Are Asian Patients Different? Updates Of Biomatrix Experience In Regional Settings: BEACON II (3 Yr F up) &

Biomatrix[™] Single Center Experience (Indonesia)(Final 5 Yr F up)



T. Santoso

University of Indonesia Medical School, Medistra Hospital Jakarta, Indonesia



BEACON II Registry

Trial Design (PI: Prof. Tian-Hai Koh)

Prospective, Asia-Pacific, observational registry assessing clinical outcomes in Real World, All-Comers patients receiving BioMatrix™ DES

Key Enrollment Criteria:

- Native coronary arteries and SVG
- Target Vessel Diameters: ≥2.5 ≤4.0 mm
- No limit to lesion length
- No limit to number of treated lesions or vessels
- No limit to disease / lesion pathology

(except lesion at Protected / Unprotected Left Main)

BioMatrix™ N = 497

Patients enrolled from 12 Asia Pacific Sites

6 mo

Clinical Follow-Up Time points

30 d

3 mo

12 mo

2-5 yr

Primary Endpoint:

- MACE at 12 month

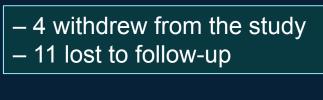
(Cardiac Death, Q-Wave & Non Q-Wave MI, Ischemia Driven TLR)

- Key Secondary Endpoints: Ischemia driven TLF and TLR at 12 months
 - Rates of definite stent thrombosis (ARC Definition) up to 5 years
 - MACE at 30d, 90d, 6m, 12m and 2-5y

Anti-Platelet Therapy recommended for 6 months (Highly recommended for 12 months)



Patient Flow



- 4 withdrew from the study
- 9 lost to follow-up
- 5 withdrew from the study
- 29 lost to follow-up





Patient Demographics

	N = 497 pts
Gender (♂)	80 %
Age (years)	60 ± 8.8
Diabetes	33 %
Hypertension	62 %
Hypercholesterolemia	74 %
History of Smoking	46 %
Family History of CAD	29 %
Prior MI	39 %
Previous PCI	28 %
Previous CABG	5.5 %



Patient Characteristics

	N = 497 pts
Stable Angina	54%
Unstable Angina	30%
CCS Class	
l l	29%
II	40%
III	21%
IV	11%
LVEF %	52 ±14
LVEF < 30%	6.8%



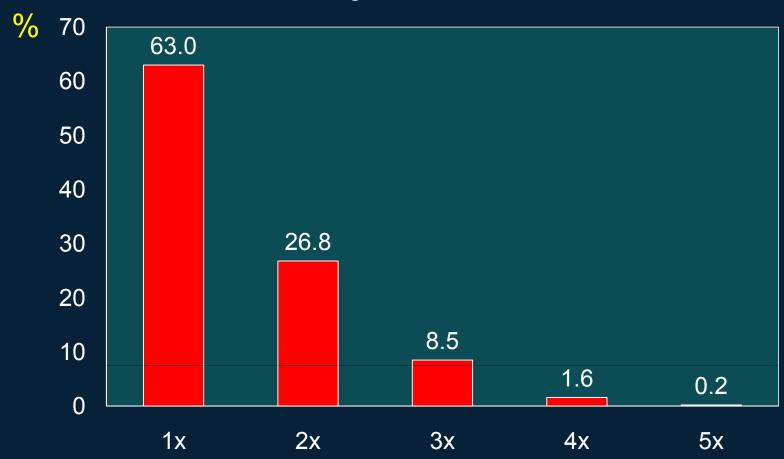
Lesion Morphology & Characteristics

N = 742 Targe	et Lesions
Bifurcation Lesion (side branch > 2mm)	14%
with moderate/severe calcification	4.3%
Moderate/Severe Calcification	24%
Long Lesions > 20 mm	31%
Small Vessels < 2.75 mm	34%
Total Occlusion	9.3%
De Novo Lesions	95 %



Lesions Treated Per Patient (ITT)

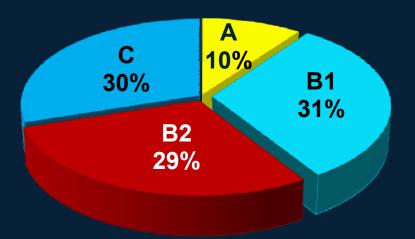
Mean # of target lesions per patient = 1.49 ± 0.74 Total Target Lesions = 742 Total Patients Treated = 497



