

XIII CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE CARDIOLOGIA
CARDIOLOGIA INTERVENCIONISTA - LII JORNADA ACCI-SOLACI



DE LA
PREVENCIÓN
A LA **INTERVENCIÓN**

8, 9 y 10 de octubre

Lugar: 
INTERCONTINENTAL
SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

Organiza:



SINDROME CORONARIO CRONICO. De la Intervención a la Optimización Médica.

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Definición



Alteraciones
estructurales y/o
funcionales



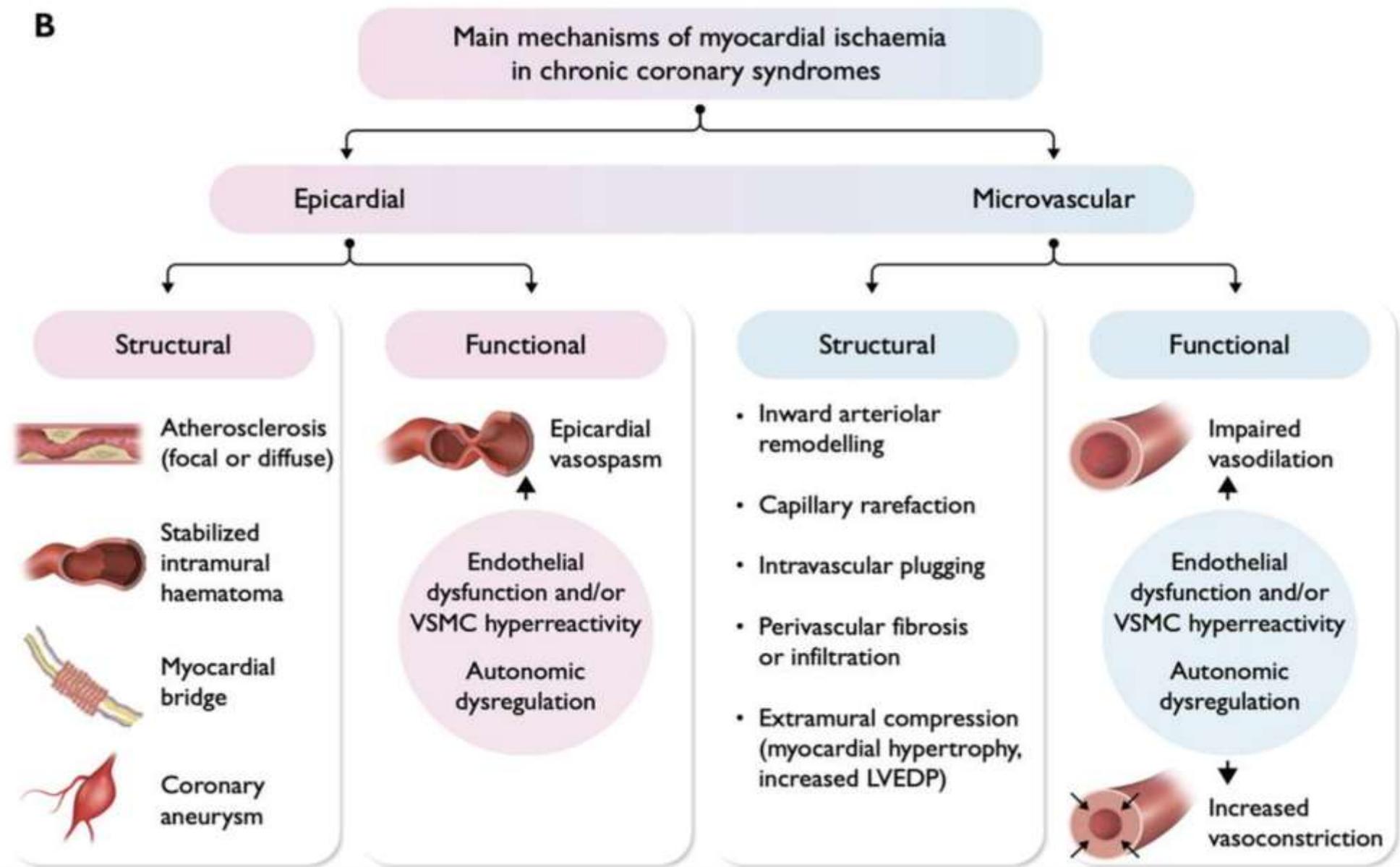
Desajuste demanda y
riego sanguíneo



Diferentes
manifestaciones clínicas



Figura1.
 Adaptado de
 "2024 ESC
 Guidelines for the
 management of
 chronic coronary
 syndromes,"
 por Christiaan
 Vrints, Felicita
 Andreotti,
 Konstantinos
 C. Koskinas,
 et al., 2024,
*European
 Heart Journal*,
 45(36), 3415–
 3537.
[https://doi.org/
 10.1093/eurhe
 artj/ehae177](https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177).
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Clinical Scenarios

Six common scenarios outpatient clinics



Suspected CAD and 'stable' anginal symptoms, and/or dyspnoea.



New onset of heart failure (HF) or left ventricular (LV) dysfunction and suspected CAD.



Asymptomatic and symptomatic patients with stabilized symptoms <1 year after an ACS, or patients with recent revascularization.



Asymptomatic and symptomatic patients >1 year after initial diagnosis or revascularization.



Angina and suspected vasospastic or microvascular disease.



Asymptomatic subjects in whom CAD is detected at Screening.



Síntomas

Figura 3. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.



Chest discomfort

Decreasing likelihood of CCS



Increasing likelihood of CCS

	Decreasing likelihood of CCS	Increasing likelihood of CCS
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning • Sharp • Tearing - Ripping • Pleuritic • Aching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strangling • Constricting • Squeezing • Pressure • Heaviness
Location and size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right • Shifting • Large area or fine spot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrosternal • Extending to left arm, or to jugular or intrascapular region • "Fist"-size
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short: up to 5–10 min if triggered by physical exertion or emotion
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At rest • On deep inspiration or when coughing • When pressing on ribs or sternum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On effort • More frequent in cold weather, strong winds or after a heavy meal • Emotional distress (anxiety, anger, excitation or nightmare)
Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By antacids, drinking milk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsiding within 1–5 min after effort discontinuation • Relief accelerated by sublingual nitroglycerin

1 Symptom score (0–3 points)

Chest pain characteristics		Symptom score
Type and location	Constricting discomfort located retrosternally or in neck, jaw, shoulder or arm (1 point)	
Aggravated by	Physical or emotional stress (1 point)	
Relieved by	Rest or nitrates within 5 min (1 point)	
Dyspnoea characteristics		
Shortness of breath and/or trouble catching breath aggravated by physical exertion (2 points)		
		Main symptom either: Chest pain (0–3 points) or Dyspnoea (2 points)

2 Number of risk factors for CAD (0–5):
Family history, smoking, dyslipidaemia, hypertension and diabetes

Figura 4 y 5. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

Riesgo

Estimate the Risk Factor-weighted Clinical Likelihood (RF-CL) of obstructive CAD

Number of risk factors	Symptom score					
	0–1 point		2 points		3 points	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age 30–39	0 1 2	1 2 5	0 1 3	2 4 8	2 5 10	9 14 22
Age 40–49	1 1 3	2 4 8	1 2 5	3 6 12	4 7 12	14 20 27
Age 50–59	1 2 5	4 7 12	2 3 7	6 11 17	6 10 15	21 27 33
Age 60–69	2 4 7	8 12 17	3 6 11	12 17 25	10 14 19	32 35 39
Age 70–80	4 7 11	15 19 24	6 10 16	22 27 34	16 19 23	44 44 45

Clinical likelihood: ● Very low ● Low ● Moderate

Figura 6. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

2

Adjust clinical likelihood based on abnormal clinical findings

(Class I)

Resting ECG changes (Q-wave or ST-segment/T-wave changes)

Exercise ECG with abnormal findings

LV dysfunction (severe or segmental)

hypotension during exercise

Ventricular arrhythmia

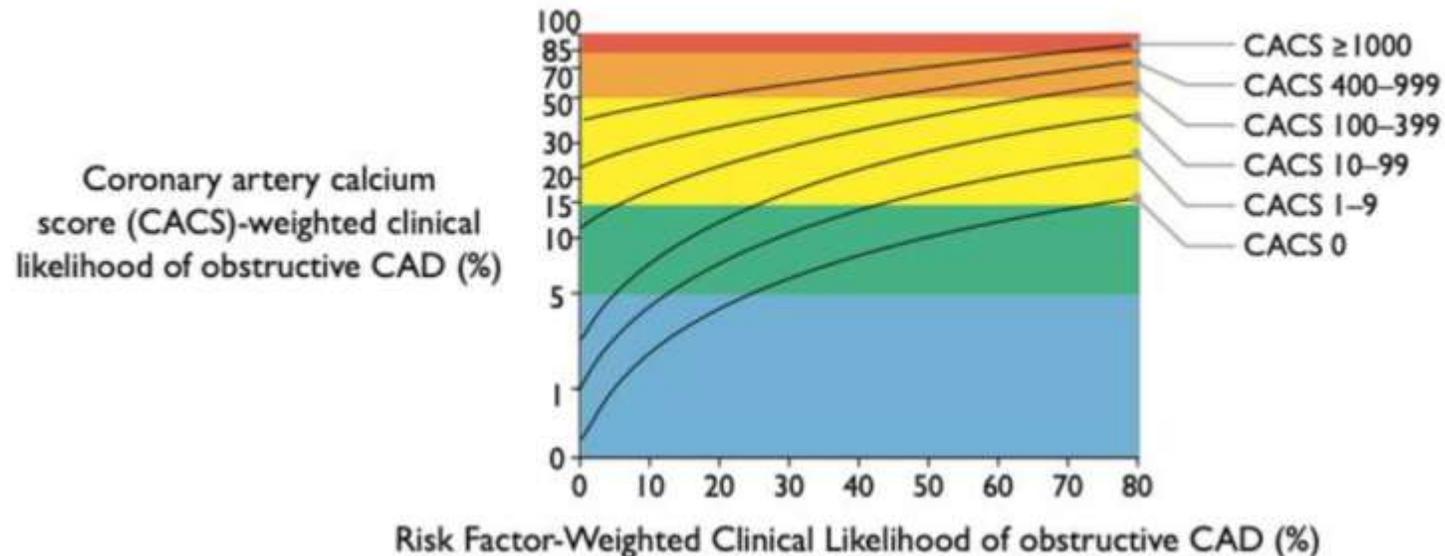
Peripheral artery disease

Coronary calcification on pre-existing chest CT

3

Consider reclassification of low RF-CL (>5–15%) using CACS to identify very low ($\leq 5\%$) CACS-CL

(Class IIa)





Risk factor-weighted clinical likelihood of obstructive CAD

Appropriate first-line test for suspected CCS

Angina mínimos esfuerzos
Angina refractaria a tratamiento médico
Arritmias ventriculares
Hipotensión durante actividad física

