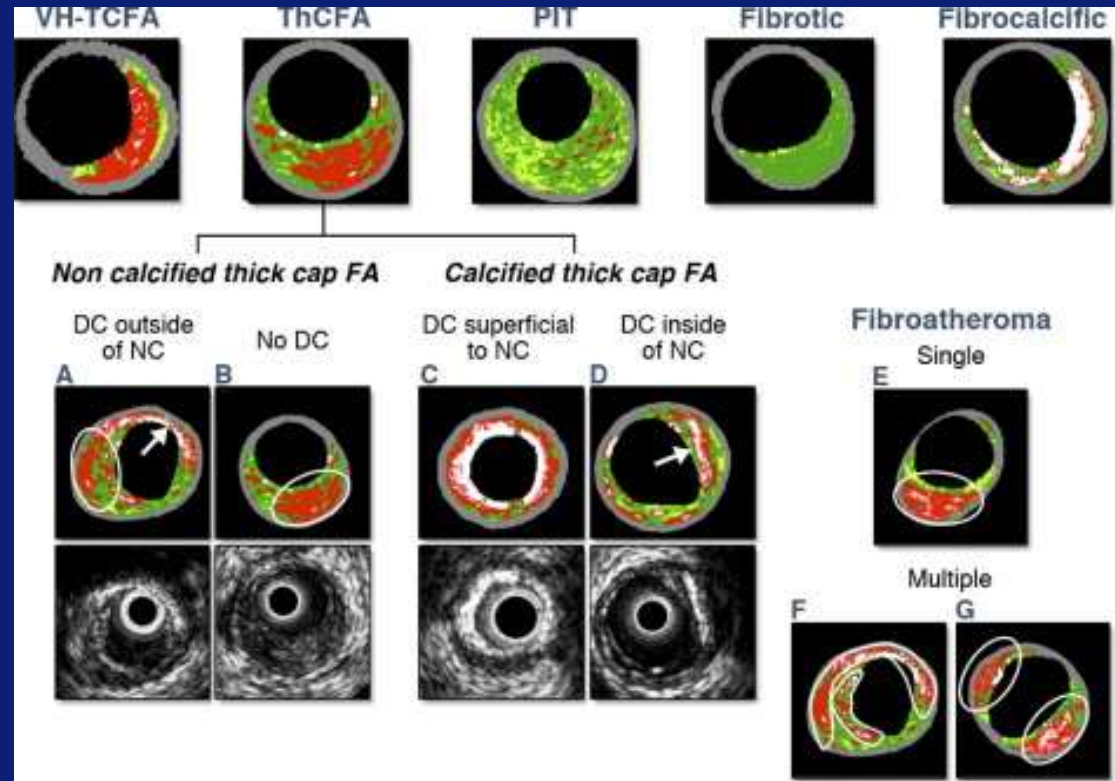
Vulnerable plaque can be
identified in vivo by:



