



Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinie

Chronische KHK

Leitlinienreport
zur Konsultationsfassung



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FASSUNGEN DER LEITLINIE

Die Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinie Chronische KHK wird mit folgenden Komponenten publiziert:

- Langfassung: Graduierte Empfehlungen und Darstellung der Evidenzgrundlage (Evidenz und weitere Erwägungen);
- Kurzfassung: Übersicht der graduierten Empfehlungen;
- Leitlinienreport (das vorliegende Dokument);
- Patientenleitlinie;
- weitere Patientenmaterialien wie Patientenblätter und Kurzinformationen.

Alle Fassungen sind zugänglich über das Internetangebot des NVL-Programms www.leitlinien.de/khk.

BITTE WIE FOLGT ZITIEREN

Bundesärztekammer (BÄK), Kassenärztliche Bundesvereinigung (KBV), Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF). Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinie Chronische KHK – Leitlinienreport zur Konsultationsfassung, Version 6.0. 2022 [cited: YYYY-MM-DD]. www.leitlinien.de/khk.

Internet: www.leitlinien.de, www.awmf.org.

Ergänzungen und Modifikationen der Leitlinie sind über die Webseite www.leitlinien.de/khk zugänglich.

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Besonderer Hinweis

Die Medizin unterliegt einem fortwährenden Entwicklungsprozess, sodass alle Angaben, insbesondere zu diagnostischen und therapeutischen Verfahren, immer nur dem Wissenstand zur Zeit der Drucklegung der VersorgungsLeitlinie entsprechen können. Hinsichtlich der angegebenen Empfehlungen zur Therapie und der Auswahl sowie Dosierung von Medikamenten wurde die größtmögliche Sorgfalt beachtet. Gleichwohl werden die Nutzenden aufgefordert, die Beipackzettel und Fachinformationen der pharmazeutischen Unternehmen zur Kontrolle heranzuziehen und im Zweifelsfall entsprechende Fachleute zu konsultieren. Fragliche Unstimmigkeiten sollen bitte im allgemeinen Interesse der NVL-Redaktion mitgeteilt werden.

Die Nutzenden selbst bleiben verantwortlich für jede diagnostische und therapeutische Applikation, Medikation und Dosierung.

In dieser VersorgungsLeitlinie sind eingetragene Warenzeichen (geschützte Warennamen) nicht besonders kenntlich gemacht. Es kann also aus dem Fehlen eines entsprechenden Hinweises nicht geschlossen werden, dass es sich um einen freien Warennamen handelt.

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1 Programm für Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinien

Im Rahmen des Programms für Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinien (NVL) von Bundesärztekammer (BÄK), Kassenärztlicher Bundesvereinigung (KBV) und Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF) haben die zuständigen Fachgesellschaften und Organisationen inhaltliche Eckpunkte für die Version 6.0 der NVL Chronische KHK konsentiert. Die Beteiligung von Patient*innen wird durch die Kooperation mit der Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Selbsthilfe (BAG SELBSTHILFE), der Deutschen Arbeitsgemeinschaft Selbsthilfegruppen (DAG SHG) und dem Forum chronisch kranker und behinderter Menschen im Paritätischen Gesamtverband gewährleistet.

Die Überarbeitung der NVL Chronische KHK erfolgt modular. Die Version 6.0 beinhaltet das überarbeitete Kapitel:

- „Revaskularisationstherapie“.

Das NVL-Programm zielt auf die Entwicklung und Implementierung versorgungsbereichsübergreifender Leitlinien zu ausgesuchten Erkrankungen hoher Prävalenz unter Berücksichtigung der Methoden der Evidenzbasierten Medizin (EbM). Insbesondere sind NVL inhaltliche Grundlage für die Ausgestaltung von Konzepten der strukturierten und integrierten Versorgung [1].

Ziele des NVL-Programms sind insbesondere:

- Empfehlungen zu versorgungsbereichsübergreifenden Vorgehensweisen für prävalente Erkrankungen entsprechend dem besten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse unter Berücksichtigung der Kriterien der Evidenzbasierten Medizin zu erarbeiten und formal zu konsentieren;
- Empfehlungen hinsichtlich der Abstimmung und Koordination der an der Versorgung beteiligten Fachdisziplinen und weiterer Fachberufe im Gesundheitswesen in den verschiedenen Versorgungsbereichen zu geben;
- durch Einbeziehung aller an der Versorgung beteiligten Disziplinen, Organisationen und Patient*innen eine effektive Verbreitung und Umsetzung der Empfehlungen zu ermöglichen;
- Berücksichtigung von NVL-Empfehlungen in der ärztlichen Aus-, Fort- und Weiterbildung und in Qualitätsmanagementsystemen sowie bei Verträgen zur Integrierten Versorgung oder strukturierten Behandlungsprogrammen;
- Unterstützung der gemeinsamen Entscheidungsfindung zwischen Ärzt*innen und Patient*innen durch qualitativ hochwertige Patienteninformationen und Entscheidungshilfen.

Auf diesem Weg soll die Qualität der Versorgung verbessert und die Stellung der Patient*innen gestärkt werden. Zudem wird von der Berücksichtigung der Empfehlungen eine Effizienzsteigerung im Gesundheitswesen erwartet.

Die Erarbeitung der NVL erfolgt unter wesentlicher Berücksichtigung der Konzepte des Internationalen Leitlinien-Netzwerks GIN [2], der Leitlinien-Empfehlungen des Europarats [3], der Beurteilungskriterien für Leitlinien von BÄK und KBV [4], des Deutschen Leitlinienbewertungsinstruments DELBI von ÄZQ und AWMF [5,6] sowie des AWMF-Regelwerks Leitlinien [7].

Die grundlegende methodische Vorgehensweise ist im NVL-Methodenreport [8] beschrieben. Die spezifische methodische Vorgehensweise beschreibt das hier vorliegende Dokument, das einen essentiellen Bestandteil der Leitlinie darstellt.

Leitlinien als Entscheidungshilfen

Bei einer NVL handelt es sich um eine systematisch entwickelte Entscheidungshilfe über die angemessene ärztliche Vorgehensweise bei speziellen gesundheitlichen Problemen im Rahmen der strukturierten medizinischen Versorgung und damit um eine Orientierungshilfe im Sinne von „Handlungs- und Entscheidungsvorschlägen“, von denen in begründeten Fällen abgewichen werden kann oder sogar muss [4].

Die Entscheidung darüber, ob einer bestimmten Empfehlung gefolgt werden soll, muss individuell unter Berücksichtigung der bei der jeweiligen Patientin beziehungsweise dem jeweiligen Patienten vorliegenden Gegebenheiten und Präferenzen sowie der verfügbaren Ressourcen getroffen werden [3].

Eine NVL wird erst dann wirksam, wenn ihre Empfehlungen bei der Versorgung von Patient*innen Berücksichtigung finden. Die Anwendbarkeit einer Leitlinie oder einzelner Leitlinienempfehlungen muss in der individuellen Situation geprüft werden nach den Prinzipien der Indikationsstellung, Beratung, Präferenzermittlung und partizipativen Entscheidungsfindung [7,9].

Ebenso wie bei jeder anderen medizinischen Leitlinie handelt es sich bei einer NVL explizit nicht um eine Richtlinie im Sinne einer Regelung des Handelns oder Unterlassens, die von einer rechtlich legitimierten Institution konzentriert, schriftlich fixiert und veröffentlicht wurde, für den Rechtsraum dieser Institution verbindlich ist und deren Nichtbeachtung definierte Sanktionen nach sich zieht [4].

2 Zielsetzung

Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinien sollen die Versorgung von Patient*innen in Deutschland verbessern durch aktuelle wissenschaftlich begründete Empfehlungen zu Diagnostik, Behandlung und Rehabilitation sowie für ein strukturierteres und optimiertes Management der Erkrankung. Dazu gehört insbesondere auch eine verbesserte Kommunikation zwischen den Behandelnden über alle Sektoren- und Fächergrenzen hinaus sowie der Einbezug der Patient*innen in alle Behandlungsentscheidungen.

Darüber hinaus erhoffen sich die Autor*innen und die herausgebenden Organisationen der Nationalen VersorgungsLeitlinie Chronische KHK konkret:

- die Förderung der Kommunikation zwischen den beteiligten Professionen und Sektoren zur Minimierung von Diskrepanzen zwischen den Versorgungsebenen;
- die Stärkung der patientenzentrierten Versorgung (verbesserte Arzt-Patienten-Kommunikation, gemeinsame Vereinbarung von Therapiezielen, Förderung der Adhärenz einer an den individuellen Zielen ausgerichteten Therapie);
- die Vermeidung sowohl von Unterdiagnostik als auch von Risiken diagnostischer Verfahren durch eine geeignete Abfolge nicht-invasiver und invasiver Diagnostik entsprechend der individuellen Vortestwahrscheinlichkeit;
- eine bessere Implementierung der konservativen medikamentösen und nicht-medikamentösen Therapie als Basis der Langzeitversorgung;
- die Förderung der körperlichen Aktivität durch individualisiertes, an die Leistungsdiagnostik angepasstes Training.

3 Adressat*innen

Die Empfehlungen der NVL Chronische KHK richten sich an

- alle Ärztinnen und Ärzte, die in den von der NVL Chronische KHK angesprochenen Versorgungsbereichen tätig sind (z. B. Allgemeinmedizin, Kardiologie, Innere Medizin, Herzchirurgie, Radiologie, Nuklearmedizin, Physikalische Medizin und Rehabilitation Psychosomatik, Ernährungsmedizin, Schlafmedizin);
- die nicht-ärztlichen Fachberufe, die in den von einer NVL angesprochenen Versorgungsbereichen als Kooperationspartner der Ärzteschaft tätig sind (z. B. Apotheker*inn, Physiotherapeut*innen, Psychotherapeut*innen, Pflegekräfte);
- betroffene Patient*innen und ihr persönliches Umfeld (z. B. Eltern, Partner*innen, Kinder) unter Nutzung von speziellen Patientenleitlinien und Patienteninformationen.

Die NVL Chronische KHK richtet sich weiterhin an

- die Vertragsverantwortlichen von „Strukturierten Behandlungsprogrammen“ und „Integrierten Versorgungsverträgen“;
- die medizinischen wissenschaftlichen Fachgesellschaften und andere Herausgeber von Leitlinien, deren Leitlinien ihrerseits die Grundlage für die NVL bilden können;
- die Kostenträger im Gesundheitswesen;
- die Öffentlichkeit zur Information über gute medizinische Vorgehensweisen.

4 Zusammensetzung der Leitliniengruppe

Primäre Ansprechpartner*innen bei der Benennung von Leitlinienautor*innen sind die Mitgliedsgesellschaften der AWMF sowie die Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft (AkdÄ). Die an der Versorgung von Patient*innen mit Chronischer KHK/Chronischem Koronarsyndrom maßgeblich beteiligten Fachgesellschaften wurden durch das ÄZQ angesprochen und um Entsendung von Mandatsträger*innen in die Leitliniengruppe gebeten. Die Nominierung liegt im Verantwortungsbereich der angesprochenen medizinischen, wissenschaftlichen Fachgesellschaften. Die Leitliniengruppe wurde multidisziplinär zusammengesetzt.

Bei der Erstellung der Version 6.0 der NVL Chronische KHK vertretene Fachgesellschaften/Organisationen:

- Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft (AkdÄ)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Allgemeinmedizin und Familienmedizin e. V. (DEGAM)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin e. V. (DGEM)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin e. V. (DGIM)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie – Herz- und Kreislaufforschung e.V. (DGK)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nuklearmedizin e. V. (DGN)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Prävention und Rehabilitation von Herz-Kreislauferkrankungen e. V. (DGPR)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychosomatische Medizin und Ärztliche Psychotherapie e. V. (DGPM)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Rehabilitationswissenschaften e. V. (DGRW)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schlaforschung und Schlafmedizin e. V. (DGSM)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sportmedizin und Prävention e. V. (DGSP)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Thorax-, Herz- und Gefäßchirurgie e. V. (DGTHG)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Verhaltensmedizin und Verhaltensmodifikation e. V. (DGVM)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde e. V. (DGZMK)
- Deutsches Kollegium für Psychosomatische Medizin e. V. (DKPM)
- Deutsche Röntgengesellschaft e. V. (DRG)
- Gesellschaft für Phytotherapie e. V. (GPT)
- Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Selbsthilfe e. V. (BAG Selbsthilfe)/ Gemeinnützige Selbsthilfe Schlafapnoe Deutschland e. V. (GSD)

BÄK und KBV haben zur Begleitung des Aktualisierungsprozesses der NVL Chronische KHK diskontinuierlich Referent*innen aus den zuständigen Dezernaten in die Sitzungen der Leitliniengruppe als Beobachter*innen entsandt.

In Tabelle 1 werden alle Benannten der Fachgesellschaften aufgeführt, die an der Erstellung der Version 6.0 der NVL Chronische KHK und dem formalen Konsensusverfahren beteiligt waren.

Tabelle 1: Vertreter der Fachgesellschaften/ Organisationen

Fachgesellschaft/ Organisation	Abkürzung	Benannte/r / Name	AG Revaskulari- sationstherapie
Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft	AkdÄ	Dr. med. Birke Schneider	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Allgemeinmedizin und Familienmedizin e. V.	DEGAM	Prof. Dr. med. Norbert Donner-Banzhoff, MHSc (bis Januar 2020)	x
	DEGAM	Prof. Dr. med. Thomas Kühlein (ab März 2021)	x
	DEGAM	Prof. Dr. med. Erika Baum	
	DEGAM	Dr. rer. medic. Jörg Haasenritter	x
	DEGAM	Dr. med. Günther Egidi	x

Fachgesellschaft/ Organisation	Abkürzung	Benannte/r / Name	AG Revaskulari- sationstherapie
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährungsmedizin e.V.	DGEM	Prof. Dr. med. Diana Rubin	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Innere Medizin e. V.	DGIM	Prof. Dr. med. Karl Werdan	x
	DGIM	Prof. Dr. med. Claudius Jacobshagen	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie – Herz- und Kreislaufforschung e.V.	DGK	Prof. Dr. med. Franz-Josef Neumann	x
	DGK	PD Dr. med. Stefan Perings (bis Mai 2019)	
	DGK	Prof. Dr. med. Gert Richardt	x
	DGK	Prof. Johann Bauersachs (bis April 2021)	
	DGK	Prof. Dr. med. Christiane Tiefenbacher (ab April 2021)	
	DGK	Prof. Dr. med. Steffen Massberg	x
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nuklearmedizin e.V.	DGN	Prof. Dr. med. Frank Bengel	
	DGN	Prof. Dr. med. Oliver Lindner	x
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Prävention und Rehabilitation von Herz- Kreislauferkrankungen e. V.	DGPR	Prof. Dr. med. Bernhard Schwaab	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychosomatische Medizin und Ärztliche Psychotherapie e.V.	DGPM	Prof. Dr. med. Christian Albus	
	DGPM	Prof. Dr. med. Christoph Herrmann-Lingen	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Rehabilitationswissenschaften e.V.	DGRW	Prof. Dr. med. Bernhard Schwaab	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schlafforschung und Schlafmedizin e. V.	DGSM	Prof. Dr. Bernd Sanner	
	DGSM	Dr. Christoph Schöbel	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sportmedizin und Prävention e. V.	DGSP	Prof. Dr. med. Klaus-Michael Braumann	
	DGSP	Prof. Dr. med. Andreas Nieß	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Thorax-, Herz- und Gefäßchirurgie e. V.	DGTHG	Prof. Dr. med. Stephan Jacobs	x
	DGTHG	Prof. Dr. Jochen Cremer	
	DGTHG	Prof. Dr. med. Matthias Thielmann	
	DGTHG	Univ.-Prof. Dr. med. Torsten Doenst	x

Fachgesellschaft/ Organisation	Abkürzung	Benannte/r / Name	AG Revaskulari- sationstherapie
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Verhaltensmedizin und Verhaltensmodifikation e.V.	DGVM	Univ.-Prof. Dr. Heike Spaderna	
	DGVM	Prof. Dr. Claus Vögele	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde e. V.	DGZMK	Prof. Dr. Carolina Ganß	
	DGZMK	Prof. Dr. Nadine Schlüter	
Deutsches Kollegium für Psychosomatische Medizin e. V.	DKPM	Prof. Dr. med. Christoph Herrmann-Lingen	
	DKPM	Prof. Dr. med. Christian Albus	
Deutsche Röntgengesellschaft e. V.	DRG	Prof. Dr. med. David Maintz	
	DRG	Prof. Dr. med. Jörn Sandstede	
Gesellschaft für Phytotherapie e. V.	GPT	Prof. Dr. Jost Langhorst	
	GPT	Dr. Petra Klose	
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Selbsthilfe e. V./Gemeinnützige Selbsthilfe Schlafapnoe Deutschland e. V.	BAG Selbsthilfe/GSD	Hans Brink	

Tabelle 2: Methodik, Redaktion und Moderation

Redaktion und Moderation		
Peggy Prien	Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ)	Literaturrecherche, Evidenzaufbereitung, Methodische Begleitung, Redaktion
Corinna Schaefer	Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ)	Methodische Begleitung, Moderation, Redaktion
Katrin Krueger	Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ)	Literaturrecherche, Evidenzaufbereitung, Methodische Begleitung, Redaktion
Dr. Susanne Schorr (bis 31.07.2019)	Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ)	Literaturrecherche, Evidenzaufbereitung, Methodische Begleitung, Moderation
Prof. Dr. Ina Kopp	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF)	Moderation, Methodische Begleitung
Dr. Monika Nothacker	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF)	Moderation, Methodische Begleitung

5 Patient*innenbeteiligung

Neben der wissenschaftlichen Evidenz und den ärztlichen Erfahrungen stellen die Erfahrungen und Lösungsvorschläge von Patient*innen(-organisationen) im Hinblick auf die Versorgungssituation bei der betreffenden Erkrankung eine wertvolle Informationsquelle für Leitlinien dar [10]. Vor diesem Hintergrund haben BÄK, KBV und AWMF die konsequente Beteiligung von Patient*innen am NVL-Programm beschlossen. Patient*innen sind regelhaft beteiligt an der NVL-Erstellung, am externen Begutachtungsverfahren und an der Erstellung von Patientenleitlinien (siehe Kapitel 12.1 Materialien und Formate) zur entsprechenden NVL. Die Benennung von Patientenvertreter*innen erfolgt nach einem transparenten, standardisierten Verfahren (siehe Handbuch Patientenbeteiligung [11]) über die Dachverbände der Selbsthilfeorganisationen:

- Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Selbsthilfe (BAG SELBSTHILFE);
- Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Selbsthilfegruppen (DAG SHG);
- Forum chronisch kranker und behinderter Menschen im Paritätischen Gesamtverband).

Die Interessenvertretung der an einer Chronischen KHK erkrankten Patient*innen übernahm Herr Hans Brink von der Gemeinnützige Selbsthilfe Schlafapnoe Deutschland e. V. (GSD).

6 Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz

Systematische Evidenzrecherche

Für diese Aktualisierung bzw. Kapitelergänzung erfolgte eine systematische Recherche in Medline via Pubmed und den Cochrane-Datenbanken zu aggregierter Evidenz sowie Primärstudien – am 24. Juni 2019 sowie als Update am 05. Dezember 2019. Die gefundenen Publikationen wurden zweistufig, als Titel/Abstract und im Volltext gesichtet (siehe Anhang).

Systematische Übersichtsarbeiten: Im Title-Abstract-Screening wurden insgesamt 86 systematische Übersichtsarbeiten identifiziert, davon drei Protokolle. Da die systematischen Reviews größtenteils redundant waren (d. h. die gleichen Themen betrafen und dafür die gleichen Primärstudien einschlossen), wurde beschlossen, lediglich Metaanalysen auf Individualdatenbasis (IPD-MA) für die qualitative Analyse zu berücksichtigen. Im TiAb-Screening wurden drei IPD-MA identifiziert; eine dieser Arbeiten wurde im Volltext-Screening aufgrund eines zu weit zurückliegenden Suchzeitraums ausgeschlossen, so dass zwei IPD-MA in die qualitative Analyse einbezogen wurden.

Randomisierte kontrollierte Studien: Das Volltext-Screening ergab 21 RCT und 5 Studienprotokolle zu 4 Studien. Veröffentlichungen zu 2 dieser Studien (ISCHEMIA, EXCEL) wurden im Rahmen der Update-Recherche identifiziert. Außerdem wurden 44 Sekundärpublikationen von RCT (EXCEL, SYNTAX, PRECOMBAT, BEST, NOBLE, FREEDOM, LE MANS, BRAVE, EUROCTO, ISCHEMIA, STICH, RITA, BARI 2D, SoS/Stent or Surgery, COURAGE, MASS II) berücksichtigt, bei denen es sich um eine Auswertung innerhalb des randomisierten Designs handelte (siehe Anhang 2).

Die eingeschlossenen Arbeiten wurden bewertet und die Ergebnisse extrahiert. In den Evidenztabellen wurde die empfehlungsrelevante Evidenz ausführlich dargestellt.

Evidenzbewertung

Die methodische Bewertung der recherchierten Übersichtsarbeiten erfolgte mit dem AMSTAR-2-Tool [12]. Bewertet wurden sechzehn Fragen zur methodischen Qualität der systematischen Übersichtarbeit mit den Kategorien „ja“, „partiell ja“, „nein“ oder „nicht anwendbar“. Bewertet wurden die als kritische Domänen bezeichneten Fragen sowie die nicht-kritischen Domänen nach den vorgeschlagenen Bewertungskategorien „High“, „Moderate“, „Low“ und „Critically low“. Dabei durften für die Kategorie „High“ keine kritische Domäne oder eine nicht-kritische Domäne verletzt sein, für die Kategorie „Moderate“ mehr als eine nicht-kritische Domäne, für die Kategorie „Low“ eine kritische Domäne und für die Kategorie „Critically low“ mehr als eine kritische Domäne. Wird eine systematische Übersichtsarbeit mit „Critically low“ bewertet, führt dies nicht automatisch zum Ausschluss. Gegebenenfalls werden im Einzelfall die nicht erfüllten Kriterien individuell kritisch geprüft.

Die methodische Bewertung der randomisierten kontrollierten Studien erfolgte in Anlehnung an das Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool, wobei die Domänen „Selection bias“, „Performance bias“, „Detection bias“, „Attrition bias“, „Reporting bias“ sowie „andere Bias-Ursachen“ jeweils mit „hoch“, „niedrig“ oder „unklar“ bewertet wurden [13]. Die Bewertung von nicht randomisierten Studien erfolgte entsprechend den Empfehlungen zur „Bewertung des Biasrisikos (Risiko systematischer Fehler) in klinischen Studien: ein Manual für die Leitlinienerstellung“ [14].

Evidenzqualität

Für den Fall, dass eine Bewertung nach GRADE bereits durch die Autor*innen der systematischen Übersichtsarbeit erfolgt war, wurde diese übernommen. Wenn eine Bewertung nach GRADE nicht zur Verfügung stand, oder Primärstudien aus systematisch durchgeföhrten Recherchen für die Formulierung von Empfehlungen herangezogen wurden, wurde die Präzision, Direktheit und Konsistenz der Evidenz, sowie endpointbezogene Studienqualität betrachtet und narrativ beschrieben. Daraus ergab sich eine Bewertung der Evidenzqualität in Anlehnung an GRADE von hoch bis sehr gering. Eigene GRADE-Bewertungen wurden nicht vorgenommen, da auch keine eigenen Metaanalysen durchgeführt wurden.

Endpunktgraduierung

In der Auftaktsitzung wurden klinisch relevante Endpunkte gesammelt und in Anlehnung an die Empfehlungen von GRADE priorisiert [15]. Für diese sowie für die Angaben zur Sicherheit fand eine Extraktion der Ergebnisse statt.

7 Formulierung von Empfehlungen

Die Empfehlungsgrade wurden durch die Leitlinienautor*innen im Rahmen eines formalen Konsensverfahrens vergeben (siehe Kapitel 8 Entwicklung und Konsentierung). Dabei wurden die folgenden Kriterien für die klinische Beurteilung vorgegeben [7,9,16]:

- die klinische Relevanz der Studienendpunkte (Outcome), Präzision des Effektschätzers und Effektstärken;
- die Konsistenz der Studienergebnisse;
- die Abwägung von potentiellem Nutzen und Schaden (Verhältnis von erwünschten und unerwünschten Effekten);
- die Anwendbarkeit der Evidenz auf die Patientenzielgruppen der NVL (Direktheit);
- die Angemessenheit der Vergleichsintervention;
- das Risiko für Publikationsbias;
- die Präferenzen der Patient*innen;
- die Umsetzbarkeit im klinischen Alltag und in verschiedenen Versorgungssettings/Sektoren;
- ethische, rechtliche sowie ökonomische Erwägungen.

Die Graduierung der Empfehlungen im NVL-Verfahren entspricht den in Tabelle 3 dargestellten Symbolen. Zunächst bestimmt die Qualität der Evidenz den Empfehlungsgrad. Eine mittlere Evidenzstärke führt demnach zu einem mittleren Empfehlungsgrad. Aufgrund der oben genannten Kriterien, insbesondere der Relevanz der Endpunkte und Effektstärken für die Patient*innen, kann es jedoch zu einem begründeten Auf- oder Abwerten der Empfehlungsstärke gegenüber dem Evidenzgrad kommen. Die Gründe für ein Auf- oder Abwerten werden im Hintergrundtext dargelegt. Empfehlungen sollten möglichst klar und eindeutig, handlungsorientiert und leicht verständlich formuliert sein. Vereinfacht drücken im Ergebnis die Empfehlungsgrade folgende Gesamteinschätzung aus:

- Bei starken Empfehlungen (soll) sind sich die Leitlinienautor*innen in ihrer Einschätzung sicher. Starke Empfehlungen drücken aus, dass die wünschenswerten Folgen mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit mögliche unerwünschte Effekte in Bezug auf patientenrelevante Endpunkte überwiegen.
- Bei abgeschwächten Empfehlungen (sollte) sind sich die Leitlinienautor*innen in ihrer Einschätzung weniger sicher.
- Bei offenen Empfehlungen (kann) sind sich die Leitlinienautor*innen nicht sicher. Offene Empfehlungen drücken eine Handlungsoption in Unsicherheit aus.

Empfehlungen für Versorgungsabläufe und Entscheidungsprozesse mit verschiedenen Handlungsoptionen werden als klinische Algorithmen dargestellt [17].

Tabelle 3: Schema zur Graduierung von NVL-Empfehlungen, modifiziert nach [7,9]

Empfehlungsgrad	Beschreibung	Formulierung	Symbol
A	Starke Positiv-Empfehlung	Soll	↑↑
B	Abgeschwächte Positiv-Empfehlung	Sollte	↑
0	Offene Empfehlung	Kann	↔
B	Abgeschwächte Negativ-Empfehlung	Sollte nicht	↓
A	Starke Negativ-Empfehlung	Soll nicht	↓↓

8 Entwicklung und Konsentierung

Entwicklung

Der Entwicklungsprozess der NVL wurde durch das ÄZQ organisiert. Nach Durchführung der Recherchen (siehe Kapitel 6 Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz) wurde die identifizierte Evidenz bewertet, extrahiert und zur Diskussion in der Arbeitsgruppe gestellt. Zwischen 2019 und 2022 wurden 7 Konferenzen durchgeführt, teils in Präsenz, teils per Telefon und/oder Video. Die Empfehlung 8-2, Tabelle 1, der Algorithmus (Abbildung 1), die Entscheidungshilfen und die Hintergrundtexte im Kapitel zur Revaskularisationstherapie wurden überarbeitet. Die in der Arbeitsgruppe vorbereiteten Empfehlungen und der Algorithmus wurden in der Online-Konsensuskonferenz am Januar 2022 formal konsentiert. Die Hintergrundtexte zu dem Kapitel wurden im schriftlichen Umlaufverfahren abgestimmt.

Konsentierung

Die Empfehlungen und Abbildungen wurden in der Konsensuskonferenz (14.01.2022) formal konsentiert. An den Abstimmungsprozessen nahmen die benannten Vertreter*innen der an der Erstellung der NVL beteiligten Fachgesellschaften teil. Jeder Fachgesellschaft stand im Abstimmungsverfahren jeweils eine Stimme zur Verfügung.

Bei der Konsensuskonferenz wurden die Empfehlungen mit Hilfe eines nominalen Gruppenprozesses von Frau Professor Kopp und Frau Schaefer moderiert. Enthaltungen aufgrund eines Interessenkonfliktes sind im Anhang 1.4 dokumentiert. Der Ablauf des nominalen Gruppenprozesses gestaltete sich wie folgt:

- Präsentation der zu konsentierenden Inhalte;
- Gelegenheit zu Rückfragen zum methodischen Vorgehen/inhaltlichen Verständnis;
- Notiz von Stellungnahmen (jeder Teilnehmer für sich);
- Registrierung der Stellungnahmen im Einzel-/Umlaufverfahren;
- Klarstellung und Begründung alternativer Vorschläge;
- Abstimmung über Erstentwurf und alle Alternativen.

Tabelle 4: Feststellung der Konsensstärke

Klassifikation der Konsensstärke	
starker Konsens	Zustimmung von > 95% der Teilnehmer*innen
Konsens	Zustimmung von > 75-95% der Teilnehmer*innen
mehrheitliche Zustimmung	Zustimmung von > 50-75% der Teilnehmer*innen
kein Konsens	Zustimmung von < 50% der Teilnehmer*innen

Alle Texte, Tabellen, Abbildungen und Patientenblätter wurden während der Erstellung der Leitlinie in der Leitliniengruppe abgestimmt. Die Vorstände aller beteiligten Fachgesellschaften und Organisationen werden vor der Veröffentlichung der NVL um Zustimmung gebeten und im Impressum als Mitherausgeber aufgeführt.

9 Externe Begutachtung

Nach Fertigstellung der inhaltlichen Arbeiten an der Version 6.0 der NVL wird die Konsultationsfassung auf der Internetseite des NVL-Programms (www.leitlinien.de) öffentlich zugänglich für sechs Wochen (vom ...) zur Kommentierung bereitgestellt. Der Beginn dieses externen Begutachtungsverfahrens wird auf den Internetseiten des ÄZQ und über eine Pressemitteilung an Presseverteiler bekanntgegeben.

10 Redaktionelle Unabhängigkeit

Die Erstellung der NVL erfolgt in redaktioneller Unabhängigkeit von den finanziierenden Trägern des NVL-Programms. Diese finanzieren die Koordination und methodische Unterstützung der Entwicklung der NVL. Die im Rahmen der Treffen anfallenden Reisekosten werden von den beteiligten Fachgesellschaften/Organisationen getragen, die Leitlinienautor*innen arbeiten ehrenamtlich und ohne Honorar.

Bei der Erstellung der NVL kommen folgende schützende Faktoren zur Anwendung, die den Einfluss möglicher Interessenkonflikte reduzieren:

- unabhängige Koordination der Leitlinie (ÄZQ);
- unabhängige Moderation (AWMF, ÄZQ);
- unabhängige Leitung von Arbeitsgruppen (ÄZQ);
- Evidenzaufbereitung durch Methodikerinnen (ÄZQ);
- Diskussion der Interessenerklärung und des Umgangs mit Interessenkonflikten in der Auftaktsitzung und Konsensuskonferenz;
- multidisziplinäre Leitliniengruppe, bei Abstimmungen hat jede Fachgesellschaft/Organisation eine Stimme;
- strukturierter Konsensprozess;
- festgeschriebene Leitlinienmethodik (von der Evidenz zur Empfehlung bzw. ein strukturiertes Vorgehen bei rein konsensbasierten Empfehlungen).

Umgang mit Interessenkonflikten

Die Mitglieder der Leitliniengruppe haben etwaige Interessen im Zusammenhang mit der Erstellung der NVL KHK zu Beginn schriftlich erklärt und vor der Konsensuskonferenz aktualisiert (Formular siehe Anhang 1.1). Diese sind im Anhang 1.2 tabellarisch zusammengefasst. Die vollständigen Erklärungen sind im ÄZQ hinterlegt. Interessenkonflikte (IK) wurden im Rahmen der Diskussion der Leitliniengruppe sowohl in der Auftaktsitzung als auch in der Konsensuskonferenz offen thematisiert. Dabei fand die von der AWMF empfohlene Vorgehensweise zum Umgang mit Interessenkonflikten Anwendung [7,9,18]. Vor der Konsensuskonferenz wurden die Interessenerklärungen unabhängig bewertet (CS/ÄZQ und IK/AWMF). Den Teilnehmenden der Konsensuskonferenz lagen während der Konferenz Listen vor, auf denen vermerkt war, wie die Interessenkonflikte der einzelnen Teilnehmer durch AWMF und ÄZQ bewertet wurden, siehe auch Anhang 1.3. Ausschlüsse aus der Leitliniengruppe wurden als nicht erforderlich angesehen.

Hatte eine Expertin beziehungsweise ein Experte im aktuellen oder in einem der drei vorausgegangenen Jahre Honorare von der Industrie für Vorträge, Berater- oder Gutachtertätigkeit oder Forschungsvorhaben angegeben, auch wenn diese keinen Themenbezug zur Leitlinie haben, wurden die Interessen als „moderat“ eingeschätzt mit der Folge der Enthaltung bei themenbezogenen Abstimmungen. Für das Kapitel Revaskularisation wurden Verbindungen zu Firmen als relevant gewertet, die Devices oder Geräte zur invasiven Diagnostik bzw. Revaskularisation anbieten. Verbindungen zu Pharmafirmen wurden für dieses Kapitel nicht berücksichtigt, weil die medikamentöse Therapie unabhängig von der invasiven Diagnostik und Intervention fortgeführt wird.

Enthaltungen bei empfehlungsrelevanten Interessenkonflikten in *nicht-finanziellen* Kategorien wurden nahegelegt. Wenn bezahlte Vortragstätigkeit einen geringen Finanzrahmen von 1 000 € insgesamt nicht überschritt und keine weiteren finanziellen Verbindungen vorlagen, wurde dies als geringer IK bewertet. In diesem Falle wurden gemäß AWMF-Regel Enthaltungen nicht als erforderlich angesehen.

Wurde bei einer Abstimmung eine Enthaltung aufgrund von IK festgelegt, erfolgte eine Doppelabstimmung: Zunächst stimmten alle Mandatsträger ab, unabhängig davon, ob ein IK vorlag. Erreicht diese Abstimmung 100% Zustimmung, wurde keine weitere Abstimmung durchgeführt, da sich dieses Ergebnis auch mit Enthaltungen nicht ändern kann. Wurde keine 100%-Zustimmung erreicht, wurde das Ergebnis nicht mitgeteilt und verworfen, und es erfolgte eine erneute Abstimmung, diesmal mit Enthaltungen, wie zuvor festgelegt. Das dann erreichte Ergebnis wurde veröffentlicht und gezählt.

Enthaltungen aufgrund eines Interessenkonfliktes in der Konsensuskonferenz und in der elektronischen Abstimmung sind im Anhang 1.4 dokumentiert.

11 Gültigkeit und Aktualisierung

Gültigkeitsdauer und Fortschreibung

Die Version 6.0 der NVL Chronische KHK wurde am ... durch die Träger des NVL-Programms verabschiedet. Die Gültigkeit der NVL ist in der aktuellen Fassung der Leitlinie festgelegt. Eine mindestens fünfjährige Überarbeitung und Herausgabe – gemessen ab dem Zeitraum der schriftlichen Publikation – wird angestrebt.

Verantwortlichkeit für die Aktualisierung

Für die Aktualisierung ist die NVL-Redaktion im ÄZQ verantwortlich. Im Falle neuer relevanter Erkenntnisse, welche die Überarbeitung der NVL erforderlich machen, erfolgt eine kurzfristige Aktualisierung und Information der Öffentlichkeit über die Internetseite des Programms für Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinien (www.leitlinien.de/khk) und die Internetseite des Leitlinienregisters der AWMF (www.awmf.org/leitlinien/detail/ll/nvl-003.html).

Änderungsprotokoll

Notwendige Korrekturen, Änderungen oder redaktionelle Überarbeitungen an den konsentierten und im Internet veröffentlichten Texten werden im Impressum der Langfassung protokolliert. Um Änderungen transparent und nachvollziehbar zu machen, stehen im Archiv auf der Internetseite alle Versionen der NVL zur Verfügung: www.leitlinien.de/nvl/khk/archiv.

12 Anwendung und Verbreitung

12.1 Materialien und Formate

Langfassung

Die Langfassung wird als Druckversion (PDF-Format) herausgegeben und kann auf den Internetseiten des NVL-Programms kostenlos heruntergeladen werden. Zusätzlich steht sie dort auch im html-Format zur Verfügung. Hierdurch ist die NVL auf mobilen Endgeräten sehr gut lesbar. Die Empfehlungen werden als Übersicht dargestellt, so dass der Nutzer von der Empfehlung zum Hintergrundtext und weiter zur Evidenz navigieren kann. Technisch bedingt kann die Darstellung der html-Version von der PDF-Version abweichen – die Inhalte bleiben die gleichen.

Kurzfassung

Die Kurzfassung besteht aus den Empfehlungen, wichtigen Tabellen und den Algorithmen der Langfassung. Nach der Veröffentlichung der Langfassung wird sie redaktionell im ÄZQ erstellt und ist als Druckversion auf den Internetseiten des NVL-Programms frei verfügbar.

Flyer und Foliensatz

Zur besseren Verbreitung und Information von Ärzt*innen wurde ein DIN-A5-Flyer mit den wichtigsten Änderungen und Kernbotschaften der NVL erstellt. Der Flyer kann kostengünstig in großem Umfang gedruckt und z. B. bei Kongressen oder Aktionstagen der Fachgesellschaften verteilt werden. Ergänzend wurde ein Foliensatz erstellt. Dieser kann für Vorträge und Präsentationen der Leitlinienautor*innen auf Kongressen und/oder Veranstaltungen adaptiert und genutzt bzw. kostenlos von den Internetseiten heruntergeladen werden.

Patientenblätter

Zur Implementierung der Empfehlungen der NVL bei spezifischen Entscheidungs- oder Informationssituationen wurden Patientenblätter erstellt. Diese sollen behandelnde Ärzt*innen bei der Beratung der Patient*innen unterstützen und zur gemeinsamen Entscheidungsfindung (Shared-Decision-Making) beitragen.

Themen für spezifische Entscheidungs- oder Informationssituationen wurden während des gesamten Leitlinienprozess gesammelt. Dabei wurden folgende Kriterien (modifiziert nach GKE-Manual der AWMF [19]) angewendet:

- Hinweise auf ein Versorgungsproblem;
- Umsetzbarkeit in der Praxis, Möglichkeit der Beeinflussung in der Praxis;
- geringes Risiko für Fehlsteuerung;
- erhöhter Kommunikationsbedarf mit Patient*innen.

Zu diesen Themen wurden passende Patientenblätter gemäß den Anforderungen der „Guten Praxis Gesundheitsinformation“ [20] entwickelt. Die Patientenblätter wurden mit der Leitliniengruppe abgestimmt und werden als integraler Bestandteil der NVL veröffentlicht. Evidenzgrundlage ist die Evidenzaufbereitung der NVL Chronische KHK.