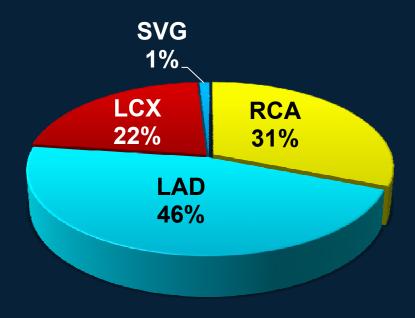


Target Lesion (n=742)

ACC/AHA Classification



Location





Procedural Characteristics

Mean Lesion Length	18.7mm (± 9.7)
Mean Stent Length	19.3mm (± 6.0)
Stents per Target Lesion	1.16 ± 0.47
Device Success ¹	98.5%
Lesion Success ¹	98.7%
Procedural Success ¹	97.8%

Lesion Success defined as attainment of < 30% in-stent residual stenosis of the target lesion using any percutaneous method. **Procedural Success** defined as achievement of Device Success without the occurrence of in-hospital MACE.



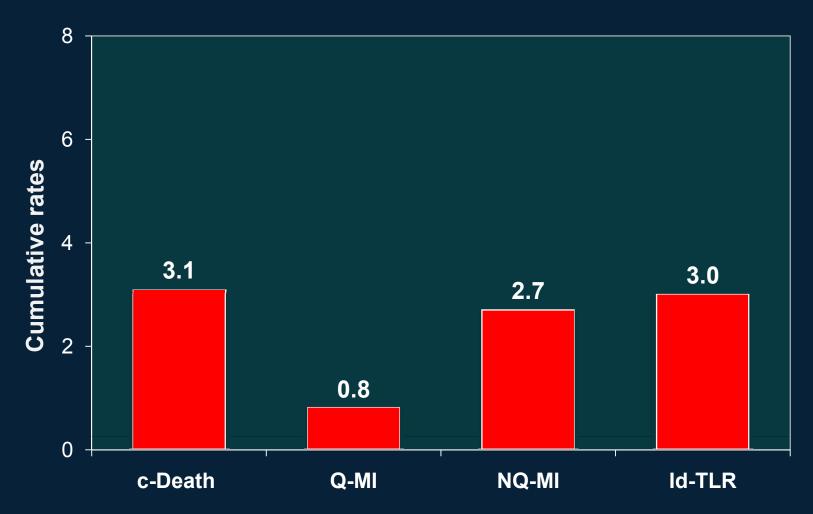
¹ **Device Success** defined as achievement of a final residual in-stent diameter stenosis of < 30% (visual estimate), using the BioMatrix DES.

Hierarchical MACE Cardiac Death / MI / Id-TLR





3-Year MACE Components



MACE defined as a composite of Cardiac death, MI (Q and Non-Q wave) and ischemia driven TLR All event rates are Kaplan-Meier cumulative incidence rates



Definite Stent Thrombosis (ARC Defined)





Definite Stent Thrombosis (ST) (ARC Defined)

	0 - 30	Days	31-180 Days	181-360 Days	361 -1080 Days	
N= 497	Acute Thrombosis	Sub-Acute Thrombosis	Late Stent 7	Γhrombosis	Very Late Stent Thrombosis	Total Definite Stent Thrombosis
Definite Stent Thrombosis	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%) ¹	1 (0.2%)	0	2 (0.4%)²	7 (1. 4%) ³

No VLST in native coronary arteries for BioMatrix[™] – VLST limited to SVGs!

³ Excluded the secondary STs mentioned in 1 & 2



¹ Excluded one secondary definite ST occurring after 14 days in a patient who had an earlier ST at 07 days

² Excluded two secondary definite ST: a) an ST occurring after 879 days in a patient who had a VLST at 503 days and b) an ST occurring after 941 days in a patient who had a VLST at 702 days

Conclusion

BEACON II registry suggests an excellent safety profile up to 3 Year for BioMatrix™, when used in routine clinical practice in an Asian population with a low MACE* rate of 7.9%§

Definite VLST

- Although this was an all-comers registry, definite very late stent thrombosis events were rare (0.4%)§
- No VLST events occurred in patients where a BioMatrix[™] was implanted in native coronary arteries
- Such a positive safety profile is particularly of note in an all-comers registry population.

