

Évolution des Endoprothèses Actives

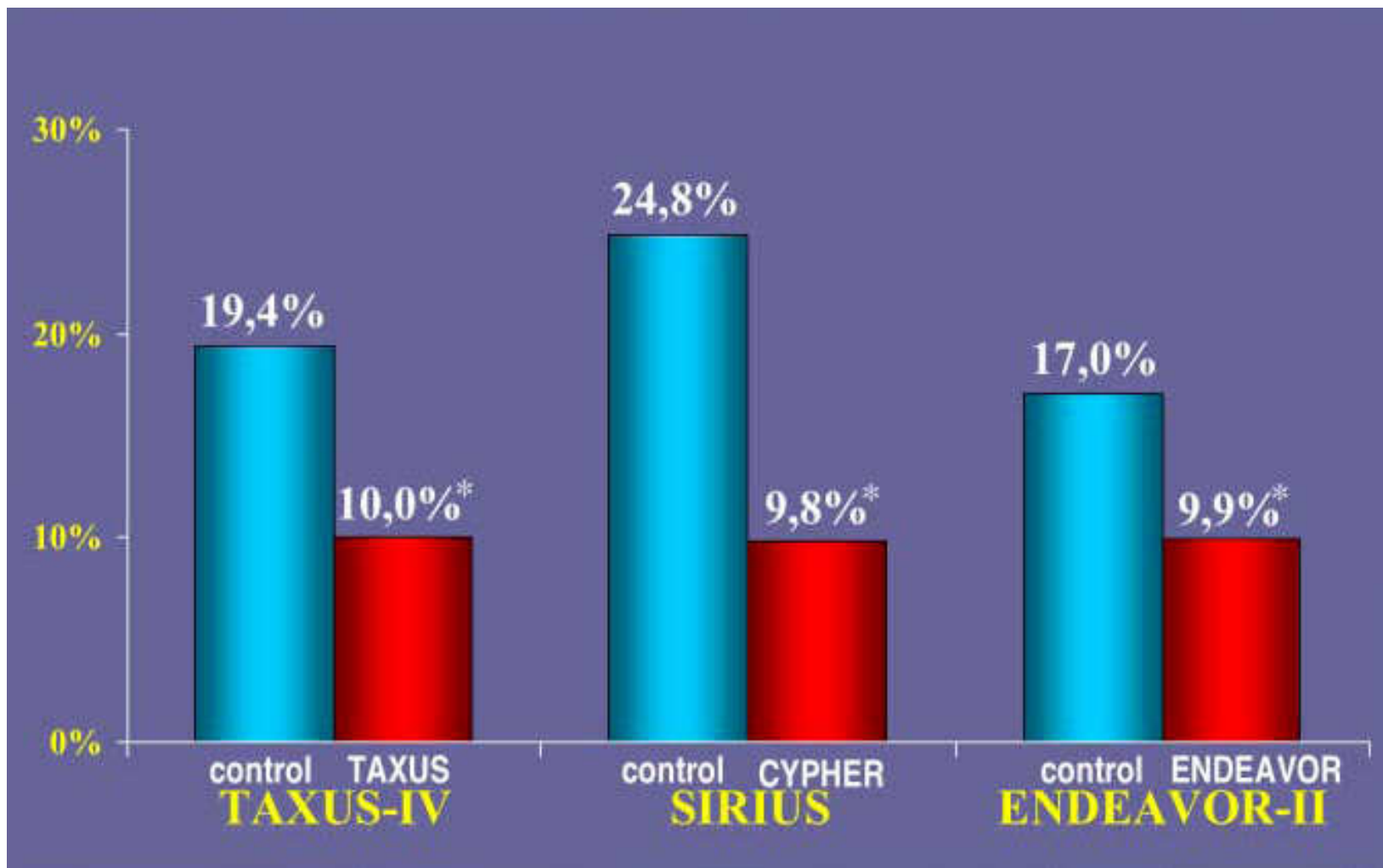
Nouvelles Molécules, Nouveaux concepts

Avec le support de SORIN GROUP
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Clinique PASTEUR, Toulouse

DES et Efficacité Clinique

- ▶ Taxus: 3 studies, 2916 patients
- ▶ Cypher: 1 study, 1058 patients
- ▶ Endeavor: 1 study, 1197 patients

