

How to Perform the Optimal Provisional Stenting in Non-LM Bifurcation?

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Disclosure

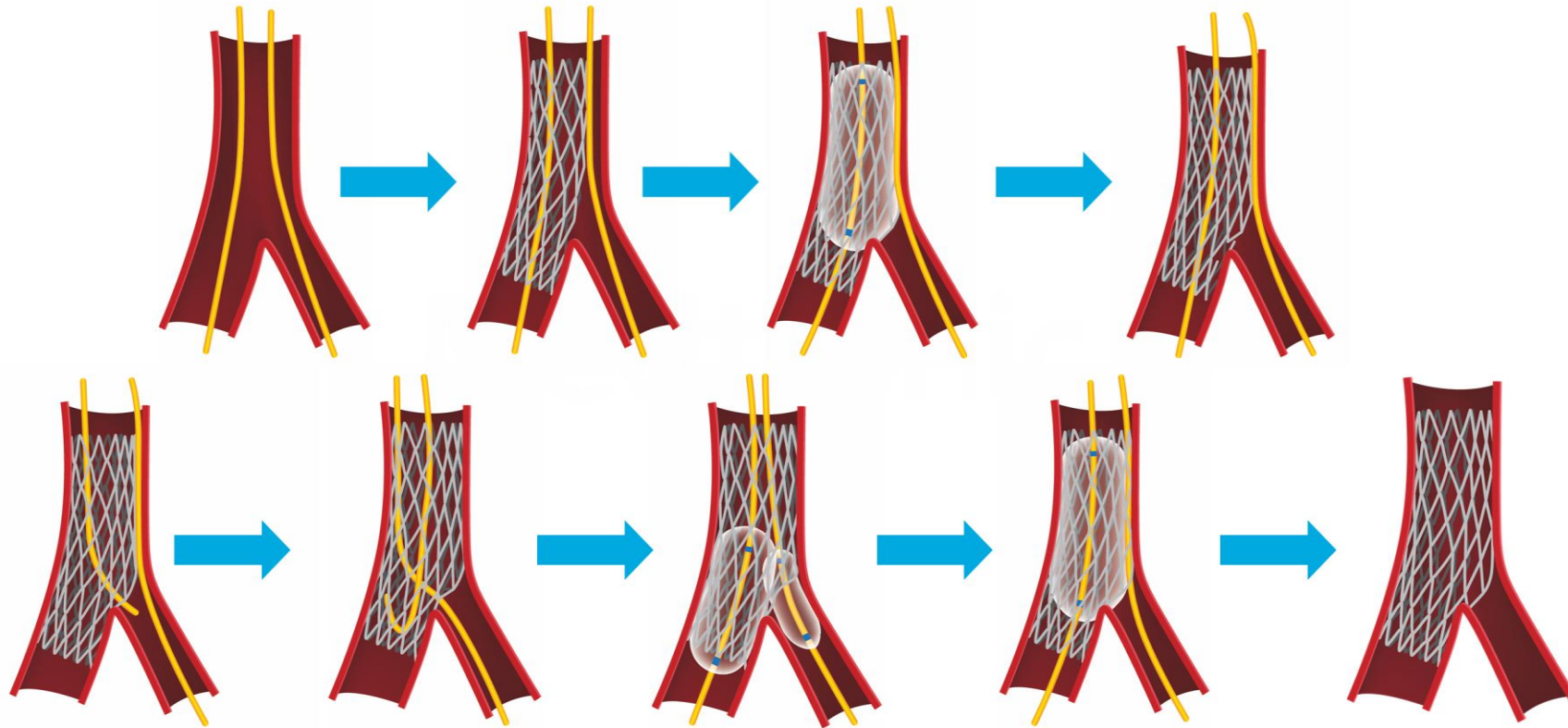
- None to disclose potential conflicts of interest

Provisional Approach for Non-LM Bifurcation Lesion

- Definition
 - Starting with stent implantation in one branch and implantation of a second stent in the other branch **only when required**
 - The adjustment of the procedure plan according to the CBL complexity
- Focus on
 - Optimal indication of SB treatment during provisional approach
 - Importance of Intravascular Imaging

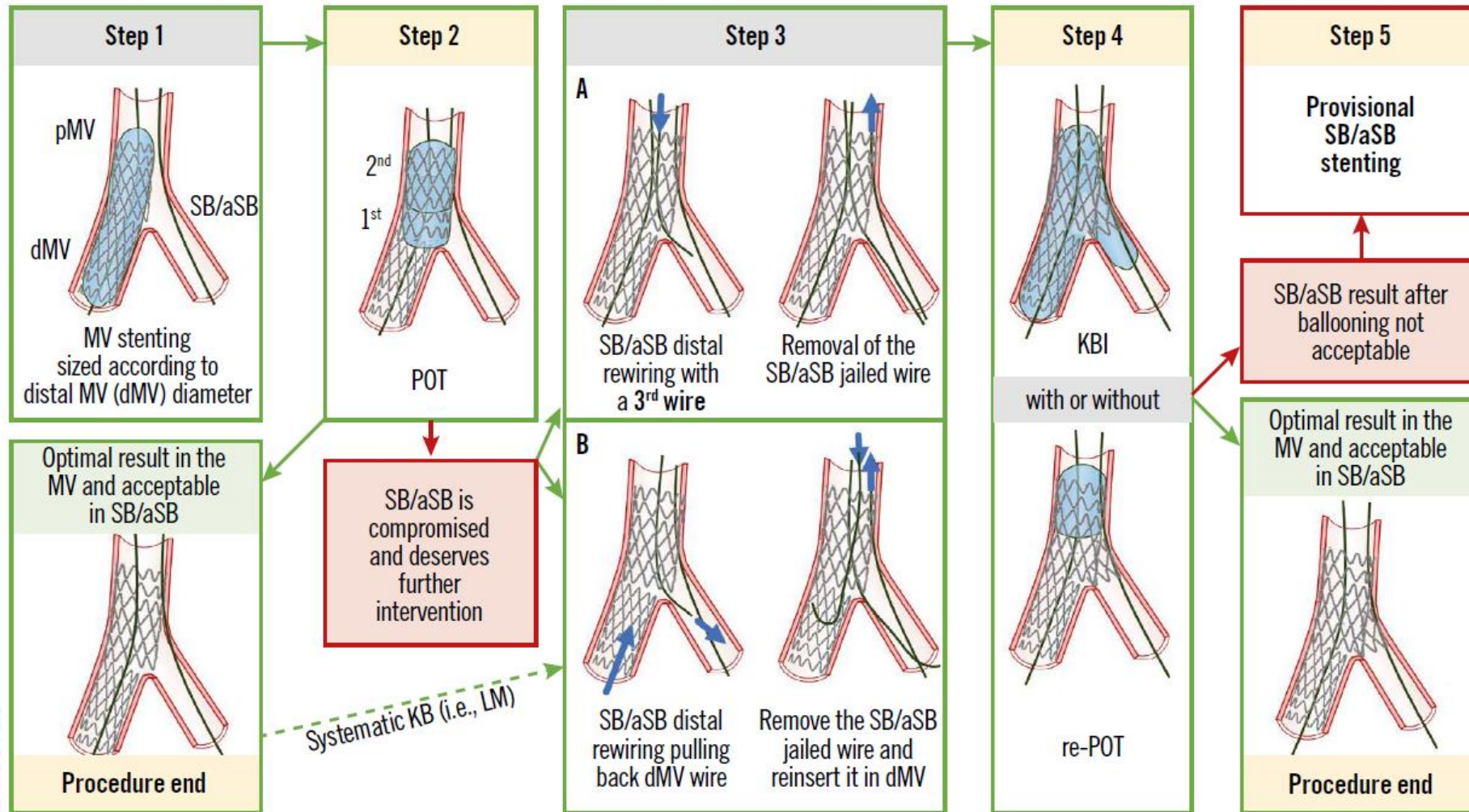
Provisional Approach for Most Bifurcation Lesion

Keep It Simple !!



