

*Two-year Follow Up of
a First-in-Man Registry with
a Bioabsorbable Polymer Based
Sirolimus-Eluting Stent
(Medistra Excel Drug-elutIng STent TRiAl
(MEDISTRA)*

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Background

- One major issue of the wide application drug-eluting stents is “**COST**”
- Furthermore, **permanent polymer** may carry the potential for **increased inflammatory & thrombogenic responses** life threatening consequences.
- “**MEDISTRA**” is a single center, open label, “first-in-man” (FIM) study of “**EXCEL**”, a “less costly” **bioabsorbable polymer based*** sirolimus-eluting stent in real world cases

* Biodegradable poly-lactic acid polymer

Medistra Excel Drug-Eluting Stent TRIAL

- Single center, prospective, observational study
(Medistra Hospital) (January 30, 2004 – August 28, 2006)
- Study **NOT** sponsored by the company
- **Inclusions:**
 - All comers who are candidates for PCI
("real world cases")
- **Exclusions:**
 - Contraindications to anti-platelets
 - Patients with short life expectancy &
serious concomitant disease (advanced cancer, etc)
 - Lack of patient's consent
- **QCA analysis** is done by an independent core laboratory
(National Heart Centre – Singapore) (Dr. A. Wong, A/Prof. T.H. Koh)

Medistra Excel Drug-ElutIng Stent TRIAL

Primary End-Point:

TLR at 6 and 12 months

Secondary End-Point:

6-month in-segment restenosis rate

In-segment late loss

Major Adverse Cardiac Events (MACE):

→ Death, QMI, NQMI, & / or TLR

- **Predilatation** is encouraged, even though direct stenting is allowed in simple lesion
- **Stent selection:**
 - Try to always use *EXCEL*
 - If appropriate size / length not available, use other DES (Cypher or Taxus)
 - If other DES is not available (logistic problem), use BMS
- **Antiplatelet regimen:**
 - ASA 160 mg indefinitely (unless contraindicated)
 - Clopidogrel 300 mg (loading), then 75 mg for **6 months**

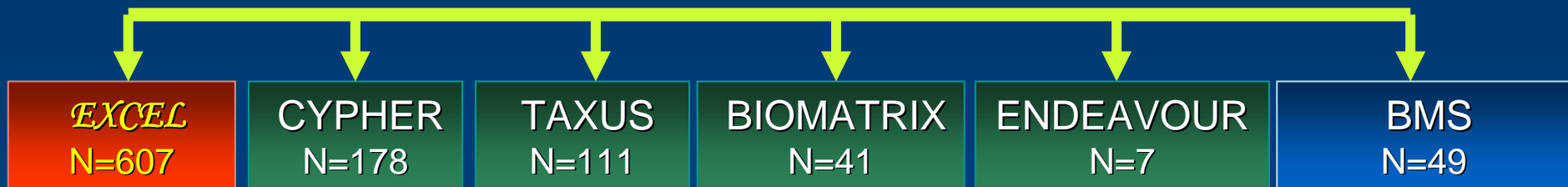
Methods

All comers,
N = 359

2 stent
dislodgement*
("prototype stent")

357 eligible pts

DES-stenting as default strategy (N=993 stents),
except if there is logistic problem (BMS will be used)



* 1 case when negotiating mildly stenotic, acutely angulated LCX to fix mid-LCX stenosis
1 case with diffuse, calcified mid-RCA stenosis, during attempted direct stenting

Demographics & CV Risk Factors

■ N patients	357
■ No lesions	812
■ No stents	993
■ Age (yrs)	58.8 ± 9.7
■ Male / female	297/60
■ Family history	108 (30.2%)
■ Hypertension	192 (53.8%)
■ Dyslipidemia	212 (59.4%)
■ Diabetes mellitus	126 (35.3%)
■ Smoking	162 (45.4%)
■ Prior MI	163 (45.7%)
■ Prior CABG	19 (5.3%)
■ Prior PCI	101 (28.3%)

Clinical Presentation

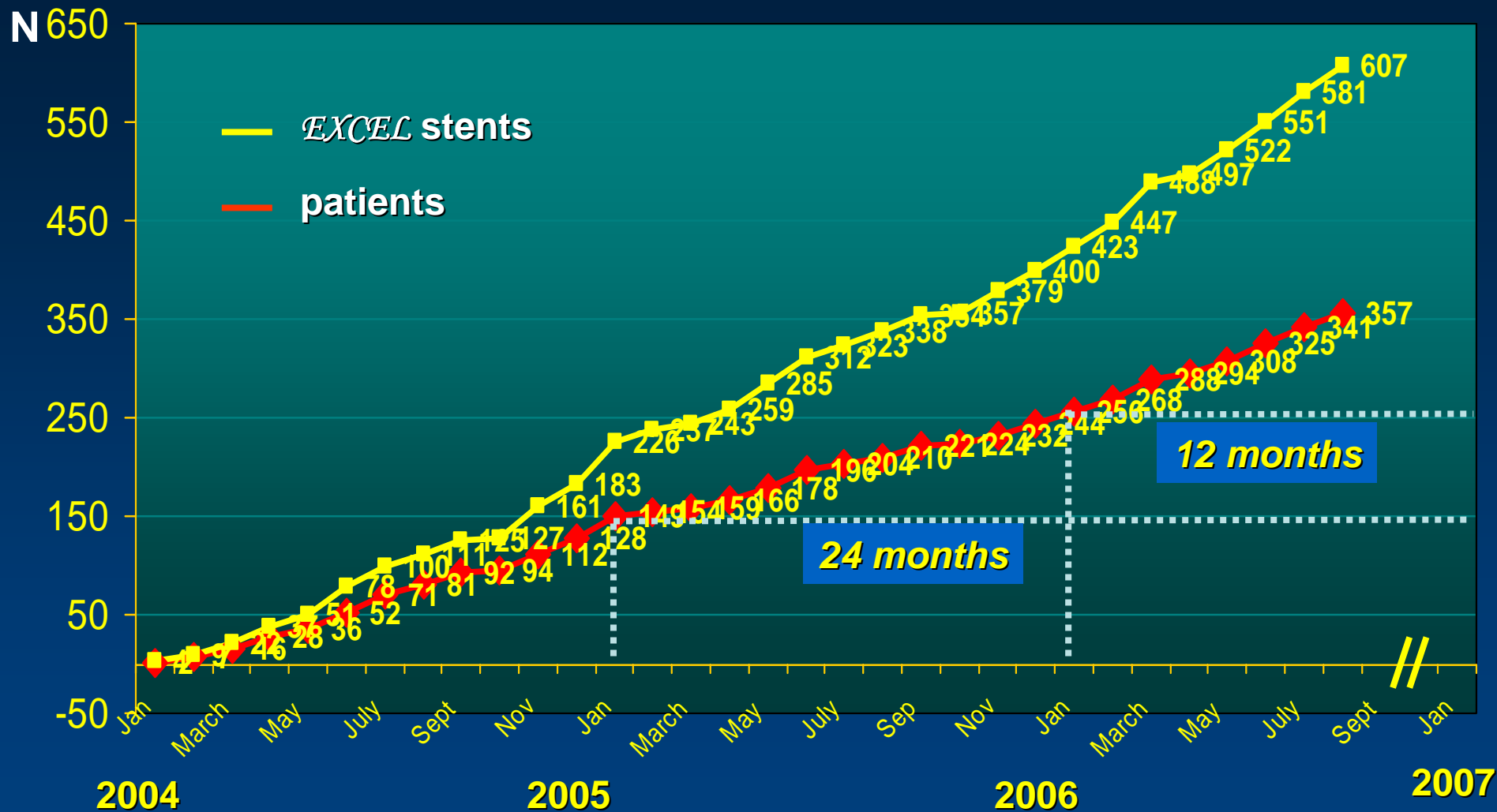
Clinical presentation	
■ Stable angina	153 (42.8%)
■ Unstable angina / ACS	42 (11.8%)
■ Acute MI	17(4.8%)
■ Recent MI (< 30 days)	20 (5.6%)
■ Silent ischemia	125 (35.0%)

