



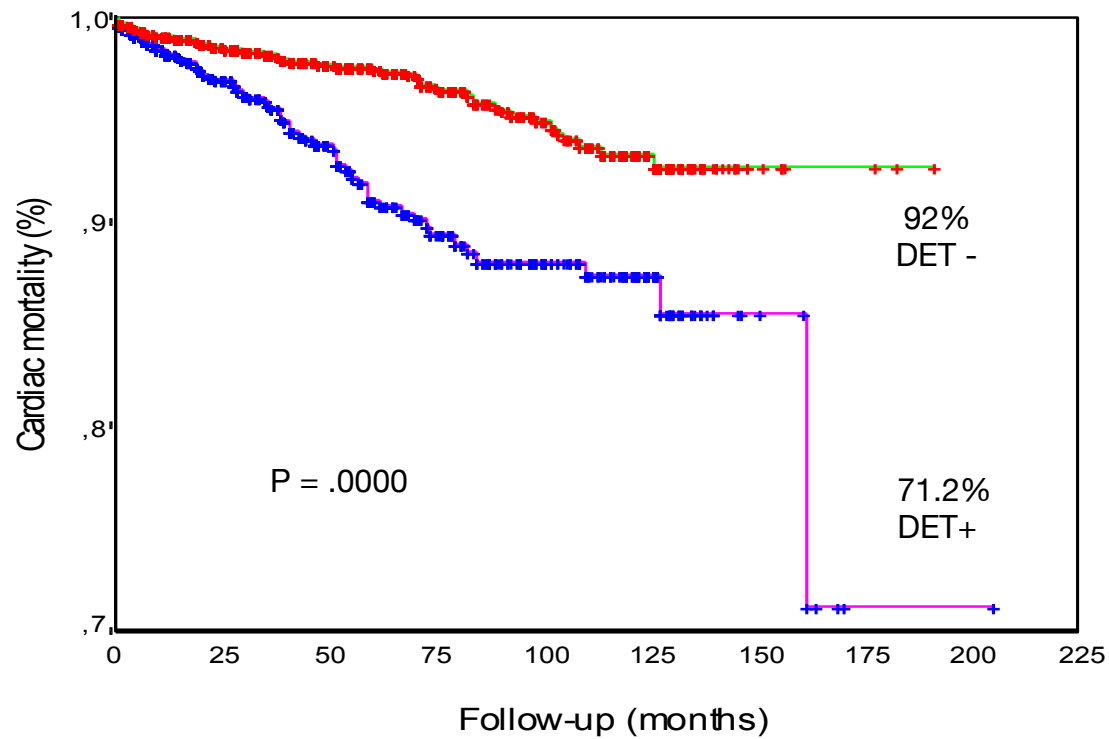
ECOSTRESS 2.0: QUALE STRESS PER QUALE PAZIENTE?

Ischemia: cosa aggiunge lo studio della riserva coronarica?

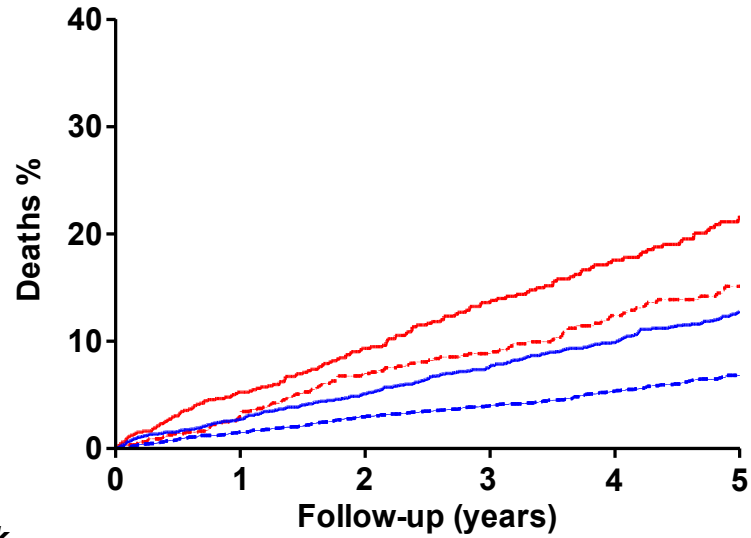
Rosa Sicari
Istituto di Fisiologia Clinica del CNR, Pisa

Napoli, 16 Aprile 2015

Stress Echo and Cardiac death



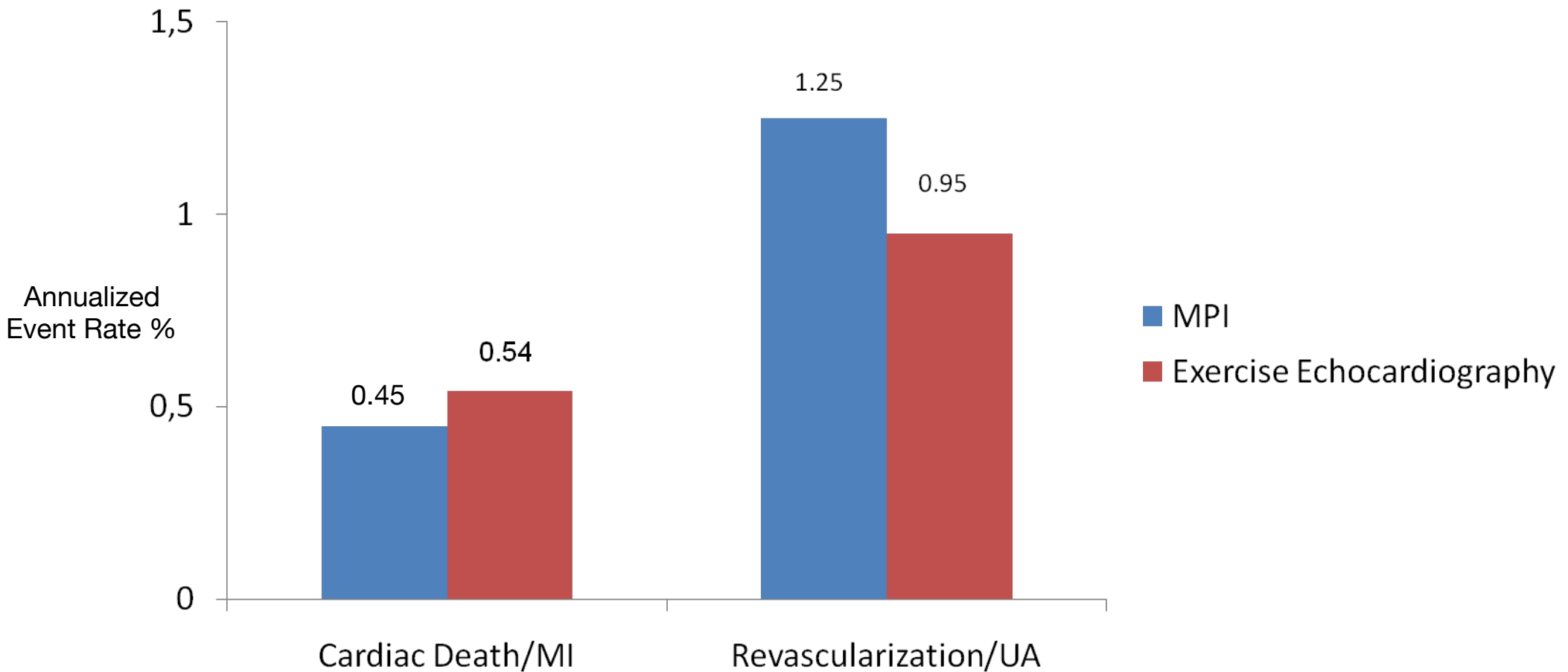
Stress Echo and Diabetes



Subjects at risk

— Diabetics CAD (+)	1274	816	611	458	356	285
- - - Diabetics CAD (-)	1561	1032	753	522	361	269
— Nondiabetics CAD (+)	4397	2955	2401	1959	1598	1262
- - - Nondiabetics CAD (-)	6908	5214	4126	3320	2581	1957

