

2013 TCTAP

Wrap-Up Interview

LM and Bifurcation PCI

Moderators

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Interviewees

Antonio Colombo, Bon-Kwon Koo

Issues Briefs

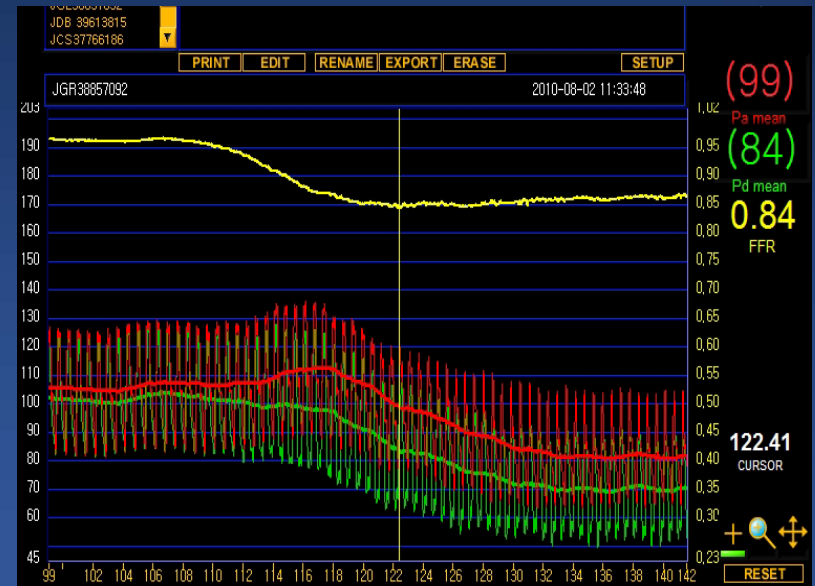
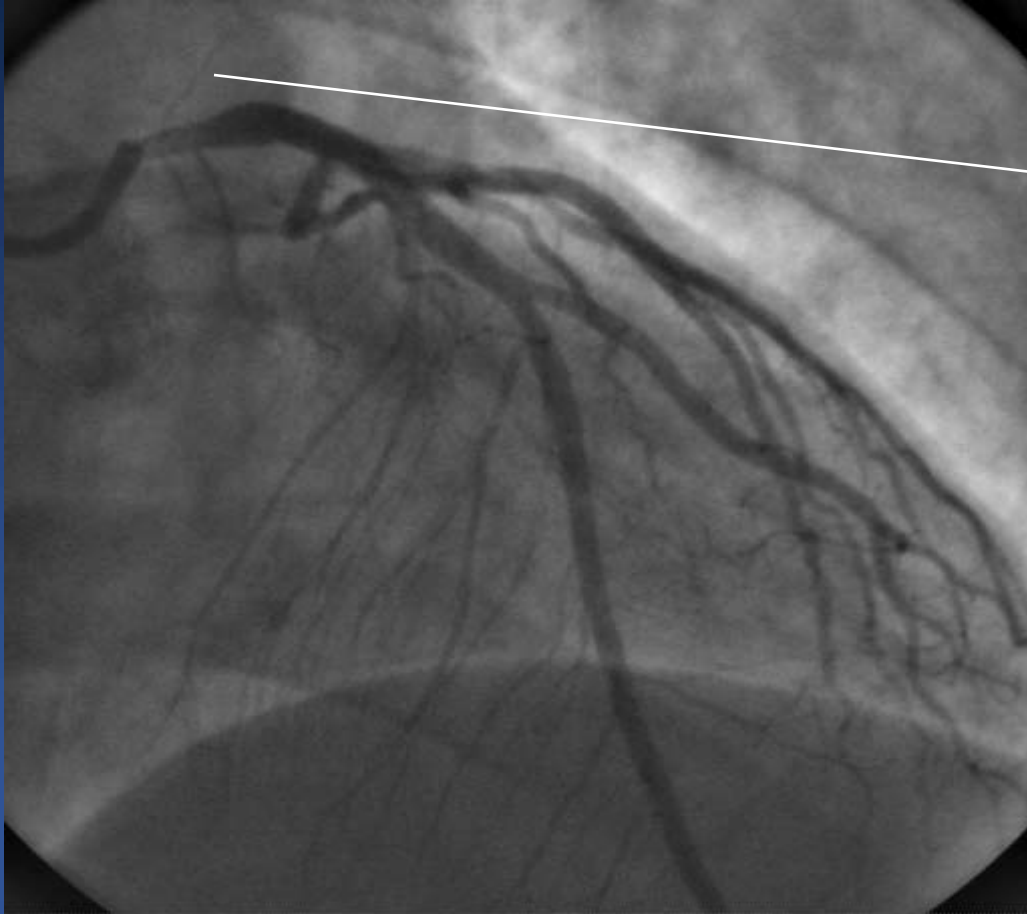
Left Main PCI

