

# Tratamento do TCE não- protegido. Novas evidências mudaram a prática? 29º Congresso da SBC-BA 2017

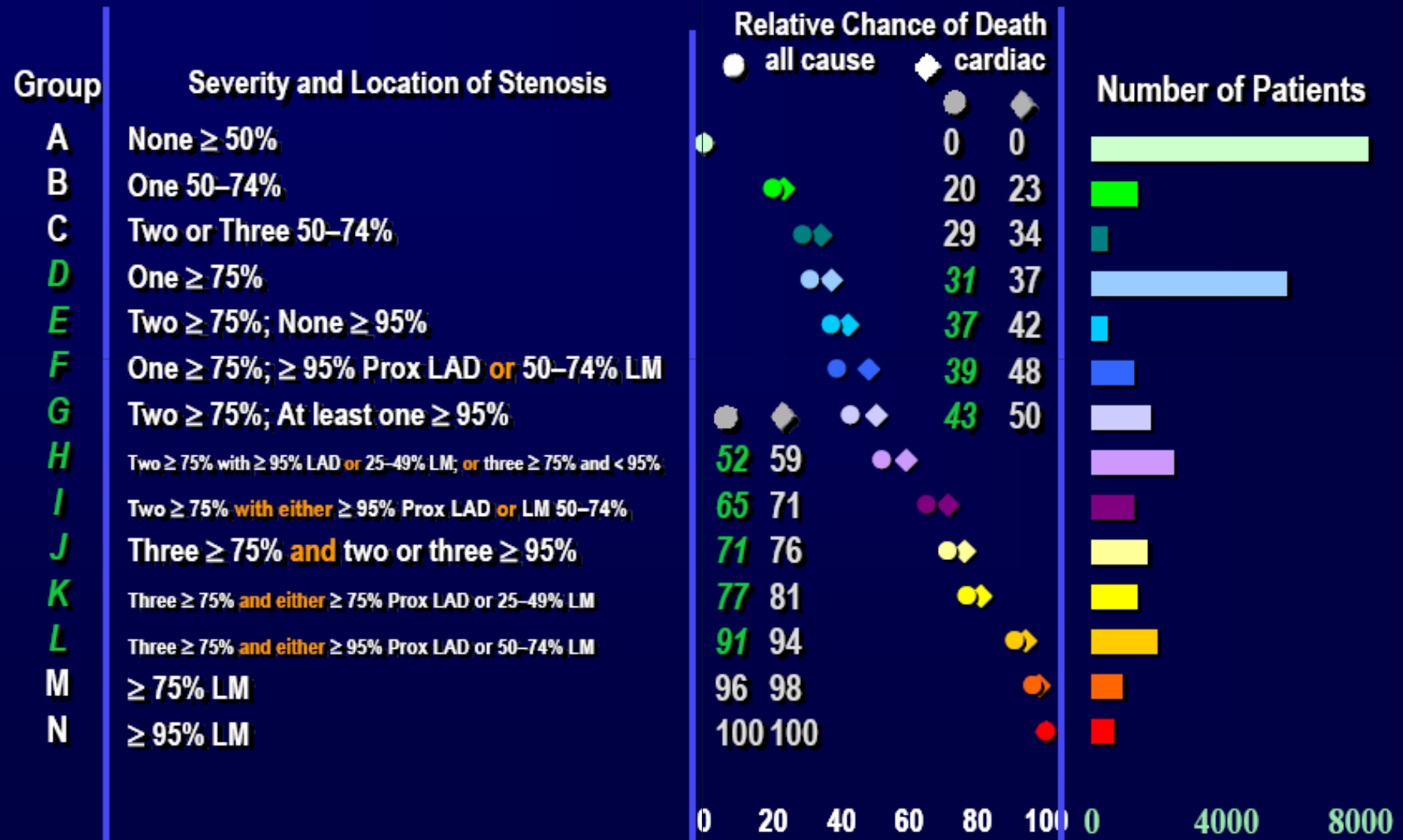


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**Hospital Santa Izabel da Santa Casa de Misericórdia da Bahia**

Nenhum conflito de  
interesse  
em relação ao tema

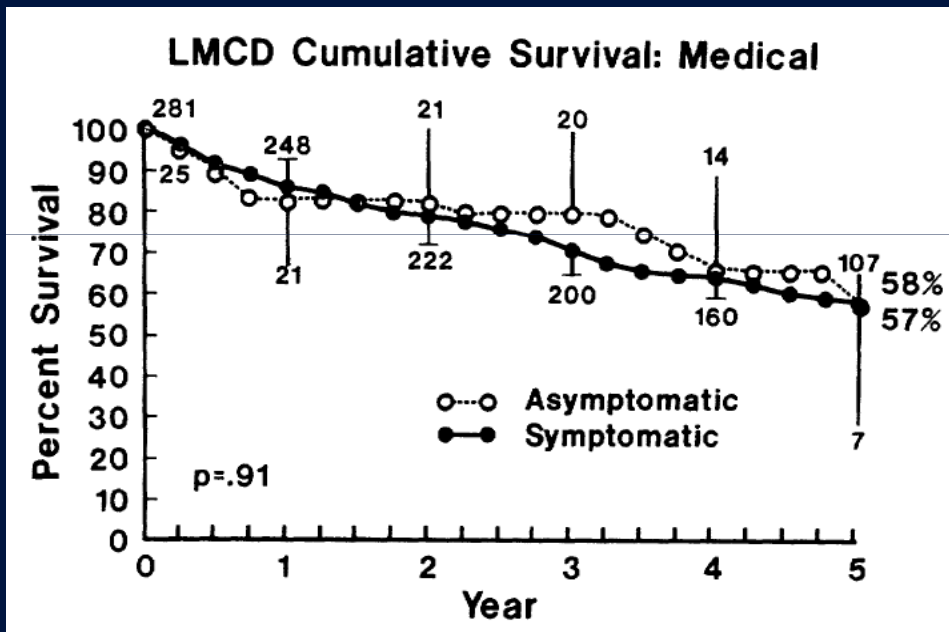
# TCE: a necessidade de revascularizar

# Influence of Severity and Location of Stenosis on Death in 29,082 Patients Catheterized for CAD at Duke Between 1986–2000 and Treated Without Revascularization

