

Intravascular ultrasound-guided percutaneous coronary intervention in left main coronary bifurcation lesions: a review

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Abstract: Drug-eluting stent (DES) intervention is now emerging as an alternative approach for unprotected left main coronary artery (ULMCA) other than coronary artery bypass graft (CABG). Untreated left main (LM) coronary occlusion is always associated with poor prognosis and high mortality rate. Collective data from numerous worldwide registries and results from randomized Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Taxus and Cardiac Surgery (SYNTAX) trial demonstrated that percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of ULMCA is a viable alternative in selected patient groups. Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) provides valuable luminal and plaque details of coronary lesion, which enable precise lesion severity assessment compared to angiographic assessment. IVUS is important to assess intermediate lesion severity, optimizing stent deployment in complex lesions; therefore, reducing poststenting complication has been shown to improve acute procedural result and subsequent clinical outcomes. In the current review, we aimed to focus on the role of IVUS in LM coronary bifurcation lesions.

Keywords: intravascular ultrasound, left main coronary artery, bifurcation, ostial lesion, mid-shaft lesion, crush techniques

Introduction

Despite being the “gold standard” for assessing and quantifying coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary angiography has its limitations in detecting atheroma and determining complex lesion severity.

Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) is catheter-based imaging technology that provides valuable diagnostic information about vessel and lumen dimensions, plaque burden (PB), plaque morphology, as well as plaque vulnerability.¹ IVUS uses a miniaturized ultrasound transducer mounted on the catheter tip. The principle of IVUS imaging is based on the emission, attenuation, and backscattering of ultrasound waves that are converted to electrical signals and then processed as an image. The amplitude of the radiofrequency (RF) signal is used for forming the grayscale IVUS image. IVUS has high spatial resolution (100–200 μm) compared to angiography resolution (0.15–0.25 mm), which allows more accurate measurement of vessel dimension and analysis of vessel walls, including PB, calcification, and fibrotic tissues.

IVUS guidance

The major use of IVUS is to plan interventional strategy and optimize stent deployment. Preintervention IVUS accurately assesses reference lumen dimensions and lesion length for appropriate stent sizing. Additionally, identification of superficial calcium by IVUS

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can lead to pre-stent rotational atherectomy. In post-stent stage, IVUS assessment may detect percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) complications and is supported by American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (ACC/AHA) PCI guidelines (IIa indication).²

Left main (LM) lesion imaging aims to enable successful angioplasty of coronary bifurcation through assessing lesion severity and atherosclerosis distribution; reference lumen diameter and stent length; and post-PCI geometry any strut malapposition, stent distortion, as well as associated arterial complication. IVUS has an upper hand in signal penetration through arterial wall, especially in LM lesion penetration, though optical coherence tomography (OCT) also presented with the same capability in plaque composition analysis.³

The 2009 randomized Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Taxus and Cardiac Surgery (SYNTAX) trial⁴ demonstrated that PCI of unprotected LM coronary artery (ULMCA) is a viable alternative in selected patient groups. PCI approach is recommended (Class IIa) by European Society of Cardiology and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery Guidelines for LM ostial or shaft disease.

LM and bifurcation management: outcomes between coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) or PCI

Study⁵ was conducted to determine the safety and efficacy of PCI compared to CABG in LM patients. A total of 105 patients who present with >50% LM coronary artery (LMCA) narrowing, with or without multivessel CAD, were randomized to either PCI (n=52) or CABG (n=53) to compare the early and late results of PCI and surgical revascularization of LMCA. The primary end point was the change in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) 12 months after the intervention and 30-day major adverse event (MAE), major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE), length of hospitalization, and target vessel failure (TVF) after 1-year follow-up as secondary end point, it showed that patients treated with PCI had higher LVEF compared to the CABG group. However, in long-term MACCE, free survival rate of both groups has no significant differences with a trend toward improved survival after PCI. Based on these results, a randomized, prospective, multicenter trial of 705 LM patients was conducted in 17 countries in Europe and USA concluding that CABG should remain the standard of care for patients with complex lesions (high or intermediate SYNTAX scores). PCI is an acceptable alternative for patients with less complex disease (low SYNTAX scores) or LM coronary disease (low

or intermediate SYNTAX scores).⁶ However, the previous study⁷ pointed out that the stroke rate among patients in the CABG group was higher compared to those in the PCI group. In contrast, PCI cohort group presented with higher target vessel revascularization (TVR) rates (Table 1).

Other studies^{8,9} also reached similar conclusion: PCI strategy in LMCA had a lower risk of stroke and a higher risk of TVR outcomes compared to CABG strategy. However, the extent of the disease should be accounted for when choosing between surgery and PCI, as patients with SYNTAX scores ≥ 33 seem to benefit more from CABG approach,¹⁰ and complex multivessel CAD patients should be reviewed and discussed by both a cardiac surgeon and an interventional cardiologist to reach consensus on optimum treatment.