Disease extent:

■ Single vessel disease	137 (38.4%)
■ Double vessel disease	128 (35.8%)
■ Triple vessel disease	77 (21.6%)
■ LM + SVD	10 (2.8%)
■ LM + DVD	3 (0.8%)
■ LM + TVD	1 (0.3%)
■ LM only	1 (0.3%)

LVEF (% , mean ± SD) 58 ± 11%

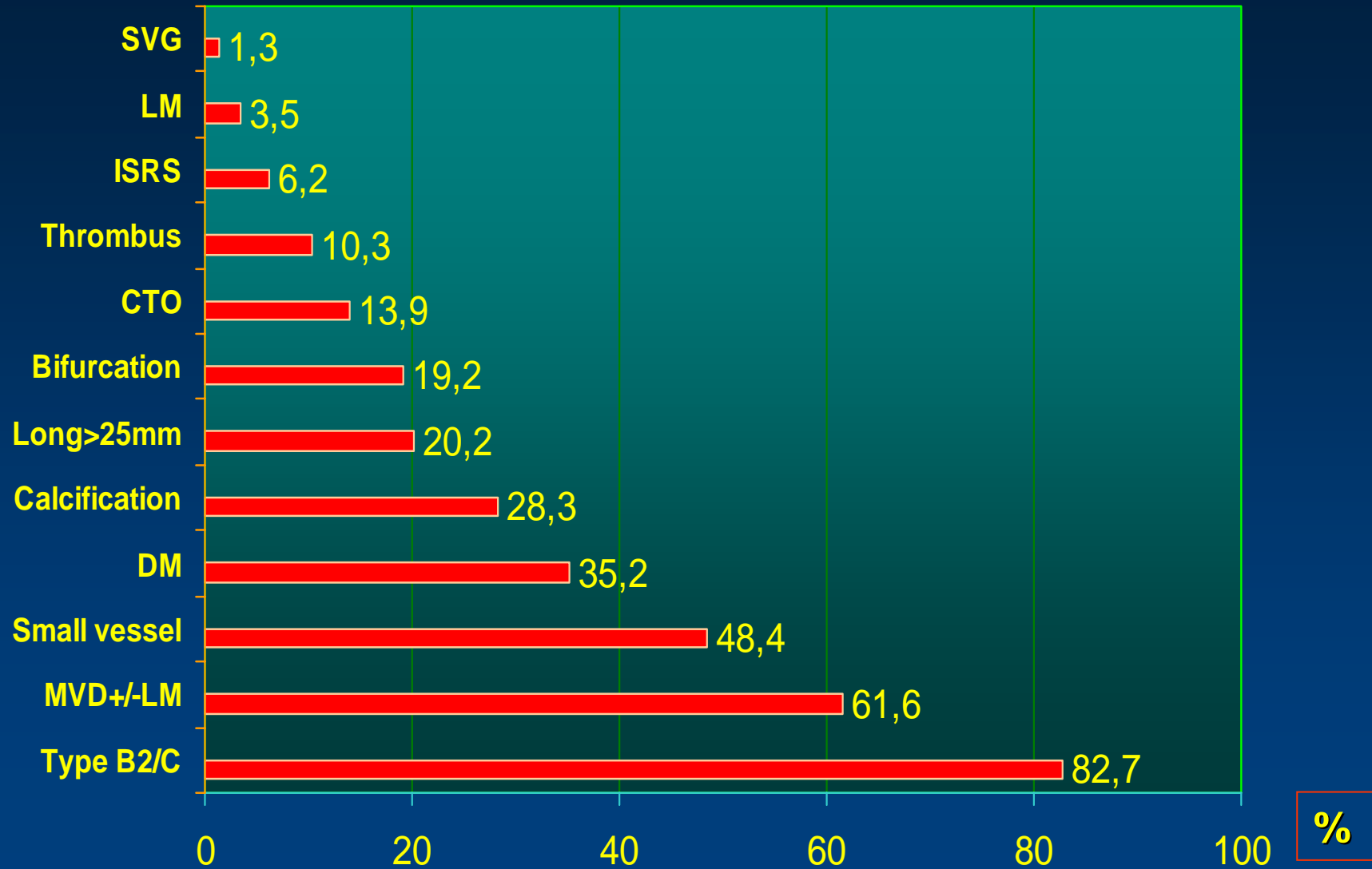
Cumulative Patient Recruitment & EXCEL Stent Utilization



	Excel (N=607)	Taxus (N=111)	Cypher (N=178)	Biomatrix (N=41)	Endeavour (N=7)	BMS (N=49)
<i>Vessel location (n, %)</i>						
LM	21 (3.5)	4 (3.6)	2 (1.1)	0	0	0
LAD	276 (45.5)	58 (52.3)	82 (46.1)	17 (41.5)	0	27 (55.1)
LCX	145 (23.9)	25 (22.5)	45 (25.3)	6 (14.6)	3 (42.9)	9 (18.4)
RCA	157 (25.9)	24 (21.6)	47 (26.4)	18 (43.9)	4 (57.1)	13 (26.5)
SVG	8 (13.2)	0	2 (1.1)	0	0	0
<i>Indication for stenting (n, %)</i>						
De-novo	591 (97.4)	111 (100)	170 (95.5)	36 (87.8)	7 (100)	45 (91.8)
Suboptimal	11 (1.8)	0	5 (2.8)	3 (7.3)	0	0
Bail out	5 (0.8)	0	3 (1.7)	2 (4.9)	0	4 (8.2)
<i>Types of lesions (n, %)</i>						
A	10 (1.6)	7 (6.3)	6 (3.4)	0	0	2 (4.1)
B1	95 (15.7)	17 (15.3)	17 (9.6)	9 (21.9)	0	7 (14.3)
B2	292 (48.1)	59 (53.2)	100 (56.1)	20 (48.8)	4 (57.1)	27 (55.1)
C	210 (34.6)	28 (25.2)	55 (30.9)	12 (29.3)	3 (42.9)	13 (26.5)

