

PREVENT Trial: Update and Interesting Cases

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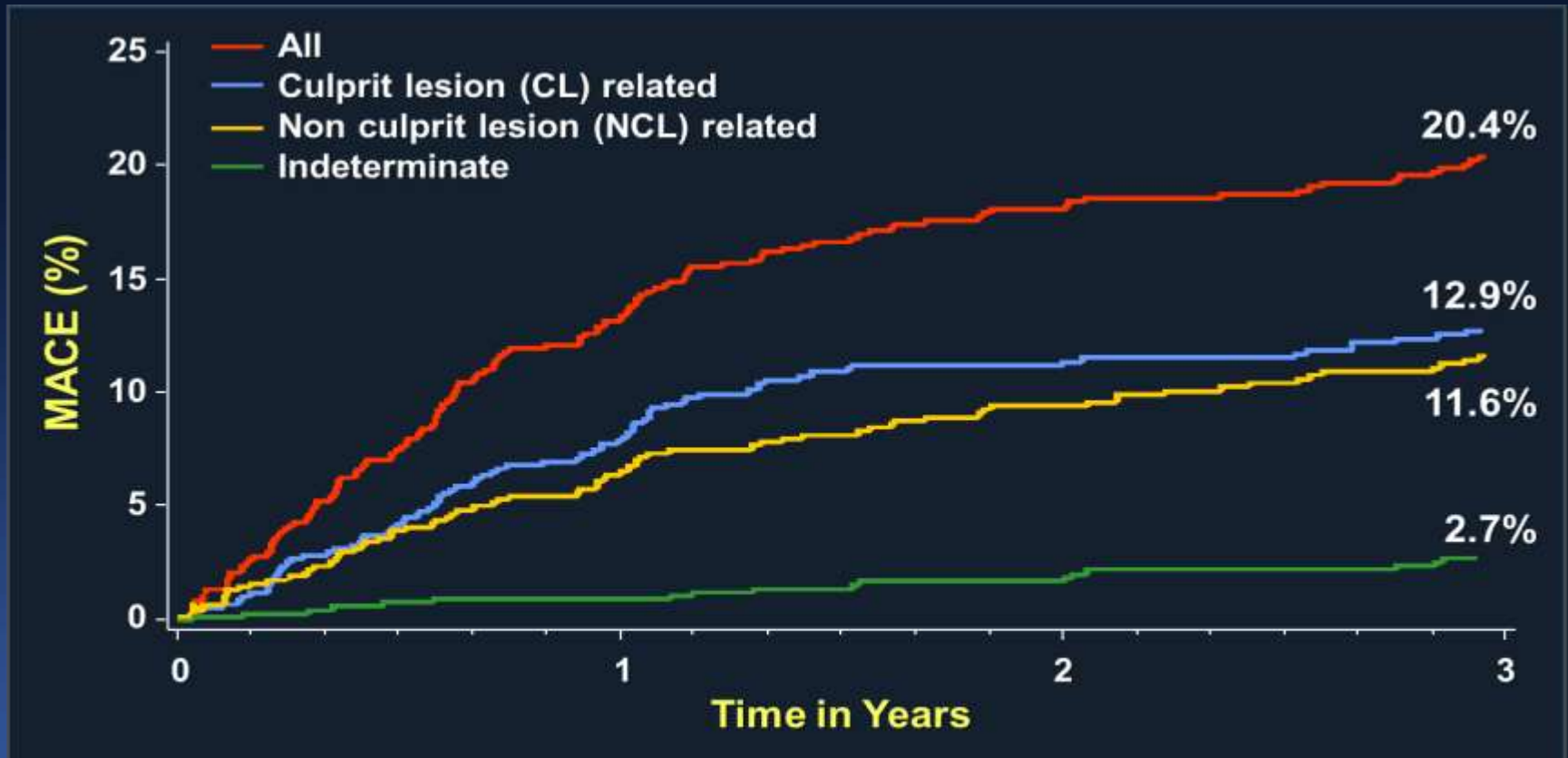
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To Treat or Not Tot Treat ?

Functionally Insignificant Vulnerable Plaque

PROSPECT: MACE

(N=700, ACS, 3-Vessel Imaging after PCI)

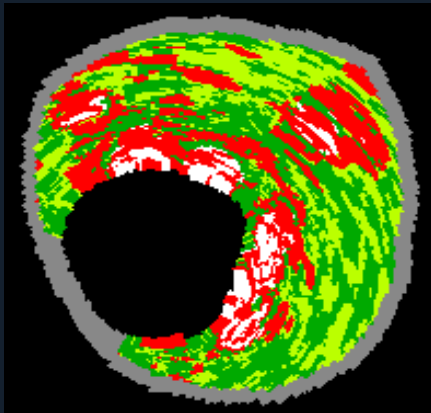


Number at risk

	0	1	2	3
ALL	697	557	506	480
CL related	697	590	543	518
NCL related	697	595	553	521
Indeterminate	697	634	604	583

Vulnerable Plaque Defined by VH-IVUS

Independent Predictors of Non-Culprit Lesion Events



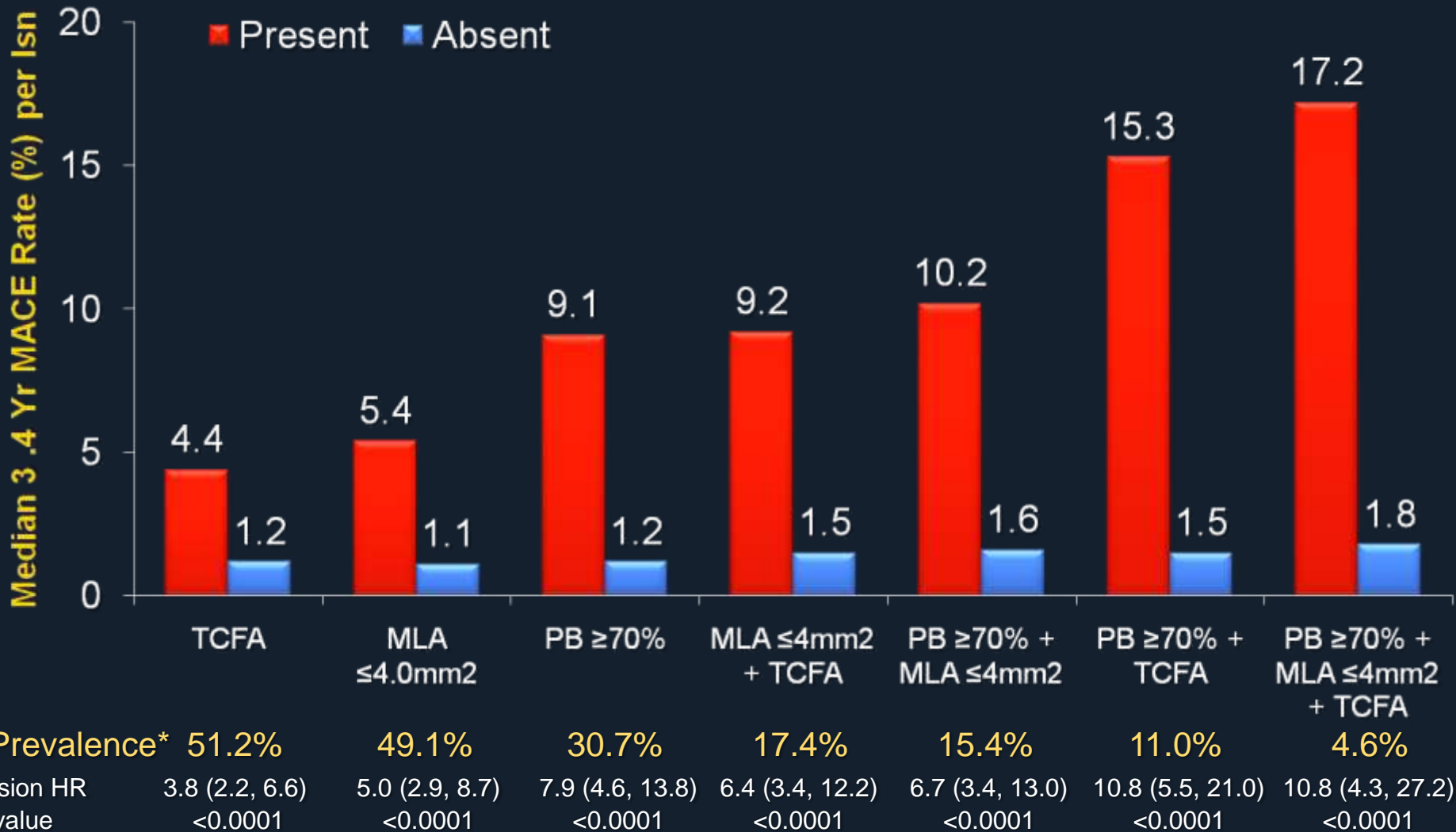
$PB_{MLA} \geq 70\%$

VH-TCFA

$MLA \leq 4.0 \text{ mm}^2$

	HR [95% CI]	P value
$PB_{MLA} \geq 70\%$	5.03 [2.51, 10.11]	<0.0001
VH-TCFA	3.35 [1.77, 6.36]	0.0002
$MLA \leq 4.0 \text{ mm}^2$	3.21 [1.61, 6.42]	0.001

