

# How to Utilize IVUS in Bifurcation PCI?

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# Disclosure

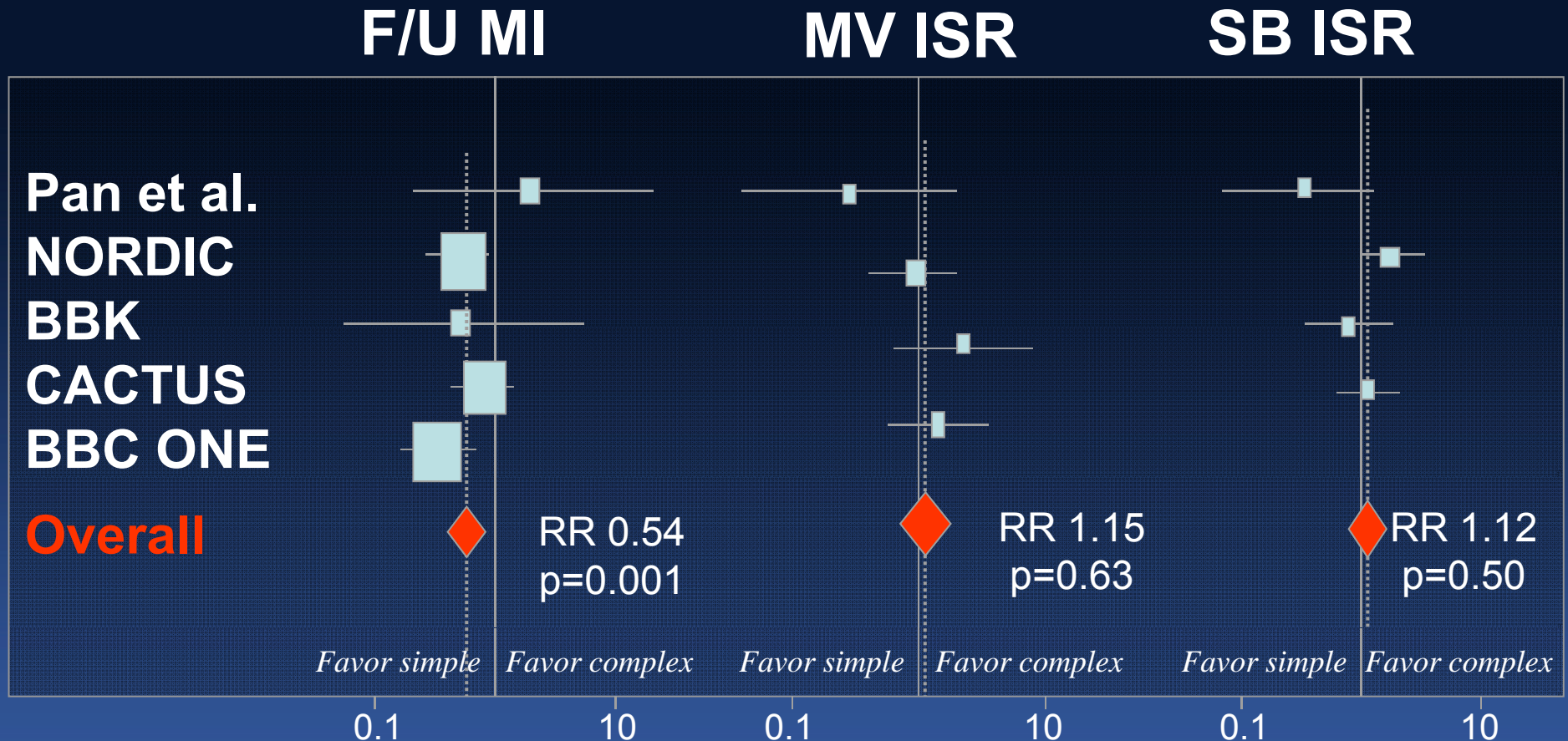
**I have nothing to disclose**

# Utility of IVUS

1. To Determine Stent Strategy  
Single vs. Two

# Simple vs. Complex

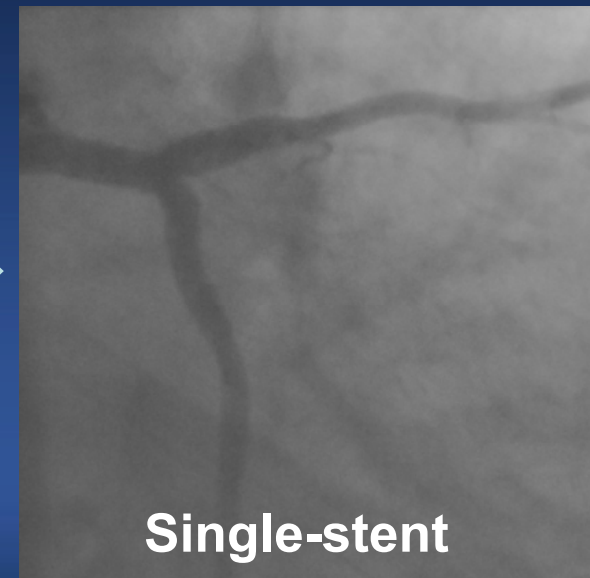
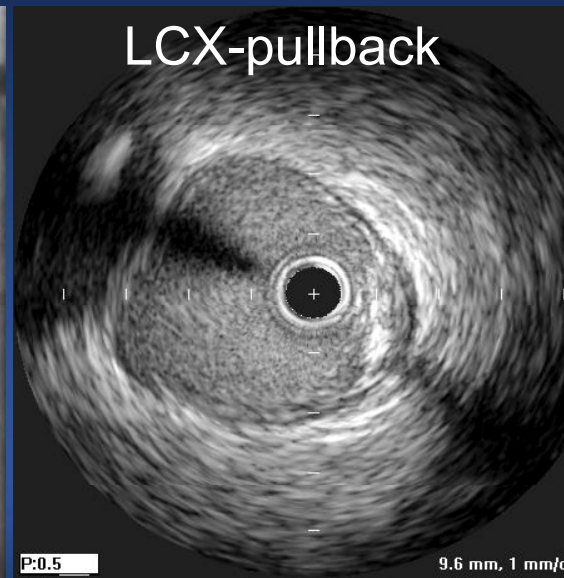
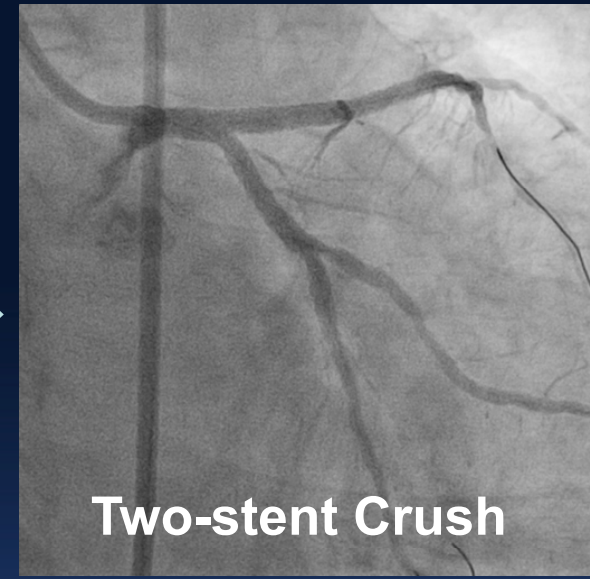
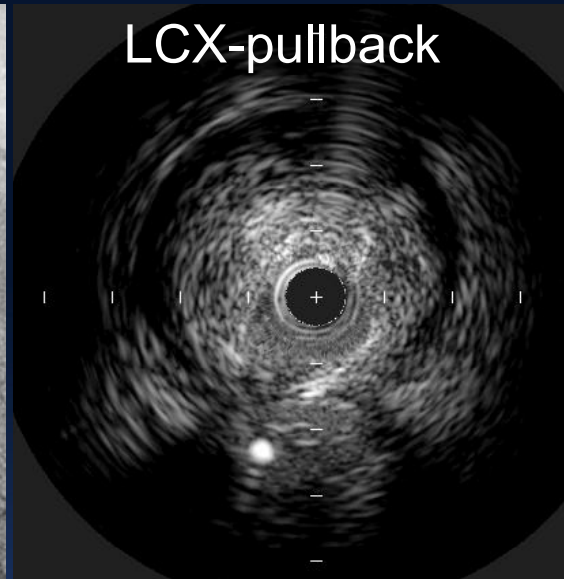
## Relative Ratios of Adverse Events



