





Clinical Utility of HD-IVUS (High Definition IVUS)

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IVUS has been clinically available for over 20 yrs. However...

- ★ Image quality has not improved in the last 10 years.
- ★ Lower spatial resolution and catheter-to-catheter imaging inconsistency are problematic.
- ★ Hard to interpretation due to the limited image quality



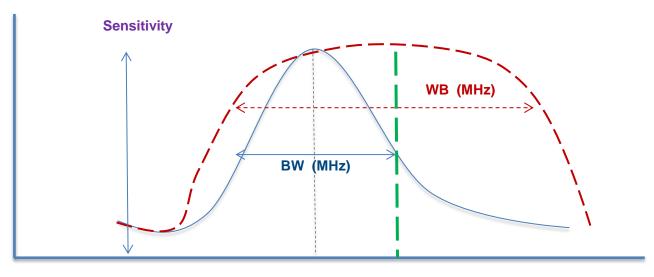
Clinical Utility of High Definition IVUS

- **★** Physics
- ★ Available HD-IVUS System
- ★ Comparing 40 MHz vs 60 MHz
- ★ Cases compared to OCT
- **★** Summary

60 MHz Transducer Technology



Transducer Spectrum

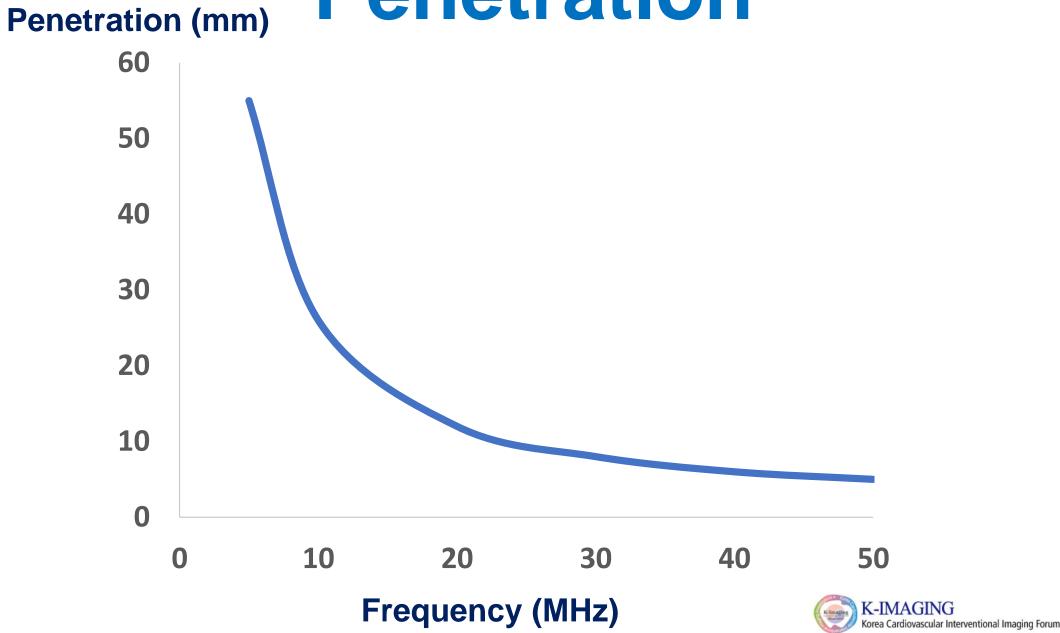


40 MHz 60 MHz

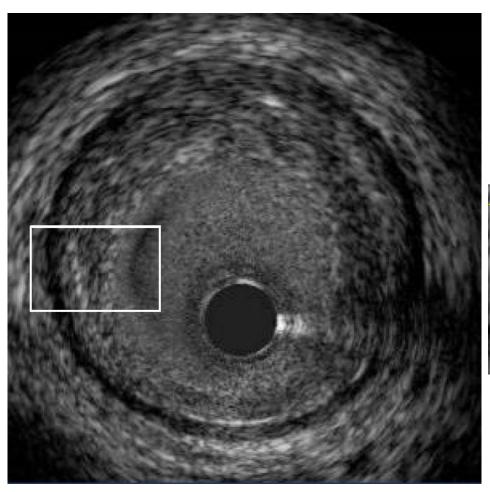


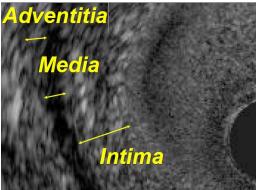
Wide bandwidth → better axial resolution
High frequency → better lateral resolution
High sensitivity → deeper penetration