	Excel (N=607)	Taxus (N=111)	Cypher (N=178)	Biomatrix (N=41)	Endeavour (N=7)	BMS (N=49)
<i>Stent length, mm (n, %)</i>						
< 15	171 (28.2)	9 (8.2)	53 (29.8)	17 (41.5)	1 (14.4)	15 (30.6)
15-19	178 (29.3)	23 (20.7)	48 (27.0)	13 (31.7)	3 (42.8)	10 (20.4)
20-24	145 (23.9)	45 (40.5)	39 (21.9)	6 (14.6)	3 (42.8)	16 (32.7)
≥ 25	113 (18.6)	34 (30.6)	38 (21.3)	5 (12.2)	0	8 (16.3)
<i>Stent diameter, mm (n, %)</i>						
2.25	--	12 (10.8)	--	--	--	--
2.5	297 (48.9)	26 (23.4)	55 (30.9)	19 (46.3)	3 (42.8)	--
2.75	--	33 (29.7)	55 (30.9)	--	--	12 (24.5)
3.0	200 (32.9)	20 (18.0)	54 (30.3)	9 (22.0)	2 (28.6)	7 (14.3)
3.5	110 (18.2)	20 (18.0)	14 (7.9)	10 (24.4)	2 (28.6)	9 (18.4)
4.0	--	--	--	3 (7.3)	--	21 (42.8)

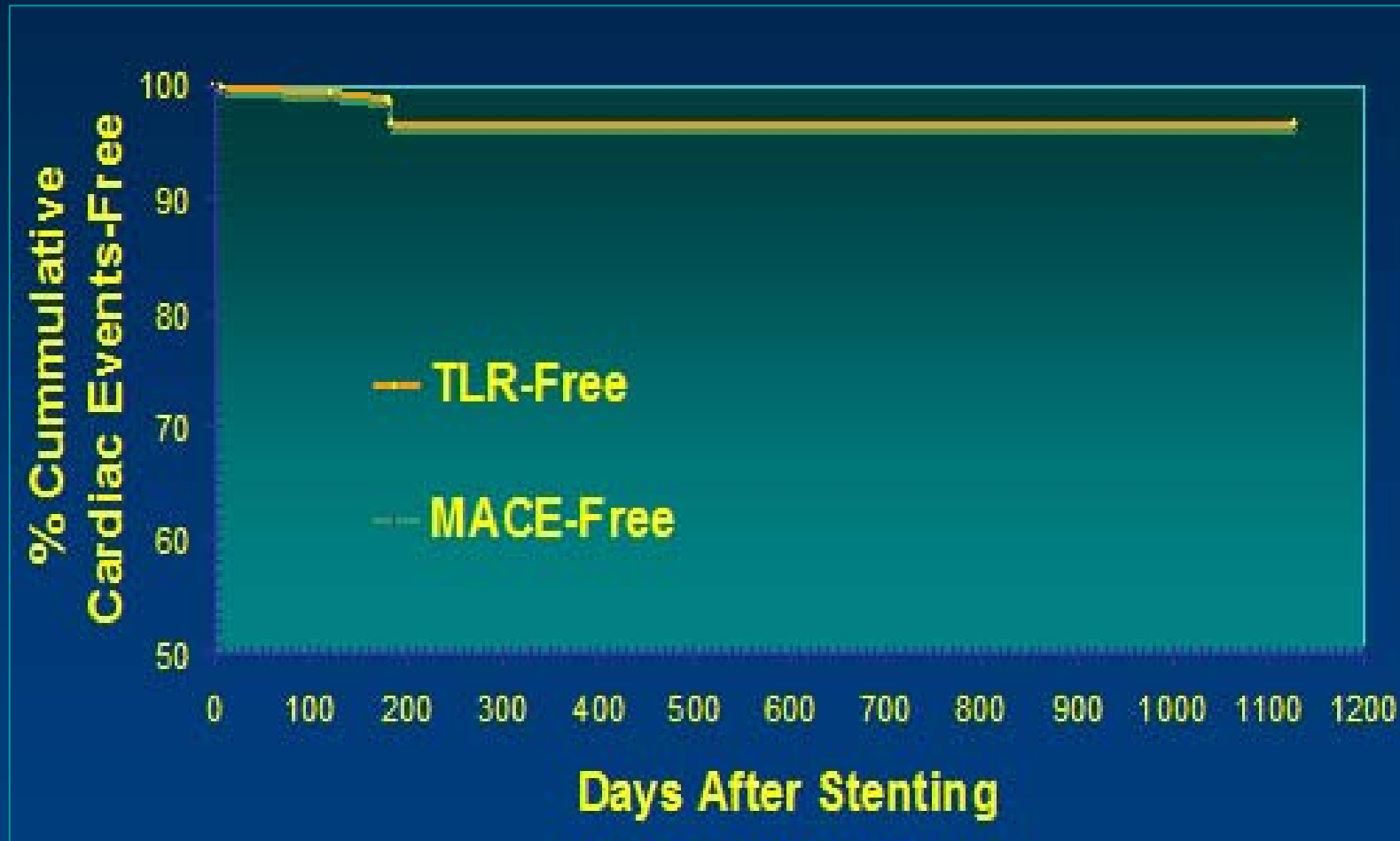
EXCEL in Real World Cases



	In-hospital	30-day clinical outcome	60-day clinical outcome	12 month clinical outcome	24 month clinical outcome
N (%)	357 (100)	357 (100)	268 (100)	210 (100)	78 (96.2)
Cardiac death (n,%)	0 (0)	3 (0.8)	3 (1.1)	3 (1.4)	3 (3.8)
Non-cardiac death (n,%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Non-fatal QMI (n,%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Nonfatal NQMI (n,%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Any nonfatal MI (n,%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TLR (n,%)	0 (0)	1 (0.3)	7 (2.6)	7 (3.3)	7 (9.0)
Stent thrombosis (n,%)	0 (0) (acute)	3 (0.8) (subacute)	0 (0) (late)	0 (0) (late)	0 (0) (very late)
MACE (n,%)	0 (0)	3 (0.8)	7 (2.6)	7 (3.3)	7 (9.0)

Kaplan Meier Curve:

Cumulative TLR and MACE Event – Free Survival



QCA analysis at 6 months

(independent QCA lab – NHC, Singapore)

QCA analysis: 109 pts with 255 lesions.

Vessels & number of lesions treated:

- LAD/D = 111, LCX/OM = 76, RCA = 60; LM = 8

Types of Stents used (per lesion)

	Cypher (n=43)	Taxus (n=36)	EXCEL (n=155)	BMS (n=16)
Lesion length(mm)	16.5	17.4	15.5	12.8
Stent size (mm)	2.84	2.82	2.87	3.53
Stent length (mm)	23.8	25.3	21.4	17.0

QCA (6 mo) CYPHER**TAXUS****EXCEL****BMS****Pre procedural**

RVD, mm	2.63	2.53	2.55	3.27
MLD, mm	0.95	0.91	0.98	1.11
DS, %	64.5	64.4	61.9	64.8

Post procedural

RVD, mm	2.60	2.55	2.56	3.21
MLD, mm	2.12	2.07	2.11	2.76
DS, %	18.1	18.8	17.8	13.0
Stent MLD, mm	2.26	2.25	2.34	2.79
In-stent DS, %	12.6	11.4	8.0	12.5

Follow-up (6 months)

