

ČAIK ČKS  
*CHKS ve světle nových evropských doporučení*

# INOCA/ANOCA v denní praxi

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# Terminologie

- ANOCA = Angina with nonobstructive coronary arteries
- INOCA = Ischemia with nonobstructive coronary arteries
- MINOCA = Myocardial infarction with nonobstructive coronary arteries
- **Neobstruktivní koronární postižení = diametr stenózy < 50% (FFR > 0,80, klidové indexy > 0,89)**

**Jedná se o PRACOVNÍ DIAGNÓZY vyžadující upřesnění a došetření.**

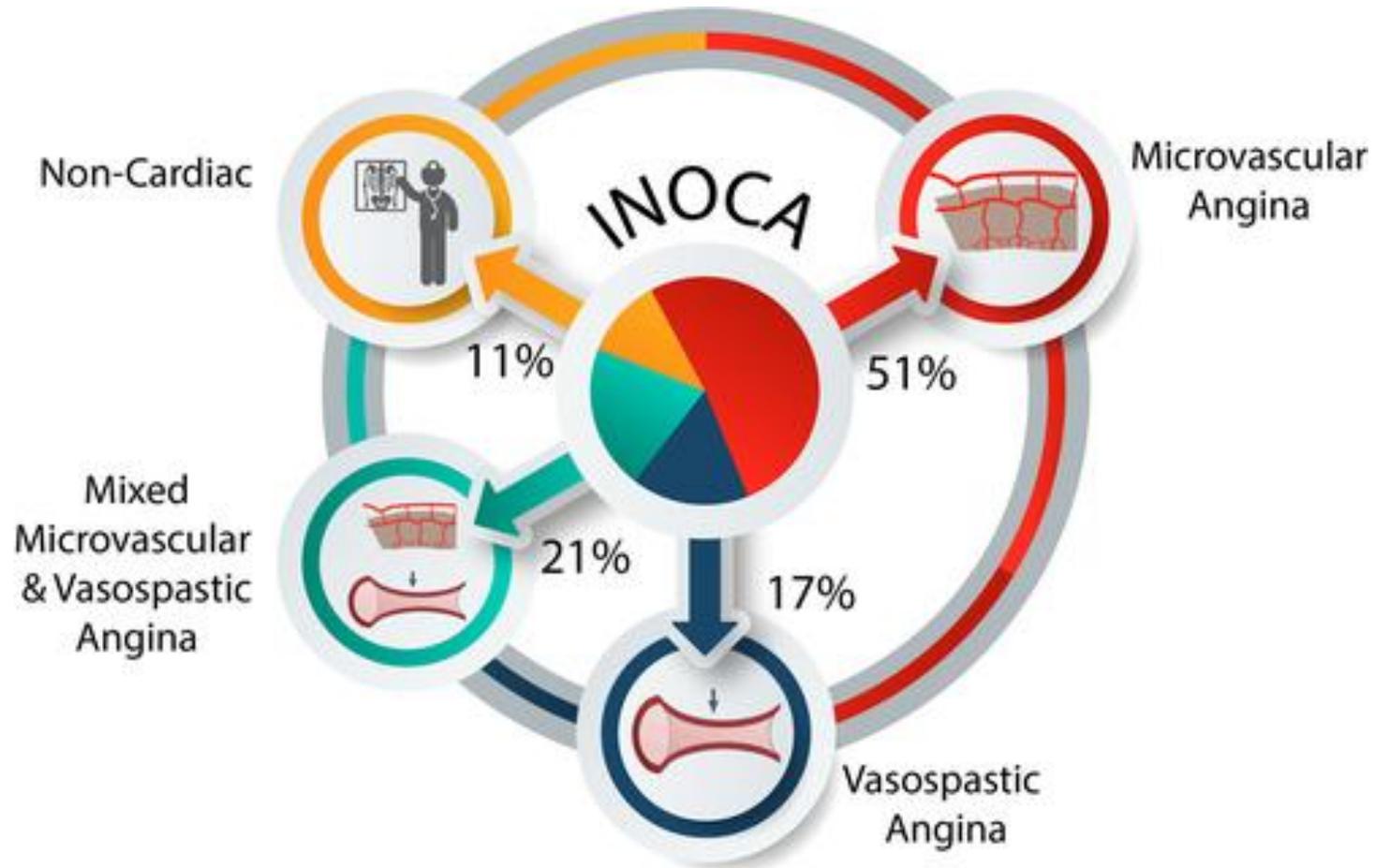
# INOCA/ANOCA

- Pacienti (**2/3 ženy**) s chronickou stabilní AP (minimálně >3 měsíce, častěji roky) **bez obstruktivního koronárního postižení**
- Většinou mají **typickou AP (62%)**, 38% netypickou
- Mají **vyločenou jinou příčinu** bolestí na hrudi - AP (plicní hypertenze, HKMP, chlopenní postižení, perikarditida, afekce mediastina..)
- Většinou mají minimálně jeden, ale **často i více zátěžových testů** a často i **více než 1x SKG**, podobně jako časté **návštěvy UP**
- Zkouší se **různá farmakoterapie**, režimová opatření
- Cítí se špatně...i jako simulanti...

## AP + Neobstruktivní koronární postižení

- Mikrovaskulární AP (funkční/strukturální)
- Vasospastická AP (epikardiálních tepen)
- Kombinace MVA/VSA
- Nekardiální příčiny
- Svalový můstek (the forgotten endotype)

