

## Safety and Efficacy Outcomes of Bioresorbable Scaffolds in Long Segment Coronary Lesions

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** There is limited knowledge about the use of bioresorbable scaffolds (BRS) in long segment coronary artery lesions. We aimed to evaluate the clinical outcomes of BRS-BRS and Drug eluting stents(DES)-BRS overlapping applications

**Materials and Method:** Cross-sectional, single-center study between 2013 and 2016 enrolled 97 patients and 100 lesions scheduled for BRS placement in long segment lesions (>28 mm). BRS-BRS overlap was performed in 30 patients and 30 lesions, DES-BRS overlap was performed in 67 patients and 70 lesions. Acute procedural success and MACE( death, stent thrombosis, target lesion reintervention) were assessed.

**Results:** Acute procedural success was 97.1% in overall group. MACE was observed in 6 patients (6.2%) in the entire group, 4 (%5.9) in the DES-BRS group and 2(6.6%) in the BRS-BRS group.

**Conclusion:** BRS use might be a safe and effective option for the treatment of long segment lesions. Both BRS-BRS overlap and BRS-DES overlap may be performed with short overlap segment.

**Keywords:** Bioresorbable scaffolds, overlapping, hybrid strategy.

## Uzun Segment Koroner Lezyonlarda Biyoeriyebilen Stentlerin Güvenlik ve Etkinlik Sonuçları

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### ÖZET

**Giriş:** Uzun segment lezyonlarda Biyoeriyebilen stentlerin (BRS) kullanımı ile ilgili sınırlı bilgimiz olduğundan hem BRS- BRS hem de İlaç salınlı metal stent (DES)-BRS overlap uygulanan hastaların klinik sonuçlarını değerlendirmeyi planladık.

**Hastalar ve Metod:** Tek merkezli, kesitsel planlanan; ocak 2013-haziran 2016 tarihleri arasında uzun segment lezyonlara (>28 mm) BRS yerleştirilmesi planlanan 97 hasta ve 100 lezyon çalışmaya alındı. 30 hasta ve 30 lezyonda BRS-BRS overlap uygulanırken , 67 hasta 70 lezyona DES-BRS overlap uygulandı. Akut işlem başarısı ve MACE ( ölüm, stent trombozu, hedef damara yeniden girişim) değerlendirildi.

**Bulgular:** Akut işlem başarısı %97.1 idi. Tüm hasta grubunda toplam MACE 6(%6.2) hastada gelişirken, DES-BRS grubunda 4(%5.9), BRS-BRS grubunda 2(%6.6) hastada MACE gerçekleşti.

**Sonuç:** Uzun segment lezyonlarda BRS kullanımı seçenek olarak değerlendirilebilir. BRS-BRS veya BRS-DES overlap yapacak şekilde yerleştirilen kısa segment overlap olacak şekilde gerçekleştirilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Biyoeriyebilen stentler, overlap, hibrit tekniği.

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## INTRODUCTION

Bioresorbable coronary stents have been developed in order to overcome biocompatibility problems associated with drug-eluting stents through the advantage of gradual degradation (1). Capability of treating coronary lesions without permanent scaffolds and restoration of reactive vasomotion offer no constriction on any probable future surgical revascularization (2). In spite of initial high expectations for bioresorbable scaffolds (BRSs), reports have shown improved efficacy and safety outcomes limited to uncomplicated, short and stable lesions (3).

In current daily interventional practice, a second stent is used in almost 10 % of percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) due to inadequate coverage of lesion or edge dissections (4). Studies related with drug eluting stents (DESs) demonstrated that increased amount of drug released at the site of overlap versus segments without overlapping sites and strut thickness stimulated increased neutrophil and eosinophil release and fibrin deposition thus resulted in enhanced inflammation, impaired healing, increased late lumen loss and stent restenosis rates when compared with single stent use (4-5). Nevertheless, studies with second-generation DESs showed that overlapping technique can safely be used in contrast with the results of first-generation DESs (6).

Clinical studies using ABSORB, the first commercially available BRS, excluded lesions requiring overlapping, however, UNDERDOGS trial demonstrated that overlapping of BRSs are as safe as second-generation DESs (7-8).

