abnormality in heart conduct system. The patient in this case is a 15-year-old male with 17 mm perimembranous ventricular septal defect (PVSD) accompanied with critical pulmonary valve stenosis (PS) and II II auriculo-ventricular block (AVB). Having denied prophylactic permanent pacemaker implantation and open chest operation repair, this patient later was performed percutaneous balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty (PBPV) and subsequently transcatheter closure of VSD with a special designed 24 mm modified Amplatzer perimembranous VSD occluder without obvious residual intracardiac shunting and residual pulmonary valve stenosis (after 2nd stage PBPV). Transient complete heart block and junctional escape rhythm were developed one day after procedure and recovered 7 days later. During 4-year follow-up, no sequela was revealed by regular and ambulatory ECG monitoring. Placement of device confirmed satisfactory and no residual intracardiac shunting or heart valves regurgitation was detected echocardiographically. We deduced that the II II AVB might be congenital and stable in this case. In our opinion, transcatheter closure of large VSD (>15 mm) and/or obviously ECG abnormality in heart conduct system appears to be an alternative option for carefully selected patients who are not willing to undergo surgical repairs. However, prognosis should be strictly evaluated by long time and multi-centre follow-up.

e0539 B-TYPE NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE ON PREVENTING OF CONTRAST-INDUCED NEPHROPATHY IN PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE UNDERGOING PRIMARY PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.539

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Background Contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) is one of the leading causes of hospital-acquired renal failure and increase in the mortality and length of hospital stay after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

Purpose To evaluate the protective effect of B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) on CIN in patients with heart failure undergoing PCI.

Material and methods In the prospective, placebo-controlled, randomised trial, 149 consecutive acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients with heart failure undergoing primary PCI received recombinant human BNP or placebo from the time of admission to 24 h after PCI. Serum creatinine (SCr) levels were measured to evaluate the protective effect of rhBNP on renal function. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated by simplified modification of diet in renal disease study equation. CIN was defined as a postprocedure peak increase in serum creatinine (SCr) of >0.5 mg/dl or >25% from baseline.

Results The baseline characteristics, including baseline demographics and clinical characteristics and angiographic and procedural features, were similar between the two groups. The SCr significantly increased after PCI, with the peak value at the 48th hour, and then began to decrease. Repeated measure ANOVA showed that the SCr after PCI was lower in the BNP group than that in the control group ($F=5.056$, $p=0.026$). At 24, 48 (the peak value), and 72 h and 7 days after PCI the SCr was lower in the BNP group than that in the control group. At 7 days after PCI, the SCr showed a lower trend to the baseline level in the BNP group (88.42 ± 15.02 vs 90.89 ± 17.64 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, $p=0.120$), while it failed to do so in the control group (96.63 ± 17.26 vs 90.44 ± 15.37 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, $p<0.001$). The eGFR significantly decreased after PCI, with the lowest value at 48 h, and then it began to increase. The eGFR after PCI was higher in the BNP group than that in the control group ($F=5.831$, $p=0.017$). At 7 days, eGFR showed a trend towards higher than the baseline level in the

BNP group (75.32 ± 12.34 vs 73.42 ± 14.86 , $p=0.120$), while it failed to do so in the control group. At 48 and 72 h and 7 days after PCI, the eGFR in the BNP group was significantly higher than that in the control group. The occurrence of CIN was significantly lower in the rhBNP group than that in the control group (12 vs 24 cases, $p=0.024$).

Conclusion Periprocedural use of BNP could further promote the recovery of renal function and decrease the occurrence of CIN compared with routine treatment alone in patients with heart failure undergoing primary PCI.

e0540 EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF TIROFIBAN-ASSISTED DELAYED PCI IN PATIENTS WITH ST-SEGMENT ELAVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.540

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Objective To compare the outcomes of IIB/IIIA antagonist assisted PCI within 12–72 h of onset with that of selective PCI within 7–10 days in STEMI patients.

Methods Totally, 80 patients were randomly allocated into the delayed PCI group ($n=38$) and the selective PCI group ($n=42$). In the delayed PCI group, PCI was performed within 12–72 h of onset. Tirofiban ($10 \mu\text{g/kg}$) was administered intravenously over 3 min immediately before PCI, and then was intravenously administered at $0.15 \mu\text{g/kg/min}$ during the procedure and for at least 36 h after PCI. In selective PCI group, PCI was performed within 7–10 days of onset. Blood platelet aggregation rate (PAR) was measured immediately before PCI (time 0) and at sequentially different time points (30 min, 2 h, 6 h, 12 h, 48 h and 7 days). Final TIMI grade flow (TGF), corrected TIMI frame count (CTFC) and TIMI myocardial perfusion grade (TMPG) of the infarction related artery were recorded. Ultrasonic cardiography (1 week and 12 week after PCI) and radionuclear ventricle imaging (RNVI) (1 week after PCI) parameters such as left ventricular peak ejection rate (LPER), left peak filling rate (LPFR), left ventricular time to peak ejection rate (LTPER) and left ventricular time to peak filling rate (LTPFR) were performed. Bleeding complications and major adverse cardiac events (MACE) were followed up for 3 months.

Results In delayed PCI group, the cases with TGF 0–1 were significantly fewer before PCI, while the cases with TGF 3, TMPG 3 were more and CTFC was lower after PCI. The LPER, LPFR 1 week after PCI in delayed PCI group was higher and the LTPER, LTPFR were lower. LVEDD at 1 week and 3 months after PCI was all significantly smaller, while the LVEF was higher. There were no significant difference between the two groups regarding the incidence of hemorrhagic complications and MACEs.

Conclusion Tirofiban facilitated delayed PCI for patients with STEMI of over 12 h of symptom onset is safe and effective.

e0541 PERCUTANEOUS VALVED STENT IMPLANTATION ABOVE THE CORONARY OSTIA: A NEW TRANSITIONAL TREATMENT FOR ACUTE AORTIC VALVE RUPTURE

doi:10.1136/hrt.2010.208967.541

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Objective To investigate the feasibility of percutaneous valved stent implantation above the coronary ostia as a transitional treatment for acute aortic valve rupture.

Background In recent years, some experimental and clinical studies about percutaneous aortic valve replacement has been conducted. Under current conditions, the risk of this technique is still high.