PROSPECT: Correlates of Non Culprit Lesion Related Events



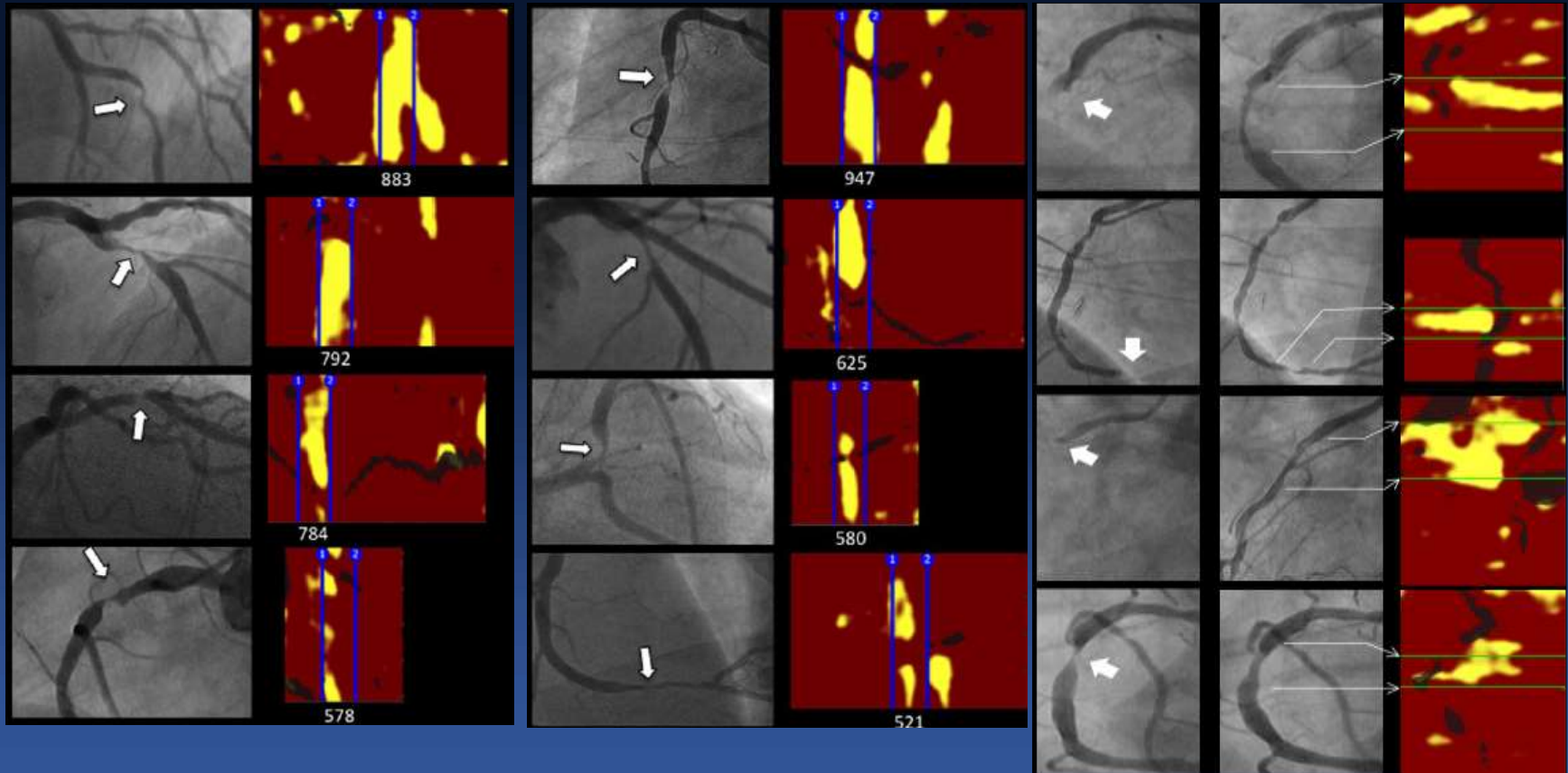
*Likelihood of one or more such lesions being present per patient. PB = plaque burden at the MLA

Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS)

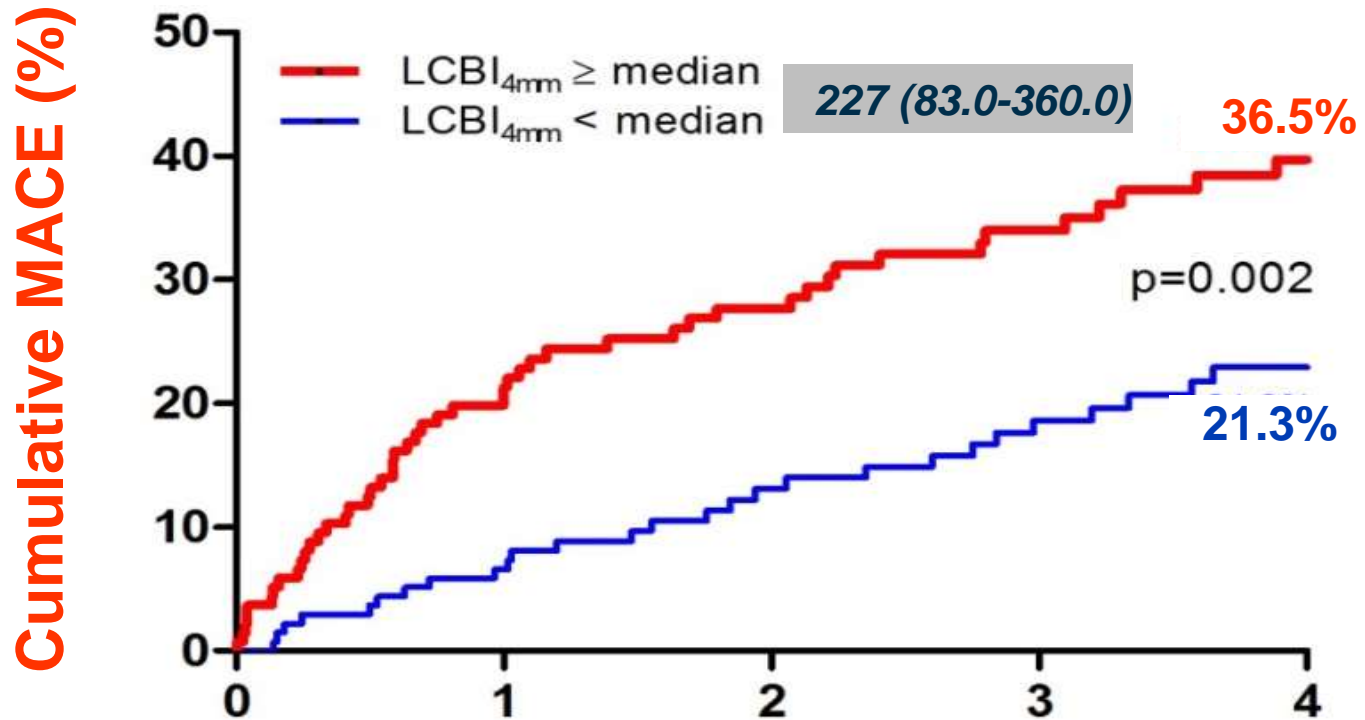
UAP

NSTEMI

STEMI



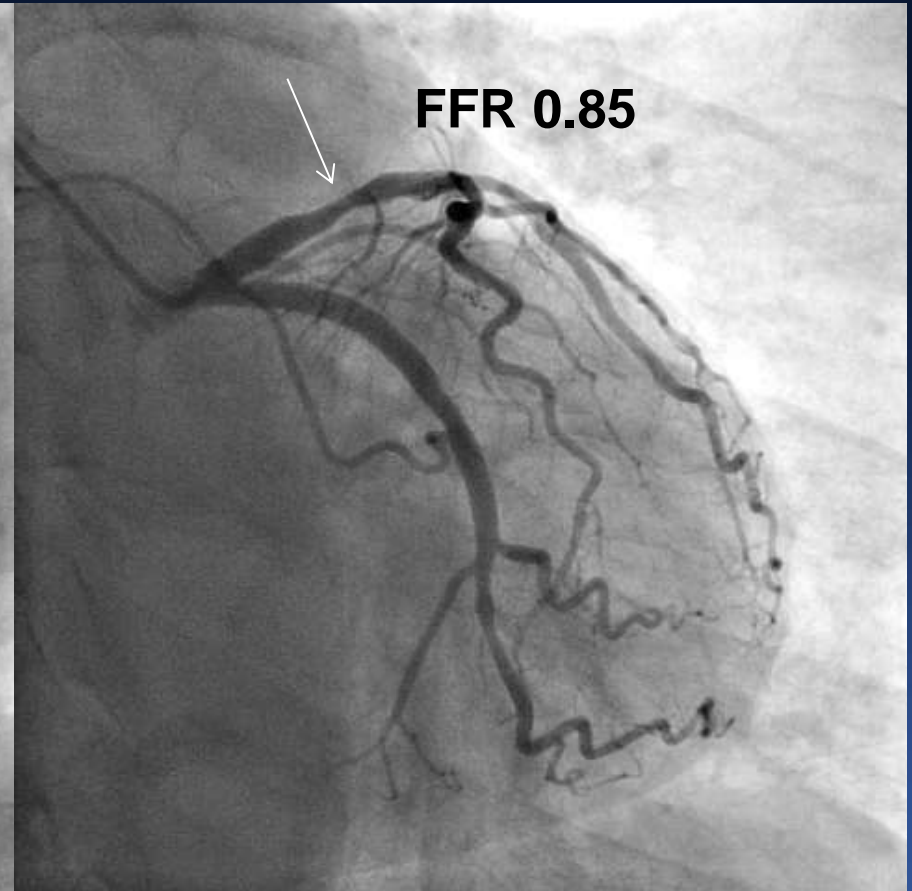
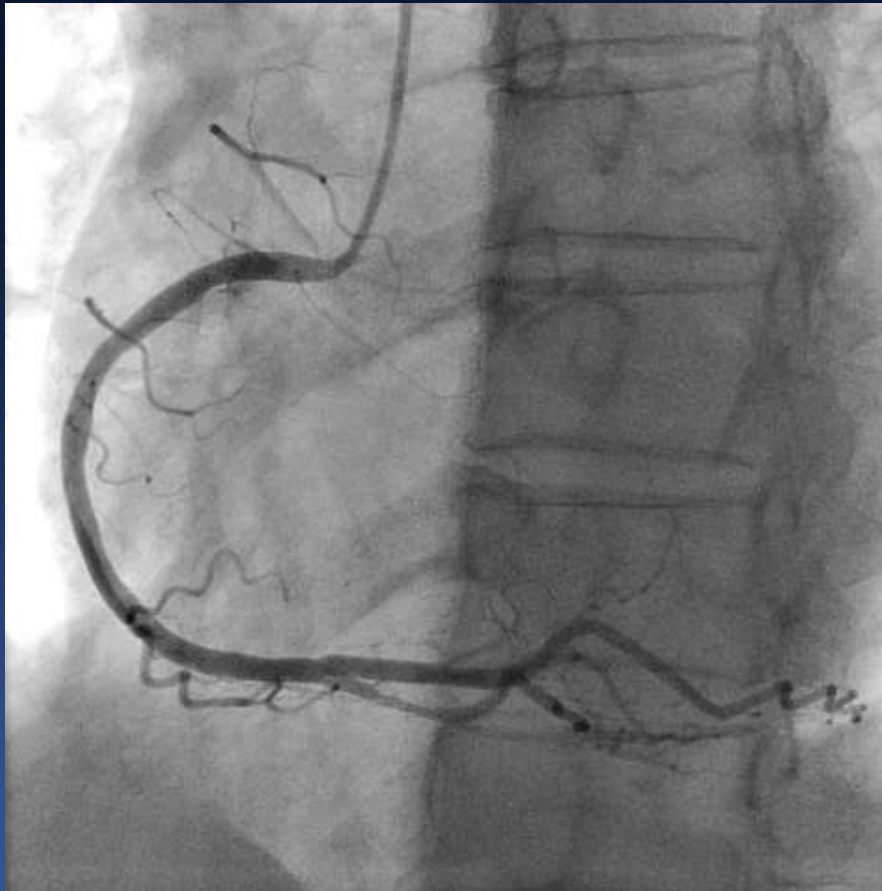
Lipid Core Burden Index (LCBI) Predicts MACE !



