Diabetes & Coronary Revascularisation ESC Guidelines - Clinical Cases

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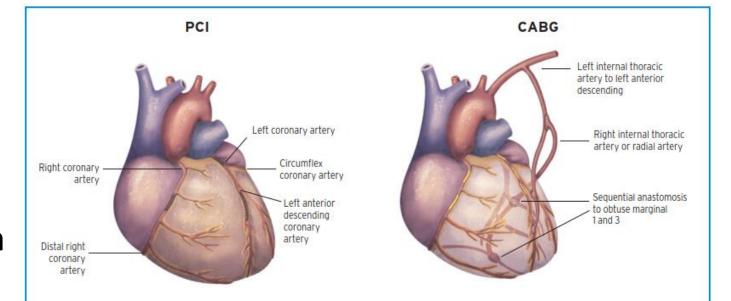
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ESC Guidelines Overall Statement for Revascularization in Diabetics

Consequently, overall current evidence con-

tinues to favour CABG as the revascularization modality of choice for patients with diabetes and multivessel disease. When patients present with a comorbidity that increases surgical risk, the choice of revascularization method is best decided by multidisciplinary individualized risk assessment.

Aspects to be considered by the Heart Team



FAVOURS PCI

Clinical characteristics

Presence of severe co-morbidity (not adequately reflected by scores)

Advanced age/frailty/reduced life expectancy

Restricted mobility and conditions that affect the rehabilitation process

Anatomical and technical aspects

MVD with SYNTAX score 0-22

Anatomy likely resulting in incomplete revascularization with CABG due to poor quality or missing conduits

Severe chest deformation or scoliosis

Sequelae of chest radiation

Porcelain aorta

FAVOURS CABG

Clinical characteristics

Diabetes

Reduced LV function (EF ≤35%)

Contraindication to DAPT

Recurrent diffuse in-stent restenosis

Anatomical and technical aspects

MVD with SYNTAX score ≥23

Anatomy likely resulting in incomplete revascularization with PCI

Severely calcified coronary artery lesions limiting lesion expansion

Need for concomitant interventions

Ascending aortic pathology with indication for surgery Concomitant cardiac surgery

ESC 2018 Myocardial Revascularisation Guidelines

CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; Cx = circumflex; DAPT = dual antiplatelet therapy; EF = ejection fraction; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; LIMA = left internal mammary artery; LV= left ventricular; MVD = multivessel coronary artery disease; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; PDA = posterior descending artery; RA = radial artery; RIMA = right internal mammary artery; SYNTAX = Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery.

**Consider no-touch off-pump CABG in case of porcelain aorta.

Key Messages in Guidelines Diabetes

20 Key messages

- (1) Myocardial revascularization is performed for the relief of symptoms of myocardial ischaemia and the improvement of prognosis. In SCAD, the prognostic benefit is dependent on the extent of myocardium subject to ischaemia.
- (2) The prognostic and symptomatic benefits of myocardial revascularization critically depend on the completeness of revascularization. Therefore, the ability to achieve complete revascularization is a key issue when choosing the appropriate treatment strategy.
- (3) Apart from issues of individual operative risk and technical feasibility, diabetes mellitus and the anatomical complexity of CAD determine the relative benefits of PCI and CABG.
- (4) The SYNTAX score is the recommended tool to gauge the anatomical complexity of coronary disease.

Recommendations for Revascularisation (SCAD) Diabetes vs No Diabetes

Recommendation for the type of revascularization in patients with stable coronary artery disease with suitable coronary anatomy for both procedures and low predicted surgical mortality^d

Recommendations according to extent of CAD	CA	CABG		PCI	
	Classa	Levelb	Class ^a Level ^b		
Three-vessel CAD without diabetes mellitus					
Three-vessel disease with low SYNTAX score (0 - 22). 102,105,121,123,124,135,149	1	A	- 1	A	
Three-vessel disease with intermediate or high SYNTAX score (>22).c 102,105,121,123,124,135,149	1	A	Ш	A	
Three-vessel CAD with diabetes mellitus					
Three-vessel disease with low SYNTAX score 0–22. 102,105,121,123,124,135,150–157	1	A	Шь	Α	
Three-vessel disease with intermediate or high SYNTAX score (>22).c 102,105,121,123,124,135,150–157	1	Α	111	Α	

SYNTAX score calculation information is available at http://www.syntaxscore.com.

CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; CAD = coronary artery disease; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; SYNTAX = Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery.

