# Global Evaluation of Left Main PCI The Time Has Come!

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Angioplasty Summit TCTAP 2010

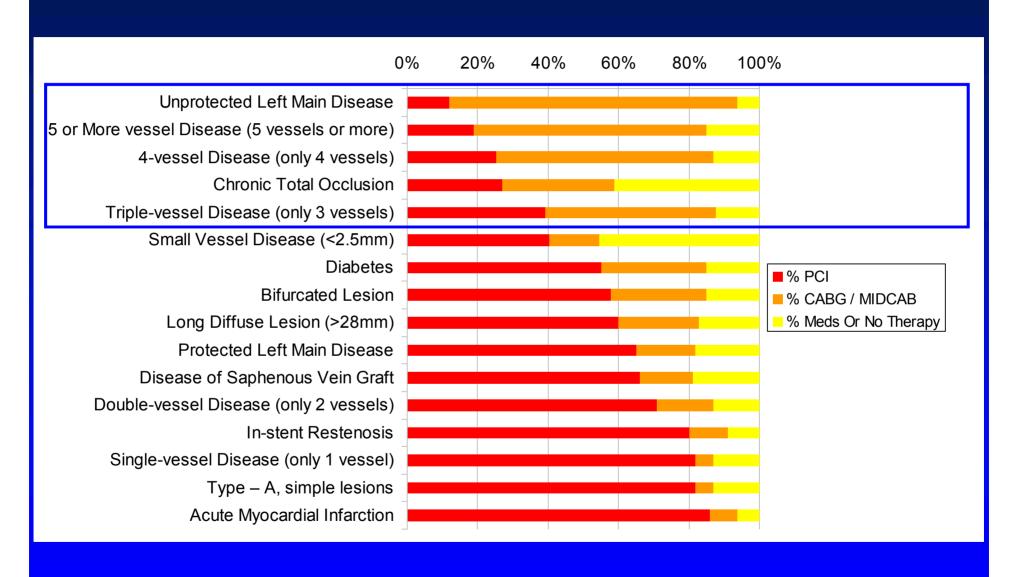
## **Disclosures**

Chief Medical Officer
 Divisional Vice President
 Medical Science
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 Santa Clara, California, USA

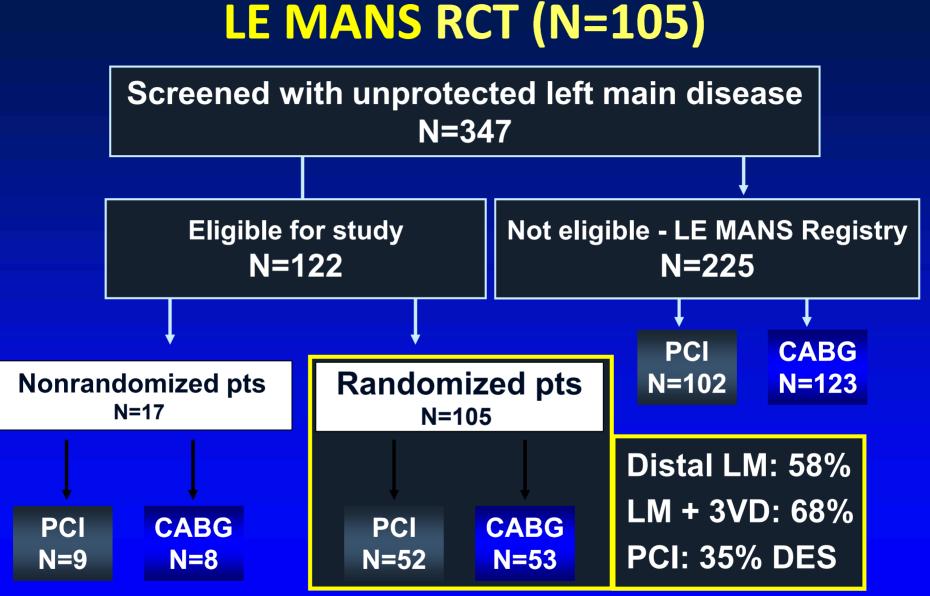
#### **Overview**

- Left Main Disease is one of the smallest market segments
  - Left Main Disease accounts for 14% of all patients diagnosed with CAD and 4.6% of all patients receiving a DES\*
- PCI is more common for Protected Left Main Disease
  - Patient with Protected Left Main disease receives PCI 65% of the time and CABG 17% of the time\*\*
  - Patient with Unprotected Left Main disease receives PCI 12% of the time and CABG 82% of the time\*\*
- **•DES** is more common for Left Main Disease
  - Patients with Left Main disease receive DES 78% of the time and BMS 14% - 17% of the time\*\*\*