TVF à 1 an



MACE à 1 an



Succès d'une Endoprothèse Active

1. Stent

2. Polymère

3. Drogue

Nouvelles Molécules

Les Analogues de la Rapamycine

☐ **TACROLIMUS**

SORIN

☐ **EVEROLIMUS**

GUIDANT

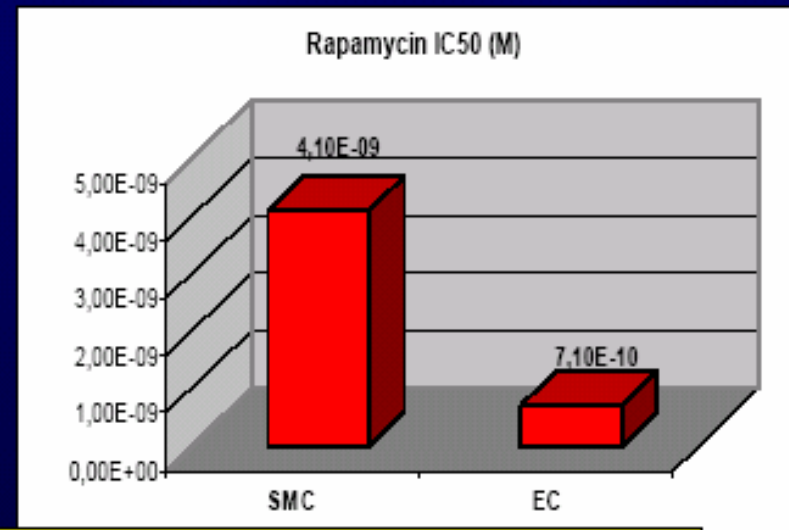
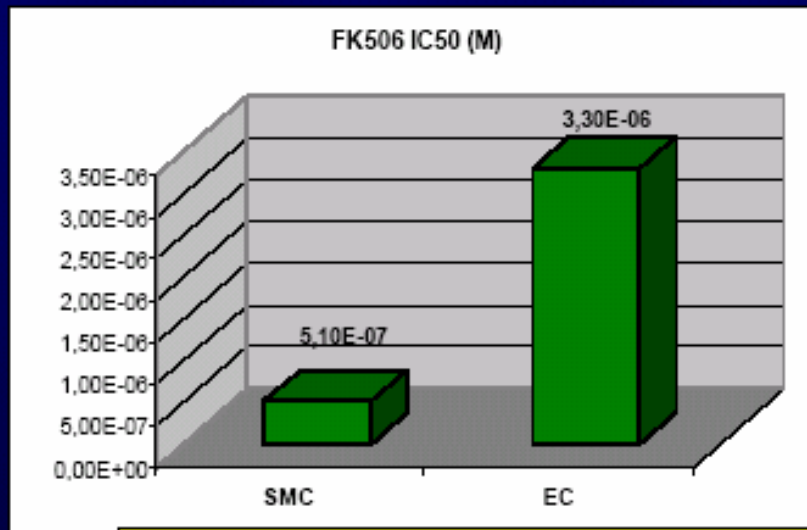
☐ **ABT 578**

ABOTT

Nouvelles Molécules

Le TACROLIMUS

Tacrolimus selectivity on SMC
(Mohacsi P.J. et al. J Heart Lung Transplant 1997; 16; 484)

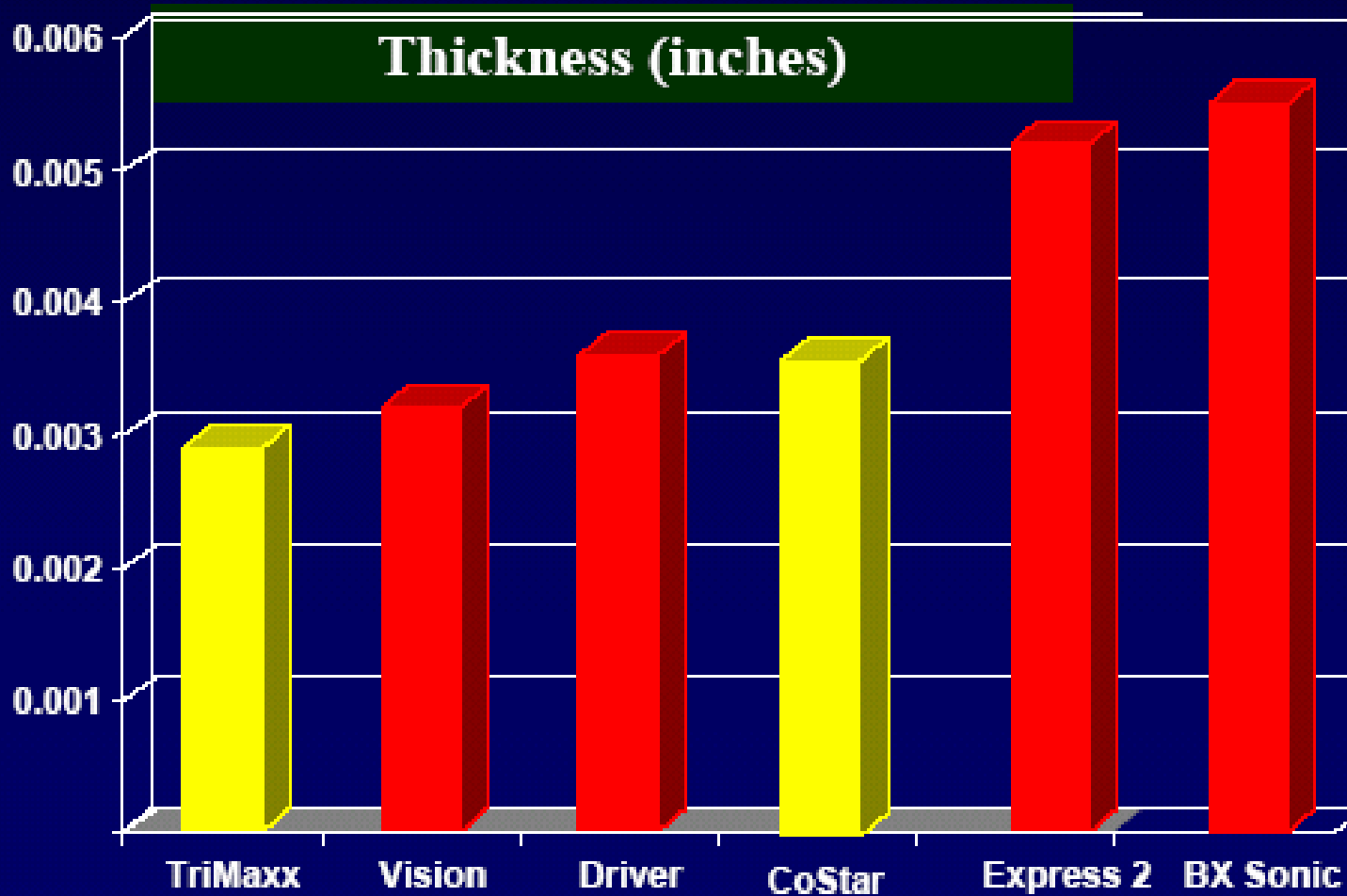


The lower the IC50, the more active the drug (C. Matter, Th. Luscher – Zurich)

