TCT-686
T-stenting with Two Drug-Eluting Stents Versus One Drug-Eluting Stent with Side Branch PTCA: Long-term Pathological Findings in Bifurcation Lesions
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Background: In bifurcations, 2-stent strategy is usually associated with higher restenosis rate than a 1-stent strategy (provisional stenting).

Methods: 15 ovine coronary bifurcations received main vessel Cypher stents and then were allocated to group T (n=8; T-stenting of the side branch with Cypher) or group P (n=7; PTCA of the side branch). At 180 days, the proximal, carina and distal segments of the bifurcation underwent radiographic and histologic evaluation.

Results: All morphometric and qualitative data were comparable between groups at the proximal and distal sections. At the carina section, group T showed a significantly greater degree of neointimal growth (5.06±1.42 mm2 versus 2.21±0.69 mm2, p=0.001) and percent area stenosis (51.4±13.3% versus 31.1±7.2%, p=0.004) compared with group P. Both inflammation and fibrin deposition (1.14±0.48 versus 0.36±0.03, p=0.005) and fibrin deposition (14.66±8.17% versus 7.92±2.10%, p=0.001) were significantly higher in group T. Granulomas and giant cells were observed in group T but absent in group P. Stent fracture 14.3%, p=0.02, inflammation and fibrin deposition. Compared with balloon angioplasty, side branch T-stenting induced more neointimal growth which was likely related to higher incidence of fractures, persistent inflammation and fibrin deposition.

Conclusions: The dedicated bifurcation BiOSS® Lim stent is a feasible device with promising safety and short-term clinical effectiveness. Long-term data are pending.

TCT-688
Treatment of bifurcation lesions with a Drug Eluting Stent with biodegradable polymer.
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Background: Coronary bifurcations are frequently encountered in contemporary interventional practice and clinical outcomes are in general inferior when compared to non-bifurcation lesions. Therefore, our aim was to study the short and long-term safety and performance of the Nobori® drug-eluting stent in this lesion subset.

Methods: NOBORI 2 and enOBORI are two large, prospective, single-arm, multi-centre registries that enrolled 3067 and 7750 patients respectively, out of which 728 and 616 had at least 1 bifurcation lesion treated (BFL). In NOBORI 2, all bifurcations were included and all adverse events were adjudicated by an independent clinical event committee, while in enOBORI, only true bifurcations were considered and adjudication is ongoing (including stent thrombosis). The primary endpoint was Target Lesion Failure (TLF) defined as composite of cardiac death (CD), target vessel related myocardial infarction (TV-MI) and target lesion revascularization (TLR). We report short and long term results of patients with BFL compared to patients without BFL treated (NBFL).

Results: In the BFL group, the number of treated lesions was higher (2.4±1.5 vs 2.0±1.6; p=0.001), more complex (B2C: 73% vs 54%; p=0.001) and more frequently ostial (21.1% vs 11.1%; p=0.001) and located in the LAD (55.0% vs 43.6%) and LM (5.1% vs 1.6%) than in NBFL group. TV-MI (2.2% vs 0.3%) and TLF (2.5% vs 0.7%) rates were higher in the BFL group at 1 month follow-up. In the cohort followed-up to 3-year, TV-MI (3.2% vs 2.1%) and TLR (4.4% vs 3.1%), results remained similar between the groups while cardiac death rate was significantly lower in BFL group (0.8% vs 2.7%; p=0.01). TLF was comparable at 3-year (6.7% vs 6.4%), with a very low number of definite and probable stent thrombosis in both subgroups (0.7% vs 0.9%).

Conclusions: Good short and long-term clinical outcomes with a low rate of TLF and stent thrombosis indicate that Nobori® Biolimus A9 eluting stent, with its specific open cell design and biodegradable polymer, is safe and highly effective for the treatment of challenging bifurcation lesions, despite their complexity and frequent localization in left main coronary artery.

