

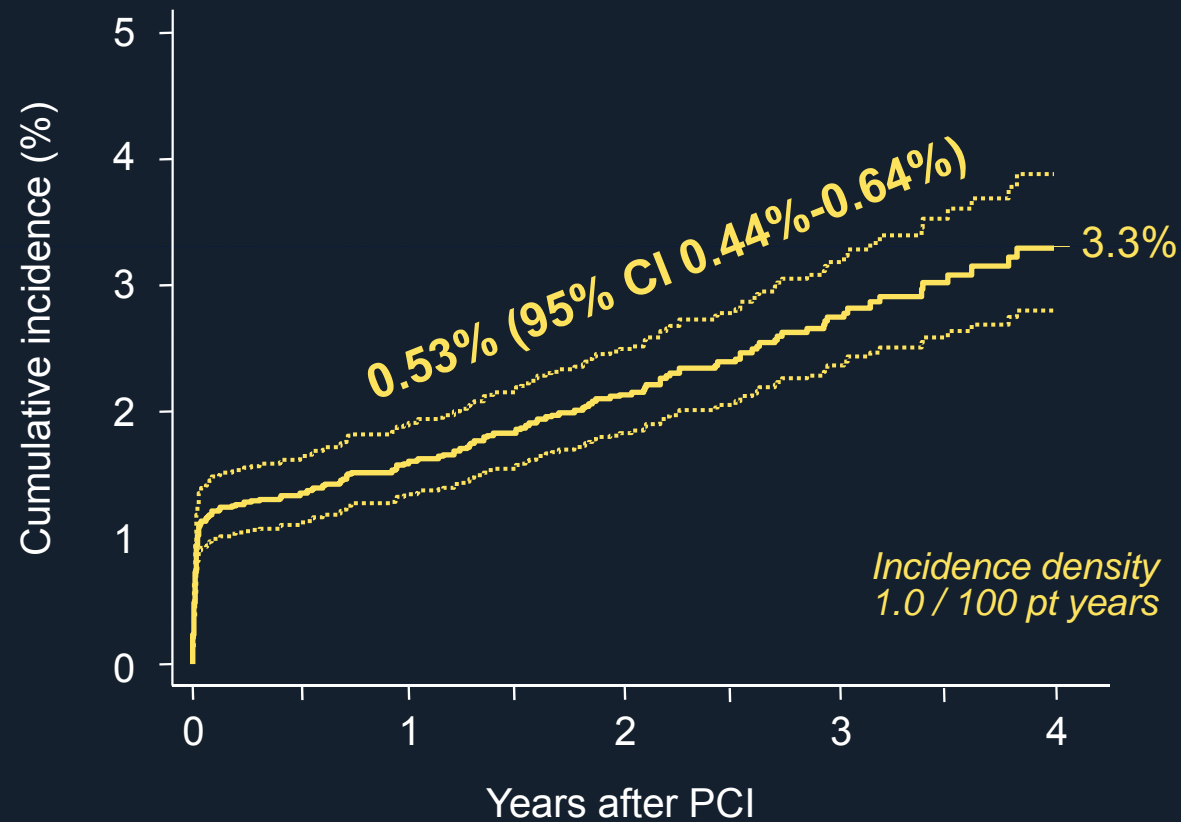
**LEADERS: 4-Year Follow-Up  
from a Prospective, Randomized Trial  
of Biolimus A9-Eluting Stents with a  
Biodegradable Polymer vs.  
Sirolimus-Eluting Stents with a  
Durable Polymer.**

***Thomas Ischinger, P.W. Serruys, MC. Morice,  
P. Buszman, A. Linke, V. Klauss, D. Antoni,  
H.Y. Sohn, R. Corti, F. Eberli, W. Wijns,  
C. Di Mario, B. Meier, P. Jüni, S. Windecker***

# Disclosure Statement of Financial Interest

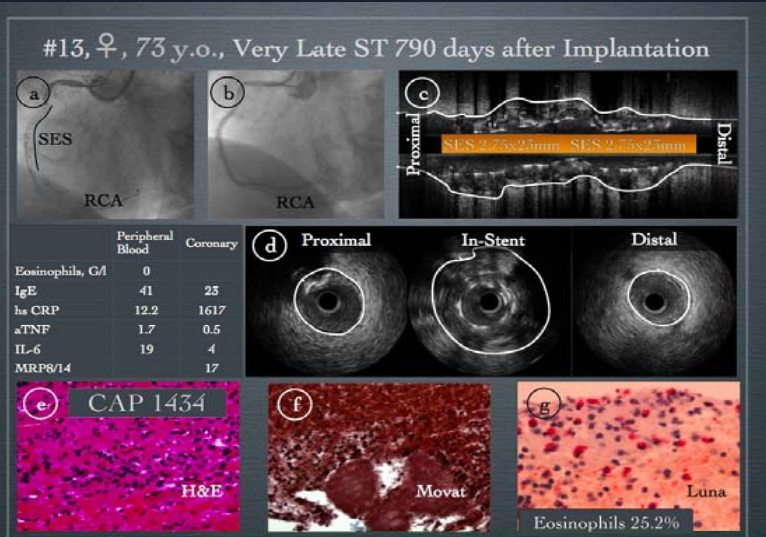
**I, Thomas Ischinger, DO NOT have a financial interest/arrangement or affiliation with one or more organizations that could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest in the context of the subject of this presentation.**

