

# How to Treat Bifurcations With IVUS Guidance ?

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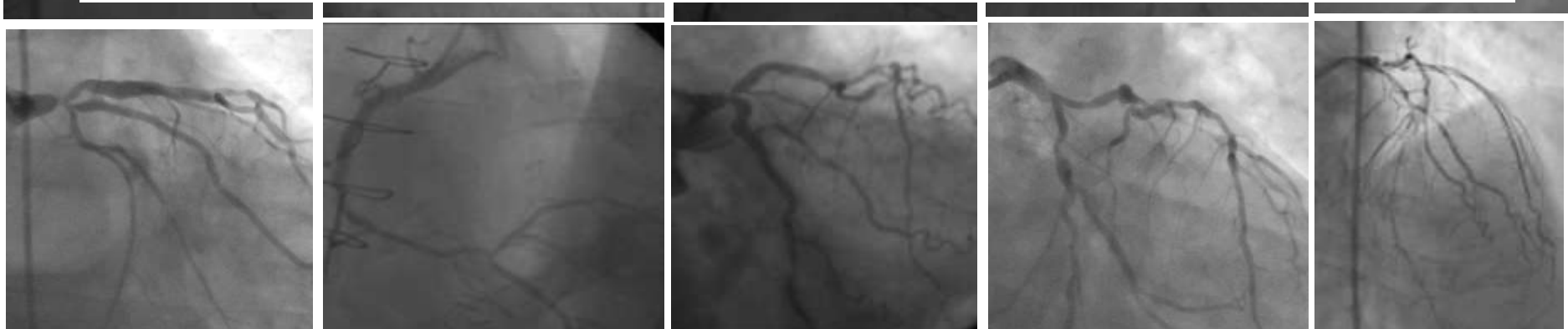
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## **Bifurcations are not born equal ...**



**Different anatomy , different approach , tailored approach ?**

**Is angio alone is always sufficient to define the anatomy and plaque distribution ?**



## **Guidance in Bifurcation PCI: *Role of IVUS***

### ***Pre-PCI assessment***

**Assess the severity of Bifurcation lesion**

**Select the appropriate strategy**

### ***Immediate Post-PCI assessment***

**Optimize technical results**

**Confirm adequacy of stenting results**

## **Guidance in Bifurcation PCI: *Role of IVUS***

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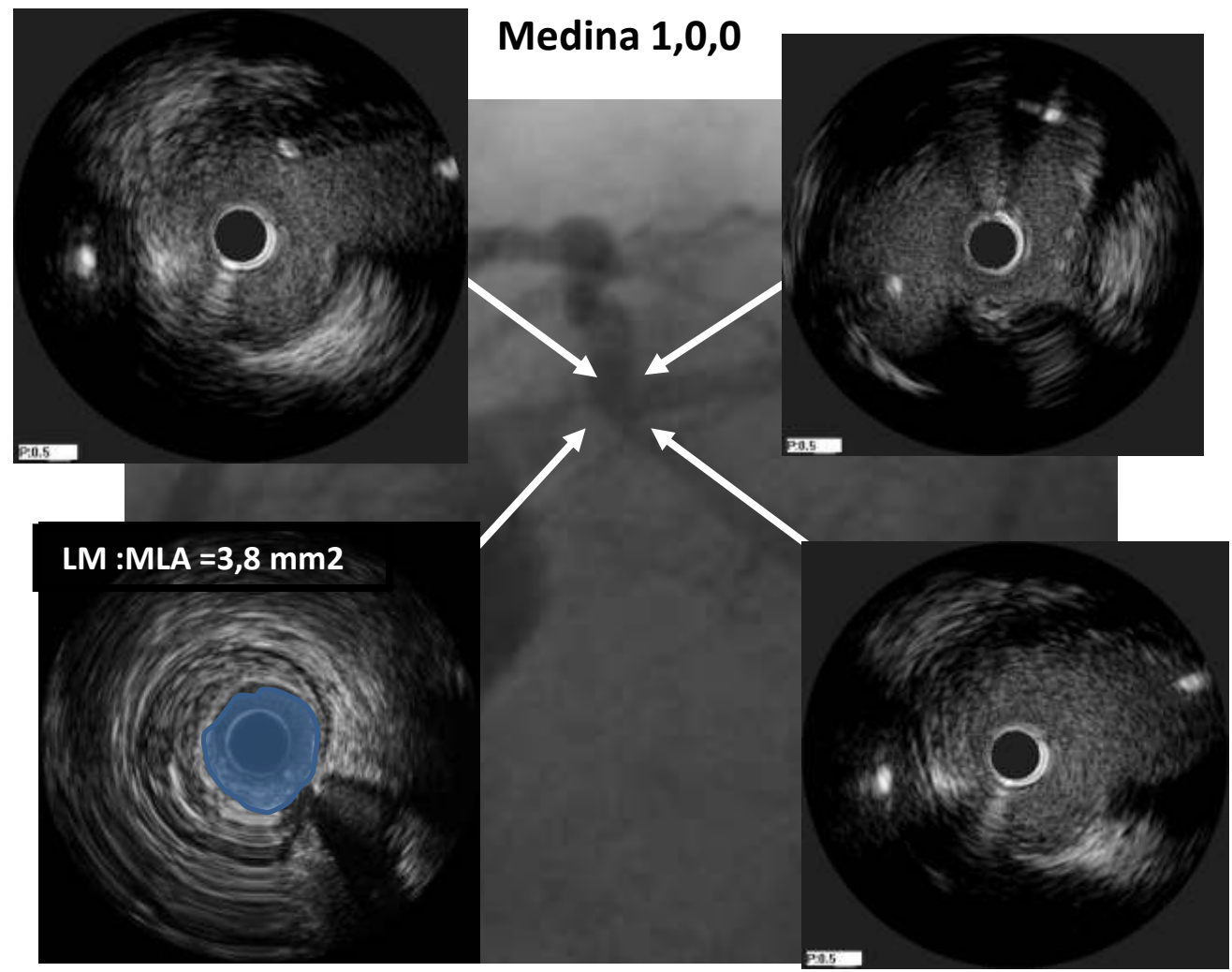
**Optimize technical results**

**Confirm adequacy of stenting results**

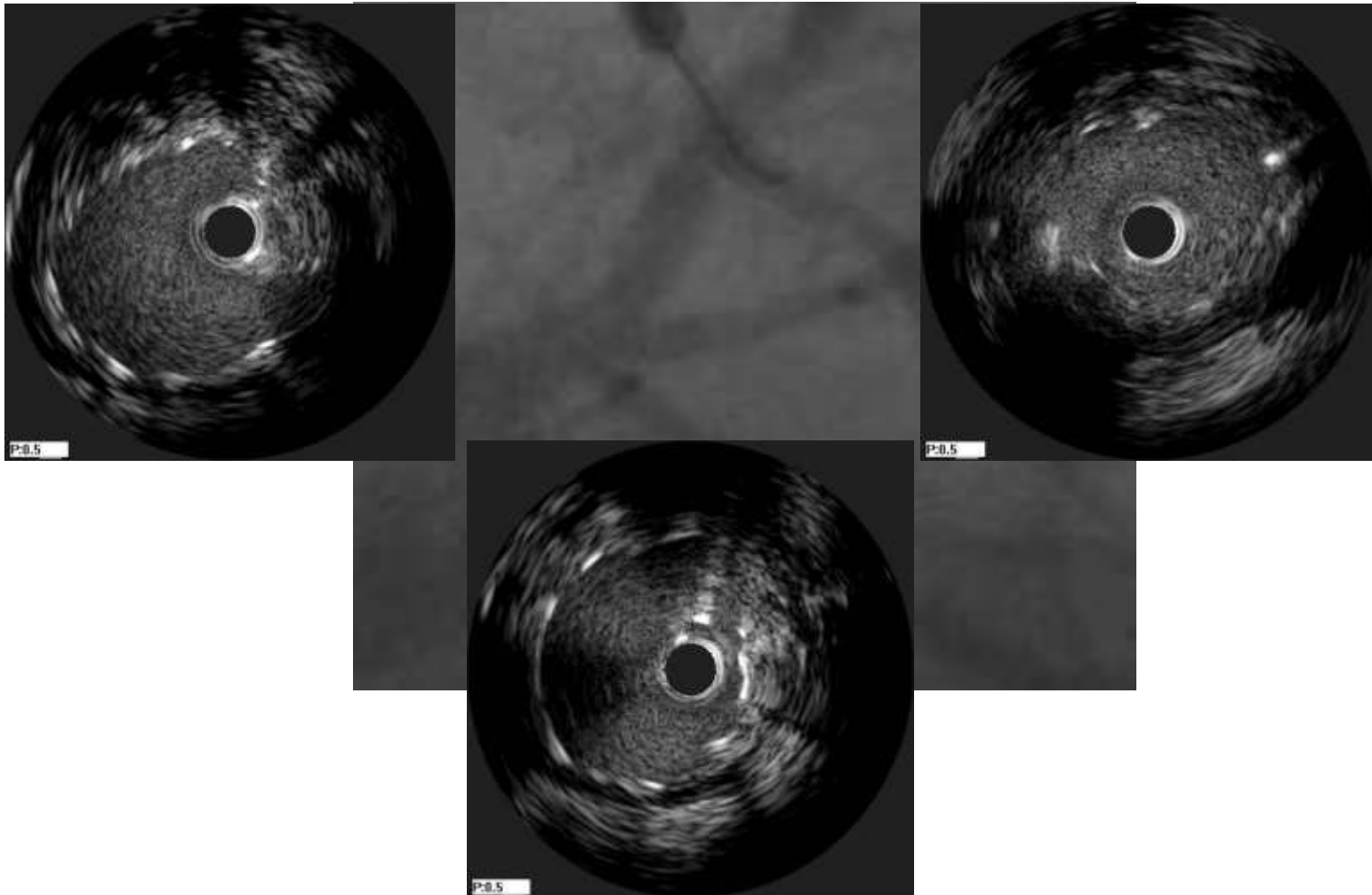
**Distribution of the plaque at bifurcation is not  
always well defined by angio**



