



Sfide in cardiologia clinica

10/11 marzo 2017

Mantova MaMu, Centro Congressi Mantova Largo di Porta Pradella, 1

Dolore Toracico: Il Corretto Approccio ed il Valore Incrementale de “Multimodality Imaging” nei Pazienti con Rischio di Malattia Basso-intermedio

Gianluca Pontone, MD, PhD, FESC, FSCCT

Director of MR Unit & Deputy Director of CT Unit

Centro Cardiologico Monzino, IRCCS, University of Milan, Italy

Adjunct Professor at Yonsei University Health System, Seoul, South Korea

Board Member of SCCT

Board Member of ESCR

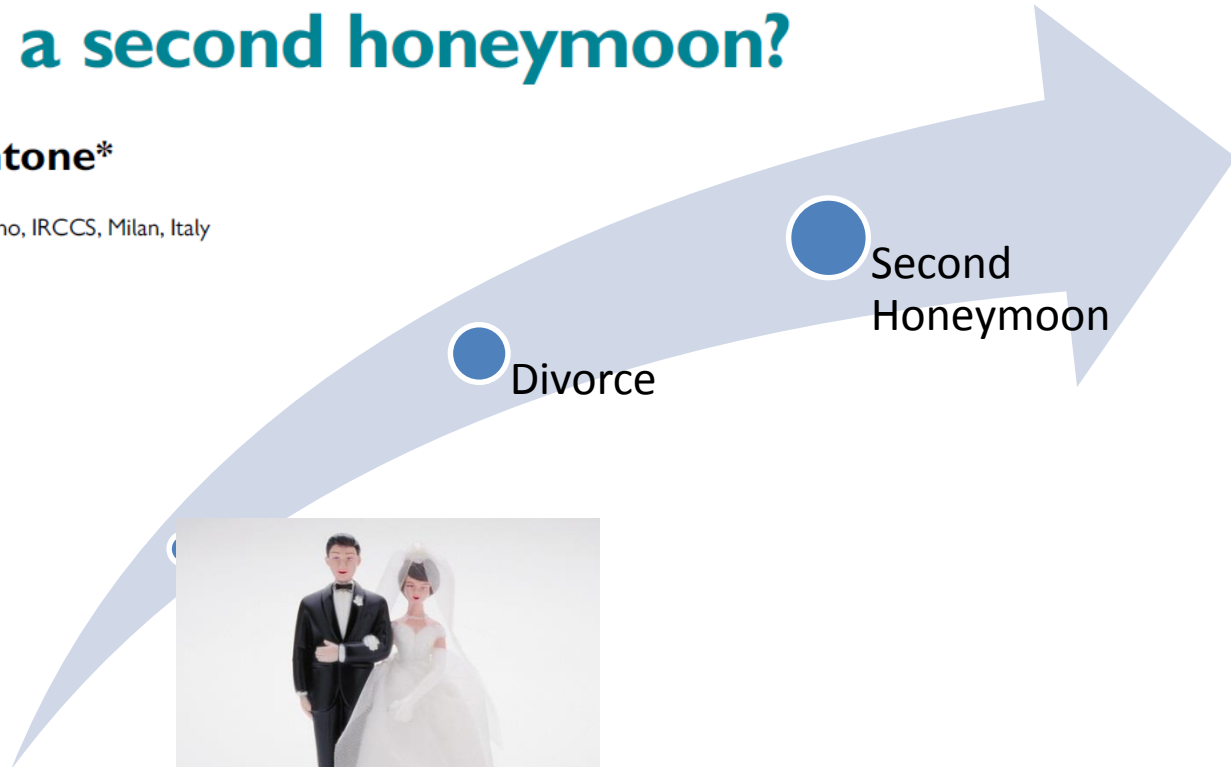
Chairman of CMR working group of Italian Society of Cardiology



Anatomy and physiology in ischaemic heart disease: a second honeymoon?

Gianluca Pontone*

Centro Cardiologico Monzino, IRCCS, Milan, Italy





EUROPEAN
SOCIETY OF
CARDIOLOGY*

European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv748

EDITORIAL

Anatomy and physiology in ischaemic heart disease: a second honeymoon?

Gianluca Pontone*

Centro Cardiologico Monzino, IRCCS, Milan, Italy

Second
Honeymoon

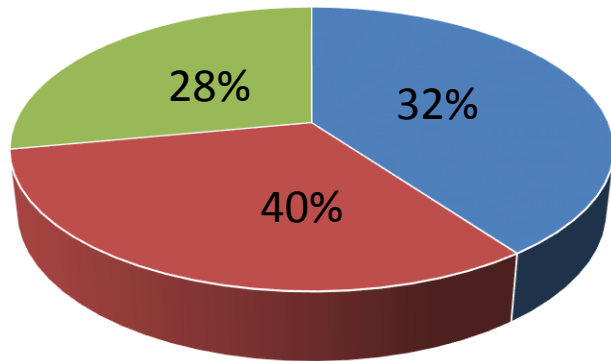


THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: anatomy or physiology ?

However, this marriage was troubled by reports suggesting that more than two-thirds of acute myocardial infarctions may have non obstructive coronary artery stenosis

Shaw L et al , CIRCULATION 2008

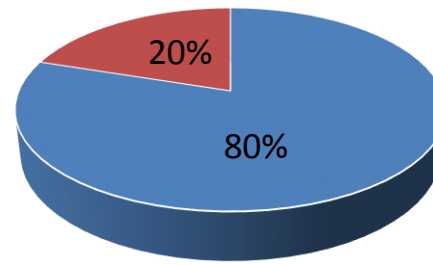
Stenoses > 70%



■ Moderate Ischemia ■ Mild ischemia ■ No ischemia

Tonino PA et al , NEJM 2009

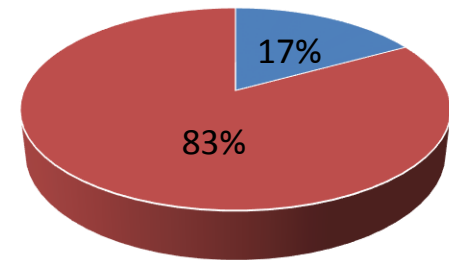
Stenoses > 70%



■ Ischemia ■ No ischemia

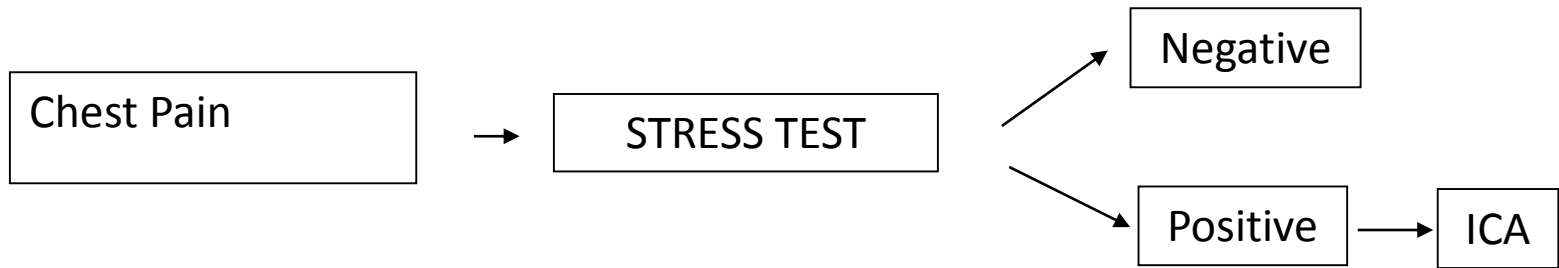
Tonino PA et al , NEJM 2009

Stenoses < 50%



■ Ischemia ■ No ischemia

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: the gatekeeper

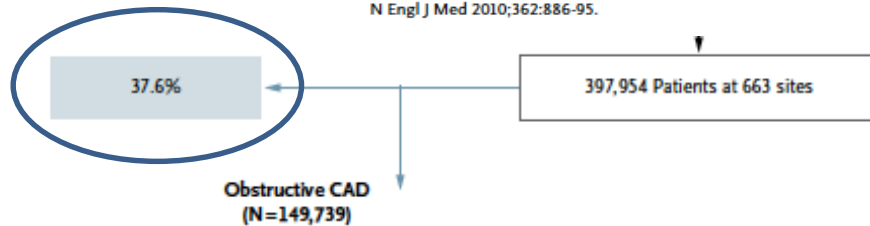


The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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.
N Engl J Med 2010;362:886-95.

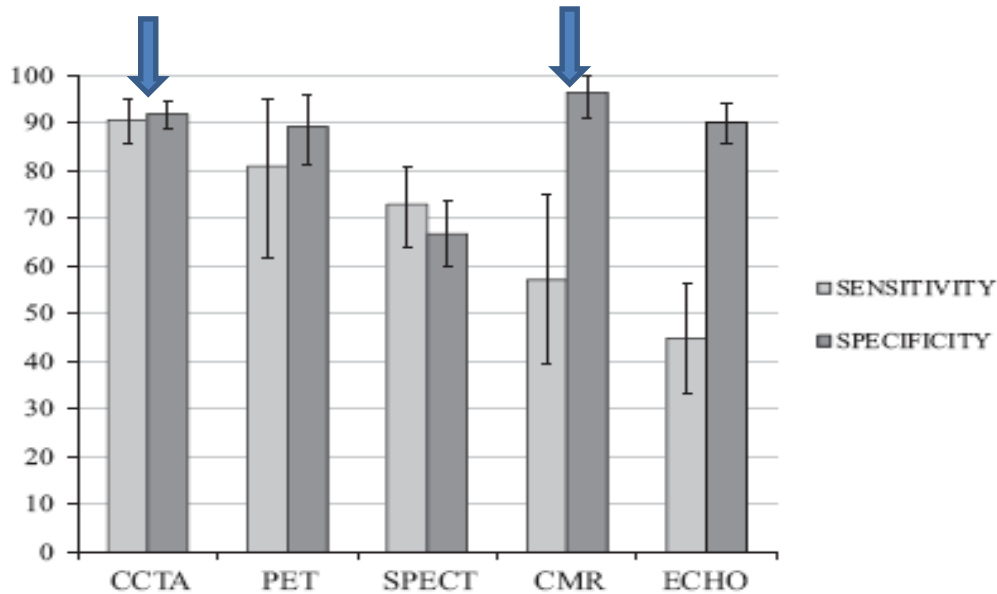


The “ischemic approach” alone is not enough efficient as gatekeeper for ICA

Multivessel CAD	53.0%
1-vessel CAD	46.7%
2-vessel CAD	30.5%
3-vessel CAD	22.5%

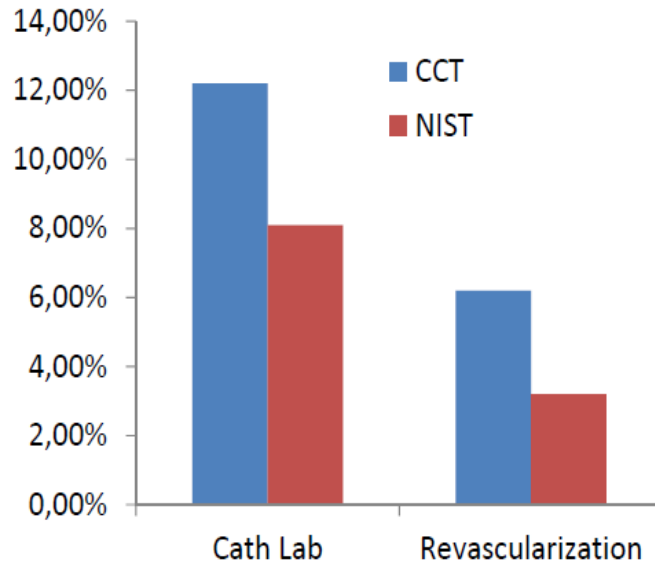
«Which alternative to functional strategy in patients with suspected coronary artery disease ?»

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CCT

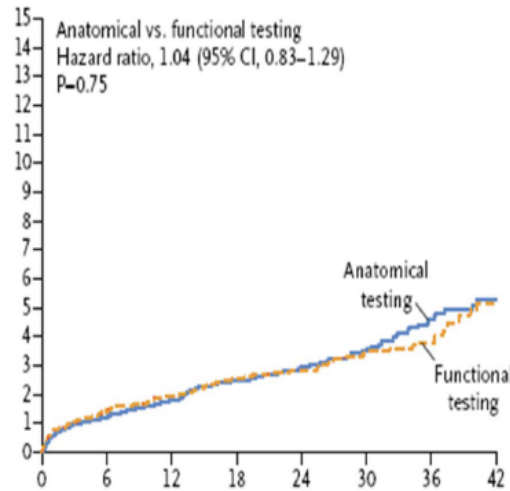


Neglia D et al, Circulation CI 2015 (EVINCI Trial)

CCT showed the highest accuracy in low to intermediate risk patients (prevalence of CAD 29%) as compared to other functional imaging modalities



Modified by Pontone G et al



Douglas P et al, NEJM 2015 (PROMISE Trial)

In symptomatic intermediate risk patients (prevalence 53%) patients with suspected CAD who required non invasive testing, an initial strategy of CTA showed similar clinical outcome, QOL and cost as compared to functional testing

How to improve the detection of coronary artery disease functionally significant with new emerging techniques ?

1. Stress Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)

2. Fractional Flow Reserve CT (FFRct)

2. Stress CT perfusion (CTP)

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CMR

1. Why do we need CMR in suspected CAD ?

ACCF/SCAI/STS/AATS/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/SCCT 2012 Appropriate Use Criteria for Coronary Revascularization Focused Update

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Thoracic Surgeons, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, and the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography

Endorsed by the American Society of Echocardiography and the Heart Rhythm Society

Table A2. Noninvasive Risk Stratification

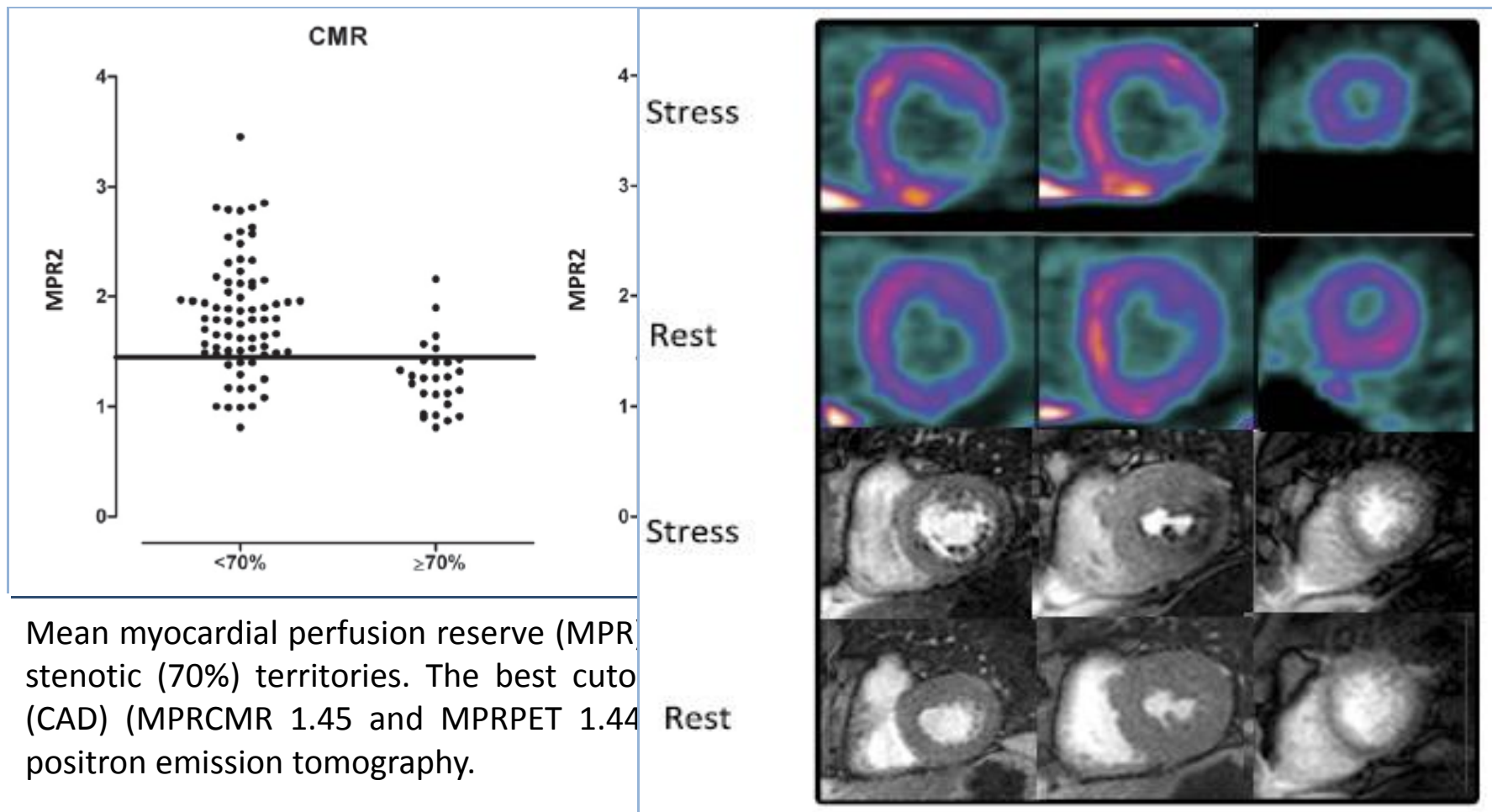
High-risk (>3% annual mortality rate)

