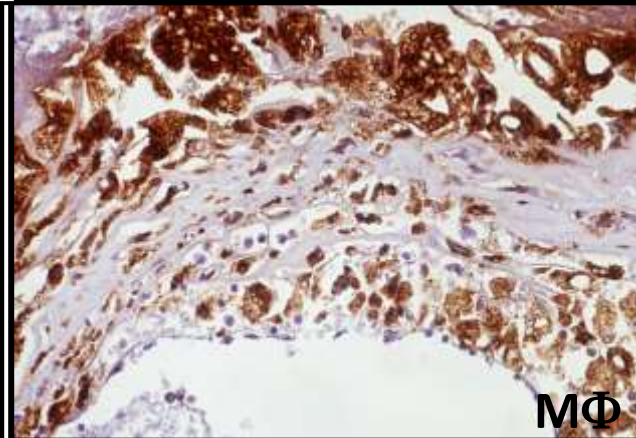
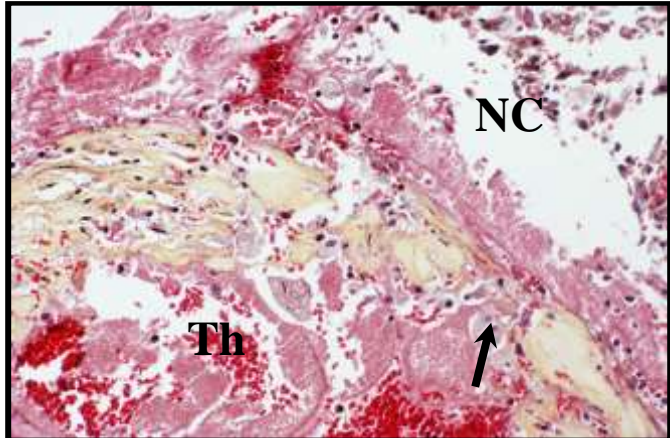
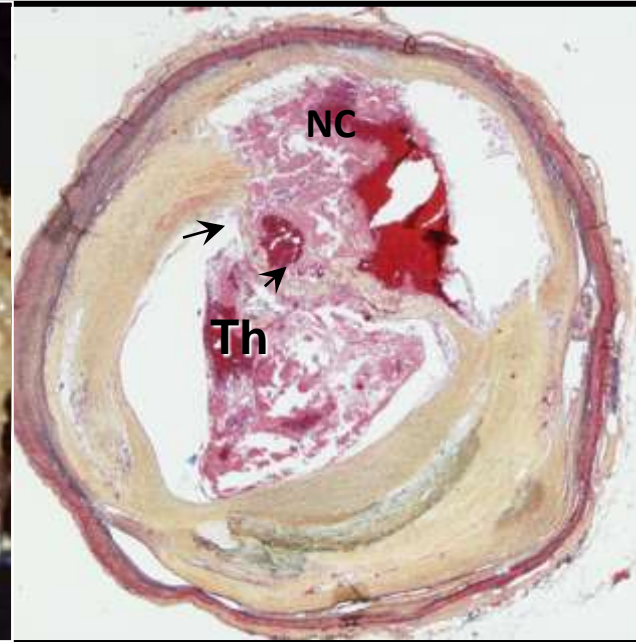
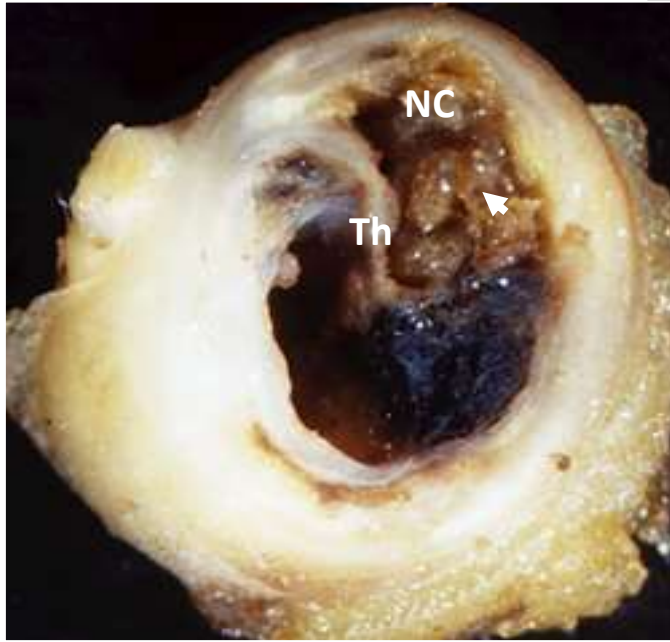


Determinants of Plaque Progression, Regression and Rupture

NAKAZAWA, G
TOKAI Univ.



Plaque Rupture

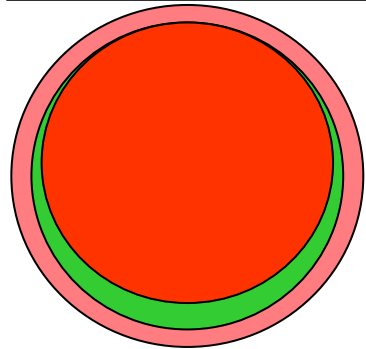


Progression of Atherosclerosis

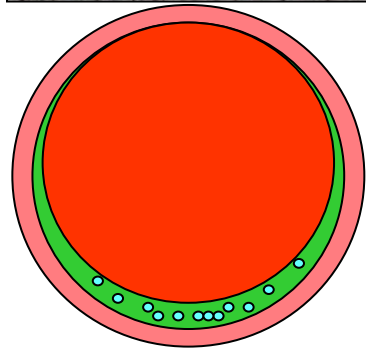
non-progressive

progressive

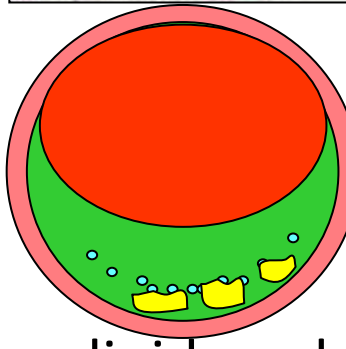
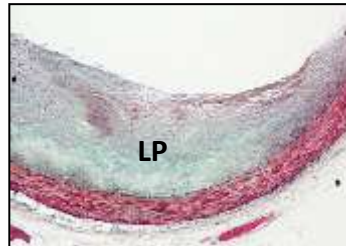
Adaptive
Intimal
thickening



Intimal
xanthoma

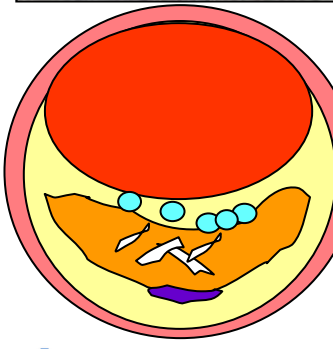
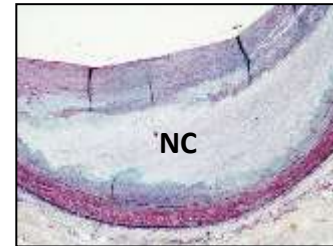


