



Università della Svizzera Italiana  
Lugano  
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# ***FFR in Surgical Candidates: Luxury or Necessity?***

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Fondazione Policlinico Universitario A. Gemelli  
UCSC - Roma***

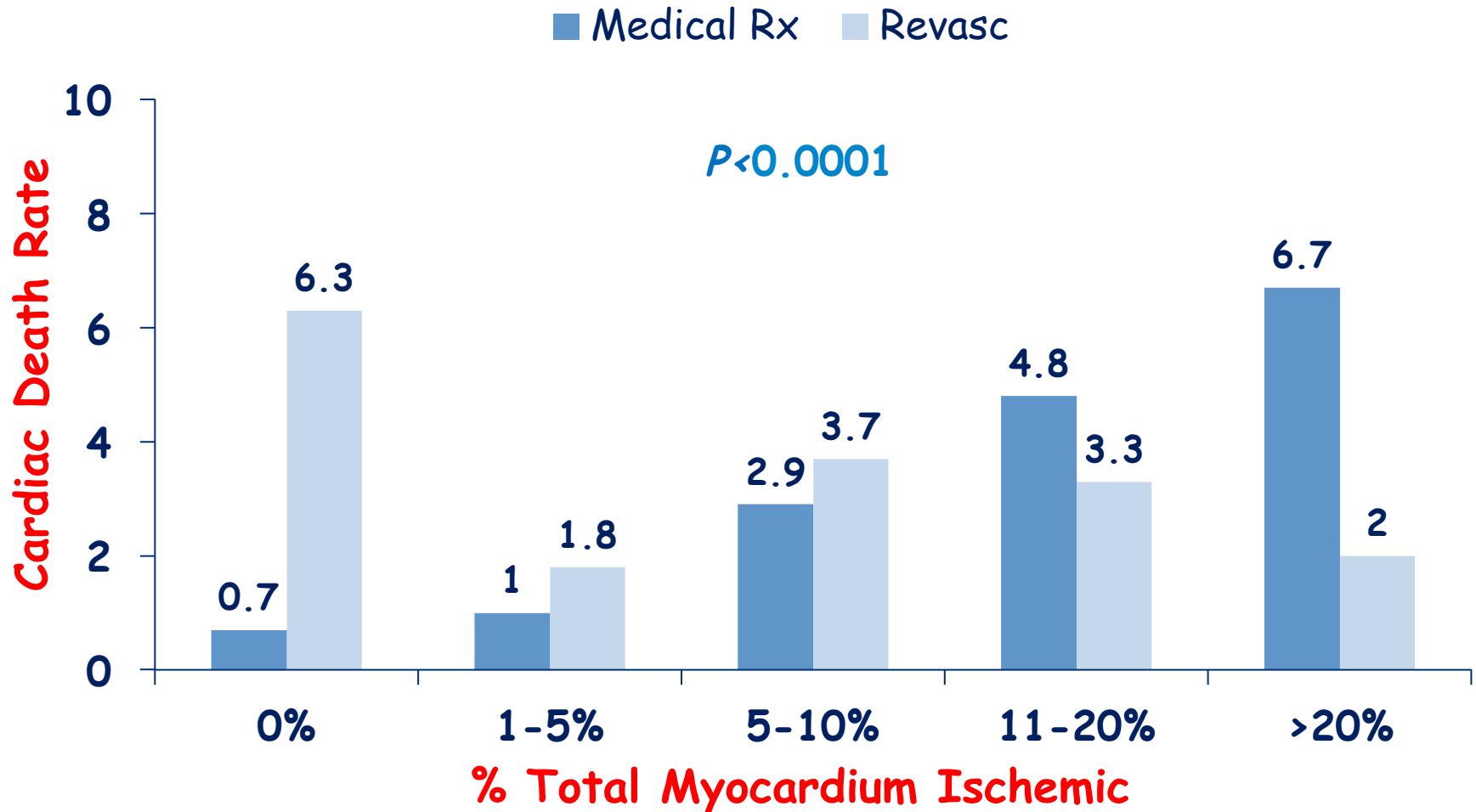
# Role of FFR in Surgical Candidates:

- in patients with multivessel disease
- in patients with valve disease

# The underlying ischemic burden

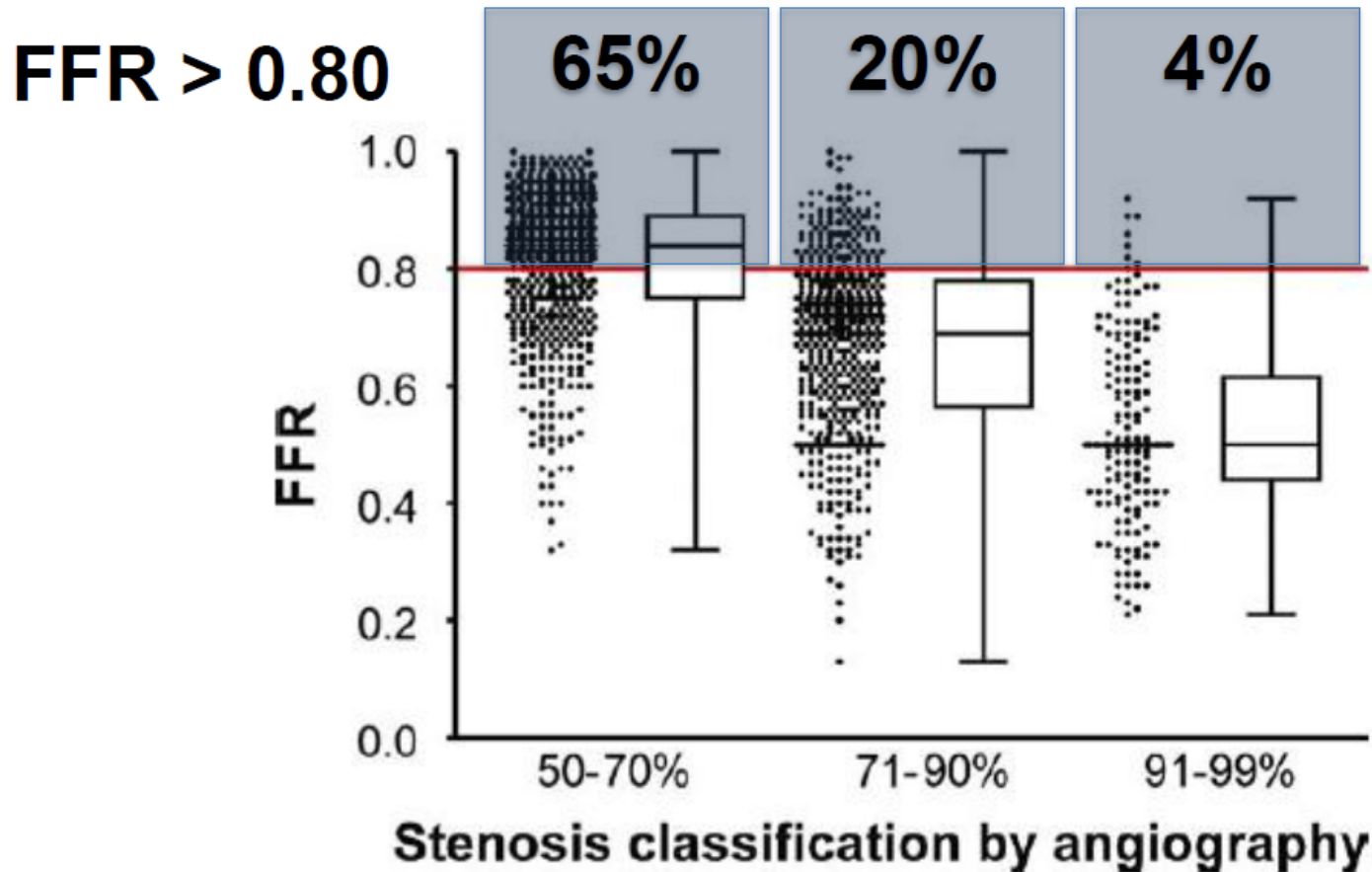
Increase in cardiac death frequency as a function of inducible ischemia