# Definite Stent Thrombosis with Early Generation Drug-Eluting Stents



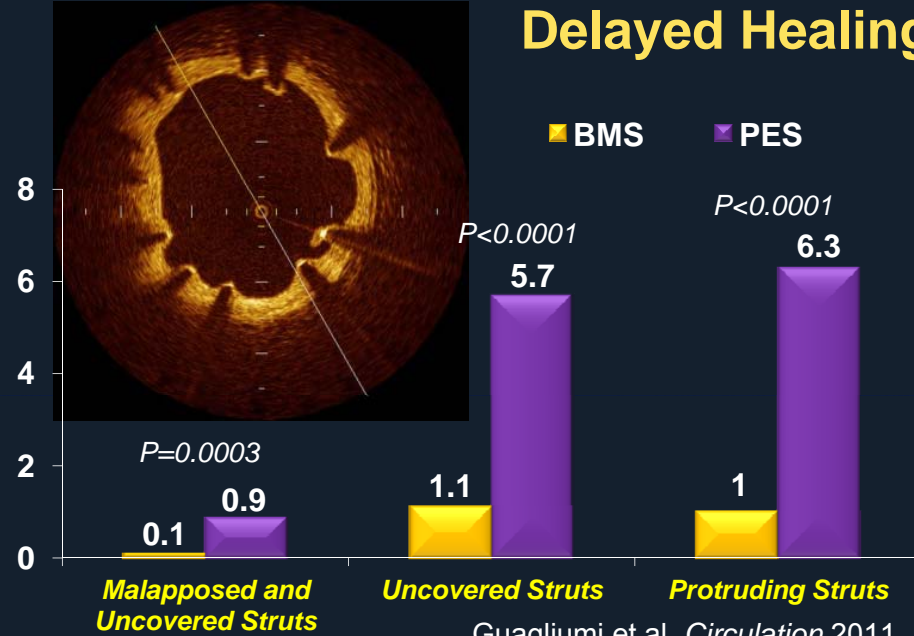
# Pathophysiology of Very Late ST

## Eosinophilic Infiltrates



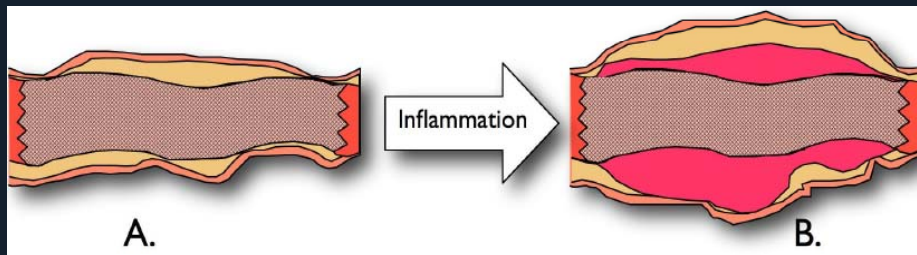
Cook et al. *Circulation* 2009

## Delayed Healing



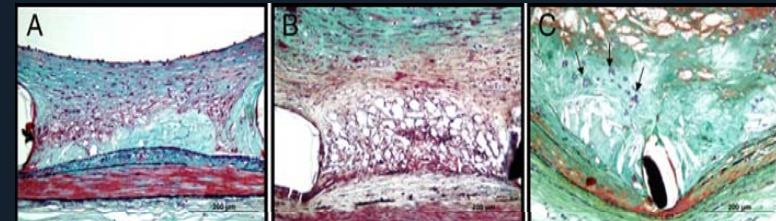
Guagliumi et al. *Circulation* 2011

## Vessel Remodeling



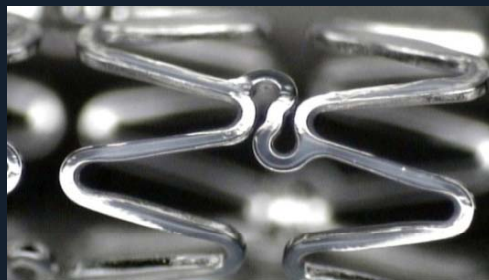
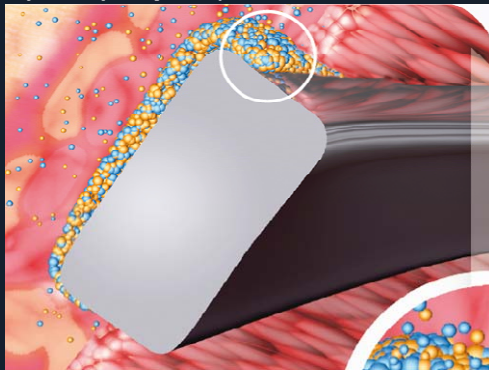
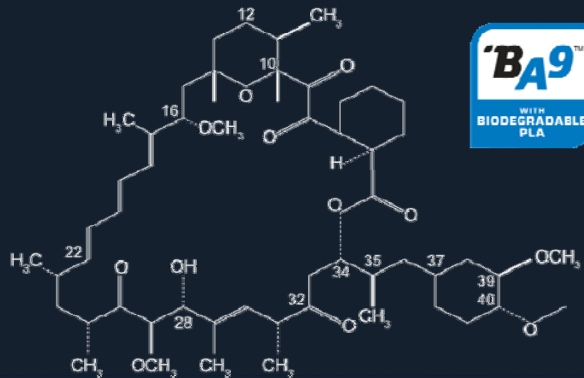
Cook et al. *Circulation* 2007

## Neoatherosclerosis



Nakazawa *JACC* 2011

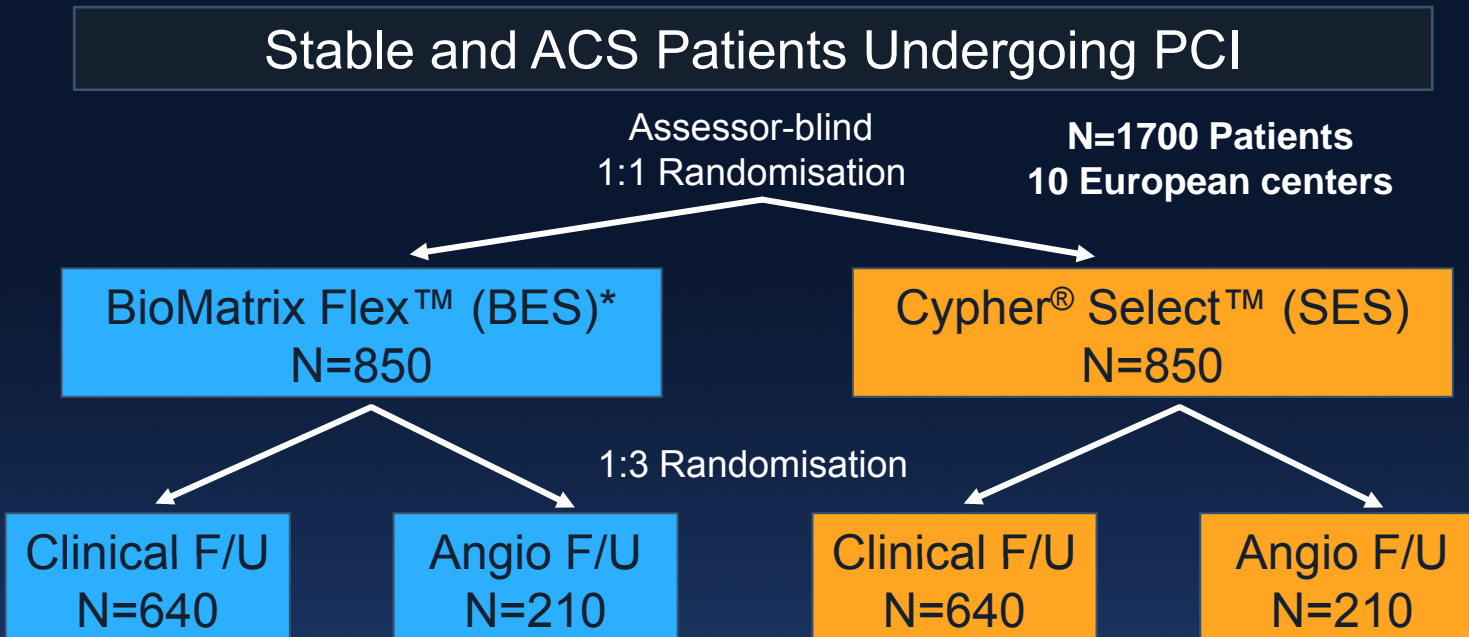
# Biolimus-A9™ Eluting Stent



- Biolimus is a semi-synthetic sirolimus analogue with **10x higher lipophilicity** and similar potency as sirolimus.
- Biolimus is immersed at a concentration of 15.6 µg/mm into a biodegradable polymer, polylactic acid, and applied solely to **the abluminal stent surface** by a fully automated process.
- Biolimus is co-released with polylactic acid and completely desolves into carbon dioxide and water after **a 6-9 months period**.
- The stainless steel stent platform has a strut thickness of 120 µm with a **quadrature link** design.



# LEADERS 'all-comers' Trial Design



1° endpoint:

2° endpoints:

Angiographic study:

DAPT recommended for 12 months

**MACE: Cardiac death, MI, clinically-indicated TVR (9 mo)**

Death, CV death, MI, TLR, TVR

Stent thrombosis according to ARC

**In-stent % diameter stenosis (9 mo)**

Late loss, binary restenosis

# Patient Demographics

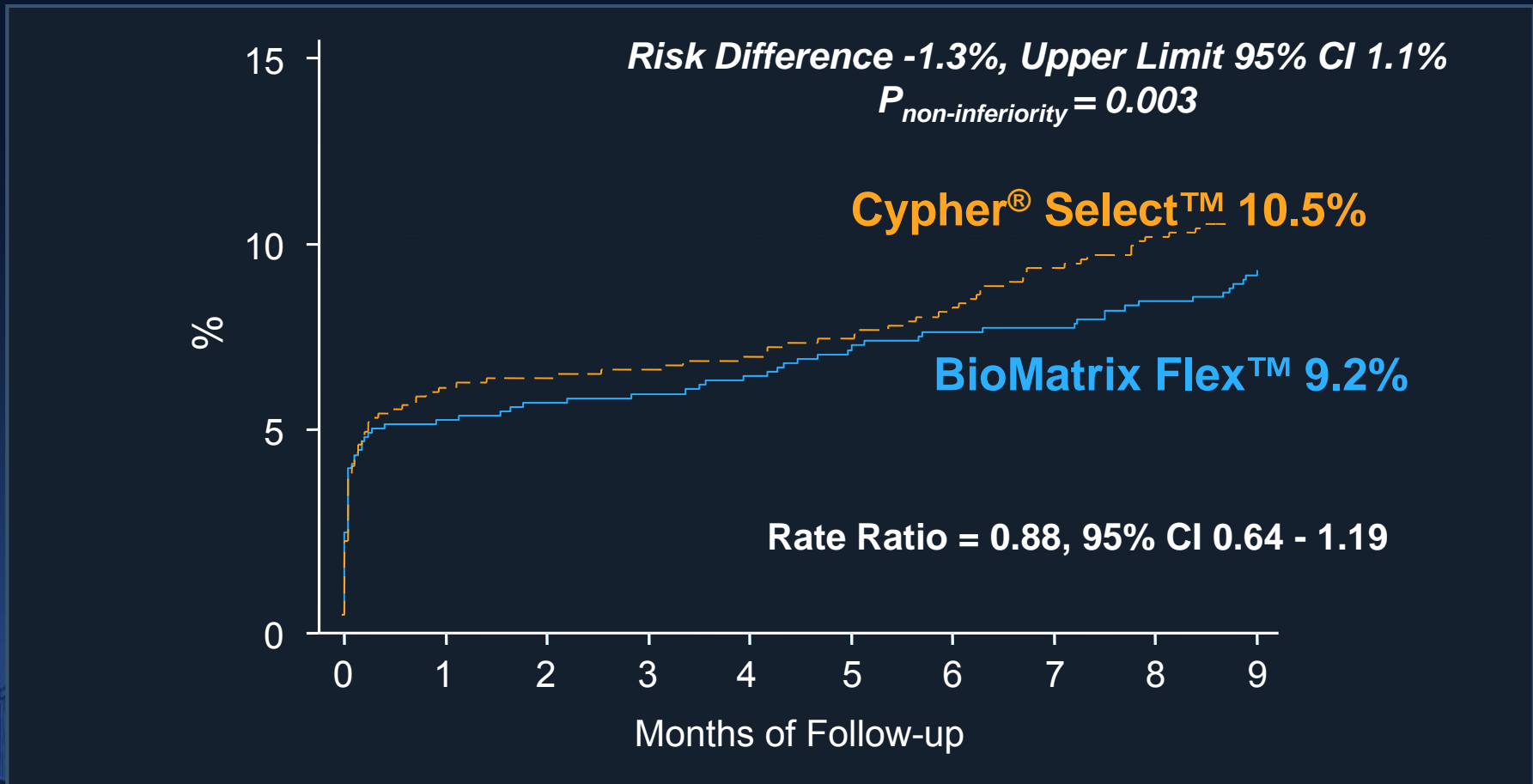
	BES 857 Patients	SES 850 Patients
Age in years	65 ± 11	65 ± 11
Male gender	75%	75%
Arterial hypertension	74%	73%
Diabetes mellitus	26%	23%
- insulin-dependent	10%	9%
Hypercholesterolemia	65%	68%
Family history	40%	44%
Smoking	24%	25%
Previous MI	32%	33%
Previous PCI	36%	37%
- with drug-eluting stent	12%	14%
Previous CABG	11%	13%