Pathologic
intimal
thickening



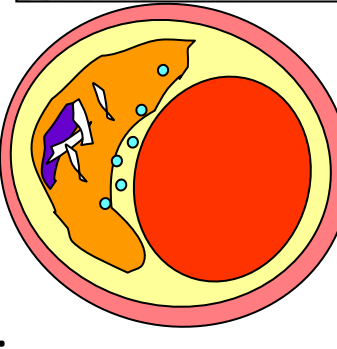
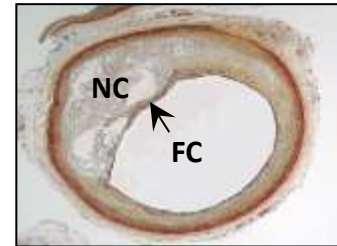
lipid pool

Fibrous
cap atheroma

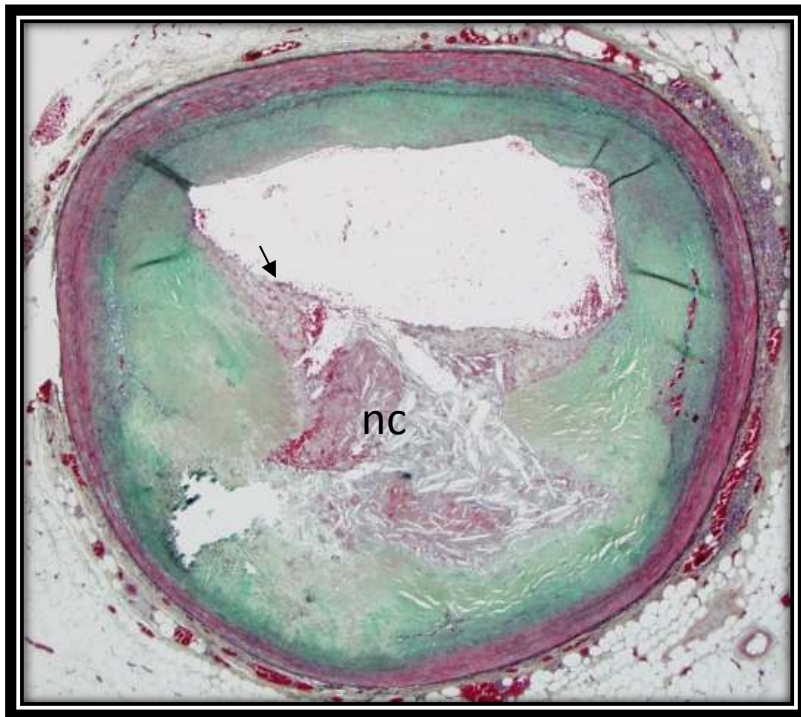


necrotic core

Thin-cap
Fibroatheroma

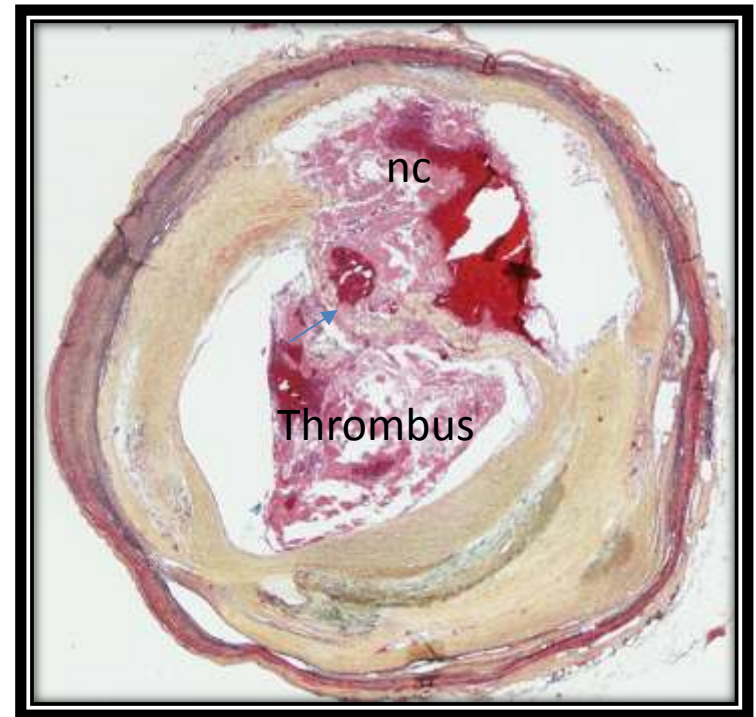
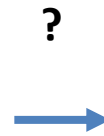


Do TCFA Go on Plaque Rupture ?



Thin cap fibroatheroma

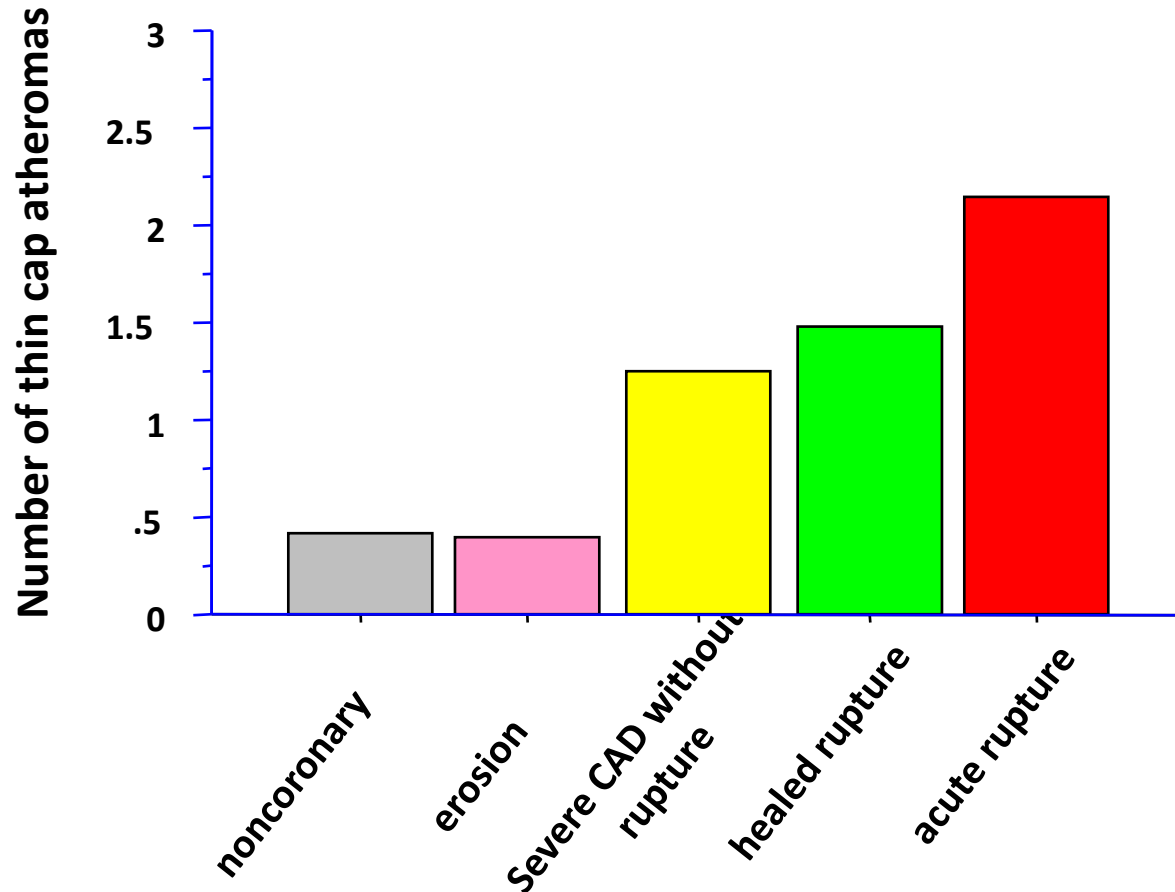
- Necrotic core
- Thin fibrous cap (< 65 μm)
- Cap infiltrated by macrophages & lymphocytes
- Cap composition – type 1 collagen with few or absent smooth muscle cells



