



April 28-May1 , 2015 Seoul. Korea

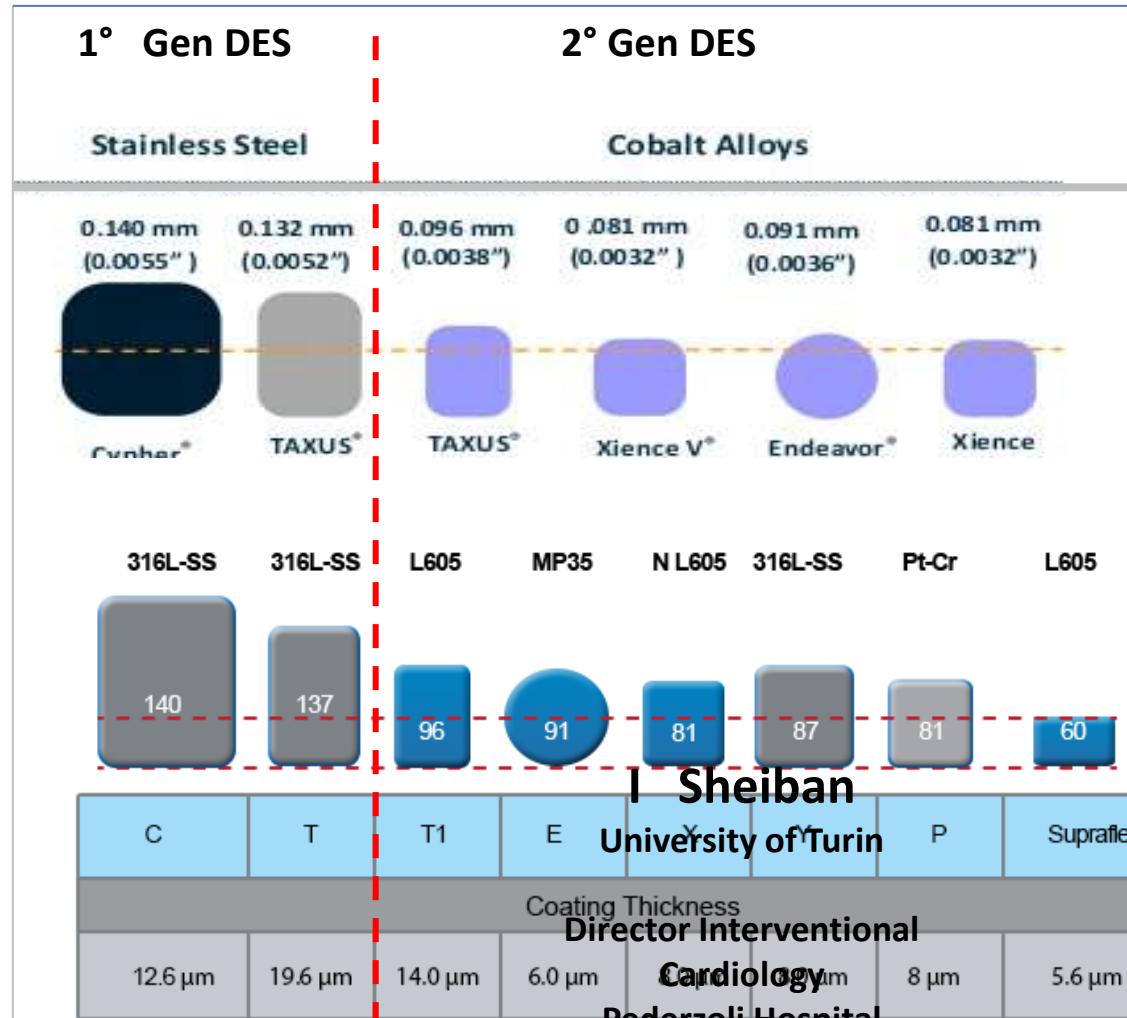
New DES Lower DES Failure ? In-Stent Restenosis and Stent Thrombosis in New DES

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EVOLUTION WITH METALLIC DRUG-ELUTING STENTS



Pechiera del Garda (Verona) /
Italy

Anti-proliferative Drugs

- Everolimus
- Biolimus
- Zatrolimus
- Tacrolimus
-

Polymer Material

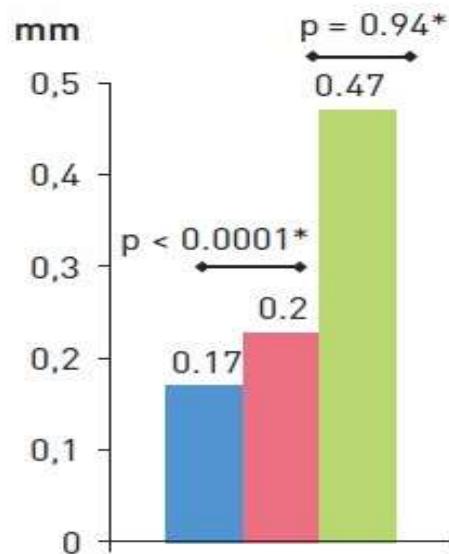
- Durable
- Biodegradable

Platform material & strut thickness

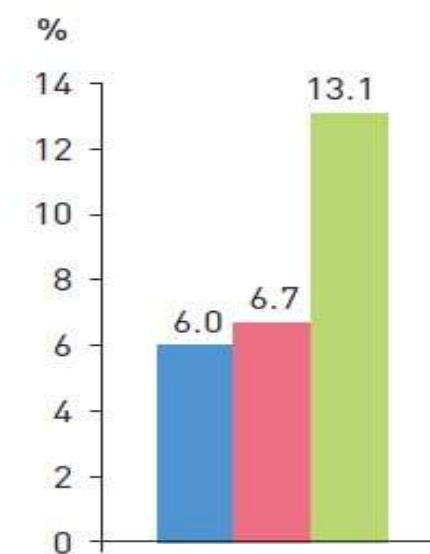
- Co-Cr
- Pt-Cr

Different types of polymer

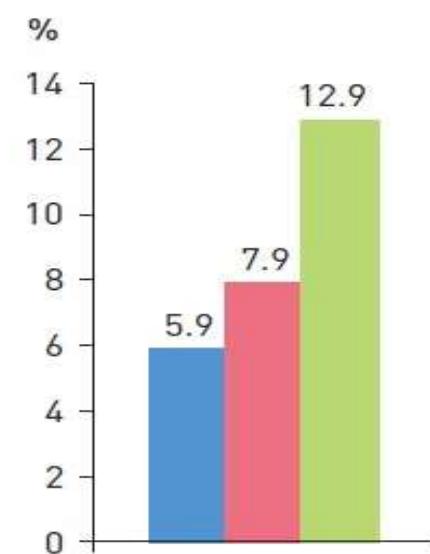
In-stent late loss
(8 months)



In-stent restenosis
(8 months)



TLR
(12 months)



- Biodegradable polymer ($n = 199$)
- Durable polymer ($n = 195$)
- Polymer-free ($n = 183$)

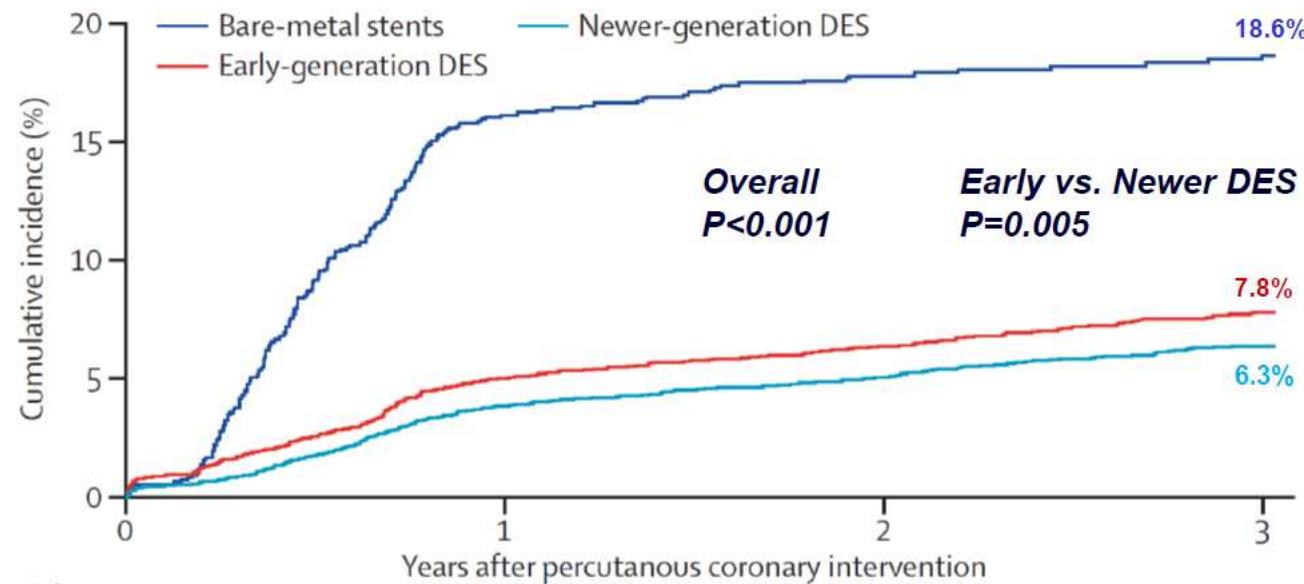
The PCR-EAPCI Textbook – Percutaneous interventional cardiovascular medicine
Coronary artery stents

Scot Garg, Ernest Spitzer, Patrick W. Serruys, Stephan Windecker

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF DES vs BMS IN RANDOMIZED TRIALS

