

SIRIUS 6 Year Follow-Up

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Cardiovascular Research Foundation
New York City***

**Angioplasty Summit 2009 – TCT Asia Pacific
April 22-24, 2009; Seoul, Korea**



CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH
FOUNDATION



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL CENTER

NewYork-Presbyterian

The University Hospital of Columbia and Cornell

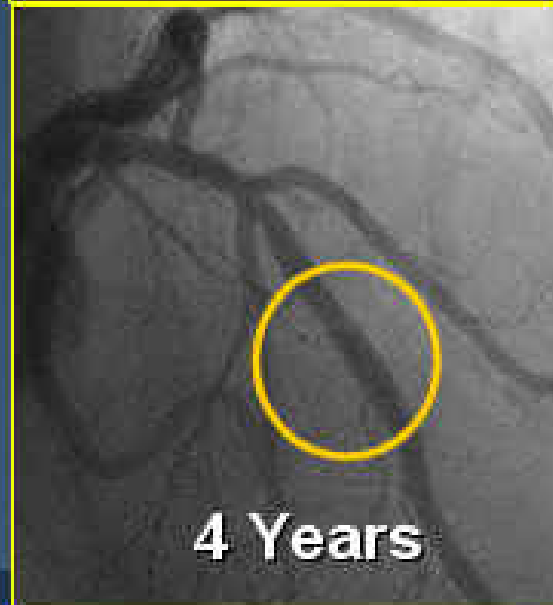
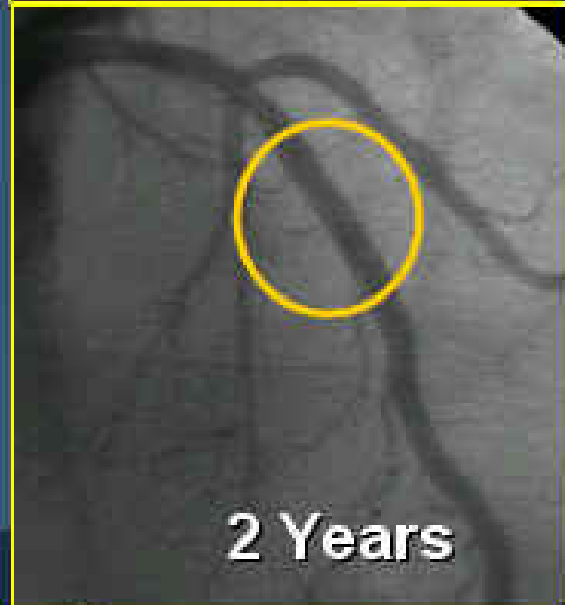
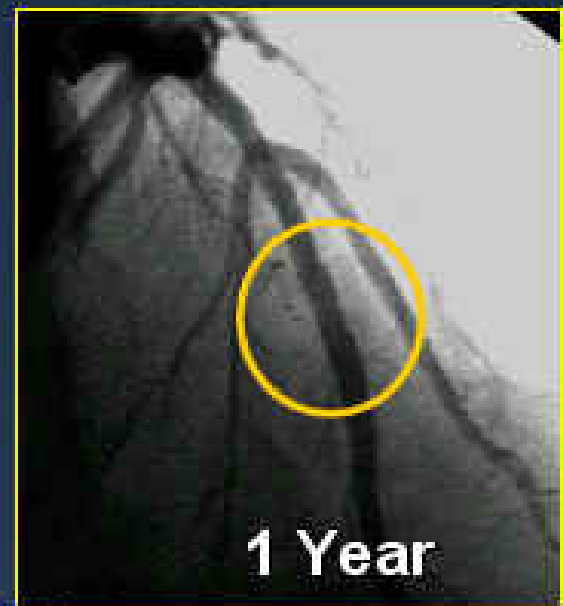
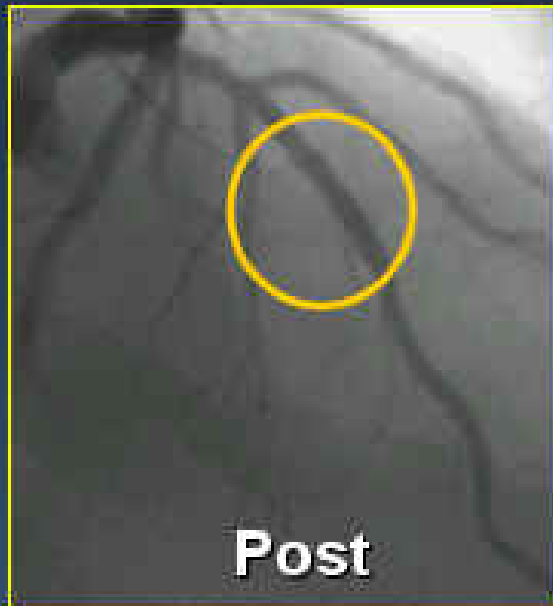
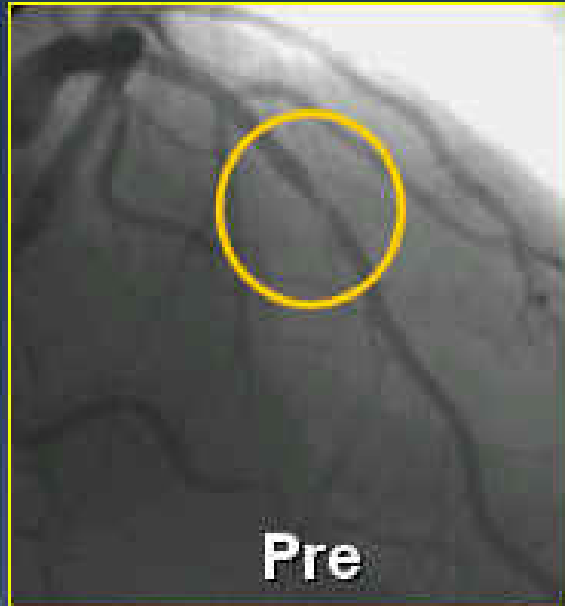
Presenter Disclosure Information for Angioplasty Summit 2009

Martin B. Leon, M.D.

Scientific Advisory Board or Equity:
Abbott, Boston Scientific, Cordis,
and Medtronic



CYPHER™ São Paulo: 7 Years FU



Sirolimus-Eluting Stent

Important Background

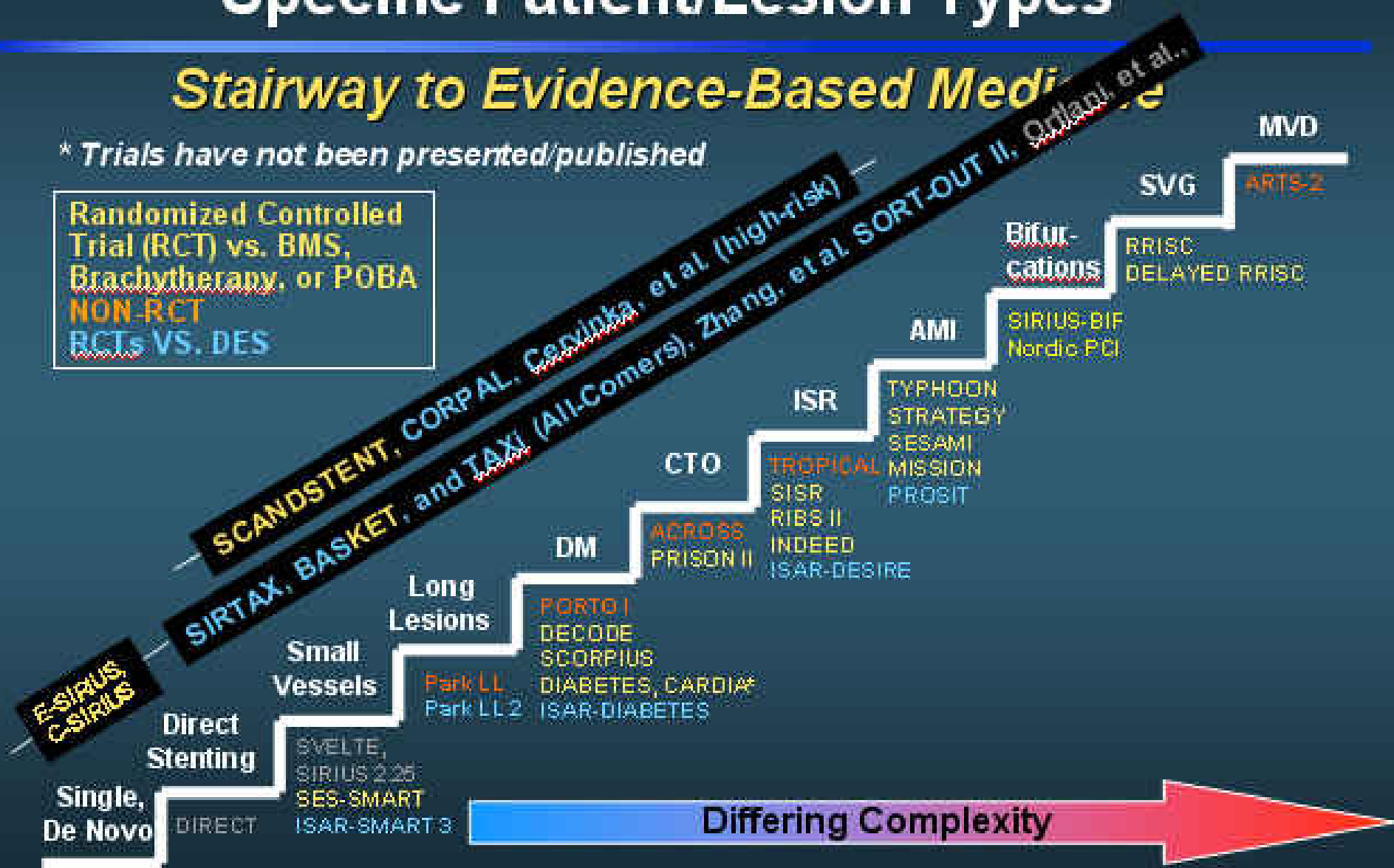
- The sirolimus-eluting stent has been studied under more clinical circumstances and in more patients than any other cardiovascular device in history!
- This device has stood the “test of time” and has been implanted in more patients than any other DES worldwide
- Apart from some baffling safety considerations (very late stent thrombosis), the clinical outcomes have been consistent and without equal!
- Late safety and efficacy data are essential to complete the overall clinical profile

Dedicated Trials with CYPHER[®] Stent in Specific Patient/Lesion Types

Stairway to Evidence-Based Medicine

* Trials have not been presented/published

Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) vs. BMS, Brachytherapy, or POBA
 NON-RCT
 RCTs VS. DES



RAVEL, SIRIUS, REALITY, ENDEAVOR III, Fache, et al., Petrocic, et al., Han, et al.