## Pre-procedure IVUS : defining the lesion



## Strategy guided by IVUS : Single stenting



**Is Preintervention IVUS is needed in this case ?**

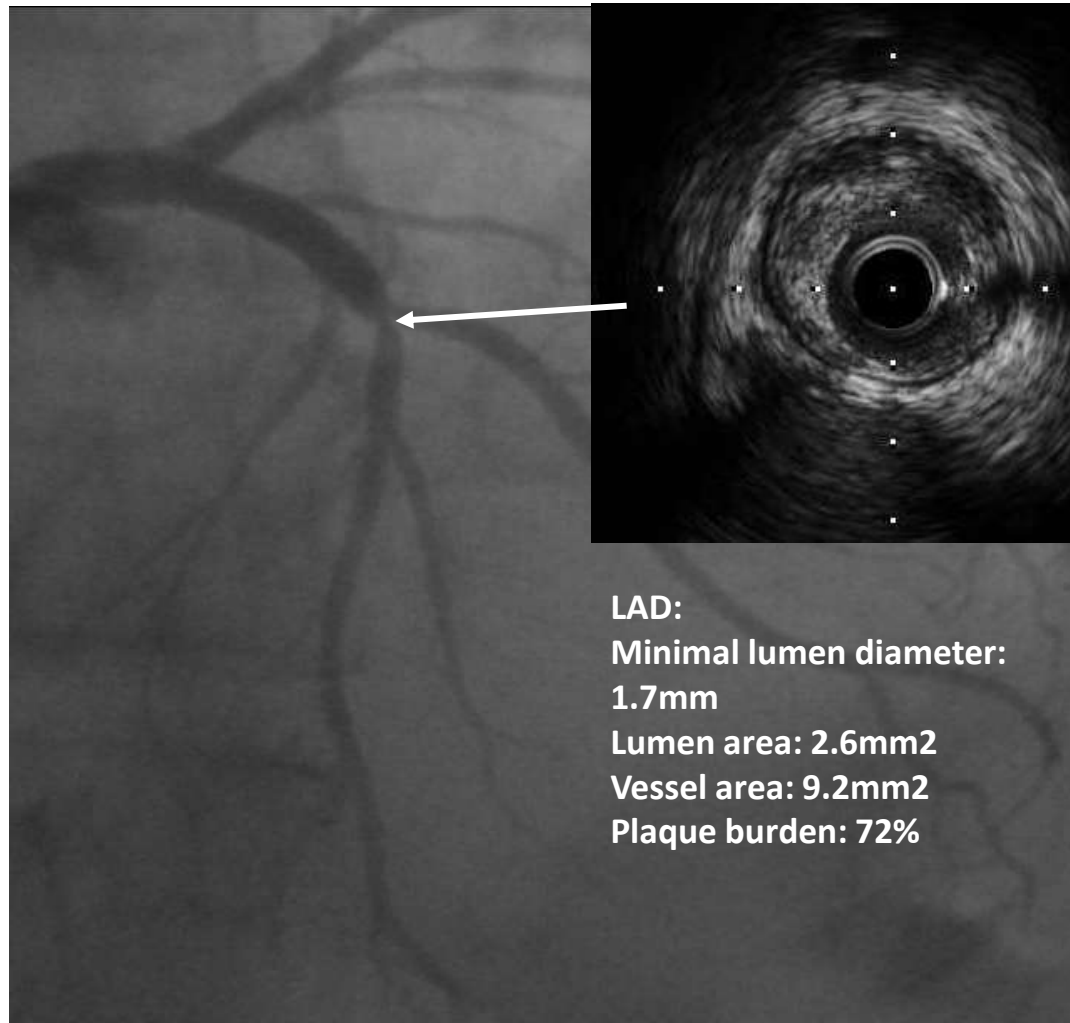




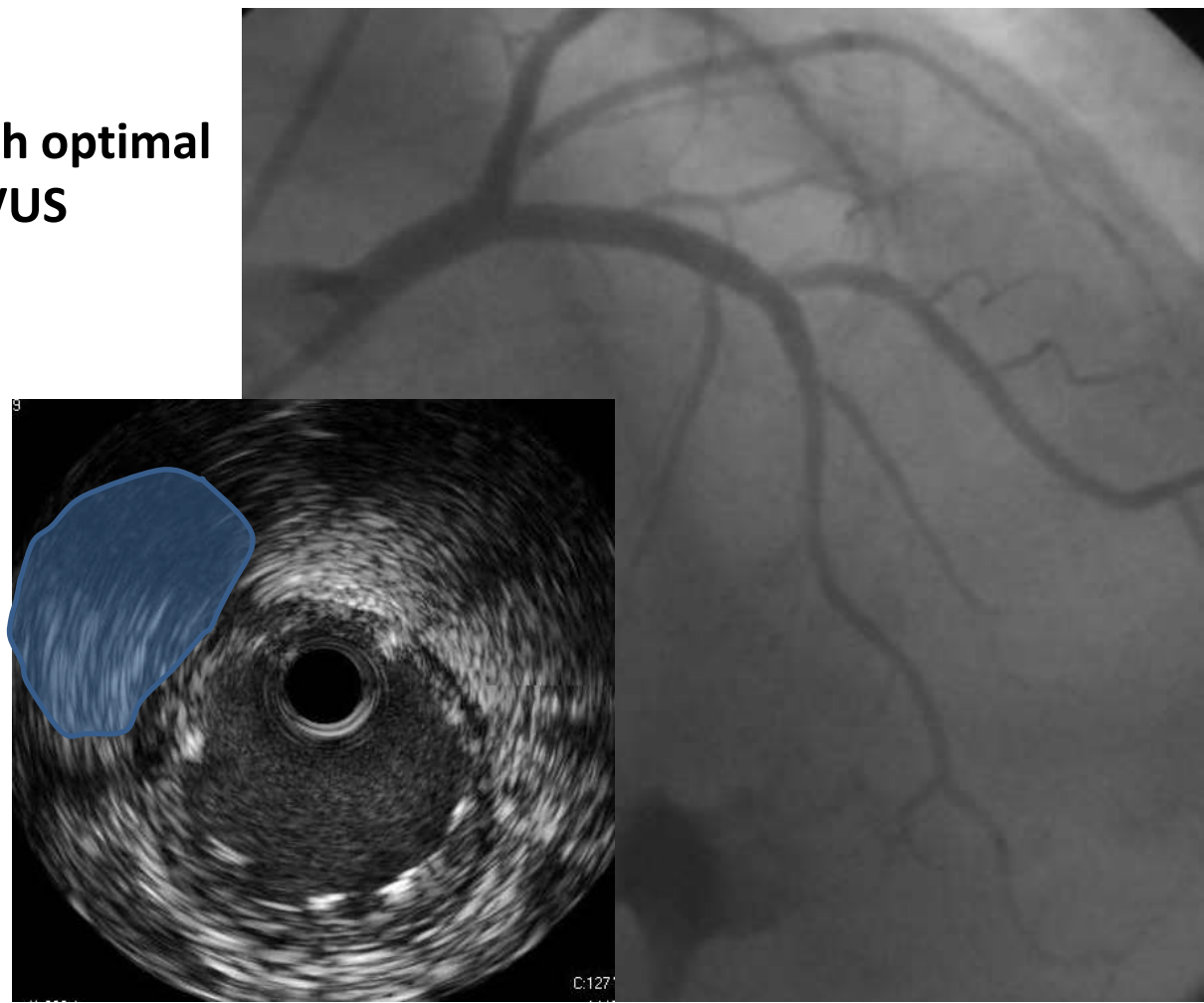
## Precise anatomical assessment: Define by IVUS for a more appropriate Strategy



