

Per-vessel analysis	Overall	Group 1 (Low IMR)	Group 2 (High IMR)
Vessels, %	300	217 (72)	83 (28)
Mean FFR (SD)	0.80±0.11	0.80±0.11	0.81±0.11
Median IMR (IQR)	17 (12-24)	15 (11-17)	29 (26-37)
Concordance in stenosis severity classification, % *p<0.001 for comparison Group 1 vs. 2	261 (87)	198 (91)	63 (76)
Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) (CI 95%) *p <0.05 Group 1 vs. 2	0.93 (0.90-0.96)	0.96 (0.92-0.98)	0.88 (0.79-0.94)
Sensitivity, %	88	89	74
Specificity, %	86	93	89
Likelihood ratio (+)	6.29	12.71	6.72
Likelihood ratio (-)	0.13	0.11	0.29

CONCLUSION The diagnostic performance of QFR is significantly lower in vessels with microcirculatory dysfunction. Although the impact on overall diagnostic performance is moderate, future corrective measures might improve the applicability of QFR in patients with suspected microvascular involvement.

CATEGORIES IMAGING: FFR and Physiologic Lesion Assessment

TCT-71

Influence of Local Myocardial Damage on Index of Microcirculatory Resistance and Fractional Flow Reserve in Target and Non-target Vascular Territories in a Porcine Microvascular Injury Model

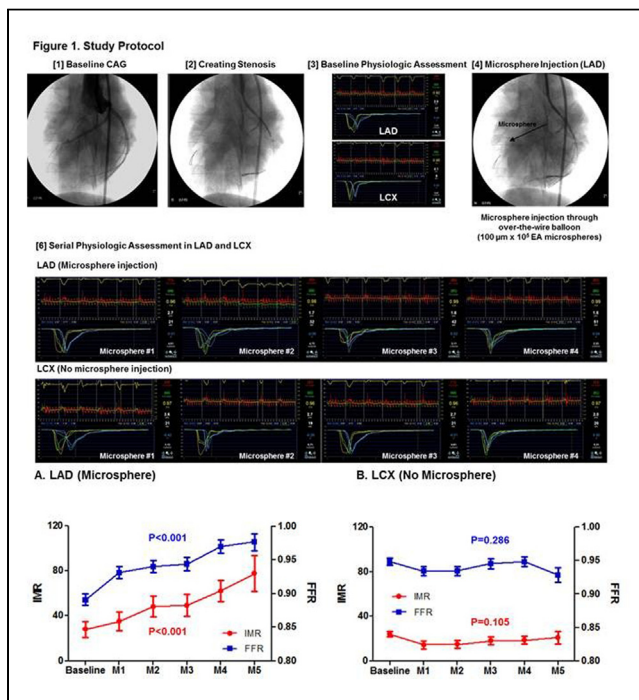


Joo Myung Lee,¹ Hyun Kuk Kim,² Kyung Seob Lim,³ Ki Hong Choi,⁴ Jonghanne Park,⁵ Doyeon Hwang,⁶ Tae-Min Rhee,⁷ Jeong Hoon Yang,⁴ Eun-Seok Shin,⁸ Chang-Wook Nam,⁹ Joon-Hyung Doh,¹⁰ Joo-Yong Hahn,⁴ Bon-Kwon Koo,⁶ Myung Ho Jeong³
¹Heart Vascular Stroke Institute, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; ²Chosun University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of; ³Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of; ⁴Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; ⁵Ministry of Health and Welfare, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; ⁶Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; ⁷National Maritime Medical Center, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; ⁸Ulsan University Hospital, Ulsan, Korea, Republic of; ⁹Keimyung University Dongsan Medical Center, Daegu, Korea, Republic of; ¹⁰Inje University Ilsan Paik Hospital, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

BACKGROUND Although fractional flow reserve (FFR)-guided decision-making for the non-culprit stenosis in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) has been reported to be better than angiography-guided revascularization, there have been debates regarding the influence of microvascular dysfunction on measured FFR in non-culprit vessels. The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of microvascular damage in one vessel territory on invasively measured physiologic parameters in the other vessel, using a porcine microvascular damage model.

METHODS In Yorkshire swine, microvascular damage was induced with selective intracoronary injection of microspheres into the left anterior descending artery (LAD). Coronary stenosis was created in both LAD and left circumflex artery (LCX) using balloon catheters. Coronary physiologic changes were assessed with index of microcirculatory resistance (IMR) and FFR at baseline and at each subsequent injection of microsphere up to 5th dose in both LAD and LCX. Measurement was repeated 5 times at each stage and a total of 424 measurements were made in 12 Yorkshire swine models.