VP identification

In vivo VP imaging

Vulnerable plaque can be identified in vivo by:
VH-IVUS





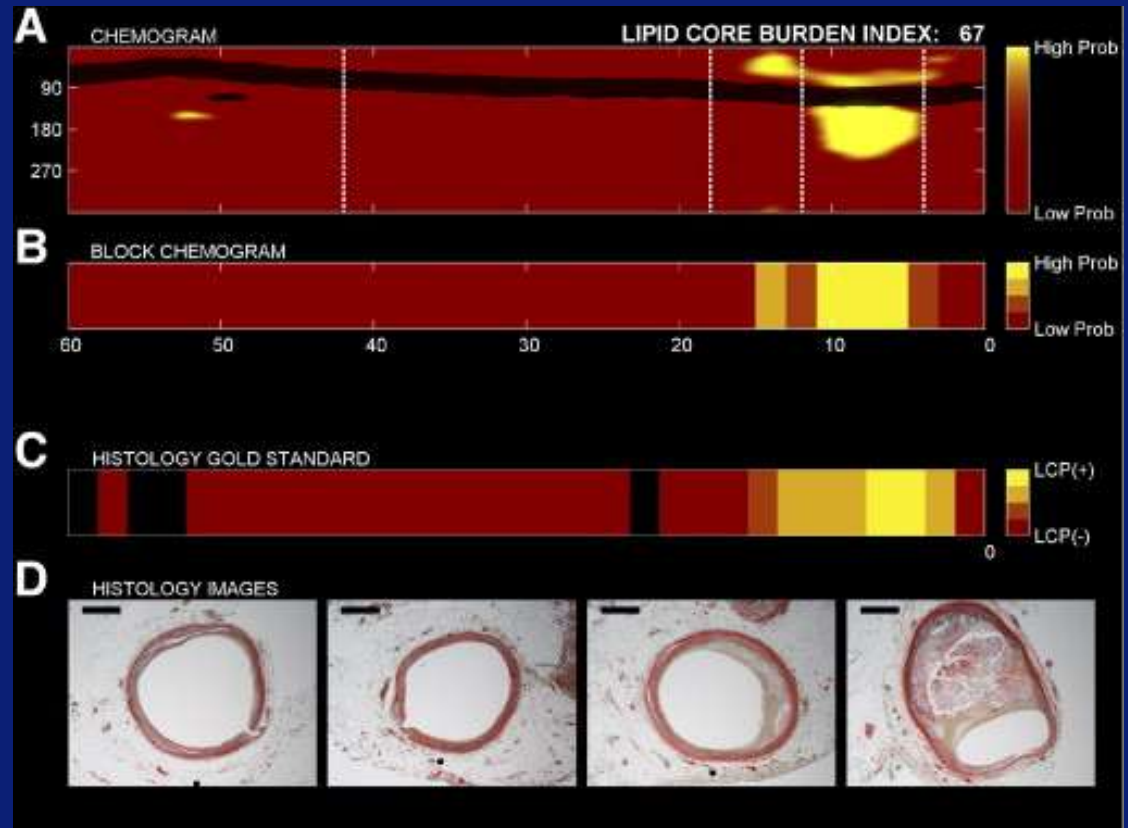
VP identification

In vivo VP imaging

Vulnerable plaque can be
identified in vivo by:

VH-IVUS

NIRS



VP identification

In vivo VP imaging

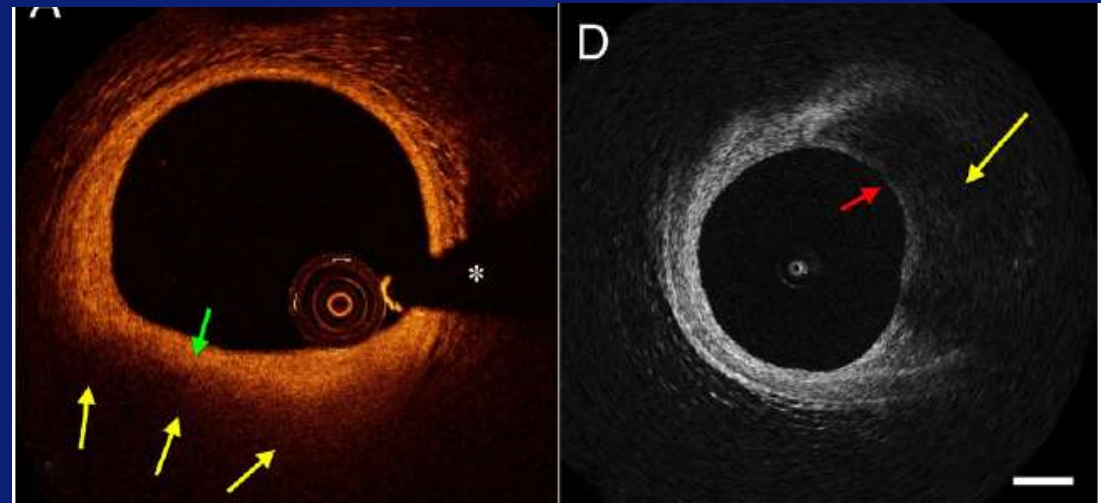
Evidence level: High

Vulnerable plaque can be identified in vivo by:

VH-IVUS

NIRS

OCT



Fibroatheroma with poorly defined borders and a cap

*Fibroatheroma with **thin** fibrous cap*



VP identification and treatment

Pre-requisites

- “Vulnerable plaque” caused by a thin-capped fibroatheroma can be identified with modern technology.
- The number of “vulnerable plaques” is known, and the number is limited.