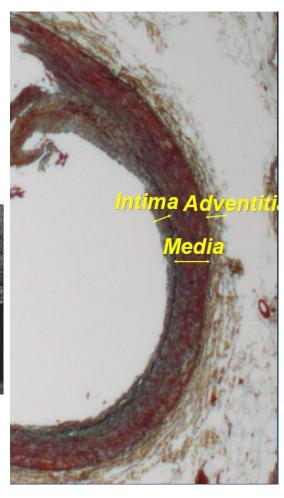
Penetration



Three Layers Appearance

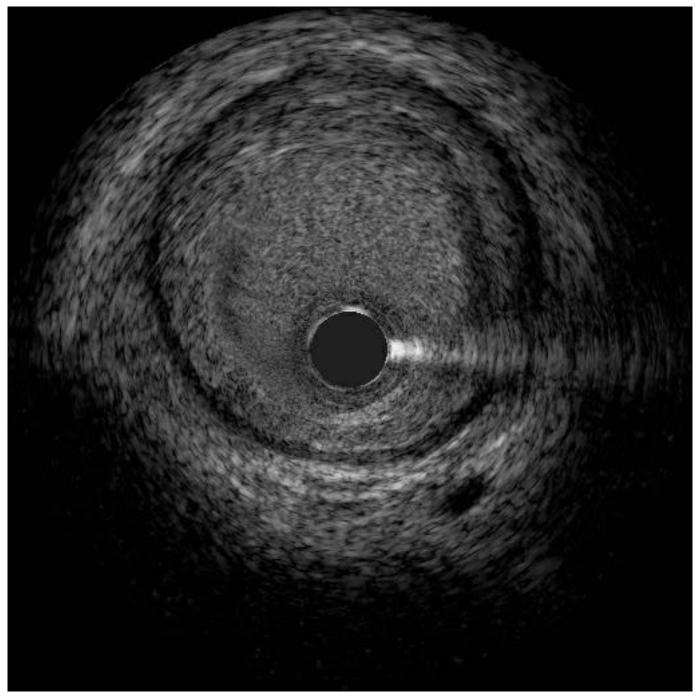








ACIST 60MHz IVUS





HD-IVUS Systems

• ACIST (purchased SVMI - has been working on next generation IVUS

| Available | Available | Since 2007)

- Boston Scientific --- Avail
- Volcano
- Terumo HD

Available soon

Under development



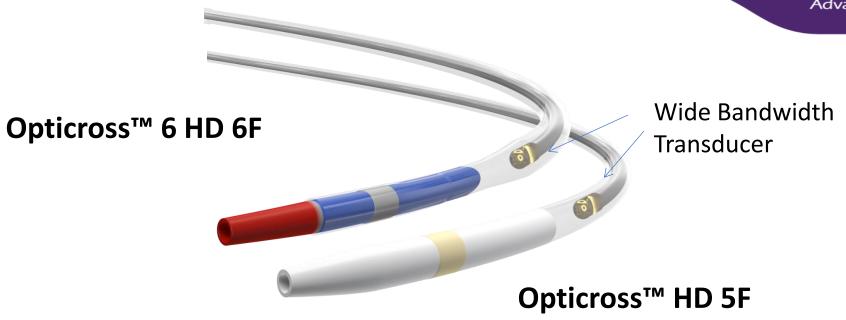
HD-IVUS Imaging System Comparison

	ACIST HDi / Kodama	Boston Scientific	Volcano FACT	InfraReDx	St. Jude OCT
Frequency or Wavelength	60 MHz	60 MHz	Not available	50 MHz	1.3 um
Nature of the Energy	Ultrasound			Optical	
Axial Resolution	40 μm	22 µm	<50 µm	20 µm	15 µm
Lateral Resolution	90 µm	50-140 μm	100-200 μm	<200 µm	40 µm
Soft Tissue Penetration	>2.5 mm	>3.5 mm			0.8-1.2 mm
Blood Penetration	>3.4 mm	>4.0 mm			≤1.2 mm
Pullback Speed (mm/s)	0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0, 10	0.5, 1.0			20
Pullback Length (mm)	130	100		150	75



High Definition IVUS catheter





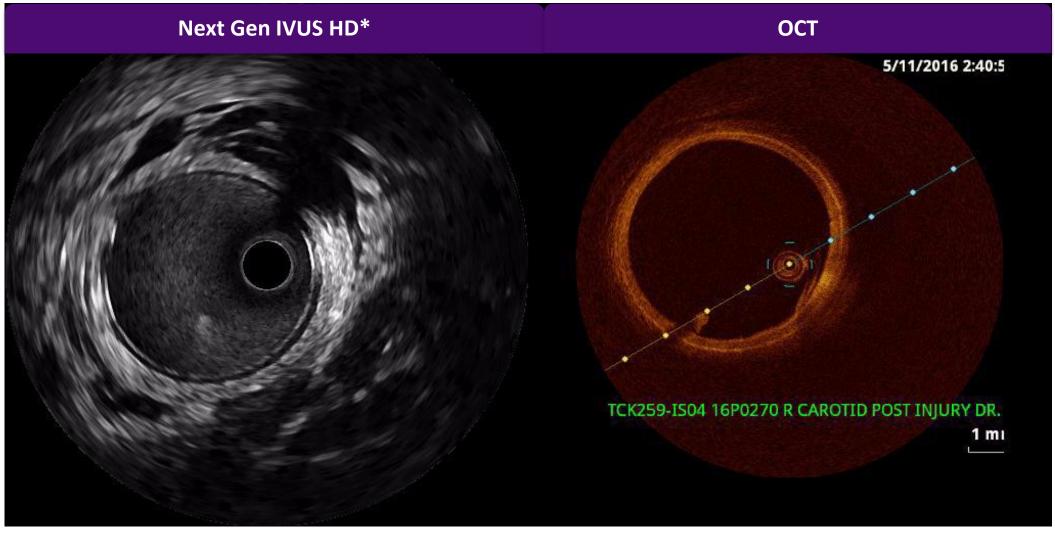
	Opticross HD	Opticross 6 HD	
Transducer Type	Next Gen Wide Bandwidth Transducer		
Transducer frequency	60 MHz		
Axial resolution	22 um		
Vessel penetration	Visualizes 6 mm vessels		
Guide catheter copatibility	5F *(ID > 0.058")	6F *(ID > 0.064")	