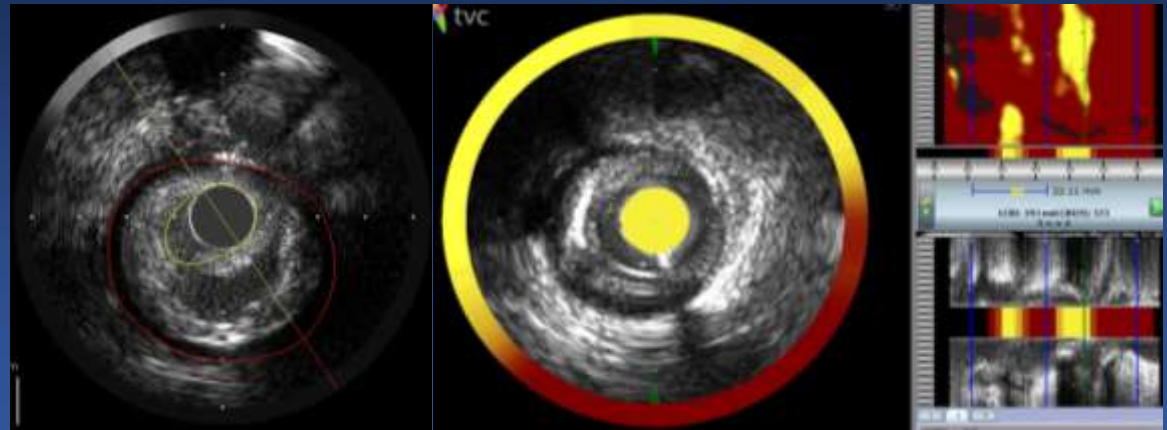
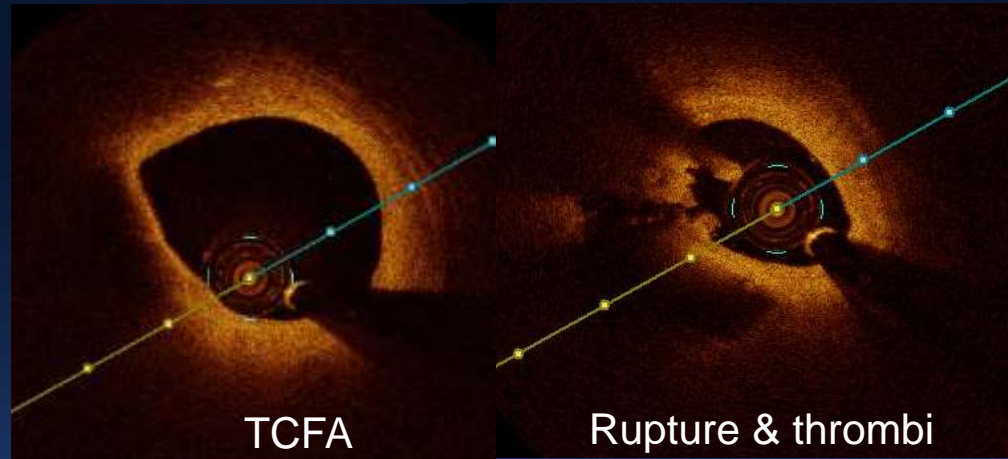
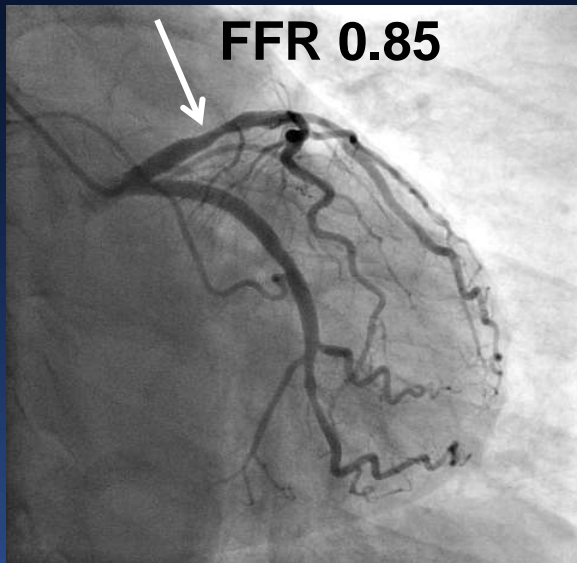
	Years since NIRS-LCBI measurement				
No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4
LCBI < Median	136	127	99	83	60
LCBI ≥ Median	137	108	83	65	47

Cases

57 y/o Female,
Atypical Chest Pain



Vulnerable Plaque by OCT & NIRS

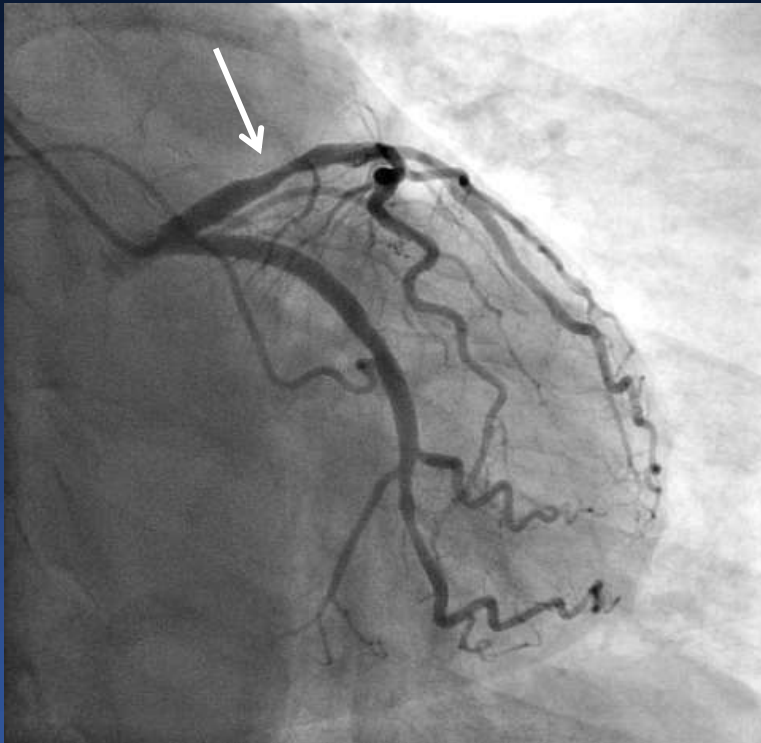


MLA 2.7 mm²
Plaque burden 73%

maxLCBI 4mm : 571

To Treat or Not To Treat ?