### **Treatment Modality Preference**

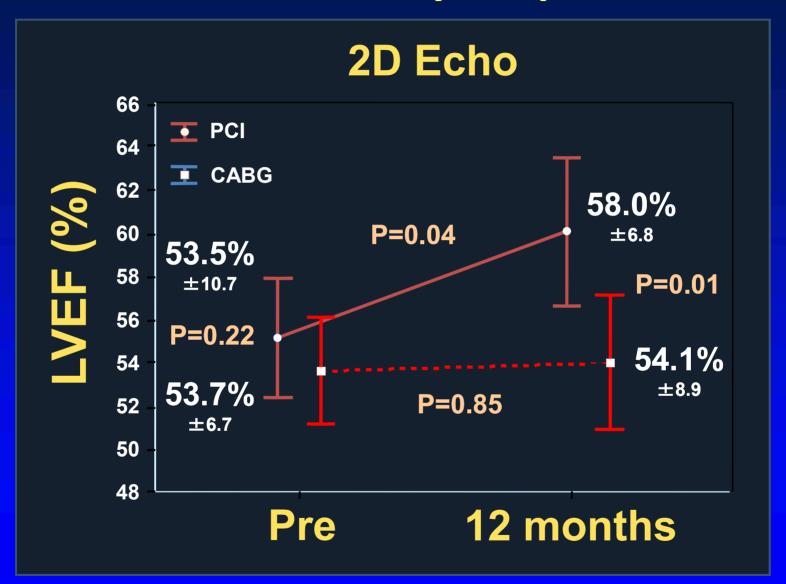


# LE MANS RCT (N=105)



### **LE MANS**

### **Primary Endpoint: LVEF**

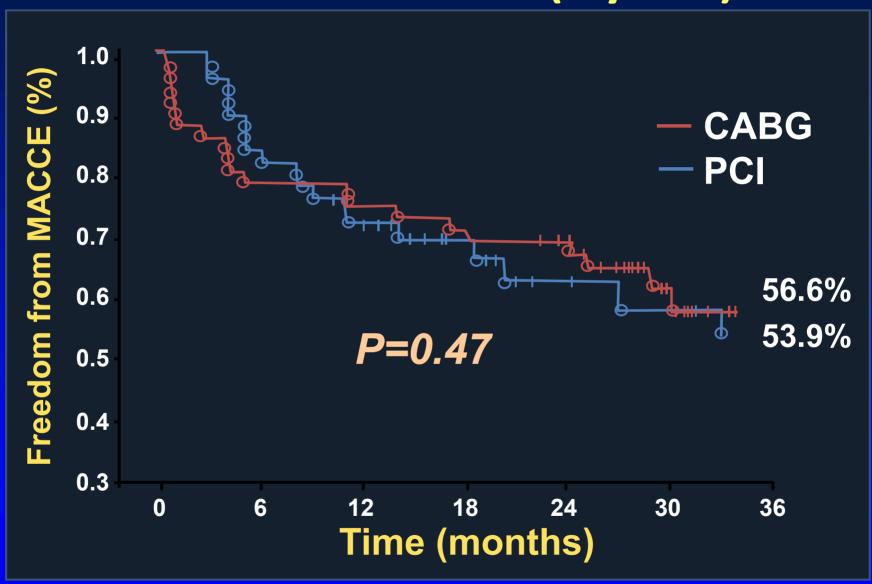


### **LE MANS: Adverse Events**

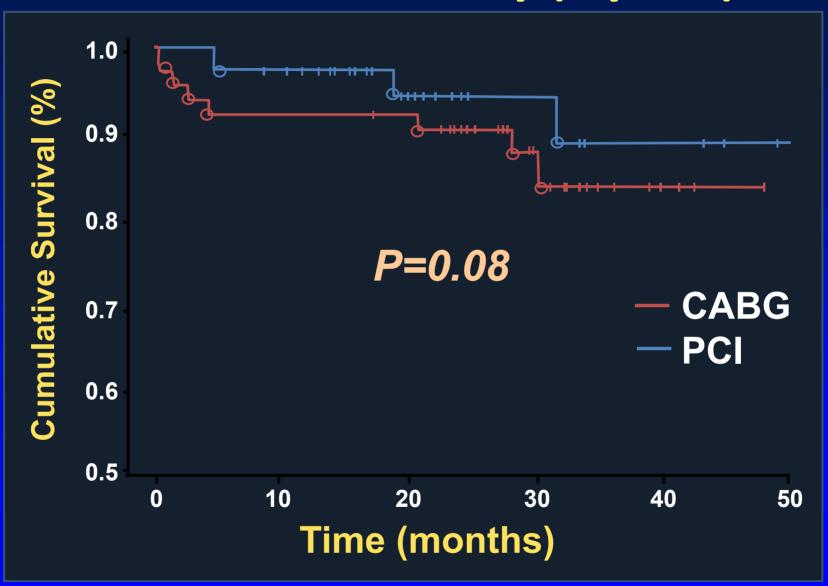
	CABG (n=53)		PCI (n=52)	
	0 to 30 Days	0 to 12 Months	0 to 30 Days	0 to 12 Months
Death	2	4	0	1
Nonfatal myocardial infarction	2	3	1	1
Unstable angina	0	3	1	8
Major bleeding	3	3	0	0
Stroke	2	2	0	0
Acute heart failure	3	4	2	3
Repeat revascularizatin	0	5*	1	15*
PCI LM	0	2	0	5
Other vessel PCI	0	3	1	9
CABG	0	0	0	1
Renal insufficiency	1	1	0	0
Other (infection, post-cardiotomy syndrome, stemal refixation)	7	8	0	0
Severe arrhythmia (VF, VT, AF)	3	5	1	3
Any MACCE	7**	13	1**	16
Any MAE	15***	24	4***	20

