



OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Are we There Yet?



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University Hospital Zürich
Zürich, Switzerland**

Disclosure

No conflict of interest.

OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Are we There Yet?

YES

...almost

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

How it Began...

«...I do remember the very **first patient in 1989**: We performed imaging with a catheter that was sterilized using gamma radiation in Wageningen. There was one catheter in between cauliflower undergoing mutations for decorative purposes. I had to travel there to pick up the catheter personally to make it in time for the intervention...»

Intravascular Ultrasound and Vascular Intervention

ELMA J. GUSSENHOVEN, M.D.,*‡ SALEM H.K., M.D.,** PATRICK W. SERRUYS, M.D.,*
HERO VAN URK, M.D.,** HERMAN PIETERMAN, M.D.‡ FRANS C. VAN EGMOND,*
JOS R. ROELANDT, M.D.,* CHARLES T. LANCÉE,* LI WENGUANG,* and YIN ZHONG*

*From the *Thoraxcenter, University Hospital Dijkzigt; Departments of **Vascular Surgery, and †Radiology, Erasmus University Rotterdam; and the ‡Interuniversity Cardiology Institute, The Netherlands.*

An intravascular ultrasonographic study of the vessel wall and matching histologic analysis of the vessel wall assessing vessel wall thickness and plaque composition determined. Based on the analysis of the muscular arteries from the muscular type of atherosclerosis. Plaque composition corresponding histologic morphology of the vessel wall and the outcome after intervention.



Gussenhoven E et al.

[J Interv Cardiol.](#) 1991;4(1):41-8.

[J Am Coll Cardiol.](#) 1989 Oct;14(4):947-52

[Eur J Vasc Surg.](#) 1989 Dec;3(6):571-6.

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Why it Began... Angiography Suffers From Limitations

Atherosclerosis

disease of the vessel wall



treatment of the vessel wall

PCI

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Why it Began... Angiography Suffers From Limitations

Atherosclerosis

?

Angiography

?

PCI

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Why it Began... *Angiography Suffers From Limitations*

- Luminogram
- Geometric distortion
- Foreshortening
- Side branch overlap
- Flow-phenomena

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Why it Began... *Angiography Suffers From Limitations*

- Luminogram
- Geometric distortion
- Foreshortening
- Side branch overlap
- Flow-phenomena

- Lesion severity: High observer variability
- Left main lesion: Low sensitivity
- Bifurcation lesions: Low sensitivity
Low specificity

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Why it Began...

& Today?

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Why it Began... Angiography Suffers From Limitations & Today?

“Even **experienced** interventional cardiologists **cannot**, without functional information, accurately **predict the significance** of many intermediate **stenoses** on the basis of visual assessment or quantitative coronary angiography.”



Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Is Supported by ESC Guidelines...



European Heart Journal (2016) 37, 267–315
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv320

ESC GUIDELINES

2015 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes in patients presenting without persistent ST-segment elevation

Task Force for the Management of Acute Coronary Syndromes in Patients Presenting without Persistent ST-Segment Elevation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Authors/Task Force Members: Marco Roffi^a (Chairperson) (Switzerland), Carlo Patrono^b (Co-Chairperson) (Italy), Jean-Philippe Collet^c (France), Christian Mueller^d (Switzerland), Marco Valgimigli^e (The Netherlands), Felicita Andreotti (Italy), Jeroen J. Bax (The Netherlands), Michael A. Borger (Germany), Carlos Brotons (Spain), Derek P. Chew (Australia), Baris Gencer (Switzerland), Gerd Hasenfuss (Germany), Keld Kjeldsen (Denmark), Patrizio Lancellotti (Belgium), Ulf Landmesser (Germany), Julinda Mehilli (Germany), Debabrata Mukherjee (USA), Robert F. Storey (UK), and Stephan Windecker (Switzerland)



European Heart Journal (2014) 35, 2541–2619
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehu276

ESC/EACTS GUIDELINES



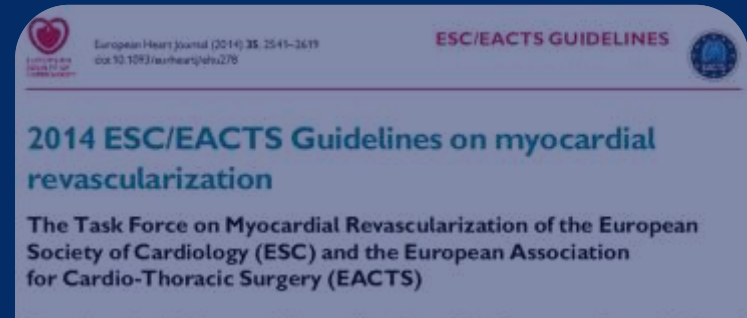
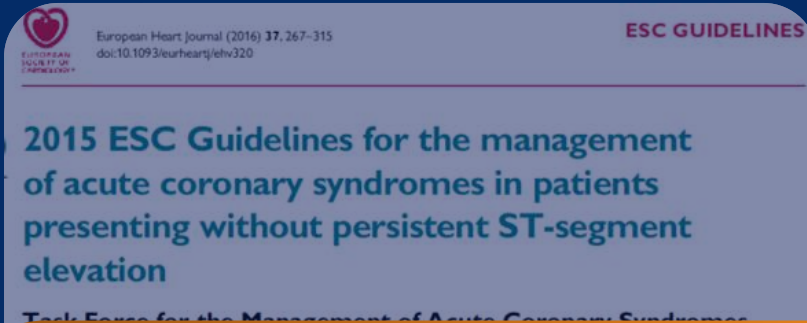
2014 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization

The Task Force on Myocardial Revascularization of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)

Developed with the special contribution of the European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions (EAPCI)

Authors/Task Force members: Stephan Windecker^a (ESC Chairperson) (Switzerland), Philippe Kolh^b (EACTS Chairperson) (Belgium), Fernando Alfonso (Spain), Jean-Philippe Collet (France), Jochen Cremer (Germany), Volkmar Falk (Switzerland), Gerasimos Filippatos (Greece), Christian Hamm (Germany), Stuart J. Head (Netherlands), Peter Juni (Switzerland), A. Pieter Kappetein (Netherlands), Adnan Kastrati (Germany), Juhani Knuuti (Finland), Ulf Landmesser (Switzerland), Günther Lafer (Austria), Franz-Josef Neumann (Germany), Dimitrios J. Richter (Greece), Patrick Schouert (Germany), Miguel Sousa Uva (Portugal), Giulio G. Stefanini (Switzerland), David Paul Taggart (UK), Lucia Torracca (Italy), Marco Valgimigli (Italy), William Wijns (Belgium), and Adam Witkowski (Poland).

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Is Supported by ESC Guidelines...



- Identification of culprit lesion in ACS patients
- Guidance of stent implantation
- Assessment of stent failure
- Assessment of Left Main lesions

Class 2 recommendations

“should be considered”

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Is Supported by ESC Guidelines...

Recommendations for the clinical value of intracoronary diagnostic techniques

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref. ^c
FFR to identify haemodynamically relevant coronary lesion(s) in stable patients when evidence of ischaemia is not available.	I	A	Is recommended
FFR-guided PCI in patients with multivessel disease.	IIa	B	Should be considered
IVUS in selected patients to optimize stent implantation.	IIa	B	Should be considered
IVUS to assess severity and optimize treatment of unprotected left main lesions.	IIa	B	
IVUS or OCT to assess mechanisms of stent failure.	IIa	C	Should be considered
OCT in selected patients to optimize stent implantation.	IIb	C	May be considered

FFR

Stable patients

Multivessel disease

IVUS

Stent implant

Left main

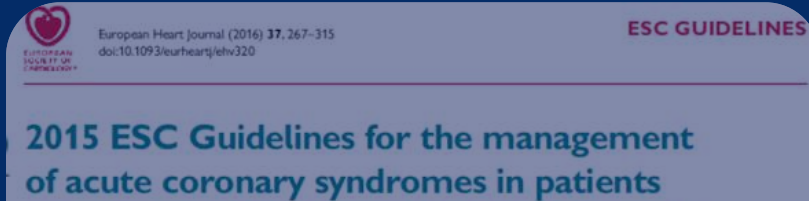
Stent failure

OCT

Stent implant

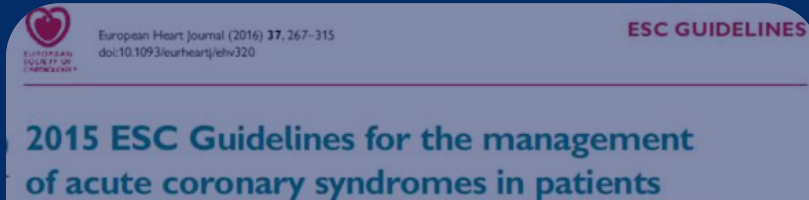
Stent failure

Imaging-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Is Supported by ESC Guidelines...



Finally, approximately **25% of NSTEMI patients have angiographically normal epicardial coronary arteries** or non-obstructive CAD. A provocative test, such as with acetylcholine or ergonovine, and newer intracoronary imaging methods (i.e. optical coherence tomography) may sometimes help to identify the culprit lesion or the underlying pathology, such as medial thickness due to abnormal media contraction in coronary spasm or superficial erosions of non-obstructive thin-cap fibroatheroma.