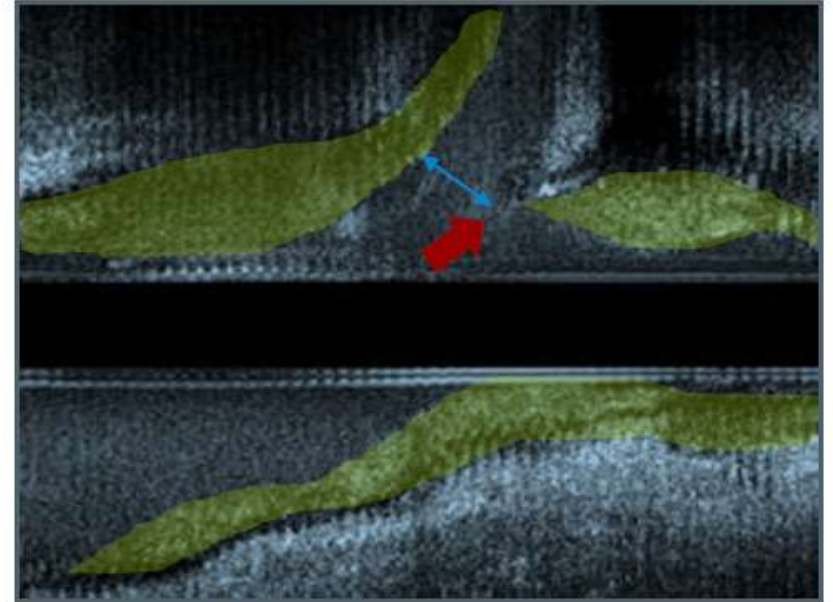
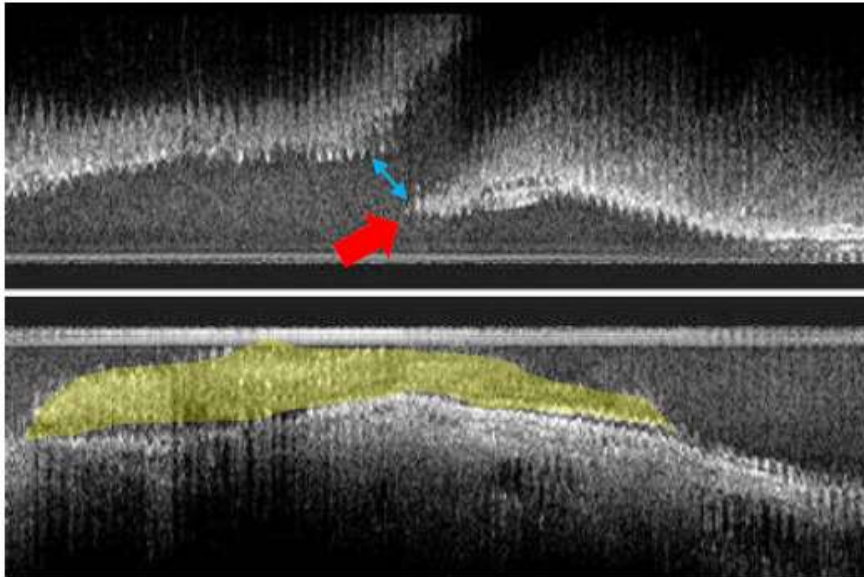
## Precise anatomical assessment: Define by IVUS for a more appropriate Strategy



**Single stenting with optimal result guided by IVUS**



## Other important informations :

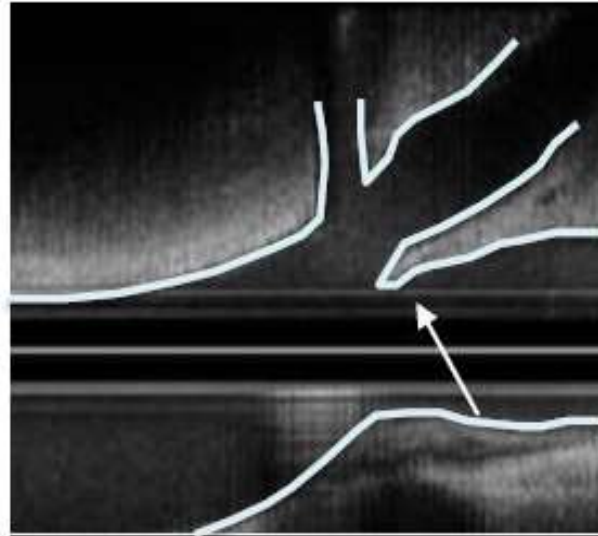
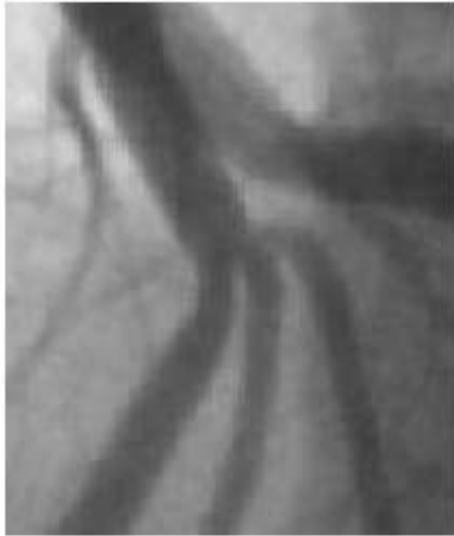


**Plaque amount and distribution**

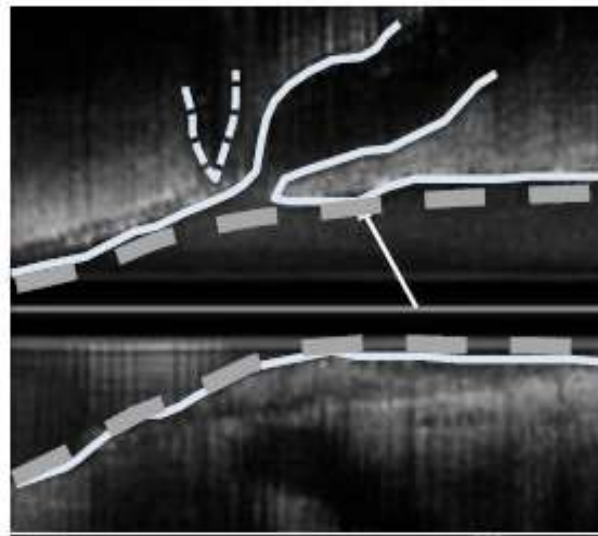
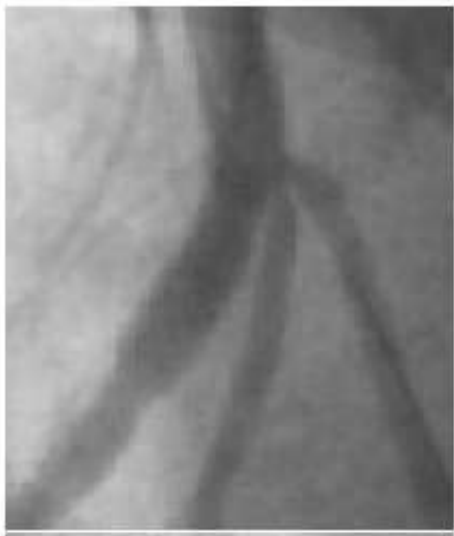
**Geometry of bifurcation lesion**

**Distance Between the carina and outer lumen of SB**

## Mechanism of carinal Shift



**Longitudinal vessel imaging with IVUS can predict carinal shifting and helps in predicting SB compromise after stenting of the main vessel**



**IVUS can tell you what happened with SB after stenting**

**Carina Shift or plaque shift ?**



## **To decide what to do with SB use IVUS !**

### **Different mechanism different strategy**

#### **Plaque shifting**

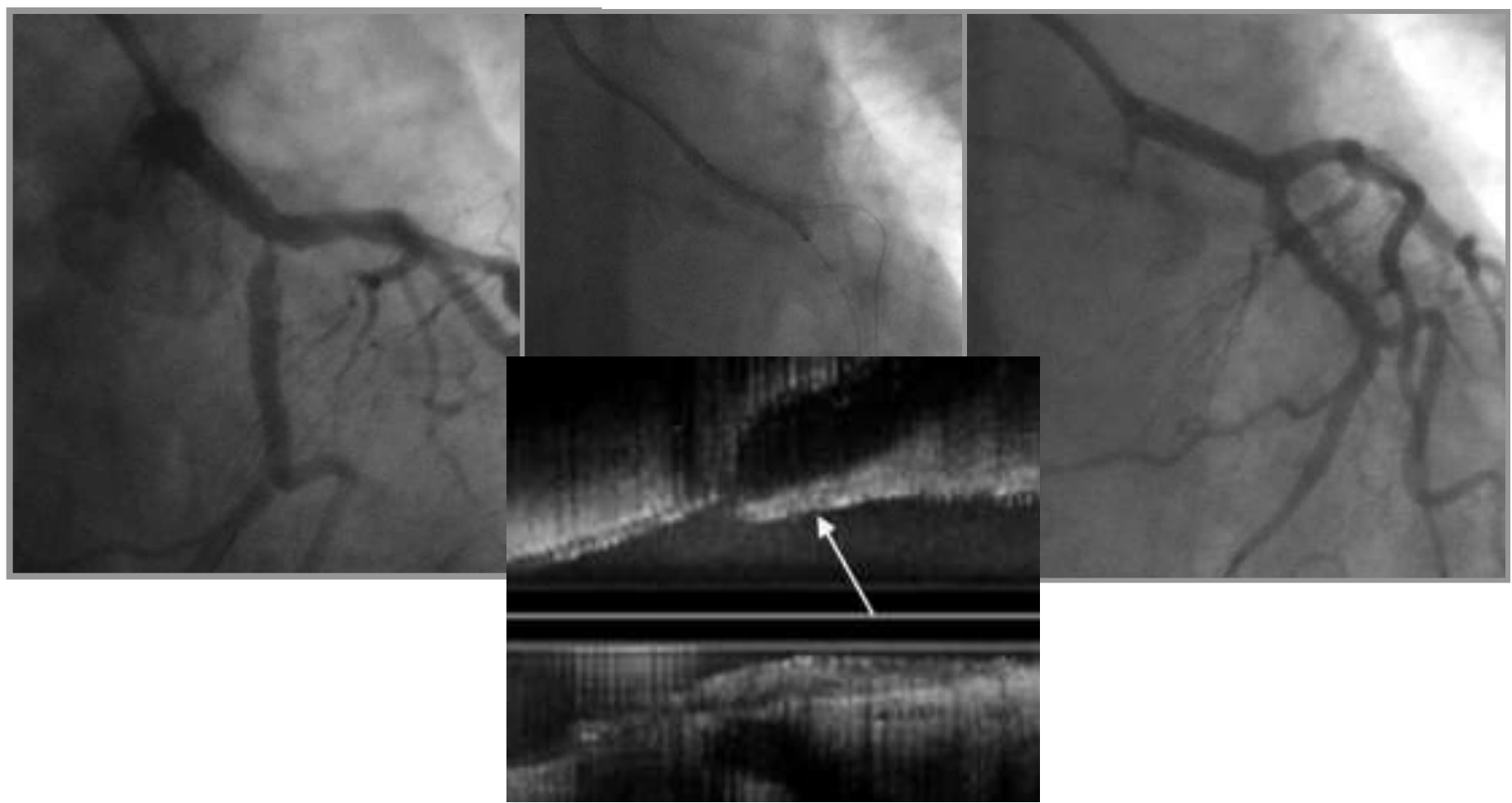
- **1:1 HP balloon , high pressure inflation ,**
- **Kissing Balloon**
- **More injury , more dissection**
- **More probability of SB stenting**

