Table 1

***Ad hoc* PCI**
Haemodynamically unstable patients (including cardiogenic shock).
Culprit lesion in STEMI and NSTE-ACS.
Stable low-risk patients with single or double vessel disease (proximal LAD excluded) and favourable morphology (RCA, non-ostial LCx, mid- or distal LAD).
Non-recurrent restenotic lesions.
Revascularization at an interval
Lesions with high-risk morphology.
Chronic heart failure.
Renal failure (creatinine clearance <60 mL/min), if total contrast volume required >4 mL/kg.
Stable patients with MVD including LAD involvement.
Stable patients with ostial or complex proximal LAD lesion.
Any clinical or angiographic evidence of higher periprocedural risk with *ad hoc* PCI.

Table 2

	Subset of CAD by anatomy	Class[a]	Level[b]	Ref.[c]
For prognosis	Left main >50%[d]	I	A	30, 31, 54
	Any proximal LAD >50%[d]	I	A	30–37
	2VD or 3VD with impaired LV function[d]	I	B	30–37
	Proven large area of ischaemia (>10% LV)	I	B	13, 14, 38
	Single remaining patent vessel >50% stenosis[d]	I	C	—
	1VD without proximal LAD and without >10% ischaemia	III	A	39, 40, 53
For symptoms	Any stenosis >50% with limiting angina or angina equivalent, unresponsive to OMT	I	A	30, 31, 39–43
	Dyspnoea/CHF and >10% LV ischaemia/viability supplied by >50% stenotic artery	IIa	B	14, 38
	No limiting symptoms with OMT	III	C	—

[a]Class of recommendation.
[b]Level of evidence.
[c]References.
[d]With documented ischaemia or FFR <0.80 for angiographic diameter stenoses 50–90%.
CAD = coronary artery disease; CHF = chronic heart failure; FFR = fractional flow reserve; LAD = left anterior descending; LV = left ventricle; OMT = optimal medical therapy; VD = vessel disease.

