Advanced 3D QCA assessment of bifurcation lesions

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Disclosures

Dr Girasis does not have

any potential conflict of interest

Benefits of 3D QCA vs. 2D QCA

- Elimination of foreshortening-overlap

- Elimination of out-of-plane magnification

- Highly accurate length, cross-sectional area and bifurcation angle measurements

- Identification of optimal viewing angle

3D bifurcation QCA solutions

- Cardi-Op, Paieon Inc., Israel

- QAngio XA 3D, Medis, The Netherlands

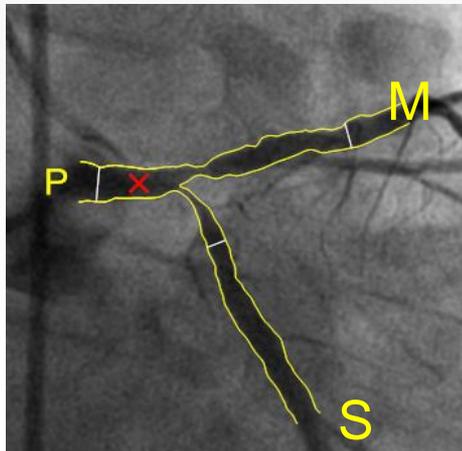- CAAS, Pie medical Imaging, The Netherlands

Basic requirements

>30°
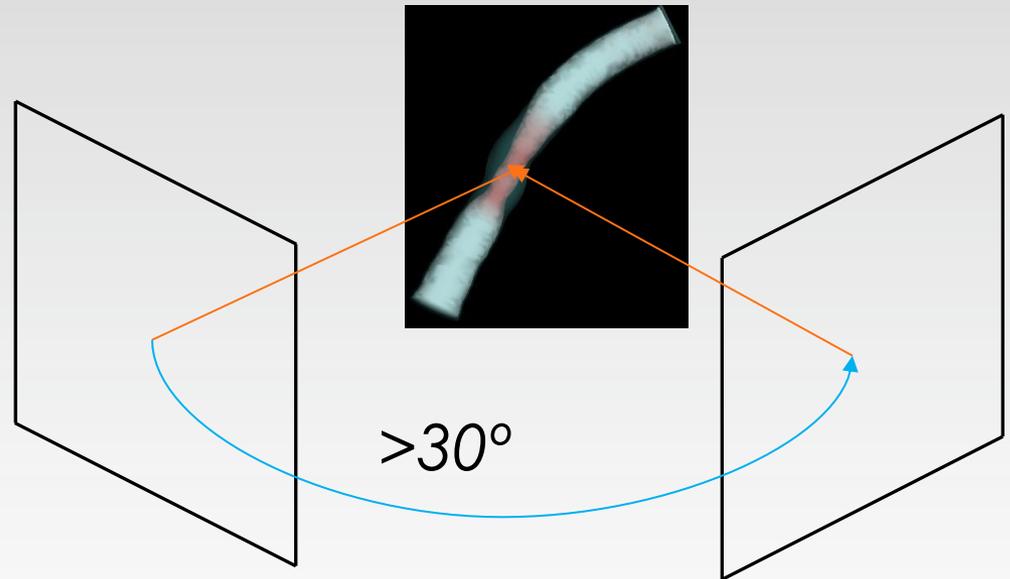
- 2 angiography images (up to 4)

  Biplane, monoplane, rotational (flat-panel)

- At least 30º apart in viewing angle

- Same phase of the heart cycle
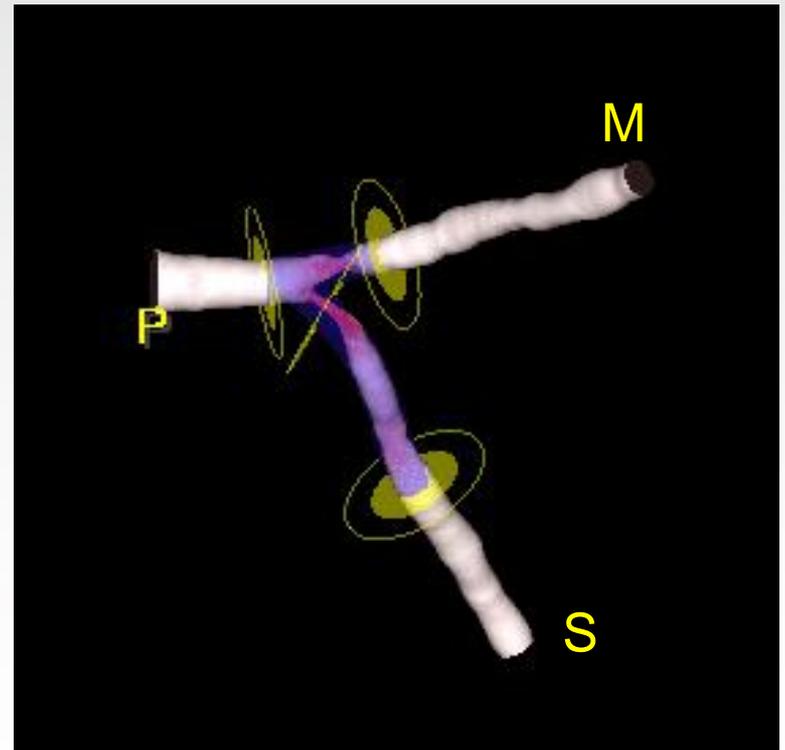
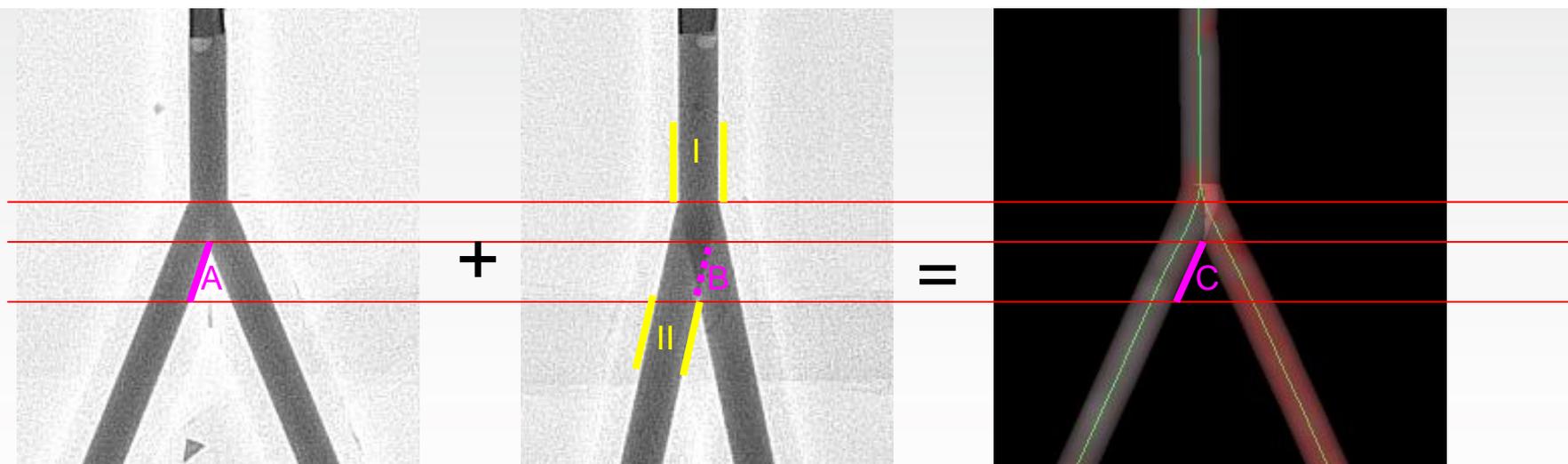 (Optimal – End Diastole)