Here we aimed to evaluate clinical outcomes of hybrid heterogeneous DES-BRS and BRS-BRS overlapping applications in long segment coronary lesions.

## METHODS

### Study Population:

In this single center study with cross-sectional design we enrolled 100 lesions in 97 patients who underwent PCI for long-segment lesions (>28 mm) which could not be covered with single BRS thus overlapping with BRS-BRS or BRS-DES was performed in our clinic between 2013 and 2016. Patients treated with everolimus-eluting BRS device (Absorb BVS; Abbott Vascular, SantaClara, CA, USA) or novolimus-eluting BRS device (DESolve, Elixir Medical Corporation) and everolimus-eluting DES (XIENCE PRO, Abbott Vascular, SantaClara, CA, USA). Baseline clinical characteristics,

angiographic variables and procedural characteristics were defined. Informed consent was obtained from all patients before the procedures, and the study was approved by the local ethics committee.

Both patients with stable coronary artery disease and acute coronary syndrome were recruited. Native coronary artery lesions with stenosis > 50 % and length > 28 mm and reference vessel diameter (RVD)  $\geq$  2.5 mm were included. Major exclusion criterias were left ventricular ejection fraction less than 35 %, lesions located in the left main coronary artery, arterial or saphenous vein graft lesions, acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction, lesions extending to coronary ostium.

After the index procedure, follow-up data were obtained from outpatient clinic visits or emergency room admissions and monitoring of patients was also done by regular telephone calls. When patients were decided to undergo coronary angiography or PCI during follow-up visit or emergency room admission, details about control angiography and PCI were recorded as well.

## Çalışma

### **Procedures and medications:**

Procedures were performed in accordance with current PCI standards. All patients received upstream 300 mg acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) plus loading dose of 300-600 mg clopidogrel or 180 mg ticagrelor or 60 mg prasugrel during the procedure. Unfractionated heparin (100 U/kg) was used for anticoagulation in all patients during interventions; additional bolus might be required to achieve an active clotting time of 250 seconds. None of the patients received glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors.

Predilation was performed before all interventions, scaffold implantation was achieved by gradually increased ( 1 atm increase per 5 seconds) pressure which did not exceed rated burst pressure. In the first place BRS was implanted at the distal site followed with overlapping proximal BRS or DES in all patients. Stent overlap was defined as angiographically 1 mm overlapping of 2 stents (Figure 2) (4) . Postdilation that would not exceed BRS diameter more than 0.5 mm was performed in all patients to stent overlapping region.

### **Angiographic paramaters and quantitative coronary angiographic analysis :**

Bending more than 45 degrees proximal to the lesion was defined as tortuosity. Single bend between 45-90 degrees proximal to the lesion was defined as mild tortuosity whilst 3 or more

bends between 45-90 degrees or one or more bends over 90 degrees were defined as severe tortuosity. Bendings out of these criteria were defined as moderate tortuosity (8).

Calcification was defined as overt radiopacity of the vessel wall across the lesion site. It was classified as moderate (radiopacity noted only during the cardiac cycle before contrast injection) and severe (radiopacity noted across both sides of the vessel wall before contrast injection and independently from cardiac motion) (9).

Quantitative coronary angiography (QCA) was evaluated at 1 angiographic core laboratory with use of CAAS 5.9 (Pie Medical Imaging) in the hospital's angiographic analysis center. Baseline and post-procedural minimal lumen diameter (MLD), mean lumen diameter (MnLD), reference vessel diameter (RVD), residual diameter stenosis (%DS), lesion length and acute gain were measured. Angiographic measurements were made by contrast-filled standard calibration. These images were analyzed from same angiographic projection in order to minimize foreshortening.

#### **Study endpoints and definitions :**

Acute procedural success was defined as final angiographic residual stenosis of < 30 % with Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) flow grade 3. Categorization of complications was made. In-stent restenosis was defined as reduction in the percent diameter stenosis > 50 % within the stented segment.

Primary endpoints of this study were major adverse cardiac events (MACE) including cardiac death, myocardial infarction (MI), target vessel revascularization (TVR), target lesion revascularization (TLR), stent thrombosis.

