TCT-360
Appropriate Intravascular Ultrasound Measurement Intervals for Assessment of Cardiac Allograft Vasculopathy after Heart Transplantation
Kojo Okada1, Hideki Kitahara2, Kiyuhachi Otogiri1, Shigemitsu Tanaka1, Yuhei Kobayashi1, Paul Yock3, Alan Yeung4, Peter J. Fitzgerald4, Hannah A. Valantine5, Kirit K. Khushi6, William F. Fearon1, Yasuhiro Honda1
1Stanford University, Stanford, CA

Background: Cardiac allograft vasculopathy (CAV) is typically characterized by concentric intimal thickening diffusely distributed throughout the coronary arterial tree. This study aimed to test the hypothesis that the accuracy of CAV assessment by IVUS is maintained at wider measurement intervals than the standard 1-mm intervals used for the analysis of atherosclerotic lesions.

Methods: In 20 heart transplant recipients, baseline (4-6 weeks post-transplant) and 1-year IVUS were analyzed at 1-mm, 2-mm and 3-mm intervals in the first 50 mm of the LAD artery. 2D IVUS indices, including maximum intimal thickness (MIT), minimum lumen area (MLA) and maximum plaque burden (Max PB), were also determined based on the volumetric datasets. The measurements obtained at 1-mm intervals were used as a gold standard.

Results: At baseline, both volumetric and 2D indices were comparable at 1-mm and 2-mm intervals, and statistically significant differences were only observed with at least 3-mm intervals for vessel and lumen volumes (p<0.01), MIT (p<0.05) and MLA (p<0.05). At 1 year, volumetric IVUS indices did not differ significantly among the three intervals. On the other hand, both 2-mm and 3-mm intervals showed statistically significant differences in MIT, MLA and Max PB from 1-mm intervals (Figure).

Conclusions: The diffuse nature of CAV appears to allow simple volumetric assessment at wider measurement intervals. However, 2D IVUS indices, reflecting the worst site and proven to predict long-term outcomes, are likely best captured by the standard 1-mm intervals established for the analysis of atherosclerosis.

TCT-361
Can we improve the diagnostic efficacy of angiography and intravascular ultrasound in assessing intermediate lesions?
Slawomir Golebiowski1, Dobrin Vasilev2, Matusz Kaczynski2, Przemyslaw J. Kwiatkowski1, Piotr Kwiatkowski1
1CSK MSW, Warsaw, Poland, 2National Heart Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria, 3CSK MSWA, Warsaw, Poland, 4Warsaw Medical University, Warsaw, Poland

Background: Minimal lumen area (MLA) and minimal lumen diameter (MLD) are the best known parameters of bad prognosis in left main stenosis (LMS). In our prospective study we introduced plaque volume index (PVI=plaque area volume (PAV)/vessel area volume (VAV)) as an additional parameter patients during IVUS procedure. PVI is a parameter for level of arteriosclerosis.

Methods: The patients population with ambiguous lesions in left coronary artery (LCA) were referred to IVUS assessment (n=180). Patients were divided into three groups according to MLA in left main: gr.1 with MLA<6mm2 (n=26), gr. 2 with 6<MLA<8mm2 (n=37) and gr 3 with MLA>8mm2 (n=27). According to ESC recommendations patient from gr.1 were referred to the Heart team. Patient from gr 2 and gr 3 were treated with optimal medical therapy (OMT).

Results: The demographic and clinical characteristics of the 3 groups were not statistically different. Analysis PVI (AUC=0.6246, p=0.0715) was not worse than MLA (AUC=0.6341, p=0.0721) in predicting MACE, difference AUC=0.0095, p=0.8982 (fig.1). No complications occurred during ICUS procedures. At 12 months observation follow was obtained by phone in whole group. The MACE occurred in 17% (17pa). Conclusion: PVI can be additional parameter in decision making process in borderline cases, PVI accurate describes level of arteriosclerosis and could predict an advancement in whole coronary tree.

TCT-362
Relation between renal function and neointimal tissue characteristics after drug-eluting stent implantation: virtual histology-intravascular ultrasound analysis
Young Joon Hong1, Myung Ho Jeong1, Hyun Kuk Kim1, Ju Han Kim1, Seung Uk Lee2, Youngkeun Ahn1
1Heart Research Center, Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of, 2Heart Center of Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of

Background: Few data are available about neointimal tissue characteristics after drug-eluting stent (DES) implantation in patients with decreased renal function. We used virtual histology-intravascular ultrasound (VH-IVUS) to assess the neointimal tissue characteristics according to the baseline renal function.

Methods: We compared neointimal tissue components between patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and non-CKD group. There was negative correlation between CrCl and %neointima volume (r=-0.250, p=0.0012) in CKD group compared with non-CKD group. There was negative correlation between CrCl and %neointima volume (r=-0.250, p=0.001), however, there was no significant correlation between CrCl and %neointima necrotic core (NC) volume (r=-0.0034, p=0.951). Only independent predictor of follow-up %neointima NC volume >10% was neointima volume (odds ratio 1.025, 95% confidence interval 1.013-1.036, p<0.001).

Conclusions: Renal function was associated with in-stent neointimal growth, but it was not associated with neointima NC formation, instead the amount of neointima was associated with more neoatherosclerosis in patients who underwent DES implantation.

TCT-363
Precision of a Novel High-Definition 60MHz IVUS in Quantitative Measurement: Comparison with Conventional 40MHz IVUS and Optical Coherence Tomography
Yuhei Kobayashi1, Hideki Kitahara2, Shigemitsu Tanaka3, Kozi Nakagawa4, Kojo Okada5, Kiyuhachi Otogiri5, Paul Yock5, Peter Fitzgerald5, Fumiaki Ikeno5, YasuhiroHonda5
1Stanford University Medical Center, Stanford, CA

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