1. Severe resting left ventricular dysfunction (LVEF <35%)
2. High-risk treadmill score (score ≤ -11)
3. Severe exercise left ventricular dysfunction (exercise LVEF <35%)
4. Stress-induced large perfusion defect (particularly if anterior)
5. Stress-induced multiple perfusion defects of moderate size
6. Large, fixed perfusion defect with LV dilation or increased lung uptake (thallium-201)
7. Stress-induced moderate perfusion defect with LV dilation or increased lung uptake (thallium-201)
8. Echocardiographic wall motion abnormality (involving >2 segments) developing at low dose of dobutamine (≤ 10 mg/kg/min) or at a low heart rate (<120 beats/min)
9. Stress echocardiographic evidence of extensive ischemia

- ① LV DILATATION AND LOW EF
- ② PERFUSION DEFECT
- ③ WALL MOTION ABNORMALITIES

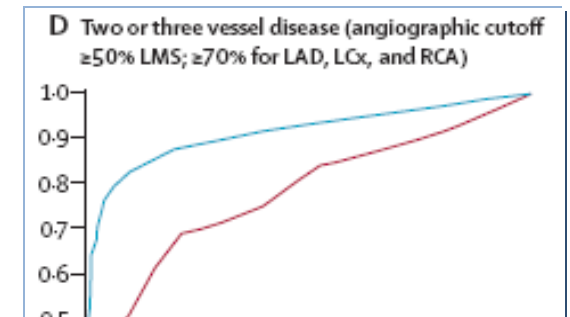
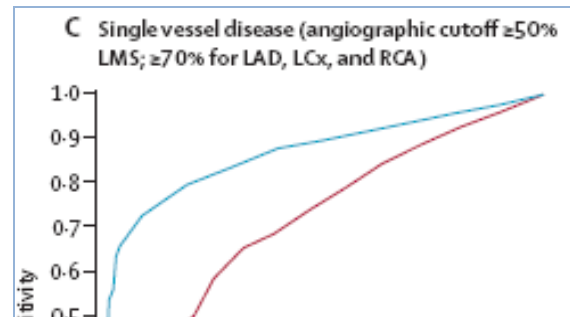
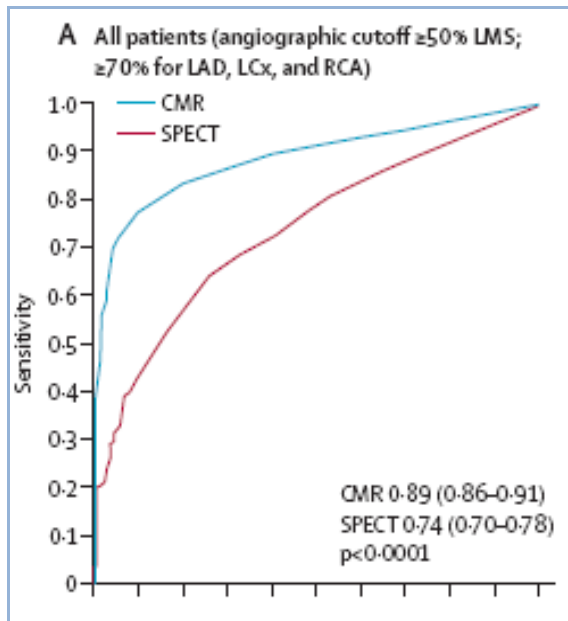
THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CMR

1. Why do we need a functional test in suspected CAD ?
2. Which is the diagnostic accuracy of stress CMR in suspected CAD ?



THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CMR

1. Why do we need a functional test in suspected CAD ?
2. Which is the diagnostic accuracy of stress CMR in suspected CAD ?
3. Which is the best protocol for stress CMR ?
4. Which is the diagnostic accuracy of stress CMR versus other imaging modality?



Panel 2: Criteria for a positive CMR

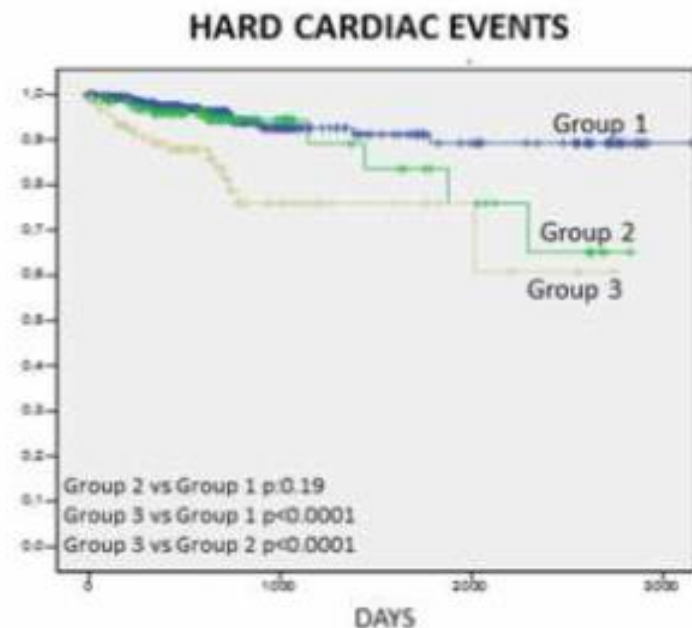
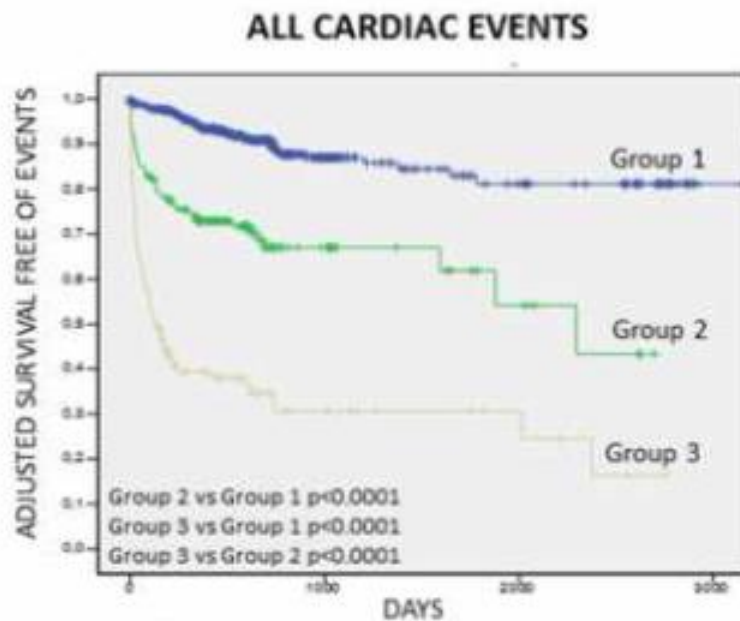
- Any evidence of regional wall motion abnormality (by visual analysis using the 17-segment model²³), each segment scored as 0 (normal), 1 (mild hypokinesia), 2 (severe hypokinesia), 3 (akinesia), or 4 (dyskinesia)
- Hypoperfusion (ischaemia) assessed by visual comparison of stress and rest CMR perfusion scans (16 segments of the 17 segment AHA/ACC model, excluding the apical cap segment) with scores of 0 (normal), 1 (equivocal), 2 (subendocardial ischaemia), or 3 (transmural ischaemia)
- Visual severity (percentage luminal narrowing) of coronary artery stenosis in the coronary MR angiogram (15 coronary segments)
- Any infarct (scar) on late gadolinium-enhancement images (17 segment model) with scores of 0 (none), 1 (1-25%), 2 (26-50%), 3 (51-75%), or 4 (>75%) for each segment.

Greenwood JP Lancet 2012

The findings of CE-MARC support management of stable coronary artery disease and the cancer risk associated with

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CMR

1. Why do we need a functional test in suspected CAD ?
2. Which is the diagnostic accuracy of stress CMR in suspected CAD ?
3. Which is the best protocol for stress CMR ?
4. Which is the diagnostic accuracy of stress CMR versus other imaging modality?
5. Which is the prognostic stratification of stress CMR?



Adjusted survival curves without all cardiac events (left panel) and hard cardiac events (right panel) in patients without perfusion defect or AWM under stress (Group 1), in patients with perfusion defect without AWM under stress (Group 2) and in patients with perfusion defect plus AWM under stress (Group 3). *AWM: abnormal wall motion*

ViosWorks



3D cardiac anatomy, function, and flow in 1 free-breathing, 8 min scan



42cm FOV
256 x192
7:55 min

How to improve the detection of coronary artery disease functionally significant with new emerging techniques ?

1. Stress Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)

2. Fractional Flow Reserve CT (FFRct)

3. Stress CT perfusion (CTP)

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFRct



Interactive Analysis

CCM-100-081-A

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doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2011.06.066

Cardiac Imaging

Diagnosis of Ischemia-Causing Coronary Stenoses by Noninvasive Fractional Flow Reserve Computed From Coronary Computed Tomographic Angiograms

Results From the Prospective Multicenter DISCOVER-FLOW (Diagnosis of Ischemia-Causing Stenoses Obtained Via Noninvasive Fractional Flow Reserve) Study

Bon-Kwon Koo, MD, PhD,* Andrejs Erglis, MD, PhD,† Joon-Hyung Doh, MD, PhD,‡ David V. Daniels, MD,§ Sanda Jegere, MD,|| Hyo-Soo Kim, MD, PhD,* Allison Dunning, MD,¶ Tony DeFrance, MD,# Alexandra Lansky, MD,** Jonathan Leipsic, BSc, MD,†† James K. Min, MD‡‡
Seoul and Goyang, South Korea; Riga, Latvia; Palo Alto, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, California; New York, New York; New Haven, Connecticut; and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

ONLINE FIRST

Diagnostic Accuracy of Fractional Flow Reserve From Anatomic CT Angiography

JAMA. 2012;308(12):doi:10.1001/2012.jama.11274

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2013.11.043>

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Clinical Trials

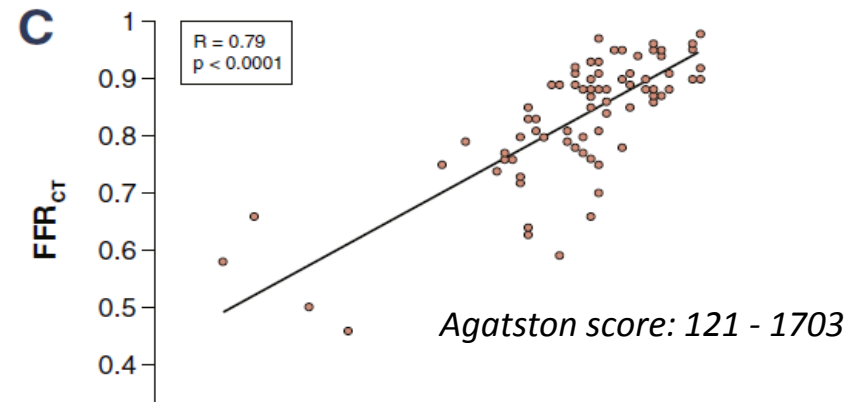
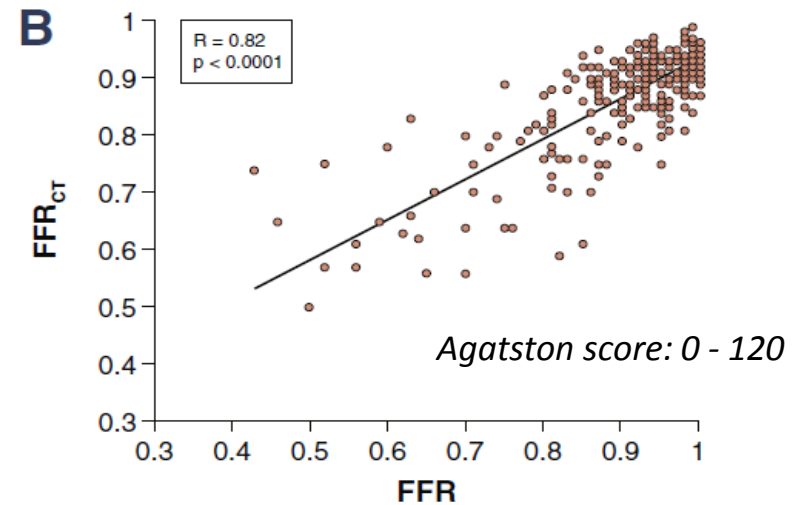
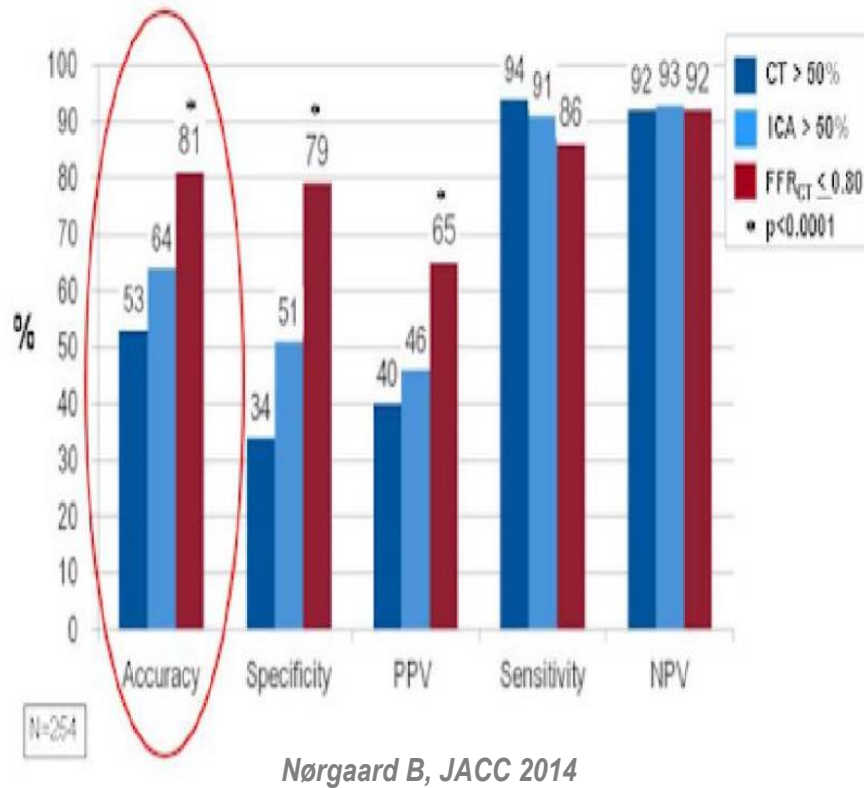
Diagnostic Performance of Noninvasive Fractional Flow Reserve Derived From Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography in Suspected Coronary Artery Disease

The NXT Trial (Analysis of Coronary Blood Flow Using CT Angiography: Next Steps)



THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFR_{CT}

Per-Patient Diagnostic Performance vs. CT



The fractional flow reserve CCT derived (FFR_{CT}) is accurate even in challenging setting such as calcified lesion. When compared to alternative strategy such as TAF, the FFR_{CT} has showed higher sensitivity and specificity

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFR_{CT}

□ HOW TO INCREASE THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GATEKEEPER TO ICA?

**Prospective Longitudinal
Trial of FFR_{CT}: Outcome and Resource IMpacts study
- THE PLATFORM trial -**

Rationale and design of the Prospective Longitudinal Trial of FFR_{CT}: Outcome and Resource IMpacts study

Gianluca Pontone, MD, PhD,^a Manesh R. Patel, MD,^b Mark A. Hlatky, MD,^c Karen Chiswell, PhD,^b Daniele Andreini, MD, PhD,^a Bjarne Linde Norgaard, MD, PhD,^d Robert A. Byrne, MB, BCh, PhD,^e Nick Curzen, BM, PhD,^f Ian Purcell, MD,^g Matthias Gutberlet, MD, PhD,^h Gilles Rioufol, MD, PhD,ⁱ Ulrich Hink, MD,^j Herwig W. Schuchlenz, MD, PhD,^k Gudrun Feuchtner, MD,^l Martine Gilard, MD,^m Bernard de Bruyne, MD, PhD,ⁿ Campbell Rogers, MD,^o and Pamela S. Douglas, MD^b *Milan, Italy; Durham, NC; Stanford, Redwood City, CA; Munich, Leipzig, Mainz, Germany; Southampton, Newcastle, United Kingdom; Lyon, Brest, France; Graz, Innsbruck, Austria; and Aalst, Belgium*

(Am Heart J 2015;0:1-9.e44.)

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFR_{CT}

□ HOW TO INCREASE THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GATEKEEPER TO ICA?