MLD was defined as the minimum lumen diameter of lesion area, MnLD was defined as the mean lumen diameter of lesion area. TLR was defined as repeat PCI or surgical revascularization within the index procedure stent or 5 mm edge meanwhile TVR was defined as any revascularization procedure occurring within the treated vessel outside the margins of the stent or 5 mm.

MI was defined as elevation of cardiac troponin values (>5 x 99<sup>th</sup> percentile) with symptoms of ischemia or new ECG changes in the periprocedural period or elevation > 99<sup>th</sup> percentile in the postprocedural period or new echocardiographic changes suggestive of ischemia.

Minimum follow-up duration was 6 months, meanwhile patients with 2-years follow-up were present as well. Last follow-up visit was performed in January 2017.

**Statistical Analysis :**

SPSS 23.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) were used for statistical analysis. Continuous variables were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) or median and interquartile range as appropriate. Categorical variables were expressed as percentages. The Kolmogorov Smirnov test was used to test normality of distribution of continuous variables. Group means for continuous variables were compared with Student's t-test, the Mann-Whitney U test, ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis test, as appropriate. Categorical variables were compared with the use of chi-square test. Descriptive statistics for MACE was presented as percentage and minimum, maximum and median follow up time of patients. Kaplan-Meier curves were generated to analyze the impact of BRS-BRS versus DES-BRS overlapping on the end-point of target lesion revascularization (TLR) during the follow-up. The results were expressed as Log rank and p values and demonstrated with a graphic. A p value of  $\leq 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS:**

In the first place 100 patients with a total of 103 lesions to be treated with overlapping were planned for enrollment, however, 3 patients and 3 lesions could not be recruited due to lack of acute procedural success (97.1 %) ; thus 97 patients with 100 lesions were enrolled (Figure 1). Inability to advance BRSs to the lesion area due to severe calcification and tortuosity was the common characteristic in 3 patients with acute procedural failure; the scaffold stripped off during advancement in one of them, stent could not be crossed to the lesion area in another whileas residual stenosis > 30 percent was present despite advancement to the lesion area in the last patient. Mean age of the patients were  $57.8 \pm 10.4$  years and 82 ( 84.5 %) were male. When risk factors of the patients were evaluated, 59 (60.8%) had hypertension, 39 (40.2%) had diabetes mellitus, 56 (57.7%) were active smoker and 76 (78.4%) had dyslipidemia. Sixteen (16.5 %) patients underwent PCI for unstable angina pectoris (USAP), mean left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of the patients were  $54.5 \pm 9.3$  and  $96.9 \pm 27.5$ , respectively (Table 1).

There were no significant differences in demographic characteristics between patients in the DES-BRS Hybrid overlapping group and BRS-BRS overlapping group (Table 2). Femoral access was used in 81 (83.5%) patients, new P2Y12 inhibitors were preferred in combination with ASA for dual antiplatelet therapy in 45 (46.4%) patients. Thirty (44.8%) patients in the DES-BRS group and 15

(50 %) patients in the BRS-BRS group received new P2Y12 inhibitors ( $p:0.398$ ). Of the scaffolds, DESolve BRS was preferred in 36 (51.4%) and ABSORB-BRS was preferred in 34 (48.6%) of DES-BRS group whereas DESolve BRS and ABSORB BRS were preferred scaffolds in 32 (53.3%) and 28 (46.7%) lesions in BRS-BRS group, respectively.

Baseline angiographic characteristics; lesion type, severe calcification, severe tortuosity, treated vessel, lesion length were similar between the two groups, however, implanted stent length was significantly different between the DES-BRS group ( $45\text{mm}\pm 9\text{mm}$ ) and the BRS-BRS group ( $53\text{mm}\pm 5\text{mm}$ ) ( $p<0.0001$ ) (Table 3). BRS was implanted distally in both groups and length of BRS was not different between the DES-BRS ( $27\text{mm}\pm 3\text{mm}$ ) and BRS-BRS ( $27\text{mm}\pm 2\text{mm}$ ) groups ( $p=0,141$ ). Furthermore, diameters of distal BRSs were not different between the DES-BRS ( $3\pm 0.4$ ) and BRS-BRS ( $2.9\pm 0.4$ ) groups ( $p:0.440$ ).

