

ÇOK DAMAR HASTALARINDA PERKÜTAN GİRİŞİM YAPALIM MI?

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Tanım

- ❖ Tek damar hastalığı: LAD, Cx veya RCA'da ya da onların major yan dallarında \geq %70 daralma
- ❖ İki damar hastalığı: Üç major epikardiyal arterin ikisinde \geq %70 ya da LMCA'da \geq %50 daralma
- ❖ Üç damar hastalığı: Üç major epikardiyal arterin tamamında, sol dominant olanlarda LAD ve Cx'te \geq %70 ,veya LMCA \geq %50 ve RCA'da \geq %70 daralma

Perkütan Koroner Girişimin Tarihsel Gelişimi

❖ İlk PTCA: 1977 Dr. A. Gruntzig



❖ İlk BMS: 1986 Dr. Toulouse



❖ İlk İSS (ilaç salımlı stent): 2003



❖ Adjuvan tedavilerde gelişmeler: Gp2b3a inh.leri (Tirofiban, eptifibatid), Antiplateletler (Klopidogrel, prasugrel)

Çok damar hastalığı o kadar çok mu ?

❖ Koroner anjiyografi ile saptanan koroner arter hastalarında:

- %15 Kritik olmayan darlık
- %5-10 LMCA darlığı
- %25 Tek damar hastalığı
- %25 İki damar hastalığı
- %25 Üç damar hastalığı mevcut

❖ Revaskülarizasyon ihtiyacı olan hastaların %60'ı çok damar hastası

Çok damar hastalığında PKG ya da KABG

Amaç:

- Tam revaskülarizasyon
- Total miyokardiyal iskemik yükü ↓
- Mortalite ve morbiditeyi ↓

Long-Term Safety and Efficacy of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Stenting and Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Multivessel Coronary Artery Disease

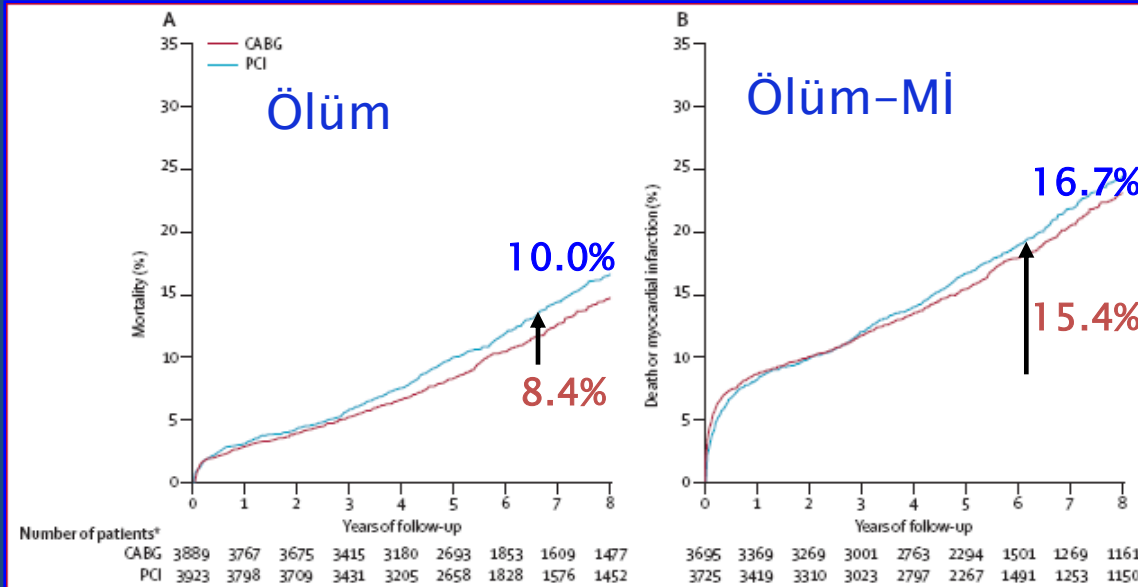
A Meta-Analysis With 5-Year Patient-Level Data From the ARTS, ERACI-II, MASS-II, and SoS Trials

Joost Daemen, MD; Eric Boersma, PhD; Marcus Flather, MBBS; Jean Booth, MSc; Rod Stables, MA, DM, FRCP; Alfredo Rodriguez, MD; Gaston Rodriguez-Granillo, MD, PhD; Whady A. Hueb, MD; Pedro A. Lemos, MD, PhD; Patrick W. Serruys, MD, PhD

- ❖ BMS ve KABG ile yapılan çalışmalara (ARTS, SoS, ERACI-II and MASS-II) ait bir meta analiz gösterdi ki:
 - Stentle PKG ve KABG arasında ölüm ve bileşik sonuçlar (ölüm/inme/MI) açısından sonuçlar benzer.
 - Tekrar revaskülarizasyon oranları PKG grubunda daha yüksek

Coronary artery bypass surgery compared with percutaneous coronary interventions for multivessel disease: a collaborative analysis of individual patient data from ten randomised trials.

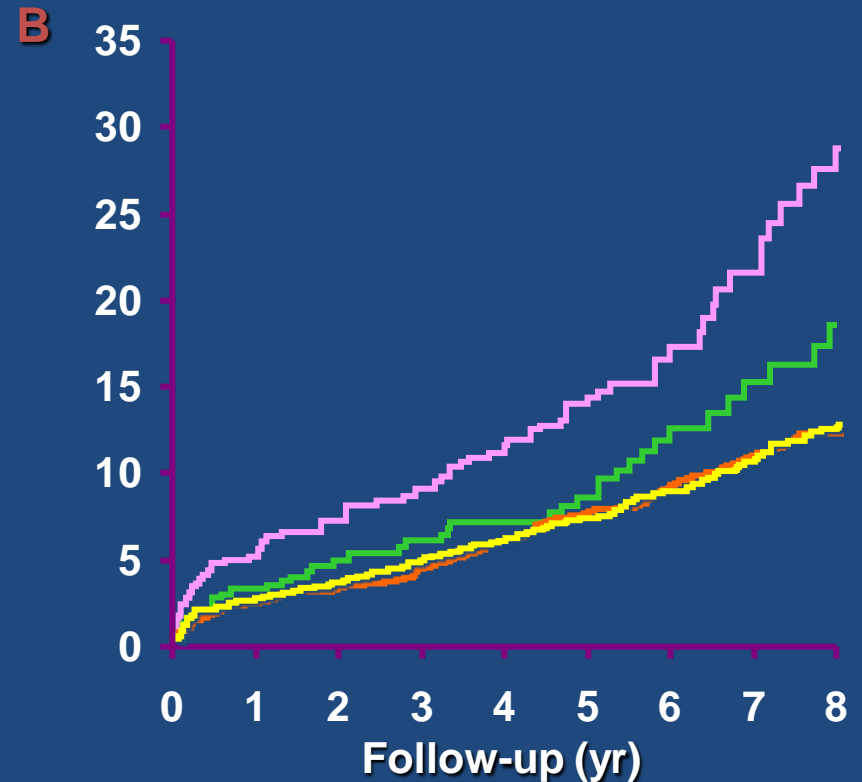
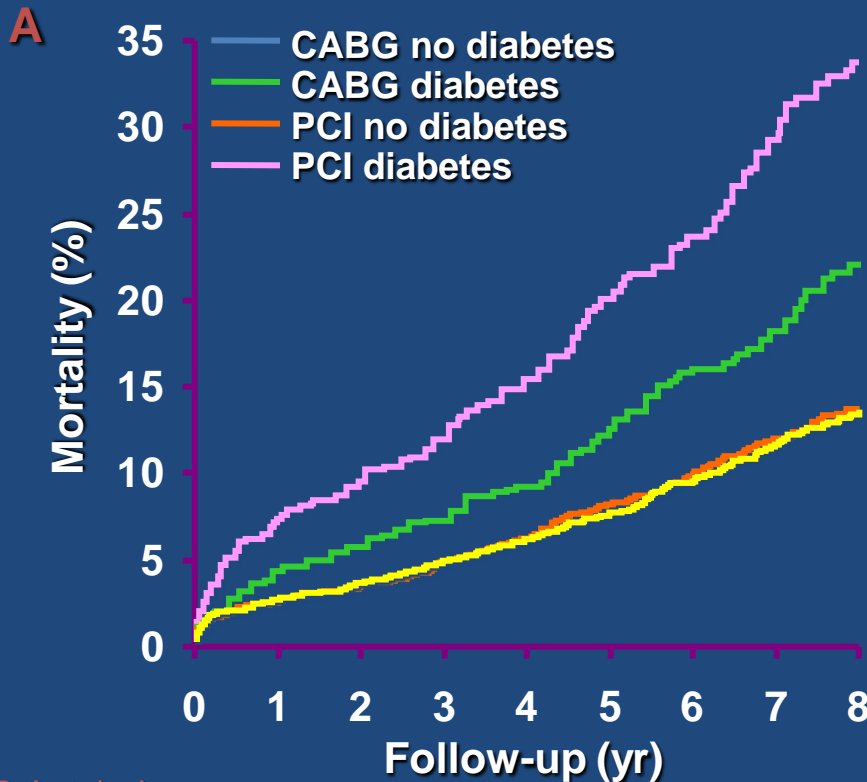
Hlatky MA, Boothroyd DB, Bravata DM, Boersma E, Booth J, Brooks MM, Carrié D, Clayton TC, Danchin N, Flather M, Hamm CW, Hueb WA, Kähler J, Kelsey SF, King SB, Kosinski AS, Lopes N, McDonald KM, Rodriguez A, Serruys P, Sigwart U, Stables RH, Owens DK, Pocock SJ.



PTCA veya BMS ile KABG operasyonunun karşılaştırıldığı 7812 hastaya ait 10 randomize çalışmanın sonuçlarının incelendiği bir meta analiz gösterdi ki

- 5 yıllık takipte ölüm oranları ($P=0.12$) ve ölüm+Mİ ($P=0.47$) oranları PKG ile KABG kollarında benzerdi
- Sadece DM olanlarda PKG kolunda mortalite hafifçe daha yüksekti

Çok damar hastalığı+DM varlığında PKG ve KABG



	Patients (no.)								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CABG no diabetes	3,263	3,169	3,089	2,877	2,677	2,267	1,592	1,380	1,274
CABG diabetes	615	587	575	532	498	421	257	225	200
PCI no diabetes	3,298	3,217	3,148	2,918	2,725	2,281	1,608	1,393	1,288
PCI diabetes	618	574	555	508	475	373	218	179	160

	2,529	2,457	2,382	2,179	1,992	1,598	940	747	655
	435	420	410	371	344	278	120	91	73
	2,556	2,493	2,432	2,215	2,031	1,606	946	750	655
	445	421	408	369	344	258	110	81	66

Bari Çalışması

- ❖ Çok damar hastalığı olan 1829 hasta
- ❖ **PTCA**: 915 KABG: 914
- ❖ Ortalama 10 yıllık takip
- ❖ Ölüm ve Mİ oranları her iki grupta benzer
- ❖ DM(+) olanlarda sağkalım oranı KABG olanlarda daha iyi
- ❖ Tekrar girişim PTCA grubunda daha fazla

ARTS-II Çalışması

607 patients with multivessel coronary lesions

26.2% diabetic
54% three vessel disease
13.9% type C lesions

Historical Controls from ARTS I: 1202 patients with multivessel coronary lesions

18.2% diabetic
28% 3 vessel disease
7.5% type C lesions

Sirolimus-eluting stent

3.7 stents per patient
Avg total length: 73 mm
n = 607

CABG

n = 602

Bare Metal Stent

2.8 stents per patient
Avg total length: 48 mm
n = 600

Endpoints:

- **Primary** – Major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE), including death, cerebrovascular event, myocardial infarction, and revascularization, at 1 year for the comparison of CABG treated patients in the ARTS I trial with sirolimus-eluting stent patients in the ARTS II trial
- **Secondary** – MACCE at 30 days, 6 months, 3 and 5 years.
– Total cost at 30 days
– Cost, cost effectiveness, quality of life at six mo, and 1, 3, and 5 years

ARTS II Çalışması

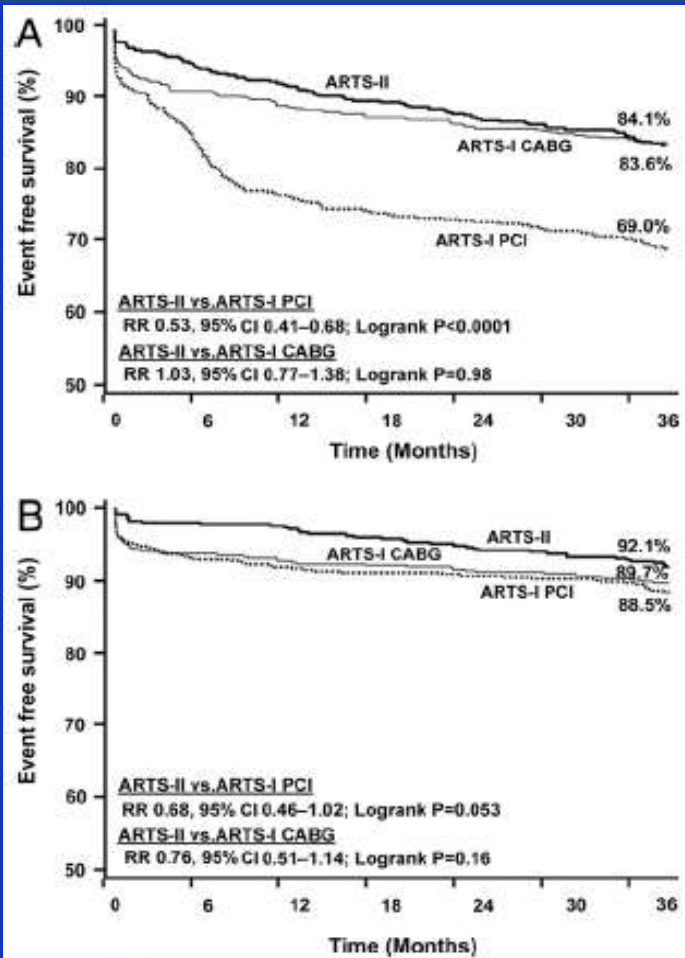


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier Curve to 3 Years for ARTS-I and -II Nondiabetic Patients

(A) Freedom from major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events, the combined end point of all-cause death, cerebrovascular accident (CVA), myocardial infarction (MI), and repeat revascularization, and (B) death/CVA/MI. ARTS = Arterial Revascularization Therapies Study; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft surgery; CI = confidence interval; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; RR = relative risk.