Functionally Insignificant Vulnerable Plaque

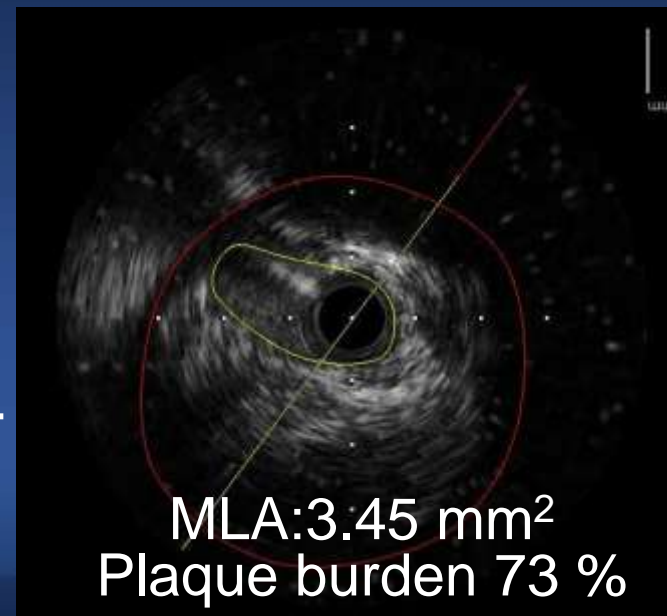
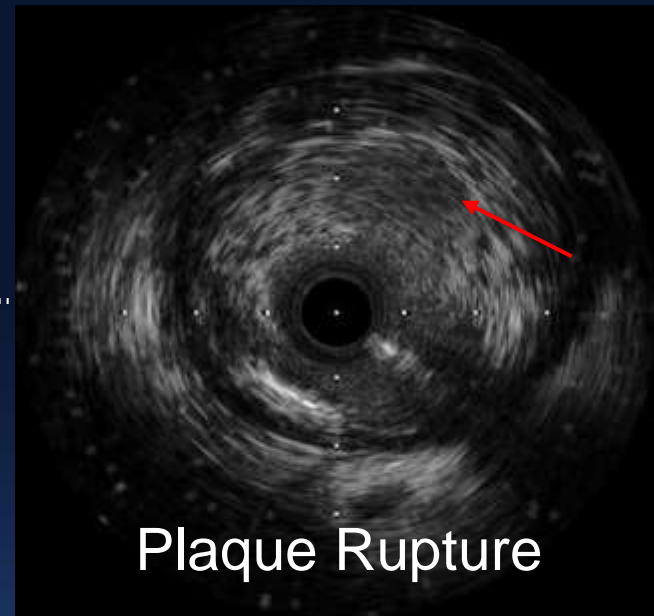
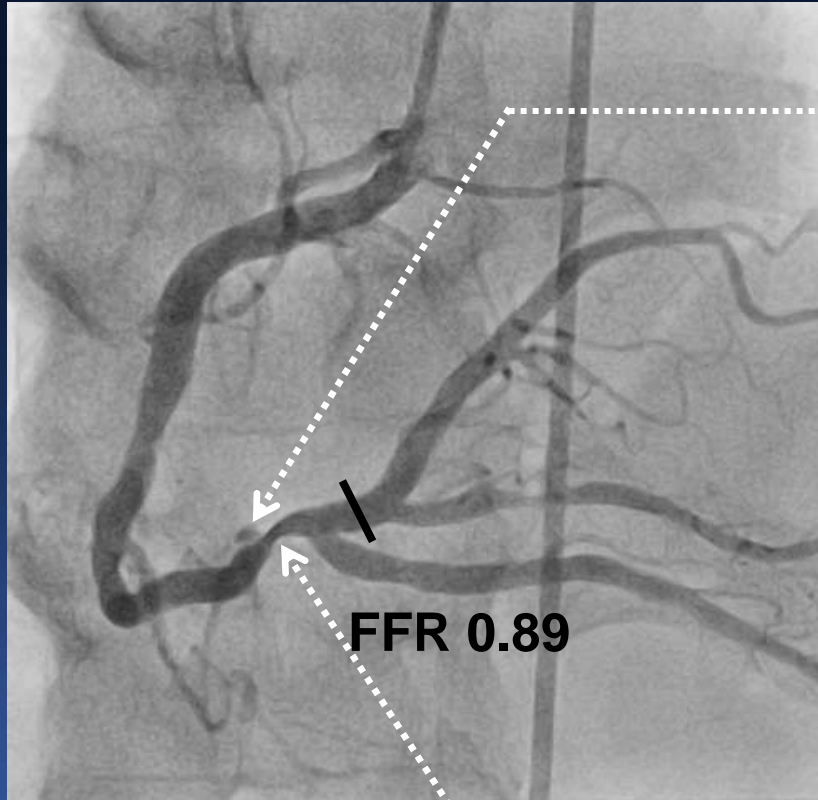


FFR : 0.85
Non-ischemic

IVUS MLA : 2.7 mm²
Plaque burden : 73%

max LCBI_{4mm} : 571
TCFA (+)

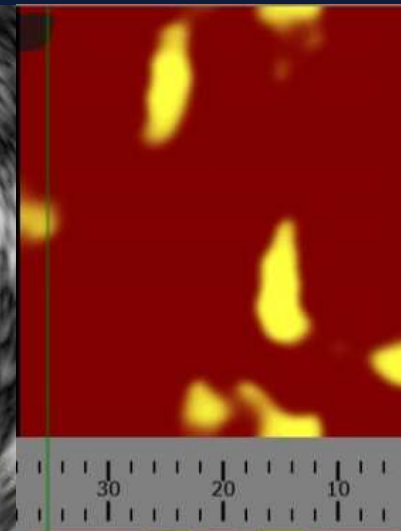
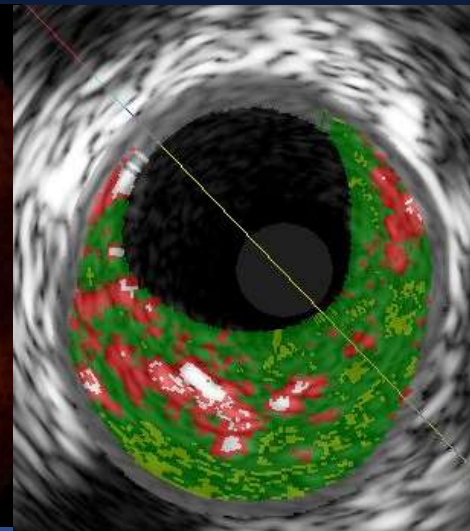
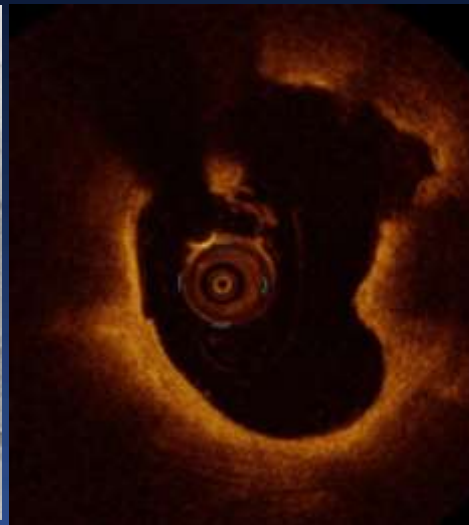
55 y/o male,
Atypical Chest Pain



Vulnerable Plaque by OCT, VH-IVUS & NIRS

Rupture, TCFA

$\max_{LCBI}_{4mm} = 404$



Necrotic Core 25%

To Treat or Not To Treat ?

Functionally Insignificant Vulnerable Plaque



No Chest Pain

FFR : 0.89

Non-ischemic

IVUS MLA : 3.45 mm²

Plaque burden : 73%

max LCBI_{4mm} : 404

TCFA (+)

Background

Q1,

**Can *Optimal Medical Treatment*
Stabilize *Plaque Vulnerability* ?**

STABLE Trial

(STatin and Atheroma VulneraBility Evaluation)

Double-blinded, Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Trial

290 patients with
Deferred native coronary artery lesion

2:1 randomization, double-blinded

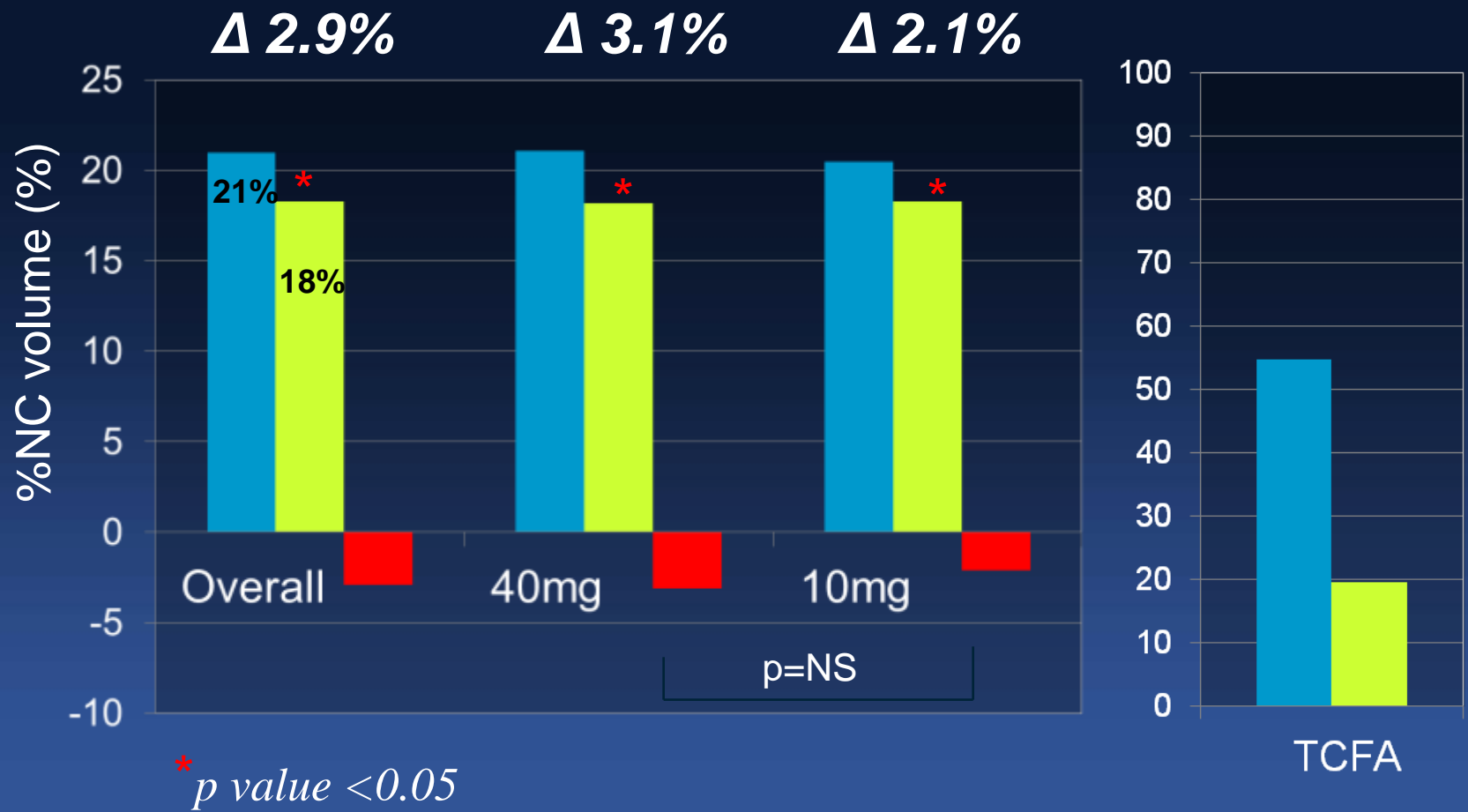
Rosuvastatin 40mg

Rosuvastatin 10mg

Primary efficacy endpoint; Change in %NC volume
within target segment by VH-IVUS at 1 year

Secondary endpoint: change in %NC volume comparing rosuvastatin
40mg vs. 10mg.