**46% ↓ RR**

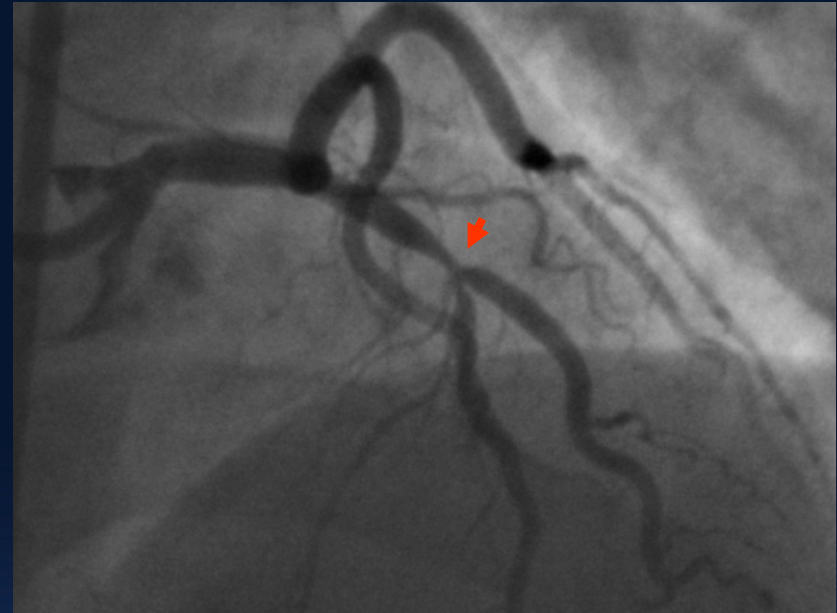
Zhang et al. Heart 2009;95:1676-81

# Disease Involvement of SB Ostium

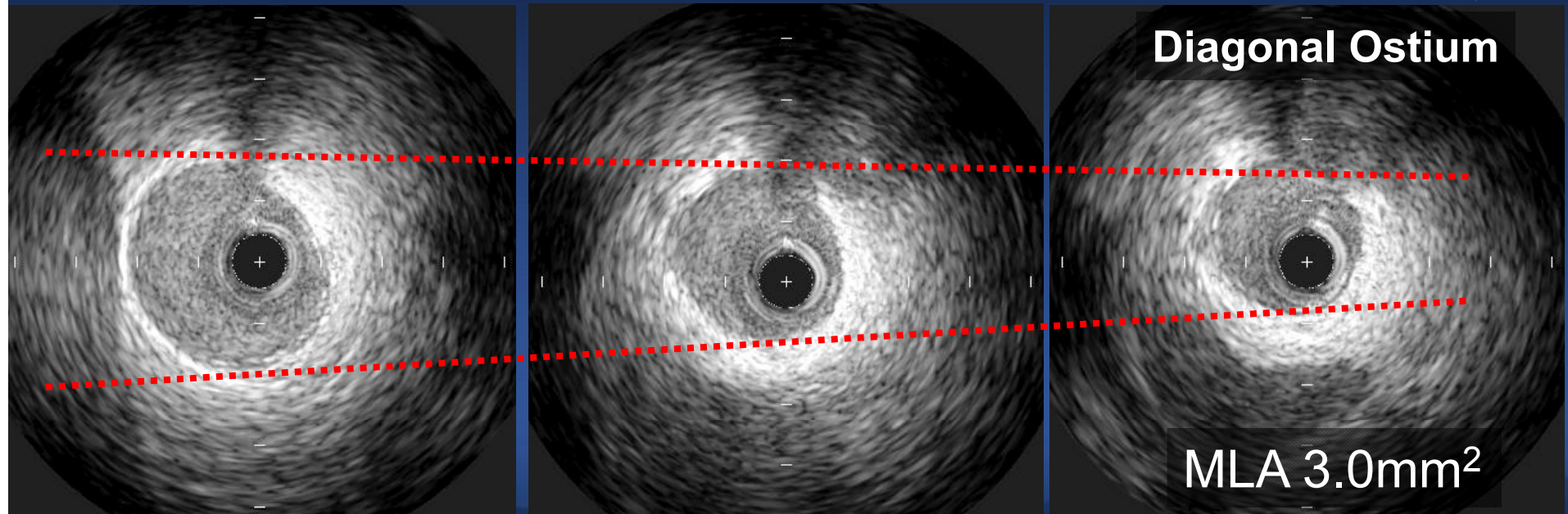


# CASE

- True Bifurcation
- SB Involvement?

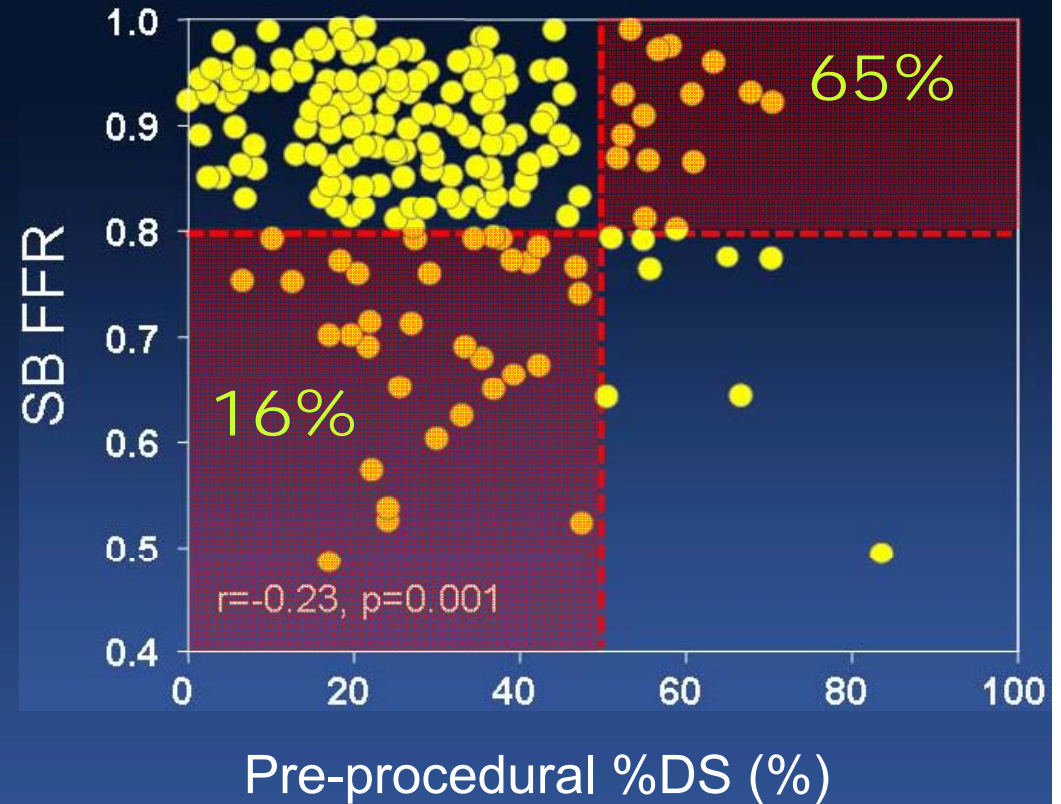
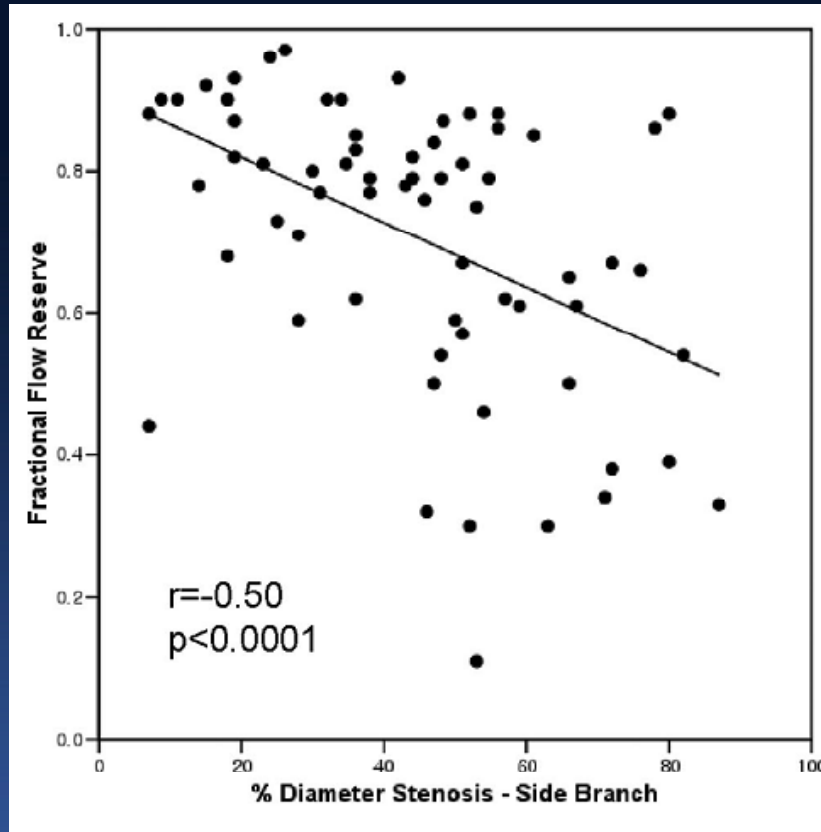


