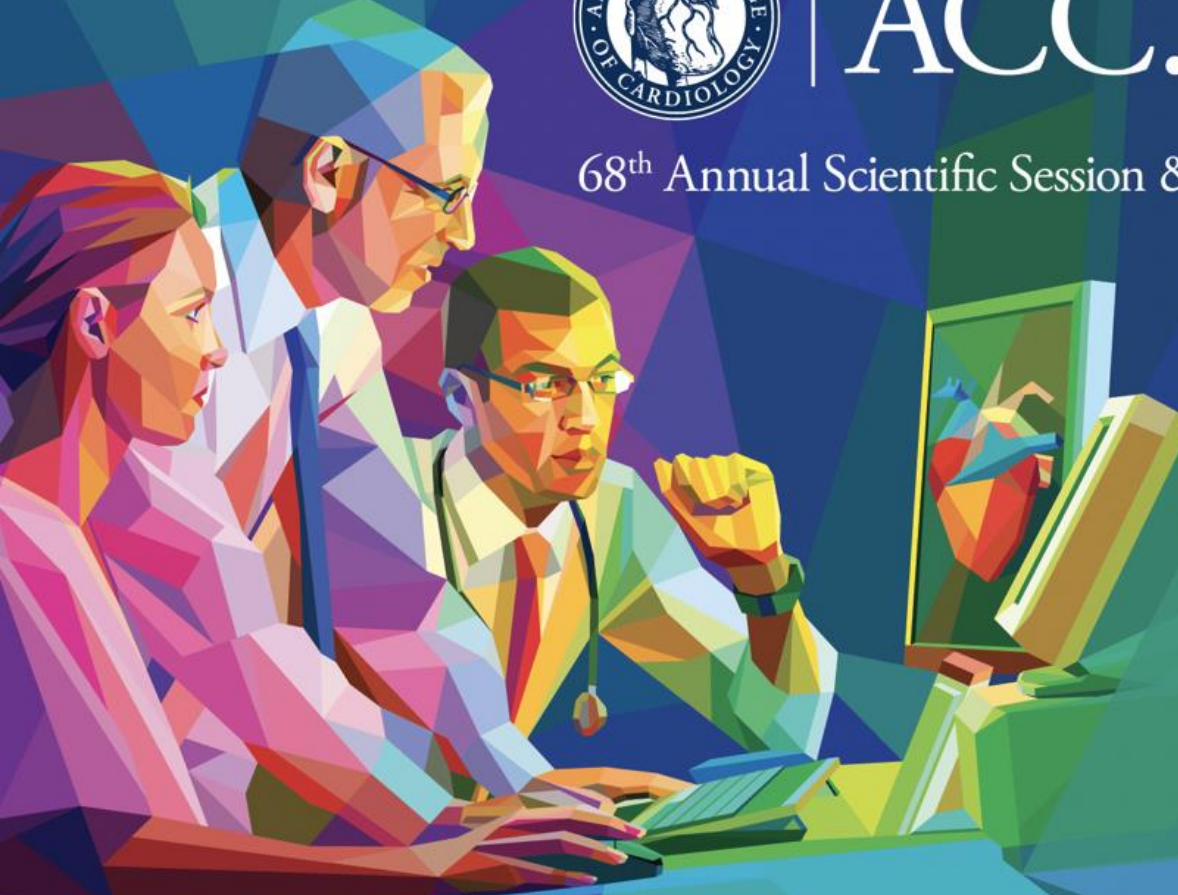




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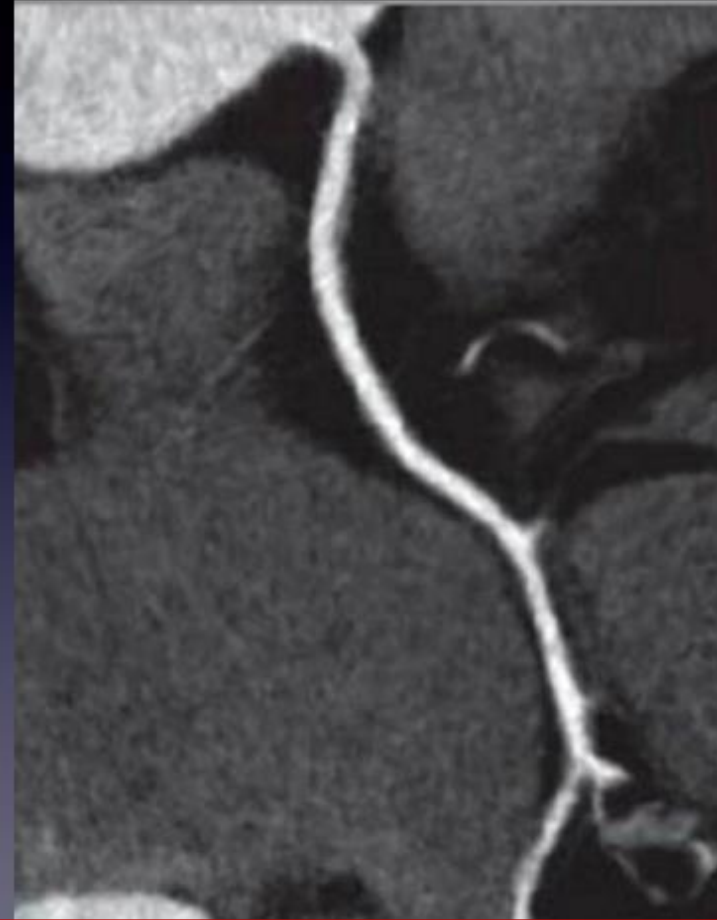
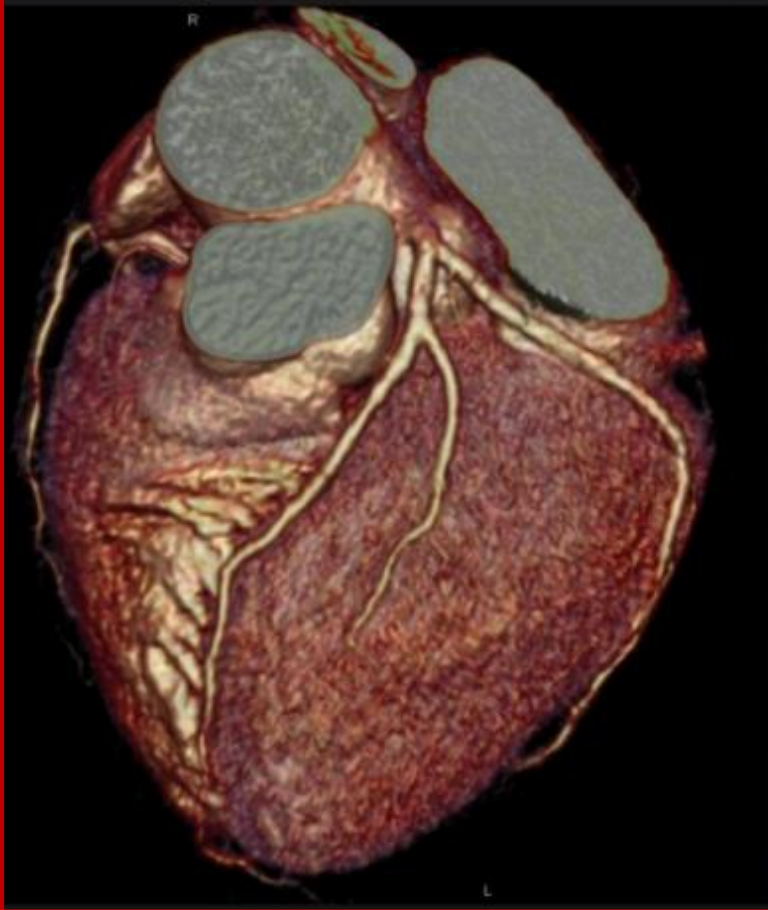
Fractional Flow Reserve by Computerized Tomographic Angiography (FFR_{CT}) to Assess Coronary Artery Disease