Primary Endpoint %NC Volume Changes at 1 Year



Q2,

Can *BVS*

***Stabilize Plaque Vulnerability and
Make an Any Difference ?***

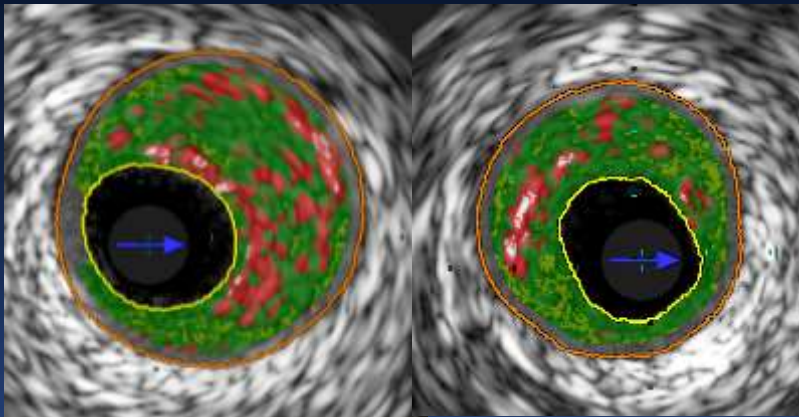
BRS Concept Is Perfect !

***Disappeared,
Plaque Stabilization,
Lumen Enlargement,
Restored Vasomotor tone***



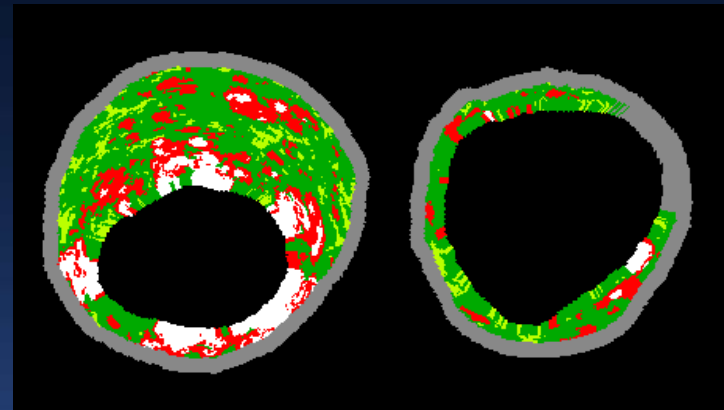
What's the Difference ?

Optimal Medical
Treatment



Stabilized Plaque Vulnerability
Decreased Plaque Volume
Decrease Vessel Size
Decreased Lumen

BVS



Local Treatment
Stabilized Plaque Vulnerability
Decreased Plaque Volume
Decrease Vessel Size
Increased Lumen

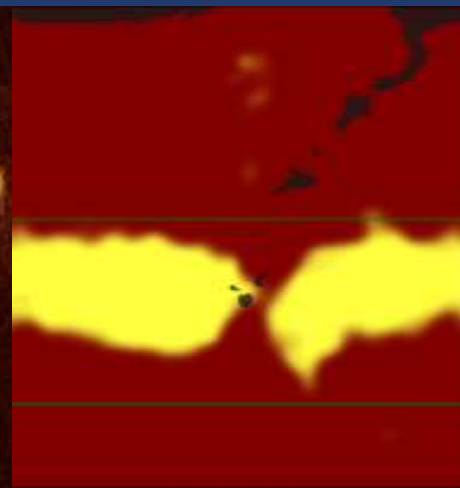
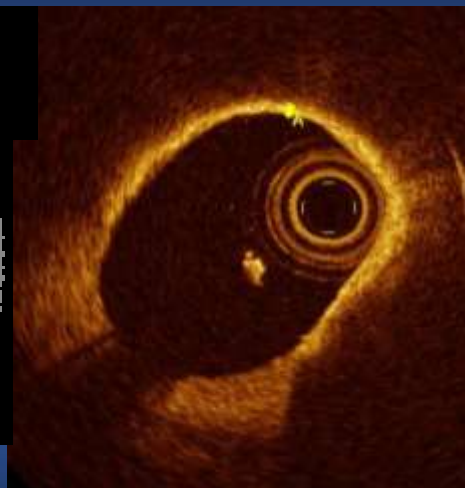
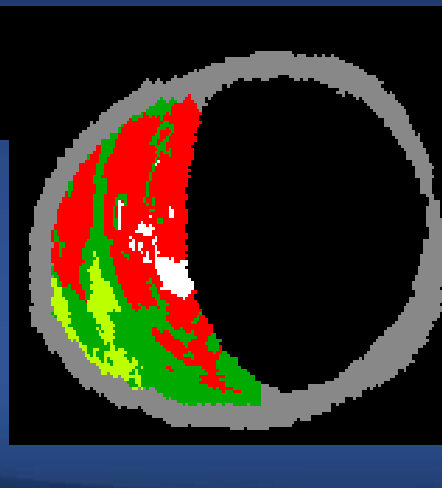
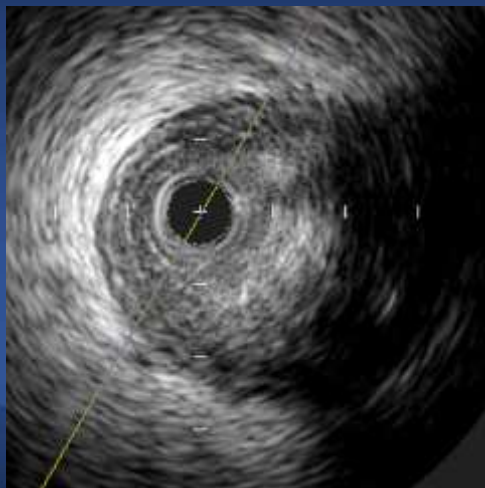
PREVENT Study,

The **PREVENT**ive Implantation of BVS on Stenosis With Functionally Insignificant Vulnerable Plaque Compared to Optimal Medical treatment.

Defining, Functionally Insignificant Vulnerable Plaque



1. $PB_{MLA} \geq 70\%$
2. $MLA \leq 4.0 \text{ mm}^2$
3. TCFA by OCT or VH-IVUS
4. LRP on NIRS ($_{\max}LCBI_{4\text{mm}} > 315$)



PREVENT Trial

Any Epicardial Coronary Stenosis (≤ 40 mm) with FFR ≥ 0.80 and with Two of the following

1. Plaque Burden $>70\%$
2. MLA $\leq 4.0\text{mm}^2$
3. TCFA by OCT or VH-IVUS
4. Lipid-Rich Plaque on NIRS ($_{\text{max}}\text{LCBI}_{4\text{mm}} > 315$)

R

BVS+OMT
N=800

OMT
N=800

Primary endpoint *at 2 years*:
CV death, MI, Hospitalization d/t unstable angina

OCT sub-study/ NIRS sub-study, (300 patients in each arm at 2 years)

BRS Is Gone !
Disappeared in Our Practice.

PREVENT Trial

Any Epicardial Coronary Stenosis (≤ 40 mm) with FFR ≥ 0.80 and with Two of the following

1. Plaque Burden $>70\%$
2. MLA $\leq 4.0\text{mm}^2$
3. TCFA by OCT or VH-IVUS
4. Lipid-Rich Plaque on NIRS ($_{\text{max}}\text{LCBI}_{4\text{mm}} > 315$)

R

XIENCE+OMT
N=800

OMT
N=800

Primary endpoint *at 2 years*:
CV death, MI, Hospitalization d/t unstable angina

OCT sub-study/ NIRS sub-study, (300 patients in each arm at 2 years)

Inclusion Criteria

Age 18 years or older,
Symptomatic or asymptomatic coronary stenosis,
Eligible lesions for PCI (≤ 40 mm), with
FFR >0.80 and met the two of the following

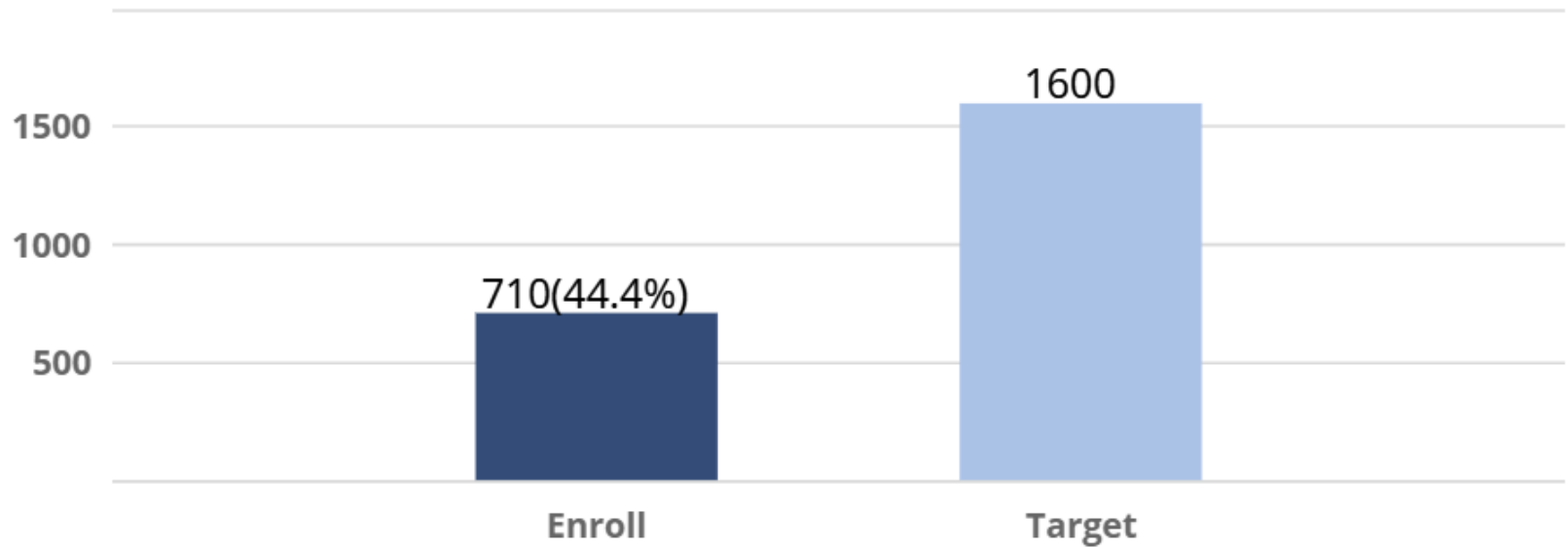
1. Plaque burden $>70\%$
2. MLA $<4\text{mm}^2$
3. TCFA by OCT or VH-IVUS
4. Lipid-rich plaque on NIRS ($_{\max}\text{LCBI}_{4\text{mm}} >315$)

Primary and Major Secondary End Point,

The primary endpoint is the 2-year MACE (cardiovascular death, nonfatal MI, unplanned rehospitalization due to unstable angina).