RVD, mm	2.72	2.59	2.67	3.24
MLD, mm	1.93	1.80	2.10	2.05
DS, %	29.1	30.1	21.3	36.7
Stent MLD, mm	2.08	1.93	2.28	2.05
In-stent DS, %	23.3	25.0	14.3	36.7

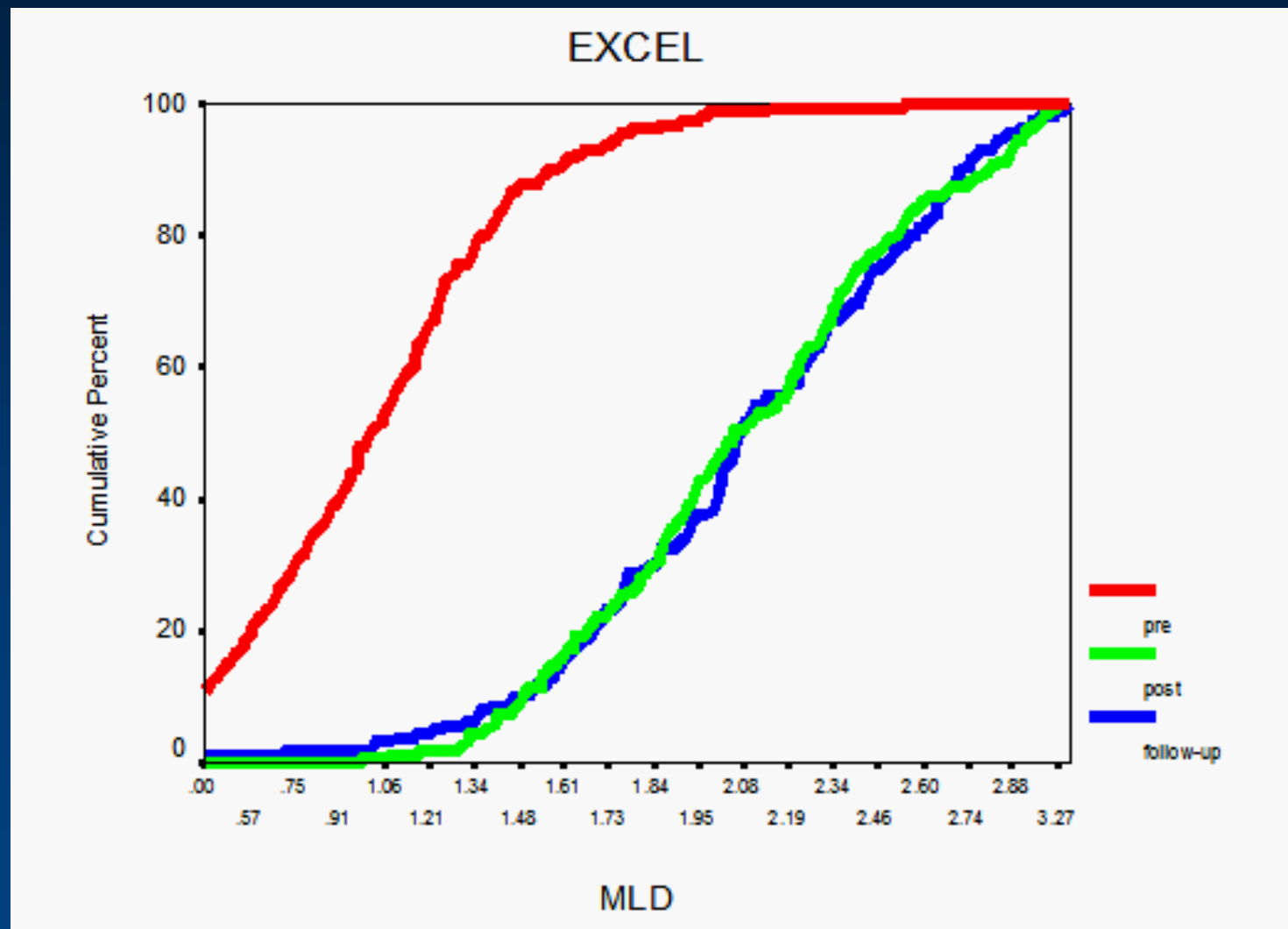
Late loss, mm

In-segment	0.19	0.25	0.00	0.61
In-stent	0.25	0.35	0.07	0.59

Restenosis (>50%)

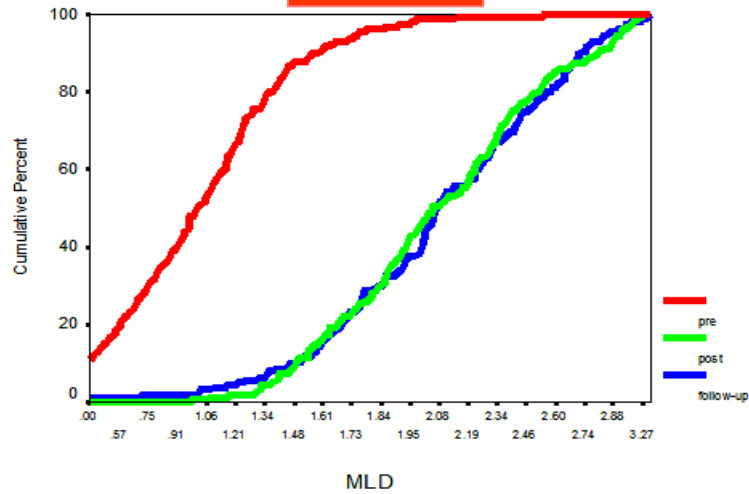
In-segment	6/42 (14.3%)	3/36 (8.3%)	7/155 (5.2%)	2/13 (15.4%)
In-stent	5/42 (11.9%)	2/36 (5.6%)	5/155 (3.2%)	2/13 (15.4%)

