Fractional Flow Reserve Assessment of Left Main Stenosis in the Presence of Downstream Coronary Stenoses

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Background—Several studies have shown that fractional flow reserve (FFR) measurement can aid in the assessment of left main coronary stenosis. However, the impact of downstream epicardial stenosis on left main FFR assessment with the pressure wire in the nonstenosed downstream vessel remains unknown.

Methods and Results—Variable stenoses were created in the left main coronary arteries and downstream epicardial vessels in 6 anaesthetized male sheep using balloon catheters. A total of 220 pairs of FFR assessments of the left main stenosis were obtained, before and after creation of a stenosis in a downstream epicardial vessel, by having a pressure-sensor wire in the other nonstenosed downstream vessel. The apparent left main FFR in the presence of downstream stenosis (FFR_{app}) was significantly higher compared with the true FFR in the absence of downstream stenosis (FFR_{true}; 0.80±0.05 versus 0.76±0.05; estimate of the mean difference, 0.035; P<0.001). The difference between FFR_{true} and FFR_{app} correlated with composite FFR of the left main plus stenosed artery (r=−0.31; P<0.001) indicating that this difference was greater with increasing epicardial stenosis severity. Among measurements with FFR_{app}>0.80, 9% were associated with an FFR_{true} of <0.75. In all instances, the epicardial lesion was in the proximal portion of the stenosed vessel, and the epicardial FFR (combined FFR of the left main and downstream stenosed vessel) was ≤0.50.

Conclusions—A clinically relevant effect on the FFR assessment of left main disease with the pressure wire in a nonstenosed downstream vessel occurs only when the stenosis in the other vessel is proximal and very severe. (Circ Cardiovasc Interv. 2013;6:161-165.)

Key Words: fractional flow reserve ■ left main coronary artery ■ stenosis

The goal of this study is to explore the effect of downstream disease in either the LAD or the LCX on FFR assessment of intermediate LMCA disease with the pressure wire positioned in the nonstenosed downstream vessel using an in vitro sheep model.

Methods

Animal Instrumentation

The study was approved by our Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Male sheep were premedicated with intramuscular tiletamine (8 mg/kg) and buprenorphine (0.005 mg/kg). Anesthesia was maintained with 1% to 5% isoflurane, and supplemental oxygen sensor in an artery that is free of significant stenosis. However, in theory, LAD disease might also affect FFR assessment of the LMCA when the pressure sensor is positioned in a nondiseased LCX. Blood flow across the LMCA is dependent on the outflow to the LAD and LCX. Therefore, significant LAD stenosis may decrease flow across the LMCA and could falsely elevate the FFR.

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was given via endotracheal intubation. An 8F sheath was placed in the femoral artery and a 6F sheath was placed in the femoral vein. Heparin was administered (200 U/kg) intravenously before cardiac catheterization.

**Experimental Protocol**

An 8F guiding catheter was used to engage the LMCA. Two pressure-sensor wires (Certus Pressure Wire, St. Jude Medical, St. Paul, MN) were then advanced into the downstream epicardial arteries with the pressure sensors placed in the distal third of the LAD and LCX respectively. Angioplasty balloon catheters were used to create variable stenoses in the LMCA (4- to 6-mm diameter balloons) and proximal segments of the LAD or LCX (2- to 4-mm diameter balloons) by varying the sizes of the balloons used and the atmospheric pressure applied using insufflators. We ensured that the LMCA balloon did not encroach on the LMCA bifurcation and allowed it to hang out of the LMCA ostium when necessary. In 3 sheep, an adequate FFR drop could not be created despite using balloons, which were larger than the diameter of the LMCA probably because of the elasticity of normal sheep LMCA. It was found that the use of a second guiding catheter in these 3 sheep enabled creation of a stable FFR in the required range. Care was taken to disengage the guiding catheter carrying the pressure wires from the LMCA during pressure measurements.

