Stat-of-the-Art in High Resolution IVUS

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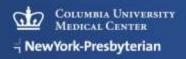




Conflict of Interest Disclosure

- Akiko Maehara
 - Personal: Consultant for ACIST, Boston Scientific Corporation
 - Cardiovascular Research Foundation: Boston Scientific Corporation





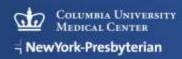
Five Companies Are Working on Next Generation IVUS Systems

- ACIST, 60MHz (purchased SVMI has been working on next generation IVUS since 2007)
- InfraReDx, 50MHz
- Boston Scientific, 60MHz
- Volcano, FACT
- OCT Medical Imaging Inc, 60MHz



Available in





Intravascular Imaging System Comparison

- Angular resolution=1.22 × wave length/diameter of lens
- Frequency= speed of wave / wave length

Feature	ACIST HDi / Kodama	Boston Scientific	Volcano FACT	InfraReDx	St Jude Medical OCT
Frequency or Wavelength	60 MHz	60 MHz	Not available	50 MHz	1.3 µm
Nature of the Energy	Ultrasound				Optical
Axial Resolution	40 µm	22 µm	<50 µm	20 µm	15 µm
Lateral Resolution	90 µm	50-140 µm	100-200 µm	<200 μm	40 µm
Soft Tissue Penetration	> 2.5 mm	>3.5 mm			0.8-1.2 mm*
Blood Penetration	> 3.4 mm	>4.0 mm			≤ 1.2 mm
Pullback Speed (mm/s)	0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0, 10	0.5,1.0		0.5	20
Pullback Length (mm)	130	100		150	75

* Soft Tissue Penetration with contrast injection to achieve blood clearing.