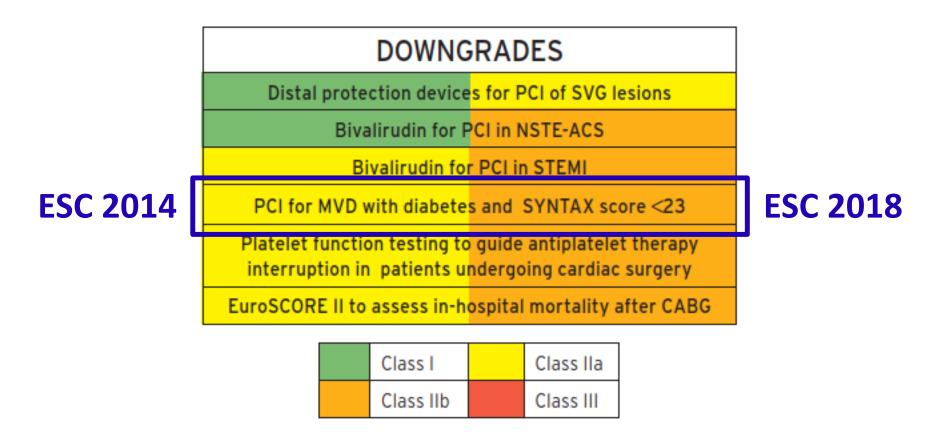
^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

CPCI should be considered if the Heart Team is concerned about the surgical risk or if the patient refuses CABG after adequate counselling by the Heart Team.

^dFor example, absence of previous cardiac surgery, severe morbidities, frailty, or immobility precluding CABG (also see Table 5).

Changes compared to previous ESC Guidelines



Scores for Surgical Risk & CAD Complexity

Recommendations on criteria for the choice between coronary artery bypass grafting and percutaneous coronary intervention Recommendations Classa Level^b Assessment of surgical risk^c It is recommended that the STS score is calculated to assess in-hospital or 30 day mortality, and in-hospital morbidity в after CABG. 112,114,138 Calculation of the EuroSCORE II score may be considered to assess in-hospital mortality after CABG. 112 Пb в Assessment of CAD complexity In patients with LM or multivessel disease, it is recommended that the SYNTAX score is calculated to assess the anaв tomical complexity of CAD and the long-term risk of mortality and morbidity after PCI. 117-124 When considering the decision between CABG and PCI, completeness of revascularization should be prioritized. 131,132,134-136 lla EuroSCORE = European System for Cardiac Operative Risk Evaluation; CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; CAD = coronary artery disease; LM = left main; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; STS = Society of Thoracic Surgeons; SYNTAX = Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery. ^aClass of recommendation. bLevel of evidence. ^cLevel of evidence refers to prediction of outcomes.

How much is low predicted surgical mortality?

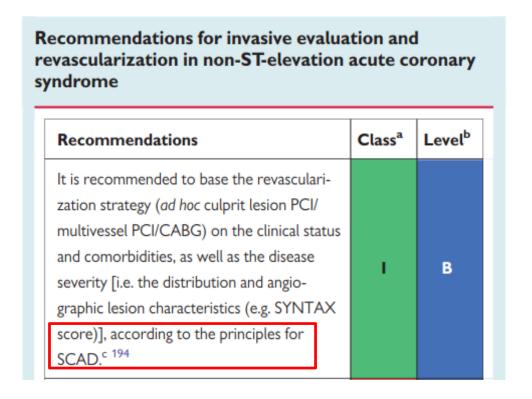
There are no established cut-offs for low predicted surgical mortality based on the EuroSCORE II or STS score. Thus, individualized treatment decisions are needed. These decisions should respect the range of predicted surgical risks in the major RCTs that inform the choice of revascularization modality (*Table 5*). In these studies, the predicted surgical risk was assessed by the logistic EuroSCORE. Compared with the more recent EuroSCORE II, the logistic EuroSCORE has similar discrimination but poorer calibration and, thus, overestimates surgical mortality by roughly two-fold. 115

Table 5 Logistic EuroSCOREs in major randomized trials comparing percutaneous coronary intervention with coronary artery bypass grafting

Trial	EuroSCORE PCI	EuroSCORE CABG
SYNTAX	3.8 ± 2.6	3.8 ± 2.7
BEST	2.9 ± 2.0	3.0 ± 2.1
FREEDOM	2.7 ± 2.4	2.8 ± 2.5
PRECOMBAT	2.7 ± 1.8	2.8 ± 1.9
EXCEL	Not reported	Not reported
NOBLE	2 (2-4)	2 (2-4)

Numbers are presented as mean ± SD or median (interquartile range). BEST = Randomised Comparison of Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery and Everolimus-Eluting Stent Implantation in the Treatment of Patients with Multivessel Coronary Artery Disease; CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; EuroSCORE = European System for Cardiac Operative Risk Evaluation; EXCEL = Evaluation of XIENCE Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization; NOBLE = Nordic-Baltic-British Left Main Revascularization Study; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; PRECOMBAT = Premier of Randomised Comparison of Bypass Surgery versus Angioplasty Using Sirolimus-Eluting Stent in Patients with Left Main Coronary Artery Disease; SYNTAX = Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery.

