



IMAGING INTRACORONARICO:

IVUS & OCT

my tips and tricks

SULLE SPONDE DEL TICINO
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IVUS VS. OCT: PENETRATION VS. RESOLUTION

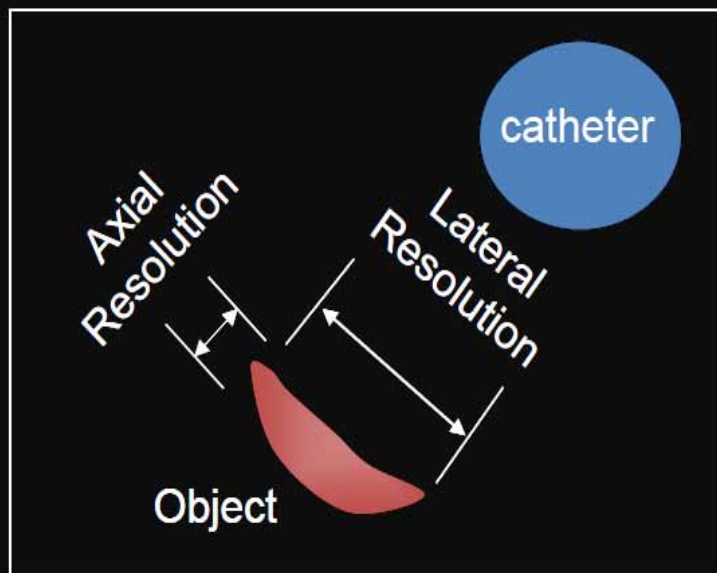


Axial

Measured along the ultrasound beam

Lateral

Measured along the sweep of the IVUS image



	IVUS	FD-OCT
Size of catheter	3.2-3.5Fr	2.7Fr
Guiding catheter compatibility	5-6Fr ($\geq 0.64''$)	6Fr ($\geq 0.64''$)
Max frame rate	30fps	100-200fps
Max pullback speed	1 mm/sec	20-40 mm/sec
Wave length	35-80 μm	1.3 μm
Axial resolution	90-140 μm	10-15 μm
Lateral resolution	250 μm	40-90 μm
Tissue penetration	7-10mm	2-3.5mm
Scan diameter	15mm	Approx 10mm

CLINICAL INDICATIONS FOR FFR and INTRAVASCULAR IMAGING



1. Diagnosis

A. Angiographically **indeterminate** disease

Left mainstem 'disease'

FF

Ostial 'disease'

FF

R

Diagnosis of 'haziness'

R

- Thrombus, calcium, dissection, plaque
- Culprit lesion identification/evaluation

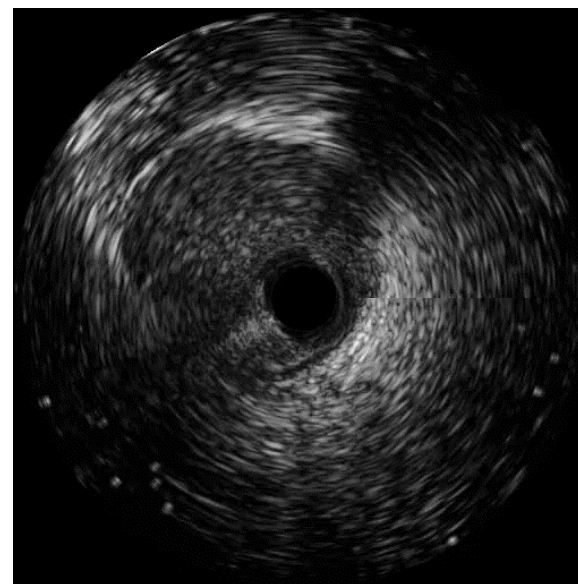
B. Angiographically **intermediate** disease

FF

2. Guidance of PCI

R

IVUS & OCT



INTERPRETATION



Follow the EEL(External Elastic Lamina) !!!

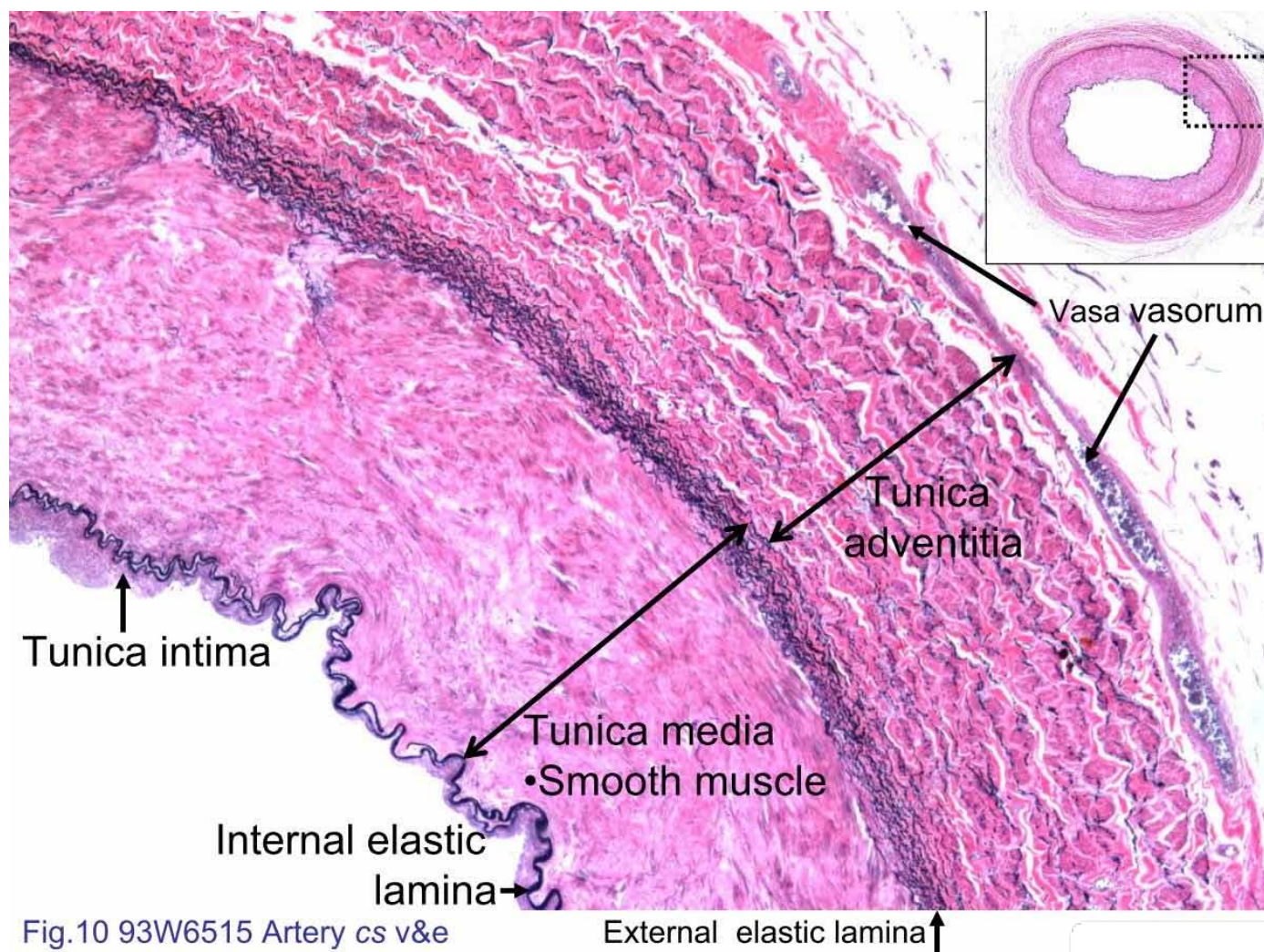
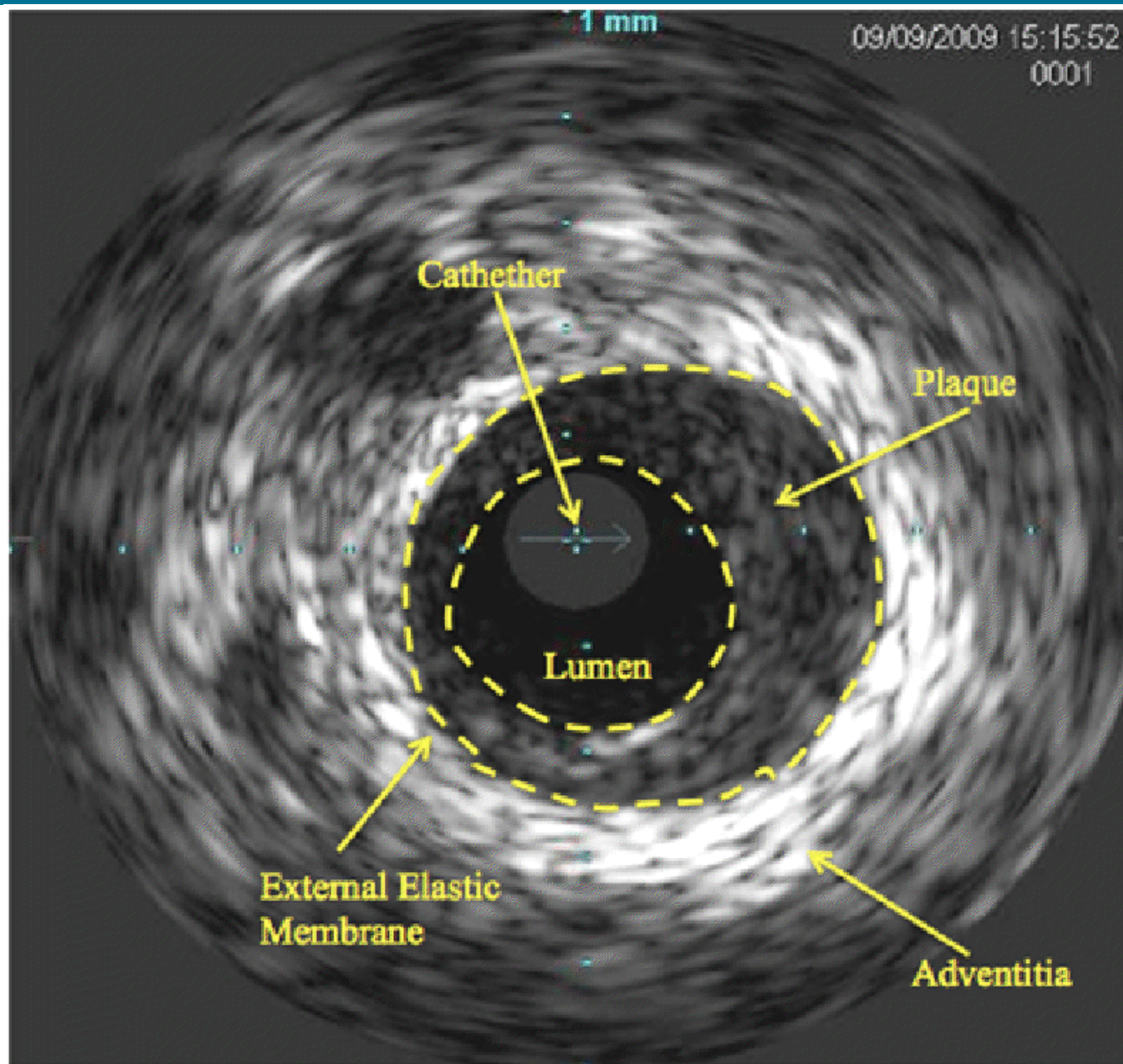
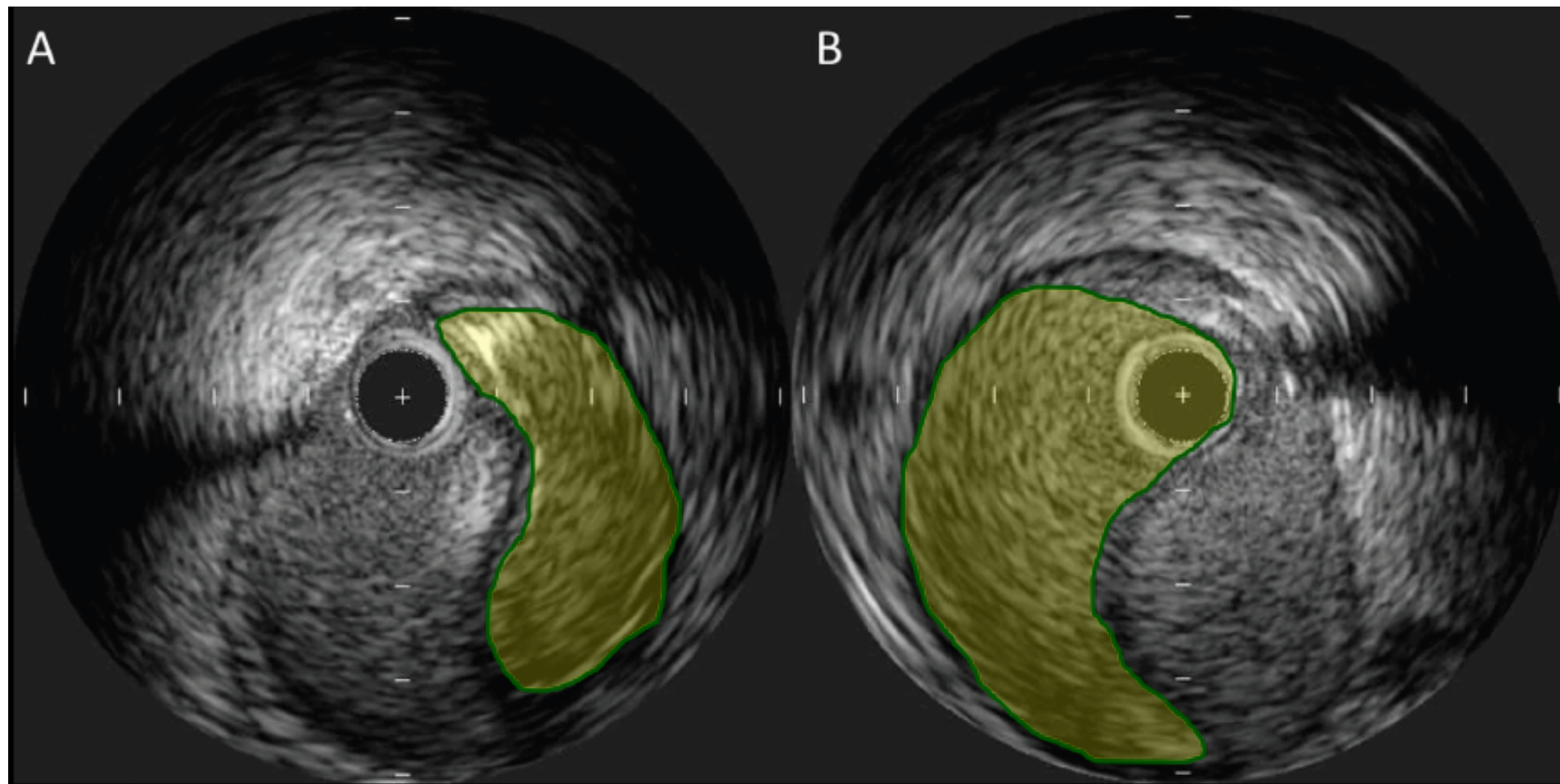


