

Supplementary Table 4. Summary of the key landmark studies

Trial	FU (years)	Study arm	Control	Key inclusion criteria	Key exclusion criteria	Definition of ischemia	Baseline characteristics		Death			MI		
							Age (years)	Baseline angina*	Study arm	Contro l	HR or p value	Study arm	Contro l	HR or p value
PCI vs. OMT														
POBA														
ACME-1 ¹⁸⁸⁾⁽¹⁸⁹⁾ (1998)	3	BA (n=105)	OMT (n=107)	1) DS 70–99% in coronary artery 2) MI in past 3 months	NR	1) Exercise ECG ≥ 1 mm ST depression in at least 1 lead 2) Filling defect on thallium scan	62	72 [†]	7	5	0.58	10	7	NS
ACME-2 ¹⁹⁰⁾ (1997)	5	BA (n=166)	OMT (n=162)	1) History of angina 2) MI within 3 months 3) DS $\geq 70\%$ in coronary artery	1) Medically refractory UAP 2) Previous PCI 3) Primary cardiac diagnosis other than CAD 4) LMCAD 5) Triple vessel disease 6) LVEF $\leq 30\%$	≥ 3 mm horizontal ST depression on exercise ECG	60	99 [‡]	22	23	NS	13	5	NS
AVERT ¹⁹¹⁾ (1999)	1.5	BA (n=177)	OMT (n=164)	1) SAP 2) DS $\geq 50\%$ in coronary artery	1) LMCAD 2) Triple vessel disease 3) UAP or MI within 2 weeks 4) LVEF $< 40\%$	NR	59	Class I/II (82%)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	NS	5 (2.8)	4 (2.4)	NS
DEFER ¹⁹²⁾⁽¹⁹³⁾ (2015)	15	BA/BMS (n=90)	OMT (n=91)	DS $\geq 50\%$ in coronary artery	1) Small coronary artery 2) Total occluded artery 3) Q-wave MI or UAP 4) Heavy calcification 5) Severe tortuosity 6) LMCAD 7) UAP or Previous MI 9) Significant valvular disease 10) Cardiomyopathy 11) LV dysfunction 12) Previous PCI or CABG	FFR ≥ 0.75	61	Class I/II (57%) Class III/IV (43%)	28 (31.1)	30 (33.0)	0.79	9 (10.0)	2 (2.2)	0.03
MASS-1 ¹⁹⁴⁾⁽¹⁹⁵⁾ (1999)	5	BA (n=72) CABG (n=70)	OMT (n=72)	DS $\geq 80\%$ in LAD	1) Total occluded lesion 2) Lesion length > 12 mm 3) Involvement of the ostium 4) Heavy calcification 5) Severe tortuosity 6) LMCAD 7) UAP or Previous MI 9) Significant valvular disease 10) Cardiomyopathy 11) LV dysfunction 12) Previous PCI or CABG	NR	56	NR	CABG 2 (2.9) OMT 2 (2.9) POBA 4 (5.7)	NS	NR	NR	NR	NR
RITA-2 ¹⁹⁶⁾⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ (2003)	5	BA (n=504)	OMT (n=514)	1) DS $\geq 50\%$ (2 views) or $\geq 70\%$ (1 view) in coronary artery 2) Recent UAP at least 7 days before randomization	1) Previous PCI or CABG 2) LMCAD 3) ACS in the previous 7 days 4) Significant valve disease 5) Life-threatening disease	NR	58	Class I/II (60%) Class III/IV (20%)	4.6%	4.7%	NS	NR	NR	NR
SWISS II ¹⁹⁸⁾	10	BA	OMT	1) MI within preceding 3 months	Malignancy	ST depression	55	No symptom	6	22	0.42	11	40	0.19