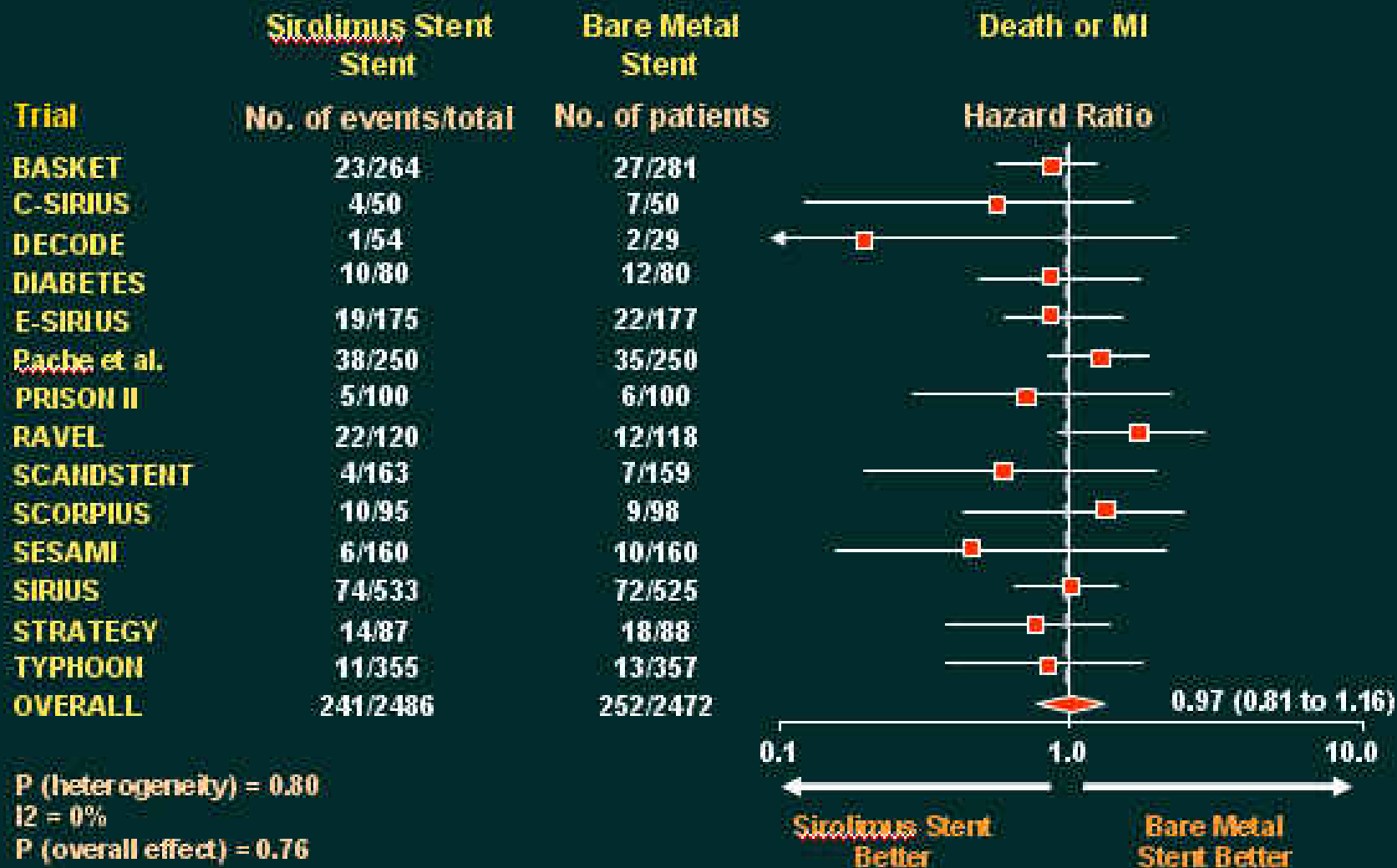
14 Randomized Trials: SES vs. BMS

Death



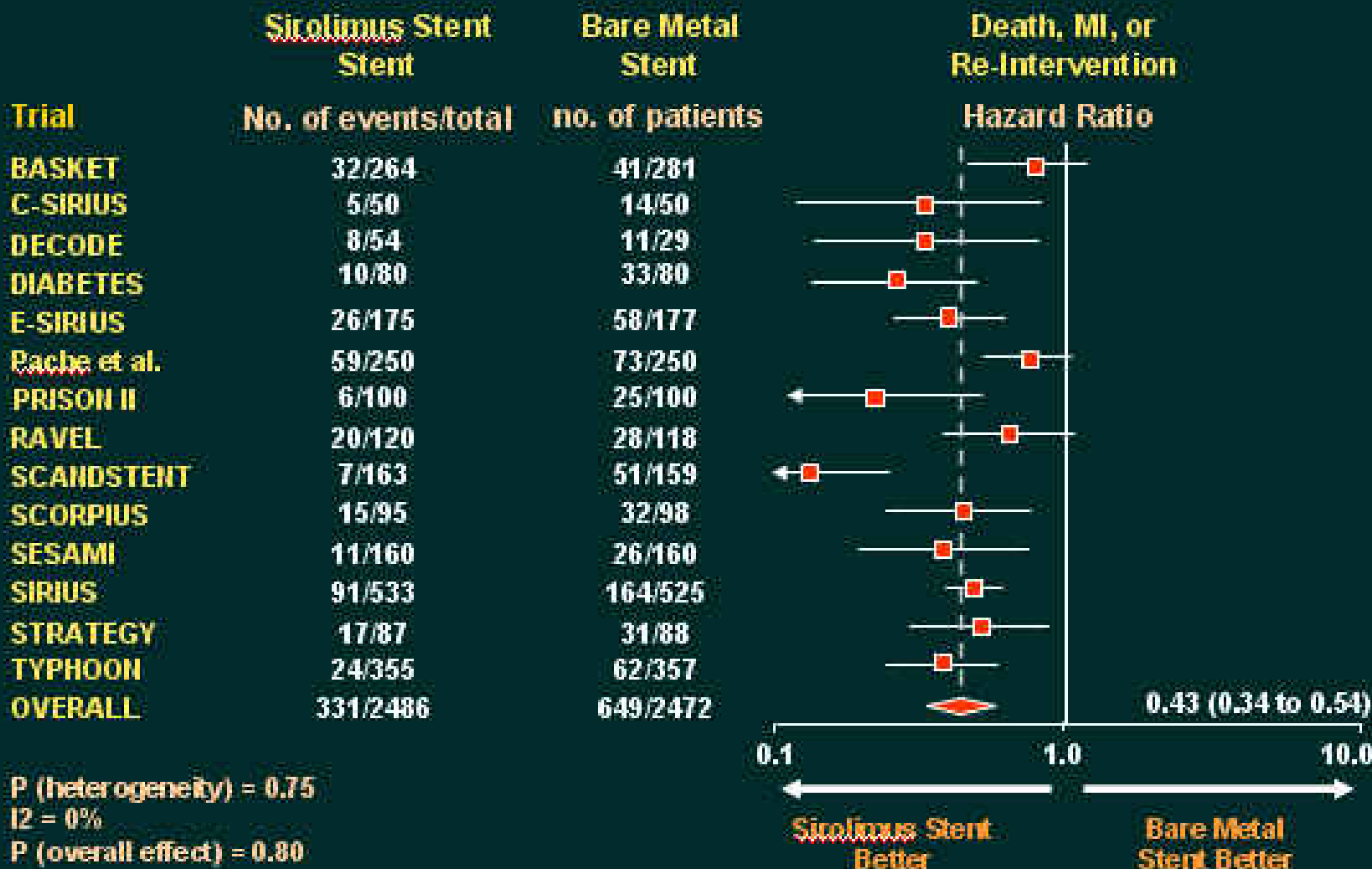
14 Randomized Trials: SES vs. BMS

Death or MI



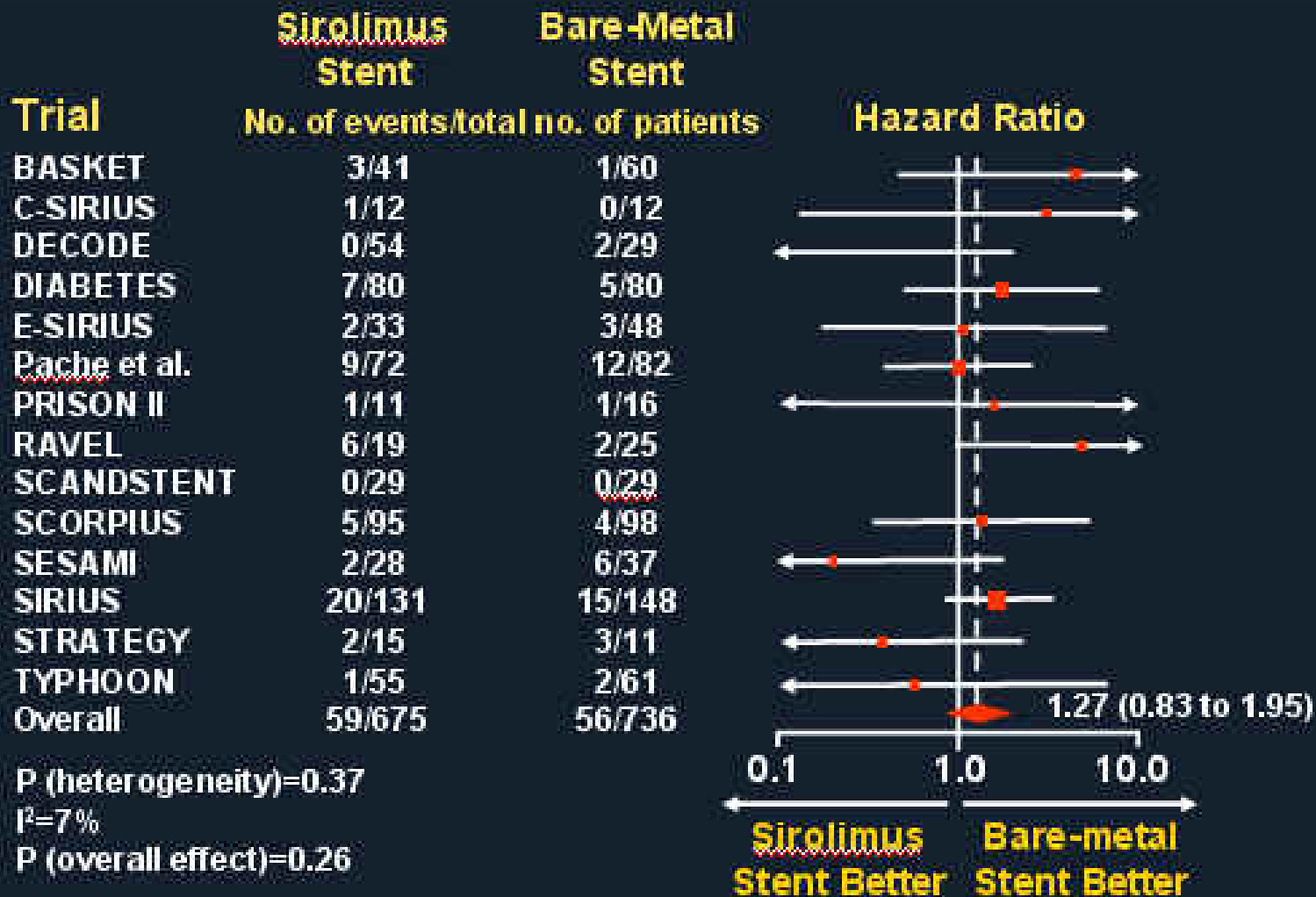
14 Randomized Trials: SES vs. BMS

Death, MI, or Re-Intervention



14 Randomized Trials: SES vs. BMS

DIABETICS - Death

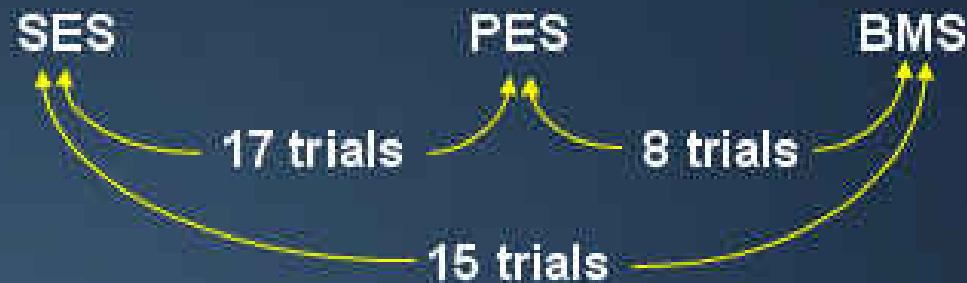


Collaborative Network Meta-analysis

Stettler C et al. Lancet 2007;370:937-48

38 trials; 18,023 patients

sirolimus-eluting, paclitaxel-eluting, bare metal stents



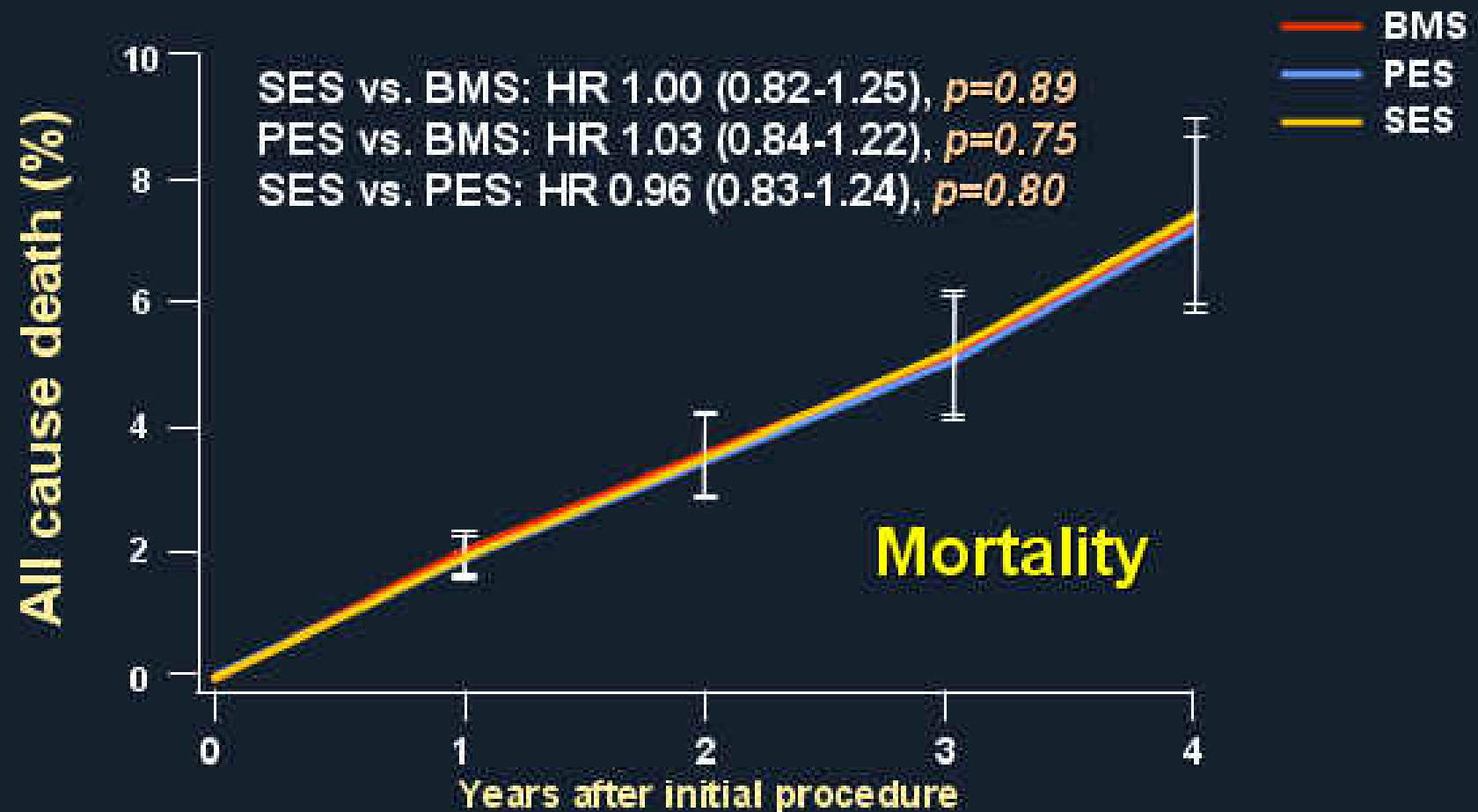
Description of the methodology

