CONCLUSIONS This study supports the feasibility of RF-IVUS to estimate coronary physiology across intermediate stenosis, demonstrating significant association of blood AIB with FFR and iFR even in relatively small MLA lesions. Further investigation is warranted to confirm the potential utility of RF-IVUS for hybrid (both anatomic and functional) assessment of coronary artery disease, which may be helpful for time and cost-effective resource utilization.

CATEGORIES IMAGING: Intravascular

KEYWORDS Fractional flow reserve, IB-IVUS, Imaging technology

TCT-164
Causes of Death after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention versus Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting in Complex Coronary Artery Disease: 5-Year follow-up of the SYNTAX trial

Milan Milojevic,1 Stuart J. Head,1 Catalina A. Parasca,2 Patrick W. Serruys,3 Friedrich-Wilhelm Mohr,4 Marie-Claude Morice,5 Michael Mack,6 Elisabeth Ståhle,7 Ted Feldman,8 Antonio Colombo,9 Keith D. Dawkins,10 A. Pieter Kappetein,2 David R. Holmes11 Michael Mack,6 Elisabeth Ståhle,7 Ted Feldman,8 Antonio Colombo,9 Patrick W. Serruys,3 Friedrich-Wilhelm Mohr,4 Marie-Claude Morice,5 Christian A. McNeely,1 Stephen Markwell,2 Christian McNeely3 1Washington University School of Medicine - Department of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; 2Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Springfield, IL; 3Southern Illinois University School of Medicine - Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Springfield, IL.

BACKGROUND To determine the specific cause of death and their potential influencing factors in patients with complex coronary artery disease who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) in the SYNTAX randomized trial and nested registries.

METHODS An independent Clinical Events Committee consisting of expert physicians blinded to the study treatment, subdivided the causes of death in cardiovascular (cardiac and vascular), non-cardiovascular and undetermined according to the trial protocol. Cardiac deaths were classified as sudden cardiac, myocardial infarction (MI), and other cardiac deaths. Multivariate models were constructed to identify independent predictors of all-cause and cardiac death after PCI and CABG.

RESULTS In the randomized cohort, during 5-year follow-up, there were 122 deaths after PCI and 97 deaths after CABG. After PCI, the majority of deaths were cardiovascular (67.5%) and as a result of MI (29.3%), whereas after CABG 49.4% of deaths were cardiovascular with the largest cause being heart failure, arrhythmia or other causes (24.6%). The cumulative incidence rates of all-cause death were not significantly different between CABG and PCI (11.4% vs. 13.9%, respectively; P=0.10), while there were significant differences in terms of cardiovascular (5.8 vs. 9.6%, respectively; P=0.008) and cardiac (3.3 vs. 9.0%, respectively; P=0.003) death, caused primarily by a reduction in MI-related death with CABG as compared with PCI (0.4 vs. 4.1%, respectively; P<0.0001). The difference in MI-related death was seen largely in patients with diabetes, three-vessel disease, or high SYNTAX scores. Independent predictors of all-cause and cardiac death consisted of baseline, procedural and post-procedural variables, with important predictors being discharge medication use and adverse events during follow-up.

RESULTS After the nested registries were similar, although the death rate in the PCI registry was higher and more often the result of non-cardiovascular causes.

CONCLUSIONS The rate of all-cause death at 5 years was not significantly different between PCI and CABG. However, CABG in comparison with PCI was associated with a significantly reduced rate of MI-related death, which was the leading cause of death after PCI, particularly in patients with complex disease and in the presence of diabetes.

CATEGORIES CORONARY: Cardiac Surgery

KEYWORDS Coronary artery bypass grafting, DES, Survival
CONCLUSIONS Patients presenting for PCI are increasingly characterized by higher comorbidity burden and higher incidence of acute MI. Hospital mortality increased significantly over time, especially for patients presenting electively. Following adjustment for worsening baseline characteristics over time, adjusted hospital mortality was 42% higher in 2012 compared to 2000, OR 1.42 (95% CI 1.36-1.48).

CATEGORIES CORONARY: PCI Outcomes

KEYWORDS Coronary artery disease, Outcomes research, PCI - Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

TCT-166

Angiographic and Long-Term Clinical Outcomes after Bare-metal, First-generation, and Second-generation Drug-eluting Stent Implantation for Left Main Coronary Artery Disease: from the Japanese Left Main Coronary Stenting Registry

Masanobu Ohya,1 Kazushige Kadota,1 Yasushi Fuku,1 Mamoru Toyofuku,1 Hiroki Higami,1 Kyohi Yamaji,2 Hiromi Muranishi,1 Yuhei Yamaji,1 Koji Nishida,3 Takeshi Kimura3 Tomohisa Tada,6 Euihong Ko,2 Kenji Ando,4 Hiroki Sakamoto,6 Hiromi Muranishi,4 Yuhei Yamaji,4 Daisuke Furukawa,5 Mamoru Toyofuku,2 Hirooki Higami,3 Kyohei Yamaji,4

BACKGROUND We aimed to evaluate the angiographic and long-term clinical outcomes after treatment for left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) with bare-metal stents (BMS), first-generation, and second-generation drug-eluting stents (G1-DES and G2-DES).