Recommendations for Revascularization Strategy in NSTEMI



Recommendations for Revascularization Strategy in STEMI

Primary percutaneous coronary intervention for myocardial reperfusion in ST-elevation myocardial infarction: procedural aspects (strategy and technique)

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Strategy		
CABG should be considered in patients with ongoing ischaemia and large areas of jeopardized myocardium if PCI of the IRA cannot be performed.	lla	С

Case #1

Case #1 - Clinical Data

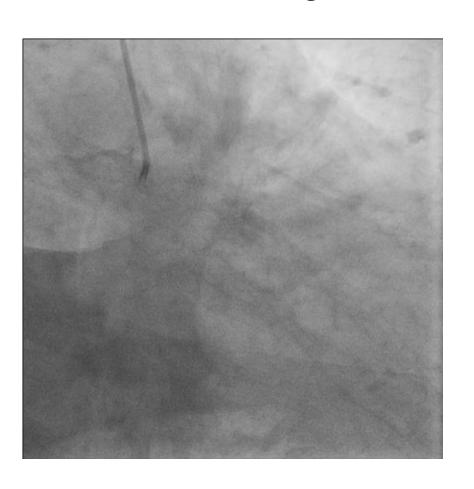
69-yr old Male patient

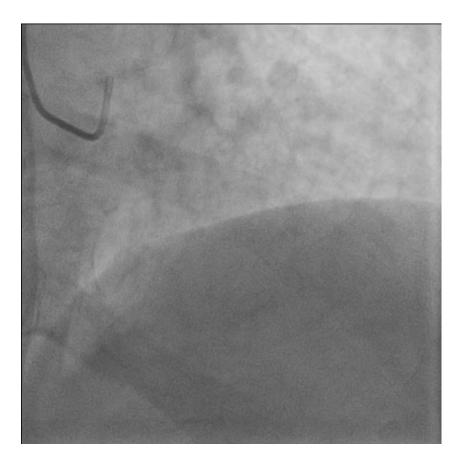
- Medical History
 - Diabetes, Hypertension, Dyslipidaemia
- Clinical Presentation
 Stable coronary artery disease

• Echocardiogram: EF 40-45%

Case #1 – LCA Angiogram

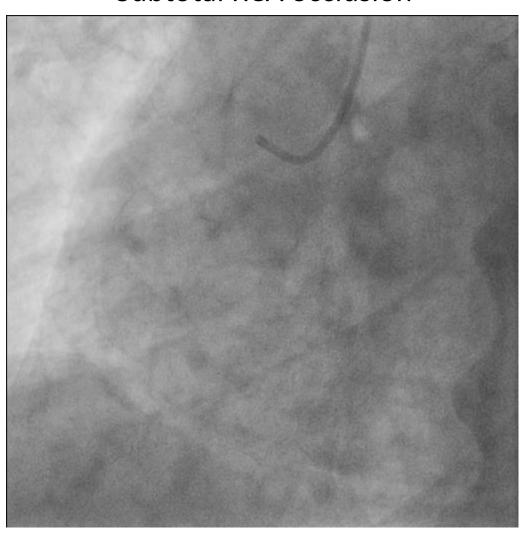
Severe LAD/Diagonal disease and non-significant LCx disease





Case #1 – RCA Angiogram

Subtotal RCA occlusion



SYNTAX score

Intermediate Syntax score I



For reliable results, please do not use your browsers back button - Calculator version 2.28

SYNTAX Score I

Locion 1

Lesion 1	
(segment 6): 3.5x2=	7
(segment 7): 2.5x2=	5
(segment 9): 1x2=	2
Bifurcation Type: Medina 1,1,1:	2
Angulation < 70°	1
Length >20 mm	1
Heavy calcification	2
Sub total lesion 1	20
Lesion 2	
(segment 2): 1x2=	2
(segment 3): 1x2=	2
Length >20 mm	1
Heavy calcification	2
Sub total lesion 2	7
TOTAL	
TOTAL:	27

SYNTAX score II

To combine clinical and anatomical risk estimation, the SYNTAX II score was retrospectively derived from the SYNTAX cohort and subsequently externally validated. Nevertheless, compared with the SYNTAX score, its value in assigning patients to PCI or CABG is less well investigated. The fact that the SYNTAX II score failed to predict the outcome of the EXCEL trial raises additional concern.

SYNTAX score II

SYNTAX Score II questions SYNTAX Score I Age (years) i CrCl (i) mL/min LVEF (%) 1 42.5 Left Main 🛈 no yes Gender male () female COPD (i) yes PVD (i) yes

Calculate

SYNTAX Score II

SYNTAX Score II



Decision making -between CABG and PCI- guided by the SYNTAX Score II to be endorsed by the Heart Team.

PCI

SYNTAX Score II: 37.8 PCI 4 Year Mortality: 12.7 %

CABG

SYNTAX Score II: 31.0 CABG 4 Year Mortality: 7.4 %

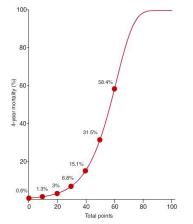
Treatment recommendation i: CABG

Information

Treatment recommendation is made on statistical comparison of mortality predictions.



SYNTAX SCORE II 4-year mortality



STS score

STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9

RISK SCORES

Procedure: Isolated CAB

CALCULATE

Risk of Mortality: 1.294%

Renal Failure: 1.513%

Permanent Stroke: 1.125%

Prolonged Ventilation: 4.577%

DSW Infection: 0.140%

Reoperation: 1.856%

Morbidity or Mortality: 7.865%

Short Length of Stay: 54.165%

Long Length of Stay: 3.066%

PRINT

CLEAR

Details of Selected Field: Status

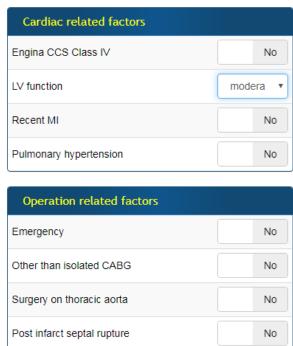
Indicate the clinical status of the patient prior to entering the operating room.