11,557 Women enrolled into 26 Randomized Trials between 2000 and 2013

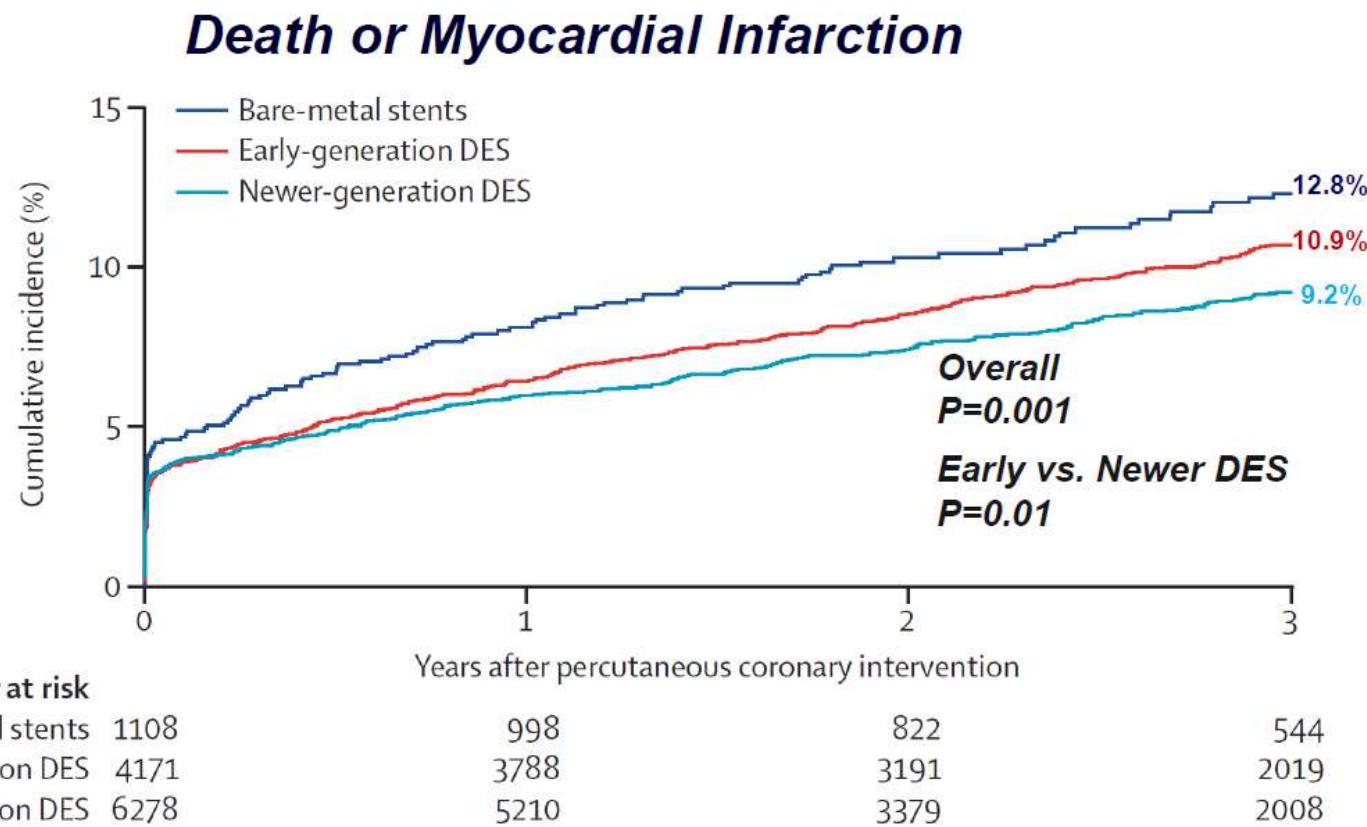
Target Lesion Revascularization



Number at risk				
Bare-metal stents	1108	898	710	457
Early-generation DES	4171	3764	3113	1955
Newer-generation DES	6278	5217	3307	1951

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF DES vs BMS IN RANDOMIZED TRIALS

11,557 Women enrolled into 26 Randomized Trials between 2000 and 2013

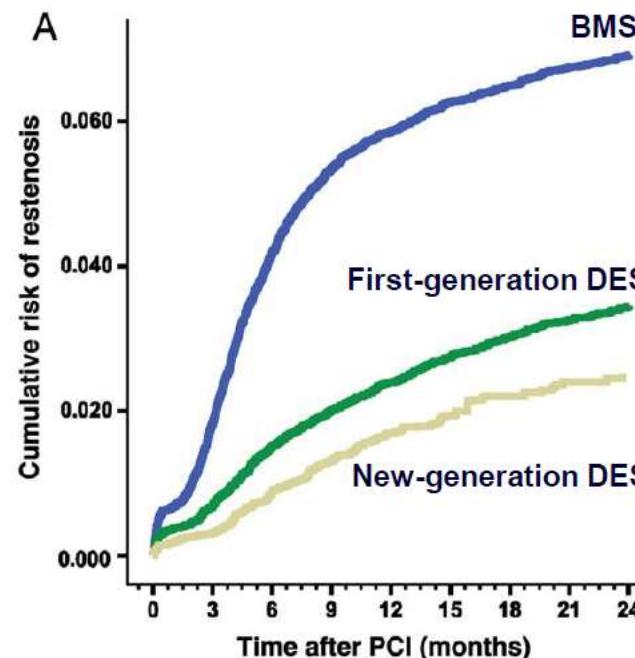


SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF DES VS BMS THE SCAAR REGISTRY

BMS (n =64,631), early-generation DES (n =19,202), new-generation DES (n =10,551)

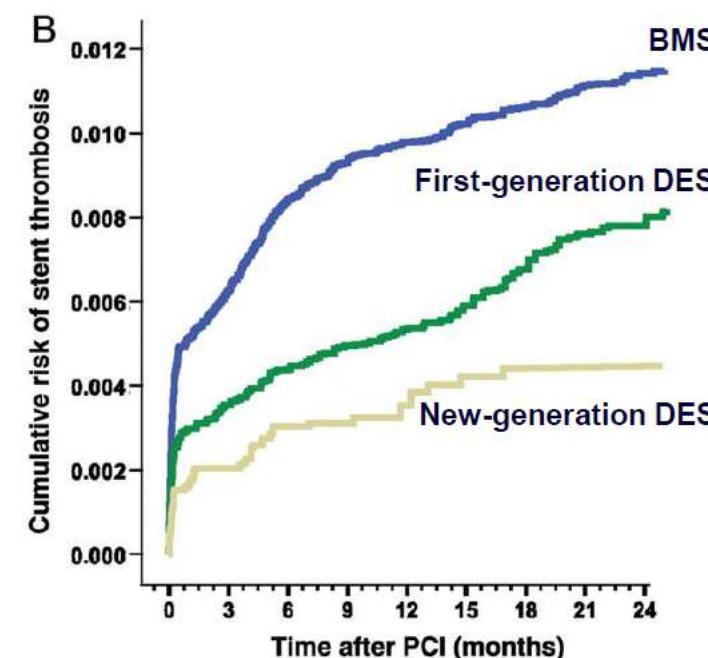
Clinically driven restenosis

New- vs. early-generation DES: HR[95% CI] =0.62 [0.53-0.72]
 New-generation DES vs. BMS: HR[95% CI] =0.29 [0.25-0.33]

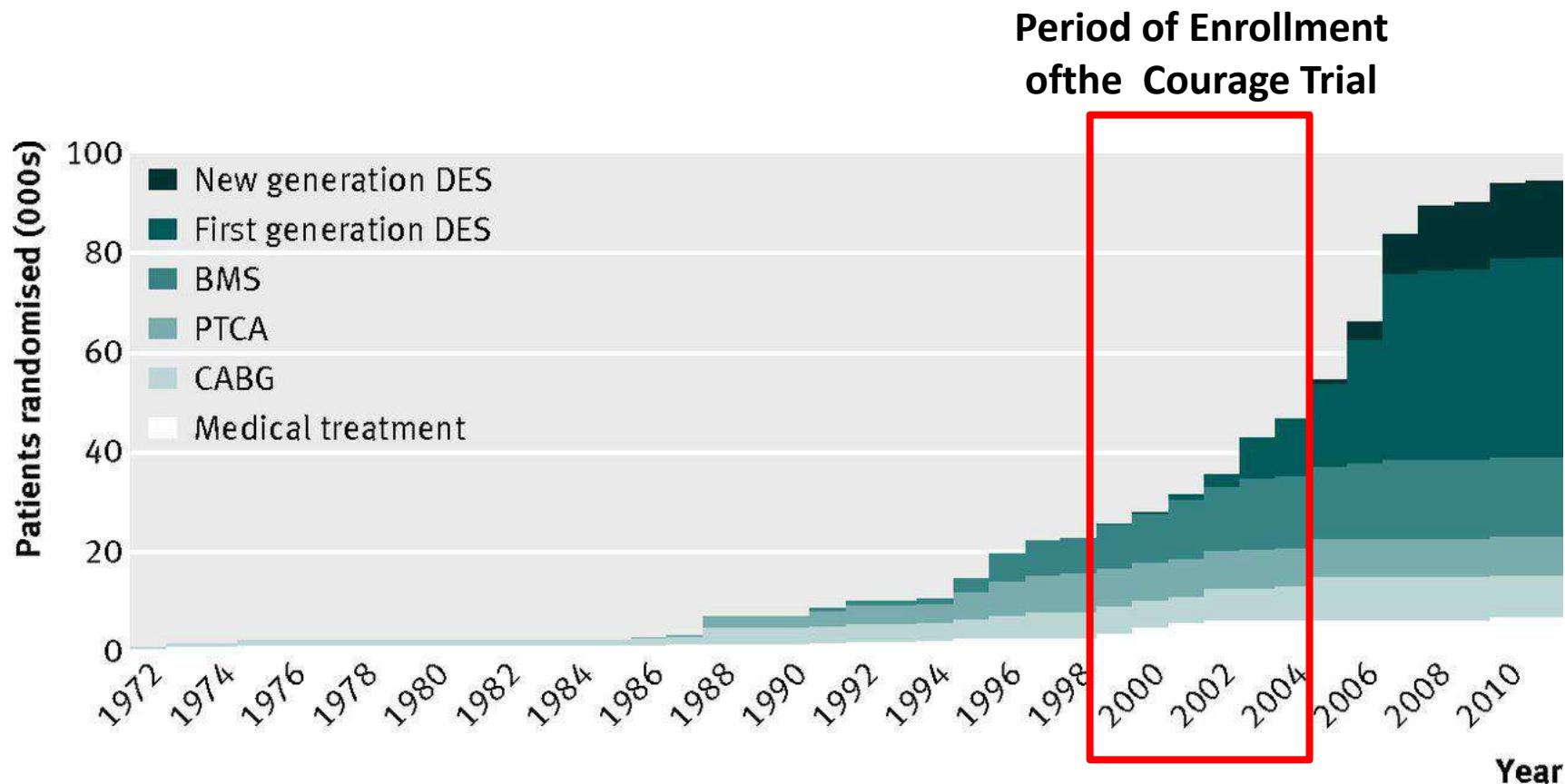


Definite stent thrombosis

New- vs. early-generation DES: HR[95% CI] =0.57 [0.41-0.79]
 New-generation DES vs. BMS: HR[95% CI] =0.38 [0.28-0.52]