Creation of 3D model
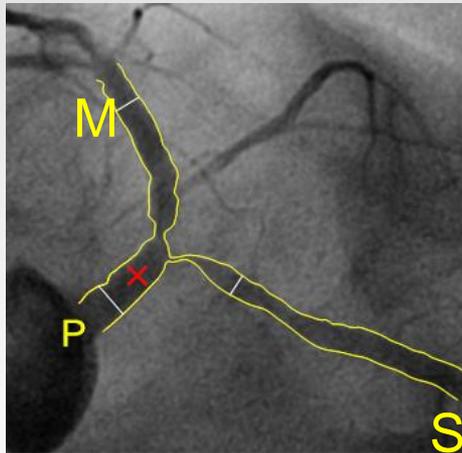
LAO 44
CAU 37

RAO 20
CAU 20

A novel dedicated 3-dimensional quantitative coronary analysis methodology for bifurcation lesions

Yoshinobu Onuma[1], Chrysafios Girasis[1], Jean-Paul Aben[2], Giovanna Sarno[1], Nicolo Piazza[1], Coen Lokkerbol[2], Marie-Angel Morel[3], Patrick W. Serruys[1]*

1. Thoraxcenter, Erasmus medical center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; 2. Pie Medical Imaging B.V., Maastricht, The Netherlands; 3. Cardialysis B.V., Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Edge A is visible but edge B is hidden in other 2D image by overlap

Missing edge B is determined from region I and II using spline method (mathematical method for polynominal interpolation)

Edge C then calculated from edge A and B.