Very high
>85%



Invasive coronary angiography



High
>50–85%



Functional imaging



PET/SPECT CMR Stress ECHO

Moderate
>15–50%



OR

Functional imaging



PET/SPECT CMR Stress ECHO

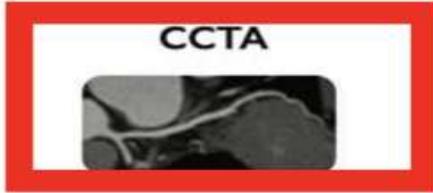
Low
>5–15%



Adjust the clinical likelihood



OR



Very low
≤5%



Defer further testing

Figura 7. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

Recommendations for definition of high risk of adverse events		
An initial stratification of risk of adverse events is recommended based on basic clinical assessment (e.g. age, ECG, anginal threshold, diabetes, CKD, LVEF).	I	B
<p>The use of one or more of the following test results is recommended to identify individuals at high risk of adverse events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise ECG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Duke Treadmill Score < -10; • stress SPECT or PET perfusion imaging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Area of ischaemia ≥10% of the LV myocardium; • Stress echocardiography: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ≥3 of 16 segments with stress-induced hypokinesia or akinesia; • stress CMR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ≥2 of 16 segments with stress perfusion defects or ≥3 dobutamine-induced dysfunctional segments; • CCTA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ left main disease with ≥50% stenosis, three-vessel disease with ≥70% stenosis, or two-vessel disease with ≥70% stenosis, including the proximal LAD or one-vessel disease of the proximal LAD with ≥70% stenosis and FFR-CT ≤0.8. 	I	B
In individuals at high risk of adverse events (regardless of symptoms), ICA—complemented by invasive functional measures (FFR/iFR) when appropriate—is recommended, with the aim of refining risk stratification and improving symptoms and cardiovascular outcomes by revascularization.	I	A

Figura 8. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

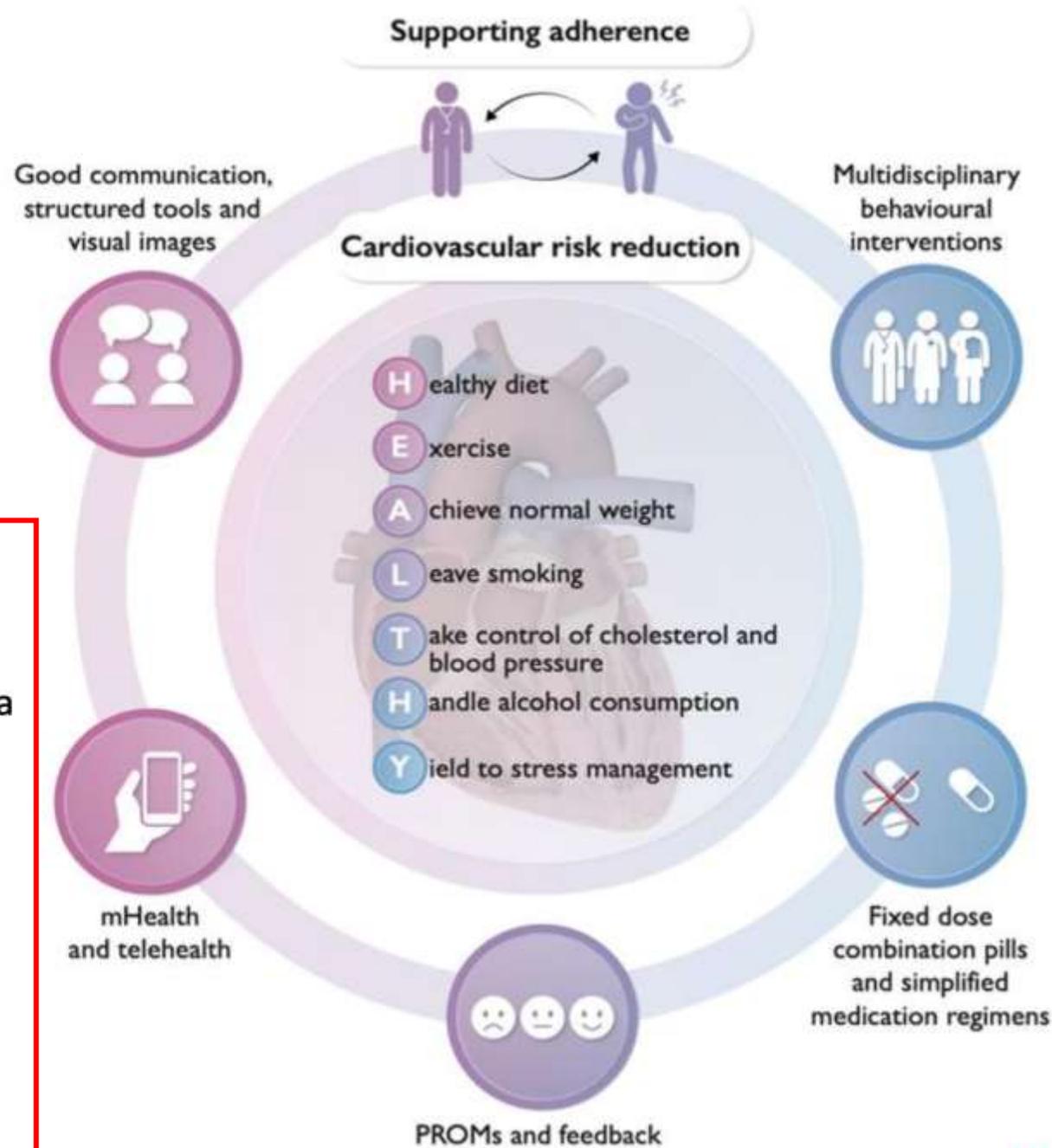
Tratamiento holístico

Step 4 Treatment



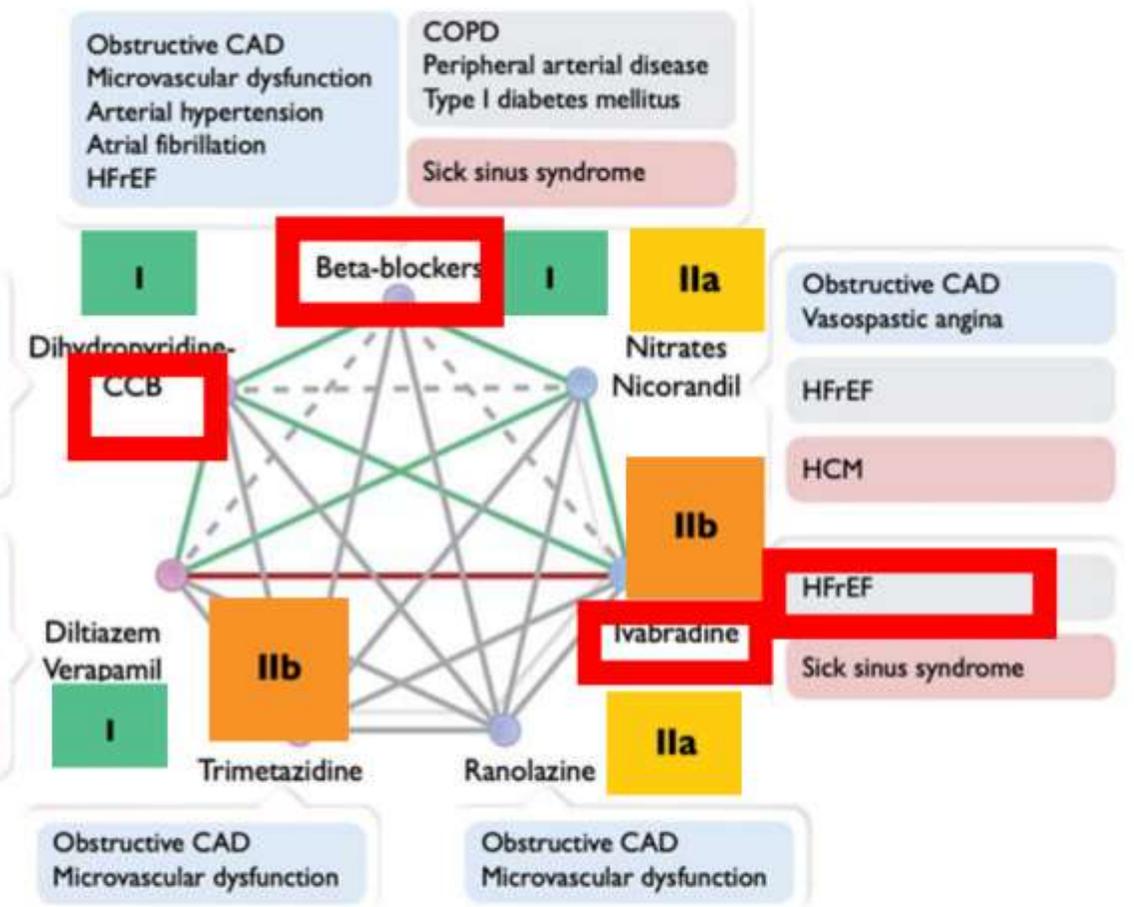
Figura 9 y 10. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

- Tratamiento sintomático**
 - Antianginoso
 - Revascularización coronaria
- Tratamiento pronóstico**
 - Antitrombótico
 - Hipolipemiante
 - "Anti-obesidad"
 - Antiinflamatorio
 - Revascularización Coronaria



Tratamiento antianginoso

General strategy		
It is recommended to tailor the selection of antianginal drugs to the patient's characteristics, comorbidities, concomitant medications, treatment tolerability, and underlying pathophysiology of angina, also considering local drug availability and cost.	I	C
Selection of antianginal medication		
Short-acting nitrates are recommended for immediate relief of angina. ^{536,537}	I	B
Initial treatment with beta-blockers and/or CCBs to control heart rate and symptoms is recommended for most patients with CCS. ^{518,538}	I	B



Indicated unless there are specific contraindications May be indicated in specific situations Contraindicated

— Useful combinations — Possible combinations
 — Not recommended - - Drugs with similar effects

Figura 11 y 12. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

Patients with CCS without indication for OAC undergoing PCI

In CCS patients with no indication for oral anticoagulation, DAPT consisting of aspirin 75–100 mg and clopidogrel 75 mg daily for up to 6 months is recommended as the default antithrombotic strategy after PCI-stenting.⁶³⁰⁻⁶³⁴
 In patients at high bleeding risk^d but not at high ischaemic risk,^e it is recommended to discontinue DAPT 1–3 months after PCI and to continue with single antiplatelet therapy.^{587,591}