Geoffrey A. Rose, MD FACC FASE
Sanger Heart & Vascular Institute
[@garosemd](https://twitter.com/garosemd)

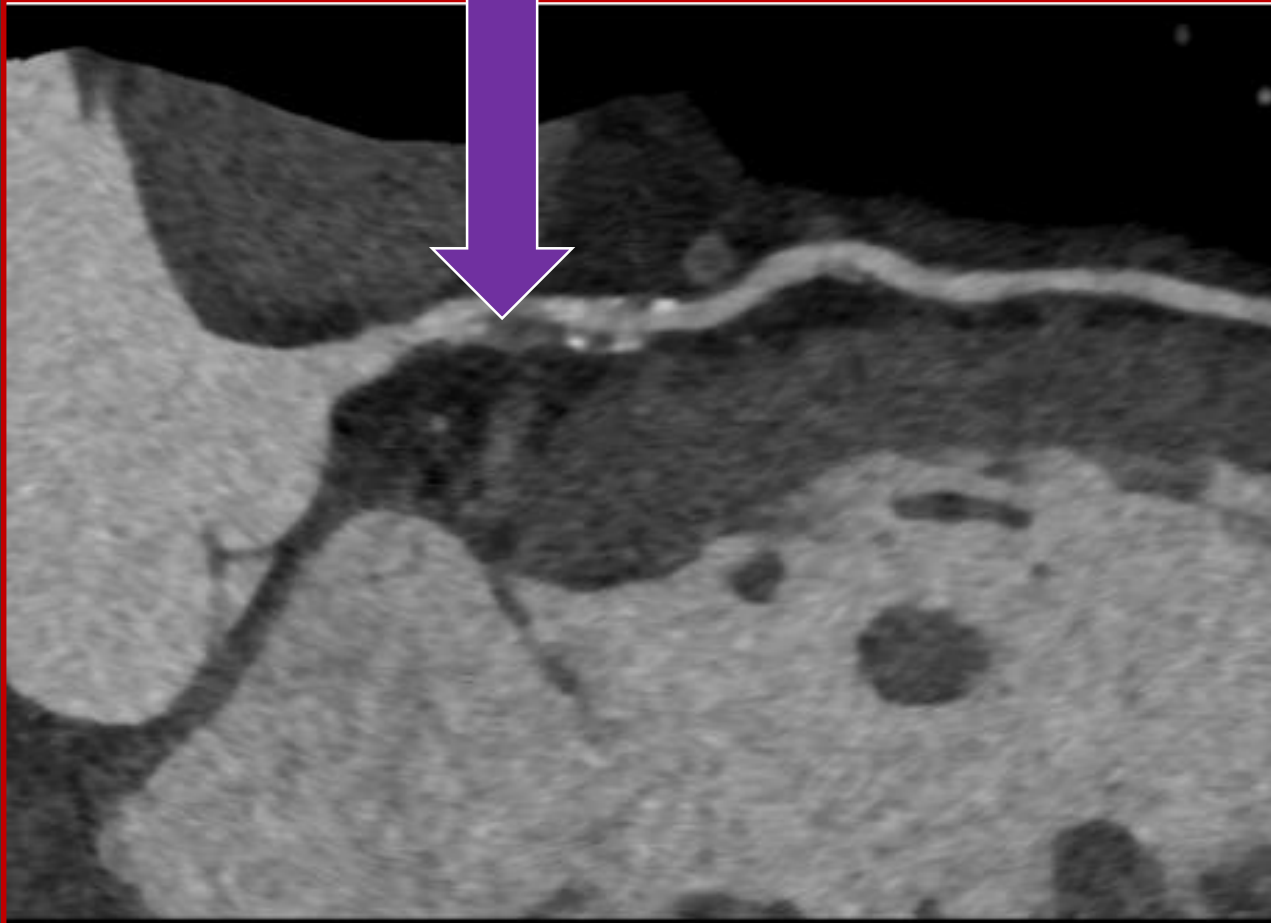
**NEW
ORLEANS**
MARCH 16 - 18
2019

What is FFR_{CT}?

Coronary CTA



What is FFR_{CT}?



CCTA: >70% prox LAD; 0.7 mSv

- Sensitivity: 95%
- Specificity: 68%

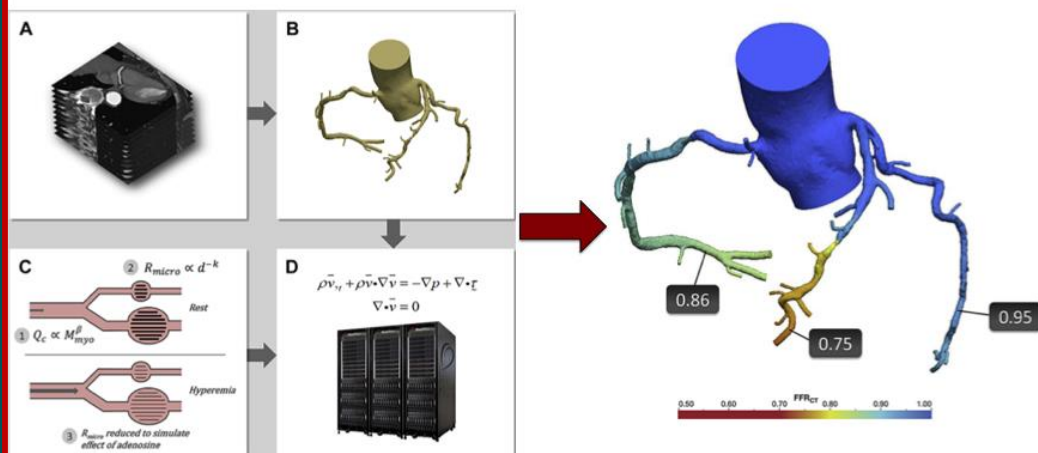
What is FFR_{CT}?



