











Myocardial revascularization: today & tomorrow

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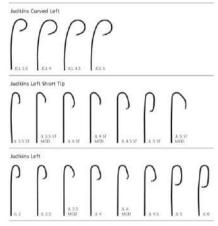








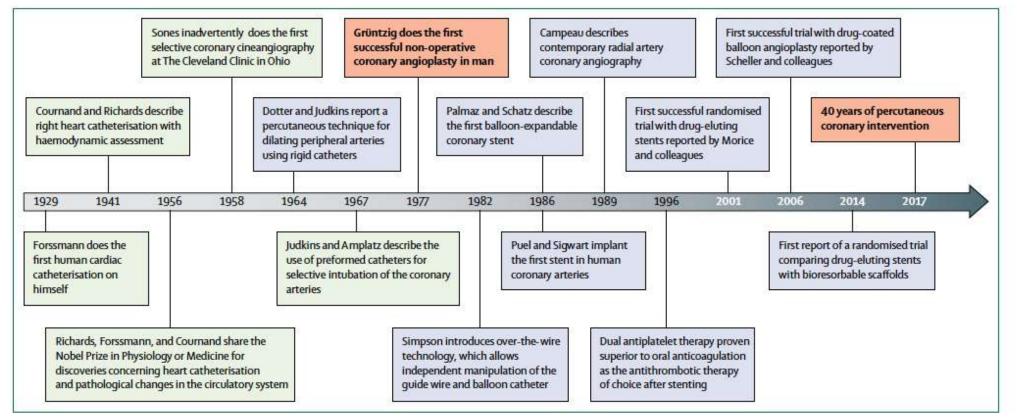






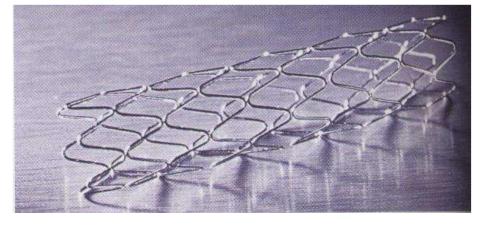
1958 – Sones, 1st selective coronary angiography

1967 – Judkins, preformed catheters

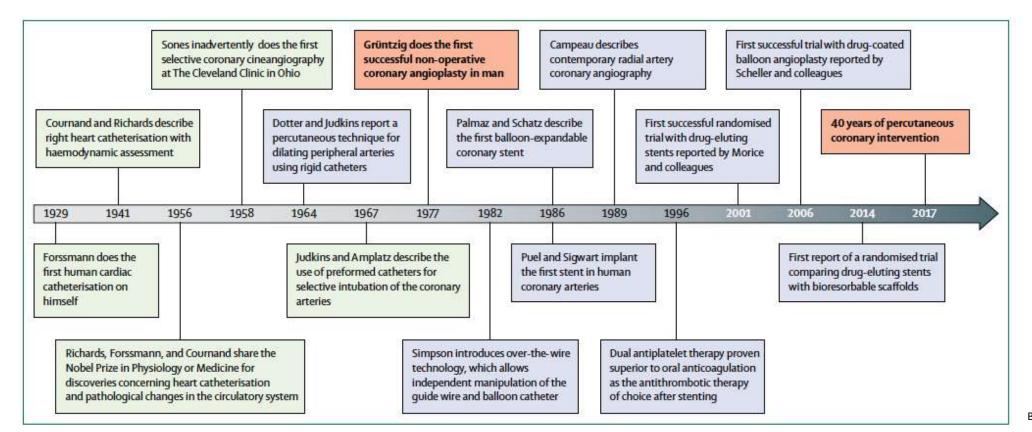


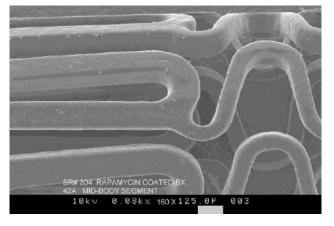


1977 – Gruntzig, 1st balloon angioplasty

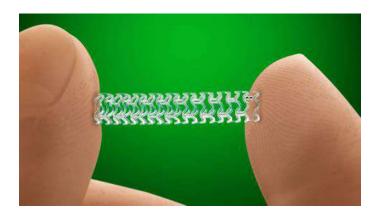


1986 – 1st coronary stent

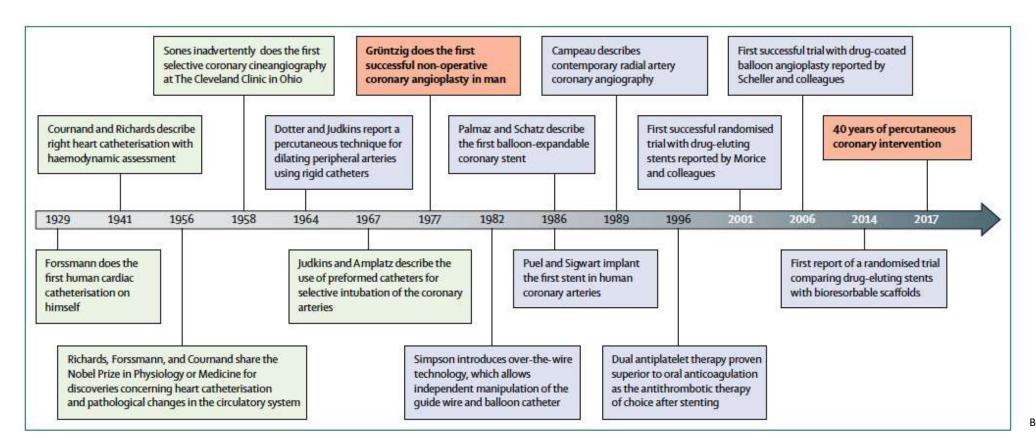


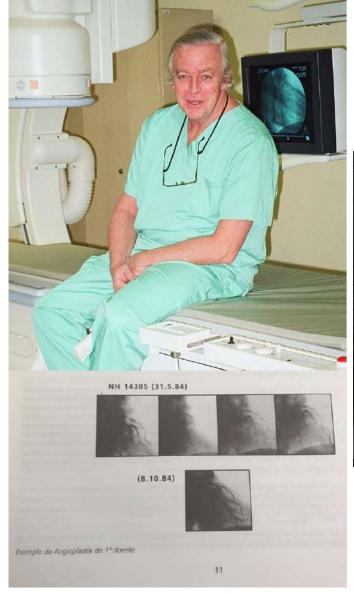


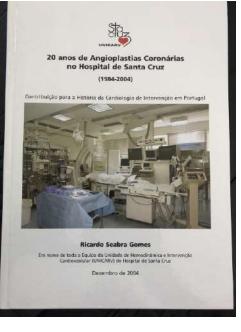
2001- 1st Drug eluting stent

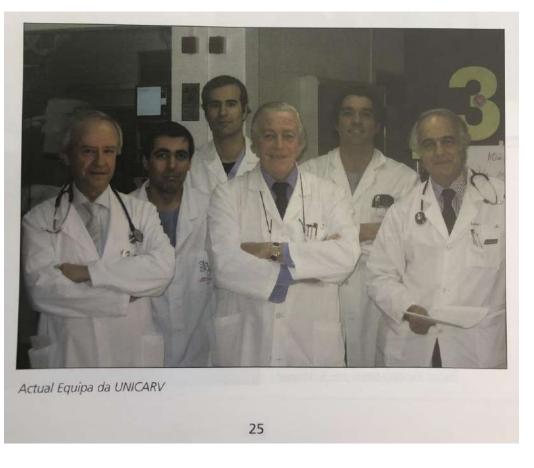


2014- 1st Bioresorbable stent (Absorb)









