

1000-1420 PCI's annually with operators using a default femoral (F) access for PCI then progressing to a R approach. Data on patient demographics, procedure details, fluoroscopy time and radiation doses and outcomes were collected from internal and national databases.

**Results:** 6575 patients underwent PCI over a 5 yr period. In 5yrs, R access increased from 31.4% to 90% ( $p<0.0001$ ). The access change from was seen amongst all operators and patient groups. The x-over rate from R to F access to finish the PCI was 1.5% compared to a F to R x-over of 6.2% ( $p=ns$ ). There was an increase in fluoroscopy (R)1097.8 vs (F)851.8 sec ( $p=0.001$ ) and radiation dose (R)63.9vs(F)57.3cGym2 ( $p=0.01$ ) during yr1 when operators went from 32 to 67% R approach. There were no differences in fluoroscopy time (R)919.9vs.(F)896.3sec, $p=ns$ ) and radiation dose(R)62.7vs(F)62.7 cGym2, $p=ns$  in yr2+3.In yr4+5 when R use was 90% of cases; fluoroscopy time (R)919.4vs(F)1124.4sec,  $P=0.007$  and radiation dose(R)70.4vs(F)86.4cGym2, $P=0.01$  decreased. Over 5yrs, vascular complications and major bleeding were higher in the F group (2.32%vs1.00%,  $p<0.001$ ; 1.12% vs 0.10%,  $p<0.0001$ ) while length of stay was shorter in the R group 0.75 vs 1.07 days,  $p<0.0001$ ).

**Conclusions:** Adoption of the R approach in centres performing PCI predominantly via the F route is feasible within 5yrs and translates into both clinical and economic benefits with reductions in hospital stay and vascular/bleeding complications. There is however a 'learning curve' which results in increased fluoroscopy time and radiation doses in the initial phases, which is reversed once the radial approach is used in >60% of PCI cases.

## TCT-28

**Is the rate of femoral access site complications increased in the hands of "radialists"?**

Stefano Rigattieri<sup>1</sup>, Cristian Di Russo<sup>1</sup>, Maria Cera<sup>1</sup>, Silvio Fedele<sup>1</sup>, Giuseppe Ferraiuolo<sup>1</sup>, Giuliano Altamura<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Pugliese<sup>1</sup>, Paolo Loschiavo<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sandro Pertini Hospital, ROME, Italy

**Background:** Transradial approach (TRA) for coronary angiography and interventions was shown to be associated with a striking reduction in the rate of vascular access site complications (VASC) as compared to transfemoral approach (TFA). As a result, the prevalence of TRA is increasing worldwide, with a growing proportion of physicians who select TRA as their preferred approach in the vast majority of cases (so called "radialists"). A possible drawback of this behaviour could be the loss of expertise in TFA, potentially leading to an increased rate of VASC when TFA is needed due to clinical (e.g. cardiogenic shock) or technical reasons (e.g. need for large guiding catheters).

**Methods:** We designed a prospective, single center, 3-years registry aimed to investigate whether high-volume TRA operators (HTRAop; >75% TRA) experience an increased rate of femoral VASC as compared to lower-volume TRA operators (LTRAop; <75% TRA). All femoral VASC requiring interventions or prolonging hospital stay were recorded.

**Results:** Between May 2009 and May 2012 2749 procedures, of which 1255 percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI), were performed at our Institution by 4 main operators. HTRAop performed 1466 procedures, whereas LTRAop performed 1283 procedures. The rate of TRA was 78.6% (range 76.7-80.6) in HTRAop and 61.7% (61.3-62.2) in LTRAop ( $p<0.001$ ). The rate of PCI was 47.9% in HTRAop vs 43.1% in LTRAop ( $p<0.05$ ). The majority of procedures were performed with 6F sheaths; 4 procedures were performed with 5F and 150 with 7F sheaths. Vascular closure devices were only used in 25 patients (0.91%). We observed 12 femoral VASC: 8 pseudoaneurysms (6 of which treated by echo-guided compression, the remaining by surgery), 3 cases of limb ischemia, treated by surgery, and 1 case of femoral vein thrombosis. In TFA procedures, the rate of femoral VASC was not different between HTRAop and LTRAop (0.96% vs 1.84%;  $p=0.38$ ). Overall, less femoral VASC were observed in HTRAop as compared to LTRAop (0.20% vs 0.70%;  $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our data do not support the concern that high-volume TRA operators could experience a higher rate of femoral VASC when performing TFA. A higher TRA rate is actually associated with less femoral VASC.

