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# Fractional flow reserve versus angiography for guiding percutaneous coronary intervention: a meta-analysis

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives** The purpose of this study was to investigate whether fractional flow reserve (FFR) should be performed for patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) to guide the percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) strategy.

**Background** PCI is the most effective method to improve the outcomes of CAD. However, the proper usage of PCI has not been achieved in clinical practice.

**Methods** A meta-analysis was performed on angiography-guided PCI and FFR-guided PCI strategies. Prospective and retrospective studies were included when research subjects were patients with CAD undergoing PCI. The primary endpoint was the rate of major adverse cardiac events (MACE) or major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE). Secondary endpoints included death, myocardial infarction (MI), repeat revascularisation and death or MI.

**Results** Four prospective and three retrospective studies involving 49 517 patients were included. Absolute risks of MACE/MACCE, death, MI, revascularisation and death or MI for angiography-guided PCI and FFR-guided PCI were 34.8% vs 22.5%, 15.3% vs 7.6%, 8.1% vs 4.2%, 20.4% vs 14.8%, and 21.9% vs 11.8%, respectively. The meta-analysis demonstrated that FFR-guided PCI was associated with lower MACE/MACCE (OR: 1.71, 95% CI 1.31 to 2.23), death (OR: 1.64, 95% CI 1.37 to 1.96), MI (OR: 2.05, 95% CI 1.61 to 2.60), repeat revascularisation (OR: 1.25, 95% CI 1.09 to 1.44), and death or MI (OR: 1.84, 95% CI 1.58 to 2.15) than angiography-guided PCI strategy.

**Conclusions** This meta-analysis supports current guidelines advising the FFR-guided PCI strategy for CAD. PCI should only be performed when haemodynamic significance is found.

## INTRODUCTION

To date, coronary artery disease (CAD) remains the leading cause of death worldwide.<sup>1</sup> The standard technique for the diagnosis and treatment of anatomic CAD has been coronary angiography. However, the most important prognostic factor in patients with CAD is the presence and extent of inducible ischaemia.<sup>2</sup> Performing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for stenoses that are anatomically worrisome but not functionally significant will diminish the benefit of relieving ischaemia by exposing the patients to an increased stent-related risk.

Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR), defined as the ratio of pressure distal to the stenosis and aortic pressure after induced maximal hyperaemia, can identify the haemodynamically significant lesions.<sup>3 4</sup> In patients with multivessel CAD, the FAME (Fractional Flow Reserve vs Angiography for Multivessel Evaluation) study indicates that FFR-guided revascularisation relates lower rates of adverse events with lower healthcare costs than angiography-guided revascularisation.<sup>5</sup> FFR is now considered the gold standard for guiding percutaneous coronary revascularisation with class IA European Society of Cardiology and class IIA American Heart Association practice guideline recommendations.<sup>6 7</sup> The normal value of FFR is 1.0, regardless of the patient or the specific vessel studied. Coronary lesions with FFR <0.75 are almost always functionally significant, whereas stenoses with FFR >0.80 are rarely associated with inducible ischaemia.<sup>4</sup>

Despite the apparent benefits, the adoption of FFR into daily clinical practice has been limited due to the invasive nature of the procedure, the need for pharmacologic vasodilation, and risks related to instrumentation of the coronary arteries.

Almost all studies comparing an angiography-guided PCI strategy with an FFR-guided one in patients with CAD are of a small scale, and most of them are retrospective studies which do not have a high evidence level. We performed this meta-analysis of contemporary clinical trials that compared the two strategies in patients with CAD to identify the advantages of FFR for guiding PCI strategy.

## METHODS

### Data sources and study selection

PubMed, Embase and Cochrane Controlled Trials Register searches were performed to identify articles published in English before September 2014 on angiography-guided PCI versus FFR-guided PCI for the treatment of CAD. The following medical subject headings and search terms were used: 'fractional flow reserve', 'coronary artery disease', 'revascularization', 'percutaneous coronary intervention'. The references of selected articles and relevant reviews were screened for potentially suitable references by two independent investigators (SY and XC).

An initial screening of titles or abstracts was conducted, followed by full-text reviews. Studies were included if they met the following criteria: (1) a

study was eligible regardless of whether patients were referred for suspected or known CAD; (2) data had to be stratified to at least two PCI strategies for CAD, angiography-guided PCI and FFR-guided PCI and (3) studies that reported endpoint data of interest. Studies were excluded if they met any one of the following criteria: (1) studies using the same patient sample, (2) ongoing or unpublished studies and (3) data published only as an abstract or as conference proceedings. We scrutinised all eligible reports for potential overlap in the study populations to retain only the largest and latest of the overlapping studies. Differences in investigator assessments of articles were resolved by discussion with a third investigator (DZ).

### Data extraction

For each eligible study, we documented the first author, year of publication, study characteristics, patient characteristics and outcomes. Data were abstracted from text, tables and figures by two investigators (FX and MZ). Authors of studies were contacted when results were unclear or when relevant data were not reported. Divergent assessments were resolved by discussing with a third investigator (FY). Study information was recorded as follows: study design, quality indicators, baseline clinical characteristics and clinical outcomes.

