Part I - Coronary Track - Invasive diagnostic assessment

1.1 - Natural history of coronary artery disease
1.2 - Coronary track – Invasive diagnostic assessment - Vascular access and closure
1.3 - Coronary track – Invasive diagnostic assessment - Invasive Coronary Angiography
1.4 - Coronary track – Invasive diagnostic assessment - Invasive haemodynamic assessment
1.5 - Coronary track – Invasive diagnostic assessment - Invasive physiological assessment of coronary artery disease
1.6 - Invasive imaging: cardiac catheterization and angiography
1.7 - Intravascular Imaging
1.8 - Intravascular Ultrasound
1.9 - Optical Coherence Tomography
1.10 - Endomyocardial biopsy
1.11 - Radiation protection
1.12 - Contrast agents and renal protection

Part II – Coronary Track: Percutaneous interventions - DEVICES and TOOLS

2.1 - Guide catheters and wires for PCI (except CTOs)
2.2 - Balloon angioplasty technology
2.3 - Coronary artery stents (including DES)
2.4 - Biodegradable scaffolds
2.5 - Drug-coated balloons
2.6 - Lesion subsets
2.7 - Bifurcation lesions
2.8 - Calcified and Resistant lesions (including Rotational atherectomy)
2.9 - Left main coronary artery disease
2.10 - Chronic total occlusions (including specific guides and wires)
2.11 - Bypass graft disease
2.12 Device failure (stent thrombosis and in-stent restenosis)
2.13 - Interventions for stable coronary disease
2.14 - Interventions for patients with multivessel CAD (including hybrid approach)
2.15 - Interventions for ST-segment elevation acute myocardial infarction (including thrombectomy)
2.16 - Interventions in patients with NSTE-ACS
2.17 - Interventions for patients with diabetes mellitus
2.18 - Interventions for patients with chronic kidney disease
2.19 - Interventions with Cardiogenic shock
2.20 - Complications and Management
2.21 - Peri-Procedural and Post-Procedural Antithrombotic Pharmacotherapy
2.22 - Secondary prevention and follow-up

Part III: Percutaneous interventions for structural and congenital heart disease (Non-coronary Track)

3.1 Transcatheter Aortic Valve treatment: aortic balloon valvuloplasty and TAVI
3.2 Transcatheter mitral and tricuspid interventions (TMTCI)
3.3 Transcoronary ablation of septal hypertrophy (TASH)
3.4 Percutaneous pulmonary intervention (including valvuloplasty and valve implantation)
3.5 Atrial interventions (including Left atrial appendage occlusion and Atrial septal defect and patent foramen ovale closure)
3.6 Percutaneous closure of paravalvular leaks and ventricular septal defect closure
3.7 Cell–based regenerative therapy and Techniques of myocardial stem cell delivery
3.8 Cardiac catheterisation in children and adults with grown-up congenital heart disease
Part IV: Peripheral percutaneous interventions

4.1 Carotid, subclavian, brachiocephalic and vertebral interventions
4.2 Endovascular interventions for Acute Ischemic Stroke
4.3 Thoracic and abdominal aortic disease
4.4 Peripheral arterial occlusive disease
4.5 Renovascular interventions for arterial hypertension

Part V: Logistics, study interpretation and consensus on clinical end-points

5.1 Logistics - Patient information, ethics and inform consent
5.2 Logistics – Heart Team
5.3 Logistics - the cardiac catheterisation laboratory environment
5.4 Clinical trial design and management
5.5 Study understanding, statistical knowledge and data collection
5.6 Consensus on definitions of clinical endpoints