(2007)		(n=96)	(n=105)	2) Maximal symptom-limited exercise test without chest pain 3) Silent ischemia confirmed by stress test 4) 1- to 2-vessel CAD suitable for PCI	on exercise ECG					(0.16–1.11)				(0.05–0.67)
TIME ¹⁹⁹⁾ (2004)	4	BA/CABG (n=153)	OMT (n=148)	≥75 years-old patients with SAP	NR	80	Class II (18%) Class III/IV (82%)	21.2%	22.3%	0.88	4.4%	0.7%	0.07	
BMS														
Hambrecht et al. ²⁰⁰⁾ (2004)	1	PCI (n=50)	OMT (n=51)	1) Aged ≤70 years with SAP 2) DS ≥75% in coronary artery	SPECT	61	Class I/II (94%) Class III (6%)	0	0	NS	1	0	NS	
MASS-2 ²⁰¹⁾ (2006)	5	PCI (n=205) CABG (n=203)	OMT (n=203)	1) DS ≥70% in proximal multivessel stenosis 2) Documented ischemia by stress testing or SAP (CCS Class II/III)	Documented ischemia by stress testing	60	Class II/III (81%)	PCI 24 (15.5)	25 (16.2)	0.82	PCI 23(11.2)	CABG 17 (8.3)	31 (15.3)	0.01
DES														
BARI 2D ²⁰³⁾ (2009)	5	PCI/CABG (n=1176)	OMT (n=1192)	1) DS ≥50% in coronary artery with positive stress test or 2) DS ≥70% of major coronary artery with classic angina AND type 2 diabetes mellitus	NR	62	Class I/II (70%) Class III/IV (14%)	155 (11.7)	161 (12.2)	0.97	128 (11.5)	151 (14.3)	0.27	
COURAGE ²⁰⁴⁾ (2007)	4.6	PCI (n=1149)	OMT (n=1138)	DS ≥70% in proximal coronary artery inducible ischemia on stress testing, or	1) >1.0 mm ST depression 2) Substantial ST depression or on exercise ECG	62	Class I/II (66%) Class III/IV (14%)	85 (7.6)	95 (8.3)	0.87 (0.65–	143 (13.2)	128 (12.3)	1.13 (0.89–	

				ST depression or T wave inversion on resting ECG	hypotension during Bruce protocol stage 1 stress testing	2) ≥ 1 perfusion defects on SPECT						1.16)		1.43)
					3) Refractory heart failure	3) ≥ 1 wall motion abnormalities on stress Echo								
					4) Cardiogenic shock									
					5) LVEF <30%									
					6) Revascularization in previous 6 months									
FAME-2 ²⁰⁵⁾ (2018)	5	PCI (n=447)	OMT (n=441)	1) SAP or documented silent ischemia on noninvasive testing AND 2) DS $\geq 50\%$ in coronary artery	1) LMCAD 2) MI within 1 week 3) Previous CABG 4) LVEF <30% 5) Severe LV hypertrophy	FFR ≤ 0.80	64	Class I/II (65%) Class III/IV (23%)	23 (5.1)	23 (5.2)	0.98 (0.55– 1.75)	36 (8.1)	53 (12.0)	0.66 (0.43– 1.00)
						1) SPECT/PET: $\geq 10\%$ ischemic myocardium								
						2) StressEcho: $\geq 3/16$ segments with stress-induced severe hypokinesia or akinesia								
						3) Cardiac MR: perfusion: $\geq 12\%$ ischemic myocardium and/or wall motion: $\geq 3/16$ segments with stress-induced severe hypokinesia or akinesia								
ISCHEMIA ²⁰⁶⁾ (2020)	5	PCI/CABG (n=2588)	OMT (n=2591)	1) Moderate or severe ischemia 2) eGFR ≥ 30	1) EF <35% 2) LMCAD 3) Class III–IV heart failure 4) Unacceptable level of angina despite maximal medical therapy 5) ACS within 2 month 6) PCI or CABG within 2 month	4) Exercise ECG test: exercise-induced horizontal or down-sloping ST-segment depression ≥ 1.5 mm in 2 leads or ≥ 2.0 mm in any lead; ST-segment elevation ≥ 1 mm in a non-infarct territory	64	Class I/II (73.5%) Class III (4.6%)	9.0%	8.3%	1.05 (0.83– 1.32)	10.3%	11.9%	NS
ISCHEMIA-CKD ²⁰⁷⁾ (2020)	3	PCI/CABG (n=388)	OMT (n=389)	1) Moderate or severe ischemia 2) eGFR <30 or on dialysis	1) EF <35% 2) LMCAD 3) Class III–IV heart failure 4) Unacceptable level of angina despite maximal medical therapy 5) ACS within 2 months 6) PCI or CABG within 2 months	Same as above	63	Class I/II (58.4%) Class III (4.0%)	94 (27.2)	98 (27.8)	0.99 (0.75– 1.32)	46 (15.0)	56 (15.9)	0.85 (0.58– 1.26)
JSAP ²⁰⁸⁾ (2008)	3.3	PCI (n=192)	OMT (n=192)	DS $\geq 75\%$ (or $\geq 60\%$ on QCA) in coronary artery with inducible ischemia on stress testing or	1) Triple vessel disease 2) LMCAD or ostial LAD disease 3) Total occluded vessel	Inducible ischemia on stress testing	64	Class I/II (85%) Class III (2.4%)	6 (2.9)	7 (3.9)	0.87 (0.28– 2.60)	3 (1.6)	7 (3.8)	0.43 (0.09– 1.54)