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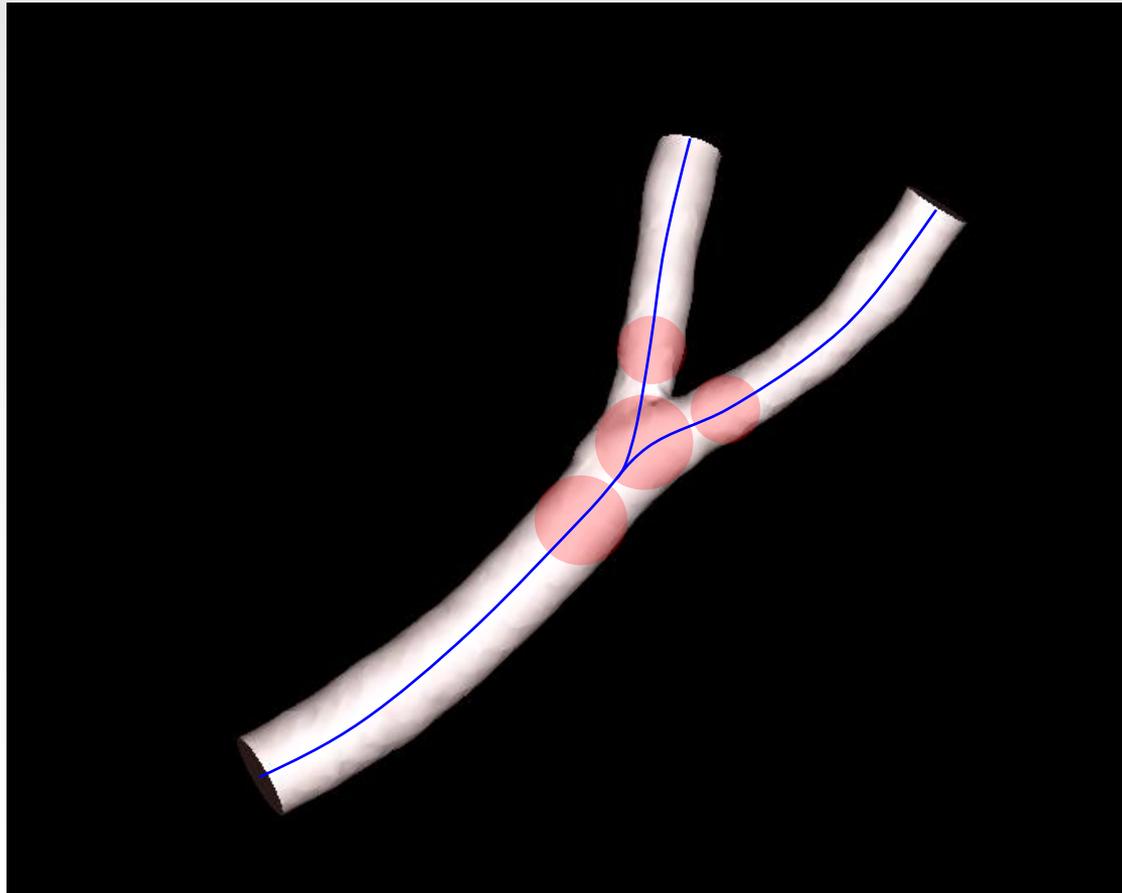
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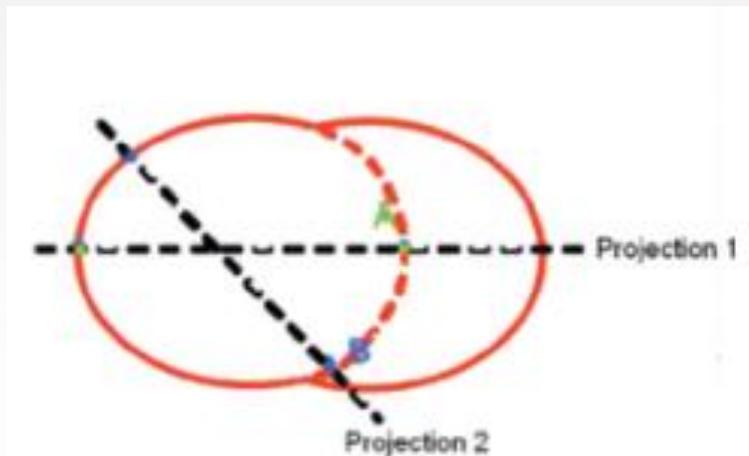