

Functional guidance in bifurcation

What are the clinical evidences

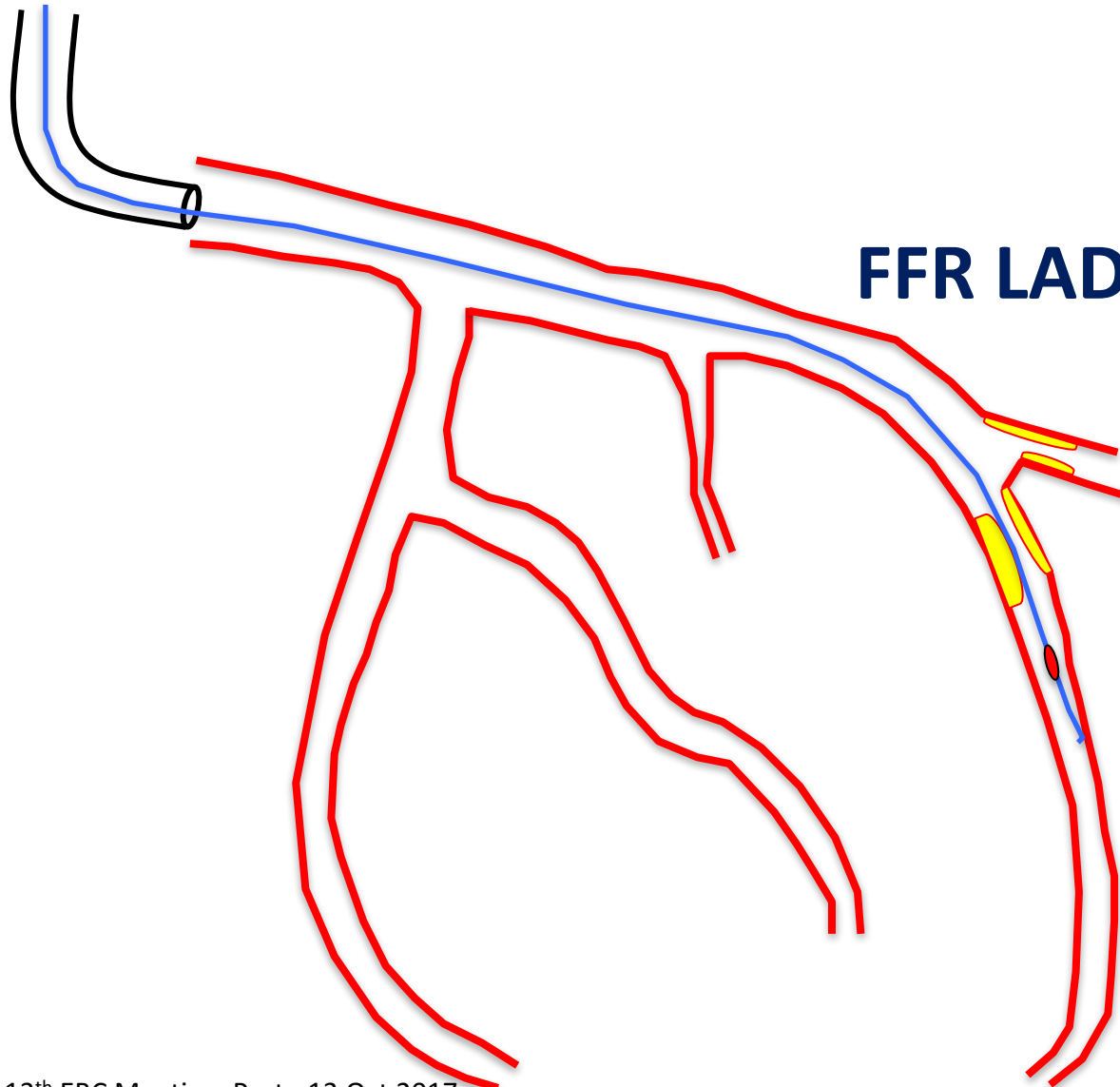
Prof. Emanuele Barbato, MD, PhD, FESC

Cardiovascular Center Aalst OLV Hospital, Belgium
University Federico II of Naples, Italy

