

Clinical trials of myocardial revascularization for stable angina in multivessels disease

TrialResults-center www.trialresultscenter.org

1 PCI

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
balloon angioplasty vs medical treatment			
RITA 2 , 1997 n=504/514 follow-up: 7y	PTCA within 3 mo of the randomisation versus medical treatment	Angina leading to admission within 90days, previous Q wave MI, no previousPTCA, no left main stem disease	Parallel groups open UK
ACME 2 (Folland) , 1997 n=51/50 follow-up: 5y	PTCA versus medical therapy	Stable angina, history of angina, MIwithin 3 months, exercise test with STdepression >3 mm, no previous PTCA; Stenosis >70% proximal two thirds,no main artery stenosis >50% , no 3vessel disease	Parallel groups open
PCI with or without stent vs medical treatment			
AVERT , 1995 n=177/164 follow-up: 1.5y	angioplasty versus atorvastatin at 80 mg per day	Angina or asymptomatic, MI or unstable angina but not within 14 days,no triple vessel disease	Parallel groups open
Dakik , 1998 n=19/22 follow-up: 1y	PTCA versus intensive medical therapy	stable survivors of AMI	Parallel groups open
MASS II , 2007 n=205/203 follow-up: 5y	PCI versus medical therapy	patients with multivessel coronary artery disease with stable angina and preserved ventricular function	Parallel groups open
Hambrecht , 2004 n=50/51 follow-up: 1y	PCI versus 12 months of exercise training (20 minutes of bicycle ergometry per day)	male patients aged 70 years	Parallel groups open
Bech , 2001 n=90/91 follow-up: 2y	PTCA versus deferral of PTCA	patients with planned PTCA and no documented ischemia and with coronary pressure derived fractional flow reserve >0.75	Parallel groups open
ISCHEMIA ongoing n=NA follow-up:	invasive strategy, consisting of early routine cardiac catheterization followed by revascularization plus optimal medical therapy (OMT) and lifestyle changes versus conservative strategy of optimal medical therapy and lifestyle changes in which invasive procedures will be performed only after failure of OMT	patients with stable ischemic heart disease and moderate to severe ischemia	Parallel groups open-label

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
balloon angioplasty vs CABG			
EAST , 1994 [NCT00000465] n=198/194 follow-up: 3 y	transluminal coronary angioplasty versus coronary-artery bypass grafting	patients with multivessels coronary artery disease	open USA
GABI , 1994 n=182/177 follow-up: 1 y	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty versus coronary-artery bypass grafting	patients with symptomatic multivessel coronary disease	open Germany
BARI , 1996 [NCT00000462] n=915/914 follow-up: 5.4 y	PTCA versus CABG	Patients with multivessel disease	open USA, Canada
RITA , 1993 n=510/501 follow-up: 2.5 y (6.5y)	percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty versus coronary artery bypass surgery	patients with one, two, or three diseased coronary arteries	open UK
ERACI , 1992 n=63/64 follow-up: 3.8 y	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty versus coronary artery bypass grafting	patients with multivessel disease and lesions suitable for either form of therapy	open Argentina
Toulouse , 1992 n=76/76 follow-up: 2.8 y	PTCA versus CABG	patients with multivessels coronary artery disease	open France
CABRI , 1995 n=541/513 follow-up: 1 y	percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty versus coronary artery bypass grafting	patients with symptomatic multivessel coronary disease	open Europe
PCI vs CABG			
AWESOME , 2001 n=222/232 follow-up: 5 years	percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass graft	high-risk patients with medically refractory ischemia	Parallel groups open US (Veterans Affairs Medical Centers)
PCI with drug-eluting stents vs CABG			
FREEDOM , 2012 [NCT00086450] n=953/947 follow-up: 3.8 yrs (median)	percutaneous coronary stenting versus CABG	patients with diabetes and multivessel coronary artery disease	Parallel groups open international
stent vs CABG			
ARTS , 2001 n=600/605 follow-up: 1 year	Palmaz-Schatz Crown/Cross flex (Cordis) versus Conventional CABG	Multi vessel disease with 2 or more de novo lesion in different major arteries Total occlusion <1month	parallel group open International