– ARTS-2'de 3 yıllık takip sonunda MACE (ölüm/İnme/MI) ARTS 1-CABG kollarına göre daha az olma eğiliminde

– ARTS-1 stent: BMS
ARTS-2 stent: İSS (Sirolimus)

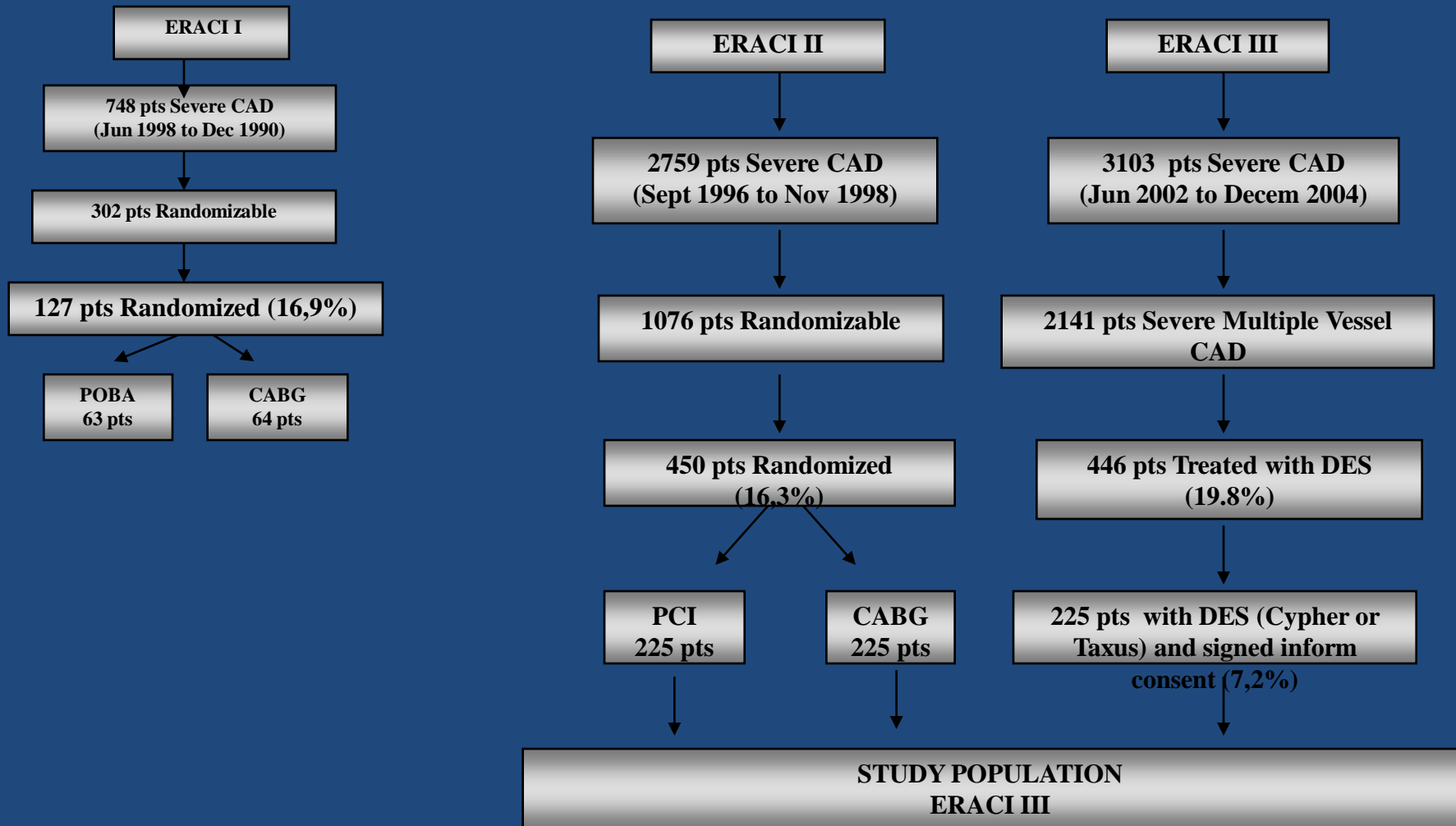
ARTS I ve II Diyabetik Alt Grup

	ARTS II (n=157)	ARTS I (CABG) (n=96)	ARTS I (PCI) (n=112)
Death	2.5%	3.1%	6.3%
CVA	0.0%	5.2%	1.8%
AMI	0.6%	2.1%	6.3%
Re-CABG	3.1%	1.0%	8.0%
Re-PCI	9.4%	3.1%	14.3%
Any MACCE	15.7%	14.6%	36.6%

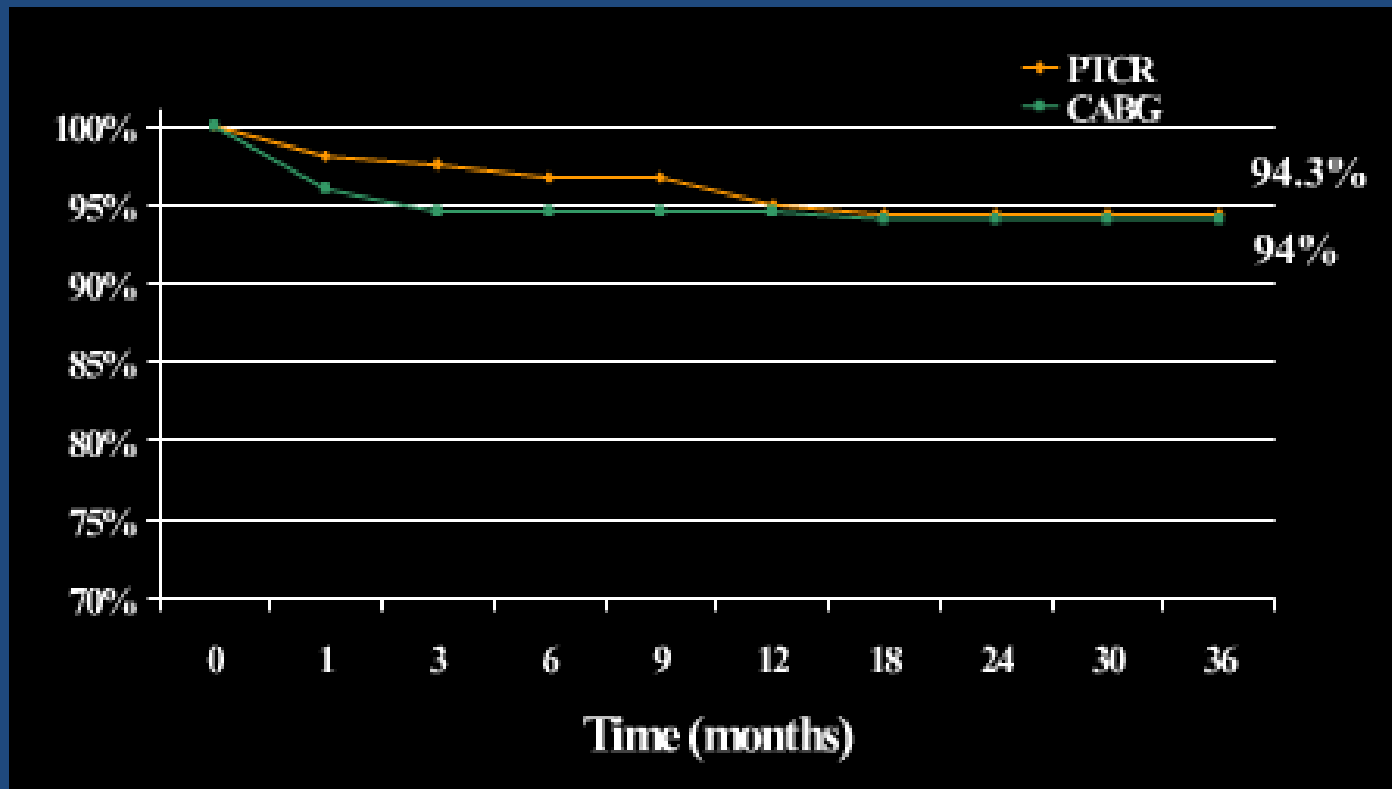
*No significant difference in MACCE ($p=0.86$) between ARTS II and ARTS I (CABG)
Significant difference in MACCE ($p<0.001$) between ARTS II and ARTS I (PCI)*

ERACI II ve ERACI III Study

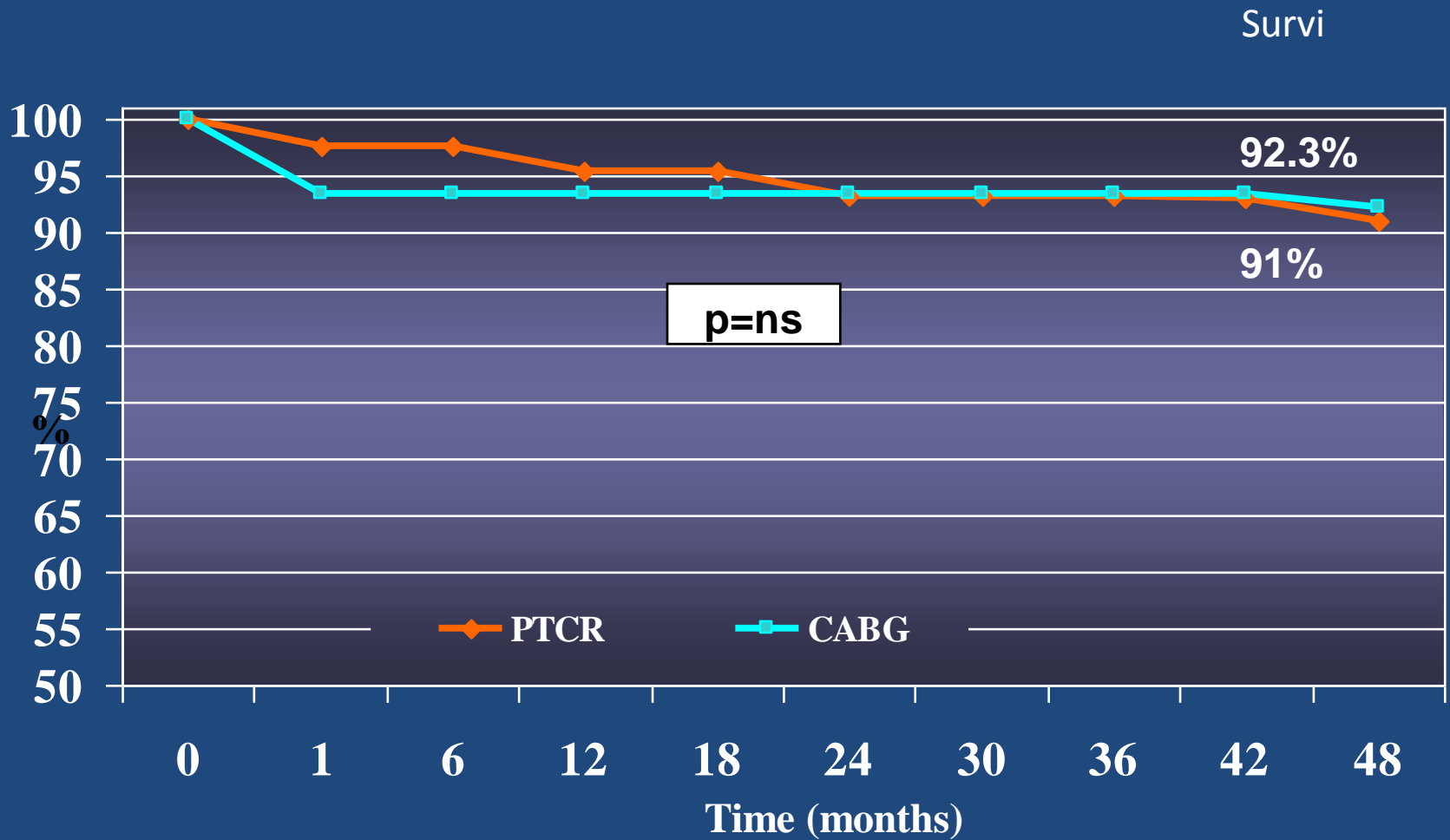
Study Population of ERACI Trials: 1988-2004



ERACI II Survi



ERACI I- ERACI II Diyabetik Hastalar



ERACI II ve ERACI III

Univariate Analysis of Incidence of Primary and Secondary Endpoints by Subgroup (BMS,CABG and DES)

COVARIATE	BMS (n: 225)	CABG (n:225)	DES (n:225)	P value
MACCE	50 (22.2%)	44 (19.6%)	27 (12.0%)	0.014
DEATH	7 (3.1%)	17 (7.6%)	7 (3.1%)	0.034
AMI	5 (2.0%)	14 (6.2%)	6 (2.7%)	0.048
STROKE	4 (1.8%)	2 (0.9%)	5 (2.0%)	n/s
TVR	38 (16.9%)	11 (4.4%)	20 (8.9%)	<0.001

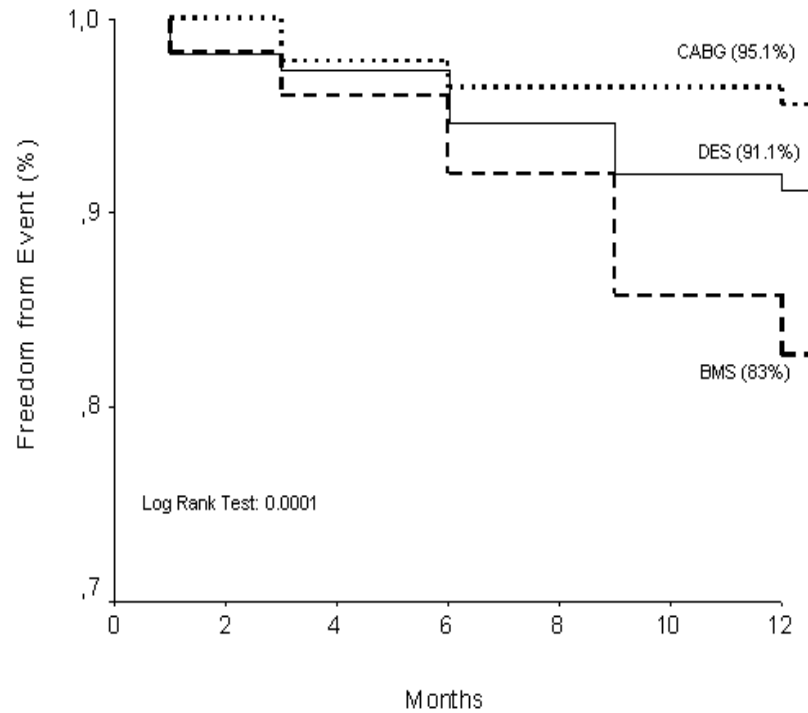
MACCE: Major Adverse Cardiac and Cerebrovascular Events.

AMI: Acute Myocardial Infarction

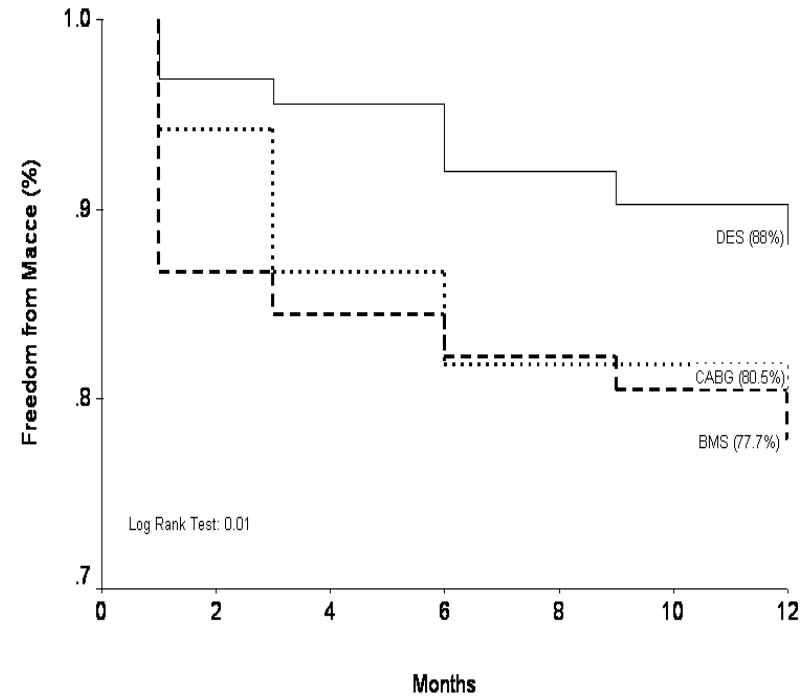
TVR: Target Vessel Revascularization

ERACI II ve ERACI III

3.A ERACI II & III
Freedom from Repeat Revascularization at 12 months of Follow Up