# Patient Characteristics

	BES 857 Patients	SES 850 Patients
Chronic stable angina	45%	44%
<b>Acute coronary syndrome</b>	55%	56%
• Unstable angina	22%	21%
• Non-ST-elevation MI	17%	18%
• ST-elevation MI	16%	17%
Left ventricular ejection fraction	56 ± 11%	55 ± 12%
Number of lesions per patient	1.5 ± 0.7	1.4 ± 0.7
<b>Lesions per patient</b>		
• 1 lesion	63%	69%
• 2 lesions	29%	22%
• 3 lesions	7%	8%
• > 4 lesions	1%	2%
De novo lesions	92%	91%
Long lesions (>20 mm)	31%	27%
Small vessels (RVD <2.75 mm)	68%	67%
<b>Off label use</b>	81%	78%

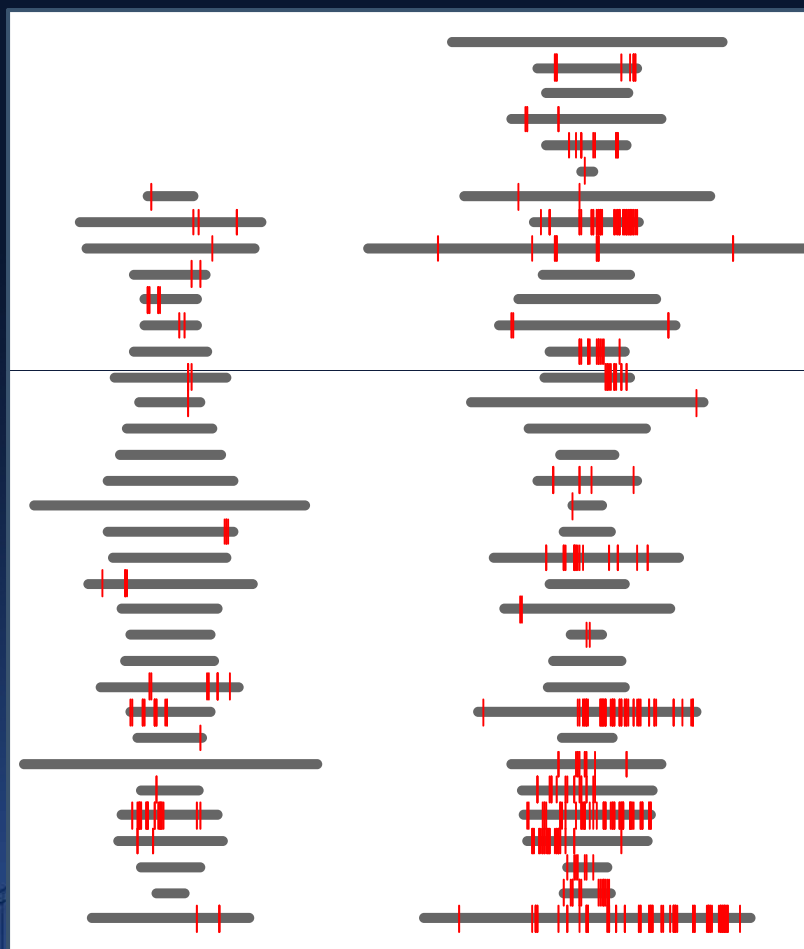