Patientenleitlinie

Im Anschluss an die Veröffentlichung der Langfassung wird die Patientenleitlinie aktualisiert. Die Patientenleitlinie übersetzt die ärztliche Leitlinie in eine allgemeinverständliche Sprache und stellt umfassend alles Wesentliche zum Krankheitsbild Chronische KHK dar. Die Patientenleitlinie wird vom ÄZQ mit dem Patientenvertreter und Mitgliedern der Leitliniengruppe gemäß einer festgeschriebenen Methodik (siehe www.patienten-information.de/medien/methodik/erstellung-pll-mr-nvl-ol-2aufl-vers1.pdf) erstellt und auf den Seiten des ÄZQ veröffentlicht (www.leitlinien.de/khk bzw. www.patienten-information.de/uebersicht/khk).

Kurzinformationen

Im Anschluss an die Veröffentlichung der Langfassung wird die Kurzinformation für Patient*innen aktualisiert. In der Kurzinformation werden die wichtigsten Informationen zum Krankheitsbild übersichtlich auf zwei DIN-A4-Seiten zusammengefasst. Die Kurzinformationen werden im ÄZQ nach einer festgeschriebenen Methodik (siehe www.patienten-information.de/medien/methodik/aezq-kip-patienten-methodik-aufl3.pdf) erstellt und in den Sprachen Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch, Russisch, Türkisch und Arabisch herausgegeben (www.leitlinien.de/khk bzw. www.patienten-information.de/uebersicht/khk). Kurzinformationen zur KHK liegen zudem in „Leichter Sprache“ für Menschen mit geringer Literalität vor (<https://www.patienten-information.de/leichte-sprache>).

12.2 Implementierung und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit

Zur Verbreitung und Implementierung gibt es folgende Maßnahmen:

- Verbreitung über die Publikationsorgane und Kongressveranstaltungen der kooperierenden Fachgesellschaften und Organisationen (z. B. Verteilung der Flyer bei Kongressen);
- Informationen an Einrichtungen der gemeinsamen Selbstverwaltung und an Berufsorganisationen;
- Integration der NVL-Inhalte in bestehende Qualitätsmanagementsysteme, z. B. QEP® (www.kbv.de/qep) oder KTQ® (www.ktq.de);
- Unterstützung der Verbreitung der Patientenleitlinie durch die Patient*innenorganisationen (www.patienten-information.de/ueber-uns/wie-wir-arbeiten#selbsthilfe).

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Anhang

Anhang 1 Darstellung von Interessenkonflikten

Anhang 1.1 Formular zur Darlegung von Interessenkonflikten

Download unter: www.leitlinien.de/methodik/pdf/nvl-interessenkonflikte.pdf

Anhang 1.2 Übersicht Interessenkonflikterklärungen

NR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
Teilnehmer	Berater-/Gut- achter-tätig- keit	Mitarbeit in ei- nem Wissen- schaftlichen Beirat (advi- sory board)	Vortrags-/oder Schulungstä- tigkeit	Forschungs- vorhaben/ Durchführung klinischer Stu- dien	Eigentümerin- teressen (Pa- tent, Urheber- recht, Aktien- besitz)	Mitglied- schaft/Funk- tion in Interes- senverbänden	Schwerpunkte wissen- schaftlicher Tätig- keiten, Publikati- onen	Schwerpunkte klinischer Tä- tigkeiten	Federführende Beteiligung an Fortbildungen /Ausbildungs- instituten	Enge persönl- iche Beziehun- gen zu einem Vertretungs- berechtigten eines Unter- nehmens der Gesundheits- wirtschaft	Sehen Sie an- dere Aspekte oder Um- stände, die von Dritten als einschränkend in Bezug auf Ihre Objektivi- tät oder Unab- hängigkeit wahrgenom- men werden können?	Gegenwärtiger Arbeitgeber und Funktion	Frühere Ar- beitgeber und Funktion (im Zeitraum der Erklärung)
Albus, Prof. Dr. med. Christian	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Med. Adhärenz): - Daiichi Sankyo; 06.2016- 02.2017; Hono- rar; persönlich - Bayer Vital; 01.2017- 01.2019; Hono- rar; persönlich - UCR; 11.2018; Hono- rar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Psychische Komorbidität): - BMBF; 09.2016- 09.2019; Dritt- mittel; institutio- nell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsches Kollegium für Psychosomatic Medizin; seit 2016 - Deutsche Ge- sellschaft für Psychosomatic Medizin; seit 2016 - American Psychosomatic Society; seit 2016 - European Association of Psychosomatic Medicine; seit 2016 - International Society of Be-	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Psychosoma- tische Medizin; seit 2016	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Psychosoma- tische Medizin; seit 2016	Keine	Keine	Keine	Uniklinik Köln; Klinik für Psy- chosomatik und Psychothera- pie, Klinikdirek- tor	Keine

NR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
			01.2016-10.2017; Honorar; persönlich - Boehringer; 04.2018; Honorar; persönlich - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie; 12.2018; Honorar; persönlich			havioral Medicine; seit 2016							
Bauersachs, Prof. Johann	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Arzneimittel): - Astra Zeneca; letzte drei Jahre; Honorar; persönlich - Bayer, Vifor; letzte drei Jahre; Honorar; persönlich - Boehringer Ingelheim; letzte drei Jahre; Honorar; persönlich - BMS/Pfizer, Daiichi; letzte drei Jahre; Honorar; persönlich - Novartis/Servier; letzte drei Jahre; Honorar; persönlich	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Devices): - Abiomed; letzte drei Jahre; Honorar; persönlich - CVRX, Medtronic; letzte drei Jahre; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Devices): - Medtronic, CVRX; letzte drei Jahre, Drittmittel, institutionell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - AHA; letzte drei Jahre - ESC, Mitglied im Leitlinien-Komitee; letzte drei Jahre - Abiomed, Zoll; letzte drei Jahre, Drittmittel, institutionell	- Herzinsuffizienz - Kardiogener Schock - Akuter Myokardinfarkt/Infarkttherapie	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Herzsuffizienz - KHK - Intensivmedizin	Keine	Keine	Keine	Medizinische Hochschule Hannover; Klinik für Kardiologie und Angelologie; Carl-Neuberg-Straße 1, 30625 Hannover; Direktor der Kardiologie und Angelologie	Keine
Baum, Prof. Dr. med. Erika	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (allgemeine Fortbildung für Hausärzte einschl. DMP KHK): - Institut für hausärztliche Fortbildung IhF;		Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (DMP KHK): - IhF; seit 2016; Honorar; persönlich Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie:	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DEGAM (Allgemeinmedizin und Familienmedizin); Präsidiumsmitglied; fortlaufend - Hausärzteverband; seit 2016	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Lehrforschung, hausärztliche Versorgung; seit 2016	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie -Hausärztin; bis 2018 - Uni Marburg, bis 2016	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Fortbildung Hamburger Hausärzte, 2018	Keine	Keine	Rentnerin	Land Hessen bis 2016 und selbständig bis 2018, Abteilungsleiterin Uni Marburg, vertragsärztliche Tätigkeit; ehrenamtlich; beratend und

NR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Art	Direkt						Indirekt							
		seit 2018; Honorar; persönlich	- Kompetenzzentrum Weiterbildung, seit 2016, Honorar, persönlich			Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Arzttinnenbund, Vorsitzende Gruppe Gießen, seit 2016 - GHA (Gesellschaft Hochschullehrer Allgemeinmedizin), seit 2016 - GMA (Gesellschaft für medizinische Ausbildung); seit 2016			- Autorenschaft der Hausarzt, der Allgemeinarzt, seit 2016					unterstützend tätig, teils mit Leitlinienbezug
Bengel, Prof. Dr. med. Frank	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Forschung): - Erich und Emmy Hosemann-Stiftung; seit 2011; Drittmittel; institutional	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Arzneimittel): - Abbott Medical GmbH, Schanzenfeldstr. 2, 35578 Wetzlar; 10.05.2019; Honorar; persönlich	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Technologie): - Siemens Healthcare GmbH, Hartmannstr. 16, 91052 Erlangen; 02.01.2019-01-01-2022; Drittmittel; institutional	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DGN; seit 01.01.2011 - DGK; seit 01.01.2011 - ESC; seit 01.01.2011 - EANM; seit 01.01.2011	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kardiovaskuläre nichtinvasive Bildgebung; seit 01.01.2011	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Nuklearmedizinische Bildgebung und Medizin; seit 01.01.2011	Keine	Keine	Keine	Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Carl-Neuberg-Str. 1, 30625 Hannover; Direktor der Klinik für Nuklearmedizin	Keine	
Braumann, Prof. Dr. med. Klaus-Michael	Keine	Bundesmittel für Sportwissenschaften; 2012-2022	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sportmedizin und Prävention; Präsident, Vizepräsident, Ehrenpräsident	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - u.a. Bewegungstherapie bei chron. Krankheiten	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Emeritierter Univ. Prof.	Universität Hamburg	
Brink, Hans	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - GSD Bundesverband (Gemeinnützige Selbsthilfe Schlafapnoe Deutschland e.V.); Schatzmeister; seit 2005	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Rentner	Keine, Freiberufler	

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
Cremer, Prof. Dr. Jochen	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leitlinie: - Earlybird; seit 05.2008; Hono-rar; persönlich - Aesculap; seit 08.2000; Hono-rar; persönlich	Keine	Keine	Keine	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leitlinie: - Boston Scien-tific; Aktien; persönlich - F. Hoffmann - La Roche AG; Aktien; persön-lich	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leitlinie: - DGTHG - DGK - BDC - DGCH - EACTS - DGT	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universitätskli-nikum Schles-wig-Holstein, Camous Kiel; Direktor	Keine
Doenst, Univ.- Prof. Dr. med. Torsten	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (ggf.): - Mitgliedschaft in DGTHG, DGK und ande-rem kardiovasku-lär orientier-ten Fachgesell-schaften (AHA, APS, ACC, AATS, EATCS); seit mehr als zehn Jahren	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Publikation 2019 in J Am Coll Cardiol und JACC Car-diovasc Im-a ging	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Herzchirurg, seit 1996	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Klinikdirektor der Herz- und Thoraxchirurgie der Universi-tätsklinik Jena	Keine	Keine	Universitätskli-nikum Jena; Klinikdirektor	Keine
Donner-Banz-hoff, Prof. Dr. med. Norbert	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Versorgungs-forschung Herzkatheter bei KHK): - Innovations-fonds; 04.2017-03.2020; Dritt-mittel; institu-tionell	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Geschäftsführer der gemein-nützigen GmbH GPZK, Vertrieb von Entschei-dungsunterstüt-zungs-Software v. a. zu KHK, Herzkatheter-untersuchung; Vorsitzender der gemein-nützigen Genos-senschaft mit demselben Fo-kus	Philip-Universi-tät Marburg; Professor; stell-vertretender Abteilungsleiter	Keine	
Egidi, Dr. med. Günther	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themen-bezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Ge-sell-schaft für Allgemein-me-dizin und Fa-mili-enmedizin (DEGAM)-Hausärzte-ver-band	Themen-bezug zur Leitlinie: - Hausärzt-liche Ar-beitsweise- EbM- Dia-betes mell-i-tusKein Themen-bezug zur Leitlinie: - Delegati-on an nichtärztl-i-ches Pra-xis-personal	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leitlinie: - Alge-meinmedizin, Diabetes, Dele-gation an nicht-ärztliches Pra-xispersonal	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: Fortsbildung, Weiterbildung, Aktivitäten NUR pharmafrei für das Institut für hausärztliche Fortbildung, für die DEGAM; für die allgemein-medizinischen	Keine	Keine	selbstständig	

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt							
									Institute bei Ta- gen der Allge- meinmedizin					
Ganß, Prof. Dr. Carolina	Keine	Keine	Kein Themen- bezug zur Leitli- nie: Forschungsko- operation zum Thema Zahne- rosionen	Keine	Keine	Präsidentin der Deutschen Ge- sellschaft für Präventivzahn- medizin	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine		Land Hessen	Keine	
Haasenritter, Dr. rer. medic. Jörg	Keine	Keine	Kein Themen- bezug zur Leitli- nie: - JADE Hoch- schule Olden- burg (Studien- gang MPH); seit 2014; Ho- norar (Lehrbe- auftragter); per- sonlich	Kein Themen- bezug zur Leitli- nie: - G-BA, Innova- tionsfond; 04.2017- 03.2012; Dritt- mittel; institutio- nell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DEGAM (Mit- glied der stän- digen Leitlinien- kommission); seit 2008	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Entschei- dungsfindung und Diagnose in der hausärzt- lichen Versor- gung; seit 11/2007	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Philipps-Univer- sität Marburg, Abteilung für Allgemeinmedi- zin, Präventive und Rehabilita- tive Medizin; Wissenschaftli- cher Mitarbeiter	Keine	
Herrmann-Lin- gen, Prof. Dr. med. Chris- toph	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Arzneimittel): . Servier; 04.2017; Hono- rar; persönlich - Novartis; 06.2017- 03.2019; Hono- rar; persönlich - Pfizer; 2/2020 einmalig; Hono- rar; persönlich	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Deutsche Ver- sion Der HADS); - Verlag Ho- grefe Huber; laufend; Tantie- men; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - AWMF-Präsi- diuum; 05.2012- 05/2021 - Präsident der American Pay- chosomatic Society; 03.2016- 03.2017 - Sprecher der AG Psychoso- matik in der Kardiologie im	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Psychokardio- logie; langjährig laufend	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Psychosoma- tische Medizin und Psychothe- rapie, insbe- sondere Psychokardio- logie; langjährig laufend	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Psychosoma- tische Medizin und Psychothe- rapie, insbe- sondere Psychokardio- logie; langjährig laufend	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kurse psycho- kardiologi- sche/psychoso- matische Grundversor- gung; seit 2009	Keine	Keine	Universitätsme- dizin Göttingen; Klinikdirektor	Keine

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Art	Indirekt													
						Deutschen Kollegium für Psychosomatische Medizin (DKPM); seit 03.1997 - Vorsitzender/Präsident des DKPM; 03.2018-06/2021 - Mitglied in Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie und Deutscher Gesellschaft für Verhaltensmedizin; langjährig laufend - Mitglied in der European Association for Psychosomatic Medicine (E-APM); laufend			für Psychotherapie; seit 2009 - Vorstand Lübecker Psychotherapie; seit 2011					
Jacobs, PD Dr. med. Stephan	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Mitralklappenchirurgie, Mic Chirurgie); - Aesculap; 2010; Honorare; institutional	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Mic Chirurgie); - Aesculap; 2010; institutional	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Anastomosenbypass System); - ATM Medical; 12/2018; Drittmittel; institutional	Keine	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie; - Mic Mital, Hybridrevaskularisation, Mitralklappen, Leipziger Schule	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Mic Minimal Chirurgie - Minimal invasive Bypasschirurgie - Hybridrevaskularisation	Keine	Keine	Keine	Deutsches Herzzentrum Berlin; Stellvertretender Klinikdirektor	Keine	
Jacobshagen, Prof. Claudius	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Arzneimittel); - Amjen; 2017-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Berlin-Chemie; 2009-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Bristol-Myers Squibb; 2011-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Pfizer; 2011-2013; Honorar; persönlich - Daichi Sankyo; 2015-	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Arzneimittel); - Amjen; 2017-2019; Honorar; persönlich - AstraZeneca; 2009-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Bayer; 2016-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Berlin-Chemie; 2009-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Bristol-Myers Squibb; 2011-	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie; - DGM; 2002-219 - DGIM; 2008-2019 - ESC; 2004-2019	- Interventionselle Kardiologie - Gerinnungshemmung - Herzinsuffizienz	- Interventionselle Herzmedizin - Intensivmedizin	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universitätsmedizin Göttingen; Leitender Oberarzt; stellvertretender Direktor; Leiter Interventionelle Herzmedizin	Keine	

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	2019; Honorar; persönlich - Novartis; 2016-2019; Honorar; persönlich		2019; Honorar; persönlich - Boehringer; 2011-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Daiichi Sankyo; 2009-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Pfizer; 2011-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Servier; 2015-2018; Honorar; persönlich										
Klose, Dr. Petra	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Gesellschaft für Phytotherapie - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Naturheilkunde	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Forschung Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Lehre	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Klinikum Essen-Mitte; Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin	Keine
Kopp, Prof. Dr. med. Ina	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Thema: Akkreditierung	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - AQUA-Institut; Mitglied des	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Verband der Krebs hilfe	kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Krebs hilfe	keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Erweiterte	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Seminar Leitlinien, Qua-	keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Seminare Leitlinien der	keine	keine	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen	keine

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	<p>von Personen-zertifizie- rungsstellen nach ISO/IEC17024: 2012 für Be-reich Wund-therapeut/ Wundassistent, Deutsche Ak-kreditierungs-stelle (DAkKS); 01/2014 (Be-ginn vor 01/2014); per-sönlich - Thema: Vor-trag und Begut-achnung „Eltern-Kind- Vorsorge neu Teil Xa und Teil Xb“; Ludwig Boltzmann Ge-sellschaft GmbH; 04/2014 und 10/2014; per-sönlich</p>	<p>Wissenschaftli- chen Beirats SQG Methodik im Rahmen der sektorenüber- greifenden Qualitätssiche- rung nach § 137a SGBV; 01/2014 – 06/2015 (Be-ginn vor 01/2014); per- sönlich - Wissenschaft- licher Beirat des Instituts für Qualitätssiche- rung und Transparenz im Gesundheits- wesen (IQTIG); Mitglied des Wissenschaftli- chen Beirats; ab 07/2016; persönlich - Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ); Mitglied des Wissenschaftli- chen Beirats; ab 07/2016; persönlich - SCIANA-Netz- werk, gefördert von Robert Bosch Stiftung, Health Foundation, Careum Stiftung; Mit- glied; ab 04/2017; per- sönlich</p>	<p>leitenden Kran- kenhausärzte Deutschlands (VLK); Vortrag „AWMF-Leitli- nien und Stan- dards“; 09/2014persön- lich - Landesärzte- kammer Hessen (LÄK Hes- sen); Schu- lungstätigkeit Leitlinien, EbM: Lesen und Be- werten von Stu- dien“; 10/2014; persönlich - Deutsche Ge- sellschaft für In- nere Medizin (DGIM); Refe- rententätigkeit und Moderation Leitung der all- gemeinen und fokussierten Diskussion zur Implementie- rungsproblema- tik; 12/2014; per- sönlich - Österreichi- sche Gesell- schaft für Der- matologie und Venerologie (ÖGDV); Vor- trag „Leitlinien- Narzissmus oder Wahrheit“; 03/2015; per- sönlich - Deutsche Ge- sellschaft für Implantologie (DG Implant); Beratung Leitlinien Zahnh- implantologie; 09/2015; per- sönlich - Deutsche Ve-</p>	<p>(DKH); Leitlini- enprogramm Onkologie von DKG, DKH und AWMF; 01/2014 (Beginn vor 01/2014); insti- tutionell - Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ); Entwicklung von Qualitätsin- dikatoren im Rahmen der Erstellung der S3-Leitlinie „Ösophaguskar- zinom“; 2014; ; institutionell - Bundesminis- terium für Ge- sundheit (BMG); Koope- ration mit Cochrane, Ent- wicklung eines Manuals für Leitlinienauto- ren zur Litera- turbewertung; 2015; institu- tionell - Bundesminis- terium für Ge- sundheit (BMG); Koope- ration mit Cochrane, Ent- wicklung eines Manuals zur Bewertung sys- tematischer Übersichtsar- beiten; 2016;; institu- tionell - Deutsche For- schungs-ge- meinschaft (DFG); Ent- wicklung eines evidenz- und</p>	<p>Planungs- gruppe für das Programm für Nationale Ver- sorgungsLeitli- nien von Bun- desärzte-kam- mer, Kassen- ärztlicher Bun- desvereinigung und AWMF (Mitglied); 01/2014 – 06/2016 (Be- ginn vor 01/2014) - Lenkungsaus- schuss für das Leitlinienpro- gramm Onkolo- gie von Deut- scher Krebsge- sellschaft, Deut- scher Krebshilfe und AWMF (Mit- glied); 01/2014 (Beginn vor 01/2014) - Lenkungsaus- schuss des Ko- operationsver- bund Qualitäts- sicherung durch Klinische Krebsregister (Mitglied); 01/2014 - 11/2016 (Be- ginn vor 01/2014) - Ständige Kommission Leitlinien der AWMF (Stellv. Vorsitzende); 01/2014 (Be- ginn vor 01/2014) - Guidelines Inter- national Net- work; Chair 2014–2016, Past Chair, Trustee</p>	<p>litätsmanage- ment, Vorse- gungsforschung; 01/2014 (Be- ginn vor 01/2014)</p>	<p>AWMF für Leit- linienentwickler und das Curri- culum Leitlini- enberater; 01/2014 (Be- ginn vor 01/2014) - Aufbausemi- nare Leitlinien der AWMF für Leitlinienbera- ter; 01/2014 (Beginn vor 01/2014) - Workshops des Leitlinien- programm On- kologie; 01/2014 (Be- ginn vor 01/2014)</p>	<p>Fachgesell- schaften (AWMF); Insti- tutsleitung des AWMF-Instituts für Medizi- nisches Wissen- management</p>					

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			<p>terinär-medizinische Gesellschaft (DVG); Vortrag „Leitlinien und evidenzbasierte (Tier-)medizin“, 01/2016; persönlich</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stiftung Gesundheitswissen; Teilnahme als Expertin am Expertentag der Stiftung Gesundheitswissen; 10/2016; persönlich - Landesärztekammer Hessen (LÄK Hessen); QM-Kurs, Leitung und Vortrag; 11/2016; persönlich - Akademie für öffentliches Gesundheitswesen; 11. Weiterbildungs-kurs Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen - Modul A2, Expertenbeitrag zum Thema Qualität über Leitlinien, EU Normen, Entwicklungsprozesse und Stellenwert; 12/2016; persönlich - Deutsche Schmerz-gesellschaft (DSG) Deutscher Schmerzkongress 2017; Festvortrag: „Mehr Arzt, weniger Medizin – gemeinsam 	<p>konsensbasierten Standards für leit-linienbasierte Qualitätsindikatoren; institutionell</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deutsches Netzwerk Evidenzbasierte Medizin (Mitglied); 01/2014 (Beginn vor 01/2014) - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie (Mitglied); 01/2014 (Beginn vor 01/2014) - Fachbeirat für das Programm für Nationale Versorgungs-Leitlinien von Bundesärztekammer, Kassenärztlicher Bundesvereinigung und AWMF (Mitglied); ab 07/2016 								

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			klug entscheiden"; 10/2017; persönlich - EBM Frankfurt, Arbeitsgruppe des Instituts für Allgemeinmedizin am FB Medizin der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt; AUFBAUKURS in Evidenzbasierter Medizin, I. Teil der Fortbildungsreihe „Train-The-Teacher“, Lehrveranstaltung, Referententätigkeit; 11/2017; persönlich										
Krueger, Katrin	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Ärzliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ) Gemeinsames Institut von BÄK und KBV TiergartenTower, Straße des 17. Juni 106-108, 10623 Berlin; Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter*in	
Kühlein, Prof. Dr. med. Thomas	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Gerichtsgutachten; seit 2013; Honorar auf Stundenbasis; persönlich - Peer-Reviews div. Zeitschriften; keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - MobilE-Net; Münchener Netzwerk Versorgungsorschung; seit 2017; keine Zuwendungen - Internationales Consortium zur Entwicklung der ICPC-3 (WONCA); seit	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kassenärztliche Bundesvereinigung; 26.03.2021; Honorar; persönlich	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Intensiviertes PJ Erlangen versus Routine PJ; 2015; Drittmittel; institutional - Modellpraxis MVZ Eckental: Bessere Arbeitsbedingungen für den hausärztlichen Nachwuchs;	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Allgemeinmedizin und Familienmedizin DEGAM; seit ca. 2000 - Mein Essen zahlre ich selbst MEZIS e. V.; seit 2014 - Greenpeace International;	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Überversorgung - klinische Qualitätssteuerung	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Facharzt für Allgemeinmedizin; seit 1998	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DEGAM-Kongress 2019 Erlangen; 2019	Nein	Nein	Universitätsklinikum Erlangen; Ärztlicher Direktor Allgemeinmedizinisches Institut und MVZ-Eckental	

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Art	Indirekt												
		2017: keine Zuwendungen - Co-Chair, Scientific Committee der Preventing Overdiagnosis Conference; seit 2020; keine Zuwendungen		2015; Drittmittel; institutionell - PRO PRI-CARE „Identifikation von Überversorgung und Wege zur Verhinderung unnötiger Medizin in der Primärversorgung; 2017; Drittmittel; institutionell - GAP – Gut informierte Kommunikation zwischen Arzt und Patient; 2017; Drittmittel; institutionell - KWAB Kompetenzzentrum Weiterbildung Allgemeinmedizin Bayern; 2017; Drittmittel; institutionell - WirtMed Die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln; 2018; Drittmittel; institutionell - BeLA – Beste Landpartie Allgemeinmedizin; 2018; Drittmittel; institutionell - BeLA – Beste Landpartie Allgemeinmedizin; 2019; Drittmittel; institutionell - Betriebswirtschaft für Allgemeinmediziner; 2019; Drittmittel; institutionell - BayFoNet: Bayerisches Forschungsnetz in der Allgemeinmedizin;		seit ca. 2008; - Amnesty International; seit ca. 2008; - Bayerischer Hausärzteverband; seit 2014 - Hausärzteverein Erlangen und Umgebung; seit 2014;							

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
Langhorst, Prof. Dr. Jost	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leit-linie: - Georg Thieme Verlag; 06.2017- 06.2019; Hono-rar; persönlich	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leit-linie: - Sanofi; 06.01.2018; Honorar; per-sönlich	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leit-linie: - Celgene; 05.2017; Hono-rar; persönlich	Kein Themen-bezug zur Leit-linie: - Falk Founda-tion; seit 01.2017; Hono-rar; persönlich	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DCCV seit 01.2017; Grant; institutionell	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Phytotherapie; seit 01.2017	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Integrative Medizin; seit 01.2017	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Naturheil-kunde; seit 01.2017	Keine	Keine	Klinik für Integ- rative Medizin und Naturheil- kunde; Klinikum am Bruderwald; Chefarzt und W3-Professur	Klinik für Natur- heilkundliche und Integrative Medizin; Klini- kum Essen Mitte; leitender Oberarzt

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
				institutionell									
Lindner, Prof. Dr. med. Oliver	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Nuklearmedizinische KHK-Diagnostik) - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nuklearmedizin; 06.2016; 06.2017; 06.2018; 06.2019; Honorar; persönlich - Fa. Bracco; 02.2019; 02.2017; Honorar; persönlich - Fa. Rotop; 04.2018; Honorar; persönlich - Fa. Diaplan; 03.2018; Honorar; persönlich - Fa. GE Healthcare; 2021 - Uni Jena; 2020 - Elisabeth Krankenhaus Gütersloh; 2021 - Fa. Pfizer; 2021	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nuklearmedizin; seit 1993 - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie; seit 2015	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Nuklearmedizinische KHK-Diagnostik; seit 1993 - Leistungsstatistiken zur Myokard-SPECT in Deutschland; seit 2005	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Nuklearmedizinische KHK-Diagnostik; seit 1993	- Hausinterne Fortbildungen zur Nuklearmedizin - Studentenunterricht - Kardiodiagnostikage - Nuklearkardiologische Fortbildungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Nuklearmedizin	Keine	Keine	Herz- und Diabeteszentrum NRW; Institut für Radiologie, Nuklearmedizin und molekulare Bildgebung; leitender Oberarzt	Keine
Maintz, Prof. Dr. med. David	Keine	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Philips; 2018-2019; Honorar; persönlich - Bayer; 2018-2019; Honorar; persönlich	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Philips; 2018-2019; Drittmittel; institutionell - Novartis; 2018-2019; Drittmittel; institutionell - Roche; 2018-2019; Drittmittel; institutionell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Dt. Röntgen-gesellschaft (DRG); 2012-2019 - Radiological Society of North America (RSNA); 2012-2019 - European Society of Radiology (ESR); 2012-2019	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kardiale Bildbegut; 2014-2019 Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Onkologische Bildgebung; 2012-2019	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Gesamtes Fach der Radiologie; 2012-2019	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Weiterbildungsermächtigung Radiologie; 2012-2019 - Fortbildungen in Radiologischer Diagnostik; 2012-2019	Keine	Keine	Institut für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie; Universitätsklinikum Köln, Kerpener Straße 62; Institutedirektor	Institut für Klinische Radiologie; Universitätsklinikum Münster; Oberarzt

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Art	Indirekt												
						- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Interventionelle Radiologie (DeGIR); 2012-2019							
Massberg, Prof. Dr. med. Steffen	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (KHK): - SMART-MI; seit 05/16 - Study Chair; Drittmittel; institutionell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DGK - Mitglied; seit 2002 - DGK - Mitglied der Kommission für Klinische Kardiologische Medizin; seit 04/15 - DGK - Vorsitzender der Kommission für Klinische Kardiologische Medizin; 04/16 - 04/19	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Thrombozyten - Inflammation	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Interventionelle Kardiologie; seit 2007	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kardiologie Update (LMU); jährlich seit 2013	Keine	Keine	Klinikum der Universität München (LMU), Mar- chioninistr. 15, 81377 München; Direktor der Klinik	Keine
Neumann, Prof. Dr. med. Franz-Josef	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herz- und Kreislaufforschung; seit 1994 - European Society of Cardiology (ESC); seit 1994 - European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions der ESC, seit 2006 - Working	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Interventionelle Kardiologie -Thrombose und Hämostase	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Gesamte Kardiologie mit Schwerpunkt Interventionelle Kardiologie; seit 1983	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universitäts-Herzzentrum Freiburg - Bad Krozingen Südring 15, 79189 Bad Krozingen; Ärztlicher Direktor der Klinik für Kardiologie und Angiologie II	Keine

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
						Group on Thrombosis der ESC; seit 2006 - ESC-Chairman der Task Force for the 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines; 2016-2018							
Nieß, Prof. Dr. med. Andreas	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Bezirksärztekammer Südwürttemberg; seit 2004; Honorar; persönlich	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - AG Sporternährung DGE; seit 2017; Reisekosten; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Sportmedizinischer Arbeitskreis Ludwigsburg e.V.; Juni 2018; Honorar; persönlich - Klinikum Esslingen GmbH; Oktober 2018; Honorar; persönlich	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - AOK BW; seit 2017; Drittmittel; institutionell - Ministerium Kultus und Sport BW; seit 2004; Drittmittel; institutionell - Ministerium für Gesundheit; seit 2019; Drittmittel; institutionell	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Mitgesellschafter der SpOrt Medizin Stuttgart GmbH; seit 2010; Honorar; persönlich	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Wissenschaftsrat der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Sportmedizin und Prävention; seit 2011	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Trainingstherapie bei Gesunden und Patienten; langjährig	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Internistische Sportmedizin; langjährig	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universitätsklinikum Tübingen; Ärztlicher Direktor	Keine
Prien, Peggy	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Evidenzbasierte Medizin, Leitlinien	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	ÄZQ	keine
Richardt, Prof. Dr. med. Gert	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Technologie): - Abbott Vascular; 01.2016-12.2018; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Arzneimittel): - Bayer Health Care; 01.2016-12.2018; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Technologie): - Abbott; 01.2016-12.2017; Dritt-	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie (DGK) - Arbeitsgruppe	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Interventions-techniken (Rotablation, CTO, TAVI)	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Interventionelle Kardiologie	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - AGIK Interventionsakademie	Keine	Keine	Segeberger Kliniken GmbH; Chefarzt	Universitätsklinikum SH, Campus Lübeck; stellvertretender Klinikdirektor

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
		- Boston Scientific; 01.2016-12.2018; Honorar; persönlich	-Novartis; 01.2016-12.2018; Honorar; persönlich -Pfizer; 01.2018-12.2018; Honorar; persönlich	mittel; institutio-nell - Biotronik; 01.2016-12.2018; Dritt-mittel, institutio-nell		Interventionelle Kardiologie (AGIK) - Europäische Gesellschaft für Kardiologie (ESC) - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internistische Intensivmedizin und Notfallmedizin (DGIM) - Transcatheter Cardiovascular Therapeutics (TCT) Faculty							
Rubin, Prof. Dr. med. Jana	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Boston Scientific; 01.2016-12.2018; Honorar; persönlich - Biotronik; 01.2016-12.2018; Honorar; persönlich	- Nutrigenetik - Fettstoffwech-sel	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Ernährungs-medizin	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (zum Teil): - DGEM - DDG (Deut-sche Diabetes Gesellschaft)	Keine	Keine	DRK Klinikum Berlin Mitte; Lt. Oberärztin der Gastroenterolo-gie	Vivantes Hum-boldt Klinikum Berlin; Oberärz-tin
Sandstede, Prof. Dr. med. Jörm	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Herzdiagnostik mit MRT und CT): - Bayer HealthCare; andauernd; Honorar; persönlich	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - AG Herz- und Gefäßdiagnos-tik der DRG; andauernd - AG 21 MRT der DRG; andauernd - AG 24 CT der DGK; andau-ernd	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Herzdiagnos-tik mit MRT und CT; andauernd	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Herzdiagnos-tik mit MRT und CT; andauernd	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Herzdiagnos-tik mit MRT und CT; andauernd	Keine	Keine	Radiologische Allianz, überört-liche Gemein-schaftspraxis für Radiologie, Hamburg, Nu-klearmedizin und Strahlenthe-rapie in Hamburg; selbständig; Geschäftsfüh-rer	Keine

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
						Röntgengesell- schaft; andau- ernd - European Society of Radi- ology; andau- ernd							
Sanner, Prof. Dr. Bernd	Kein Themen- bezug zur Leitli- nie: - Barmeria- Krankenversi- cherung; seit 2005; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Geräteherstel- ler): - Paul Hart- mann AG, Hei- denheim 2021, 2022; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Geräteherstel- ler): - Omron Healthcare; 11.2018; 12.2021; Vor- tragshonorar; persönlich;	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Geräteherstel- ler): - Omron Healthcare; 04.2019; Dritt- mittel; institutio- nell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Vorstand Deutsche Hy- pertonus-Ge- sellschaft	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Hypertonie; seit 1988 - Schlafrmedi- zin; seit 1988	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Innere Medi- zin, Kardiolo- gie, Pneumolo- gie; seit 1988	Keine	Keine	Keine	Agaplesion Be- thesda Kran- kenhaus Wup- pertal gGmbH; Chefarzt	Keine
Schaefer, Co- rinna, M.A.	Keine	Kein Themen- bezug zur Leitli- nie: - Stiftung Ge- sundheitswis- sen - Deximed	Keine	Keine	Keine	Kein Themen- bezug zur Leitli- nie: - DNEbM; Fachbereiche Leitlinien und Patienteninfor- mation - Vorsitzende Deutsches Netzwerk Ge- sundheitskom- petenz (DNGK) - AWMF Leitli- nienkommis- sion (Mitglied)	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Keine	Ärztliches Zent- rum für Qualität in der Medizin; Stv. Leitung; Abteilungslei- tung EbM/Leitli- nien und Pati- enteninforma- tion	Keine
Schneider, Dr. med. Birke	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (medikamen- töse Therapie): - Ärztekammer Mecklenburg- Vorpommern; 24.10.2018; Honorar; per- sonlich	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Ordentliches Mitglied der Arzneimittel- kommission der Deutschen Ärz- teschaft; seit 2017 Kein Themen-	Kein Themen- bezug zur Leitli- nie: - Takotubo- Syndrom; seit 2005	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Interventio- nelle Kardiolo- gie; 1999- 31.07.2017	Keine	Keine	Keine	Im Ruhestand	Sana Kliniken Lübeck; Chef- ärztin für Kardi- ologie

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Art	Indirekt												
						bezug zur Leitlinie: - Sprecherin der Arbeitsgruppe Gendermedizin der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Kardiologie; 01.04.2017-01.04.2019							
Schöbel, Dr. Christoph	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Sleepiz AG, Zähringstraße 22, CH-8001 Zürich; seit 05/2019	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Berlin Chemie; 12/2018; Vortrag zu COPD; Honorar; persönlich - Actelion; 10/2018; Teilnahme an PAH-Veranstaltung; Reisekosten/Teilnahmegebühren; persönlich - Novartis; 07/2018; Vortrag zu Schlaf bei Herzinsuffizienz; Honorar; persönlich - ResMed; 10/2017; Vortrag über Schlafapnoe; Honora; persönlich	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Novartis "Activity"; 12/2017-05/2019; Auswirkungen von Entresto auf Belastbarkeit bei Herzinsuffizienz; Drittmittel; institutionell - Novartis "HFrEF-CSA"; 07/2018-06/2019; Einfluss von Entresto auf Schlafapnoe; Drittmittel; institutionell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie (DGK) - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schlaforschung und Schlafmedizin (DGSM) - European Society for Cardiology (ESC)	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kardiovaskuläre Konsequenzen von schlafbezogenen Atemungsstörungen	Keine Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kardiovaskuläre Konsequenzen von schlafbezogenen Atemungsstörungen	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universitätsmedizin Essen, Westdeutsches Lungenzentrum - Ruhrlandklinik, Tüschenber Weg 40, 45239 Essen; Professor für Schlaf- und Telemedizin; Leiter Schlafmedizinisches Zentrum; Oberarzt in der Pneumologie	Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Campus Charité Mitte, Charitéplatz 1, 10117 Berlin; Facharzt in der Kardiologie
Schlüter, Prof. Dr. Nadine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Mundhygienemittel): - Colgate; 2018; Honorar + Reisekosten; persönlich - EMS; 2018; Honorar + Rei-	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Kariesforschung): - ORCA; 2013-2018; Reisekosten; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Zahnhartsubstanz): - ZfZ Stuttgart; seit 2006; Honorar und Reisekosten; persönlich - FFZ Freiburg;	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Zahnhartsubstanz): - DFG; seit 2006; Honorar und Reisekosten; persönlich - DGZMK/dgpzm; seit 2016;	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - ORCA; Kariesforschung; Schatzmeister; 2013-2018; jetzt passives Mitglied - dgpzm; Prävention; Generalsekr.; 2011-	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Prävention, Kariologie, Hartgewebsforschung, Mundhygiene und Restauration von Zahnhartsubstanzdestruktionen, Endodontie; seit 2002 - Tumorpatien-	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Prävention und Restauration von Zahnhartsubstanzdestruktionen, Endodontie; seit 2002 - Tumorpatien-	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universitätsklinikum Freiburg (Albert-Ludwigs-Univ. Freiburg); Professorin für Kariesforschung; Leitung des Bereichs; seit 10/2015	Universitätsklinikum Gießen (Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen): - Assistenzärztin; 2002-2011 - Oberärztin; 2011-2015

