To the Editor:

We would like to thank Dr. Sevket et al for their kind interest on our article, "Impact of Lesion Length on Functional Significance in Intermediate Coronary Lesions."¹ Currently, myocardial fractional flow reserve (FFR) is an established tool for judging myocardial ischemia, particularly in intermediate coronary lesions. The main advantage of FFR is not only simultaneously convenient evaluation with diagnostic coronary angiography, but also usefulness for multivessel disease compared with other physiological evaluation modalities. However, in our real world practice we have often experienced cases judging myocardial ischemia in coronary stenosis only from findings of coronary angiography, due mainly to cost and procedure time. As a recently published report demonstrated, 16% to 57% mismatches in the determination of myocardial ischemia

exist between angiography and FFR,² and we should recognize that coronary angiography cannot accurately predict physiological significance. We aimed to investigate predicting angiographic factors in physiological significance. Our study demonstrated that lesion length has a great impact on physiological myocardial ischemia in intermediate coronary lesions.

As Dr Sevkett et al addressed in their letter, regarding the relationship between coronary risk factor and coronary lesion features, that more frequently diabetic patients have longer coronary lesions compared with the nondiabetic patients in our study (13.3 ± 8.0 mm vs 11.3 ± 6.6 mm, $P = 0.04$), whereas other risk factors including hypertension, dyslipidemia, and current smoker were not significantly related to coronary lesion features. Several previous studies demonstrated that diabetic patients have more diffuse and longer small vessel and multivessel coronary lesions.^{3,4} For these patients, judgment as to whether or not revascularization should be performed is not easy due to complicated lesion morphology. We suggest that physiological evaluation methods should be performed, particularly in patients with diabetes.

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