

# Acute Coronary Syndromes

## CLINICAL OUTCOMES AFTER TREATING ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS WITH A DRUG-ELUTING STENT: RESULTS FROM REWARDS-EMI (ENDEAVOR FOR MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION REGISTRY)

ACC Moderated Poster Contributions  
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**Background:** Drug-eluting stents (DES) have shown promising clinical results in the treatment of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients. However, studies with first-generation DES reported higher rates of stent thrombosis when used in patients with ACS. We aimed to evaluate the long-term outcome of zotarolimus-eluting stent (ZES) implantation in an ACS population and to compare these results with those obtained in patients treated with sirolimus-eluting (SES) and paclitaxel-eluting stents (PES).

**Methods:** The study included 3,134 consecutive ACS patients treated with a DES. A group of 325 patients treated with ZES was compared with SES (n=1963) and PES (n=846) groups.

**Results:** Baseline clinical and angiographic characteristics were similar. Clinical outcomes at 2 years' follow-up were evaluated in 1,454 patients. Major adverse cardiac events (MACE) included death, myocardial infarction and target vessel revascularization. The ZES group was comprised of patients older than those comprising the SES and PES groups (65±12.4 vs. 63.2±13.1 years, p=0.04). The left anterior descending artery was designated as the culprit vessel during the index procedure most often in the SES group [40.6%, vs. 36.8% (ZES) vs. 35.5% (PES), p=0.002]. Thirty-day and 2-year MACE rates were similar among groups (Table). There was a trend for higher death rates in the PES group.

**Conclusions:** Contemporary use of ZES in ACS patients has similar long-term clinical efficacy and safety profiles when compared to first-generation DES.

	ZES	SES	PES	P
30 days				
Major adverse cardiac event (MACE)	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	0.98
Death	4.7%	3.5%	5.2%	0.20
Myocardial infarction	0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.09
Target vessel revascularization	0.9%	2.3%	0.9%	0.03
Stent thrombosis	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%	0.15
2 years				
MACE	27.2%	31.0%	34.3%	0.26
Death	16.0%	17.0%	22.3%	0.06
Myocardial infarction	5.8%	4.6%	5.3%	0.74
Target vessel revascularization	14.7%	18.1%	15.9%	0.51
Stent thrombosis	1.6%	3.7%	1.7%	0.09