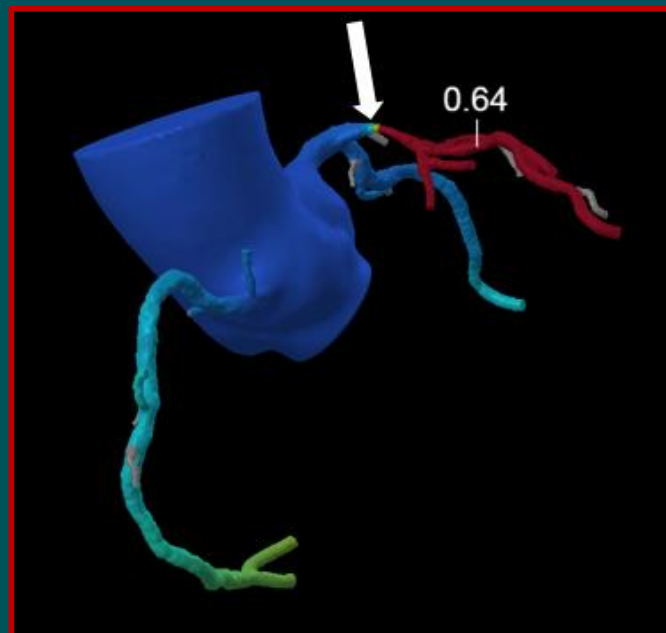
CCTA:>70% prox LAD; 0.7 mSv



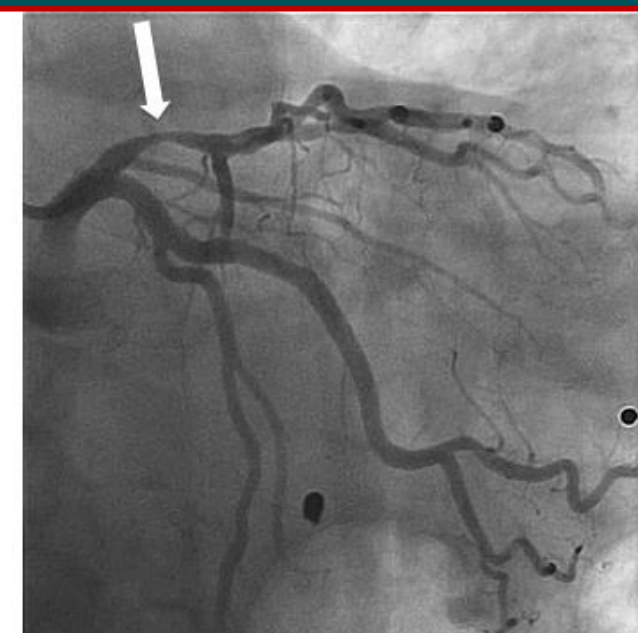
FFR by CT



Schematic from J Am Coll Cardiol 2014;63:1145–55



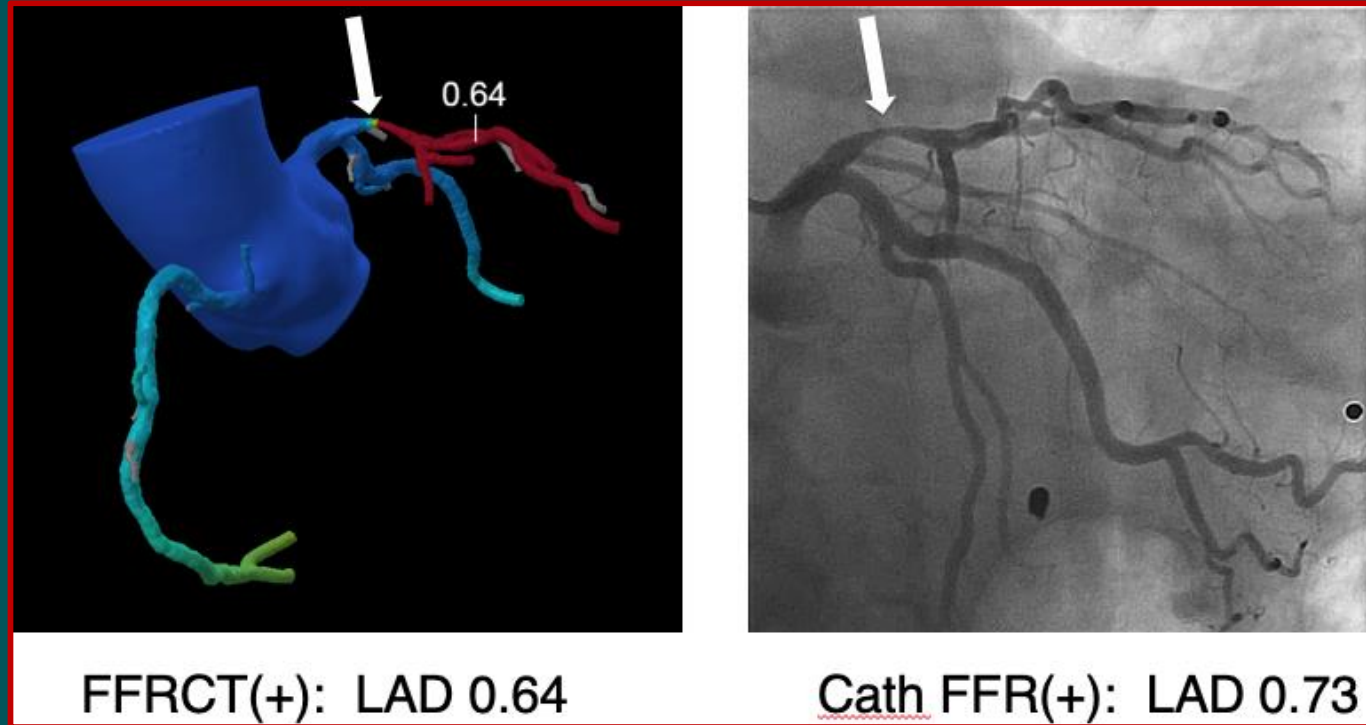
FFR_{CT}(+): LAD 0.64



Cath FFR(+): LAD 0.73



What is FFR_{CT}?



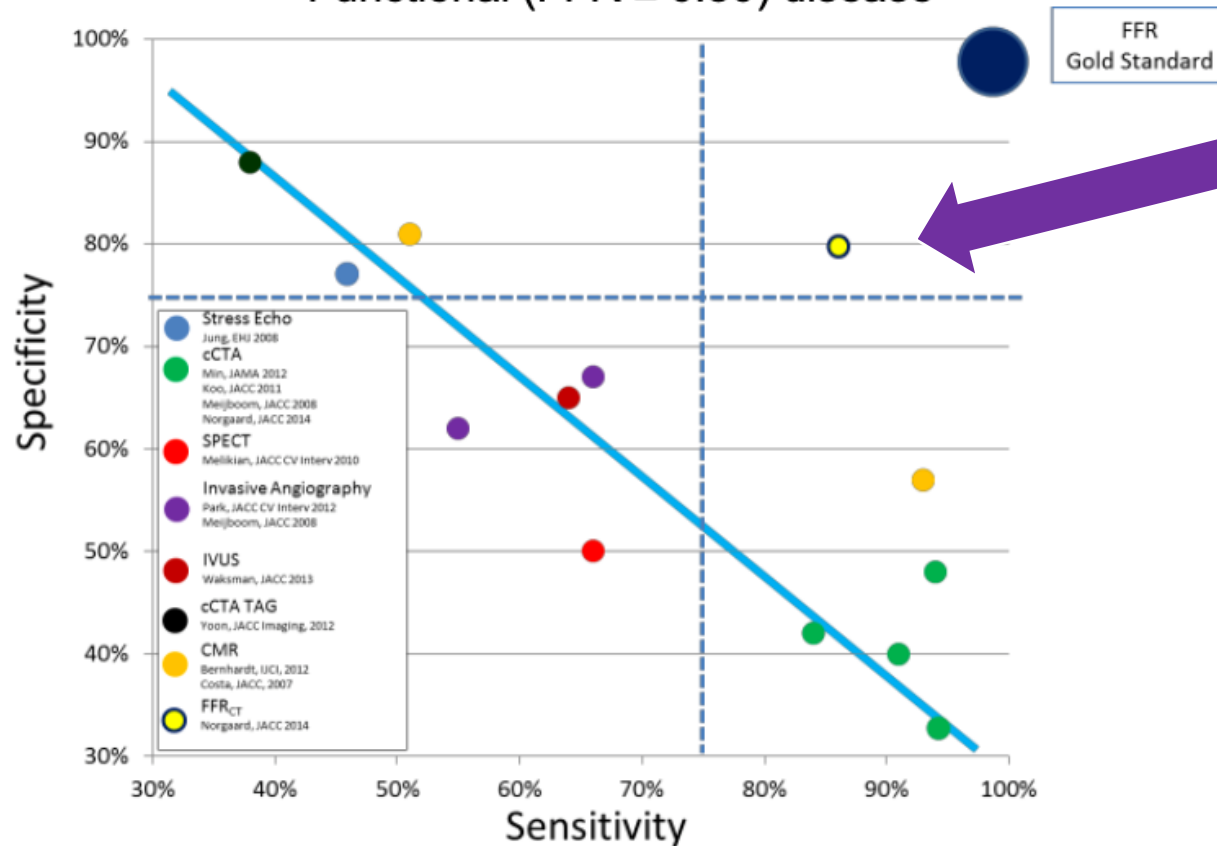
FFR_{CT}: Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) modeling of coronary blood flow

- Noninvasive assessment of physiologic significance of coronary CTA plaques
- Utilizes routine but protocol-based coronary CTA images
- Does not require use of additional medications (no adenosine)
- Performed as a separate and incremental analysis after review of standard coronary CTA images

Does FFR_{CT} work?