METHODS The Left Main Coronary Stenting Registry in Japan is a multicenter registry enrolling 1800 consecutive patients with LMCD treated with stent implantation between 2004 and 2012: 355 patients with BMS, 875 with G1-DES, and 570 with G2-DES. The clinical endpoints assessed included all-cause death, cardiac death, sudden death, definite or probable stent thrombosis, and target-lesion revascularization (TLR). We distinguished in-hospital death from long-term clinical outcomes. The 6-year cumulative rates of adverse events were estimated by Kaplan-Meier methods with p values from log-rank tests. The angiographic endpoint was defined as in-stent restenosis within one year after procedure. In addition to restenosis at stent-implanted site, restenosis at bifurcation site was defined as a percent diameter >50% within 5 mm from the stent-implanted bifurcation lesion in both main and side branches.

RESULTS The median follow-up duration was 3.9 years (the first and third quarters, 2.2 and 5.9 years). Among patients with BMS, G1-DES, and G2-DES, there were no significant differences in the cumulative 6-years incidences of all-cause death (24.8% vs. 23.0% vs. 21.6%, p=0.48), cardiac death (8.3% vs. 10.2% vs. 5.4%, p=0.53), sudden death (2.4% vs. 3.7% vs. 2.0%, p=0.95), and definite or probable stent thrombosis (1.6% vs. 0.8% vs. 2.1%, p=0.11), whereas patients with BMS had a significantly higher cumulative rate of TLR than those with G1- and G2-DES (26.6% vs. 15.4% vs. 10.4%, p<0.001). In this study sample, 1394 patients (77.4%) underwent follow-up angiography within one year after the initial procedure. The in-stent restenosis rate was significantly higher in patients with BMS than in those with 1st and 2nd DES (27.2% vs. 11.7% vs. 5.7%, p<0.001). The restenosis rate in the proximal left main stem showed no significant difference between patients with G1- and G2-DES (3.2% vs. 2.4%, p=0.48), whereas the main and side bifurcation restenosis rates were significantly higher in patients with G1-DES than in those with G2-DES (5.0% vs. 2.4%, p=0.04 and 5.3% vs. 1.3%, p<0.001).

CONCLUSIONS DES for LMCD appeared to be associated with more favorable outcomes of TLR than BMS. Although G2-DES improved the in-stent restenosis rate compared with G1-DES, especially in both main and side bifurcation lesions, long-term clinical outcomes after stent implantation for LMCD were comparable between G1- and G2-DES.

CATEGORIES CORONARY: PCI Outcomes

KEYWORDS Bare-metal stent, Drug-eluting stent, Left main coronary artery disease

TCT-167

Drug Eluting Balloons Versus Balloon Angioplasty in Femoropopliteal and Infrapopliteal Vascular Disease Interventions: A Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Studies

Arun K. Kannanahreddy, Avanija R. Buddam, Venkata M. Alla, Madhu Reddy, Claire Hunter, Dhannunjaya Lakki Reddy, Scott M. Lilly

BACKGROUND Peripheral vascular interventions with drug eluting balloons (DEB) have been demonstrated to be superior to balloon angioplasty (BA) in short-term follow up (6 months). Long-term outcomes remain uncertain and we therefore assessed the long-term outcomes at or beyond 12 months in this meta-analysis.

METHODS PubMed, EBSCO and Ovid databases were searched to identify randomized controlled trials (RCT) comparing drug-eluting balloons with balloon angioplasty for the management of femoropopliteal and infrapopliteal vascular disease. Outcomes of target lesion revascularization (TLR), patency rates, death and amputations were compared between the two groups using random effects models and risk ratio (RR) with 95% confidence intervals were calculated.

RESULTS A total of 9 RCT’s were identified and included 1058 patients. Of these, 585 and 473 patients were randomized to DEB and BA groups, respectively. The risk of TLR was significantly lower in the DEB group at 12 months (RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.22 - 0.53, p<0.01) and 24 months (RR 0.37, 95% CI 0.16 - 0.84, p=0.02) compared to BA group. The patency rates were higher with the use of DEB (RR 1.64, 95% CI 1.44 - 1.86, p<0.01). The risk of death was similar in both the groups (RR 1.23, 95% CI 0.65 - 2.34, p=0.52). There was a favorable trend towards decrease in amputations with the use of DEB, however this finding was not statistically significant (RR 0.64, 95% CI 0.17 - 2.52, p=0.54). Heterogeneity was very low among the included studies as assessed by Cochrane Q statistic (I2=25%). Publication bias was assessed by means of funnel plot and this was deemed to be minimal.