Outcome between ostial and distal lesions

An early study,¹¹ despite its limited number of patients, implantation of drug-eluting stent (DES) in nonbifurcation lesion involving ULMCA, appeared to improve a long-term major adverse cardiac events (MACE) rate of 7.4% and a restenosis rate of 0.9%. Led by this study findings, several studies, including SYNTAX,⁷ LEMAX,¹² and FRENCH,¹³ were conducted and demonstrated that PCI in ostial or mid-shaft of LM has a favorable outcome compared to CABG. However, PCI of distal LM predicts worse outcomes, which

Table 1 One to three years stroke and TVR rates of PCI vs CABG patients in SYNTAX trial

Study name	PCI	CABG	OR	95% CI
LEMANS ¹⁷ (%)				
Stroke	0	3.8	0.20	0.01–4.19
TVR	28.8	9.4	3.89	1.30–11.68
SYNTAX ¹² LM (%)				
Stroke	0.3	2.4	0.12	0.01–0.93
TVR	12.7	6.5	2.07	1.22–3.53
PRECOMBAT ¹³ (%)				
Stroke	0	0.7	0.20	0.01–4.16
TVR	6.0	3.3	1.85	0.84–4.08
NOBEL ³ (%)				
Stroke	0	1.0	0.08	0.00–1.35
TVR	5.1	3.4	1.53	0.86–2.72
EXCEL ³ (%)				
Stroke	2.3	2.9	0.77	0.43–1.37
TVR	12.9	7.6	1.72	1.27–2.33
Overall (%)				
Stroke	0.52	2.16	0.34	0.17–0.79
TVR	13.1	6.0	2.00	1.45–2.75

Note: ¹⁷One to three years stroke and TVR rates.

Abbreviations: CABG, coronary artery bypass graft; CI, confidence interval; LM, left main; OR, odds ratio; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; SYNTAX, Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Taxus and Cardiac Surgery; TVR, target vessel revascularization.

was mainly driven by increased target lesion revascularization (TLR) after DES implantation compared to ostial/mid-shaft lesion, which associated with lower TLR and lower incidence of MACE.^{14,15}

Provisional T-stenting technique has been preferred as default strategy in managing simple bifurcation lesions.¹² PCI of complex true bifurcation or whole bifurcation (Medina classification 1,1,1 or 0,1,1) remains a difficult task to achieve even with the implantation of second-generation DES. Involvement of side branch (SB) with significant and long lesion (>5 mm) in ostial left circumflex (LCx), complex lesion of the SB, and significant ostial LCx disease by IVUS measurement (minimum lesion area [MLA] <4 mm² and PB >50%); poor result (>75% lesion, thrombolysis in myocardial infarction [TIMI] flow <III, dissection, ostial LCx with MLA <4 mm² after cross over stenting or frictional flow rate [FFR] <0.8) after provisional stenting attempt were some of the preferences for two-stent technique approach in bifurcation stenting. A randomized DKCRUSH II trial¹⁶ demonstrated that a two-stent approach, followed by adequate final balloon inflation, may ensure continuous stent coverage of the SB ostium and decrease the stent malapposition rate, which are responsible for the restenosis and stent thrombosis events. This two-stent approach, compared to the provisional approach, may reduce the rate of TLR and TVR and is associated with better long-term clinical outcomes.¹⁶

IVUS role in the management of LMCA and bifurcation lesion

IVUS role in the management of LMCA and bifurcation lesion can be divided into before PCI and after PCI.

Before PCI

Assessing longitudinal distribution of atherosclerotic PB

The LMCA is a particularly “important” target of atherosclerotic plaque accumulation. By comparing histology of atherosclerotic plaque of LMCA with combined cohort of proximal left anterior descending (LAD) artery, LCx artery, and right coronary artery (RCA) 30 mm long stent segments imaged using grayscale IVUS and virtual histology IVUS (VH-IVUS) analysis, this study¹⁷ concluded that the plaque burden (35.4% [interquartile range {IQR}: 20.54–27.58] mm² vs. 18.08% [IQR: 14.15–22.83] mm², $P<0.0001$), percent necrotic core (NC) (6.5% [IQR: 2.9–12.2%] vs. 9.3% [IQR: 4.3–15.9%], $P<0.0001$), and number of lesions in the LMCA were less in the proximal 30 mm long segments compared to other three coronary arteries. These lesions pathologically and

clinically have been shown to represent vulnerable plaque and are responsible for acute coronary syndrome (ACS) including ST-segment elevation and non-ST segment elevation.

Another study¹⁸ investigated the connection between future cardiovascular events and subclinical LMC PB, which was measured by IVUS. During 3 years follow-up period, there is 40% increase in MACE rate in the patient with PB >45% and mostly due to repeat revascularization. It also stated that IVUS remained an independent significant predictor of MACE and future revascularization.

