



Aalborg Universitet

AALBORG UNIVERSITY
DENMARK

Everolimus-Eluting Versus Biolimus-Eluting Coronary Stent Implantation in Patients With and Without Diabetes Mellitus

Gyldenkerne, Christine; Olesen, Kevin K W; Jensen, Lisette O; Junker, Anders; Veien, Karsten T; Terkelsen, Christian J; Kristensen, Steen D; Thim, Troels; Jensen, Svend E; Raungaard, Bent; Aaroe, Jens; Kahlert, Johnny; Villadsen, Anton B; Bøtker, Hans Erik; Christiansen, Evald H; Maeng, Michael

Published in:

The American Journal of Cardiology

DOI (link to publication from Publisher):

[10.1016/j.amjcard.2019.05.060](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2019.05.060)

Creative Commons License

CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

Publication date:

2019

Document Version

Accepted author manuscript, peer reviewed version

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Gyldenkerne, C., Olesen, K. K. W., Jensen, L. O., Junker, A., Veien, K. T., Terkelsen, C. J., Kristensen, S. D., Thim, T., Jensen, S. E., Raungaard, B., Aaroe, J., Kahlert, J., Villadsen, A. B., Bøtker, H. E., Christiansen, E. H., & Maeng, M. (2019). Everolimus-Eluting Versus Biolimus-Eluting Coronary Stent Implantation in Patients With and Without Diabetes Mellitus. *The American Journal of Cardiology*, 124(5), 671-677. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2019.05.060>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- ? Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- ? You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- ? You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Everolimus-Eluting Versus Biolimus-Eluting Coronary Stent Implantation in Patients With and Without Diabetes Mellitus



Christine Gyldenkerne BSc , Kevin K.W. Olesen MD ,
Lisette O. Jensen MD DMSci , Anders Junker MD ,
Karsten T. Veien MD , Christian J. Terkelsen MD DMSci ,
Steen D. Kristensen MD DMSci , Troels Thim MD PhD ,
Svend E. Jensen MD PhD , Bent Raungaard MD PhD ,
Jens Aaroe MD , Johnny Kahlert MSc , Anton B. Villadsen MD ,
Hans Erik Bøtker MD DMSci , Evald H. Christiansen MD PhD ,
Michael Maeng MD PhD

PII: S0002-9149(19)30640-X
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2019.05.060>
Reference: AJC 24002

To appear in: *The American Journal of Cardiology*

Received date: 28 February 2019
Revised date: 23 May 2019

Please cite this article as: Christine Gyldenkerne BSc , Kevin K.W. Olesen MD ,
Lisette O. Jensen MD DMSci , Anders Junker MD , Karsten T. Veien MD ,
Christian J. Terkelsen MD DMSci , Steen D. Kristensen MD DMSci , Troels Thim MD PhD ,
Svend E. Jensen MD PhD , Bent Raungaard MD PhD , Jens Aaroe MD , Johnny Kahlert MSc ,
Anton B. Villadsen MD , Hans Erik Bøtker MD DMSci , Evald H. Christiansen MD PhD ,
Michael Maeng MD PhD , Everolimus-Eluting Versus Biolimus-Eluting Coronary Stent Implantation
in Patients With and Without Diabetes Mellitus, *The American Journal of Cardiology* (2019), doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2019.05.060>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

**Everolimus-Eluting Versus Biolimus-Eluting Coronary Stent Implantation in Patients
With and Without Diabetes Mellitus**

Running head: SORT OUT VIII Diabetes Substudy

Christine Gyldenkerne BSc^a, Kevin K. W. Olesen MD^{a,b}, Lisette O. Jensen MD DMSci^c,
Anders Junker MD^c, Karsten T. Veien MD^c, Christian J. Terkelsen MD DMSci^a, Steen D.
Kristensen MD DMSci^a, Troels Thim MD PhD^a, Svend E. Jensen MD PhD^d, Bent Raungaard
MD PhD^d, Jens Aaroe MD^d, Johnny Kahlert MSc^b, Anton B. Villadsen MD^d, Hans Erik
Bøtker MD DMSci^a, Evald H. Christiansen MD PhD^a, Michael Maeng MD PhD^a

^{a)} Department of Cardiology, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark

^{b)} Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark

^{c)} Department of Cardiology, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark

^{d)} Department of Cardiology, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark

Corresponding author:

Michael Maeng, MD, PhD

Department of Cardiology, Aarhus University Hospital

Palle Juul-Jensens Boulevard 99, 8200 Aarhus N, Denmark

Phone: +45 99 364 429

Email: michael.maeng@ki.au.dk

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is associated with a higher risk of target lesion revascularization (TLR) after percutaneous coronary intervention. We compared clinical outcomes in patients with and without diabetes mellitus, treated with everolimus-eluting stents (EES; Synergy; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, MA, USA) or biolimus-eluting stents (BES; BioMatrix NeoFlex; Biosensors Interventional Technologies Pte Ltd., Singapore). In total, 2,764 patients were randomized to stent implantation with EES (n=1,385, diabetes: n=250) or the BES (n=1,379, diabetes: n=262), stratified by sex and diabetes. The primary endpoint, target lesion failure (TLF), was a composite of cardiac death, target-lesion myocardial infarction, or TLR at 12 months. Secondary endpoints included individual components of TLF, all-cause death, and stent thrombosis. TLF was 2.1% lower in the EES vs the BES groups in patients with diabetes (3.6% vs 5.7%; RR 0.61, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.27-1.41) and similar in patients without diabetes (4.1% vs 4.0%; RR 0.99, 95% CI 0.66-1.51). Among patients with diabetes, the point estimates of the individual components of TLF also favored the EES but confidence intervals were wide. No interaction between stent type and presence of diabetes was found. The current subgroup analysis found that a thin-strut EES as compared to a thicker-strut BES had a numerically lower TLF rate among patients with diabetes, but the subgroup analysis was underpowered for definite conclusions.

Key Words

drug-eluting stent, percutaneous coronary intervention, randomized clinical trial, diabetes

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is associated with an increased risk of restenosis and major adverse cardiovascular events after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).¹⁻³ Guidelines recommend implantation of new-generation drug-eluting stents (DES) in diabetes patients undergoing PCI due to higher safety and efficacy compared to early-generation DES and bare-metal stents.⁴ The Scandinavian Organization for Randomized Trials with Clinical Outcome (SORT OUT) VIII trial compared 2 new-generation DES with biodegradable polymers: the thin-strut platinum-chromium everolimus-eluting stent (EES; Synergy) versus the stainless-steel biolimus-eluting stent (BES; BioMatrix NeoFlex). At 12-month follow-up, EES was non-inferior to BES with respect to target lesion failure (TLF) in routine clinical care patients.⁵ In this prespecified substudy, we examined 12-month clinical outcomes in patients with and without diabetes treated with EES or BES.

Methods

SORT OUT VIII is a randomized, multi-centre, all-comers, two-arm, non-inferiority trial comparing EES to BES in treating coronary and graft lesions. Patients were eligible if they were ≥ 18 years old, had chronic stable coronary artery disease or acute coronary syndromes, and ≥ 1 coronary or graft lesion with $>50\%$ diameter stenosis. A detailed description of study protocol, including inclusion and exclusion criteria, was reported in the main publication.⁵ This trial was registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02093845).

Block randomization by centre was used to assign patients in a 1:1 ratio to receive the EES (Synergy; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, MA, USA) or the BES (BioMatrix NeoFlex; Biosensors Interventional Technologies Pte Ltd., Singapore). The allocation sequence was computer-generated and stratified by sex and presence of diabetes. Patients were considered

to have diabetes if they received glucose-lowering medications or reported dietary treatment for diabetes combined with haemoglobin A1c above the diagnostic threshold for diabetes.^{3,6-8}

The primary endpoint, TLF, was a composite of safety (cardiac death and myocardial infarction [MI] not clearly attributable to a non-target lesion) and efficacy (clinically indicated target lesion revascularization [TLR]) within 12 months. Secondary endpoints were: cardiac death; all-cause death; MI; clinically indicated TLR; clinically indicated target vessel revascularization (TVR); definite, probable, or possible stent thrombosis; device delivery failure; and patient-related composite endpoint defined as a combination of all-cause death, any MI, and any clinically indicated revascularization (TVR and non-TVR).

Distributions of continuous variables in the study groups were compared using 2-sample t test (or Cochran test in the case of unequal variance) or the Mann-Whitney U test, depending on whether data followed a normal distribution. Distributions of categorical variables were evaluated using the χ^2 test. Follow-up began on the date of the index PCI procedure and continued until the date of an endpoint event, death, emigration, or 12 months after stent implantation, whichever came first. Cumulative incidence curves were constructed based on cumulative incidence of endpoint events, accounting for competing risk of death. Rate ratios (RRs) were calculated using BES as reference. All analyses were performed following intention-to-treat principles. P-values were 2-sided with a significance threshold of <0.05. We used SAS version 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) for all statistical analyses.

Results

A total of 2,764 patients were included in the study. In the BES group, 2 patients were censored due to emigration (on day 42 and 307). None were lost to follow-up.