VP identification

Number of vulnerable plaques

ATHEROREMO study

Study of one non-culprit artery

by VH-IVUS:

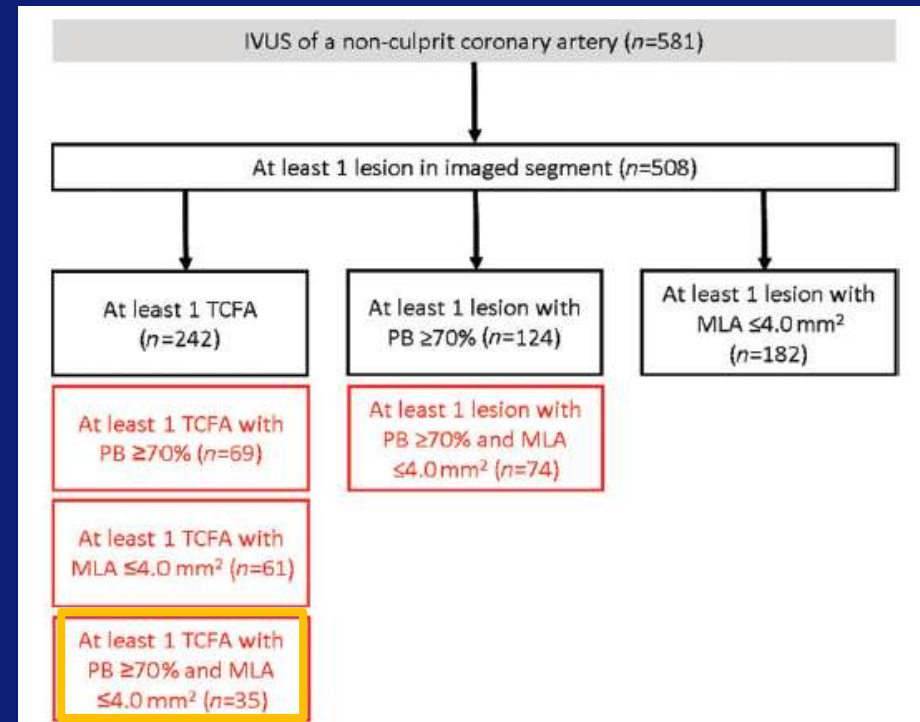
41.6% prevalence of VH-TCFA

11.8% prevalence of VH-TCFA

with high plaque burden per artery

In PROSPECT study,

0.96 VH-TCFA per patient

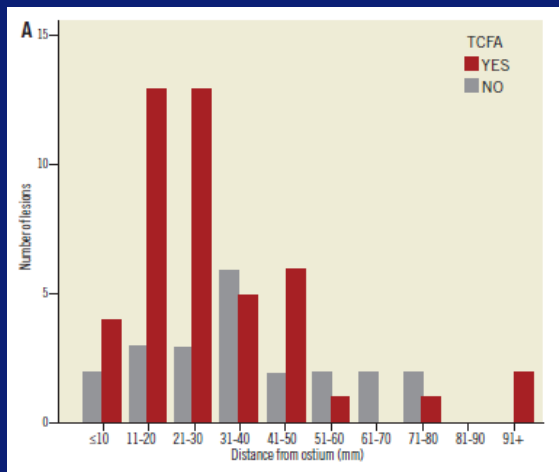




VP identification

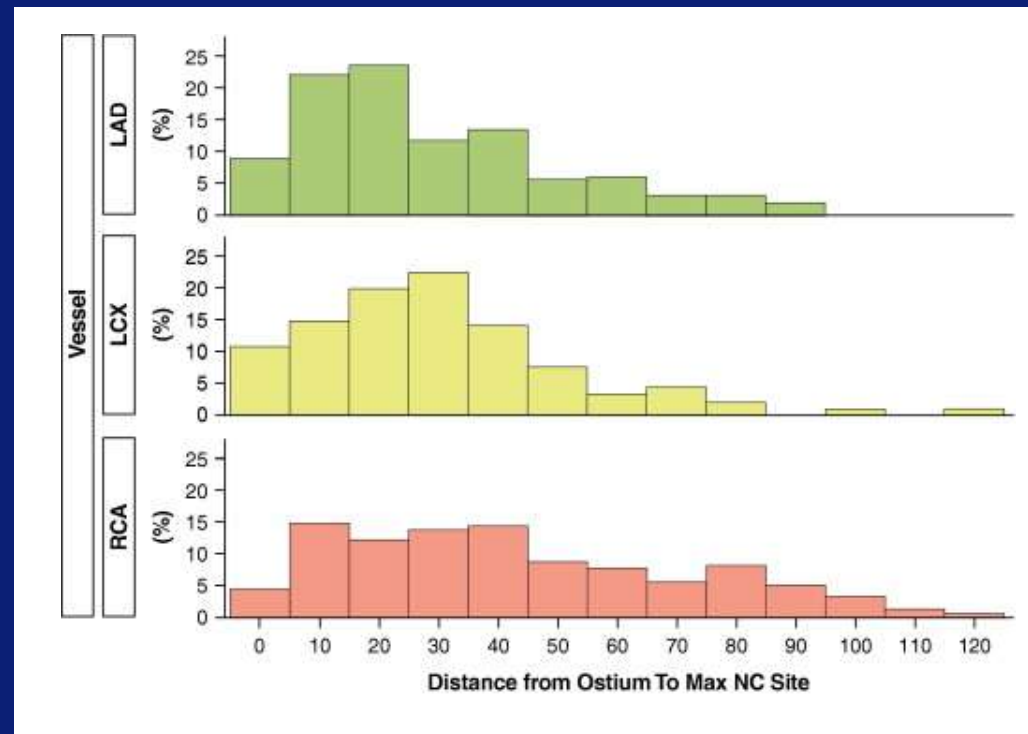
Location of vulnerable plaques

OCT



Clustering of vulnerable plaques in the proximal segments of coronary arteries

VH-IVUS