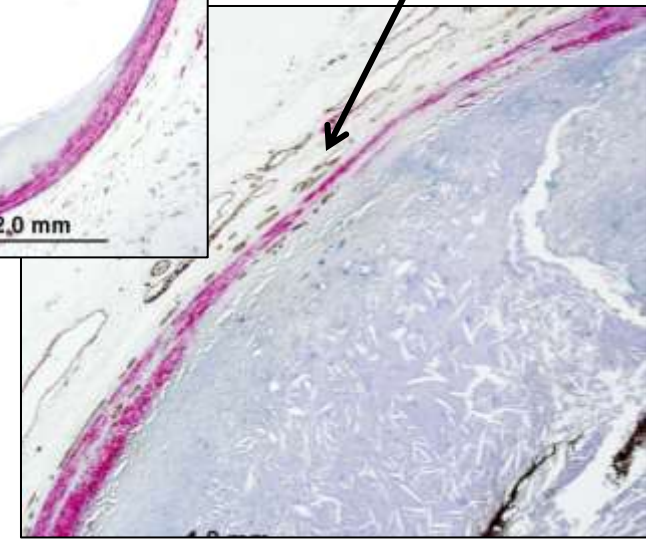
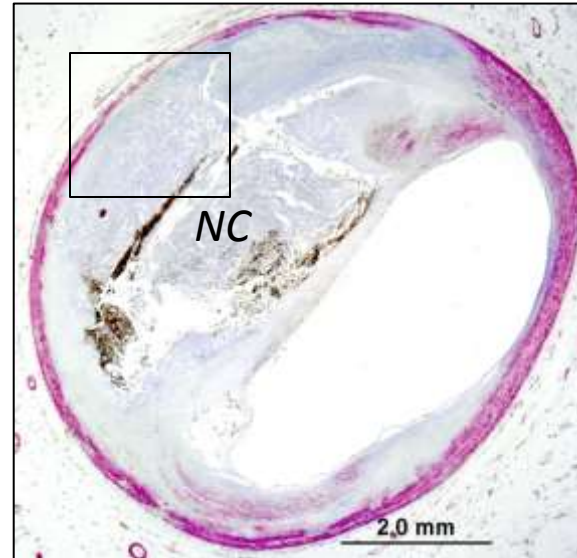
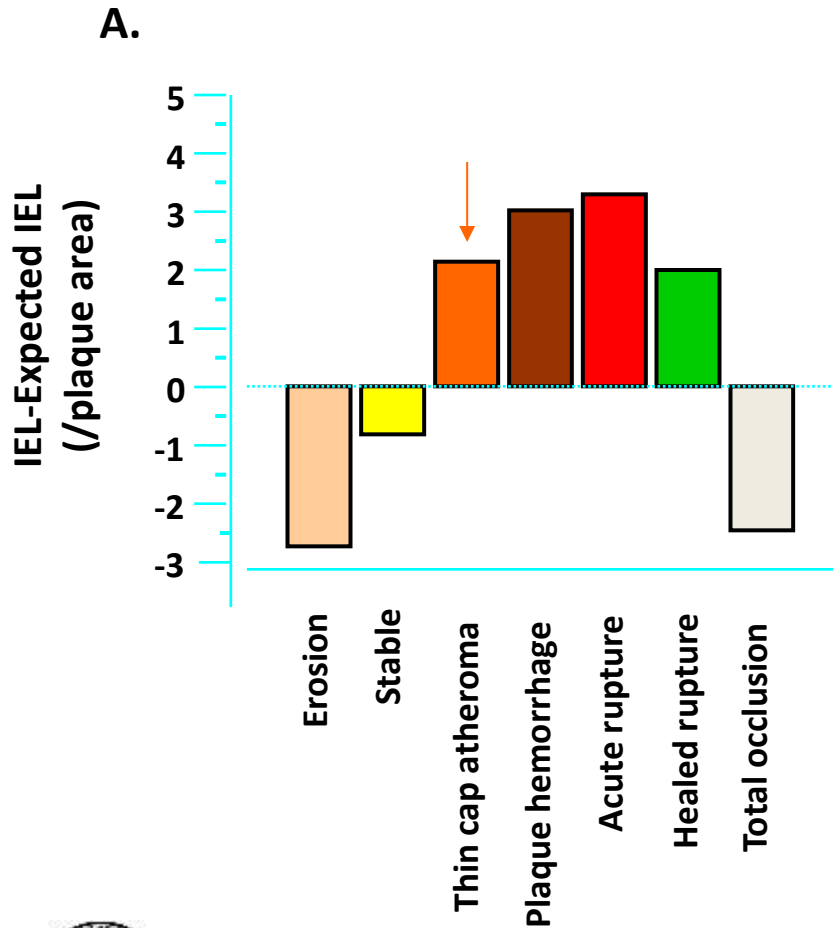
Plaque Rupture

