# Is There a Role for DCB in STEMI?

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# **Disclosure**

No conflicts of interest to declare for this talk

# Main goals during STEM-PC?I

Establish TIMI3 flow

To keep the procedure simple and short



# Factors that hinders this goal?

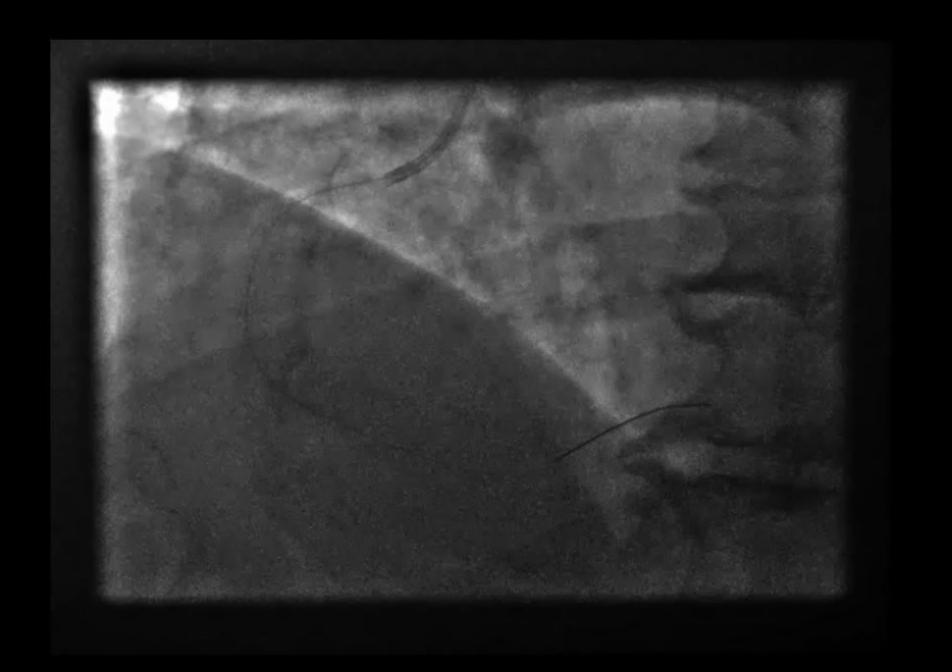
High thrombus burden

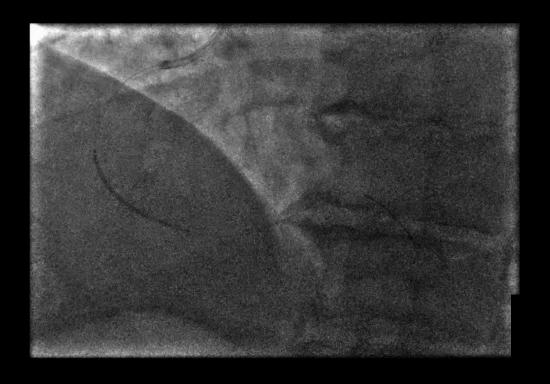
Slow flow (from thrombus and stent optimization)

Complex anatomy

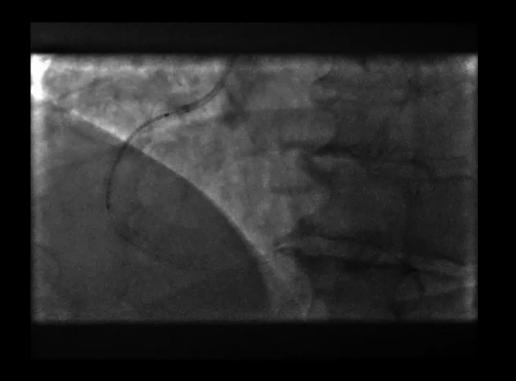
Vessel size is underestimated during STEMI