### Definition

The primary endpoint was the rate of major adverse cardiac events (MACE) or major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) during the longest follow-up. Secondary endpoints included long-term death, myocardial infarction (MI) and revascularisation. Death or MI, which was an important clinical variable, was concluded as a secondary endpoint as well. MACE, MACCE, death, MI and revascularisation were defined as reported in each study.

### Quality assessment

The quality of prospective and retrospective studies was assessed, respectively.

### Statistical analysis

All statistical analysis was performed using Review Manager 5.1 (Cochrane Center, Denmark). OR and 95% CI were used as summary statistics. Heterogeneity across studies was analysed using  $I^2$ . An  $I^2$  statistic value of  $>50\%$  was defined as statistical heterogeneity. Pooled estimates were first calculated using the

Mantel-Haenszel fixed-effects model, whereas the DerSimonian and Laird random-effects model was used if there was heterogeneity. Funnel plots were used to assess potential publication bias.

Exploring heterogeneity is critical for understanding the factors that influence endpoints. The following methods were used to explore sources of heterogeneity: (1) subgroup analysis (prospective and retrospective groups) and (2) sensitivity analysis performed by repeating analyses following the removal of each study, one at a time. All  $p$  values were two-tailed, with statistical significance set at  $p < 0.05$ .

This study was performed according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement.

## RESULTS

### Study characteristics

Seven studies including 49 517 patients met our inclusion criteria, including four prospective<sup>5–8–10</sup> and three retrospective studies<sup>11–13</sup> published between 2005 and 2014. Details of the screening process for eligible studies are shown in figure 1. The study and population characteristics and a list of all studies included in the meta-analysis are presented in table 1.

Eligible patients in the FAME study have lesions that are  $\geq 50\%$  narrowed and that the investigator feels require stenting in  $\geq 2$  major epicardial vessels.<sup>5</sup> The other study included patients with stable angina and  $\geq 2$  single lesions located in two major epicardial coronary arteries, or one major epicardial vessel and a branch originating from a major epicardial vessel.<sup>9</sup> One study compared PCI strategies in patients with coronary bifurcation lesions with jailed side branches after successful drug eluting stent (DES) implantation at the main branches.<sup>8</sup> One study compared angiography-guided PCI and FFR-guided PCI strategy in patients with coronary stenosis in small vessels.<sup>13</sup> Another study compared the two strategies in patients with at least one intermediate stenosis of an arterial or a venous bypass graft.<sup>11</sup> Quality assessment results are detailed (see online supplementary table S1 and S2). The assessment of the funnel plot suggested no publication bias (see online supplementary figure S1).

Angiography-guided PCI was the more frequently performed strategy (44 697 of 49 517 patients, 90.3%). Baseline characteristics of the included studies are presented in detail (see online supplementary table S3). Additionally, summaries of baseline mean/percentages are provided for the included studies. Compared with the angiography-guided PCI group, patients in

**Figure 1** Flow diagram of study inclusion and exclusion criteria.

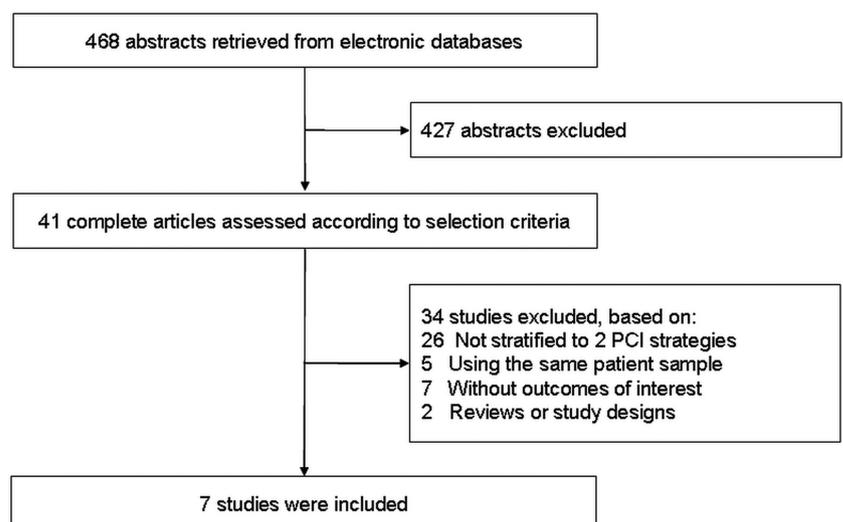


Table 1 Main characteristics of included studies

Primary author, year published	Period	Setting	Patients or lesions	PCI strategies subgroups, n			Exclusion criteria	Maximum follow-up
				FFR threshold	Angiography-guided PCI	FFR-guided PCI		
Prospective studies								
Frohlich, 2014	2004.01-2011.07	Multicentre	All patients treated by PCI	N/A	37 090	2767	STEMI	3.3 years
Koo, 2008	2004.06-2006.01	N/A	Coronary bifurcation lesions with jailed side branches after DES implantation at the main branches	<0.75	110	110	STEMI, LM, totally occluded lesion	9 months
Pijls, 2010	2006.01-2007.09	Multicentre	MVD	≤0.80	496	509	LM, previous CABG, cardiogenic shock, extremely tortuous or calcified coronary arteries	2 years
Wongpraparut, 2005	2000.10-2002.08	Single-centre	Stable angina, MVD	<0.75	80	57	Previous CABG, totally occluded vessels, recent MI	30 months
Retrospective studies								
Di Serafino, 2013	2000.01-2011.06	N/A	Stable or unstable angina, intermediate stenosis in bypass grafts	≤0.80	158	65	STEMI, NSTEMI	3.8 years
Li, 2013	2002.10-2009.12	N/A	Patients referred for coronary revascularisation	<0.75	6268	1090	STEMI, cardiogenic shock, referral for CABG	50.9 months
Puymirat, 2012	2004.01-2008.12	Single-centre	Stable or unstable angina, small vessels	<0.80	495	222	Patients treated with PCI and stenting for a concomitant large vessel, bypass graft stenting, STEMI, NSTEMI, PCI performed without stent implantation	3.3 years

