

Clinical trials of Drug eluting stent for coronary artery disease in unparticular patients

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1 bioabsorbable polymer stent

| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|---|---|---|--|
| biolimus eluting stent vs sirolimus eluting stent | | | |
| LEADERS , 2008 [NCT00389220] n=857/850 follow-up: 9 months | BioMatrix III (biolimus-eluting stent with biodegradable polymer) versus Cypher SELECT (sirolimus-eluting stent with durable polymer) | patients aged 18 years or older with chronic stable coronary artery disease or acute coronary syndromes | Parallel groups open assessor-blind Europe |
| sirolimus biodegradable polymer vs sirolimus eluting stent | | | |
| ISAR-TEST-4 (biodegradable polymer) , 2009 [NCT00598676].] n=1299/1304 follow-up: 12 mo | biodegradable polymer rapamycin-eluting stent versus permanent polymer-based rapamycin-eluting or everolimus-eluting | patients with stable coronary disease or acute coronary syndromes with de novo native-vessel stent implantation | Parallel groups open Germany |

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ISAR-TEST-4 (biodegradable polymer), 2009:

Byrne RA, Kastrati A, Kufner S, Massberg S, Birkmeier KA, Laugwitz KL, Schulz S, Pache J, Fusaro M, Seyfarth M, Schmig A, Mehili J Randomized, non-inferiority trial of three limus agent-eluting stents with different polymer coatings: the Intracoronary Stenting and Angiographic Results: Test Efficacy of 3 Limus-Eluting Stents (ISAR-TEST-4) Trial. *Eur Heart J* 2009 Aug 30;: [19720642]

2 drug-eluting stents

| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|---|------------|----------|---------------------------|
| dactinomycin eluting stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |

continued...

| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|---|---|---|--|
| ACTION , 2004 n=241/119 follow-up: 6 months | Multilink Tetra stent versus uncoated Multilink Tetra stent | Patients with stable angina pectoris or silent ischemia and a single de novo lesion in a native coronary artery ≥ 3.0 mm and ≤ 4.0 mm in diameter that could be covered by an 18-mm stent | Parallel groups single-blind worldwide |
| dexamethasone eluting stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |
| FEMH-93005 <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00190099] n=NA | - | - | |
| everolimus eluting stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |
| FUTURE I , 2004 n=27/15 follow-up: 12 months | everolimus coated S-Stent versus S-Stent | de novo coronary lesions | Parallel groups single-blind Germany |
| FUTURE II , 2006 <i>unpublished</i> n=43/21 follow-up: 6 months | CHAMPION versus bare-metal stent | Patients with de novo lesions in vessels with a reference diameter of 2.75-4.0 mm and length ≤ 18 mm | Parallel groups double-blind |
| SPIRIT I , 2005 [NCT00180453] n=28/32 follow-up: 6 months (5yr) | everolimus eluting stent, XIENCE versus bare metal stent, MULTI-LINK VISION | patients with de novo native coronary artery lesions | Parallel groups single-blind |
| Genous stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |
| TRIAS-Low-Risk <i>ongoing</i> n=NA | - | - | |
| paclitaxel eluting stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |
| SCORE , 2004 n=126/140 follow-up: 12 months | QuaDDS stents (paclitaxel) versus uncoated control stents | patients with focal, de novo coronary lesions | Parallel groups open Worldwide |
| TAXUS I , 2003 n=31/30 follow-up: 12 months | TAXUS NIR versus NIR stent | Stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia; single de novo or restenotic coronary lesions | Parallel groups double-blind Germany |
| TAXUS II , 2003 [NCT00299026] n=266/270 follow-up: 12 months | TAXUS versus NIR stent | Stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia; single de novo target lesion with estimated stenosis $>50\%$ and $<99\%$, | Parallel groups double-blind Global |
| TAXUS IV , 2004 [NCT00292474] n=662/652 follow-up: 9 months | TAXUS versus EXPRESS | Stable or unstable AP, provokable ischaemia with a single, previously untreated coronary-artery stenosis (vessel diameter, 2.5 to 3.75 mm; lesion length, 10 to 28 mm) | Parallel groups double-blind United States |
| sirolimus eluting stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |

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| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|---|--|---|--|
| C-SIRIUS , 2004 [NCT00381420] n=50/50 follow-up: 9 months | coated Bx-VELOCITY versus Bx-VELOCITY | Stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia | Parallel groups double-blind Canada |
| E-SIRIUS , 2003 [NCT00235144] n=175/177 follow-up: 9 months | coated Bx Velocity versus Bx Velocity | Stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia; single-vessel or multivessel coronary disease but with only one new lesion with an estimated stenosis of more than 50% but less than 100% in a major native coronary artery requiring treatment | Parallel groups open Europe |
| Kochiadakis , 2007 n=38/43 follow-up: 4.8 months (mean) | sirolimus-eluting stents versus bare metal stent | one-vesseldisease (>70% narrowing of the lumen of one major epicardialcoronary artery); stable coronary artery disease, age <70 years, and vessel referencediameter >=2.5 mm | Parallel groups open Greece |
| Ortolani et al , 2007 n=NA follow-up: 9 months | Cypher versus Vision | symptomatic coronary artery disease and target vessel diameter appropriate for implantation a 3-mm stent | Parallel groups single-blind |
| Pache et al , 2005 n=250/250 follow-up: 12 months | Cypher versus BeStent 2 | with symptomatic coronary artery disease and significant angiographic stenosis in native coronary vessels | Parallel groups open Germany |
| RAVEL , 2002 [NCT00233805] n=120/118 follow-up: 12 months | coated Bx Velocity versus Bx Velocity | Stable or unstable AP, silent ischaemia; single primary target lesion in a native coronary artery | Parallel groups double-blind Global |
| SIRIUS , 2003 [NCT00232765] n=533/525 follow-up: 9 months | SES versus Bx Velocity | Stable or unstable AP, signs of myocardial ischaemia | Parallel groups double-blind United States |
| BASKET-PROVE , 2008 <i>ongoing</i> n=NA follow-up: | Cypher versus Vision | - | |
| zotarolimus eluting stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |
| ENDEAVOR II , 2006 n=598/599 follow-up: 12 months | AVE Zotarolimus-Eluting Driver versus Driver | single de novo native coronary artery stenosis | Parallel groups double-blind worldwide |
| bioabsorbable polymer EES vs everolimus eluting stent | | | |
| EVOLVE , 2012 [NCT01135225] n=NA follow-up: 30 days | bioabsorbable polymer everolimus-eluting stent versus polymer EES | patients with a de novo lesion 28 mm in length, in a coronary artery of 2.25 to 3.5 mm diameter | Parallel groups single blind |
| PCI vs CABG | | | |

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| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|---|---|---|--|
| COMBAT <i>ongoing</i> n=NA | PCI versus CABG | - | |
| Korean Randomized Study <i>ongoing</i> n=NA | PCI versus CABG | - | |
| REVASCULARIZE <i>ongoing</i> n=NA | PCI versus CABG | - | |
| sirolimus eluting stent vs CABG | | | |
| MIDCAB Versus DES in Proximal LAD Lesions <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00299429] n=NA follow-up: | sirolimus-coated stent versus minimally invasive bypass surgery | patients with isolated proximal left anterior descending coronary arteries | |
| Munich Study <i>ongoing</i> n=NA | sirolimus versus CABG | - | |
| zotarolimus eluting stent vs everolimus eluting stent | | | |
| RESOLUTE All comers , 2010 [NCT00617084.] n=1140/1152 follow-up: 12 months (5y) | zotarolimus-eluting stent versus everolimus-eluting stent (Xience) | adult patients with chronic, stable coronary artery disease or acute coronary syndromes, including myocardial infarction with or without ST-segment elevation | Parallel groups open |
| TWENTE , 2012 [NCT01066650] n=NA follow-up: 1 year | zotarolimus-eluting stent versus everolimus-eluting stent | "real-world" patients | Parallel groups single (patient-blinded) |
| sirolimus eluting stent vs Firebird eluting stent | | | |
| Gao <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00887211] n=NA follow-up: | ProStent rapamycin-eluting stent system versus Firebird drug-eluting stents | - | Parallel groups single blind |
| CoStar stent vs paclitaxel eluting stent | | | |
| Costar II , 2008 [NCT00165035] n=989/686 follow-up: 8 months (1 year) | CoStar stent (Conor MedSystems) PES versus Taxus (Boston Scientific) PES | patient undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention for a single lesion per vessel in up to three native epicardial vessels | Parallel groups single-blind US, Germany, Belgium, and New Zealand |
| everolimus eluting stent vs paclitaxel eluting stent | | | |
| COMPARE , 2009 [NCT01016041] n=897/903 follow-up: 1 y (2y) | polymer based, everolimus-eluting stent (Xience V) versus polymer-based, paclitaxel-eluting stent (Taxus Liberte) | unselected patients | Parallel groups open the Netherlands |