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
	sekosten; persönlich	(Orale Gesundheit): - ZWR/Oralprophyl.; seit 2017	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Fachjournal): - European Journal od Oral Science (Wiley); seit 2018; Honorar (Assoc. Echtor) + Reisekosten; persönlich	seit 2015; Honorar und Reisekosten; persönlich	Drittmittel; institutionell - EMS; ab 10/2019; Drittmittel; institutionell	2017; jetzt passives Mitglied	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie:	ten, geriatrische Patienten, multimorbide Patienten; seit 2015					
Schwaab, Prof. Dr. med. Bernhard	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Lipide) -Amgen; 2018-21; Vortragshonorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (OAK) - Daiichi Sankyo; 2020-21; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Herzinsuffizienz) - Novartis; 2018-21; Honorar; persönlich	Nein	Nein	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie - Deutsche Herzstiftung; andauernd	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie - Evidenz der kardiologischen Rehabilitation; andauernd	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Asklepios Campus Hamburg; seit 2019	Nein	Ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit als Präsident der DGPR	Curschmann Klinik der Klinikgruppe Dr. Guth; Chefarzt	Keine	
	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Diabetes) - Astra Zeneca; 2018-21; Honorar AdBoard; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Hypertonie) - esanum; 2019-21; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Diabetes) - NovoNordisk; 2018-20; Honorar; persönlich			- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie; andauernd	- Optimale Trainingsintensität des herzkranken Typ2 Diabetikers; andauernd	- Universität zu Lübeck; andauernd					
	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (OAK) - Bayer Vital; 2018-21; Honorar AdBoard; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Hypertonie) - KelCon; 2020; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Lipide) - Sanofi Aventis; 2018-2020; Honorar AdBoard; persönlich			- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Prävention und Rehabilitation von Herz-Kreislauferkrankungen; andauernd	- European Society of Cardiology; andauernd						
	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (KHK); Berlin Chemie; 2018; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Diabetes) - MSD; 2018-20; Honorar; persönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Hypertonie) - Servier; 2018-2021; Honorar AdBoard; persönlich			- European Association of Preventive Cardiology; andauernd							
	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Diabetes) - Boehringer; 2018-2020; Ho-		Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Hypertonie) - Tiasis; 2018;										

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
		norar; persönlich	Honorar; persönlich										
Spaderna, Univ.-Prof. Dr. Heike	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DGUV; seit 11/2015; Reisekosten und Be-wirtung; per-sönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Physical activity and event-free survival in the "Waiting for a New Heart Study"); - European Transplant Week; 07/2016; Reisekosten, Teilnahmegerühren und Be-wirtung; per-sönlich	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Warten auf neues Herz; Psychosoziale und behavio-rale Faktoren und Outcomes nach der Transplantation); - DFG (SP945/1-4); 05/2011-09/2016; Per-sonal-u.; institu-tionell; Drittmit-telgefördertes Forschungsvor-haben (DFG)	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Deutsche Ge-sellschaft für Psychologie (DGPs); seit 2003 - Deutsche Ge-sellschaft für Medizinische Psychologie (DGMP); seit 2010 - Deutsche Transplantati-onsgesell-schaft; seit 2008 - International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT); seit 2008 - European Health Psycho-logy Society (EHPS); seit 2010 - Deutsche Ge-sellschaft für Verhaltensme-dizin (DGVM); seit 2019	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (in-direkt): - Forschung, Publikationen zu psychosozia-lem und behavio-ralen Prä-diktoren von kli-nischen Outco-mes vor und nach Herz-transplantation - Psychosoziale und behavio-rale Faktoren bei Personen mit LVAD-Im-plantation - Angst vor kör-perlicher Bewe-gung bei Herz-insuffizienz	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Dualer Bachelorstu-dienang Pflege-wissenschaft - Klinische Pflege, Universi-tät Trier; seit 10/2014 - Masterstu-dienang Inter-professionelle Gesundheits-versorgung; seit 10/2018	Keine	Keine	Universität Trier; Professo-rin für Gesund-heitspsycho-logic mit den Schwerpunkten Prävention und Rehabilitation	Keine

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Art	Direkt						Indirekt						
			Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Chronische Erkrankungen und Pflege in der Grenzregion: Neue Perspektiven durch Pflegewissenschaft plus Gesundheitspsychologie): - Fondation de Luxembourg; 11/2016; Reisekosten und Be-wirtung										
Tiefenbacher, Prof. Dr. med. Christiane	Keine	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Arzneimittel): - Bayer, on-going, Honorare, bds - Daiichi, on-going, Honorare, bds - Astra, on-going, Honorare, bds - Novartis, on-going, Honorare, bds - Böhringer, on-going, Honorare, bds - Amgen, on-going, Honorare, persönlich	Keine	Keine	Deutsche Herzstiftung; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kardiologie; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Angiologie	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - KHK, pAVK, Atherosklerose; ongoing - Herzinsuffizienz; ongoing	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kardiologie - Angiologie	Keine	Keine	Keine	Marienhospital Wesel, Chefärztin Innere I	Keine
Thielmann, Prof. Dr. med. Matthias	Keine	Keine	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Quark 209, 309; 12.2017-12.2018; Drittmittel; institutionell - START CABG; 2015-2018; Drittmittel; institutionell	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Europäische Gesellschaft für Herz- und Gefäßchirurgie (ESCVS); seit 2007 - Europäische Gesellschaft für Herz- und Thoraxchirurgie (EACTS); seit 2005	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Koronarchirurgie; seit 2002 - Kardioprotektion in der Herzchirurgie; seit 2005 - Kardiale Ischämie- und Reperfusions-schaden; seit 2001	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Koronarchirurgie; seit 2002 - Kardioprotektion in der Herzchirurgie; seit 2002 - Outcomefor-schung; seit 2002	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universitätsklinikum Essen; Leitender Oberarzt; Klinik für Thorax- und Kardiovaskuläre Chirurgie	Keine

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Art	Direkt													
						Indirekt								
						- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Thorax-, Herz- und Gefäßchirurgie (DGTHG); seit 2002	- Outcomeforschung; seit 2002							
Vögele, Prof. Dr. Claus	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I. P. (FCT) - the Portuguese public funding agency for R&D; 05.2020-10.2020; Honorar; persönlich - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I. P. (FCT) - the Portuguese public funding agency for R&D; 05.2021-10.2021; Honorar; persönlich	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Psychotherapie bei Koronarerkrankung): - Weiterbildung in Psychotherapie, Universität Trier; Juli 2020; Honorar, persönlich - Weiterbildung in Psychotherapie, Universität Trier;	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Fonds National de la Recherche (COVID-19FT-2); Mai 2020-November 2020; Drittmittel; institutionell	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Mitgliedschaft in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Verhaltensmedizin und Verhaltensmodifikation; seit 1997 - Fonds National de la Recherche (COVID-19FT-2); 2019-2023; Drittmittel; institutionell	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Mitgliedschaft in der Fachgruppe Gesundheitspsychologie (DGPS); seit 1990	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Gesundheitspsychologie, Verhaltensmedizin; seit 1987	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Psychotherapie bei chronisch-körperlich Erkrankten; seit 2000	Keine	Keine	Keine	Universität Luxembourg; Professor für Klinische Psychologie und Gesundheitspsychologie Head of Department, Department of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences	Keine
Werdan, Prof. Dr. med. Karl	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie (Herzinsuffizienz-Arzneimittel): -Fa. Novartis; seit 04.2015; Honorar für je zwei Sitzungen pro Jahr; persönlich	Keine	Keine	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - BMBF-Forschungsprojekt TEMPUS; 10.2014-01.2020; Wissenschaftlicher Angestellter (Teilzeit); persönlich	Keine	Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - DGK; wissenschaftlicher Sekretär und Leitlinienbeauftragter; seit 10.2014	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: - Kardiologie und internistische Intensivmedizin (kardiogener Schock, septische Kardiomyopathie); Koordinator der deutsch-österreichischen S3-	Kein Themenbezug zur Leitlinie: Seit 01.11.2014 pensioniert, seither keine klinische Tätigkeit mehr	Keine	Keine	Keine	Pensionär; wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter (Teilzeit) im BMBF-Projekt TEMPUS (Herzunterstützungssystem) in KIM III	Klinik und Poliklinik für Innere Medizin (KIM III); Direktor; Geschäftsführender Direktor des Department für Innere Medizin des Universitätsklinikums Halle (Saale) der Martin-Luther-Universität	

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Art	Indirekt												
						<p>zinerischer Ge- schäftsführer, seit 02.2018 - DGIM; Mit- glied in Aus- schüssen: a) Aus-, Weiter-, Fortsbildung; b) Klug entschei- den); vor 2014; andauernd - BDI; Mitglied; vor 2014; an- dauernd</p>	<p>Leitlinie "In- farkt-bedingter kardiogener Schok"; wird derzeit aktuali- siert</p>						Halle-Witten- berg; Klinikum Groß- hadern der Ludwig-Maximi- lians-Universi- tät München

Leitlinienreport zur Konsultation

Anhang 1.3 Stimmennhaltungen bei der Konsensuskonferenz, 2. Auflage

Vor der Konsensuskonferenz waren die Interessenkonflikte der Teilnehmer*innen durch AWMF und ÄZQ (Frau Professor Kopp und Frau Schaefer) bewertet worden. Enthaltungen waren bei moderaten IK unabhängig vom Themenzug zur Leitlinie beschlossen worden. Jede Fachgesellschaft hatte eine Stimme. Mandatsträger mit IK konnten ihre Stimme auf benannte Vertreter übertragen, wenn bei diesen keine IK festgestellt worden waren.

Folgende Enthaltungsregeln wurden festegelegt:

Empfehlung/Statement (Nummerierung siehe Konsultationsfassung)	Enthaltung
8-2 und Algorithmus (Abbildung 1)	Jacobshagen (DGIM) Richardt (DGK) Lindner, Bengel (DGN) Cremer (DGTHG)
Tabelle 1	Jacobshagen (DGIM) Richardt (DGK) Cremer (DGTHG)

Bei 3/4 Fachgesellschaften war eine Stimmübertragung auf Mandatsträger ohne IK möglich. Wurden Enthaltungen aufgrund von IK festgelegt, so erfolgte eine Doppelabstimmung.

Anhang 1.4 Übersicht: Stimmennhaltungen aufgrund Interessenkonflikt

Stimmennhaltungen bei der Konsensuskonferenz aufgrund IK

Empfehlung/Statement (Nummerierung siehe Konsultationsfassung)	Anzahl Enthaltungen aufgrund von Interessenkonflikten
Empfehlung 8-2	Abstimmungsergebnis 100%, keine Enthal- tungen nötig
Tabelle 1	Abstimmungsergebnis 100%, keine Enthal- tungen nötig
Algorithmus (Abbildung 1)	1 Enthaltung (die anderen Stimmen konnten an Mandatsträger ohne IK übertragen wer- den)

Anhang 2 Recherchestrategien

Anhang 2.1 PICO-Frage

Patienten: Patienten mit stabiler KHK

Intervention: Bypass vs. PCI vs. OMT (alle Kombinationen)

Control: Bypass oder PCI oder OMT

Outcome:

- prognostisch: (kardiale) Sterblichkeit, Myokardinfarkte, Schlaganfall, erneute Revaskularisation, Hospitalisierungen
- symptomatisch: Symptomatik (Angina), Funktionalität, Belastbarkeit, Lebensqualität

Studientyp:

- RCT
- Systematische Reviews von RCT, insbesondere Metaanalysen aus

Beobachtungszeitraum: mindestens 1 Jahr

Patienten: mindestens 100

Suchzeitraum: (seit letzter Recherche): 2014-2019

Berücksichtigung von Sekundärpublikationen von RCT

Folgende Sekundärpublikationen von RCT wurden berücksichtigt:

- separate Publikation von Endpunkten (z. B. Lebensqualität)
- Follow-up von Endpunkten in der Gesamtkohorte
- Endpunktanalysen für spezielle Subgruppen innerhalb des randomisierten Designs (z. B. Einfluss von Baseline-Charakteristika auf Outcomes innerhalb der zugewiesenen Behandlungsgruppe)

Folgende Sekundärpublikationen wurden *nicht* berücksichtigt:

- Analysen von Kohorten aus den RCT außerhalb des randomisierten Designs (z. B. Einfluss von Baseline-Charakteristika auf Outcomes in Gesamtkohorte, unabhängig von der zugewiesenen Behandlung)
- sonstige Endpunkte (z. B. Kosten)

Anhang 2.2 Recherchestrategien

Medline via Pubmed (www.pubmed.gov) (24. Juni 2019)

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
#10	Search (#6 and #8) NOT #9	794
#9	Search (#6 and #7)	402
#8	Search randomized controlled trial[pt] OR controlled clinical trial[pt] OR randomized[tiab] OR placebo[tiab] OR clinical trials as topic[mesh:noexp] OR randomly[tiab] OR trial[ti] NOT (animals[mh] NOT humans [mh])	1133696
#7	Search (systematic review [ti] OR meta-analysis [pt] OR meta-analysis [ti] OR systematic literature review [ti] OR this systematic review [tw] OR pooling project [tw] OR (systematic review [tiab] AND review [pt]) OR meta synthesis [ti] OR meta-analy*[ti] OR integrative review [tw] OR integrative research review [tw] OR rapid review [tw] OR umbrella review [tw] OR consensus development conference [pt] OR practice guideline [pt] OR drug class reviews [ti] OR cochrane database syst rev [ta] OR acp journal club [ta] OR health technol assess [ta] OR evid rep technol assess summ [ta] OR jbi database system rev implement rep [ta] OR (clinical guideline [tw] AND management [tw]) OR ((evidence based[ti] OR evidence-based medicine [mh] OR best practice* [ti] OR evidence synthesis [tiab]) AND (review [pt] OR diseases category[mh] OR behavior and behavior mechanisms [mh] OR therapeutics [mh] OR evaluation studies[pt] OR validation studies[pt] OR guideline [pt] OR pmcbook)) OR ((systematic [tw] OR systematically [tw] OR critical [tiab] OR (study selection [tw]) OR (predetermined [tw] OR inclusion [tw] AND criteri* [tw]) OR	410617

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
	exclusion criteri* [tw] OR main outcome measures [tw] OR standard of care [tw] OR standards of care [tw]) AND (survey [tiab] OR surveys [tiab] OR overview* [tw] OR review [tiab] OR reviews [tiab] OR search* [tw] OR handsearch [tw] OR analysis [ti] OR critique [tiab] OR appraisal [tw] OR (reduction [tw] AND (risk [mh] OR risk [tw]) AND (death OR recurrence))) AND ((literature [tiab] OR articles [tiab] OR publications [tiab] OR publication [tiab] OR bibliography [tiab] OR bibliographies [tiab] OR published [tiab] OR pooled data [tw] OR unpublished [tw] OR citation [tw] OR citations [tw] OR database [tiab] OR internet [tiab] OR textbooks [tiab] OR references [tw] OR scales [tw] OR papers [tw] OR datasets [tw] OR trials [tiab] OR meta-analy* [tw] OR (clinical [tiab] AND studies [tiab])) OR treatment outcome [mh] OR treatment outcome [tw] OR pmcbook)) NOT (letter [pt] OR newspaper article [pt])	
#6	Search #1 AND #5 Filters: Publication date from 2014/01/01	4160
#5	Search (#2 AND #3) OR (#3 AND #4) OR (#4 AND #2)	40304
#4	Search Conservative therap*[TiAb] OR Medical therap*[TiAb] OR drug therap*[TiAb] OR anti-platelet[TiAb] OR antiplatelet[TiAb] OR Aspirin[TiAb] OR clopidogrel[TiAb] OR prasugrel[TiAb] OR ticagrelor[TiAb] OR Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors[MeSH Terms]	172966
#3	Search pci[tiab] OR (percutaneous[tiab] AND coronary[tiab] AND (intervention[tiab] OR revascularization[tiab] OR revascularisation[tiab])) OR des[tiab] OR (((drug[tiab] AND (eluting[tiab] OR coated[tiab])) OR drug-coated[tiab] OR drug-eluting[tiab] OR sirolimus[tiab] OR zotarolimus[tiab] OR everolimus[tiab]) AND stent*[tiab]) OR Percutaneous Coronary Intervention[MeSH Terms] OR Cardiac Catheterization[MeSH Terms] OR Stents[MeSH Terms]	188942
#2	Search off-pump [tiab] OR cabg[tiab] OR acb[tiab] OR (beating[tiab] AND heart[tiab] AND (bypass*[tiab] OR surgery[tiab] OR surgical[tiab])) OR ((artery[tiab] OR coronary[tiab] OR aortocoronary[tiab] OR surgery[tiab] OR surgical[tiab]) AND (bypass*[tiab] OR graft*[tiab])) OR Coronary Artery Bypass[MeSH Terms]	190518
#1	Search (((Ischemi*[TiAb] OR Ischaemi*[TiAb] OR Atheroscleros*[TiAb] OR Arterioscleros*[TiAb] OR stenos*[TiAb] OR occlusion[TiAb]) AND (heart disease[TiAb] OR Coronar*[TiAb] OR Myocard*[TiAb])) AND (stable[TiAb] OR chronic[TiAb])) OR Coronary heart diseas*[TiAb] OR CHD[TiAb] OR Coronary artery diseas*[TiAb] OR CAD[TiAb] OR Angina pectoris[TiAb] OR stable Angina[TiAb] OR Angina Pectoris[Mesh Terms] OR Coronary Disease[MeSH Terms])	330040

Medline via Pubmed (www.pubmed.gov) (Updaterecherche 05. Dezember 2019)

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
#11	Search ((#7 and #9) not #10)	50
#10	Search ((#7 and #8))	26
#9	Search randomized controlled trial[pt] OR controlled clinical trial[pt] OR randomized[tiab] OR placebo[tiab] OR clinical trials as topic[mesh:noexp] OR randomly[tiab] OR trial[ti] NOT (animals[mh] NOT humans [mh])	1161607
#8	Search ((systematic review [ti] OR meta-analysis [pt] OR meta-analysis [ti] OR systematic literature review [ti] OR this systematic review [tw] OR pooling project [tw] OR (systematic review [tiab] AND review [pt]) OR meta synthesis [ti] OR meta-analy*[ti] OR integrative review [tw] OR integrative research review [tw] OR rapid review [tw] OR umbrella review [tw] OR consensus development conference [pt] OR practice guideline [pt] OR drug class reviews [ti] OR cochrane database syst rev [ta] OR acp journal club [ta] OR health technol assess [ta] OR evid rep technol assess summ [ta] OR jbi database system rev implement rep [ta] OR (clinical guideline [tw] AND management [tw])) OR ((evidence based[ti] OR evidence-based medicine [mh] OR best practice* [ti] OR evidence synthesis [tiab]) AND (review [pt] OR diseases category[mh] OR behavior and behavior mechanisms [mh] OR therapeutics [mh] OR evaluation studies[pt] OR validation studies[pt] OR guideline [pt] OR pmcbook)) OR ((systematic [tw] OR systematically [tw] OR critical [tiab] OR (study selection [tw]) OR (predetermined [tw] OR inclusion [tw] AND criteri* [tw]) OR exclusion criteri* [tw] OR main outcome measures [tw] OR standard of care [tw] OR standards of care [tw]) AND (survey [tiab] OR surveys [tiab] OR overview* [tw] OR review [tiab] OR reviews [tiab] OR search* [tw] OR handsearch [tw] OR analysis [ti] OR critique [tiab] OR appraisal [tw] OR (reduction [tw] AND (risk [mh] OR risk [tw])))	431357

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
	AND (death OR recurrence))) AND (literature [tiab] OR articles [tiab] OR publications [tiab] OR publication [tiab] OR bibliography [tiab] OR bibliographies [tiab] OR published [tiab] OR pooled data [tw] OR unpublished [tw] OR citation [tw] OR citations [tw] OR database [tiab] OR internet [tiab] OR textbooks [tiab] OR references [tw] OR scales [tw] OR papers [tw] OR datasets [tw] OR trials [tiab] OR meta-analy* [tw] OR (clinical [tiab] AND studies [tiab]) OR treatment outcome [mh] OR treatment outcome [tw] OR pmcbook)) NOT (letter [pt] OR newspaper article [pt]))	
#7	Search (#1 AND #5) Filters: Publication date from 2019/06/23	258
#6	Search (#1 AND #5)	18539
#5	Search ((#2 AND #3) OR (#3 AND #4) OR (#4 AND #2))	41279
#4	Search (Conservative therap*[TiAb] OR Medical therap*[TiAb] OR drug therap*[TiAb] OR anti-platelet[TiAb] OR antiplatelet[TiAb] OR Aspirin[TiAb] OR clopidogrel[TiAb] OR prasugrel[TiAb] OR ticagrelor[TiAb] OR Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors[MeSH Terms])	176348
#3	Search (pci[tiab] OR (percutaneous[tiab] AND coronary[tiab] AND (intervention[tiab] OR revascularization[tiab] OR revascularisation[tiab]))) OR des[tiab] OR (((drug[tiab] AND (eluting[tiab] OR coated[tiab])) OR drug-coated[tiab] OR drug-eluting[tiab] OR sirolimus[tiab] OR zotarolimus[tiab] OR everolimus[tiab]) AND stent*[tiab])) OR Percutaneous Coronary Intervention[MeSH Terms] OR Cardiac Catheterization[MeSH Terms] OR Stents[MeSH Terms])	193431
#2	Search (off-pump [tiab] OR cabg[tiab] OR acb[tiab] OR (beating[tiab] AND heart[tiab] AND (bypass*[tiab] OR surgery[tiab] OR surgical[tiab]))) OR ((artery[tiab] OR coronary[tiab] OR aortocoronary[tiab] OR surgery[tiab] OR surgical[tiab]) AND (bypass*[tiab] OR graft*[tiab])) OR Coronary Artery Bypass[MeSH Terms])	194570
#1	Search (((Ischemi*[TiAb] OR Ischaemi*[TiAb] OR Atheroscleros*[TiAb] OR Arterioscleros*[TiAb] OR stenos*[TiAb] OR occlusion[TiAb]) AND (heart disease[TiAb] OR Coronar*[TiAb] OR Myocard*[TiAb])) AND (stable[TiAb] OR chronic[TiAb])) OR Coronary heart diseas*[TiAb] OR CHD[TiAb] OR Coronary artery diseas*[TiAb] OR CAD[TiAb] OR Angina pectoris[TiAb] OR stable Angina[TiAb] OR Angina Pectoris[Mesh Terms] OR Coronary Disease[MeSH Terms]))	335513

Datenbanken der Cochrane Library (24. Juni 2019) www.cochranelibrary.com

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
#47	#45 NOT (conference abstract):pt with Year first published 2014 in Trials	2344
#46	#45 NOT (conference abstract):pt with Cochrane Library publication date from Jan 2014 to present, in Cochrane Reviews, Cochrane Protocols	24
#45	#8 AND #44	8031
#44	#41 OR #42 OR #43	18131
#43	#40 AND #18	8312
#42	#36 AND #40	9880
#41	#18 AND #36	3137
#40	#37 OR #38 OR #39	457625
#39	((Conservative therap* OR Medical therap* OR drug therap*)):ti,ab,kw	449548
#38	((anti-platelet OR antiplatelet OR Aspirin OR clopidogrel OR prasugrel OR ticagrelor)):ti,ab,kw	18193
#37	MeSH descriptor: [Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors] explode all trees	3634
#36	#19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #29 OR #35	19899
#35	#30 OR #34	11522
#34	#31 AND #32 AND #33	9579
#33	(intervention OR revascularization OR revascularisation):ti,ab,kw	298847
#32	(coronary):ti,ab,kw	52621
#31	(percutaneous):ti,ab,kw	17572
#30	(pci):ti,ab,kw	7195

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
#29	#27 AND #28	4291
#28	#25 OR #26	10897
#27	(stent*):ti,ab,kw	14086
#26	(drug-coated OR drug-eluting OR sirolimus OR zotarolimus OR everolimus):ti,ab,kw	8084
#25	#23 AND #24	6832
#24	(eluting OR coated):ti,ab,kw	12827
#23	(drug):ti,ab,kw	542805
#22	(des):ti,ab,kw	3823
#21	MeSH descriptor: [Percutaneous Coronary Intervention] explode all trees	5152
#20	MeSH descriptor: [Cardiac Catheterization] explode all trees	1306
#19	MeSH descriptor: [Stents] explode all trees	3942
#18	#9 OR #10 OR #14 OR #17	26948
#17	#15 AND #16	25710
#16	(bypass* OR graft*):ti,ab,kw	38220
#15	(artery OR coronary OR aortocoronary OR surgery OR surgical):ti,ab,kw	269185
#14	#11 AND #12 AND #13	198
#13	(bypass* OR surgery OR surgical):ti,ab,kw	218691
#12	(heart):ti,ab,kw	130514
#11	(beating):ti,ab,kw	404
#10	((off-pump OR cabg OR acb)):ti,ab,kw	6204
#9	MeSH descriptor: [Coronary Artery Bypass] explode all trees	5288
#8	#1 OR #2 OR #6 OR #7	41968
#7	((Coronary heart diseas* OR CHD OR Coronary artery diseas* OR CAD OR Angina pectoris OR stable Angina)):ti,ab,kw	37673
#6	#3 AND #4 AND #5	5858
#5	(stable OR chronic):ti,ab,kw	166313
#4	((heart disease OR Coronar* OR Myocard*)):ti,ab,kw	97246
#3	((Ischemi* OR Ischaemi* OR Atheroscleros* OR Arterioscleros* OR stenos* OR occlusion)):ti,ab,kw	65242
#2	MeSH descriptor: [Coronary Disease] explode all trees	12421
#1	MeSH descriptor: [Angina Pectoris] explode all trees	4353

Datenbanken der Cochrane Library (Updaterecherche 05. Dezember 2019) www.cochranelibrary.com

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
#47	#45 NOT (conference abstract):pt with Year first published 2019 in Trials	219
#46	#45 NOT (conference abstract):pt with Cochrane Library publication date from Jun 2019 to present, in Cochrane Reviews, Cochrane Protocols	1
#45	#8 AND #44	8332
#44	#41 OR #42 OR #43	18966
#43	#40 AND #18	8661
#42	#36 AND #40	10330
#41	#18 AND #36	3271
#40	#37 OR #38 OR #39	476878
#39	((Conservative therap* OR Medical therap* OR drug therap*)):ti,ab,kw	468552

Nr.	Suchfrage	Anzahl
#38	((anti-platelet OR antiplatelet OR Aspirin OR clopidogrel OR prasugrel OR ticagrelor)):ti,ab,kw	18948
#37	MeSH descriptor: [Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors] explode all trees	3731
#36	#19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #29 OR #35	20857
#35	#30 OR #34	12261
#34	#31 AND #32 AND #33	10172
#33	((intervention OR revascularization OR revascularisation)):ti,ab,kw	323539
#32	(coronary):ti,ab,kw	54717
#31	(percutaneous):ti,ab,kw	18547
#30	(pci):ti,ab,kw	7709
#29	#27 AND #28	4544
#28	#25 OR #26	11385
#27	(stent*):ti,ab,kw	14810
#26	((drug-coated OR drug-eluting OR sirolimus OR zotarolimus OR everolimus)):ti,ab,kw	8511
#25	#23 AND #24	7150
#24	(eluting OR coated):ti,ab,kw	13296
#23	(drug):ti,ab,kw	564524
#22	(des):ti,ab,kw	3976
#21	MeSH descriptor: [Percutaneous Coronary Intervention] explode all trees	5303
#20	MeSH descriptor: [Cardiac Catheterization] explode all trees	1329
#19	MeSH descriptor: [Stents] explode all trees	4060
#18	#9 OR #10 OR #14 OR #17	28246
#17	#15 AND #16	26934
#16	((bypass* OR graft*)):ti,ab,kw	39836
#15	((artery OR coronary OR aortocoronary OR surgery OR surgical)):ti,ab,kw	282847
#14	#11 AND #12 AND #13	207
#13	((bypass* OR surgery OR surgical)):ti,ab,kw	230196
#12	heart	149128
#11	(beating):ti,ab,kw	419
#10	((off-pump OR cabg OR acb)):ti,ab,kw	6489
#9	MeSH descriptor: [Coronary Artery Bypass] explode all trees	5349
#8	#1 OR #2 OR #6 OR #7	43593
#7	((Coronary heart diseas* OR CHD OR Coronary artery diseas* OR CAD OR Angina pectoris OR stable Angina)):ti,ab,kw	39186
#6	#3 AND #4 AND #5	6190
#5	((stable OR chronic)):ti,ab,kw	174235
#4	((heart disease OR Coronar* OR Myocard*)):ti,ab,kw	101237
#3	((Ischemi* OR Ischaemi* OR Atheroscleros* OR Arterioscleros* OR stenos* OR occlusion)):ti,ab,kw	68250
#2	MeSH descriptor: [Coronary Disease] explode all trees	12682
#1	MeSH descriptor: [Angina Pectoris] explode all trees	4386

Übersicht der eingeschlossenen Treffer

	Medline	Cochrane Datenbanken	Zwischen-summe	Doubletten/nicht englisch/deutsch Conference Abstracts	Bereinigte Summe
Aggregierte Evidenz	402	24	426	21	405
RCTs	794	2344	3138	761	2377

Übersicht der eingeschlossenen Treffer – Updaterecherche

	Medline	Cochrane Datenbanken	Zwischen-summe	Doubletten/nicht englisch/deutsch Conference Abstracts	Bereinigte Summe
Aggregierte Evidenz	26	1	27	5	22*
RCTs	50	219	269	31	238*

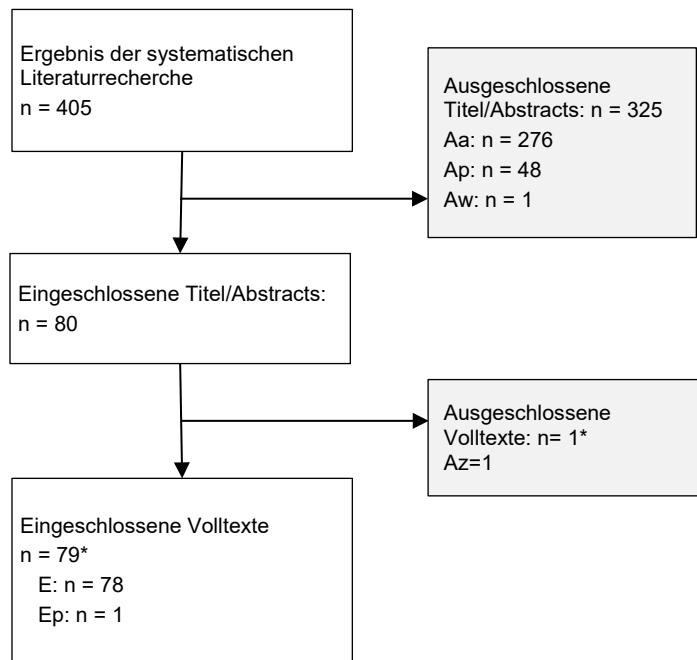
* Die automatisierte Zuordnung zu aggregierter Evidenz oder RCTs war in 4 Fällen nicht korrekt. Nach Korrektur ergaben sich n=26 aggregierte Evidenz und n=234 RCTs (vgl. Flowchart).

Kriterien für den Ein- und Ausschluss

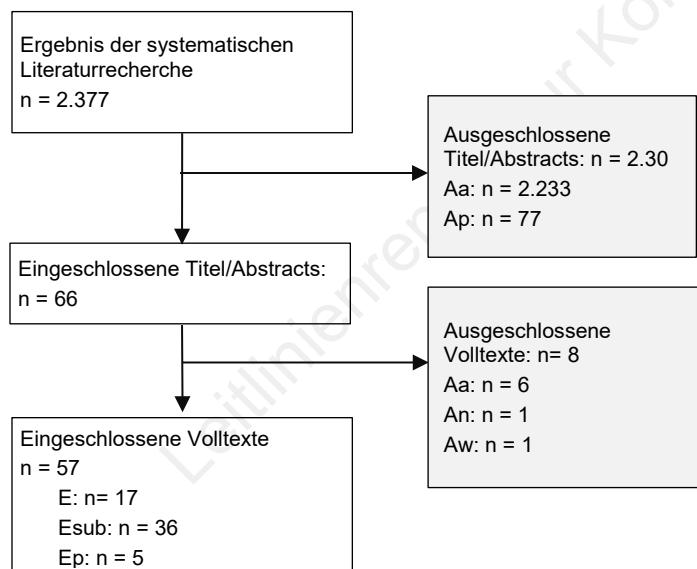
Einschluss E	Fragestellung passend, Studientyp passend Ep: Protokoll; Esub: Sekundärpublikation einer RCT	
Ausschluss A	Aa	thematisch nicht passend: andere Erkrankung, andere Fragestellung, anderes Thema
	Ap	Publikationstyp/ Studientyp nicht passend
	Ad	Doppelpublikation oder nicht erhältlich
	An	<100 Patienten eingeschlossen
	As	Sprache nicht deutsch oder englisch
	Az	falscher Zeitraum: Zeitraum zu weit zurückliegend (vor 2014)
	Aw	withdrawn
	Aq	schwache methodische Qualität
	K	Konferenzabstract

Flowchart

Aggregierte Evidenz:

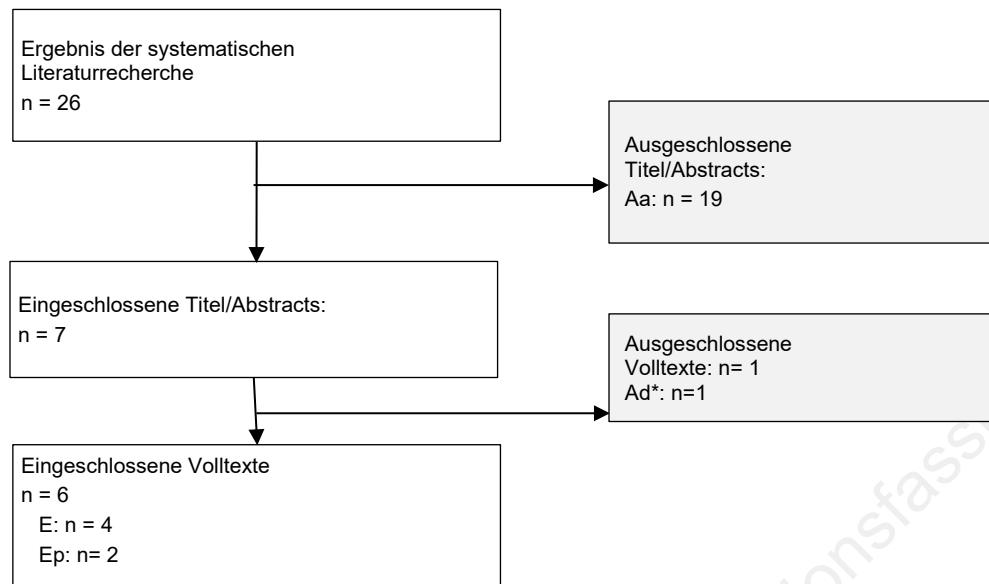


Randomisierte kontrollierte Studien:

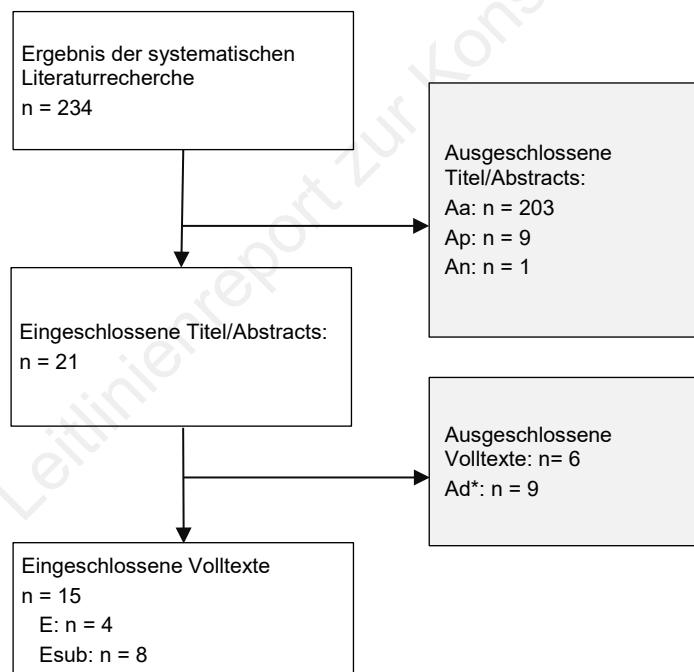


Flowchart Updaterecherche

Aggregierte Evidenz:



Randomisierte kontrollierte Studien:



*bereits in Hauptrecherche enthalten

Ergebnisse

Systematische Übersichtsarbeiten

Im Title-Abstract-Screening wurden insgesamt 86 systematische Übersichtsarbeiten identifiziert, davon 3 Protokolle. Da die systematischen Reviews größtenteils redundant waren (d. h. die gleichen Themen betrafen und dafür die gleichen Primärstudien einschlossen), wurde beschlossen, lediglich Metaanalysen auf Individualdatenbasis (IPD-MA) für die qualitative Analyse zu berücksichtigen. Im TiAb-Screening wurden 3 IPD-MA identifiziert; eine dieser Arbeiten wurde im Volltext-Screening aufgrund eines zu weit zurückliegenden Suchzeitraums ausgeschlossen, so dass 2 IPD-MA in die qualitative Analyse einbezogen wurden.

Protokolle:

- Nielsen EE. Non-acute percutaneous coronary intervention versus medical therapy in patients with ischaemic heart disease. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2016; 127(7):769.
[dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012068](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012068).
- Ahmed Z. Coronary artery bypass grafting surgery versus percutaneous coronary intervention for coronary artery disease. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2019; 36(Suppl 1):S67.
[dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013374](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013374)
- Lorenzen US. Coronary artery bypass surgery plus medical therapy versus medical therapy alone for ischaemic heart disease: A protocol for a systematic review with meta-analysis and trial sequential analysis. Syst Rev 2019; 8(1):246. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31661026>.

Randomisierte kontrollierte Studien:

Im Volltext-Screening wurden insgesamt 21 RCT identifiziert, dazu 44 Sekundärpublikationen dieser RCT.

Außerdem wurden 5 Studienprotokoll-Publikationen zu 4 Studien gefunden, beziehungsweise deren Update. 2 der Studien (ISCHEMIA, EXCEL) wurden veröffentlicht und im Rahmen der Update-Recherche gefunden; zu 2 (COMFORTABLE, FAME 3) steht die Veröffentlichung noch aus.

