White Rose Research Online

eprints@whiterose.ac.uk
https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk
Universities of Leeds, Sheffield and York

Deposited via The University of Sheffield.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/id/eprint/128085/

Version: Published Version

**Article:**
Cai, J.-Z., Zhu, Y.-X., Wang, X.-Y. et al. (2022) Comparison of new-generation drug-eluting stents versus drug-coated balloon for in-stent restenosis: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. BMJ Open, 8 (2). e017231. ISSN: 2044-6055

https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-017231

**Reuse**
This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC) licence. This licence allows you to remix, tweak, and build upon this work non-commercially, and any new works must also acknowledge the authors and be non-commercial. You don't have to license any derivative works on the same terms. More information and the full terms of the licence here:
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

**Takedown**
If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
University of Sheffield
UNIVERSITY of York

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



BMJ Open

# Comparison of new-generation drug-eluting stents versus drug-coated balloon for in-stent restenosis: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials

Jin-Zan Cai,[1] Yong-Xiang Zhu,[1] Xin-Yu Wang,[2] Christos V Bourantas,[3,4] Javaid Iqbal,[5] Hao Zhu,[1] Paul Cummins,[6] Sheng-jie Dong,[7] Anthony Mathur,[4] Yao-Jun Zhang[2]

**To cite:** Cai J-Z, Zhu Y-X, Wang X-Y, *et al*. Comparison of new-generation drug-eluting stents versus drug-coated balloon for in-stent restenosis: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ Open* 2018;**8**:e017231. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2017-017231

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-017231).

J-ZC, Y-XZ and X-YW contributed equally.

Received 12 April 2017
Revised 22 January 2018
Accepted 24 January 2018

Check for updates

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

**Correspondence to**
Dr Yao-Jun Zhang;
13770668667@139.com

## ABSTRACT

**Objective** The study sought to compare angiographic and clinical outcomes of new-generation drug-eluting stents (DES) versus drug-coated balloon (DCB) in patients with coronary in-stent restenosis (ISR).

**Design** Meta-analysis using data from randomised trial found by searches on PubMed, the Cochrane Library, ClinicalTrials.gov and websites of major cardiovascular congresses.

**Setting** Only randomised trials comparing DES with DCB were included.

**Participants** Patients with ISR in the included trials.

**Interventions** New-generation DES versus DCB.

**Outcomes** The angiographic and clinical outcomes including cardiac death, all-cause death, myocardial infarction, target lesion revascularisation (TLR), target vessel revascularisation (TVR), major adverse cardiac events (MACE) and stent thrombosis were investigated.

**Results** Five trials including 913 patients were eligible and included. Pooled analysis in angiographic results identified that new-generation DES were associated with higher acute luminal gain (−0.31 mm, 95% CI −0.42 to −0.20, P<0.001) and lower per cent diameter stenosis (risk ratio (RR): 0.28, 95% CI 0.02 to 0.55, P=0.04). DES significantly reduced the risk of TLR (RR: 1.96, 95% CI 1.17 to 3.28, P=0.01) compared with DCB; however, there was no statistical differences for MACE (RR: 1.21, 95% CI 0.67 to 2.17, P=0.53), myocardial infarction (RR: 1.16, 95% CI 0.55 to 2.48, P=0.69) and cardiac death (RR: 1.80, 95% CI 0.60 to 5.39, P=0.29).

**Conclusions** Interventions with new-generation DES appear to be associated with significant reduction in per cent diameter stenosis and TLR at short-term follow-up, but had similar MACE, myocardial infarction and cardiac death for patients with coronary ISR compared with DCB. Appropriately powered studies with longer term follow-up are warranted to confirm these findings.

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- Only randomised trials comparing drug-eluting stents with drug-coated balloon for patients with in-stent restenosis (ISR) were allowed to be included in this meta-analysis.
- This study includes the largest patient population presenting with ISR.
- The results were based on the trial level and share the limitations of the original trials.

## INTRODUCTION

Percutaneous coronary intervention with bare-metal stents (BMS) or drug-eluting stents (DES) has become one of the most frequently performed therapeutic procedures for coronary artery disease.[1] The rate of in-stent restenosis (ISR) in clinical practice is nearly 5% of patients treated with DES and 10% with BMS after 5 years.[2] Given the number of patients undergoing a stent implantation, which amounts to approximately 1 000 000 per annum in the USA, ISR will continue to remain an undesirable adverse outcome.[3]

The management of patients with ISR remains challenging. Currently, the treatment strategies for ISR mainly include cutting balloon angioplasty, plain old balloon angioplasty, drug-coated balloon (DCB) and DES.[4] Several recent studies have reported that both new-generation DES and DCB are superior to other interventional strategies for ISR.[5–12] Moreover, recent guidelines on myocardial revascularisation from the European Society of Cardiology recommend DCB and new-generation DES (class I, level A) for patients presenting with ISR.[1] However, published literature comparing new-generation DES versus DCB in randomised settings conclude with diverging results.[8 13–17] Additionally, these studies were constrained by the small sample size. To overcome these limitations, we performed a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) to compare the clinical and angiographic outcome results of