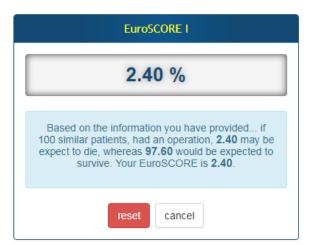
Euroscore II

		HOME CA	ALCULATOR FORUM	MEMBERS	REFEREN	CES	CONTACTS	Login ■ SUS
Patient related factors			Cardiac related 1	factors				EuroSCORE II
Age	69		Engina CCS Class IV			No		0.88 %
Gender		Male	LV function		mode	era ▼		0.00 /0
Chronic pulmonary disease		No	Recent MI			No	Based 100 simi	on the information you have provided if lar patients, had an operation, 0.88 may be
Extracardiac arteriopathy		No	Pulmonary hypertensi	ion	No	•	expect to	o die, whereas 99.12 would be expected to survive. Your EuroSCORE is 0.88 .
Poor mobility		No	NYHA		1	•		
Previous Cardiac Surgery		No	Operation relate	d factors				reset cancel
Active endocarditis		No	Surgery on thoracic a			No		
Critical preoperative state		No	Urgency		electi	ive 🔻		
Renal impairment Creatinine Clearance	norma	al v	Weight of the operation	on	isolat	ted ▼		
Diabetes on insulin		No						

Euroscore I For comparison purposes to Trials







Heart Team & Patient Information

Heart Team

Recommendation for CABG

4 Process for decision-making and patient information

4.1 Patient information and informed consent

Informed consent requires transparency, especially if there is debate over various treatment options. Active patient participation in the decision-making process should be encouraged. Patient information needs to be unbiased, evidence-based, up-to-date, reliable, accessible, relevant, and consistent with legal requirements. Use of terminology

the constraints of an urgent or emergent situation (*Table 3*). The patient's right to decline the treatment option recommended by the Heart Team has to be respected. Patient refusal of a recommended treatment should be acknowledged in a written document after the patient has received the necessary information by the Heart Team members. In this case, the patient may be offered an alternative treatment option by the Heart Team.

