



MEXICO CITY

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Applying the Evidence in Stable Ischemic Heart Disease: Case Study

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History

- 72 y/o male
- Type 2 diabetic on metformin & glimepiride
- Hypertension on losartan & nifedipine
- Smoker, 60 pack-years
- No past CV history

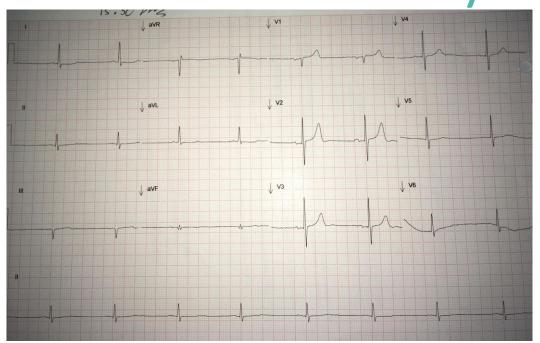


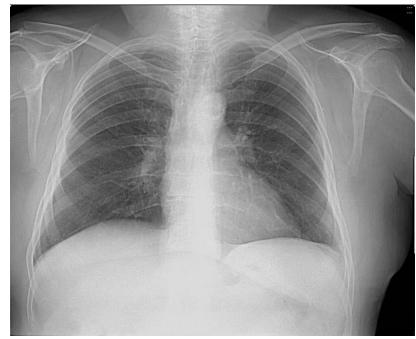
Chief Complaint & Physical Exam

- 2 months history of exertional angina
- Class II CCS
- II/VI systolic mitral murmur
- II/VI systolic tricuspid murmur



EKG & Chest X-ray





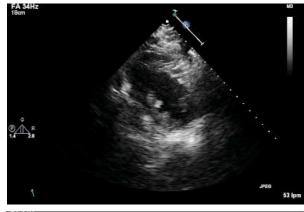


Non Invasive Assessment

- Seen in outpatient clinic, was started on AAS, statin, beta-blocker
- Treadmill stress test stopped
- Rest echo and pharmacological stress nuclear MPI were performed

