## The OrbusNeich GENOUS EPC-Capture Stent Clinical Trial Program HEALING and TRIAS

Margo Klomp MD On behalf of



Robbert J. de Winter, MD PhD FESC Professor of Clinical Cardiology Academic Medical Center University of Amsterdam The Netherlands

AMC Amsterdam Interventional Cardiology



create

### **SEM: 1 hour after implantation**

### Genous



## **Genous Technology**

Genous

First do no harm, the concept of healing

- DES inhibit smooth muscle cell growth and intimal hyperplasia, but at the same time endothelialization of the stent struts
- Genous endothelial progenitor cell capturing technology, instead of inhibiting cell growth enhances endothelialization.

Genous Technolo	ogy	GenOus			
GENOUS clinical trial program 1Y FU					
• HEALING FIM	16	$\checkmark$			
• HEALING II	63				
• HEALING IIb	99				
• e-HEALING	4997				
<ul> <li>TRIAS Single center</li> </ul>	193	V			
• TRIAS HR&LR program	2560				

### **HEALING II**

### Genous

Multi-centered, prospective, non-randomized trial, 63 patients; 10 centers Enrollment: initiated May 2004; completed October 2004.

- Objective: Demonstrate EPC capture stent's safety and efficacy in de novo coronary lesions of native arteries.
- Follow-up using quantitative coronary angiography and IVUS analysis at 6 and 18 months.
- EPC number analysis at 6 months FU.
- MACE\* at 6 months and 18 months FU was 6.3% and 7.9% respectively. In-stent LL:  $0.78 \pm 0.39$ mm at 6 months and  $0.59 \pm 0.31$ mm at 18 months = -24.4%.

\*MACE=composite of cardiac death, MI, emergency CABG and ID TLR

### Correlation Late Luminal Loss and Circulating EPC Titer at 6 Months FU



HEALINGII

HJ Duckers euroPCR 2006

create





## Healing 2B

## 6 Months follow-up results



### Patients Flow Chart of Per protocol (PP) population

![](_page_8_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

0

-1.00

0.00

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Non-Hierarchical Events**

### (pt. may be counted under more than one event type)

	Up to Discharge	Up to 30 days	Up to 180 days	Up to 210 days
N= 99	%	%	%	%
Cardiac Death	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
мі	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Q-wave	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Non Q-wave	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cardiac Death + MI	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Non TV rePCI	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
ID TLR CABG	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
ID TLR PCI	1.0	2.0	6.1	8.1
ID TLR (PCI + CABG)	1.0	2.0	6.1	9.1
all TLR PCI (ID + non ID)	1.0	2.0	6.1	11.1
All PCI	1.0	2.0	6.1	12.1
MACE*	4.0	5.1	9.1	12.1

\*MACE: Cardiac death + MI + ID TLR (PCI or CABG)

### EUROPE

Austria 8 Belgium 3 Cyprus 2 Denmark 2 France 8 Germany 11 Greece 6 Ireland 1 Italy 26 Netherlands 5 Portugal 3 Spain 8 Switzerland 1 United Kingdom 9

**NORTH AFRICA** Tunisia 2

Czech Republic 5 Finland 1 Hungary 2 Poland 2 Romania 1 Russian Federation 5

> MIDDLE EAST Egypt 6 Lebanon 1 Saudi Arabia 1 Syria 3 Turkey 3

ASIA PACIFIC

Australia 6 Hong Kong 1 Malaysia 9 Singapore 2

**144 SITES** 

![](_page_11_Picture_8.jpeg)

LATIN AMERICA Venezuela 1

# Patient Demographics as of Sep 17, 2008

Age	62.8 years	
Males	78.7%	
Diabetics	25.0%	
Hypertension	68.4%	
Hypercholesterolemia	74.5%	
Current Smokers	24.9%	
Family History	28.1%	
Previous MI	36.7%	
Previous PCI	19.2%	
Previous CABG	6.2%	
Previous Stroke	6.0%	