## AP + Neobstruktivní koronární postižení

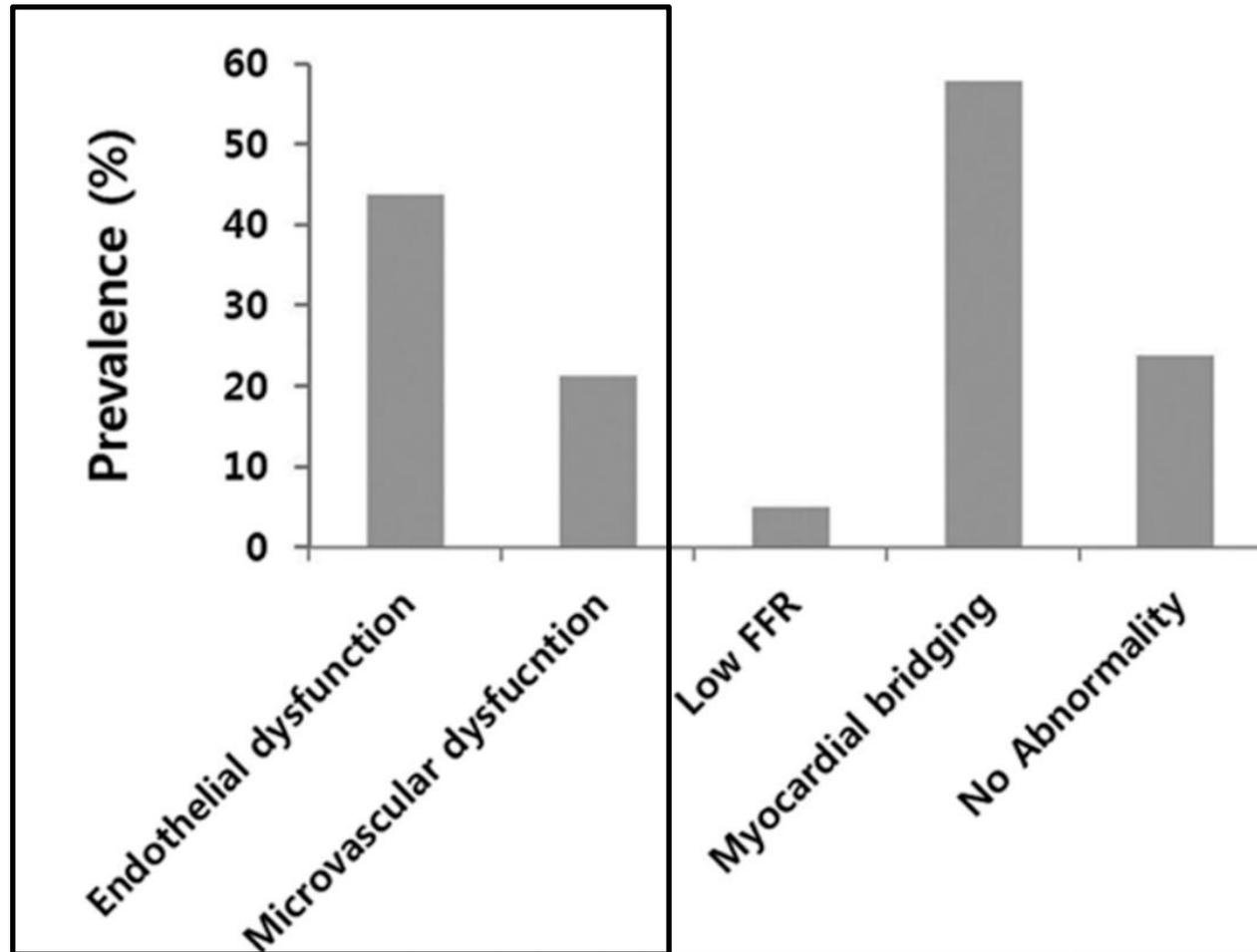


# Diagnostické testy myokardiální ischemie

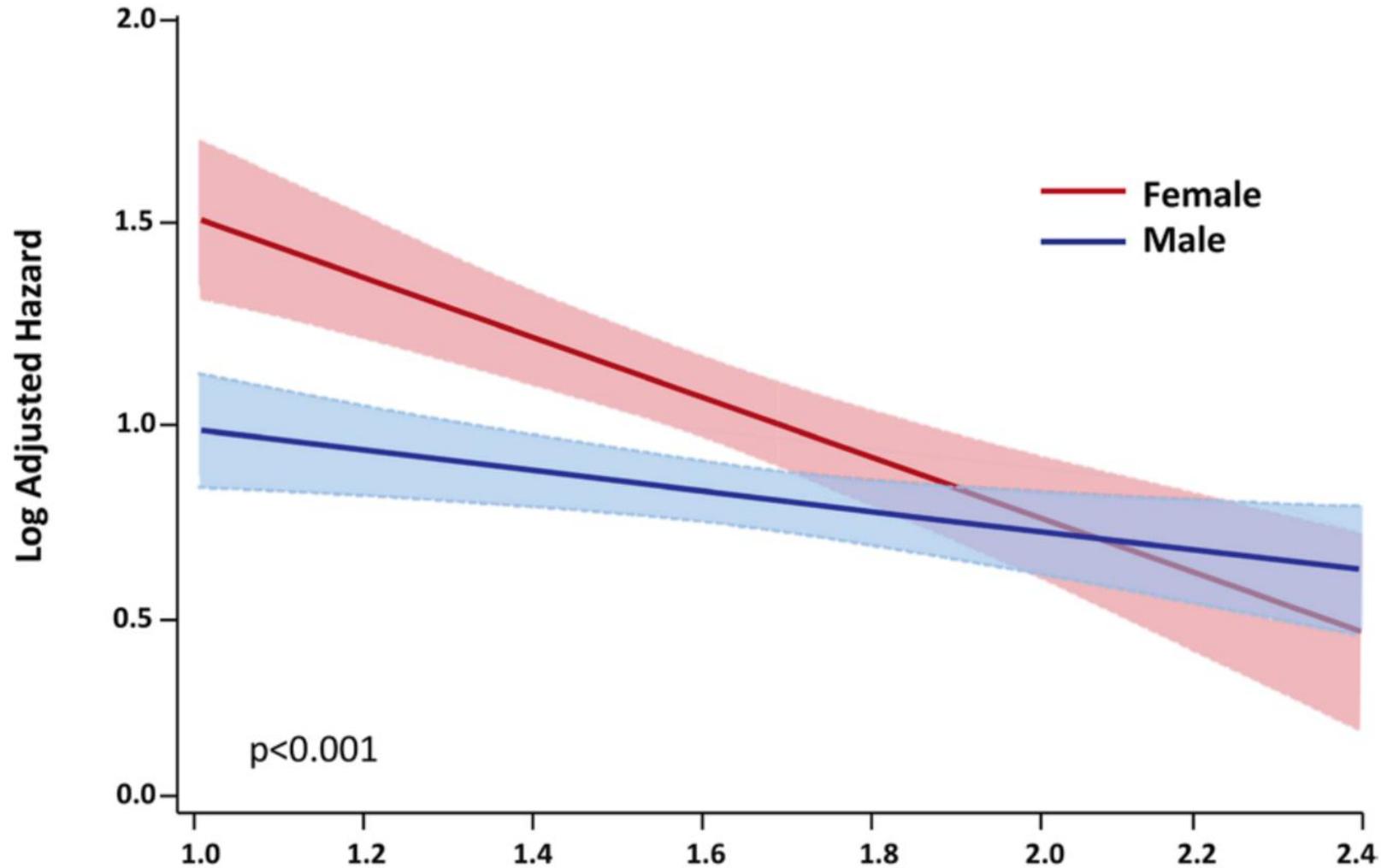
## - od neinvazivních k invazivním

- ✓ PET - myocardial blood flow (MBF)
  - ✓ MR - myocardial perfusion reserve index (MPRI)
  - ✓ Kontrastní echokardiografie + myokardiální strain
  - ✓ SPECT
- 
- ✓ **Testování mikrovaskulární dysfunkce INVAZIVNÍ**

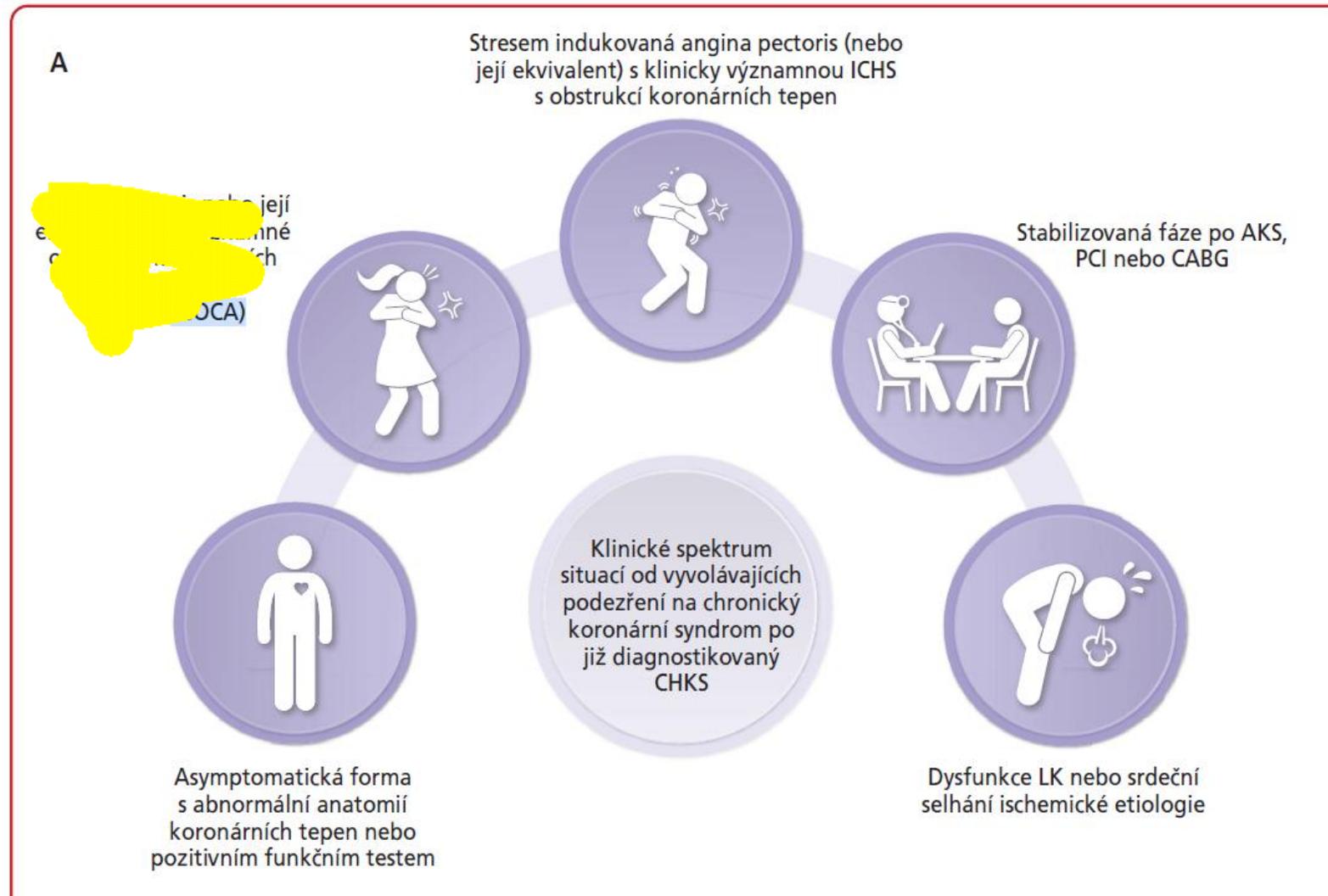
# Invazivní posouzení INOCA Stanford (N=139)