Baseline patient characteristics (Table 1) and procedural characteristics (Table 2) were well balanced in both diabetes and non-diabetes patients treated with EES versus BES. Compared to patients without diabetes, those with diabetes had higher body mass index, were more often treated for hypertension and hypercholesterolemia, and more frequently had a history of MI, PCI, and coronary artery bypass grafting. Furthermore, diabetes patients had a greater burden of comorbidity, and fewer were active smokers. Patients with diabetes were more commonly treated with >1 stent and fewer received bivalirudin compared to patients without diabetes, the latter reflecting a lower number of STEMI patients in the diabetes subgroup.

The clinical endpoints are presented in Figure 1. The cumulative risk of TLF is illustrated in Figure 2. At 12-month follow-up, TLF was 3.6% in the EES group and 5.7% in the BES group in patients with diabetes (RR 0.61, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.27-1.41). In patients with diabetes, the RRs of secondary endpoints were in favor of the EES, but CI's were wide and none of the endpoints were statistically significant. Patients without diabetes had a similar risk of both TLF (4.1% with EES vs 4.0% with BES; RR 0.99, 95% CI 0.66-1.51) and the secondary endpoints. No interaction between stent type and presence of diabetes was found.

Discussion

This SORT OUT VIII substudy provides a 12-month head-to-head comparison of the Synergy EES and the BioMatrix NeoFlex BES in patients with and without diabetes. Our trial showed no significant differences between stent type neither for patients with diabetes nor for patients without diabetes. However, event rates were consistently lower in the EES group

compared to the BES group among patients with diabetes and the lack of significance may reflect insufficient power in a subgroup analysis.

SORT OUT VIII is the first trial comparing the EES vs BES.⁵ These stents differ concerning strut thickness (74-79 μm vs 112 μm), absorption period of the polymer (~4 months vs ~6-9 months), stent material (platinum chromium vs stainless steel), and the eluted drug. Thinner stent struts have been associated with less thrombogenicity⁹ and superior clinical outcomes with reduced risk of restenosis.^{10,11} Accordingly, experimental results have demonstrated less acute thrombogenicity of the thin-strut Synergy EES compared to the BioMatrix BES.¹² In the main SORT OUT VIII publication, however, we found non-inferiority between the 2 DES.⁵

Diabetes patients may serve as a “stress test” when evaluating the clinical performance of stents due to increased risk of restenosis and major adverse cardiovascular events after PCI.¹⁻³ Thus, our study suggests a potential 39% relative risk reduction of TLF with EES compared to BES, although the wide CIs make this point estimate uncertain. Moreover, as illustrated in Figure 1, the point estimates favor EES for all endpoints among patients with diabetes. Additionally, rate of stent delivery failure was twice as high in the BES treated diabetes patients. This is likely associated with BES having thicker struts and thus being more difficult to advance in complex lesions.

As previously demonstrated in other SORT OUT substudies, patients with diabetes showed greater differences between first-generation DES and second-generation DES than patients without diabetes.^{6,7} Second-generation DES, however, have narrowed the gap between different DES, also in patients with diabetes.^{8,13,14} In the SORT OUT III diabetes substudy, major adverse cardiac events differed between the Cypher sirolimus-eluting stent (SES) and the Endeavor zotarolimus-eluting stent (ZES) at 18-month follow-up (4.8% vs

18.3%) and 5-year follow-up (18.5% vs 28.4%).^{6,7} Major adverse cardiac events occurring between 12 to 60 months follow-up, however, did not differ between SES and ZES (15% in both groups).⁷ In the SORT OUT IV diabetes substudy, the Xience V EES had a 5.5% lower risk of major adverse cardiac events than the Cypher Select+ SES (10.3% vs 15.8%) at 18-month follow-up.³ In SORT OUT VII, 2-year TLF rate was similar in diabetes patients treated with 2 new-generation DES (Orsiro SES 9.3% vs Nobori BES 9.4%), both using a bioabsorbable polymer for drug delivery.⁸ Finally, in the BIONICS trial, outcomes were similar between patients treated with ridaforolimus-eluting and zotarolimus-eluting stents at 2-year follow-up, regardless of diabetes status.¹³ Here we found that TLF was numerically lower with the Synergy EES compared to the BioMatrix NeoFlex BES in patients with diabetes, which is comparable to the BIO-RESORT trial that also reported numerically fewer TLF events with the Synergy EES compared to the Resolute Integrity ZES (5.9% vs 8.1%) at 12-month follow-up in patients with diabetes.¹⁵