A balloon was advanced to the proximal LMCA, and a separate balloon was advanced to the proximal LAD. Intracoronary nitroglycerin was administered (100–200 µg), and continuous hyperemia was induced using an adenosine infusion via the femoral venous sheath (140 µg/kg per minute). The LMCA balloon was inflated to create a stable FFR reading. The true left main FFR (FFRtrue) was defined as the distal coronary pressure measured in the LCX divided by the aortic pressure with the LAD balloon deflated. The balloon in the LAD was then inflated. The apparent left main FFR (FFRapp) was defined as the distal coronary pressure measured in the LCX divided by aortic pressure during LAD balloon inflation. The epicardial FFR (FFR_epicardial) was defined as the distal pressure measured in the LAD divided by the aortic pressure during LAD balloon inflation and represented the composite FFR of the left main and downstream epicardial stenosis. The LAD balloon was then deflated, and we ensured that the FFRtrue remained the same as before LAD balloon inflation.

By varying the LMCA stenosis aiming for LMCA FFR between 0.65 and 0.90, and varying the downstream epicardial stenosis, paired measurements of FFRtrue and FFRapp were obtained. To evaluate the effect of LCX stenosis on LMCA FFR measurement, the LAD balloon was then repositioned to the proximal LCX, and another set of measurements was collected for each animal. To compare the effect of proximal versus mid segment stenosis, measurements were obtained in the mid segment of the LAD as well.

**Statistical Analysis**

Values are presented as mean±SD unless otherwise stated. Pearson analyses were used to assess the correlation between variables. A plot of the difference between FFRtrue and FFRapp versus FFRepicardial was used to investigate the effect of distal epicardial lesion severity on change in LMCA FFR. Mixed effects models were used to estimate the difference between FFRtrue and FFRapp to account for the correlation between repeated measurements and the variability between individual sheep. Mixed effects models were also used to compare the difference between FFRtrue and FFRapp in different groups including LAD versus LCX, and proximal segment versus mid segment. A

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**Figure 1.** Schematic example of physiological measurements. **A.** True fractional flow reserve (FFRtrue) of the left main coronary artery obtained during left main balloon inflation and no stenosis in the left anterior descending (LAD) artery (FFRtrue=distal pressure \( P_d \) in the left circumflex (LCX) artery divided by proximal arterial pressure \( P_a \)). **B.** FFRapp obtained during balloon inflation in the LAD (FFRapp=LCX \( P_d/P_a \) during downstream balloon inflation). FFRepicardial represents FFR of left main plus LAD (FFRepicardial=LAD \( P_d/P_a \) during LAD balloon inflation).
Results

A total of 220 sets of physiological measurements were obtained in 6 sheep. Mean baseline FFR\textsubscript{true} was 0.76±0.04 (range, 0.63–0.94). Mean composite FFR\textsubscript{epicardial} was 0.51±0.15.

Relationship Between FFR\textsubscript{true} and FFR\textsubscript{app}

FFR\textsubscript{true} correlated with FFR\textsubscript{app} (\(r=0.81; P<0.001\)) but FFR\textsubscript{true} was lower than FFR\textsubscript{app} for the whole cohort (0.76±0.05 versus 0.80±0.05; estimate of the mean difference, 0.035; 95% confidence interval, 0.031–0.039; \(P<0.001\)). The difference between FFR\textsubscript{app} and FFR\textsubscript{true} correlated with FFR\textsubscript{epicardial} (\(r=−0.31; P<0.001\)) indicating that the difference between FFR\textsubscript{app} and FFR\textsubscript{true} became greater with increasing downstream epicardial stenosis severity (Figure 2).

The effect of different levels of epicardial stenosis severity on the difference between FFR\textsubscript{true} and FFR\textsubscript{app} is shown in Figure 3. The difference between FFR\textsubscript{true} and FFR\textsubscript{app} was similar for LAD stenosis compared with LCX stenosis (estimate of the mean difference, 0.005; 95% confidence interval, −0.003 to 0.014; \(P=0.216\); Figure 4).