\* p=0.01 \*\*p=0.03 \*\*\*p=0.006

## LE MANS: MACCE (3 years)



# **LE MANS: Mortality (4 years)**



## **MAIN-COMPARE Registry**

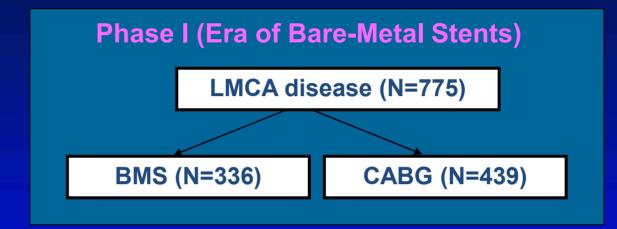
Stenting (BMS vs. DES) vs. CABG

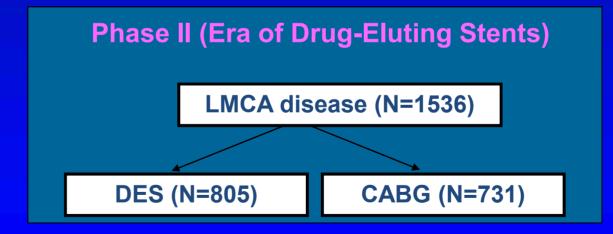
January, 2000

March, 2003

June, 2006

Total (N=2311)





**PCI (N=1141)** 

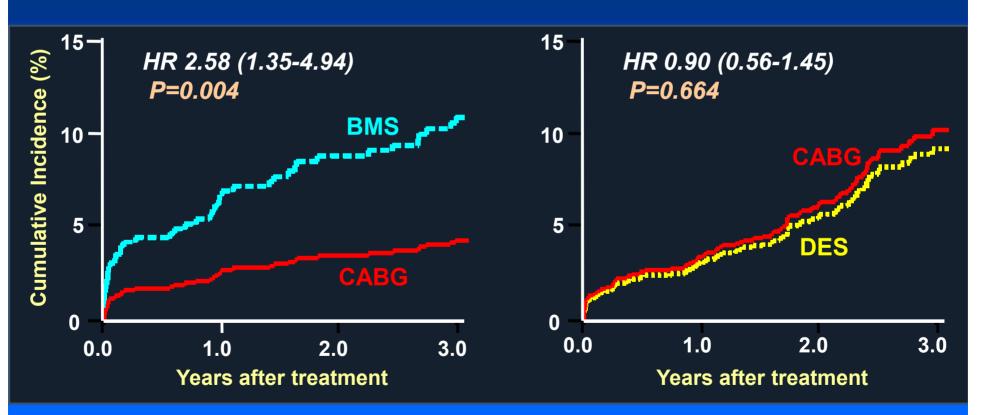
**CABG(N=1170)** 

Seung NEJM 2008;358:1781

### **Korean Main COMPARE LM Registry**

#### Death or Q-wave MI

Phase I Phase II

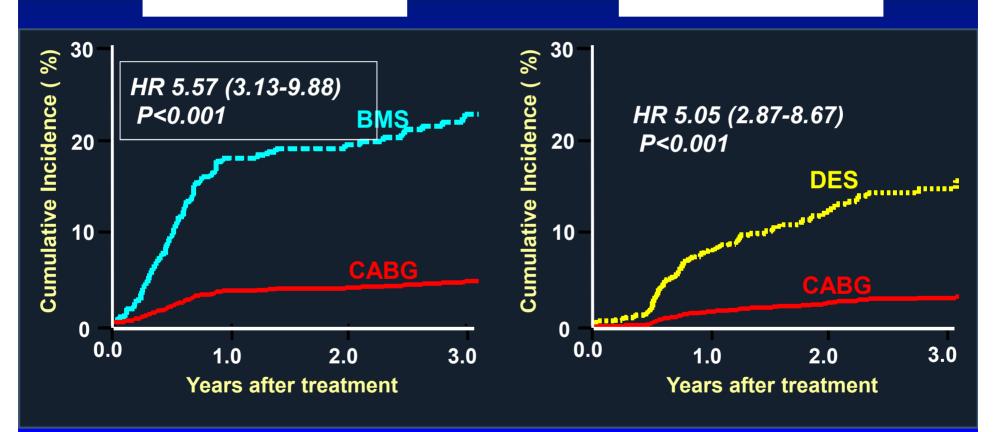


Seung NEJM 2008;358:1781

### Main COMPARE: New Revascularization

## **Phase I**

## **Phase II**



Seung NEJM 2008;358:1781

#### **PRE-COMBAT**

PREmiere of Randomized COMparison of Bypass Surgery versus AngioplasTy Using Sirolimus-Eluting Stent in Patients with Left Main Coronary Artery Disease