- Studies with human smooth muscle cells (SMC) and endothelial cells (EC) showed SMC selectivity of FK 506 (Tacrolimus)
- Rapamycin (Sirolimus) has higher potency for ECs compared to SMCs
- FK 506 may improve re-endothelialization of damaged vessel wall

Nouveaux Concepts

Amélioration du Profil des Stents

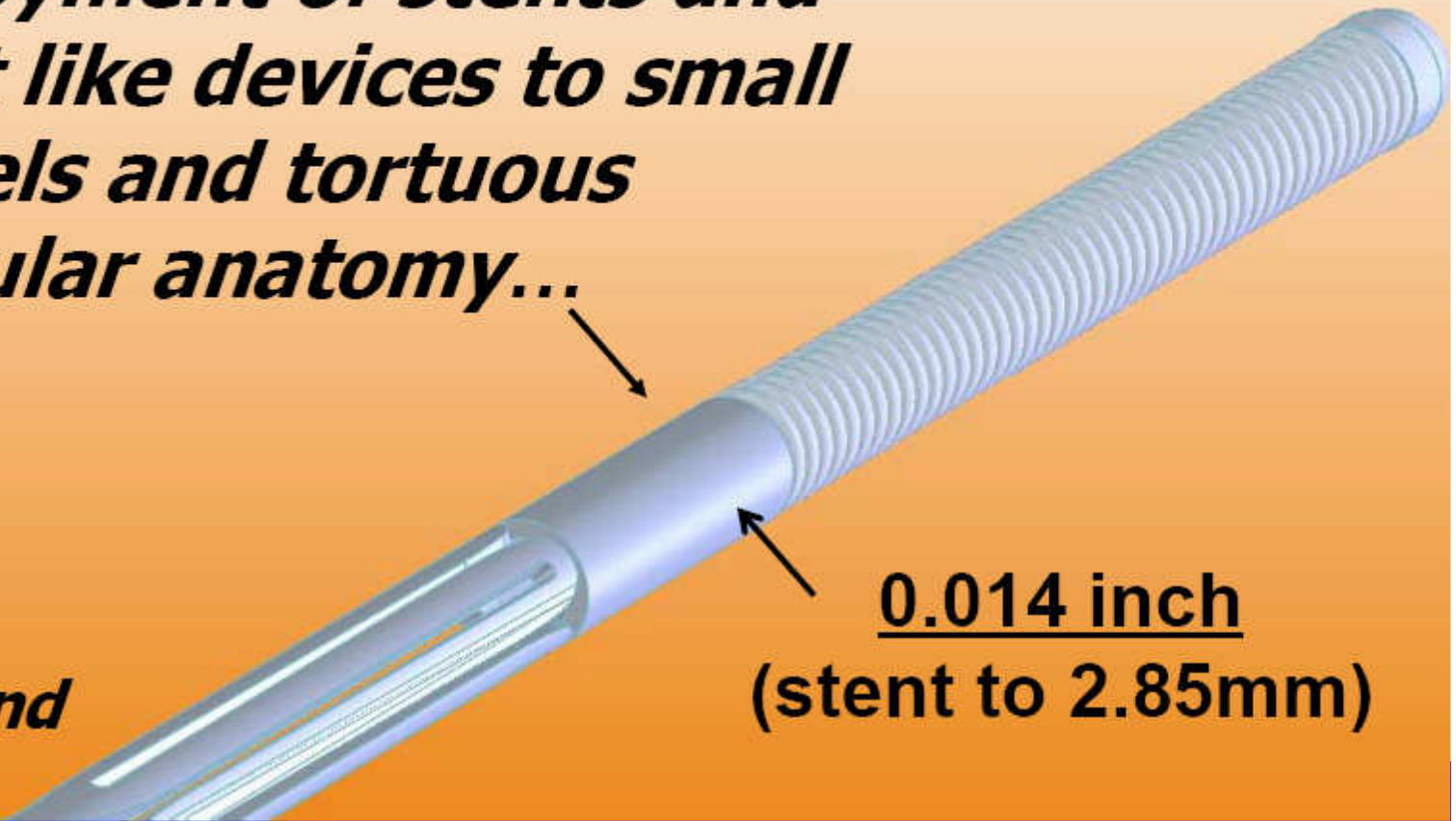


Nouveaux Concepts Amélioration du Profil des Stents

A guidewire based platform technology for delivery and deployment of stents and stent like devices to small vessels and tortuous vascular anatomy...