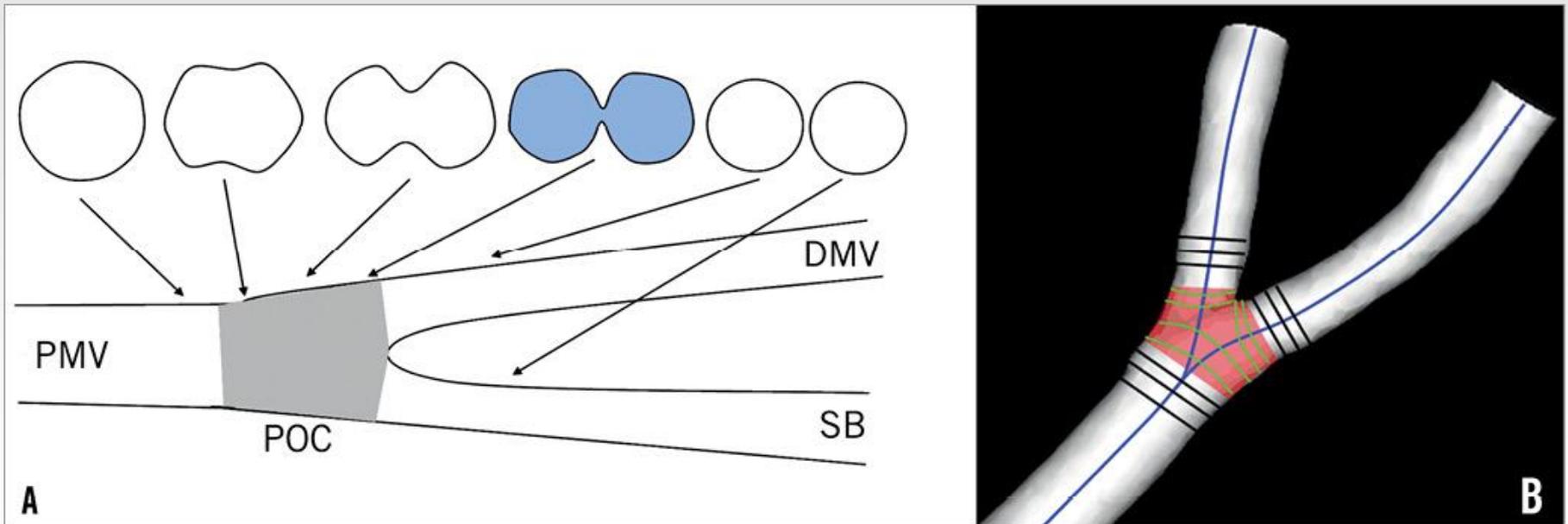
3D model centerline derivation

New 3D definition of the POC

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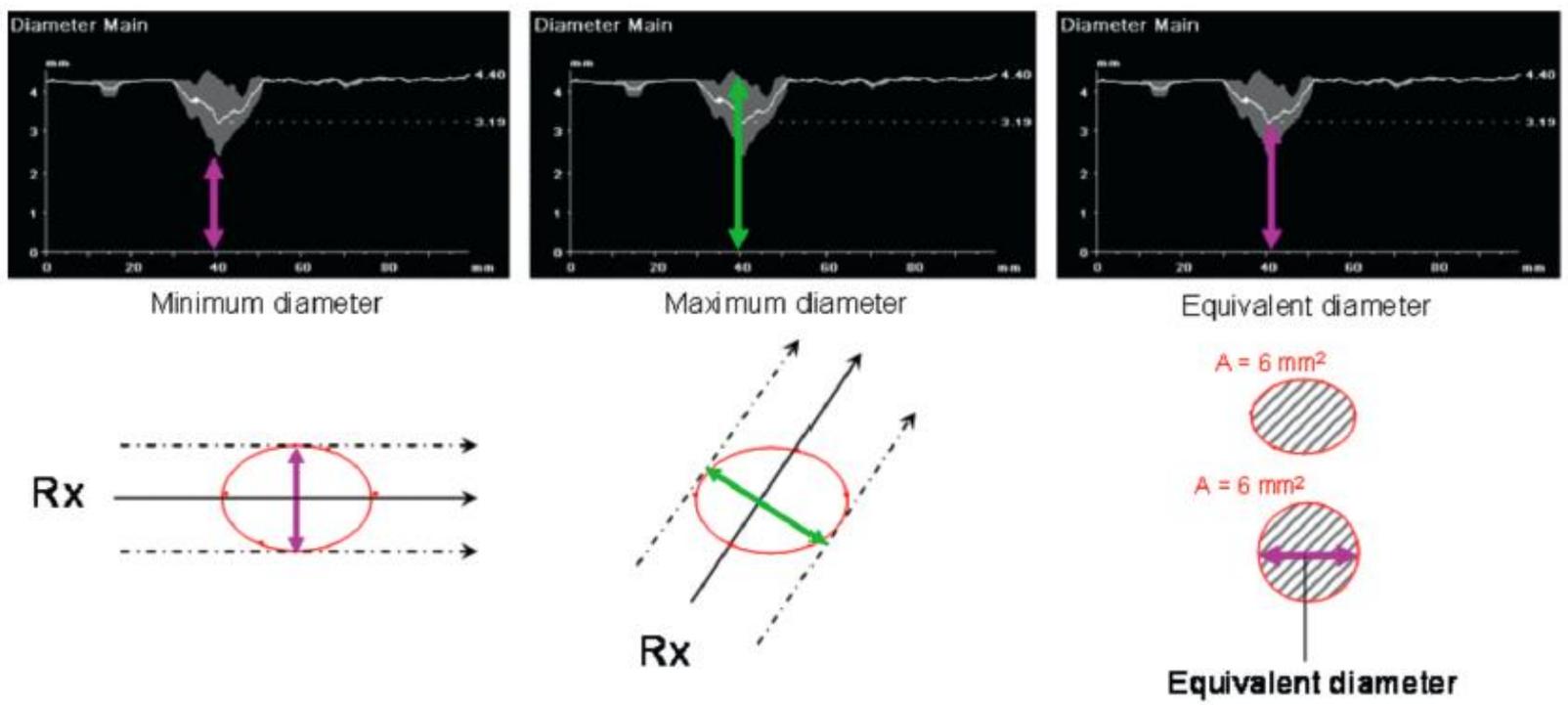

