

# The influence of optimal medical treatment on the 'obesity paradox', body mass index and long-term mortality in patients treated with percutaneous coronary intervention: a prospective cohort study

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To assess whether the obesity paradox persists in the long term and to study the effect of optimal medical treatment on this phenomenon.

**Design:** A retrospective cohort study.

**Setting:** A tertiary care centre in Rotterdam.

**Participants:** From January 2000 to December 2005, 6332 patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention for coronary artery disease were categorised into underweight (body mass index (BMI) <18.5), normal (18.5–24.9), overweight (25–29.9) and obese (>30).

**Primary outcome measure:** Mortality.

**Secondary outcome measures:** Cardiac death and non-fatal myocardial infarction.

**Results:** Optimal medical treatment was more common in obese patients as compared with normal weight patients (85% vs 76%;  $p < 0.001$ ). At a mean of 6.1 years, overweight and obese patients had a lower risk of all-cause mortality (HR: 0.75, 95% CI 0.66 to 0.86 and HR: 0.72, 95% CI 0.60 to 0.87, respectively). After adjusting for OMT in the multivariate analysis, BMI did not remain an independent predictor of long-term mortality (HR: 0.90, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.12 and HR: 1.07, 95% CI: 0.80 to 1.43, respectively).

**Conclusion:** BMI is inversely related to long-term mortality in patients treated with percutaneous coronary intervention. Patients with a normal BMI are on suboptimal medical treatment when compared with those with a high BMI. A more optimal medical treatment in the obese group may explain the observed improved outcome in these patients.

The increasing incidence of obesity in the industrialised world is a major public health concern. An increased body mass index (BMI) is associated with a higher mortality

## ARTICLE SUMMARY

### Article focus

- Whether the obesity paradox persists in the long term.
- The effect of optimal medical treatment (OMT) on this phenomenon.

### Key messages

- Body mass index (BMI) is inversely related to long-term mortality in patients treated with percutaneous coronary intervention.
- Patients with a normal BMI are on suboptimal medical treatment when compared with those with a high BMI.
- A more optimal medical treatment in the obese group may explain the observed improved outcome in these patients.

### Strengths and limitations of this study

- Strengths of this study are that we examine the long-term effects of BMI on outcome and we try to explore the mechanisms of the obesity paradox. Limitations of the study are that we cannot prove the mechanism with an observational study and that details about OMT, such as duration of therapy and medication adherence, are lacking.

rate in the general population, and obesity is also well known as an independent risk factor for the development of cardiovascular disease.<sup>1 2</sup> However, several studies have shown that cardiovascular patients who are overweight or obese have a better outcome than patients with a normal weight.<sup>3 4</sup> Indeed, the greatest mortality rates are observed in patients with a very low BMI (<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and this phenomenon has been termed the 'obesity paradox'.<sup>3–5</sup>

## Optimal medical treatment and the obesity paradox

Most studies examining the role of BMI on mortality in patients treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) have focused on the short-term effects,<sup>6–10</sup> while only a few studies examined the impact of BMI on long-term mortality.<sup>11–14</sup> While many studies have examined the obesity paradox, only a few studies explored the mechanisms of this phenomenon.<sup>4 15 16</sup> A more aggressive lifestyle modification and optimisation of medical treatment may be a plausible reason for the enhanced survival in individuals who are obese at the time of coronary revascularisation.

Hence, the aims of this study were (1) to evaluate the effect of BMI on long-term mortality in a consecutive series of patients treated with PCI and (2) to determine whether a difference in the use of optimal medication at follow-up between the different BMI groups is a contributing factor for the obesity paradox.

### METHODS

#### Study population

Between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2005, a total of 7217 PCI's were performed in our institution. Bare metal stents were used exclusively in 2681 PCI's performed between January 2000 and 15 April 2002. Subsequently, 1035 interventions were performed between 16 April 2002 and 23 February 2003, using sirolimus-eluting stents (Cypher®; Cordis Corp., Johnson & Johnson, Warren, New Jersey, USA), as part of RESEARCH registry.<sup>17</sup> The following 3339 interventions from 23 February 2003 to 31 December 2005 were performed using paclitaxel-eluting stents (TAXUS Express2 or Liberté; Boston Scientific, Natick, Massachusetts, USA), as part of the T-SEARCH registry.<sup>18</sup> Only patients (n=6332) with registered baseline weight and height were eligible for inclusion in the current study. The study was performed in line with ethical guidelines in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