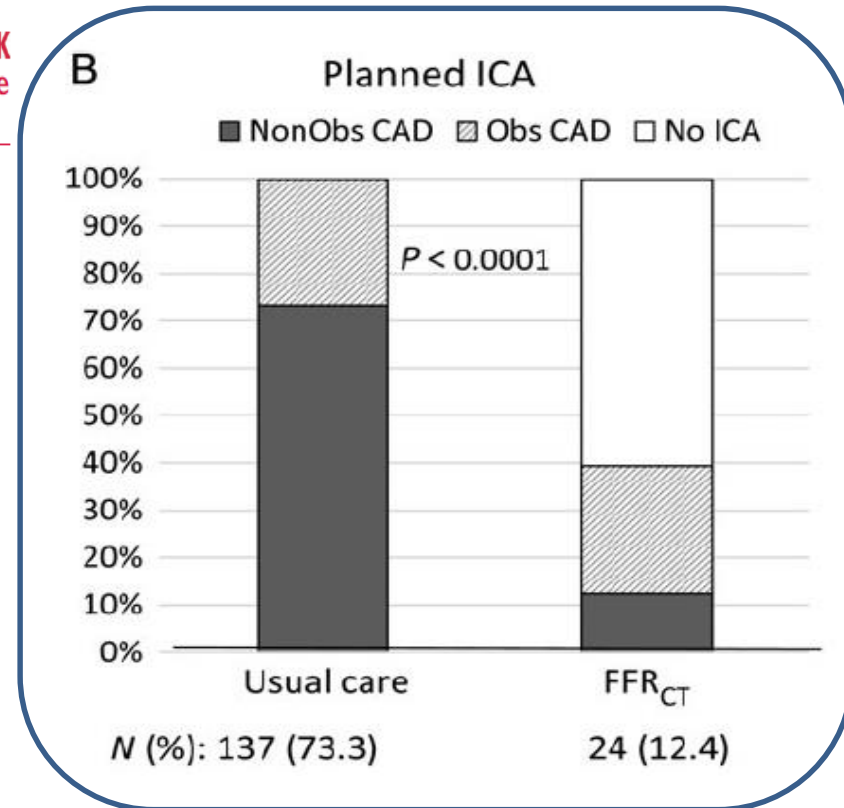


European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv444

FASTTRACK
ESC Hot Line

Clinical outcomes of fractional flow reserve by computed tomographic angiography-guided diagnostic strategies vs. usual care in patients with suspected coronary artery disease: the prospective longitudinal trial of FFR_{CT}: outcome and resource impacts study

Pamela S. Douglas^{1*}, Gianluca Pontone², Mark A. Hlatky³, Manesh R. Patel¹, Bjarne L. Norgaard⁴, Robert A. Byrne⁵, Nick Curzen⁶, Ian Purcell⁷, Matthias Gutberlet⁸, Gilles Rioufol⁹, Ulrich Hink¹⁰, Herwig Walter Schuchlenz¹¹, Gudrun Feuchtner¹², Martine Gilard¹³, Daniele Andreini², Jesper M. Jensen⁴, Martin Hadamitzky⁵, Karen Chiswell¹, Derek Cyr¹, Alan Wilk¹⁴, Furong Wang¹⁴, Campbell Rogers¹⁴, and Bernard De Bruyne¹⁵, On Behalf of the PLATFORM Investigators[†]



- 61% patients in FFR_{CT} group: ICA cancelled
- **Rate of ICA without obstructive CAD**
 - By QCA: 73.3% usual care; 12.4% FFR_{CT}
 - By site-read angiographic
 - data: 56.7% usual care; 9.3% FFR_{CT}

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFRct

□ *HOW TO INCREASE THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GATEKEEPER TO ICA?*

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jacc.2015.09.051>

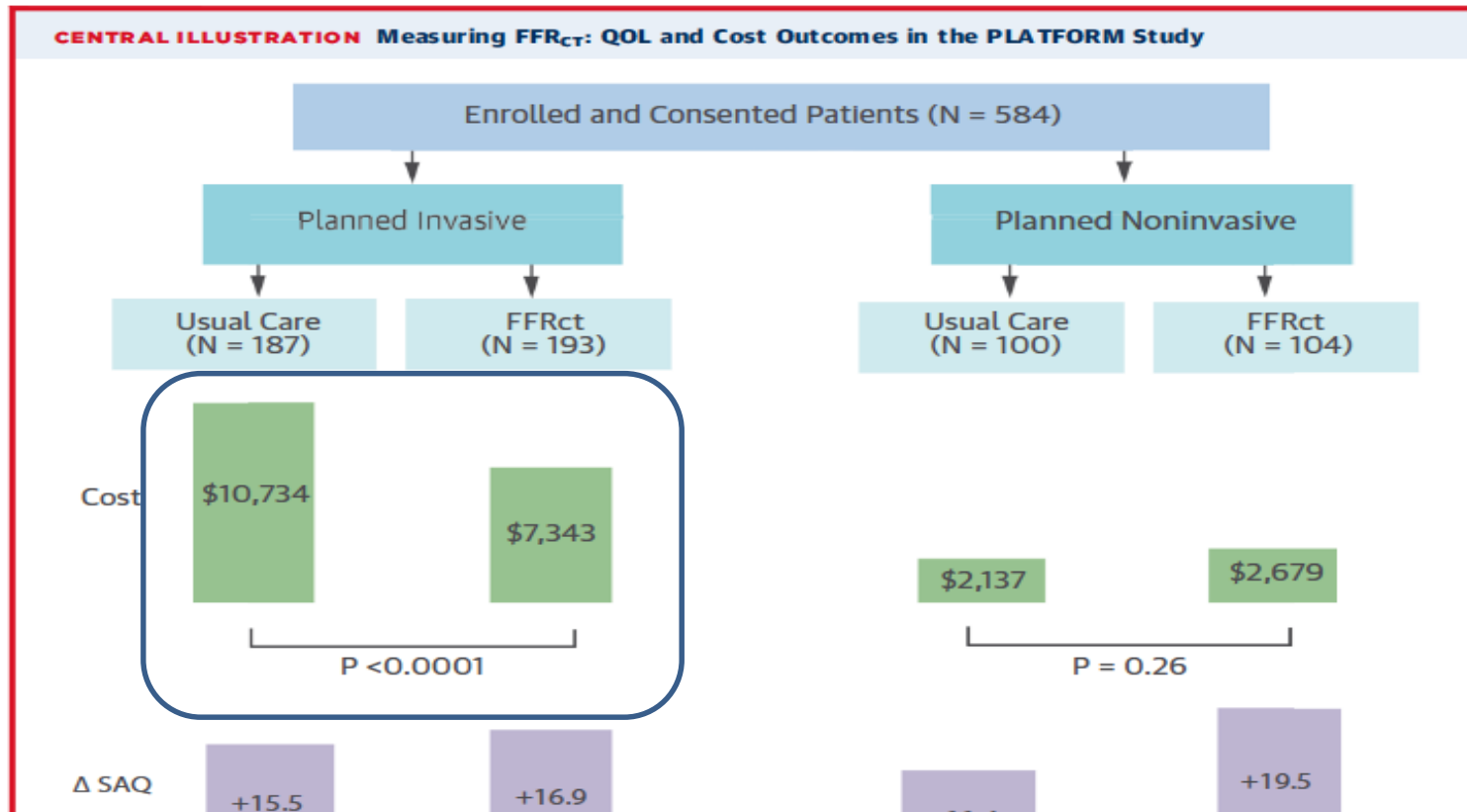
Quality of Life and Economic Outcomes of Assessing Fractional Flow Reserve With Computed Tomography Angiography

The PLATFORM Study

Mark A. Hlatky, MD,* Bernard De Bruyne, MD, PhD,† Gianluca Pontone, MD, PhD,‡ Manesh R. Patel, MD,§
Bjame L. Norgaard, MD,|| Robert A. Byrne, MB BCH, PhD,¶ Nick Curzen, BM (HONS), PhD,# Ian Purcell, MD,**
Matthias Gutberlet, MD,†† Gilles Rioufol, MD,‡‡ Ulrich Hink, MD,§§ Herwig Walter Schuchlenz, MD,|||
Gudrun Feuchtner, MD,¶¶ Martine Gilard, MD,## Daniele Andreini, MD,‡ Jesper M. Jensen, MD,|||
Martin Hadamitzky, MD,¶ Alan Wilk, BS,*** Furong Wang, MD,*** Campbell Rogers, MD,*** Pamela S. Douglas, MD,§
for the PLATFORM Investigators

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFRct

□ HOW TO INCREASE THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GATEKEEPER TO ICA?

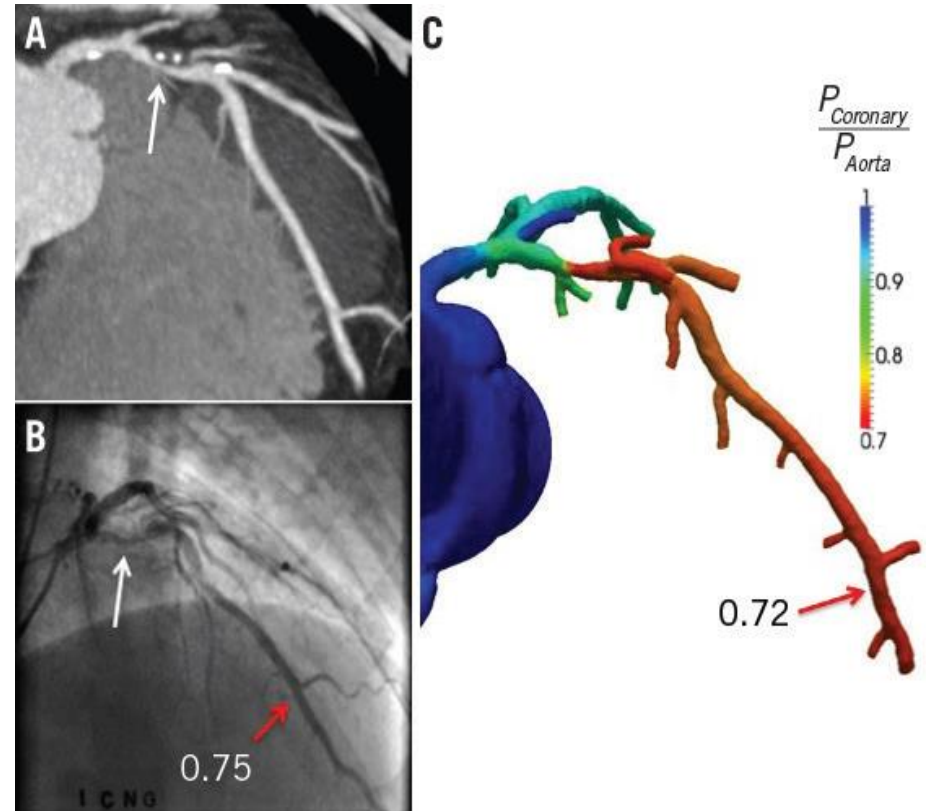
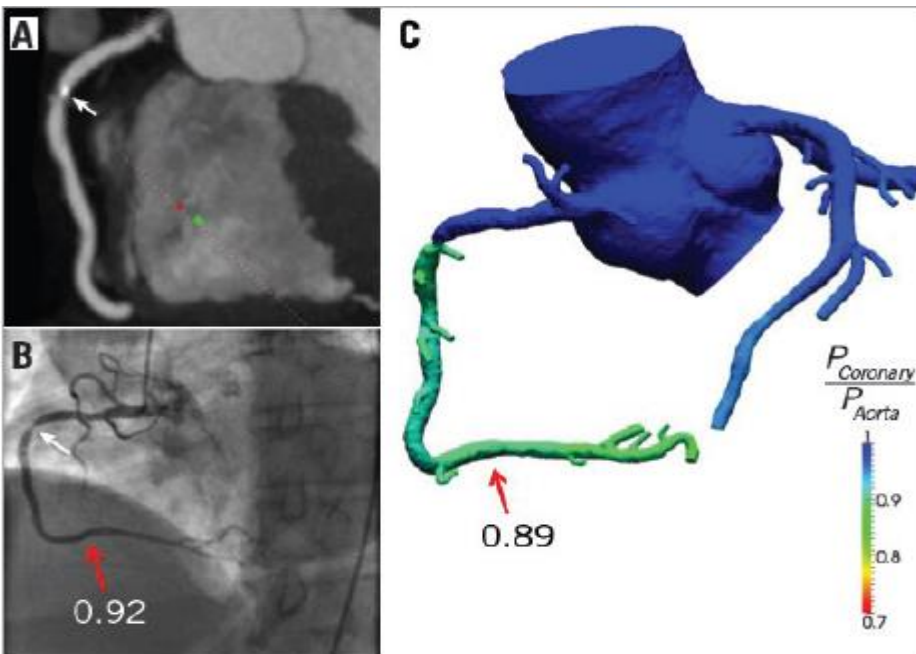


In conclusion, when used as an alternative diagnostic strategy to guide care in patients with planned invasive catheterization, CTA plus selective FFRCT was associated with a significantly lower rate of angiography showing no obstructive CAD, low rates of clinical outcomes, similar QOL, and significant cost savings. When used in those with planned noninvasive testing, clinical events were rare, and there were few differences in resource use, or QOL, although the small sample size in this group precludes firm conclusions.

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFRct

□ HOW TO INTEGRATE FFRct WITH ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUE CHARACTERISTICS (APC)?

Representative example of lesion with non-ischaemic RCA obstructive stenosis. A) Multiplanar reformat of CT demonstrating obstructive stenosis (white arrow) with no APCs (PR [-], LAP [-], SC [-]) in the proximal portion of RCA. B) Invasive coronary angiogram demonstrates obstructive stenosis (white arrow) and FFR value of 0.92 (red arrow), indicating vessel no-ischaemia. C) FFRCT value of 0.89 (red arrow) indicating vessel no-ischaemia.



Representative example of a lesion with ischaemic LAD obstructive stenosis. A) Multiplanar reformat of CT demonstrating obstructive stenosis (white arrow) with APCs (PR [+], LAP [+], SC [+]) in the proximal portion of LAD. B) Invasive coronary angiogram demonstrates obstructive stenosis (white arrow) and FFR value of 0.75 (red arrow), indicating vessel ischaemia. C) FFRCT value of 0.72 (red arrow) indicating vessel ischaemia. LAD: left anterior descending artery

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFRct

□ HOW TO PREDICT THE PLAQUE RUPTURE ?

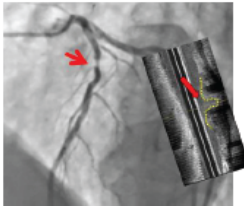
2016 euro PCR

EMERALD study

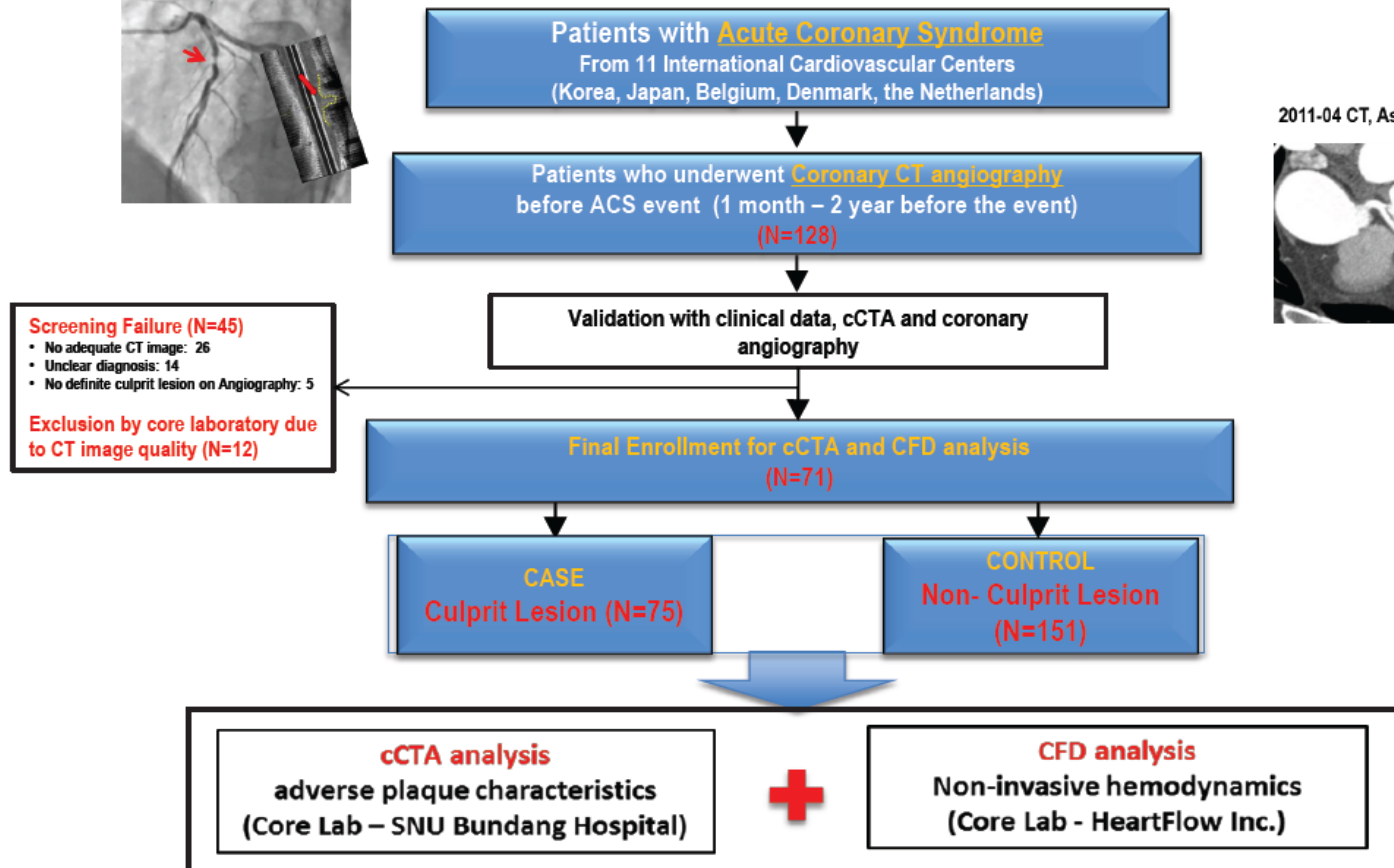
CV PIPELINE
BY MARKET MONITORS INC.