Left main disease with or without multivessel disease (n=1,600)

Randomization 600 (1:1)

PCI with Cypher (n=300)

CABG (n=300) **Non-randomization** 

Registry
Screening log failure

Primary Endpoint: 1-year major cardiac and cerebrovascular event (MACCE) – death, MI, stroke and TVR

PI: Seung-Jung Park 8 major centers in Korea

## **Pre-COMBAT: Random Group (ITT)**

1-Year Outcomes (Preliminary Analysis)

	PCI (n=196)	CABG (n=184)	р
Death	2 (1.0%)	5 (2.7%)	0.347
Cardiac death	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.6%)	0.456
Non-cardiac death	1 (0.5%)	2 (1.1%)	0.612
Myocardial infarction	9 (4.6%)	15 (8.2%)	0.154
Non-Q MI	9 (4.6%)	9 (4.9%)	0.891
Q MI	0	6 (3.3%)	0.012
Repeat revascularization	10 (5.1%)	6 (3.3%)	0.372
PCI	9 (4.6%)	6 (3.3%)	0.864
CABG	1 (0.5%)	0	1.000
Stroke	1 (0.5%)	0	1.000
Total MACCE	19 (9.7%)	23 (12.5%)	0.416

# SYNTAX: Left Main Subgroup SYNTAX

*De novo* disease (n=1800)

Limited Exclusion Criteria

- Previous interventions
- Acute MI with CPK>2x
- Concomitant cardiac surgery

Left Main Disease (isolated, +1, +2 or +3 vessels)