Figure 5. Measurement of diameters: The measured cross-sectional area is converted to a circle with similar cross-sectional area. The diameter of such circle is called an "equivalent diameter".

Advanced three-dimensional quantitative coronary angiographic assessment of bifurcation lesions: methodology and phantom validation

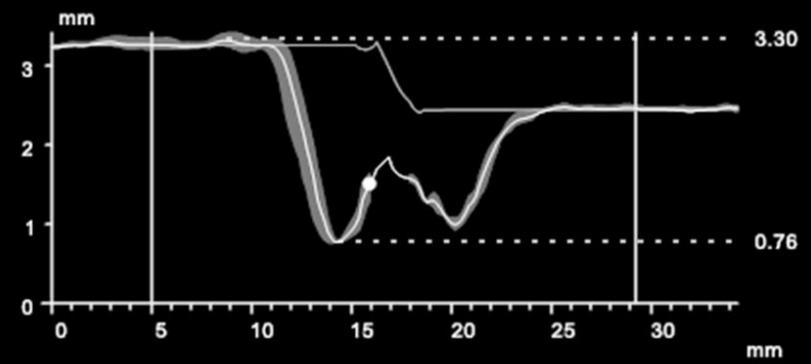Chrysafios Girasis[1], MD; Johan C.H. Schuurbiers[2], BSc; Takashi Muramatsu[1], MD; Jean-Paul Aben[3], BSc;
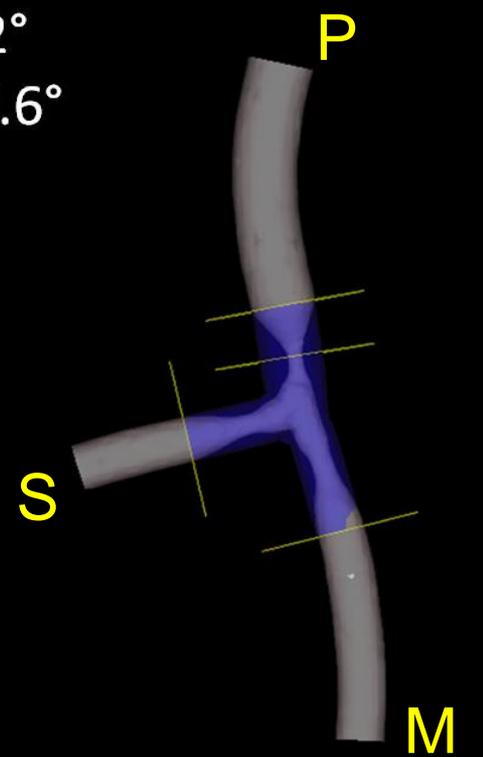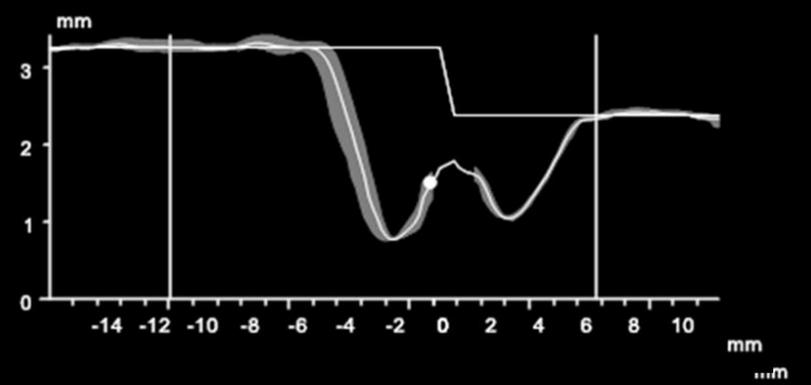
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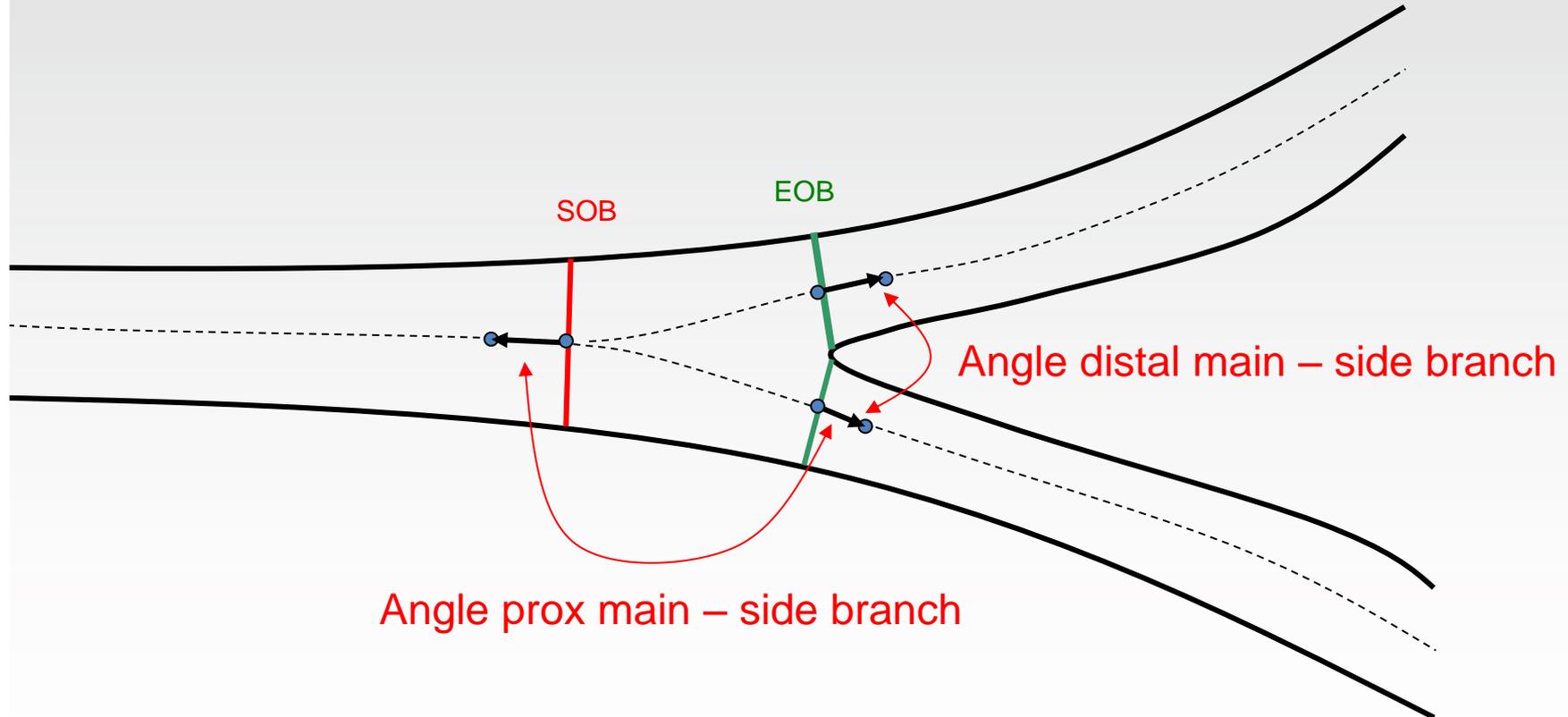
Reliability Indicator