POLARIS

Multi-Modality Guidance System

Opticross HD vs OCT - Thrombus





^{*} Caution: Investigational Devices: Limited by Federal (or US) Law for Investigational Use Only. Under Development. Not for Sale.

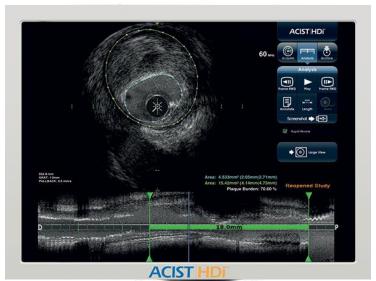
Volcano: FACT (Focused Acoustic Computed Tomography) and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffolds



FACT ultrasound transducer intented to generate a "cleaner" signal than traditional PZT, near field resolution close to OCT, visibility of the entire plaque and vessel wall, and without the need for a blood clearing flush



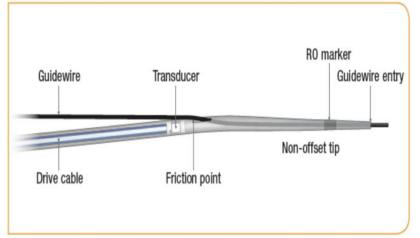
ACIST HDi



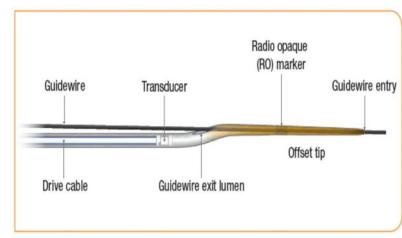








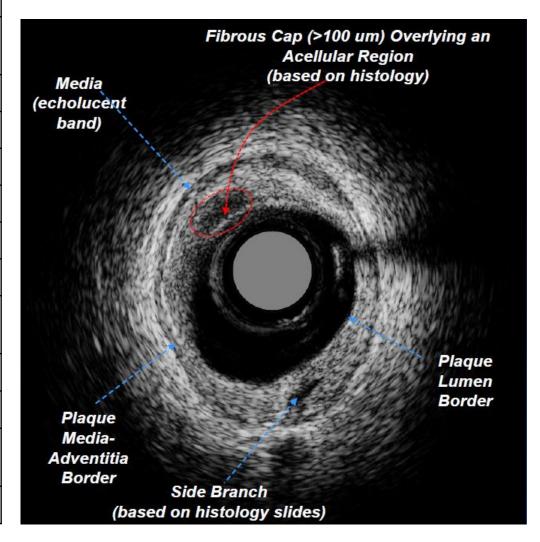
Standard IVUS catheter tip design.