In a study of 329 patients with LM bifurcation lesions who underwent DES implantation, patient with overall bifurcation area had higher cumulative TLR (hazard ratio [HR] =3.12; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.59–6.11; $P=0.001$) and was associated with worse outcome.¹⁹ LMCA distal bifurcation disease is rarely focal and mostly is involving LAD and LCx ostium but leaves both sides of the flow divider disease free. In conclusion, significant negative remodeling is a frequent encounter in SB of complex coronary bifurcation lesions and often presented with extensive and severe diseases; in addition, plaque distribution in the SB ostium appears to be asymmetric in relation to the parent vessel (PV), as PB is mostly found in regions of low wall shear stress including the opposite side to the flow divider within the bifurcation anatomy.²⁰ Therefore, distal lesions are associated with worse outcomes in TLR compared to ostium lesion.

Plaque composition

In contrast to its ability to measure disease burden, gray-scale IVUS imaging is limited in its ability to characterize plaque composition, beyond attempts to measure plaque echogenicity. RF signal-derived IVUS tissue characterization technology has provided objective and quantitative plaque characteristics of the coronary vessel wall, whereas conventional IVUS images are formed only by the envelope (amplitude) of the RF backscatter signal. Autoregressive spectral analysis of generated IVUS RF backscatter data has facilitated the image interpretation of different tissue components. This algorithm generates tissue-color maps to classify plaque into fibrous, fibro-fatty, necrotic, and calcific components. Another possibility using integrated backscatter IVUS (IB-IVUS) as one of the tissue characterization methods can possibly provide quantitative plaque characteristics of the thin-cap fibroatheroma (TCFA), thin fibrous cap <65 μm. In a study of 81 coronary lesions, OCT identified 40 TCFA (49%) and 41 non-TCFAs. The external elastic membrane (EEM) cross-sectional area (CSA), plaque + media (P + M) CSA, PB, and remodeling index were significantly larger

in OCT-derived TCFA than in non-TCFA. By IB-IVUS, percentage lipid pool area was significantly higher (62.4 ± 12.8 vs $38.4 \pm 13.1\%$, $P < 0.0001$) and percentage fibrosis area was significantly lower (34.6 ± 11.4 vs $50.5 \pm 8.7\%$, $P < 0.0001$) in OCT-derived TCFA than in non-TCFA.²¹ It still remains to be controversial if RF analysis of atherosclerotic lesions provides independent information beyond that obtained from angiographic and ultrasonic evaluations of the coronary arteries.²² Furthermore, there is currently no evidence suggesting that RF analysis of atherosclerotic plaque be utilized for clinical decision making.

Li et al²³ using IVUS aimed to detect plaque composition at LMCA bifurcation lesions and classified the true bifurcation into the following four types: Type A, with continuous involvement from the distal LMCA to the ostial LAD and the ostial LCx with eccentric plaques; Type B, with concentric plaques at the distal LMCA, eccentric plaques at the ostial LAD, and no plaques at the LCx; Type C, with continuous involvement from the distal LMCA to the ostial LCx, with eccentric plaques, and to the ostial LAD, with eccentric plaques; and Type D, with continuous involvement from the distal LMCA to the ostial LAD, with eccentric plaques, and to the ostial LCx, with concentric plaques. The carina was involved in only 3.5% of the plaques. A total of 51.7% of the plaques at the ostium of the LAD were soft, while 44.8 and 44.6% were fibrous in the distal LMCA and in the ostial LCx, respectively.

The characterization of LMCA plaque phenotypes of atherosclerotic plaque analysis in LM by using IVUS RF concluded that plaque rupture occurs in nonuniform location and TCFA was frequently present in proximal LAD than in LM stem (LMS).²⁴ IVUS analysis²⁵ of 153 patients with ostial and nonostial LMCA lesions without heavy calcification showed that ostial lesion group appears to have more fibrous (70.2 vs 35.8%) and soft (8.5 vs 3.8%) plaques and significantly less calcified plaque (19.2 vs 43.4%) compared to nonostial lesions ($P < 0.05$). Compared to nonostial lesions, ostial lesion had significant smaller plaque area (10.8 ± 4.5 vs 13.3 ± 5.4 mm², $P = 0.007$), less PB (54.8 ± 15.9 vs $61.9 \pm 14.5\%$, $P = 0.020$), smaller remodeling index (RI) (0.9 ± 0.2 vs 1.0 ± 0.2 , $P = 0.000$), and higher incidence of negative remodeling (74.5 vs 34.9%, $P = 0.000$). This analysis showed that the site of lesion, plaque area, and PB were the independent predictors of LMCA remodeling. Another study stated that % NC and % dense calcium (DC) at the bifurcation and distal segments of LM-LAD bifurcation sites were significantly greater than in the proximal segments (6.75 ± 5.09 , 7.36 ± 6.01 vs $4.89 \pm 4.78\%$, $P < 0.05$, and 3.31 ± 2.87 , 3.73 ± 3.28 vs $1.89 \pm 2.10\%$, $P < 0.001$).²⁶ Moreover, high-risk plaque is prone to develop

at the site of bifurcation lesion; in VH-IVUS imaging study, bifurcation lesion has appear to have a larger PB, which is showed by different plaque compositions of NC, compared to the nonbifurcation lesions.²⁷

