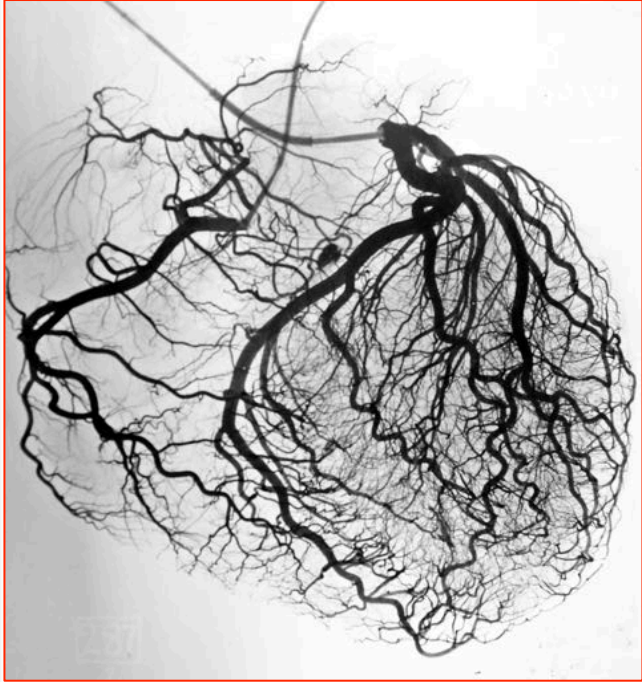


Microcirculation coronaire et outils de mesure dans le SCA

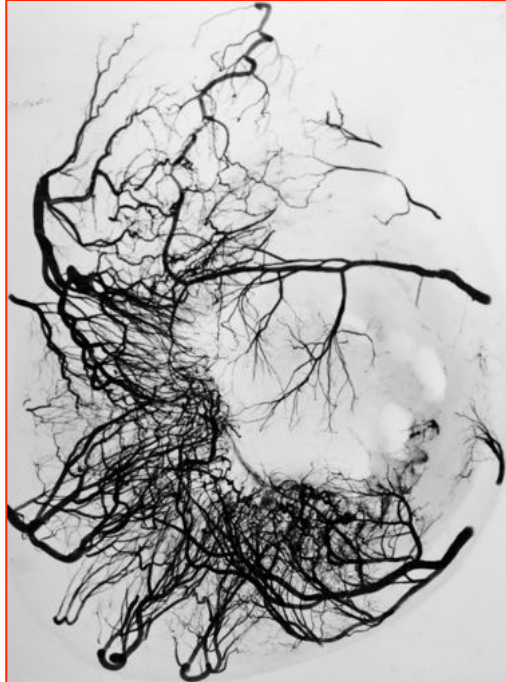


Microcirculation coronaire

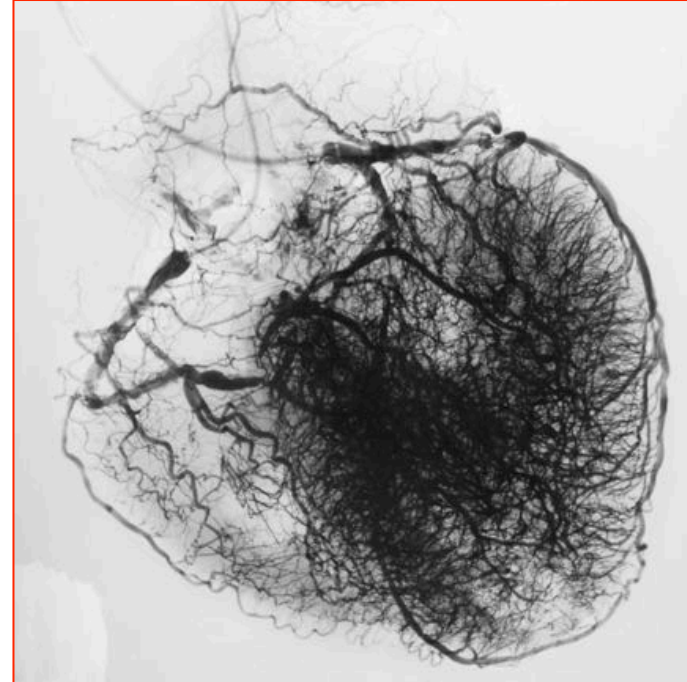
Normal



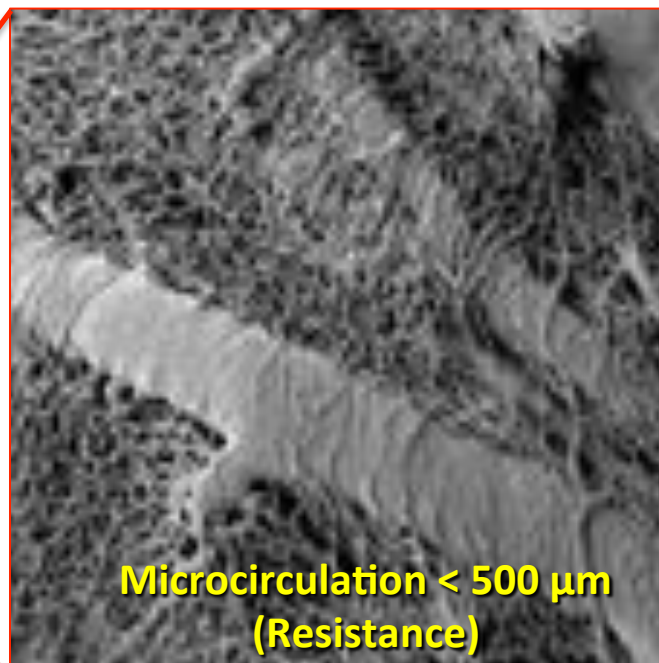
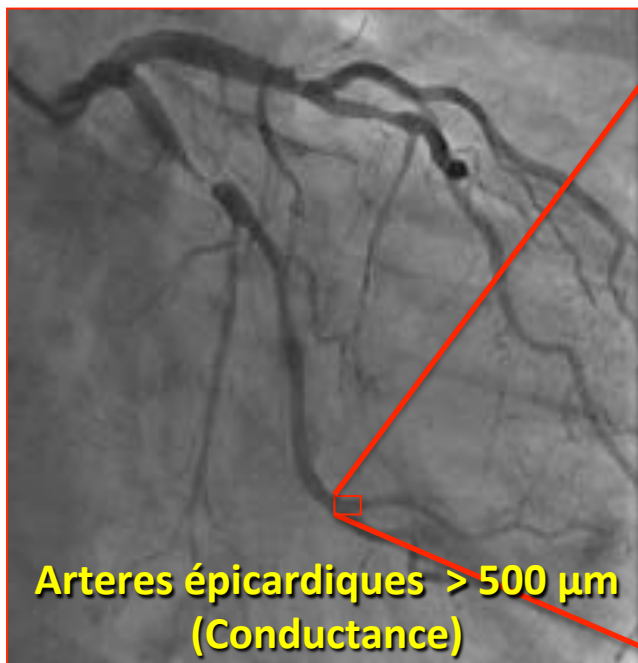
SCA



