

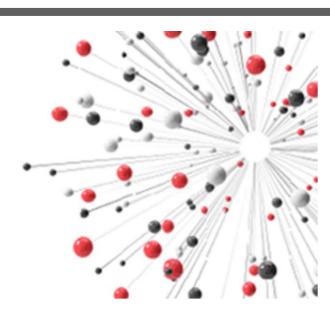
ESC Congress The Digital Experience

Bringing the world of cardiology together

29 August to 1 September

#ESCcongress





Update from ESC 2020 ...

NSTEMI guidelines and important new data are out!

Invasive versus non-invasive management of older patients with non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (SENIOR-NSTEMI): a cohort study based on routine clinical data



Amit Kaura, Jonathan A C Sterne, Adam Trickey, Sam Abbott, Abdulrahim Mulla, Benjamin Glampson, Vasileios Panoulas, Jim Davies, Kerrie Woods, Joe Omigie, Anoop D Shah, Keith M Channon, Jonathan N Weber, Mark R Thursz, Paul Elliott, Harry Hemingway, Bryan Williams, Folkert W Asselbergs, Michael O'Sullivan, Graham M Lord, Narbeh Melikian, Thomas Johnson, Darrel P Francis, Ajay M Shah, Divaka Perera, Rajesh Kharbanda, Riyaz S Patel, Jamil Mayet



Lancet 2020; 396: 623-34



ESC GUIDELINES

2020 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes in patients presenting without persistent ST-segment elevation

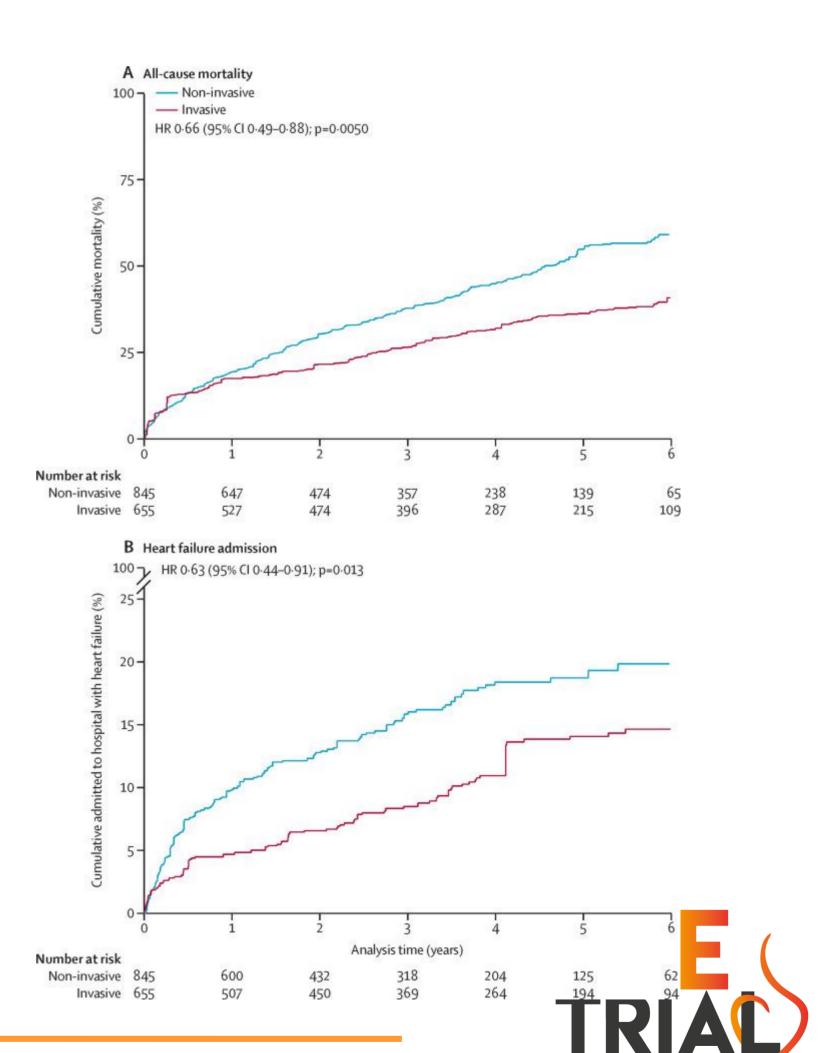
The Task Force for the management of acute coronary syndromes in patients presenting without persistent ST-segment elevation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Authors/Task Force Members: Jean-Philippe Collet (1) * (Chairperson) (France), Holger Thiele (1) * (Chairperson) (Germany), Emanuele Barbato (Italy),



What do they say regarding the topic of the fire trial?

Invasive approach in NSTEMI
is associated with improved
prognosis in patients aged 80
or more

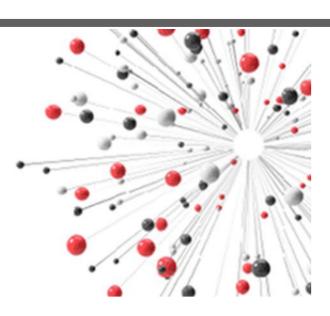




29 August to 1 September

#ESCcongress





What do they say regarding the topic of the fire trial?

13 Gaps in evidence for non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndrome care and future research

Gaps in NSTE-ACS Care	Needed RCTs
TIMING OF ANGIOGRAPHY AND REVASCULARIZATION STRATEGIES	
Mainly due to difficulties in enrolment, older patients have been under-represented in clinical trials of invasive strategies for NSTE-ACS patients.	Multicentre RCTs evaluating the safety and effectiveness of different treat- ment strategies in sufficient numbers of older NSTE-ACS patients.
It remains unclear whether coronary revascularization of the presumed cul- prit lesion only or complete revascularization in NSTE-ACS patients should be attempted.	RCTs of PCI of the presumed culprit lesion only based on non-invasive imaging and/or coronary angiography vs. complete revascularization with PCI (or CABG).
The value of haemodynamic assessment based on FFR of non-culprit lesions to guide complete revascularization in the NSTE-ACS setting remains unclear.	Patients presenting with NSTE-ACS and multivessel disease randomized to PCI as indicated with vs. without FFR of non-culprit lesions.



So The time is now!

The <u>FIRE trial</u> is the only study focused on this population and able to answer this question!





Our breathtaking climb to reach 700 pts ...



Our goal is to reach
700 pts within the end
of October ... Support
us and randomize 1
patient/week for
center



Start