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
CARDia (PCI) , 2008 [ISRCTN19872154] n=256/254 follow-up: 1 y	PCI plus stenting (and routine abciximab) versus CABG	Patients with diabetes and symptomatic multivessel coronary artery disease or complex single-vessel disease.	Parallel groups open UK, Ireland
ERACI II , 2003 n=225/225 follow-up: 30d, 1year	Gianturco Robin II (Cook) Primary device versus Conventional CABG	multi vessel disease Angina CSS III-IV; no angina but large area of heart at risk; unstable =1 vessel to be treated Lesion>3.0mm	parallel group open Argentina
MASS II , 2007 n=205/203 follow-up: 5y (1y)	PCI (73% stent) versus CABG	patients with multivessel coronary artery disease with stable angina and preserved ventricular function	Parallel groups open South America
Myoprotect , 2004 n=23/21 follow-up: 1 year	percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty/stent versus CABG	patients with symptomatic main-stem and main-stem-equivalent lesions with substantially increased risk for bypass surgery	Parallel groups open Europe
SOS , 2002 [NCT00475449] n=488/500 follow-up: 3 years	Stent versus CABG	multiple vessel disease Symptomatic 1 or more vessel suitable for stenting	parallel group open Canada, United Kingdom, Europe

References

RITA 2, 1997:

Coronary angioplasty versus medical therapy for angina: the second Randomised Intervention Treatment of Angina (RITA-2) trial. RITA-2 trial participants Lancet 1997;350:461-8 [9274581]

Henderson RA, Pocock SJ, Clayton TC, Knight R, Fox KA, Julian DG, Chamberlain DA Seven-year outcome in the RITA-2 trial: coronary angioplasty versus medical therapy J Am Coll Cardiol 2003;42:1161-70 [14522473]

ACME 2 (Folland), 1997:

Folland ED, Hartigan PM, Parisi AF Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty versus medical therapy for stable angina pectoris: outcomes for patients with double-vessel versus single-vessel coronary artery disease in a Veterans Affairs Cooperative randomized trial. Veterans Affairs ACME Investigators J Am Coll Cardiol 1997;29:1505-11 [9180111]

Henderson RA, Pocock SJ, Clayton TC, Knight R, Fox KA, Julian DG, Chamberlain DA Seven-year outcome in the RITA-2 trial: coronary angioplasty versus medical therapy J Am Coll Cardiol 2003;42:1161-70 [14522473]

AVERT, 1995:

Pitt B, Waters D, Brown WV, van Boven AJ, Schwartz L, Title LM, Eisenberg D, Shurzinske L, McCormick LS Aggressive lipid-lowering therapy compared with angioplasty in stable coronary artery disease. Atorvastatin versus Revascularization Treatment Investigators N Engl J Med 1999;341:70-6 [10395630]

Dakik, 1998:

Dakik HA, Kleiman NS, Farmer JA, He ZX, Wendt JA, Pratt CM, Verani MS, Mahmarian JJ Intensive medical therapy versus coronary angioplasty for suppression of myocardial ischemia in survivors of acute myocardial infarction: a prospective, randomized pilot study Circulation 1998;98:2017-23 [9808599]

MASS II, 2007:

Hueb W, Lopes NH, Gersh BJ, Soares P, Machado LA, Jatene FB, Oliveira SA, Ramires JA Five-year follow-up of the Medicine, Angioplasty, or Surgery Study (MASS II): a randomized controlled clinical trial of 3 therapeutic strategies for multivessel coronary artery disease Circulation 2007;115:1082-9 [17339566] [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.625475](https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.625475)