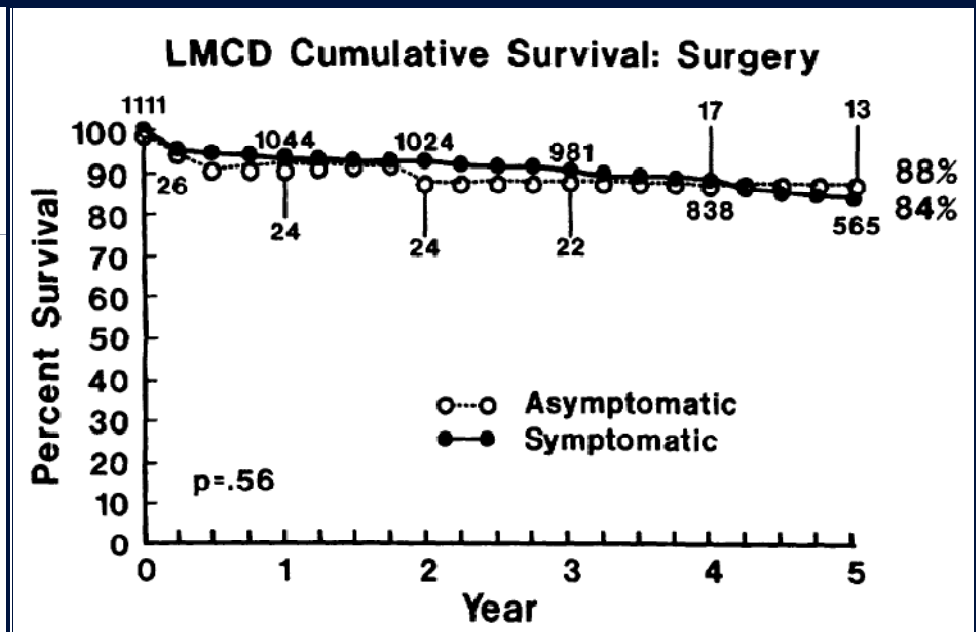


# Registro CASS

## Lesão de Tronco CE > 50%



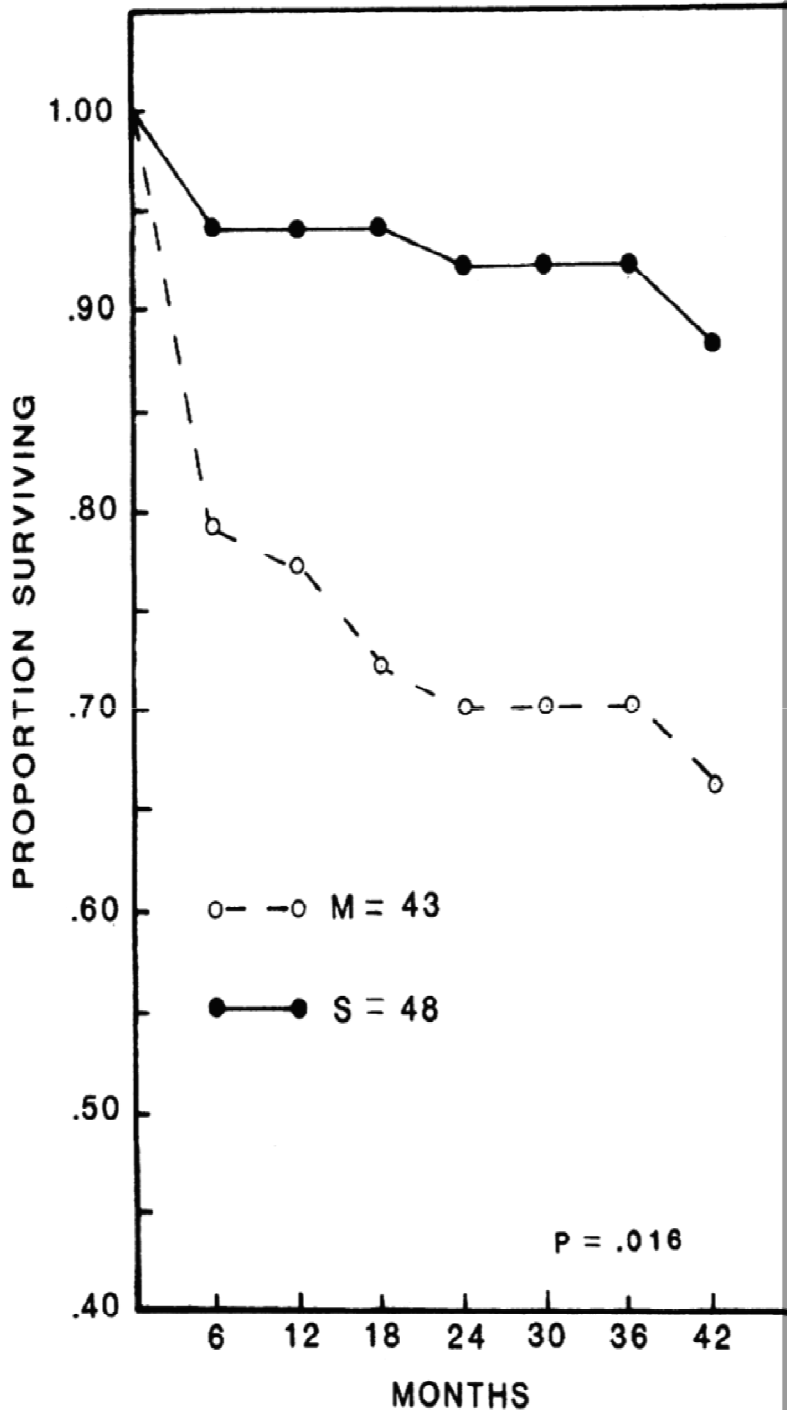
Mortalidade 42% em 5 anos



Mortalidade 12% em 5 anos

# TCE no Estudo do VA

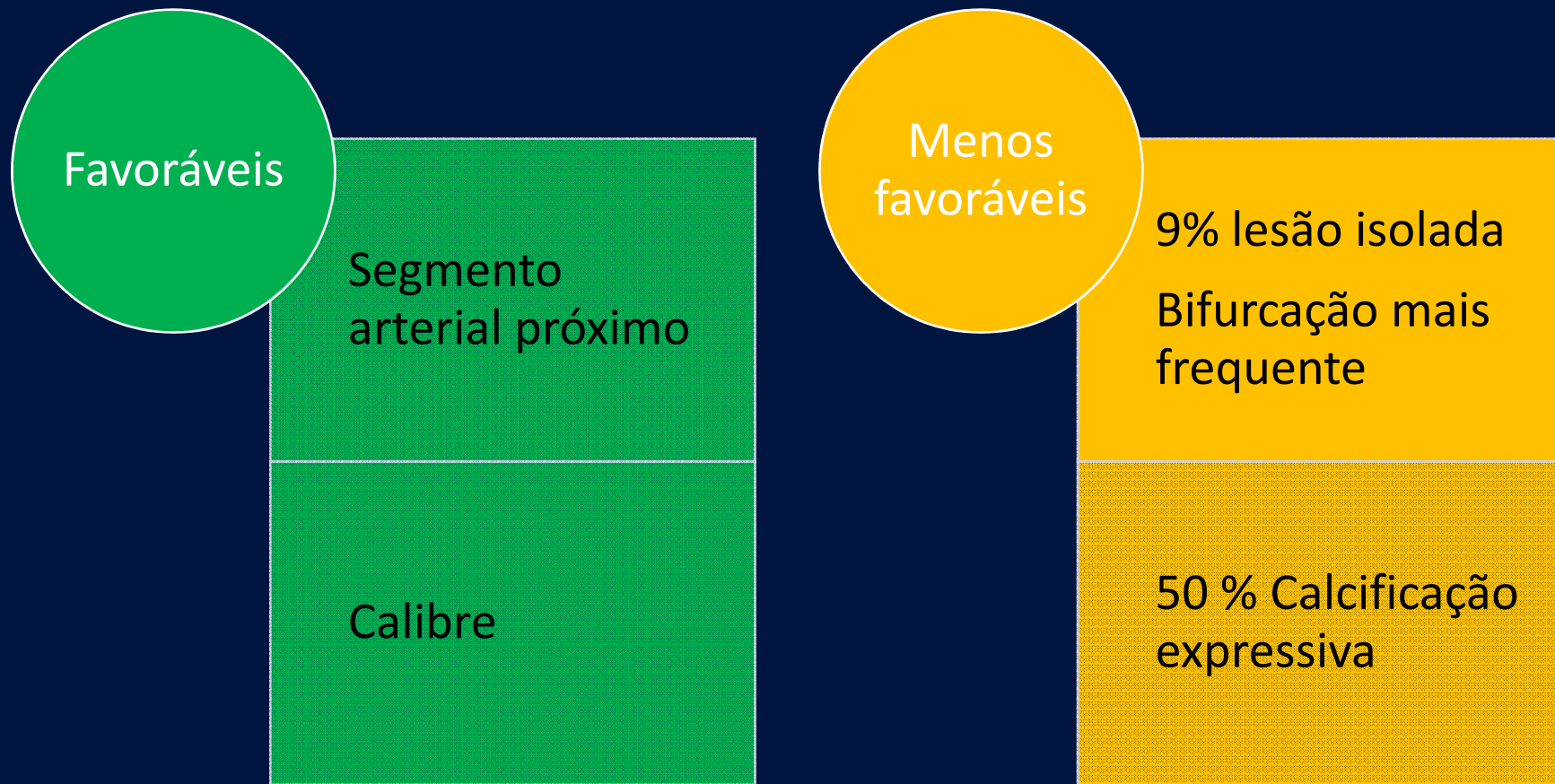
Takaro tT et al. Survival in Subgroups of Patients with Left Main Coronary Artery Disease  