10.627 pts  
671 pts undergoing revascularization

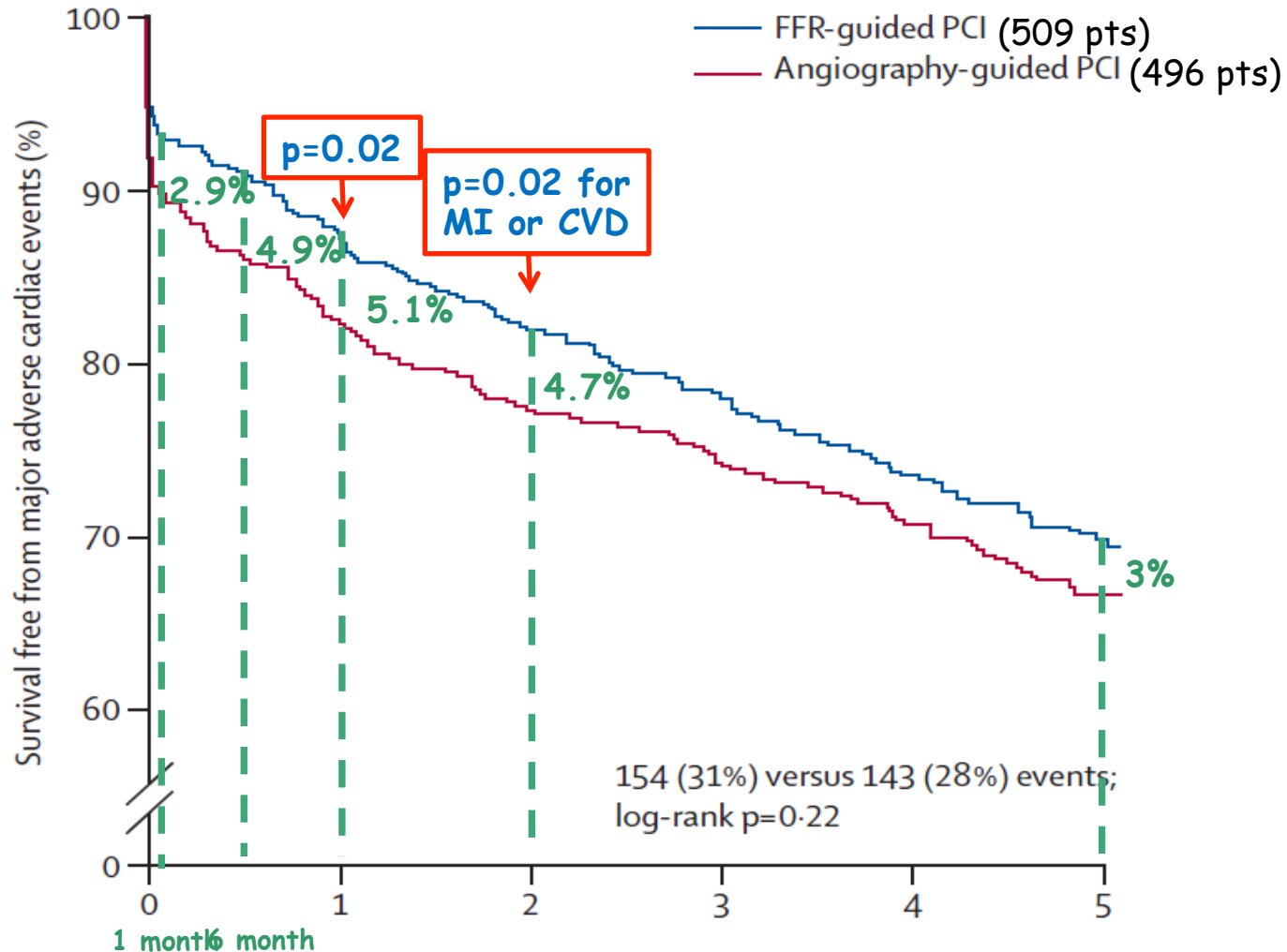


# FFR vs angiography

Poor correlation between angiographic and functional stenosis severity in MVD

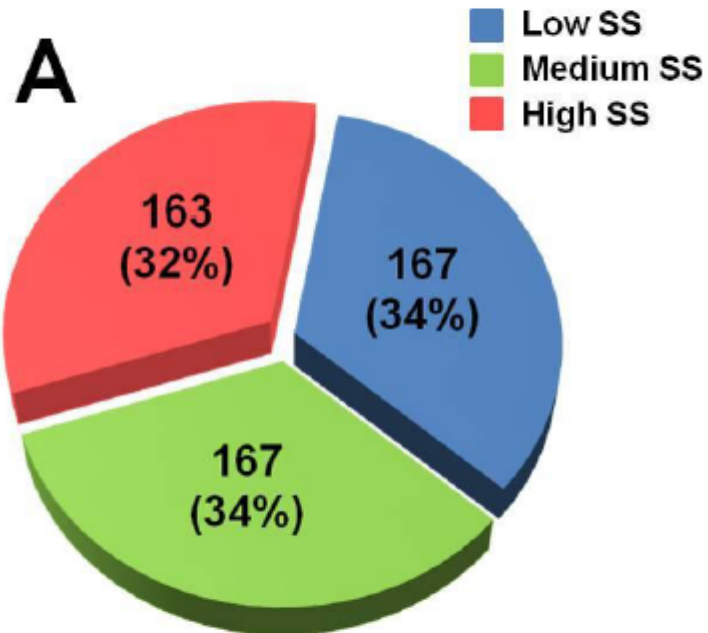


# FFR vs angio-guided PCI



# Functional SYNTAX score

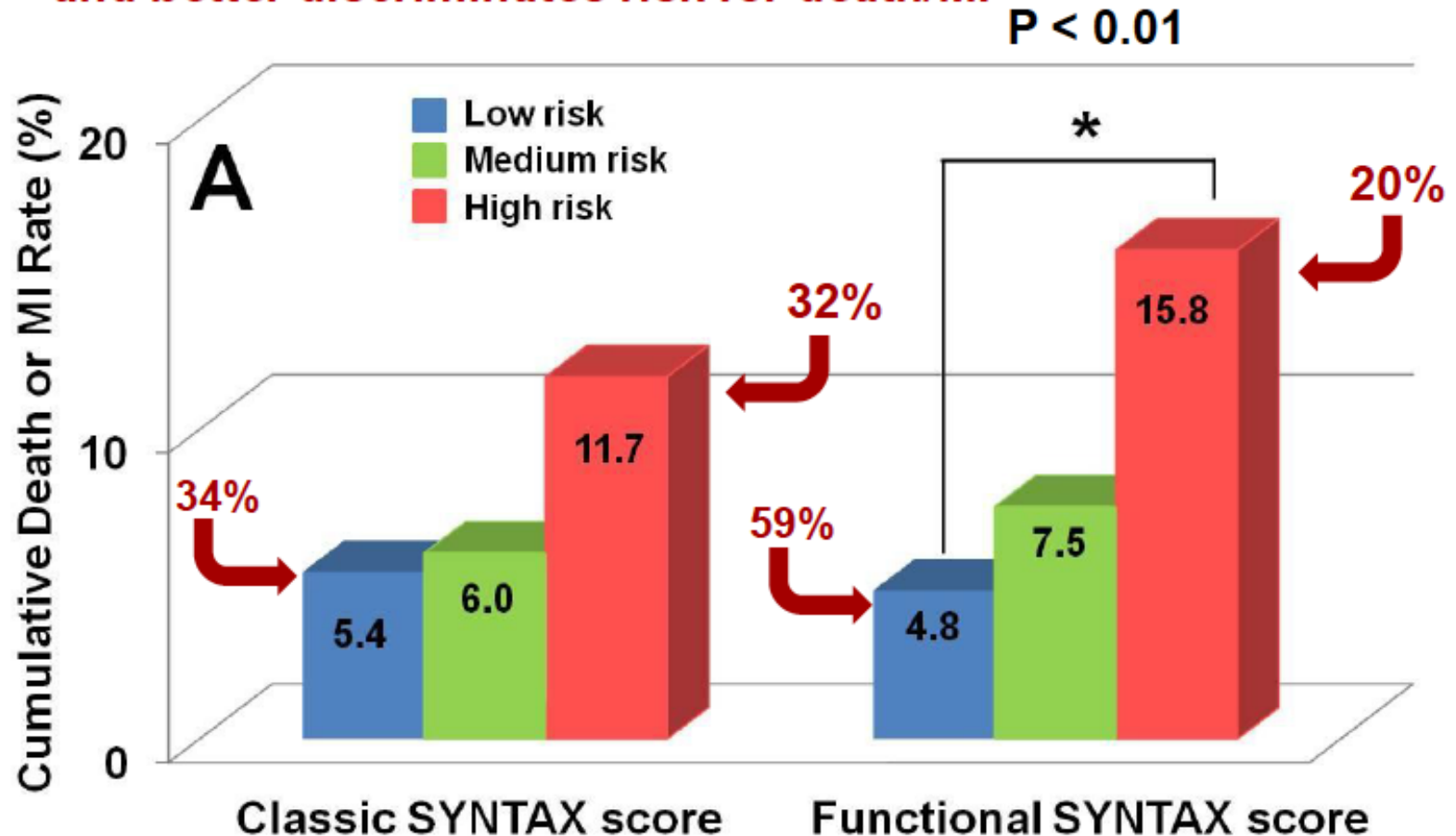
***Reclassifies > 30% of Cases***



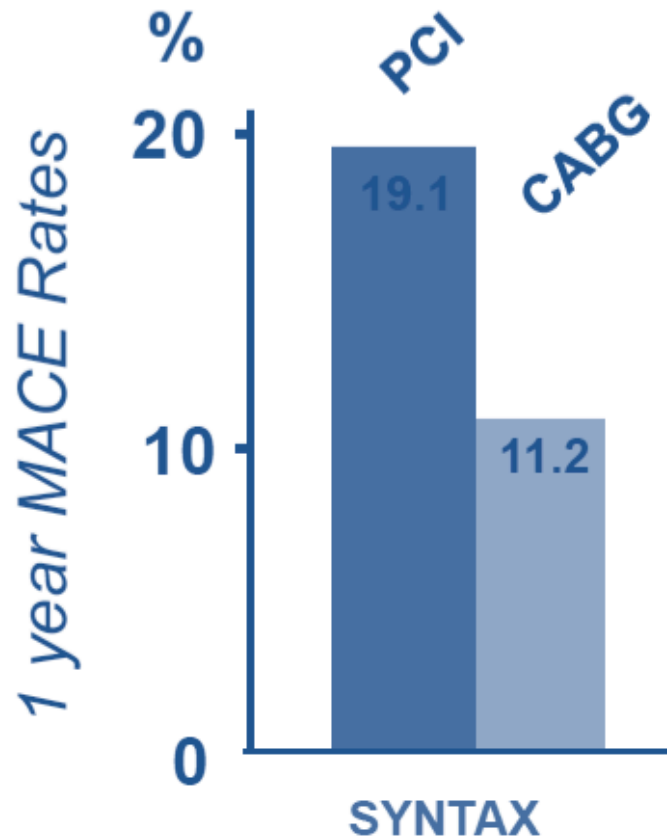
***Without FFR***

# Functional SYNTAX score

*FSS converts patients from higher to lower risk and better discriminates risk for death/MI*



# Implications of FAME





# FAME 3 Trial (RCT)

## **Rationale and design of the Fractional Flow Reserve versus Angiography for Multivessel Evaluation (FAME) 3 Trial: A comparison of fractional flow reserve–guided percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass graft surgery in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease**

Frederik M. Zimmermann, MD,<sup>a</sup> Bernard De Bruyne, MD, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Nico H. J. Pijls, MD, PhD,<sup>a,c</sup> Manisha Desai, PhD,<sup>d</sup> Keith G. Oldroyd, MD,<sup>c</sup> Seung-Jung Park, MD, PhD,<sup>f</sup> Michael J. Reardon, MD,<sup>g</sup> Olaf Wendler, MD, PhD,<sup>h</sup> Joseph Woo, MD,<sup>i</sup> Alan C. Yeung, MD,<sup>i</sup> and William F. Fearon, MD<sup>i</sup> *Eindhoven, The Netherlands; Aalst, Belgium; Stanford, CA; Glasgow, UK; Seoul, South Korea; Houston, TX; and London, UK*