#### **Carina Shifting**

- **Small balloon , low pressure inflation**
- **Less injury ,**
- **Less probability of SB stenting**
- **Less MV stent deformation**
- **Less need for kissing balloon**

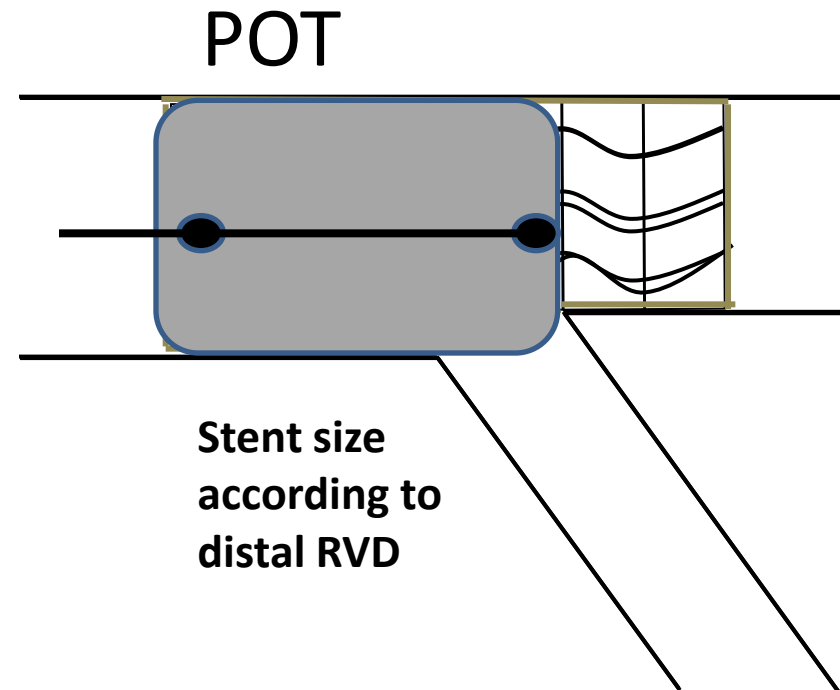
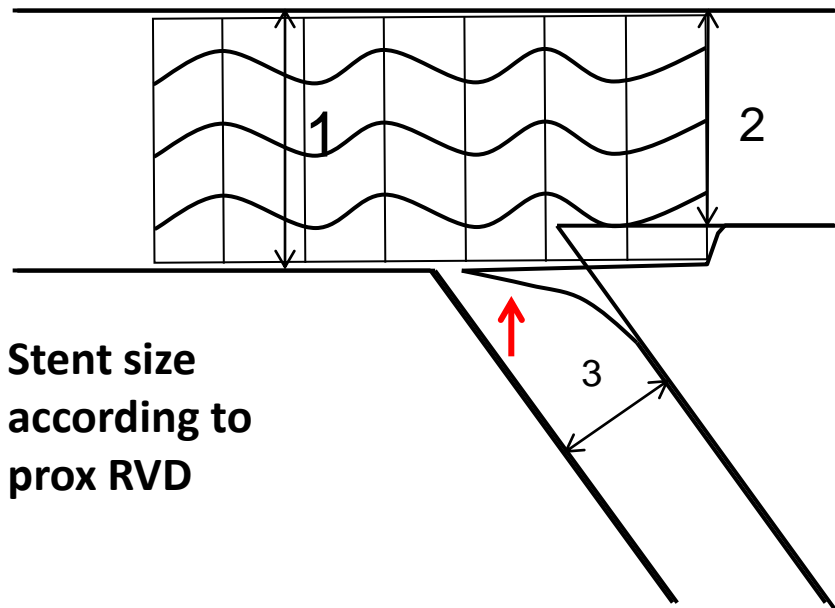
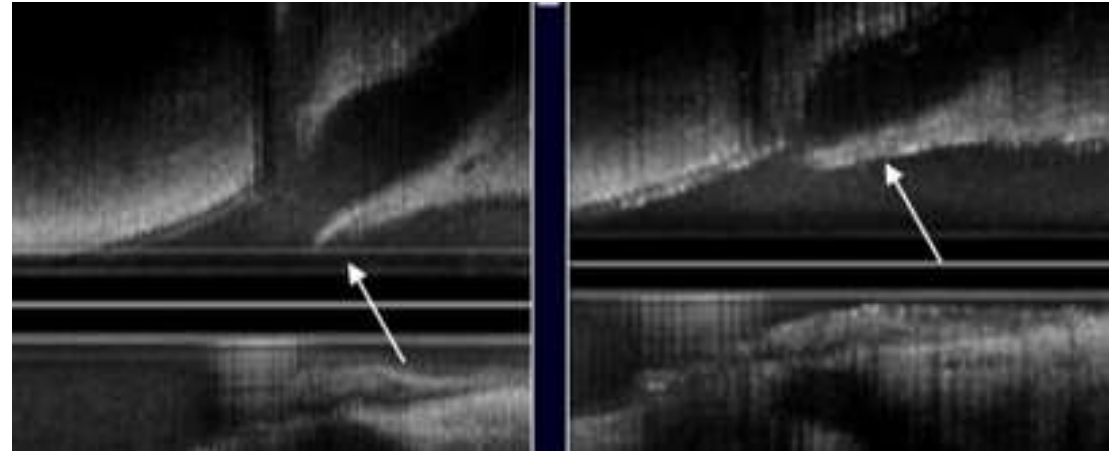
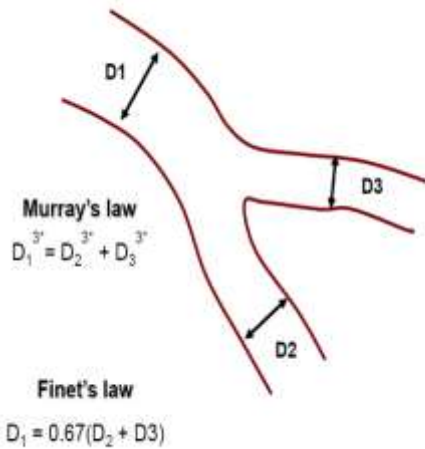


