



HOT TOPICS IN CARDIOLOGIA 2024

27 e 28 Novembre 2024

Villa Doria D'Angri - Via F. Petrarca 80,
Napoli

LESIONI COMPLESSE
Press Review

LIVE
BREAKING
NEWS

Dott. Dario Formigli
UOC Cardiologia UTIC ed Emodinamica
AORN San Pio Benevento

***New Indication* Guide Lines CCS** **ESC 2024**



2024

Intracoronary Imaging guidance by **IVUS or **OCT** is recommended when performing PCI on anatomically complex lesions, in particular LM, Bifurcations, Long Lesions**

I

A

Intravascular Imaging PCI **IVI-PCI**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

OCT or Angiography Guidance for PCI in Complex Bifurcation Lesions

N.R. Holm, L.N. Andreasen, O. Neghabat, P. Laanmets, I. Kumsars, J. Bennett, N.T. Olsen, J. Odenstedt, P. Hoffmann, J. Dens, S. Chowdhary, P. O’Kane, S.-H. Bülow Rasmussen, M. Heigert, O. Havndrup, J.P. Van Kuijk, S. Biscaglia, L.J.H. Mogensen, L. Henareh, F. Burzotta, C. H. Eek, D. Mylotte, M.S. Llinas, L. Koltowski, P. Knaapen, S. Calic, N. Witt, I. Santos-Pardo, S. Watkins, J. Lønborg, A.T. Kristensen, L.O. Jensen, F. Calais, J. Cockburn, A. McNeice, O.A. Kajander, T. Heestermans, S. Kische, A. Eftekhari, J.C. Spratt, and E.H. Christiansen, for the OCTOBER Trial Group*

ABSTRACT

OCT or Angiography Guidance for PCI in Complex Bifurcation Lesions

Holm NR et al. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2307770

OCTOBER Trial

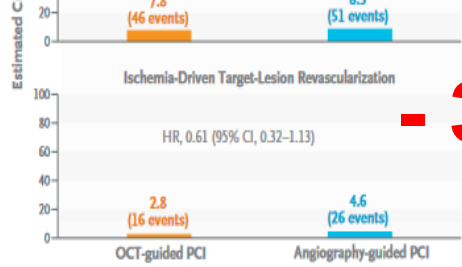
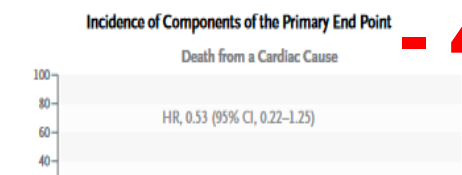
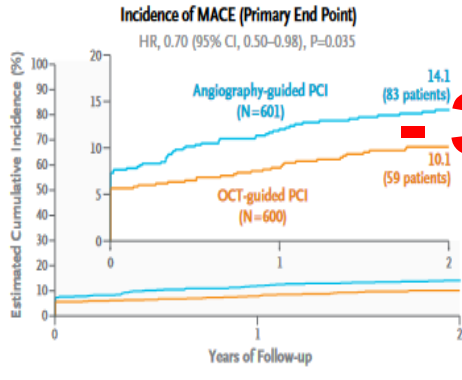
1201pts Bifurcation Randomized 1 : 1 OCT vs Angio

MALAPPOSITION
(Axial distance < 0.4mm or < 1 mm length)

STENT EXPANSION 1
(**MSA** > 5.5 mm² IVUS or 4.5 mm² OCT)

STENT EXPANSION 2
(**MSA** / Average Reference Lumen > 90 %)

DISSECTION
(< 60°, flap limited to intima, < 2 mm length OCT < 200 μm distal or prox edge)



CONCLUSIONS
In patients with complex lesions located at a coronary-artery bifurcation, OCT-guided PCI was superior to angiography-guided PCI with respect to the incidence of MACE at a median follow-up of 2 years.