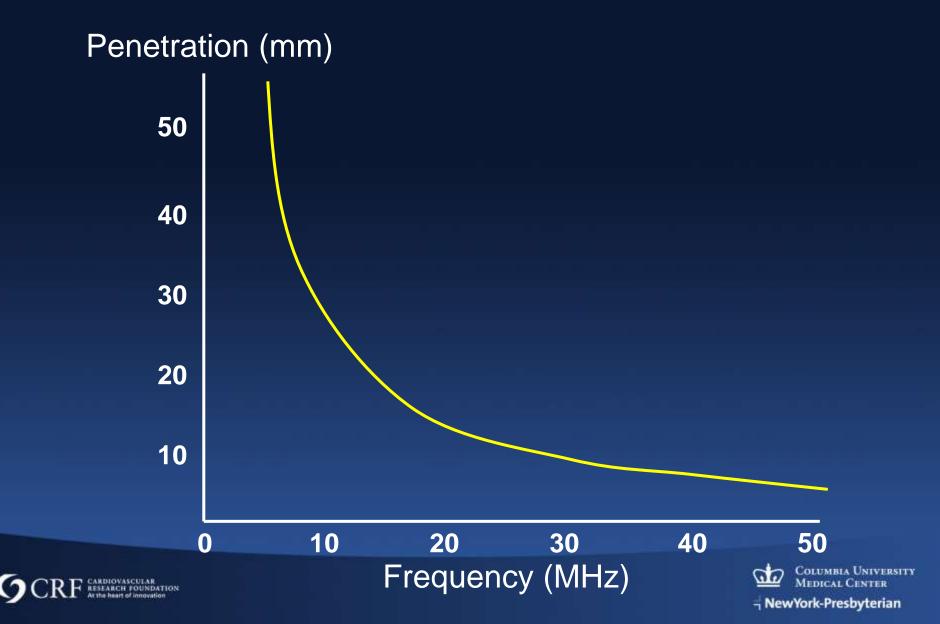
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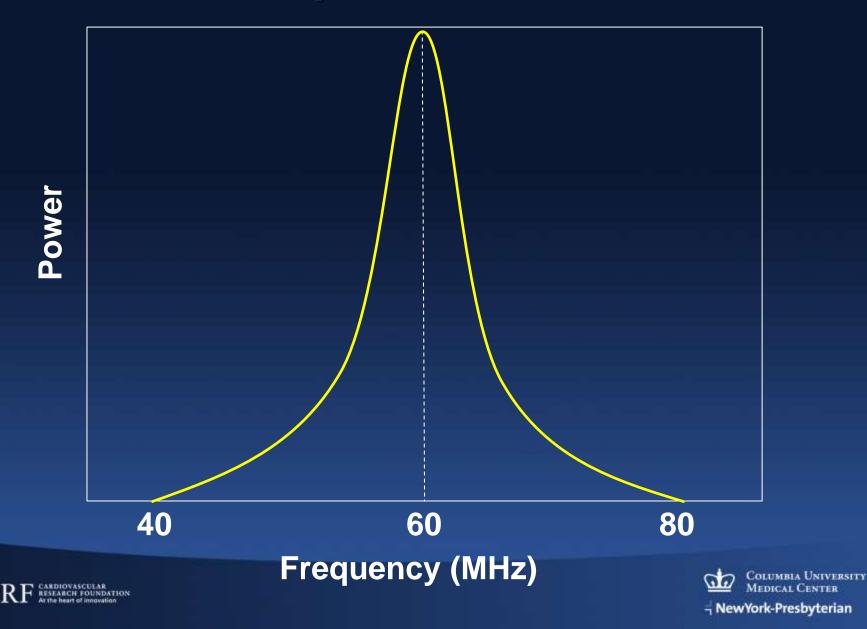
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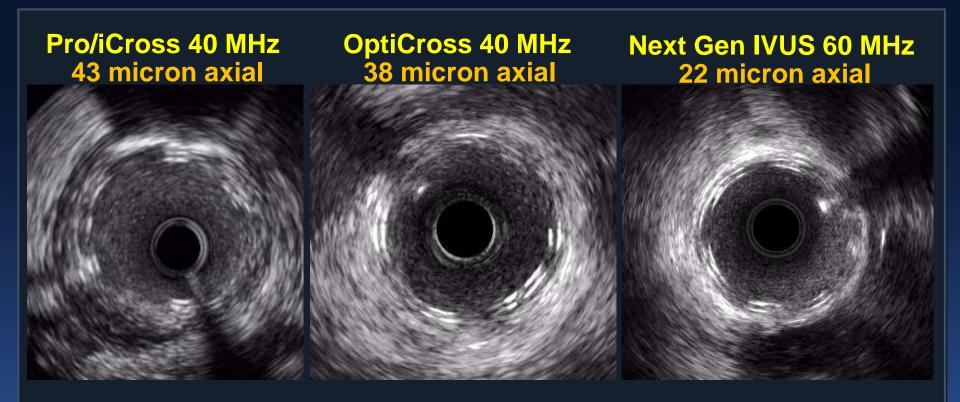
Frequency and Penetration



Power Spectrum of Wave



Boston Scientific: HD-IVUS and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffolds



Improving IVUS Resolution without Compromising Penetration

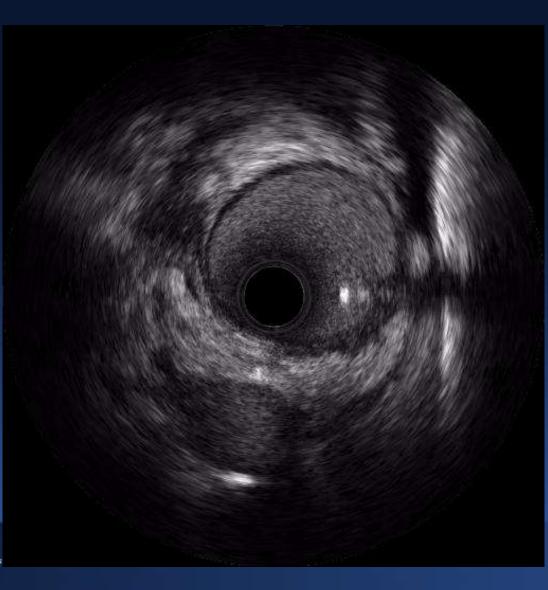




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Boston Scientific: 55MHz IVUS in Animal Normal Coronary Artery