- Discontinuous fibrous cap
- Underlying necrotic core
- Luminal thrombus

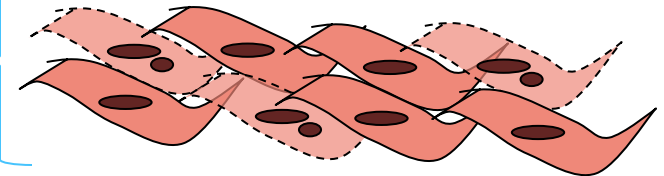
Number of TCFA / Heart at autopsy



Remodeling in Varying Coronary Lesion Morphologies

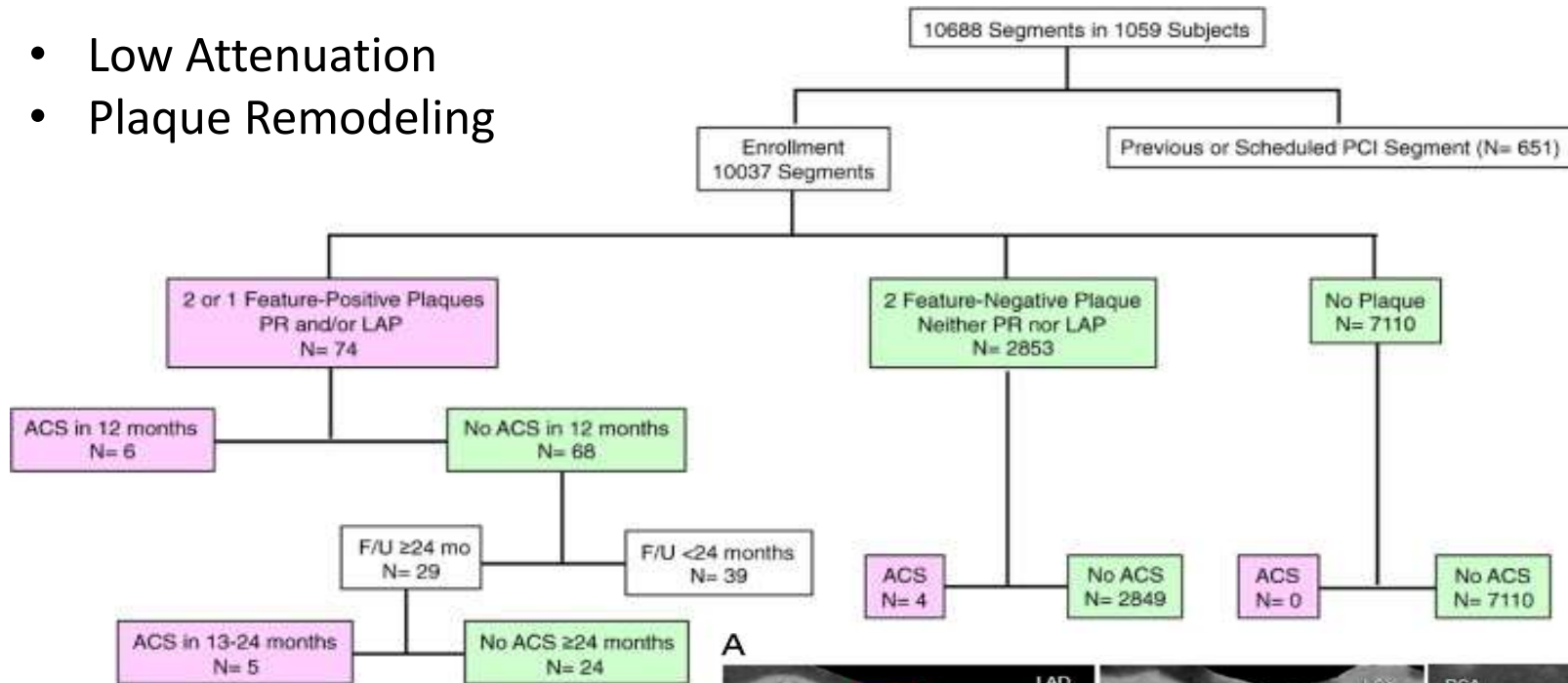


Medial SMC apoptosis

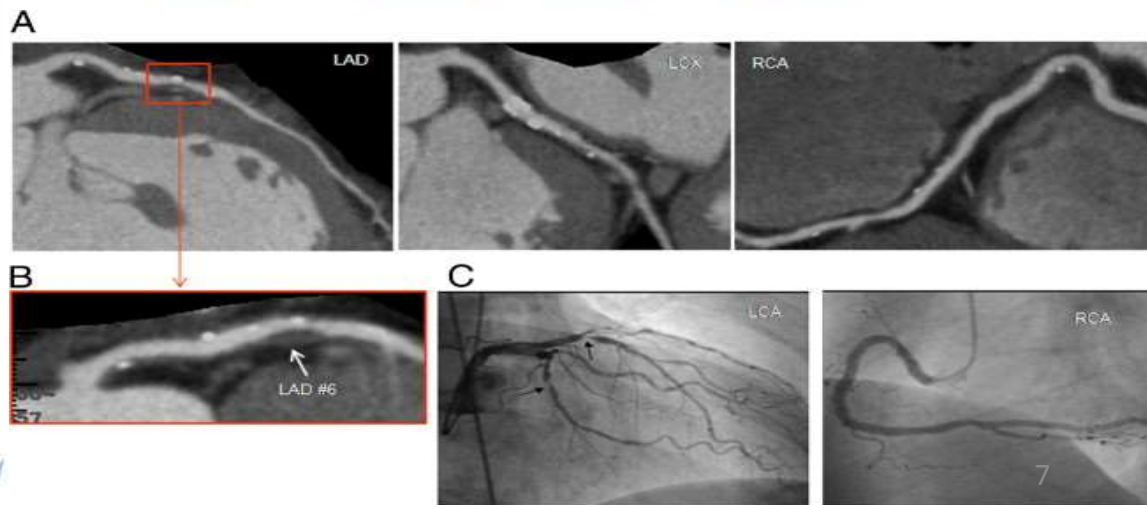


Computed Tomographic Angiography Characteristics of Atherosclerotic Plaques Subsequently Resulting in ACS

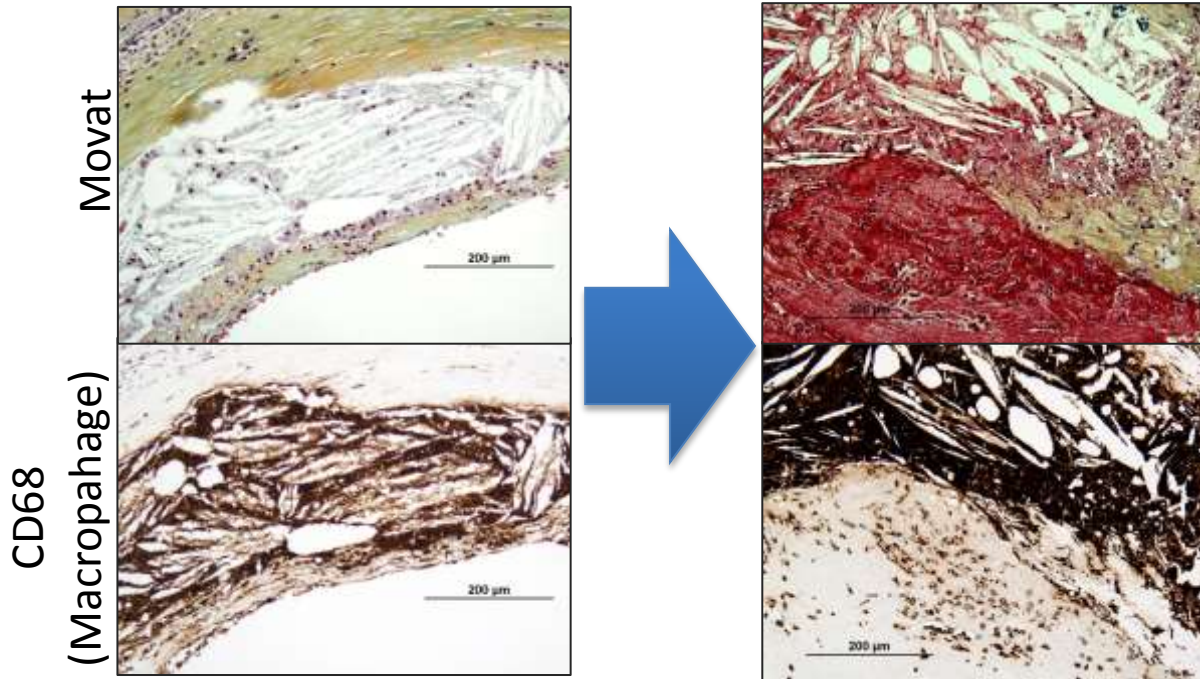
- Low Attenuation
- Plaque Remodeling



Motoyama S et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 54, (1) 2009 49 - 57