CLINICAL PROBLEM

In up to 20% of patients in whom coronary-artery revascularization is indicated, the lesion involves a branch point or bifurcation of the coronary artery. Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of lesions at coronary-artery bifurcations is typically guided by angiography, but visualization of such lesions can be challenging. Whether PCI guided by optical coherence tomography (OCT) imaging could improve outcomes is unknown.

CLINICAL TRIAL

Design: A multicenter, open-label, randomized, controlled trial in Europe evaluated whether OCT-guided PCI would be superior to standard angiography-guided PCI in the revascularization of coronary-artery bifurcation lesions.

Intervention: 1201 adults with stable angina, unstable angina, or non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; a clinical indication for PCI; and a complex coronary-artery bifurcation lesion identified on angiography were assigned to undergo either OCT-guided PCI or angiography-guided PCI. The primary end point was a composite of major adverse cardiac events (MACE), defined as death from a cardiac cause, target-lesion myocardial infarction, or ischemia-driven target-lesion revascularization at a median follow-up of 2 years.

RESULTS

Efficacy: The incidence of MACE was significantly lower among patients assigned to OCT-guided PCI than among those assigned to angiography-guided PCI.

Safety: The incidence of procedure-related complications appeared similar in the two groups.

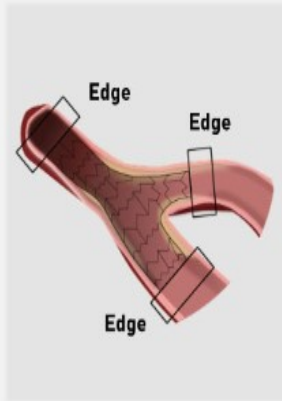
LIMITATIONS AND REMAINING QUESTIONS

- Information on race and ethnic group was not collected.
- The subgroup of patients with lesions located at left main coronary-artery bifurcations was smaller than planned, which may have reduced the trial population's overall risk.
- The group assignments were not masked to treating physicians or patients.

OCTOBER Trial

Criteria for optimization by OCT-guided PCI

Edge segments (5 mm)



Residual stenosis
Less than 30% diameter stenosis



Edge dissections
No edge dissections
1) visible by angiography, or
2) located in residual edge stenosis of more than 30% DS or a lumen smaller than 4.5 mm²



Lipid plaque
No presence of a major lipid plaque spanning more than 180° of the edge segment circumference



Ruptured plaque
No presence of one of more plaque ruptures in the edge segment

Stented segments



Rewiring
Wire passing through a strut cell in front of the mid or distal part of the ostium.
No unintended abluminal rewiring



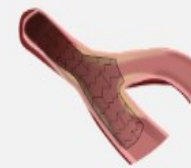
Stent malapposition
No malapposition



Accidental crushed stent segments
No unintended major distortion or crush of implanted stents



Stent expansion
Stent diameter \geq 90% of the corresponding segment's reference diameter