Next Question is ...

Optimal Indication of SB treatment during Provisional Approach



Definitions of sub-optimal SB result during provisional stenting approach in recent study protocols

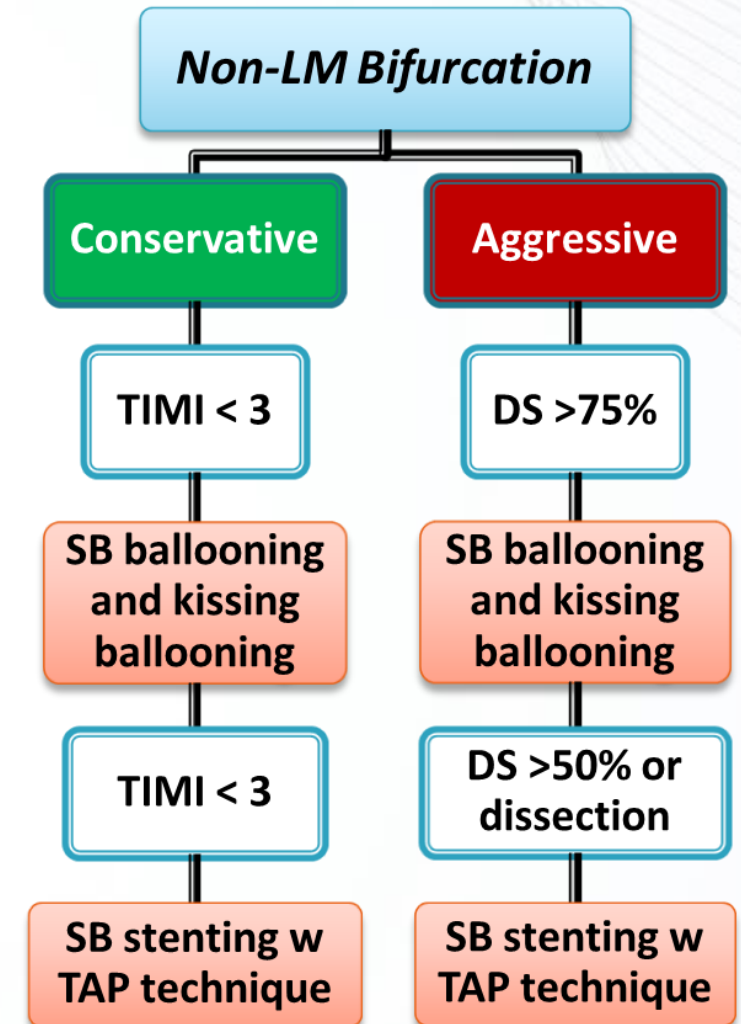
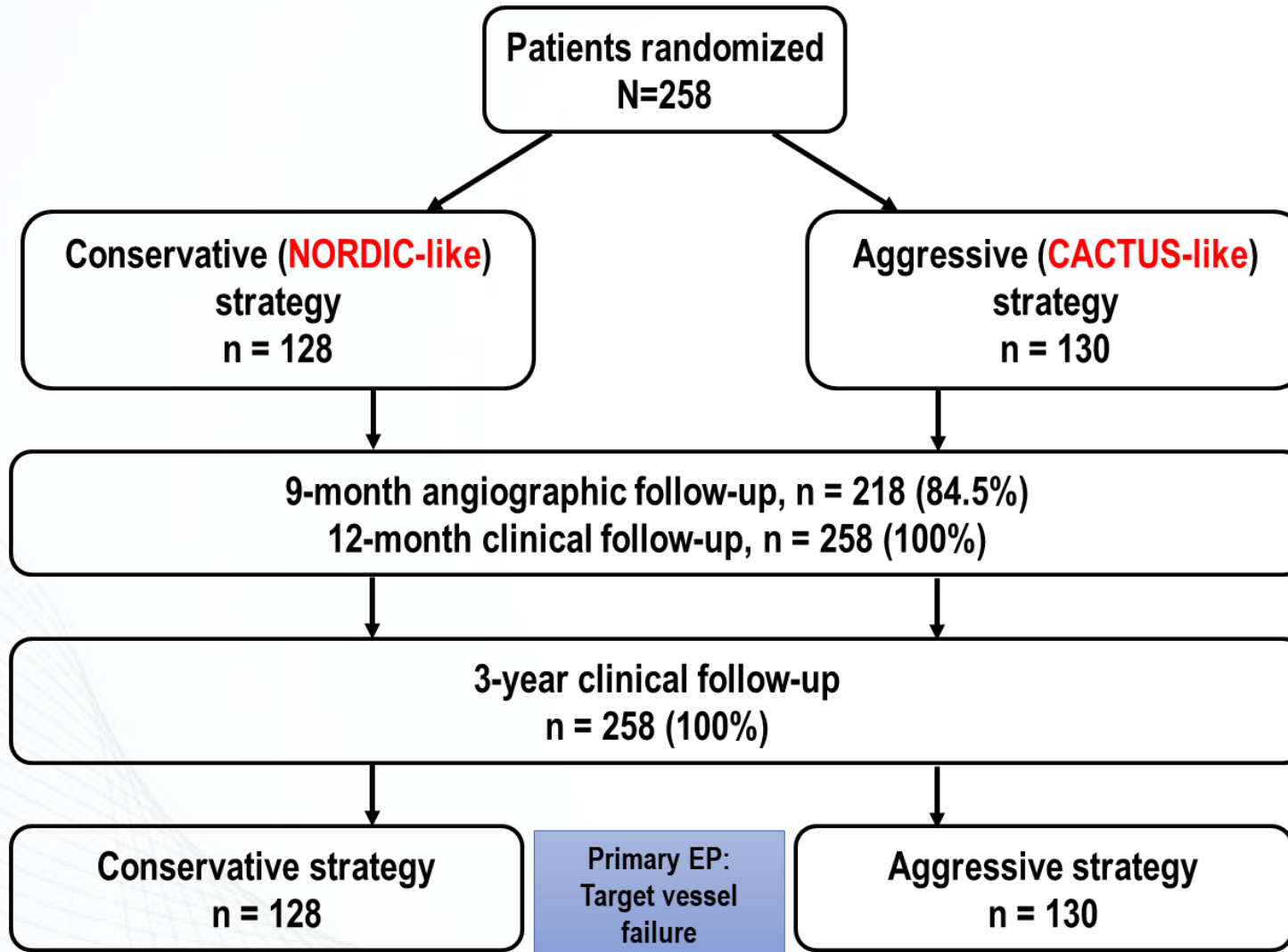
Assessment methodology	Sub-optimal side-branch result definition	Reference (doi)
Visual angiography	TIMI flow < 3	10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.664920 NORDIC
	TIMI flow <3 or DS> 75%	10.1136/openhrt-2018-000947 Nordic-Baltic Bifurcation Study IV
	DS>50% or dissection of type B or worse	10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.108.808402 CACTUS
	TIMI flow <3 or DS>70% or threatened SB closure, or dissection type >A	10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.109.888297 BBC ONE
	decreased TIMI flow or DS >50%, or dissection type >B	10.1016/j.jacc.2010.10.023 DKCRUSH-II
	TIMI< 3 (non-LM bifurcations)	10.1016/j.jcin.2015.11.037 SMART-STRATEGY
	DS >75% (non-LM bifurcations)	10.1016/j.jcin.2015.11.037 SMART-STRATEGY
	DS >75% (LM bifurcations)	10.1016/j.jcin.2015.11.037 SMART-STRATEGY
	DS>50% (LM bifurcations)	10.1016/j.jcin.2015.11.037 SMART-STRATEGY
	TIMI <3, DS >70%, or dissection type >A	10.1016/j.jcin.2014.12.221 DKCRUSH-VI
	TIMI flow <3 or DS>90% or threatened SB closure, or dissection type >A (LM bifurcations)	10.4244/EIJV12I1A8 EBC MAIN 10.1161/CIRCINTERVENTIONS.115.003643 EBC TWO
	TIMI flow <3 or DS >75% or dissection type >B	10.1016/j.jacc.2017.09.1066 DKCRUSH-V
3D-quantitative coronary analysis	SB lumen area <50 % of SB reference area	10.1002/ccd.23218 SEASIDE
Fractional flow reserve (FFR)	FFR <0.75	10.1093/eurheartj/ehn045 SNU registry
	FFR <0.80	10.1016/j.jcin.2014.12.221 DKCRUSH-VI 10.1016/j.jcin.2019.02.037 Korean Multicenter Registry
Instantaneous wave-free ratio (iFR)	iFR ≤ 0.89	10.1016/j.ihj.2018.01.028 Saudi Arabian Multicenter Registry
Optical Coherence Tomography	SB minimal diameter < 50 % of SB reference diameter	10.1016/j.ahj.2018.08.003 OCTOBER
Intracoronary ECG	ST-segment elevation >1 mm	10.4244/EIJ-D-17-00189 FIESTA