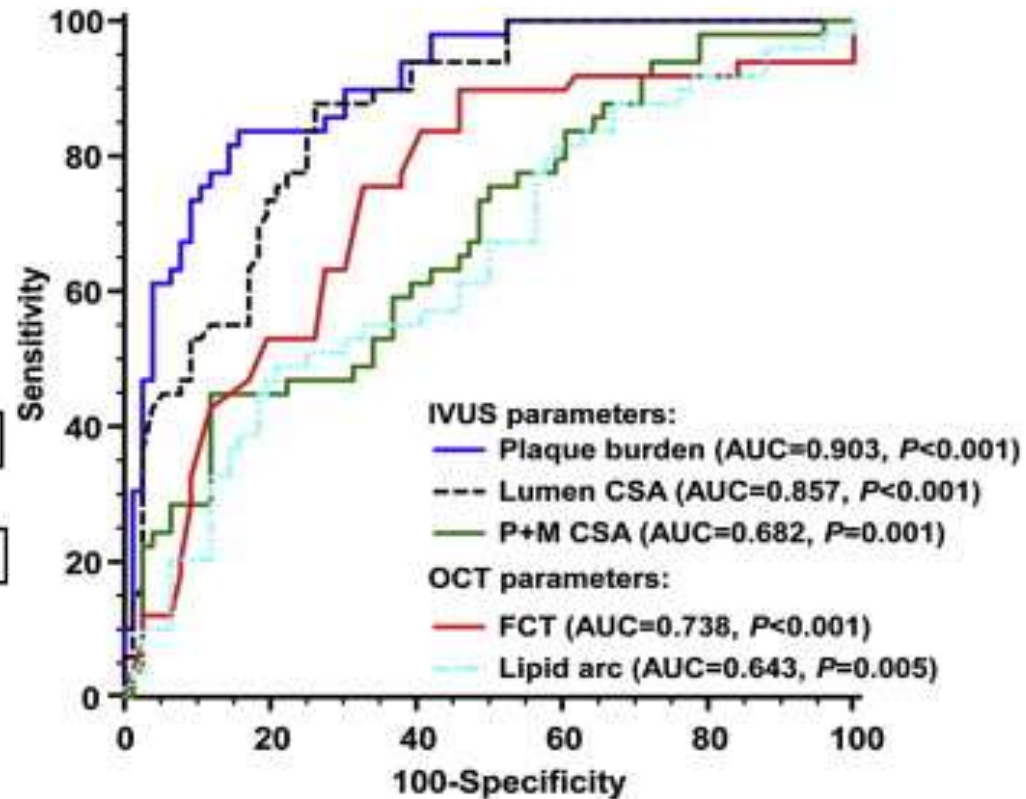
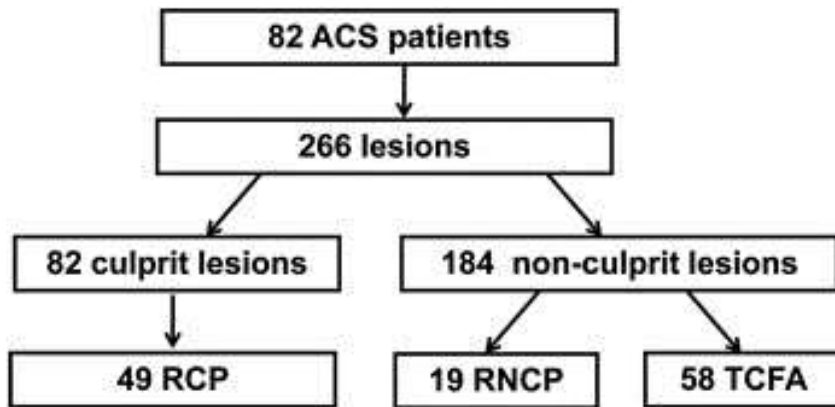


Independent risk factors for “rupture”



| | P Value | Odds Ratio | 95% CI |
|----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Cap thickness | 0.005 | 0.35 | 0.16 – 0.69 |
| %NC | 0.02 | 2.0 | 1.1 – 3.7 |
| %Macrophage | 0.052 | 1.8 | 0.99 – 3.2 |

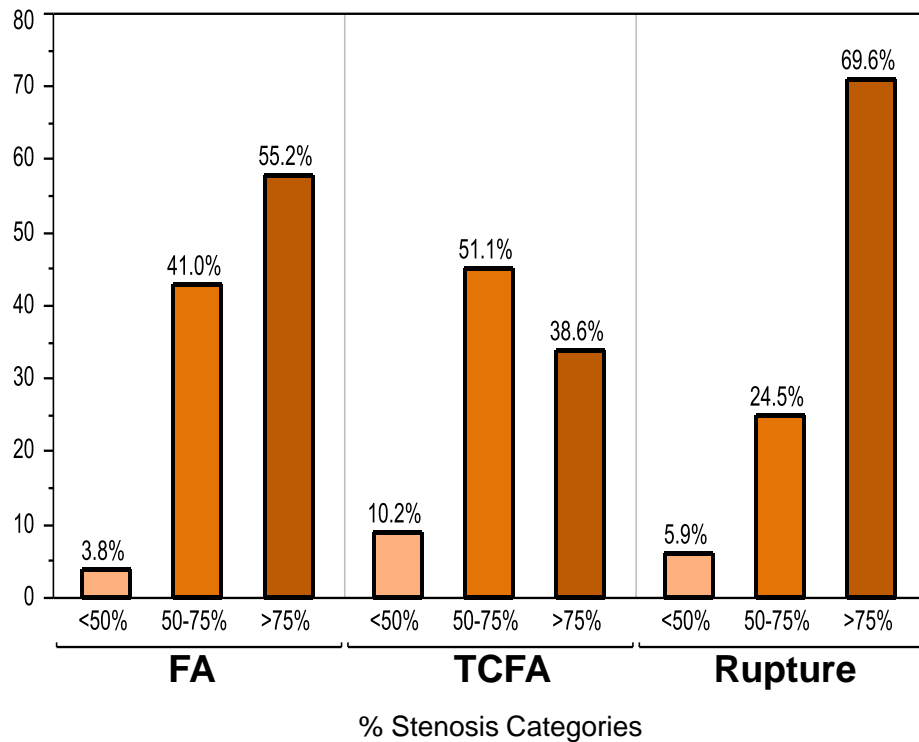
Difference between Culprit vs. Non-Culprit VP



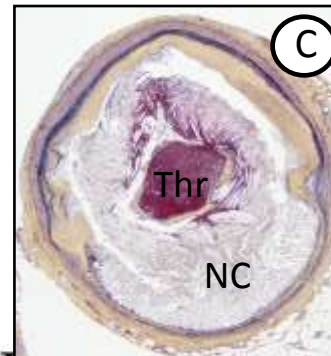
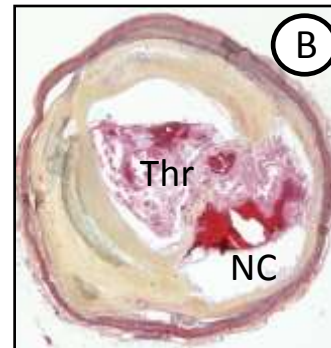
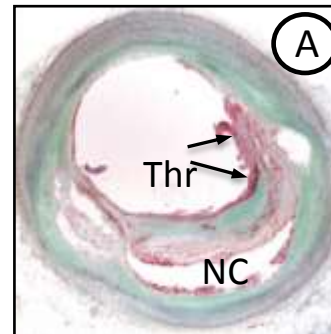
Jinwei Tian et al. JACC, Volume 63, Issue 21, 2014, 2209 - 2216



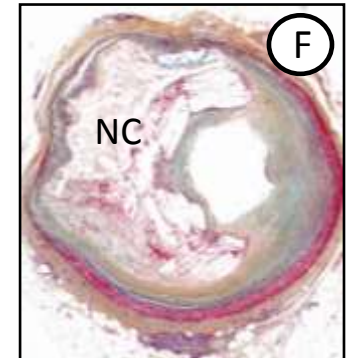
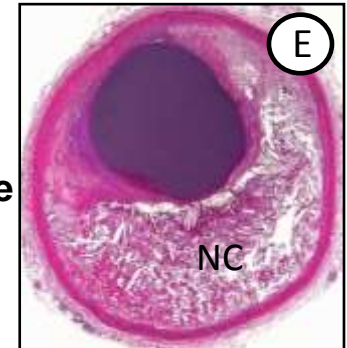
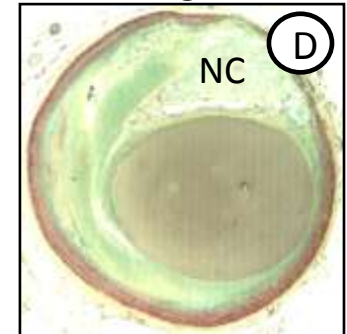
Plaque Rupture and TCFA with Varying Luminal Stenosis



Plaque Rupture



TCFA



Mild

Moderate

Severe

Narula J, Nakano M, et al.
J Am Coll Cardiol 2013;61:1041-51.



