

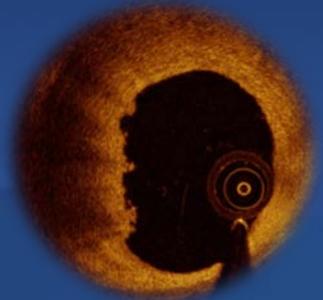
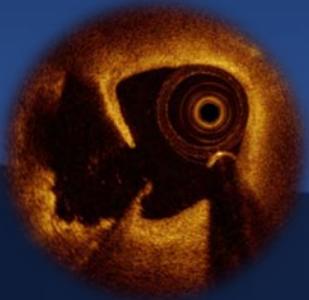
From Clinical to Benchside into OCT Guided ACS

OCT在ACS诊疗中的应用

李波

哈尔滨医科大学附属第二医院心内科
教育部心肌缺血重点实验室

2017年11月 广州

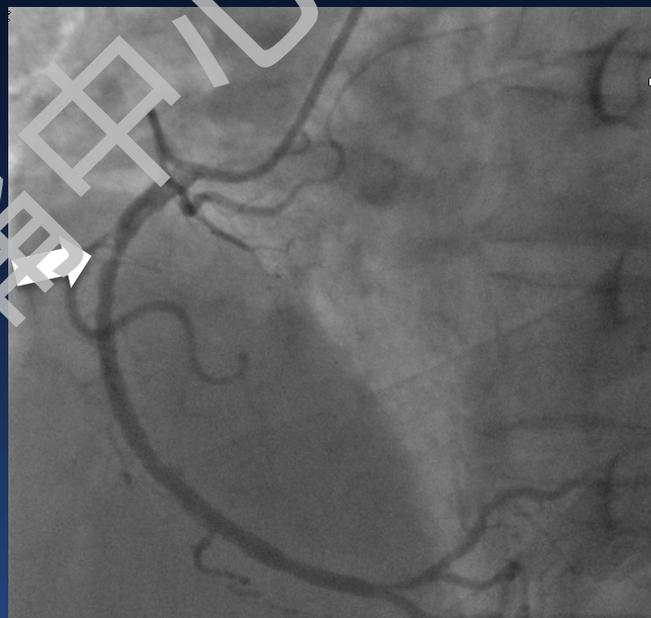


58岁，男，ACS

LCA



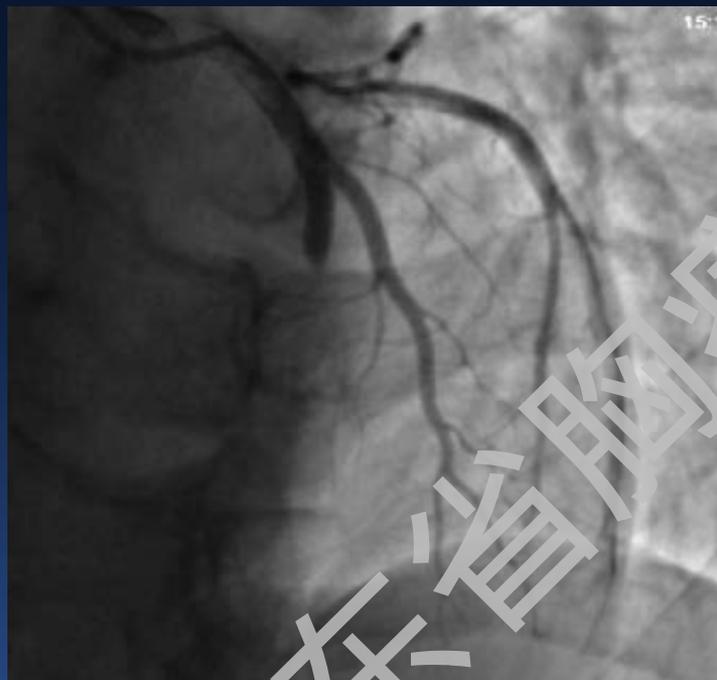
RCA



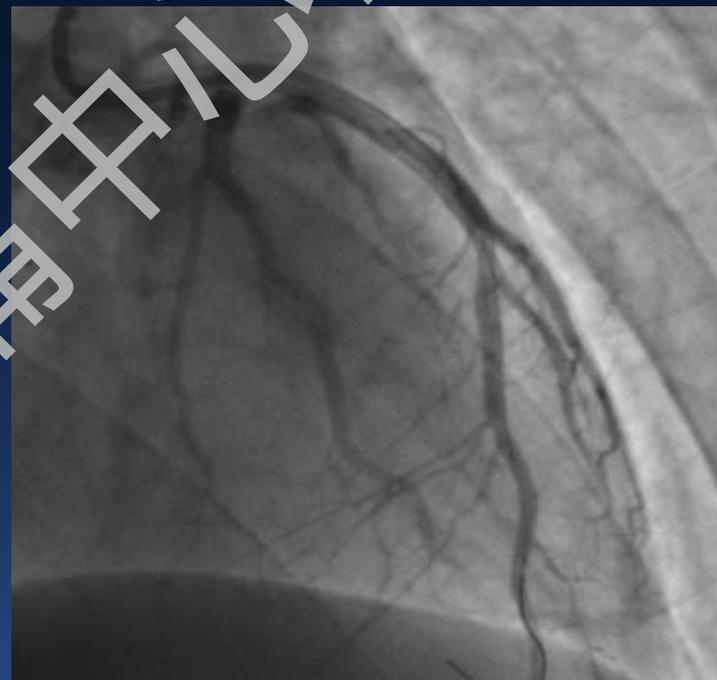
罪犯血管？

28岁, 男, STEMI, 持续胸痛2小时

血栓抽吸前



血栓抽吸后



Stent or Not?

Questions

➤ ACS机制？

原位病变：罪犯斑块：破裂？侵蚀？夹层？痉挛？

非罪犯斑块：稳定性，预后

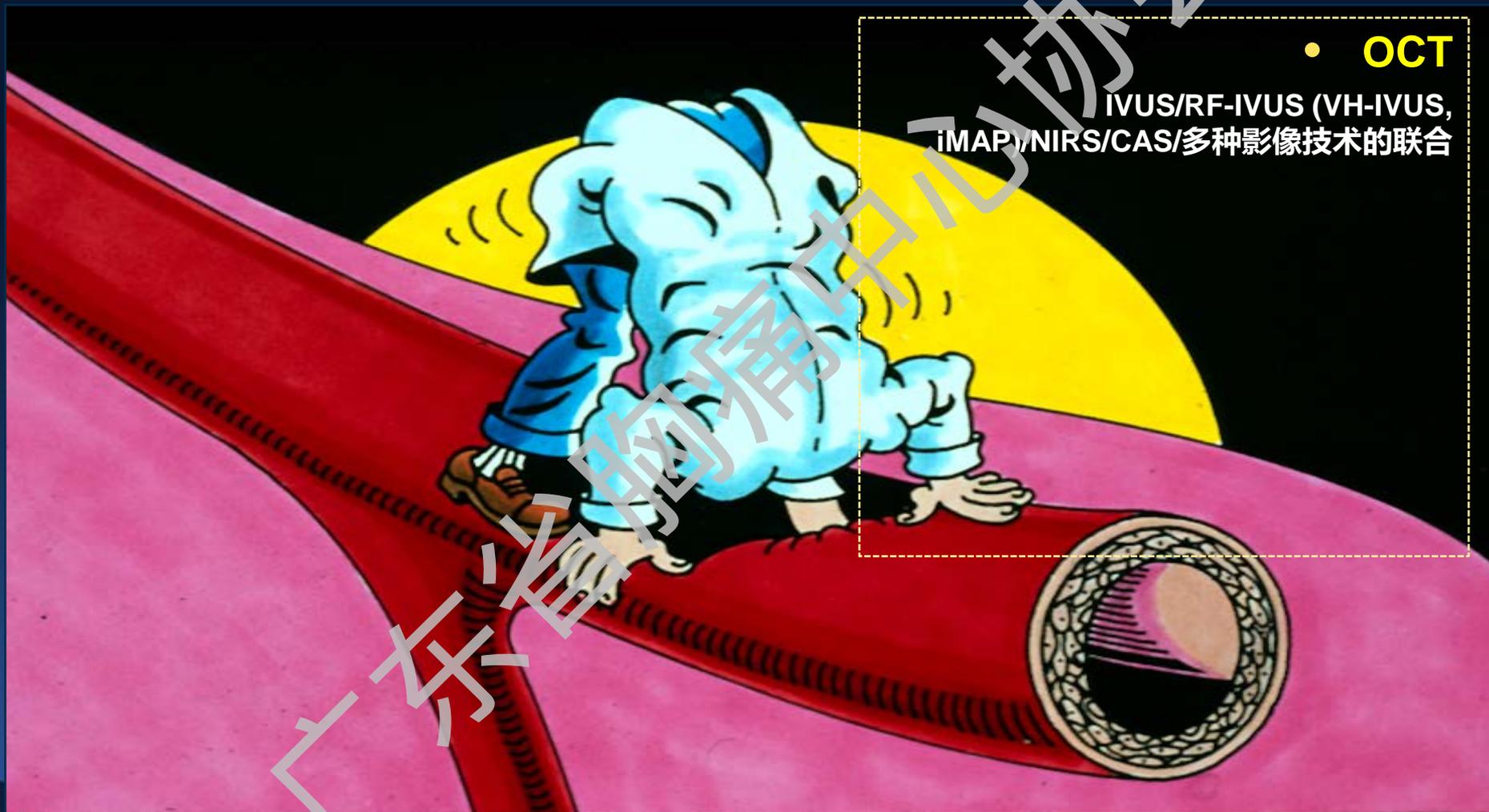
非原位病变：支架内斑块破裂，ISR/IST

➤ ACS罪犯病变？

NSTEMI/多支病变：RCA？LCX？

➤ OCT指导下的ACS策略制定？

From inside!!!



WHY OCT?

广东省胸痛中心协会

OCT评价ACS相关机制最优、证据充分！

临床问题	OCT	IVUS	VH-IVUS	NIRS	CAS
识别罪犯病变	+	±		±	±
血栓识别	+	±			+
易损斑块评估	+		+	±	±
预测远端栓塞	+	+	+	±	
优化支架植入	+	+			
评估支架失败	+	±		+	

