Clinical case - Sweden

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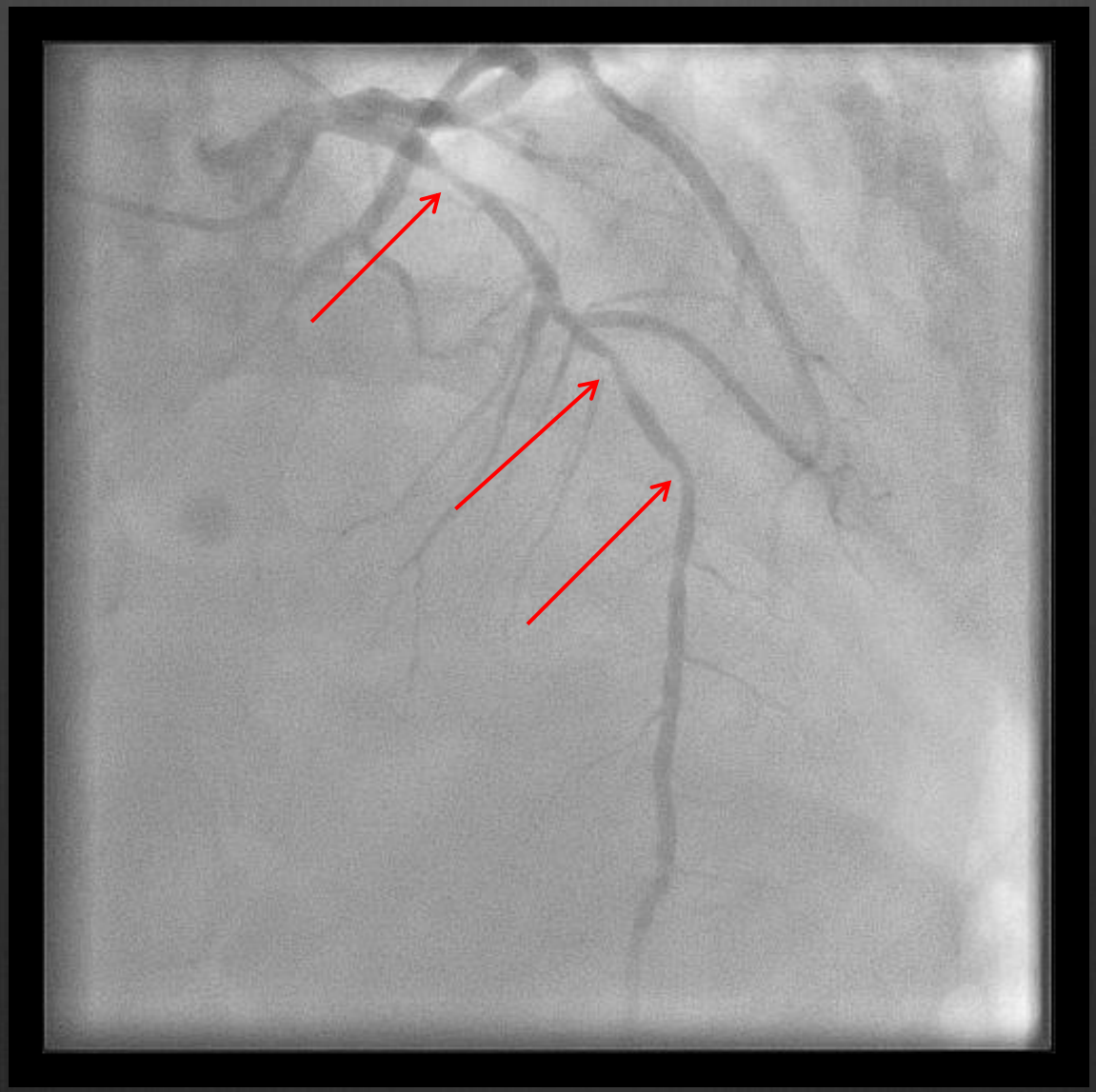
59 y.o. Male with angina CCS 3 and a perfusion study showing an apical reversible perfusion defect.