1984- 1º stent in Portugal

2004- 20 anos angioplastia em Portugal

Present

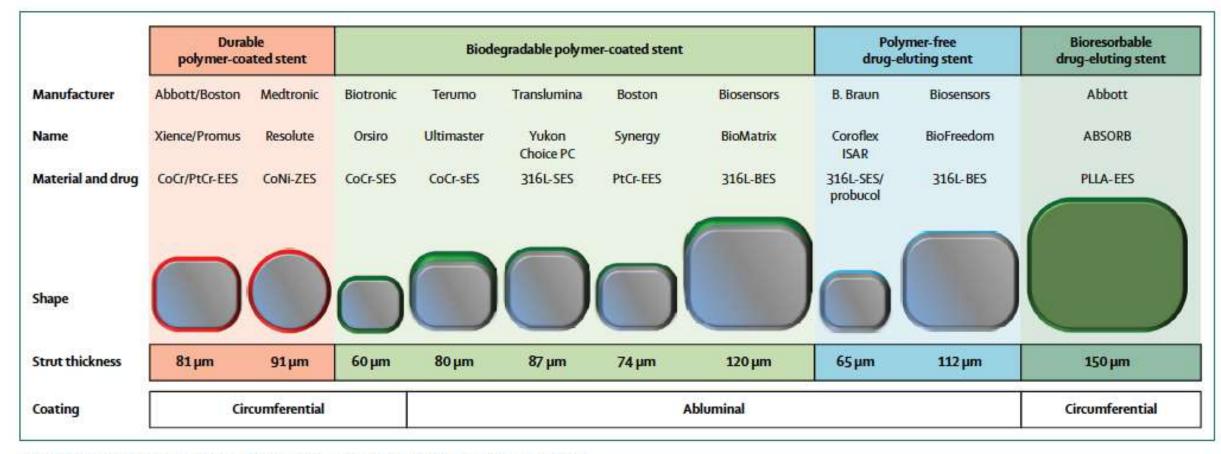


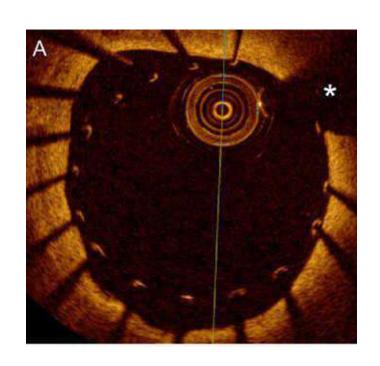
Figure 3: Overview of principal characteristics of selected drug-eluting stents and scaffolds

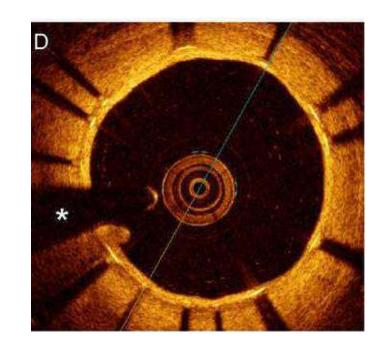
Devices shown have Conformité Européene-mark approval for use and published trial data from large-scale randomised clinical trials (>1500 enrolled patients) with follow-up of at least 2 years.

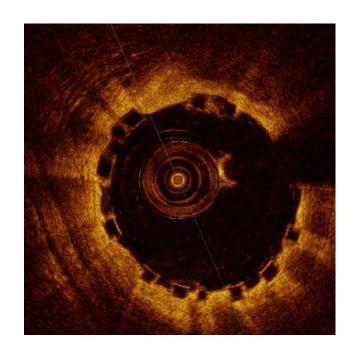
CoCr=cobalt chromium. PtCR=platinum chromium. EES=everolimus-eluting stent. CoNi=cobalt nickel. ZES=zotarolimus-eluting stent. SES=sirolimus-eluting stent. 316L=marine-grade stainless steel.

BES=biolimus A9-eluting stent. PLLA=poly-L-lactic acid

Strut thickness and endothelialisation - OCT













FOCUS ISSUE: TRANSCATHETER CARDIOVASCULAR THERAPEUTICS

State-of-the-Art Paper

Role of Endothelial Shear Stress in Stent Restenosis and Thrombosis

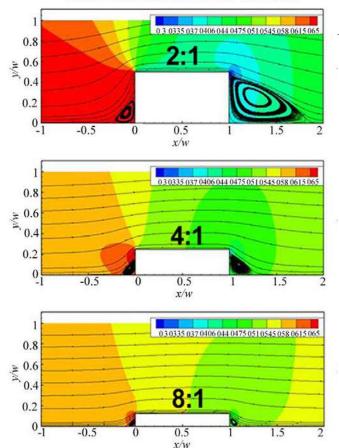
Pathophysiologic Mechanisms and Implications for Clinical Translation

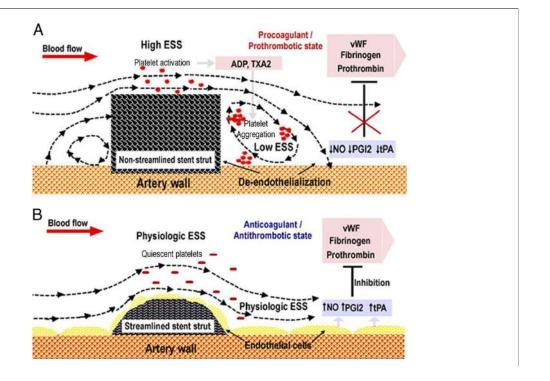
Konstantinos C. Koskinas, MD, MSc,*† Yiannis S. Chatzizisis, MD, PHD,*† Antonios P. Antoniadis, MD, PHD,*† George D. Giannoglou, MD, PHD*

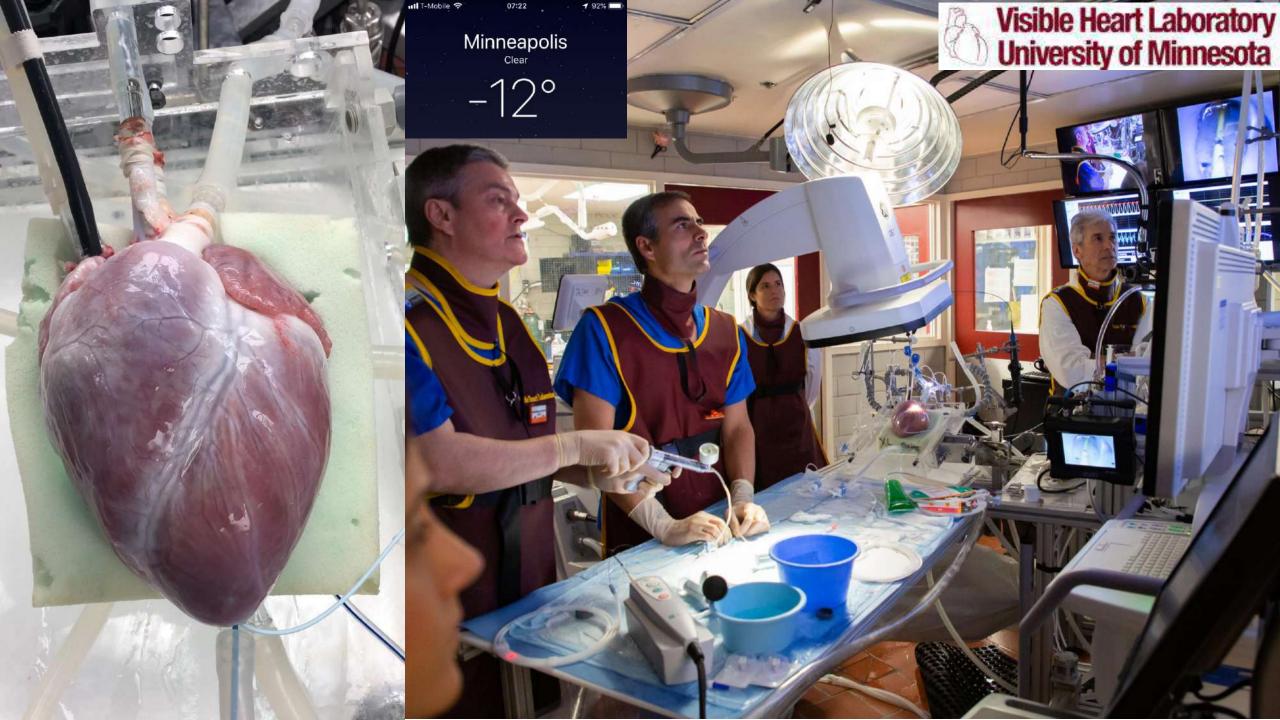
Thessaloniki, Greece; and Boston, Massachusetts