Cumulative Distribution Curves for EXCEL Stent

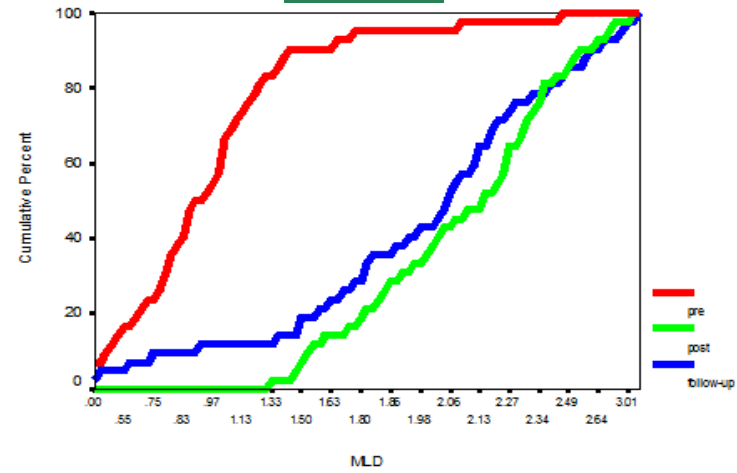


Cumulative Distribution Curves for All Stents

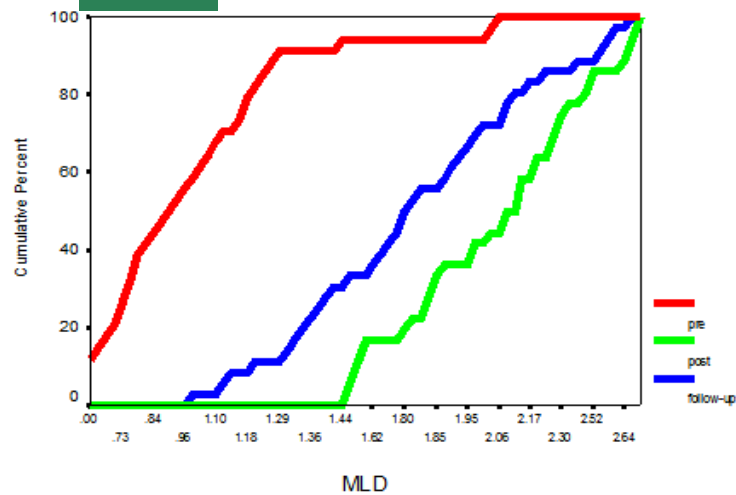
EXCEL



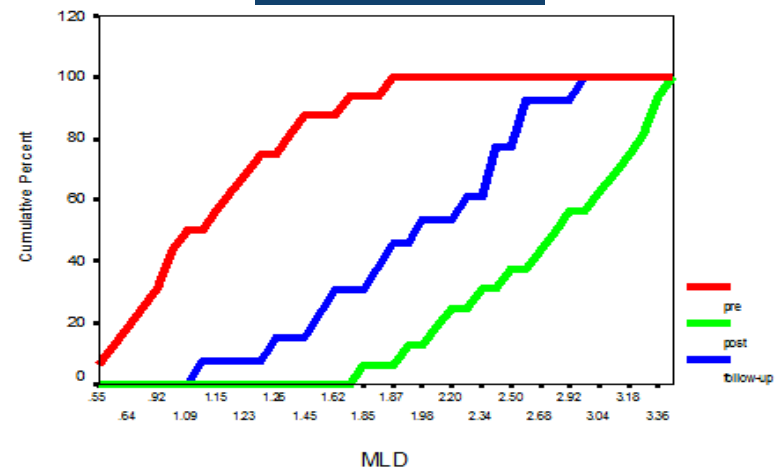
CYPHER



TAXUS



Bare Metal Stent



Total occlusion of LM bifurcation in a patient with NSTEMI

TSS, 63, M, 1 hr chest pain,
BP 85/60, widespread ST depressions in anterior leads, elevated enzymes



Occluded LM bifurcation



Rich collaterals from RCA

Total occlusion of LM bifurcation in a patient with NSTEMI



Final result:
after thrombus aspiration and
implantation of 2 DES
(Excel 3.5/14 & 3.5/18 mm)
with crushing technique;
followed by
kissing balloon dilatation*

* ***LM bifurcation stenting*** in a ***thrombus laden*** artery is
associated with a higher rate of stent thrombosis

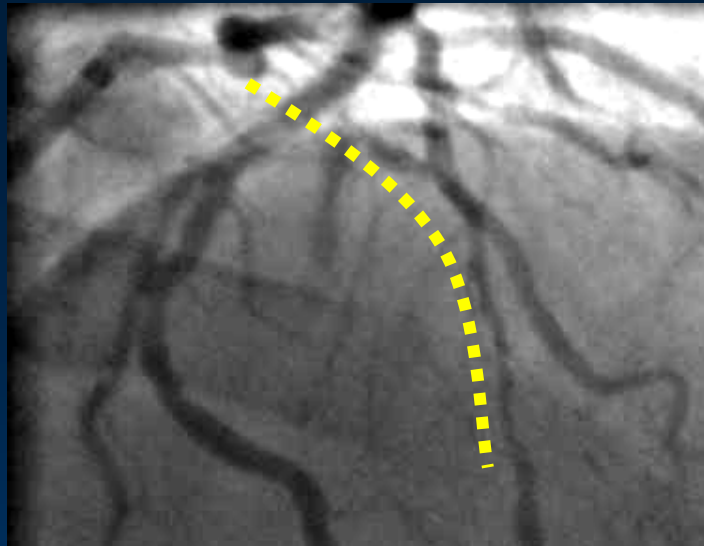
*Total occlusion of LM bifurcation
in a patient with NSTEMI*



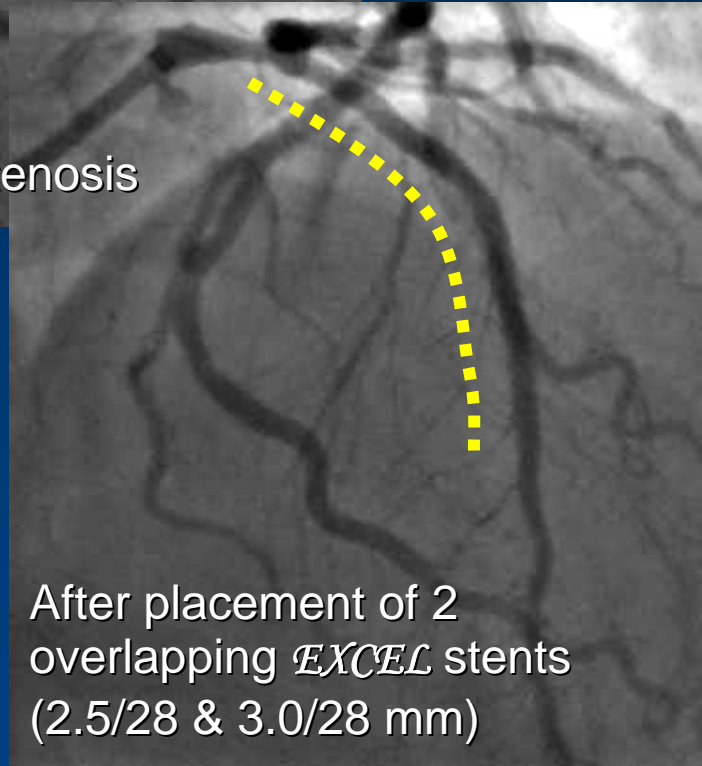
6 month angio

Very long / diffuse LAD stenosis

GeGwnn, M, 62, silent ischemia



Baseline:
Diffuse LAD stenosis



After placement of 2
overlapping *EXCEL* stents
(2.5/28 & 3.0/28 mm)



No restenosis at 6 months
angiogram. f/up

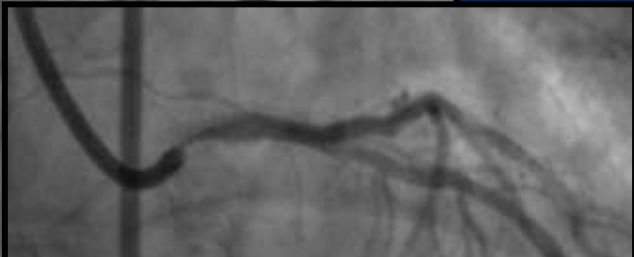
*LM ostial stenosis:
Restenosis of TAXUS stent
treated w/ EXCEL stent*



Baseline:
LM ostial
stenosis



Post stenting
(TAXUS
3.5/12)



Restenosis at
6 months



Post stenting
(EXCEL 3.5/14)