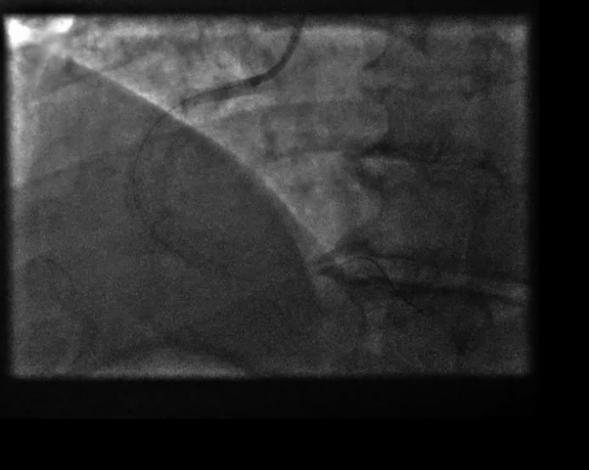






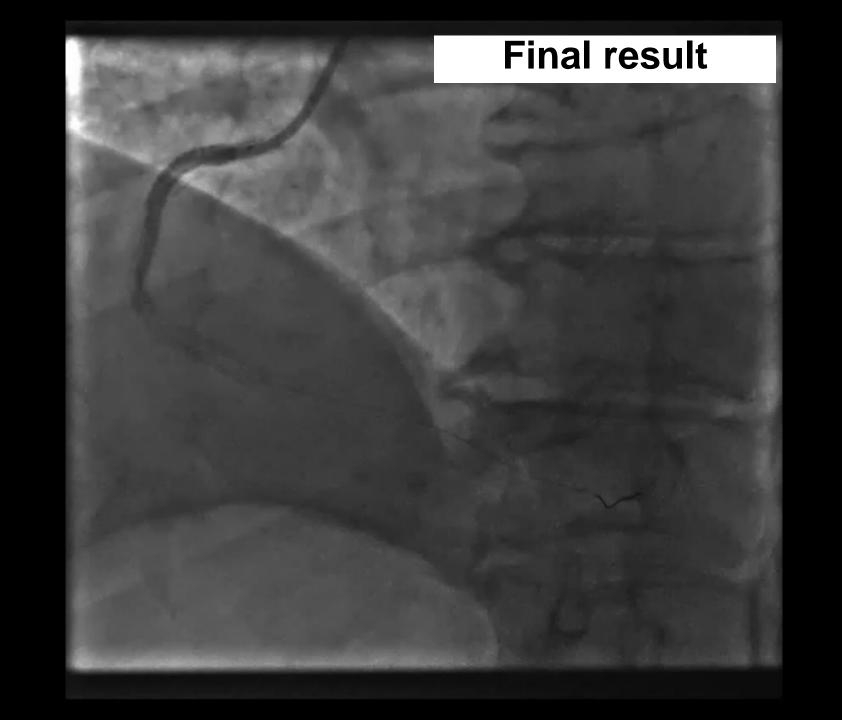
# 2 DES





# **Slow flow**





# Is there a role for DCB in STEMI?



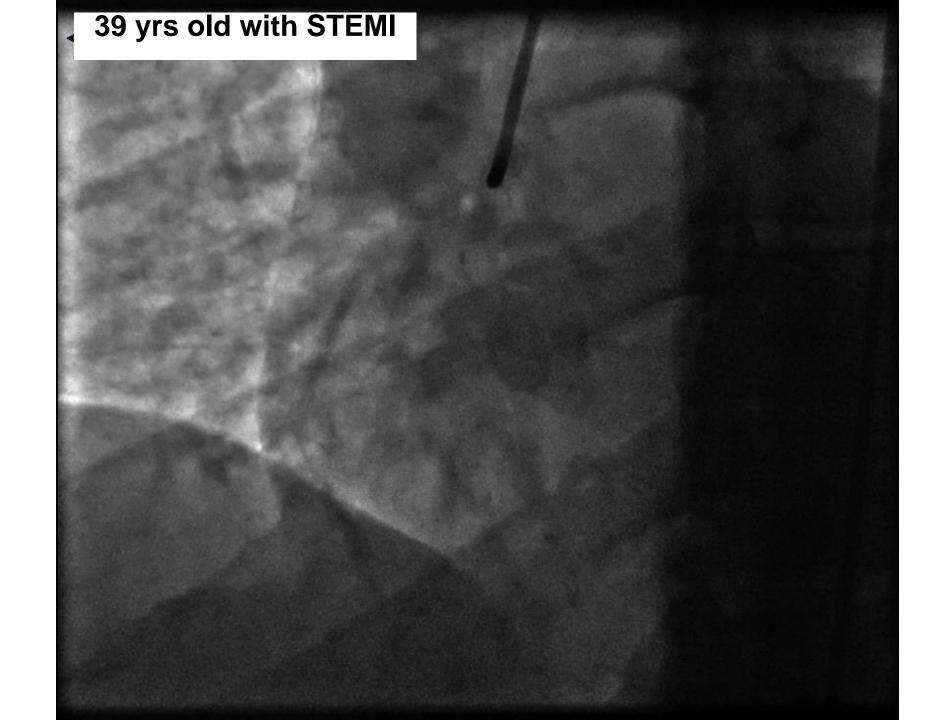
# Potential advantages of DCB in STEMI

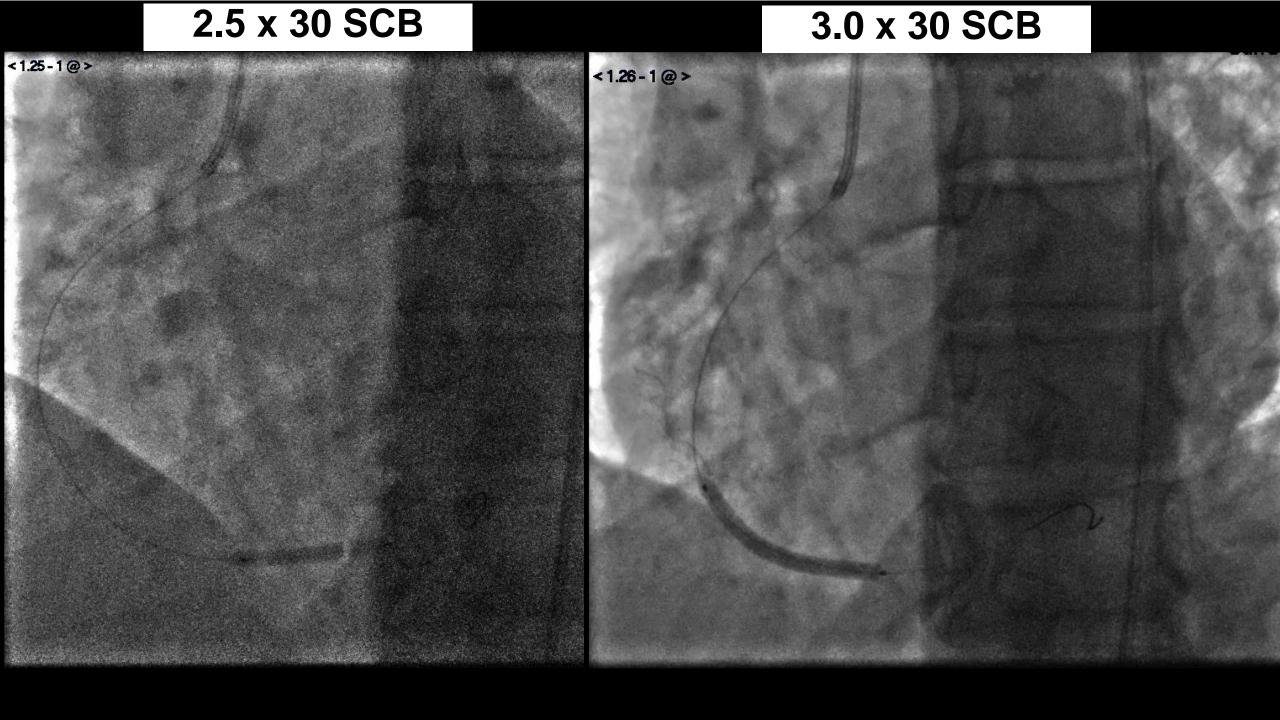
• Simplifies PCI (pre-dilatation and DCB, finish)

