Revese-Mismach between Coronary Angiography and FFR at the proximal site of LAD

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Clinical Course

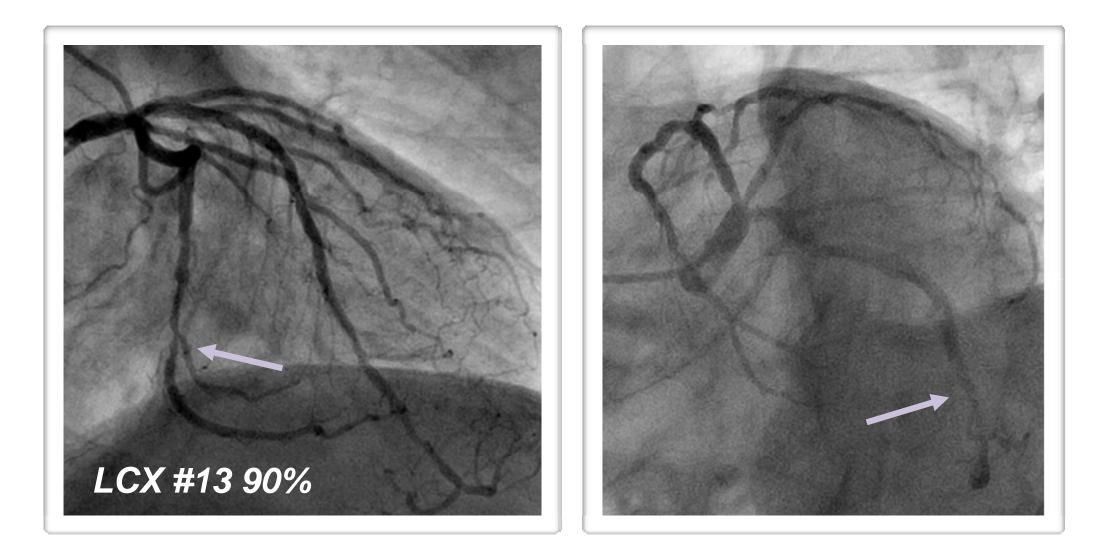
A 70-year-old male with a history of hypertension, and CRF on hemodialysis was referred to our hospital because of chest pain.

Stress Thallium-201 myocardial imaging did not show ischemia,however his chest pain was typical symptom of effort angina. So we decided to perform CAG.

Stress TI-201 myocardial imaging



1st CAG

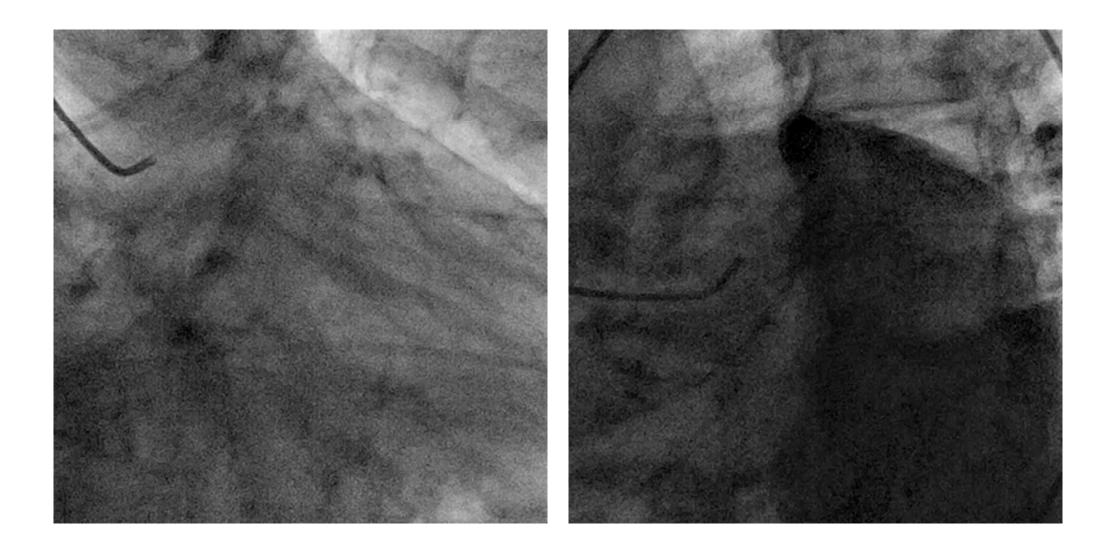


Clinical Course

Four-months later, he complained chest pain on effort again, although he took the medicine.