## **Carina Shift treated with small size balloon inflation**





## IVUS and stent sizing in bifurcation lesions



## **Guidance in Bifurcation PCI: *Role of IVUS***

### *Pre-PCI assessment*

Assess the severity of Bifurcation lesion

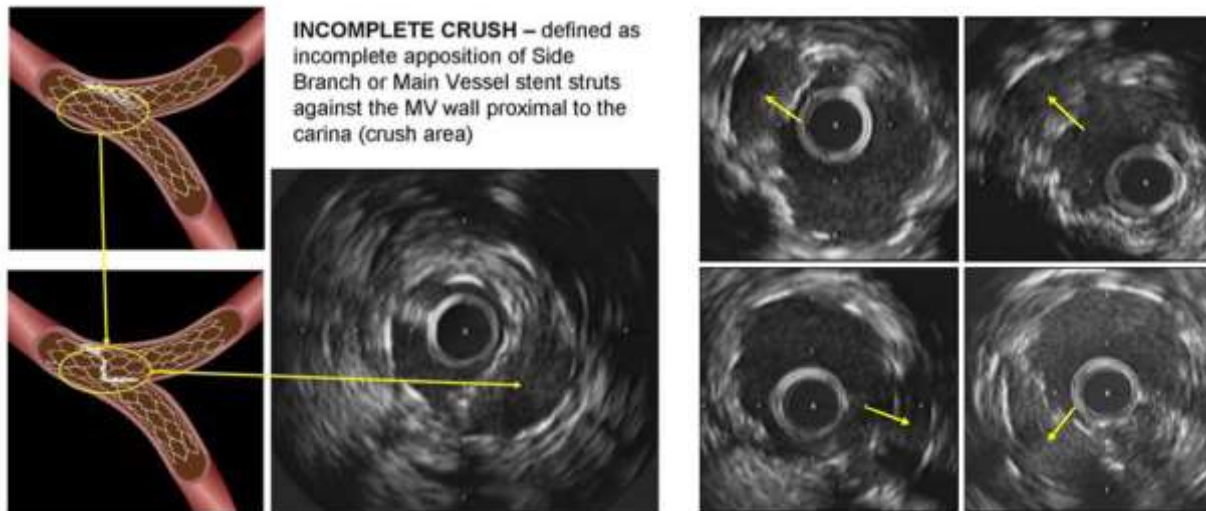
Select the appropriate strategy

### ***Immediate Post-PCI assessment***

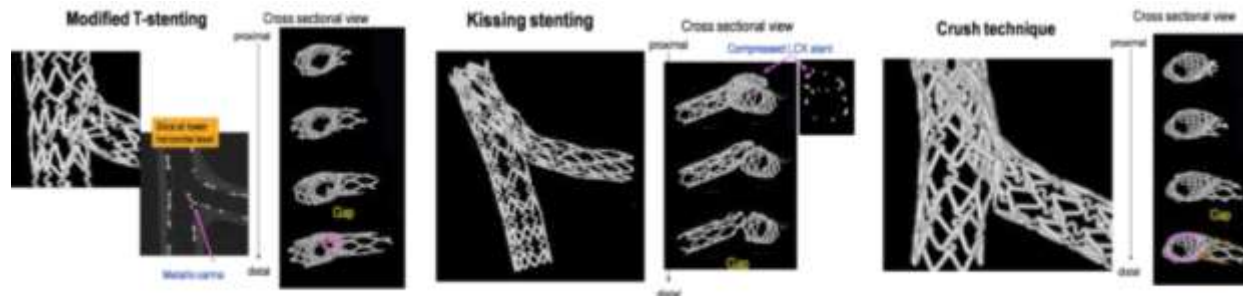
**Optimize technical results**

**Confirm adequacy of stenting results**

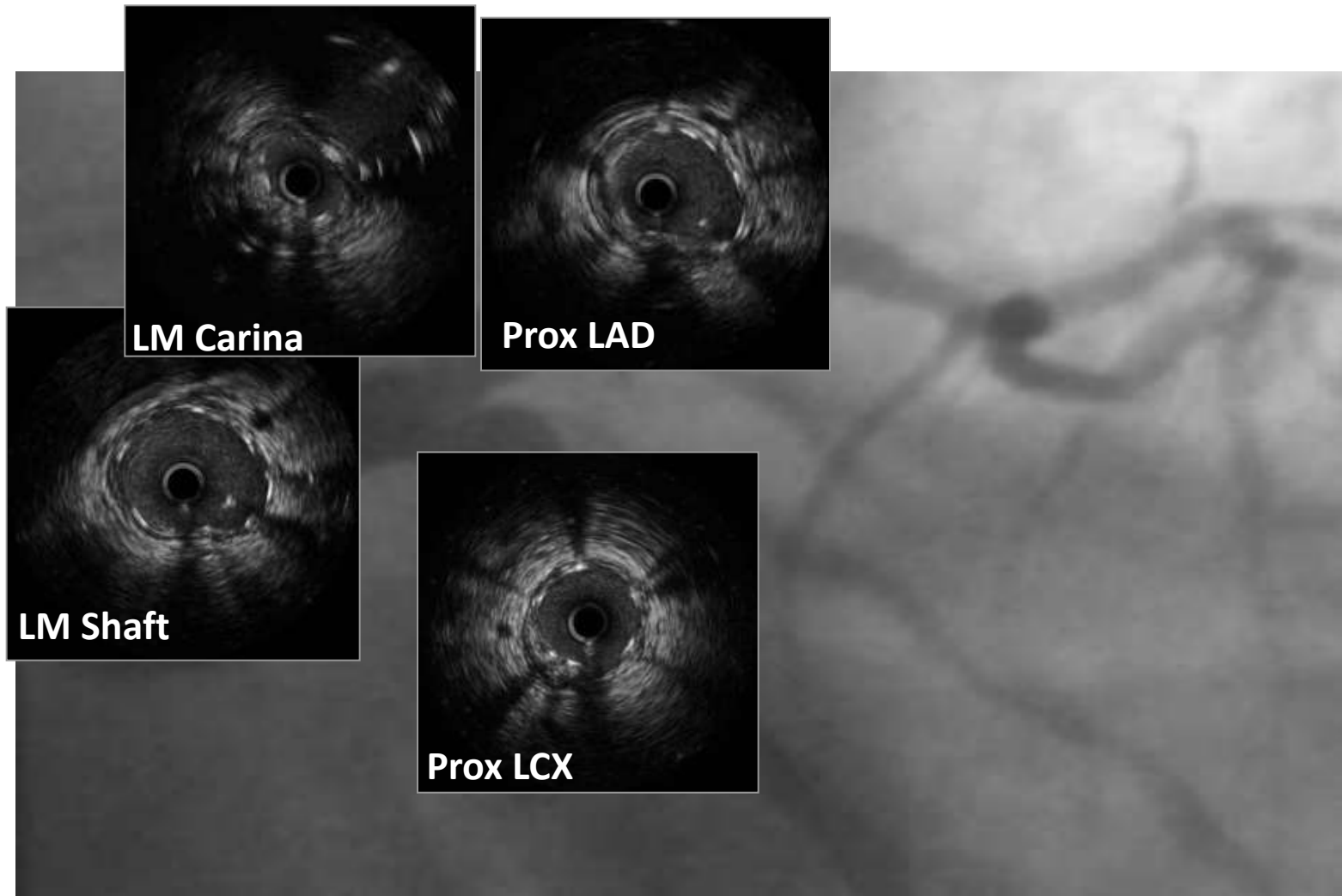
## Complex Stenting should be always optimised . Keep it simple when ever is possible



Costa et al , JACC 2005;4:599-605 : Crush Stenting in Bifurcation Lesions

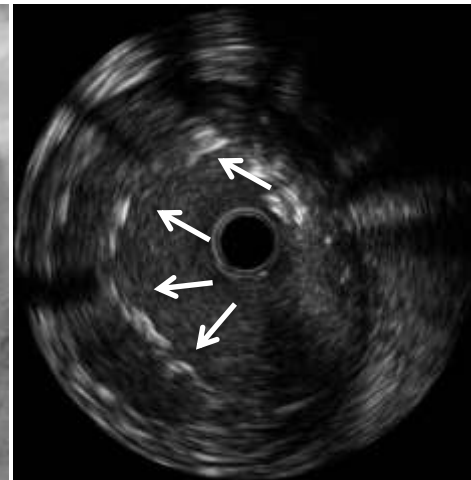
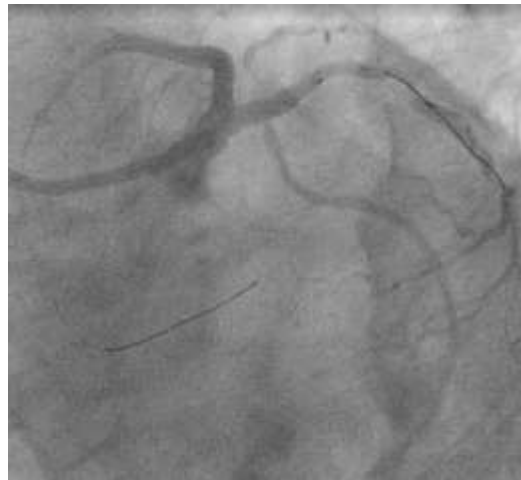


**IVUS Guidance is recommended (by guidelines) in complex stenting optimization in complex bifurcation (particularly in Distal LM)**

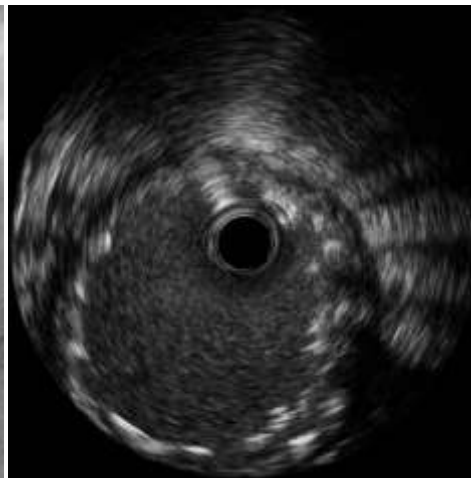
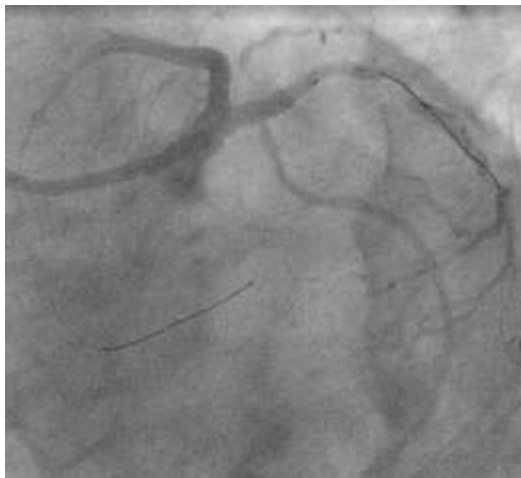


