CLINICAL INVESTIGATION OF TRANSRADIAL APPROACH FOR EMERGENT PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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Objective To evaluate the safety and efficacy of transradial approach for emergent percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

Methods We analysed data from our single-center registry on 560 consecutive patients between January 2001 and October 2009. All the patients were respectively randomised to transradial group (n = 260) and trans-femoral group (n = 300). A dedicated doctor was appointed to collect such indicators as follows: puncture time, CAG time, PCI time, x-ray exposure time, complication rates associated with puncture such as puncture site bleeding, haematoma, pseudoaneurysm, and the major adverse cardiac events.

Results 1. There were no significant differences in the baseline characteristics and angiographic findings between two groups. 2. There was no significant differences in CAG time (2.6 ± 2.6 min vs 2.6 ± 2.4 min), PCI time (5.0 ± 3.6 min vs 5.3 ± 4.3 min), and x-ray exposure time (4.6 ± 1.4 min vs 4.3 ± 1.5 min) between two groups. 3. The complication rates of TRA was 2.32%/6/260), compared to 6.0%/18/300) in the control group (p < 0.05).

Conclusion Transradial approach for emergent percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with acute myocardial infarction is safe and efficacy; and it is suggested that the transradial approach should be used in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

TWO-YEAR CLINICAL EFFICACY OF SIROLIMUS—VERSUS PALCITAXEL—VERSUS ZOTAROLIMUS-ELUTING STENTS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS

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Background Drug-eluting stents (DESs) have drastically improved the angiographic and clinical outcomes of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in patients (pts) with diabetes mellitus. However, little has been known whether the different types of DESs have similar efficacy in Asian diabetic pts.

Methods A total of 305 diabetic pts who underwent PCI with Sirolimus (SES group; Cypher, n = 102 pts, 247 lesions), Paclitaxel (PES group; Taxus, n = 138 pts, 414 lesions) or Zotarolimus (ZES group; Endeavour, n = 65 pts, 138 lesions)-eluting stents were enrolled. Angiographic outcomes at 6 months and cumulative clinical outcomes up to 2 years were compared among these 3 groups.

Results These 3 groups had similar baseline clinical and procedural characteristics except that SES group had longer stent length and PES group had smaller stent diameter as compared with other groups. Six-month angiographic outcomes showed that SES group had less binary restenosis, lower restenosis percent, and late loss as compared with the other 2 groups. Major clinical outcomes were similar among the 3 groups up to 2 years except a trend towards lower incidence of TVR in SES group as compared with the other 2 groups. ZES group had 1 acute, 1 subacute, and 1 late stent thrombosis (ST), while the other 2 groups didn’t have ST throughout the follow-up period (Table).