



Perfusion et cathétérisme coronaire: les bons outils

Julien Adjedj



Jeudi 25 et Vendredi 26 novembre 2021
Novotel Paris Centre Tour Eiffel

2021 © 27^{ème} Congrès du CNCH, Tous droits réservés - Toute reproduction même partielle est interdite.

2021 © 27^{ème} Congrès du CNCH, Tous droits réservés - Toute reproduction même partielle est interdite.



27^{ème}
Collège
National des
Cardiologues des
Hôpitaux

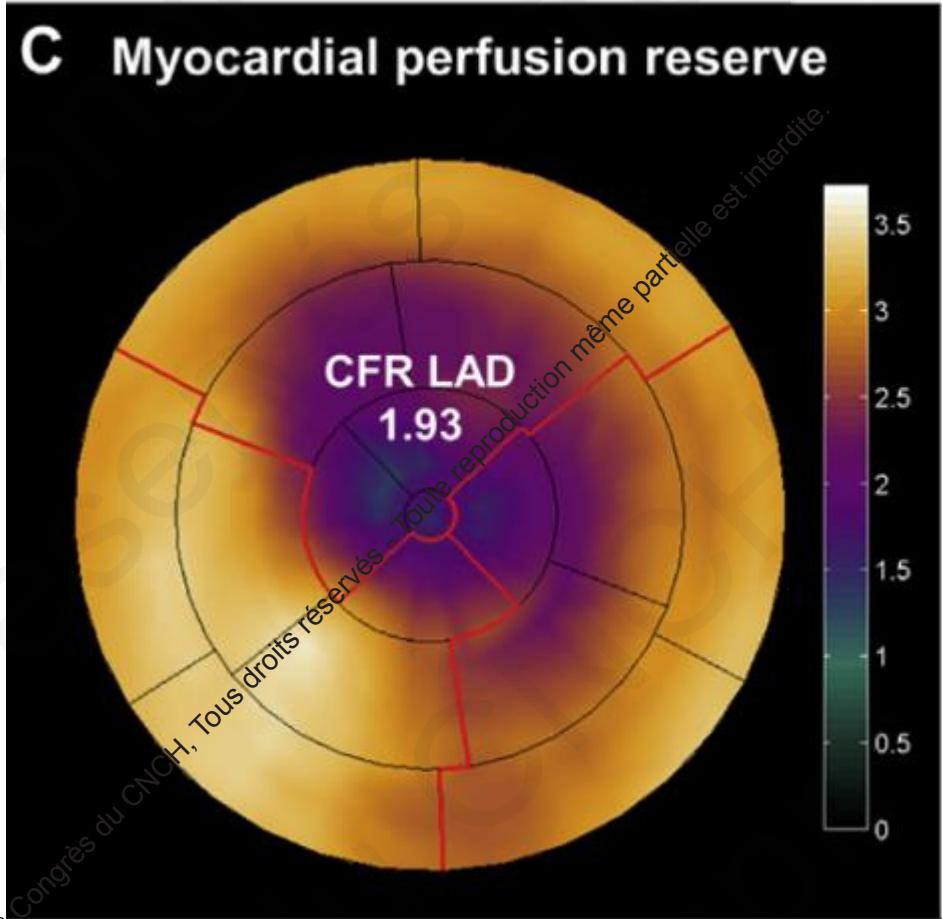
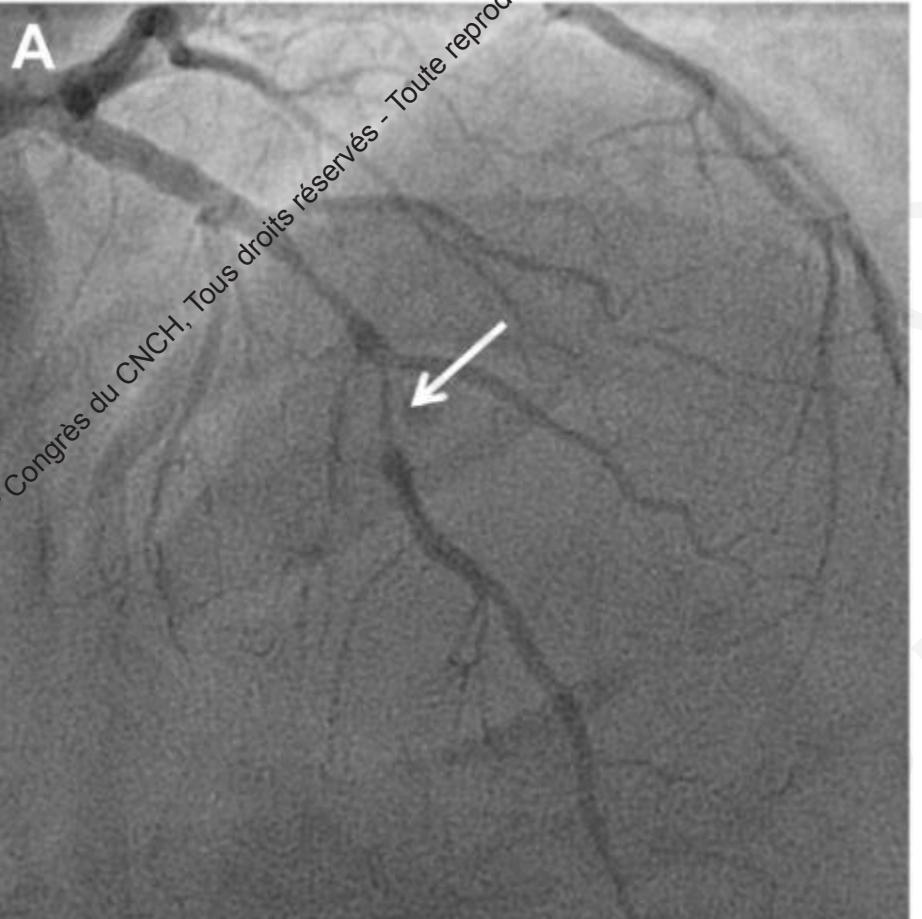
Jeudi 25 et Vendredi 26 novembre 2021
Novotel Paris Centre Tour Eiffel

Orateur : ADJEDJ Julien

Je déclare les liens d'intérêt potentiels suivants :