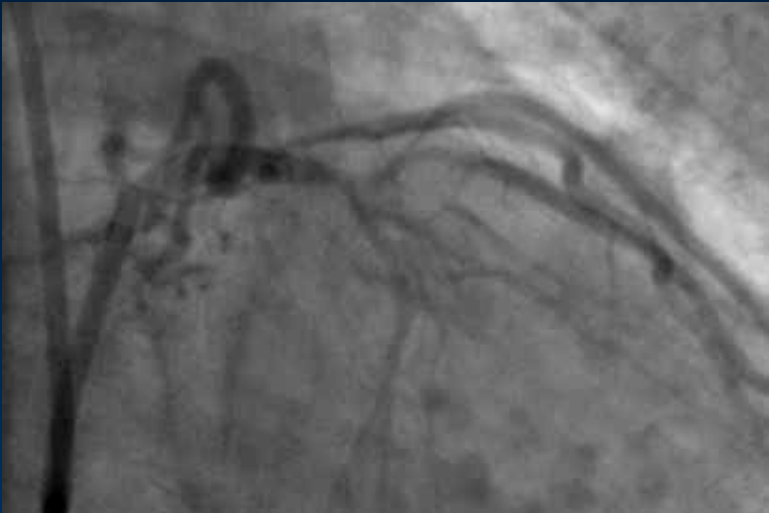
6 month after
EXCEL
implantation

Lenny, F, 50, SAP

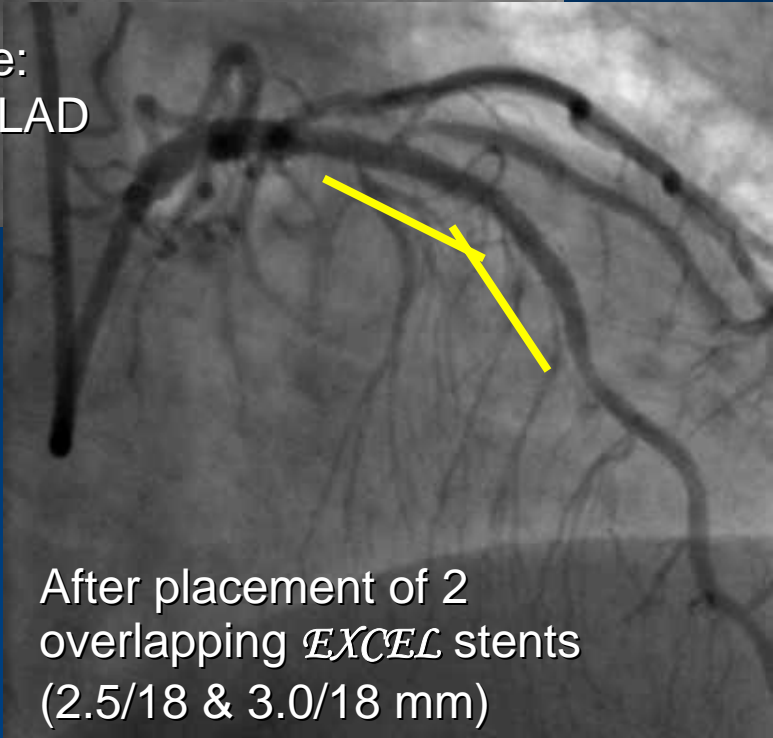
Triple CTO (LAD/LCX/RCA)

IskS, M, 63, Stable angina

LAD



Baseline:
CTO in LAD



After placement of 2
overlapping *EXCEL* stents
(2.5/18 & 3.0/18 mm)



No restenosis at 6 months
angiogram. f/up

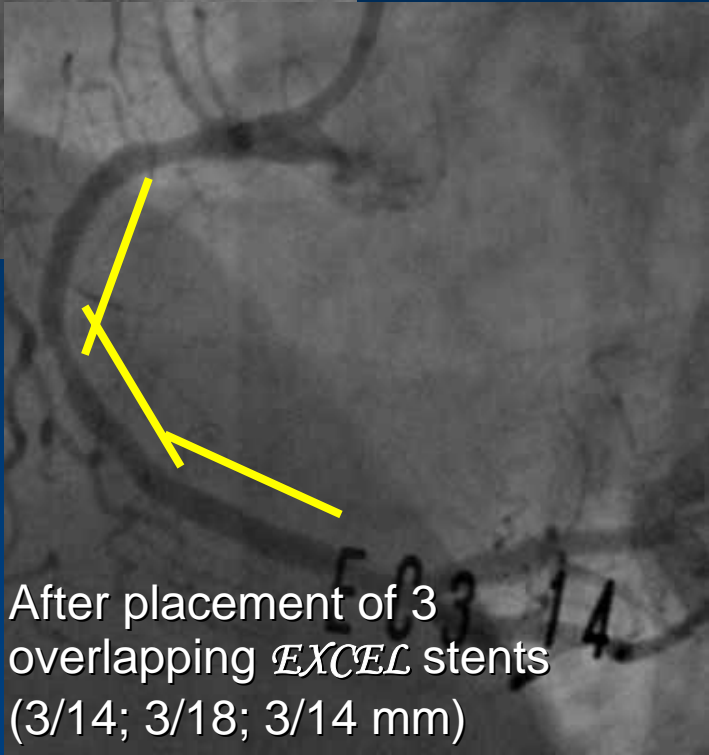
Triple CTO (LAD/LCX/RCA)

IskS, M, 63, Stable angina

RCA



Baseline:
CTO in RCA



After placement of 3
overlapping *EXCEL* stents
(3/14; 3/18; 3/14 mm)



No restenosis at 6 months
angiogram. f/up

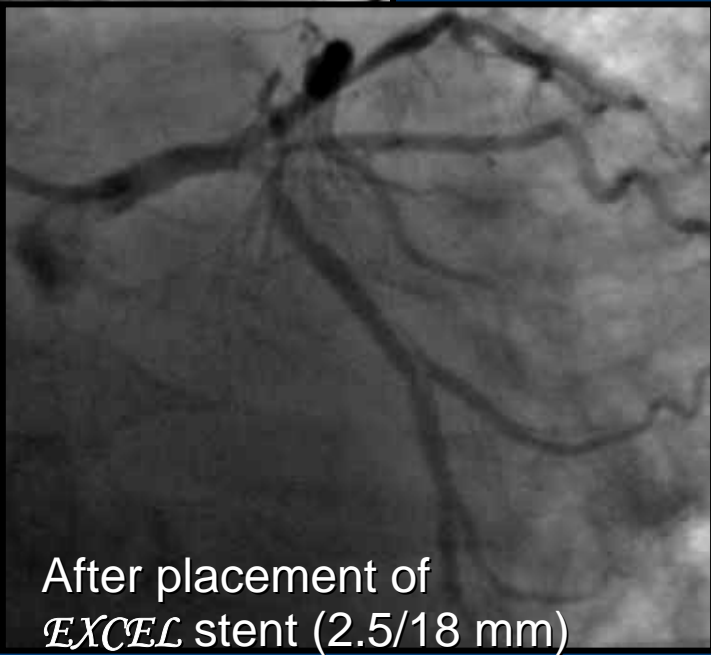
Triple CTO (LAD/LCX/RCA)

