

Coronary Physiology with Angiographic Co-Registration

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DÉCLARATION DE LIENS D'INTÉRÊT AVEC LA PRÉSENTATION

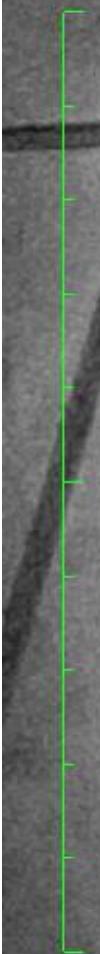
Intervenant : Prénom Nom, Ville

Je déclare les liens d'intérêt suivants :

Philips Volcano

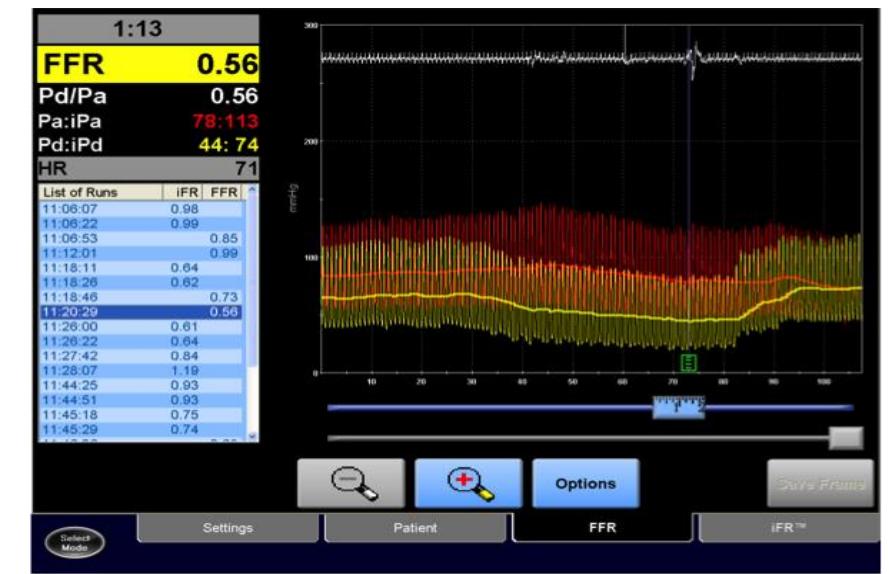
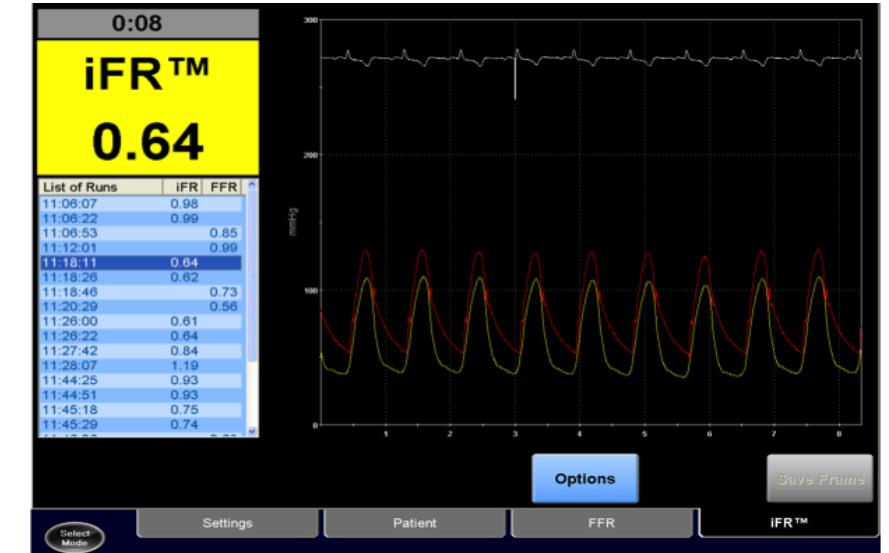
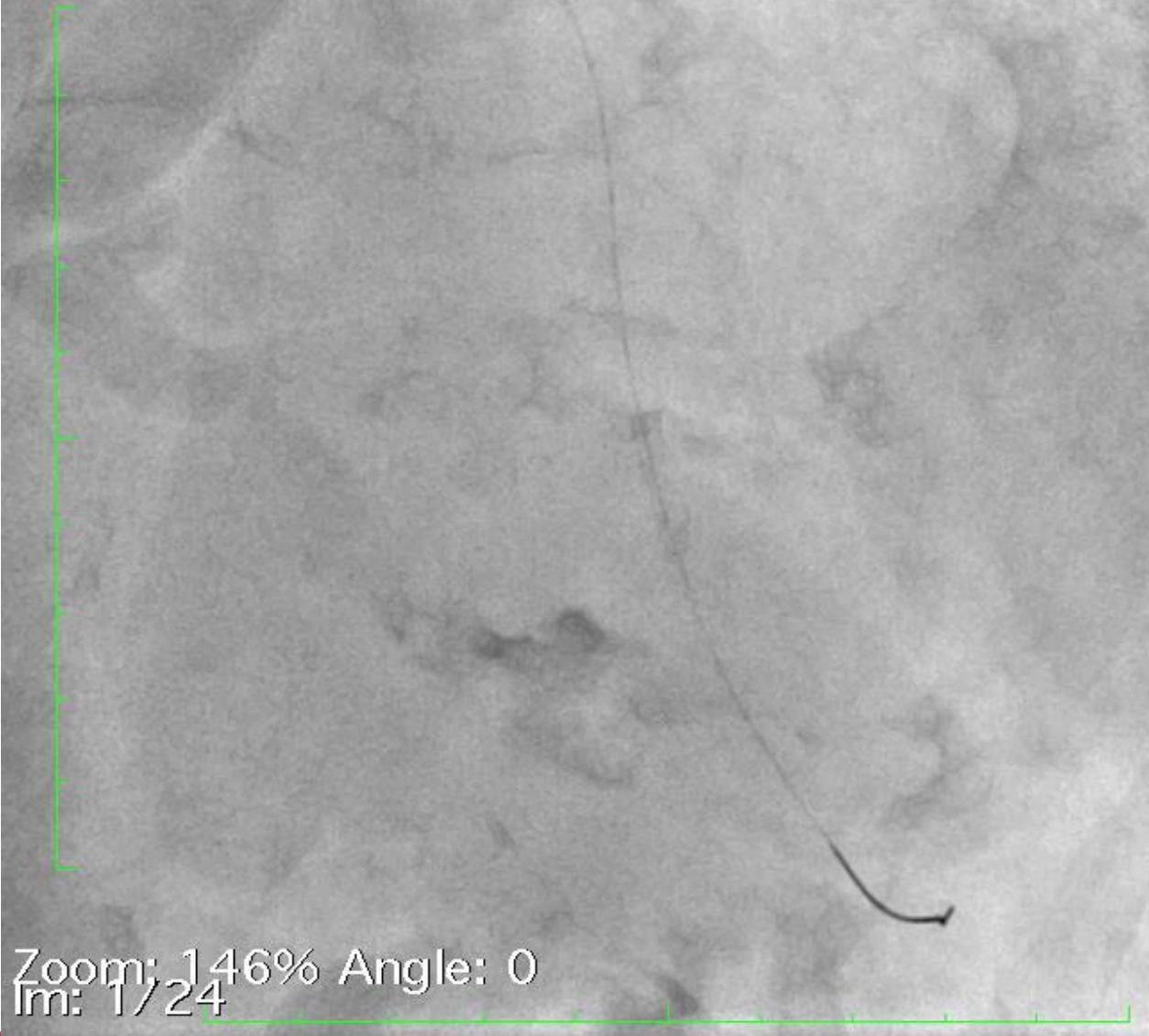
Bayer, Pfizer, Astra Zeneca

WL: 119 WW: 151



Zoom: 146% Angle: 0
Im: 1/36

WL: 99 WW: 188

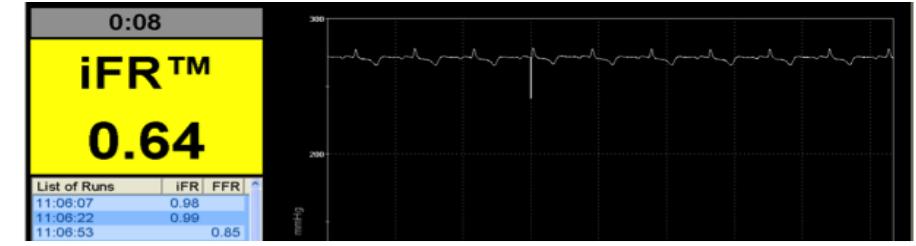


Zoom: 146% Angle: 0
Im: 1/24



Important questions for the interventionalist

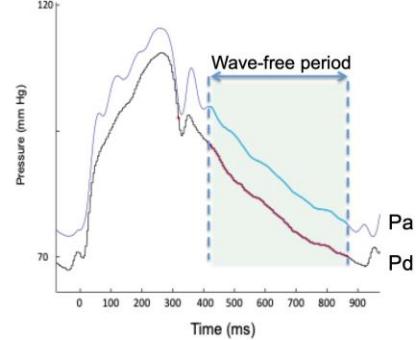
- **Where** to Stent
- How **long**?
- Will there actually be an **improved** physiological result



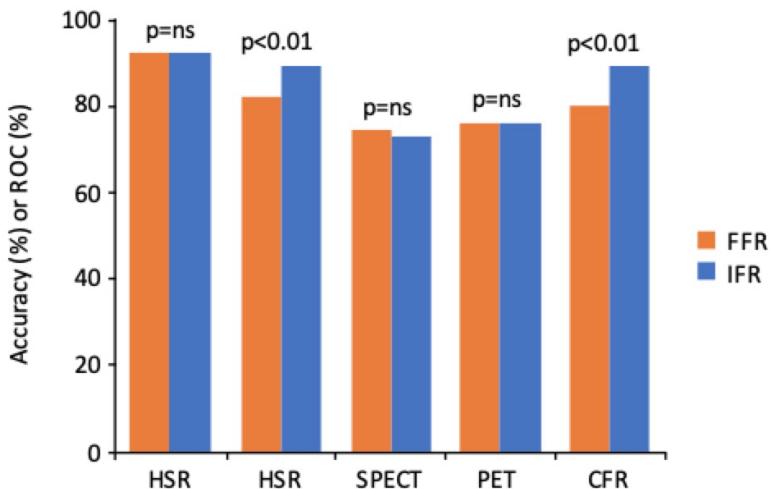
Increasingly important

- **Complex & Tandem** disease
- Demonstrate **appropriateness** of the procedure (AUC)
- **Document** effective PCI

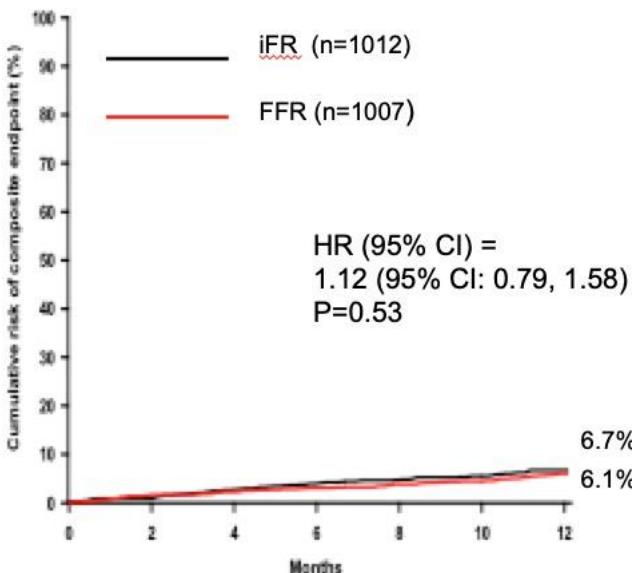
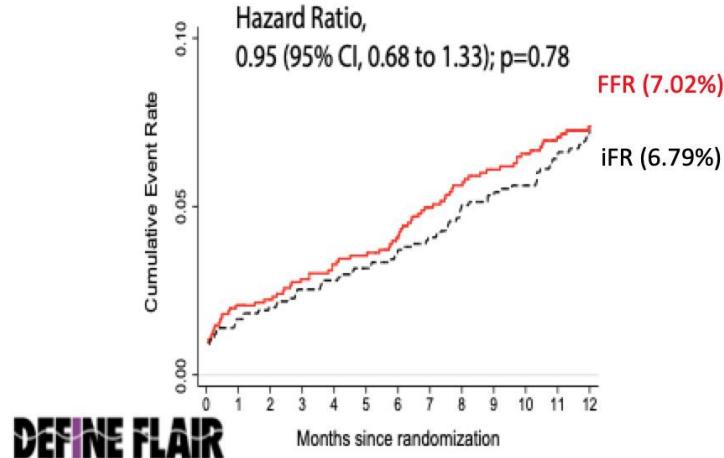
$$iFR = \frac{\text{Distal pressure}_{wfp} (\text{Pd})}{\text{Aortic pressure}_{wfp} (\text{Pa})}$$