At the time of CAG

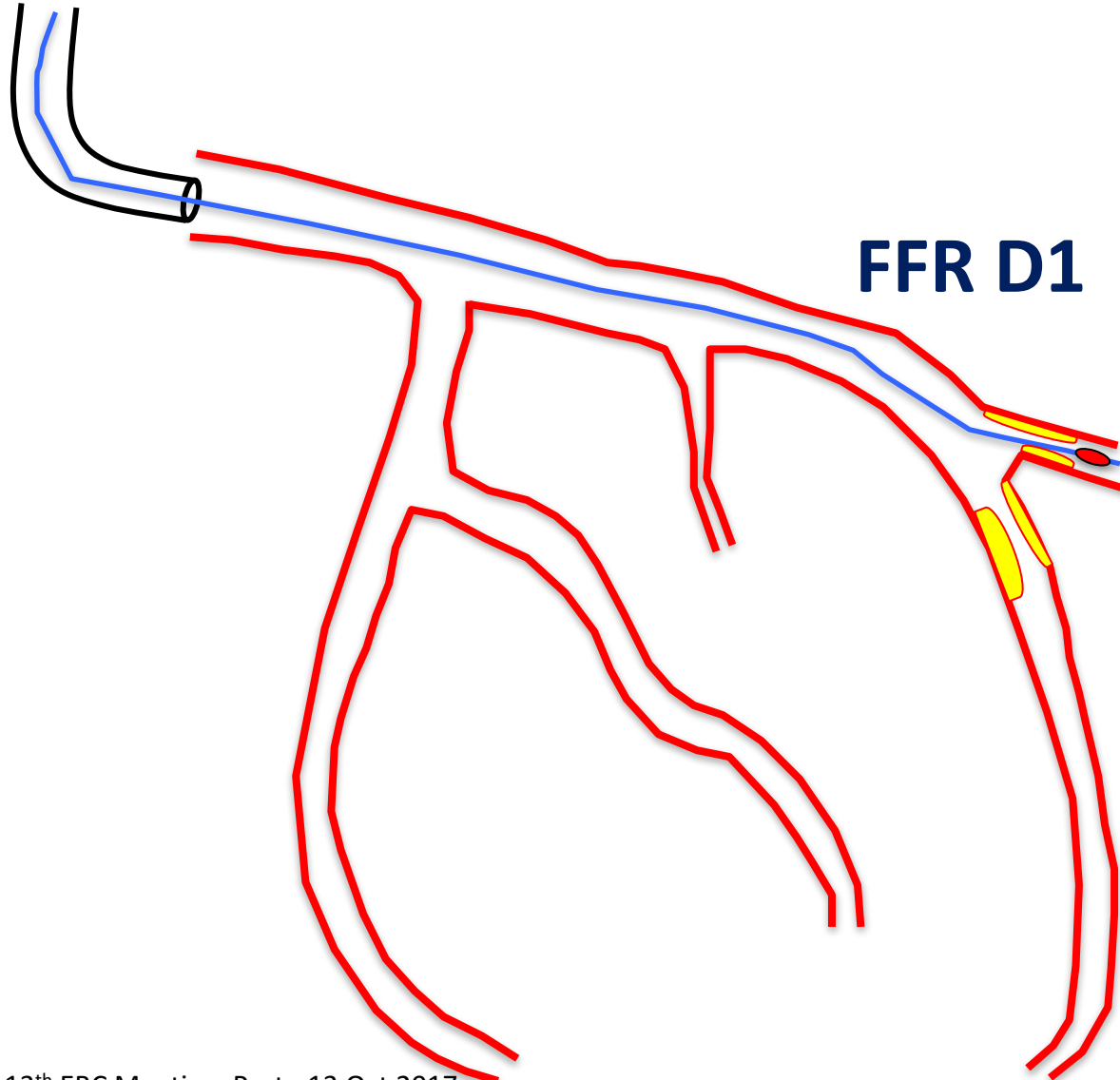
How to assess FFR in bifurcation

At baseline



How to assess FFR in bifurcation

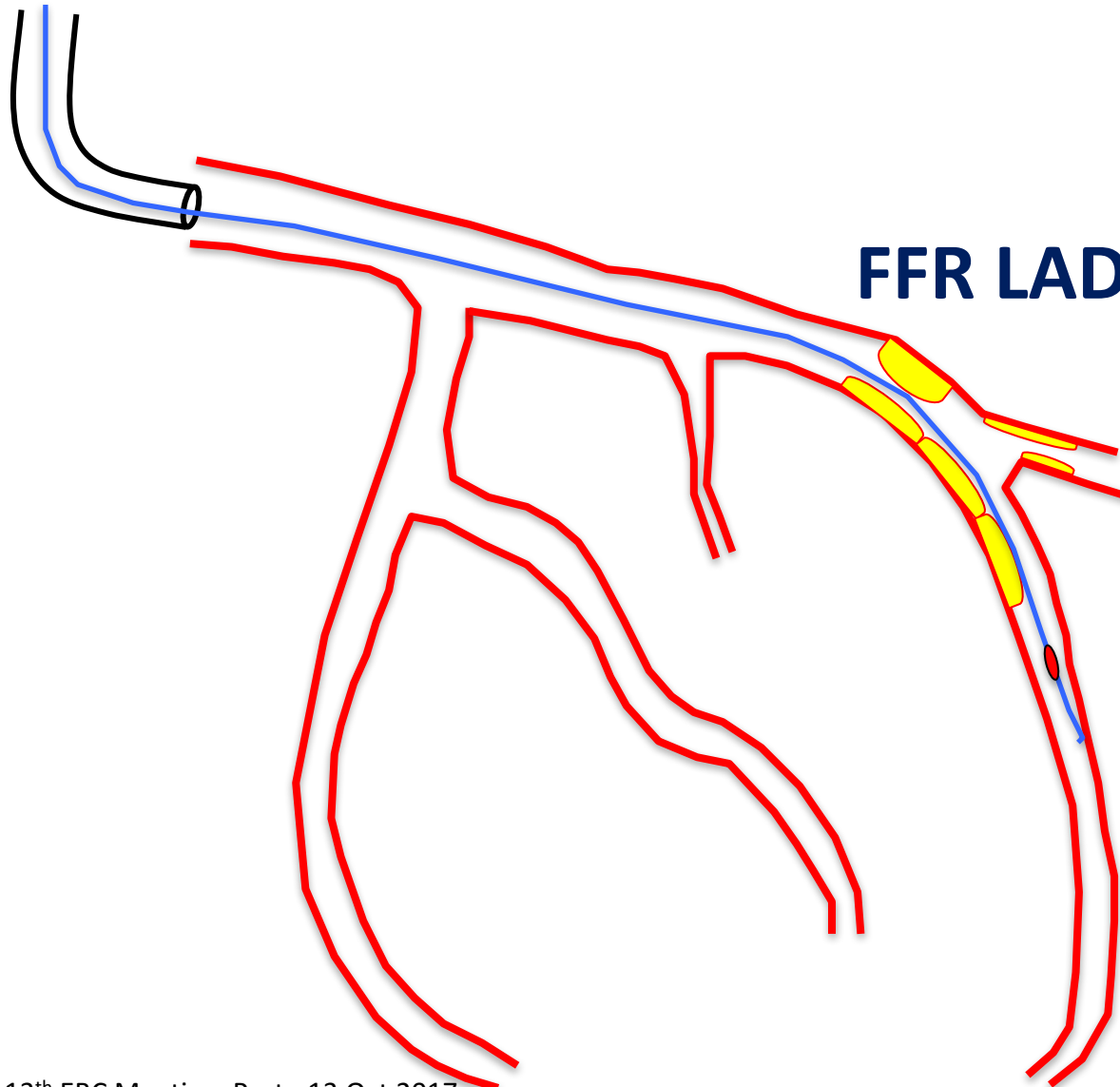
At baseline



→ same as in
other vessels

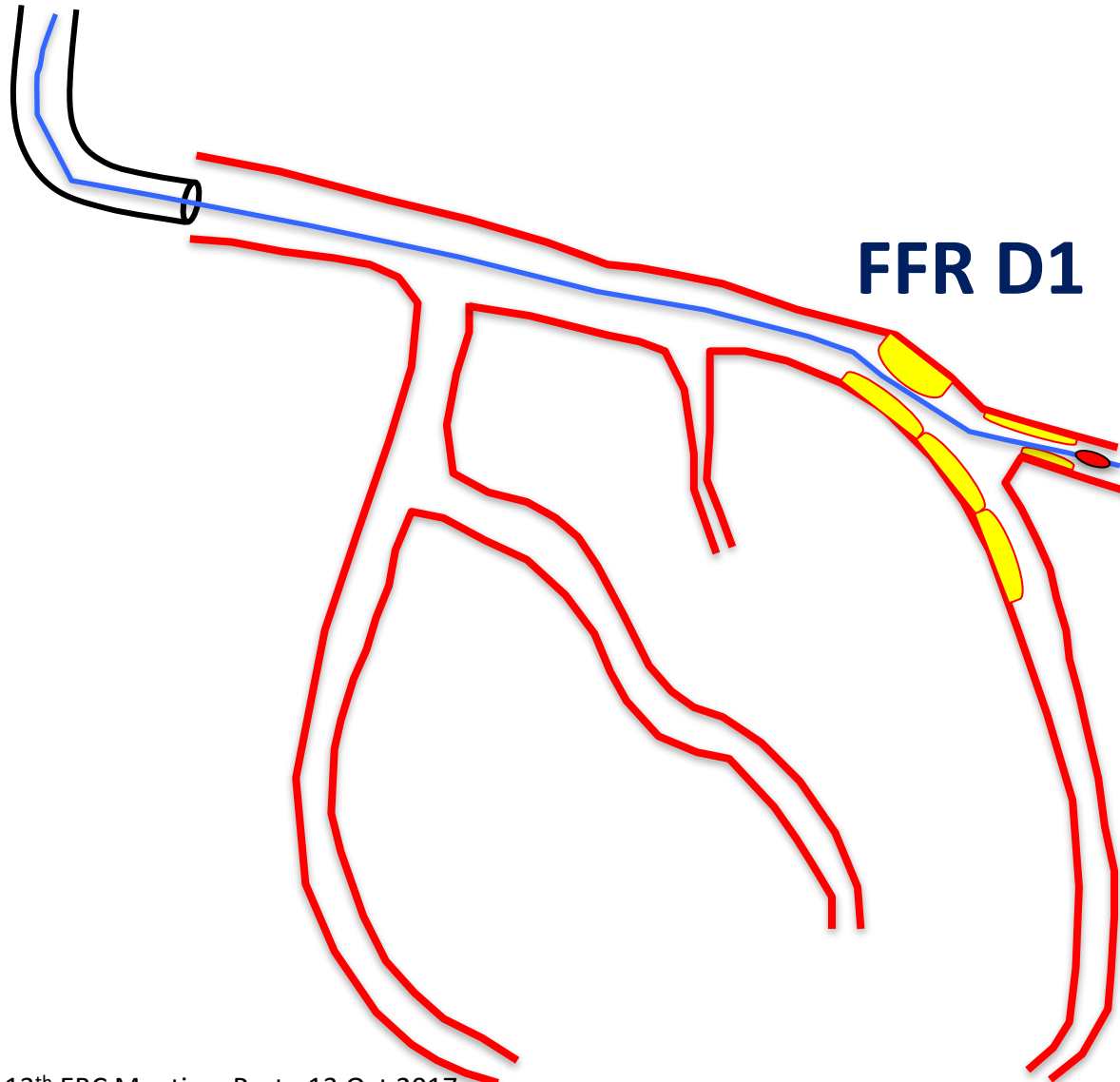
How to assess FFR in bifurcation

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How to assess FFR in bifurcation

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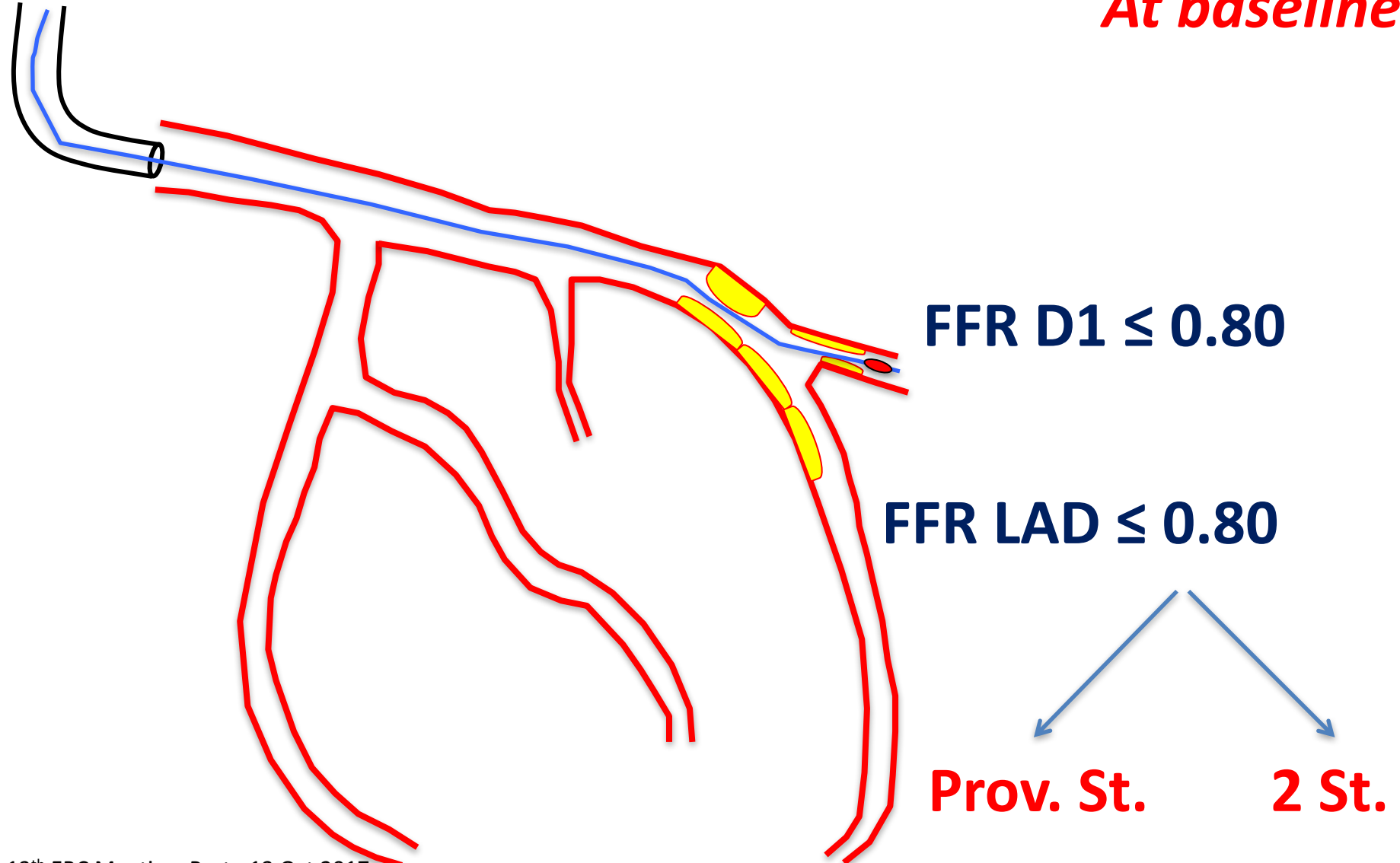