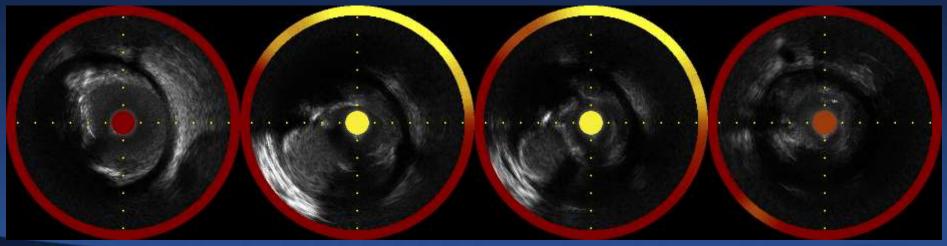


Columbia University Medical Center

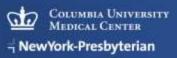
InfraReDx: 50MHz IVUS in Human Plaque rupture



proximal

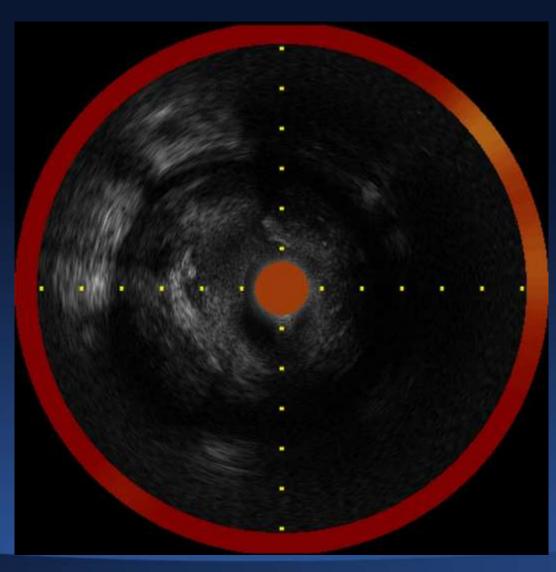




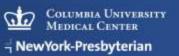


distal

InfraReDx: 50MHz IVUS in Human

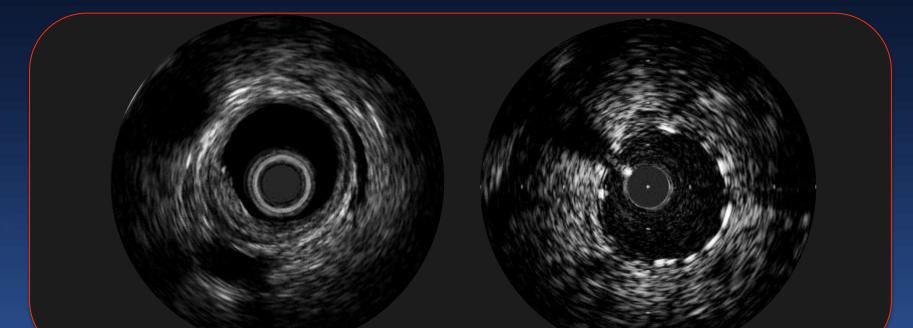






Volcano: FACT (Focused Acoustic Computed Tomography)

FACT ultrasound transducer intended to generate a "cleaner" signal than traditional piezoelectricity, near field resolution close to OCT.



