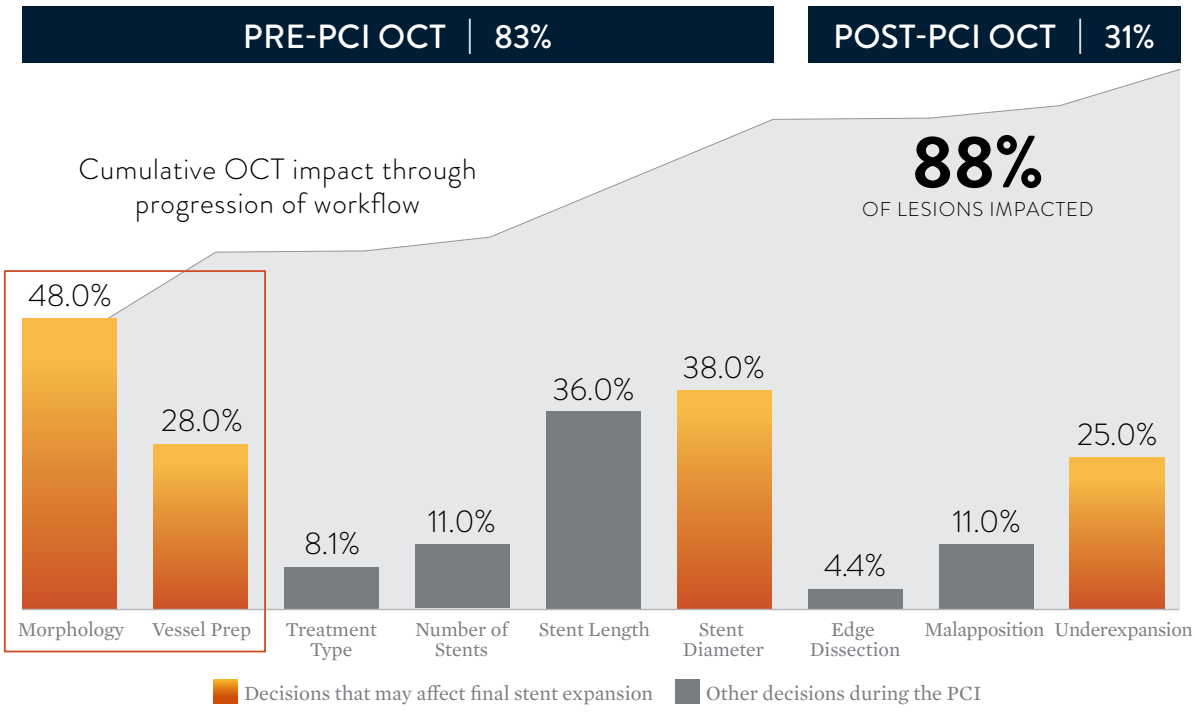
ANGIOGRAPHY UNDERESTIMATES MORPHOLOGICAL LESION SEVERITY AFFECTING VESSEL PREP AND STENTING STRATEGIES AS DEMONSTRATED IN THE LIGHTLAB CLINICAL INITIATIVE.[1]

Performing intravascular imaging pre-PCI allows to properly assess lesion morphology and lesion severity to guide vessel prep decision-making to ensure optimal expansion, which has been shown to improve outcomes.[2,3]



Physician assessment of lesion morphology with OCT changed in nearly **1/2** of lesions and changed vessel prep strategy in nearly **1/3** of lesions.[1]

1. Bezerra, H. et al: Analysis of changes in decision-making process during OCT-guided PCI -Insights from the LightLab Initiative. EuroPCR2020 Presentation. 2. Zhang J, et al. Intravascular ultrasound versus angiography-guided drug-eluting stent implantation: the ULTIMATE trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2018;72(24):3126-3137 3. Hong M et al., IVUS-XPL 5 Year Outcomes, TCT 2019.

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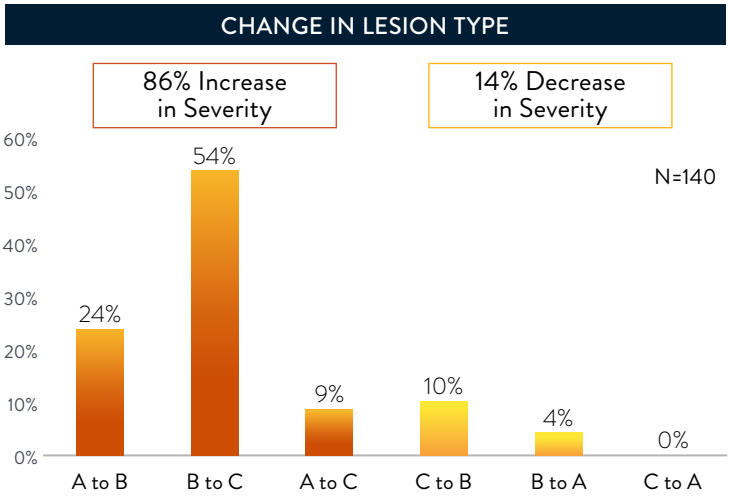
BETTER INSIGHTS. BETTER OUTCOMES.



When a change in lesion type occurred (per ACC/AHA guidelines), **86%** of lesions had an increase in lesion severity.[1]

When a change in vessel prep strategy occurred, calcification was the predominant morphology.[1]

Guiding PCI with the standardized OCT workflow, MLD MAX, changed over 80% of angio-based decisions on morphology, vessel prep and diameter, decisions which may influence final stent expansion. OCT reduces ambiguity, impacting decision-making so you can deliver optimal results.

Pre-PCI OCT | Strategize

Post-PCI OCT | Optimize

M	L	D	M	A	X
Morphology	**Length**	**Diameter**	**Medial Dissection**	**Apposition**	**Xpansion**
Search for High Calcium[2]	Select Landing Zones Based on Healthy Tissue/EEL Visualization[3]	Measure Vessel, Stent, Balloon Diameters[4]	Address Significant Dissection[5]	Address Gross Malapposition	Confirm Expansion[5,6]

1. Croce, K. et al. Optical Coherence Tomography Influences Procedure and Vessel Preparation Decisions During Percutaneous Coronary Intervention - Insights from the LightLab Initiative. TCTConnect2020. 2. Fujino, A. et al. A new optical coherence tomography-based calcium scoring system to predict stent under expansion. *EuroIntervention*, April 2018; 13(18):e2182-e2189. 3. Prati, F. et al. The CLI-OPCI II Study. *JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging*, 2015: Vol 8, No. 11:1297-305. 4. Kubo, T. et al. Application of Optical Coherence Tomography in Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. *Circulation Journal*, September 2012: Vol. 76, 2076-2083. 5. Ali, Z. et al. ILUMIEN III: Optimize PCI. *Lancet* 2016, 388:2618-2628. 6. Meneveau, N. et al. DOCTORS Study. *Circulation*, September 2016, 134:906-917.; Zhang,J. et al. The ULTIMATE, Trial. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, Dec 2018: Vol 72, No 24:3126-37.; Russo, R. et al. The AVID Trial. *Circ Cardiovasc Intervent*, April 2009; 2:113-123.; De Jaegere, P. et al. MUSIC Study. *European Heart Journal*, February 1998:19,1214-1223.

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