LAO15CRAN25

RAO15CRAN25
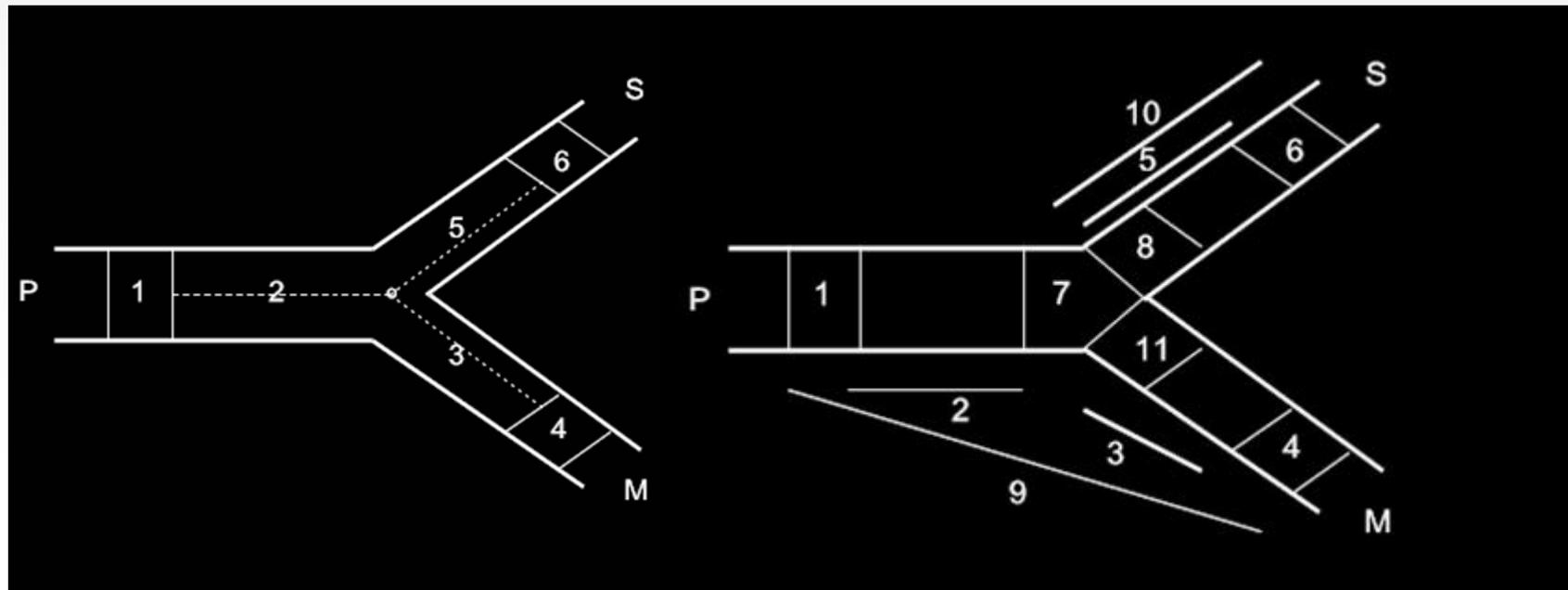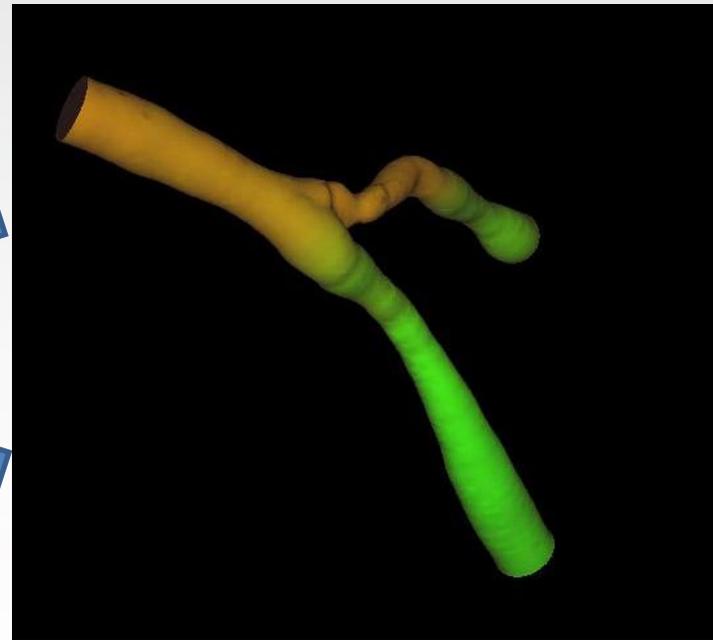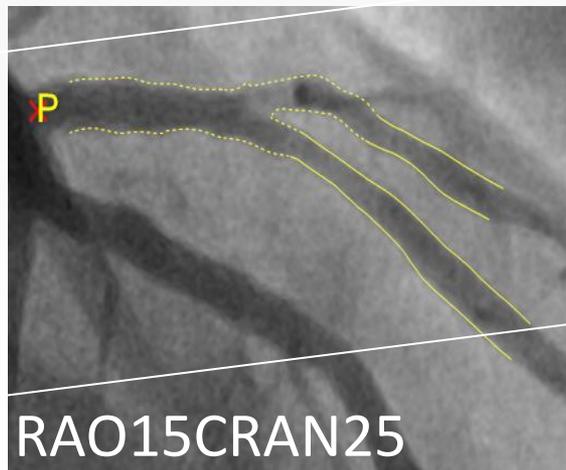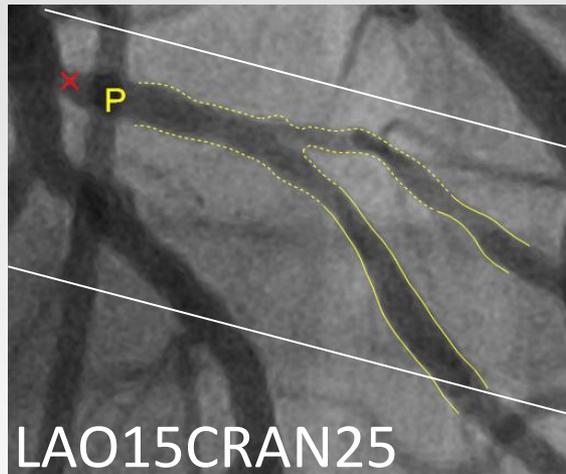
Bifurcation Angle measurement