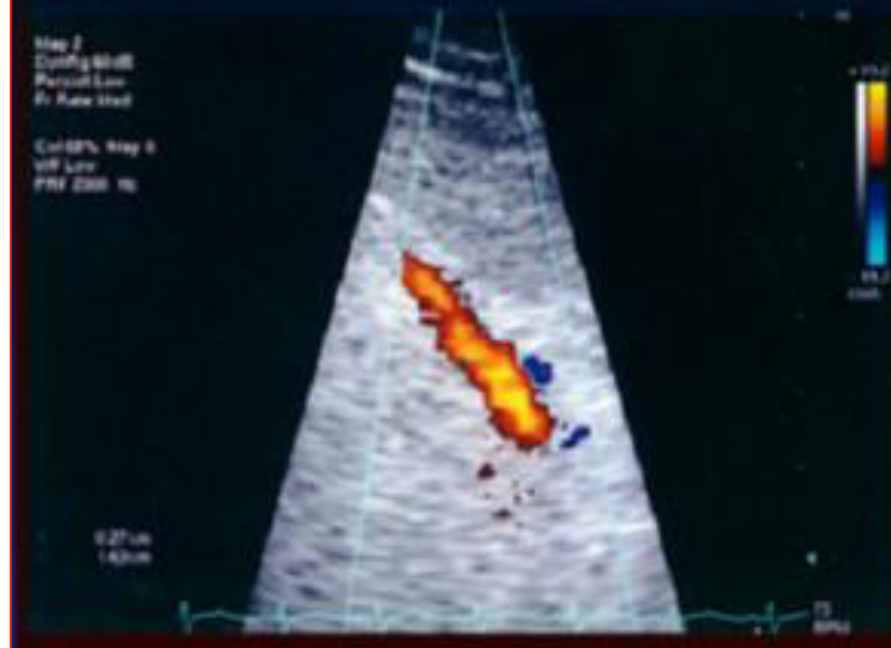
Estimates of Events After a Negative Test: a Meta-Analysis



Stress echo titration of stress echo result

Ischemic test	Intermediate risk (3-5% year)	High risk (>10% year)
	Rest-stress WMSI	Low
Dose/workload	High	Low
Anti-ischemic therapy	Off	On
Recovery	Fast	Slow
Coronary territory	LCx/RCA	LAD
Resting LVEF	>50%	<40%
CFR on LAD	>2	≤2

Nonischemic test	Very low risk (<0.5% year)	Low risk (1-3% year)
	Stress	Maximal
Resting LVEF	>50%	<40%
Anti-ischemic therapy	Off	On
CFR on LAD	>2	≤2

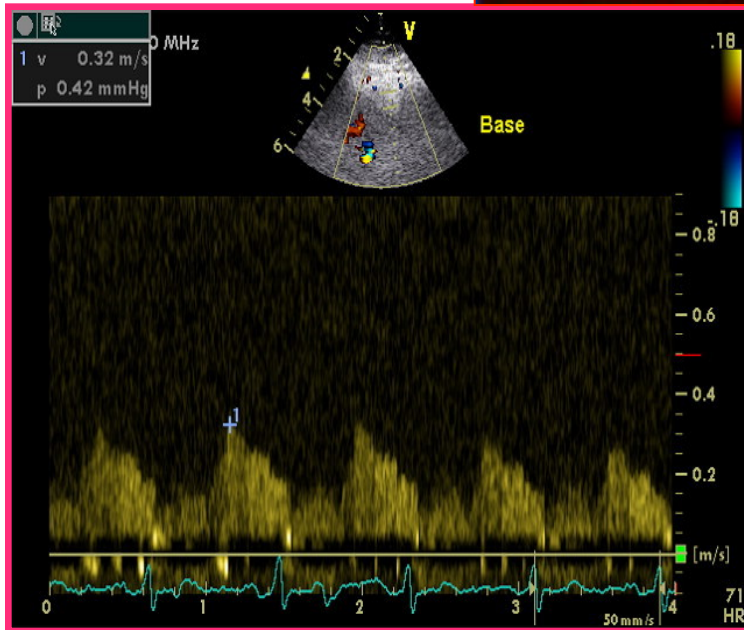


Stress Echocardiography Expert Consensus Statement—Executive Summary

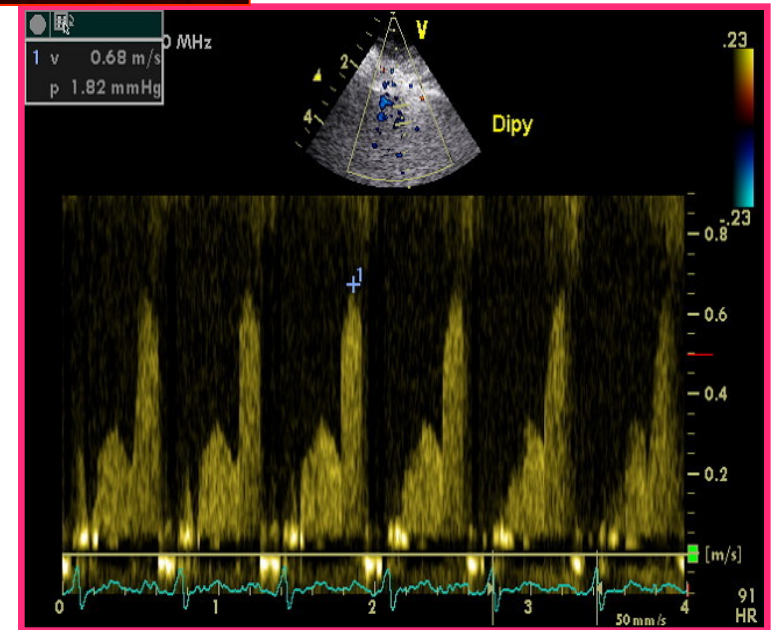
European Association of Echocardiography (EAE) (a registered branch of the ESC)

Rosa Sicari^{1*}, Petros Nihoyannopoulos², Arturo Evangelista³, Jaroslav Kasprzak⁴, Patrizio Lancellotti⁵, Don Poldermans⁶, Jens-Uwe Voigt⁷, and Jose Luis Zamorano⁸ on behalf of the European Association of Echocardiography

¹Institute of Clinical Physiology, Pisa, Italy; ²Hammersmith Hospital, NHLI, Imperial College, London, UK; ³Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain; ⁴Department of Cardiology, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland; ⁵Department of Cardiology, University Hospital Sart Tilman, Liège, Belgium; ⁶Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; ⁷Catholic University, Leuven, Belgium; and ⁸Instituto Cardiovascular, Hospital Clinico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

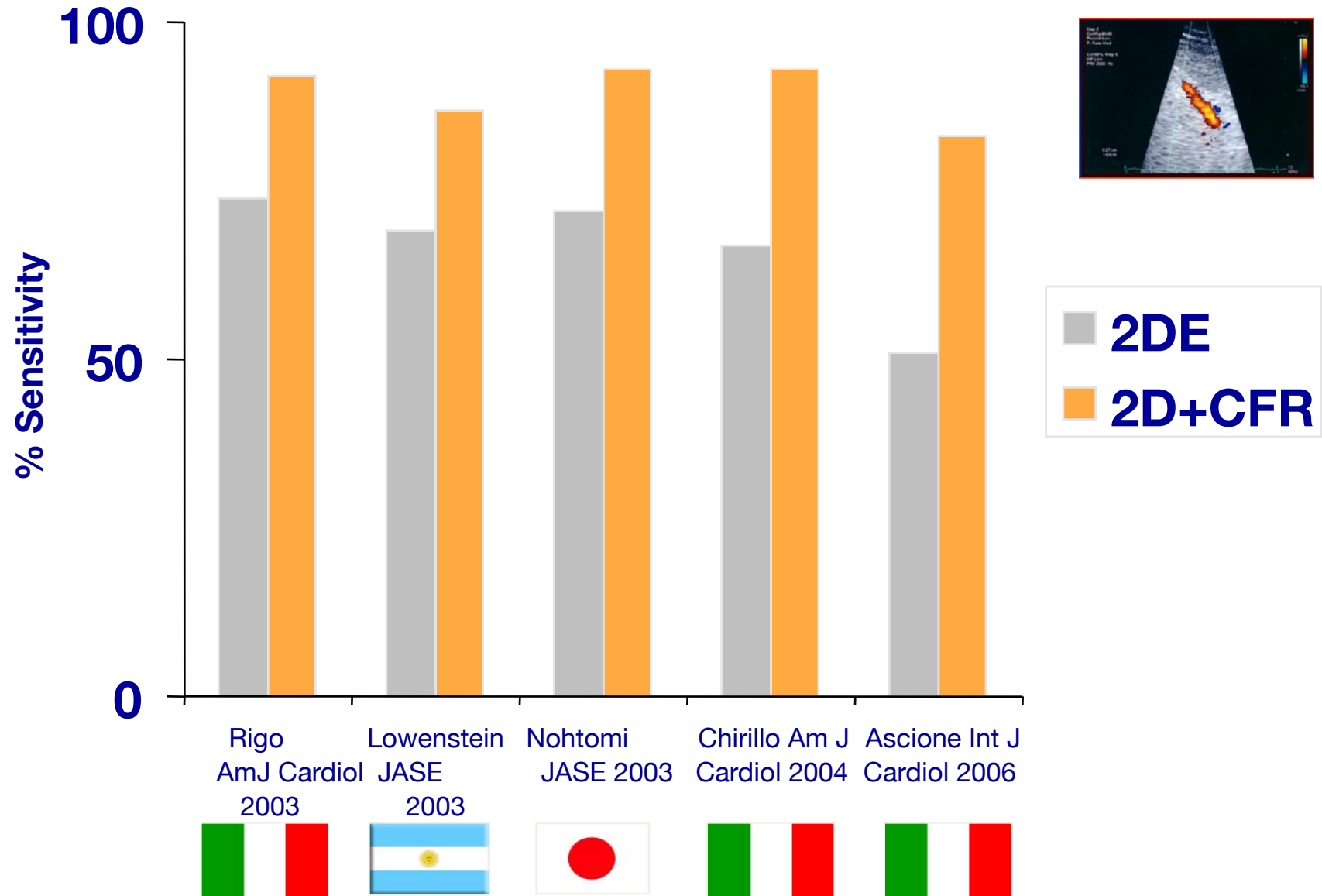


CFR:
 $68 / 32 = 2.13$



“Whenever possible, it is **recommended** to perform **dual** imaging vasodilator stress echo”

