

Bayesian Analysis

of prospective, multi-center, randomized controlled trial (BIOFLOW-V) combined with prospectively collected data from two historical randomized trials (BIOFLOW-II and BIOFLOW-IV)

Conclusions

- Orsiro demonstrated unequivocal non-inferiority to Xience¹ for the outcome of Target Lesion Failure (TLF) at 12 months (Bayesian posterior probability 100%)
- There is a strong trend towards superiority of Orsiro in TLF at 12 months (Bayesian posterior probability 96.9%)
- The expected TLF rate is reduced by absolute 2.6% with Orsiro compared to Xience
- The present study represents the first large, randomized trial to demonstrate improved outcomes of any DES over Xience, establishing a new benchmark for DES

Study design

Pooled analysis including patients level outcome of BIOFLOW-II, BIOFLOW-IV and BIOFLOW-V.

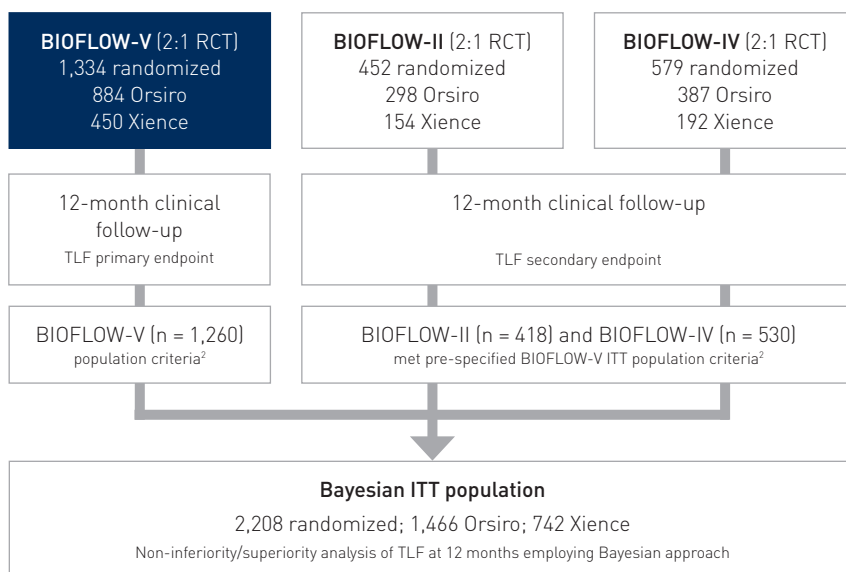
Endpoints

Primary endpoint

- TLF at 12 months defined as a composite of cardiac death, target-vessel myocardial infarction or any clinically-driven target lesion revascularization

Statistical methods

- Bayesian Analysis
- A Bayesian probability of >97.5% results in proven non-inferiority



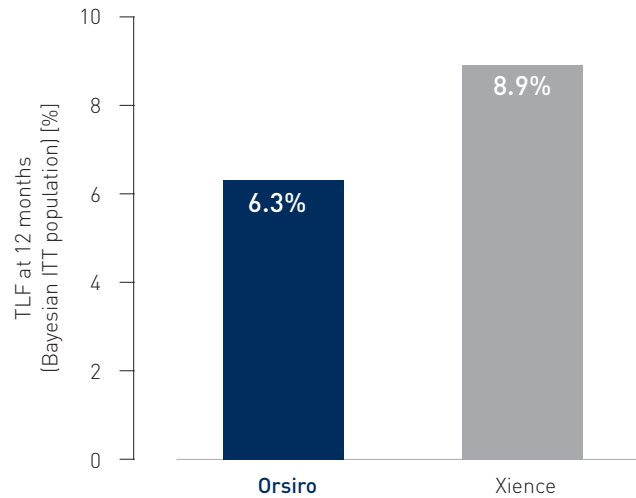
Bayesian Analysis

The study design and benefits of a Bayesian approach are published by the American Heart Journal³:

“While the traditional frequentist framework for clinical trials emphasizes separate results from individual studies, Bayesian methods provide a formal method to synthesize prior data with new data. When appropriate data are available, this methodology may facilitate a more efficient study, by permitting potentially smaller sample sizes in the prospectively conducted study, potentially greater safety due to knowledge of historical outcomes, and potentially greater precision with primary endpoints.”

Primary endpoint at 12 months (Bayesian ITT population)

	Orsiro n = 1,466	Xience n = 742
TLF, posterior mean	6.3 ± 0.8	8.9 ± 1.2

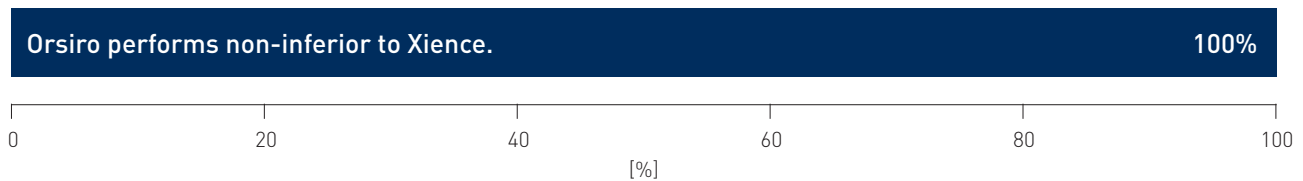


Estimated effect size at 12 months

-2.6% TLF

Bayesian posterior probability on TLF at 12 months

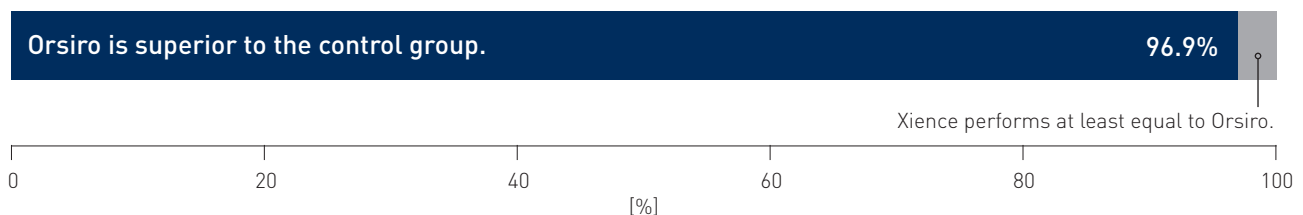
■ Non-inferiority



Interpretation

There is 100% confidence that the difference in TLF at 12 months is smaller than 3.85% (pre-defined non-inferiority margin) demonstrating unequivocal non-inferiority. The estimated treatment effect of Orsiro is a reduction of TLF by absolute 2.6%.

■ Superiority (post-hoc)



Interpretation

A post-hoc superiority analysis showed a 96.9% probability of Orsiro being superior to the control group, meaning that the TLF rate of Orsiro is smaller than the one of the control group.

1 Xience is a registered trademark of Abbott Cardiovascular Systems Inc.; 2 BIOFLOW-V ITT population criteria: BIOFLOW-V enrolment criteria, at least 330 days of follow-up experienced an endpoint event prior to 330 days; 3 Doros G et al. Rationale of a Novel Study Design for the BIOFLOW V Study, a Prospective, Randomized Multi-Center Study to Assess the Safety and Efficacy of the Orsiro Sirolimus-Eluting Coronary Stent System Utilizing a Bayesian Approach. American Heart Journal. 2017. Source: Kandzari D et al. Ultrathin Bioresorbable Polymer Sirolimus-Eluting Stents versus Thin Durable Polymer Everolimus-Eluting Stents in Patients Undergoing Coronary Revascularization (BIOFLOW-V): a randomised trial. The Lancet. 2017.