

# Intracoronary Stenting and Angiographic Results: Optimizing Treatment of Drug-Eluting Stent In-Stent Restenosis 4 (ISAR-DESIRE 4)

## Conclusions

In patients presenting with DES restenosis...

- paclitaxel-coated balloon based strategies confirmed a high clinical safety profile out to 1 year
- neointimal modification with scoring-balloon significantly improves the angiographic antirestenotic efficacy of paclitaxel-coated balloon angioplasty

## Study design

Prospective, randomized, active controlled multicenter clinical trial

### Objective

To compare the anti-restenotic efficacy of scoring balloon (SCB) pre-dilation before paclitaxel-coated balloon (DCB) therapy versus standard balloon pre-dilation (POBA) before DCB therapy in patients with limus-eluting stent (LES) restenosis

### Principal Investigator

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## Endpoints

### Primary endpoint

- Percent diameter stenosis (% DS) at 6-8 months

### Secondary endpoints

- Binary restenosis
- Target lesion revascularization
- Death/MI
- Target lesion thrombosis

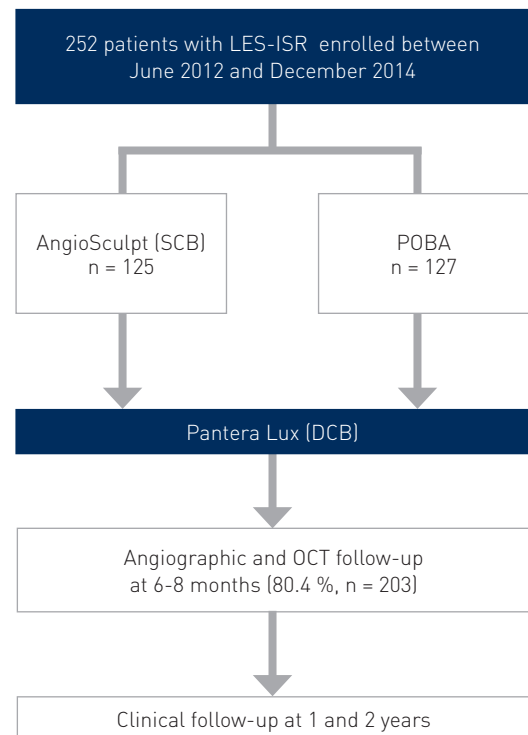
## Inclusion/exclusion criteria

### Inclusion criteria

- Stenosis >50 % in LES
- Symptoms/signs of ischemia

### Exclusion criteria

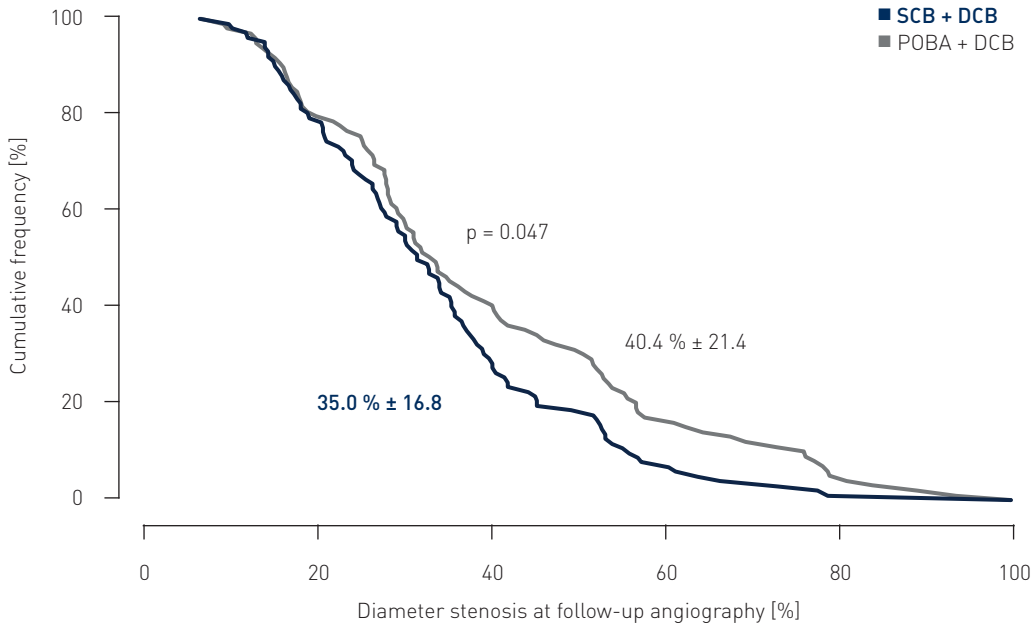
- Lesion in left main stem
- Acute STEMI
- Cardiogenic shock



## Baseline characteristics were not significantly different in the two groups

### Primary endpoint result

#### Diameter Stenosis at 6-8 months Follow-up Angiography



### Secondary endpoint results

6-8-month angiographic follow-up	SCB + DCB	POBA + DCB	p
Binary restenosis	18.5 %	32.0 %	0.03

12-month clinical follow-up	SCB + DCB	POBA + DCB	p
Target lesion revascularization	16.8 %	22.6 %	0.25
Death & MI	3.3 %	3.4 %	>0.99
Target lesion thrombosis	0 %	0 %	-