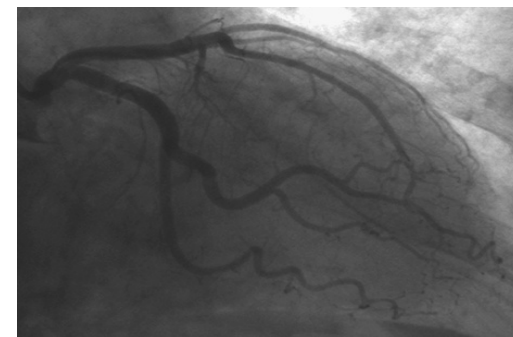
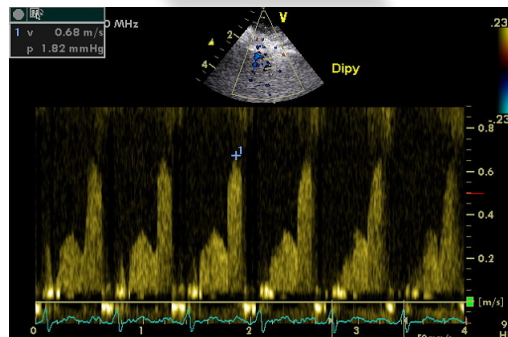
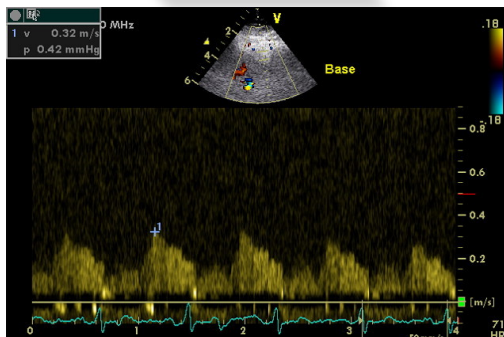
CFR: the boost to sensitivity



REST

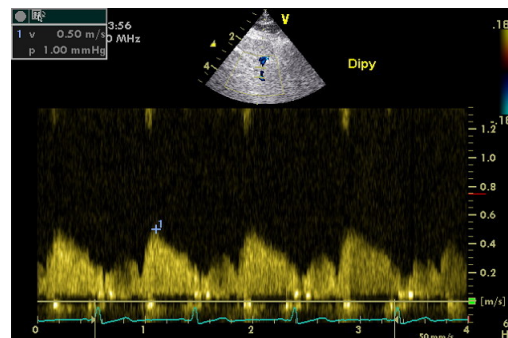
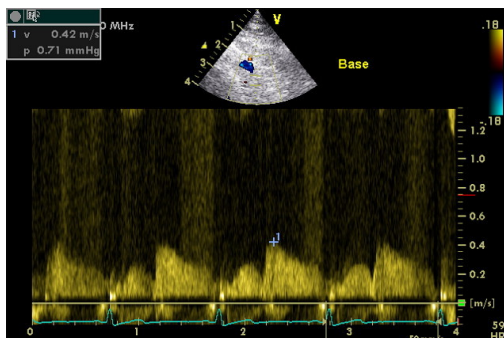
STRESS

Normal finding



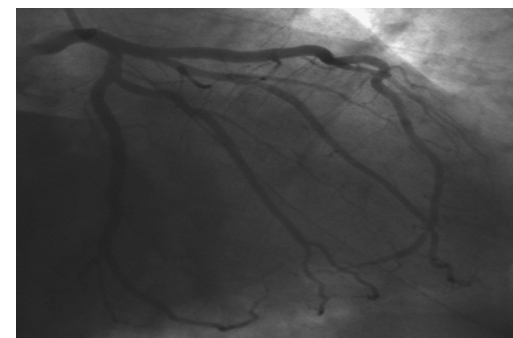
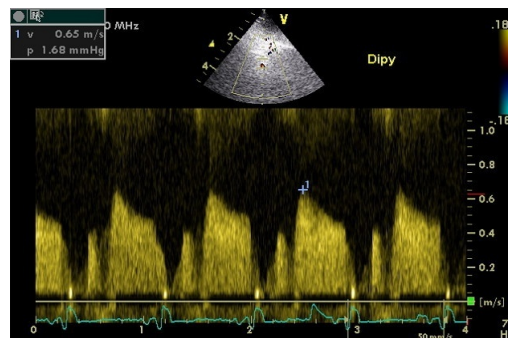
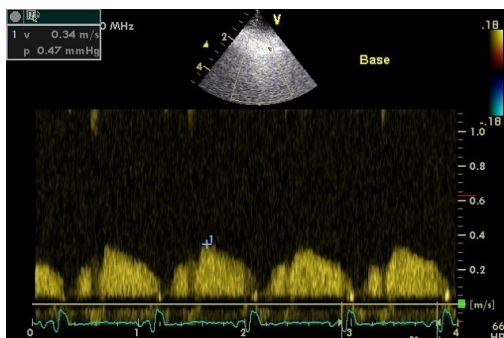
CFR: 2.13