The present study has limitations. First, this subgroup analysis, as is any subgroup, would not have sufficient power in the individual subgroups. A sufficiently powered study (alpha 0.05, beta 0.2) in diabetes patients would require approximately 1600 diabetes patients per stent group to adequately confirm the observed 2.1% TLF difference. Second, the registry-based endpoint design with adjudication by an endpoint committee corresponds to outcome assessment in conventional randomized clinical trials, the only exceptions being stent thrombosis and TVR/TLR that were classified by 2 dedicated PCI operators.⁵

In conclusion, the SORT OUT VIII diabetes substudy showed no significant differences between the biodegradable-polymer Synergy EES and the biodegradable-polymer BioMatrix NeoFlex BES at 1-year follow-up in patients with and without diabetes.

Disclosures

LOJ has received research grants from Boston Scientific, Biotronik, Biosensors, St Jude Medical and Terumo to her institution and honoraria from Biotronik.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1. Armstrong EJ, Rutledge JC, Rogers JH. Coronary artery revascularization in patients with diabetes mellitus. *Circulation* 2013;128:1675-1685.
2. Maeng M, Jensen LO, Kaltoft A, Hansen HH, Bottcher M, Lassen JF, Thayssen P, Krusell LR, Rasmussen K, Pedersen L, Sorensen HT, Johnsen SP, Thuesen L. Comparison of stent thrombosis, myocardial infarction, and mortality following drug-eluting versus bare-metal stent coronary intervention in patients with diabetes mellitus. *The American journal of cardiology* 2008;102:165-172.
3. Jensen LO, Thayssen P, Junker A, Maeng M, Tilsted HH, Kaltoft A, Hansen KN, Christiansen EH, Kristensen SD, Ravkilde J, Madsen M, Sorensen HT, Thuesen L, Lassen JF. Comparison of outcomes in patients with versus without diabetes mellitus after revascularization with everolimus- and sirolimus-eluting stents (from the SORT OUT IV trial). *The American journal of cardiology* 2012;110:1585-1591.
4. Sousa-Uva M, Neumann FJ, Ahlsson A, Alfonso F, Banning AP, Benedetto U, Byrne RA, Collet JP, Falk V, Head SJ, Juni P, Kastrati A, Koller A, Kristensen SD, Niebauer J, Richter DJ, Seferovic PM, Sibbing D, Stefanini GG, Windecker S, Yadav R, Zembala MO. 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization. *European journal of cardio-thoracic surgery* 2018;55:4-90.
5. Maeng M, Christiansen EH, Raungaard B, Kahlert J, Terkelsen CJ, Kristensen SD, Carstensen S, Aaroe J, Jensen SE, Villadsen A, Lassen JF, Thim T, Eftekharia A, Veien KT, Hansen KN, Junker A, Bøtker HE, Jensen LO. Everolimus-eluting versus biolimus-eluting stents with biodegradable polymers in unselected patients undergoing percutaneous coronary

intervention: a randomized non-inferiority trial with 1-year follow-up. *Accepted for publication in JACC Cardiovascular interventions* 2019.

6. Maeng M, Jensen LO, Tilsted HH, Kaltoft A, Kelbaek H, Abildgaard U, Villadsen A, Aaroe J, Thayssen P, Krusell LR, Christiansen EH, Botker HE, Kristensen SD, Ravkilde J, Madsen M, Sorensen HT, Rasmussen K, Thuesen L, Lassen JF. Outcome of sirolimus-eluting versus zotarolimus-eluting coronary stent implantation in patients with and without diabetes mellitus (a SORT OUT III Substudy). *The American journal of cardiology* 2011;108:1232-1237.
7. Olesen KK, Tilsted HH, Jensen LO, Kaltoft A, Krusell LR, Ravkilde J, Christiansen EH, Madsen M, Thayssen P, Sorensen HT, Lassen JF, Maeng M. Long-term outcome of sirolimus-eluting and zotarolimus-eluting coronary stent implantation in patients with and without diabetes mellitus (a Danish organization for randomized trials on clinical outcome III substudy). *The American journal of cardiology* 2015;115:298-302.
8. Ellert J, Christiansen EH, Maeng M, Raungaard B, Jensen SE, Kristensen SD, Veien KT, Junker AB, Jakobsen L, Aaroe J, Terkelsen CJ, Kahlert J, Villadsen AB, Botker HE, Jensen LO. Impact of diabetes on clinical outcomes after revascularization with sirolimus-eluting and biolimus-eluting stents with biodegradable polymer from the SORT OUT VII trial. *Catheterization and cardiovascular interventions* 2018;93:567-573.
9. Kolandaivelu K, Swaminathan R, Gibson WJ, Kolachalama VB, Nguyen-Ehrenreich KL, Giddings VL, Coleman L, Wong GK, Edelman ER. Stent thrombogenicity early in high-risk interventional settings is driven by stent design and deployment and protected by polymer-drug coatings. *Circulation* 2011;123:1400-1409.
10. Kastrati A, Mehilli J, Dirschinger J, Dotzer F, Schuhlen H, Neumann FJ, Fleckenstein M, Pfafferott C, Seyfarth M, Schomig A. Intracoronary stenting and angiographic results: strut