Maintains original artery anatomy

DAPT can be shortened if any future issues

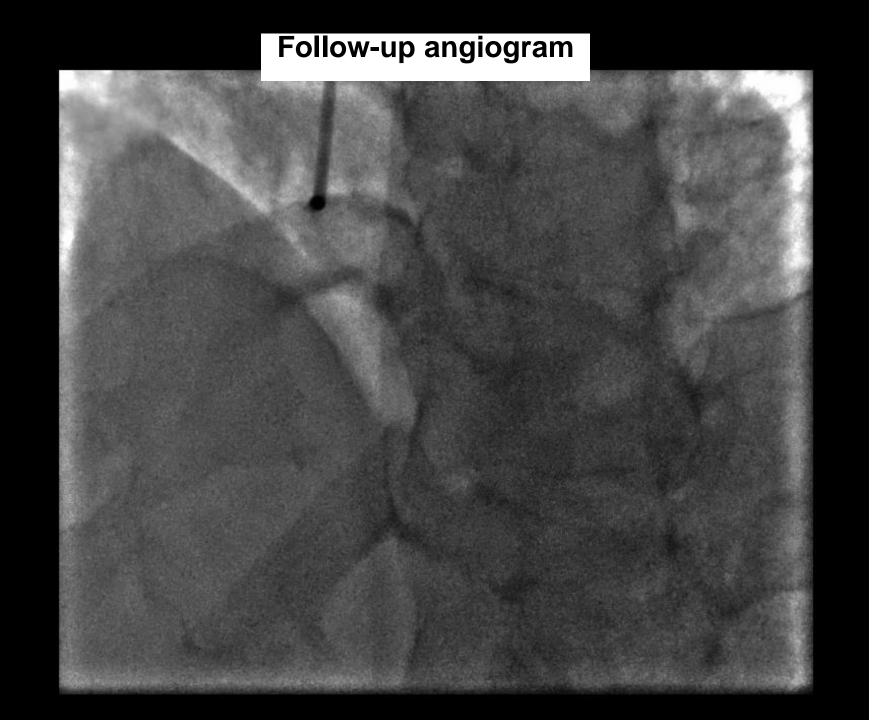
No risks of stent thrombosis or ISR

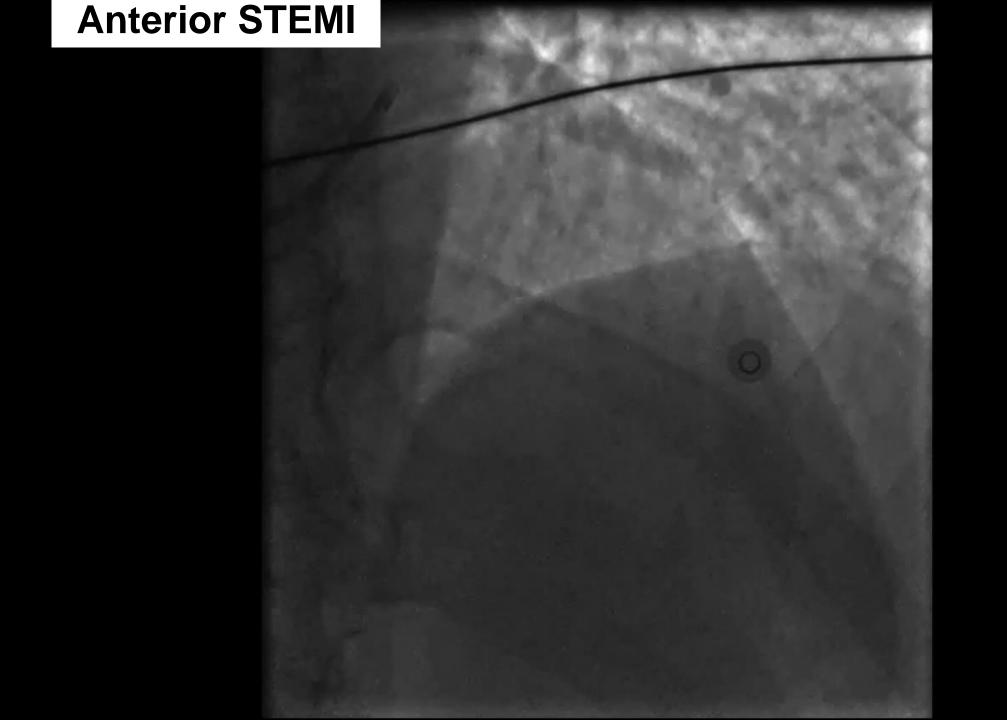