“An extension of multivariable Bayesian hierarchical random effects models for mixed multiple treatment comparisons”

“A random-walk model based on piece-wise constant hazards”

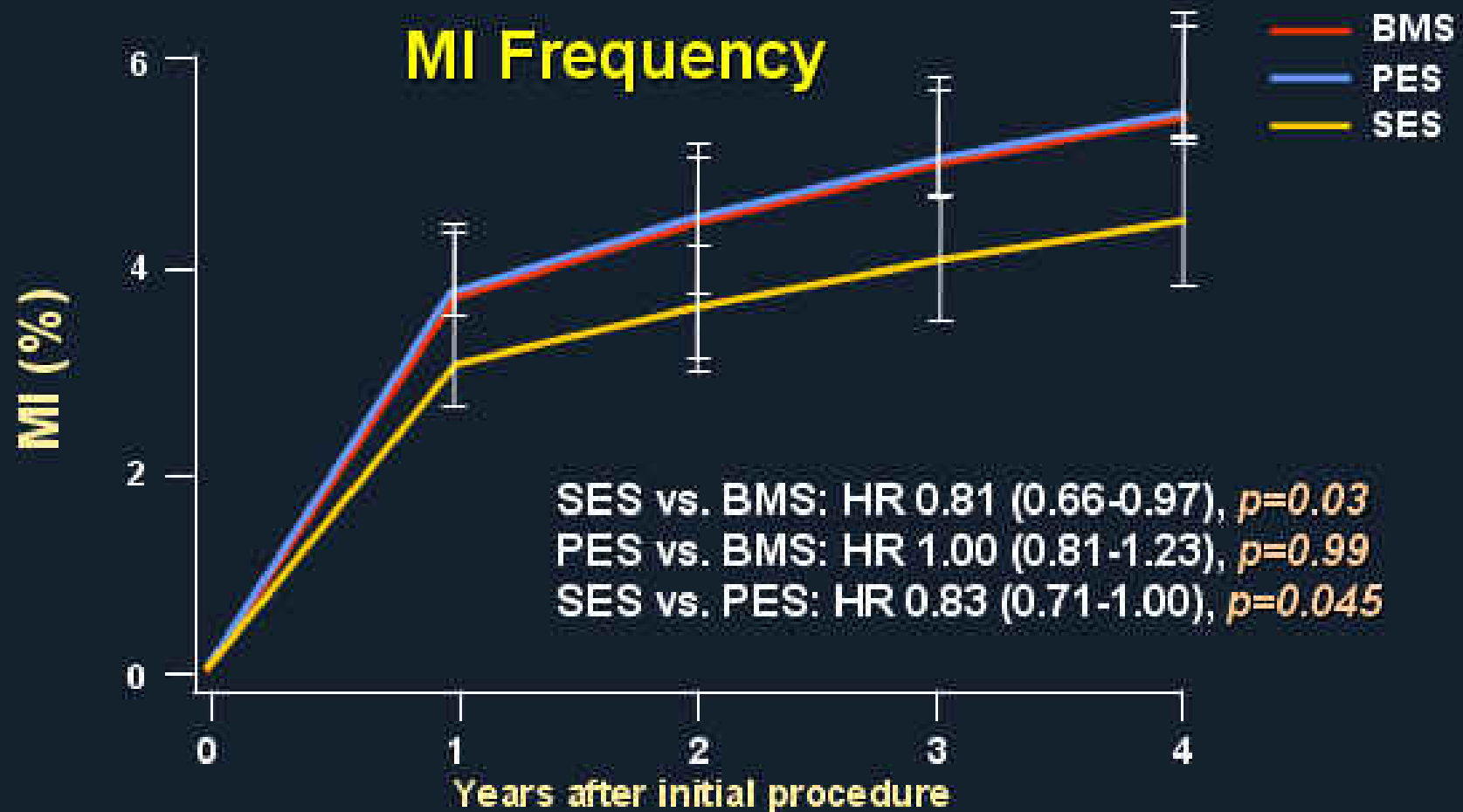
“Random effects at the level of trials, time periods and comparisons”

Network meta-analysis: 38 trials, 18,023 pts



BMS	4921	109/4904	48/3340	31/2264	44/1875
PES	6331	138/6283	78/4263	32/2187	15/869
SES	6771	139/6730	72/4041	38/2340	24/10810

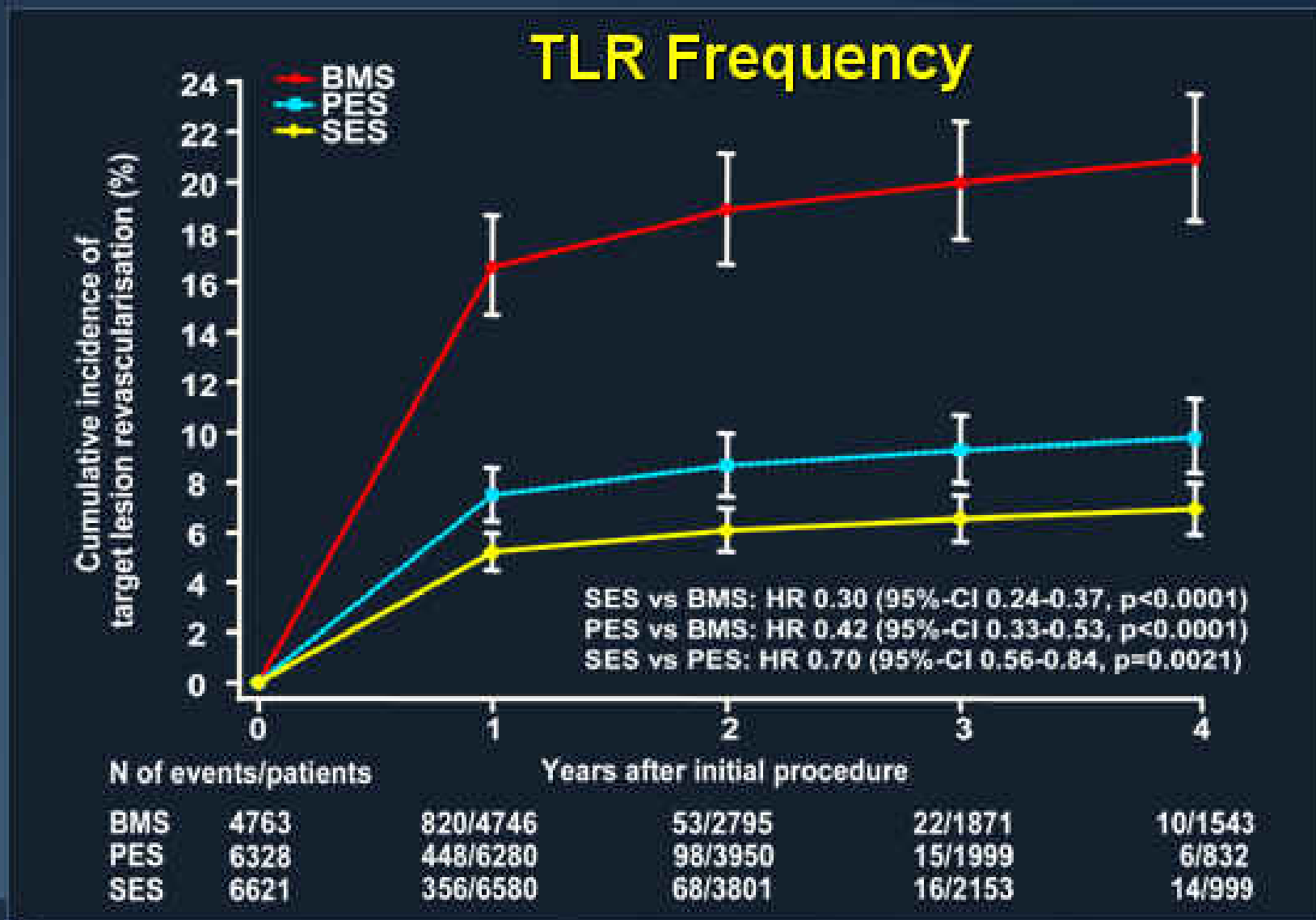
Network meta-analysis: 38 trials, 18,023 pts



BMS	4891	210/4874	20/3174	17/2129	9/1745
PES	6300	249/6252	47/4057	15/2054	8/805
SES	6771	232/5730	25/3884	11/2236	7/1025

