ANGIOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF LATE RESTENOSIS AFTER SIROLIMUS-ELUTING STENT IMPLANTATION: SERIAL (8-MONTH AND 2-YEAR) ANGIOGRAPHIC FOLLOW-UP

i2 Poster Contributions
Georgia World Congress Center, Hall B5
Sunday, March 14, 2010, 9:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

Session Title: DES I and Acute Coronary Syndromes
Abstract Category: PCI - DES
Presentation Number: 2501-515

Authors: Nehiro Kuriyama, Yoshio Kobayashi, Tatsuya Nakama, Daigo Mine, Mitsuhiro Shimomura, Kensaku Nishihira, Katsumasa Nomura, Keiichi Ashikaga, Akihiko Matsuyama, Yoshisato Shibata, Department of Cardiology, Miyazaki Medical Association Hospital, Miyazaki, Japan, Department of Cardiovascular Science and Medicine, Chiba University Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba, Japan

Background: Previous studies showed late restenosis (i.e., late catch-up phenomenon) after drug-eluting stent implantation. However, there is little information about angiographic pattern of late restenosis.

Methods: Between August 2004 and December 2006, SES implantation was performed in 1,393 patients with 2,008 lesions. Of these, 1,659 lesions (83%) underwent 8-month follow-up angiography (8.3 ± 2.2 months). Coronary angiography 2 years (1.9 ± 0.4 years) after SES deployment was performed in 1,168 lesions (74% of lesions without restenosis at 8-month follow-up angiography). Angiographic pattern of restenosis classified according to the following scheme: focal (≤10 mm in length), diffuse (restenosis >10 mm within the stent), proliferative (restenosis >10 mm in length extending outside the stent), and occlusive.

Results: Restenosis at 8-month follow-up was observed in 122 lesions (7.4%). Late restenosis at 2-year follow-up was observed in 83 lesions (7.1%). Figure shows angiographic pattern of restenosis.

Conclusions: Even for late restenosis, focal pattern is dominant after SES implantation.