CABG, coronary artery bypass graft surgery; DES, drug eluting stent; FFR, fractional flow reserve; LM, left main stenosis; MI, myocardial infarction; MVD, multivessel disease; N/A, not available; NSTEMI, non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; STEMI, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

the FFR-guided PCI group consisted of fewer current smokers (18.2% vs 19.3%), more patients with hypertension (67.0% vs 59.6%), and used less stents per patient (1.03 vs 1.67). No differences were observed regarding age (65.8 vs 67.8 years), sex (70.7% vs 73.7%), diabetes (25.8% vs 24.5%), hypercholesterolaemia (61.1% vs 80.8%), DES (33.2% vs 67.2%), and contrast agent amount (274.2 vs 297.3 mL).

### Main outcomes

In the study by Di Serafino *et al*, MACCE was defined as the composite of all-cause death, non-fatal MI, target vessel failure, and cerebrovascular accidents. In summary, MACE/MACCE was reported in six studies. Absolute risks of MACE/MACCE were 34.8% for angiography-guided PCI and 22.5% for FFR-guided PCI. The use of FFR led to a reduction of absolute risk by 12.3%. Signs of heterogeneity were found across trials ( $I^2=55%$ , 95% CI 0% to 82%), and a random effects model was used. Compared with angiography-guided PCI, FFR-guided PCI was associated with an obviously decreased MACE/MACCE (OR: 1.71, 95% CI 1.31 to 2.23,  $p<0.001$ ) (figure 2).

Long-term death for both strategies was reported in six studies. Absolute risks of death were 15.3% for angiography-guided PCI and 7.6% for FFR-guided PCI. The use of FFR led to a reduction of absolute risk by 7.7%. Heterogeneity was not found across trials ( $I^2=0%$ , 95% CI 0% to 79%), and a fixed-effects model was used. FFR-guided PCI was associated with a decreased follow-up death in comparison with the angiography-guided PCI strategy (OR: 1.64, 95% CI 1.37 to 1.96,  $p<0.001$ ) (figure 3). Additionally, in-hospital mortality reported in the study by Frohlich *et al* was used for a second analysis because the long-term mortality was not available (OR: 1.68, 95% CI 1.41 to 2.01,  $p<0.001$ ).

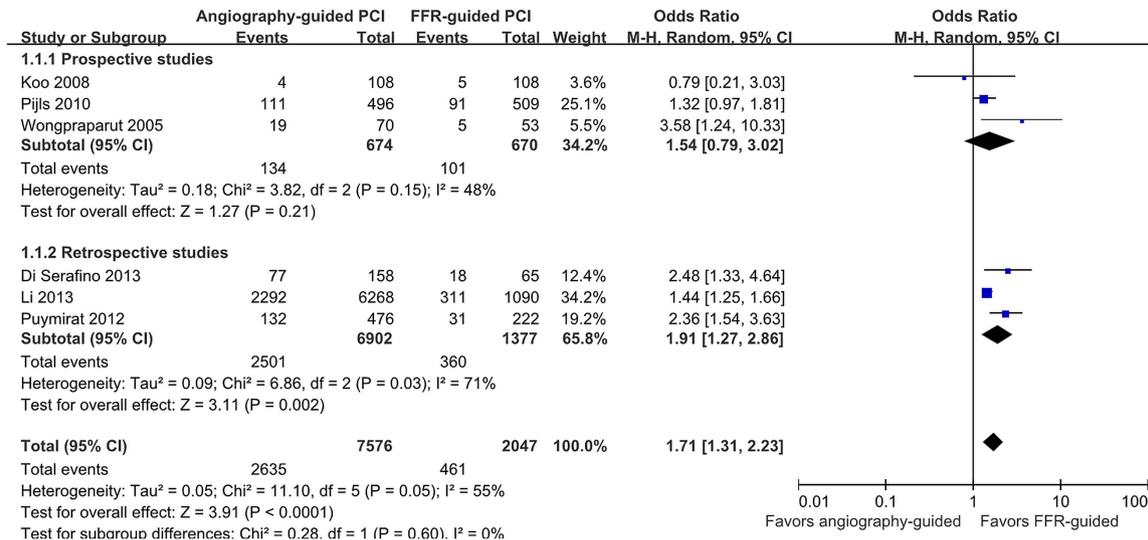
Absolute risks of MI were 8.1% for angiography-guided PCI and 4.2% for FFR-guided PCI. The use of FFR led to a reduction of absolute risk by 3.9%. No heterogeneity was found among the studies ( $I^2=44%$ , 95% CI 0% to 79%), and a fixed-effects model was used. The difference between two groups was significant (OR: 2.05, 95% CI 1.61 to 2.60,  $p<0.001$ ), which indicates that the angiography-guided PCI may increase the risk of MI (figure 4).