[§] All event rates are Kaplan-Meier cumulative incidence rates



^{*} Hierchical MACE

BioMatrixTM Single Center Registry (Indonesia) Real World Patients (PI: T. Santoso)

Prospective, Single Center Registry



Angiographic Follow-up at 6 mo (Dr. A. Wong & T.H. Koh, NHC, Singapore)

Primary Endpoint:	TVR at 6 & 12 months
Key Secondary Endpoints:	MACE at 30 days, 6 & 12 mo In-segment late loss & restenosis at 6 mo
Antiplatelet therapy	ASA indefinitely (unless contraindicated) Clopidogrel 300 mg (loading), then 75 mg fcr 6 months

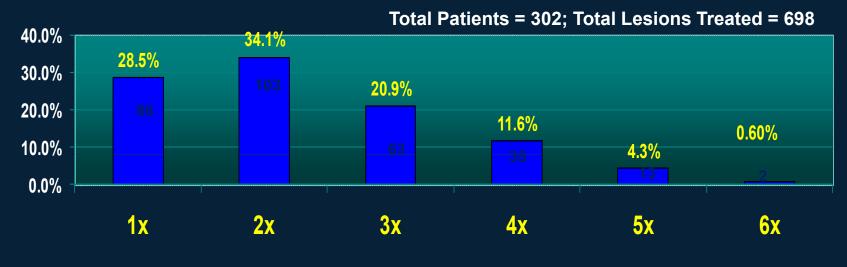
Patient & Procedure Characteristics

No of patients	302
No of lesions	548
No of stents	588
Male:female ratio	210/92
Mean age (years)	59.5 <u>+</u> 10.0
Clinical diagnoses:	
■ Stable angina (AP)	136 (45%)
Unstable AP	62 (20.5%)
Acute myocardial infarction (MI)	13 (4.3%)
Recent AMI	13 (14.3%)
Silent ischemia	78 (25.8%).

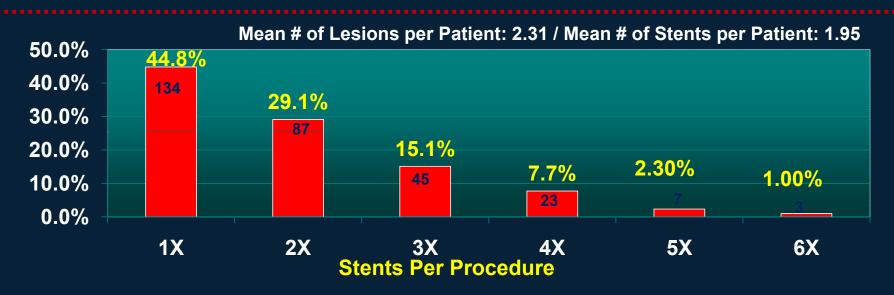
■Device Success	100.0%*
Lesion Success	99.8% **
■Procedure Success	99.3% *

^{*}Target Lesions; ** All Lesions; Device Success: achievement of <50% residual in-segment % DS with assigned stent. Lesion Success: achievement of <50% residual in-segment % diameter stenosis; Procedure Success: device success & without 30-day MACE.

No of Treated Lesions & No of Stents







BioMatrixTM Stents Were Implanted In The Following Complex Patient & Lesion Types

BEACON II

Types B2/C	393 (79.5%)	58.9%
Multivessel disease (+ LM stenosis)	183 (60.1%)	<57.3%*
Small vessel < 2.5 mm	154 (51.0%)	34.0%#
Long lesion (> 25 mm)	114 (37.7%)	31.9%¶
Calcification	97 (32.1%)	23.6%
Diabetes mellitus	83 (27.5%)	31.4%
Bifurcation lesion	69 (22.8%)	13.9%
Chronic total occlusion	29 (9.6%)	9.3%
Thrombus	18 (6.0%)	ND
LM stenosis	16 (5.3%)	0.0%
Old saphenous vein graft	12 (4%)	1.1%
Instent restenosis	10 (3.3%).	5.7%