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



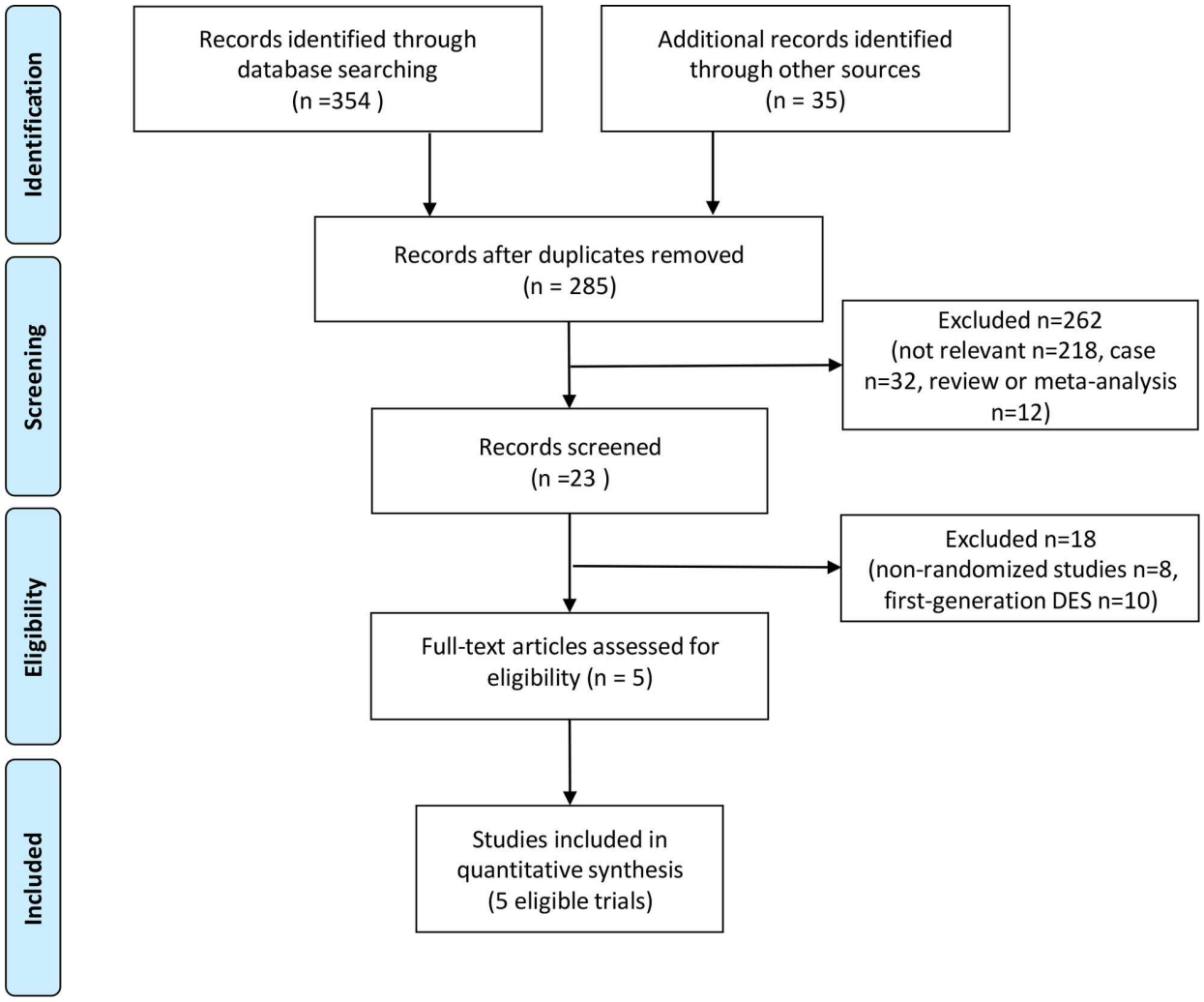


**Figure 1** Flow diagram of meta-analysis. DES, drug-eluting stents.

new-generation DES versus DCB in patients with coronary ISR.

## METHODS

### Search strategy and selection criteria

Randomised trials comparing new-generation DES versus DCB for coronary ISR were searched in PubMed, the Cochrane Library and ClinicalTrials.gov as well as the websites of major cardiovascular congresses. The subject keywords included coronary restenosis, drug-eluting balloon, paclitaxel-coated balloon, eluting stent(s) and randomised trial were applied to identify studies (online supplementary table 1). The last search was performed on 12 September 2016 by two independent investigators (J-ZC and Y-XZ). All studies comparing new-generation DES versus DCB irrespective of patients presenting with any types of ISR were included.

### Data extraction and quality assessment

Two investigators (J-ZC and Y-XZ) independently screened the title and abstract of retrieved reports, reviewed the full articles of relevant citations in detail and extracted study characteristics, angiographic and longest available clinical outcomes. Any discrepancies or disagreements were settled by a third investigator (Y-JZ). The following variables were extracted from all eligible studies: enrolment periods, patient characteristics, types of ISR, definition of ISR, follow-up duration, dual antiplatelet therapy and clinical and angiographic outcomes. The risk of bias for individual trials was assessed in accordance with the Cochrane Collaboration's tool.[18]

### Angiographic and clinical outcomes

The clinical outcomes of interest were cardiac death, all-cause death, myocardial infarction, target lesion revascularisation (TLR), target vessel revascularisation (TVR), major adverse cardiac events (MACE) and stent thrombosis. TLR was defined as any repeated revascularisation involving the target lesion. MACE was defined as individual trial. The angiographic endpoints were minimum lumen diameter (MLD), late lumen loss (LLL) and per cent diameter stenosis at 6 to 12 months. In-segment (the treated segment plus 5 mm proximal/distal margins) measurements were adopted for the analyses, but in-stent parameters was incorporated if in-segment data were not available.

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



Table 1 Main characteristics of the included trials

| Study | Type | Treatment arms | | Sample size | Definition of ISR | Follow-up, months | | DAPT, months | | Definition of MACE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Angiographic | Clinical | DCB | DES | |
| TIS | BMS | SP PCB | PE EES | 68/68 | ≥50% DS | 12 | 12 | 3 | 6–12 | Death, any MI and TVR |
| RIBS IV | DES | SP PCB | XP EES | 154/155 | ≥50% DS | 9 | 12 | 3 | 12 | Death, MI and TLR |
| SEDUCE | BMS | SP PCB | XP EES | 25/25 | >70% DS | 9 | 12 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| RIBS V | BMS | SP PCB | XP EES | 95/94 | ≥50% DS | 9 | 36 | 3 | 12 | Death, MI and TLR |
| BIOLUX RCT | Both | PL PCB | Orsiro SES | 157/72 | n/a | 6 | 12 | n/a | n/a | Cardiac death, MI and TLR |

BMS, bare-metal stents; DAPT, dual antiplatelet therapy; DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stents; DS, diameter stenosis; ISR, in-stent restenosis; MACE, major adverse cardiac events; MI, myocardial infarction; n/a, not available; PE EES, Promus Element everolimus-eluting stents; PL PCB, Pantera Lux paclitaxel-coated balloon; RCT, randomised controlled trial; SEDUCE, Safety and Efficacy of a Drug eIUting balloon in Coronary artery rEstenosis; SES, sirolimus-eluting balloon; SP PCB, SeQuent Please paclitaxel-coated balloon; TLR, target lesion revascularisation; TVR, target vessel revascularisation; XP EES, Xience Prime everolimus-eluting stent.

### Statistical analysis

Risk ratio (RR) and mean differences with 95% CI were used as summary statistics. The Mantel-Haenszel fixed-effects model and inverse variance fixed-effects model were used for categorical variables and continuous variables, respectively. We calculated the $I^2$ index and performed $\chi^2$ test to measure statistical heterogeneity among studies. An $I^2$ >50% was considered as significant heterogeneity. A random-effects model was performed to calculate the risk estimation if a significant heterogeneity was detected. Sensitivity analyses were carried out by excluding the studies with a high level of risk of bias, and including only studies with a low proportion of missing data. Repeated analyses have been performed in the subsets of studies solely comparing paclitaxel-coated balloon versus everolimus-eluting stents (EES), and patients with only BMS-ISR. The Egger's linear regression tests were employed to test for funnel plot asymmetry at the P<0.10 level of significance. However, the analysis for publication bias can only be tentative, as there is not enough power to support the test results due to the limited number of studies included. All the statistical analyses were performed using STATA V.13.0 and Review Manager V.5.3 (The Nordic Cochrane Centre, Copenhagen, Denmark).