Fig.10 93W6515 Artery cs v&e

INTERPRETATION

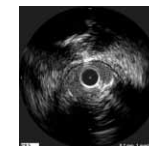
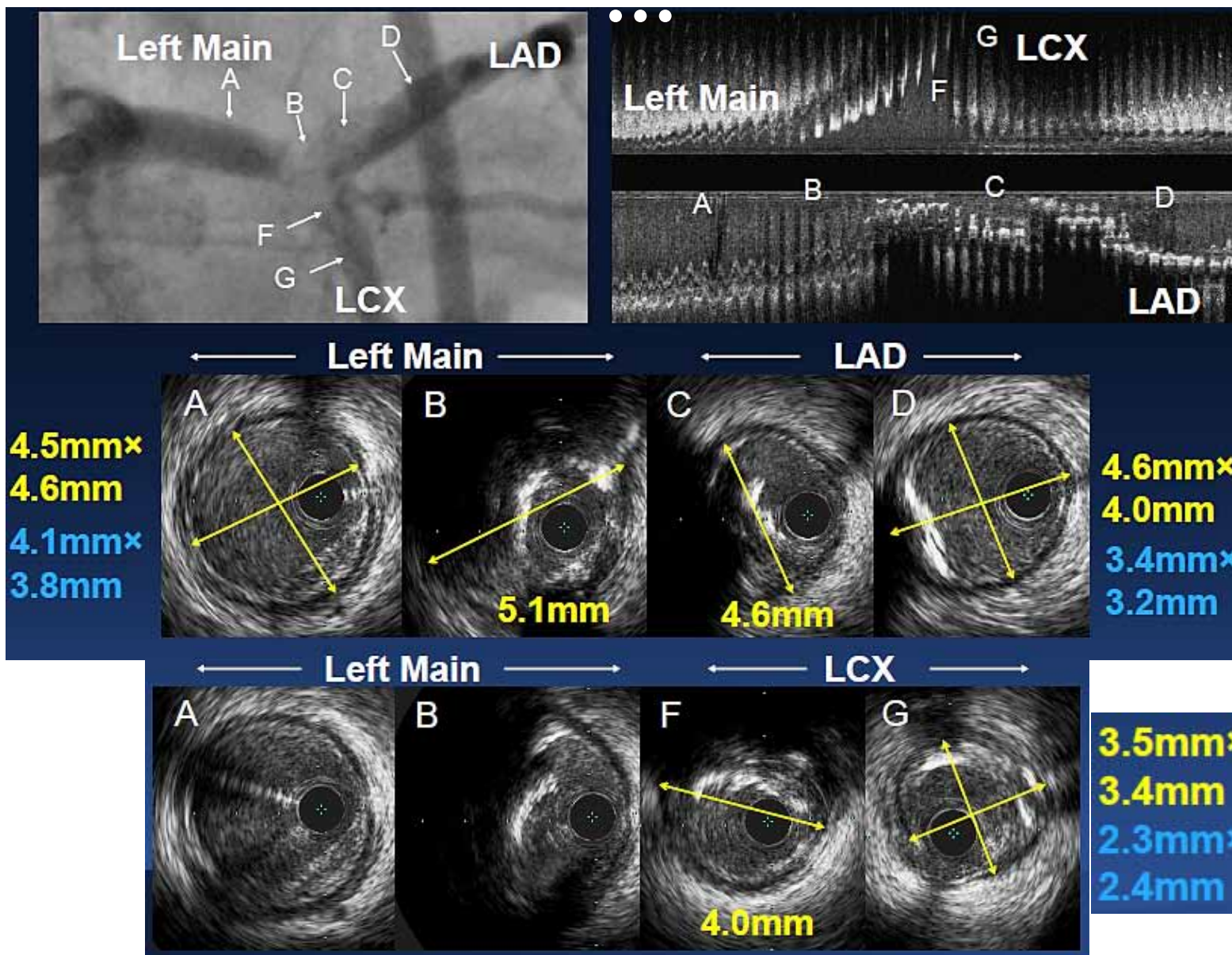


YIN AND YANG IN INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY



Porto I et al. 2011

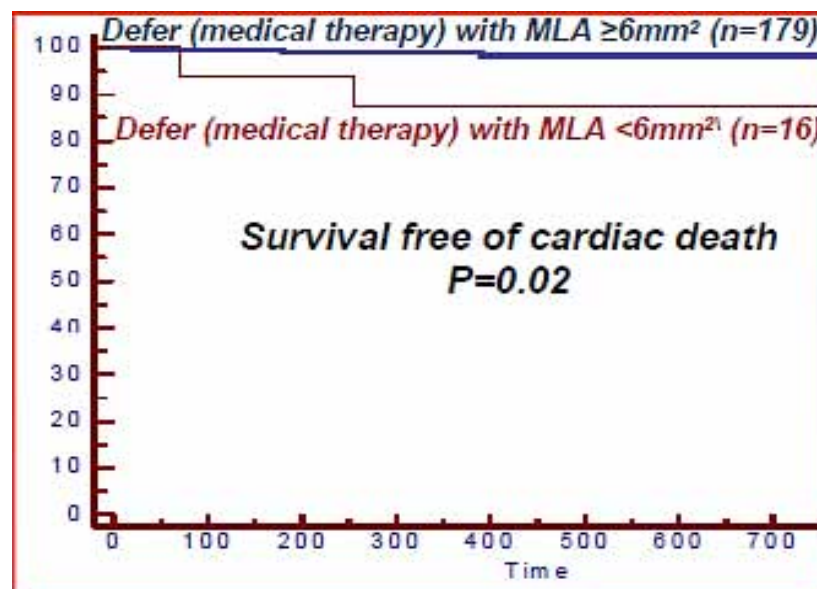
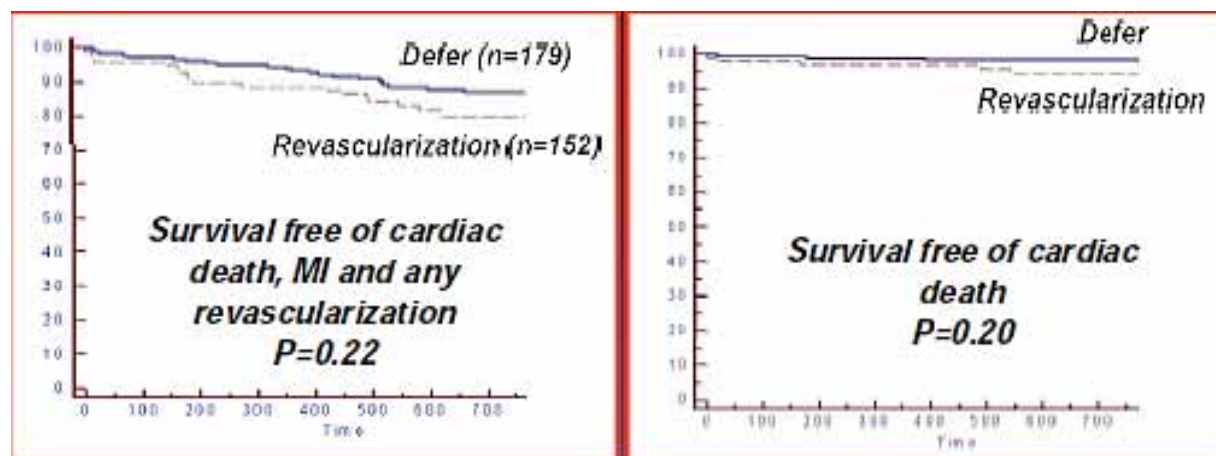
IVUS IN LEFT MAIN A LOT OF INFORMATION



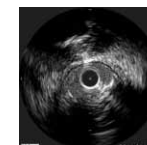
CAN I SAFELY DEFER THIS LEFT MAIN LESION?