thickness effect on restenosis outcome (ISAR-STEREO) trial. *Circulation* 2001;103:2816-2821.

11. Pache J, Kastrati A, Mehilli J, Schuhlen H, Dotzer F, Hausleiter J, Fleckenstein M, Neumann FJ, Sattelberger U, Schmitt C, Muller M, Dirschinger J, Schomig A. Intracoronary stenting and angiographic results: strut thickness effect on restenosis outcome (ISAR-STEREO-2) trial. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 2003;41:1283-1288.

12. Koppa T, Cheng Q, Yahagi K, Mori H, Sanchez OD, Feygin J, Wittchow E, Kolodgie FD, Virmani R, Joner M. Thrombogenicity and early vascular healing response in metallic biodegradable polymer-based and fully bioabsorbable drug-eluting stents. *Circulation Cardiovascular interventions* 2015;8:e002427.

13. Konigstein M, Ben-Yehuda O, Smits PC, Love MP, Banai S, Perlman GY, Golomb M, Ozan MO, Liu M, Leon MB, Stone GW, Kandzari DE. Outcomes Among Diabetic Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Contemporary Drug-Eluting Stents: Analysis From the BIONICS Randomized Trial. *JACC Cardiovascular interventions* 2018;11:2467-2476.

14. Kedhi E, Genereux P, Palmerini T, McAndrew TC, Parise H, Mehran R, Dangas GD, Stone GW. Impact of coronary lesion complexity on drug-eluting stent outcomes in patients with and without diabetes mellitus: analysis from 18 pooled randomized trials. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 2014;63:2111-2118.

15. von Birgelen C, Kok MM, van der Heijden LC, Danse PW, Schotborgh CE, Scholte M, Gin R, Somi S, van Houwelingen KG, Stoel MG, de Man F, Louwerenburg JHW, Hartmann M, Zocca P, Linssen GCM, van der Palen J, Doggen CJM, Lowik MM. Very thin strut biodegradable polymer everolimus-eluting and sirolimus-eluting stents versus durable

polymer zotarolimus-eluting stents in allcomers with coronary artery disease (BIO-RESORT):
a three-arm, randomised, non-inferiority trial. *Lancet* 2016;388:2607-2617.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