3.B ERACI & ERACI III
Freedom from MACCE at 12 Months of Follow Up

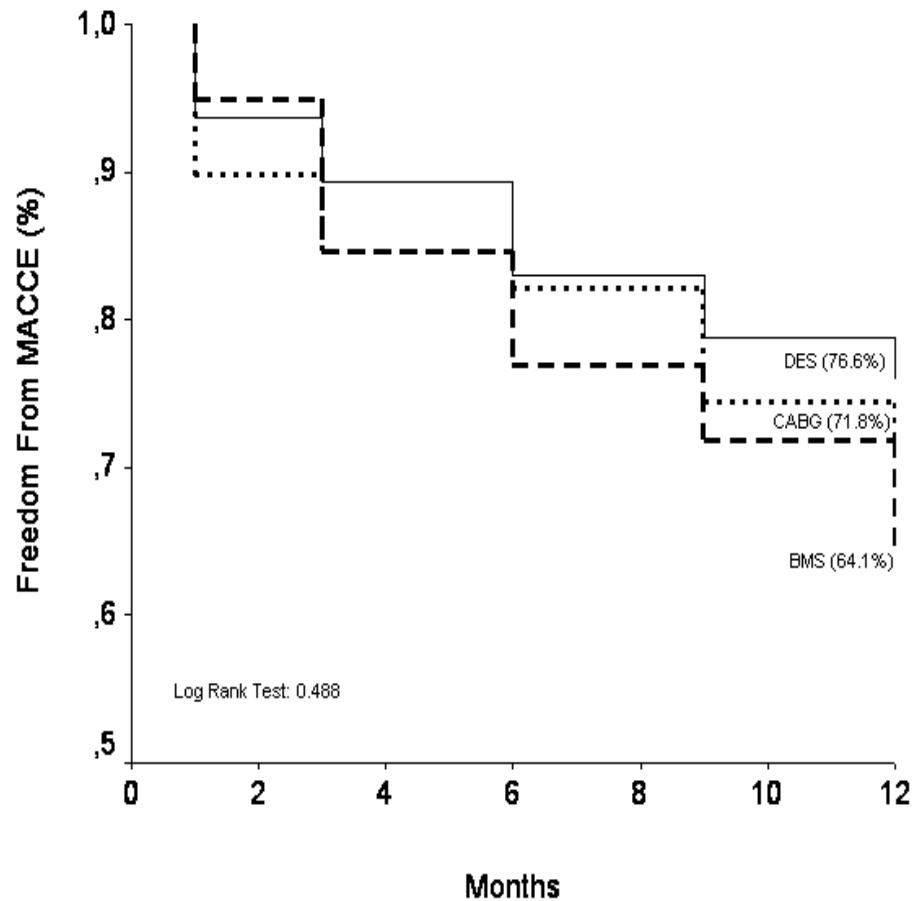


ERACI II ve ERACI III

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ERACI II & ERACI III

Freedom from MACCE in Diabetic Patients at 12 months of Follow Up



ERACI II ve ERACI III

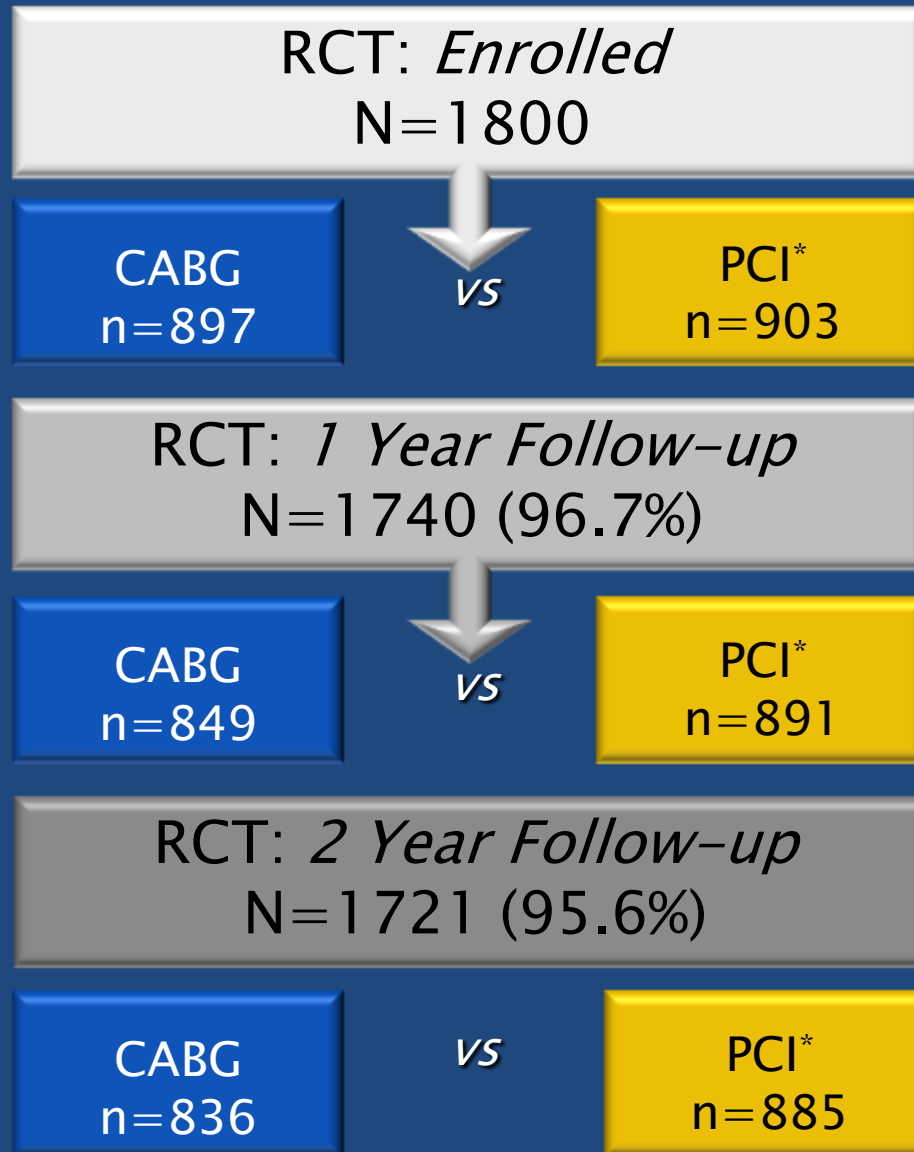
Comparison between the three groups at 1 and 3 years of Follow-Up. Fisher Test					
EVENT	ERACI III N 225 (%)	ERACI II-PCI N 225 (%)	ERACI II- CABG N 225 (%)	p value	
				ERACI III-ERACI II-PCI	ERACI III- ERACI II- CABG
DEATH					
0-1 yrs	3.1% (7)	3.1% (7)	7.6% (17)	ns	p = 0,059
0-3 yrs	5.7 % (13)	4.8% (11)	9.8% (22)	ns	ns
Non-Fatal MI					
0-1 yrs	2.7 % (6)	2% (5)	6.2% (14)	ns	ns
0-3 yrs	6.2 % (14)	2.7 % (6)	6.2% (14)	ns	ns
CVA					
0-1 yrs	2 % (5)	1.8% (4)	0.9% (2)	ns	ns
0-3 yrs	3.1 % (7)	1.8% (4)	1.3% (3)	ns	ns
TVR					
0-1 yrs	8.9% (20)	16.9% (38)	4.4 % (11)	p = 0,0168	ns
0-3 yrs	14.2 % (32)	24.4% (55)	5.8% (13)	p = 0,0086	p = 0,0047
MACCE					
0-1 yrs	12% (27)	22.2% (50)	19.6% (44)	p = 0,006	p = 0,038
0-3 yrs	22.7 % (51)	29.8% (67)	22.7% (51)	p = 0,016	ns

SYNTAX Çalışması

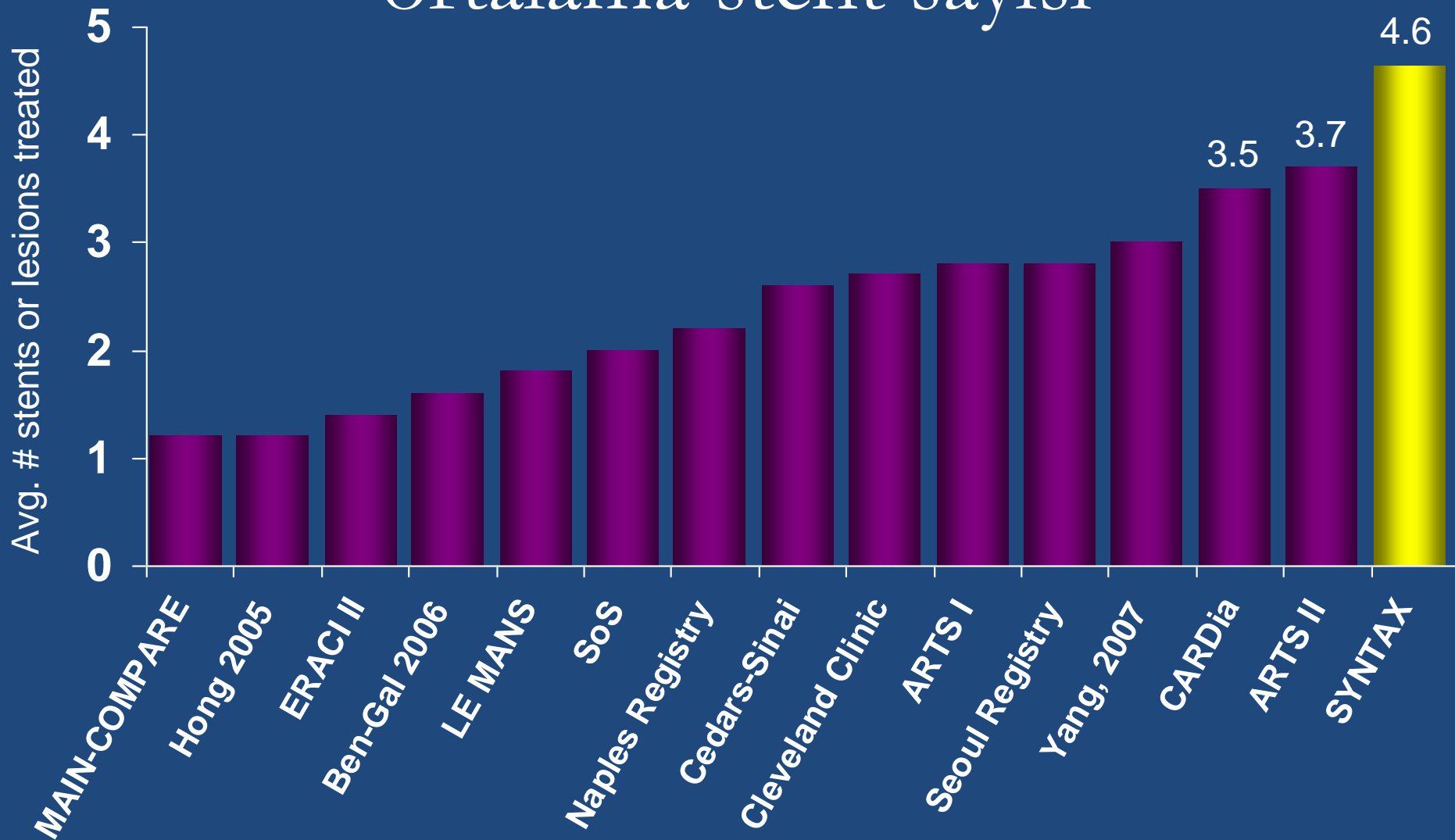
- ❖ Amaç: Çok damar hastalığında İSS (Taxus) ile KABG etkinliğini karşılaştırma
- ❖ Hasta profili:
 - İzole LMCA, LMCA+1 damar, LMCA+2 damar, LMCA+3 damar lezyonu
 - 3 damar hastalığı olması
- ❖ İSS kolu: 903 hasta, KABG kolu: 897 hasta
- ❖ Primer son nokta: Major kardiyovasküler ve serebrovasküler olay aranı: (MACCE)
 - Tüm nedenlerden ölüm
 - SVO/İnme
 - Miyokard İnfarktüsü
 - Tekrar revaskülarizasyon (PKG/KABG)

Patients in SYNTAX

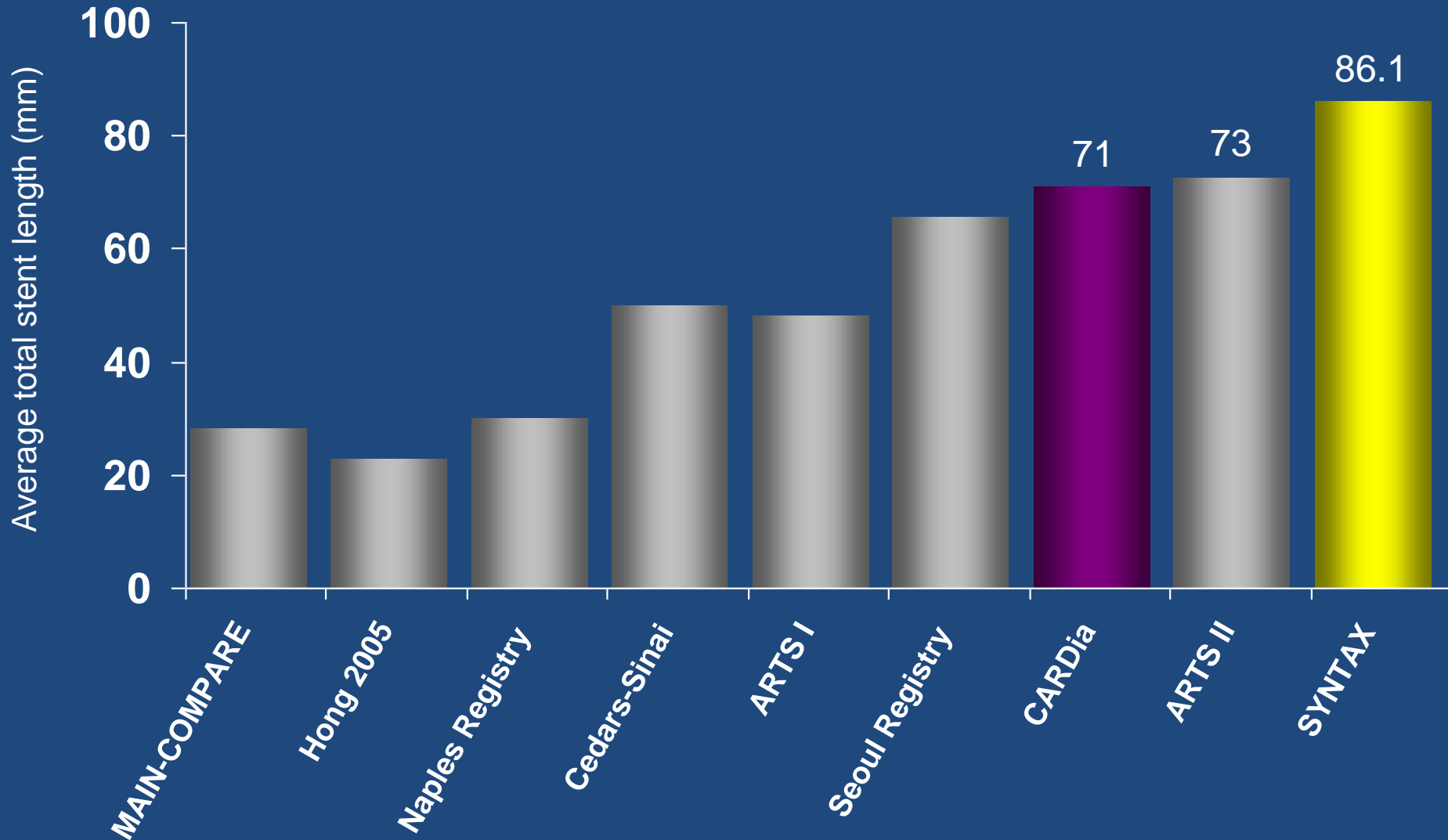
Randomized Controlled Trial Intent-to-Treat



Hasta başına implante edilen ortalama stent sayısı



Ortalama total stent uzunluğu



SYNTAX Çalışması-Sonuçlar 1

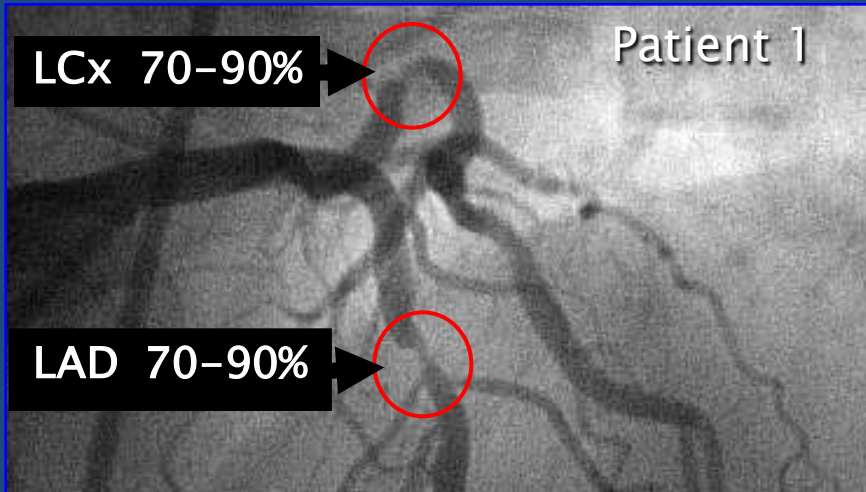
Son Nokta (İlk 12 ay için)	Stent (Taxus)	KABG	P değeri
Tüm nedenlerden ölüm	%4.3	%3.5	0.37
SVO/İnme	%0.6	%2.2	0.003
Miyokard İnfarktüsü	%4.8	%3.2	0.11
Ölüm/SVO/Mi	%7.6	%7.7	0.98
Stent okluzyonu/greft tıkanması	%3.3	%3.4	0.89
Tekrar revaskülarizasyon	%13.7	%5.9	<0.0001

SYNTAX Çalışması-Sonuçlar 2

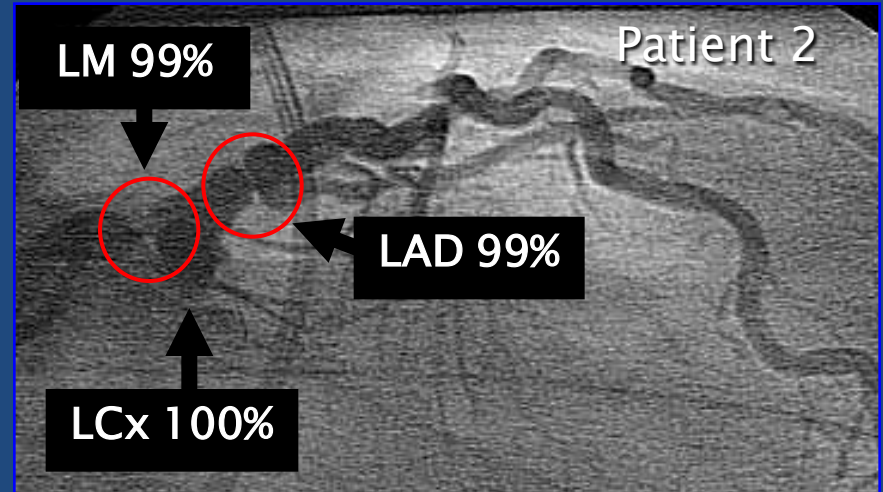
(LMCA ve 3 damar hastalığına göre)