The LITRO STUDY



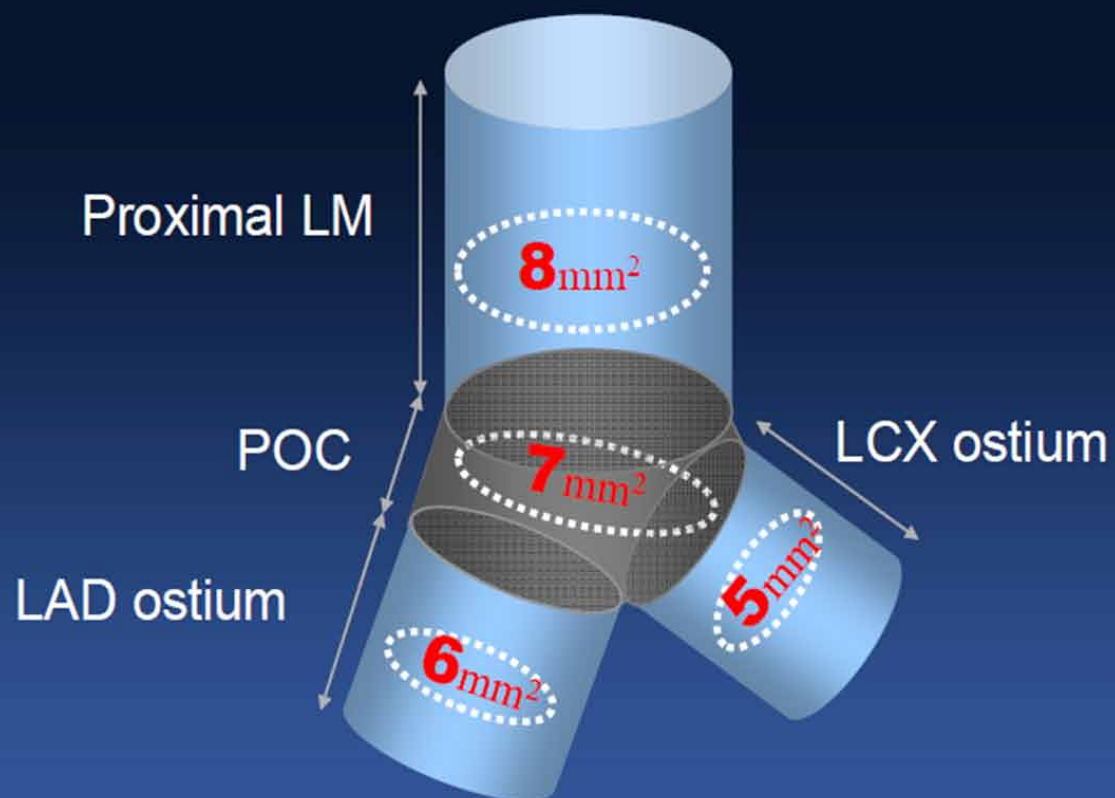
De La Torre Hernandez et al., J Am Coll Cardiol. 2011;58:351-8



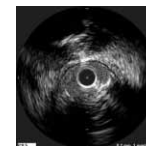
IVUS IN LEFT MAIN: GOOD FOR PROGNOSIS !!!



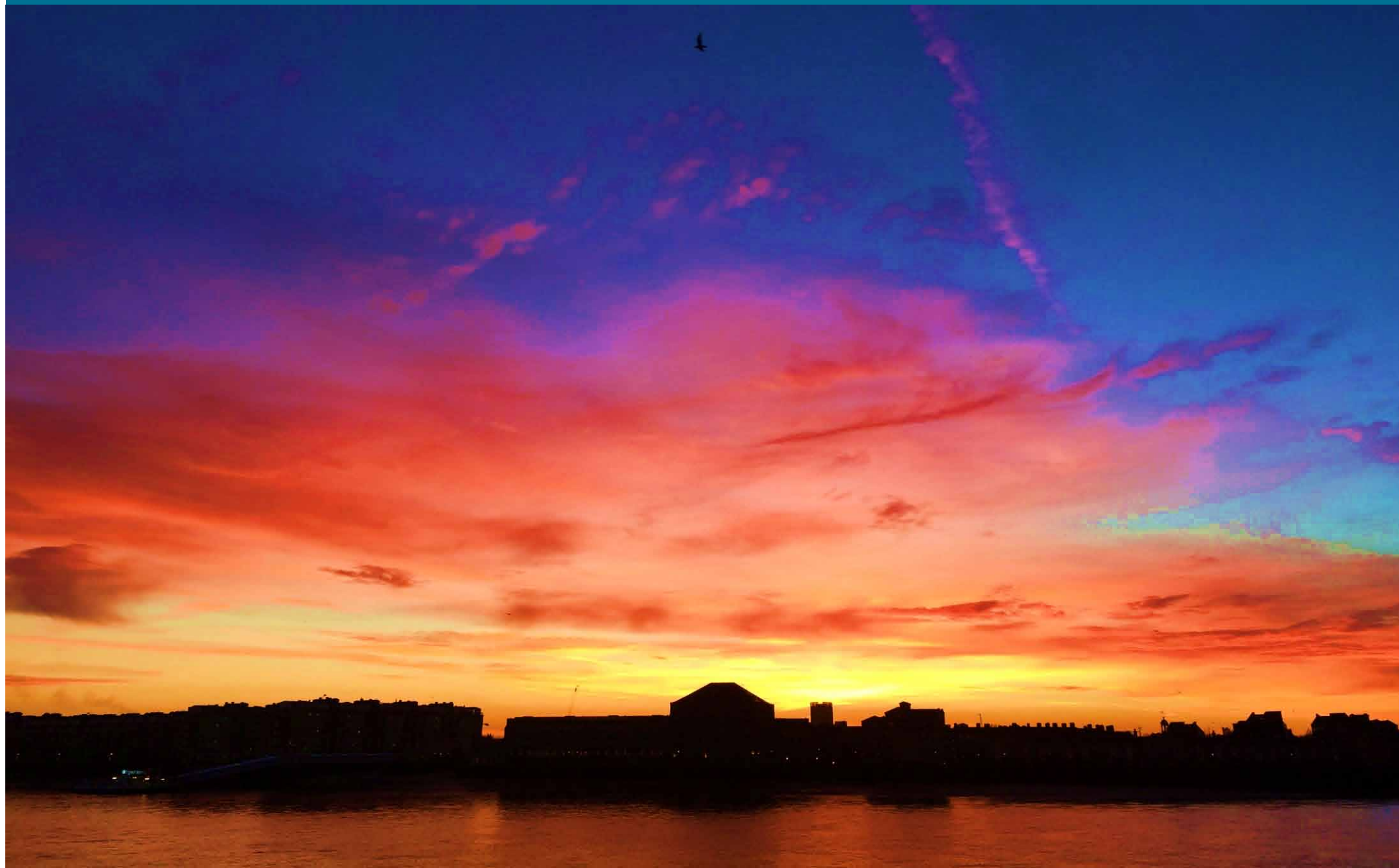
Optimal MSA *on a segmental basis*



Kang et al. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2011;4:1168-74



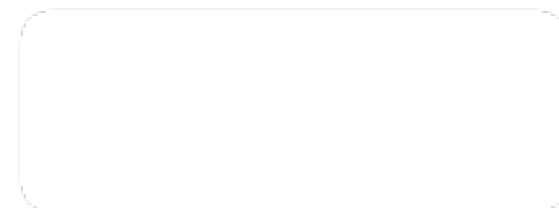
IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



CASO CLINICO

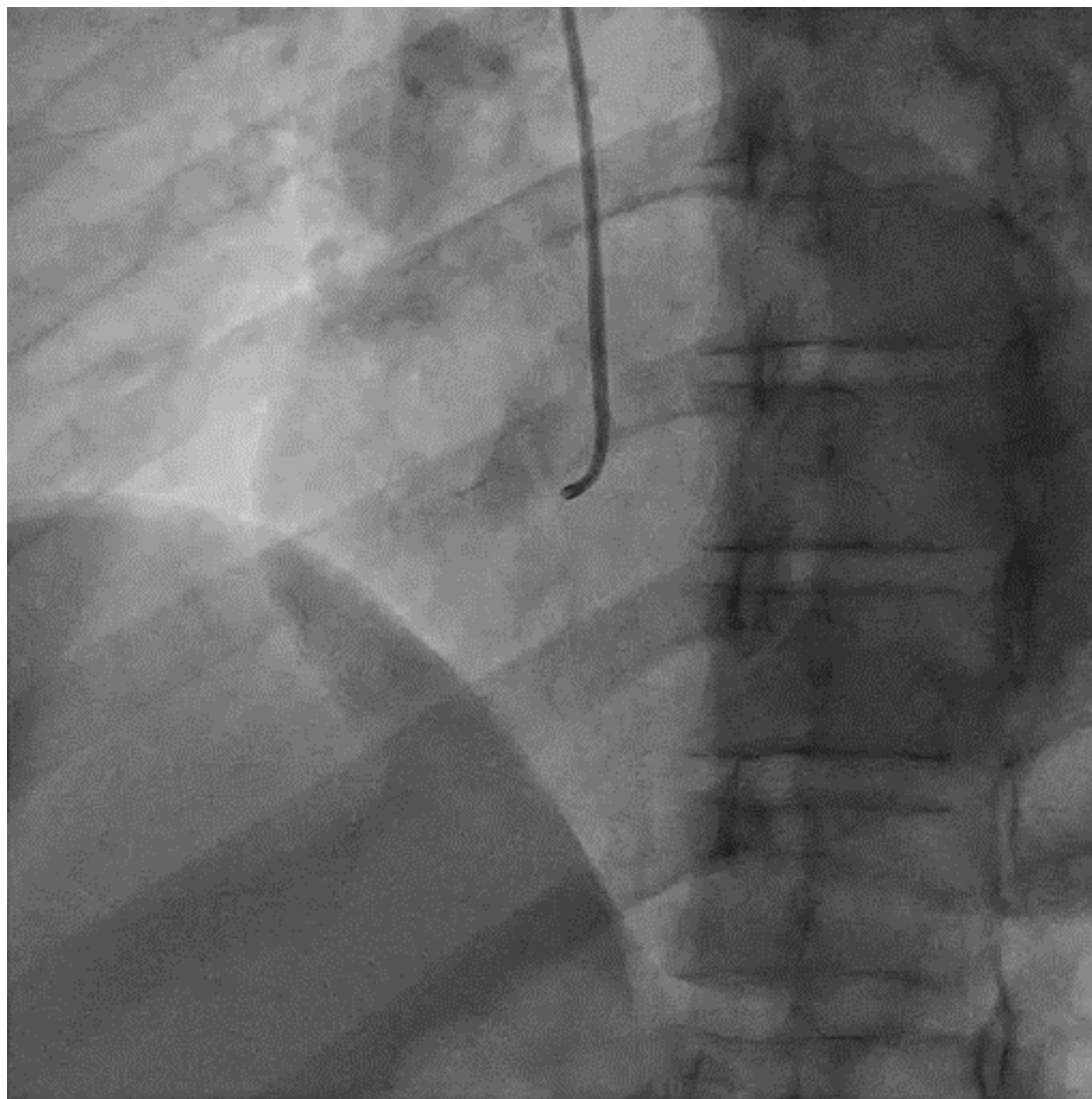


- » Donna, 42 anni. Recente riscontro di ipertensione arteriosa, in trattamento con nebivololo /HCT.
- » Dolore retrosternale diffuso ad irradiazione posteriore e alle braccia, con sudorazione algida e durato circa un ora.
- » In Pronto Soccorso sintomatologia in attenuazione ECG nei limiti, ma alterazione della troponina (hs-TnT 24, VN<14 ng/L) e ricovero in UTIC.
- » Ecocardiogramma senza alterazioni della cinetica segmentaria e F.E. conservata.





IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN

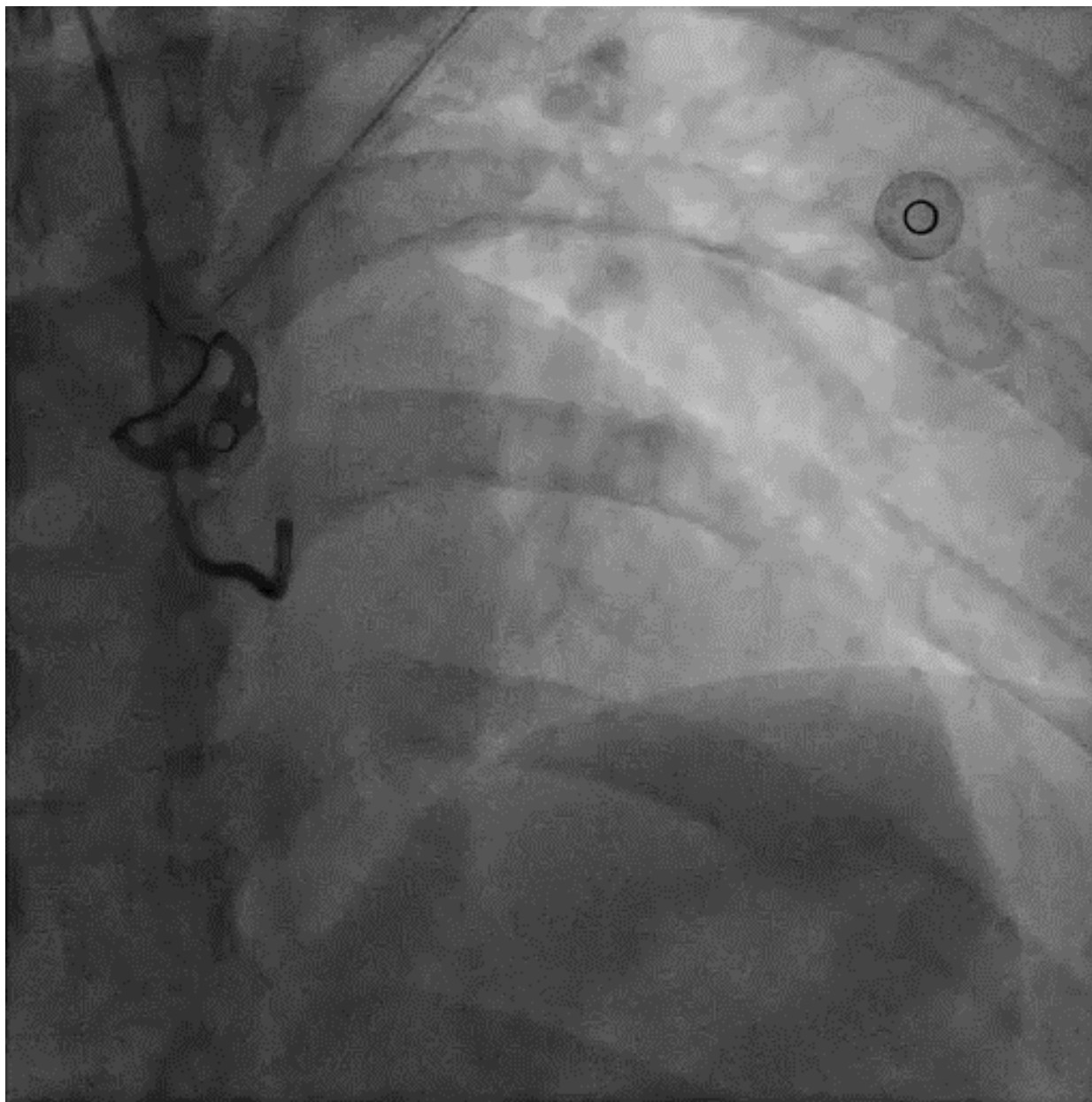


SSACHUSETTS
NERAL HOSPITAL

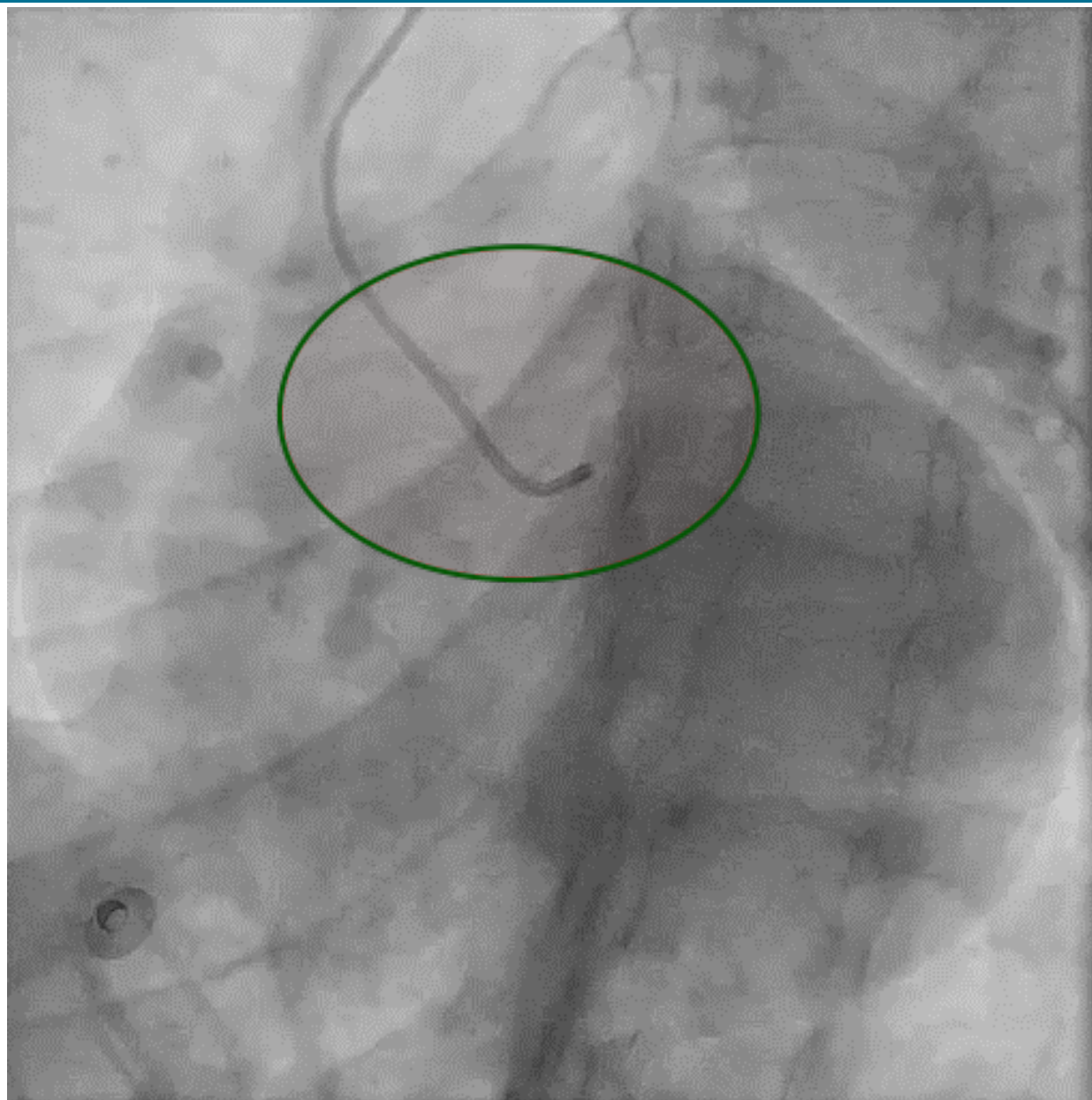
STITUTE FOR HEART,
SCULAR AND STROKE CARE



IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN

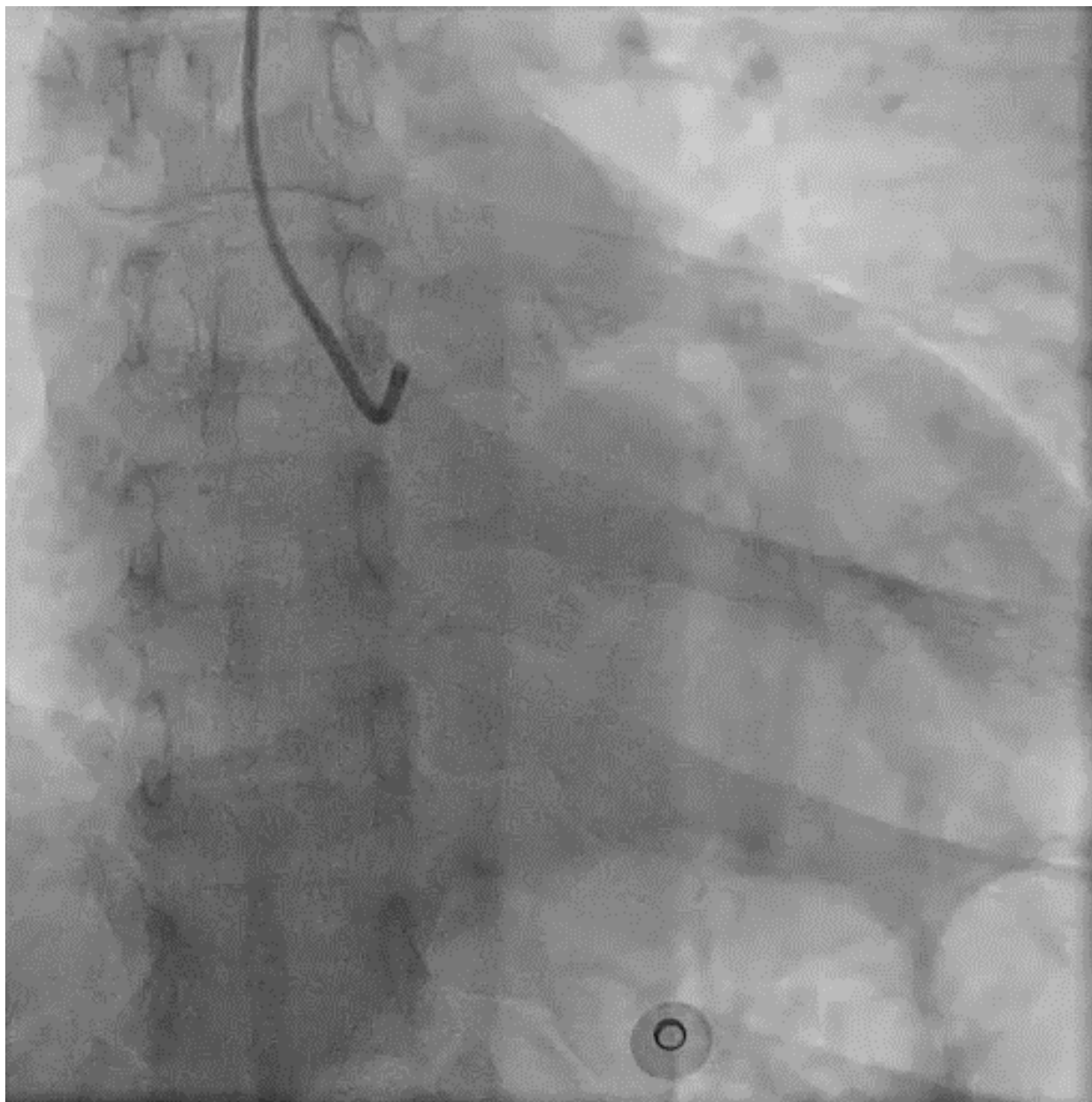


IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



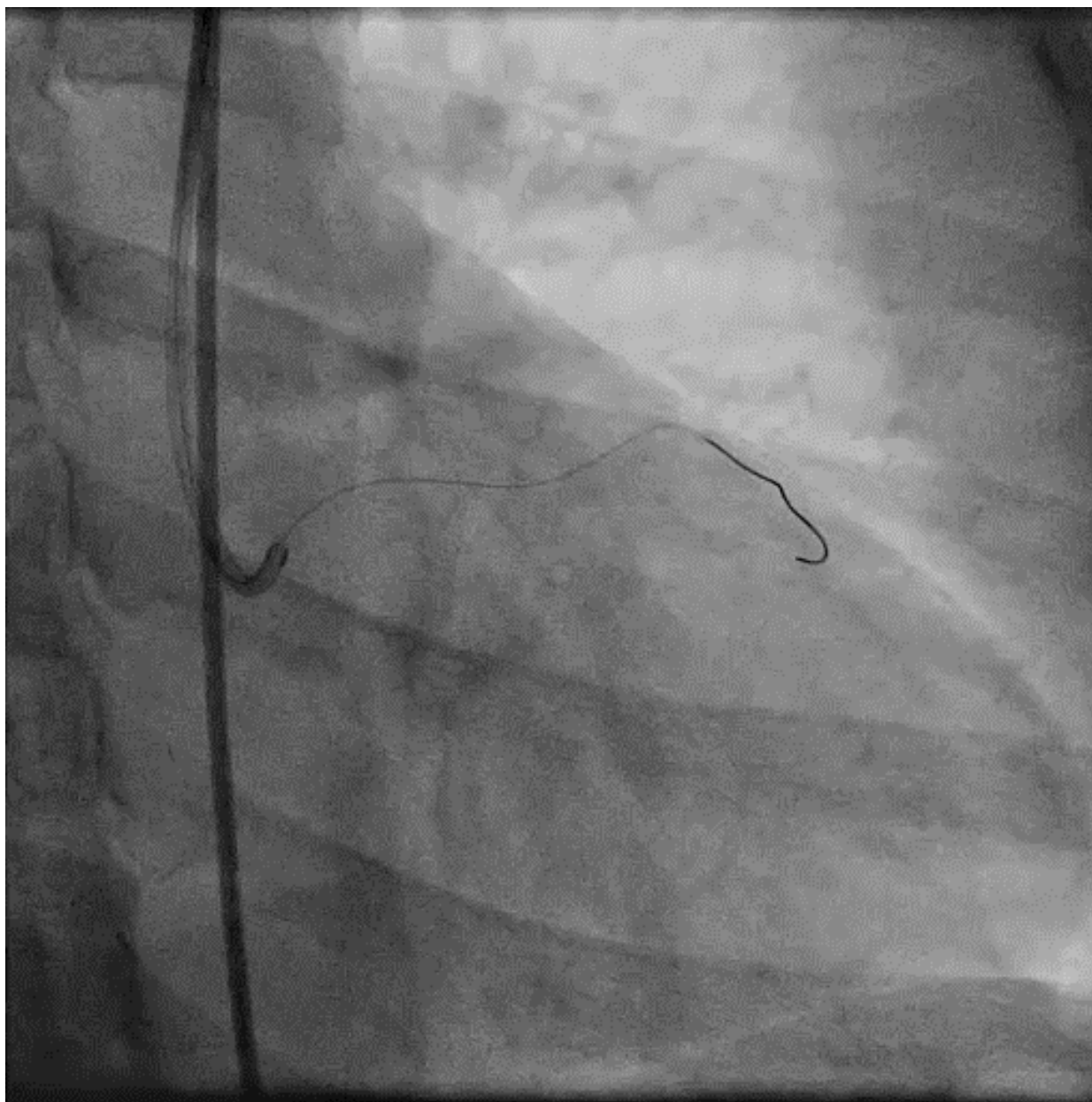


IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN

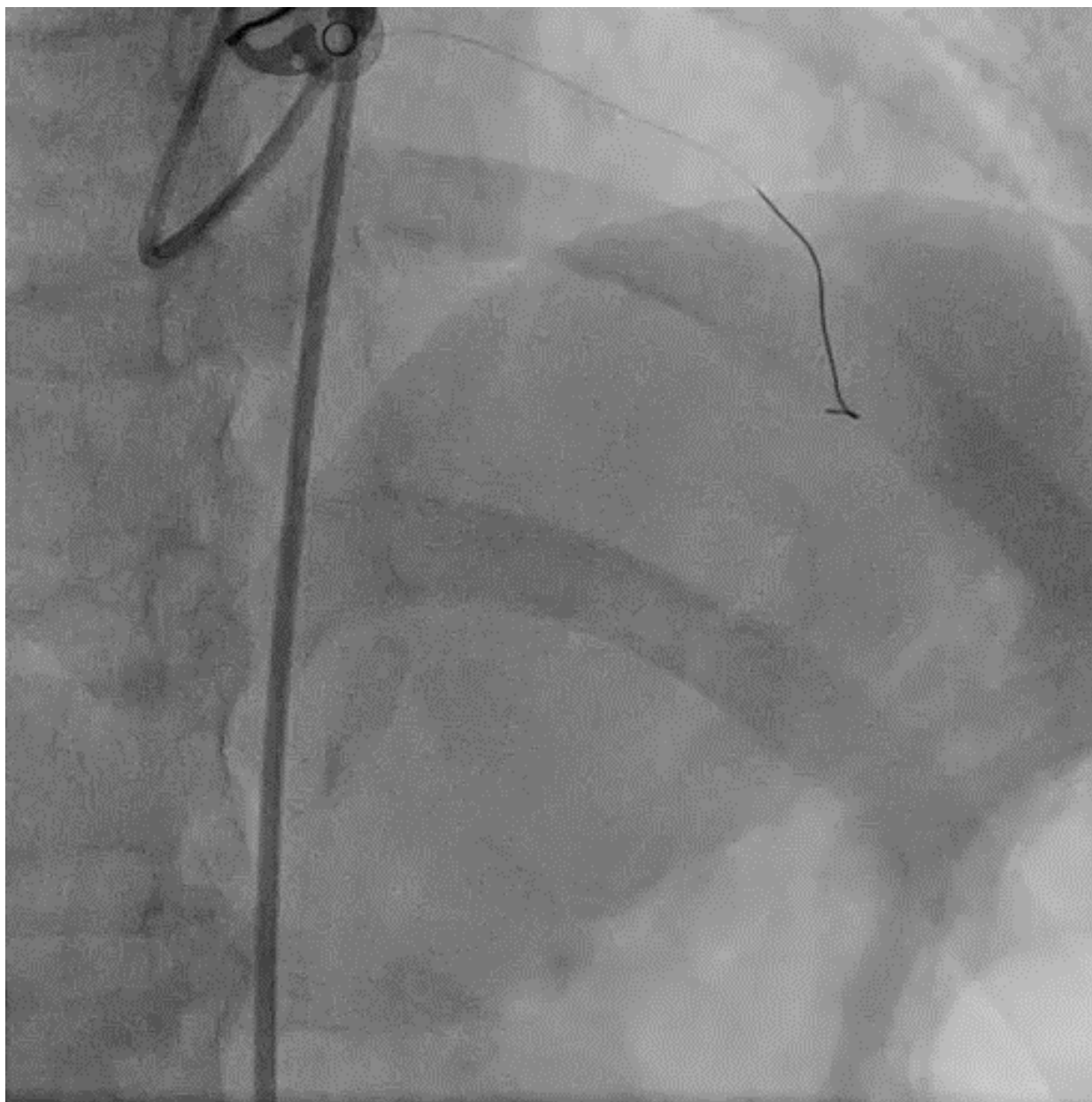




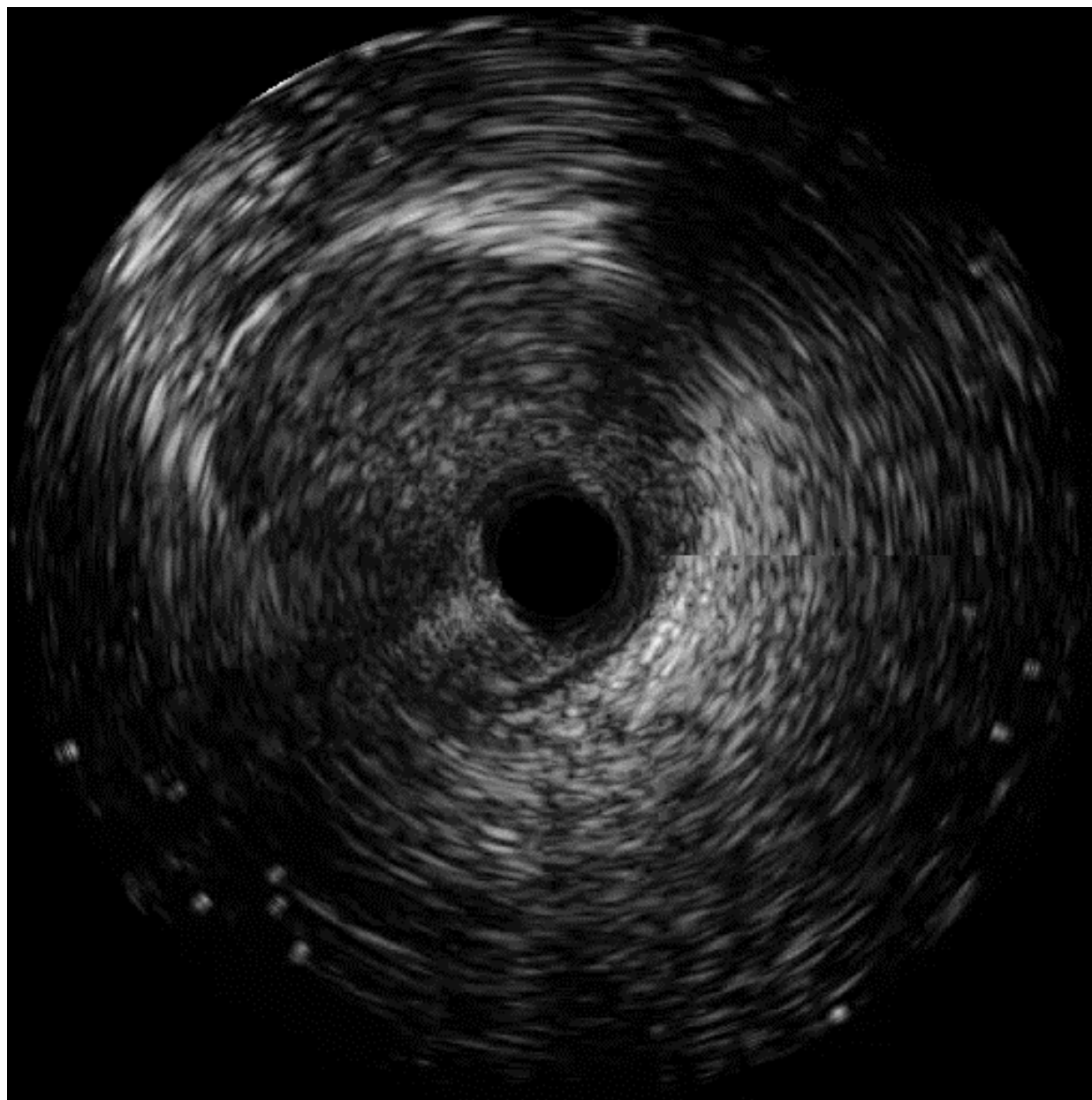
IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