FFR D1

→ FFR in LAD
prox + D1

How to assess FFR in bifurcation

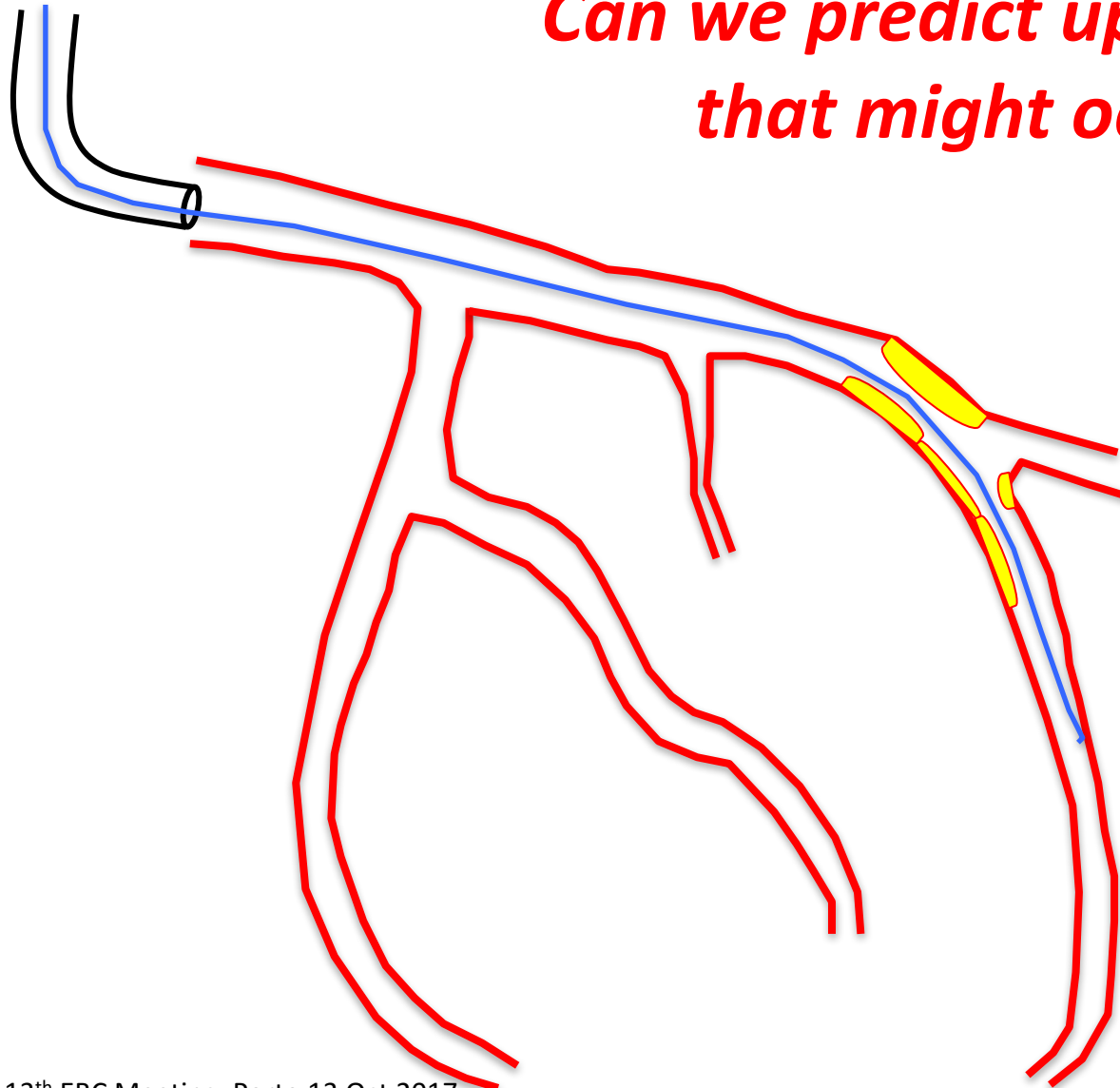
At baseline



At the time of PCI

How to assess FFR in bifurcation

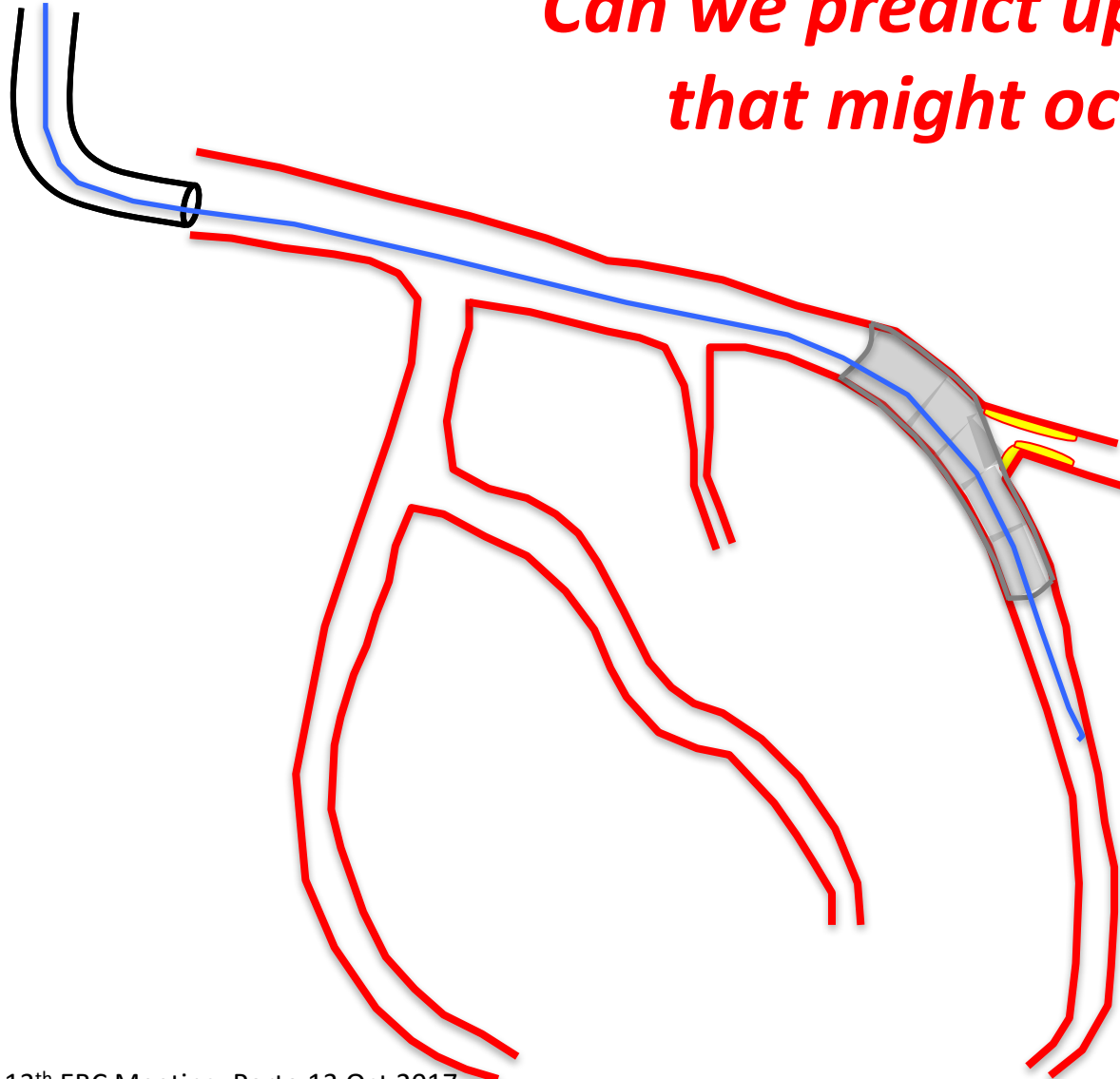
*Can we predict upfront FFR changes
that might occur in the SB after
stenting the MB?*