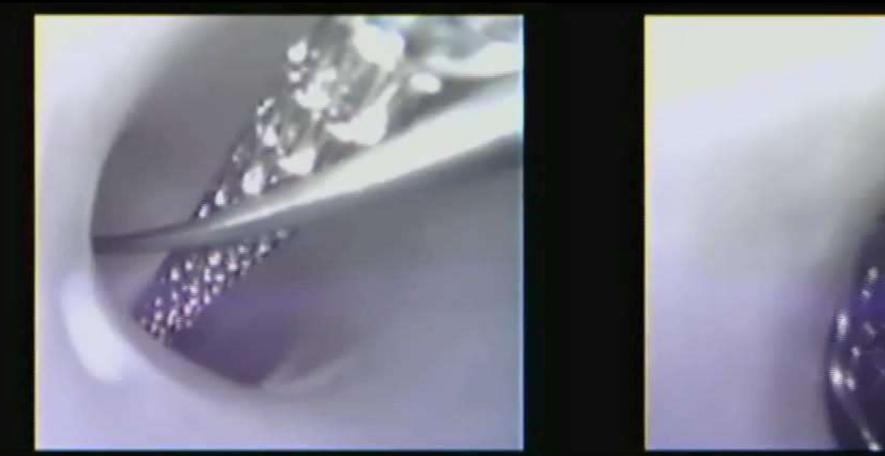


Non-streamlined struts







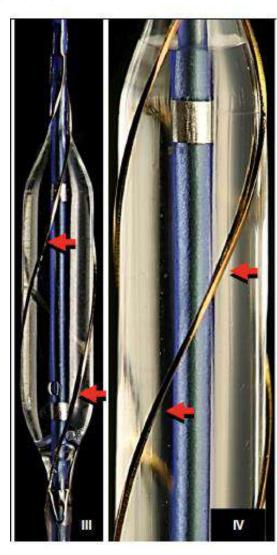




Past & Present



Angioplasty balloon (before and after inflation)



Scoring balloon (helical nitinol)



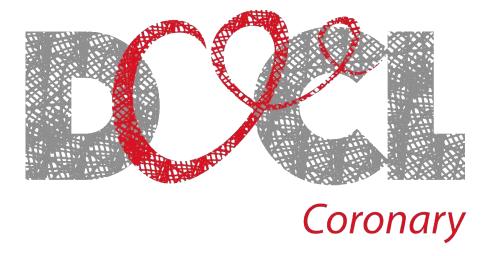
Cutting balloon (angiotomes)



Drug-eluting balloon

Byrne, RA. Lancet 2017; 390: 781-92





D@CL #19 - DEB em Vasos Nativos - Hospital Garcia de Orta (28/6/2019)

Many toys...what about indications for PCI?



ESC/EACTS GUIDELINES

2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization

The Task Force on myocardial revascularization of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)

Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions (EAPCI)

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Indications for revascularization in patients with stable angina or silent ischaemia

Extent of CAD (anatomical and/or functional)				
For	Left main disease with stenosis >50%.c 68-71	Į.	A	
prognosis	Proximal LAD stenosis >50%. c 62,68,70,72	II.	A	
	Two- or three-vessel disease with stenosis >50% with impaired LV function (LVEF ≤35%). c 61,62,68,70,73–83		A	
	Large area of ischaemia detected by functional testing (>10% LV) or abnormal invasive FFR. d 24,59,84–90	I.	В	
	Single remaining patent coronary artery with stenosis >50%.c	Î	C	

Past...!







ESC/EACTS GUIDELINES

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PCI CABG Left internal thoracic artery to left anterior descending Left coronary artery Right internal thoracic artery or radial artery Circumflex Right coronary coronary artery artery Sequential anastomosis Left anterior to obtuse marginal descending 1 and 3 coronary artery Distal right coronary artery **FAVOURS PCI FAVOURS CABG**

Clinical characteristics

Presence of severe co-morbidity (not adequately reflected by scores)

Advanced age/frailty/reduced life expectancy

Restricted mobility and conditions that affect the rehabilitation process

Clinical characteristics

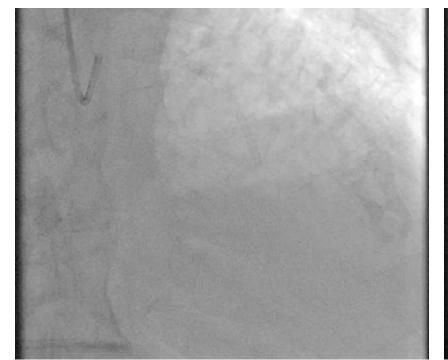
Diabetes

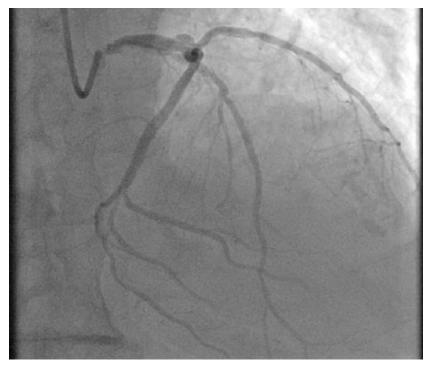
Reduced LV function (EF ≤35%)

Contraindication to DAPT

Recurrent diffuse in-stent restenosis

What about left main?





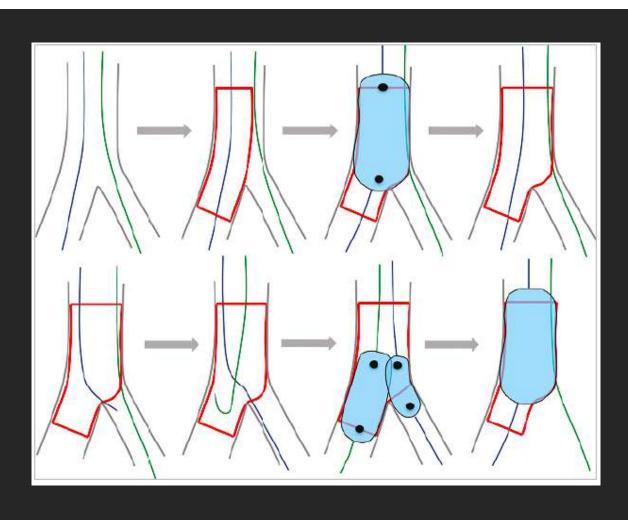
Left main CAD								
Left main disease with low SYNTAX score (0 - 22).69,121,122,124,145–148		Α		A				
Left main disease with intermediate SYNTAX score (23 - 32). 69,121,122,124,145-148		A	lla	A				
Left main disease with high SYNTAX score (≥33).c 69,121,122,124,146–148		A	111	В				





1961 1849 (68 y , 68 y) Coronario Intervencao Coro 3040 2017 nage size: 512 x 512 New size: 762 x 762 No.: 109 WW: 134 Zoom: 149% Angle: 0 lm: 1742

25/03/2019, 11:39:53

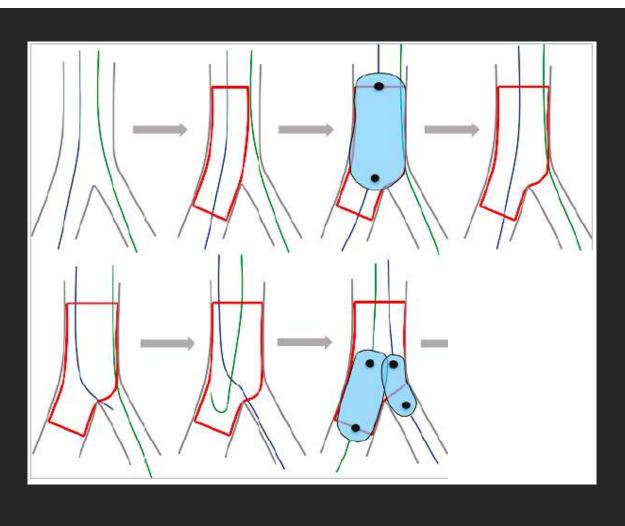


JPEGL ossless: Non-hierarchical-LstOrderPrediction





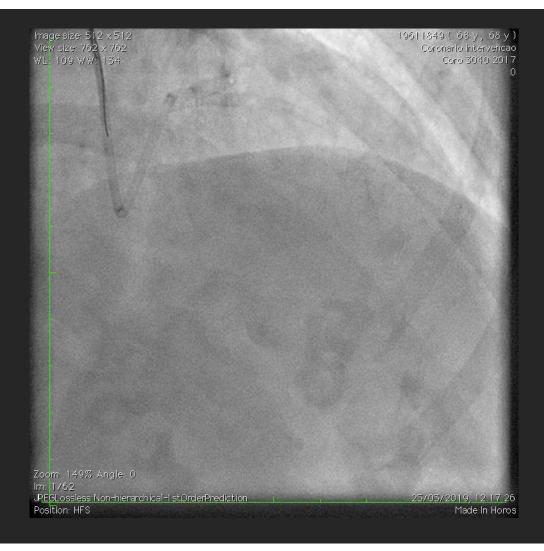
lmage size: 512 x 512 View size: 762 x 762 19611849 (68 y, 68 y) Coronario Intervencao Coro 3040 2017 WL: 109 WW: 134 Zoom: 149% Angle: 0 lm: 1/24 _PEGLossless:Non-hierarchical-1stOrderPrediction 25/03/2019; 11:54:15



