

# TCT@ACCi2-2014 Highlights

Neal S. Kleiman, MD

April 24, 2014

# Note

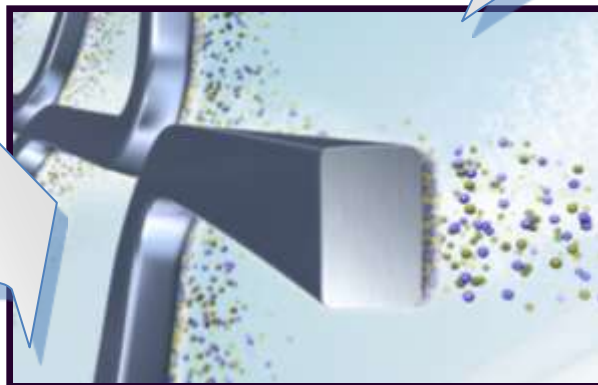
- Most of the data slides I will present are drawn directly from the original presentations.
- Credit for slide production should be given to the original presenters.
- I like studies that disrupt existing dogma.

# NEXT Trial of the Nobori Biolimus-Eluting Stent

Masahiro Natsuahi, MD

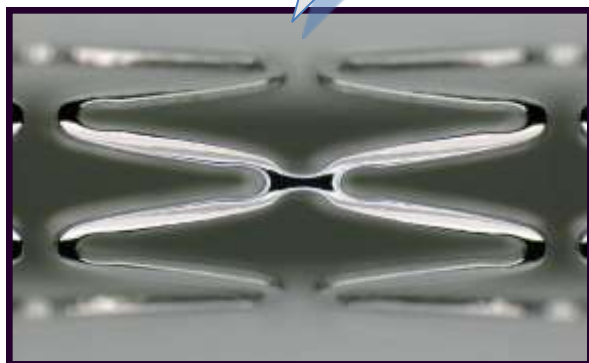
## PLA Biodegradable Polymer

- Abluminal coating
- Controlled biodegradability
- Precise drug release kinetics
- Simultaneous release of drug and polymer degradation



## Biolimus A9<sup>™</sup>

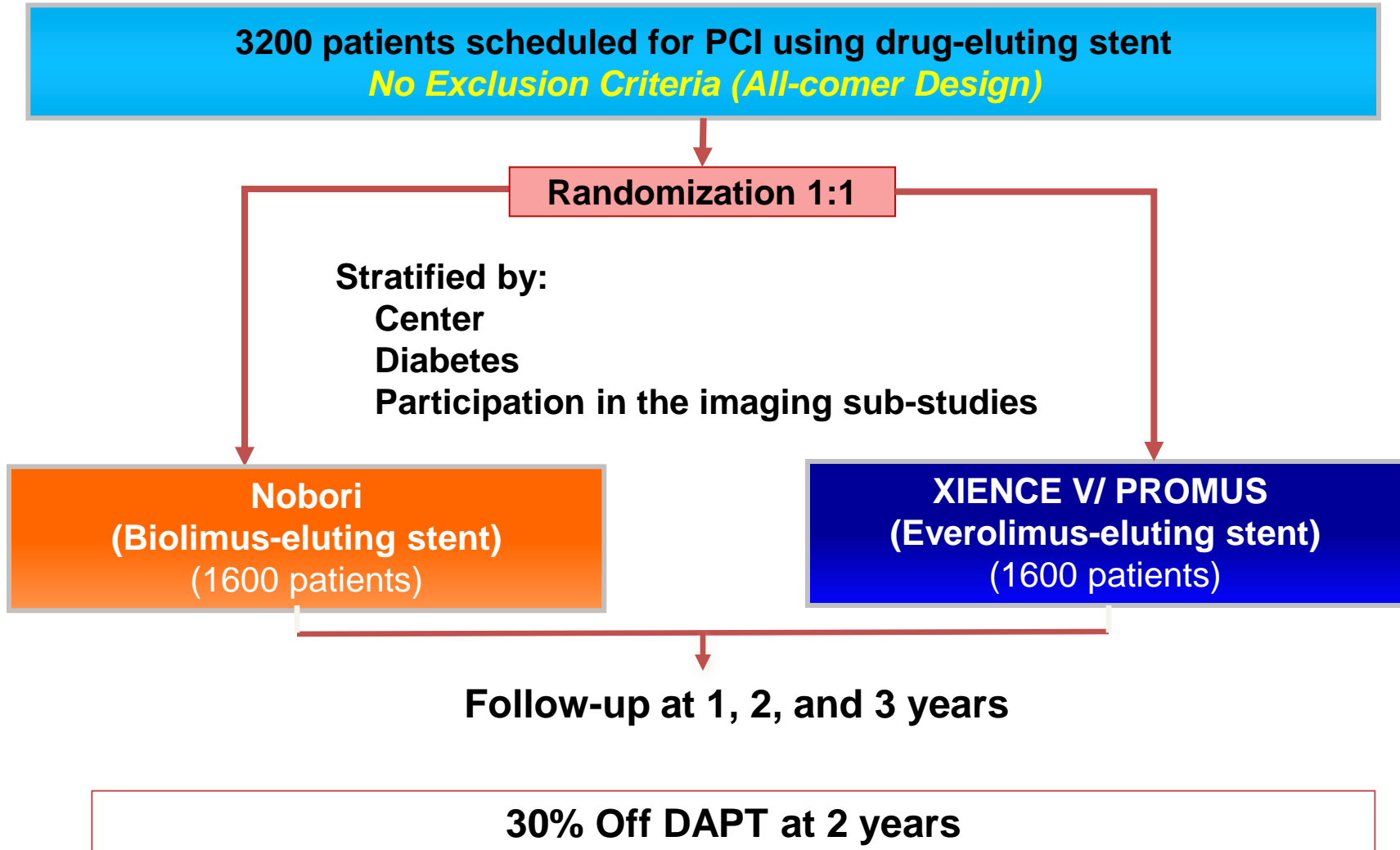
- Anti-proliferative, anti-inflammatory properties
- Highly lipophilic with optimal local tissue uptake



## BMS Platform

- Stainless steel alloy stent
- Wide cell opening with optimal side branch access
- Innovative delivery system with hydrophilic M-coating