### e-HEALING Genous<sup>-</sup> Lesion Characteristics as of Sep 17, 2008

De novo	97.7%
Restenotic	2.3%

Lesion Length (mm)	
Mean ± Std Dev	16.8 ± 8.6

Lesion Classification	
Туре А	15.3%
Туре В1	35.4%
Туре В2	29.7%
Туре С	19.6%

Reference Vessel (mm)	
Mean $\pm$ Std Dev	$3.0\pm0.4$

Number of stents/patient	1.5
Number of lesions/patient	1.3

![](_page_13_Picture_6.jpeg)

## Clinical Events all patients with 12 month follow-up

Interim results as of Sep 17, 2008, n=3196

		30 days	6 months	1	2 months
Cardiac I	Death	0.6 %	1.3 %		1.9%
MI		1.2 %	1.5 %		1.6%
	Q-wave	0.2 %	0.2 %		0.2%
	Non Q-wave	1.0 %	1.3 %		1.4%
TLR (Clir	nically Driven)	0.2 %	2.9 %		5.0%
	PCI	0.2 %	2.6 %		4.6%
	CABG	0.0 %	0.3 %		0.4%
MACE		1.9 %	5.8 %		8.5%
Acute stent thrombosis		0.2 %			
Sub-acute stent thrombosis		0.4 %			
Late stent thrombosis		0.3 %		and she	

Patients treated before Feb 22, 2007

All events reported before Aug 12, 2008; all events adjudicated by CEC

Worst MACE per patient = cardiac death, MI, CABG, and clinically driven TLR

### **Clinical Events diabetic patients with 12 month follow-up**

Interim results as of Sep 17, 2008, n=851

		30 days	6 months	12 months
Cardiac	Death	0.8 %	2.5 %	3.6 %
MI		0.6 %	1.3 %	1.3 %
	Q-wave	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
	Non Q-wave	0.5 %	1.2 %	1.2 %
TLR (Clir	nically Driven)	0.2 %	3.2 %	4.9 %
	PCI	0.2 %	2.8 %	4.5 %
	CABG	0.0 %	0.4 %	0.5 %
MACE		1.6 %	6.9 %	9.9 %
Acute stent thrombosis		0.0 %		
Sub-acute stent thrombosis		0.2 %		
Late stent thrombosis		0.8 %		

Patients treated on or before Feb 22, 2007

All events reported before Aug 12, 2008; all events adjudicated by CEC

Worst MACE per patient = cardiac death, MI, CABG, and clinically driven TLR

Genous

### **Clinical Events diabetic patients with 12 month follow-up**

Interim results as of Sep 17, 2008, n=851

		30 days	6 months	-	12 months
Cardiac I	Death	0.8 %	2.5 %	3.6	% <b>(+1.7%)</b>
MI		0.6 %	1.3 %	1.3	3 % <b>(-0.3%)</b>
	Q-wave	0.1 %	0.1 %		0.1 %
	Non Q-wave	0.5 %	1.2 %		1.2 %
TLR (Clir	nically Driven)	0.2 %	3.2 %	4.9	9 % <b>(-0.1%)</b>
	PCI	0.2 %	2.8 %		4.5 %
CABG		0.0 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	
MACE		1.6 %	6.9 %	9.9 % <b>(+1.4%)</b>	
Acute stent thrombosis		rombosis	0.0 % <b>(-0.2%</b>	<b>)</b> )	
Sub-acute stent thrombosis		0.2 % <b>(-0.2%</b>	<b>,</b> )		
Late stent throm		ombosis	0.8 % <b>(+0.5%</b>	5)	and the