Predilation and postdilation were applied in all patients and the two groups were similar in terms of PTCA balloon size (Table 4). As shown in Table 4, parameters measured by QCA method were not different between the two groups. When stents used for proximal overlapping, BRS or DES, were compared, diameters were not different (DES;  $3\pm 0.4$ , BRS;  $2.9\pm 0.5$  ( $p=0.268$ )) while BRSs were longer than DESs (( BRS;  $25.8\pm 41$  mm , DES;  $18.9\pm 7.8$  mm ( $P<0.0001$ )))(Table 4).

Procedural complications occurred in 2 (2.1%) patients. Coronary rupture after postdilation at high pressure due to inadequate expansion of the calcified site of overlap developed in one patient that was controlled with extended balloon inflation, whereas other patient suffered cerebrovascular event during postprocedural follow-up period in hospital which recovered without any sequela.

During the in-hospital stay period, none of the patients had death, re-intervention or adverse cardiac events. Duration of follow-up of the patients were mean 492, minimum 212 and maximum 755 days. One patient in the DES-BRS group suffered subacute stent thrombosis 15 days after implantation that ended-up with failed attempt for revascularization and was discharged with medical therapy. Three patients in the DES-BRS group and 2 in the BRS-BRS group were revascularized for TLR. As shown with the Kaplan-Meier curves in Figure 3, no statistical significance was observed between two groups in terms of TLR during the follow-up. In the whole study population, MACE were reported in 6 (6.2%) patients of which 4 (5.9%) were in the DES-BRS group and 2 (6.6%) were in the BRS-BRS group (Figure 1).

## DISCUSSION

We report procedural success and clinical outcomes in patients with long segment coronary lesions which required more than one stent and treated with distal BRS (everolimus-eluting ABSORB or novolimus-eluting DESOLVE scaffolds) and proximal BRS or DES (everolimus-eluting XIENCE) for overlapping. Our findings can be shortly described as follows:

- 1) When procedural success and clinical outcomes are considered, BRS-BRS or DES-BRS hybrid overlapping technique is effective and safe.
- 2) Some of the BRSs used for overlapping were DESolve, hence efficacy and safety of DESolve in this lesion group have been evaluated for the first time.
- 3) Although clinical outcomes for DES-BRS and BRS-BRS were similar, shorter total stent length, lower total strut thickness at the site of overlapping and easier reimbursement by insurance companies in the DES-BRS group make hybrid technique a more favorable option for long lesions when BRSs are preferred.

Advantages associated with BRS including late lumen enlargement, freedom from permanent cage, cyclical strain, restoration of vasomotion and thus having no restriction on any future percutaneous or surgical revascularization made BRS an attractive option in recent years (2). Previous reports largely suggested BRS use in simple lesions (3), however, recent studies confirmed safety and efficacy of BRSs in chronic total occlusions, bifurcation lesions and acute coronary syndromes (10-12).

Approximately 10 % of PCIs (in particular complex lesions) may require overlapping technique due to lesion length or edge dissections (4). Edge-to-edge implantation of two stents without overlapping technique is associated with increased risk of stent thrombosis and restenosis due to gap possibility, nevertheless increased thrombogenicity and thrombus formation and also delayed reendothelialization were associated with overlapping as well (13-14). Rikthegar et al. assessed hemodynamics of coronary arteries with stent overlap and demonstrated that overlap geometry could lead to adverse clinical outcomes through unfavorable flow condition (15).

In their study about overlapping everolimus-eluting BRS in a porcine coronary artery model, Farooq et al. demonstrated increased neointimal hyperplasia and delayed stent coverage because of thicker strut configuration, thus it might serve a key role for scaffold restenosis and thrombosis

(16). In addition, with the hypothesis that minimalization of overlap area could reduce the risk of adverse clinical outcomes, Farooq et al. reported increased risk of geographical miss due to both poor visibility of scaffold edge markers and difficulty of positioning scaffold edges in the same plane in their in-vitro phantom study (17). In our study, use of minimal overlapping technique (Figure 2) might have limited disadvantages associated with BRS use such as thicker struts by avoiding both long overlapping segment and gap formation.