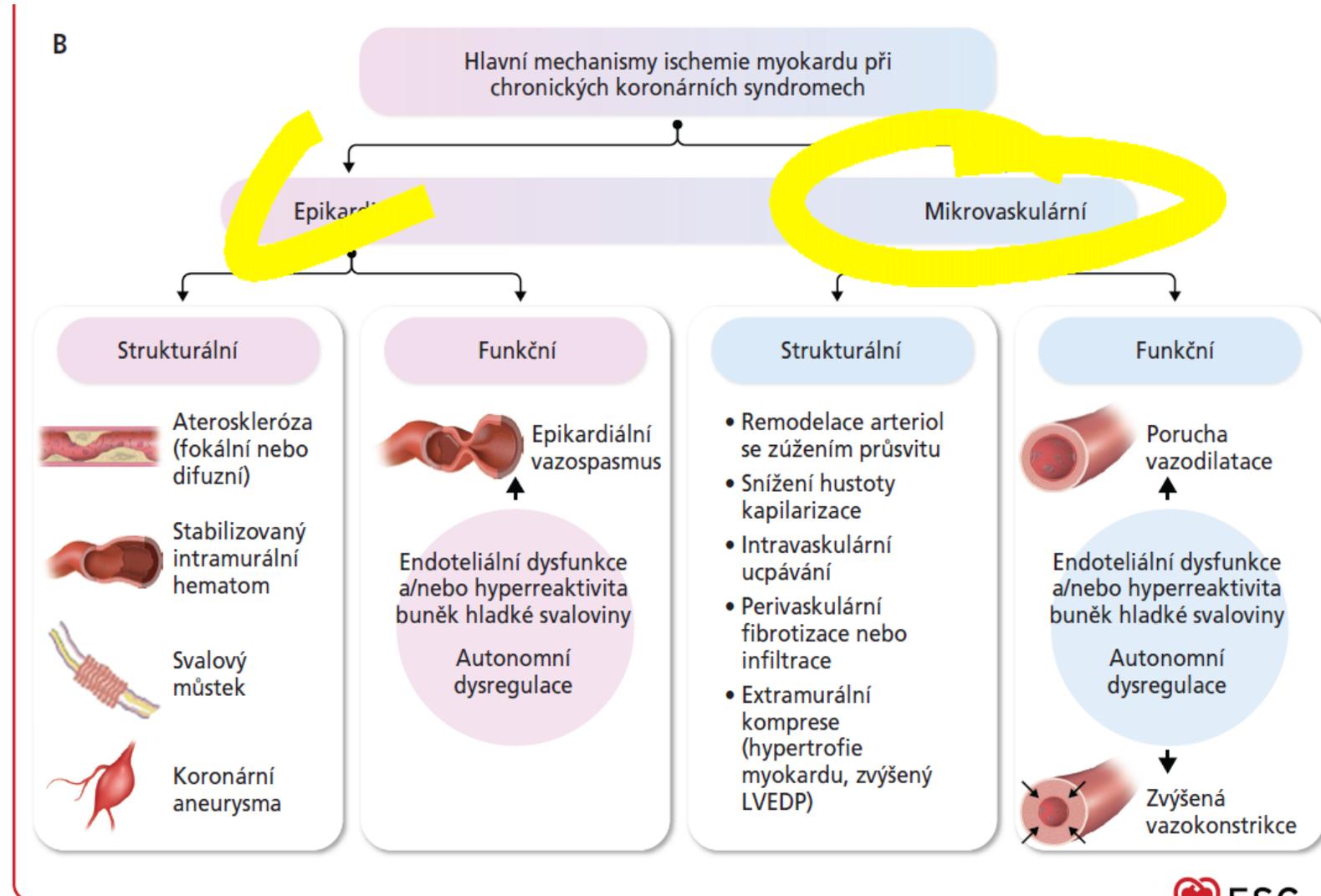
# Nízká hodnota CFR = vyšší KV riziko

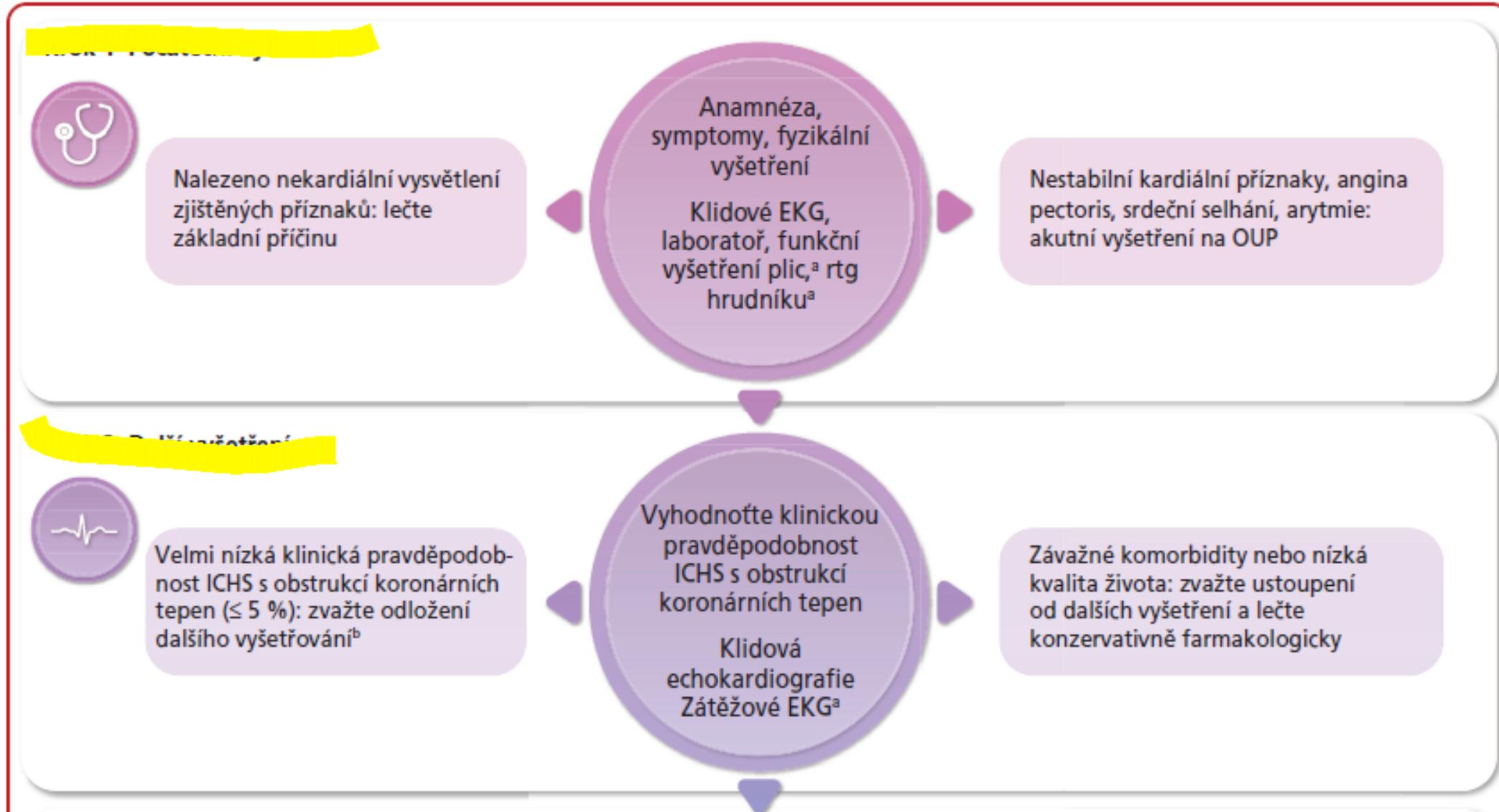


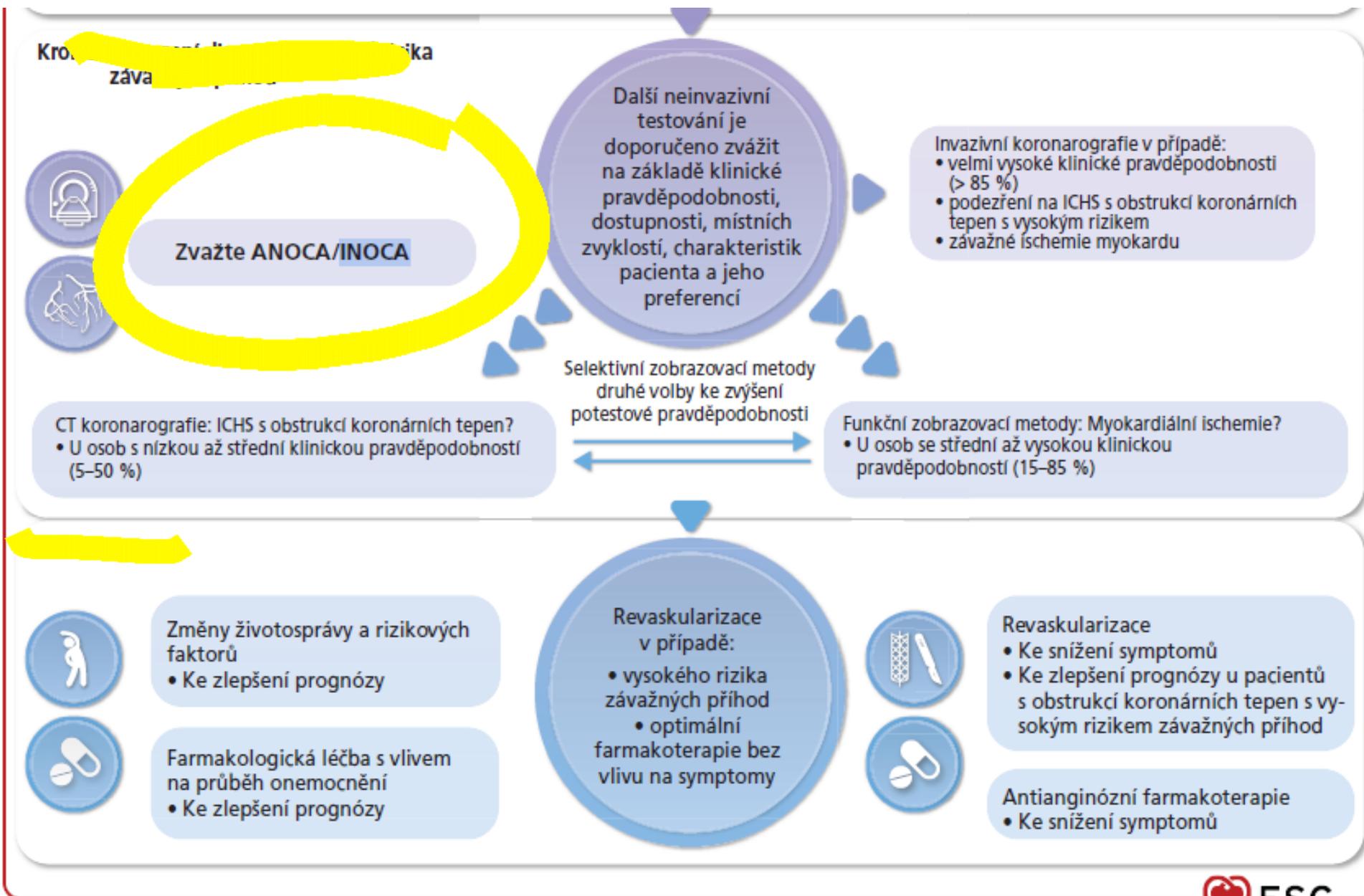
# ANOCA/INOCA



# ANOCA/INOCA







## Recurrent or refractory angina/ischaemia

In patients with refractory angina leading to poor quality of life and with documented or suspected ANOCA/INOCA, invasive coronary functional testing is recommended to define ANOCA/INOCA endotypes and appropriate treatment, considering patient choices and preferences.