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OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Are we There Yet?

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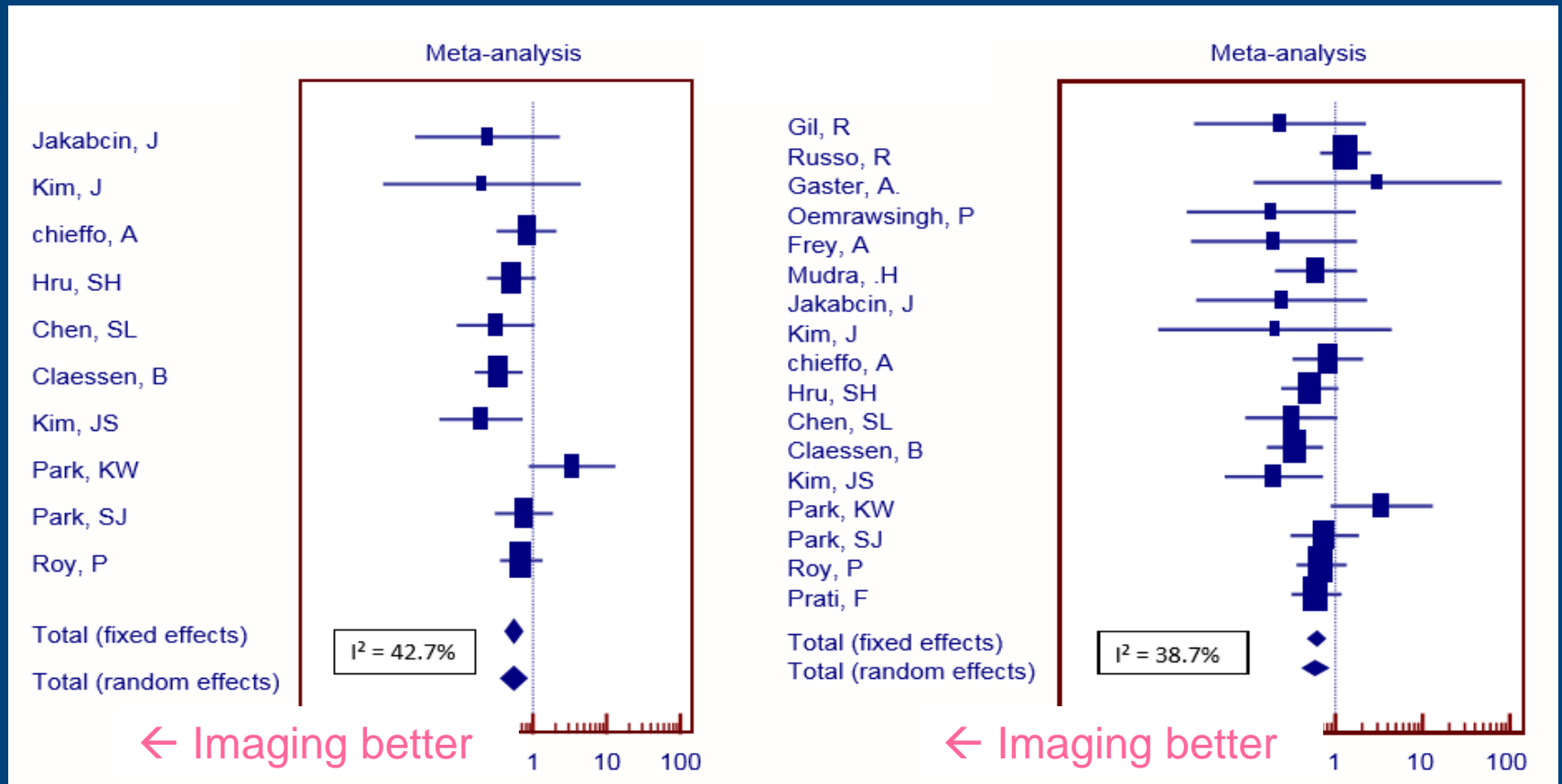
**1. If you believe that
IVUS guidance improves prognosis**

1. IVUS-Guided PCI Improves Patient Outcomes

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Meta-analysis n= 14,197 pts Imaging-guided vs. Angiography-guided PCI

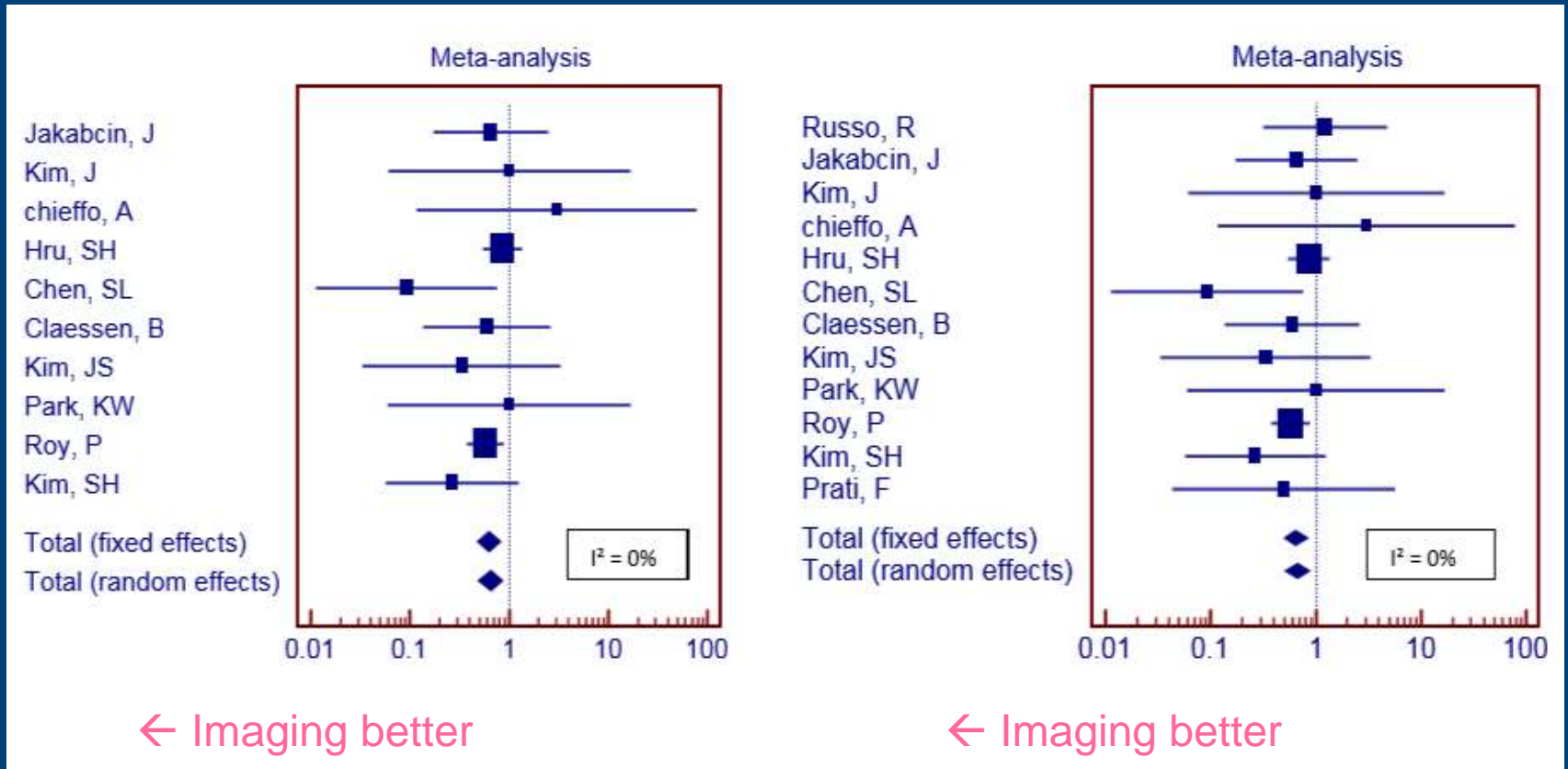
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION