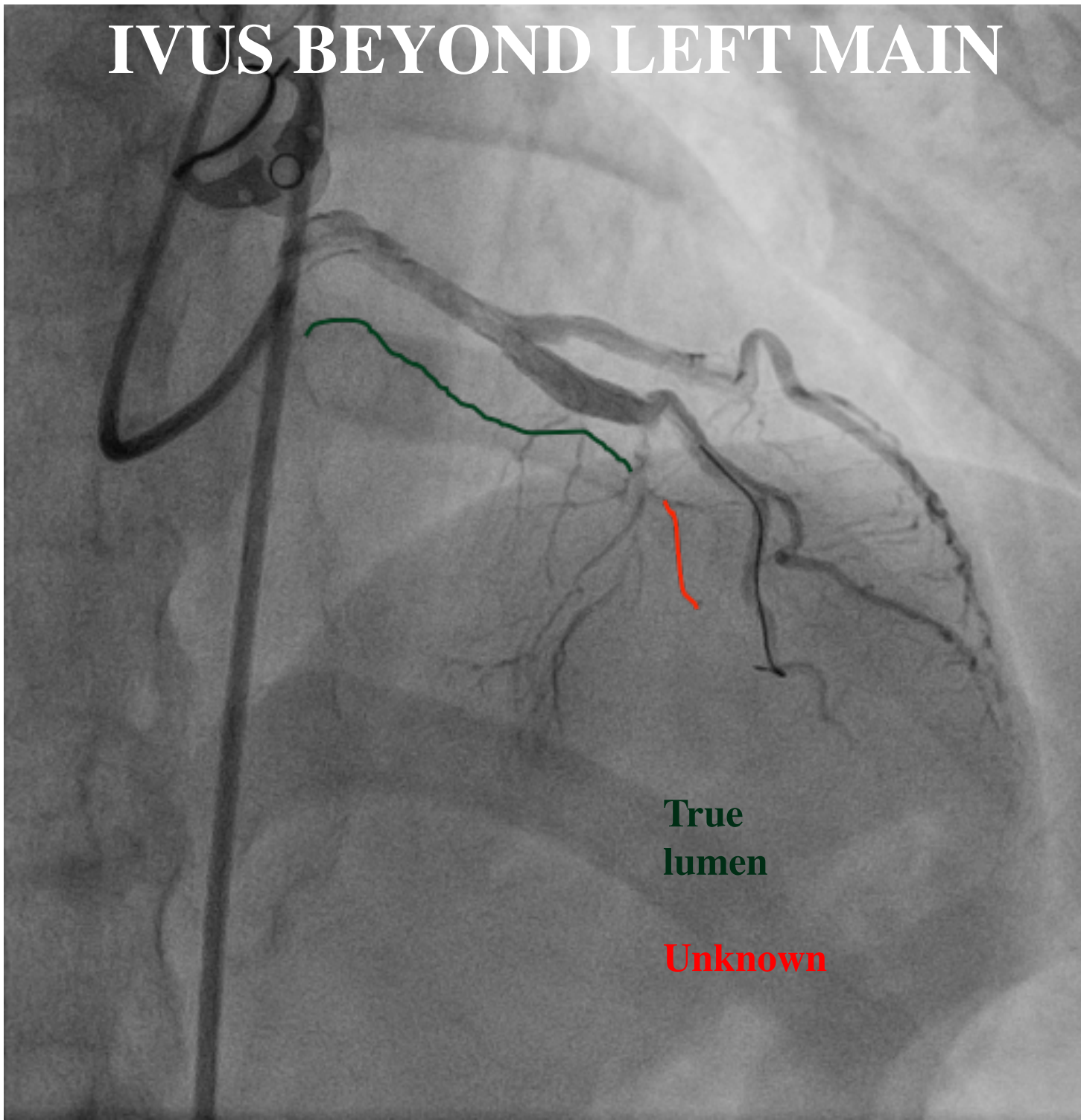
IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



IVUS «VELOCIZZATO»



IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



True
lumen

Unknown



RISK OF HAEMATOMA «SQUEEZING»

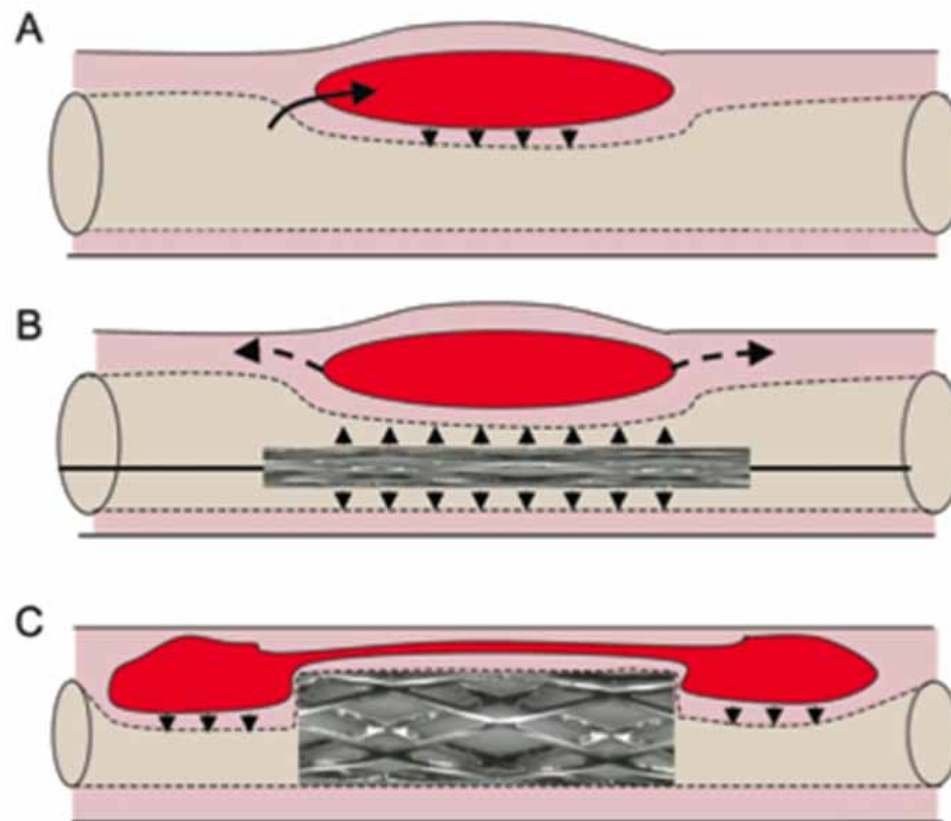
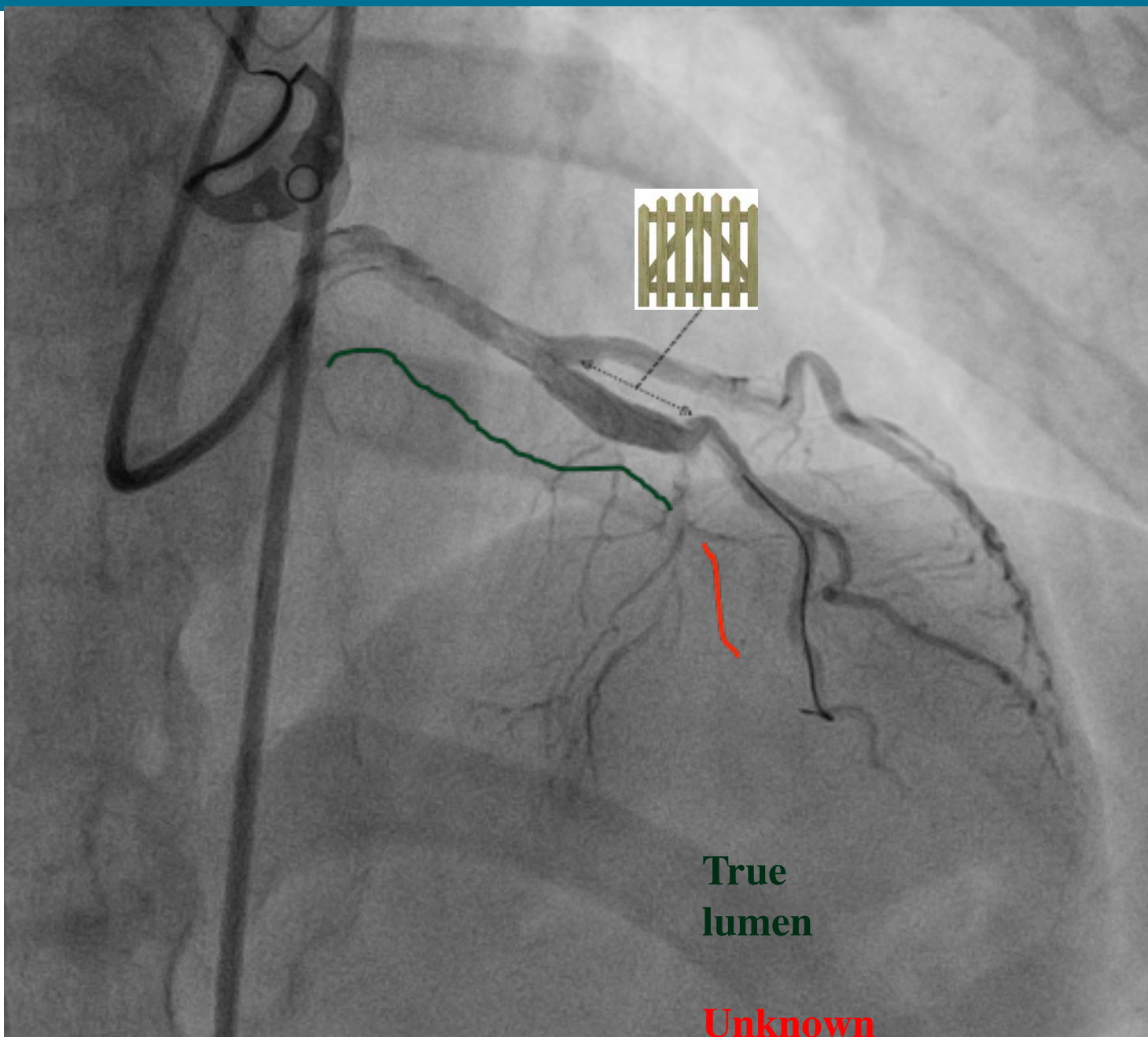


Figure 2. Risk of propagation of false lumen during stenting for spontaneous coronary artery dissection. (A) Bleeding into the vessel wall either from the lumen or vasa vasorum creates a false lumen, which compresses the true lumen, causing downstream ischemia. (B) Stent deployment of apparently appropriate length to cover the area of angiographic stenosis displaces the blood in the false lumen proximally and/or distally to the stented segment, leading to pre- or post-stent extension of the false lumen and luminal compression (C). Further stenting may be needed to reestablish adequate luminal flow.