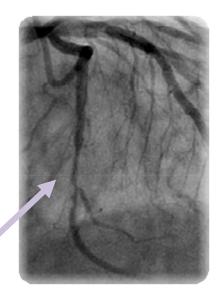
Because we thought the symptom was caused by the ischemia of LCX, so that we planed to perform PCI for LCX.

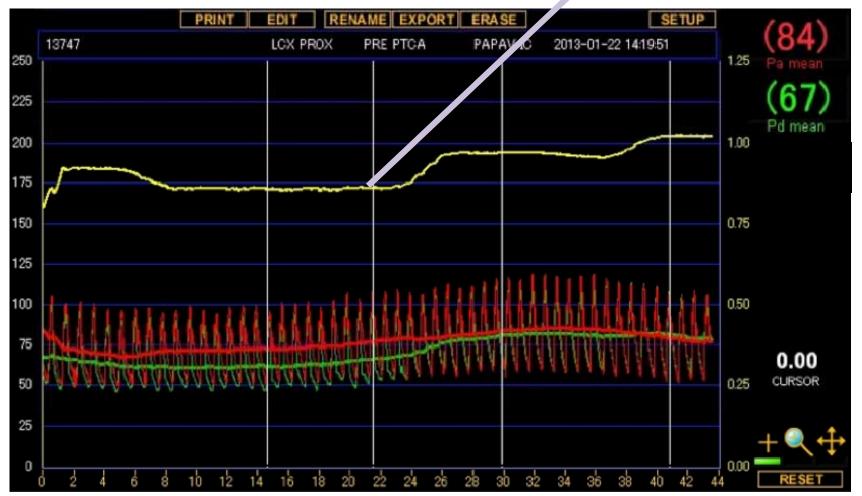
CAG at re-attack



FFR (LCX) 0.83

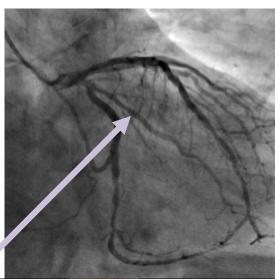
FFR in LCX was 0.83 which indicated no hemodynamic significance.

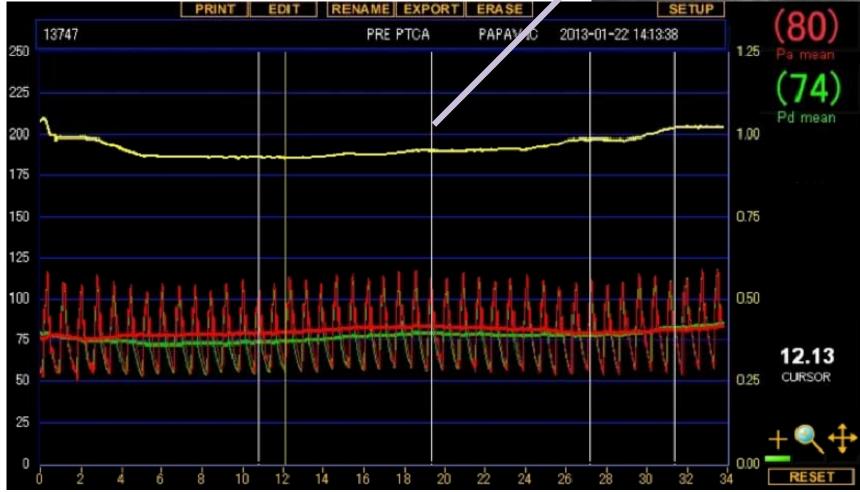




FFR (HL) 0.93

FFR in HL was 0.93 which indicated no hemodynamic significance.

