

INOCA, la face cachée de l'ischémie myocardique

Patrick DUPOUY
PCVI Antony Melun



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Low Diagnostic Yield of Elective Coronary Angiography

Manesh R. Patel, M.D., Eric D. Peterson, M.D., M.P.H., David Dai, M.S., J. Matthew Brennan, M.D., Rita F. Redberg, M.D., H. Vernon Anderson, M.D., Ralph G. Brindis, M.D., and Pamela S. Douglas, M.D.

37.6%

397,954 Patients at 663 sites

NONINVASIVE TESTING

Noninvasive testing (resting electrocardiography, echocardiography, computed tomography [CT], or a stress test) was performed in 83.9% of the patients before invasive angiography. A positive test result was recorded in the case of 68.6% of all the patients in the cohort. A noninvasive test was not performed before angiography in 17.1% of low-risk patients, 15.9% of intermediate-risk patients, and 15.0% of high-risk patients ($P < 0.001$).

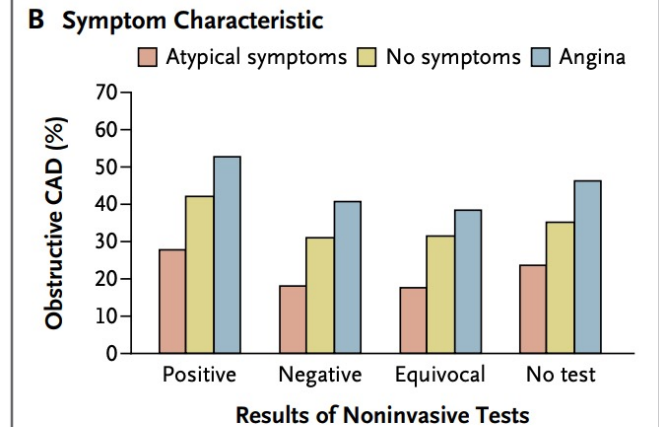
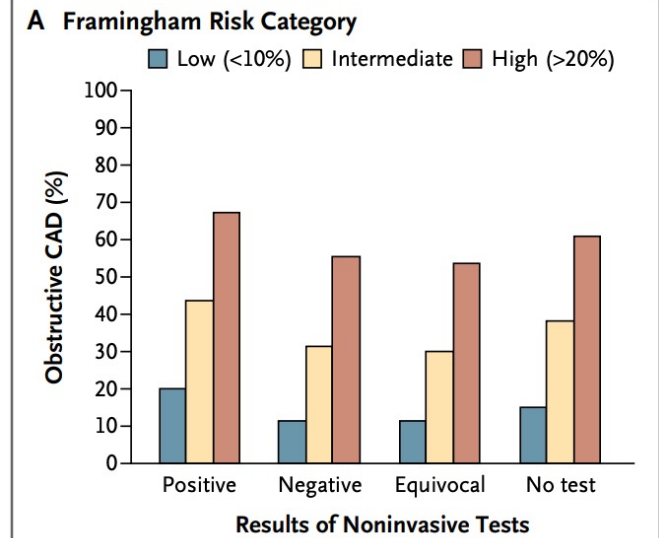


Figure 2. Patients with Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease, According to Noninvasive Test Result.

Results are presented according to the level of the Framingham risk score (low, intermediate, or high) (Panel A) and symptom category (no symptoms, atypical symptoms, or angina) (Panel B). CAD denotes coronary artery disease.

Mécanismes de l'ischémie myocardique



Cas 1

- Patiente de 34 ans
- Atcd : Allergie saisonnière, Asthme saisonnier
- Tt : Citérizine
- Douleur thoracique + dyspnée
- ETT normale
- Troponine normale, CRP normale,
- D-dimère normal, BNP 1300
- Adressée pour suspicion de myocardite
- IRM normale

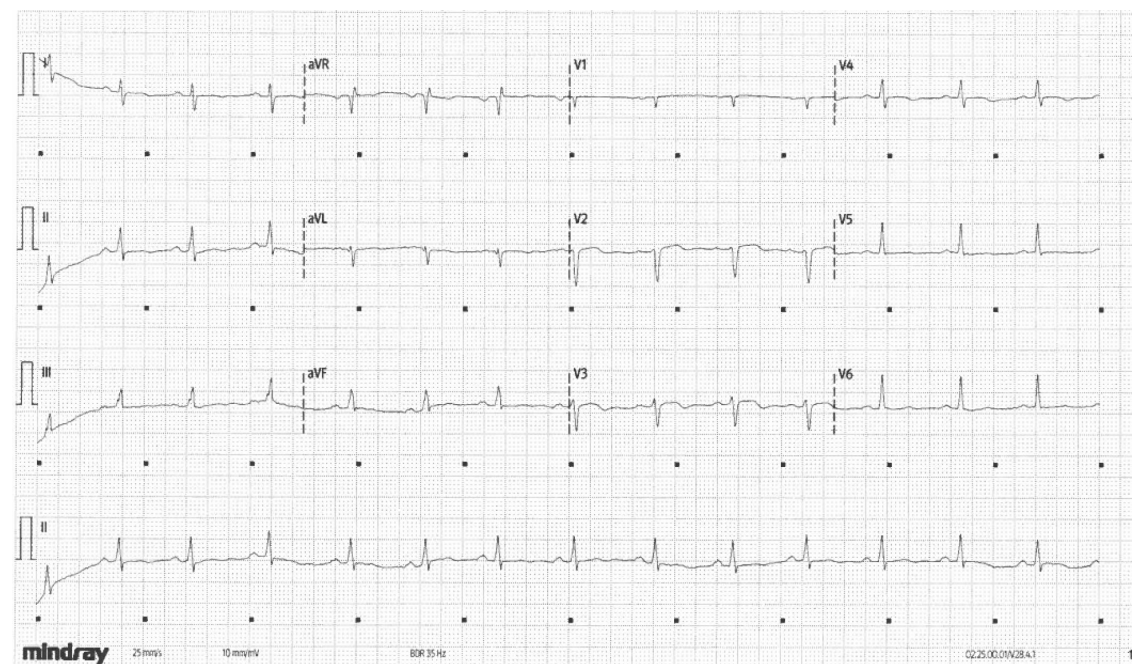


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Coronarographie
CORONAROGRAPHIE
1

