

TCT@ACC-i2: Invasive and Interventional Cardiology

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DISTAL EMBOLIZATION AND TARGET LESION CHARACTERISTICS EVALUATED BY CORONARY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY: HISTOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF EMBOLIZED MATERIAL

Poster Contributions

Poster Sessions, Expo North

Sunday, March 10, 2013, 3:45 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

Session Title: Interventional Aspects of CT and Other Novel Imaging Approaches

Abstract Category: 37. TCT@ACC-i2: Angiography and Interventional Aspects of CT/MR

Presentation Number: 2112-253

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Background: Presence of disrupted plaque has been associated with distal embolization during PCI. Plaque debris embolization has been associated with slow flow phenomenon. Detection of disrupted plaque by coronary computed tomography (CCT) has been reported. We examined the association between distal embolization and CCT findings of target lesion.

Methods: Consecutive 53 patients who received CCT before PCI with distal protection device were analyzed. Material captured in filter-type distal protection device was histologically examined and its findings were compared with CCT findings (low attenuation, positive remodeling, and ring-like enhancement) of target lesion.

Results: The relationship between CCT and histological findings were presented in Figure 1.

Conclusion: CCT findings were well associated with plaque debris distal embolization. CCT findings may be useful to consider the indication of distal protection device.