iFR and FFR have similar diagnostic power in head-to-head studies

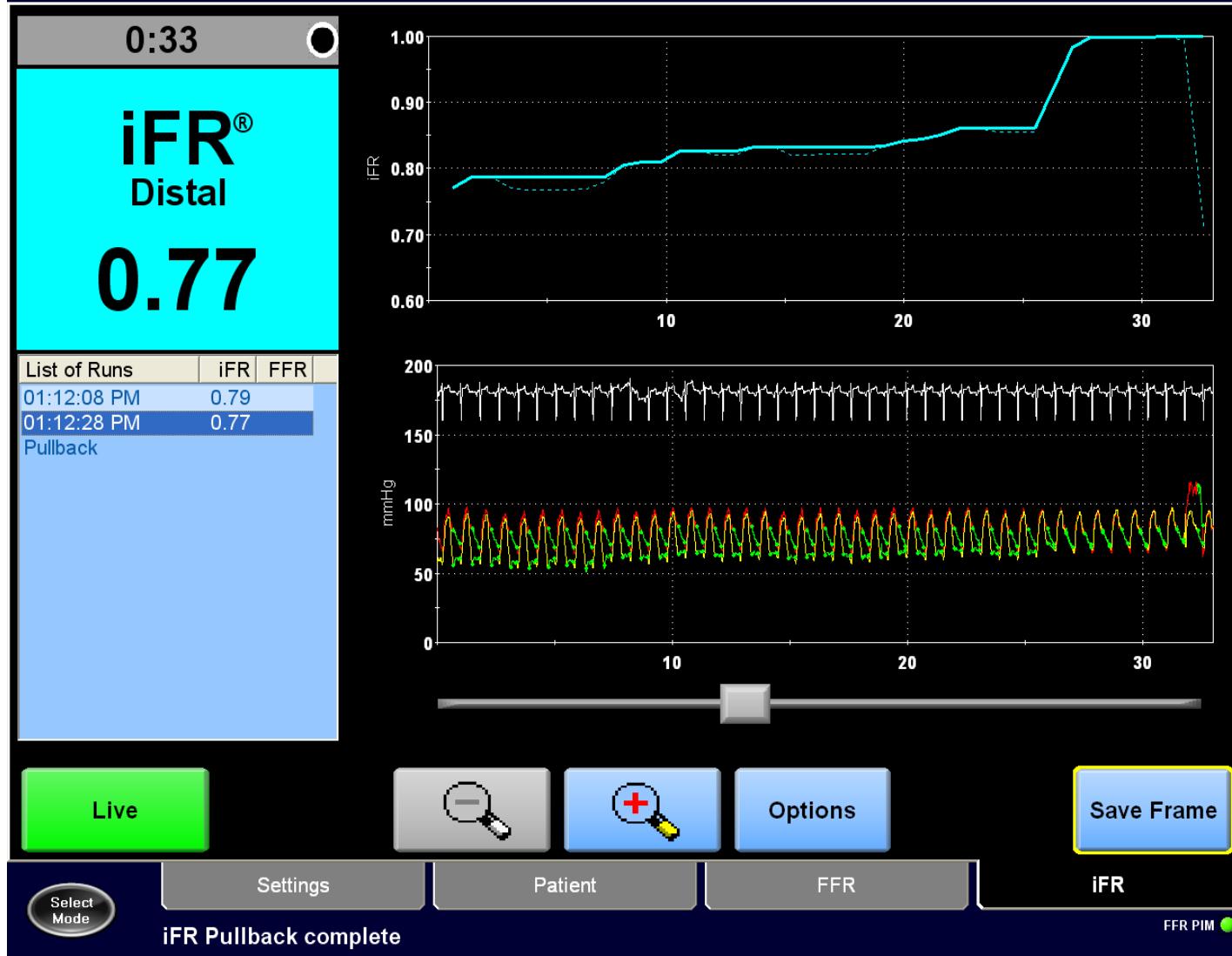


Primary endpoint (MACE)
iFR equivalent to FFR with less PCI and CABG



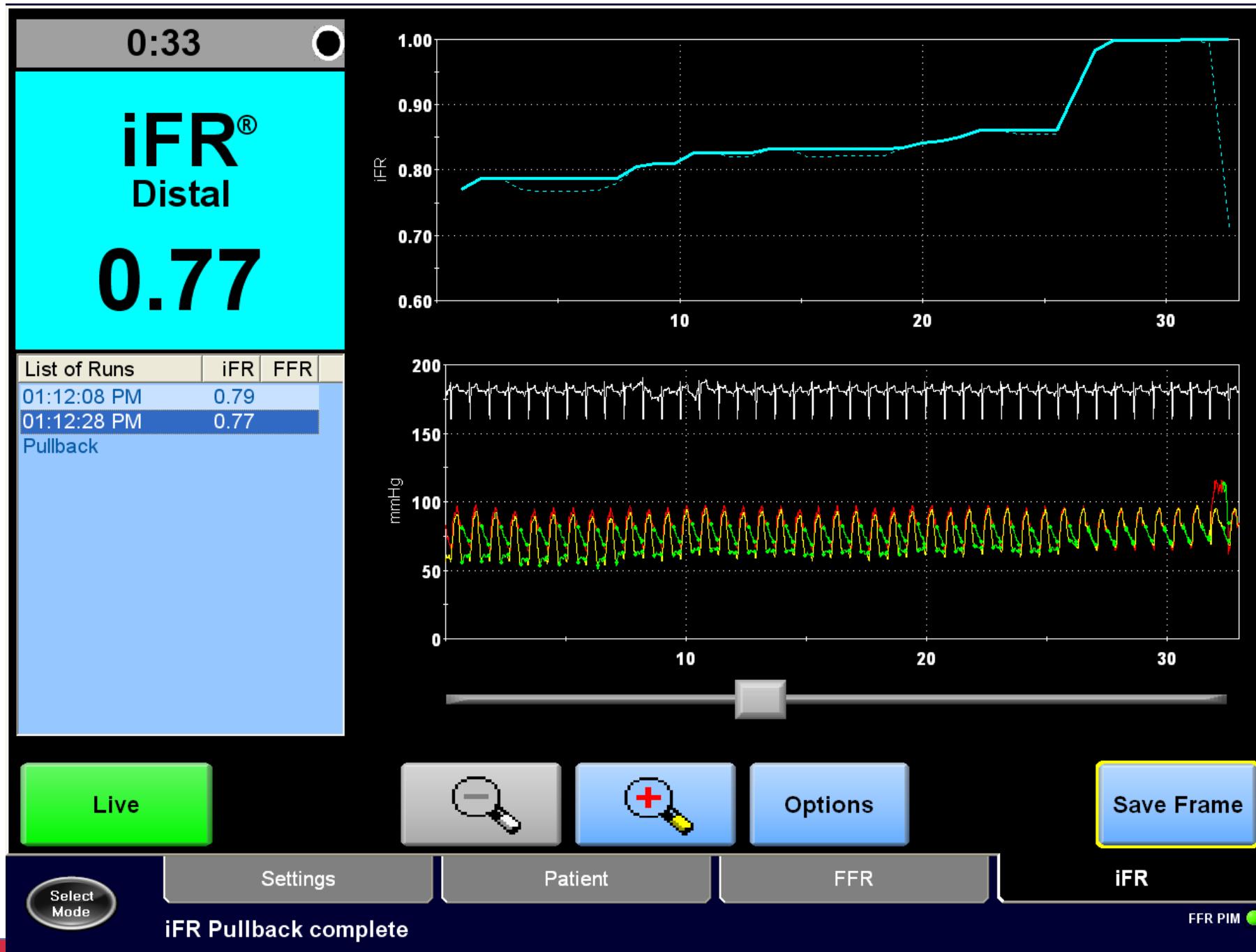
iFR

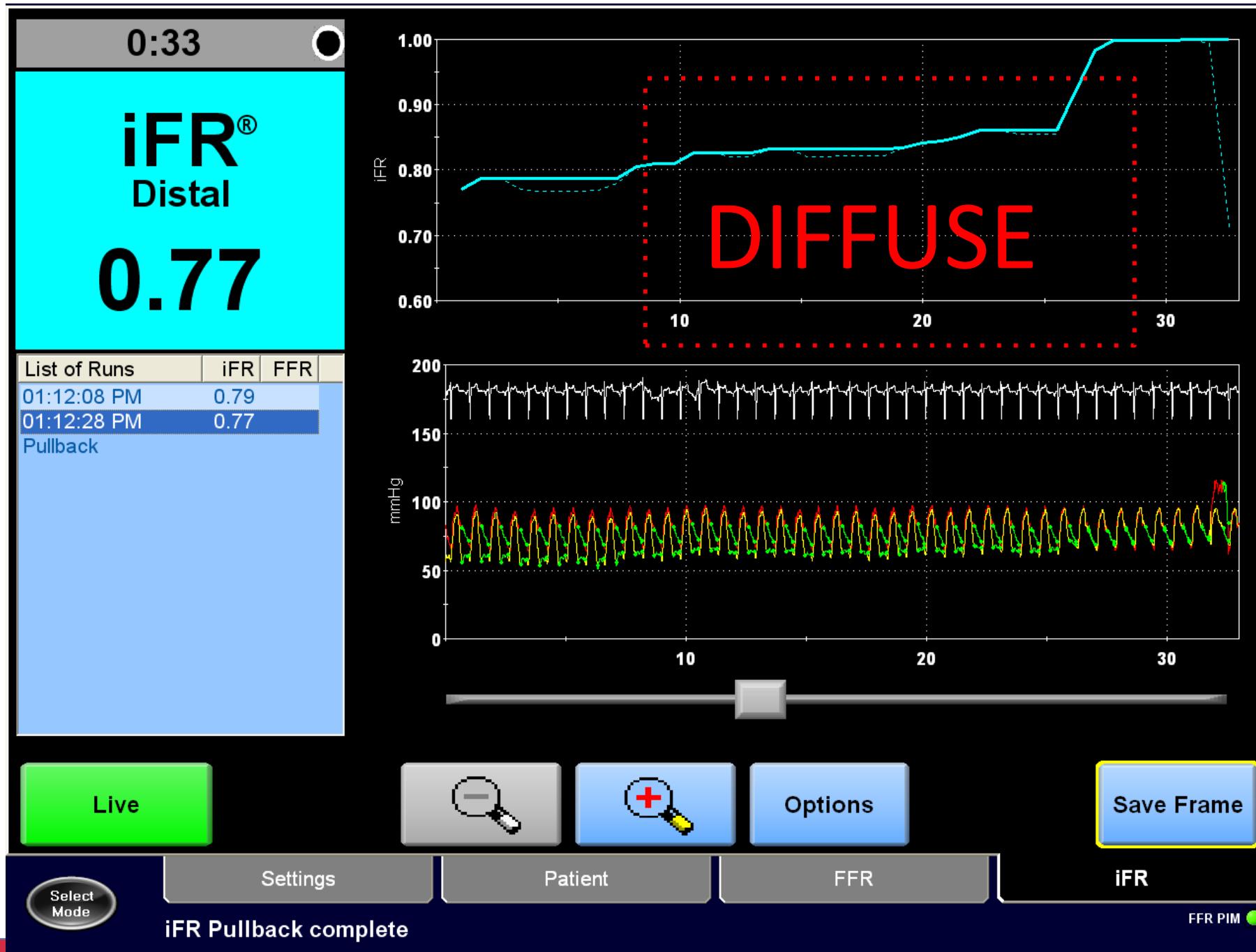
- iFR management of patients is non-inferior to FFR approach in 2 large RCTs
- iFR equivalent ischaemia detection as: FFR, BSR, HSR, PET, CFR

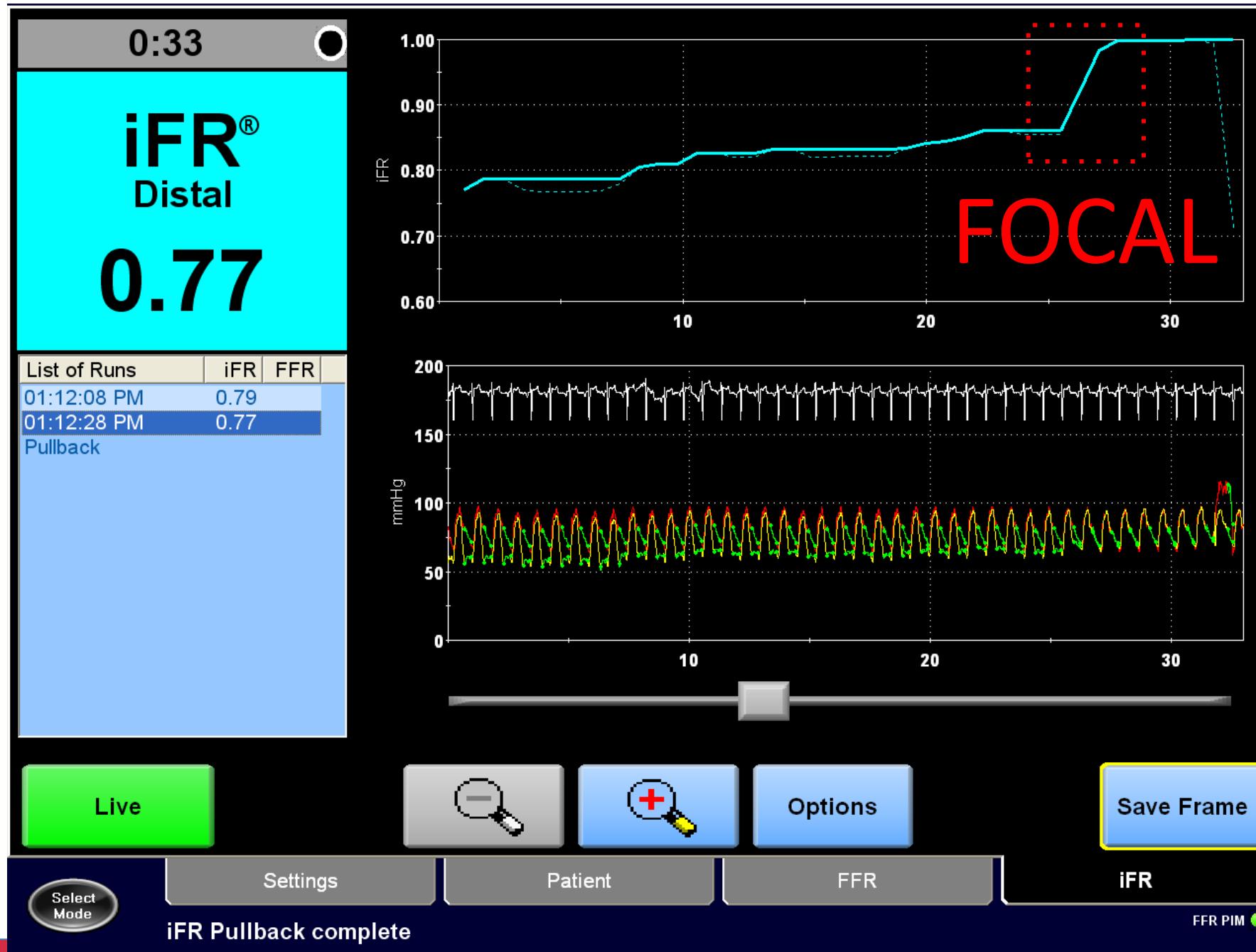


iFR Pullback

- iFR Pullback can identify diffuse & focal disease
- Predict functional gain from a given PCI strategy









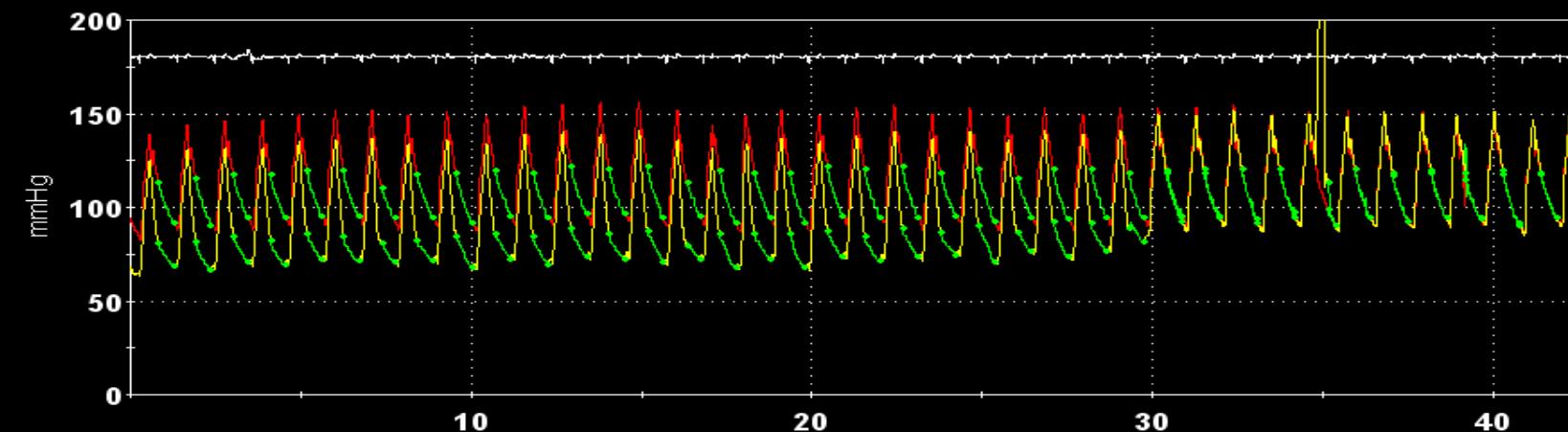
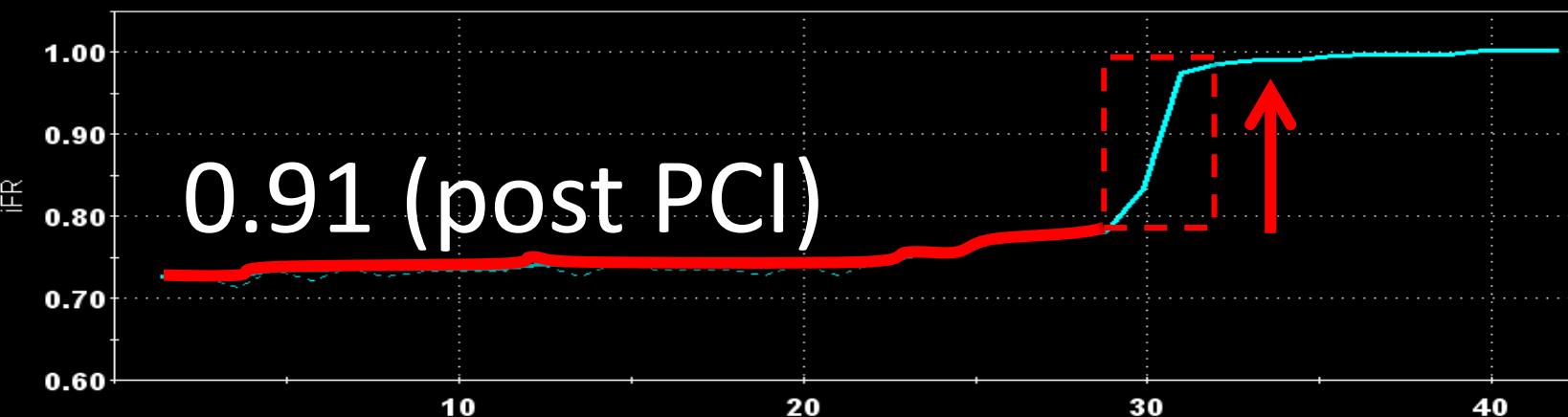
Diffusely ectatic LAD
Serial lesions