VP identification and treatment

Pre-requisites

- “Vulnerable plaque” caused by a thin-capped fibroatheroma can be identified with modern technology.
- The number of “vulnerable plaques” is known, and the number is limited.
- The natural history of a “vulnerable plaque” has been identified in patients treated with optimal systemic therapies.



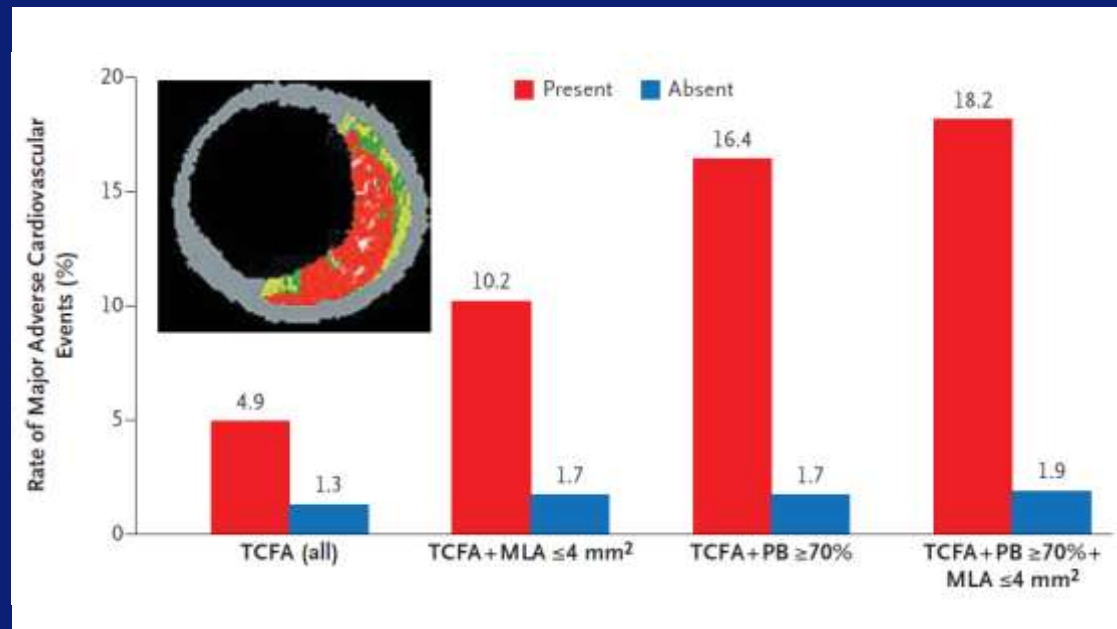
VP identification

Outcome of vulnerable plaques

PROSPECT study

Non-culprit lesions in pts with ACS have an increased risk of events despite optimal medical therapy:

- VH-TCFA morphology
- Plaque burden > 70%
- MLA < 4.0mm





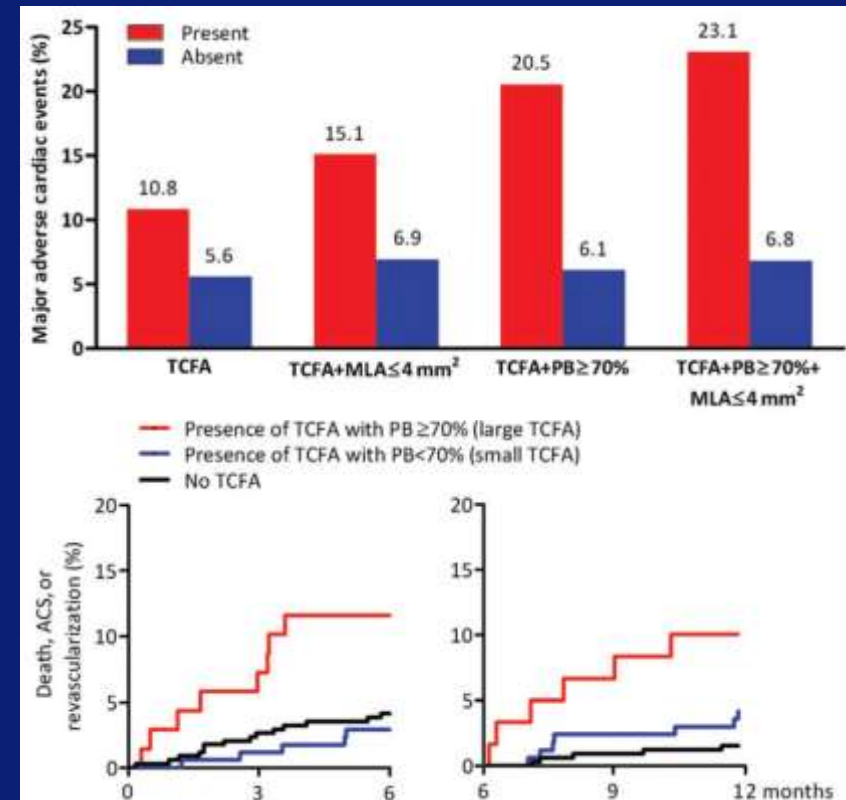
VP identification

Outcome of vulnerable plaques

ATHEROREMO study

Non-culprit lesions in pts with **ACS and stable angina** have an increased risk of events despite optimal medical therapy:

- VH-TCFA morphology
- Plaque burden > 70%
- MLA < 4.0mm





VP identification and treatment

Pre-requisites

- “Vulnerable plaque” caused by a thin-capped fibroatheroma can be identified with modern technology.
- The number of “vulnerable plaques” is known, and the number is limited.
- The natural history of a “vulnerable plaque” has been identified in patients treated with optimal systemic therapies.
- An interventional approach applied locally or regionally to an asymptomatic “vulnerable plaque” is proven to reduce future events relative to the best systemic medical therapy.



