SIRTAX-LATE

5-Year Clinical and Angiographic Follow-up From a Prospective, Randomized Trial Comparing Sirolimus-Eluting With Paclitaxel-Eluting Stents

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Major Adverse Cardiac Events Landmark-Analysis



Target lesion Revascularization

Landmark-Analysis



Safety Endpoints @ 5 Years



Definite Stent Thrombosis Through 5 Years



Definite Stent Thrombosis Landmark-Analysis



Evolution of MLD over time Paired Angiographies



In-Stent Late Loss @ 8 Months and 5 Years



Conclusions

5 year clinical follow-up data of SIRTAX

- The superiority of SES over PES in MACE at 1 year was lost during long-term follow-up to 5 years
- The differential outcome between SES and PES was mainly driven by the clinical endpoint TLR
 <1 year: rates of TLR were lower for SES than PES
 1-5 years: rates of TLR were similar for SES and PES

Conclusions

5 year angiographic follow-up data of SIRTAX

 MLD eroded between 8 months and 5 years for both SES and PES

 The superior angiographic outcome of SES over PES at 8 months was no longer apparent at 5 years since late loss increased more for SES than PES between 8 months and 5 years

• The continuous increase in late loss in concert with the continued risk of very late stent thrombosis suggest that vascular healing in response to first generation DES is ongoing up to 5 years after device implantation