NXT Trial Norgaard et al. JACC 2014;63:1145-55

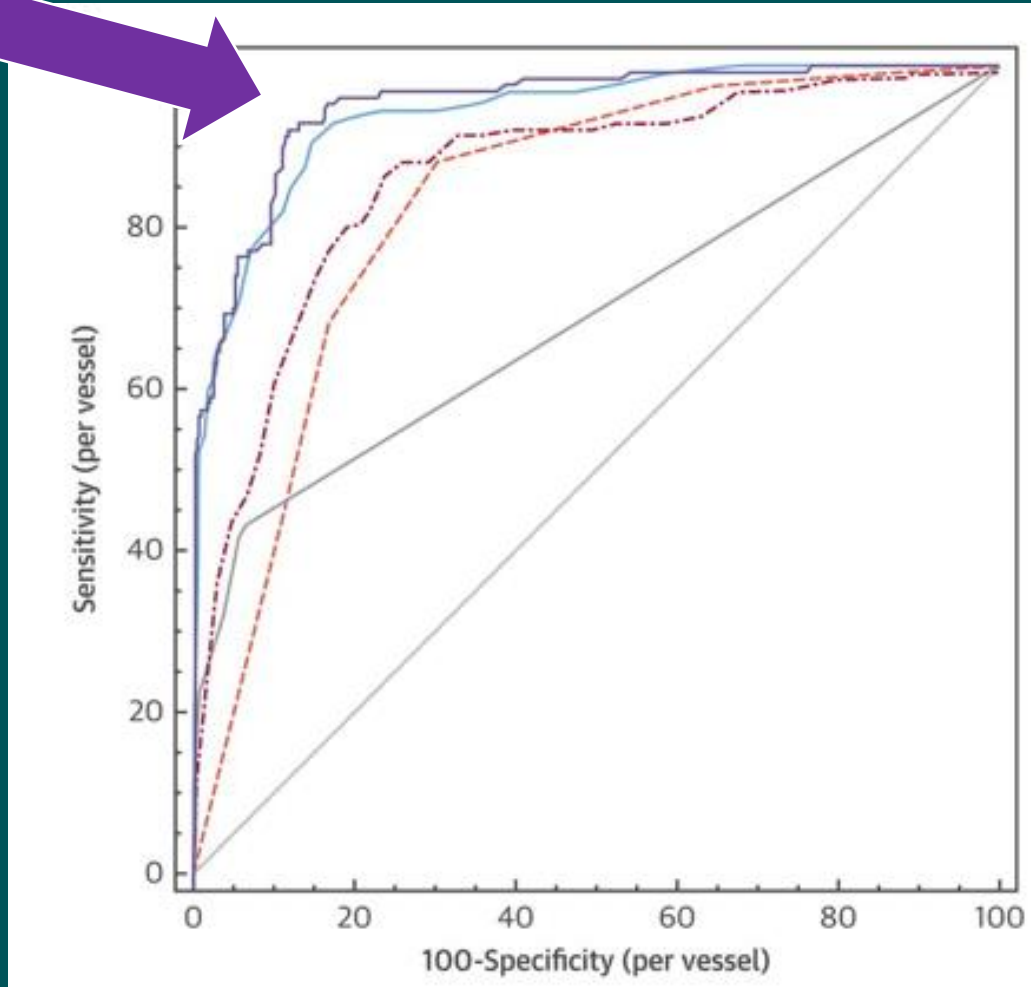
Diagnostic performance of Coronary diagnostic tests for Functional (FFR ≤ 0.80) disease



- Prospective, multicenter trial
- Coronary CTA in 254 pts prior to invasive coronary angiography
- FFR_{CT} compared with FFR_{INVASIVE}
- Sensitivity: 86%
- Specificity: 79%

Does FFR_{CT} work?

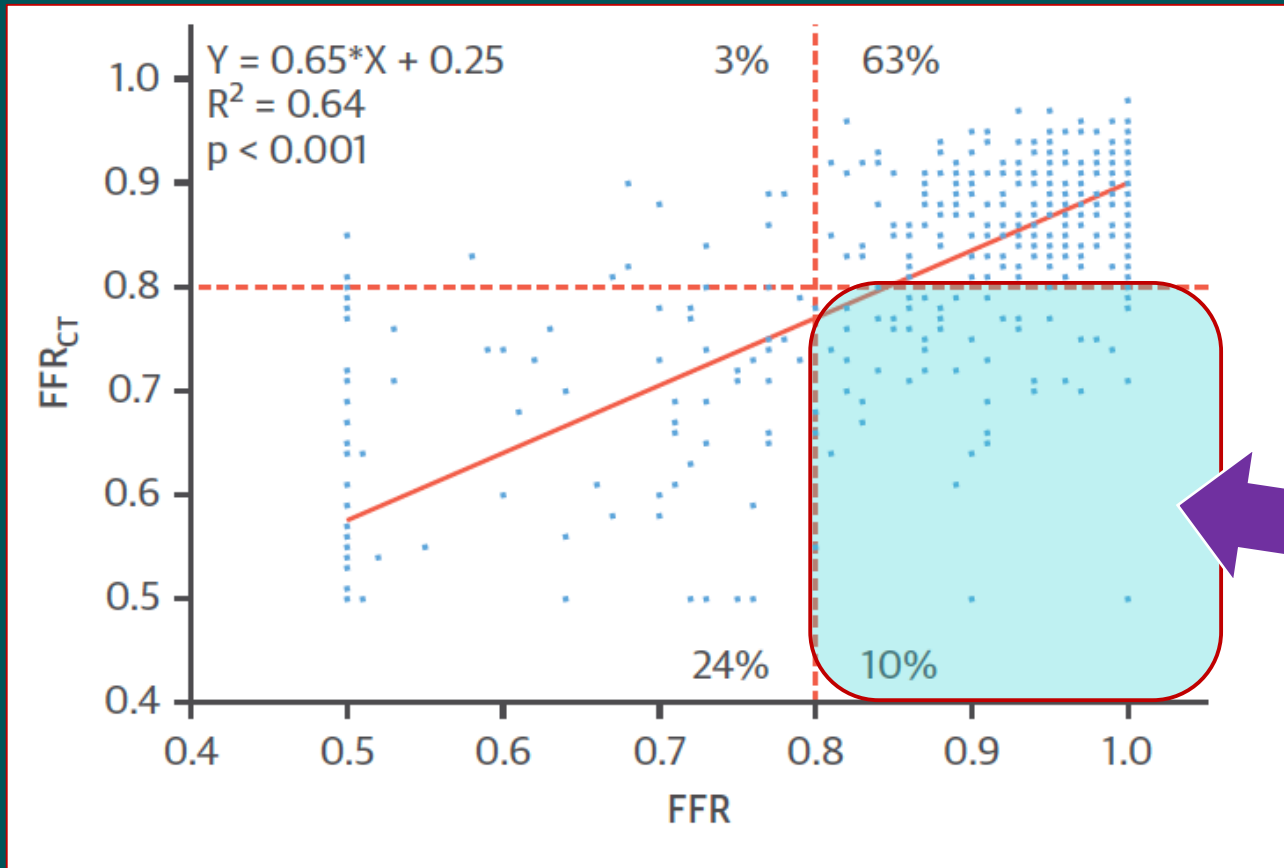
PACIFIC FFR_{CT} Trial Driessen et al. JACC 2019;73:161-73



<u>Modality</u>	<u>AUC</u>
• Cor CTA + FFR _{CT}	0.95
• FFR _{CT}	0.94
• PET	0.87
• Coronary CTA	0.83
• SPECT	0.70

Does FFR_{CT} work?

PACIFIC FFR_{CT} Trial Driessen et al. JACC 2019;73:161-73



- Mean FFR_{CT} 0.05 < FFR_{INV}
- 10% 'overcall' of FFR_{CT} for significance

What problem do we want FFR_{CT} to solve?