Veterans Administration Cooperative Study of Surgery for Coronary Arterial Occlusive Disease  
Circ. 1982



TCE

IPC x Cirurgia

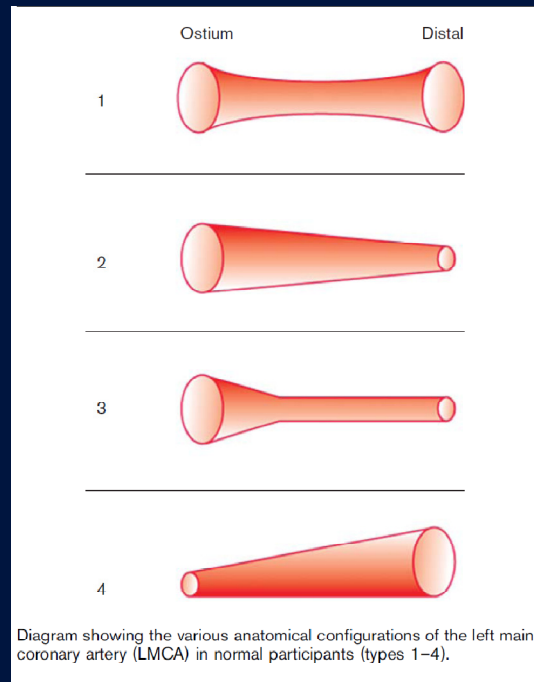
# Considerações sobre IPC em TCE



Prevalence of unfavorable angiographic characteristics for percutaneous intervention in patients with unprotected left main coronary artery disease. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv 2006;68:357– 62.