Consultant pour Abbott et Biotronik

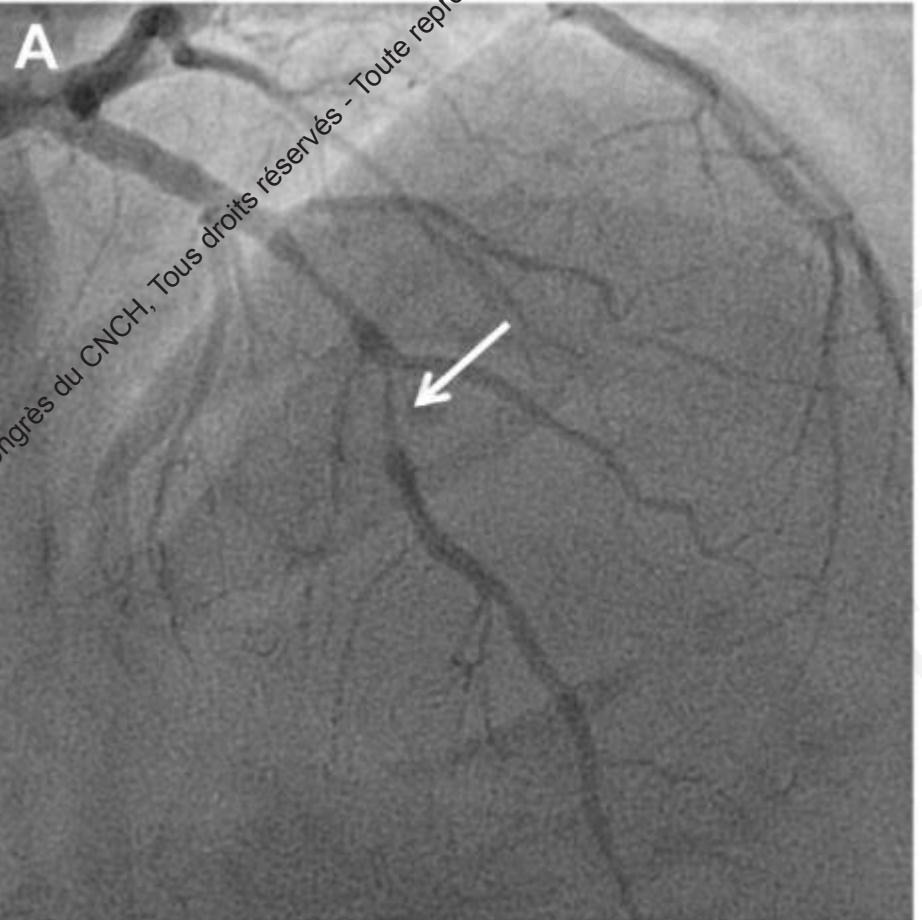
Introduction





FFR

Flux



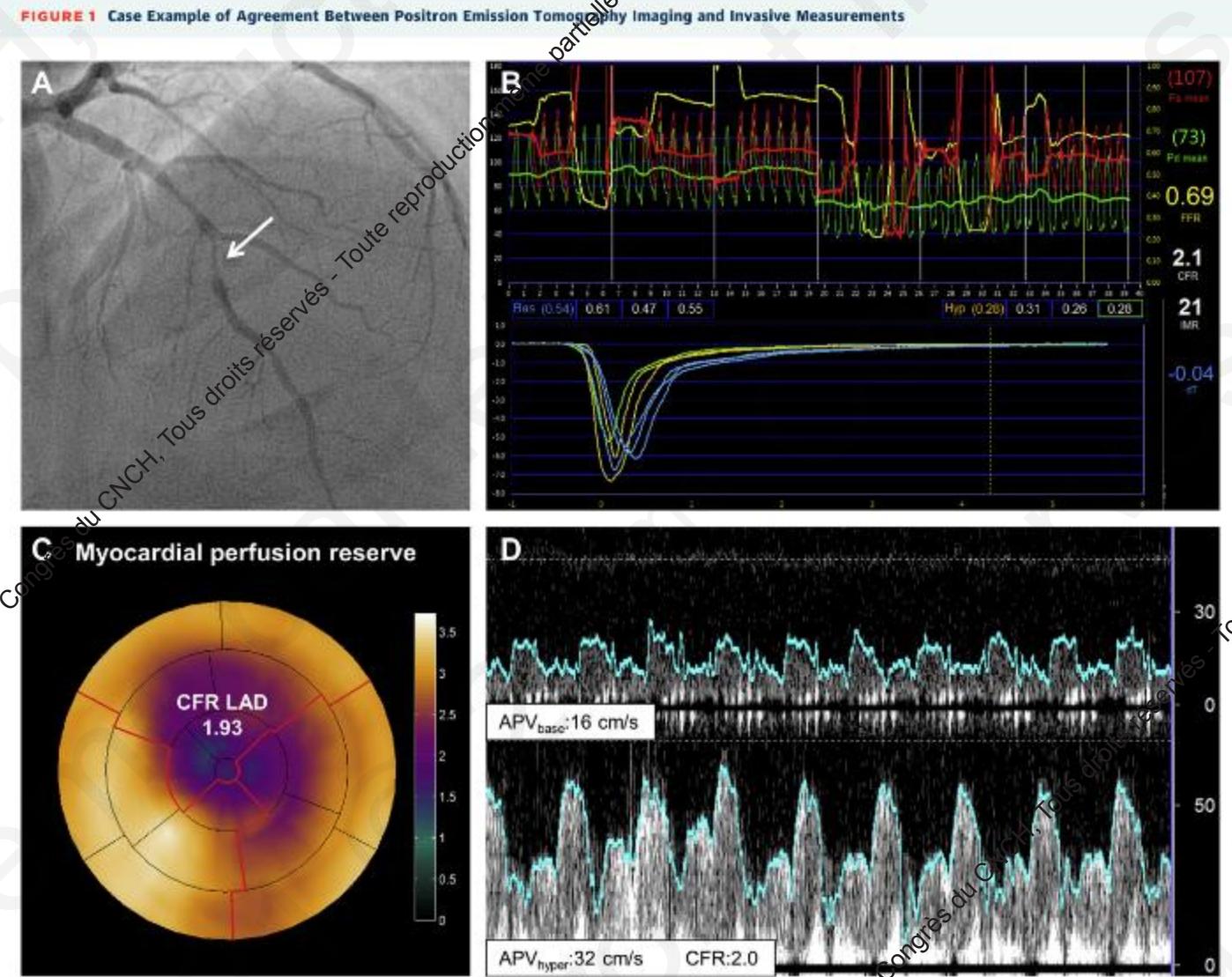
Introduction

Reserve coronaire

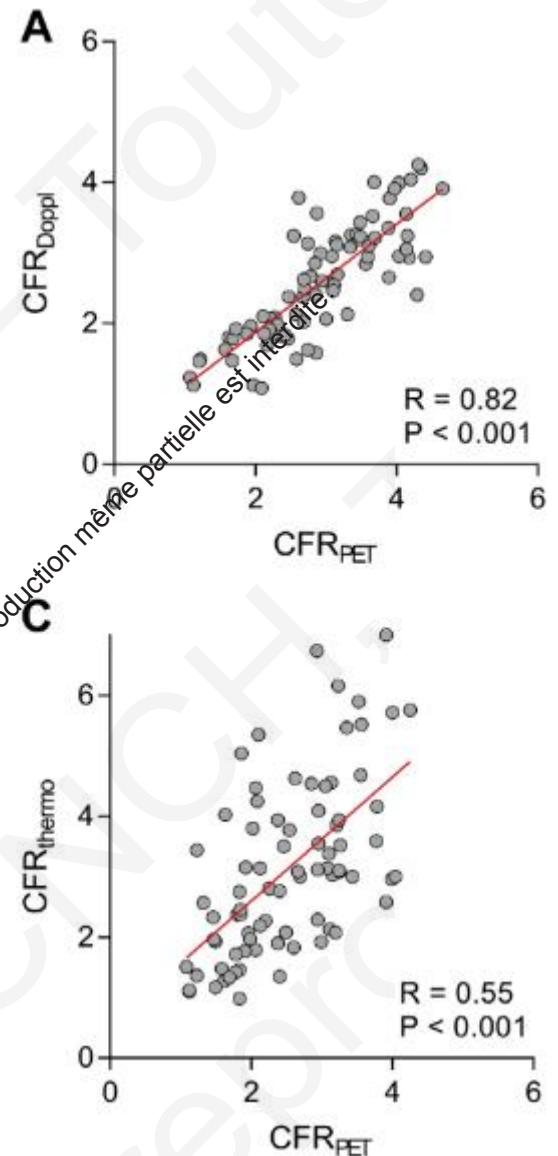
Resistances

Introduction

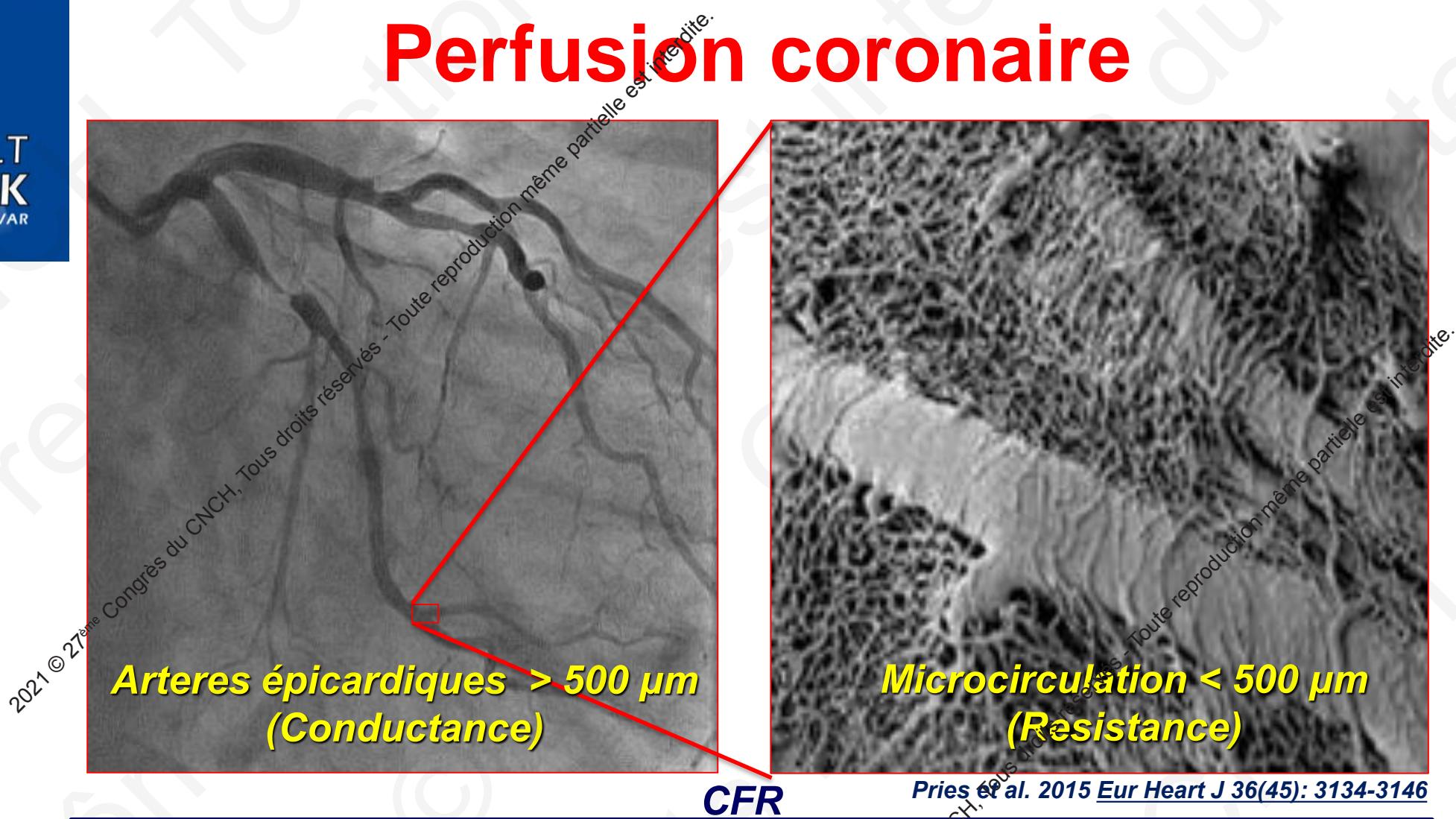
N=98 vaisseaux



Coronary angiography (**A**) shows a lesion in the left anterior descending artery (arrow), which is confirmed as hemodynamically significant by fractional flow reserve (**B**). Thermodilution (**C**), positron emission tomography (**D**), and Doppler flow velocity (**D**) all demonstrate a diminished coronary flow reserve of approximately 2.0. APV_{base} = baseline average peak velocity; APV_{hyper} = hyperemic average peak velocity; CFR = coronary flow reserve; LAD = left anterior descending artery.