Rapid Necrotic expansion is definitely
one of the important factors for
plaque rupture!

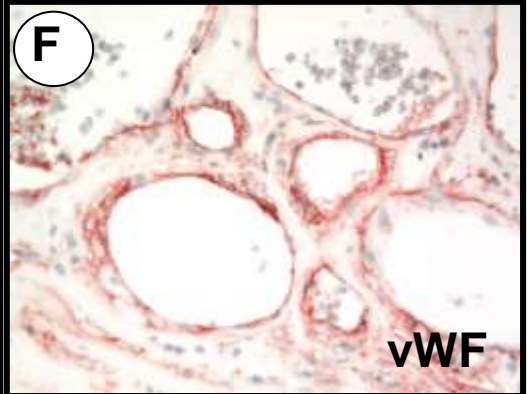
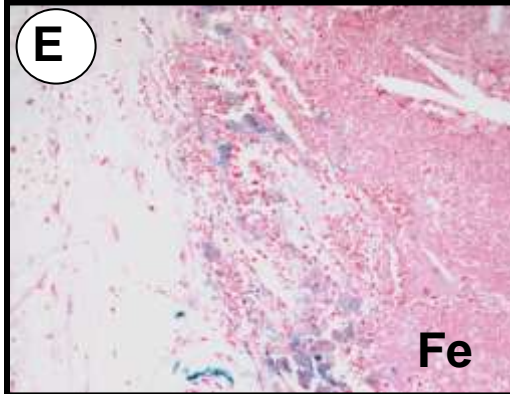
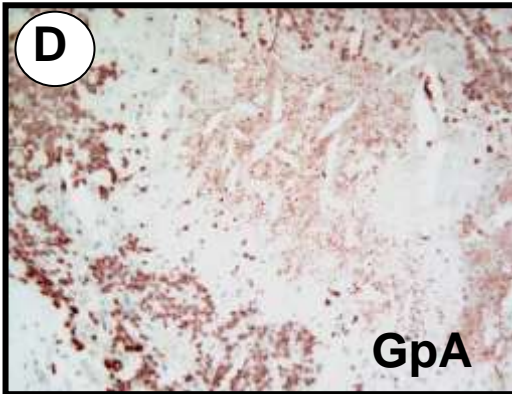
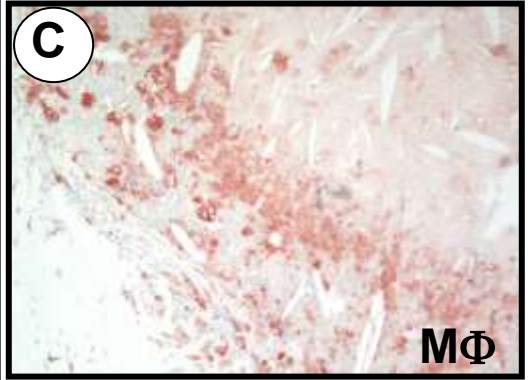
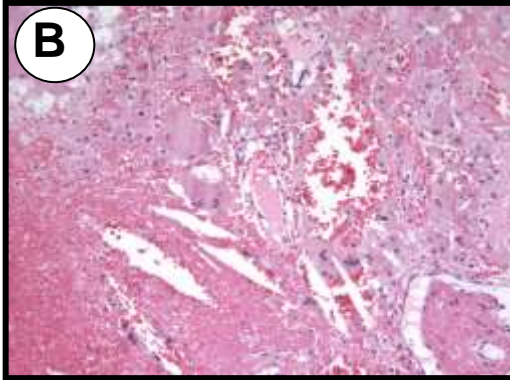
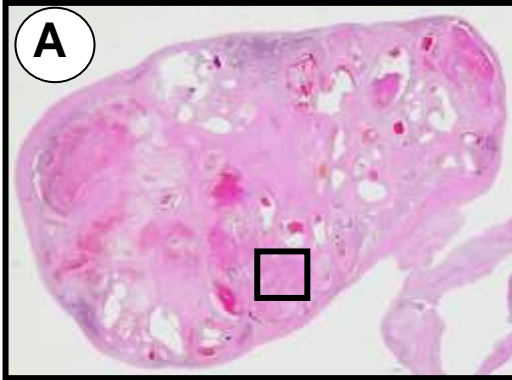


Intraplaque Hemorrhage

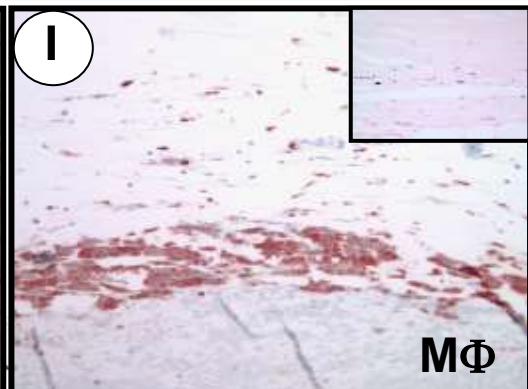
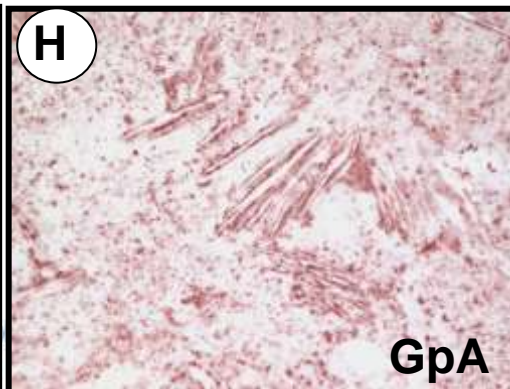


Intracardiac Hemangioma (A-F) and Hemorrhagic Pericarditis (G-I)

Intracardiac hemangioma



Hemorrhagic pericarditis

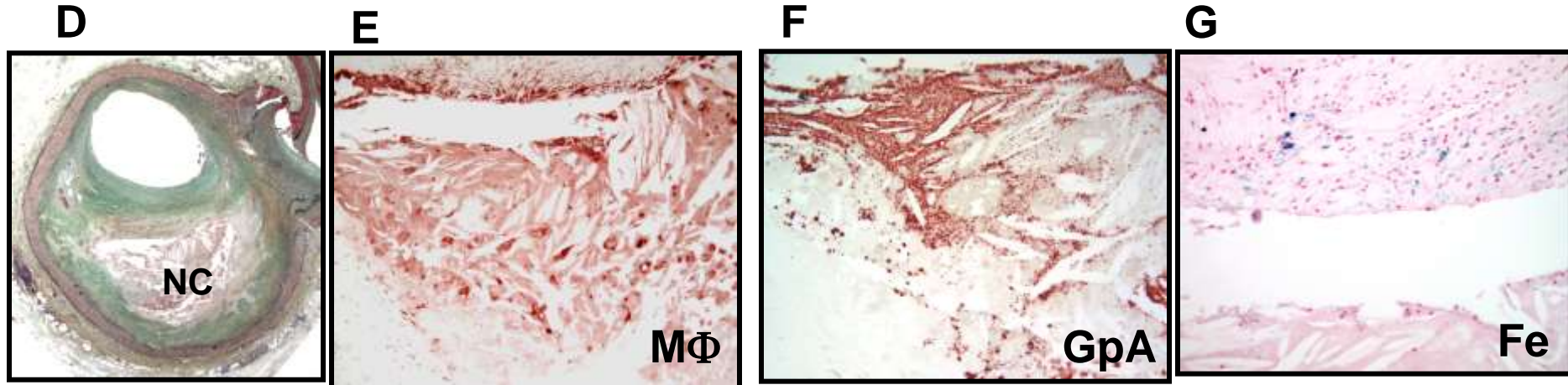


Similarities between hemorrhagic pericarditis and Fibroatheroma

Hemorrhagic pericarditis



Late Fibroatheroma



Morphometric Analysis of Hemorrhagic Events in Human Coronary Plaques from Sudden Death Victims