LAD stenosis



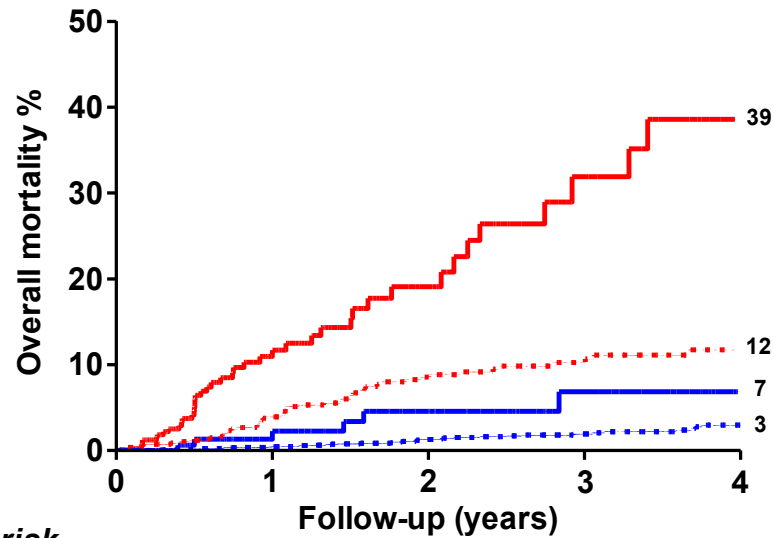
CFR: 1.19

Microvascular disease



CFR: 1.91

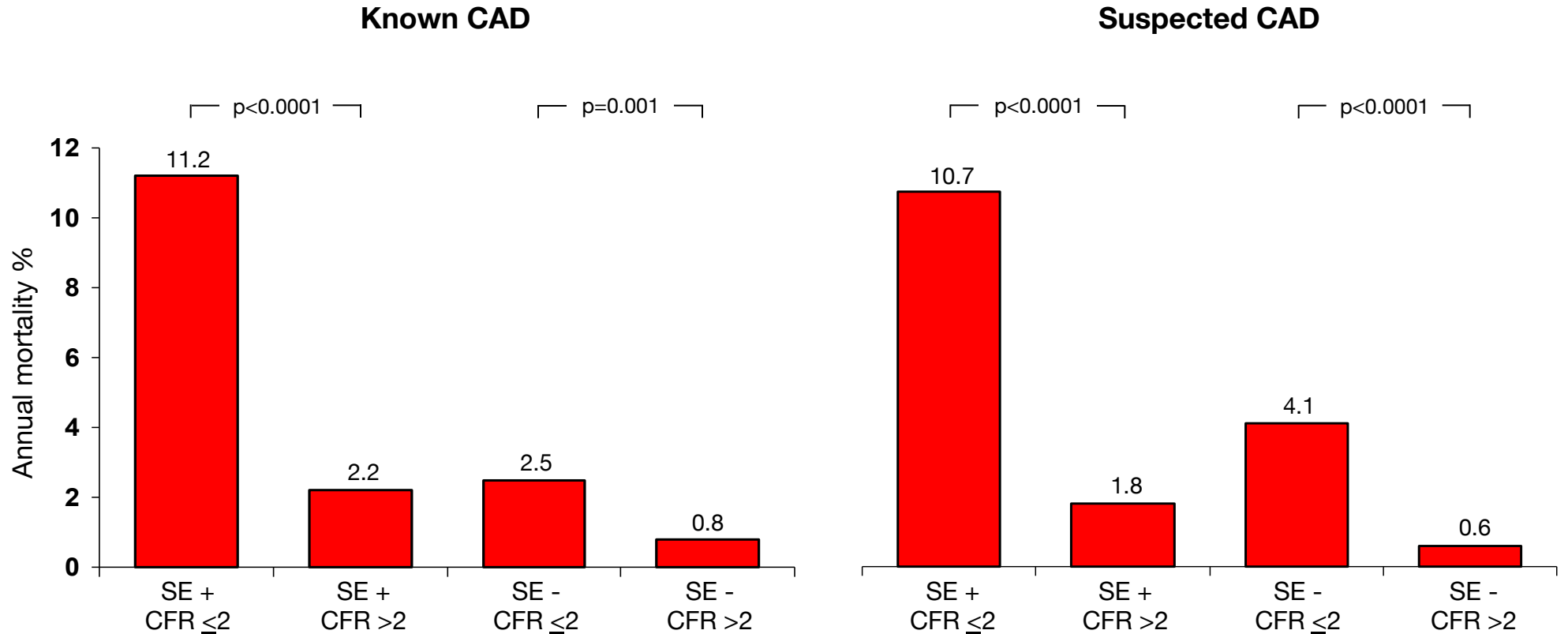
Wall Motion, CFR and Mortality



Subjects at risk

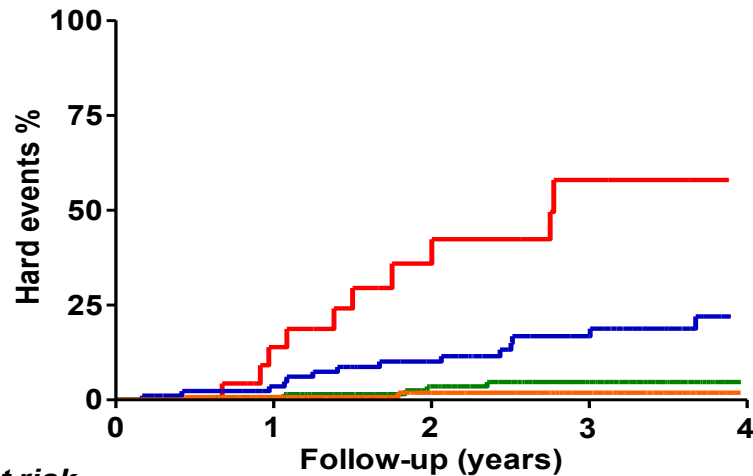
— SE + / CFR ≤ 2	516	120	53	24	10
— SE + / CFR > 2	249	108	69	42	23
⋯ SE - / CFR ≤ 2	903	513	316	209	125
⋯ SE - / CFR > 2	2645	2018	1292	799	405

Annual Event Rate in Known or Suspected CAD



Prognostic value of Doppler-derived CFR on LAD in Hypertensives and normotensives without obstructive CAD