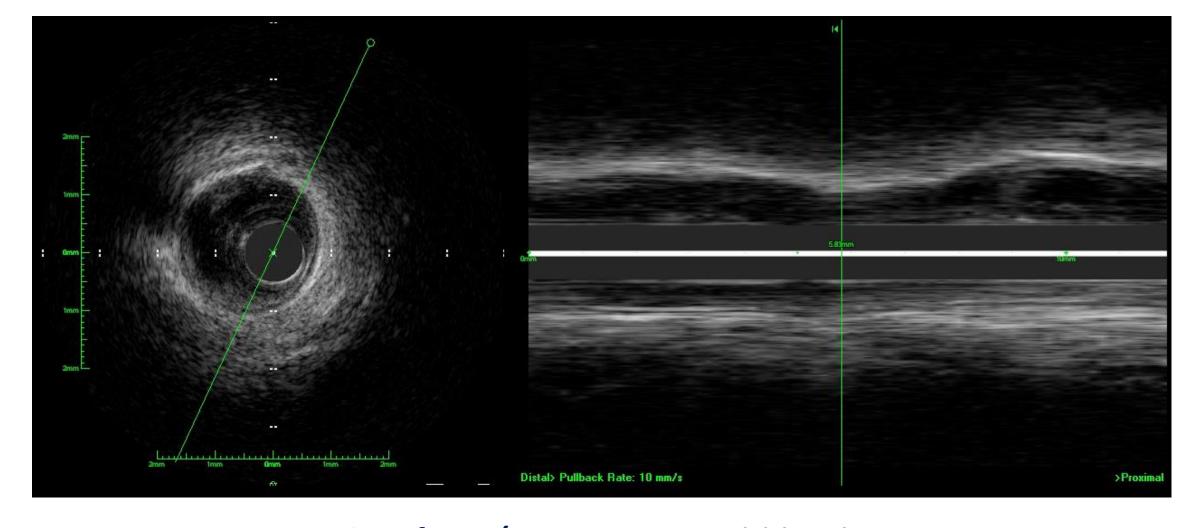


Novel offset tip design of Kodama.

ACIST: HD-IVUS

Axial Resolution*	~40 µm	
Lateral Resolution*	~90 µm	
Frame Rate		
60 fps	0.5mm/s	
30 fps	1.0mm/s	
24 fps	2.5mm/s	
12 fps	5.0mm/s	
6 fps	10mm/s	
Maximum Pullback Speed	10 mm/sec	
Frame Spacing	17 - 167 μm	
Pullback length	120 mm	
Tissue Penetration	~3 mm	
Imaging in Blood	Yes	





60MHz @ 60 frame/sec Pullback speed: 10.0 mm/sec 567 Frames acquired (200 viewed) Acquisition time: 10 sec Pullback length: 96mm

Frame spacing: 167 μm

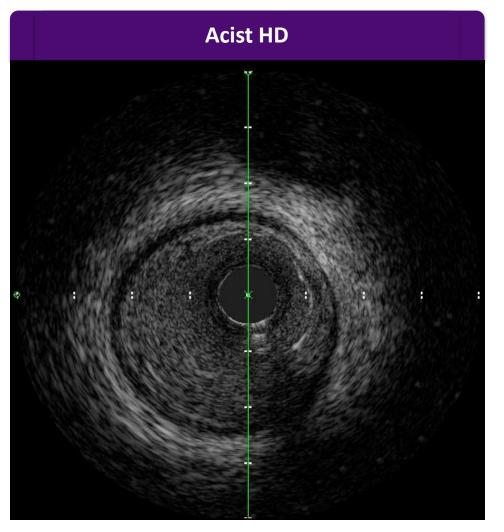
File size: 149 MB (10MB WMV viewed)

ACIST HDi

BSC HD vs ACIST HD







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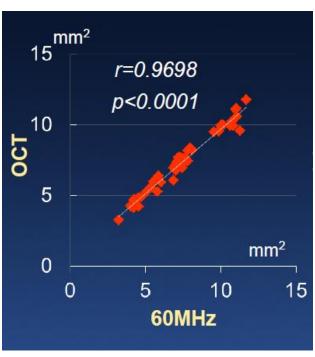
In Vitro Correlation of Lumen Area Among 40 MHz and 60 MHz IVUS and OCT

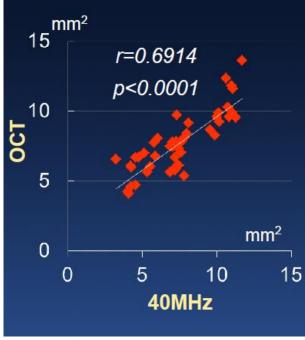
(50 matched x-sections from 9 arteries)