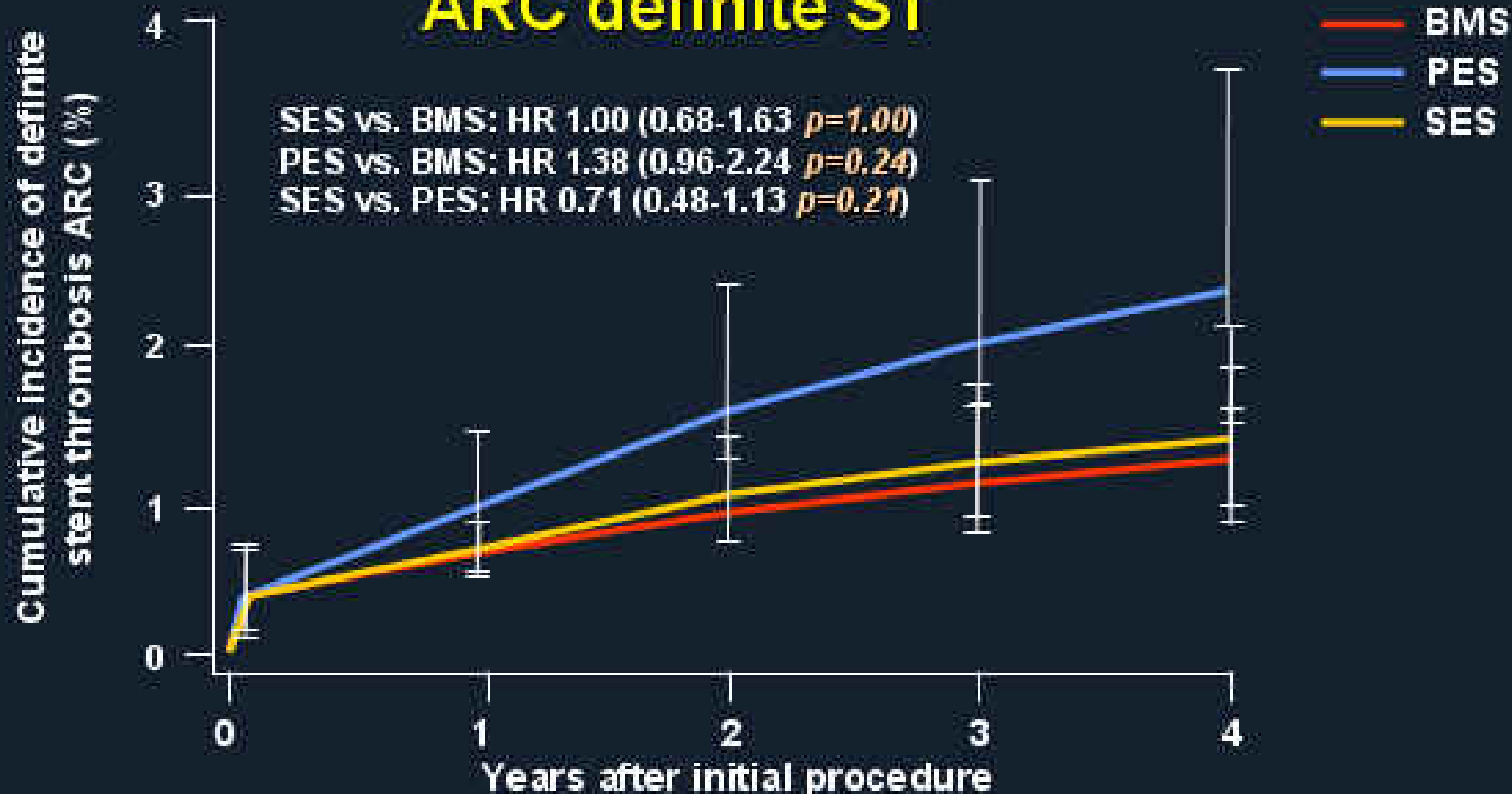


Network meta-analysis: 38 trials, 18,023 pts



Network meta-analysis: 38 trials, 18,023 pts

ARC definite ST



BMS	4003	42/4000	4/3048	3/1928	1/1806
PES	4327	46/4321	20/3711	5/1853	1/762
SES	4643	52/4642	9/3804	3/2257	2/1070



ZEST - Study Design

All Comer requiring PCI with DES for coronary lesions
in 19 Centers of Korea
(Total 2,640 patients)

Randomize 1:1:1
stratified by 1) Sites, 2) Diabetes, 3) Long lesions (≥ 28 mm)

ENDEAVOR[®]
(N=880)

CYPER[®]
(N=880)

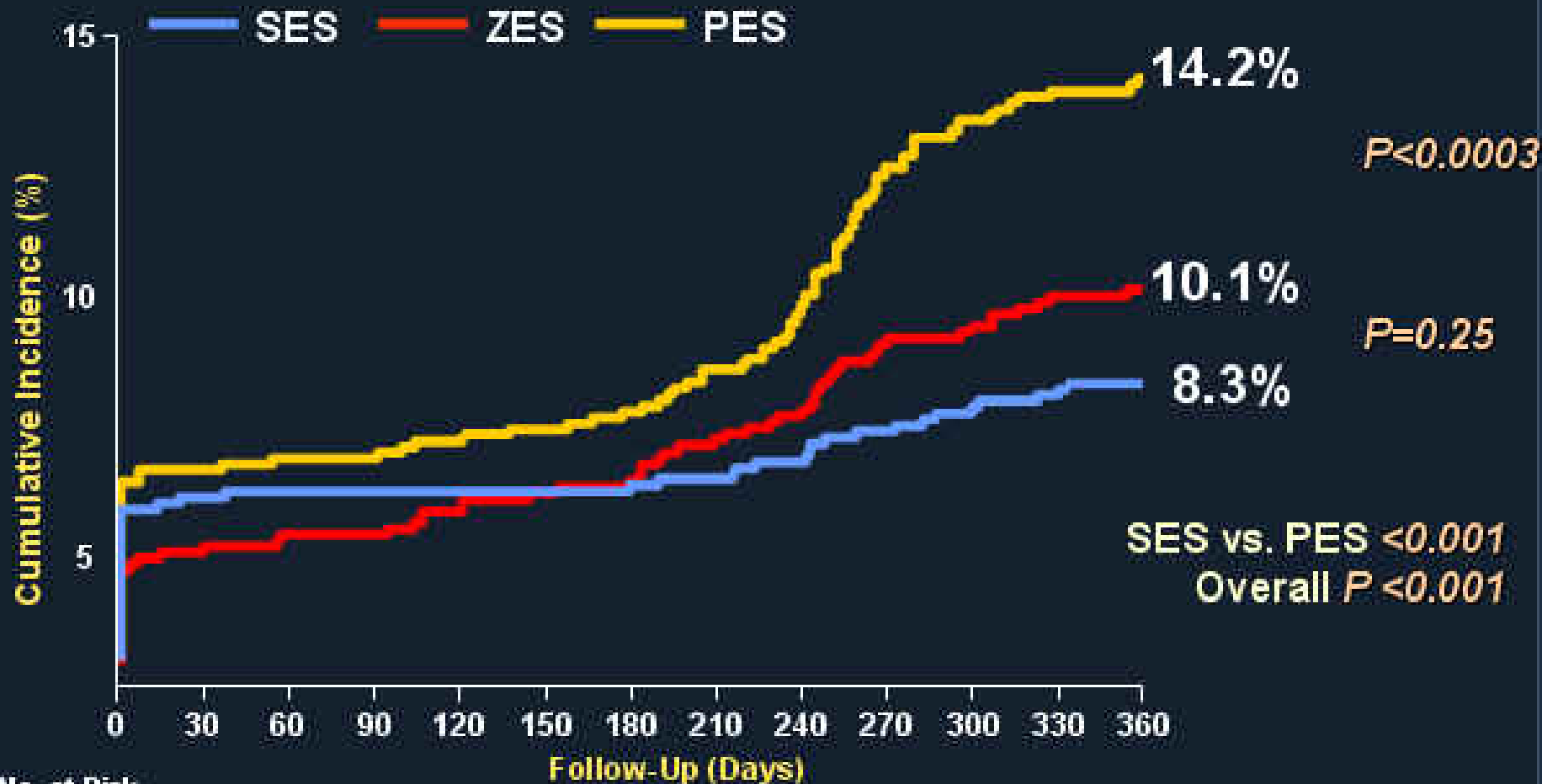
TAXUS Liberte[™]
(N=880)