## RESULTS

Five trials with a total of 913 patients treated either with new-generation DES (n=414) or DCB (n=499) were eligible and included.[8 13–17] The screening process is described in figure 1. The median sample size was 189 (IQR 83–269). Only the prospective randomised Treatment of In-Stent Restenosis (TIS) trial was single centre, and the others were multicentre. Patients enrolled were from Czech in the TIS trial, Spain in the Restenosis Intrastent of Bare Metal Stents: Paclitaxel-eluting Balloon vs. Everolimus-eluting Stent (RIBS) IV and RIBS V trials, Belgium in the Safety and Efficacy of a Drug eIUting balloon in Coronary artery rEstenosis (SEDUCE) trial and Germany and Latvia in BIOLUX (Clinical performance of the Pantera Lux paclitaxel coated balloon vs. the drug-eluting Orsiro hybrid stent system in patients with in-stent restenosis) RCT. All trials had a high risk of bias with respect to performance bias and the details of methodology in BIOLUX RCT trial were not available. The summary of risk judgement in individual trials is shown in online supplementary figure 1. The trial, patient and angiographic characteristics are summarised (table 1, online supplementary tables 2 and 3). Apart from 229 patients (25.1%) with mixed types of ISR in one trial,[17] 309 patients (33.9%) with DES-ISR were recruited in one trial,[8] while 375 patients (41.0%) with BMS-ISR were recruited in three trials.[14–16] The follow-up of patients ranged from 6 to 12 months angiographically, and from 12 to 36 months clinically.

### TLR, TVR and MACE

TLR was reported in four trials including 777 patients.[8 13 16 17] The incidence of TLR in the DCB group (10.9%) was significantly higher than that in new-generation DES (5.2%) (RR: 1.96, 95% CI 1.17 to 3.28, P=0.01; $I^2$=32%, P=0.22; figure 2A). TVR was not available in the BIOLUX RCT trial.[17] There was no significant difference in the risk of TVR between DCB and DES (RR: 1.06, 95% CI 0.48 to 2.34, P=0.89; $I^2$=60%, P=0.06; figure 2B).

All but the SEDUCE trial reported the rates of MACE.[16] The rates of MACE between DCB (14.7%) and DES (9.0%) were comparable (RR: 1.21, 95% CI 0.67 to 2.17, P=0.53; $I^2$=58%, P=0.07; figure 2C).

### Cardiac death, all-cause death, myocardial infarction and stent thrombosis

Myocardial infarction, stent thrombosis and cardiac death were all available in five trials but all-cause death was not

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



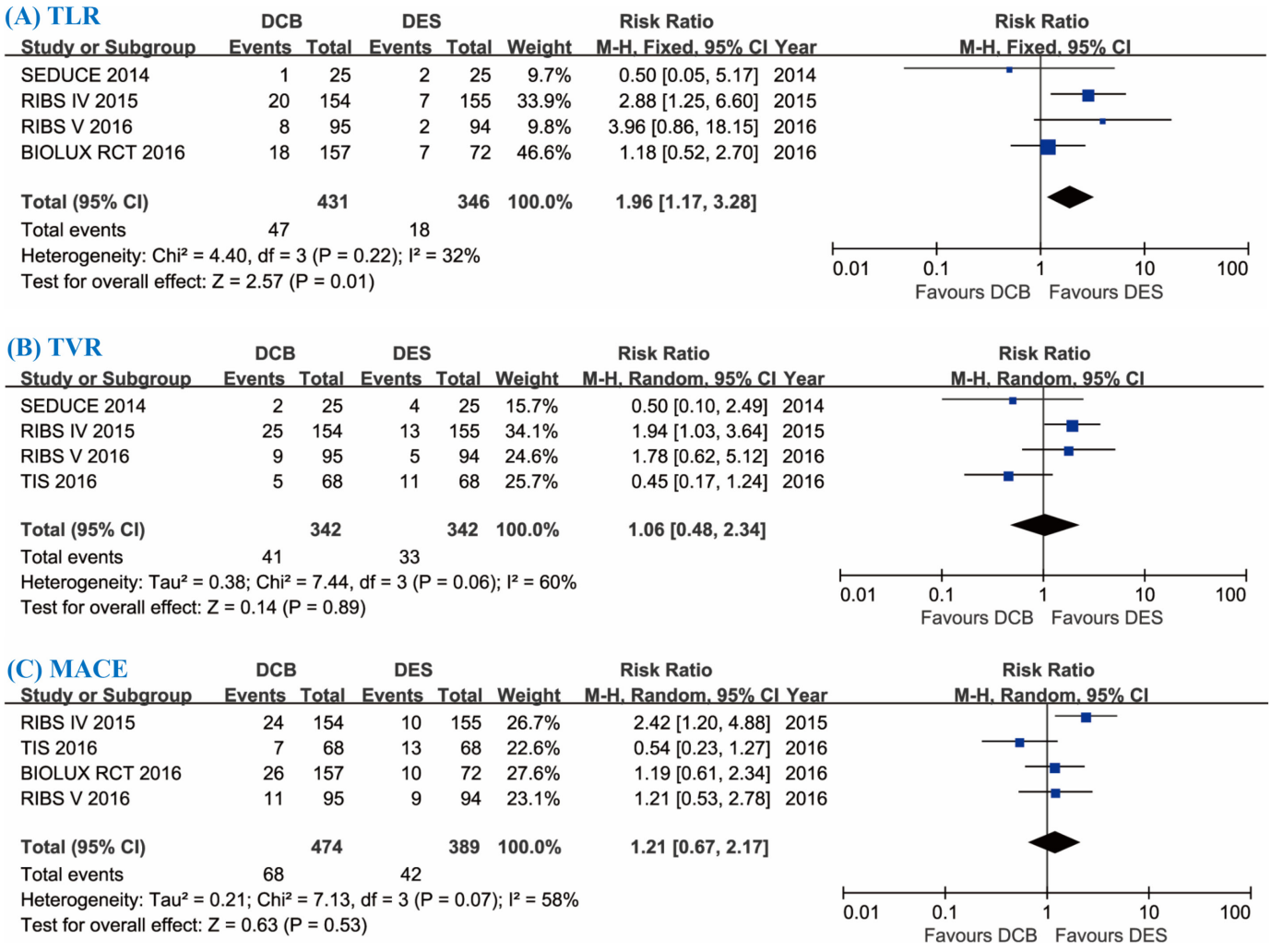


**Figure 2** Forest plots of risk ratios for target lesion revascularisation (TLR), target vessel revascularisation (TVR) and major adverse cardiac events (MACE). Size of data markers indicates weight of each trial included in the meta-analysis: (A) TLR, (B) TVR and (C) MACE. DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stents.

reported in the BIOLUX RCT trial.[17] The pooled RR showed no significant differences in cardiac death (RR: 1.80, 95% CI 0.60 to 5.39, P=0.29; $I^2$=0%, P=0.92; figure 3A) and myocardial infarction (RR: 1.16, 95% CI 0.55 to 2.48, P=0.69; $I^2$=0%, P=0.76; figure 3B) between the two arms, as well as all-cause death (RR: 1.50, 95% CI 0.62 to 3.62, P=0.37; $I^2$=0%, P=0.55) and stent thrombosis (RR: 1.26, 95% CI 0.39 to 4.04, P=0.70; $I^2$=0%, P=0.75; figure 3C).