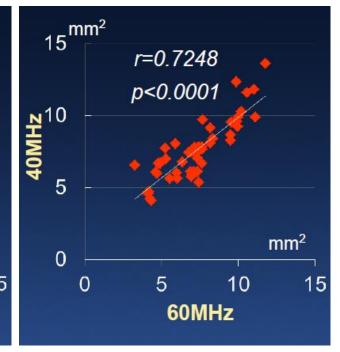


40MHz vs OCT

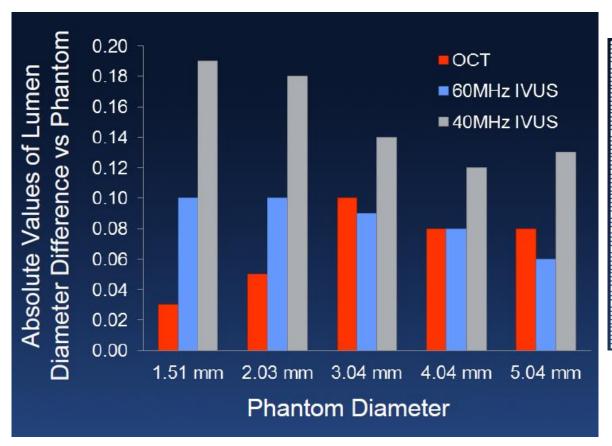
60MHz vs 40MHz

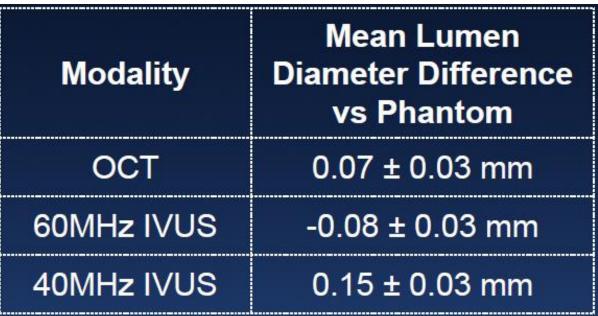




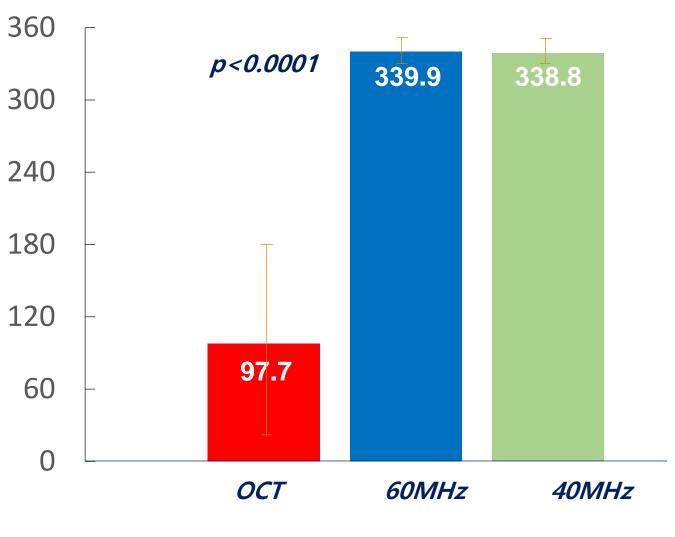


Five coronary phantoms with known lumen diameters of 1.51, 2.03, 3.04, 4.04, and 5.04 mm were imaged in a saline-filled tank at 37℃.