BEACON II: *single stent procedure; # < 2.75 mm; ¶ ≥ 20 mm

Comparison With BEACON II & the LEADERS Trial*

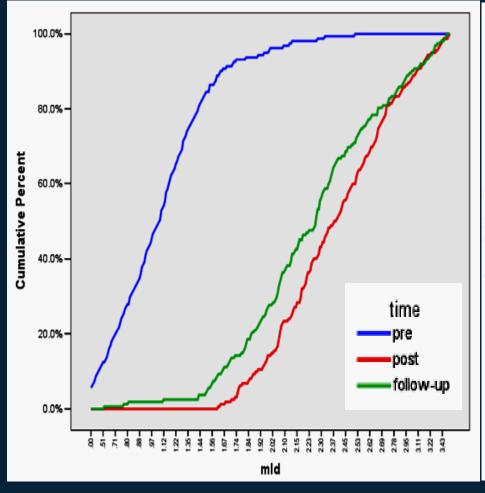
	BEACON II 497 pts	Indonesian SC 302 pts	LEADERS* 850 pts
Age (yrs)	59.6	59.5 <u>+</u> 10.0	65 <u>+</u> 11
Male (%)	80.3	69.5	75
Diabetes (%)	33.0	27.5	26
Number of lesions per patient	1.4	2.31	1.5
Lesions per patient (%)	57.3% single stent		
- 1 lesion		28.5	63
- 2 lesions		34.1	29
- ≥ 3 lesions		37.4	8
Multivessel disease (%)		60.1	24
Acute coronary syndrome	30.4	24.8	55
Long lesions (%)	31.9 (<u>></u> 20 mm)	37.7 (>25 mm)	31 (>20mm)
Small vessels (%)	34.0 (< 2.75 mm)	51 (<2.5 mm)	68 (<u><</u> 2.75 mm)

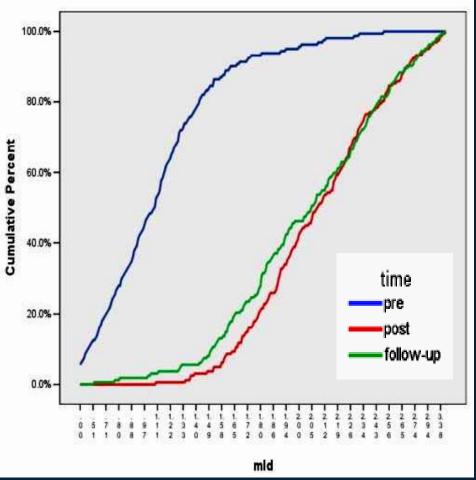
^{*} Biomatrix group

	Pre- procedural	Post- procedural	Follow-up
RVD, mm	2.63	2.65	2.68
MLD, mm	1.05	2.14	2.07
DS, %	60.2	19.0	22.8
Stent MLD, mm		2.44	2.28
In-stent DS, %		7.7	15.1
Late loss, mm			
- In segment		/	0.07
- In-stent			0.16
Restenosis (n lesion=163)			
- In-segment			7 (4.3%)
- In-stent			5 (3.1%)
Restenosis (n patient=104)			
- In-segment		-	6 (5.8%)
- In-stent			5 (4.8%)

