Everolimus-Eluting Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffolds in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease: Two-Year Outcomes From the ABSORB III Trial

Purpose: Evaluation of 2-year safety and efficacy outcomes for an everolimus-eluting bioresorbable vascular scaffold (BVS) used in patients with new coronary artery lesions.

Trial Design: Randomized, prospective, parallel, single-blinded, multi-center. N= 2008. 2-year f/u. Comparison of the Absorb ™ BVS to a XIENCE stent

Primary Endpoint: Target lesion failure (TLF) at 2 years (composite of death, MI, revascularization).

Trial Results	Absorb	XIENCE
Target lesion failure @ 1-2 years	3.7%	2.6%
Target lesion failure @ 2 years	10.9%	7.8%
Conclusions: Target lesion failure was similar from 1-2 years; at 2 years more failure was seen with BVS.		

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