Am Heart J. 2015 Oct;170(4):619-626

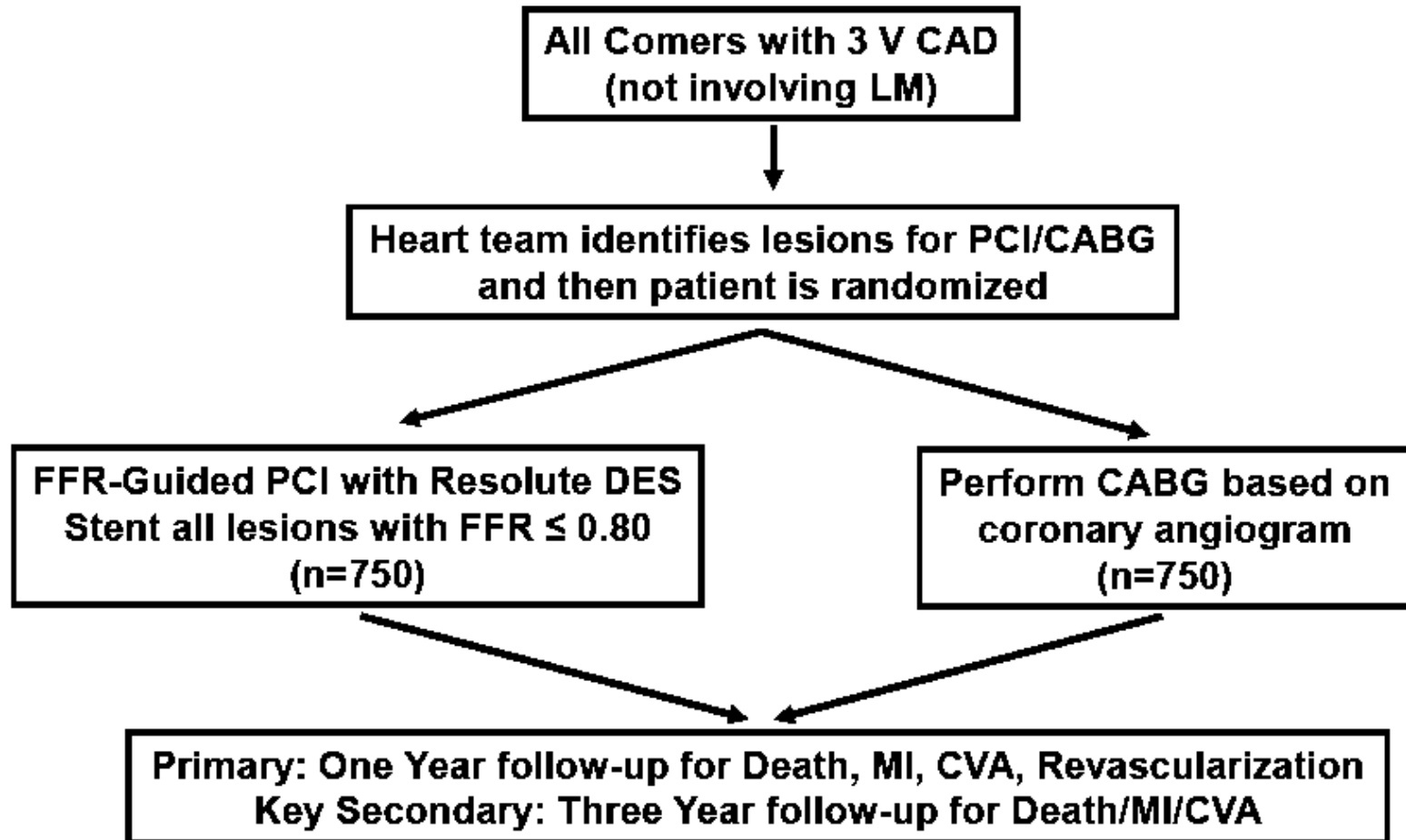
*Zimmermann FM et al, Am Heart J 2015*

# FAME 3 Trial (RCT)

## **Hypothesis**

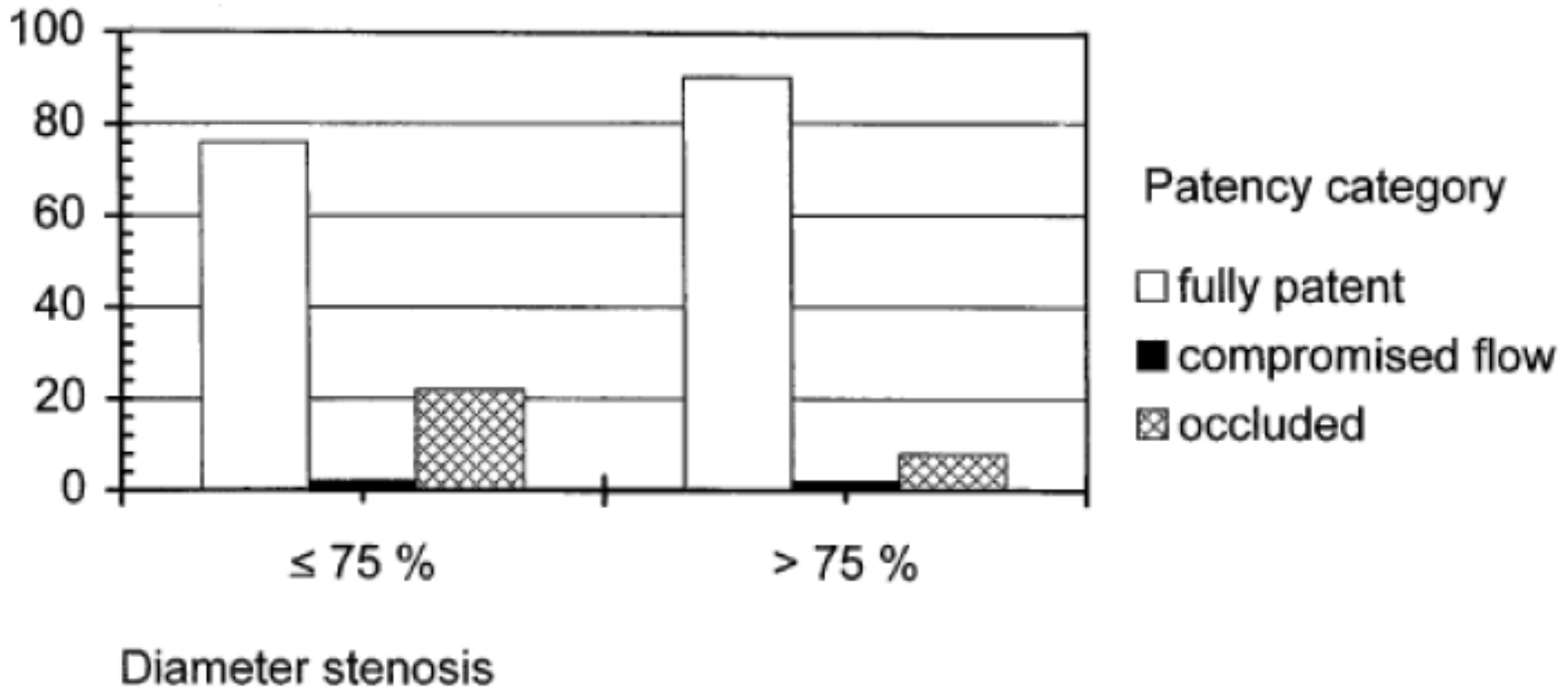
- Fractional flow reserve (FFR)-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) using the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Resolute DES in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease (CAD) will result in similar outcomes to coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG).

# FAME 3: study flow



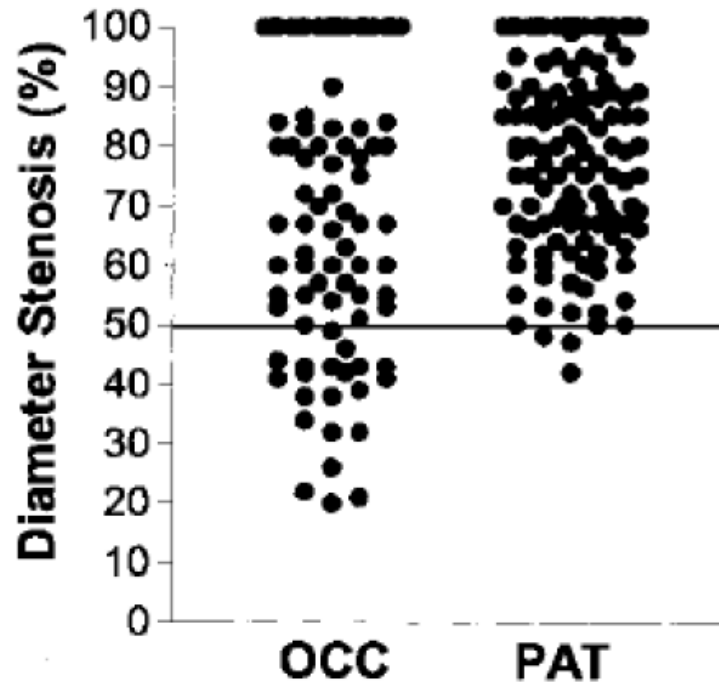
# Graft patency

## SVG patency and stenosis severity of native vessel



# Graft patency

IMA graft patency and stenosis severity of native vessel

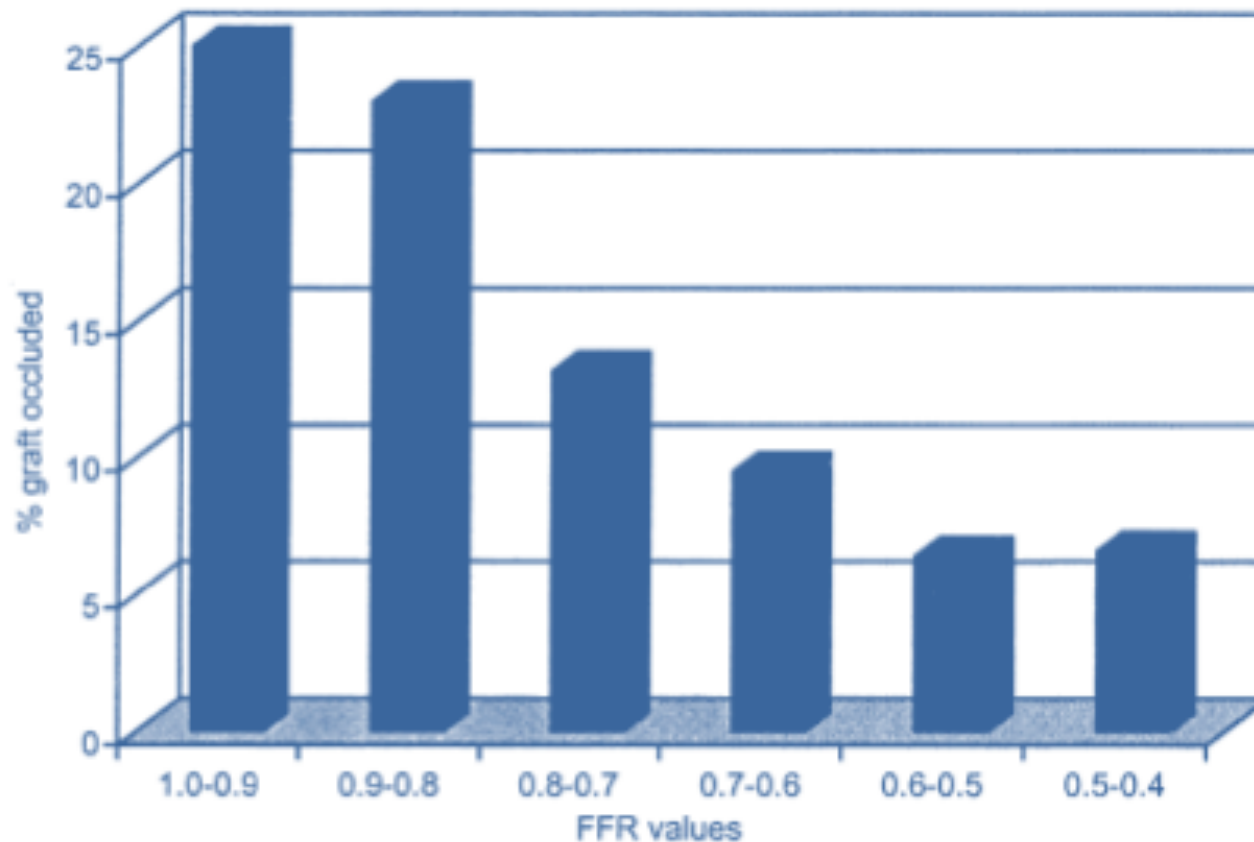


DS<50% is a strong predictor of IMA occlusion (OR 21.5[5.2-64.4])