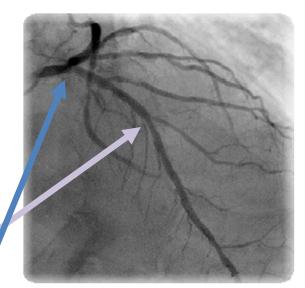


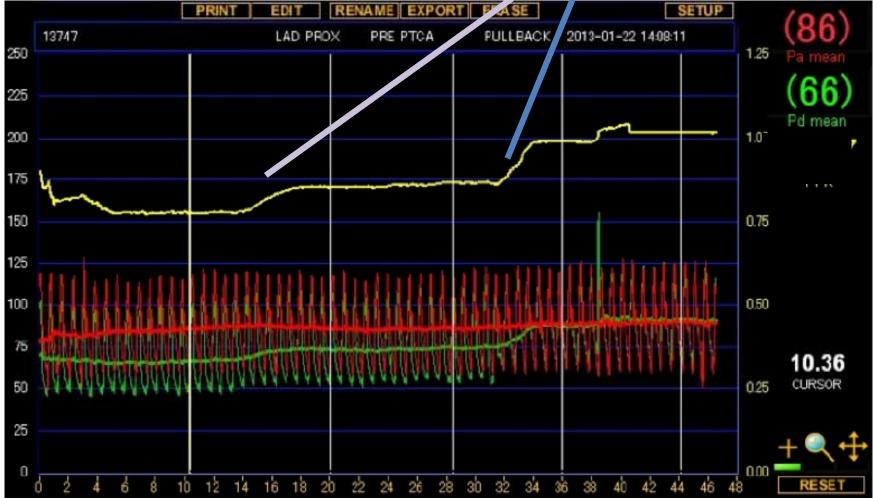


FFR(LAD) 0.75

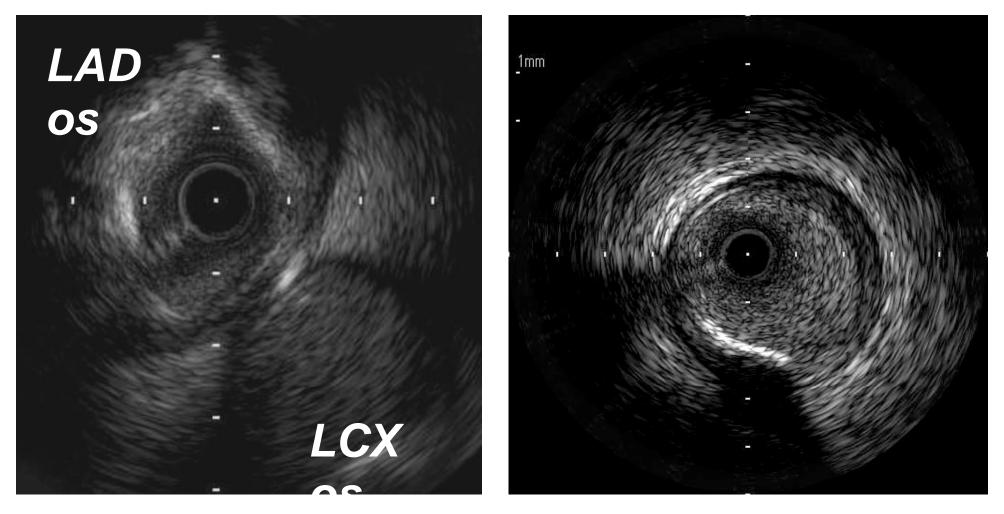
FFR in LAD was 0.75.

In the pullback recording, the biggest pressure drop was at the proximal site of LAD.