FFR D1 > 0.80

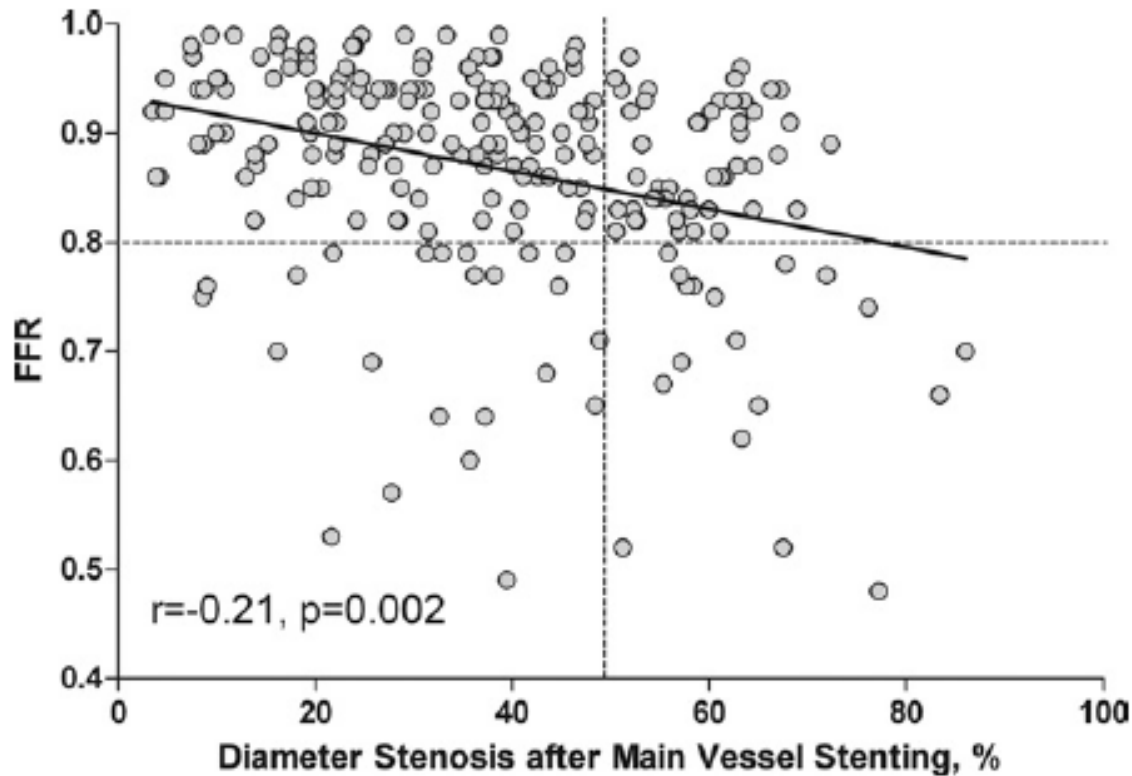
How to assess FFR in bifurcation

*Can we predict upfront FFR changes
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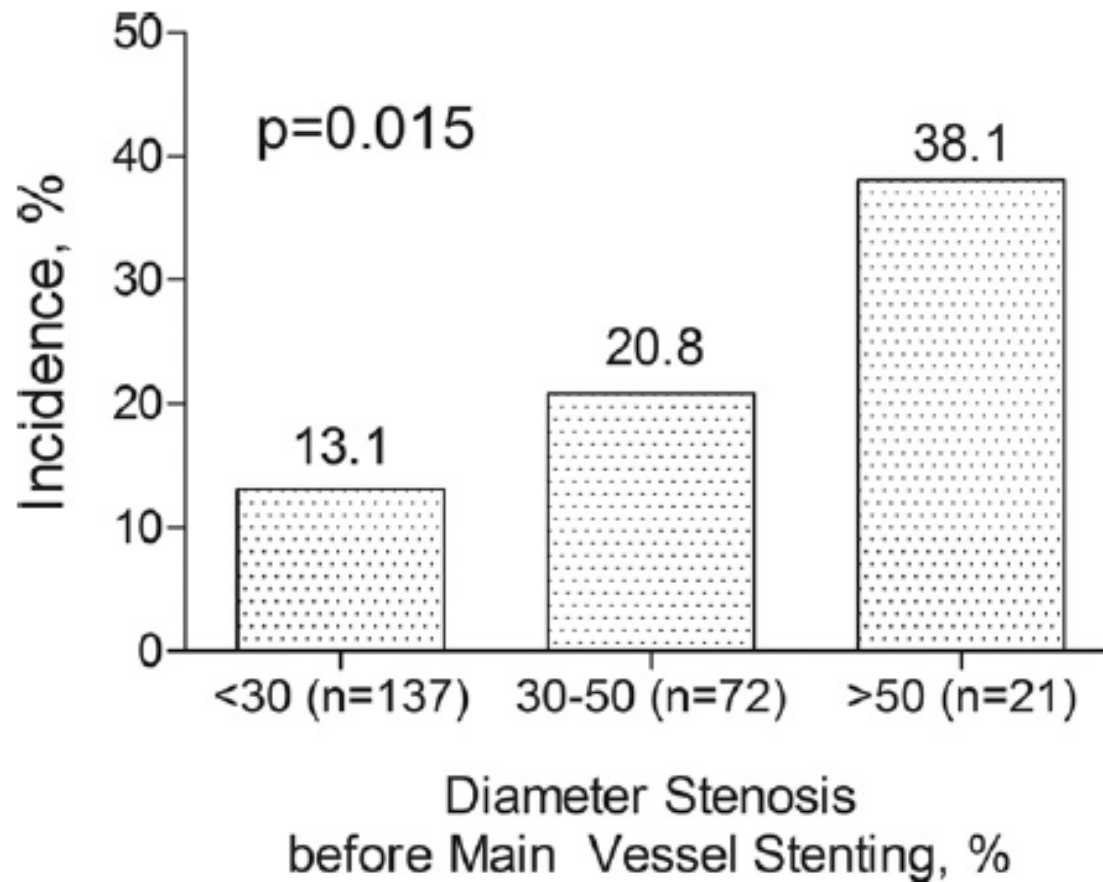
FFR D1 = ???

Stenosis severity of SB *before* vs. FFR *after* stenting MB



Only 18% of the SB showed $FFR \leq 0.80$ after MB stenting

Incidence of $\text{FFR} \leq 0.80$ *after* vs. stenosis severity *before* MB stenting



%DS = O.R. 1.04 (1.02-1.06) predicted $\text{FFR} \leq 0.80$

At the time of PCI



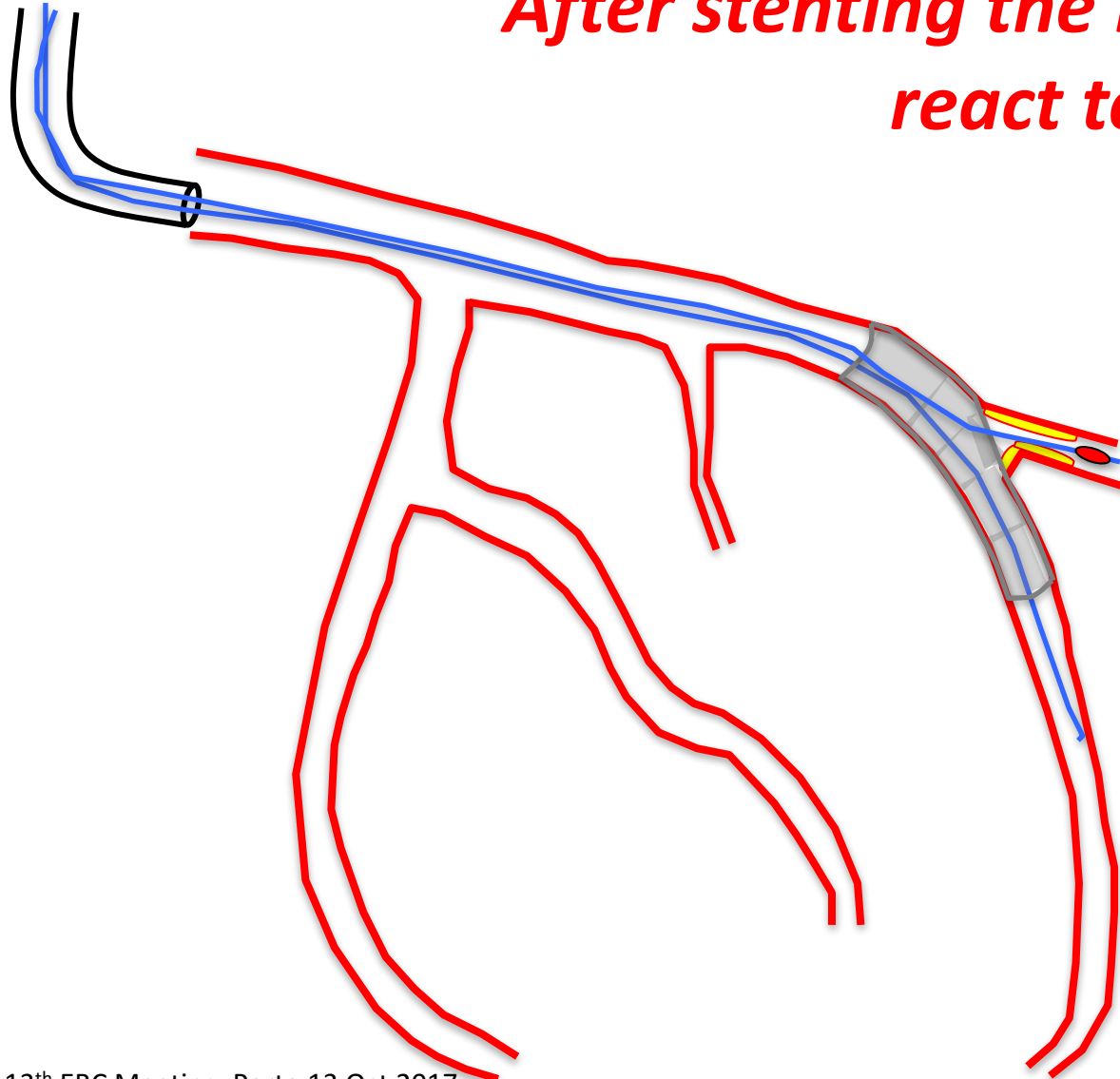
Can we predict FFR changes in the SB
after MB stenting?

*Yes, but ... weakly and only in presence of
SB DS > 50%*

*... where you might want to do 2S
strategy anyhow!*

How to assess FFR in bifurcation

*After stenting the MB, do we need to
react to any plaque shift?*



FFR D1 = ???