- Anatomical and functional evaluation of LM
- Outcomes between CABG vs. PCI
- Future perspective of EXCEL trial
- Current and future guideline

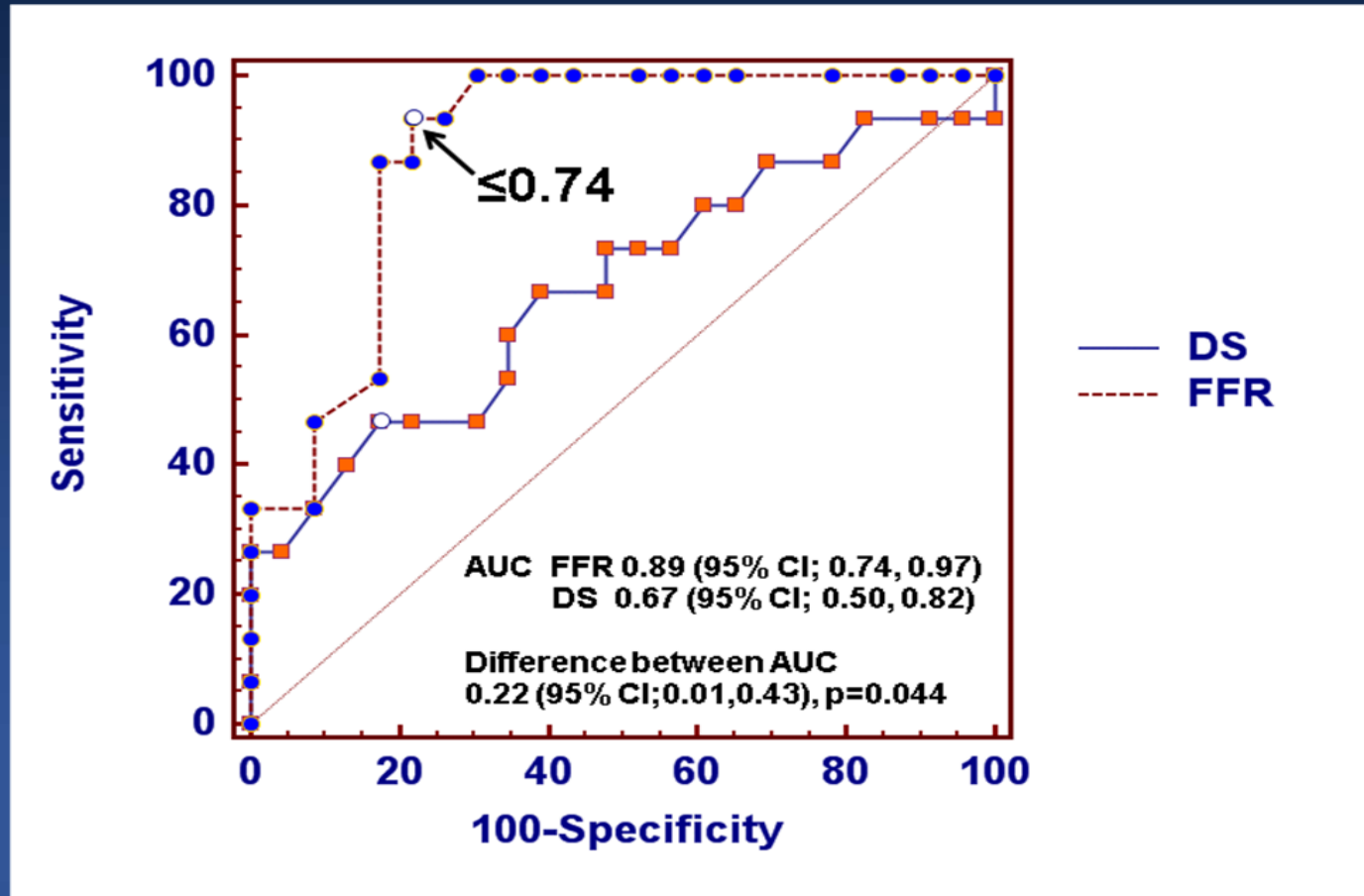
Bifurcation PCI