Sténose chronique

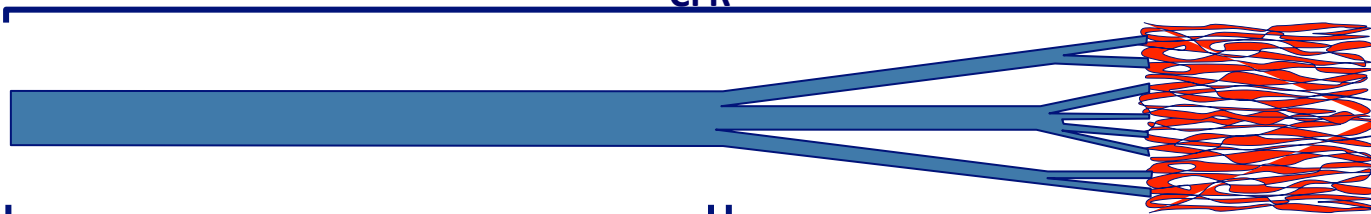


Outils de mesure de la microcirculation coronaire



CFR

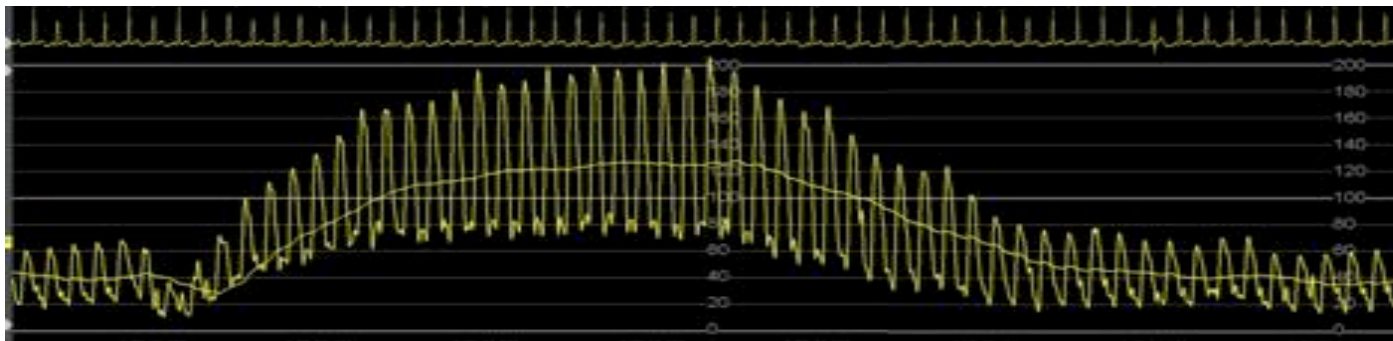
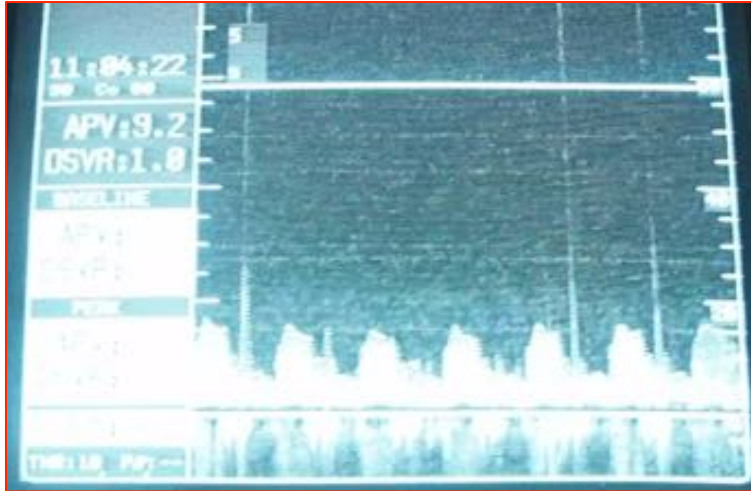
Pries et al. 2015 Eur Heart J 36(45): 3134-3146



FFR

IMR

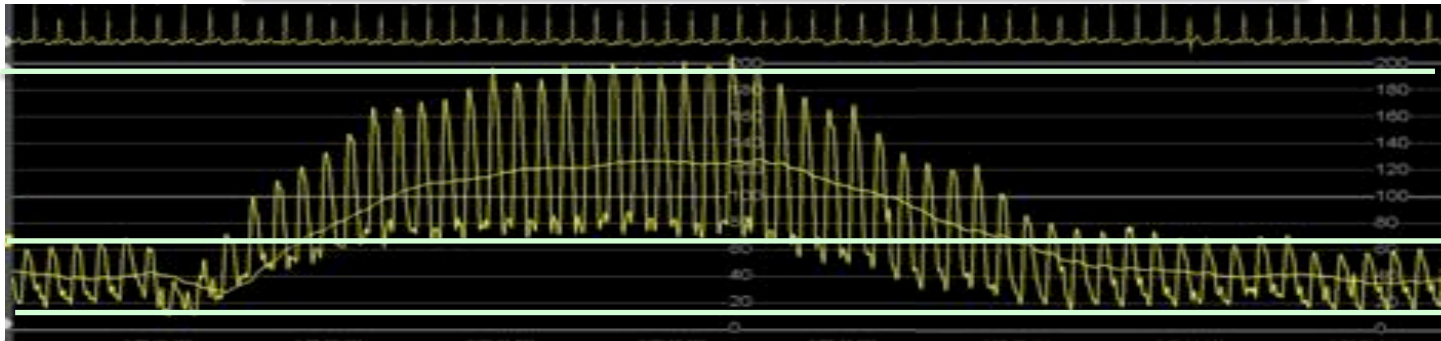
Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)



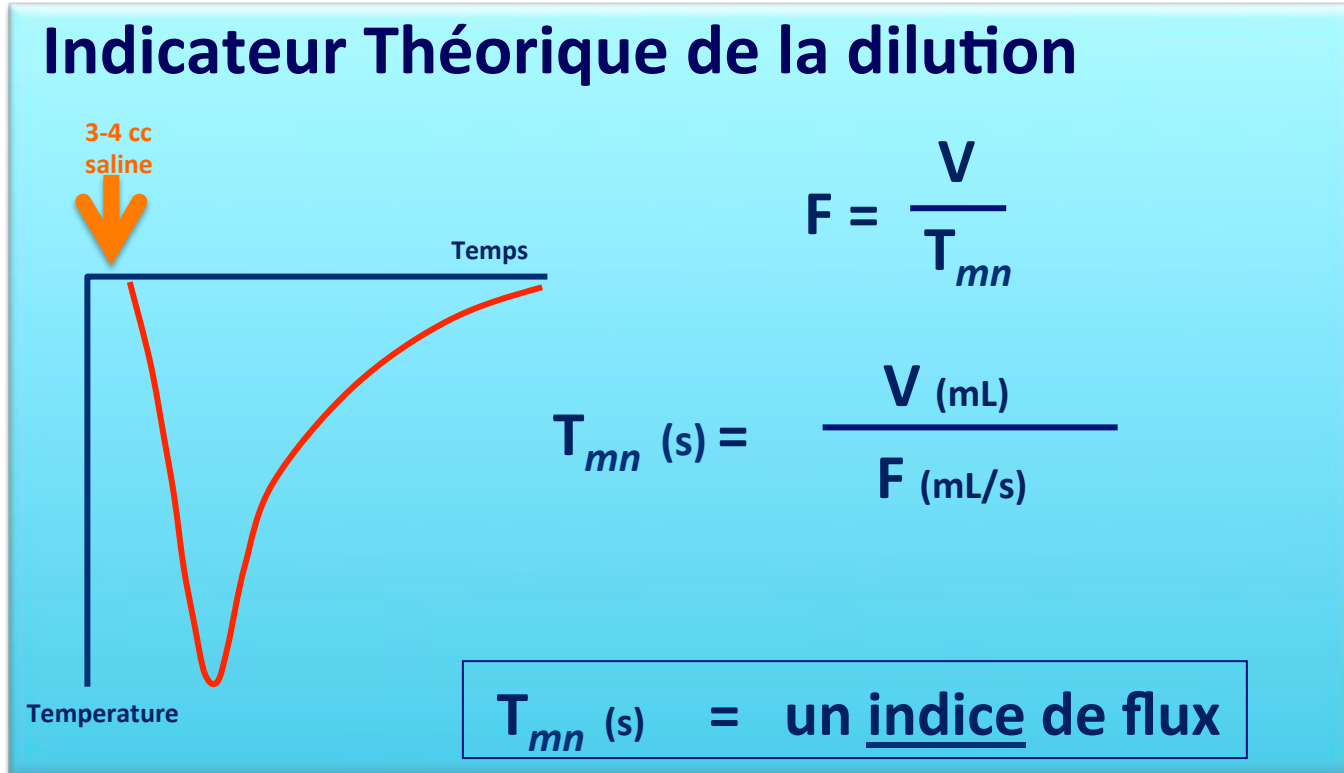
Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)