CardioMind

0.014 inch
(stent to 2.85mm)



Nouveaux Concepts

☐ **Stents Biodégradables**

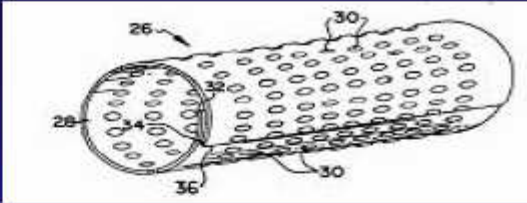
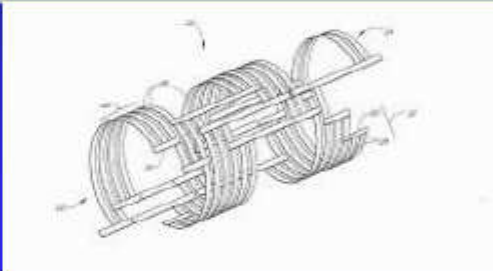
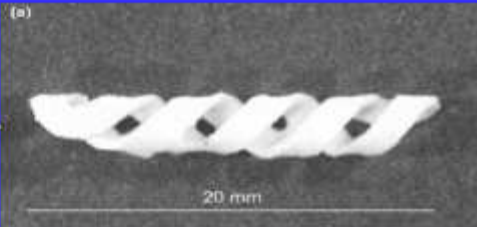
☐ **Stents Réservoirs**

**CONOR
SORIN**

Nouveaux Concepts Intérêts des Stents Biodégradables

- 1. Prévention du retour élastique nécessaire pendant seulement 3-6 mois (remodelage positif).**
- 2. Pas de Polymère (pas de risque d'inflammation)**
- 3. Diminution de la durée de l'association ASA-PLAVIX**
- 4. Simplifie la Ré intervention (pas de matériel résiduel)**
- 5. Simplifie l'interprétation IRM et Scanner**

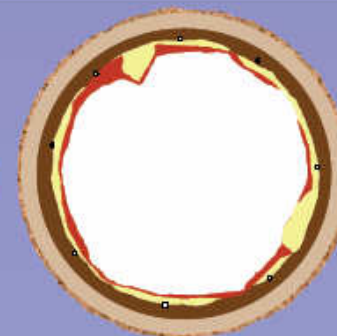
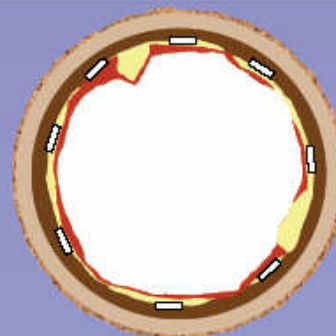
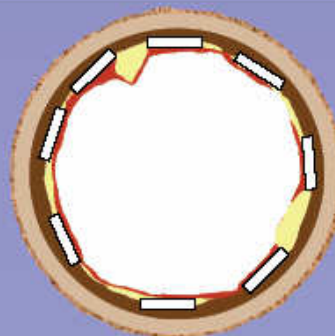
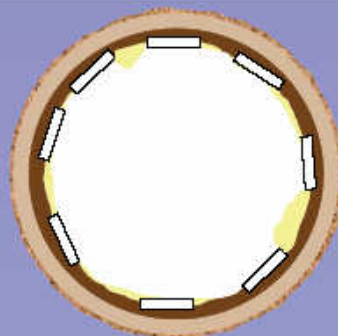
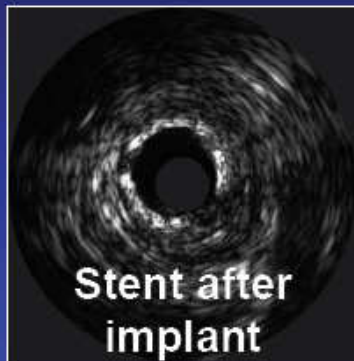
#8 BIOABSORBABLE STENT

Company	Picture	Polymer/Drug	Features
Guidant (BVS)		All biodegradable polymers (PLLA) with everolimus	Self expanding and balloon expandable designs.
Igaki-Tamai		PLLA; Transilast	Zig-zag design deployed with a heated balloon
Reva Medical		Poly (DTE carbonate) with Iodine for radiopacity	Design has ratchet links for deployment
Biosensors		Poly (L or DL) lactide with BA9	Self expanding stent with a retractable sheath delivery catheter
Vogt F et al		Poly (D, L)-lactic acid with paclitaxel	Balloon expandable design

Stent Biodégradable Magnésium

In-vivo animal studies

Rapid endothelialization followed by gradual absorption and positive vessel remodelling