#### Baseline data

Demographic variables included gender, age, height and weight. Information on clinical variables (ie, dyslipidaemia, hypertension, smoking, diabetes mellitus, family history of coronary artery disease (CAD), indication for PCI, previous myocardial infarction (MI), previous coronary artery bypass graft surgery, previous PCI, multivessel disease and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)) were prospectively collected at the time of the procedure and recorded in the institutional database. Dyslipidaemia was defined as total cholesterol levels  $\geq 240$  mg/dl (6.21 mmol/l) or if the patient was on lipid-lowering medication. Hypertension was defined as blood pressure  $>140/90$  mm Hg or if a patient was being treated with antihypertensive drugs. Diabetes mellitus was defined in patients being treated by oral antiglycaemic agents or insulin.

#### Body mass index

BMI was defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres. In our institution, height

and weight are self-reported unless the patient does not know in which case this is performed in the referral clinic. Categorisation of BMI was adopted from WHO and the National Institutes of Health<sup>19</sup> and defined as underweight (BMI  $<18.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>), normal weight (18.5–24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), overweight (25–29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and obese ( $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

### Outcome

End points were all-cause mortality, cardiac death and non-fatal MI, and major cardiac events (a composite of cardiac death or non-fatal MI). Cardiac death was defined as death from any cardiac cause including sudden cardiac death, MI, congestive heart failure, cardiac arrhythmias and death in which there is evidence of a primary cardiac cause that could not be classified as mentioned above. Sudden cardiac death was defined as unexpected natural death due to cardiac causes within 1 h of onset of acute symptoms. Criteria of MI diagnosis included two or more of the following: (1) typical chest pain lasting for more than 20 min, (2) development of typical electrocardiographic changes (new Q waves  $>1$  mm or  $>30$  ms in two contiguous ECG leads), (3) elevated levels of serum markers for cardiac necrosis (creatin kinase (CK)  $>2$  or CK-MB level  $>3$  times the upper limit of normal).

Information about the in-hospital outcome was obtained from an electronic clinical database maintained at our institution and by review of the hospital records for those transferred to other hospitals. In-hospital outcomes are included in the 6-year outcome. Post-discharge survival status was obtained from the Municipal Civil Registries. Questionnaires with information about anginal status, repeated hospital admissions, revascularisation procedures and medication use were sent to all living patients on a yearly basis. The hospital records, referring physicians and institutions were consulted for additional information whenever necessary. Events were adjudicated by two independent cardiologists according to criteria defined above.

### Optimal medical treatment

We defined optimal medication as the use of three or more (since some of the patients may be intolerant to one of the medications) of the four types of medication (aspirin,  $\beta$  blockers, statins, ACE inhibitors/angiotensin II receptor blockers) known to improve prognosis in patients with CAD according to ACC/AHA guidelines.<sup>20</sup>

### Statistical analysis

Categorical variables were compared with the  $\chi^2$  test and continuous variables with analysis of variance. Univariable and multivariable Cox proportional hazard regression analyses were used to examine the relation between BMI and the defined end points. All BMI classes were entered into the model, with normal weight patients (BMI 18.5–24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) as the reference. Multivariable analysis was adjusted for all baseline characteristics,

which were available for all patients included in the study. Optimal medical treatment was added to the model to assess its importance as an independent predictor. Kaplan–Meier curves were generated to graphically present the time to death for patients in the different BMI groups. Additionally univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis was performed with BMI as a continuous variable to determine the relation of an increase in 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and the primary end point. The effect of the introduction of optimal medical treatment (OMT) on the model was tested as in the models with BMI as a categorical variable. Landmark Cox regression analysis at 2-year follow-up was performed to assess for changes in predictors of the end point mortality and to determine the effect of OMT on late outcome.

Patients lost to follow-up were considered at risk until the day of final contact, at which point they were censored. The log-rank test was used to ascertain whether differences between groups were statistically significant. All tests were two tailed and a probability value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. For Cox proportional hazard regression analyses, HRs and their corresponding 95% CIs were reported. All data were analysed using SPSS V.17.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc.).

## RESULTS

Follow-up on survival status was available for 98% of patients. The average follow-up time was 6.1 years (range

3–11 years). In total, there were 1059 deaths (17%) of which 454 (43%) were cardiac.