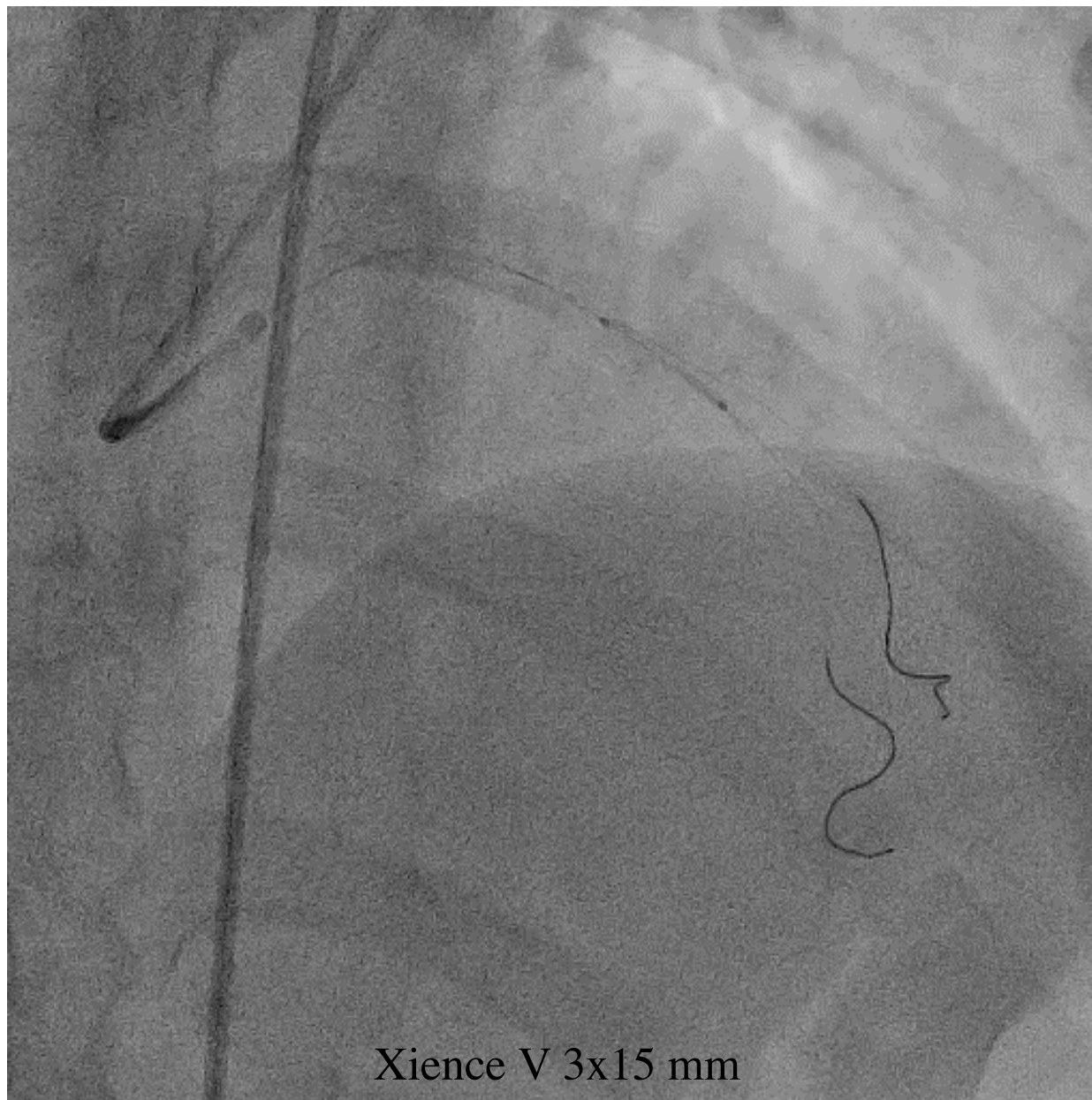
IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



True
lumen

Unknown

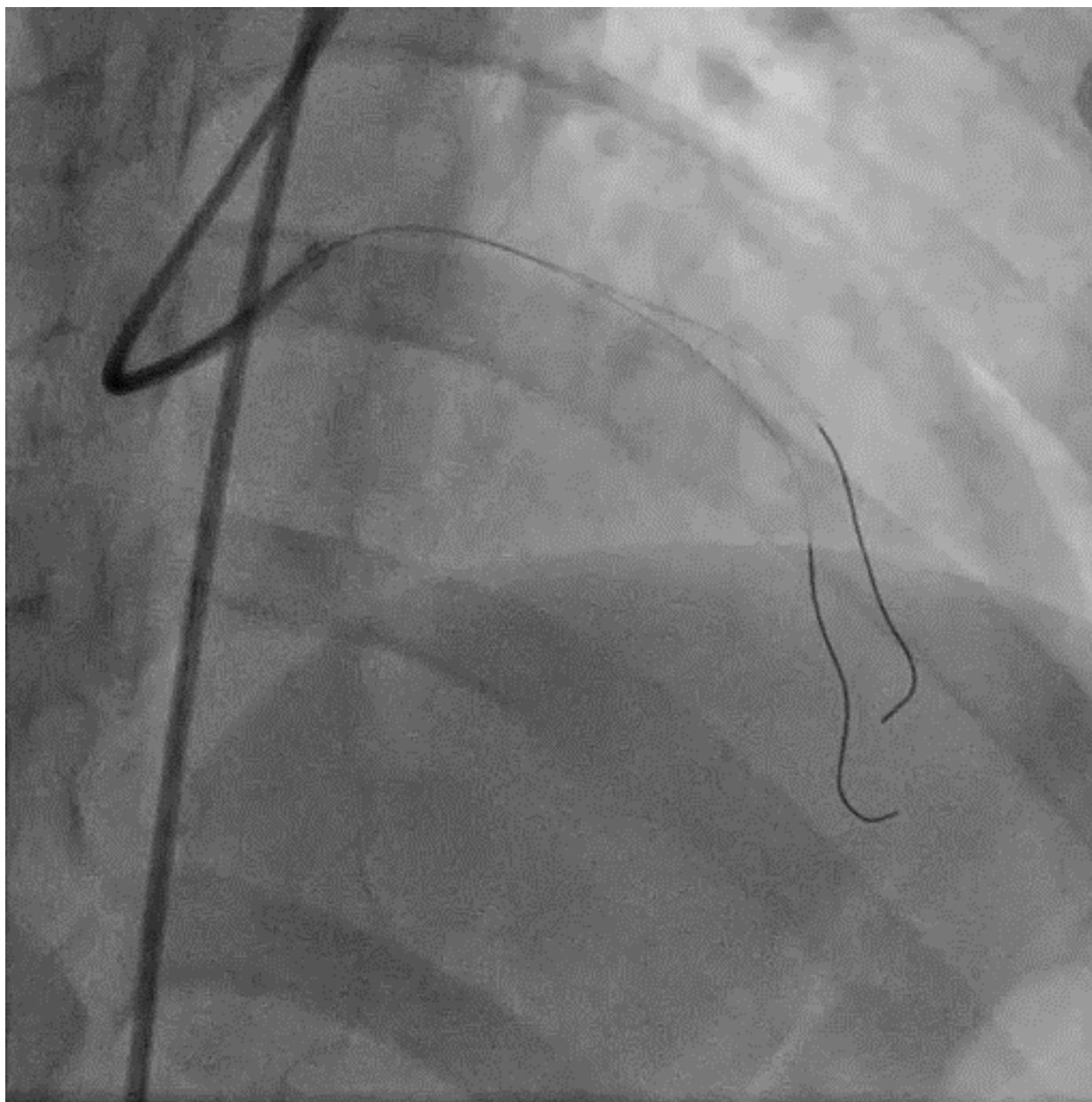
IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