3 Vessel Disease (revasc all 3 vascular territories)

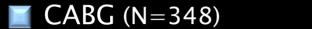
N = 705

N = 1095

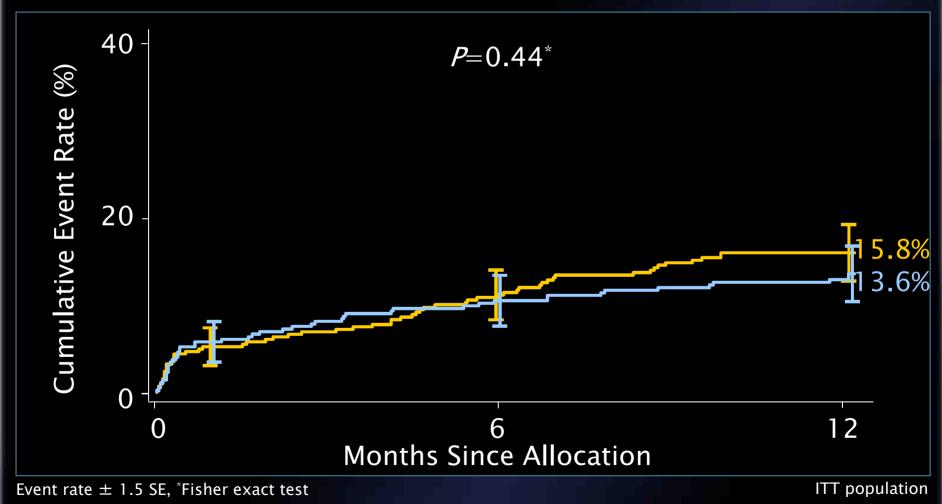
Serruys PW et al. NEJM 2009;360:961-72

# MACCE to 12 Months Left Main Subset





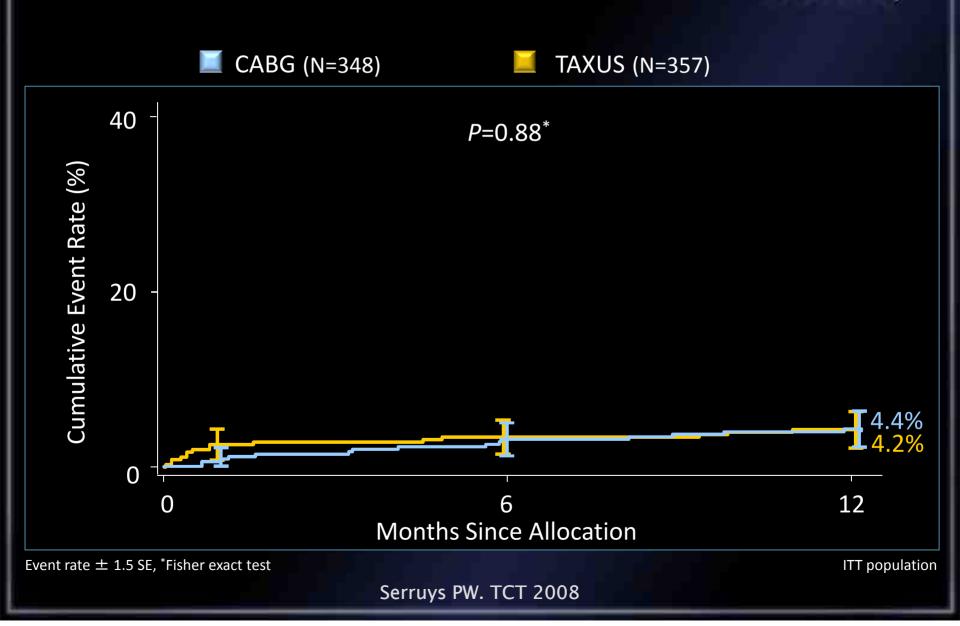




Serruys PW. TCT 2008

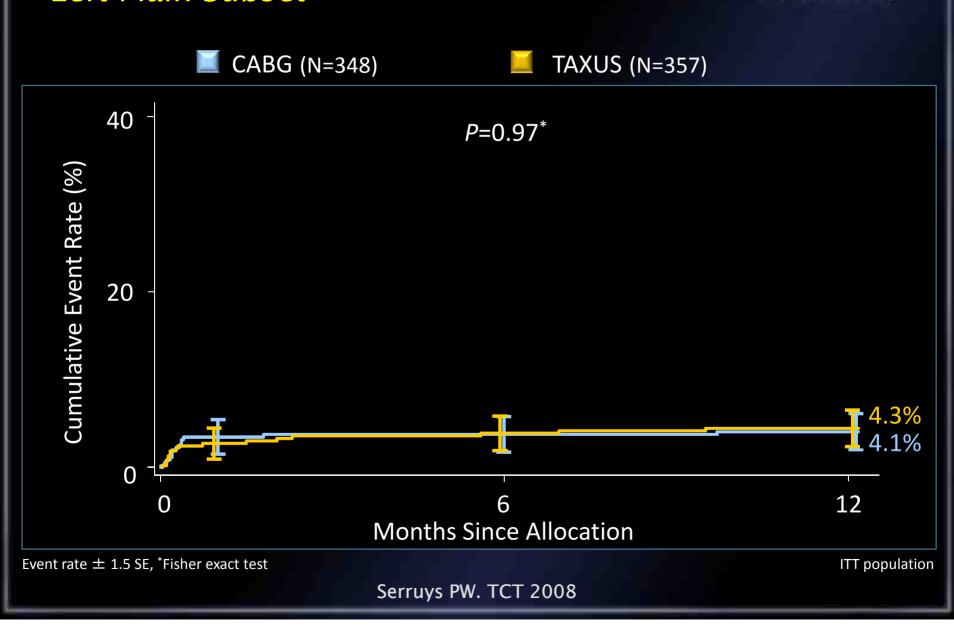
#### Death (All-cause) to 12 Months Left Main Subset





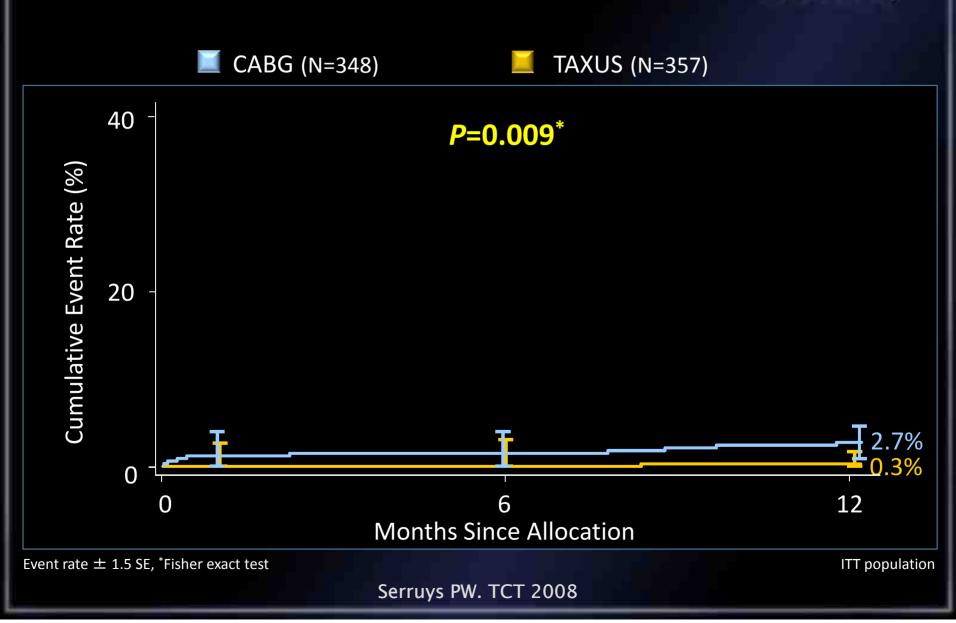
# Myocardial Infarction to 12 Months *Left Main Subset*