ORBITA ²⁰⁹ (2018)	6 weeks	PCI (n=105)	OMT (n=95)	ST depression or T wave inversion on resting ECG	4) ACS 5) LVEF <50% 6) Bleeding tendency 7) Severe pneumonia 8) Creatinine >1.5 mg/dL 9) Graft stenosis 1) DS ≥50% in a non-target vessel 2) ACS 3) Previous CABG	Exercise ECG Stress Echo FFR/iFR	66	Class I/II (62%) Class III (38%)	0	0	NS	NR	NR	NR
				1) Aged 18–85 years with angina or equivalent symptoms 2) DS ≥70% in a single coronary artery	4) LMCAD 5) CTO 6) Severe valvular disease 7) Severe LV dysfunction 8) Moderate to severe pulmonary hypertension									

PCI vs. PCI

BMS vs. BA

BENESTENT ² ₁₀₋₂₁₂ (2001)	5	BMS (n=259)	BA (n=257)	SAP with de novo lesion of native coronary artery	1) Ostial lesion 2) Bifurcated lesion 3) Graft stenosis 4) Intracoronary thrombus 1) MI (within 7 days) 2) LVEF ≤40%	NR	58	Class I/II (34%) Class III/IV (76%)	15 (5.9)	8 (3.1)	1.88 (0.81–4.34)	20 (7.8)	10 (3.9)	2.00 (0.90–4.19)
				1) Symptomatic ischemic heart disease with de novo lesion of native coronary artery 2) DS ≥70%	3) Intracoronary thrombus 4) Multiple focal lesions 5) Diffuse lesion 6) LMCAD 7) Ostial lesion 8) Severe vessel tortuosity									
STRESS ^{213,214} (1998)	1	BMS (n=205)	BA (n=202)	1) Symptomatic ischemic heart disease with de novo lesion of native coronary artery 2) DS ≥70%	3) Intracoronary thrombus 4) Multiple focal lesions 5) Diffuse lesion 6) LMCAD 7) Ostial lesion 8) Severe vessel tortuosity	NR	60	NR	1.5%	2.0%	NS	6.3%	7.9%	NS

DES vs. DES (or BMS)

BASKET-PROVE ²¹⁵ (2010)	2	SES (n=775)	BMS (n=765)	SAP or ACS	1) Cardiogenic shock 2) In-stent restenosis or thrombosis of stent 3) LMCAD 4) Graft stenosis 5) Plans for any surgery within 12 months 6) Need for oral anticoagulation 7) Increased risk of bleeding	NR	66	NR	SES 28 (3.6)	BMS 34 (4.4)	NS	SES 7 (0.9)	BMS 20 (2.6)	NS
		EES (n=774)			EES 25 (3.2)				EES 13 (1.7)					
BIONYX ²¹⁶ (2018)	1	ZES (n=1243)	SES (n=1,245)	≥18 years old patients with all coronary syndrome, de novo and restenotic lesions, and coronary artery or bypass lesion	Planned major surgery within first 6 months	NR	64	NR	20 (1.6)	26 (2.1)	0.77 (0.43–1.37)	20 (1.6)	20 (1.6)	1.00 (0.54–1.86)