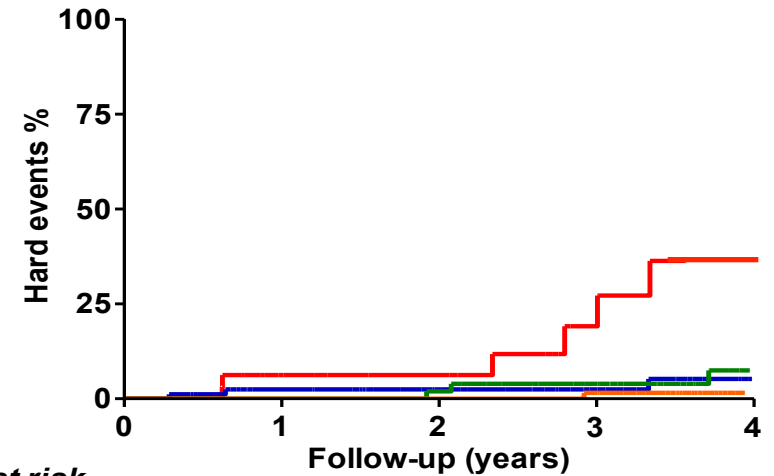
Hypertensives



Subjects at risk

— CFR ≤ 1.77	26	11	3
— CFR 1.78-2.10	88	63	20
— CFR 2.11-2.52	151	92	33
— CFR ≥ 2.53	144	75	26

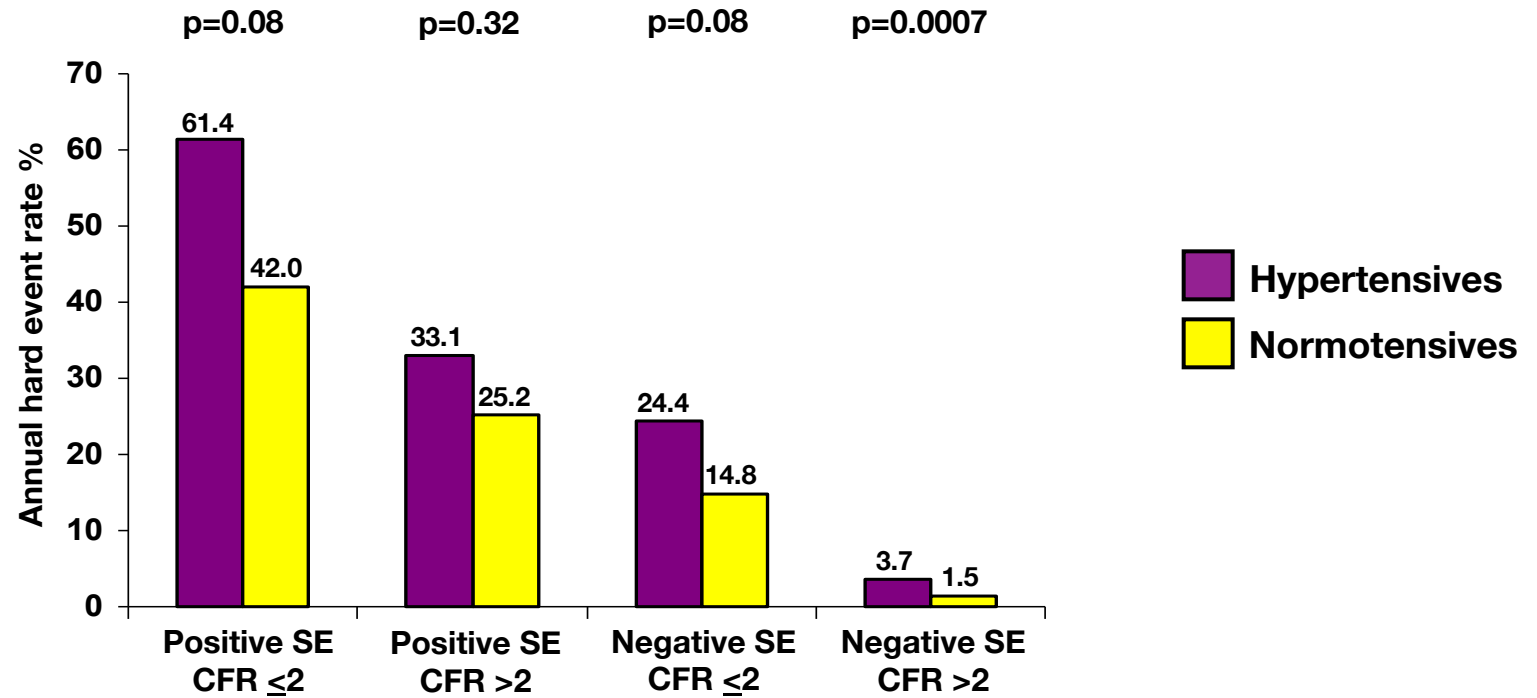
Normotensives



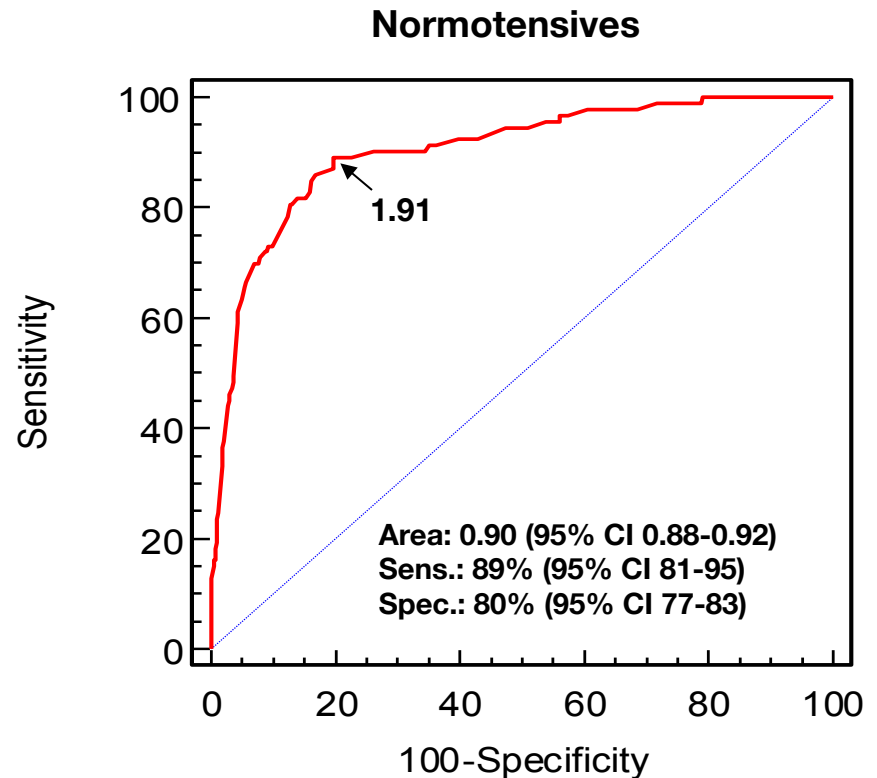
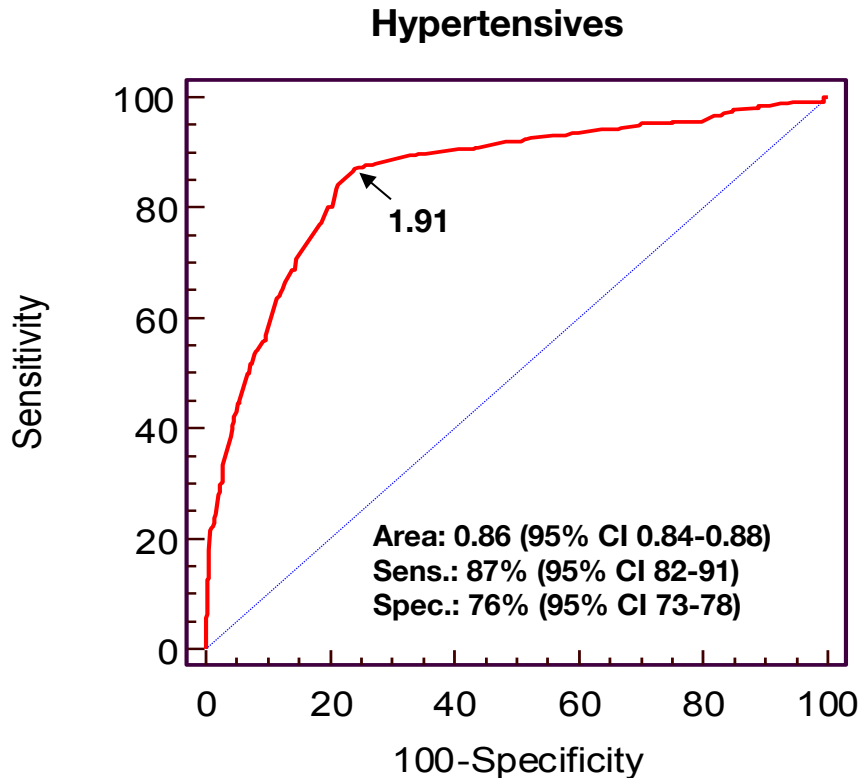
Subjects at risk

— CFR ≤ 1.87	34	22	6
— CFR 1.88-2.30	88	58	21
— CFR 2.31-2.70	78	51	21
— CFR ≥ 2.71	113	76	33

Annual event rate for hypertensive and normotensive patients: ischemia at stress echocardiography and CFR

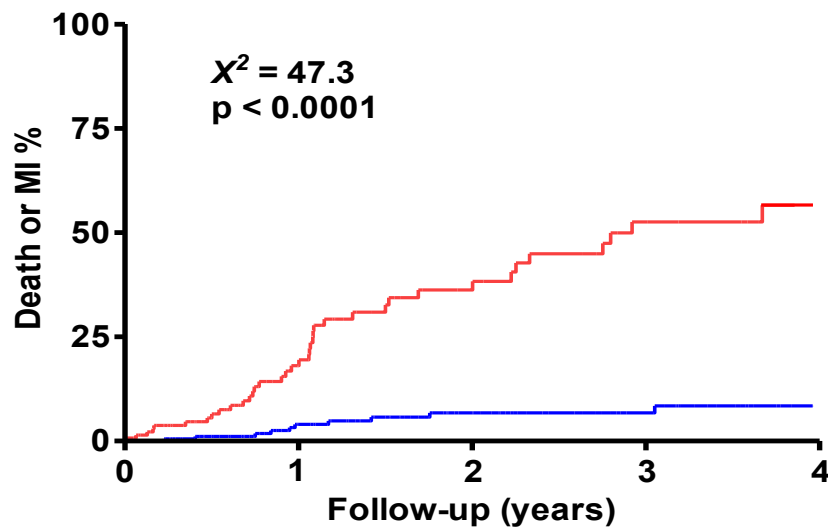
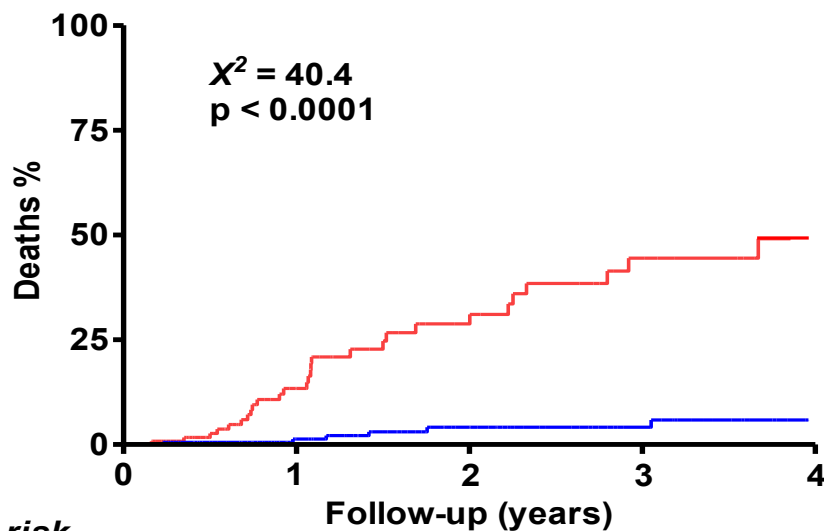


CFR and Hypertension Guidelines



The use of dual echocardiographic imaging of regional wall motion and transthoracic, Doppler-derived coronary flow reserve on the left anterior descending artery has recently been suggested to distinguish obstructive CHD (reduced coronary reserve plus inducible wall motion abnormalities) from isolated coronary microcirculatory damage (reduced coronary reserve without wall motion abnormalities). A coronary flow reserve ≤ 1.91 has been shown to have an independent prognostic value in hypertension.

CFR and LBBB



Subjects at risk

— CFR on LAD ≤ 2	139	61	32	19	10
— CFR on LAD > 2	185	126	80	57	35

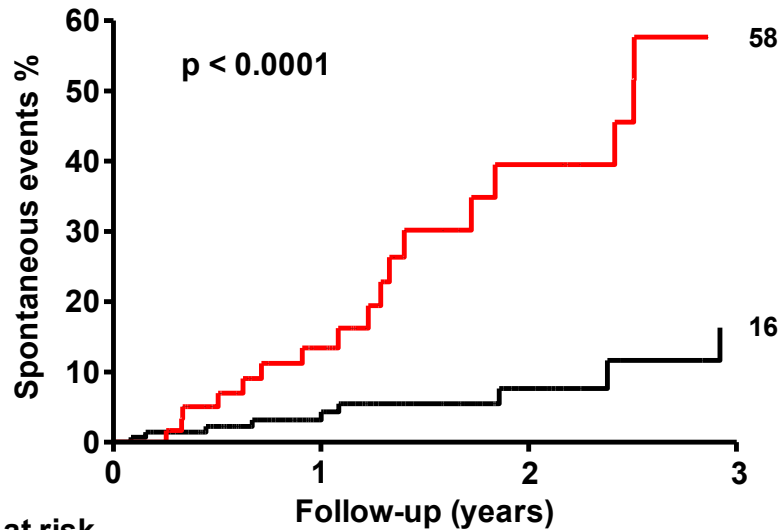
139	61	32	19	10
185	126	80	57	35

Mortality rate and death or myocardial infarction (MI) rate for the study population separated on the basis of coronary flow reserve (CFR) on left anterior descending artery (LAD) ≤ 2 or > 2