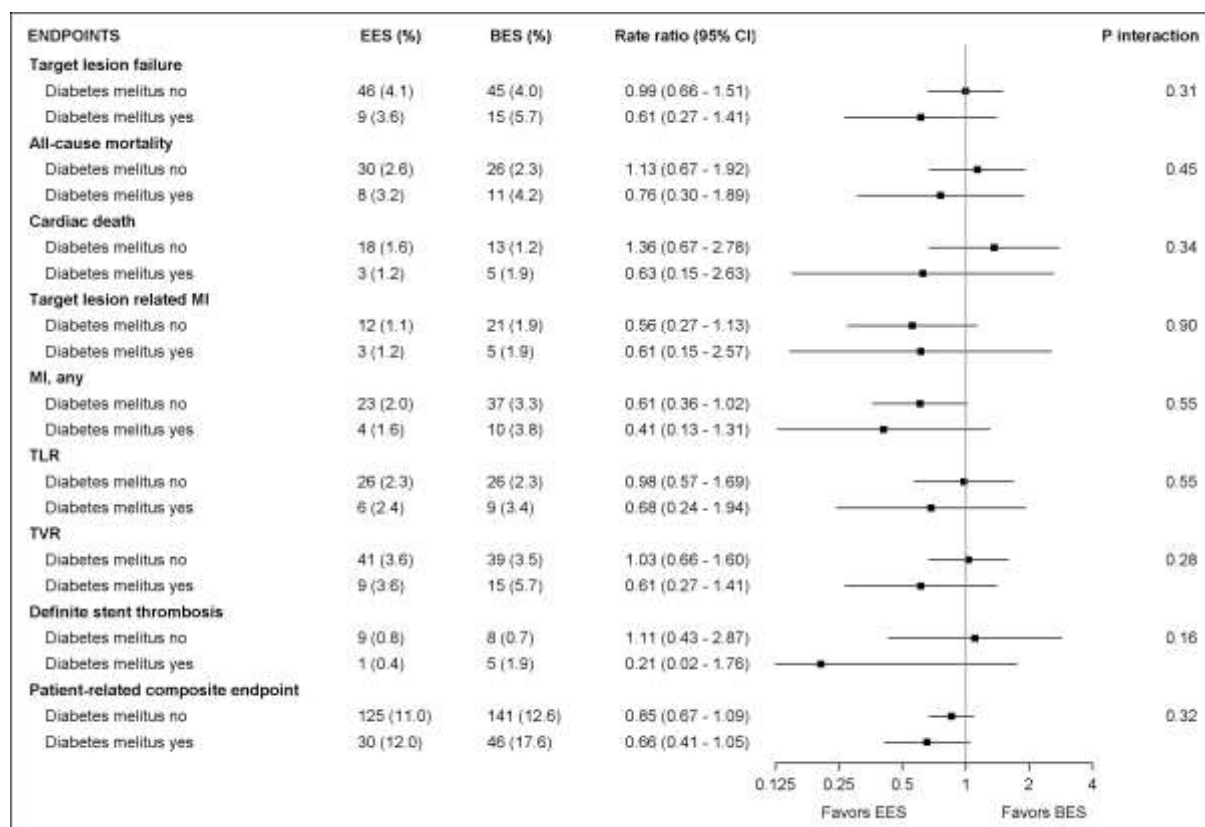
FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. One-year clinical outcomes among randomized patients with and without diabetes mellitus treated with everolimus-eluting stents (EES) or biolimus-eluting stents (BES). CI = confidence interval; MI = myocardial infarction; TLR = target lesion revascularization; TVR = target vessel revascularization. Values are presented as number of patients (percentage).

