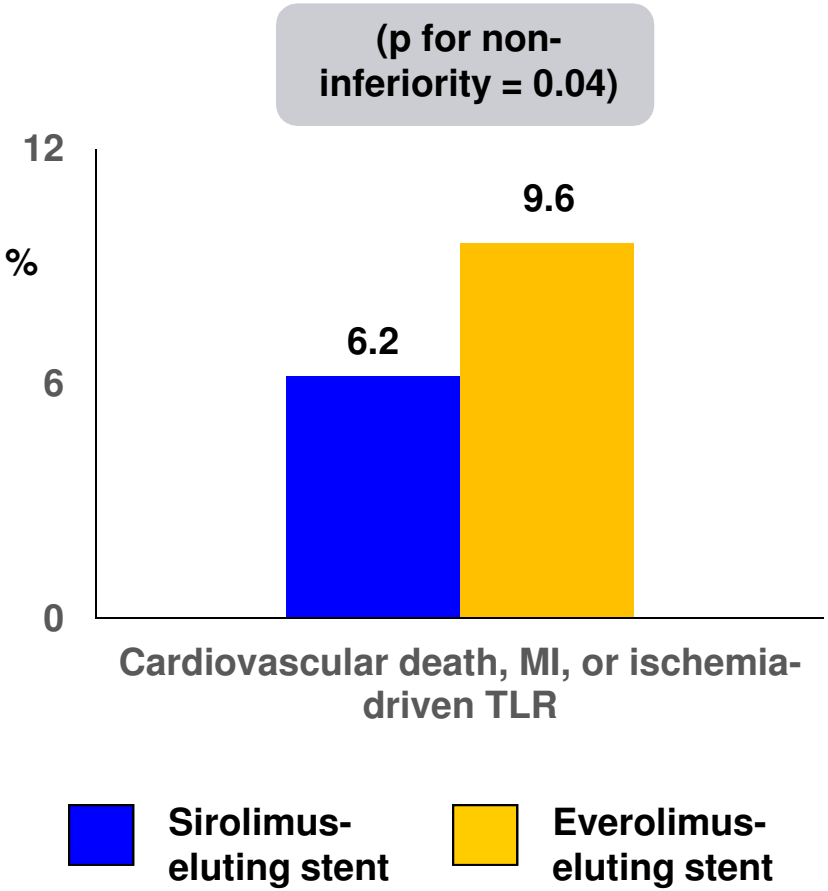
BIOFLOW V

Trial design: Patients undergoing coronary revascularization were randomized to a bioresorbable polymer sirolimus-eluting stent (n = 884) vs. a durable polymer everolimus-eluting stent (n = 450).



Results

- Cardiovascular death, MI, or ischemia-driven TLR at 12 months: 6.2% of the bioresorbable polymer sirolimus-eluting stent vs. 9.6% of the durable polymer everolimus-eluting stent group (p for noninferiority = 0.04)
- Target vessel MI: 4.7% vs. 8.3% (p = 0.016)
- Clinically driven TLR: 2.0% vs. 2.4% (p = 0.69)
- Definite/probable stent thrombosis: 0.5% vs. 0.7% (p = 0.69)

Conclusions

- Among patients undergoing coronary revascularization, a bioresorbable polymer sirolimus-eluting stent was noninferior at preventing target lesion failure at 12 months compared with a durable polymer everolimus-eluting stent

Kandzari DE, et al. Lancet 2017;Aug 26:[Epub]