- Kappetein AP. Design and rationale for a randomised comparison of everolimus-eluting stents and coronary artery bypass graft surgery in selected patients with left main coronary artery disease: The EXCEL trial. Euro-Intervention 2016; 12(7):861–72.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27639738>
- Maron DJ. International Study of Comparative Health Effectiveness with Medical and Invasive Approaches (ISCHEMIA) trial: Rationale and design. Am Heart J 2018; 201:124–35. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29778671>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31665620>
Estimated Study Completion Date : December 2019
- Kitabata H. Comparison of clinical outcomes following percutaneous coronary intervention versus optimal medical therapy based on gray-zone fractional flow reserve in stable angina patients with intermediate coronary artery stenosis (COMFORTABLE prospective study): Study protocol for a multicenter randomized controlled trial. Trials 2019; 20(1):84. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30691507>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6350281/>
https://upload.umin.ac.jp/cgi-open-bin/ctr_e/ctr_view.cgi?recptno=R000035999
Anticipated trial start date: 2019 Year 10 Month 01 Day
- Zimmermann FM. Rationale and design of the Fractional Flow Reserve versus Angiography for Multivessel Evaluation (FAME) 3 Trial: A comparison of fractional flow reserve-guided percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass graft surgery in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease. Am Heart J 2015; 170(4):619–626.e2.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26386784>
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02100722>
Estimated Primary Completion Date : December 2020
- Zimmermann FM. A protocol update of the Fractional Flow Reserve versus Angiography for Multivessel Evaluation (FAME) 3 trial: A comparison of fractional flow reserve-guided percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass graft surgery in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease. Am Heart J 2019; 214:156–7.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31207442>

Anhang 3 Evidenztabellen

Anhang 3.1 Endpunktzusammenfassung RCT

Mortalität

Studie	Intervention, Vergleich	Typ	mean SyS	Dauer y	Anzahl n	Interven-tion n (%)	Vergleich n (%)	HR/OR (95% KI)
NOBLE	PCI vs CABG	LM	–	5	1.184	36 (11)	32 (9)	1.08 (0.67–1.74)
EXCEL	PCI vs CABG	LM	21	3	1.905	71 (8.2)	53 (5.9)	1.34 (0.94–1.91)
EXCEL	PCI vs CABG	LM	21	5	1.905	119 (13)	89 (9.9)	1.38 (1.03–1.85)
BEST	PCI vs CABG	≥2VD ØLM	24	4.6	880	29 (6.6)	22 (5.0)	1.34 (0.77–2.34)
PRECOMBAT	PCI vs CABG	LM	25	5	600	17 (5.7)	23 (7.9)	0.73 (0.39–1.37)
SYNTAX 3VD	PCI vs CABG	3VD	28	5	1095	78 (14.6)	46 (9.2)	1.81 (1.24–2.67)
SYNTAX LM	PCI vs CABG	LM	30	5	705	45 (12.8)	48 (14.6)	0.88 (0.58–1.32)
SYNTAX 10y	PCI vs CABG	3VD or LM	29	10	1800	244 (27)	211 (24)	1.17 (0.97–1.41)
		3VD			1095	151 (28)	113 (21)	1.41 (1.10–1.80)
		LM			705	93 (26)	98 (28)	0.90 (0.68–1.20)
FREEDOM 8y	PCI vs CABG	≥2VD ØLM	26	8	1.800	159 (24)	112 (18)	1.36 (1.07–1.74)
LE MANS 10y	PCI vs CABG	LM	–	10	105	12 (21.6)	16 (30.2)	1.55 (0.71–3.39)
Blazek 2015	PCI vs MIDCAB	1VD ØLM	–	7	130	9 (14)	11 (17)	0.91 (0.58–1.39)
MASS II 5y	PCI vs. CABG vs. OMT	≥2VD ØLM	–	5	610	PCI 16.6%; CABG 18.2%; OMT 19.7%		
BRAVE	PCI vs. OMT	≥1VD	–	1	177	6 (6.7)	4 (4.6)	1.00 (0.27–3.77)
FAME 2	PCI vs. OMT	≥1VD, FFR <0.8	–	2	888	6 (1.3)	8 (1.8)	0.74 (0.26–2.14)
FAME 2	PCI vs. OMT	≥1VD, FFR <0.8		3	888	12 (2.7)	16 (3.6)	–
FAME 2	PCI vs. OMT	≥1VD, FFR <0.8		5	888	23 (5.1)	23 (5.2)	0.98 (0.55–1.75)
EUROCTO	PCI vs. OMT	CTO*	–	1	396	2 (0.8)	0	–
ISCHEMIA**	Reva vs. OMT	≥1VD ØLM	–	3.5	5179	(13.3)	(15.5)	1.05 (0.83–1.32)
STICH	CABG vs. OMT	LVEF <35; ØLM	–	10	1212	359 (58,9)	398 (66,1)	0.84 (0.73–0.97)

SyS: SYNTAX-Score; LM: Hauptstammstenose, VD Ein- oder Mehrgefäßerkranzung;

ØLM: keine oder keine signifikante/behandlungsbedürftige Hauptstammstenose (Details siehe Ein-/Ausschlusskriterien)

* coronary total occlusion located in segments 1-3 (RCA), 6-7 (LAD), 11-12 (LCx)

** Daten aus Kongresspublikation, Vollpublikation liegt noch nicht vor

kardiale Mortalität

Studie	Intervention, Vergleich	Intervention n (%)	Vergleich n (%)	HR/OR (95% KI)
NOBLE	PCI vs CABG	14 (3)	15 (3)	0.92 (0.44–1.90)
EXCEL 3y	PCI vs CABG	39 (4.4)	33 (3.7)	1.18 (0.74–1.87)
EXCEL 5y	PCI vs CABG	61 (6.8)	49 (5.5)	1.26 (0.85–1.85)
BEST	PCI vs CABG	18 (4.1)	16 (3.6)	1.15 (0.58–2.25)
PRECOMBAT	PCI vs CABG	11 (3.8)	20 (6.9)	0.54 (0.26–1.13)
SYNTAX 3VD	PCI vs CABG	48 (9.2)	20 (4.0)	2.34 (1.39–3.95)
SYNTAX LM	PCI vs CABG	30 (8.6)	23 (7.2)	1.23 (0.71–2.11)
Blazek 2015	PCI vs MIDCAB	2 (3)	1 (1.5)	1.52 (0.31–7.62)
BRAVE 2016	PCI vs. OMT	1 (1.1)	2 (2.3)	0.45 (0.04–5.02)
FAME 2 2y	PCI vs. OMT	3 (0.7)	3 (0.7)	0.99 (0.20–4.90)
FAME 2 3y	PCI vs. OMT	5 (1.1)	5 (1.1)	–
FAME 2 5y	PCI vs. OMT	11 (2.5)	7 (1.6)	1.54 (0.60–3.98)
EUROCTO	PCI vs. OMT	2 (0.8)	0	–

Studie	Intervention, Vergleich	Intervention n (%)	Vergleich n (%)	HR/OR (95% KI)
ISCHEMIA**	Reva vs. OMT			0.87 (0.66–1.15)
STICH	CABG vs. OMT	247 (40,5)	297 (49,3)	0,79 (0,66 vs. 0,93)

Myokardinfarkt

Studie	Intervention, Vergleich	Intervention n (%)	Vergleich n (%)	HR/OR (95% KI)
NOBLE	PCI vs CABG	29 (6)	10 (2)	2.87 (1.40–5.89)
EXCEL	PCI vs CABG	72 (8.0)	77 (8.3)	0.93 (0.67–1.28)
EXCEL	PCI vs CABG	95 (10.6)	84 (9.1)	1.14 (0.84–1.55)
BEST	PCI vs CABG	21 (4.8)	12 (2.7)	1.76 (0.87–3.58)
PRECOMBAT	PCI vs CABG	6 (2.0)	5 (1.7)	1.20 (0.37–3.93)
SYNTAX 3VD	PCI vs CABG	55 (10.6)	17 (3.3)	3.23 (1.87–5.56)
SYNTAX LM	PCI vs CABG	28 (8.2)	16 (4.8)	1.67 (0.91–3.10)
Blazek 2015	PCI vs MIDCAB	4 (6)	6 (9)	0.83 (0.48–1.41)
MASS II 5y	PCI vs. CABG vs. OMT		34 (17.5, PCI), 20 (10.6, CABG), 34 (17.3 OMT)	
BRAVE 2016	PCI vs. OMT	1 (1.1)	3 (3.4)	0.40 (0.04–4.05)
FAME 2 2y	PCI vs. OMT	26 (5.8)	30 (6.8)	0.85 (0.50–1.45)
FAME 2 3y	PCI vs. OMT	28 (6.3)	34 (7.7)	–
FAME 2 5y	PCI vs. OMT	36 (8.1)	53 (12.0)	0.66 (0.43–1.00)
EUROCTO	PCI vs. OMT	5 (1.9)	0	–
ISCHEMIA**	Reva vs. OMT			0.92 (0.76–1.11)
STICH	CABG vs. OMT	37 (6.1)	55 (9.1)	–

Schlaganfall

Studie	Intervention, Vergleich	Intervention n (%)	Vergleich n (%)	HR/OR (95% KI)
NOBLE	PCI vs CABG	16 (5)	7 (2)	2.20 (0.91–5.36)
EXCEL 3y	PCI vs CABG	20 (2.3)	26 (2.9)	0.77 (0.43–1.37)
EXCEL 5y	PCI vs CABG	26 (2.9)	33 (3.7)	0.78 (0.46–1.31)
BEST	PCI vs CABG	11 (2.5)	13 (2.9)	0.86 (0.39–1.93)
PRECOMBAT	PCI vs CABG	2 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	0.99 (0.14–7.02)
SYNTAX 3VD	PCI vs CABG	- (3.0)	- (3.4)	0.85 (0.43–1.71)
SYNTAX LM	PCI vs CABG	5 (1.5)	14 (4.3)	0.33 (0.12–0.92)
Blazek 2015	PCI vs MIDCAB	-	-	–
BRAVE 2016	PCI vs. OMT	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	0.92 (0.06–14.71)
FAME 2 2y	PCI vs. OMT	7 (1.6)	4 (0.9)	1.74 (0.51–5.94)
FAME 2 3y	PCI vs. OMT	10 (2.2)	6 (1.4)	–
FAME 2 5y	PCI vs. OMT	12 (2.7)	7 (1.6)	1.69 (0.67–4.31)
EUROCTO	PCI vs. OMT	2 (0.8)	1 (0.7)	–
ISCHEMIA**	Reva vs. OMT			1.22 (0.79–1.88)
STICH	CABG vs. OMT	47 (7.7%)	41 (6.8%)	–

Erneute Revaskularisation

Studie	Intervention, Vergleich	Intervention n (%)	Vergleich n (%)	HR/OR (95% KI)
NOBLE	PCI vs CABG	n.a. (15)	47 (10)	1.50 (1.04–2.17)
EXCEL 3y	PCI vs CABG	114 (12.9)	67 (7.6)	1.72 (1.27–2.33)
EXCEL 5y	PCI vs CABG	153 (17.2)	92 (10.5)	1.79 (1.36–2.36)
BEST	PCI vs CABG	48 (11.0)	24 (5.4)	2.09 (1.28–3.41)
PRECOMBAT	PCI vs CABG	38 (13.0)	21 (7.3)	1.86 (1.09–3.17)
SYNTAX 3VD	PCI vs CABG	130 (25.4)	61 (12.6)	2.24 (1.65–3.04)

Studie	Intervention, Vergleich	Intervention n (%)	Vergleich n (%)	HR/OR (95% KI)
SYNTAX LM	PCI vs CABG	90 (26.7)	49 (15.5)	1.82 (1.28–2.57)
Blazek 2015	PCI vs MIDCAB	13 (20)	1 (1.5)	7.79 (1.17–51.87)
BRAVE 2016	PCI vs. OMT	2 (2.2)	12 (13.8)	0.16 (0.04–0.70)
FAME 2 2y	PCI vs. OMT	36 (8.1)	179 (40.6)	0.16 (0.11–0.22)
FAME 2 3y	PCI vs. OMT	46 (10.3)	195 (44.2)	–
FAME 2 5y	PCI vs. OMT	60 (13.4)	225 (51.0)	0.19 (0.14–0.26)
EUROCTO	PCI vs. OMT	7 (2.9)	9 (6.7)	–

** Daten aus Kongresspublikation, Vollpublikation liegt noch nicht vor

Symptomatik, Belastbarkeit, Lebensqualität

Folgende Studien berichteten Endpunkte zur Symptomatik, Belastbarkeit oder Lebensqualität:

- SYNTAX 5y (PCI vs. CABG, n=1800): SAQ, SF-36
- Blazek 2015 (PCI vs. OMT; n=130): Anginal symptoms (CCSC-score), Quality of life (SF-36, MacNew)
- FAME 2 (PCI vs. OMT; n=888): CCS-class
- EUROCTO (PCI vs. OMT; n=396): SAQ (Angina frequency, Physical limitation, Quality of life, Anginal stability)
- ISCHEMIA (PCI/CABG vs. OMT; n=4617): angina control, quality of life
- ORBITA (PCI vs. Sham-PCI; n=200): exercise time on treadmill at 6 weeks, quality of life

Eine tabellarische Darstellung ist aufgrund der sehr heterogenen Endpunkte nicht zielführend.

Anhang 3.2 RCT: PCI vs. CABG

NOBLE (Mäkikallio 2016)

Mäkikallio T. Percutaneous coronary angioplasty versus coronary artery bypass grafting in treatment of unprotected left main stenosis (NOBLE): A prospective, randomised, open-label, non-inferiority trial. Lancet 2016; 388(10061):2743–52.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27810312 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01496651
Official title	Nordic-Baltic-British left main revascularisation study (NOBLE)
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + 75 mg clopidogrel daily for 12 months (Prasugrel or ticagrelor could be substituted for clopidogrel at the discretion of the PCI operator) Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) Additional pharmacotherapy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After index procedure, patients were treated according to local practice• Treatment included 75–150 mg of aspirin lifelong• Patients with acute coronary syndrome + 75 mg clopidogrel daily for 12 months
Location	36 Kliniken in Europa
Selection criteria	Inclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eligible patients with left main coronary artery disease (Dec 2008 – Jan 2015)• stable angina pectoris, unstable angina pectoris, or acute coronary syndrome, together with a lesion with visually assessed stenosis diameter $\geq 50\%$ or fractional flow reserve ≤ 0.80 in the left main coronary artery ostium, mid-shaft, or bifurcation, with no more than three additional non-complex lesions Exclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ST-elevation infarction within 24 h• being considered too high risk for CABG or PCI,• expected survival of less than 1 year
Outcomes	Primary endpoint: composite of major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE; death from any cause, non-procedural myocardial infarction, repeat revascularisation, or stroke) --> non-inferiority of PCI to CABG Secondary endpoint(s): components of the primary endpoint, definite stent thrombosis, and symptomatic graft occlusion
Follow-up	At least 1 year, max. 5 years and median 3 years (IQR 2.0-5.0) of follow-up

Mäkikallio T. Percutaneous coronary angioplasty versus coronary artery bypass grafting in treatment of unprotected left main stenosis (NOBLE): A prospective, randomised, open-label, non-inferiority trial. Lancet 2016; 388(10061):2743–52.

Results	Trial profile and drop-outs:												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1201 patients were randomized (n=598 PCI, n=603 CABG) 1184 patients were analyzed (n=592 PCI, n=592 CABG) 7 patients of PCI-group received CABG, 23 patients of CABG-group received PCI first-generation drug-eluting stent was implanted in 44 (8%) of 574 PCI cases 												
	Baseline characteristics:												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age 66.2 years (PCI), 66.2 years (CABG) Women 20% (n=116, PCI), 24% (n=140, CABG) Complete revascularisation in 543 (92%) of 592 patients treated with PCI 												
	Rates of MACCE (PCI vs CABG): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 year: 42 [7%] vs 42 [7%]; RD 0.0, 95% CI -2.9 to 2.9, p=1.00 5 years: 121 [28%] vs 80 [18%]; HR 1.51 (95% CI 1.13–2.00), exceeding the limit for non-inferiority (1.35), for superiority of CABG compared with PCI: p=0.0044 												
Risk of bias	<table> <tr> <td>Selection bias (randomization):</td> <td>low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selection bias (allocation concealment):</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Performance bias:</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detection bias:</td> <td>low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attrition bias:</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reporting bias:</td> <td>high</td> </tr> </table> <p>Main sponsor: Aarhus University Hospital</p> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study was not blinded. The treating surgeon or cardiologist could over-rule the assignment if the patient was found not to be eligible for the allocated treatment or if the patient refused to undergo the allocated treatment. The primary endpoint assessment was changed. 14 patients withdrew consent, three were lost to follow-up. Primary endpoint: available for 533 (90%) and 532 (90%) of the study population at 2 years, 412 (69%) and 400 (67%) at 3 years, 308 (52%) and 293 (50%) at 4 years, and 224 (38%) and 208 (35%) at 5 years in the PCI and CABG group respectively, corresponding to 69% of the total study follow-up completed (4094 of 5920 death-adjusted patientyears of follow-up). 	Selection bias (randomization):	low	Selection bias (allocation concealment):	high	Performance bias:	high	Detection bias:	low	Attrition bias:	high	Reporting bias:	high
Selection bias (randomization):	low												
Selection bias (allocation concealment):	high												
Performance bias:	high												
Detection bias:	low												
Attrition bias:	high												
Reporting bias:	high												

EXCEL 3y (Stone 2016)

Stone GW et al. Everolimus-Eluting Stents or Bypass Surgery for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease. N Engl J Med 2016; 375:2223-2235; DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1610227

Erratum: N Engl J Med. 2019 Oct 31;381(18):1789. doi: 10.1056/NEJMx190008. Epub 2019 Oct 16.

Links	https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1610227 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMx190008 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01205776
Official title	EXCEL: Evaluation of XIENCE Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + Dual antiplatelet therapy initiated before PCI + continued min 1 year</p> <p>Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) + Aspirin perioperative +/- clopidogrel during follow-up (allowed, not mandatory)</p>
Location	36 Kliniken in Nord- und Südamerika, Europa sowie Südkorea
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unprotected left main coronary artery (ULMCA) disease with angiographic diameter stenosis (DS) ≥70% or ULMCA disease with angiographic DS >=50% but < 70% with >= 1 of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-invasive evidence of ischemia referable to a hemodynamically significant left main lesion (large area of ischemia in both the LAD and LCX territories, or in either the LAD or LCX territory in the absence of other obstructive coronary artery disease to explain the LAD or LCX defect), or stress-induced hypotension or stress-induced fall in LVEF, or stress-induced transient ischemic dilatation of the left ventricle or stress-induced thallium/technetiumlung uptake, and/or

Stone GW et al. Everolimus-Eluting Stents or Bypass Surgery for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease. N Engl J Med 2016; 375:2223-2235; DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1610227

Erratum: N Engl J Med. 2019 Oct 31;381(18):1789. doi: 10.1056/NEJMx190008. Epub 2019 Oct 16.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IVUS minimum lumen area (MLA) <= 6.0mm², and/or ○ Fractional Flow Reserve (FFR) <=0.80 • Left Main Equivalent Disease <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left main diameter stenosis <50% • SYNTAX score ≥33 • Left main reference vessel diameter <2.25 mm or >4.25 mm 												
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoint: Composite of Number of Participants With All-cause Death, Protocol Defined MI or Protocol Defined Stroke --> non-inferiority of PCI to CABG</p> <p>Secondary endpoint(s): components of the primary endpoint, Number of Participants With Revascularizations, Number of Participants With Stent Thrombosis, Number of Participants With Graft Stenosis or Occlusion, Number of Participants With Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) Major or Minor Bleeding</p>												
Follow-up	median follow-up of 3 years, with a minimum follow-up of 2 years for all patients												
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1905 patients were randomly assigned to a treatment group: PCI n=948, CABG n= 957 (ITT) • per protocol: 916 (PCI); 896 (CABG); as-treated: 952 (PCI); 930 (CABG) • PCI group: no reva n=6; CABG: n=7 • CABG group: no reva n=17; PCI: n=17 <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNTAX score: low (<= 22) 60.5%; intermediate (23-32) 39.5%; mean 20.6 ± 6.2 (assessment at local sites); 26.5 ± 9.3 (angiographic core laboratory analysis) • Mean age 66.0 years (PCI), 65.9 years (CABG) • Men 76.2 % (n=722, PCI), 77.5 % (n=742, CABG) • follow-up: 3.0 years (2.4 to 3.0) <p>Primary endpoint: death, stroke, or myocardial infarction at 3 years (PCI vs CABG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.4% vs. 14.7%; Difference 0.7 (upper 97.5% confidence limit 4.0), p=0.02 for noninferiority; HR 1,00 (95% CI 0.79 to 1.26), p=0.98 for superiority <p>MACCE at 30 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.9% vs. 7.9%; HR 0.61 (0.42–0.88), p=0.008 <p>Secondary endpoint: death, stroke, myocardial infarction or ischemia-driven revascularization at 3 years (PCI vs CABG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23.1% vs. 19.1%; Difference 4.0 (upper 97.5% confidence limit 7.2), p=0.01 for noninferiority 												
Risk of bias	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Selection bias (randomization):</td> <td>low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selection bias (allocation concealment):</td> <td>low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Performance bias:</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detection bias:</td> <td>unclear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attrition bias:</td> <td>low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reporting bias:</td> <td>low</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sponsor: Abbott Vascular</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keine Verblindung -> möglicher Beurteilungsbias • Unabhängiges Endpunkt-Komitee • ursprünglich Einschluss von 2600 Patienten geplant (90% Power), wegen schleppender Randomisierung auf 1900 verkleinert (80% Power) • Drop-out für primären Endpunkt (min. 2 Jahre Follow-up): PCI 913/948 (3,7%) vs. CABG 903/957 (5,6%) • ursprünglich "major secondary endpoint" (Composite measure of all-cause mortality, myocardial infarction, stroke or unplanned revascularization for ischemia) nachträglich abgestuft zu "einfachem" secondary endpoint • Einschlusskriterien nachträglich geändert: Left main reference vessel diameter <2.25 mm or >4.5 mm >4.25 mm <p>Aktuelle Kontroverse: Nicht-Berichten der Ergebnisse nach SCAI-Definition MI (verändert ggf. auch primären Endpunkt):</p>	Selection bias (randomization):	low	Selection bias (allocation concealment):	low	Performance bias:	high	Detection bias:	unclear	Attrition bias:	low	Reporting bias:	low
Selection bias (randomization):	low												
Selection bias (allocation concealment):	low												
Performance bias:	high												
Detection bias:	unclear												
Attrition bias:	low												
Reporting bias:	low												

Stone GW et al. Everolimus-Eluting Stents or Bypass Surgery for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease. N Engl J Med 2016; 375:2223-2235; DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1610227

Erratum: N Engl J Med. 2019 Oct 31;381(18):1789. doi: 10.1056/NEJMx190008. Epub 2019 Oct 16.

- <https://www.kardiologie.org/herz-und-gefaesse/kontroverse-um-excel-studie/-17252912>
- <https://www.kardiologie.org/herz-und-gefaesse/excel-kontroverse--studienleiter-weisen-alle-vorwuerfe-zurueck/17506850>
- <https://www.kardiologie.org/ischaemische-herzerkrankungen-koronare-herzkrankheit--khk/krise-im-herz-team--eacts-distanziert-sich-von-europaeischer-leitlinie/17498354>
- <https://s3.amazonaws.com/prod.tctmd.com/public/2019-12/Response%20final.pdf>

EXCEL 5y (Stone 2019)

Five-Year Outcomes after PCI or CABG for Left Main Coronary Disease. N Engl J Med 2019; 381:1820-1830 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1909406

Links	https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1909406 https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1610227 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMx190008 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01205776
Official title	EXCEL: Evaluation of XIENCE Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization
Methods	s.o.
Follow-up	5 y
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs: s.o.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 y follow-up available: 93.2% (PCI), 90.1% (CABG) <p>Baseline characteristics: s.o.</p> <p>Primärer Endpunkt (composite of death, stroke, or MI at 5 years): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22.0% (PCI) vs. 19.2% (CABG) (difference, 2.8 % (-0.9 to 6.5); OR 1,19 (0,95 to 1,50) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0 to 30 days: HR 0.61 (0.42 to 0.88) ◦ 30 days to 1 year: HR 1.07 (0.68 to 1.70) ◦ 1 year to 5 years: HR 1.61 (1.23 to 2.12) </p> <p>Sekundäre Endpunkte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite death, stroke, MI, reva: 31,3% vs. 24,9%, OR 1,39 (1,13 to 1,71) • All-cause death: 13,0% vs. 9,9%, OR 1,38 (1,03 to 1,85) • CV death: 6,8% vs. 5,5%, OR 1,26 (0,85 to 1,85) • Stroke: 2,9% vs. 3,7%, OR 0,78 (0,46 to 1,31) • MI: 10,6 % vs. 9,1%, OR 1,14 (0,84 vs. 1,55) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Periprocedural: 3,9% vs. 6,1%, OR 0,63 (0,41 to 0,96) ◦ Nonperiprocedural: 6,8% vs. 3,5%, OR 1,96 (1,25 to 3,06) • Ischemia-driven reva: 16,9% vs. 10,0%, OR 1,84 (1,39 to 2,44)
Risk of bias	s.o.

BEST (Park 2015)

Park S-J. Trial of everolimus-eluting stents or bypass surgery for coronary disease. N Engl J Med 2015; 372(13):1204–12.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25774645 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00997828
Official title	Randomized Comparison of Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery and Everolimus-Eluting Stent Implantation in the Treatment of Patients With Multivessel Coronary Artery Disease (BEST)
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + aspirin at a dose of 100 mg per day indefinitely and clopidogrel at a dose of 75 mg per day for at least 12 months</p> <p>Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) + medications selected according to the policy of the institution or physician</p>

Park S-J. Trial of everolimus-eluting stents or bypass surgery for coronary disease. N Engl J Med 2015; 372(13):1204–12.

Location	27 Kliniken in Asien
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multivessel CAD [critical (>70%) lesions in at least two major epicardial vessels and in at least two separate coronary artery territories (LAD, LCX, RCA) symptoms of angina and/or objective evidence of myocardial ischemia <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYHA III/IV clinically significant left main coronary artery disease In-stent restenosis of a target vessel; prior CABG/PCI STEMI <72 h
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoint: composite of death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, and ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization --> non-inferiority of PCI to CABG</p> <p>Major secondary endpoints: composite of death, myocardial infarction, or stroke; composite of death, myocardial infarction, stroke, or any repeat revascularization</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: components of the primary endpoint, Quality of life, MACE according to the use of FFR-guided multivessel PCI, stent thrombosis, major or fatal bleeding.</p>
Follow-up	2 y
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 880 patients were randomly assigned to a treatment group: PCI n=438, CABG n= 442 (ITT) per protocol: 413 (PCI); 442 (CABG) PCI group: no reva n=6; CABG: n=19 CABG group: no reva n=9; PCI: n=51 SYNTAX mean score: 24.2 (PCI); 24.6 (CABG); >= 33: 15.1% (PCI), 17.9% (CABG) <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age 64.0 years (PCI), 64.9 years (CABG) Men 69.4 % (n=304, PCI), 73.5 % (n=325, CABG) follow-up: 4.6 years (3.5 to 5.2), <p>Primary endpoint: death, myocardial infarction, or target-vessel revascularization at 2 years (PCI vs CABG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.0% vs. 7.9%; abs. risk difference 3.1% (95% CI -0.8 to 6.9); P = 0.32 for noninferiority getriggert durch mehr (spontane) MI und mehr Re-Reva as-treated: 11.2% vs. 7.5%, ARD 3.7 % (-0.2 to 7.6); P = 0.44 for noninferiority 4.6 y follow-up: 15.3% vs. 10.6%; HR 1.47 (1.01–2.13); P=0,04 Safety Major bleeding 30 (6.8%) vs. 132 (29.9%), P<0.001 Stent thrombosis: n=7 (1.6%) <p>Subgroup analyses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diabetes: 1st endpoint 19.2% vs. 9.1%, P = 0.007; no diabetes: 12.6% and 11.7%, P = 0.79
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): low</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): low</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: low</p> <p>Attrition bias: low</p> <p>Reporting bias: unclear</p> <p>Sponsor: Abbott Medical Devices, CardioVascular Research Foundation Korea</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keine Verblindung -> möglicher Beurteilungsbias Unabhängiges Endpunkt-Komitee kaum Drop-outs Quality of life als Endpunkt im Protokoll und im Register, aber nicht berichtet

PRECOMBAT (Ahn 2015)

Ahn J-M. Randomized Trial of Stents Versus Bypass Surgery for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease: 5-Year Outcomes of the PRECOMBAT Study. J Am Coll Cardiol 2015; 65(20):2198–206.

Links	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109715008414?via%3Dhub https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00422968 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1100452
Official title	PREEmier of Randomized COMparison of Bypass Surgery Versus AngioplasTy Using Sirolimus-Eluting Stent in Patients With Left Main Coronary Artery Disease
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + 100 mg/day aspirin indefinitely + 75 mg/day clopidogrel or 250 mg/day ticlopidine min 1 year</p> <p>Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) + medications according to the policy of the institution or the preference of the surgeon</p>
Location	13 Kliniken in Südkorea
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> de novo left main stenosis (>50% by visual estimation) with or without any additional target lesions (>70% by visual estimation) Left main lesion and lesions outside LMCA <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any previous PCI within 1 year, previous bypass surgery MI <1w LVEF <30%
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoint: Major cardiac and cerebrovascular event (MACCE): the composite of death, myocardial infarction, stroke, and ischemia-driven target vessel revascularization --> non-inferiority of PCI to CABG</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: components of the primary endpoint, Stent Thrombosis, Binary restenosis in both in-stent and in-segment</p>
Follow-up	5 y
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 patients were randomly assigned to a treatment group: PCI n=300, CABG n= 300 (ITT) PCI group: no reva n=0; CABG: n=24 CABG group: no reva n=1; PCI: n=51 lost to follow-up: PCI: n=21 (7%); CABG n=25 (8,3%) <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SYNTAX score: 24.4 (PCI), 25.8 (CABG) Mean age 61.8 years (PCI), 62.7 years (CABG) Men 76.0 % (n=228, PCI), 77.0 % (n=231, CABG) <p>Primary endpoint: MACCE (death, MI, stroke, ischemia-driven TV-Reva) (PCI vs CABG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITT: 17.5% vs. 14.3%; HR 1.27 (95% CI: 0.84 to 1.90); p = 0.26 - as-treated: 19.2% vs. 12.0 %; HR1.67 (1.09-2.56); p = 0.017 <p>Secondary endpoint:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stent thrombosis: n=2 (0,3%) Subgroups: consistent, außer: SYNTAX score >= 33: sig. more ischemia-driven TV-Reva in PCI group than in CABG group: 12 (21.7%) vs. 4 (6%); HR 3.78 (1.22-11.73), p = 0.013
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): low</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): unclear</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: low</p> <p>Attrition bias: low</p> <p>Reporting bias: low</p> <p>Sponsor: Cordis, a Johnson & Johnson Company + nicht-kommerzielle Einrichtungen</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> verhältnismäßig starkes und nicht ausgewogenes Cross-over (17% der zu CABG randomisierten Patienten erhielten PCI; 8% der PCI-Patienten erhielten CABG)

SYNTAX 5y QoL (Abdallah 2017)

Abdallah MS et al. Quality of Life After Surgery or DES in Patients With 3-Vessel or Left Main Disease. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017 Apr 25;69(16):2039-2050. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2017.02.031.

Links	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109717307155 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03417050 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa0804626
Official title	Synergy Between PCI With TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery: SYNTAX Extended Survival
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial 5-year analysis of quality of life
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
Location	85 Kliniken in Nordamerika und Europa
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-vessel disease, left main disease or LM equivalent +/- 1, 2 or 3VD De novo lesions with at least 50% stenosis Myocardial ischemia (stable, unstable, silent) <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior PCI or CABG acute MI valve disease requiring surgical therapy
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MACCE 12 month (all cause death, stroke, MI, repeat revascularization) --> non-inferiority MACCE 12 month (all cause death, stroke, MI) repeat revascularization 12 month <p>Secondary endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MACCE 1 month, 6 month, 3 years, 5 years Quality of Life (SAQ, SF-36)
Follow-up	5 years
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SYNTAX: 1800 patients randomly assigned; PCI: n= 903; CABG: n=897 (ITT-Analyse); PCI group: no reva n=6; CABG: n=11; CABG group: no reva n=25; PCI: n=16 This analysis: patients with baseline health status SAQ/SF-36 ("analytic cohort"): PCI 883 of 903; CABG 848 of 897 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> available health status at 5y: SAQ: PCI 75.8% (621/819); CABG 71.6% (540/754) SF-36: PCI 79.6% (652/819); CABG 75.6% (570/754) patient lost to health status follow-up were older, more likely to smoke, and more likely to have had a prior MI <p>Baseline characteristics (QoL analysis):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age 65.2 years (PCI), 64.8 years (CABG) Men 76 % (n=690, PCI), 79 % (n=708, CABG) SYNTAX Score: PCI 28.4 (+/-11.5); CABG 29.1 (+/-11.4) <p>SAQ (Auswahl) CABG vs. PCI (mean difference):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 month: angina frequency -1.3 (-3.2 to 0.5), physical limitation -12.0 (-14.3 to -9.6), QoL -4.8 (-7.1 to -2.5) 1 y: angina frequency 1.7 (0.2 to 3.3), physical limitation 1.2 (-0.8 to 3.3), QoL 2.5 (0.3 to 4.7) 5 y: angina frequency 2.1 (0.4 to 3.8), physical limitation 3.0 (0.5 to 5.4), QoL 1.8 (-0.5 to 4.2) <p>SF-36 CABG vs. PCI (zusammenfassend):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 month: PCI in fast allen Domänen sig. besser 1 y: in 1 Domäne sig. Vorteil für PCI 5y: in 3 Domänen sig. Vorteil für CABG <p>Subgruppenanalysen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hinweise, dass bei Patienten mit SYNTAX >22 Vorteil CABG vs. PCI am größten
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): unclear</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): unclear</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: high</p> <p>Attrition bias: high</p> <p>Reporting bias: low</p> <p>Sponsor: Boston Scientific Corporation</p>

Abdallah MS et al. Quality of Life After Surgery or DES in Patients With 3-Vessel or Left Main Disease. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017 Apr 25;69(16):2039-2050. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2017.02.031.

Kommentar:

- SYNTAX-Substudie
- Detection bias: patientenberichtete Outcomes sehr anfällig für Verzerrung bei Nicht-Verblindung
- Attrition bias: hohe Verzerrungsgefahr durch hohes Drop-out und nicht ausgeglichene Charakteristika der Fragebogen-Ausfüller und Nicht-Ausfüller; Nicht-Ausfüller älter, mehr Raucher, mehr MI

SYNTAX 5y 3VD (Head 2014)

Head SJ. Coronary artery bypass grafting vs. percutaneous coronary intervention for patients with three-vessel disease: Final five-year follow-up of the SYNTAX trial. Eur Heart J 2014; 35(40):2821–30.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24849105 https://academic.oup.com/euroheart/article/35/40/2821/2293222 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa0804626 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00114972 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0002870305007362
Official title	SYNTAX Study: SYNergy Between PCI With TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery – final five-year follow-up
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial, pre-specified analysis: 5-year outcomes of patients with 3VD
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + Aspirin + antiplatelet medication on the basis of the directions for use of the Taxus Express stent and local clinical practice</p> <p>Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) + Aspirin + use of the standard of postintervention care</p>
Location	106 Kliniken in USA und Europa
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNTAX: Three-vessel disease, left main disease or LM equivalent +/- 1, 2 or 3VD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this analysis: 3VD • De novo lesions with at least 50% stenosis • Myocardial ischemia (stable, unstable, silent) <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior PCI or CABG • acute MI • valve disease requiring surgical therapy
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACCE 12 month (all cause death, stroke, MI, repeat revascularization) --> non-inferiority • MACCE 12 month (all cause death, stroke, MI) • repeat revascularization 12 month <p>Secondary endpoints: MACCE 1 month, 6 month, 3 years, 5 years, Quality of Life</p>
Follow-up	5 years
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNTAX: n=1800 (PCI: n= 903; CABG: n=897) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ PCI group: no reva n=6; CABG: n=11 ◦ CABG group: no reva n=25; PCI: n=16 • This analysis (patients with 3VD at 5y): n=1095; PCI n= 546; CABG n= 549 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ lost to follow-up: 12 % CABG group; 4% PCI-group <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNTAX score: 27.6 (PCI), 28.4 (CABG) • Mean age 65.1 years (PCI), 64.5 years (CABG) • Men 79.3 % (n=433, PCI), 81.1 % (n=445, CABG) <p>Primary endpoints (PCI vs CABG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • death, stroke, MI, repeat reva: 37.5 (n = 123) vs. 24.2% (n = 201); HR 1.70 (1.36, 2.13) • death/stroke/MI: 22.0 (n = 118) vs. 14.0% (n = 71); HR 1.64 (1.22, 2.20) • repeat reva: 25.4% (n = 130) vs. 12.6% (n = 61); HR 2.24 (1.65, 3.04)
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): unclear</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): unclear</p>

Head SJ. Coronary artery bypass grafting vs. percutaneous coronary intervention for patients with three-vessel disease: Final five-year follow-up of the SYNTAX trial. Eur Heart J 2014; 35(40):2821–30.

