

The landmark Lipid-Rich Plaque (LRP) study was designed to demonstrate that intravascular NIRS imaging can identify patients and plaques at risk for subsequent non-culprit major adverse cardiovascular events (NC-MACE) during a 24-month period. The results were presented at TCT 2018 in San Diego and published online in *The Lancet* on September 27, 2019.

The study successfully met both its co-primary endpoints as well as its key secondary endpoints, providing clinical evidence that intravascular NIRS imaging can accurately identify both vulnerable patients and vulnerable plaques that are at significantly higher risk for subsequent NC-MACE.