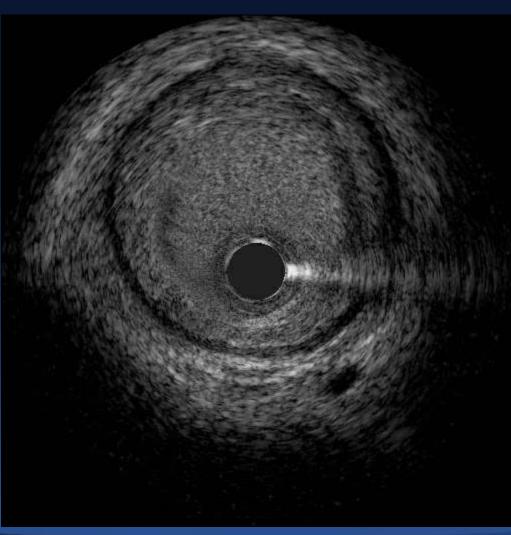
Cadaver Image without blood

Animal Image with stent

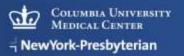




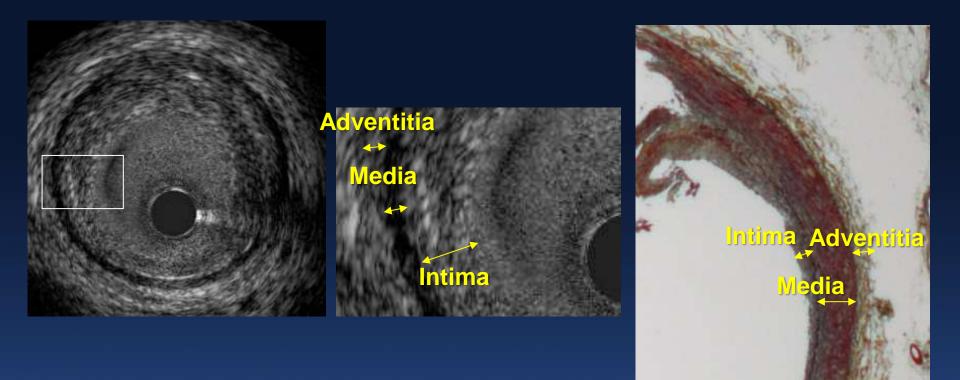
ACIST 60MHz IVUS



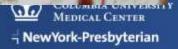




Three Layers Appearance

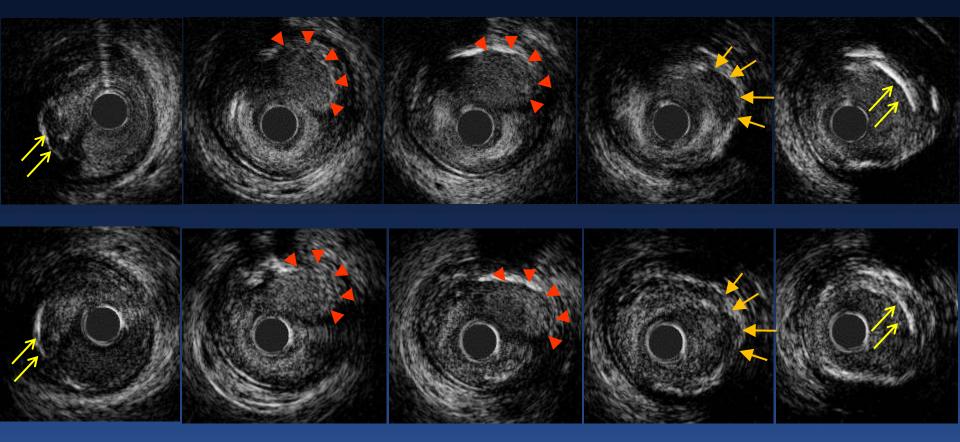






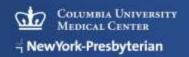
Difference between 60 and 40 MHz

60MHz



40MHz