Patient Preference: Declined CABG

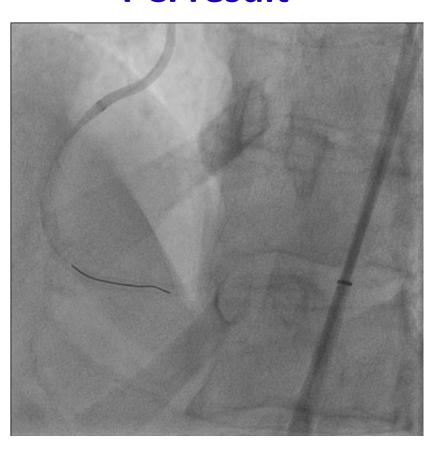
Decision for PCI

PCI RCA

Pre-PCI



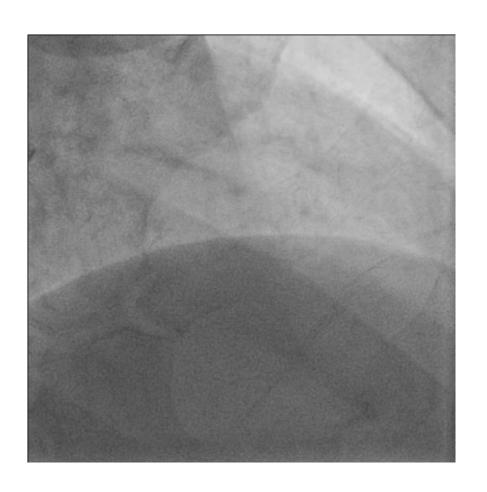


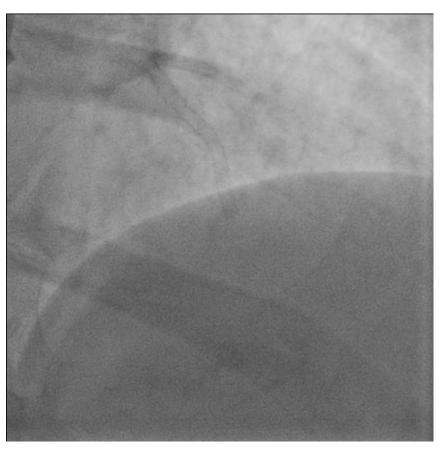


Staged PCI LAD

Pre-PCI

PCI result





Case #2

Case #2 — Clinical Data

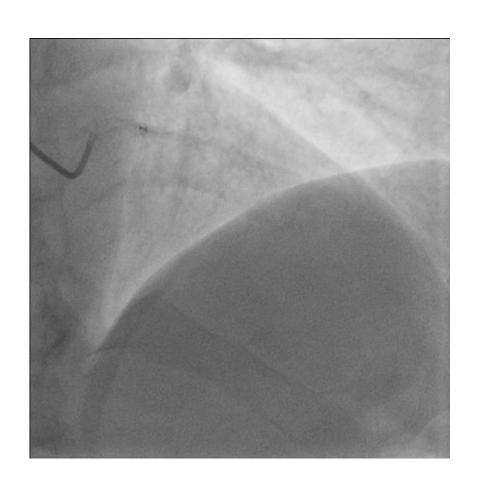
65-yr old Male patient

- **Medical History**
 - Diabetes, Smoking, Hypertension, Family Hx of early CAD
 - Thyroid disease
- Clinical Presentation Non-ST segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI)

Echocardiogram: EF 50%

Case #2 – LCA Angiogram

Significant LAD disease (proximal and middle)

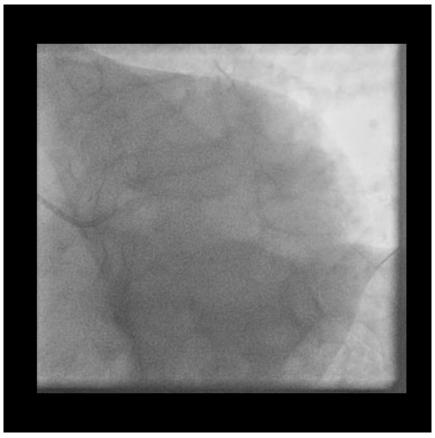




Case #2 – LCA Angiogram

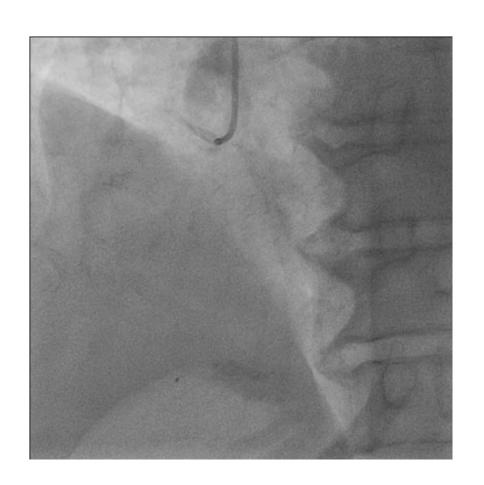
Significant LCx and IM disease

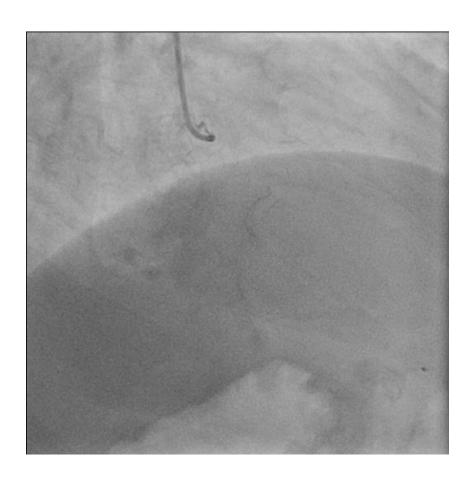




Case #2 – RCA Angiogram

Significant RCA disease





SYNTAX score

Intermediate Syntax score I

p=0.08 36.0N p=0.08 36.0N CABG TAXUS Months Since Allocation

The cumulative MACCE rate is displayed for the SYNTAX Trial group this score corresponds to.

SYNTAX Score I

Lesion 1

(segment 6): 3.5x2= Sub-total lesion 1	7 7
Sub total resion 1	•
Lesion 2	
(segment 11): 1.5x2=	3 3
Sub total lesion 2	3
Lesion 3	
(segment 12a): 1x2=	2
Bifurcation Type: Medina 1,1,1:	2
Angulation <70°	1
Sub total lesion 3	5
Lesion 4	
(segment 12): 1x2=	2
Length > 20 mm	2 1 3
Sub total lesion 4	3
Lesion 5	
(segment 1): 1x2=	2
(segment 2): 1x2=	2 2 1 2 7
Length > 20 mm	1
Heavy calcification	2
Sub total lesion 5	7
Lesion 6	
(segment 7): 2.5x2=	5
Length > 20 mm	5 1
Sub total lesion 6	6
TOTAL:	31

SYNTAX score II

be endorsed by the Heart Team.

SYNTAX Score II questions

SYNTAX Score II

SYNTAX 11

SYNTAX Score I 🛈

31

Age (years) 🛈

65

CrCl (i)

71 mL/min

LVEF (%) 🛈

50

Left Main 🛈

no yes

Gender

male
 ∫ female

COPD (i)

no o yes

PVD (i)

no yes

PCI

SYNTAX Score II: 31.4 PCI 4 Year Mortality: 7.6 %

CABG

SYNTAX Score II: 25.8 CABG 4 Year Mortality: 4.8 %

Treatment recommendation i:

CABG

Decision making -between CABG and PCI- guided by the SYNTAX Score II to

STS score

STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9

RISK SCORES

Procedure: Isolated CAB

CALCULATE

Risk of Mortality: 1.394%

Renal Failure: 1.451%

Permanent Stroke: 1.459%

Prolonged Ventilation: 6.616%

DSW Infection: 0.127%

Reoperation: 2.012%

Morbidity or Mortality: 10.296%

Short Length of Stay: 59.130%

Long Length of Stay: 3.012%

PRINT

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Details of Selected Field:

Status

Indicate the clinical status of the patient prior to entering the operating room.

