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IVUS and iFR: A Powerful duo for uncovering intermediate lesions in coronary artery disease

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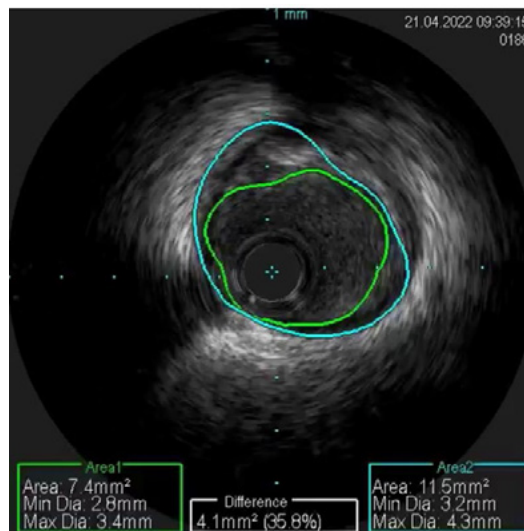
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A



B



C

A 55-year-old patient with a non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI).

A: Cranial view of the left main coronary artery with an apparent 50% lumen stenosis near the orifice.

B: The dominant right coronary artery that appears to be 70% stenotic near its orifice.

C: Intravascular ultrasound depiction of the vessel lumen, where the minimal lumen area appears to be 7.4 mm². iFR calculation uses a ratio of proximal and distal coronary pressures over the wave-free period in diastole to assess the limitation of blood flow.