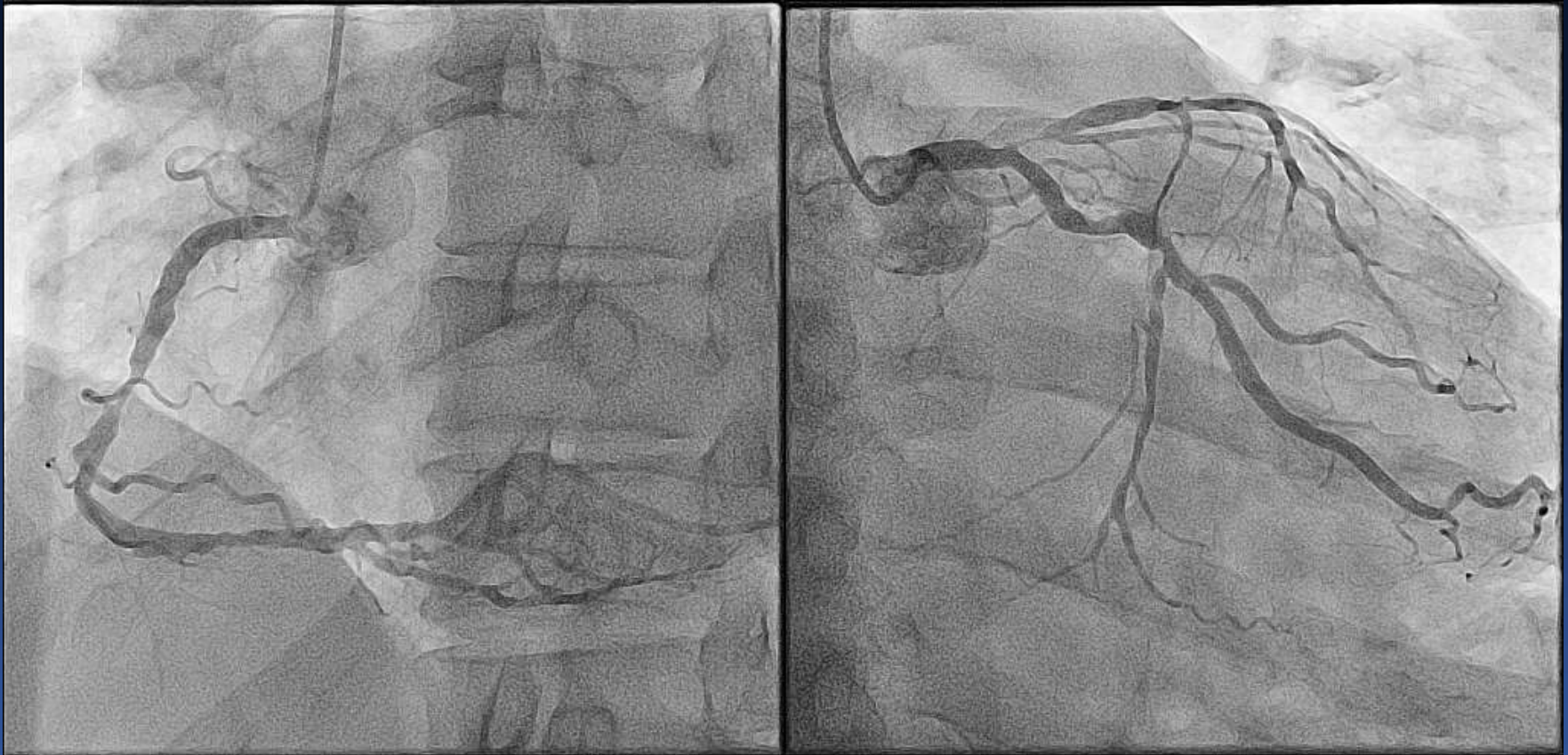
The secondary endpoints include overall MACE, non-urgent revascularization, and rate of cerebrovascular event.

Current Patients Enrollment 2018 April.