## Angiographic endpoints

All five trials contributed to the angiographic follow-up results. Patients treated with new-generation DES had a significant increase of acute luminal gain (−0.31 mm, 95% CI −0.42 to −0.20, P<0.001; $I^2$=52%, P=0.08; figure 4A) and reduction of per cent diameter stenosis (RR: 0.28, 95% CI 0.02 to 0.55, P=0.04; $I^2$=72%, P=0.006; figure 4B) compared with DCB.

A strong trend towards an increase in MLD (−0.23 mm, 95% CI −0.47 to 0.01, P=0.06; $I^2$=65%, P=0.02, figure 5A) was noted in the new-generation DES arm but this difference was not statistically significant compared with DCB.

All but the BIOLUX RCT trial reported the incidences of binary restenosis. Patients treated with new-generation DES were associated with a similar risk of binary restenosis (RR: 1.25, 95% CI 0.57 to 2.75, P=0.58; $I^2$=56%, P=0.08; figure 5B) and LLL (−0.06 mm, 95% CI −0.37 to 0.25, P=0.71; $I^2$=80%, P=0.0006; figure 5C) compared with DCB.

## Publication bias and sensitivity analyses

No publication biases were found in all clinical and angiographic outcomes (online supplementary figure 2). Sensitivity analyses suggested that DCB was associated with a high risk of MACE (RR: 1.57, 95% CI 1.04 to 2.38, P=0.03; $I^2$=19%, P=0.29) as well as an increase in in MLD (−0.29 mm, 95% CI −0.55 to −0.03, P=0.03; $I^2$=64%, P=0.04) and binary restenosis (RR: 1.85, 95% CI 1.11 to 3.10, P=0.02; $I^2$=0%, P=0.99) while excluding the TIS trial which comes from a single centre. Detailed methodology in BIOLUX RCT trial was not available; however, MLD remained greater in the DES group when the BIOLUX RCT trial was omitted (−0.29 mm, 95% CI −0.55 to −0.04,

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



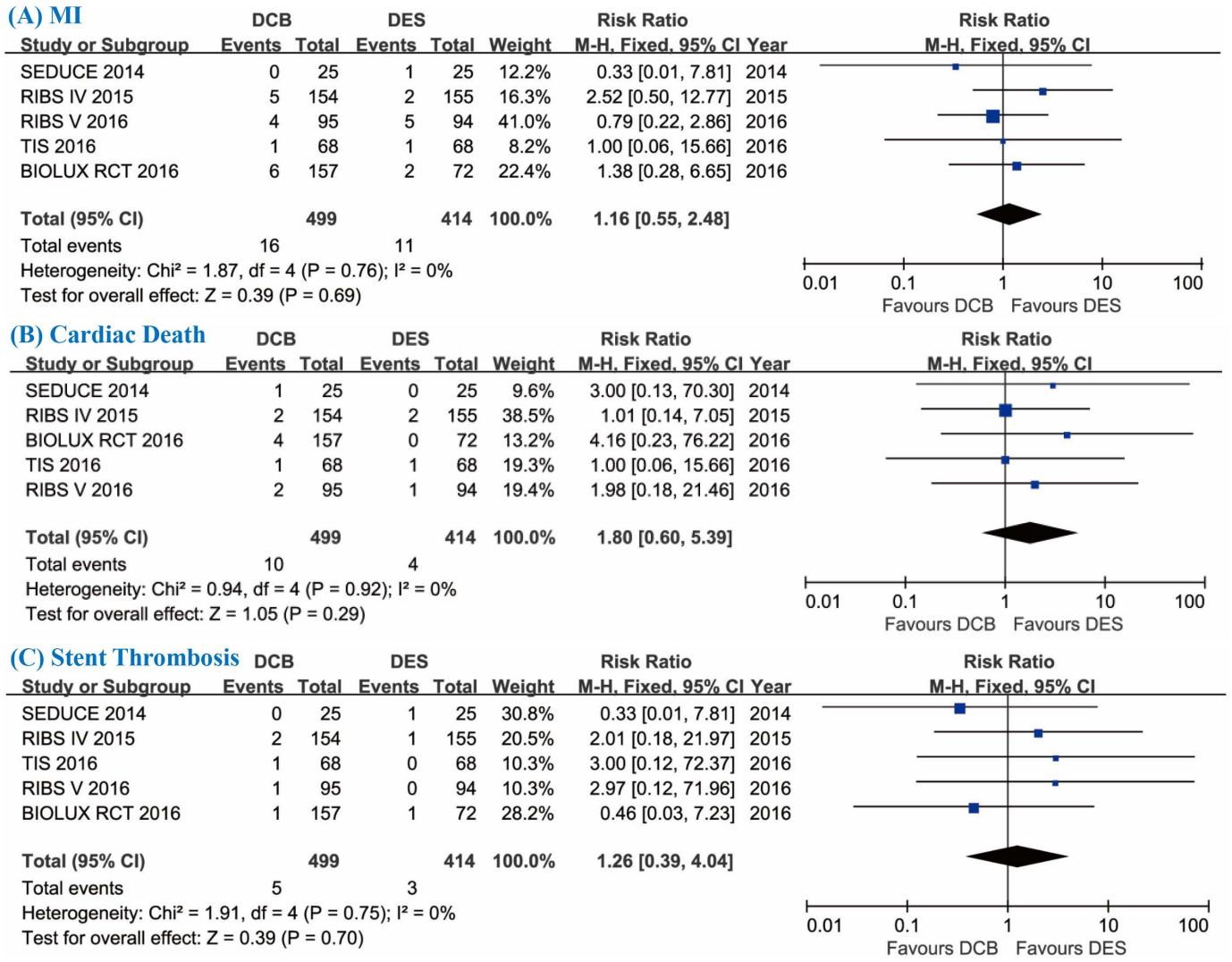


**Figure 3** Forest plots of risk ratios for myocardial infarction (MI), cardiac death and stent thrombosis. Size of data markers indicates weight of each trial: (A) MI, (B) cardiac death, (C) stent thrombosis. DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stents.