- Appropriate stenting technique depending on IVUS and FFR

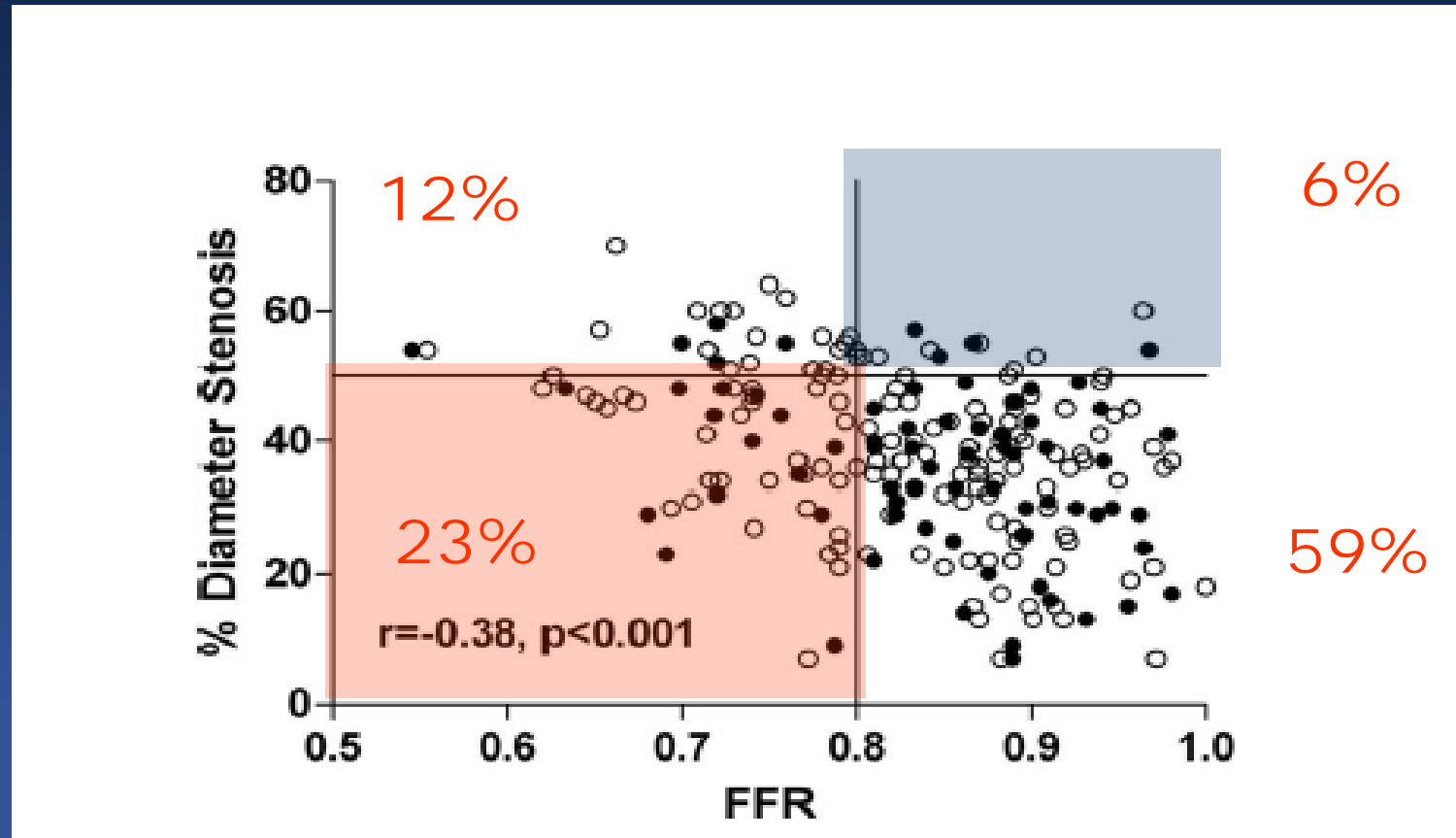
Intermediate LM Ostial Stenosis



Validation of **Pre-procedural FFR** for Intermediate LM Disease; **0.74** (Matched with Thallium Perfusion Scan, n=38)