I	A
I	A

Assess bleeding risk

Non-high bleeding risk

High bleeding risk

No IAM o revascularización por aterosclerosis significativa: AAS

Tras CABG: AAS

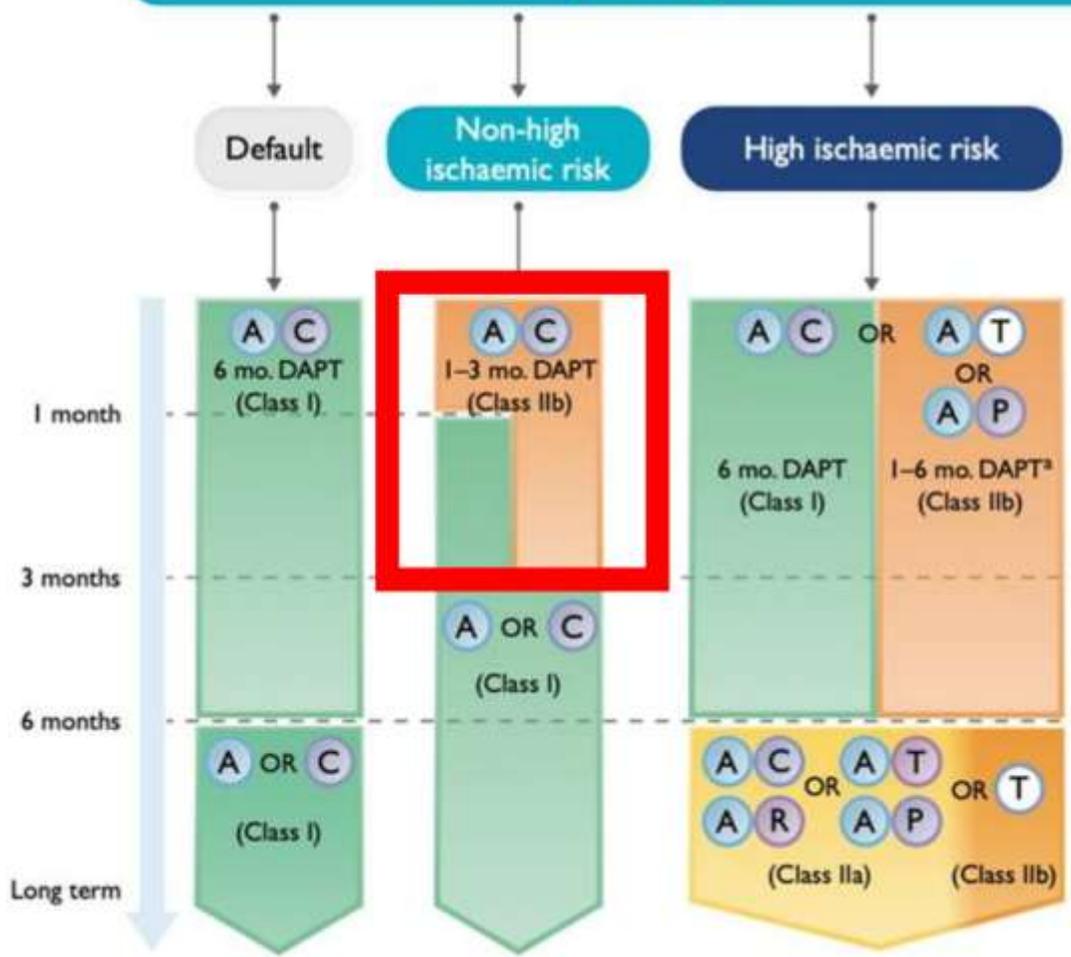


Figura 13-16. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christian Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

- A Aspirin 100 mg o.d.
- C Clopidogrel 75 mg o.d.
- P Prasugrel 10 mg o.d.^b
- R Rivaroxaban 2.5 mg b.i.d.
- T Ticagrelor 60 mg b.i.d.
- T Ticagrelor 90 mg b.i.d.

Colchicina

In CCS patients with atherosclerotic CAD, low-dose colchicine (0.5 mg daily) should be considered to reduce myocardial infarction, stroke, and need for revascularization. ⁷¹⁴⁻⁷¹⁶



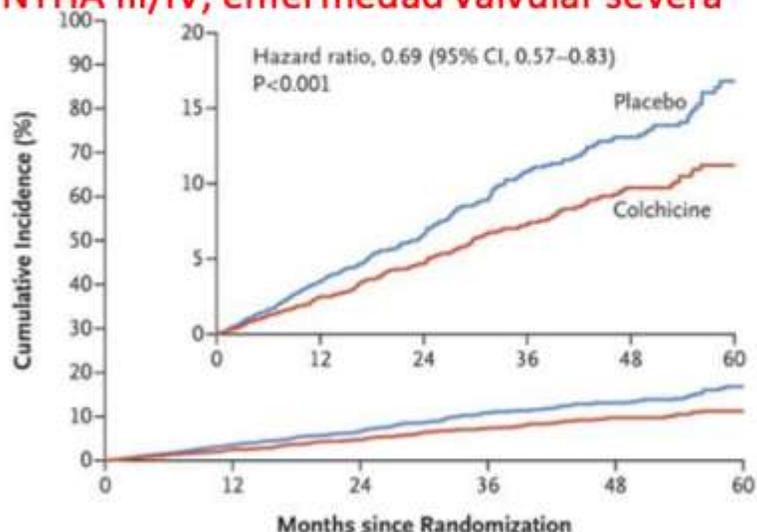
Figura 22. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

LoDoCo2

5,522 pacientes. Enfermedad coronaria estable
IC NYHA III/IV, enfermedad valvular severa

0.5 mg colchicina

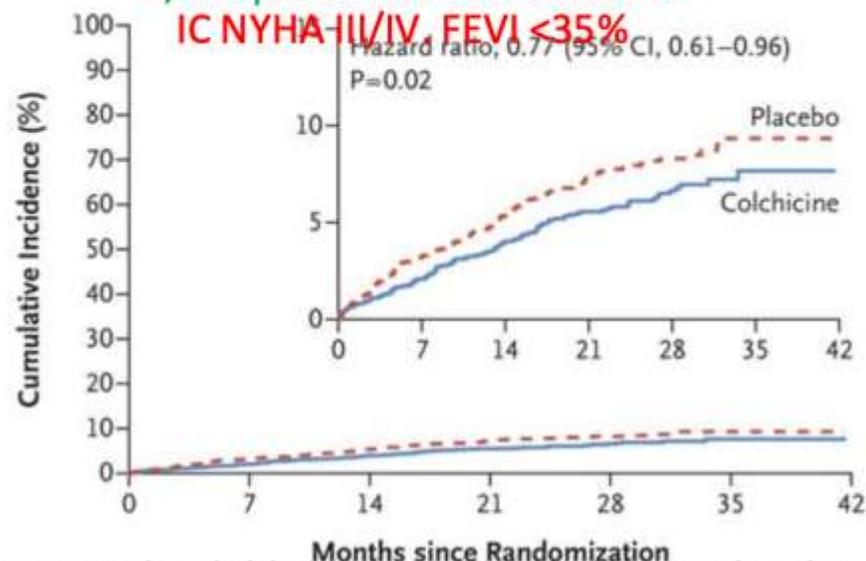


aleatorizado, doble ciego, controlado con placebo

Figura 23. Adaptado de "Low-dose colchicine in patients with stable coronary disease," por Nidorf, S. M., Fiolet, A. T., Mosterd, A., et al., 2020, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 383(19), 1838–1847. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2021372>. Copyright 2020 por Massachusetts Medical Society

COLCOT

4,745 pacientes. 1 mes tras ICP
IC NYHA III/IV, FEVI <35%



aleatorizado, doble ciego, controlado con placebo

Figura 24. Adaptado de "Colchicine in patients with chronic coronary disease," por Tardif, J. C., Kouz, S., Waters, D. D., et al., 2019, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 381(26), 2497–2505. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1912388>. Copyright 2019 por Massachusetts Medical Society

Revascularización coronaria

In chronic coronary syndrome patients with left ventricular ejection fraction $\leq 35\%$

In CCS patients with LVEF $\leq 35\%$, it is recommended to choose between revascularization or medical therapy alone, after careful evaluation, preferably by the Heart Team, of coronary anatomy, correlation between coronary artery disease and LV dysfunction, comorbidities, life expectancy, individual risk-to-benefit ratio, and patient perspectives.

In surgically eligible CCS patients with multivessel CAD and LVEF $\leq 35\%$, myocardial revascularization with CABG is recommended over medical therapy alone to improve long-term survival.^{53,54,749,861}

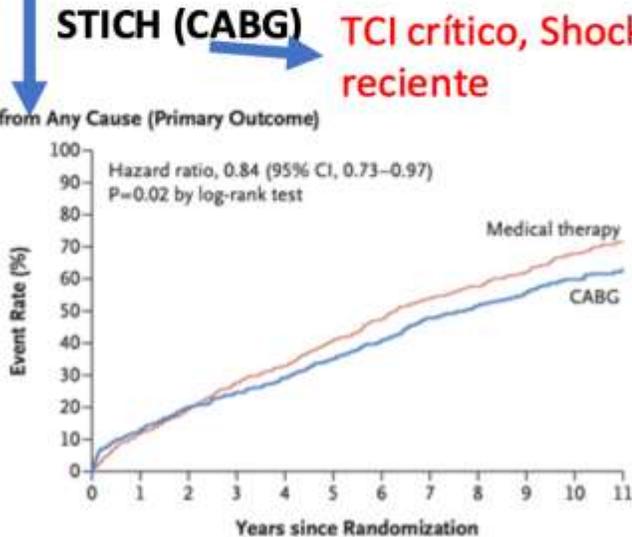
In selected CCS patients with functionally significant MVD and LVEF $\leq 35\%$ who are at high surgical risk or not operable, PCI may be considered as an alternative to CABG.^{526,729}

I	C
I	B
IIb	B

Figura 28: Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

Qx + tto médico mejor que tto médico solo

FEVI <35%
Figura 29. Adaptado de "Surgical treatment of ischemic heart failure," por Velazquez, E. J., Lee, K. L., Jones, R. H., et al., 2016, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 374(16), 1511–1520. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1602001>. Copyright 2016 por Massachusetts Medical Society.



STICH (CABG)

TCI crítico, Shock cardiogénico, IAM reciente

IAM reciente, Descompensación IC que requiera de inotropos, ventilación o asistencia mecánica, TVMS, FV. Enfermedad valvular será. Filtrado <25%

**FEVI <35
 Enfermedad coronaria extensa
 Viabilidad 4 segmentos
 REVIVED (PCI)**

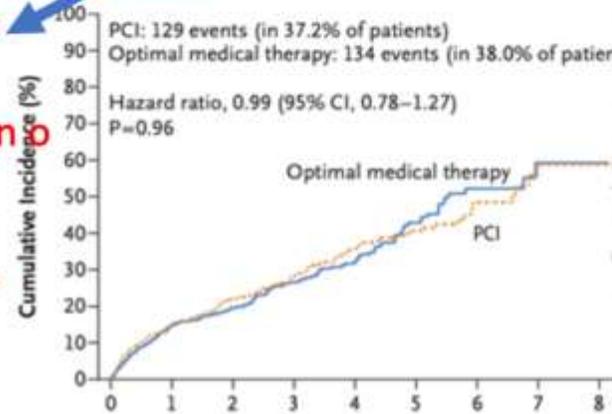


Figura 30: Adaptado de "Colchicine in patients with chronic coronary disease," por Tardif, J. C., Kouz, S., Waters, D. D., et al., 2019, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 381(26), 2497–2505. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1912388>. Copyright 2019 por Massachusetts Medical Society.