# LEADERS Primary Endpoint MACE (Cardiac Death, MI and ci-TVR) @ 9 Months



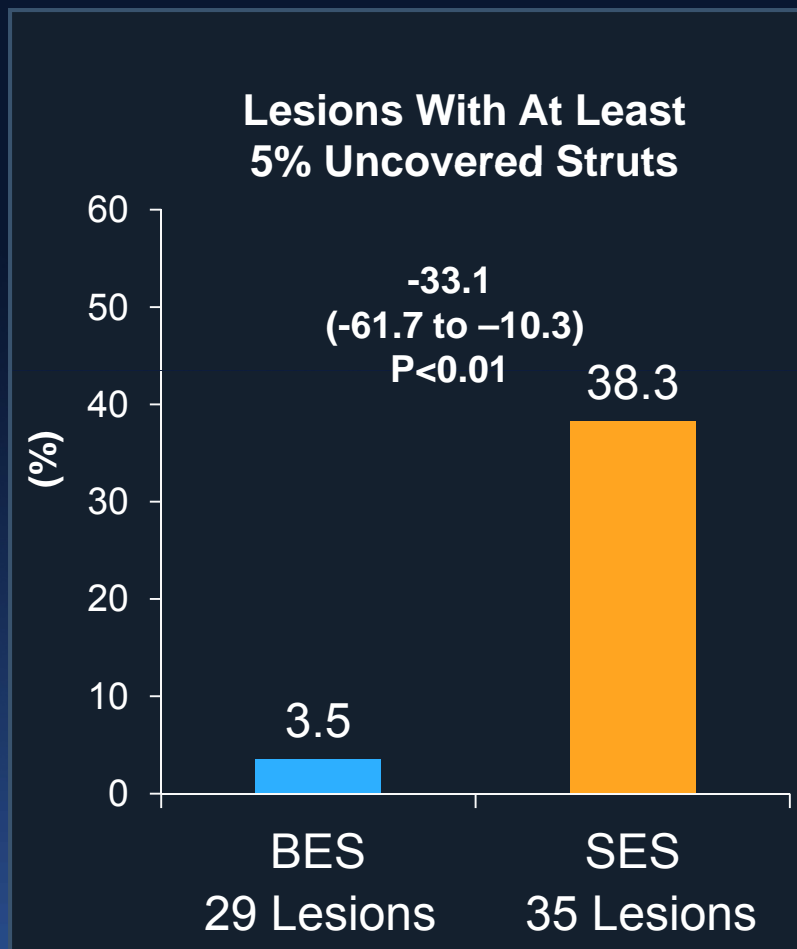
# LEADERS - OCT Substudy @ 9 Months

Barlis P et al. Eur Heart J 2010

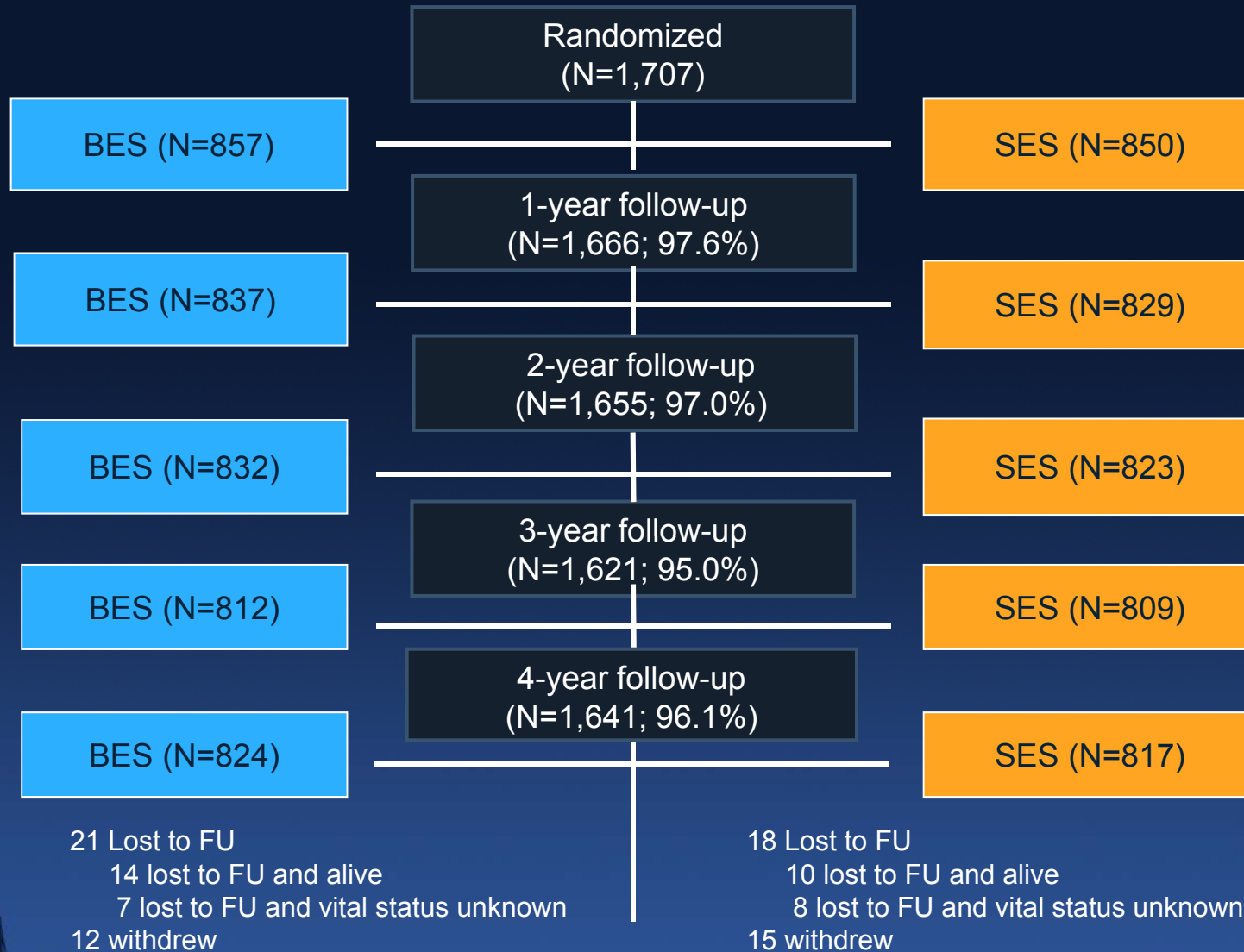


BES  
29 Lesions

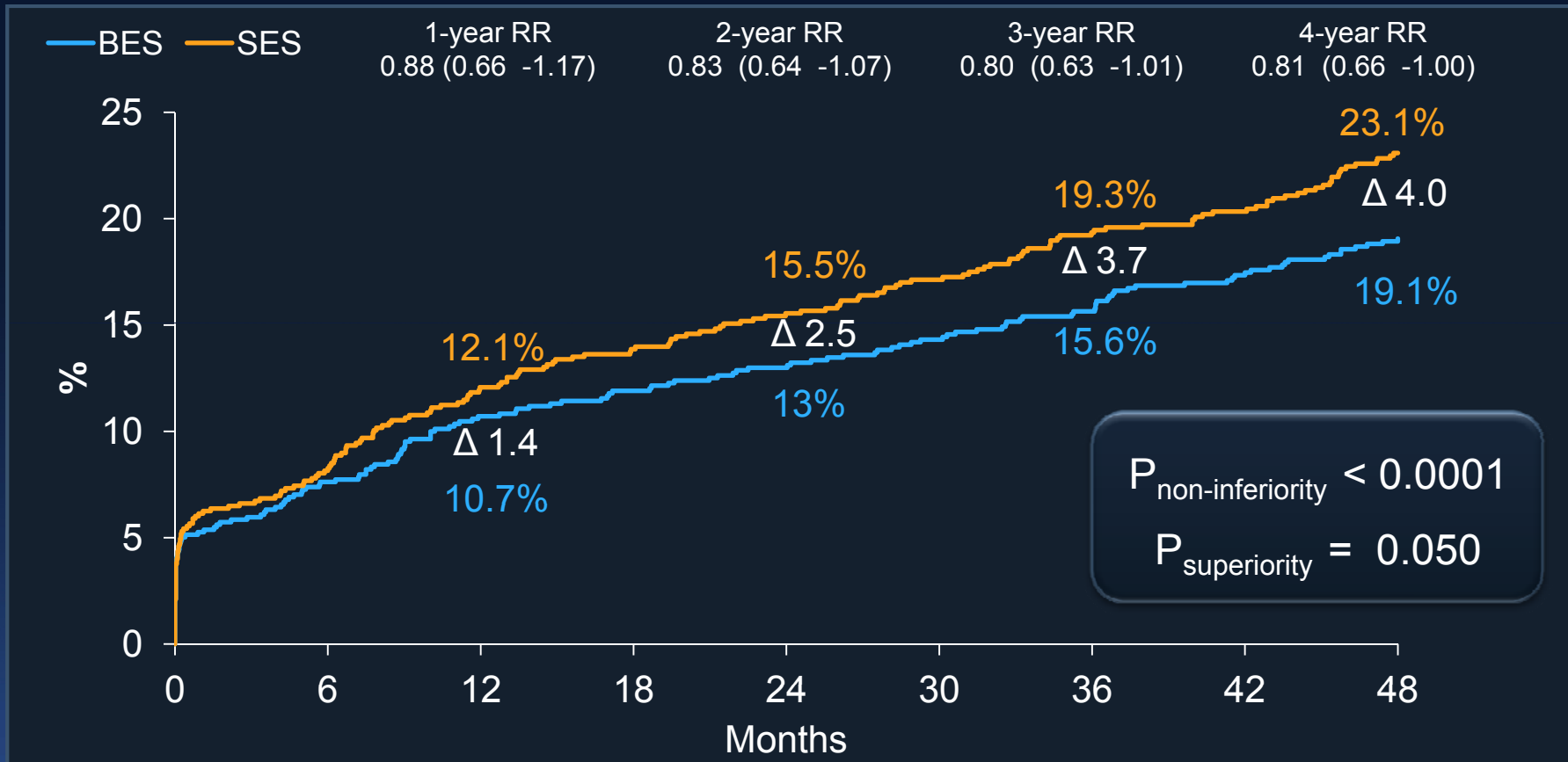
SES  
35 Lesions



# Patient Flow - Clinical



# MACE



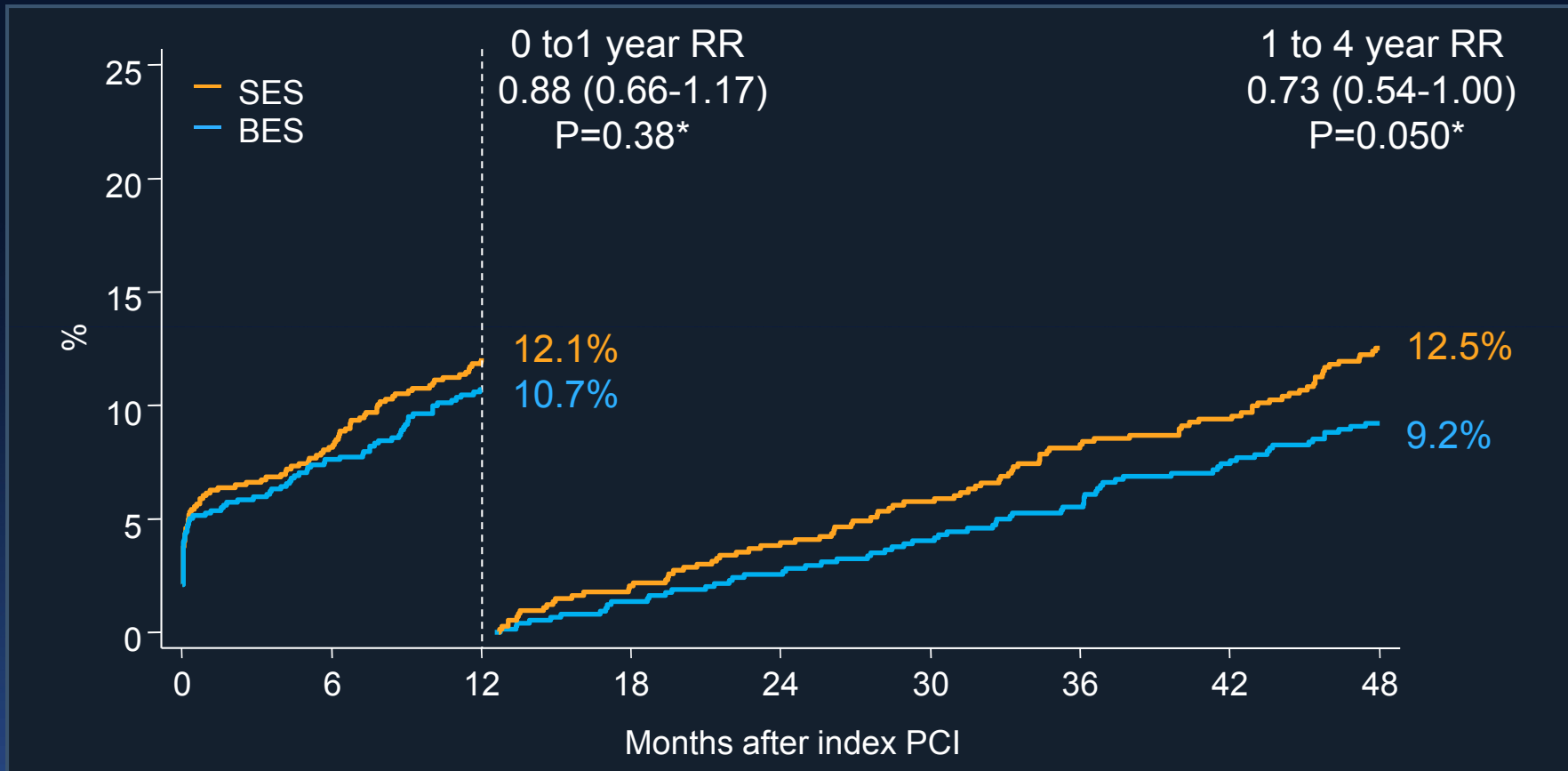
Numbers at risk

Time Point (Months)	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
SES	850	775	738	718	702	676	656	639	614
BES	857	781	749	733	723	710	697	677	659