When to treat side branch?

Rate of crossover to SB stenting is highly variable

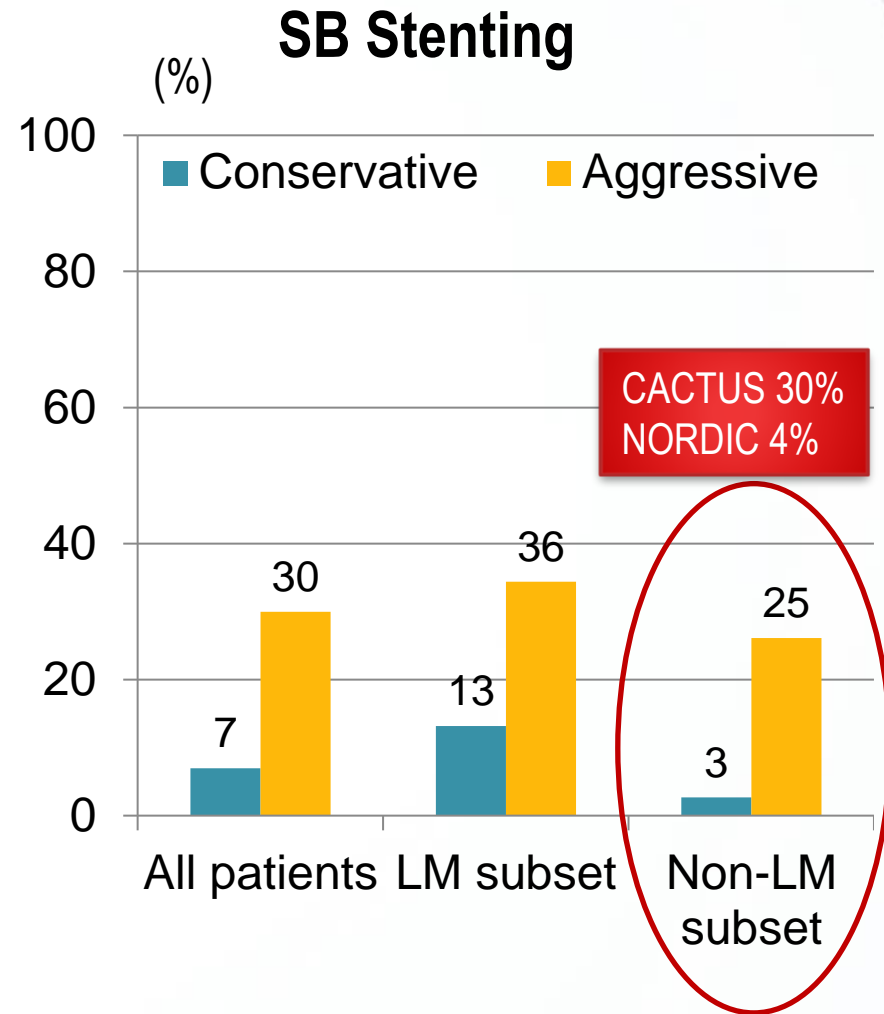
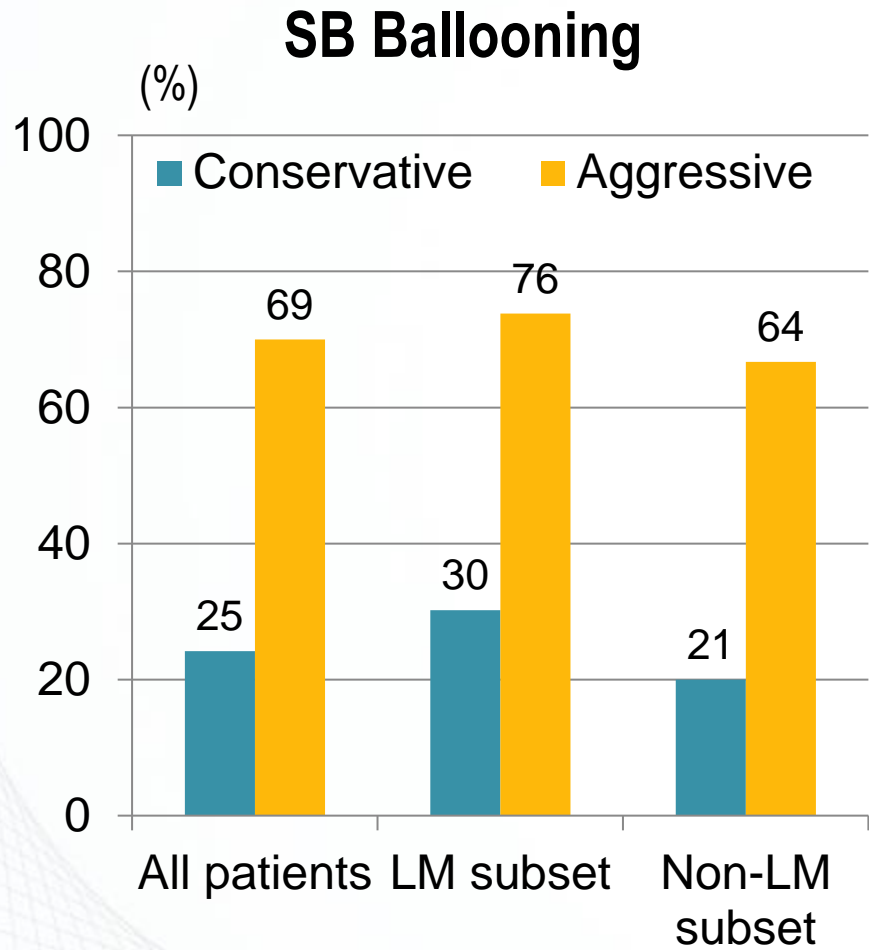
		Indication of SB Stenting in 1-stent group	SB stenting % in 1-stent group
Non-Left Main Bifurcation lesion	DK-CRUSH II	Decreased TIMI flow or Residual stenosis >50%, or SB dissection > type B	28.6%
	CACTUS	TIMI < 3, Residual stenosis > 50% SB dissection > type B	31%
	NORDIC	TIMI 0 after ballooning	4.3%
	BBC-ONE	TIMI < 3, Residual stenosis > 70% Threatened SB closure, SB dissection > type A	1.4%
Left Main Bifurcation lesion	SMART-STRATEGY Conservative arm	TIMI flow <3 or DS >50% or SB dissection > type B	13%
	SMART-STRATEGY Aggressive arm	TIMI flow <3 or DS >30% or SB dissection > type B	36%
	DK-CRUSH V	TIMI flow <3 or DS >75% or dissection > type B	38%
	EBC-MAIN	TIMI flow <3 or DS >90% or threatened SB closure, or dissection > type A (LM bifurcations)	22%