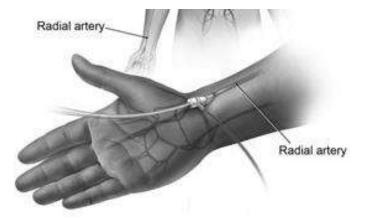




age aize: 512 x 512 ew aize: 762 x 762 : 109 WW: 134 19611849 (68 y, 68 y Coronario Intervencao Coro 3040 201 Zoom: 149% Angle: 0 lm: 1763 PEGLossless:Non-hierarchical-1stOrderPrediction Position: HFS Made In Horos



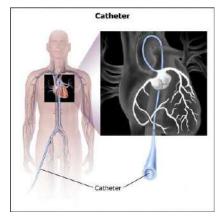
Radial





Present...!

Femoral





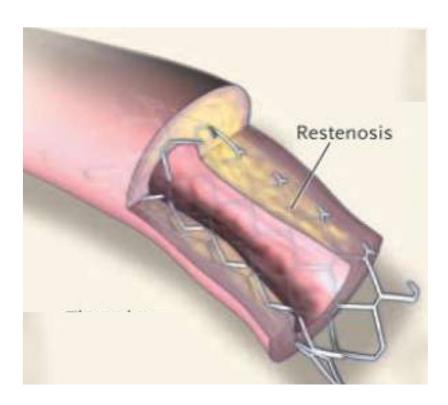
But stents can have restenosis and thrombosis...

Yes, but much less than before!

Stent limitations

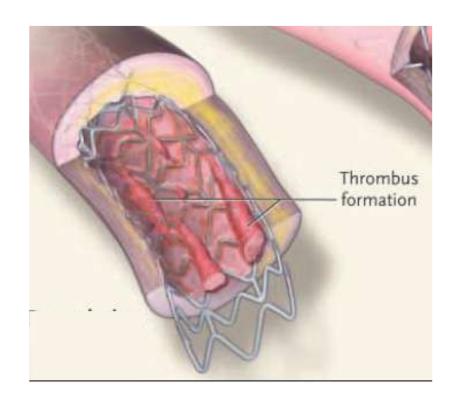
Restenosis

Neointima hiperplasia <5% with 2ndG DES



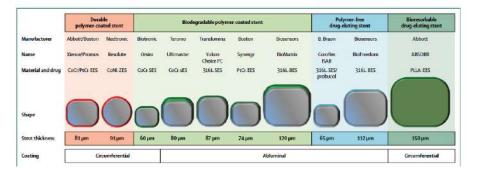
Thrombosis

Severe complication Rare (<1%) with 2ndG DES



BIO-RESORT Trial

n=3514 pts n=1506 pts with small vessel Sirolimus vs Everolimus vs Zotarolimus



JAMA Cardiology | Original Investigation

Research

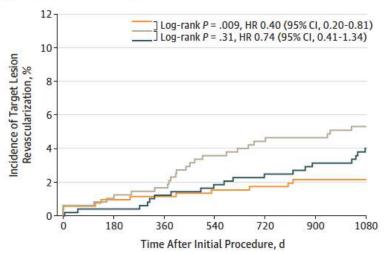
Outcomes in Patients Treated With Thin-Strut, Very Thin-Strut, or Ultrathin-Strut Drug-Eluting Stents in Small Coronary Vessels



Rosaly A. Buiten, MD; Eline H. Ploumen, MD; Paolo Zocca, MD; Carine J. M. Doggen, PhD; Liefke C. van der Heijden, MD, PhD; Marlies M. Kok, MD, PhD; Peter W. Danse, MD, PhD; Carl E. Schotborgh, MD; Martijn Scholte, MD; Frits H. A. F. de Man, MD, PhD; Gerard C. M. Linssen, MD, PhD; Clemens von Birgelen, MD, PhD



D Target lesion revascularization

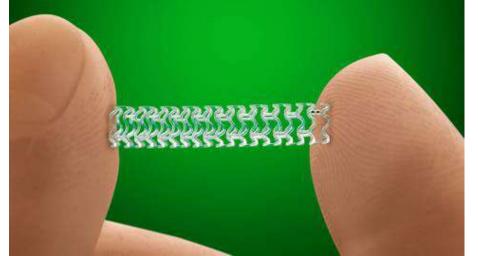


TLR <5%
Sirolimus < Everolimus < Zotarolimus

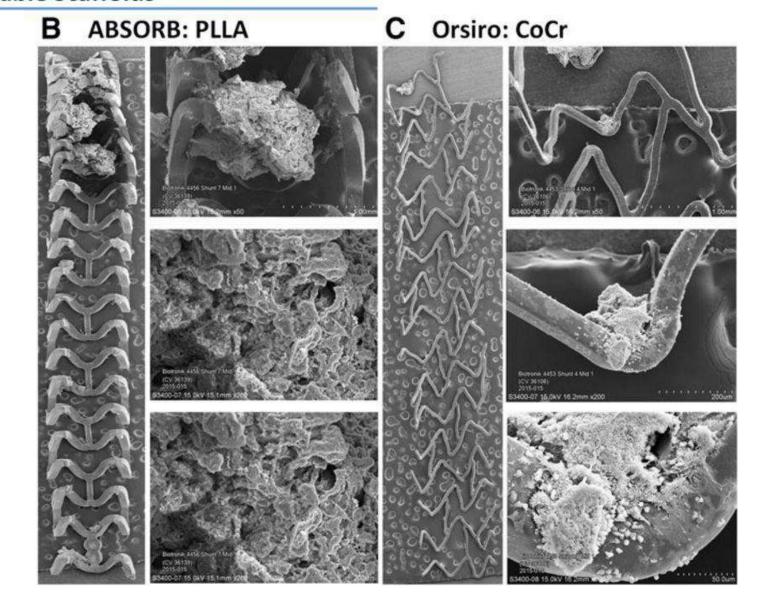
	No. (%)			HR (95% CI)	P Value	HR (95% CI)	P Value	
Follow-up	SES (n = 525)	EES (n = 496) ZES (n = 485)		SES vs ZES	Log Rank SES vs ZES	EES vs ZES	Log Rank EES vs ZES	
Until 1-y follow-up								
Cardiac death	4 (0.8)	5 (1.0)	6 (1.2)	0.62 (0.17-2.18)	.45	0.81 (0.25-2.67)	.73	
Target vessel MI	13 (2.5)	11 (2.2)	14 (2.9)	0.86 (0.40-1.82)	.68	0.77 (0.35-1.69)	.51	
TLR	6 (1.2)	6 (1.2)	8 (1.7)	0.69 (0.24-1.99)	.49	0.73 (0.52-2.10)	.56	
TLF	21 (4.0)	21 (4.3)	24 (5.0)	0.81 (0.45-1.45)	.47	0.85 (0.74-1.53)	.59	
Definite or probable ST	2 (0.4)	3 (0.6)	4 (0.8)	0.46 (0.09-2.52)	.36	0.73 (0.16-3.27)	.68	
Definite ST	2 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	0.92 (0.13-6.55)	.94	0.98 (0.14-6.93)	.98	
Until 2-y follow-up								
Cardiac death	7 (1.3)	9 (1.8)	10 (2.1)	0.65 (0.25-1.70)	.37	0.88 (0.36-2.17)	.78	
Target vessel MI	14 (2.7)	13 (2.7)	19 (4.0)	0.68 (0.34-1.35)	.27	0.67 (0.33-1.35)	.26	
TLR	9 (1.7)	12 (2.5)	21 (4.4)	0.39 (0.18-0.85)	.01	0.56 (0.27-1.13)	.10	
TLF	27 (5.2)	32 (6.5)	42 (8.7)	0.59 (0.36-0.95)	.03	0.74 (0.47-1.17)	.20	
Definite or probable ST	3 (0.6)	6 (1.2)	7 (1.5)	0.40 (0.10-1.53)	.16	0.84 (0.28-2.50)	.75	
Definite ST	2 (0.4)	3 (0.6)	5 (1.1)	0.37 (0.07-1.90)	.21	0.59 (0.14-2.46)	.46	
Until 3-y follow-up ^a								
Cardiac death	12 (2.4)	12 (2.5)	12 (2.5)	0.92 (0.42-2.06)	.85	0.98 (0.44-2.18)	.96	
Target vessel MI	17 (3.3)	19 (3.9)	20 (4.2)	0.78 (0.41-1.50)	.46	0.93 (0.50-1.74)	.81	
TLR	11 (2.1)	19 (4.0)	25 (5.3)	0.40 (0.20-0.81)	.009	0.74 (0.41-1.34)	.31	
TLF	36 (7.0)	46 (9.5)	48 (10.0)	0.68 (0.44-1.05)	.08	0.93 (0.62-1.39)	.72	
Definite or probable ST	3 (0.6)	7 (1.5)	7 (1.5)	0.40 (0.10-1.53)	.16	0.98 (0.34-2.79)	.97	
Definite ST	2 (0.4)	4 (0.8)	5 (1.1)	0.37 (0.07-1.90)	.21	0.78 (0.21-2.92)	.72	