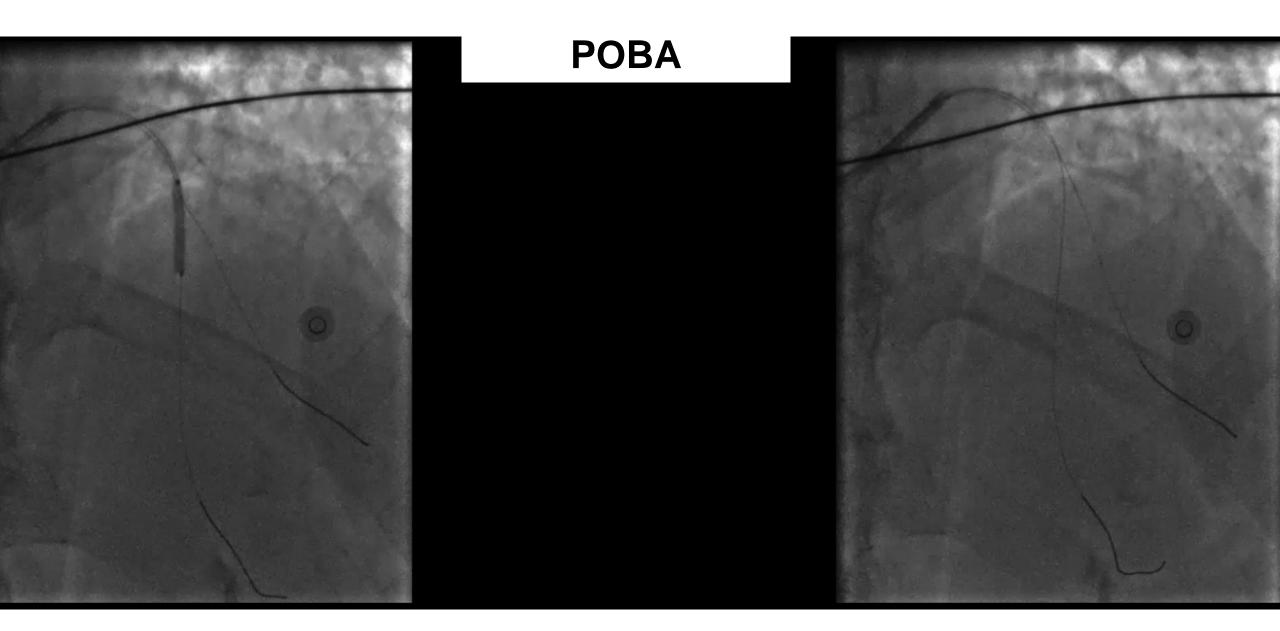


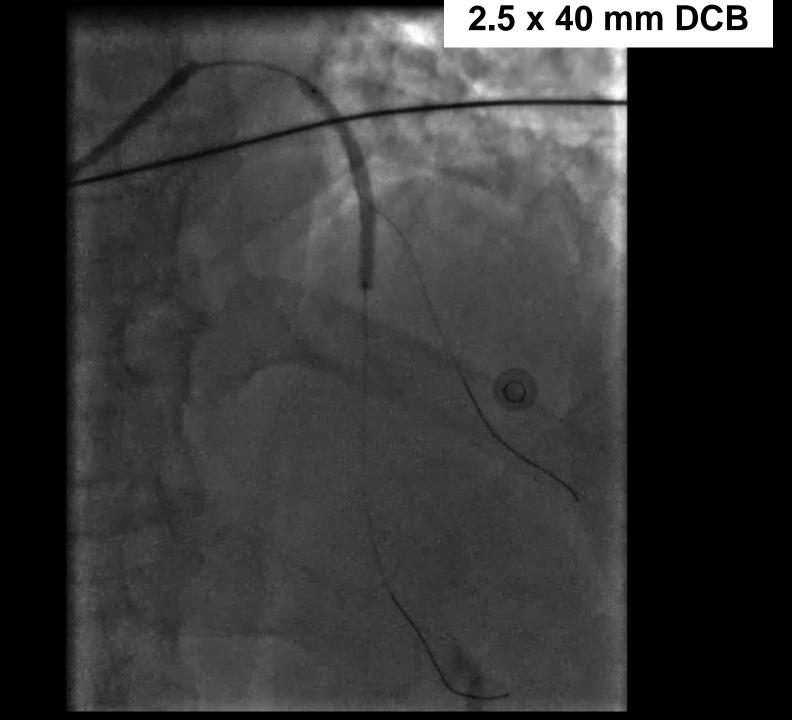
# Final result











# Final result

# Pit falls of DCB in STEMI

Can drug be absorbed in the presence of thrombus?