## Stent underexpansion and malposition : angio is not enough

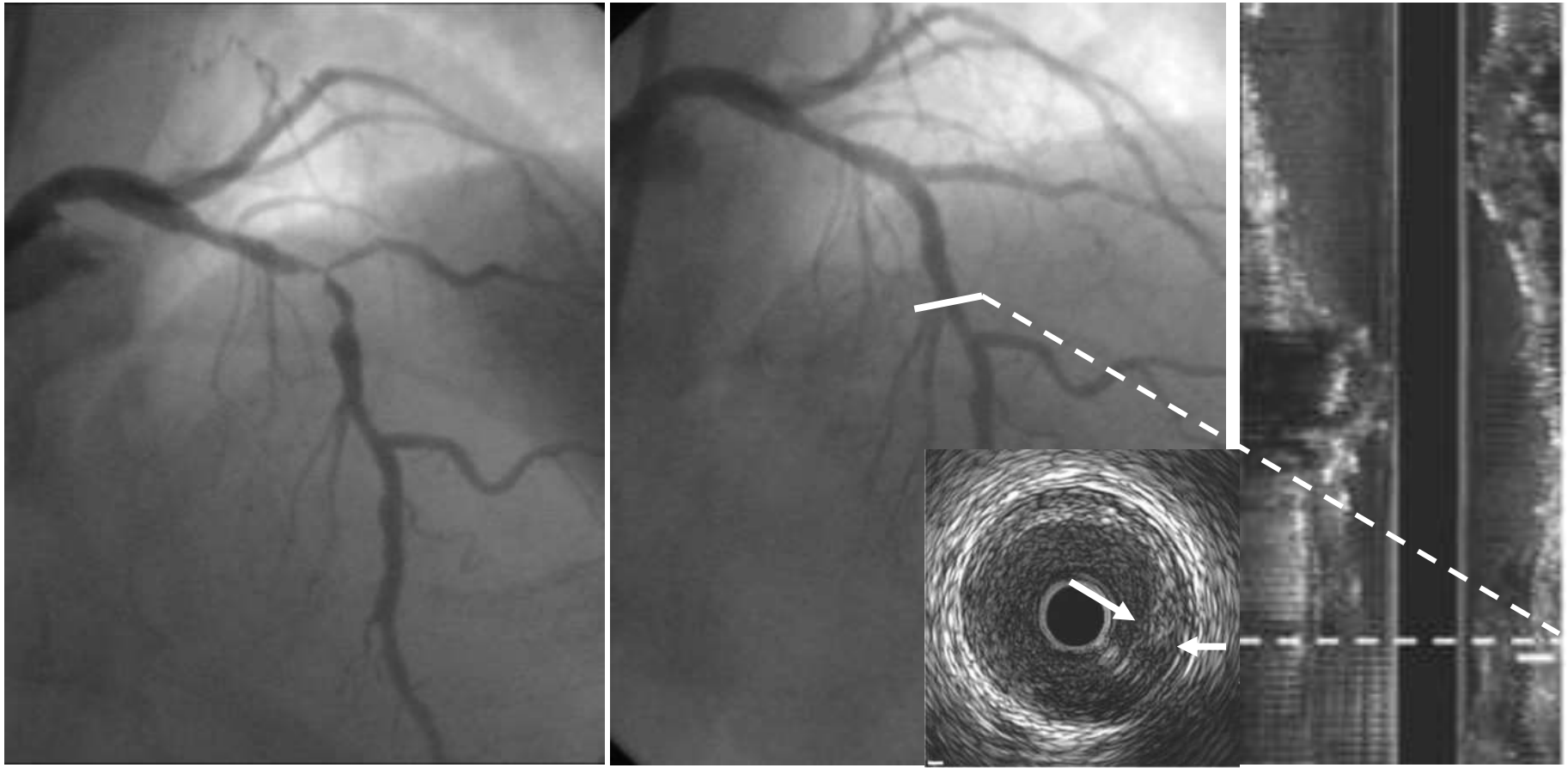
Angio following LM to  
LAD stenting at HP and  
FKB



Angio following post-  
dilatation in LM with  
larger balloon (POT)



## IVUS Assessment post-stenting dissections





## IVUS Assessment of Distal LM Bifurcation

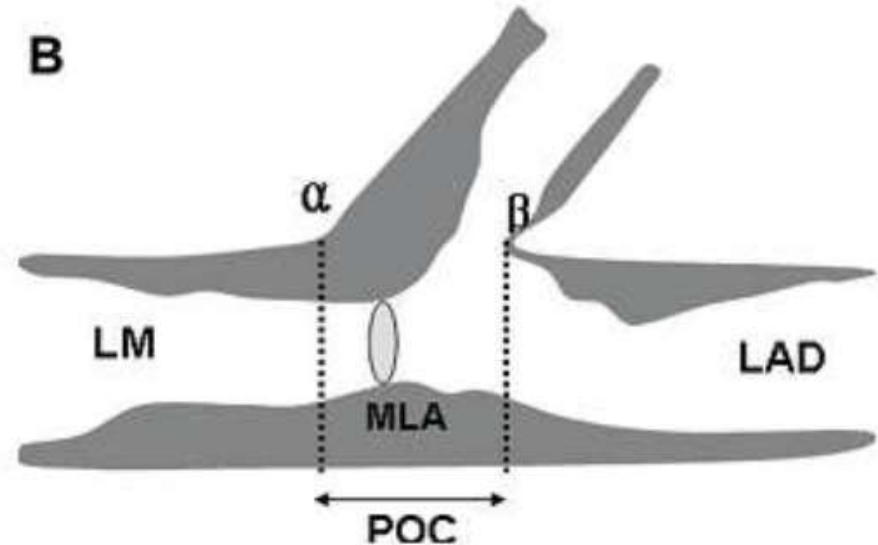
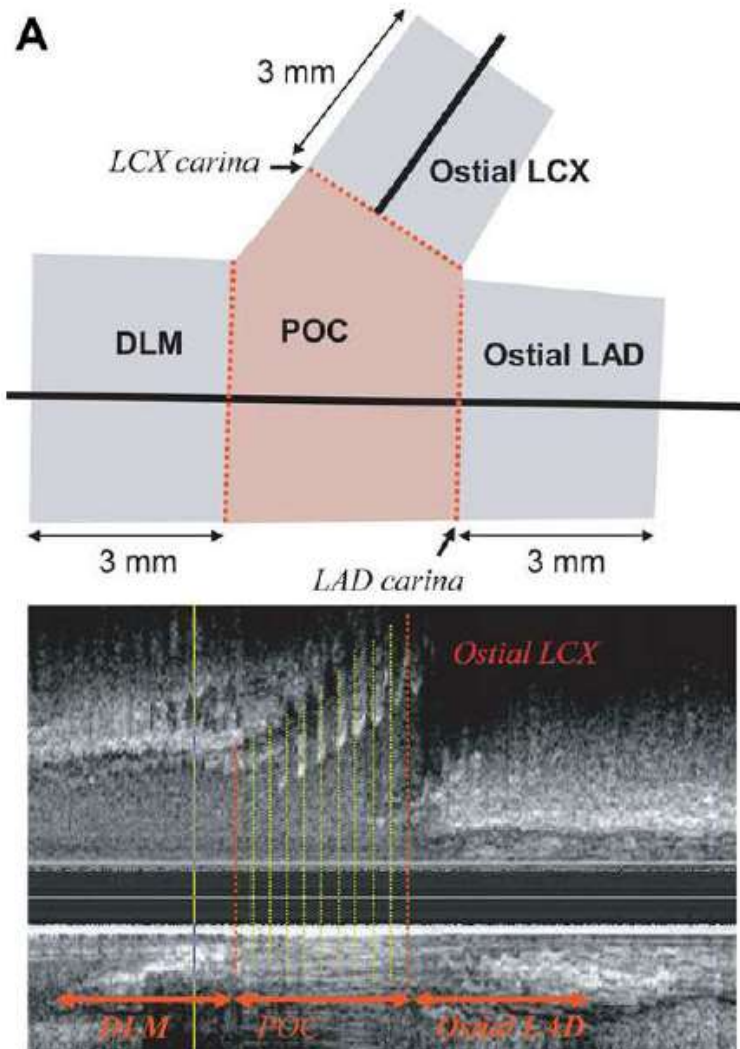
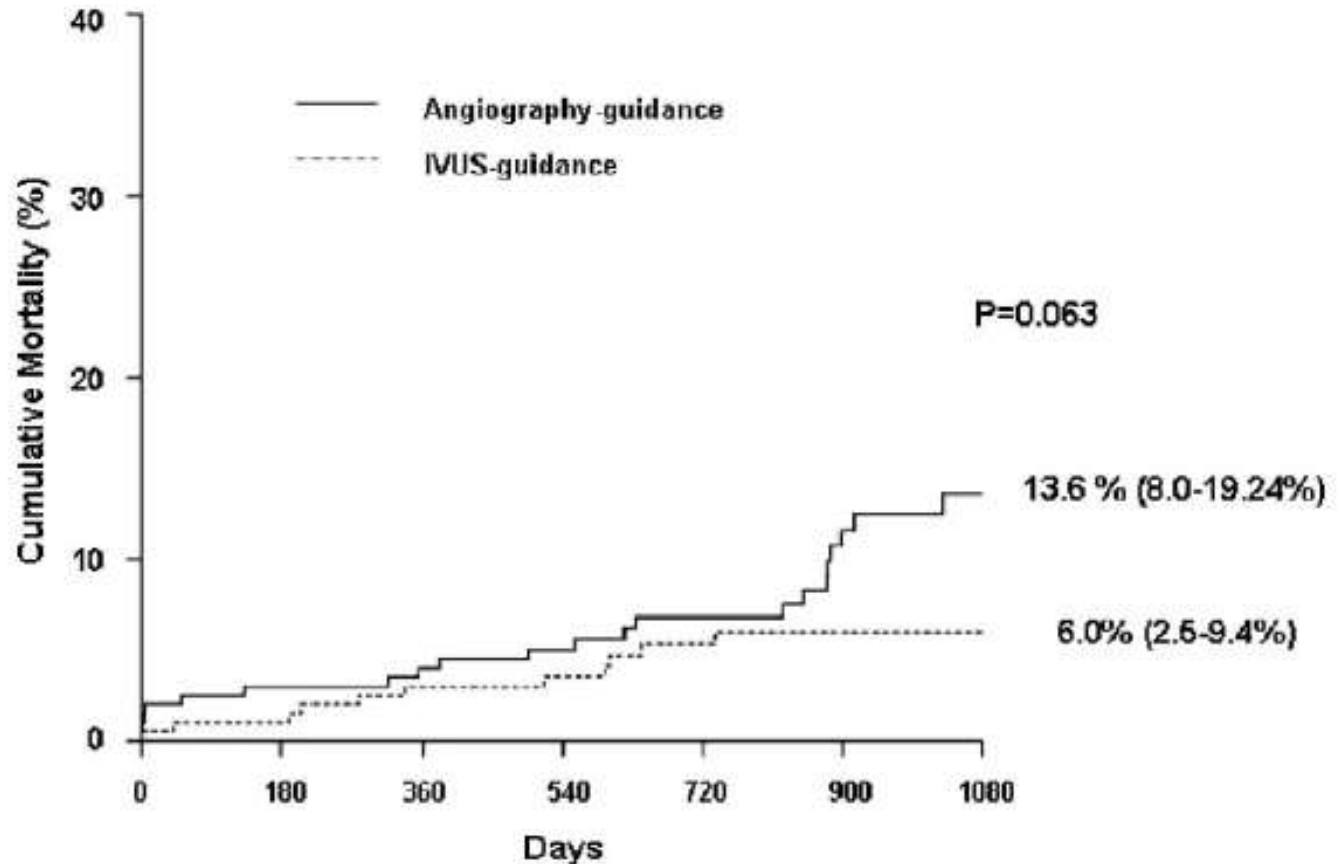