Chang et al²⁸ stated that in the significant LMCA bifurcation disease, the proximal LAD segment was found to have the smallest lumen, the largest PB, and the highest virtual histology TCFA rate and, thus, presented the most vulnerable characteristics by VH-IVUS. These studies also support the downward trend in the number of IVUS-defined lesions toward proximal LAD. VH-IVUS also presents the fibroatheroma slice distributed continuously from proximal LAD to proximal LMCA.

Mother and daughter vessels' reference diameter

Preintervention IVUS may accurately assess plaque distribution and severity as well as the adequate sizing of stents.²⁹ Several studies have suggested that FFR-guided PCI is associated with reduced MACE in multivessel CAD.^{30,31} Furthermore, $FFR > 0.75$ – 0.80 is a strong predictor of excellent survival and low event rates in patients with intermediate LM disease and to identify patients in whom deferral of revascularization is associated with favorable clinical outcomes.^{32,33} Several studies attempt to find the best IVUS measurement that corresponds to the functional, physiological, and long-term follow-up data. According to a study²⁹ conducted in 2011 to determine this criteria, 1) IVUS-measured MLA within the LM was the independent determinant for both $FFR < 0.80$ and < 0.75 at maximal hyperemia; 2) the best cutoff value to predict $FFR < 0.80$ and < 0.75 was an IVUS MLA of 4.8 and 4.1 mm², respectively; and 3) plaque rupture in the LM was frequent and independently affected the FFR and the FFR vs IVUS correlation. Previous study³² demonstrated that $FFR > 0.75$ – 0.80 was a strong predictor of favorable clinical outcomes in intermediate LM disease. With the basis of $FFR < 0.75$ and ≥ 0.75 , the 38-month survival rate of both predictors was 100% and 100% and event-free survival estimates were 100% and 90%. The 5-year event-free survival estimation of surgical ($FFR < 0.80$) and nonsurgical ($FFR \geq 0.80$) groups were 74.2 and 82.8% and the 5-year survival estimates were 85.4% and 89.8% (Figure 1).³³

Kang et al²⁹ tried to establish the cutoff value that best predicted an abnormal FFR through IVUS. Among 28 lesions with an IVUS MLA < 4.8 mm², 23 (82%) had $FFR < 0.80$ and 18 (64%) had $FFR < 0.75$. Conversely, among 40 lesions with an IVUS MLA < 6.0 mm², only 19 (48%) had $FFR < 0.75$ and 25 (63%) had $FFR < 0.80$.

Thus, an MLA < 6.0 mm² was less specific for predicting an abnormal FFR (a specificity of 48% for $FFR < 0.80$ and a

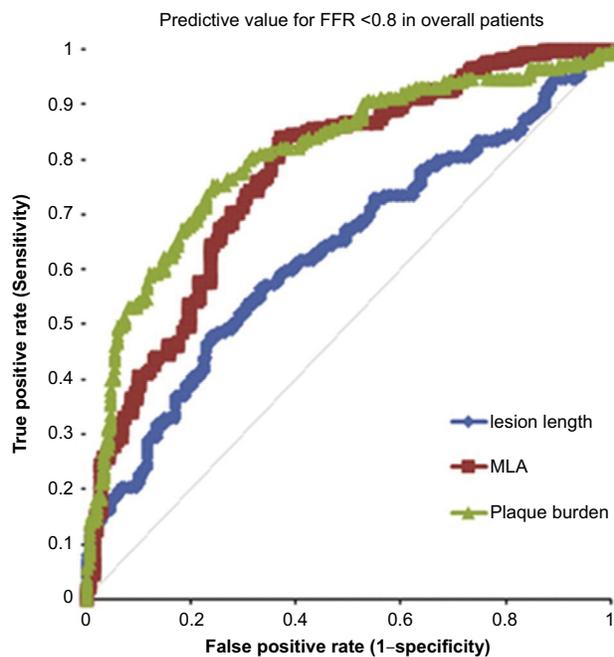


Figure 1 Correlation of MLA by IVUS with lesion length by angiography and FFR.
Note: Reprinted from *International Journal of Cardiology*, volume 168, Chen S et al, Diagnostic accuracy of quantitative angiographic and intravascular ultrasound parameters predicting the functional significance of single de novo lesions, 1364–1369, Copyright 2013, with permission from Elsevier.⁶⁶
Abbreviations: FFR, frictional flow rate; IVUS, intravascular ultrasound; MLA, minimum lumen area.