LAD

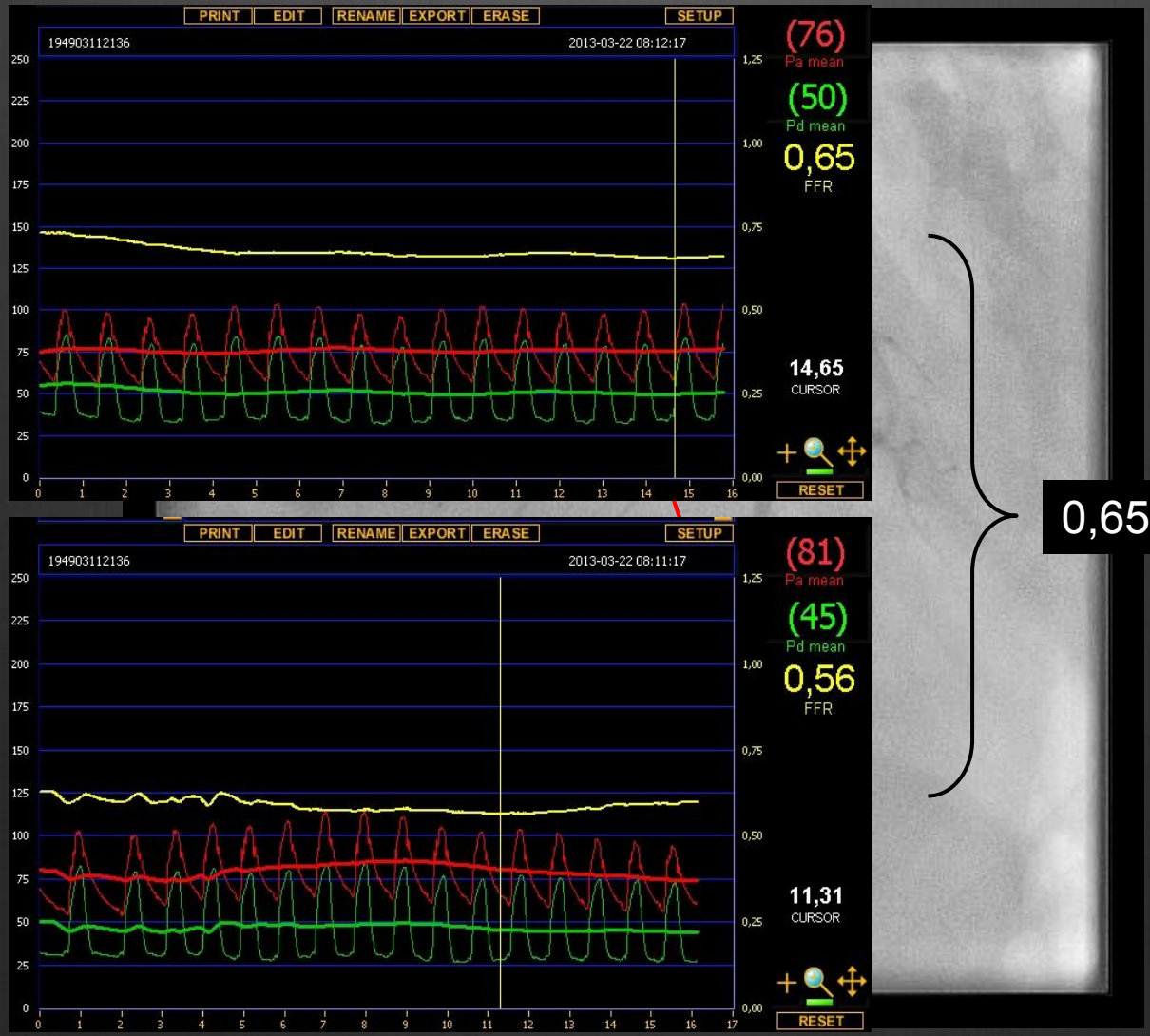


Pull-back recording – i.v. Adenosine

Pressure sensor
Between 2:nd
And 3:d stenosis

Pressure sensor between 1:st and 2:nd stenosis

Apparent gradient in distal lesions

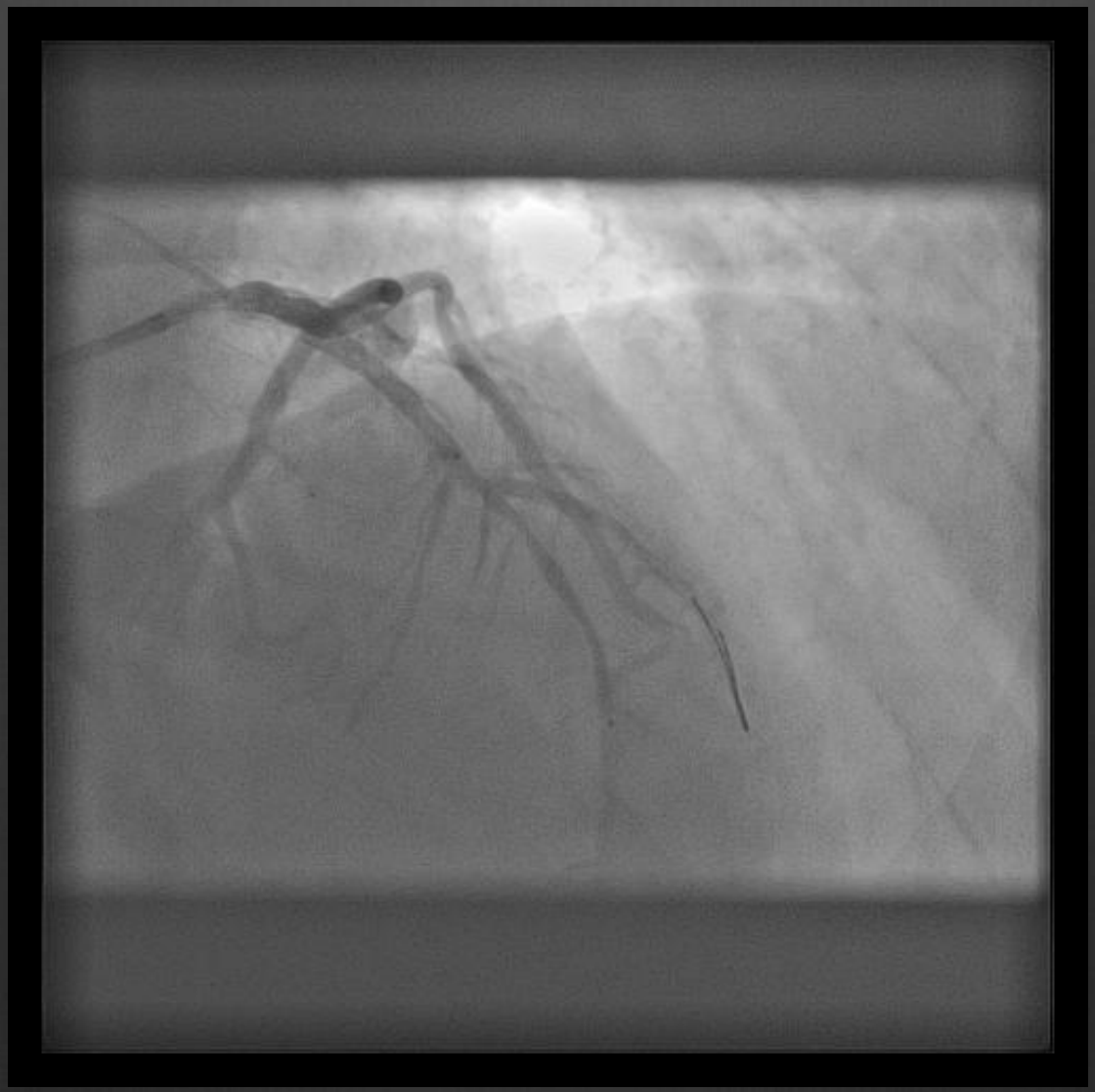


Prox stent