CFR in Negative DET and Diabetes

Hard cardiac events (8 deaths, 24 STEMI, 66 NSTEMI)

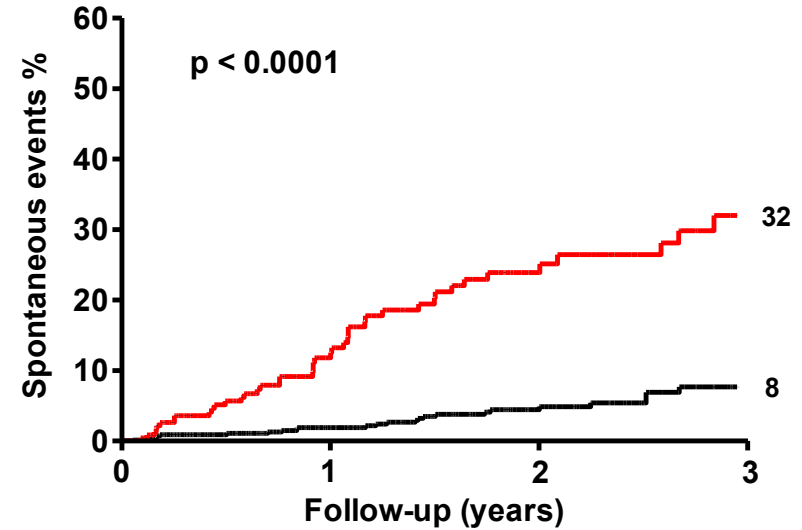
Diabetics



Subjects at risk

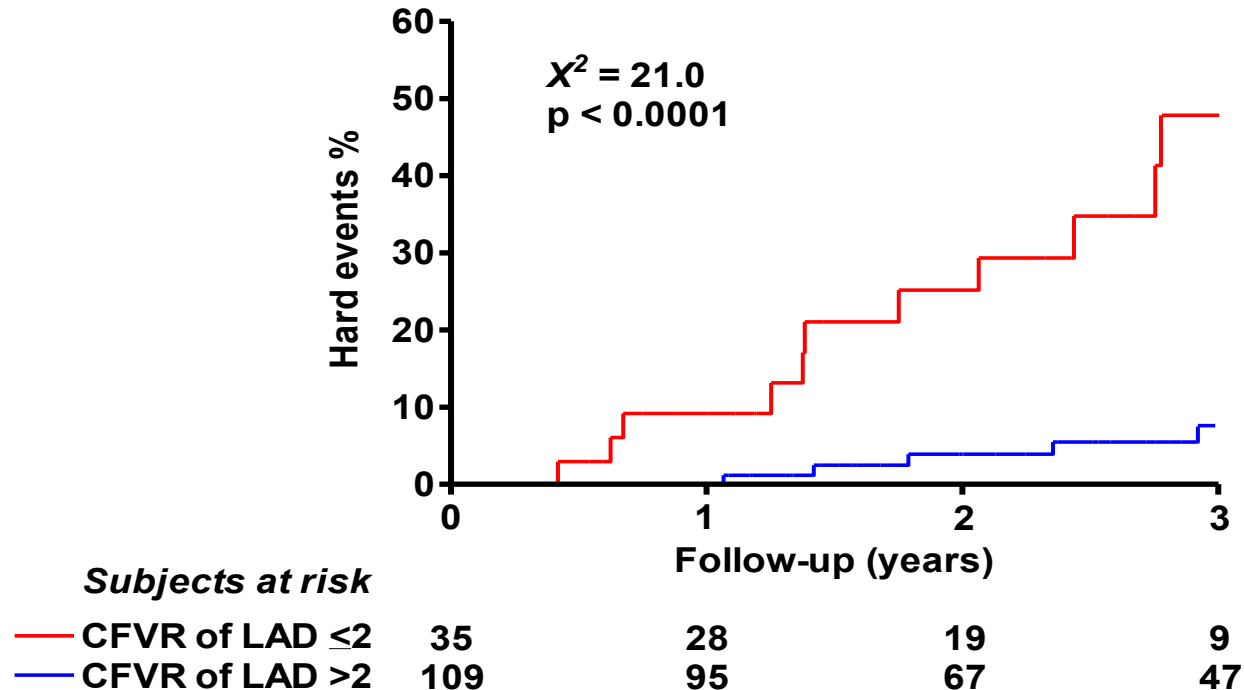
CFR	0	1	2	3
CFR ≤ 2	66	37	14	7
CFR > 2	141	85	34	19

Nondiabetics



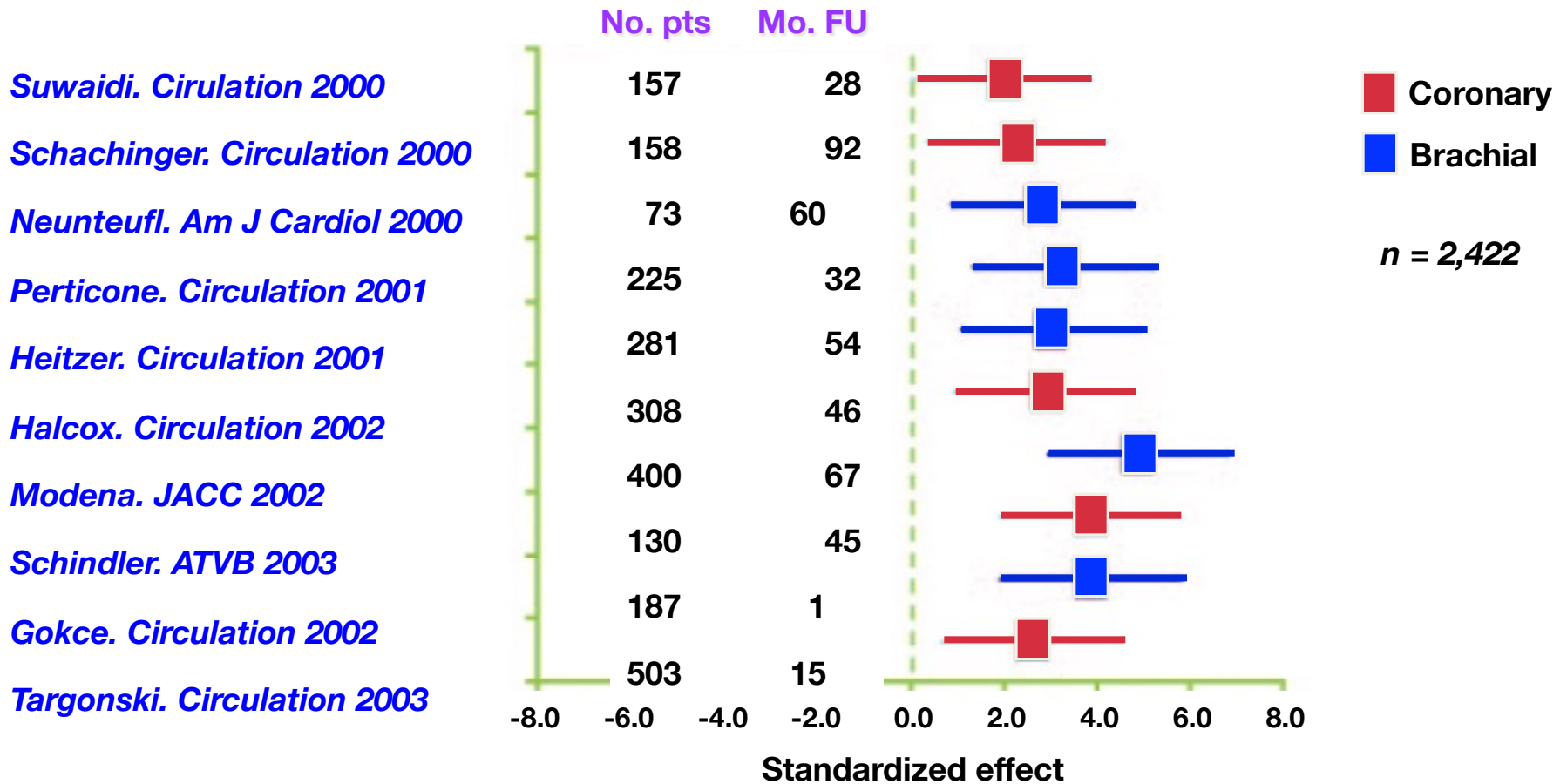
CFR	0	1	2	3
CFR ≤ 2	243	124	65	29
CFR > 2	680	434	228	96