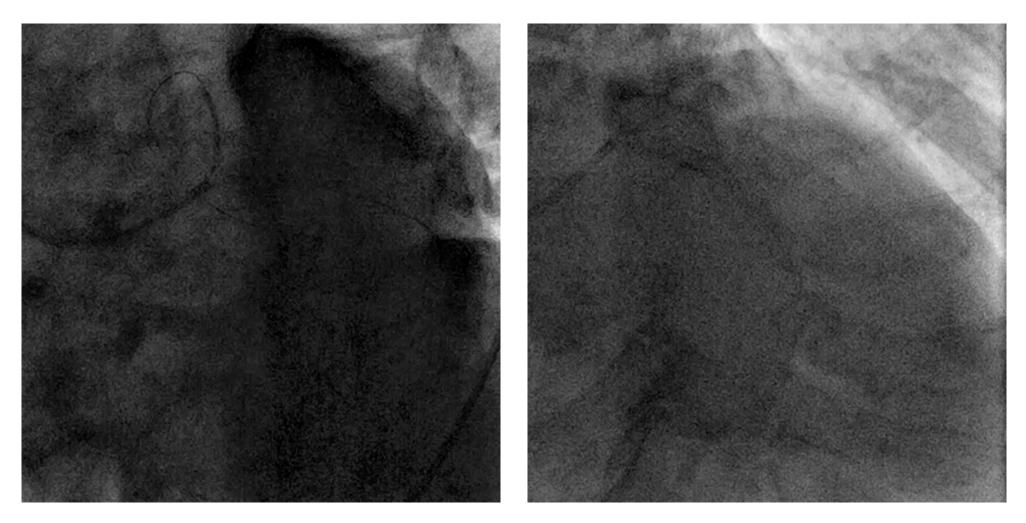


IVUS (LAD)



IVUS showed focal plaque at the LAD ostium.

PCI for ostial LAD



BES was implanted to LAD osmium. After the procedure, FFR improved to 0.91, and his symptom became completely free.

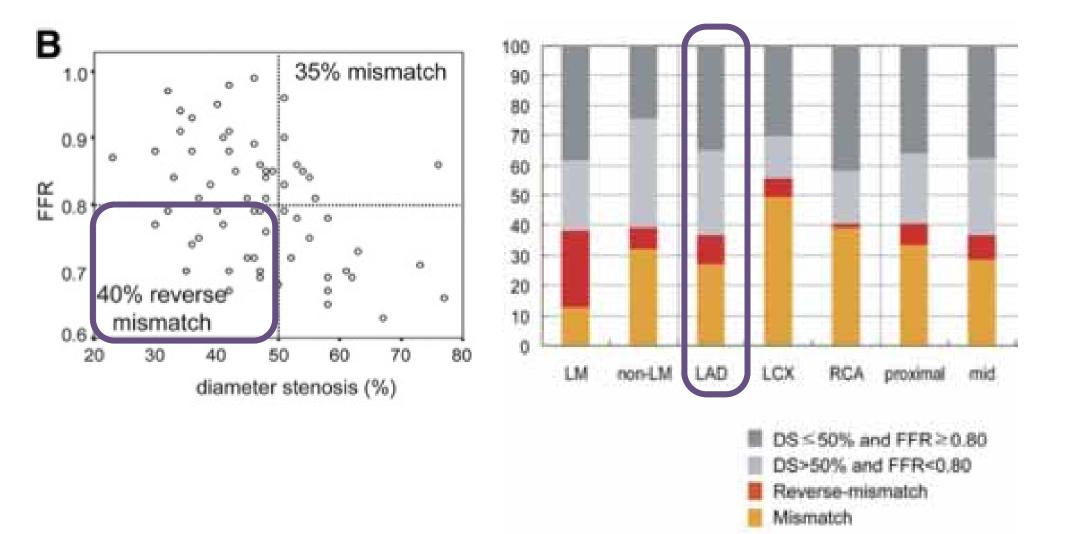
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Discussion Revese-mismach

Visual-Functional Mismatch Between Coronary Angiography and Fractional Flow Reserve

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Summary

- As our case with multiple stenotic lesion, FFR should be measured to diagnose the culprit lesion, especially the lesion was at the LAD.
- Although FFR is useful method, it is impossible to be effective of FFR, if not to attempt to be measured.
- Finally, we always should be aware the presence of Reverse Mismatch.