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## TCT@ACC-i2: The Interventional Learning Pathway

**TRENDS IN UPTAKE AND IN-HOSPITAL OUTCOMES WITH 2ND GENERATION DRUG ELUTING STENTS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN UNDERGOING PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION: RESULTS FROM THE CATHPCI REGISTRY**

Poster Contributions

Hall C

Monday, March 31, 2014, 9:45 a.m.-10:30 p.m.

Session Title: Coronary Intervention - Stents

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**Background:** Sparse female enrollment in trials comparing 1st versus 2nd generation drug eluting stents (DES) may influence clinical decision making at time of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). We sought to examine trends in use and outcomes of 2nd generation DES across genders in a contemporary PCI cohort.

**Methods:** We studied patients undergoing PCI with DES enrolled in the CathPCI Registry between 7/2009 and 3/2013. We compared the prevalence of 2nd generation DES use by gender over time. Outcomes included post-PCI bleeding, vascular complications and procedural success. Associations between gender and DES type on outcomes was assessed using logistic regression with formal interaction testing.

**Results:** Compared with men (n= 1,129,122; 67.7%), women (n=538,835; 32.3%) were older with a higher prevalence of diabetes mellitus, peripheral vascular and chronic kidney disease. While use of 2nd generation DES increased among both men and women over time, use was higher among men in the first 2 years with no differences thereafter (Figure). Women were more likely to experience procedural success (OR 1.03; 95% CI: 1.01-1.05), bleeding (OR 2.14; 95% CI 2.09-2.18) and vascular complications (OR 2.04; 95% CI: 1.92-2.16) with no evidence of interaction by stent type.

**Conclusions:** Despite an initial reluctance for use of 2nd generation DES in women, recent trends suggest no differences in uptake of these novel devices. Associations between gender and in-hospital events were not modified by stent type.

