

SOLACI-CACI@LATAMBIF Group. Lesions in the Left Main ]  
Coronary Artery: What Is the Best Therapeutic Alternative in 2024?

# CURRENT STATUS OF LMCA PCI: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CLINICAL STUDIES

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# Introduction

70's: LMCA versus  
OMT → CABG

Revascularization  
strategy for left main  
coronary artery disease  
is uncertain

The first PCI was  
performed by Dr Andreas  
Gruntzig with balloon  
angioplasty in 1977

Syntax score: complex  
and lack of adequate  
training

Special trials:  
SYNTAX, PRECOMBAT,  
NOBLE, and EXCEL

Importance of Heart  
team and Patient  
decision

Bruschke AV, Circulation. 1973;47:1154-1163.

Conley MJ Circulation. 1978;57:947-952.

Mäkikallio TI. Lancet. 2016;388:2743-2752.

Holm NR NOBLE trial. Lancet. 2020;395:191-199.

## 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on Myocardial Revascularization

### Left main CAD

|  | CABG |   | PCI with DES |   |
|--|------|---|--------------|---|
| Left main disease with low SYNTAX score (0-22) <sup>69, 121, 122, 124, 145-148</sup>           | I    | A | I            | A |
| Left main disease with intermediate SYNTAX score (23-32) <sup>69, 121, 122, 124, 145-148</sup> | I    | A | IIa          | A |
| Left main disease with high SYNTAX score ( $\geq 33$ ) <sup>c 69, 121, 122, 124, 146-148</sup> | I    | A | III          | B |

## 2021 ACC/AHA/SCAI Guidelines for Coronary Artery Revascularization

|  |    |      |
|--|----|------|
| In patients with SIHD and significant left main stenosis, CABG is recommended to improve survival (9-12)   | 1  | B-R  |
| In selected patients with SIHD and significant left main stenosis for whom PCI can provide equivalent revascularization to that possible with CABG, PCI is reasonable to improve survival (9)      | 2a | B-NR |
| In patients who require revascularization for multivessel CAD with complex or diffuse CAD (e.g., SYNTAX score > 33), it is reasonable to choose CABG over PCI to confer a survival Advantage (2-5) | 2a | B-R  |

# 2022 Joint ESC/EACTS Task Force Review of the 2018 Guidelines for Revascularization of LMCAD in Patients at Low Surgical Risk

**Suggested recommendation for type of revascularization in stable patients with left main disease, coronary anatomy suitable for both procedures and low predicted surgical mortality**

| Recomendation  | CABG               |                    | PCI                |                    |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|  | Class <sup>a</sup> | Level <sup>b</sup> | Class <sup>a</sup> | Level <sup>b</sup> |
| Left main disease with low or intermediate SYNTAX score (0-32) | I                  | A                  | Ila                | A                  |

# Introduction

- TRIALS

| Trial     | Year | Sample size | Methodology   | Patient population   | Conclusions   |
|-----------|------|-------------|---|--|---|
| SYNTAX    | 2009 | 1,800       | Multicenter, parallel-group, randomized, controlled trial | MVD or LM disease  | PCI with increased revascularization rates and CABG with higher stroke rate   |
| PRECOMBAT | 2015 | 600         | Prospective, open-label, randomized trial                 | Unprotected left main coronary artery stenosis   | No significant difference regarding the rate of MACCE between PCI and CABG at 5 years   |
| EXCEL     | 2016 | 1,905       | Multicenter, randomized, open-label trial                 | Left main coronary stenosis of at least 70%, SYNTAX score of 32 or lower   | PCI was noninferior to CABG with respect to the rate of the composite end point of death, stroke, or MI at 3 y                          |
| NOBLE     | 2016 | 1,201       | Prospective, randomized, open-label, noninferiority trial | Left main coronary stenosis diameter > 50% or fractional flow reserve ≤ 0.80 with no more than three additional noncomplex lesions | PCI was not noninferior to CABG for treatment of left main coronary artery disease; CABG might provide a better clinical outcome at 5 y |

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; CV, cardiovascular; LM, left main; MACCE, major adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events; MI, myocardial infarction; MVD, multivessel disease; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