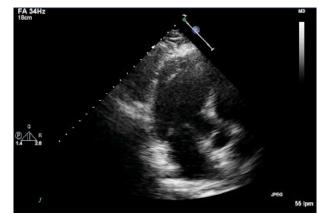


Rest ECHO



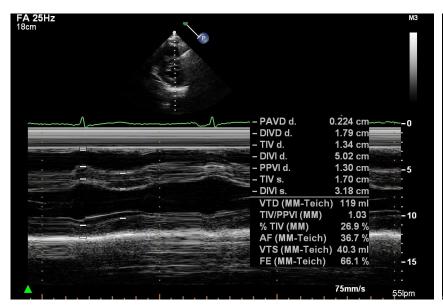


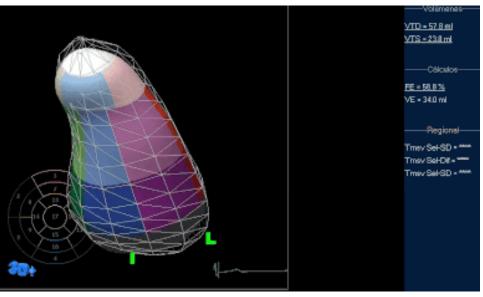






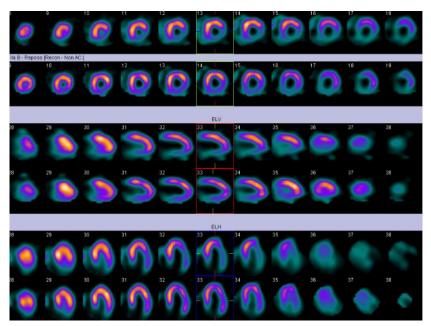
Rest ECHO

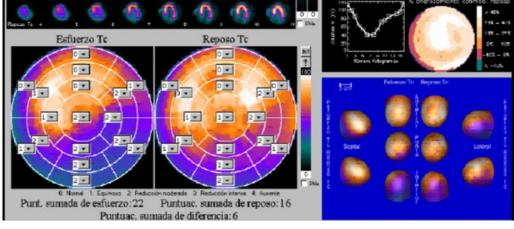






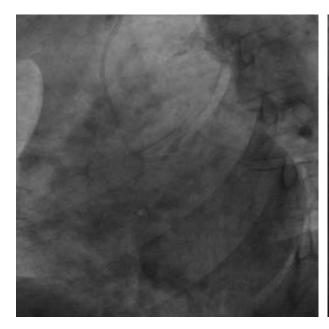
Nuclear Stress MPI

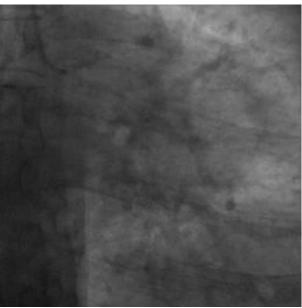


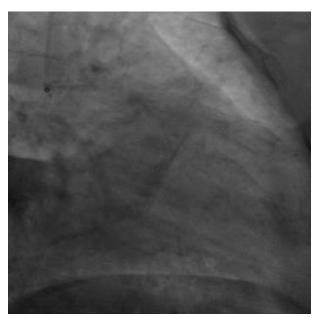




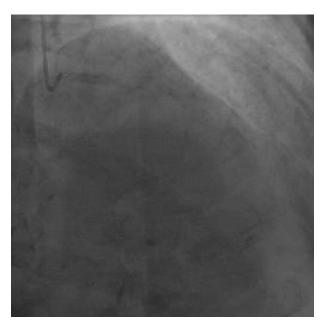
Coronary Angiography

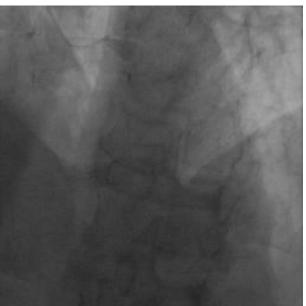


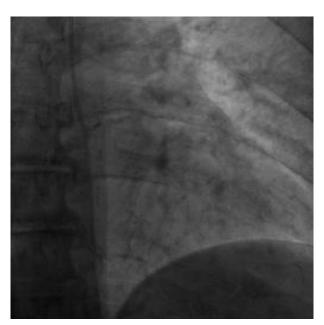




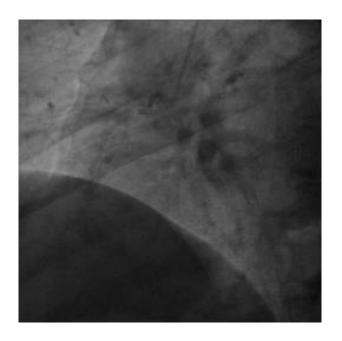
Coronary Angiography





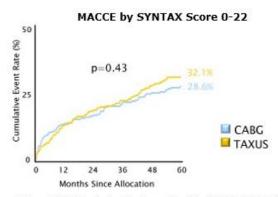


Coronary Angiography





What would be the best strategy?



The cumulative MACCE rate is displayed for the SYNTAX Trial group this score corresponds to.

SYNTAX Score II

PCI

SYNTAX Score II:	34.1
PCI 4 Year Mortality	9.5 %

CABG

SYNTAX Score II:	38.5
CABG 4 Year Mortality	13.4 %

Treatment recommendation: CABG or PCI

SYNTAX I Score 22



What would be the best strategy?

- EuroSCORE II 1,76%
- STS

Procedure: CAB Only

Risk of Mortality: 1.205%

Morbidity or Mortality: 13.527%

DSW Infection: 0.288%

Long Length of Stay: 4.357%

Permanent Stroke: 1.089%

Prolonged Ventilation: 6.795%

Renal Failure: 6.165%

Reoperation: 4.932%

Short Length of Stay: 49.275%

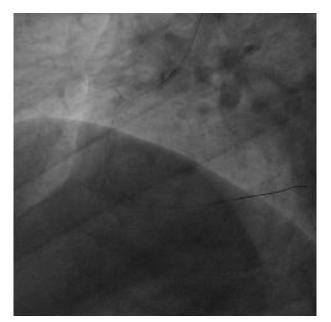


What does the patient have to say?

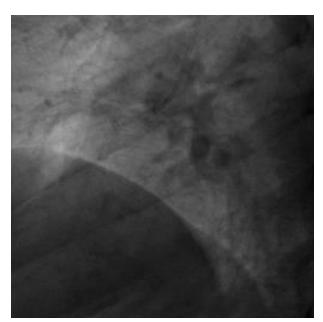
- Heart team decision supported CABG
- Did not accept CABG
- PCI was performed



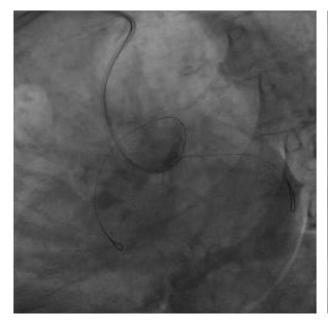
PCI

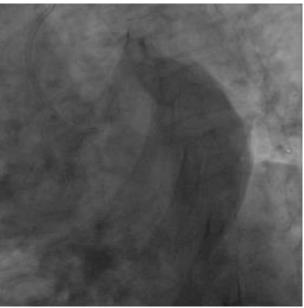


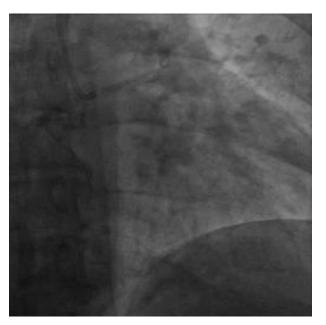




PCI







Outcomes

- Patient remained hospitalized for 48 hours
- No complications reported
- Discharged on DAPT
- Improvement on functional class
- No MACCE at 1 year follow up



PRACTICE GUIDELINE

2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease

FOCUSED GUIDELINE UPDATE

2014 ACC/AHA/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Focused Update of the Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease

> J Am Coll Cardiol 2012;60:e44-164 J Am Coll Cardiol 2014;64:1929–49



Patient involvement

- Principle of autonomy
- Higher quality of care
- Choices about diagnostic and therapeutic
 options, shared decision making. Class I, LOE C

J Am Coll Cardiol 2012;60:e44-164



Diagnosis of SIHD

- Patient unable to exercise
- Pharmacological stress <u>nuclear MPI</u> / echo for intermediate to high pretest probability CAD, <u>Class I LOE B</u>

J Am Coll Cardiol 2012;60:e44-164



Diagnosis of SIHD

- No RCT data!
- Coronary angiography to define CAD in high risk patients and positive stress test, suitable for revascularization:
 - Class IIA, LOE C

J Am Coll Cardiol 2014;64:1929–49



CAD Revascularization

- 2012: CABG recommended in multivessel CAD
 & diabetes, LIMA graft to LAD. Class IIA, LOE B
 - 2014: Changed to <u>Class I</u>
- 2014: Heart team approach in diabetes and complex CAD. Class I, LOE C

J Am Coll Cardiol 2012;60:e44-164 J Am Coll Cardiol 2014;64:1929–49



PCI or CABG: MACCE

Model	Study name	Statistics for each study			tatistics for each study Events / Total Odds ratio and 95					<u>5% C</u> I		
		Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	p-Value	PCI	CABG					
	LEMANS	1.368	0.579	3.229	0.475	16 / 52	13 / 53	1				
	SYNTAX left main	1.181	0.774	1.801	0.440	56 / 355	46 / 336			-		
	Boudriot et al.	1.458	0.686	3.098	0.327	19 / 100	14 / 101			-		
	PRECOMBAT	1.328	0.725	2.436	0.359	26 / 300	20 / 300			-		
Fixed	Pooled estimate	1.276	0.950	1.715	0.106					•		
Random	Pooled estimate	1.276	0.950	1.715	0.106					•		
	$I^2 = 0\%$							0.01	0.1	1	10	100

Favors PCI Favors CABG

J Am Coll Cardiol 2011;58:1426-32



PCI or CABG: Stroke

Model	Study name	Statistics for each study				Events	/ Total	Odds ratio and 95% CI					
		Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	p-Value	PCI	CABG						
	LEMANS	0.196	0.009	4.187	0.297	0/52	2/53	 			-		
	SYNTAX left main	0.116	0.014	0.931	0.043	1 / 355	8 / 336	1—	-	—			
	PRECOMBAT	0.199	0.009	4.156	0.298	0 / 300	2/300	(-	-	-		
Fixed	Pooled estimate	0.150	0.033	0.671	0.013					-			
Random	Pooled estimate	0.150	0.033	0.671	0.013					-			
	$I^2 = 0\%$							0.01	0.1	1	10	100	

Favors PCI Favors CABG

J Am Coll Cardiol 2011;58:1426-32



PCI or CABG: Repeat Revascularization

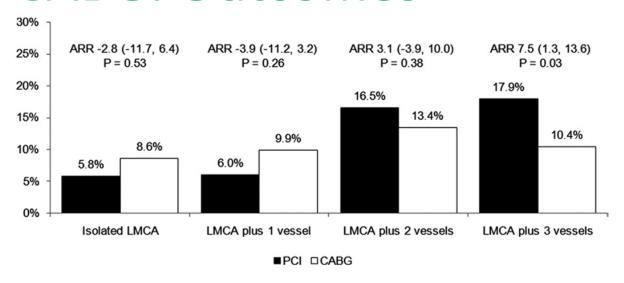
Model	Study name	Statistics for each study				Events	/ Total		Odds r	atio and	95% CI	
		Odds ratio	Lower limit	Upper limit	p-Value	PCI	CABG					
	LEMANS	3.892	1.297	11.683	0.015	15 / 52	5 / 53					- 1
	SYNTAX left main	2.072	1.215	3.532	0.007	45 / 355	22 / 336			-	-	
	Boudriot et al.	2.578	0.948	7.006	0.063	14 / 100	6 / 101				⊢│	
	PRECOMBAT	1.851	0.840	4.079	0.127	18 / 300	10 / 300			┼█	-	
Fixed	Pooled estimate	2.246	1.537	3.282	0.000						•	
Random	Pooled estimate	2.246	1.537	3.282	0.000						•	
	$I^2 = 0\%$							0.01	0.1	1	10	100

Favors PCI Favors CABG

J Am Coll Cardiol 2011;58:1426-32



PCI or CABG: Outcomes



Differences in 1-Year MACCE Between PCI and CABG in the Pooled Analysis of the SYNTAX Left Main and PRECOMBAT Studies After Stratification by Burden of Coronary Artery Disease

J Am Coll Cardiol 2011;58:1426-32



PCI VS CABG: Key Teaching Point

- No significant differences for 1 year MACCE
- PCI higher rates of TVR
- PCI lower rates of CVA



SIHD in Diabetic Patients

- CABG improves survival in DM
- Lower all cause mortality
- All should receive GDMT
- Consider revascularization



Thank you for your attention!