Event Cases During Follow-up

55 y/o male,
Unstable Angina



Culprit PCI for RCA and LM-pLAD

Pre

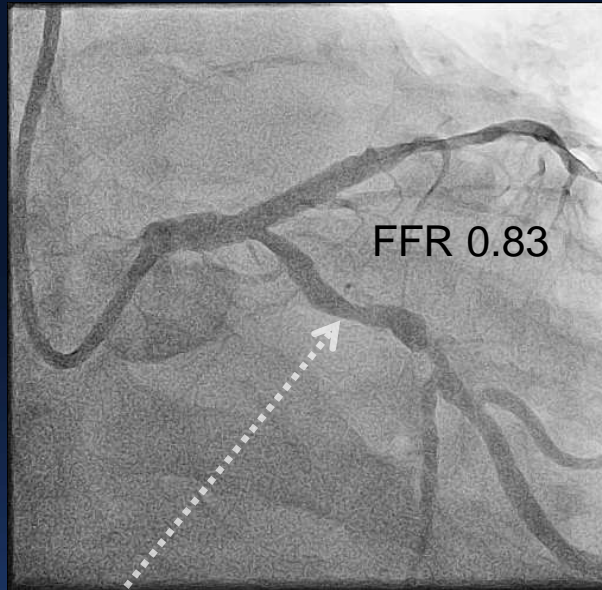


**Post
PCI**

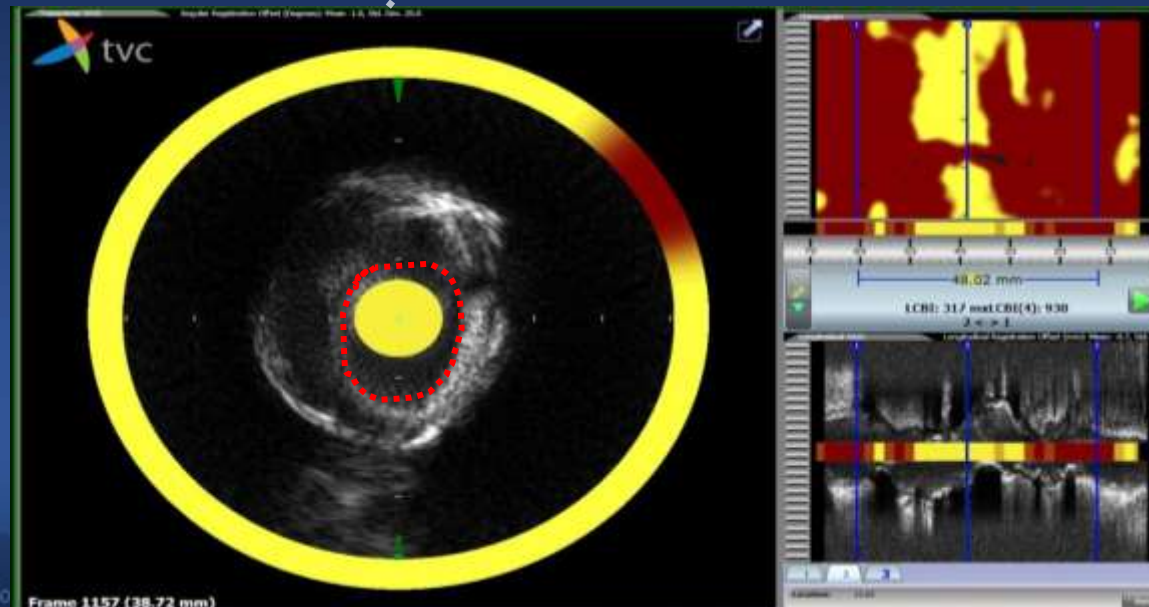


Non-Culprit LCX, Randomized to OMT Group

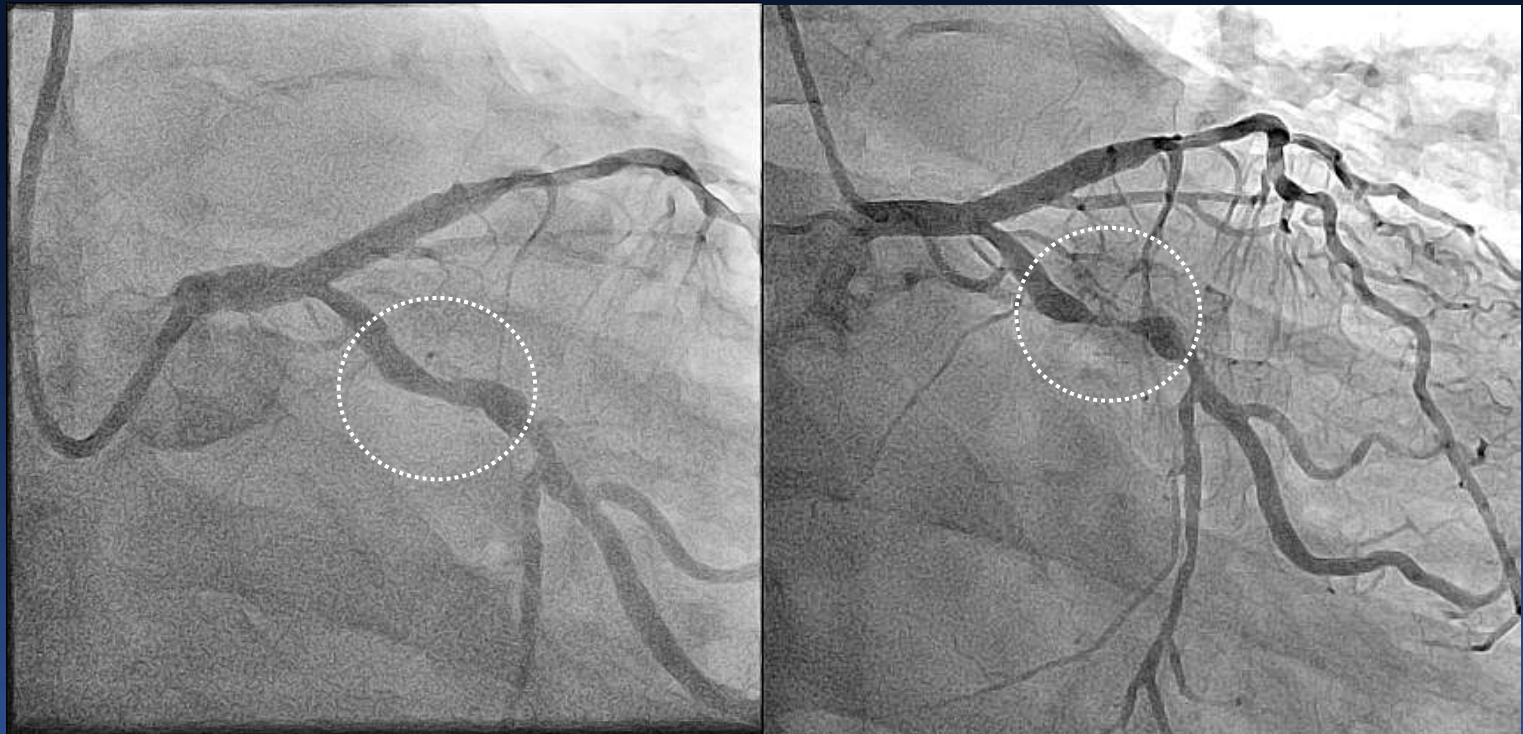
MLA 2.8 mm²
Plaque burden 81%



maxLCBI4mm : 930

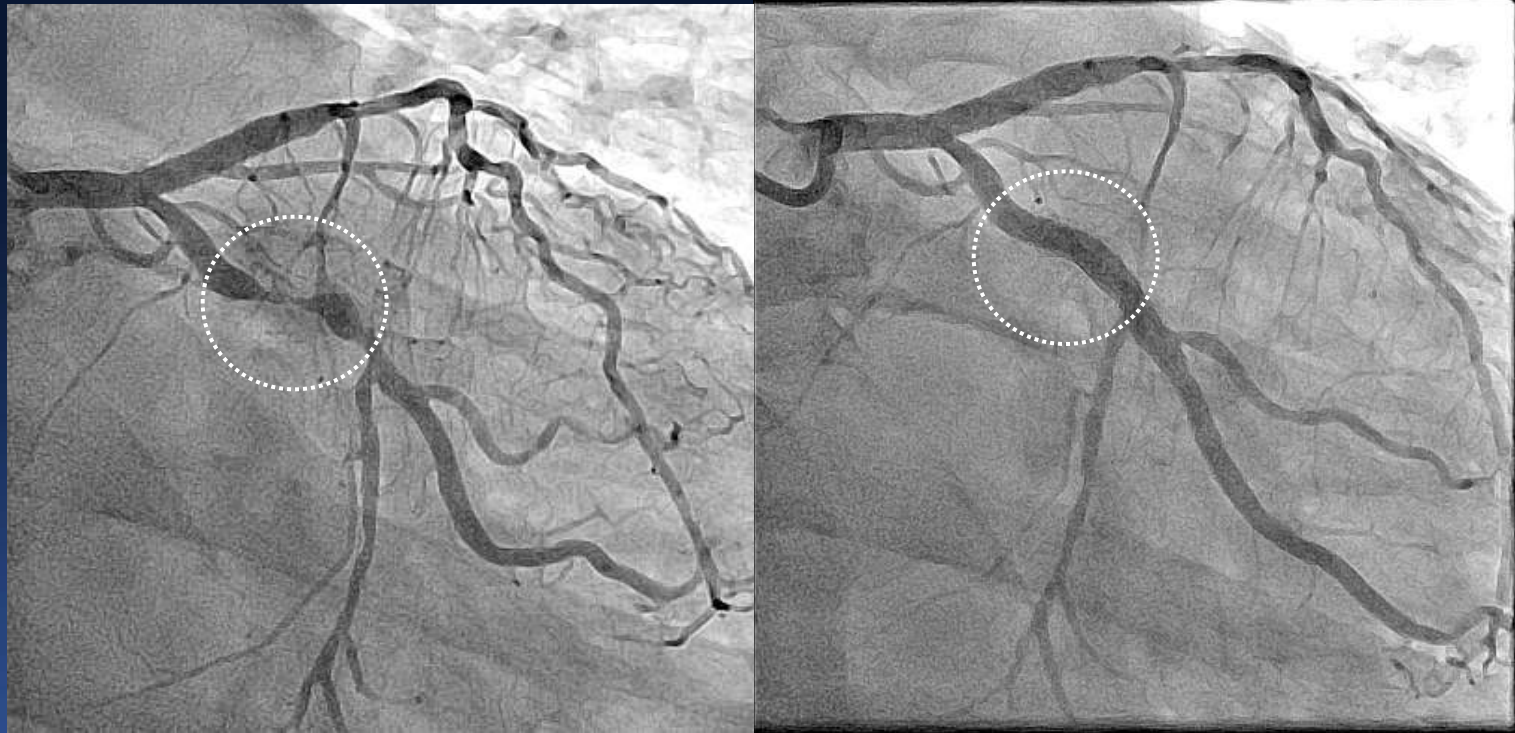


11 months later,
Recurred Chest Pain



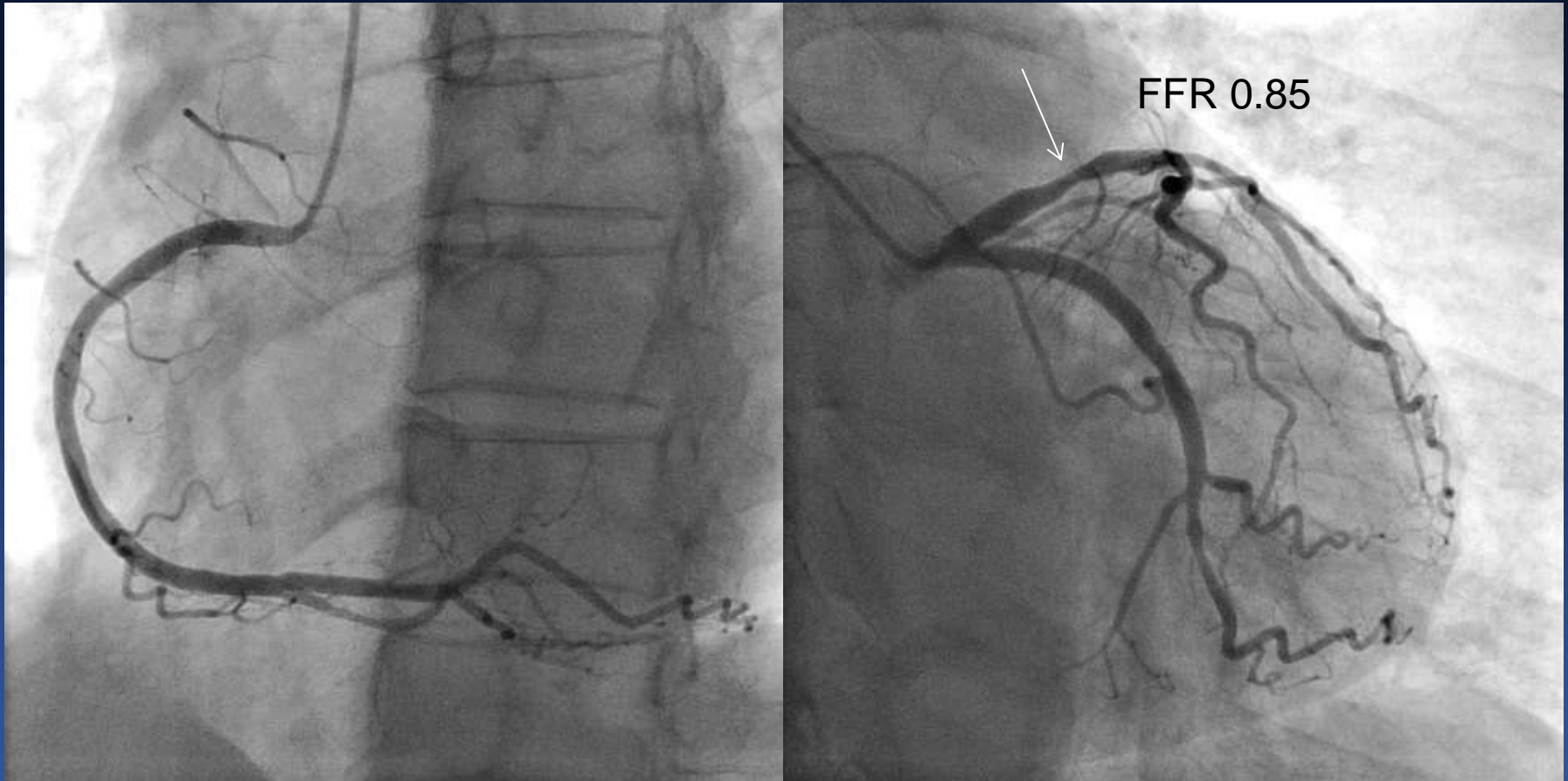
Disease Progression !