Perfusion coronaire





Evaluation invasive de la perfusion coronaire

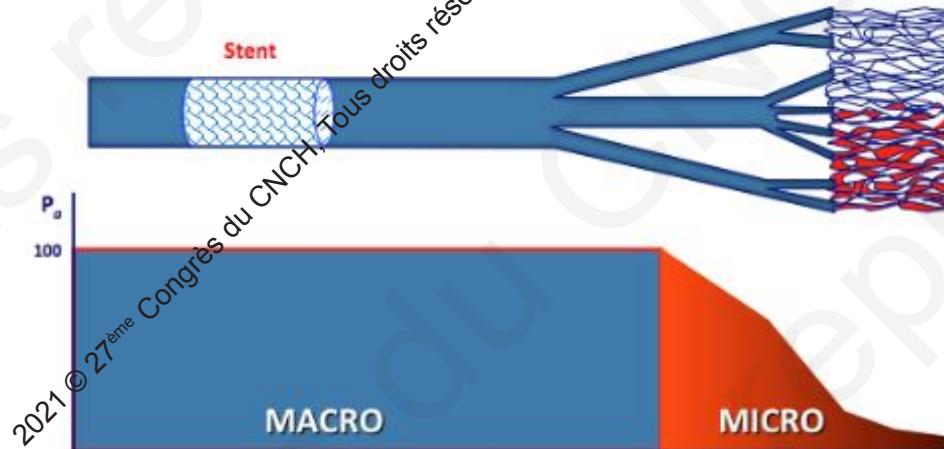
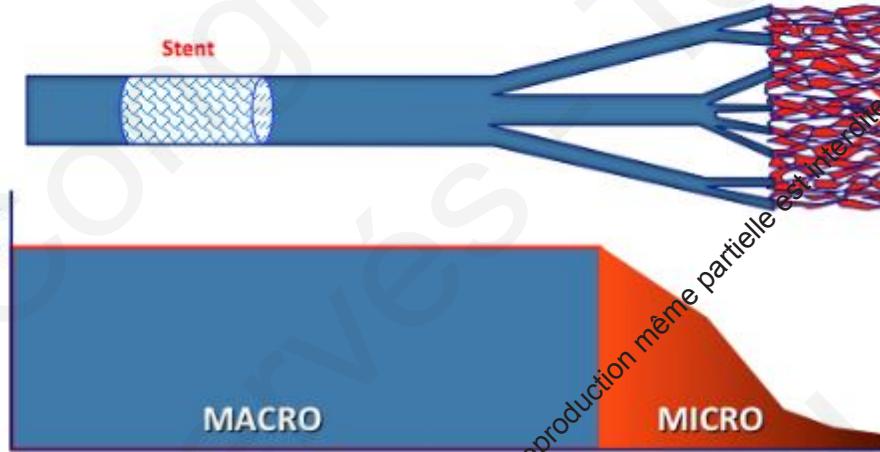
1. Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)

2. Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)

3. Index Microvascular Resistance (IMR)

4. Absolute Microvascular Resistance (MRR)

1. FFR en principe





Evaluation invasive de la perfusion coronaire

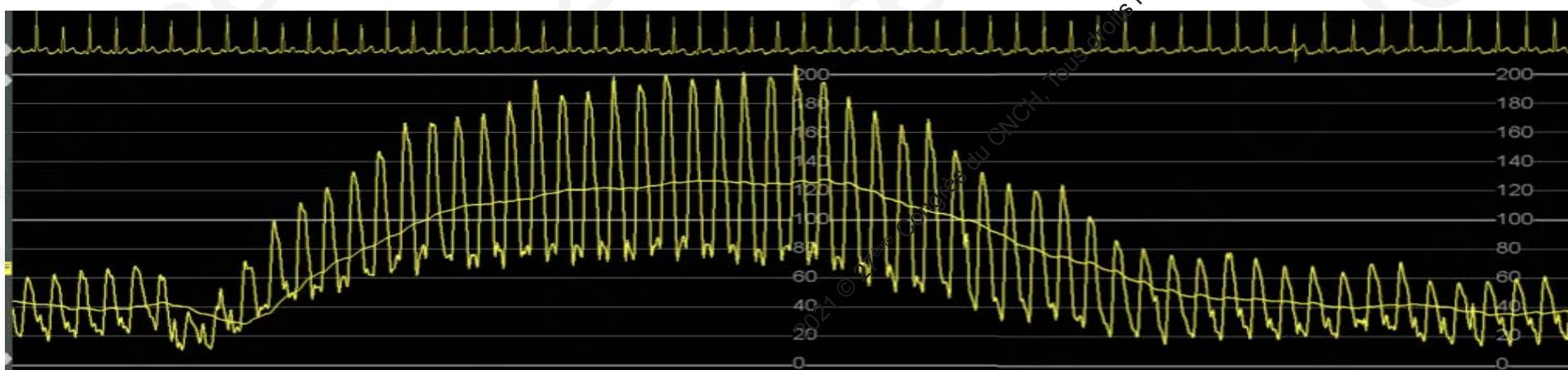
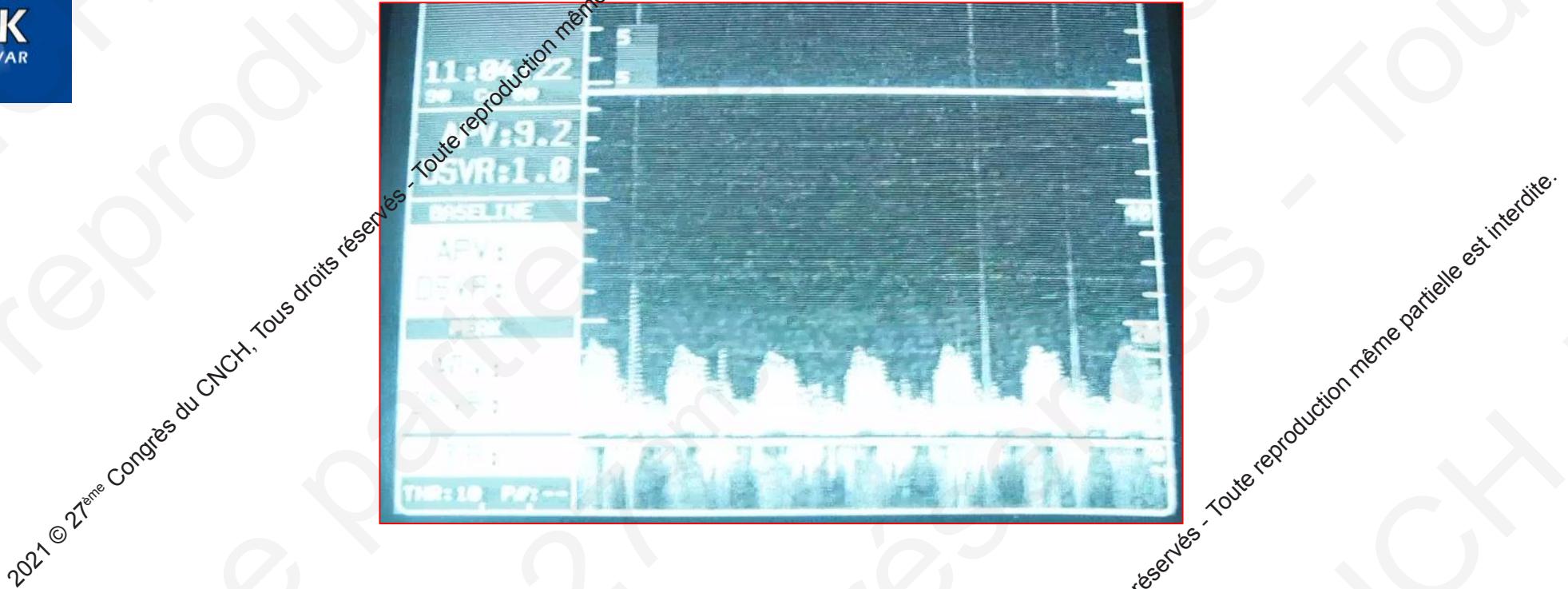
1. Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)

2. Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)

3. Index Microvascular Resistance (IMR)

4. Absolute Microvascular Resistance (MRR)

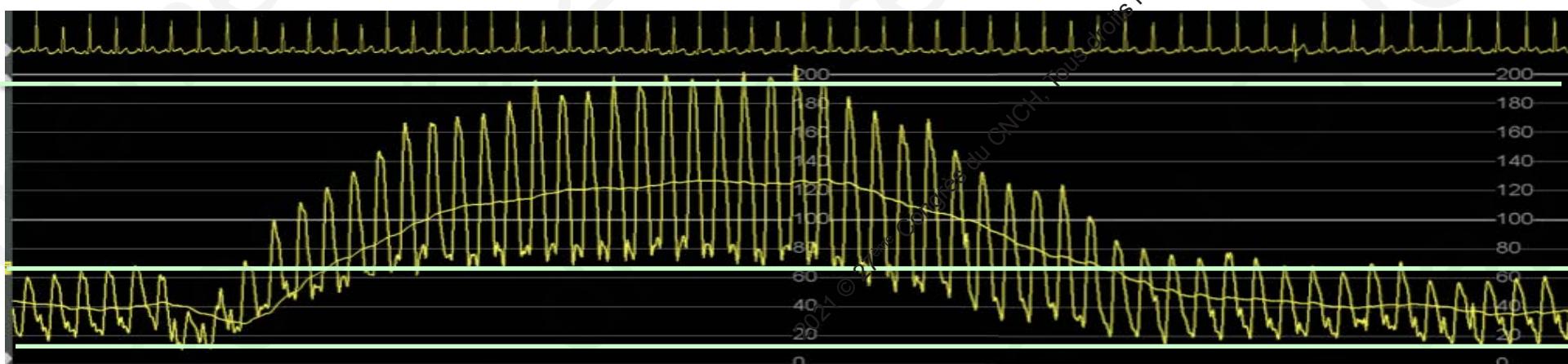
2. Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)



2. Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)

CFR n'est PAS adapté pour l'évaluation de la microcirculation

- 1. Non spécifique de la microcirculation**
- 2. Dépendant des paramètres hémodynamiques**
- 3. Opérateur dépendant +++**
- 4. Définition du seuil normal/ischémique imprécise**
- 5. Dépend des valeurs de flux de repos**





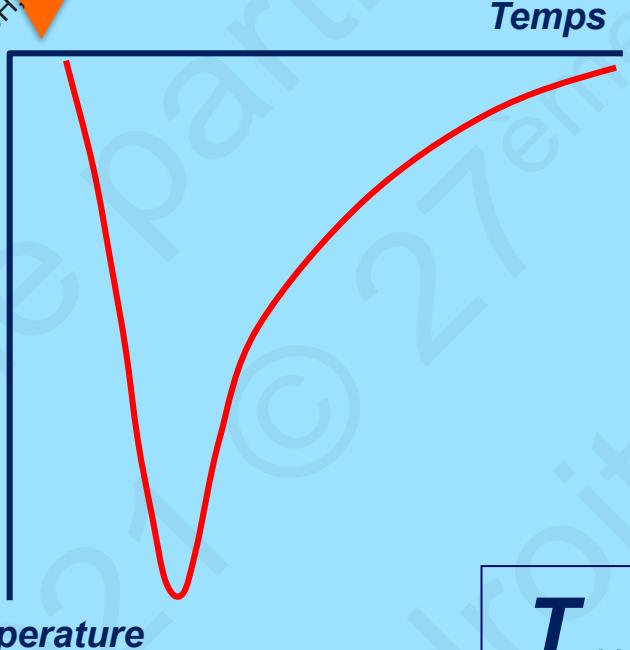
Evaluation invasive de la perfusion coronaire

- 1. Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)***
- 2. Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)***
- 3. Index Microvascular Resistance (IMR)***
- 4. Absolute Microvascular Resistance (MRR)***