Clinical follow-up at 12 months
Angiographic follow-up at 9 months



Death, MI, Ischemia-driven TVR

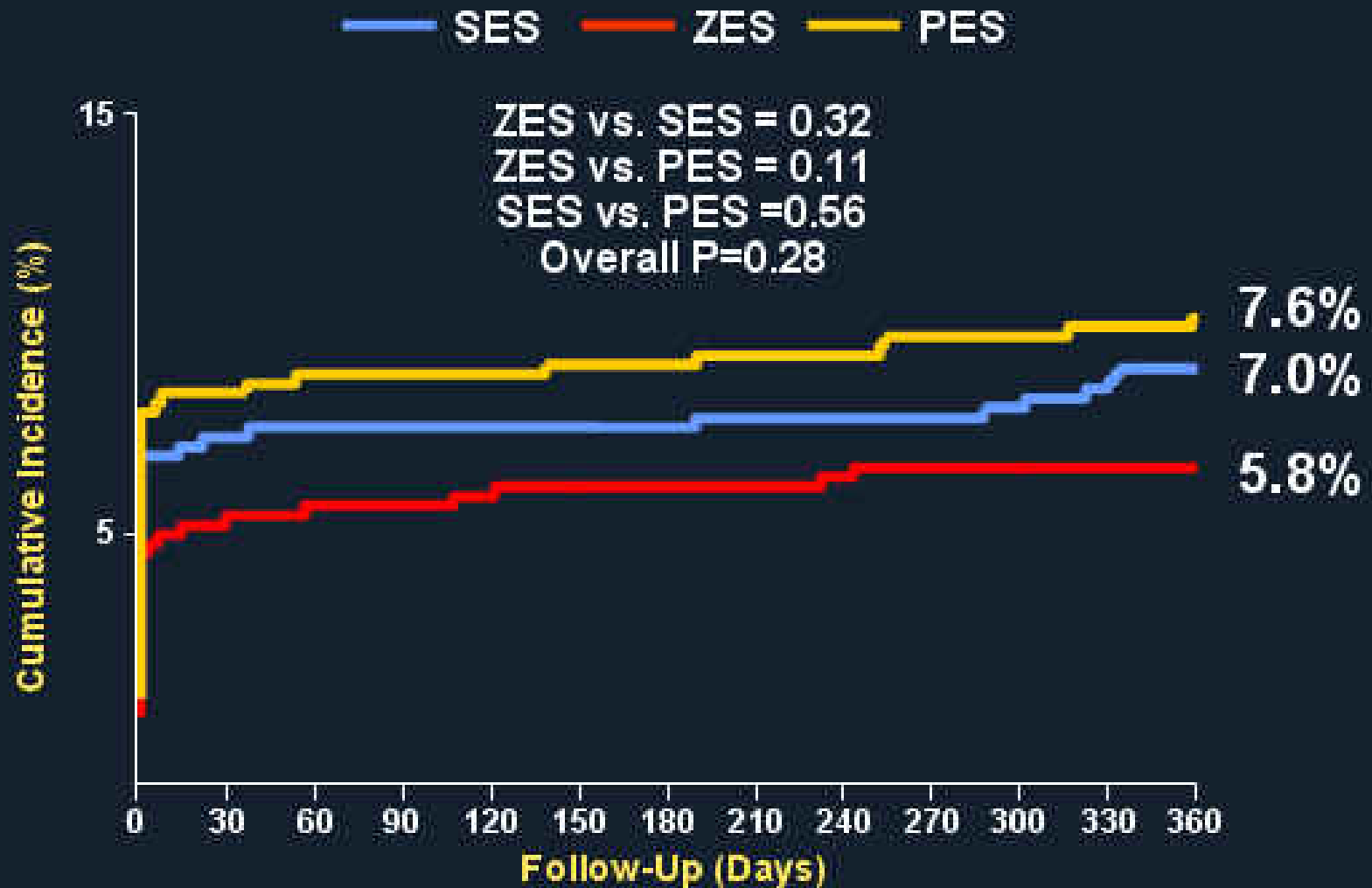
Primary End Point at 12 month



No. at Risk

ZES	883	827	816	790	782
SES	878	816	813	802	792
PES	884	821	808	763	745

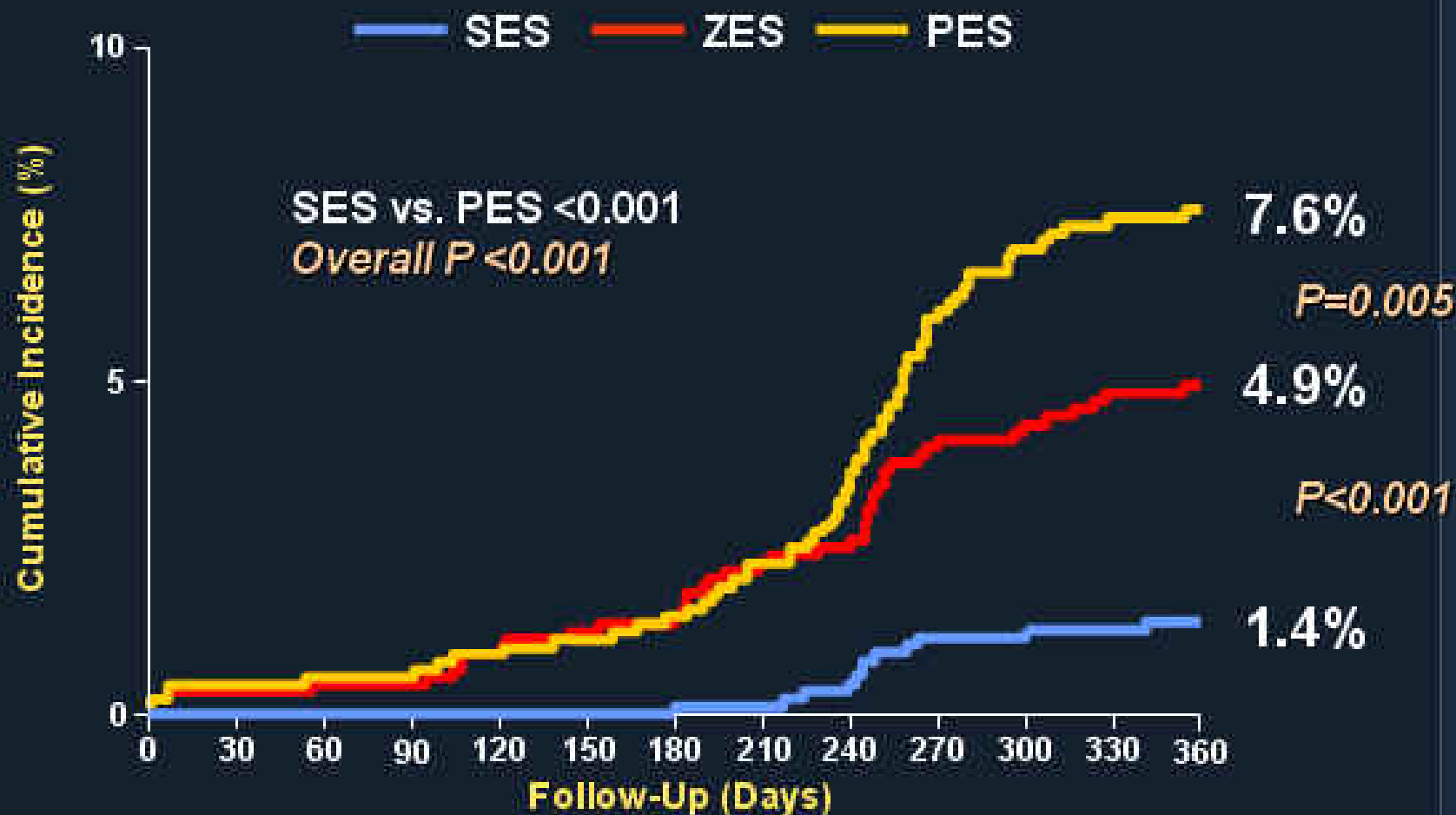
Death or MI



No. at Risk

ZES	883	828	824	820	820
SES	876	817	814	811	804
PES	884	821	815	808	803

Ischemic Driven TLR

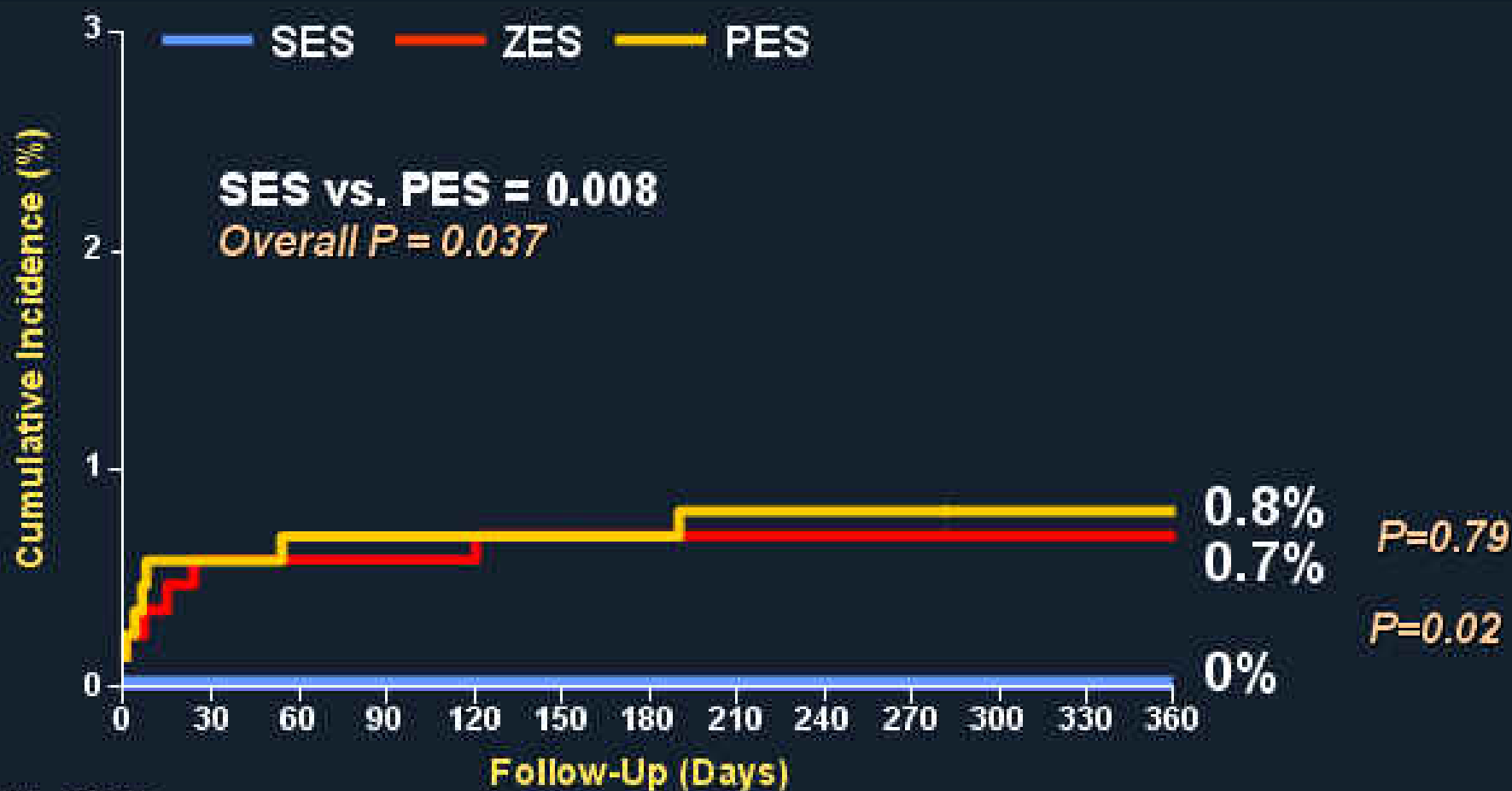


No. at Risk

ZES	883	868	857	829	822
SES	878	869	866	853	845
PES	884	875	861	813	794

Stent Thrombosis

ARC Definite or Probable Criteria



No. at Risk

ZES	883	869	866	861	861
SES	878	869	867	863	857
PES	884	875	868	859	853

Patient-level Pooled Analysis from 4 SES vs. BMS trials

1,748 patients with stable or unstable angina or
inducible ischemia treated at 115 international centers
between August 2000 and April 2002

RAVEL

SIRIUS

E-SIRIUS

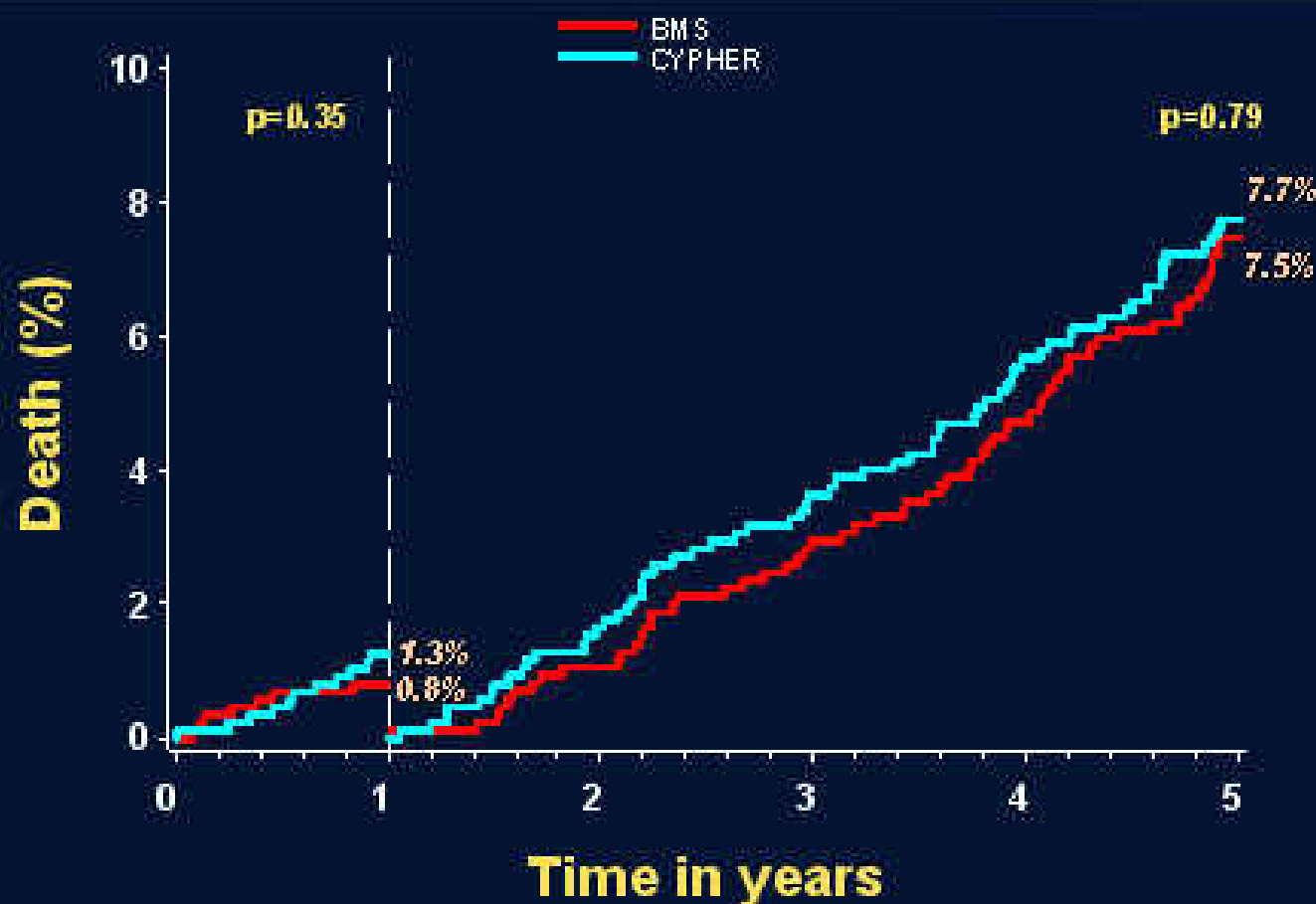
C-SIRIUS

Sirolimus-eluting stent
N=878 pts

Bare-metal stent
N=870 pts

Completeness of 5-year follow-up: 87%

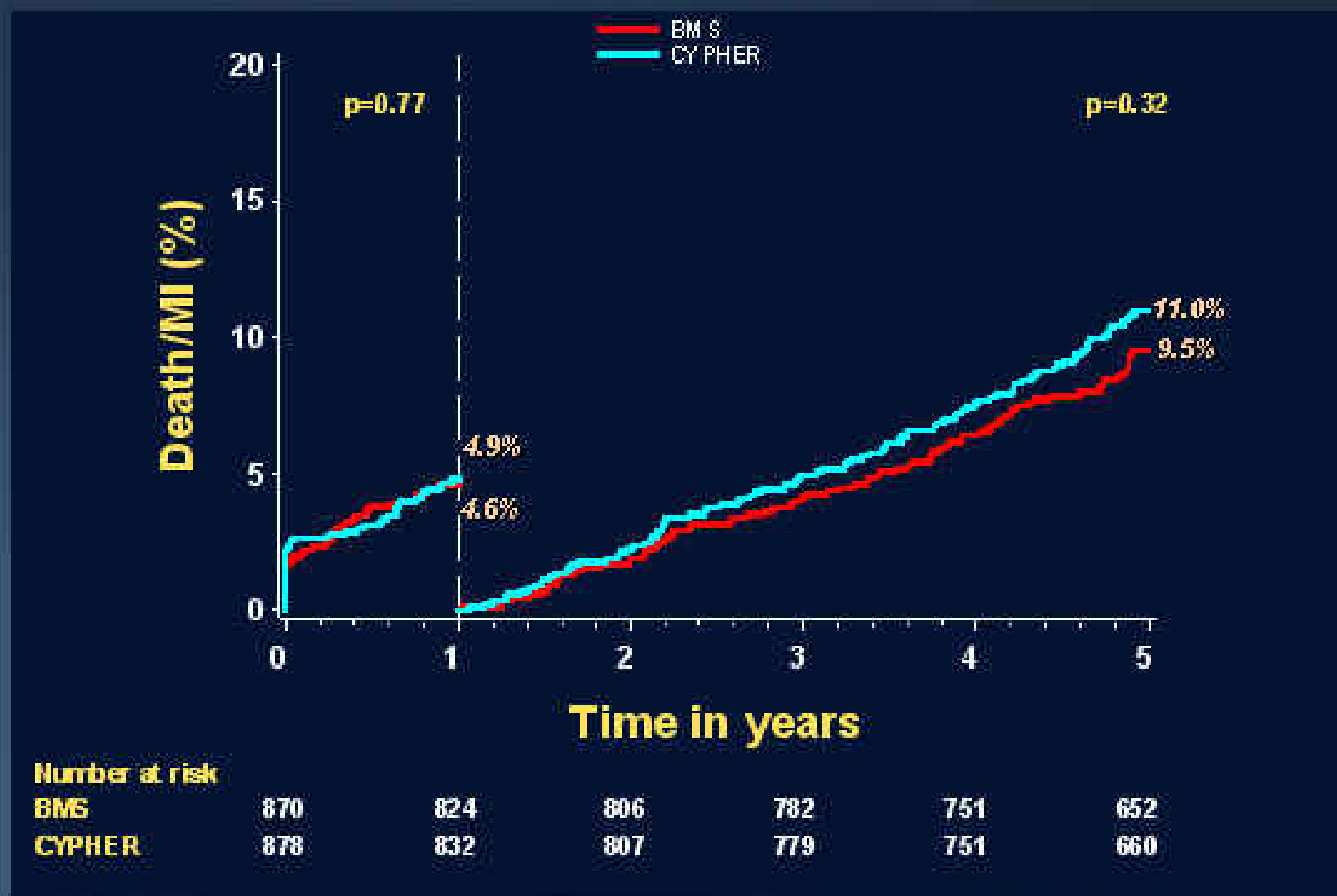
Landmark Analysis of All-cause Death: 4 SES vs. BMS Trials