Uncompressed
Position: HFS

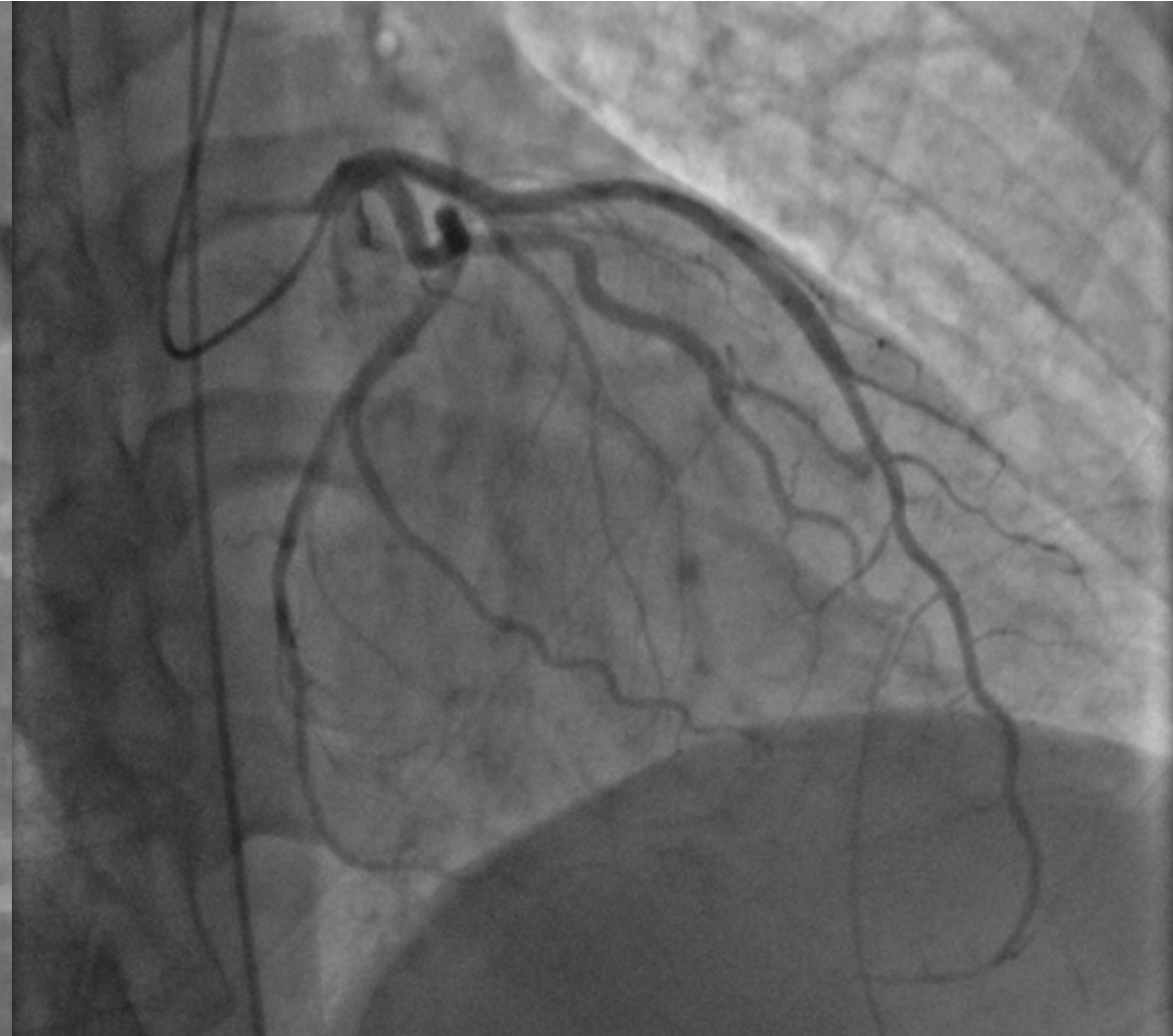
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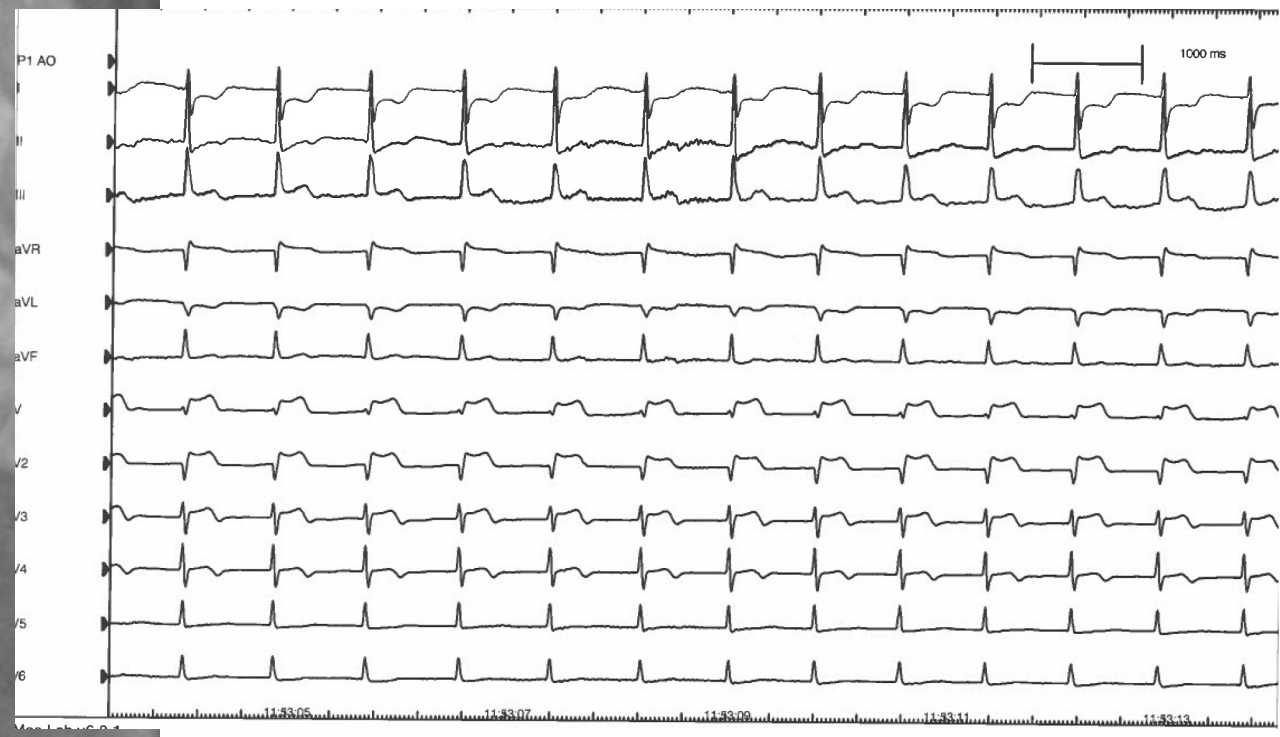
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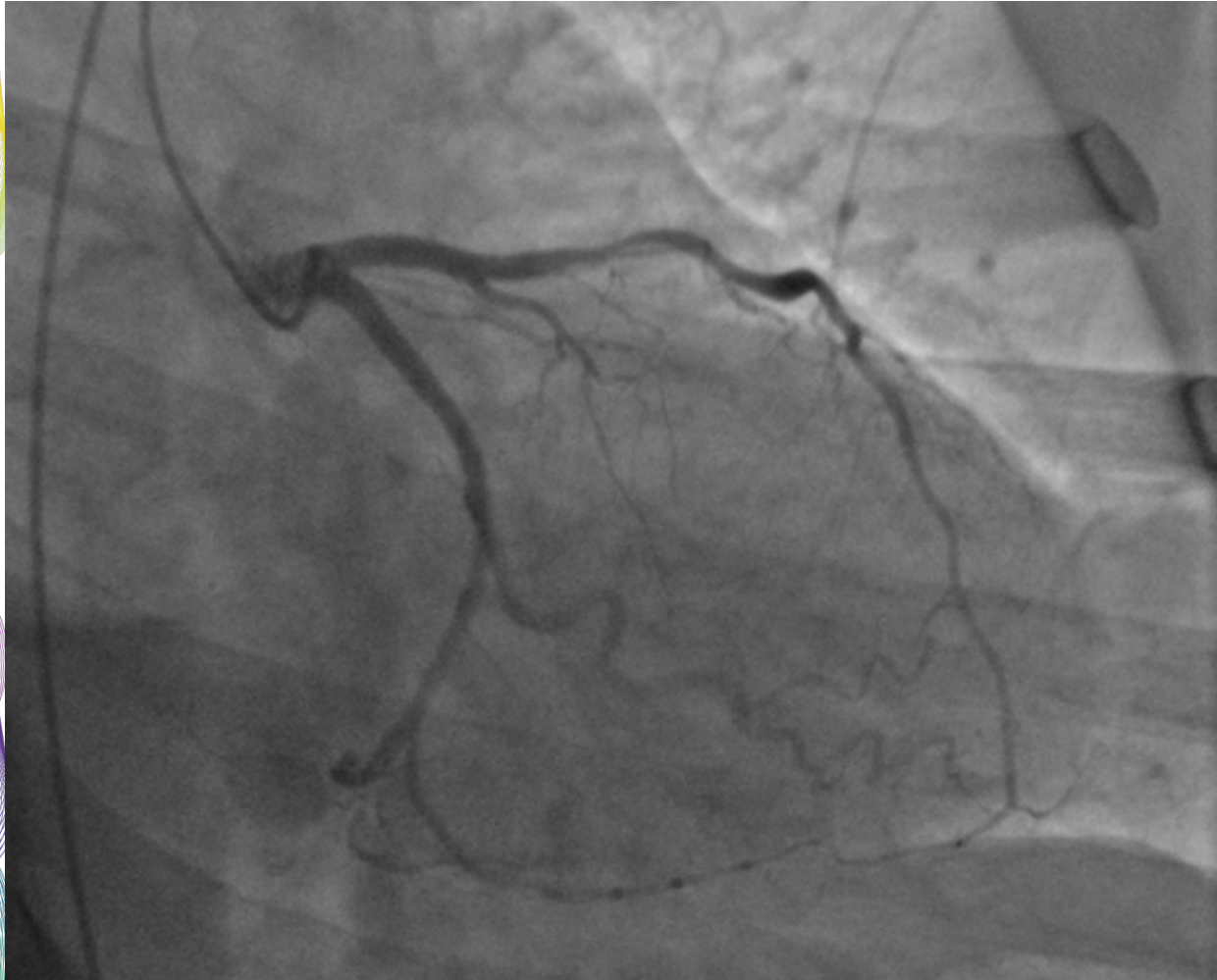
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METERGIN 40 ug Intra-coronaire