procedure

→

+/- 10 days

→

+/- 30 days

→

+/- 60 days

Nouveaux Concepts

Les Stents Réservoirs

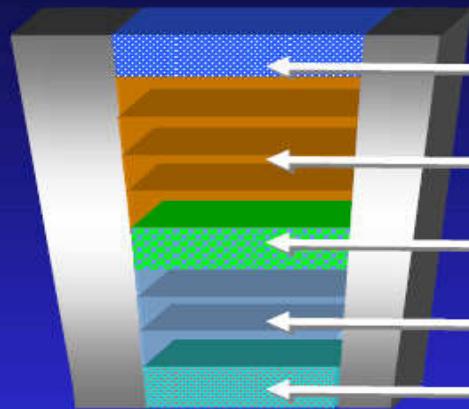


Nouveaux Concepts

Les Stents Réservoirs

Mural Side

Release in 2 Directions



Cap Layer A

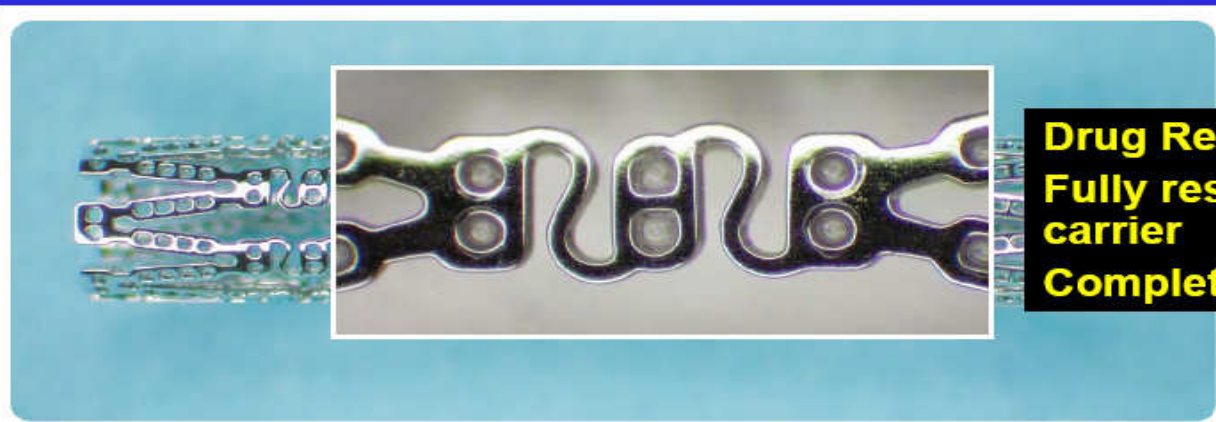
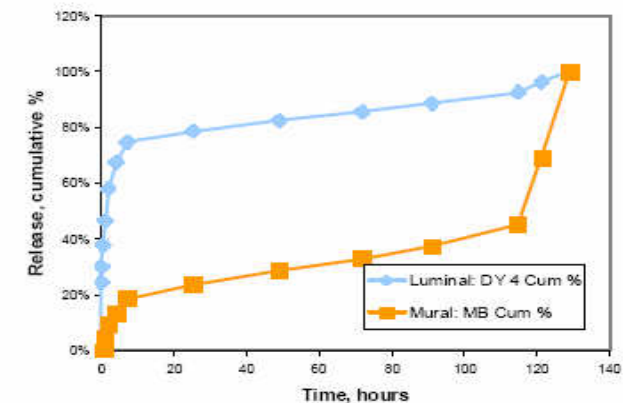
Drug A