Optimal indications for SB ballooning/stenting after MV stenting SMART-STRATEGY Trial



SMART-STRATEGY Trial

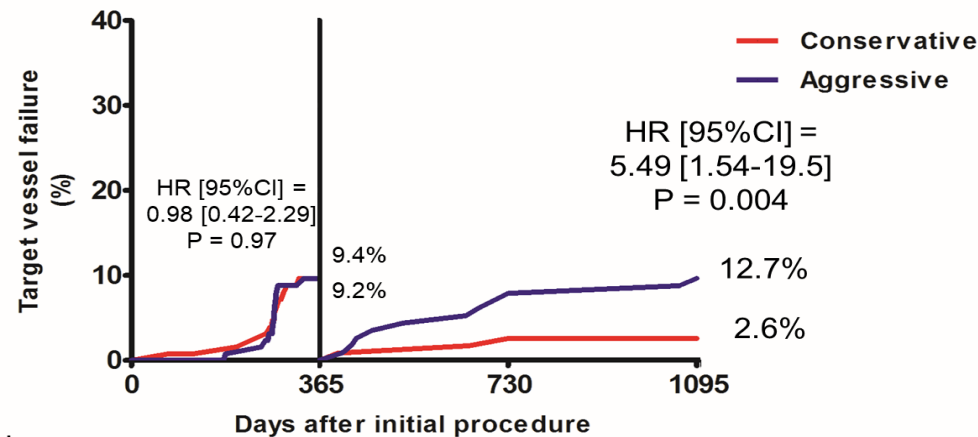
Side branch treatment



SMART-STRATEGY Trial

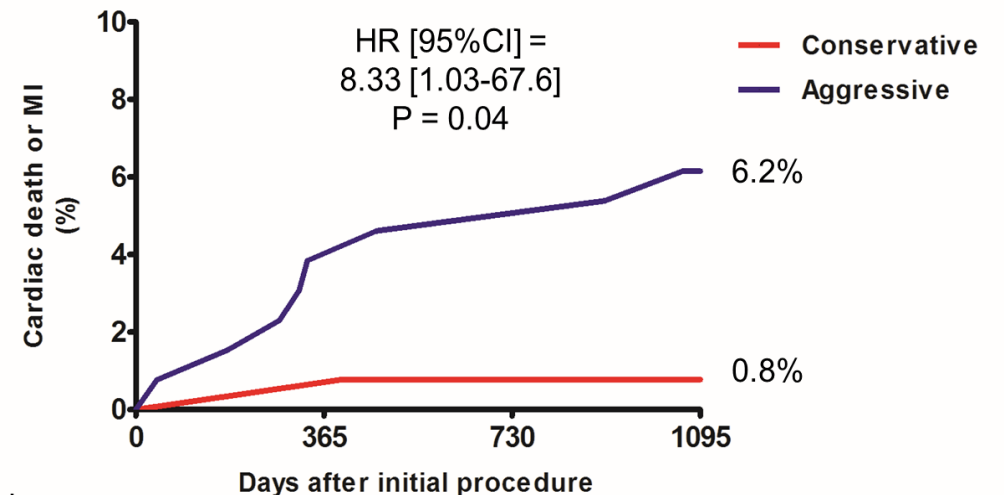
Conservative strategy for provisional SB intervention with long-term benefits for patients with a large bifurcation lesion.

TVF through 1 year and from 1 year through 3 years (landmark analysis)



Numbers at Risk	0	365	730	1095
Conservative Group	128	117	115	113
Aggressive Group	130	118	107	104