P=0.03; $I^2$=60%, P=0.06). In the setting of patients with BMS-ISR,[13 15 16] no significant differences were found in DCB versus new-generation DES in all angiographic and clinical outcomes except for acute luminal gain (−0.39 mm, 95% CI −0.50 to −0.28, P<0.001; $I^2$=0%, P=0.40). Patients treated exclusively with EES had significant low incidence of TLR (RR: 2.64, 95% CI 1.35 to 5.18, P=0.005; $I^2$=12%, P=0.32), increased acute luminal gain (−0.32 mm, 95% CI −0.47 to −0.17, P<0.001; $I^2$=64%, P=0.04) and superior MLD (−0.29 mm, 95% CI −0.55 to −0.04, P=0.03; $I^2$=60%, P=0.06). But no statistical differences in other clinical and angiographic outcomes were observed between the two groups.

## DISCUSSION

This meta-analysis included five randomised trials examining the angiographic and clinical outcomes of new-generation DES versus DCB in the treatment of any type of coronary ISR. The study, for the first time, showed that new-generation DES appears to be associated with an improved angiographic and clinical outcomes when compared with DCB irrespective of the types of ISR at short-term follow-up. The main findings are as follows: (1) new-generation DES were associated with a significant reduction in TLR compared with DCB at the longest available follow-up; (2) there were no statistical differences in cardiac death, myocardial infarction and MACE between the two treatment strategies; (3) new-generation DES were associated with favourable angiographic results with significant increase in acute luminal gain and reduction in per cent diameter stenosis at 6-month to 12-month follow-up.

### Previous meta-analyses

The choice of therapeutic methods for coronary ISR remains debatable. Several meta-analyses demonstrated that DCB and DES had comparable clinical and angiographic results for patients with coronary ISR.[5 19 20] However, obvious pitfalls existed in these studies. First,

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



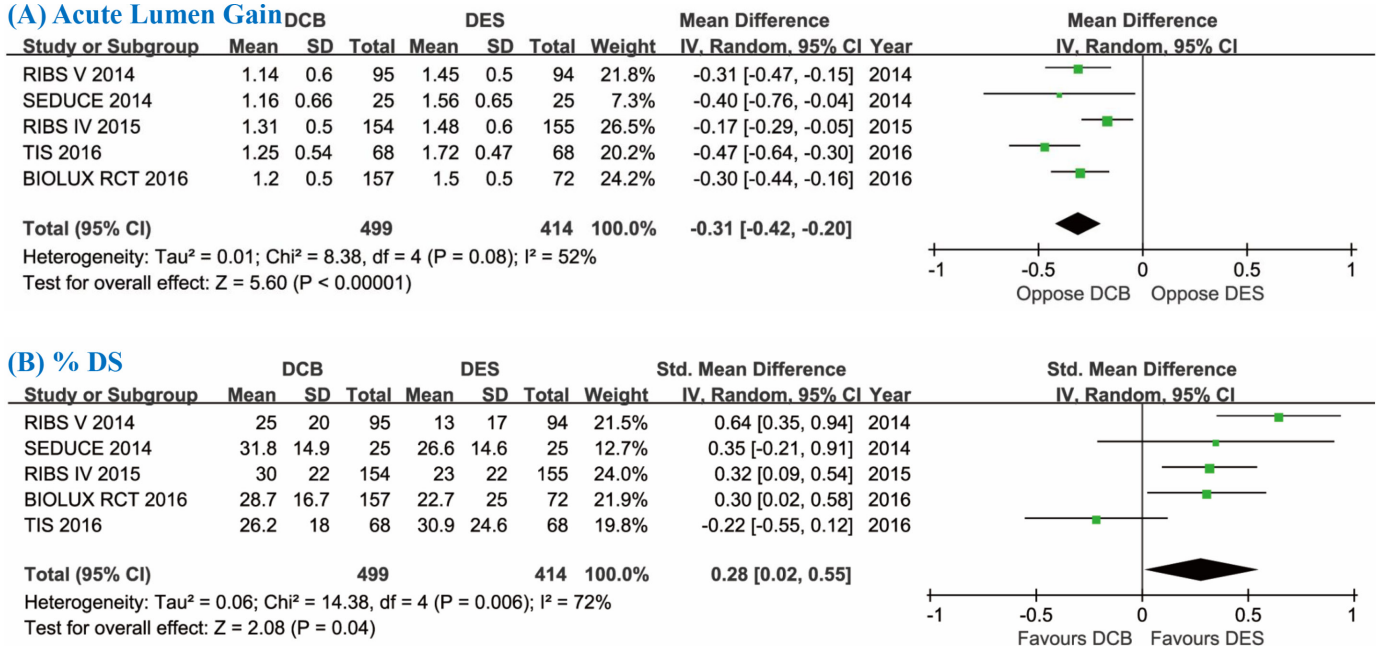


**Figure 4** Forest plots of risk ratios for acute lumen gain and per cent diameter stenosis. Size of data markers indicates weight of each trial included in the meta-analysis: (A) acute lumen gain and (B) per cent diameter stenosis (DS). DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stents.

Mamuti *et al*[20] combined new-generation DES and first-generation DES in the same group, whereas cumulative evidence has illustrated the difference in clinical performance of different-generation DES.[21] Liou *et al* demonstrated no superiority of the new-generation DES over DCB but their analysis included four observational studies in which an inequality of baseline characteristics was observed.[19] A further limitation of this meta-analysis was the small number of randomised patients (n=548 from three RCTs).[19] Additionally, in a Bayesian network meta-analysis comparing the performance of all therapeutic treatments for ISR, EES was considered as optimal strategy with pronounced improvements in clinical outcomes.[6] However, the effect was mainly derived from indirect comparison.[5] In the present meta-analysis, we, for the first time, included only randomised trials of new-generation DES in comparison with DCB, so the possibility of confounders influencing estimates for various endpoints is less likely. Furthermore, this meta-analysis included the largest number of patients with ISR to date and demonstrated that contemporary DES with improved design were associated with favourable outcomes and a lower risk of reintervention at midterm follow-up, compared with DCB.

## Angiographic and clinical outcomes

Compared with DCB, new-generation DES were related to favourable prognosis for coronary ISR with superior angiographic outcomes and reduced TLR. The advantages of new-generation DES comprised of persistent radial strength which prevents acute or subacute prolapse of the disrupted plaque and elastic recoil of the vessel wall, sufficient antiproliferative drugs and subsequent excellent neointimal hyperplasia inhibition compared with DCB.[8 22] Interestingly, the rate of recurrent binary restenosis was similar in two groups. The difference of TLR was possibly related to the fact that presence of an existing additional stent layer in the DES group discouraged the operator from repeat intervention.

Although one may argue that DES add one more stent layer in the finite lesion segment, 80–100 µm of lumen loss due to the implants seems negligible when considering that new-generation DES assumes less reintervention. Although one may express concern regarding the long-term safety of stent implantation, studies have shown that the vascular inflammatory response with the thin-strut platform profile and also its biocompatibility or biodegradable polymer is extremely low.[4 21 23] The present study, however, remains limited by its small sample size and short periods of follow-up. By virtue of previously published literature, it is reasonable to assume that the short-term (less than 1 year) benefit of new-generation DES will remain consistent.