In summary, the absolute risk of revascularisation was 20.4% for angiography-guided PCI and 14.8% for FFR-guided PCI. The use of FFR led to a reduction of absolute risk by 5.7%. No heterogeneity was found among the studies ( $I^2=48%$ , 95% CI 0% to 80%), and a fixed-effects model was used. FFR-guided PCI was associated with a decreased repeat revascularisation compared with the angiography-guided PCI strategy (OR: 1.25, 95% CI 1.09 to 1.44,  $p=0.002$ ) (figure 5). Three articles reported on any revascularisation (OR: 1.76, 95% CI 1.18 to 2.63,  $p=0.005$ ), while another three provided the details of target vessel revascularisation (TVR) (OR: 1.31, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.91,  $p=0.16$ ).

Four studies provided information regarding death or MI. The absolute risks of death or MI were 21.9% for angiography-guided PCI and 11.8% for FFR-guided PCI. The use of FFR led to a reduction of absolute risk by 10.2%. Signs of heterogeneity were not found across trials ( $I^2=0%$ , 95% CI 0% to 85%), and a fixed effects model was used. FFR-guided PCI was associated with an obvious decrease in long-term death or MI compared to the angiography-guided PCI strategy (OR: 1.84, 95% CI 1.58 to 2.15,  $p<0.001$ ) (figure 6).

### Sensitivity analysis

Subgroup analysis showed no signs of heterogeneity after excluding the retrospective studies ( $I^2=48%$ , 95% CI 0% to



**Figure 2** Angiography-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus fractional flow reserve-guided PCI major adverse cardiac events/major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events.

85%). Angiography-guided PCI was associated with an increased MACE/MACCE in comparison with FFR-guided PCI strategy (OR: 1.41, 95% CI 1.06 to 1.88, p=0.02). We also performed sensitivity analyses by repeating analyses following the removal of each study one at a time (data not shown). The heterogeneity of MACE/MACCE no longer existed when the study by Puymirat *et al* was removed (I<sup>2</sup>=40%, 95% CI 0% to 78%). Nonetheless, FFR-guided PCI was still associated with a better outcome of MACE/MACCE than the angiography-guided PCI strategy (OR: 1.47, 95% CI 1.30 to 1.66, p<0.001) (see online supplementary figure S2). Sensitivity analyses were also performed by removing the study with the largest sample size (table 2).

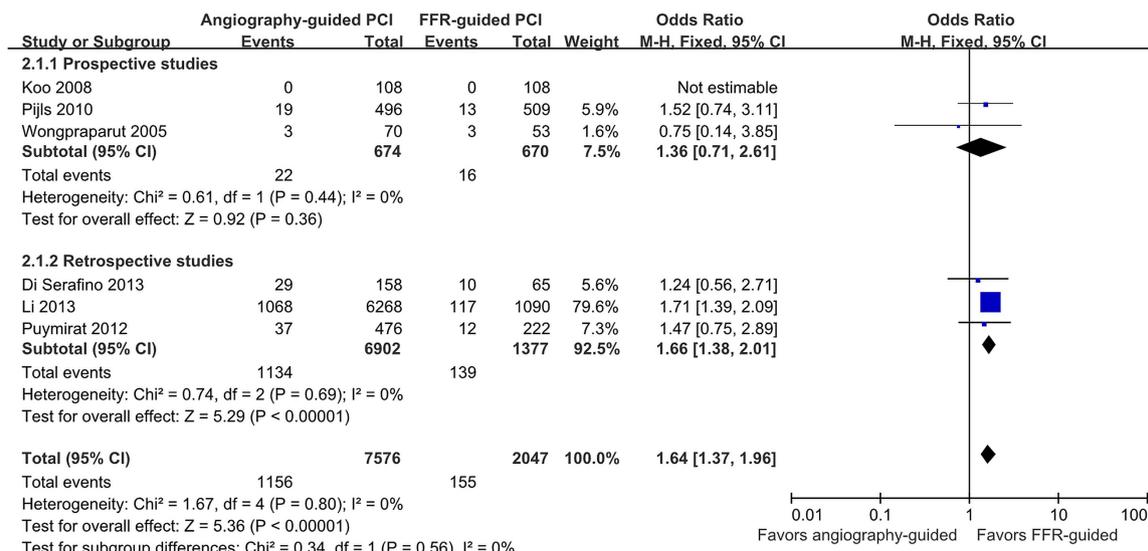
**DISCUSSION**

This meta-analysis supports current guidelines advising the FFR performance for CAD patients, and lesions should only be treated when haemodynamic significance is found. Angiography-guided PCI should be discouraged because the visual estimation of coronary stenosis severity during coronary

angiography does not reveal its haemodynamic significance even when performed and analysed by experienced cardiologists. To our knowledge, this meta-analysis is the only one comparing angiography-guided PCI and FFR-guided PCI strategies.

PCI procedures are always associated with many potential serious procedural complications such as restenosis, stent thrombosis, contrast-induced nephropathy and bleeding. PCI should only be performed in cases in which the benefit of revascularisation outweighs the risk of complications, while this benefit is mainly attributable to the reduction of myocardial ischaemia. FFR was first described by Pijls *et al*<sup>3</sup> and De Bruyne *et al*<sup>14</sup>. Randomised studies have resulted in the consensus that PCI should be performed selectively in coronary lesions in which FFR is positive.