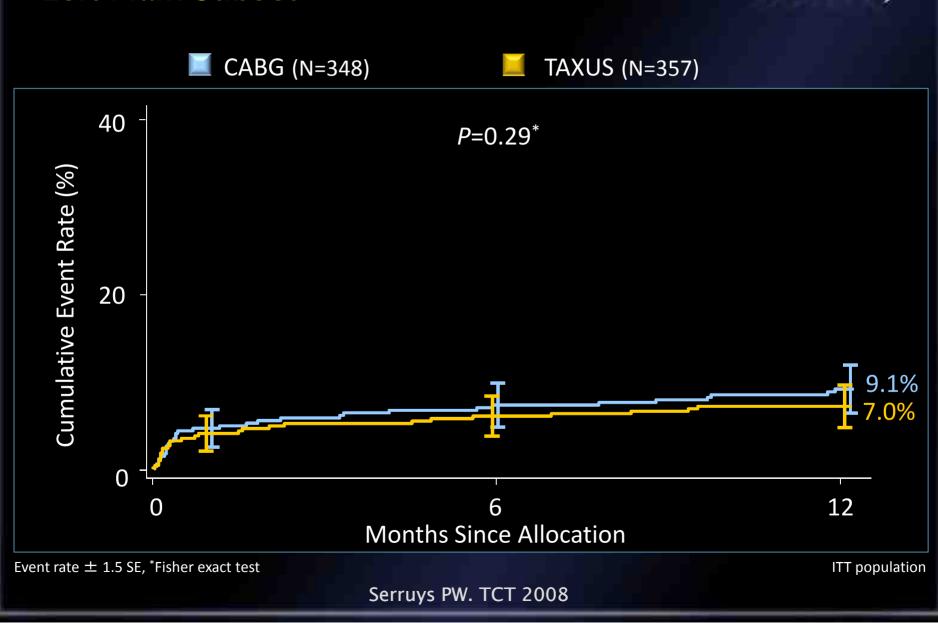
#### CVA (Stroke) to 12 Months Left Main Subset





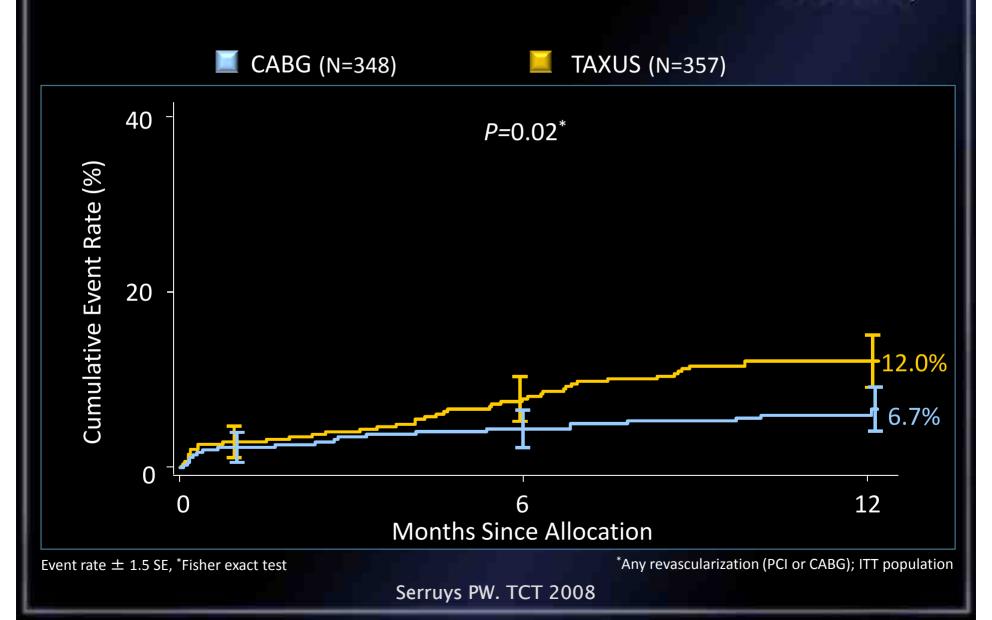
#### Death/CVA/MI to 12 Months Left Main Subset





#### Revascularization\* to 12 Months Left Main Subset

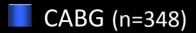


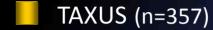


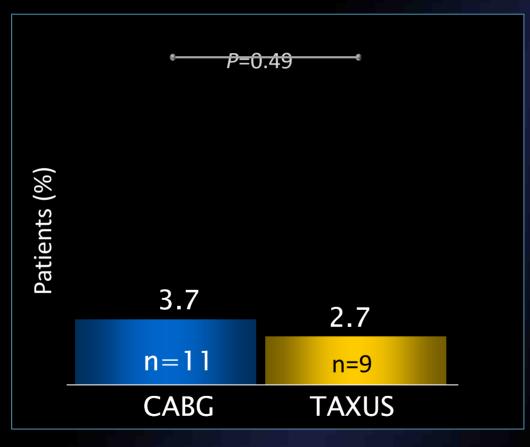
## Symptomatic Graft Occlusion & Stent Thrombosis to 12 Months