TCT-687
First-in-man (FIM) study of dedicated bifurcation sirolimus-eluting stent BI OSS (Bifurcation Optimization Stent System) Lim - 9 months results
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Background: The best treatment strategy for a coronary bifurcation stenosis is still unknown. However, dedicated bifurcation stents are the most promising solution. The BI OSS® Lim is a dedicated coronary bifurcation balloon expandable stent made of 316L stainless steel releasing sirolimus from the surface of a biodegradable coating comprised of copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid. The polymer releases sirolimus in a time-controlled process lasting ca 8 weeks. The stent consists of two parts with different diameters connected with two 1.5-mm bridges. The BI OSS® stent is mounted on a dedicated bifurcation balloon (Bottle®, Balloon, Poland) with markers of proximal and distal stent edges and third marker at the mid part showing the proximal end of its smaller distal part. The stent delivery is a rapid exchange system.

Methods: 35 patients with stable CAD were included into the prospective, feasibility and safety assessment registry. The patients with STEMI or Medina type 001 bifurcation lesions were excluded. The main order points of the study were MACEs (in-hospital and after 1, 3, 6, 12 months). An angiographic control was planned at 9 months in all patients. Provisional T-stenting was the obligatory strategy. A double antplatelet therapy was applied for at least 30 days. Here are presented the results up to the 3rd month, however at the time of TCT 2012 9 months data will be available.

Results: The average age of enrolled patients (67% males) was 69±10 years. 18 (51.4%) patients had hypertension, 8 (22.8%) were diabetic, 7 (20%) had a history of prior PCI and 3 (8.6%) patients had previous CABG. The dominant vessel was LAD (40%) followed by LMS (34.5%), LCx (17.1%) and RCA (8.6%). The true bifurcation was present in 68.6%. All BI OSS® stents were implanted successfully (avg. pressure 14atm), without any periprocedural complication. There were only 5 (14.3%) cases with second stent implanted in the side branch. There were 2 (5.7%) MI type 4a. At one and three months all patients were uneventful.

Conclusions: The dedicated bifurcation BI OSS® Lim stent is a feasible device with promising safety and short-term clinical effectiveness. Long-term data are pending.

TCT-689
Impact of Final Kissing Ballooning on Stent Expansion, Apposition, and Neointimal Hyperplasia in Coronary Bifurcation Lesions Treated with 1-Stent Technique
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Background: Recent studies did not support mandatory performing of final kissing ballooning (FKB) after main vessel (MV) stenting. We sought to investigate the impact of FKB on stent expansion, apposition, and neointimal hyperplasia in coronary bifurcation lesions treated with 1-stent technique.

Methods: Postprocedural and 9-month follow-up intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) images were studied in 94 bifurcation lesions treated by MV stenting with FKB (FKB group) and in 68 lesions treated by MV stenting without FKB (non-FKB group). Analysis included 4 distinct locations, namely, MV proximal stent, MV carina (between the most proximal part of the carina and >5 mm distal to the carina in the MV stent), MV distal stent, and side branch (SB) ostium (>5 mm distal to the carina).

Results: Postprocedural minimum stent area (MSA) of the MV and stent expansion were significantly larger in both groups (6.1±2.1 mm2 versus 5.7±1.6 mm2, p=0.01, and 98.1±22.8% versus 96.6±29.1%, p=0.02, respectively). Adequate stent apposition tended to be found less frequently in the FKB group than in the non-FKB group (3.2% versus 10.3%, p=0.09). At follow-up, minimum lumen area of the MV was not significantly different between the 2 groups (5.3±2.2 mm2 versus 5.0±1.6 mm2, p=0.26). No significant differences in the percent neointimal area were observed between the 2 groups.
Conclusions: Serial IVUS analyses suggest that FKB may improve stent apposition without impact on stent expansion and neointimal hyperplasia in bifurcation lesions treated with 1-stent technique.

TCT-690
Safety and Clinical Efficacy of Sideguide® Stent for Treatment of Bifurcation Lesions: Interim Results from the European Sideguide® Bifurcation Registry Study

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Background: The Sideguide® (Cappella) stent is a self-expanding nitinol stent specifically designed with a flaring cap for treatment of bifurcation lesions. Aim of this registry study is to assess the safety and clinical efficacy of this novel stent in treating bifurcation lesions in a real world setting.

Methods: Since June 2010 a dedicated CREF registry has been used to collect data on all patients undergoing PCI with the Sideguide stent in the 36 participating European centres. Data collected include Patient demographics, PCI procedure and clinical follow-up up to 1 year. Clinical end point studied includes death, myocardial infarction (MI) and target lesion revascularisation (TLR). Secondary endpoints included procedure time, fluoroscopy time, contrast volume, procedural success and device success. The study is ongoing and to date complete data up to discharge is available in 320 patients and is reported here.