METERGIN 40 ug Intra-coronaire





2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndromes

Recommendations for investigations in patients with suspected vasospastic angina

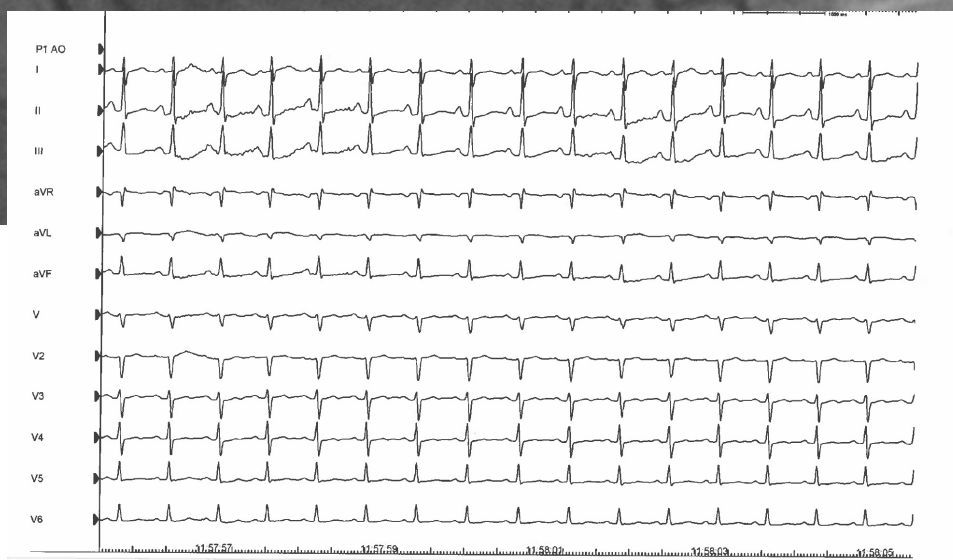
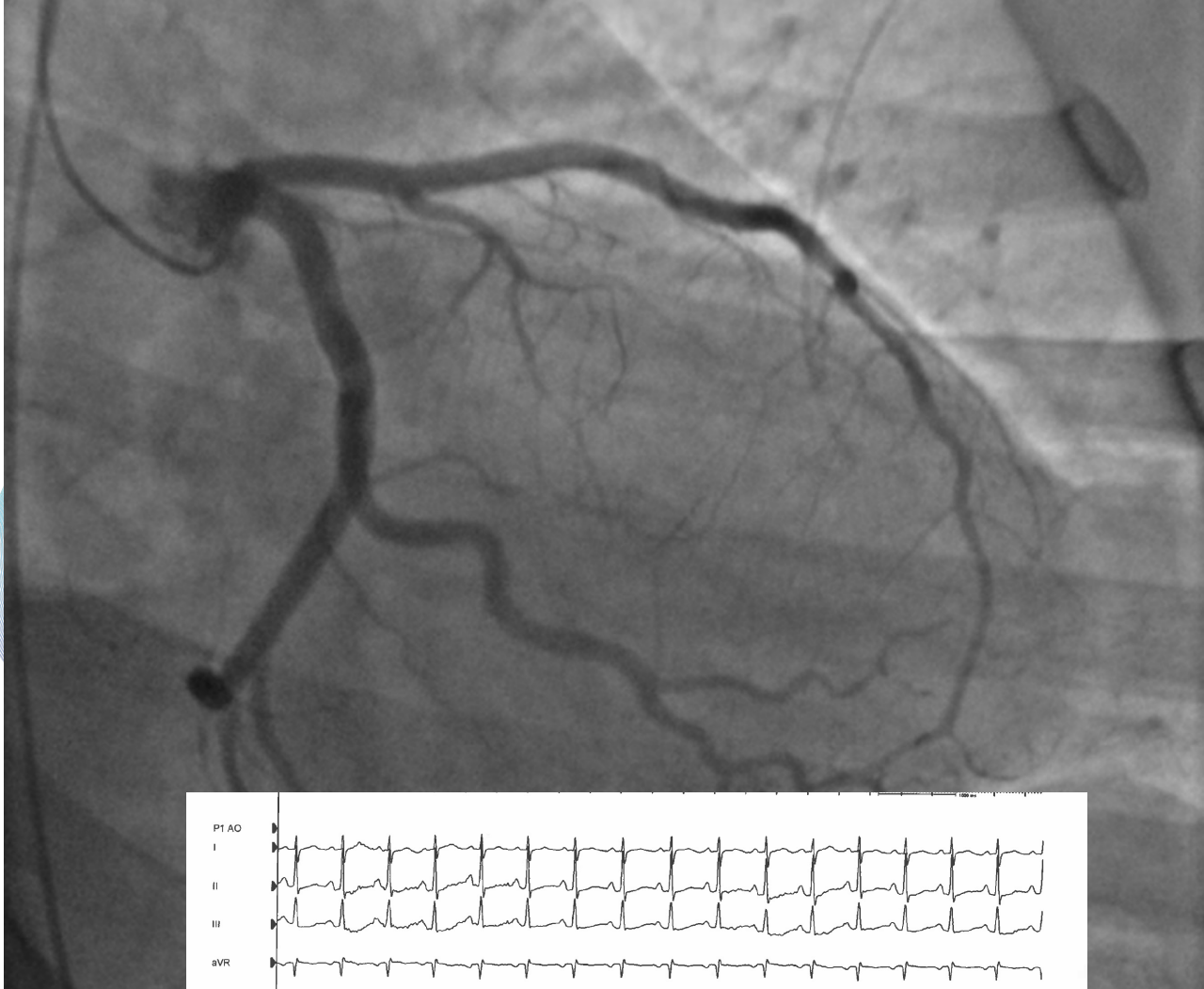
Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
An ECG is recommended during angina if possible.	I	C
Invasive angiography or coronary CTA is recommended in patients with characteristic episodic resting angina and ST-segment changes, which resolve with nitrates and/or calcium antagonists, to determine the extent of underlying coronary disease.	I	C
Ambulatory ST-segment monitoring should be considered to identify ST-segment deviation in the absence of increased heart rate.	IIa	C
An intracoronary provocation test should be considered to identify coronary spasm in patients with normal findings or non-obstructive lesions on coronary arteriography and a clinical picture of coronary spasm, to diagnose the site and mode of spasm. ^{412,414,438–440}	IIa	B

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CTA = computed tomography angiography; ECG = electrocardiogram.

^aClass of recommendation.

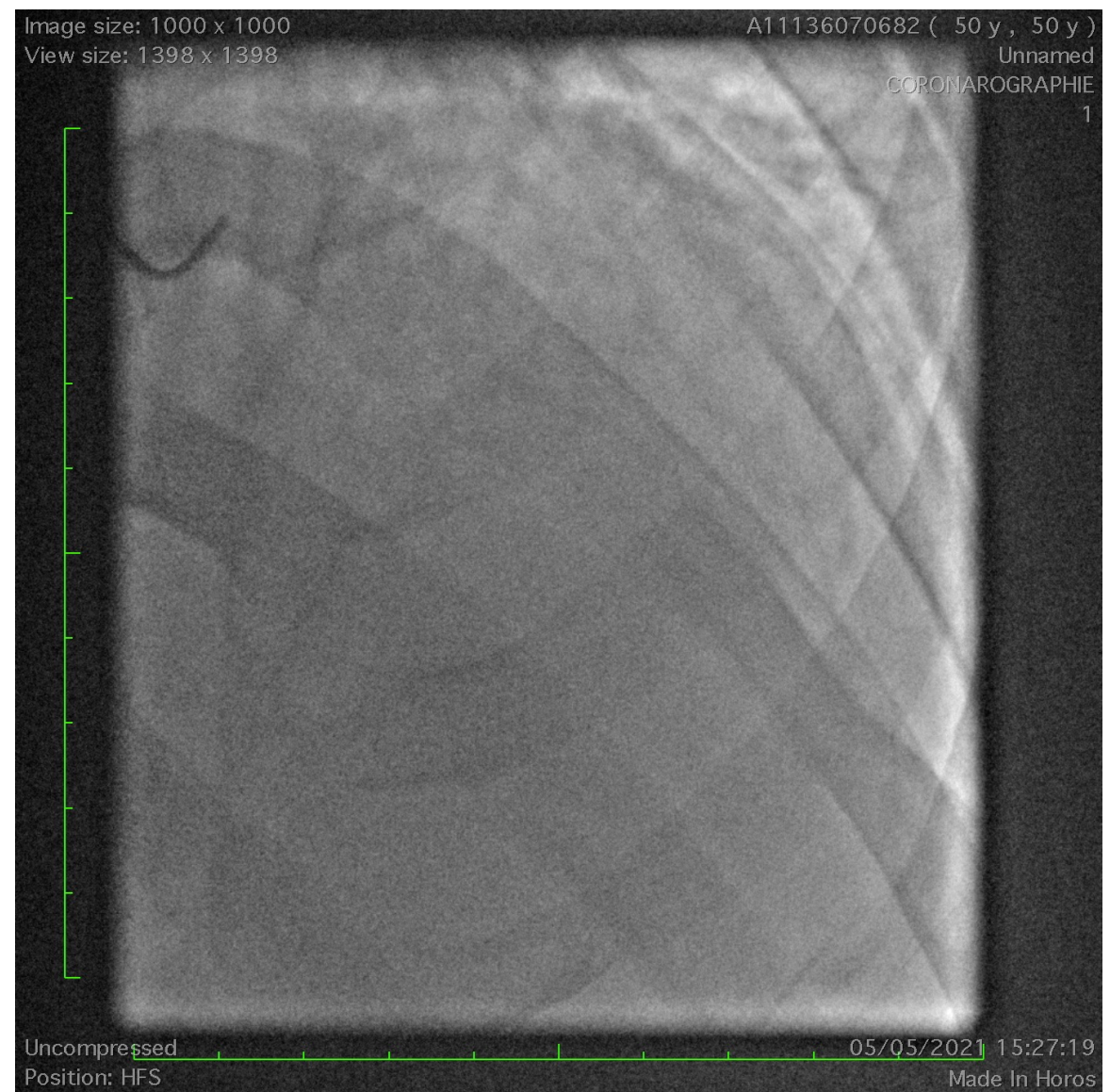
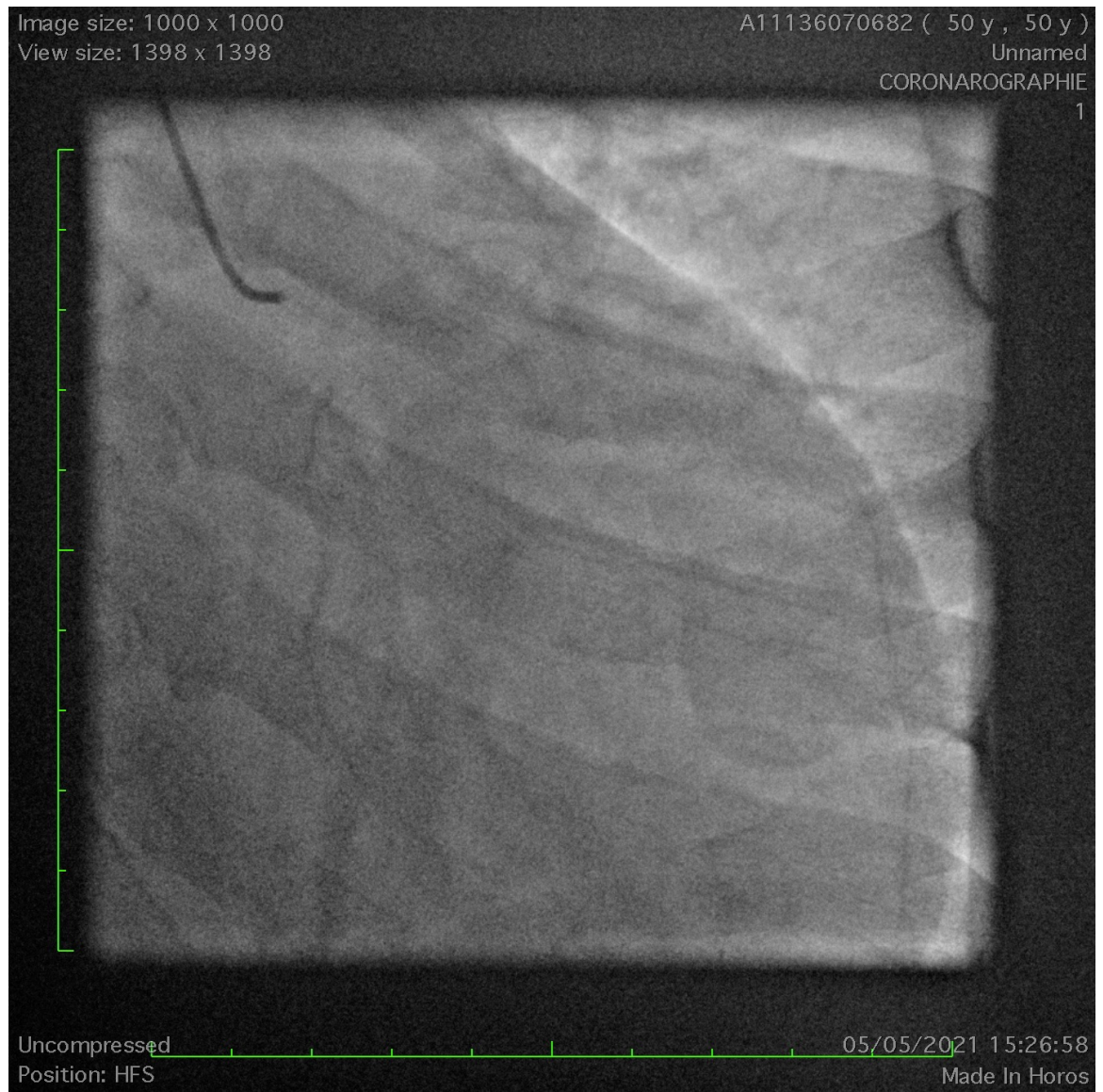
^bLevel of evidence.

