



L'INSTITUT
MUTUALISTE
MONTSOURIS

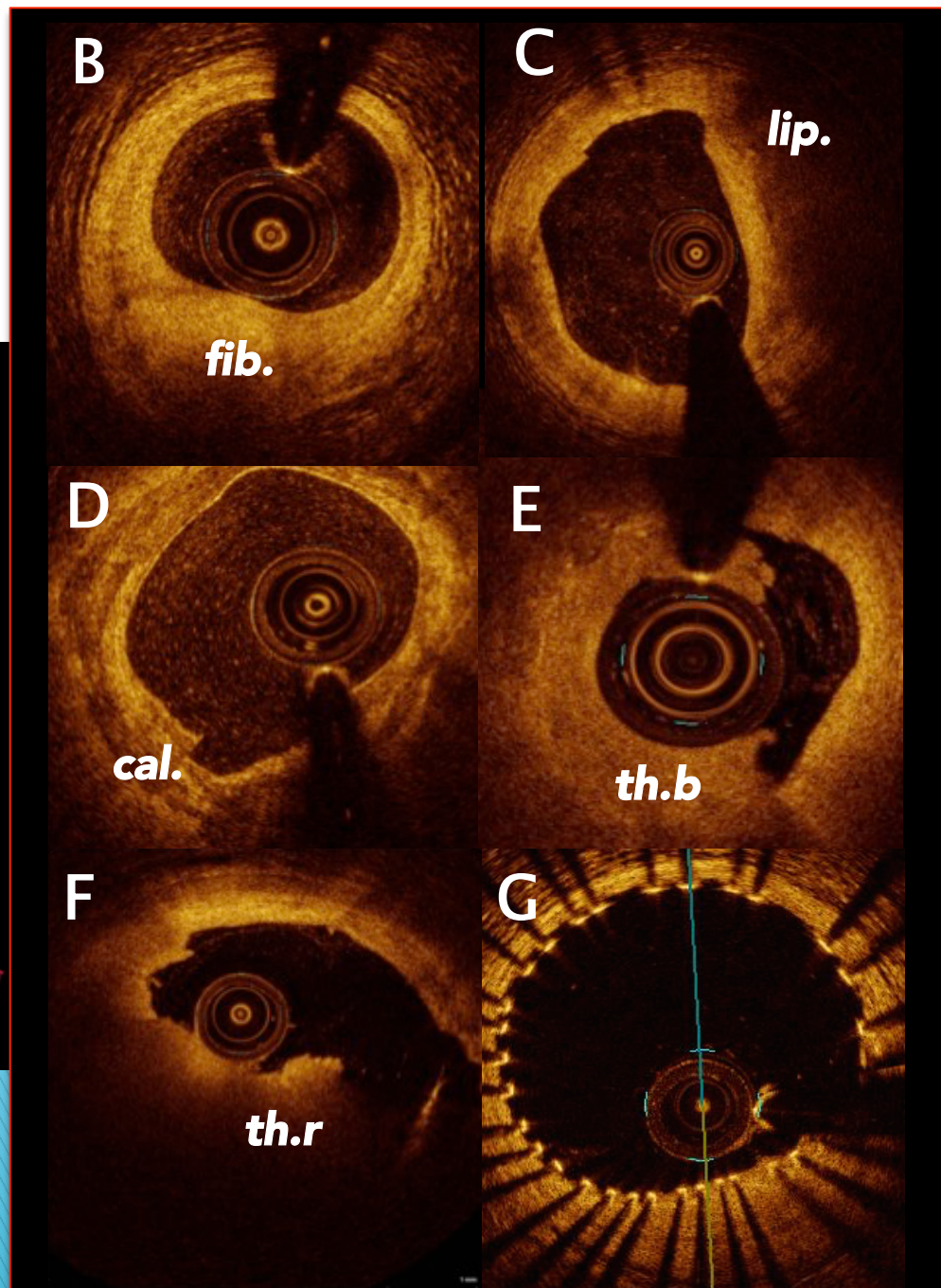
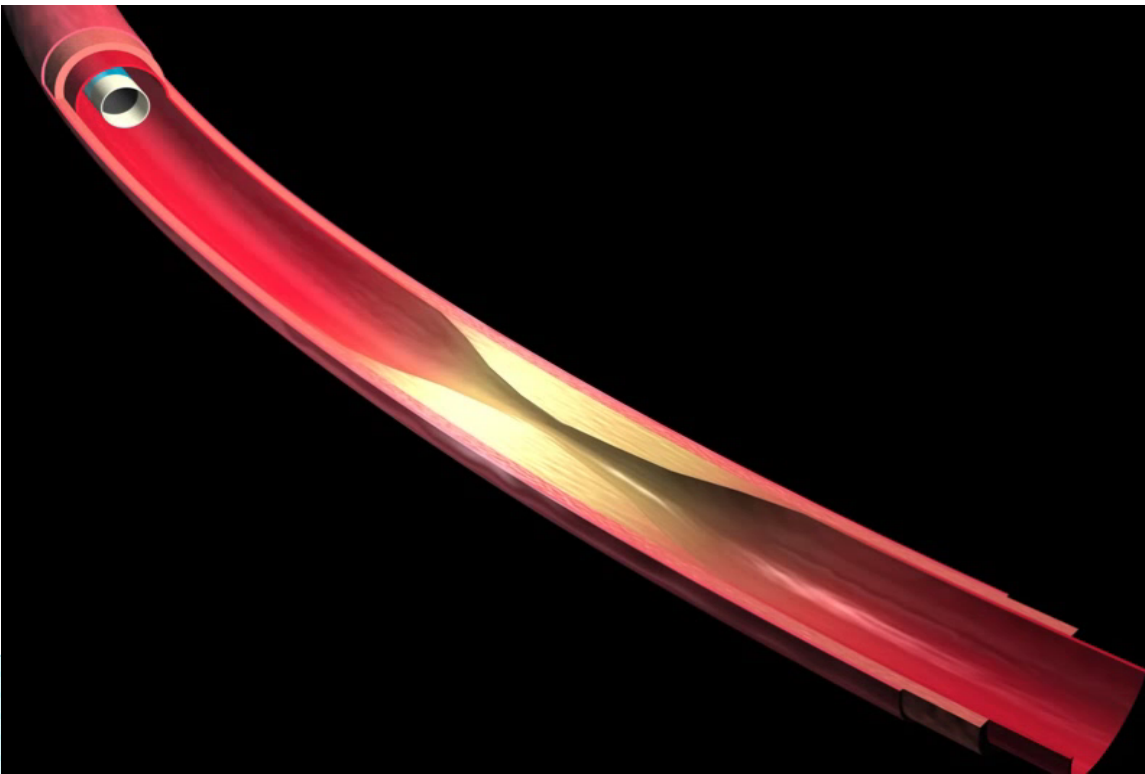


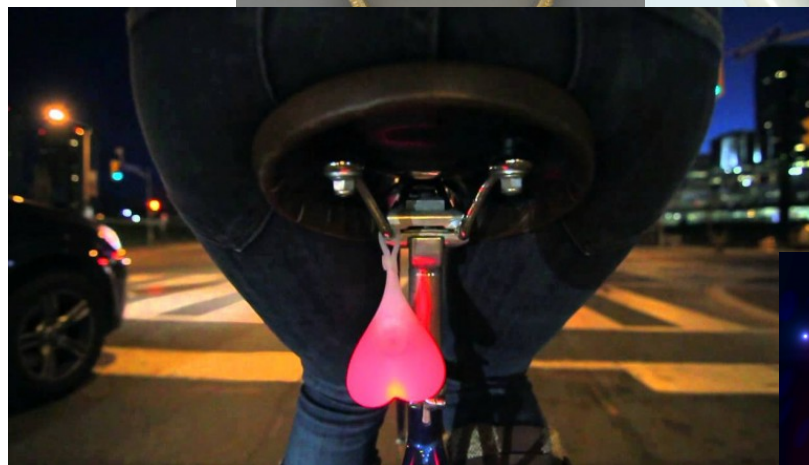
French Optical coronary imaging Group

L'OCT en 2016

Christophe Caussin, Nicolas Amabile

APPAC 2016





Pascal Motreff, Président du GACI, 15 janvier 2020

- ▶ **OCT et thrombose de stent**
- ▶ **OCT et gestion du SCA**
- ▶ **OCT et Complex PCI**