MACE = Cardiac death, MI, or Clinically-indicated TVR

# MACE

## Landmark Analysis @ 1 Year



No. at risk

SES	850	775	738	718	702	676	656	639	614
BES	857	781	749	733	723	710	697	677	659

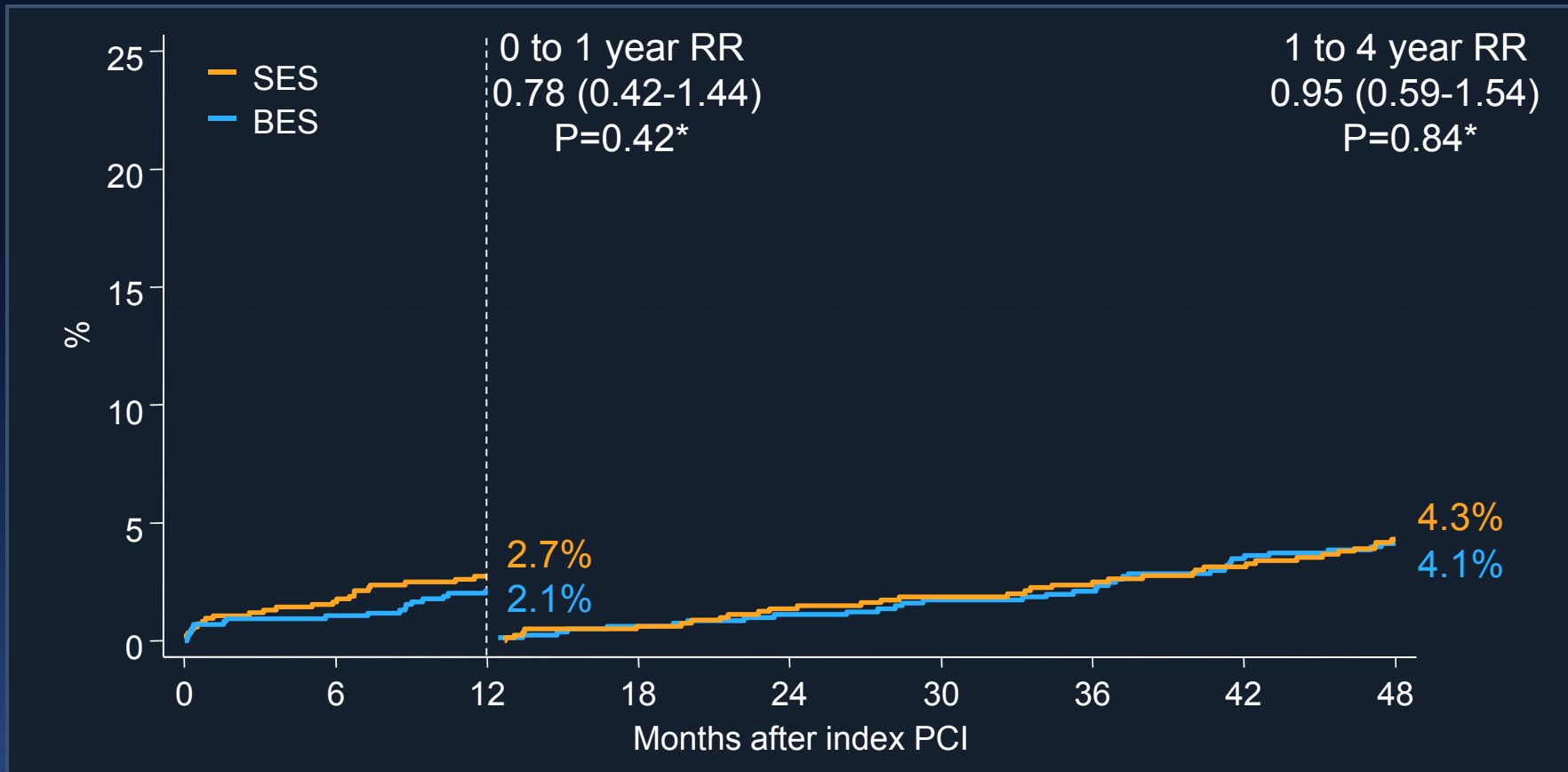
TCT2011

P for interaction=0.39  
\* P values for superiority

CARDIOVASCULAR  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
a passion for innovation