Particle embolization (especially for crystalline formulations)

Lack of evidence?



## **Evidence**

No proper RCTs (comparing DES vs. DCB)

Observational data

PICCOLETTO STEMI (ongoing in Spain, comparing DES vs DCB)

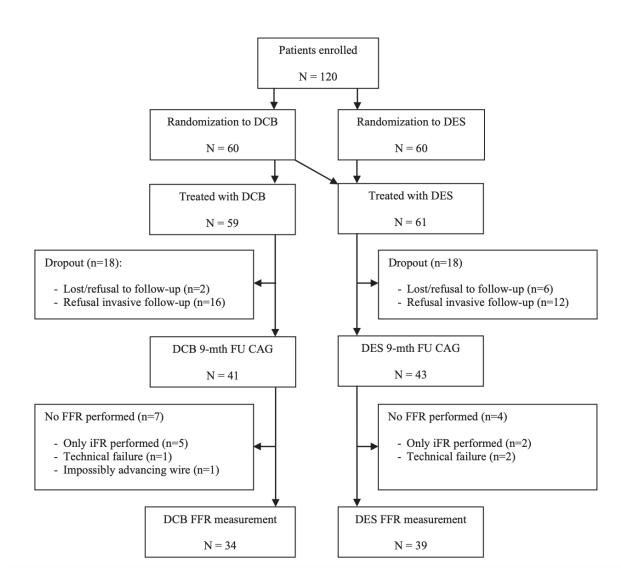


#### Paclitaxel-Coated Balloon Angioplasty Versus Drug-Eluting Stent in Acute Myocardial Infarction

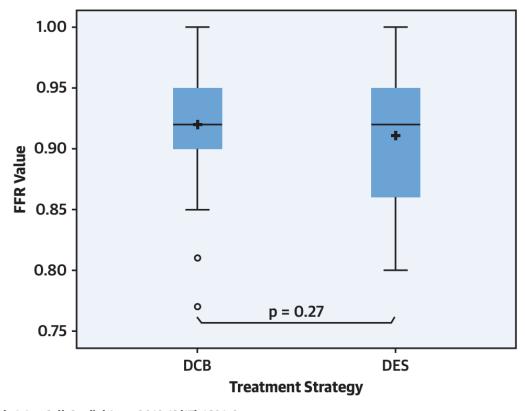


#### The REVELATION Randomized Trial

Nicola S. Vos, MD, Nick D. Fagel, MD, Giovanni Amoroso, MD, PhD, Jean-Paul R. Herrman, MD, PhD, Mark S. Patterson, MD, PhD, Lieuwe H. Piers, MD, PhD, René J. van der Schaaf, MD, PhD, Ton Slagboom, MD, Maarten A. Vink, MD, PhD



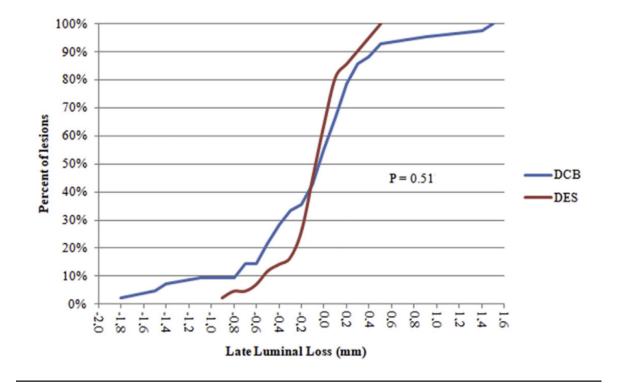
#### **CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION** Primary Endpoint: FFR Value at 9-Months Follow-Up



Vos, N.S. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol Intv. 2019;12(17):1691-9.







Line graph of distribution of late luminal loss of drug-coated balloon versus drug-eluting stent strategy. Abbreviations as in **Figure 1**.

#### 2022; J Invasive Cardiol

### Two-Year Clinical Outcomes of the REVELATION Study: Sustained Safety and Feasibility of Paclitaxel-Coated Balloon Angioplasty Versus Drug-Eluting Stent in Acute Myocardial Infarction

Sander R. Niehe, MD; Nicola S. Vos, MD, PhD; René J. Van Der Schaaf, MD, PhD;

Giovanni Amoroso, MD, PhD; Jean-Paul R. Herrman, MD, PhD; Mark S. Patterson, MD, PhD;

Ton Slagboom, MD; Maarten A. Vink, MD, PhD

TABLE 2. Clinical endpoints at 2-year follow-up.			
Clinical Endpoints	Drug-Coated Balloon <sup>a</sup>	Drug-Eluting Stent <sup>a</sup>	P-Value
MACE			.34
Cardiac death	0/60 (0%)	0/60 (0%)	
Recurrent MI	1/56 (1.8%)	0/53 (0%)	
TLR	3/56 (5.4%)	1/53 (1.9%)	

Data presented as number/total (event rate).