RESULTS The median area stenosis in LAD and LCX were 48.1% (Q1-Q3 40.8-50.4) and 47.9% (Q1-Q3 31.1-62.9), respectively. At baseline, FFR in LAD was lower than that in the LCX (0.89±0.01 and 0.94±0.01, p<0.001). There was no difference in IMR (18.4±5.8U and 17.9±1.2U, p=0.847). With repeated injections of microsphere, IMR in LAD was significantly increased, up to 77.7±15.7U (p<0.001). Given the same stenosis, FFR in LAD was also significantly increased, up to 0.98±0.01 along with IMR increase (p<0.001). Conversely, IMR and FFR were not changed in the LCX throughout repeated injury to the LAD territory (p=0.105 and p=0.286 for IMR and FFR, respectively). The increase in LAD IMR was mainly driven by the increase in hyperemic mean transit time (p<0.001).



CONCLUSION In Yorkshire swine models, local microvascular damage increased both FFR and IMR in a vessel supplying target myocardial territory. However, IMR and FFR were maintained in the other vessel. These results support the use of FFR-guided strategy for non-culprit lesions in patients with AMI.

CATEGORIES IMAGING: FFR and Physiologic Lesion Assessment

TCT-72

Computational fractional flow reserve derived from three-dimensional intravascular ultrasound: a new algorithm of fusion between anatomy and physiology



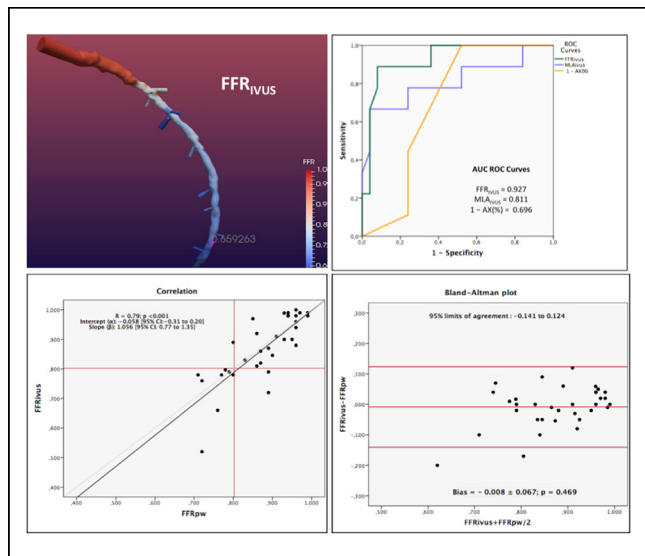
Cristiano Bezerra,¹ Fábio A. Pinton,² Breno Falcão,³ José Mariani, Jr.,¹ Carlos A. Bulant,⁴ Gonzalo Talou,⁵ Antonio Esteves Filho Esteves,⁵ Pablo Blanco,⁵ Pedro A. Lemos⁷
¹University of São Paulo - InCor HCFMUSP, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; ²InCor, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; ³InCor - HCFMUSP, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; ⁴LNCC - MACC, Petrópolis - RJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; ⁵LNCC, Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; ⁶Hospital Sírio Libanês, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; ⁷Heart Institute-InCor, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

BACKGROUND Fractional flow reserve (FFR) and intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) imaging, respectively, are considered as the “gold standard” for functional and anatomical assessments of angiographic intermediate stenoses. Associating both in a single method could optimize diagnosis and treatment of coronary artery disease.

METHODS We enrolled patients with suspected chronic coronary disease who underwent IVUS and FFR evaluation by clinical indication. Three-dimensional coronary models were obtained from the integration between IVUS images and the spatial location of the IVUS catheter through fluoroscopy. Computational fluid dynamics was applied, introducing a new strategy to estimate computational FFR from three-dimensional IVUS (FFRIVUS). The performance of FFRIVUS in patients with intermediate stenoses was evaluated using conventional FFR with a pressure guidewire (FFRPW) as reference.

RESULTS FFRIVUS was estimated in 34 arteries of 24 patients with intermediate lesions. The mean minimum luminal area evaluated by IVUS (MLAIVUS) was 4.14 ± 1.74 mm², with mean plaque burden of 66 ± 10%. There was a significant correlation between the FFRIVUS and FFRPW (r = 0.79, p <0.01), with a mean difference of -0.008 ± 0.067. Considering FFR ≤ 0.80 as indicative of ischemia, the accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values were

respectively: 91%, 89%, 92%, 80% and 96%. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve was 0.93 for FFRIVUS and 0.81 for MLAIVUS and 0.69 for maximum percent angiographic stenosis (AX%), with a gain in FFRIVUS performance compared to AX% ($p < 0.05$). No systematic nor proportional differences between FFRIVUS and FFRPW were demonstrated.



CONCLUSION FFRIVUS is a new computational method that allows the evaluation of the functional significance of intermediate coronary stenosis in an accurate way, enriching the anatomical information of IVUS.