3. Index of Microvascular Resistance (IMR)

Indicateur Théorique de la dilution

3-4 cc
saline



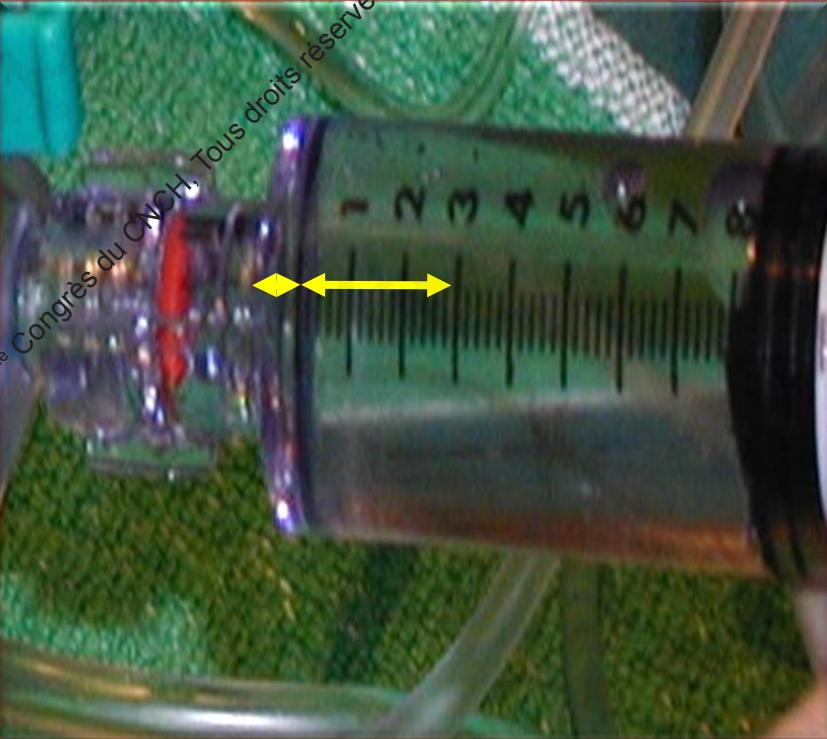
$$F = \frac{V}{T_{mn}}$$

$$T_{mn} (s) = \frac{V (mL)}{F (mL/s)}$$

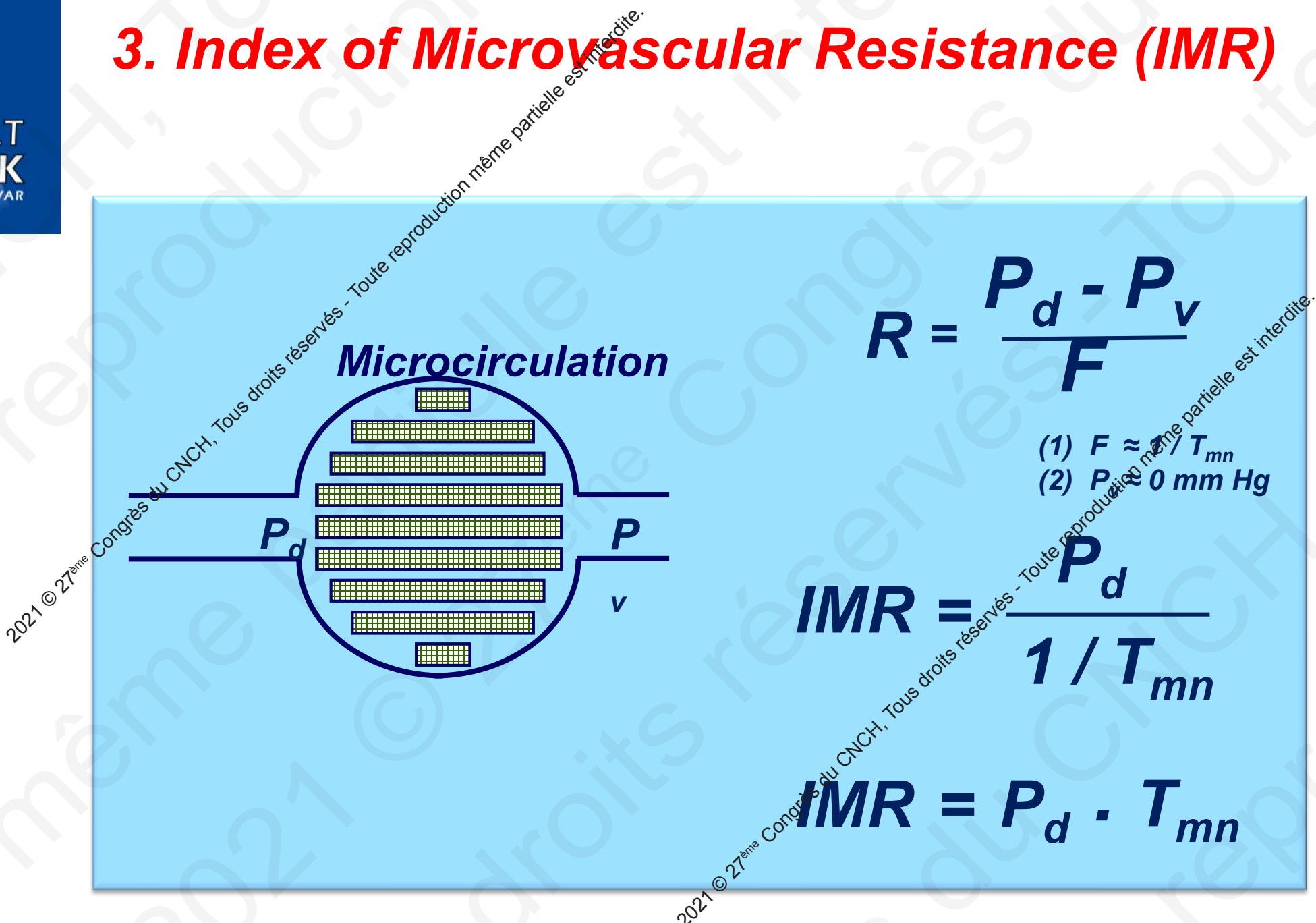
$T_{mn} (s)$ = un indice de flux

3. Index of Microvascular Resistance (IMR)

Injection en bolus de 3-4 mL de solution saline à température ambiante



3. Index of Microvascular Resistance (IMR)



3. Index of Microvascular Resistance (IMR)

Pressurewire® Abbott + Coroventis



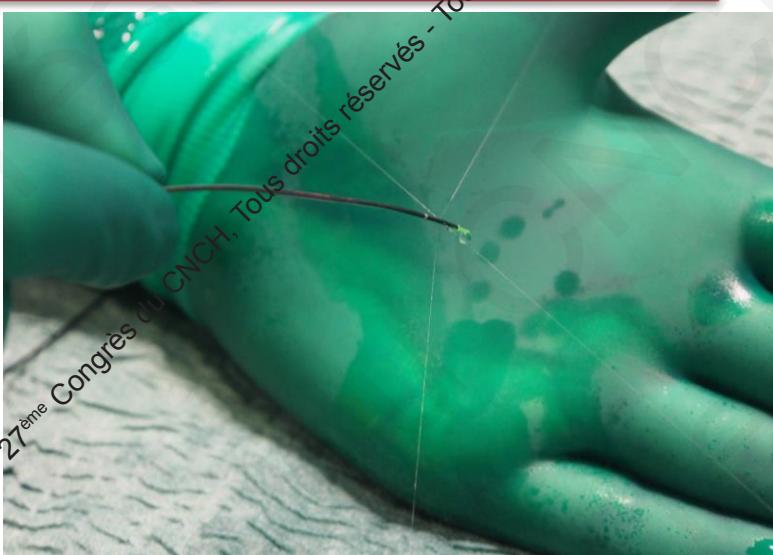
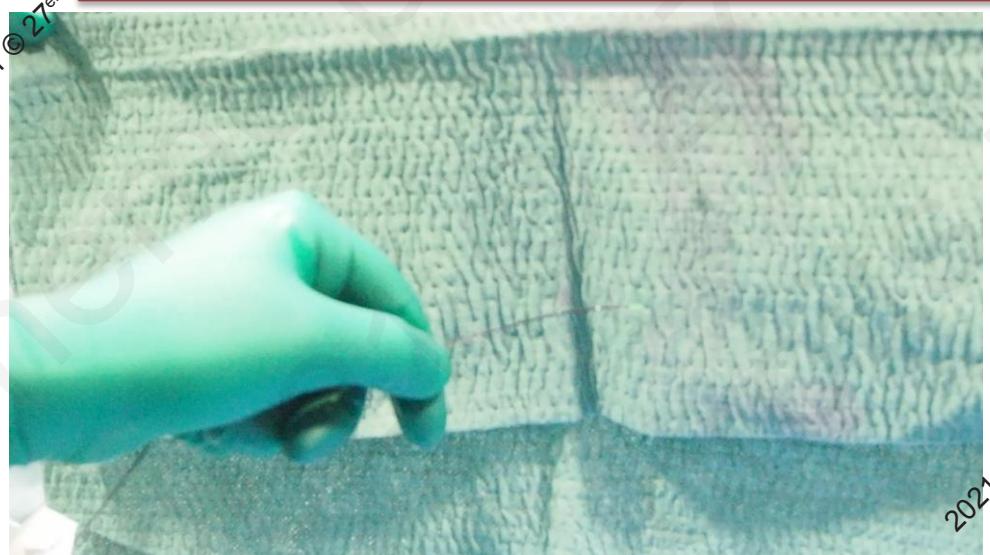
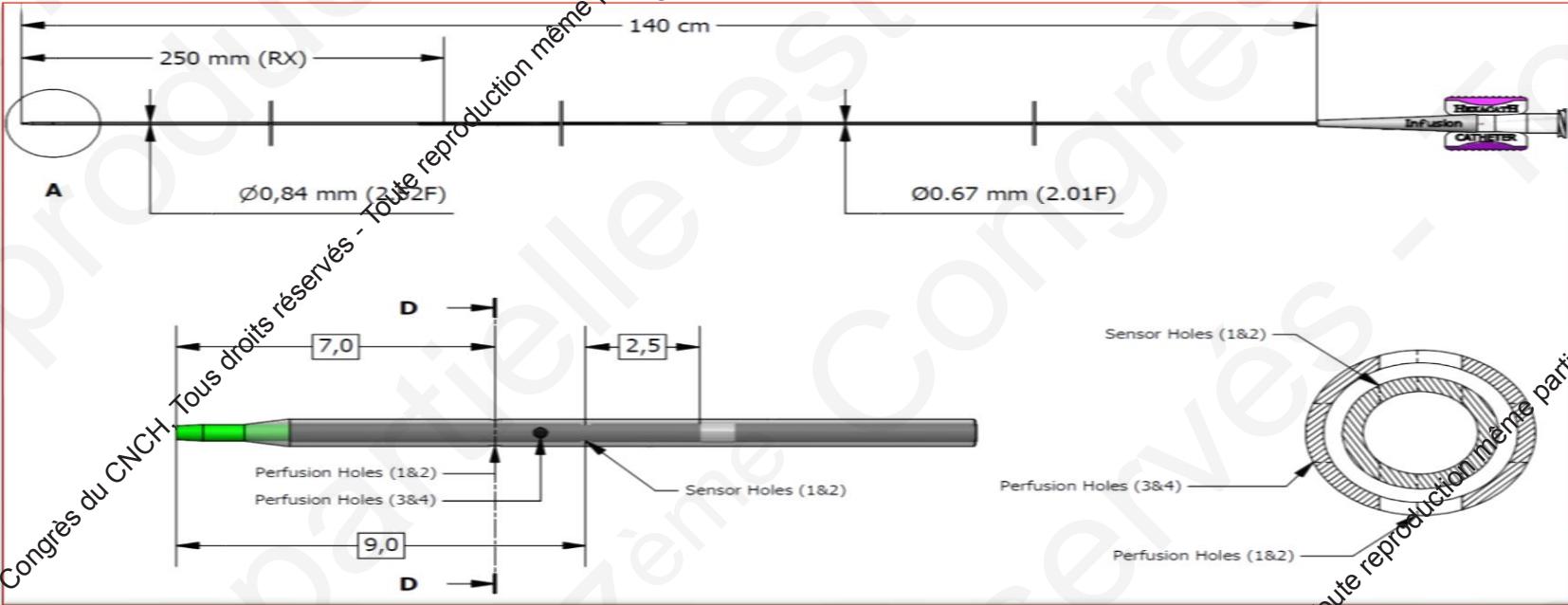