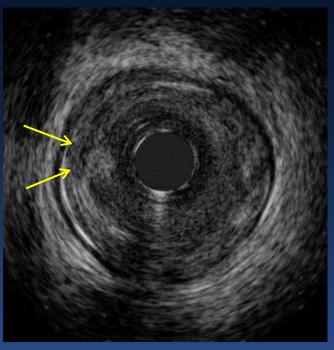


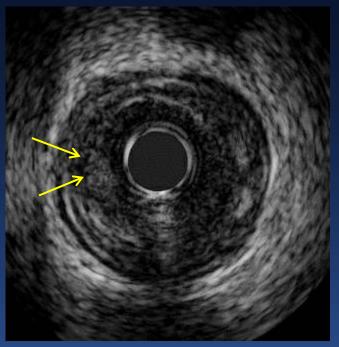


Thrombus

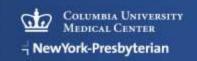




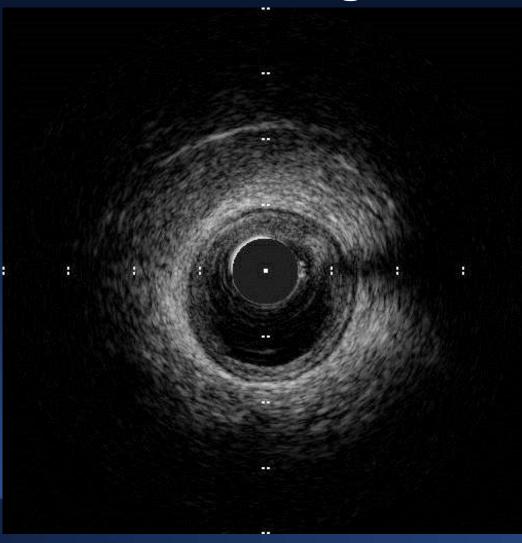






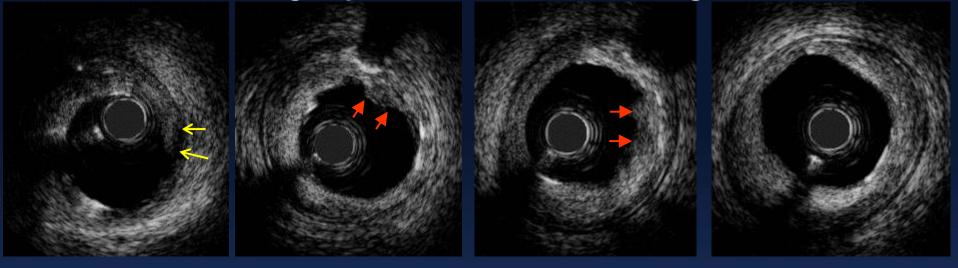


High Speed Pullback (10mm/sec) with Flushing

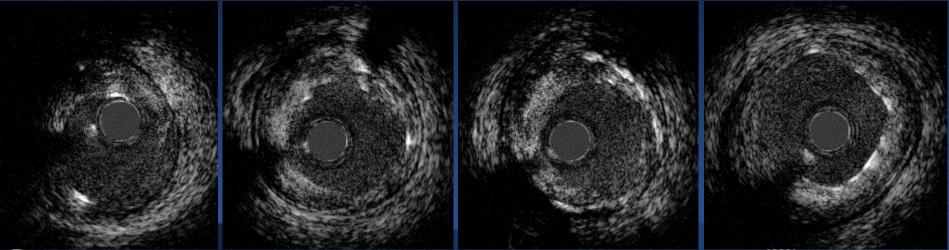


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Comparison with vs without Flush High Speed Pullback with Flushing