Son Nokta (İlk 24 ay için)	Stent (Taxus)	KABG	P değeri
Ölüm/SVO/Mi			
LMCA lezyonu olanlar	%10.2	%11.8	0.48
Üç damar hastalığı olanlar	%8.2	%11.1	0.11
Tekrar revaskülarizasyon			
LMCA lezyonu olanlar	%17.3	%10.4	0.01
Üç damar hastalığı olanlar	%17.4	%7.5	<0.001

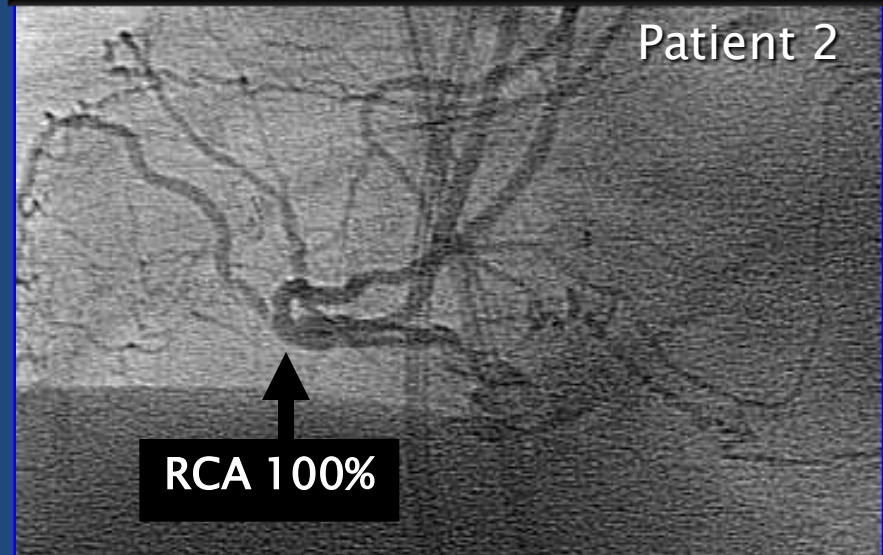
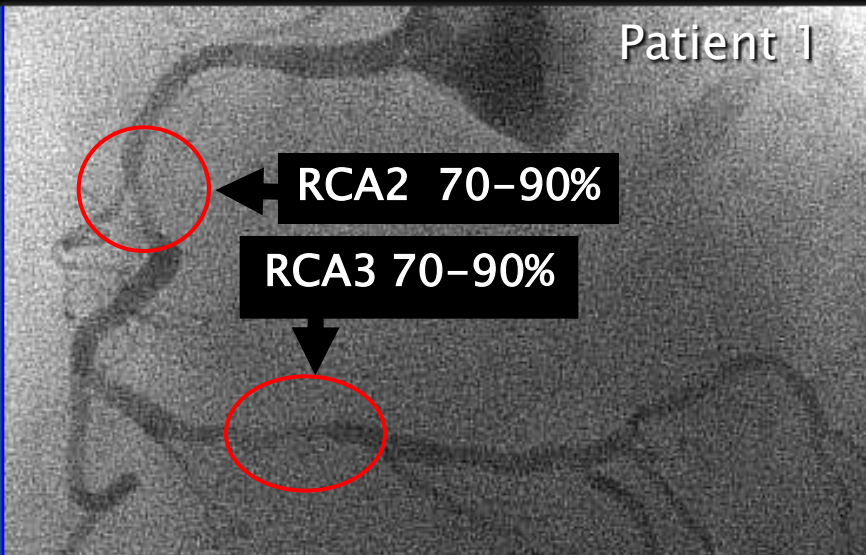
İkisi de 3 damar hastası Tdv ? (PKG-KABG)



SYNTAX SCORE 21



SYNTAX SCORE 52



SYNTAX Risk Skorlamasına göre 2 yıllık MACE sonuçları

Düşük Risk Skoru (0-22)

	CABG	PCI	P
Death	5.5%	5.1%	0.85
CVA	1.9%	1.2%	0.57
MI	4.2%	3.9%	0.90
Death, CVA or MI	9.7%	8.4%	0.67
Revasc.	7.6%	17.1%	0.01

SYNTAX Risk Skorlamasına göre 2 yıllık MACE sonuçları

Orta Risk Skoru (23-32)

	CABG	PCI	P
Death	4.1%	6.4%	0.3
CVA	3.1%	2.0%	0.5
MI	2.6%	7.4%	0.03
Death, CVA or MI	8.6%	11.7%	0.29
Revasc.	7.3%	16.1%	0.006

SYNTAX Risk Skorlamasına göre 2 yıllık MACE sonuçları

Yüksek Risk Skoru (≥ 33)

	CABG	PCI	P
Death	2.5%	8.5%	0.02
CVA	1.9%	2.1%	0.95
MI	1.9%	7.2%	0.02
Death, CVA or MI	6.3%	13.7%	0.03
Revasc.	7.7%	19.3%	0.002

Combined Safety (Death/CVA/MI) to 2 Years *3VD & LM*

0-1 years

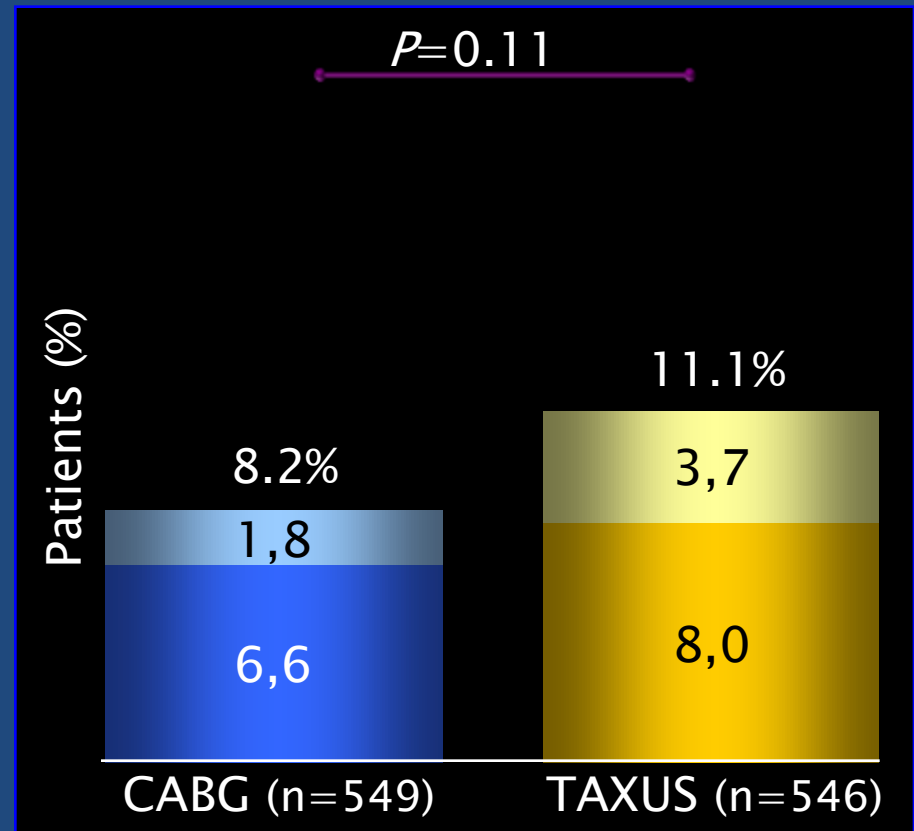
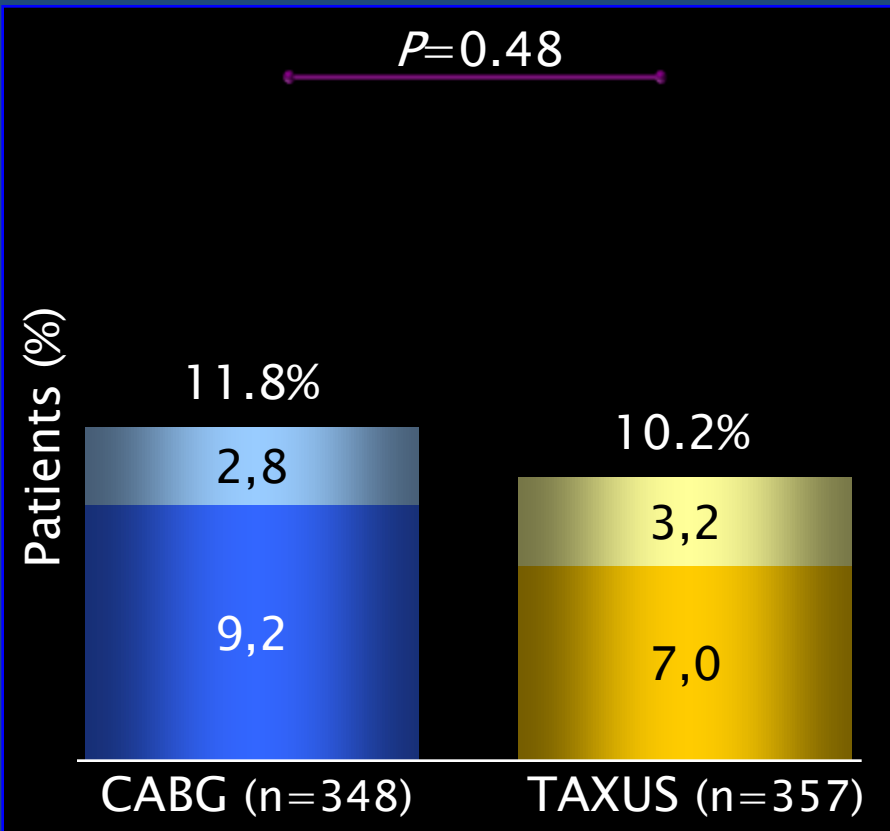
1-2 years

Left Main Disease

3 Vessel Disease

$P=0.48$

$P=0.11$

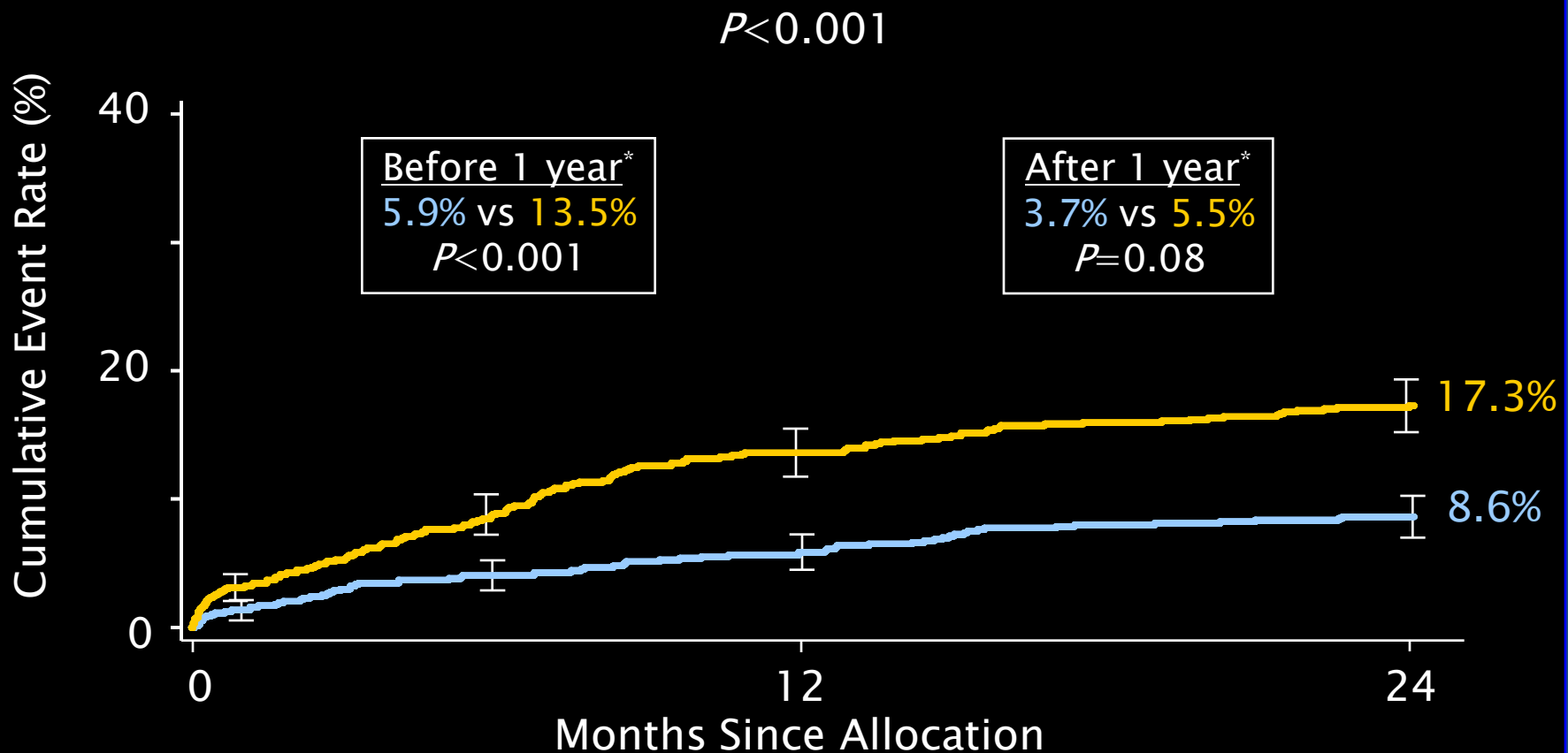


Total rates calculated as time-to-event; interval rates calculated as binary rates

Repeat Revascularization to 2 Years

■ CABG (N=897)

■ TAXUS (N=903)



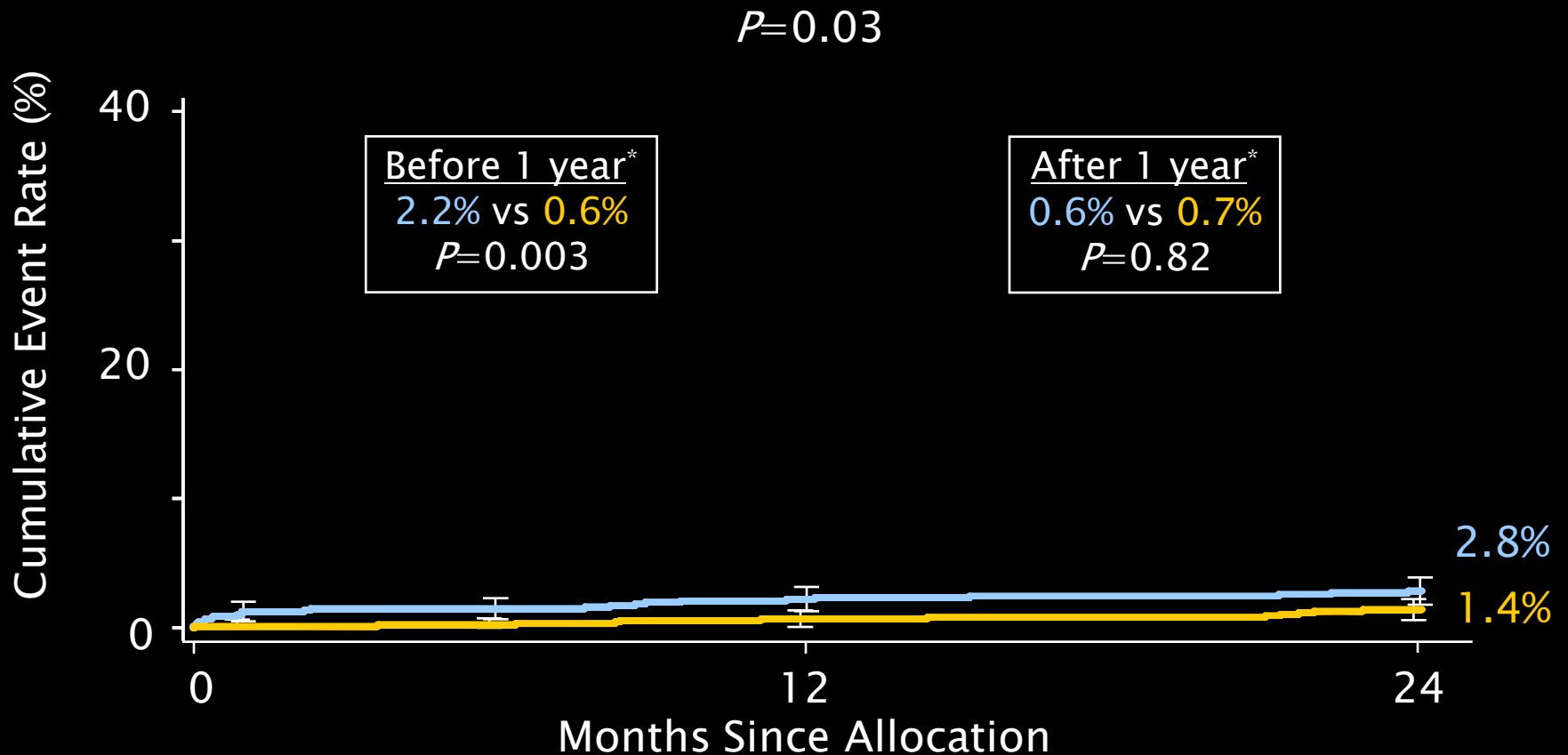
Cumulative KM Event Rate \pm 1.5 SE; log-rank P value; *Binary rates