Hammersmith Hospital March 2015

0:42

iFR®
Distal**0.73**

List of Runs	iFR	FFR
16:28:02	0.72	
16:28:34	0.73	
Pullback		
16:30:13	0.73	
Pullback		
16:31:07	0.75	
Pullback		

**Live****Options****Save Frame**Select
Mode

Settings

Patient

FFR

iFR

Attach wire to connector

FFR PIM

018

0:42

iFR®
Distal**0.73**

List of Runs	iFR	FFR
16:28:02	0.72	
16:28:34	0.73	

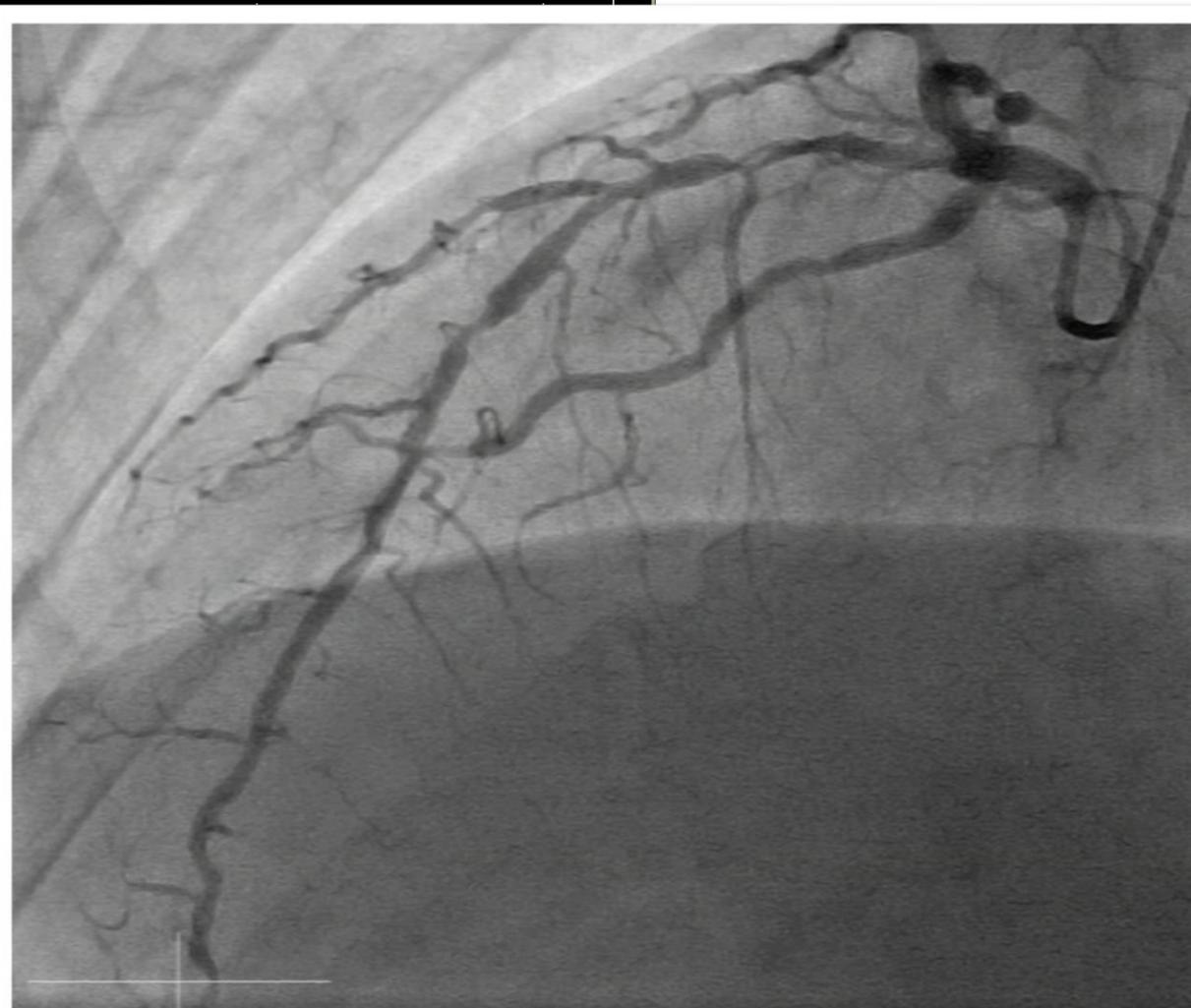
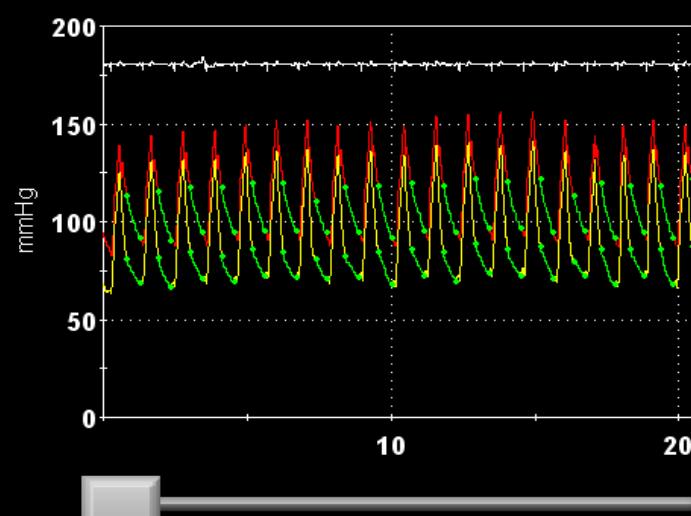
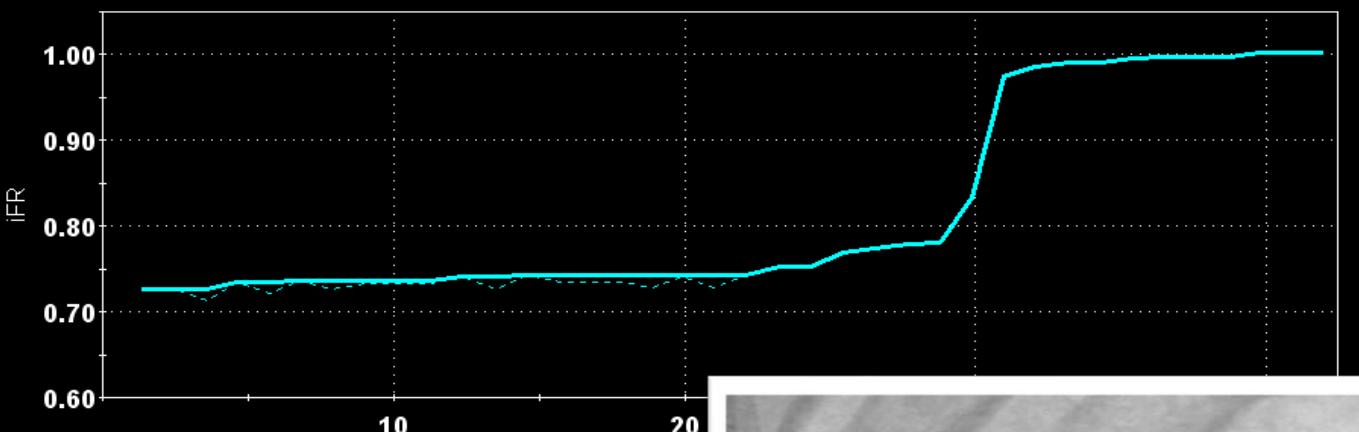
Pullback

16:30:13 0.73

Pullback

16:31:07 0.75

Pullback



0:42

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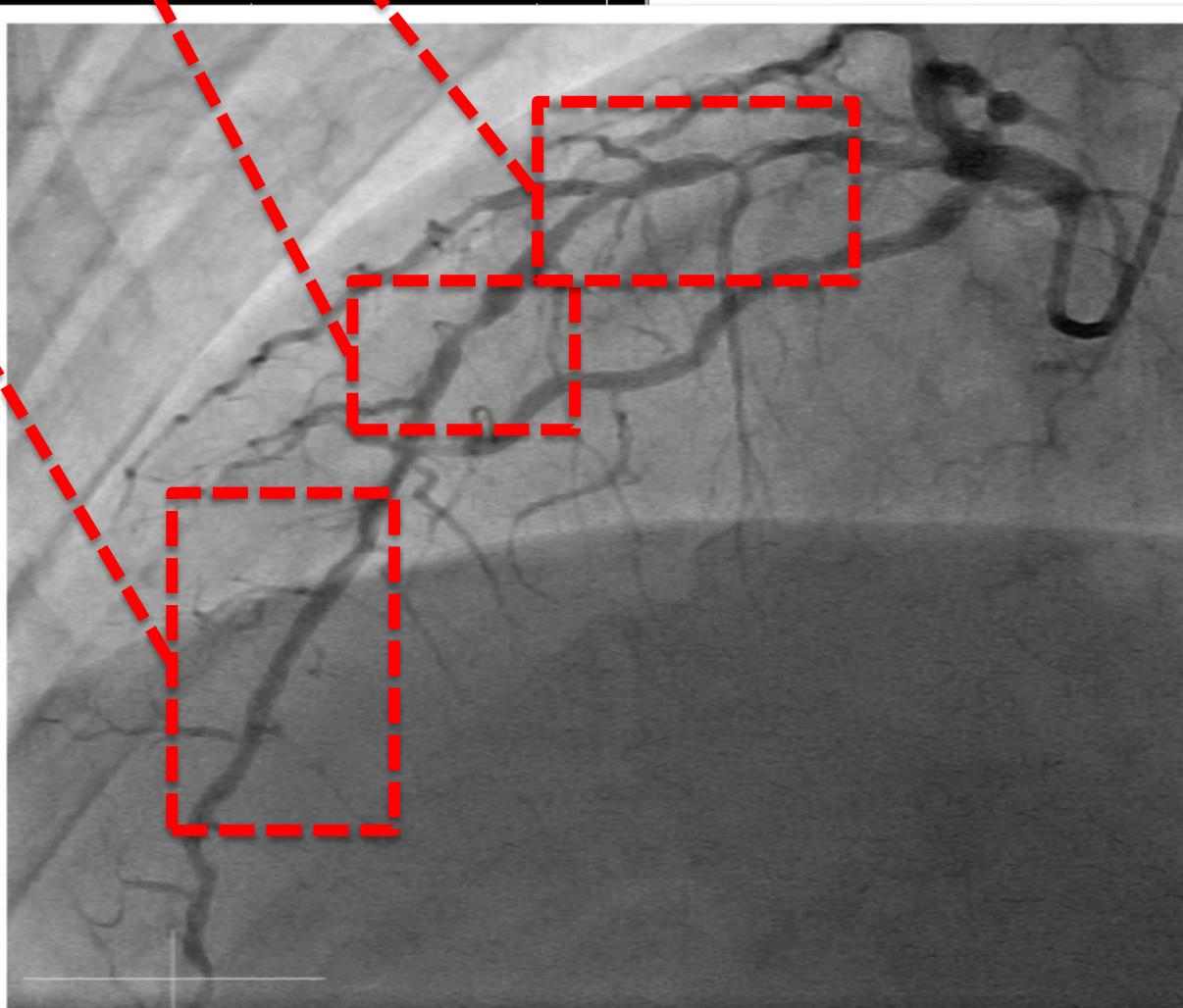
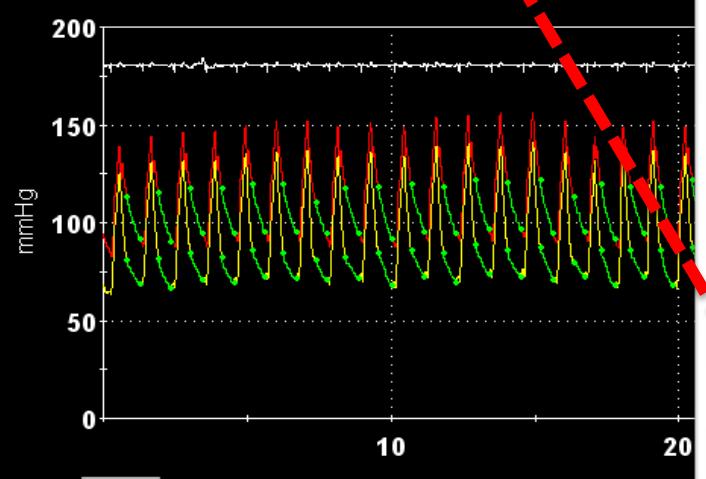
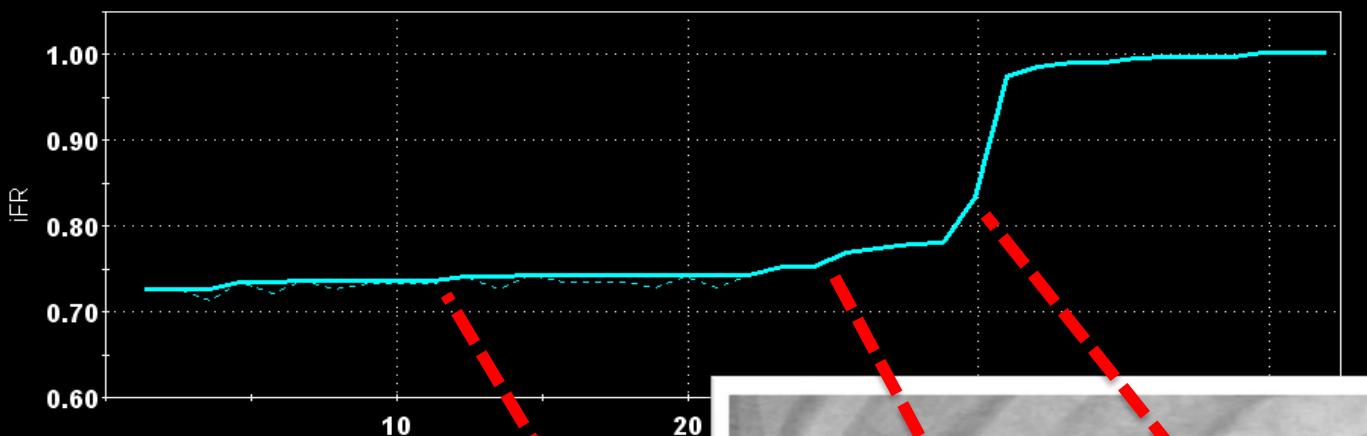
Pullback