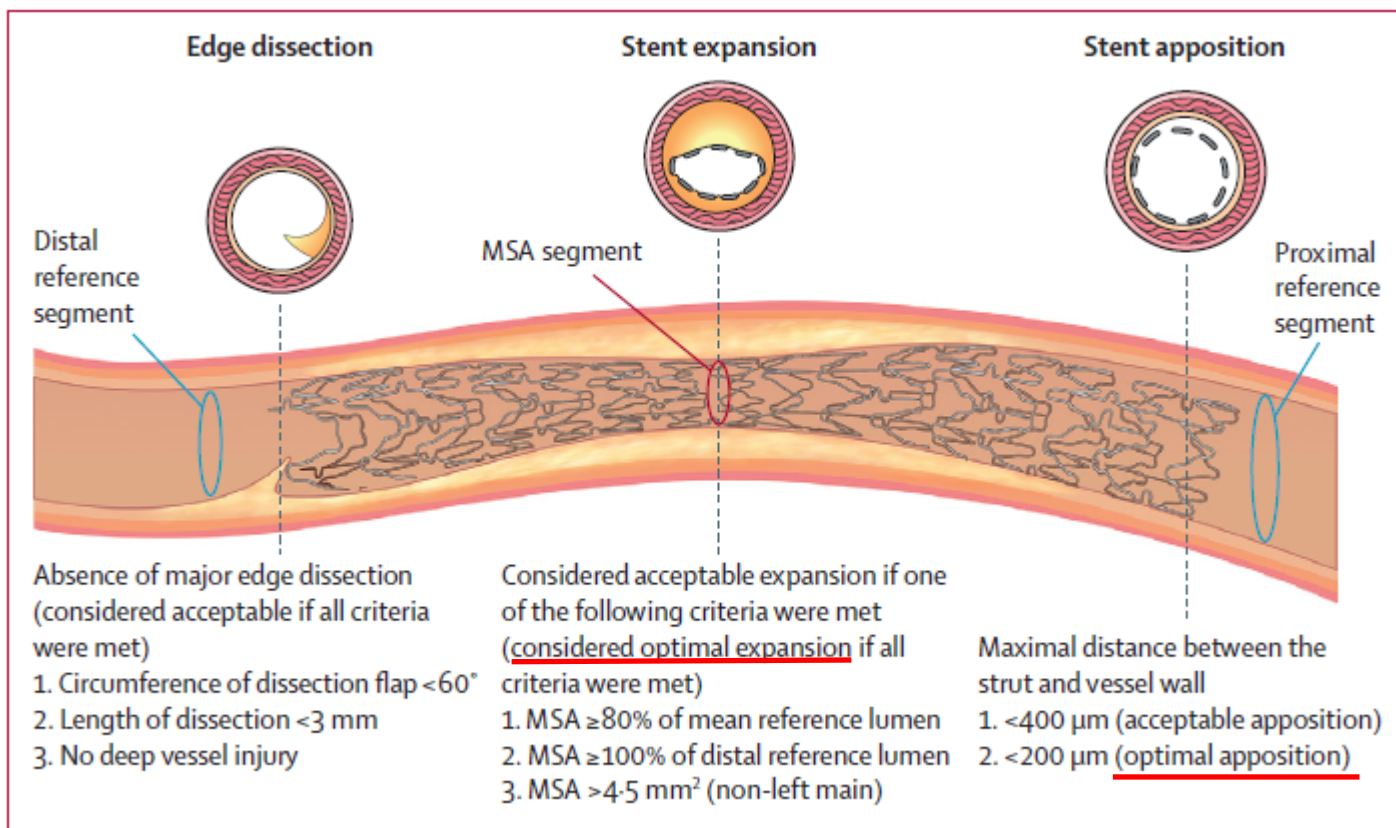
Side branch ostium in one-stent technique
Minimal lumen diameter \geq 50% of the reference diameter

Optical coherence tomography-guided versus angiography-guided percutaneous coronary intervention for patients with complex lesions (OCCUPI): an investigator-initiated, multicentre, randomised, open-label, superiority trial in South Korea



*Sung-Jin Hong**, *Seung-Jun Lee**, *Sang-Hyup Lee*, *Jong-Young Lee*, *Deok-Kyu Cho*, *Jin Won Kim*, *Sang Min Kim*, *Seung-Ho Hur*, *Jung Ho Heo*, *Ji-Yong Jang*, *Jin Sin Koh*, *Hoyoun Won*, *Jun-Won Lee*, *Soon Jun Hong*, *Dong-Kie Kim*, *Jeong Cheon Choe*, *Jin Bae Lee*, *Soo-Joong Kim*, *Tae-Hyun Yang*, *Jung-Hee Lee*, *Young Joon Hong*, *Jong-Hwa Ahn*, *Yong-Joon Lee*, *Chul-Min Ahn*, *Jung-Sun Kim*, *Young-Guk Ko*, *Donghoon Choi*, *Myeong-Ki Hong*, *Yangsoo Jang*, *Byeong-Keuk Kim*, for the OCCUPI investigators†