VP identification and treatment

Pre-requisites

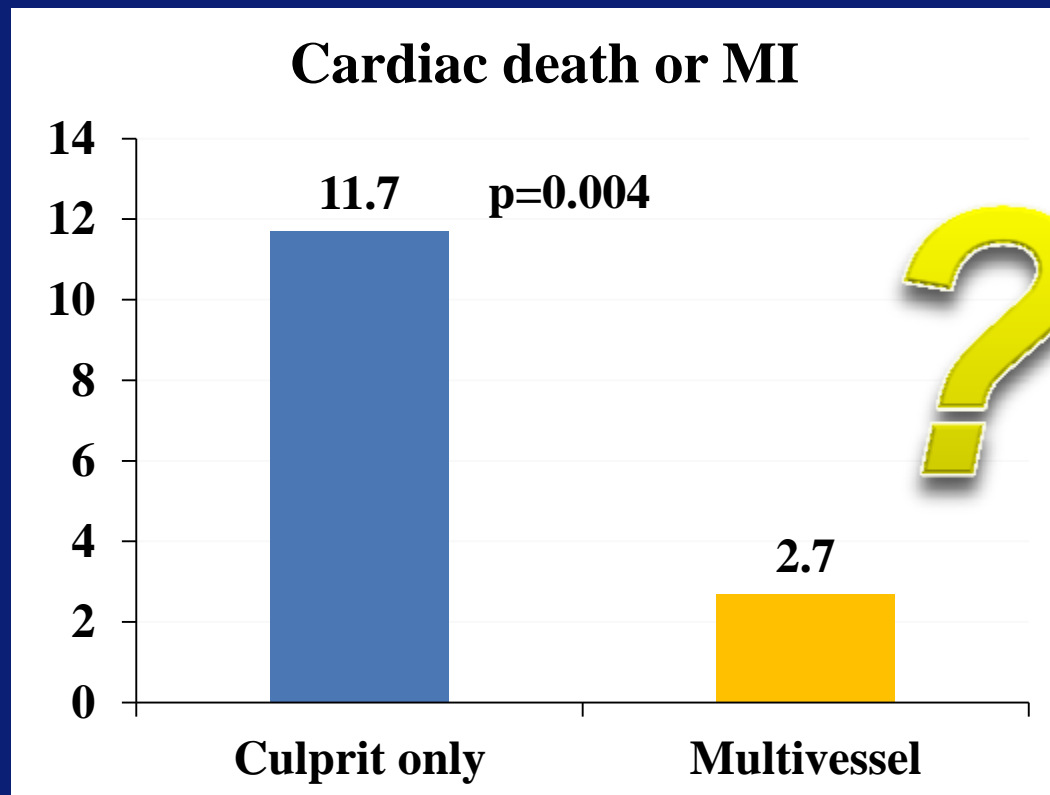
- “Vulnerable plaque” caused by a thin-capped fibroatheroma can be identified with modern technology.
- The number of “vulnerable plaques” is known, and the number is limited.
- The natural history of a “vulnerable plaque” has been identified in patients treated with optimal systemic therapies.
- An interventional approach applied locally or regionally to an asymptomatic “vulnerable plaque” is proven to reduce future events relative to the best systemic medical therapy.



VP treatment ?

DES

In patients with STEMI and multivessel coronary disease, **PCI of non-culprit reduced primary outcome, but also hard events**



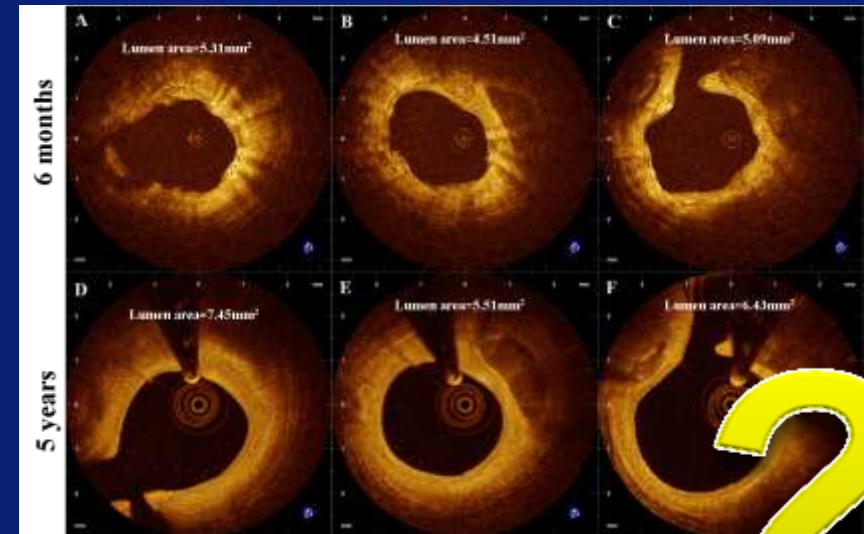


VP treatment ?

Bioresorbable scaffolds

BVS 5-year morphology

- Late lumen enlargement
- Development of signal-rich layer
- Separation of thrombogenic plaque and lumen



14 April 2014 Last updated at 07:50 GMT



London Marathon 2014: Man dies in hospital after collapse



The London Marathon 2014 saw about 36,000 people take part, many running for charity

A man who collapsed at the finish line of the London Marathon has died, organisers say.

The 42-year-old received medical attention immediately after completing Sunday's race but died in hospital.

Vulnerable Plaque
We Can Find It, Treat It Locally!



14 April 2014 Last updated at 07:50 GMT



London Marathon 2014: Man dies in hospital after collapse



The London Marathon 2014 saw about 36,000 people take part, many running for charity

A man who collapsed at the finish line of the London Marathon has died, organisers say.

The 42-year-old received medical attention immediately after completing Sunday's race but died in hospital.

Thank you for your attention!