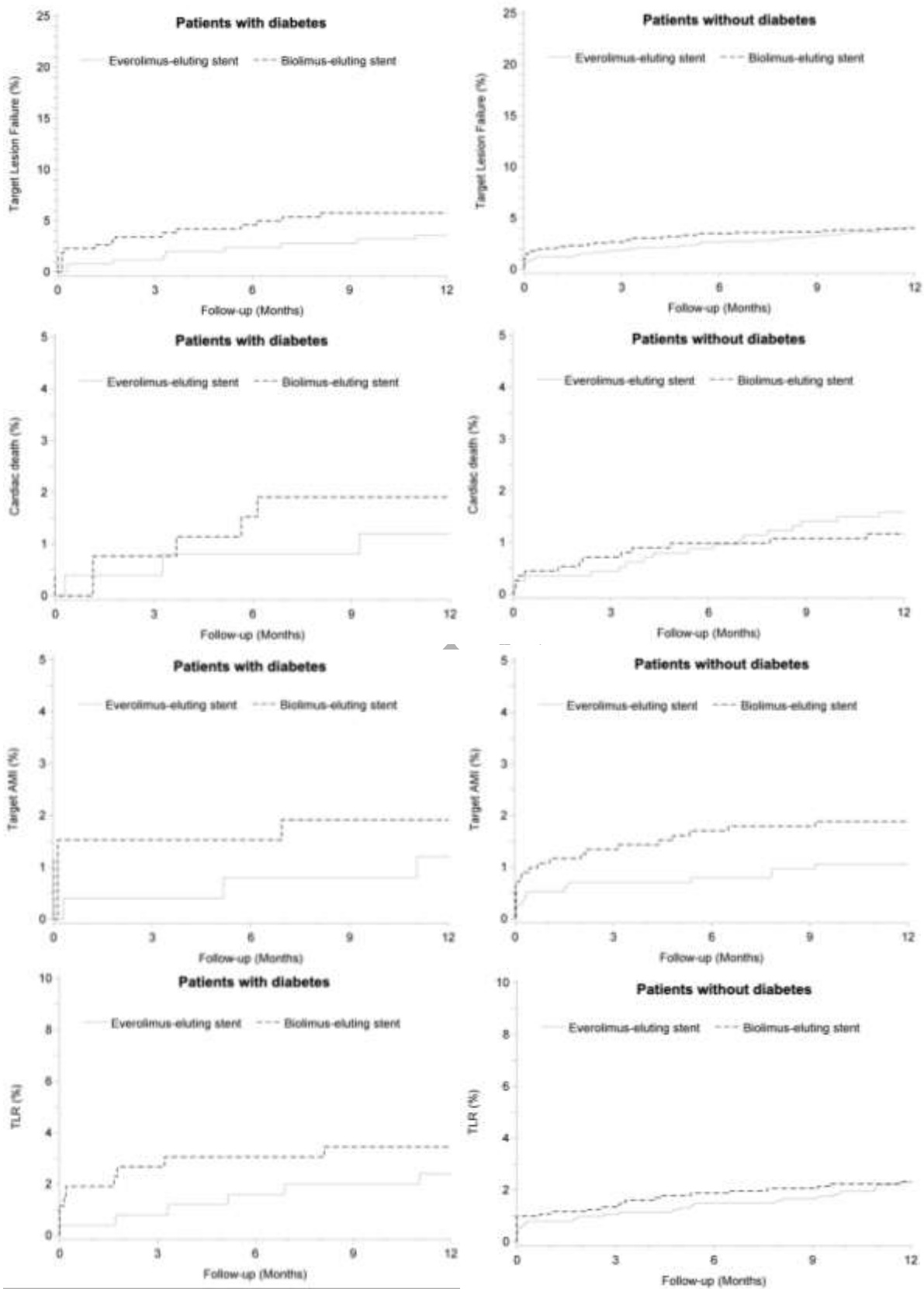


Figure 2. Event rates of target lesion failure and the individual components (cardiac death,

target vessel-related myocardial infarction, and target lesion revascularization [TLR]) in patients with and without diabetes after implantation with everolimus-eluting (solid line) or biolimus-eluting (dotted line) stents during 12-month follow-up. AMI = acute myocardial infarction.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of patients with and without diabetes mellitus

Variable	Patients with diabetes			Patients without diabetes			P value diabetes vs non-diabetes
	Everolimus-eluting stent (n=250)	Biolimus-eluting stent (n=262)	P-value	Everolimus-eluting stent (n=1,135)	Biolimus-eluting stent (n=1,117)	P-value	
Age (years), mean±SD	66.6±11.3	67.1±10.7	0.62	66.3±11.1	66.1±10.6	0.78	0.09
Men	180 (72.0%)	194 (74.0%)	0.60	880 (77.5%)	862 (77.2%)	0.84	0.04
Current smoker	67 (28.4%)	55 (22.0%)	0.10	351 (32.5%)	330 (31.1%)	0.51	0.004
Body mass index, (kg/m ²), mean±SD	29.8±5.9	30.0±7.8	0.78	27.3±4.4	27.3±4.5	0.96	<0.001
Hypertension	185 (74.0%)	210 (80.2%)	0.25	592 (52.2%)	585 (52.4%)	0.11	<0.001
Hypercholesterolemia	187 (74.8%)	197 (75.2%)	0.97	561 (49.4%)	527 (47.2%)	0.42	<0.001
Previous myocardial infarction	60 (24.0%)	60 (22.9%)	0.79	181 (15.9%)	166 (14.9%)	0.57	<0.001
Previous percutaneous coronary intervention	55 (22.0%)	78 (29.8%)	0.13	191 (16.8%)	199 (17.8%)	0.81	<0.001
Previous coronary artery bypass grafting	40 (16.1%)	31 (12.0%)	0.18	104 (9.2%)	81 (7.3%)	0.11	<0.001
Clinical presentation			0.09			0.98	<0.001
ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction	32 (12.8%)	37 (14.1%)		255 (22.5%)	247 (22.1%)		
Non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction/unstable angina pectoris	96 (38.4%)	75 (28.6%)		370 (32.6%)	370 (33.1%)		
Stable angina pectoris	106 (42.4%)	136 (51.9%)		472 (41.6%)	460 (41.2%)		
Other	16 (6.4%)	14 (5.3%)		38 (3.3%)	40 (3.6%)		
Anti-diabetes treatment			0.07				
Diet-only	13 (5.2%)	21 (8.0%)					
Non-insulin medication	119 (47.6%)	145 (55.3%)					
Insulin (±non-insulin medication)	89 (35.6%)	77 (29.4%)					
Missing	29 (11.6%)	19 (7.3%)					
Comorbidity Index score			0.89			0.45	<0.001
0	62 (24.8%)	68 (26.0%)		681 (60.0%)	699 (62.6%)		
1-2	101 (40.4%)	108 (41.2%)		353 (31.1%)	327 (29.3%)		
≥3	87 (34.8%)	86 (32.8%)		101 (8.9%)	91 (8.1%)		

Values are presented as number of patients (percentage) unless otherwise stated.