How to assess FFR in bifurcation

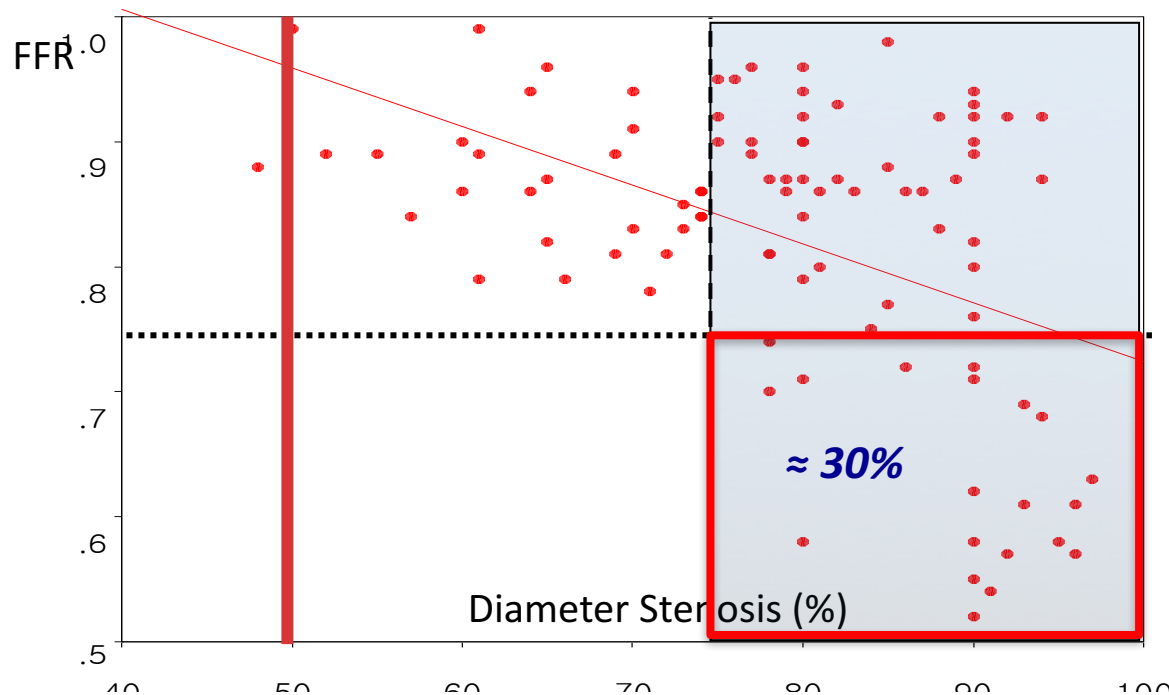


After stenting the MB, do we need to react to any plaque shift?

- Only 18% of the SB showed $FFR \leq 0.80$ after MB stenting → Ahn et al. 2012

How to assess FFR in bifurcation

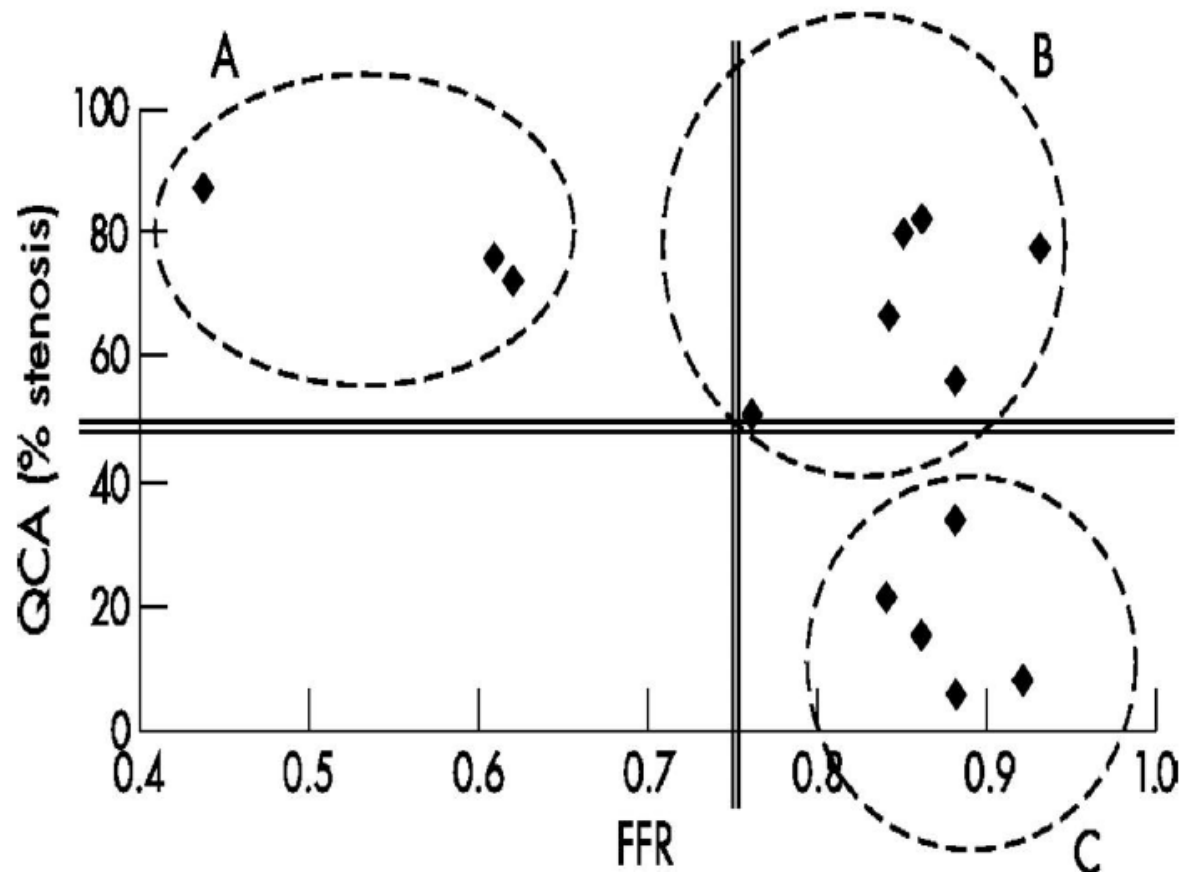
After stenting the MB, do we need to react to any plaque shift?



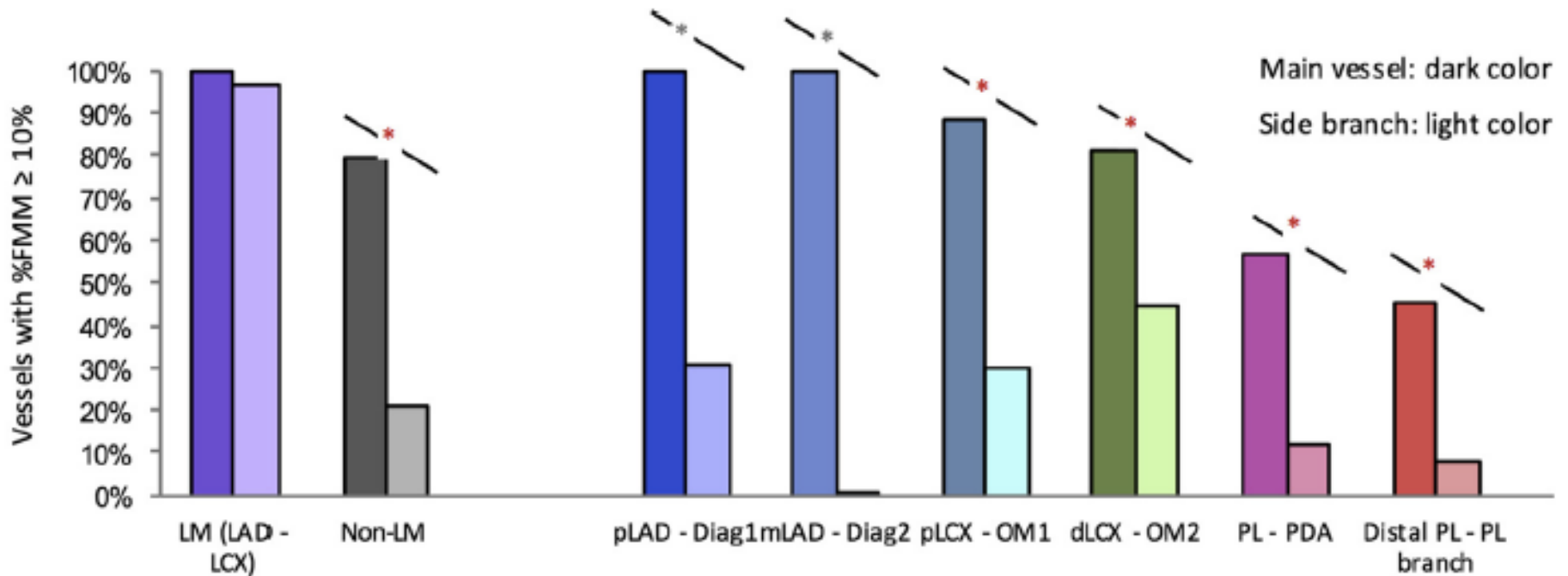
The angio cut-off value for (jailed) side branches is 75% DS

How to assess FFR in bifurcation

After stenting the MB, do we need to react to any plaque shift?



