26th TCTAP 2021 Apr 21-24

Left Main and Bifurcation PCI

Bifurcation PCI at the Crossroads:

New Physiology-Guided Decision-Making 2021

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Why "Physiology" for bifurcation lesions?

Pitfalls of anatomical evaluation

- Angiography
 - Single directional assessment
 - Variability in stenosis assessment
 - No validated criteria for intervention
 - Not physiologic

IVUS/OCT

- Difficult to perform in tight stenosis
- No validated criteria for intervention
- Not physiologic

Uniqueness of side branch lesions

- Various size, various amount of myocardium
- Side branch stenosis is **unique and complex**
 - Underlying plaque → Eccentric
 - Remodeling → Negative remodeling
 - Complex mechanisms of side branch jailing

Carina shift, plaque shift, stent struts, thrombus.....

Koo BK & de Bruyne B, Eurointervention 2010



0.7

18.04

(99) 0.77

30.80



67:91 55: 86

0.82

65:75





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Functionally significant stenosis?



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New Physiology-Guided Decision-Making 2021

More focus on clinical relevance

- Myocardial territory, ischemic territory
- Clinical relevance of side branches
- Application of non-hyperemic pressure ratios
- New technique and technology
 - Physiology-guided DCB treatment
 - Image-based physiologic assessment

Myocardial territory: Main vs. Side branches



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Jeon WK..... Koo BK, Eurointervention 2020

Myocardial vs. Ischemic territory





Stroke Volume:	74.55 ml
Ejection Fraction:	52.18%
Total Myocardial Mass	143.10 g
Total Enhanced Mass	10.51 g
Enhanced/Total mass	7.30%





MPI in severe disease in all diagonal branches:

- Average % ischemia: 8.4 \pm 3.3%
- % ischemia ≥10%: 35%

Jeon WK..... Koo BK, Eurointervention 2020



More side branch intervention, More main branch events



Chen SL, et al. JACC interv 2015



SMART STRATEGY



Target vessel failure at 3 years



Gwon HC, et al. JACC interv 2016

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New Physiology-Guided Decision-Making 2021

- More focus on clinical relevance
 - Side branch myocardial territory is generally small and its ischemic territory is even smaller.
 - Selection of right target is more important than how to assess and how to revascularize.
 <u>Cardiac Death or MI</u>
 - Pay attention to maintain the procedura a main branch.



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FFR vs. Non-hyperemic pressure ratios (NHPR)



Application of NHPR in complex PCI

F/57, crescendo angina CAG: distal LM, pLAD, mLAD, pLCX disease



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Co-registration of imaging and physiology



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Prediction of post-PCI physiology



• Estimated post-PCI LCX iFR ~ 1.0





New Physiology-Guided Decision-Making 2021

- Application of non-hyperemic pressure ratios
 - NHPR is more convenient to use and less influenced by other lesions.
 - Co-registration enables prediction of post-PCI physiologic result.
 - More studies are needed to validate their value in bifurcation PCI.
 - NHPR should be measured in true resting status.





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Physiology-guided DCB treatment

F/59 Stable angina





After DCB treatment



18

Physiology-guided DCB treatment



Shin ES et al. Cath Cardiovasc Interv. 2015

Image-based physiologic assessment

CT-derived FFR





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Image-based physiologic assessment





Angio-derived FFR



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New Physiology-Guided Decision-Making 2021

• New technique and technology

- Physiology-guided DCB treatment is a promising option for bifurcation lesions, especially for side branches.
- Imaging-based physiologic assessment can be helpful in estimating the functional status of coronary stenosis and predicting the procedural outcomes without invasive procedures.
- Further studies are needed.

New Physiology-Guided Decision-Making 2021

More focus on clinical relevance

- Myocardial territory, ischemic territory
- Clinical relevance of side branches
- Application of non-hyperemic pressure ratios
- New technique and technology
 - Physiology-guided DCB application
 - Image-based physiologic assessment

