



In the United States, approximately 10 million people suffer from refractory angina and based on evidence from a recent real-world analysis of a multi-payer database, 28% of patients have recurring angina 1-year post-PCI [1]. With trials like the International Study of Comparative Health Effectiveness with Medical and Invasive Approaches (ISCHEMIA) highlighting no additional benefit in outcomes with an invasive approach post mechanical revascularization for residual angina, novel methods to manage angina in conjunction with pharmacotherapeutic and mechanical revascularization options