Evaluation invasive de la perfusion coronaire

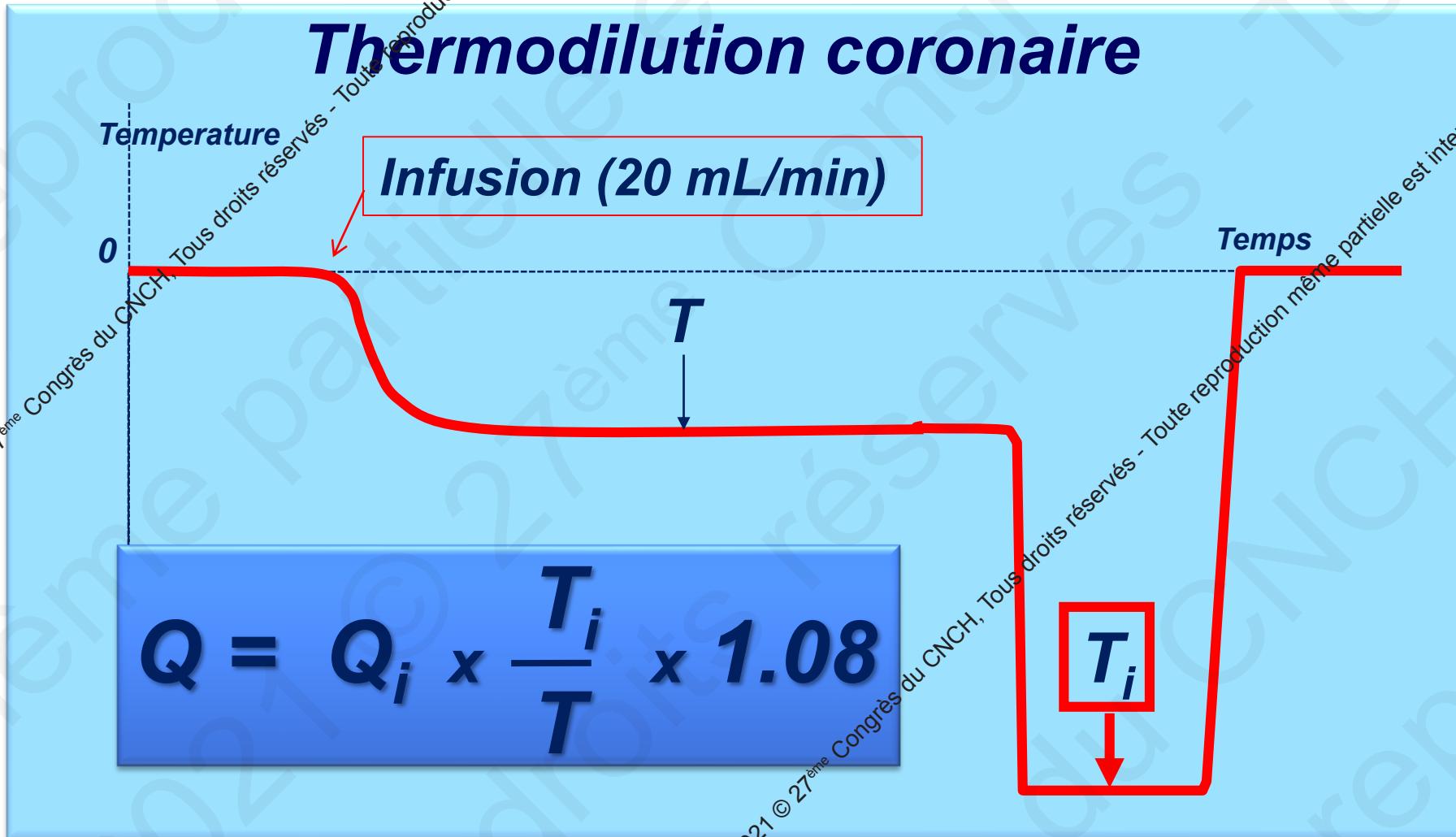
- 1. Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR)**
- 2. Coronary Flow Reserve (CFR)**
- 3. Index Microvascular Resistance (IMR)**
- 4. Absolute Microvascular Resistance (MRR)**