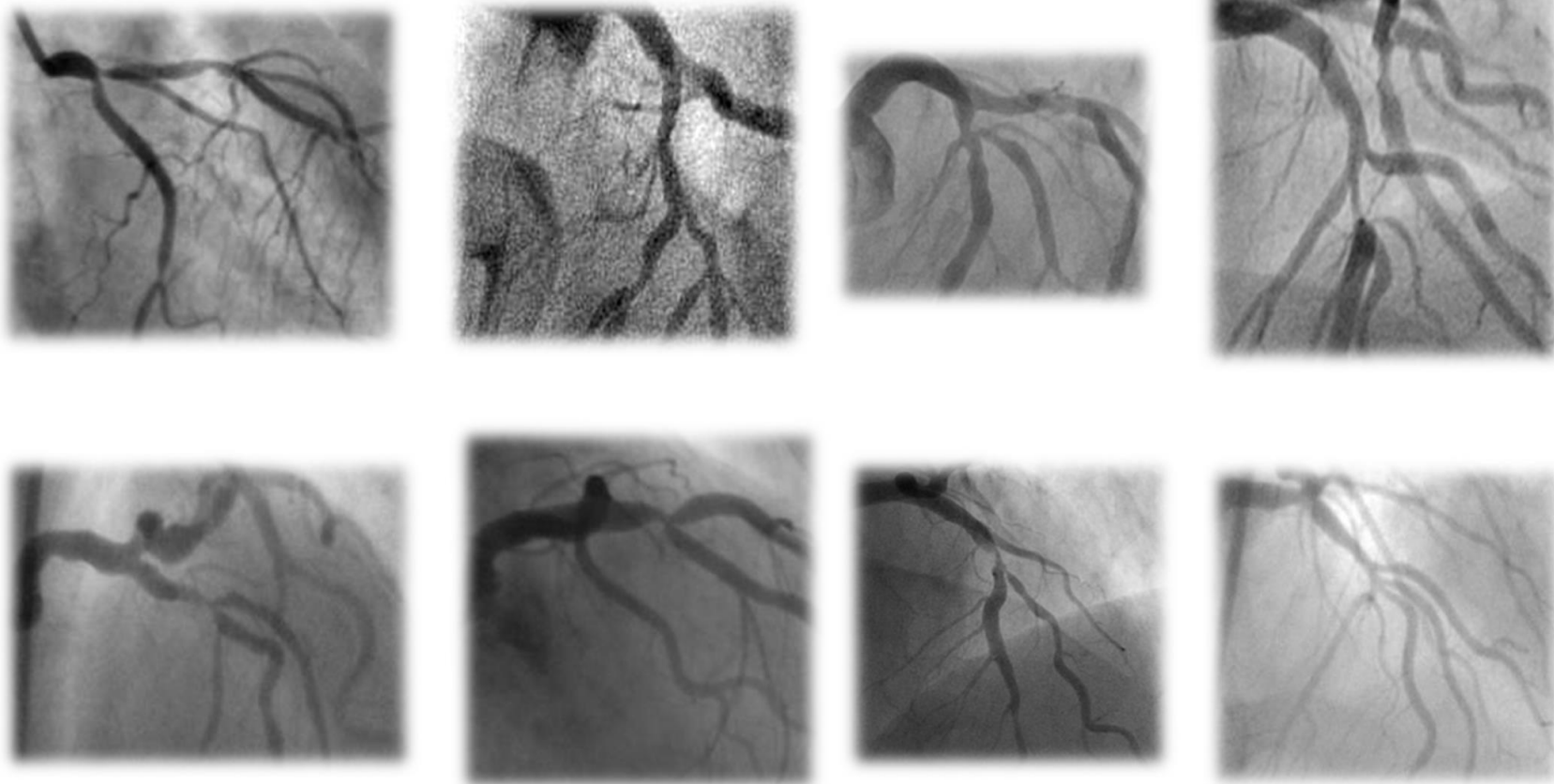
Cardiac death or MI through 3 years



Numbers at Risk	0	365	730	1095
Conservative Group	128	127	127	127
Aggressive Group	130	126	125	122

Limitation of angiographic assessment in Bifurcation lesions

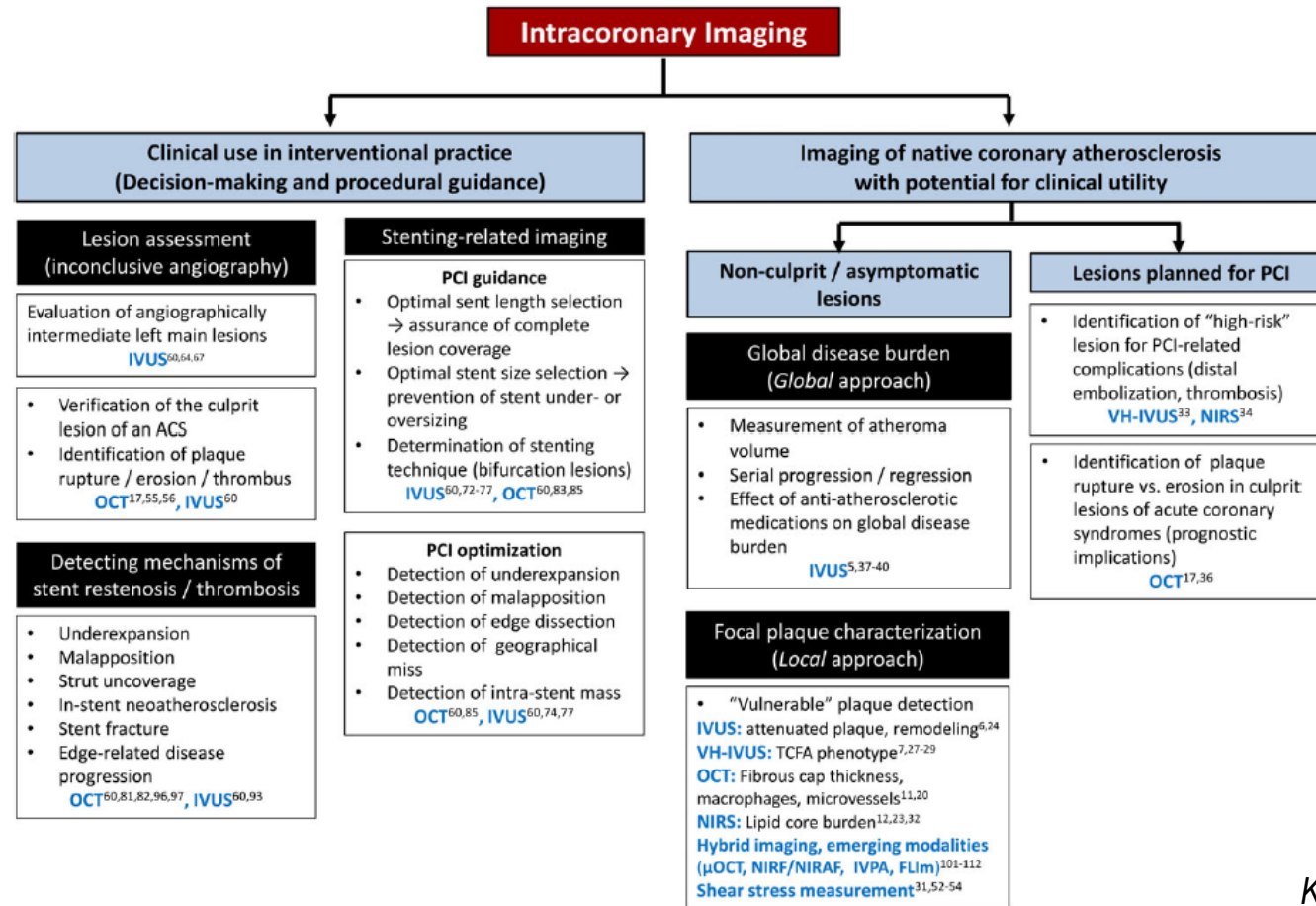
Overlapping mother and daughter vessel
→ Obscure the lesion and carina



What can be guided by IVI (intravascular imaging)?