# Study Design



# Non-inferiority Assessment for the Primary Safety Endpoint

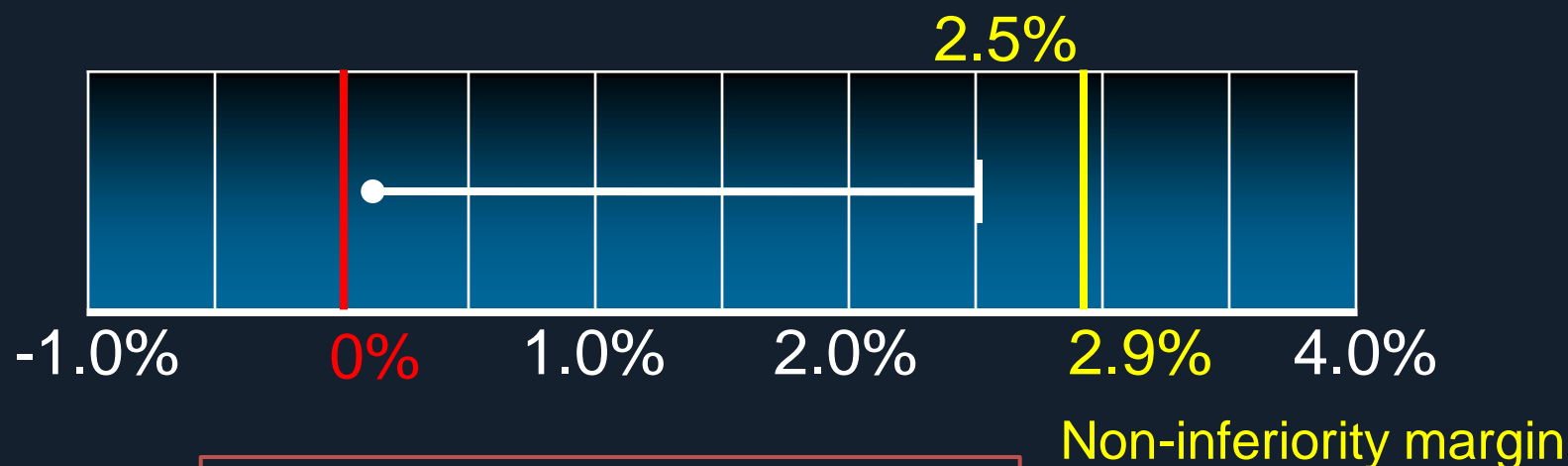
## Death or Myocardial Infarction

BP-BES 7.83% vs. DP-EES 7.69%

$P_{\text{non-inferiority}} = 0.003$

Difference: 0.14%

Upper one-sided 99.4% CI: 2.5%



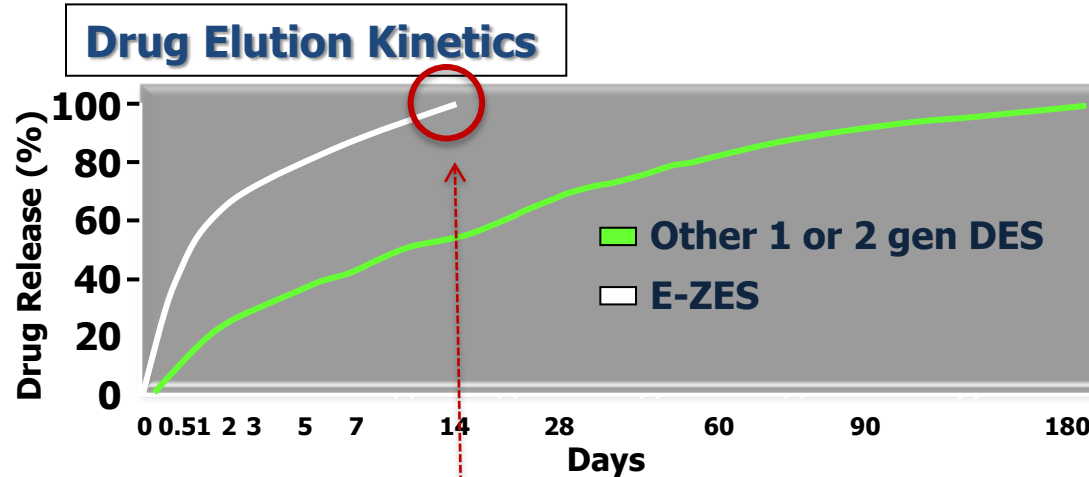
No  $\Delta$  in Stent thrombosis or TLR

# ZEUS Trial

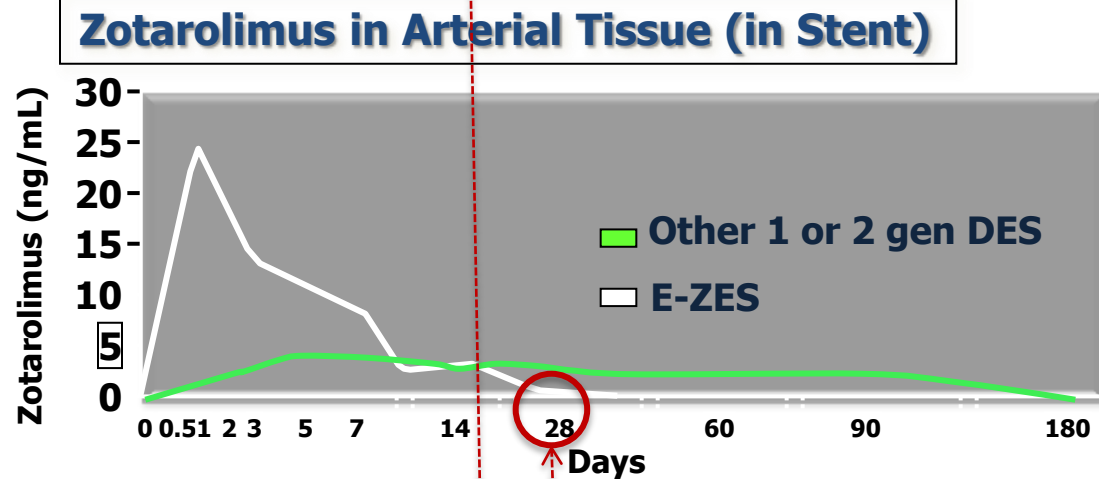
Marco Valgimigli, MD

- **Zotarolimus-eluting Endeavor sprint stent in Uncertain DES candidates (ZEUS)**  
.....
- DES reduce the risk of target vessel failure.
- First generation stents have raised concerns about higher frequency of stent thrombosis.
- Prolonged DAPT has been recommended.
- **ZEUS was designed to disentangle the effects of DES vs BMS from those of long-term vs short term DAPT.**

# Zotarolimus-eluting Endeavor Sprint



**ZES (PC-Coating)**  
**100% Eluted at 14 days**



**No detectable drug in  
arterial tissue beyond 28  
days**

**Drug gets in and out  
quickly.**

# Study Design

Urgent or emergent coronary stenting in pts fulfilling  $\geq 1$  of the below:

## High Bleeding Risk

Need for OACs  
Previous Relevant Bleeding  
Age > 80 y/o  
Bleeding diathesis  
Known Anemia (Hb < 10 gr/dl)  
Need for CCS or NSAID

## High Thrombotic Risk

Intolerance to ASA  
Intolerance to any P2Y<sub>12</sub>  
Planned surgery w/in 1 year  
Cancer-life expectancy > 1 Y  
Pro-thrombotic diathesis

## Low Restenosis Risk

Planned stent  $\geq 3.0$  mm,  
apart from LMCA and  
SVG intervention or for  
ISR lesions

**Endeavor Sprint  
Zotarolimus-eluting Stent**

N=1,606

**Thin-strut  
Bare Metal Stent**

**Primary Endpoint: Death, Myocardial Infarction  
or Target Vessel Revascularization at 12 months**



# Study Design

Urgent or emergent coronary stenting in pts fulfilling  $\geq 1$  of the below:

## High Bleeding Risk

Need for OACs  
Previous Relevant Bleeding  
Age > 80 y/o  
Bleeding diathesis  
Known Anemia (Hb < 10 gr/dl)  
Need for CCS or NSAID



**DAPT:**  
30 days

## High Thrombotic Risk

Intolerance to ASA  
Intolerance to any P2Y<sub>12</sub>  
Planned surgery w/in 1 year  
Cancer-life expectancy > 1 Y  
Pro-thrombotic diathesis



**DAPT:**  
None if ASA/P2Y<sub>12</sub> i intol.  
Up to surgery if planned  
 $\geq 6$  mos in others

## Low Restenosis Risk

Planned stent  $\geq 3.0$  mm,  
apart from LMCA and  
SVG intervention or for  
ISR lesions



**DAPT:**  
Stable CAD 30 days  
ACS  $\geq 6$  mos

**62.5% of patients off DAPT within 2 months**

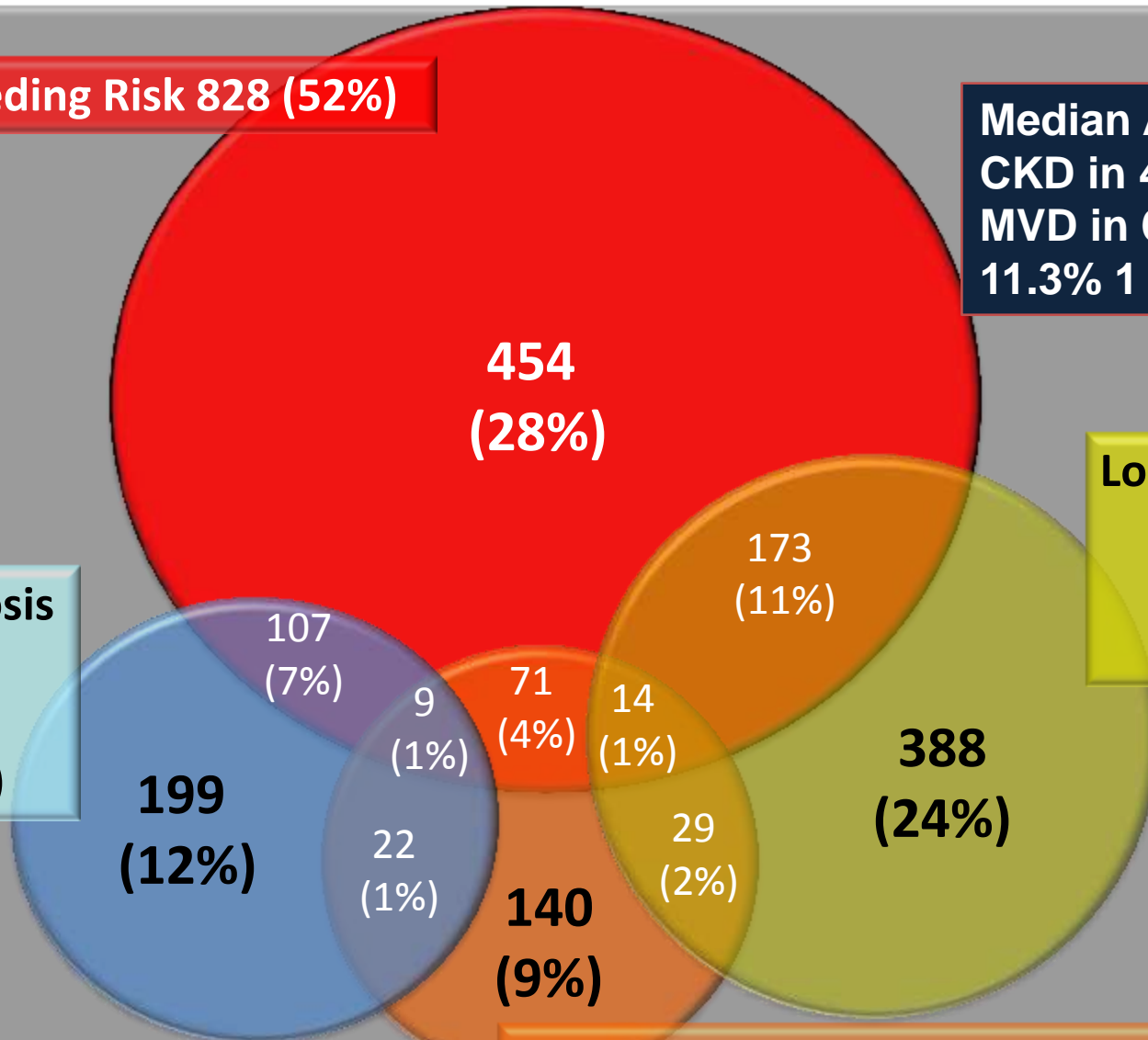
# Study Population

High Bleeding Risk 828 (52%)

Median Age = 74 y  
CKD in 42%  
MVD in 67%  
11.3% 1 Year Mortality

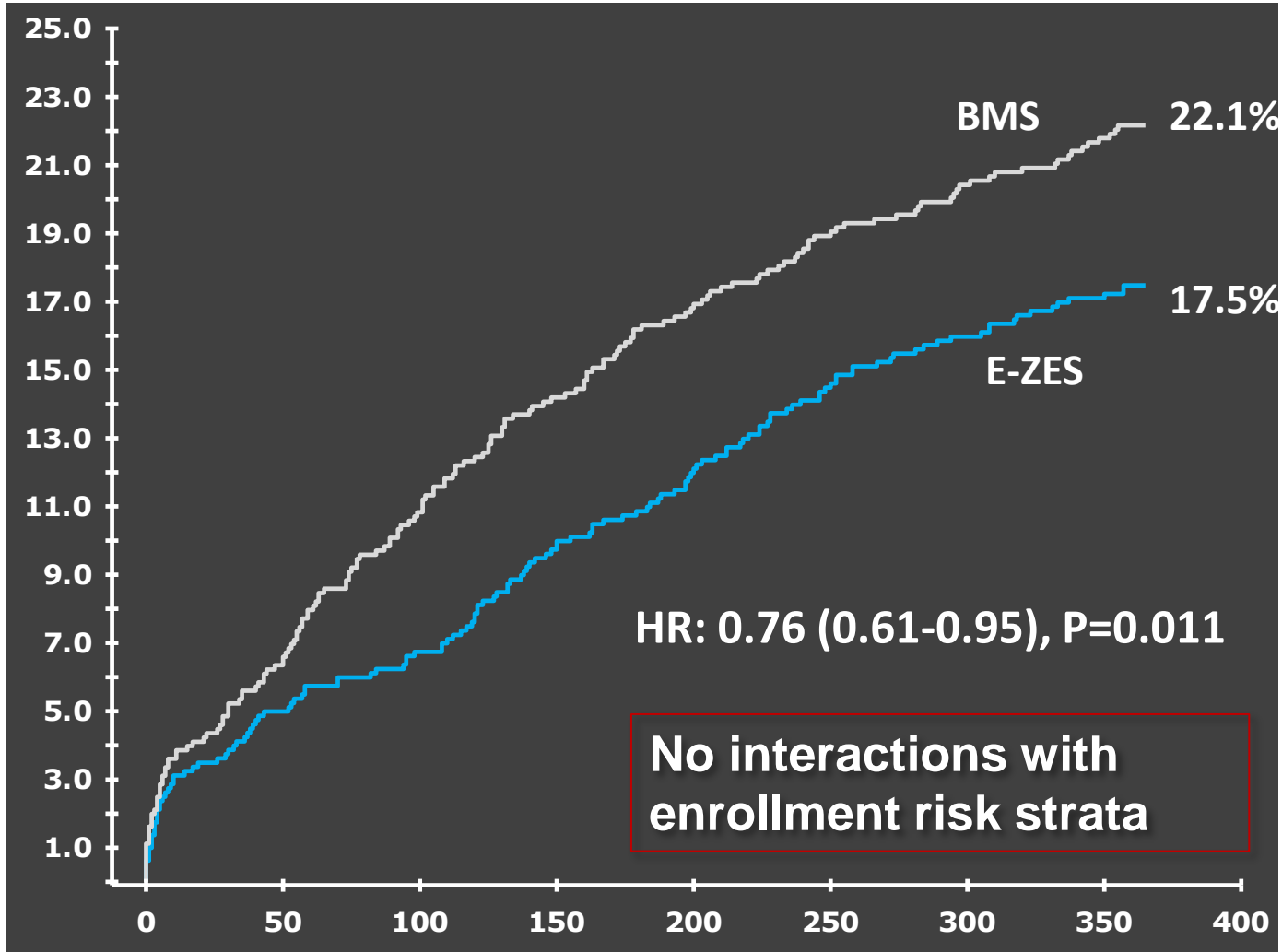
Low Restenosis  
Risk  
-Stable-  
337 (21%)