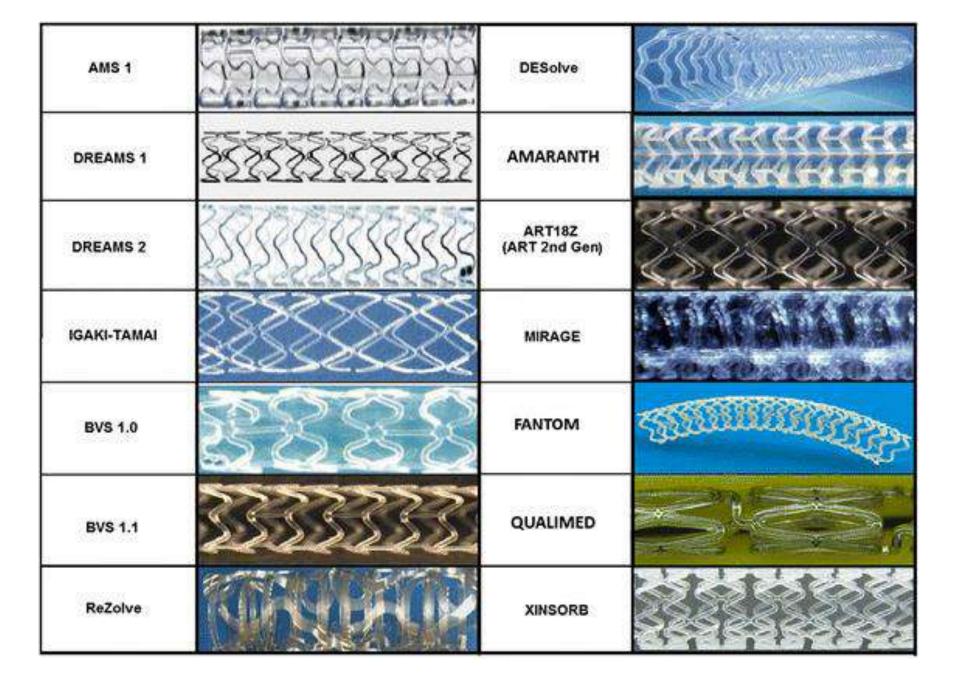
Stent thrombosis <1%Sirolimus < Everolimus < Zotarolimus

Bioresorbable stents









BMC Cardiovascular Disorders 2016

Present... more than balloons & stents

Volume of procedures is increasing

Structural heart interventions ("Outros")

TAVI

Mitraclip

Closure of LAA, AD, PFO

• • •

Proportion of diagnostic cath vs intervention



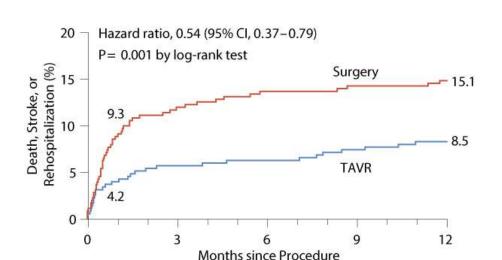
NEJM 2019

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

TAVR Low-Risk Studies Get Standing Ovation at ACC







Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement with a Balloon-Expandable Valve in Low-Risk Patients

M.J. Mack, M.B. Leon, V.H. Thourani, R. Makkar, S.K. Kodali, M. Russo, S.R. Kapadia, S.C. Malaisrie, D.J. Cohen, P. Pibarot, J. Leipsic, R.T. Hahn, P. Blanke, M.R. Williams, J.M. McCabe, D.L. Brown, V. Babaliaros, S. Goldman, W.Y. Szeto, P. Genereux, A. Pershad, S.J. Pocock, M.C. Alu, J.G. Webb, and C.R. Smith, for the PARTNER 3 Investigators*

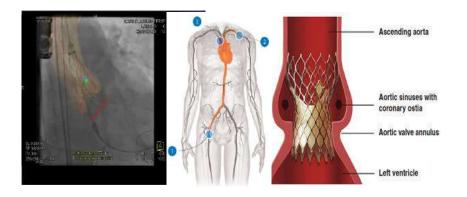
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Transcatheter Aortic-Valve Replacement with a Self-Expanding Valve in Low-Risk Patients

Jeffrey J. Popma, M.D., G. Michael Deeb, M.D., Steven J. Yakubov, M.D., Mubashir Mumtaz, M.D., Hemal Gada, M.D., Daniel O' Hair, M.D., Tarvir Bajwa, M.D., John C. Heiser, M.D., William Merhi, D.O., Neal S. Kleiman, M.D., Judah Askew, M.D., Paul Sorajja, M.D., Joshua Rovin, M.D., Stanley J. Chetcuti, M.D., David H. Adams, M.D., Paul S. Teirstein, M.D., George L. Zorn III, M.D., John K. Forrest, M.D., Didier Tchétché, M.D., Jon Resar, M.D., Antony Walton, M.D., Nicolo Piazza, M.D., Ph.D., Basel Ramlawi, M.D., Newell Robinson, M.D., George Petrossian, M.D., Thornas G. Gleason, M.D., Jae K. Oh, M.D., Michael J. Boulware, Ph.D., Hongyan Qiao, Ph.D., Andrew S. Mugglin, Ph.D., and Michael J. Reardon, M.D., for the Evolut Low Risk Trial Investigators*



BRIEF

TAVR called 'game changing' in studies of low-risk patients



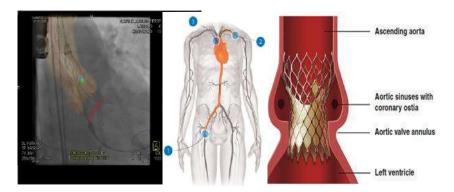
2017 ESC/EACTS Guidelines for the management of valvular heart disease

The Task Force for the Management of Valvular Heart Disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS)

Authors/Task Force Members: Helmut Baumgartner* (ESC Chairperson) (Germany), Volkmar Falk*¹ (EACTS Chairperson) (Germany), Jeroen J. Bax (The Netherlands), Michele De Bonis¹ (Italy), Christian Hamm (Germany), Per Johan Holm (Sweden), Bernard lung (France), Patrizio Lancellotti (Belgium), Emmanuel Lansac¹ (France), Daniel Rodriguez Muñoz (Spain), Raphael Rosenhek (Austria), Johan Sjögren¹ (Sweden), Pilar Tornos Mas (Spain), Alec Vahanian (France), Thomas Walther¹ (Germany), Olaf Wendler¹ (UK), Stephan Windecker (Switzerland), Jose Luis Zamorano (Spain)