# Variações Anatômicas do TCE

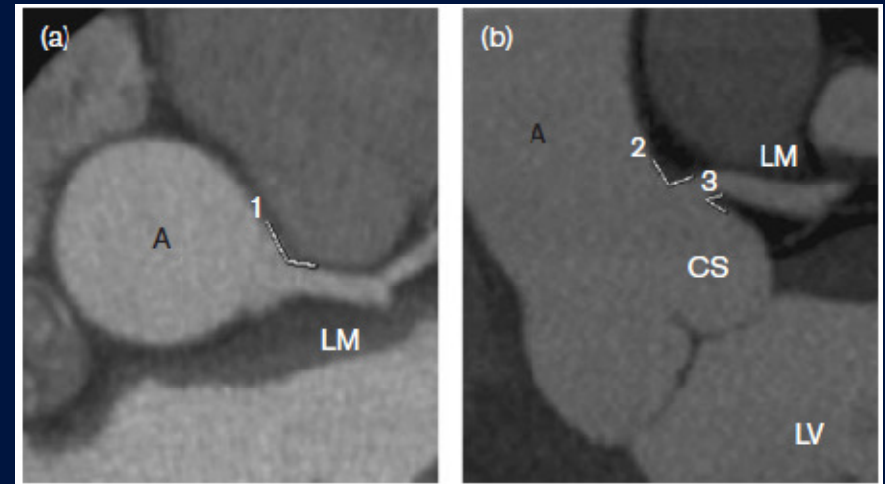
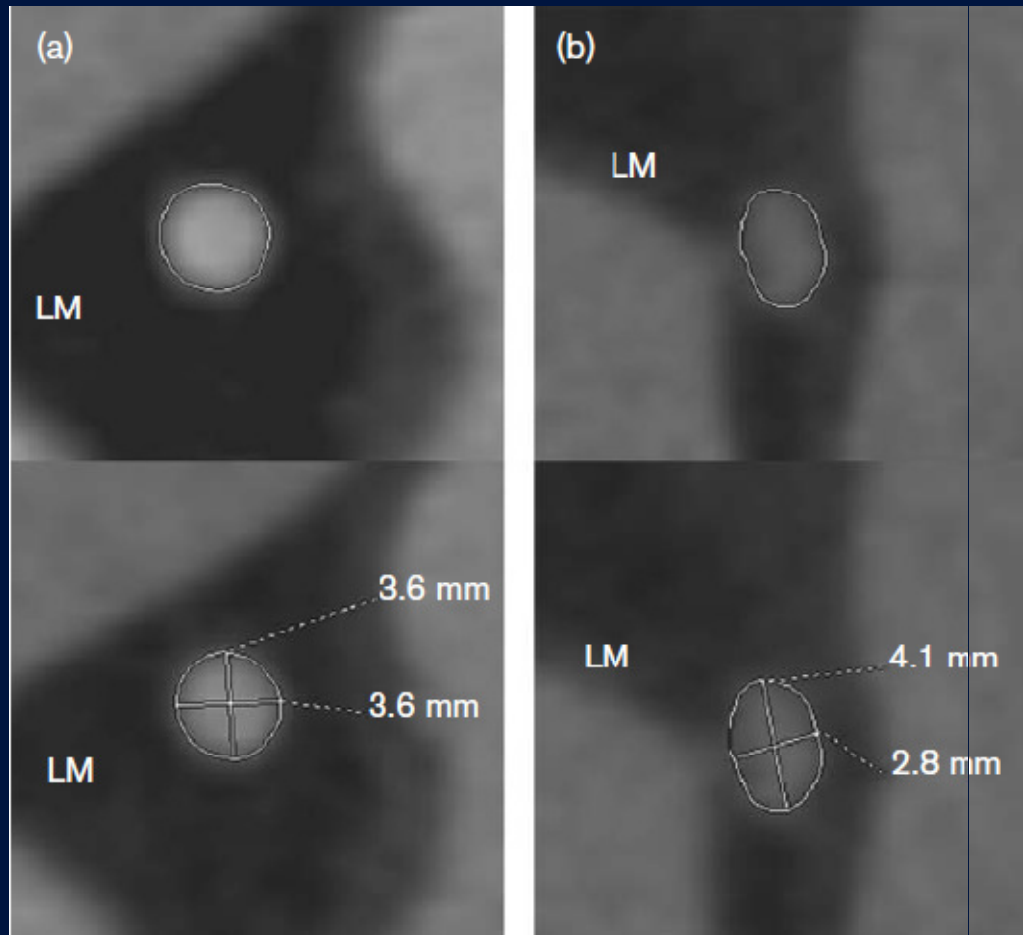


| LMCA       | Men (n=53)    |                         | Women (n=17)  |                         | P value |
|------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------|
|            | Diameter (mm) | Area (mm <sup>2</sup> ) | Diameter (mm) | Area (mm <sup>2</sup> ) |         |
| Ostium     |               | 20.1 (±7)               |               | 15.7 (±6)               | 0.03    |
| Largest    | 5.4 (±1)      |                         | 4.8 (±1)      |                         |         |
| Smallest   | 4.3 (±0.9)    |                         | 4 (±0.8)      |                         |         |
| Midportion |               | 14.2 (±5)               |               | 10.7 (±6)               | 0.02    |
| Largest    | 4.3 (±0.9)    |                         | 3.6 (±0.9)    |                         |         |
| Smallest   | 3.9 (±0.7)    |                         | 3.4 (±0.8)    |                         |         |
| Distal     |               | 15 (±5)                 |               | 11 (±2)                 | 0.001   |
| Largest    | 4.5 (±0.8)    |                         | 4 (±0.4)      |                         |         |
| Smallest   | 4 (±0.7)      |                         | 3.3 (±0.4)    |                         |         |

Zeina AR et al. Dimensions and anatomic variations of left main coronary artery in normal population: multidetector computed tomography assessment. *Coronary Artery Disease* 2007, 18:477–482