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

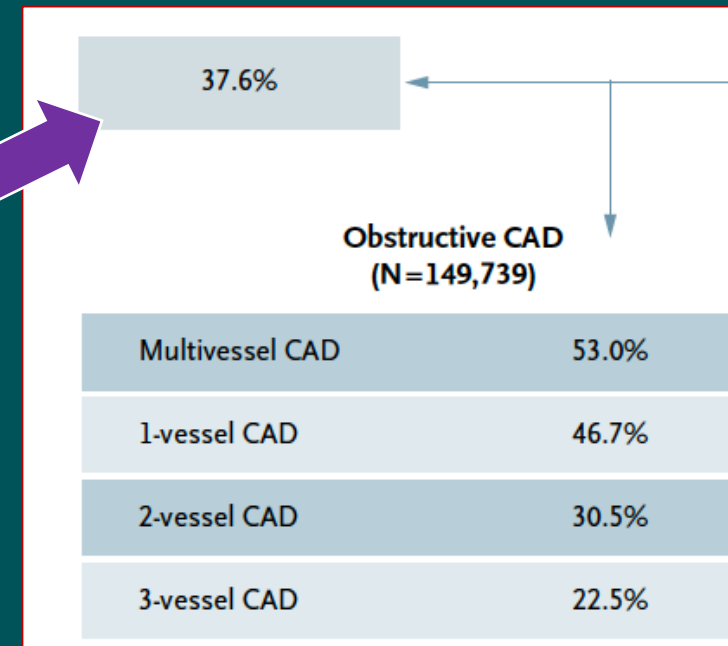
Low Diagnostic Yield of Elective Coronary Angiography

Manesh R. Patel, M.D., Eric D. Peterson, M.D., M.P.H., David Dai, M.S., J. Matthew Brennan, M.D., Rita F. Redberg, M.D., H. Vernon Anderson, M.D., Ralph G. Brindis, M.D., and Pamela S. Douglas, M.D.

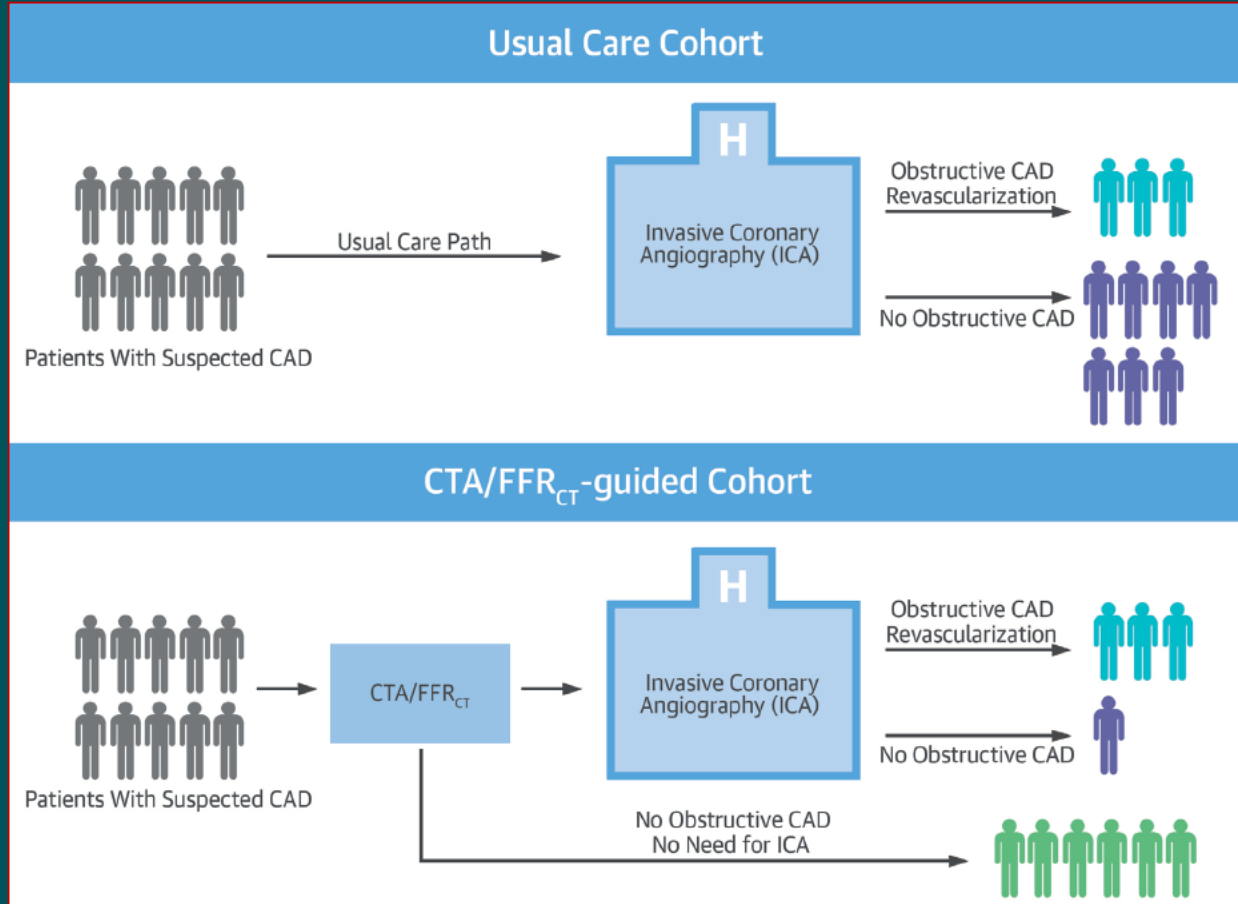
<40% of pts had a lesion of $\geq 70\%$

Patel et al. NEJM 2010;362:886-95

- ACC NCDR; 2004 -2008; 663 hospitals
- Elective catheterization; no known CAD
- N = 398,978 patients (47.3% F)
- **83.9% had undergone noninvasive test**



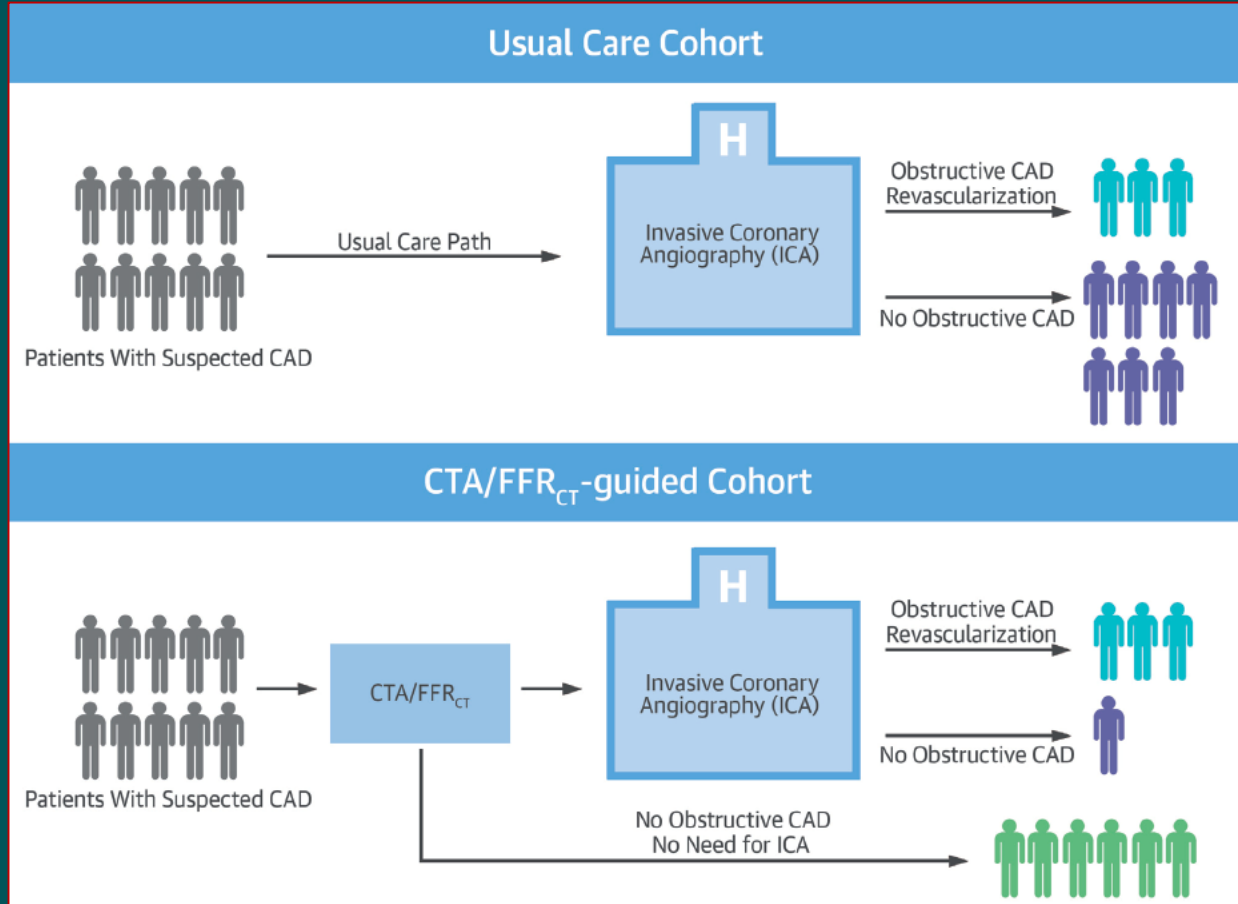
Does FFR_{CT} solve this problem?