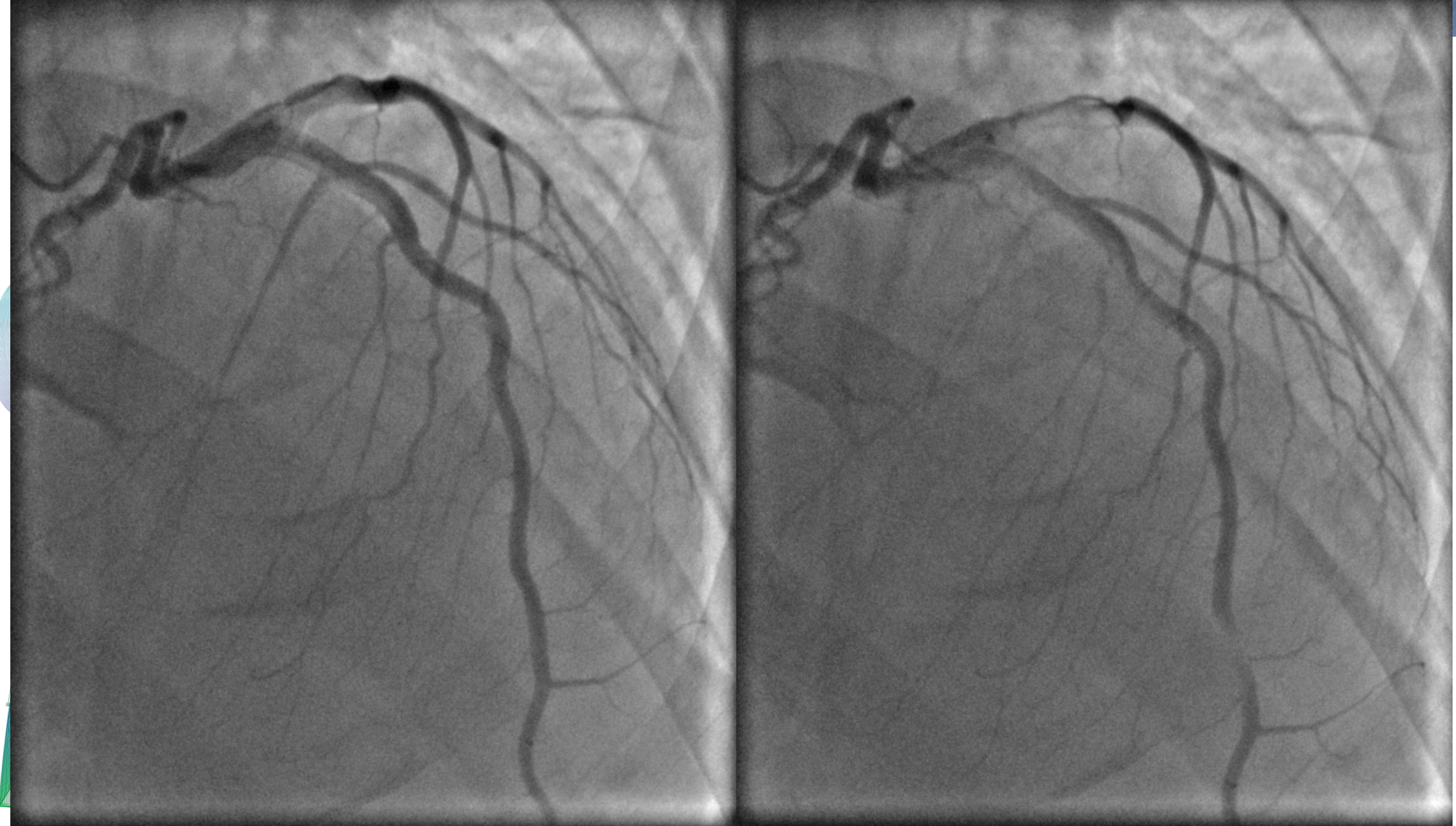


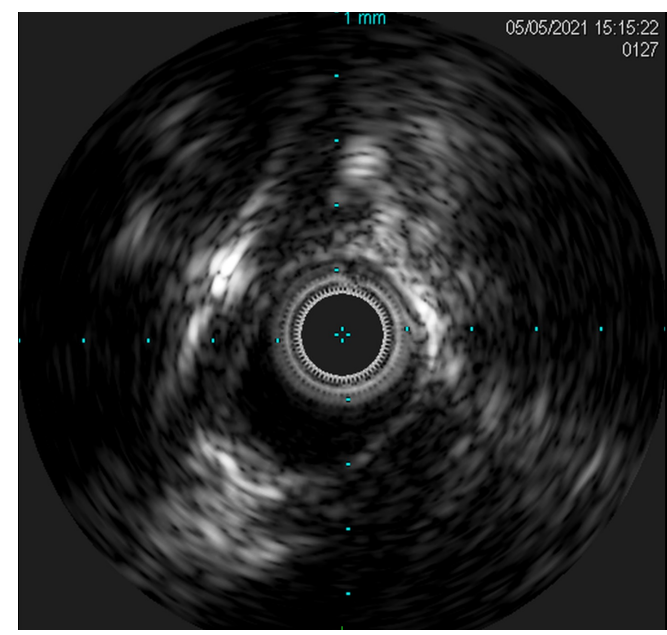
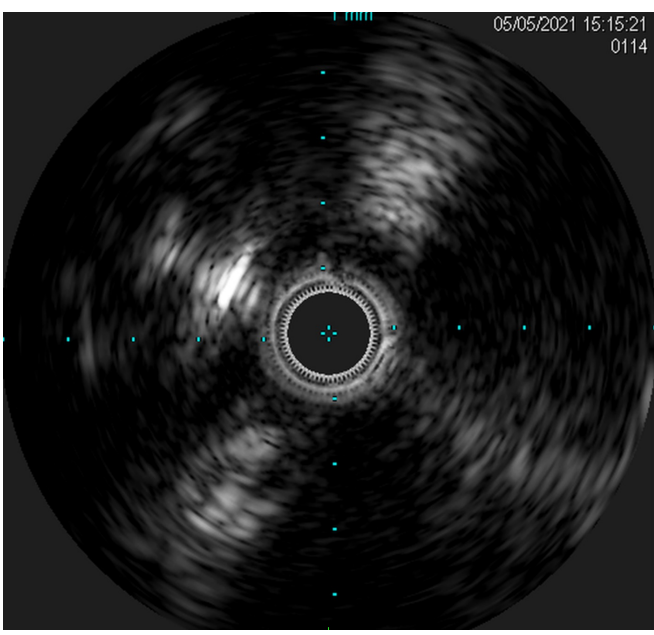
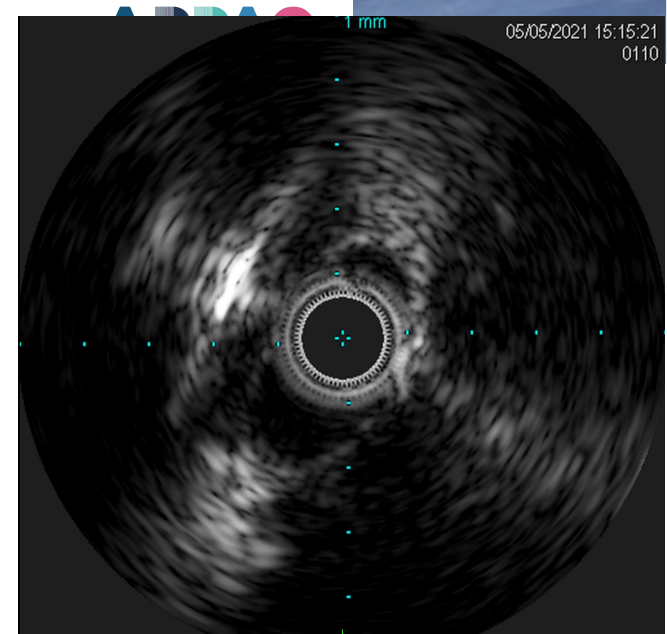
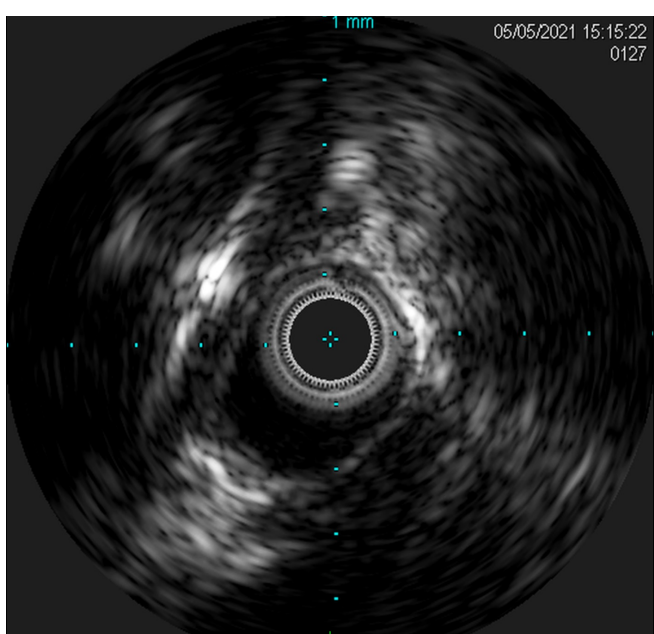
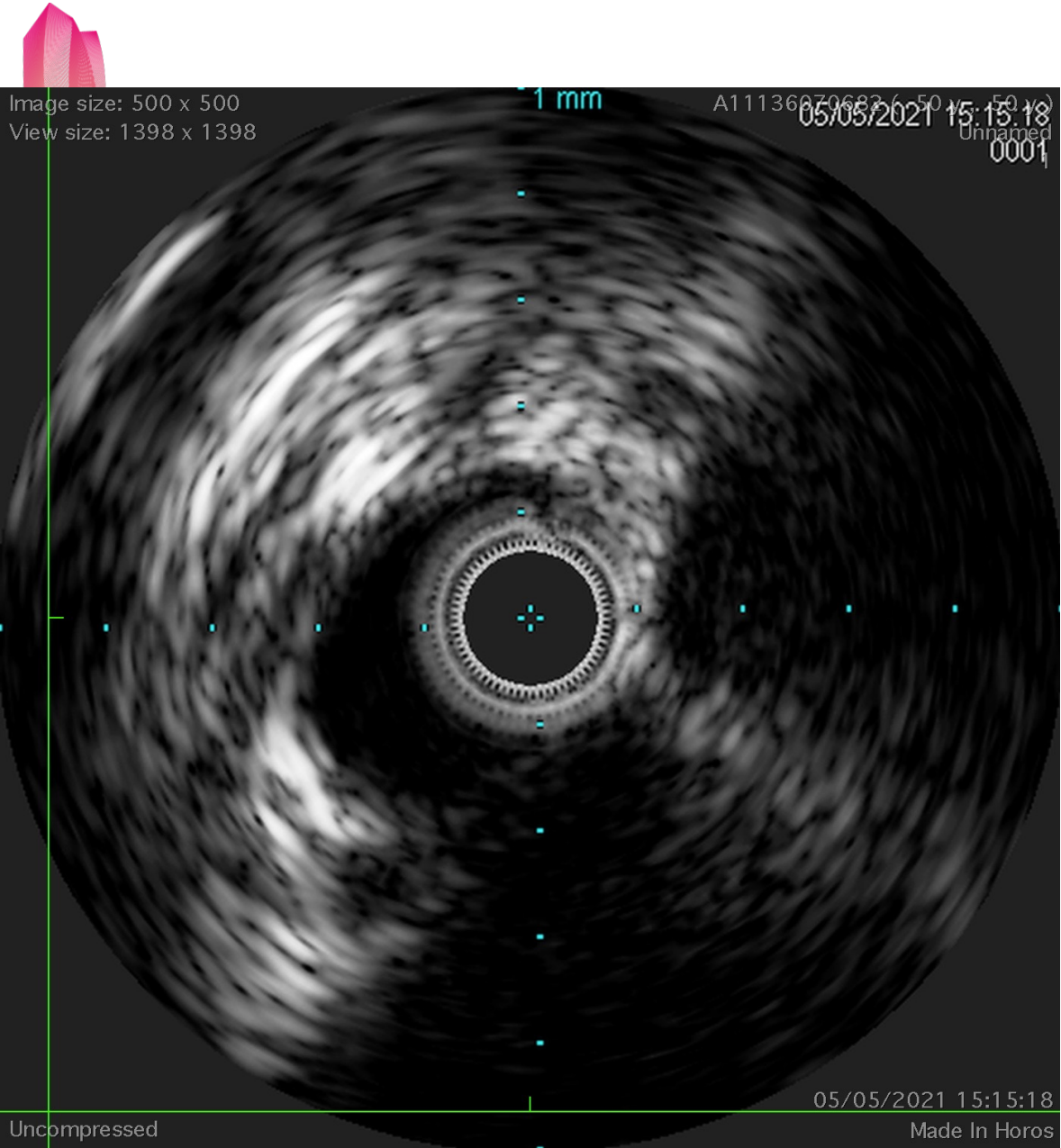
Cas 2