The prospective, randomised, multicenter FAME study has shown a favourable 2-year clinical outcome of FFR-guided PCI compared with angiography-guided PCI in a broad population of patients. This is the only randomised study incorporated into our meta-analysis. In this study, 1005 CAD patients with multi-vessel disease were randomly assigned to angiography-guided



**Figure 3** Angiography-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus fractional flow reserve-guided PCI death.

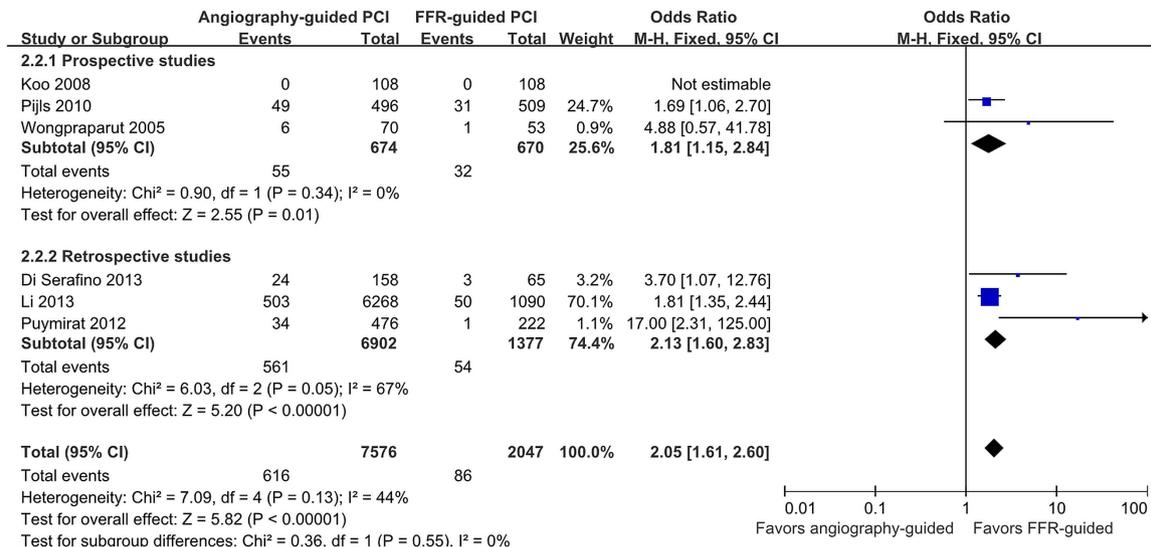


Figure 4 Angiography-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus fractional flow reserve-guided PCI myocardial infarction.

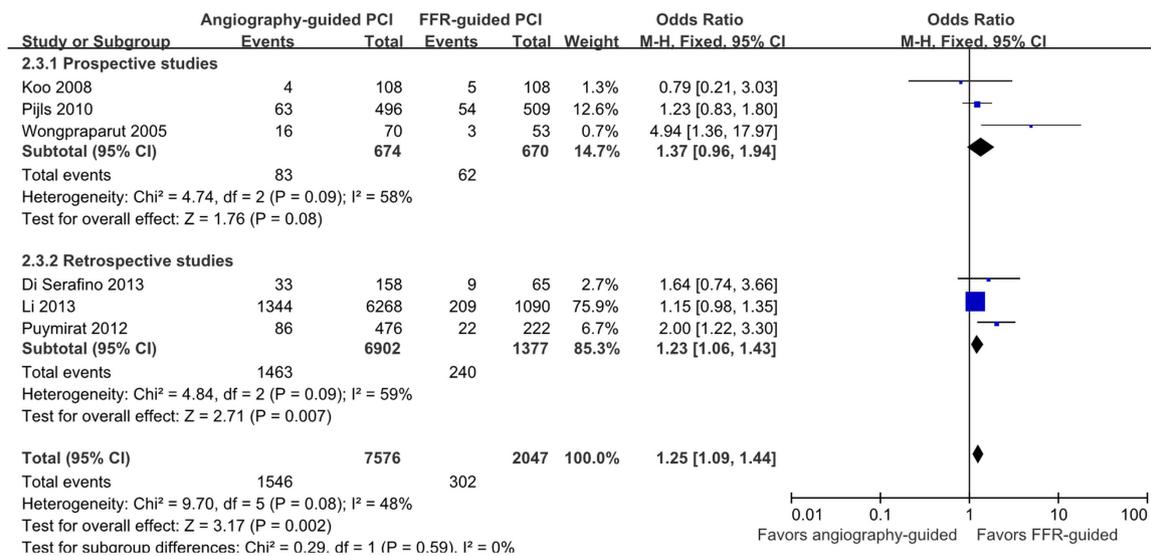


Figure 5 Angiography-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus fractional flow reserve-guided PCI repeat revascularisation.