Cumulative Frequency Curve

In-stent In-segment

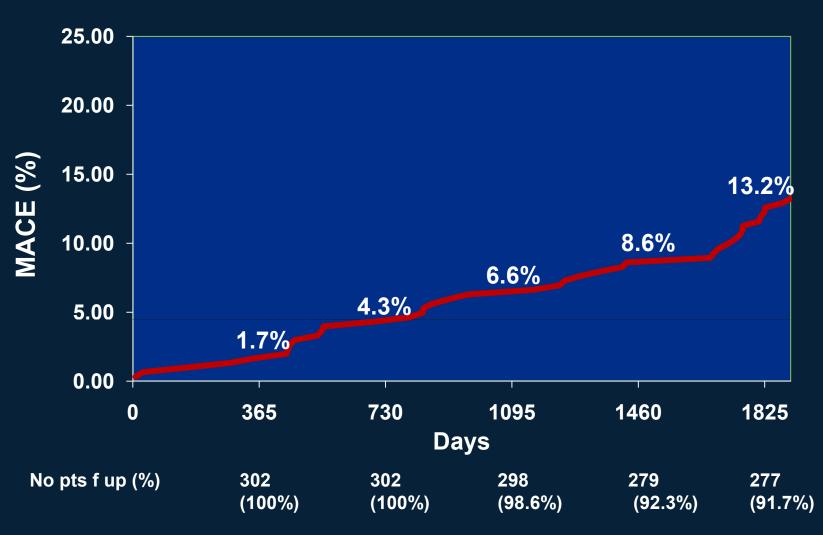




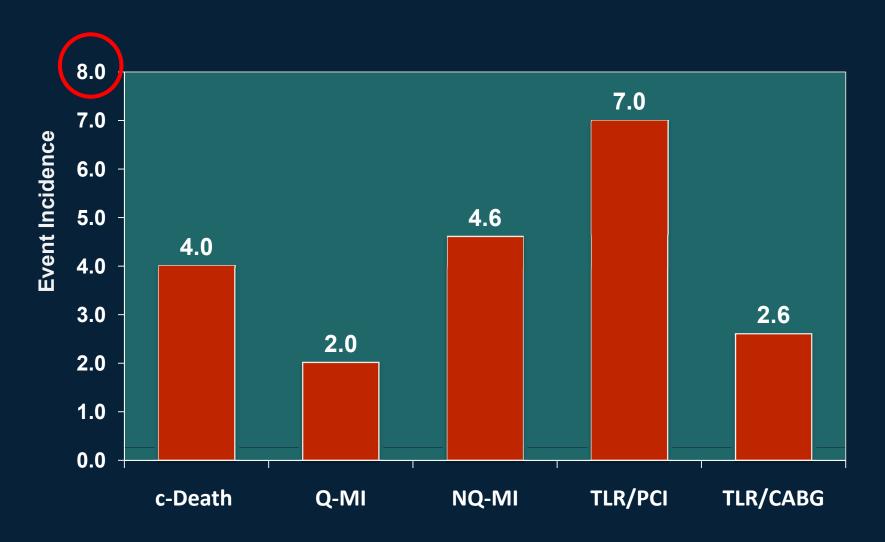
	Indonesian SC	LEADERS*
	(n = 302)	(n = 850)
Preprocedural		
- RVD, mm	2.63	2.60
- DS, %	60.2	64.6
Procedural		
- # stent per lesion		$\textbf{1.3} \pm \textbf{0.7}$
- Stent length per lesion, mm	24	24.7
- Device success, %	100	95.8
- Lesion success, %	99.8	98.6
Angiographic follow-up		
Late loss, mm		
- In- segment	0.07	0.08
- In-stent	0.16	0.13
Restenosis, %		
- In-segment	4.3	6.7
- In-stent	3.1	5.5