SB supplying %FMM $\geq 10\%$



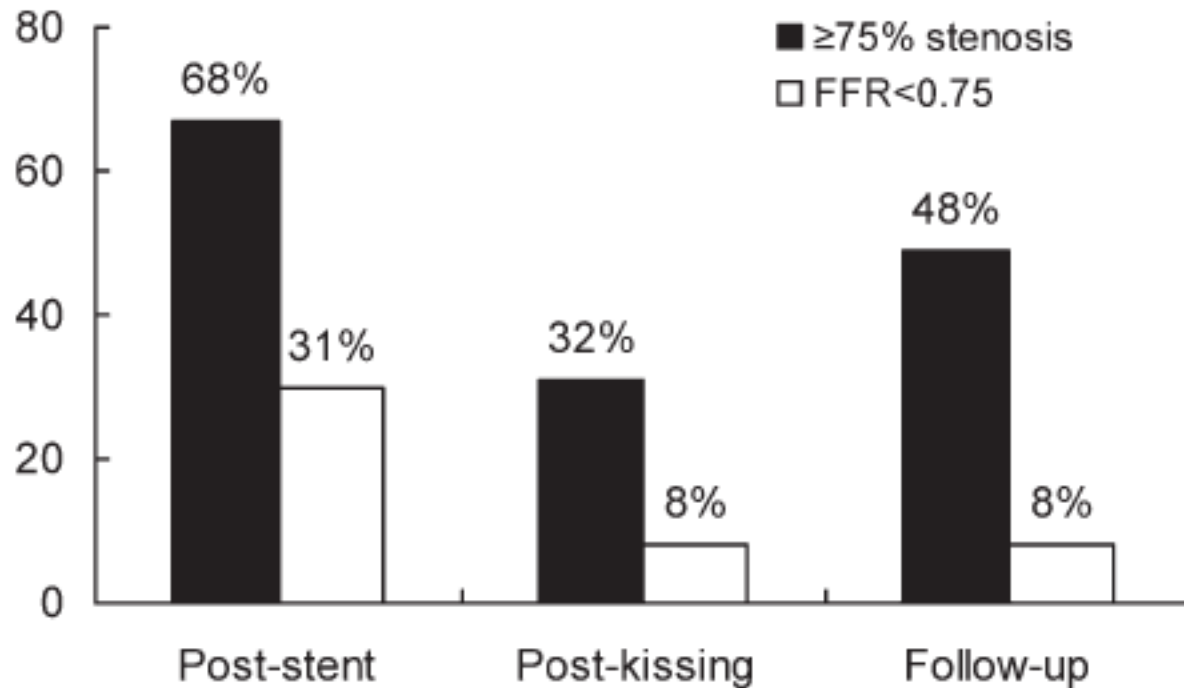
LM bifurcation and SB length ≥ 73 mm are a strong predictors of % Fractional Myocardial Mass $\geq 10\%$



How to assess FFR in bifurcation

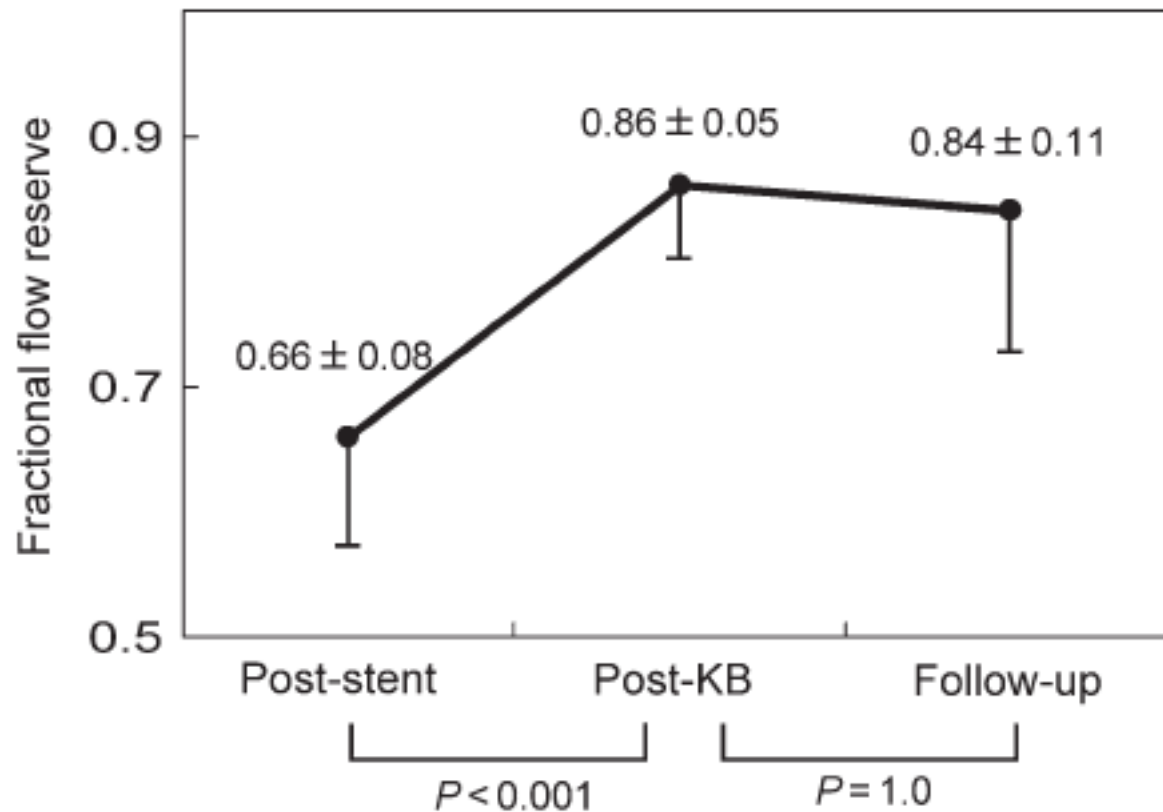


After stenting the MB, how to react to a plaque shift with abnormal FFR?



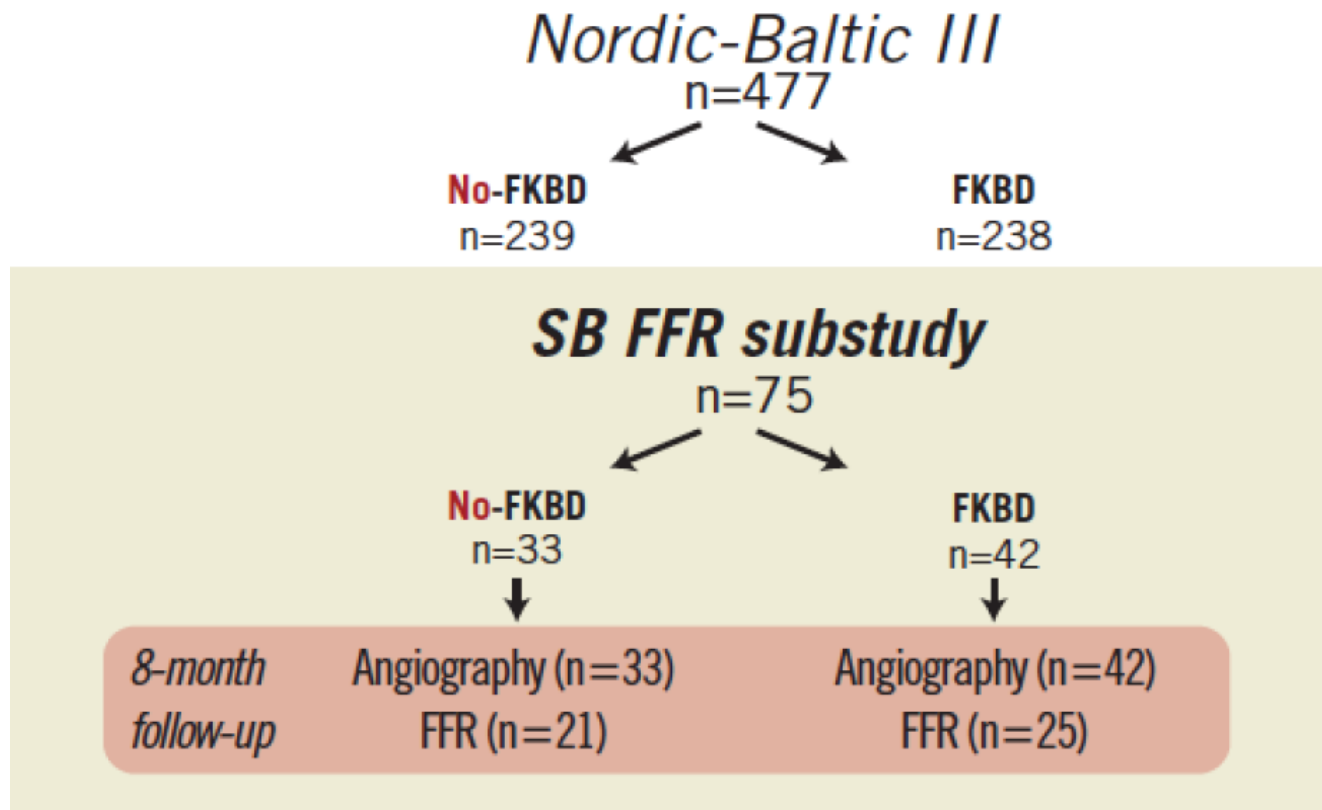
How to assess FFR in bifurcation

After stenting the MB, how to react to a plaque shift with abnormal FFR?



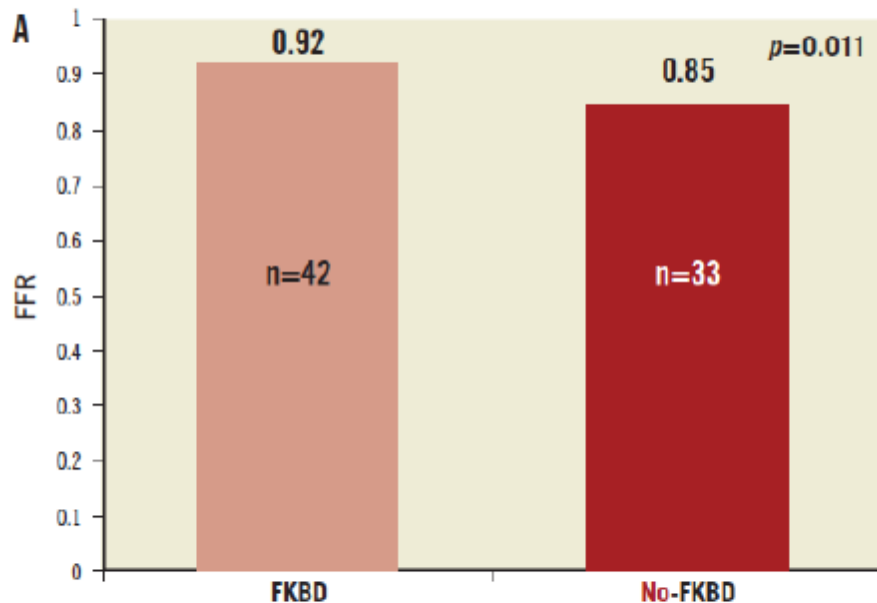
How to assess FFR in bifurcation

After stenting the MB, do we always need final kissing balloon?