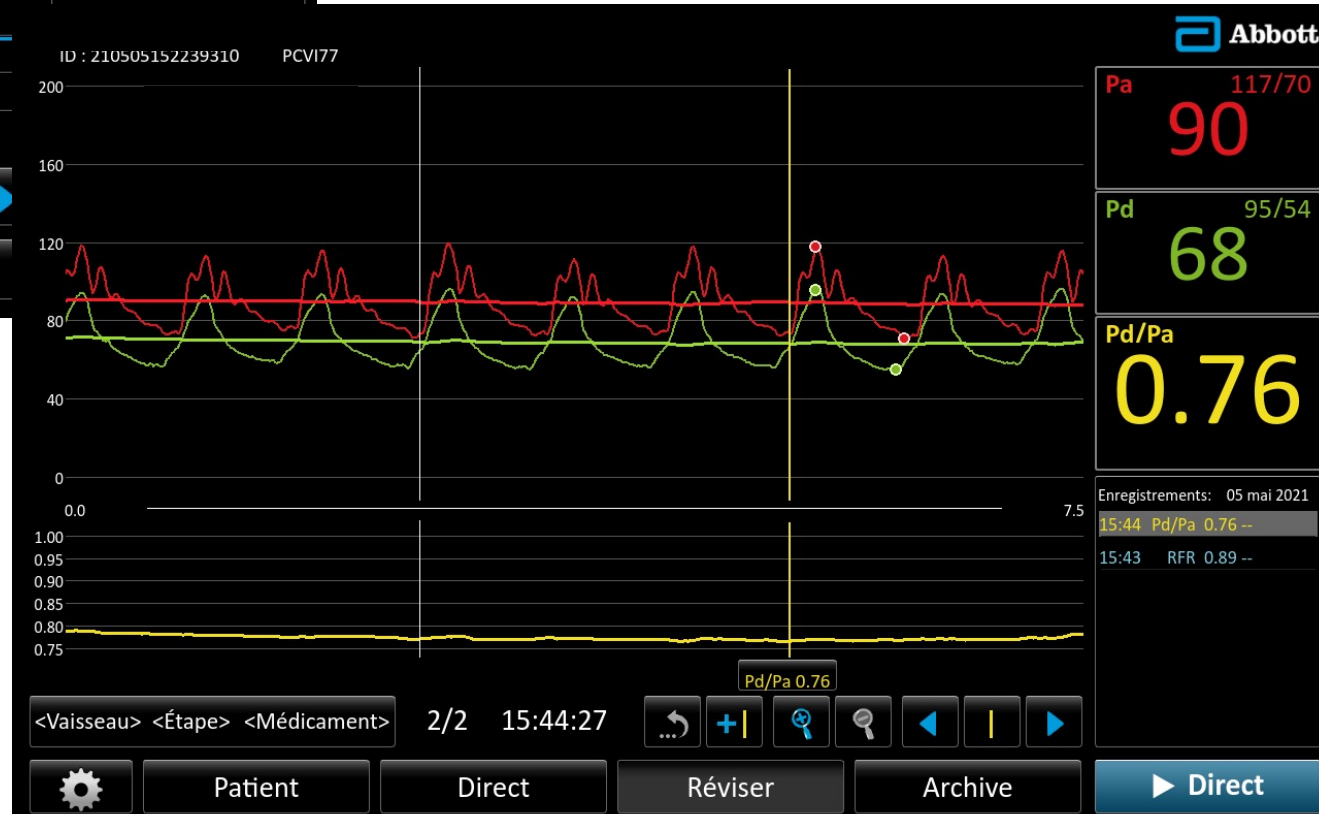
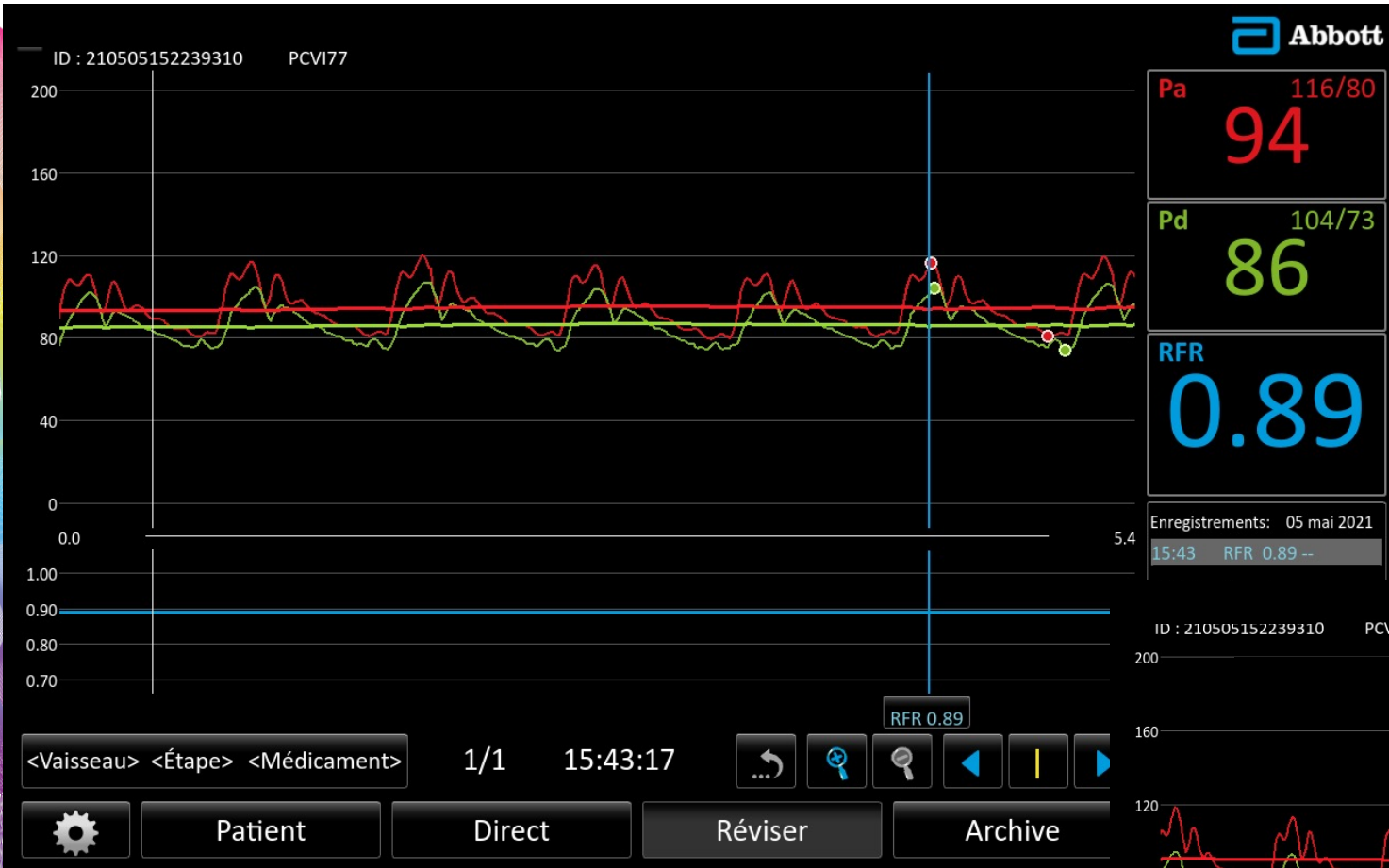
- Homme 45 ans sportif
- FDR : 0
- Douleur thoraciques d'apparition récente lors des efforts
- Coro scanner :
 - absence d'athérome
 - Pont myocardique