OMT group, PCI

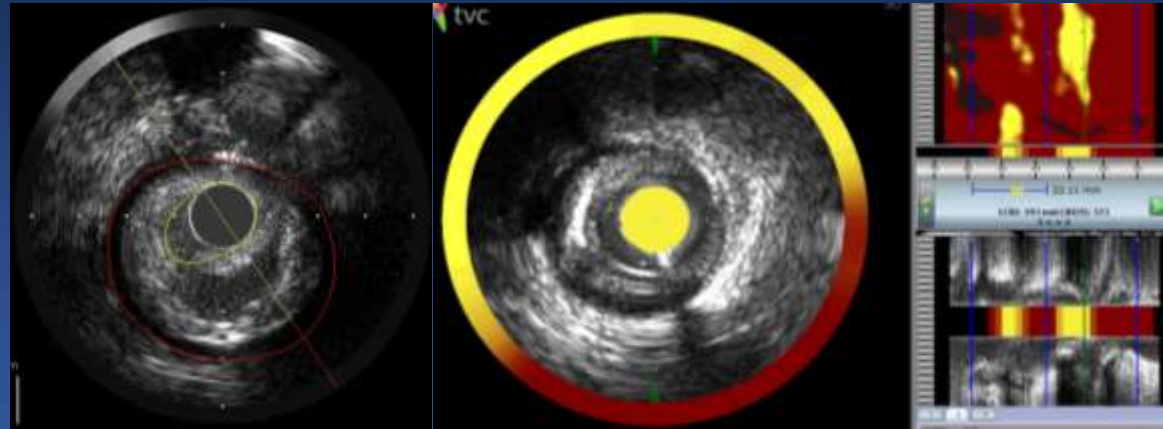
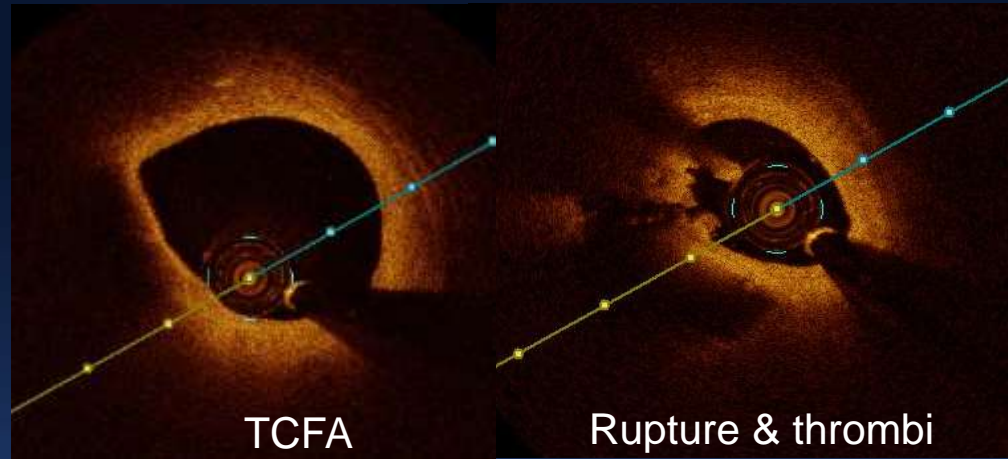
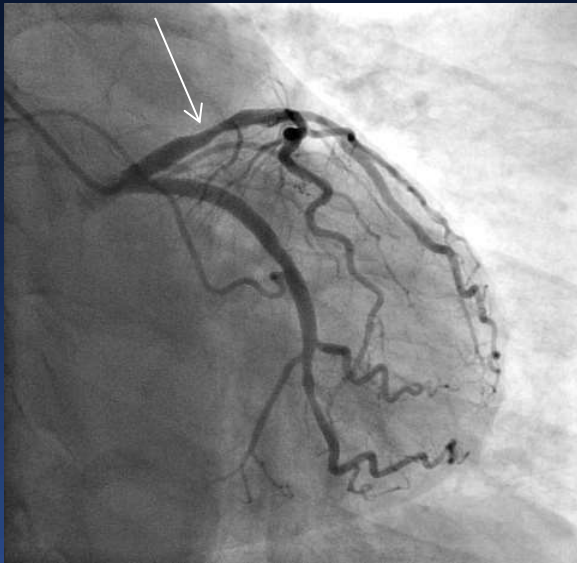


Xience Alpine
3.5 x 23mm

57 y/o Female,
Atypical Chest Pain



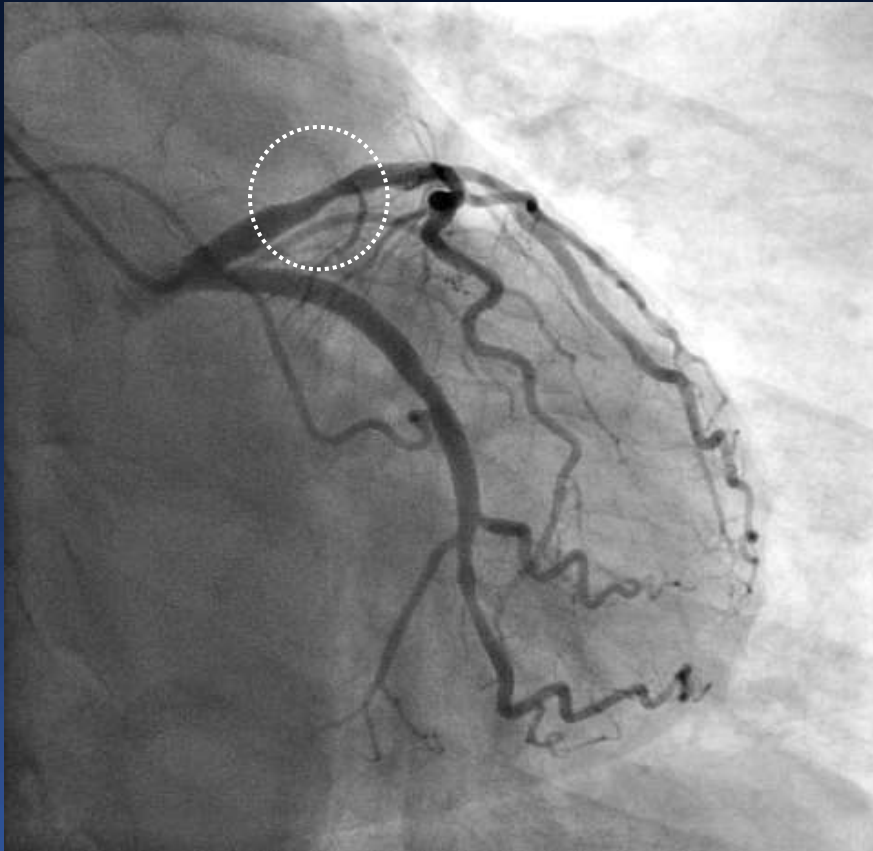
Vulnerable Plaque by OCT & NIRS



MLA 2.7 mm²
Plaque burden 73%

maxLCBI 4mm : 571

Randomized to OMT



FFR : 0.85

Angiographic DS : 50%

IVUS MLA : 2.7 mm²

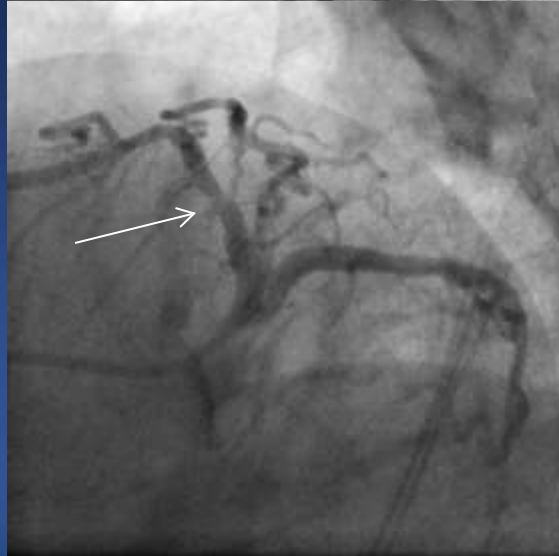
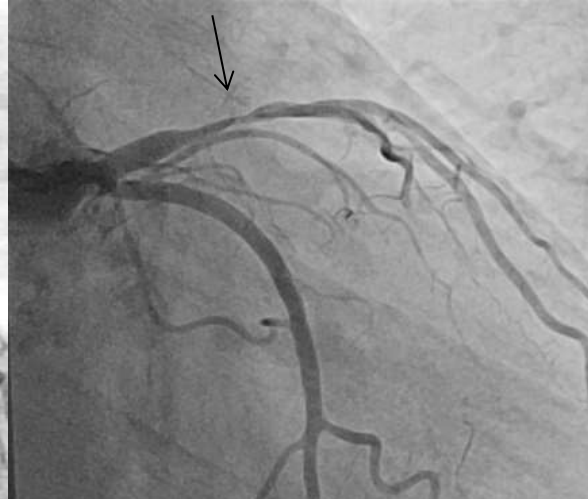
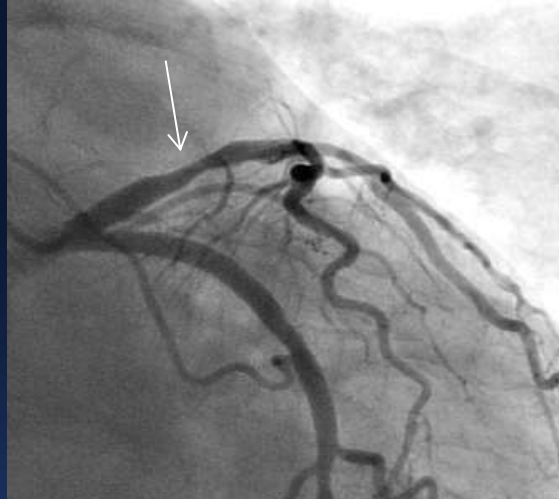
Plaque burden : 73%

max LCBI_{4mm} : 571

TCFA (+)

Functionally
Insignificant
Vulnerable Plaque

7 months later,
Rest Chest Pain



Disease Progression!

OMT group, PCI



Resolute Onyx

3.5 x 18 mm

2.5 x 15 mm

To Treat or Not Tot Treat ?

***Functionally Insignificant
Vulnerable Plaque***



Thank You !!

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