Questions

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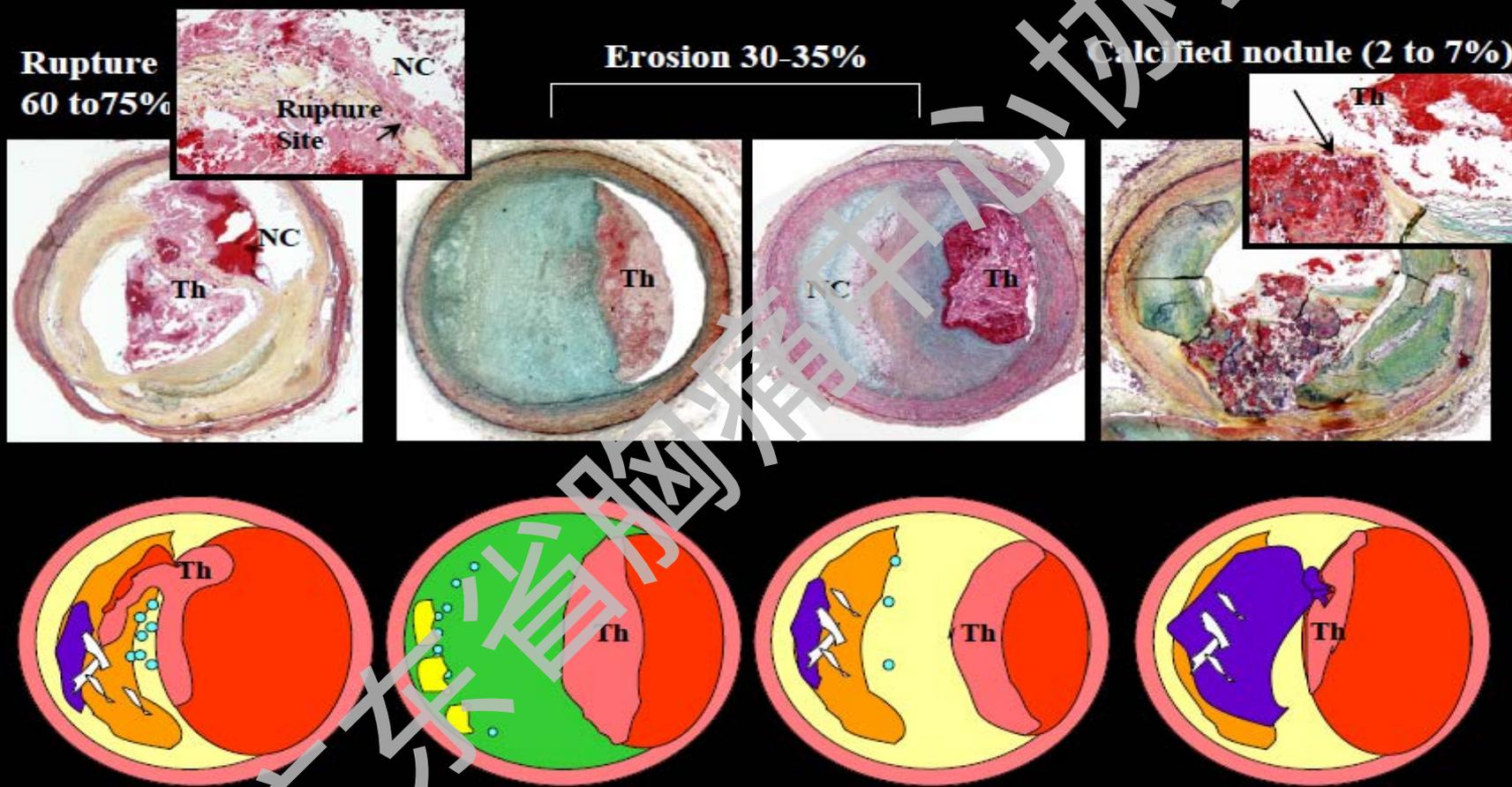
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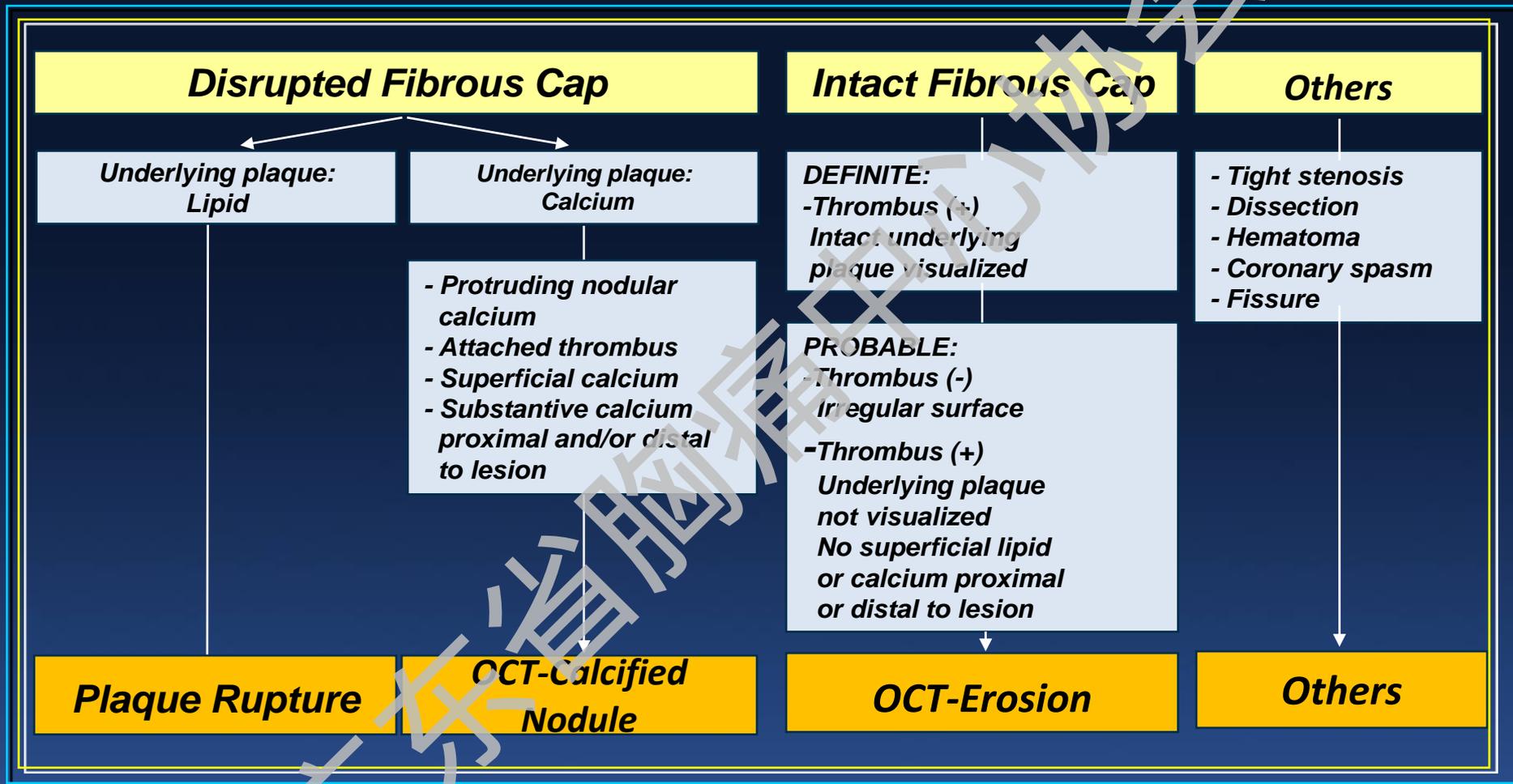
➤ OCT指导下的ACS策略制定？

ACS病理基础: 三大致血栓性病变



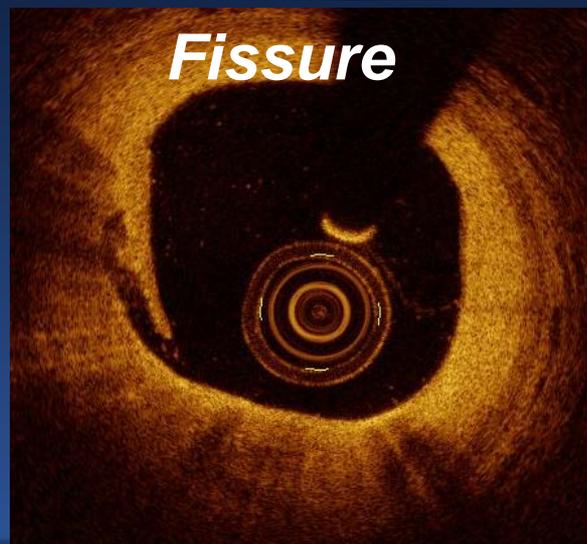
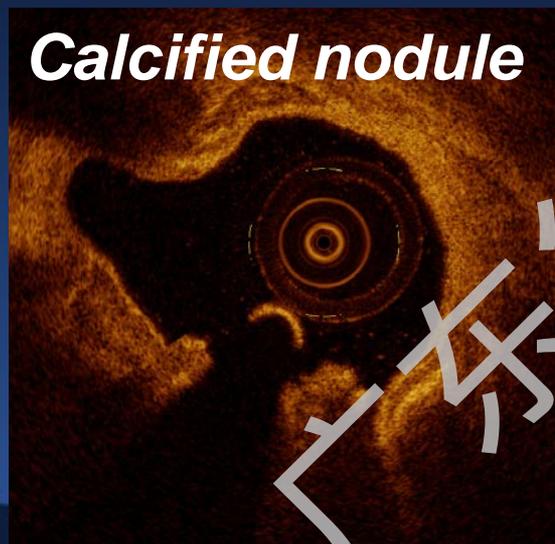
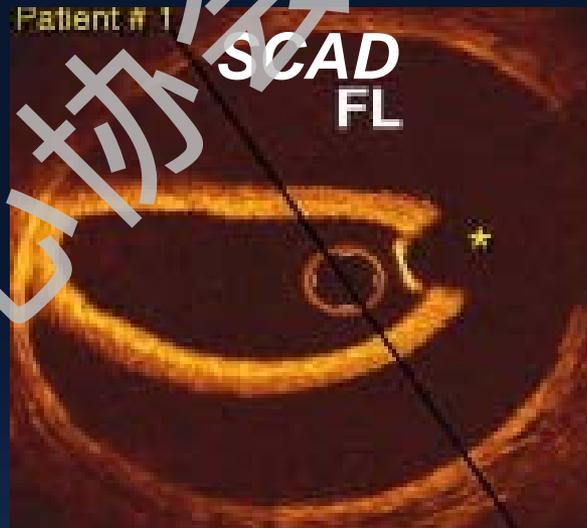
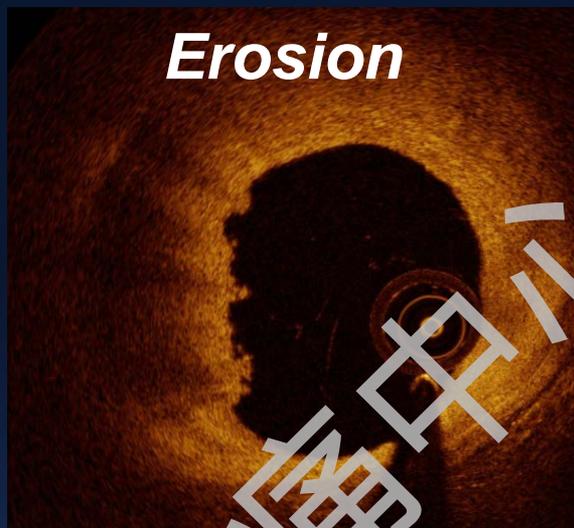
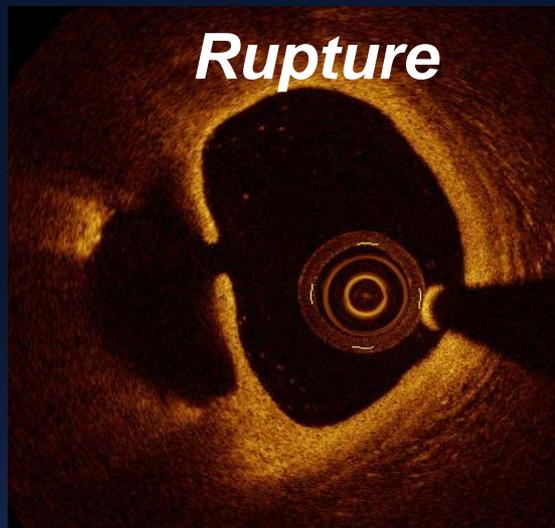
Virmani R, et al. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 200;20:1262

OCT建立在体可行的ACS原位罪犯病变评价标准



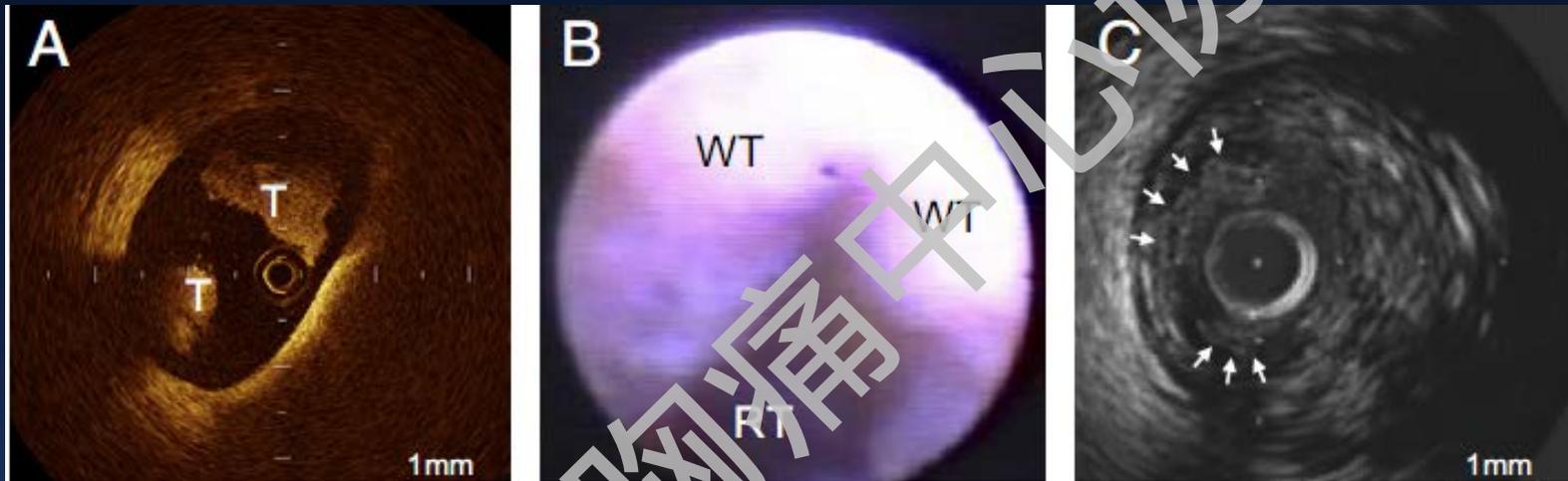
Jia H, Yu B et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2013;62:1748–58