2023 AHA/ACC/ACCP/ASPC/NLA/PCNA Guideline for the Management of Patients With Chronic Coronary Disease

Goals of Revascularization

1	A	1. In patients with CCD and lifestyle-limiting angina despite GDMT and with significant coronary artery stenoses amenable to revascularization, revascularization is recommended to improve symptoms.* ¹⁻⁷
1	B-R	2. In patients with CCD who have significant left main disease or multivessel disease with severe LV dysfunction (LVEF \leq 35%), CABG in addition to medical therapy is recommended over medical therapy alone to improve survival.* ⁸⁻¹¹
Cost Value Statement: Intermediate Value	B-NR	3. In patients with CCD and multivessel disease with severe LV dysfunction, CABG added to optimal medical therapy is of intermediate economic value compared with medical therapy alone. ¹²
2a	B-R	4. In patients with CCD and multivessel CAD appropriate for either CABG or PCI, revascularization in addition to GDMT is reasonable to lower the risk of cardiovascular events such as spontaneous MI, unplanned urgent revascularizations, or cardiac death.* ¹³⁻²⁰
2a	B-NR	5. In selected patients with CCD and significant left main stenosis for whom PCI can provide equivalent revascularization to that possible with CABG, PCI is reasonable to improve survival.* ²¹

Recommendations for Revascularization

Referenced studies that support the recommendations are summarized in the [Online Data Supplement](#).



Esquema revascularización

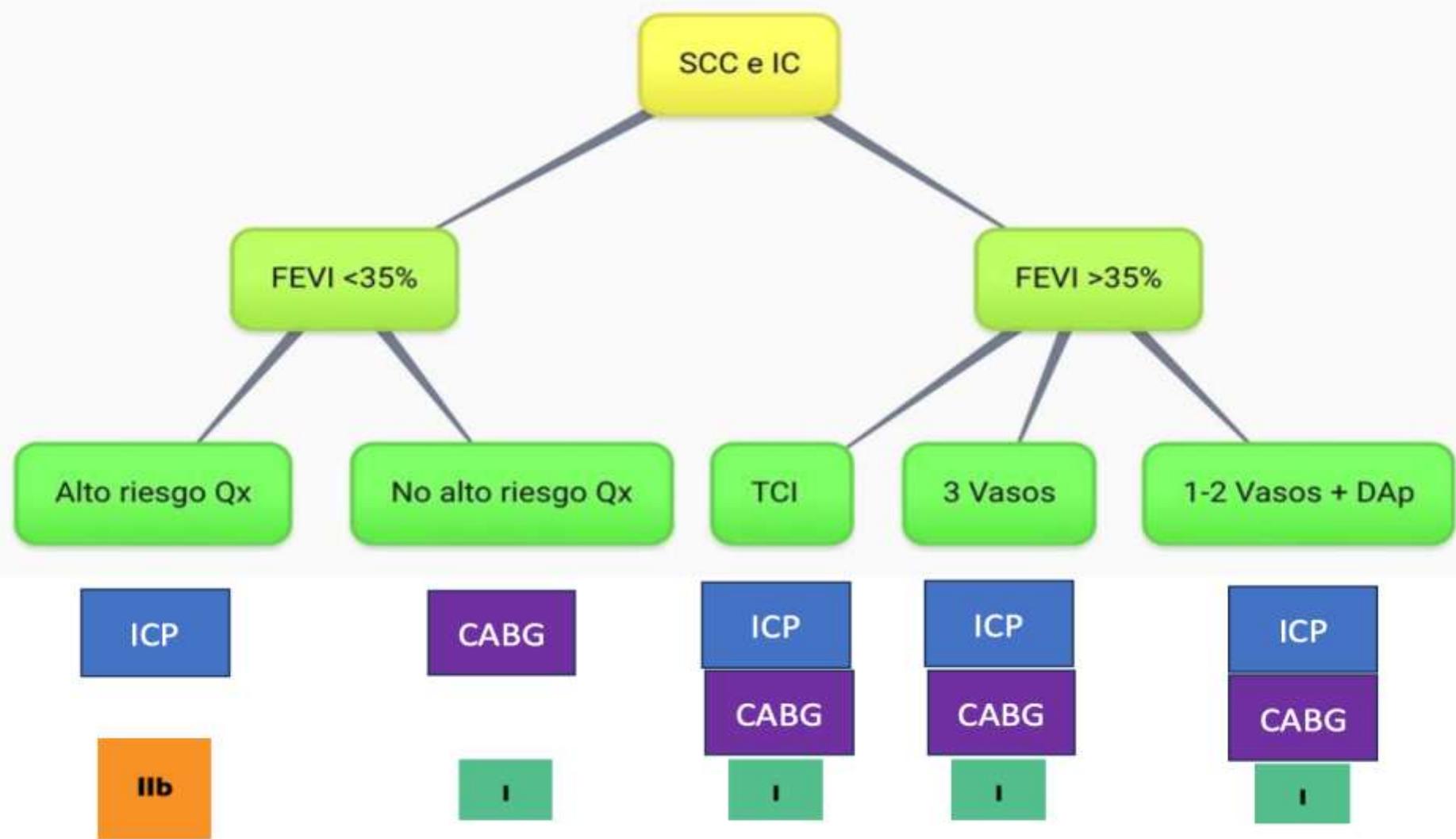


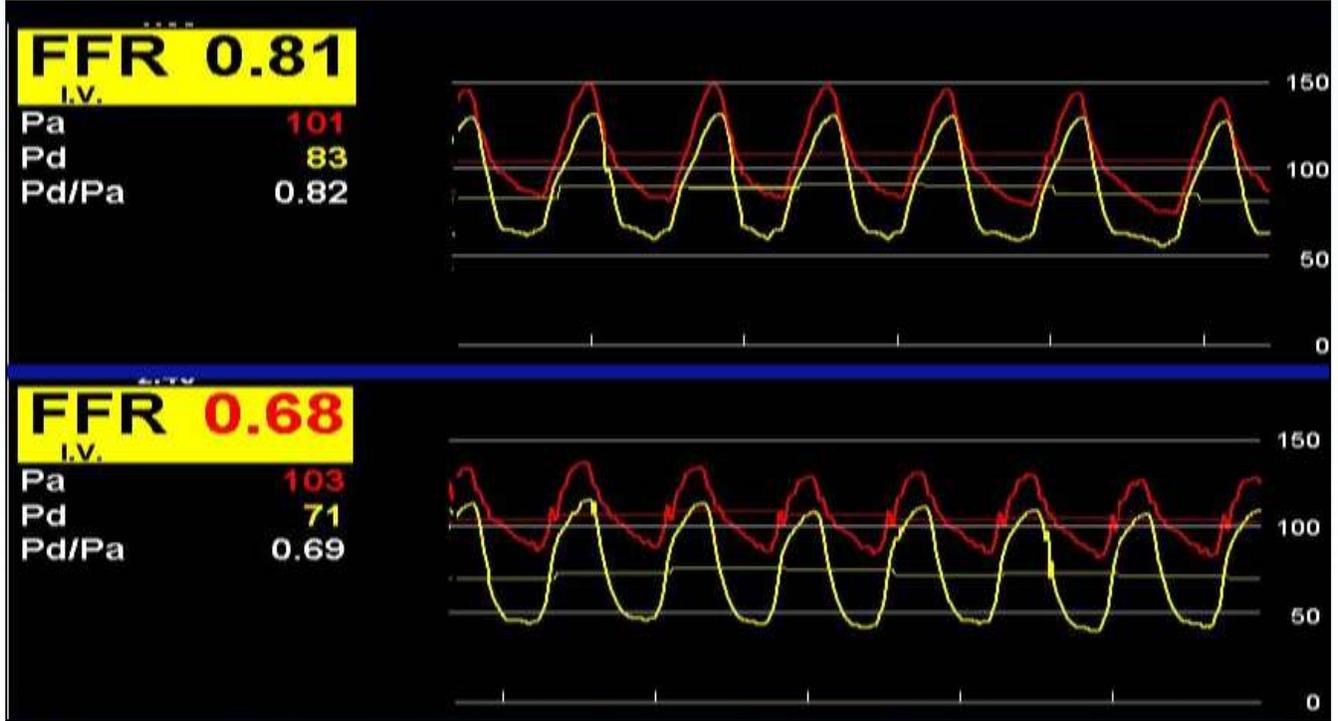
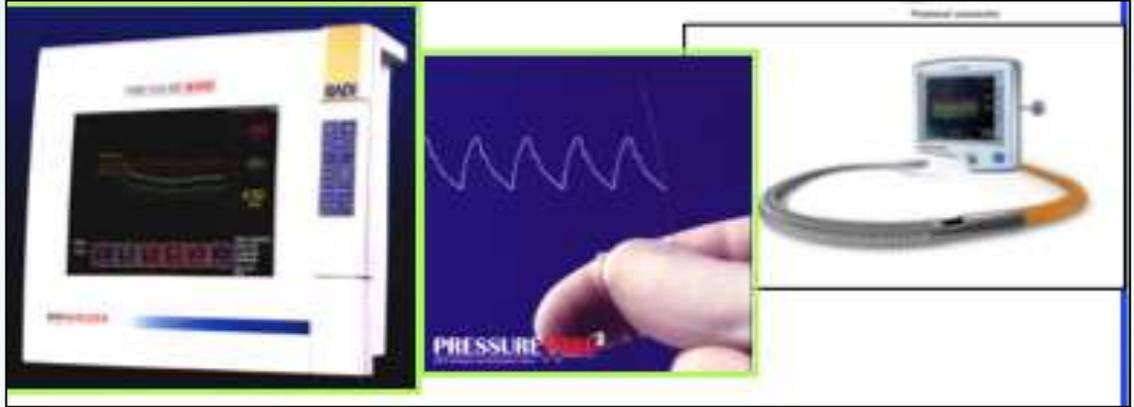
Figura 31:
Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

Revascularización Coronaria: *De la Anatomía a la Fisiología*

- La angiografía convencional ya no es el Gold Standard de la enfermedad coronaria
- Tenemos fuertes evidencias q soportan el uso de la fisiología
- La utilización de la fisiología nos permite reclasificar a muchos enfermos (~40%).
- El uso de iFR/FFR han mejorado los resultados de la revascularización por angioplastia y hay alguna evidencia preliminar sobre la cirugía.
- Le introducción de iFR lo hace mas fácil y aplicable a más pacientes
- La modalidades NO invasivas expandirán su uso a límites desconocidos.



FFR



Anatomic complete revascularization: successful treatment of all lesions with a diameter stenosis $\geq 50\%$ or $\geq 70\%$ in vessels with a reference diameter $\geq 1.5/2.0$ mm.