# FFR vs angiography-guided CABG

## Graft patency

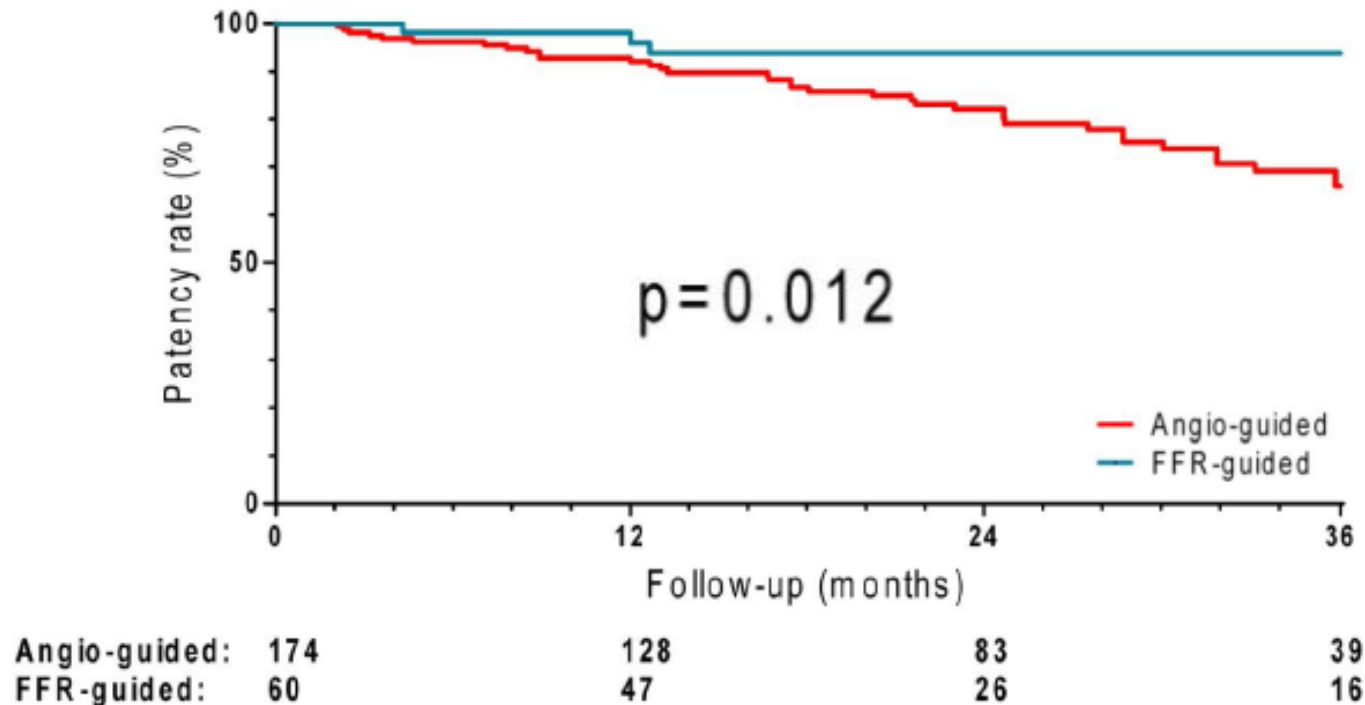
Failure of grafts at 1 year implanted on arteries with non-significant FFR is 3 times higher



# FFR vs angiography-guided CABG

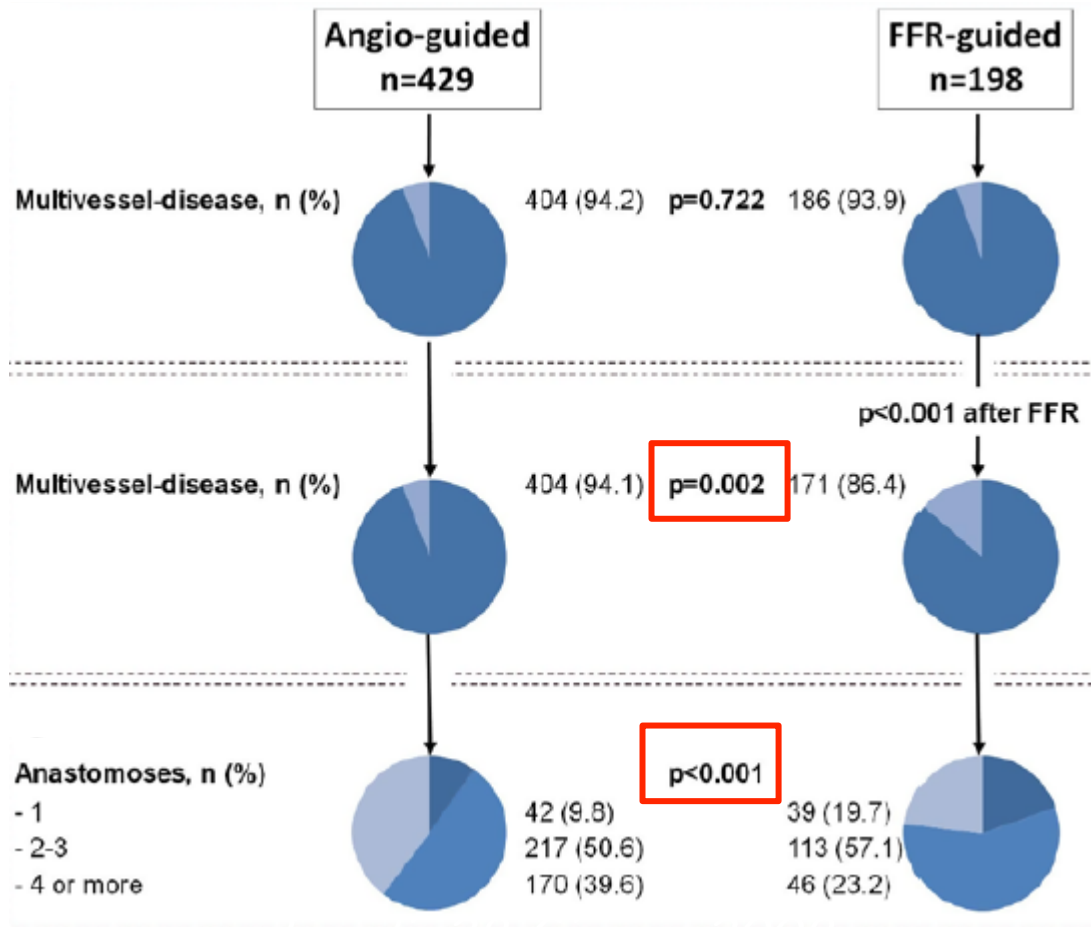
## Graft patency

Rate of graft occlusion is 4 times lower  
in the FFR-guided CABG compared with the angiography-guided CABG



# FFR vs angiography-guided CABG

## Procedural Differences in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery



Rate of on-pump surgery

269 (69%)

97 (49%)

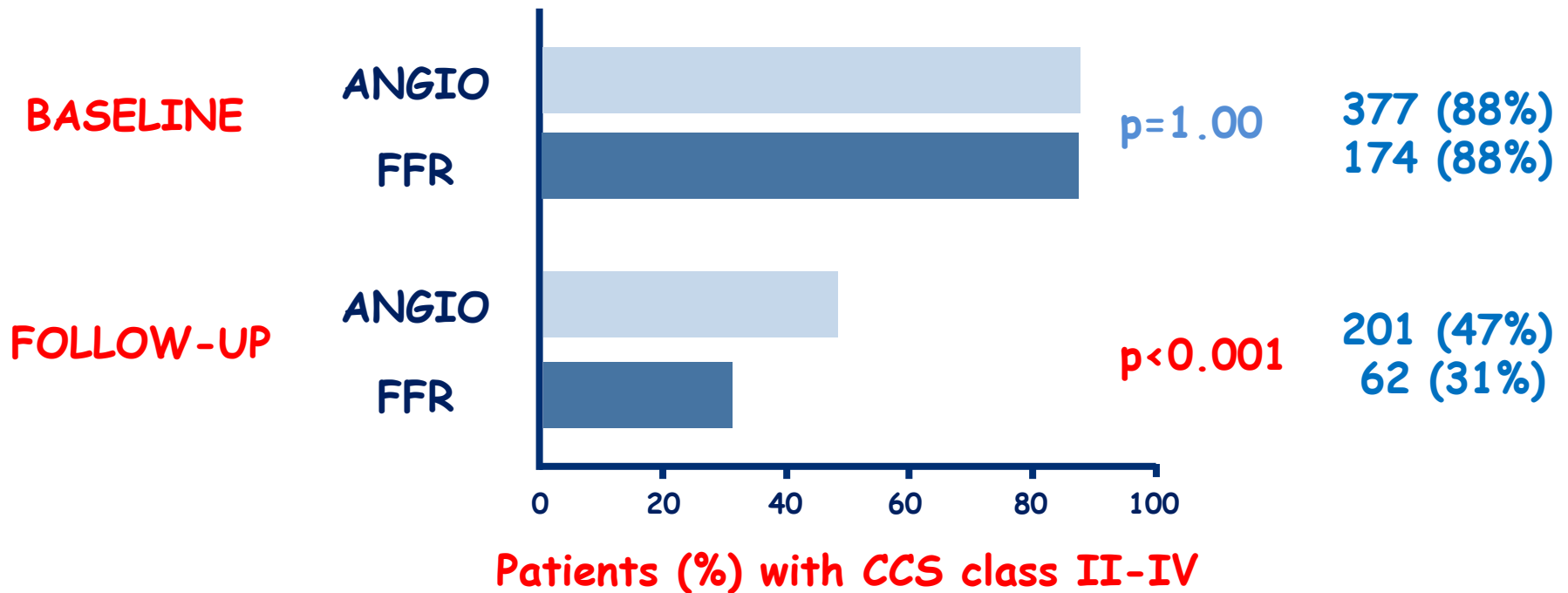
p<0.001



# FFR vs angiography-guided CABG

## CCS class II-IV

At 3 years of follow-up the rate of CCS class II to IV is significantly lower in the FFR-guided CABG compared with the angiography-guided CABG