specificity of 42% for FFR <0.75), suggesting that, with this criterion, ~60% of lesions without functional significance would undergo PCI or surgery, perhaps unnecessarily. Even though the MLA ≥ 4.8 mm² excellently excluded FFR <0.80 in 89% of patients and FFR <0.75 in 96% of patients, normal FFR (≥ 0.80 and ≥ 0.75) was still observed in 18 and 36% of the lesions, respectively, with a smaller MLA <4.8 mm². Moreover, in the presence of plaque rupture, the diagnostic accuracy was only 77%. To avoid the wrong diagnosis in terms of functional significance, invasive FFR or noninvasive stress tests should precede the decision for treatment especially for the lesions with MLA <4.8 mm² or plaque rupture.

Park et al³⁴ concluded that the optimal IVUS MLA cutoff value for an FFR of ≤ 0.80 was 4.5 mm² (77% sensitivity, 82% specificity, 84% positive predictive value, 75% negative predictive value, area under the curve: 0.83, 95% CI: 0.76–0.96; $P < 0.001$) overall and 4.1–4.5 mm² in various subgroups. However, these findings seem to be population dependent. A 2013 study³⁵ showed a striking different LM-MLA between the Asian group and the Caucasian group. Furthermore, a previous study³⁶ founded that patient with a LM-MLA >6 mm² could be safely deferred from revascularization. Moreover, patients with 5–6 mm² LM-MLA clinical decisions should be individualized with FFR method. In the study,³⁴ sensitivity (77%) and negative predictive value (75%) for a 4.5 mm²

cutoff were considered suboptimal. Notably, among the 54 lesions with LM-MLA >4.5 mm², 13 (24.1%) had an FFR <0.80. A study confirmed that the linear law was more than the Murray's law to calculate LM-MLA cutoff value based on fractal geometry of LM.³⁷ Using the currently established 3 mm² as the best cutoff MLA for the LM branches,³⁸ the calculated LM-MLA cutoff by linear law is 5.8 mm². The optimal LM-MLA cutoff value should be prospectively validated. In LITRO study,³⁶ 2 years outcome of deferred patients was equivalent to that of the revascularized group. Importantly, the outcome of the few patients with 5–6 mm² LM-MLA that did not undergo revascularization was significantly worse. LM-MLA cutoff is just aimed to exclude the presence of current ischemia. However, 36% of patients in the study by Park et al³⁴ with “isolated” LM disease presented as an ACS and on IVUS plaque ruptures (30.6%) and intracoronary thrombi (33.3%) were readily observed. It is hard to believe that the fate of these unstable plaques may be only dictated by the hemodynamic significance encountered at the time of the examination. We strongly believe that the provocative proposal of 4.5 mm² as a LM-MLA optimal cutoff value should be taken very cautiously until further clinical data support its prognostic validity.

IVUS studies in bifurcation include analysis solely from PV pullback; however, imaging pullback from both branches is required for proper characterization and assessment of the bifurcation of PV and SB.³⁹ Medina et al⁴⁰ stated that plaque distribution in coronary bifurcation lesions undergoing PCI demonstrated that 32% of lesions had plaque located at the bifurcation carina (mean thickness: 0.80 \pm 0.6 mm). Lesions with minimum lumen area located in distal PV had greater prevalence of plaque thickness at the carina level, which was less than that observed in the opposite side ($P < 0.01$)

Other important points were pointed out considering the importance of dual IVUS pullback from both LM daughter branches.²⁴ By comparing the oblique view from LM pullback with ostial measurement, both daughter branches show smaller lumen diameter during LM oblique view, which significantly overestimates the true lumen diameter.

By using both pullback IVUS, 169 bifurcation main branch (MB) and SB with angiographic stenosis >50% were evaluated to assess vascular remodeling at both vessels.⁴¹ In 81 LM bifurcation, the constrictive remodeling (RI <1) was frequent at MB and SB ostia (91 and 90%). In 88 non-LM bifurcation lesions, the constrictive remodeling was also frequent at the MB and SB ostia (76 and 92%). The non-LM bifurcation lesion with RI <1 at SB ostium showed smaller

distal carina angle (51 ± 25 vs $64\pm 14^\circ$, $P=0.044$) compared to those with $RI > 1$. At both MB and SB ostia, constrictive remodeling was frequent even in the lesions with small amount of plaque and minimal calcification, which contribute to further luminal narrowing.

After PCI

Stent expansion and apposition

Bifurcation lesion PCI has a higher rate of restenosis than PCI for nonbifurcation lesion even in the DES era.⁴² In postprocedure analysis of bifurcation lesions treated with the crush-stent technique with IVUS, imaging of both vessels showed that the minimal stent area (MSA) of SB after crush stent implantation was smaller than main vessel (MV).⁴³ Ostial SB stent underexpansion, which is induced by intimal hyperplasia, is believed to be the dominant mechanism of restenosis with DES regardless of stent technique (Figure 2).