Low Restenosis  
Risk  
-Unstable-  
604 (38%)



High Thrombosis Risk 285 (17%)

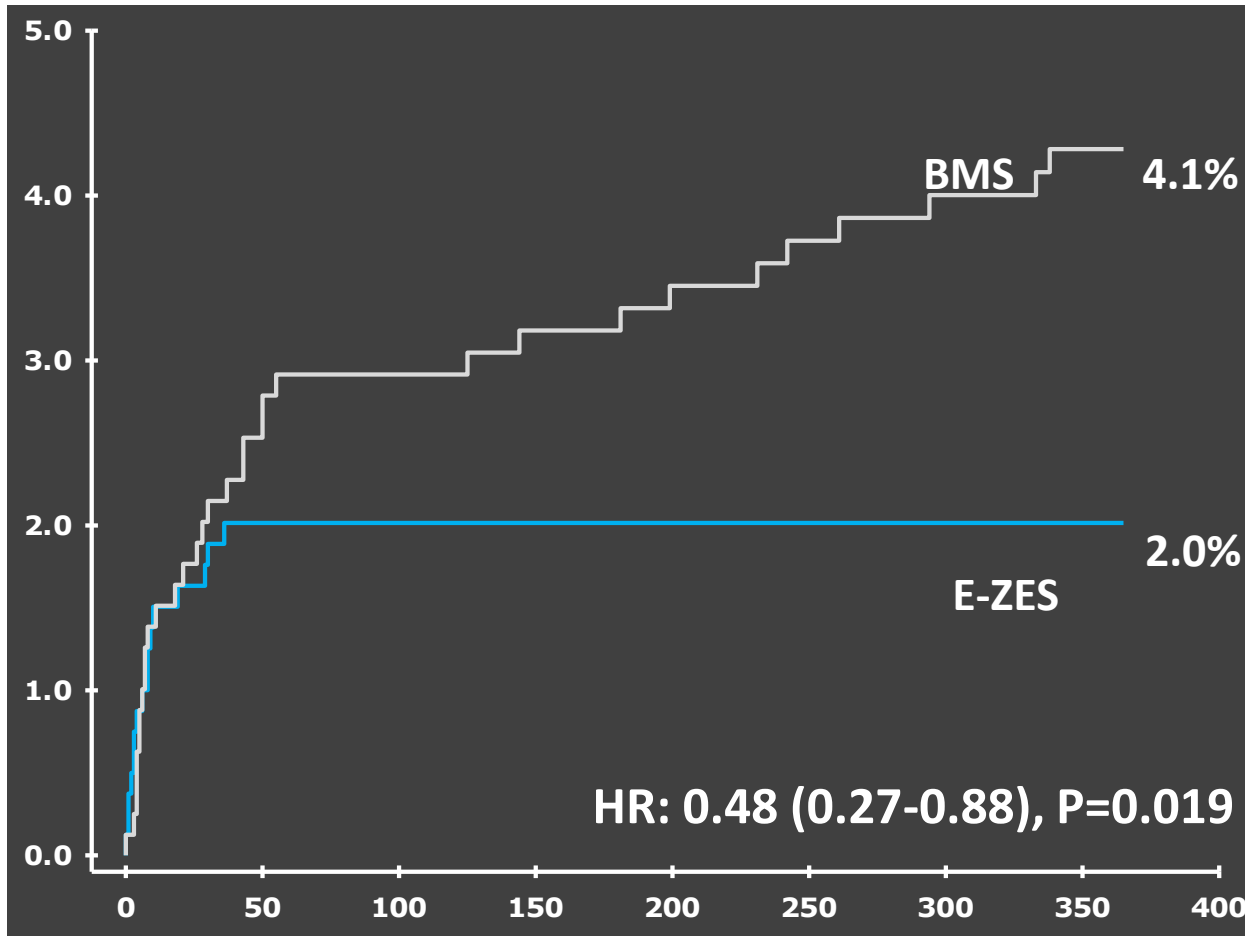
# Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events (Primary Endpoint)



No. at Risk

<b>BMS</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>628</b>
<b>E-ZES</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>664</b>