Pressure sensor in distal LAD after prox. stent

Pressure sensor between remaining 2 lesions

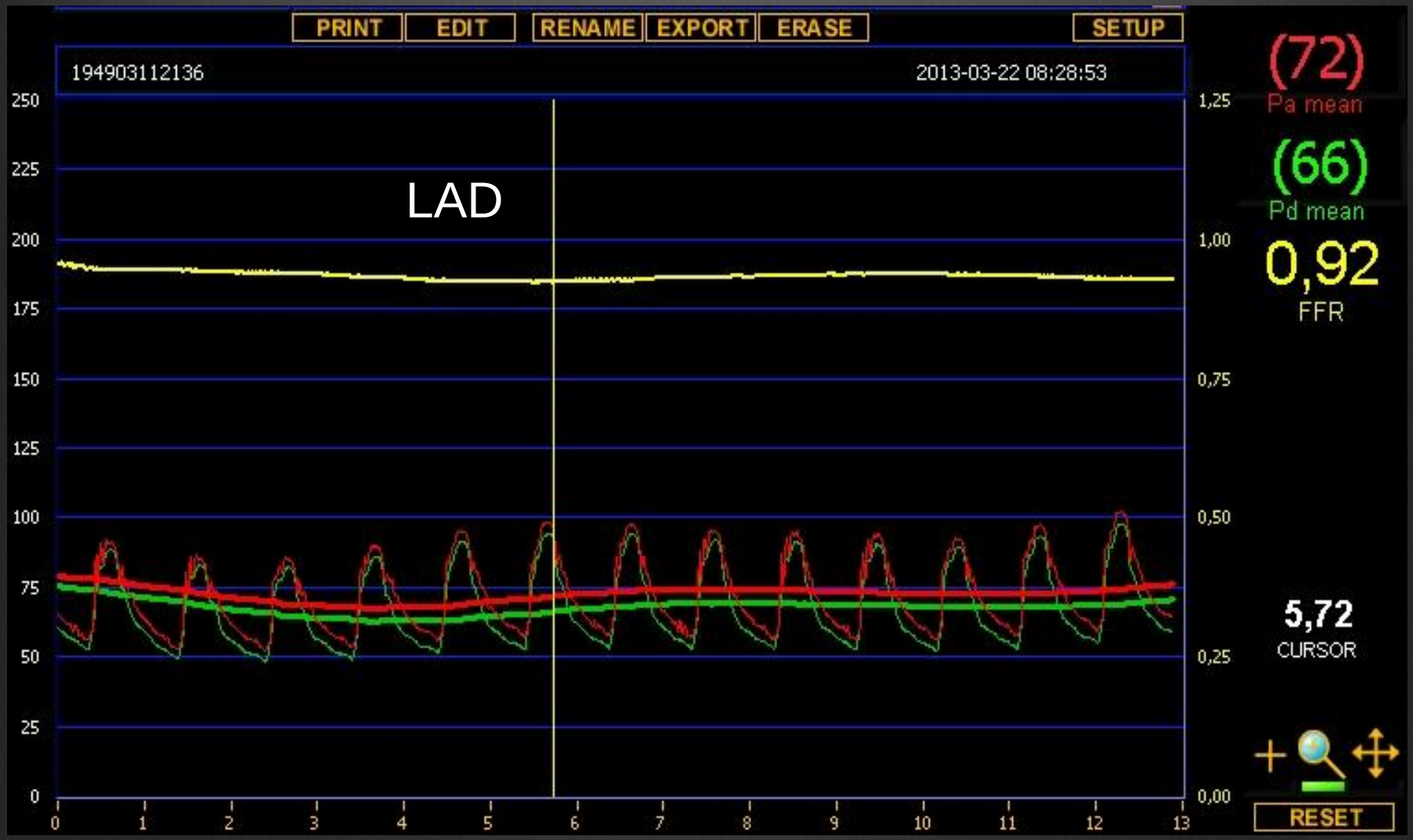
Second stent + n.c. balloon



Final angiographic result

Pressure sensor in distal LAD after 2 stents

Pressure sensor between stents



Summary

- Non-invasive testing did *not* provide enough information to guide intervention
- First assessment: only prox. lesion significant
- Dramatically increased gradient in distal stenoses after removal of the proximal one
- Remaining gradient in stents and prox LAD