Negative Remodeling without Plaque



# Angiographic or IVUS Criteria Suitable for Single Stent Strategy

# Angiographic DS is a Poor Predictor for Functional SB Compromise



*Koo et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2010;3:113-9*

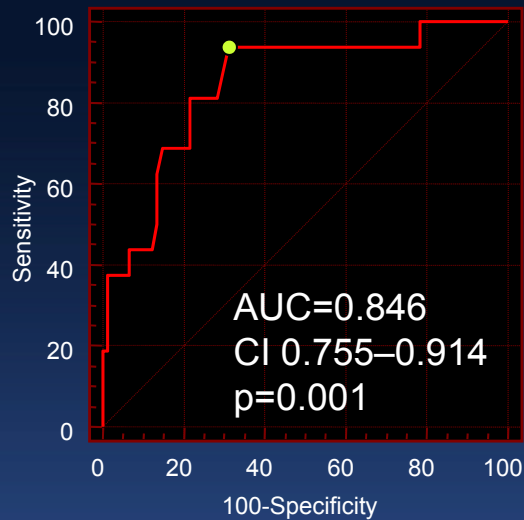
*Ahn et al. JACC Interv 2011 in Press*



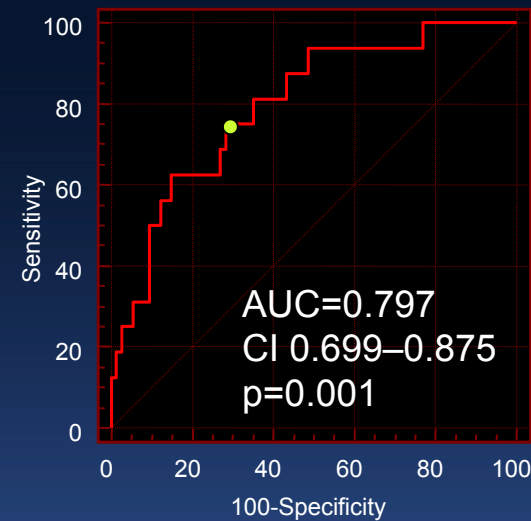
# Pre-intervention SB-IVUS Predicts SB FFR <0.80 after MB stenting

MLA 2.4mm<sup>2</sup>

Plaque burden 50%

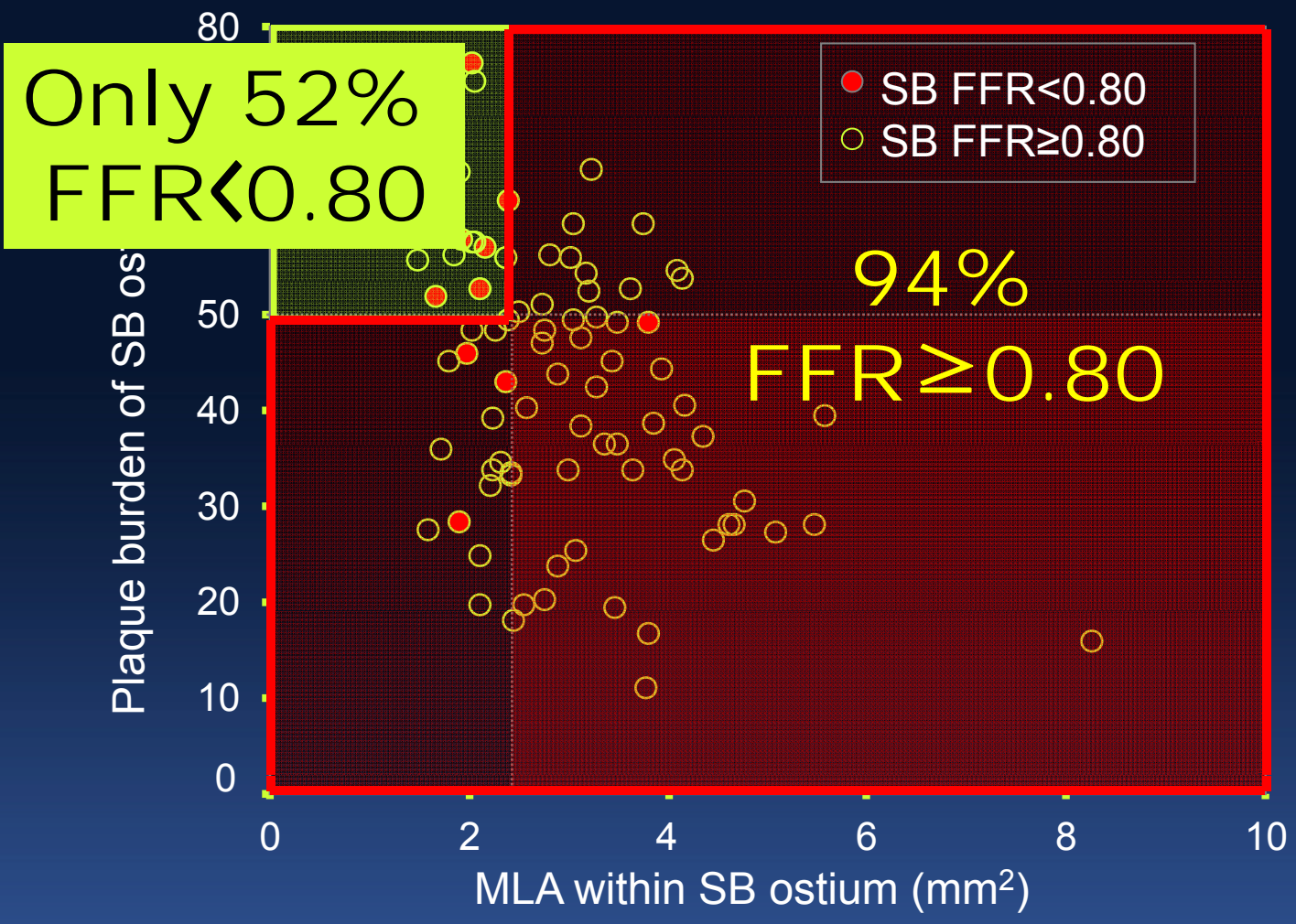


Sensitivity=94%  
Specificity=68%  
PPV=40%  
NPV=98%



Sensitivity=75%  
Specificity=71%  
PPV=36%  
NPV=93%

*Kang et al. Am J Cardiol 2011;107:1787-93*



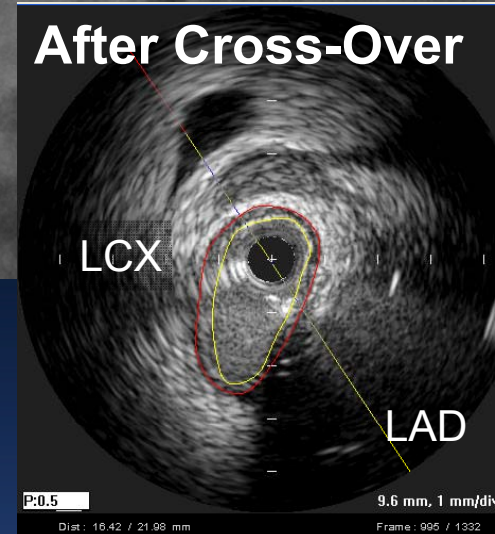
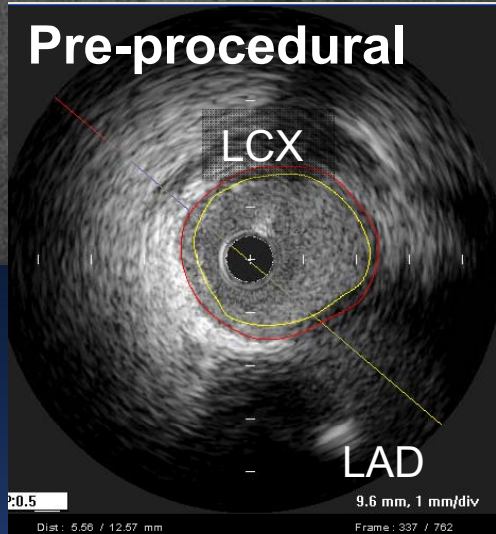
*Kang et al. Am J Cardiol 2011;107:1787-93*