Hueb W, Soares PR, Gersh BJ, Csar LA, Luz PL, Puig LB, Martinez EM, Oliveira SA, Ramires JA The medicine, angioplasty, or surgery study (MASS-II): a randomized, controlled clinical trial of three therapeutic strategies for multivessel coronary artery disease: one-year results. J Am Coll Cardiol 2004;43:1743-51 [15145093]

Hueb W, Lopes N, Gersh BJ, Soares PR, Ribeiro EE, Pereira AC, Favarato D, Rocha AS, Hueb AC, Ramires JA Ten-year follow-up survival of the Medicine, Angioplasty, or Surgery Study (MASS II): a randomized controlled clinical trial of 3 therapeutic strategies for multivessel coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 2010;122:949-57 [20733102] [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.109.911669](https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.109.911669)

Hambrecht, 2004:

Hambrecht R, Walther C, Mbius-Winkler S, Gielen S, Linke A, Conradi K, Erbs S, Kluge R, Kendziorra K, Sabri O, Sick P, Schuler G Percutaneous coronary angioplasty compared with exercise training in patients with stable coronary artery disease: a randomized trial *Circulation* 2004;109:1371-8 [15007010] [10.1161/01.CIR.0000121360.31954.1F](https://doi.org/10.1161/01.CIR.0000121360.31954.1F)

Bech, 2001:

Bech GJ, De Bruyne B, Pijls NH, de Muinck ED, Hoorntje JC, Escaned J, Stella PR, Boersma E, Bartunek J, Koolen JJ, Wijns W Fractional flow reserve to determine the appropriateness of angioplasty in moderate coronary stenosis: a randomized trial *Circulation* 2001;103:2928-34 [11413082]

ISCHEMIA, :

EAST, 1994:

King SB 3rd, Lembo NJ, Weintraub WS, Kosinski AS, Barnhart HX, Kutner MH, Alazraki NP, Guyton RA, Zhao XQ A randomized trial comparing coronary angioplasty with coronary bypass surgery. Emory Angioplasty versus Surgery Trial (EAST) *N Engl J Med* 1994 Oct 20;331:1044-50 [8090163]

GABI, 1994:

Hamm CW, Reimers J, Ischinger T, Rupprecht HJ, Berger J, Bleifeld W A randomized study of coronary angioplasty compared with bypass surgery in patients with symptomatic multivessel coronary disease. German Angioplasty Bypass Surgery Investigation (GABI) *N Engl J Med* 1994 Oct 20;331:1037-43 [8090162]

BARI, 1996:

Comparison of coronary bypass surgery with angioplasty in patients with multivessel disease. The Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation (BARI) Investigators. *N Engl J Med* 1996 Jul 25;335:217-25 [8657237]

RITA, 1993:

Coronary angioplasty versus coronary artery bypass surgery: the Randomized Intervention Treatment of Angina (RITA) trial. *Lancet* 1993 Mar 6;341:573-80 [8094826]

ERACI, 1992:

Rodriguez A, Bouillon F, Perez-Balino N, Paviotti C, Liprandi MI, Palacios IF Argentine randomized trial of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty versus coronary artery bypass surgery in multivessel disease (ERACI): in-hospital results and 1-year follow-up. ERACI Group. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1993 Oct;22:1060-7 [8409041]

Toulouse, 1992:

CABRI, 1995:

First-year results of CABRI (Coronary Angioplasty versus Bypass Revascularisation Investigation). CABRI Trial Participants. *Lancet* 1995 Nov 4;346:1179-84 [7475656]

Martuscelli E, Clementi F, Gallagher MM, D'Eliseo A, Chiricolo G, Nigri A, Marino B, Romeo F Revascularization strategy in patients with multivessel disease and a major vessel chronically occluded; data from the CABRI trial. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2008;33:4-8 [17988889]

AWESOME, 2001:

Morrison DA, Sethi G, Sacks J, Henderson W, Grover F, Sedlis S, Esposito R, Ramanathan K, Weiman D, Saucedo J, Antakli T, Paramesh V, Pett S, Vernon S, Birjiniuk V, Welt F, Krucoff M, Wolfe W, Lucke JC, Mediratta S, Booth D, Barbieri C, Lewis D Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass graft surgery for patients with medically refractory myocardial ischemia and risk factors for adverse outcomes with bypass: a multicenter, randomized trial. Investigators of the Department of Veterans Affairs Cooperative Study 385, the Angina With Extremely Serious Operative Mortality Evaluation (AWESOME). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001;38:143-9 [11451264]

Morrison DA, Sethi G, Sacks J, Grover F, Sedlis S, Esposito R, Ramanathan KB, Weiman D, Krucoff M, Duhaylongsod F, Raya T, Pett S, Vernon S, Birjiniuk V, Booth D, Robinson C, Talley JD, Antekli T, Murphy E, Floten H, Curcovic V, Lucke JC, Lewis D, Barbier A multicenter, randomized trial of percutaneous coronary intervention versus bypass surgery in high-risk unstable angina patients. The AWESOME (Veterans Affairs Cooperative Study 385, angina with extremely serious operative mortality evaluation) investigators from the Cooperative Studies Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs. *Control Clin Trials* 1999;20:601-19 [10588300]

Morrison DA, Sethi G, Sacks J, Henderson WG, Grover F, Sedlis S, Esposito R Percutaneous coronary intervention versus repeat bypass surgery for patients with medically refractory myocardial ischemia: AWESOME randomized trial and registry experience with post-CABG patients. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002;40:1951-4 [12475454]

Ramanathan KB, Weiman DS, Sacks J, Morrison DA, Sedlis S, Sethi G, Henderson WG Percutaneous intervention versus coronary bypass surgery for patients older than 70 years of age with high-risk unstable angina. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2005;80:1340-6 [[16181866](#)] [10.1016/j.athoracsur.2005.03.057](#)

Rumsfeld JS, Magid DJ, Plomondon ME, Sacks J, Henderson W, Hlatky M, Sethi G, Morrison DA Health-related quality of life after percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary bypass surgery in high-risk patients with medically refractory ischemia. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003;41:1732-8 [[12767656](#)]

Sedlis SP, Morrison DA, Lorin JD, Esposito R, Sethi G, Sacks J, Henderson W, Grover F, Ramanathan KB, Weiman D, Saucedo J, Antakli T, Paramesh V, Pett S, Vernon S, Birjiniuk V, Welt F, Krucoff M, Wolfe W, Lucke JC, Mediratta S, Booth D, Murphy E, Ward H, Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary bypass graft surgery for diabetic patients with unstable angina and risk factors for adverse outcomes with bypass: outcome of diabetic patients in the AWESOME randomized trial and registry. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002;40:1555-66 [[12427406](#)]

Sedlis SP, Ramanathan KB, Morrison DA, Sethi G, Sacks J, Henderson W Outcome of percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary bypass grafting for patients with low left ventricular ejection fractions, unstable angina pectoris, and risk factors for adverse outcomes with bypass (the AWESOME Randomized Trial and Registry). *Am J Cardiol* 2004;94:118-20 [[15219521](#)] [10.1016/j.amjcard.2004.03.041](#)

Stroupe KT, Morrison DA, Hlatky MA, Barnett PG, Cao L, Lyttle C, Hynes DM, Henderson WG Cost-effectiveness of coronary artery bypass grafts versus percutaneous coronary intervention for revascularization of high-risk patients. *Circulation* 2006;114:1251-7 [[16966588](#)] [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.105.570838](#)

FREEDOM, 2012:

Farkouh ME, Domanski M, Sleeper LA, Siami FS, Dangas G, Mack M, Yang M, Cohen DJ, Rosenberg Y, Solomon SD, Desai AS, Gersh BJ, Magnuson EA, Lansky A, Boineau R, Weinberger J, Ramanathan K, Sousa JE, Rankin J, Bhargava B, Buse J, Hueb W, Smith CR, Muratov Strategies for Multivessel Revascularization in Patients with Diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2012 Nov 4;: [[23121323](#)] [10.1056/NEJMoa1211585](#)