Euroscore II

	HOME CA	ALCULATOR FORUM MEMBERS	REFERENCES CONT	TACTS Login ■
Patient related factors		Cardiac related factors		EuroSCORE II
Age	65	Engina CCS Class IV	No	0.92 %
Gender	Male	LV function	good ▼	0.02 /0
Chronic pulmonary disease	No	Recent MI	Yes	Based on the information you have provided if 100 similar patients, had an operation, 0.92 may be
Extracardiac arteriopathy	No	Pulmonary hypertension	No ▼	100 similar patients, had an operation, 0.92 may be expect to die, whereas 99.08 would be expected to survive. Your EuroSCORE is 0.92 .
Poor mobility	No	NYHA	1 *	
Previous Cardiac Surgery	No	Operation related factors		reset cancel
Active endocarditis	No	Surgery on thoracic aorta	No	
Critical preoperative state	No	Urgency	urgent ▼	
Renal impairment Creatinine Clearance	normal •	Weight of the operation	isolated •	
Diabetes on insulin	No			



Decision Making

Review of patient by Cardio-Thoracic team on an urgent basis

Recommendation for CABG

Patient Preference: Accepted recommendation

Decision for CABG

Case #3

Case #3 — Clinical Data

- 61-yr old Male patient
- Medical History
 - Diabetes, Ex-smoker
 - Known coronary artery disease with recent NSTEMI without revascularisation
 - Recent SPECT(Thallium): viable in all myocardial walls
 - Tuberculosis

Clinical Presentation

Non-ST segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (NSTEMI) with recurrent symptoms and ongoing Troponin increase (2000 to 6000 pg/ml) within 48 hours

• **Echocardiogram:** EF 35%

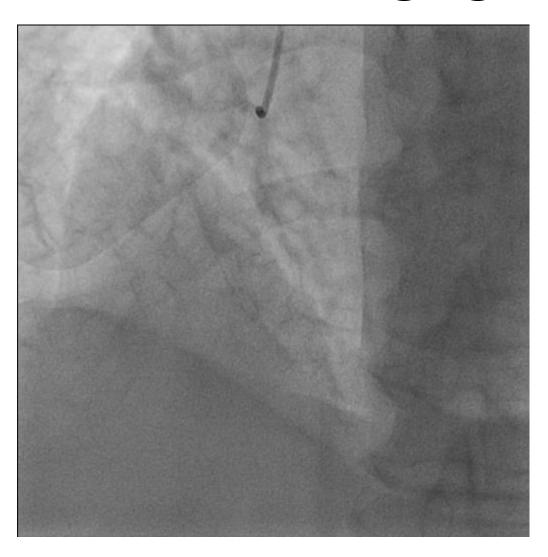
Case #3 – LCA Angiogram

Significant LAD/Diagonal disease (with thrombus burden) and significant LCx disease





Case #3 – RCA Angiogram



How would you proceed

- PCI
- CABG
- I need to estimate the different scores

SYNTAX score

High Syntax score I

P<0.001 p<0.001 p<0.001 p<0.001 p<0.001 p<0.001 CABG TAXUS

The cumulative MACCE rate is displayed for the SYNTAX Trial group this score corresponds to.

SYNTAX Score I

Lesion 1 (segment 6): 3.5×2= (segment 7): 2.5×2= (segment 9): 1×2= Bifurcation Type: Medina 1,1,1: Angulation <70° Thrombus Sub total lesion 1	7 5 2 2 1 1 1
Lesion 2 (segment 9): 1x2= Length > 20 mm Sub total lesion 2	2 1 3
Lesion 3 (segment 11): 1.5x2= Length > 20 mm Sub total lesion 3	3 1 4
Lesion 4 segment number(s) (segment 3): 1x5= (segment 4): 1x2= Age T.O. is unknown + Bridging the first segment beyond the T.O. visualized by contrast: 4 + sidebranch: Yes, all sidebranches >=1.5mm Bifurcation Type: Medina 1,1,0: Sub total lesion 4	5 2 1 1 0 1 1 1
TOTAL:	36

SYNTAX score II

SYNTAX Score II questions

SYNTAX Score II



SYNTAX Score I (i)

Decision making -between CABG and PCI- guided by the SYNTAX Score II to be endorsed by the Heart Team.