CFR n'est PAS adapté pour l'évaluation de la microcirculation

1. Non spécifique de la microcirculation
2. Dependant des parametres hemodynamiques
3. Operateur dependant +++
4. Definition du seuil normal/ischemique imprecise
5. Depend des valeurs de flux de repos



Index of Microvascular Resistance (IMR)



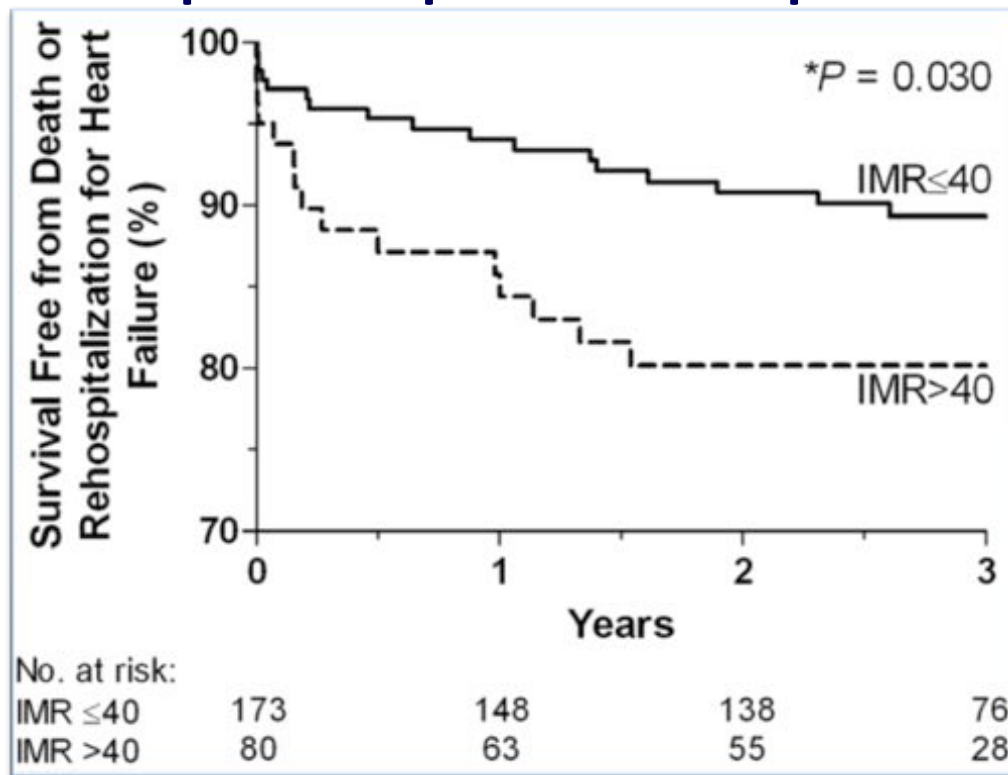
Index of Microvascular Resistance (IMR)

- Objective
- Indépendante de la sténose épicaudique
- Opérateur dépendant
- Indice de microcirculation

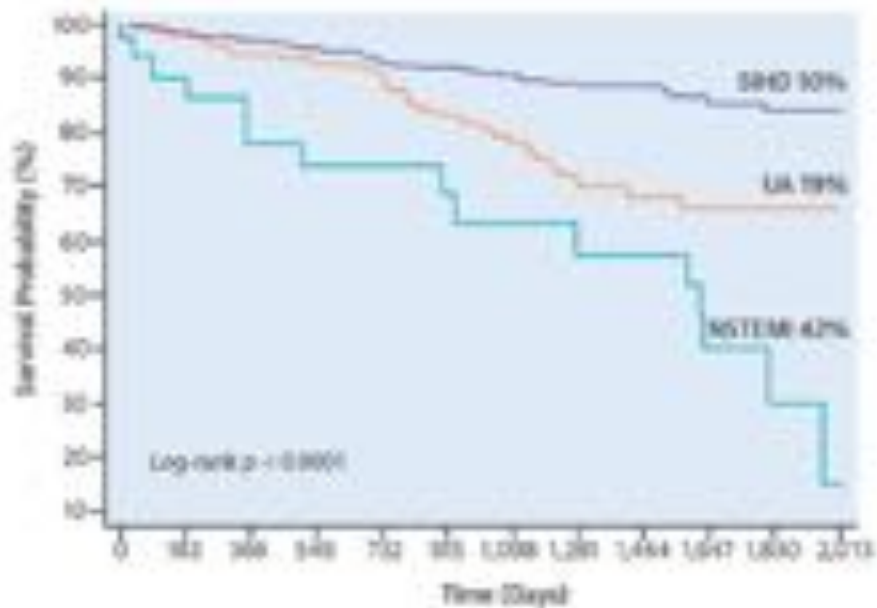


Index of Microvascular Resistance (IMR)

Valeur pronostique de l'IMR après IDM

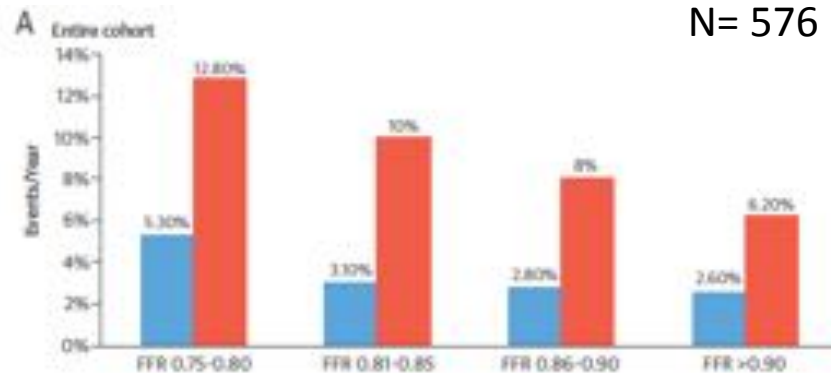


FFR et SCA

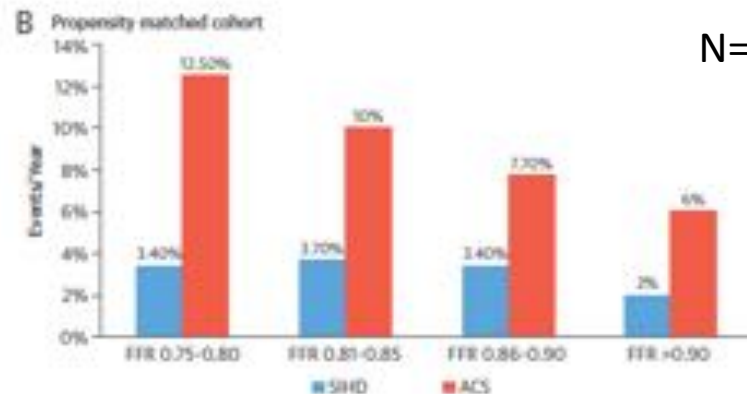


Hakem, A. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2016;68(11):1181-91.