CATEGORIES IMAGING: Cath Lab of the Future

TREATMENT OF LEFT MAIN DISEASE WITH CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY: INSIGHTS FROM EXCEL

Abstract nos: 73 - 77

TCT-73

Off-pump Versus On-pump Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Left Main Revascularization: Insights From the EXCEL trial

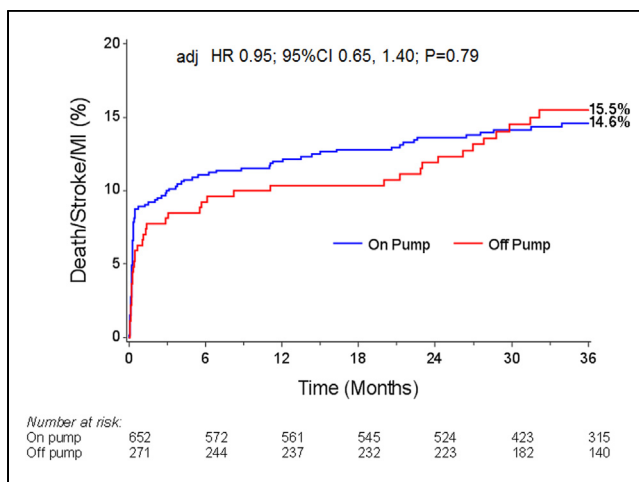
Umberto Benedetto,¹ A. Pieter Kappetein,² William Brown,³ Piet Willem Boonstra,⁴ Nicolas Noiseux,⁵ Ovidiu Dressler,⁶ Gregg Stone,⁷ Patrick Serruys,⁸ Joseph Sabik⁹
¹Bristol Heart Institute, University of Bristol School of Clinical Sciences, Bristol, United Kingdom; ²Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; ³Piedmont Heart Institute CardioThoracic Surgeons, Atlanta, Georgia, United States; ⁴Medisch Centrum Leeuwarden, Heart Center, Leeuwarden PObox 888, Netherlands; ⁵Montreal Heart Institute, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; ⁶Cardiovascular Research Foundation, New York, New York, United States; ⁷Cardiovascular Research Foundation, Columbia University Medical Center/NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital, New York, New York, United States; ⁸Imperial College, London, United Kingdom; ⁹Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, United States

BACKGROUND Whether off-pump CABG in patients with left main stem (LMS) disease is as safe and effective as on-pump surgery remains to be determined.

METHODS The EXCEL trial compared PCI with everolimus-eluting stents vs CABG in 1905 patients undergoing left main revascularization. A total of 271 (29%) patients assigned to CABG were treated with off-pump surgery, while 652 (71%) were treated with on-pump

surgery. We conducted a post-hoc analysis of the EXCEL trial to compare 3-year clinical outcomes between off-pump and on-pump surgery including death, myocardial infarction (MI), cerebrovascular accident (CVA) and unplanned revascularization. Due to lack of randomization between the two groups, stepwise multivariate Cox regression was used to adjust for the effects of off-pump vs on-pump surgery.

RESULTS At 3 years, crude mortality rates in the off-pump and on-pump group were 8.7% (22) vs 4.8% (30), respectively ($P=0.04$). No significant differences between off-pump and on-pump groups were present for the unadjusted rates of MI (5.4% [14] vs 8.4% [53], $P=0.11$), CVA (5.3% [13] vs 3.8% [23], $P=0.36$) or unplanned revascularization (8.6% [22] vs 7.3% [44], $P=0.46$). After adjusting for confounding factors, the risk of death was not significantly higher with off-pump surgery (HR 1.68; 95%CI 0.91-3.12; $P=0.10$); nor was composite of death, MI, or CVA significantly different (HR 0.95; 95%CI 0.65-1.40, $P=0.79$; Figure).



CONCLUSION In the EXCEL trial, off-pump and on-pump CABG were equally safe and effective at 3 years in patients with LMS disease.

CATEGORIES CORONARY: Cardiac Surgery

TCT-74

What is the Value of a Second Internal Thoracic Arterial Graft on 3-year Outcomes After CABG in Left Main Disease? Insights from the EXCEL trial



Daniel Thuijs,¹ Gregg Stone,² Patrick Serruys,³ William Brown,⁴ Piet Willem Boonstra,⁵ Nicolas Noiseux,⁶ Ovidiu Dressler,⁷ Joseph Sabik,⁸ A. Pieter Kappetein¹
¹Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Erasmus University Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; ²Cardiovascular Research Foundation, Columbia University Medical Center/NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital, New York, New York, United States; ³Imperial College, London, United Kingdom; ⁴Piedmont Heart Institute CardioThoracic Surgeons, Atlanta, Georgia, United States; ⁵Medisch Centrum Leeuwarden, Heart Center, Leeuwarden PObox 888, Netherlands; ⁶Montreal Heart Institute, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; ⁷Cardiovascular Research Foundation, New York, New York, United States; ⁸Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, United States

BACKGROUND Whether the use of a single internal thoracic artery (SITA) vs. bilateral internal thoracic artery (BITA) is safe and effective in patients with left main (LM) disease undergoing CABG is uncertain.

METHODS The EXCEL trial compared PCI with everolimus-eluting stents versus CABG in 1905 patients undergoing LM revascularization. Of 908 patients undergoing CABG, 643 (70.8 %) received SITA and 265 (29.2%) received BITA. The 3-year post-operative outcomes including death, MI, stroke and ischemia-driven revascularization were compared. Differences in event rates were estimated using