Microvascular Dysfunction and Diabetes

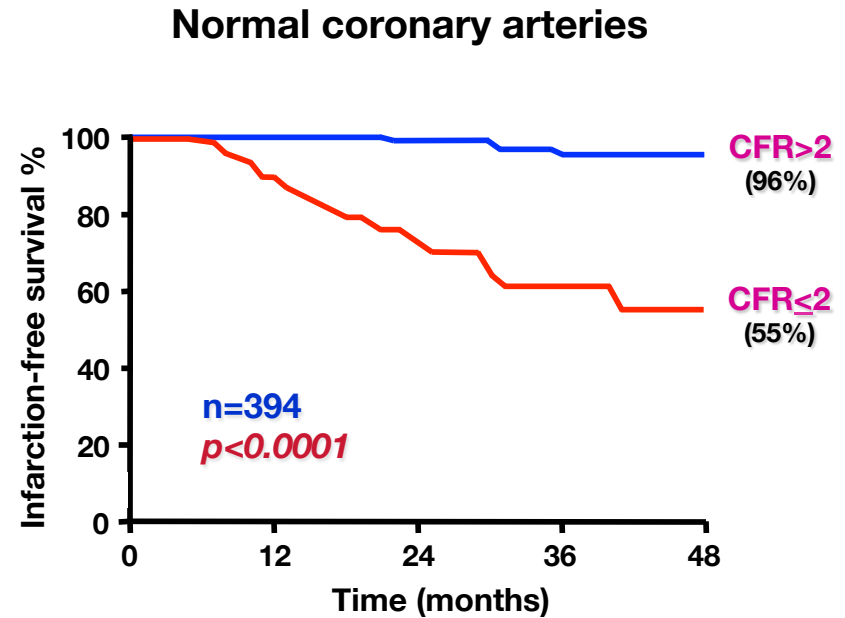
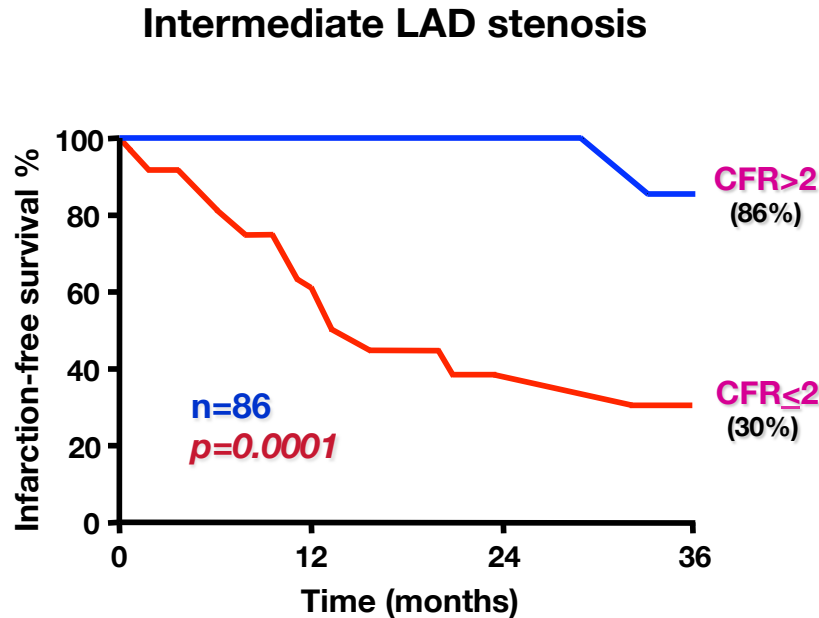


Microvascular dysfunction before the occurrence of coronary arteries involvement is a strong and independent predictor of outcome in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Prognostic meaning of microvascular disease

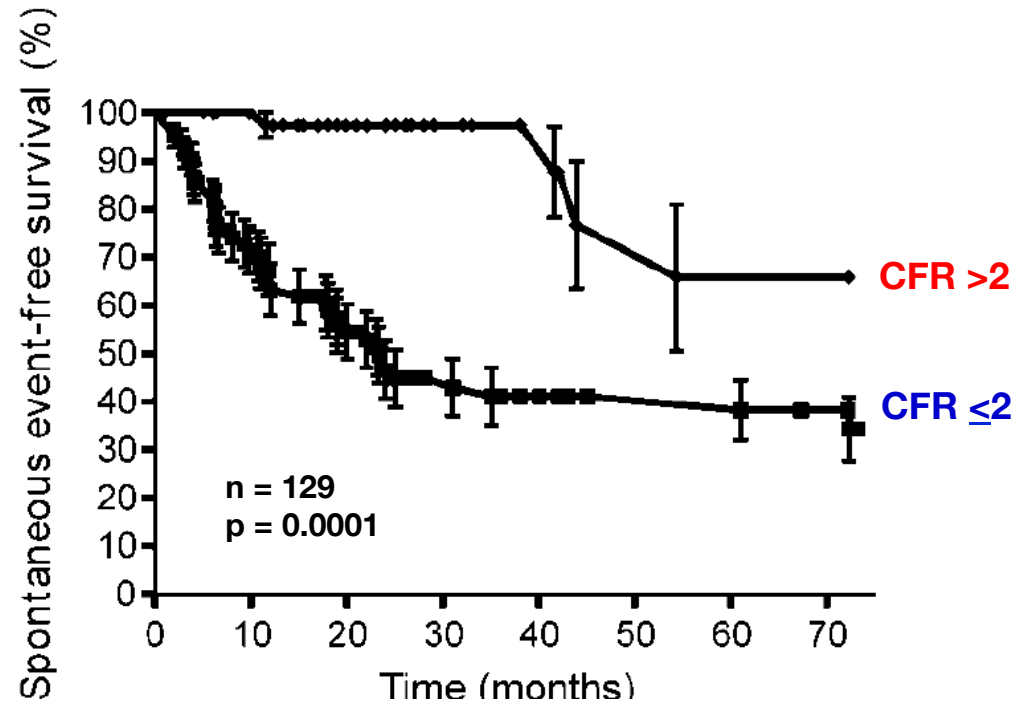


Prognostic value of CFR on LAD in pts with no obstructive CAD



Rigo F, Sicari R. Am J Cardiol 2007;100:1527 Sicari. Am J Cardiol 2009;103:626

Prognostic value of Doppler-derived CFR in DCM

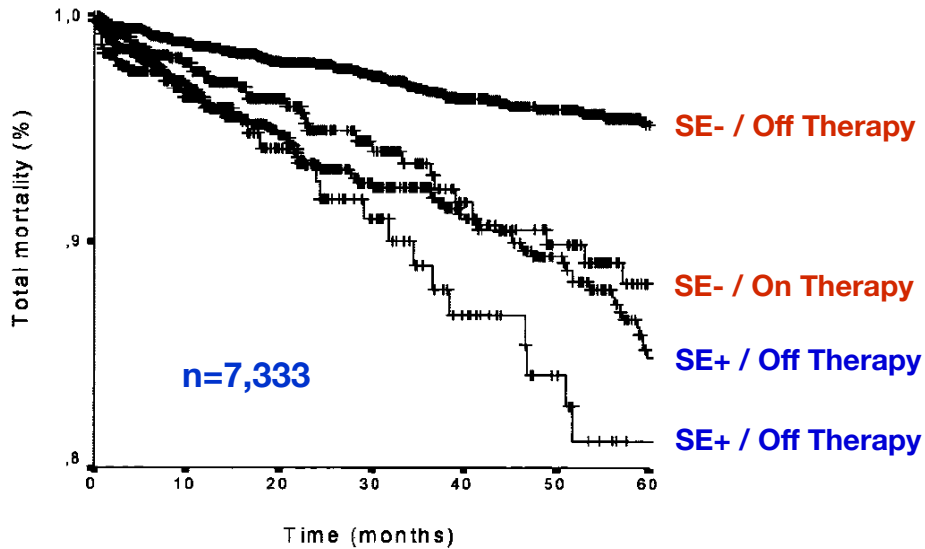


Subjects at risk

CFR >2	46	40	31	18	10	8	7	6
CFR ≤2	83	53	38	24	19	16	14	12

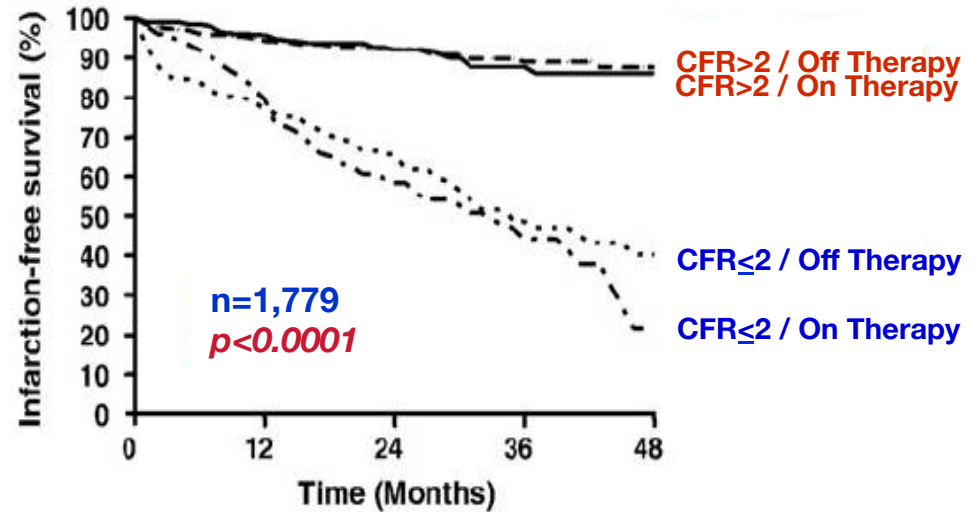
Prognostic implication of anti-ischemic therapy