Left Main Subset





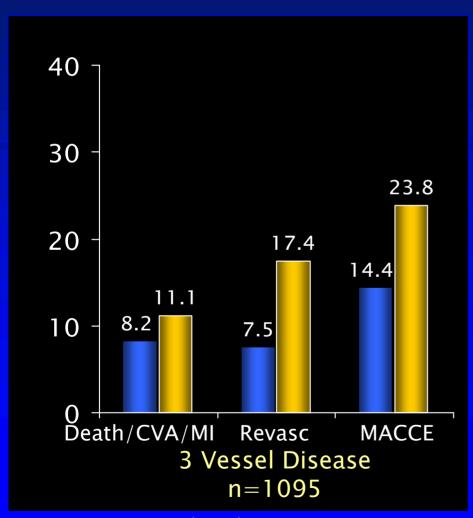


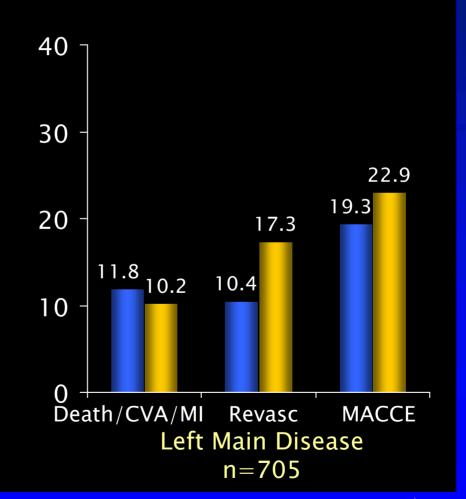
Serruys PW. TCT 2008

ITT population

# SYNTAX: 2 Year Outcomes in 3VD and LM Subgroups







Time-to Event; Log-rank Pvalue

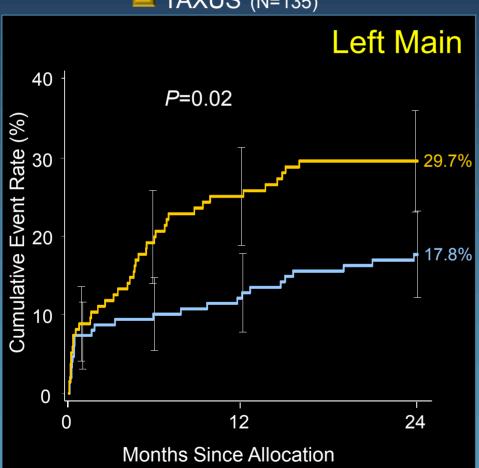
ITT population

# SYNTAX: MACCE to 2 Years by SYNTAX Score Tercile Left Main

SYNTAX Score ≥33

**I** CABG (N=149)

**TAXUS** (N=135)



	CABG	PCI	<i>P</i> -value
Death	4.1%	10.4%	0.04
CVA	4.2%	0.8%	0.08
MI	6.1%	8.4%	0.48
Death, CVA or MI	11.5%	15.6%	0.32
Revasc.	9.2%	21.8%	0.003

Cumulative KM Event Rate ± 1.5 SE; log-rank *P* value

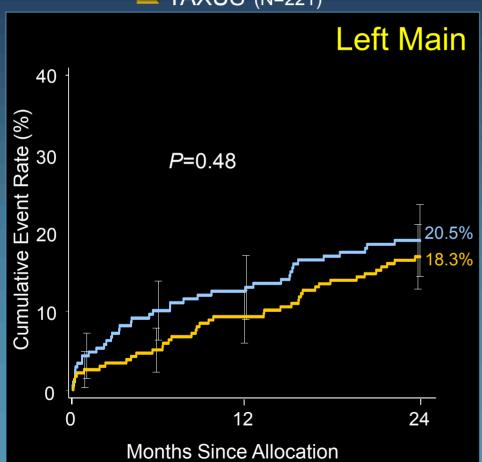
Site-reported data; ITT population

# SYNTAX: MACCE to <u>2 Years</u> by SYNTAX Score Tercile *Left Main*

SYNTAX Scores 0-32

**I** CABG (N=196)

**I** TAXUS (N=221)



	CABG	PCI	<i>P</i> –value
Death	7.9%	2.7%	0.02
CVA	3.3%	0.9%	0.09
MI	2.6%	3.8%	0.59
Death, CVA or MI	12.1%	6.9%	0.06
Revasc.	11.4%	14.3%	0.44