1. IVUS-Guided PCI Improves Patient Outcomes

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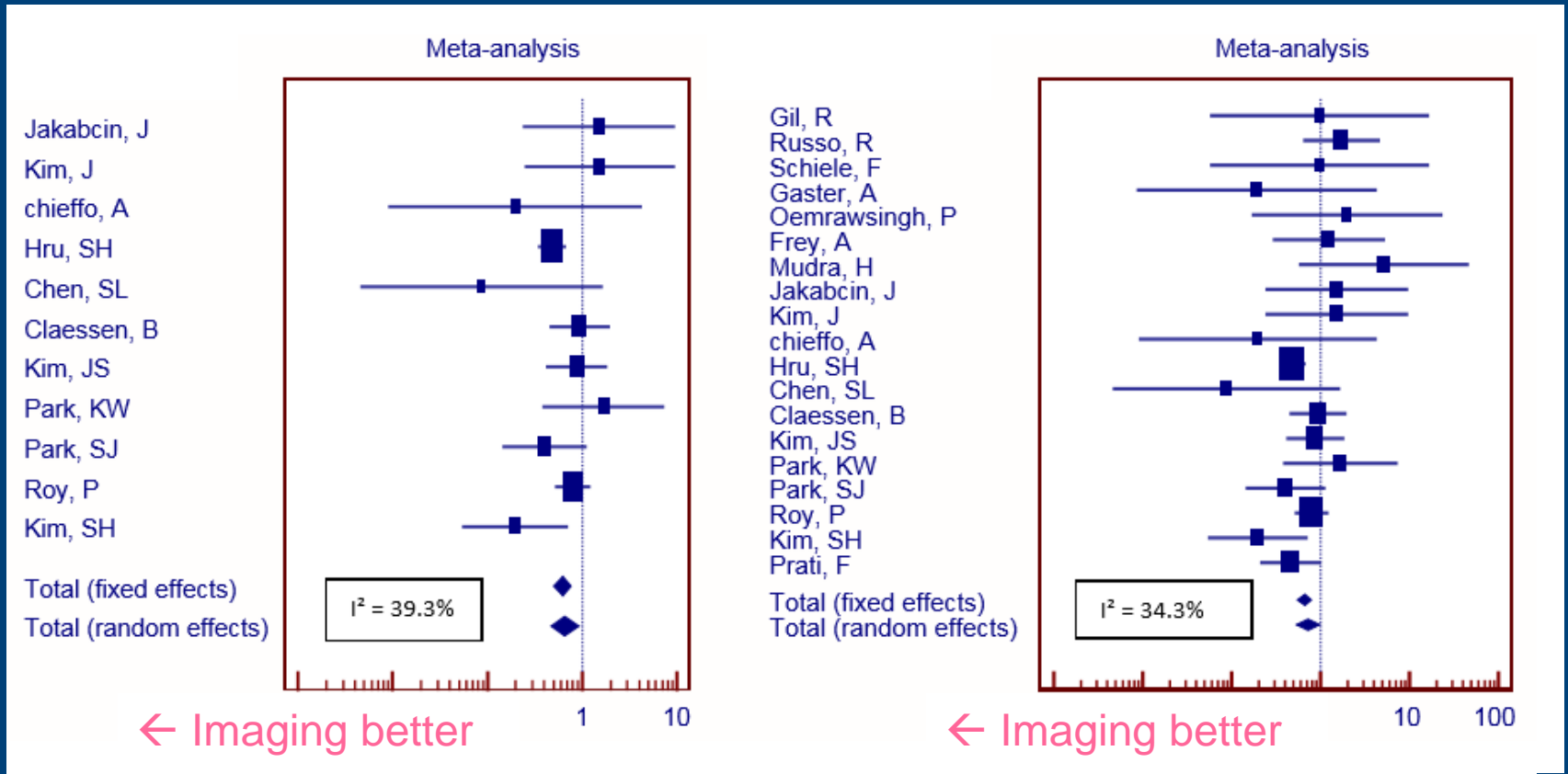
STENT THROMBOSIS



1. IVUS-Guided PCI Improves Patient Outcomes

Meta-analysis n= 14,197 pts Imaging-guided vs. Angiography-guided PCI

DEATH



OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

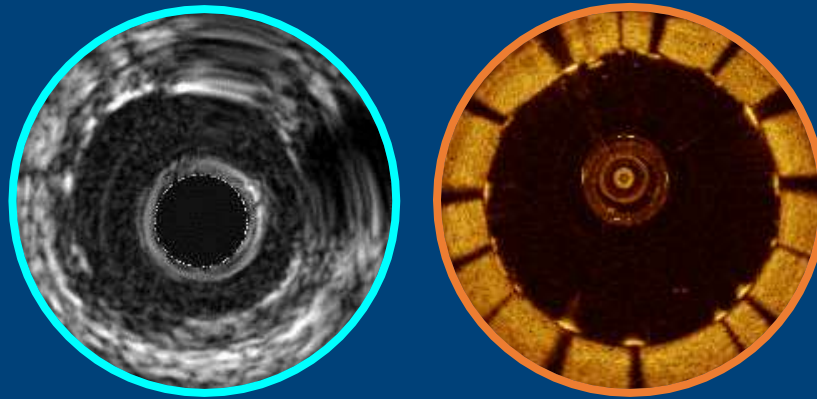
Are we There Yet?

YES

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**2. If you believe that
IVUS & OCT
create reliably images of the coronary**

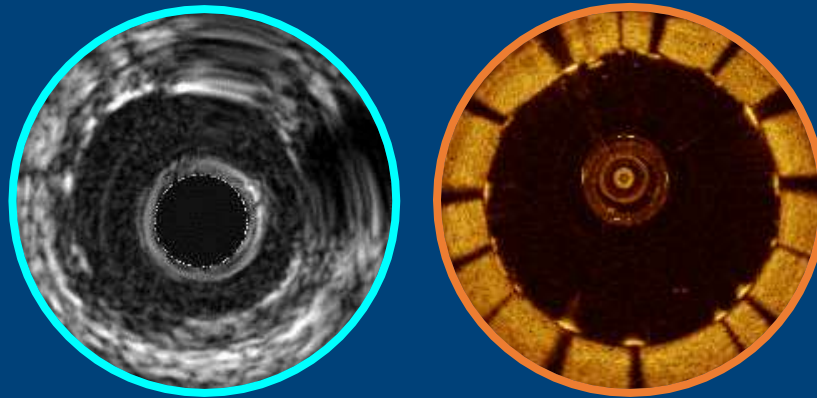
2. IVUS&OCT Create Reliably Coronary Images



Both modalities create calibrated, accurate representations of the coronary cross section, based on well-defined physical principles & boundary conditions; with documented inter- intra and inter-study variability;

2. IVUS&OCT Create Reliably Coronary Images

IVUS principles can be applied to OCT



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2. IVUS&OCT Create Reliably Coronary Images

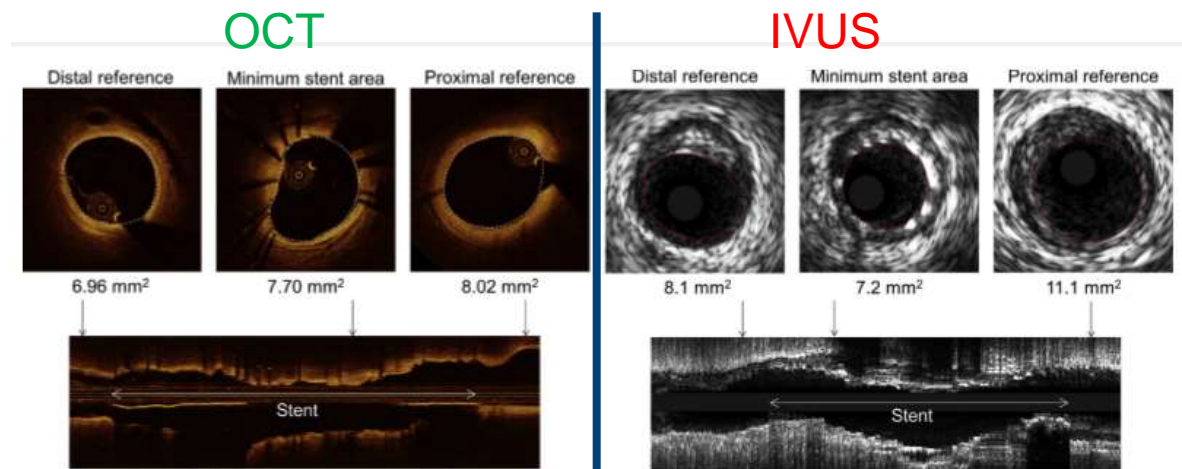
OCT Can Be Used Like IVUS To Optimize Stents

Comparison of Stent Expansion Guided by Optical Coherence Tomography Versus Intravascular Ultrasound



The ILUMIEN II Study (Observational Study of Stent Expansion Guided by Optical Coherence Tomography [OCT] Versus Intravascular Ultrasound [IVUS] on Fractional Flow Reserve [FFR] and Percutaneous Coronary Intervention [PCI] Outcomes)

Akiko Maehara, MD,*† Ori Ben-Yehuda, MD,*† Zia J. Wazir, MD,‡ Philippe G n reux, MD,*†¶ Bernhard Witzenbichler, MD,§ Gary S. Mintz, MD,||