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ESC guidelines: Clinical value of OCT

Windecker. EHJ 2014

Recommendations for the clinical value of intracoronary diagnostic techniques

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	Ref. ^c
FFR to identify haemodynamically relevant coronary lesion(s) in stable patients when evidence of ischaemia is not available.	I	A	50,51,713
FFR-guided PCI in patients with multivessel disease.	IIa	B	54
IVUS in selected patients to optimize stent implantation.	IIa	B	702,703,706
IVUS to assess severity and optimize treatment of unprotected left main lesions.	IIa	B	705
IVUS or OCT to assess mechanisms of stent failure.	IIa	C	
OCT in selected patients to optimize stent implantation.	IIb	C	

Mechanisms of stent thrombosis analysed by optical coherence tomography: insights from the national PESTO French registry

Souteyrand et al. ,
EHJ 2016

Geraud Souteyrand^{1,2†*}, Nicolas Amabile^{3†}, Lionel Mangin⁴, Xavier Chabin^{1,2}, Nicolas Meneveau⁵, Guillaume Cayla⁶, Gerald Vanzetto⁷, Pierre Barnay⁸, Charlotte Trouillet⁹, Gilles Rioufol¹⁰, Gregoire Rangé¹¹, Emmanuel Teiger¹², Regis Delaunay¹³, Olivier Dubreuil¹⁴, Thibault Lhermusier¹⁵, Aurélien Mulliez¹⁶, Sebastien Levesque¹⁷, Loic Belle⁴, Christophe Caussin³ and Pascal Motreff^{1,2}, on the Behalf of the PESTO Investigators

Interventional Cardiology

Tanikawi et al. ,
Circulation 2016

Mechanisms of Very Late Drug-Eluting Stent Thrombosis Assessed by Optical Coherence Tomography

Masanori Taniwaki, MD; Maria D. Radu, MD, PhD; Serge Zaugg, MSc; Nicolas Amabile, MD, PhD; Hector M. Garcia-Garcia, MD, PhD; Kyohei Yamaji, MD, PhD; Erik Jørgensen, MD, DMSc; Henning Kelbæk, MD, DMSc; Thomas Pilgrim, MD; Christophe Caussin, MD; Thomas Zanchin, MD; Aurelie Veugeois, MD; Ulrik Abildgaard, MD, DMSc; Peter Jüni, MD; Stephane Cook, MD; Konstantinos C. Koskinas, MD, MSC; Stephan Windecker, MD; Lorenz Räber, MD, PhD

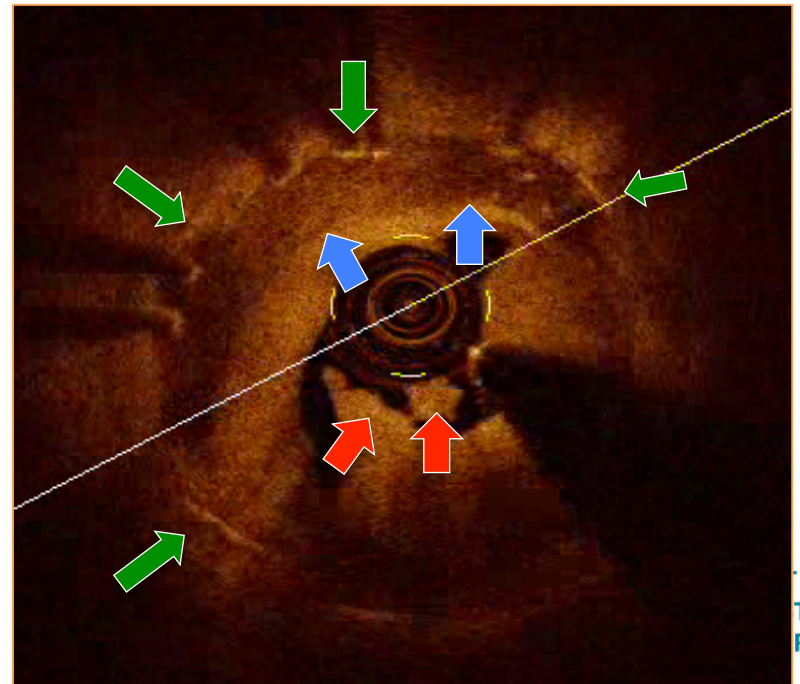
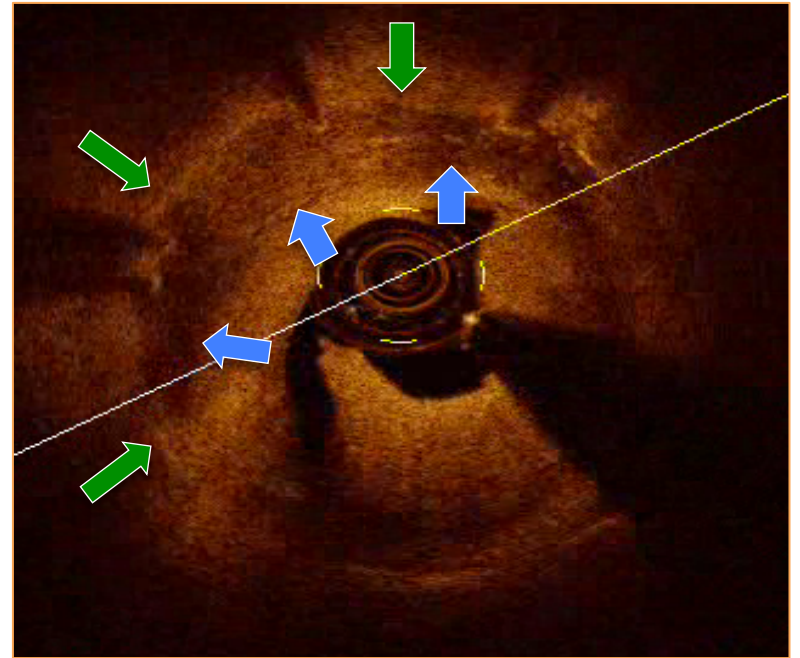
Optical Coherence Tomography Findings in Patients Presenting with Definite Coronary Stent Thrombosis

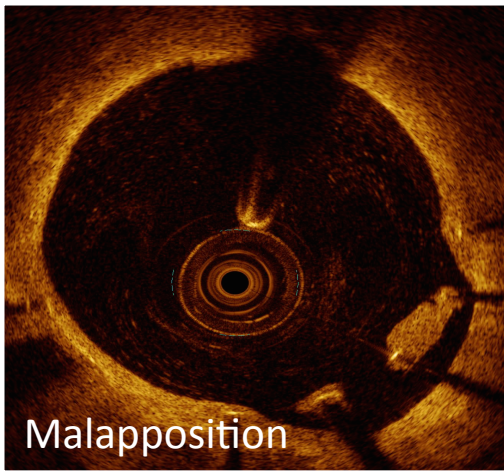
Guagliumi et al. ,
TCT 2015

Results from the PREvention of Stent Thrombosis by an Interdisciplinary Global European effort (PRESTIGE) OCT study

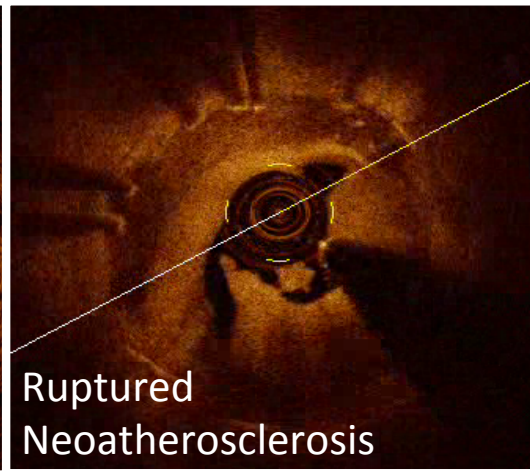


Thrombose très tardive (6 ans) de stent actif par rupture de néoathérome intra-stent sous clopidogrel