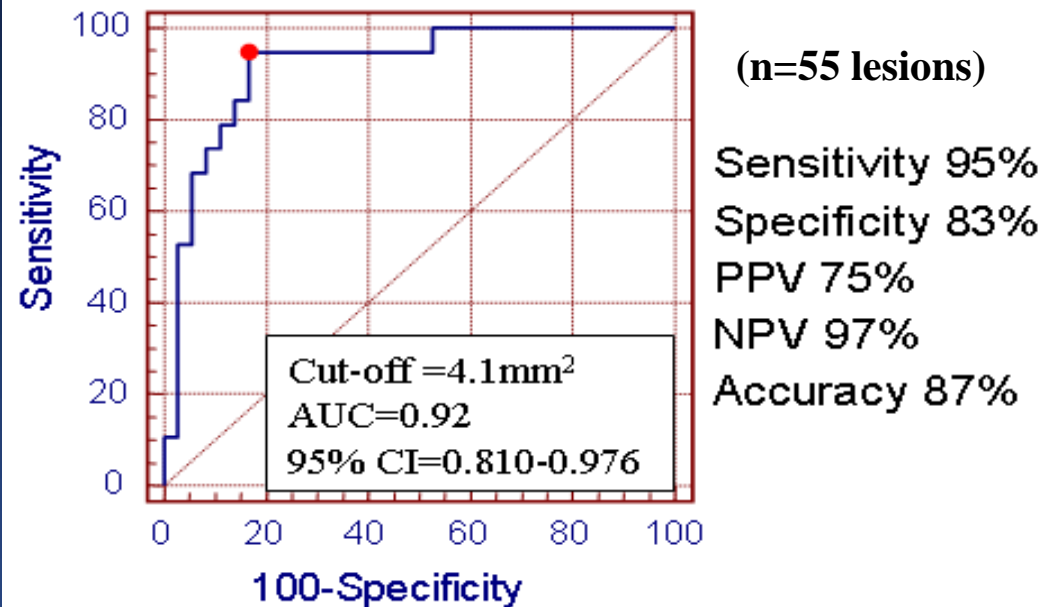
Functional and Angiographic Mismatch in intermediate LM Disease



Hamilos M, Circulation 2009; 120: 1505-1512

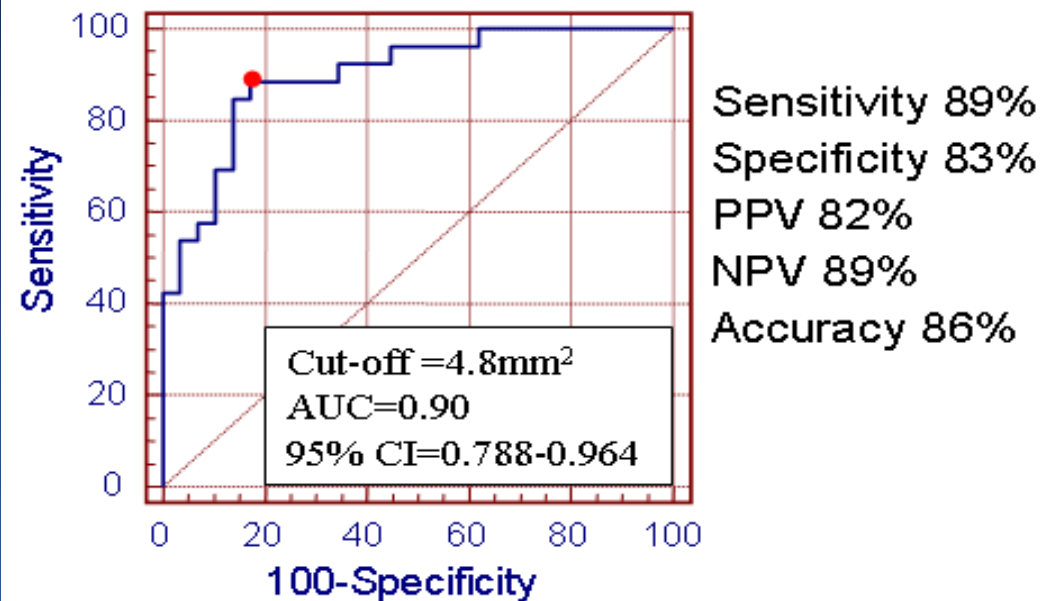
LM IVUS Area to Predict FFR <0.80 In AMC