ILUMIEN I

ADAPT DES

1:1 propensity matching

286 PTS

286 PTS

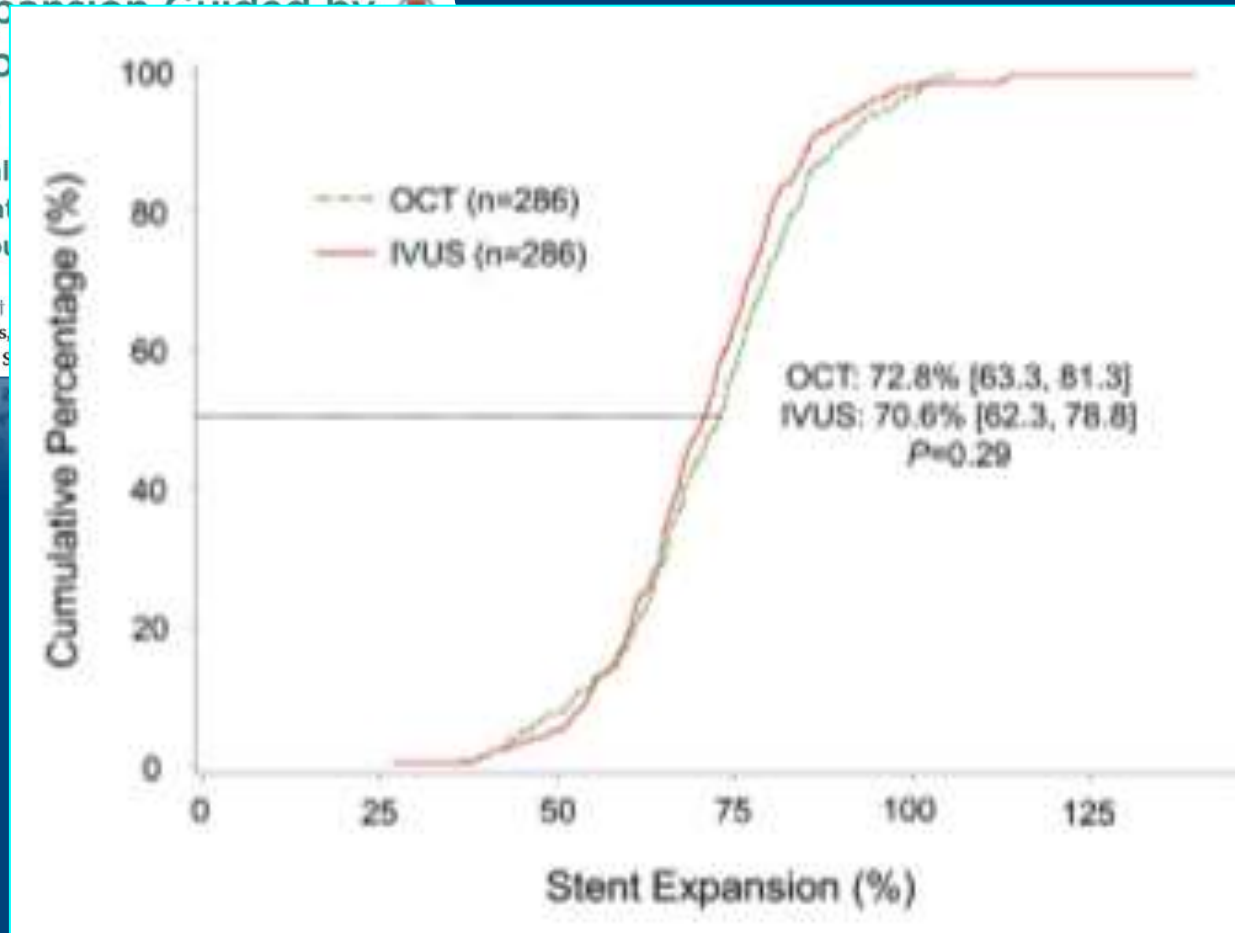
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Comparison of Stent Expansion Guided by Optical Coherence Tomography Intravascular Ultrasound

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Akiko Maehara, MD,*† Ori Ben-Yehuda, MD,*† Ziad Ali, MD,*†
Junya Shite, MD,|| Philippe G n reux, MD,*†¶ Melissa Nichols,
Bernhard Witzenbichler, MD,# Gary S. Mintz, MD,† Gregg W. S



OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes

Are we There Yet?

YES

...almost

**3. If you believe that
peer-reviewed OCT studies
are reliable**

3. OCT Studies Are Reliable

3. OCT Studies Are Reliable

OCT Confirms All Principles of IVUS-Guided Stenting

Studies on PCI with OCT Guidance

CLI-OPCI	Euroint 2012
Illumien I	Eur H J 2015
Illumien II	JACC CV Interv 2015
OPINION	J Cardiol 2016
DOCTORS	Circulation 2016
Illumien III	Lancet 2016

3. OCT Studies Are Reliable

OCT Confirms All Principles of IVUS-Guided Stenting

CLI-OPCI-I registry: Angio vs OCT guided stenting

	ANGIO (N = 335)	OCT (N = 335)	P value
In- hospital events:			
Cardiac death	3 (0.9%)	2 (0.6%)	0.010
Non-fatal MI	22 (6.5%)	13 (3.9%)	0.096
Events at 1-year follow-up			
Death	23 (6.9%)	11 (3.3%)	0.035
Cardiac death	15 (4.5%)	4 (1.2%)	0.010
Myocardial infarction	29 (8.7%)	18 (5.4%)	0.096
TLR	11 (3.3%)	11 (3.3%)	1.0
Definite stent thrombosis	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.3%)	0.624
Cardiac death or MI	43 (13.0%)	22 (6.6%)	0.006
Cardiac death, MI, or repeat revascularization	50 (15.1%)	32 (9.6%)	0.034

3. OCT Studies Are Reliable

OCT Confirms All Principles of IVUS-Guided Stenting

CLI-OPCI-I registry: Angio vs OCT guided stenting

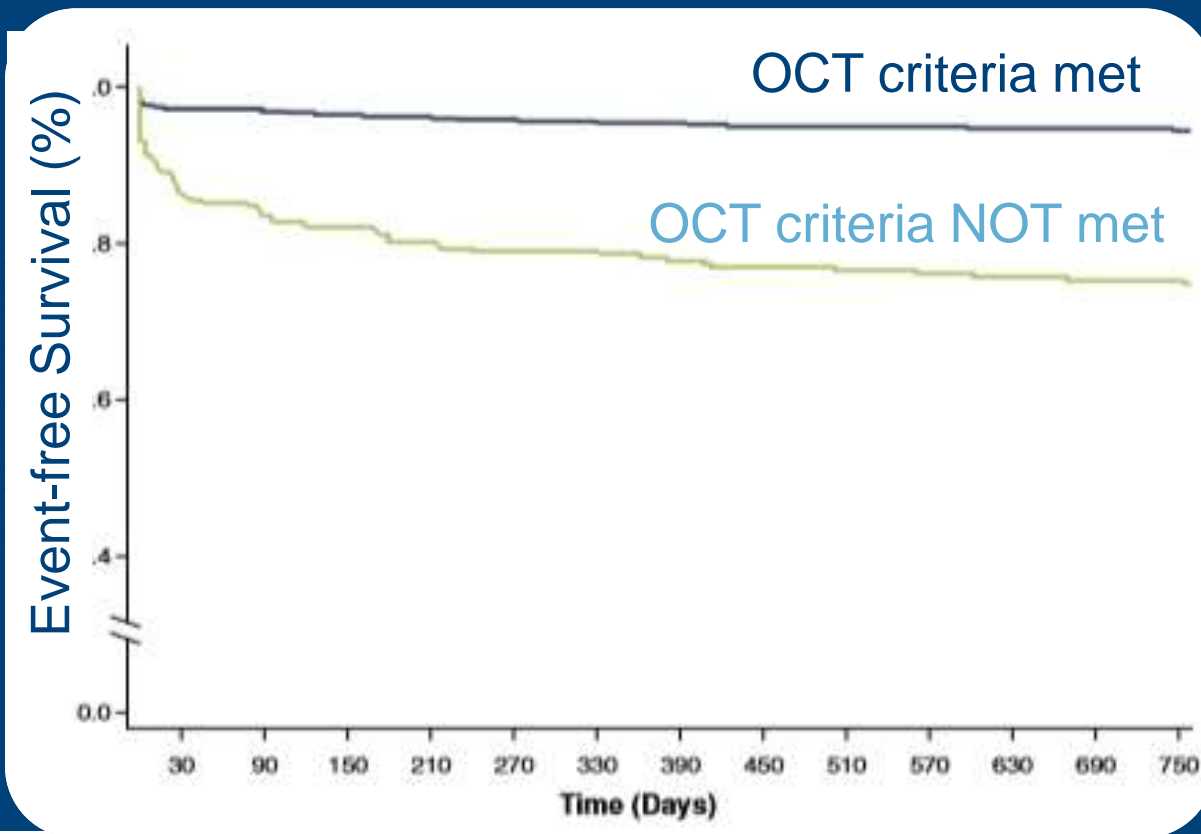
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OCT guidance does reduce hard clinical endpoints!