## TCT-29

**Radial versus femoral access for coronary angiography and intervention in patients with acute coronary syndromes: results of the Zwolle Myocardial Infarction Study Group**

Rik Hermanides<sup>1</sup>, Jan Paul Ottervanger<sup>1</sup>, Jan-Henk Dambrink<sup>1</sup>, Marcel Gosselink<sup>1</sup>, Evelien Kolkman<sup>2</sup>, Vincent Roolvink<sup>1</sup>, Jan Hoorntje<sup>1</sup>, Arnoud van 't Hof<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Isala Klinieken, Zwolle, Netherlands, <sup>2</sup>Diagram Zwolle, Zwolle, Netherlands

**Background:** Trials have suggested that radial access for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) reduces vascular complications and bleeding compared with femoral access. Aim of this study was to assess the efficacy and safety of radial access versus femoral access in patients (pts) with acute coronary syndromes (ACS) who underwent coronary angiography with possible intervention.

**Methods:** This is a single-centre, large, prospective observational registration of all STEMI and NSTEMI pts who underwent coronary angiography and/or (primary) PCI in the period January 2010–December 2011. Primary endpoint was in-hospital non CABG-related major and minor bleeding. All safety- and clinical parameters, including bleeding were performed by 2 independent investigators.

**Results:** Of the 2295 ACS patients, 56.2% were diagnosed with STEMI and 43.8% with a NSTEMI on admission. Coronary angiography was performed in 2042/2295 (89%) and in

334/2042 pts (16%) by radial access. PCI was performed in 1506/2033 (74.1%) of the pts. No differences in baseline or angiographic characteristics were present between radial vs femoral access patients except for diagnosis of STEMI: 48.5% vs 61.0%,  $p<0.001$ , IABP use: 0.9% vs 7.1%,  $p<0.001$ , and Killip class $\geq 2$ : 6.6% vs 12.8%,  $p=0.001$ ). The primary endpoint occurred less often in the radial group as compared to the femoral group (0.9% vs 3.4%,  $p=0.014$ ), especially in the subgroup of pts with a moderate, high or very high CRUSADE bleeding score (0.0% vs 7.5%,  $p=0.012$ ). 30-day mortality was significantly lower in the radial group as compared to the femoral group (1.7% vs 4.8%,  $p=0.014$ ). However, radial access was neither an independent predictor for the primary endpoint (HR 0.417; 95% CI, 0.125–1.316,  $p=0.136$ ), as for 30-day mortality (HR 0.50; 95% CI, 0.182–1.415,  $p=0.195$ ).

**Conclusions:** Although radial access significantly reduced in-hospital non CABG-related major and minor bleeding and 30-day mortality as compared to femoral access, the difference was no longer significant after multivariate correction for differences in baseline and angiographic characteristics between the groups.

## TCT-30

**Clinical Outcomes Following Radial Versus Femoral Artery Access In Primary Or Rescue Percutaneous Coronary Intervention In Scotland: Retrospective Cohort Study Of 4534 Patients**

Colin Berry<sup>1</sup>, Cathy Johnman<sup>1</sup>, Miles Behan<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Mackay<sup>1</sup>, Rachel Slack<sup>1</sup>, Keith Oldroyd<sup>1</sup>, Jill Pell<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom, <sup>2</sup>Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Edinburgh

**Background:** Bleeding during emergency percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) predicts reduced survival. Radial artery access potentially reduces the risk of bleeding. We aimed to assess short-term and medium-term outcomes following radial and femoral artery access for primary or rescue percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

**Methods:** A retrospective cohort study in Scotland, UK. All 4534 patients who had primary or rescue PCI in Scotland between April 2000 and March 2009 were identified using the Scottish Coronary Revascularisation Register. The outcome measures were procedural success; peri-procedural complications; 30-day and 1-year mortality, myocardial infarction or stroke and long-term mortality.