				1) Non-ST elevation ACS with hemodynamic instability										
				2) CTO										
				3) Bifurcations										
				4) Graft stenosis										
BIOFLOW V ²¹⁷ (218) (2018)	2	SES (n=884)	EES (n=450)	≥18 years old patients with ischemic heart disease in de novo native coronary lesion	5) In-stent restenosis 6) Calcified lesion requiring atherectomy 7) ST-segment elevation MI in the past 72 hours 8) LVEF <30% 9) Creatinine clearance <30 mL/min 10) Any previous PCI within 9 months or within 30 days involving target vessel	NR	65	NR	7 (1.0)	6 (1.0)	0.38	41 (5.0)	37 (9.0)	0.01
BIO- RESORT ²¹⁹⁾ (2016)	1	EES (n=1,172) SES (n=1,169)	ZES (n=1,173)	≥18 years old patients with all coronary syndrome, de novo and restenotic lesions, and coronary artery or bypass lesion	Planned major surgery within first 6 months	NR	64	NR	EES 20 (2.0) SES 19 (2.0)	ZES 19 (2.0)	NS	EES 25 (2.0) SES 29 (3.0)	ZES 31 (3.0)	NS
BIOSCIENCE ² ²⁰⁾ (221) (2018)	5	SES (n=1,063)	EES (n=1,056)	DS ≥50% in coronary artery	Planned surgery within next 6 months	NR	66	NR	139 (14.1)	105 (10.3)	1.36 (1.06– 1.75)	99 (10.4)	118 (12.3)	0.85 (0.65– 1.11)
COMPARE ²²²⁾ ²²³⁾ (2011)	2	EES (n=897)	PES (n=903)	Aged 18–85 patients with all coronary syndrome	Planned major surgery within 30 days	NR	63	NR	30 (3.3)	27 (3.0)	1.12 (0.67– 1.87)	35 (3.9)	68 (7.5)	0.52 (0.35– 0.77)
COMPARE II ²²⁴⁾ (225) (2015)	3	BES (n=1,795)	EES (n=912)	≥18 years old patients with chronic or acute coronary syndrome	1) Planned major surgery within 30 days 2) Previous PCI with DES within 1 year	NR	63	NR	89 (5.0)	37 (4.1)	1.22 (0.84– 1.78)	93 (5.2)	42 (4.6)	1.13 (0.79– 1.61)
				1) Tandem stenosis										
				2) Previous CABG with patent grafts to the interrogated vessel										
				3) LMCAD										
				4) Total coronary occlusion										
				5) Restenotic lesion										
DEFINE FLAIR ²²⁶⁾ (2017)	1	iFR (n=1,242)	FFR (n=1,250)	SAP or ACS (non-culprit vessel) with DS 40–70% in coronary artery	6) Hemodynamic instability 7) Heavily calcified or tortuous vessels 8) Significant hepatic or lung disease and/or malignant disease 9) ST-segment elevation MI within 48 hours 10) Severe valvular heart disease 11) ACS patient in whom more than one target vessel is present	FFR ≤0.80 iFR ≤0.89	65	Class I/II (56%) Class III/IV (44%)	22 (1.9)	13 (1.1)	1.74 (0.88– 3.46)	31 (2.7)	28 (2.4)	1.03 (0.56– 1.92)
DUTCH	2	ZES	EES	≥18 years old patients with all coronary	Planned surgery within next 6 months	NR	65	NR	33	24	1.38	22	16	1.38