MACE = major adverse cardiac event; MI = myocardial infarction; TLR = target-lesion revascularization.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Kaplan-Meier estimates.

## Where do I use DCB in STEMI

In my practice, DES is still the 1st choice during STEMI

However, I use DCB in following situations

- Small vessels (<3.0) and diffuse disease
- Younger patients
- DAPT issues
- Unusual anatomies (ectasia, SB occlusions)

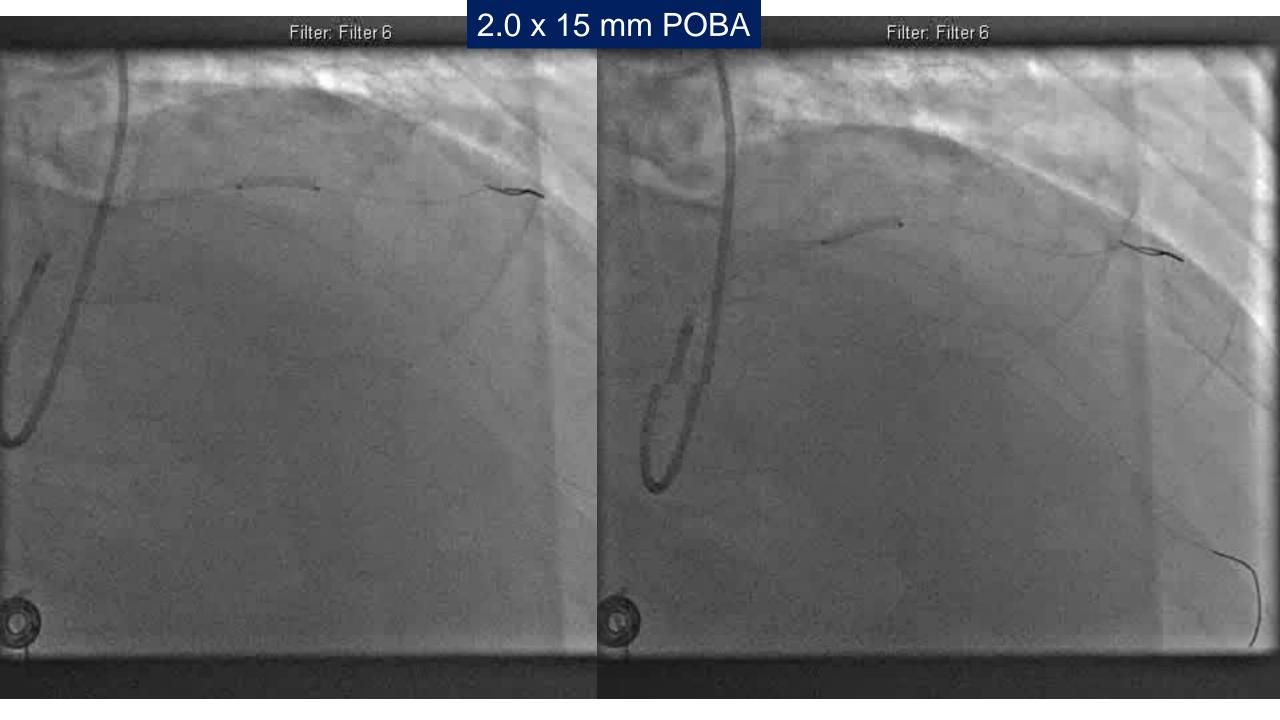


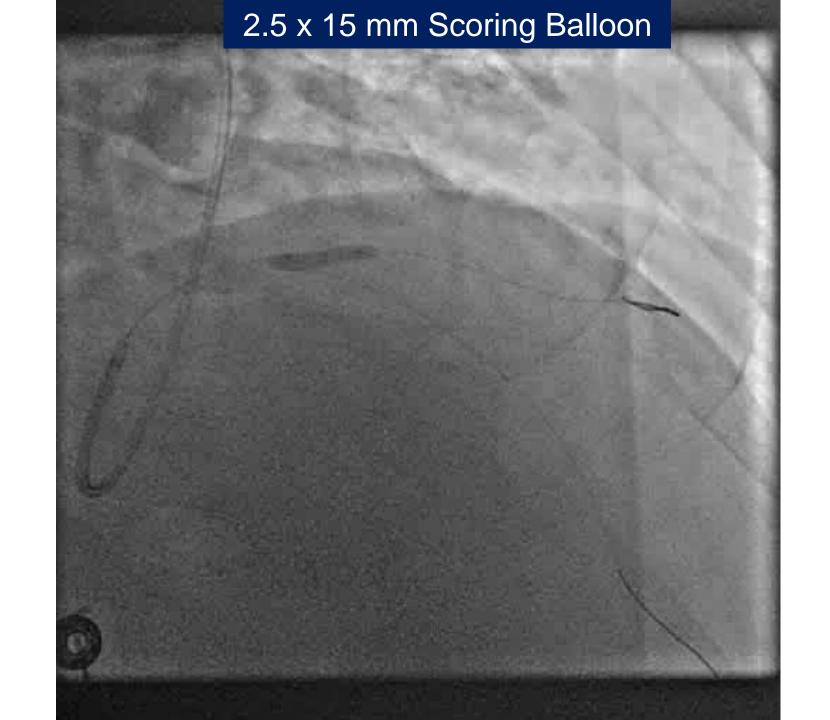
# Case 1

70-year old with lateral STEMI



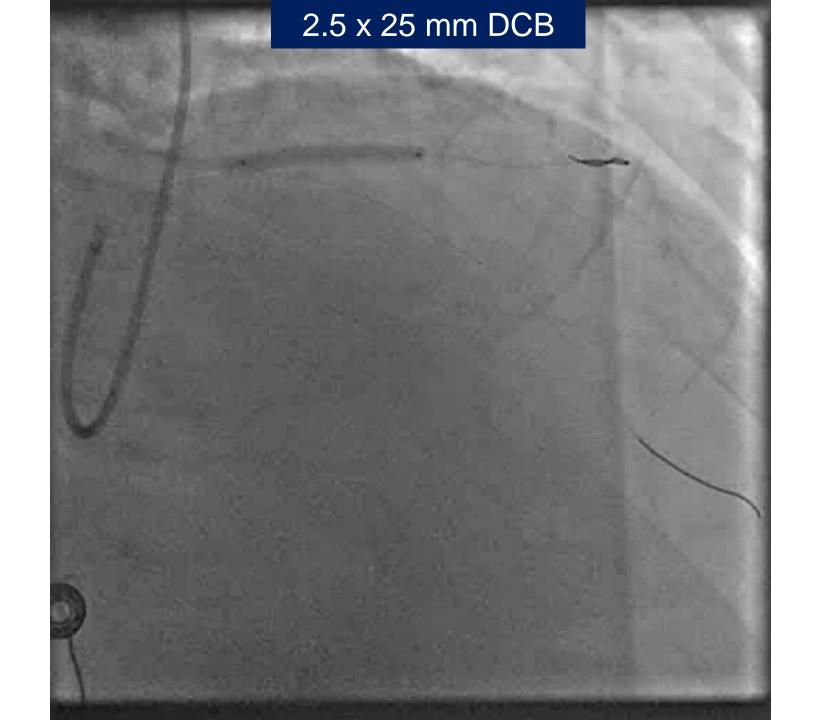


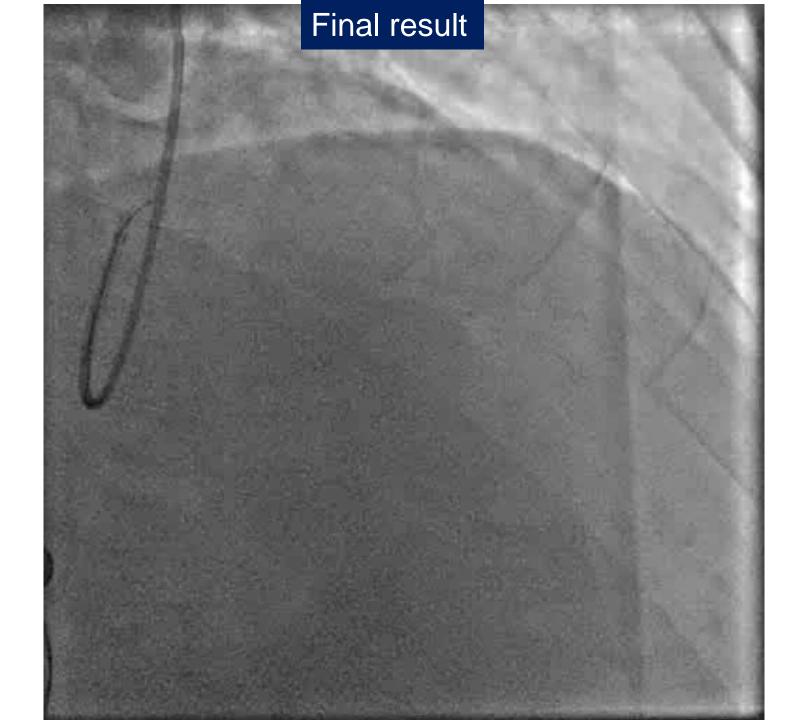






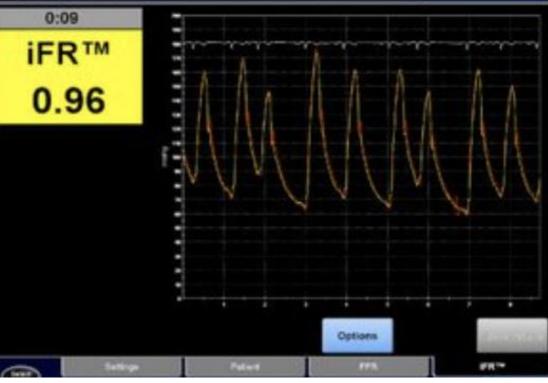
Strategy?