Performance bias:	high
Detection bias:	low
Attrition bias:	unclear
Reporting bias:	low
Sponsor: Boston Scientific Corporation	
Kommentar:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diese Subgruppenanalyse für 3VD war zwar prä-spezifiziert, aber unter der Voraussetzung, dass nach 1 Jahr Nicht-Unterlegenheit für primären Endpunkt gezeigt wird (hierarchisches Testen) -> Nicht-Unterlegenheit wurde aber nicht gezeigt -> Aussagen lediglich hypothesengenerierend • ITT-Analyse, aber Drop-out sehr ungleich verteilt und in CABG-Gruppe recht hoch; keine Informationen zu den Gründen • Patientencharakteristika trotz ungleichen Drop-outs ausbalanciert zwischen Gruppen (keine sig. Unterschiede) • stat. Power für Subanalysen (z. B. nach SYNTAX-Score) nicht ausreichend

SYNTAX 5y LM (Morice 2014)

Morice M-C. Five-year outcomes in patients with left main disease treated with either percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting in the synergy between percutaneous coronary intervention with taxus and cardiac surgery trial. Circulation 2014; 129(23):2388–94.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24700706 http://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.113.006689 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa0804626 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00114972 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0002870305007362
Official title	SYNTAX Study: SYNergy Between PCI With TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery – final five-year follow-up
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial, pre-specified analysis: 5-year outcomes of patients with left main disease
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + Aspirin + antiplatelet medication on the basis of the directions for use of the Taxus Express stent and local clinical practice</p> <p>Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) + Aspirin + use of the standard of postintervention care</p>
Location	106 Kliniken in USA und Europa
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNTAX: Three-vessel disease, left main disease or LM equivalent +/- 1, 2 or 3VD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ this analysis: LM • De novo lesions with at least 50% stenosis • Myocardial ischemia (stable, unstable, silent) <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior PCI or CABG • acute MI • valve disease requiring surgical therapy
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACCE 12 month (all cause death, stroke, MI, repeat revascularization) --> non-inferiority • MACCE 12 month (all cause death, stroke, MI) • repeat revascularization 12 month <p>Secondary endpoints: MACCE 1 month, 6 month, 3 years, 5 years, Quality of Life</p>
Follow-up	5 years
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYNTAX: n=1800 (PCI: n= 903; CABG: n=897) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ PCI group: no reva n=6; CABG: n=11 ◦ CABG group: no reva n=25; PCI: n=16 • This analysis (patients with LM at 5y): n=705; PCI n= 357; CABG n= 348 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ lost to follow-up: 7,5 % CABG group; 3,1% PCI-group <p>Baseline characteristics:</p>

Morice M-C. Five-year outcomes in patients with left main disease treated with either percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting in the synergy between percutaneous coronary intervention with taxus and cardiac surgery trial. Circulation 2014; 129(23):2388–94.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mean SYNTAX score: PCI 29.6+/-13.5; CABG 30.2+/-12.7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0-32: PCI n=221; CABG n=196 ≥33: PCI n=135; CABG n=149 age, gender: not reported <p>Primary endpoints (PCI vs CABG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> death, stroke, MI, repeat reva: 36.9% (n=130) vs. 31.0% (n=103), HR 1.23 (0.95, 1.59) death/stroke/MI: 19.0% (n=67) vs. 20.8% (n=69); HR 0.91 (0.65, 1.27) repeat reva: 26.7% (n=90) vs. 15.5% (n=49); HR 1.82 (1.28, 2.57)
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): unclear</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): unclear</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: low</p> <p>Attrition bias: unclear</p> <p>Reporting bias: low</p> <p>Sponsor: Boston Scientific Corporation</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diese Subgruppenanalyse für LM war zwar prä-spezifiziert, aber unter der Voraussetzung, dass nach 1 Jahr Nicht-Unterlegenheit für primären Endpunkt gezeigt wird (hierarchisches Testen) -> Nicht-Unterlegenheit wurde aber nicht gezeigt -> Aussagen lediglich hypothesengenerierend keine Informationen zu ITT-Analyse und Imputation Drop-out etwas ungleich verteilt: CABG 92,5% (322/348); PCI 96,9% (346/357); keine Informationen zu den Gründen Patientencharakteristika nicht berichtet

SYNTAX 10y (Thuijs 2019)

aus Nachrecherche

Thuijs D et al. Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass grafting in patients with three-vessel or left main coronary artery disease: 10-year follow-up of the multicenter randomised controlled SYNTAX trial. Lancet 2019; 394: 1325–34

Links	https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(19)31997-X/fulltext https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03417050 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa0804626
Official title	Synergy Between PCI With TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery: SYNTAX Extended Survival
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial, 10-year analysis of mortality
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) Comparator: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
Location	85 Kliniken in Nordamerika und Europa
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-vessel disease, left main disease or LM equivalent +/- 1, 2 or 3VD De novo lesions with at least 50% stenosis Myocardial ischemia (stable, unstable, silent) <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior PCI or CABG acute MI valve disease requiring surgical therapy
Outcomes	Primary endpoint: Long-term survival status at 10 y Secondary endpoints: all-cause mortality at the maximum available follow-up duration
Follow-up	10 years
Results	Trial profile and drop-outs:

Thuijs D et al. Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass grafting in patients with three-vessel or left main coronary artery disease: 10-year follow-up of the multicenter randomised controlled SYNTAX trial. Lancet 2019; 394: 1325–34

- 1800 patients randomly assigned; PCI: n= 903; CABG: n=897 (ITT-Analyse)
 - PCI group: no reva n=6; CABG: n=11
 - CABG group: no reva n=25; PCI: n=16
- follow-up 11.2 years (IQR 7.7–12.1); in survivors: 11.9 years (11.2–12.3)
- complete 1st endpoint at 10 y: PCI n=841; CABG n=848
- loss to follow-up at 10 y: PCI n=62; CABG n=49

Baseline characteristics:

- Mean age 65.2 years (PCI), 65.0 years (CABG)
- Men 76 % (n=690, PCI), 79 % (n=708, CABG)
- SYNTAX Score: PCI 28.4 (+/-11.5); CABG 29.1 (+/-11.4)

Primary endpoint (PCI vs. CABG):

- all-cause mortality at 10 y: 27% vs. 24%, HR 1.17 (0.97; 1.41)

Secondary endpoint (PCI vs. CABG):

- all-cause mortality at maximum follow-up: 34% vs. 29%, HR 1.18 (1.00; 1.39)

Subgroup analyses:

- 10y all-cause mortality 3VD: 28% vs. 21%; HR 1.41 (1.10; 1.80)
- 10y all-cause mortality LM: 26% vs. 28%; HR 0.90 (0.68; 1.20); p for interaction=0.019
- no interaction according to diabetes status and ordered SYNTAX score tertiles

Risk of bias	Selection bias (randomization): unclear Selection bias (allocation concealment): unclear Performance bias: high Detection bias: low Attrition bias: low Reporting bias: low Sponsor: Boston Scientific Corporation Kommentar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomisierung aus SYNTAX-Studie weitergeführt • ITT-Auswertung • Sekundäre Endpunkt geändert von "cause of death" zu "all-cause mortality at the maximum available follow-up duration"
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FREEDOM (Farkouh 2019)

Farkouh ME. Long-Term Survival Following Multivessel Revascularization in Patients With Diabetes: The FREEDOM Follow-On Study. J Am Coll Cardiol 2019; 73(6):629–38.

Links	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6839829/ www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1211585 clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00086450 www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1211585
Official title	Future Revascularization Evaluation in Patients With Diabetes Mellitus: Optimal Management of Multivessel Disease (FREEDOM)
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label trial
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) Comparator: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft
Location	140 Kliniken weltweit
Selection criteria	Inclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes mellitus (Type 1 or Type 2) • multivessel CAD [critical (greater than or equal to 70%) lesions in at least 2 major epicardial vessels and in at least 2 separate coronary artery territories (LAD, LCX, RCA)] Exclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • left main stenosis (at least 50% diameter stenosis) • heart failure NYHA III/IV • prior CABG, prior valve surgery • PCI <6 month, in-stent restenosis of a target vessel • stroke <6 month • prior history of significant bleeding • acute MI

Farkouh ME. Long-Term Survival Following Multivessel Revascularization in Patients With Diabetes: The FREEDOM Follow-On Study. J Am Coll Cardiol 2019; 73(6):629–38.

Outcomes	Primary endpoints (FREEDOM): composite all-cause mortality, non-fatal MI, stroke (at 5 y) Secondary endpoints: major MACCE rates (death, MI, stroke, repeat revascularization; at 1 y); all-cause mortality (at 5 y); rates of individual MACCE endpoints (at 30 days)
Follow-up	8 years (extended follow-up)
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs (FREEDOM, whole cohort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1900 pt randomized; PCI n=953; CABG n= 947 (ITT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCI group: no reva n=9 (died, withdrew, no reva); CABG: n=3 CABG group: no reva n=36; PCI: n=18 extended survival analysis: n=2 (PCI) vs. n=5 (CABG) death status not known <p>Baseline characteristics (FREEDOM, whole cohort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age 63.2 years (PCI), 63.1 years (CABG) Men 73.2% (n=698, PCI), 69.5% (n=658, CABG) LVEF <40%: 3.3% (PCI), 1.7% (CABG) SYNTAX Score mean 26.2 ± 8.4 (PCI), 26.1 ± 8.8 (CABG) <p>Primary endpoint: all-cause mortality (ITT, whole cohort) PCI vs. CABG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24.3% (159) vs. 18.3% (112), HR 1.36 (1.07 to 1.74); p = 0.01
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): low</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): unclear</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: low</p> <p>Attrition bias: low</p> <p>Reporting bias: unclear</p> <p>Sponsor: öffentlich, Johnson & Johnson Company, Boston Scientific, Eli Lilly, Sanofi, Bristol-Myers Squibb</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primärer Endpunkt geändert, da Daten zu ursprünglich geplantem Endpunkt (Komposit aus der FREEDOM-Studie) nicht erhältlich; neuer Endpunkt (nur all-cause-mortality), Analyse sowohl mit der gesamten als auch mit Follow-on-Kohorte -> Analyse der Gesamtkohorte für Mortalität = ITT andere Endpunkte nicht extrahiert, da keine Randomisierung mehr gewährleistet (non ITT); zudem abweichende Baseline-Charakteristika

MASS II (Brandao 2017)

Brandao SM. Utility and quality-adjusted life-years in coronary artery disease: Five-year follow-up of the MASS II trial. Medicine (Baltimore) 2017; 96(50):e9113.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5815720/?report=classic http://www.isrctn.com/ISRCTN66068876 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109704004231 https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/circulationaha.106.625475
Official title	The medicine, angioplasty, or surgery study: a randomized controlled clinical trial of three therapeutic strategies for multi-vessel coronary artery disease
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label trial
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)</p> <p>Comparator 1: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</p> <p>Comparator 2: optimal medical therapy (OMT)</p>
Location	1 Klinik in Brasilien
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable angina LVEF >40% 2VD or 3VD <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable angina or acute MI requiring emergency revascularization history of PCI or CABG LM stenosis $\geq 50\%$
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoints: Non-fatal MI, Cardiac death, Refractory angina requiring revascularization</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: Quality of life (SF-36), Cost comparison, Cerebro-Vascular Accident</p> <p>This analysis: Utility, Quality-of-life-years (QALY)</p>
Follow-up	5y
Results	Trial profile and drop-outs:

Brandao SM. Utility and quality-adjusted life-years in coronary artery disease: Five-year follow-up of the MASS II trial. Medicine (Baltimore) 2017; 96(50):e9113.

- 610 pt randomized; PCI n=205; CABG n= 203; OMT n=203 (ITT)
 - PCI group: no reva n=2 ; CABG: n=5
 - CABG group: no reva n=4; PCI: n=0
 - OMT group: CABG: n=7

Baseline characteristics:

- Median age: 60 y (PCI), 59 y (CABG), 60 y OMT
- Men 67,5% (n=131, PCI), 72,9% (n=137, CABG); 69% (n=166, OMT)
- CCS angina class: vorwiegend II/III
- 3VD: 94 (48.5%, PCI), 108 (57.4%, CABG), 115 (58.4%, OMT)
-

Cardiac events at 5 y (HR nicht berichtet):

- Mortality: PCI 16,6%, CABG 18,2%, OMT 19,7%
- Unstable angina: 19 (9.8%, PCI), 10 (5.3% CABG), 7 (3.6% OMT)
- MI: 34 (17.5%, PCI), 20 (10.6%, CABG), 34 (17.3% OMT)
- PCI additional: 51 (26.2%, PCI), 6 (3.2%, CABG), 24 (12.2%, OMT)
- CABG additional: 20 (10.3%, PCI), 2 (1.1%, CABG), 38 (19.3%, OMT)

SF-36:

- median utility improved significantly for PCI and CABG groups
- difference between PCI and OMT statistically significant

QALY cumulative:

- PCI 3.802 (3.668–3.936); CABG 3.764 (3.638-3.890); OMT 3.540 (3.399–3.681)

QALY median:

- PCI vs. OMT 0.262 (0.068–0.456)
- CABG vs. OMT 0.224 (0.036–0.413)
- CABG vs. PCI -0.038 (-0.221 to -0.146)

Risk of bias	Selection bias (randomization): Selection bias (allocation concealment): Performance bias: Detection bias: Attrition bias: Reporting bias: Sponsor: öffentlich Kommentar:	unclear unclear high unclear low low
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LE MANS 10y (Buszman 2016)
Buszman PE. Left Main Stenting in Comparison With Surgical Revascularization: 10-Year Outcomes of the (Left Main Coronary Artery Stenting) LE MANS Trial. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2016; 9(4):318–27.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26892080 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1936879815017628 https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00375063 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S073510970703608X
Official title	Prospective Randomized Study of Unprotected Left Main Stenting Versus Bypass Surgery
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label trial
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) Comparator: CABG
Location	5 Kliniken in den USA und Polen
Selection criteria	Inclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant LM stenosis (>50%) • target vessel reference diameter 2.5mm Exclusion criteria:

Buszman PE. Left Main Stenting in Comparison With Surgical Revascularization: 10-Year Outcomes of the (Left Main Coronary Artery Stenting) LE MANS Trial. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2016; 9(4):318–27.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of diffuse, significant (>++) calcifications in LM • LVEF < 35% • history of bleeding diathesis or coagulopathy • previous PCI or CABG • acute MI < 48 hours, cardiogenic shock. • Bail-out stenting of dissected LM during complicated PCI • stroke or transient ischemic neurological attack (TIA) < 3 months • chronic renal insufficiency
Outcomes	<p>LE MANS: Primary endpoints: LV function, exercise tolerance (ECG treadmill) angina severity CCS classification 12 months after intervention</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: 30 day MAE, 30 day MACE, survival and freedom from MACE 1y, target vessel failure 1y</p> <p>This analysis: all-cause mortality, MACCE</p>
Follow-up	LE MANS 1y; this analysis: 10 y
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105 patients randomly assigned; PCI n=52, CABG n=53 • Loss to follow up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ mortality at 10y: data complete (n=105) ◦ MACCE at 10 y [incl. phone check-up only]: PCI n=45; CABG n=48 (meets n<100 exclusion criterium) <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean age 60,6 years (PCI), 61,3 years (CABG) • Men 60 PCI, 73 CABG • No. of diseased vessels: PCI 1.7 ± 0.93, CABG 2.08 ± 0.83 • Syntax score: PCI 25.2 ± 8.7; CABG 24.7 ± 6.8 <p>Primary endpoint at 10y:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all-cause-mortality: 21,6% vs. 30,2% HR 1,55 (0,71 to 3,39) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MACCE (n<100): 52,2% vs. 62,5% HR 1,57 (0,90 to 2,73) <p>Secondary endpoints at 10y (n<100):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MI: 8,7% vs. 10,4% HR 1,14 (0,30 to 4,25) ◦ Stroke: 4,3% vs. 6,3% HR 1,34 (0,61 to 2,95) ◦ Repeated revs: 26,1% vs. 31,3% HR 2,85 (HR 0,40 to 20,4)
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): unclear</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): unclear</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: low</p> <p>Attrition bias: for mortality low, for MACCE high</p> <p>Reporting bias: low</p> <p>Sponsor: öffentlich</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patientencharakteristika ausbalanciert, in CABG-Gruppe mehr 3VD (60% vs. 75%) • low statistical power (local bioethical committee disapproved the larger sample size), especially for components of MACCE (n<100) • PCI: first-generation DES and BMS were used only • CABG: left internal mammary artery was used only in 73% of patients

Blazek 2015
Blazek S. Comparison of sirolimus-eluting stenting with minimally invasive bypass surgery for stenosis of the left anterior descending coronary artery: 7-year follow-up of a randomized trial. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2015; 8(1 Pt A):30–8.

Links	www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S193687981401526X https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00299429 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S073510970901119X
Official title	Randomised Comparison of Minimally Invasive Direct Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting and Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Drug-eluting Stents in Patients With Proximal Stenosis of the Left Anterior Descending Coronary Artery
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial

Blazek S. Comparison of sirolimus-eluting stenting with minimally invasive bypass surgery for stenosis of the left anterior descending coronary artery: 7-year follow-up of a randomized trial. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2015; 8(1 Pt A):30–8.

Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + dual antiplatelet medication for at least 12 months Comparator: minimally invasive direct coronary artery bypass grafting (MID CABG) + Antiplatelet therapy consisted of aspirin 100 mg/day indefinitely
Location	1 Klinik in Deutschland
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-vessel disease of the proximal left anterior descending coronary artery (LAD) with a stenosis > 50% (multivessel disease only if further coronary vessel stenoses do not require treatment) • angina pectoris (CCS 1-4) or asymptomatic if clear signs of ischemia in the segments supplied by the LAD <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left main stem stenosis • Multivessel disease (therapy required) • Diagonal/septal branch > 1.5 mm • acute MI • Total occlusion of the LAD
Outcomes	Primary endpoint: Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) --> non-inferiority of PCI to CABG Secondary endpoints: Perioperative complications (30 days); CCS-Classification (12 months), cost-effectiveness (12 months); clinical status (CCSC), quality of life (SF-36, MacNQoLQ)
Follow-up	7 y
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 patients randomly assigned to a treatment group: PCI n=65, CABG n= 65 (ITT) • 129 patients completed long-term follow-up (99,3%) • PCI group: no revascularization n=0; CABG: n=0; bare-metal stents instead of SES: n=3 • CABG group: no revascularization n=0; PCI: n=2 <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean age 66 years (PCI), 66 years (CABG) • Men 69 % (n=45, PCI), 71 % (n=46, CABG) • follow-up median 7.3 years (interquartile range: 5.7, 8.3) <p>Primary endpoint: MACE at 7 years (PCI vs CABG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 (22%) vs. 8 (12%); Difference 0.7 RR 1.47 (0.82–2.62), p=0,17 <p>Secondary endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anginal symptoms (CCSC-score): PCI: 0 (IQR: 0 to 2; 75% angina-free); MIDCAB: 0 (IQR: 0 to 1; 86% angina-free); p = 0.24 for the intergroup comparison • Quality of life (SF-36, MacNew): completed questionnaires 7 years: PCI 56 (86%); MIDCAB 55 (85%); no significant differences in domains between groups; all patients showed a significant improvement from short-term to long-term follow-up in nearly all domains, only the SF-36 physical functioning domain declined in comparison to the 12-month follow-up
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): unclear</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): low</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: unclear</p> <p>Attrition bias: low</p> <p>Reporting bias: low</p> <p>Sponsor: Universität Leipzig</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kein Protokoll verfügbar • keine Information, ob die Personen des Endpunktcommitees in die Studie eingebunden und/oder über die Gruppenzugehörigkeiten informiert waren

Anhang 3.3 RCT: PCI vs. OMT/Sham

BRAVE 75-84y (Won 2016)

Won H. Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Is More Beneficial Than Optimal Medical Therapy in Elderly Patients with Angina Pectoris. Yonsei Med J 2016; 57(2):382–7.

Links	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4740530/ https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01508663														
Official title	The Beneficial Role of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Over Optimal Medical Therapy in Elderly Patients (Age > 75 Years Old) With Coronary Artery Disease: a Randomized Controlled Study														
Design	Prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label trial														
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT) + dual antiplatelet therapy (aspirin 100 mg + clopidogrel 75 mg) for 12 months Comparator: Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT) (aspirin, statin, isosorbide nitrate, calcium-channel blocker, long-acting beta-blocker, ACE-inhibitor or ARB alone or in combination)														
Location	6 hospitals in South Korea														
Selection criteria	Inclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAD (CCS class I-III angina or Braunwald classification < IIB) ≥ 75 years diameter stenosis of at least 70% in at least one proximal epicardial coronary artery or objective evidence of myocardial ischemia Exclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCS IV angina Resting chest pain (≥ Braunwald classification IIB) ≥ 85 y refractory chronic heart failure, cardiogenic shock or LVEF <30% revascularization < 6 month Life expectancy ≤ 2 year 														
Outcomes	Primary endpoint: MACCE (cv death, non-fatal MI [excluding periprocedural MI], stroke, revascularization) -> superiority of PCI+OMT to OMT Secondary endpoints: cardiac or non-cardiac major adverse events														
Follow-up	1 year														
Results	Trial profile and drop-outs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 182 were included; drop-out: 5 177 patients were included in the final analysis: PCI n=90, OMT n= 87 (keine ITT-Analyse) Baseline characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age 78.0 years (PCI), 78.3 years (OMT) Men 51.1 % (n=46, PCI), 48.3 % (n=42, OMT) angiographic measures only reported for PCI group Primary endpoint: MACCE (PCI vs. OMT): 5.6% (5) vs. 19.5% (17) HR 0.288 (0.106–0.785), p=0.015 Secondary endpoints: death, cv death, MI, stroke: n.s. revascularization: 2.2% vs. 13.8% HR 0.157 (0.035–0.703), p=0.016														
Risk of bias	<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Selection bias (randomization):</td> <td>unclear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selection bias (allocation concealment):</td> <td>low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Performance bias:</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detection bias:</td> <td>unclear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attrition bias:</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reporting bias:</td> <td>unclear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sponsor: öffentlich</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ursprünglich sollten 1600 Patienten eingeschlossen werden ("recruitment process was prematurely terminated due to difficulty in enrolling patients due to physician or patient preference") keine ITT-Analyse (5 drop-outs nicht mit berechnet) keine Informationen zur Erhebung und Bewertung der Endpunkte Endpunkt Revaskularisation sehr anfällig für Nicht-Verblindung 	Selection bias (randomization):	unclear	Selection bias (allocation concealment):	low	Performance bias:	high	Detection bias:	unclear	Attrition bias:	high	Reporting bias:	unclear	Sponsor: öffentlich	
Selection bias (randomization):	unclear														
Selection bias (allocation concealment):	low														
Performance bias:	high														
Detection bias:	unclear														
Attrition bias:	high														
Reporting bias:	unclear														
Sponsor: öffentlich															

FAME 2 2y (DeBruyne 2014)

Bruyne B de. Fractional flow reserve-guided PCI for stable coronary artery disease. N Engl J Med 2014; 371(13):1208–17.

Links	https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1408758 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01132495 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1205361
Official title	Fractional Flow Reserve-Guided Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Plus Optimal Medical Treatment Versus Optimal Medical Treatment Alone in Patients With Stable Coronary Artery Disease
Design	Prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label trial
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT) Comparator: Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT)
Location	29 sites in USA, Canada and Europe
Selection criteria	Inclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stable angina or stabilized angina pectoris or atypical chest pain or no chest pain but documented silent ischemia • at least one stenosis is present of at least 50% in one major native epicardial coronary artery and supplying viable myocardium • FFR ≤ 0.80 Exclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM • recent MI • prior CABG • LVEF < 30% • Planned need for concomitant cardiac surgery
Outcomes	Primary endpoint: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MACE: all cause death, MI, unplanned hospitalization leading to urgent revascularization Secondary endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • components of the primary end point • cardiac death • nonurgent revascularization
Follow-up	2 years
Results	Trial profile and drop-outs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 888 patients randomly assigned to FFR-guided PCI + OMT (n=447) or OMT (n=441) (ITT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ PCI group: no pci n=12 (CABG n=4; unsuccessful PCI n=1; MT FFR>0,8 n=1; OMT n=3, balloon angioplasty n=3) ◦ OMT group: received PCI: n=2 • Follow-up at 2y: PCI 427 (95%); OMT 425 (96%) Baseline characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean age: PCI 63 y; OMT 64 y • Men: PCI 79,6%, OMT 76,6% • LVEF <50%: PCI 19,6%, OMT 13,7% • CCS class II-IV: PCI 314/447 (70%) vs. OMT 298/440 (68%)
	Primary endpoint (MACE, PCI vs. OMT, ITT-Analyse): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 (8.1%) vs. 86 (19.5%) HR 0.39 (95% CI 0.26–0.57) Secondary endpoints: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death: 6 (1.3%) vs. 8 (1.8%) HR 0.74 (0.26–2.14) • MI: 26 (5.8%) vs. 30 (6.8%) HR 0.85 (0.50–1.45) • Urgent revascularization: 18 (4.0%) vs. 72 (16.3%) HR 0.23 (0.14–0.38) • Cardiac death: 3 (0.7%) vs. 3 (0.7%) HR 0.99 (0.20–4.90) • Any F/U revascularization: 36 (8.1%) vs. 179 (40.6%) HR 0.16 (0.11–0.22) • Stroke: 7 (1.6%) vs. 4 (0.9%) HR 1.74 (0.51–5.94) • CCS class II-IV 2y: PCI 25/425 (6%) vs. OMT 51/424 (12%)
Risk of bias	Selection bias (randomization): low Selection bias (allocation concealment): low Performance bias: high Detection bias: low, QoL: high Attrition bias: low, QoL: high

Bruyne B de. Fractional flow reserve-guided PCI for stable coronary artery disease. N Engl J Med 2014; 371(13):1208–17.

<p>Reporting bias: Sponsor: Abbott Medical Devices</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enrollment prematurely stopped (highly significant difference in primary end point) QoL und Angina-Schwere (CCS) waren keine präspezifizierten Endpunkte der Studie, jedoch im Protokoll vermerkt im „schedule of observations and assessments“ 	low
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FAME 2 3y (Fearon 2017)

Fearon WF. Clinical Outcomes and Cost-Effectiveness of Fractional Flow Reserve-Guided Percutaneous Coronary Intervention in Patients With Stable Coronary Artery Disease: Three-Year Follow-Up of the FAME 2 Trial (Fractional Flow Reserve Versus Angiography for Multivessel Evaluation). Circulation 2018; 137(5):480–7.

Links	https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031907 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01132495 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1408758 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1205361
Official title	Fractional Flow Reserve-Guided Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Plus Optimal Medical Treatment Versus Optimal Medical Treatment Alone in Patients With Stable Coronary Artery Disease
Design	Prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label trial
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT)</p> <p>Comparator: Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT)</p>
Location	29 sites in USA, Canada and Europe
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria: s.o.</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: s.o.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoint: s.o.</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: s.o.</p>
Follow-up	3 years
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 888 patients randomly assigned to FFR-guided PCI + OMT (n=447) or OMT (n=441) follow-up at 3y: PCI 422 (94%); OMT 413 (94%) patients with EQ-5D data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at baseline PCI 439 (98%); OMT 432 (98%) at 2y PCI 378 (85%); OMT 383 (87%) at 3y PCI 20 (5%), OMT 19 (4%) <p>Baseline characteristics: s.o.</p> <p>Primary endpoint (MACE, PCI vs. OMT, ITT-Analyse):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 (10.1%) vs. 97 (22.0%) HR 2,36 (1,66; 3,36) <p>Secondary endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death: 12 (2.7%) vs. 16 (3.6%) (HR nicht berichtet) MI: 28 (6.3%) vs. 34 (7.7%) (HR nicht berichtet) Urgent revascularization: 19 (4.3%) vs. 76 (17.2%) HR 4,39 (2,65; 7,25) Cardiac death: 5 (1.1%) vs. 5 (1.1%) (HR nicht berichtet) Any F/U revascularization: 46 (10.3%) vs. 195 (44.2%) (HR nicht berichtet) Stroke: 10 (2.2%) vs. 6 (1.4%) (HR nicht berichtet) CCS class II-IV 3y: PCI 5%, OMT 10% EQ-5D index: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline PCI 0,82; OMT 0,85 (sig. in-between group difference) 1month PCI 0,87; OMT 0,85 (sig. in-between group difference) 1y PCI 0,86; OMT 0,85 2y PCI 0,86; OMT 0,85
Risk of bias	<p>s.o.</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QoL im Protokoll nicht präspezifiziert als Endpunkt, aber für Assessment festgelegt QoL-Daten: fast vollständiges drop-out nach 3y, daher nicht erhoben

FAME 2 5y (Xaplanteris 2018)

Xaplanteris P. Five-Year Outcomes with PCI Guided by Fractional Flow Reserve. N Engl J Med 2018; 379(3):250–9.

Links	https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1803538 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01132495 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1408758 https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1205361 https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.031907
Official title	Fractional Flow Reserve-Guided Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Plus Optimal Medical Treatment Versus Optimal Medical Treatment Alone in Patients With Stable Coronary Artery Disease
Design	Prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label trial
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT) Comparator: Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT)
Location	29 sites in USA, Canada and Europe
Selection criteria	Inclusion criteria: s.o. Exclusion criteria: s.o.
Outcomes	Primary endpoint: s.o. Secondary endpoints: s.o.
Follow-up	5 years
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 888 patients randomly assigned to FFR-guided PCI + OMT (n=447) or OMT (n=441) median follow-up: PCI 60.5 months (IQR 59.8 to 61.7); OMT 60.5 months (59.8 to 61.7) follow-up at 5y: PCI 417 (93%) (395 alive); OMT 406 (92%) (389 alive) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> complete data: PCI 371 (83%), OMT 362 (82%) <p>Baseline characteristics: s.o.</p> <p>Primary endpoint (MACE, PCI vs. OMT, ITT-Analyse):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62 (13.9%) vs. 119 (27.0%) HR 0.46 (0.34–0.63) <p>Secondary endpoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death: 23 (5.1%) vs. 23 (5.2%) HR 0.98 (0.55–1.75) MI: 36 (8.1%) vs. 53 (12.0%) HR 0.66 (0.43–1.00) Urgent revascularization: 28 (6.3%) vs. 93 (21.1%) HR 0.27 (0.18–0.41) Cardiac death: 11 (2.5%) vs. 7 (1.6%) HR 1.54 (0.60–3.98) Any F/U revascularization: 60 (13.4%) vs. 225 (51.0%) HR 0.19 (0.14–0.26) Stroke: 12 (2.7%) vs. 7 (1.6%) HR 1.69 (0.67–4.31) CCS class II-IV 5y: PCI 26/352 (7%), OMT 35/343 (10%)
Risk of bias	s.o. Kommentar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sponsor beendete Studie nach 3 y; 9 Kliniken nahmen daher am 5y follow up nicht teil, dennoch liegen von dort bei >80% der Patienten Follow-up-Daten vor „complete information“ für 83% bzw. 82%; es ist unklar, bei welchen Endpunkten Daten fehlen und wie sich dies auf den primären Komposit-Endpunkt auswirkt QoL-Daten: fast vollständiges drop-out nach 3y, daher nicht erhoben

EUROCTO (Werner 2018)

Werner GS. A randomized multicentre trial to compare revascularization with optimal medical therapy for the treatment of chronic total coronary occlusions. Eur Heart J 2018; 39(26):2484–93.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29722796 https://academic.oup.com/euroheart/article/39/26/2484/4990878 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01760083
Official title	A Randomized Multicentre Trial to Evaluate the Utilization of Revascularization or Optimal Medical Therapy for the Treatment of Chronic Total Coronary Occlusions
Design	Prospective, randomized, open-label non-inferiority trial
Intervention	Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + optimal medical therapy (OMT) + 12 month dual anti-platelet therapy
	Comparator: OMT PCI if symptoms of angina persist despite OMT (min 2 anti-anginal agents or the maximum tolerated anti-anginal therapy)

Werner GS. A randomized multicentre trial to compare revascularization with optimal medical therapy for the treatment of chronic total coronary occlusions. Eur Heart J 2018; 39(26):2484–93.

Location	19 Kliniken in Europa
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic Total Coronary Occlusion (CTO) in native coronary artery • Stable angina, or myocardial ischaemia in a territory supplied by CTO, and viability in akinetic myocardium • CTO located in segments 1-3 (RCA), 6-7 (LAD), 11-12 (LCx) • target artery $\geq 2.5\text{mm}$ <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMI or NSTEMI <1 month • Significant untreated coronary stenosis in a territory other than CTO
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoints: Quality of Life Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ), MACCE</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: components of MACCE, Procedural complications</p>
Follow-up	12 month (Quality of life); 36 month (MACCE)
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 448 patients 2:1 randomly assigned • analysis: n=396 (non ITT); PCI n=259, OMT n=137 • PCI group: no reva n=5; failure n=34 (of these CABG n=1) • OMT group: clinically indicated PCI: n=10 <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean age 65.2 years (PCI), 64.7 years (OMT) • Men 83% (n=215, PCI), 86 % (n=118, OMT) • previous CABG: 13,1% (PCI) vs. 7,3% (OMT) • previous PCI unrelated to study: 56,0 % (PCI) vs. 51,8% (OMT) • Target vessel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2VD: 24,3% vs. 37,2% ◦ 3VD: 25,5% vs. 17,5% <p>Primary endpoints PCI vs. OMT: SAQ, Follow-up after correction for baseline [n] (Auswahl):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angina frequency: 92.0 (89.3–94.8) [230] vs. 86.8 (83.1–90.5) [125] p=0.003 • Physical limitation: 81.1 (77.6–100) [205] vs. 75.9 (71.3–80.5) [119] p=0.022 • Quality of life: 77.1 (73.3–80.9) [225] vs. 70.5 (65.4–75.6) [123] p=0.007 • Anginal stability: 57.8 (54.4–61.2) [228] vs. 55.9 (51.2–60.5) [122] p=0.38 <p>MACCE at 12 month (PCI vs. OMT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,2% (13) vs. 6,7% (9) vs. p=0.55 <p>Secondary endpoints: nicht berechnet (keine/zu wenige Events) bzw. nicht signifikant</p>
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): low</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): low</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: MACCE: low; SAQ: high</p> <p>Attrition bias: high</p> <p>Reporting bias: low</p> <p>Sponsor: Euro CTO Club, NHS Research and Development, Biosensors International, Asahi Intecc Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keine ITT-Analyse, sondern Per-protocol-Analyse (MACCE); in SAQ-Analyse nur Patienten mit vorhandenem Fragebogen ausgewertet • Patientencharakteristika bzgl. Ischämie nicht gut ausbalanciert zwischen Gruppen: mehr 3VD und weniger 2VD in PCI-Gruppe; fast doppelt so viele Patienten mit vorausgegangener CABG in PCI-Gruppe • ursprünglich Einschluss von 600 Patienten geplant; wurde in durch Finanzierung vorgegebenem Zeitraum nicht erreicht • MACCE-Analyse eigentlich für 36 Monate Nachbeobachtung geplant: Auswertung liegt (bisher?) nur für 12 Monate vor

ORBITA (AI-Lamee 2018)

AI-Lamee, Rasha; Thompson, David; Dehbi, Hakim-Moulay; Sen, Sayan; Tang, Kare; Davies, John et al. (2018): Percutaneous coronary intervention in stable angina (ORBITA). A double-blind, randomised controlled trial. In: Lancet 391 (10115), S. 31–40. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32714-9.

Links	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673617327149?via%3Dhub https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02062593 https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.118.033801
Official title	Defining a Gold Standard for Ischaemia: Effects of Interventional Revascularisation Versus Optimum Medical Therapy on Exercise Capacity in Patients With Stable Coronary Artery Disease
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prospective randomised double-blinded trial run-in-phase: 6-week medical optimisation phase (guideline directed antianginal therapy) before randomisation
Intervention	<p>Intervention: percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) + optimal medical therapy (OMT)</p> <p>Comparator: sham procedure + OMT</p>
Location	5 hospitals UK
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable angina at least 1 lesion with angiographic stenosis $\geq 70\%$ in a single vessel <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACS previous CABG left main stem disease heavily calcified or tortuous vessels/chronic total occlusion in target vessel angiographic stenosis $\geq 50\%$ in non-target vessel life expectancy <2yr
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoint: Exercise time on treadmill at 6 weeks</p> <p>Secondary endpoints: change in peak VO₂; change in exercise time to 1 mm ST segment depression; angina severity (CCS class); physical limitation, angina stability, angina frequency (Seattle Angina Questionnaire); quality of life (EQ-5D-5L); Duke Treadmill score, change in dobutamine stress echocardiography wall motion score index</p>
Follow-up	6 weeks
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 patients run-in-phase; 30 left study: 17 symptom regression with antianginal therapy; 5 medication side-effects; 8 clinical reasons 200 patients randomly assigned to a treatment group: PCI n=105, sham n= 95 (ITT) PCI group: no PCI n=1 sham group: no sham: n=0; PCI (because of procedural complications) n=4; withdrawn consent after sham intervention n=4 <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61% (PCI); 57% (sham); CCS class III: 37% (PCI); 40% (sham) FFR 0.69 (PCI); 0.69 (sham) Mean age 65.9 years (PCI), 66.1 years (sham) Men 70 % (n=74, PCI), 76 % (n=72, sham) previous PCI: 10% (PCI); 16% (sham) CCS angina grade [Baseline, before run-in-phase] (PCI; sham): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I: 2 (2%); 3 (3%) II: 64 (61%); 54 (57%) III: 39 (37%); 38 (40%) CCS angina grade [Pre-randomisation] (PCI; sham) (from appendix, table A7): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: 9 (9%); 13 (14%) I: 15 (14%); 10 (11%) II: 56 (53%); 41 (43%) III: 25 (24%); 31 (33%) IV: 0 (0%); 0 (0%) <p>Primary endpoint: Exercise time on treadmill at 6 weeks (PCI vs sham):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increment (pre-randomisation to follow-up): PCI 28.4 (11.6 to 45.1) vs. 11.8 (-7.8 to 31.3); Difference in increment between groups 16.6 (-8.9 to 42.0); p=0,2 <p>Secondary endpoints: all n.s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QoL (EQ-5D-5L) Increment (pre-randomisation to follow-up): PCI 0.03 (0.14; 0.00 to 0.06); Sham 0.03 (0.17; 0.00 to 0.07); Difference in increment between groups 0.00 (-0.04 to 0.04); p=0.994
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): low</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): low</p>

Al-Lamee, Rasha; Thompson, David; Dehbi, Hakim-Moulay; Sen, Sayan; Tang, Kare; Davies, John et al. (2018): Percutaneous coronary intervention in stable angina (ORBITA). A double-blind, randomised controlled trial. In: Lancet 391 (10115), S. 31–40. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32714-9.

Performance bias:	low
Detection bias:	low
Attrition bias:	unclear
Reporting bias:	low
Sponsor: Philips Volcano + öffentlich	
Kommentar:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • große Anstrengungen für Verblindung unternommen • Ein Viertel der Patienten war vor Randomisierung nahezu symptomfrei (CCS 0/CCS I). Bei diesen bestand somit keine Indikation für eine PCI aus symptomatischen Gründen. • Drop-out war unterschiedlich; deutlich höher in Sham-Gruppe (1% vs. 8%). 4 Patienten im Sham-Arm erhielten eine PCI aufgrund einer Koronardissektion. 	

Anhang 3.4 RCT: CABG vs. OMT

STICH 10y (Velazques 2016)

Velazquez EJ. Coronary-Artery Bypass Surgery in Patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. N Engl J Med 2016; 374(16):1511–20.

Links	https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMoa1602001 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00023595 https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1100356 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109710019613 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022522307013918
Official title	Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH)
Design	Prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label trial
Intervention	<p>Intervention: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and/or surgical ventricular reconstruction + Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT)</p> <p>Comparator: Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT)</p>
Location	99 Kliniken in 22 Ländern
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LVEF <35% <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mitral stenosis or need for aortic valve surgery • cardiogenic shock • plan for PCI • acute MI <3 month • history of >1 CABG • OMT: Absence of left main CAD (intraluminal stenosis of 50% or greater) • OMT: Absence of CCS III angina or greater (angina markedly limiting ordinary activity)
Outcomes	Primary endpoints: all-cause mortality at 5 y and at 10 y; composite all-cause mortality or cv hospitalization at 5 y (time to first event analysis, recurrent event analysis)
Follow-up	10 y
Results	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1212 patient randomized; CABG n=610; OMT n= 602 (ITT) • Median follow-up: CABG 9.9 y, OMT 9.8 y • Drop outs: CABG n=13 (2%); OMT n= 12 (2%) <p>Baseline characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median age CABG 60, OMT 59 • Men CABG 88%, OMT 88% • 36% vs. 37% no angina; CCS class I 16% vs. 15%, CCS class II 43% vs. 43% • NYHA vorwiegend II/III <p>Primary endpoint (CABG vs. OMT, ITT-Analyse):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all-cause death: 359 (58,9%) vs. 398 (66,1%) HR 0,84 (0,73 to 0,97) <p>Secondary endpoints (CABG vs. OMT, ITT-Analyse):</p>

Velazquez EJ. Coronary-Artery Bypass Surgery in Patients with Ischemic Cardiomyopathy. N Engl J Med 2016; 374(16):1511–20.

