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Stroke in TAVI; biolimus- vs paclitaxel-coated balloons; target lesion failure after drug-coated balloon PCI; paclitaxel-coated balloons for vulnerable lipid-rich plaques; sirolimus-coated balloon angioplasty for coronary artery disease; and more

Stroke in TAVI

In an Expert Review, **Pavan Reddy, Ron Waksman and colleagues** provide an in-depth exploration of cerebrovascular events after transcatheter aortic valve implantation. Beginning with an analysis of the epidemiology and mechanisms of neurological events, the authors examine the procedural and clinical risk factors, preventative measures, contemporary trials, and how to refine case selection for cerebral embolic protection devices.

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BIO ASCEND ISR study

Yundai Chen, Genshan Ma and colleagues present the BIO ASCEND ISR study which compared the use of a novel biolimus-coated balloon to a well-established paclitaxel-coated balloon for treating in-stent restenosis after drug-eluting stent implantation. At 9 months, the angiographic outcomes, including late lumen loss and neointimal area, were non-inferior for the biolimus-coated balloon, although there were higher rates of revascularisation at 1 year in this group.

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Target lesion failure after drug-coated balloon PCI

Using optical coherence tomography, **Tetsumin Lee, Tetsuo Sasano and colleagues** investigated factors associated with target lesion failure (TLF) in patients receiving a drug-coated balloon percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for *de novo* coronary lesions. Optical coherence tomography findings, such as severely calcified plaques and the absence of post-PCI medial dissection, were useful in predicting future TLF events. Haemodialysis was also found to be associated with TLF.

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Two research correspondences focusing on DCBs

In the first research correspondence, **Anna van Veelen, Bimmer E.P.M. Claessen and colleagues** test whether paclitaxel-coated balloons could be used as pre-emptive treatment for vulnerable lipid-rich plaques, while in the second, **Pier Pasquale Leone, Bernardo Cortese and colleagues** present the two-year outcomes of sirolimus-coated balloon angioplasty for coronary artery disease.

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SNAPSHOT