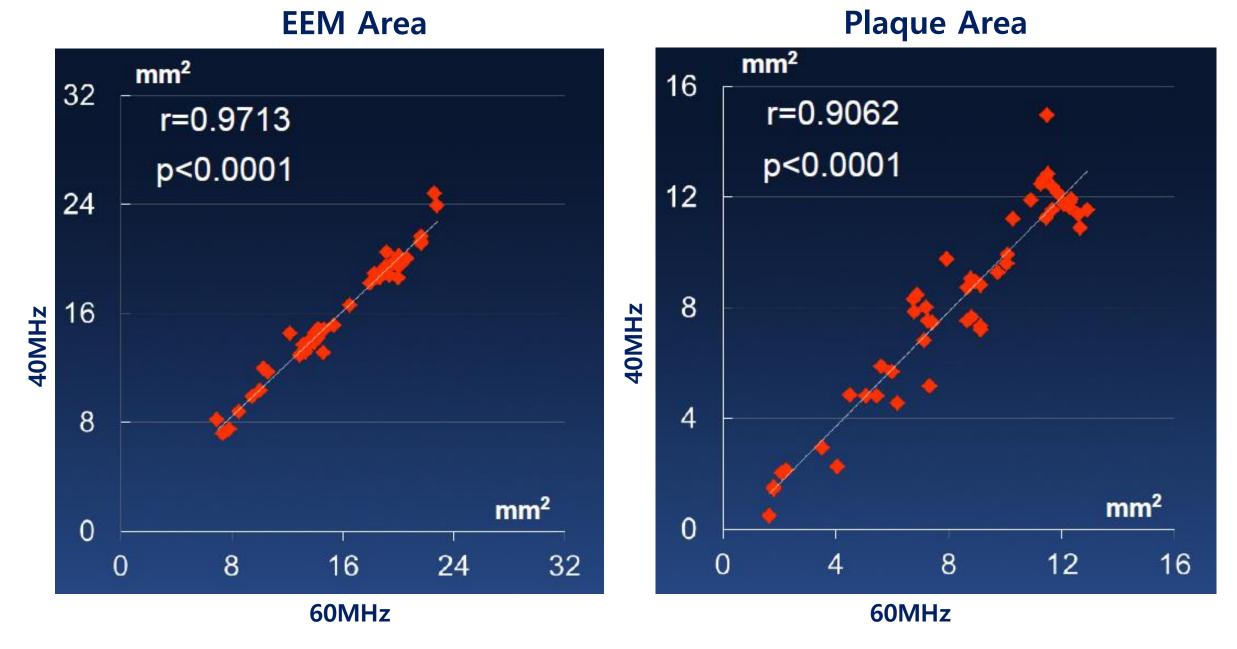




Visibility of EEM

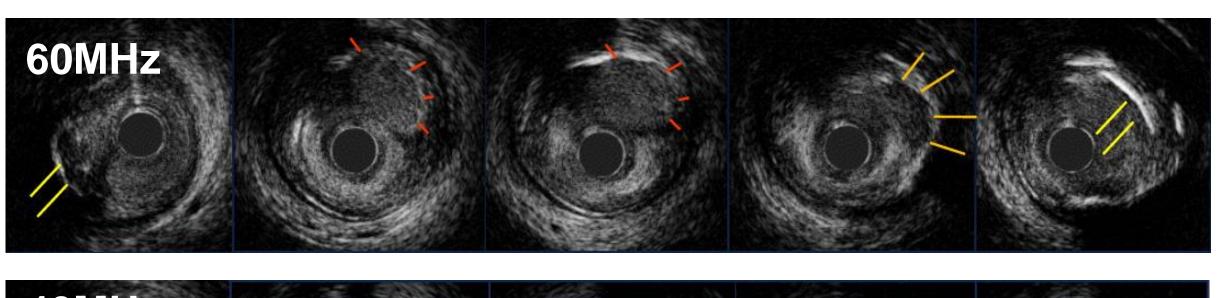


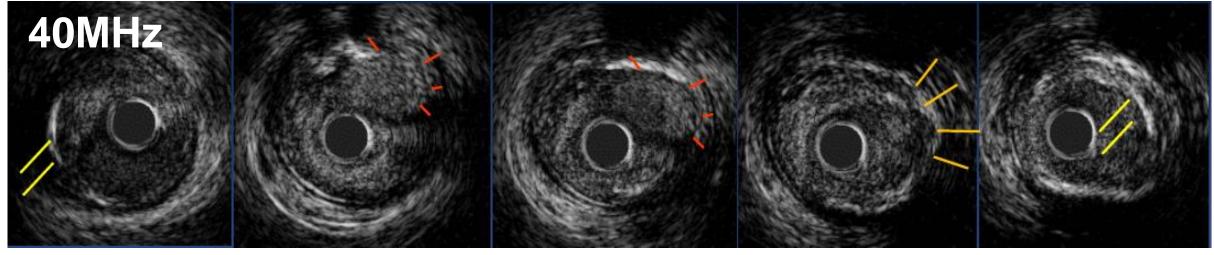
Honda et al. ACC 2013



Honda et al. ACC 2013

Difference between 60 and 40 MHz

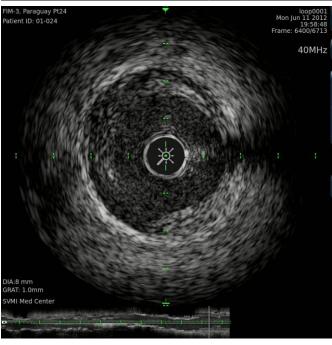


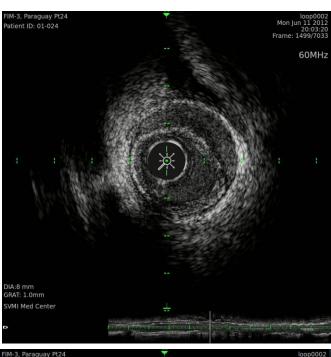




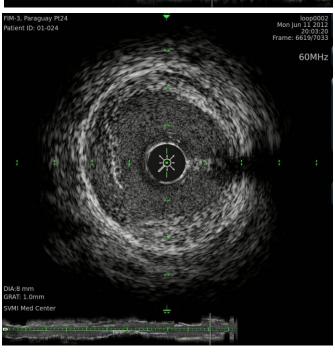
40MHz



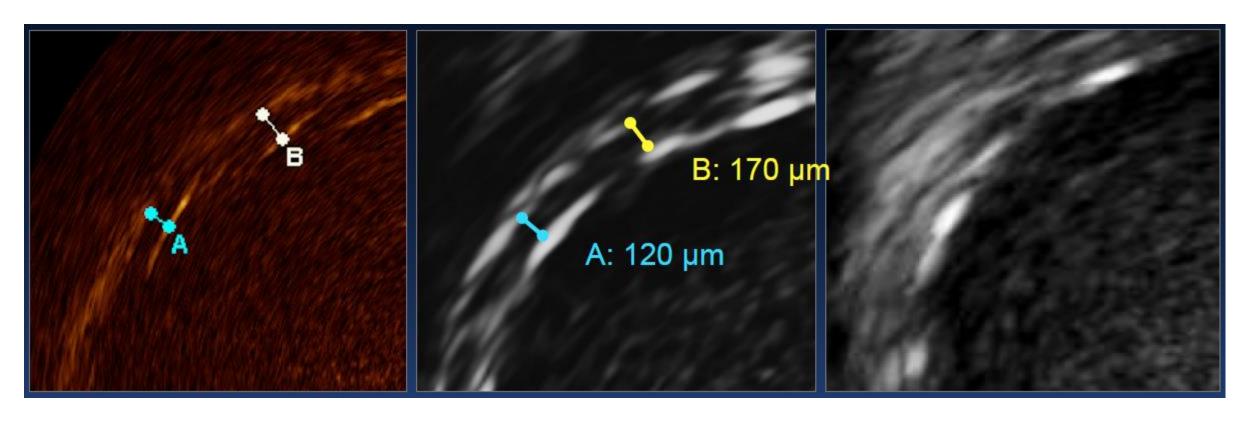




60MHz



Stent Apposition: In Vivo Comparison



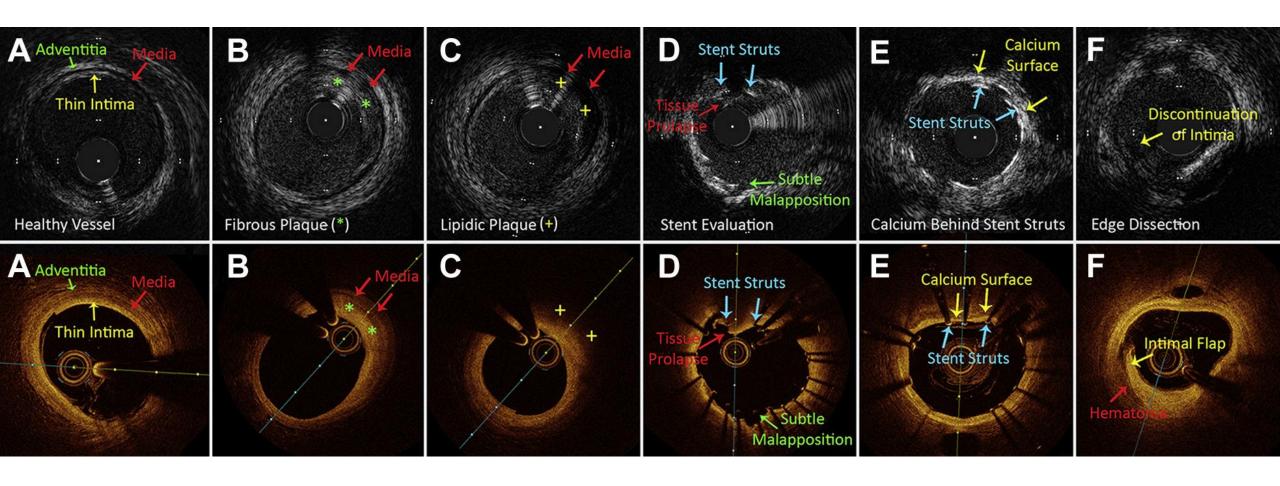