- Planned Cath as 1st test for angina
- Cath: N = 187
- Revascularization: N = 62
- Obstructive disease: 33%

- FFRCT before cath for angina
- N = 193
- Cath: N = 81
- Revascularization: N = 57
- Obstructive disease: 70%

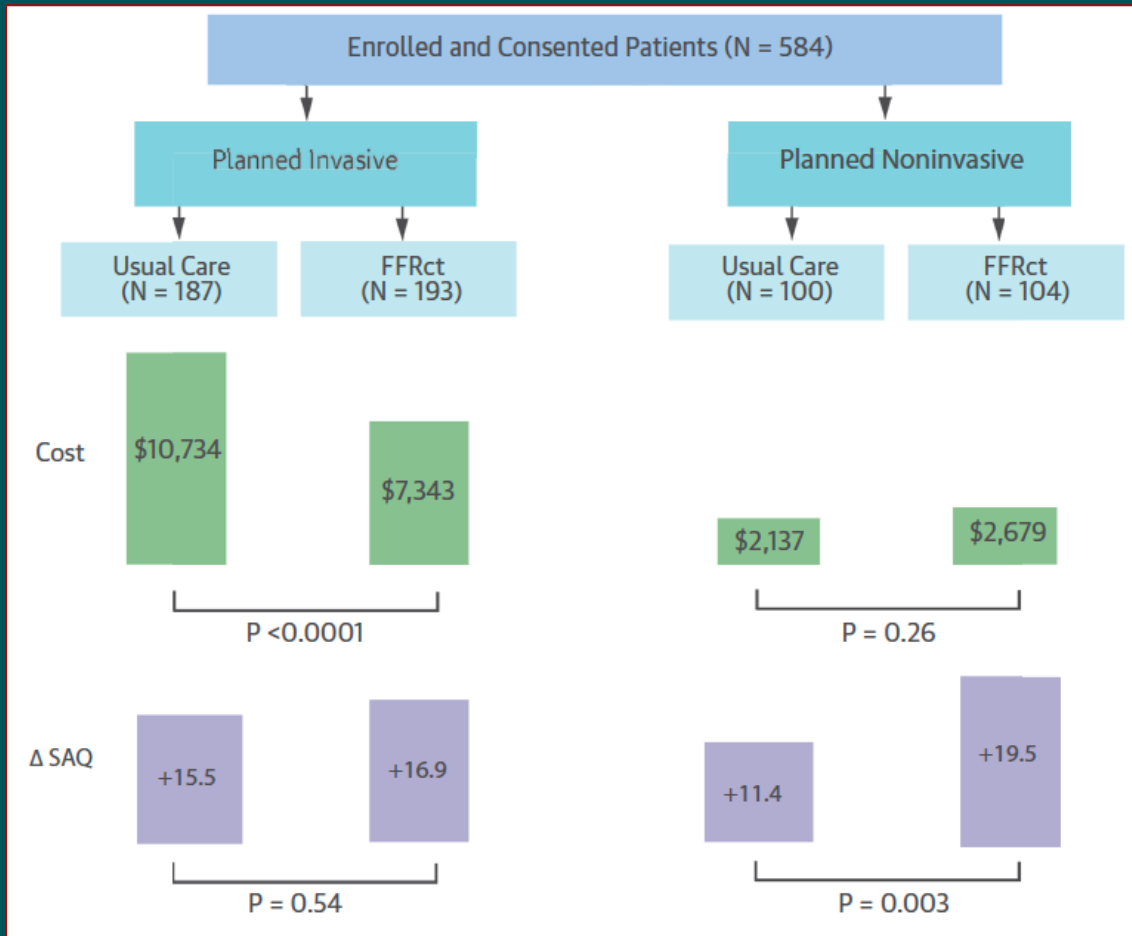
Does FFR_{CT} solve this problem?



- Cath 10 patients to find the 3 with CAD

- Cath 4 patients to find the 3 with CAD

Does FFRct impact outcomes?

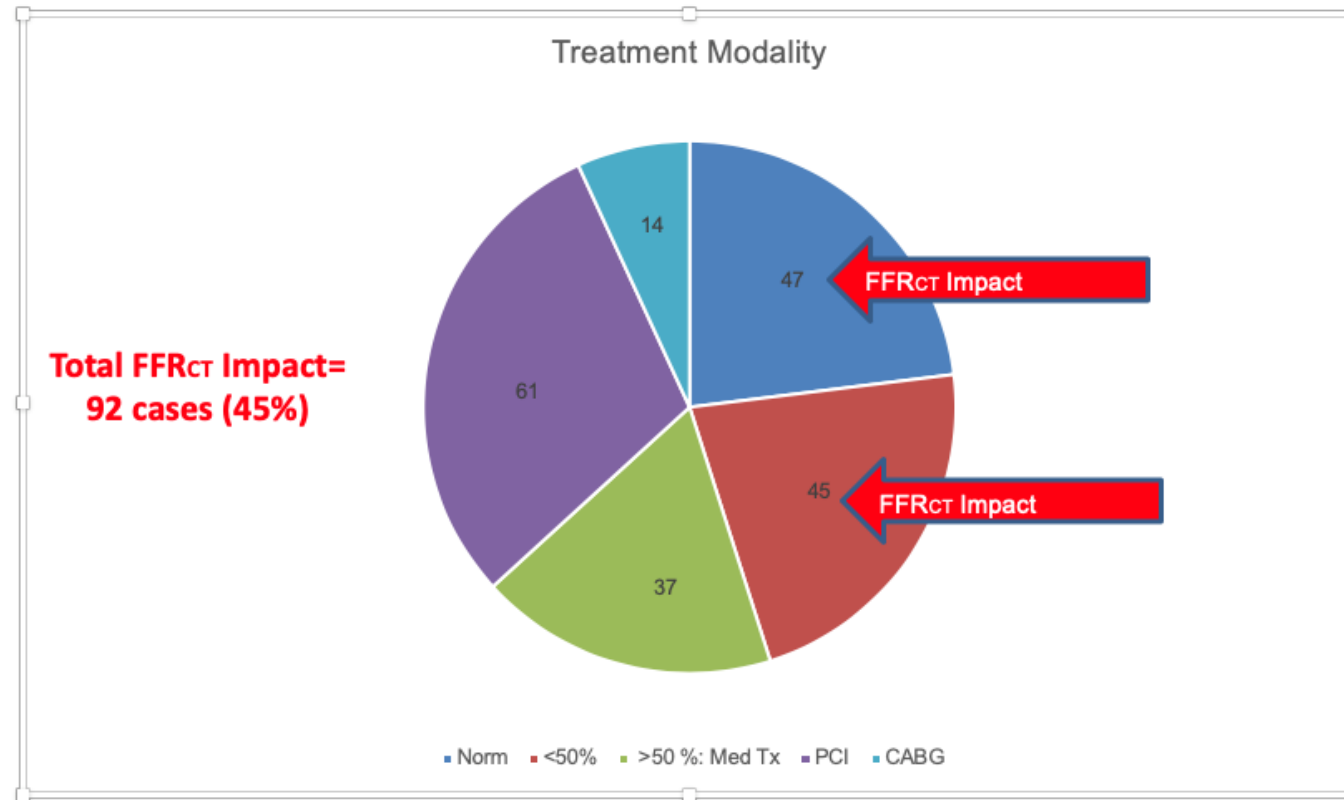


- Costs lower in Invasive arm of PLATFORM

- Less angina in Noninvasive arm of PLATFORM

How would FFR_{CT} disrupt my operations?