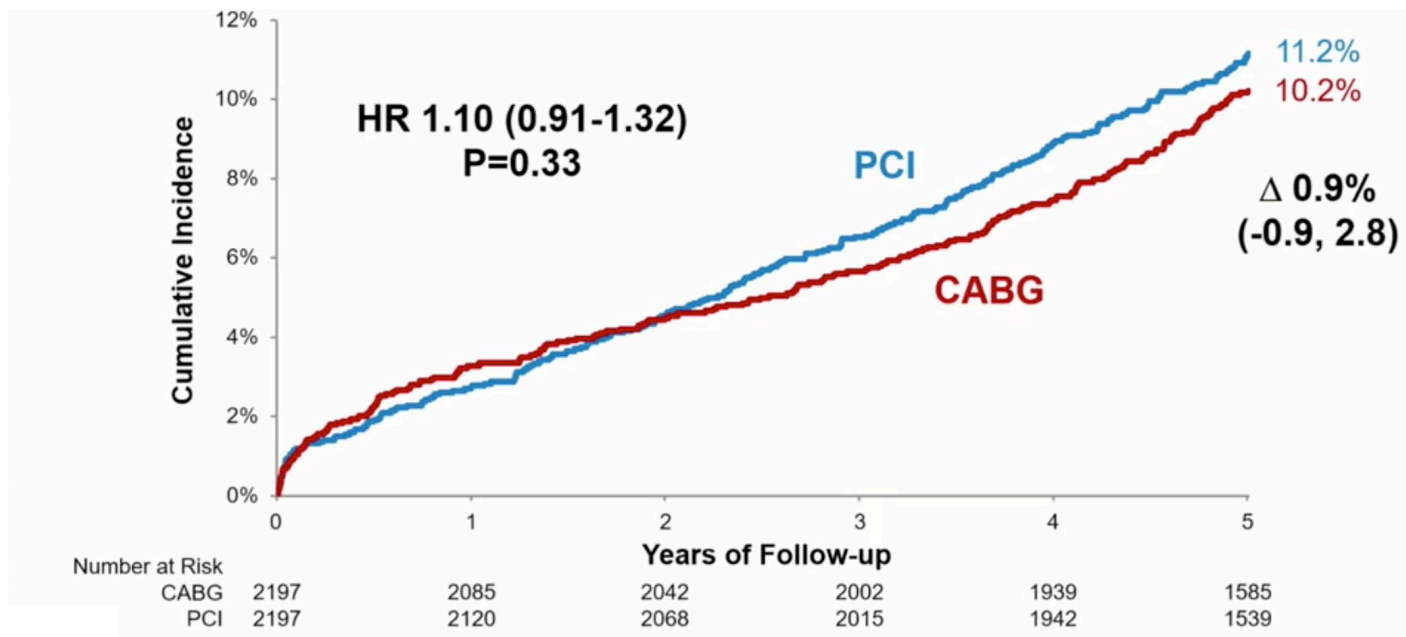
# Individual Patient Data Pooled Analysis from EXCEL, NOBLE, SYNTAX, and PRECOMBAT (n = 4,394)

All 4934 patients judged by a Heart Team to be equally suitable candidates for either PCI or CABG

| Characteristic                         | PCI (N = 2197) | CABG (N = 2197) |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Age, Years                             | 66 (59-73)     | 66 (59-72)      |
| Male                                   | 77             | 77              |
| Diabetes                               | 26             | 25              |
| LVEF < 50%                             | 12             | 12              |
| SYNTAX score                           | 25 (19-31)     | 24 (18-31)      |
| Left main only                         | 16             | 16              |
| Left main + multivessel (≥ 2V) disease | 52             | 53              |
| # stents / conduits                    | 2 (1-3)        | 2 (2-3)         |
| IVUS use                               | 68             |                 |
| LIMA                                   |                | 36              |
| All arterial                           |                | 23              |

