REC: Interventional Cardiology

Pérez de Prado A, et al. Real-world registry of the durable Angiolite fluoroacrylate polymer-based sirolimus-eluting stent: the Epic02 – RANGO study. *REC Interv Cardiol*. 2021

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table 1 of the supplementary material. Previous data of drug-eluting stents results

Product	Study (Ref)	n	TLF (%)	Stent thrombosis* (%)		
1-year follow-up						
Resolute Onyx	Retrospective registry ¹	252	4.4%	0.4%		
Resolute Onyx	HOST ONYX all-comers ²	997	2.9%	0.3%		
Synergy	EVOLVE II, RCT ³	846	6.7%	0.4%		
Ultimaster	CENTURY II, RCT ⁴	551	5.4%	1.1%		
XIENCE	SPIRIT IV, RCT ⁵	2458	4.0%	0.3%		
Orsiro	BIOFLOW-III all-comers ⁶	1356	5.1%	1.0%		
XIENCE	Coronary revascularization in the	1041	7.1%	0.9%		
Synergy	routine clinical practice ⁷	1041	7.8%	1.5%		
2-year follow-up						
Orsiro	BIOSCIENCE RCT ⁸	1063	10.5%	0.7%		
XIENCE	BIOSCIENCE RCT ⁸	1056	10.4%	0.9%		
Resolute Onyx	BIONYX, RCT ⁹	1243	6.2%	3.9%		
Orsiro	BIONYX, RCT ⁹	1245	5.8%	4.9%		
XIENCE	SPIRIT IV, RCT ⁵	2458	6.9%	0.4%		
Taxus	SPIRIT IV, RCT⁵	1229	9.9%	1.1%		

RCT, randomized clinical trial; TLF, target lesion failure.

• Definite or probable stent thrombosis.

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Total population and diabetes mellitus (n = 199)	6-month follow-up	1-year follow-up	2-year follow-up
Death	3 (1.5%)	8 (4.0%)	14 (7.0%)
Cardiovascular death	1 (0.5%)	2 (1.0%)	2 (1.0%)
Myocardial infarction	5 (2.5%)	7 (3.5%)	9 (4.5%)
Targel vessel myocardial infarction	2 (1.0%)	3 (1.5%)	3 (1.5%)
Definite/probable device thrombosis	1 (0.5%)	2 (1.0%)	2 (1.0%)
Revascularization	7 (3.5%)	11 (5.0%)	14 (7.0%)
Target lesion revascularization	3 (1.5%)	4 (2.0%)	4 (2.0%)
Target vessel revascularization	4 (2.0%)	6 (3.0%)	7 (3.5%)
Non-target vessel revascularization	3 (1.5%)	5 (2.5%)	7 (3.5%)
Target lesion failure ^a	4 (2.0%)	6 (3.0%)	6 (3.0%)
Target vessel failure ^b	5 (2.5%)	8 (4.0%)	9 (4.5%)
MACE ^c	11 (5.5%)	20 (10.1%)	28 (14.1%)

Table 2 of the supplementary material. Outcomes in the diabetic subgroup

MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events.

^a Target lesion failure defined as cardiovascular death, target vessel myocardial infarction, and clinically indicated target lesion revascularization.

^b Target vessel failure defined as cardiovascular death, target vessel myocardial infarction, and target vessel revascularization.

^c MACE defined as all-cause mortality, any myocardial infarction, any revascularization.

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Total population and small vessel lesions (N=116)	6-month follow-up	1-year follow-up	2-year follow-up
Death	1 (0.9%)	4 (3.4%)	9 (7.8%)
Cardiovascular death	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.7%)	3 (2.6%)
Myocardial infarction	2 (1.7%)	4 (3.4%)	4 (3.4%)
Target vessel myocardial infarction	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)
Definite/probable device thrombosis	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Revascularization	1 (0.9%)	5 (4.3%)	7 (6.0%)
Target lesion revascularization	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)
Target vessel revascularization	0 (0.0%)	3 (2.6%)	3 (2.6%)
Non-target vessel revascularization	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.7%)	4 (3.4%)
Target lesion failure ^a	2 (1.7%)	4 (3.4%)	5 (4.3%)
Target vessel failure ^b	2 (1.7%)	6 (5.2%)	7 (6.0%)
MACE ^c	3 (2.6%)	10 (8.6%)	14 (12.1%)

Table 3 of the supplementary material. Outcomes in the small vessel subgroup (≤ 2.5 mm in diameter)

MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events.

^a Target lesion failure defined as cardiovascular death, target vessel myocardial infarction, and clinically indicated target lesion revascularization

^b Target vessel failure defined as cardiovascular death, target vessel myocardial infarction, and target vessel revascularization

^c MACE defined as all-cause mortality, any myocardial infarction, any revascularization

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