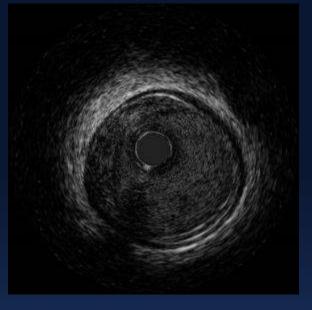
Normal Pullback

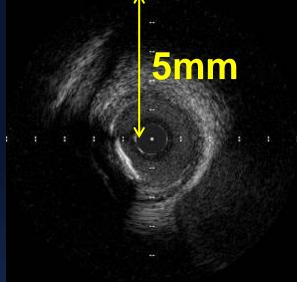


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Penetration

Soft Tissue Penetration





Blood Penetration



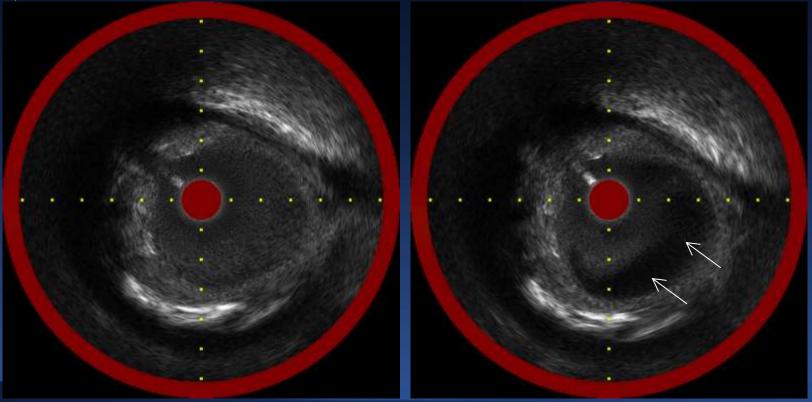


5mr

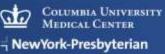
SITY

Phase Cancellation Signal Processing Artifact

RF averaging across multiple A-lines over a period of around 25 microseconds. If during this averaging period, the target moves slightly, this slight position change results in a 180 degree phase shift of the RF signal so that cancellation occurs and the black region is present.