# Utility of IVUS

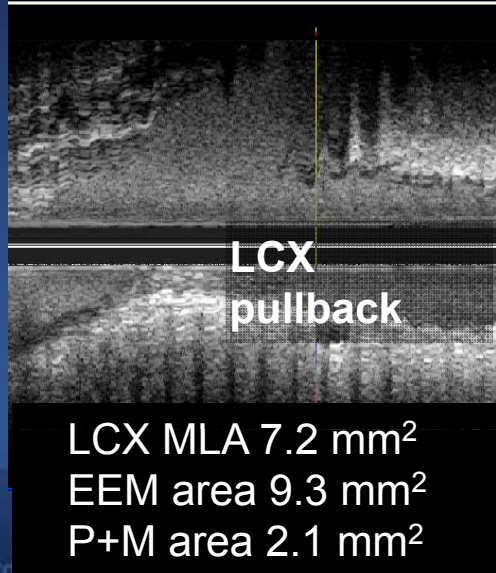
## 2. Mechanism of SB Jailing

Pre-PCI

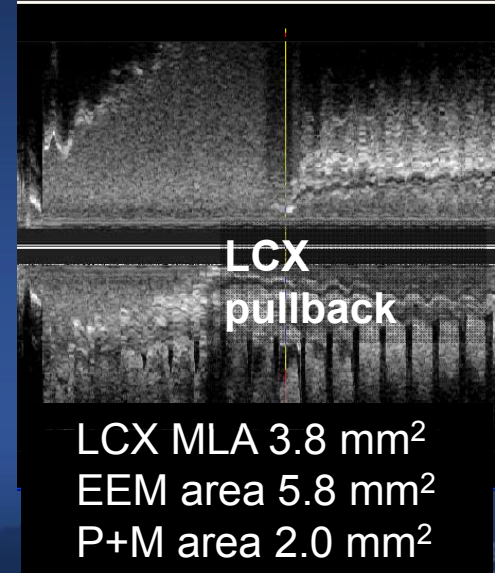
After Cross-Over



## Carina Shift After cross-over



Area Change	
ΔLumen	<b>-3.4 mm<sup>2</sup></b>
ΔVessel	<b>-3.5 mm<sup>2</sup></b>
ΔPlaque	-0.1 mm <sup>2</sup>

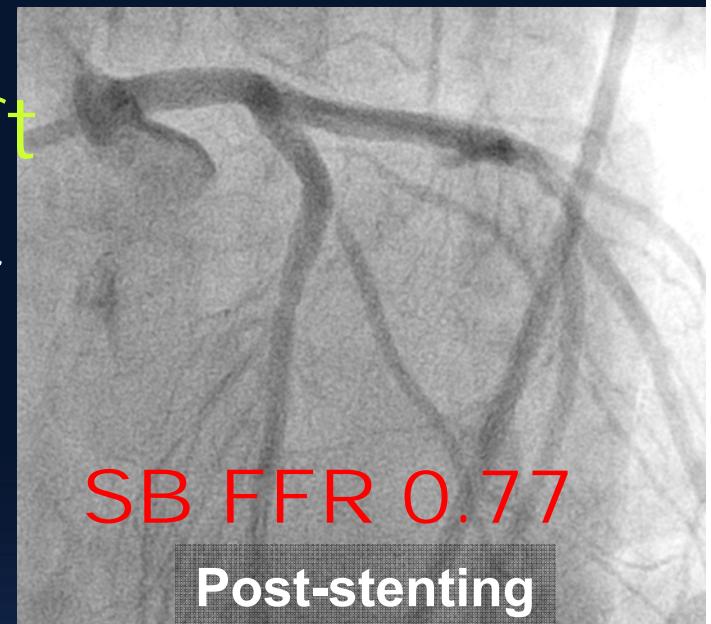
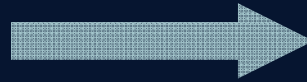




Pre-procedural

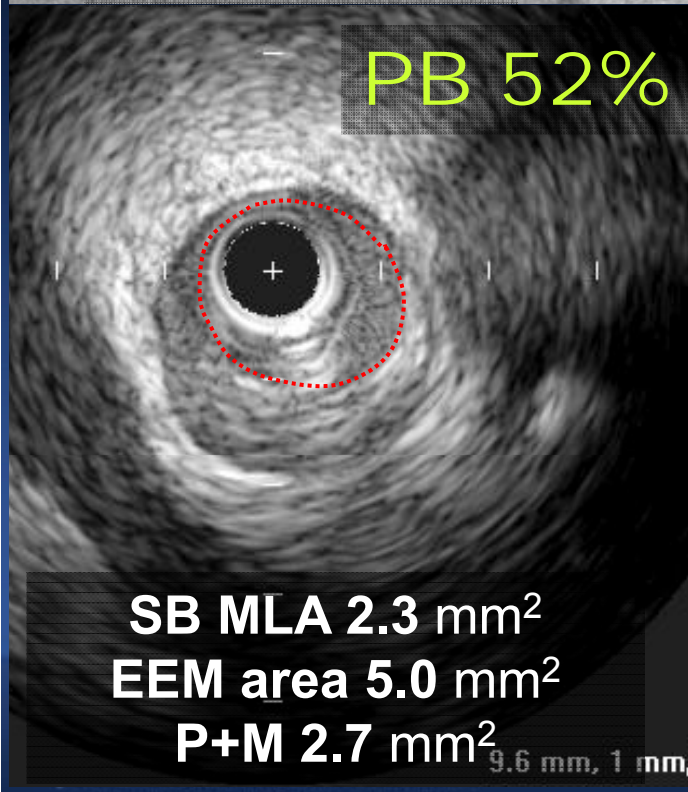
# Plaque Shift

MB Cross-over



SB FFR 0.77

Post-stenting

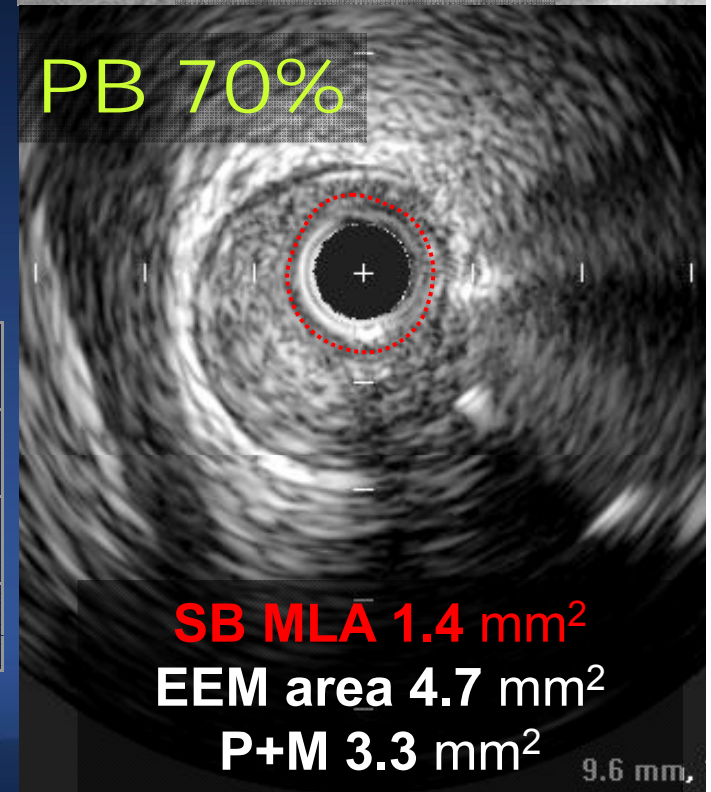


PB 52%

SB MLA 2.3 mm<sup>2</sup>  
EEM area 5.0 mm<sup>2</sup>  
P+M 2.7 mm<sup>2</sup>

9.6 mm, 1 mm

Area Change	
$\Delta$ Lumen	-1.0mm <sup>2</sup>
$\Delta$ Vessel	-0.3mm <sup>2</sup>
$\Delta$ Plaque	+0.7mm <sup>2</sup>



PB 70%

SB MLA 1.4 mm<sup>2</sup>  
EEM area 4.7 mm<sup>2</sup>  
P+M 3.3 mm<sup>2</sup>

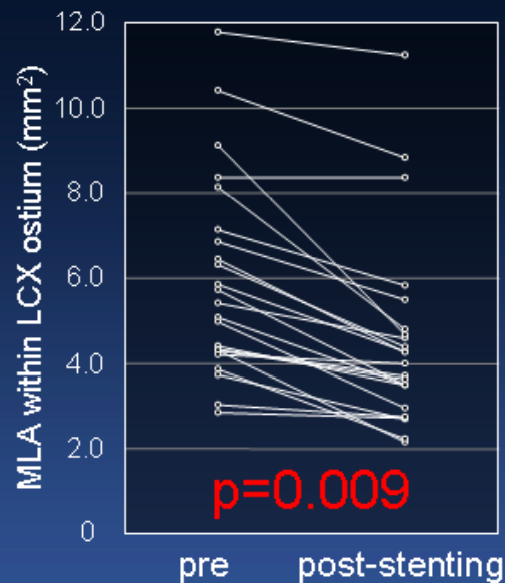
9.6 mm,

# Changes in Left Main Bifurcation Geometry After a Single-Stent Crossover Technique

An Intravascular Ultrasound Study Using Direct Imaging of Both the Left Anterior Descending and the Left Circumflex Coronary Arteries Before and After Intervention (n=23 LM bifurcation lesions)