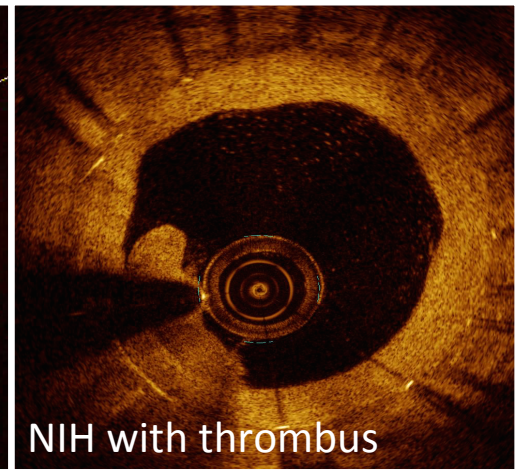




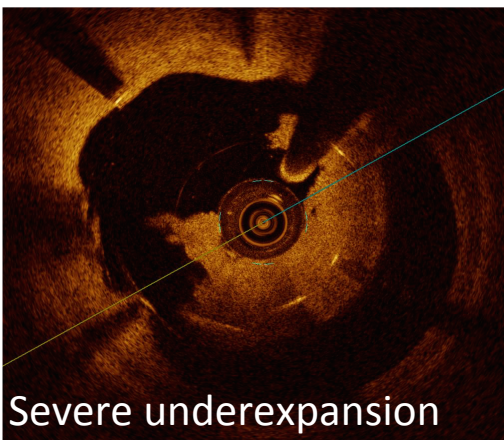
Malapposition



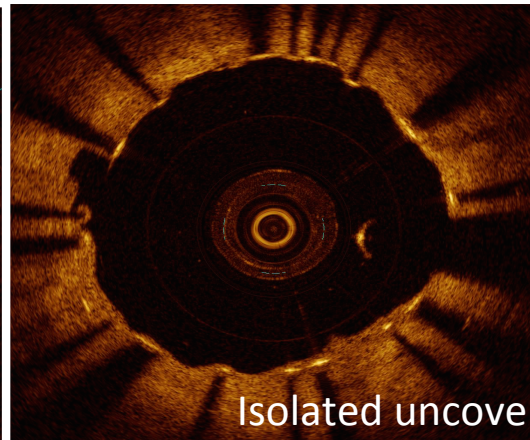
Ruptured
Neoatherosclerosis



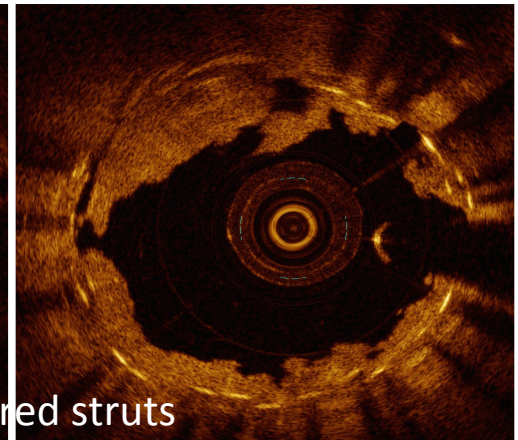
NIH with thrombus



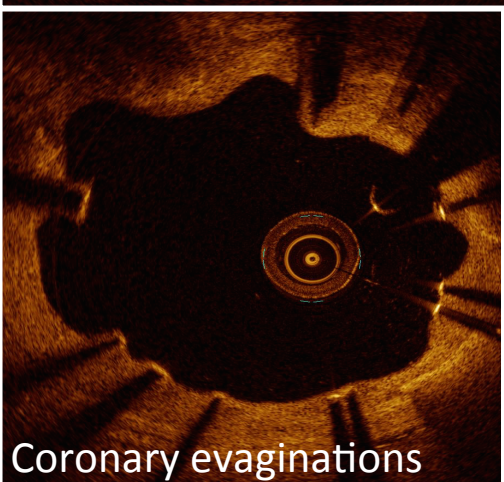
Severe underexpansion



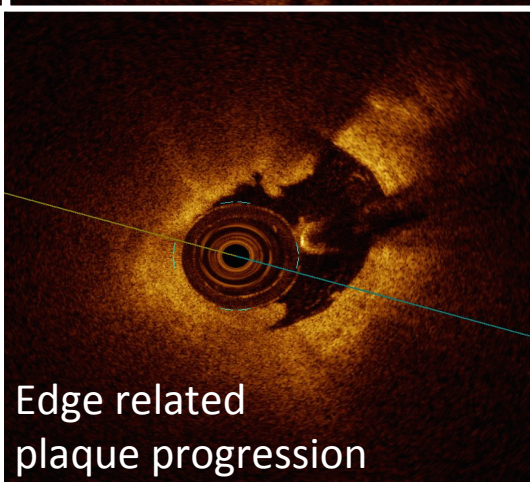
Isolated uncovered struts



Edge dissection



Coronary evaginations



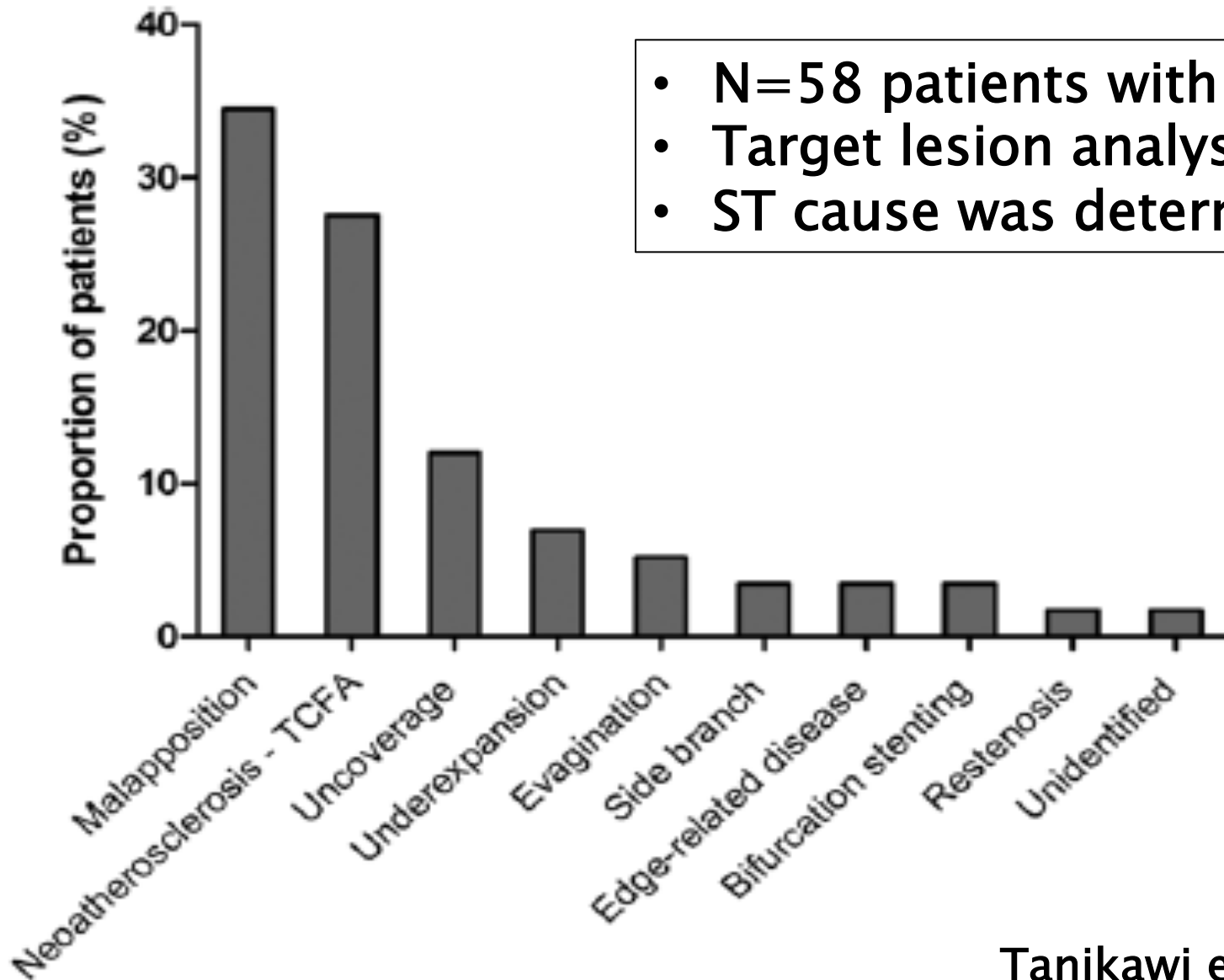
Edge related
plaque progression



Mechanisms of stent thrombosis according to clinical presentation

	Global (n=120)	Acute+ Subacute ST (n=23)	Late+ Very Late ST (n=97)	p
Malapposition (%)	34	48	32	0.12