| Plaque Type | GpA Score | Iron | Necrotic Core (mm ²) | MΦ (mm ²) |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| PIT no core (n=129) | 0.09±0.04 | 0.07±0.05 | 0.0 | 0.002±0.001 |
| FA early core (n=79) | 0.23±0.07 | 0.17±0.08 | 0.06±0.02 | 0.018±0.004 |
| FA late core (n=105) | *0.94±0.11 | *0.41±0.09 | *0.84±0.08 | *0.059±0.007 |
| TCFA (n=52) | *1.60±0.20 | *1.24±0.24 | *1.95±0.30 | *0.142±0.016 |

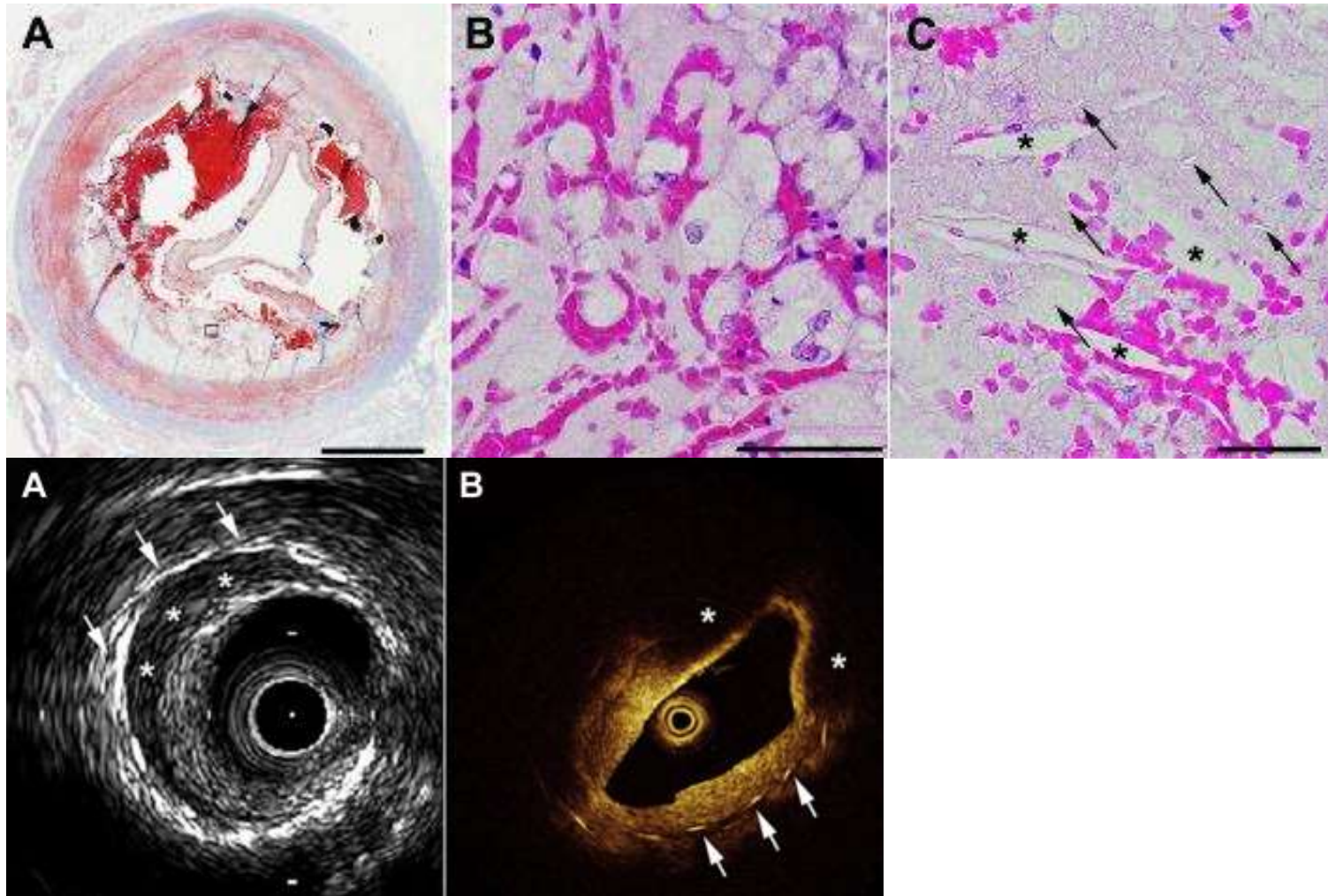
Values are reported as the means±SE, *p<0.001 versus early core. The number in parenthesis represent the number of lesions examined;the total number= 365. MΦ = macrophages



Kolodgie FD, et al. *New Engl J Med* 2003



Neointimal Hemorrhage After Drug-Eluting Stent Implantation : Possible Role for Development of Neoatherosclerosis



Hiroyuki Hao , Kenichi Fujii , et al. JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, Volume 7, Issue 10, 2014, 1196 - 1197