Fig. 1. (a) Four segments of LM bifurcation: ostial LAD (the 3-mm segment distal to the carina); POC (confluence zone of LAD and LCX on longitudinal IVUS image); proximal part of distal LM (DLM) (3-mm segment just proximal to the POC)—all assessed by LAD pullback; and ostial LCX (the 3-mm segment distal to the carina)—assessed by LCX pullback. (b) The POC begins at the LAD carina ( $\beta$ ) and ends at the contacting point of two EEM borders of LCX and LM ( $\alpha$ ). MLA was defined as the narrowest lumen area within the POC segment.

## CAN IVUS REDUCE DEATH AND STENT THROMBOSIS



Patients at risk

IVUS-guidance	201	194	143	88
Angiography-guidance	201	191	138	64

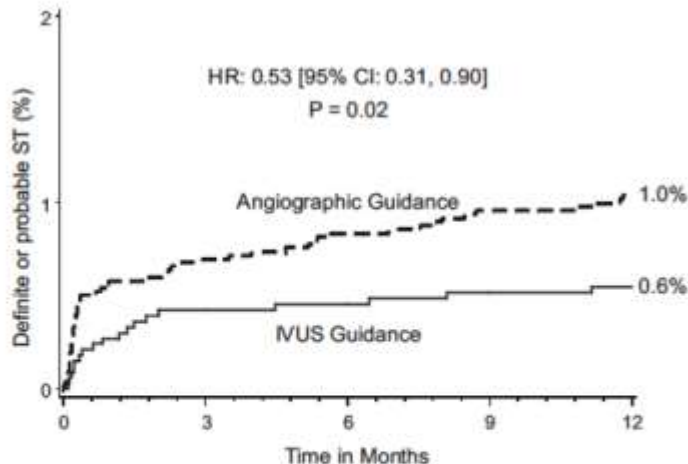


## **Other Data Supporting IVUS Guidance**

## The ADAPT-DES study

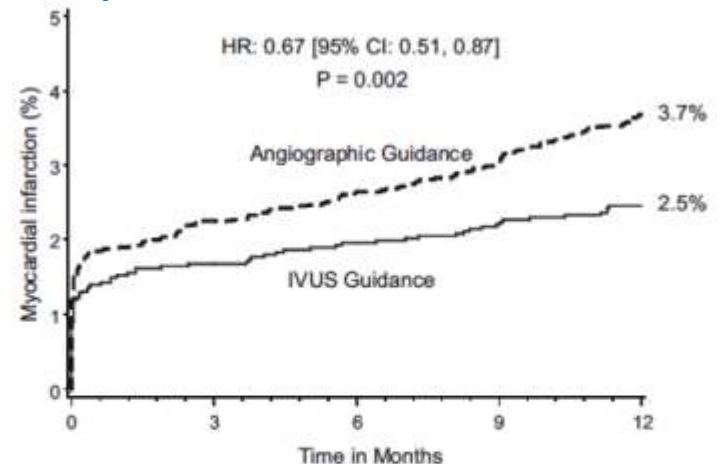
- Prospective, multicenter, nonrandomized “all-comers” study of 8583 consecutive patients at 11 international centers
- Designed to determine the frequency, timing, and correlates of stent thrombosis and adverse clinical events after DES
- Largest study of IVUS use to date

### Stent thrombosis



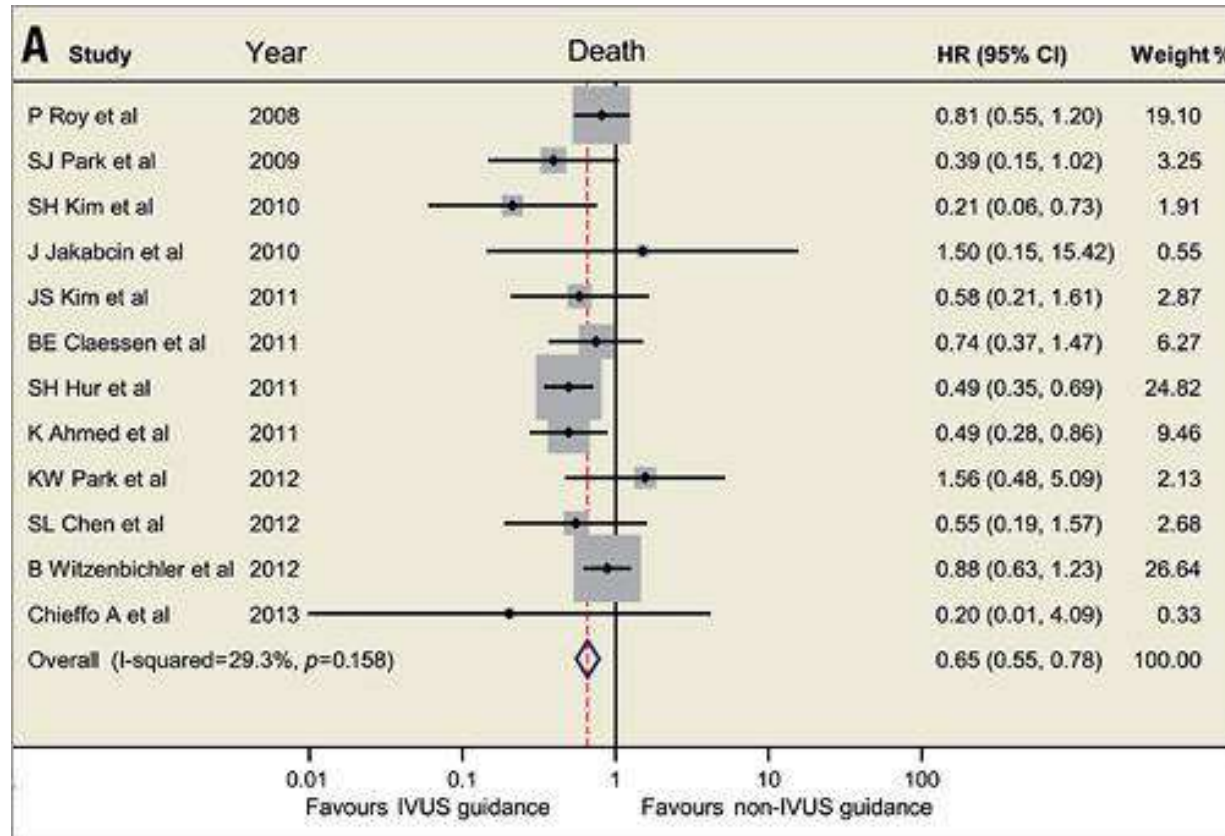
Number at risk:					
IVUS Guidance	3349	3250	3220	3196	3022
Angiographic Guidance	5234	5015	4978	4938	4585