Pont Myocardique

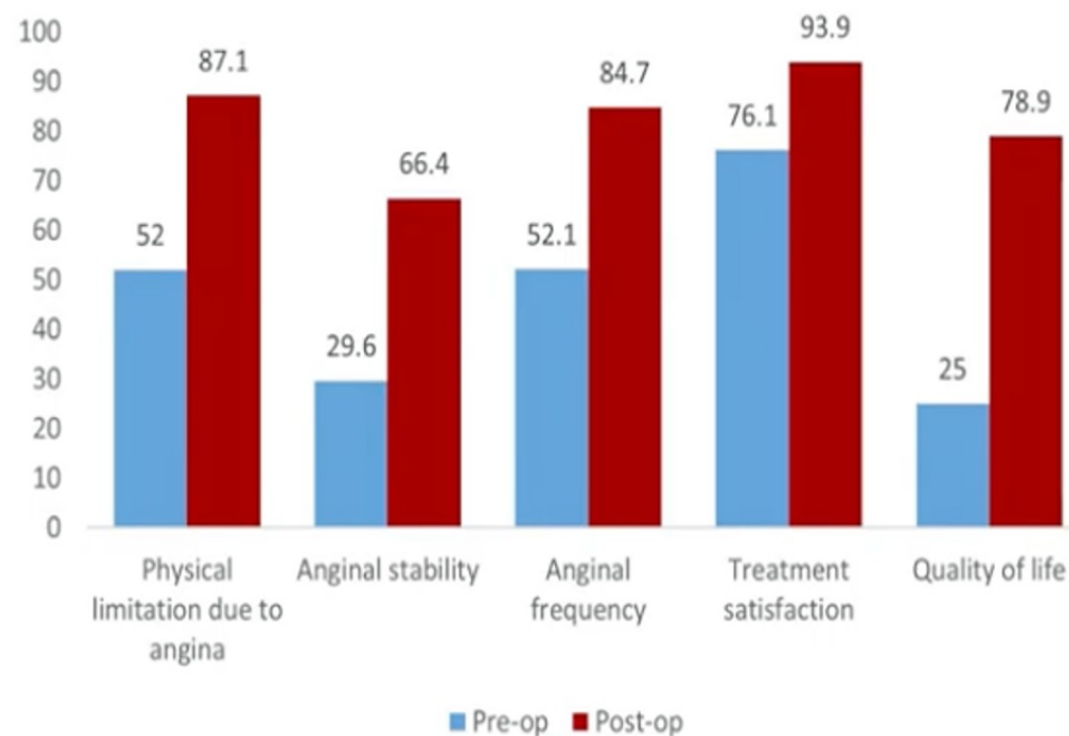
- Le pont myocardique est un processus dynamique
- Exploration d'un PM
 - Inotropisme (dobutamine)
 - Adenosine vasodilatateur moins adapté
- La perte de pression de perfusion s'étend sur la diastole
 - Exploration par paramètres diastoliques
 - FFR moyenne sur tout le cycle cardiaque moins adapté ?

Escaned et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2003;42:226-33

Hakeem et al. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2010;75(2):229-36

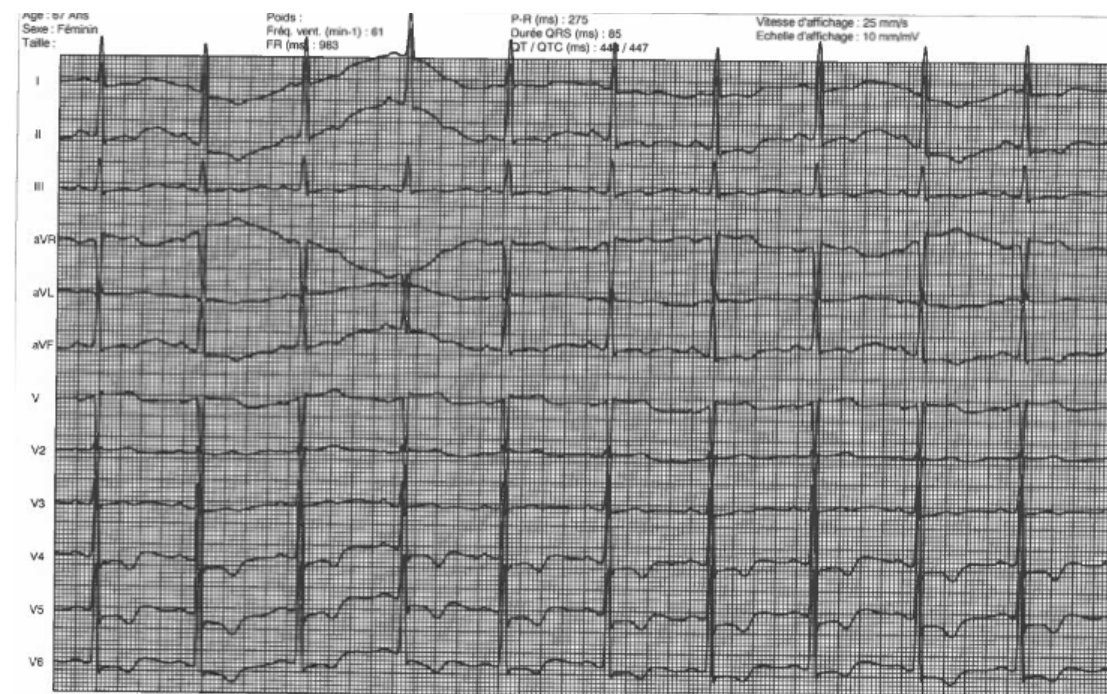
Traitement ?

