### Absorbable Metal Stent, Clinical Update and DREAMS: Concept and preclinical Data

### Ron Waksman, MD

Professor of Medicine (Cardiology) Georgetown University, Associate Director Division of Cardiology Washington Hospital Center Washington DC





1

Complete occlusion of the left pulmonary artery after de-banding and closure of the arterial duct with a clip (the device with three markers is for calibration purposes)



## Crossing the stenosis with a guide wire angiography revealed reperfusion



## Implantation procedure of Mg Stent 3.0/10mm with a contrast filled balloon catheter



### At one week follow up after Mg Stent the left lung was reperfused



### Why bio-absorbable stents?

Provides stent scaffolding and radial strength properties as long as needed to ensure an open lumen - same as a permanent stent

Different to permanent stents:

- Leaves no stent behind long-term (no chronic inflammation, no long-term impact on local vasomotion)
- No "Full metal jacket" makes later treatments of the same segment easier (e.g., surgical bypass)
- MRI / CT compatibility (allows non-invasive followups)
- Potentially: no late stent thrombosis and no need for prolonged antiplatelet therapy

### **Absorbable Metal Stent**

### Biocompatibility – BIOTRONIK Magnesium Alloy

### Magnesium and the human body

Essential element for human body, involved in the synthesis of more than 300 enzymes

Physiologically occurrence: 4th most common mineral

- Quantity in human body: ~ 20 g
- Daily need (adult): ~ 350 mg

Quantity in the intracellular space: > 40%

#### **BIOTRONIK AMS features**

Weight of a 3.0x10mm stent: ~ 3 mg

Complete absorption: ≈ 12 weeks



### First generation AMS device (AMS 1)





- Diameter:
- 3.0 and 3.5mm

• Length:

- 10mm and 15 mm



#### Magnesium alloy device

- Weight of a magnesium stent: ~ 3 mg
- Complete absorption: several months
- High collapse pressures

# Analysis of degradation products by EDX analysis



### **Compatibility of AMS in MRI** and multi-slice CT



### Magnetom (Sonata, 1.5 T, Siemens)



- No stent artefact
- Optimal vessel lumen imaging

### **CT compatibility of AMS**

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16-row MSCT



Clinical <u>Performance and Angiographic Res</u>ults of the Coronary <u>Stenting with Absorbable Metal Stents</u>

Principal Investigator: Prof. Raimund Erbel

### **PROGRESS AMS 1**



13

## **PROGRESS:** Clinical Results





### NLD 014-002



### 28 Months

### AUS 004-001



### 16 Months

## **IVUS Analysis**



## **IVUS Stent Volume**



## **IVUS CSA**



### IVUS Intimal Hyperplasia Volume



## First evidence of vessel flexibility in AMS stented area by angio pre/post nitroglycerin



## **Vessel Reactivity**

induced vasodilatation in Permanent Metal Stent (PMS) control patients and Absorbable Metal Stent (AMS) patients within stent and in proximal reference segments at 4 months post implant.

Courtesy of Dr Miles Dalby Royal Brompton & Harefield



# 15 months after AMS implantation in human



- Very thin neointima
- Perfect ingrowth of AMS
- Completed healing of the stented vessel



### **Conclusions - PROGRESS 1**

- The AMS technology is feasible (high technical and procedural success), absorption of the device as intended
- The AMS provided safety (no death, no MI, no stent thrombosis)
- The study met the primary endpoint (MACE < 30%)</li>
- Further improvement of the AMS 1 technology are needed to improve efficacy for coronary use

### **Results PROGRESS 1 - IVUS**



Contribution to lumen loss

Negative remodeling/ recoil Thickening of extra-stent tissue

In-stent neointima

13.5%

41%



# Selection trial - Stent structure after 4 weeks



### **Description of new AMS 2 device**

Bare stent (no coating)

- Special Magnesium alloy
- Refined stent design
- Stent range
  - Diameters: 3.0 and 3.5mm
  - Lengths: 10 and 15 mm
- 6F compatible system, RX catheter



### **Combination trial - Angiography**



### Combination trial-Representative histology 4 weeks









### Combination trial -Representative stent structure at 2 weeks

AMS 1



AMS 2



### Combination trial -Representative stent structure at 4 weeks

AMS 1

AMS 2



### Histology 4 weeks



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### Stent structure at 3 month



### **Combination trial - Histomorphometry**





### Status AMS 2 - Summary

- The optimization of both the Magnesium alloy and the stent design contribute to a longer stent integrity in animal
- The new AMS generation with increased integrity shows significantly improved efficacy in animal

### **DREAMS** concept



- Degradable carrier from Magnesium alloy
- Effective anti-proliferativ drug
- Specialized proprietary matrix to cope with degradation of Magnesium alloy
  - Non-permanent polymer
  - Optimized rate of drug elution

### **DREAMS DRUG-Eluting Stent System**



### **Brachytherapy and AMS - Study design**



### **Brachytherapy and AMS - Histopathology**





41

# **Brachytherapy and AMS - representative images**





## Status of AMS 2007



- Safe in human coronaries
- Safe in peripheral arteries (tibial)
- Absorbed as intended < 90 days
- Fully compatible with CT or MRI angiography
- Restenosis mainly due to early recoil and neointima formation
- New Generations AMS under preclinical testing
- Resume Clinical testing to be announces

