

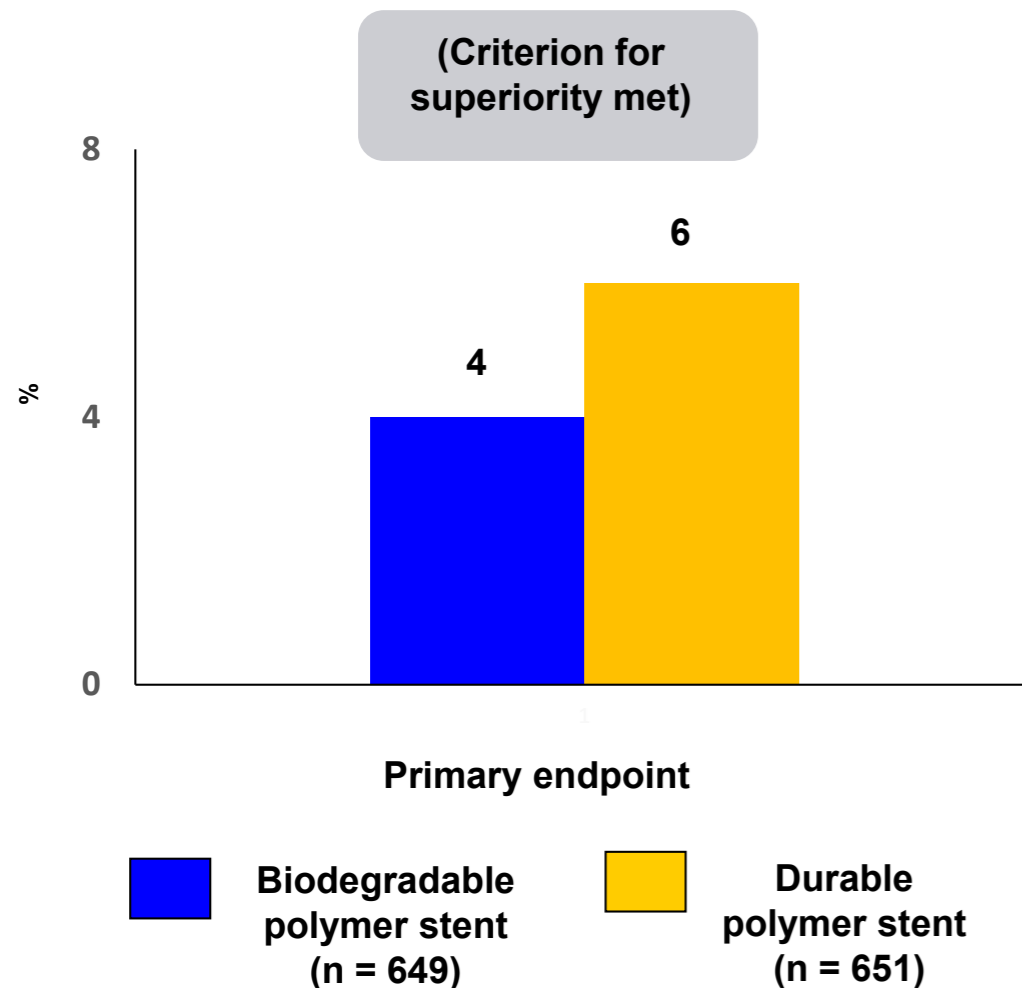
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Trial Description: Patients with STEMI undergoing primary PCI were randomized to a biodegradable polymer sirolimus-eluting stent compared with a durable polymer everolimus-eluting stent.



RESULTS

- Primary endpoint: target lesion failure at 1 year occurred in 4% of the biodegradable polymer stent compared with 6% of the durable polymer stent (prespecified criterion for superiority met)
- Definite or probable stent thrombosis: 2% with biodegradable polymer stent vs. 2% with durable polymer stent

CONCLUSIONS

- Among patients with STEMI undergoing primary PCI, the ultra-thin biodegradable polymer sirolimus-eluting stent was superior to the durable polymer everolimus-eluting stent
- The biodegradable polymer stent design was associated with less target lesion revascularization compared with the durable polymer stent

Iglesias JF, et al. *Lancet* 2019;Sep 1:[Epub]