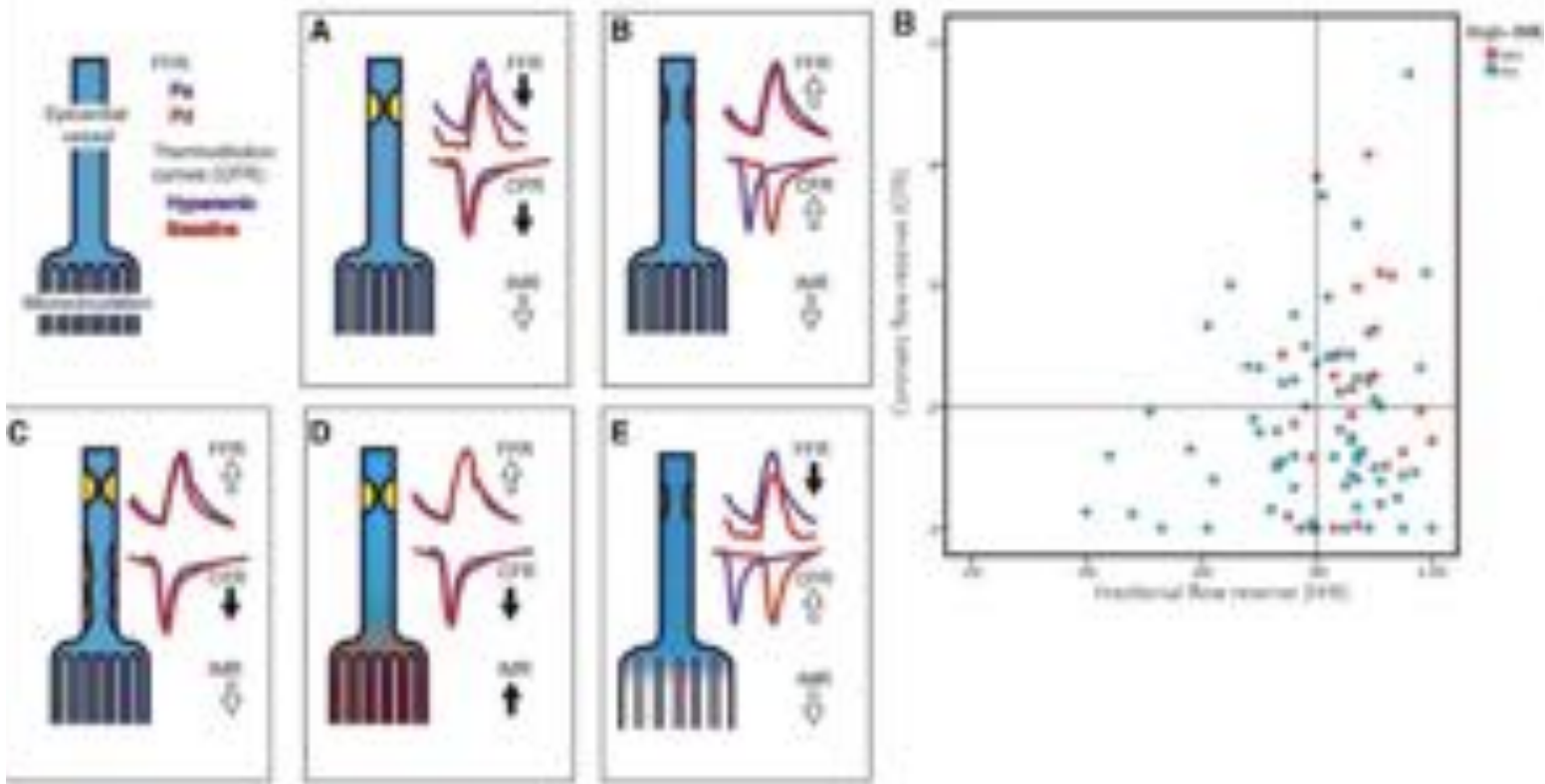
N= 576



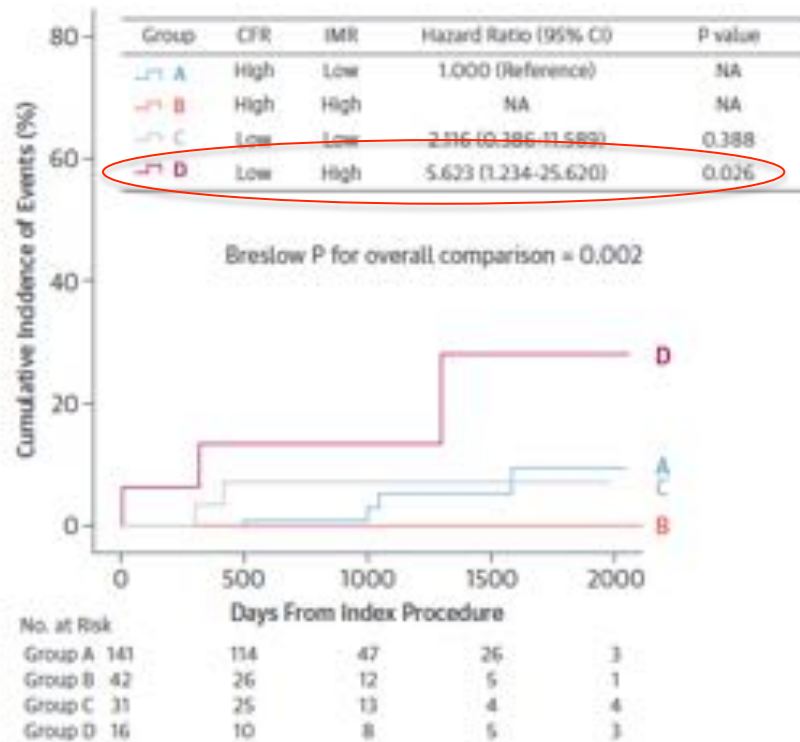
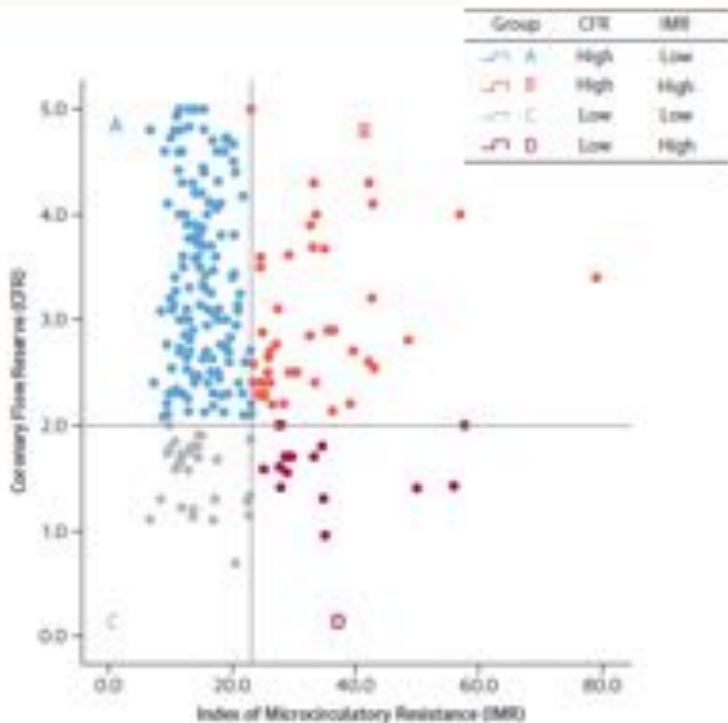
N= 400



Comment interpreter ces mesures?



Comment interpreter ces mesures?