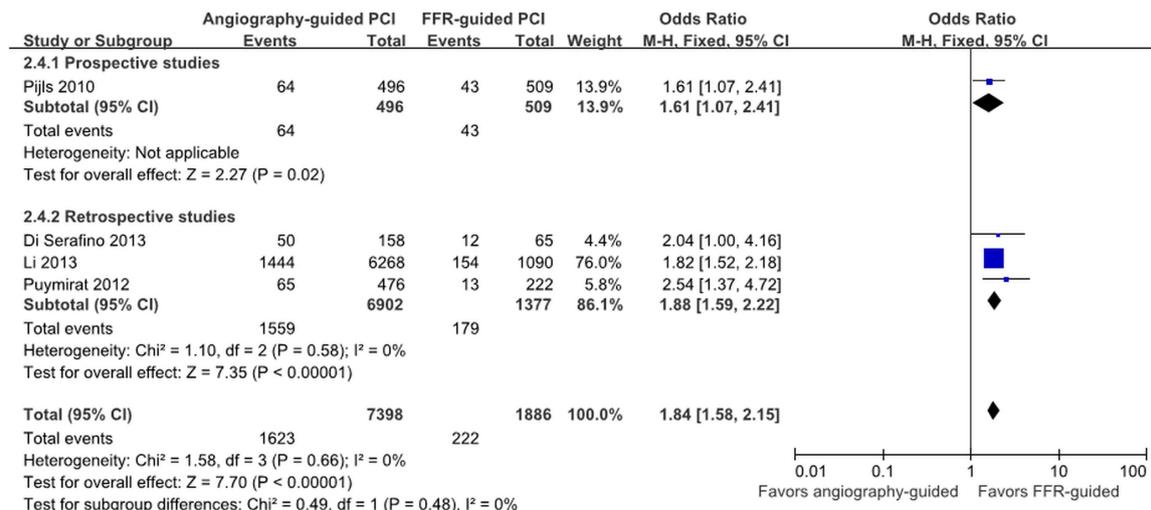


Figure 6 Angiography-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus fractional flow reserve-guided PCI death or myocardial infarction.

Table 2 Sensitivity analyses by removing the study with the largest sample

	MACE/MACCE			Death			MI			Revascularisation			Death or MI		
	I <sup>2</sup> (95% CI)	Results	p Value	I <sup>2</sup> (95% CI)	Results	p Value	I <sup>2</sup> (95% CI)	Results	p Value	I <sup>2</sup> (95% CI)	Results	p Value	I <sup>2</sup> (95% CI)	Results	p Value
Removing a study with the largest sample size															
Li, 2013	57% (0% to 84%)	1.90 (1.26 to 2.87)	0.002	-	-	-	59% (0% to 86%)	3.57 (1.30 to 9.75)	0.01	39% (0% to 77%)	1.58 (1.21 to 2.06)	<0.001	0% (0% to 85%)	1.91 (1.41 to 2.59)	<0.001
Frohlich, 2014	-	-	-	0% (0% to 88%)	1.64 (1.37 to 1.96)	<0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MACE, major adverse cardiac events; MACCE, major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events; MI, myocardial infarction; RR, relative risk; RD, risk difference.

PCI (n=496) or FFR-guided PCI (n=509) groups using an FFR cut-off value of 0.80 as reflecting inducible ischaemia. The routine measurement of FFR during the PCI procedure significantly reduced the rate of MACE (13.2% vs 18.3%, p=0.02) and death or MI (7.3% vs 11.1%, p=0.04) at 1 year. Death or MI (8.4% vs 12.9%, p=0.02) and MI (6.1% vs 9.9%, p=0.03) were also significantly reduced due to FFR at a 2-year follow-up. The rate of MACE/MACCE for FFR-guided PCI and angiography-guided PCI groups reported in our meta-analysis is even greater (22.5% vs 34.8%) than in the FAME study. The results are in accordance with the 5-year follow-up of the DEFER (FFR to Determine the Appropriateness of Angioplasty in Moderate Coronary Stenosis) study, which demonstrated that patients derived no clinical benefit from the revascularisation of angiographic obstructive lesions (>50% stenosis) that were haemodynamically insignificant based on FFR.<sup>15</sup>

The study conducted by Li *et al* examined the largest number of patients with FFR-guided interventions. In this retrospective study, 7358 patients referred for PCI at the Mayo Clinic were divided into angiography-guided PCI (n=6268) and FFR-guided PCI (n=1090) group. Overall, the use of FFR was associated with a non-significant lower incidence of death or MI (p=0.06). The long-term outcome was better in the FFR-guided group after excluding patients in whom PCI was deferred in a vessel with FFR between 0.75 and 0.80.

In previous studies, FFR values ranging between 0.75 and 0.80 were considered to be in a 'grey zone' and required clinical judgment for decision making regarding revascularisation. A study published recently, studied 720 patients retrospectively who deferred revascularisation.<sup>16</sup> No difference was detected when comparing clinical outcomes between the grey zone and borderline FFR groups (0.80–0.85). Lesions with deferred revascularisation because of borderline FFR were associated with a higher risk of deferred lesion intervention compared with lesions with a non-borderline FFR (>0.85). The DEFER study showed that performing PCI in lesions with FFR ≥0.75 does not provide clinical benefit over not performing PCI, but it did not demonstrate that performing PCI in lesions with FFR <0.75 reduces events compared with deferring PCI.