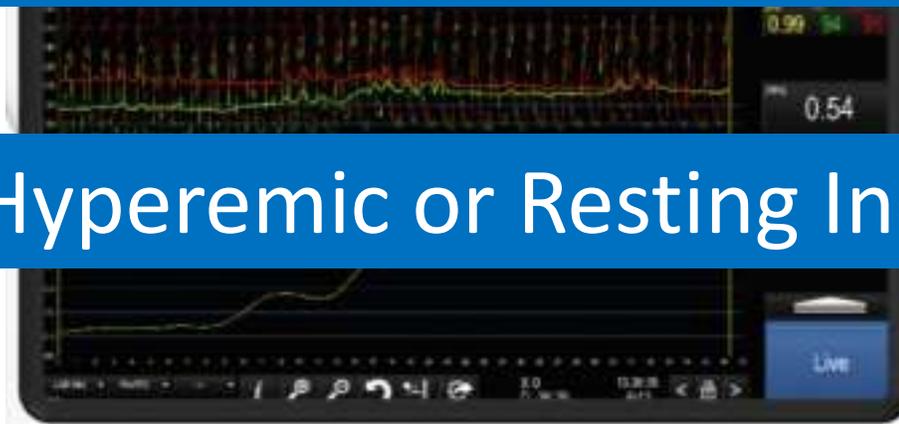
Visual or QCA?

Functional complete revascularization: successful treatment of all flow-limiting lesions, responsible for either resting or stress-induced ischemia or pathological fractional flow reserve values

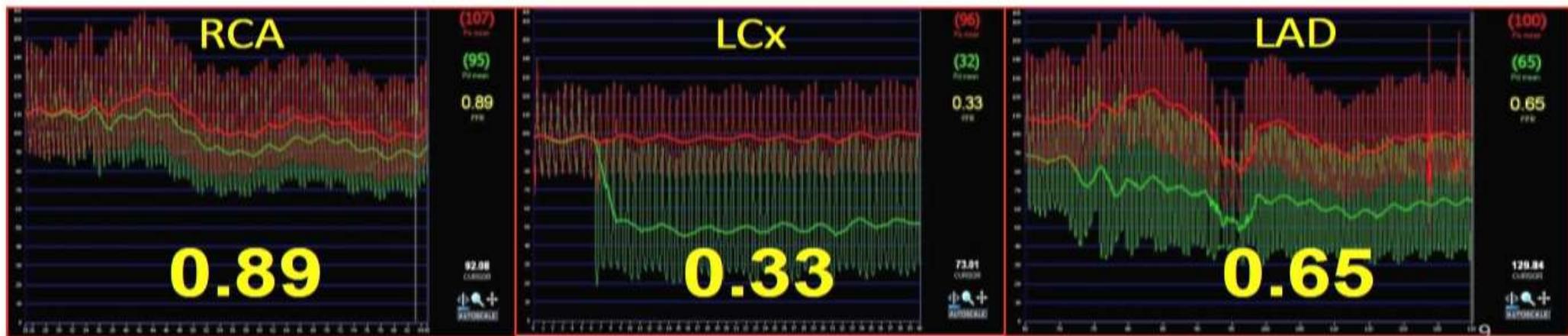
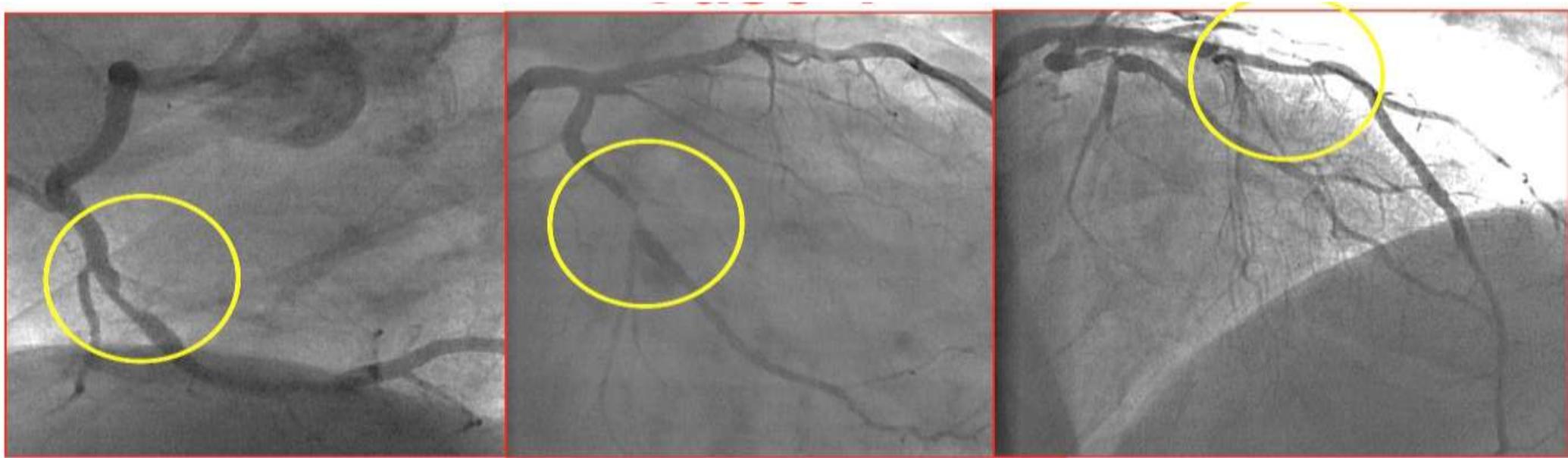
Angio or Pressure Wire Derived Functional Index ?



Hyperemic or Resting Index?



Que es revascularización completa en este caso?



De Bruyne et al, example from FAME 2, NEJM 2014

Physiology Gray Zone

Almost certainly ischaemia **Maybe some ischaemia Severe** **Almost certainly ischaemia Moderate**

FFR <0.7
iFR <0.8

GRAY ZONE—(0.75 vs 0.85 FFR; 0.87-0.92 iFR)

- Outcomes are likely not very different
- It is safe to DEFER and reassess AND it is safe to TREAT
- Final decision should consider other information

>0.90
>0.95

Valoración funcional invasiva

Intracoronary pressure measurement (FFR or iFR) or computation (QFR) :		
• is recommended to guide lesion selection for intervention in patients with multivessel disease; ^{308,826,866,867}	I	A
• should be considered at the end of the procedure to identify patients at high risk of persistent angina and subsequent clinical events; ^{828,830,831,868}	IIa	B
• may be considered at the end of the procedure to identify lesions potentially amenable to treatment with additional PCI. ^{350,829,831}	IIb	B

- En lesiones intermedias coronarias:
- FFR/iFR (≤ 0.8 o ≤ 0.89) I
 - QFR (≤ 0.8) I
 - CFR (obtenible por pruebas detección isquemia). VPN IIa