Exploring the Mechanism of the Plaque Rupture in Acute Coronary Syndrome using Coronary CT Angiography and Computational Fluid Dynamics

2012-06 Acute MI



2011-04 CT, Asymptomatic



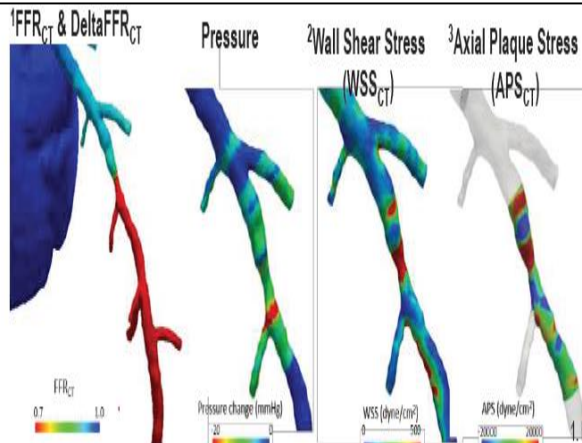
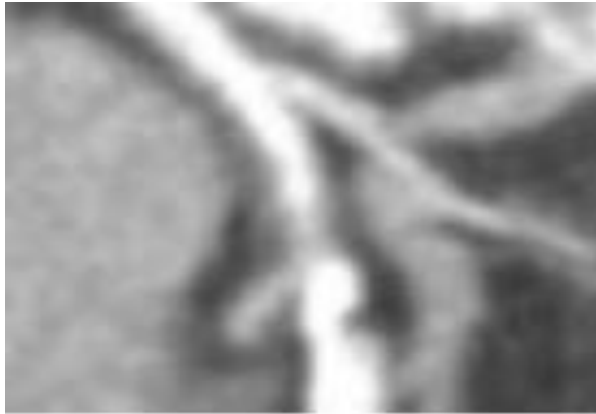
THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of FFR_{CT}

2016 euro PCR

EMERALD study

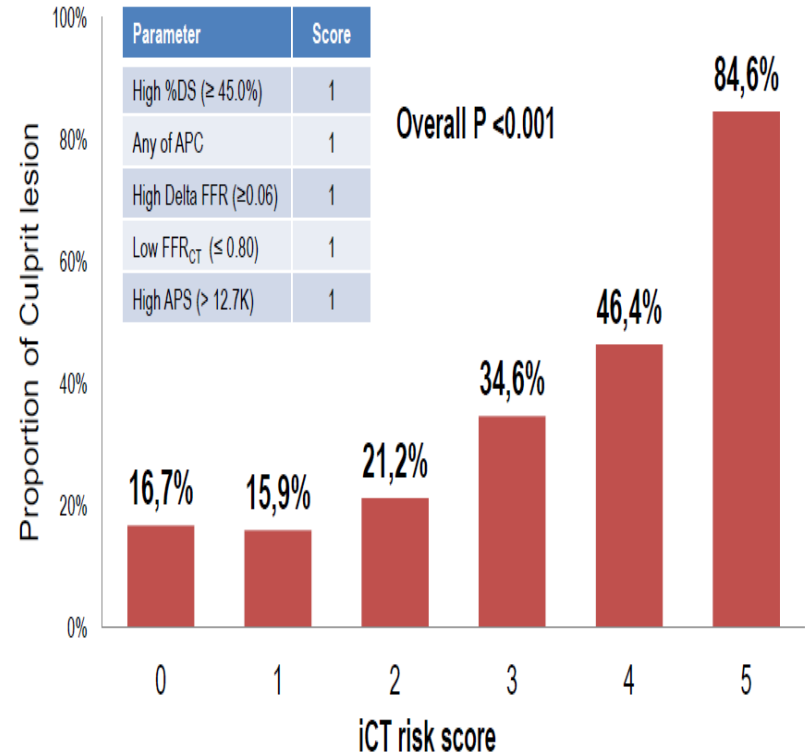
CV PIPELINE
BY MARKET MONITORS INC

Exploring the MEchanism of the Plaque Rupture in Acute Coronary Syndrome using Coronary CT Angiography and Computational Fluid Dynamics



1. Koo BK, et al JACC 2011
2. Park JB, et al. Heart 2016
3. Choi GW & Lee JM, et al, JACC Imaging 2015

Integrated cCTA (iCT) risk score



How to improve the detection of coronary artery disease functionally significant with new emerging techniques ?

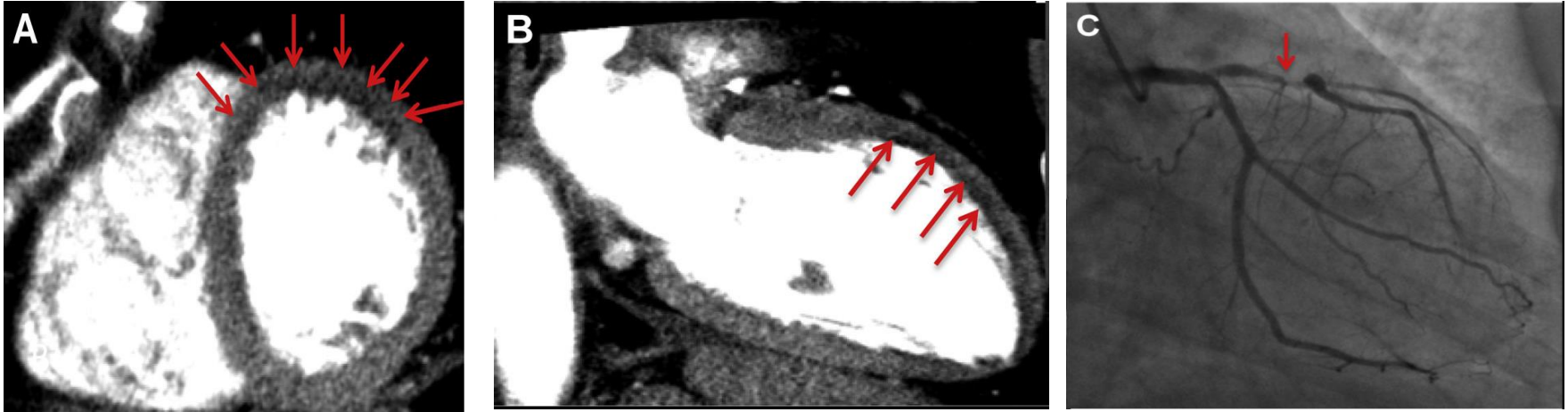
1. Stress Cardiac Magnetic Resonance (CMR)

2. Fractional Flow Reserve CT (FFRct)

~~3. Stress CT perfusion (CTP)~~

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

Visual assessment: Areas of reduced perfusion appear hypoenhanced compared with the normal myocardium, which implies either myocardial ischemia or myocardial infarction.

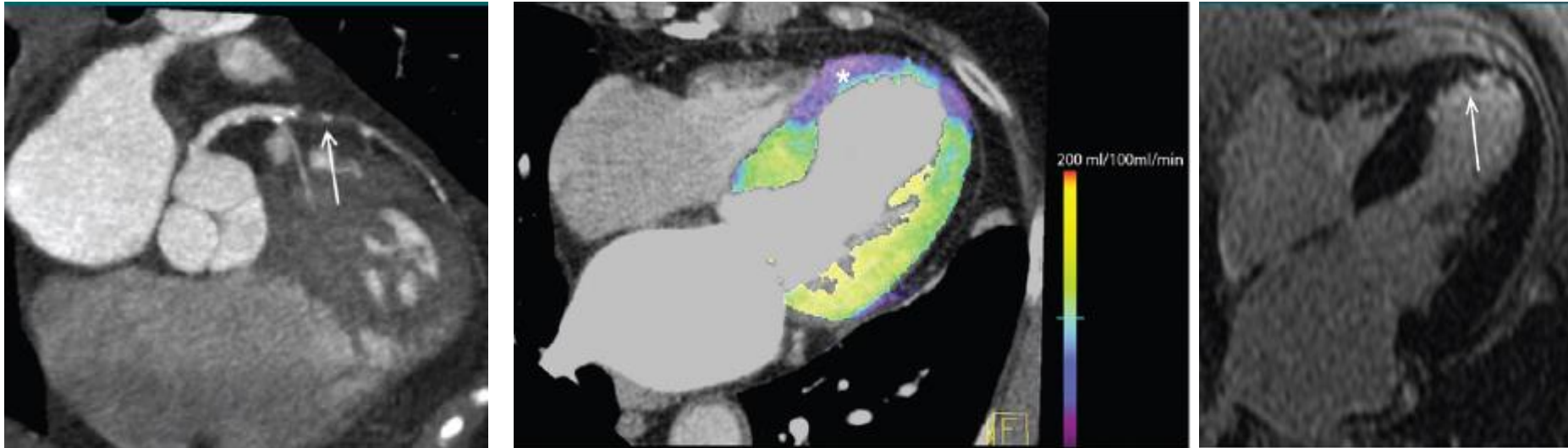


Strengths: Fast analysis

Pitfalls: Normal left ventricular myocardial enhancement demonstrates substantially lower attenuation in the lateral wall when compared with the anterior, septal, and inferior walls in patients with normal coronary arteries. The lateral myocardial wall is located adjacent to the air within the lungs and is not subjected to the same beam-hardening effect

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

Quantitative assessment : Myocardial Blood Flow (MBF): maximum TAC slope/maximum AIF (ml/100 ml/min)



Images in a 75-year-old woman with typical symptoms of chest pain. (a) Curved multiplanar reformat of the left anterior descending coronary artery shows a subtotal occlusion of the middle left anterior descending coronary artery (arrow). (b) Stress myocardial CT perfusion color-coded map in a four-chamber view, from dynamic CT acquisition with a DS CT scanner, shows a hypoperfused area at the level of the septum and the apex (*). Both myocardial areas look thinner compared with the other myocardial segments. (c) MR image acquired with delayed enhancement in a four-chamber view

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

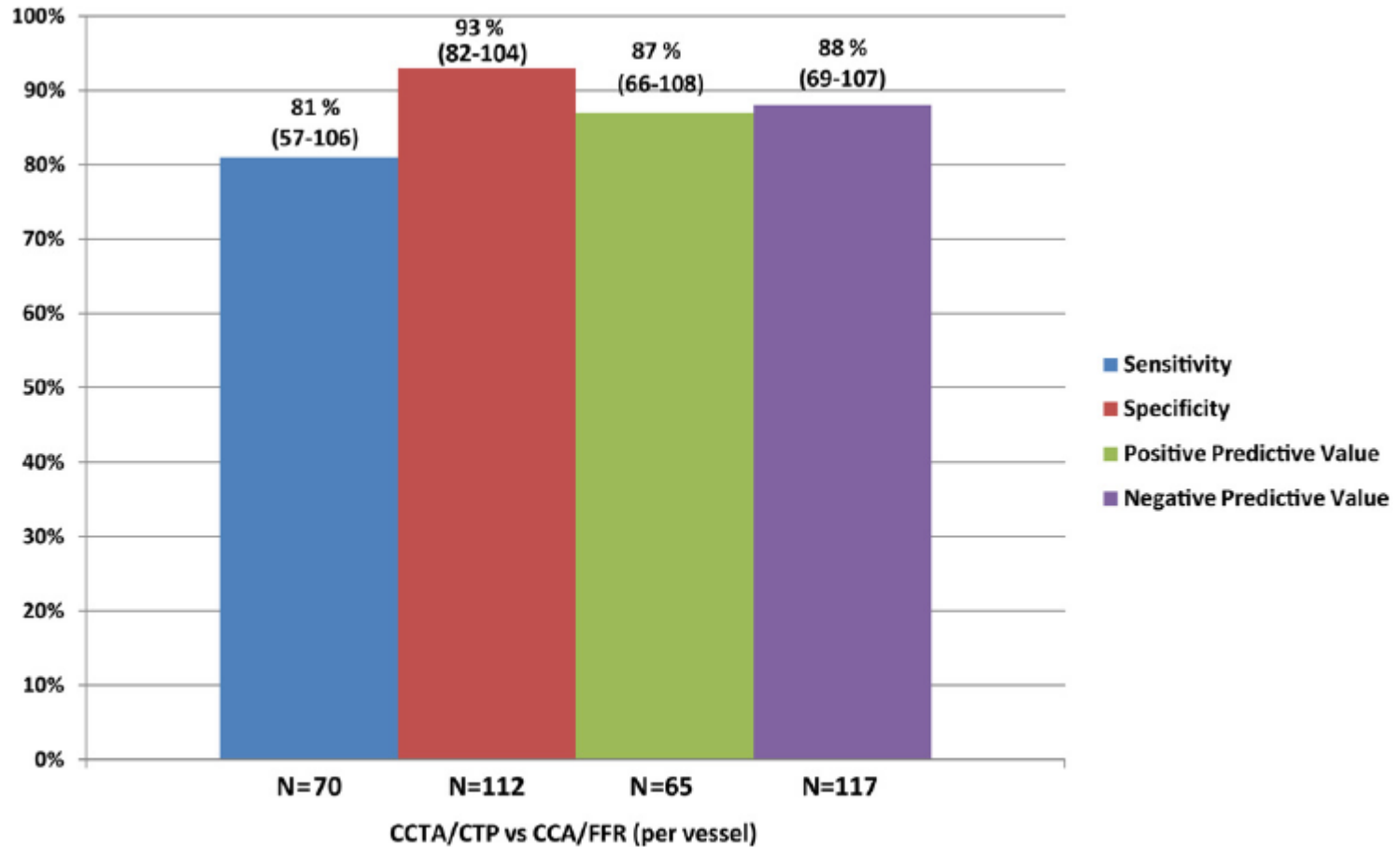
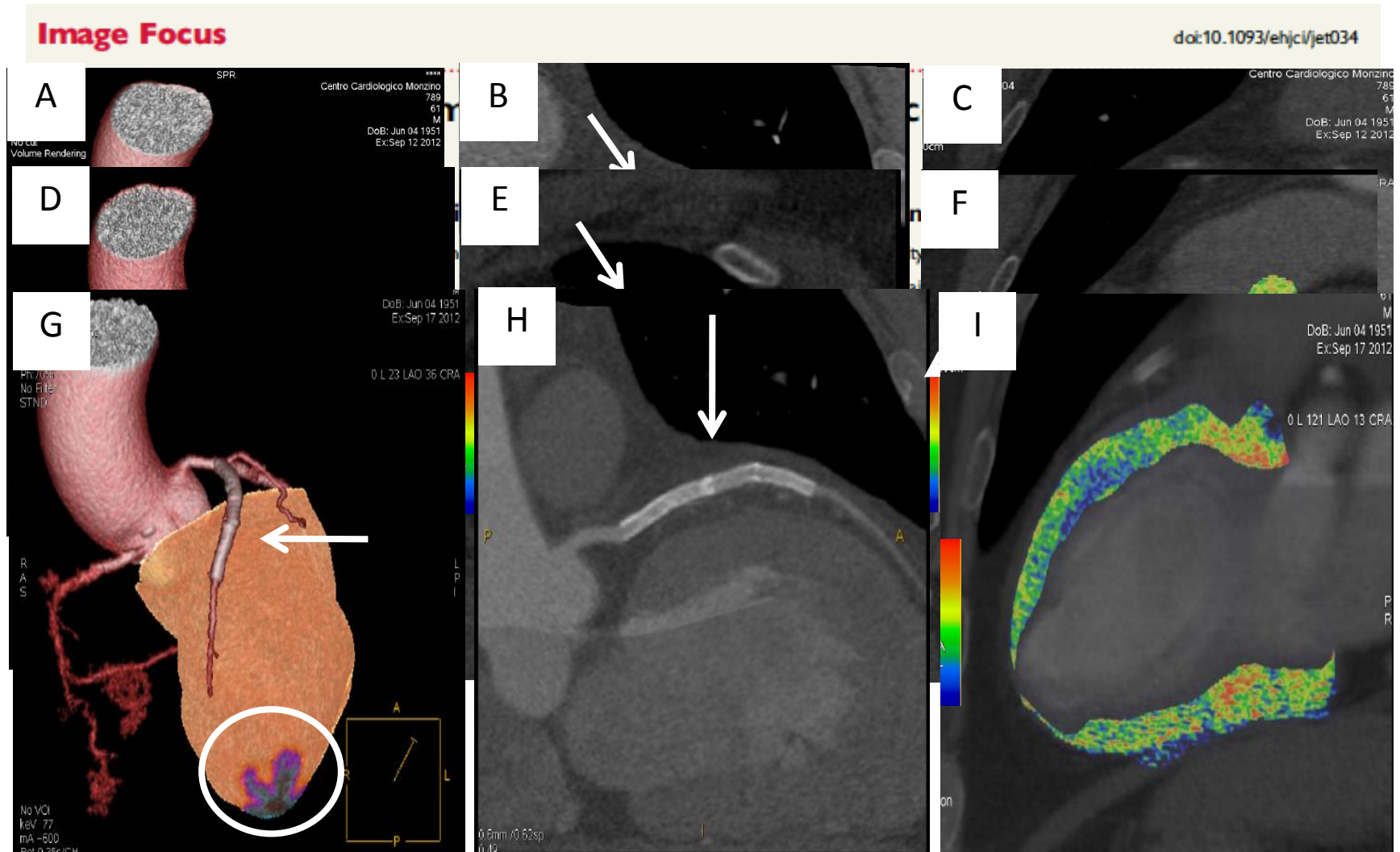


Figure 3. Studies using coronary computed tomography angiography (CCTA) and computed tomography perfusion (CTP) compared with conventional coronary angiography (CCA) and fractional flow reserve (FFR) as the reference standard.