# Cardiac Death Landmark Analysis @ 1 Year



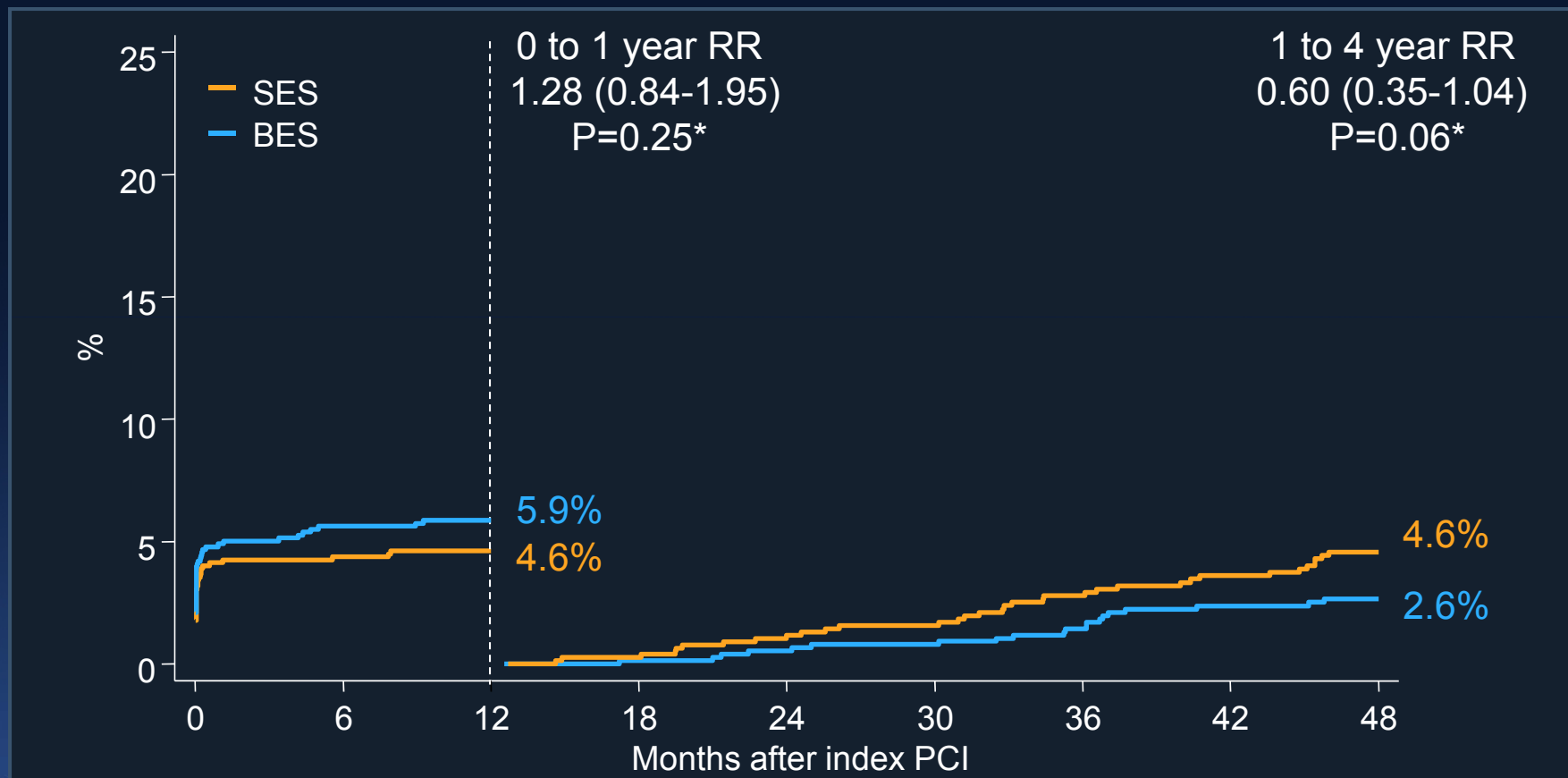
No. at risk

SES	850	830	814	802	793	776	768	751	739
BES	857	834	817	806	801	794	787	770	759

P for interaction=0.61  
\* P values for superiority



# Myocardial Infarction Landmark Analysis @ 1 Year



No. at risk

SES	850	797	781	767	753	733	718	699	682
BES	857	793	779	768	761	752	744	723	712

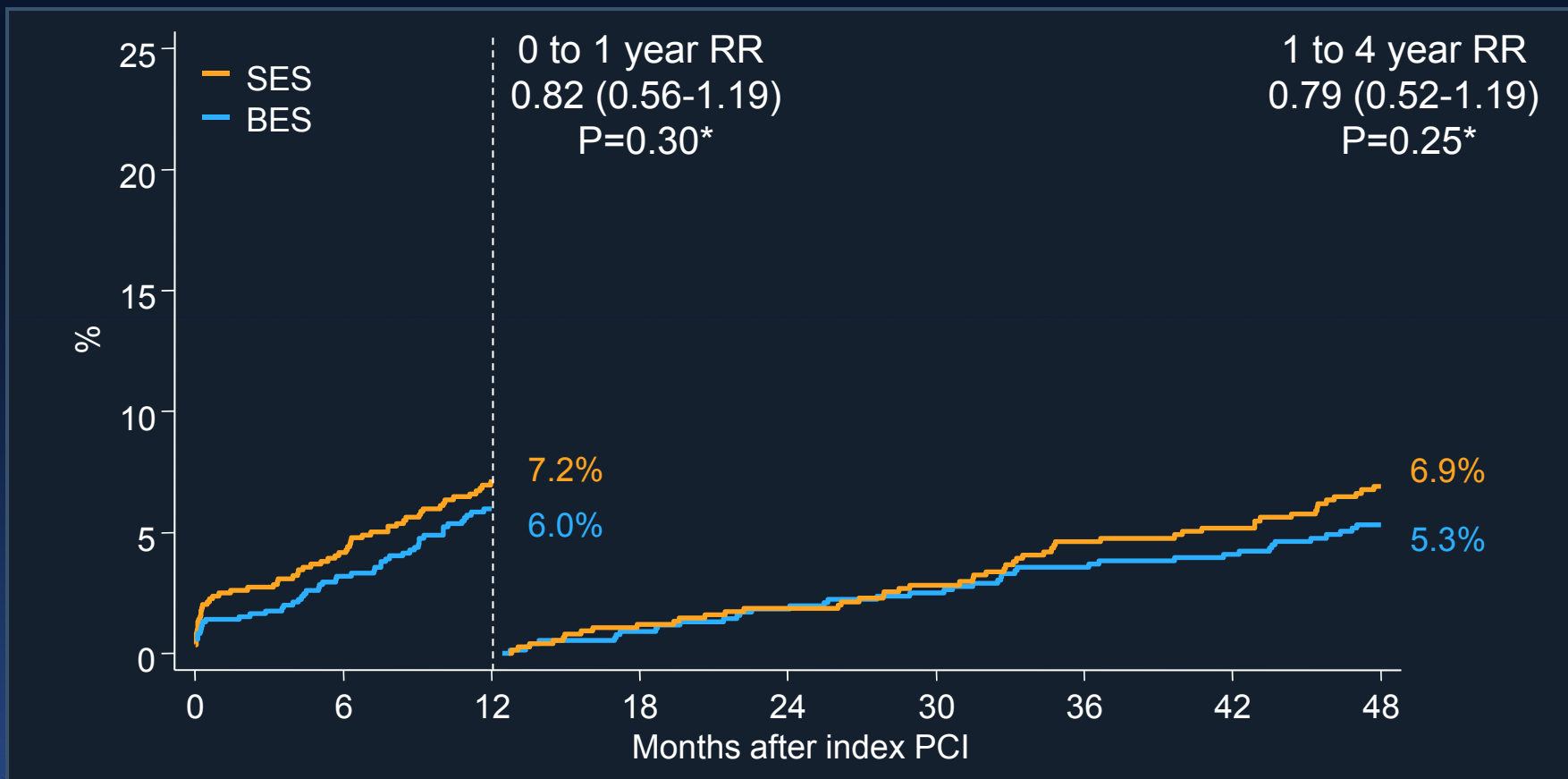
TCT2011

P for interaction=0.031  
\* P values for superiority

CARDIOVASCULAR  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
a passion for innovation