Table 2. Baseline lesion and procedure characteristics of patients with and without diabetes mellitus

Variable	Patients with diabetes			Patients without diabetes			P value diabetes vs non-diabetes
	Everolimus-eluting stent (n=250)	Biolimus-eluting stent (n=262)	P-value	Everolimus-eluting stent (n=1,135)	Biolimus-eluting stent (n=1,117)	P-value	
Number of lesions	322	331		1,403	1,339		
Target lesions per patient			0.70			0.64	0.16
1	154 (62.6%)	157 (61.1%)		751 (66.3%)	758 (68.0%)		
2	61 (24.8%)	69 (26.8%)		248 (21.9%)	233 (20.9%)		
3	18 (7.3%)	24 (9.3%)		87 (7.7%)	79 (7.1%)		
>3	13 (5.2%)	7 (2.7%)		46 (11.8%)	44 (4.0%)		
Target lesion coronary vessel			0.70			0.45	0.10
Left main	10 (3.1%)	11 (3.3%)		33 (2.4%)	22 (1.6%)		
Left ant. descending	120 (37.3%)	137 (41.4%)		598 (42.6%)	575 (42.9%)		
Left circumflex	78 (24.2%)	72 (21.8%)		289 (20.6%)	303 (22.6%)		
Right	103 (32.0%)	104 (31.4%)		458 (32.6%)	414 (30.9%)		
Saphenous vein graft	11 (3.4%)	7 (2.1%)		25 (1.8%)	25 (1.9%)		
Lesion type			0.46			0.97	0.25
A	46 (14.3%)	46 (13.9%)		174 (12.4%)	172 (12.8%)		
B1	85 (26.4%)	106 (32.0%)		425 (30.3%)	398 (29.7%)		
B2	70 (21.7%)	64 (19.3%)		334 (23.8%)	314 (23.5%)		
C	121 (37.6%)	115 (34.7%)		470 (33.5%)	455 (34.0%)		
Long-term total occlusion lesions	16 (5.0%)	17 (5.1%)	0.94	63 (4.5%)	74 (5.6%)	0.21	0.96
Bifurcation lesions	60 (18.7%)	53 (16.0%)	0.37	231 (16.5%)	218 (16.4%)	0.90	0.59
Lesion length (mm), median: Q1-Q3	15.0 (10.0-22.0)	14.0 (10.0-20.0)	0.53	15.0 (11.0-20.0)	15.0 (10.0-21.0)	0.60	0.05
Reference vessel size, (mm), median: Q1-Q3	3.2 (3.0-3.7)	3.2 (3.0-3.5)	0.45	3.4 (3.0-3.7)	3.3 (3.0-3.6)	0.15	0.12
Total stent length (mm), median: Q1-Q3							
Per patient	24.0 (16.0-36.0)	24.0 (14.0-35.0)	0.52	21.0 (16.0-33.0)	23.5 (14.0-33.0)	0.18	0.64
Per lesion	19.0 (12.0-24.0)	18.0 (14.0-24.0)	0.40	20.0 (16.0-26.0)	18.0 (14.0-26.5)	0.30	0.02
>1 stent used	92 (37.4)	100 (38.9)	0.73	244 (21.5)	230 (20.6)	0.60	0.02
Maximum pressure (atm), median: Q1-Q3	18.0 (14.0-20.0)	17.0 (14.0-20.0)	0.19	16.0 (14.0-20.0)	16.0 (14.0-20.0)	0.23	0.09
Direct stenting	33 (10.4%)	37 (11.3%)	0.69	172 (12.3%)	175 (13.1%)	0.53	0.21
Stent delivery failure	4 (1.2%)	8 (2.4%)	0.26	25 (1.8%)	36 (2.7%)	0.11	0.69
Length of procedure (min), median: Q1-Q3	24.0 (16.0-36.0)	24.0 (14.0-35.0)	0.52	20.0 (13.0-33.0)	21.0 (14.0-33.0)	0.36	0.60
Fluoroscopic time (min), median: Q1-Q3	6.1 (3.9-10.1)	6.5 (3.8-11.0)	0.65	6.0 (3.3-10.7)	6.0 (3.5-11.0)	0.40	0.21
Contrast (ml), median: Q1-Q3	80.0 (50.0-110.0)	80.0 (50.0-120.0)	0.18	80.0 (50.0-110.0)	80.0 (50.0-125.0)	0.09	0.88
Use of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors	6 (2.4%)	12 (4.6%)	0.18	31 (2.7%)	33 (3.0%)	0.75	0.42
Use of Bivalirudin	36 (15.9%)	32 (13.1%)	0.31	265 (25.0%)	249 (23.9%)	0.86	<0.001

Values are presented as number of patients (percentage) unless otherwise stated.

Q1 = 1st quartile; Q3 = 3rd quartile.