How to assess FFR in bifurcation

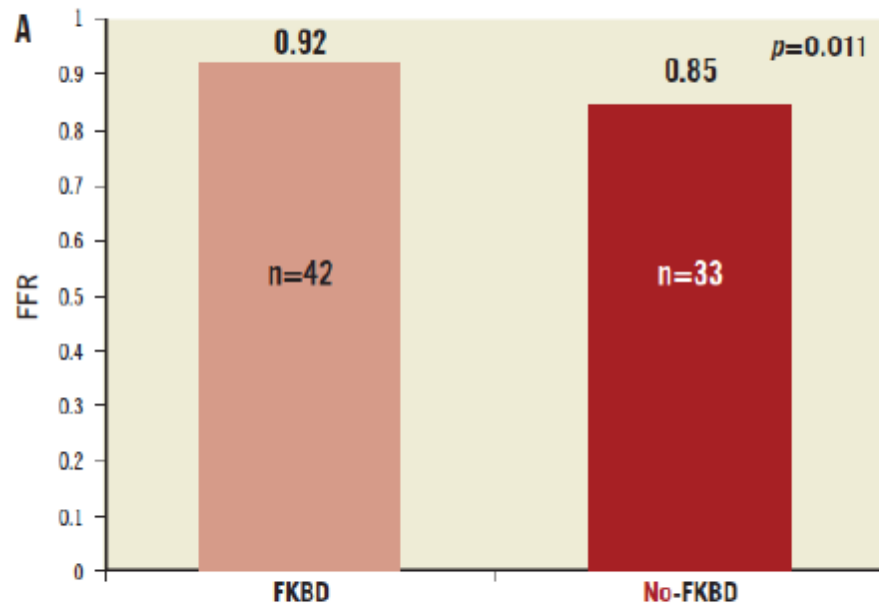
Baseline



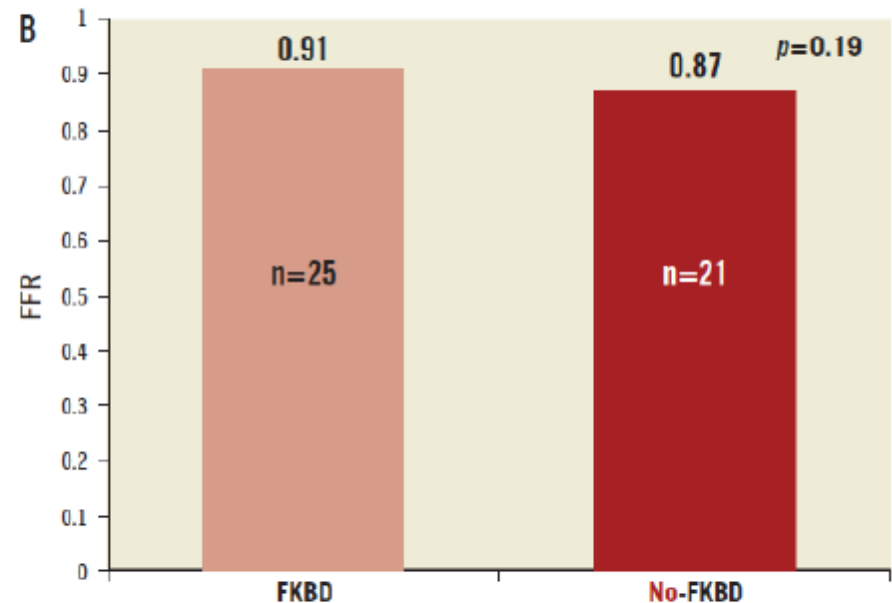
19% with $FFR \leq 0.75$ all in No-final KB

How to assess FFR in bifurcation

Baseline



8-months



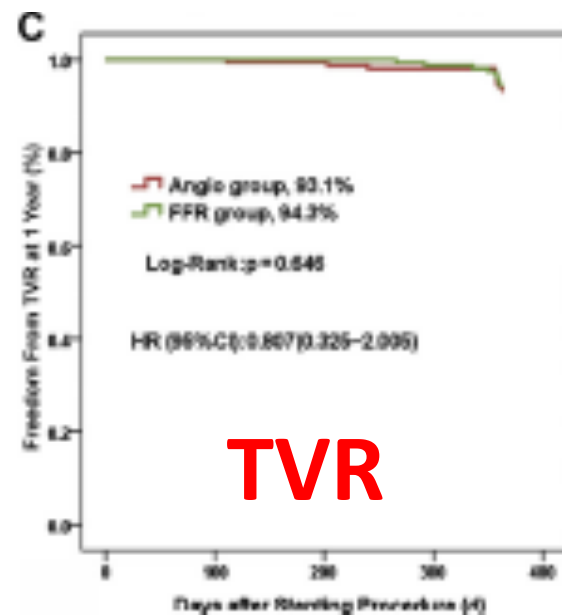
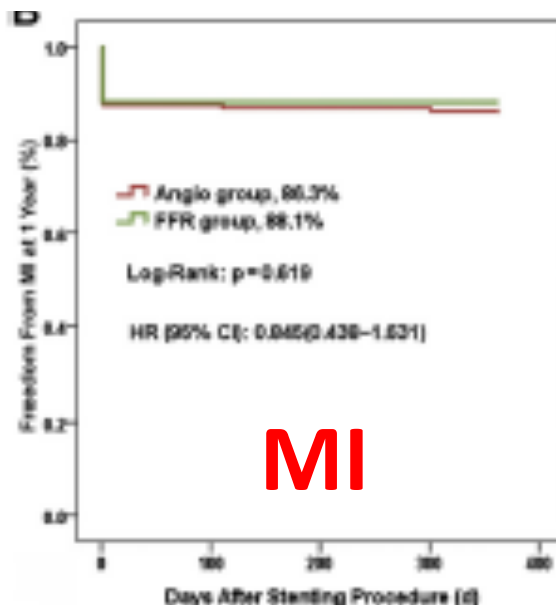
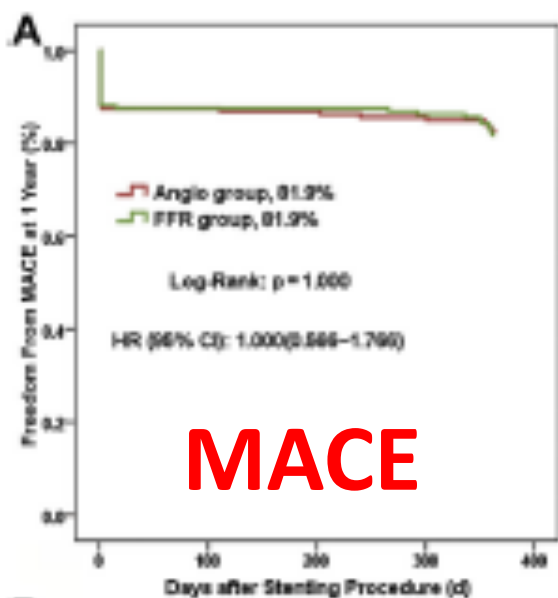
19% with $FFR \leq 0.75$ all in No-final KB



FFR-guided vs. Angio-guided SB PCI

DK-CRUSH 6 trial

- RCT 1:1 in 320 pts with Medina 1:1:1 or 0:1:1
- FFR-guided → KB or provisional stenting with FFR ≤ 0.80 (52%)
- Angio-guided → KB or provisional stenting with TIMI < 3 , DS% $>70\%$