Separation Layer

Drug B

Cap Layer B

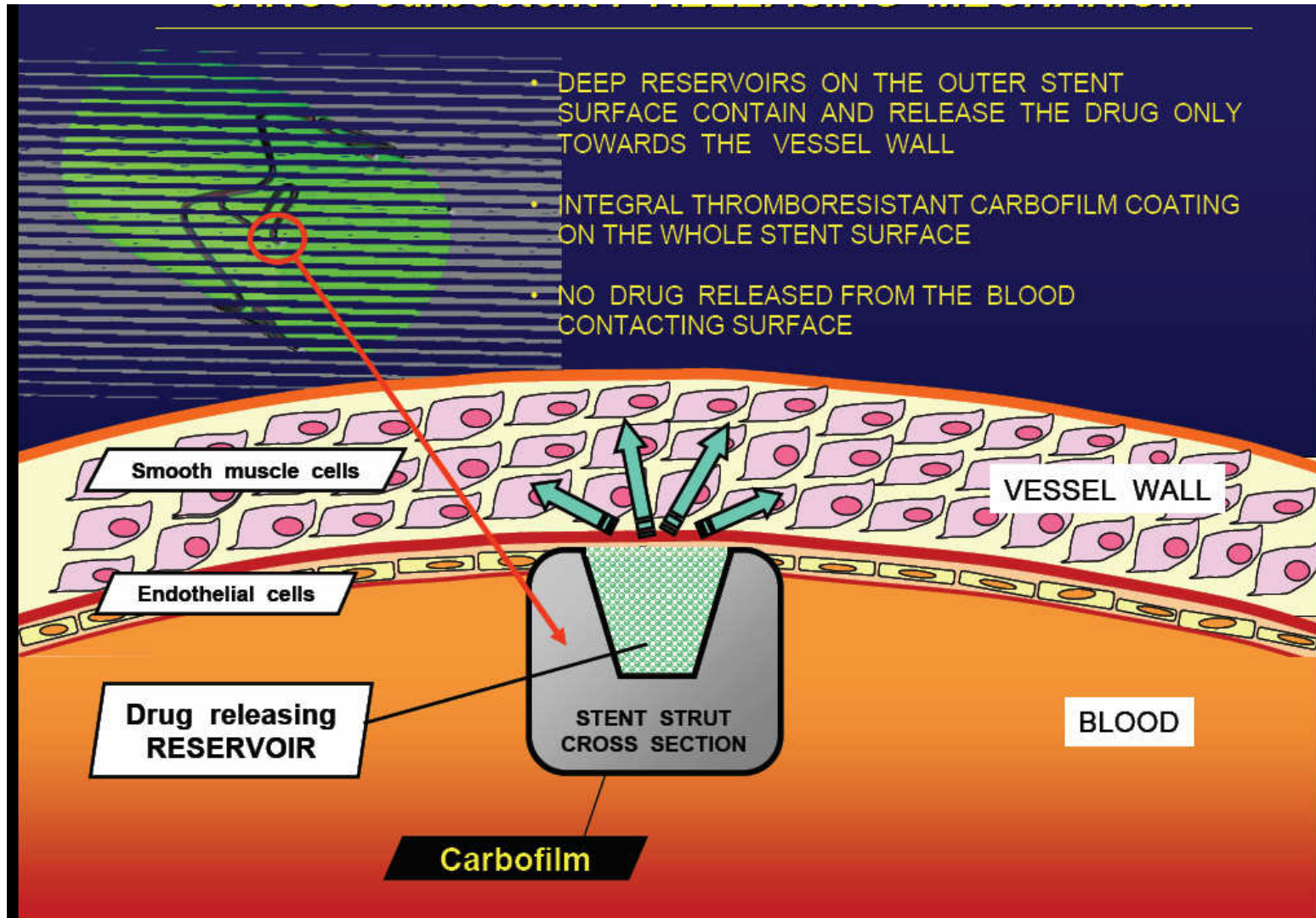
Luminal Side



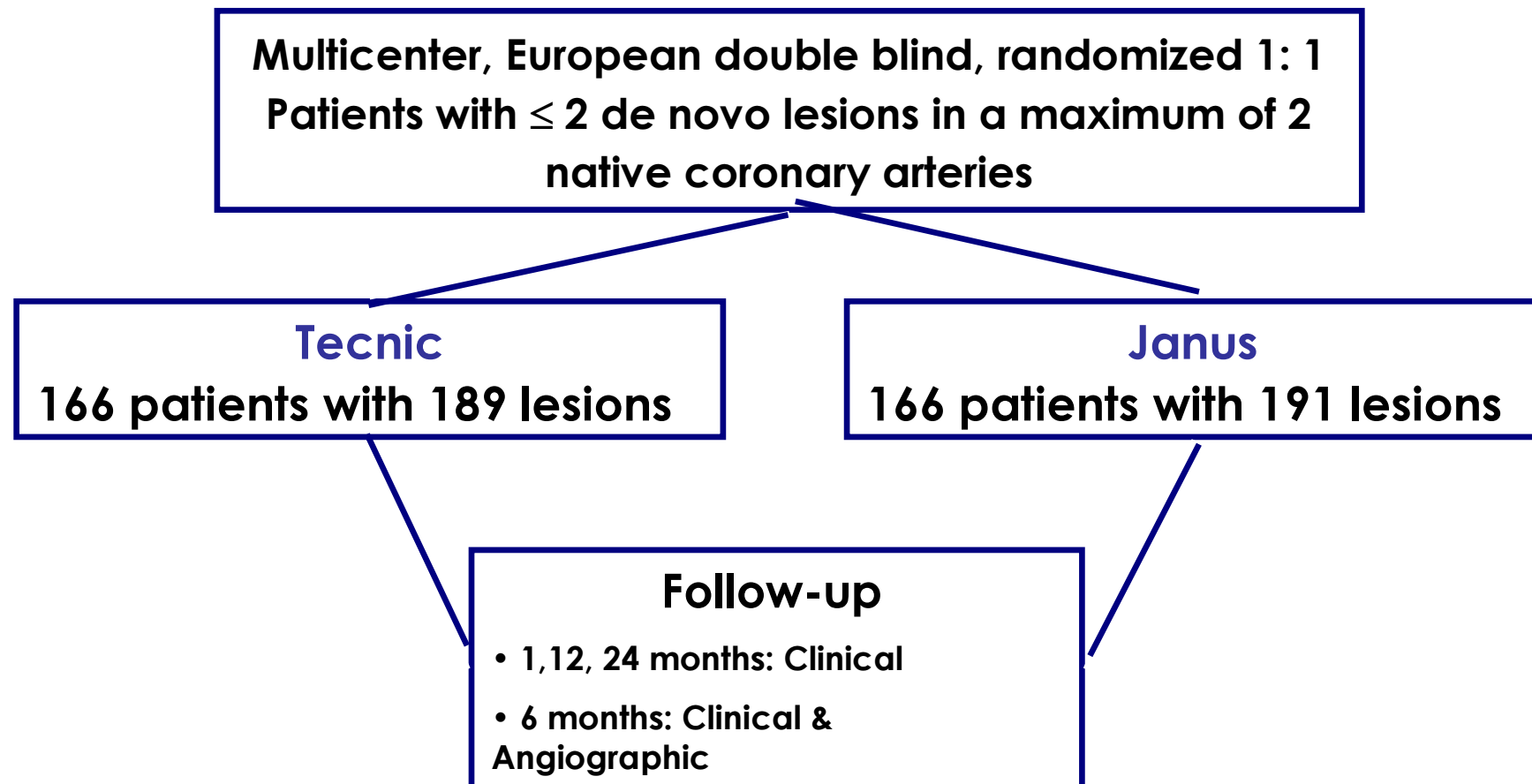
Drug Reservoirs
Fully resorbable polymer carrier
Complete drug release

Nouveaux Concepts

Le Stent JANUS



Étude Jupiter II



Étude Jupiter II

Major Inclusion/ Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

- Patients > 18 years willing to participate in the study, after signature of informed consent
- Angina CCS class I, II, III, IV (stable)
- Angina Braunwald Class B & C I-II-III (unstable)
- Documented Silent ischemia
- Acute MI over 72 hours (non Q-wave)
- Lesions suitable for direct stenting technique
- Target vessel Ø 2.7 to 4.0 mm
- Lesion length ≤ 20 mm
- Target lesion stenosis ≥ 50% and ≤ 100% (TIMI I)

Exclusion Criteria:

- Acute MI within 7 days (Q-wave)
- LVEF ≤ 40%
- Less than 1 year life expectancy
- Angiographic evidence of massive thrombus in the target lesion
- Ostial lesions
- Left Main with >50% disease
- Unprotected Left Main
- Total occlusion
- In-stent restenosis
- Lesions involving bifurcation and/or branch vessels with Ø > 2 mm

Étude Jupiter II

Données Techniques

	TECNIC (186 lesions)	JANUS (185 lesions)	p-Value
Attempted direct stenting	86.1%	75.9%	.0277
Direct stenting success	99.3%	100%	n.s.
# Stent/patient	1.18 ± 0.45	1.23 ± 0.52	n.s.
# Stent/lesion	1.04 ± 0.19	1.09 ± 0.35	n.s.
Mean Stent Diameter (mm)	3.22 ± 0.25	3.23 ± 0.25	n.s.
Stent max pressure (atm)	13.9 ± 3.3	13.7 ± 3.0	n.s.