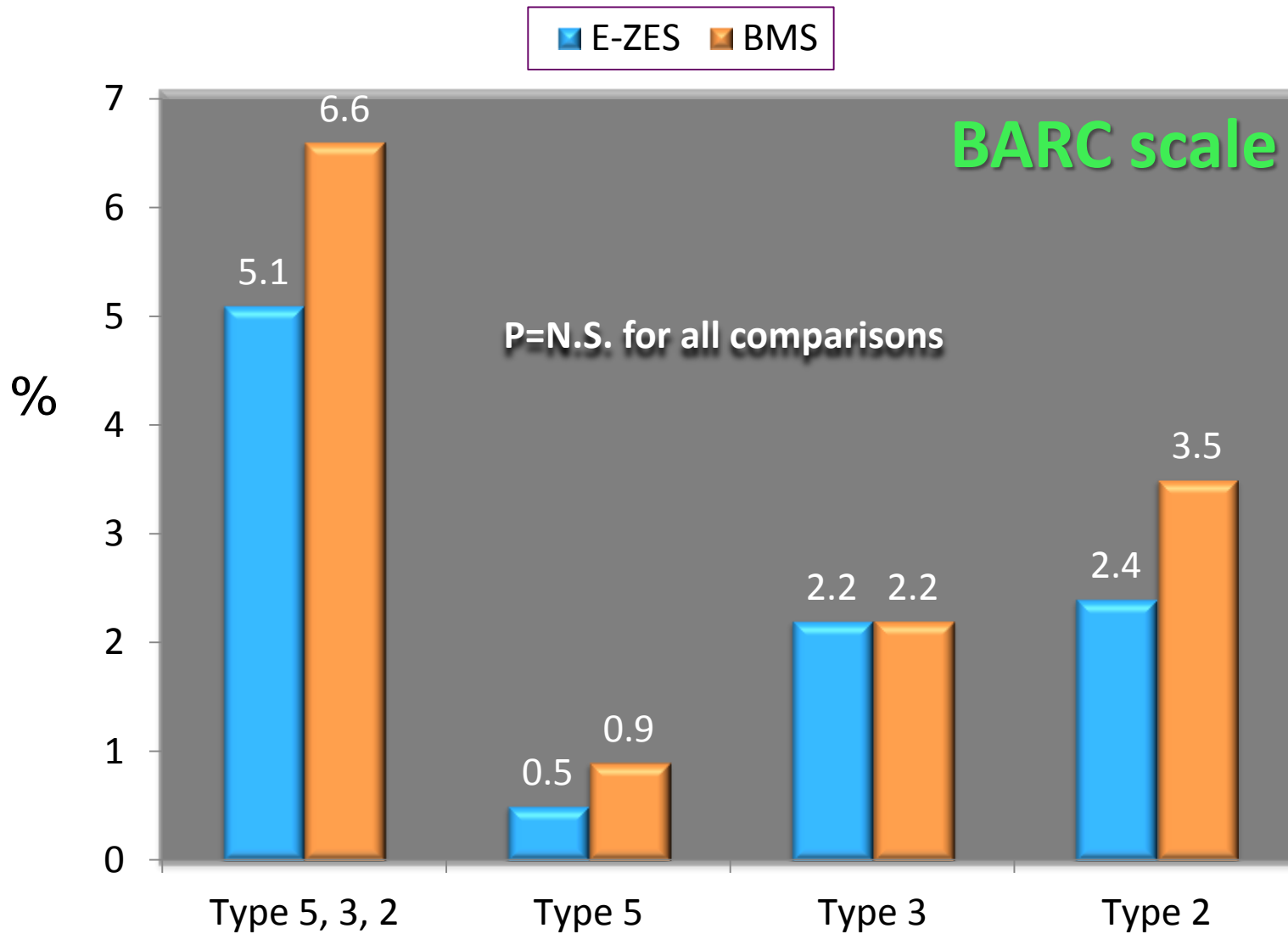
# Definite or Probable Stent Thrombosis



No. at Risk

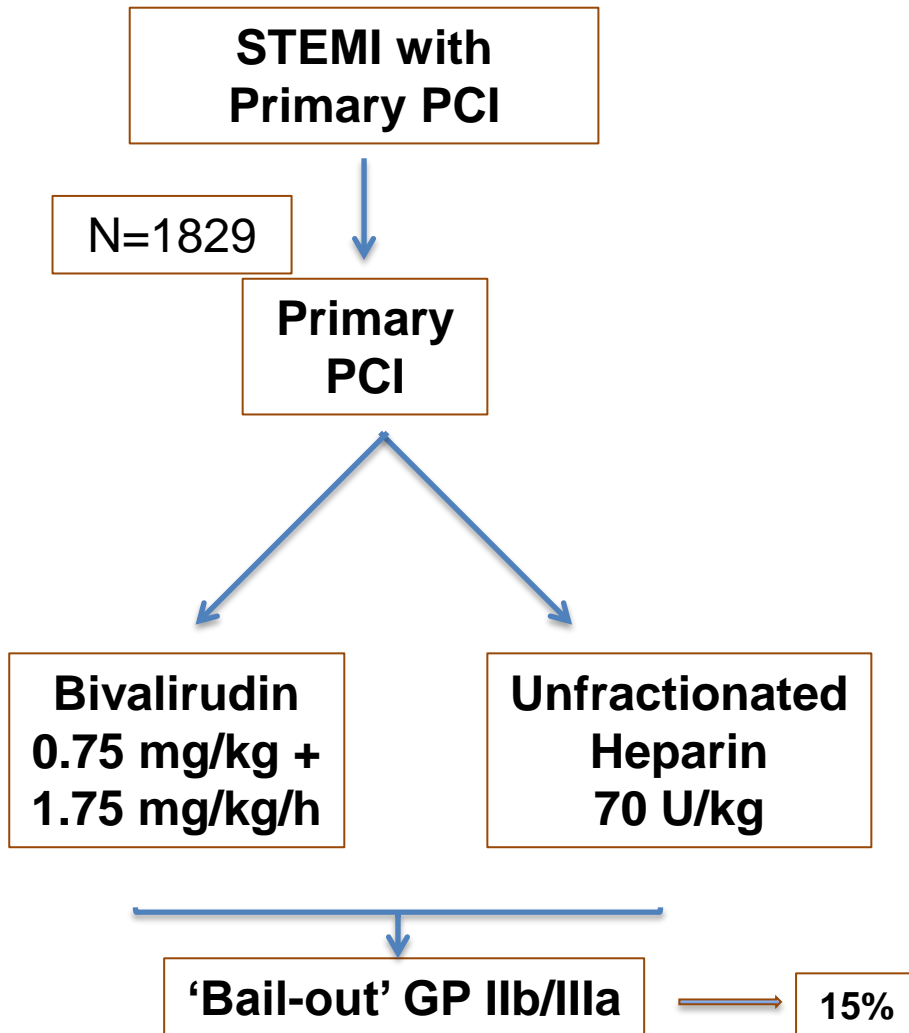
<b>BMS</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>E-ZES</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>708</b>

# Bleeding events in the two groups



# HEAT PPCI

Adeel Shahzad, MD



	Bivalirudin	Heparin	RR
1 EP (Death/Stroke / RE-MI/TLR)	8.7%	5.7%	1.52 (1.1 - 2.1) P=0.01
Death	5.1%	4.3%	
uTLR	2.7%	0.7%	
Stent Thrombosis (ARC d + p)	3.4%	0.9%	3.91 (1.6-9.5) P=0.01
Bleeding	3.5%	3.1%	1.15 (0.7 - 1.9)