The small size (n=35) of the underweight group precludes any reliable analyses and the group was therefore excluded. Patient baseline characteristics and clinical data according to the three BMI categories are shown in [table 1](#). Obese patients tended to be younger, and although the overall population was predominantly comprised of men, gender was more equally represented in the obese group. Dyslipidaemia, hypertension and diabetes mellitus were more common in the obese group, while current smoking was more prevalent in the normal weight group.

The different types of medication used at follow-up according to the three BMI categories are shown in [table 2](#). Obese patients tended to use more  $\beta$  blockers and ACE inhibitors compared with the normal weight group resulting in more optimal medical treatment at follow-up in the obese group.

Univariate and multivariate associations between BMI and long-term outcome are presented in [table 3](#). Clinical characteristics that had a significant association on multivariate analysis were age, gender, diabetes mellitus, multivessel disease and LVEF. In univariate analyses, overweight and obese patients had more favourable long-term outcomes in terms of all-cause death (HR: 0.72, 95% CI 0.63 to 0.82 and HR: 0.61, 95% CI 0.51 to 0.74, respectively) and cardiac death (HR: 0.77, 95% CI 0.63 to 0.94 and HR: 0.73, 95% CI 0.56 to 0.95,

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics

Variable	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )				p Value
	Total (n=6297)	18.5–24.9 (n=2095)	25–29.9 (n=2956)	>30 (n=1246)	
Male, n (%)	4562 (72)	1466 (70)	2266 (77)	830 (67)	<0.001
Age $\pm$ SD	61 $\pm$ 11.4	62 $\pm$ 12.2	62 $\pm$ 11.2	59 $\pm$ 10.4	<0.001
BMI $\pm$ SD	27.0 $\pm$ 4.0	23.11 $\pm$ 1.5	27.23 $\pm$ 1.4	33.0 $\pm$ 3.1	<0.001
Cardiovascular history, n (%)					
Previous MI	2128 (34)	686 (33)	1011 (34)	431 (35)	0.448
Previous CABG	692 (11)	200 (10)	354 (12)	138 (11)	0.025
Previous PCI	1630 (26)	513 (25)	764 (26)	353 (28)	0.049
Multivessel disease	3437 (55)	1122 (54)	1635 (55)	680 (55)	0.47
Risk factors, n (%)					
Dyslipidaemia	4759 (76)	1531 (73)	2246 (76)	982 (79)	0.001
Hypertension	2554 (41)	714 (34)	1161 (39)	679 (55)	<0.001
Family history	1921 (31)	623 (30)	895 (30)	403 (32)	0.27
Current smoker	1512 (24)	561 (27)	661 (22)	290 (23)	0.001
Diabetes mellitus	1057 (17)	251 (12)	466 (16)	340 (27)	<0.001
Indication for PCI, n (%)					0.006
Stable angina	3059 (49)	965 (46)	1450 (49)	644 (52)	
Unstable angina	2084 (33)	707 (34)	971 (33)	406 (33)	
Acute MI	1154 (18)	423 (20)	535 (18)	196 (16)	
LVEF*, n (%)					0.603
Good	3052/3763 (81)	1013/1266 (80)	1442/1757 (82)	597/740 (81)	
Impaired	711/3763 (19)	253/1266 (20)	315/1757 (18)	143/740 (19)	

\*Data for this characteristic were not available in all patients.

BMI, body mass index; CABG, coronary bypass graft surgery; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MI, myocardial infarction; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

## Optimal medical treatment and the obesity paradox

**Table 2** Medication at follow-up

Variable	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )				p Value
	Total (n = 6297)	18.5–24.9 (n = 2095)	25–29.9 (n = 2956)	>30 (n = 1246)	
Medication, n (%)					
Aspirin	5352 (85)	1366 (85)	2014 (85)	825 (86)	0.979
β blocker	5038 (80)	1246 (78)	1883 (80)	832 (86)	<0.001
Statin	5793 (92)	1451 (91)	2163 (92)	898 (93)	0.092
ACE inhibitor	3149 (50)	775 (48)	1154 (49)	547 (57)	<0.001
Optimal medication*, n (%)	4975 (79)	1219 (76)	1839 (78)	818 (85)	<0.001

\*Defined as the use of three or more of the four types of medication.  
BMI, body mass index.

respectively). (table 3, figure 1) Overweight patients also showed a lower risk for the composite end point of cardiac death and non-fatal MI (HR: 0.84, 95% CI 0.71 to 0.99). Most of these differences remained significant after multivariate adjustments for all baseline characteristics. However, the lower incidence of cardiac death in obese patients did not remain significant after multivariate analysis. Moreover, when adjusting for baseline characteristics and optimal medication at follow-up, overweight and obese patients had a equal long-term survival (HR: 0.90, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.12 and HR: 1.07, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.43, respectively) compared with the normal weight group.