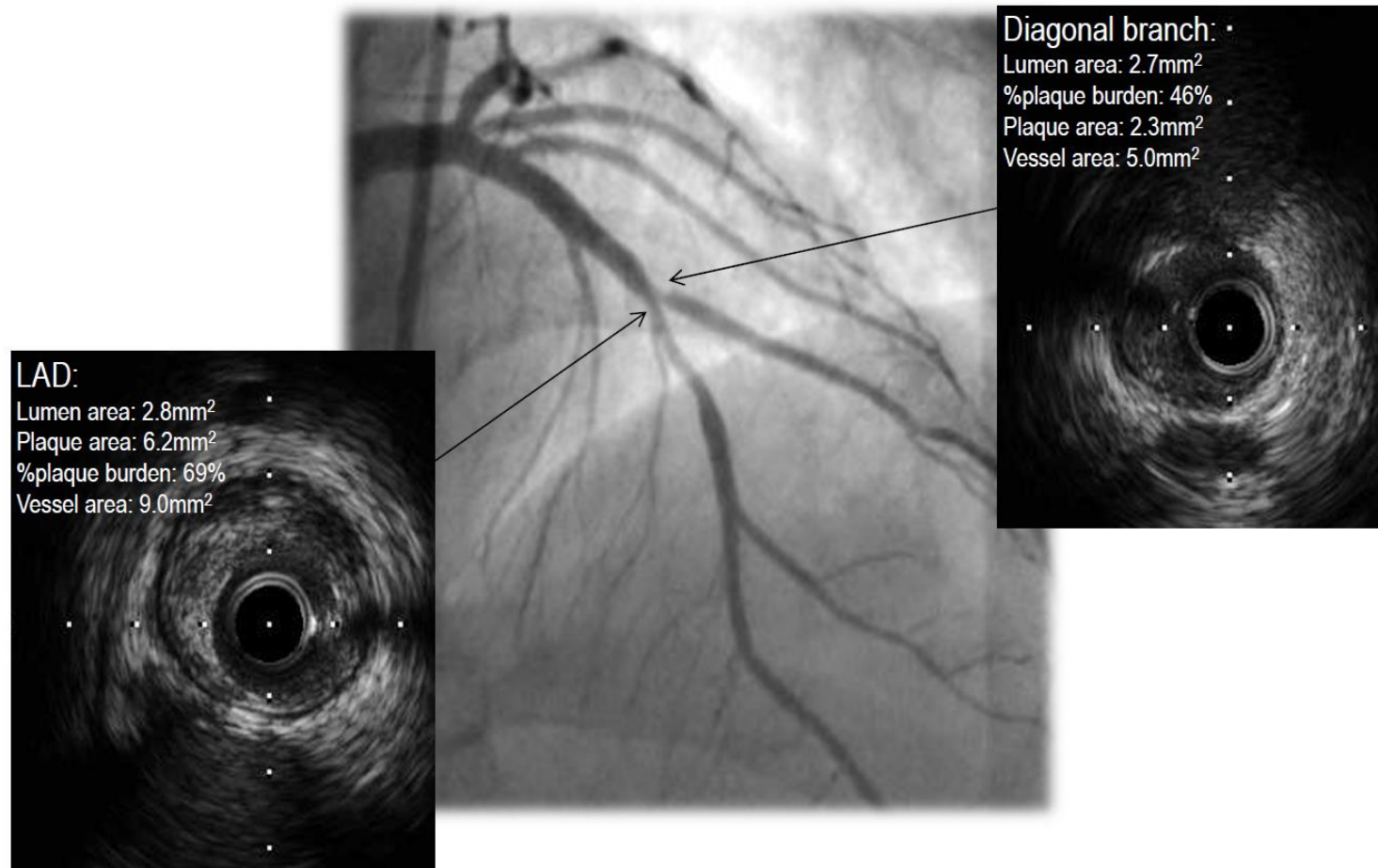
● Key factors in bifurcation lesion treatment

- ◆ Determining anatomical configuration
- ◆ Selecting Strategy
- ◆ Assessing the final results



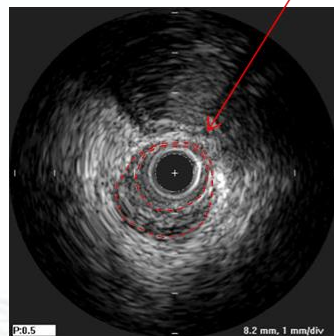
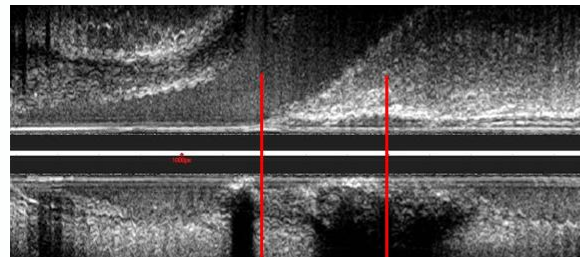
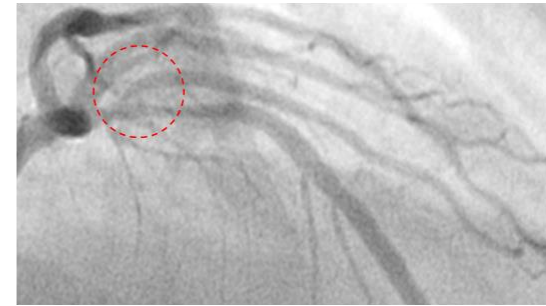
Pre-procedural IVUS assessment of the bifurcation lesion