OCT评价不同原位罪犯病变结果明确



血栓识别：OCT敏感性、特异性最高

OCT vs. CAS vs. IVUS: 100% vs. 100% vs. 33%

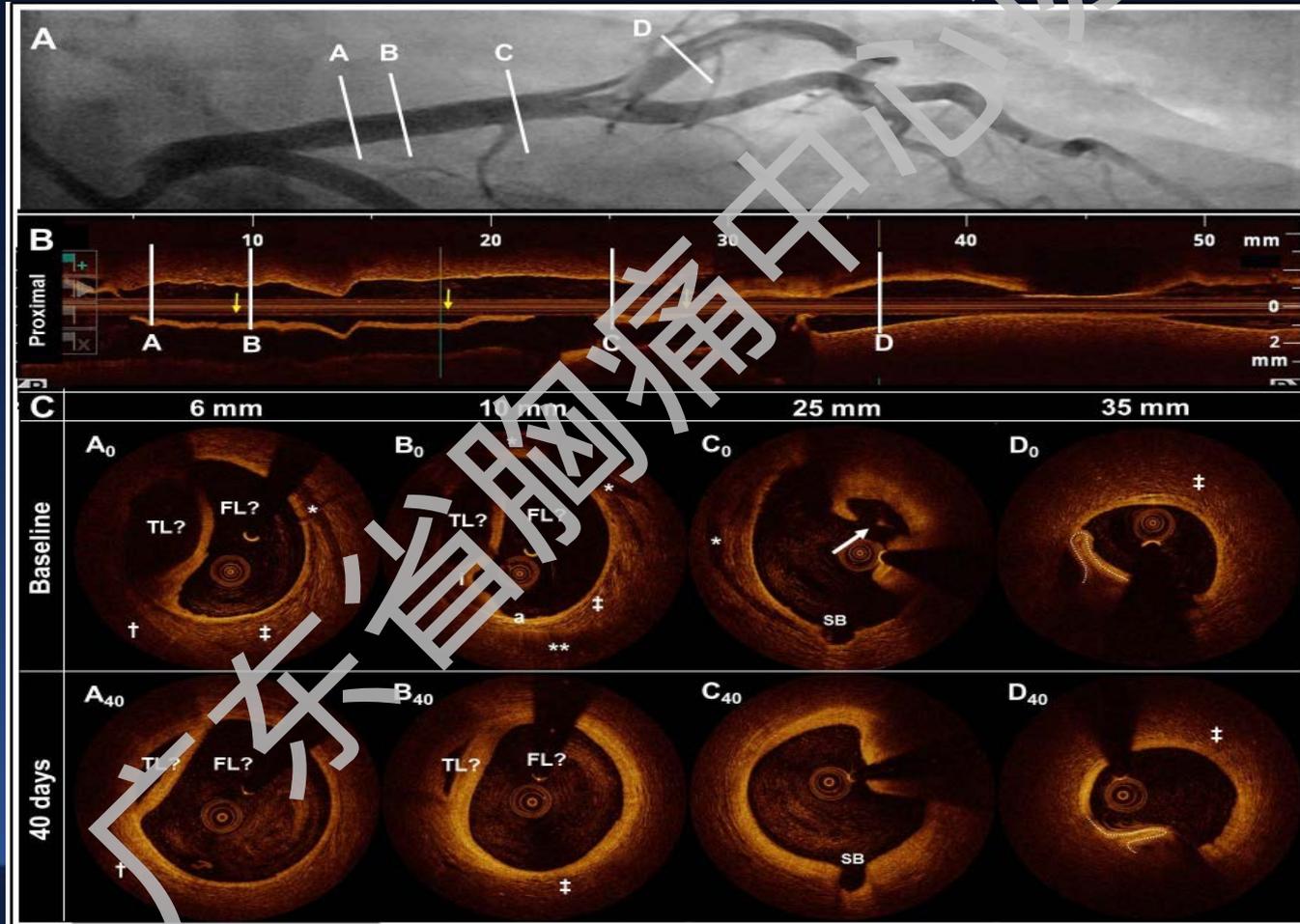


Finding	OCT (n = 30)	CAS (n = 30)	IVUS (n = 30)	p Value
Fibrous cap disruption	22 (73)*†	14 (47)	12 (40)	0.021
Fibrous cap erosion	7 (23)*†	1 (3)	0 (0)	0.003
Thrombus	30 (100)†	30 (100)‡	10 (33)	<0.001

Takashi Kubo, J Am Coll Cardiol 2007;50:933-9

OCT在体拓宽ACS病变机制的认识：夹层

New Insight Into the Mechanism of ACS

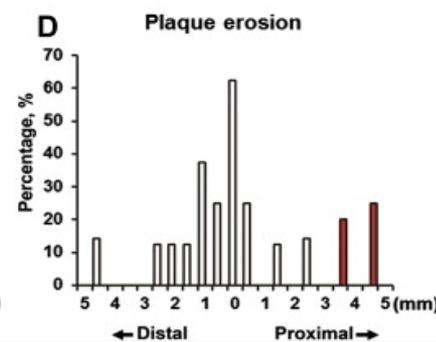
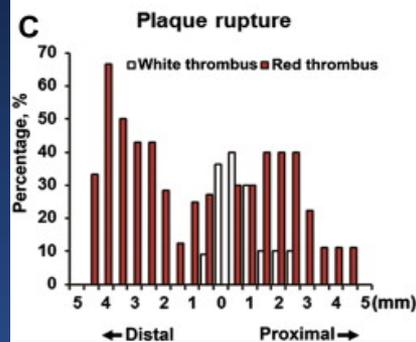
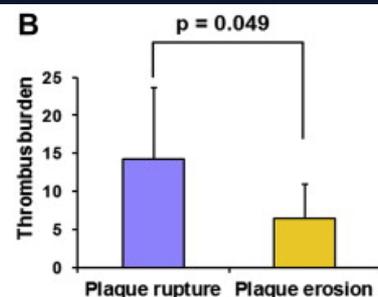
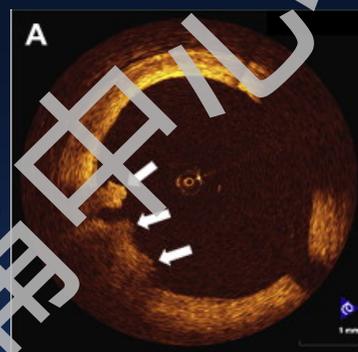


不同病理特征STEMI患者残余血栓差异性

在前期重要发现基础上，进一步证实斑块破裂与斑块侵蚀在血栓形成、溶栓后残余血栓组成成份的巨大差异，研究研究以通讯作者发表在JACC (2013)

研究意义：

- 提示两种斑块类型在血栓形成机制，抗栓易感性存在差异，
- 个体化抗栓治疗策略制订提供依据。



A: 斑块侵蚀OCT图； B: 破裂和侵蚀的血栓负荷； C: 破裂的血栓特征和分布图； D: 侵蚀的血栓特征和分布图

Questions

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支架，PTCA or 药物保守？

IMAGES IN INTERVENTION

Plaque Erosion

In Vivo Diagnosis and Treatment Guided by Optical Coherence Tomography

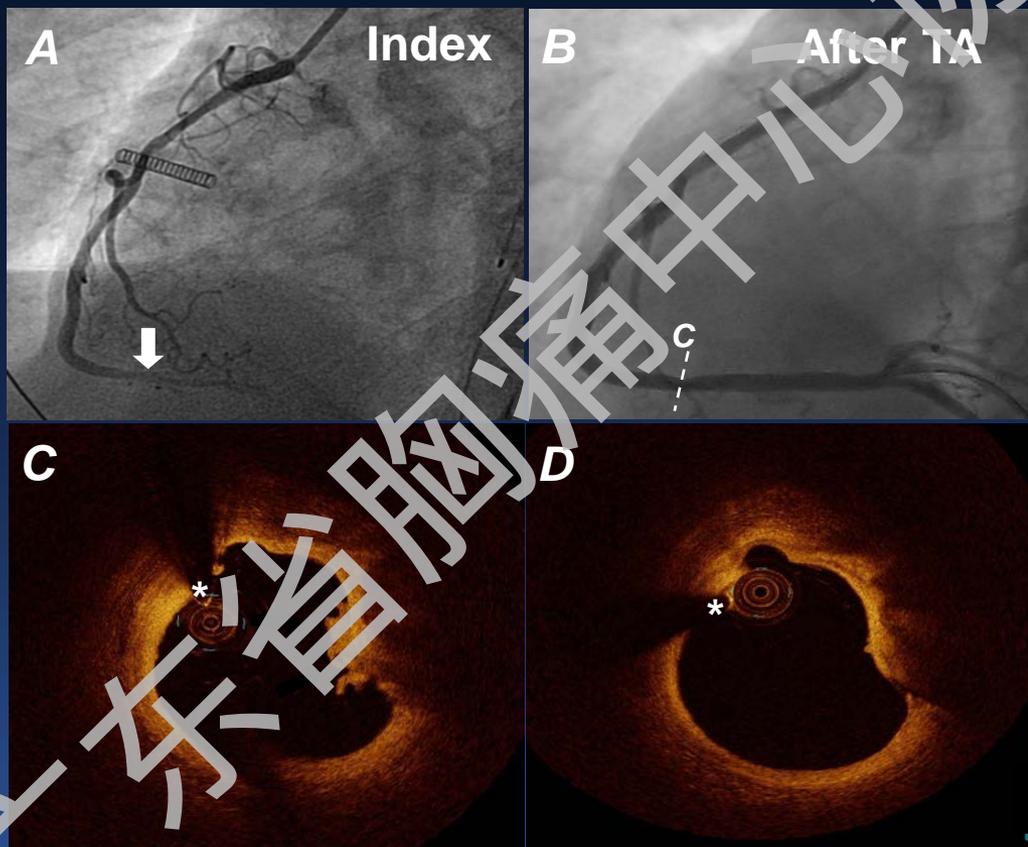
Sining Hu, MD,† Haibo Jia, MD, PhD,† Rocco Vergallo, MD,† Farhad Abtahian, MD, PhD,†
Jinwei Tian, MD, PhD,† Tsunenari Soeda, MD, PhD,† Kenneth Rosenfield, MD,†
Ik-Kyung Jang, MD, PhD†

Harbin, China; and Boston, Massachusetts

2014 JACC CI杂志发表首例个案报道：

支持EROSION的研究假设

- 60岁男性, STEMI, dRCA occlusion



该患者怀疑斑块侵蚀。给予阿司匹林、氯吡格雷和高剂量阿托伐他汀治疗。治疗后患者高凝状态检查阴性，3个月时应激试验无缺血表现，随访6个月该患者一直未出现症状；A：造影显示右冠远端完全闭塞；B：血栓抽吸后恢复前向血流，未见严重残余狭窄；C：血栓摘除后OCT显示纤维钙化斑块上覆盖残余白血栓；D：冠脉内给与阿昔单抗并进行低压球囊血管成形术。之后再次OCT显示管腔表面光滑