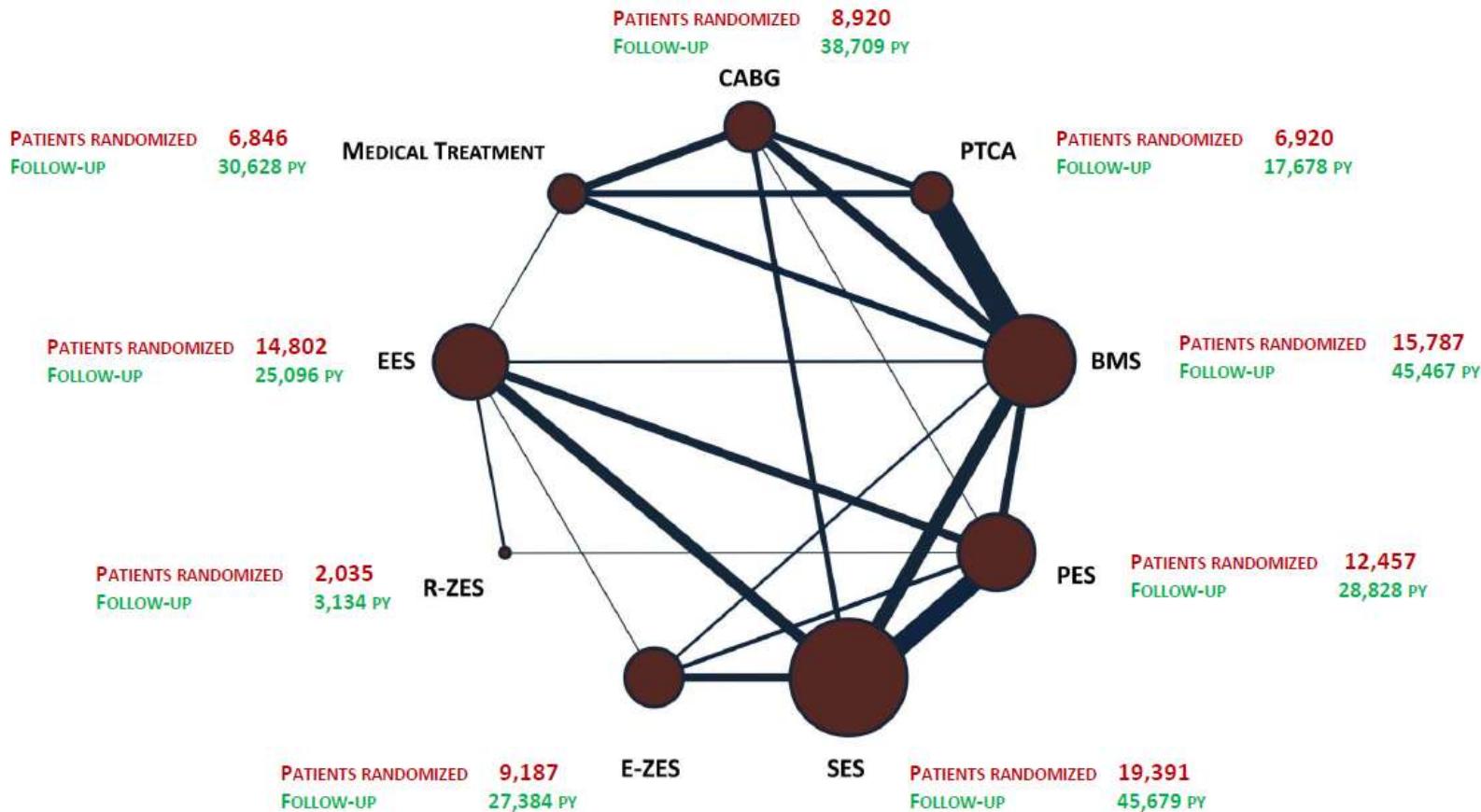


ACCUMULATION OF DATA FROM RANDOMIZED TRIALS USING DIFFERENT PCI TECHNOLOGIES OVER TIME



REVASCULARIZATION VERSUS MEDICAL THERAPY IN STABLE CAD: A NETWORK META-ANALYSIS

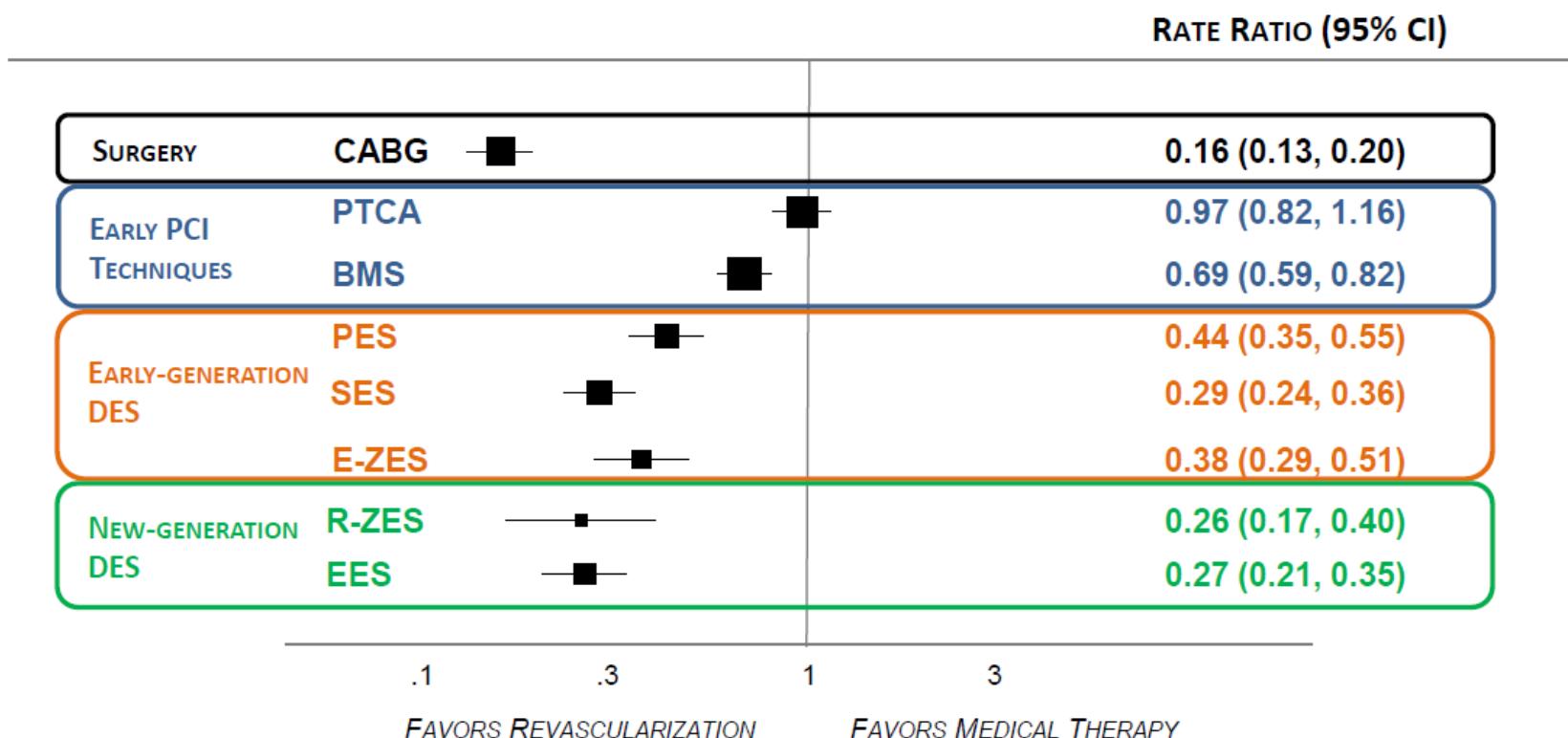
**100 RCTs - 93'553 PATIENTS RANDOMIZED
FOLLOW-UP OF 262'090 PATIENT-YEARS**



REVASCULARIZATION vs MEDICAL THERAPY IN STABLE CAD: A NETWORK META-ANALYSIS

PRIMARY ENDPOINT : ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY

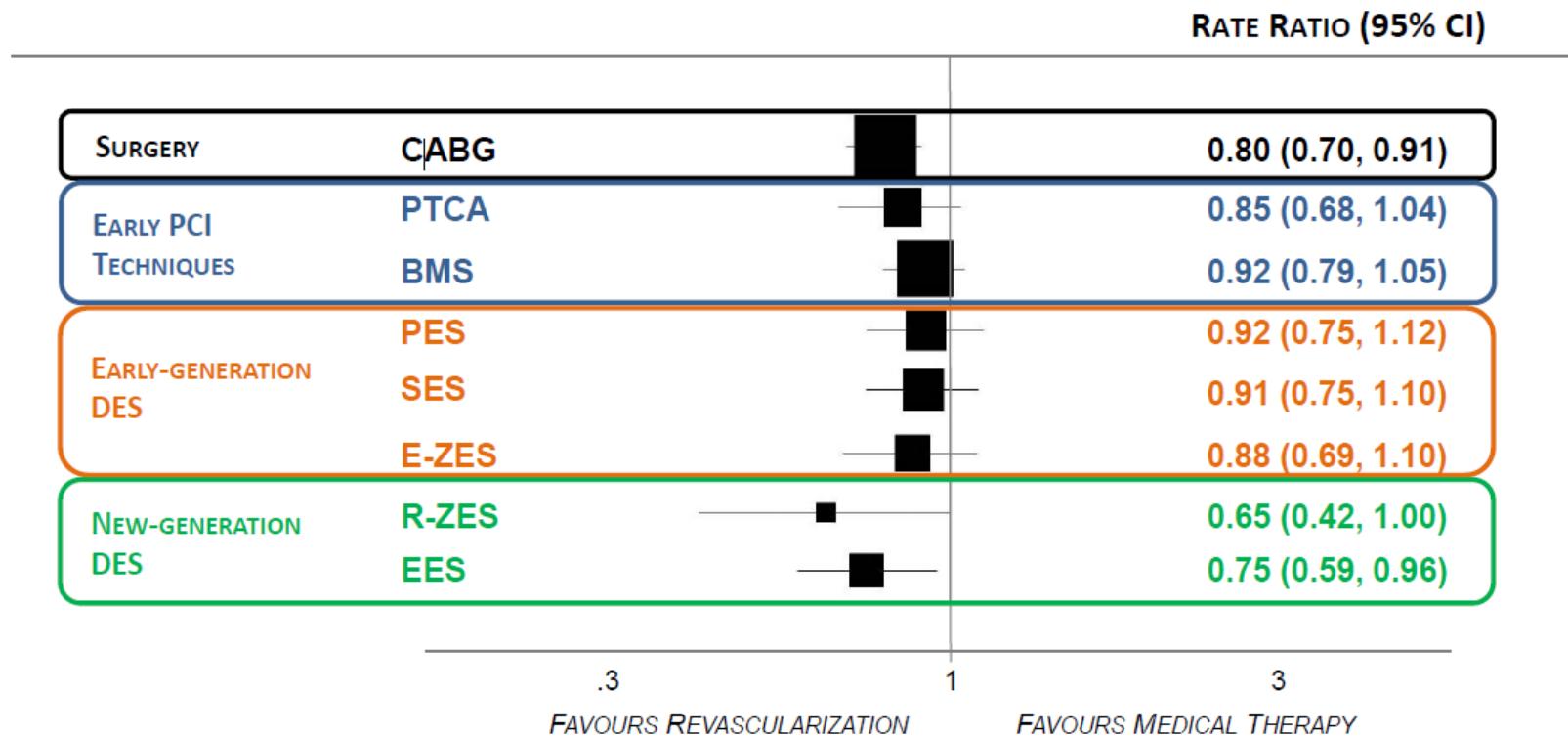
90'282 RANDOMIZED PATIENTS, 234'693 PATIENT-YEARS OF FOLLOW-UP 11'619 EVENTS FOR THE ANALYSIS



REVASCULARIZATION vs MEDICAL THERAPY IN STABLE CAD: A NETWORKMETA-ANALYSIS

SSECONDARY ENDPOINT : REPEAT REVASCULARIZATION

100 RCTs, 93'553 RANDOMIZED PATIENTS, 262'090 PATIENT-YEARS OF FOLLOW-UP, 5'346 EVENTS FOR THE ANALYSIS



Impact of technological developments in drug-eluting stents on patient-focused outcomes: a pooled direct and indirect comparison of randomised trials comparing first- and second-generation drug-eluting stents