3. OCT Studies Are Reliable

OCT Confirms All Principles of IVUS-Guided Stenting

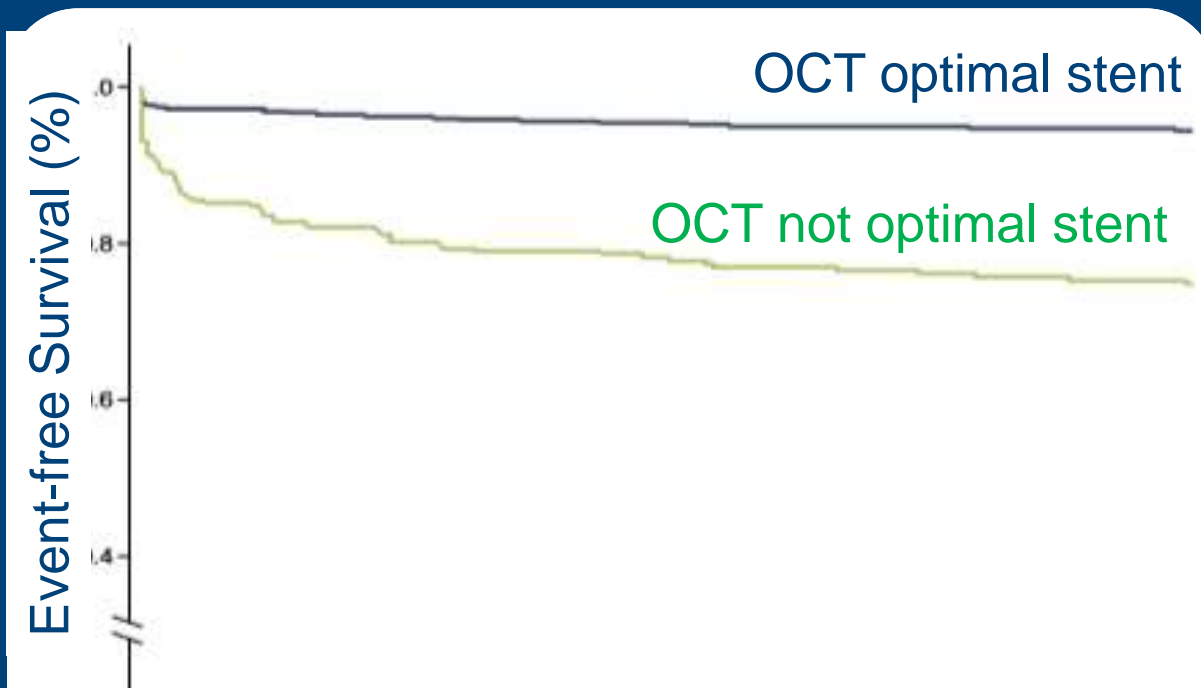
CLI-OPCI-II study: OCT guided stenting



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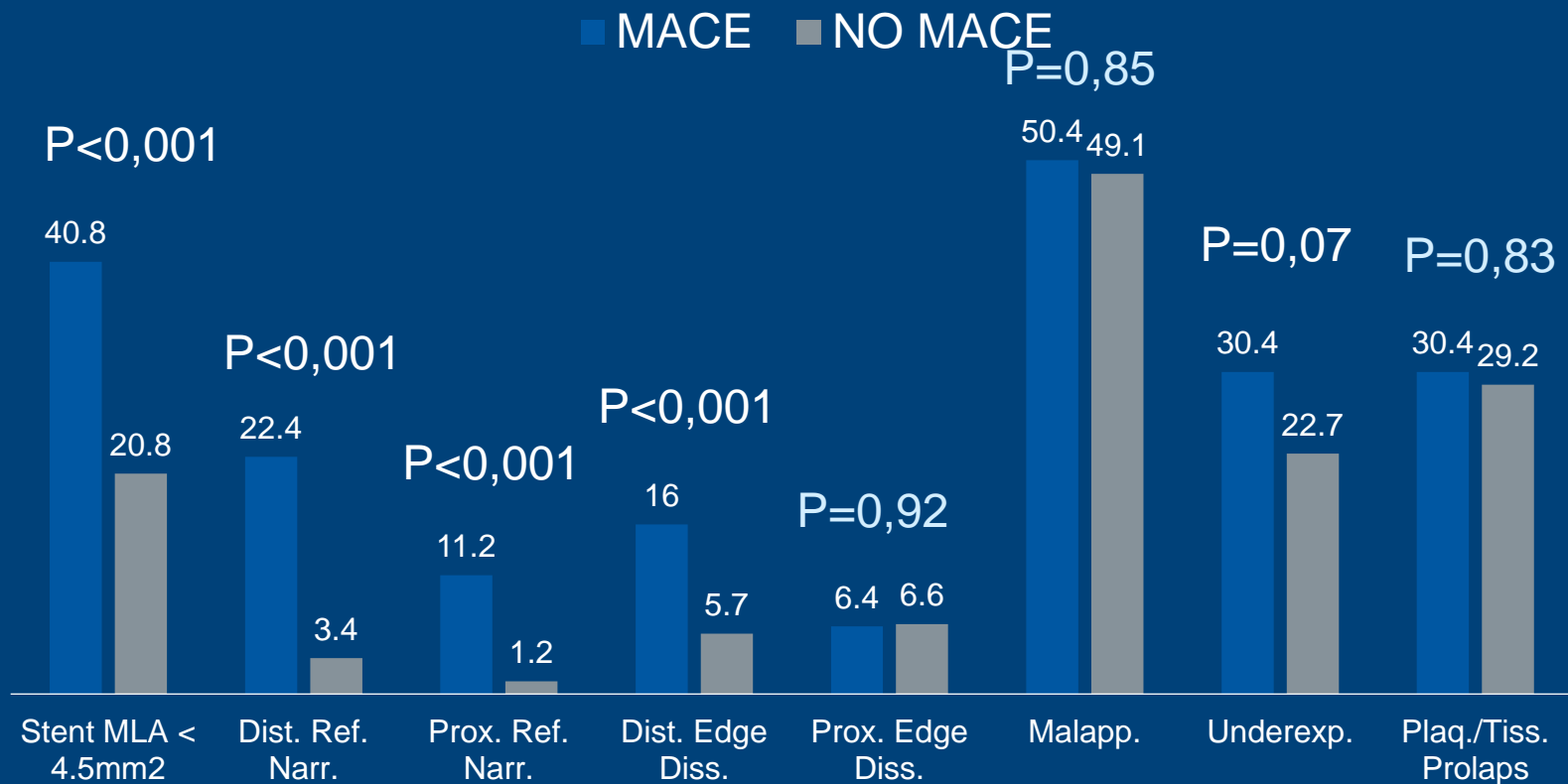


Pts in whom OCT criteria for *optimal stent* were *not* met, have poorer prognosis

3. OCT Studies Are Reliable

OCT Confirms All Principles of IVUS-Guided Stenting

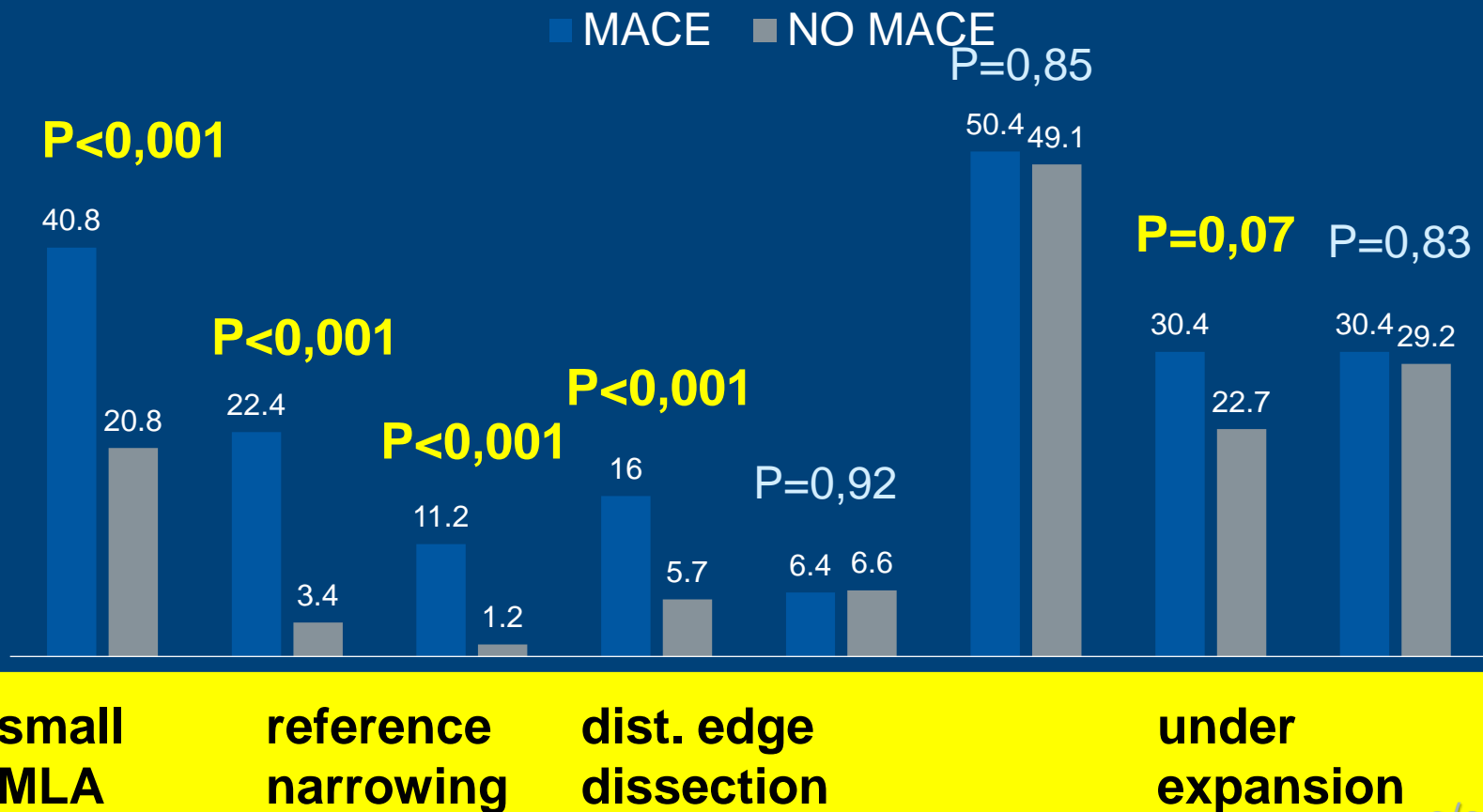
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OCT Confirms All Principles of IVUS-Guided Stenting

CLI-OPCI-II study: OCT guided stenting



c/o F. Prati

OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Are we There Yet?