Figura 32: Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

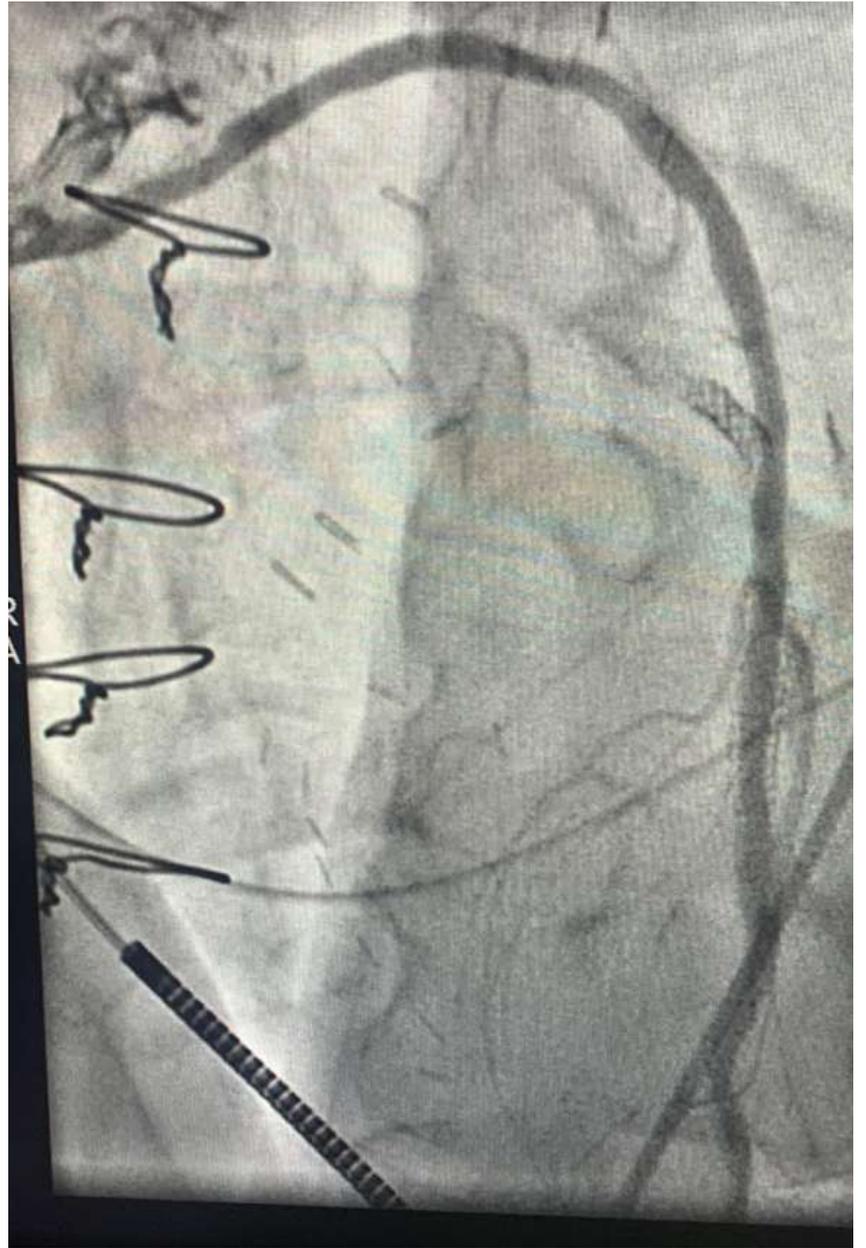
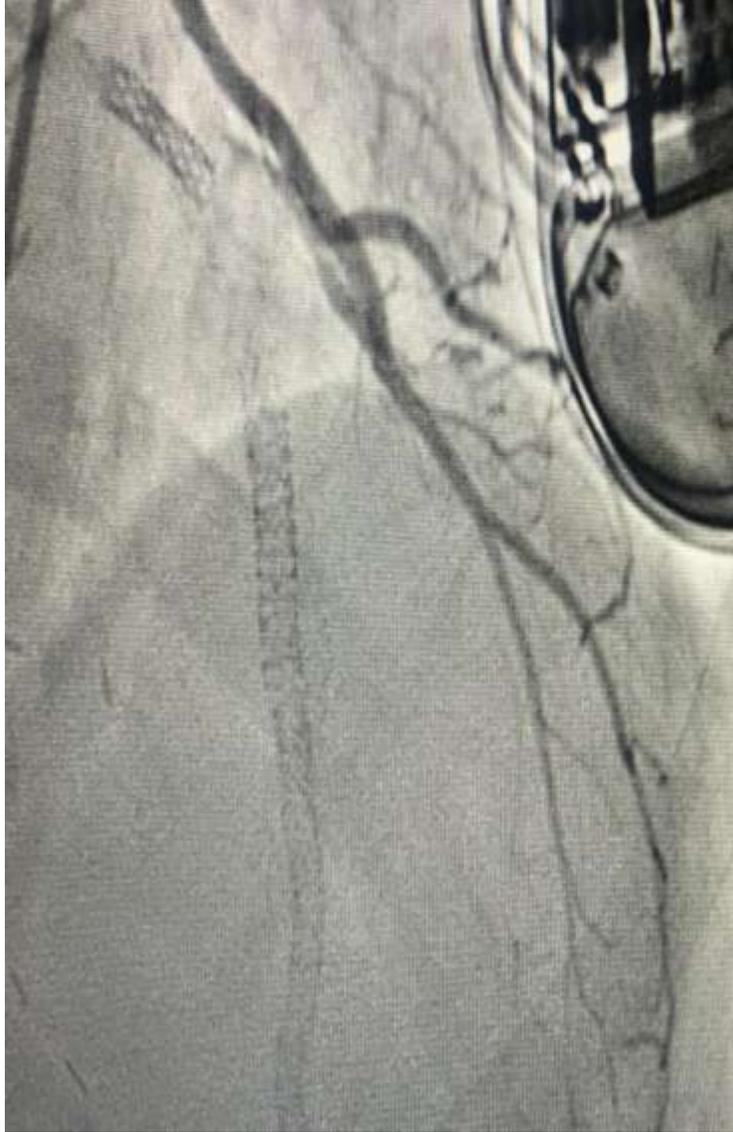
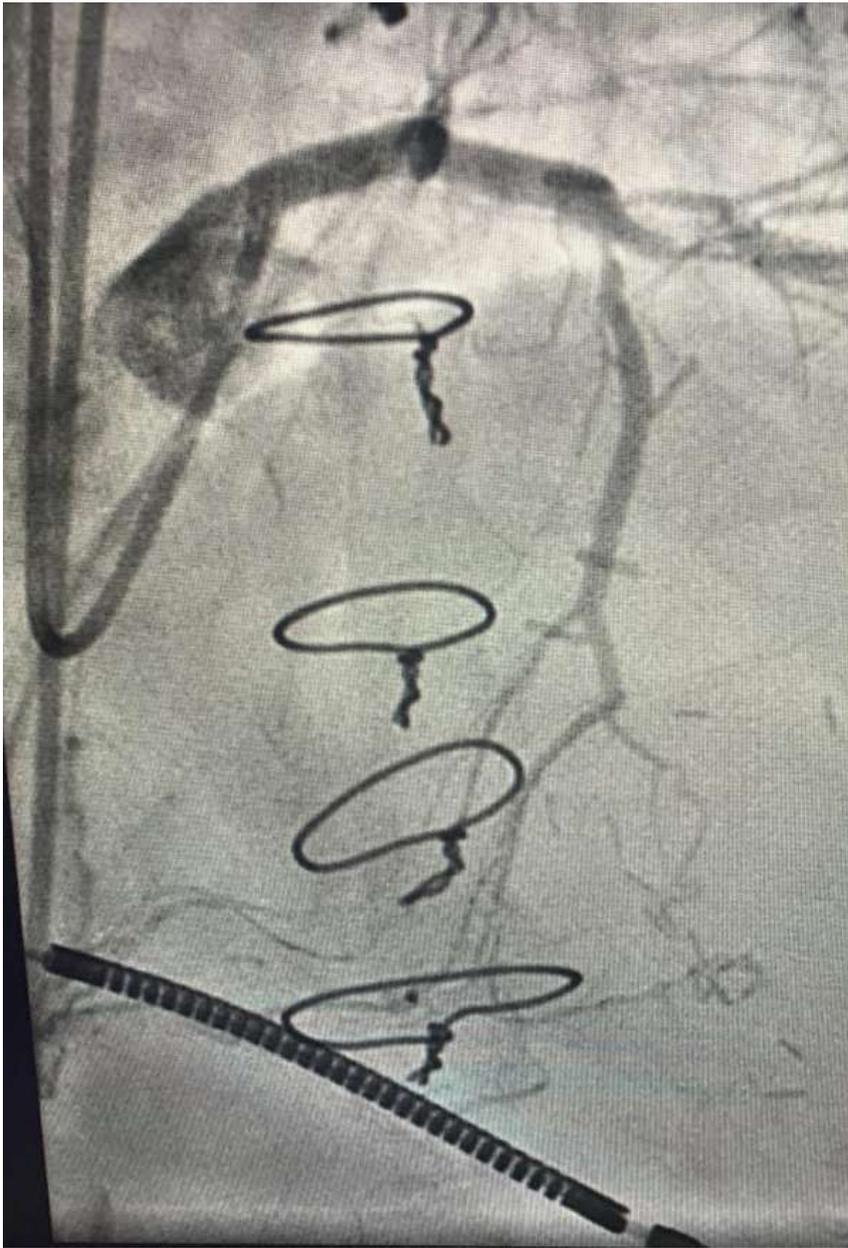
Intervención por cateterismo y cirugía de revascularización miocárdica

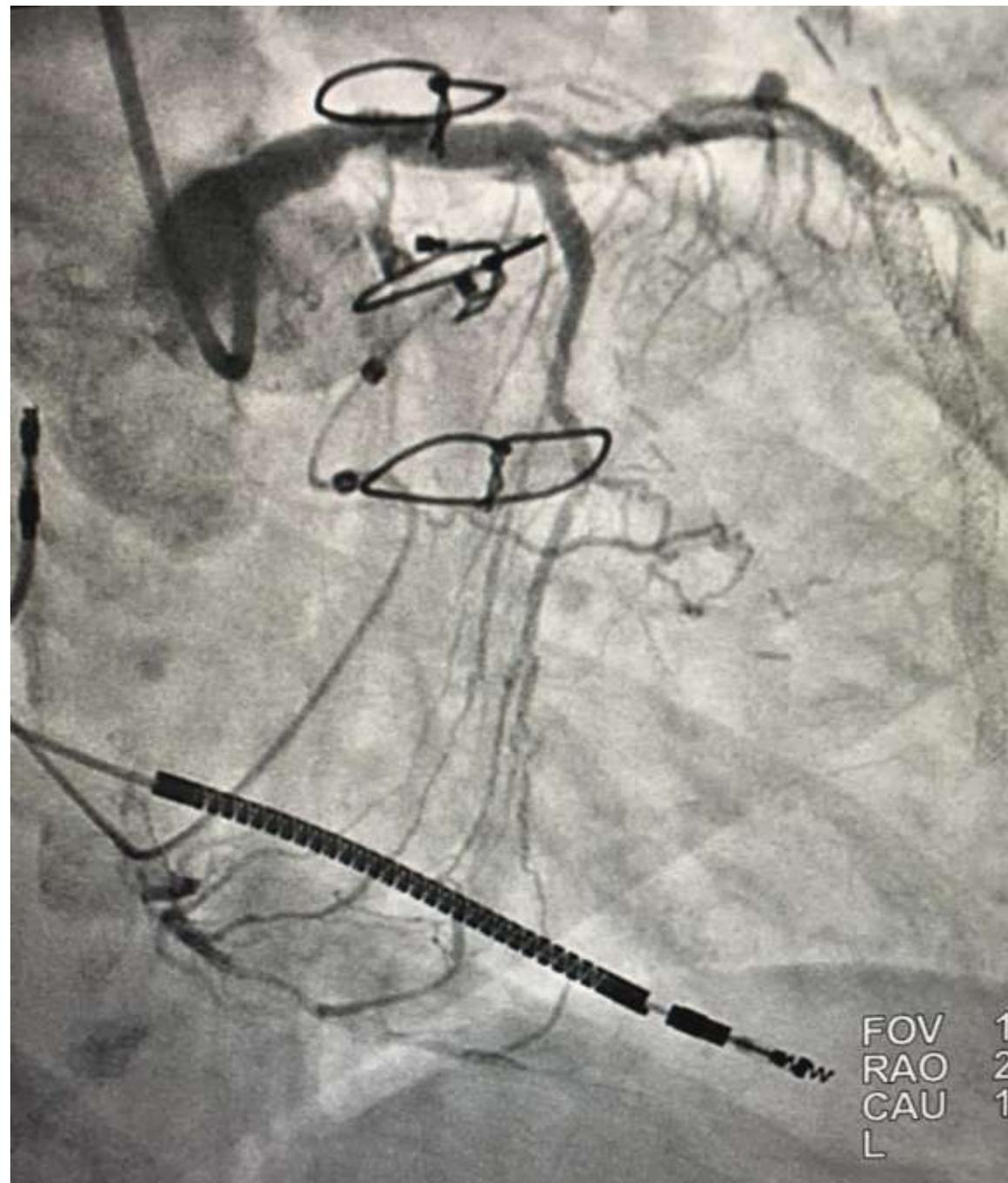
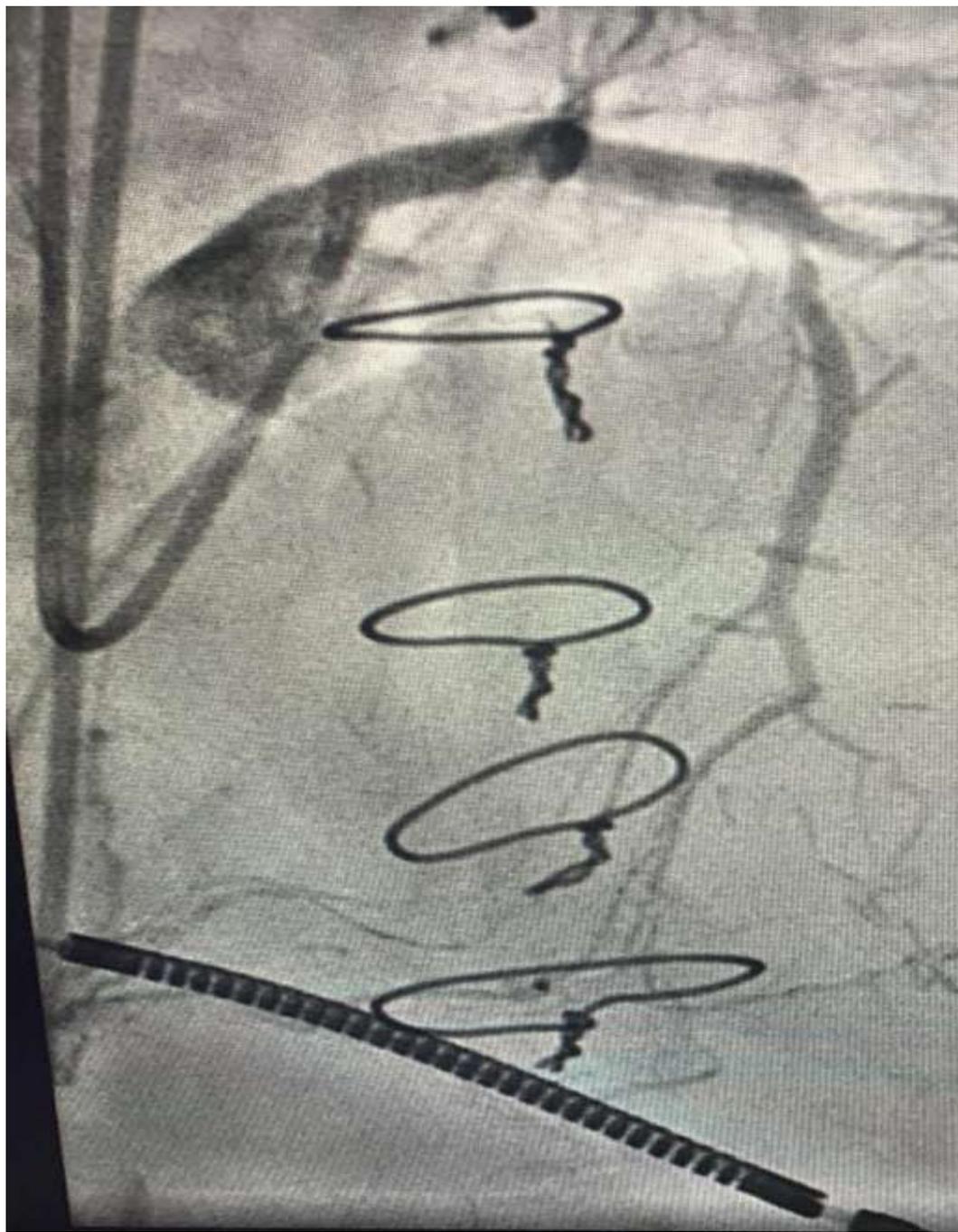
- Es un complemento de la terapia médica , sin reemplazarla.
- Objetivos alivio de los síntomas
- Mejora del pronóstico