H. Colmenarez et al ; EuroInternetion 2013

Total of trials included n=16

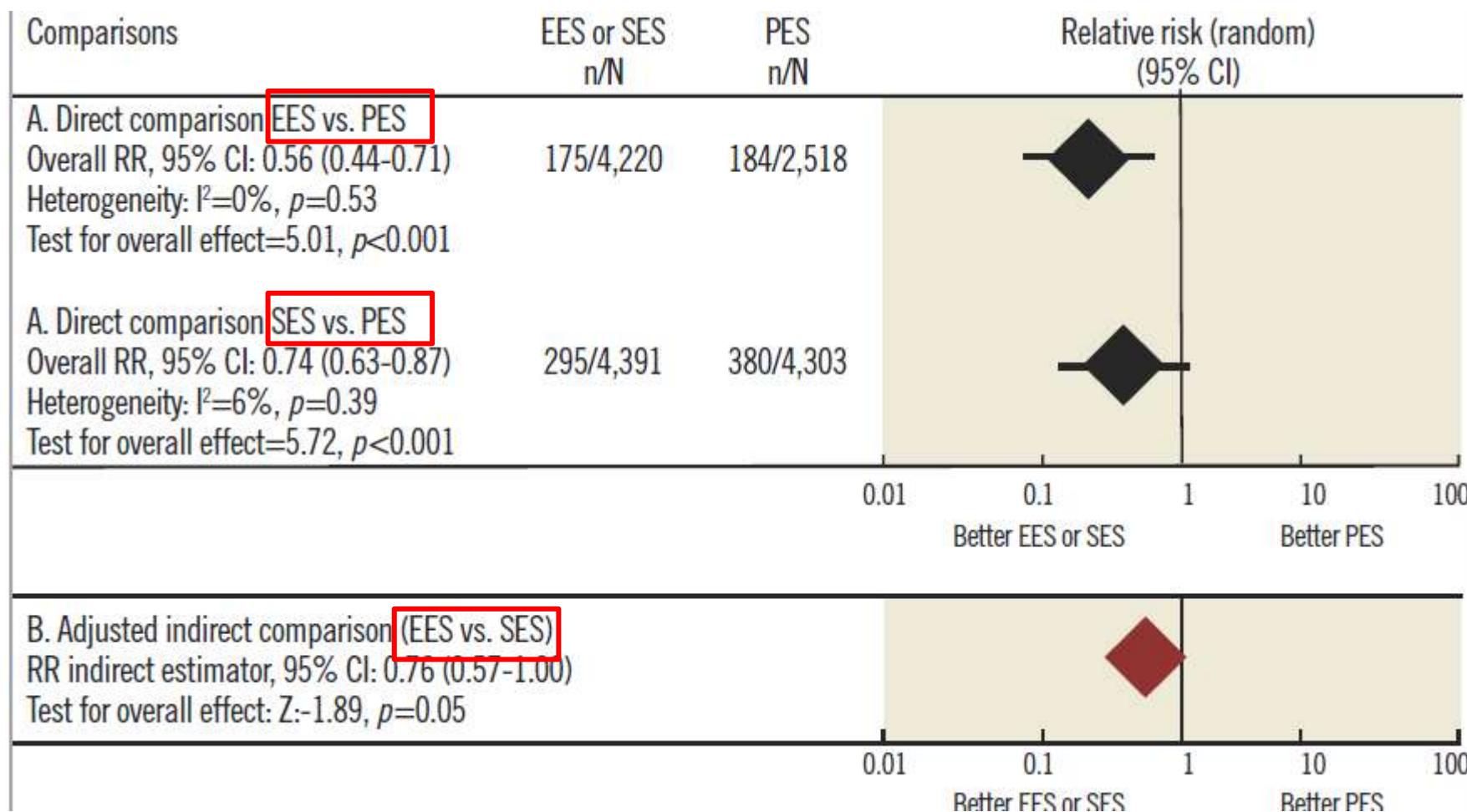
Pts Included n = 25,427

RCTs comparing PES vs. EES, ZES or BES

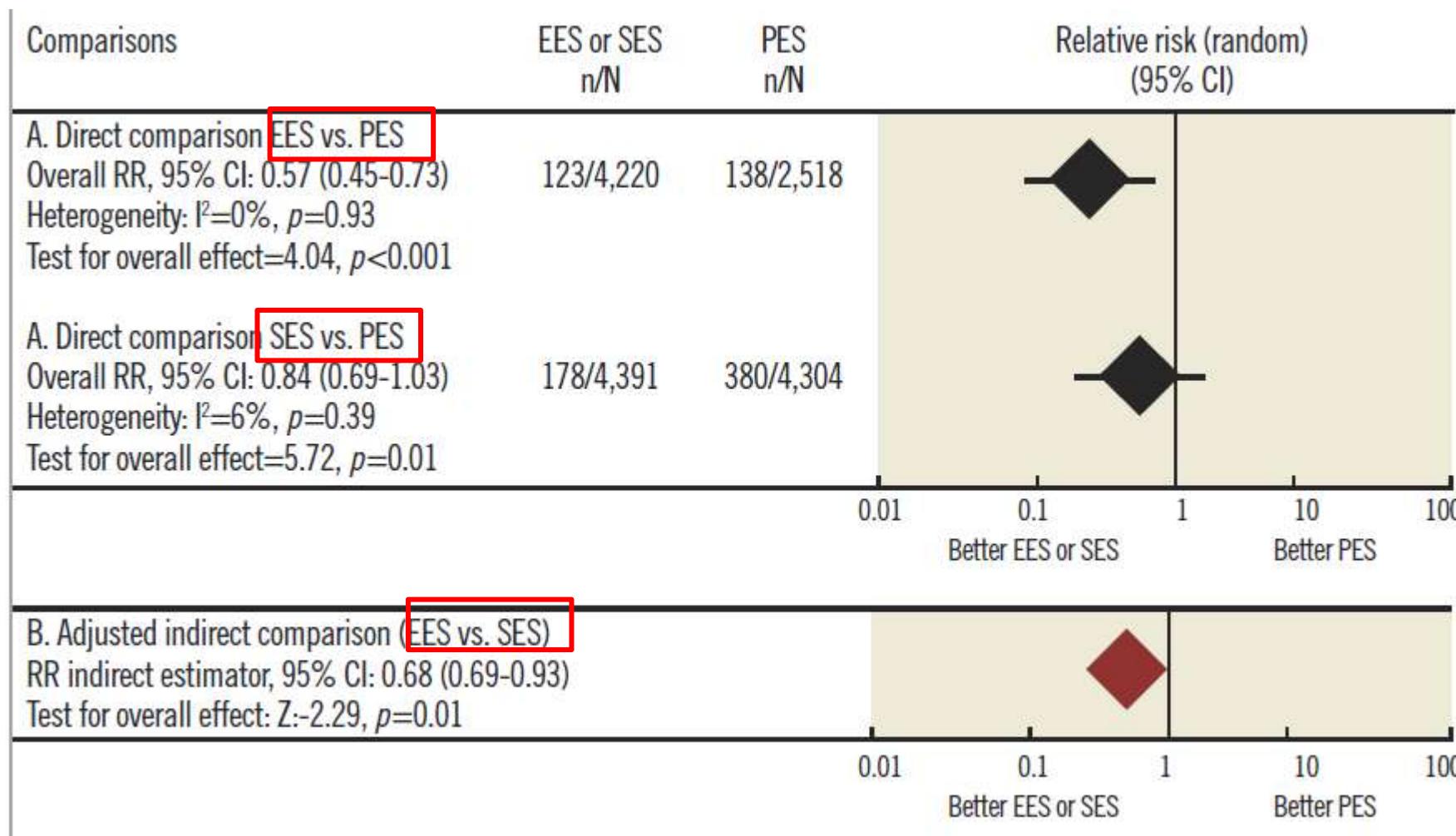
RCTs comparing PES or SES vs. ZES

RCTs comparing SES vs. ZES, EES or BES

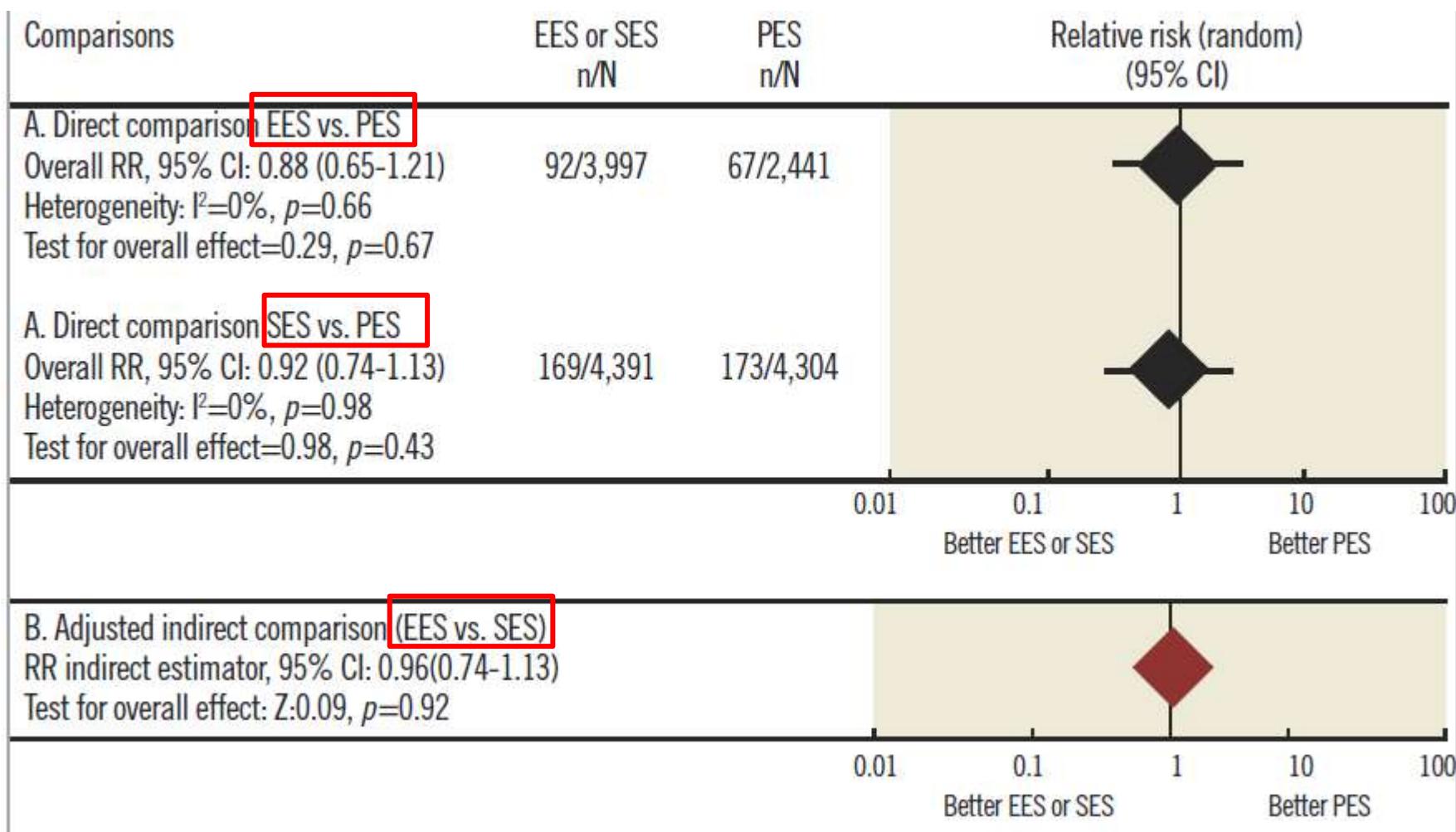
Target Lesion Revascularization



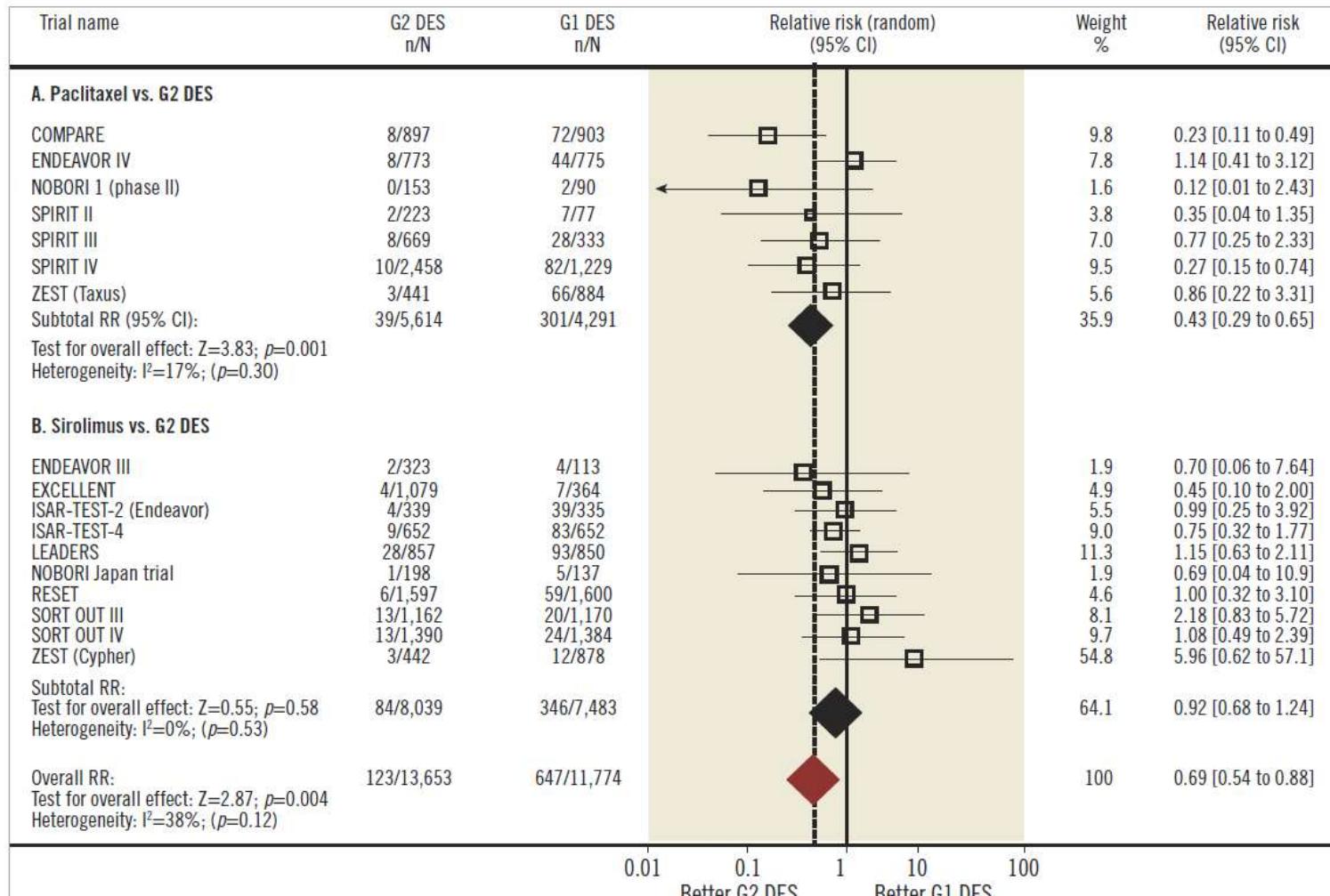
Myocardial Infarction



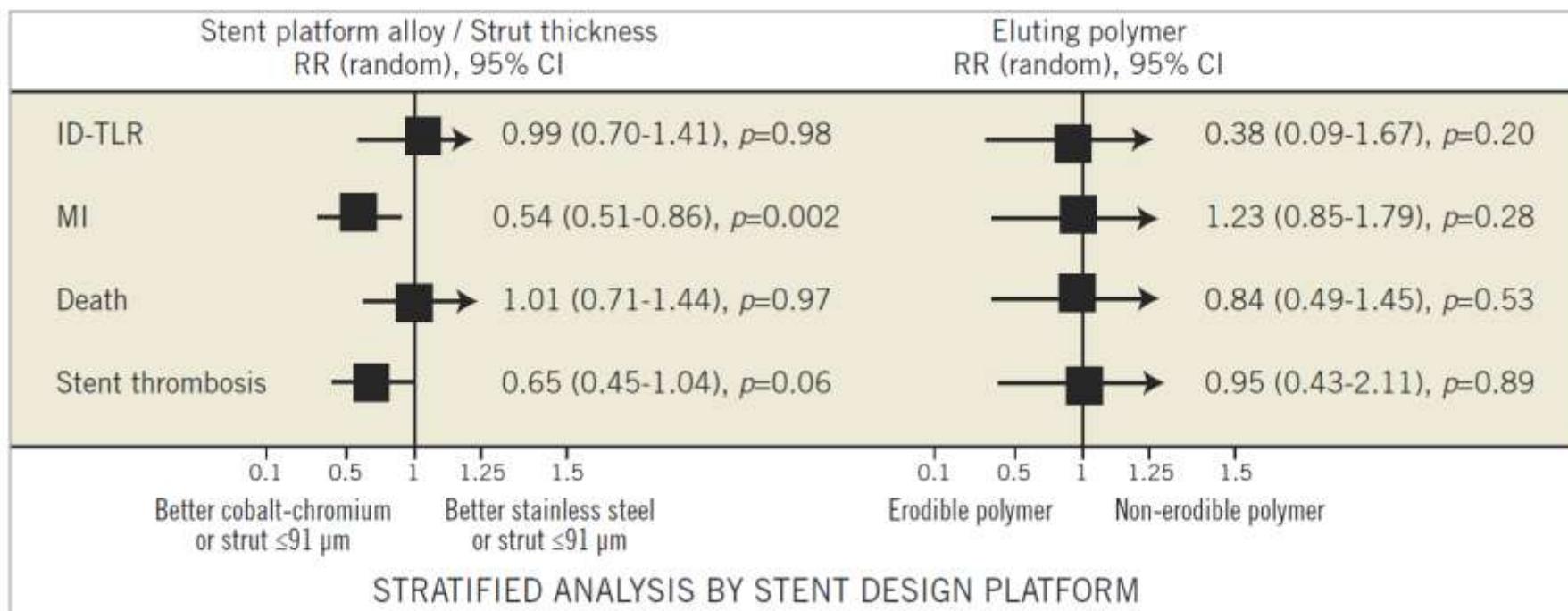
Death



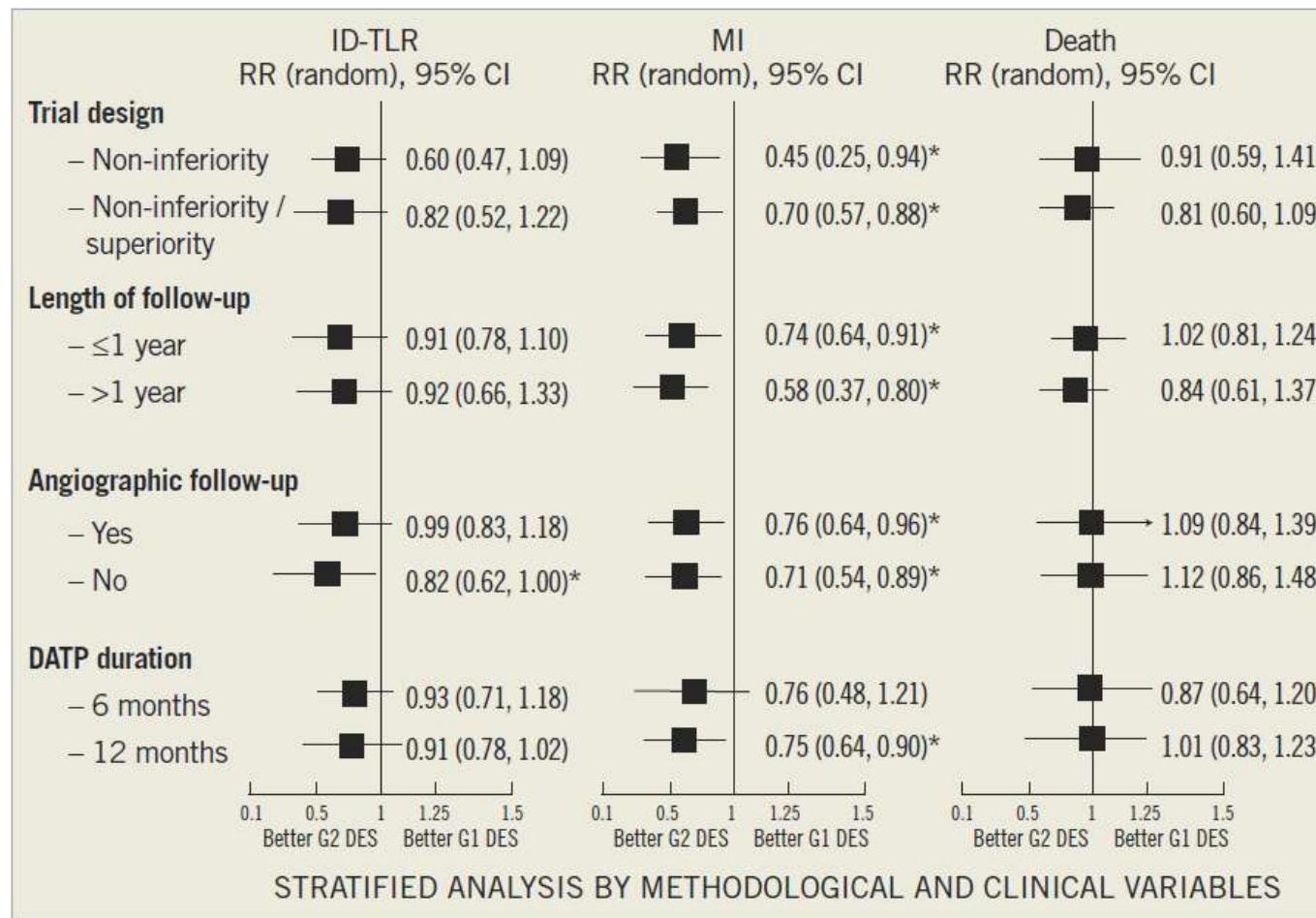