16:30:13 0.73

Pullback

16:31:07 0.75

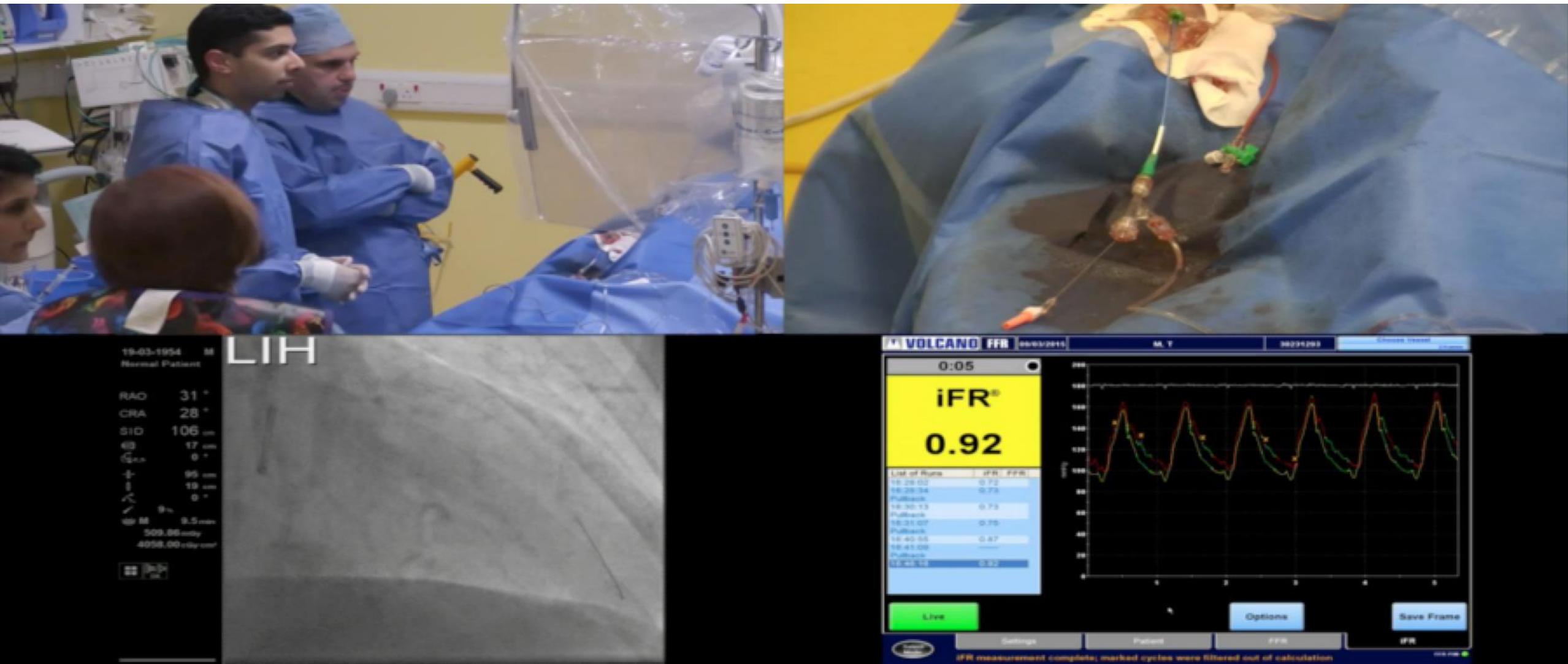
Pullback



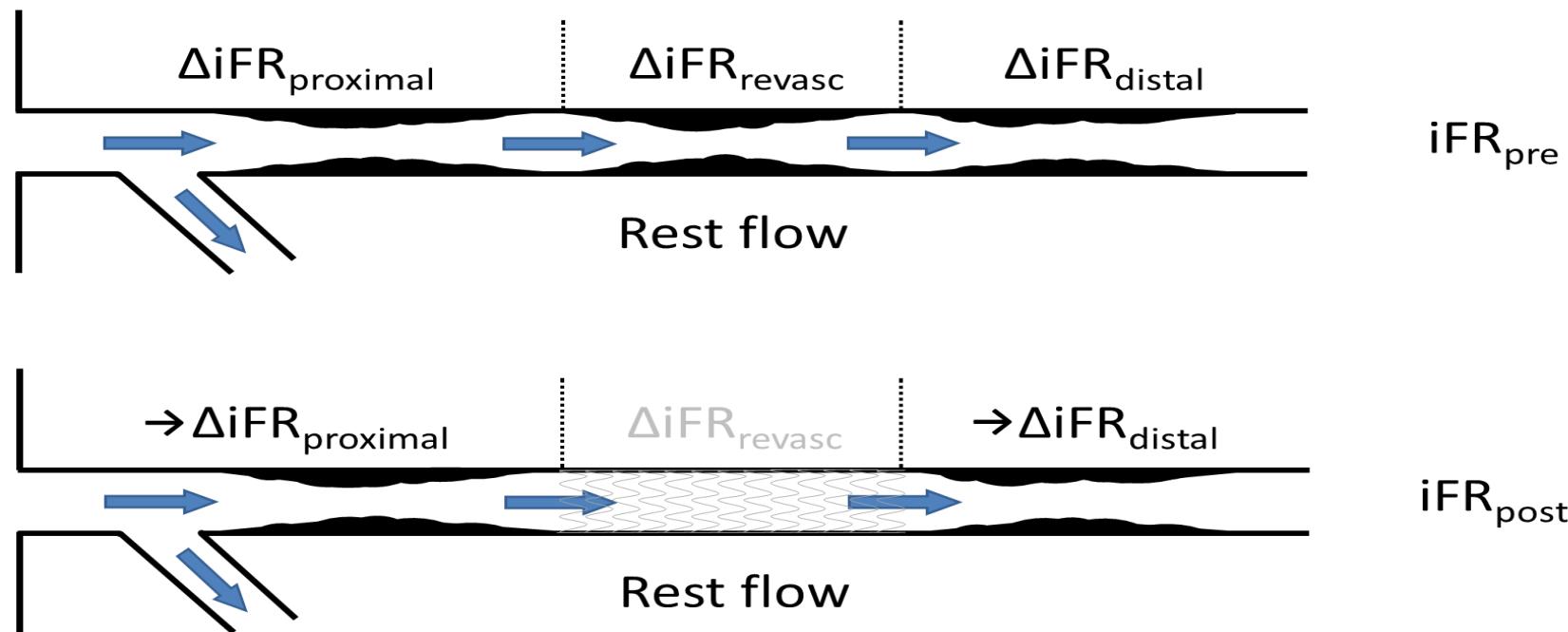
Performing PCI to proximal lesion



Performing post PCI assessment



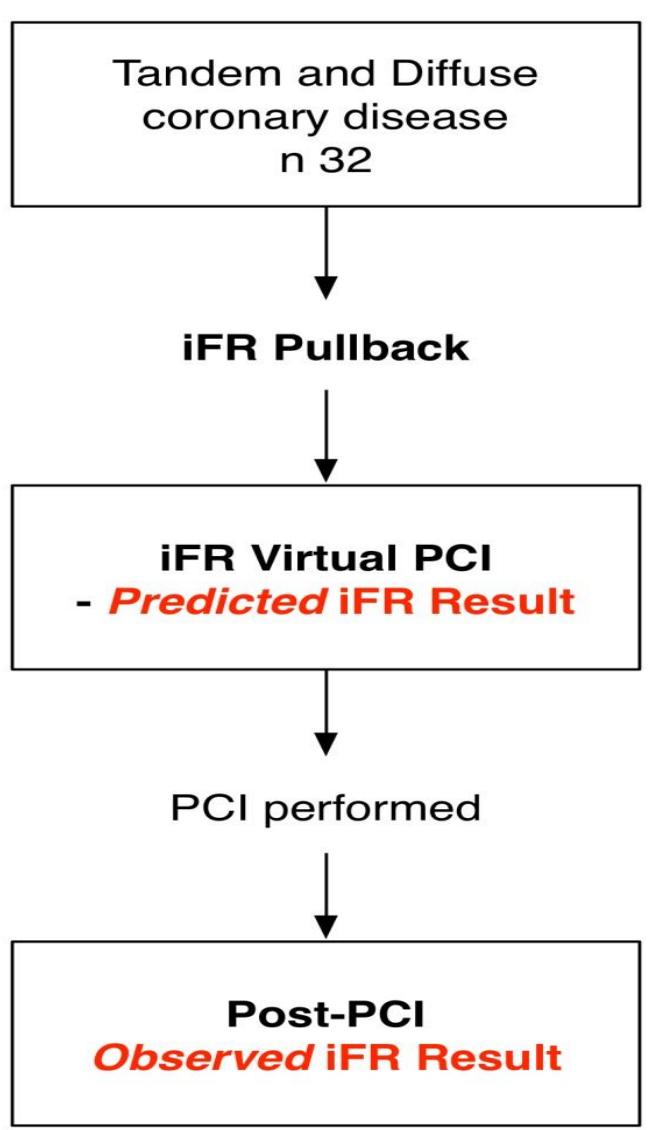
iFR gradient at each site is stable.



The error of Predicted iFR without correction: $2 \pm 1\%$

Nijjer et al. 2014. JACC Cardiovasc Interv

iFR PULLBACK STUDY



Pre-PCI iFR: 0.78 ± 0.03

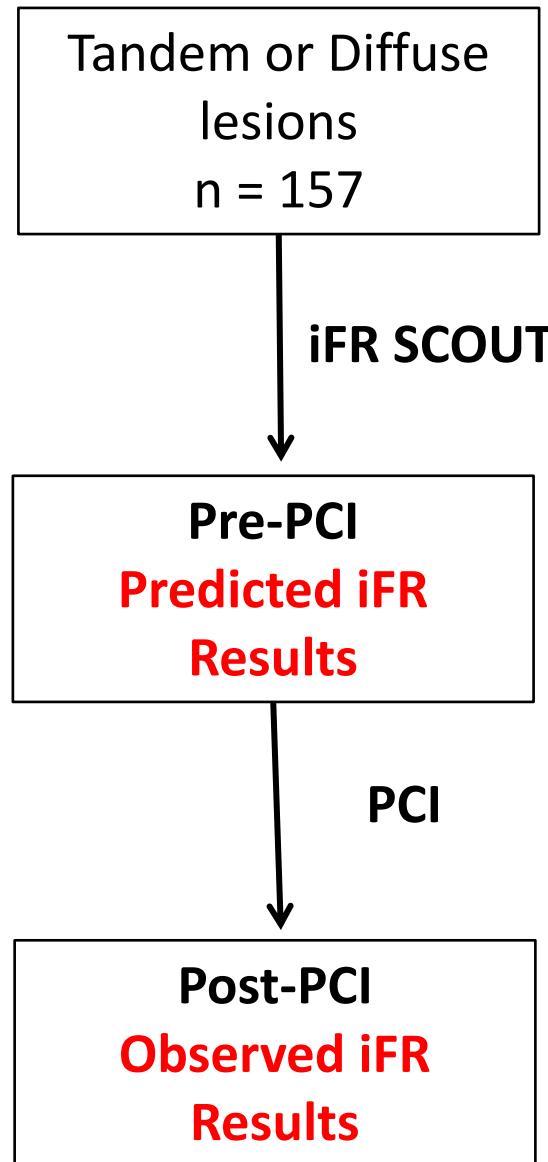
Predicted iFR: 0.94 ± 0.01

Observed iFR: 0.93 ± 0.03

Non-significant ($p=0.48$)

Nijjer et al. 2014 JACC CV inv

MULTICENTRE iFR SCOUT REGISTRY



Pre-PCI iFR: 0.80 ± 0.15

Predicted iFR: 0.93 ± 0.05

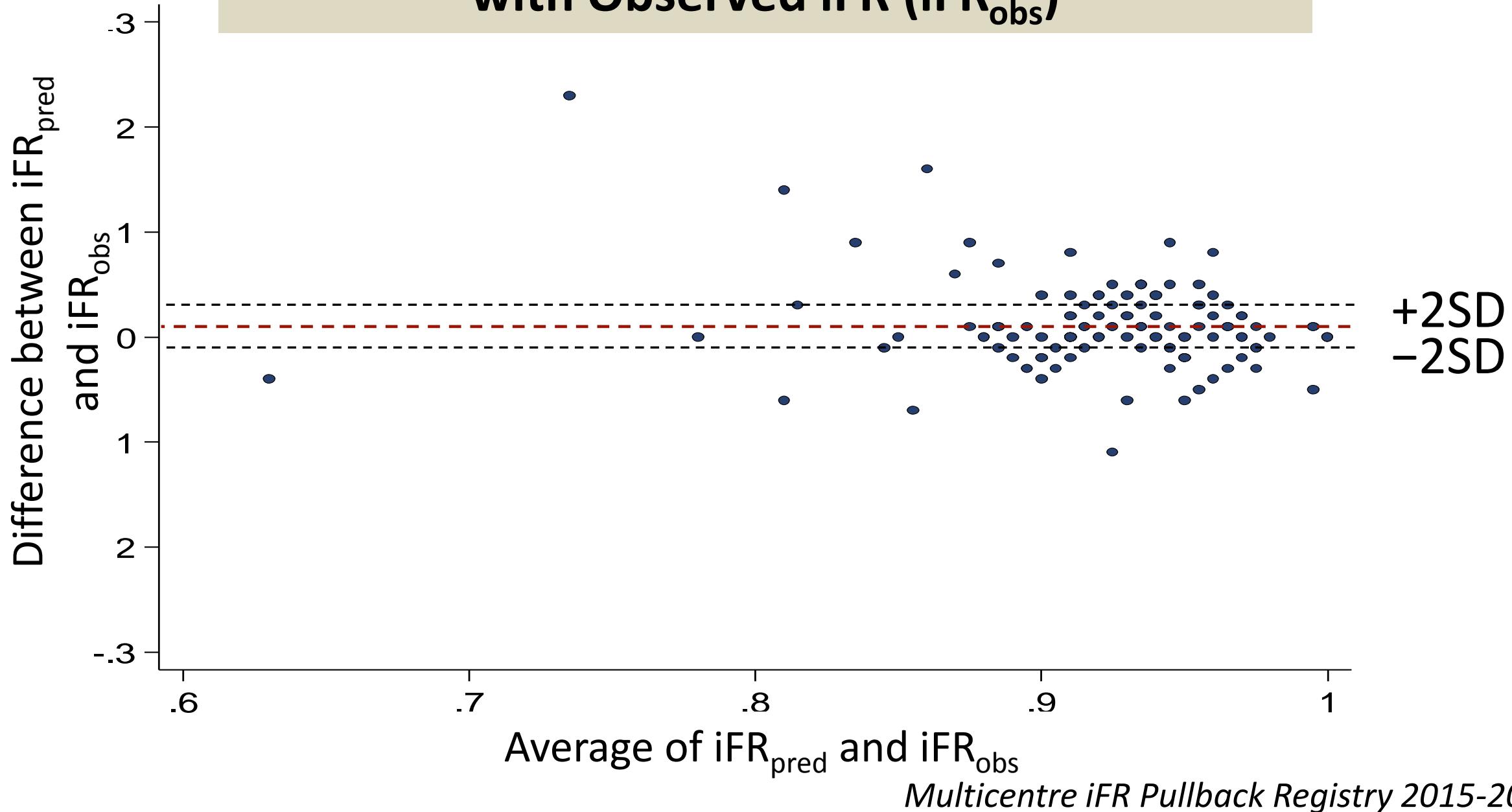
Observed iFR: 0.92 ± 0.06

Mean difference: 0.01

[95% CI, 0-0.02]