PEERS ^{227,228} (2015)		(n=906)	(n=905)	syndrome, de novo and restenotic lesions, and coronary artery or bypass lesion					(3.6)	(2.7)	(0.82–2.31)	(2.4)	(1.8)	(0.73–2.60)
FAME ^{229,230} (2015)	5	FFR (n=509)	Angiography (n=496)	Multivessel CAD (≥ DS 50%)	1) LMCAD 2) Previous CABG 3) Cardiogenic shock 4) Extremely tortuous or calcified coronary arteries	FFR ≤0.80	64	Class I/II (58%) Class III/IV (42%)	44 (9.0)	49 (10.0)	0.5	49	60	NS
iFR-SWEDEHEAR T ²³¹ (2017)	1	iFR (n=1,019)	FFR (n=1,018)	1) SAP (any lesion) or 2) ACS (non-culprit vessel) AND DS 40–80% in coronary artery	1) Previous CABG with patent grafts to the interrogated vessel 2) Unstable hemodynamics (Killip class III–IV) 3) Heavily calcified or tortuous vessels	FFR ≤0.80 iFR ≤0.89	68	Class I/II (48%) Class III/IV (52%)	15 (1.5)	12 (1.2)	1.25 (0.58–2.66)	22 (2.2)	17 (1.7)	1.29 (0.68–2.44)
LEADERS ²³² (2008)	9 months	BES (n=857)	SES (n=850)	1) ≥18 years old patients with chronic or acute coronary syndrome 2) DS ≥50% in coronary artery SAP, silent ischemia, ACS with increased bleeding risk patients: Age ≥75 Oral anticoagulation Hb <11 g/dL Platelet <100,000/mm ³ Hospital admission for bleeding in previous 12 months	Planned surgery within 6 months	NR	65	NR	22 (2.6)	24 (2.8)	0.91 (0.51–1.62)	49 (5.7)	39 (4.6)	1.25 (0.82–1.92)
LEADERS FREE ²³³ (2015)	1	DCS (n=1,221)	BMS (n=1,211)	Stroke in previous 12 months Previous intracerebral hemorrhage Severe chronic liver disease Creatinine clearance <40 mL/min Cancer in previous 3 years Planned major surgery in next 12 months Glucocorticoid or NSAIDs planned for >30 days after PCI Expected nonadherence to >30 days of dual antiplatelet therapy	1) Active bleeding 2) Cardiogenic shock	NR	76	NR	97 (8.0)	108 (9.0)	0.89 (0.67–1.17)	72 (6.1)	104 (8.9)	0.68 (0.50–0.91)
MR INFORM ²³⁴ (2019)	1	CMR (n=454)	FFR (n=464)	≥18 years old patients with SAP (CCS II/III) or a positive exercise treadmill test	1) Contraindicated to adenosine myocardial perfusion CMR 2) Cardiac arrhythmia (AF or frequent ectopic beat of >20 per minute) 3) LVEF <30% 4) Class III or IV Heart failure 5) Previous CABG or PCI within 6 months 6) eGFR <30	FFR ≤0.80 ≥6% ischemia on cardiac MR	62	Class II (90%) Class III (10%)	4	2	2.05 (0.38–11.21)	9	10	0.84 (0.35–2.02)

				CAD with high bleeding risk: Adjunctive oral anticoagulation after PCI Age ≥ 75 years old Hb < 11 g/dL Any prior intracerebral hemorrhage Any stroke in the last 12 months Hospital admission for bleeding within prior 12 months Non-skin cancer diagnosed or treated ≤ 3 years Planned daily NSAIDs or steroid for ≥ 30 days after PCI Renal failure: creatinine clearance < 40 mL/min Platelet $< 100,000$ /uL Severe chronic liver disease Expected non-compliance for prolonged dual antiplatelet therapy for other medical reason	1) Requiring planned PCI after 1 month 2) Active bleeding 3) Cardiogenic shock 4) Planned surgery or procedure requiring discontinuation of dual antiplatelet therapy within 1 month 5) PCI during the previous 6 months for a lesion other than the target lesion of the index procedure										
ONYX ONE ²³⁵⁾ (2020)	1	ZES (n=988)	DCS (n=969)			NR	74	NR	87 (8.8)	72 (7.4)	NS	132 (13.4)	142 (14.7)	NS	
RAVEL ^{236/237)} (2007)	5	SES (n=120)	BMS (n=118)	1) ≥ 18 years old patients with stable or unstable angina or silent ischemia 2) Single primary target lesion in a native coronary artery 3) DS 51–99%, TIMI flow ≥ 1	1) Evolving MI 2) LMCAD 3) Ostial lesion 4) Calcified lesion 5) Intracoronary thrombus within target lesion 6) LVEF $< 30\%$ 1) MI within 72 hours 3) LMCAD 4) Intracoronary thrombus or total occluded lesion 5) LVEF $< 25\%$	NR	61	NR	14 (12.1)	8 (7.1)	0.20	10 (8.9)	8 (6.9)	0.65	
REALITY ²³⁸⁾ (2006)	1	SES (n=684)	PES (n=669)	1) ≥ 18 years old patients with 1 or 2 de novo lesions in coronary artery 2) Stable or unstable angina or documented silent ischemia 3) DS 51–99% and TIMI ≥ 1	6) Serum creatinine > 2.9 mg/dL 7) Lesion tortuosity 8) Previous brachytherapy 9) Cardiac allograft 10) Prior stent implantation within 10 mm of the target lesion 11) Previous CABG	NR	63	Class I/II (42%) Class III/IV (15%)	16 (2.3)	9 (1.3)	1.74 (0.77–3.91)	35 (5.1)	40 (6.0)	0.86 (0.55–1.33)	
RESOLUTE All Comer ^{239/240)} (2011)	2	ZES (n=1,140)	EES (n=1,152)	All coronary syndrome with DS $\geq 50\%$ in coronary artery	Planned surgery within 6 months	NR	64	NR	36 (3.2)	45 (4.0)	0.37	62 (5.5)	56 (5.0)	0.57	
SENIOR ²⁴¹⁾	1	EES	BMS	≥ 75 years old patients with SAP, silent	1) Indication for CABG	Perfusion defect $> 10\%$	81	NR	36	48	0.76	21	22	0.97	