Ruptured NA (%)	23	0	28	0.004
Underexpansion (%)	11	26	7	0.02
Coronary Evagination (%)	8	0	10	0.11
ER disease progression (%)	8	4	8	0.45
Isolated uncovered struts (%)	8	0	10	0.11
Neointimal hyperplasia (%)	4	0	5	0.34
Edge dissection (%)	1	4	0	0.19
No cause identified (%)	3	18	0	0.001

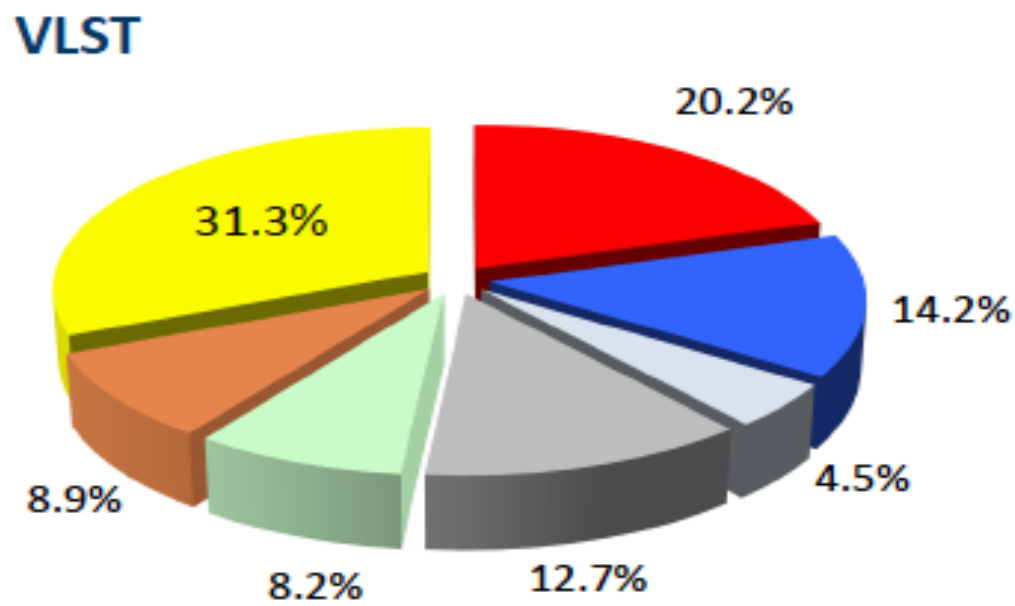
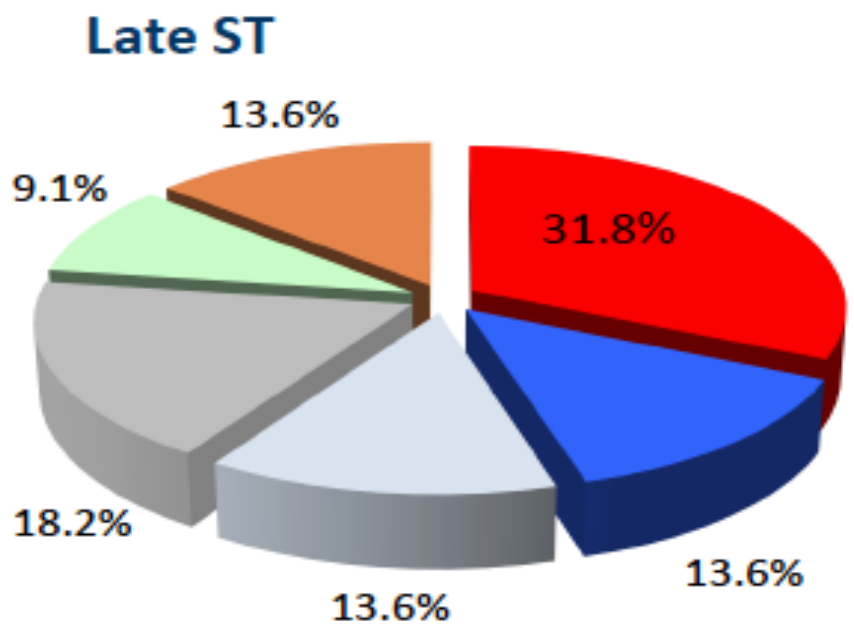
Bern–Copenhagen–Paris–Fribourg collaborative registry



- N=58 patients with DES very late ST
- Target lesion analysis by OCT
- ST cause was determined in 98%

ETUDE PRESTIGE / N=217 patients avec ST

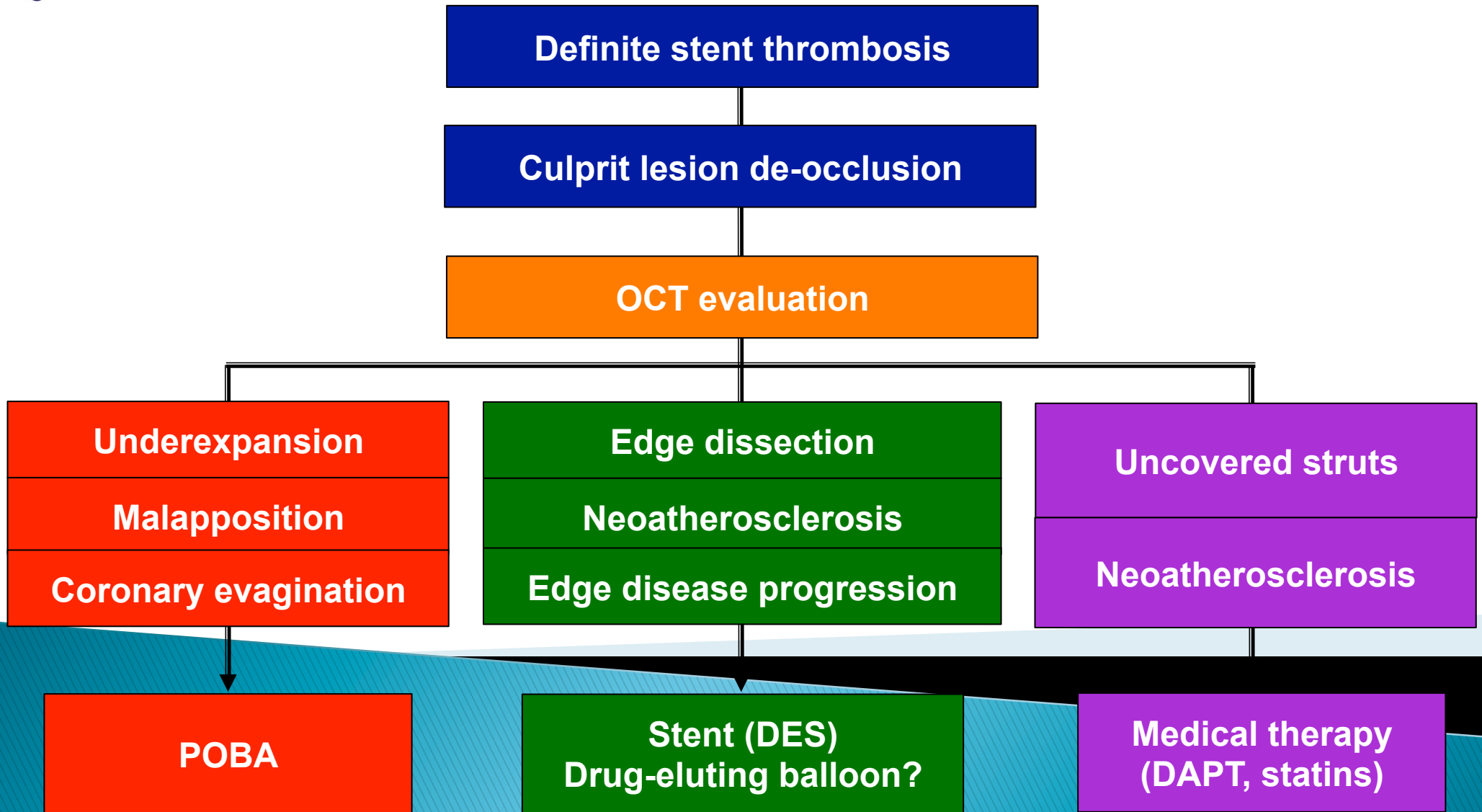
Dominant Imaging Findings of ST as adjudicated by Expert Group