In a model with BMI as a continuous variable, one unit increase in BMI showed HR 0.95 (95% CI 0.93 to 0.97),  $p < 0.001$ , adjusted HR 0.96 (95% CI 0.95 to 0.98),  $p < 0.001$ . When OMT was introduced in the model, the relation did not remain significant: HR 1.00 (95% CI 0.98 to 1.03),  $p = 0.81$ .

For the whole population, OMT had HR 0.63, for the normal population 0.60, for the overweight 0.64 and for the obese 0.69.

In a landmark analysis at 2 years, multivariate predictors of late outcome included gender, BMI, age, hypercho-

lesterolaemia, diabetes mellitus, family history of CAD, previous coronary artery bypass graft surgery and LVEF.

The introduction of OMT in the 2-year landmark Cox regression model also altered the significance of BMI from overweight versus normal (HR: 0.806, 95% CI 0.678 to 0.960,  $p = 0.015$ ) and obese versus normal (HR: 0.840, 95% CI 0.661 to 1.067,  $p = 0.152$ ) in the model without OMT to overweight versus normal (HR: 0.911, 95% CI 0.722 to 1.149,  $p = 0.429$ ) and obese versus normal (HR: 1.122, 95% CI 0.819 to 1.537,  $p = 0.472$ ) in the model with OMT.

The individual medications were analysed in a separate Cox regression model and statin use showed the strongest independent protective effect on long-term mortality, statins HR 0.60 (95% CI 0.46 to 0.78),  $p < 0.0001$ . All the other three medications also showed independent protective effect as follows: aspirin HR 0.75 (95% CI 0.60 to 0.95),  $p = 0.014$ , β blocker HR 0.83 (95% CI 0.66 to 1.04),  $p = 0.109$ , and ACE inhibitors HR 0.84 (95% CI 0.69 to 1.03),  $p = 0.093$ .

## DISCUSSION

This study confirms the validity of the ‘obesity paradox’ with an inverse relation in all-cause mortality and BMI of