Multicentre iFR Pullback Registry 2015-2016

Agreement of Predicted post-PCI iFR (iFR_{pred}) with Observed iFR (iFR_{obs})

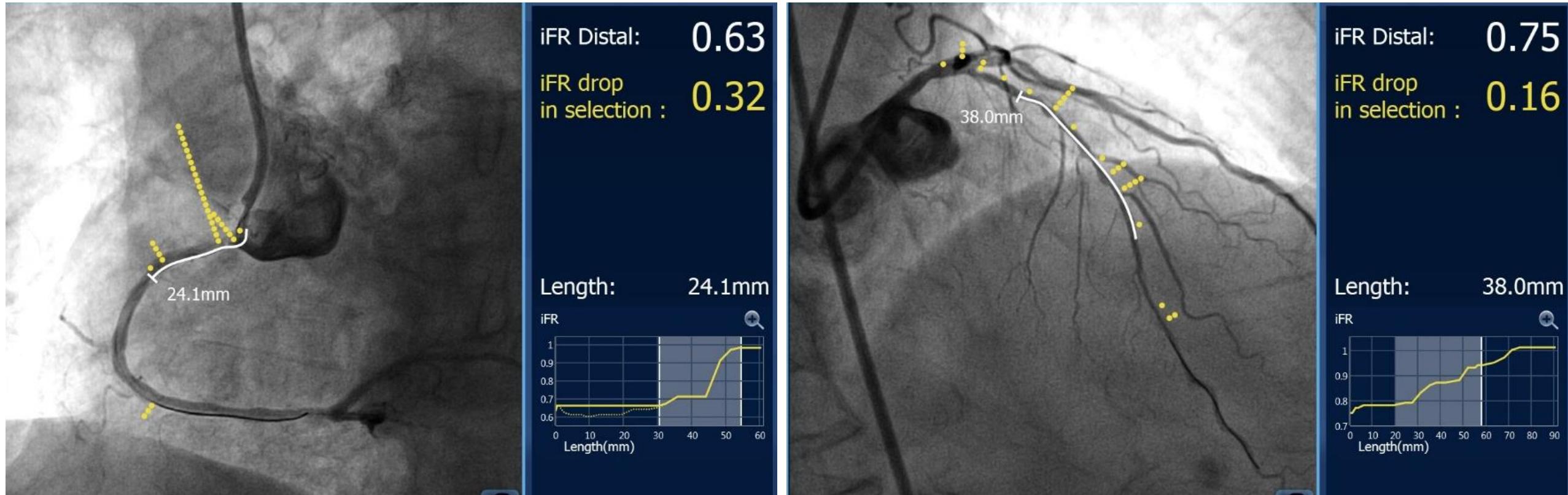


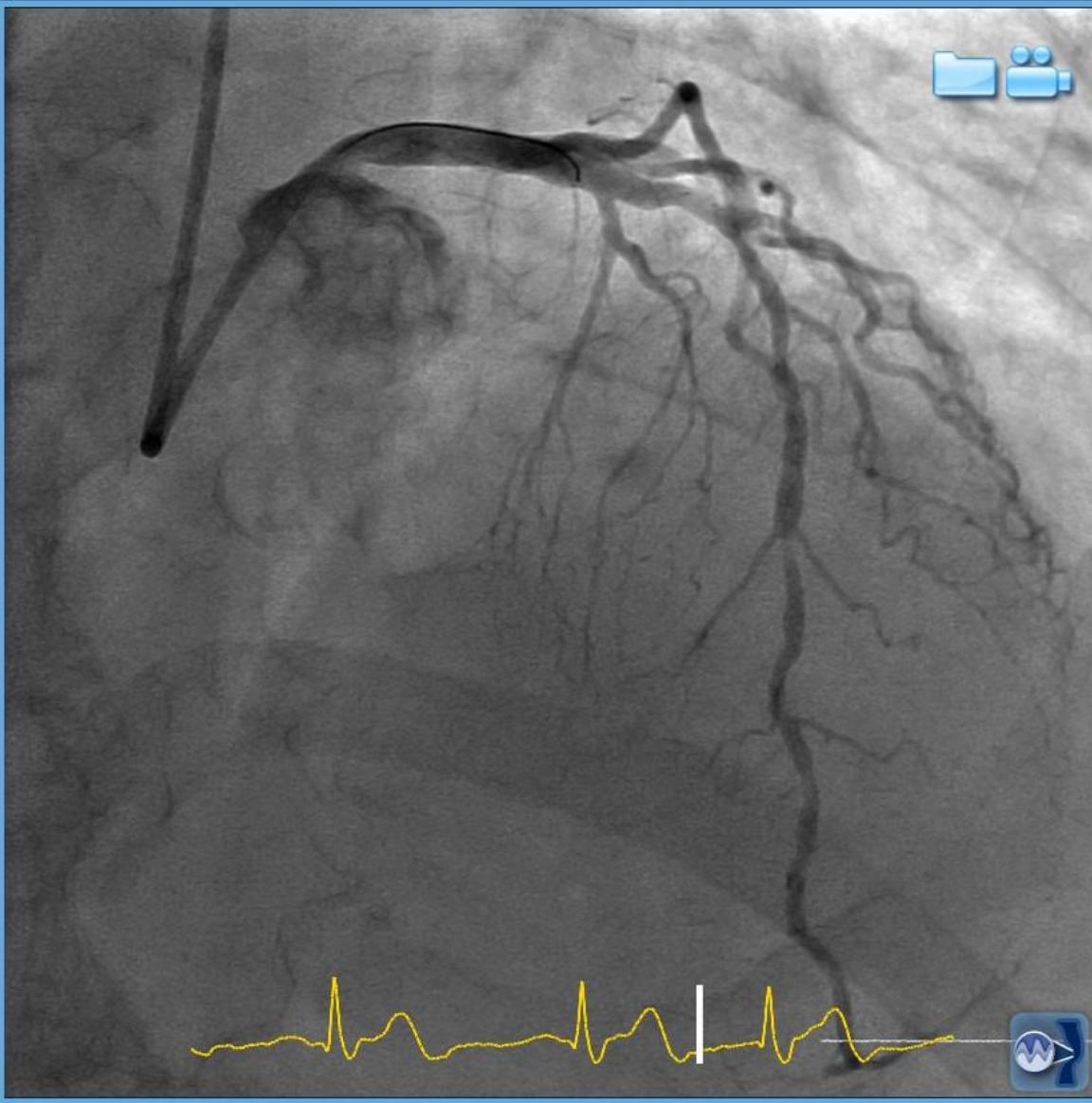
iFR Co-Registration with Angiography



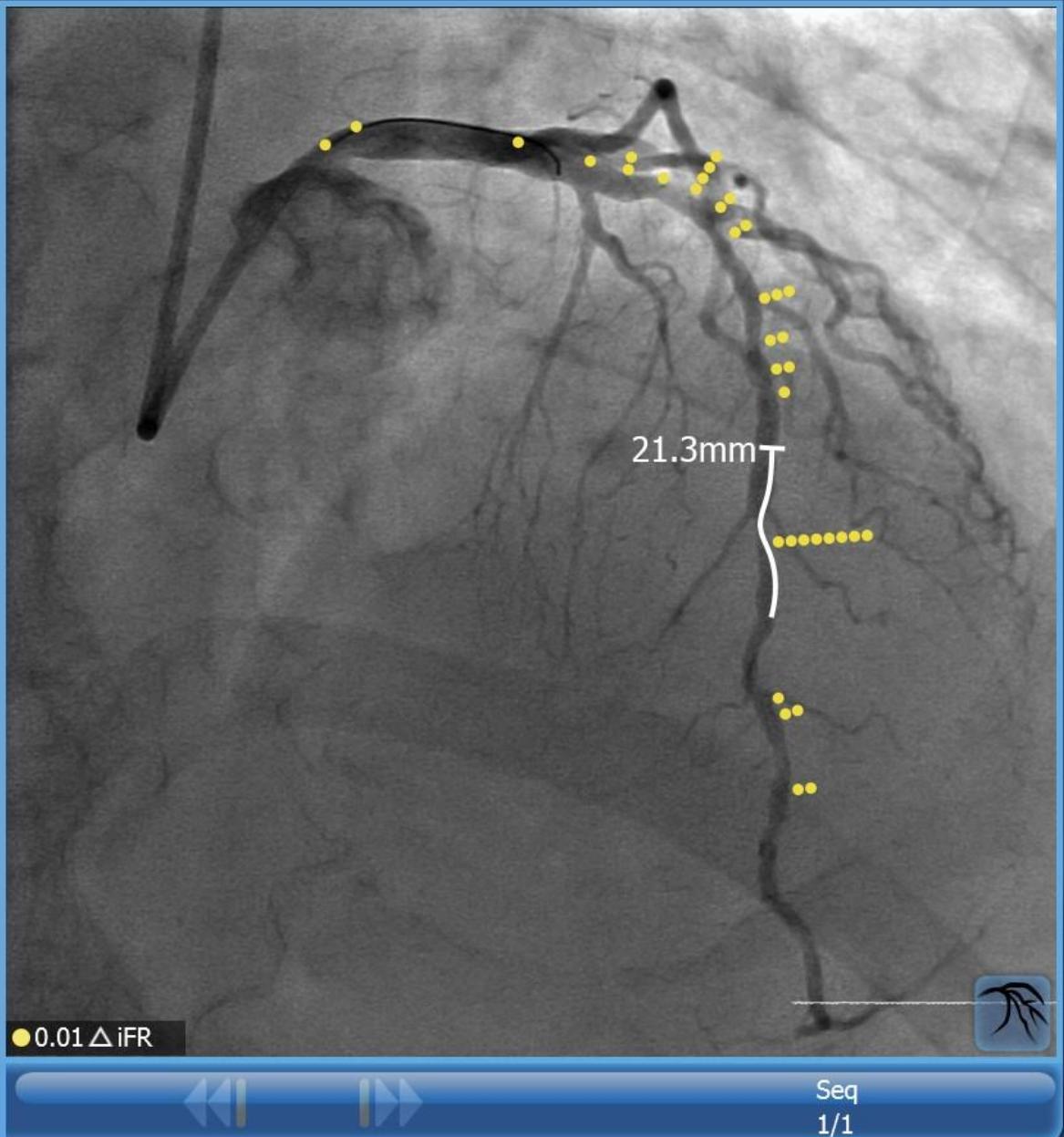
- Pullback of wire under live Fluoro screening
 - Automatic 3D tracking of wire tip to co-register pressure drop
 - Plot locations of pressure loss onto angiogram in an interactive manner