OCT Optimisation criteria for the OCCUPI trial



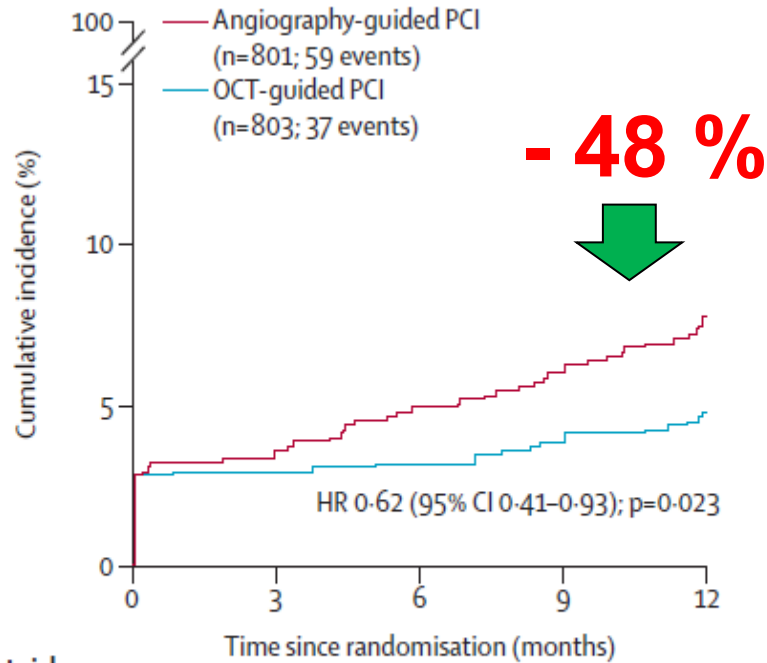
1604 pts

**AMI 20%, CTO 7%, Long 72%, Calcified 9%, Bifurcation 23%,
ULMA 14%, Small 16%, Thrombus 9%, Restenosis 11%**

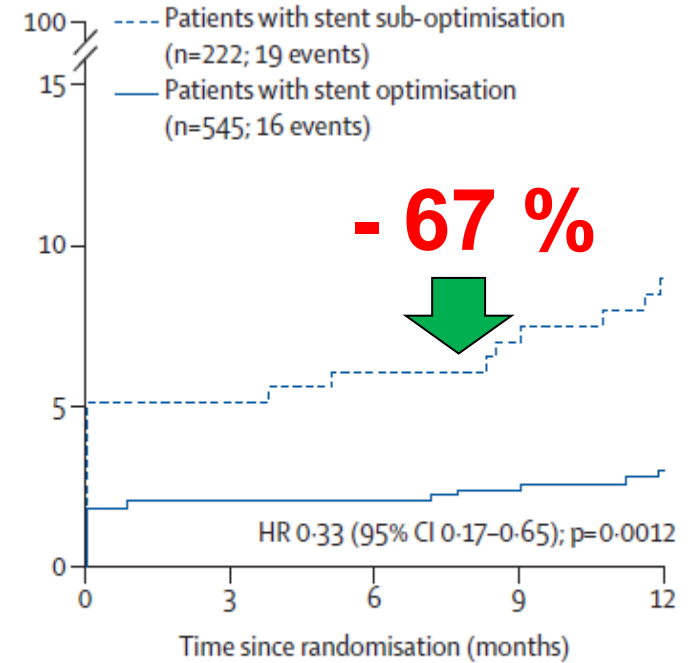
Randomized 1 : 1

OCT vs Angio

Primary Endpoint (cardiac death, MI, ST, or ischaemia-driven TVR)



Post-hoc non-randomised comparison exclusively within the OCT-guided PCI group



Number at risk
(number censored)