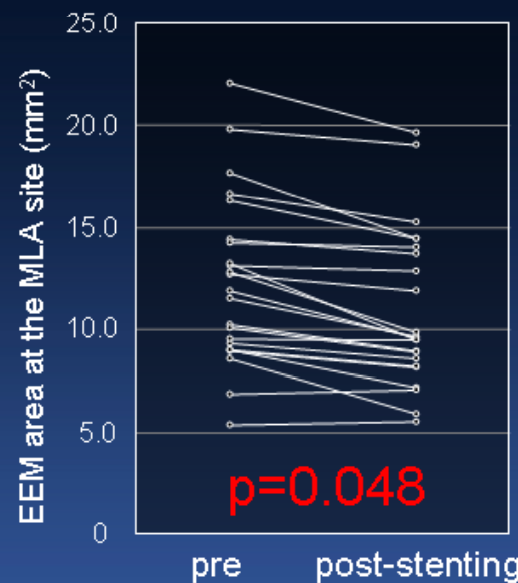
MLA within LCX ostium

5.4mm<sup>2</sup>→4.0mm<sup>2</sup>



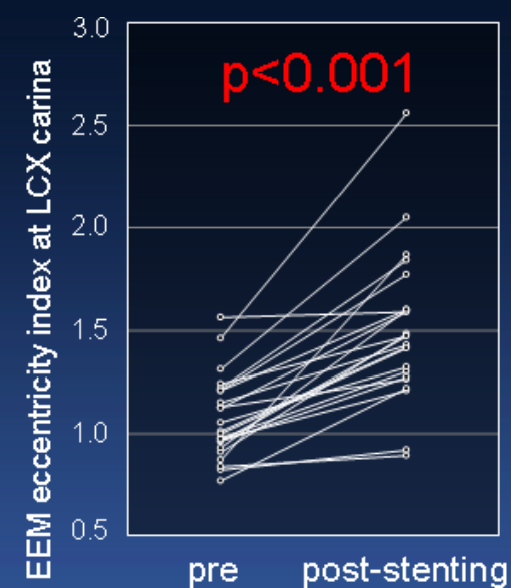
EEM area at MLA

11.8mm<sup>2</sup>→9.6mm<sup>2</sup>



EEM eccentricity

1.22→1.47

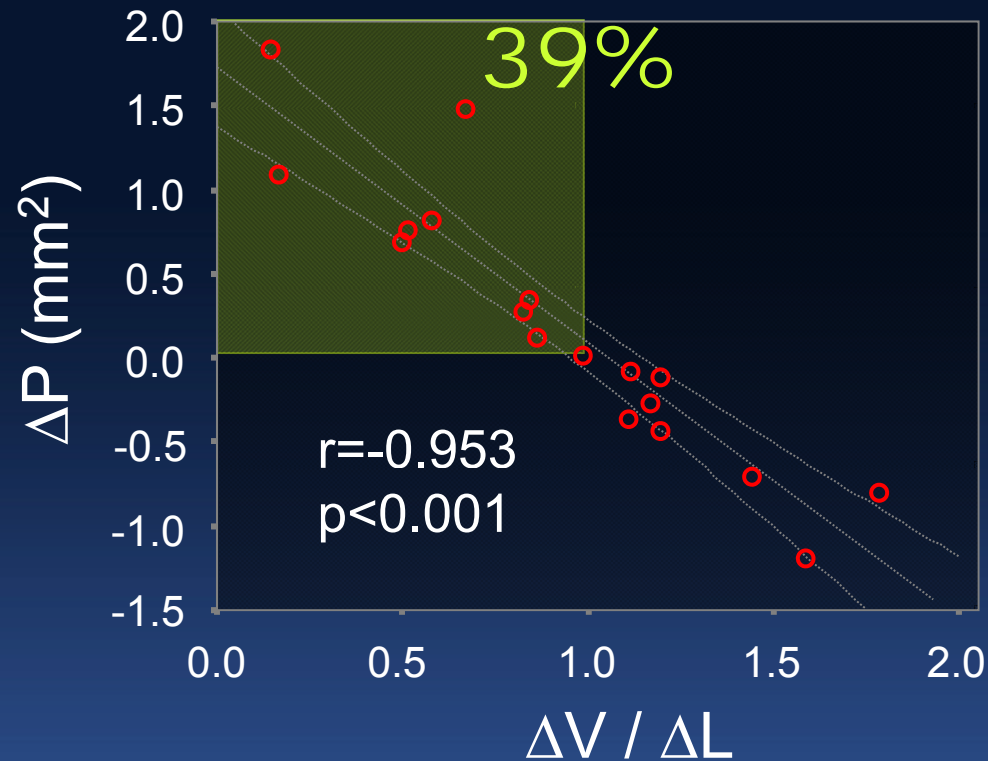


**78%** showed a >10% reduction of MLA within LCX ostium after cross-over stenting

*Kang et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2011;4:355-61*

# Plaque Redistribution

## Second Mechanism of SB Compromise



In 39%, plaque redistribution may be superimposed on carina shift to contribute to further lumen loss

# Utility of IVUS

However, **treatment of Jailed SB** depends on functional significance



# Treatment for **Angiographically Jailed SB**

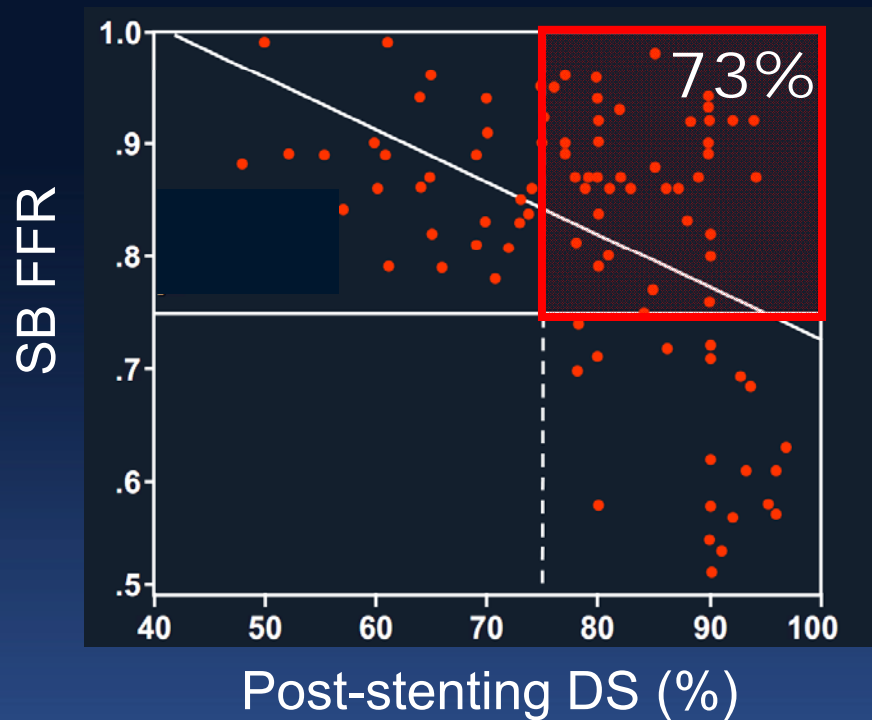
SB FFR >0.75 is safe for deferral in **non-LM disease**