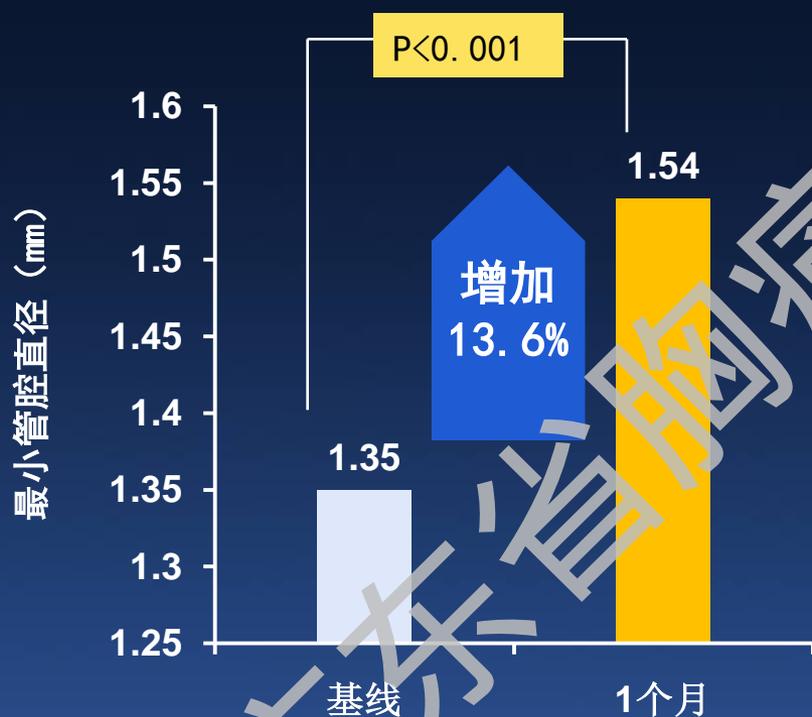
OCT指导下的ACS再灌注策略转变

EROSION研究： 基于侵蚀斑块特征的研究假设

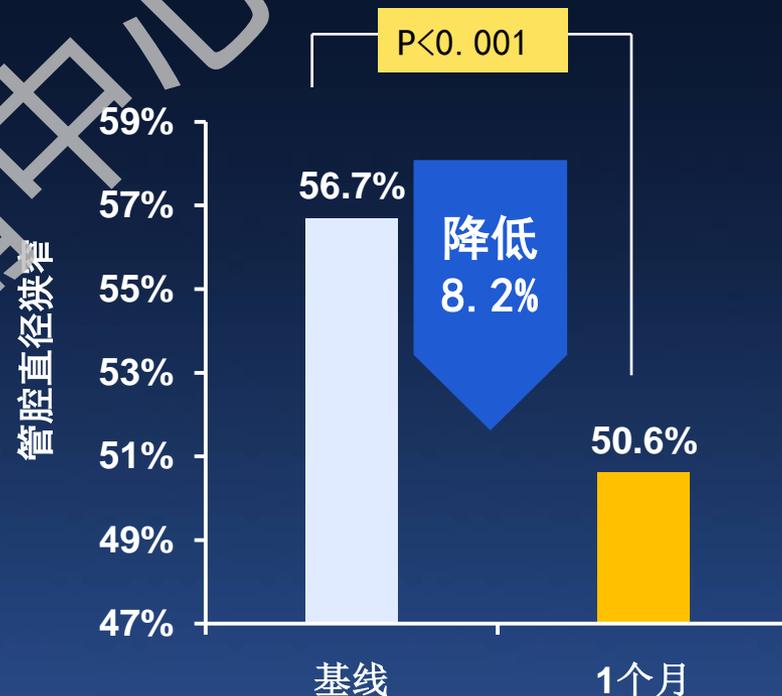
一部分斑块侵蚀患者，通过有效的抗栓治疗即可稳定病情，从而可以避免支架置入所致的早期和晚期并发症。

双抗治疗1个月，最小管腔直径显著增加，管腔直径狭窄程度显著降低

最小管腔直径显著增加



管腔直径狭窄显著降低

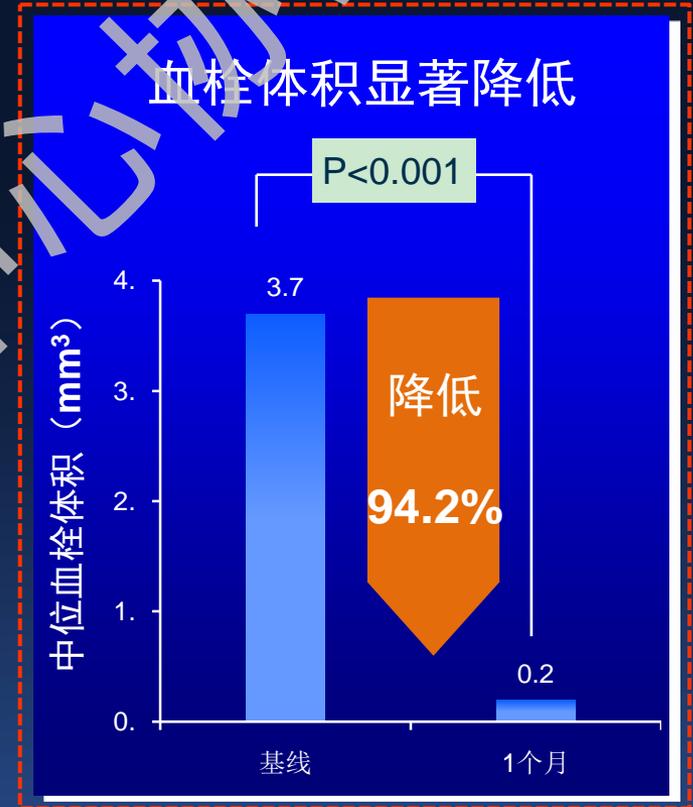


EROSION : not one size fit all

哈医大二院单中心入选近500例行急诊PCI的ACS患者，血栓抽吸后行OCT检查，残余狭窄<70%的erosion患者采用药物保守治疗而不植入支架。

重要意义：

首次前瞻性证实部分心梗患者，抗栓治疗取代支架植入是安全可行的治疗策略。有效的抗栓治疗后，残余血栓负荷显著降低，同时有效管腔血流面积增加。



Jia H, Yu B. et al, European Heart Journal. 2017.

该研究改变了目前对ACS 采取 ‘一刀切’ 的介入处理策略

nature
REVIEWS

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

CARDIOLOGY

Plaque erosion — antithrombotics without stenting

Conservative treatment with antithrombotic therapy without stenting might be a safe option for patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) caused by plaque erosion, according to findings from the EROSION trial presented at the ESC Congress 2016 in Rome, Italy. “This is a completely different approach to patients with ACS, which has never been tested previously,” points out Ik-Kyung Jang, lead investigator of the study.

“Despite the current trend of tailored therapy, patients with ACS are uniformly treated with stenting regardless of the underlying pathology,” explains Jang. Plaque erosion has three unique morphological characteristics — preserved vascular integrity, larger lumen area, and platelet-rich thrombus — which

coherence tomography. The prevalence of plaque erosion in patients with ACS was 25.4% (103 of 405 patients). A total of 60 patients with plaque erosion and residual diameter stenosis <70% were treated with antithrombotic therapy (a combination of aspirin and ticagrelor) without stenting, with 55 patients completing the 1-month follow-up.

At 1 month, 47 of the 60 patients treated with antithrombotics had a >50% reduction in thrombus volume, and 22 patients had no visible thrombus. Thrombus volume decreased by 94.2% and the minimal flow area increased. “If this finding is replicated in a large-scale study, it will lead to a new treatment paradigm for patients with ACS,” concludes Jang.

Irene Fernández-Ruiz

《Nature Review Cardiology》

Research Highlight 评论该研究：

- 抗栓治疗而非支架植入可能是安全的治疗策略
- 这一新的治疗策略或将颠覆传统ACS 的治疗

理念

-Nature Reviews Cardiology 13, 636 (2016)



European Heart Journal (2017) 0, 1–3
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehw599

EDITORIAL



Superficial erosion and the precision management of acute coronary syndromes: not one-size-fits-all

Peter Libby*

Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

This editorial refers to ‘Effective anti-thrombotic therapy without stenting: intravascular optical coherence tomography-based management in plaque erosion (the EROSION study)’, by H. Jia et al., doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehw381.

measures.^{4,5} Lipid-lowering, anti-hypertensive therapy, and smoking cessation, we argue, have changed human atherosclerosis in ways that reduce lipid accumulation, quell inflammation, and render plaques less likely to rupture and provoke thrombosis.⁶ A reduction in rupture could expand the proportion of ACS due to

《European Heart Journal》特邀哈佛医学院Peter Libby教授发表题为“斑块侵蚀与ACS的精准治疗”专题评述：

- 该研究改变了目前对ACS 采取 ‘一刀切’ 的介入处理策略，这一新的治疗理念具有很好的应用前景

ESC主席：研究结果或将改变AMI治疗指南



European Heart Journal (2017) 0, 1–3
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehw599

Superficial erosion and the precision management of acute coronary syndromes: not one-size-fits-all

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应用OCT阐明原位斑块发生ACS，导致事件发生前的关键斑块信息

Distinct Morphological Features: Ruptured Culprit vs. Silent Rupture and TCFA

回顾性入选82例ACS患者

266例病变

82例罪犯病变

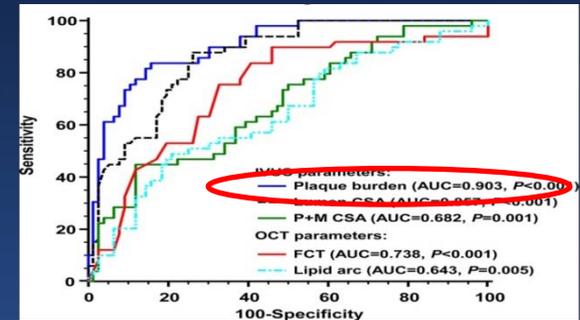
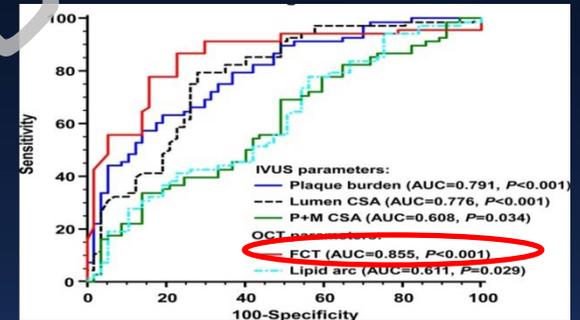
184例非罪犯病变

49例破裂罪犯病变

19例破裂非罪犯病变

58例未破裂TCFA

纤维帽厚度 ($<52\mu\text{m}$) 是一个斑块破裂的关键因素，然而斑块负荷 ($>76\%$) 及狭窄管腔 ($<2.6\text{mm}^2$) 是破裂引起事件的必要条件。



Tian J, Yu B, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2014;63:2209-16

Questions

➤ ACS机制？

原位病变：

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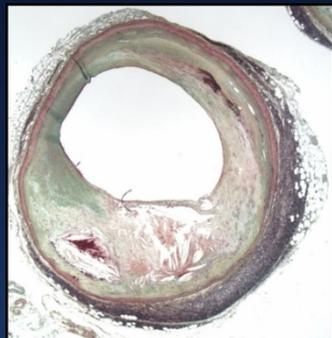
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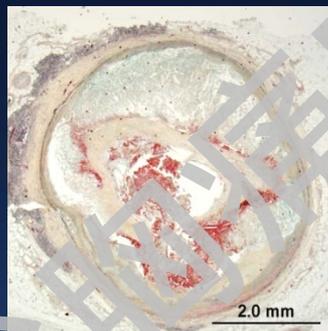
通过OCT重新看待ACS非罪犯斑块