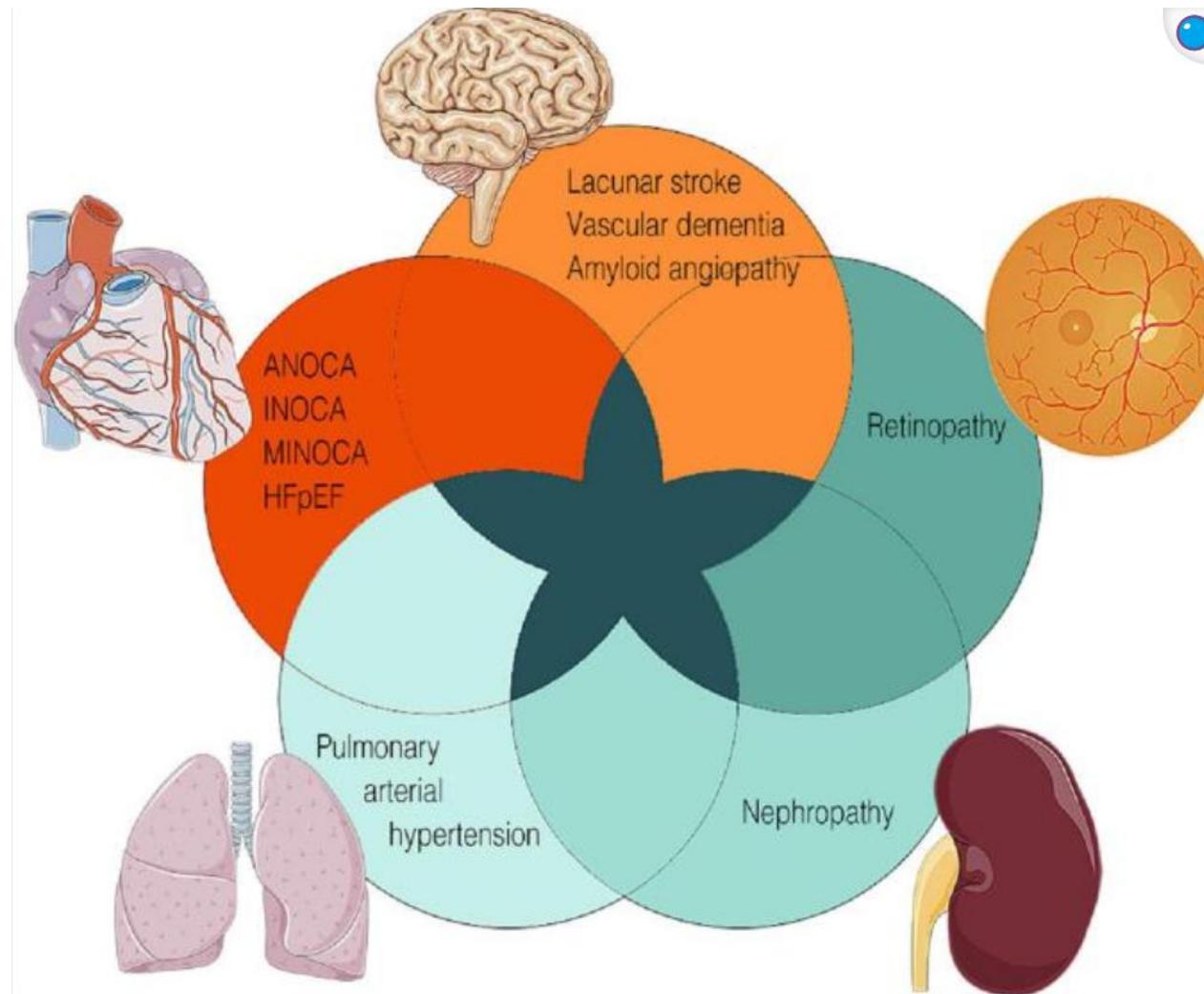
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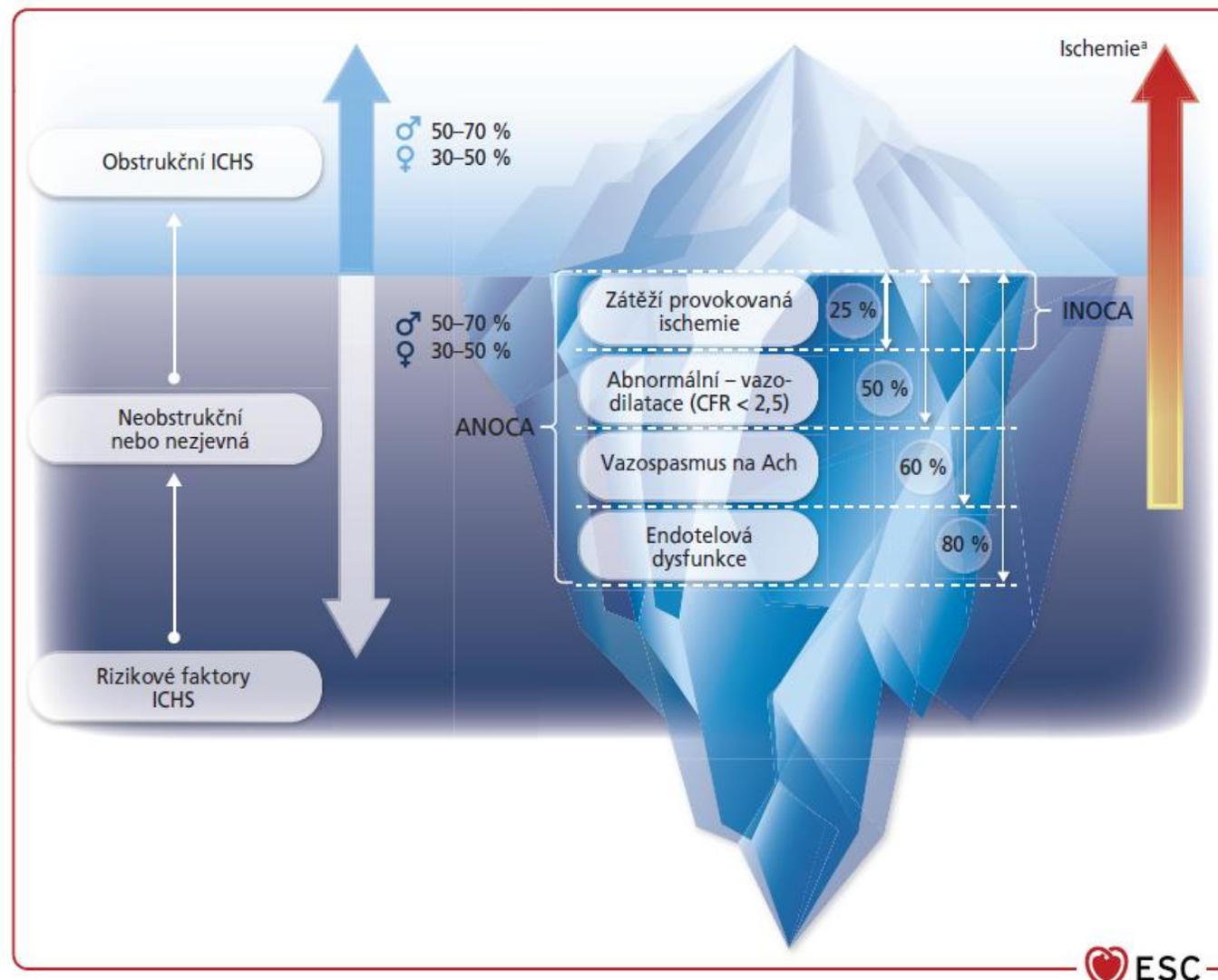
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**..u pacientů s ANOCA/INOCA a opakovanými obtížemi je indikováno invazivní funkční testování koronárních tepen**

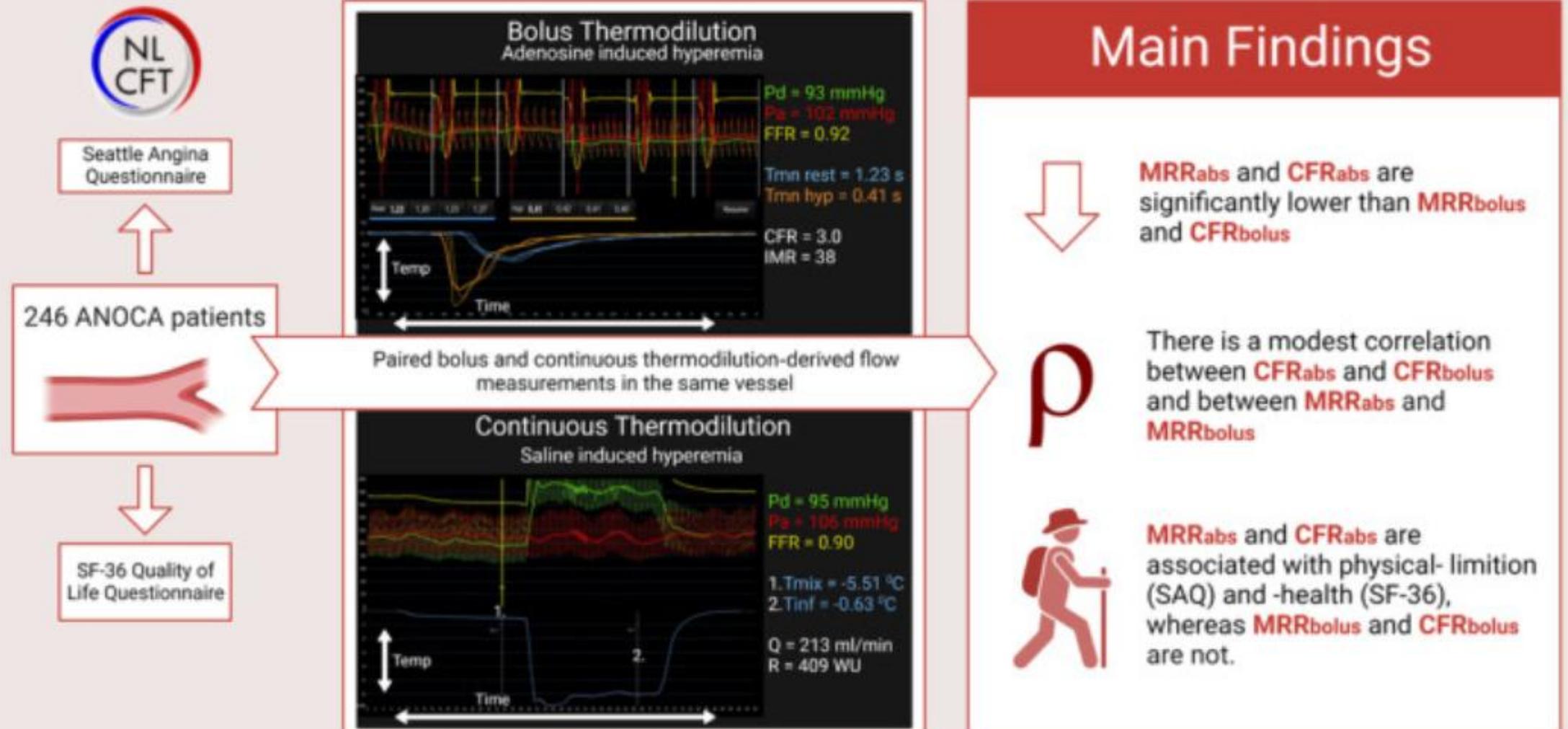
# Multiorgánové postižení mikrocirkulace



