CONCLUSIONS It is safe and possible to obtain an ideal clinical outcome by earlier complete revascularization after primary PCI for STEMI patients with multivessel disease.

CATEGORIES CORONARY: Acute Myocardial Infarction

KEYWORDS Acute myocardial infarction, Complete coronary revascularization, Primary percutaneous coronary intervention

TCT-271
Inducing Angiogenesis With A Trans-coronary Sinus Catheter Intervention (PICSO) In A Porcine Ischemia/Reperfusion Model

Clemens Nebert,1 Thomas Aschacher,1 Werner Mohl2
(PICSO) In A Porcine Ischemia/Reperfusion Model

CONCLUSIONS Significant upregulation of angiogenesis proteins in coronary vessels by activation of PICSO in arteries and veins induces regenerative pathways leading to induction of angiogenesis and structural repair. The trans-coronary sinus catheter intervention PICSO induces structural repair besides as a dual mechanism together with its salvaging effect in acute myocardial injury.

CATEGORIES CORONARY: Cell Therapy and Angiogenesis

KEYWORDS Angiogenesis, Coronary interventions, Ischemia reperfusion

TCT-272
Everolimus-eluting stent versus bare-metal stent in diabetic patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. Insights from the EXAMINATION trial

Pilar Jimenez-Quevedo,1 Salvatore Brugaletta,2 Angel Cequier,3 Andres Iñiguez Romo,1 Antonio Serra,1 Vicente Mainar,4 Marco Valgimigli,1 Maurizio Tespili,1 Nieves Gonzalez,1 Patrick W. Serruys,10 Manel Sabate1

BACKGROUND The examination study was a multicenter prospective all-comers randomized controlled trial that compared Everolimus-eluting stent (EES) versus Bare-metal stent (BMS) in patients with STEMI. The aim of this study was to compare 1-year clinical outcomes after EES implantation compared with BMS in patients with diabetes (DM) included in the EXAMINATION trial.

METHODS Of the 1498 patients included, 258 patients were diabetic (EES=137, BMS=121) and 1239 were not (EES=613, BMS=626). The primary endpoint was the patient-oriented combined endpoint (POCE) and secondary endpoints included the device oriented endpoint (DOCE) and other clinical parameters. The analysis of the clinical outcome at 1year was stratified by backward Cox-regression models including those variables with a p < 0.1 or clinically relevant.

RESULTS Patients with DM presented worse baseline clinical characteristics than non diabetics. At 1 year, POCE was significantly higher in DM compared with non-DM (20.2% vs. 11.3%, p = 0.001), whereas DOCE was similar between groups (6.7% vs. 6.2%, p = 0.9). In the DM subgroup, rates of POCE and DOCE were similar between EES and BMS (9.0% vs. 21.5% vs. 6.9% vs. 9.9% vs. 0.9, respectively). However, in the EES group, the rate of target lesion revascularization was significantly lower compared with that of the BMS group (2.9% vs. 7.4% vs. HR: 0.45; 95%Cl: 0.24-0.89; p = 0.02). Rates of recurrent myocardial infarction and definite or probable stent thrombosis were similar between groups (1.5% vs. 4.1% vs. 0.2 and 2.2% vs. 1.7% vs. 0.5, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS At 1 year, EES implantation in diabetics in the setting of STEMI did not reduce the rate of POCE as compared to BMS. However, the use of EES was able to reduce the need for repeat revascularization.

CATEGORIES CORONARY: Diabetes

KEYWORDS Acute myocardial infarction, Diabetes mellitus, Drug-eluting stent, everolimus

TCT-273
Influence Of Ticagrelor Versus Clopidogrel On Hemostatic Measurements, Vascular Function And Left Ventricular Remodeling In STEMI Patients

Young-Hoon Jeong,1 Kye-Hwan Kim,1 Min Gyu Kang,1 Jin-Sin Koh,1 Jeong-Rang Park,1 Yongwhi Park,1 Seok-Jae Hwang,1 Choong Hwan Kwak,2 Jin-Yong Hwang1 Gyeongsang National University Hospital, Jinju, Gyeongsangnam-do

BACKGROUND Experimental studies have supported that platelet reactivity is associated with hemostatic measurements, vascular function, and LV remodeling process. The aim of this study was to compare the influence of ticagrelor versus clopidogrel on these components in STEMI patients.

RESULTS VEGFR1 was significantly upregulated in arteries and veins of Border1 in PICSO-B, during normal blood flow in LAD regions of PICSO-A and RV in both interventional groups as compared to controls (p < 0.05). VEGFR2 expression in arteries was significantly upregulated in Border2 (p < 0.001) and Border2 (p < 0.05) in PICSO-B as compared to controls and in arteries of LAD and RV areas of both PICSO groups as compared to control (p < 0.05), whereas no upregulation was found in arteries in R. Significant upregulation could be found in veins in all areas of the PICSO groups as compared to control sham-operated animals (p < 0.05).