易损斑块的检测可以预测未来事件吗？



TCFA

斑块破裂

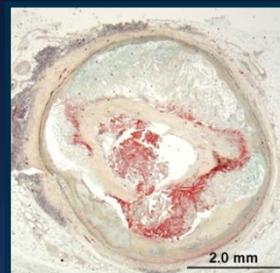


症状 or 无症状

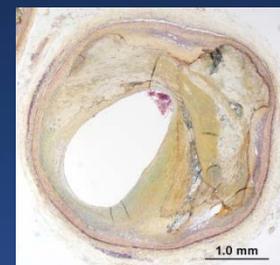
斑块修复



静息破裂
大多数无症状



少数ACS



斑块快速进展
早期无症状



Clinical Significance of Lipid-Rich Plaque Detected by Optical Coherence Tomography

A 4-Year Follow-Up Study

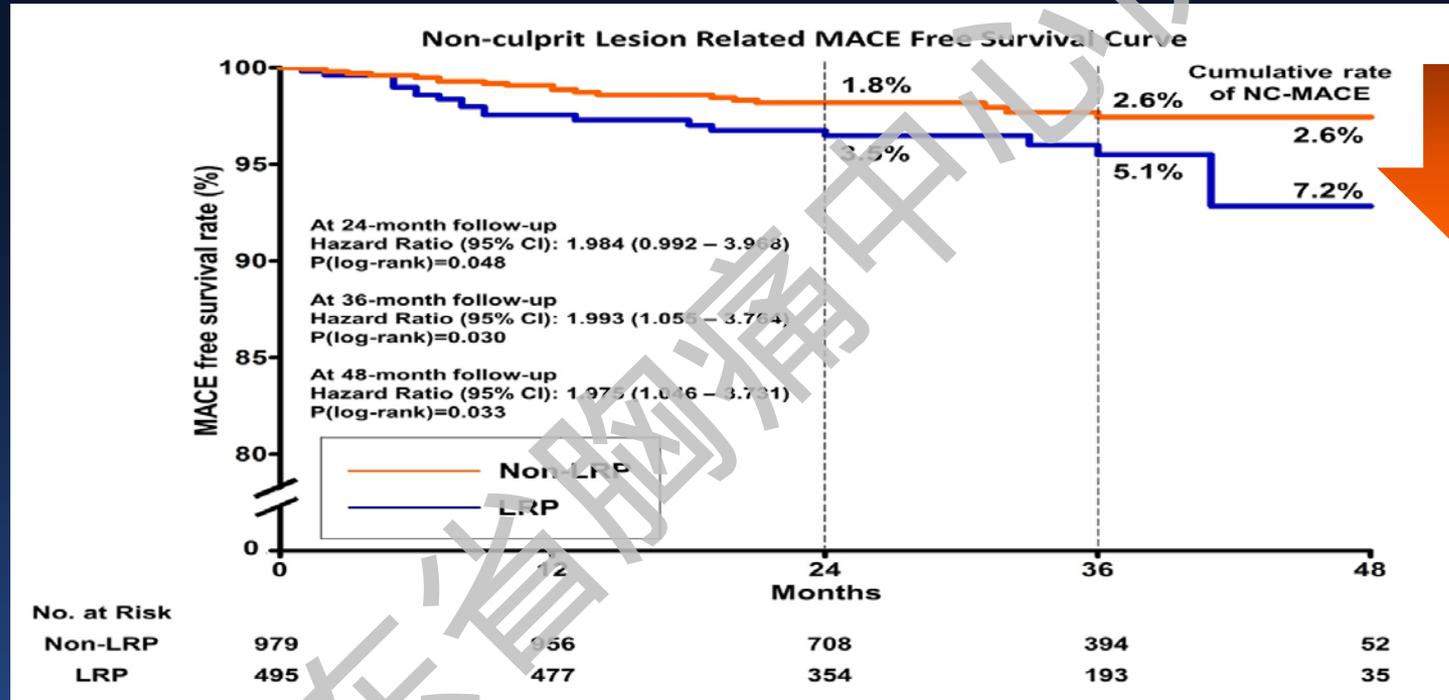
应用OCT评价非罪犯斑块与临床事件相关性



Xing L, Yu B, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;69:2502-13

应用OCT评价非罪犯斑块与临床事件相关性

研究结果说明即使患者接受有效地介入治疗，非罪犯血管仍然存在1/3远期不良事件的风险，提示对于ACS患者的治疗理念需要拓宽，二级预防不可忽视



在该研究中揭示了接受PCI治疗的患者中发现，非罪犯血管中富含脂质斑块的比率占1/3(33.6%); 同时，在4年随访时间内，非罪犯斑块中非富含脂质斑块组中的主要临床不良事件发生风险明显低于富含脂质斑块组。

Xing L, Yu B, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017;69:2502-13

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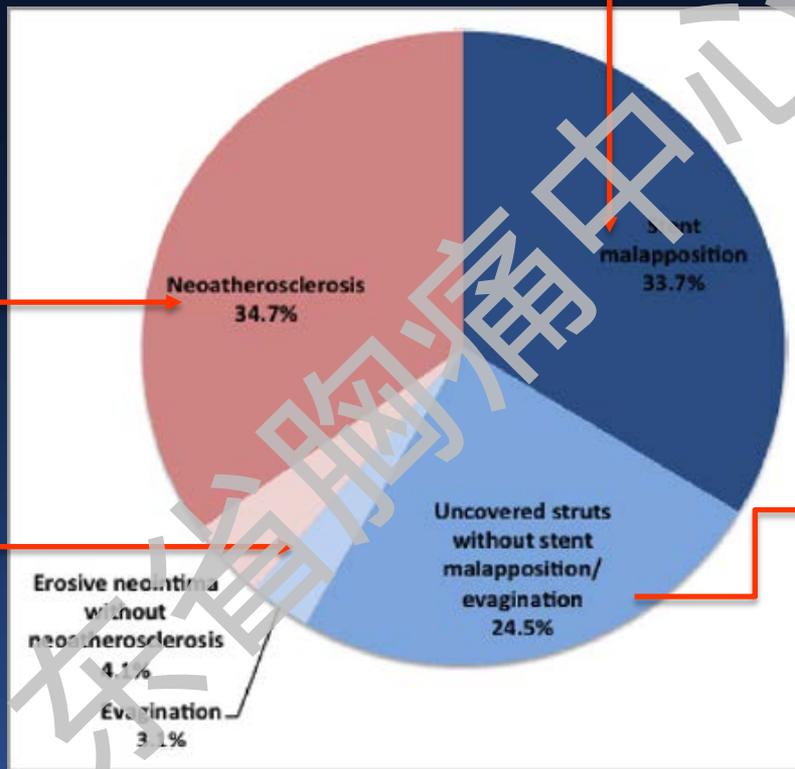
➤ OCT指导下的ACS策略制定？

二次支架，新策略（DCB/NSE），药物保守？

OCT揭示支架相关因素导致ACS发生

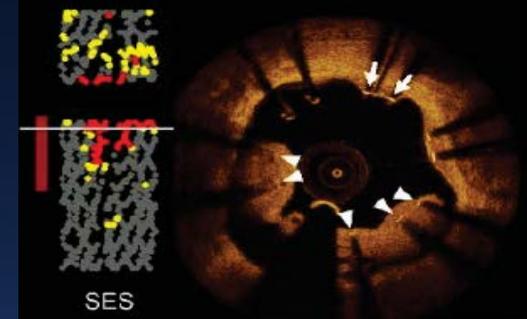
Characteristics of Earlier Versus Delayed Presentation of Very Late Drug-Eluting Stent Thrombosis: An Optical Coherence Tomographic Study

新生动脉粥样硬化
(34.7%)



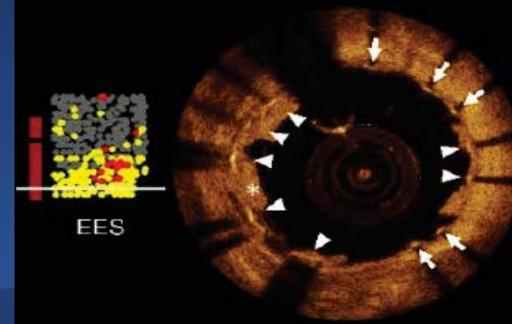
支架贴壁不良
(33.7%)

A Malapposition



支架内皮化不全
(24.5%)

B Uncoverage

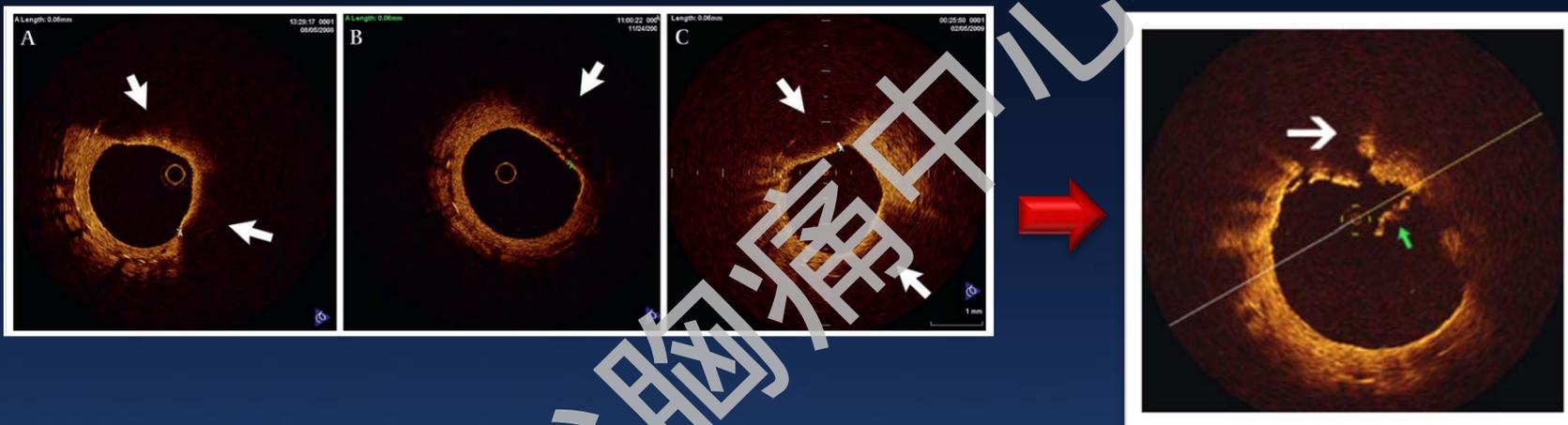


其他
(7.2%)

Seung-Yul Lee, MD, J Am Heart Assoc.2017.

应用OCT首次提出非原位斑块可致ACS

支架内斑块破裂是晚期支架内血栓成因之一

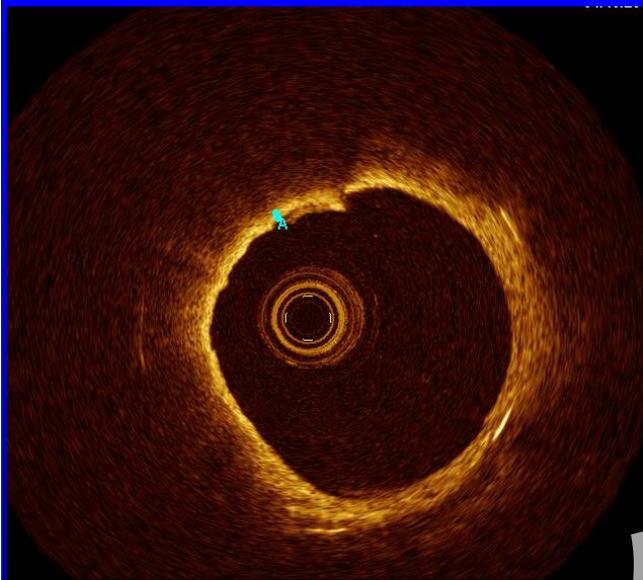


在“金属裸支架（BMS）远期随访研究”中，首次应用OCT评价裸支架内新生脂质斑块，并提出支架内不稳定斑块的破裂可能是晚期支架内血栓成因之一。

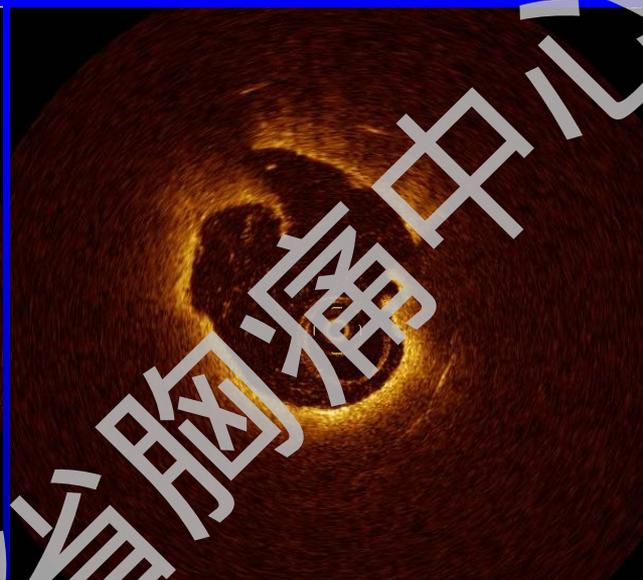
Hou J, Yu B. Heart. 2010 Aug;96(15):1187-90.