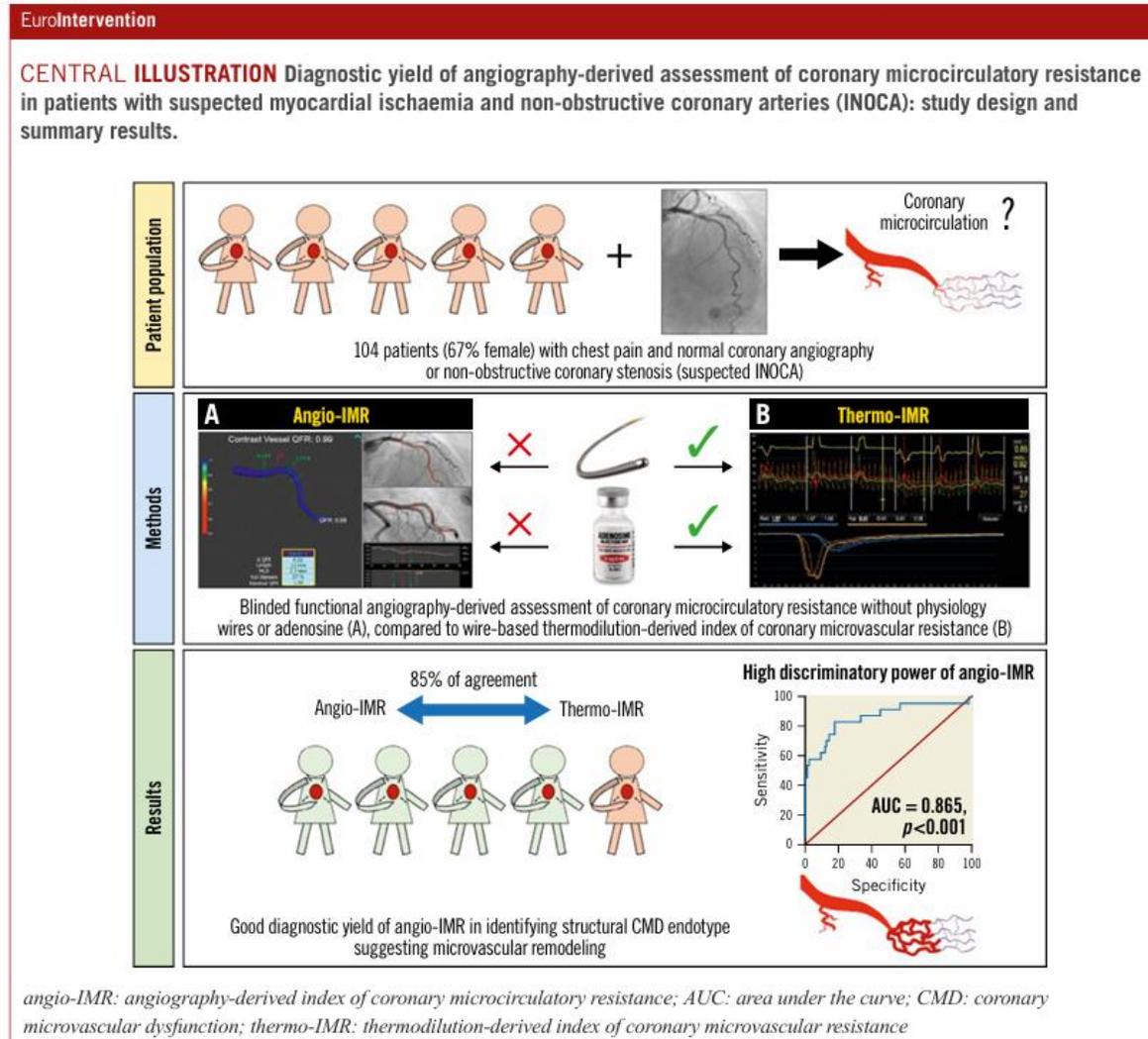
# ANOCA/INOCA



# Bolus versus continuous thermodilution-derived parameters of microvascular dysfunction



# ANOCA/INOCA – vFFR/QFR + Angio-IMR

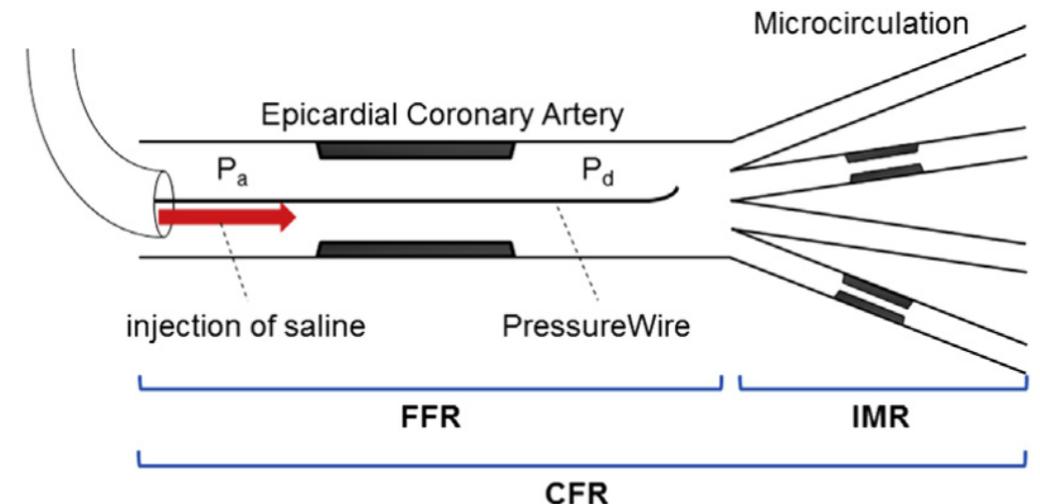


# Invazivní diagnostické testy

## Posouzení mikrocirkulace

- ✓ **CFR** – koronární průtoková rezerva (Coronary flow reserve) – měřeno termodilučně, dříve také pomocí Dopplera
- ✓ **IMR** – index mikrovaskulární rezistence – termodiluce, event. hyperemická mikrovaskulární rezistence (HMR - Doppler)
- ✓ **MRR** – rezerva rezistence mikrocirkulace
- ✓ Adenosine (+/- acetylcholine)
- ✓ **FFR** normální/nevýznamné

IMR >25  
CFR < 2,0 nebo 2,5  
MRR <2,2



**An EAPCI Expert Consensus Document on Ischaemia with Non-Obstructive Coronary Arteries in Collaboration with European Society of Cardiology Working Group on Coronary Pathophysiology & Microcirculation Endorsed by Coronary Vasomotor Disorders International Study Group**

Vijay Kunadian <sup>1</sup>\*†, Alaide Chieffo (Italy, Document

**Table 1** Diagnostic criteria for microvascular angina

Criteria	Evidence	Diagnostic parameters
1	Symptoms of myocardial ischaemia <sup>a</sup>	Effort or rest angina Exertional dyspnoea
2	Absence of obstructive CAD (<50% diameter reduction or FFR >0.80)	Coronary CTA Invasive coronary angiography
3	Objective evidence of myocardial ischaemia <sup>b</sup>	Presence of reversible defect, abnormality or flow reserve on a functional imaging test
4	Evidence of impaired coronary microvascular function	Impaired coronary flow reserve (cut-off <2.0), invasive or noninvasively determined Coronary microvascular spasm, defined as reproduction of symptoms, ischaemic ECG shifts but no epicardial spasm during acetylcholine testing Abnormal coronary microvascular resistance indices (e.g. IMR ≥25)

Definitive microvascular angina is only diagnosed if criterias 1, 2, 3 and 4 are present.

CAD, Coronary artery disease; CTA, Coronary CT angiography; FFR, Fractional flow reserve; IMR, Index of microcirculatory resistance.

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Diagnosis	Treatment	Mechanisms of effect
MVA	Beta-blockers (Nebivolol 2.5-10 mg daily)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ↓ Myocardial oxygen consumption</li> <li>– Antioxidant properties</li> </ul>
	Calcium channel blockers (Amlodipine 10 mg daily)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Vascular smooth muscle relaxation</li> <li>– ↓ Myocardial oxygen consumption</li> </ul>
	Ranolazine (375-750 mg twice daily or 500 mg-1 g twice daily in the USA)	– Improves microvascular perfusion reserve index in patients with MVA and reduced CFR
	Trimetazidine (35 mg twice daily)	– Increases cell tolerance to ischaemia by maintaining cellular homeostasis
	ACE inhibitors (Ramipril 2.5 -10 mg), ARBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Improve CFR</li> <li>– ↓ Workload</li> <li>– May improve small vessel remodelling</li> </ul>

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VSA	Calcium channel blockers (Amlodipine 10 mg or Verapamil 240 mg SR or Diltiazem 90 mg twice daily or 120-360 mg single or divided doses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ↓ Spontaneous and inducible coronary spasm via vascular smooth muscle relaxation</li> <li>– ↓ Oxygen demand</li> </ul>
	Nitrates (Isosorbide mononitrate XL 30 mg)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ↓ Spontaneous and inducible coronary spasm via large epicardial vasodilation</li> <li>– ↓ Oxygen demand</li> </ul>
	Nicorandil (10-20 mg twice daily)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Potassium channel activator with coronary microvascular dilatory effect</li> </ul>