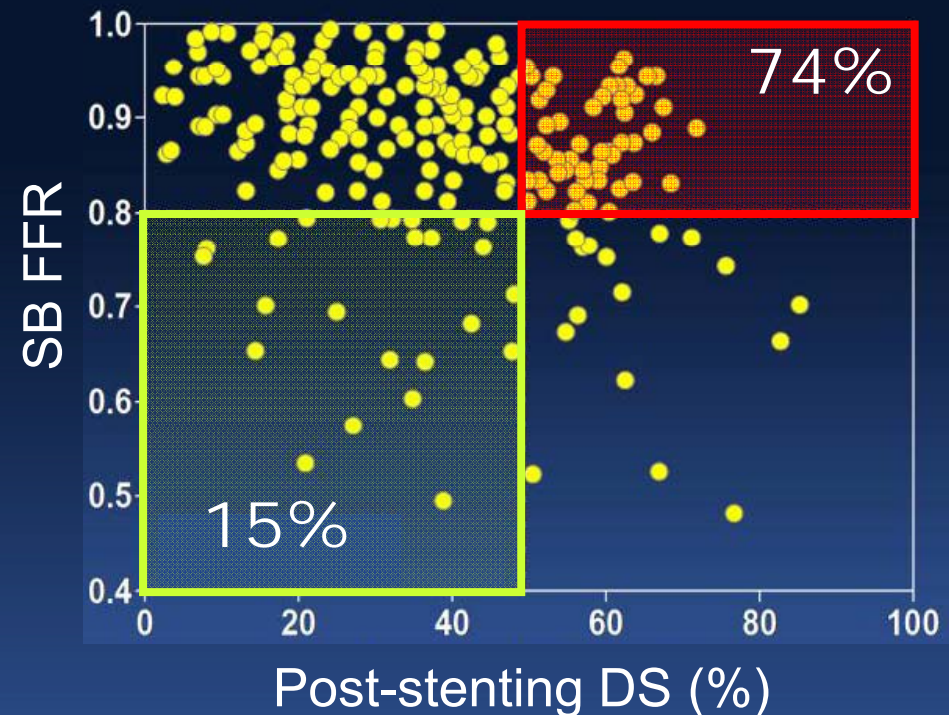
↓ 6 Mo f/u

No change in SB FFR ( $0.87 \pm 0.06 \rightarrow 0.89 \pm 0.07$ )  
Functional restenosis (FFR < 0.75) in only 8%