ITT population

CVA to 2 Years

■ CABG (N=897)

■ TAXUS (N=903)



Cumulative KM Event Rate \pm 1.5 SE; log-rank P value; *Binary rates

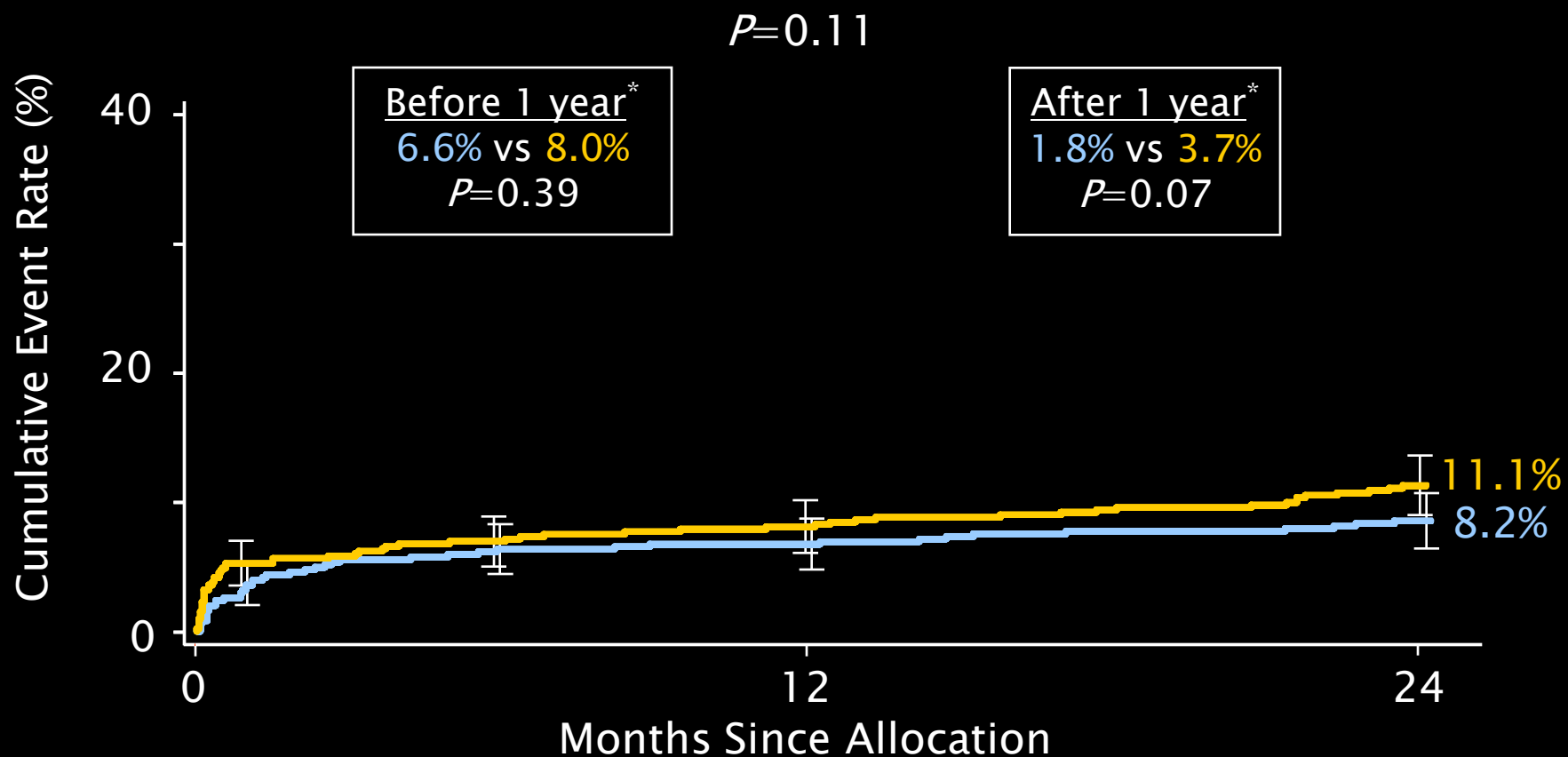
ITT population

Safety (Death/CVA/MI) to 2 Years

3VD Subset

■ CABG (N=549)

■ TAXUS (N=546)



Event rate \pm 1.5 SE, log-rank P value; *Binary rates

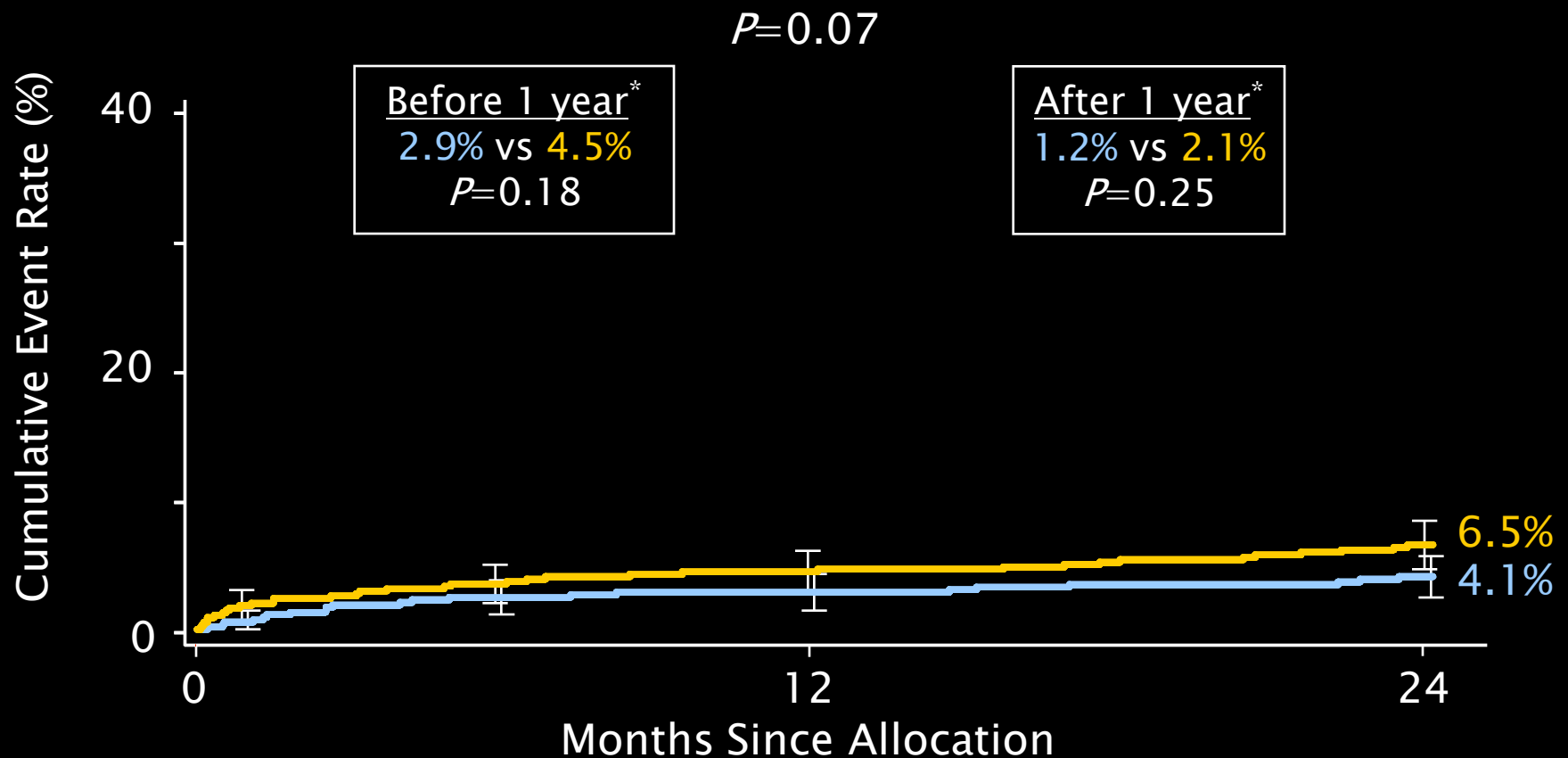
ITT population

Death (All-cause) to 2 Years

3VD Subset

■ CABG (N=549)

■ TAXUS (N=546)



Event rate \pm 1.5 SE, log-rank P value; *Binary rates

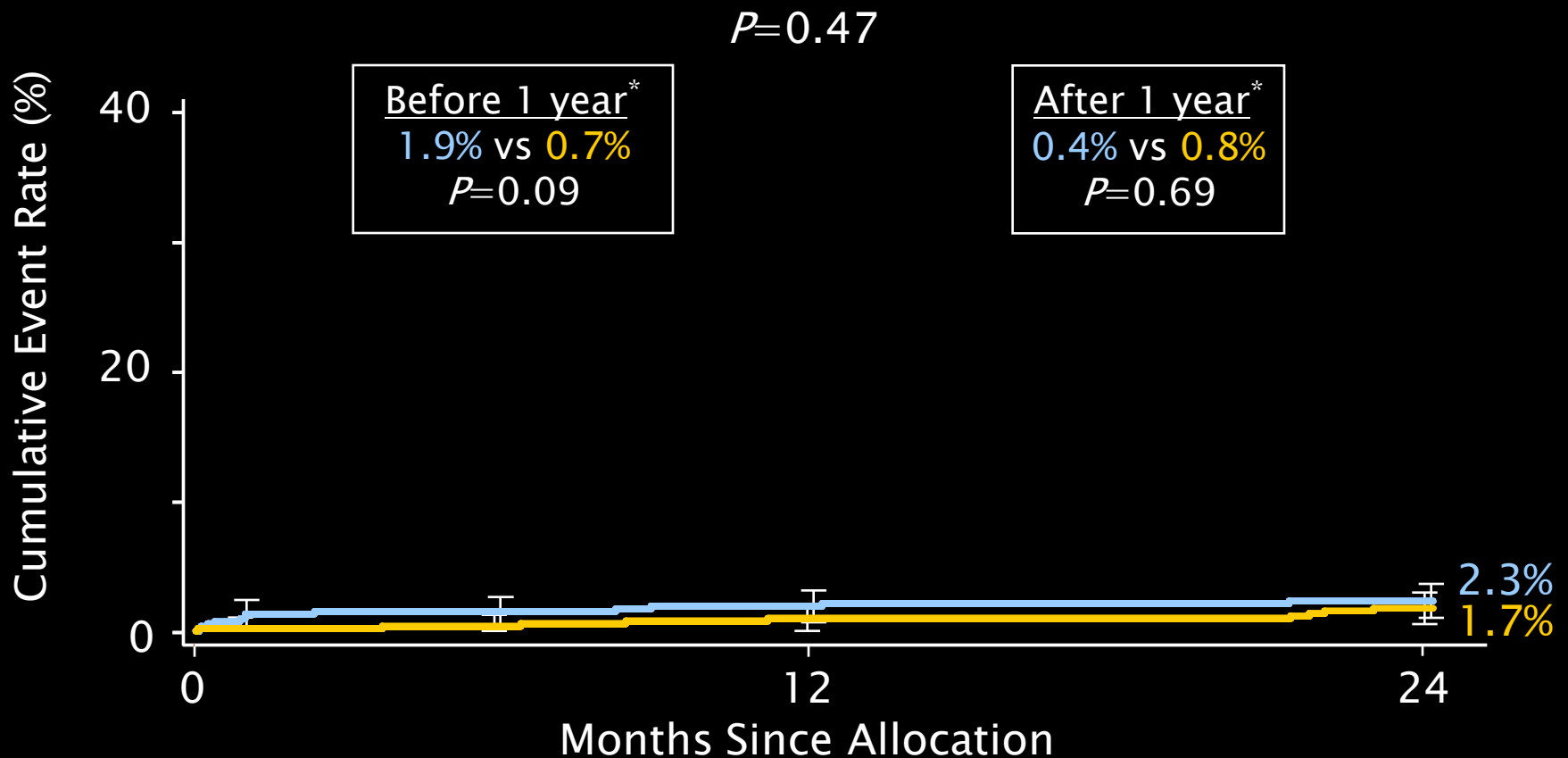
ITT population

CVA (Stroke) to 2 Years

3VD Subset

■ CABG (N=549)

■ TAXUS (N=546)



Event rate \pm 1.5 SE, log-rank P value; *Binary rates

ITT population

Özetle SYNTAX Çalışması

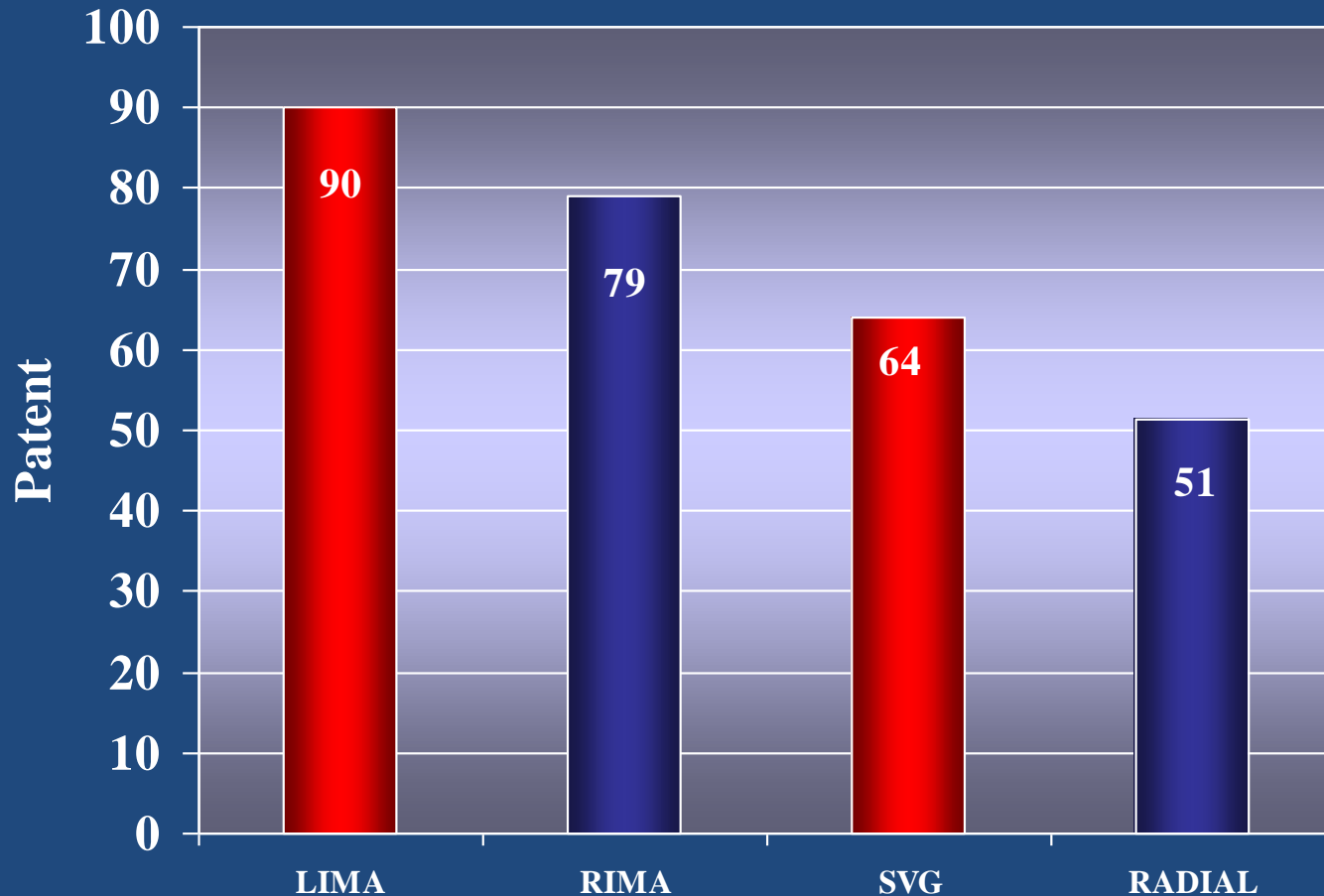
Gösterdi ki

- ❖ *SYNTAX skoru yüksek olmayan hastalarda PKG, KABG operasyonuna kabul edilebilir bir alternatif tedavidir.*
- ❖ *SYNTAX skoru yüksek olan hastalarda ise en iyi tedavi şekli KABG operasyonudur.*