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

OPEN ISSUES AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

① Beam hardening and Dual Energy CT

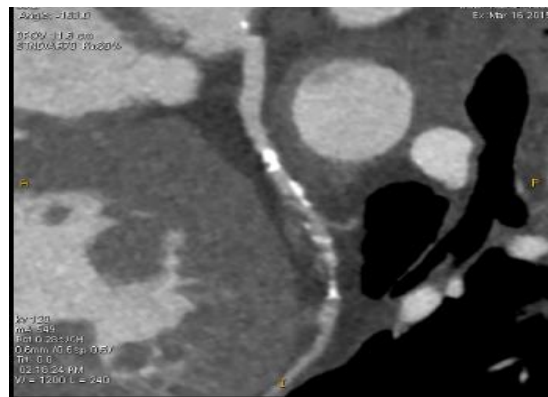
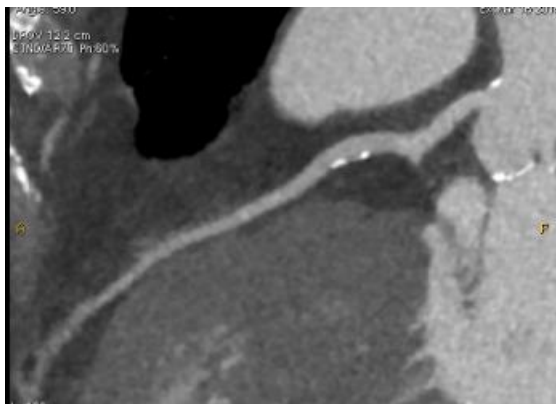
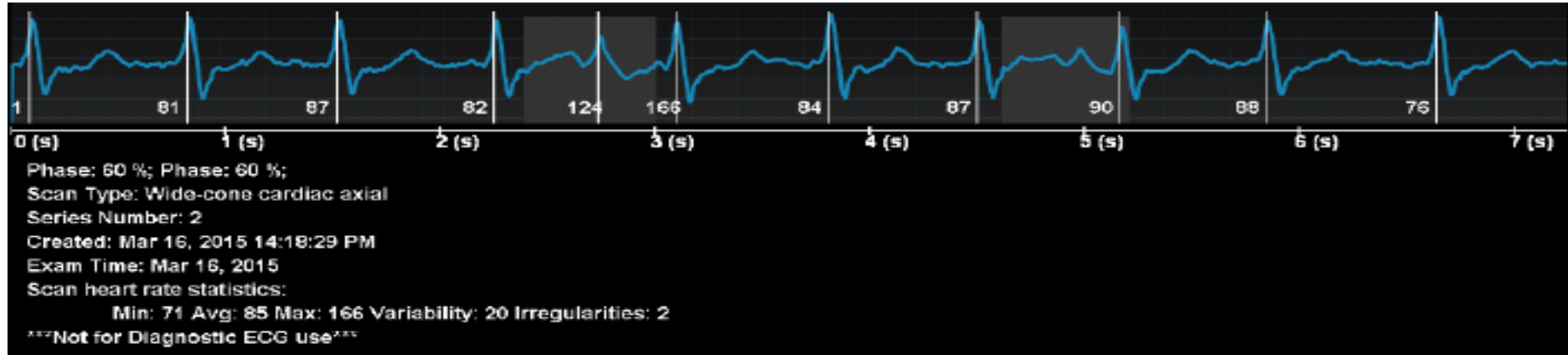


THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

OPEN ISSUES AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

② Heart Rate related artefacts and New generation CT scanner

► AF patients



THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

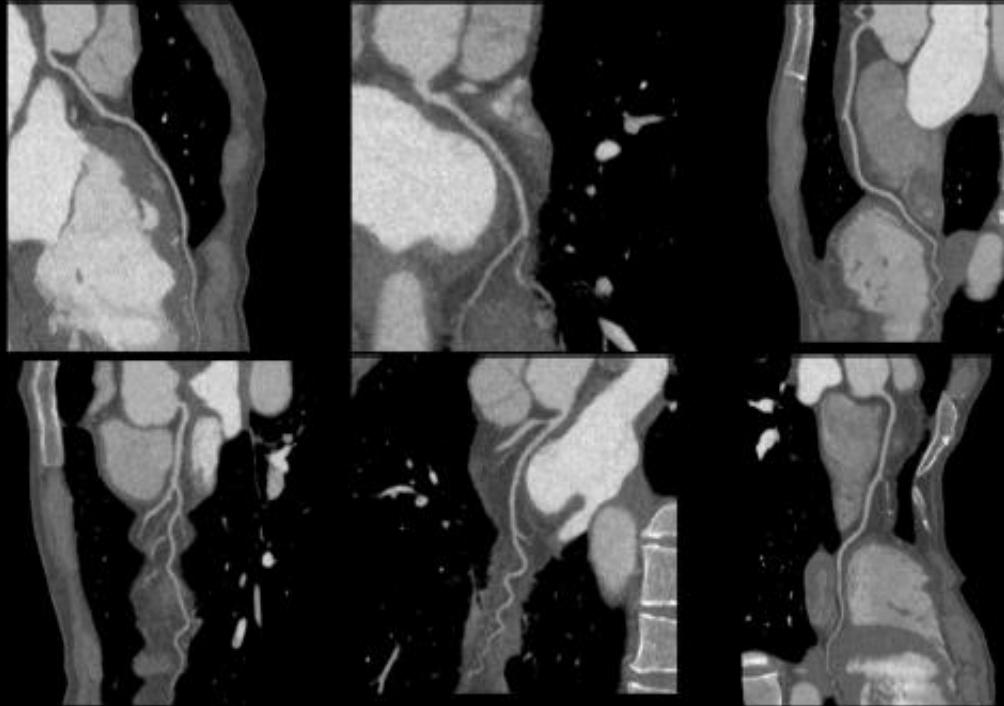
OPEN ISSUES AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

③ Effective Radiation Dose and New generation CT scanner

Hi Res Lowdose CCTA @ 80 kV

Acquisition

Axial
80 kV
400 mA
0.28 sec/rot
50 ml CM+50 ml Saline fl. 5.0
HD Std kernel + ASiR V 50%
2.3 mGy CTDIvol
37.6 mGy-cm DLP
0.5 mSv¹
20 BMI
Phase 75%
49 BPM



THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

Journal of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography xxx (2016) 1–5



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journal homepage: www.JournalofCardiovascularCT.com



Research paper

Rationale and design of the PERFECTION (comparison between stress cardiac computed tomography PERFusion versus Fractional flow rEserve measured by Computed Tomography angiography In the evaluation of suspected cOrONary artery disease) prospective study

Gianluca Pontone ^{a,*}, Daniele Andreini ^{a,b}, Andrea I. Guaricci ^{c,d}, Marco Guglielmo ^a, Saima Mushtaq ^a, Andrea Baggiano ^a, Virginia Beltrama ^a, Daniela Trabattoni ^a, Cristina Ferrari ^a, Giuseppe Calligaris ^a, Giovanni Teruzzi ^a, Franco Fabbicocchi ^a, Alessandro Lualdi ^a, Piero Montorsi ^{a,b}, Antonio L. Bartorelli ^{a,b}, Mauro Pepi ^a

^a Centro Cardiologico Monzino, IRCCS, Milan, Italy

^b Department of Cardiovascular Sciences and Community Health, University of Milan, Italy

^c Institute of Cardiovascular Disease, Department of Emergency and Organ Transplantation, University Hospital "Policlinico Consorziale" of Bari, Bari, Italy

^d Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, University of Foggia, Foggia, Italy

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

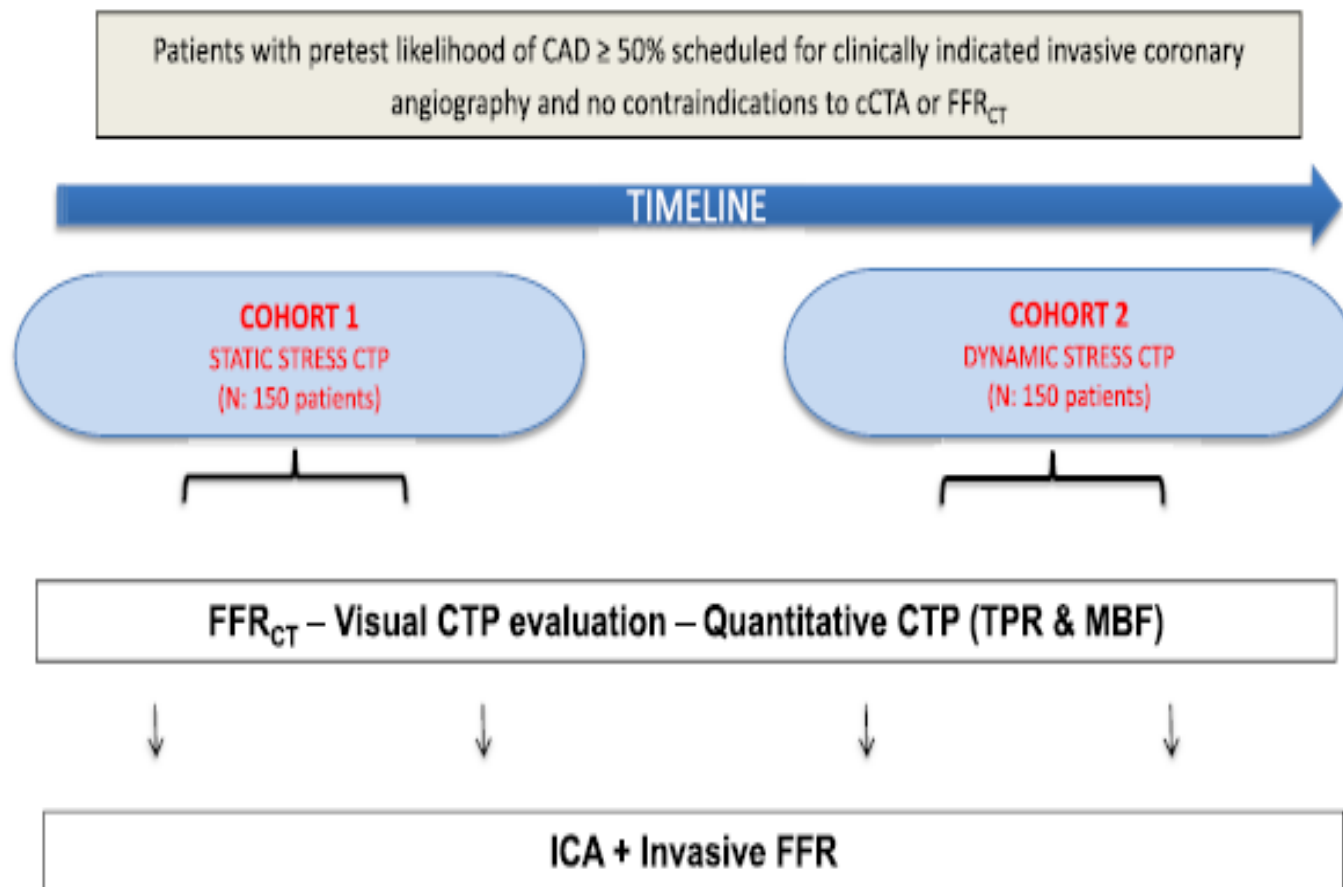
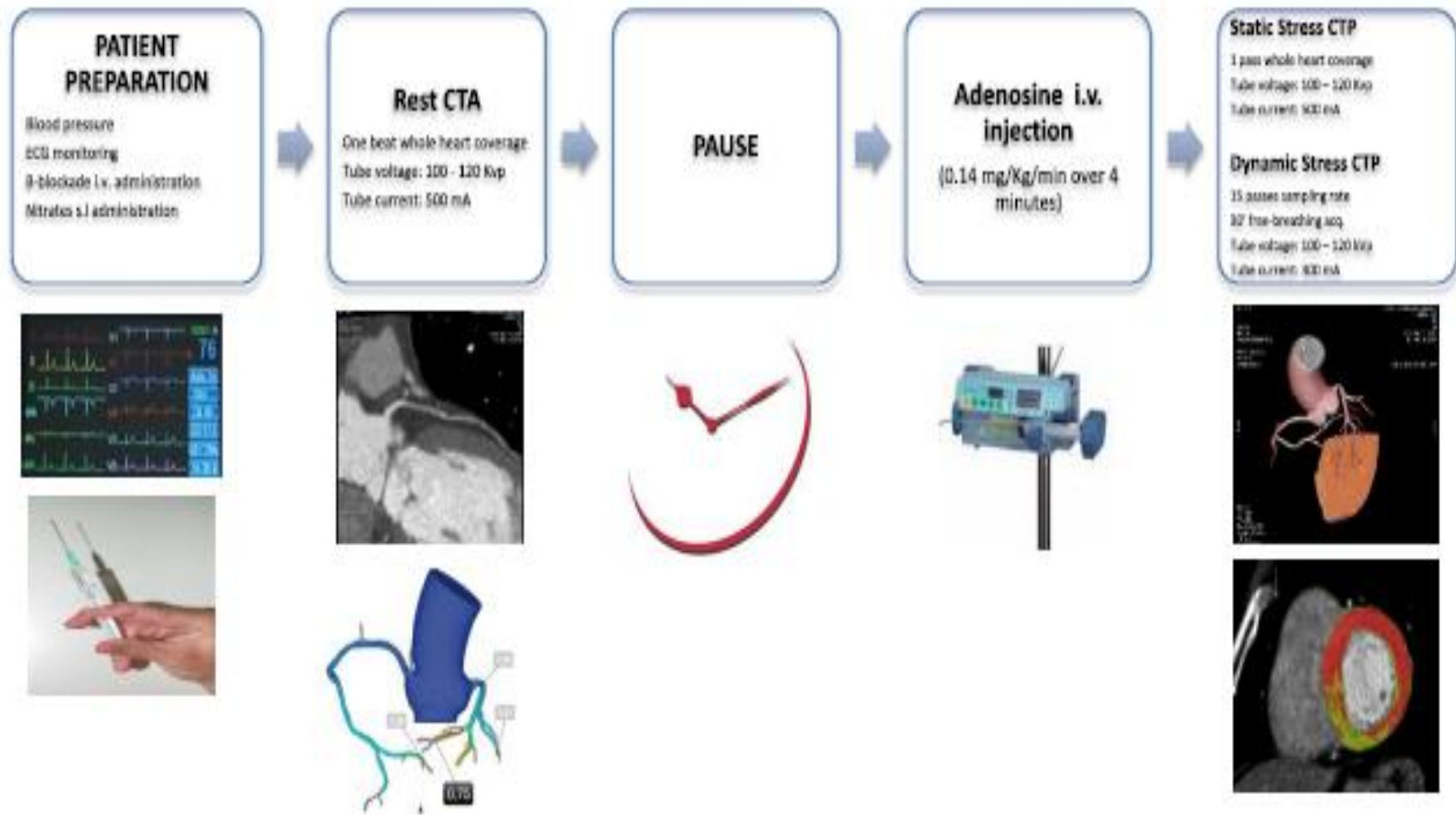


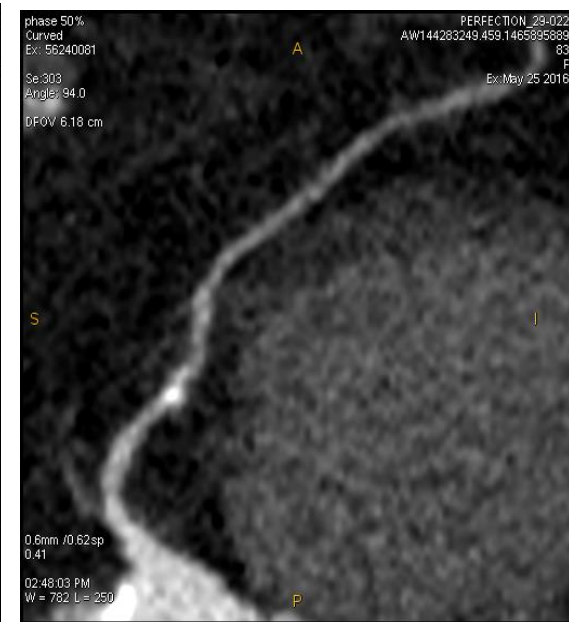
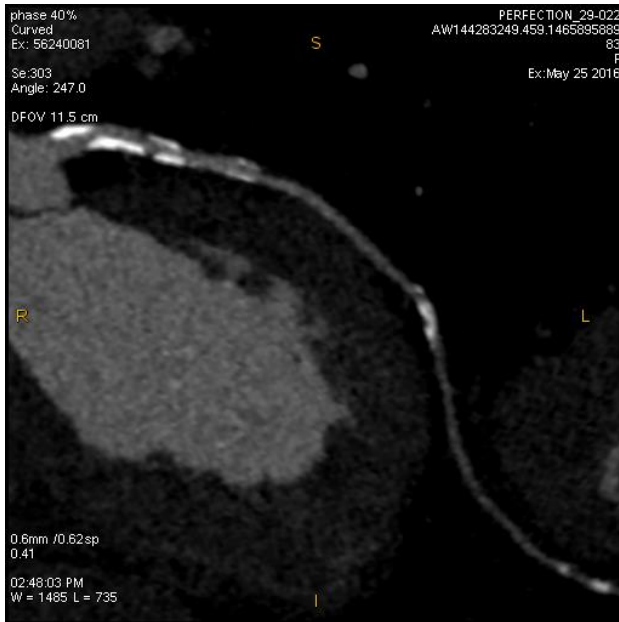
Figure 1. PERFECTON study workflow. CTP: computed tomography perfusion; FFR: fractional flow reserve; FFR_{CT} : fractional flow reserve measured by computed tomography angiography; ICA: invasive coronary angiography; MBF: myocardial blood flow, TPR: transmural perfusion ratio.

THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP



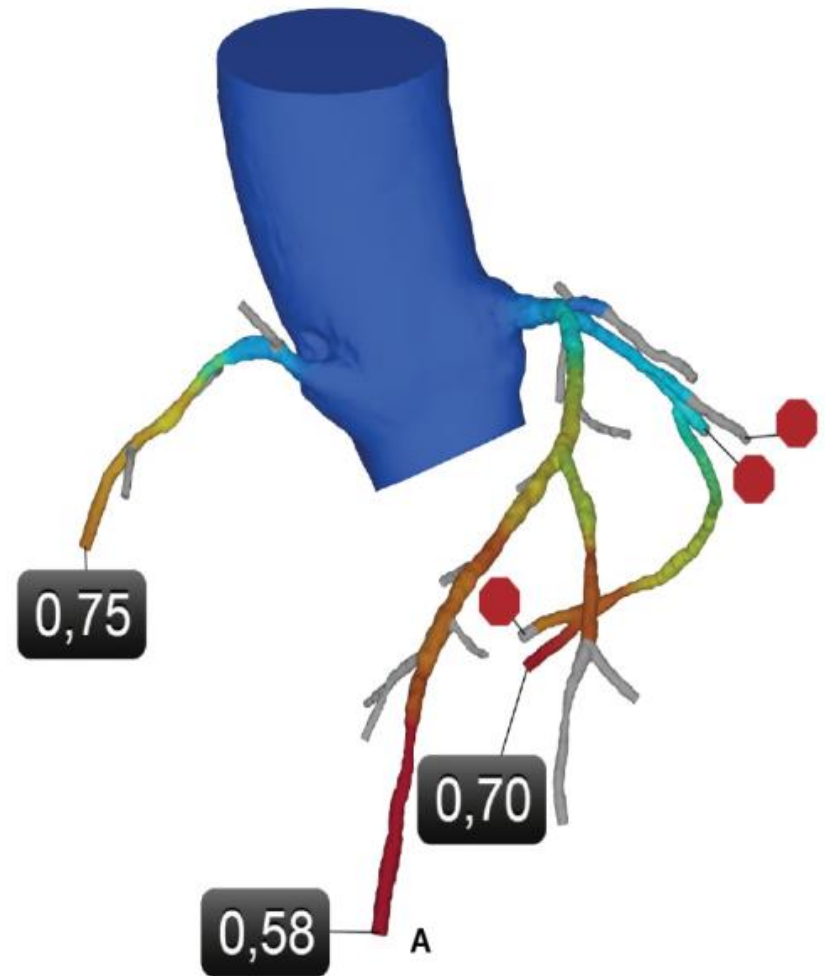
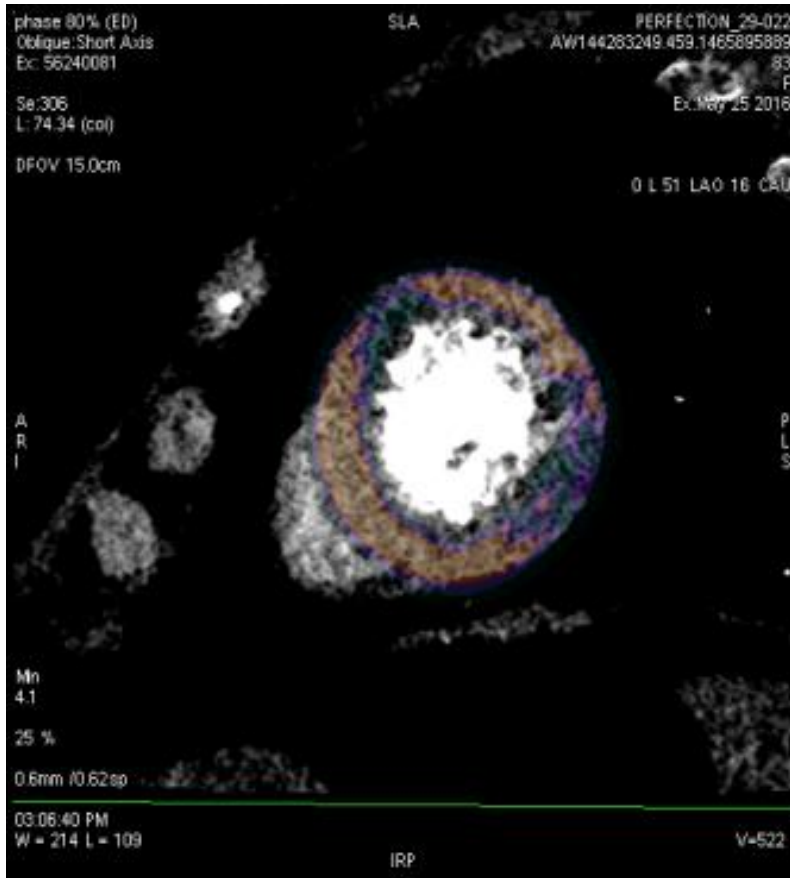
THE PHASE OF DIVORCE: role of CTP

Clinical case #1: A 83-year-old woman, known for recent onset of typical chest pain, performed SPECT, resulted positive for reversible perfusion deficit at mid-basal portion of postero-lateral wall.



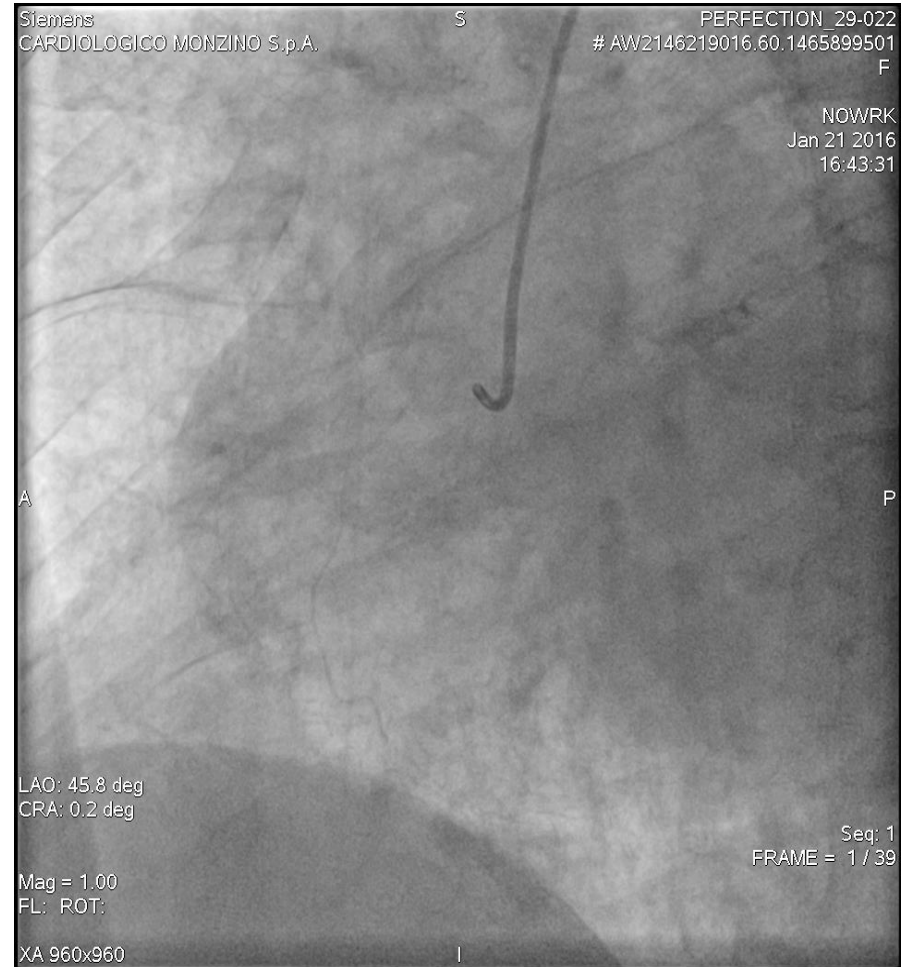
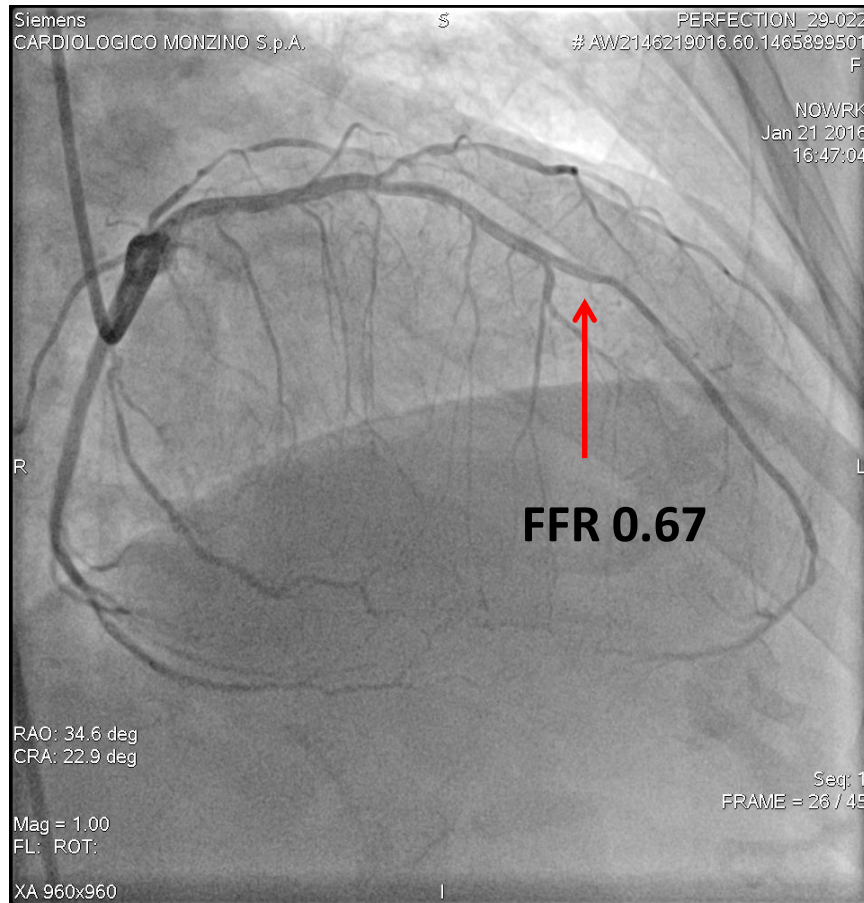
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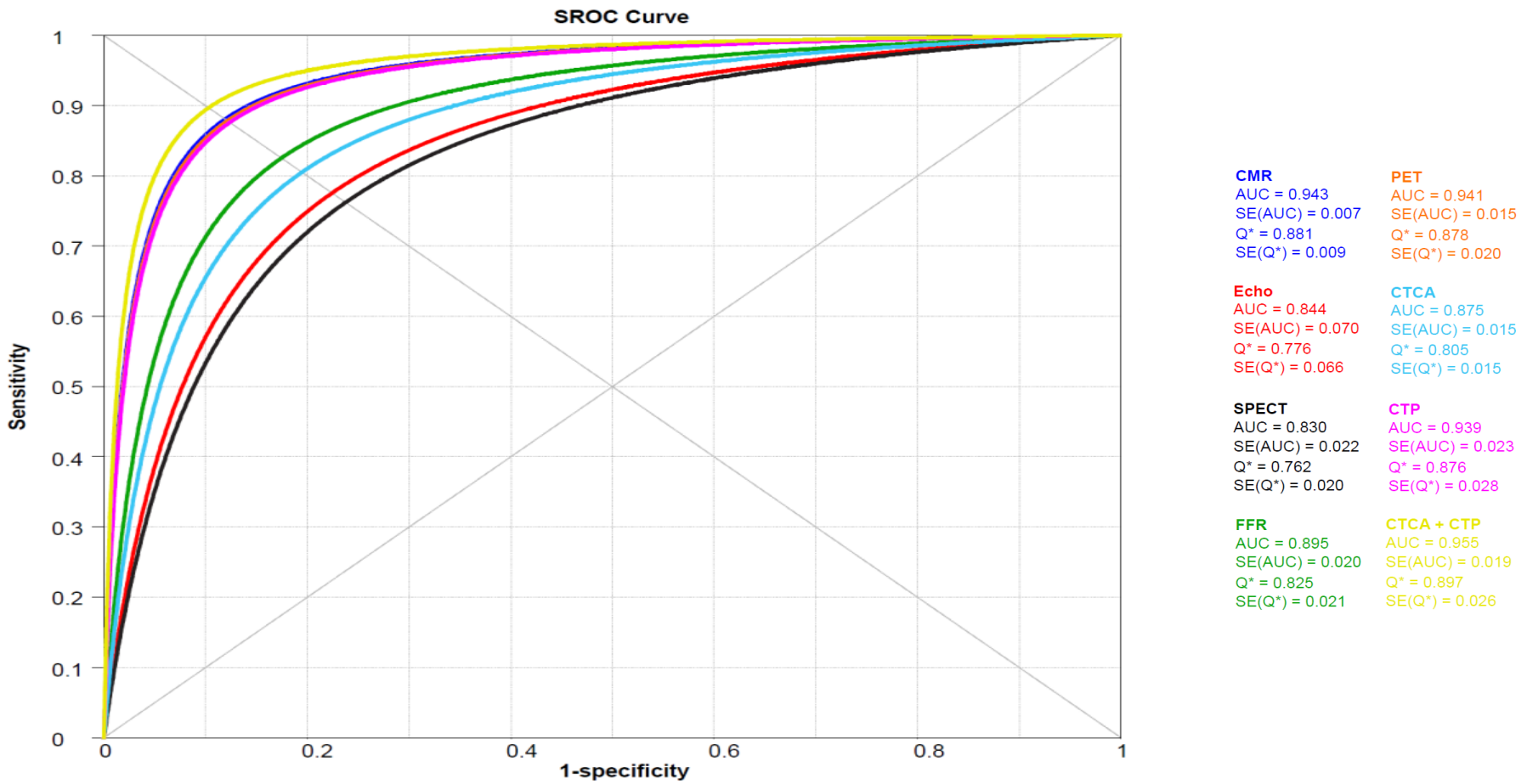


Who is the winner ?