Stress echo result



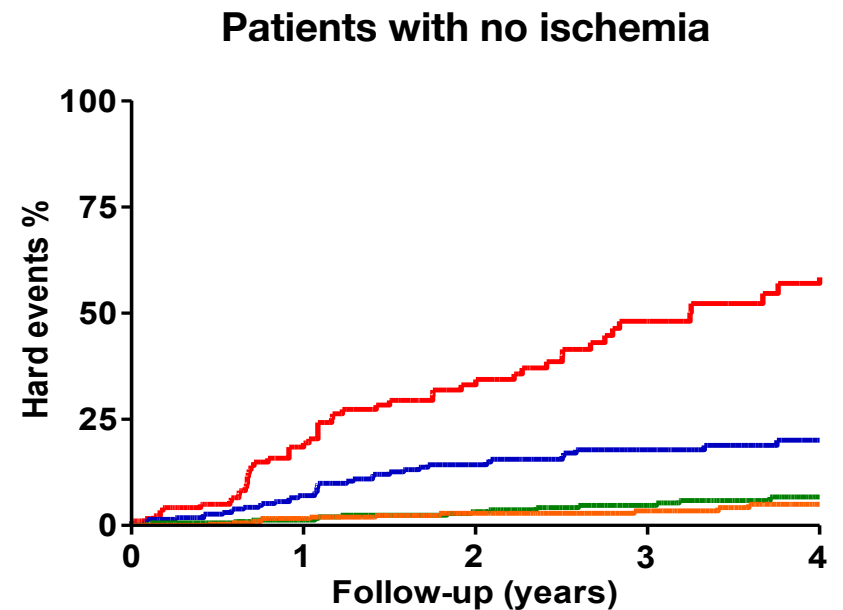
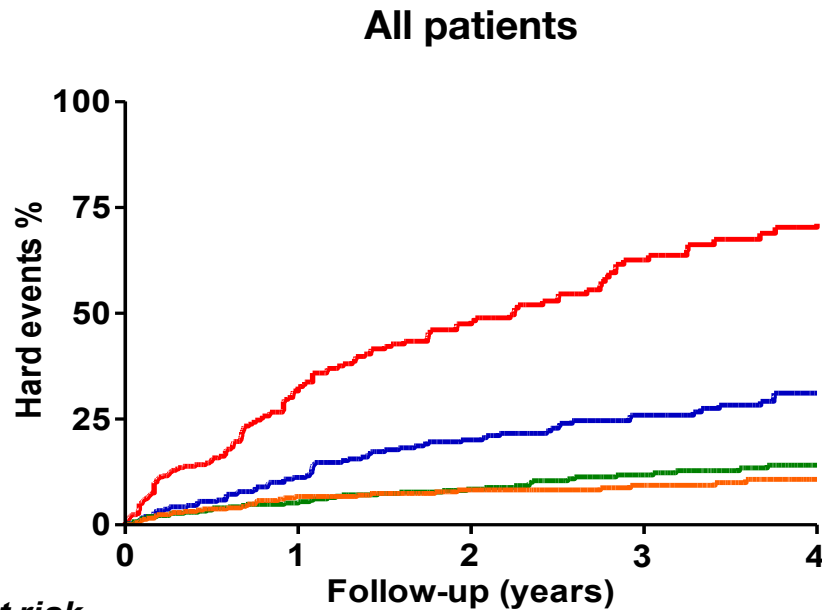
Sicari Circulation 2004;109:2428

CFR on LAD



Sicari Am Heart J 2008;156:573

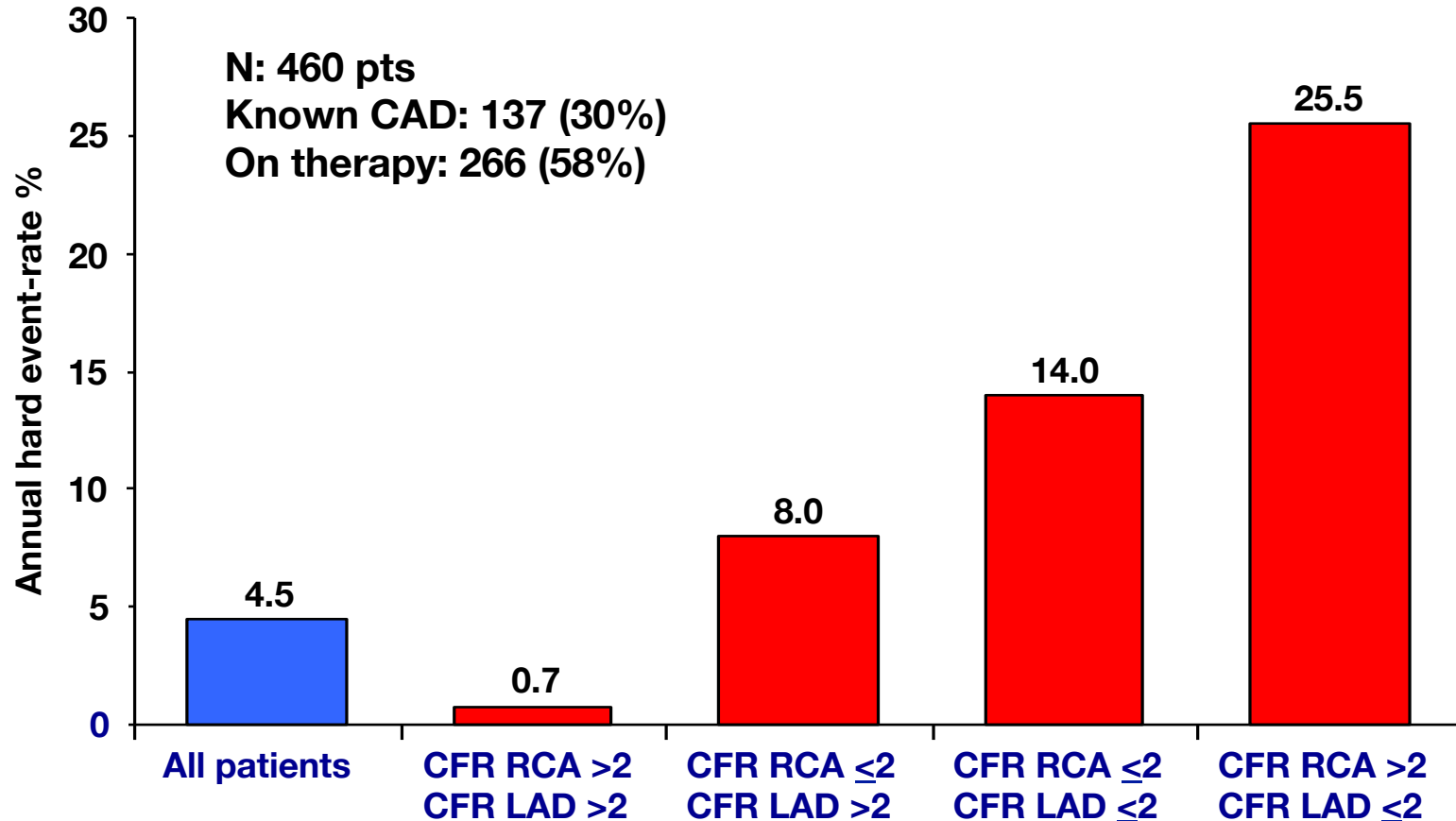
Event-rates according to quartiles of CFR



Subjects at risk

— CFR ≤ 1.80	433	76	21	189	82	26
— CFR 1.81-2.16	376	161	65	279	158	68
— CFR 2.17-2.60	425	249	102	341	248	103
— CFR ≥ 2.61	386	205	81	331	204	83

Prognostic value of CFR on LAD and RCA in pts with no ischemia



Different coronary anatomic and prognostic CFR conditions underlying wall motion and coronary flow reserve response during stress