Inflow and outflow directions at the ostia of the POC

SOB

EOB

Angle distal main – side branch

Angle prox main – side branch

Onuma et al, EIJ 2010

In vitro validation

Accuracy of the milling process <10µm

Length validation

Validation protocol

MLD

2 views recon

2 views recon +AP

Bias= 0.013mm   p=0.07   Bias= 0.003mm
SD=   0.131mm   p=0.09   SD=   0.109mm

RVD

2 views recon

2 views recon +AP

Bias= -0.052mm   p=0.07   Bias= -0.055mm
SD=   0.039mm   p=0.06   SD=   0.031mm

DS

BA
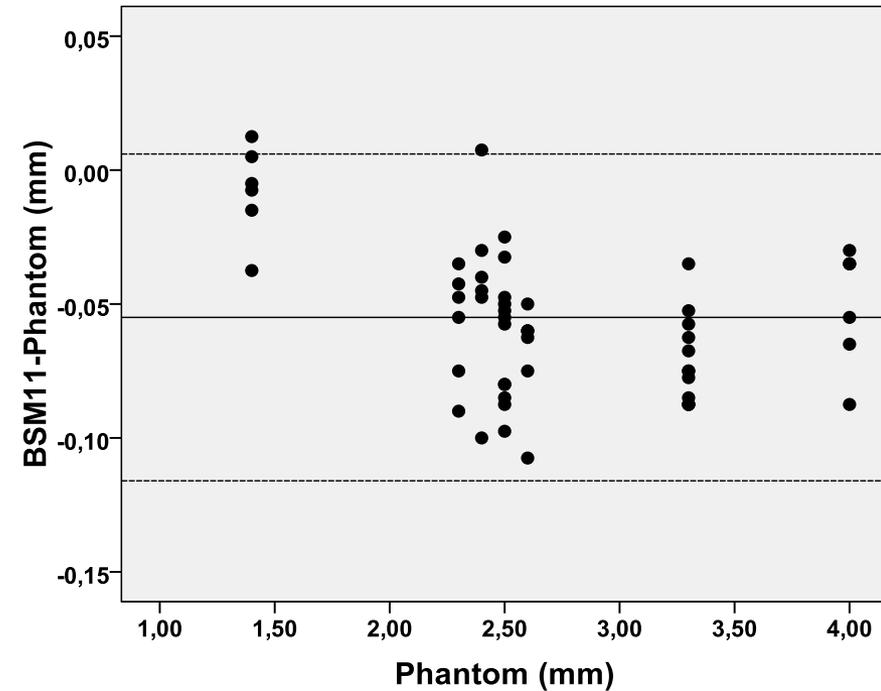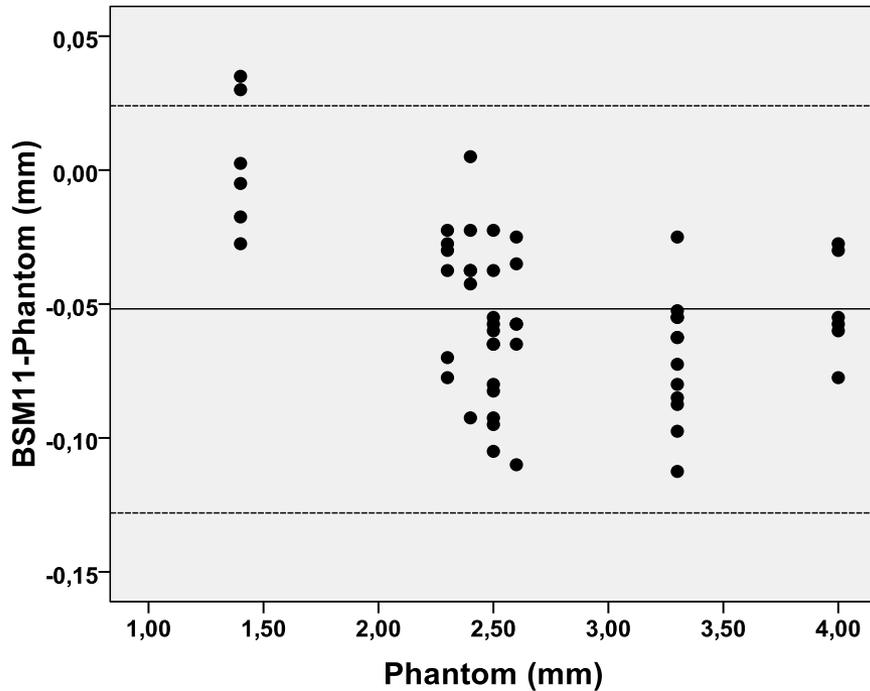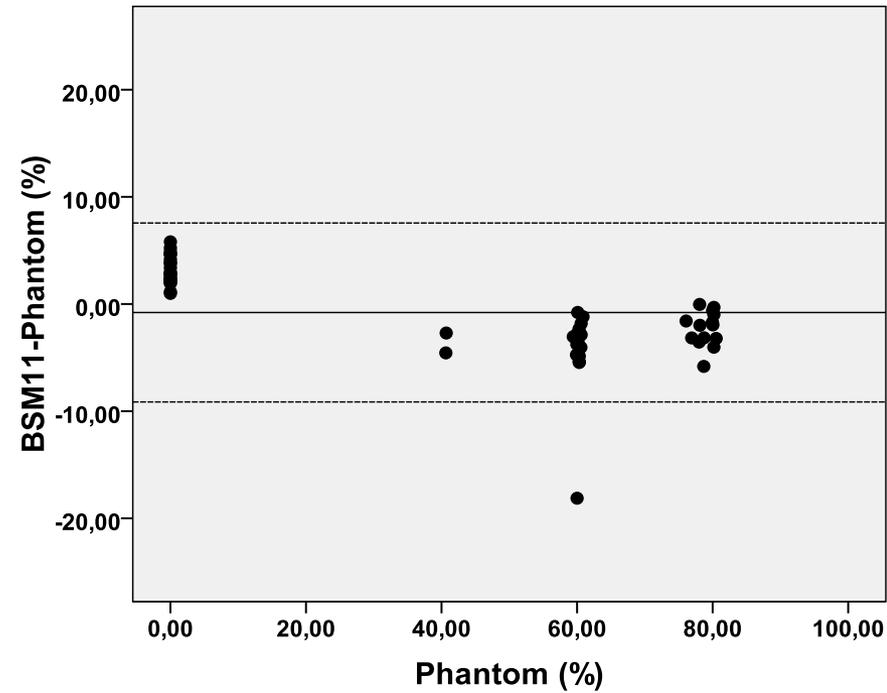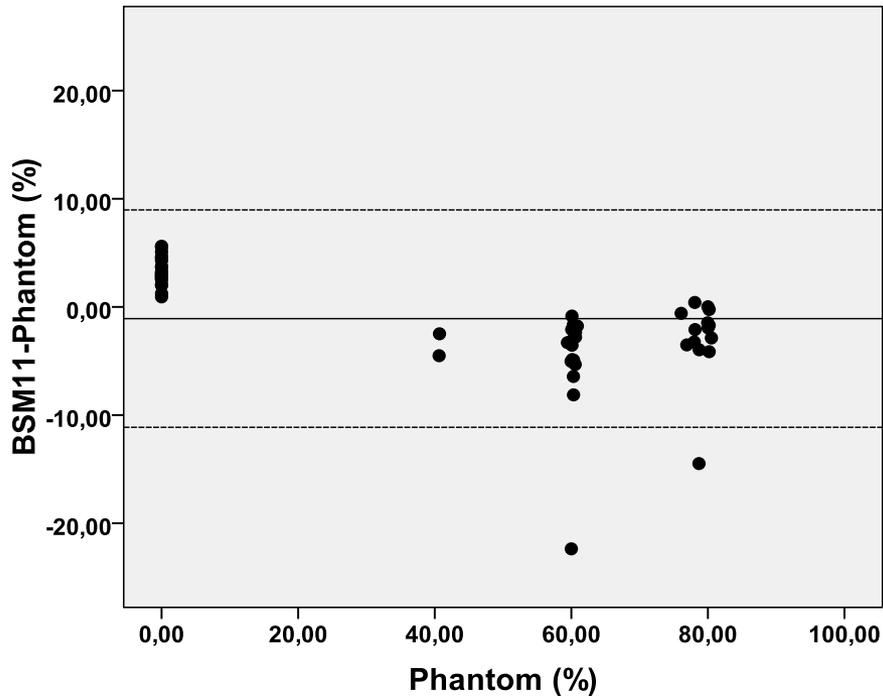
2 views recon
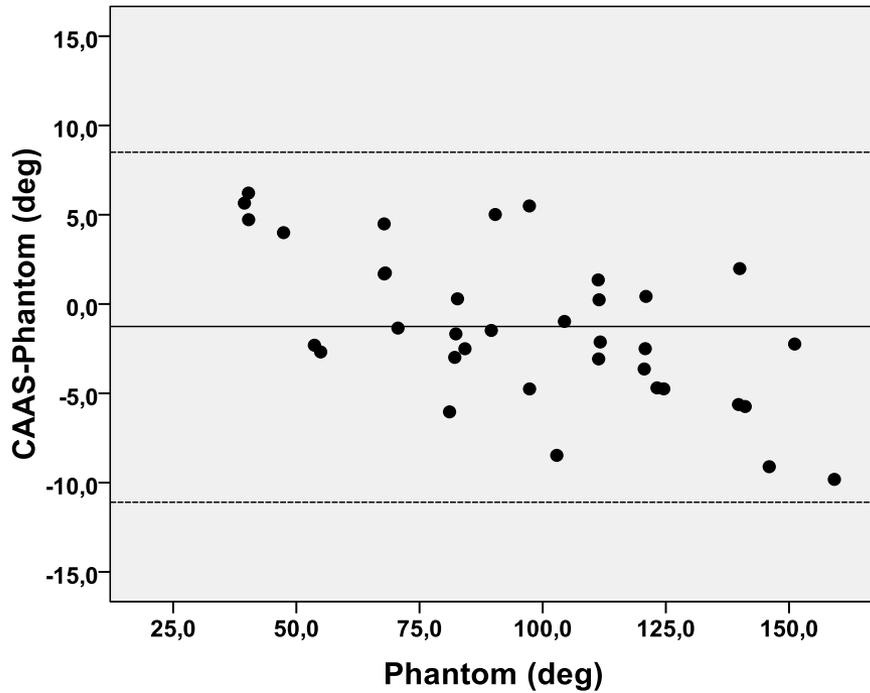
2 views recon +AP