- Uncovered struts
- Malapposed struts
- Underexpansion
- Restenosis
- Other
- No dominant cause identifiable
- Neoatherosclerosis

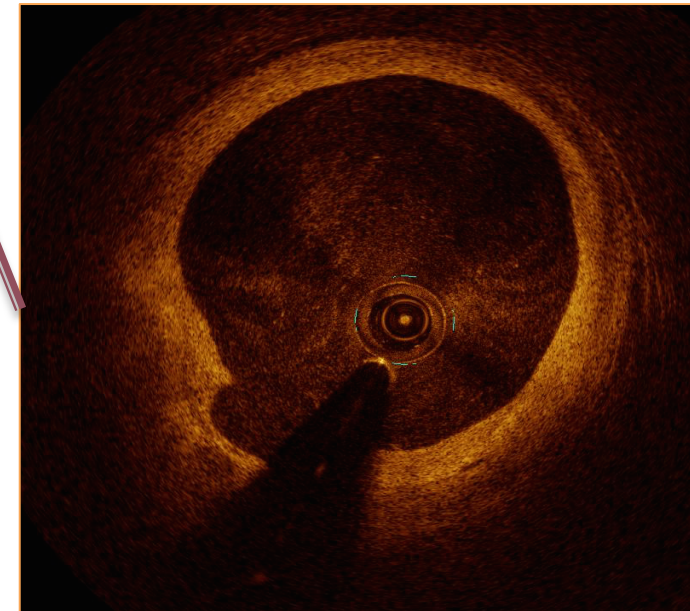
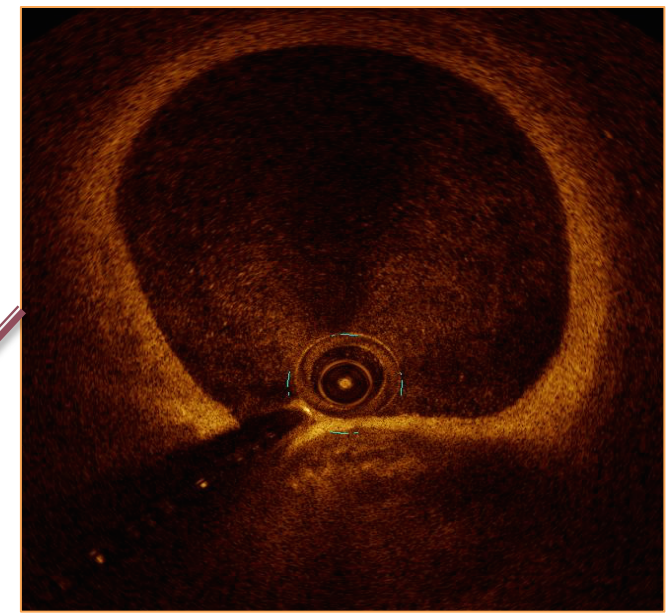
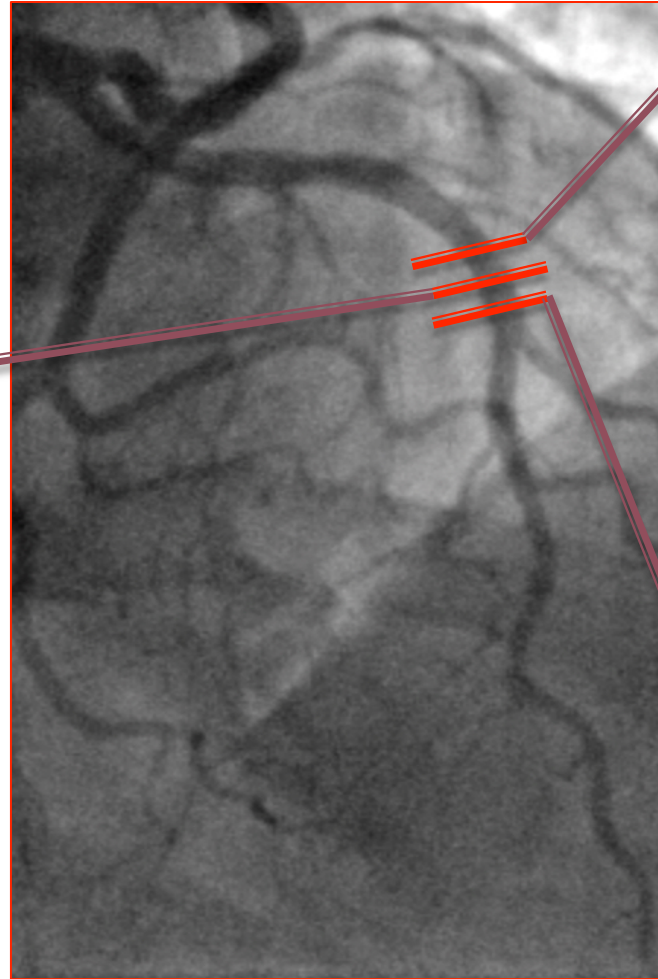
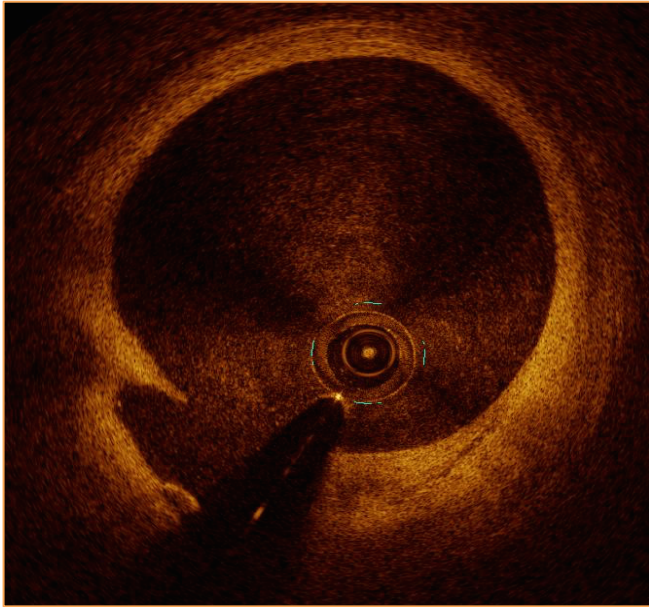