Based on multiple randomized trials and registries of one- vs two-stent techniques in coronary bifurcation lesions, and based on the simplicity, swiftness, and safety of the procedure,^{44,45} the provisional stenting technique was the preferred technique for the majority of bifurcation lesions. In this technique, the MV is stented first and the SB is only stented in case of severe restenosis or flow limitations to the SB (provisional SB stenting) after MV stenting.⁴⁶ The 9 months clinical outcomes of J-REVERSE registry,⁴⁷ between everolimus-eluting stent (EES) with sirolimus-eluting stent (SES) in the provisional bifurcation stenting guided by IVUS, showed that IVUS-guided provisional stenting with EES achieved a greater luminal gain after than without kissing balloon technique (KBT), and similar clinical outcomes as with SES up to 9-month follow-up.

The randomized Nordic-Baltic IV⁶⁵ trial showed a trend toward improved midterm outcome when using a two-stent technique compared to provisional stenting in bifurcations

with large SBs (≥ 2.75 mm) having $>50\%$ diameter stenosis in the SB. A similar signal was supported by the DKCRUSH II trial¹⁶ and by a subgroup analysis of the Tryton IDE study⁶³ (EuroPCR 2014). The EBC II trial⁶⁴ on provisional technique vs culotte two-stent technique in bifurcation lesions (SBs ≥ 2.50 mm and $>50\%$ SB diameter stenosis) may provide further information on the role of two-stent techniques in this subset of bifurcations. Until then, a two-stent technique may be considered up-front for bifurcations with large SB (diameter ≥ 2.75 mm) and significant disease extending into the SB.

In choosing the two-stent technique for LMCA bifurcation, several techniques such as T-stenting, T and Protrusion stenting (TAP), DK crush, and culotte (Figure 3) may be used according to the bifurcation angle. Therefore, intracoronary imaging is recommended to ensure the adequate stent and vessel expansion in all LMCA bifurcation segments according to the reference size of the vessel: cutoff values for MLA after stenting ostial LCx 5.0 mm², ostial LAD 6.3 mm², LMCA bifurcation segment 7.2 mm², and LMCA 8.2 mm².⁴⁸ However, these numbers have been derived from an Asian population and thus might be slightly higher for a Caucasian population.

Two studies^{49,50} tried to point out another mechanism of SB ostial compromise through so-called “carina shift”. Carina shift is a stent-induced increase in lumen diameter on the main vessel diameter that shifted carina into SB ostium, and this is believed to be the main mechanism of SB ostial narrowing after main vessel stent implantation.⁵¹ Koo et al’s⁵² study indicated that vessel and lumen volumes in both distal and proximal regions were increased, whereas the plaque of main vessel proximal region volume decreased and plaque volume of the distal part remains unchanged. This study indirectly pointed out the changes of SB volume changes through carina shift. Another study⁵³ indicated that the vessel volume increased and the plaque volume decreased significantly in

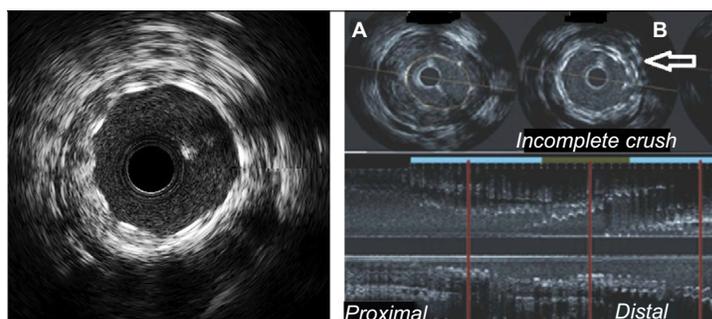


Figure 2 Left panel, IVUS shows complete apposition and complete expansion of stent without edge tear; right panel, stent in the proximal region prior to bifurcation level is underexpanded (A), and incomplete crush (B, white arrow) after classical crush stenting for bifurcation lesion.

Abbreviation: IVUS, intravascular ultrasound.