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| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|--|---|--|---|
| SPiRiT II , 2006 <i>unpublished</i> [NCT00180310] n=223/77 follow-up: 6 months | everolimus eluting stent, XIENCE V versus paclitaxel eluting stent, TAXUS EXPRESS2 | De novo lesions (maximim two) | Parallel groups single-blind (patient) |
| SPiRiT III , 2008 [NCT00180479] n=669/333 follow-up: 12 months | everolimus-eluting stent, XIENCE V versus paclitaxel-eluting stent, Taxus | lesions 28 mm or less in length and with reference vessel diameter between 2.5 and 3.75 mm | Parallel groups single-blind US |
| SPiRiT IV , 2010 [NCT00307047] n=2458/1229 follow-up: 1 y (2y) | XIENCE V Everolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System versus TAXUS EXPRESS2 Paclitaxel Eluting Coronary Stent System (TAXUS). | patients with de novo native coronary artery lesions and reference vessel diameters between 2.5 mm to 4.25 mm and lesion lengths <= 28 mm | Parallel groups 270 days (5 years) USA |
| paclitaxel eluting stent vs paclitaxel eluting stent | | | |
| PERSEUS Workhorse , 2010 <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00484315] n=NA follow-up: | platinum-chromium alloy, paclitaxel-eluting stent TAXUS Element versus paclitaxel-eluting stent TAXUS Express 2 | De Novo Coronary Artery Lesions; stent patients with lesions <28 mm in length in coronary vessels between 2.75 mm and 4.0 mm in diameter | |
| sirolimus eluting stent vs paclitaxel eluting stent | | | |
| BASKET (vs paclitaxel) , 2005 n=264/281 follow-up: 6 months | Cypher versus Taxus | Unselected patients; de-novo lesions | Parallel groups open Switzerland, |
| Han , 2006 n=210/206 follow-up: 19.5 months (mean) | Cypher versus Taxus | Multivessel disease. Stable or unstable AP, no AMI | Parallel groups open China |
| ISAR-TEST-1 , 2006 [NCT00140530] n=225/225 follow-up: 9 months | rapamycin-eluting stent Yukon versus Taxus | stable or unstable anginaor a positive stress test, stable or unstable anginaor a positive stress test | Parallel groups open Germany |
| REALITY , 2006 [NCT00235092] n=701/685 follow-up: 12 months | Cypher versus Taxus | Relatively unselected patients. Stable or unstable documented silent ischaemia, no AMI with 1 or 2 de novo lesions (2.25-3.00 mm in diameter) in native coronary arteries | Parallel groups open Europe, Latin America, and Asiam |
| SIRTAX (Windecker) , 2005 n=503/509 follow-up: 9 mo (5y) | sirolimus-eluting stents (Cypher) versus paclitaxel-eluting stents (Taxus) | Unselected patients. Stable AP, ACS, including AMI. at least one lesion with stenosis of at least 50 percent in a vessel with a reference diameter between 2.25 and 4.00 mm that was suitable for stent implantation | Parallel groups single-blind Switzerland |
| SORT OUT II , 2008 [NCT00388934] n=1065/1033 follow-up: | Cypher stent versus Taxus stent(Boston Scientific Corp) | Unselected patients (included ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), non-STEMI or unstable angina pectoris, and stable angina) | Parallel groups open Denmark. |