ARTS, 2001:

Abizaid A, Costa MA, Centemero M, Abizaid AS, Legrand VM, Limet RV, Schuler G, Mohr FW, Lindeboom W, Sousa AG, Sousa JE, van Hout B, Hugenholtz PG, Unger F, Serruys PW Clinical and economic impact of diabetes mellitus on percutaneous and surgical treatment of multivessel coronary disease patients: insights from the Arterial Revascularization Therapy Study (ARTS) trial. *Circulation* 2001;104:533-8 [[11479249](#)]

de Feyter PJ, Serruys PW, Unger F, Beyar R, de Valk V, Milo S, Simon R, Regensburger D, Crean PA, McGovern E, van den Heuvel P, van Cauwelaert C, Penn I, Tyers GF, Lindeboom W Bypass surgery versus stenting for the treatment of multivessel disease in patients with unstable angina compared with stable angina. *Circulation* 2002;105:2367-72 [[12021222](#)]

Legrand VM, Serruys PW, Unger F, van Hout BA, Vrolix MC, Franssen GM, Nielsen TT, Paulsen PK, Gomes RS, de Queiroz e Melo JM, Neves JP, Lindeboom W, Backx B Three-year outcome after coronary stenting versus bypass surgery for the treatment of multivessel disease. *Circulation* 2004;109:1114-20 [[14993134](#)]

Serruys PW, Unger F, Sousa JE, Jatene A, Bonnier HJ, Schnberger JP, Buller N, Bonser R, van den Brand MJ, van Herwerden LA, Morel MA, van Hout BA Comparison of coronary-artery bypass surgery and stenting for the treatment of multivessel disease. *N Engl J Med* 2001;344:1117-24 [[11297702](#)]

Unger F, Serruys PW, Yacoub MH, Ilesley C, Paulsen PK, Nielsen TT, Eysmann L, Kiemeneij F Revascularization in multivessel disease: comparison between two-year outcomes of coronary bypass surgery and stenting. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003;125:809-20 [[12698143](#)]

CARDia (PCI), 2008:

Kapur A, Hall RJ, Malik IS, Qureshi AC, Butts J, de Belder M, Baumbach A, Angelini G, de Belder A, Oldroyd KG, Flather M, Roughton M, Nihoyannopoulos P, Bagger JP, Morgan K, Beatt KJ Randomized comparison of percutaneous coronary intervention with coronary artery bypass grafting in diabetic patients. 1-year results of the CARDia (Coronary Artery Revascularization in Diabetes) trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010 Feb 2;55:432-40 [[20117456](#)] [10.1016/j.jacc.2009.10.014](#)

ERACI II, 2003:

Rodriguez A, Bernardi V, Navia J, Baldi J, Grinfeld L, Martinez J, Vogel D, Grinfeld R, Delacasa A, Garrido M, Oliveri R, Mele E, Palacios I, O'Neill W Argentine Randomized Study: Coronary Angioplasty with Stenting versus Coronary Bypass Surgery in patients with Multiple-Vessel Disease (ERACI II): 30-day and one-year follow-up results. ERACI II Investigators. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001;37:51-8 [[11153772](#)]

Rodriguez A, Rodriguez Alemparte M, Baldi J, Navia J, Delacasa A, Vogel D, Oliveri R, Fernandez Pereira C, Bernardi V, O'Neill W, Palacios IF Coronary stenting versus coronary bypass surgery in patients with multiple vessel disease and significant proximal LAD stenosis: results from the ERACI II study. *Heart* 2003;89:184-8 [[12527674](#)]

MASS II, 2007:

Hueb W, Lopes NH, Gersh BJ, Soares P, Machado LA, Jatene FB, Oliveira SA, Ramires JA Five-year follow-up of the Medicine, Angioplasty, or Surgery Study (MASS II): a randomized controlled clinical trial of 3 therapeutic strategies for multivessel coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 2007 Mar 6;115:1082-9 [[17339566](#)]

Hueb W, Lopes N, Gersh BJ, Soares PR, Ribeiro EE, Pereira AC, Favarato D, Rocha AS, Hueb AC, Ramires JA Ten-year follow-up survival of the Medicine, Angioplasty, or Surgery Study (MASS II): a randomized controlled clinical trial of 3 therapeutic strategies for multivessel coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 2010;122:949-57 [[20733102](#)] [10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.109.911669](#)

Myoprotect, 2004:

Pohl T, Giehl W, Reichart B, Kupatt C, Raake P, Paul S, Reichensperner H, Steinbeck G, Boekstegers P Retroinfusion-supported stenting in high-risk patients for percutaneous intervention and bypass surgery: results of the prospective randomized myoprotect I study. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv* 2004;62:323-30 [[15224298](#)] [10.1002/ccd.20060](#)

SOS, 2002:

Coronary artery bypass surgery versus percutaneous coronary intervention with stent implantation in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease (the Stent or Surgery trial): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2002;360:965-70 [[12383664](#)]

Stables RH Design of the 'Stent or Surgery' trial (SoS): a randomized controlled trial to compare coronary artery bypass grafting with percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty and primary stent implantation in patients with multi-vessel coronary artery disease. *Semin Interv Cardiol* 1999;4:201-7 [[10738353](#)]

Zhang Z, Mahoney EM, Stables RH, Booth J, Nugara F, Spertus JA, Weintraub WS Disease-specific health status after stent-assisted percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass surgery: one-year results from the Stent or Surgery trial. *Circulation* 2003;108:1694-700 [[12975252](#)]

Zhang Z, Weintraub WS, Mahoney EM, Spertus JA, Booth J, Nugara F, Stables RH, Vaccarino V Relative benefit of coronary artery bypass grafting versus stent-assisted percutaneous coronary intervention for angina pectoris and multivessel coronary disease in women versus men (one-year results from the Stent or Surgery trial). *Am J Cardiol* 2004;93:404-9 [[14969611](#)]

Booth J, Clayton T, Pepper J, Nugara F, Flather M, Sigwart U, Stables RH Randomized, controlled trial of coronary artery bypass surgery versus percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease: six-year follow-up from the Stent or Surgery Trial (SoS). *Circulation* 2008;118:381-8 [[18606919](#)]

Booth J, Clayton T, Pepper J, Nugara F, Flather M, Sigwart U, Stables RH Randomized, controlled trial of coronary artery bypass surgery versus percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease: six-year follow-up from the Stent or Surgery Trial (SoS). *Circulation* 2008 Jul 22;118:381-8 [[18606919](#)]

Entry terms: drug-eluting stents, CYPHER, TAXUS, Promus, Xience, Biomatrix, Nobori, Endeavor, Drug-Eluting Stents, Drug Eluting Stents, Drug-Eluting Stent, Drug-Coated Stents, Drug Coated Stents, Drug-Coated Stent, , PCI, sirolimus eluting stent, CYPHER, , biolimus eluting stent, everolimus eluting stent, XIENCE V, Guidant XIENCE V, Abbott XIENCE V, XIENCE 5, zotarolimus eluting stent, Endeavour, Medtronic Endeavour, abciximab, carotid artery stenting, dactinomycin eluting stent, paclitaxel, Anzatax, NSC-125973, NSC 125973, NSC125973, Taxol, Taxol A, Bris Taxol, Paxene, Praxel, 7-epi-Taxol, 7 epi Taxol, Onxol

2 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.

TrialResults-center is continually updated on a weekly basis. We continually search all new results (whatever their publication channel) and these news results are immediately added to the database with a maximum of 1 week.

TrialResults-center is non-profit and self-funded.