Precise anatomical lesion assessment

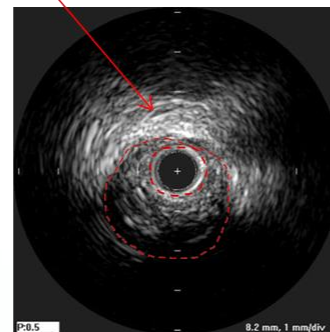


Pre-procedural IVUS assessment of the bifurcation lesion

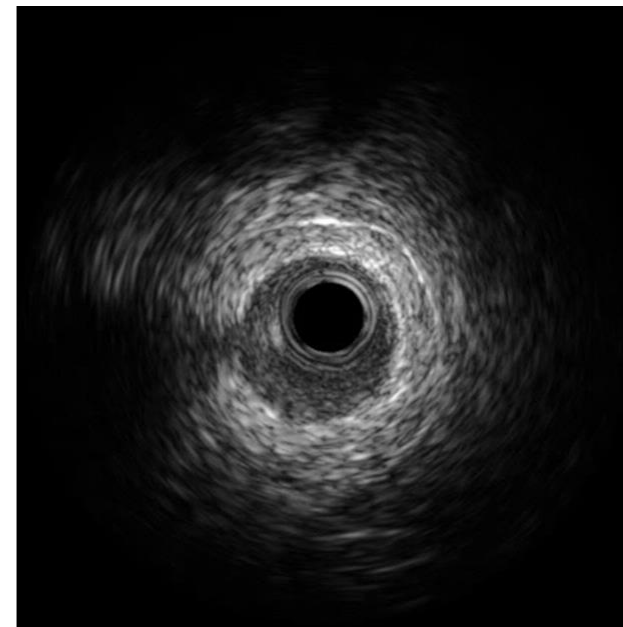
Mechanism of side branch stenosis



Plaque + Negative remodeling



Plaque

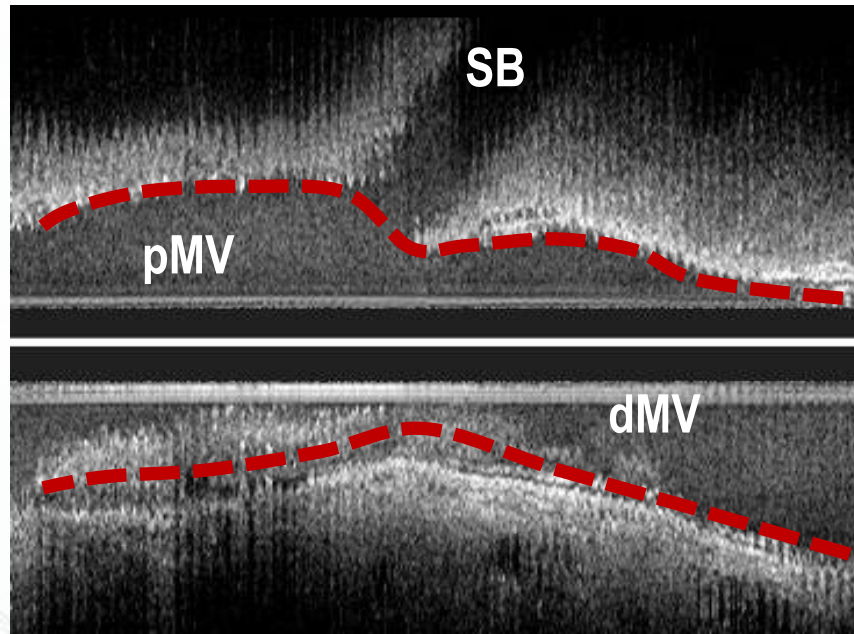


Procedural IVUS assessment

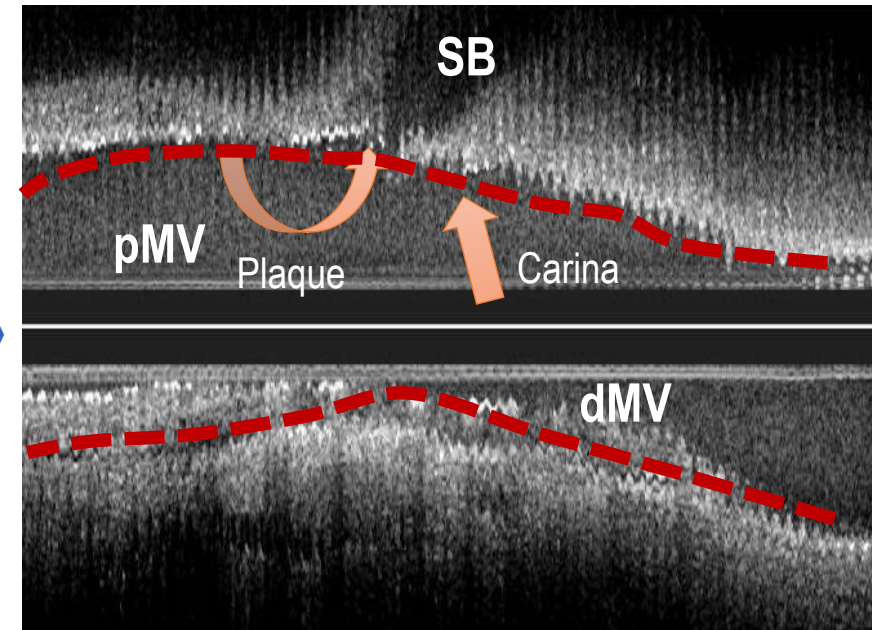
Mechanism of SB jailing

Simple stent cross-over is associated with proximal stent under-sizing and distal stent over-sizing

Optimal stenting



Stent overexpansion

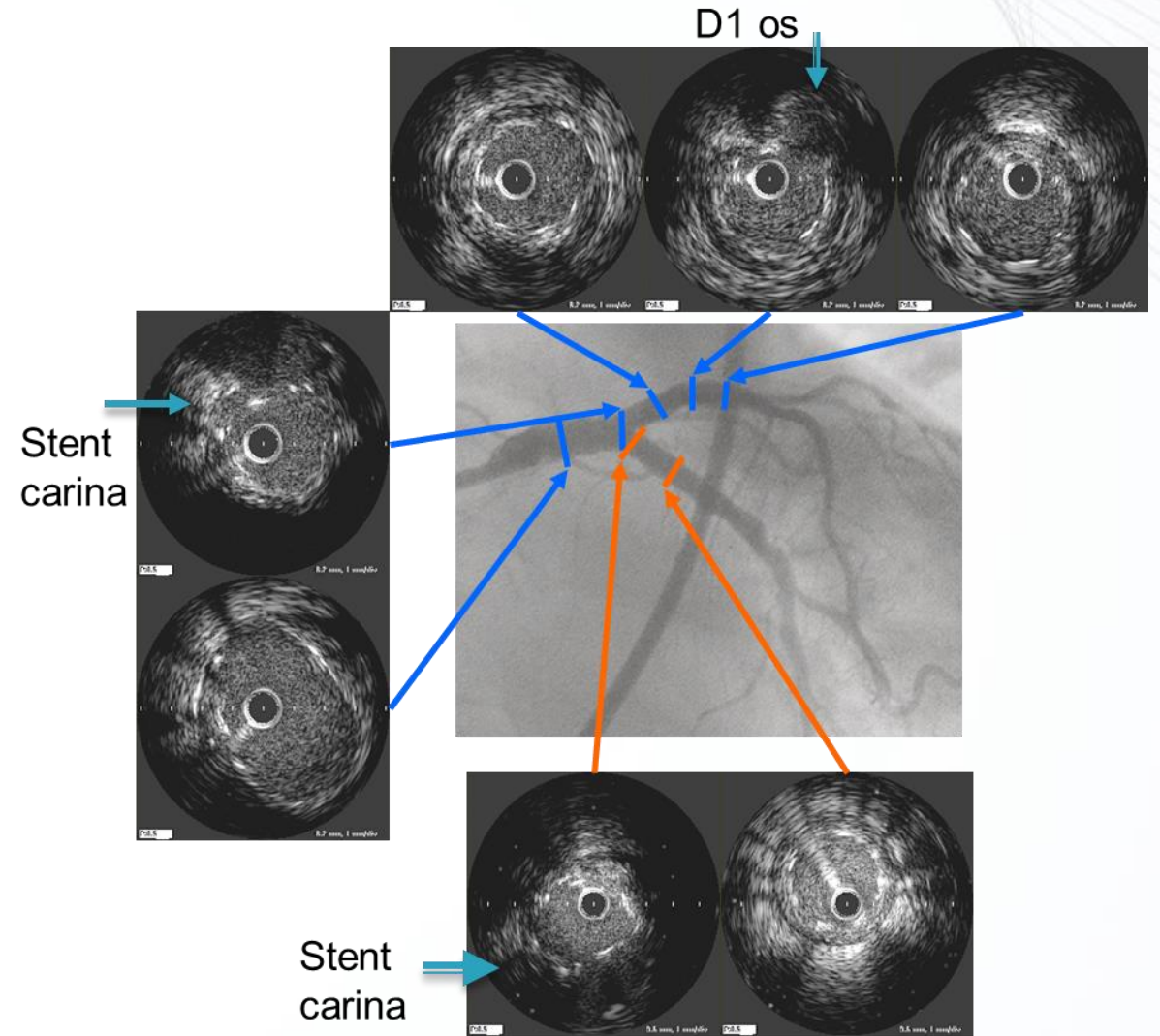


pMV = proximal main vessel, dMV = distal main vessel, main branch, SB = side branch

