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## Bifurcation PCI:

# Why Imaging and Functional Guidance?

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# Why Imaging Guidance?

- Precise anatomical assessment
- Mechanism of side branch stenosis
- Complication assessment
- Procedural optimization



LAD: MLD: 1.8mm Lumen area: 2.8mm Vessel area: 9.0mm Plaque burden 69%

## **Anatomical information**

Diagonal branch: MLD: 1.7mm Lumen area: 2.7mm<sup>2</sup> Vessel area: 5.0mm<sup>2</sup>





- Geometry of bifurcation lesion
- Amount, character and distribution of plaque
- Location, length of carina
- Distance between carina and outer lumen of a side branch

## **Mechanism of side branch stenosis**





## **Mechanism of side branch stenosis**







## Mechanism of side branch jailing



## **'Carina' shift**: Lumen area loss << Angiographic diameter loss



Carina shift accentuates lumen eccentricity and results in more angiographic diameter loss than lumen area loss.

Koo BK. EBC 2008

Koo BK, et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2010;3:113

## **IVUS for Mechanism of SB jailing**



# What happened?

#### After Kissing balloon inflation





**SNUH** 

### Assessment of procedural results after 2 stenting

#### Angiographically excellent, but.....

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Costa et al. Crush Stenting for Bifurcation Lesions JACC Vol. 46, No. 4, 2005 August 16, 2005:599-605



Figure 4. (A) Intravascular ultrasound image showing complete crush (apposition) of the side branch (SB) stent; arrows indicate the three layers of stent struts: (B, C) Intravascular ultrasound images showing incomplete crush (apposition) of the SB stent struts (arrows).



Courtesy of Dr. Murasato



# Why Functional Guidance?

- Limitations of anatomical assessment
- Functional assessment for main branch
- Functional assessment for jailed side branch
- Functional assessment after side branch PCI

## **Pitfalls of anatomical evaluation**

- Angiography
  - Single directional analysis
  - Variability in stenosis assessment
  - No validated criteria for side branch intervention
- IVUS/OCT
  - Can not be performed in tight stenosis or complex anatomy
  - Does not reflect the amount of supplying myocardium
  - No validated criteria for side branch intervention



## Anatomical information, is it enough?



#### **Diagnostic accuracy of IVUS parameters in pure ostial lesions**



Koh JS, Koo BK, et al., JACC interv 2012

## **Jailed Side Branches**

### Angiographic severity ≠ Functional significance







### FFR >0.80

Severe stenosis, but no perfusion defect!



### Which one is functionally significant?





### Assessment of procedural results: FFR





**Before PCI** 



After MB stenting



After kissing balloon





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Koo BK & de Bruyne B, Eurointervention 2010

### **Functional outcome of Jailed side branches**



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## FFR and IVUS after 2 stenting





Lee BK, et al. Clinical Cardiol 2010

• After 2 stenting, high FFR does not guarantee the procedural success. Therefore, IVUS is recommended more than FFR in case of 2 stenting.

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