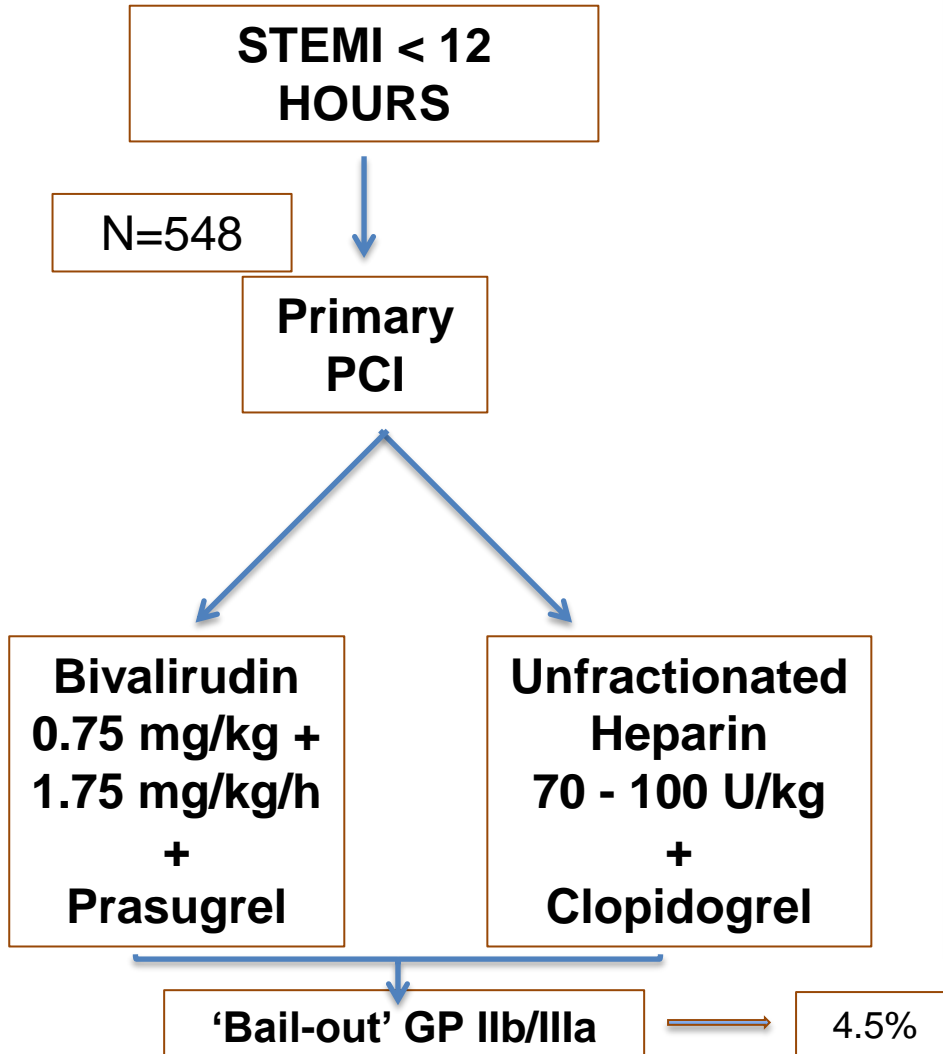
89 % Pras. or Ticag.  
81 % Radial

# HEAT PPCI: Major Issues for Discussion

- Approval given by UK regulatory authorities
- Informed consent obtained several days after randomization. Can informed consent be obtained in the setting of an acute STEMI?
- “All comers” → 99% of patients with STEMI
- Unexpectedly high rate of acute (<24 hours) stent thrombosis in bivalirudin-treated patients.
- Unlike HORIZONS AMI, there was no late catch-up of stent thrombosis → Effect of prasugrel/ticagrelor?

# BRAVE 4 Trial

Gert Richart, MD



	Bivalirudin	Heparin	P
1 EP (Death/Stroke /uTLR/Stent Thrombosis/ Major Bleeding)	15.6%	14.5%	0.68
1 EP (Death/Stroke /uTLR/Stent Thrombosis)	4.8%	5.5%	0.89
Death	2.6%	2.5%	0.85
Non-CABG Bleeding	14.2%	12%	0.54

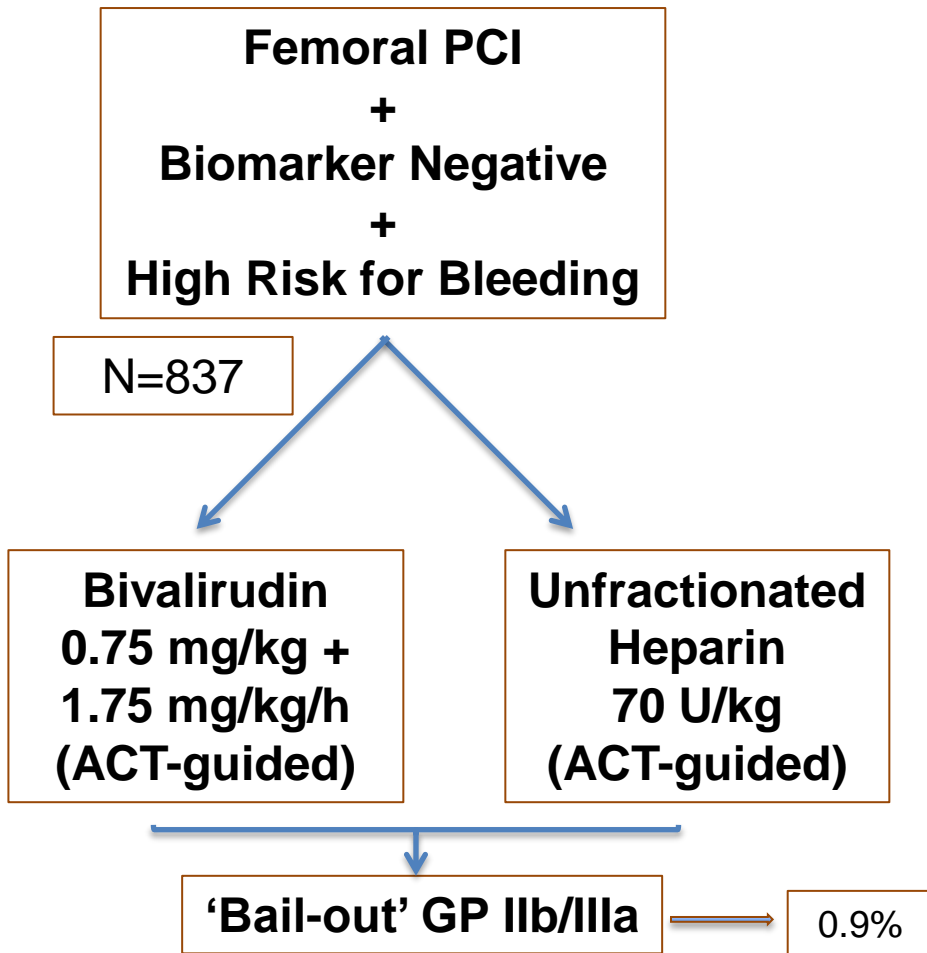
95 % Prasugrel

ACC 2014



# NAPLES III Trial

Carlo Briguori, MD



	Bivalirudin	Heparin	RR
1 EP (REPLACE 2 Major Bleeding)	3.3%	2.6%	1.28 (0.58) P=0.54
Transfusion > 2U	0.9%	0.9%	
Major + Minor Bleeding	8.1%	9.1%	0.88 (0.55-1.44) P=0.63
Death	2.4%	1.4%	P=0.31
Stent Thrombosis	0.5%	0.5%	P=0.99

# Bivalirudin vs Heparin

- Three trials of bivalirudin vs heparin challenge conventional dogma.
- Limitations include number of patients enrolled, number of centers involved, degree of clinical rigor compared with the large multicenter trials.
- Made the point that clinical assumptions need to be revisited every few decades as drug, devices, and practices change.