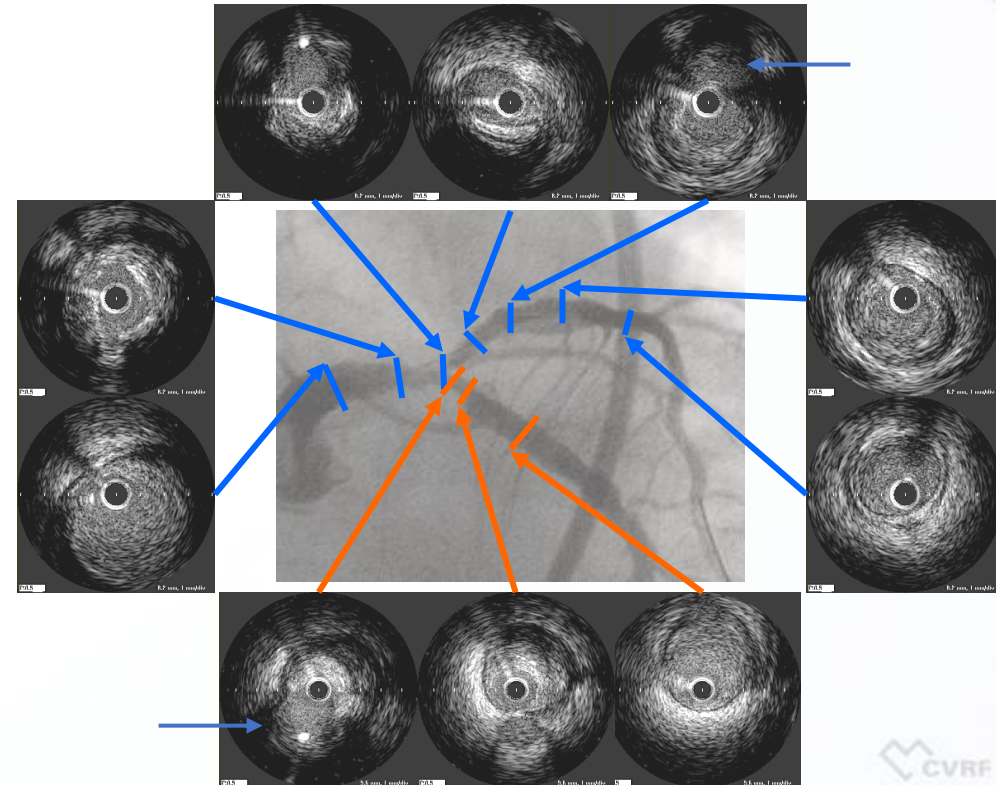
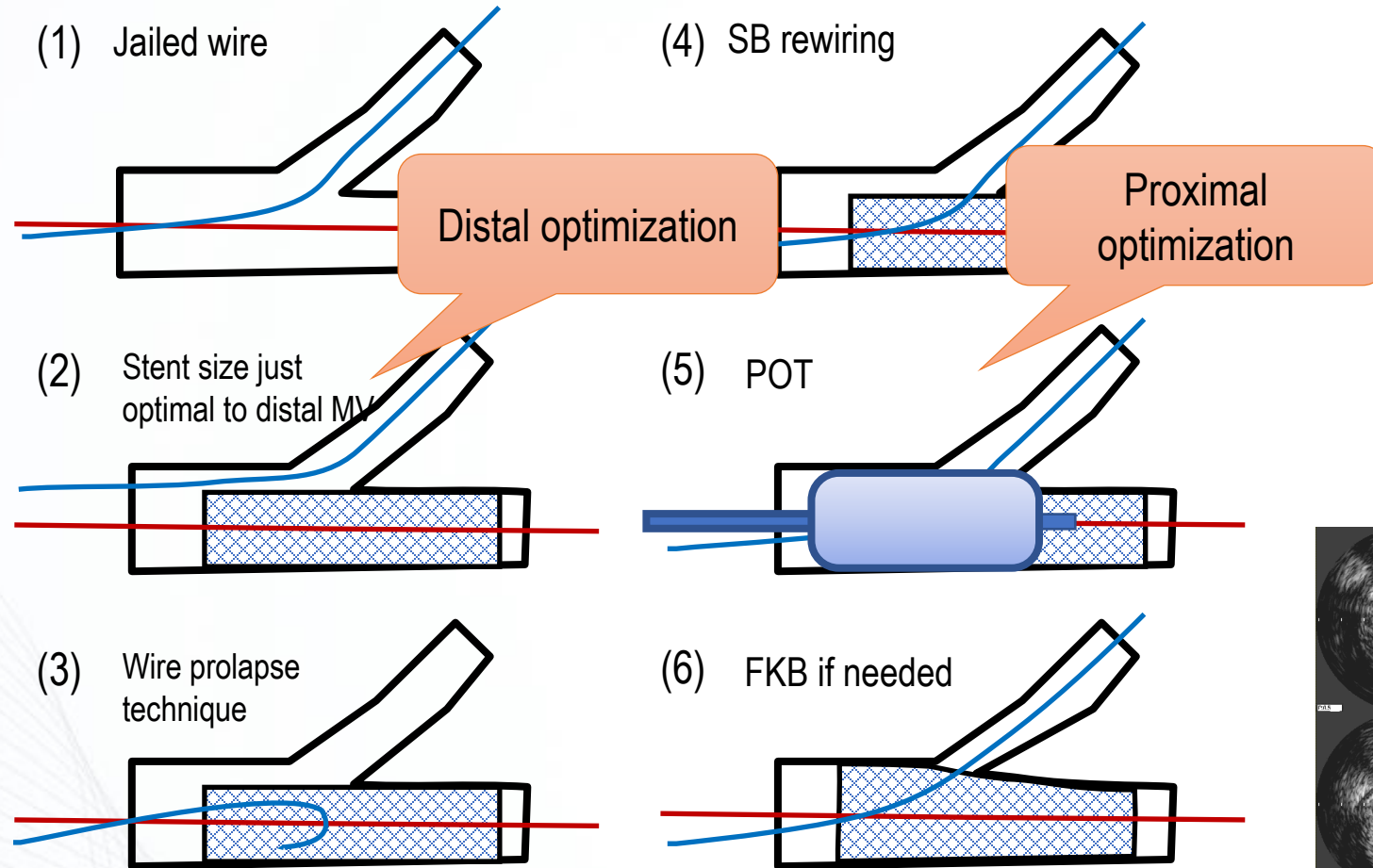
Images by the courtesy of Koo BK

Post-procedural IVUS assessment of the bifurcation lesion

- Assessment and optimization of stent apposition and expansion
- Assessment of full lesion coverage by the stent
- Diagnosis and treatment of stent edge problems



Technical tips to avoid SB compromise using IVI



Conclusion

- Most of the non-LM bifurcation lesions can be effectively treated with a **provisional conservative strategy**.
- **Intravascular imaging** provides a precise characterization of the extension and morphology of bifurcation lesions.
 - Allows a proper planification of the PCI strategy including selection of stent size.
 - Facilitates the final optimization of the PCI results.

Thank you for your attention.