Graft Patency After FFR-  
guided versus Angio-guided  
CABG:  
a randomized clinical Trial  
(GRAFFITI trial)

[www. Clinicaltrial.gov](http://www.Clinicaltrial.gov) NCT01810224

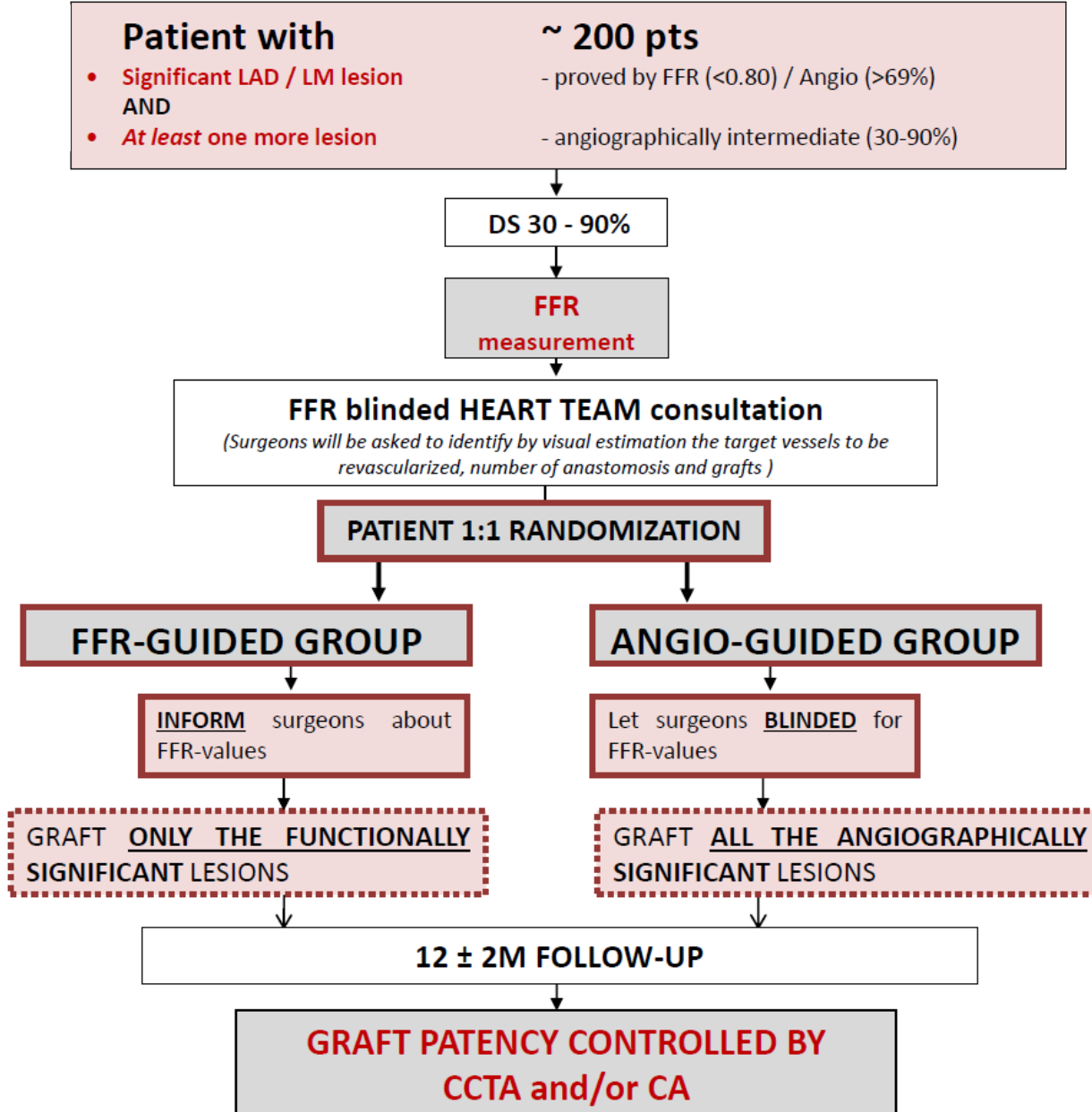
Principal investigators:

Emanuele Barbato

Bernard De Bruyne

Gabor Toth

# GRAFFITI Trial: study design



# GRAFFITI Trial: endpoints

**Primary :** - Rate of occluded grafts at 12M FU

**Secondary:**

- Graft **patency** at 12M FU (defined as average percent of patent graft per patient)
  - Perioperative **myocardial infarction** and **periprocedural necrosis** - Changes in Syntax Score classification regarding to Angio-guided vs FFR guided calculation
- Length of **hospitalization** after surgery
- **Cost of Care**: defined as costs of index hospitalization, re-hospitalization, repeat revascularization (redo-CABG or PCI)
- Changes in **surgical strategy** depending upon FFR results i.e. Open-chest vs. Minithoracotomy, On-pump vs. Off-pump, etc. *(in FFR-guided group only)*
- Changes in **functional state** (CCS classification) - Rate of **Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events** (Death, Myocardial Infarction, Symptom-driven revascularisation)

# The present day potential role of fractional flow reserve–guided coronary artery bypass graft surgery

Filip Casselman, MD, PhD, FETCS,<sup>a</sup> Johan Van der Merwe, MD, MMED(Thorax),<sup>a</sup> Angela Ferrara, MD,<sup>a</sup> and Emanuele Barbato, MD, PhD, FESC<sup>a,b</sup>

J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2016;151:933-4

## CONCLUSIONS

FFR-guided CABG is now under intense investigation and may have an important role in determining whether angiographically intermediate stenoses should be bypassed,

# Conclusions

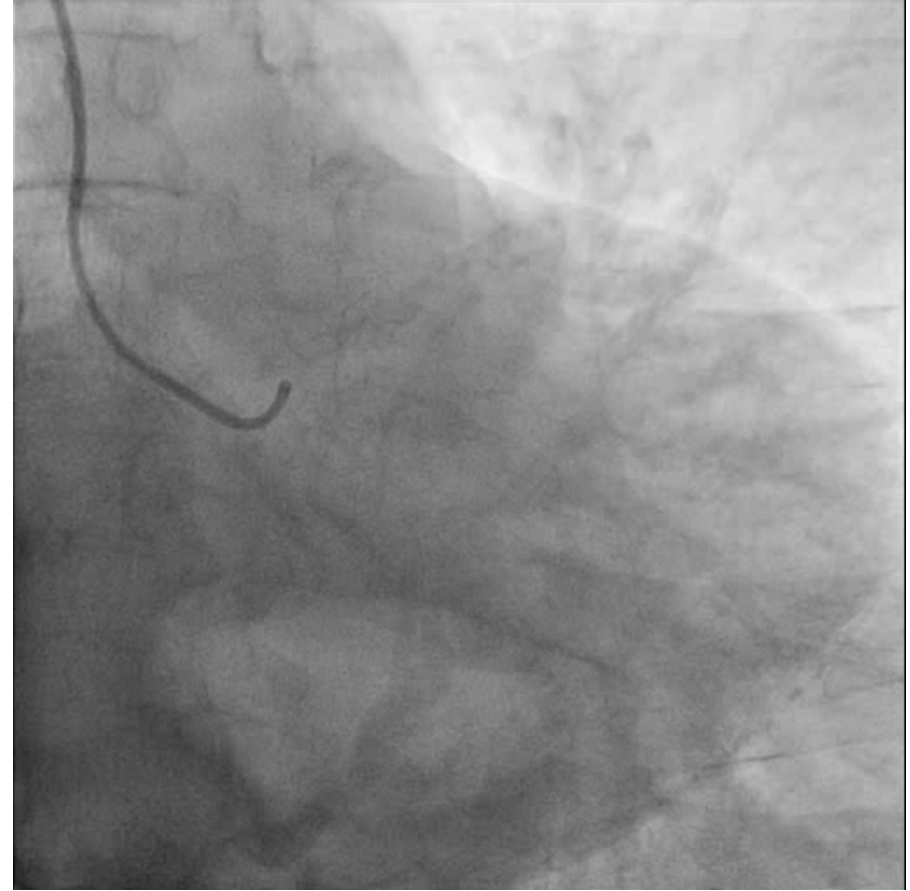
## EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

### FFR 4 CABG: More than a vanity plate

Jack H. Boyd, MD

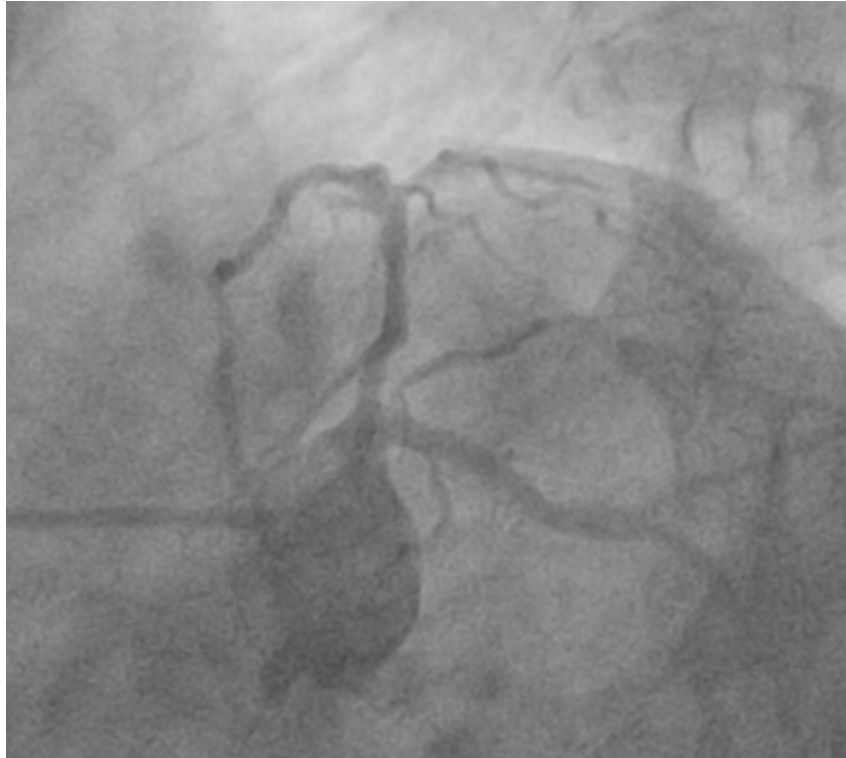
J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2016;151:933-4