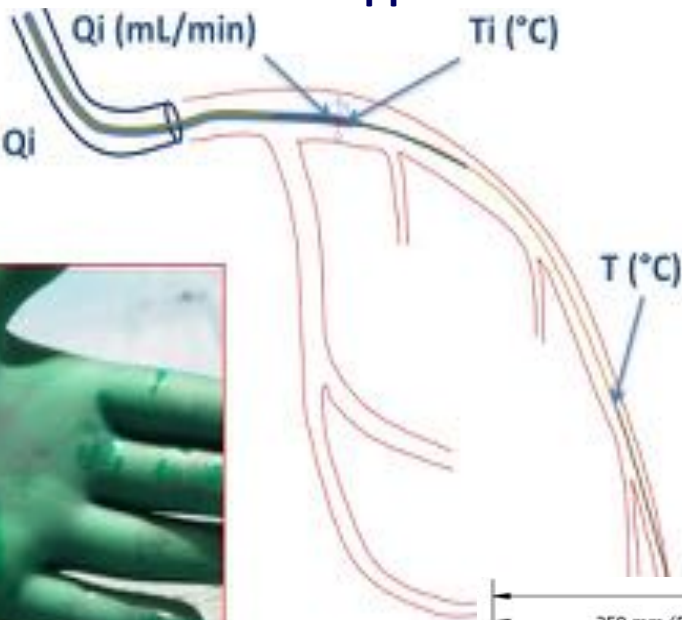


Cahier des charges d'une méthode de mesure idéale

- Méthode simple
- Opérateur indépendante
- Valeurs objectives
- Valeurs précises
- Valeurs reproductibles
- Valeurs intelligibles

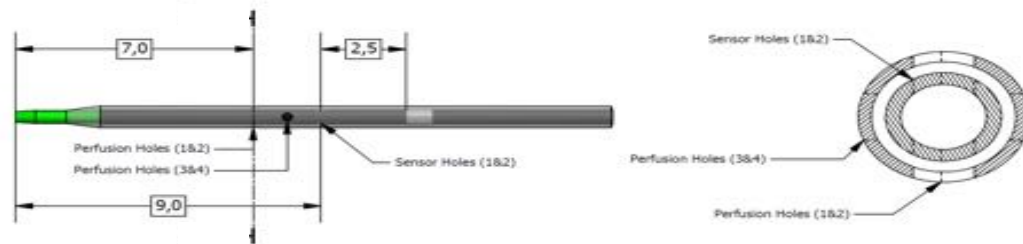
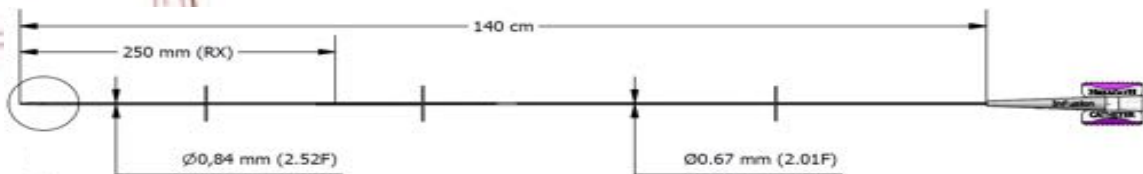
Thermodilution coronaire