4. Absolute Coronary Blood Flow

Rayflow® Catheter

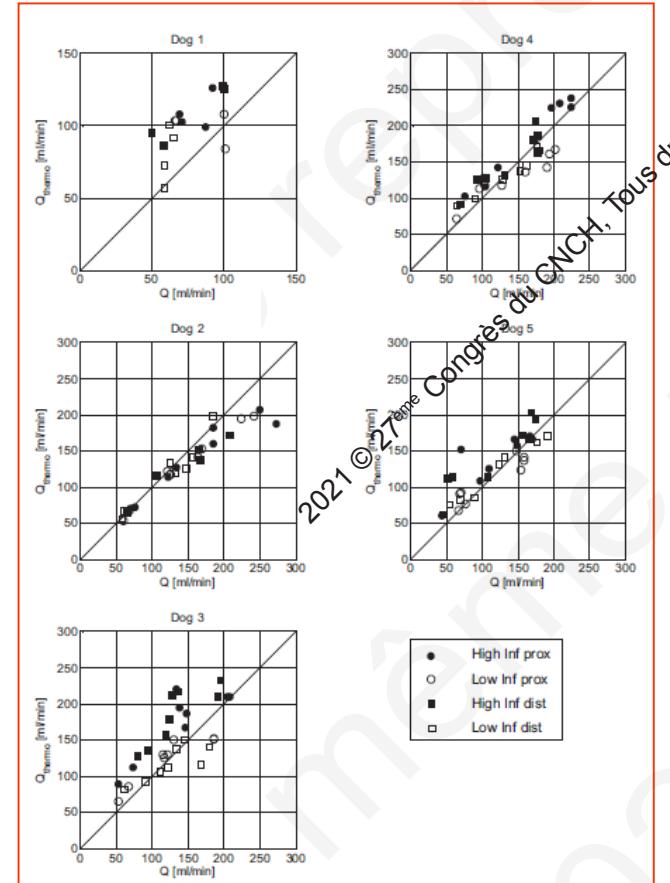


4. Absolute Coronary Flow

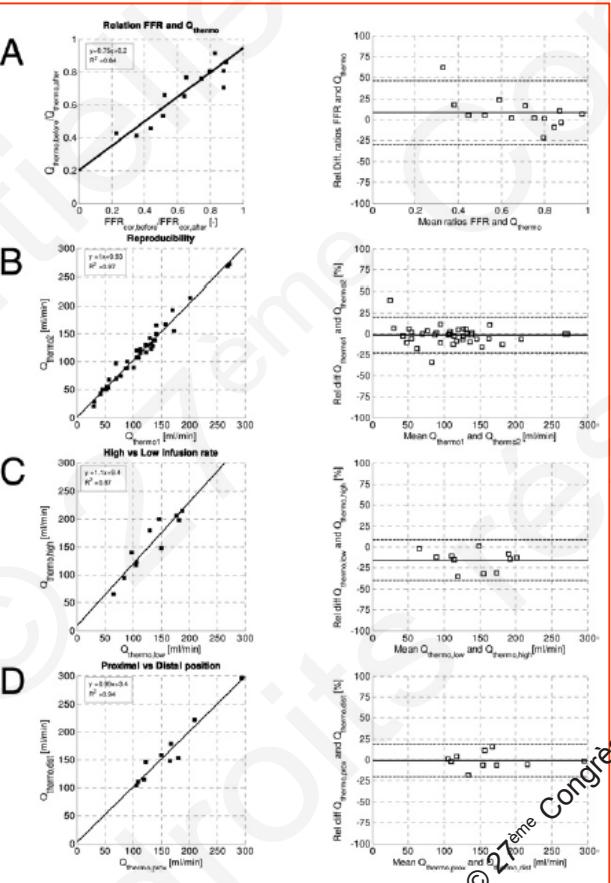


4. Etudes de validation

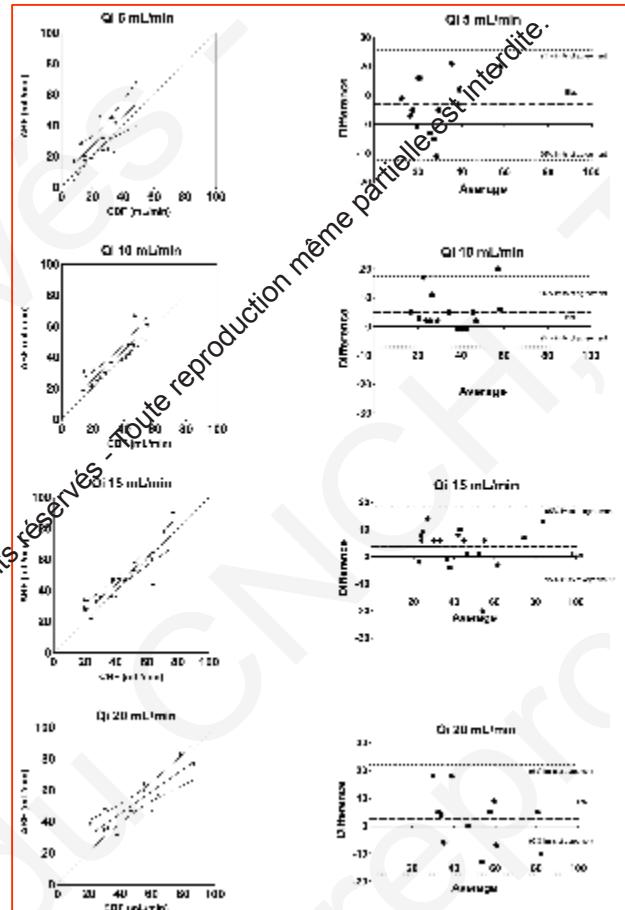
Chien



Humain

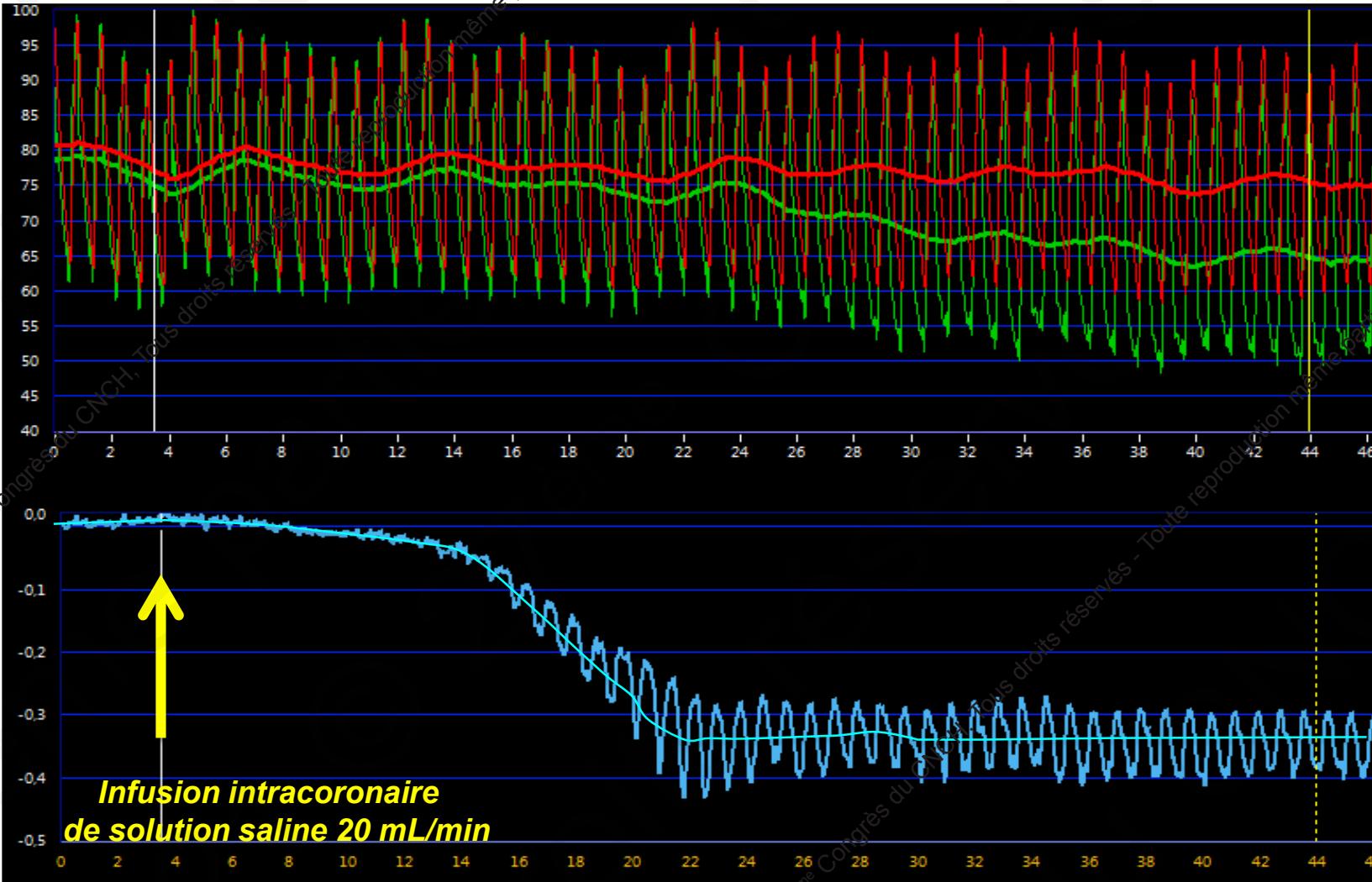


Cochon



4. Absolute Coronary Blood Flow

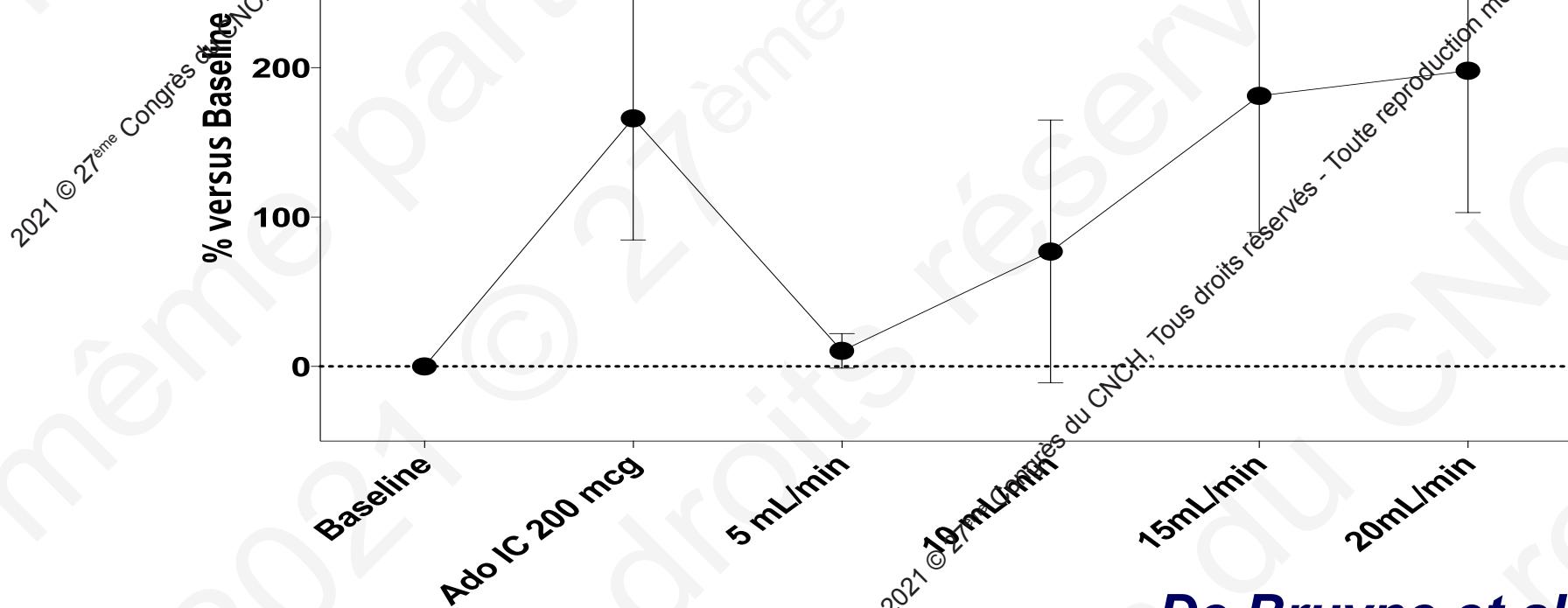
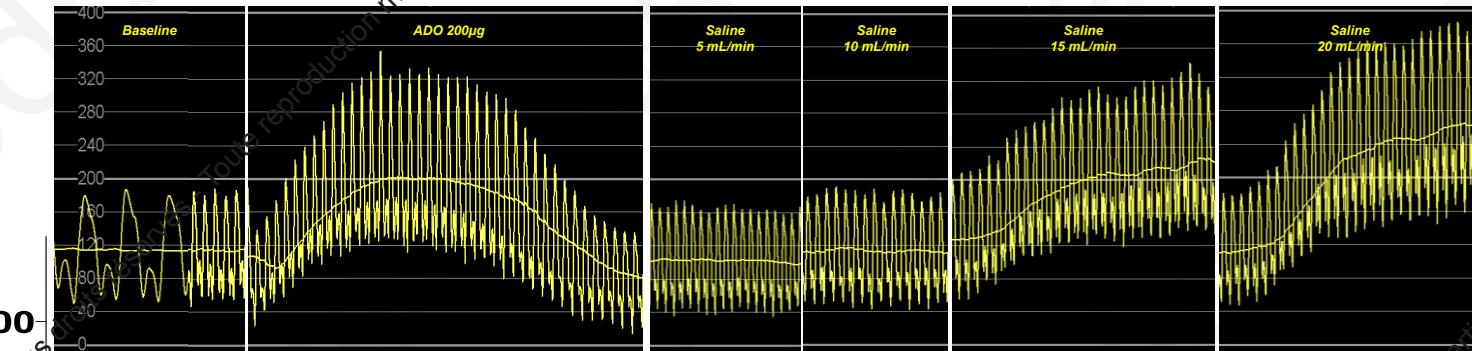
La question de l'hyperémie