YES

...almost

But: What's about the differences
between IVUS & OCT?

OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Are we There Yet?

YES

...almost

- But:** What's about the differences
between IVUS & OCT?
- Reduced penetration depth of OCT -

4. What's About The Differences Between OCT&IVUS ?

OCT Can Be Used Like IVUS To Optimize Stents

MUSIC - criteria

If minimal stent area $< 9.0 \text{ mm}^2$:

Minimal stent area $\geq 90\%$ of the mean reference lumen area

Or Minimal stent area $\geq 100\%$ of lumen lowest reference lumen area.

Proximal stent entrance $\geq 90\%$ of proximal reference lumen area.

If minimal stent area $> 9.0 \text{ mm}^2$:

Minimal stent area $\geq 80\%$ of the mean reference lumen area

Or Minimal stent area $\geq 90\%$ of lumen lowest reference lumen area.

Symmetric stent expansion defined by Stent $D_{\text{min}}/D_{\text{max}} > 0.7$

Complete stent apposition against the vessel wall.

DeJaegere et al. 1998

4. What's About The Differences Between OCT&IVUS ?

OCT Can Be Used Like IVUS To Optimize Stents

Minimal stent area >80% of the mean reference lumen area

RESIST - criteria
Schiele et al. 1998

Minimal stent diameter 80% of the mean reference diameters
Minimal stent area (MLA) \geq 100% of distal reference lumen area
Complete stent apposition

TULIP - criteria
Oemrawsingh et al. 2003

Minimal stent area >80% of mean reference lumen area
or minimal stent area >7.5 mm² with full stent apposition.

DIPOL-criteria
Gil et al. 2007

Minimal stent area \geq 90% of distal reference lumen area
Stent fully apposed to vessel wall.
Dissections covered by stent.

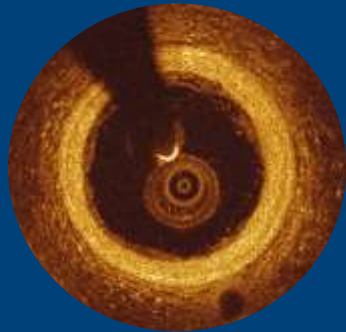
AVID - criteria
Russo et al. 2009

Minimal stent area > 5mm² or >90% of distal reference lumen area
Apposition of all stent struts
No edge dissections.

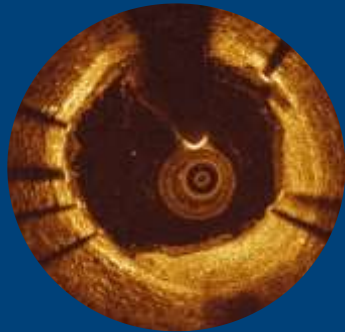
HOME DES - criteria
Jakabcin et al. 2010

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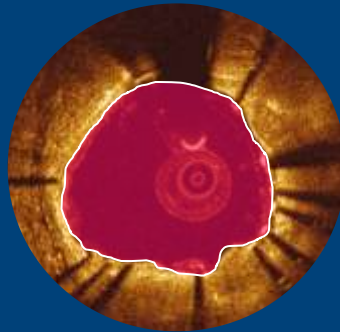
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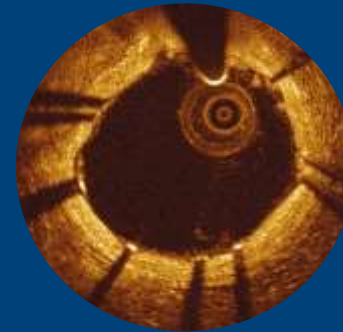
distal
reference



distal
stent



minimal
stent
area



proximal
stent

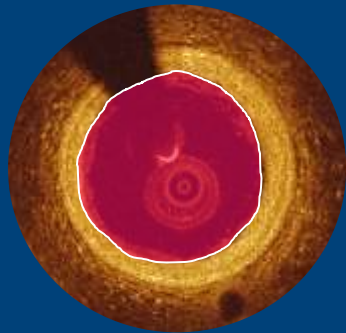


proximal
reference

e.g. MUSIC criteria; deJaegere et al. 1998

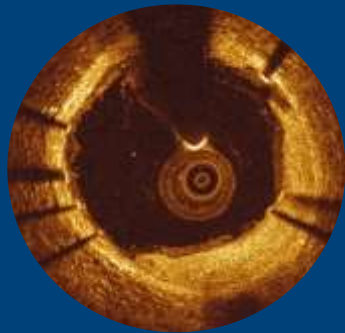
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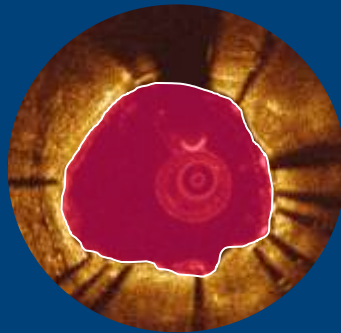


distal
reference

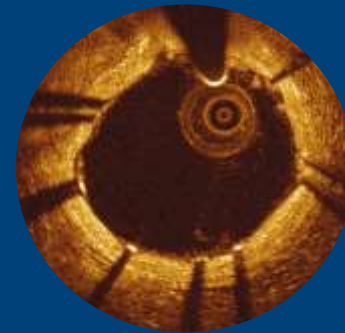
lumen area



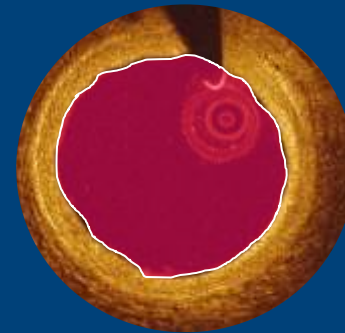
distal
stent



minimal
stent
area



proximal
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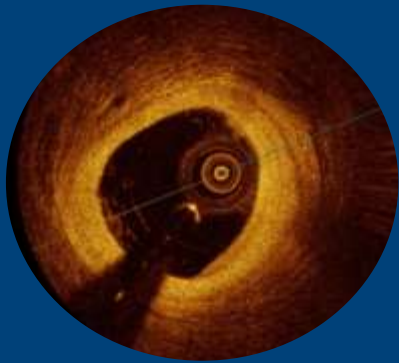
proximal
reference

lumen area

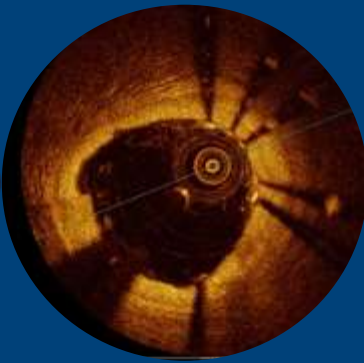
e.g. MUSIC criteria; deJaegere et al. 1998

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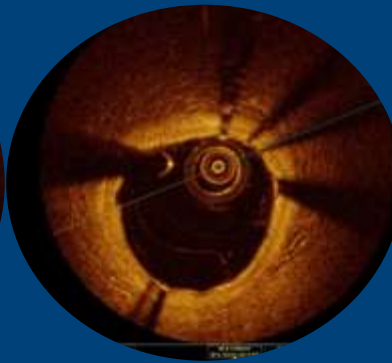
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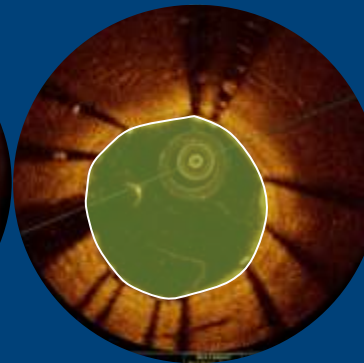
distal
reference