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| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|--|---|--|---|
| TAXi , 2005 n=102/100 follow-up: 6 months | Cypher versus Taxus | Unselected patients | Parallel groups open Switzerland. |
| Wessely , 2008 n=NA follow-up: 9 months | rapamycin polymer-coated drug-eluting stent versus paclitaxel polymer-coated drug-eluting stent | - | Parallel groups NA Germany |
| Zhang (SES vs PES) , 2006 n=246/203 follow-up: 1y | Cypher versus Taxus | Unselected patients. Stable or unstable AP, ACS with de novo coronary lesions | Parallel groups open China |
| zotarolimus eluting stent vs paclitaxel eluting stent | | | |
| ENDEAVOR IV , 2009 <i>unpublished</i> [NCT00217269] n=773/775 follow-up: mean 36 mo | zotarolimus-eluting stent (Endeavor) versus paclitaxel-eluting stent (Taxus) | single de novo lesions in native coronary arteries with a reference vessel diameter of 2.5-3.5 mm | Parallel groups open US |
| ZEST (vs PES) , 2009 [NCT00418067] n=883/884 follow-up: 1 year | zotarolimus-eluting stents versus paclitaxel-eluting stents | Patients with coronary artery disease | NA |
| ZoMaxx phase 2 <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00140101] n=NA follow-up: | ZoMaxx drug-eluting stent versus TAXUS Express2 | de Novo Coronary Artery Lesions | |
| pimecrolimus eluting stent vs pimecrolimus paclitaxel | | | |
| GENESIS Trial CP-01 <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00322569] n=NA follow-up: 6 months | Corio Pimecrolimus versus CoStar | patients with de novo lesions of the native coronary arteries | |
| everolimus eluting stent vs sirolimus eluting stent | | | |
| ISAR-TEST 4 (EES vs SES) n=652/652 follow-up: 2 years | everolimus-eluting stent versus sirolimus-eluting stent | patients with de novo coronary artery stenosis >50% and symptoms or objective evidence of ischemia | Parallel groups |
| SORT OUT IV , 2012 [NCT00552877] n=1390/1384 follow-up: 9 months (3 years) | everolimus-eluting stents versus sirolimus-eluting stents | unselected patients with coronary artery disease | Parallel groups open Denmark |
| paclitaxel eluting stent vs sirolimus eluting stent | | | |
| FRE-RACE <i>ongoing</i> [NCT00130546] n=NA follow-up: | Cypher select versus Taxus | de novo native coronary lesions with two or more coronary artery stenoses | Cross over |

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| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| zotarolimus eluting stent vs sirolimus eluting stent | | | |
| ENDEAVOR III , 2006 [NCT00217256] n=327/109 follow-up: 12 months (and 24 months) | ABT-578 coated Endeavor versus Cypher | single de novo lesions in native coronary arteries 2.5-3.5 mm in diameter | Parallel groups open US |
| PROTECT , 2012 [NCT00476957] n=4357/4352 follow-up: | Medtronic Endeavor Zotarolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System versus Cordis Cypher Sirolimus-eluting Coronary Stent | unselected patients (patients 18 years or older who were undergoing stenting for elective, unplanned, or emergency procedures in native coronary arteries) | Parallel groups open-label |
| ZEST (vs SES) , 2009 [NCT00418067] n=883/878 follow-up: 1 year | zotarolimus-eluting stents versus sirolimus-eluting stents | Patients with coronary artery disease | Parallel groups Open Korea |

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3 non-polymeric ES

11

| Trial | Treatments | Patients | Trials design and methods |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| paclitaxel, non-polymeric eluting stent vs bare-metal stent | | | |
| ASPECT , 2003 [NCT00196079] n=117/58 follow-up: 6 months | coated Supra-G stent versus Supra-G stent | patientswith discrete coronary lesions (<15 mm in length, 2.25 to 3.5 mm in diameter) | Parallel groups double-blind |
| DELIVER , 2004 n=524/519 follow-up: 9 months | non-polymer-based paclitaxel-coated ACHIEVE stent versus stainless steel Multi-Link (ML) PENTA stent | patients with focal de novo coronary lesions, <25 mm in length, in 2.5- to 4.0-mm vessels | Parallel groups single-blind US |
| ELUTES , 2004 n=152/38 follow-up: 12 months | coated V-Flex Plus versus V-Flex Plus | single de novo type A or type B1 lesions 15 mm length in a nativecoronary artery | Parallel groups open Europe |
| PATENCY , 2002 <i>unpublished</i> n=24/26 follow-up: 9 months | Logic PTX paclitaxel Eluting CoronaryStents versus uncoated control stents | Patients with de novo lesions of 2.7- to 4.0-mm diameter and 25-mm length received 3.0, 3.5, or 4.0 mm 10- or 15-mm | Parallel groups double blind |

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4 About TrialResults-center.org

TrialResults-center is an innovative knowledge database that collects the results of RCTs and provides dynamic interactive systematic reviews and meta-analysis in the field of all major heart and vessels diseases.

The TrialResults-center database provides a unique view of the treatment efficacy based on all data provided directly from clinical trial results, offering a valuable alternative to personal bibliographic search, published meta-analysis, etc. Furthermore, it would allow comparing easily the various concurrent therapeutic for the same clinical condition.

Rigorous meta-analysis method is used to populate TrialResults-center: widespread search of published and non published trials, study selection using pre-specified criteria, data extraction using standard form.

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