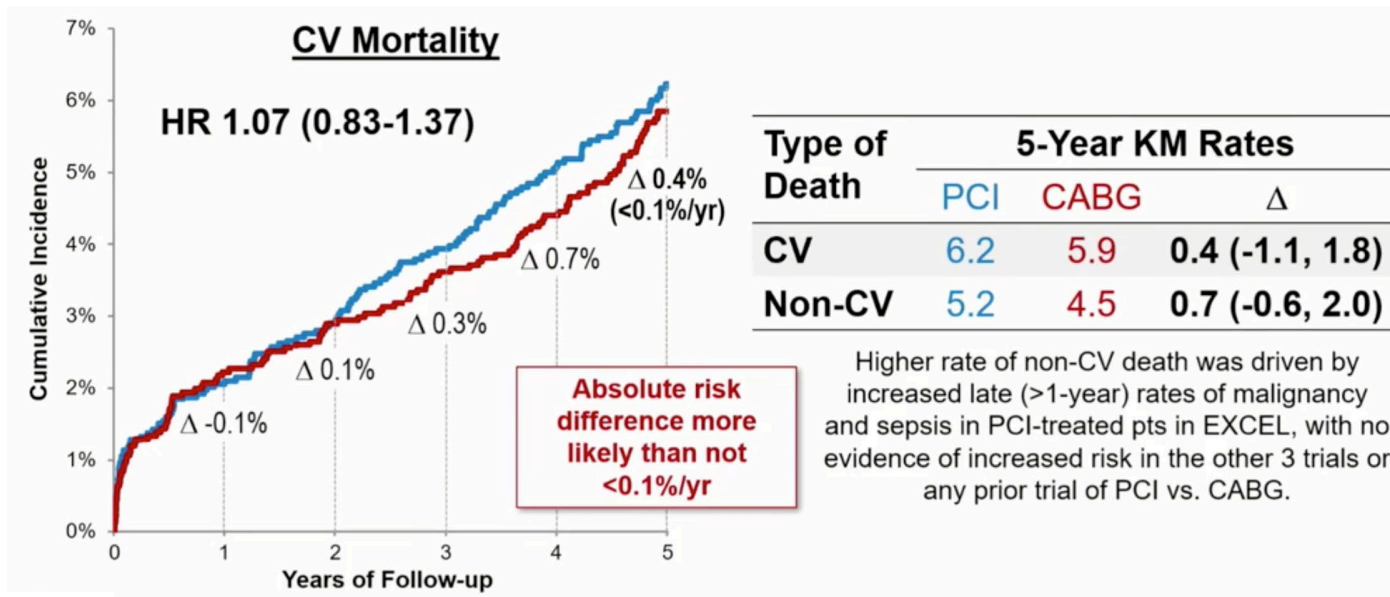
Sebatine MS et al. Lancet 2021;398:2247-57

## 4 Randomized Trials of PCI with DES vs CABG (n = 4,394) Primary Endpoint: All-cause Mortality



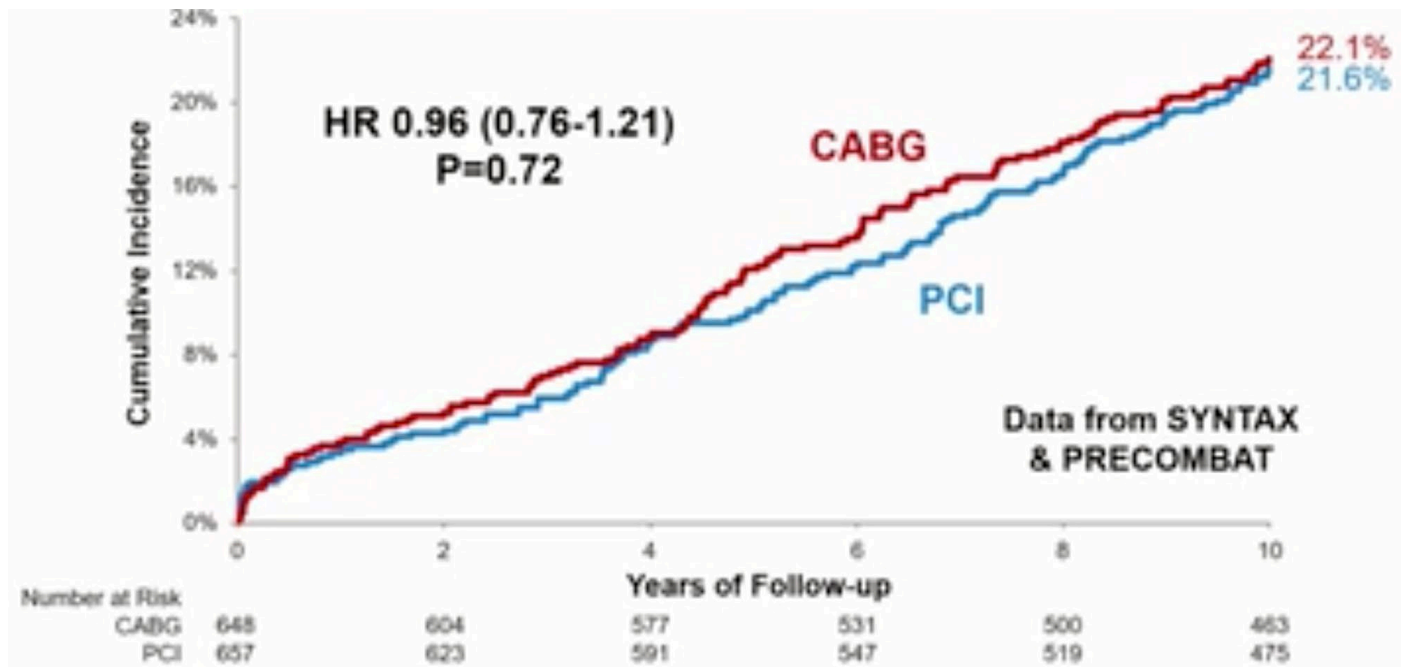
Sebatine MS et al. Lancet 2021;398:2247-57