(2018)		(n=596)	(n=604)	ischemia, or ACS and had DS \geq 70% in coronary artery (DS \geq 50% for left main stem)	2) Requirement for additional surgery 3) Life threatening non-cardiac comorbidities 4) Previous hemorrhagic stroke	on SPECT FFR <0.80			(6.0)	(8.0)	(0.49–1.16)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.51–1.82)	
SIRTAX ^{242,243} (2016)	OUT	10	SES (n=539)	PES (n=509)	SAP or ACS with DS \geq 50% in coronary artery	Terminal illness	NR	62	NR	117 (25.0)	109 (23.4)	0.52	41 (9.0)	47 (10.4)	0.55
SIRIUS ^{244,245} (2009)	OUT	5	SES (n=533)	BMS (n=525)	1) SAP or ACS and signs of myocardial ischemia 2) DS 51–99% in a single native coronary artery	1) Recent MI (within 48 hours) 2) LVEF <25% 3) Ostial lesion 4) Bifurcation lesion 5) LMCAD 6) Vessel with thrombus or severe calcification	NR	62	NR	45 (8.4)	44 (8.4)	1.00	33 (6.2)	34 (6.5)	0.90
SORT II ²⁴⁶ (2008)	OUT	1	SES (n=1,065)	PES (n=1,033)	SAP or ACS in Denmark	Lived outside Denmark	NR	64	NR	41 (3.8)	40 (3.9)	0.99 (0.64–1.53)	45 (4.2)	53 (5.1)	0.82 (0.55–1.22)
SORT III ²⁴⁷ (2010)	OUT	1.5	ZES (n=1,162)	SES (n=1,170)	SAP or ACS	Life expectancy <1 year	NR	64	NR	51 (4.0)	32 (3.0)	1.61 (1.03–2.50)	24 (2.0)	11 (1.0)	2.22 (1.09–4.53)
SORT V ²⁴⁸ (2013)	OUT	1	BES (n=1,229)	SES (n=1,239)	1) \geq 18 years old patients with all coronary syndrome 2) DS \geq 50% in coronary artery	Clinical indications of an inability to tolerate dual antiplatelet treatment for 12 months 1) Prior brachytherapy at any time 2) Acute or recent MI 3) LVEF <30% 4) Prior or planned organ transplantation 5) Current or planned chemotherapy for malignancy 6) Use of chronic anticoagulation 7) Immunologic disease	NR	65	NR	30 (2.4)	27 (2.2)	0.67	19 (1.5)	11 (0.9)	0.14
SPIRIT III ^{249,250} (2009)	OUT	2	EES (n=669)	PES (n=333)	Either 1 or 2 de novo native coronary lesion with SAP or ACS or inducible ischemia	8) Elective surgery planned within 9 months 9) PLT <100,000/uL or >700,000/uL 10) WBC <3,000/uL 11) Serum creatinine >2.5 mg/dL 12) Dialysis or liver disease 13) Recent major bleeding 14) Hemorrhagic diathesis 15) Stroke or TIA within 6 months 16) LMCAD 17) Bifurcation lesion 18) Tortuous lesion	NR	63	NR	13 (2.0)	8 (2.6)	0.64	21 (3.3)	18 (5.9)	0.08