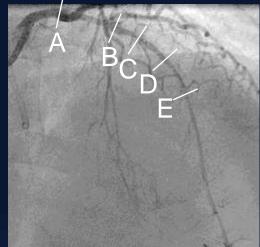


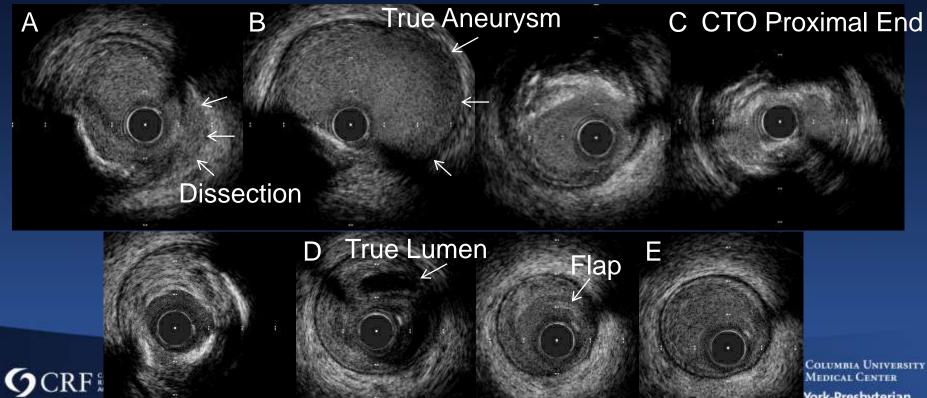


Pre-PCI

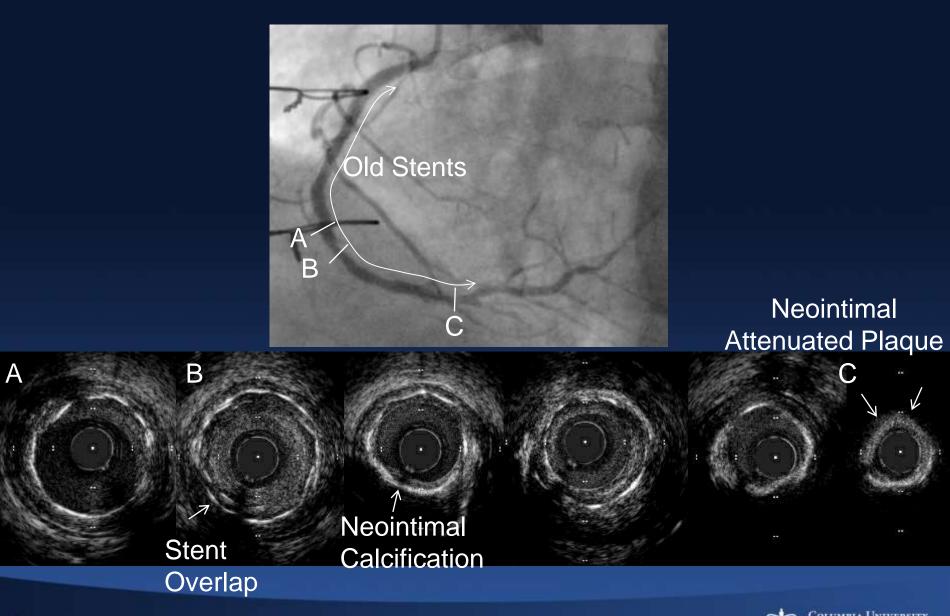
Post-Wiring



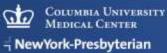




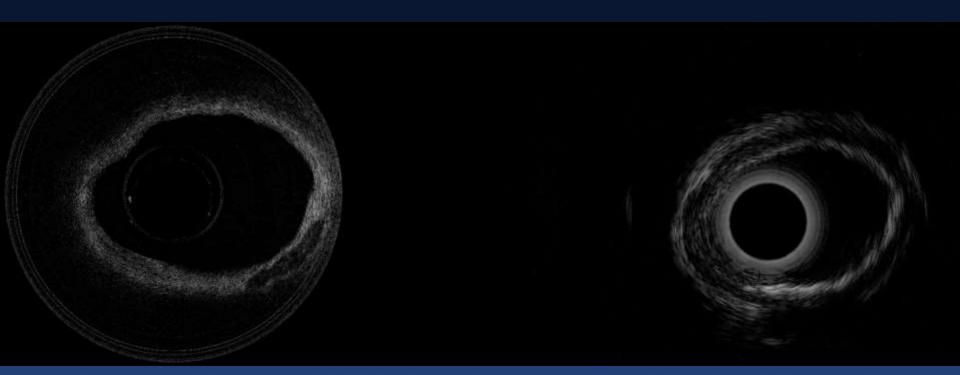
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OCT/IVUS Combined Catheter



Courtesy for Pranav Patel & Zhongping Chen University of California, Irvine; Ram Ramalingam OCT Medical Imaging Inc.





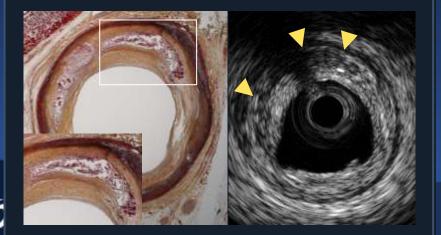
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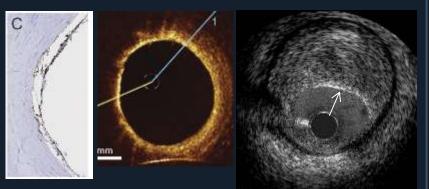
What we are looking for more?

- Intraplaque Hemorrhage
- Thrombus
- Macrophage
- Bioabsorbable scaffold, stent fracture
- Edge dissection

Intraplaque Hemorrhage



Macrophage?



Soest G et al, JACC Img 2011; 4:810-3.

Summary

- 1. New generation of high definition (frequency) of IVUS will provide better resolution (close to OCT) with clinically enough penetration (vessel size evaluation is possible).
- 2. Clinically useful easier diagnosis such as under-expansion and dissection will be expected.
- 3. Understanding of plaque vulnerability (intraplaque hemorrhage, macrophage, thrombus) would be promising.