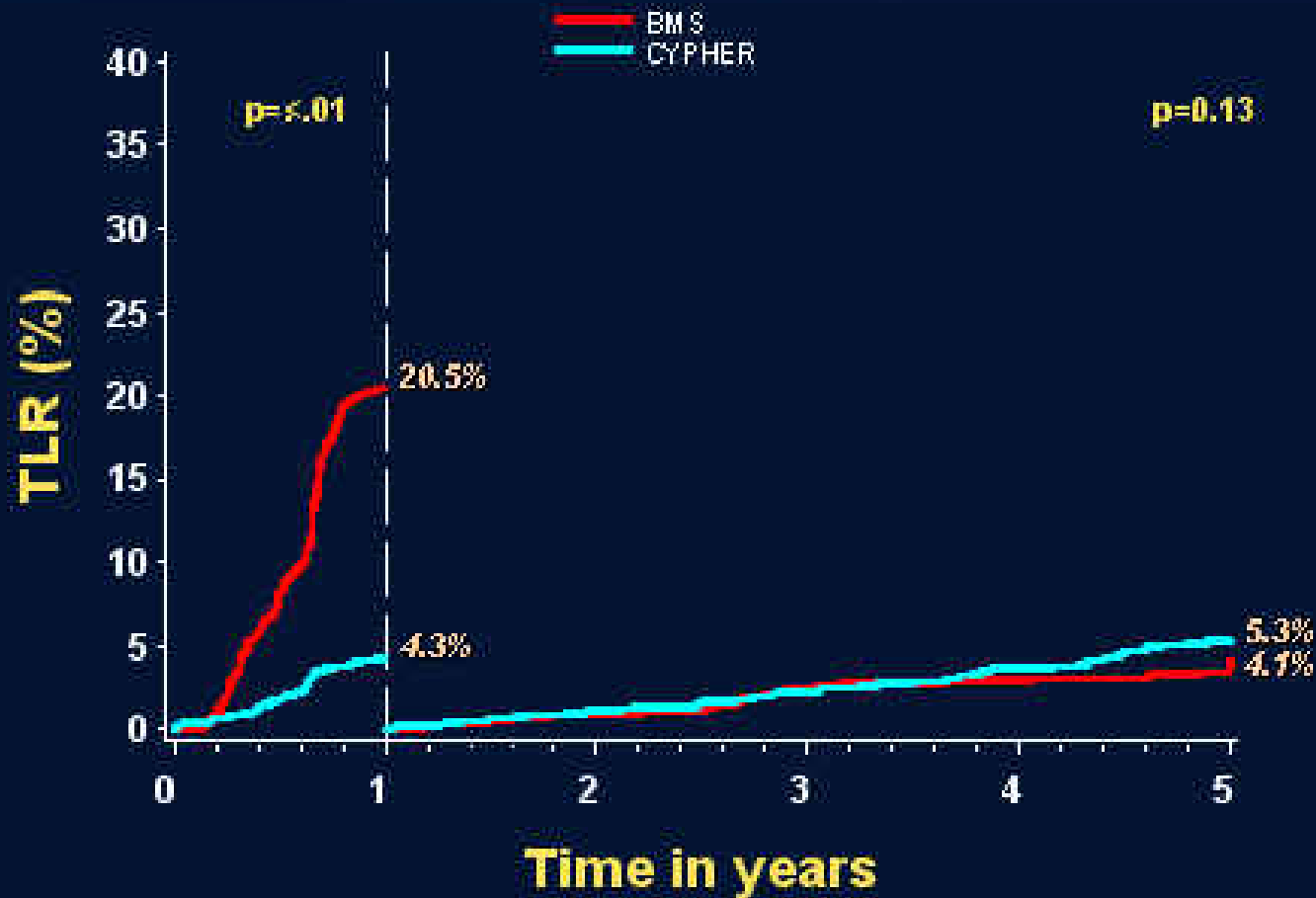
Number at risk

BMS	870	857	843	824	795	694
CYPHER	878	863	842	817	792	703

Landmark Analysis of Death or Myocardial Infarction: SES vs. BMS Trials



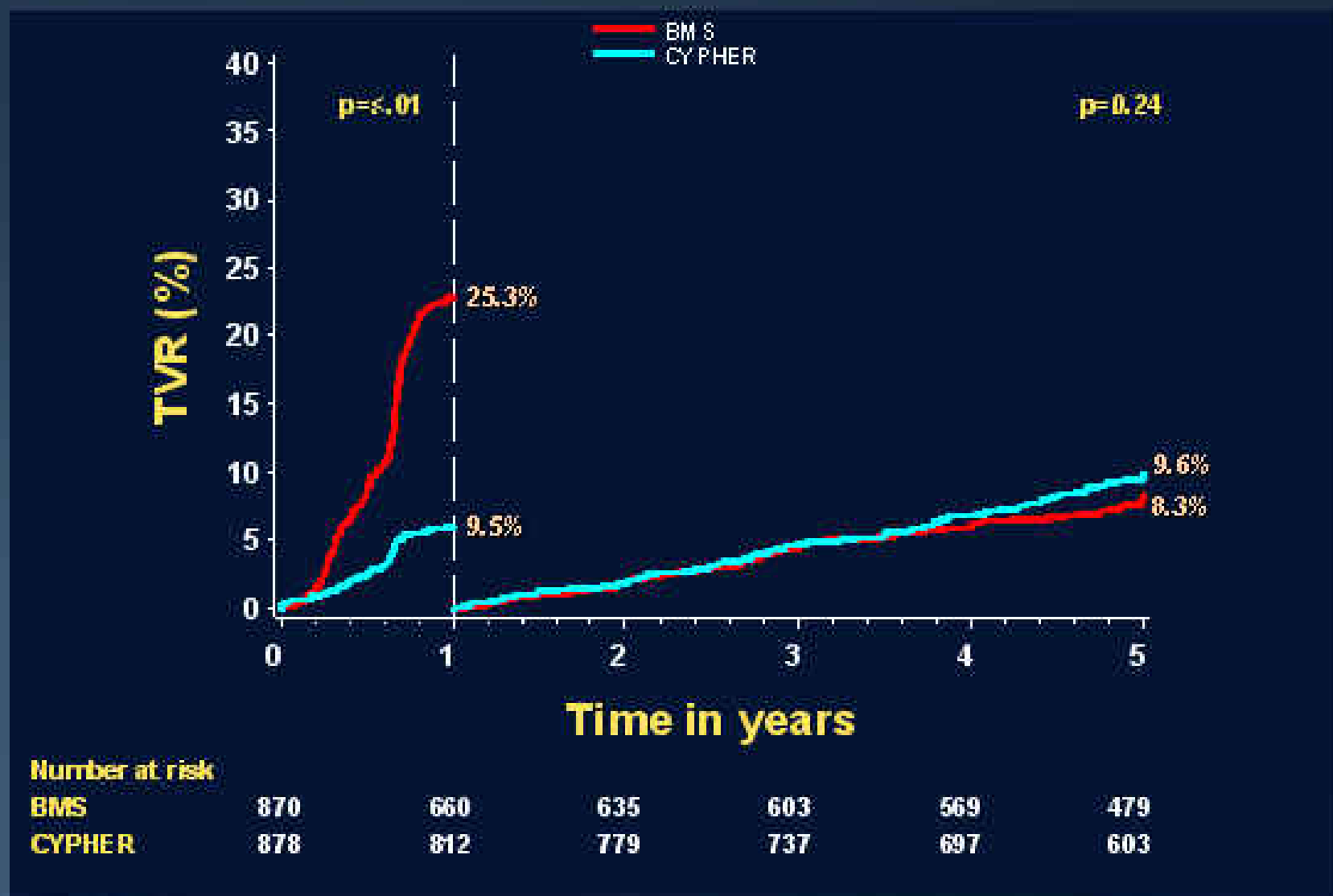
Landmark Analysis of Target Lesion Revascularization: 4 SES vs. BMS trials



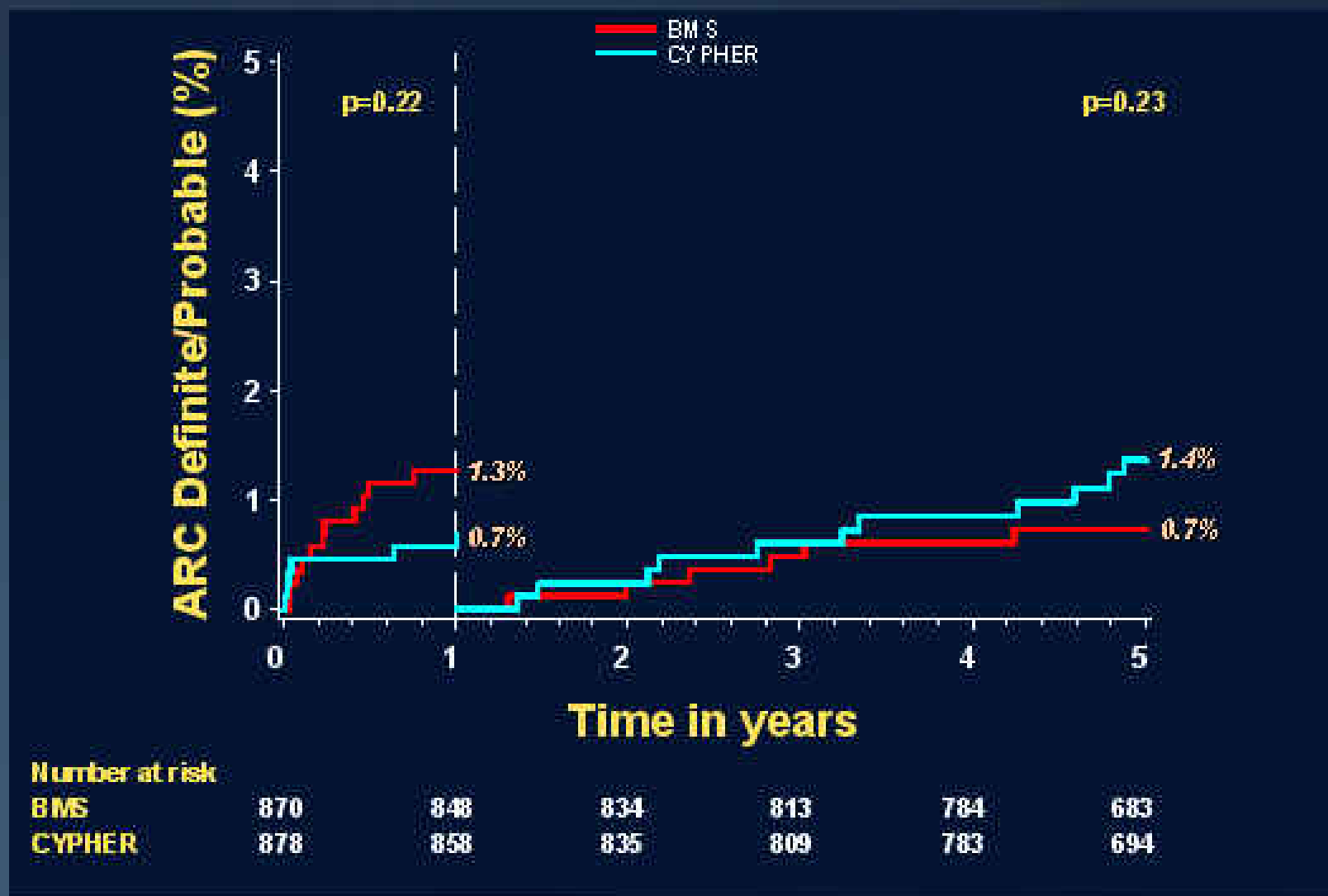
Number at risk

BMS	870	680	659	632	603	518
CYPHER	878	827	797	766	732	645

Landmark Analysis of Target Vessel Revascularization: 4 SES vs. BMS trials



Landmark Analysis of Definite/Probable (ARC) Stent Thrombosis: 4 SES vs. BMS trials