Suggested treatment algorithm during stent thrombosis

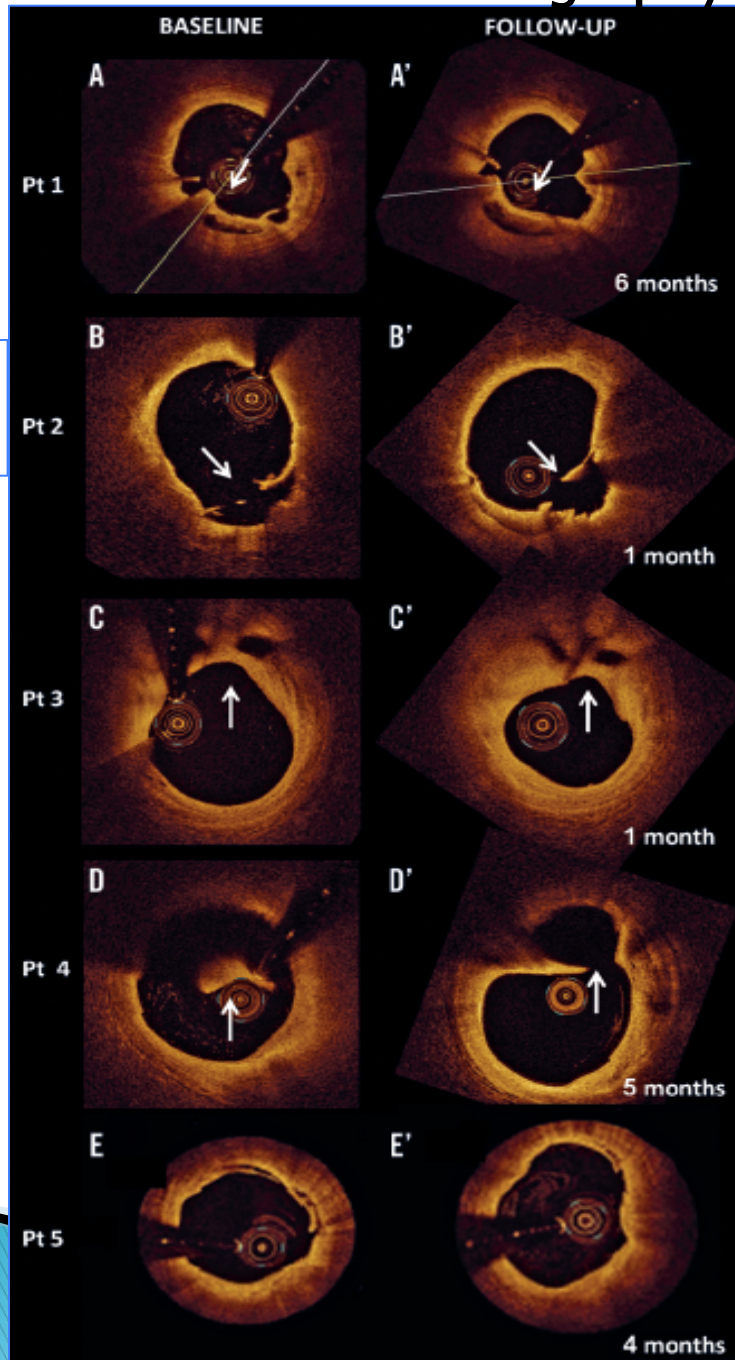


- ▶ OCT et thrombose de stent
- ▶ OCT et gestion du SCA
- ▶ OCT et Complex PCI

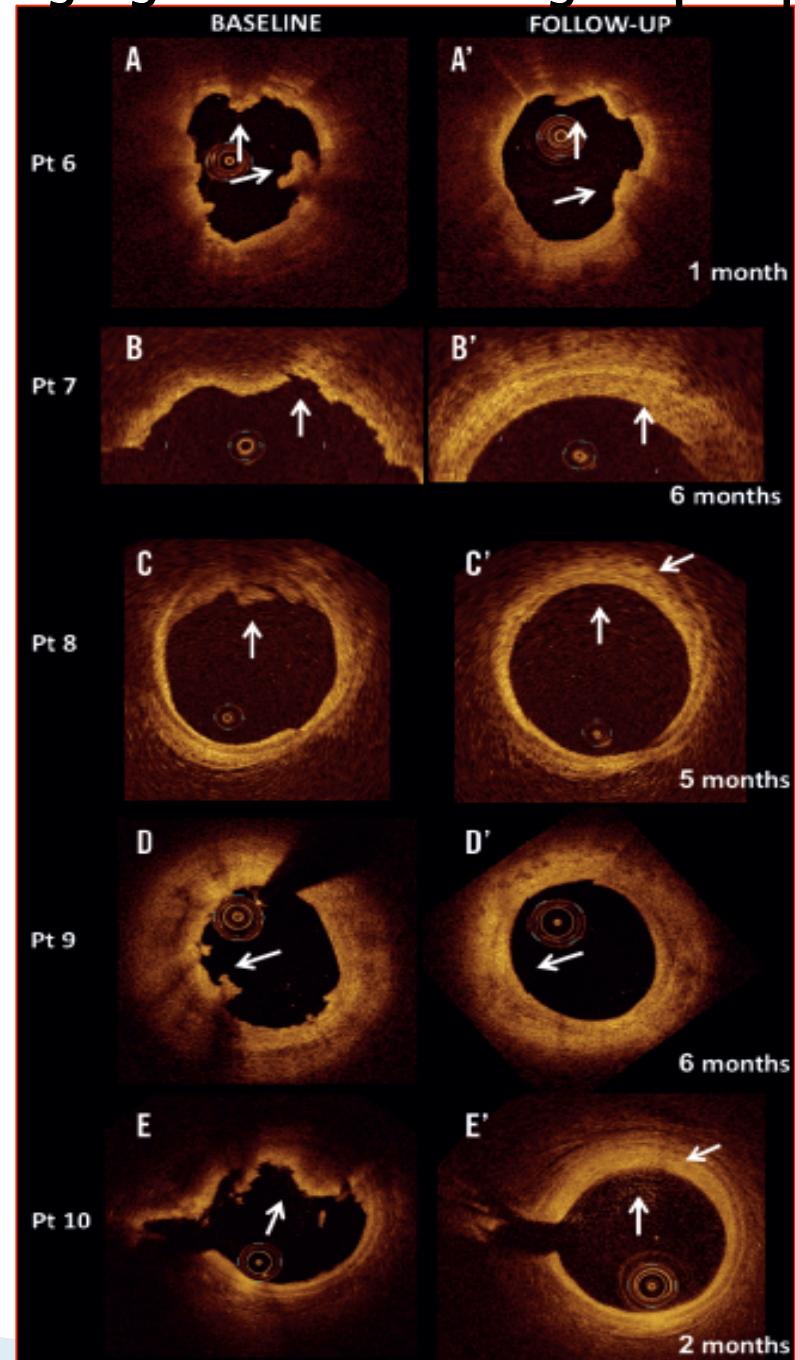
Rupture de plaque avec déterersion secondaire