Étude Jupiter II

Résultats Cliniques à 6 mois

	TECNIC 160 patients (compl. 98.2%)	JANUS 157 patients (compl. 96.9%)	p-Value
ALL MACE (n)	11.3% (18)	7.6% (12)	n.s.
Stent-Related MACE (n)	11.3% (18)	6.4% (10)	n.s.
Death (n)	0%	0.6% (1*)	n.s.
Cardiac Death	0%	0.6% (1*)	n.s.
MI (n)	0.6% (1)	0.6% (1)	n.s.
Q-Wave	0%	0.6% (1)	n.s.
Non Q-Wave	0.6% (1)	0%	n.s.
TVR (n)	10.6% (17)	6.4% (10)	n.s.
Stent-related TLR (n)	10.6% (17)	5.7% (9)	n.s.
CABG	0%	0.6% (1*)	n.s.
Re-PTCA	2.5% (4)	3.2% (5)	n.s.
Re-PTCA + stent	8.1% (13)	2.5% (4)	.0433

Étude Jupiter II

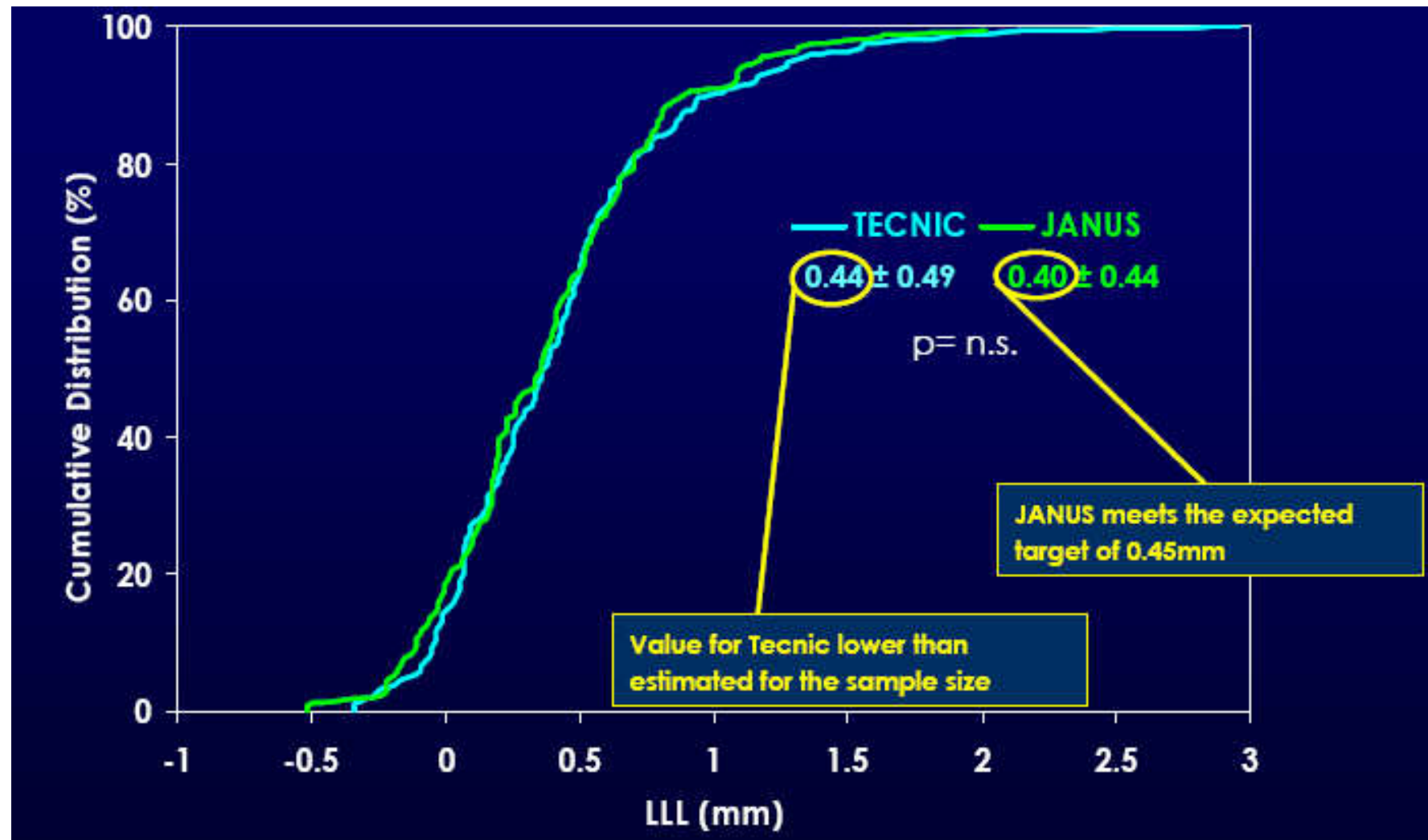
Résultats Cliniques à 6 mois

	TECNIC	JANUS	p-Value
Acute Thrombosis (n)	0.6% (1/163)	0% (0/163)	.9999
Sub-acute Thrombosis (n)	0% (0/161)	0% (0/160)	-
Late Thrombosis (n)	0% (0/160)	0% (0/157)	-