Stent Thrombosis



Stent Design / Strut thickness and Outcome



Methodological and Clinical Variable vs Outcome



Research

 Open access

Safety and efficacy outcomes of first and second generation durable polymer drug eluting stents and biodegradable polymer biolimus eluting stents in clinical practice: comprehensive network meta-analysis

BMJ 2013 ;347 doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.f6530> (Published 06 November 2013)

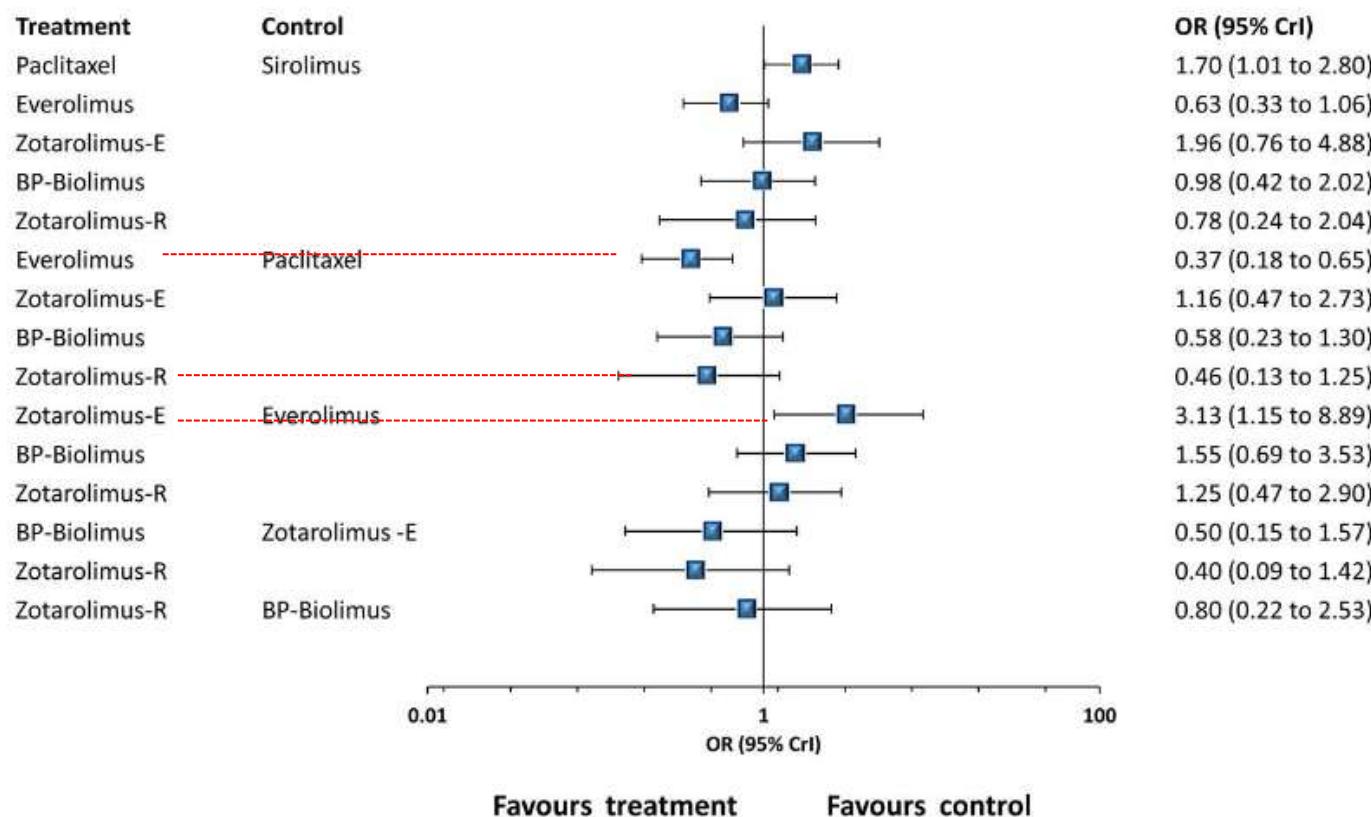
Cite this as: *BMJ* 2013;347:f6530

EP Navarese et al , BMJ 2013 ;347:1-17

**60 RCT
Including 63 242 patients**

Safety and efficacy outcomes of first and second generation durable polymer drug eluting stents and biodegradable polymer biolimus eluting stent in clinical practice : comprehensive network meta-analysis

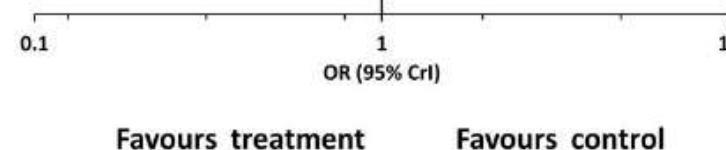
Stent Thrombosis



Safety and efficacy outcomes of first and second generation durable polymer drug eluting stents and biodegradable polymer biolimus eluting stent in clinical practice : comprehensive network meta-analysis