Focal vs Diffuse disease

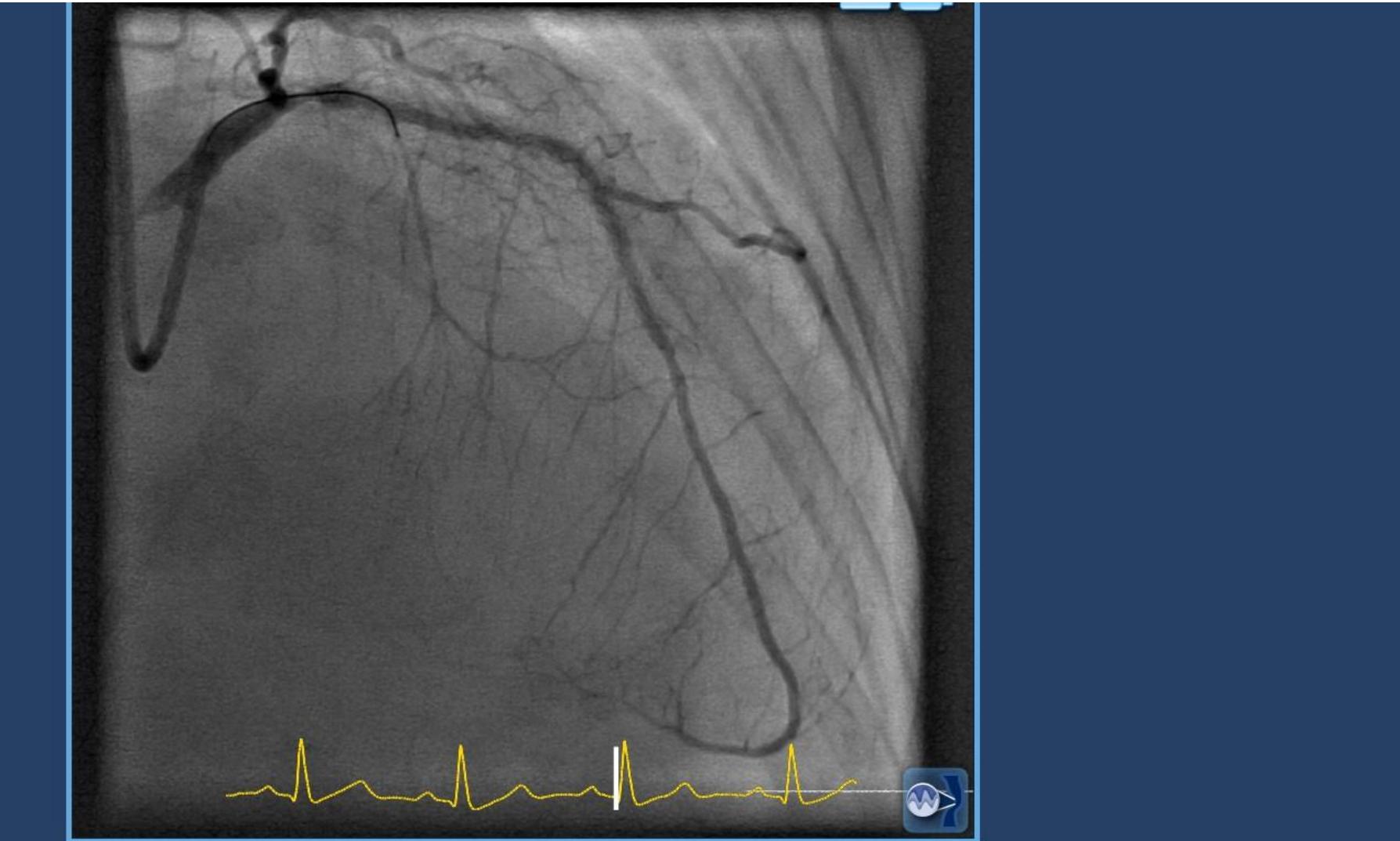


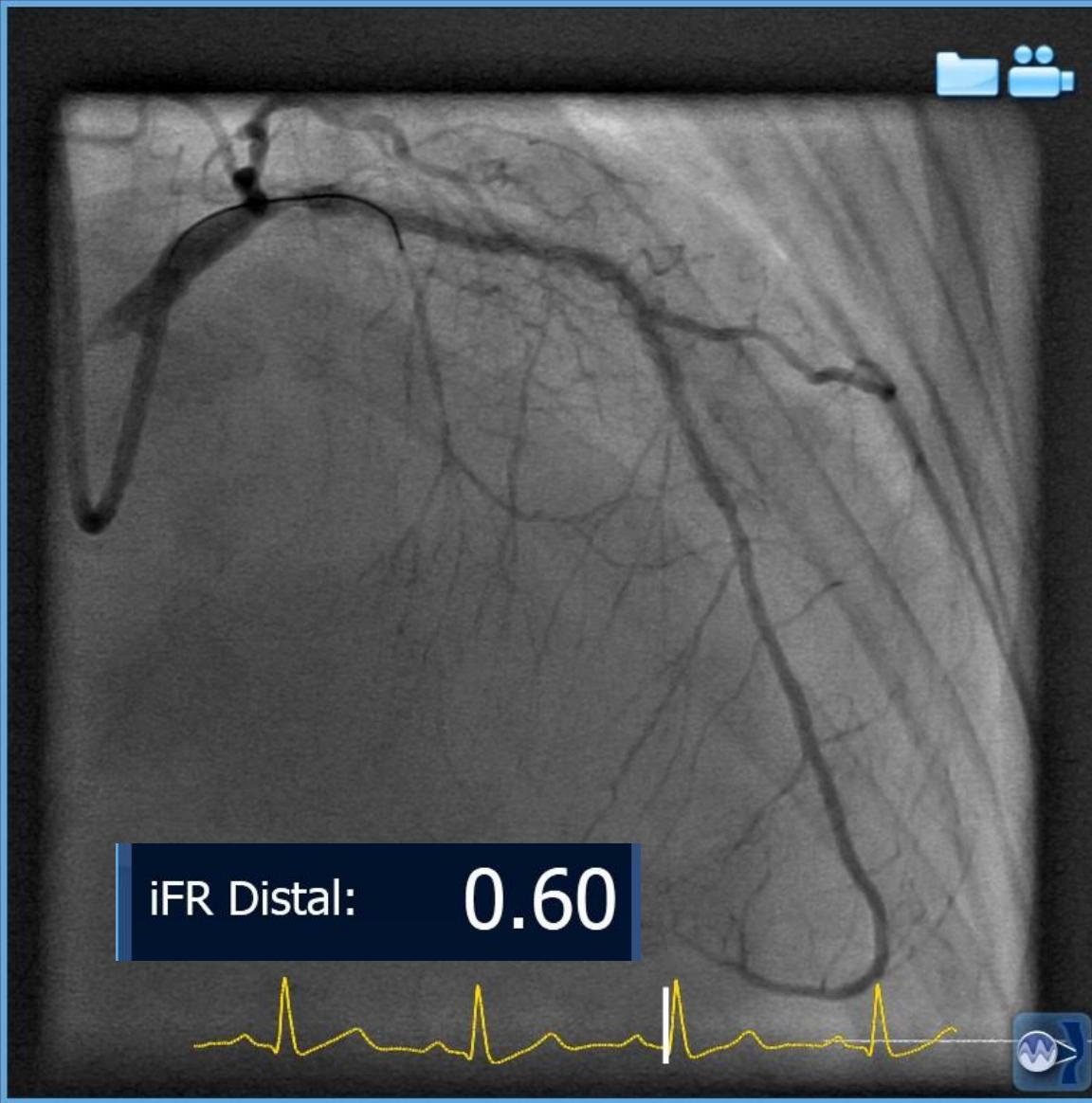


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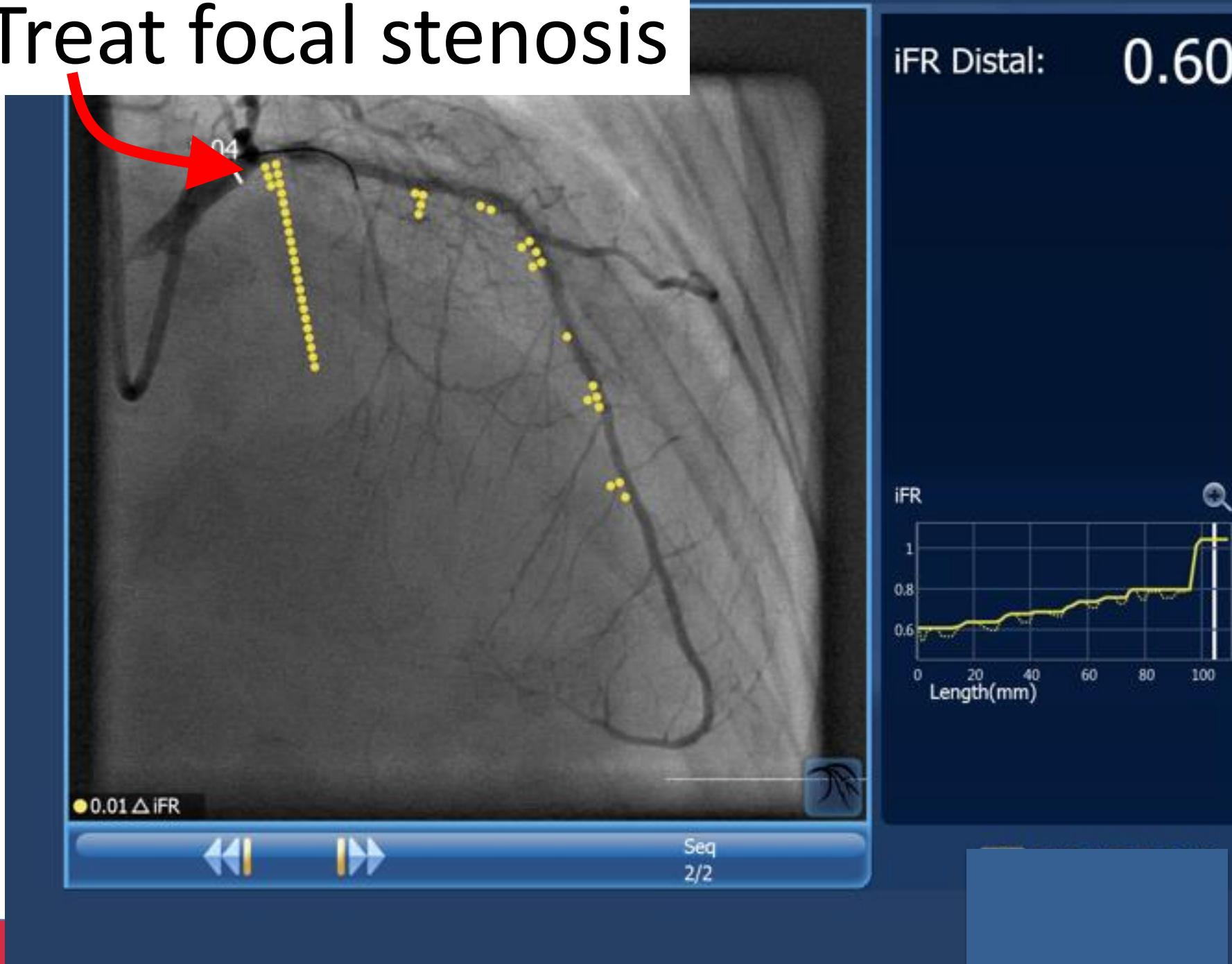


Is there a focal LAD lesion to treat?