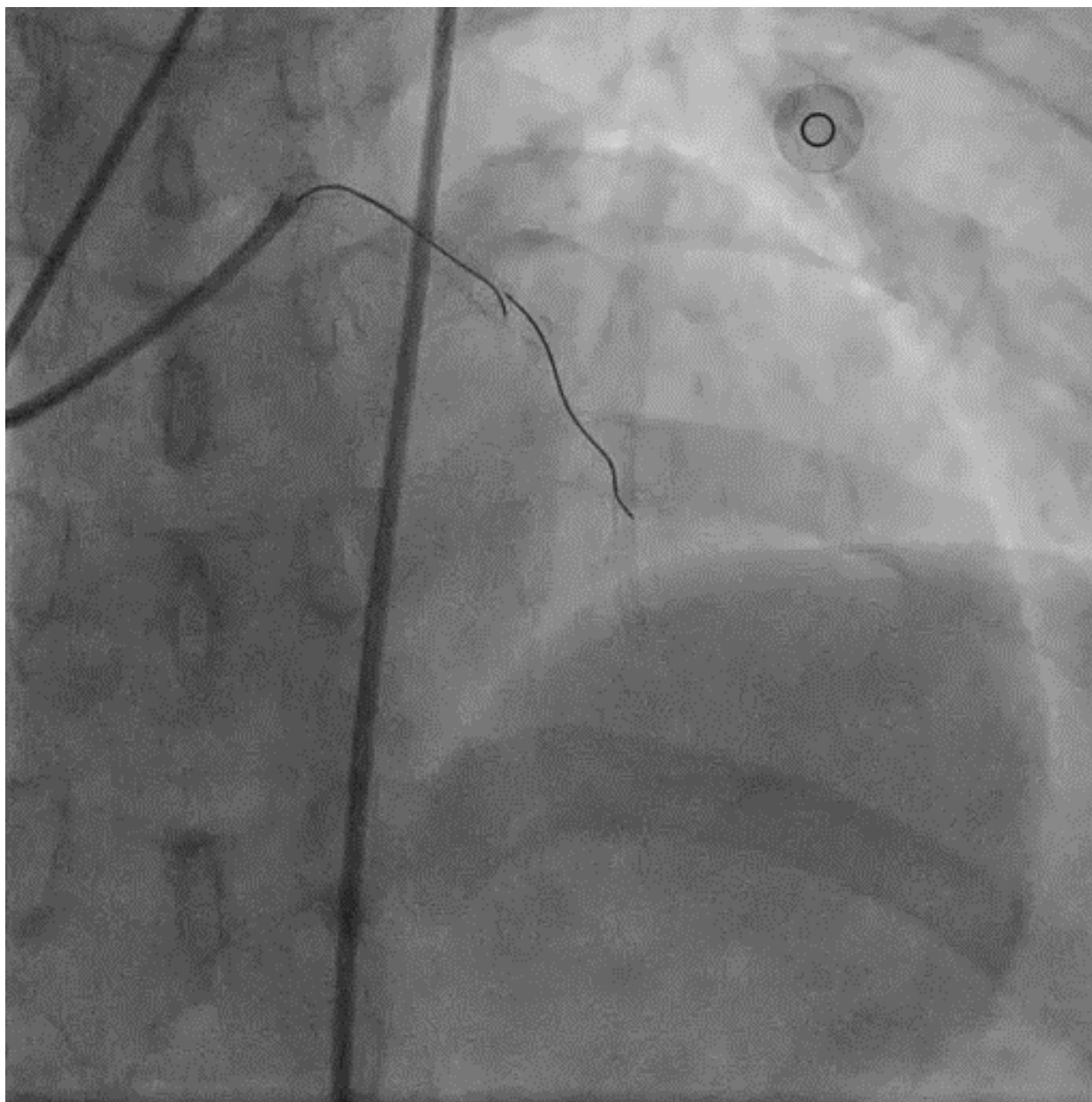
Xience V 3x15 mm



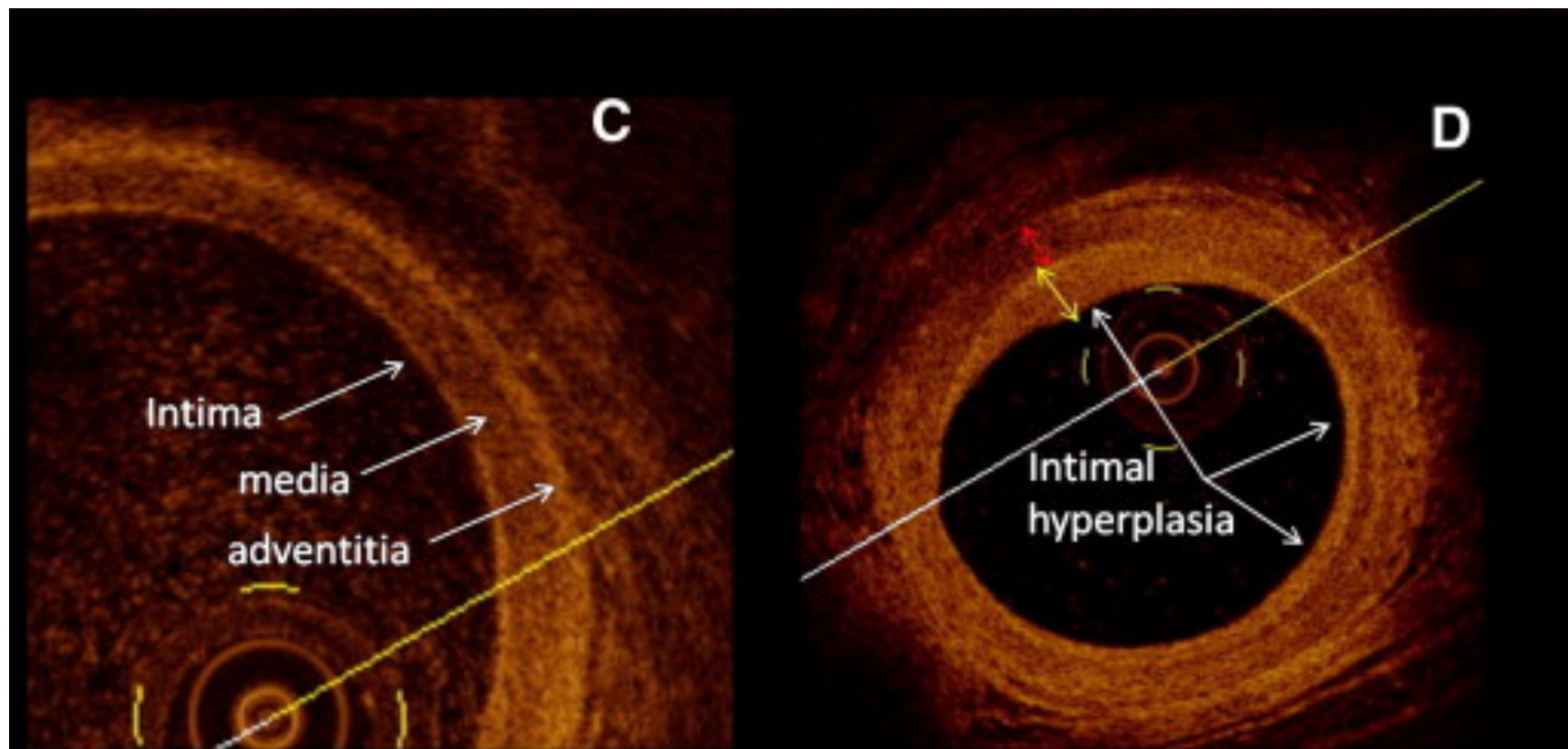
IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



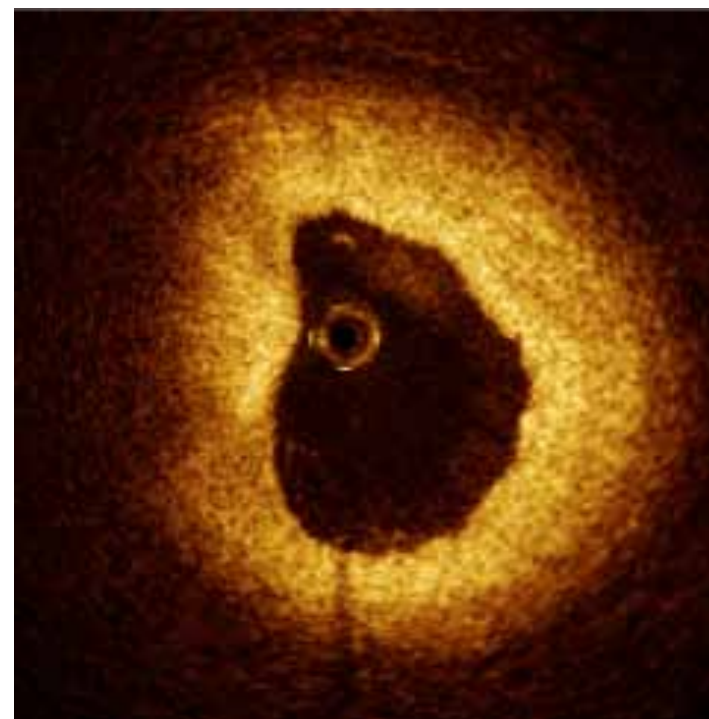
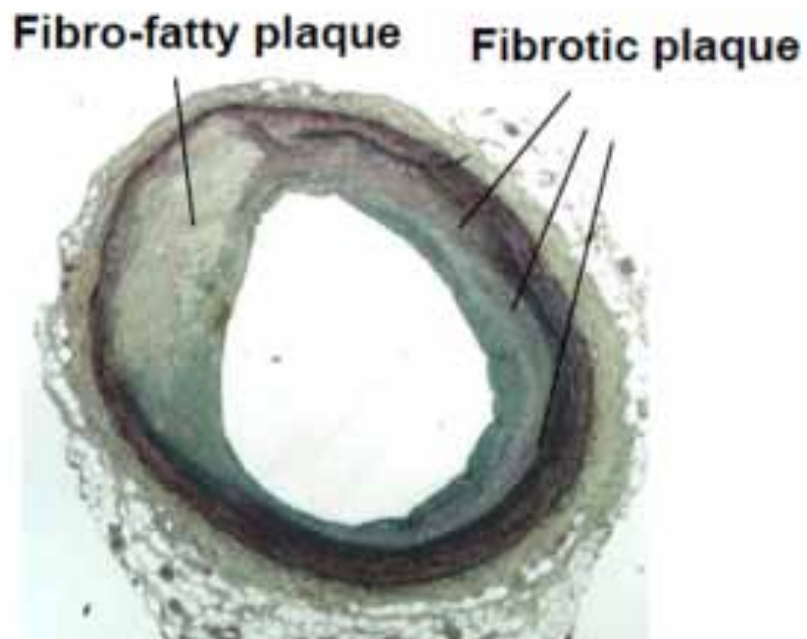
IVUS BEYOND LEFT MAIN



OCT Features



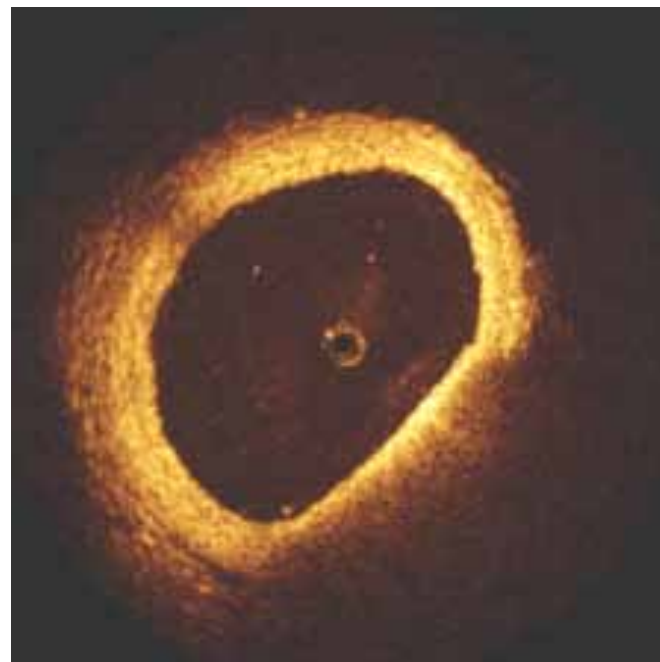
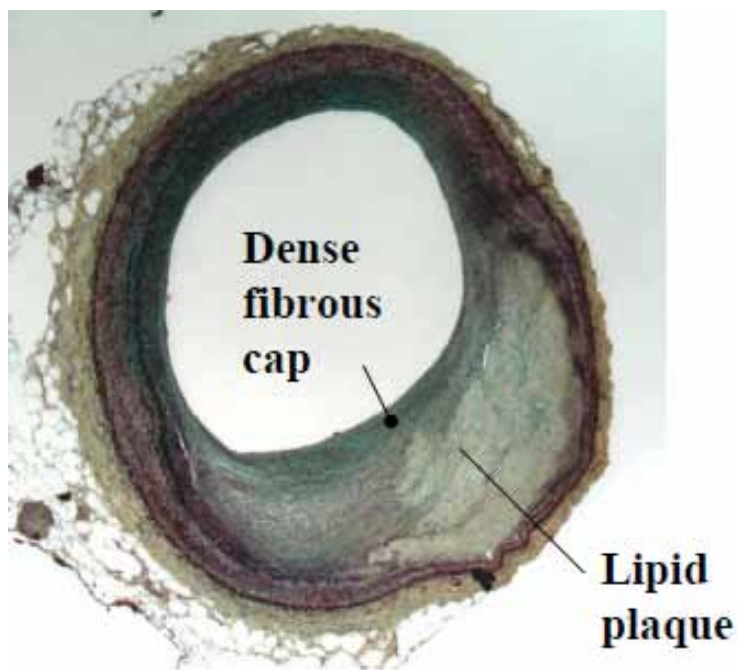
OCT Features



Fibrous plaques

1. Signal intensity (backscatter) is high
2. Attenuation slope is low
3. Sharpness of edges depends on adjacent tissue
4. Standard deviation is low: homogenous texture

OCT Features



Lipid-rich plaque

1. Signal intensity in the top is high, but attenuates very fast
2. Attenuation slope is high
3. Edge is diffuse