Développement d'un nouveau catheter d'infusion

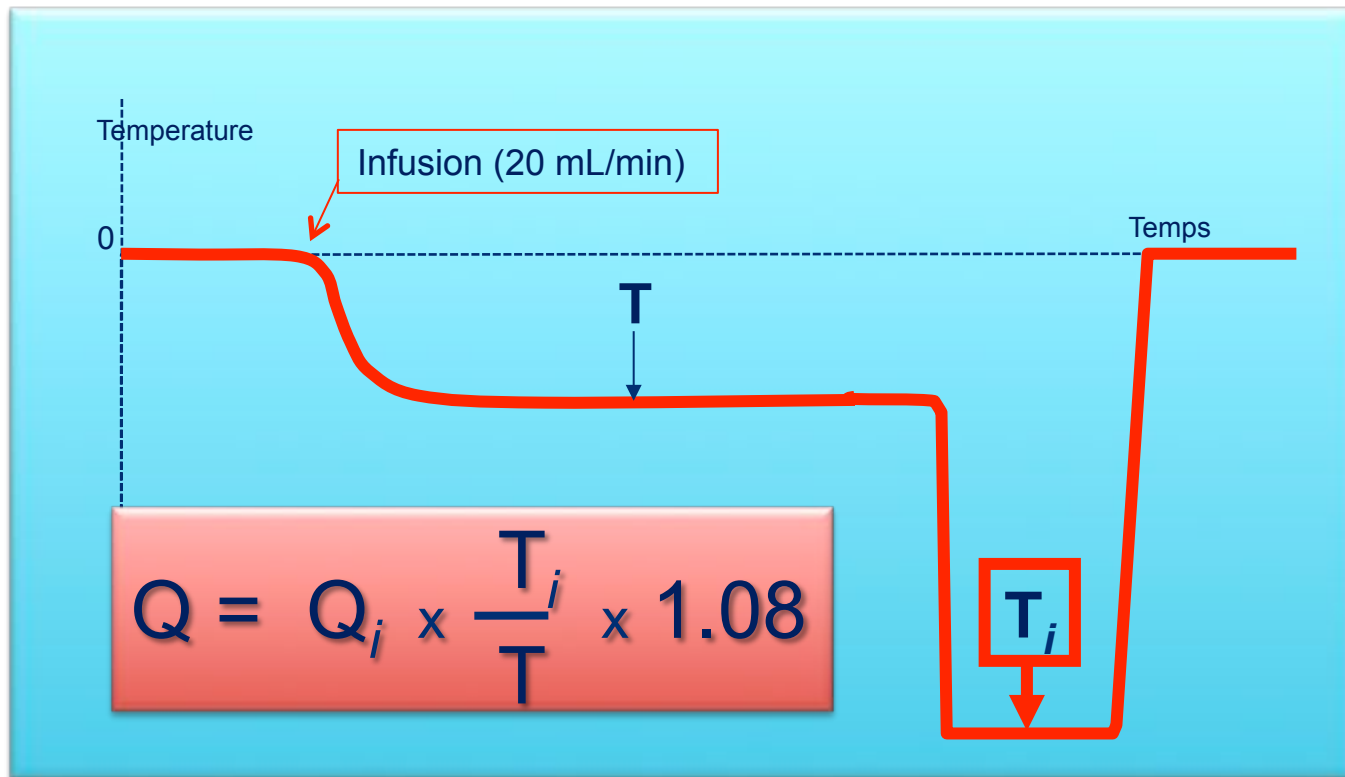


$$Q = T/T_i \times 1,08 \times Q_i$$

$$R = P_d/Q$$

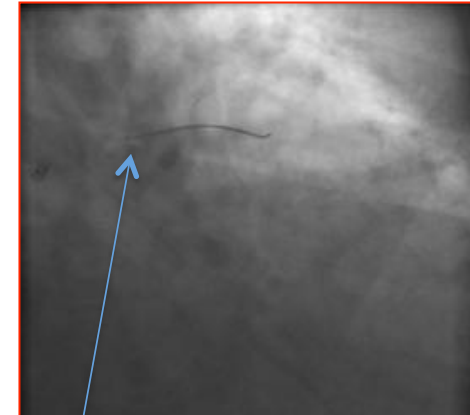
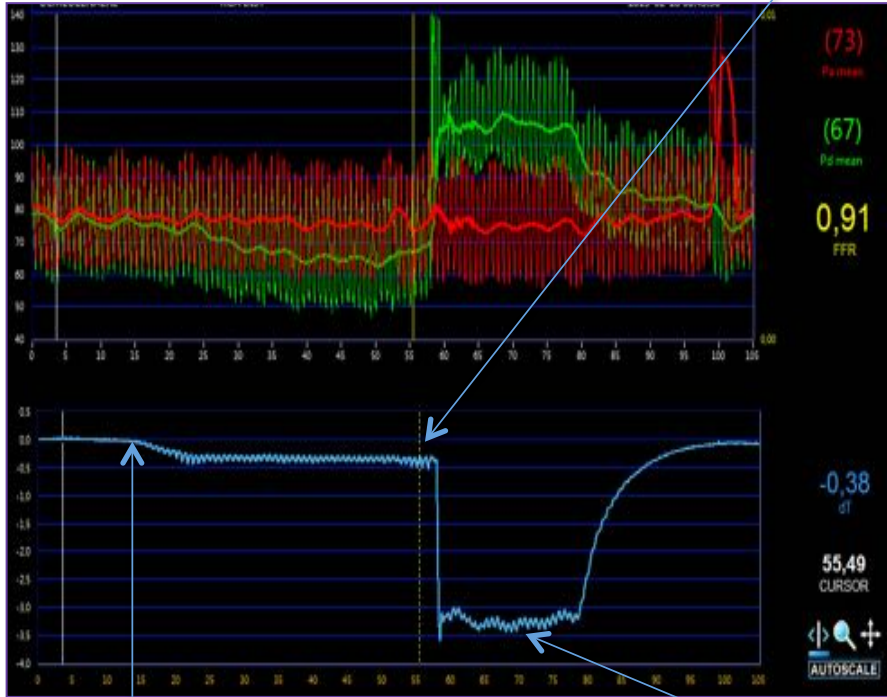


Thermodilution coronaire



Thermodilution coronaire

$$Q = \frac{T_i}{T} \times 1,08 \times Q_i$$



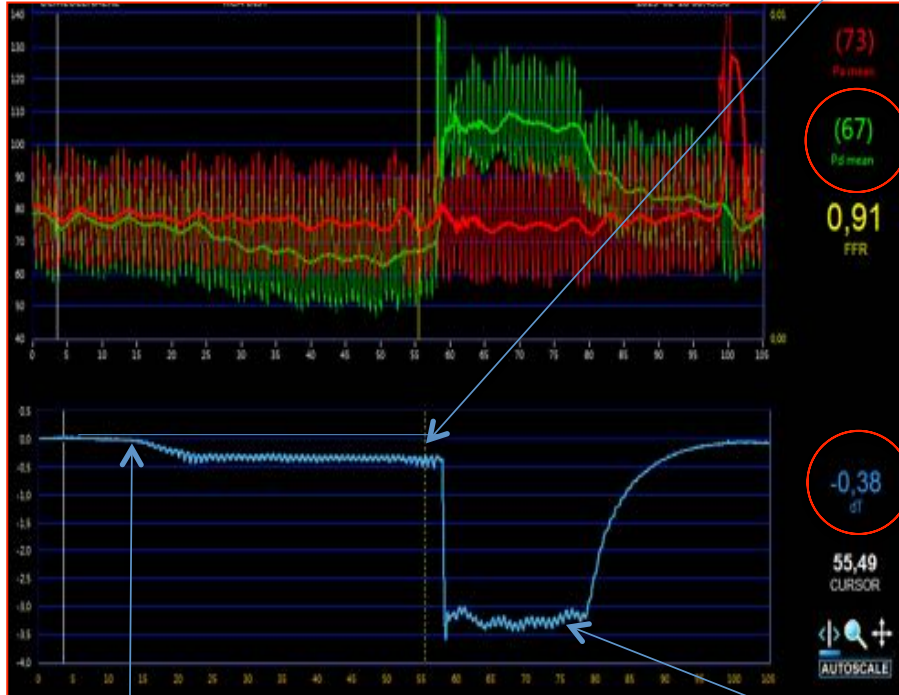
Qi (mL/min)

Ti (°C)

Thermodilution coronaire

$$Q = \frac{T_i}{T} \times 1,08 \times Q_i$$

$$T = -0,38^{\circ}\text{C}$$



$$Q = \frac{-3,35}{-0,38} \times 1,08 \times 15$$

$$Q = 143 \text{ mL/min}$$

$$P = Q \times R, R = Pd/Q$$

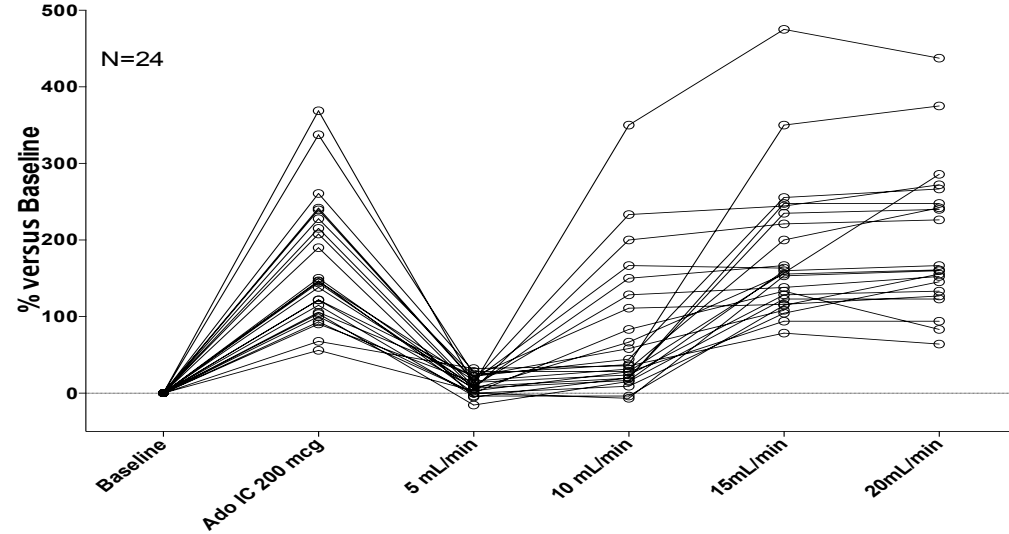
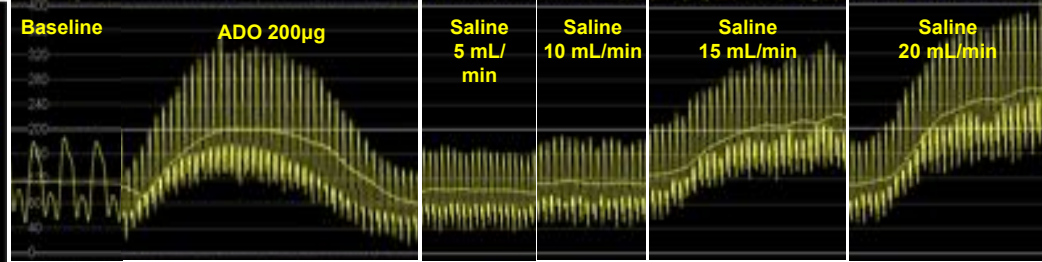
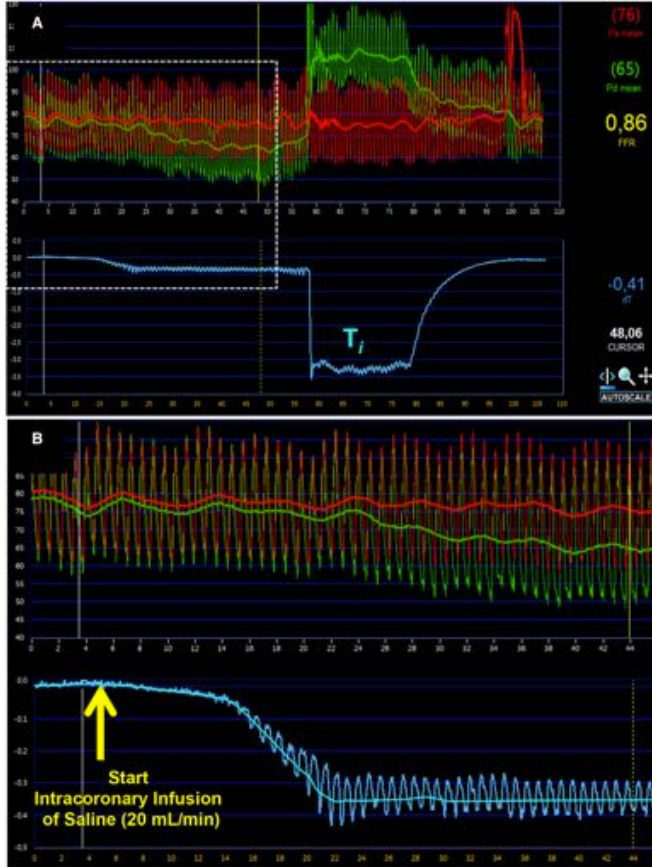
$$R = 67/143$$

