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EFFICIENCY OF DRUG ELUTING STENTS ASSOCIATED WITH BARE METAL STENTS ON UNSTABLE ANGINA PECTORIS PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ANEURYSM

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Objective To evaluate the effect of drug eluting stents (DES) associated with bare metal stents (BMS) on prognosis in unstable angina pectoris patients with coronary aneurysm.

Method Follow-up coronary artery angiography was performed at 10~15 months in 35 unstable angina pectoris patients with coronary aneurysm after DES associated with BMS from May 2005 to March 2010 in our hospital and MACE events were analysed.

Result PCI were performed in 35 cases which has surgical contraindication or refused to accept CABG. The rate of coronary aneurysm happened in RCA was 37. 1% (13/35), LAD 34.3% (12/35), LCX 28.6% (10/35). The lesion of coronary aneurysm were implanted with 36 BMS. Forty nine rapamycin stents, 15 Taxus stents were implanted to common stenosis lesion. antiplatelet therapy, beta blocker and CCB were used in these patients for long term after PCI. Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) such as revascularisation, cardiac death, recurrent myocardial infarction were no found in these patients at 1 year after PCI.

Conclusion A better benefit could be obtained from DES stents associated with BMS stents at 1 year in unstable angina pectoris patients with coronary aneurysm after PCI.