^{*} Biomatrix group

Hierarchical MACE (5 Yr F-up) Cardiac Death / MI / Id-TLR

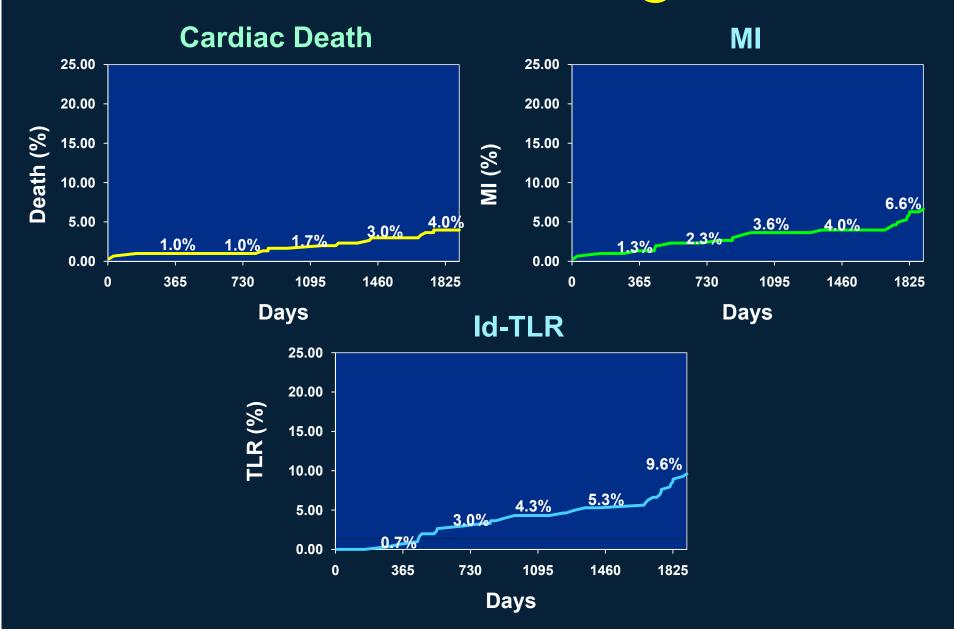


MACE Components @ 5 yrs



*MACE: Cardiac death, MI, TLR

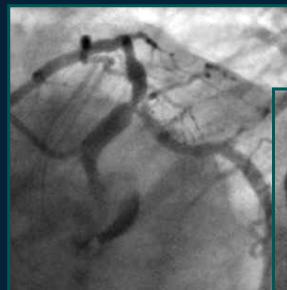
KM Curves Of Individual End-points Of MACE Cardiac Death / MI / Id-TLR @ 5 Yr



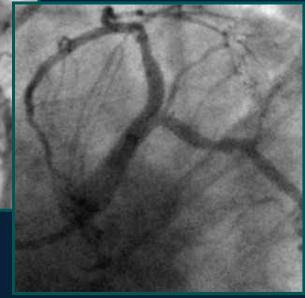
ARC Definite/Probable ST 4 Year Follow-up

	0 - 30 Days	31-180 Days	181 Days -1 yr	1y-5y	
N= 302	Early Stent Thrombosis	Late Stent Thrombosis		Very Late Stent Thrombosis	Total Definite Stent Thrombosis
Definite ST	0	0	0	0	0
Probable ST	1 (0.3%)	0	0	0	1 (0.3%)

Case 1: LM Bifurcation Stenosis (Kissing Stents)



Baseline:
LM bifurcation,
ostial LAD &
ostial LCX
stenoses



Final: After placement of 2 Biomatrix stents (3.5/18 in LM-LAD & 3.0/14 in LM-LCX) with kissing stent technique

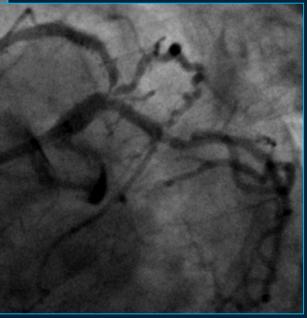


6 month f/up: No restenosis

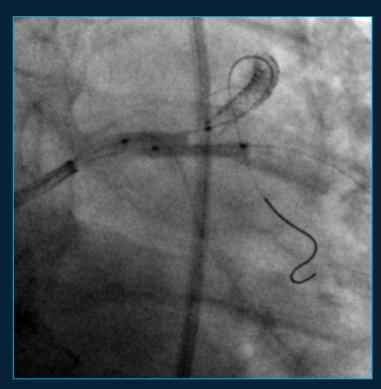


Baseline (Medina 0,1,1,0):