$$R = 470 \text{ Unités Woods}$$

$$Q_i = 15 \text{ mL/min}$$

$$T_i = -3,35 (^{\circ}\text{C})$$

Thermodilution coronaire

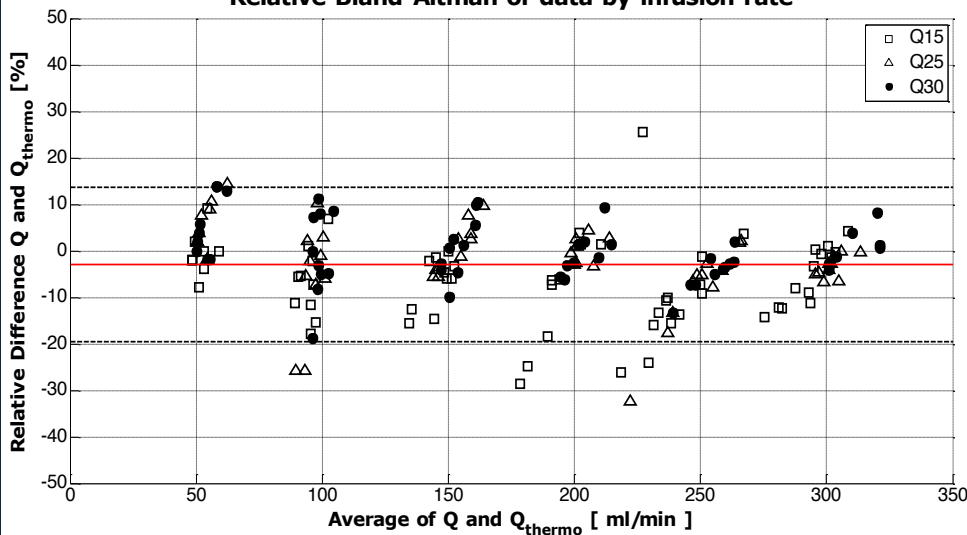


Cahier des charges d'une méthode de mesure idéale

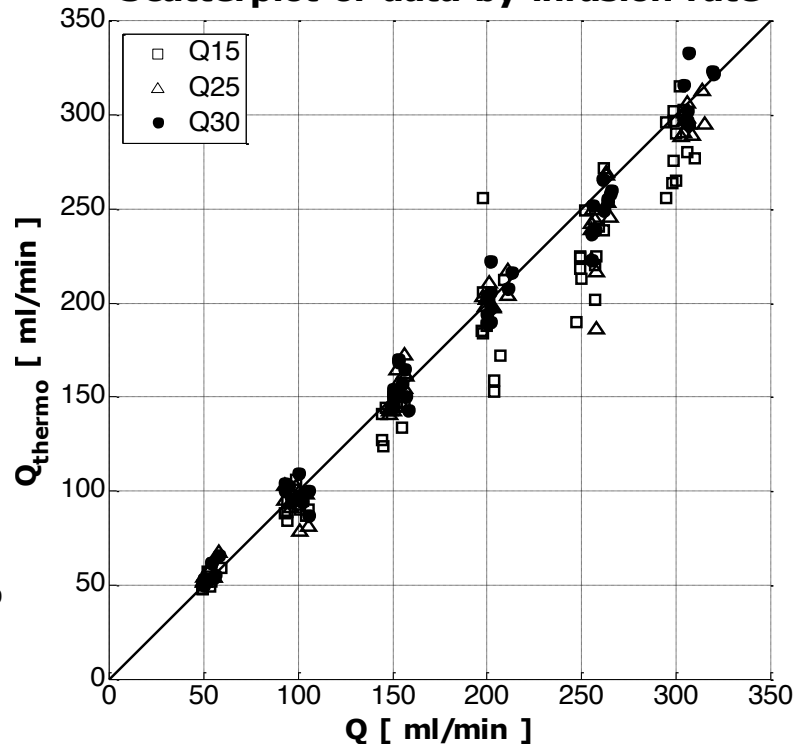
- Méthode simple
- Opérateur indépendante
- Valeurs objectives
- Valeurs précises
- Valeurs reproductibles
- Valeurs intelligibles

Thermodilution coronaire

Relative Bland-Altman of data by infusion rate



Scatterplot of data by infusion rate

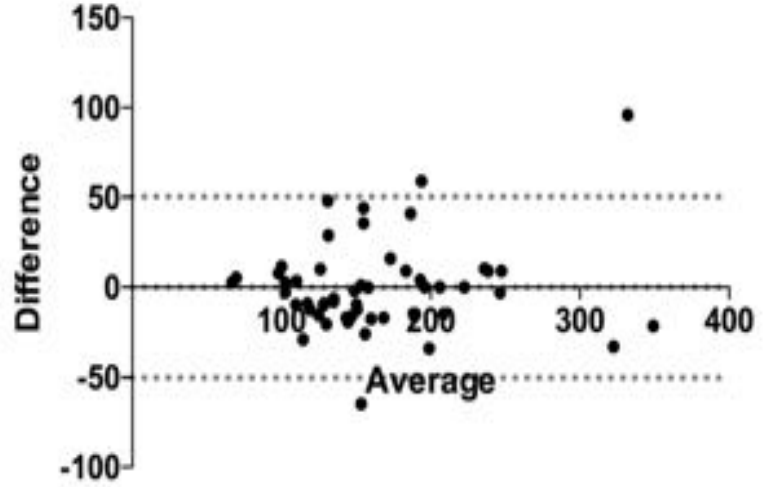
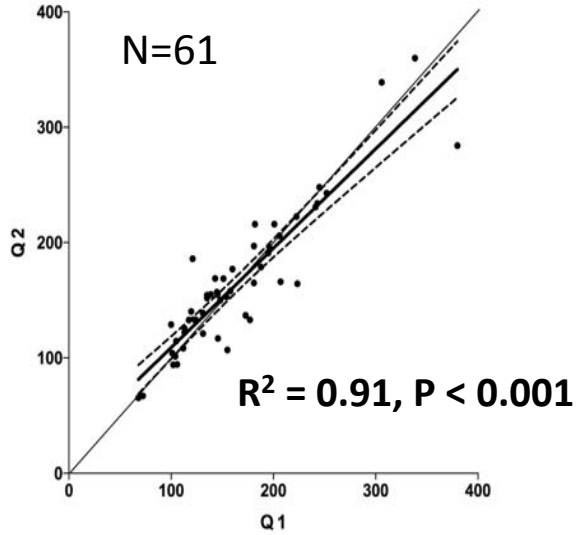