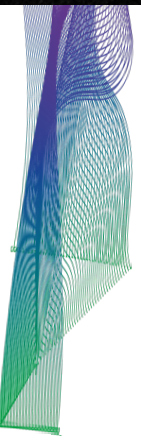
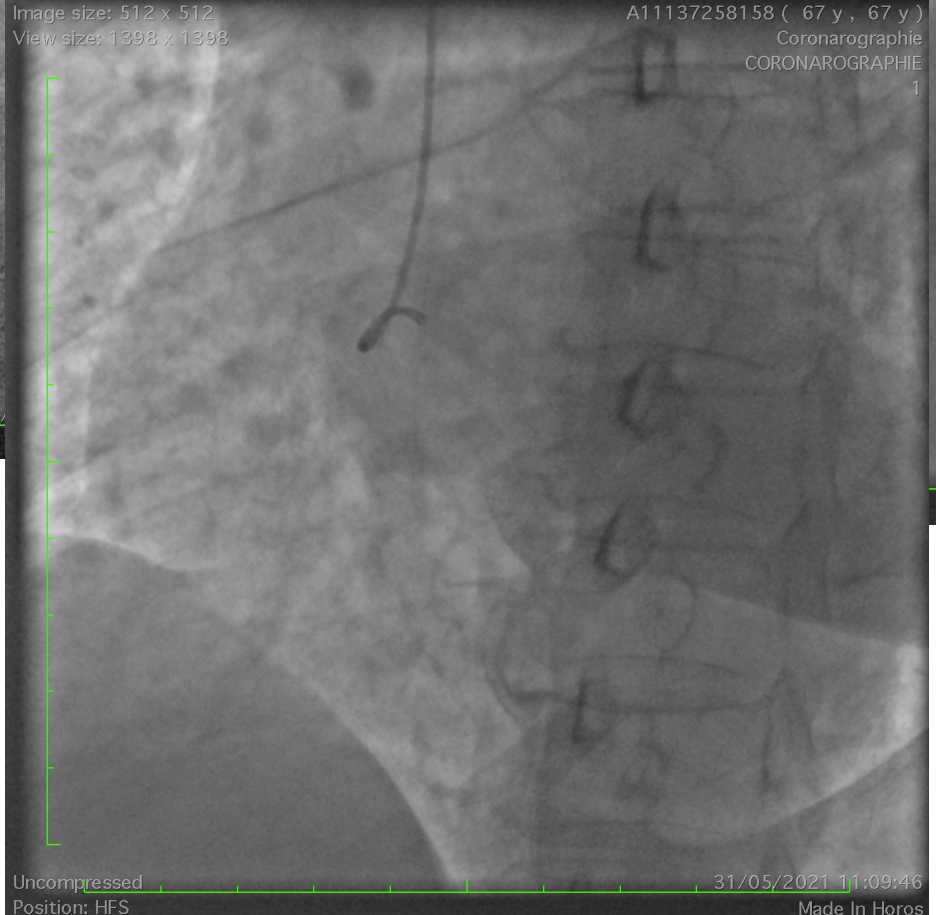
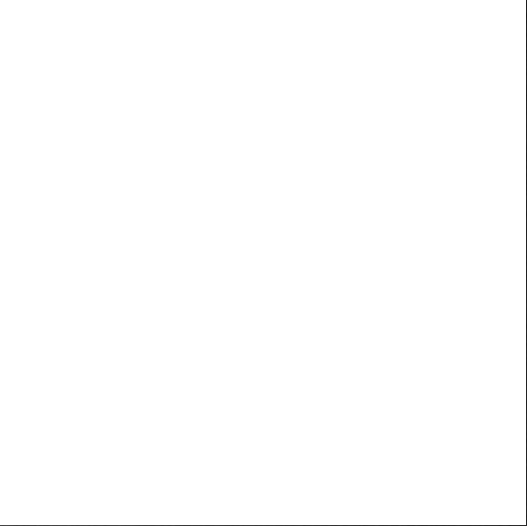
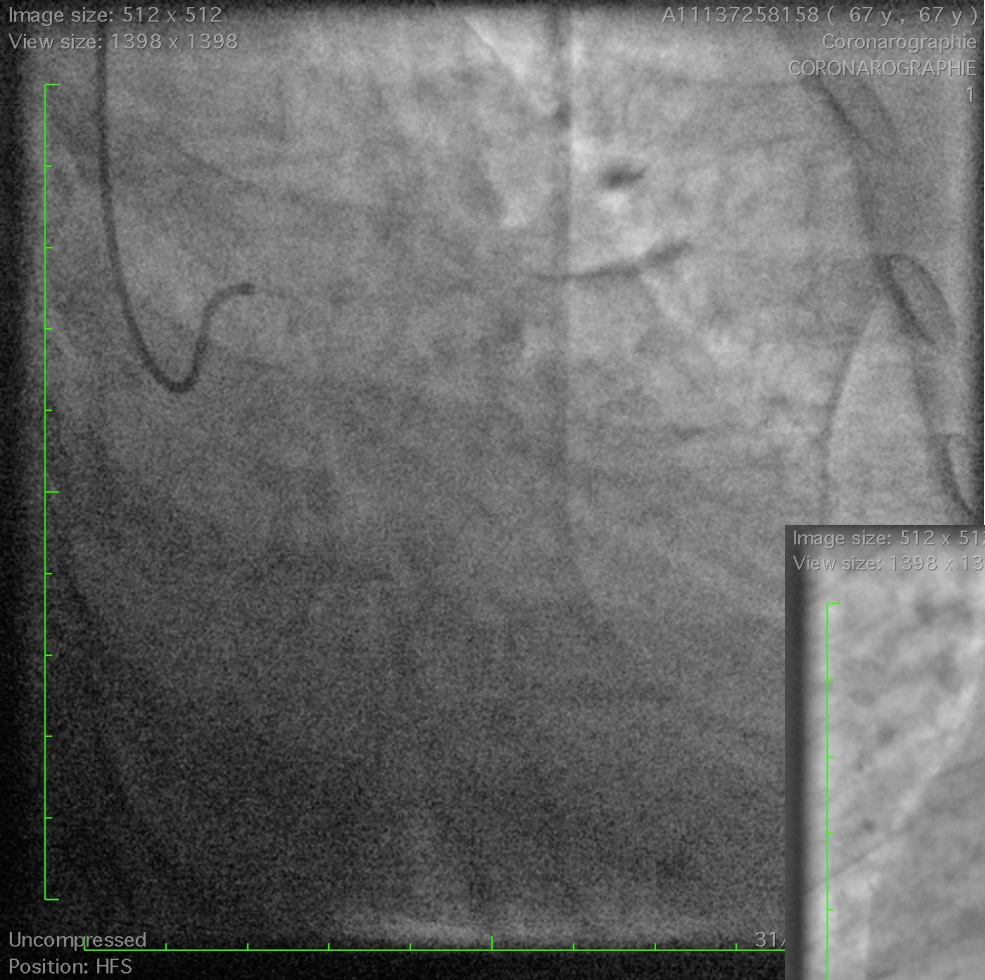
- Traitement médical : BB, Inhibiteur calciques, Nitrés
- Pontage ? Stent ?
- Unroofing ?

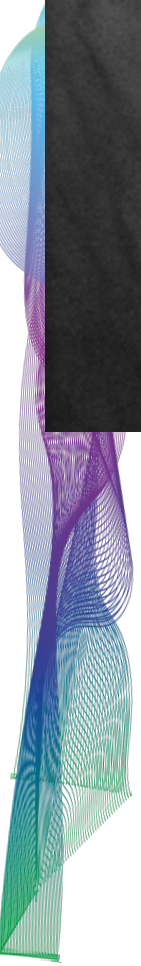


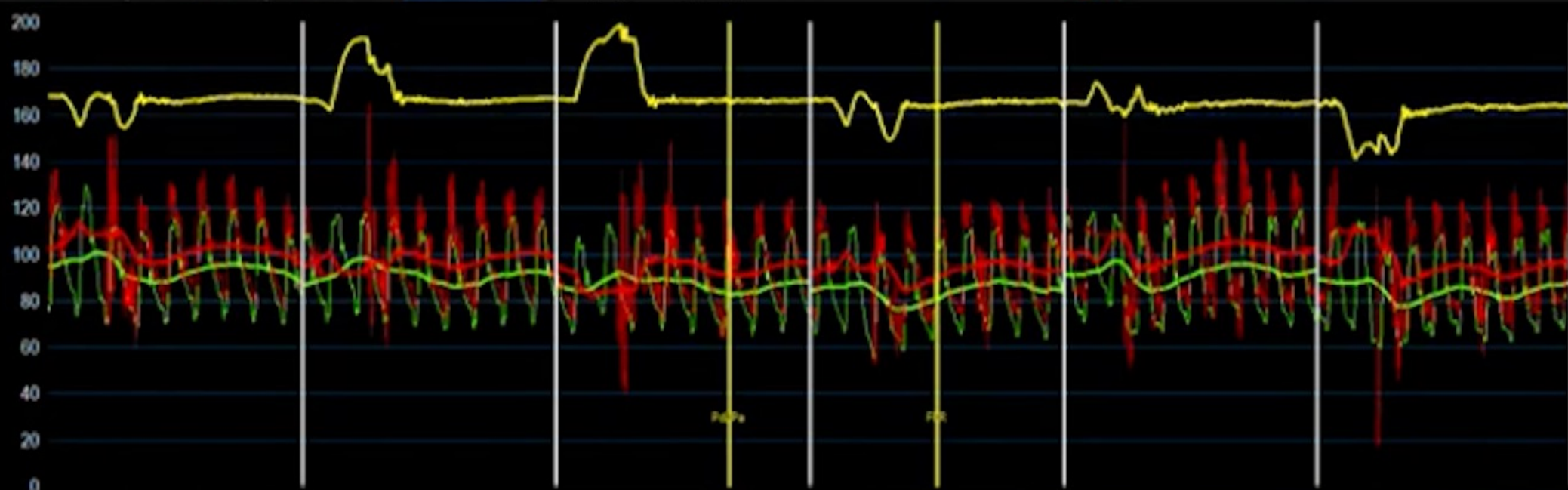
Cas 3

- Patiente de 68 ans
- FDR : surpoids, HTA, diabète, SAS
- Douleurs thoraciques suspectes et dyspnée d'effort
- Coro-scanner : Athérome limité NS, Score calcique 300
- Scintigraphie myocardique
ECG +
Isotope homogène