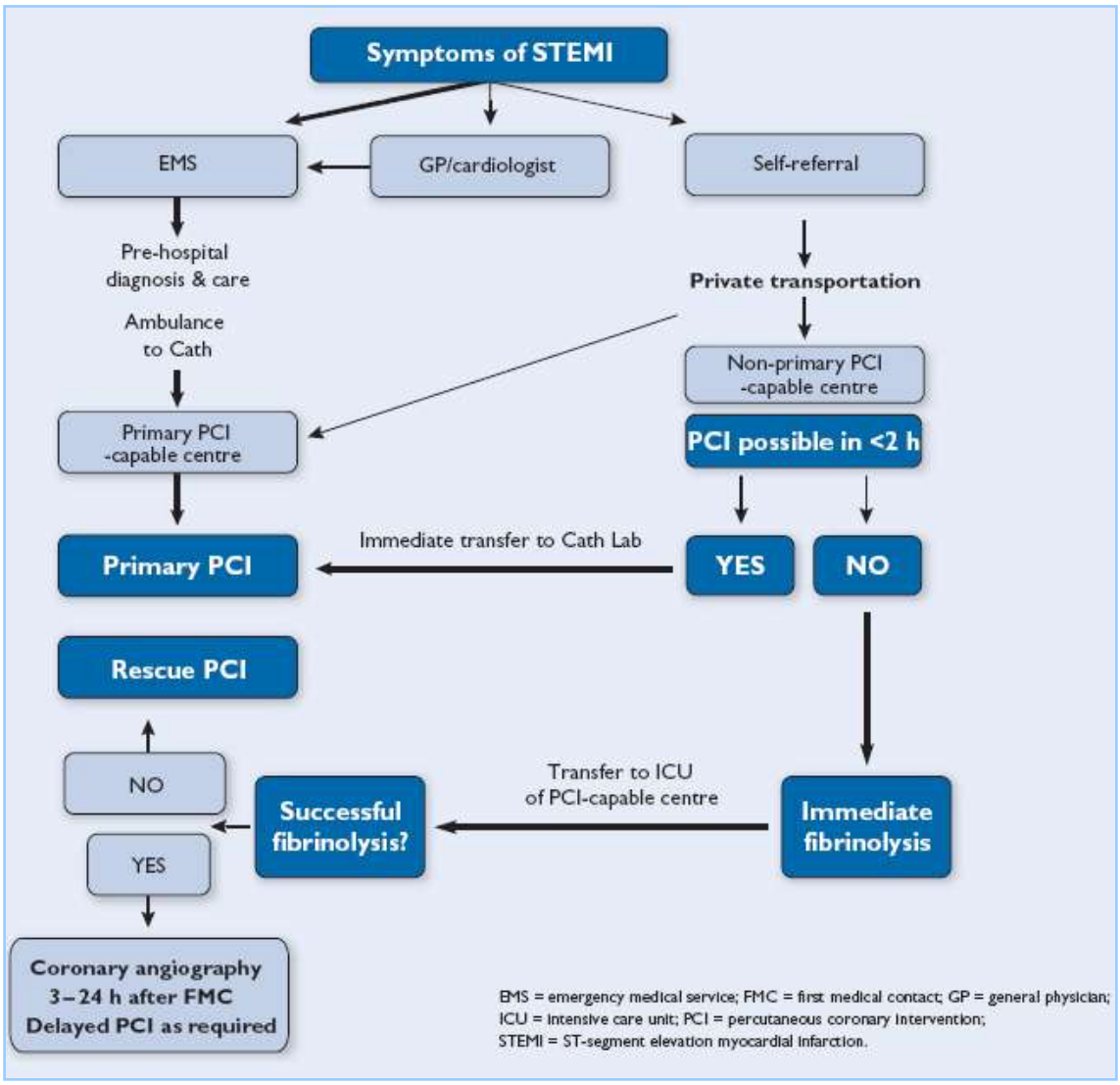
Table 3

Subset of CAD by anatomy	Favours CABG	Favours PCI
1VD or 2VD - non-proximal LAD	IIb C	I C
1VD or 2VD - proximal LAD	I A	IIa B
3VD simple lesions, full functional revascularization achievable with PCI, SYNTAX score ≤22	I A	IIa B
3VD complex lesions, incomplete revascularization achievable with PCI, SYNTAX score >22	I A	III A
Left main (isolated or 1VD, ostium/shaft)	I A	IIa B
Left main (isolated or 1VD, distal bifurcation)	I A	IIb B
Left main + 2VD or 3VD, SYNTAX score ≤32	I A	IIb B
Left main + 2VD or 3VD, SYNTAX score ≥33	I A	III B

Table 4

Specification	Class[a]	Level[b]
An invasive strategy is indicated in patients with: • GRACE score >140 or at least one high-risk criterion. • recurrent symptoms. • inducible ischaemia at stress test.	I	A
An early invasive strategy (<24 h) is indicated in patients with GRACE score >140 or multiple other high-risk criteria.	I	A
A late invasive strategy (within 72 h) is indicated in patients with GRACE score <140 or absence of multiple other high-risk criteria but with recurrent symptoms or stress-inducible ischaemia.	I	A
Patients at very high ischaemic risk (refractory angina, with associated heart failure, arrhythmias or haemodynamic instability) should be considered for emergent coronary angiography (<2 h).	IIa	C
An invasive strategy should not be performed in patients: • at low overall risk. • at a particular high-risk for invasive diagnosis or intervention.	III	A

Fig 1


Symptoms of STEMI
EMS
GP/cardiologist
Self-referral
Pre-hospital diagnosis & care
Ambulance to Cath
Private transportation
Non-primary PCI -capable centre
Primary PCI -capable centre
PCI possible in <2 h
Immediate transfer to Cath Lab
Primary PCI
YES
NO
Rescue PCI
NO
Successful fibrinolysis?
Transfer to ICU of PCI-capable centre
Immediate fibrinolysis
YES
Coronary angiography 3–24 h after FMC Delayed PCI as required
EMS = emergency medical service; FMC = first medical contact; GP = general physician; ICU = intensive care unit; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; STEMI = ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.