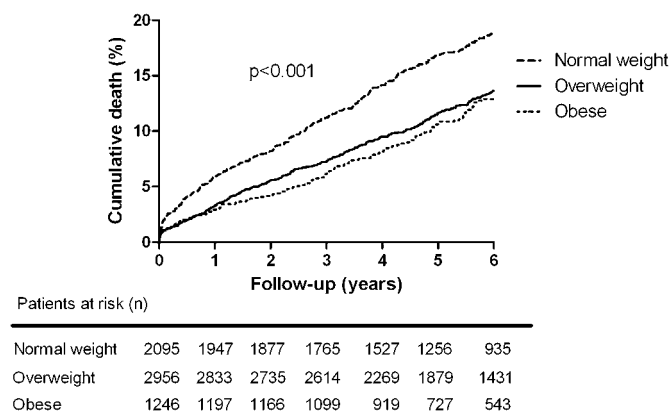
**Table 3** HRs of study end points

	Events	Univariate		Multivariate*		Multivariate†	
		HR (95% CI)	p Value	HR (95% CI)	p Value	HR (95% CI)	p Value
All-cause mortality							
Overweight	456 (15%)	0.72 (0.63 to 0.82)	<0.001	0.75 (0.66 to 0.86)	<0.001	0.90 (0.72 to 1.12)	0.335
Obese	159 (13%)	0.61 (0.51 to 0.74)	<0.001	0.72 (0.60 to 0.87)	0.001	1.07 (0.80 to 1.43)	0.663
Cardiac death							
Overweight	198 (7%)	0.77 (0.63 to 0.94)	0.011	0.81 (0.66 to 0.99)	0.044	1.05 (0.71 to 1.57)	0.800
Obese	77 (6%)	0.73 (0.56 to 0.95)	0.019	0.82 (0.62 to 1.08)	0.152	1.02 (0.60 to 1.75)	0.939
Non-fatal MI							
Overweight	138 (5%)	0.81 (0.63 to 1.04)	0.095	0.79 (0.61 to 1.01)	0.056	0.75 (0.57 to 0.98)	0.036
Obese	79 (6%)	1.12 (0.84 to 1.49)	0.434	1.03 (0.77 to 1.38)	0.844	0.88 (0.63 to 1.24)	0.472
Cardiac death or non-fatal MI							
Overweight	336 (13%)	0.84 (0.71 to 0.99)	0.038	0.83 (0.70 to 0.99)	0.033	0.95 (0.74 to 1.21)	0.658
Obese	156 (15%)	0.87 (0.70 to 1.07)	0.186	0.87 (0.69 to 1.08)	0.202	0.94 (0.68 to 1.30)	0.722

\*Adjusted for all baseline characteristics.

†Adjusted for all baseline characteristics and optimal medication.  
MI, myocardial infarction.





**Figure 1** Kaplan–Meier survival curve for all-cause mortality in normal weight, overweight and obese patients at 6-year follow-up.

patients undergoing percutaneous revascularisation in the long term up to 6 years. Patients with higher BMI at baseline have more optimal medical treatment, which may explain the reduction in mortality as observed in these patients up to this time point.

In the current study, we found that the inverse relation between BMI and mortality persists during long-term follow-up of patients treated with PCI. The overweight and obese groups showed almost 30% lower mortality than patients with a normal BMI.

In this population, crude death rate was 17% during a mean follow-up of 6 years. Cardiac deaths were responsible for 43% of all deaths. As expected, comorbid conditions (eg, dyslipidaemia, hypertension and diabetes mellitus) were more prominent in the obese population.

Several other studies have shown a paradoxical effect of moderate obesity on outcome after PCI.<sup>6–12</sup> They also found significantly worse outcomes in patients with a BMI  $>30$  or  $<20$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. These results were echoed in a large meta-analysis by Romero-Corral *et al*<sup>21</sup> who included studies with a total of 250 152 patients undergoing PCI or coronary artery bypass grafting. In fact, overweight and obese patients with coronary heart disease had a lower risk for total and cardiovascular mortality compared with underweight and normal weight patients with coronary heart disease. Our study results are in line with these findings; however, while the duration of the follow-up period in most of these studies was restricted to 1 year, that period was extended to 6 years in the current study.

The reason for the paradoxical U- or J-shaped relation between BMI and adverse outcome is not yet understood. Several explanations for this phenomenon have been suggested. Peripheral adiposity confers cardiovascular benefits due to the secretion of adiponectin, which has anti-inflammatory, insulin-sensitising and anti-atherogenic effects. Also, these patients seem to have a lower total body fat content, which implies that subcutaneous body fat is relatively ‘inert’ in metabolic and inflammatory/mediation terms.<sup>22</sup> Furthermore, it

has been suggested that hypercholesterolaemia and high levels of serum low-density lipoproteins associated with obesity serve a scavenging action against unbound circulating lipopolysaccharides with consequent anti-inflammatory response and improved long-term outcome.<sup>23</sup>

Studies of the BMI–mortality relationship may suffer from several sources of bias and confounding which can explain the U- or J-shaped relationship in some of these studies. Reverse causality can be present if thin people are disproportionately more susceptible to disease and suffer worse health outcomes than those with higher BMI levels. Another important consideration is potential overcontrolling by adjustment for cardiovascular risk factors associated with increased weight.<sup>24 25</sup> If BMI contributes to the development of a risk factor, statistical adjustment for such risk factors could be misleading with regard to the contribution of BMI. Besides these methodological and conceptual issues, there are several potential modifiers of the BMI–mortality association. This association may vary according to variables such as sex, ethnicity, age and body fat distribution. Another major problem with BMI is that it is a surrogate, measuring total body mass. One explanation for a U-shaped relationship between BMI and mortality is that calculated BMI measures do not differentiate between fat and fat-free mass, which have opposite effects on health and longevity.<sup>26</sup>

In this study, the impact of differences in optimal medication, one of the implicated mechanisms of the obesity paradox, was explored. Strikingly, we did notice that optimal medical treatment was more common in the high BMI groups, likely a reflection of the higher incidence of risk factors in these subgroups. Our study supports the hypothesis that part of the obesity paradox may be mediated by the earlier and more complete secondary preventive medical treatment in the high BMI groups who present for revascularisation at a younger age.