					19) Calcification										
					20) Thrombus										
					21) Graft stenosis										
					22) DS <50% or 100%										
					1) Recent MI										
					2) LVEF <30% or current unstable arrhythmia										
					3) Heart transplant or any other transplant or a waiting list for any organ transplant										
					4) Immunologic disease										
					5) Anticancer therapy for malignancy within 30 days										
					6) Bleeding diathesis or coagulopathy										
					7) PLT<100,000/uL or >700,000/uL, WBC <3,000/uL										
SPIRIT IV ²⁵¹ (252) (2011)	2	EES (n=2,458)	PES (n=1,229)	≥18 years old patients with angina or inducible ischemia and up to three previous untreated native coronary artery lesions	8) Significant bleeding within past 6 months	NR	63	NR	49 (2.0)	32 (2.7)	0.79 (0.51–1.23)	60 (2.5)	37 (3.9)	0.64 (0.44–0.94)	
					9) Stroke or TIA within past 6 months										
					10) LMCAD										
					11) Graft stenosis										
					12) Bifurcation lesion										
					13) Total occluded lesion										
					14) Extreme angulation or tortuosity										
					15) Heavy calcification										
					16) In-stent restenosis										
					17) Prior brachytherapy										
					18) Target vessel contains thrombus										
					1) Previous brachytherapy										
					2) Previous DES										
					3) Recent MI (within 72 hours)										
					4) LVEF <25%										
					5) Hemorrhagic diatheses										
					6) Serum creatinine >2 mg/dL										
TAXUS IV ²⁵³ (254) (2009)	5	PES (n=662)	BMS (n=652)	SAP or UAP with single de novo lesion in a single native coronary artery lesion	7) LMCAD	NR	62	NR	10.0%	11.2%	0.49	7.2%	7.4%	0.87	
					8) Ostial lesion										
					9) Bifurcation lesion										
					10) Angulation or tortuosity										
					11) Occluded target lesion or thrombus										
					12) Moderate or severe calcification										
					13) Planned atherectomy										
TAXUS V ²⁵⁵ (2005)	9 months	PES (n=577)	BMS (n=579)	SAP or UAP with single de novo lesion in a single native coronary artery lesion	1) Previous brachytherapy	NR	63	NR	1.3%	1.4%	0.89 (0.32–	5.4%	4.6%	1.17 (0.70–	

3) Recent MI (within 72 hours)	2.43)	1.95)
4) LVEF <25%		
5) Hemorrhagic diatheses		
6) Serum creatinine >2 mg/dL		
7) LMCAD		
8) Ostial lesion		
9) Bifurcation lesion		
10) Angulation or tortuosity		
11) Occluded target lesion or thrombus		
12) Moderate or severe calcification		
13) Planned atherectomy		

Values are presented as number (%).

ACS = acute coronary syndrome; AF = atrial fibrillation; BA = balloon angioplasty; BES = biolimus-eluting stent; BMS = bare metal stent; CAD = coronary artery disease; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft surgery; CCS = Canadian Cardiovascular Society; CMR = cardiac magnetic resonance imaging; CTO = chronic total occlusion; DCS = drug-coated stent; DES = drug-eluting stent; DM = diabetes mellitus; DS = diameter stenosis; ECG = electrocardiography; Echo = echocardiography; EES = everolimus-eluting stent; FFR = fractional flow reserve; FU = follow-up; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; HR = hazard ratio; iFR = instantaneous wave-free ratio; LAD = left anterior descending artery; LMCAD = left main coronary artery disease; LV = left ventricular; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; MI = myocardial infarction; NR = not reported; NS = non significance; NSAID = non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; OMT = optimal medical therapy; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; PES = paclitaxel-eluting stent; PET = positron emission tomography; POBA = plain old balloon angioplasty; QCA = quantitative coronary angiography; SAP = stable angina pectoris; SES = sirolimus-eluting stent; SPECT = single-photon emission computed tomography; TIA = transient ischemic attack; TIMI = thrombolysis in myocardial infarction; UAP = unstable angina pectoris; WBC = white blood cell; ZES = zotalimus-eluting stent.

*Based on CCS Angina Grade unless otherwise stated; †Based on psychological well-being score; ‡Based on quality-of-life score.