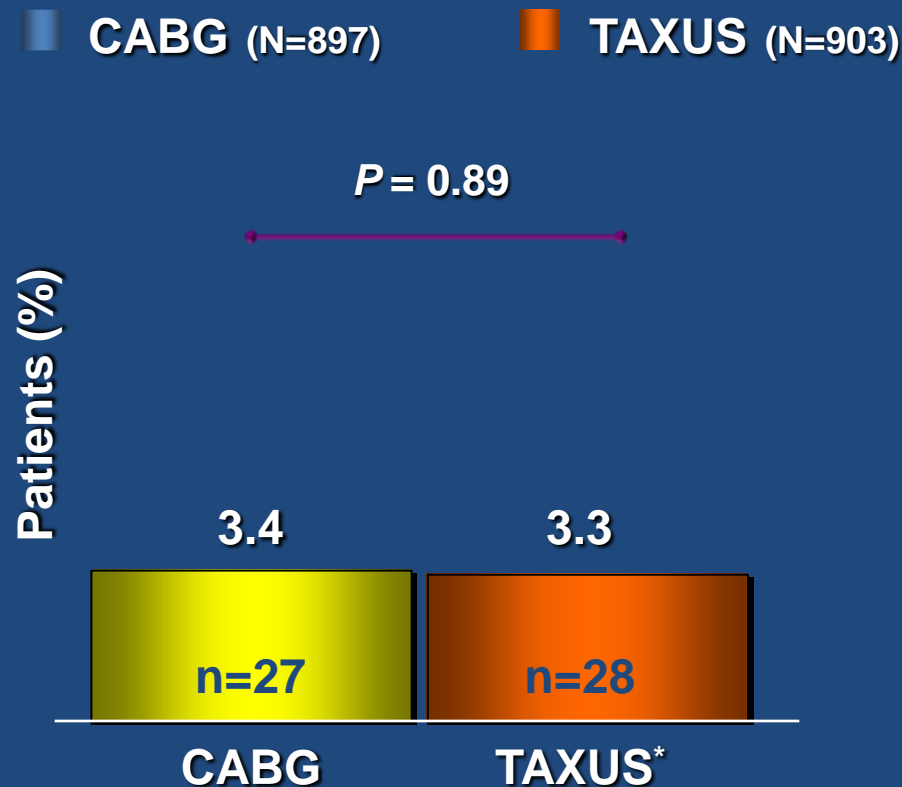
KABG İçin Kısıtlılıklar

- ❖ İşlemin invaziv olması
- ❖ İntra-operatif komplikasyon riski
- ❖ Post-operatif komplikasyonlar:
 - İnme riski↑
 - Yara enfeksiyonu
- ❖ Geç dönem sonuçlar (Graft oklüzyonu)
- ❖ Post-operatif medikal tedavi
- ❖ Maliyet ↑
- ❖ Erken yaşta bypass yapılanlarda ikinci bypass ihtiyacı

Cleveland Klinik Veritabanından elde edilen KABG Sonrası Greftlerin Anjiyografik Açıklık Oranları (565+511 gün)



Symptomatic Graft Occlusion & Stent Thrombosis to 12 Months



* 4 Patients had >1 Per Protocol Stent Thrombosis in the PCI arm

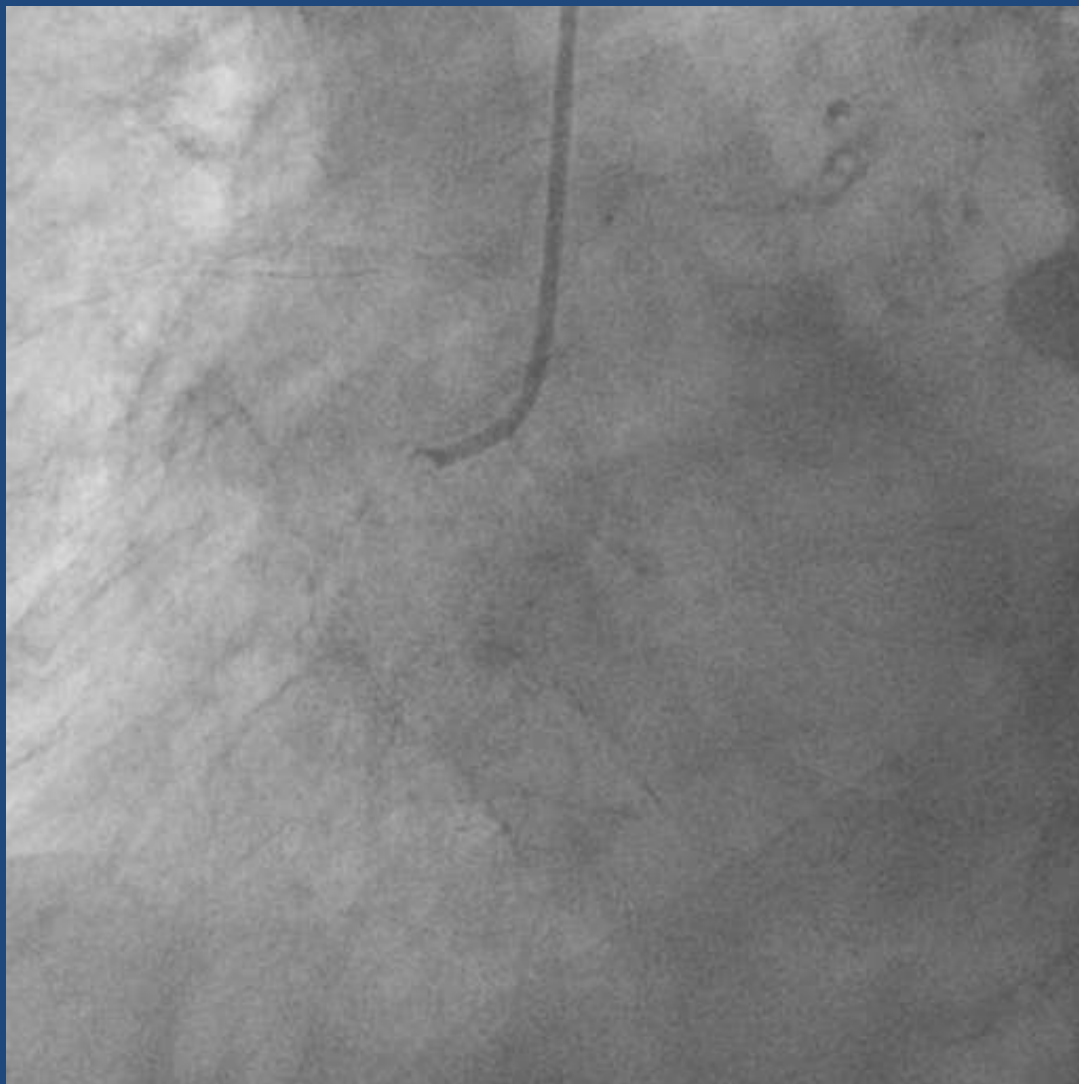
67 yaşında erkek hasta 3 damar hastası
Cerrahiye refüze etmiş



Diyagnostik anjiyografi



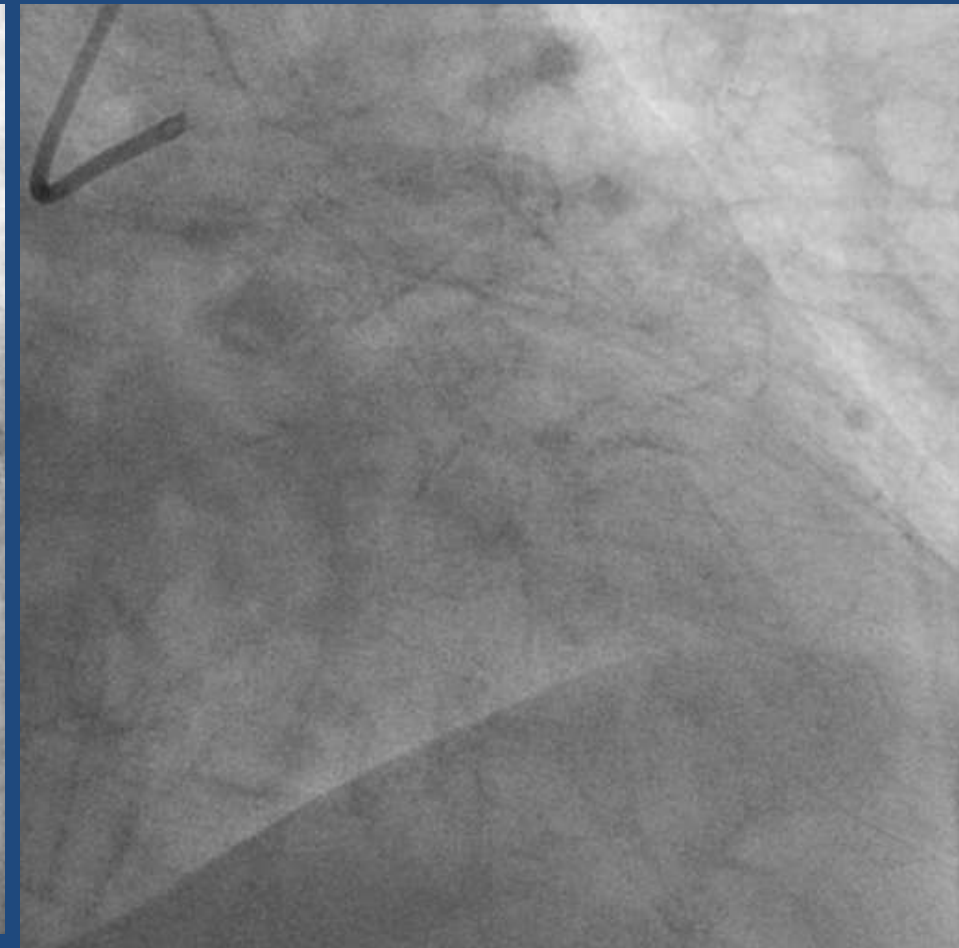
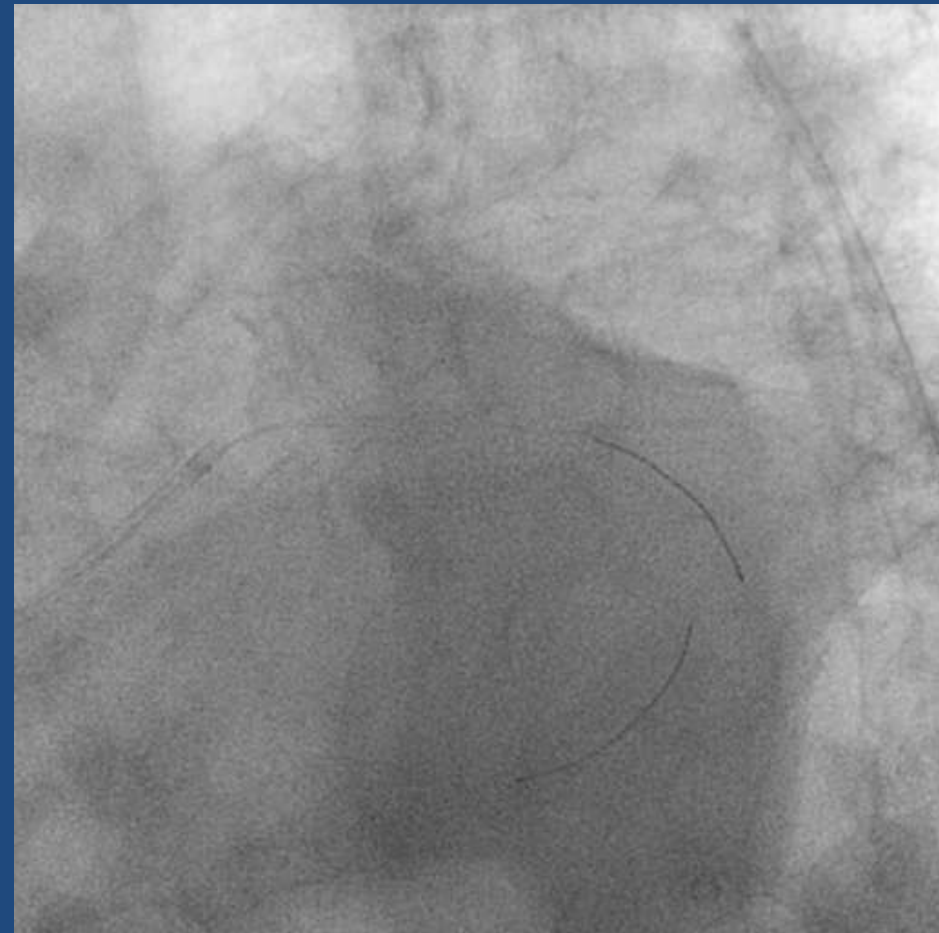
Diyagnostik anjiyografi