Durée recommandée de l'association ASA-PLAVIX de 2 mois

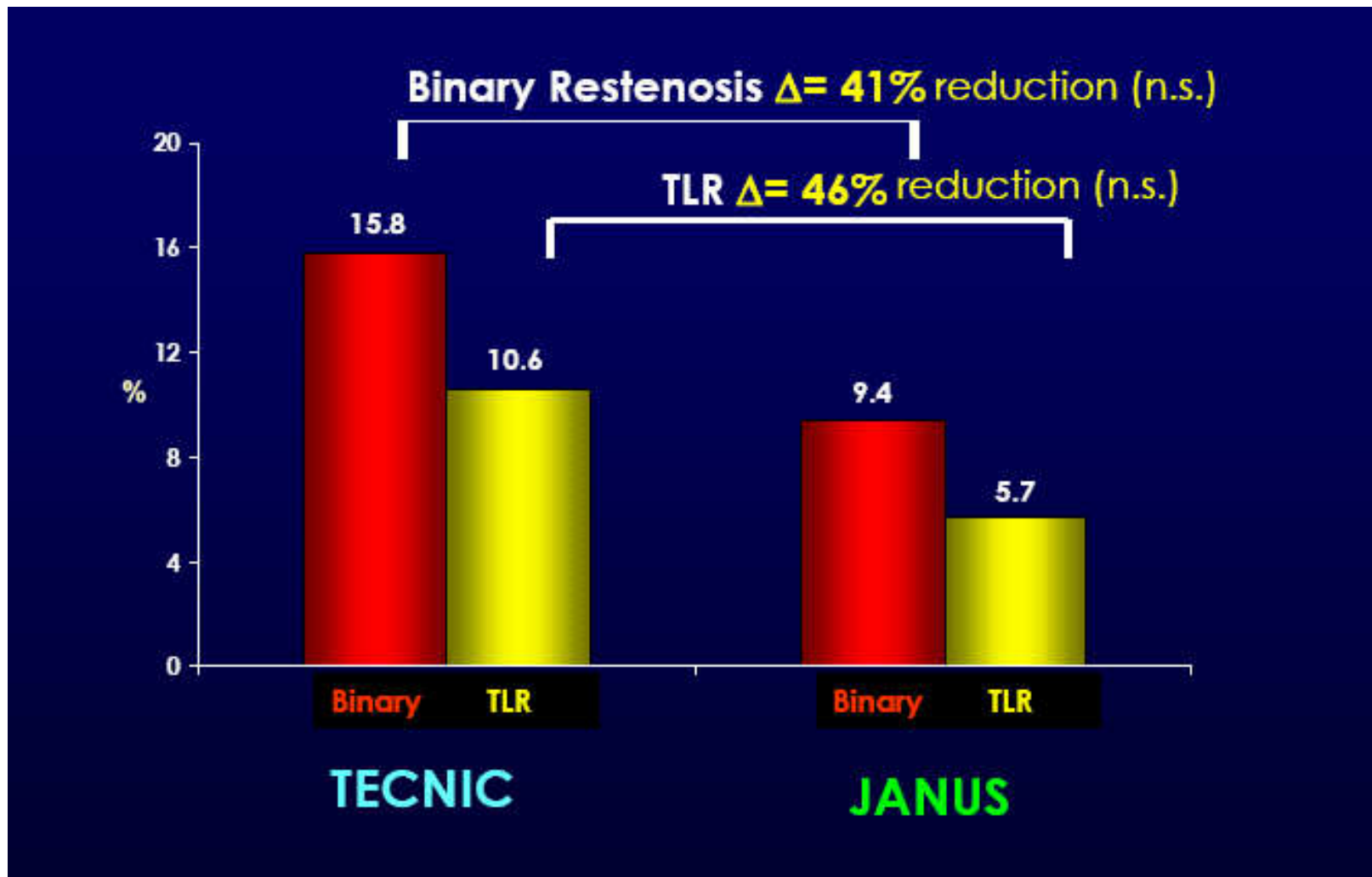
Étude Jupiter II

Résultats Angiographiques à 6 mois. Late loss



Étude Jupiter II

Résultats Angiographiques à 6 mois.



Étude Jupiter II

Conclusions

- Late loss (0.40 mm) for the Janus stent achieved predicted expectations
- Late loss for the Tecnic Carbofilm coated stent was much better than predicted
- Thus, despite a trend a lower restenosis rate and less TLR, the trial did not reach its primary endpoint
- The safety of both Janus and Tecnic stents is confirmed

Score d'évaluation des Études

Evaluation Parameter	Possible Points
Clinical Primary Endpoint (TLR, TVR, TVF, MACE)	Yes = 3 No = 0
Double-Blind (including physicians)	Yes = 1 No = 0
Evaluation Interval of Primary Endpoint $\geq$ 6 Months	Yes = 1 No = 0
Multi-Center (at least 3 centers)	Yes = 1 No = 0
Clinical Events Committee / Data Safety Monitoring Board Independent from Steering Committee	Yes = 1 No = 0
Primary Endpoint Reached	Yes = 1 No = 0
Power of $\geq$ 80% for Primary Endpoint Achieved	Yes = 1 No = 0
Follow-up Percentage $\geq$ 80% for Angiographic Primary Endpoint or Follow-up Percentage of $\geq$ 95% for Clinical Primary Endpoint	Yes = 1 No = 0
Maximum	Score: 10