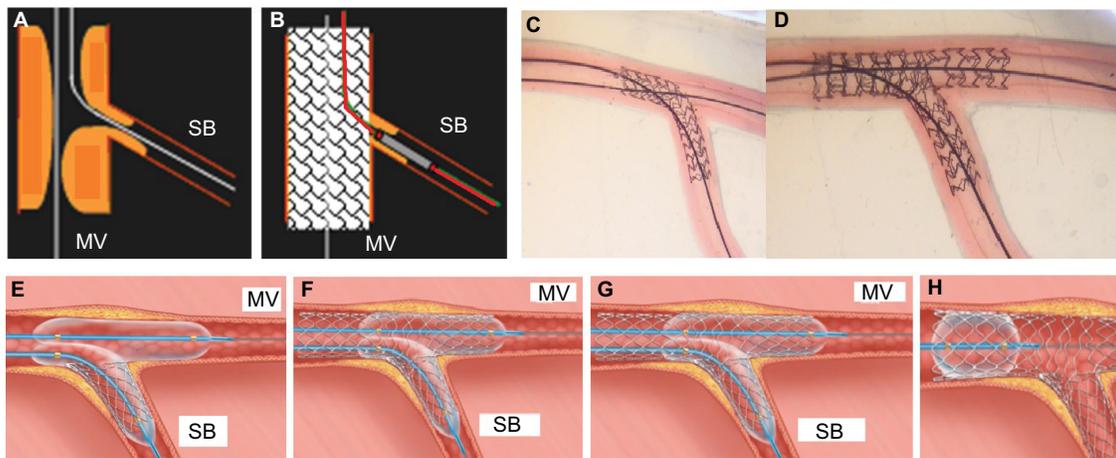


Figure 3 Stent technique: TAP (A and B), culotte (C and D), and DK crush (E–H) stenting techniques.
Abbreviations: DK, double kissing; SB, side branch; MV, main vessel; TAP, T and Protrusion stenting.

the proximal and distal main vessels. In contrast, SB ostium vessel volume decreased (53.0 ± 17.5 vs 50.4 ± 16.2 mm³), with the accompanying small increase in plaque volume (23.0 ± 9.8 vs. 23.4 ± 9.8 mm³).

Kang et al⁵⁴ in their study tried to assess the functional and morphological variables of SB after LM bifurcation stenting with cross-over technique. In this study, using a preprocedural minimal lumen area of <3.7 mm² within the LCx ostium was predictive of a poststenting FFR of <0.80 (sensitivity 100%, specificity 71%, positive predictive value 16%, and negative predictive value 100%). A preprocedural PB of $>56\%$ at the LCx ostium also predicted a poststenting FFR of <0.80 , with a sensitivity of 100%, a specificity of 65%, a positive predictive of 14%, and a negative predictive value of 100%. Therefore, a LCx ostium with MLA >3.5 – 4 mm² and/or PB <50 – 55% can be used as IVUS criteria to select with provisional stenting approach with crossing over of the LCx. The similar findings about lumen loss at the LCx ostium, which occurred after crossover stenting from the distal LMCA into the LAD, were also found in the previous study.⁵⁵ The main mechanism involved is carina shift that is associated with a narrow angle between the LAD and the LCx. The MLA of the ostial LCx decreased from 5.4 mm² before single-stent crossover to 4 mm² poststenting. FFR can better estimate the functional impact of this lumen loss. However, if the residual MLA is >3.5 – 4 mm², there are probably few, if any, repercussions. This is also true for restenosis risk (the most frequent reason for new revascularization in single-stent-treated distal LMCA lesions). The use of a single-stent technique in LMCA bifurcation lesions with mild LCx ostial disease rarely resulted in functional LCx compromise, functionally significant LCx stenosis is poorly predicted by a small MLA, and SB treatment should be based on the poststenting FFR.

This concluded that SB ostium compromise was significantly correlated with the carina shift but not with the plaque shift. Main vessel overexpansion in distal part can be avoided by optimal size stent implantation of main vessel distal segment and followed with the optimization of main vessel proximal part with larger balloon dilation. For this purpose, it is important to examine each part of vessel size using IVUS⁵³ and understanding LMCA plaque distribution may help determine optimal revascularization strategy.

In the first-generation of DES, minimum stent area <5.0 – 5.5 mm² was considered as a predictor to prevent restenosis and stent thrombosis.⁵⁶ The optimal MSA cutoff that best predicted angiographic in-stent restenosis (ISR) after SES implantation on a segmental basis was 5.0 mm² (ostial LCx ISR), 6.3 mm² (ostial LAD ISR), 7.2 mm² (ISR within polygon of confluence [POC]), and 8.2 mm² (ISR above POC), as depicted in Figure 4.

It has been reported that poststenting underexpansion was an independent predictor for 2-year MACE, especially repeated lesion revascularization and believed to improved long-term clinical outcomes.⁴⁸ However, it is not clear that if the same IVUS criteria for a “significant” LMCA stenosis should be used for ostial LMCA lesions as they are for mid-shaft/distal bifurcation lesions, for positively vs negatively remodeled lesions or for unstable vs stable morphology (plaque ruptures vs no plaque ruptures).