FFR-guided PCI strategy improves outcomes and reduces the number of stents used. However, FFR is not widely applied in clinical practice. Less than 10% of coronary procedures use adjunctive FFR to guide management due to various practical limitations of FFR measurement such as the extra time and expense associated with the use of a coronary pressure wire and the need for the intracoronary or intravenous administration of adenosine.<sup>17</sup> In clinical scenarios, many factors may influence the physician's decision whether to perform revascularisation including patient preference, compliance with medication, bleeding tendency, the complexity of the coronary lesion and various other factors, which may all lead to a decision that can be discordant with the FFR result. Furthermore, there are logistic and economic reasons to perform angiography-guided PCI as it may limit procedures and equipment costs. Sant'Anna *et al* demonstrated that FFR routinely used for decision making modifies treatment decisions in 32% of all stenoses and 48% of all patients, compared with decisions based on angiography alone.

FFR measurement may not always accurately reflect the true significance of a coronary stenosis. Common examples are when using submaximal hyperaemia or a large guiding catheter that may obstruct the ostium of the coronary artery and interfere with maximal blood flow.

The recent introduction of a novel computational method has enabled the calculation of FFR<sub>CT</sub> from cardiac CT imaging data

without the need for additional imaging, medication, or modification of CT acquisition protocols to determine the functional significance of coronary artery lesions. Its diagnostic accuracy has been evaluated in three prospective, multicenter studies using measured FFR as the reference standard.<sup>18–20</sup> This would greatly help patients and their physicians avoid unnecessary procedures, and will result in significant cost savings to the health system.

In patients with stable CAD and objectively documented myocardial ischaemia diagnosed by stress testing or FFR, a collaborative meta-analysis of contemporary randomised clinical trials including five trials<sup>21–25</sup> and 4064 patients indicated that PCI with medical therapy (MT) was not associated with a reduction in death, non-fatal MI, unplanned revascularisation, or angina compared with MT alone,<sup>26</sup> which suggests that the relationship between ischaemia and mortality is not altered by revascularisation of coronary stenoses. The common practice of ischaemia-guided revascularisation (either using non-invasive testing techniques or FFR) where the presence of myocardial ischaemia routinely determines patient selection for coronary angiography and revascularisation should be addressed. Prevention by risk factor control remains the most effective way of reducing adverse outcomes through healthy lifestyle and medications.

### Study limitations

Seven studies including 49 517 patients met our inclusion criteria. The issue of bias and heterogeneity might not be fully investigated using such small sample size. Because of limited randomised data, this meta-analysis included both prospective and retrospective studies. Therefore, more than half the included studies were retrospective analyses. The inclusion of studies with different designs and retrospective studies is likely to have induced heterogeneity in the results, as illustrated by the differences found between prospective and retrospective studies. Furthermore, lesions of different characteristics were incorporated because limited studies were found comparing angiography-guided and FFR-guided PCI. TVR was only reported in three studies. Only one study performed by Pijls *et al*<sup>5</sup> included all enrolled patients in their analysis of

primary and secondary endpoints according to the intention-to-treat (ITT) principle. Frohlich *et al*<sup>10</sup> performed a complete case analysis, and patients with missing values were excluded. The missing data in each study will possibly induce heterogeneity and influence the results. The results and conclusions should be interpreted with these limitations in mind.

### CONCLUSIONS

This meta-analysis supports current guidelines advising the FFR-guided PCI strategy for CAD. PCI should only be performed when haemodynamic significance is found. More prospective research should be performed to investigate the efficacy and safety of FFR measurement in different kinds of lesions.

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**Contributors** Conceived and designed the experiments: DZ, SL, XS. Performed the experiments: DZ, FY, FX, MZ. Analysed the data: SY, XC. Wrote the paper: DZ, XS.

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**Competing interests** None.

**Patient consent** Obtained.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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### Key messages

#### What is already known on this subject?

Fractional flow reserve (FFR) is recommended to guide percutaneous coronary revascularisation. However, the adoption of FFR into daily clinical practice has been limited due to the invasive nature of the procedure, the need for pharmacologic vasodilation, and risks related to the instrumentation of the coronary arteries.

#### What might this study add?

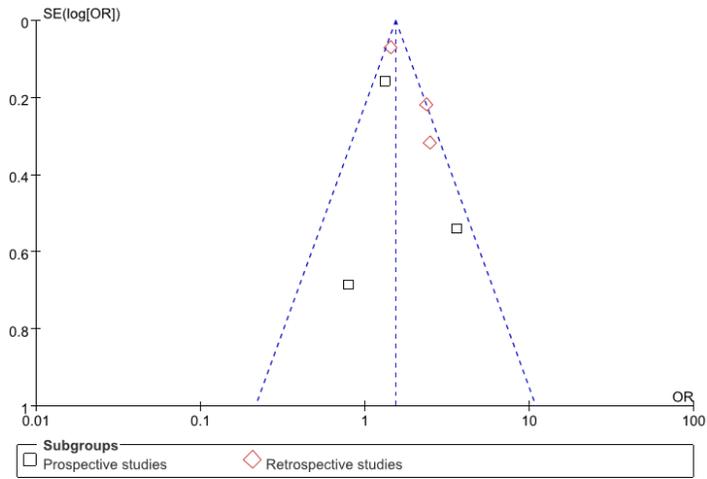
FFR-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) was associated with lower major adverse cardiac events/major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (OR: 1.71, 95% CI 1.31 to 2.23), death (OR: 1.64, 95% CI 1.37 to 1.96), myocardial infarction (MI) (OR: 2.05, 95% CI 1.61 to 2.60), repeat revascularisation (OR: 1.25, 95% CI 1.09 to 1.44), and death or MI (OR: 1.84, 95% CI 1.58 to 2.15) than angiography-guided PCI strategy. Percutaneous coronary revascularisation should be determined by FFR results.