- ■Instent restenosis LADp
- Ostial LAD & intermediate branch stenosis



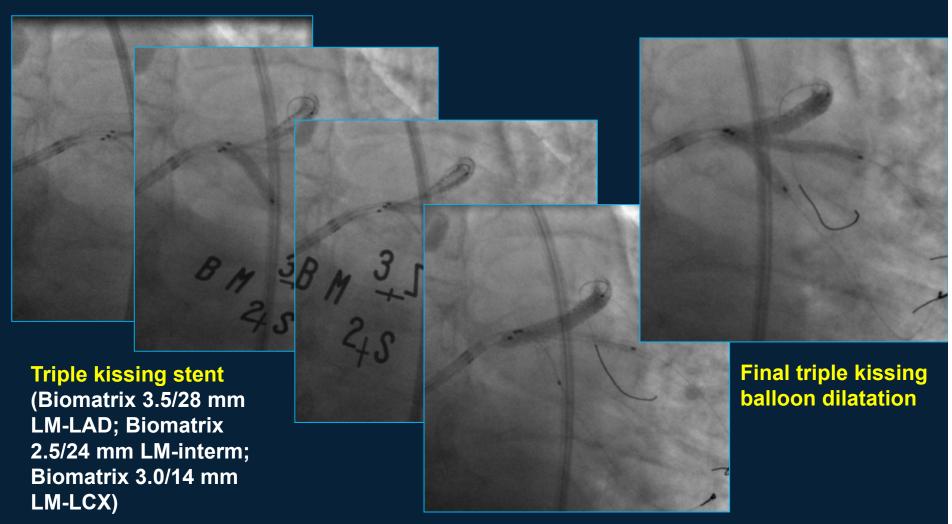


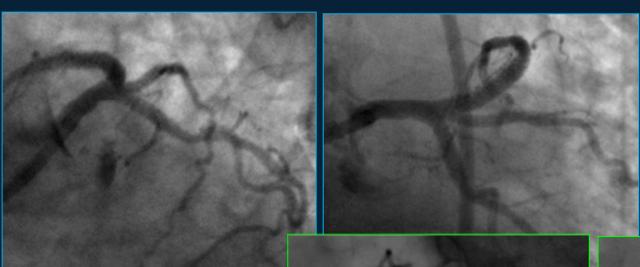


Predilatation of LAD & intermediate branch ostiae

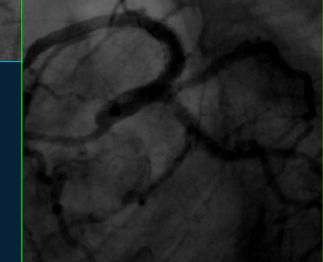


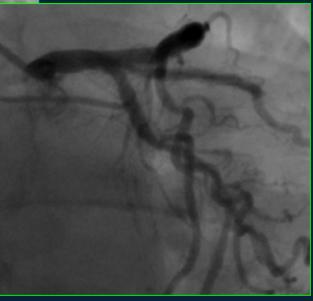
Pinching of LCX ostium





2 year f/up: No restenosis





Final: Excellent result

Case 3: LM Trifurcation With Proximal LAD, Proximal LCX & Intermediate Branch Stenosis



Baseline LM trifurcation stenosis & 90% stenosis of pLAD, 90% stenosis of pLCX, 70% stenosis of RI,

Case 3: LM Trifurcation With Proximal LAD, Proximal LCX & Intermediate Branch Stenosis



Other stents:

BM 2.5/28 mm: pLAD BM 2.8/28 mm: RI BM 2.25/14 mm: pLCX



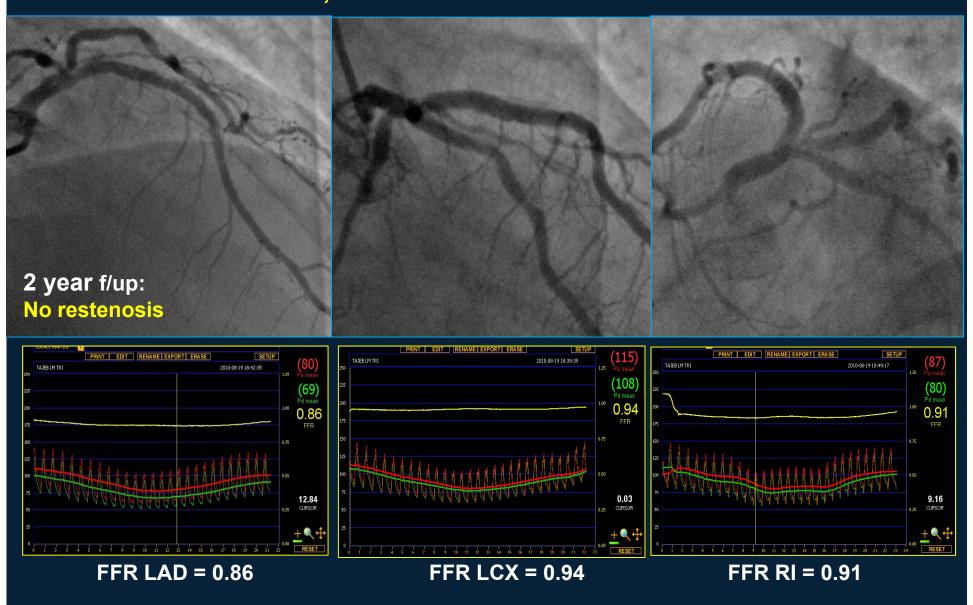
Triple kissing stent BM 2.75/24 mm: LM-

LAD

BM 2.5/18 mm: LM-RI BM 2.5/24 mm: LM-LCX



Case 3: LM Trifurcation With Proximal LAD, Proximal LCX & Intermediate Branch Stenosis



BIOMATRIX TM: Conclusion

The use of BioMatrixTM stent in real world, complex Asian patients has been demonstrated to be safe and efficacious up to 3-5 year follow-up with a low incidence of MACE,TLR, stent thrombosis as well as low late loss and restenosis.