GW23-e1203

THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF IMPLANTED DRUG ELUTING STENTS

doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2012-302920j.57

Wang yue-xi, A Rong. *The department of cardiology, First hospital affiliated to Inner Mongolian Medical University, Huhhot, 010059*

Objectives Stenting of bifurcation lesions remains a challenging subset. The purpose of this study was to analyse the therapeutic effectiveness and safety of coronary bifurcation stenting.

Methods Between Jan. 2005 and Jan. 2010, data were collected retrospectively on 74 patients with bifurcation lesion treated with coronary stenting in our institution. At-least 6 months follow-up data were obtained and coronary angiogram was performed in the presence of clinical or stress test ischemia. The database was analysed to exact univariate predictors of acute and 6 months adverse events.

Results A total of 74 patients were included, median age 60 years. The constituting ratio of pathological change contingents and involved positions among the two groups was notable difference, $p < 0.05$. The target was the LAD-diagonal bifurcation in 49.2% of cases. Angiographic success (residual stenosis $< 30\%$) was obtained in 100% of cases for the main branch (MB) and side branch (SB) 100% (residual stenosis $< 50\%$). The ratio of restenosis in stents among the two groups wasn't notable difference, $p > 0.05$. The in-hospital and 6 months follow-up major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) rate among the two groups was not notable difference, $p > 0.05$.

Conclusions provisional SB stenting strategy is a predictor of favourable outcome after coronary bifurcation stenting. It significantly reduce the rate of MACE as well as the need for repeat TVR at 6-month follow-up.