Cahier des charges d'une méthode de mesure idéale

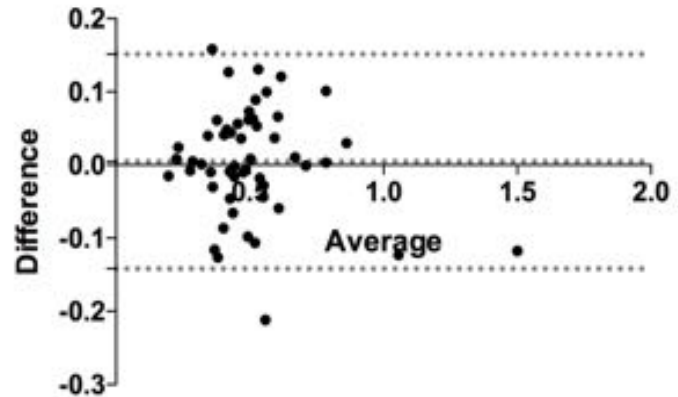
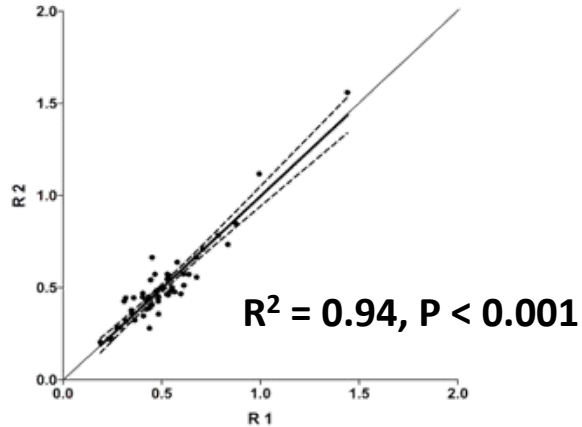
- Méthode simple
- Opérateur indépendante
- Valeurs objectives
- Valeurs précises
- Valeurs reproductibles
- Valeurs intelligibles

Thermodilution coronaire

Correlation between two consecutive Q (mL/min) measurement



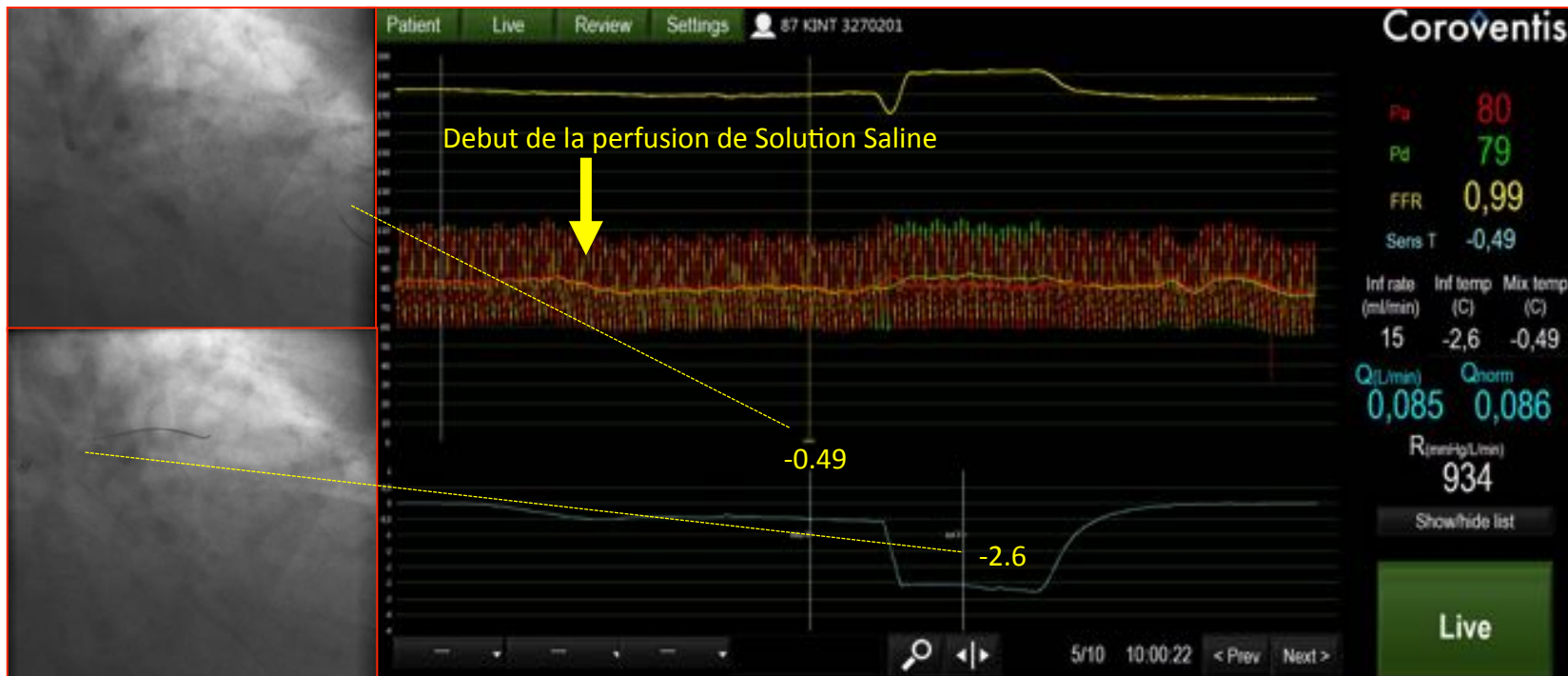
Correlation between two consecutive R (mmHg*min/mL) measurements



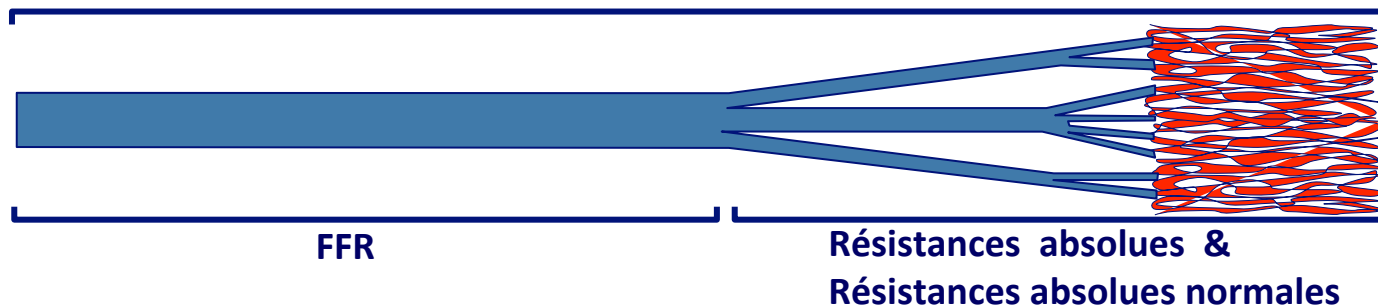
Cahier des charges d'une méthode de mesure idéale

- Méthode simple
- Opérateur indépendante
- Valeurs objectives
- Valeurs précises
- Valeurs reproductibles
- Valeurs intelligibles

Thermodilution coronaire



Débit & Débit normal



Thermodilution coronaire

Cahier des charges et perspectives

- Méthode simple
- Opérateur indépendante
- Valeurs objectives
- Valeurs précises
- Valeurs reproductibles
- Valeurs intelligibles
- Valeurs Normales
- Impact clinique
- Champs d'applications

Conclusion

Cette évolution constitue une nouvelle fenêtre vers la compréhension de la microcirculation et le traitement de son dysfonctionnement