# Discordance Between Post-stenting QCA-DS vs. SB FFR



- 73% Mismatch
- Cut-off for  $FFR < 0.75$ :  $>85\%$



- 74% Mismatch
- 15% Reverse-Mismatch
- Cut-off for  $FFR < 0.80$ : 54%

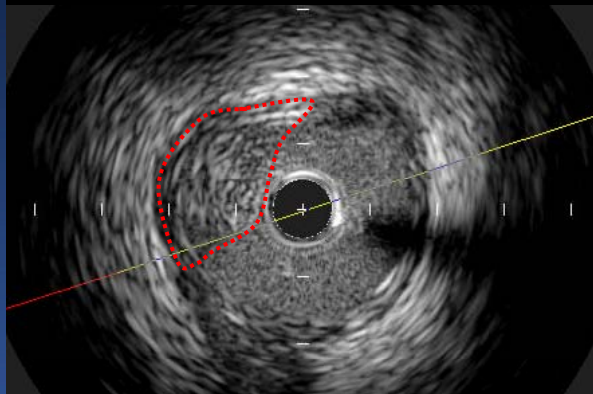
*Koo et al. JACC 2005;46:633*

*Ahn et al. JACC Intery in Press*

# IVUS Cannot Predict LCX FFR



*Plaque shift*

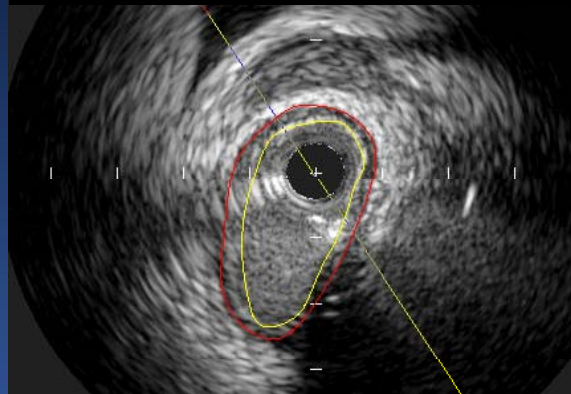


**MLA 4.5 mm<sup>2</sup>**

**FFR 0.85**



*Carina shift*

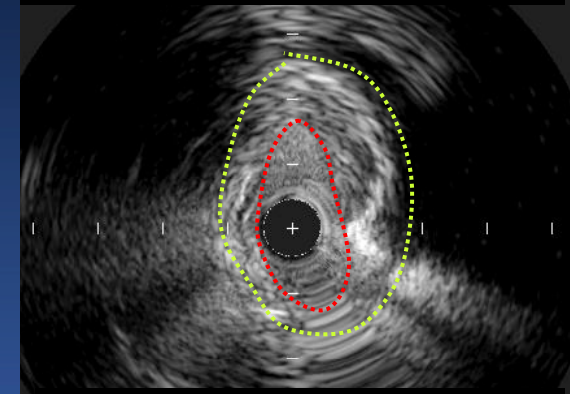


**MLA 3.8 mm<sup>2</sup>**

**FFR 0.91**



*Carina shift*

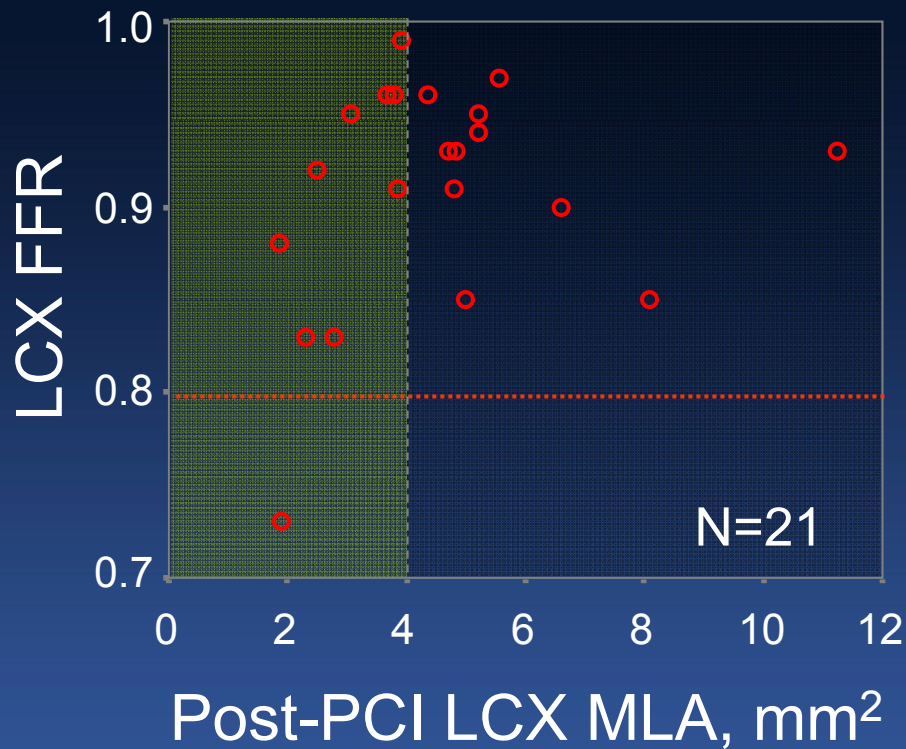


**MLA 2.5mm<sup>2</sup>**

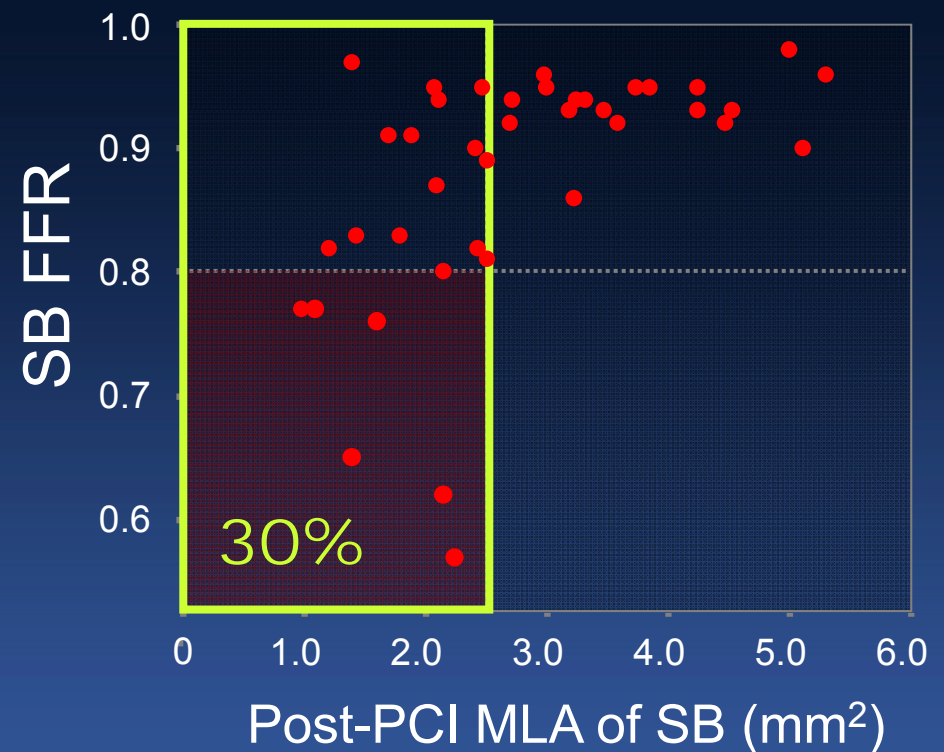
**FFR 0.81**

# Correlation between IVUS-MLA vs. Post-stenting FFR

LM



Non-LM

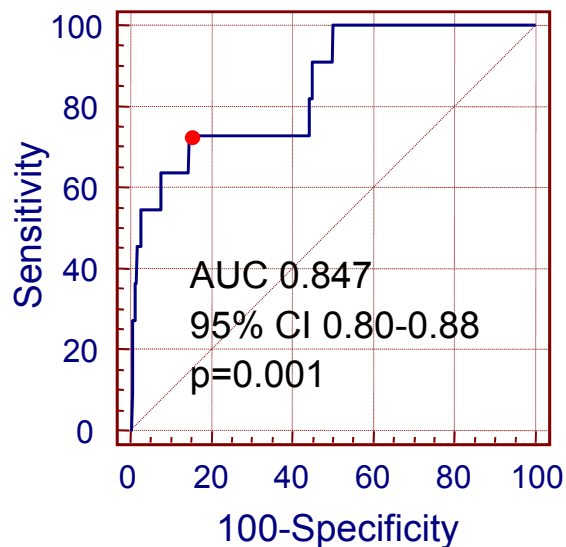


*AMC data, preliminary*

# Utility of IVUS

## 3. LM Stent Optimization

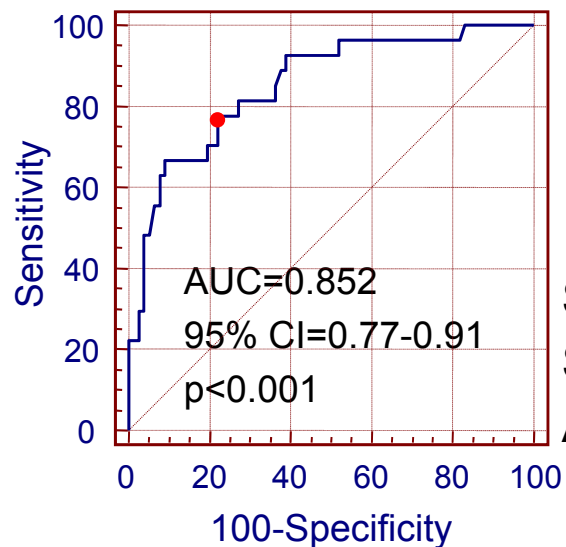
## LAD ostium



**MSA 6.3mm<sup>2</sup>**

Sensitivity 73%  
Specificity 85%  
Accuracy 84%

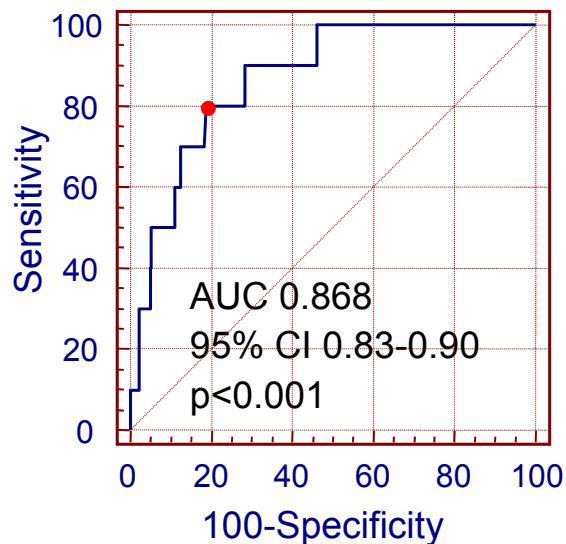
## LCX ostium



**MSA 5.0mm<sup>2</sup>**

Sensitivity 78%  
Specificity 78%  
Accuracy 78%

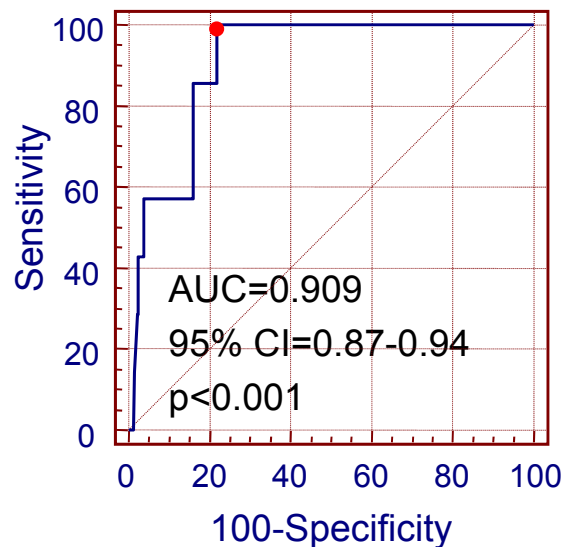
## Proximal LM



**MSA 8.2mm<sup>2</sup>**

Sensitivity 80%  
Specificity 81%  
Accuracy 81%

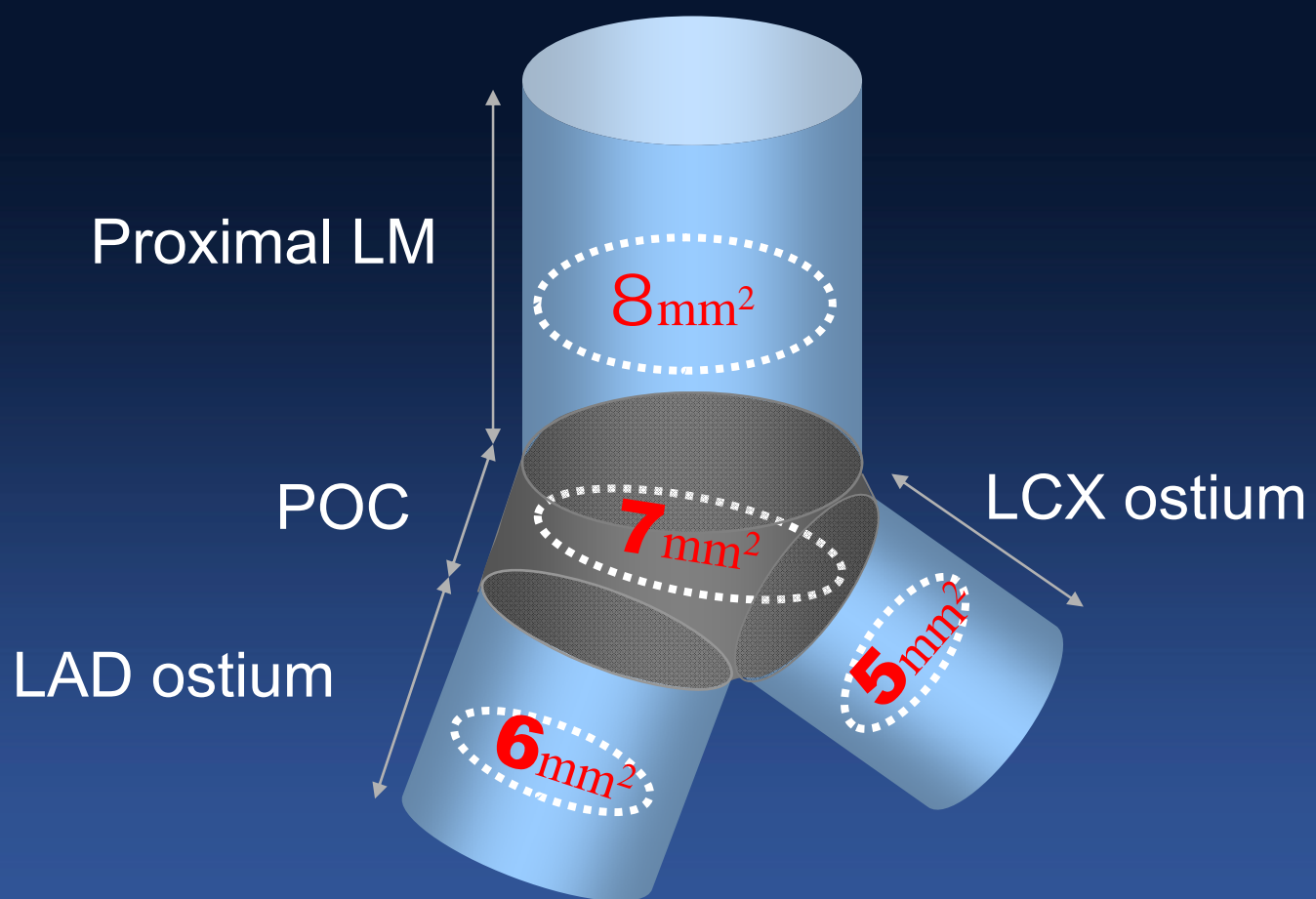
## POC



**MSA 7.2mm<sup>2</sup>**

Sensitivity 100%  
Specificity 78%  
Accuracy 80%

# Optimal MSA *on a segmental basis*

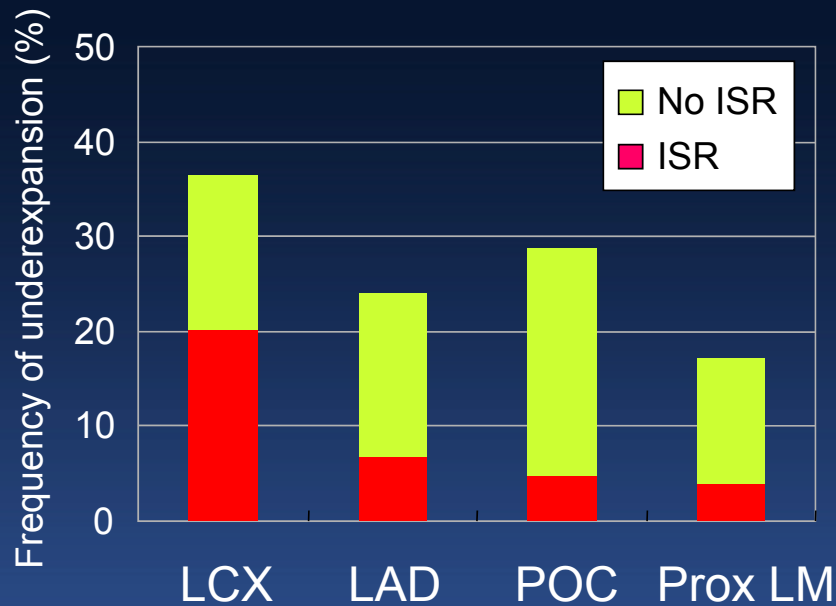