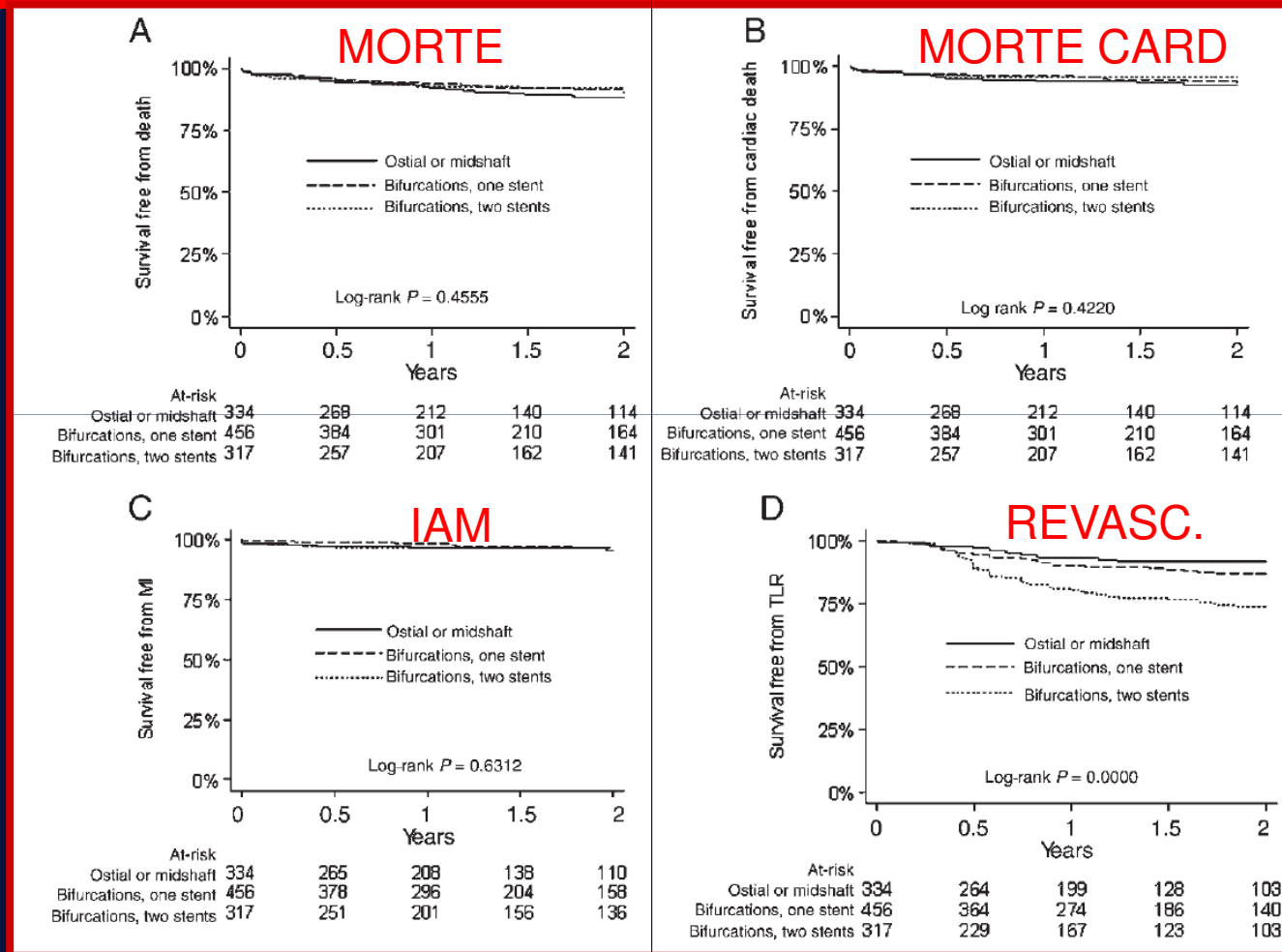
# Variações Anatômicas do TCE



Zeina AR et al. Dimensions and anatomic variations of left main coronary artery in normal population: multidetector computed tomography assessment. *Coronary Artery Disease* 2007, 18:477–482