# FFR vs angio-guided surgery





# FFR vs angio-guided surgery





# Role of FFR in Surgical Candidates:

- in patients with multivessel disease
- in patients with valve disease

# Fractional Flow Reserve—Guided Revascularization in Patients With Aortic Stenosis



Giuseppe Di Gioia, MD<sup>a,b</sup>, Mariano Pellicano, MD<sup>a,b</sup>, Gabor G. Toth, MD<sup>a,c</sup>, Filip Casselman, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Julien Adjedj, MD<sup>a</sup>, Frank Van Praet, MD<sup>a</sup>, Angela Ferrara, MD<sup>a</sup>, Bernard Stockman, MD<sup>a</sup>, Ivan Degrieck, MD<sup>a</sup>, Jozef Bartunek, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Bruno Trimarco, MD<sup>b</sup>, William Wijns, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Bernard De Bruyne, MD, PhD<sup>a</sup>, and Emanuele Barbato, MD, PhD<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

(Am J Cardiol 2016;117:1511–1515)

# FFR in valve disease

Retrospectively study  
from 2002 to 2010

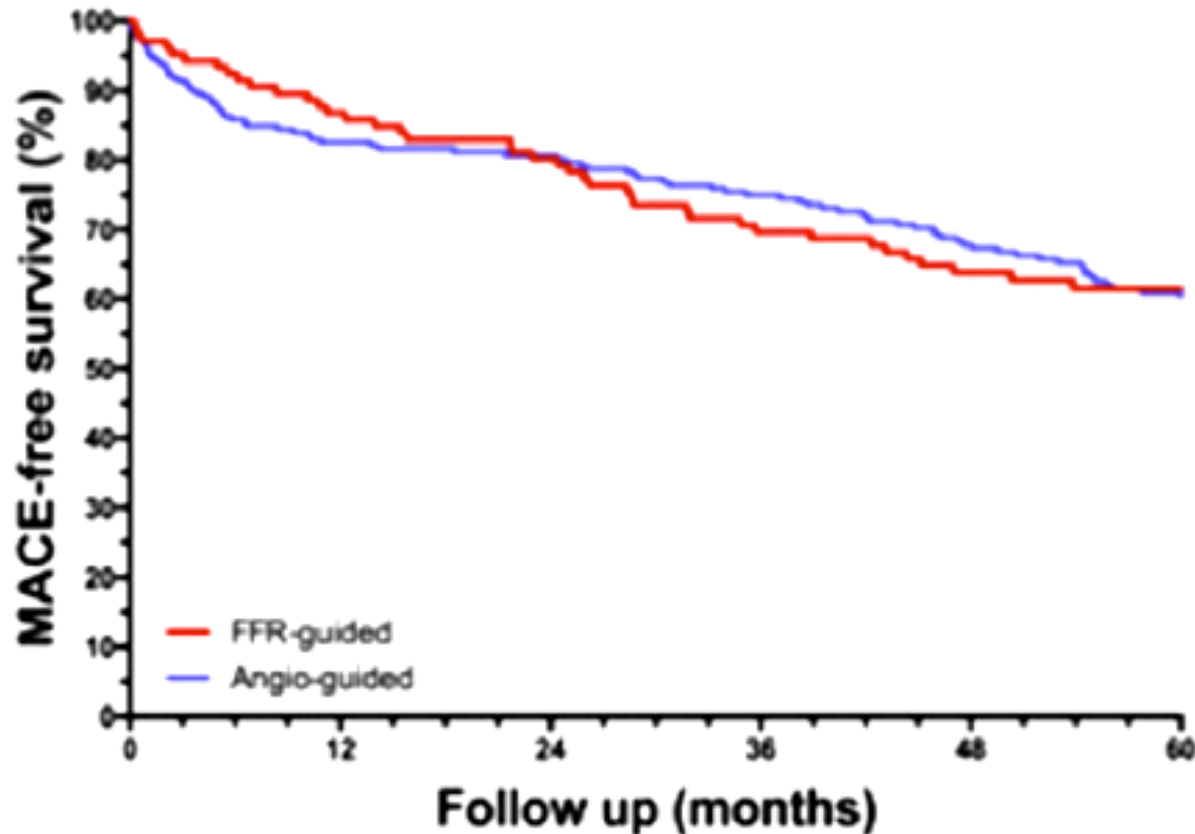
106 pts with AS and significant CAD in whom at least one intermediate lesion was either revascularized with an FFR value  $\leq 0.80$  or deferred with FFR  $>0.8$  (FFR-guided group)

212 pts matched from 694 pts contemporary patients in whom the decision to revascularize was based on angiography only, represented comparator (angio-guided group)

FFR guidance impacts the management of selected patients with moderate or severe AS and coronary artery disease by resulting into:

- deferral of aortic valve replacement (46% vs 57%;  $p=0.056$ ),
- more patients treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (24% vs 13%;  $p=0.019$ ),
- and in patients treated with CABG, less venous grafts ( $0.5 \pm 0.69$  vs  $0.73 \pm 0.76$ ;  $p=0.05$ ) and anastomoses ( $0.61 \pm 0.85$  vs  $0.94 \pm 1$ ;  $p=0.032$ ) without increasing adverse event rates up to 5 years.

# FFR in valve disease

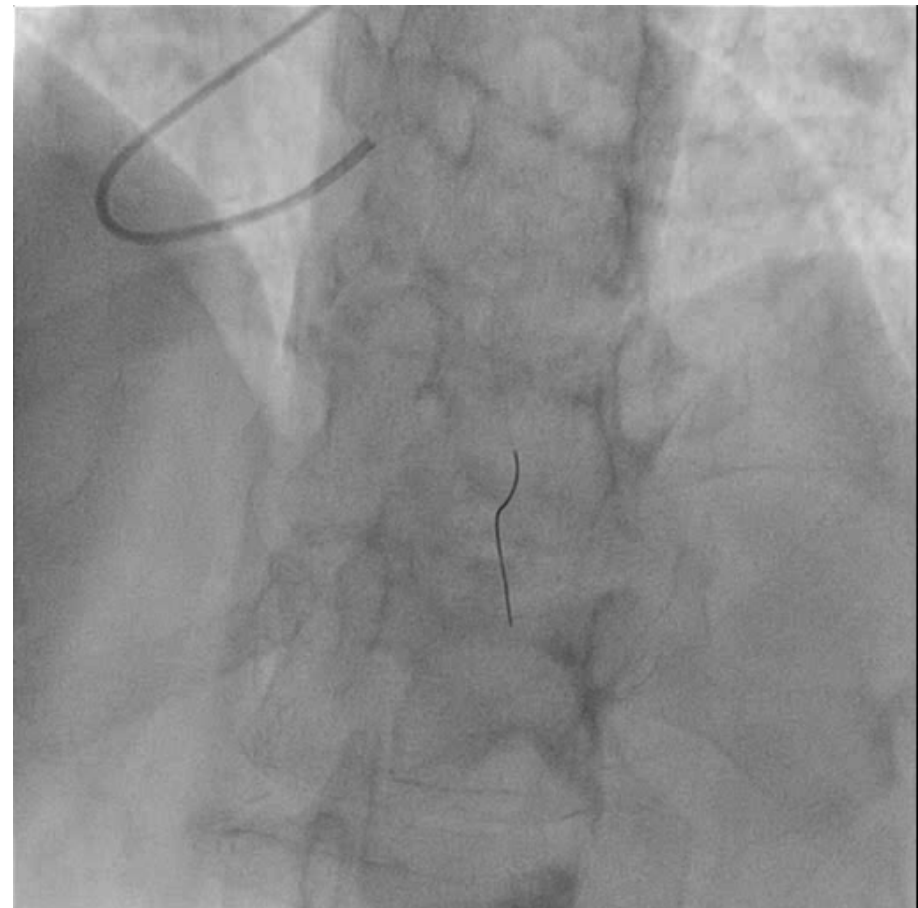
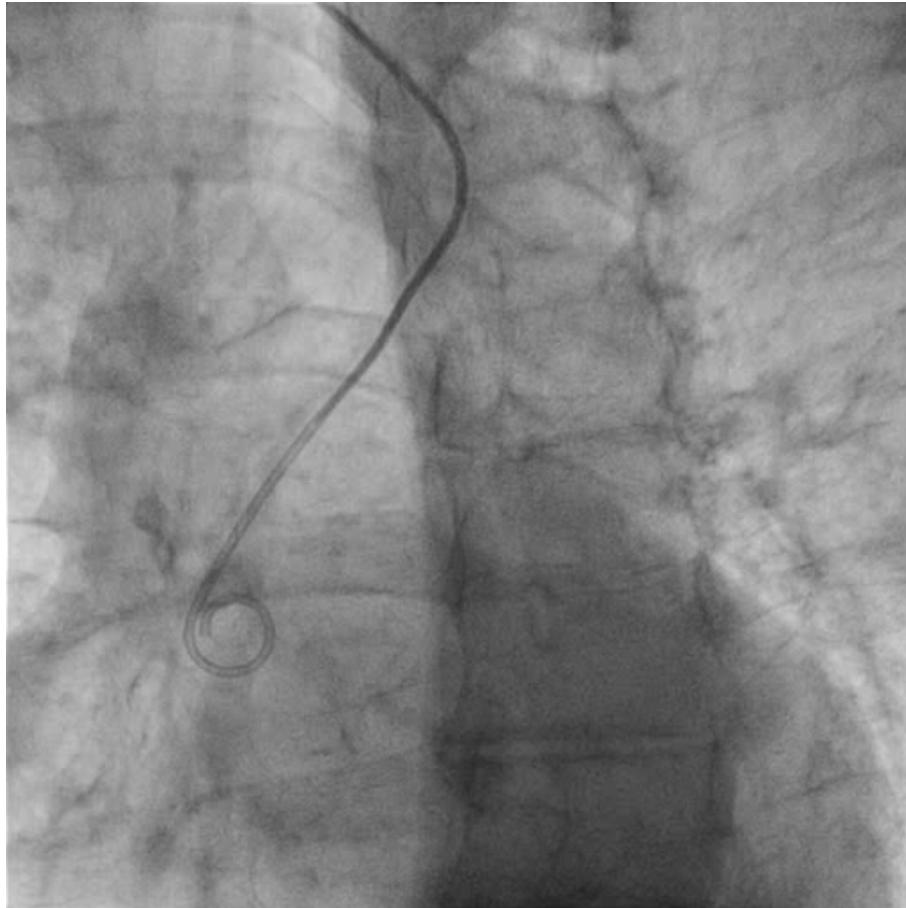