OCT (with flush)

HD-IVUS 50 MHz (in blood)

IVUS 40MHz (in blood)



Imaging Comparisons of Coregistered Native and Stented Coronary Segments by High-Definition 60-MHz IVUS & OCT



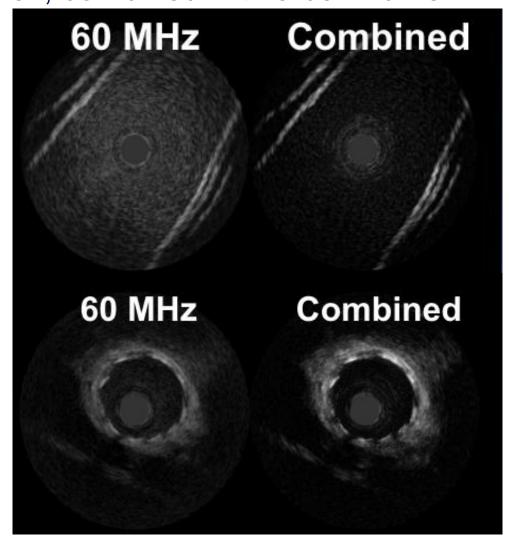
Images in Intervention
Chin et al, JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2016;9:1305-1306

Combining Ultrasound Frequencies

Combining high and low frequency ultrasound imaging provides a high resolution image of the vessel wall, combined with a dark lumen