## 4 Randomized Trials of PCI with DES vs CABG (n = 4,394) CV and Non-CV Mortality



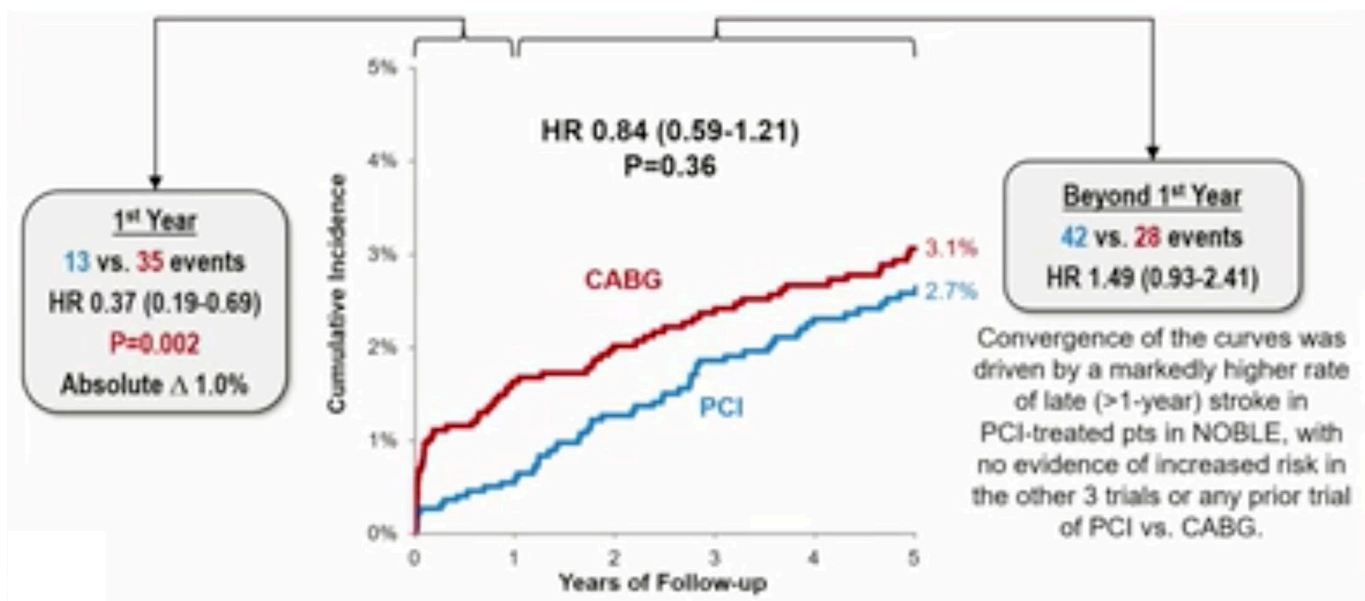


## 4 Randomized Trials of PCI with DES vs CABG (n = 4,394) Two Trials with 10-Year Mortality Data



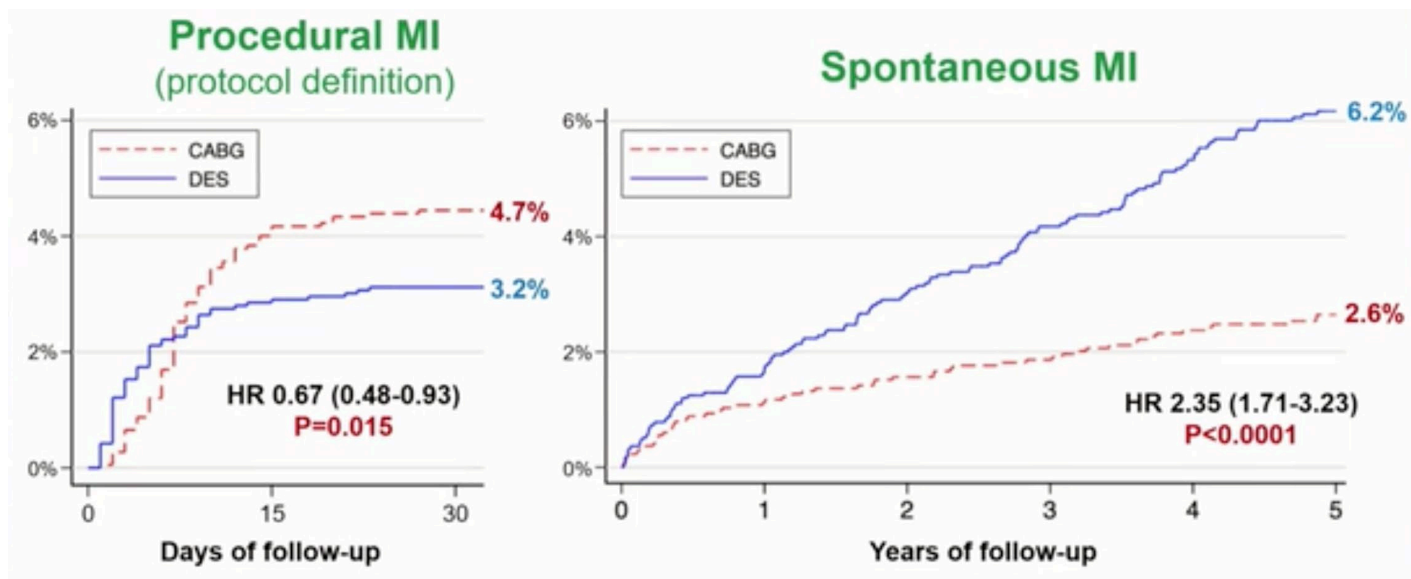
Sebatine MS et al. Lancet 2021;398:2247-57

## 4 Randomized Trials of PCI with DES vs CABG (n = 4,394) Stroke



Sebatine MS et al. Lancet 2021;398:2247-57

## 4 Randomized Trials of PCI with DES vs CABG (n = 4,394) Procedural and Spontaneous MI



## What about all the Other outcomes?

Infections/sepsis

Renal dysfunction

Atrial fibrillation/arrhythmias

Vascular complications

Major bleeding/transfusions

Rehospitalizations

Other reoperations

Recurrent angina

Chest pain

Musculoskeletal disorders

Dyspnea and fatigue (HF)