CONCLUSIONS Significant upregulation of angiogenesis proteins in coronary vessels by activation of PICSO in arteries and veins induces regenerative pathways leading to induction of angiogenesis and structural repair. The trans-coronary sinus catheter intervention PICSO induces structural repair besides as a dual mechanism together with its salvaging effect in acute myocardial injury.
 METHODS  We prospectively enrolled STEMI patients undergoing primary PCI, whom were treated with clopidogrel (600 mg loading and 75 mg QD maintenance; n = 105) or ticagrelor (180 mg loading and 90 mg bid maintenance; n = 64) on top of aspirin. We serially measured platelet reactivity (using VerifyNow assay: pre-PCI, post-PCI, and 1-month follow-up), hs-CRP (pre-PCI, post-PCI, and 1-month follow-up), fibrinogen (pre-PCI and 1-month follow-up), vascular function (using brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity [baPWV]; post-PCI and 1-month follow-up) and LV remodeling index (using transthoracic echocardiography: post-PCI and 1-month follow-up).

 RESULTS  Baseline demographics and laboratory measurements were well balanced between the treatments. Compared with clopidogrel treatment, ticagrelor treatment sufficiently inhibited ADP-induced platelet reactivity (mostly less than 100 PRU). However, there were no differences in terms of hs-CRP level, baPWV and LV remodeling index between the treatments. Interestingly, ticagrelor versus clopidogrel reduced thrombin-mediated platelet reactivity (224 ± 33 vs. 240 ± 46 BASE; p = 0.030) and enhanced fibrinogen level (400 ± 104 vs. 360 ± 100 mg/dL; p = 0.027).

 CONCLUSIONS  After the short-term treatment with ticagrelor versus clopidogrel, its strong inhibition of platelet activation is not associated with inflammation, vascular function and LV remodeling process in STEMI patients. Beneficial role of ticagrelor needs to be evaluated in randomized clinical trials after long-term treatment.

 CATEGORIES  CORONARY: Acute Myocardial Infarction

 KEYWORDS  Inflammation, left ventricular function, recovery, Platelet reactivity, Ticagrelor

### TCT-274

**Clinical Impacts Of Inhibition Of Renin-Angiotensin System In Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction Who Underwent Successful Late Percutaneous Coronary Intervention**

Hyukjin Park,1 Hyun Kuk Kim,2 Myung Ho Jeong,2 Keun-Ho Park,4 Doo Sun Sim,6 Young Joon Hong,3 Ju Han Kim,3 Youngseok Ahn4 Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Republic of Korea; 2Heart Center of Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of; 3Division of Cardiology, Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of; 4Division of Cardiology, Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of; 5Heart Research Center, Chonnam National University Hospital, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of; 6University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

**BACKGROUND**  Successful percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of the occluded infarct-related artery (IRA) in lacerators may improve long-term survival mainly by reducing left ventricular remodeling. It is not clear whether inhibition of renin-angiotensin system (RAS) brings additional better clinical outcomes in this specific population subset.

**METHODS**  Between January 2008 and June 2013, 669 lacerator patients with acute myocardial infarction (MI) (66.2 ± 12.1 years old, 71.0% males) in Korea Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry (KAMIR) who underwent a successful PCI were enrolled. The study population underwent a successful PCI for a totally occluded IRA. They were divided into two groups according to whether they were prescribed RAS inhibitors at the time of discharge or not: group I (RAS inhibition, n = 556), and group II (No RAS inhibition, n = 113).

**RESULTS**  During the one-year follow-up, major adverse cardiac events (MACE), which consist of cardiac death and MI, occurred in 71 patients (10.6%). There were significantly reduced incidences of MACE in the group I [hazard ratio (HR) = 0.34, 95% CI (confidence interval) 0.199 - 0.588, p = 0.001]. In subgroup analyses, RAS inhibition was beneficial in patients with male gender, history of hypertension or diabetes mellitus, and even in patients with left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) >40%. In the baseline and follow-up echocardiographic data, benefit in changes of LVEF and left ventricular end-systolic volume was noted in the group I.

**CONCLUSIONS**  In lacerators with acute MI, RAS inhibition improved long-term clinical outcomes after a successful PCI, even in patients with low risk who had relatively preserved LVEF.

**CATEGORIES  CORONARY: Acute Myocardial Infarction**

**KEYWORDS**  Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, Angiotensin Receptor Blocker, Myocardial infarction

### TCT-275

Abstract Withdrawn

### TCT-276

Abstract Withdrawn

### TCT-277

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