In the RIBS V trial,[13 14] the authors have observed one TLR event in the EES group and two in the DCB group from 1 to 3 years. In the RESTENT-ISR (Prospective Randomised Comparison of Clinical and Angiographic Outcomes Between Everolimus-eluting vs Zotarolimus-eluting Stents for Treatment of Coronary Restenosis in Drug-Eluting Stents: Intravascular Ultrasound Volumetric Analysis) trial, Hong *et al* reported an approximate rate of 6.0% in late (>1 year) TLR in patients with ISR treated with EES and zotarolimus-eluting stents,[24] similar to several subgroups from all-comers study.[25 26] Similarly, rates of TLR after 1 year of DCB angioplasty were varied between

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



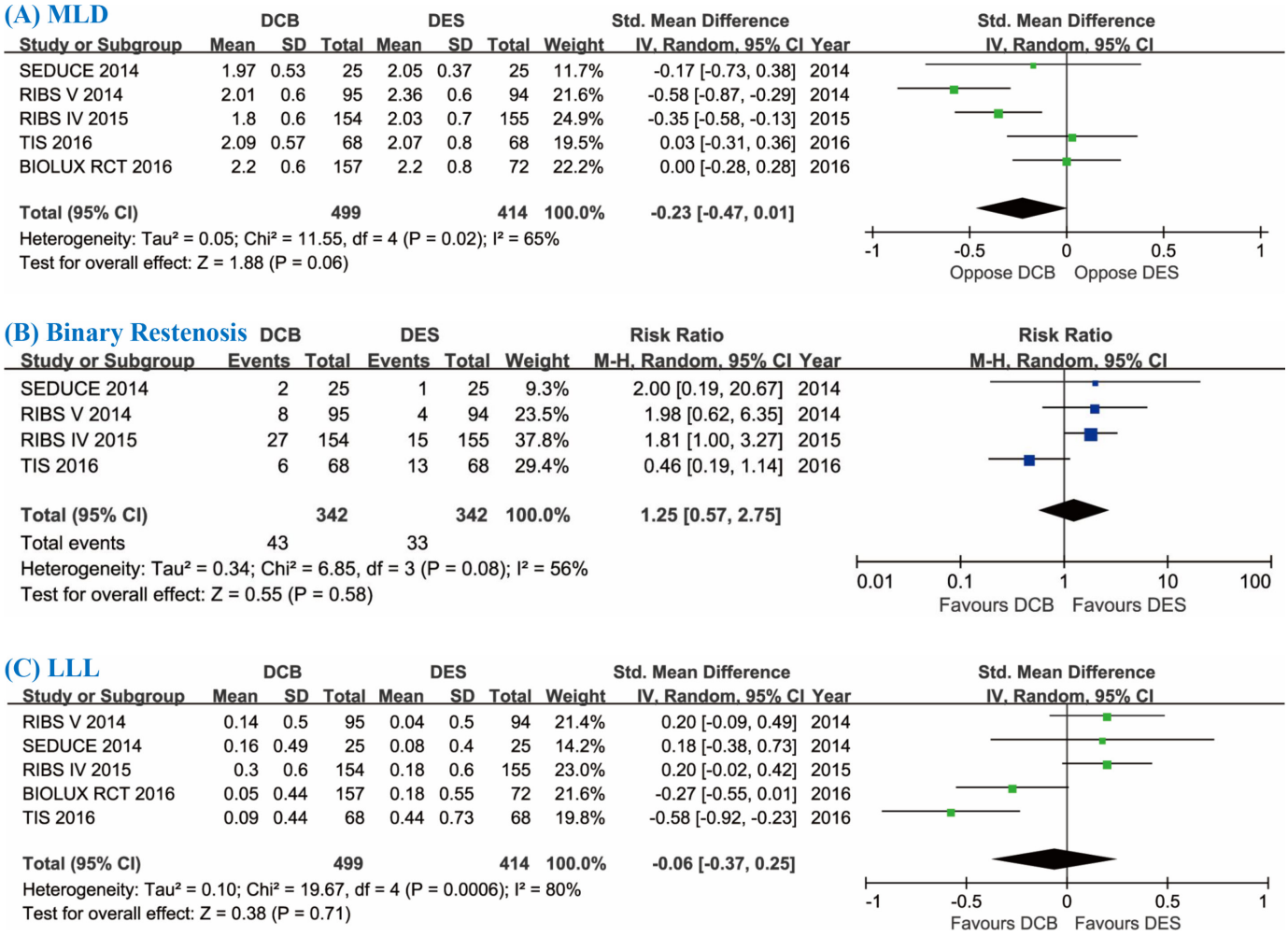


**Figure 5** Forest plot of risk ratios for minimum lumen diameter (MLD), binary restenosis and late lumen loss (LLL). Size of data markers indicates weight of each trial included in the meta-analysis: (A) MLD, (B) binary restenosis and (C) LLL. DCB, drug-coated balloon; DES, drug-eluting stents.

0% and 10%.[6 7 11 12] The Intracoronary Stenting and Angiographic Results: Drug Eluting Stent In-Stent Restenosis: 3 Treatment Approaches (ISAR-DESIRE 3) and PEPCAD China ISR (A Prospective, Multicenter, Randomised Trial of Paclitaxel-Coated versus Paclitaxel-Eluting Stent for the Treatment of Drug-Eluting Stent In-Stent Restenosis) trials have shown a late mortality benefit of DCB treatment versus first-generation DES treatment on longer follow-up. On the other hand, there were similar deaths in the EES group and DCB group from 1 to 3 years in the RIBS V trial. Thus, any potential long-term benefit of DCB compared with additional new-generation DES implantation remains unproven.[27]

The studies included in this meta-analysis have several differences. First, The RIBS IV trial contributed significantly in the endpoint of TLR in favour of DES on the basis of our sensitivity analysis.[11] The RIBS IV and RIBS V trials, which account for nearly 64% of studied patient populations in this meta-analysis, allowed acute predilatation residual stenosis of up to 50% before DCB application. This is in strong opposition to what is accepted by most high-volume DCB centres and published as the German Consensus Recommendations.[10] Moreover, our study presented high heterogeneities in the majority of angiographic and clinical outcomes, which were mainly driven by the TIS trial.[15] The TIS trial had small sample size and extensive inclusion/exclusion criteria.[28 29] Furthermore, the use of scoring balloons and implantation of another bail-out stent were more common in TIS trial, which may have a potential role in improving the antiproliferation potency of DCB.[30] Further researches with a careful follow-up protocol and large sample size should be performed to provide more confirmative information.