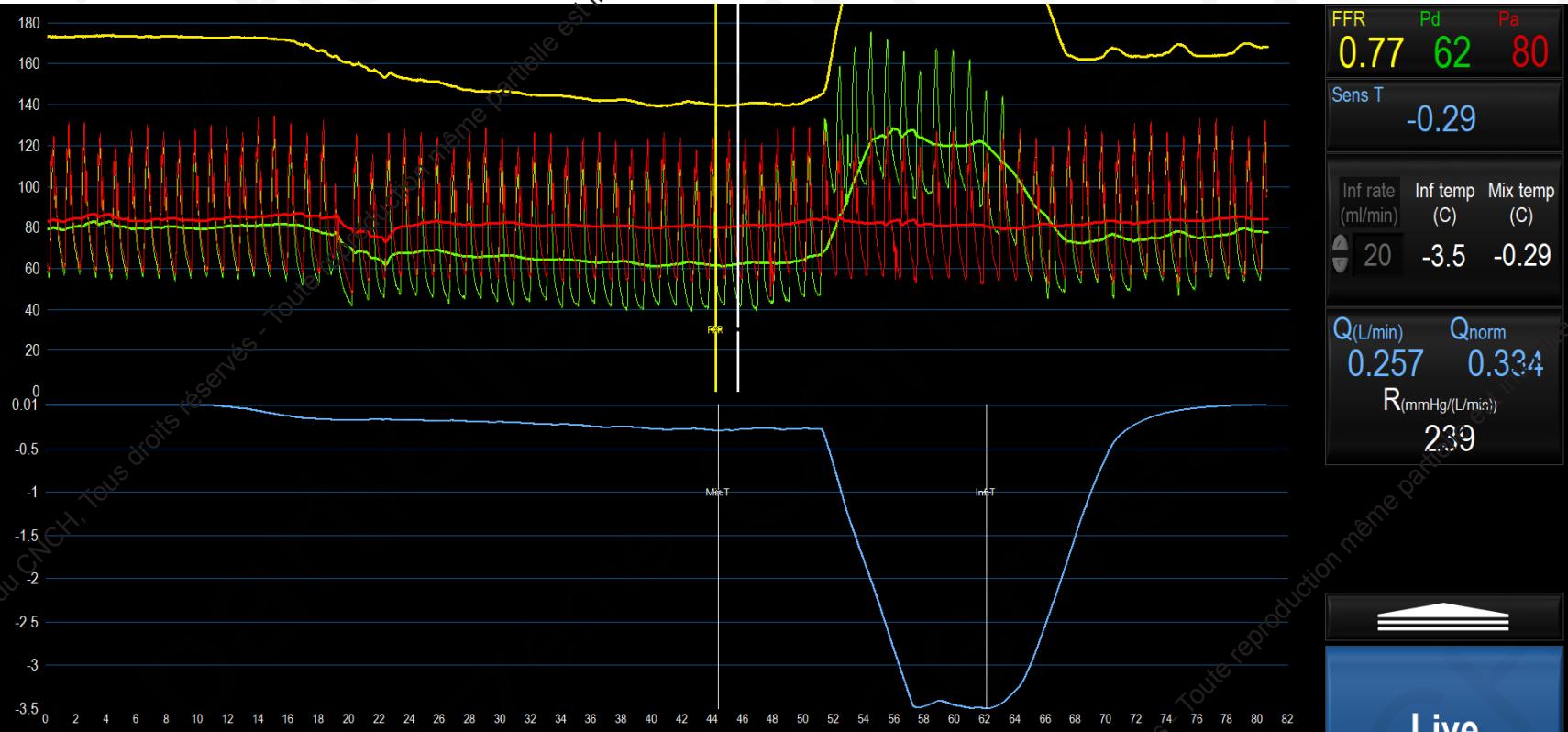
→ la perfusion de solution saline induit-elle une hyperémie ?

4. Absolute Coronary Flow

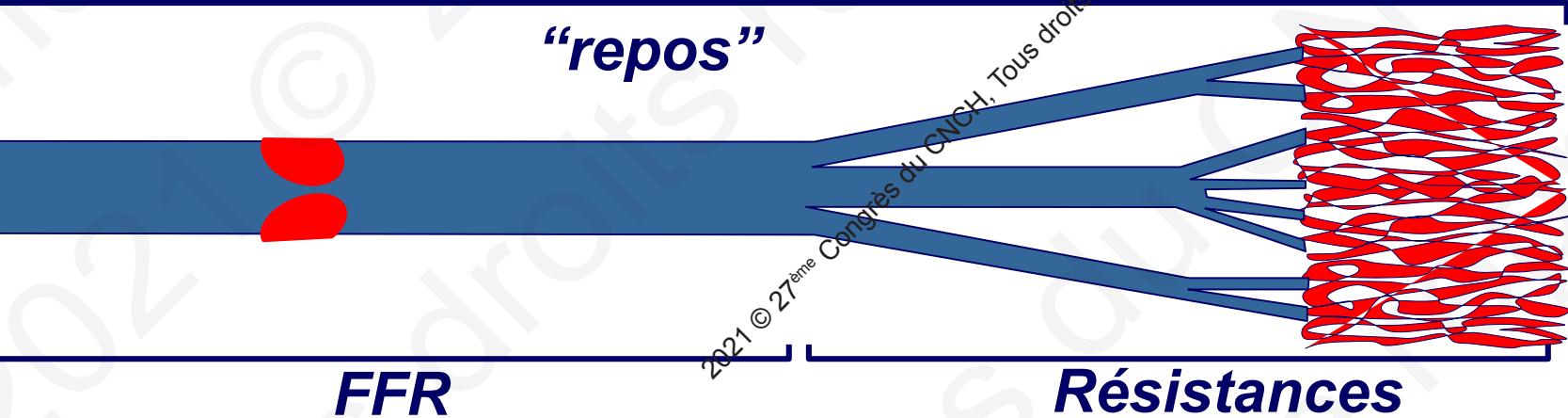
Doppler Flow Velocity Measurements of the Effect of Saline Infusion



4. Flux absolu et résistances

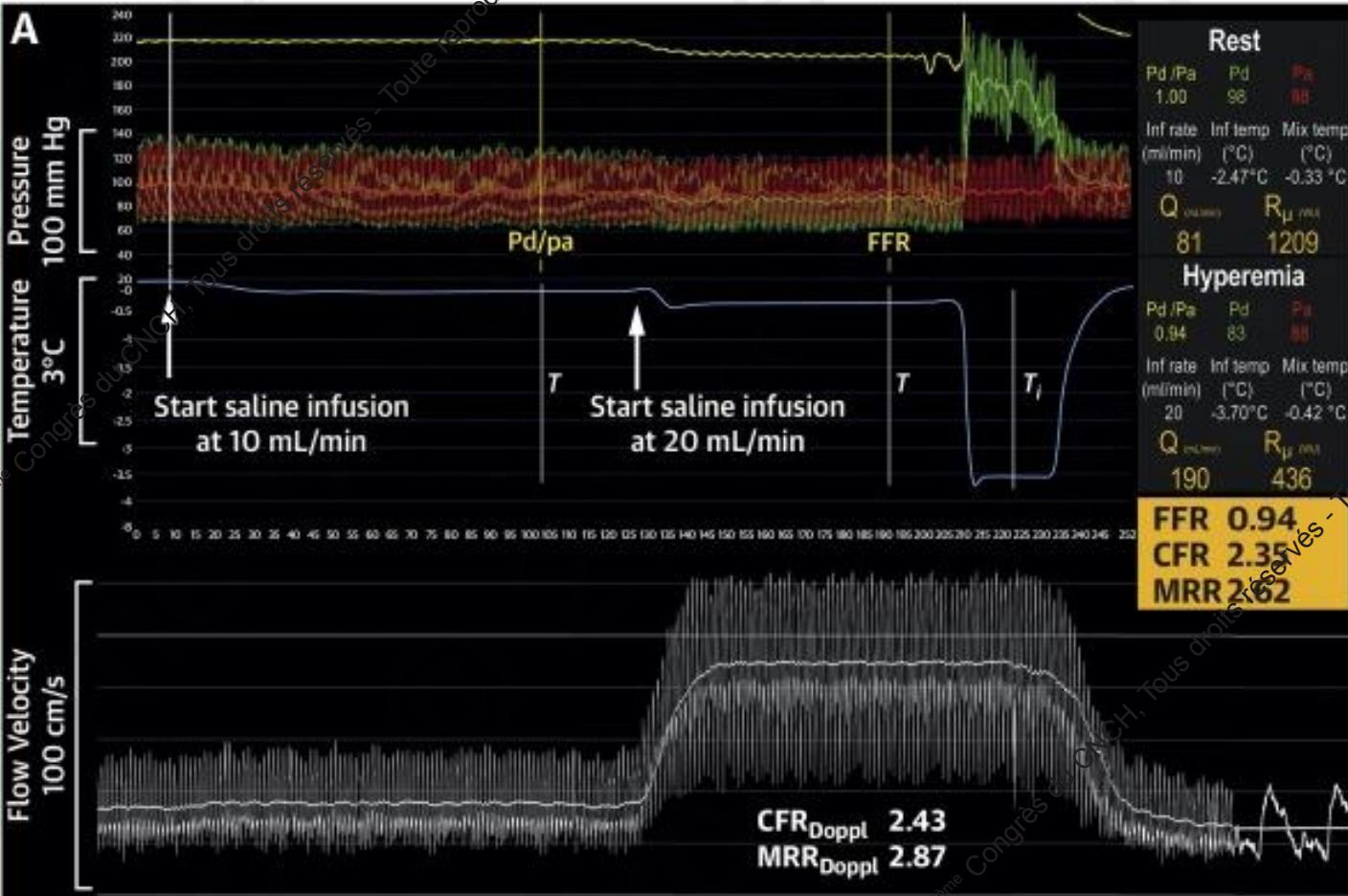


Débit max & Débit “repos”



4. Microvascular Resistance Reserve

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Simultaneous Registration of Pressures, Temperature, and Flow Velocity in the Right Coronary Artery



B

$$Q = 1.08 \cdot \frac{T_i}{T} \cdot Q_i$$

$$R_{\mu, \text{rest}} = P_a / Q_{\text{rest}}$$

$$R_{\mu, \text{hyper}} = P_d / Q_{\text{hyper}}$$

$$\text{MRR} = \frac{Q_{\text{hyper}}}{Q_{\text{rest}}} \cdot \frac{P_{a, \text{rest}}}{P_{d, \text{hyper}}}$$