# EVEREST II 5 Year Follow-up

Ted Feldman, MD

Aug 2005 - Nov 2008  
Randomized Cohort  
**N=279**

**Treated  
MitraClip Patients  
N=178**

**Untreated  
n=6 MitraClip  
n=15 Surgery**

**Treated  
Surgery Patients  
N=80**

**N=258 Treated Patients**

N=30  
N=3

Withdrawals  
Missed Visits

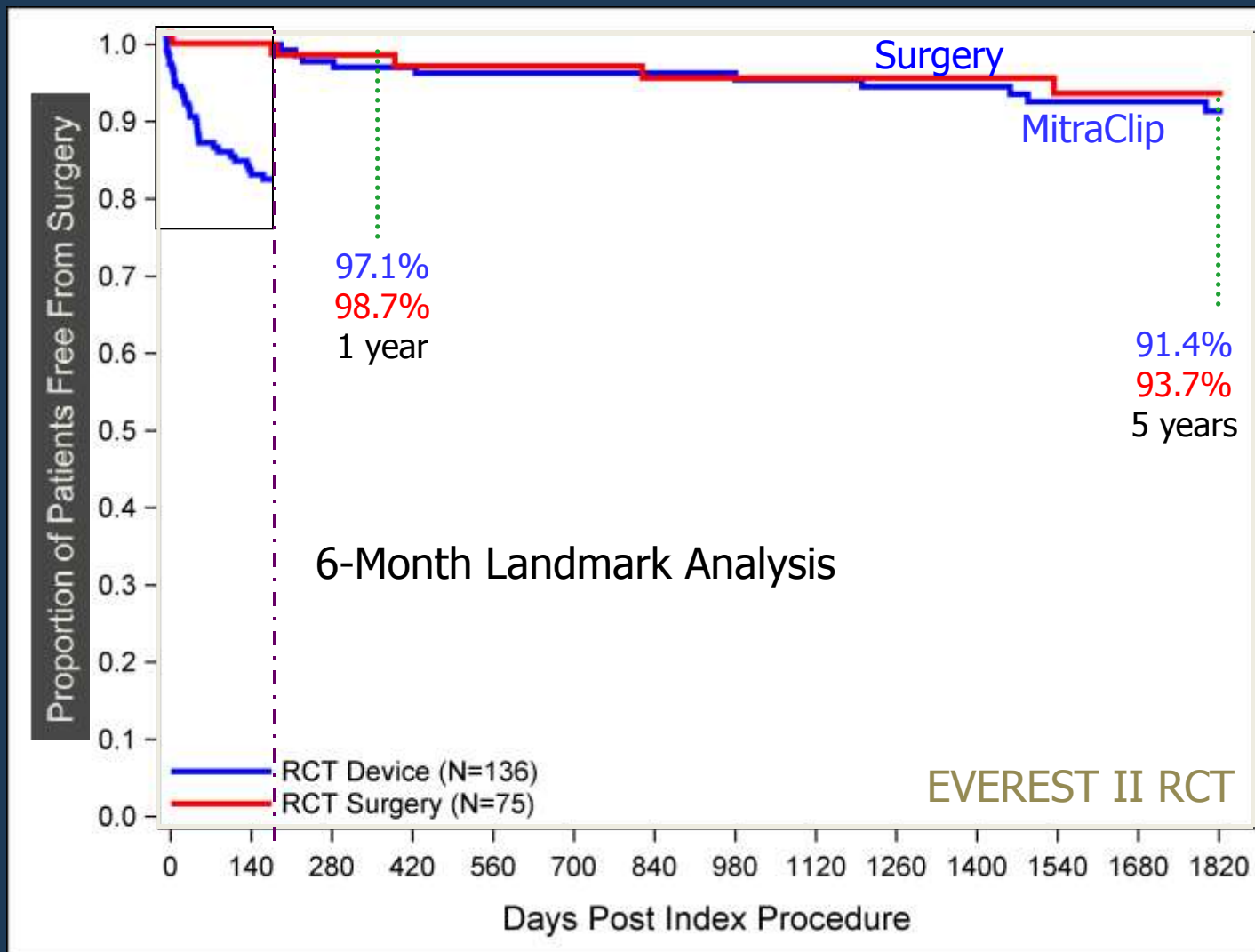
N=15  
N=2

**81% Clinical Follow-Up  
5-Year Analysis  
(N=145)**

**79% Clinical Follow-Up  
5-Year Analysis  
(N=63)**

Median follow-up 4.93 years. 1,007 total patient-years of follow-up.

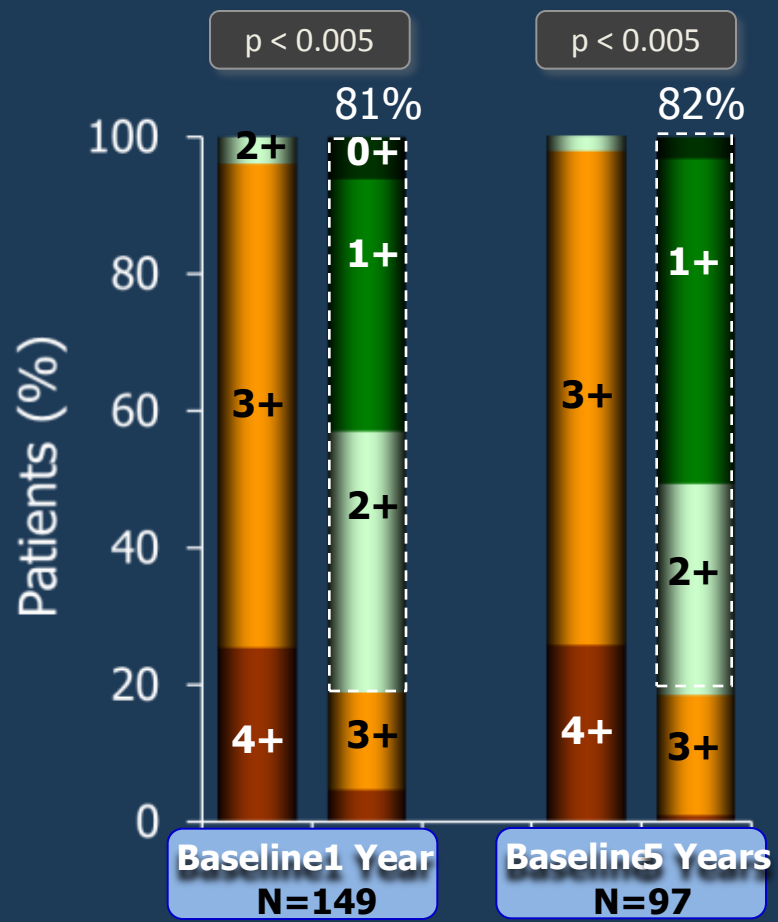
# Kaplan-Meier Freedom From MV Surgery in MitraClip Group or Re-operation in Surgery Group