Serial optical coherence tomography imaging of ACS-causing culprit plaques



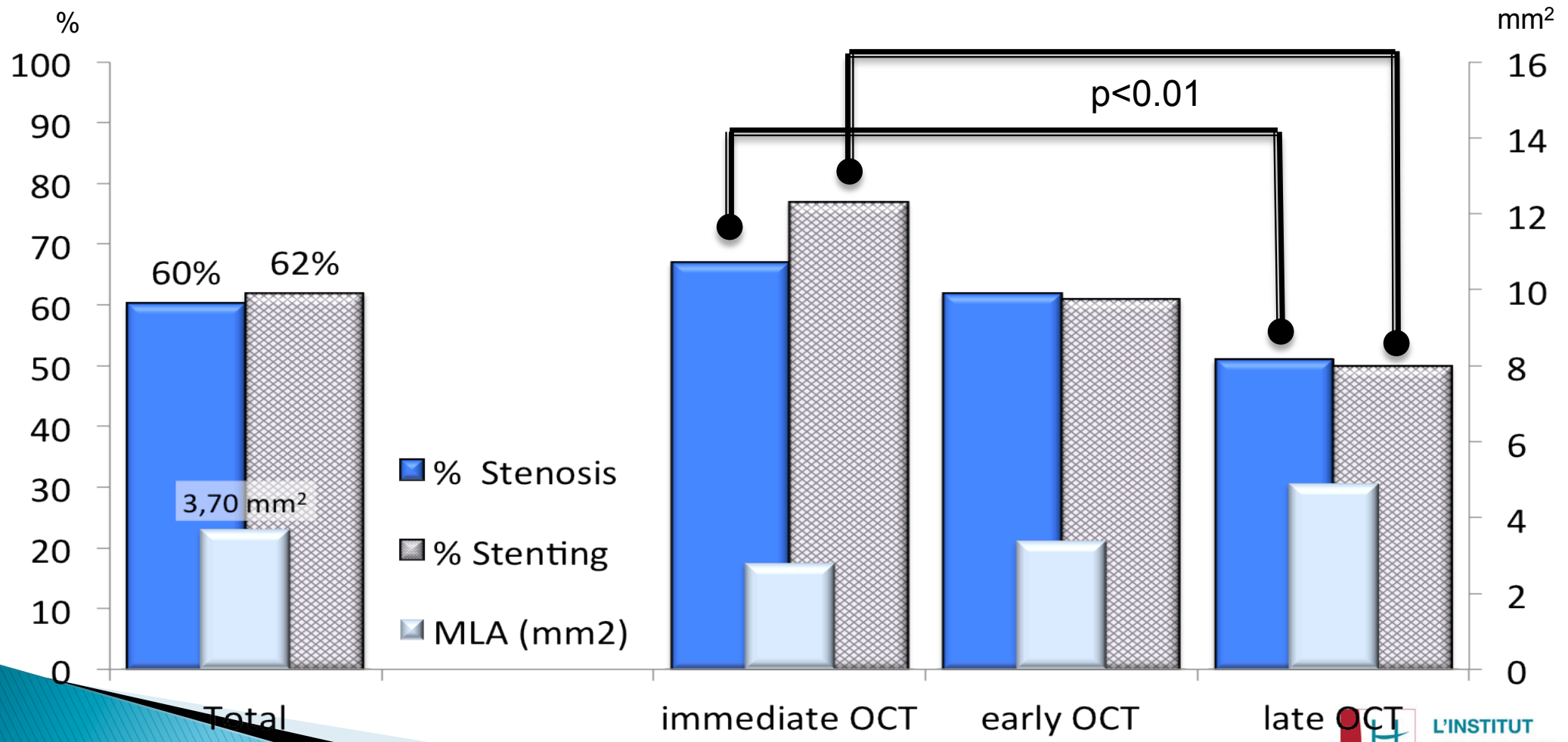
Ruptured plaque



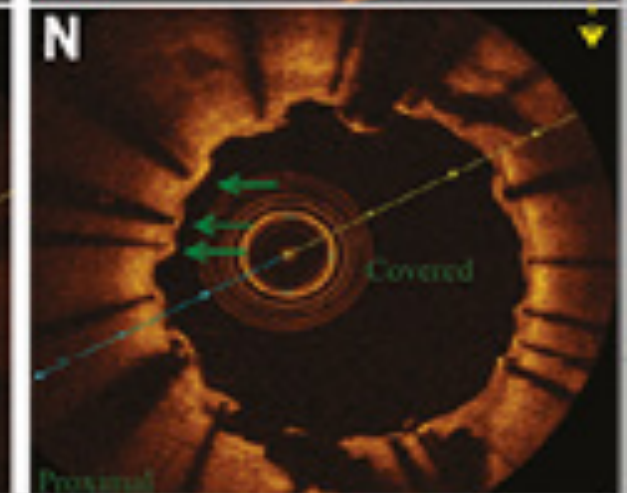
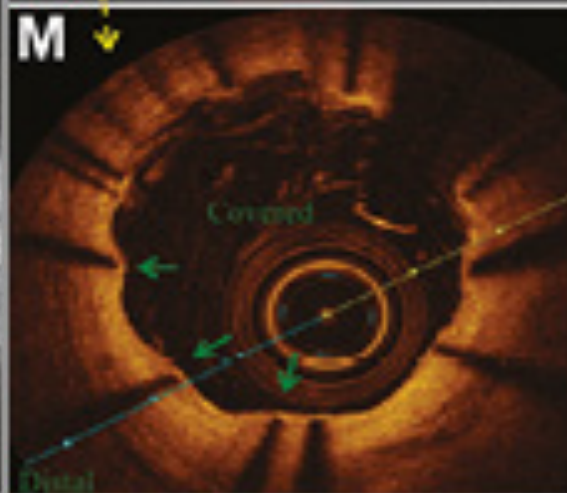
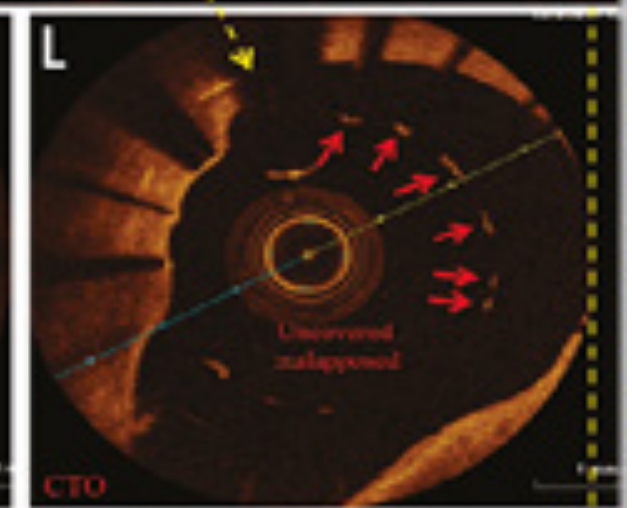
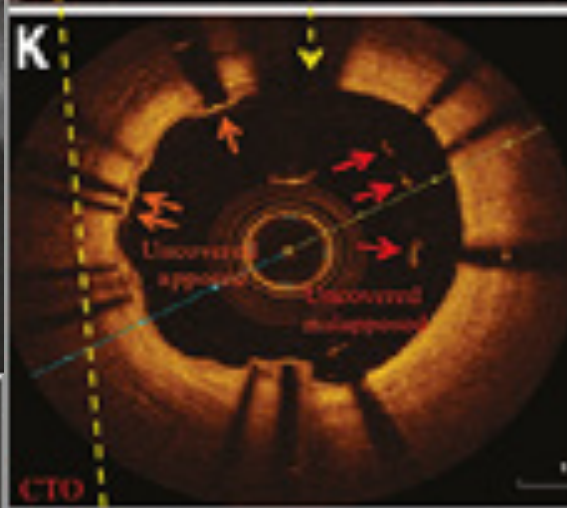
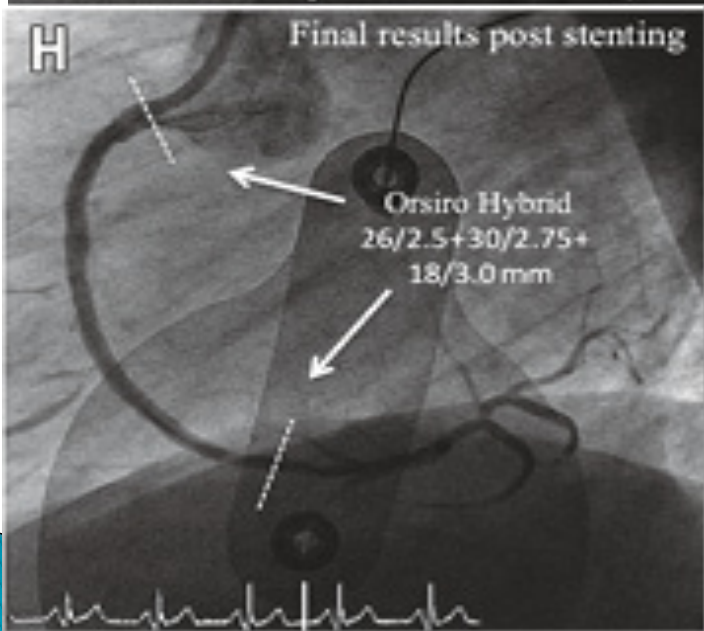
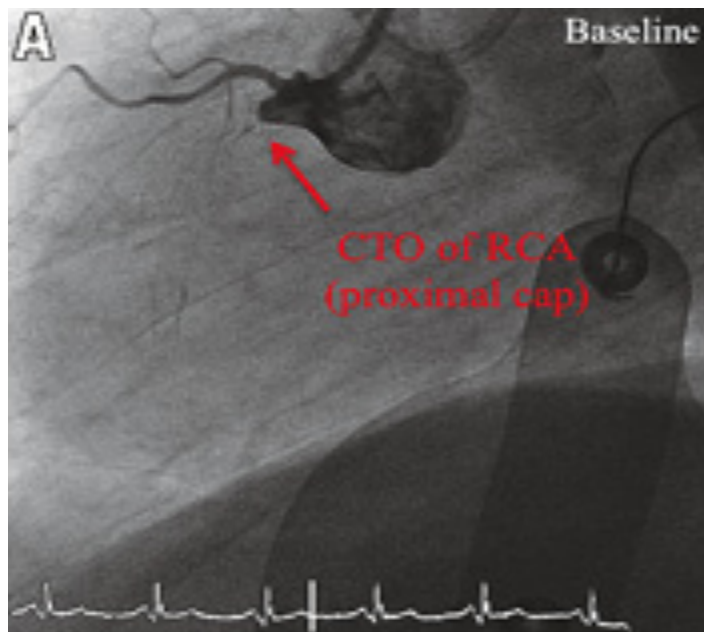
IFC