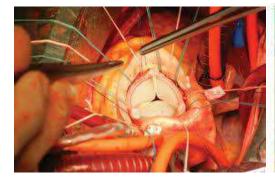
Document Reviewers: Marco Roffi (CPG Review Coordinator) (Switzerland), Ottavio Alfieri¹ (EACTS Review Coordinator) (Italy), Ssefan Agewali (Norway), Anders Ahlsson¹ (Sweden), Emanuele Barbato (Italy), Héctor Bueno (Spain), Joan-Philippe Collet (France), Ioan Mircea Coman (Romania), Martin Czemy (Germany), Victoria Delgado (The Netherlands), Donna Fitzsimons (UK), Thierry Folliquet' (France),

TAVI



VS







	Favours TAVI	Favours SAVR
Clinical characteristics		
STS/EuroSCORE II <4% (logistic EuroSCORE I <10%)*		+
STS/EuroSCORE II ≥4% (logistic EuroSCORE I ≥10%)°	+	
Presence of severe comorbidity (not adequately reflected by scores)	+	
Age <75 years		+
Age ≥75 years	+	
Previous cardiac surgery	+	
Frailty ^b	+	
Restricted mobility and conditions that may affect the rehabilitation process after the procedure	+	
Suspicion of endocarditis		-+
Anatomical and technical aspects		
Favourable access for transfemoral TAVI	+	
Unfavourable access (any) for TAVI		+
Sequelae of chest radiation	+	
Porcelain aorta	+	
Presence of intact coronary bypass grafts at risk when sternotomy is performed	+	
Expected patient-prosthesis mismatch	+	
Severe chest deformation or scoliosis	+	
Short distance between coronary ostia and aortic valve annulus		+
Size of aortic valve annulus out of range for TAVI		+
Aortic root morphology unfavourable for TAVI		+
Valve morphology (bicuspid, degree of calcification, calcification pattern) unfavourable for TAVI		+
Presence of thrombi in aorta or LV		+
Cardiac conditions in addition to aort require consideration for concomitan		s that ition
Severe CAD requiring revascularization by CABG		+
Severe primary mitral valve disease, which could be treated surgically		+
Severe tricuspid valve disease		+
Aneurysm of the ascending aorta		+
Septal hypertrophy requiring myectomy		+

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VOL. 71, NO. 12, 2018

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

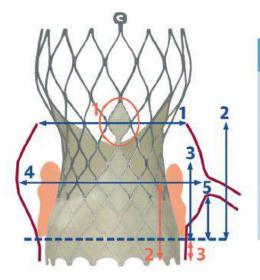
Coronary Angiography and Percutaneous Coronary Intervention After Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement



CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Coronary Reaccess After TAVR

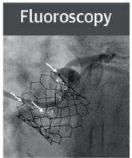
Factors Impacting Coronary Access

Imaging Evaluation



Anatomical

- 1. Sinotubular junction dimensions
- 2. Sinus height
- 3. Leaflet length and bulkiness
- 4. Sinus of Valsalva width
- 5. Coronary height







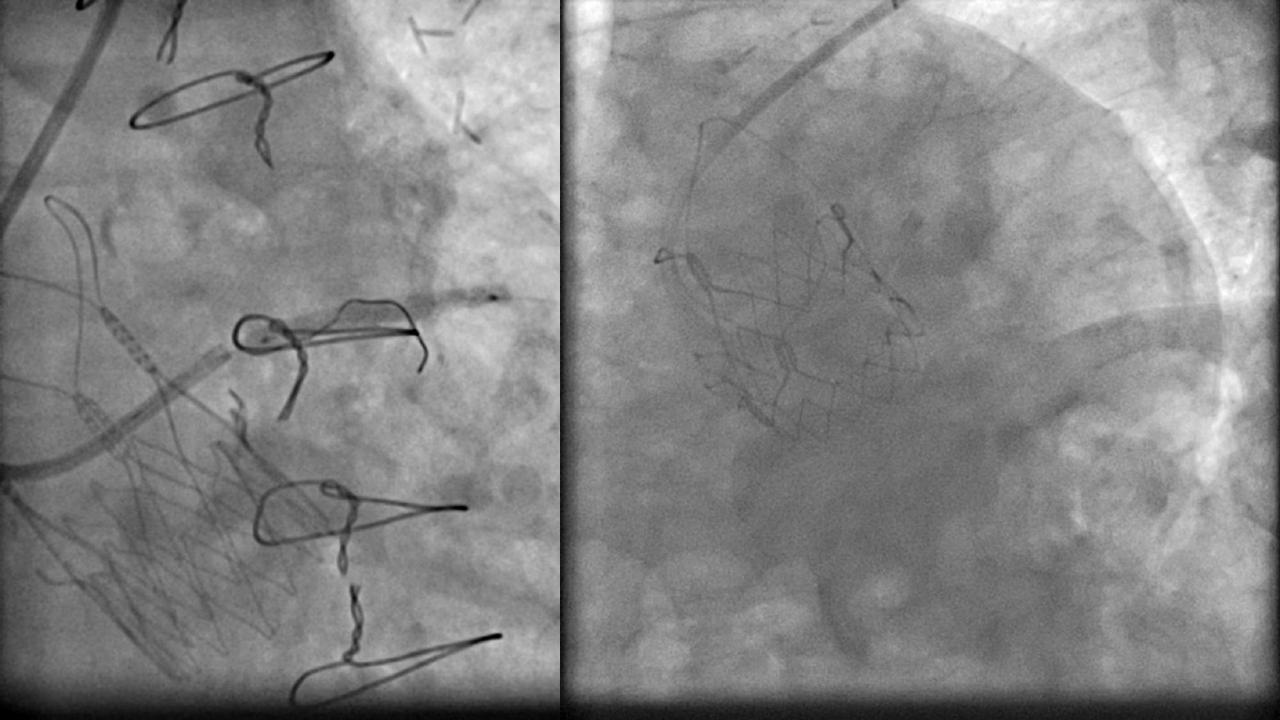


Device and Procedural

- Commissural tab orientation
- 2. Sealing skirt height
- 3. Valve implant depth

Yudi, M.B. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2018;71(12):1360-78.

Summary of factors impacting coronary access and imaging evaluation after TAVR. MDCT = multidetector computed tomography; TAVR = transcatheter aortic valve replacement.

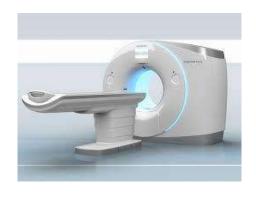


Present... more than balloons & stents

Should we keep scheduling patients for diagnostic cath?