MLA predicting FFR<0.75



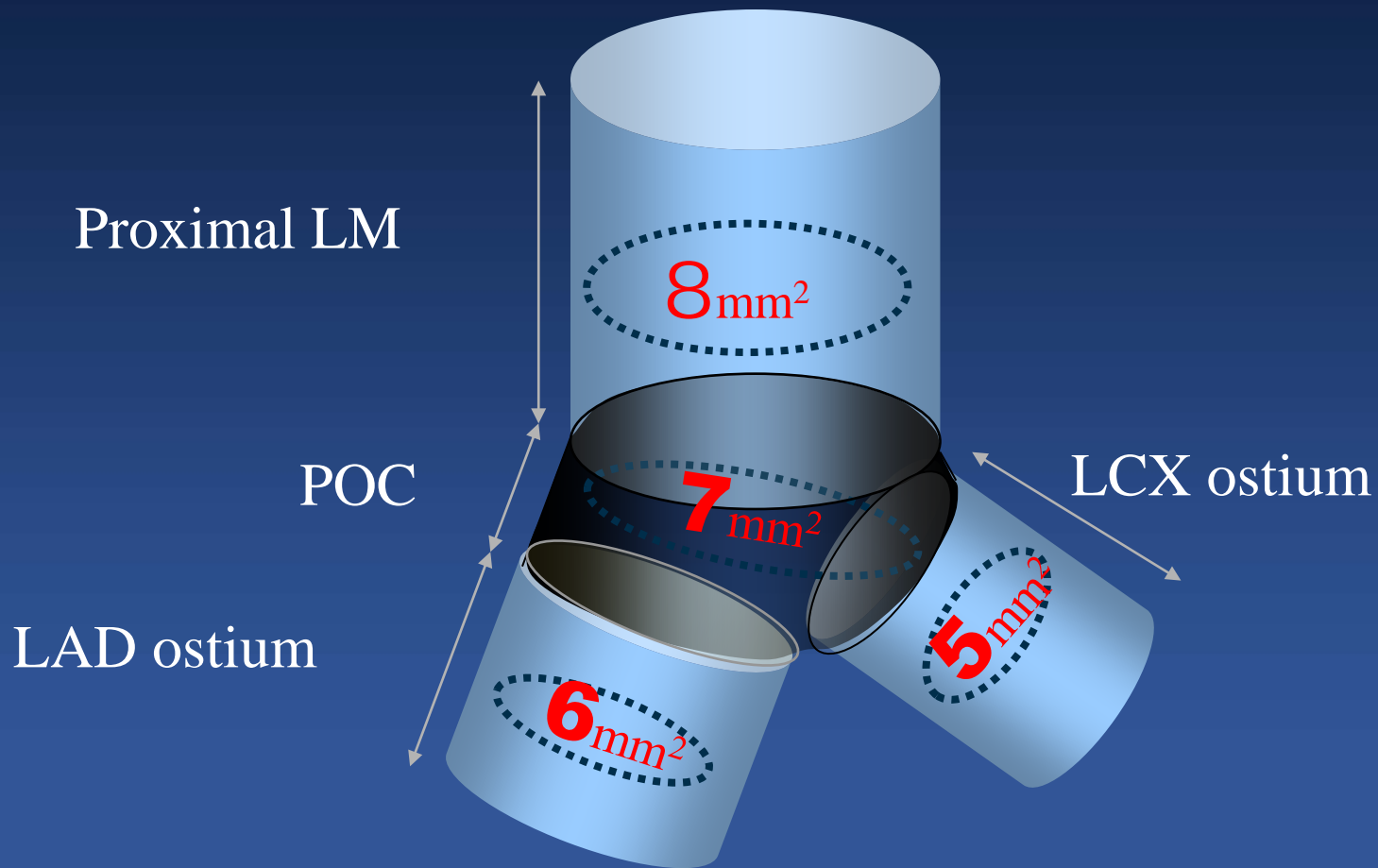
4.1 mm²

MLA predicting FFR<0.80



4.8 mm²