Pero... ¿qué dice la evidencia?

ATC vs. terapia médica entre: beneficio modesto, en términos de sobrevida o IM.

¿Cuál es el beneficio real de la revascularización miocárdica?





Cirugía de revascularización miocárdica

En comparación con los registros anteriores, el Registro CONAREC XVI muestra que los pacientes sometidos a CRM actualmente son algo más añosos (CONAREC III: 60,9 años; ESMUCICA: 62 años; CONAREC XVI: 63 años), con más antecedentes de hipertensión, diabetes y comorbilidades, pero con mejor función ventricular izquierda y menos historia de infarto de miocardio reciente. Es claro el predominio de la cirugía con puente mamario asociado con puentes venosos. Ello contrasta con la escasa utilización de la arteria radial.

La mortalidad a través de los diferentes estudios ha disminuido, posiblemente por la mejora en las técnicas quirúrgicas, el perfeccionamiento de la recuperación cardiovascular y el advenimiento de nuevos fármacos.

En CONAREC III, la mortalidad hospitalaria fue del 11,8% y en ESMUCICA del 5,1%.

En CONAREC XVI la mortalidad hospitalaria fue al 4,3%

En comparación con registros internacionales, el análisis de casi 6,9 millones de cirugías en casi 20 años (4-23) permite ver que el perfil de riesgo prequirúrgico es muy similar al presentado en nuestro trabajo y que la mortalidad intrahospitalaria es menor: 2,8% versus 4,3% en CONAREC XVI ([Tabla 5](#)).

La información de registros latinoamericanos es escasa.

En Chile, entre 1971 y 1978, sobre 5.000 CRM se informó una mortalidad del 1,6%, mientras que en Brasil, entre 1996 y 1998, sobre 42.000 CRM la mortalidad fue del 7,2%. ([24](#))

Artículo Original

Registro Argentino de Angioplastia Coronaria 2 (RAAdAC 2). Resultados iniciales

Ernesto M Torresani, Arturo Fernández Murga, Alejandro Moguilner, Miguel A Larribau, Juan H Guiroy, Germán L Cafaro, Nicolás A Nitti, Alejandro Cherro, Martín F Cisneros Soria, Guillermo R Martino

Revista Argentina de Cardioangiología Intervencionista 2022;(03): 0123-0129 | Doi: 10.30567/RACI/202203/0123-0129

Se utilizaron dispositivos distintos del balón convencional para la preparación de placa en solo 1,77% (Rotablator®: 0,45%; Balón de corte: 1,32%). Los pacientes fueron tratados con DES (*drug eluting stent*) en 93,69%, BMS (*bare metal stent*): 5,9% y DEB (*drug eluting balloon*): 0,4%. Se registraron como complicaciones periprocedimiento; IAM tipo 4a: 0,53%; IAM tipo 4b: 0,04%; AIT: 0,08%; sangrado TIMI mayor: 0,35% (digestivo 3 pacientes, punción femoral 2, punción radial 2, urinario 1), trombosis del *stent*: 0,35% (aguda y definida en 6 pacientes, subaguda en 2, siendo posible en 1 y probable en 1). Ninguno debió ser derivado a CRM durante la internación que motivó la ATC de ingreso al registro. La mortalidad global fue de 1,37%:

CONCLUSIONES

El manejo de los pacientes con CCD y angina estable es triple:

- alivio de los síntomas,
- prevención de eventos no fatales como infarto de miocardio y
- mejora de la supervivencia a largo plazo.

La revascularización da como resultado una mejoría mayor en la angina y la calidad de vida que la terapia médica sola. De manera similar, la revascularización entre pacientes apropiados con CCD reduce el riesgo de muerte cardiovascular, infarto de miocardio y revascularización urgente, particularmente entre pacientes con enfermedad múltiples vasos.



Conclusiones

Nueva definición

Score clínico nuevo.

Indicación PPCC según riesgo de score

Mayor protagonismo TC coronario e imagen funcional vs prueba esfuerzo convencional

Tratamiento antitrombótico

- clopidogrel monoterapia tras 6 meses PCI
- AAS en paciente con enfermedad coronaria obstructiva

Nuevas individualizaciones riesgo isquémico hemorrágico tiempo tratamiento.

Prevención eventos con aGlp-1, colchicina, bempedoico

Revascularización para mejorar síntomas y pronóstico concomitante a tto médico

Imagen intracoronaria así como valoración lesiones intermedias

ANOCA/INOCA



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MUCHAS GRACIAS

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Angina
Isquemia

1. Disfunción Endotelial

1. Alteraciones en regulación flujo y vasodilatación.

2. Vasodilatación Alterada (CFR <2.5)

1. **Baja Reserva de Flujo Coronario:** Incapacidad aumentar flujo durante actividad.
2. **Alta Resistencia Microvascular:** Resistencia aumentada en vasos pequeños que limita flujo.

3. Angina Vasoespástica Epicárdica

1. Espasmos en las arterias epicárdicas que causan episodios de angina, generalmente relacionados con factores desencadenantes como el estrés o el frío.

4. Angina Vasoespástica Microvascular

1. Espasmos en las pequeñas arterias y arteriolas que comprometen el flujo sanguíneo, causando síntomas similares a los de la angina clásica.

5. Combinaciones de Endotipos

1. Presentaciones clínicas que incluyen características de más de un endotipo, lo que complica el diagnóstico y el tratamiento.

6. Respuesta Equívoca

1. Angina presente sin cumplir con ningún criterio de endotipo específico, lo que dificulta la clasificación del tipo de angina.