*Kang et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2011 2011;4:1168-74*

# Frequency of Underexpansion and ISR

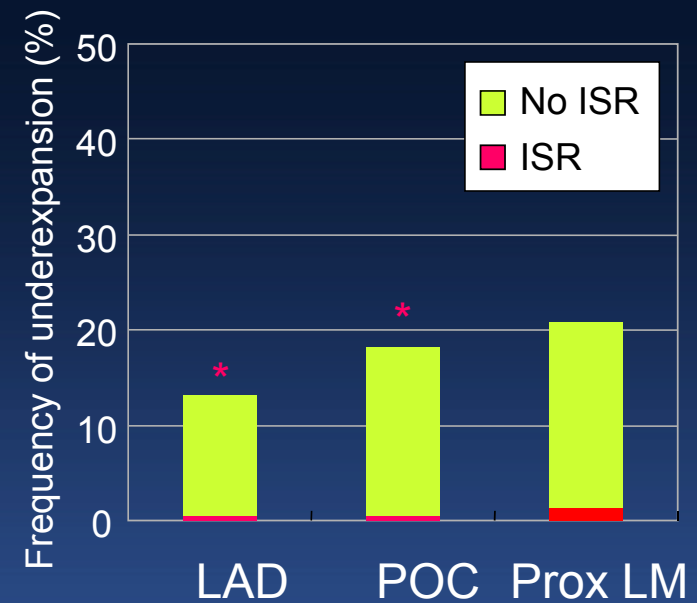
**33.8%** had underexpansion of at least one stented segment

## Two-stent



**54%** had underexpansion in at least one of the 4 stented segments

## Single-stent



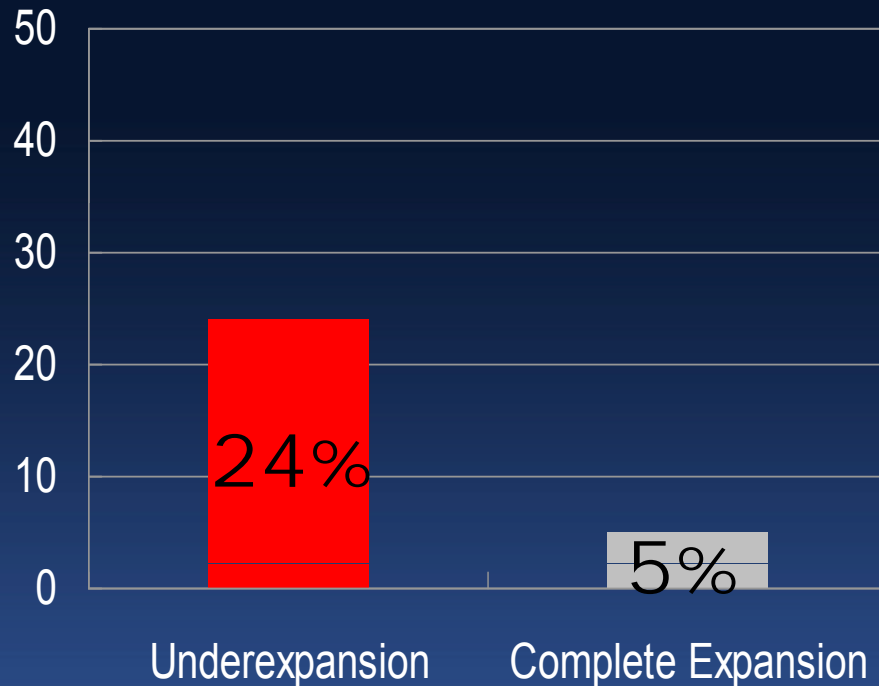
**27%** had underexpansion in at least one of the 3 stented segments

\* single-stent vs. two-stent,  $p < 0.05$

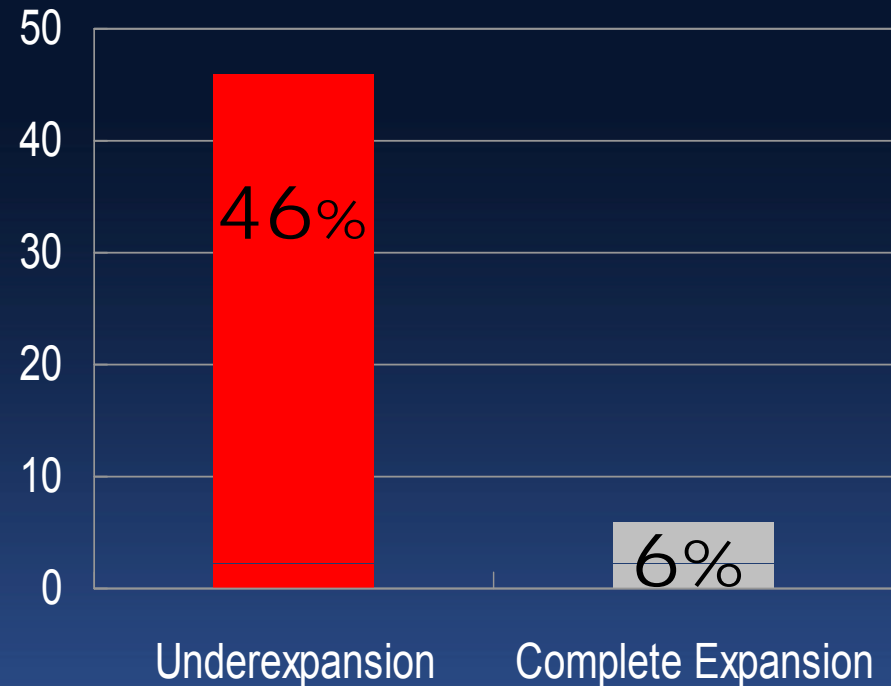


# Frequency of ISR in LM Lesions with vs. without Underexpansion

## Overall lesions



## Two-stent



- Underexpansion of at least 1 segment
- Adequate expansion at all sites

*Kang et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2011 2011;4:1168-74*

# Bifurcations with Crush-stenting

- SB ostium was most frequent site of MSA in 68%
- Within MB, MSA was found in crush area in 56%

	MV	SB	P
MSA, mm <sup>2</sup>	6.5±1.7	3.9±1.0	<0.001
MSA <4 mm <sup>2</sup>	10%	55%	0.007
MSA <5 mm <sup>2</sup>	20%	90%	<0.001

*Costa et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2005;46:599-605*

# Issues of Bifurcation PCI

Stent Strategy?

Single

Two

Angiographic  
Jailing of SB

How to Optimize?

Mechanism of Jailing

How to Treat the SB?

IVUS optimization with MSA criteria 5-6-7-8 mm<sup>2</sup> for LM bifurcation may improve long-term clinical outcomes