

Clinical trials of endovascular treatment for abdominal aortic aneurysm in all type of patients

TrialResults-center www.trialresultscenter.org

1 endovascular repair

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
endovascular repair vs surveillance			
PIVOTAL (Ouriel) , 2010 n=366/362 follow-up: 20 months	early endovascular repair versus ultrasound surveillance	patients (13.3% women; mean age, 71 +/- 8 years) with 4 to 5 cm abdominal aortic aneurysms	Parallel groups open USA
EVAR trial 2 , 2005 [ISRCTN55703451] n=197/207 follow-up: 2.4 y (median)	Endovascular aneurysm repair versus No intervention	patients aged 60 years or older who had aneurysms of at least 55 cm in diameter and of poor health status considered unfit for major surgery.	Parallel groups open UK
endovascular repair vs open repair			
OVER , 2009 [NCT00094575] n=444/437 follow-up: 1.8y	endovascular repair versus open repair	men (aged >=49 years) with abdominal aortic aneurysms candidate for both both elective endovascular repair and open repair	Parallel groups open USA
DREAM , 2005 [NCT00421330] n=173/178 follow-up: 2 y (6 y)	elective endovascular repair versus conventional open repair	abdominal aortic aneurysm of at least 5 cm in diameter and who were considered suitable candidates for both techniques.	Parallel groups open The Netherlands
EVAR trial 1 , 2005 [ISRCTN55703451] n=626/626 follow-up: 2.9 y (median)	endovascular aneurysm repair versus open repair	aneurysms of at least 55 cm in diameter	Parallel groups open UK

References

PIVOTAL (Ouriel), 2010:

Ouriel K, Clair DG, Kent KC, Zarins CK Endovascular repair compared with surveillance for patients with small abdominal aortic aneurysms. *J Vasc Surg* 2010;51:1081-7 [[20304589](#)]
[10.1016/j.jvs.2009.10.113](#)

EVAR trial 2, 2005:

Endovascular aneurysm repair and outcome in patients unfit for open repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm (EVAR trial 2): randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2005;365:2187-92 [[15978926](#)]

Greenhalgh RM, Brown LC, Powell JT, Thompson SG, Epstein D Endovascular repair of aortic aneurysm in patients physically ineligible for open repair. *N Engl J Med* 2010 May 20;362:1872-80 [[20382982](#)] [10.1056/NEJMoa0911056](#)

OVER, 2009:

Lederle FA, Freischlag JA, Kyriakides TC, Padberg FT Jr, Matsumura JS, Kohler TR, Lin PH, Jean-Claude JM, Cikrit DF, Swanson KM, Peduzzi PN Outcomes Following Endovascular vs Open Repair of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm: A Randomized Trial. *JAMA* 2009;302:1535-1542 [[19826022](#)]

DREAM, 2005:

Blankensteijn JD, de Jong SE, Prinssen M, van der Ham AC, Buth J, van Sterkenburg SM, Verhagen HJ, Buskens E, Grobbee DE Two-year outcomes after conventional or endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms. *N Engl J Med* 2005;352:2398-405 [[15944424](#)]

Prinssen M, Verhoeven EL, Buth J, Cuypers PW, van Sambeek MR, Balm R, Buskens E, Grobbee DE, Blankensteijn JD A randomized trial comparing conventional and endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms. *N Engl J Med* 2004;351:1607-18 [[15483279](#)]

De Bruin JL, Baas AF, Buth J, Prinssen M, Verhoeven EL, Cuypers PW, van Sambeek MR, Balm R, Grobbee DE, Blankensteijn JD Long-term outcome of open or endovascular repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm. *N Engl J Med* 2010 May 20;362:1881-9 [[20484396](#)]

EVAR trial 1, 2005:

Endovascular aneurysm repair versus open repair in patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm (EVAR trial 1): randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2005;365:2179-86 [[15978925](#)]

Greenhalgh RM, Brown LC, Kwong GP, Powell JT, Thompson SG Comparison of endovascular aneurysm repair with open repair in patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm (EVAR trial 1), 30-day operative mortality results: randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2004;364:843-8 [[15351191](#)]

Greenhalgh RM, Brown LC, Powell JT, Thompson SG, Epstein D, Sculpher MJ Endovascular versus open repair of abdominal aortic aneurysm. *N Engl J Med* 2010 May 20;362:1863-71 [[20382983](#)] [10.1056/NEJMoa0909305](#)

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.