### Myocardial Infarction

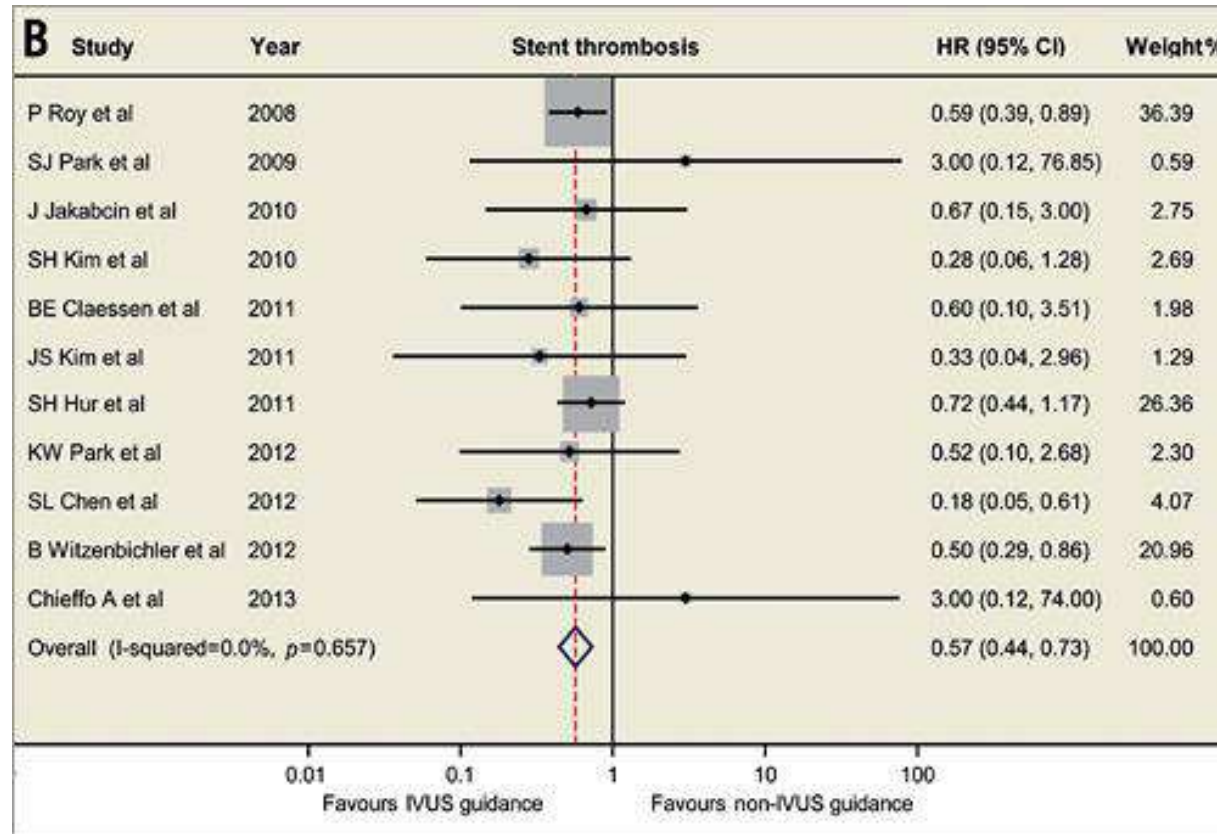


Number at risk:					
IVUS Guidance	3349	3209	3171	3141	2969
Angiographic Guidance	5234	4932	4882	4830	4460

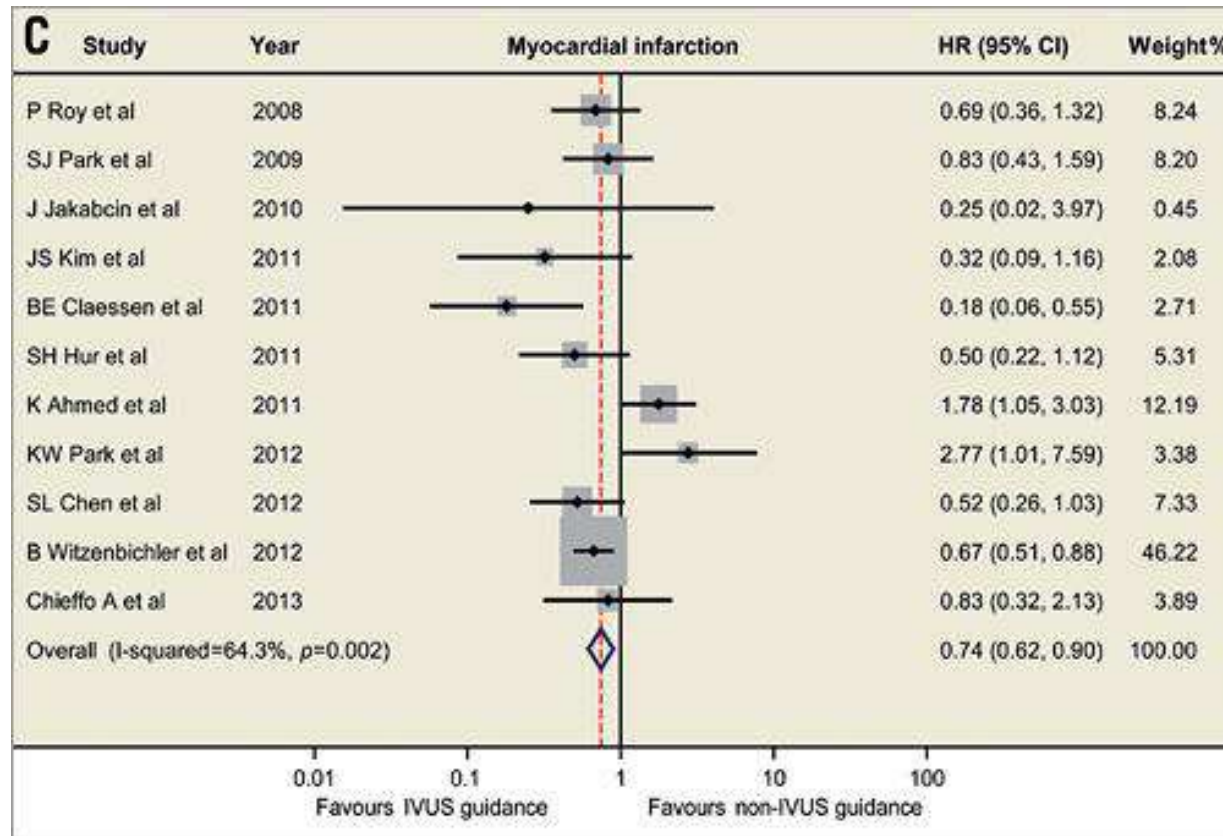
# Meta-analysis : IVUS vs angiography guidance (DES , n=19,619)



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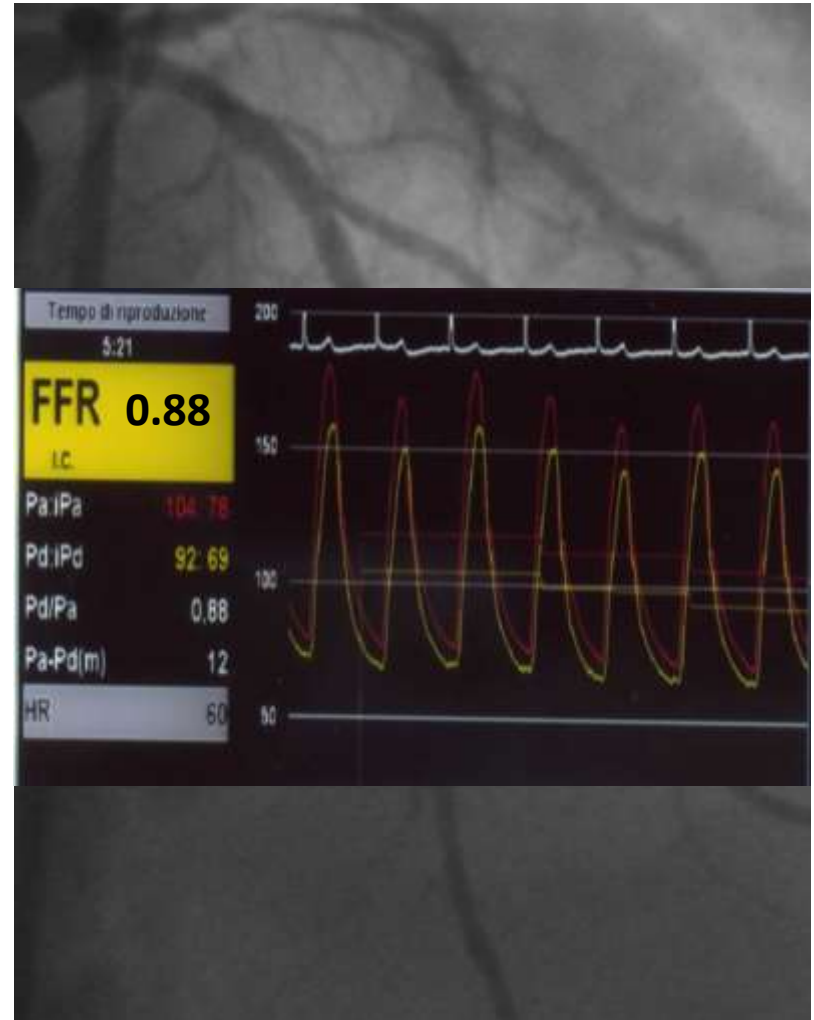


## Recommendations for the clinical value of intracoronary diagnostic techniques

Recommendations	Class <sup>a</sup>	Level <sup>b</sup>	Ref. <sup>c</sup>
FFR to identify haemodynamically relevant coronary lesion(s) in stable patients when evidence of ischaemia is not available.	<b>I</b>	<b>A</b>	50,51,713
FFR-guided PCI in patients with multivessel disease.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>B</b>	54
IVUS in selected patients to optimize stent implantation.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>B</b>	702,703,706
IVUS to assess severity and optimize treatment of unprotected left main lesions.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>B</b>	705
IVUS or OCT to assess mechanisms of stent failure.	<b>IIa</b>	<b>C</b>	
OCT in selected patients to optimize stent implantation.	<b>IIb</b>	<b>C</b>	



**Still having some doubt on IVUS , use FFR for a functional evaluation**



## Take Home Message

- ❖ **IVUS in Bifurcation lesions provides more accurate and detailed information about anatomy, lesion characteristics and extension**
- ❖ **IVUS guidance in bifurcation PCI ( particularly in complex bifurcation and distal LM ) is important both pre-procedure and post-procedure providing more detailed informations on :**
  - Hazy lesions
  - Intermediate lesions
  - bifurcation lesion ambiguity
  - Optimal stent expansion and apposition
  - Stent Thrombosis / in-stent restenosis in DES ( stent underexpansion or Fracture )
- ❖ **Despite the lack of a clear evidence , in daily practice IVUS is important and highly recommended in complex bifurcation and distal LM PCI for a more objective procedural optimization which favorably impacts the clinical outcome.**



**Thank You for Your Kind Attention !!**