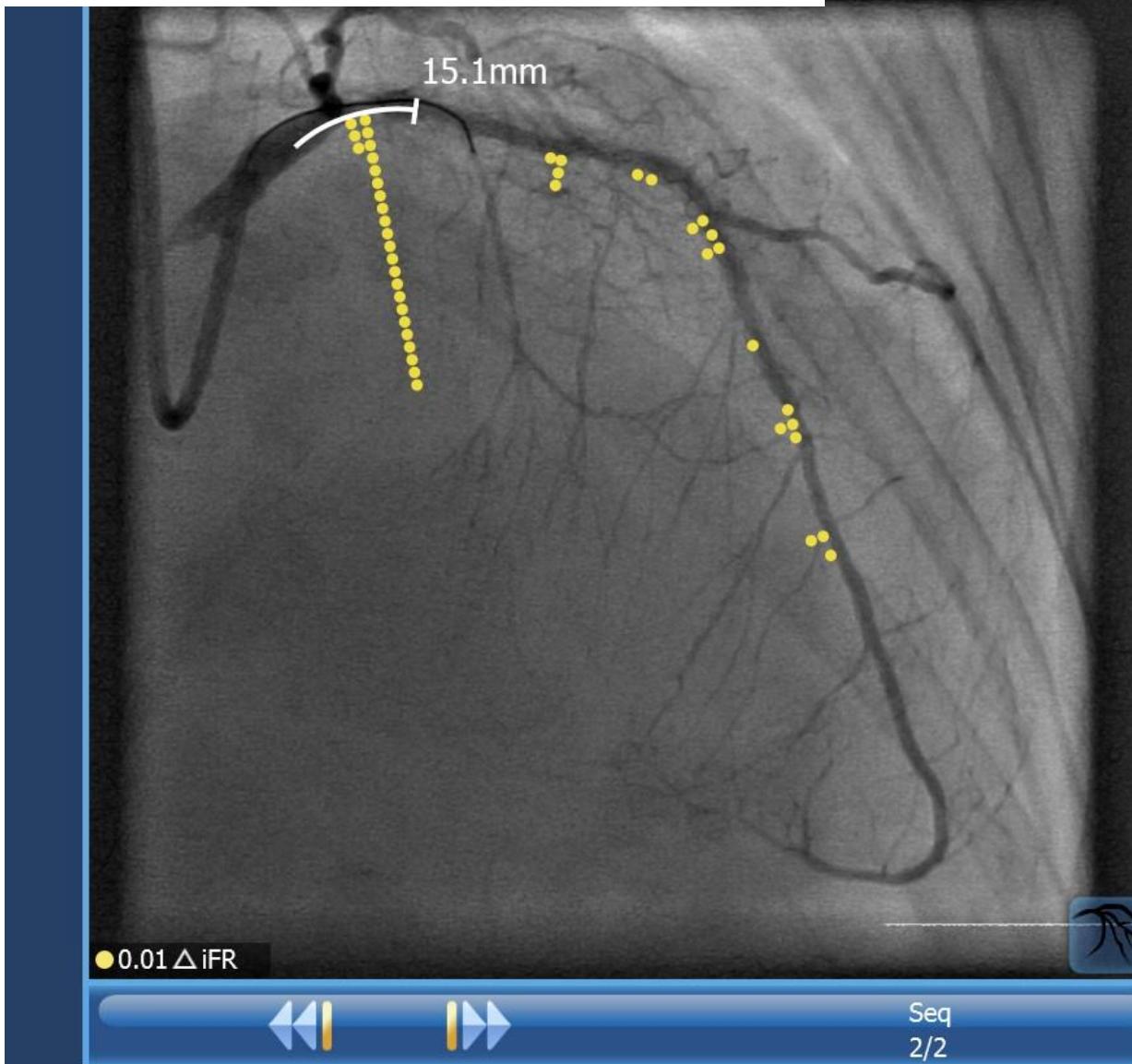




Treat focal stenosis



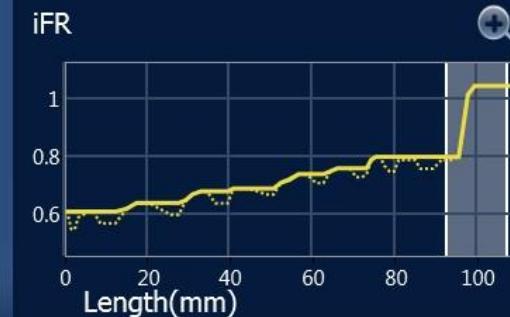
Calibrated length

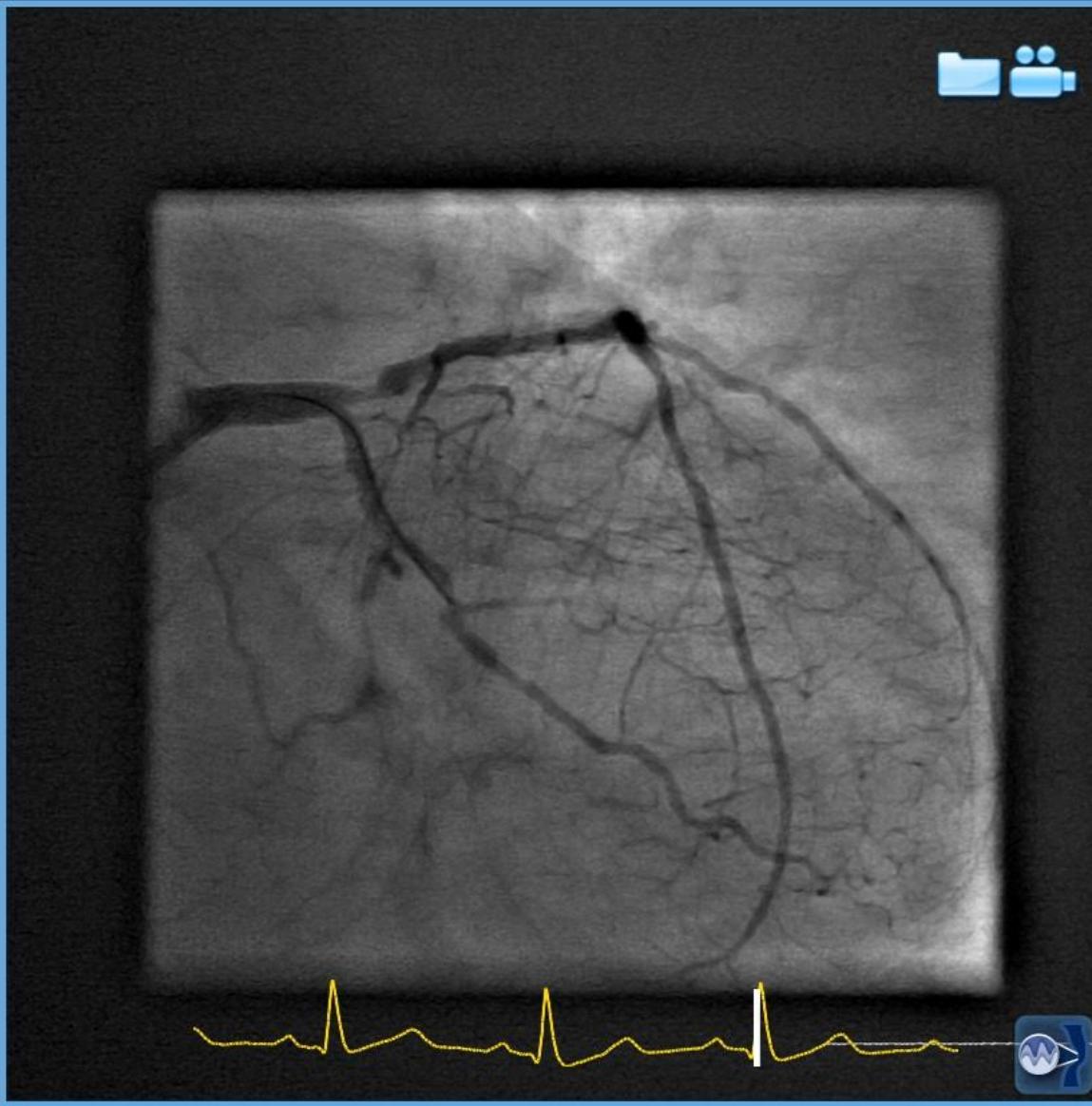


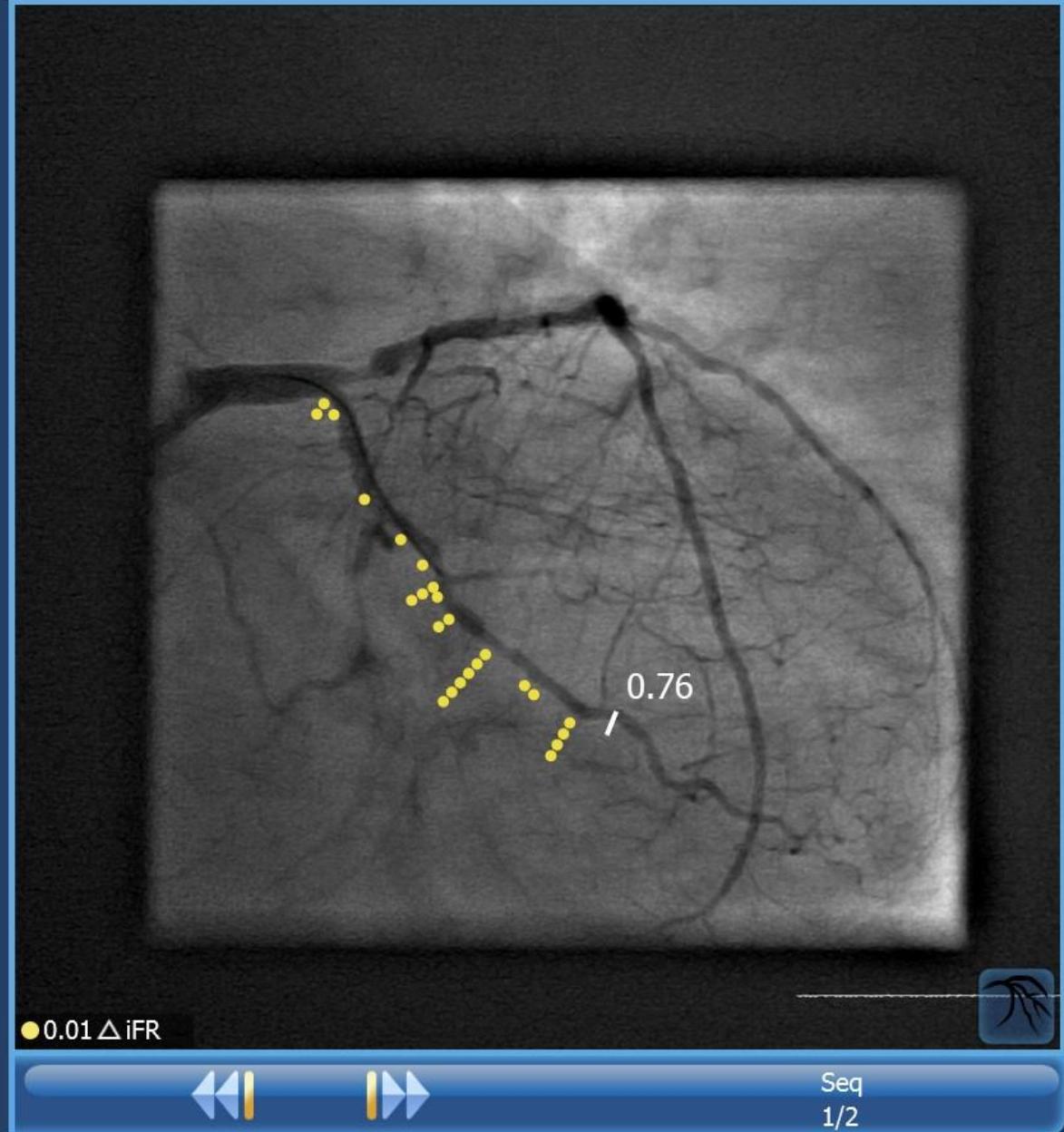
iFR Distal: 0.60

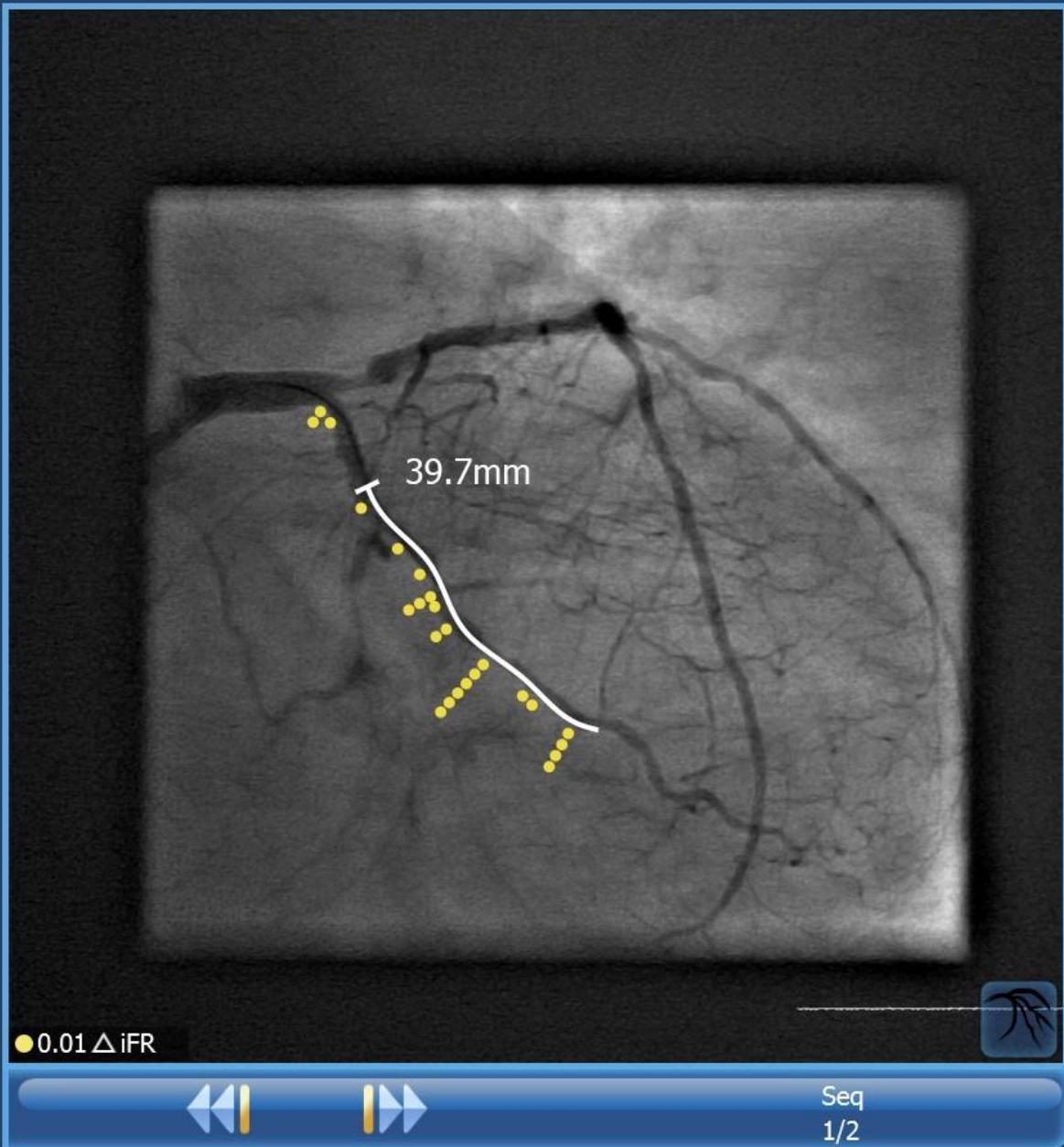
iFR drop
in selection : 0.25

Length: 15.1mm

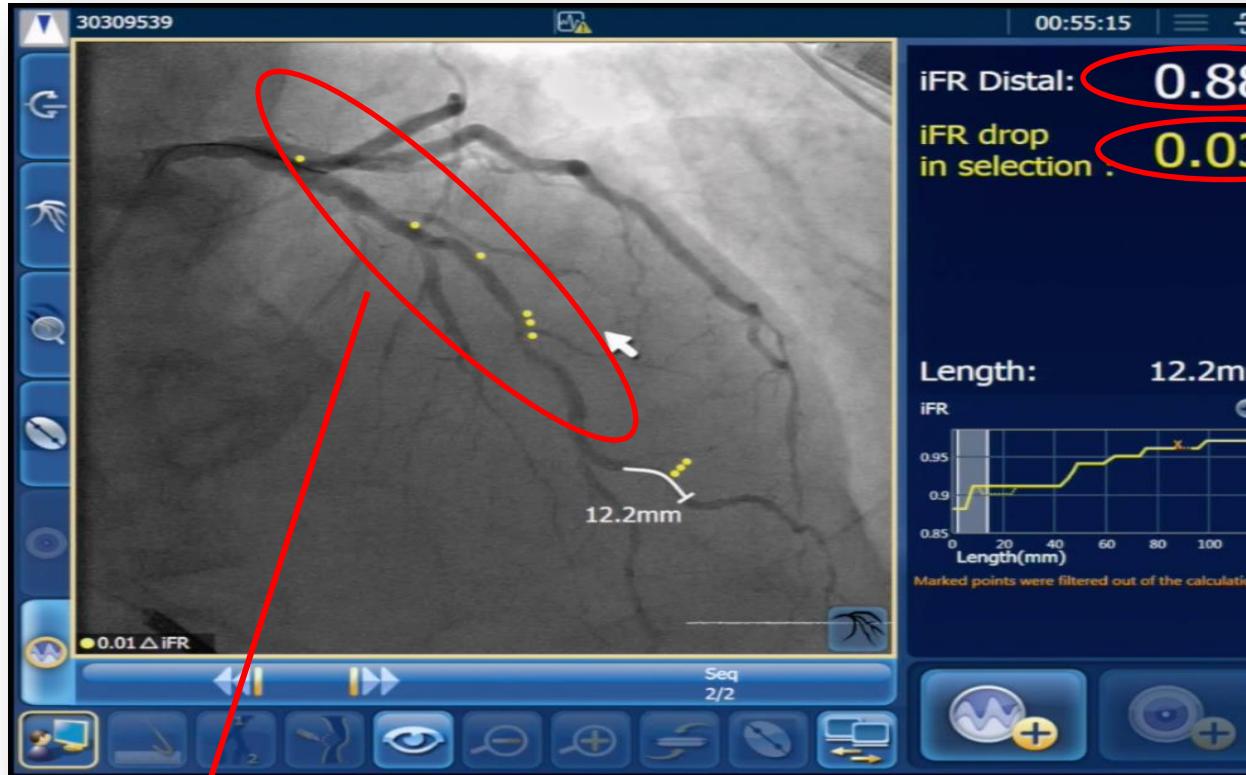








Imaging co-registration



2 Is the disease diffuse or focal

1 Is the vessel physiologically significant?

3 Can we predict the benefit from PCI?

Conclusions

1. Resting physiology can be co-registered with angiography to help guide coronary intervention
2. Co-Registration can help simplify PCI
3. Post-PCI physiology can be predicted before PCI is done