“Diagnostic PERFORMANCE of stress echocardiography (Echo), stress single-photon-emission computed tomography (SPECT), positron emission tomography (PET), stress cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR), computed tomography coronary angiography (CTCA), stress perfusion computed tomography (CTP) and computed tomography fractional flow reserve (FFRCT) for the assessment of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) versus invasive FFR (FFRi): a meta-analysis”

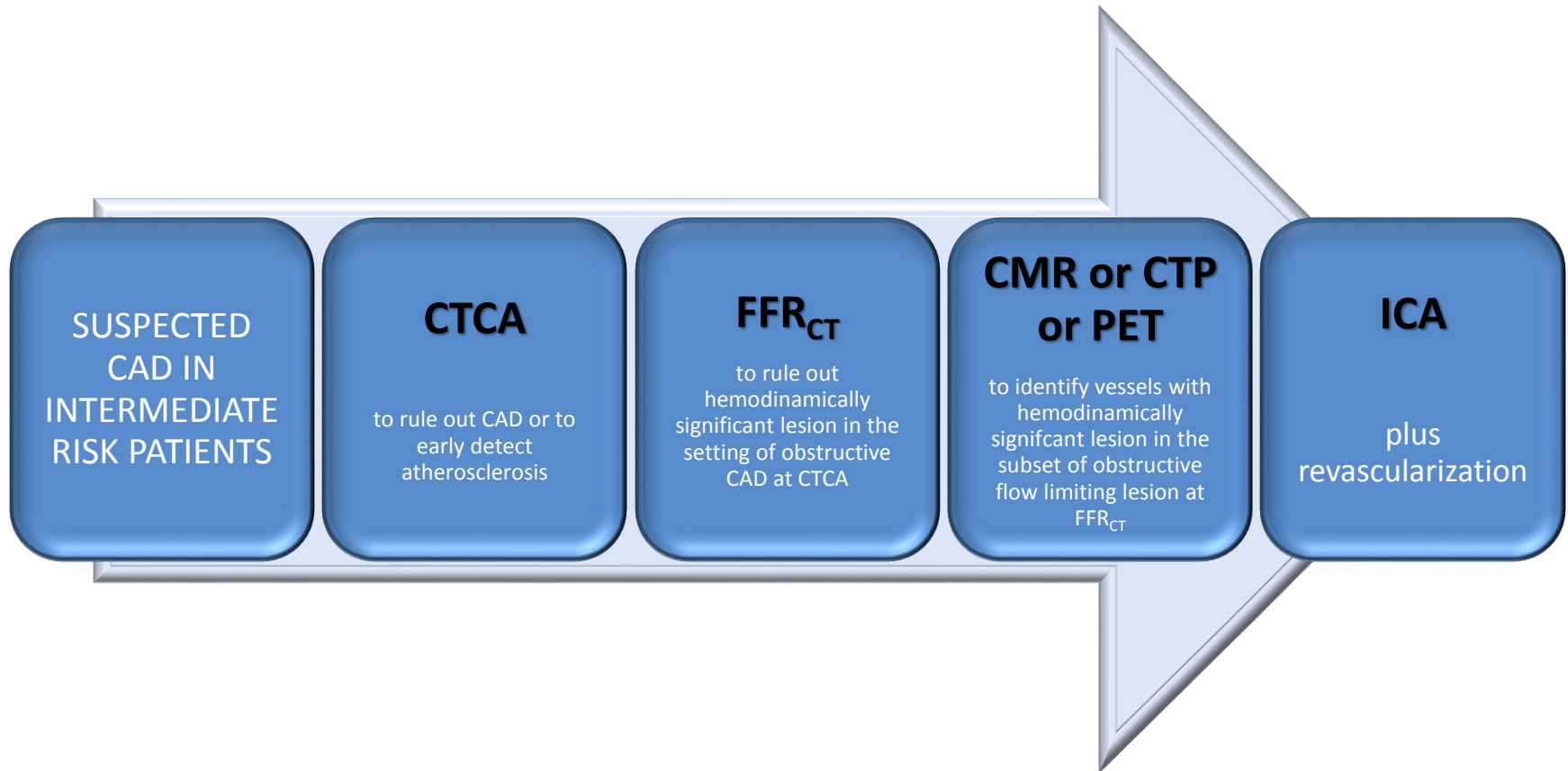
NEW PERSPECTIVES: who is the winner ?

Summary of receiver operating characteristic curves for prediction of ischemia for a vessel (left panel) as compared to invasive FFR. The Q* statistic represents the point where sensitivity and specificity are equal



AUC: area under the summary receiver operating characteristic curve; CMR cardiac magnetic resonance; CTCA computed tomography coronary angiography; CTP: stress myocardial computed tomography perfusion; Echo: stress echocardiography; FFR_{CT}: Fractional Flow Reserve CT derived; PET positron emission tomography; SE: standard error; SPECT single-photon emission computed tomography

NEW PERSPECTIVES: who is the winner ?



A proposal of diagnostic algorithm to select patients with suspected CAD who could really receive benefits by ICA and consequential revascularization.

CAD: coronary artery disease; CMR: cardiac magnetic resonance; CTCA: computed tomography coronary angiography; FFR_{CT}: fractional flow reserve CTCA derived; ICA: invasive coronary angiography;

DIAGNOSTIC WORK-UP OF SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS FOR CHEST PAIN WITH HISTORY OF REVASCULARIZATION

**«Can we apply the same diagnostic work-up
in revascularized patients ?»**

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Ischemic Heart Disease

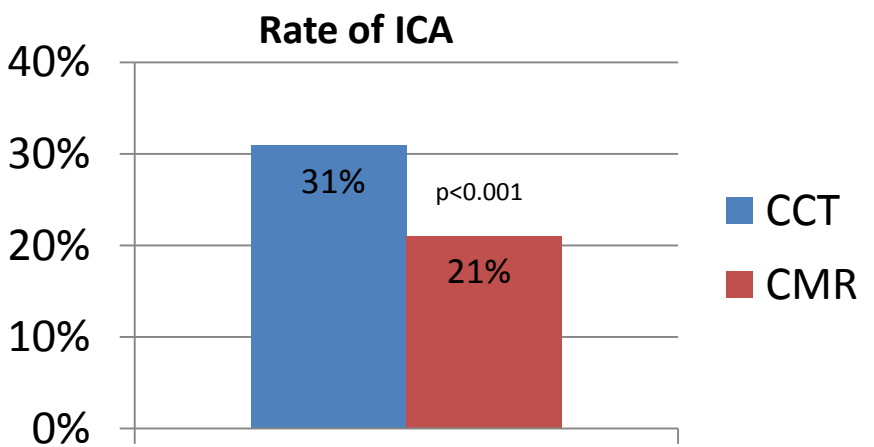
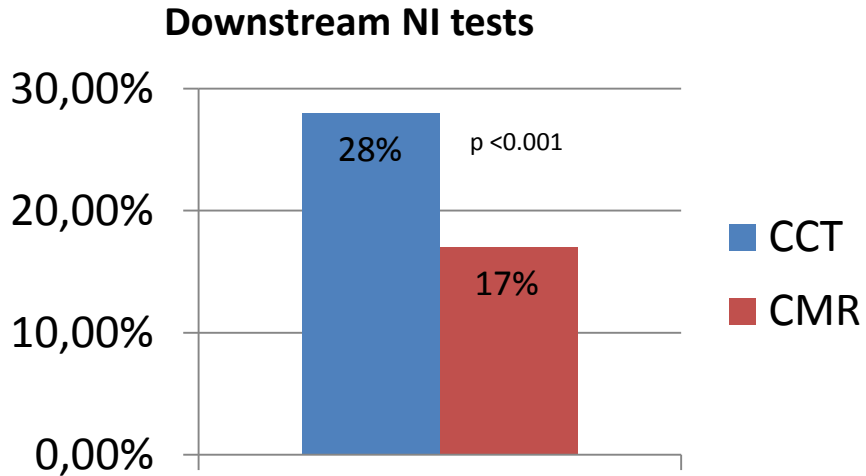
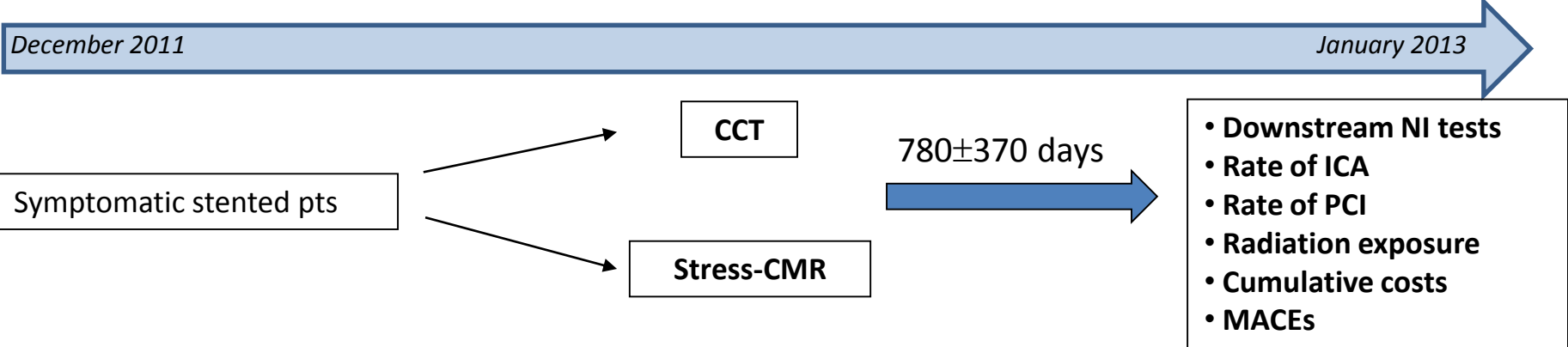
The STRATEGY Study (Stress Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Versus Computed Tomography Coronary Angiography for the Management of Symptomatic Revascularized Patients) Resources and Outcomes Impact

Gianluca Pontone, MD, PhD, FESC, FSCCT; Daniele Andreini, MD, PhD, FESC, FSCCT;
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Saima Mushtaq, MD; Andrea Baggiano, MD; Virginia Beltrama, MD; Laura Fusini, MSc;
Anna Solbiati, MD; Chiara Segurini, MD; Edoardo Conte, MD; Paola Gripari, MD, PhD;
Andrea Annoni, MD; Alberto Formenti, MD; Maria Petulla', MD; Federico Lombardi, MD;
Giuseppe Muscogiuri, MD; Antonio L. Bartorelli, MD, FESC, FACC; Mauro Pepi, MD, FESC

DIAGNOSTIC WORK-UP OF SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS FOR CHEST PAIN WITH HISTORY OF REVASCULARIZATION

Which strategy (anatomical or functional) for revascularized patients ?

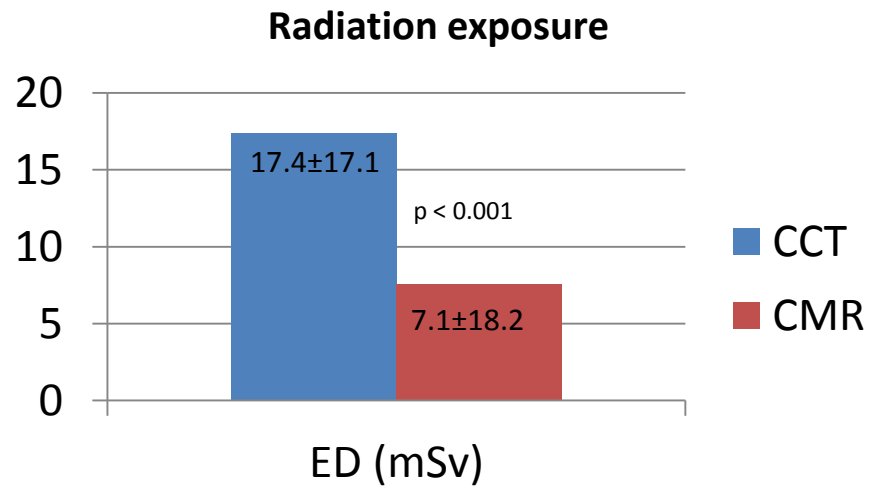
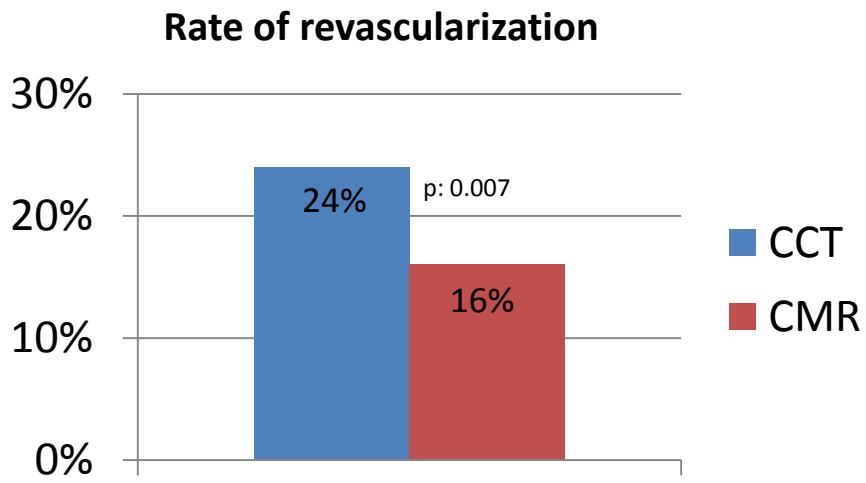
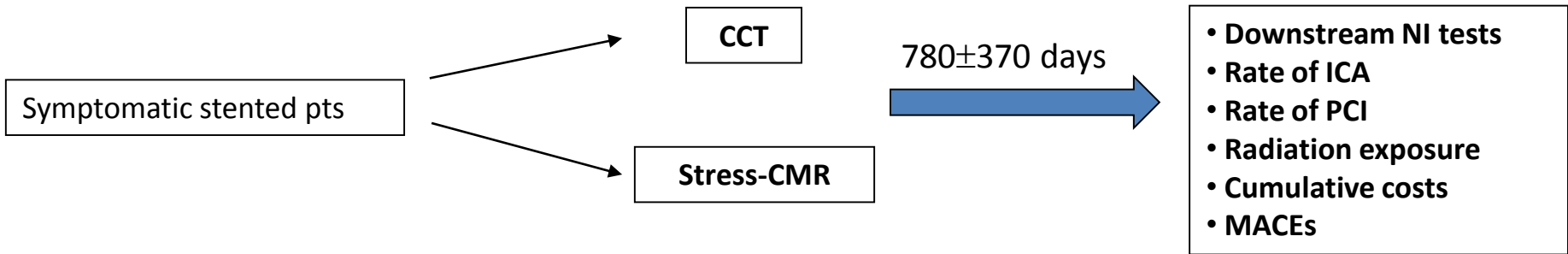
Computed tomography coronary angiography versus stress cardiac magnetic resonance for the management of symptomatic revascularized patients: a cost effectiveness study (STRATEGY study)



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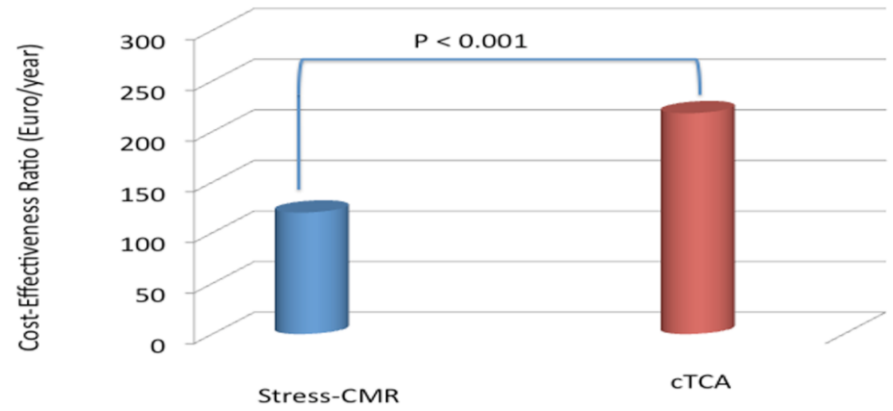
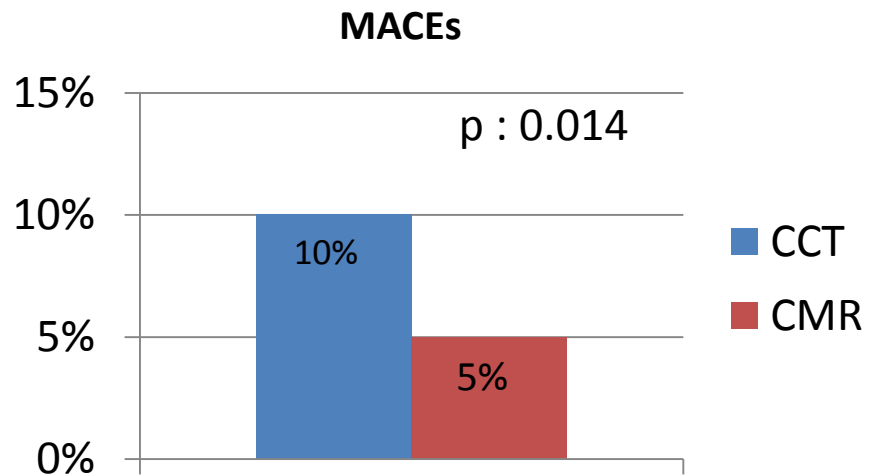
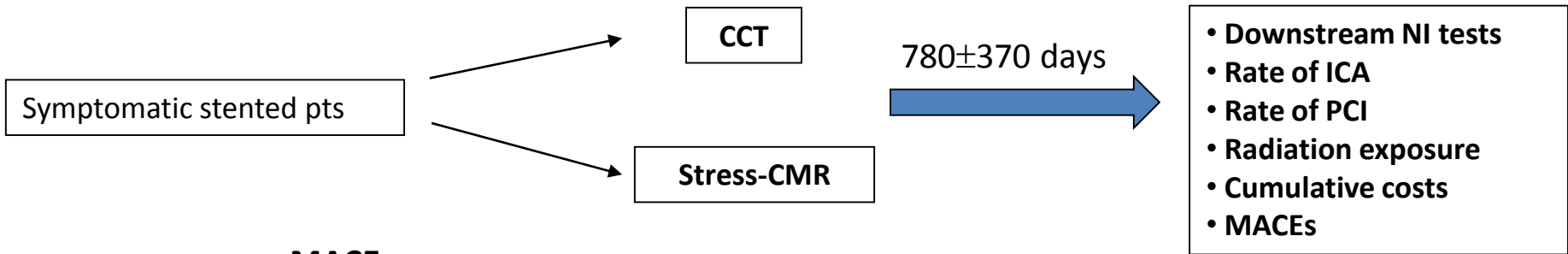
Computed tomography coronary angiography versus sTress cArdiac magneTic rEsonance for the manaGement of sYmptomatic revascularized patients: a cost effectiveness study (STRATEGY study)