Metro: Potential FFR_{CT} Impact



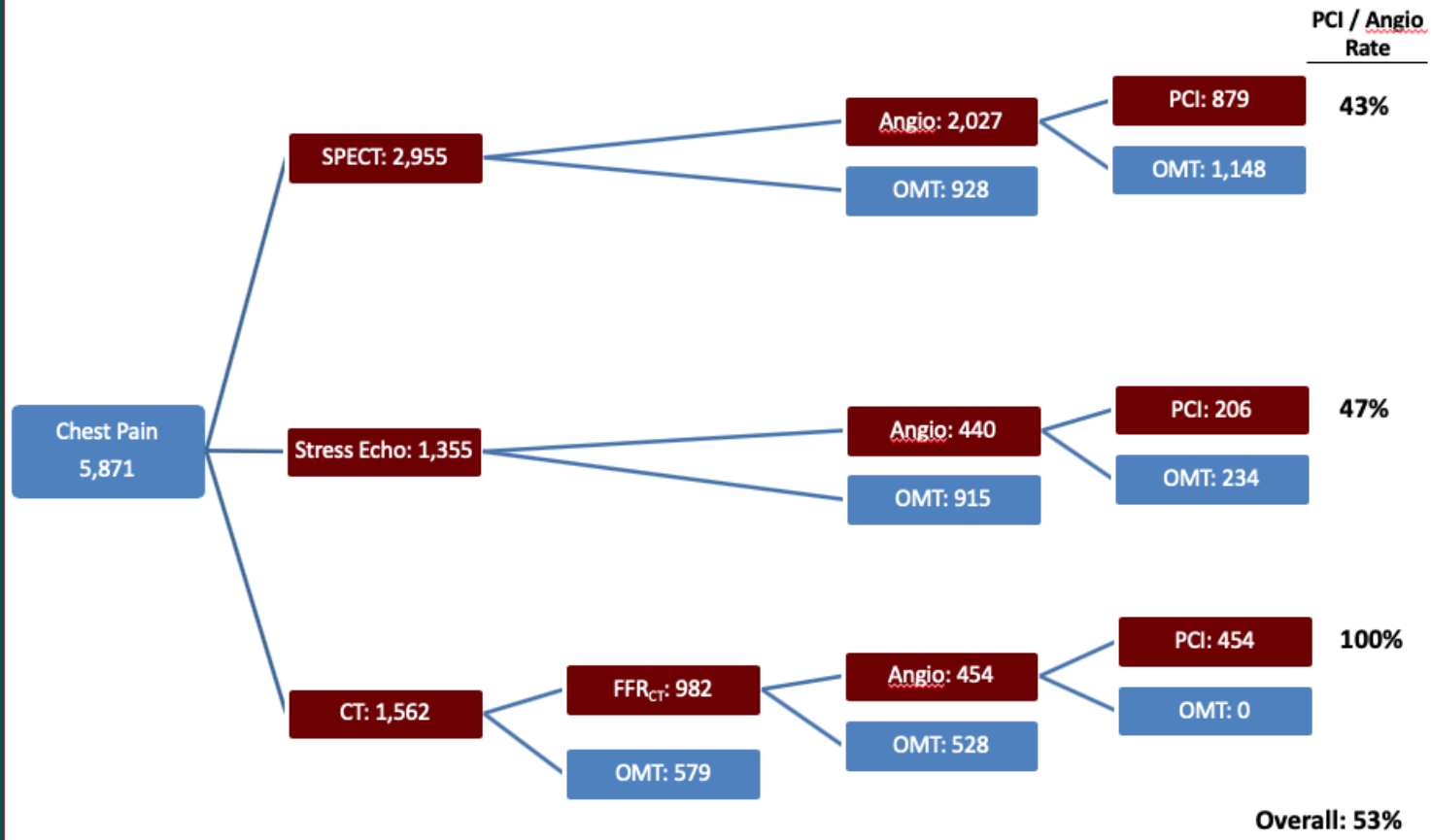
SHVI Vulnerability

45% of outpt cath volume for chest pain assessment

How would integrating FFR_{CT} impact our operations?

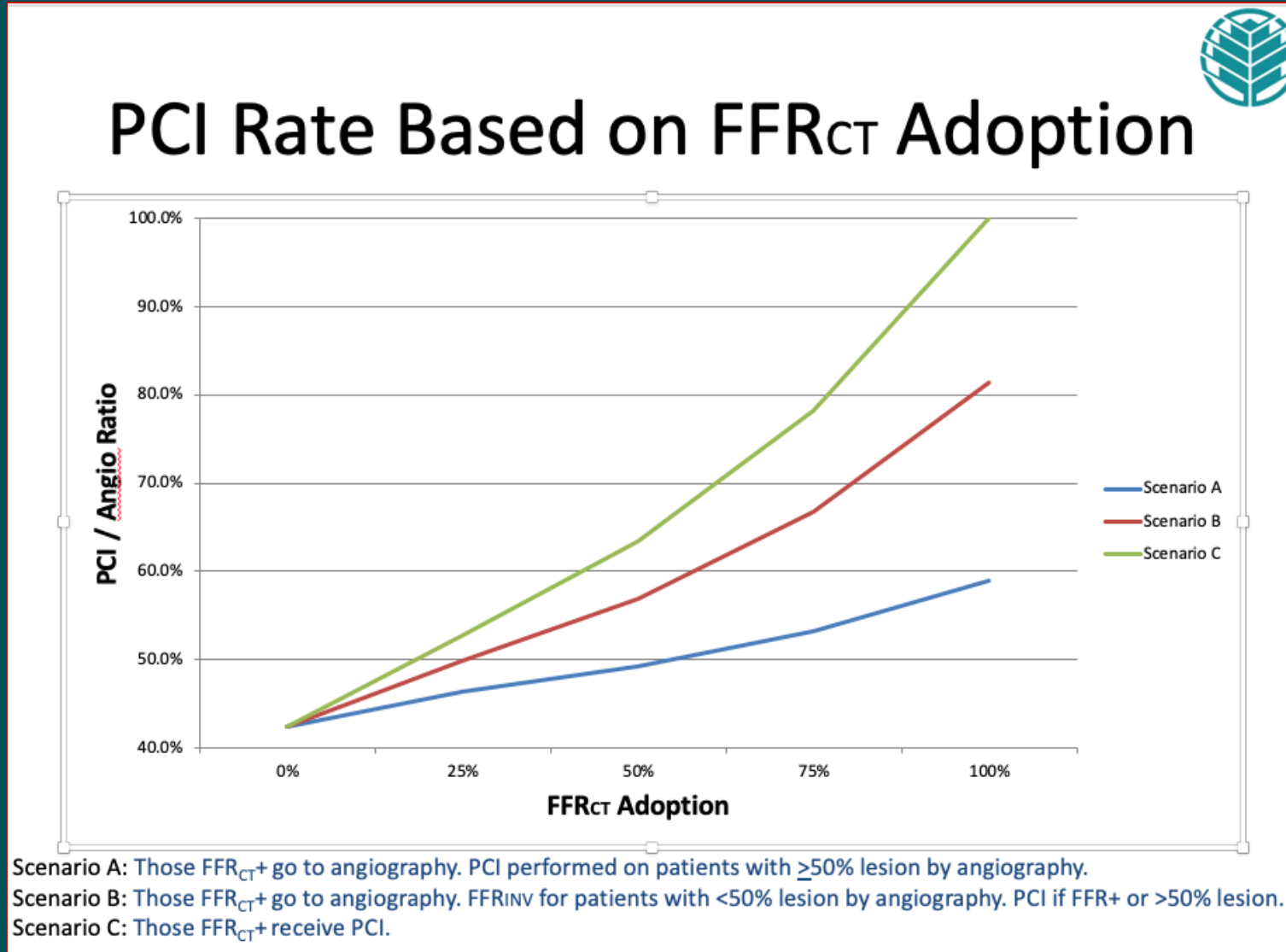
FFR_{CT} 25% Adoption

Those FFR_{CT}+ receive PCI.