FFR-guided 106  
Angio-guided 212

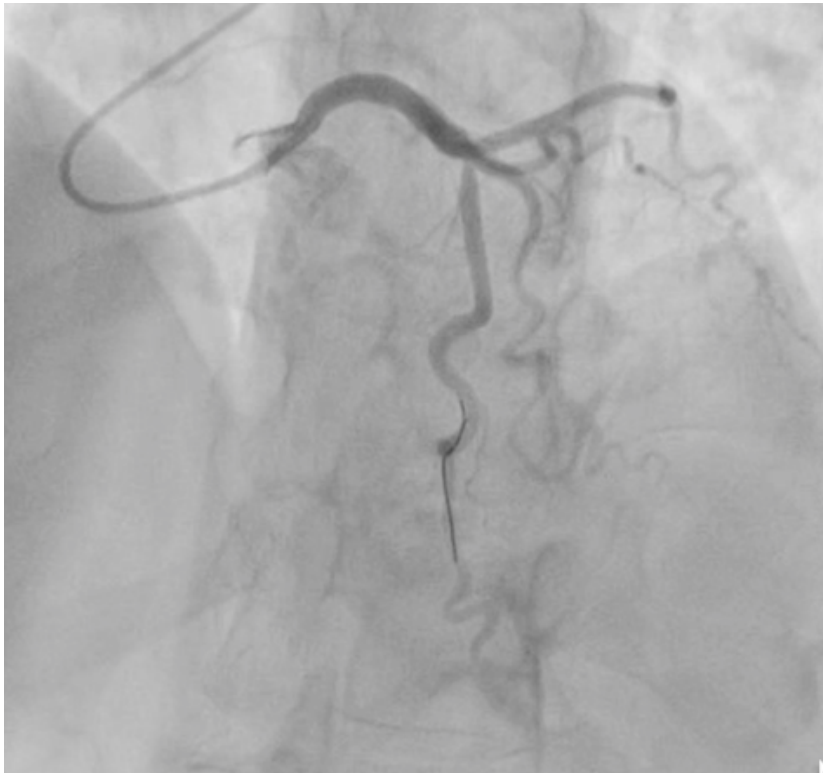
78  
165

45 -guided  
101 >-guided

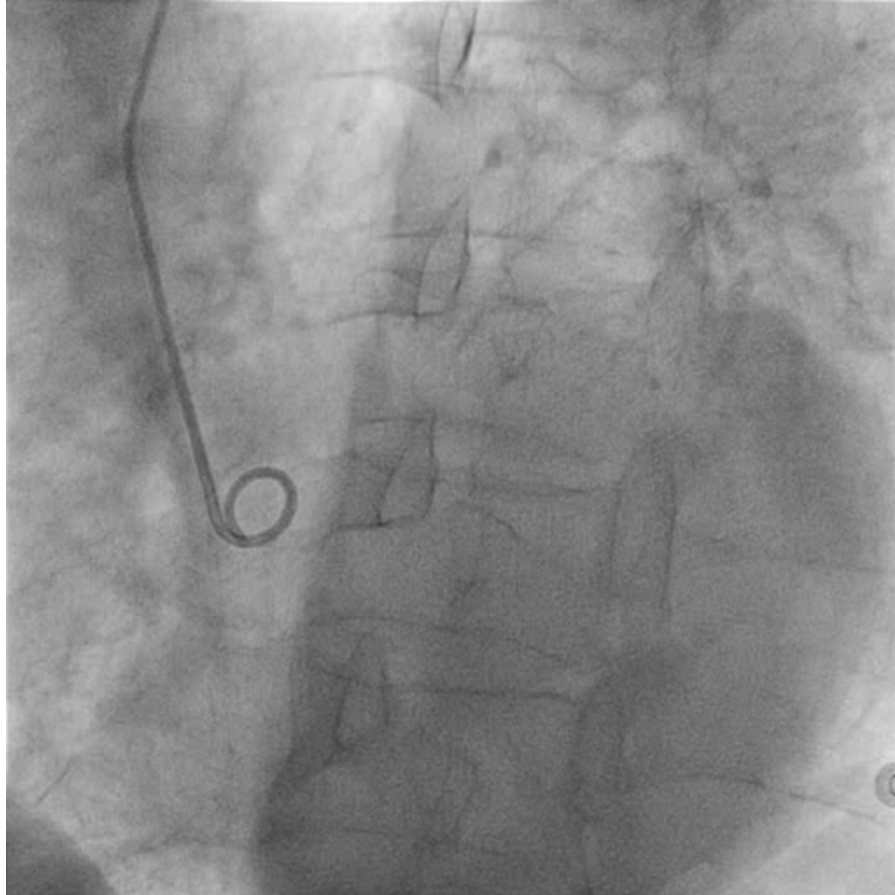
# FFR vs angio-guided surgery



# FFR vs angio-guided surgery



# FFR vs angio-guided surgery





# FFR vs angio-guided surgery





# *FFR in Surgical Candidates*

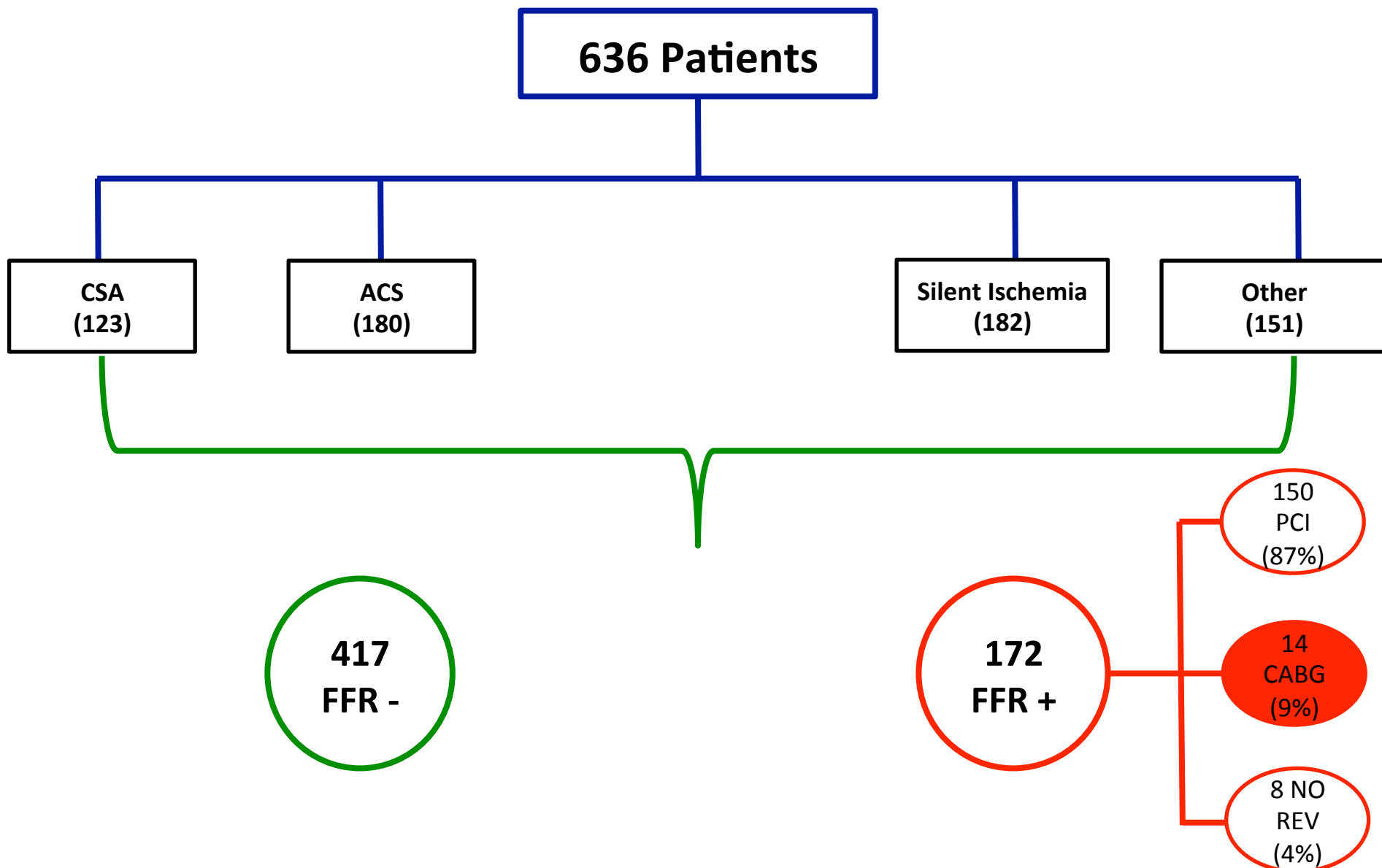
*Luxury*



*Necessity*



# FFR in Real-life

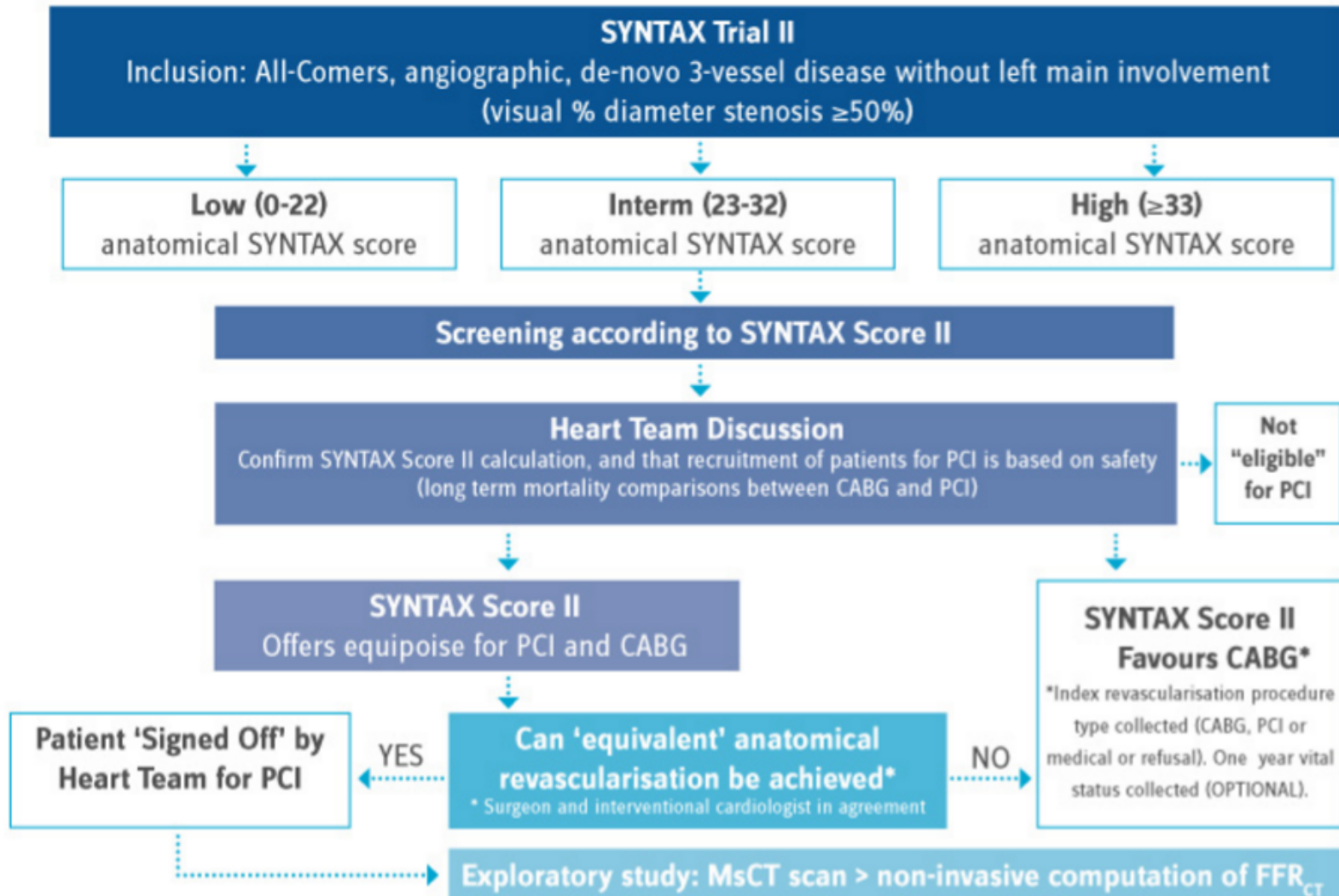


# Conclusions

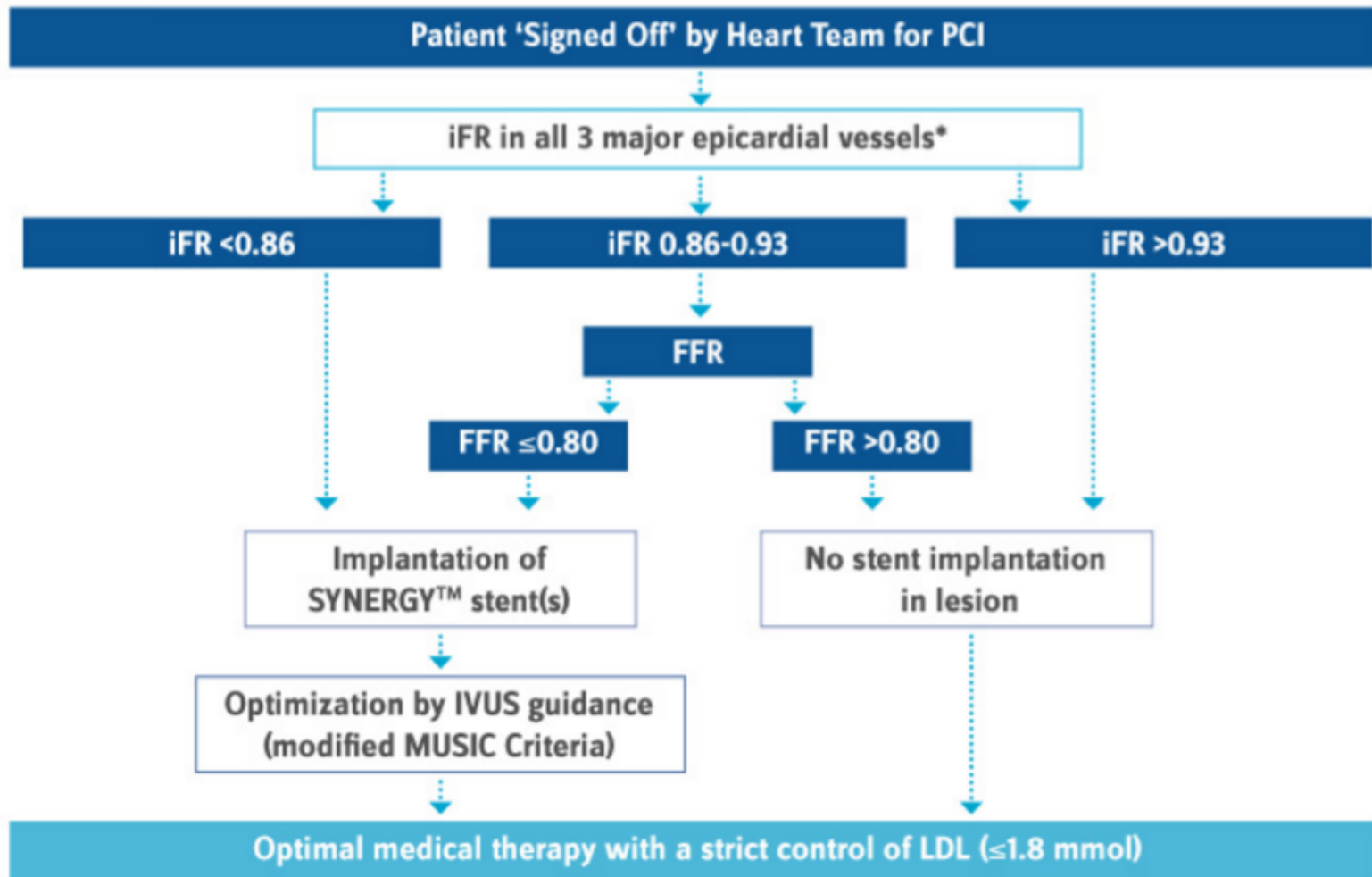
- ✓ FFR-guided PCI allows to achieve clinical results comparable to surgery in the majority of patients with multivessel disease
- ✓ FFR-guided Surgical revascularization, compared to the simpler angio-guided strategy, seems to be associated with a clinical benefit although this has yet to be demonstrated in randomized trials