Failure to cross with PW 9.4% → 1.9% after predil with 2.0 mm Balloon



How to assess FFR in bifurcation

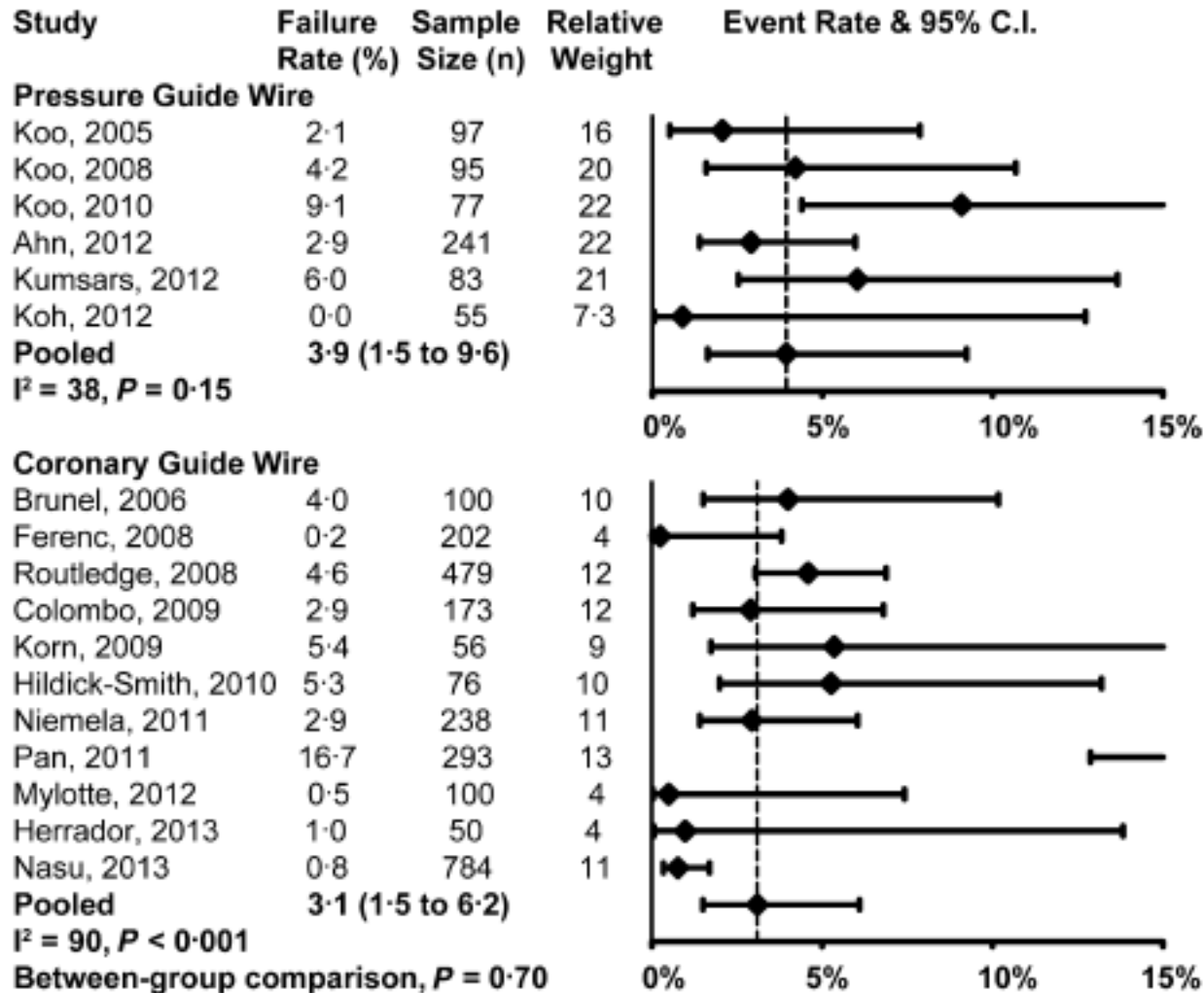


*Do we need to measure FFR in all SB
after provisional stenting?*

- Dissection/failure to cross of the SB reported in 1-5% of the cases

Failure rate to crossing SB

Pressure vs. coronary guidewire





How to assess FFR in bifurcation



Do we need to measure FFR in all SB after provisional stenting?

- Dissection/failure to cross of the SB reported in 1-5% of the cases
- Big SB supplying large territories
- Diameter stenosis of SB $> 75\%$

Jailed PW technique to ease SB functional assessment

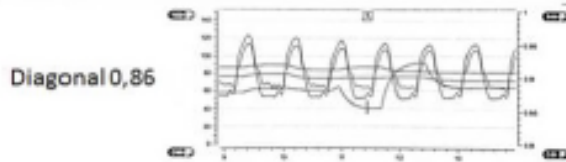
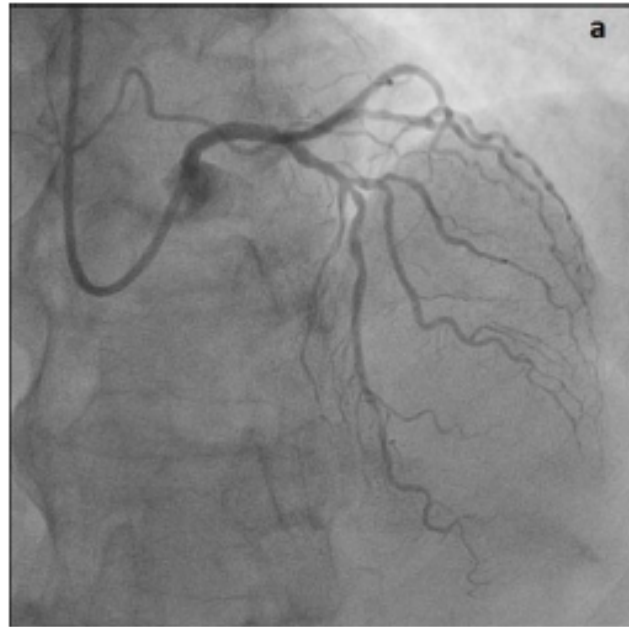
Table 1. Clinical and procedural characteristics.

	Age	Gender	Medina class	MV	SB	Stent in MV	MV stent inflation pressure	Lesion	% SB stenosis after MV stent	FFR in SB after MV stenting	FFR in SB after balloon angioplasty	Post-procedure FFR in proximal MV
1	50	M	0,1,0	DES	-	3.5×23	12	LAD-D1	<50%	0.89	—	0.94
2	47	M	1,1,0	DES	-	3.0×18	14	LAD-D1	<50%	0.86	—	0.94
3	59	F	1,1,1	DES	-	2.75×33	12	LAD-D1	<50%	0.95	—	0.93
4	75	F	1,0,1	DES	-	2.75×23	12	CX-OM	>70%	0.88	—	0.94
5	67	M	0,1,0	DES	BA	3.5×33	12	LAD-D1	>70%	0.65	0.88	0.95
6	78	M	0,1,0	DES	-	2.5×18	12	CX-OM	>70%	0.88	—	0.88
7	86	F	1,1,0	DES	Stent	2.75×33	10	LAD-D1	>70%	0.58	0.65	0.93
8	71	M	1,1,1	DES	BA	2.5×18	12	LAD-D1	>70%	0.73	0.82	0.95
9	67	M	0,1,0	DES	BA	3.0×18	12	LAD-D1	>70%	0.77	0.85	0.93
10	66	M	1,1,0	DES	-	3.5×18	14	LM-CX	<50%	0.99	—	0.94
11	70	M	0,1,0	DES	-	2.5×18	12	LAD-D1	<50%	0.87	—	1.0

BA: balloon angioplasty; DES: drug-eluting stent; MV: main vessel; SB: side branch

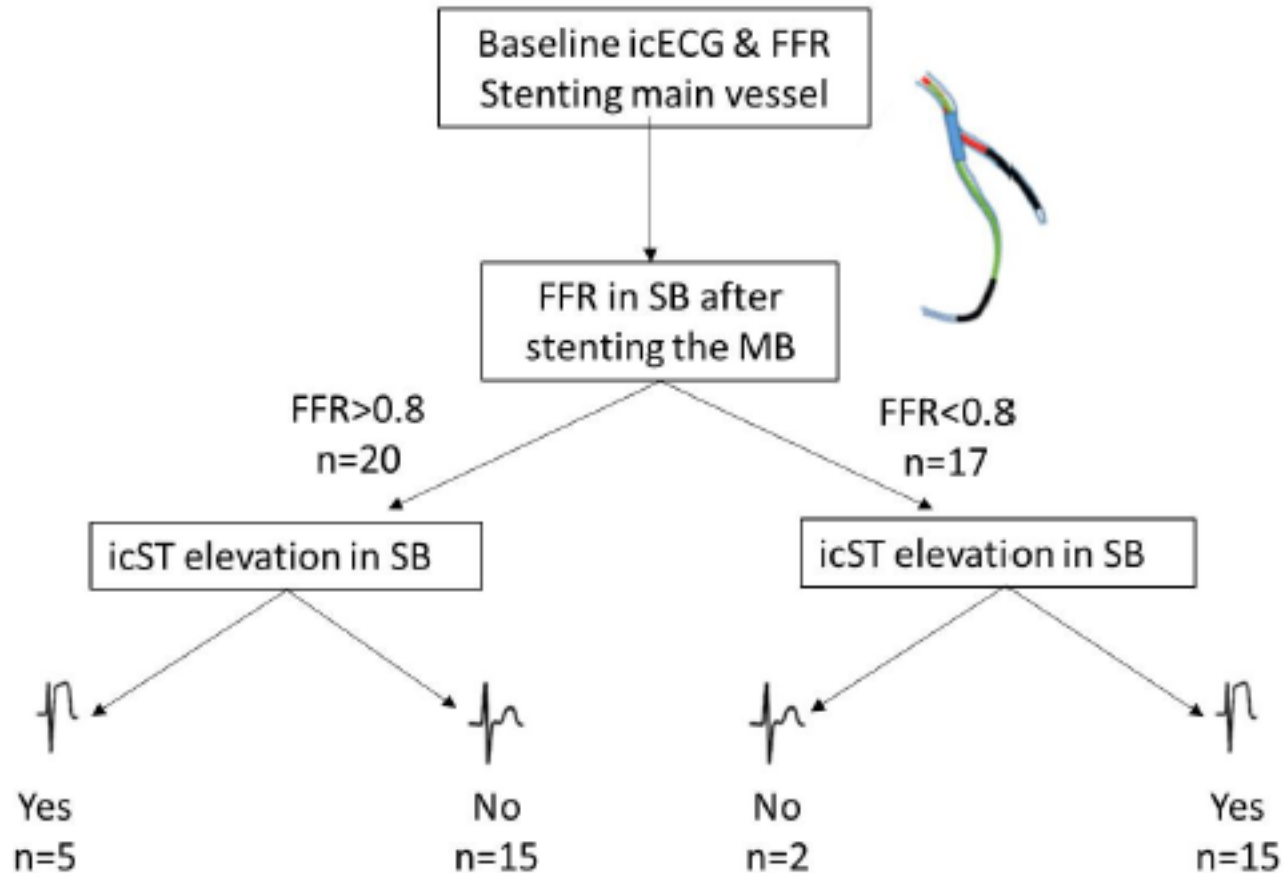


icECG-guided PCI in bifurcation





icECG-guided PCI in bifurcation



PPV: 75%, NPV: 88%

Conclusions

- In the diagnostic setting, FFR is a reliable tool to assess the functional significance of both the MB and SB
- In the PCI setting:
 - FFR is of limited use to predict the functional changes occurring after MB stenting
 - FFR can be used to assess the functional impact of plaque shift after MB stenting in big jailed SB supplying large territories ($DS > 75\%$)
- Alternative technique are being investigated to functional guidance of PCI in bifurcation