Patients treated on or before Feb 22, 2007

All events reported before Aug 12, 2008; all events adjudicated by CEC

Worst MACE per patient = cardiac death, MI, CABG, and clinically driven TLR

Genous

### e-HEALING compared to the DES groups of recent randomized studies

Genous

	Genous (e-HEALING)	Cypher (LEADERS)	BioMatrix (LEADERS)	Taxus (SYNTAX)
Inclusion criteria	all comers	all comers	all comers	3-VD / Left main
Number of patients	3196	850	857	903
Duration of follow-up	12 months	9 months	9 months	12 months
Cardiac death	1.9 %	2.5 %	1.6 %	<b>4.3 %</b> (any)
МІ	1.6 %	4.6 %	5.7 %	4.8 %
<b>TLR</b> Clinically Driven	5.0 %	4.9 %	4.3 %	13.7 %
MACE	<b>8.5 %</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>10.5 %</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>9.2 %</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>17.2 %</b> <sup>3</sup>
Stent thrombosis	0.9 %	<b>2.2 %</b> <sup>4</sup>	<b>2.7 %</b> <sup>4</sup>	<b>3.4</b> % <sup>4</sup>
Dual antiplatelet therapy	4 weeks	12 months	12 months	12 months

Patients treated on or before Feb 22, 2007

All events reported before Aug 12, 2008; all events adjudicated by CEC

<sup>1</sup> Worst MACE per patient = cardiac death, MI, CABG, and clinically driven TLR

 $^{2}$  MACE = Cardiac Death, MI TVR  $^{3}$ MACE = any death, MI, TVR,  $^{4}$ ARC definite + probable

# Single-center TRIAS HR study

Academic Medical Center Amsterdam The Netherlands

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

To compare the feasibility and efficacy of the Genous EPC capturing stent with the Taxus paclitaxel-eluting stent in the treatment of coronary artery stenosis in patients / lesions with high risk of restenosis.

![](_page_18_Picture_4.jpeg)

### Single-center TRIAS HR study

![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

Inclusion period: February 2006 - April 2007
On statin therapy for at least 1 week prior to PCI

High risk of restenosis is defined as:

Lesion ≥ 23 mm in length
Lesions in vessels ≤ 2.8 mm in diameter
Any lesion in diabetic patients
Chronic total occlusion

![](_page_19_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Single-center TRIAS HR study Results **Clinical characteristics** P-value Taxus Genous N = 98N = 9562 ±10 63 ±11 NS Age 26 (27%) 14 (14%) 0.025 **Diabetes** 11 (11%) 18 (19%) **Requiring oral medication** (3%) (8%) 8 3 **Requiring Insulin** 45 (46%) 53 (56%) NS **Hypertension** Hypercholesterolemia 62 (63%) 50 (53%) NS Family history of CAD 52 (52%) 61 (64%) NS 32 (33%) 30 (32%) **Current smoker** NS **Angina pectoris** (82%) 81 (85%) NS 80 **Stable** 18 (18%) 14 (15%) NS Unstable (100%) 93 (98%) NS 98 Statin therapy

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

### **Single-center TRIAS HR study** Lesion characteristics

#### Genous Taxus P-value N = 121 N = 125 Type of lesion 0%) 2 (2%) Α 0 ( ( 8%) 15 (12%) **B1** 10 **52** (42%) **B2** 54 (45%) Ns 52 (42%) С 57 Ns (47%) **Total chronic occlusion** 39 (32%) 30 (24%) Ns (83%) 100 (80%) Lesions $\geq$ 23 mm 101 Ns Vessels ≤ 2.8 mm 7%) 25 (20%) 0.004 9 **Treated vessel** Ns RCA (34%) 49 (39%) 41 LM 1 (1%) 1 (1%) LAD 46 (37%) **48** (40%) CX 31 (26%) 29 (23%)

![](_page_22_Picture_2.jpeg)

**Results** 

### **Single-center TRIAS HR study** Procedural characteristics

### Results

	Genous N = 121		Taxus N = 125		P-value
Pre-procedure TIMI 3 flow	74	(61%)	83	(66%)	Ns
Pre-dilatation	108	(89%)	111	(89%)	Ns
Stents per lesion	1.2	± 0.54	1.2	± 0.48	Ns
Lesion length, mm	26.8	± 12	25.4	± 10	Ns
Ref vessel diameter, mm	3.3	± 0.4	3.2	± 0.5	Ns
Total stent length, mm	31.7	± 14.3	30.7	± 12	Ns
Max Atm stent placement	13	± 2.6	14	± 2.5	Ns
Post dilatation	88	(73%)	88	(70%)	Ns
Max Atm post dilatation	18.6	± 3.6	18	± 3.5	Ns
Procedural success	119	(98%)	124	(99%)	Ns

