MeRes-1 Study

Study Highlights

- Principal Investigator: Dr. Ashok Seth
- The MeRes-1 was first-in-human, single-arm, prospective, multicentre trial of MeRes100™ sirolimus-eluting BioResorbable vascular Scaffold system (BRS) in treating de novo native coronary artery lesions
- Three year clinical follow-up including QCA, OCT and IVUS analysis at 6 and 24 months; CTA imaging at 12 months
- MeRes-1 study demonstrated the favourable safety and effectiveness of MeRes100 BRS at 24 months post-procedure

Clinical outcomes

- 1.87% MACE at 24 months
- 7.50% VO at 24 months
- 99.24% strut coverage at 24 months
- 11.33% mean area stenosis at 12 months
## Study Design
First-in-human, single-arm, prospective, multicentre study

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<th><strong>A total of 108 patients were enrolled at 13 sites</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Clinical follow-up at 30 days, 6 months, 12 months, 24 months and 36 months post-procedure</strong></td>
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| **Angiographic follow-up at 6 and 24 months**  
Analysed by: Cardiovascular Research Centre, Sao Paulo, Brazil |
| **OCT at 6 and 24 months**  
Analysed by: Cardialysis BV, Rotterdam, the Netherlands |
| **IVUS at 6 and 24 months**  
Analysed by: Cardialysis BV, Rotterdam, the Netherlands |
Clinical presentation

Lesion Characteristics (ACC/AHA Classification)
Study Results

Late lumen loss at 6 and 24 months

In-segment LLL
In-scaffold LLL

- Post-procedure OCT
- 6 – Month OCT FU
- 2 – Year OCT FU

Late lumen loss (mm)
References
1. ClinicalTrials.gov – CTRI/2015/04/005706
   http://ctri.nic.in/Clinicaltrials/showallp.php?mid1=7887&EncHid=&userName=CTRI/2015/04/0057061