Aspirin, statin,  $\beta$  blocker and ACE inhibitor use have all shown significant reduction in mortality in previous studies.<sup>27</sup> In our study cohort, patients with a higher BMI were more often on  $\beta$  blocker and ACE inhibitor treatment when compared with subjects with normal weight. The positive effect on survival in the long-term of such drug treatment is an important contributor to the apparent survival advantage that is observed in patients with a high BMI. Thus, at least in part, OMT explains the obesity paradox. Moreover, our study highlights the importance of optimising medical treatment and encouraging compliance even in patients with good symptom control achieved after percutaneous revascularisation for CAD.

The beneficial effect of OMT in the higher BMI group may have been influenced by a change in lifestyle. The change in BMI over time and measures other than OMT such as exercise and dieting may have contributed to the improved long-term prognosis in these patients.

Baseline clinical characteristics of patients with a high BMI suggest that these patients have a higher risk profile compared with those with normal or low BMI. Clearly, patients with high BMI undergoing PCI have a more optimal medical treatment. Whether more active screening related to the obesity and cardiovascular risk factors is leading to a more timely and aggressive pharmacological and/or mechanical intervention in this population remains to be established.

In an era of stent implantation as a mainstream treatment for CAD, stent-related factors may also influence the impact of BMI on clinical outcome. Although in our study we were not interested in stent-related outcomes such as stent thrombosis and stent restenosis with target lesion revascularisation, these two may play a role in hard end points especially in the long term. Patients with a high BMI have been shown to have higher rates of target vessel revascularisation possibly reflecting more aggressive neointimal hyperplasia in the stent, progressive disease in the treated vessel or a combination of the two.<sup>14</sup> The coexisting cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, dyslipidaemia and particularly diabetes mellitus) in these patients are thought to play a major role in these mechanisms of target vessel failure. Stent thrombosis has an even more direct effect on hard end points since it causes an MI and sometimes sudden cardiac death even before presentation. Patients with a high BMI are thought to be at a higher risk possibly due to suboptimal dosing of dual antiplatelet treatment.<sup>14</sup> Thus, although stent-related factors can potentially influence the relation of BMI and outcome, the mechanisms implicated do not support the obesity paradox that we observe.

The current study has a number of limitations that need to be highlighted. Data regarding waist circumference and waist/hip ratio that measures abdominal obesity were not routinely available. A more precise differentiation between peripheral adiposity and central compartment adiposity would have served to support the suggested hypothetical explanation about the role of a high BMI in prolonging survival in our patient population. Regarding the detection of our end points, a number of non-fatal and/or asymptomatic or silent MIs might have not been reported, especially if these occurred outside the hospital. Noting that in patients who have a contraindication to a treatment option (eg,  $\beta$  blockers), the lack of benefit from this treatment is not physician induced but determined by the patient's condition, which may itself put the latter in a higher risk category. This will in the future need to be addressed in a prospective study. Clinical measurement, rather than self-reported height and weight, would have provided a more accurate BMI data, eliminating any possible bias. OMT was defined according to patient medication at first time of contact but no information of duration or compliance of such treatment was available. Objective parameters of lifestyle modifications and risk factor control would shed light

on the importance of such an intervention on clinical outcome.

In conclusion, the results of the current study show that BMI is inversely related to long-term mortality in patients treated with PCI. Patients with a low BMI are on suboptimal medical treatment when compared with those with a high BMI. However, a more optimal medical treatment in the obese group may explain the improved outcome in these patients.

**Contributors** LS, MM, RMO, ML, PdJ, R-JvG, PWS and RTvD took part in the interpretation of findings and in drafting the manuscript. LS did the statistical analyses. LS, MM, PdJ, R-JvG, PWS and RTvD contributed to the data collection. LS, MM and RTvD took main responsibility for conception and design and for writing of the manuscript. PWS was the primary investigator of the trial. All authors made a final approval of the version to be published.

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**Competing interests** None.

**Ethics approval** The study was performed in line with ethical guidelines in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Data are presented in aggregate and no personal health information is disclosed.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement** Further information and details on the prospective percutaneous coronary intervention registry data from which this study is derived is available at request from the Erasmus University Medical Centre, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

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