IskS, M, 63, Stable angina



Baseline:
CTO in LCX

LCX

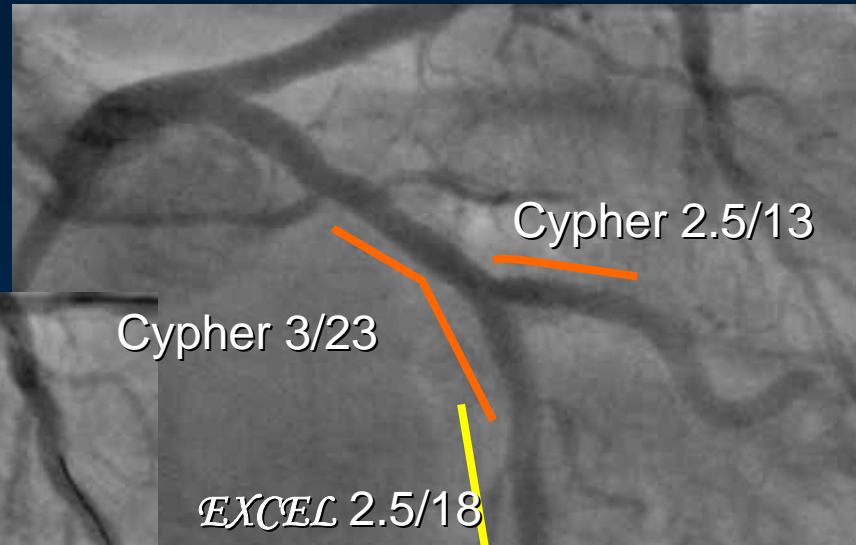


After placement of
EXCEL stent (2.5/18 mm)



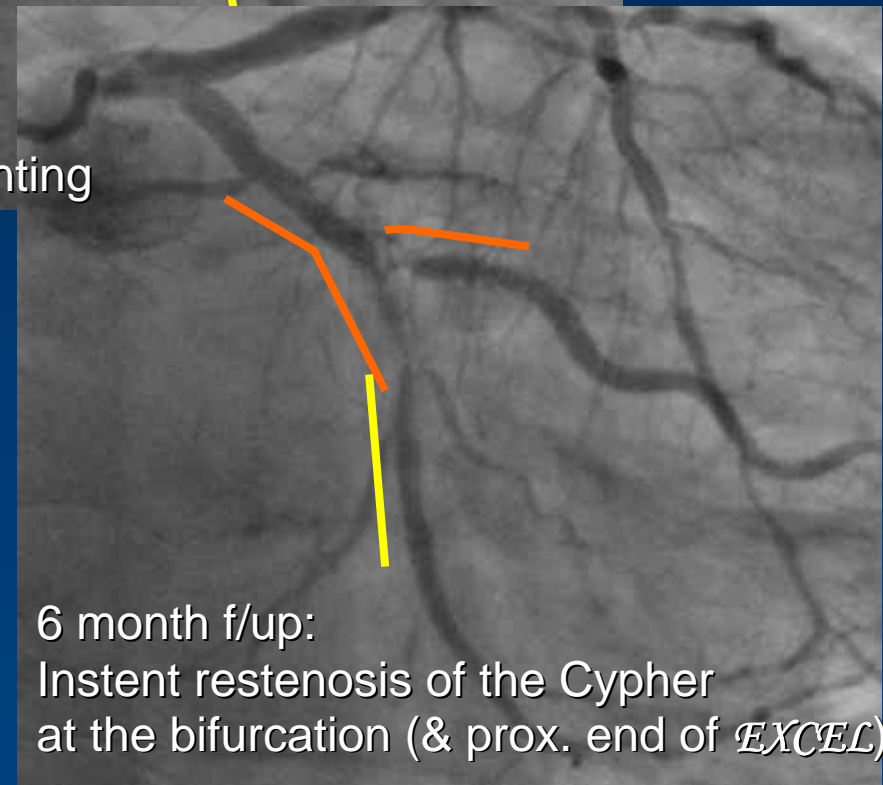
No restenosis at 6 months
angiogram. f/up

HsAng, M, 51, SAP



Baseline:
bifurcation stenosis in mid-LCX

Post-stenting

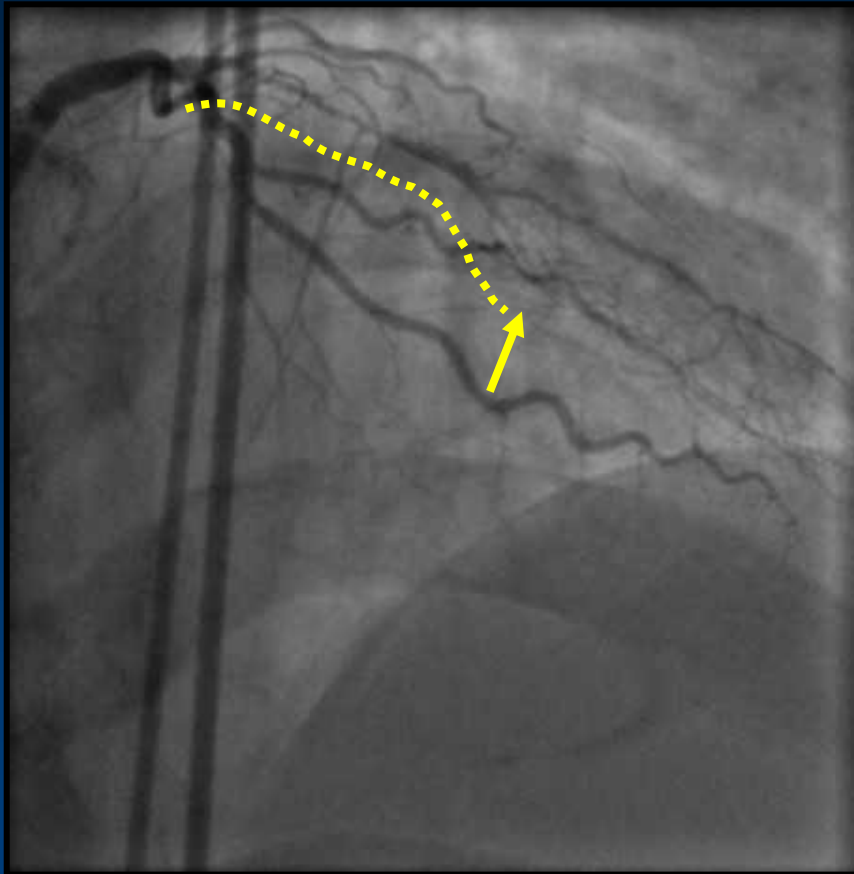


6 month f/up:
Instent restenosis of the Cypher
at the bifurcation (& prox. end of *EXCEL*)