# Clinically-indicated TVR Landmark Analysis @ 1 Year

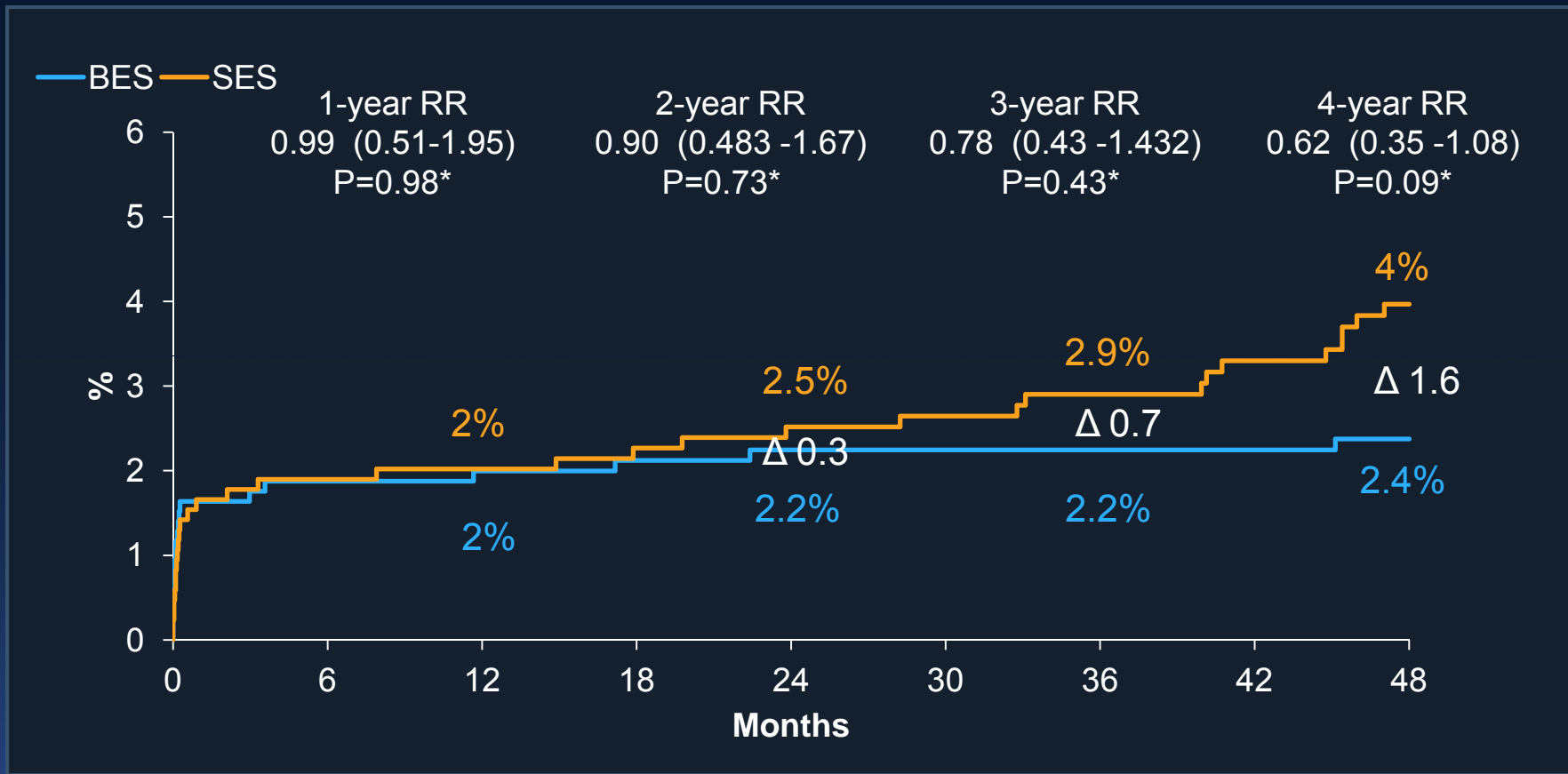


No. at risk

SES	850	798	761	741	727	704	686	667	644
BES	857	810	776	758	748	736	725	708	689

P for interaction=0.89  
\* P values for superiority

# Definite Stent Thrombosis (ARC)

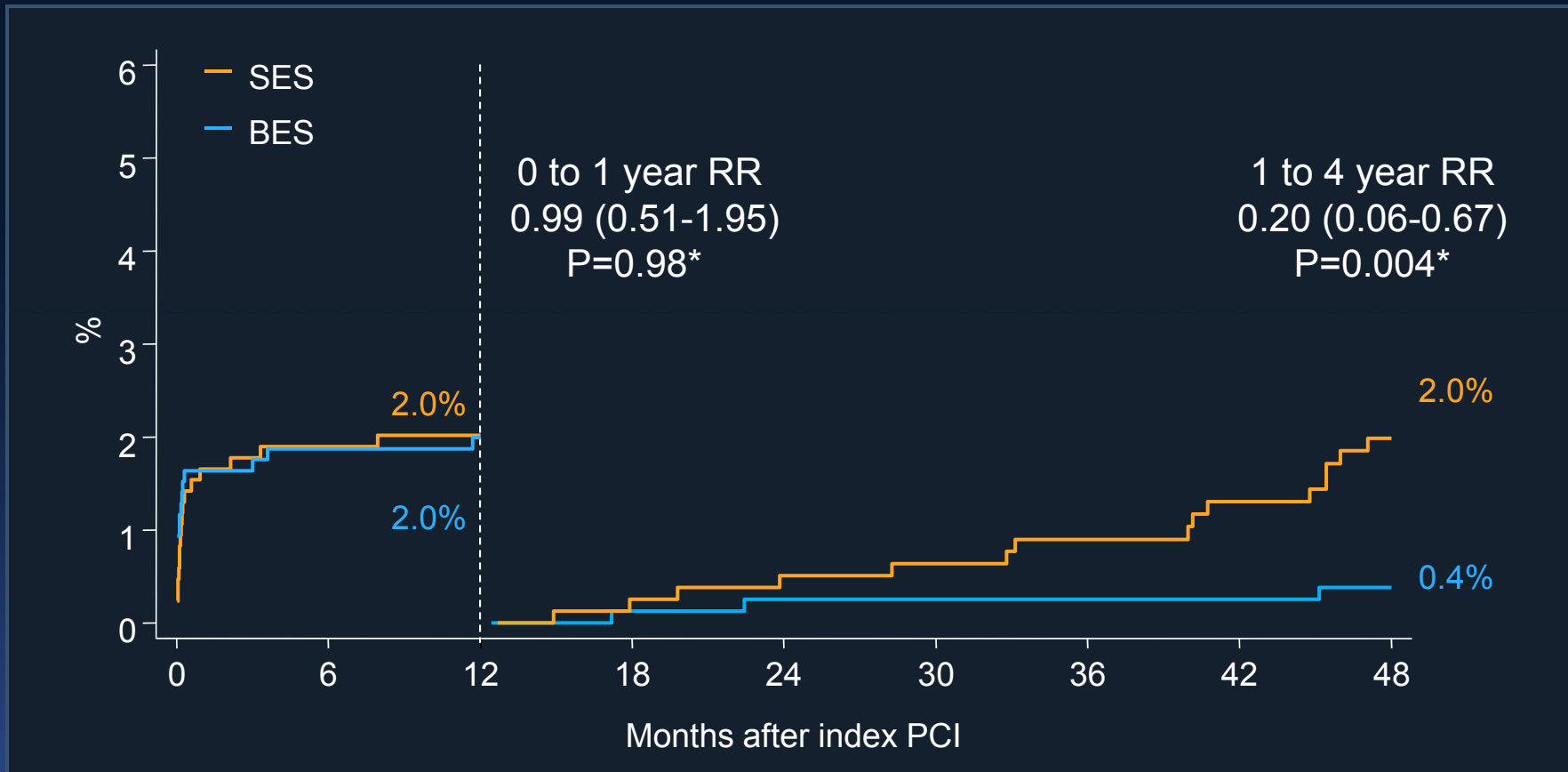


Number  
s at risk

SES	850	817	801	787	776	759	750	730	714
BES	857	821	804	792	787	780	774	757	746

\* P values for superiority

# Definite ST Landmark Analysis @ 1 Year



No. at risk

SES	850	817	801	787	776	759	750	730	714
BES	857	821	804	792	787	780	774	757	746

TCT2011

P for interaction=0.017  
\* P values for superiority

CARDIOVASCULAR  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
a passion for innovation



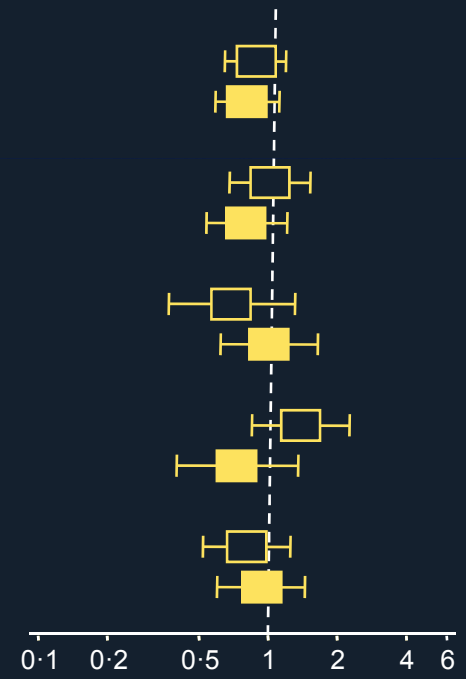
# Antiplatelet Agent Utilization

	BES	SES	P value*
<b>Aspirin</b>			
At 1 year	786/810 (97%)	770/801 (96%)	0.32
At 2 years	749/789 (95%)	733/777 (94%)	0.60
At 3 years	714/757 (94%)	709/748 (95%)	0.69
At 4 years	694/745 (93%)	681/730 (93%)	0.93
<b>Clopidrogel or ticlopidine</b>			
At 1 year	552/810 (68%)	534/801 (67%)	0.53
At 2 years	185/789 (23%)	189/774 (24%)	0.68
At 3 years	148/757 (20%)	153/749 (20%)	0.67
At 4 years	119/745 (16%)	135/730 (18%)	0.21
<b>Dual antiplatelet therapy</b>			
At 1 year	536/810 (66%)	513/801 (64%)	0.37
At 2 years	171/789 (22%)	168/777 (22%)	0.98
At 3 years	126/757 (17%)	133/749 (18%)	0.57
At 4 years	96/745 (13%)	111/730 (15%)	0.21

\* P values for superiority

# Cardiac Events **NOT ASSOCIATED** with Definite Stent Thrombosis through 4 Years

	BES	SES	Risk ratio (95% CI)	P Value*	P for interaction
<b>Cardiac death, MI, or ci-TVR</b>					0.70
≤1 year	78/857	87/850	0.89 (0.65-1.20)	0.44	
<b>1 to 4 years</b>	67/749	79/738	0.81 (0.59-1.12)	0.21	
<b>Cardiac death or MI</b>					0.43
≤1 year	48/857	47/850	1.02 (0.68-1.53)	0.94	
<b>1 to 4 years</b>	43/779	52/781	0.80 (0.54-1.21)	0.30	
<b>Cardiac death</b>					0.35
≤1 year	16/857	23/850	0.69 (0.37-1.31)	0.25	
<b>1 to 4 years</b>	33/817	32/814	1.01 (0.62-1.65)	0.96	
<b>MI</b>					0.11
≤1 year	39/857	28/850	1.39 (0.85-2.27)	0.19	
<b>1 to 4 years</b>	18/779	24/781	0.73 (0.40-1.35)	0.31	
<b>Clinically-indicated TVR</b>					0.64
≤1 year	37/857	45/850	0.81 (0.52-1.25)	0.33	
<b>1 to 4 years</b>	39/776	40/760	0.94 (0.60-1.45)	0.77	