Bias= -1.3°   p=0.15   Bias= -1.9°
SD=   5.0°   p=0.33   SD=   5.4°

LENGTH

2 views recon

2 views recon +AP
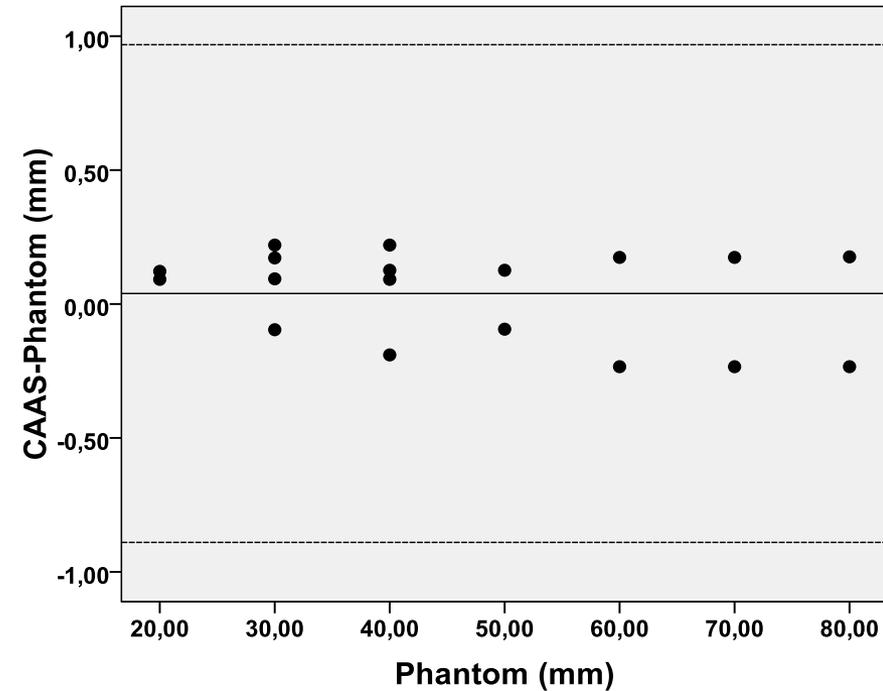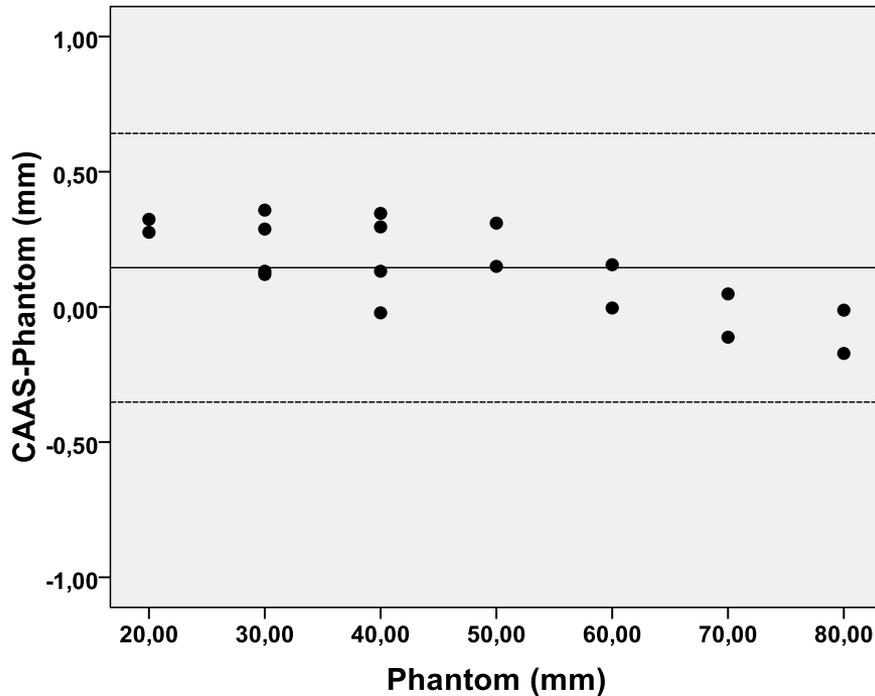
Bias= 0.15mm   ground truth   Bias= 0.04mm

SD= 0.26mm   46.7±19.4mm   SD= 0.47mm

Conclusions

- 3D bifurcation reconstruction feasible and time-efficient for ≥2 2D images

- CAAS 3D 5.11 features full automatic calibration, reliability analysis and indicates the optimal viewing projection

- It features novel, accurate and precise 3-D quantitative analysis of bifurcation lesions for diameter (multiple segment models), length and bifurcation angle measures.

- Adding the optimal projection to a basic reconstruction of two suboptimal 2-D images results in higher accuracy and precision for MLD and DS values.

- There is still work to be done regarding the *in vivo* validation of this software, in order to determine the clinical relevance of these data.

Thank you for your attention