Culprit lesion assessed by OCT and therapeutic option

Minimal Lumen Area (MLA, mm²), MLA/Reference Area (mean % stenosis)
Stenting option (%) in total population and for each group

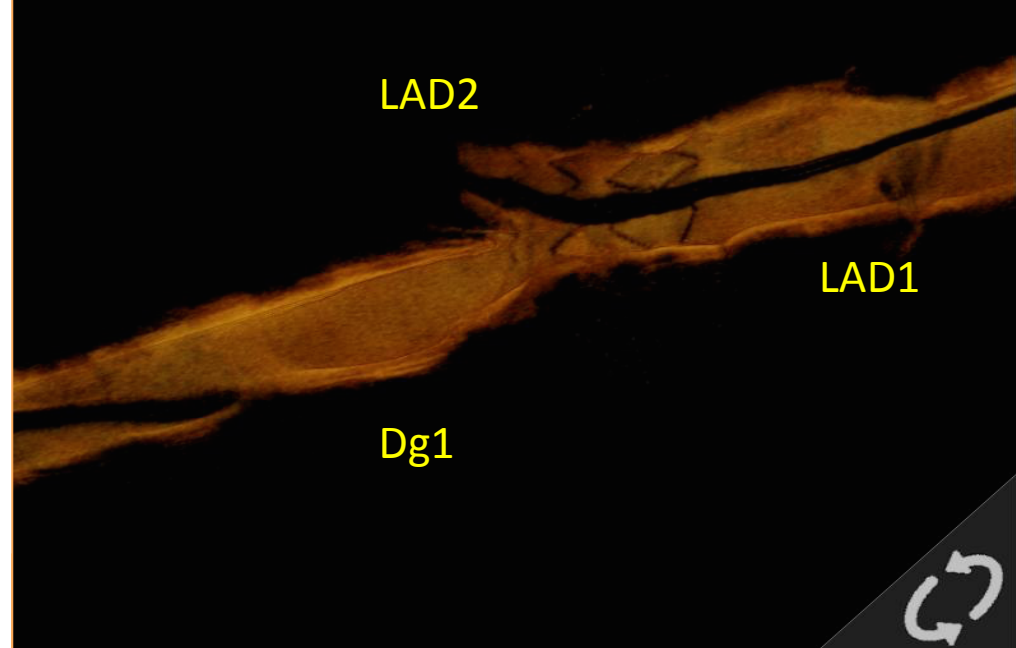
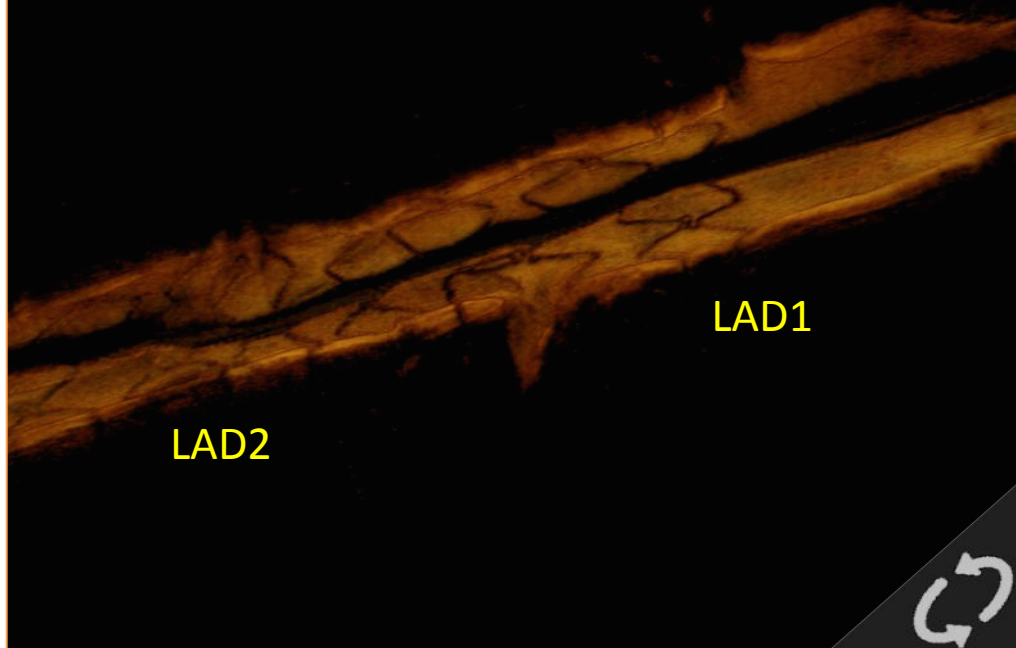


- ▶ OCT et thrombose de stent
- ▶ OCT et gestion du SCA
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12 months OCT analysis after revascularisation of chronic total occlusions

Analysis by OCT	CTO group	Control group	<i>p</i>	Analysis by OCT	CTO group	Control group	<i>p</i>
Lesion level				Strut level			
Total number of analysed lesions, n	20	28		Total number of analysed struts, n	9,219	10,724	
Frequency of lesions with uncovered struts, n (%)	20 (100)	28 (100)	1	Number of analysed struts/lesion, n	461±230.2	383±178.3	0.255
Frequency of lesions with ≥30% uncovered struts, n (%)	10 (50.0)	1 (3.6)	<0.001 (*)	Number of analysed struts/cross-section, n	8.9±2.1	9.3±4.1	0.577
Frequency of lesions with ≥5% malapposed struts, n (%)	8 (40.0)	2 (7.1)	0.01 (*)	Covered struts/patient, %	68.9±21.9	89.6±10.4	<0.001 (*)
Maximum length of segments with uncovered struts, mm	9.0±7.1	3.8±3.7	0.003 (*)	Uncovered struts/patient, %	31.1±21.9	10.4±10.4	<0.001 (*)
Maximum length of segments with malapposed struts, mm	5.4±5.9	2.5±2.6	0.019 (*)	Apposed uncovered struts/patient, %	20.2±16.2	7.5±8.7	0.001 (*)
Cross-section level				Malapposed uncovered struts/patient, %			
Total number of analysed cross-sections, n	1,023	1,234		Neointimal thickness of covered struts, µm	92.0±61.2	109.3±39.2	0.033 (*)
Number of analysed cross-sections/lesion, n	51.2±22.6	44.1±16.4	0.409	Analysis of DES implanted after CTO-PCI vs. DES implanted in non-CTO lesions (control). Values are mean±SD or n (%) as appropriate. The data are presenting evidence for delayed DES coverage after CTO-PCI compared to control.			
Frequency of cross-sections with uncovered struts, %	56.3±30.4	43.1±19.1	0.026 (*)				
Frequency of cross-sections with ≥30% uncovered struts, %	33.6±27.5	15.1±7.9	0.029 (*)				
Frequency of cross-sections with ≥5% malapposed struts, %	26.1±21.5	11.0±9.7	0.004 (*)				



Conclusion

- ▶ Il y a toujours du neuf dans le domaine de L'OCT !
461 articles publiés en 2015 !
- ▶ Technique d'imagerie actuellement mûre, prête pour aider concrètement au quotidien dans le cath lab.
- ▶ L'application de l'OCT dans les indications de stent failure , management SCA, complex PCI

FroG



French **O**ptical coronary imaging **G**roup

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