In the simple strategy, after stenting of the MV, SB dilation shifts the carina to the MV, distorts the MV stent, and induces a stenosis in the MV stent. The crush technique was developed to overcome bifurcation stenting problems including stent underexpansion and incomplete coverage of the SB ostium. However, it remains controversial if kissing balloon inflation (KBI) would restore the MV stent area and

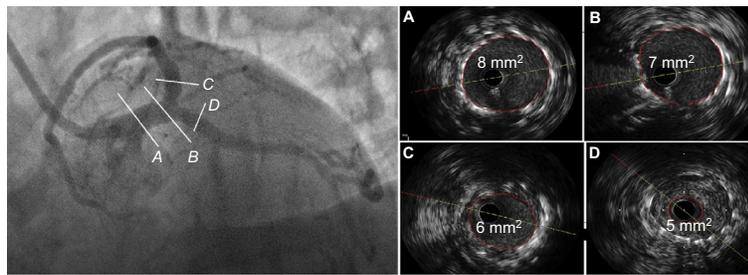


Figure 4 MSA cutoff values for the prediction of angiographic ISR on a segmental basis.
Abbreviations: ISR, in-stent restenosis; MSA, minimal stent area.

symmetry loss after SB dilation. A total of 88 IVUS examination of MV were performed after MV angioplasty, stenting, SV dilation, and KBI in 22 patients with coronary bifurcation lesions.⁵⁷ It found that stent symmetric index, minimal stent area, and stent volume index were significantly smaller after SB dilation than after MV stenting and KBI restores the MV stent volume, area, and symmetry loss after SB dilation in the bifurcation segment and also induces asymmetric stent expansion in proximal segment. The mechanism of kissing unsatisfied (KUS) after classical crush stenting is correlated with incomplete crush and was the only predictor of ISR at the SB ostium. A total of 213 patients with true bifurcation lesions were assigned to the upper, middle, and lower groups according to the position of the SB rewiring assessed by visual estimation, quantitative coronary analysis (QCA), and IVUS.⁵⁸ The overall rates of KUS by visual estimation were 10.48%, with 5.4% in the upper group, 3.9% in the middle group, and 36.1% in the lower group. Visual inspection demonstrated good correlation with both QCA and IVUS. Smaller stent diameter was the main reason for KUS in the upper group, while extra stent side wire location or rewire in a low position was the main mechanism attributed to KUS in the lower group. The lower group had more restenosis and most of lesions located at lower position of the SB ostium.

DK crush technique is a modified version of the crush technique, which is designed to increase the success rate of final kissing balloon postdilation. Postprocedural and 8-month follow-up IVUS volumetric and cross-sectional analysis from 61 cases of bifurcation lesion showed significant reduction of stent expansion in the classical group than in the DK group (53.81 ± 13.51 vs $72.7 \pm 11.46\%$, respectively) and also in reduction incidence of incomplete crush (41.9% in the DK group vs 70.0% in the classical group). The percentages of neointimal area at the ostium had a tendency to be smaller in the DK group than in the classical group ($16.4 \pm 19.2\%$ vs $22.8 \pm 27.1\%$, respectively, $P=0.06$).⁵⁹

Compared with the classical crush, double kissing (DK) crush reduced the mortality rate by reducing the ISR rate. A

total of 54 patients with IVUS imaged at baseline, poststenting, and 8-month follow-up were divided into the classical and DK groups. KUS and incomplete crushing were commonly observed in the classical group. All patients underwent final KBI (FKBI). Poststenting stent symmetry in the classical group was $71.85 \pm 7.69\%$ relative to $85.93 \pm 6.09\%$ in the DK group, resulting in significant differences in neointimal hyperplasia (NIH), late lumen loss, and minimal lumen area at the SB ostium between the two groups.⁶⁰

In assessing longitudinal plaque distribution, precise stent landing zone, proximal and distal dissections after PCI, and periadvential hematoma, IVUS has better guidance criteria in treating coronary bifurcation lesions and cannot be objectively assessed on OCT, so IVUS is preferable, improving the safety of coronary bifurcation stenting using DES and bifurcation lesion in general as well as in left coronary artery bifurcation in particular.^{61,62}

Discussion

In LMCA treatment, PCI and CABG have similar safety clinical outcome (MACCE) for “noncomplex” lesion. PCI has a lower risk of stroke but a higher risk of repeat intervention. PCI with DES has excellent outcomes for ostial or mid-shaft LM lesions but higher incidence of TLR for distal LMS bifurcation lesions. IVUS has better evaluation in assessing LMS plaque distribution and may help determine optimal revascularization strategy. It illuminates almost all aspects of bifurcation stenting and, therefore, is recommended in LMCA bifurcation stenting. Despite no strong evidence from randomized trials, there is enough clinical knowledge to support the use of IVUS in this setting of distal LM. In bifurcation lesions using Crush technique, SB dilation reduces the MV stent volume and causes MV stent asymmetry in bifurcation segment. FKBI can restore the asymmetric stent expansion, MV stent volume, and area. Other techniques such as two-stent techniques also should be considered, such as T-stenting, TAP, and culotte, that may be used according to the bifurcation angle. Therefore, intracoronary imaging

is recommended to ensure the adequate stent and vessel expansion in all LMCA bifurcation segment according to the reference size of the vessel, though the reference may vary according to the ethnicity.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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