SIRIUS - Study Design

n = 1058

De Novo Coronary Lesions

Diameter: 2.5 - 3.5 mm

Length: 15 - 30 mm

**Sirolimus-eluting
Bx VELOCITY™
n = 533**

**Control
Bx VELOCITY™
n = 525**

Primary Endpoint: Target vessel failure (TVF) defined as cardiac death, MI or TVR (F/U 9 mos)

Angiographic Substudy: First 850 pts (F/U 8 mos)

IVUS Substudy: 250 pts at selected sites (F/U 8 mos)



SIRIUS - Patient Demographics

	Sirolimus (%) (n=533)	Control (%) (n=525)
Mean age (years)	62.1	62.4
Male	72.6	69.7
Prior MI	28.2	32.9
Prior PCI	26.3	23.1
Diabetes Mellitus	24.6	28.2
Hyperlipidemia	72.6	74.6
Hypertension	67.6	67.8
Current Smoker	17.7	22.4



SIRIUS - Clinical Events @ 9 months

	Sirolimus (n=533)	Control (n=525)	p-value
Death	0.9% (5)	0.6% (3)	0.73
MI (all)	2.8% (15)	3.6% (19)	0.49
Q-wave	0.8% (4)	0.8% (4)	1.00
Non Q-wave	2.1% (11)	2.9% (15)	0.43
TLR (all)	4.1% (22)	16.6% (87)	<0.0001
TVR (all)	6.4% (34)	18.9% (99)	<0.0001
TVR (non-TL)	3.4% (18)	4.8% (25)	0.28
MACE	7.1% (38)	19.2% (101)	<0.0001
TVF (1° endpoint)	8.8% (47)	21.0% (110)	<0.0001



SIRIUS - Clinical Events @ 5 Years

	Sirolimus (n=533)	Control (n=525)	p-value
Death	8.4% (45)	8.4% (44)	1.00
MI (all)	6.2% (33)	6.5% (34)	0.90
Q-wave	1.5% (8)	1.1% (6)	0.79
Non Q-wave	4.9% (26)	5.3% (28)	0.78
TLR (all)	9.4% (50)	24.2% (127)	<0.001
TVR (all)	16.5% (88)	30.5% (160)	<0.001
TVR (non-TL)	10.3% (55)	13.0% (68)	0.21
MACE	20.3% (108)	33.5% (176)	<0.0001
TVF	22.5% (120)	34.7% (182)	<0.0001

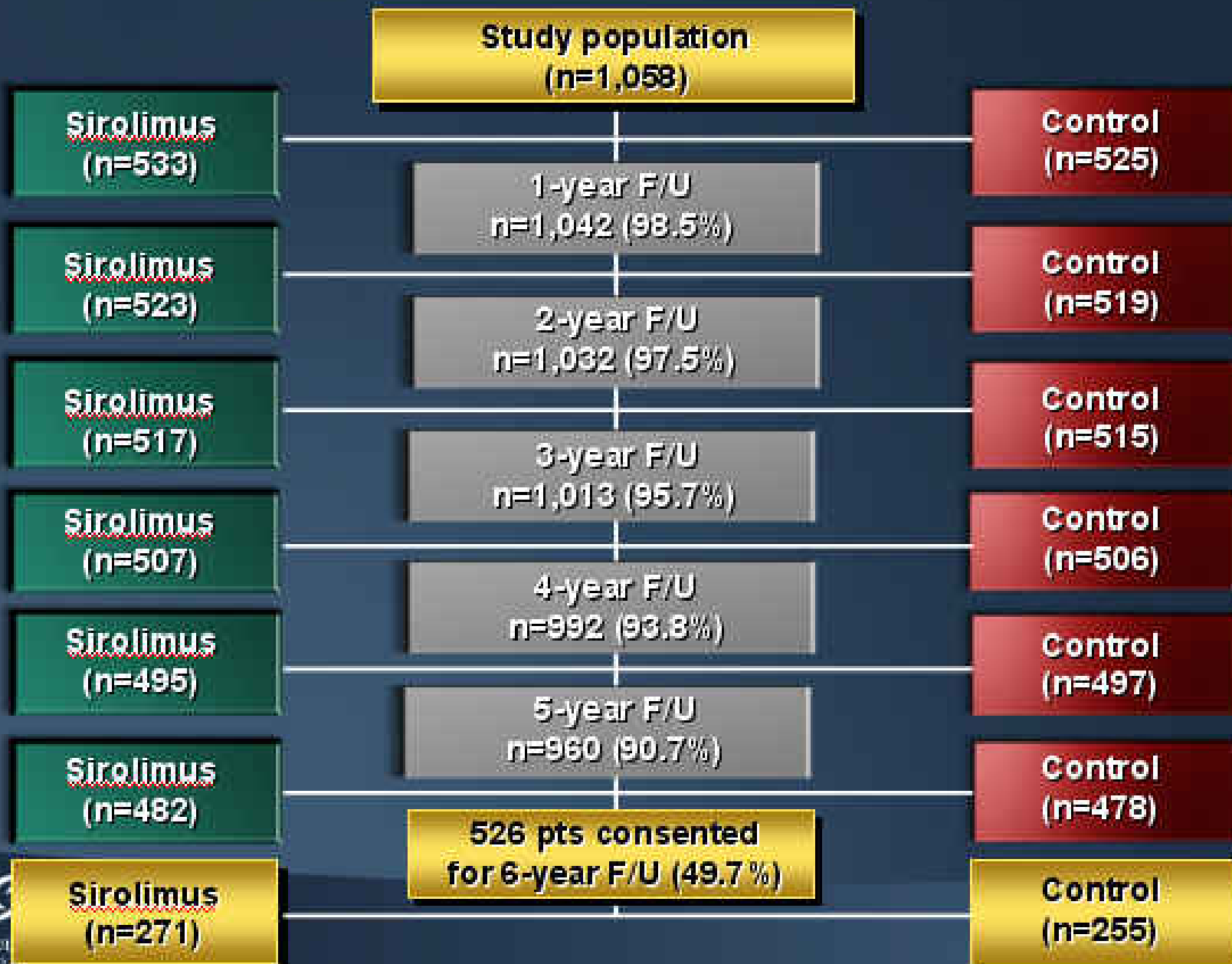


SIRIUS - Protocol Amendment

- On December 7, 2006, a protocol amendment was issued extending the follow-up period for an additional 3 years for a total of 8 years
- At 6 years post-procedure, 527 patients were re-consented and assessed for angina status, all adverse events, concomitant medications, and any repeat revascularization since the previous contact



SIRIUS - Patient Flow (Clinical)

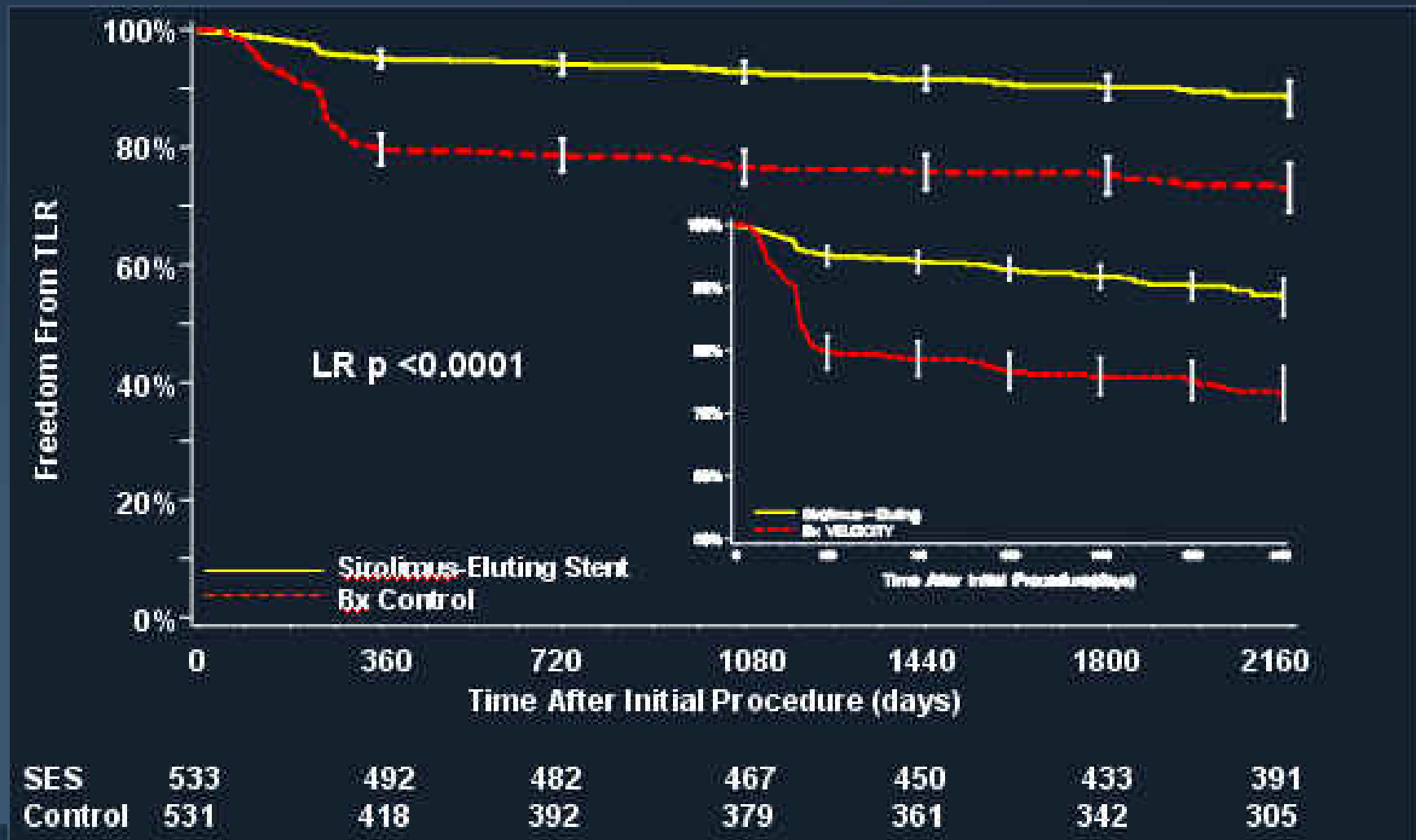


SIRIUS - Clinical Events @ 6 Years

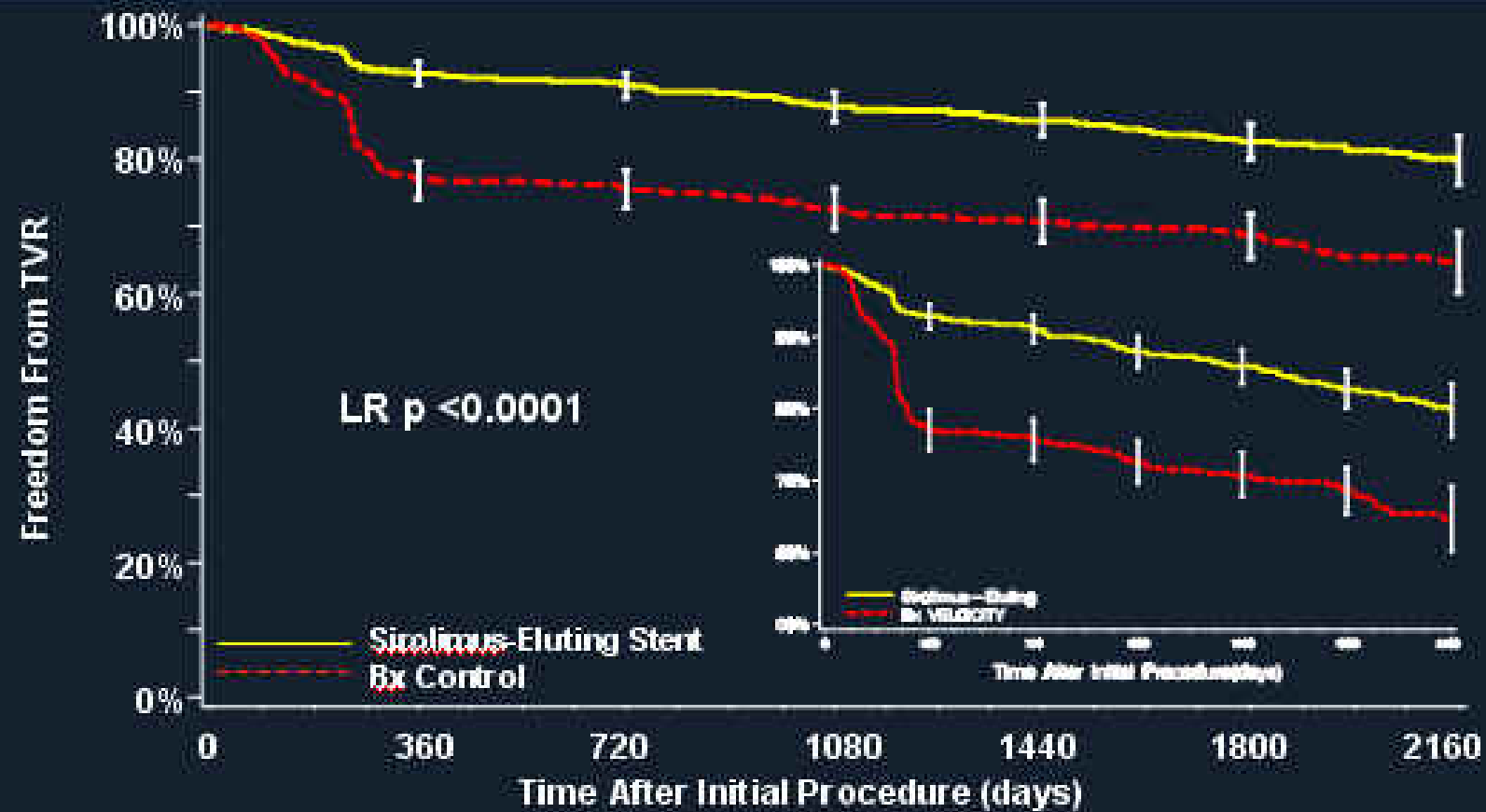
	Sirolimus (n=533)	Control (n=525)	p-value
Death	8.9% (46)	9.4% (46)	0.974
MI (all)	6.4% (33)	7.0% (35)	0.774
Q-wave	1.9% (9)	1.2% (6)	0.452
Non Q-wave	5.1% (26)	5.9% (29)	0.655
Death or MI	14.4% (75)	14.7% (73)	0.917
TLR	11.9% (55)	27.9% (134)	<0.001
TVR (all)	20.3% (96)	35.7% (172)	<0.001
TVR (non-TL)	13.5% (62)	16.2% (75)	0.187
MACE	22.6% (114)	37.2% (186)	<0.001
TVF	26.1% (128)	39.9% (195)	<0.001