- ✓ FFR-guided management of patients eligible for CABG and/or AVR results in better therapeutic selection but is still underused in clinical practice



# Syntax II study design



# Syntax II study design

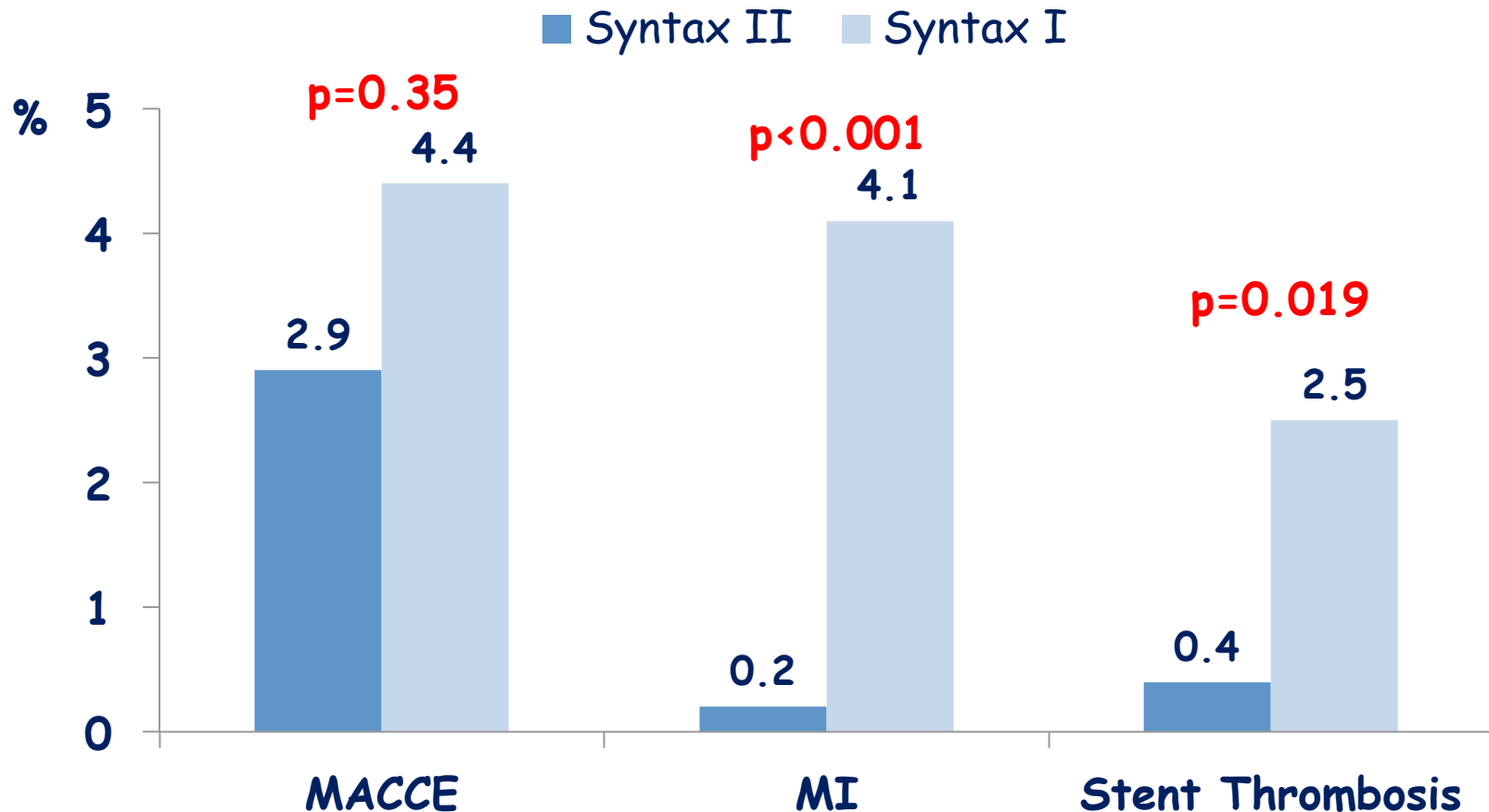


Scientific Grants to ECRI: Boston Scientific Corporation and Volcano Corporation

\*FFR with adenosine, iFR/FFR in side branches, all at discretion of the operator

# Syntax II: preliminary results

## Outcomes at 30 days



There may be major differences in the manner in which high-flow passive conduits, such as saphenous vein grafts, and physiologically responsive intact nitric oxide-producing grafts, such as the internal thoracic artery, affect the long-term outcome when applied to a vessel that does or does not have physiologically obstructive disease measured by FFR.<sup>29</sup>