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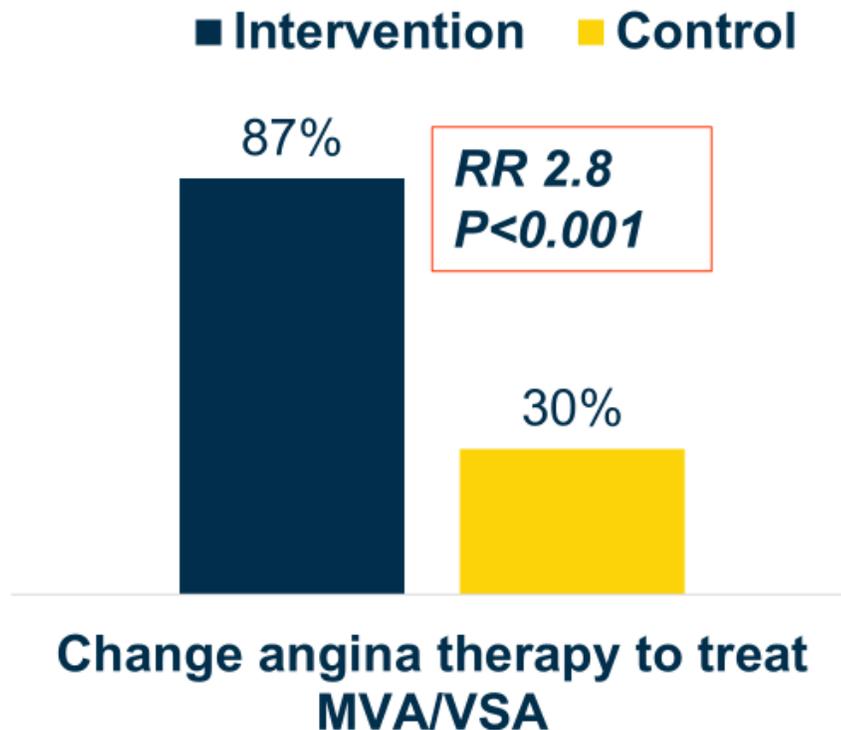
Both MVA + VSA	Calcium channel blockers (Amlodipine 10 mg or Verapamil 240 mg SR or Diltiazem 90 mg twice daily or 120-360 mg single or divided doses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Vascular smooth muscle relaxation</li> <li>– ↓ Myocardial oxygen consumption</li> </ul>
	Nicorandil (10-20 mg twice daily)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Potassium channel activator with coronary microvascular dilatory effect</li> </ul>
	Trimetazidine (35 mg twice daily)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increases cell tolerance to ischaemia by maintaining cellular homeostasis</li> </ul>
	ACE inhibitors (Ramipril 2.5-10 mg), ARBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Improve CFR</li> <li>– ↓ Workload</li> <li>– May improve small vessel remodelling</li> </ul>
	Statins (Rosuvastatin 10-20 mg)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Improve coronary endothelial function</li> <li>– Pleiotropic effects including reduced vascular inflammation</li> </ul>

# Má invazivní testování smysl? Jaké jsou terapeutické výstupy?

## 2 Treatment Guided by Invasive Physiology (INOCA)

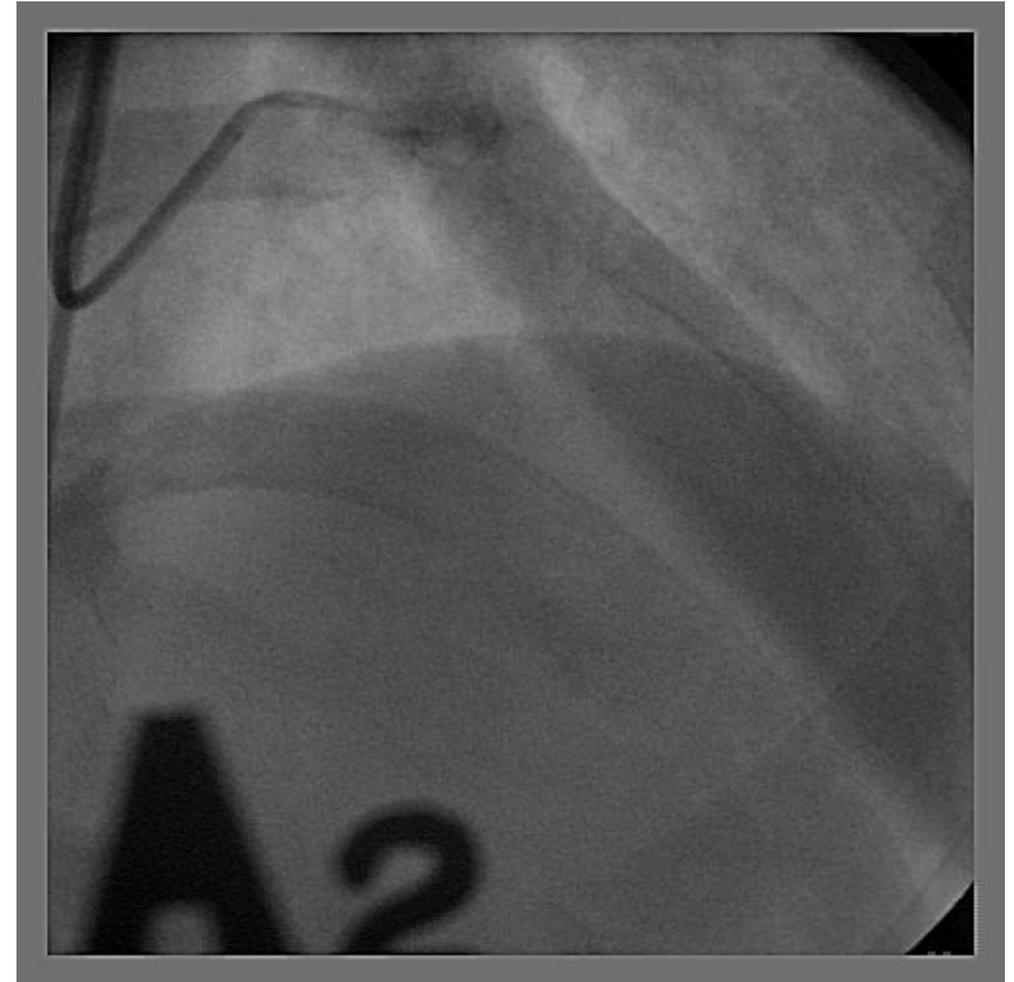
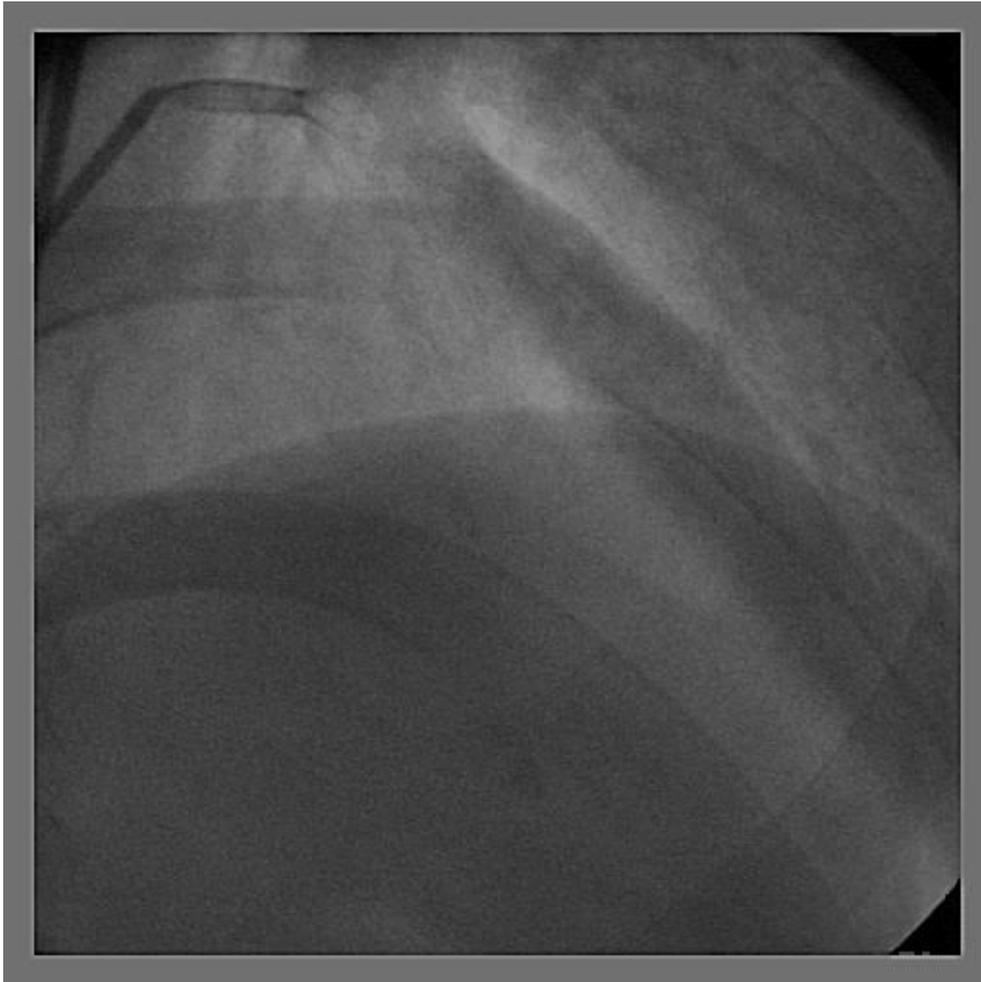
*Does IDP lead to Change in Rx?*