Proportion of diagnostic cath vs intervention

VS





A STREET, SQUARE, SQUA	lome		N. H.	Origens	Exame efectuado	Observações	Urgência	Sala	Н. Мара	Chegada	Início	Fim	Saída	Destino	Estado
umersin I	ndo Assunc Dias	ao	26111443	CHLO	Coronariografia	Doente da Sala (PG		Sala 1	08:00	08:00					Cancelado / Adiado
Maria G Martins	Suilhermina Magalhae		18592732	Consulta de Cardiologia	Coronariografia	adiado de 19/11		Sala 1	09:00	10:14	13:35	14:20		Domicilio: 2018-11-26 16:16:00	Recobro Hemodinamic
tus Ala	neida Cost	a	15447707	HSFX - Reanimação	Coronariografia e Angioplastia	EAM STEMI	URG	5ala 1	10:00	10:16	10:20	11:16	11:31	Internamento : UNICOR	Alta / Transferência
Maria (Del Rosario Introds		18581283	Consulta de Cardiología	Coronariografia	Av,DM:Janu via +Jardiance		Sala 1	11:00	09:09	09:45	10:15	11:43	Domicilio: 2018-11-26 11:31:00	Alta / Transferência
Jose Man Ca	rvalho	e 5	15466333	CHLO	Coronariografia	anterior) r, Tem	100.00 (T) 100.00 (T)	Sala 1	12:00	10:35	11:36		13:43	Domicílio: 2018-11-26 13:30:00	Alta / Transferência
Antoni	io Ferreira /ieira		14428700	UCE	Coronariografia	AL - cancelado		Sala 1	12:00						Confirmada
	co Antonio ho Carlos		12361031	Centro Hospitalar Media Tejo	Coronariografia	NSTEMI Volta para o	URG	Sala 1	13:00	14:19					Chegada Hemodinâmio a
Alme Fernande	eno Jose es Goncalve	es	10283104	Consulta de Cardiología	Coronariografia	Não adiar Chamar		Sala 1	14:00	12:51					Chegada do Paciente
Arseni Josef	io Manuel ia Simao			HPP - Hospital de Cascais	Coronariografia	ANgina Instável		Sala 1	14:00						Confirmada
Joaqui	m Fidalg <mark>o</mark> opes		18591978	CHLO	Coronariografia	(vai aparecer		Sala 1	15:00	10:02	12:15	13:13		Domicilio: 2018-11-26 14:46:00	Recobro Hemodinami
Filom	ena Reis schinho		11341084	Piso 5	Coronariografia		URG	Sala 1	16:00						Confirmada
Filipin Barrada	a Vitoria is Mirand a		16481442	Piso 5	Outros	de véspera 17H)		Sala 4	08:00	17:31	09:00	10:27	13:07	Internamento : Piso 5 - Cardiologia	Recobro: UCA-P5
Ana Eur Gon	ita Gomes calves		17548844	Pisa 5	Outros	vav, (entra de véspera 17H)		Sala 4	10:30	16:33	10:41	12:20		Internamento : Piso 5 - Cardiologia	Recobro Hemodinami
Manuel P Ser	daria Alv <mark>es</mark> redio		18592773	Centro Hospitalar Medio Tejo	Coronariografia e Angioplastia	NSTEMI Volta para o	URG.	Sala 4	13:00	12:16	12:16	14:31		Internamento : Piso 5 - Cardiologia	Fim Procediment
Helder Fon	Lourenco		11346775	Consulta de Cardiología	Coronariografia	Adiado de 23/11 pelo		Sala 4	14:00	11:59					Chegada Hemodinâm a
ara Ass Ra	uncao Silv mos	a	18590037	HSFX - UNICARD	Coronariografia	Angor inståvel	URG	Sala 4	14:00		14:30			Section.	Início Procedimen
Antonio	Rui Dias		18592795	Consulta de Cardiología	Coronariografia	VE, CPM;av,		Sala 4	15:00	12:49				State State	Chegada de Paciente
Maria F	ornanda Canadar		18592434	HSFX - UNICARD	Coronariografia	vem a troca com o primeiro	URG	Sala 4	16:00					general in	Confirmad

Artigos de Revisão

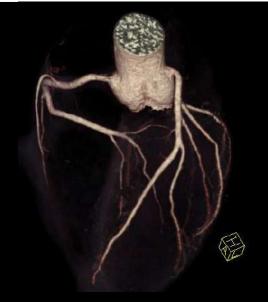
Angio TC cardíaca: o fim da coronariografia invasiva como modalidade diagnóstica? [67]

Pedro de Araújo Gonçalves, Hugo Marques

Hospital da Luz, Lisboa, Portugal

Rev Port Cardiol 2009; 28 (7-8): 825-842





Low probability of obstructive CAD

Routine coronary angiography before valvular/aortic surgery

Evaluation of possible CAD in Dilated CM and Hypertrophic CM

Low risk ACS?

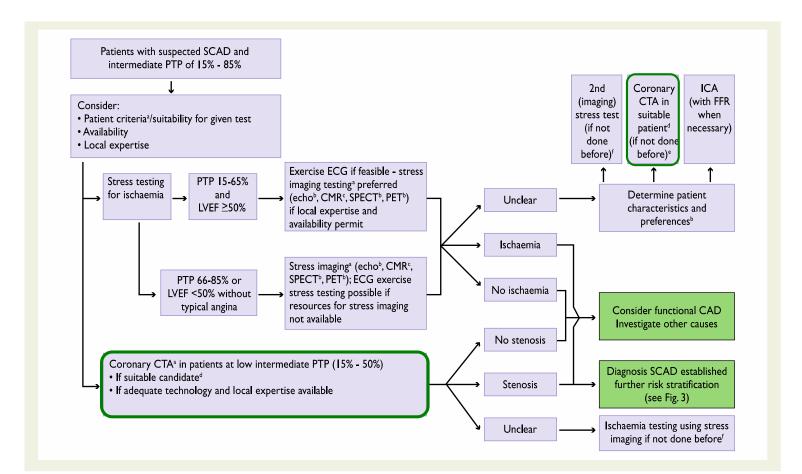


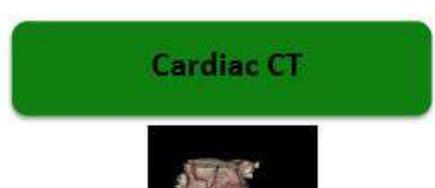
2013 ESC guidelines on the management of stable coronary artery disease

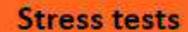
The Task Force on the management of stable coronary artery disease of the European Society of Cardiology

Cardiac CT as 1st line if:

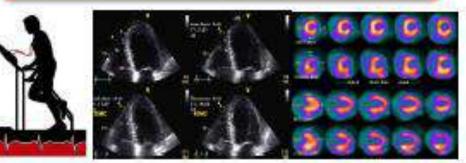
- -pre-test probability <50%
- -good candidate (exclude arrhythmias, contrast allergy, renal failure)
- -experienced centers









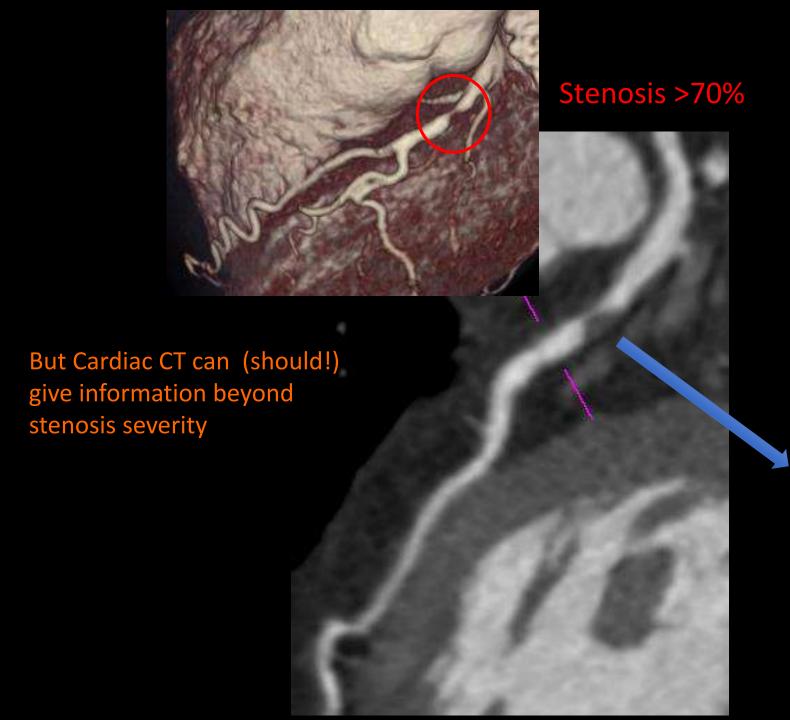


CAD probability

Low

Intermediate

High



Plaque/vessel wall

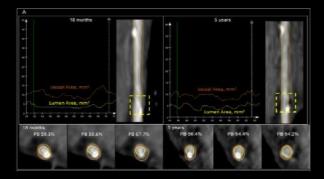
Noncalcified plaque
Positive remodelling
Low attenuation plaque
Lesion length
Diameter of the distal vessel

• • •

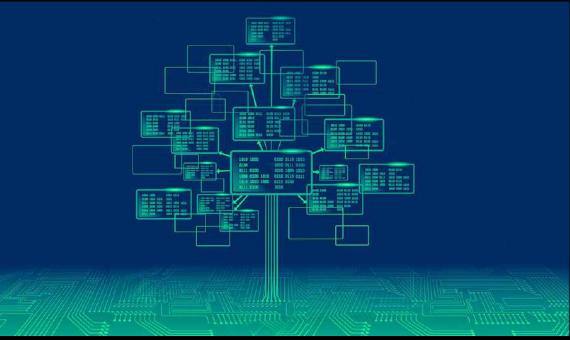


2D 1 Min/Max: 86 /140 2D 1 Area: 0.00 sq.cm 2D 1 Mean/SD: 103.8 /15.4 2D 1 Pixel: 37 2D 2 Min/Max: 372 /446 2D 2 Area: 0.00 sq.cm 2D 2 Mean/SD: 412.2 /19.1 2D 2 Pixel: 58