Age (years) i

PCI

SYNTAX Score II: 43.8 20.2 % PCI 4 Year Mortality:

CrCl (i)

mL/min

CABG

SYNTAX Score II: 26.5 CABG 4 Year Mortality: 5.1 %

LVEF (%) (i)

Treatment recommendation i: CABG

Left Main (i)

no yes

Gender

malefemale

COPD (i)

no o yes

PVD (i)

STS score

STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9

RISK SCORES

Procedure: Isolated CAB

CALCULATE

Risk of Mortality: 3.498%

Renal Failure: 4.515%

Permanent Stroke: 2.856%

Prolonged Ventilation: 20.623%

DSW Infection: 0.265%

Reoperation: 4.573%

Morbidity or Mortality: 26.077%

Short Length of Stay: 29.188%

Long Length of Stay: 10.730%

PRINT

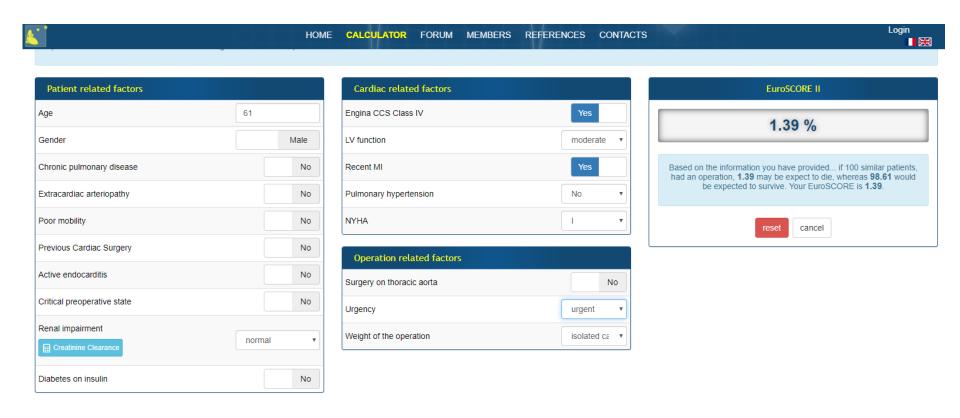
CLEAR

Details of Selected Field:

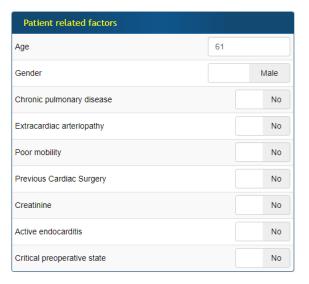
ACE or ARB

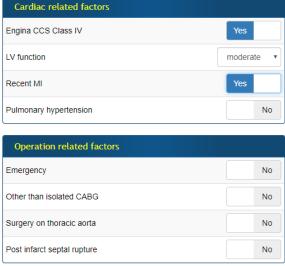
Indicate whether the patient received ACE Inhibitors or ARB within 48 hours preceding surgery (e.g., if indicated for LV dysfunction or acute MI).

Euroscore II



Euroscore I For comparison purposes to Trials







How would you proceed?

Syntax score I: 36 (High)

Syntax score II: High mortality for PCI vs CABG

SYNTAX Score II



Decision making -between CABG and PCI- guided by the SYNTAX Score II to be endorsed by the Heart Team.

PCI

SYNTAX Score II: 43.8 PCI 4 Year Mortality: 20.2 %

CABG

SYNTAX Score II: 26.5 CABG 4 Year Mortality: 5.1 %

Treatment recommendation i: CABG

Surgical Risk

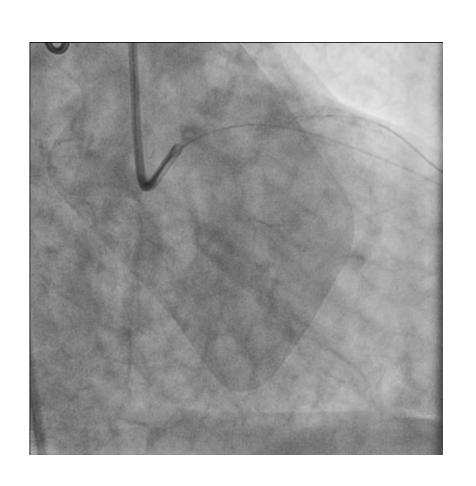
STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 RISK SCORES Procedure: Isolated CAB CALCULATE Risk of Mortality: 3.498% Renal Failure: 4.515% Permanent Stroke: 2.856% Prolonged Ventilation: 20.623% DSW Infection: 0.265% Reoperation: 4.573% Morbidity or Mortality: 26.077% Short Length of Stay: 29.188% Long Length of Stay: 10.730% PRINT CLEAR Details of Selected Field: ACE or ARB Indicate whether the patient received ACE Inhibitors or ARB within 48 hours preceding surgery (e.g., if indicated for LV dysfunction or acute MI).