- CV death: 247 (40,5%) vs. 297 (49,3%) HR 0,79 (0,66 vs. 0,93)
- Death or cv hospitalization: 467 (76,6%) vs. 524 (87,0%) HR 0,72 (0,64 to 0,82)
- Sudden/arrhythmia death: 116 (19%) vs. 154 (26%)
- MI: 37 (6,1%) vs. 55 (9,1%)
- Stroke: 47 (7,7%) vs. 41 (6,8%)

Risk of bias	Selection bias (randomization): low Selection bias (allocation concealment): low Performance bias: high Detection bias: low Attrition bias: low Reporting bias: low Sponsor: öffentlich
	Kommentar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Einschlusskriterien nachträglich geändert: NYHA II -> "symptomatic" HF; sample size 2000 -> 1500 (power 89% -> 85%) "Adaptation to actual enrollment"

STICH 10y Hospitalizations (Howlett 2019)

Howlett JG et al. CABG Improves Outcomes in Patients With Ischemic Cardiomyopathy: 10-Year Follow-Up of the STICH Trial. JACC Heart Fail. 2019 Oct;7(10):878-887

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31521682 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00023595 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3638867/ https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4938005/
Official title	Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH)
Design	Prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label trial
Intervention	Intervention: coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and/or surgical ventricular reconstruction + Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT) Comparator: Optimal Medical Therapy (OMT)
Location	99 Kliniken in 22 Ländern
Selection criteria	Inclusion criteria: s.o. Exclusion criteria: s.o.
Outcomes	Primary endpoints (STICH): all-cause mortality at 5 y and at 10 y; composite all-cause mortality or cv hospitalization at 5 y (time to first event analysis, recurrent event analysis) Primary endpoints (this analysis): recurrent and total hospitalization (post-discharge) at 10 y
Follow-up	10 y
Results	Trial profile and drop-outs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1212 patient randomized; CABG n=610; OMT n= 602 (ITT) • Median follow-up: 6.2 (2.6, 9.1) vs. 7.3 (3.2, 9.4) Baseline characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean age 59.7 years • Men 87.8% Total hospitalization analysis (CABG vs. OMT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all-cause rehospitalizations: 1,199 vs. 1,350, adj. HR 0.78 (0.65; 0.94) • cv rehospitalizations: 744 vs. 968, adj. HR 0.66 (0.55; 0.81) • heart failure rehospitalizations: 395 vs. 512, adj. HR 0.68 (0.52; 0.89) Time to first event analysis (CABG vs. OMT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-cause hospitalization: 57.2% vs. 63.6%, adj. HR 0.85 (0.74; 0.98) • Cardiovascular hospitalization: 45.2% vs. 56.8%, adj. HR 0.71 (0.60; 0.83) • Heart failure hospitalization: 25.6% vs. 33.4%, adj. HR 0.71 (0.57; 0.89)
Risk of bias	s.o. Kommentar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • differenzierte Post-hoc-Analyse; nur all-cause hospitalizations waren präspezifiziert (sekundärer Endpunkt in STICH)

Anhang 3.5 ISCHEMIA (Maron 2020)

ISCHEMIA	
Links	https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01471522 https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32227755/ https://www.ischemiatrial.org/
Official title	International Study of Comparative Health Effectiveness With Medical and Invasive Approaches (ISCHEMIA)
Design	Prospective, randomized, multi-center, open-label trial
Intervention	<p>Intervention: Early invasive strategy (INV): cardiac catheterization followed by revascularization (PCI or CABG) plus optimal medical therapy (OMT)</p> <p>Comparator: Conservative strategy (CON)</p> <p>Optimal medical therapy (OMT); revascularization reserved for patients with ACS, ischemic HF, resuscitated cardiac arrest or refractory symptoms</p>
Location	320 hospitals in 37 nations in North America, South America, Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa
Selection criteria	<p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moderate or severe ischemia on a qualifying stress test • $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in a major epicardial vessel • $\geq 70\%$ stenosis in a proximal or mid vessel <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LVEF $<35\%$; NYHA III/IV • left main stenosis $\geq 50\%$ • no obstructive CAD ($<50\%$ stenosis in all major epicardial vessels) <12 month • unacceptable level of angina despite maximal medical therapy • ACS <2 month • PCI/CABG <12 month • eGFR <30 mL/min or dialysis • ...
Outcomes	<p>Primary endpoint: MACCE (cv death, MI, resuscitated cardiac arrest, hospitalization for unstable angina or HF)</p> <p>Major secondary endpoints: time to cv death; quality of life (Seattle Angina Questionnaire)</p> <p>Other endpoints: all-cause death, components of primary endpoint</p>
Follow-up	3.5 years
Results (aus Kongress-Materialien)	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • follow-up: 3.2 years (2.2 to 4.3) • 5179 p. randomly assigned to a treatment group: INV n=2588, CON n= 2591 (ITT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ INV group: 95,6% angiography, 79,4% revascularization ◦ CON group: 25,7% angiography, revascularization 21% <p>Baseline characteristics: no between group differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean age 64 years (INV), 64 years (CON) • Men 77% (INV), 78 % (CON) • LVEF 60% (INV), 60% (CON) • Vessels $\geq 50\%$ stenosis by CCTA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 0: 0.1% (4/2986) ◦ 1VD: 23.3% (697/2986) ◦ 2VD: 31.4% (938/2986) ◦ 3VD: 45.1% (1347/2986) • Left main: 1.0% (40/3845) <p>Primary endpoint: cv death, MI, resuscitated cardiac arrest, hospitalization for unstable angina or HF (INV vs CON):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,3% (318) vs. 13,6% (352), HR 0,93 (0,80 to 1,08) • 5y: 16,4% vs. 18,2%, Diff. -1,8% (-4,7 to 1,0) • 5y (using 2ndary MI definition): 21,2% (446) vs. 19% (369), Diff. 2,2% (-0,7 to 2,5) <p>Secondary endpoints (vgl. Suppl., S10):</p>

ISCHEMIA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cv death: 5,2% (92) vs. 6,5>% (111); HR 0,87 (0,66 to 1,15) All-cause death: 5,6% (145) vs. 5,6% (144) HR 1,05 (0,83 to 1,32) MI: 8,1% (210) vs. 9,0% (233), HR n.b. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedural MI 5y: 2,8% vs. 1,1%; Diff. 1,7% (0,9 to 2,5) Procedural MI 5y 2ndary def.: 8,4% vs. 2,0%; Diff. 6,4% (5,2 to 7,7) Non-procedural MI 5y: 7,1% vs. 10,0%; Diff. -2,9% (-5,0 to -0,8) Non-procedural MI 5y 2ndary def.: 7,3% vs. 10,2%; Diff. -2,9% (-5,0 to -0,8) Hospitalization for HF: 2,8% (51) vs. 1,6% (25); HR 2,23 (1,38 to 3,61) Stroke: 2,3% (45) vs. 2,4% (38); Diff. -0,1% (-1,3 to 1,0) Subgroup analyses: keine sig. Unterschiede (z. B. CAD severity 1VD/2VD/3VD, LAD stenosis ≥50%, angina frequency, ischemia degree, Diabetes) <p>Quality of life (SAQ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nur verbal berichtet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with baseline angina (daily/weekly or monthly): significant,durable improvements in angina control and quality of life with INV without baseline angina: minimal symptom or quality of life benefits with INV
Risk of bias	<p>Selection bias (randomization): low</p> <p>Selection bias (allocation concealment): low</p> <p>Performance bias: high</p> <p>Detection bias: low</p> <p>Attrition bias: low</p> <p>Reporting bias: high</p> <p>Sponsor: diverse (Bereitstellung von Devices, Medikamenten); finanziell: Arbor Pharmaceuticals; AstraZeneca</p> <p>Kommentar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rekrutierungsziel ursprünglich n=8000 (power statt 90% --> 80%) Follow-up ursprünglich geplant: 4 y; auf 3,5 gekürzt ("to achieve objectives within timelines") Primärer Endpunkt geändert: Time to first occurrence of cv death or nonfatal MI --> Composite of cv death, MI, resuscitated cardiac arrest, hospitalization for unstable angina or HF Definition Ischämie geändert: 10% ->5% (Stresstest bei geringer Belastung ≤ 7 METS + Bildgebung) oder EKG-Veränderung in Belastungstest ohne Bildgebung 2 Definitionen für nicht-prozeduale MI verwendet; 2. umfasst zusätzlich MI mit unklarer klinischer Relevanz; Komposit-Endpunkte mit verschiedenen Daten berechnet (vgl. Suppl. Table S10, S11) Lebensqualität: Fragebogen geändert -> SAQ-7 Reva und Quality of life anfällig für Verzerrung bei fehlender Verblindung mehr als ein Drittel der Patienten ohne Angina-Symptome

ISCHEMIA – Health status outcomes

Links	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32227753/
Outcomes	Major 2ndary endpoints: health status: angina-related symptoms, function, quality of life (SAQ)
Follow-up	months 1.5, 3, and 6, and every 6 months thereafter (until 48 month)
Results (aus Kongress-Materialien)	<p>Trial profile and drop-outs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5179 p. randomly assigned to a treatment group: INV n=2588, CON n= 2591 (ITT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 481 excluded (improper from completion): 242 (INV), 239 (CON) Eligible for QoL-analysis: 4698 (90,7%): 2346 (INV), 2352 ((CON)) Drop-out (no baseline- or no follow-up assessment): 81 (1,7%): 51/2,2% (INV), 30/1,3% (CON) <p>Baseline characteristics: s.o., no between group differences</p> <p>SAQ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary Score 73.4 (INV) vs. 74.8 (CON) Quality of Life Score 60.9 (INV) vs. 62.7 (CON) Angina Frequency Score 80.8 (INV) vs. 82.1(CON) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily/Weekly Angina 21.6% (INV) vs. 19.0% (CON) Several Times per Month 44.1% INV) vs. 44.5% (CON) No Angina 34.3% (INV) vs. 36.6% (CON) <p>SAQ Summary Score INV vs. CON</p>

ISCHEMIA – Health status outcomes

- SAQ summary scores increased in both treatment groups
- in not a single analysis, differences INV vs. CON exceeded the threshold for the minimal clinically significant change (10 pt, vgl. Spertus et al. JACC 1995)
- increases were (numerically) higher in INV vs. CON at 3 (Diff. 2,9 pt), 12 (Diff. 3,0 pt.), 36 month (2,3 pt), 48 month (diff. 3,3 pt) (fig. 1)
- larger differences in participants with more frequent angina at baseline (Suppl. 10)
 - daily or weekly angina: 8.5 points at 3 months; 5.3 points at 36 months
 - monthly angina: 5.5 points at 3 months; 3.1 points at 36 months
 - no angina at baseline: 0.1 points at 3 months; 1.2 points at 36 months

Probability of being Angina-free (Fig 3)

- difference larger among participants who had angina at baseline at each timepoint
- difference minimal among asymptomatic participants

Risk of bias

- s.o.
- Power für QoL-Analysen insgesamt etwas geringer, da 9% weniger Patienten eingeschlossen
- SAQ: minimal clinically-significant change in each scale: 10 pts (Spertus et al. JACC 1995)

CKD-Substudie

Referenz	Abstract	URL
Bangalore S et al. Management of Coronary Disease in Patients With Advanced Kidney Disease. N Engl J Med 2020 Mar 30 [Online ahead of print. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1915925]	<p>Background: Clinical trials that have assessed the effect of revascularization in patients with stable coronary disease have routinely excluded those with advanced chronic kidney disease.</p> <p>Methods: We randomly assigned 777 patients with advanced kidney disease and moderate or severe ischemia on stress testing to be treated with an initial invasive strategy consisting of coronary angiography and revascularization (if appropriate) added to medical therapy or an initial conservative strategy consisting of medical therapy alone and angiography reserved for those in whom medical therapy had failed. The primary outcome was a composite of death or nonfatal myocardial infarction. A key secondary outcome was a composite of death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, or hospitalization for unstable angina, heart failure, or resuscitated cardiac arrest.</p> <p>Results: At a median follow-up of 2.2 years, a primary outcome event had occurred in 123 patients in the invasive-strategy group and in 129 patients in the conservative-strategy group (estimated 3-year event rate, 36.4% vs. 36.7%; adjusted hazard ratio, 1.01; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.79 to 1.29; $P = 0.95$). Results for the key secondary outcome were similar (38.5% vs. 39.7%; hazard ratio, 1.01; 95% CI, 0.79 to 1.29). The invasive strategy was associated with a higher incidence of stroke than the conservative strategy (hazard ratio, 3.76; 95% CI, 1.52 to 9.32; $P = 0.004$) and with a higher incidence of death or initiation of dialysis (hazard ratio, 1.48; 95% CI, 1.04 to 2.11; $P = 0.03$).</p> <p>Conclusions: Among patients with stable coronary disease, advanced chronic kidney disease, and moderate or severe ischemia, we did not find evidence that an initial invasive strategy, as compared with an initial conservative strategy, reduced the risk of death or nonfatal myocardial infarction. (Funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and others; ISCHEMIA-CKD ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01985360.).</p>	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32227756
Spertus JA et al. Health Status After Invasive or Conservative Care in Coronary and Advanced Kidney Disease. N Engl J Med 2020 Mar 30 [Online ahead of print. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1916374]	<p>Background: In the ISCHEMIA-CKD trial, the primary analysis showed no significant difference in the risk of death or myocardial infarction with initial angiography and revascularization plus guideline-based medical therapy (invasive strategy) as compared with guideline-based medical therapy alone (conservative strategy) in participants with stable ischemic heart disease, moderate or severe ischemia, and advanced chronic kidney disease (an estimated glomerular filtration rate of <30 ml per minute per 1.73 m² or receipt of dialysis). A secondary objective of the trial was to assess angina-related health status.</p> <p>Methods: We assessed health status with the Seattle Angina Questionnaire (SAQ) before randomization and at 1.5, 3, and 6 months and every 6 months thereafter. The primary outcome of this analysis was the SAQ Summary score (ranging from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating less frequent angina and better function and quality of life). Mixed-effects cumulative probability models within a Bayesian framework were used to estimate the treatment effect with the invasive strategy.</p> <p>Results: Health status was assessed in 705 of 777 participants. Nearly half the participants (49%) had had no angina during the month before randomization. At 3 months, the estimated mean difference between the invasive-strategy group and the conservative-strategy group in the SAQ Summary score was 2.1 points (95% credible interval, -0.4 to 4.6), a result that favored the invasive strategy. The mean difference in score at 3 months was largest among participants with daily or weekly angina at baseline (10.1 points; 95% credible interval, 0.0 to 19.9), smaller among those with monthly angina at baseline (2.2 points; 95% credible interval, -2.0 to 6.2), and nearly absent among those without angina at baseline (0.6 points; 95% credible interval, -1.9 to 3.3). By 6 months, the between-group difference in the overall trial population was attenuated (0.5 points; 95% credible interval, -2.2 to 3.4).</p> <p>Conclusions: Participants with stable ischemic heart disease, moderate or severe ischemia, and advanced chronic kidney disease did not have substantial or sustained benefits with regard to angina-related health status with an initially invasive strategy as compared with a conservative strategy. (Funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; ISCHEMIA-CKD ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01985360.).</p>	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32227754

Anhang 3.6 Sekundärpublikationen von RCT

Sekundärpublikationen EXCEL

Referenz	Abstract	Fragestellung/ Kommentar	URL
Doucet S. Outcomes of left main revascularization in patients with acute coronary syndromes and stable ischemic heart disease: Analysis from the EXCEL trial. Am Heart J 2019; 214:9–17.	<p>BACKGROUND: Prompt revascularization is often required in acute coronary syndromes (ACS), whereas stable ischemic heart disease (SIHD) may allow for more measured procedural planning. Whether the acuity of presentation preferentially affects outcomes after coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) versus percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in patients with left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) is unknown. We investigated whether the acuity of presentation discriminated patients who derived a differential benefit from PCI versus CABG in the randomized Evaluation of XIENCE versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization (EXCEL) trial.</p> <p>METHODS: We used multivariable Cox models to assess the interaction between the acuity of presentation, type of revascularization and outcomes in patients with low or intermediate SYNTAX scores enrolled in EXCEL.</p> <p>RESULTS: At baseline, 1151 patients (60.7%) presented with SIHD and 746 patients (39.3%) presented with an ACS. The acuity of presentation was not associated with the primary endpoint of all-cause death, MI, or stroke at 3 years (multivariable adjusted hazard ratio [HR] 0.94; 95% CI 0.70-1.26, P=.64). The primary endpoint rate was similar in patients assigned to PCI versus CABG whether they presented with SIHD (adjusted HR 1.04; 95% CI 0.73-1.48) or with ACS (HR 0.82; 95% CI 0.54-1.26) (Pinteraction=.34).</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS: The acuity of presentation did not predict outcomes in patients with LMCAD undergoing revascularization, nor did it discriminate patients who derive greater event-free survival from PCI versus CABG.</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse impact of acuity of presentation preferentially on outcomes	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31150791
Chen S. Does an Occluded RCA Affect Prognosis in Patients Undergoing PCI or CABG for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease? Analysis From the EXCEL Trial. Euro-Intervention 2019.	<p>AIMS: The impact of an occluded right coronary artery (RCA) in patients with left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) undergoing revascularization is unknown. We compared outcomes for patients with LMCAD randomized to percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) according to the presence of an occluded RCA in the EXCEL trial.</p> <p>METHODS AND RESULTS: The EXCEL trial randomized 1905 patients with LMCAD and SYNTAX scores <=32 to PCI with everolimus-eluting stents versus CABG. Patients were categorized according to whether they had an occluded RCA at baseline, and their outcomes were examined using multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression. The primary endpoint was a composite of death, stroke, or myocardial infarction at 3 years. Among 1753 patients with a dominant RCA by core laboratory analysis, the RCA was occluded in 130 (7.4%) at baseline. PCI was attempted in 34 of 65 patients with an occluded RCA (52.3%) and was successful in 27 (79.4% of those attempted; 41.5% of all RCAs recanalized). The RCA was bypassed in 42 of 65 patients with an occluded RCA (64.6%; p=0.0008 versus PCI). The 3-year absolute and relative rates of the primary endpoint were similar between PCI and CABG, in patients with or without an occluded RCA (pinteraction=0.92).</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS: In the EXCEL trial, the presence of an occluded RCA at baseline did not confer a worse 3-year prognosis in patients undergoing revascularization for LMCAD and did not affect the relative outcomes of PCI versus CABG in this high-risk patient cohort.</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse outcomes according to the presence of an occluded right coronary artery (RCA)	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31186220

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Milojevic M. Bypass Surgery or Stenting for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease in Patients With Diabetes. J Am Coll Cardiol 2019; 73(13):1616–28.	<p>BACKGROUND: The randomized EXCEL (Evaluation of XIENCE versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization) trial reported a similar rate of the 3-year composite primary endpoint of death, myocardial infarction (MI), or stroke in patients with left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) and site-assessed low or intermediate SYNTAX scores treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). Whether these results are consistent in high-risk patients with diabetes, who have fared relatively better with CABG in most prior trials, is unknown.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES: In this pre-specified subgroup analysis from the EXCEL trial, the authors sought to examine the effect of diabetes in patients with LMCAD treated with PCI versus CABG.</p> <p>METHODS: Patients (N = 1,905) with LMCAD and site-assessed low or intermediate CAD complexity (SYNTAX scores <=32) were randomized 1:1 to PCI with everolimus-eluting stents versus CABG, stratified by the presence of diabetes. The primary endpoint was the rate of a composite of all-cause death, stroke, or MI at 3 years. Outcomes were examined in patients with (n = 554) and without (n = 1,350) diabetes. RESULTS: The 3-year composite primary endpoint was significantly higher in diabetic compared with nondiabetic patients (20.0% vs. 12.9%; p < 0.001). The rate of the 3-year primary endpoint was similar after treatment with PCI and CABG in diabetic patients (20.7% vs. 19.3%, respectively; hazard ratio: 1.03; 95% confidence interval: 0.71 to 1.50; p = 0.87) and nondiabetic patients (12.9% vs. 12.9%, respectively; hazard ratio: 0.98; 95% confidence interval: 0.73 to 1.32; p = 0.89). All-cause death at 3 years occurred in 13.6% of PCI and 9.0% of CABG patients (p = 0.046), although no significant interaction was present between diabetes status and treatment for all-cause death (p = 0.22) or other endpoints, including the 3-year primary endpoint (p = 0.82) or the major secondary endpoints of death, MI, or stroke at 30 days (p = 0.61) or death, MI, stroke, or ischemia-driven revascularization at 3 years (p = 0.65). CONCLUSIONS: In the EXCEL trial, the relative 30-day and 3-year outcomes of PCI with everolimus-eluting stents versus CABG were consistent in diabetic and nondiabetic patients with LMCAD and site-assessed low or intermediate SYNTAX scores. (Evaluation of XIENCE versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization [EXCEL]; NCT01205776).</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse CABG vs. PCI in LM Whether results are consistent in high-risk patients with diabetes	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7000000/
Thuijs DJ. Outcomes following surgical re-vascularization with single versus bilateral internal thoracic arterial grafts in patients with left main coronary artery disease undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting: Insights from the EXCEL trial†. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2019; 55(3):501–10. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30165487/	<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Observational data suggest that the use of a single internal thoracic artery (SITA) may result in inferior outcomes compared with bilateral internal thoracic artery (BITA) use for coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)—a finding not yet supported by randomized trial outcomes. However, the optimal number of internal thoracic artery grafts in patients with left main coronary artery disease has not been investigated.</p> <p>METHODS</p> <p>The EXCEL trial randomized 1905 patients with left main coronary artery disease to percutaneous coronary intervention with everolimus-eluting stents versus CABG. Among the 905 patients undergoing CABG, 688 (76.0%) received SITA and 217 (24.0%) received BITA. Differences in clinical event rates were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test. Multivariable Cox regression was used to adjust for differences in baseline covariates.</p> <p>RESULTS</p> <p>Compared to SITA, patients treated with BITA were younger (66.1 ± 9.5 vs 64.5 ± 9.3 years, P = 0.020), were less likely female (24.3% vs 14.3%, P = 0.002) and diabetic (28.8% vs 15.2%, P < 0.001), and had a lower prevalence of peripheral vessel disease (10.2% vs 5.5%, P = 0.040). The unadjusted 3-year composite primary endpoint of death, stroke or myocardial infarction (MI) occurred in 15.6% of SITA vs 11.6% of BITA patients (P = 0.17). The SITA group tended to have a higher 3-year rate of all-cause death compared with the BITA group (6.7% vs 3.3%; P = 0.070). Stroke, MI and ischaemia-driven revascularization outcomes were not significantly different between groups. After adjusting for baseline differences, neither the composite of death, stroke or MI [hazard ratio (HR) 1.12, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.71–1.78; P = 0.62] nor mortality (HR 1.36, 95% CI 0.60–3.12; P = 0.46) was significantly higher with SITA. The re-hospitalization rate after 3 years was higher in the SITA group (35.8% vs 26.0%, P = 0.008), a difference which was no</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse CABG vs. PCI in LM single internal thoracic artery (SITA) vs. bilateral internal thoracic artery (BITA) use	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30165487/

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	<p>longer present after multivariable adjustment (HR 1.27, 95% CI 0.93-1.74; P = 0.13). Sternal wound dehiscence within 30 days did not occur more often in the BITA group compared to the SITA group (1.8% vs 2.2%, P > 0.99).</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS</p> <p>In the EXCEL trial, there were no clinical differences at 3 years between SITA or BITA revascularization in patients with left main coronary artery disease.</p>		
Ben-Yehuda O. Impact of large periprocedural myocardial infarction on mortality after percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass grafting for left main disease: An analysis from the EXCEL trial. Eur Heart J 2019; 40(24):1930–41. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6809090/ .	<p>AIMS</p> <p>The prognostic implications of periprocedural myocardial infarction (PMI) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) remain controversial. We examined the 3-year rates of mortality among patients with and without PMI undergoing left main coronary artery intervention randomized to PCI with everolimus-eluting stents vs. CABG in the large-scale, multicentre, prospective, randomized EXCEL trial.</p> <p>METHODS AND RESULTS</p> <p>By protocol, PMI was defined using an identical threshold for PCI and CABG [creatinine kinase-MB (CK-MB) elevation >10× the upper reference limit (URL) within 72 h post-procedure, or >5× URL with new Q-waves, angiographic vessel occlusion, or loss of myocardium on imaging]. Cox proportional hazards modelling was performed controlling for age, sex, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, left ventricular ejection fraction, SYNTAX score, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). A total of 1858 patients were treated as assigned by randomization. Periprocedural MI occurred in 34/935 (3.6%) of patients in the PCI group and 56/923 (6.1%) of patients in the CABG group [odds ratio 0.61, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.40-0.93; P = 0.02]. Periprocedural MI was associated with SYNTAX score, COPD, cross-clamp duration and total procedure duration, and not using antegrade cardioplegia. By multivariable analysis, PMI was associated with cardiovascular death and all-cause death at 3 years [adjusted hazard ratio (HR) 2.63, 95% CI 1.19-5.81; P = 0.02 and adjusted HR 2.28, 95% CI 1.22-4.29; P = 0.01, respectively]. The effect of PMI was consistent for PCI and CABG for cardiovascular death (Pinteraction = 0.56) and all-cause death (Pinteraction = 0.59). Peak post-procedure CK-MB ≥10× URL strongly predicted mortality, whereas lesser degrees of myonecrosis were not associated with prognosis.</p> <p>CONCLUSION</p> <p>In the EXCEL trial, PMI was more common after CABG than PCI, and was strongly associated with increased 3-year mortality after controlling for potential confounders. Only extensive myonecrosis (CK-MB ≥10× URL) was prognostically important.</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG prognostic implications of periprocedural myocardial infarction (PMI)	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30919909/
Huang X. Impact of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on prognosis after percutaneous coronary intervention and bypass surgery for left main coronary artery disease: An analysis from the EXCEL trial. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2019; 55(6):1144–51. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30596978/ .	<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is often favoured over coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) surgery for revascularization in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). We studied whether COPD affected clinical outcomes according to revascularization in the Evaluation of XIENCE Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization (EXCEL) trial, in which PCI with everolimus-eluting stents was non-inferior to CABG for the treatment of patients with left main coronary artery disease and low or intermediate SYNTAX scores.</p> <p>METHODS</p> <p>Patients with a history of COPD were propensity score matched to those without COPD. Outcomes at 30 days and 3 years in both groups were compared in patients randomized to PCI versus CABG.</p> <p>RESULTS</p> <p>COPD status was available for 1901 of 1905 randomized patients (99.8%), 148 of whom had COPD (7.8%). Propensity score matching yielded 135 patients with COPD and 675 patients without COPD. Patients with COPD had higher 3-year rates of the primary composite end point of death, myocardial infarction or stroke (31.7% vs 14.5%, P < 0.0001), death (17.1% vs 7.5%, P = 0.0005) and myocardial infarction (18.3% vs 7.3%, P < 0.0001), but not stroke (3.3% vs</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse: PCI vs. CABG impact of COPD	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30596978/

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	<p>2.9%, P = 0.84). There were no statistically significant interactions in the relative risks of PCI versus CABG for the primary composite end point in patients with and without COPD at 30 days [hazard ratio (HR) 0.39, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.12-1.21 vs HR 0.55, 95% CI 0.29-1.06; Pinteraction = 0.61] or at 3 years (HR 0.85, 95% CI 0.46-1.56 vs HR 1.28, 95% CI 0.84-1.94; Pinteraction = 0.27).</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS In the EXCEL trial, COPD was independently associated with poor prognosis after left main coronary artery disease revascularization. The relative risks of PCI versus CABG at 30 days and 3 years were consistent in patients with and without COPD.</p> <p>CLINICAL TRIAL REGISTRATION NUMBER http://www.clinicaltrials.gov; NCT01205776.</p>		
Thuijs DJ. Society of Thoracic Surgeons Risk Scores Performance in Patients with Left Main Coronary Artery Disease Undergoing Revascularization in the EXCEL trial. Euro-Intervention 2019. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/31422924.	<p>AIMS: Accurate risk prediction in patients undergoing revascularization is essential. We aimed to assess the predictive performance of Society for Thoracic Surgeons (STS) risk models in patients with left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) or percutaneous coronary intervention with everolimus-eluting stents (PCI-EES). METHODS AND RESULTS: The predictive performance of STS risk models for perioperative mortality, stroke and renal failure were evaluated for their discriminative ability (C statistic) and calibration (Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit-test; chi² and p-values) among patients with LMCAD undergoing PCI-EES (n=935) and CABG (n=923) from the randomized EXCEL trial. STS risk scores, in CABG patients, showed good discrimination for 30-day mortality and average discrimination for stroke (C statistics 0.730 and 0.629 respectively) with average calibration. For PCI, STS risk scores had no discrimination for mortality (C statistic 0.507), yet good discrimination (C statistic 0.751) and calibration for stroke. The predictive performance for renal failure was good for CABG (C statistic 0.82), yet poor for PCI (C statistic 0.59). CONCLUSIONS: In selected patients with LMCAD from the EXCEL trial, STS risk models showed good predictive performance for CABG yet lacked predictive performance for PCI for perioperative mortality and renal failure. The STS stroke risk model was surprisingly more discriminating in PCI compared to CABG EXCEL patients. Improved and procedure-specific risk-prediction instruments are needed to accurately estimate adverse events after LMCAD revascularization by CABG and PCI.</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse: CABG vs. PCI in LM predictive performance of STS risk models for perioperative mortality, stroke and renal failure	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/31422924
Shlofmitz E. Left Main Coronary Artery Disease Revascularization According to the SYNTAX Score. Circ Cardiovasc Interv 2019; 12(9):e008007. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/31495220.	<p>BACKGROUND: The SYNTAX (Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Taxus and Cardiac Surgery) score (SS), a measure of anatomic coronary artery disease (CAD) extent and complexity, has proven useful in past studies to determine the absolute and relative prognosis after revascularization with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). We sought to assess contemporary outcomes after PCI and CABG in patients with left main CAD according to SS and revascularization type from a large randomized trial.</p> <p>METHODS: The EXCEL trial (Evaluation of XIENCE Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization) randomized patients with left main CAD and site-assessed SS</=32 to PCI with everolimus-eluting stents or CABG. Four-year outcomes were examined according to angiographic core laboratory-assessed SS using multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression. RESULTS: A total of 1840 patients with left main CAD randomized to PCI (n=914) versus CABG (n=926) had angiographic core laboratory SS assessment. The mean SS was 26.5+/-9.3 (range 5-74); 24.1% of patients had angiographic core laboratory-assessed SS >/=33. The 4-year rate of the primary major adverse cardiac event end point of death, stroke, or myocardial infarction was similar between PCI and CABG (18.6% versus 16.7%, respectively; P=0.40) and did not vary according to SS (Pinteraction=0.33). Rates of ischemia-driven revascularization rose with increasing SS after PCI, but not after CABG. As a result, the major secondary composite end point of major adverse cardiac or cerebrovascular events (major adverse cardiac event or ischemia-driven revascularization) occurred more frequently with PCI than CABG (28.0% versus 22.0%, P=0.01), a difference which rose progressively with increasing SS (Pinteraction=0.03).</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS: In the EXCEL trial, the 4-year primary composite major adverse cardiac event end point of death, myocardial infarction, or stroke was similar after PCI with everolimus-eluting stents and CABG and was independent of the baseline anatomic complexity and extent of CAD. In contrast, the relative and absolute hazard of major adverse</p>	EXCEL Subanalyse: PCI vs. CABG in LM outcomes according to SS and revascularization type	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/31495220

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	<p>cardiac or cerebrovascular events with PCI compared with CABG rose progressively with the SS. These data should be considered by the heart team when deciding between PCI versus CABG for revascularization in patients with left main CAD. CLINICAL TRIAL REGISTRATION: URL: https://www.clinicaltrials.gov. Unique identifier NCT01205776.</p>		
Chen S. Outcomes of patients with and without baseline lipid-lowering therapy undergoing revascularization for left main coronary artery disease: Analysis from the EXCEL trial. Coron Artery Dis 2019; 30(2):143–9. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6500000/ .	<p>OBJECTIVES There is a paucity of data on the effect of baseline lipid-lowering therapy (LLT) in patients undergoing revascularization for left main (LM) coronary artery disease (CAD). We compared outcomes for patients with LMCAD randomized to percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) according to the presence of baseline LLT in the EXCEL trial.</p> <p>PATIENTS AND METHODS The EXCEL trial randomized 1905 patients with LMCAD and SYNTAX scores up to 32 to PCI with everolimus-eluting stents versus CABG. Patients were categorized according to whether they were medically treated with LLT at baseline, and their outcomes were examined using multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression. The primary endpoint was a composite of death, stroke, or myocardial infarction at 3 years.</p> <p>RESULTS Among 1901 patients with known baseline LLT status, 1331 (70.0%) were medically treated with LLT at baseline. There were no significant differences between the PCI and CABG groups in the 3-year rates of the primary endpoint in patients with versus without baseline LLT (Pinteraction=0.62). Among patients with baseline LLT, the 3-year rate of ischemia-driven revascularization was higher after PCI compared with CABG (13.7 vs. 5.3%; adjusted hazard ratio=2.97; 95% confidence interval: 1.95-4.55; P<0.0001), in contrast to patients without baseline LLT (9.8 vs. 12.1%; adjusted hazard ratio=0.79; 95% confidence interval: 0.47-1.33; P=0.39) (Pinteraction=0.0003).</p> <p>CONCLUSION In the EXCEL trial, 3-year major adverse event rates after PCI versus CABG for LMCAD were similar and consistent in patients with and without LLT at baseline; however, revascularization during follow-up was more common after PCI compared with CABG in patients with baseline LLT, but not in those without baseline LLT.</p>	EXCEL-Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG in LM: effect of baseline lipid-lowering therapy (LLT)	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6500000/
Modolo R. Impact of non-respect of SYNTAX score II recommendation for surgery in patients with left main coronary artery disease treated by percutaneous coronary intervention: An EXCEL substudy. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2019. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6500000/	<p>OBJECTIVES: The SYNTAX score II (SSII) was developed from the SYNTAX trial to predict the 4-year all-cause mortality after left main or multivessel disease revascularization and to facilitate the decision-making process. The SSII provides the following treatment recommendations: (i) coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) (equipoise risk), (ii) CABG preferred (excessive risk for PCI) or (iii) PCI preferred (excessive risk for CABG). We sought to externally validate SSII and to investigate the impact of not abiding by the SSII recommendations in the randomized EXCEL trial of PCI versus CABG for left main disease.</p> <p>METHODS: The calibration plot of predicted versus observed 4-year mortality was constructed from individual values of SSII in EXCEL. To assess overestimation versus underestimation of predicted mortality risk, an optimal fit regression line with slope and intercept was determined. Prospective treatment recommendations based on SSII were compared with actual treatments and all-cause mortality at 4 years.</p> <p>RESULTS: SSII variables were available from EXCEL trial in 1807/1905 (95%) patients. For the entire cohort, discrimination was possibly helpful (C statistic = 0.670). SSII-predicted all-cause mortality at 4 years overestimated the observed mortality, particularly in the highest-risk percentiles, as confirmed by the fit regression line [intercept 2.37 (1.51-3.24), P = 0.003; slope 0.67 (0.61-0.74), P < 0.001]. When the SSII-recommended treatment was CABG, randomized EXCEL patients treated with PCI had a trend towards higher mortality compared with those treated with CABG (14.1% vs 5.3%, P = 0.07) in the as-treat population. In the intention-to-treat population, patients randomized to PCI had higher mortality compared with those randomized to CABG (15.1% vs 4.1%, P = 0.02), when SSII recommended CABG.</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS: In the EXCEL trial of patients with left main disease, the SSII-predicted 4-year mortality overestimated the 4-year observed mortality with a possibly helpful discrimination. Non-compliance with SSII CABG treatment recommendations (i.e. randomized to PCI) was associated with higher 4-year all-cause mortality.</p>	EXCEL-Subanalyse: PCI vs. CABG in LM validate SSII and investigate the impact of not abiding by the SSII recommendations	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6500000/
Kosmidou I. C-reactive protein and prognosis after percutaneous coronary intervention and	<p>BACKGROUND: The prognostic impact of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (CRP) levels in patients with left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) is unknown. We sought to determine the effect of elevated baseline CRP levels on the 3-year outcomes after LMCAD revascularization and to examine whether CRP influenced the relative outcomes of PCI versus CABG.</p>	EXCEL-Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG in LM	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6500000/

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bypass graft surgery for left main coronary artery disease: Analysis from the EXCEL trial. Am Heart J 2019; 210:49–57. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30738244/ .	<p>METHODS: In the EXCEL trial, patients with LMCAD and Synergy between PCI with Taxus and Cardiac Surgery (SYNTAX) scores $</=32$ were randomized to PCI versus CABG. The primary composite outcome of death, myocardial infarction (MI), or stroke was analyzed according to baseline CRP levels. RESULTS: Among 999 patients with available CRP levels, median CRP was 3.10 mg/L (interquartile range 1.12-6.40 mg/L). The rate of the primary composite end point of death, MI, or stroke at 3 years steadily increased with greater baseline CRP levels. The adjusted relationship between the 3-year composite rate of death, MI, or stroke and baseline CRP modeled as a continuous log-transformed variable demonstrated steadily increasing event rates with greater CRP levels (adjusted hazard ratio, 1.26, 95% CI 1.10-1.44, $P = .0008$). Similarly, patients with CRP $>/=10$ mg/L had a 3-fold higher risk of the 3-year primary end point compared to patients with lower CRP levels (adjusted hazard ratio 2.92, 95% CI 1.88-4.54, $P < .0001$). The association between an elevated CRP level and the adjusted 3-year risk of the primary composite end point did not differ according to revascularization strategy (Pinteraction = .75). CONCLUSIONS: In patients with LMCAD undergoing revascularization, elevated baseline CRP levels were strongly associated with subsequent death, MI, and stroke at 3 years, irrespective of the mode of revascularization. Further studies are warranted to determine whether anti-inflammatory therapies may improve the prognosis of high-risk patients with LMCAD following revascularization.</p>	prognostic impact of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (CRP) levels"	
Serrys PW. Outcomes After Coronary Stenting or Bypass Surgery for Men and Women With Unprotected Left Main Disease: The EXCEL Trial. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2018; 11(13):1234–43. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29976359/ .	<p>OBJECTIVES: The aim of the present study was to assess outcomes after coronary artery bypass grafting surgery (CABG) and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) according to sex in a large randomized trial of patients with unprotected left main disease. BACKGROUND: In the SYNTAX (Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Taxus and Cardiac Surgery) trial, sex had a significant interaction effect with revascularization strategy, and women had an overall higher mortality when treated with PCI than CABG. METHODS: The EXCEL (Evaluation of XIENCE Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization) trial was a multinational randomized trial that compared PCI with everolimus-eluting stents and CABG in patients with unprotected left main disease. The primary endpoint was the composite of all-cause death, myocardial infarction, or stroke at 3 years. RESULTS: Of 1,905 patients randomized, 1,464 (76.9%) were men and 441 (23.1%) were women. Compared with men, women were older; had higher prevalence rates of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes; and were less commonly smokers but had lower coronary anatomic burden and complexity (mean SYNTAX score 24.2 vs. 27.2, $p < 0.001$). By multivariate analysis, sex was not independently associated with either the primary endpoint (hazard ratio [HR]: 1.10; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.82 to 1.48; $p = 0.53$) or all-cause death (HR: 1.39; 95% CI: 0.92 to 2.10; $p = 0.12$) at 3 years. At 30 days, all-cause death, myocardial infarction, or stroke had occurred in 8.9% of women treated with PCI, 6.2% of women treated with CABG, 3.6% of men treated with PCI, and 8.4% of men treated with CABG (p for interaction = 0.003). The 3-year rate of the composite primary endpoint was 19.7% in women treated with PCI, 14.6% in women treated with CABG, 13.8% in men treated with PCI, and 14.7% in men treated with CABG (p for interaction = 0.06). These differences were driven by higher periprocedural rates of myocardial infarction in women after PCI and in men after CABG. CONCLUSIONS: In patients with unprotected left main disease in the EXCEL trial, sex was not an independent predictor of adverse outcomes after revascularization. However, women undergoing PCI had a trend toward worse outcomes, a finding related to associated comorbidities and increased periprocedural complications. Further studies are required to determine the optimal revascularization modality in women with complex coronary artery disease.</p>	EXCELSubanalyse PCI vs. CABG in LM Analysis according to sex	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29976359/
Baron SJ. Quality-of-Life After Everolimus-Eluting Stents or Bypass Surgery for Left-Main Disease: Results From the EXCEL Trial.	<p>BACKGROUND: The EXCEL (Evaluation of Xience Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization) trial compared outcomes in patients with unprotected left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) treated with coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) using everolimus-eluting stents. Whereas rates of death, stroke, and myocardial infarction were similar at 36 months, event timing and repeat revascularization rates differed by treatment group. OBJECTIVES: To understand the effects of revascularization strategy from the patient's perspective, a prospective quality of life (QoL) substudy was performed alongside the</p>	EXCELSubanalyse PCI vs. CABG in LM prospective quality of life (QoL) substudy	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29097293/

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J Am Coll Cardiol 2017; 70(25):3113–22. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5460700/	EXCEL trial. METHODS: Between September 2010 and March 2014, 1,905 patients with LMCAD were randomized to undergo CABG or PCI, of whom 1,788 participated in the QoL substudy. QoL was assessed at baseline and 1, 12, and 36 months using the Seattle Angina Questionnaire, the 12-Item Short Form Health Survey, the Rose Dyspnea Scale, the Patient Health Questionnaire-8, and the EQ-5D. Differences between PCI and CABG were assessed using longitudinal random-effect growth curve models. RESULTS: Over 36 months, both PCI and CABG were associated with significant improvements in QoL compared with baseline. At 1 month, PCI was associated with better QoL than CABG. By 12 months though, these differences were largely attenuated, and by 36 months, there were no significant QoL differences between PCI and CABG. CONCLUSIONS: Among selected patients with LMCAD, both PCI and CABG result in similar QoL improvement through 36 months, although a greater early benefit is seen with PCI. Taken together with the 3-year clinical results of EXCEL, these findings suggest that PCI and CABG provide similar intermediate-term outcomes for patients with LMCAD. (Evaluation of Xience Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization [EXCEL]; NCT01205776).		