OCT证实支架内同样能够出现原位斑块特征

50 DES-ISR (Median F/U 32 months)



TCFA 52%



Rupture 58%

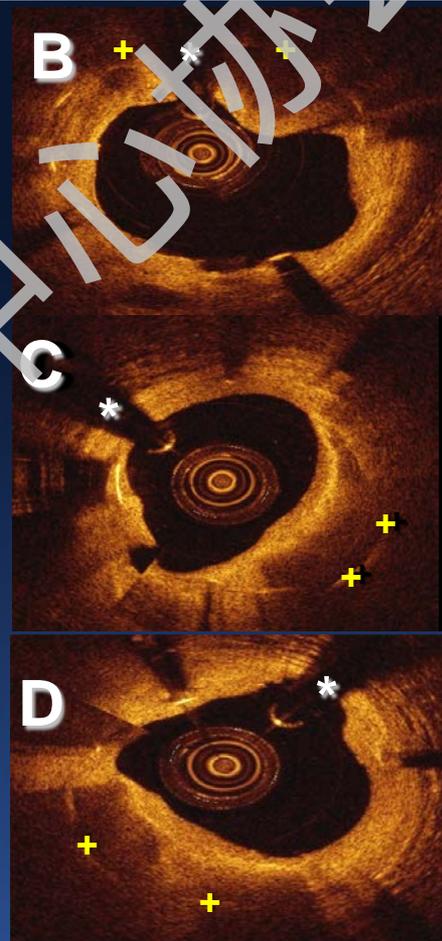
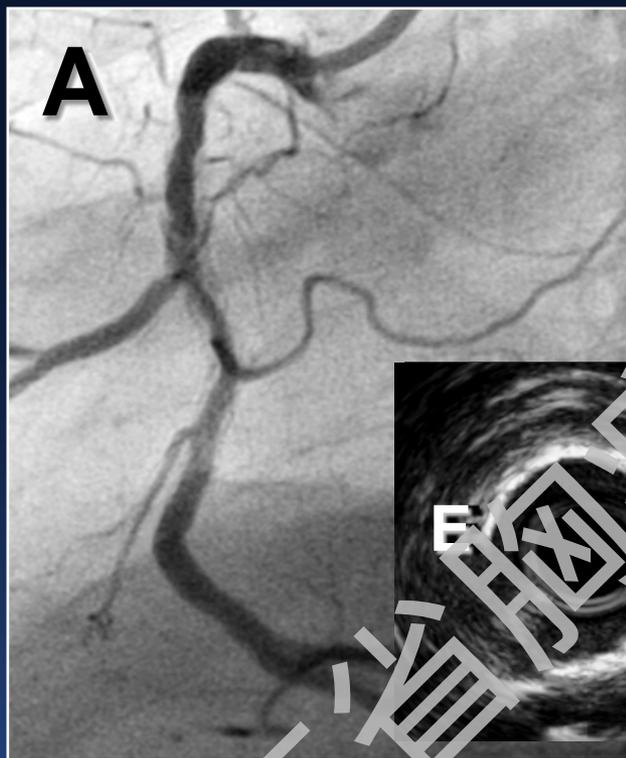


Thrombi 58%

该研究入选50名DES导致的ISR，平均随访时间32个月。研究发现在ISR中TCFA发生率52%，斑块破裂发生率为58%，血栓58%

Kang et al. Circulation 2011;123:2954-63

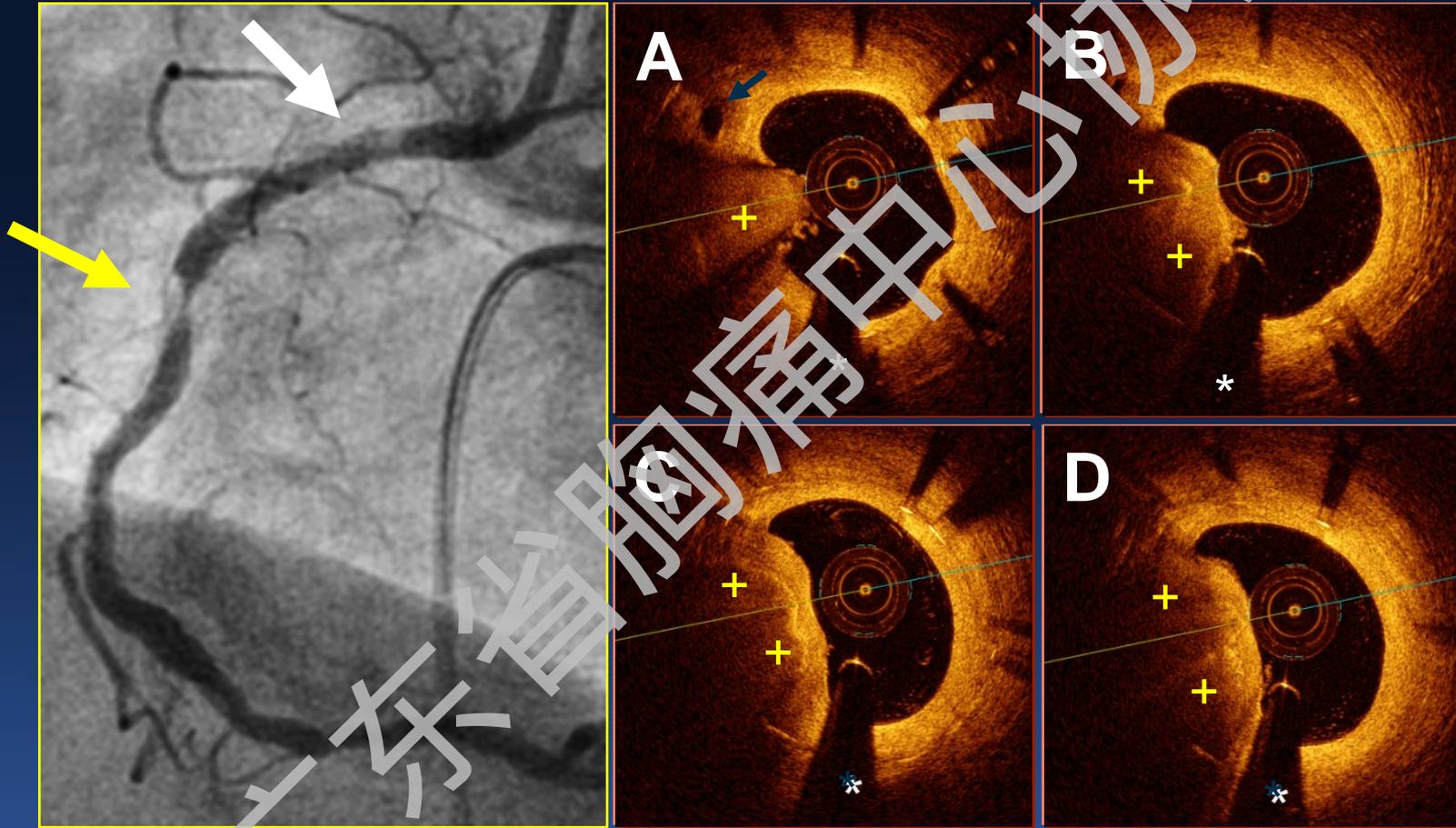
支架内钙化斑块导致 DES ISR



在发生支架内再狭窄的一例病例报告中发现钙化斑块也可能是新生动脉粥样硬化斑块的原因

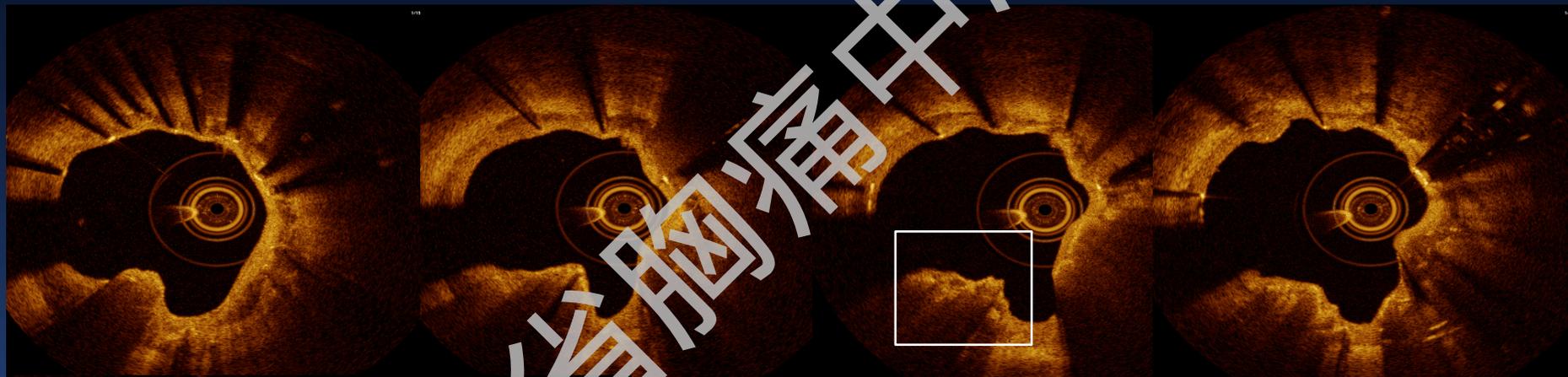
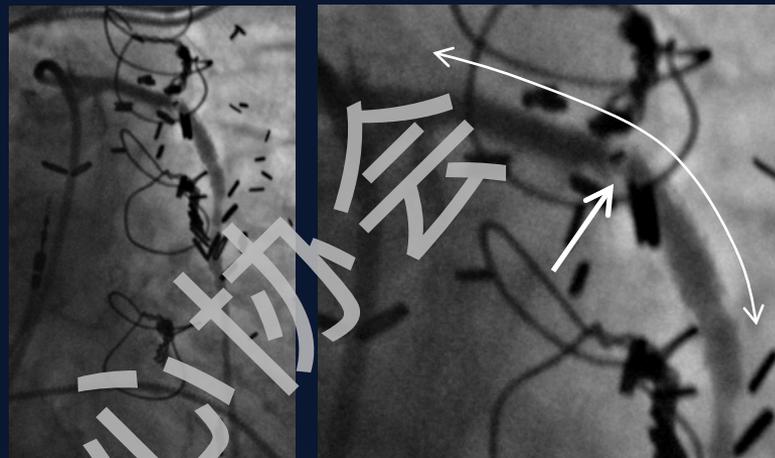
Alfonso F. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2012.