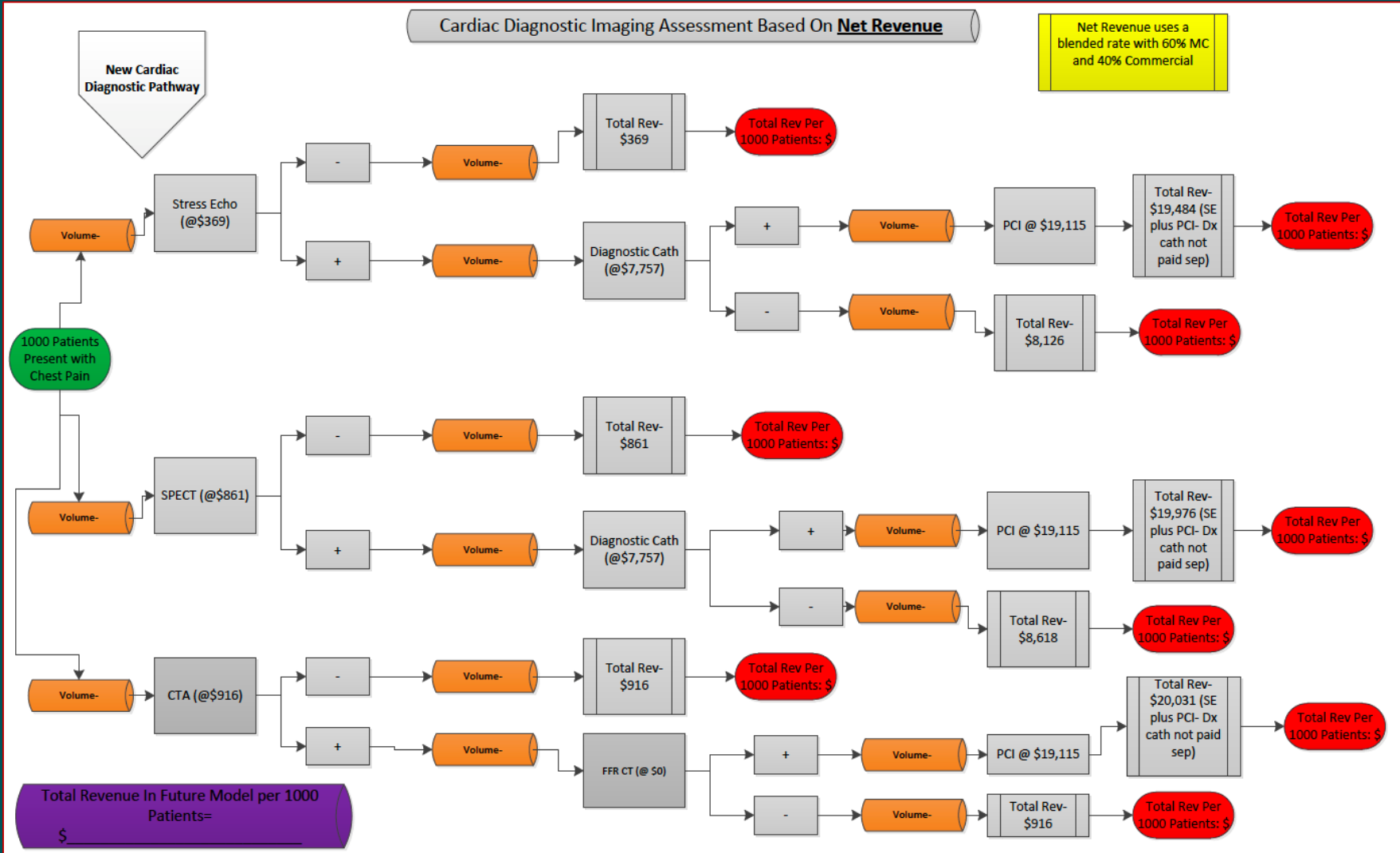


- Adoption of a FFR_{CT} approach in 25% of our patients would increase our PCI:Angio ratio by 15%

How would integrating FFR_{CT} impact our operations?



How would integrating FFRct impact our FFS revenue?



“Bounding” the FFS loss

- Conversion of 100% nuclear cardiology to 100% FFR_{CT} yielded (\$2.0M)/1000 pts.
- Assumed \$0 payment for FFR_{CT}
- Assumed no “first to market” advantage

Does FFR_{CT} increase the Value of CV care?

- Costs lower in Invasive arm of PLATFORM at 1 yr
- Less angina in Noninvasive arm of PLATFORM at 1yr
- No adverse events at 90 days in 1529 pts who avoided cath after FFR_{CT} >0.8 (ADVANCE Registry)
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) evaluation estimated \$250-300 savings per patient through “avoidance of invasive investigation and treatment”
- OPPS 2018: CPT 0503T; APC 1516 \longrightarrow \$1450.50

$$V = Q/R$$

NICE medical consultation document: July 2016

ADVANCE Registry Fairbairn et al. EHJ 2018;doi:10.1093

Considerations for “R”

- How secure is your reimbursement?

Your costs to
provide services

R

- Are charges per episode?
- Or per condition per year?

Your charges
for providing
services

Considerations for “R”

- How secure is your reimbursement?

What concerns
your CFO:
“the spend”

R

- Are charges per episode?
- Or per condition per year?


What matters in
MIPS/QPP:
“the charge”

FFR_{CT} to assess for CAD: **Facility Viewpoint**

- **Better utilization of imaging assets**

- CT scanner has 24/7/365 clinical usefulness independent of CAD evaluation
- Nuclear cardiology is typically a “M-F/7AM-4PM” model

- **More efficient use of cardiac catheterization assets**

- Increased PCI:Angio ratio
 - ‘Targeted’ angiography
 - Increased lab efficiency
- 
- Improved contribution margin of this fixed asset
Preload P2Y₁₂; known lesion imaging angles; guide-catheter dx angio
Lab is for intervention on known anatomy, less for making diagnosis

-
- Overall reduced indirect + direct costs of care
 - Improved fiscal return on assets

FFR_{CT} Approach for CAD: Health System Viewpoint

- Certificate of Need issues limiting expansion of cath labs?
 - Opportunity to consolidate locations offering invasive services?
 - “Focused factory” model of CAD invasive care delivery better suited to today’s reimbursement climate in fee-for-service model?
- Ability to reduce costs associated with nuclear cardiology
 - Reimbursement vulnerability of nuclear cardiology service line?
- Population health implications of early Dx/Rx for CAD?
- Rate of advancement of value-based contracts with payers?

FFR_{CT} Approach: Patient and Provider Perspective

- CTA approach provides definitive assessment for presence vs. absence of CAD
 - Informs recommendations for starting/stopping/advancing statin medications, providing a “precision” approach to preventive care
 - Psychological advantages from “benefit of knowing”
 - Avoidance of further Emergency Dept referrals and/or downstream testing for those patients w/o CAD who continue to have symptomatic chest pain
 - “Seeing” CAD may improve patient compliance w/ recommended therapies
 - Increased diagnostic utility of non-invasive testing (fewer normal caths)
-
- Lowers cost of care; elevates patient experience; may improve population health

FFR_{CT} Approach for CAD Evaluation: **Our Beliefs**

- We cannot yet adopt 100% utilization of FFR_{CT} as we would wish.
 - CT is regulated asset in our Certificate of Need market.
- But we cannot rely on any business model predicated on use of an invasive modality that in retrospect was not needed ~50% of the time.
- The health care market has been inefficient, but it will not remain so. Approaches that increase value in CV care delivery (e.g., FFR_{CT}) will be rewarded with market advantage.



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