Blood-Mimicking Fluid Phantom

Porcine Model with Stent

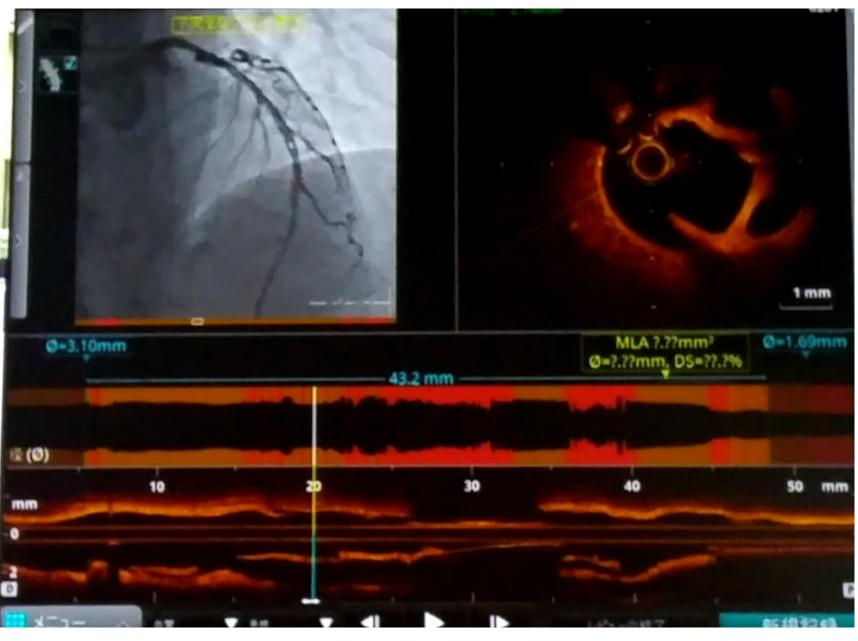


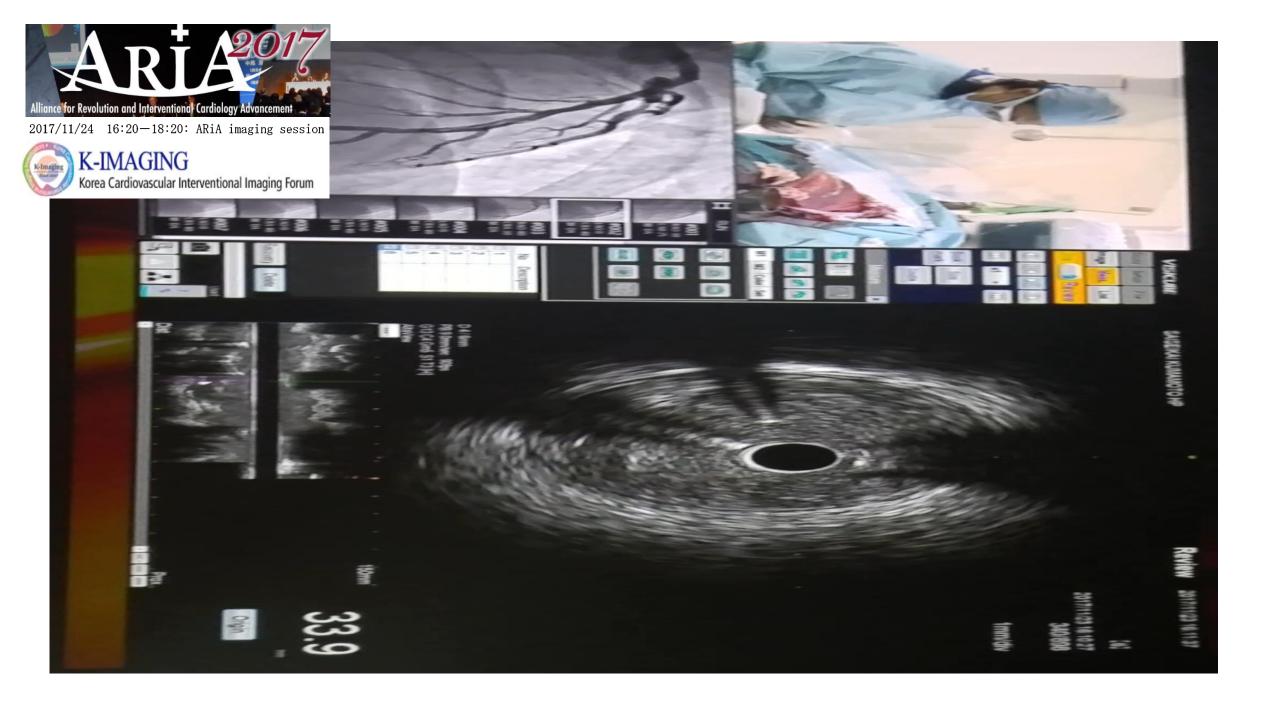


2017/11/24 16:20-18:20: ARiA imaging session









6 Ways to be Happier at PCI

- 1 Practice looking for the good keep a daily "gratitude list"
 - 2 Have some fun [IVUS] think more clearly and creatively
- 3 Brighten your office space surround your desk with pictures and objects toward positive thoughts
 - 4 **Keep a Journal** simple act of putting emotions into words immediately
 - 5 Invest in People small start by reaching out to just one person a day
 - (6) Think of work as a series of sprints, not a marathon short sprints of 90-120 minutes each, with a 5-minute break jump in your concentration and productivity

Fisher, A. (2009) 6 ways to be happier at work, Fortune





Summary

igh-definition 60-MHz IVUS offers superior spatial resolution, faster catheter pull-back speeds up to 10 mm/s, and rapid image acquisition at 60 frames/sec

And HD-IVUS maintains the potential benefits of IVUS over OCT, especially, greater tissue penetration without the need for luminal blood clearance.

t's time to level up the use of IVUS.







