

# Coronary Computed Tomography (cCTA) and Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR<sub>CT</sub>) In Patients with Rutherford 3 Peripheral Arterial Disease

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## BACKGROUND

- We have previously shown significant incidence of severe CAD in patients with critical limb ischemia as well as patients with diabetic foot ulcers.
- We sought to study the incidence of CAD in patients with Rutherford 3 claudication and no known history or symptoms of CAD.

## METHODS

- 37 patients with Rutherford 3 claudication and no known CAD were evaluated between August 2023 and August 2024.
- cCTA with FFR<sub>CT</sub> was ordered on all of them.
- Severe CAD was defined as FFR<sub>CT</sub> ≤0.75 and/or coronary stenosis ≥70% in at least one vessel.
- **Primary outcome** was the presence of severe CAD.

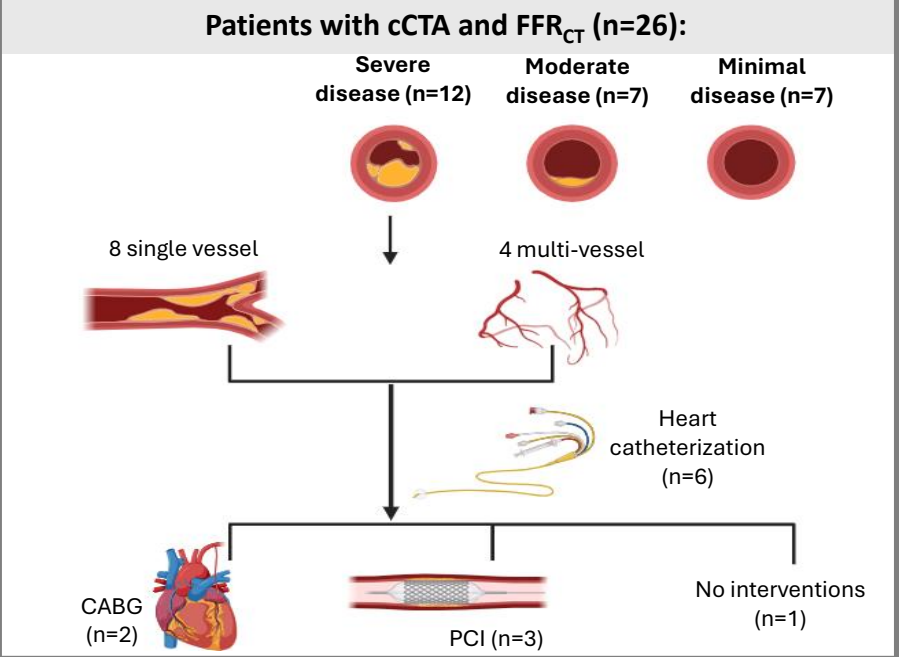
### Demographics (n = 37)

<b>Sex, n (%)</b>	Male	19 (51.4%)
	Female	18 (48.6%)
<b>Age, Mean ± SD</b>		65.40 ± 8.90
<b>Race, n (%)</b>	White	26 (70.3%)
	Black	11 (29.7%)
<b>BMI, Mean ± SD</b>		28.74 ± 6.59
<b>Comorbidities, n (%)</b>	Hypertension	32 (86.5%)
	Hyperlipidemia	29 (78.4%)
	Current/Former Smoker	34 (91.9%)
	Diabetes Mellitus	12 (32.4%)

### Patient Outcomes (n = 37)

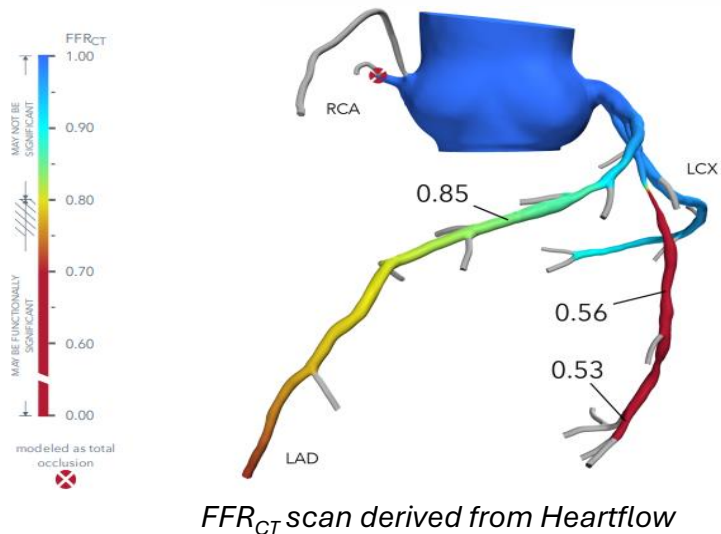
<b>Coronary CTA and FFR done,</b> n (%)	26 (70.3 %)	12- severe disease
		7- Moderate disease
		7- Minimal disease
<b>Coronary CTA but no FFR,</b> n (%)	11 (29.7%)	11 - minimal disease, no FFR obtained
<b>***One excluded patient had an MI before their cCTA was obtained***</b>		

## RESULTS



## CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

Standardizing CTA Coronary with FFR<sub>CT</sub> for all patients with severe claudication could potentially **reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) and potentially mortality.**



## CONCLUSION

- **13.5% (5/37)** of patients required a coronary intervention.
- Severe disease was observed in approximately a one- third (12/37) of the patients, with 8 having single-vessel disease and 4 having multi-vessel disease.
- Severe proximal disease was found in 8.1% (3/37) of patients. One patient with P LAD and P LCX disease underwent a CABG. The other two patients were found to have P RCA disease, and no coronary intervention was done.