#### How might this impact on clinical practice?

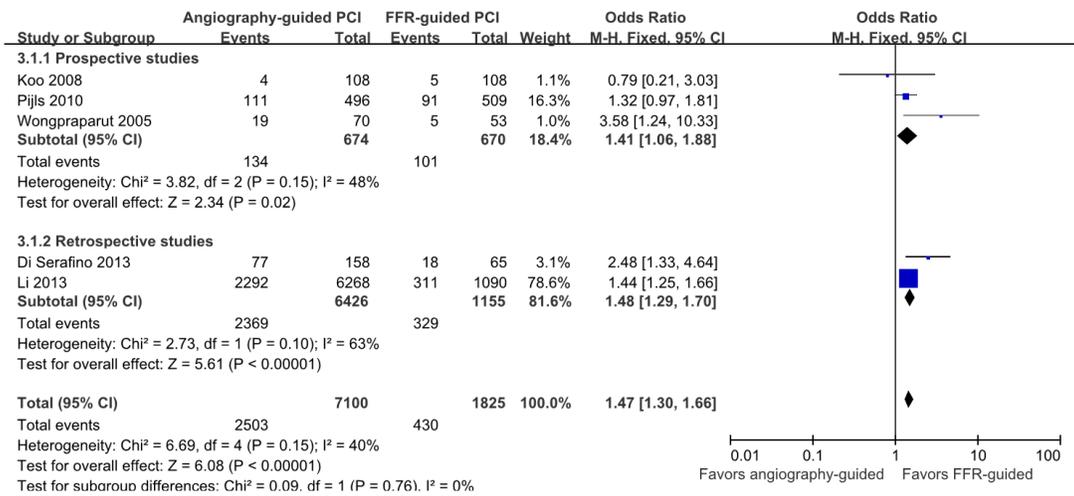
This study summarises the importance of FFR, and provides strong evidence for FFR-guided PCI.

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Supplementary figure 1. Funnel Plot of Studies Examining the Primary Endpoint



Supplementary figure 2. Sensitivity Analysis



## Supplementary table 1. Quality of Prospective Studies

Primary Author , Year Published	RCT	Power Calculation	Blinded Assessment of Outcomes	ITT Analysis	Repeat Coronary Angiography During Follow-up	Completed Follow-up
Fröhlich, 2014	No	No	No	No	N/A	100%
Koo,2008	No	No	Yes	No	No	98.2%
Pijls,2010	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Initially assigned strategy	93.6%
Wongpraparut,2005	No	No	No	No	No	89.8%

RCT = randomized clinical trial; ITT = intention-to-treat; other abbreviations as in Table 1.

## Supplementary table 2. Quality of Retrospective Studies

Primary Author , Year Published	Control for Confounders	Blinded Assessment of Outcomes	Repeat Coronary Angiography During Follow-up	Completed Follow-up
Di Serafino,2013	± (registry)	Yes	–	96%
Li,2013	± (registry)	N/A	–	95.8%
Puymirat,2012	± (registry)	Yes	–	97%

± = issue possibly source of bias; – = issue likely to be source of bias; other abbreviations as in Table 1.

## Supplementary table 3. Baseline Characteristics of Included Studies

Primary Author , Year Published	Age, Mean, yrs		Male, %		Current Smoker, %		Diabetes, %		Hypertension, %		Hypercholesterolemia, %		Stents used per patient, n		DES, %		Contrast agent, ml		Cost	
	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR	Angiography	FFR
<b>Prospective studies</b>																				
Fröhlich, 2014	65.8*	64.2*	74.3	73.9	19.8	16.6	23.4	24.7	56.0	63.7	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Koo,2008	63	62	69.1	68.2	N/A	N/A	29.1	28.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pijls,2010	64.2	64.6	72.6	75.4	31.5	27.1	25.2	24.2	65.9	61.3	73.0	71.9	2.7	1.9	N/A	N/A	302	272	\$6007±281	\$5332±326
Wongpraparut,2005	62	58	80.0	75.4	47.5	49.1	35.0	43.9	71.3	78.9	60.0	66.7	1.28	1.04	N/A	N/A	275	291	\$3167±1194	\$2572±934
<b>Retrospective studies</b>																				
Di Serafino,2013	71	69	76.6	76.9	41.1	46.2	29.1	23.1	57.0	56.9	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.3	13.3	13.8	294	277	€	€
Li,2013	67.9	65.7	70.5	62.7	13.3	12.8	29.7	28.0	78.1	79.2	81.6	55.7	1.5	0.6	70.4	33.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puymirat,2012	71.7	71.6	67.9	58.1	45.7	38.7	32.9	26.1	65.3	58.6	N/A	N/A	1.21	0.45	43.0	50.0	N/A	N/A	€ 4714±37	€
<b>Summary of baseline mean/percentage</b>																				
	67.8	65.8	73.7	70.7	19.3	18.2	24.5	25.8	59.6	67.0	80.8	61.1	1.67	1.03	67.2	33.2	297.3	274.2		

DES = drug eluting stent; FFR = fractional flow reserve; N/A = not available; \*median.