Optimal IVUS Area after Stenting to Prevent Restenosis

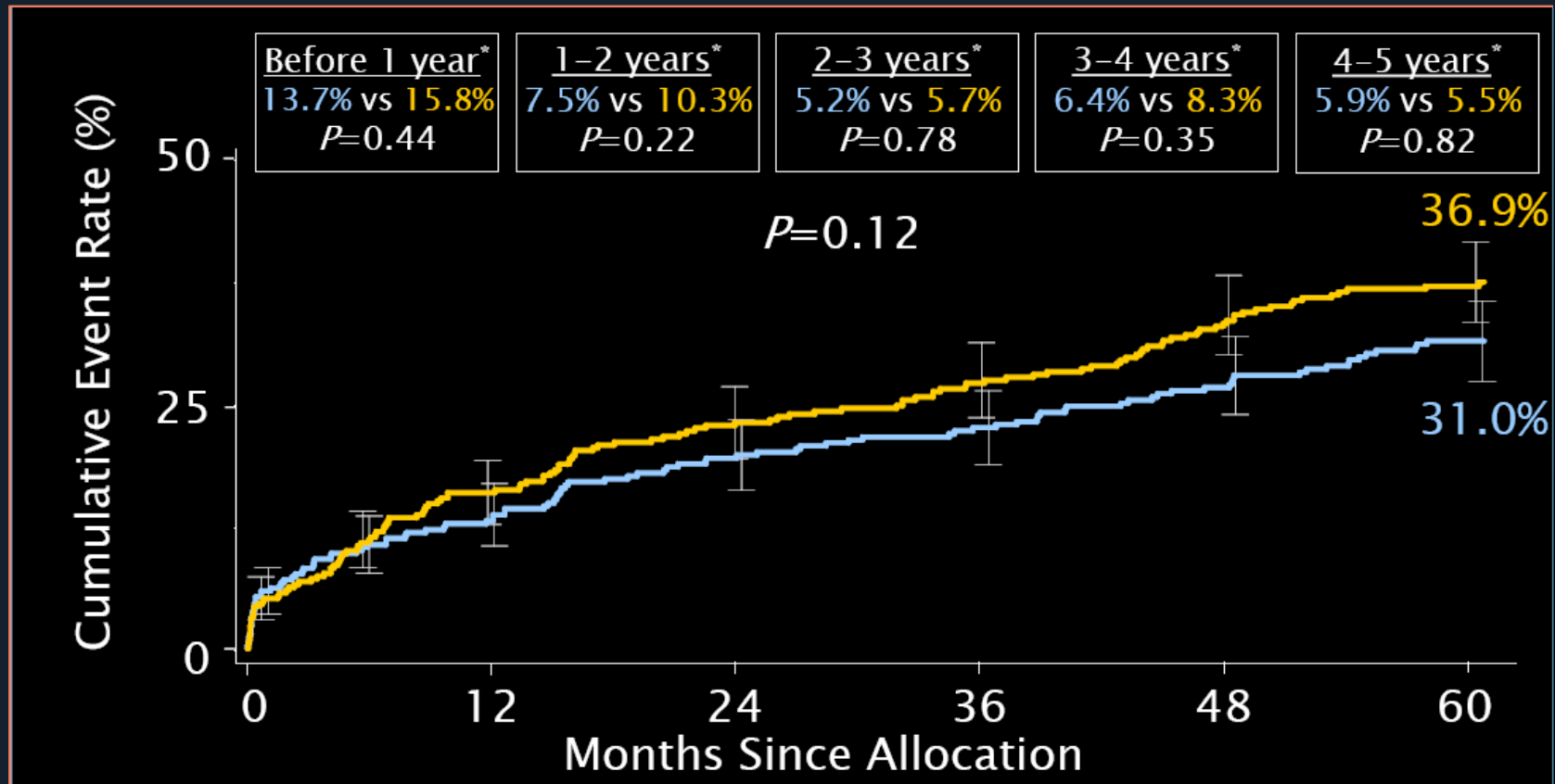