SIRIUS - Survival-Free Target Lesion Revascularization



SIRIUS - Survival-Free Target Vessel Revascularization



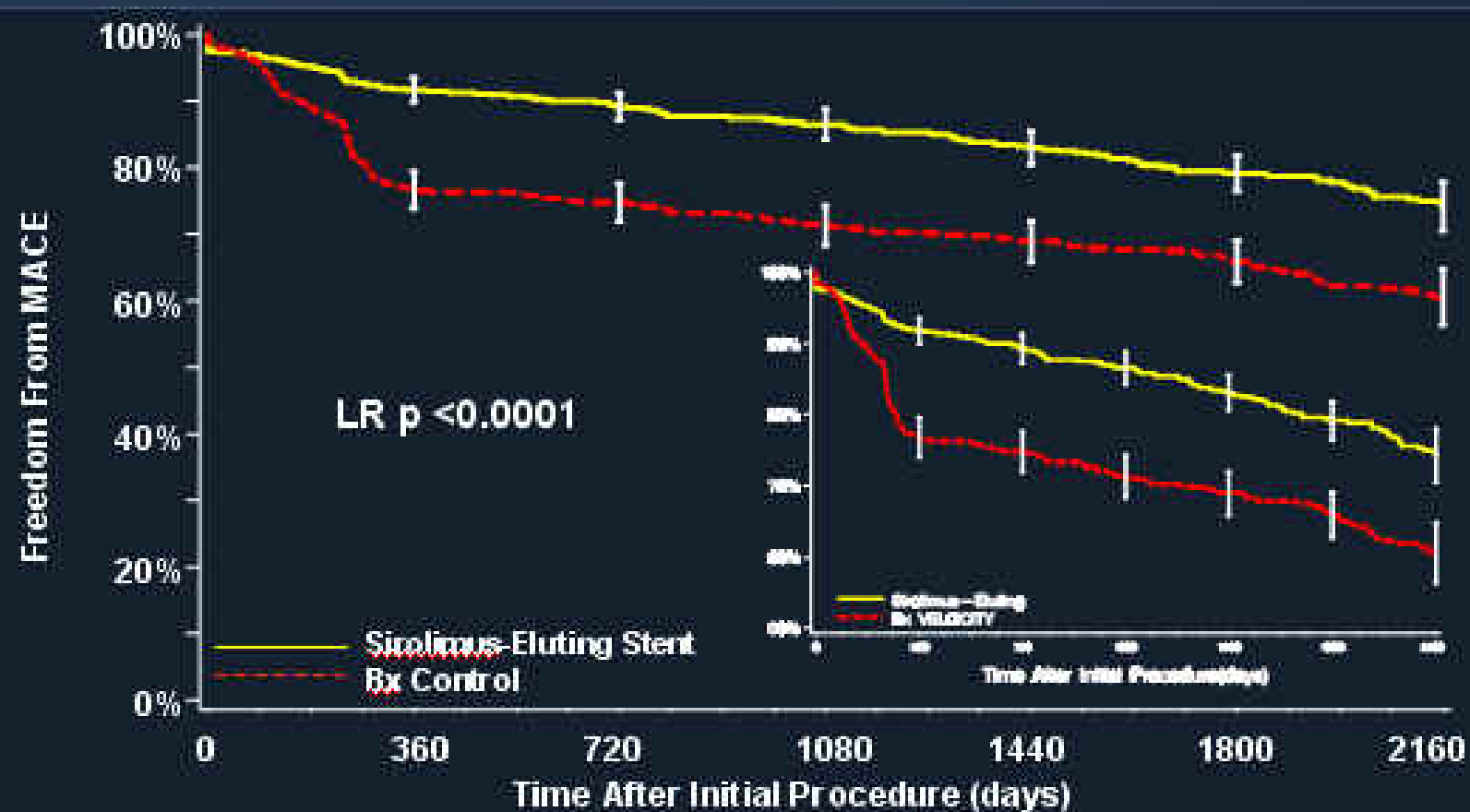
SES	533	490	484	465	439	417	367
Control	531	427	404	391	368	342	300



SIRIUS - Survival-Free Target Vessel Failure



SIRIUS - Survival-Free Major Adverse Cardiac Events



SES	533	491	485	468	449	429	385
Control	525	422	400	388	367	348	311



Stent Thrombosis Definitions

Protocol Definition	ARC Definition
Early (Acute + Subacute) \leq 30 Days	Definite
Acute – within 24 hours	- Acute coronary syndrome, AND EITHER
Subacute – 24 hours to 30 days	- Angiographic confirmation of thrombus or occlusion, OR
- Angiographic documentation of target vessel occlusion or any death or MI occurring within 30 days that is not clearly related to causes other than stent occlusion	- Pathologic confirmation of acute thrombosis
Late > 30 Days	Probable
- MI occurring >30 days after the index procedure and attributable to the target vessel with angiographic documentation (site-reported or by QCA) of thrombus or total occlusion of the target site and freedom from an interim revascularization of the target vessel	- Unexplained death within 30 days, OR
	- Target vessel MI without angiographic confirmation of thrombosis or other identified culprit lesion
	Possible
	- Unexplained death after 30 days

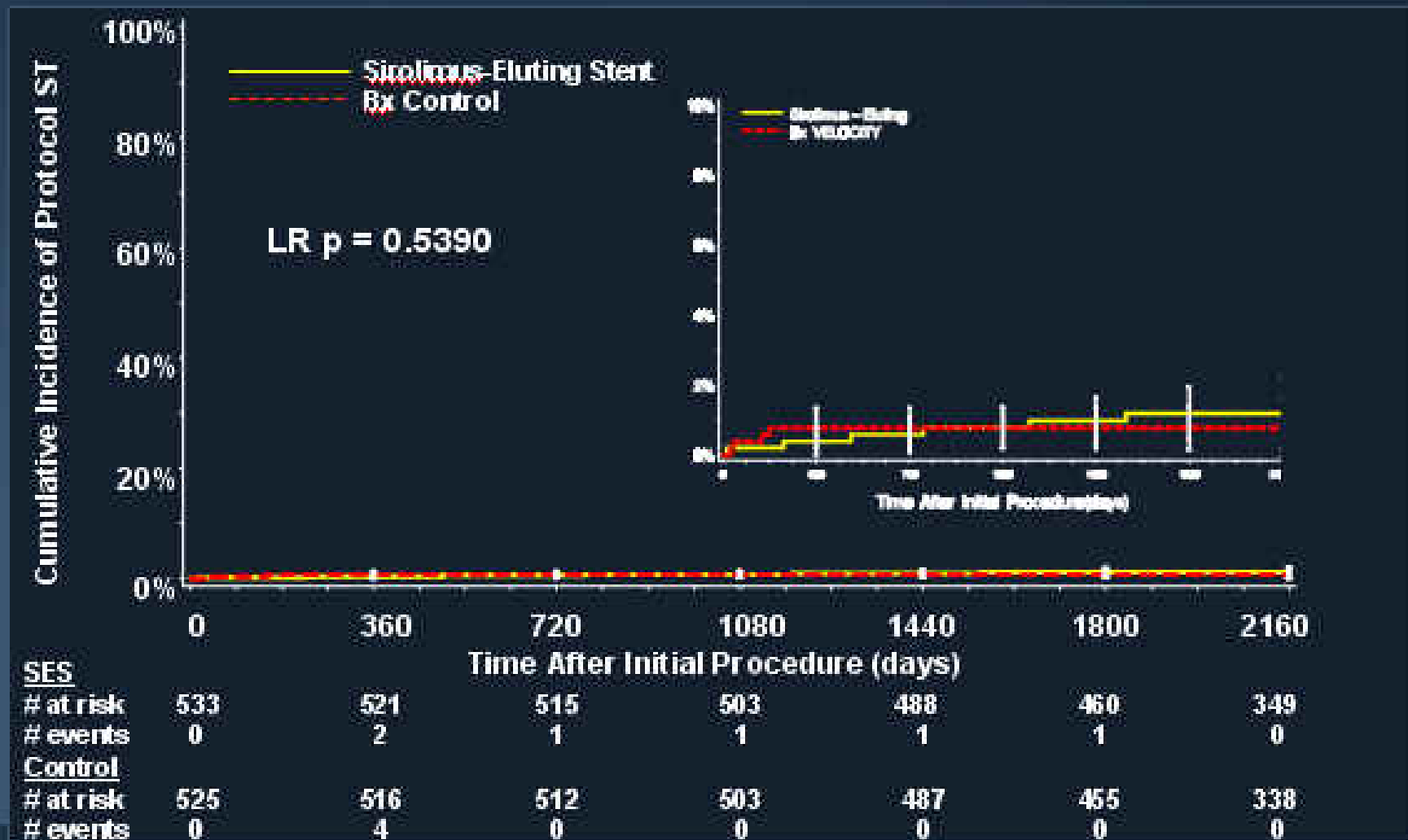


SIRIUS - Stent Thrombosis @ 6 Years

	Early (0-30d)		Late (31-360d)		Very Late (361-2160d)		Overall (0-2160d)		p-value (Overall)
	SES	CS	SES	CS	SES	CS	SES	CS	
Protocol	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.536
ARC Definitions									
Definite/Prob.	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.304
Any ARC	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	3.4	3.6	3.9	5.0	0.622



SIRIUS - Cumulative Incidence of Protocol Defined Stent Thrombosis



SIRIUS - Cumulative Incidence of ARC Definite/Probable ST



SIRIUS - Limitations

- **6-year clinical follow-up was completed on only 50% of the originally enrolled patients**
- **While Kaplan-Meier analysis partially adjusts for this, the possibility of bias cannot be ruled out as patients who did receive follow-up were not a random subset of the original cohort**



SIRIUS - Conclusions

- *The 6-year results of the SIRIUS trial demonstrate that the treatment benefit and safety of the Sirolimus-Eluting Stent are preserved in longer-term follow up*
- There is no evidence of late “catch-up restenosis”
- The highly significant differences ($p < 0.001$) between Sirolimus-Eluting and control stents for all clinical endpoints were sustained at 6-year follow-up
- Furthermore, the cumulative event rates of death, MI and stent thrombosis (both protocol and ARC definitions) show no significant differences between Sirolimus-Eluting and control stents



“Vintage” Wines



A “Vintage” Stent

*2003 was a
very good
year...*



*...and now
with 6 year
follow-up
outcomes*

***SIRIUS - de novo
Coronary Lesions***

Diameter: 2.5 - 3.5 mm

Length: 15 - 30 mm