Cumulative KM Event Rate ± 1.5 SE; log-rank *P* value

Site-reported Data; ITT population

### **Impact of Current Studies**

- Surgeons (and others) believe CABG is superior, since the primary endpoint of SYNTAX favored surgery
- Interventionalists (and others) believe unprotected LM DES is reasonable in selected patients, offering advantages of less morbidity, fewer strokes and a shorter hospitalization and return to work/ADL with a modest rate of increased revascularization
  - Guidelines committee has advanced PCI to Class IIb (Focused Update 2009)
  - PCI in unprotected LM disease is likely to become much more widely practiced
  - ⇒ Clinical equipoise

### Why was the SYNTAX LM trial not definitive?

- The LM subgroup of SYNTAX was markedly underpowered for the "hard" endpoints of death, MI, or stroke (or even MACCE)
- Both PCI and CABG were suboptimal in SYNTAX

#### <u>PCI</u>

Multiple strategies were used for the distal bifurcation Infrequent use of IVUS and FFR Minimal staging Good stent, but not the best

#### **CABG**

Complete arterial revasc 19%
Bilateral IMAs 28%
No touch aortic surgery not emphasized
Complete revasc rates low
Long waiting period to CABG
Suboptimal post CABG medical Rx

# Do we really need another randomized trial of PCI vs. CABG for LM disease?

- YES: <u>SYNTAX leaves many questions unanswered</u>
- 1) SYNTAX suggests (but doesn't prove) that:
  - PCI and CABG for LM ds. have similar rates of death/MI/stroke
  - PCI may be acceptable or superior for certain LM subsets
- 2) Could the results be further improved with a better DES?
- 3) What is the optimal approach to the distal bifurcation?
- 4) Could IVUS and/or FFR improve outcomes?

# What Would an Informative Trial of Left Main DES vs. CABG Look Like?

- It wouldn't be an all-comers trial!
  - Exclude pts who clearly should go to CABG, e.g. high SYNTAX scores
- Optimize PCI technique
  - Pre-specify when/how to use IVUS, staged procedures, RX of distal bifurcation, no routine angio FU, etc.
  - Use the best stent and adjunctive pharmacology
- Optimize CABG technique
  - Minimize waiting time to CABG, maximize pan-arterial revascularization, adjunctive pharmacology, etc.
- Use a meaningful 1º endpoint: D or MI or CVA
- ~2500 randomized pts

# **EXCEL:** Study Design

4000 pts with left main disease





PCI (Xience Prime) (N=1250) **CABG** (N=1250)

Clinical follow-up: 30 days, 6 months, yearly through 5 years

This trial design has not yet been reviewed by the US FDA and is subject to change

# **EXCEL:** Inclusion Criteria

- Significant LM ds. by heart team consensus
  - Angiographic DS ≥70%, or
  - Angiographic DS ≥50% to <70% with
    - a markedly positive noninvasive study, and/or
    - IVUS MLA < 6.0 mm<sup>2</sup>, and/or
    - FFR < 0.80
- Clinical and anatomic eligibility for both PCI and CABG by heart team consensus
- Silent ischemia, stable angina, unstable angina or recent MI

# **EXCEL:** Endpoints

- <a href="Primary endpoint">Primary endpoint</a>: Death, MI, or stroke at median follow-up of 3 years
- Major secondary endpoint: Death, MI, stroke or unplanned revascularization at median follow-up of 3 years
  - Power analysis: Both endpoints are powered for sequential noninferiority and superiority testing
- Quality of life and cost-effectiveness assessments: At regular intervals

# **EXCEL:** Organization (i)

- Principal Investigators:
  - Interventional: Patrick W. Serruys, Gregg W. Stone
  - Surgical: A. Pieter Kappetein, Joseph F. Sabik
- Executive Operations Committee:
  - 4 principal investigators, Peter-Paul Kint, Martin B.
     Leon, Alexandra Lansky, Roxana Mehran, Marie-Angèle
     Morel, Chuck Simonton, David Taggart, Lynn Vandertie,
     Gerrit-Anne van Es, Jessie Coe, Poornima Sood, Ali
     Akavand, Krishnankutty Sudhir, Thomas Engels
- Optimal Therapy Committee Chairs
  - PCI: Martin B. Leon
  - Surgery: David Taggart
  - Medical: Bernard Gersh

# **EXCEL:** Organization (ii)

- Countries and Country Leaders (PCI and CABG)
  - United States: David Kandzari and John Puskas
  - Europe: Marie-Claude Morice and David Taggart
  - Brazil: Alex Abizaid and Luis Carlos Bento Sousa
  - Argentina: Jorge Belardi and Daniel Navia
  - Canada: Erick Schampaert and Marc Ruel
  - S. Korea: Seung-Jung Park and Jay-Won Lee
- Data Safety and Monitoring Board
  - Lars Wallentin, Chair
- Academic Research Organizations
  - Cardiovascular Research Foundation and Cardialysis
- Sponsor: Abbott Vascular

## **EXCEL:** Status

- After 11 months of formal preparation the protocol is nearly finalized
- The site selection process is underway
- FDA pre-IDE meeting is scheduled for this month and global regulatory filings are being prepared
- First patient enrolled: 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2010