CX işlem oncesi



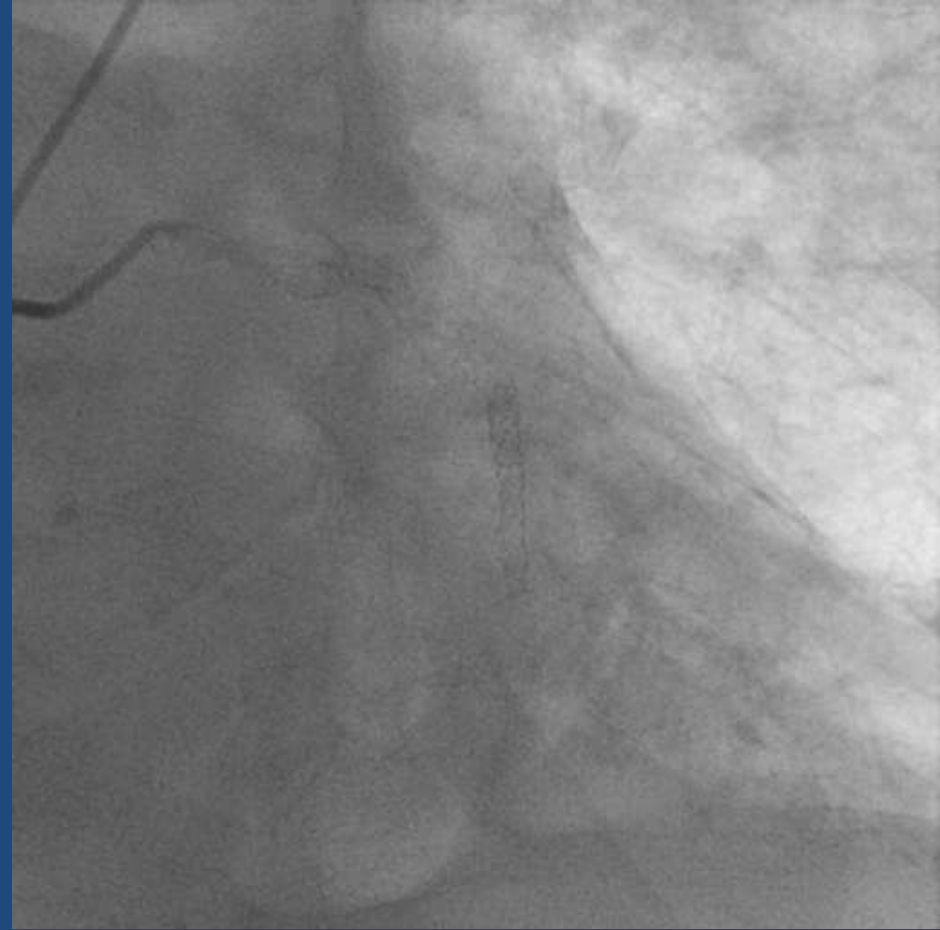
CX işlem sonrası



LAD işlem öncesi



LAD işlem sonrası



RCA işlem öncesi



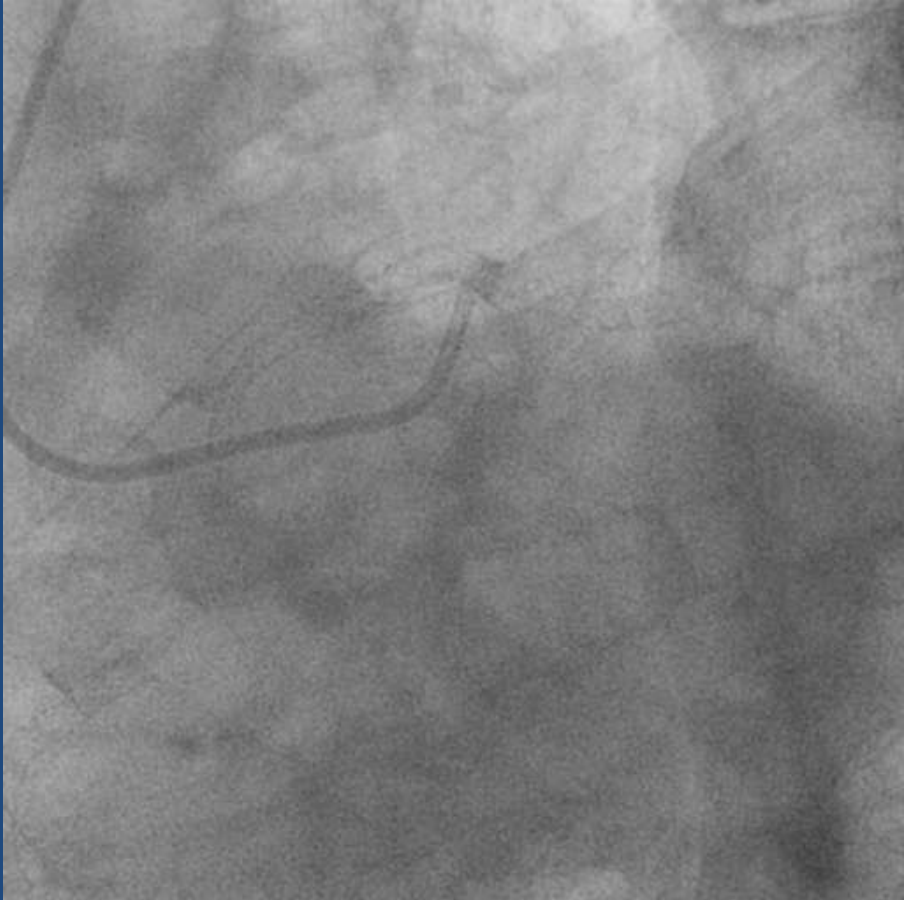
RCA işlem sonrası



9 ay sonra kontrol KAG

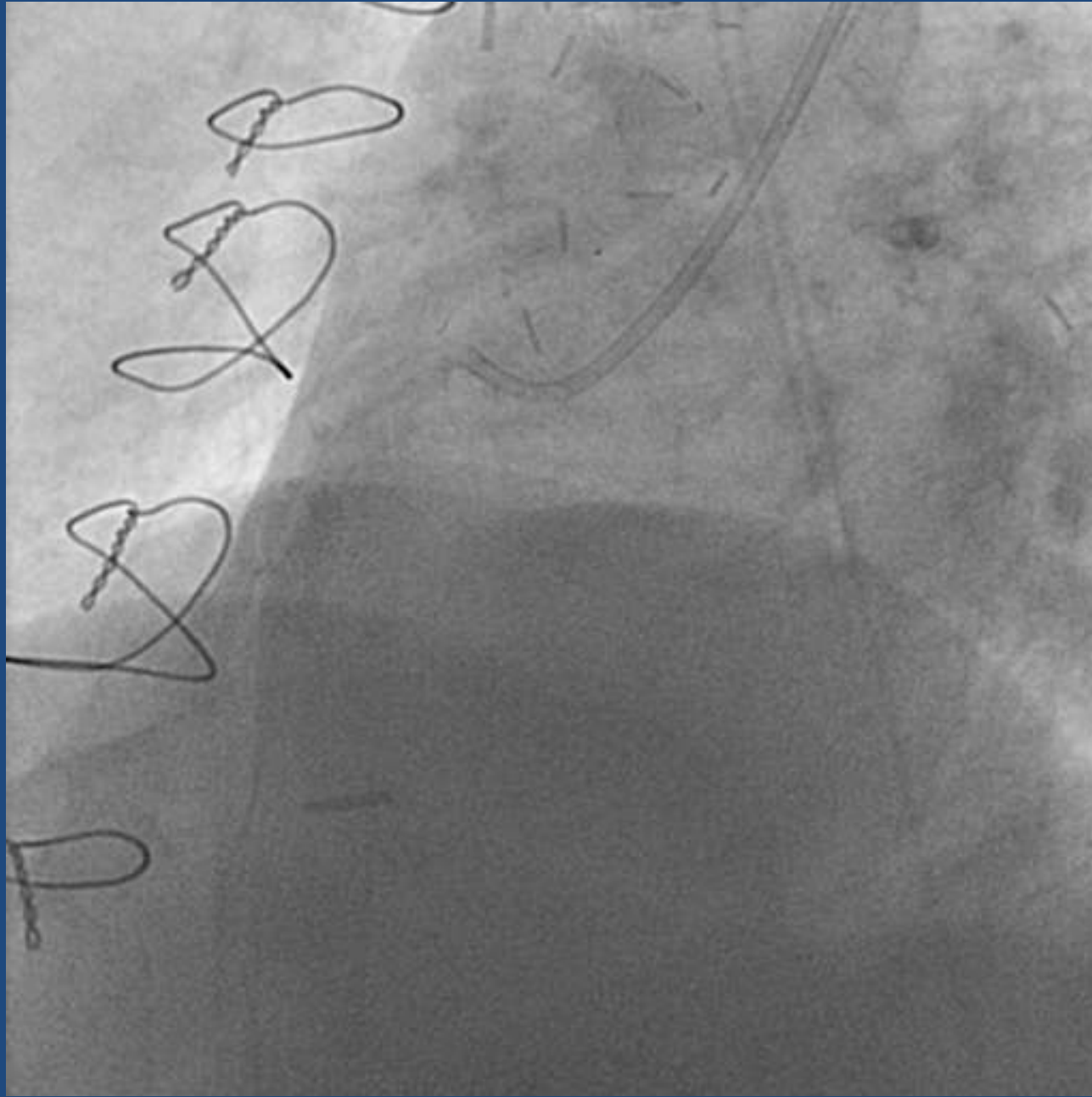


9 ay sonra kontrol KAG

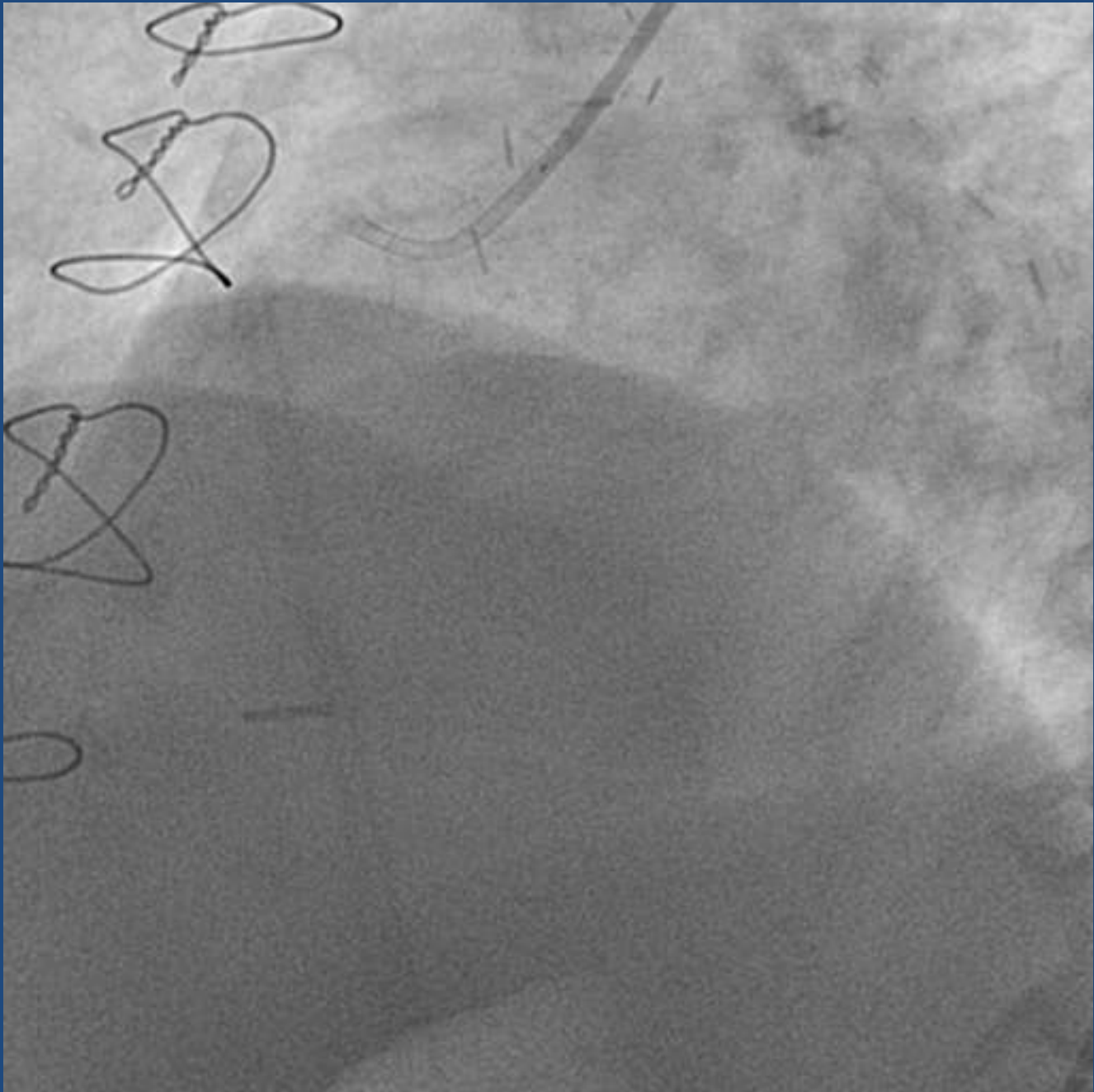


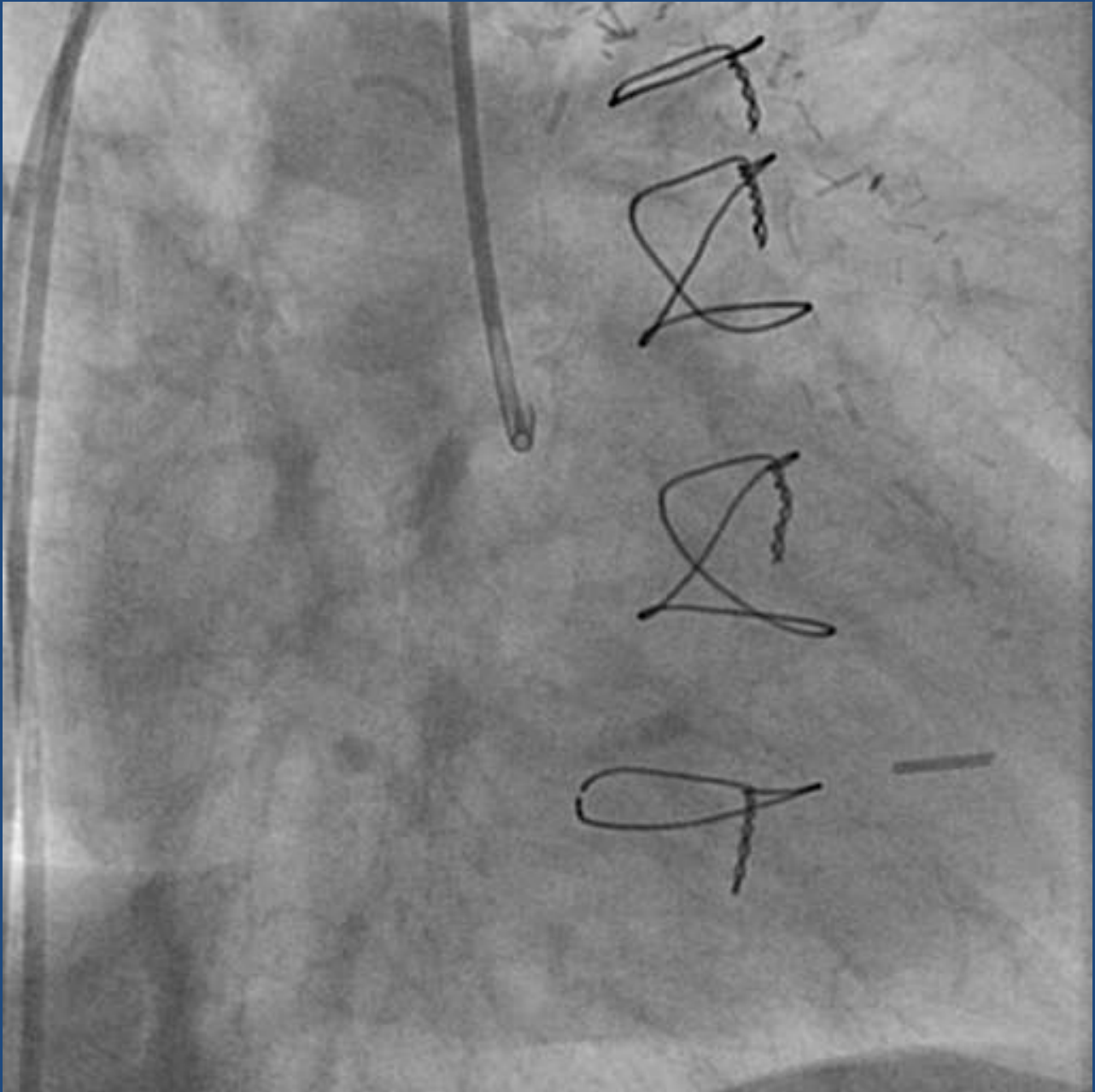
9 ay sonra kontrol KAG

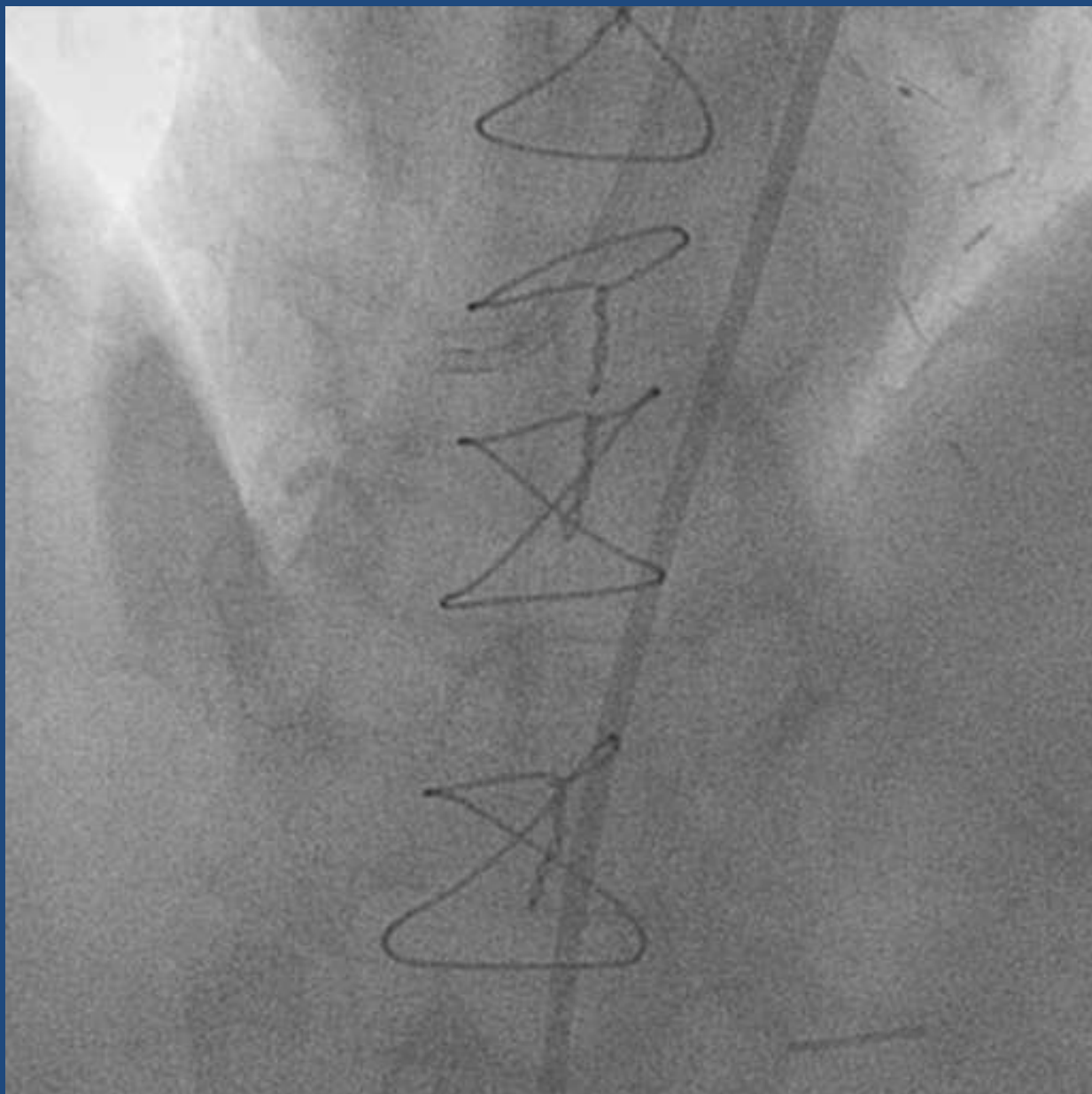




57 yaşında erkek hasta
7yıl önce 2 damar baypass
(LIMA-LAD, safen RCA)
Efor anginası nedeniyle
KAG yapılıyor