6 Months Rx

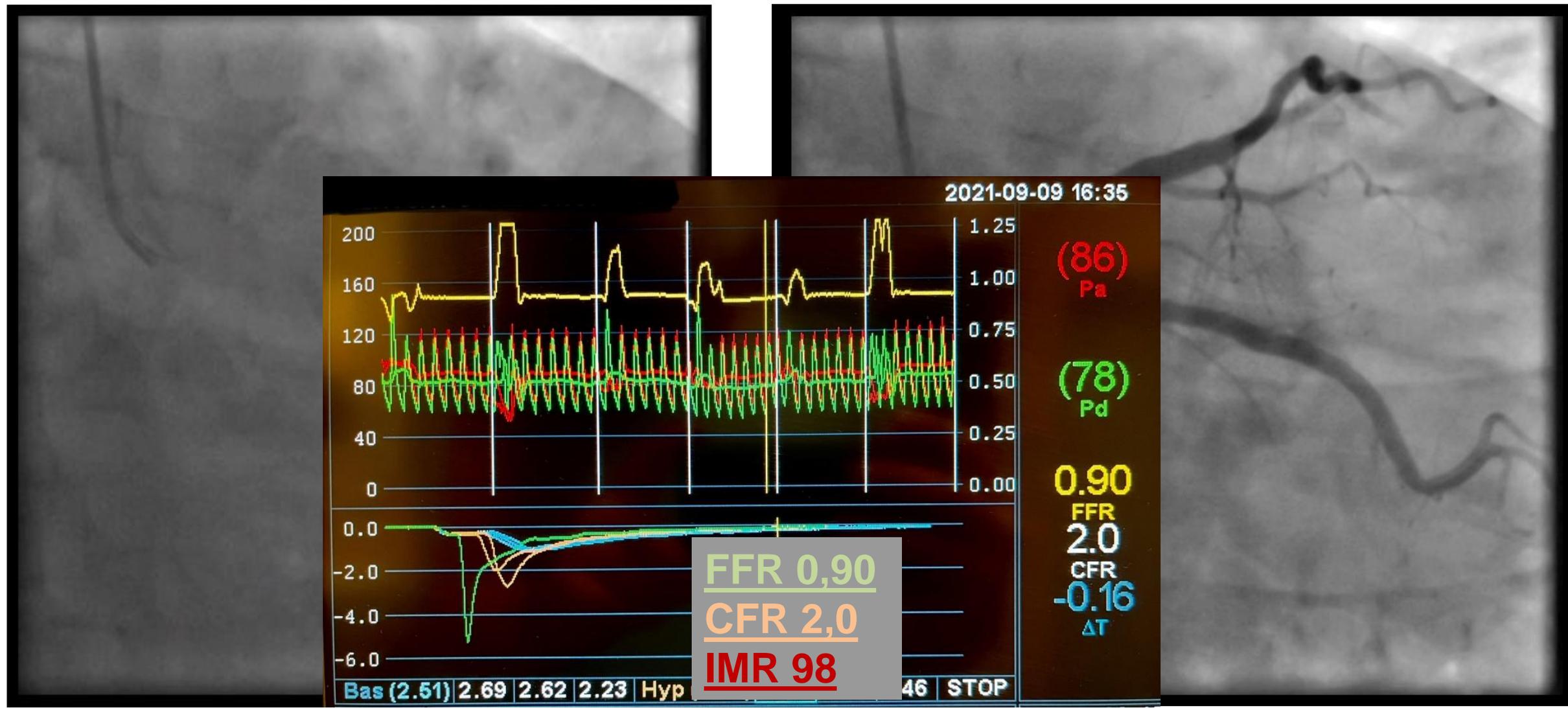


	Intervention	Control	P-value
CCB	38 (51%)	16 (21%)	<0.001
ISMN	29 (39%)	18 (24%)	0.054
Nicorandil	11 (15%)	6 (8%)	0.209
ACE/ARB	44 (59%)	28 (37%)	0.009
Statin	66 (88%)	41 (54%)	0.001

# Dysfunkce endotelu po Ach Ž, 48 let, dyZE + PS

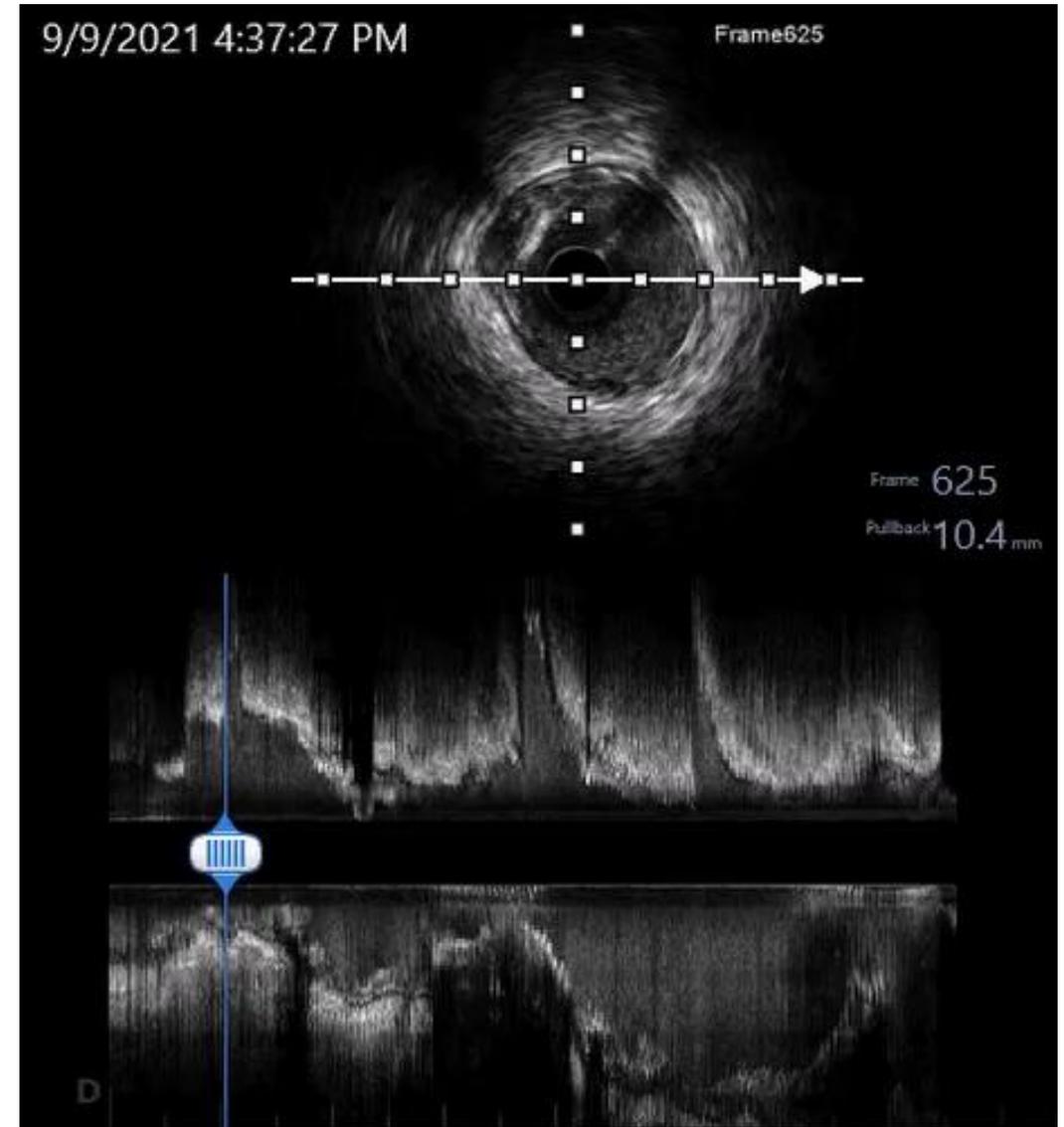
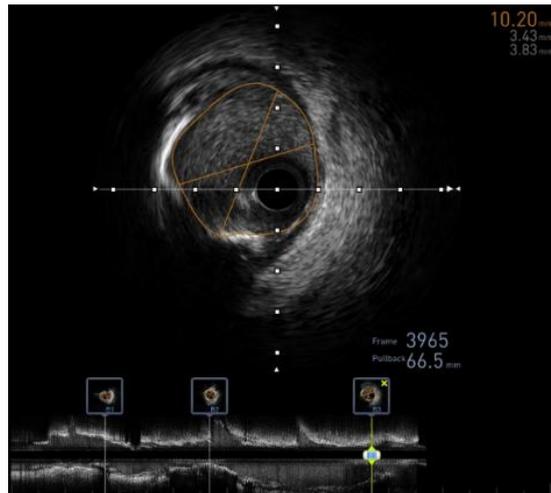
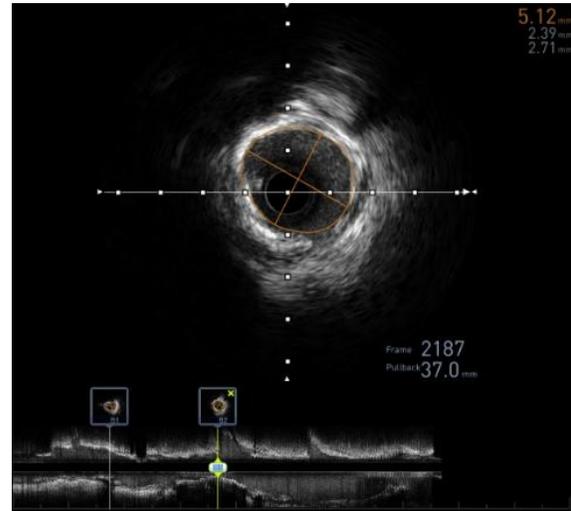
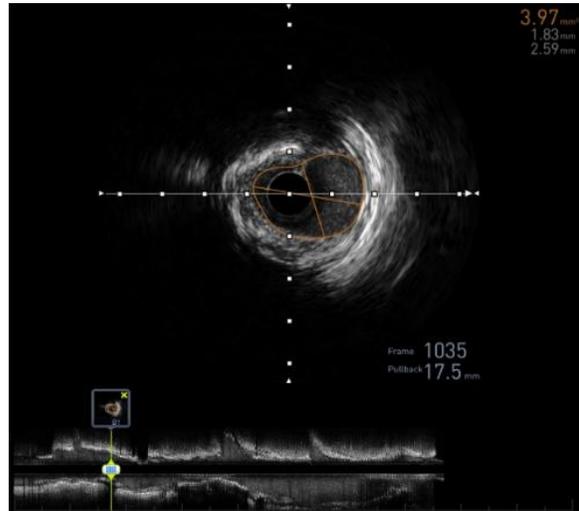


