The Impact of Side Branch Predilatation on Procedural and Long-term Clinical Outcomes in Coronary Bifurcation Lesions Treated by the Provisional Approach

Pil Sang Song, a Young Bin Song, b Jeong Hoon Yang, b Joo-Yong Hahn, b Seung-Hyuk Choi, b Jin-Ho Choi, b Bon-Kwon Koo, c Ki Bae Seung, d Seung-Jung Park, c and Hyeon-Cheol Gwon b,*

aDivision of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, Busan, Korea
bDivision of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seúl, Korea
cSeoul National University Hospital, Seúl, Korea
dCatholic University Kangnam St. Mary’s Hospital, Seúl, Korea
eUlsan University Asan Medical Center, Seúl, Korea
Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic diagram of quantitative coronary angiographic analysis. (1) Main vessel proximal reference diameter; (2) main vessel distal reference diameter; (3) side branch distal reference diameter; (4) main vessel proximal (proximal to SB take-off) minimum luminal diameter; (5) main vessel middle (< 5 mm distal to take-off) minimum luminal diameter; (6) main vessel distal minimum luminal diameter; (7) side branch ostial (< 5 mm distal to take-off) minimum luminal diameter; (8) side branch distal minimum luminal diameter; (9) main vessel lesion length; and (10) side branch lesion length. SB, side branch.