CONCLUSIONS We report satisfactory 6-month outcomes of first-in-man (FIM) implants with the Tendyne Bioprosthetic Mitral Valve System. All were living independently at home at 6-months.

CATEGORIES STRUCTURAL: Valvular Disease: Mitral

MODERATED POSTERS: VASCULAR

Tuesday, October 13, 2015, 4:00 PM-6:00 PM
Abstract nos: 160 - 169

TCT-160
A Novel Thin Strut (100 μm) Sirolimus-Eluting Bioresorbable Scaffold With Hybrid Cell Design: Preclinical Evaluation in Porcine Coronary Arteries

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BACKGROUND The first-in-class and most widely commercially available bioresorbable scaffold (BRS) Absorb has strut thickness of 150 microns, far exceeding those of contemporary drug-eluting stents. As such, it has potential for delivery challenges and higher thrombogenicity. As such, decreasing the BRS strut thickness with no adverse effect on its biomechanics seems desirable. The aim of the study was to assess safety and efficacy of a novel thin strut (100 μm) sirolimus eluting BRS (MeRest100, Meril Life Sciences, Gujarat, India) in porcine coronary arteries.

METHODS A total of 34 coronary segments of 14 healthy swine were implanted with 24 thin strut sirolimus eluting MeRest100 BRS and 10 Absorb scaffolds at 110% overstretch. To date, angiographic and optical coherence tomography (OCT) imaging were performed after 1 and 3 months (MeRest100 n=19 and Absorb n=8 at each time point). Of the entire cohort, 3 animals were euthanized at each time point and coronary segments were harvested for histological evaluation.

RESULTS The animals in both groups were comparable with regard to weight, clinical status, baseline vessel size and procedural characteristics. All procedures were completed with no complications. At the implantation procedure there was no statistical difference in angiographic, minimal lumen diameter (MLD)-based percent acute recoil between MeRest100 and Absorb (respectively: 13% ± 7% vs. 10% ± 5% p=0.18). OCT evaluation demonstrated no differences in metrics of neointimal proliferation in MeRest100 when compared to Absorb at 1- and 3-month follow up. Angiographic results corresponded to OCT and showed similar results without statistical differences in MLD and late loss at both time points. OCT and angiographic results are summarized in the table. Histological analysis at 1-month follow up revealed comparable results in MeRest100 and Absorb in % area stenosis (respectively: 28.7 ± 12.6% vs. 27.3±2.5% p=0.86), neointimal area (respectively 1.7±0.82 vs. 1.95±0.35 mm2 p=0.22) and in qualitative parameters of vascular healing. Three-month histological results will be available by the time of the meeting.

TCT-161
Development of a new prediction rule for chronic total occlusion recanalization failure: The Prospective Global Registry for the Study of Chronic Total Occlusion Intervention (PROGRESS CTO) score

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BACKGROUND The J-CTO (Multicenter Chronic Total Occlusion [CTO] Registry in Japan) score was developed to predict the probability of successful guidewire crossing within 30 minutes. However, guidewire crossing alone does not ensure final success of CTO PCI. We therefore sought to develop a novel parsimonious scoring system to estimate the likelihood of technical success.

METHODS We examined 781 CTO percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) performed using the “hybrid” approach and included in the Prospective Global Registry for the Study of Chronic Total Occlusion Intervention (PROGRESS CTO). To develop the “PROGRESS CTO” score we analyzed clinical and angiographic parameters using a derivation and validation cohort (including sampling ratio). Variables with strong association with technical failure in multivariable analysis were assigned 1 point and a 4-point score was developed from summing all points. The PROGRESS CTO score was subsequently compared with the J-CTO score in the validation cohort.

RESULTS Technical success was achieved in 726 lesions (92.9%). Factors associated with technical success on multivariable analysis included proximal cap ambiguity (beta coefficient b=0.88, moderate/severe tortuosity (b=1.18), left circumflex artery CTO PCI (b=0.99), and absence of “interventional” collaterals (b=0.88). The resulting PROGRESS CTO score demonstrated good calibration and discriminatory capacity in the derivation (Hosmer-Lemeshow χ²=2.653, p=0.268 and receiver operator characteristic [ROC] area=0.778) and validation subset (Hosmer-Lemeshow χ²=5.333, p=0.070 and ROC area=0.720). In the validation cohort, the PROGRESS CTO and J-CTO performed similarly in predicting final procedural success and guidewire crossing at 30 minutes, respectively (ROC area 0.720 vs. 0.746, area under the curve AUC difference=0.026, 95% confidence interval=0.093 to 0.144).

CONCLUSIONS The PROGRESS CTO score is a novel useful tool for estimating technical success in CTO PCI performed using the hybrid approach.

CONCLUSIONS The novel sirolimus-eluting BRS with thinner struts and hybrid cell design showed similar radial strength and equivalent inhibition of neointimal proliferation when compared to the benchmark Absorb BVS up to 90 days in normal porcine coronary arteries.

CATEGORIES CORONARY: Stents: Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffolds
KEYWORDS Animal model, Bioresorbable scaffold, Optical coherence tomography
BACKGROUND The coronary sinus (CS) Reducer is a recently introduced device to treat patients with severe anginal symptoms who are refractory to optimal medical therapy and not amenable for conventional revascularization. We aimed to assess the safety and efficacy of the CS Reducer in a "real world" cohort of patients with refractory angina.

METHODS This is a single center retrospective registry. Patients with severe anginal symptoms, objective evidence of myocardial ischemia using any modality and without options for conventional revascularization were regarded eligible for CS Reducer implantation.

RESULTS Twenty-three patients (74.0% male, mean age 70±8 years) underwent CS Reducer implantation (91.0% previous bypass surgery, 48.0% previous myocardial infarction, 83.0% previous percutaneous intervention, 52.0% diabetes mellitus). The safety endpoint (successful delivery and deployment) was met in all patients. One patient suffered a procedure-related access site complication (neck hematoma), which was treated conservatively. After a median follow-up of 9 [8-14] months the efficacy endpoint (any reduction in Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) class with revascularization free survival) was reached in 17 patients (74.0%). The majority of patients (78.3%) experienced an improvement of clinical symptoms: 8 (34.8%) by 1 CCS class, 8 (34.8%) by 2 CCS classes (1 of them underwent a revascularization at follow up) and 2 (8.7%) by 3 CCS classes. One patient died 4 month after implantation because of progressive heart failure (no association with the CS Reducer implantation).

CONCLUSIONS In this single center ‘real-world’ experience, the CS Reducer implantation was safe and demonstrated clinical efficacy in the treatment of refractory angina at mid-term follow-up.