# Muž, 70 let, steno nově - NSTE-AKS s nízkým rizikem NIDDM na PAD, HT, HLP, BMI 30



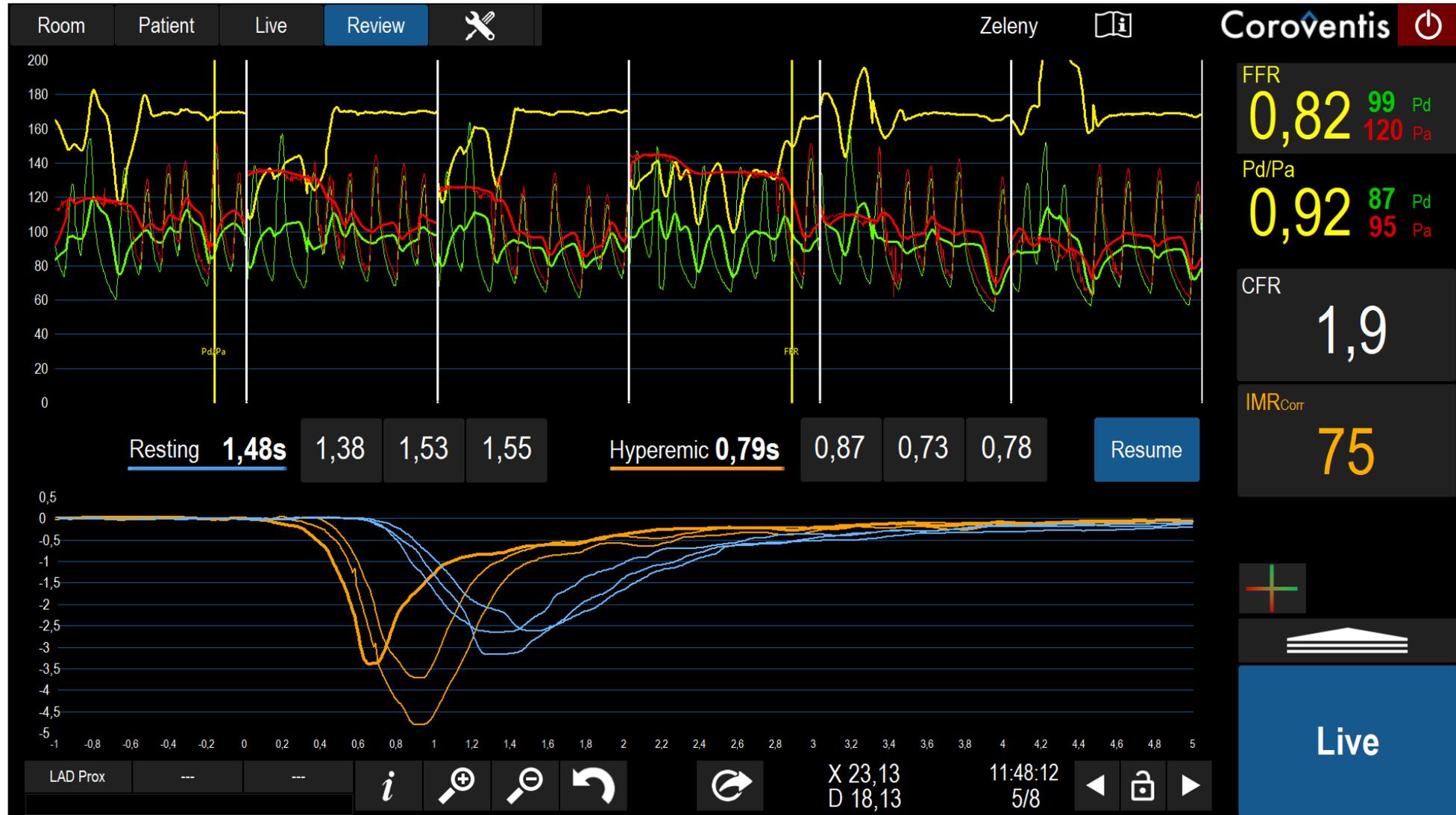
ACS s difúzním neobstruktivním nástěnným postižením, pomalé flow v RIA

# IVUS kmen ACS-RIA



# Coroventis software

## CFR a IMR (+ FFR)



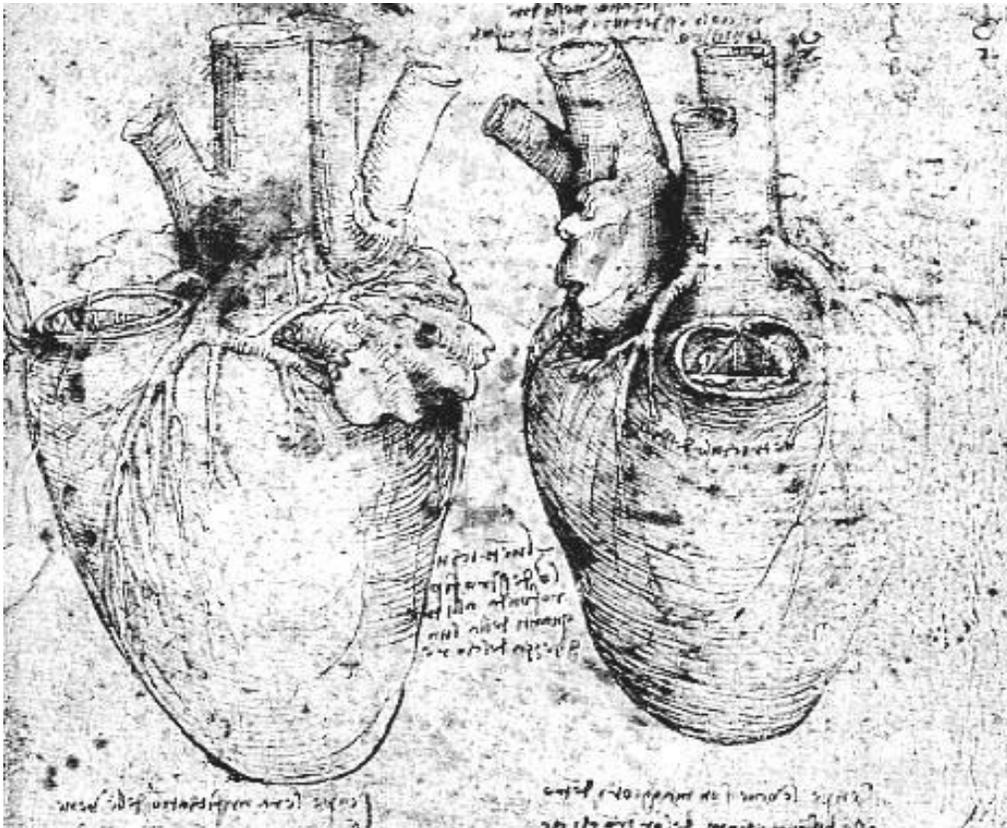
# Coroventis software

## CFR, FFR, MRR



# Koronární nemoc trochu jinak aneb vše od Leonarda da Vinci je krásné, ale černobílá kresba barevný obraz nenahradí...

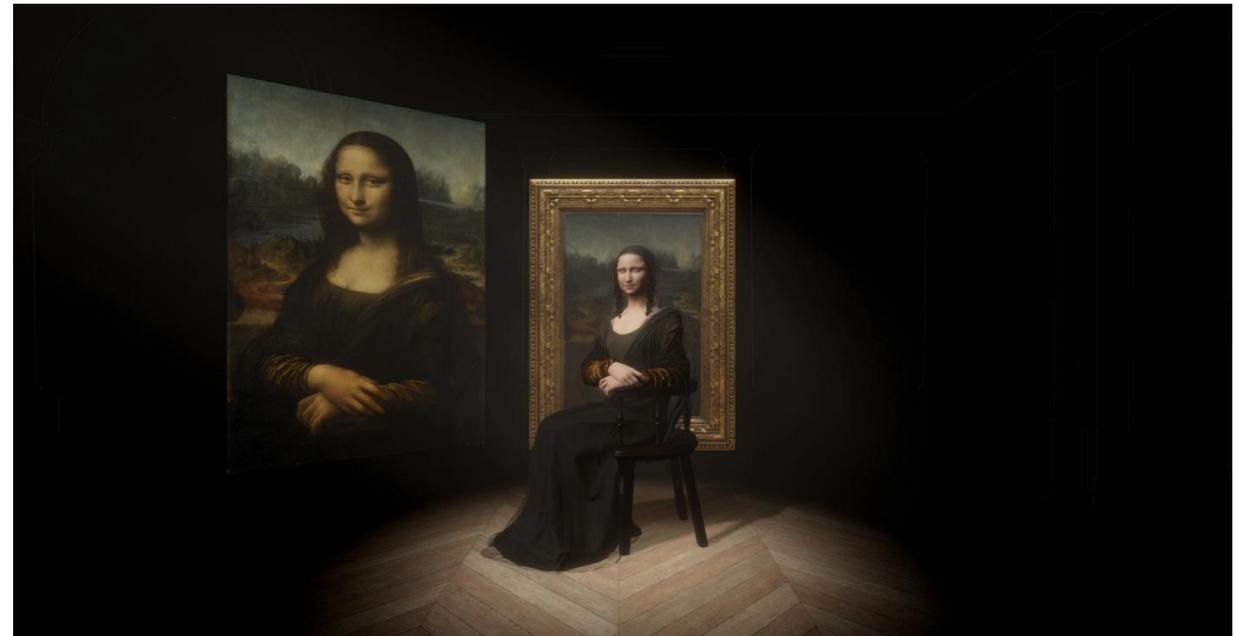
## Koronarografie



Zdroj: <https://leonardodavinci.stanford.edu/projects/anatomy/heart1.jpg>

## Koronarografie

+ koronární fyziologie a imaging



Zdroj: <https://www.louvre.fr>