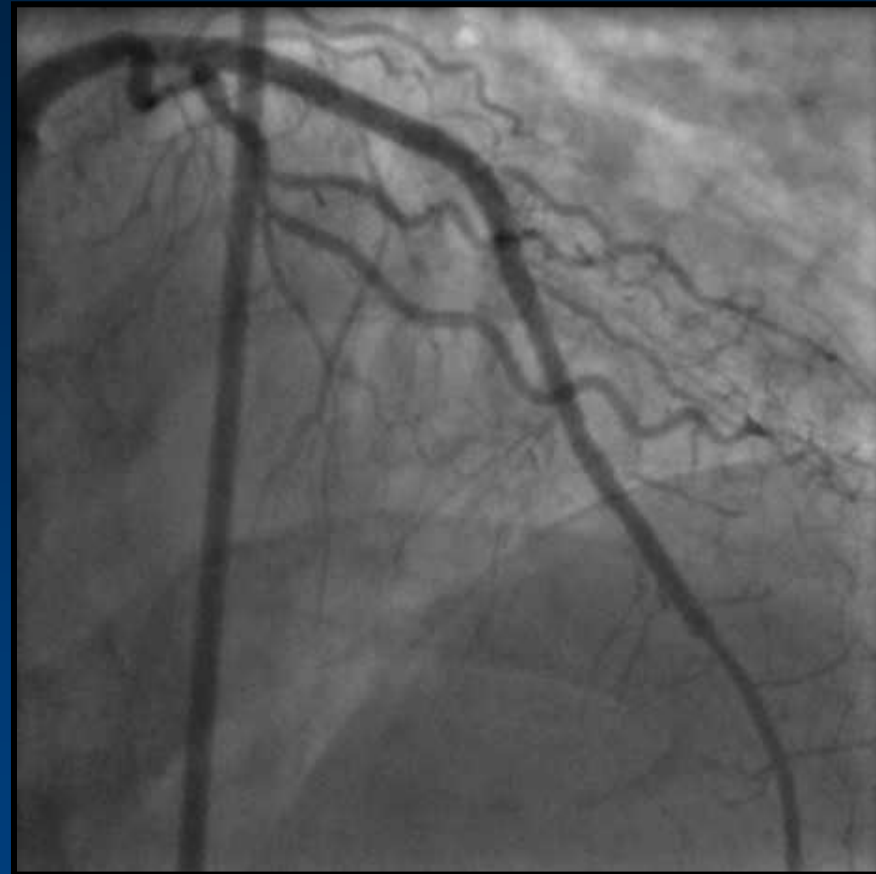
***Bifurcation stenosis in LCX
with instent restenosis (Cypher)***

Diffuse, small vessel disease with CTO in LAD (1)

HW, M, 45, OMI



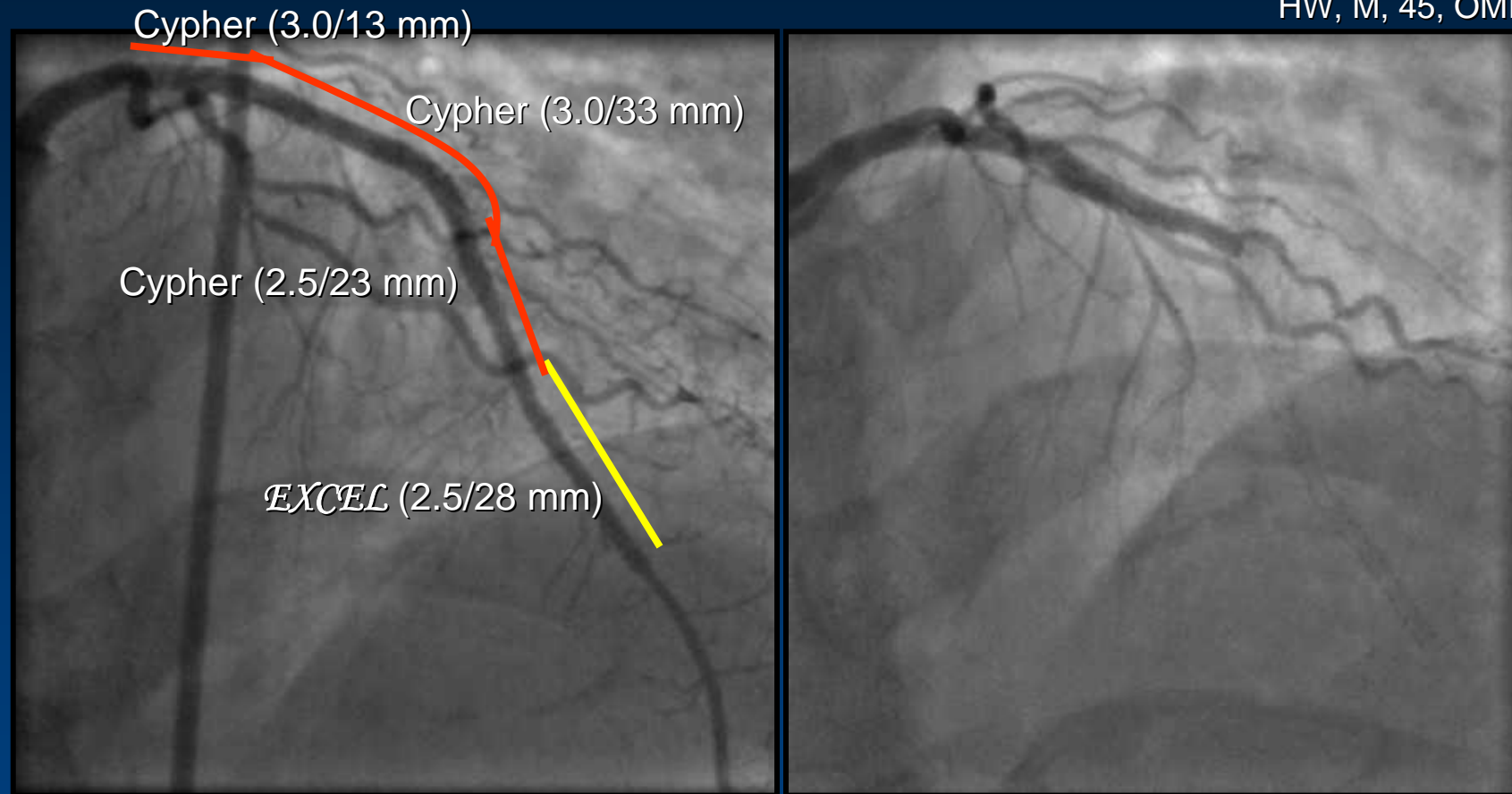
Baseline: Diffuse, small vessel disease (dotted line) with CTO (arrow).



After placement of very long overlapping *EXCEL* (2.5/28 mm) & *Cypher* (2.5/23; 3/33; 3/13 mm) stents

Diffuse, small vessel disease with CTO in LAD (2)

HW, M, 45, OMI



After placement of very long overlapping *EXCEL* (2.5/28 mm) & Cypher (2.5/23; 3/33; 3/13 mm) stents

Occlusion of Cypher (& *EXCEL*) stent. TLR not performed as distal LAD was filled by collaterals from RCA

Conclusion

- *Despite the inclusion of challenging “real world cases” (DM, MVD, small vessel, complex lesions, long – diffuse disease, calcified stenosis, ostial stenosis, LM, AMI, CTO, instent restenosis, etc) the preliminary **EXCEL results** are encouraging, with very low MACE rate & “clean” angiographic appearance of the stent.*
- *Despite the use of double antiplatelet medications for only 6 months, at a follow-up period of up to two years there is no late or very late stent thrombosis*