Coronary

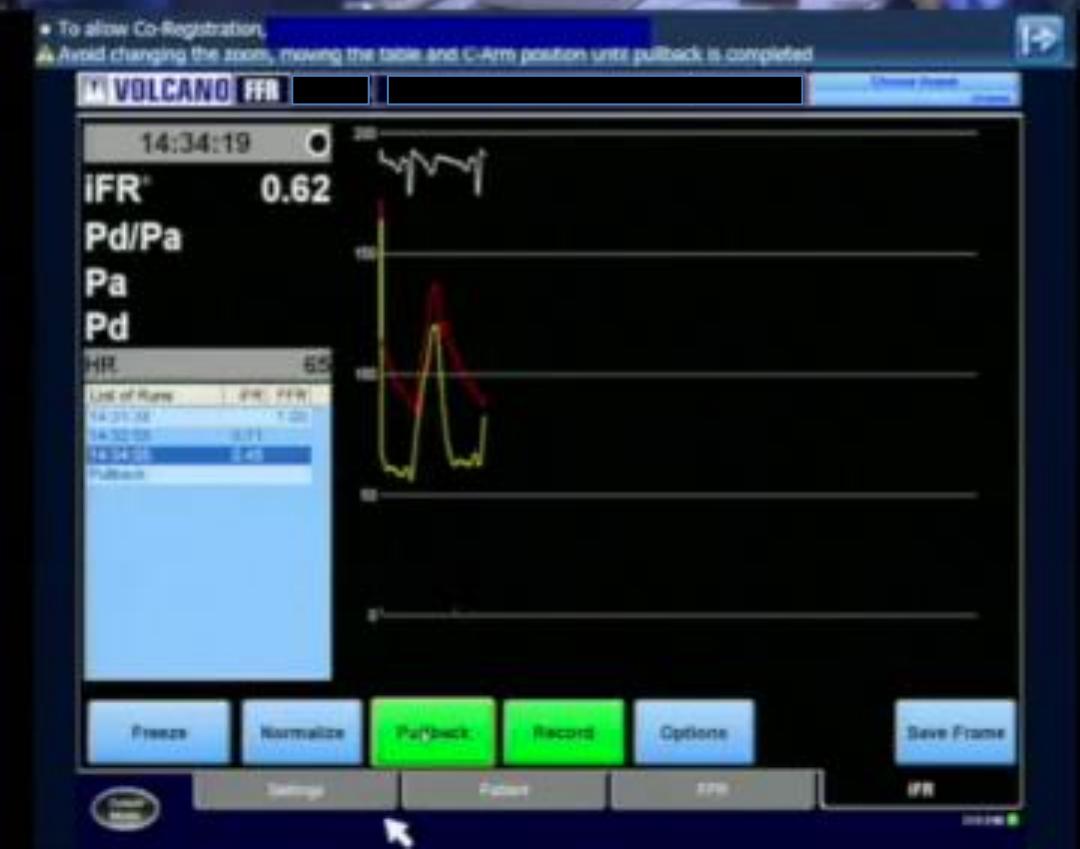
Imperial College London NHS Trust

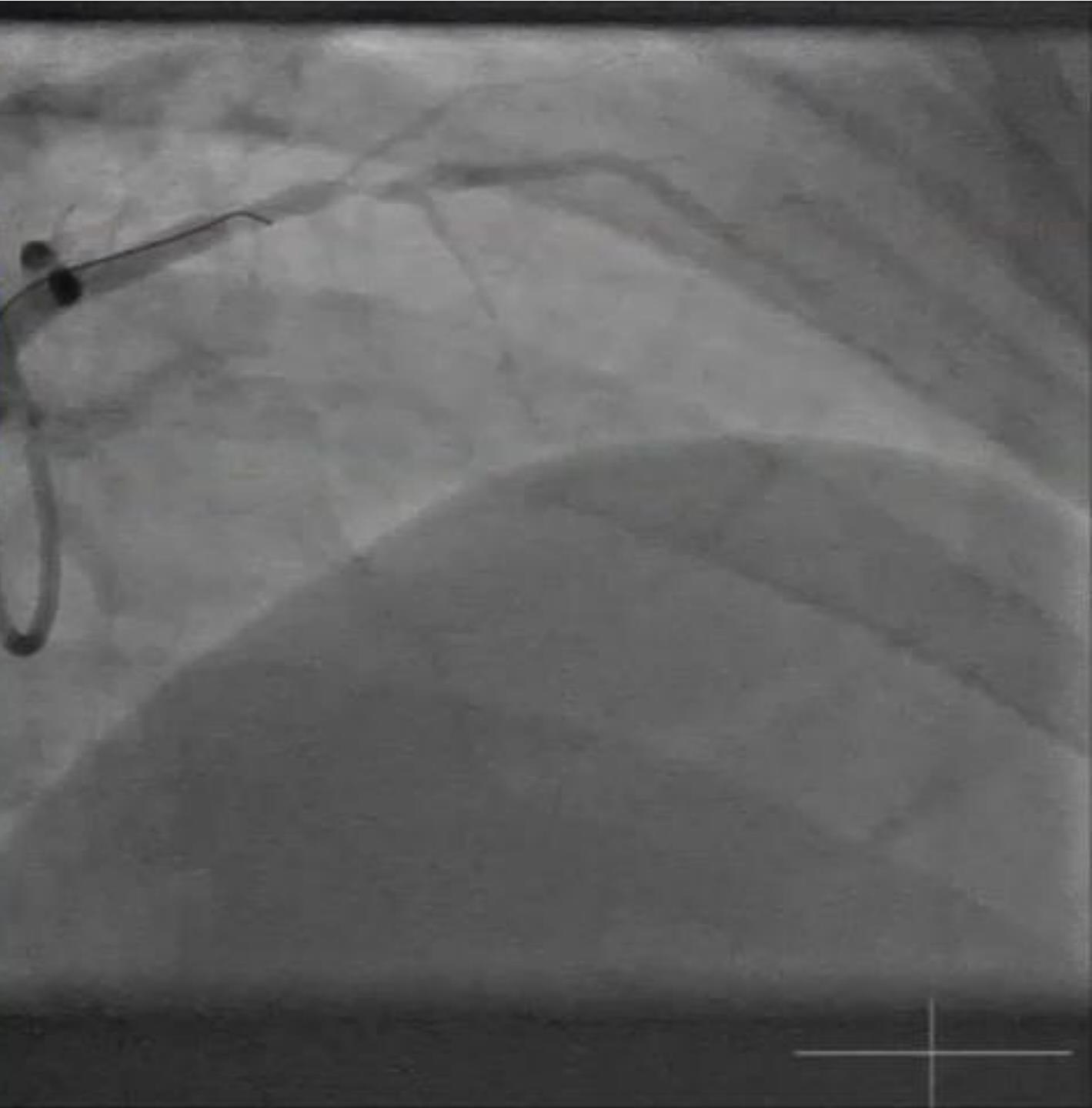
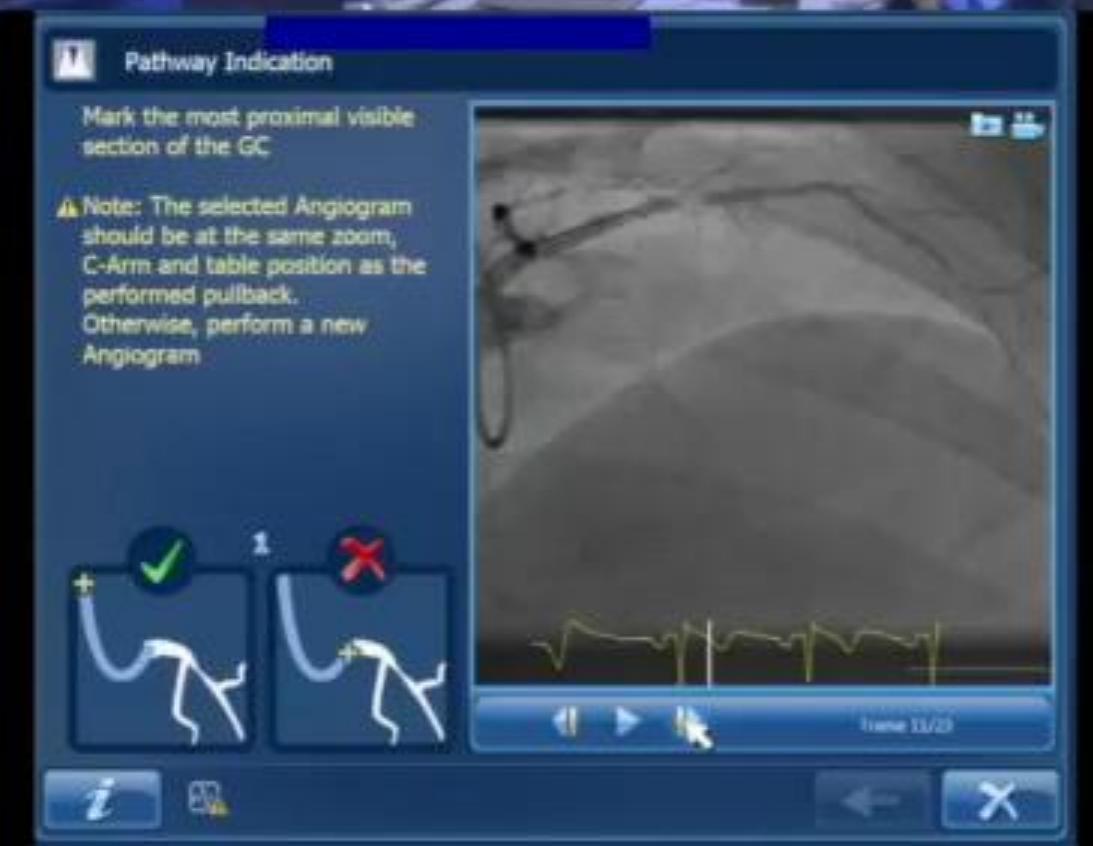
London, UK

CASE IMAGING (angiography)

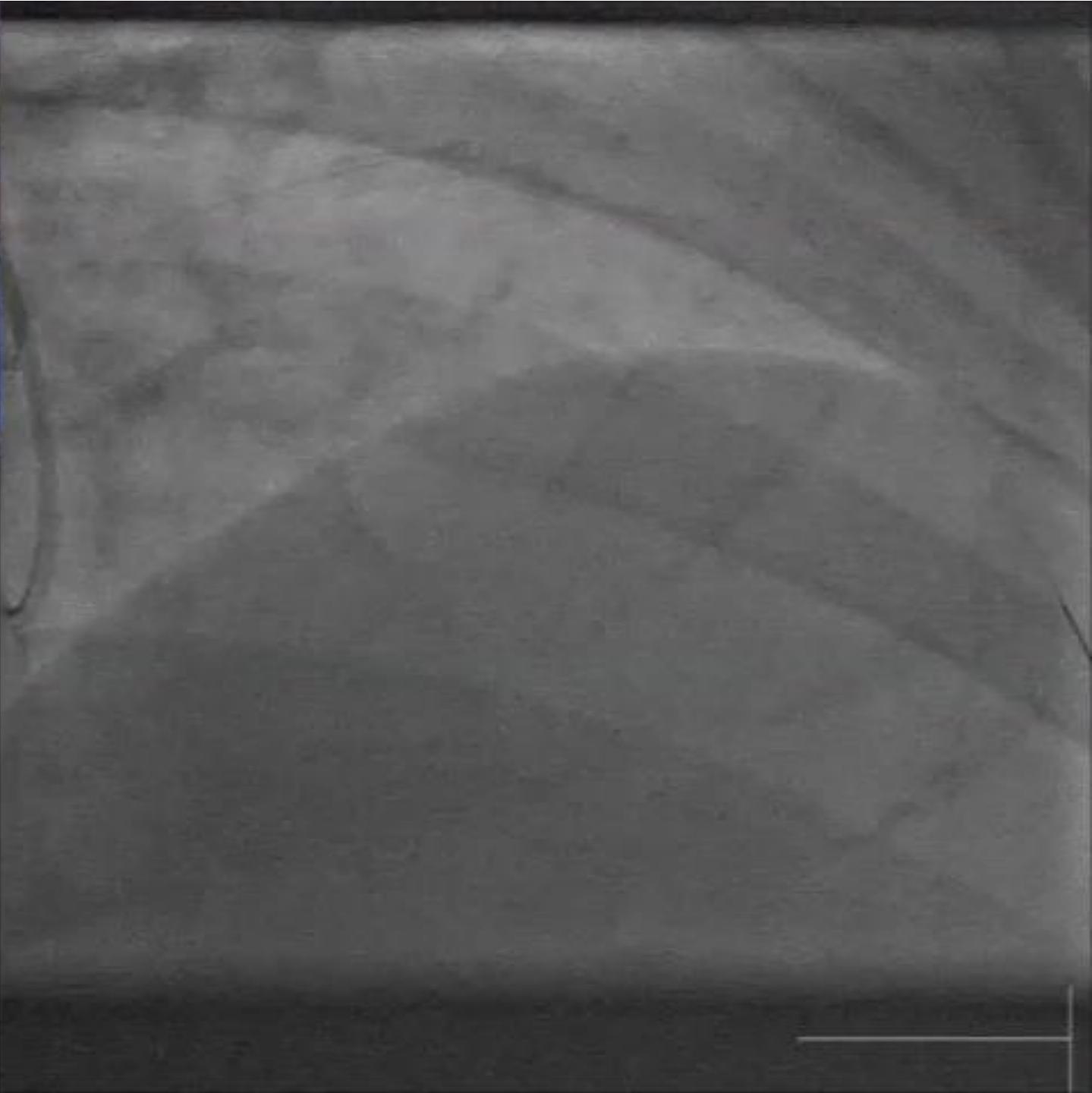


LIH



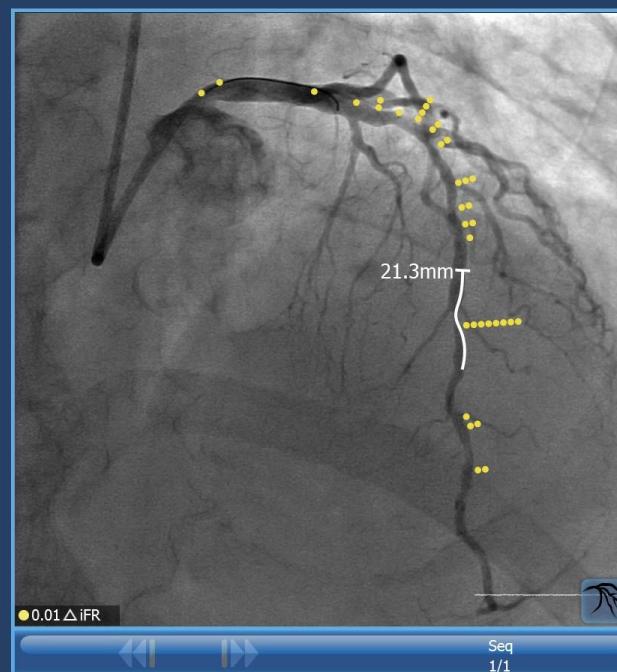
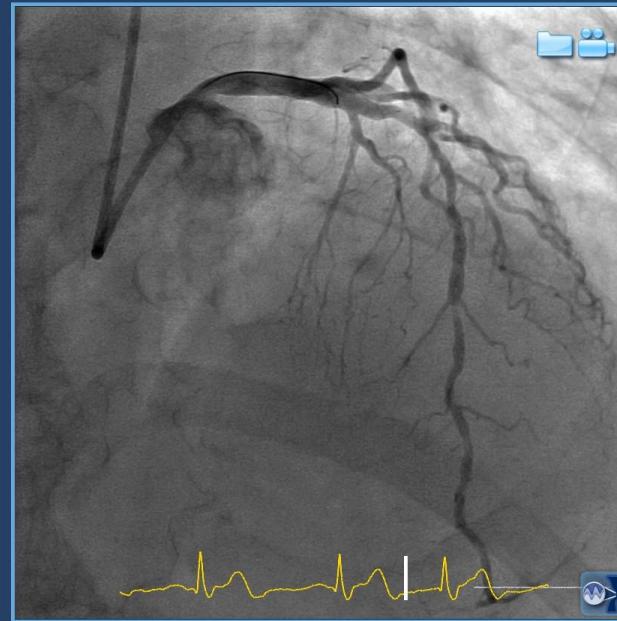






- **Angiography**
- Physiology
- Pullback planning
- PCI
- IVUS optimisation

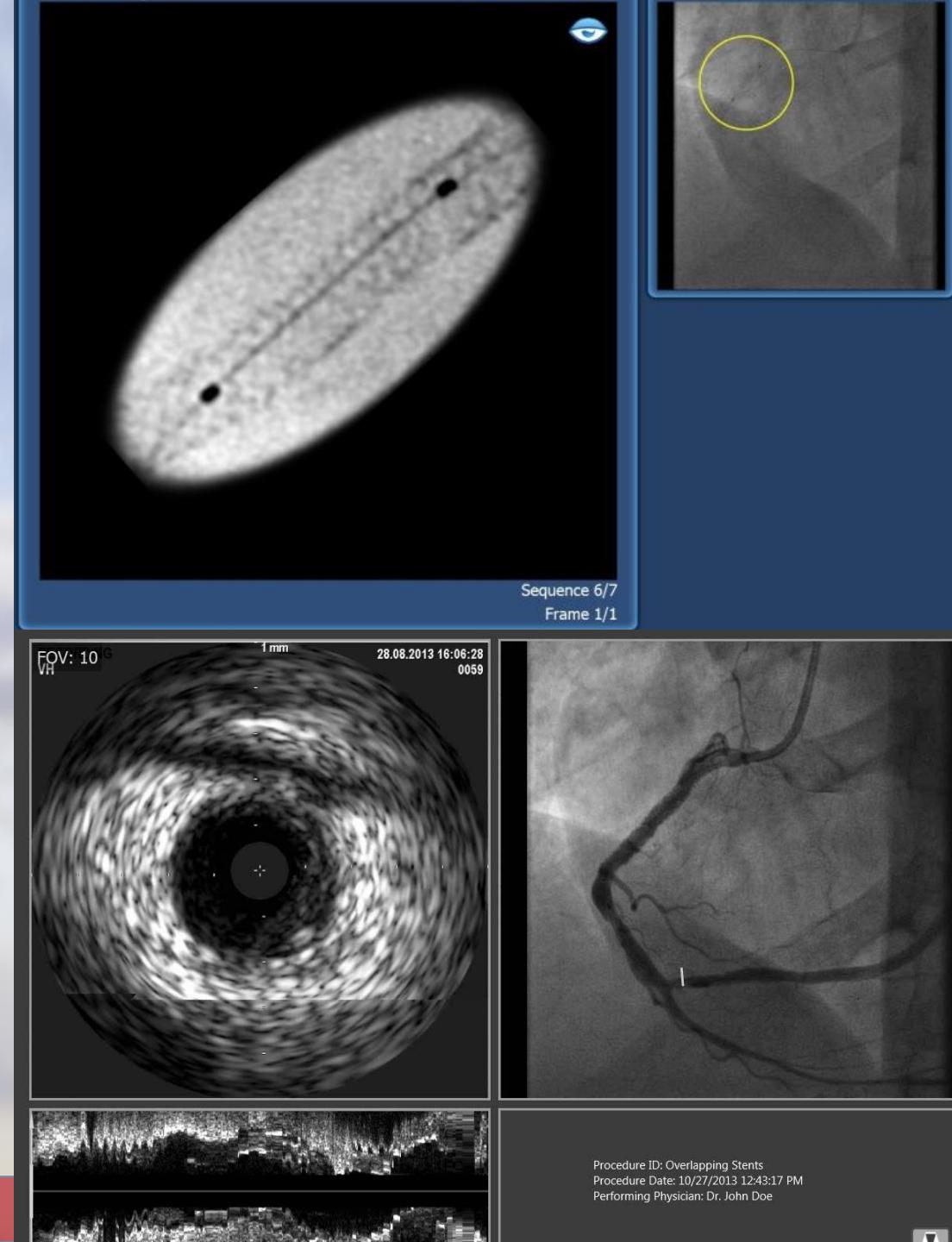
- Angiography
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