**Results:** Use of the radial approach increased from no cases in 2000 to 924 (80.5%) in 2009 ( $p<0.001$ ). Patients in whom the radial approach was used were more likely to be male ( $p=0.041$ ) and to have multiple comorbidities ( $p<0.001$ ), including hypertension ( $p<0.001$ ) and left ventricular dysfunction ( $p<0.001$ ). They were less likely to have renal impairment ( $p=0.017$ ), multi-vessel coronary disease ( $p=0.001$ ) and cardiogenic shock ( $p<0.001$ ). In multivariable analyses, use of radial artery access was associated with greater procedural success (adjusted OR 1.89, 95% CI 1.26 - 2.82,  $p=0.002$ ) and a lower risk of any complications (adjusted OR 0.67, 95% CI 0.51 - 0.87,  $p=0.001$ ) or access site bleeding complications (adjusted OR 0.21, 0.08 - 0.56,  $p=0.002$ ), as well as a lower risk of myocardial infarction (adjusted OR 0.66, 95% CI 0.51-0.87,  $p=0.003$ ) or death within 30 days (adjusted OR 0.51, 95% CI 0.04 - 0.52,  $p<0.001$ ). The differences in myocardial infarction and death remained significant up to 9 years of follow-up.

**Conclusions:** Compared with femoral artery access, use of the radial artery for primary or rescue PCI is associated with improved clinical outcomes.

## TCT-31

**Clinical Benefit of Radial Versus Femoral Approach in Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Intra-Aortic Balloon Pump Support**

Enrico Romagnoli<sup>1</sup>, Maria De Vita<sup>2</sup>, Francesco Burzotta<sup>3</sup>, Francesco Summaria<sup>1</sup>, Roberto Patrizi<sup>1</sup>, Alessandro Sciahbasi<sup>1</sup>, Valerio Lucci<sup>4</sup>, Gianluca Pendenza<sup>1</sup>, Caterina Cavazza<sup>2</sup>, Niccolò Giampaolo<sup>5</sup>, Leone Antonio Maria<sup>3</sup>, Trani Carlo<sup>3</sup>, Giuseppe Biondi-Zoccai<sup>5</sup>, Fabio Tarantino<sup>2</sup>, Ernesto Lioy<sup>1</sup>, Crea Filippo<sup>3</sup>, Giuseppe Sangiorgi<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Policlinico Casilino, Rome, Italy, <sup>2</sup>Morgagni-Pierantoni hospital, Forlì, Italy,

<sup>3</sup>Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Rome, Italy, <sup>4</sup>SS. Filippo e Nicola

hospital, Avezzano, Italy, <sup>5</sup>San Giovanni Hospital-Cli foundation, Rome, Italy,

<sup>6</sup>Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy

**Background:** Peri-procedural bleeding complications have been associated with a worse outcome in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), especially in the context of acute coronary syndromes (ACSs). This study aims to assess if the selection of transradial approach to perform PCI still represents an advantage in terms of bleeding reduction also in patients needing intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) support.

**Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed 241 consecutive patients receiving IABP support during PCI in four independent high-volume centers. Patients were further divided in two groups: 116 patients receiving double femoral access (FF) and 125 receiving both radial and femoral (RF) approaches. Primary end-points were assessment of in-hospital Net Adverse Clinical Events (NACE), composite of post-procedural bleeding, cardiac death, myocardial infarction, target lesion revascularization or stroke) and bleeding (defined according to ARC classification) rates.

**Results:** Median patient age was 71 [1st-3rd quartile 61-79] years and diagnosis at admission was ACS in 91% of patients, including acute ST elevation myocardial infarction in 73%. High-risk patient profile included Killip class 3-4 presentation in 78%, mean systolic arterial pressure 90 [70-100] mmHg, mean left ventricle ejection fraction 30% [25-40] and multivessel coronary artery disease in 70% involving left main trunk in 26% of cases. Cumulative 30-day NACE rate was 54% (130), while a bleeding occurred in 29% of patients. NACEs were more frequent in the FF group when compared to the RF