Decision Making

Decision for PCI

PCI LAD

PCI result





Staged PCI RCA PCI result



Case #4

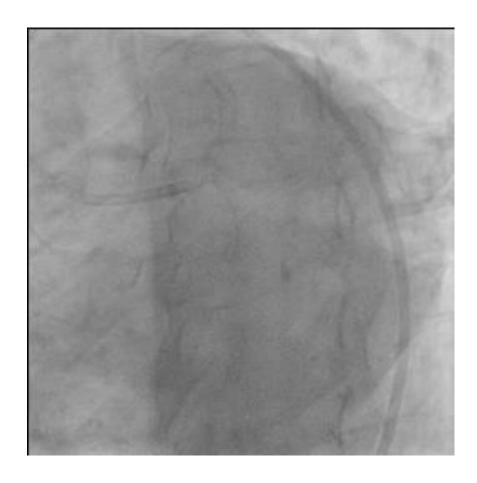
Case #4 - Clinical Data

- 83-yr old Male patient
- Medical History
 - Diabetes, Ex-smoker
 - Known coronary artery disease with PCI mid LAD (unstable angina)
 - Surgical revascularisation of carotid disease
 - Prostate Cancer under radiotherapy
- Clinical Presentation
 Unstable angina Positive Stress Echo
- Echocardiogram: EF 50%

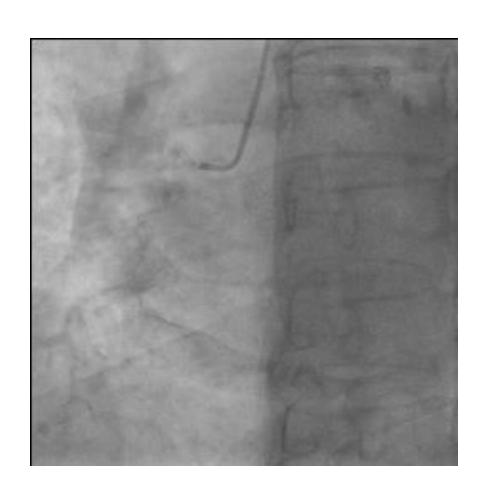
Case #4 – LCA Angiogram

Significant LM bifurcation/LAD/LCx disease



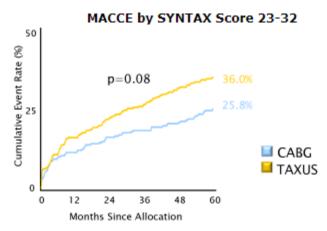


Case #4 – RCA Angiogram



SYNTAX score

Intermediate Syntax score I



The cumulative MACCE rate is displayed for the SYNTAX Trial group this score corresponds to.

SYNTAX Score I

Lesion 1 (segment 5): 5x2= (segment 6): 3.5x2= (segment 11): 1.5x2= Bifurcation Type: Medina 1,1,1: Aorto Ostial lesion Heavy calcification	10 7 3 2 1
Sub total lesion 1	2 25
TOTAL:	25

SYNTAX score II

SYNTAX Score II questions

SYNTAX Score II

SYNTAX Score II:

SYNTAX Score II:

PCI 4 Year Mortality:

CABG 4 Year Mortality:

Treatment recommendation 1:

PCI

CABG



SYNTAX Score I

Decision making -between CABG and PCI- guided by the SYNTAX Score II to be endorsed by the Heart Team.

36.3

45.8

PCI

23.3 %

11.3 %

Age (years) i

83

CrCl (i)

mL/min

LVEF (%) i

50

Left Main (i)

no e yes

Gender

COPD (i)

yes

PVD (i)

yes

STS score

STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9

RISK SCORES

Procedure: Isolated CAB

CALCULATE

Risk of Mortality: 1.615%

Renal Failure: 1.569%

Permanent Stroke: 1.044%

Prolonged Ventilation: 4.966%

DSW Infection: 0.147%

Reoperation: 1.862%

Morbidity or Mortality: 8.587%

Short Length of Stay: 41.740%

Long Length of Stay: 3.780%

PRINT

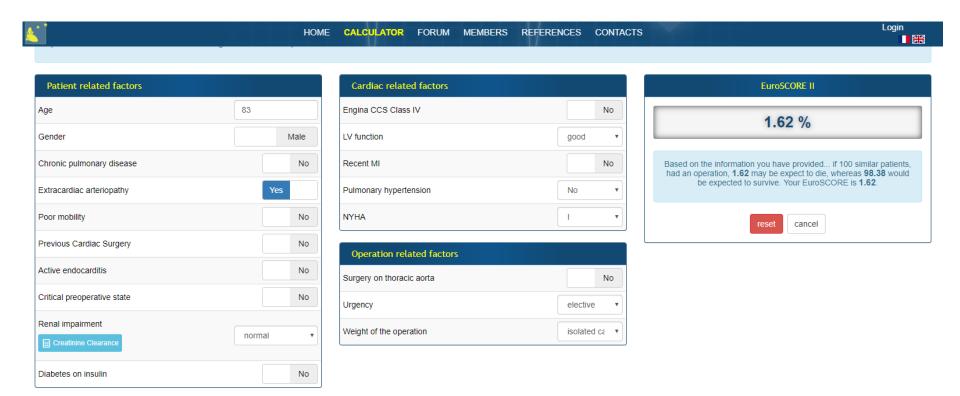
CLEAR

Details of Selected Field:

Status

Indicate the clinical status of the patient prior to entering the operating room.

Euroscore II



Decision Making

Heart Team

Recommendation for PCI

- Porcelain aorta
- Favorable Syntax II score for PCI

Patient Preference: Accepted decision for PCI

Decision for PCI

PCI LAD

PCI result