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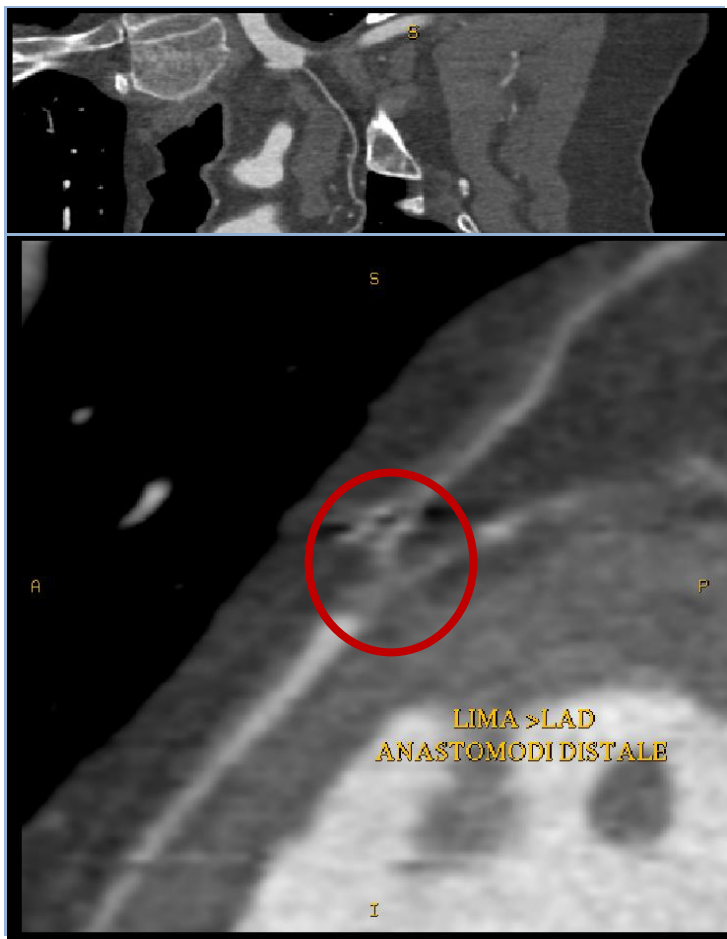


In revascularized patients the functional strategy seems to be superior as compared to anatomical strategy in terms of cost-effectiveness

DIAGNOSTIC WORK-UP OF SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS FOR CHEST PAIN WITH HISTORY OF REVASCULARIZATION

Clinical case: CMR and planning of revascularization

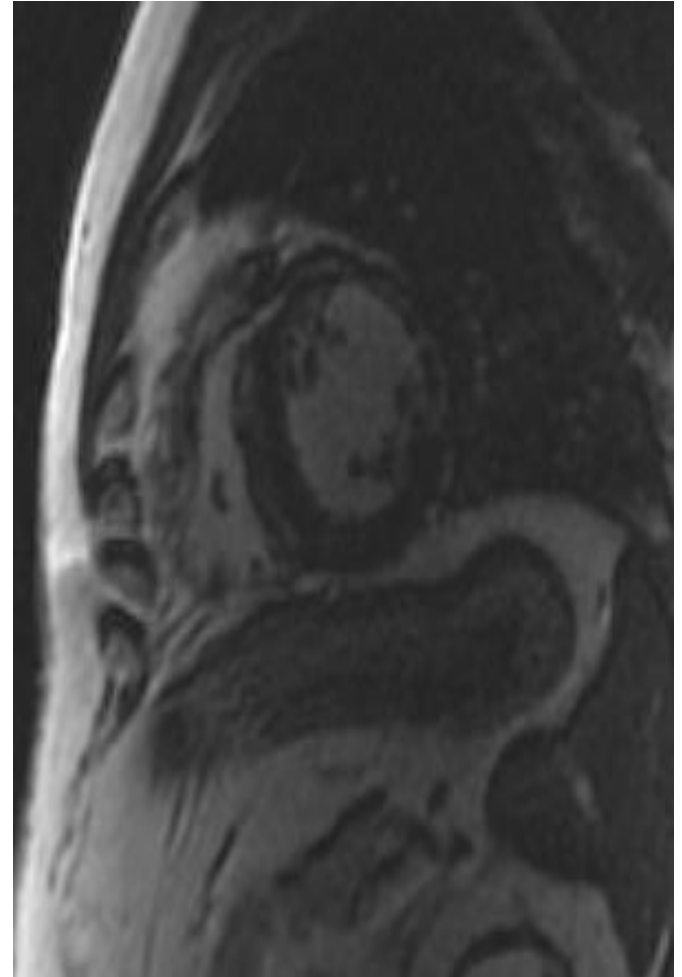
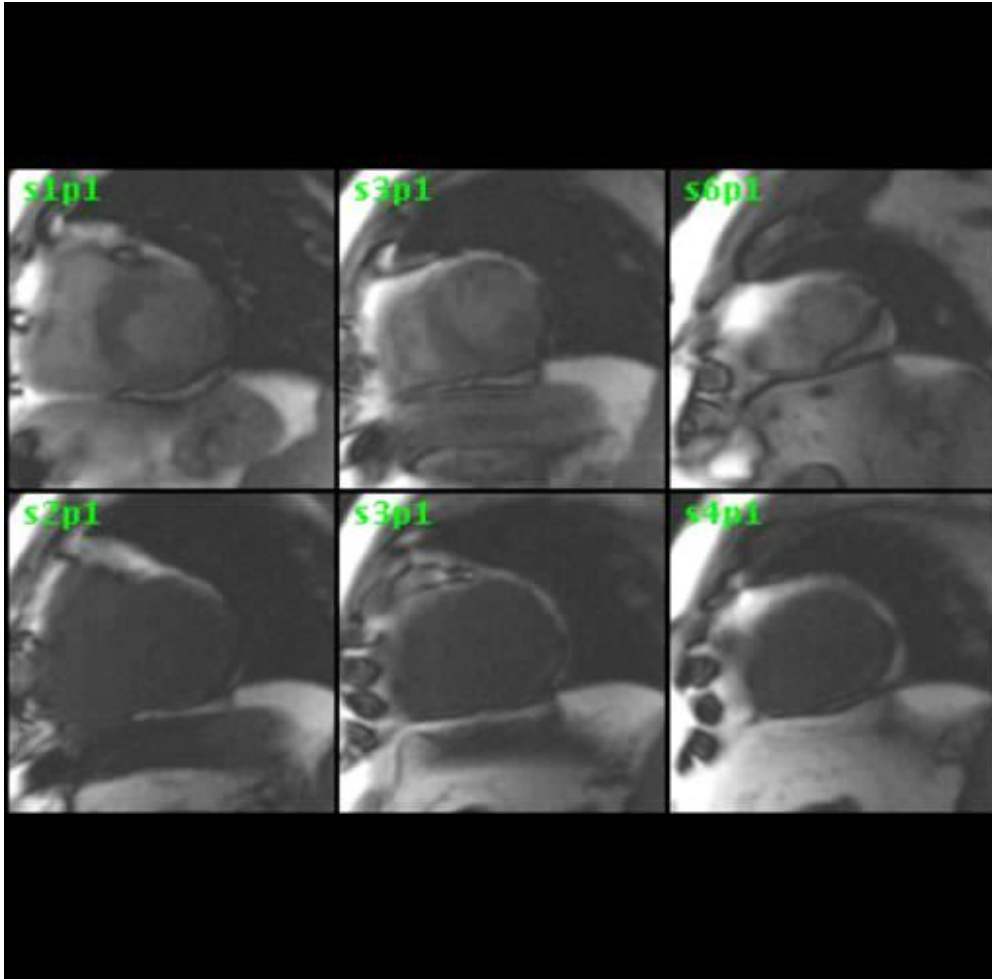
✓ Male 66 yo with history of previous CABG (LIMA>LAD, SVG>LCX) symptomatic for angina



DIAGNOSTIC WORK-UP OF SYMPTOMATIC PATIENTS FOR CHEST PAIN WITH HISTORY OF REVASCULARIZATION

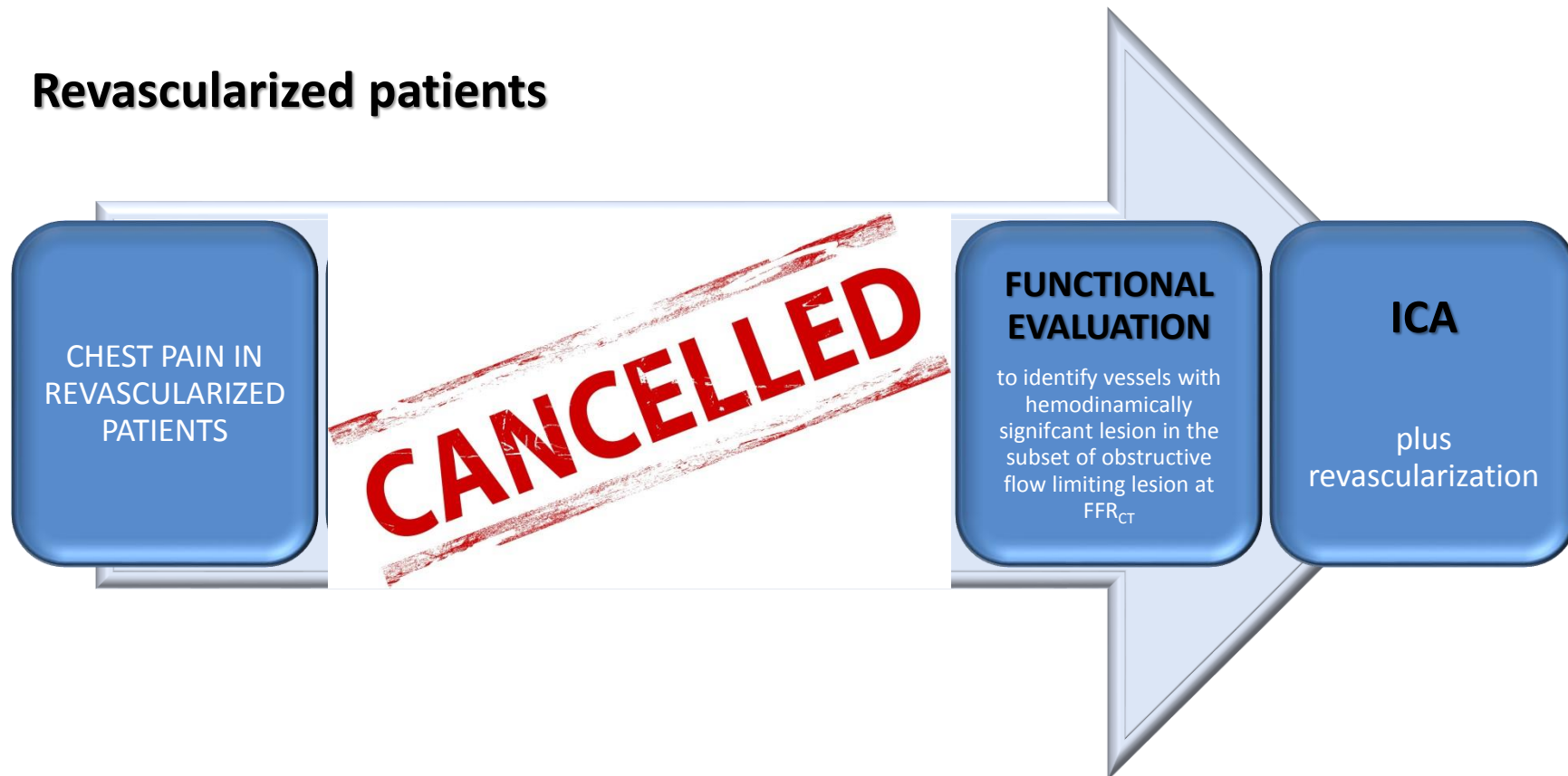
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NEW PERSPECTIVES



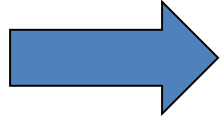
The **DECIDE-Gold** Trial FINAL Protocol

Dual Energy Computed Tomography for Ischemia Determination Compared to "Gold Standard"

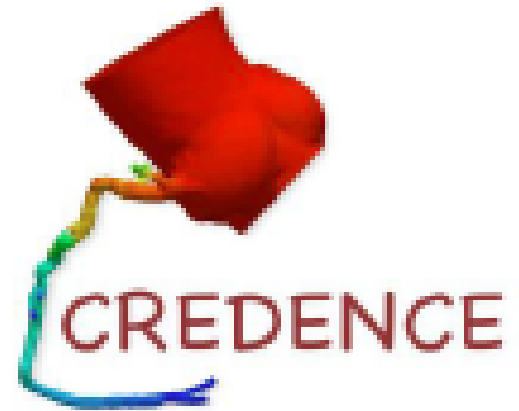
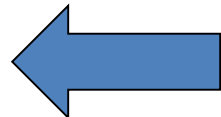
***FFR CT vs. Stress
CMR/SPECT***



The PERFECTION STUDY



***DECT vs. invasive
FFR***



FFR CT vs. Stress CTP

CONCLUSION

European Heart Journal Advance Access published January 18, 2016



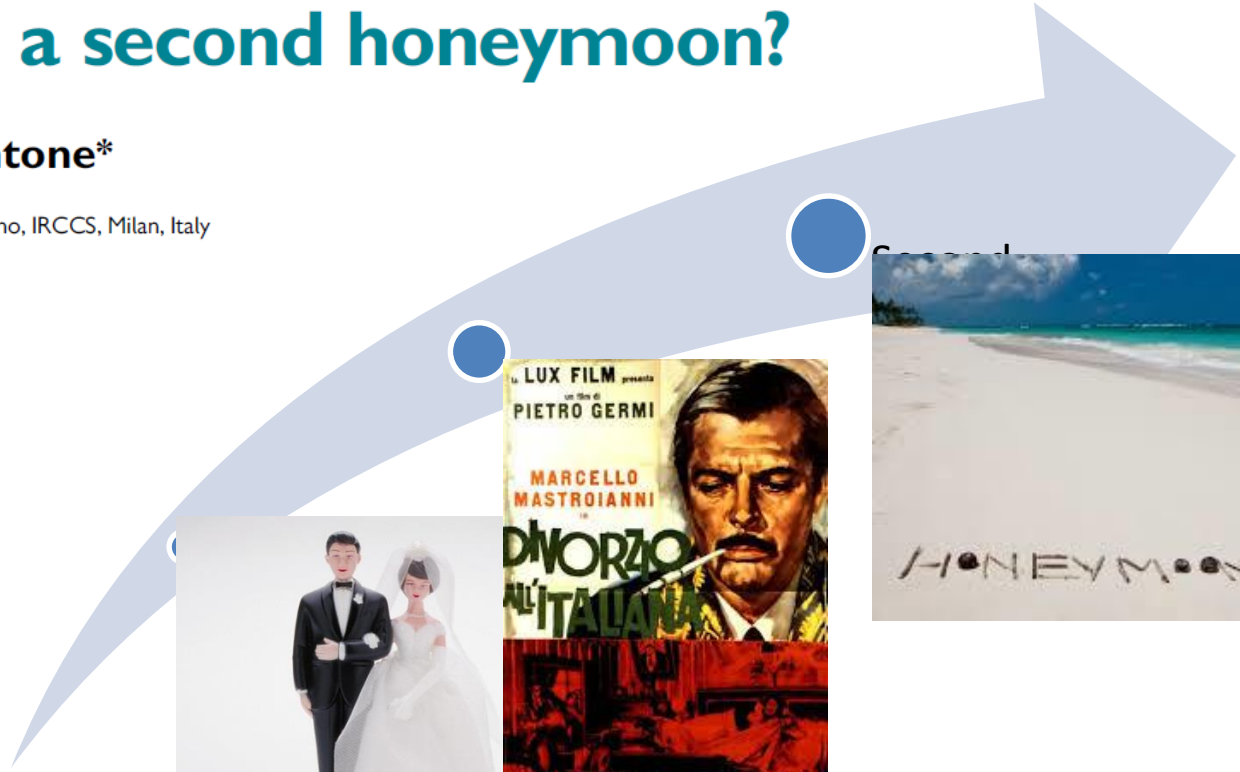
European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv748

EDITORIAL

Anatomy and physiology in ischaemic heart disease: a second honeymoon?

Gianluca Pontone*

Centro Cardiologico Monzino, IRCCS, Milan, Italy



THANKS

www.cardiologicomonzino.it

Gianluca.pontone@ccfm.it

Director of Cardiology

Prof. Cesare Fiorentini, MD

Area of Cardiovascular Imaging

Dr. Mauro Pepi, MD, FE5C

Cardiovascular MR Unit

Gianluca Pontone, MD, PhD, FESC, FSCCT

Radiology Unit

Enrica Nobili, MD

Cardiovascular CT Unit

Daniele Andreini, MD, PhD, FESC, FSCCT

Cardiologist

Paola Gripari, MD, PhD

Saima Mushtaq, MD

Marco Guglielmo, MD

Radiologist

Andrea Annoni, MD

Alberto Formenti, MD

Elisabetta Mancini, MD

Massimo Verdecchia, MD

Fellows

Andrea Baggiano, MD

Edoardo Conte, MD

Fabio Fazzari, MD

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January / December 2017

Hands on
Cardiac Magnetic
Resonance

Course venue
Centro Cardiologico Monzino IRCCS, Milano

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Hands on
Cardiac CT

Training course

Course venue
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