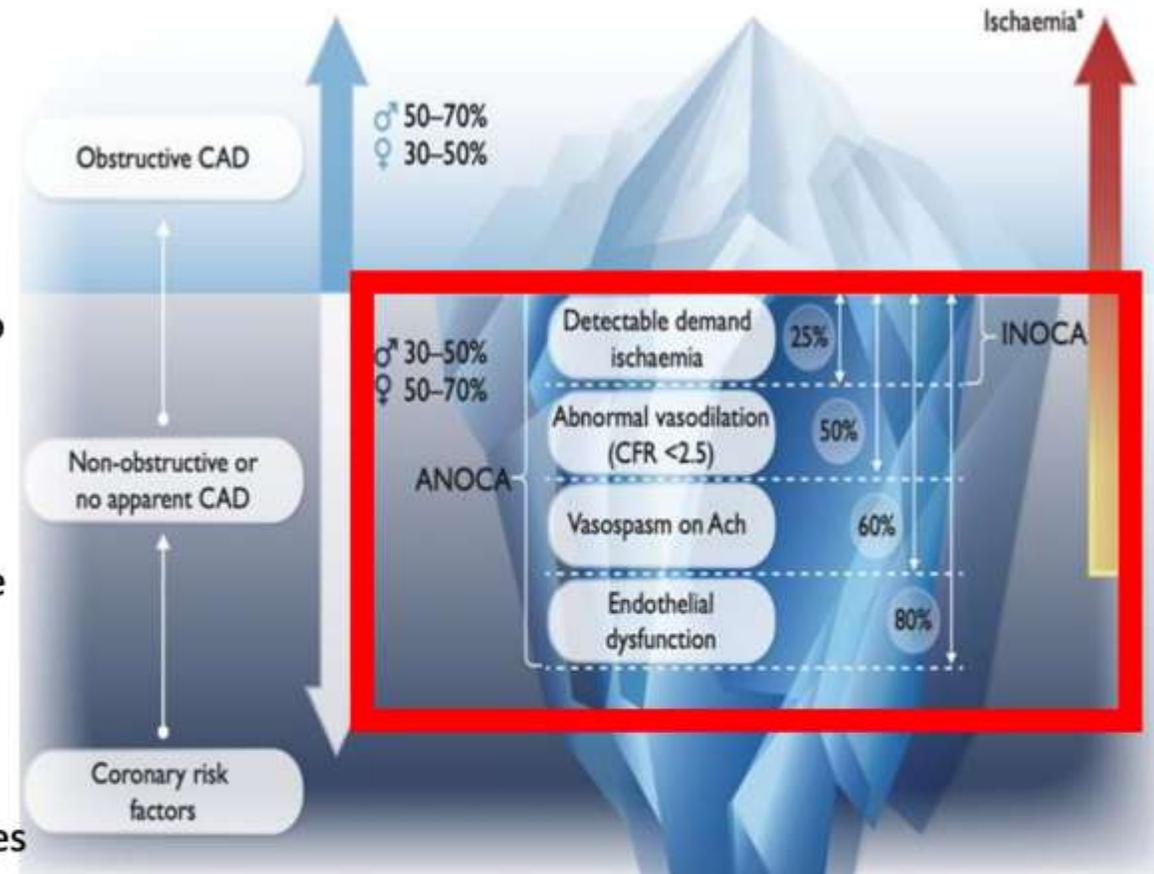


Figura 33: Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

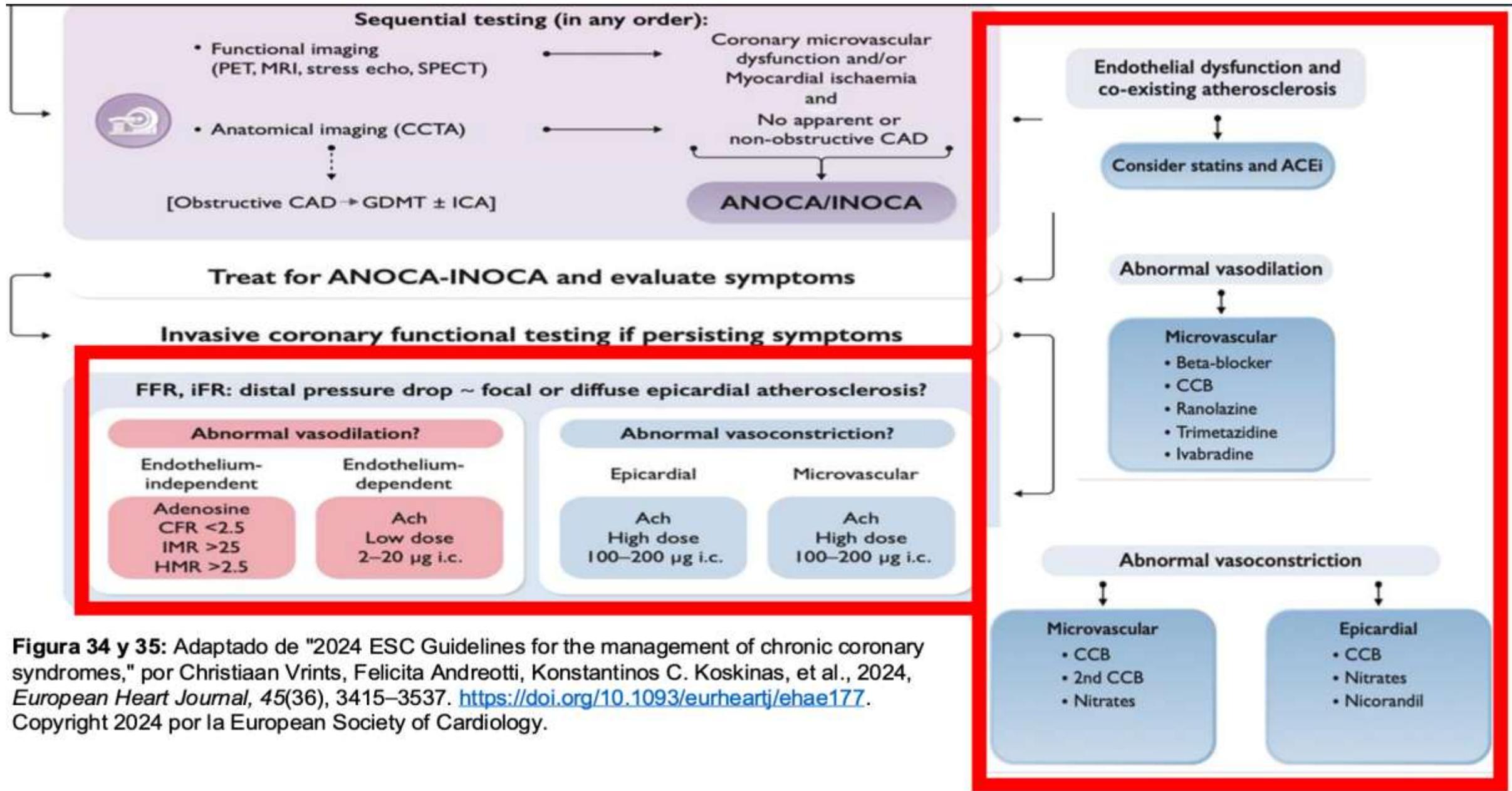


Figura 34 y 35: Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

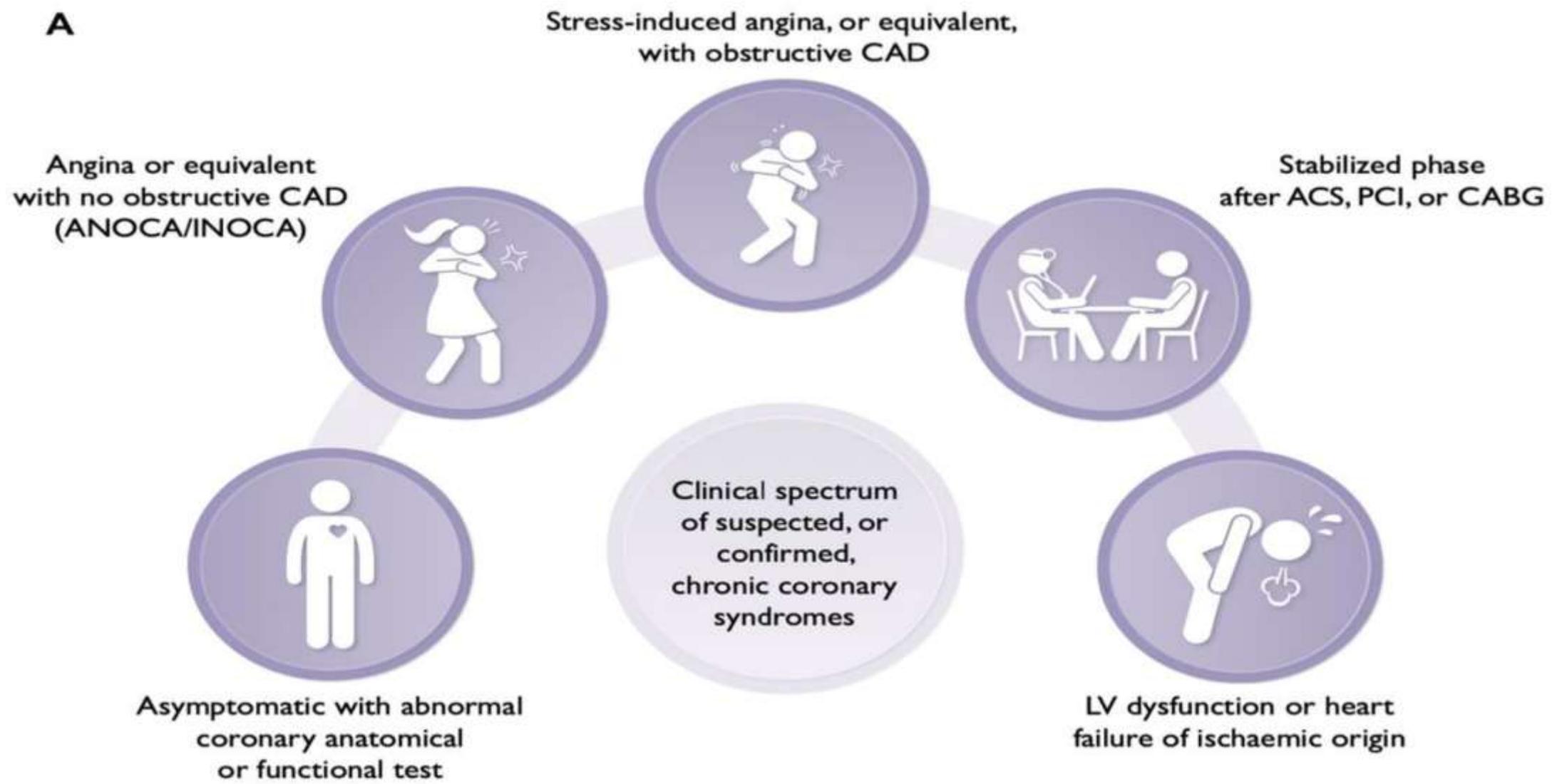
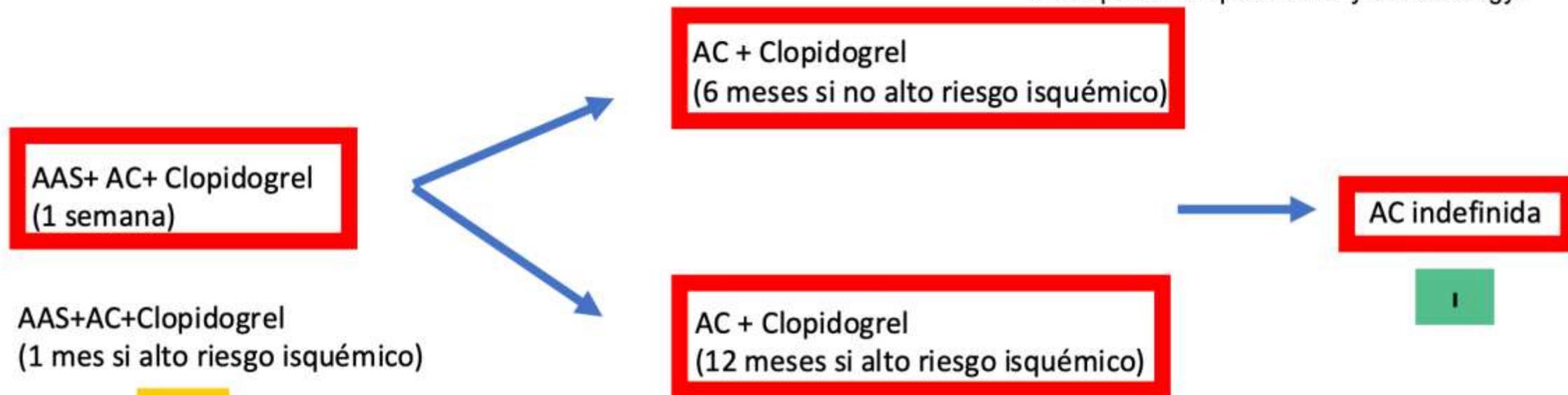


Figura 2. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

Pacientes con indicaciones AC

Figura 17 y 18. Adaptado de "2024 ESC Guidelines for the management of chronic coronary syndromes," por Christiaan Vrints, Felicita Andreotti, Konstantinos C. Koskinas, et al., 2024, *European Heart Journal*, 45(36), 3415–3537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehae177>. Copyright 2024 por la European Society of Cardiology.

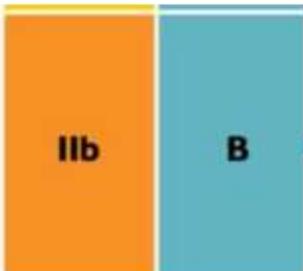


AAS+AC+Clopidogrel
(1 mes si alto riesgo isquémico)

IIa

2019

Aspirin 75–100 mg daily (or clopidogrel 75 mg daily) may be considered in addition to long-term OAC therapy in patients with AF, history of MI, and at high risk of recurrent ischaemic events who do not have a high bleeding risk.



2024

In CCS patients with a long-term indication for OAC, an AF-therapeutic-dose of VKA alone or, preferably, of DOAC alone (unless contraindicated) is recommended lifelong.