In the first study comparing BRS-BRS overlapping and DES-DES overlapping in long-segment lesions, Bigaglia et al. detected lower rates of acute/subacute stent thrombosis and increased periprocedural myocardial injury in the BRS group and similar 1-year device-oriented endpoint (DOCE) with the DES group (7). Besides, Robert J et al. demonstrated that DES-ABSORB BRS hybrid overlapping can be safely used in patients with long segment lesions with high procedural success and low MACE and complication rates (18). We investigated BRS-BRS and DES-BRS hybrid overlapping together in this study which provided similar results with previous studies thus suggesting both techniques can safely be used for overlapping.

One of the reasons underlying our preference for DES-BRS overlapping was unavailability of BRS size longer than 28 mm. Implantation of BRS at the distal site allows proximal implantation of DESs which have longer size options (38 mm, 48 mm) in diffuse long coronary lesions (>55 mm) thus saves the patient from more BRS use and overlapping segments. Kuan Leong Yew suggested implantation of DES at the first place and advancement of BRS through DES and keep BRS over the overlap site, otherwise when BRS gets implanted at the under site of overlapping, degradation of scaffold could cause disruption and malapposition of DES struts (19). When eventual degradation of scaffolds is taken into account, it might seem reasonable to place DES under the overlap site; however, both bulky, thick structure and low delivery profile of BRS may reduce procedural success rate. Moreover, we detected high procedural success and acceptable adverse clinical event rates when we placed distal BRS first and second BRS for overlapping.

In a recent study Serruys et al. demonstrated that ABSORB BRS did not show superior vasomotor reactivity or non-inferior late luminal loss and detected greater MACE rates in the ABSORB group (20). This condition indicates the need for development of new-generation resorbable scaffolds. Ideal BRS should have thinner struts, adequate radial force and capability of degradation in short period. Similarly, Kitabata et al. reported significantly improved outcomes of stent overlap with second-generation DESs (everolimus-eluting stent) which have thinner struts in comparison with

first-generation stents and suggested that the use of DES is effective and safe for overlapping stents (6). Performance of BRS implantation procedures by a single, senior operator with extensive experience with BRS may be associated with improved outcomes in our study. Appropriate predilation and postdilation in all patients may be another factor having contribution to procedural success.

A meta-analysis by Polimeni et al. detected increased stent thrombosis associated with BRS in the first 30 days and 2-years outcomes (very late stent thrombosis) and concluded that follow-up duration longer than 2-years would provide more accurate information about safety of BRS(21). Taking this recommendation into account, limitation of our follow-up with 2-years (despite favorable outcomes) shows that further studies with larger sample size and longer follow-up periods are required for guidance of BRS overlapping in daily clinical practice.

The incidence of MACE in our study was comparatively low and stent thrombosis was not observed. This instance was explained by utilization of novel potent P2Y12 inhibitors in the majority of the patients and complying strictly with BRS deployment musts during the procedures which were performed by the same experienced operator.

## CONCLUSION

Patients with long segment coronary lesions might be treated with ABSORB or DESolve scaffolds and DESs by performing BRS-BRS or DES-BRS hybrid overlap with good safety and efficacy in short/mid-term outcomes. Development of new BRSs with characteristics including thinner struts, adequate radial force, faster degradation, improved delivery profile, more visible edges under fluoroscopy should help better clinical outcomes in long segment lesions.

## STUDY LIMITATIONS

Our study had a cross-sectional design. Angiographic procedural success was assessed by QCA which is a practical method providing substantial information about lesion characteristics, however use of techniques such as IVUS or OCT might have provided more accurate data. Similarly, assessment of overlapping site by means of OCT or IVUS could have better elucidated the presence of non-endothelialized areas under DES after degradation of BRS. Another limitation of our study was lack of routine control angiography thus we could have missed non-clinical

scaffold restenosis because we only evaluated clinical outcomes in short/mid-term follow-up. Small sample size and lack of follow-up for longer periods are other limitations of the present study.