Mortality

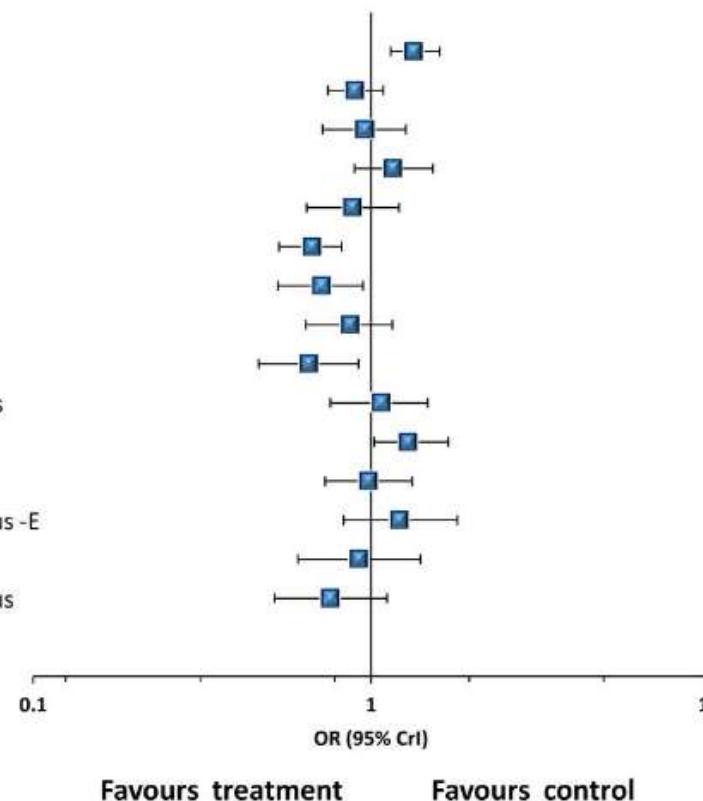
Treatment	Control	OR (95% CrI)
Paclitaxel	Sirolimus	1.10 (0.87 to 1.38)
Everolimus		0.92 (0.72 to 1.15)
Zotarolimus-E		1.25 (0.87 to 1.77)
BP-Biolimus		1.00 (0.73 to 1.38)
Zotarolimus-R		0.73 (0.46 to 1.13)
Everolimus	Paclitaxel	0.84 (0.62 to 1.09)
Zotarolimus-E		1.14 (0.76 to 1.68)
BP-Biolimus		0.91 (0.62 to 1.32)
Zotarolimus-R		0.67 (0.41 to 1.05)
Zotarolimus-E	Everolimus	1.36 (0.90 to 2.06)
BP-Biolimus		1.09 (0.79 to 1.51)
Zotarolimus-R		0.80 (0.53 to 1.17)
BP-Biolimus	Zotarolimus -E	0.80 (0.50 to 1.30)
Zotarolimus-R		0.59 (0.33 to 1.03)
Zotarolimus-R	BP-Biolimus	0.73 (0.44 to 1.19)



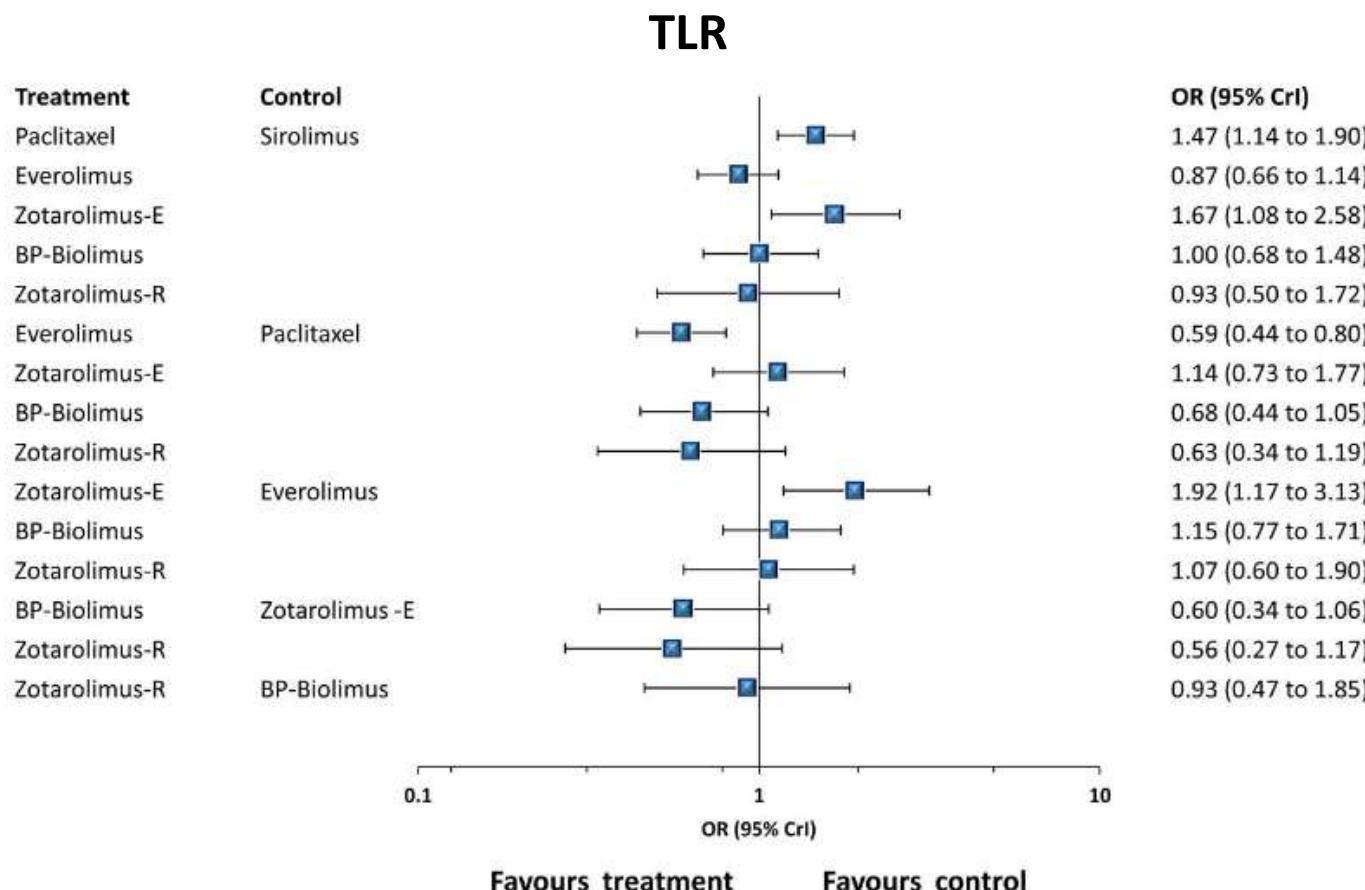
Safety and efficacy outcomes of first and second generation durable polymer drug eluting stents and biodegradable polymer biolimus eluting stent in clinical practice : comprehensive network meta-analysis

Myocardial Infarction

Treatment	Control	OR (95% CrI)
Paclitaxel	Sirolimus	1.34 (1.14 to 1.59)
Everolimus		0.90 (0.74 to 1.08)
Zotarolimus-E		0.96 (0.71 to 1.26)
BP-Biolimus		1.16 (0.89 to 1.52)
Zotarolimus-R		0.88 (0.64 to 1.21)
Everolimus	Paclitaxel	0.67 (0.53 to 0.81)
Zotarolimus-E		0.71 (0.52 to 0.94)
BP-Biolimus		0.87 (0.64 to 1.15)
Zotarolimus-R		0.66 (0.46 to 0.91)
Zotarolimus-E	Everolimus	1.07 (0.75 to 1.47)
BP-Biolimus		1.29 (1.02 to 1.69)
Zotarolimus-R		0.98 (0.73 to 1.32)
BP-Biolimus	Zotarolimus -E	1.21 (0.83 to 1.79)
Zotarolimus-R		0.92 (0.60 to 1.40)
Zotarolimus-R	BP-Biolimus	0.76 (0.51 to 1.11)



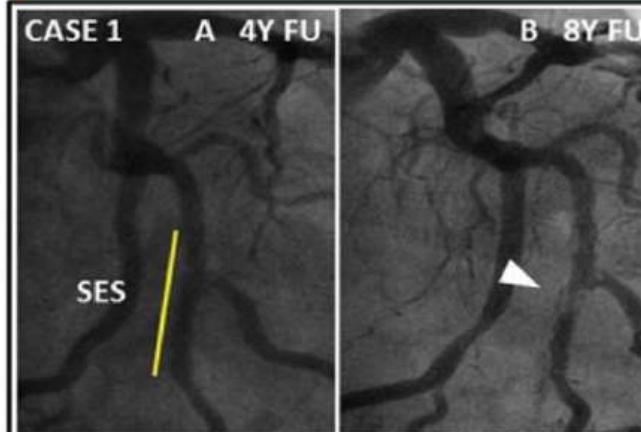
Safety and efficacy outcomes of first and second generation durable polymer drug eluting stents and biodegradable polymer biolimus eluting stent in clinical practice : comprehensive network meta-analysis



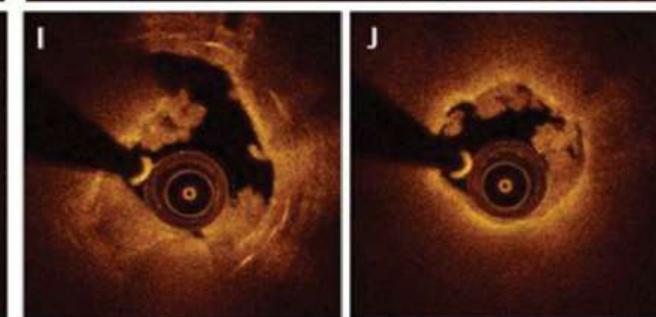
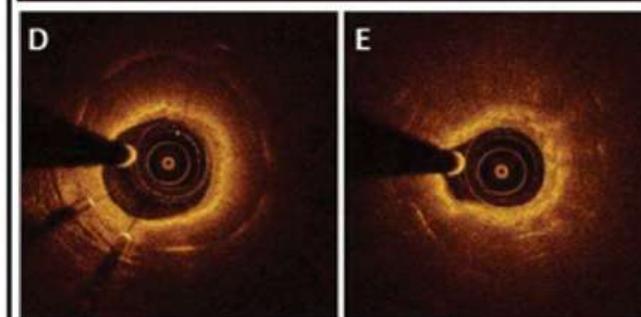
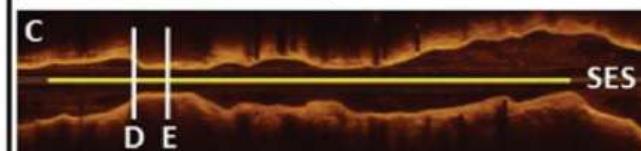
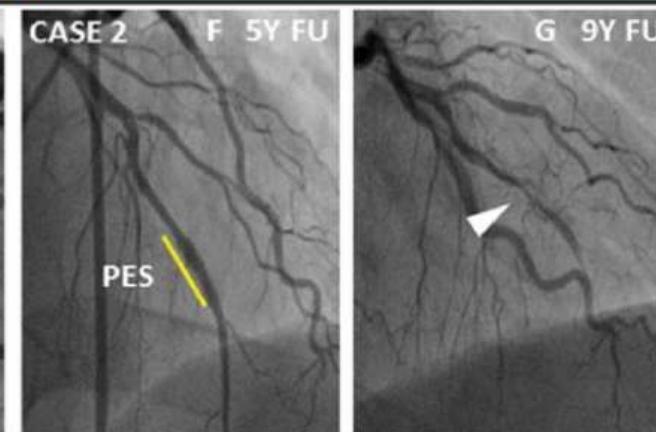
Still some challenge :

