LONG-TERM OUTCOMES OF OFF-PUMP CABG AND PCI USING SIROLIMS-ELUTING STENT IN SEPTUAGENARIANS; A PROPENSITY ANALYSIS OF DIABETES PATIENTS WITH MULTIVESSEL DISEASE

ACC Poster Contributions
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Authors: Kan Kajimoto, Katsumi Miyauchi, Taira Yamamoto, Keiichi Tambara, Hirotaka Inaba, Kenji Kuwaki, Shizuyuki Dohi, Hiroshi Tamura, Ken Kurata, Hiroyuki Daida, Atsushi Amano, Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan, Department of Cardiology, Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan

Background: We had recently reported that the Off-pump CABG (OPCAB) was associated with lower incidence of major adverse events after revascularization in the patients with diabetes when compared to the sirolims-eluting stent (SES-PCI). However, patients underwent OPCAB markedly included advanced age and more complicated subjects when compared to SES-PCI patients. Therefore, the aim of this study was to compare the long-term outcomes of OPCAB and SES-PCI in septuagenarians.

Methods: This observational prospective study enrolled 399 patients; 259 OPCAB patients and 140 SES patients between 2003 and 2007 (follow-up 2.6±1.6 year). Of these, patients over the age of seventy; 130 (50%) in OPCAB and 61 (42%) in SES-PCI were analyzed. Cox proportional-hazard models adjusting baseline covariates and propensity score, which predicted the probability of receiving OPCAB, were performed to assess the outcome including mortalities and major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular event (MACCE).

Results: All-cause death and cardiac death were similar in the two groups. However, the incidence of MACCE was significantly lower in OPCAB patients (HR 0.22; 95% CI 0.08-0.56, p =0.002).

Conclusions: Although OPCAB is more invasive treatment of coronary disease than PCI, this study demonstrated the safety and acceptable outcomes of OPCAB in septuagenarians. The findings of this study suggested that the clinical implications of OPCAB were improvement of quality of life after treatment, despite elderly patients.