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Table 1: Baseline clinical characteristics of the patients

Age, years,	57,8±10,4
Male gender, n (%),	82 (84,5)
Hypertension, n (%),	59 (60,8)
Diabetesmellitus, n (%),	39 (40,2)
Currentsmoker, n (%),	56(57,7)
Dyslipidemia, n (%),	76 (78,4)
Familyhistory, n (%),	47 (48,5)
Previous MI, n (%),	16 (16,5)
Stableangina, n (%),	81 (83,5)
Unstableangina, n (%),	16 (16,5)
Heartfailure, n (%),	15 (15,5)
LVEF (%),	54,5±9,3
Hemoglobin (g/dl),	13,5±1,6
GFR (ml/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> ),	96,9±27,5
Platelet,	251,1±98,3

*LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction, GFR: Glomerular filtration rate,*

Table 2: Clinical differences between BRS-BRS and DES-BRS Hybrid groups

<b>Variables,</b>	DES-BRS n:67	BRS-BRS n:30	P value
Age ,	57,7±10,7	58±9,8	0,870
Male gender, n/%,	56(%83,6)	26(%86,7)	0,772
Hypertension, n/%,	39(%58,2)	20(%66,7)	0,503
Diabetes mellitus, n/%,	25(%37,3)	14(%46,7)	0,502
Dyslipidemia, n/%,	49(%73,1)	27(%90)	0,069
Currentsmoker, n/%,	38(%56,7)	18(%60)	0,826
Familyhistory, n/%,	33(%49,3)	14(%46,7)	0,830
PreviousMI,n/%,	10(%14,9)	6(%20)	0,562
Unstableangina, n/%,	11(%16,64)	5(%16,7)	0,999
Heartfailure, n/%,	7(%10,4)	8(%26,7)	0,066
LVEF,	55.7( 47.6- 59.3)	54.9 ( 47.9-58.12)	0,828
Hemoglobin,	12.8 ( 12.1- 13.4)	12.9 (12.1-13.7)	0,744
Platelet,	244 ( 175- 299)	255 ( 166-291)	0,382
GFR,	95.2 (77.4- 112.8)	93.8(75.3-122.1)	0,644

*BRS: Bioresorbable Scaffold DES:Drug Eluting Stent*

*LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction, GFR: Glomerular filtration rate,*

<i>Variables</i>	DES-BRS n:70	BRS-BRS n:30	P value
Type C lesion, n %,	18(%25,7)	5(%16,7)	0,251
Severe tortiosis, n %,	11(%15,7)	6(%20)	0,576
Severe calcification , n/%,	40(%57,1)	15(%50)	0,520
Percentage stenosis%,	85±9,4	83±8,4	0,369
Lesion length, mm,	44,4±8,7	45,4±5,9	<b>0,568</b>
Total stent length, mm,	45,4±8,8	53±5,4	<0,0001
Treated vessel, n (%),			
LAD,	44 (%62,9)	19(%63,3)	0,860
CX,	14(%20)	7(%23,3)	
RCA,	12(%17,1)	4(%13,3)	

Table 3: Angiographic characteristics of BRS-BRS and DES-BRS lesions

*BRS: Bioresorbable Scaffold DES:Drug Eluting Stent*

Table 4: Procedural and QCA related features in DES-BRS and BRS-BRS groups and differences between proximal DES and BRS characteristics

<i>Variables</i>	DES-BRS n:70	BRS-BRS n:30	P value
Predilatation,PTCA, mm,	2,80±0,3	2,78±0,3	0,787
Postdilatation, PTCA, mm,	3,13±0,5	3,15±0,4	0,851
Preindiameter, mm,	0,91±0,5	0,88±0,4	0,745
Premeandiameter ,mm,	1,76±0,6	1,73±0,6	0,858
Finalindiameter, mm,	2,56±0,4	2,53±0,4	0,712
Finalmeandiameter,mm,	2,84±0,4	2,83±0,4	0,904
Referencediameter, mm,	3,07±0,4	3,11±0,4	0,647
%DS,	17.8 (12.3-24.1)	18.0 (12.5-23.8)	0,195
	Proximal DES n:70	Proximal BRS n:30	
Stentdiameter, mm,	3±0,4	2,9±0,5	0,268
Stentlength, mm,	18,9±7,8	25,8±4,1	<b>&lt;0,0001</b>