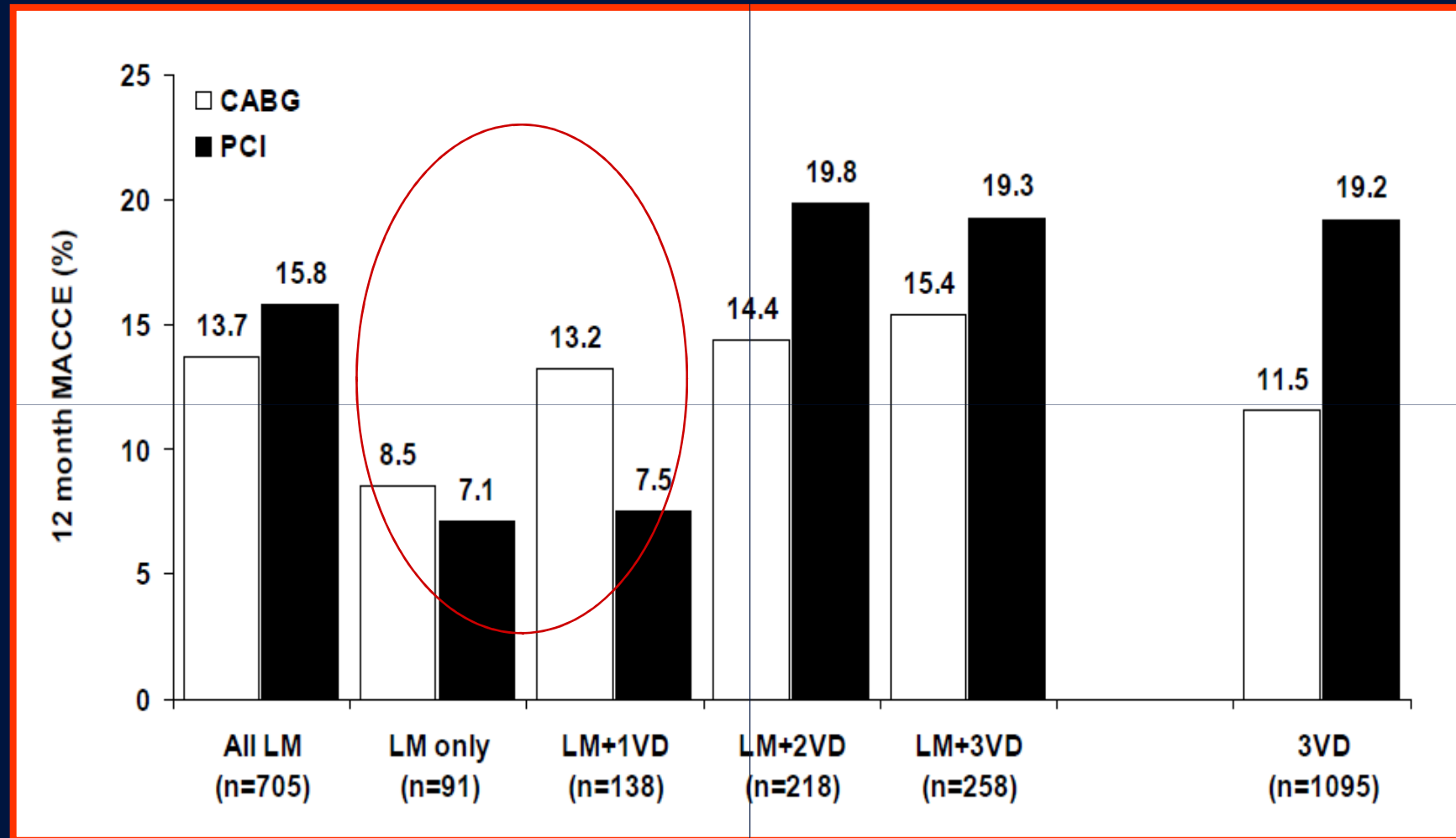
# IPC em TCE

## Influência do tipo de lesão



Ostial and midshaft lesions vs. bifurcation lesions in 1111 patients with unprotected left main coronary artery stenosis treated with drug-eluting stents: results of the survey from the Italian Society of Invasive Cardiology. *European Heart Journal* (2009) 30, 2087–2094

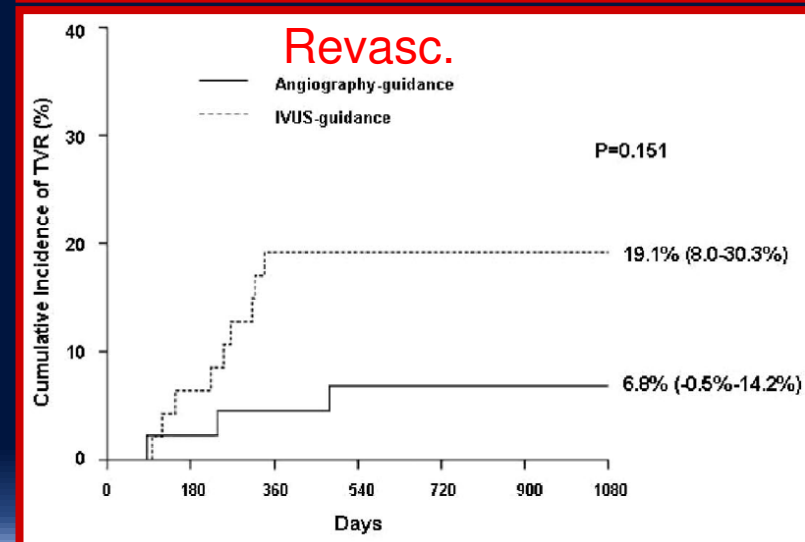
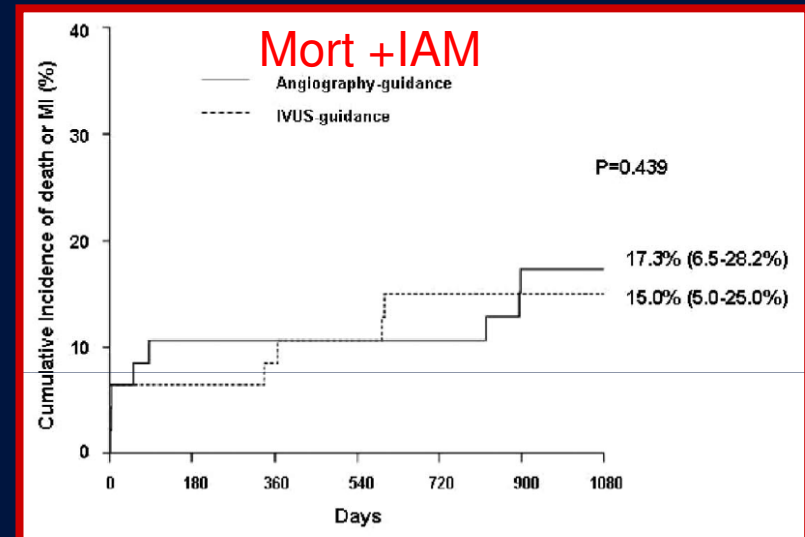
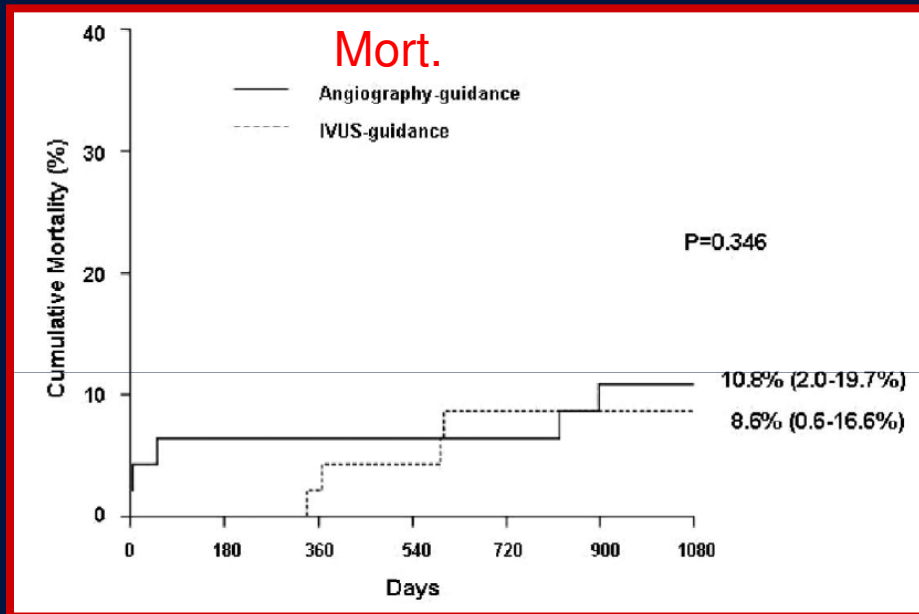
# SYNTAX Trial: TCE



Serruys PW et al. *NEJM*. 2009;360:961-72.