MACCE to 4 Years in SYNTAX LM

TAXUS Stent vs. CABG

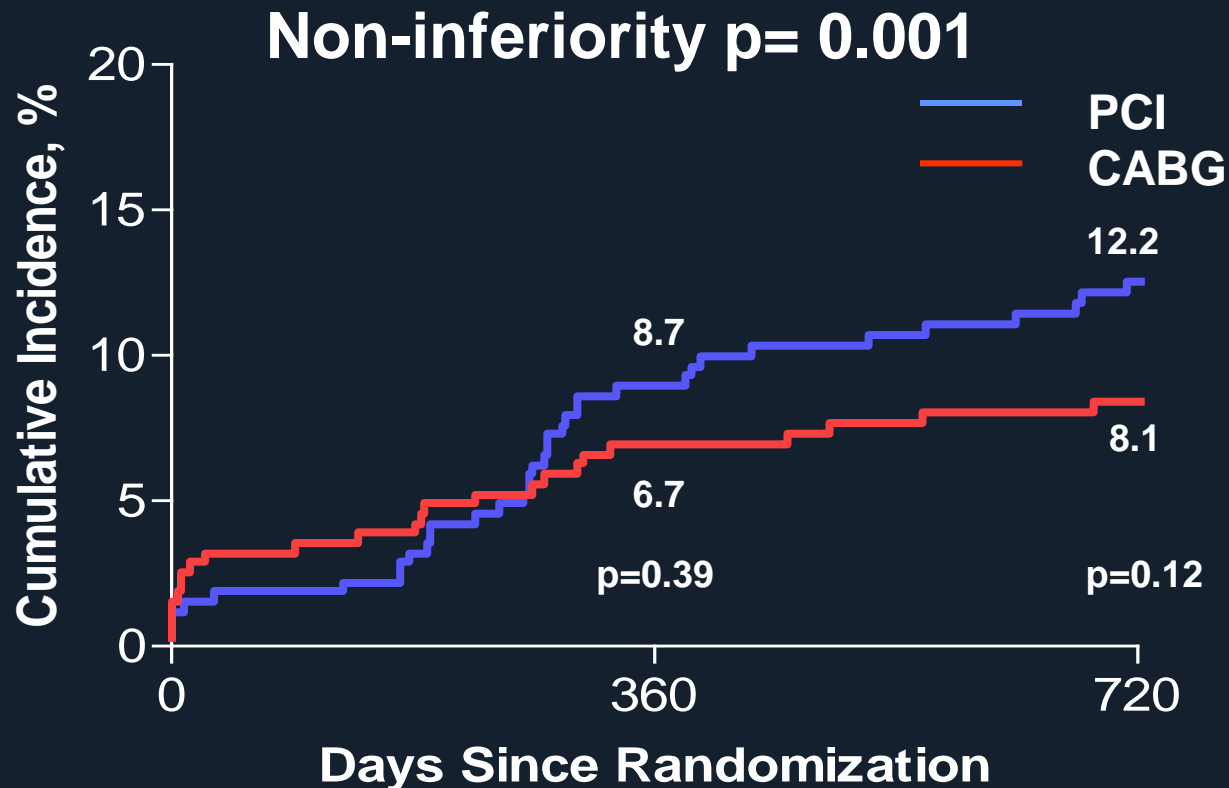
■ CABG (N=348)

■ TAXUS (N=357)