	0	3	6	9	12		0	3	6	9	12
Angiography-guided PCI	801 (0)	775 (0)	763 (0)	754 (1)	740 (2)	Sub-optimisation	222 (0)	211 (0)	209 (0)	207 (0)	202 (1)
OCT-guided PCI	803 (0)	780 (0)	778 (0)	772 (1)	763 (3)	Optimisation	545 (0)	534 (0)	534 (0)	532 (1)	527 (1)

Impact of coronary calcium morphology on intravascular lithotripsy

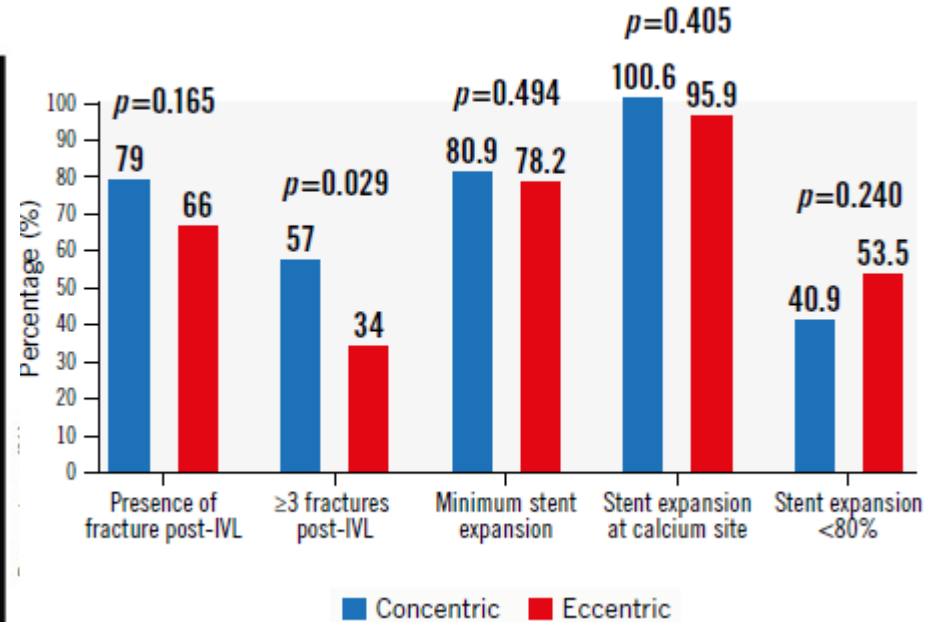
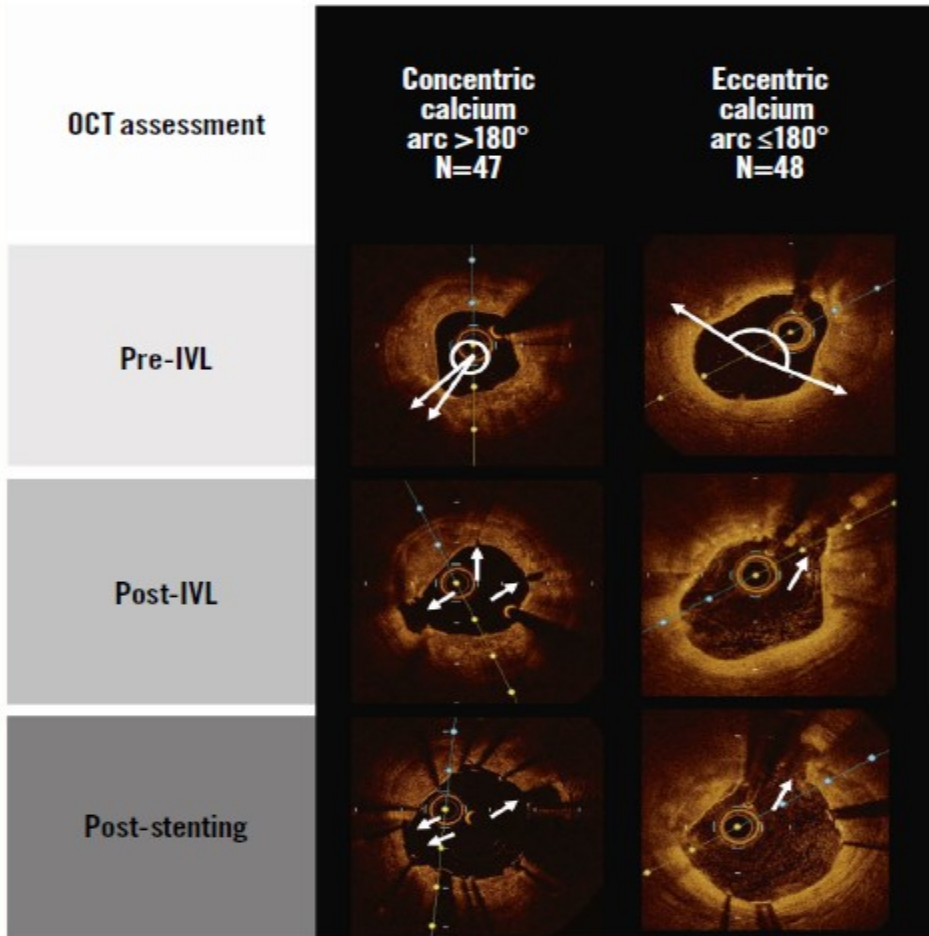
Angela McInerney¹, MD; Alejandro Travieso¹, MD; Adrián Jerónimo Baza¹, MD; Fernando Alfonso², MD, PhD; David Del Val², MD, PhD; Enrico Cerrato^{3,4}, MD, PhD; Juan Garcia de Lara⁵, MD, PhD; Eduardo Pinar⁵, MD, PhD; Armando Perez de Prado⁶, MD, PhD; Pilar Jimenez Quevedo¹, MD, PhD; Gabriela Tirado-Conte¹, MD; Luis Nombela-Franco¹, MD, PhD; Salvatore Brugaletta⁷, MD, PhD; Pedro Cepas-Guillén⁷, MD, PhD; Manel Sabaté⁷, MD, PhD; Héctor Cubero Gallego⁸, MD, PhD; Beatriz Vaquerizo⁸, MD, PhD; Alfonso Jurado⁹, MD, PhD; Ferdinando Varbella^{3,4}, MD; Marcelo Jimenez¹⁰, MD, PhD; Artemio Garcia Escobar⁹, MD; José María de la Torre¹¹, MD, PhD; Ignacio Amat Santos¹², MD, PhD; Victor Alfonso Jimenez Diaz¹³, MD, PhD; Javier Escaned¹, MD, PhD; Nieves Gonzalo^{1*}, MD, PhD