Sekundärpublikationen STICH

Referenz	Abstract	Fragestellung/ Kommentar	URL
Mark DB. Quality-of-life outcomes with coronary artery bypass graft surgery in ischemic left ventricular dysfunction: A randomized trial. Ann Intern Med 2014; 161(6):392–9.	BACKGROUND: The STICH (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure) trial compared a strategy of routine coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with guideline-based medical therapy for patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction. OBJECTIVE: To describe treatment-related quality-of-life (QOL) outcomes, a major prespecified secondary end point in the STICH trial. DESIGN: Randomized trial. (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT00023595). SETTING: 99 clinical sites in 22 countries. PATIENTS: 1212 patients with a left ventricular ejection fraction of 0.35 or less and coronary artery disease. INTERVENTION: Random assignment to medical therapy alone (602 patients) or medical therapy plus CABG (610 patients). MEASUREMENTS: A battery of QOL instruments at baseline (98.9% complete) and 4, 12, 24, and 36 months after randomization (collection rates were 80% to 89% of those eligible). The principal prespecified QOL measure was the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire, which assesses the effect of heart failure on patients' symptoms, physical function, social limitations, and QOL. RESULTS: The Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire overall summary score was consistently higher (more favorable) in the CABG group than in the medical therapy group by 4.4 points (95% CI, 1.8 to 7.0 points) at 4 months, 5.8 points (CI, 3.1 to 8.6 points) at 12 months, 4.1 points (CI, 1.2 to 7.1 points) at 24 months, and 3.2 points (CI, 0.2 to 6.3 points) at 36 months. Sensitivity analyses to account for the effect of mortality on follow-up QOL measurement were consistent with the primary findings. LIMITATION: Therapy was not masked. CONCLUSION: In this cohort of symptomatic high-risk patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction and multivessel coronary artery disease, CABG plus medical therapy produced clinically important improvements in quality of life compared with medical therapy alone over 36 months. PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.	STICH Subanalyse CABG vs. OMT QoL	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4117000/
Ambrosy AP. Burden of medical co-morbidities and benefit from surgical revascularization in patients with	AIMS The landmark STICH trial found that surgical revascularization compared to medical therapy alone improved survival in patients with heart failure (HF) of ischaemic aetiology and an ejection fraction (EF) ≤ 35%. However, the interaction between the burden of medical co-morbidities and the benefit from surgical revascularization has not been previously described in patients with ischaemic cardiomyopathy. METHODS AND RESULTS	STICH Subanalyse CABG vs. OMT interaction between the burden of medical co-morbidities and	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30698316/

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ischaemic cardiomyopathy. Eur J Heart Fail 2019; 21(3):373–81. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC30698316/ .	<p>The STICH trial (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00023595) enrolled patients ≥ 18 years of age with coronary artery disease amenable to coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and an EF $\leq 35\%$. Eligible participants were randomly assigned 1:1 to receive medical therapy (MED) ($n = 602$) or MED/CABG ($n = 610$). A modified Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) based on the availability of data and study definitions was calculated by summing the weighted points for all co-morbid conditions. Patients were divided into mild/moderate (CCI 1-4) and severe (CCI ≥ 5) co-morbidity. Cox proportional hazards models were used to evaluate the association between CCI and outcomes and the interaction between severity of co-morbidity and treatment effect. The study population included 349 patients (29%) with a mild/moderate CCI score and 863 patients (71%) with a severe CCI score. Patients with a severe CCI score had greater functional limitations based on 6-min walk test and impairments in health-related quality of life as assessed by the Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire. A total of 161 patients (Kaplan-Meier rate = 50%) with a mild/moderate CCI score and 579 patients (Kaplan-Meier rate = 69%) with a severe CCI score died over a median follow-up of 9.8 years. After adjusting for baseline confounders, patients with a severe CCI score were at higher risk for all-cause mortality (hazard ratio 1.44, 95% confidence interval 1.19-1.74; $P < 0.001$). There was no interaction between CCI score and treatment effect on survival ($P = 0.756$).</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS</p> <p>More than 70% of patients had a severe burden of medical co-morbidities at baseline, which was independently associated with increased risk of death. There was not a differential benefit of surgical revascularization with respect to survival based on severity of co-morbidity.</p>	the benefit from surgical revascularization	
Pina IL. Sex Difference in Patients With Ischemic Heart Failure Undergoing Surgical Revascularization: Results From the STICH Trial (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure). Circulation 2018; 137(8):771–80. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29459462/ .	<p>BACKGROUND: Female sex is conventionally considered a risk factor for coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and has been included as a poor prognostic factor in multiple cardiac operative risk evaluation scores. We aimed to investigate the association of sex and the long-term benefit of CABG in patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction enrolled in the prospective STICH trial (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure Study). METHODS: The STICH trial randomized 1212 patients (148 [12%] women and 1064 [88%] men) with coronary artery disease and left ventricular ejection fraction $</=35\%$ to CABG+medical therapy (MED) versus MED alone. Long-term (10-year) outcomes with each treatment were compared according to sex. RESULTS: At baseline, women were older (63.4 versus 59.3 years; $P = 0.016$) with higher body mass index (27.9 versus 26.7 kg/m2; $P = 0.001$). Women had more coronary artery disease risk factors (diabetes mellitus, 55.4% versus 37.2%; hypertension, 70.9% versus 58.6%; hyperlipidemia, 70.3% versus 58.9%) except for smoking (13.5% versus 21.8%) and had lower rates of prior CABG (0% versus 3.4%; all $P < 0.05$) than men. Moreover, women had higher New York Heart Association class (class III/IV, 66.2% versus 57.0%), lower 6-minute walk capacity (300 versus 350 m), and lower Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire overall summary scores (51 versus 63; all $P < 0.05$). Over 10 years of follow-up, all-cause mortality (49.0% versus 65.8%; adjusted hazard ratio, 0.67; 95% confidence interval, 0.52-0.86; $P = 0.002$) and cardiovascular mortality (34.3% versus 52.3%; adjusted hazard ratio, 0.65; 95% confidence interval, 0.48-0.89; $P = 0.006$) were significantly lower in women compared with men. With randomization to CABG+MED versus MED treatment, there was no significant interaction between sex and treatment group in all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, or the composite of all-cause mortality or cardiovascular hospitalization (all $P > 0.05$). In addition, surgical deaths were not statistically different (1.5% versus 5.1%; $P = 0.187$) between sexes among patients randomized to CABG per protocol as initial treatment. CONCLUSIONS: Sex is not associated with the effect of CABG+MED versus MED on all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, the composite of death or cardiovascular hospitaliza-</p>	STICH Subanalyse association of sex and the long-term benefit	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC29459462/ .

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	<p>tion, or surgical deaths in patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction. Thus, sex should not influence treatment decisions about CABG in these patients. CLINICAL TRIAL REGISTRATION: URL: https://www.clinicaltrials.gov. Unique identifier: NCT00023595.</p>		
Petrie MC. Ten-Year Outcomes After Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting According to Age in Patients With Heart Failure and Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction: An Analysis of the Extended Follow-Up of the STICH Trial (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure). <i>Circulation</i> 2016; 134(18):1314–24. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27573034 .	<p>BACKGROUND: Advancing age is associated with a greater prevalence of coronary artery disease in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction and with a higher risk of complications after coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). Whether the efficacy of CABG compared with medical therapy (MED) in patients with heart failure caused by ischemic cardiomyopathy is the same in patients of different ages is unknown. METHODS: A total of 1212 patients (median follow-up, 9.8 years) with ejection fraction $</=35\%$ and coronary disease amenable to CABG were randomized to CABG or MED in the STICH trial (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure). RESULTS: Mean age at trial entry was 60 years; 12% were women; 36% were nonwhite; and the baseline ejection fraction was 28%. For the present analyses, patients were categorized by age quartiles: quartile 1, $</=54$ years; quartile 2 >54 and $</=60$ years; quartile 3, >60 and $</=67$ years; and quartile 4, >67 years. Older versus younger patients had more comorbidities. All-cause mortality was higher in older compared with younger patients assigned to MED (79% versus 60% for quartiles 4 and 1, respectively; log-rank $P=0.005$) and CABG (68% versus 48% for quartiles 4 and 1, respectively; log-rank $P<0.001$). In contrast, cardiovascular mortality was not statistically significantly different across the spectrum of age in the MED group (53% versus 49% for quartiles 4 and 1, respectively; log-rank $P=0.388$) or CABG group (39% versus 35% for quartiles 4 and 1, respectively; log-rank $P=0.103$). Cardiovascular deaths accounted for a greater proportion of deaths in the youngest versus oldest quartile (79% versus 62%). The effect of CABG versus MED on all-cause mortality tended to diminish with increasing age ($P_{interaction}=0.062$), whereas the benefit of CABG on cardiovascular mortality was consistent over all ages ($P_{interaction}=0.307$). There was a greater reduction in all-cause mortality or cardiovascular hospitalization with CABG versus MED in younger compared with older patients ($P_{interaction}=0.004$). In the CABG group, cardiopulmonary bypass time or days in intensive care did not differ for older versus younger patients. CONCLUSIONS: CABG added to MED has a more substantial benefit on all-cause mortality and the combination of all-cause mortality and cardiovascular hospitalization in younger compared with older patients. CABG added to MED has a consistent beneficial effect on cardiovascular mortality regardless of age. CLINICAL TRIAL REGISTRATION: URL: http://www.clinicaltrials.gov. Unique identifier: NCT00023595.</p>	STICH Subanalyse nach Alter	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27573034 .
Jolicoeur EM. Importance of angina in patients with coronary disease, heart failure, and left ventricular systolic dysfunction: Insights from STICH. <i>J Am Coll Cardiol</i> 2015; 66(19):2092–100. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov .	<p>BACKGROUND: Patients with left ventricular (LV) systolic dysfunction, coronary artery disease (CAD), and angina are often thought to have a worse prognosis and a greater prognostic benefit from coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery than those without angina. OBJECTIVES: This study investigated: 1) whether angina was associated with a worse prognosis; 2) whether angina identified patients who had a greater survival benefit from CABG; and 3) whether CABG improved angina in patients with LV systolic dysfunction and CAD. METHODS: We performed an analysis of the STICH (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure) trial, in which 1,212 patients with an ejection fraction $</=35\%$ and CAD were randomized to CABG or medical therapy. Multivariable Cox and logistic models were used to assess long-term clinical outcomes. RESULTS: At baseline, 770 patients (64%) reported angina. Among patients assigned to medical therapy, all-cause mortality was similar in patients with and without angina (hazard ratio [HR]: 1.05; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.79 to 1.38). The effect of CABG was similar whether the patient had angina (HR: 0.89; 95% CI: 0.71 to 1.13) or not (HR: 0.68; 95% CI: 0.50 to 0.94; p interaction = 0.14). Patients assigned to CABG were more likely to report improvement in angina than those assigned to medical</p>	Aa ausgeschlossen STICH Subanalyse Angina als prognostischer Faktor	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26541919

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nih.gov/pub-med/26541919.	therapy alone (odds ratio: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.55 to 0.90; p < 0.01). CONCLUSIONS: Angina does not predict all-cause mortality in medically treated patients with LV systolic dysfunction and CAD, nor does it identify patients who have a greater survival benefit from CABG. However, CABG does improve angina to a greater extent than medical therapy alone. (Comparison of Surgical and Medical Treatment for Congestive Heart Failure and Coronary Artery Disease [STICH]; NCT00023595).		
Bonow RO. Severity of Remodeling, Myocardial Viability, and Survival in Ischemic LV Dysfunction After Surgical Revascularization. JACC Cardiovasc Imaging 2015; 8(10):1121–9. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26363840 .	"OBJECTIVES: This study sought to test the hypothesis that end-systolic volume (ESV), as a marker of severity of left ventricular (LV) remodeling, influences the relationship between myocardial viability and survival in patients with coronary artery disease and LV systolic dysfunction. BACKGROUND: Retrospective studies of ischemic LV dysfunction suggest that the severity of LV remodeling determines whether myocardial viability predicts improved survival with surgical compared with medical therapy, with coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) only benefitting patients with viable myocardium who have smaller ESV. However, this has not been tested prospectively. METHODS: Interactions of end-systolic volume index (ESVI), myocardial viability, and treatment with respect to survival were assessed in patients in the prospective randomized STICH (Comparison of Surgical and Medical Treatment for Congestive Heart Failure and Coronary Artery Disease) trial of CABG versus medical therapy who underwent viability assessment (n = 601; age 61 +/- 9 years; ejection fraction </=35%), with a median follow-up of 5.1 years. Median ESVI was 84 ml/m(2). Viability was assessed by single-photon emission computed tomography or dobutamine echocardiography using pre-specified criteria. RESULTS: Mortality was highest among patients with larger ESVI and nonviability (p < 0.001), but no interaction was observed between ESVI, viability status, and treatment assignment (p = 0.491). Specifically, the effect of CABG versus medical therapy in patients with viable myocardium and ESVI </=84 ml/m(2) (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.85; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.56 to 1.29) was no different than in patients with viability and ESVI >84 ml/m(2) (HR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.57 to 1.31). Other ESVI thresholds yielded similar results, including ESVI </=60 ml/m(2) (HR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.44 to 1.74). ESVI and viability assessed as continuous rather than dichotomous variables yielded similar results (p = 0.562). CONCLUSIONS: Among patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy, those with greater LV ESVI and no substantial viability had worse prognosis. However, the effect of CABG relative to medical therapy was not differentially influenced by the combination of these 2 factors. Lower ESVI did not identify patients in whom myocardial viability predicted better outcome with CABG relative to medical therapy. (Comparison of Surgical and Medical Treatment for Congestive Heart Failure and Coronary Artery Disease [STICH]; NCT00023595)."	Aa ausgeschlossen STICH Subanalyse effect of severity of Remodeling and Myocardial Viability on prognosis	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26363840 .
MacDonald MR. Clinical characteristics and outcomes of patients with and without diabetes in the Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) trial. Eur J Heart Fail 2015; 17(7):725–34. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov .	AIMS: Hypothesis 1 of the Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) trial enrolled 1212 patients with an LVEF of </=35% and CAD amenable to coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). Patients were randomized to CABG and optimal medical therapy (MED) or MED alone. The objective was to assess whether or not patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) enrolled in the STICH trial would have greater benefit from CABG than patients without DM. METHODS AND RESULTS: The characteristics and clinical outcomes of patients with and without DM randomized to CABG and MED or MED alone were compared. DM was present in 40%. At baseline, patients with DM had more triple vessel CAD, higher LVEF, and smaller left ventricular volumes. In patients with DM, the primary outcome of all-cause mortality occurred in 39% of patients in the MED group and 39% in the CABG group [hazard ratio (HR) with CABG 0.96, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.73-1.26]. In patients without DM, the primary outcome occurred in 41% of patients in the MED group and 32% in the CABG group (HR with CABG 0.80, 95% CI 0.63-1.02). While numerically it would appear that the treatment effect of CABG is blunted in patients with DM, there was no significant	STICH Subanalyse: DM Patienten	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26011509 .

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nih.gov/pub-med/26011509.	interaction between DM and treatment group on formal statistical testing. CONCLUSIONS: Patients with DM enrolled in the STICH trial had more triple vessel disease, smaller hearts, and higher LVEF than those without DM. CABG did not exert greater benefit in patients with DM.		
Panza JA. Extent of coronary and myocardial disease and benefit from surgical revascularization in ischemic LV dysfunction Corrected. J Am Coll Cardiol 2014; 64(6):553–61. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25104523.	BACKGROUND: Patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction have higher operative risk with coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG). However, those whose early risk is surpassed by subsequent survival benefit have not been identified. OBJECTIVES: This study sought to examine the impact of anatomic variables associated with poor prognosis on the effect of CABG in ischemic cardiomyopathy. METHODS: All 1,212 patients in the STICH (Surgical Treatment of Ischemic Heart Failure) surgical revascularization trial were included. Patients had coronary artery disease (CAD) and ejection fraction (EF) of </=35% and were randomized to receive CABG plus medical therapy or optimal medical therapy (OMT) alone. This study focused on 3 prognostic factors: presence of 3-vessel CAD, EF below the median (27%), and end-systolic volume index (ESVI) above the median (79 ml/m(2)). Patients were categorized as having 0 to 1 or 2 to 3 of these factors. RESULTS: Patients with 2 to 3 prognostic factors (n = 636) had reduced mortality with CABG compared with those who received OMT (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.71; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.56 to 0.89; p = 0.004); CABG had no such effect in patients with 0 to 1 factor (HR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.81 to 1.44; p = 0.591). There was a significant interaction between the number of factors and the effect of CABG on mortality (p = 0.022). Although 30-day risk with CABG was higher, a net beneficial effect of CABG relative to OMT was observed at >2 years in patients with 2 to 3 factors (HR: 0.53; 95% CI: 0.37 to 0.75; p<0.001) but not in those with 0 to 1 factor (HR: 0.88; 95% CI: 0.59 to 1.31; p = 0.535). CONCLUSIONS: Patients with more advanced ischemic cardiomyopathy receive greater benefit from CABG. This supports the indication for surgical revascularization in patients with more extensive CAD and worse myocardial dysfunction and remodeling. (Comparison of Surgical and Medical Treatment for Congestive Heart Failure and Coronary Artery Disease [STICH]; NCT00023595).	STICH Subanalyse 3 prognostic factors	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25104523.
Stewart RA. Exercise capacity and mortality in patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction randomized to coronary artery bypass graft surgery or medical therapy: An analysis from the STICH trial (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure). JACC Heart Fail 2014; 2(4):335–43. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25023813.	OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to assess the prognostic significance of exercise capacity in patients with ischemic left ventricular (LV) dysfunction eligible for coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG). BACKGROUND: Poor exercise capacity is associated with mortality, but it is not known how this influences the benefits and risks of CABG compared with medical therapy. METHODS: In an exploratory analysis, physical activity was assessed by questionnaire and 6-min walk test in 1,212 patients before randomization to CABG (n = 610) or medical management (n = 602) in the STICH (Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure) trial. Mortality (n = 462) was compared by treatment allocation during 56 months (interquartile range: 48 to 68 months) of follow-up for subjects able (n = 682) and unable (n = 530) to walk 300 m in 6 min and with less (Physical Ability Score [PAS] >55, n = 749) and more (PAS <=55, n = 433) limitation by dyspnea or fatigue. RESULTS: Compared with medical therapy, mortality was lower for patients randomized to CABG who walked >/=300 m (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.77; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.59 to 0.99; p = 0.038) and those with a PAS >55 (HR: 0.79; 95% CI: 0.62 to 1.01; p = 0.061). Patients unable to walk 300 m or with a PAS </=55 had higher mortality during the first 60 days with CABG (HR: 3.24; 95% CI: 1.64 to 6.83; p = 0.002) and no significant benefit from CABG during total follow-up (HR: 0.95; 95% CI: 0.75 to 1.19; p = 0.626; interaction p = 0.167). CONCLUSIONS: These observations suggest that patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction and poor exercise capacity have increased early risk and similar 5-year mortality with CABG compared with medical therapy, whereas those with better exercise capacity have improved	STICH prognostic significance of (baseline) exercise capacity"	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25023813.

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	survival with CABG. (Comparison of Surgical and Medical Treatment for Congestive Heart Failure and Coronary Artery Disease [STICH]; NCT00023595).		

Sekundärpublikationen SYNTAX

Referenz	Abstract	Fragestellung/ Kommentar	URL
Parasca CA. Incidence, Characteristics, Predictors, and Outcomes of Repeat Revascularization After Percutaneous Coronary Intervention and Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting: The SYNTAX Trial at 5 Years. JACC Cardiovasc Interv 2016; 9(24):2493–507.	OBJECTIVES: The study sought to determine the incidence, predictors, characteristics, and outcomes of repeat revascularization during 5-year follow-up of the SYNTAX (Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery) trial. BACKGROUND: Limited in-depth long-term data on repeat revascularization are available from randomized trials comparing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). METHODS: Incidence and timing of repeat revascularization and its relation to the long-term composite safety endpoint of death, stroke, and myocardial infarction were analyzed in the SYNTAX trial ($n = 1,800$) using Kaplan-Meier analysis. RESULTS: At 5 years, repeat revascularization occurred more often after initial PCI than after initial CABG (25.9% vs. 13.7%, respectively; $p < 0.001$), and more often consisted of multiple repeat revascularizations (9.0% vs. 2.8%, respectively; $p = 0.022$). Significantly more repeat PCI procedures were performed on de novo lesions in patients after initial PCI than initial CABG (33.3% vs. 13.4%, respectively; $p < 0.001$). At 5-year follow-up, patients who underwent repeat revascularization versus patients not undergoing repeat revascularization had significantly higher rates of the composite safety endpoint of death, stroke, and myocardial infarction after initial PCI (33.8% vs. 16.6%, respectively; $p < 0.001$), and a trend was found after initial CABG (22.4% vs. 15.8%, respectively; $p = 0.07$). After multivariate adjustment, repeat revascularization was an independent predictor of the composite safety endpoint after both initial PCI (hazard ratio [HR]: 2.2; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.6 to 3.0; $p < 0.001$) and initial CABG (HR: 1.8; 95% CI: 1.2 to 2.9; $p = 0.011$). CONCLUSIONS: Repeat revascularization rates are significantly higher after initial PCI than after initial CABG for complex coronary disease. Repeat revascularization is an independent predictor of death, stroke, and myocardial infarction for myocardial revascularization.	SYNTAX Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG the incidence, predictors, characteristics, and outcomes of repeat revascularization	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC56316533/
Head SJ. Differences in baseline characteristics, practice patterns and clinical outcomes in contemporary coronary artery bypass grafting in the United States and Europe: Insights from the SYNTAX randomized trial and registry. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2015; 47(4):685–95.	OBJECTIVES: To investigate the until now undefined extent of differences in baseline characteristics, practice patterns and clinical outcomes of patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) for complex coronary artery disease in the USA versus Europe. METHODS: The impact of geographic enrollment on clinical outcomes was explored using the as-treated population of 1510 patients with de novo left main and/or three-vessel disease who underwent CABG in either the SYNTAX randomized trial or registries, and who were followed up for 5 years. RESULTS: There were 259 (17%) patients enrolled in the USA. Patients in the USA had more comorbidities. Off-pump procedures were more frequent in the USA (32 vs 13% in Europe; $P < 0.001$), and crystalloid cardioplegia was used less often (17 vs 38% in Europe; $P < 0.001$). In the USA, more grafts per patient were used (3.1 +/- 0.8 vs 2.7 +/- 0.7 in Europe; $P < 0.001$), with less complete arterial grafting (5 vs 18% in Europe; $P < 0.001$) but more complete revascularization (80 vs 66% in Europe; $P < 0.001$). At 5-year follow-up, patients treated in the USA versus Europe had comparable rates of major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCEs: 28.7 vs 24.3%, respectively; $P = 0.11$) and the composite safety endpoint of death, stroke and myocardial infarction (MI; 15.3 vs 17.5%, respectively; $P = 0.43$), but a significantly higher rate of repeat revascularization (15.0 vs 9.8%; $P = 0.011$) driven by repeat percutaneous coronary intervention (14.6 vs 9.2%; $P = 0.005$) and not repeat	SYNTAX Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG baseline characteristics, practice patterns and clinical outcomes	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4819358/

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	CABG (0.4 vs 0.8%; P = 0.48). Rates of graft occlusion were significantly higher in the USA versus Europe (8.7 vs 3.2%; P < 0.001). In multivariate analysis, enrollment in the USA was a non-significant predictor of MACCE [hazard ratio (HR) = 1.31, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 1.00-1.73; P = 0.053], but independently predicted repeat revascularization (HR = 1.66, 95% CI 1.12-2.46; P = 0.011) and graft occlusion (HR = 2.65, 95% CI 1.52-4.62; P = 0.001). It was also a non-significant predictor of reduced rates of MI (HR = 0.38, 95% CI 0.14-1.06; P = 0.064). Differences between the USA and Europe were most pronounced among patients who underwent off-pump CABG. CONCLUSIONS: Repeat revascularization rates following CABG in the USA versus Europe were increased at 5 years, particularly in off-pump patients. There was no significant difference in the rate of death, stroke and MI.		
Milojevic M. The impact of chronic kidney disease on outcomes following percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass grafting in patients with complex coronary artery disease: Five-year follow-up of the SYNTAX trial. <i>EuroIntervention</i> 2018; 14(1):102-11.	AIMS: The aim of this study was to investigate short-term and five-year follow-up results from patients randomised to coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with paclitaxel-eluting stents in the SYNTAX trial, focusing on patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). METHODS AND RESULTS: Baseline glomerular filtration rate estimates (eGFR) were available in 1,638 patients (PCI=852 and CABG=786). The Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) threshold was used to define staging of CKD. At five years, death was significantly higher in patients with CKD compared to patients with normal kidney function after PCI (26.7% vs. 10.8%, p<0.001) and CABG (21.2% vs. 10.6%, p=0.005). Comparing PCI with CABG, there was a significant interaction according to kidney function for death (pint=0.017) but not the composite endpoint of death/stroke/MI (pint=0.070) or MACCE (pint=0.15). In patients with CKD, the rate of MACCE was significantly higher after PCI compared with CABG (42.1% vs. 31.5%, p=0.019), driven by repeat revascularisation (21.9% vs. 8.9%, p=0.004) and all-cause death (26.7% vs. 21.2%, p=0.14). In patients with CKD who also had diabetes, PCI versus CABG was significantly worse in terms of death/stroke/MI (47.9% vs. 24.4%, p=0.005) and all-cause death (40.9% vs. 17.7%, p=0.004). CONCLUSIONS: During a five-year follow-up, adverse event rates were comparable between PCI and CABG patients with moderate CKD but significantly higher compared to the patients with impaired or normal kidney function. The negative impact of CKD on long-term outcome following PCI appears to be stronger when compared to CABG, especially in the CKD patients with diabetes and extensive coronary disease.	SYNTAX Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG CKD patients	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2915538/
Iqbal J. Optimal medical therapy improves clinical outcomes in patients undergoing revascularization with percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting: Insights from the Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery (SYNTAX) trial at the 5-	BACKGROUND: There is a paucity of data on the use of optimal medical therapy (OMT) in patients with complex coronary artery disease undergoing revascularization with percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) and its long-term prognostic significance. METHODS AND RESULTS: The Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery (SYNTAX) trial is a multicenter, randomized, clinical trial of patients (n=1800) with complex coronary disease randomized to revascularization with percutaneous coronary intervention or CABG. Detailed drug history was collected for all patients at discharge and at the 1-month, 6-month, 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year follow-ups. OMT was defined as the combination of at least 1 antiplatelet drug, statin, beta-blocker, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker. Five-year clinical outcomes were stratified by OMT and non-OMT. OMT was underused in patients treated with coronary revascularization, especially CABG. OMT was an independent predictor of survival. OMT was associated with a significant reduction in mortality (hazard ratio, 0.64; 95% confidence interval, 0.48-0.85; P=0.002) and composite end point of death/myocardial infarction/stroke (hazard ratio, 0.73; 95% confidence interval, 0.58-0.92; P=0.007) at the 5-year follow-up. The treatment effect with OMT (36% relative reduction in mortality over 5 years) was greater than the treatment effect of revascularization strategy (26% relative reduction in mortality with CABG versus percutaneous coronary intervention over 5 years). On stratified analysis, all the components of OMT were important for	SYNTAX Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG OMT use and its long-term prognostic significance	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2584797/

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year follow-up. Circulation 2015; 131(14):1269–77.	reducing adverse outcomes regardless of revascularization strategy. CONCLUSIONS: The use of OMT remains low in patients with complex coronary disease requiring coronary intervention with percutaneous coronary intervention and even lower in patients treated with CABG. Lack of OMT is associated with adverse clinical outcomes. Targeted strategies to improve OMT use in postrevascularization patients are warranted. CLINICAL TRIAL REGISTRATION: URL: http://www.clinicaltrials.gov . Unique identifier: NCT00114972.		
Milojevic M. Causes of Death Following PCI Versus CABG in Complex CAD: 5-Year Follow-Up of SYNTAX. J Am Coll Cardiol 2016; 67(1):42–55. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26764065 .	BACKGROUND: There are no data available on specific causes of death from randomized trials that have compared coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study was to investigate specific causes of death, and its predictors, after revascularization for complex coronary disease in patients. METHODS: An independent Clinical Events Committee consisting of expert physicians who were blinded to the study treatment subclassified causes of death as cardiovascular (cardiac and vascular), noncardiovascular, or undetermined according to the trial protocol. Cardiac deaths were classified as sudden cardiac, related to myocardial infarction (MI), and other cardiac deaths. RESULTS: In the randomized cohort, there were 97 deaths after CABG and 123 deaths after PCI during a 5-year follow-up. After CABG, 49.4% of deaths were cardiovascular, with the greatest cause being heart failure, arrhythmia, or other causes (24.6%), whereas after PCI, the majority of deaths were cardiovascular (67.5%) and as a result of MI (29.3%). The cumulative incidence rates of all-cause death were not significantly different between CABG and PCI (11.4% vs. 13.9%, respectively; $p = 0.10$), whereas there were significant differences in terms of cardiovascular (5.8% vs. 9.6%, respectively; $p = 0.008$) and cardiac death (5.3% vs. 9.0%, respectively; $p = 0.003$), which were caused primarily by a reduction in MI-related death with CABG compared with PCI (0.4% vs. 4.1%, respectively; $p < 0.0001$). Treatment with PCI versus CABG was an independent predictor of cardiac death (hazard ratio: 1.55; 95% confidence interval: 1.09 to 2.33; $p = 0.045$). The difference in MI-related death was seen largely in patients with diabetes, 3-vessel disease, or high SYNTAX (TAXUS Drug-Eluting Stent Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for the Treatment of Narrowed Arteries) trial scores. CONCLUSIONS: During a 5-year follow-up, CABG in comparison with PCI was associated with a significantly reduced rate of MI-related death, which was the leading cause of death after PCI. Treatments following PCI should target reducing post-revascularization spontaneous MI. Furthermore, secondary preventive medication remains essential in reducing events post-revascularization. (TAXUS Drug-Eluting Stent Versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for the Treatment of Narrowed Arteries [SYNTAX]; NCT00114972).	SYNTAX Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG specific causes of death	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26764065
Milojevic M. Hierarchical testing of composite endpoints: Applying the win ratio to percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass grafting in the SYNTAX trial. EuroIntervention 2017; 13(1):106–14.	AIMS: The goal of the study was to compare long-term outcomes of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) versus coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), accounting for the clinical impact of individual components in the composite endpoints and prioritising these using the win ratio (Rw). METHODS AND RESULTS: The win ratio was compared with conventional methods of analyses (hazard ratio [HR] and relative risk) in the SYNTAX trial ($n=1,800$). For the composite of death/stroke/myocardial infarction (MI), the win ratio favoured CABG and was 1.37 (95% CI: 1.10-1.77) for matched analysis, 1.28 (95% CI: 1.11-1.53) for unmatched analysis, while the conventional HR was 1.29 (95% CI: 1.11-1.53). The largest number of winners in favour of CABG over PCI were based on MI ($n=39$ vs. $n=19$, respectively). Death was significantly reduced with CABG in matched ($Rw=1.39$, 95% CI: 1.04-1.86) and unmatched win ratio analyses ($Rw=1.27$, 95% CI: 1.01-1.42) as compared with non-significant conventional analysis (HR 1.19, 95% CI: 0.92-1.56). In subgroups, matched win ratio analyses had a larger treatment effect in favour of CABG compared with conventional analyses, especially in patients with three-vessel disease and	SYNTAX Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG "win ratio analyses" (Pockock et al. 2011)	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28134125

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	intermediate SYNTAX scores, while unmatched win ratios had a smaller point estimate, but with narrower confidence intervals than matched analyses findings. CONCLUSIONS: This re-analysis of the SYNTAX trial using the win ratio shows that the most important benefit of CABG treatment is the reduction of hard clinical endpoints such as mortality and MI. Future trials using this approach can expect to maintain similar statistical power with smaller sample sizes, and thereby reduce the cost of a trial.		
Milojevic M. Influence of practice patterns on outcome among countries enrolled in the SYNTAX trial: 5-year results between percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass grafting. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2017; 52(3):445–53. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5450007/ .	OBJECTIVES: To examine differences among participating countries in baseline characteristics, clinical practice, medication strategies and outcomes of patients randomized to coronary artery bypass grafting and percutaneous coronary intervention in the SYNTAX trial. METHODS: In SYNTAX, centres in 18 different countries enrolled 1800 patients, of which 8 countries enrolled >/=80 patients, what was projected to be a large enough sample size to be included in the analysis. Baseline characteristics, practice patterns and clinical outcomes were compared between the USA (n = 245), the UK (n = 267), Italy (n = 197), France (n = 208), Germany (n = 179), Netherlands (n = 148), Belgium (n = 91) and Hungary (n = 83). The remaining patients from other participating countries were pooled together (n = 382). RESULTS: Five-year results demonstrated significantly different outcomes between countries. After adjustment, percutaneous coronary intervention patients in France had lower rates of major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events [hazard ratio (HR) = 0.60, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.37-0.98], while the incidence of repeat revascularization was higher in Hungary (HR = 1.89, 95% CI 1.14-3.42). Coronary artery bypass grafting showed the lowest rate of repeat revascularization in the UK (HR = 0.32, 95% CI 0.12-0.85). There were numerous differences in the risk profile of patients between participating countries, as well as marked differences in surgical practice across countries in the use of blood cardioplegia (range 3.1-89.0%; P < 0.001), bilateral internal mammary artery usage (range 7.8-68.2%; P < 0.001) and off-pump procedures (range 3.9-44.4%; P < 0.001). Variation was also found for percutaneous coronary intervention in the number of implanted stents (range 4.0 +/- 2.3 to 6.1 +/- 2.6; P < 0.001) as well as for the entire stents length (range 69.0 +/- 45.1 to 124.1 +/- 60.9; P < 0.001). Remarkable differences were observed in the prescription of post-coronary artery bypass grafting medication in terms of acetylsalicylic acid (range 79.6-95.0%; P = 0.004), thienopyridine (6.8-31.1%; P < 0.001) and statins (41.3-89.1%; P < 0.001). CONCLUSIONS: Patient characteristics and clinical patterns are significantly different between countries, resulting in significantly different 5-year outcomes. This article presents specific data that can further improve outcomes in each country. Clinical Trials Registry: NCT00114972.	SYNTAX Baseline-Charakteristika und 1st endpoint nach Ländern"	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5450007/
Roy AK. Does geographical variability influence five-year MACCE rates in the multicentre SYNTAX revascularisation trial? EuroIntervention 2017; 13(7):828–34. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5450007/ .	AIMS: The use of multiple geographical sites for randomised cardiovascular trials may lead to important heterogeneity in treatment effects. This study aimed to determine whether treatment effects from different geographical recruitment regions impacted significantly on five-year MACCE rates in the SYNTAX trial. METHODS AND RESULTS: Five-year SYNTAX results (n=1,800) were analysed for geographical variability by site and country for the effect of treatment (CABG vs. PCI) on MACCE rates. Fixed, random, and linear mixed models were used to test clinical covariate effects, such as diabetes, lesion characteristics, and procedural factors. Comparing five-year MACCE rates, the pooled odds ratio (OR) between study sites was 0.58 (95% CI: 0.47-0.71), and countries 0.59 (95% CI: 0.45-0.73). By homogeneity testing, no individual site ($\chi^2=93.8$, p=0.051) or country differences ($\chi^2=25.7$, p=0.080) were observed. For random effects models, the intraclass correlation was minimal (ICC site=5.1%, ICC country=1.5%, p<0.001), indicating minimal geographical heterogeneity, with a hazard ratio of 0.70 (95% CI: 0.59-0.83). Baseline risk (smoking, diabetes, PAD) did not influence regional five-year MACCE outcomes (ICC 1.3%-5.2%), nor did revascularisation of the left main vs. three-vessel disease (p=0.241), across site or country subgroups. For CABG patients, the number of arterial (p=0.49) or venous (p=0.38) conduits used also made no	SYNTAX MACCE nach Ländern"	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5450007/

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	difference. CONCLUSIONS: Geographic variability has no significant treatment effect on MACCE rates at five years. These findings highlight the generalisability of the five-year outcomes of the SYNTAX study.		