*QCA: Quantitative calculation angiography*

*BRS: Bioresorbable Scaffold DES: Drug Eluting Stent*

*PTCA: Percutane Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty*

*DS: Diameter Stenosis (residual stenosis)*

Figure 1 : Summary of study population and major cardiac events

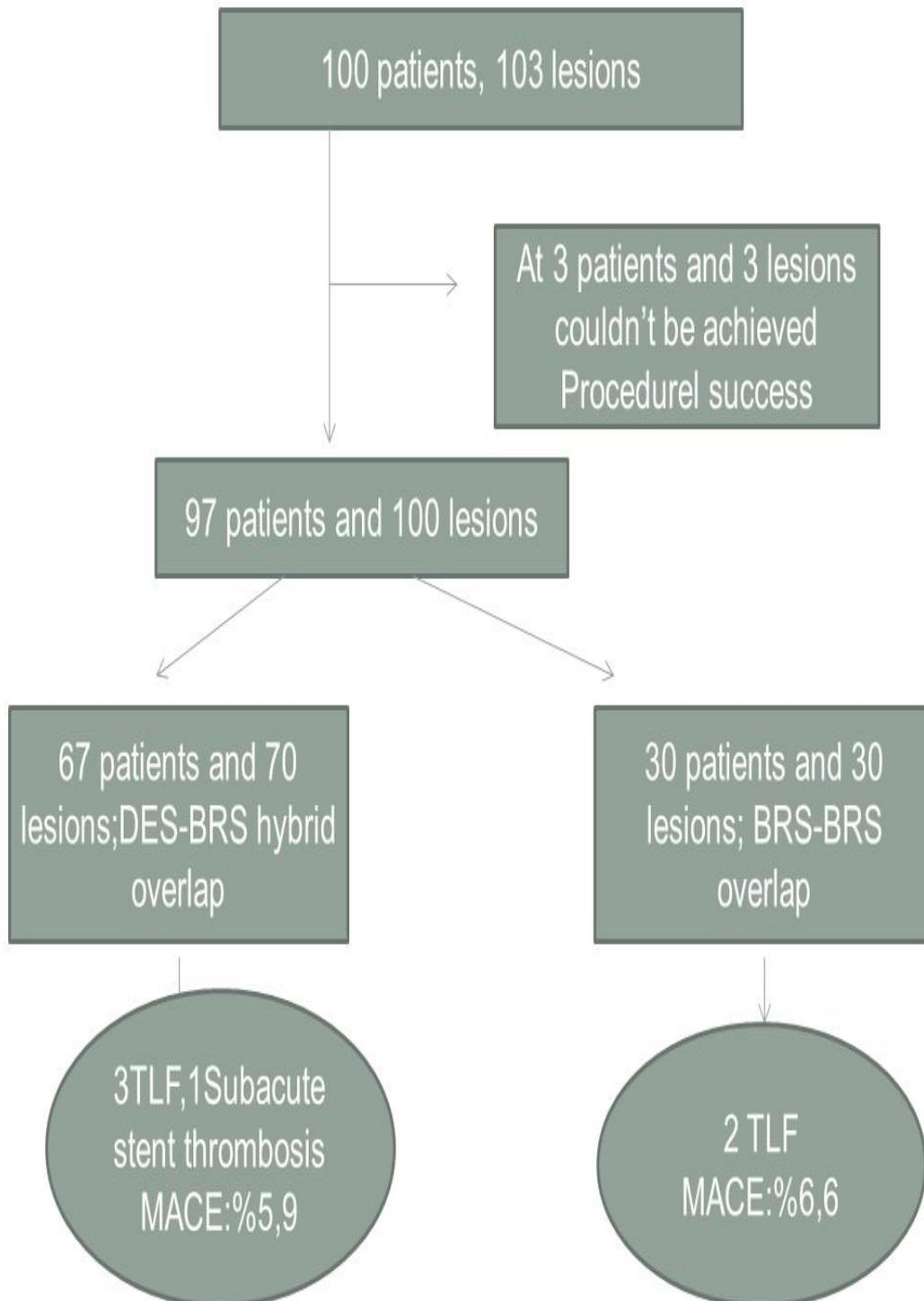
