

jen těch lézí, které způsobují ischemii myokardu, a vede ke snížení počtu „zbytných“ PCI. Je určena také pro stanovení optimální léčebné strategie pacientů s AKS (především u neinfarktových tepen/lézí) a optimalizaci výsledků PCI. Takto vedená revaskularizace myokardu vede k výraznější redukci ischemie oproti konzervativní léčbě a umožňuje komplexní přístup all-in-one v katetizační laboratoři.

Nedílnou součástí invazivní strategie je však optimálně vedená a individualizovaná farmakologická léčba, důsledná sekundární prevence a zdravý životní styl.

*Tato práce byla podpořena grantem Agentury pro zdravotnický výzkum České republiky AZV 16-28525 A a MH CZ – DRO (FNBr, 65269705).*

## LITERATURA

1. Neumann FJ, et al. 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization. Eur. Heart J. (2018) doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehy394.
2. Knuti J, et al. 2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndromes. Eur. Heart J. 41, 407–477 (2020).
3. Tonino PAL, et al. Angiographic versus functional severity of coronary artery stenoses in the FAME study fractional flow reserve versus angiography in multivessel evaluation. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 55, 2816–2821 (2010).
4. Kobayashi Y, et al. The Prognostic Value of Residual Coronary Stenoses After Functionally Complete Revascularization. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 67, 1701–1711 (2016).
5. Pijls, N. H. J. et al. Coronary pressure measurement after stenting predicts adverse events at follow-up: a multicenter registry. Circulation 105, 2950–2954 (2002).
6. Piroth Z, et al. Prognostic Value of Fractional Flow Reserve Measured Immediately After Drug-Eluting Stent Implantation. Circ. Cardiovasc. Interv. 10, (2017).
7. Knott KD, et al. The Prognostic Significance of Quantitative Myocardial Perfusion: An Artificial Intelligence Based Approach Using Perfusion Mapping. Circulation (2020) doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.119.044666.
8. Farzaneh-Far A, et al. Ischemia change in stable coronary artery disease is an independent predictor of death and myocardial infarction. JACC Cardiovasc. Imaging 5, 715–724 (2012).
9. Shaw LJ, et al. Impact of left ventricular function and the extent of ischemia and scar by stress myocardial perfusion imaging on prognosis and therapeutic risk reduction in diabetic patients with coronary artery disease: results from the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes (BARI 2D) trial. J. Nucl. Cardiol. Off. Publ. Am. Soc. Nucl. Cardiol. 19, 658–669 (2012).
10. Panza JA, et al. Inducible myocardial ischemia and outcomes in patients with coronary artery disease and left ventricular dysfunction. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 61, 1860–1870 (2013).
11. Mancini GBJ, et al. Predicting outcome in the COURAGE trial (Clinical Outcomes Utilizing Revascularization and Aggressive Drug Evaluation): coronary anatomy versus ischemia. JACC Cardiovasc. Interv. 7, 195–201 (2014).
12. Hochman J S, et al. Baseline Characteristics and Risk Profiles of Participants in the IS-CHEMIA Randomized Clinical Trial. JAMA Cardiol. 4, 273–286 (2019).
13. Mehta SR, et al. Complete Revascularization with Multivessel PCI for Myocardial Infarction. N. Engl. J. Med. 381, 1411–1421 (2019).
14. Smits PC, et al. Fractional Flow Reserve-Guided Multivessel Angioplasty in Myocardial Infarction. N. Engl. J. Med. 376, 1234–1244 (2017).
15. Lønborg J, et al. Fractional Flow Reserve-Guided Complete Revascularization Improves the Prognosis in Patients With ST-Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infarction and Severe Nonculprit Disease: A DANAMI 3-PRIMULTI Substudy (Primary PCI in Patients With ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction and Multivessel Disease: Treatment of Culprit Lesion Only or Complete Revascularization). Circ. Cardiovasc. Interv. 10, (2017).
16. Pijls N H, et al. Fractional flow reserve. A useful index to evaluate the influence of an epicardial coronary stenosis on myocardial blood flow. Circulation 92, 3183–3193 (1995).
17. Sen S, et al. Development and validation of a new adenosine-independent index of stenosis severity from coronary wave-intensity analysis: results of the ADVISE (Adenosine Vasodilator Independent Stenosis Evaluation) study. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 59, 1392–1402 (2012).
18. Lee JM, et al. Discrepancy between fractional flow reserve and instantaneous wave-free ratio: Clinical and angiographic characteristics. Int. J. Cardiol. 245, 63–68 (2017).
19. Berry C, et al. VERIFY (Verification of Instantaneous Wave-Free Ratio and Fractional Flow Reserve for the Assessment of Coronary Artery Stenosis Severity in Everyday Practice): a multicenter study in consecutive patients. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 61, 1421–1427 (2013).
20. Ligthart J, et al. Validation of Resting Diastolic Pressure Ratio Calculated by a Novel Algorithm and Its Correlation With Distal Coronary Artery Pressure to Aortic Pressure, Instantaneous Wave-Free Ratio, and Fractional Flow Reserve. Circ. Cardiovasc. Interv. 11, e006911 (2018).
21. van de Hoef TP, et al. Physiological basis and long-term clinical outcome of discordance between fractional flow reserve and coronary flow velocity reserve in coronary stenoses of intermediate severity. Circ. Cardiovasc. Interv. 7, 301–311 (2014).
22. Petraco R, et al. Baseline instantaneous wave-free ratio as a pressure-only estimation of underlying coronary flow reserve: results of the JUSTIFY-CFR Study (Joined Coronary Pressure and Flow Analysis to Determine Diagnostic Characteristics of Basal and Hyperemic Indices of Functional Lesion Severity-Coronary Flow Reserve). Circ. Cardiovasc. Interv. 7, 492–502 (2014).
23. Fearon W F, et al. Novel index for invasively assessing the coronary microcirculation. Circulation 107, 3129–3132 (2003).
24. Solberg, O. G. et al. Reference interval for the index of coronary microvascular resistance. EuroIntervention J. Eur. Collab. Work. Group Interv. Cardiol. Eur. Soc. Cardiol. 9, 1069–1075 (2014).
25. Xaplanteris P, et al. Coronary lesion progression as assessed by fractional flow reserve (FFR) and angiography. EuroIntervention J. Eur. Collab. Work. Group Interv. Cardiol. Eur. Soc. Cardiol. 14, 907–914 (2018).
26. Ford TJ, et al. Physiological Predictors of Acute Coronary Syndromes: Emerging Insights From the Plaque to the Vulnerable Patient. JACC Cardiovasc. Interv. 10, 2539–2547 (2017).
27. Zimmermann F M, et al. Deferral vs. performance of percutaneous coronary intervention of functionally non-significant coronary stenosis: 15-year follow-up of the DEFER trial. Eur. Heart J. 36, 3182–3188 (2015).
28. Fearon WF, De Bruyne B, Pijls NHJ. Fractional Flow Reserve in Acute Coronary Syndromes. J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 68, 1192–1194 (2016).
29. Davies J E, et al. Use of the Instantaneous Wave-free Ratio or Fractional Flow Reserve in PCI. N. Engl. J. Med. 376, 1824–1834 (2017).
30. Götberg M, et al. Instantaneous Wave-free Ratio versus Fractional Flow Reserve to Guide PCI. N. Engl. J. Med. 376, 1813–1823 (2017).