Sekundärpublikationen FREEDOM

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Baber U. Comparative efficacy of coronary artery bypass surgery vs. percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with diabetes and multivessel coronary artery disease with or without chronic kidney disease. Eur Heart J 2016; 37(46):3440–7.	<p>BACKGROUND The optimal method of coronary revascularization among patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) and multivessel coronary artery disease (CAD) complicated by chronic kidney disease (CKD) remains unknown.</p> <p>PURPOSE To examine the impact of coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG) vs. percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) on cardiovascular outcomes in patients with diabetes with and without CKD.</p> <p>METHODS We conducted an 'as-treated' subgroup analysis of the FREEDOM trial to examine the therapeutic efficacy of CABG vs. PCI among patients with DM stratified by the presence (n = 451) or absence (n = 1392) of CKD. We defined CKD as an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) < 60 mL/min/1.73m². Baseline characteristics and clinical outcomes were compared between PCI and CABG groups within each CKD stratum. The primary endpoint was the composite occurrence of all-cause death, stroke or myocardial infarction [major adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events (MACCE)]. Event rates were estimated at 5 years using the Kaplan-Meier approach and hazard ratios (HRs) for CABG (vs. PCI) were generated using Cox regression.</p> <p>RESULTS Patients with CKD (mean eGFR 47 mL/min/1.73m²) were older and more often female compared to those without renal impairment. Over a median follow-up of 3.8 years, the effect of CABG on MACCE was consistent among those with CKD (26.0% vs. 35.6%; HR [95% CI]: 0.73 [0.50-1.05]) and without CKD (16.2% vs. 23.6%; HR [95% CI]): 0.76 [0.58-1.00]) with no evidence of interaction (<i>p</i>int = 0.83). Stroke rates were non-significantly higher with CABG whereas rates of MI and repeat revascularization were significantly reduced with CABG in both groups.</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS Compared to PCI, the effects of CABG on long-term risks for MACCE observed in the FREEDOM trial are preserved among patients with mild to moderate CKD.</p>	FREEDOM Subanalyse CABG vs. PCI in T2DM outcome in CKD patients (n=451)	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5370003/
Ebrahim ME. Late clinical outcomes of unselected patients with diabetic mellitus and multi-vessel coronary artery disease. Int J Cardiol 2019; 296:21–5. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC31451306/	<p>BACKGROUND: The Future Revascularization Evaluation in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus: Optimal Management of Multi-Vessel Disease (FREEDOM) clinical trial randomized only a proportion of screened patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) and multi-vessel disease (MVD).</p> <p>METHODS AND RESULTS: We determined late rates of death, non-fatal myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke in all 430 patients with DM who had MVD identified on angiographic screening for the FREEDOM Trial, which recruited from June 2006 -March 2010 at Liverpool Hospital, Sydney, Australia. Mortality at 6years [median] was 23% among 192 FREEDOM-eligible patients and 26% among 238 FREEDOM-ineligible patients, of whom 139 [58%] had prior CABG (mortality 31%). Overall, 196 (45%) had percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), 127 (30%) underwent coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) (who were 4years younger; <i>p</i>=0.003), and 107 (25%) had neither procedure of whom 80 were considered unsuitable for revascularization. Mortality was 26% post-PCI 16%, post-CABG and 33% among those who did not undergo revascularization (<i>p</i>=0.01). On multivariable analyses, factors associated with late mortality were older age, hypertension and not undergoing CABG (all <i>p</i><0.05). Factors associated with late MI were presented with an acute coronary syndrome,</p>	FREEDOM Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG bei DM MVD patients	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC31451306/

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	whereas patients that underwent treatment with either PCI or CABG had less late MI (all p<0.05). CONCLUSION: Among consecutive diabetic patients with MVD, at a median of 6-years CABG was associated with better survival and fewer non-fatal MI outcomes compared to PCI.		
Arbel Y. Incidence, determinants and impact of acute kidney injury in patients with diabetes mellitus and multivessel disease undergoing coronary revascularization: Results from the FREEDOM trial. Int J Cardiol 2019; 293:197–202. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31230933 .	BACKGROUND: The incidence and prognostic significance of acute kidney injury (AKI) in patients with diabetes mellitus and multivessel coronary artery disease undergoing coronary revascularization is not well known. The current analysis included patients randomized to PCI vs. CABG as part of the FREEDOM trial. We sought to examine the impact of AKI and its predictors in diabetic patients with multivessel coronary artery disease undergoing PCI vs. CABG. METHODS: We conducted a pre-specified subgroup analysis of the FREEDOM trial to examine the incidence, correlates and impact of AKI according to revascularization strategy. AKI predictors were identified using multivariable logistic regression and associations between AKI and outcomes were examined using Cox regression. The primary endpoint was the composite occurrence of all-cause death, stroke or myocardial infarction at 5years of follow-up. RESULTS: AKI occurred more frequently in patients following CABG (15.6%) compared with PCI (9.1%) (p<0.001). AKI was associated with a higher risk for major cardiovascular events (MACE) at 5years (34.6% vs. 20.5%, p<0.001), an effect that remained large and significant irrespective of CABG (HR=2.18 95% CI 1.44-3.31, p<=0.001) or PCI (HR=2.08 95% CI 1.35-3.21, p<0.0001). There was a non-significant interaction (p-value=0.89) between the revascularization method and AKI, supporting that AKI is a significant risk factor in both revascularization methods. CONCLUSIONS: Although risk for AKI was higher in patients undergoing CABG, the impact of AKI on MACE was substantial irrespective of revascularization strategy. Preventive strategies to identify patients at risk for AKI are warranted to mitigate the long-term effects of this complication.	FREEDOM Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG bei DM CKD patients	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31230933

Sekundärpublikationen COURAGE

Referenz	Abstract	Fragestellung/ Kommentar	URL
Sedlis SP. Effect of PCI on Long-Term Survival in Patients with Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. N Engl J Med 2015; 373(20):1937–46.	BACKGROUND: Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) relieves angina in patients with stable ischemic heart disease, but clinical trials have not shown that it improves survival. Between June 1999 and January 2004, we randomly assigned 2287 patients with stable ischemic heart disease to an initial management strategy of optimal medical therapy alone (medical-therapy group) or optimal medical therapy plus PCI (PCI group) and did not find a significant difference in the rate of survival during a median follow-up of 4.6 years. We now report the rate of survival among the patients who were followed for up to 15 years. METHODS: We obtained permission from the patients at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) sites and some non-VA sites in the United States to use their Social Security numbers to track their survival after the original trial period ended. We searched the VA national Corporate Data Warehouse and the National Death Index for survival information and the dates of death from any cause. We calculated survival according to the Kaplan-Meier method and used a Cox proportional-hazards model to adjust for significant between-group differences in baseline characteristics. RESULTS: Extended survival information was available for 1211 patients (53% of the original population). The median duration of follow-up for all patients was 6.2 years (range, 0 to 15); the median duration of follow-up for patients at the sites that permitted survival tracking was 11.9 years (range, 0 to 15). A total of 561 deaths (180 during the follow-up period in the original trial and 381 during the extended follow-up period) occurred: 284 deaths (25%)	COURAGE Follow-up PCI vs. OMT 12-Jahres-Outcomes (nur Mortalität) 1211 der ursprünglich 2287 Patienten wurden ausgewertet (kein RCT)	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26559572 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5656049/

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	<p>in the PCI group and 277 (24%) in the medical-therapy group (adjusted hazard ratio, 1.03; 95% confidence interval, 0.83 to 1.21; P=0.76).</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS: During an extended-follow-up of up to 15 years, we did not find a difference in survival between an initial strategy of PCI plus medical therapy and medical therapy alone in patients with stable ischemic heart disease. (Funded by the VA Cooperative Studies Program and others; COURAGE ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00007657.).</p>		
Acharjee S. Optimal medical therapy with or without percutaneous coronary intervention in women with stable coronary disease: A pre-specified subset analysis of the Clinical Outcomes Utilizing Revascularization and Aggressive drug Evaluation (COURAGE) trial. Am Heart J 2016; 173:108–17.	<p>OBJECTIVES: To determine whether sex-based differences exist in clinical effectiveness of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) when added to optimal medical therapy (OMT) in patients with stable coronary artery disease. BACKGROUND: A prior pre-specified unadjusted analysis from COURAGE showed that women randomized to PCI had a lower rate of death or myocardial infarction during a median 4.6-year follow-up with a trend for interaction with respect to sex. METHODS: We analyzed outcomes in 338 women (15%) and 1949 men (85%) randomized to PCI plus OMT versus OMT alone after adjustment for relevant baseline characteristics. RESULTS: There was no difference in treatment effect by sex for the primary end point (death or myocardial infarction; HR, 0.89; 95% CI, 0.77-1.03 for women and HR, 1.02, 95% CI 0.96-1.10 for men; P for interaction = .07). Although the event rate was low, a trend for interaction by sex was nonetheless noted for hospitalization for heart failure, with only women, but not men, assigned to PCI experiencing significantly fewer events as compared to their counterparts receiving OMT alone (HR, 0.59; 95% CI, 0.40-0.84, P < .001 for women and HR, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.74-1.01, P = .47 for men; P for interaction = .02). Both sexes randomized to PCI experienced significantly reduced need for subsequent revascularization (HR, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.62-0.83, P < .001 for women; HR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.79-0.89, P < .001 for men; P for interaction = .02) with evidence of a sex-based differential treatment effect. CONCLUSION: In this adjusted analysis of the COURAGE trial, there were no significant differences in treatment effect on major outcomes between men and women. However, women assigned to PCI demonstrated a greater benefit as compared to men, with a reduction in heart failure hospitalization and need for future revascularization. These exploratory observations require further prospective study.</p>	COURAGE PCI vs. OMT gender effekte präspezifiziert	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26920603 .
Padala SK. Effect of baseline exercise capacity on outcomes in patients with stable coronary heart disease (a post hoc analysis of the clinical outcomes utilizing revascularization and aggressive drug evaluation trial). Am J Cardiol 2015; 116(10):1509–15.	The impact of baseline exercise capacity on clinical outcomes in patients with stable ischemic heart disease randomized to an initial strategy of optimal medical therapy (OMT) with or without percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in the Clinical Outcomes Utilizing Revascularization and Aggressive Drug Evaluation (COURAGE) trial has not been studied. A post hoc analysis was performed in 1,052 patients of COURAGE (PCI + OMT: n = 527, OMT: n = 525) who underwent exercise treadmill testing at baseline. Patients were categorized into 2 exercise capacity groups based on metabolic equivalents (METs) achieved during baseline exercise treadmill testing (<7 METs: n = 464, >/=7 METs: n = 588) and were followed for a median of 4.6 years. The primary composite end point of death or myocardial infarction was similar in the PCI + OMT group and the OMT group for patients with exercise capacity <7 METs (19.1% vs 16.1%, p = 0.31) and >/=7 METs (13.3% vs 10.3%, p = 0.27). After adjusting for baseline covariates, the hazard ratio (99% confidence interval) for the primary end point for the PCI + OMT group versus the OMT group was 1.42 (0.90 to 2.23, p = 0.05) and for the exercise capacity subgroups of >/=7 METs and <7 METs was 0.75 (0.46 to 1.22, p = 0.13). There was no statistically significant interaction between the original treatment arm allocation (PCI + OMT vs OMT) and baseline exercise capacity. In conclusion, there was no difference in the long-term clinical outcomes in patients with exercise capacity <7 METs compared with >/=7 METs, irrespective of whether they were assigned to initial PCI. Patients with exercise capacity <7 METs did not derive a proportionately greater clinical benefit from PCI + OMT compared with those patients who received OMT alone.	COURAGE PCI vs. OMT impact of baseline exercise capacity on clinical outcomes	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26410604 .
Bradley SM. Validation of the appropriate use	Establishing the validity of appropriate use criteria (AUC) for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in the setting of stable ischemic heart disease can support their adoption for quality improvement. We conducted a post hoc	COURAGE	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25960375 .

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criteria for percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with stable coronary artery disease (from the COURAGE trial). Am J Cardiol 2015; 116(2):167-73.	analysis of 2,287 Clinical Outcomes Utilizing Revascularization and Aggressive Drug Evaluation trial patients with stable ischemic heart disease randomized to PCI with optimal medical therapy (OMT) or OMT alone. Within appropriateness categories, we compared rates of death, myocardial infarction, revascularization subsequent to initial therapy, and angina-specific health status as determined by the Seattle Angina Questionnaire in patients randomized to PCI + OMT to those randomized to OMT alone. A total of 1,987 patients (87.9%) were mapped to the 2012 publication of the AUC, with 1,334 (67.1%) classified as appropriate, 551 (27.7%) uncertain, and 102 (5.1%) as inappropriate. There were no significant differences between PCI and OMT alone in the rate of mortality and myocardial infarction by appropriateness classification. Rates of revascularization were significantly lower in patients initially receiving PCI + OMT who were classified as appropriate (hazard ratio 0.65; 95% confidence interval 0.53 to 0.80; p <0.001) or uncertain (hazard ratio 0.49; 95% confidence interval 0.32 to 0.76; p = 0.001). Furthermore, among patients classified as appropriate by the AUC, Seattle Angina Questionnaire scores at 1 month were better in the PCI-treated group compared with the medical therapy group (80 +/- 23 vs 75 +/- 24 for angina frequency, 73 +/- 24 vs 68 +/- 24 for physical limitations, and 68 +/- 23 vs 60 +/- 24 for quality of life; all p <0.01), with differences generally persisting through 12 months. In contrast, health status scores were similar throughout the first year of follow-up in PCI + OMT patients compared with OMT alone in patients classified as uncertain or inappropriate. In conclusion, these findings support the validity of the AUC in efforts to improve health care quality through optimal use of PCI.	PCI vs. OMT post hoc analysis PCI vs. OMT according to appropriateness categories"	

Sekundärpublikationen weiterer RCT

Referenz	Abstract	Fragestellung/ Kommentar	URL
van Nunen LX. Fractional flow reserve versus angiography for guidance of PCI in patients with multivessel coronary artery disease (FAME): 5-year follow-up of a randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2015; 386(10006):1853–60.	"BACKGROUND In the Fractional Flow Reserve Versus Angiography for Multivessel Evaluation (FAME) study, fractional flow reserve (FFR)-guided percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) improved outcome compared with angiography-guided PCI for up to 2 years of follow-up. The aim in this study was to investigate whether the favourable clinical outcome with the FFR-guided PCI in the FAME study persisted over a 5-year follow-up. METHODS The FAME study was a multicentre trial done in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK, and the USA. Patients (aged ≥ 18 years) with multivessel coronary artery disease were randomly assigned to undergo angiography-guided PCI or FFR-guided PCI. Before randomisation, stenoses requiring PCI were identified on the angiogram. Patients allocated to angiography-guided PCI had revascularisation of all identified stenoses. Patients allocated to FFR-guided PCI had FFR measurements of all stenotic arteries and PCI was done only if FFR was 0·80 or less. No one was masked to treatment assignment. The primary endpoint was major adverse cardiac events at 1 year, and the data for the 5-year follow-up are reported here. Analysis was by intention to treat. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00267774. FINDINGS After 5 years, major adverse cardiac events occurred in 31% of patients (154 of 496) in the angiography-guided group versus 28% (143 of 509 patients) in the FFR-guided group (relative risk 0·91, 95% CI 0·75–1·10; p=0·31). The number of stents placed per patient was significantly higher in the angiography-guided group than in the FFR-guided group (mean 2·7 [SD 1·2] vs 1·9 [1·3], p<0·0001). INTERPRETATION The results confirm the long-term safety of FFR-guided PCI in patients with multivessel disease. A strategy of FFR-guided PCI resulted in a significant decrease of major adverse cardiac events for up to 2 years after the index procedure. From 2 years to 5 years, the risks for both groups developed similarly. This clinical	FAME Subanalyse 5y follow-up outcomes FFR-guided PCI cs. Angiography-guided PCI	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26333474

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	<p>outcome in the FFR-guided group was achieved with a lower number of stented arteries and less resource use. These results indicate that FFR guidance of multivessel PCI should be the standard of care in most patients. FUNDING St Jude Medical, Friends of the Heart Foundation, and Medtronic."</p>		
Lima EG. Long-term outcomes of patients with stable coronary disease and chronic kidney dysfunction: 10-year follow-up of the Medicine, Angioplasty, or Surgery Study II Trial. <i>Nephrol Dial Transplant</i> 2018.	<p>Background: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with a worse prognosis in patients with stable coronary artery disease (CAD); however, there is limited randomized data on long-term outcomes of CAD therapies in these patients. We evaluated long-term outcomes of CKD patients with CAD who underwent randomized therapy with medical treatment (MT) alone, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG). Methods: Baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was obtained in 611 patients randomized to one of three therapeutic strategies in the Medicine, Angioplasty, or Surgery Study II trial. Patients were categorized in preserved renal function and mild or moderate CKD groups depending on their eGFR ($>/=90$, 89-60 and 59-30 mL/min/1.73 m², respectively). The primary clinical endpoint, a composite of overall death and myocardial infarction, and its individual components were analyzed using proportional hazards regression (Clinical Trial registration information: http://www.controlled-trials.com. Registration number: ISRCTN66068876). Results: Of 611 patients, 112 (18%) had preserved eGFR, 349 (57%) mild dysfunction and 150 (25%) moderate dysfunction. The primary endpoint occurred in 29.5, 32.4 and 44.7% ($P = 0.02$) for preserved eGFR, mild CKD and moderate CKD, respectively. Overall mortality incidence was 18.7, 23.8 and 39.3% for preserved eGFR, mild CKD and moderate CKD, respectively ($P = 0.001$). For preserved eGFR, there was no significant difference in outcomes between therapies. For mild CKD, the primary event rate was 29.4% for PCI, 29.1% for CABG and 41.1% for MT ($P = 0.006$) [adjusted hazard ratio (HR) = 0.26, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.07-0.88; $P = 0.03$ for PCI versus MT; and adjusted HR = 0.48; 95% CI 0.31-0.76; $P = 0.002$ for CABG versus MT]. We also observed higher mortality rates in the MT group (28.6%) compared with PCI (24.1%) and CABG (19.0%) groups ($P = 0.015$) among mild CKD subjects (adjusted HR = 0.44, 95% CI 0.25-0.76; $P = 0.003$ for CABG versus MT; adjusted HR = 0.56, 95% CI 0.07-4.28; $P = 0.58$ for PCI versus MT). Results were similar with moderate CKD group but did not achieve significance. Conclusions: Coronary interventional therapy, both PCI and CABG, is associated with lower rates of events compared with MT in mild CKD patients >10 years of follow-up. More study is needed to confirm these benefits in moderate CKD.</p>	MASS II Subanalyse OMT vs. PCI vs. CABG CKD patients, 10 y outcomes	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30590726
Mansur Ad. Long-term follow-up of a randomized, controlled clinical trial of three therapeutic strategies for multivessel stable coronary artery disease in women. <i>Interactive cardiovascular and thoracic surgery</i> 2014; 19(6):997-1001.	<p>OBJECTIVES: Coronary artery disease is the leading cause of death in women. The proposed treatments for women are similar to those for men. However, in women with multivessel stable coronary artery disease and normal left ventricular function, the best treatment is unknown. METHODS: A post hoc analysis of the MASS II study with 10 years of follow-up, mean (standard deviation) 6.8 (3.7) years, enrolled between May 1995 and May 2000, evaluated 188 women with chronic stable multivessel coronary artery disease who underwent medical treatment, percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass graft surgery. Primary end-points were incidence of total mortality, Q-wave myocardial infarction, or refractory angina. Data were analysed according to the intention-to-treat principle. RESULTS: Women treated with percutaneous coronary intervention and medical treatment had more primary events than those treated with coronary artery bypass graft surgery, respectively, of 34, 44 and 22% ($P = 0.003$). Survival rates at 10 years were 72% for coronary artery bypass graft surgery, 72% for percutaneous coronary intervention and 56% for medical treatment ($P = 0.156$). For the composite end-point, Cox regression analysis adjusted for age, diabetes, hypertension, treatment allocation, prior myocardial infarction, smoking, number of vessels affected and total cholesterol, had a higher incidence of primary events with medical treatment than with coronary artery bypass graft surgery [hazard ratio (HR) = 2.38 (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.40-4.05); $P = 0.001$], a lower incidence with percutaneous coronary intervention than with medical treatment [HR = 0.60 (95% CI: 0.38-0.95); $P = 0.031$] but no differences between coronary artery bypass graft surgery and percutaneous coronary intervention. Regarding death, a protective effect was observed with percutaneous coronary intervention compared</p>	MASS II Subanalyse OMT vs. PCI vs. CABG women	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25183741

Referenz	Abstract	Fragestellung/ Kommentar	URL
	with medical treatment [HR = 0.44 (95% CI: 0.21-0.90); P = 0.025]. CONCLUSIONS: Percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass graft surgery compared with medical treatment had better results after 10 years of follow-up.		
Roberts EB. Adverse events following percutaneous and surgical coronary revascularisation: Analysis of non-MACE outcomes in the Stent or Surgery (SoS) trial. Int J Cardiol 2016; 202:7-12.	OBJECTIVES: To analyse adverse events requiring or prolonging hospitalisation in the Stent or Surgery (SoS) trial. BACKGROUND: Many adverse events following coronary revascularisation are non-major adverse cardiovascular events (non-MACE). Trials comparing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG) have reported rates of mortality and MACE only. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Comparisons between PCI and CABG groups in the SOS trial were by intention to treat. For patients with non-fatal/non-MACE, number of events per 100 patient years follow-up and duration of hospital stay were assessed. Competing risk analysis was used to illustrate temporal pattern of adverse outcomes. RESULTS: During 2 y median follow up, 1 one or more adverse event occurred in 47.3% (231) of the PCI group and 53% (265) of the CABG group (p=0.086). Non-fatal/non-MACE occurred in 11.9% of the PCI group and 38.6% of the CABG group (p<0.001). Non-fatal/non-MACE per 100 patient years follow-up was 17.49 (PCI) and 35.04 (CABG), rate ratio 2.0, 95% CI 1.7 to 2.4, p<0.001. Cumulative non-fatal/non-MACE associated hospital stays were 1387 and 3287 days in PCI and CABG groups respectively. Median duration of hospitalisation per non-fatal/non-MACE was 5 days (interquartile range 2 to 11.75 days) in the PCI group and 6 days (interquartile range 2 to 12 days) in the CABG group, p=0.245. CONCLUSIONS: CABG had lower cumulative incidence of fatal or MACE outcomes, higher cumulative incidence of non-fatal/non-MACE outcomes, and longer cumulative hospitalisation periods compared to the PCI group.	SoS Subanalyse PCI vs. CABG non-MACE outcomes	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26372883
Genuth SM. BARI 2D: A Reanalysis Focusing on Cardiovascular Events. Mayo Clin Proc 2019; 94(11):2249-62. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31590967 .	OBJECTIVE: To reanalyze the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes trial using a new composite cardiovascular disease (CVD) outcome to determine how best to treat patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and stable coronary artery disease. PATIENTS AND METHODS: From January 1, 2001, to November 30, 2008, 2368 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and angiographically proven coronary artery disease were randomly assigned to insulin-sensitizing (IS) or insulin-providing (IP) therapy and simultaneously to coronary revascularization (REV) or no or delayed REV (intensive medical therapy [MED]), with all patients receiving intensive medical treatment. The outcome of this analysis was a composite of 8 CVD events. RESULTS: Four-year Kaplan-Meier rates for the composite CVD outcome were 35.8% (95% CI, 33.1%-38.5%) with IS therapy and 41.6% (95% CI, 38.7%-44.5%) with IP therapy (P=.004). Much of this difference was associated with lower in-trial levels of fibrinogen, C-reactive protein, and hemoglobin A1c with IS therapy. Four-year composite CVD rates were 32.7% (95% CI, 30.0%-35.4%) with REV and 44.7% (95% CI, 41.8%-47.6%) with MED (P<.001). A beneficial effect of IS vs IP therapy was present with REV (27.7%; 95% CI, 24.0%-31.4% vs 37.5%; 95% CI, 33.6%-41.4%; P<.001), but not with MED (43.6%; 95% CI, 39.5%-47.7% vs 45.7%; 95% CI, 41.6%-49.8%; P=.37) (homogeneity, P=.05). This interaction between IS therapy and REV was limited to participants preselected for coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). The lowest composite CVD rates occurred in patients preselected for CABG and assigned to IS therapy and REV (17.3%; 95% CI, 11.8%-22.8%). CONCLUSION: In the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes trial, the IS treatment strategy and the REV treatment strategy each reduces cardiovascular events. The combination of IS drugs and CABG results in the lowest risk of subsequent CVD events. TRIAL REGISTRATION: clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT00006305.	BARI 2D Subanalyse Reva vs. OMT/ delayed Reva bei DM to insulin-sensitizing (IS) vs. insulin-providing (IP) therapy	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31590967
Chung MJ. Effect of prompt revascularization on outcomes in diabetic patients with sta-	BACKGROUND: Survivors of a myocardial infarction (MI) are at a considerable risk of developing further cardiovascular events, including recurrent MI, heart failure, stroke, and death. Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and stable ischemic heart disease (SIHD) have worse outcomes than their nondiabetic counterparts, and those with previous MI may be at particularly high risk. Yet, little is known about the effect of adding prompt revascularization	BARI 2D Reva vs. OMT/ delayed Reva bei DM	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28346285

Referenz	Abstract	Fragestellung/ Kommentar	URL
ble ischemic heart disease and previous myocardial infarction in the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes (BARI 2D) trial. Coron Artery Dis 2017; 28(4):301–6.	<p>to intensive medical therapy in this high-risk group. PATIENTS AND METHODS: We carried out a post-hoc analysis of the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes trial, which randomized patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and SIHD to prompt revascularization with percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting in addition to intensive medical therapy or intensive medical therapy alone. Previous MI status was defined by a history of MI or pathologic Q-waves. The primary endpoints were death, nonfatal or fatal MI, non-fatal or fatal stroke, congestive heart failure, and a composite of death/MI/stroke. RESULTS: Of the 2280 patients with evaluable data, 936 had previous MI. In these patients, there were no differences in the 5-year event-free rates of all-cause death, MI, stroke, congestive heart failure, or death/MI/stroke between those who were randomized to prompt revascularization in addition to intensive medical therapy and those who were randomized to intensive medical therapy alone. CONCLUSION: In diabetic patients with SIHD and previous MI, adding prompt revascularization to intensive medical therapy yielded no benefit compared with intensive medical therapy alone. These findings underscore the importance of intensive medical therapy in mitigating further ischemic events.</p>	Subanalyse nach MI-Status post-hoc	
Ikeno F. SYNTAX Score and Long-Term Outcomes: The BARI-2D Trial. J Am Coll Cardiol 2017; 69(4):395–403. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5450003/	<p>BACKGROUND: The extent of coronary disease affects clinical outcomes and may predict the effectiveness of coronary revascularization with either coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). The SYNTAX (Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention With Taxus and Cardiac Surgery) score quantifies the extent of coronary disease. OBJECTIVES: This study sought to determine whether SYNTAX scores predicted outcomes and the effectiveness of coronary revascularization compared with medical therapy in the BARI-2D (Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes) trial. METHODS: Baseline SYNTAX scores were retrospectively calculated for BARI-2D patients without prior revascularization (N = 1,550) by angiographic laboratory investigators masked to patient characteristics and outcomes. The primary outcome was major cardiovascular events (a composite of death, myocardial infarction, and stroke) over 5 years. RESULTS: A mid/high SYNTAX score ($>/=23$) was associated with a higher risk of major cardiovascular events (hazard ratio: 1.36, confidence interval: 1.07 to 1.75, p = 0.01). Patients in the CABG stratum had significantly higher SYNTAX scores: 36% had mid/high SYNTAX scores compared with 13% in the PCI stratum (p < 0.001). Among patients with low SYNTAX scores ($</=22$), major cardiovascular events did not differ significantly between revascularization and medical therapy, either in the CABG stratum (26.1% vs. 29.9%, p = 0.41) or in the PCI stratum (17.8% vs. 19.2%, p = 0.84). Among patients with mid/high SYNTAX scores, however, major cardiovascular events were lower after revascularization than with medical therapy in the CABG stratum (15.3% vs. 30.3%, p = 0.02), but not in the PCI stratum (35.6% vs. 26.5%, p = 0.12). CONCLUSIONS: Among patients with diabetes and stable ischemic heart disease, higher SYNTAX scores predict higher rates of major cardiovascular events and were associated with more favorable outcomes of revascularization compared with medical therapy among patients suitable for CABG. (Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation in Type 2 Diabetes; NCT00006305).</p>	BARI 2D Reva vs. OMT/ delayed Reva bei DM SyS als Prädiktor SyS retrospektiv berechnet	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5450003/

Anhang 3.7 Aggregierte Evidenz: IPD-Metaanalysen

Zimmermann et al. 2019: FFR-guided PCI vs. OMT

Zimmermann FM. Fractional flow reserve-guided percutaneous coronary intervention vs. medical therapy for patients with stable coronary lesions: Meta-analysis of individual patient data. Eur Heart J 2019; 40(2):180–6.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30596995 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6321954/
Design	systematischer Review + Metaanalyse von RCT auf IPD-Basis „The principal investigators of all three eligible trials agreed to provide IPD.“
Fragestellung	fractional flow reserve (FFR)-guided PCI with DES vs. medical therapy: effect on the composite of cardiac death or myocardial infarction (MI)
Suchzeitraum	April 2018
Selection criteria	Population: stable coronary stenoses Einschlusskriterien: 2 nd generation DES Ausschlusskriterien: BMS; hämodynamische Instabilität
Intervention	• FFR-guided PCI with DES
Vergleich	• OMT
Body of Evidence	N = 3 (FAME 2, DANAMI-3-PRIMULTI, Compare-Acute) n= 2400 (1056 PCI; 1344 OMT) in Nordamerika, Asien, Europa Risk of bias: jeweils high performance bias (nicht verblindet; kein Einfluss auf Mortalität, Einfluss auf MI aufgrund unterschiedlicher Definitionen unklar); sonst low risk of bias
Datenqualität	kein GRADE angewendet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Präzision: moderat (eher kleine Fallzahl, weite Konfidenzintervalle) Direktheit/Übertragbarkeit auf Fragestellung gut Konsistenz/Homogenität der eingeschlossenen Studien auf PICO-Ebene: gut Risk of bias: low, allerdings keine Verblindung publication bias: nicht geprüft; Verzerrung durch fehlende Publikation negativer Studien nicht ausgeschlossen
Ergebnisse	Baseline characteristics (PCI vs. OMT): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age 63.1±10.2; 62.7±10.5 Männlich 840 (79.5%); 1043 (77.6%) 1-vessel: 340 (32.2%); 354 (26.3%) 2-vessel: 518 (49.1%); 705 (52.5%) 3-vessel: 198 (18.8%); 285 (21.2%) Number of angiographically significant lesions per patient: 1.8±1.0; 1.8±0.9 Medication at discharge (PCI vs. OMT; nur Abweichungen): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P2Y12 inhibitor (like clopidogrel): 1044 (98.9%); 1093 (81.5%); p<0.001 Calcium antagonist: 157 (14.9%); 222 (16.6%); p=0.009 Follow-up: median 35 months (interquartile range 12–60months) Effektivität (PCI vs. OMT) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st composite endpoint of cardiac death or myocardial infarction: 10.7% (8.4–13.6%) vs. 16.4% (13.3–20.1%); ARR 5.7 ; HR 0.72 (0.54–0.96) MI 8.5% (6.5–11.1%) vs. 13.4% (10.7–16.8%); ARR 4.9; HR 0.70 (0.51–0.97) Cardiac death 3.2% (2.1–5.1%) vs. 3.0% (1.9–4.8%); HR 1.04 (0.58–1.78) All-cause mortality 7.0% (5.2–9.6%) vs. 6.5% (4.7–8.9%); HR 1.03 (0.69–1.54) Pre-specified and post-hoc subgroup analyses of the 1 st endpoint: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all n.s.; trend for no vs.≥1 FFR-positive lesion (p for interaction 0,06) landmark analyses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interaction between treatment and time, entirely driven by MI: increase in PCI up to 7 days; reduction of events 8 days or more after randomization (p for interaction 0,0015) Sicherheit: not reported

Zimmermann FM. Fractional flow reserve-guided percutaneous coronary intervention vs. medical therapy for patients with stable coronary lesions: Meta-analysis of individual patient data. Eur Heart J 2019; 40(2):180–6.

Review-Qualität	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMSTAR II: low quality; 1/7 kritischen Domänen nicht erfüllt (Publication bias nicht geprüft)
Authors conclusion	In this IPD meta-analysis of the three available randomized controlled trials to date, FFR-guided PCI resulted in a reduction of the composite of cardiac death or MI compared with medical therapy, which was driven by a decreased risk of MI.

Head et al. 2018: CABG vs. PCI

Head SJ. Mortality after coronary artery bypass grafting versus percutaneous coronary intervention with stenting for coronary artery disease: A pooled analysis of individual patient data. Lancet 2018; 391(10124):939–48.

Links	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29478841 . https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0140-6736(18)30423-9
Design	systematischer Review + Metaanalyse von RCT auf IPD-Basis „We contacted the principal investigators of the eligible trials to obtain individual patient data for pooled analyses; data were provided in a standardised spreadsheet.“
Fragestellung	examine the comparative effects CABG vs. PCI on long-term all-cause mortality in all patients with coronary artery disease and separately in patients with multivessel or left main disease prespecified analyses: BMS, 1st generation DES (paclitaxel, sirolimus), new-generation DES (everolimus, zotarolimus, biolimus); subgroup analyses according to baseline characteristics
Suchzeitraum	19. Juli 2017
Selection criteria	Population: stable coronary disease Einschlusskriterien: multivessel or left main coronary artery disease, >1 year follow-up for all-cause mortality Ausschlusskriterien: acute MI; balloon angioplasty; mixture of Stents used
Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CABG
Vergleich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCI (BMS oder DES)
Body of Evidence	N = 11, n= 11 518 (CABG n=5765; PCI n=5753); weltweit BMS n=1490 N=4 1st generation DES n= 2199 N=4 2nd generation DES n=1920 N=3
	Risk of bias: jeweils high risk allocation concealment und blinding patients and personnel; Blinding outcome assessment low risk of bias , sonst überwiegend low RoB
	Funding: individual trials were sponsored; Sponsors of the individual trials were involved in data collection in the trials, but were not involved in data analyses, data interpretation, or drafting of this manuscript.
Datenqualität	kein GRADE angewendet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Präzision: moderat (eher kleine Fallzahl, weite Konfidenzintervalle) Direktheit/Übertragbarkeit auf Fragestellung: gut Konsistenz/Homogenität der eingeschlossenen Studien auf PICO-Ebene Risk of bias: low, allerdings keine Verblindung publication bias: nicht geprüft; Verzerrung durch fehlende Publikation negativer Studien nicht ausgeschlossen
Ergebnisse	<p>Baseline characteristics (PCI vs. CABG): significant heterogeneity inbetween trials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean age 63.6 (± 9.8) vs. 63.7 (± 9.9) Männlich 76.1% (4380/5753) vs. 76.2% (4394/5765) Three-vessel disease* 58.6% (2460/4201) vs. 61.8% (2594/4197) Left main disease 38.8% (2233/5753) vs. 38.9% (2245/5765) SYNTAX score 26.0 (9.3; 4081) vs. 26.0 (9.8; 4057) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0–22 37.6% (1533/4081) vs. 39.1% (1585/4057) p=0.16 23–32 41.1% (1677/4081) vs. 38.1% (1545/4057) p=0.0053 ≥33 21.3% (871/4081) vs. 22.8% (927/4057) p=0.10 <p>Follow-up: mean 3.8 years (SD 1.4)</p> <p>Effektivität (CABG vs. PCI) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality at 5 y: 9.2% (437/5765) vs. 11.2% (539/5753); HR 1.20 (1.06–1.37) Mortality at 30 days: 1.4% (78) vs. 1.3% (76); HR 0.97 (0.71–1.33) Mortality 31 d to 5 y: 8% (359) vs. 10.0% (463) ; HR 1.26 (1.09–1.44) <p>Subgroup analyses of mortality (CABG vs. PCI):</p>

Head SJ. Mortality after coronary artery bypass grafting versus percutaneous coronary intervention with stenting for coronary artery disease: A pooled analysis of individual patient data. Lancet 2018; 391(10124):939–48.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patients with diabetes: 15.7% (278) vs 10.7% (185); HR 1.44 (1.20–1.74) • patients without diabetes: 8.7% (261) vs 8.4% (252); HR 1.02 (0.86–1.21) • MVD: 11. 5% (365) vs 8.9% (279); HR 1.28 (1.09–1.49) • LM: 10.7% (174) vs. 10.5% (158); HR 1.07 (0.87–1.33) • Sys 0–22: 8.1% (100/1585) vs. 8.8% (105/1533); HR 1.02 (0.77–1.34) • Sys 23–32: 10.9% (122/1545) vs. 12.4% (163/1677); HR 1.20 (0.94–1.51) • Sys ≥33: 11.6% (83/927) vs. 16.5% (117/871); HR 1.52 (1.15–2.02)
Review-Qualität	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMSTAR II: critically low quality; 2/7 kritischen Domänen nicht erfüllt (kein Protokoll, Publication bias nicht geprüft) • "All trials were considered to be of high quality according to criteria, despite being unable to mask investigators and patients to treatment allocation"; "all-cause mortality is considered to be the most clinically important and least biased endpoint"
Authors conclusion	CABG had a mortality benefit over PCI in patients with multivessel disease, particularly those with diabetes and higher coronary complexity. No benefit for CABG over PCI was seen in patients with left main disease.

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