GUEST EDITOR: Franz-Josef Neumann, MD, PhD, FESC; *Department of Cardiology and Angiology II, University Heart Center Freiburg - Bad Krozingen, Bad Krozingen, Germany*

97 pts

OCT → IVL → OCT → Post Stenting

Overview of the important study findings.



NODULAR CALCIFICATION (29%)
 After IVL → dissection was common, while calcium fracture was less frequently seen.
 Following stenting, only 40.7% of nodules were fully deformed and no longer protruding into the lumen.
 Malapposition was frequent.



Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

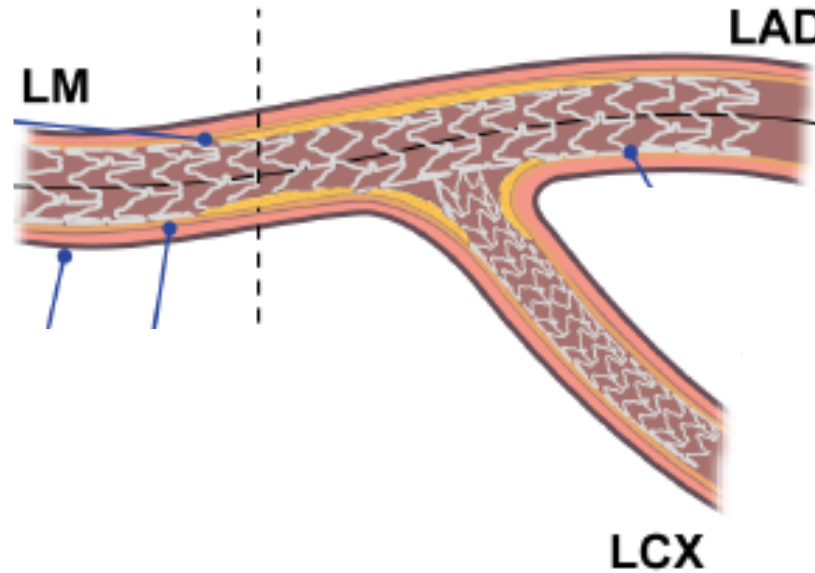
Optimal Minimal Stent Area and Impact of Stent Underexpansion in Left Main Up-Front 2-Stent Strategy

Ju Hyeon Kim¹, MD; Do-Yoon Kang², MD, PhD; Jung-Min Ahn³, MD, PhD; Jihoon Kweon⁴, PhD; Yeonwoo Choi⁵, MD; Hoyun Kim, MD; Jinho Lee⁶, MD; Jihye Chae, BS; Soo-Jin Kang⁷, MD, PhD; Duk-Woo Park⁸, MD, PhD; Seung-Jung Park⁹, MD, PhD

IVUS

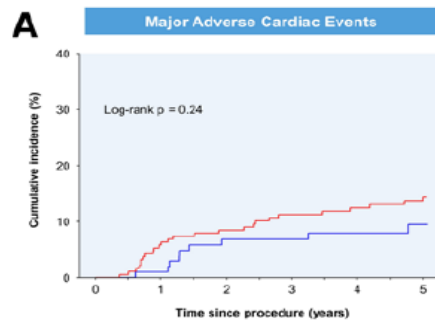
MSA cutoff values that best predicted the 5-year MACE

A
DISTAL LM
11.8 mm²

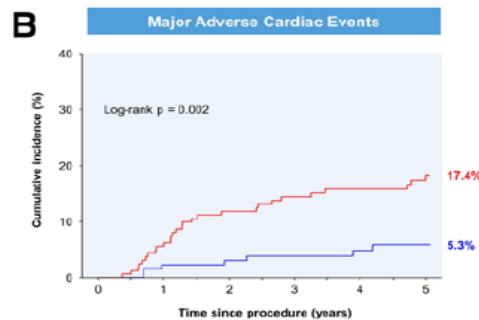


B
LAD OSTIUM
8.3 mm²

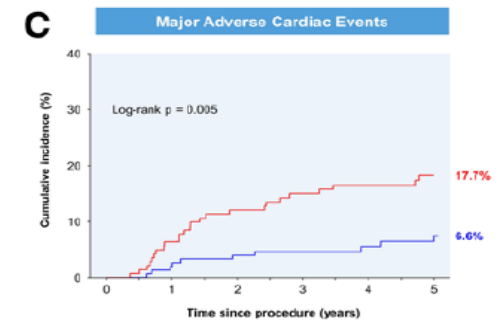
C
CX OSTIUM
5.7 mm²



No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
LM MSA < 11.8 mm ²	189	178	173	155	141	125
LM MSA ≥ 11.8 mm ²	103	102	94	87	67	56



No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
LAD MSA < 8.3 mm ²	161	152	142	128	114	98
LAD MSA ≥ 8.3 mm ²	131	128	125	114	94	83



No. at risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
LCX MSA < 5.7 mm ²	141	132	124	114	103	93
LCX MSA ≥ 5.7 mm ²	151	148	143	128	105	88

Present



Future