## Future perspectives

Both new-generation DES and DCB for the treatment of ISR are on the same class I (A) recommendation in the latest European Society of Cardiology guideline on myocardial revascularisation.[1] However, our meta-analysis suggests that new-generation DES represent a superior treatment strategy with similar safety and improved angiographic and clinical efficacy at short-term follow-up. Nevertheless, concerns remain about multilayers of

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



metal stents in the vessel wall which may entail difficulty in further treatments and an inherent poorer clinical prognosis.[31] Similarly, for patients with intolerable long-term dual antiplatelet therapy or high risk of bleeding, DCB may be more suitable. Bioresorbable scaffold (BRS) may be an alternative treatment choice in the future.[32 33] The ongoing AbsorbISR (Absorb Bioresorbable Scaffold vs Drug Coated Balloon for Treatment of In-Stent-Restenosis, NCT02474485) trial comparing bioresorbable vascular scaffold with DCB to treat ISR will shed light in terms of clinical utility of BRS for coronary ISR. Finally, further refinements in DCB technology and auxiliary strategies,[34 35] such as use of scoring balloon before DCB,[30] are warranted.

### Limitations

The following potential limitations of the present study are acknowledged. First, the results were based on the trial level and share the limitations of the original trials. Specially, the clinical outcomes of TLR, TVR and MACE were only reported in four trials, respectively, which may, in some degree, affect the outcomes of this meta-analysis. Second, the studied DCB group included Sequent Please and Pantera Lux paclitaxel-eluting balloons, which have different coatings design, as well as the implemental methods of DCB in individual trials.[10] Thirdly, the definitions of clinical and angiographic parameters were not identical in some studies. Finally, in light of the fairly highly selected criteria in our study, only a total of 913 patients were enrolled. However, our study demonstrates the largest patient population presenting with ISR and is likely to remain the most powerful evidence base for evaluation of DCB versus new-generation DES.

## CONCLUSIONS

New-generation DES seems an acceptable treatment strategy with comparable safety and favourable angiographic and clinical efficacy compared with DCB for coronary ISR at short-term follow-up. Further larger-scale randomised trials with longer term follow-up are warranted.

**Author affiliations**
[1]Department of Cardiology, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, China
[2]Department of Cardiology, Xuzhou Third People's Hospital, Xuzhou Cancer Hospital, Xuzhou Hospital Affiliated to Jiangsu University, Xuzhou, China
[3]Sheffield Teaching Hospitals and the University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK
[4]Department of Cardiovascular Sciences, University College London, London, UK
[5]Department of Cardiology, Barts Heart Centre, London, UK
[6]Department of Cardiology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
[7]Department of the Joint and Bone Surgery, Yantaishan Hospital, Yantai, China

**Contributors** Y-JZ is the guarantor. Y-JZ, J-ZC, Y-XZ, X-YW, HZ, CVB, S-jD and JI conceived the study design. J-ZC, Y-XZ, X-YW, ZH and AM performed the report screening, study inclusion, data extraction. PC, AM, S-jD and HZ analysed the data. Y-JZ, J-ZC, Y-XZ, X-YW, CVB, JI, PC and AM drafted the manuscript. PC, AM, S-jD and HZ reviewed the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors have significantly contributed to the design of study, analysis of data and drafting or revising manuscript. All authors have read and approved this article.

**Funding** This work was supported by Medical Science and Technology Development Foundation, Nanjing Department of Health (YKK15100), key project of Nanjing Science and Technology Development Foundation (201503024) and six talent peaks project (WSN-212).

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient consent** Detail has been removed from this case description/these case descriptions to ensure anonymity. The editors and reviewers have seen the detailed information available and are satisfied that the information backs up the case the authors are making.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement** No additional data are available.

**Open Access** This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2018. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

## REFERENCES

1. StephanWindecker KP, Alfonso F, *et al*. ESC/EACTS guidelines on myocardial revascularization. *Rev Esp Cardiol* 2014;2015:144.
2. Bønaa KH, Mannsverk J, Wiseth R, *et al*. Drug-Eluting or Bare-Metal Stents for Coronary Artery Disease. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375:1242–52.
3. Mozaffarian D, Benjamin EJ, Go AS, As G, *et al*. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2016 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2016;133:e38–60.
4. Alfonso F, Byrne RA, Rivero F, *et al*. Current treatment of in-stent restenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2014;63:2659–73.
5. Siontis GC, Stefanini GG, Mavridis D, *et al*. Percutaneous coronary interventional strategies for treatment of in-stent restenosis: a network meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2015;386:655–64.
6. Unverdorben M, Vallbracht C, Cremers B, *et al*. Paclitaxel-coated balloon catheter versus paclitaxel-coated stent for the treatment of coronary in-stent restenosis: the three-year results of the PEPCAD II ISR study. *EuroIntervention* 2015;11:926–34.
7. Rittger H, Waliszewski M, Brachmann J, *et al*. Long-Term Outcomes After Treatment With a Paclitaxel-Coated Balloon Versus Balloon Angioplasty: Insights From the PEPCAD-DES Study (Treatment of Drug-eluting Stent [DES] In-Stent Restenosis With SeQuent Please Paclitaxel-Coated Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty [PTCA] Catheter). *JACC Cardiovasc Interv* 2015;8:1695–700.
8. Alfonso F, Pérez-Vizcayno MJ, Cárdenas A, *et al*. A Prospective Randomized Trial of Drug-Eluting Balloons Versus Everolimus-Eluting Stents in Patients With In-Stent Restenosis of Drug-Eluting Stents: The RIBS IV Randomized Clinical Trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2015;66:23–33.
9. Indermuehle A, Bahl R, Lansky AJ, *et al*. Drug-eluting balloon angioplasty for in-stent restenosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Heart* 2013;99:327–33.
10. Kleber FX, Rittger H, Bonaventura K, *et al*. Drug-coated balloons for treatment of coronary artery disease: updated recommendations from a consensus group. *Clin Res Cardiol* 2013;102:785–97.
11. Kufner S, Cassese S, Valeskini M, *et al*. Long-Term Efficacy and Safety of Paclitaxel-Eluting Balloon for the Treatment of Drug-Eluting Stent Restenosis: 3-Year Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv* 2015;8:877–84.
12. Xu B, Qian J, Ge J, *et al*. Two-year results and subgroup analyses of the PEPCAD China in-stent restenosis trial: A prospective, multicenter, randomized trial for the treatment of drug-eluting stent in-stent restenosis. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv* 2016;87:624–9.
13. Alfonso F, Pérez-Vizcayno MJ, García Del Blanco B, *et al*. Long-Term Results of Everolimus-Eluting Stents Versus Drug-Eluting Balloons in Patients With Bare-Metal In-Stent Restenosis: 3-Year Follow-Up of the RIBS V Clinical Trial. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv* 2016;9:1246–55.
14. Alfonso F, Pérez-Vizcayno MJ, Cárdenas A, *et al*. A randomized comparison of drug-eluting balloon versus everolimus-eluting stent in patients with bare-metal stent-in-stent restenosis: the RIBS V Clinical Trial (Restenosis Intra-stent of Bare Metal Stents: paclitaxel-eluting balloon vs. everolimus-eluting stent). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2014;63:1378–86.
15. Pleva L, Kukla P, Kusnierova P, *et al*. Comparison of the Efficacy of Paclitaxel-Eluting Balloon Catheters and Everolimus-Eluting Stents