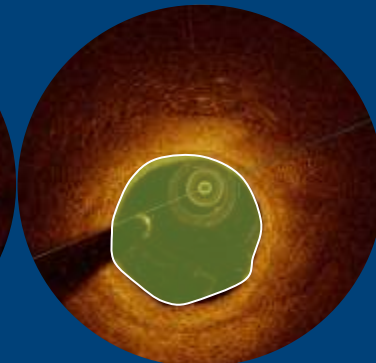
distal
stent



minimal
stent



proximal
stent
area

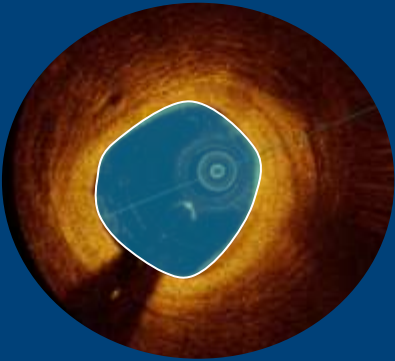


proximal
reference
lumen area

e.g. MUSIC criteria; deJaegere et al. 1998

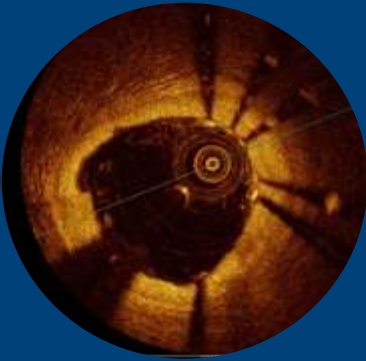
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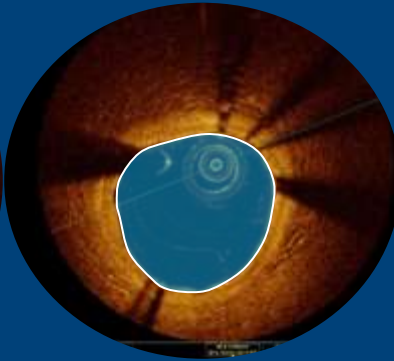


distal
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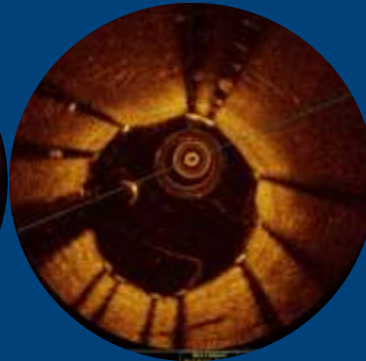
lumen area



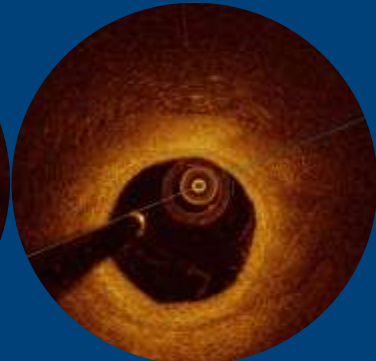
distal
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minimal
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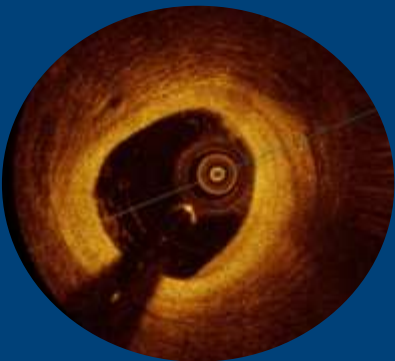
proximal
stent



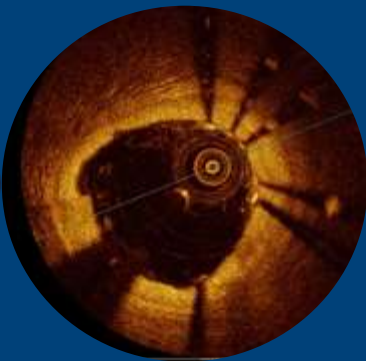
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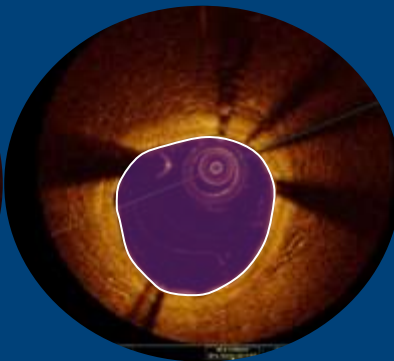
OCT Can Be Used Like IVUS To Optimize Stents



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reference

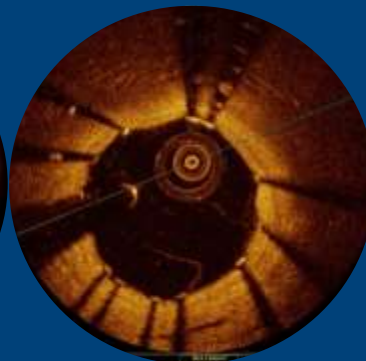


distal
stent

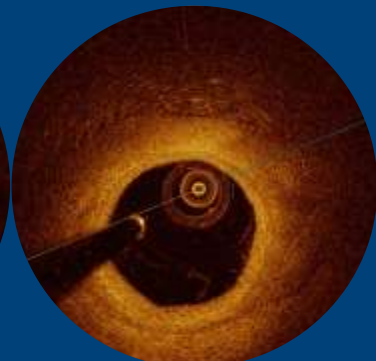


minimal
stent
area

> 7.5mm²



proximal
stent

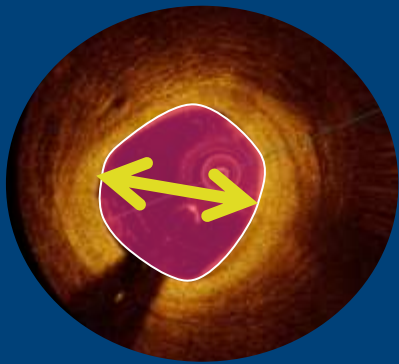


proximal
reference

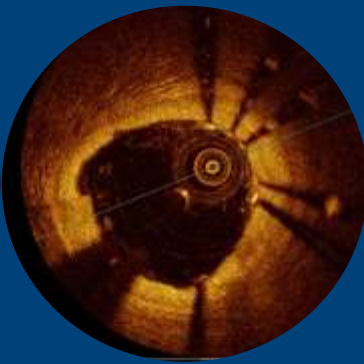
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4. What's About The Differences Between OCT&IVUS ?

OCT Can Be Used Like IVUS To Optimize Stents



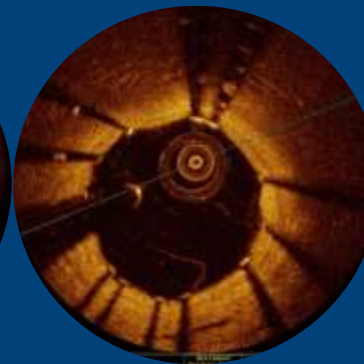
distal
reference
lumen diameter



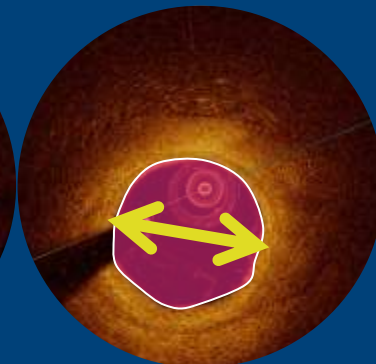
distal
stent



minimal
stent
diameter



proximal
stent

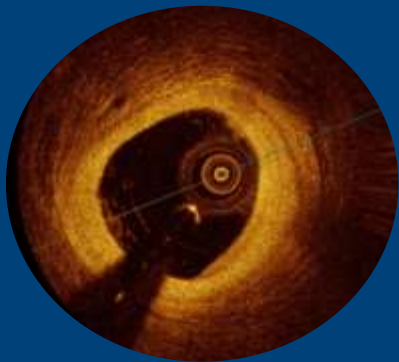


proximal
reference
lumen diameter

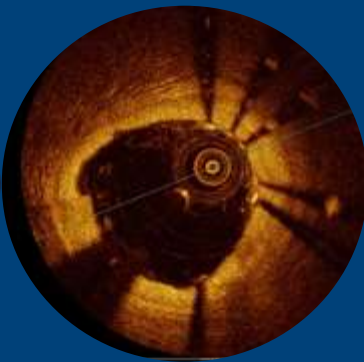
e.g. Tulip criteria; Oemrawsingh et al. 2003

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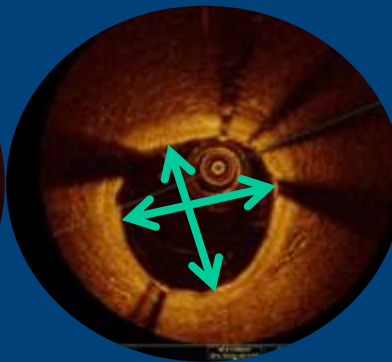
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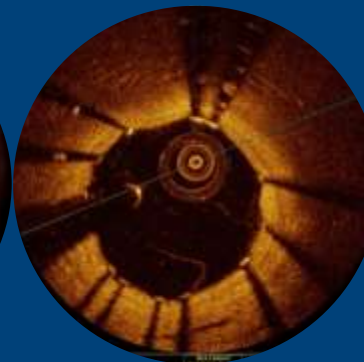
distal
reference