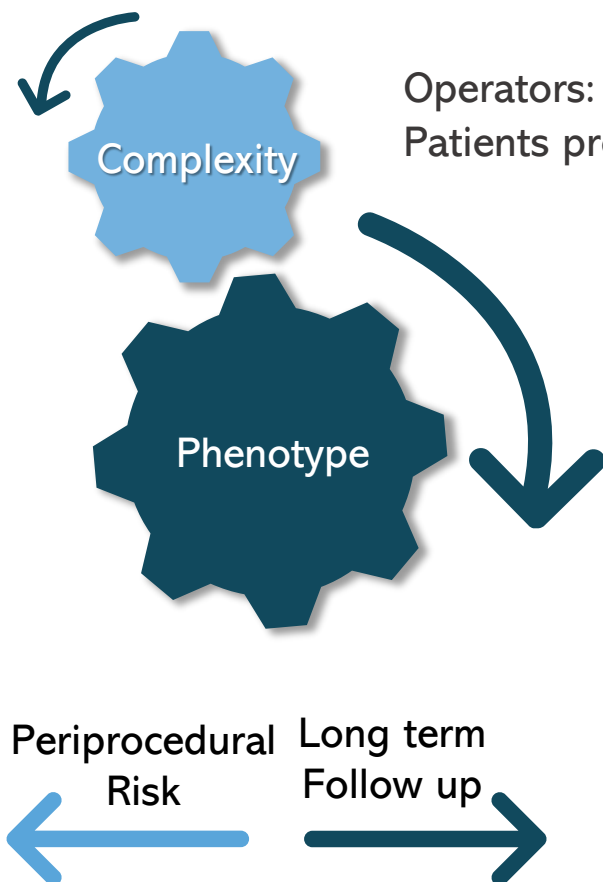
Time to recovery

Depression

Cognitive decline

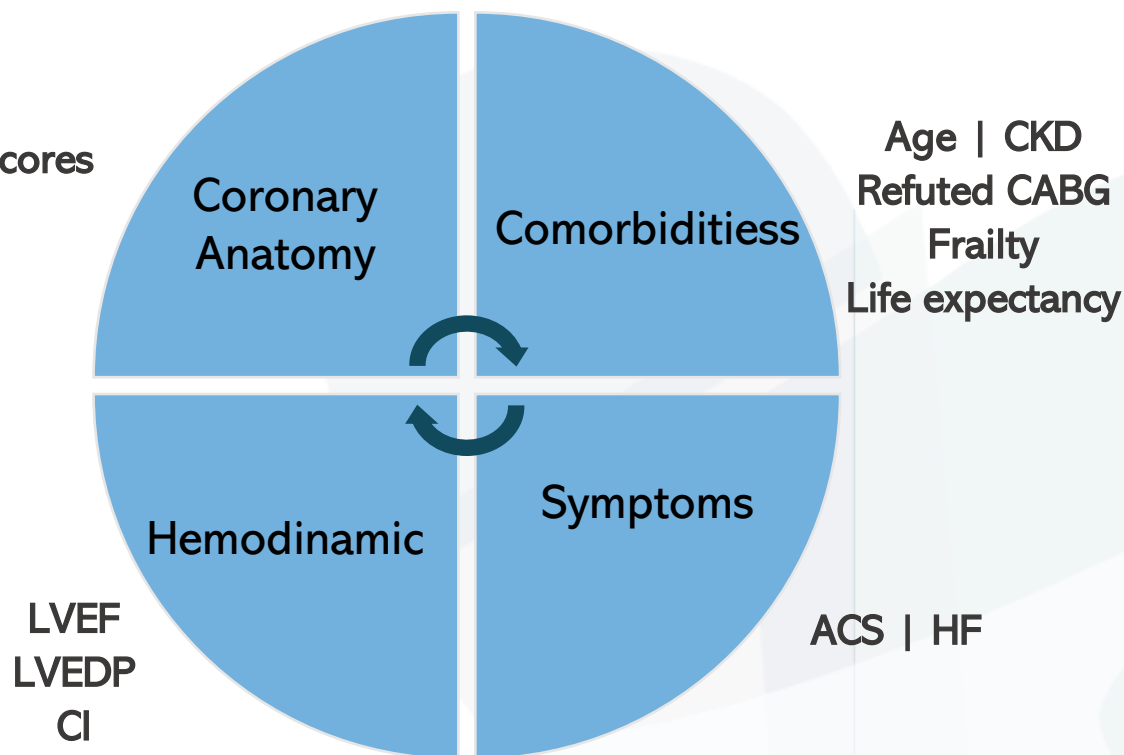
## REAL WORLD

# Definition of angioplasty complex and high-risk should include all



Operators: Local expertise  
Patients preference

Scores



# Key principles of a Complex Injuries Team

## CABG

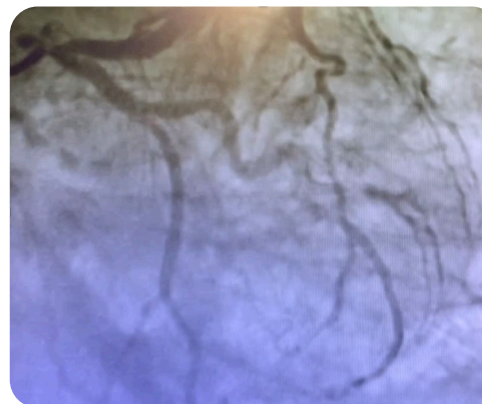
- Young people
- Chronic kidney
- LV dysfunction
- Diabetics
- Injury complexity
- Associated valve disease

## Heart Team

- Socio-economic factors
- Patient preference
- Operators
- Material availability

## PCI

- Type of injury
- High surgical risk
- Patient instability
- Life expectancy



## FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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**#FamilyTeam**



 MedInterv