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com



in the Treatment of Coronary In-Stent Restenosis: The Treatment of In-Stent Restenosis Study. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2016;9:e003316.
16. Adriaenssens T, Dens J, Ughi G, *et al*. Optical coherence tomography study of healing characteristics of paclitaxel-eluting balloons vs. everolimus-eluting stents for in-stent restenosis: the SEDUCE (Safety and Efficacy of a Drug elUting balloon in Coronary artery rEstenosis) randomised clinical trial. *EuroIntervention* 2014;10:439–48.
17. Naber CK. Clinical performance of the Pantera Lux paclitaxel coated balloon vs. the drug-eluting Orsiro hybrid stent system in patients with in-stent restenosis: a randomised controlled trial. http://www.pcronline.com/EuroPCR/EuroPCR-2016/DEB-for-in-stent-restenosis-and-de-novo-lesions (accessed 17 Nov 2016).
18. Higgins JP, Altman DG, Gøtzsche PC, *et al*. The Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. *BMJ* 2011;343:d5928.
19. Liou K, Jepson N, Cao C, *et al*. Drug-eluting Balloon Versus Second Generation Drug Eluting Stents in the Treatment of In-stent Restenosis: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Heart Lung Circ* 2016;25:1184–94.
20. Mamuti W, Ablimit A, Kelimu W, *et al*. Comparison of drug-eluting balloon versus drug-eluting stent in patients with in-stent restenosis: insight from randomized controlled trials. *Int J Cardiol* 2015;179:424–9.
21. Palmerini T, Benedetto U, Biondi-Zoccai G, *et al*. Long-Term Safety of Drug-Eluting and Bare-Metal Stents: Evidence From a Comprehensive Network Meta-Analysis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2015;65:2496–507.
22. Waksman R, Pakala R. Drug-eluting balloon: the comeback kid? *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2009;2:352–8.
23. Xu B, Zhang YJ, Sun ZW, *et al*. Comparison of long-term in-stent vascular response between abluminal groove-filled biodegradable polymer sirolimus-eluting stent and durable polymer everolimus-eluting stent: 3-year OCT follow-up from the TARGET I trial. *Int J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2015;31:1489–96.
24. Hong SJ, Ahn CM, Kim BK, *et al*. Prospective randomized comparison of clinical and angiographic outcomes between everolimus-eluting vs. zotarolimus-eluting stents for treatment of coronary restenosis in drug-eluting stents: intravascular ultrasound volumetric analysis (RESTENT-ISR trial). *Eur Heart J* 2016;37:3409–18.
25. Richardt G, Leschke M, Abdel-Wahab M, *et al*. Clinical outcomes of the Resolute zotarolimus-eluting stent in patients with in-stent restenosis: 2-year results from a pooled analysis. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv* 2013;6:905–13.
26. Campo G, Punzetti S, Malagù M, *et al*. Two-year outcomes after first- or second-generation drug-eluting stent implantation in patients with in-stent restenosis. A PRODIGY trial substudy. *Int J Cardiol* 2014;173:343–5.
27. De Labriolle A, Pakala R, Bonello L, *et al*. Paclitaxel-eluting balloon: from bench to bed. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv* 2009;73:643–52.
28. Alfonso F, Cuesta J, Romaguera R, *et al*. Letter by Alfonso et al Regarding Article, "Comparison of the Efficacy of Paclitaxel-Eluting Balloon Catheters and Everolimus-Eluting Stents in the Treatment of Coronary In-Stent Restenosis: The Treatment of In-Stent Restenosis Study". *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2016;9:e004098.
29. Habara S, Kadota K, Shimada T, *et al*. Late Restenosis After Paclitaxel-Coated Balloon Angioplasty Occurs in Patients With Drug-Eluting Stent Restenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2015;66:14–22.
30. Robert AB, Kufner S, Joner M, *et al*. Neointimal Modification with Scoring-Balloon and Efficacy of Drug-Coated Balloon Therapy in Patients with Restenosis in Drug Eluting Coronary Stents. https://www.tctmd.com/search?keyword=Robert%20A&type=slide&topic=&conference=&searched=true&subtype=&page=4 (accessed 17 Nov 2016).
31. Kubo S, Kadota K, Otsuru S, *et al*. Optimal treatment of recurrent restenosis lesions after drug-eluting stent implantation for in-stent restenosis lesions. *EuroIntervention* 2013;9:788–96.
32. Moscarella E, Ielasi A, Granata F, *et al*. Long-Term Clinical Outcomes After Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold Implantation for the Treatment of Coronary In-Stent Restenosis: A Multicenter Italian Experience. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2016;9:e003148.
33. Jamshidi P, Nyffenegger T, Sabti Z, *et al*. A novel approach to treat in-stent restenosis: 6- and 12-month results using the everolimus-eluting bioresorbable vascular scaffold. *EuroIntervention* 2016;11:1479–86.
34. Scheller B, Fontaine T, Mangner N, *et al*. A novel drug-coated scoring balloon for the treatment of coronary in-stent restenosis: Results from the multi-center randomized controlled PATENT-C first in human trial. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv* 2016;88:51–9.
35. Verheye S, Vrolix M, Kumsars I, *et al*. Sirolimus Eluting Angioplasty Balloon for In-Stent Restenosis SABRE Trial: 6 Month Clinical and Angiographic Results. https://www.tctmd.com/slide/sirolimus-eluting-angioplasty-balloon-stent-restenosis-sabre-trial-six-month-clinical-and (accessed 17 Nov 2016).

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com

BMJ Open

# Comparison of new-generation drug-eluting stents versus drug-coated balloon for in-stent restenosis: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials

Jin-Zan Cai, Yong-Xiang Zhu, Xin-Yu Wang, Christos V Bourantas, Javaid Iqbal, Hao Zhu, Paul Cummins, Sheng-jie Dong, Anthony Mathur and Yao-Jun Zhang

*BMJ Open*2018 8:
doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-017231

Updated information and services can be found at:
**http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/8/2/e017231**

*These include:*

**References** This article cites 32 articles, 12 of which you can access for free at:
**http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/8/2/e017231#ref-list-1**

**Open Access** This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Email alerting service** Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

**Topic Collections** Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

Cardiovascular medicine (860)

**Notes**

To request permissions go to:
**http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions**

To order reprints go to:
**http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform**

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
**http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/**