

Propensity Matched Comparison of Uncoated and Paclitaxel-Coated Balloon Angioplasty for **Isolated Popliteal Lesions Excluding Bail-Out Stenting: The DCB are Better**

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Background

- > DCB have demonstrated excellent results in the treatment of femoropopliteal lesions
- > International guidelines include recommendations for the use of DCB in the treatment of fem-pop lesions
- No studies investigated DCB in medial and distal pop segment

ted by duplex US with a PSV ratio of >3.5 and/or visually on angiogr

Outcomes of EVT in Popliteal Artery Disease

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Investigator	Study design	Modality	Lesion length	Primary patency @1yr	TLR @1yr
Rastan A. et al. (2015)	RCT	BMS (n=119) POBA (n=127) / Prov stent 25.2%	42 mm	68% vs. 45% (p=0.002)	14.7% 44.1%
Soga Y. et al. (2013)	Retrospective	POBA (n=103) / Prov stent 14.6%	45 mm	75.5%	NR
Scheinert D et al. (2013)	Retrospective	Supera (n=101)	58 mm	87.7%	6.9%
Rastan A. et al. (2018)	Prospective (IC and CLI)	Directional Atherectomy (n=158)	58mm	75.0%	21.2%
Stavroulakis K et al. (2017)	Retrospective	DCB (n=31) DAART (n=41)	47/42mm	65% vs. 82% (p=0.021)	6% vs. 8% (p=0.072)
K-POP (LINC 2023)	Prospective	DCB (n=100)/ Atherectomy 16.3% Prov stent 12.8%	94 mm	76%	12.8%
San Norberto E et al. (2023)	Retrospective	DAART (n=62) Supera (n=81)	73 mm 90 mm	74% vs. 77% (p=0.233)	NR



lety 🧕 scoried and pacificard coated bull or excluding ball-out starting 107 pts. with arteriosclerotic lesions of the popliteal artery were included
60 POBA and 47 DCB 354 patients ted popliteal artery lesion Pts. RBC 2 to 5 with a single ≥70 %* Pop stenosis Exclusion because of - Bail out Steating - Use of debulking device Calcification was classified, according to extent Patients who underwent debulking or bail-out stenting were not included ant treatment 60 patients in the POBA cohort DCB cohort



Results

Technical success: 85.1 % (n=40) DCB group - 83.3 % (n = 50) POBA group p=0.510

Time to reintervention: POBA group 7.8 ± 2.8 months, DCB group 5.7 ± 2.5 months p=0.257

Ultrasound data were available for 75 patients at 6 months, and patency could be determined for all patients at 12 months

> Primary Patency 6-mos 65.1% POBA - 87.5% DCB p =0.024 12-mos 71.7 % POBA - 85.1 % DCB p = 0.076

linical course - DCB Cohort.			Clinical course - POBA Cohort.		
	DCB	p-Value		POBA	p-Value
ABI baseline (n = 28)	0.59 ± 0.18		ABI baseline (n = 43)	0.54 ± 0.20	
ABI discharge (n = 28)	0.95 ± 0.13	<0.001	ABI discharge (n = 43)	0.92 ± 0.19	< 0.001
ABI 6 months (n = 21)	0.89 ± 0.17	<0.001	ABI 6 months $(n = 32)$	0.78 ± 0.15	<0.001
ABI 12 months $(n = 29)$	0.84 ± 0.24	< 0.001	ABI 12 months $(n = 42)$	0.77 ± 0.19	< 0.001
RBC baseline (n = 47)	3.62 ± 0.97		RBC baseline (n = 60)	3.63 ± 0.97	
RBC 6 months (n = 30)	1.57 ± 2.0	< 0.001	RBC 6 months (n = 43)	1.1 ± 1.3	< 0.001
RBC 12 months ($n = 47$)	1.9 ± 2.1	<0.001	RBC 12 months (n = 60)	1.4 ± 1.7	<0.001
BC – Rutherford-Becker class.	kie-oracinal-index, DCB = ur	ig-coated balloon,	plasty, RBC – Rutherford-Becker c	lass.	old balloon angle

Conclusions

 As reported in several studies, DCB alone or in combination (atherectomy or stent) are associated with better outcomes when compared to standard POBA

There are few studies that have included only popliteal lesions

The use of a DCB tends to be more effective in the treatment of isolated popliteal stenoses than treatment
with POBA

No significant results due to the small group size

Larger scale prospective study is mandatory