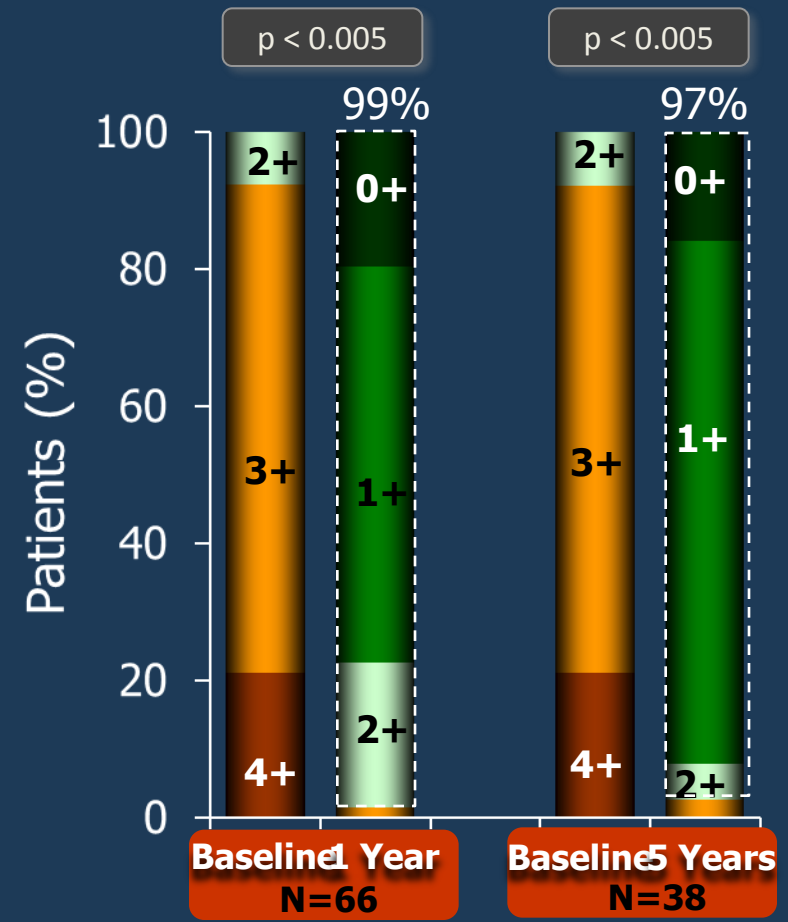
# Mitral Regurgitation Grade

EVEREST II RCT All Treated Patients (N=258)

MitraClip (N=178)  
MR ≤ 2+ at 1 and 5 Years



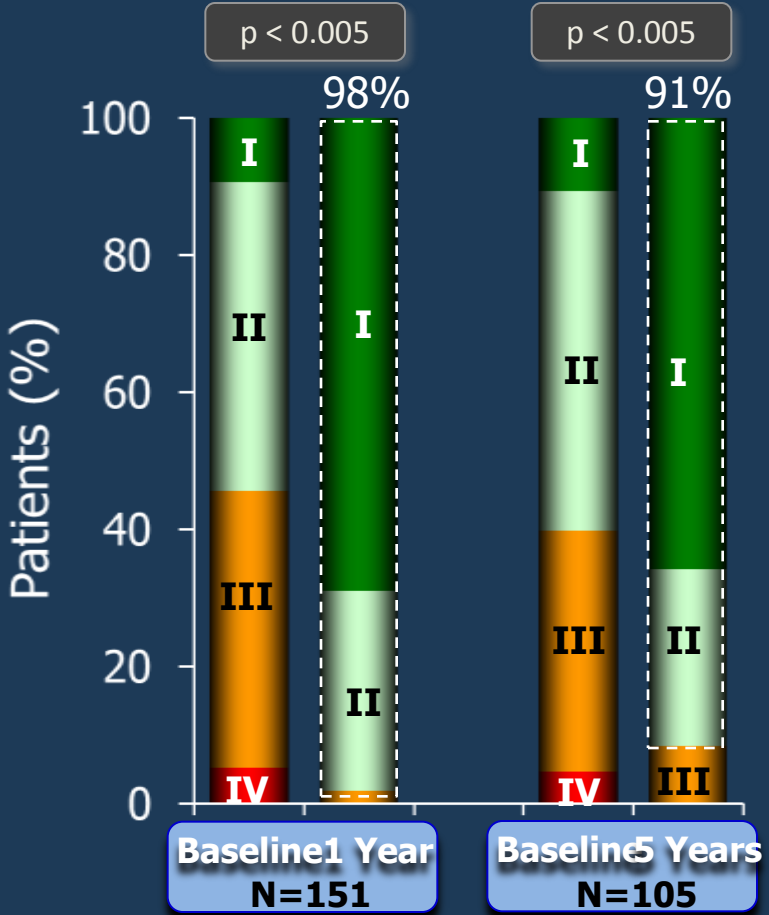
Surgery (N=80)  
MR ≤ 2+ at 1 and 5 Years



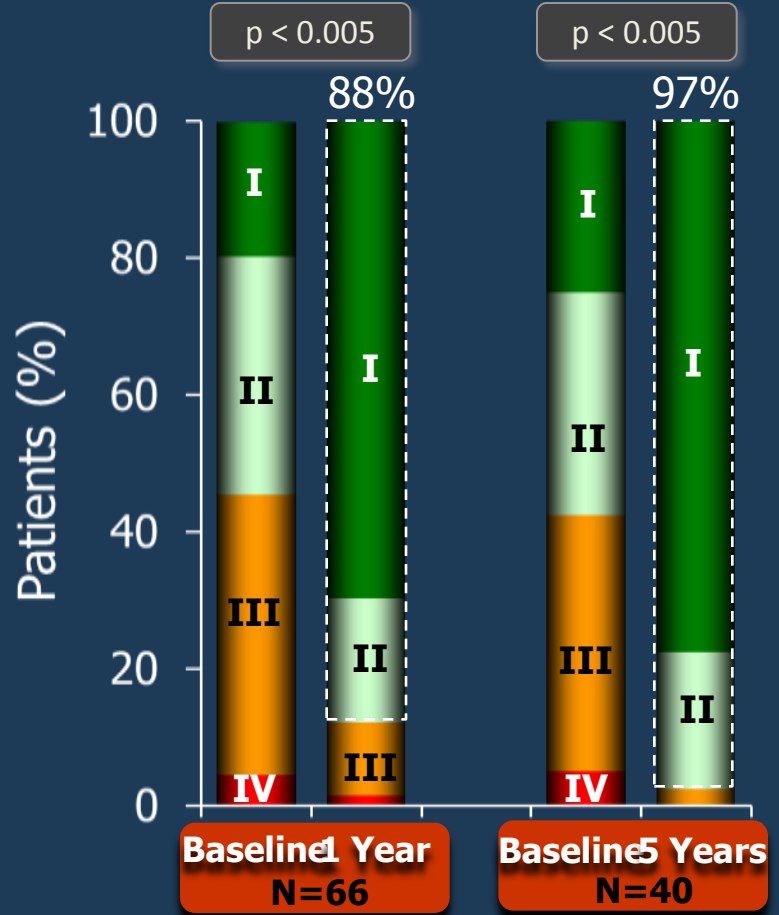
# NYHA Functional Class

## EVEREST II RCT All Treated Patients (N=258)

MitraClip (N=178)  
NYHA I/II at 1 and 5 Years



Surgery (N=80)  
NYHA I/II at 1 and 5 Years



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