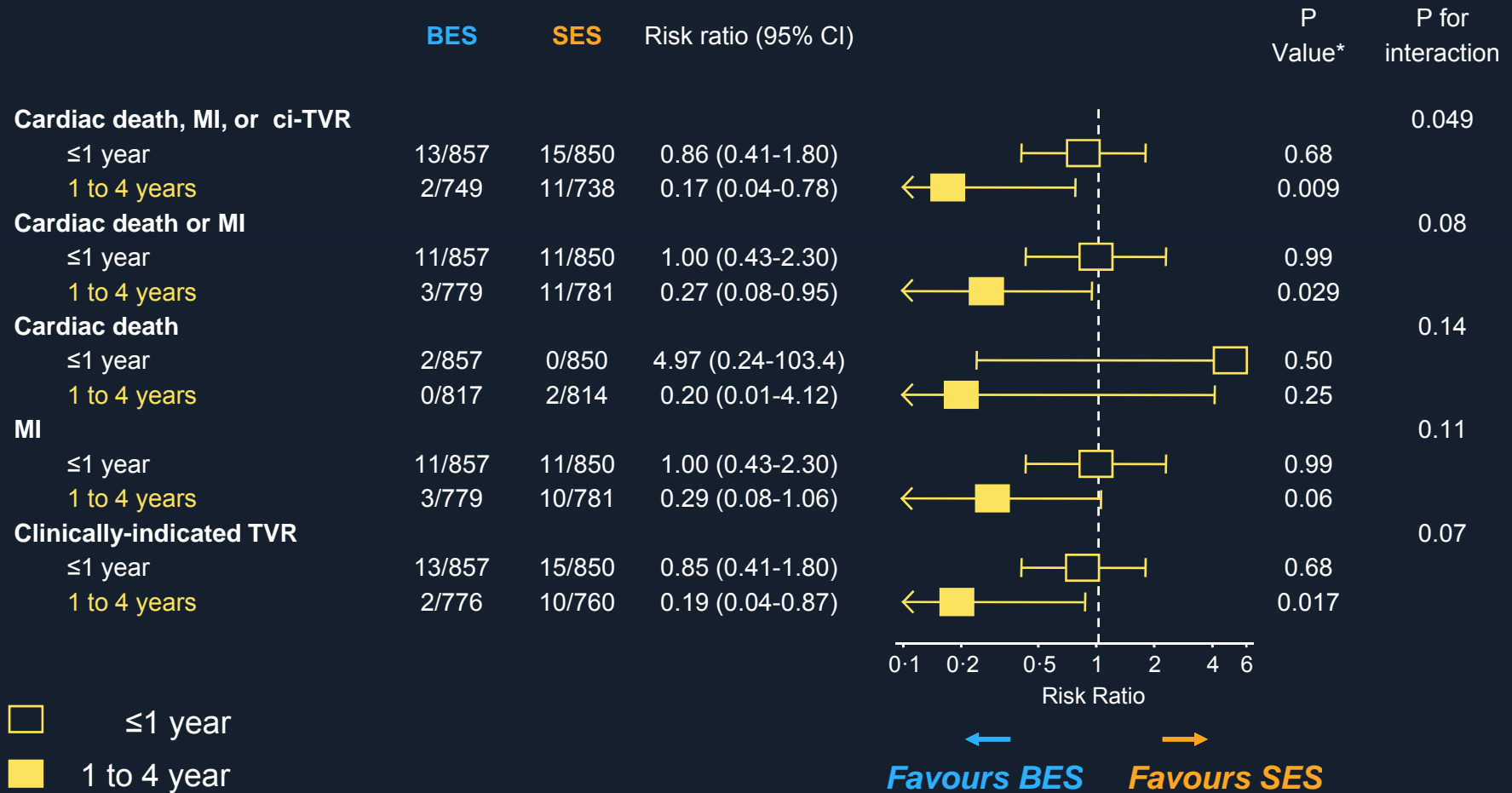
□ ≤1 year  
 ■ 1 to 4 year

Risk Ratio  
 ← Favours BES      Favours SES →

\* P values for superiority

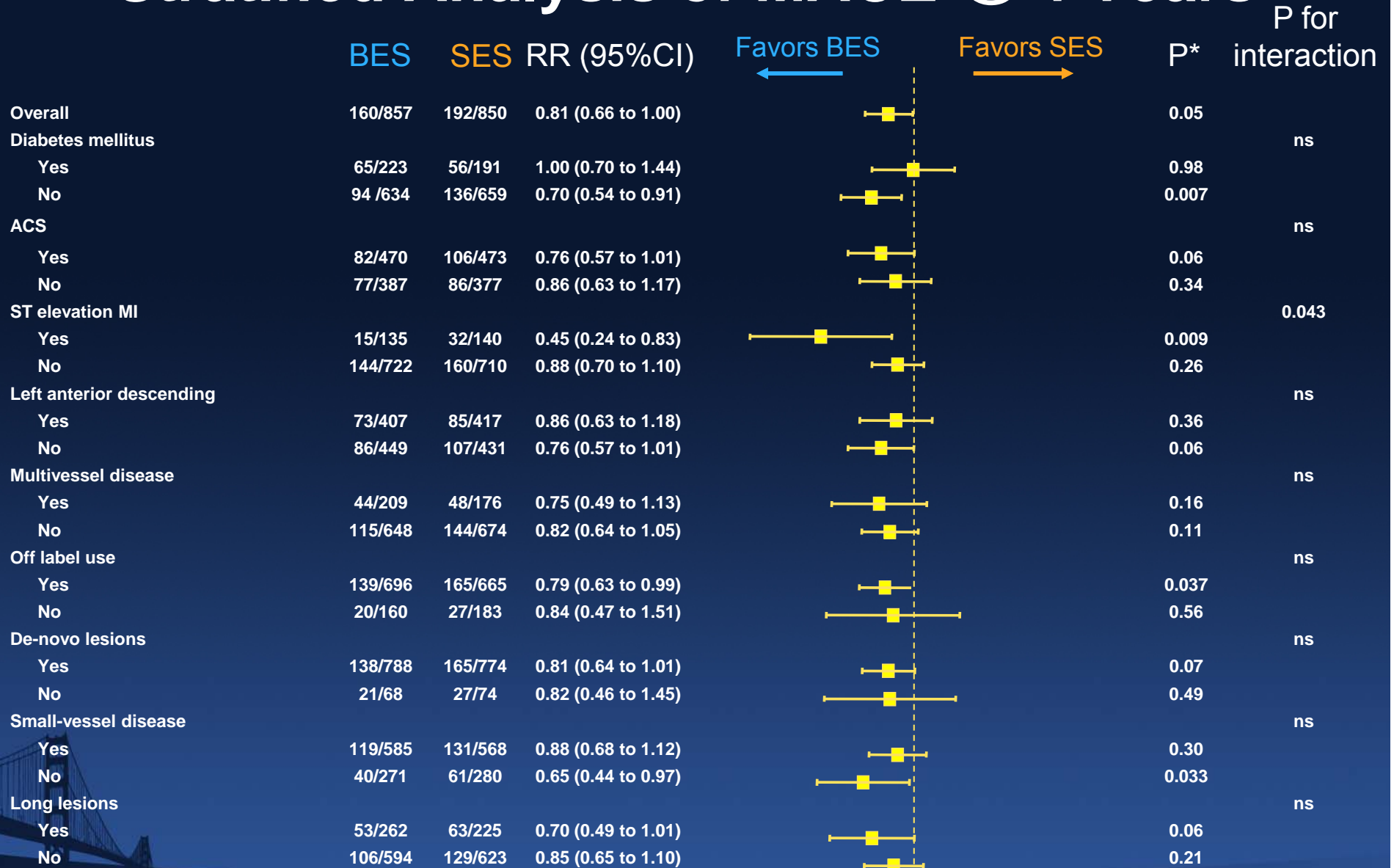


# Cardiac Events **ASSOCIATED** with Definite Stent Thrombosis through 4 Years



\* P values for superiority

# Stratified Analysis of MACE @ 4 Years



# Conclusions

- Biodegradable polymer BES maintained non-inferiority and improved long-term clinical outcomes compared to SES through 4 years ( $P_{\text{sup}} = 0.050$ )
- Biodegradable polymer BES demonstrated a 80% relative risk reduction in very late definite stent thrombosis (VLST)
- The benefit of biodegradable polymer BES emerged in the very late phase and was mainly driven by a lower risk of MACE associated with definite VLST
- The LEADERS trial provides the 1<sup>st</sup> evidence of improved clinical outcomes versus the gold standard 1<sup>st</sup> generation SES
- These findings provide the basis for the proof of concept of biodegradable polymer DES

Embargo: Nov 9, 2011—02.00 (GMT)

THE LANCET

# Long-term clinical outcomes of biodegradable polymer biolimus-eluting stents versus durable polymer sirolimus-eluting stents in patients with coronary artery disease (LEADERS): 4 year follow-up of a randomised non-inferiority trial



*Giulio G Stefanini\*, Bindu Kalesan\*, Patrick W Serruys, Dik Heg, Pawel Buszman, Axel Linke, Thomas Ischinger, Volker Klauss, Franz Eberli, William Wijns, Marie-Claude Morice, Carlo Di Mario, Roberto Corti, Diethmar Antoni, Hae Y Sohn, Pedro Eerdmans, Gerrit-Anne van Es, Bernhard Meier, Stephan Windecker, Peter Juni*

## Summary

**Background** The effectiveness of durable polymer drug-eluting stents comes at the expense of delayed arterial healing and subsequent late adverse events such as stent thrombosis (ST). We report the 4 year follow-up of an assessment of biodegradable polymer-based drug-eluting stents, which aim to improve safety by avoiding the persistent inflammatory stimulus of durable polymers.

Published Online  
November 9, 2011  
DOI:10.1016/S0140-  
6736(11)61672-3  
See Online/Comment

TCT2011

  
CARDIOVASCULAR  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
a passion for innovation