FFR	Pd	Pa
0.90	81	90

Pd/Pa	Pd	Pa
0.91	83	91

CFR	CFR _{sum}
2.1	2.4

IMR	IMR _{Cor}
32	32

RRR
2.2

Resting 0.86s

0.90

0.82

0.86

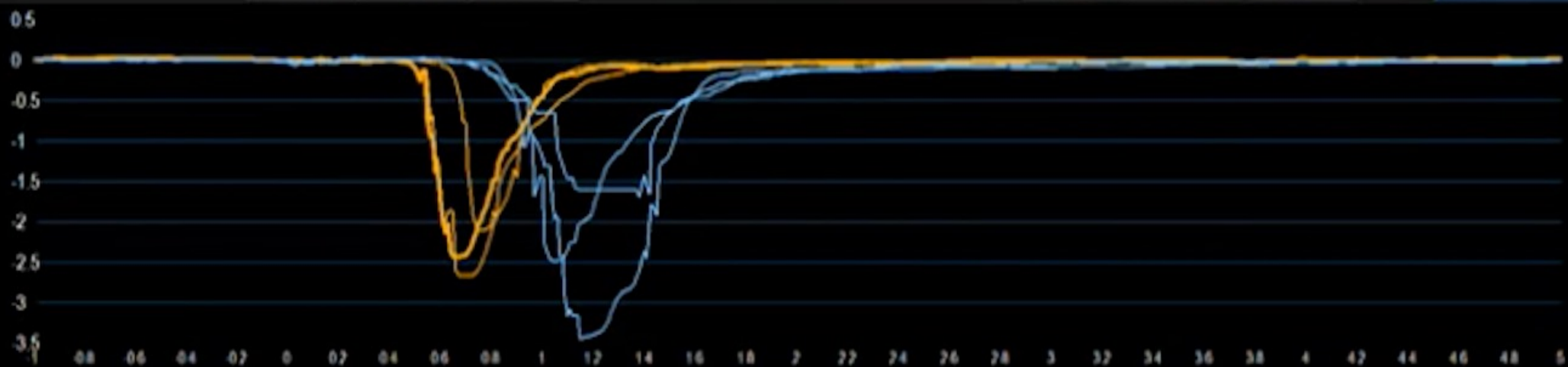
Hyperemic 0.40s

0.33

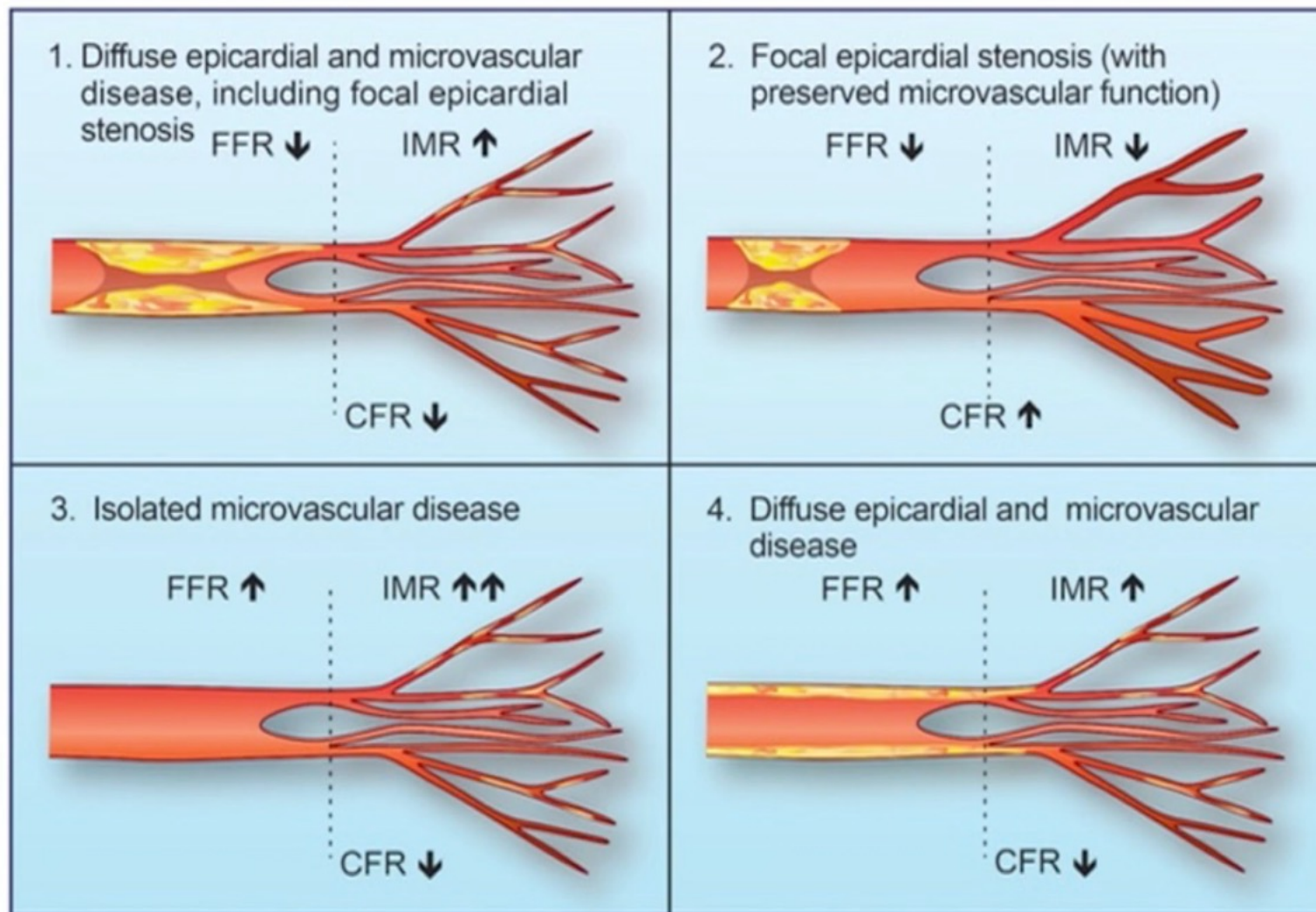
0.49

0.38

Resume



- Absence de réserve coronaire



Ford, Corcoran, Berry. EHJ 2017



2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndromes

Investigations in patients with suspected coronary microvascular angina






Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Guidewire-based CFR and/or microcirculatory resistance measurements should be considered in patients with persistent symptoms, but coronary arteries that are either angiographically normal or have moderate stenoses with preserved iwFR/FFR. ^{412,413}	IIa	B
Intracoronary acetylcholine with ECG monitoring may be considered during angiography, if coronary arteries are either angiographically normal or have moderate stenoses with preserved iwFR/FFR, to assess microvascular vasospasm. ^{412,438–440}	IIb	B
Transthoracic Doppler of the LAD, CMR, and PET may be considered for non-invasive assessment of CFR. ^{430–432,441}	IIb	B

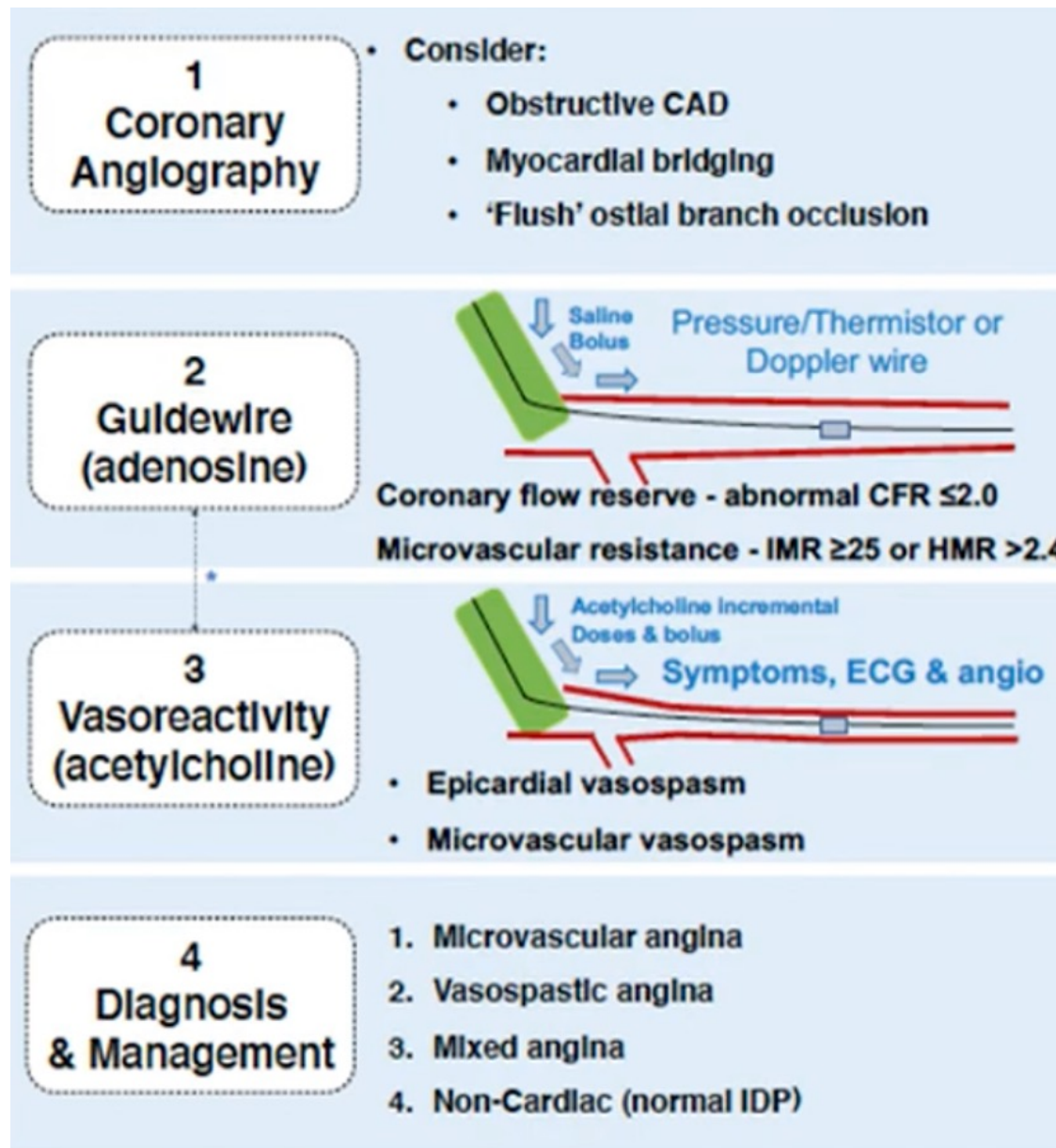
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CFR = coronary flow reserve; CMR = cardiac magnetic resonance; ECG = electrocardiogram; FFR = fractional flow reserve; iwFR = instantaneous wave-free ratio; LAD = left anterior descending; PET = positron emission tomography.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

- 
 - INOCA/CMD are rarely correctly diagnosed-misdiagnosis
- 
 - No tailored therapy is prescribed for these patients
- 
 - Patients continue to experience recurrent angina with impaired quality of life
- 
 - Repeated hospitalizations, unnecessary coronary angiography and adverse cardiovascular outcomes in the short and long term
- 
 - Paradoxical reassurance by the treating physician
 - Physician may even refute the underlying symptoms



- 3 situations radicalement différentes
- Justifie la pratique d'une coronarographie
- Importance des tests fonctionnels
- Si arguments solides pour une ischémie myocardique
 - Justifie une coronarographie complète avec test fonctionnels