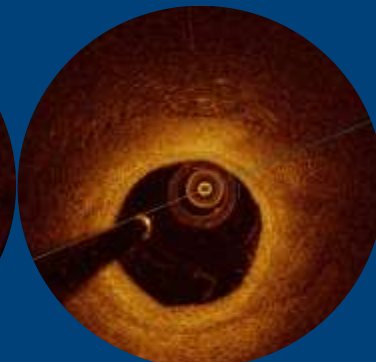
distal
stent



minimal
stent area



proximal
stent



proximal
reference

Eccentricity:
 D_{min}/D_{max}

e.g. MUSIC criteria; deJaegere et al. 1998

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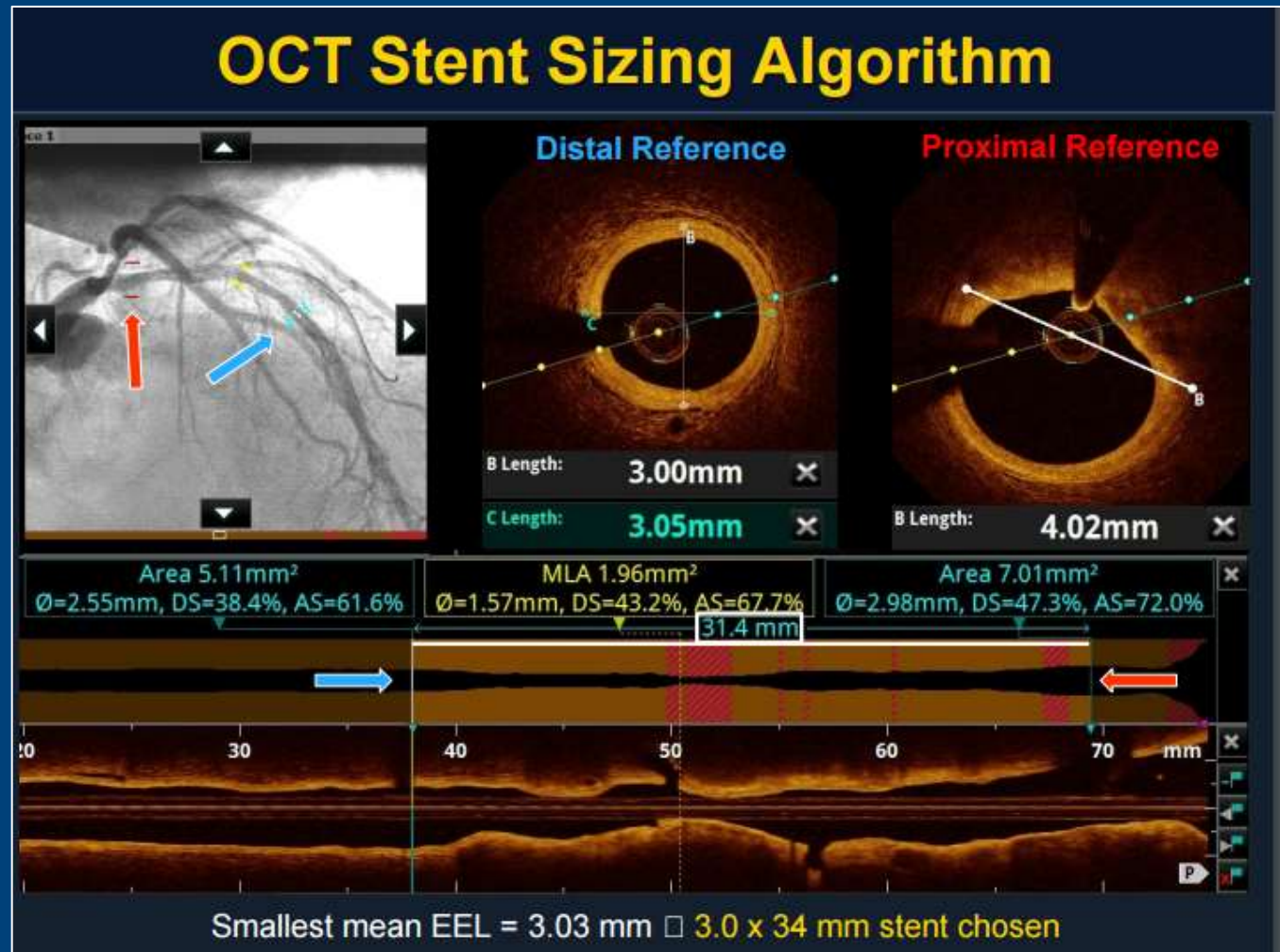
If you prefer
to asses media
to media...

4. What's About The Differences Between OCT&IVUS ?

OCT Can Be Used Like IVUS To Optimize Stents

If you prefer to assess media to media...

Ilumien III: Stent selection is based on EEL measurement



4. What's About The Differences Between OCT&IVUS ?

OCT Can Be Used Like IVUS To Optimize Stents

	OCT n=140	IVUS n=140	p- value
Minimum stent area, mm ²	5.79	5.89	0.42
Minimum stent expansion,%	87.6	86.5	0.77
Mean stent expansion,%	105.8	106.3	0.63

Ilumien III:
Stent selection
is based on EEL
measurement

Modified from Ziad A et al. Lancet 2016.

OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Are we There Yet?

YES

...almost

But: What's about the differences
between IVUS & OCT?

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YES

...almost

But: What's about the differences
between IVUS & OCT?
- Higher resolution of OCT -

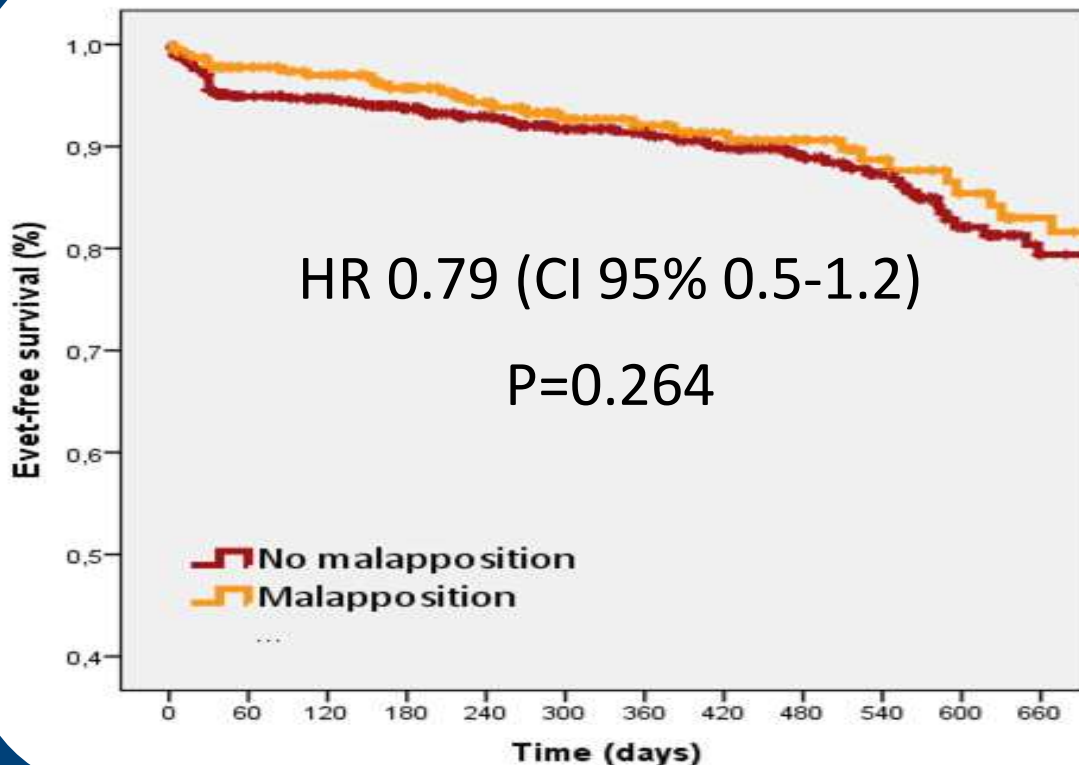
4. What's About The Differences Between OCT&IVUS ?

Small details, as *only* revealed by OCT ... do not matter!

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Small details, as *only* revealed by OCT ... do not matter!

Small malapposition does not affect prognosis



Impact of residual acute malapposition

>0.2mm in thickness & >2.0mm in length

on event free-survival

4. What's About The Differences Between OCT&IVUS ?

Small details, as only revealed by OCT ... do not matter!

CLI-OPCI-III Study Criteria for Optimal Stent

Edge dissection	width	> 200 μ m
Strut malapposition	distance	> 500 μ m
Thrombus	thickness	> 500 μ m
Absence of res. stenosis, adjacent to stent ends	MLA	< 4.5mm ²
Underexpansion	MSA	< 4.5mm ²
	MSA/av. RA	< 60%

...study ongoing

OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Are we There Yet?

YES

...almost

OCT-Guided PCI to Improve Patient Outcomes Are we There Yet?

YES

...almost

We do have evidence that

- IVUS guidance reduces hard clinical endpoints.
- IVUS guidance improves prognosis.
- OCT creates similar information than IVUS.
- OCT and IVUS can achieve similar final stent results.
- OCT studies confirm IVUS principles for optimal stent implantation.

Guided PCI (Intracoronary Physiology, Imaging)

When To Use? - My Personal Road Map

FFR

IVUS

OCT

Is
the lesion
flow-limiting
?

CTO

Ostial
Lesions

Large
Vessels
>5mm diam

Plaque
burden

Thrombosed lesion
Plaque rupture
Thrombus
Calcification
Stent metrics:
Lumen dimensions
Lesion length
Stent failure

BRS

Novel
devices

Strut
Apposition

Tissue
Coverage

Stable angina

ACS

NSTEMI

STEMI



Thank You For Your Attention!