钙化结节导致的支架内再狭窄: A Novel Pattern of Neoatherosclerosis



Alfonso F, et al. Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 2015

86 岁, SVG15年
3.5年前行DES
近两周出现胸痛



纤维素

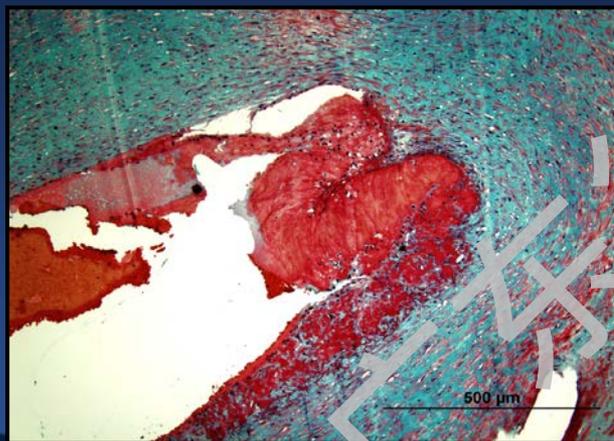
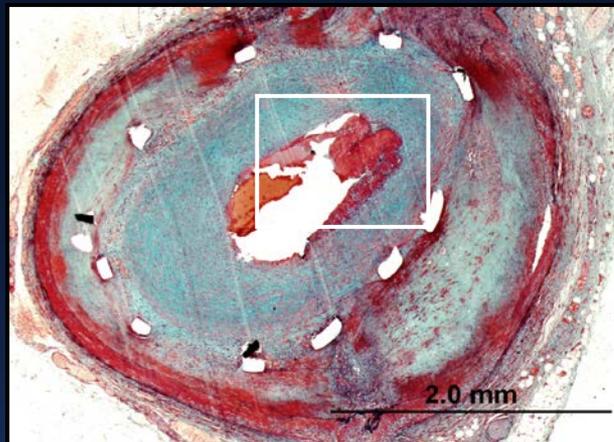
结节样钙化 对老年男患移植血管处的OCT, 同样发现由钙化结节导致的新生动脉粥样硬化的发生

Song L et al. ACC 2016

支架内新生动脉粥样硬化：斑块侵蚀？

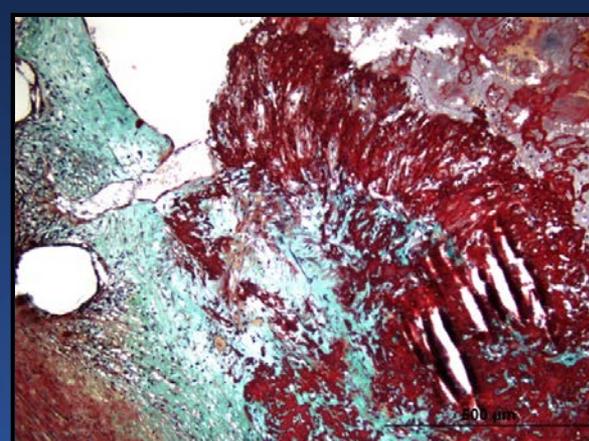
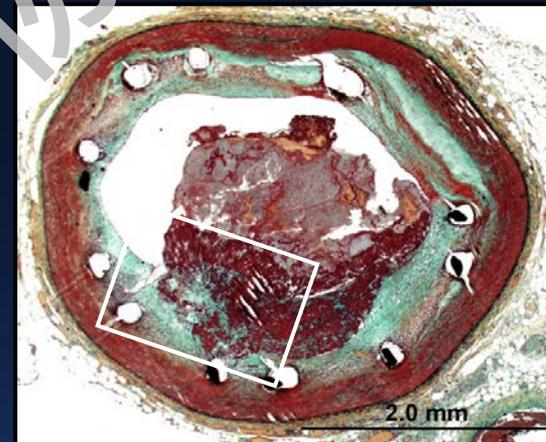
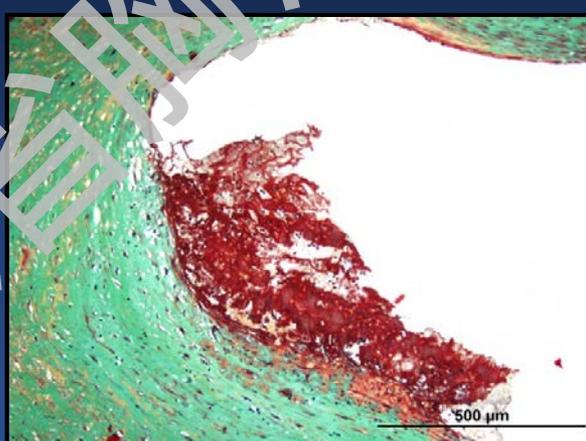
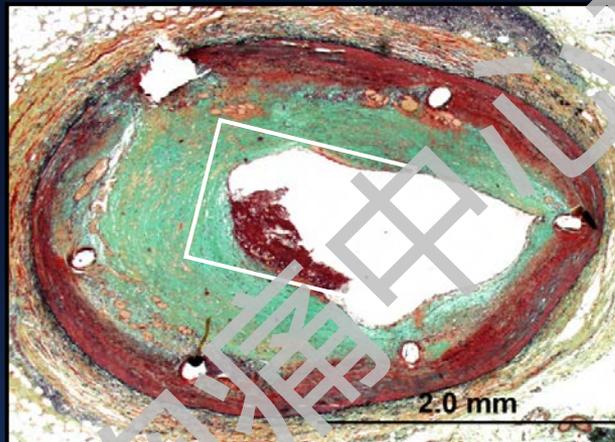
病例1：支架内再狭窄

45岁, BMS 植入LCX ,
4个月后猝死



病例2：无严重再狭窄

52M, DES (SES) 植入LAD, 2年后猝死



Virmani at CRT 2015

OCT指导下支架相关因素导致ACS的治疗策略



OCT对ACS治疗策略的影响

典型病例

广东省脑血管病学会

病例一

造影指导下的ACS罪犯血管识别是否可靠？

急性下壁心梗 首次就诊造影

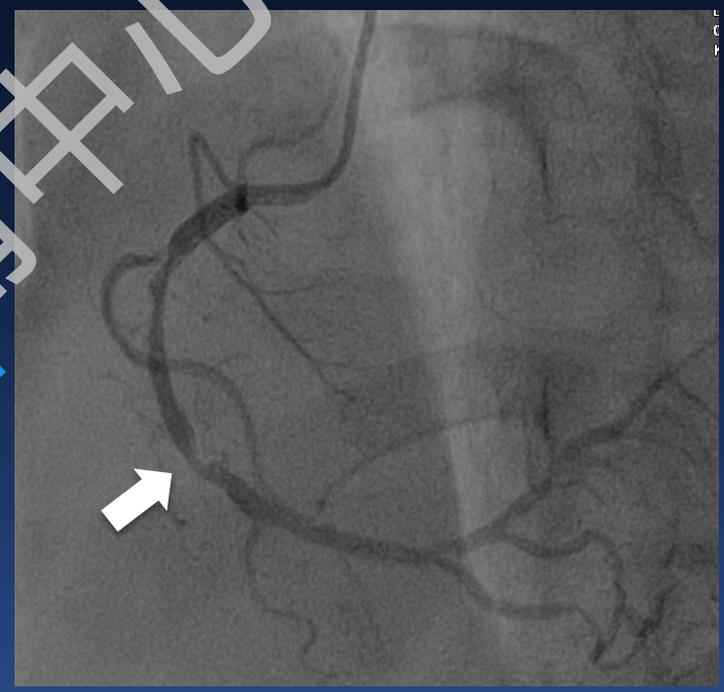
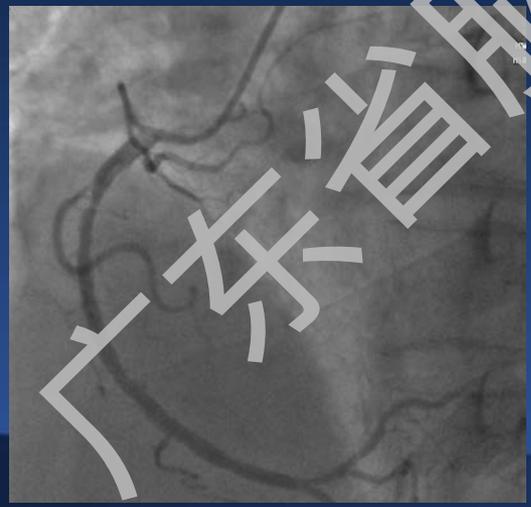


Post-PCI

病例一

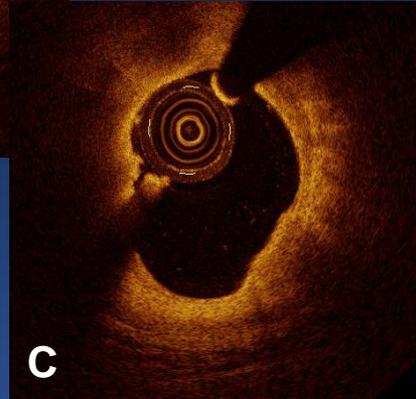
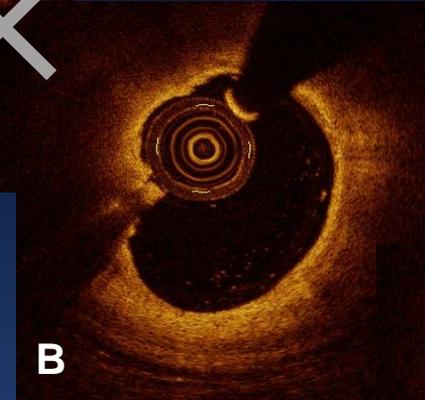
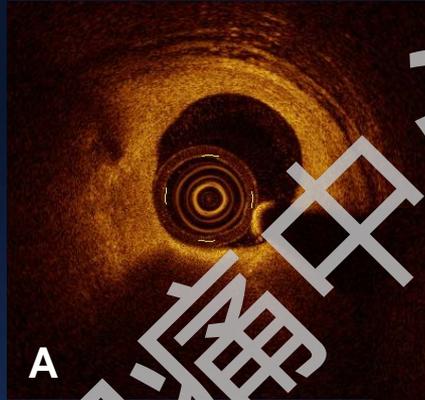
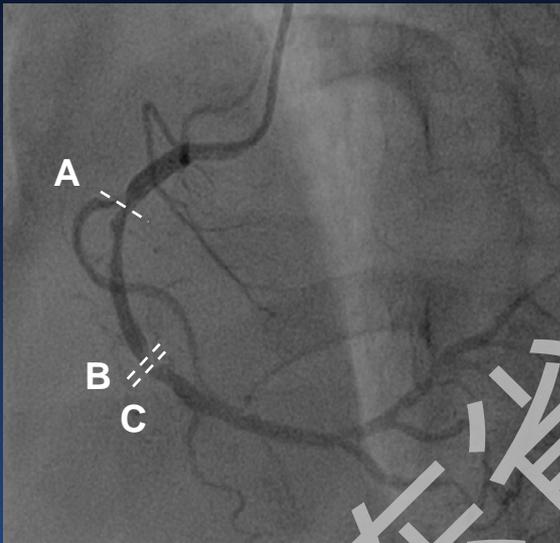
造影指导下的ACS罪犯血管识别是否可靠？