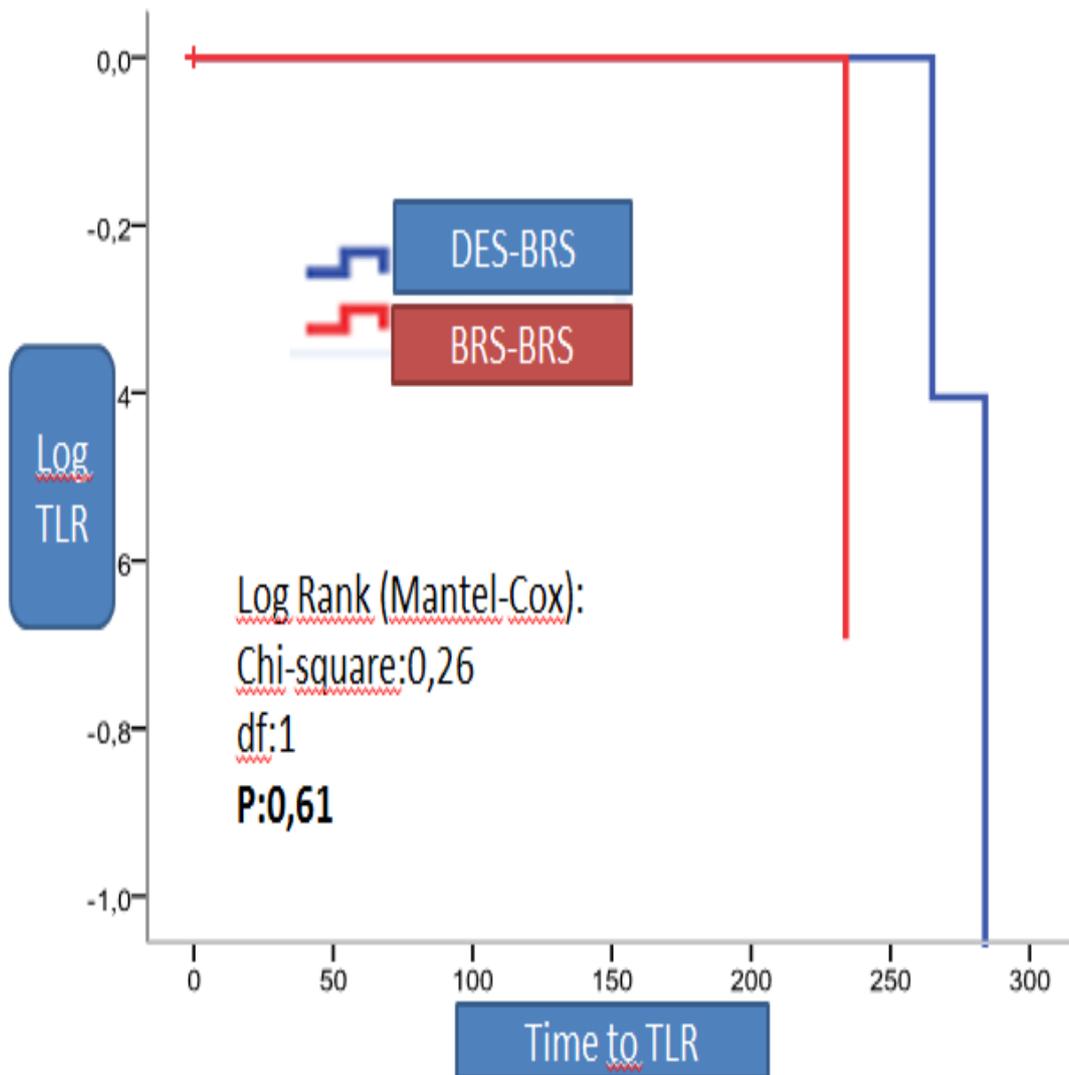


Figure 2: Angiographic images



1a-c LAD lesion BRS-BRS implantation, 1b minimal overlapping  
2a-c LAD lesion DES-BRS implantation, 2b minimal overlapping

Figure 3: Kaplan-Meier curve to determine TLR between the BRS-BRS and the DES-BRS overlapping groups



BRS: Bioresorbable Scaffold  
DES: Drug Eluting Stent