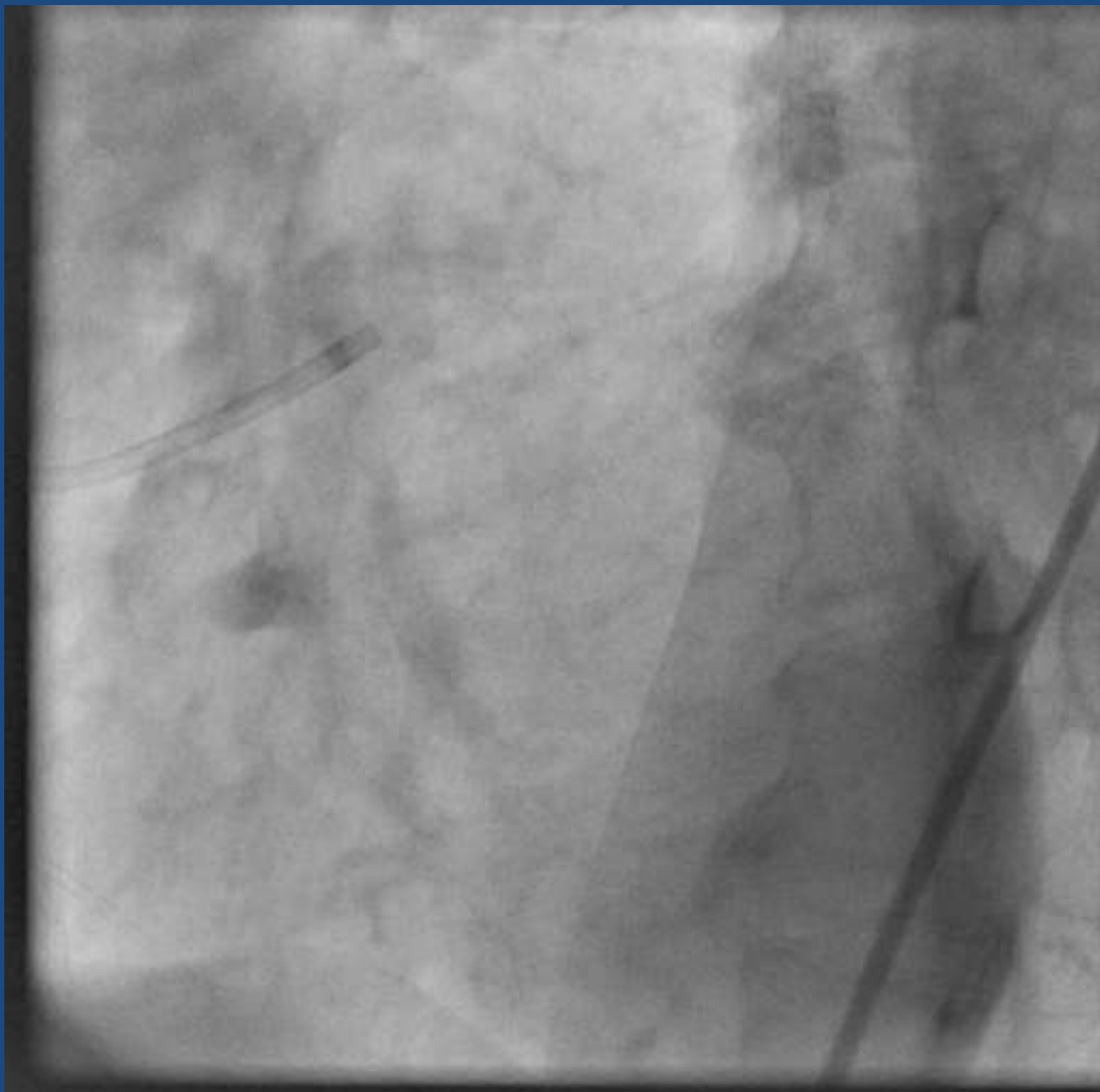


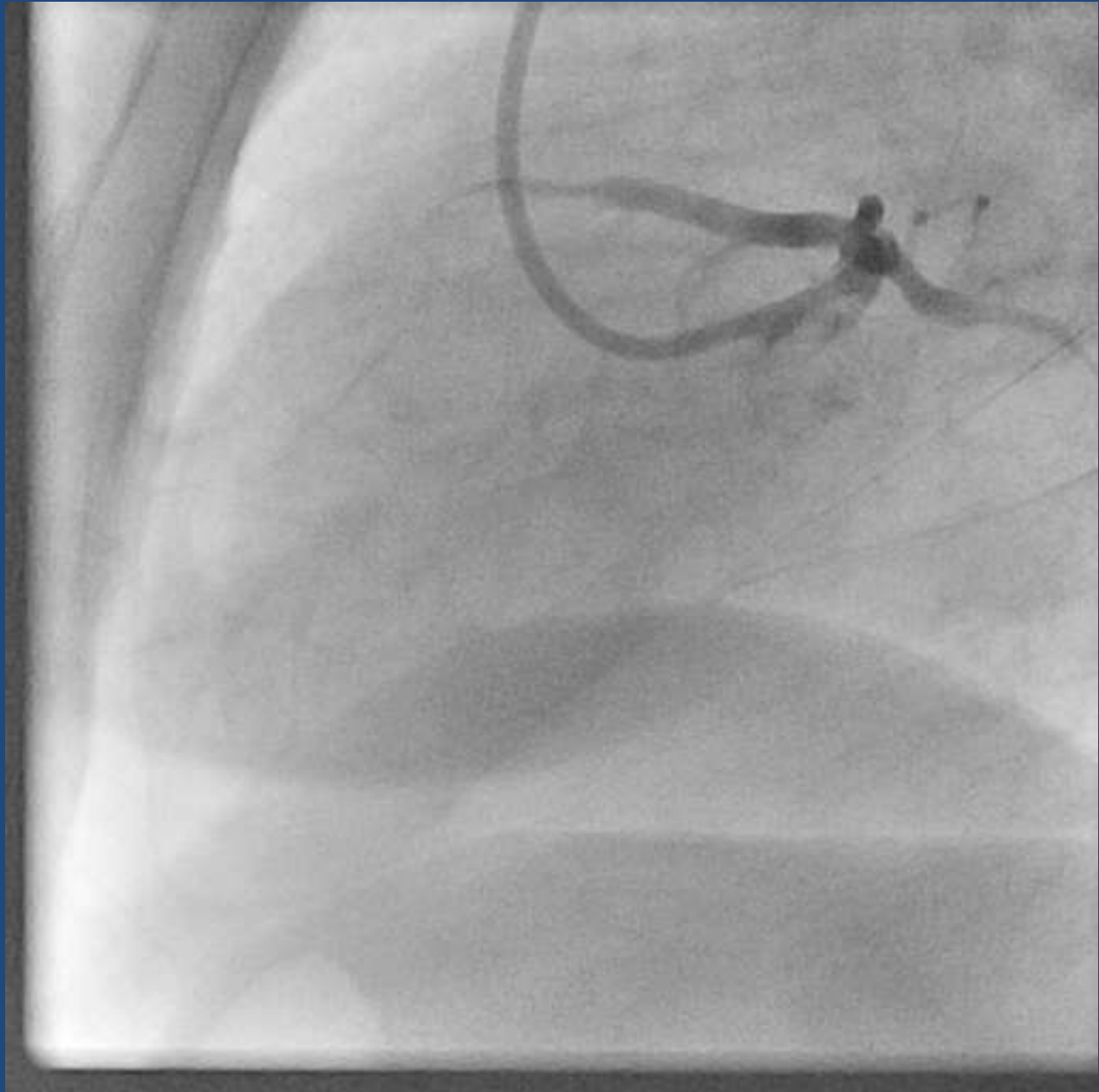




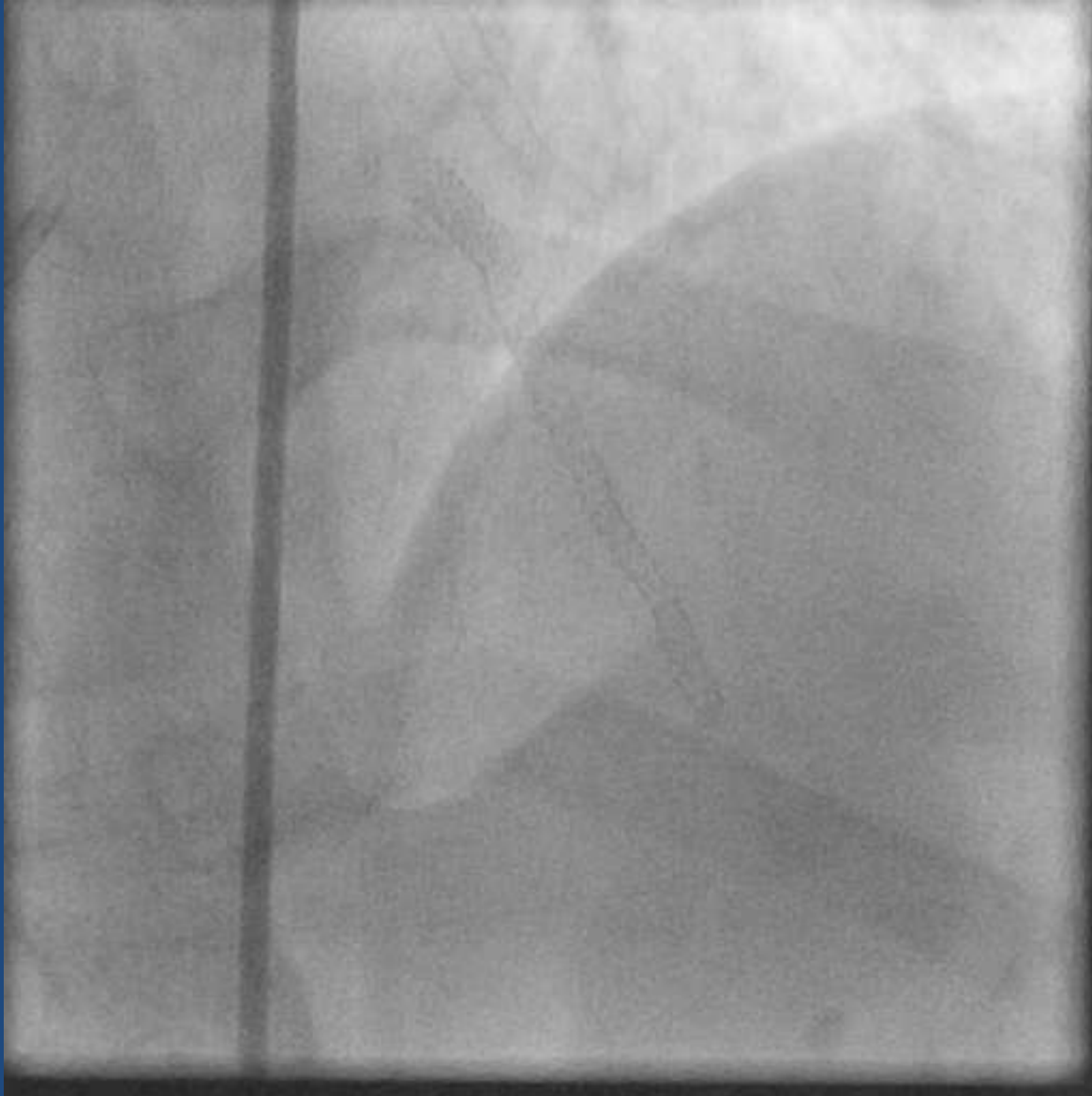
62 yaşında bayan hasta efor anginası CCS III
Cerrahiye uygun görülmemiş



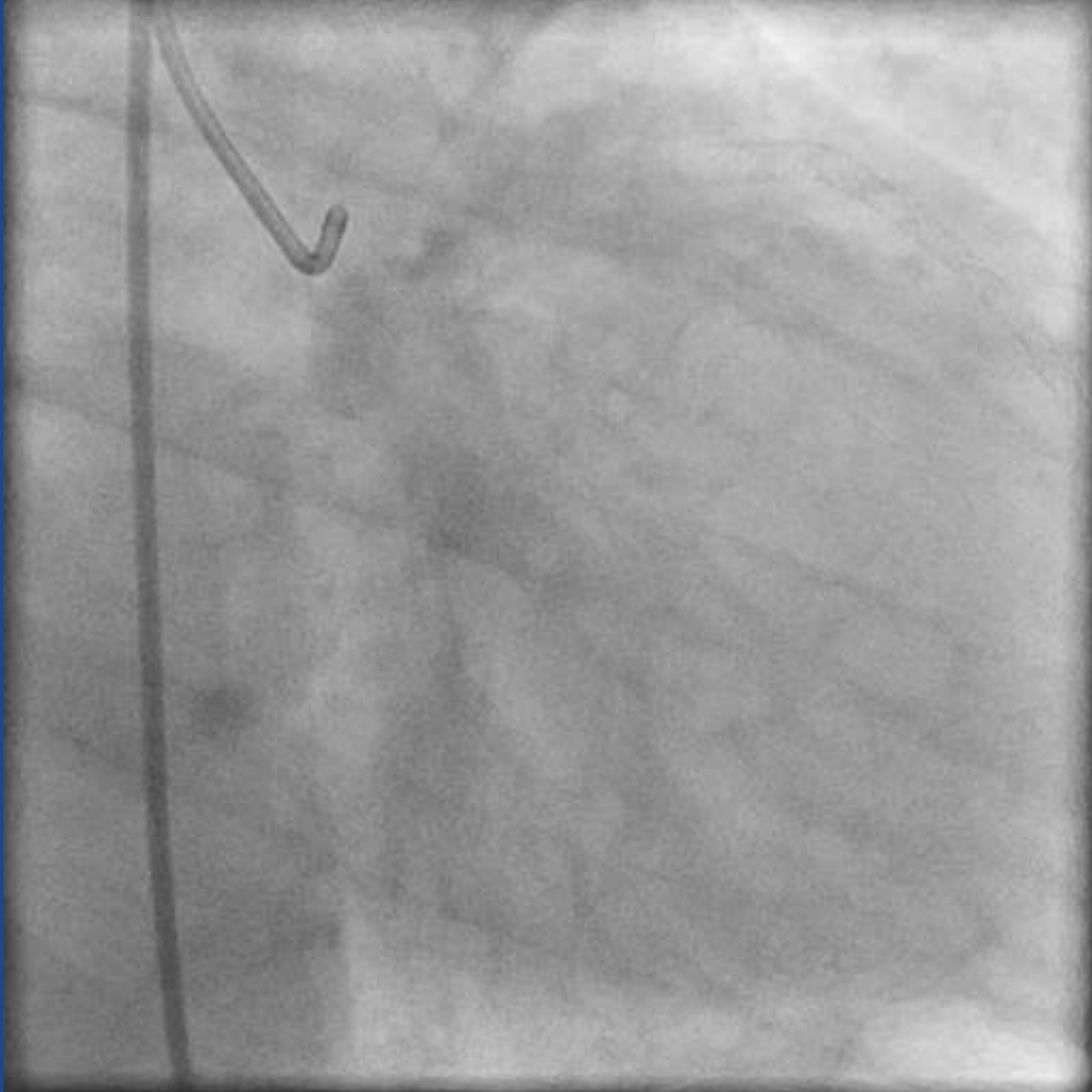




LAD'ye iki adet ilaç kaplı stent sonrası



1 yıllık takipte kontrol KAG







Sonuç

- ❖ Çok damar hastalarında PKG (İSS), KABG operasyonuna etkin bir alternatif tedavidir.
- ❖ Stent teknolojisindeki gelişmeler (İSS, biyoabsorbable polimer yapısı, biyoabsorbable stentler ...) PKG'nin etkinliğini artırmıştır.
- ❖ Tirofiban, klopidogrel ve prasugrel gibi antiplatelet ilaçların kullanımı ile periprocedürel komplikasyonlar minimuma inmiştir.

Teşekkürler