患者二次胸痛 造影结果



病例一

精准治疗：OCT指导下罪犯病变识别及策略制定

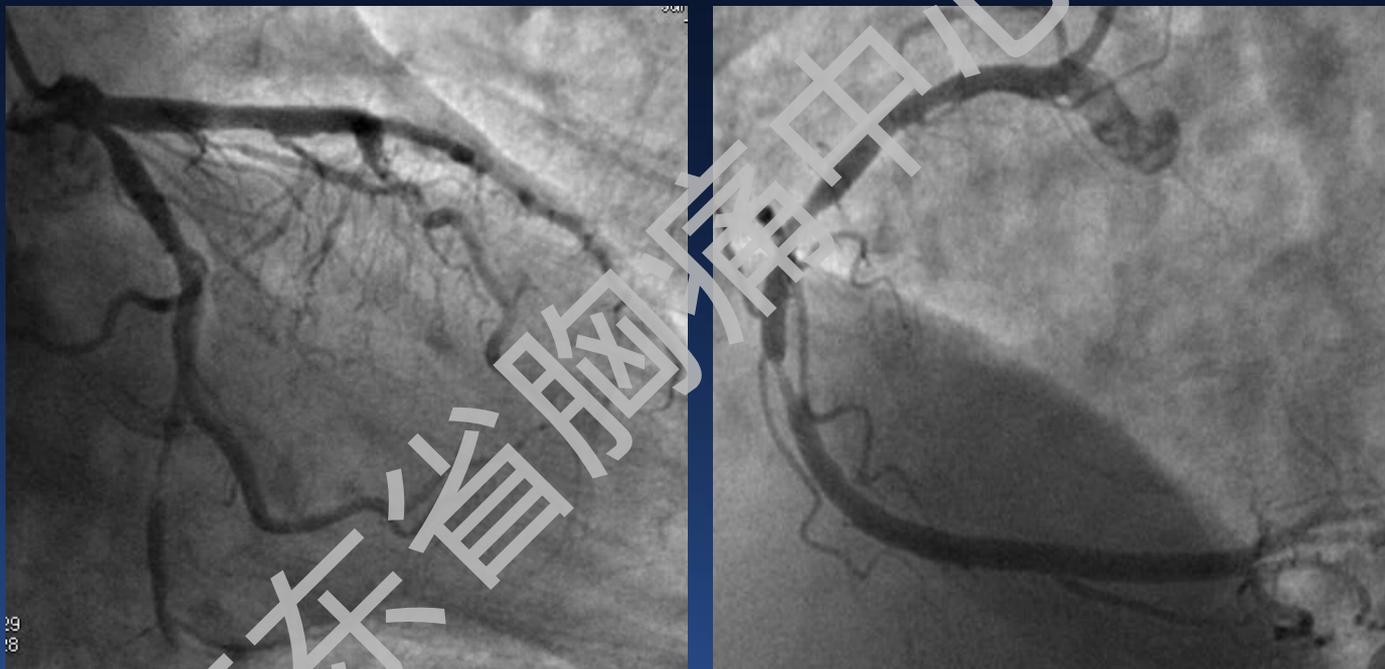


广东省胸痛中心协作网

病例二

造影指导下的ACS罪犯病变识别是否可靠？

68岁，男，急性下壁心肌梗死，罪犯血管？ RCA or LCx？



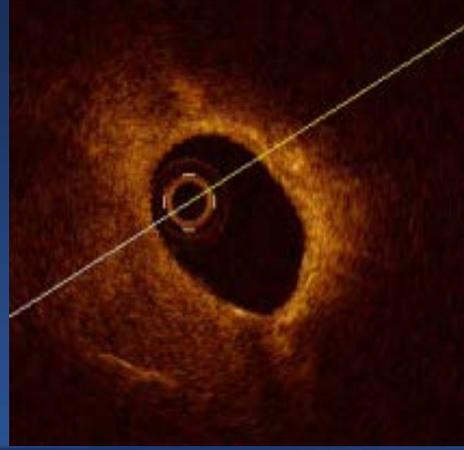
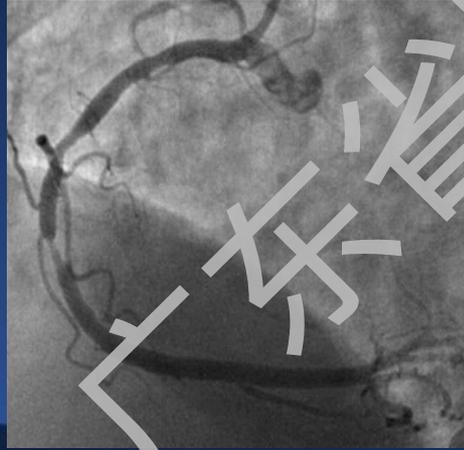
病例二

造影指导下的ACS罪犯病变识别是否可靠？

68岁，男，急性下壁心肌梗死，罪犯血管？ RCA or LCx？



斑块破裂，血栓

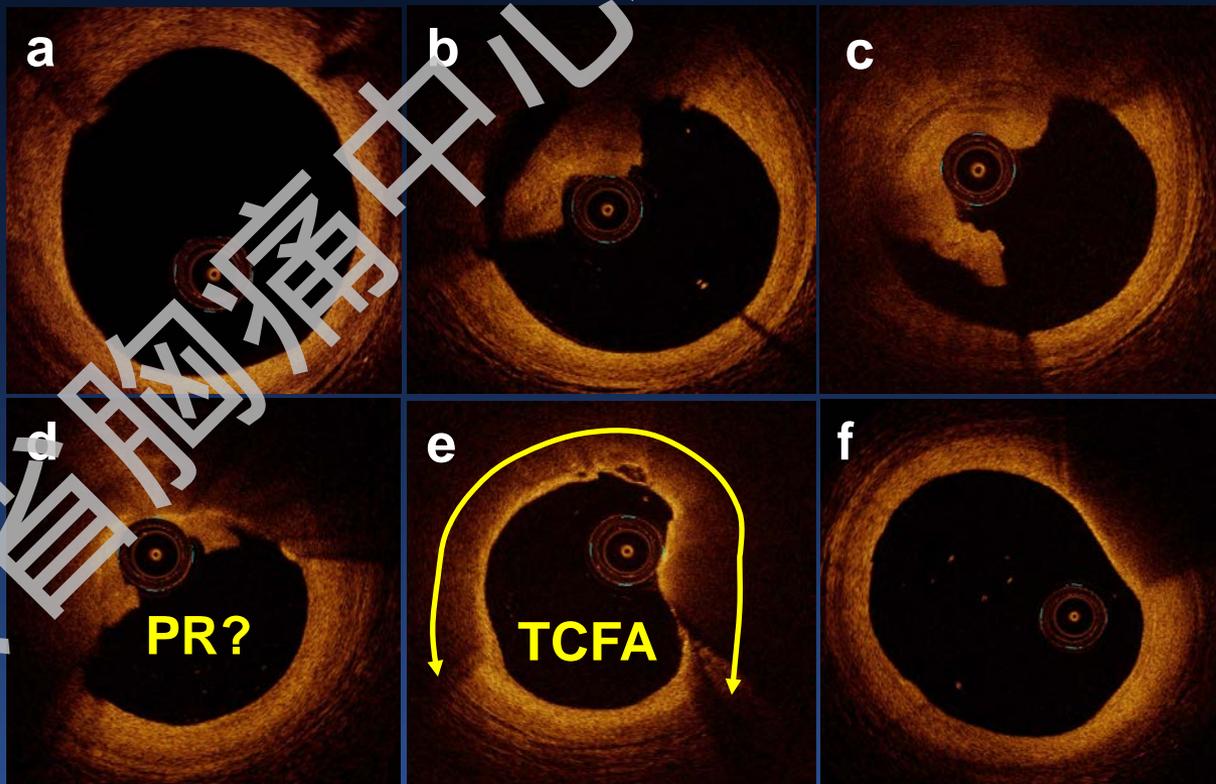
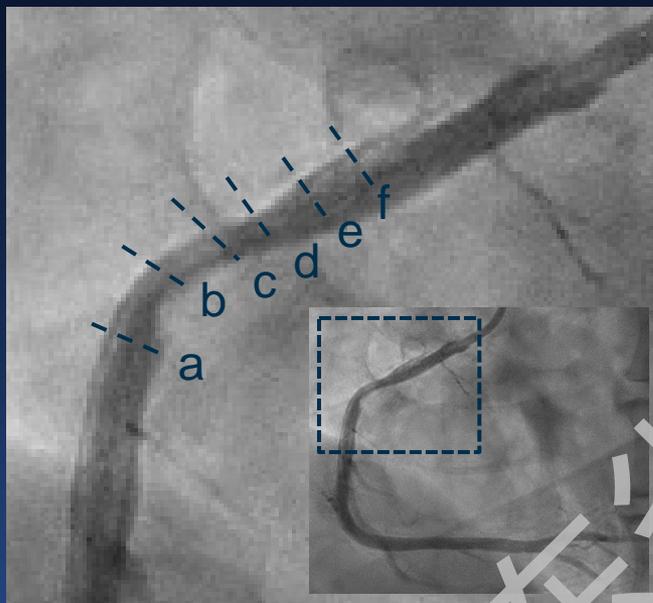


纤维脂质斑块

病例三

OCT指导下的ACS策略制定发生转变

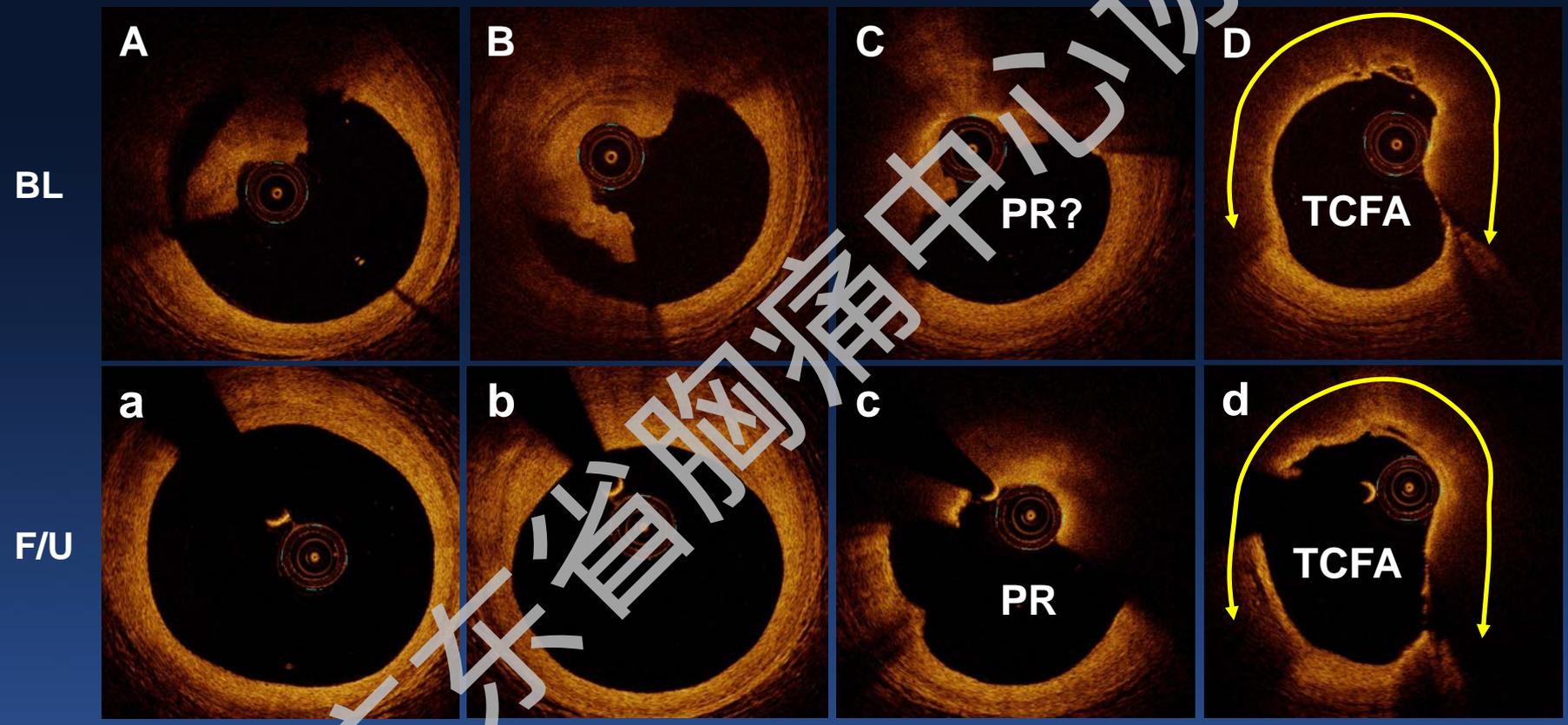
52岁，男患，持续胸痛3小时，STEMI，静脉溶栓后



该患者应该如何选择合理处理策略？

病例三

OCT@1个月: 患者经过双重抗血小板 阿司匹林+替格瑞洛



在“精准医疗”时代，OCT将协助指导ACS制定更合理的治疗策略

OCT最准确，最敏感、特异，与病理高度一致

更重要的是：

- ✓ **识别**致栓病变特征，指导再灌注策略
- ✓ **评价**残余血栓负荷，指导血栓性病变处理策略
- ✓ **明确**罪犯病变部位（多支病变）
- ✓ **拓宽**ACS机制的理解，从而优化PCI过程



Thank you for your attendance!