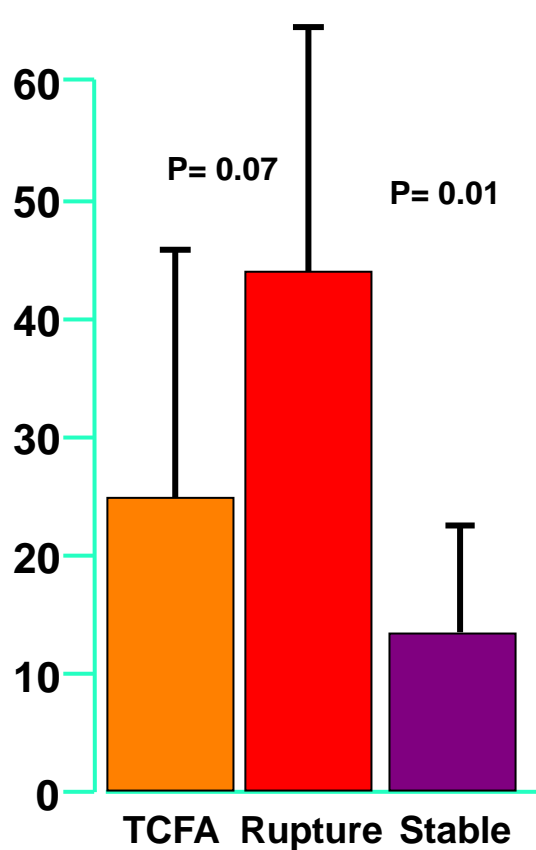


Plaque Vasa Vasorum

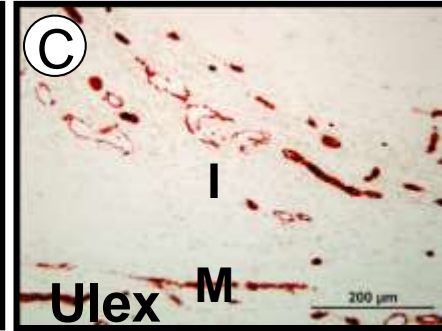
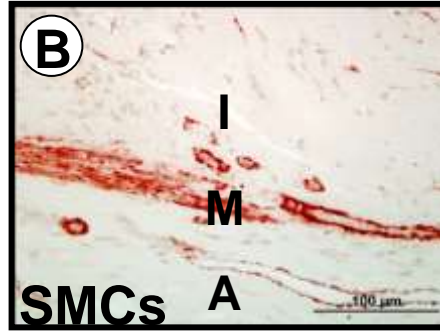
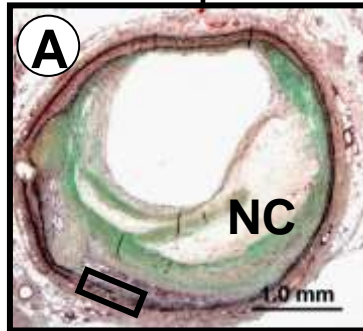
- Atherosclerotic monkey model showed 5x increase of Vasa Vasorum (Atherosclerosis 1986)
- (Increase of) Vasa Vasorum is often observed in atherosclerotic lesion which is considered to be related to ischemia of coronary plaque



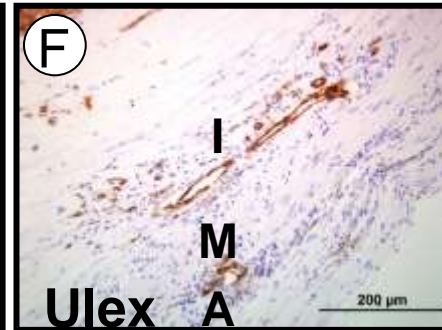
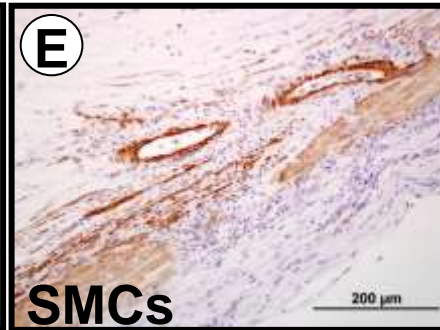
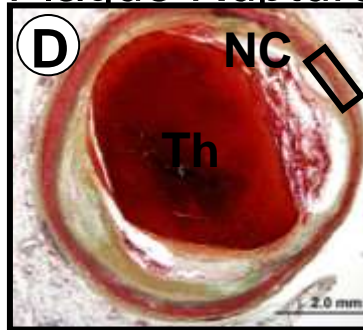
Frequency Vasa Vasorum by Plaque Type



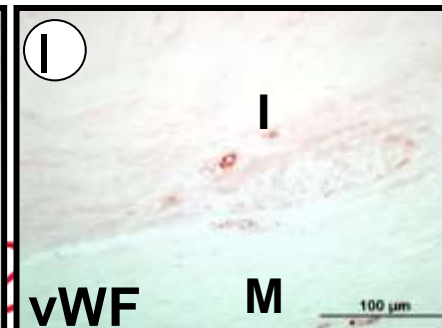
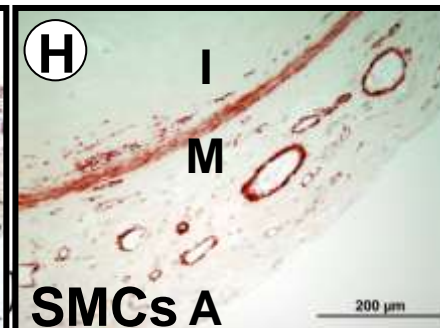
Thin-Cap Fibroatheroma



Plaque Rupture

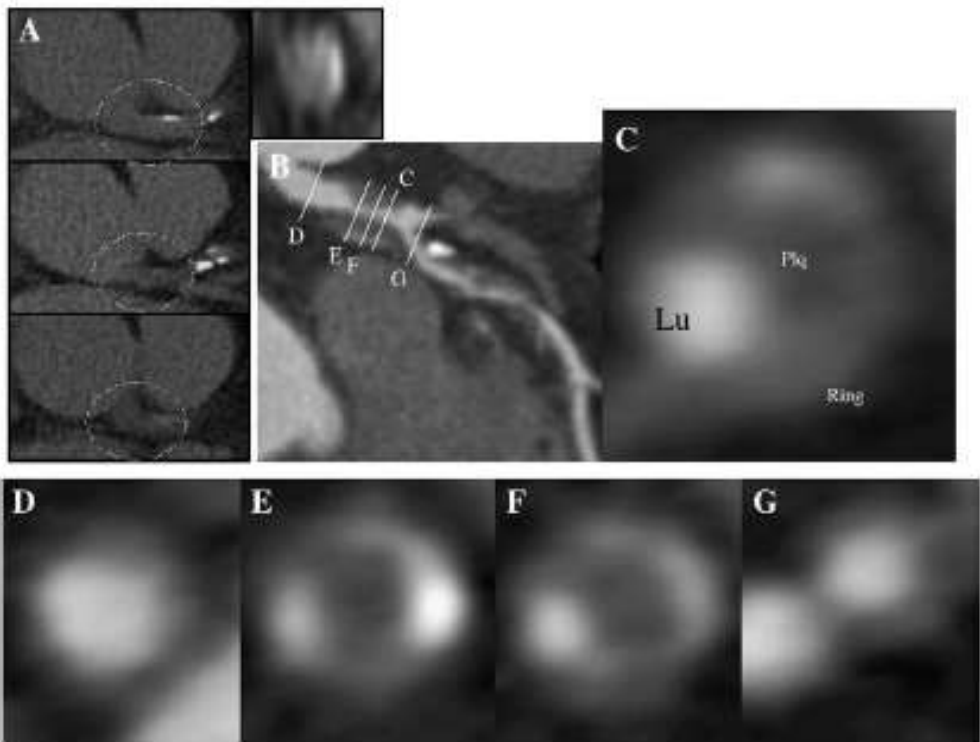


Stable Plaque



Efficacy of culprit plaque assessment by 64-slice multidetector computed tomography to predict transient no-reflow phenomenon during percutaneous coronary intervention

Gaku Nakazawa, MD, Kengo Tanabe, MD, PhD, Yoshinobu Onuma, MD, Sen Yachi, MD, Jiro Aoki, MD, PhD, Hirosada Yamamoto, MD, Yasutomi Higashikuni, MD, Atsuhiko Yagishita, MD, Hiroyoshi Nakajima, MD, PhD, and Kazuhiro Hara, MD, FACC *Tokyo, Japan*



Conversion of Vulnerable plaque

- Vulnerable plaques have moderate stenosis
- However, plaque rupture frequently show severe stenosis
- Rapid Progression might be a key and intra-plaque hemorrhage from Vaso Vasorum might be associated with this phenomenon



Fibroatheroma

Thin cap?

Fibro-calcific
or takes more time

TCFA

Rupture?

Regression? Stabilized?

Plaque Rupture

Large NC or PB?

Healed Plaque rupture

Coronary Event