In the group with LAD stenoses, the difference between FFR\textsubscript{true} and FFR\textsubscript{app} was greater for proximal lesions versus mid lesions (estimate of the mean difference, 0.014; 95% confidence interval, 0.001–0.027; \(P=0.03\); Figure 5).

Effect of Downstream Epicardial Stenosis on FFR Cutoffs

Among measurements with FFR\textsubscript{app} >0.80, 9% were associated with an FFR\textsubscript{true} of <0.75. In all instances, the epicardial lesion was in the proximal portion of the stenosed vessel and...
the epicardial FFR (combined FFR of the left main and stenosed epicardial vessel) was ≤0.50 (Figure 6). Among measurements with FFR$_{app}$ >0.85, none were associated with an FFR$_{true}$ of <0.75.

**Discussion**

In the present study, FFR of the LMCA was measured in a nonstenosed downstream epicardial vessel before and after inducing stenosis in the other downstream epicardial vessel. The results of this study show that LMCA FFR measurement may be overestimated in the presence of downstream epicardial disease despite measuring FFR in a nondiseased epicardial vessel. However, the effect seems to be modest, and awareness of the extent of this effect can help guide the use of FFR to aid in making clinical decisions in this setting.

Several studies have proposed the use of FFR to guide management in intermediate LMCA disease. These studies, although small, consistently show that deferral of LMCA FFR >0.75 is not associated with increased risk of future adverse events. In a recent study of 213 patients treated either with medical therapy or with coronary artery bypass grafting based on LMCA FFR, the use of FFR to guide revascularization resulted in an excellent outcome when LMCA revascularization was deferred based on an FFR ≥0.80. Put together, these studies suggest that LMCA lesions with FFR >0.8 should not be revascularized, and lesions with FFR <0.75 should be revascularized. We have chosen to focus on the occasions where FFR$_{app}$ >0.8 is associated with FFR$_{true}$ of <0.75 in the current study. This is because these situations represent the times when the FFR$_{app}$ may underestimate the severity of LMCA lesions to the extent that it clearly changes the clinical decision from medical management to revascularization.

It is important to note that significant LMCA stenosis is nearly always associated with downstream disease in the epicardial vessels, and this may affect LMCA FFR measurement. Previous studies involving serial stenosis within 1 coronary artery showed that downstream stenosis within the same artery, in the absence of large vessel branching, will reduce flow in the artery and lessen the pressure gradient across the proximal lesion. In theory, significant disease in the LAD will also impact the FFR assessment of the LMCA, even if the pressure wire is positioned in a nondiseased LCX. In this case, stenosis in the LAD will theoretically increase resistance to flow distal to the LMCA and decrease total blood flow across the LMCA and hence increase the FFR measurement in the LCX. Although flow was not directly measured in this study, the results obtained are consistent with this hypothesis. The observations that the difference between FFR$_{true}$ and FFR$_{app}$ increased with increasing downstream stenosis severity and was higher for proximal lesions compared with mid lesions are also consistent with this theory. The results of this study also show that even mild epicardial disease may cause a statistically significant but numerically small difference between FFR$_{app}$ and FFR$_{true}$.

The impact of downstream epicardial disease on LMCA FFR was modest compared with the effect of having downstream stenosis within the same artery in previous studies. This is likely because of the effect of having a large branch vessel in between the 2 stenoses. The nonstenosed branch vessel would be expected to divert flow away from the stenosed downstream vessel and, therefore, lessen the impact of the downstream stenosis on LMCA flow.

Because the LAD, in general, subtends a greater mass of myocardium, one would expect disease in the LAD to have a greater impact on the assessment of LMCA FFR with the pressure wire in the LCX than the opposite scenario. In our study, there was no significant difference in the effect of LAD and LCX lesions. However, there was a small numeric difference,
Conclusions

A clinically relevant effect on the FFR assessment of left main disease with the pressure wire in a nonstenosed downstream artery occurs only when the stenosis in the other downstream artery is proximal and very severe.

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