Machine Learning

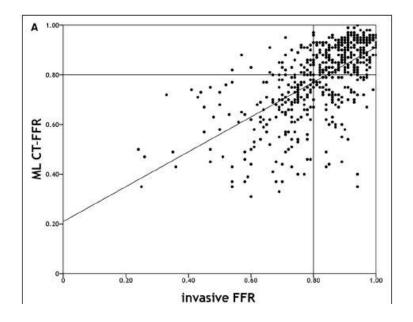


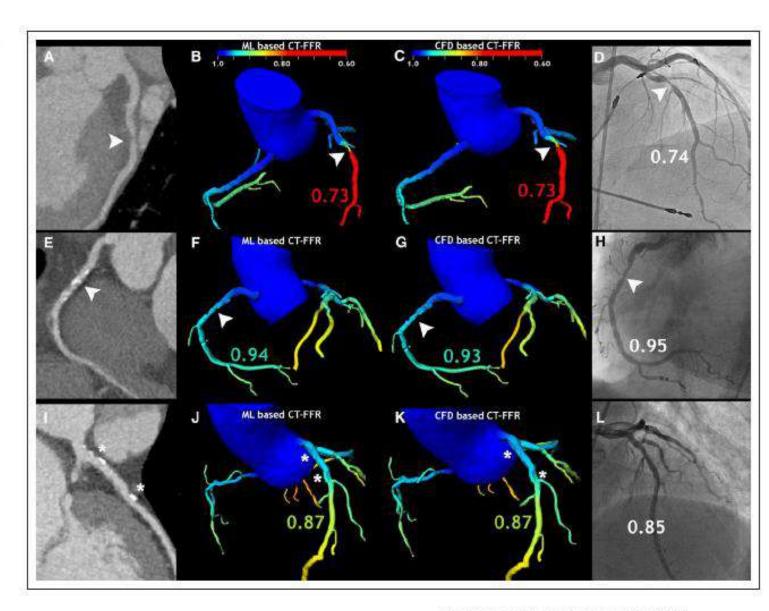




ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Diagnostic Accuracy of a Machine-Learning Approach to Coronary Computed Tomographic Angiography-Based Fractional Flow Reserve Result From the MACHINE Consortium





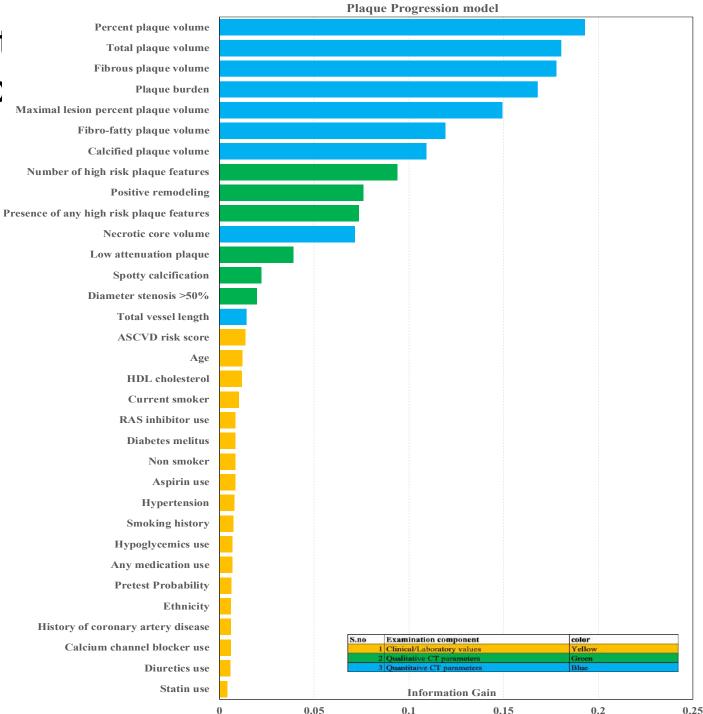
A Machine Learning Framework 1 Identify Individuals at Risk of Rap Progression of Coronary Atherosclerosis

Registo PARADIGM

N=2252 patients; 13 centers; 7 countries Serial changes in CCTA



EHJ 2019, in press



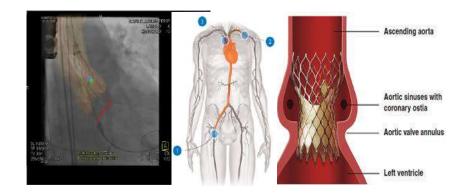
Future...!

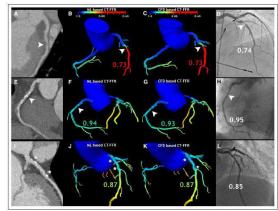
More structural heart interventions

Less diagnostic cath vs PCI

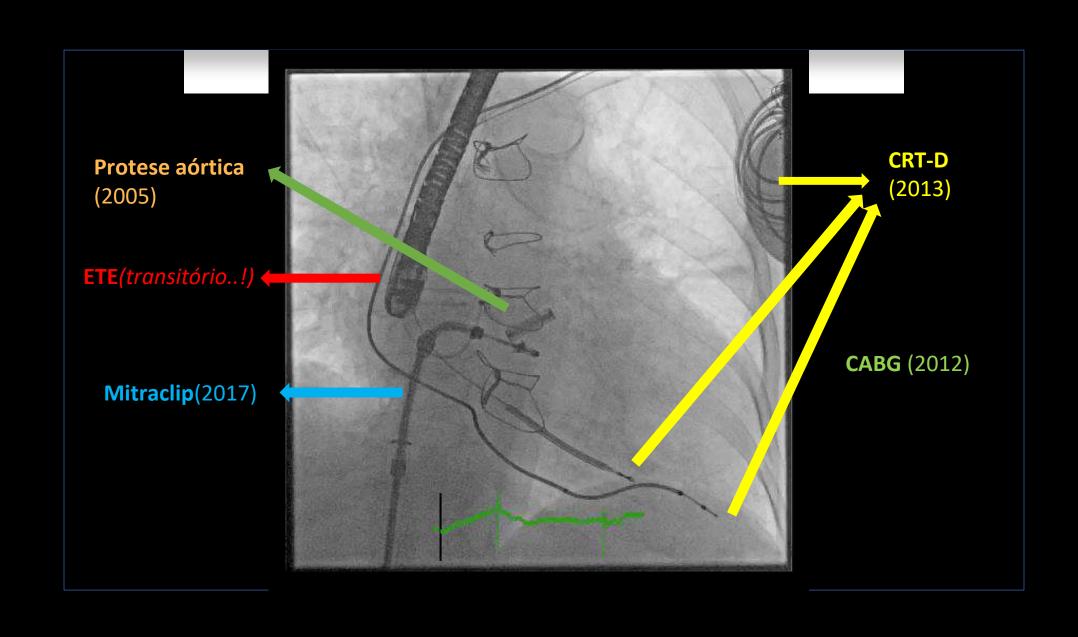
Cardiac CT with machine learning

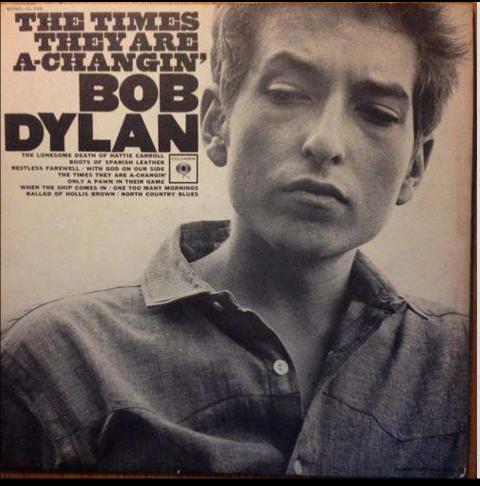
• ...











Come gather 'round people
Wherever you roam
And admit that the waters
Around you have grown
And accept it that soon
You'll be drenched to the bone.
If your time to you
Is worth savin'
Then you better start swimmin'
Or you'll sink like a stone

For the times they are a-changin'