# USIC x Angiografia em TCE

## Stents convencionais

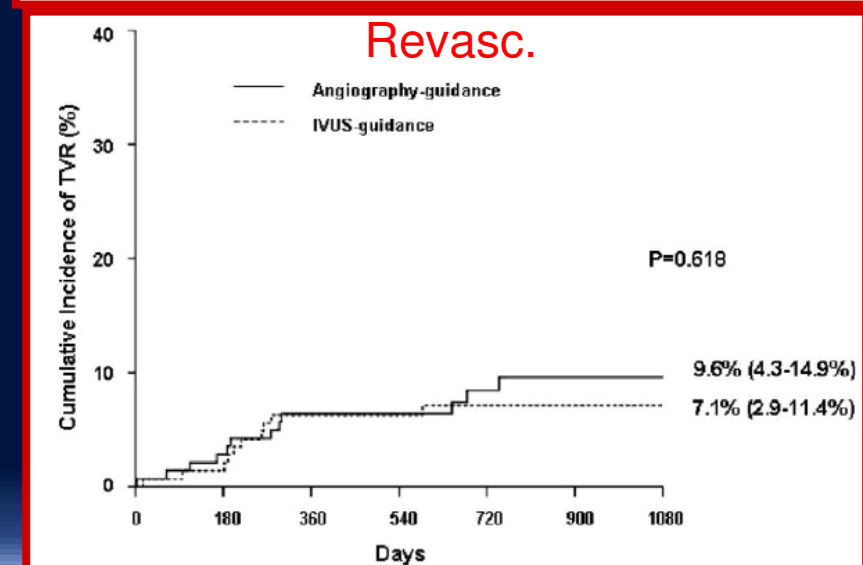
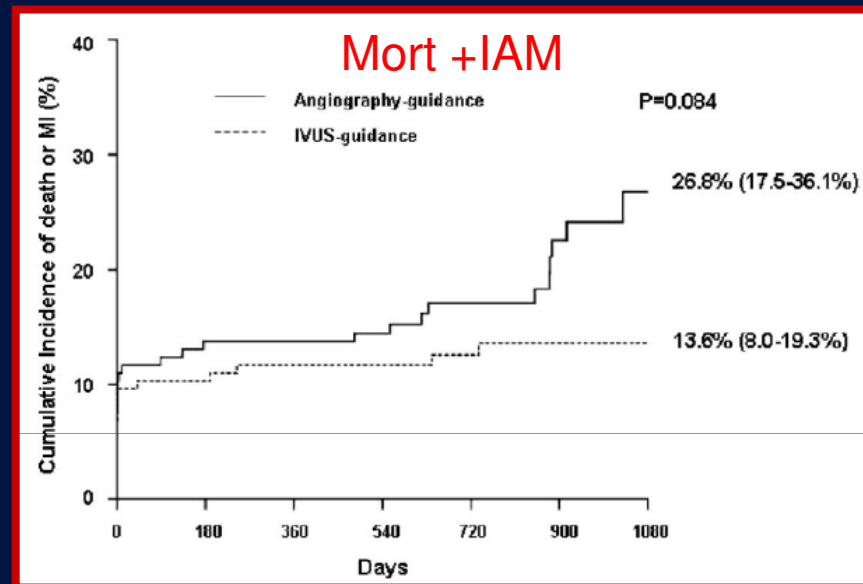
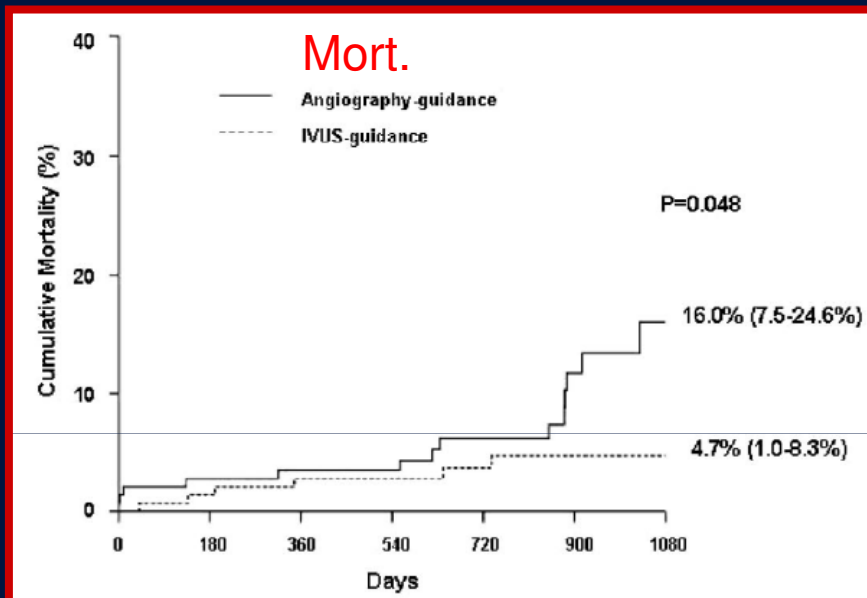


Metodologia= Escore de propensão  
47p x 47p

Seung-Jung P et al. Impact of Intravascular Ultrasound Guidance on Long-Term Mortality In Stenting for Unprotected Left Main Coronary Artery Stenosis. Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions 2009;2:167-177

# USIC x Angiografia em TCE

## Stents farmacológicos



Metodologia= Escore de propensão  
145p x 145p

Seung-Jung P et al. Impact of Intravascular Ultrasound Guidance on Long-Term Mortality In Stenting for Unprotected Left Main Coronary Artery Stenosis. Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions 2009;2:167-177