VERY LATE STENT FAILURE

4- and 8-year after SES
implantation:



5- and 9-year after PES
implantation:

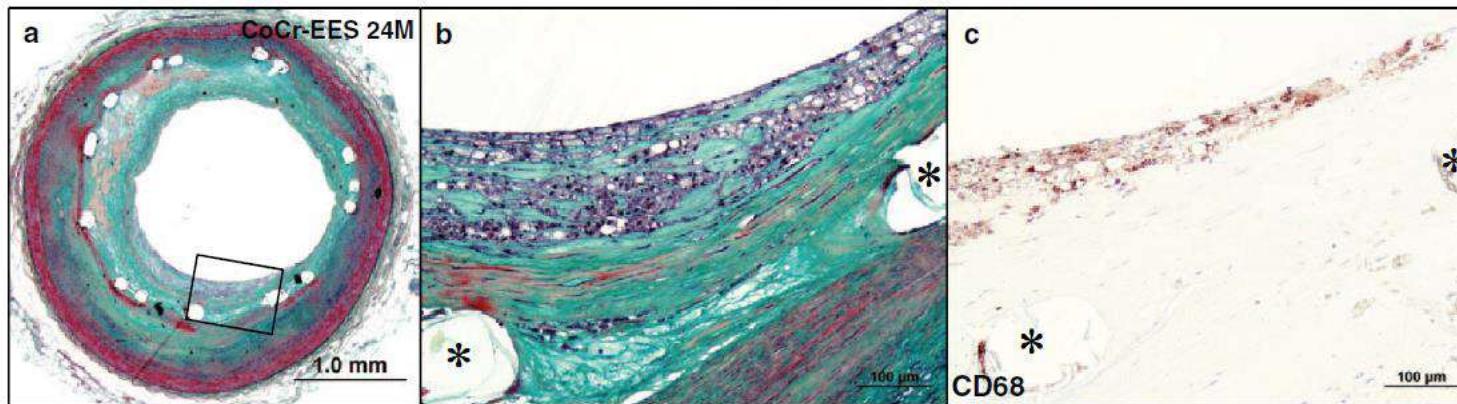


PATHOLOGY OF EES vs SES vs PES

Otsuka F. et al. *Circulation* 2014

EES showed

- Fewer uncovered struts
- Lower inflammation score and less fibrin deposition
- Similar frequency of neoatherosclerosis

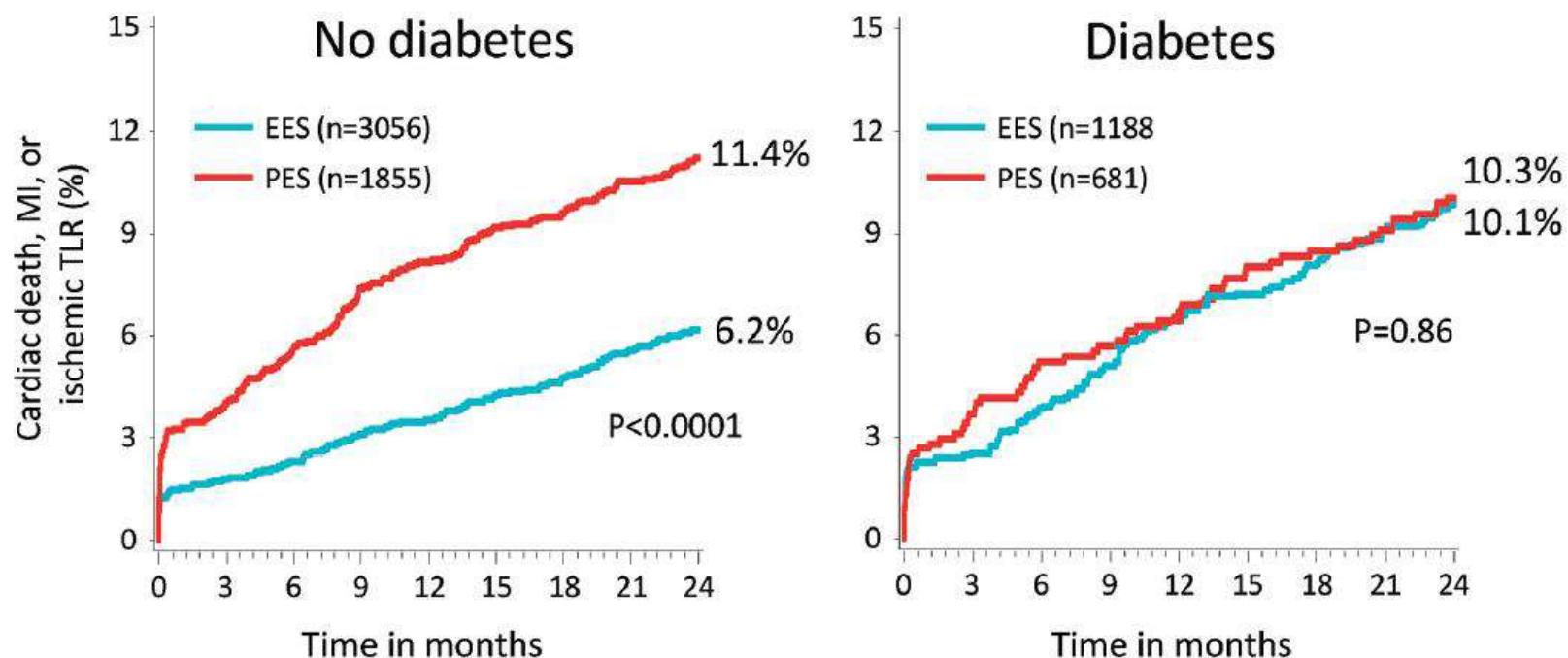


Everolimus-Versus Paclitaxel-Eluting Stents Among Diabetic and Non diabetic Patients

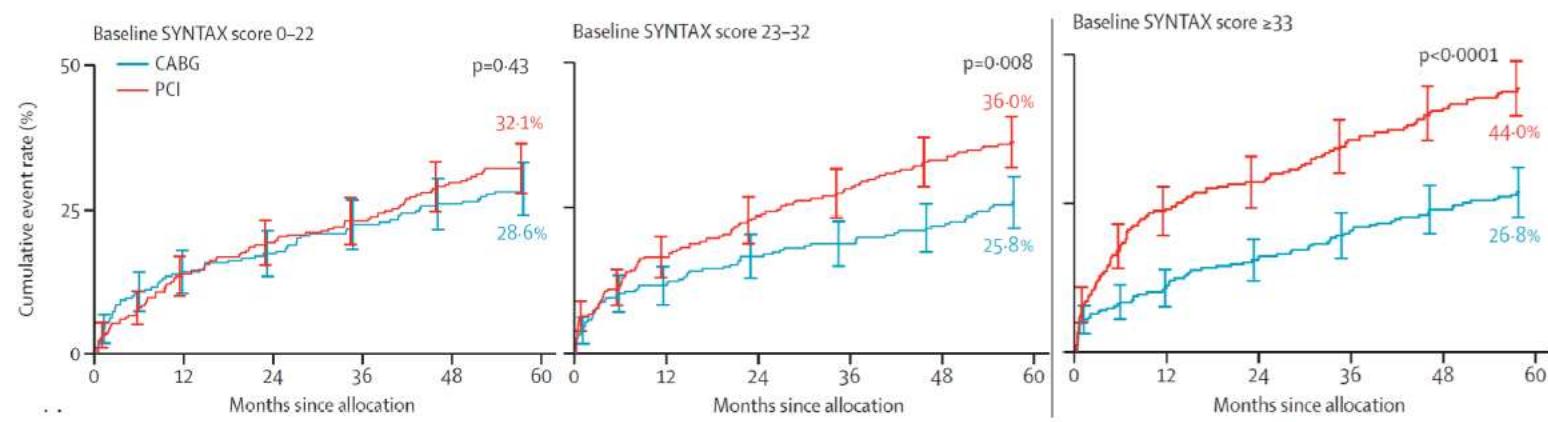
IPD of SPIRIT II, III, IV, and COMPARE Trials (N=6,789)

MACE at 2 years

P-inter= 0.0009



MACCE TO 5 YEARS BY SYNTAX SCORE



	Death	MI	Death	MI	Death	MI
PCI	8.9	7.8	13.8	11.2	19.2	10.1
CABG	10.1	4.2	12.7	3.6	11.4	3.9
	P=0.64	P=0.11	P=0.68	P=0.0009	P=0.005	P=0.004



Recommendations for DES Use *Stable CAD 2014* Guidelines on Myocardial Revascularization

Stabile Angina

DES is recommended in SCAD patients undergoing stenting if there is no controindication to prologed DAPT

I A

ACS

New Generation DES are indicated for percutaneous treatment of significant coronary lesions in ACS patients

I A

Myocardial Infarction PCI

New Generation DES are recommended over BMS in Primary PCI

I A

Final Remarks

- New Generation DES have appreciably improved safety and efficacy profiles in ACS and stable CAD compared to first generation DES
- Further progress in DES technology (utilizing small amounts of a bioabsorbable polymer, polymer-free systems , thiner struts ,new drugs ...) future generations of metallic DES can likely further reduce stent thrombosis and improve late outcomes
- New generation DES reduced tha gap with CABG , however, their efficacy still require improvement in some patients subset (Diabetics, diffuse multivessel disease)