iFR (D1) = 0.96

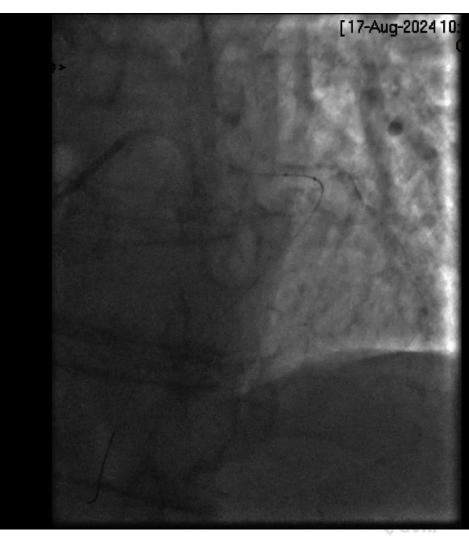




# Case 2

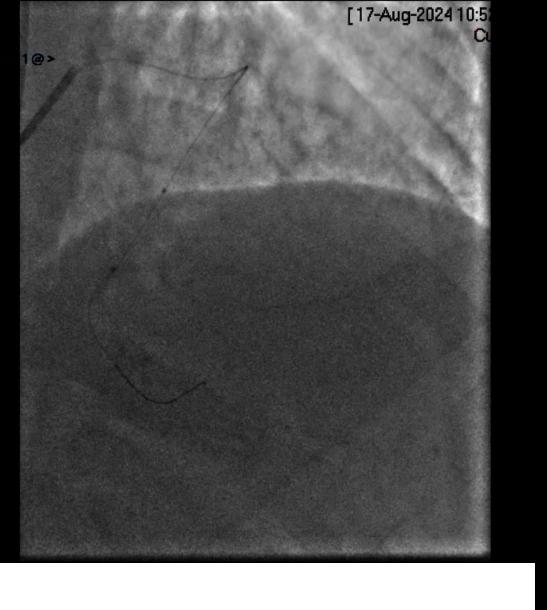




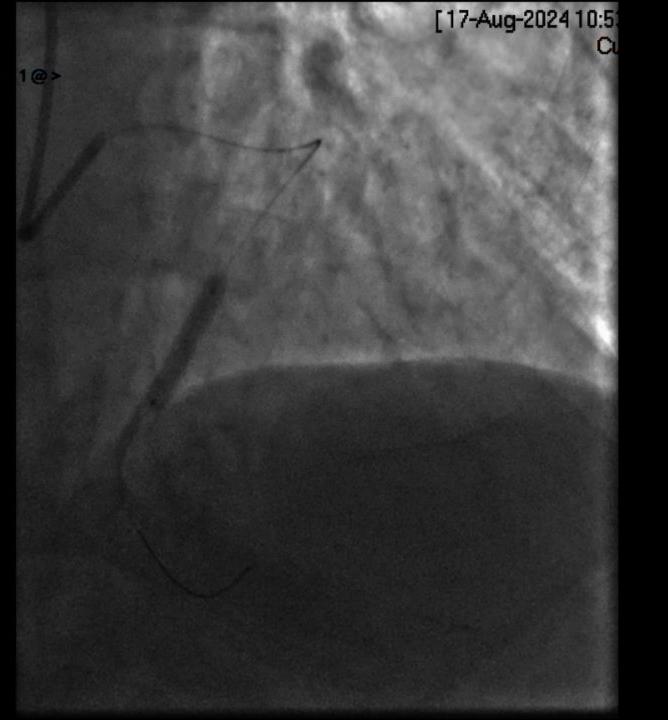


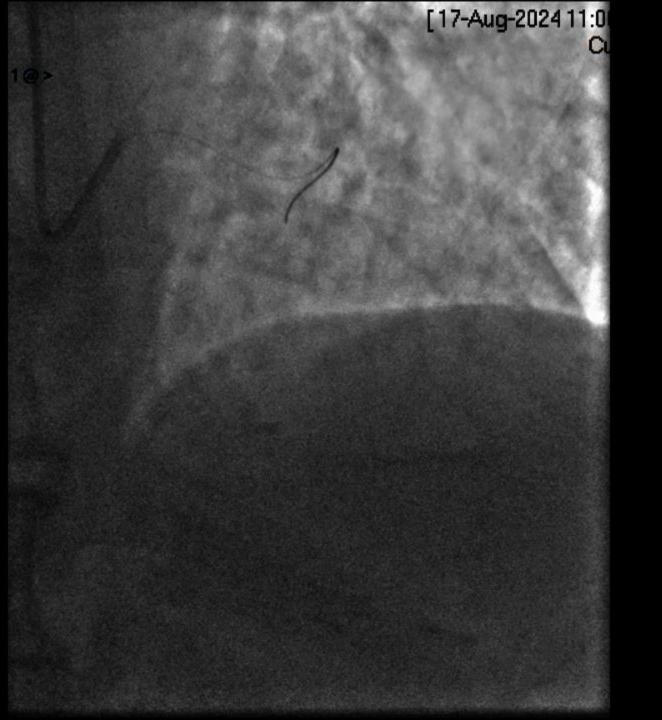














# Conclusion

DES should remain the first choice for STEMI

However, DCBs offer several advantages over DES

But we need strong data to support this hypothesis

DCBs can be considered in certain lesion and patient subsets



# Thank you