Results: Mean age was 65±10.6 and 247(77%) were male and 18% were diabetic. Bifurcation site was in LAD in 71%, CX in 18%, RCA in 3% and Left Main in 8%. Medina classification was 1:1:1 in 69%, 1:0:1 in 8%, 0:1:1 in 15%. Calcification was present in 28% of the cases. Mean main vessel diameter was 3.33mm±0.44mm, mean vessel stent length was 22.3mm±7.05mm Mean side branch (SB) stent vessel diameter was 2.75mm±0.30mm and mean SB vessel length was 8.9±5.9 In 12% cases a second DES stent was used in the SB distal to Sideguide stent. Final kissing balloon was attempted in 52% cases and was successful in all cases. TIMI flow pre-procedure was TIMI 3 in 80% of cases and 98% post-procedure. From the entire cohort there was a higher incidence of TLF (HR 1.59; 95% CI 1.13-2.24; p<0.01), but not of cardiac death (HR 0.95; 95% CI 0.32-2.85; p=0.93) and cardiac death or MI (HR 1.49; 95% CI 0.80-2.80; p=0.21). Among 853 patients with LM bifurcation lesions, 509 underwent 1-stent technique and 344 underwent 2-stent technique. After propensity-score matching, patients with 2-stent technique had a higher incidence of cardiac death (HR 2.66; 95% CI 1.10-6.40; p=0.02), cardiac death or MI (HR 2.31; 95% CI 1.21-4.42; p<0.01) as well as TLF (HR 3.08; 95% CI 2.04-4.64; p<0.01).

Conclusions: Compared with 1-stent, 2-stent technique was associated with a higher incidence of cardiac death or MI in patients with LM bifurcation lesion, but not in those with non-LM bifurcation lesion.

TCT-692
Impact of Treatment Strategy on Clinical Outcomes Differences Between Patients with Left Main and those with Non-Left Main Bifurcation Lesions

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Background: We sought to investigate whether impact of bifurcation technique (1-versus 2-stent techniques) on clinical outcomes differed between patients with left main (LM) bifurcation lesion and those with non-LM bifurcation lesion.

Methods: A total of 2897 patients who received percutaneous coronary intervention for bifurcation lesions were enrolled from 18 centers in Korea between January 2003 and January 2010. Inclusion criteria: 1) coronary bifurcation lesions treated solely with drug-eluting stent and 2) a main vessel diameter ≥2.5 mm and side branch diameter ≥2.3 mm. The exclusion criteria were: 1) cardiogenic shock and 2) cardiopulmonary resuscitation before index procedure. Primary outcome was cardiac death or MI. Secondary outcome was target lesion failure (TLF) including cardiac death, myocardial infarction (MI), and target lesion revascularization.

Results: The median follow-up duration was 36 months. Among 2044 patients with non-LM bifurcation lesion, 1618 underwent 1-stent technique and 426 underwent 2-stent technique. The 2-stent group was more likely to have extensive coronary artery stenosis. After propensity-score matching, treatment with 2-stent technique was associated with a higher incidence of TLF (HR 1.59; 95% CI 1.13-2.24; p<0.01), but not of cardiac death (HR 0.95; 95% CI 0.32-2.85; p=0.93) and cardiac death or MI (HR 1.49; 95% CI 0.80-2.80; p=0.21). Among 853 patients with LM bifurcation lesions, 509 underwent 1-stent technique and 344 underwent 2-stent technique. After propensity-score matching, patients with 2-stent technique had a higher incidence of cardiac death (HR 2.66; 95% CI 1.10-6.40; p=0.02), cardiac death or MI (HR 2.31; 95% CI 1.21-4.42; p<0.01) as well as TLF (HR 3.08; 95% CI 2.04-4.64; p<0.01).

Conclusions: BDJW can be used as a bailout technique to facilitate rewiring with a 87% success rate in case of (sub) total SB occlusion during provisional stenting. Stent segment length ≥10mm proximal to SB ostium was associated with a lower success rate of this technique.