# EXCEL

## IPC x Cirurgia em TCE

*The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE*

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Everolimus-Eluting Stents or Bypass Surgery for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease

G.W. Stone, J.F. Sabik, P.W. Serruys, C.A. Simonton, P. Généreux, J. Puskas, D.E. Kandzari, M.-C. Morice, N. Lembo, W.M. Brown III, D.P. Taggart, A. Banning, B. Merkely, F. Horkay, P.W. Boonstra, A.J. van Boven, I. Ungi, G. Bogáts, S. Mansour, N. Noiseux, M. Sabaté, J. Pomar, M. Hickey, A. Gershlick, P. Buszman, A. Bochenek, E. Schampaert, P. Pagé, O. Dressler, I. Kosmidou, R. Mehran, S.J. Pocock, and A.P. Kappetein, for the EXCEL Trial Investigators\*

**N Engl J Med 2016;375:2223-35**

## Proposta do estudo EXCEL

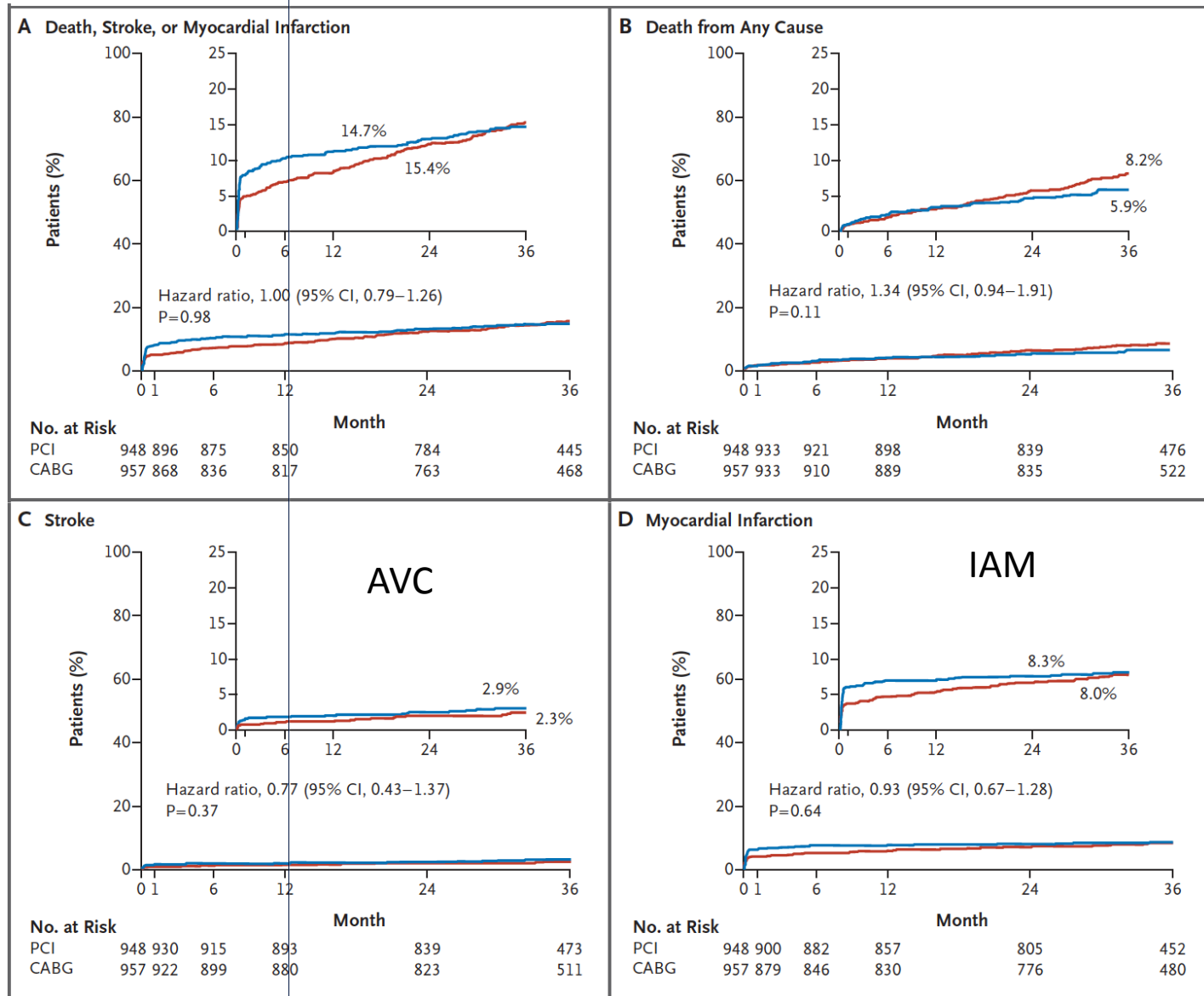
- Portadores de DAC – estável e instável
- Lesão de TCE ( 80,5% distal); SYNTAX-20,6; Multivaso= 51,3%
- Everolimus x Cir (arterializada)
- 80% usaramUSIC (IVUS)
- Desfecho primário: morte, AVC ou IAM em 3 anos.



# Resultados do EXCEL

## Morte, AVC, IAM

## Mortalidade Total



## Conclusões após o Estudo EXCEL

- Em pacientes de SYNTAX score  $< 32$ , quando viável, a IPC é uma alternativa à cirurgia de revascularização.
- Até que se tenham dados de acompanhamento mais prolongado a cirurgia continua preferível na maioria dos casos .

# Revascularização em TCE Não-prottegido

## Estudos observacionais

- Estudos observacionais comparativos de IPC x cirurgia de revascularização sugerem resultados semelhantes exceto por nova revascularização, que favorece a cirurgia

## Estudos randomizados

- SINTAX- e EXCEL de 3 anos reafirmam achados

## No mundo real

- Escolha baseada em: tipo de lesão no tronco; estado das demais artérias; risco cirúrgico; possibilidade de utilização de recursos além da angiografia(USIC), expertise