MACCE of PRECOMBAT Study

CYPHER Stent vs. CABG

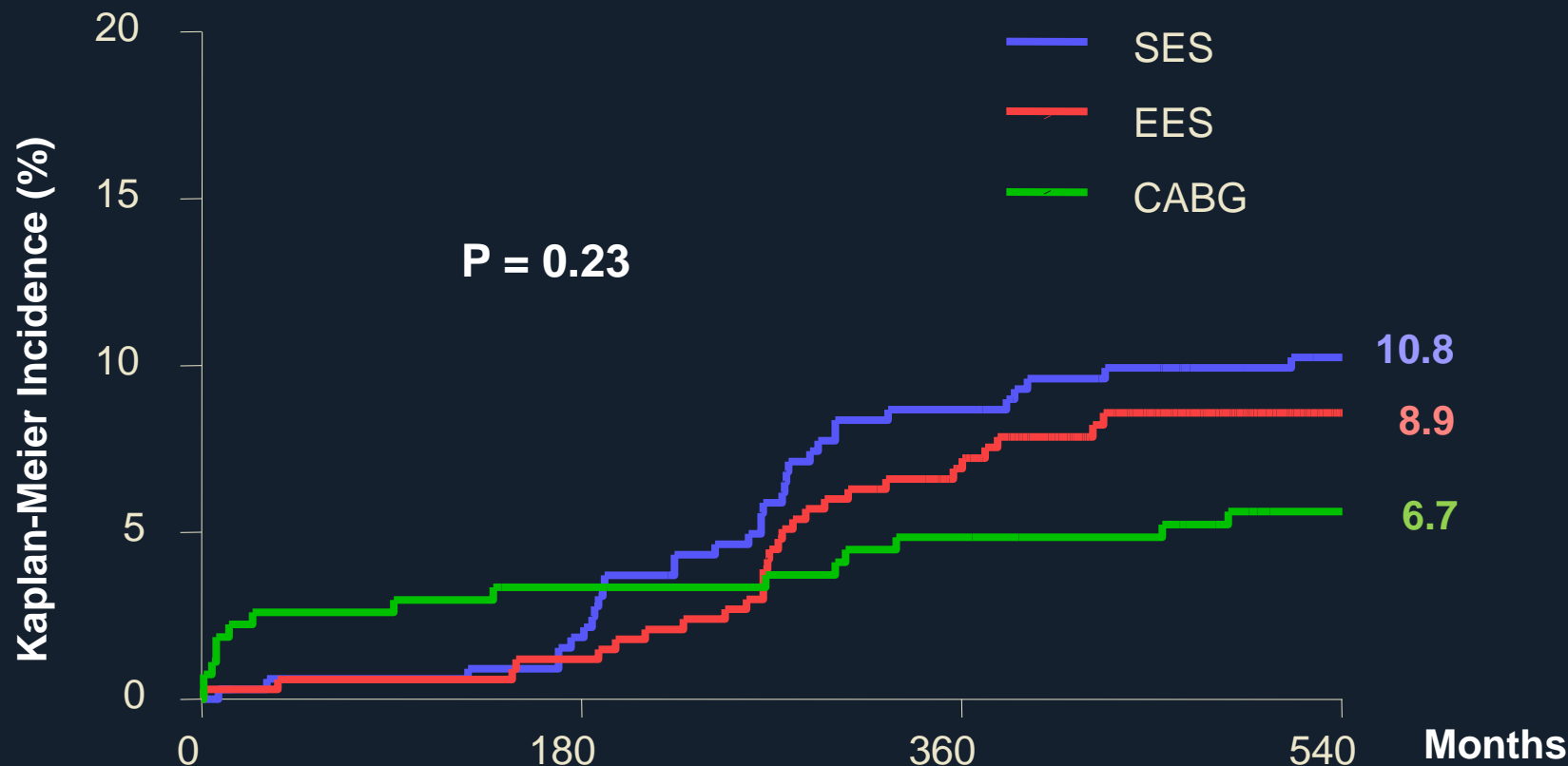


No. at Risk

PCI	300	272	236
CABG	300	276	239

MACCE of PRECOMBAT2

Xience V compared with Cypher, CABG



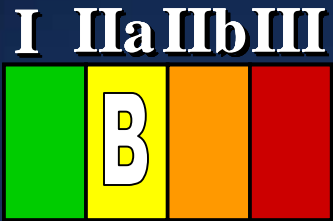
At risk

SES	327
EES	334
CABG	272

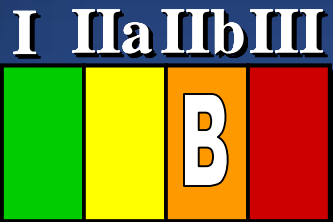
294
297
253

275
176
241

2011 ACC/AHA/SCAI LM Guideline of PCI



- Anatomy at low risk of PCI procedural complications (e.g., a **low SYNTAX score of 22, ostial/trunk**) and clinical characteristics that predict a significantly increased risk of adverse surgical outcomes



- Anatomy at low to intermediate risk of PCI procedural complications (e.g., **low-intermediate SYNTAX score of <33, bifurcation LM**) clinical characteristics that predict a significantly increased risk of adverse surgical outcomes



- Unfavorable anatomy for PCI in good candidates for CABG

Discussion

- Utilization of IVUS and FFR in LM-PCI
- Comparative results of PCI vs. CABG for LM stenosis
- Perspective of Excel trial
- Future guideline of LM-PCI
- Utilization of both IVUS and FFR in Non-LM bifurcation PCI
- Future trials for Non-LM bifurcation PCI