![](_page_23_Picture_3.jpeg)

### **Single-center TRIAS HR study** DAPT during 1-year follow-up

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

### Single-center TRIAS HR study 12-month clinical outcome

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

Genous No Stent thrombosis (CEC adjudication) Taxus @ 24 hours MI, TLR @ 10 days no MI, TLR @ 155 days MI, TLR @ 200 days MI, TLR

All ST were angiographically documented
All on dual antiplatelet therapy at time of ST

![](_page_25_Picture_4.jpeg)

Results

<b>Sin</b> 12-n	gle-center TRIAS nonth clinical outco	Result	S						
		Genous N=98		T N	axus I=95	P-value			
	Cardiac death Non cardiac death	0 1	(1.0%)	0 2	(2.1%)	Ns			
	MI	3	(3.1%)	5	(5.3%)	Ns			
	TLR								
	PCI	12	(12.2%)	8	(8.4%)	Ns			
	CABG	1	(1.0%)	1	(1.1%)	Ns			
	TVR/ no TLR	2	(2.0%)	0	(0%)	Ns			
	Non TVR	8	(8.2%)	14	(14.7%)	Ns			
	Target vessel failure*	17	(17.3%)	10	(10.5%)	0.172			
	*Target vessel failure: Cardiac death, MI, TVR								
	All events CEC adjudica	tion			— AMC-UVA	Amsterdam Interventional Cardiolo	av		

### TRIAS HR Pilot study

### Conclusions

In this small, single center, randomized trial on 'high risk' patient, both Genous and Taxus treated patients showed good clinical outcome at 1 year

There was a slightly higher incidence of target lesion repeat revascularization in patients treated with Genous

There was a higher incidence of stent thrombosis in patients treated with Taxus

♥ A larger multicenter randomized study is needed

![](_page_27_Picture_6.jpeg)

### Conclusions

### ♥ HEALING FIM, HEALING II, HEALING IIb show promising results

- Healing II: 6 mFU: LL 0.78mm vs.18 mFU: 0.95mm =↓24.4%
- Healing IIb: in-stent LL 0.76mm
- ♥ e-HEALING registry shows good clinical 1-year outcome √ MACE at 1 year: 8.5%
- ★ AMC TRIAS Pilot study shows good 1-year outcome  $\sqrt{\text{TVF} 17.3\%}$  vs 10.5%
  - $\sqrt{\text{stent thrombosis 0\% vs 4.3\%}}$

![](_page_28_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **TRIAS study design**

## **Study questions:**

## Genous better than BMS ?

## Genous safer than DES ?

![](_page_30_Picture_4.jpeg)

## **TRIAS study design**

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **Current enrollment**

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **TRIAS HR**

Feb'09: Prospectively planned DSMB safety analysis (N=650)

- MACE:
  - No difference in cardiac death and MI. But slightly higher TLR in Genous group partially due to a better than expected TLR in DES population:
    - therefore *highly unlikely* to expect equivalence in TLR at 12 months follow-up
  - Recommendation: discontinuation patient enrollment in the TRIAS HR trial.

![](_page_33_Picture_6.jpeg)

## **TRIAS LR**

N=350

- DSMB: No concerns
- Advise: continue enrollment and follow-up

![](_page_34_Picture_4.jpeg)

## Genous Technology Genous

### **GENOUS** clinical trial program

- HEALING FIM
- HEALING II
- HEALING IIb
- e-HEALING
- TRIAS Single Center
- TRIAS HR
- TRIAS LR

Published Published 12m outcome **EuroPCR 2009** Submitted **Continuation of FU** Actively enrolling

![](_page_36_Picture_0.jpeg)

## THANK YOU

![](_page_37_Picture_1.jpeg)