LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS AFTER CORONARY INTERVENTIONS IN THE DRUG-ELUTING STENT ERA

i2 Poster Contributions
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Background: The clinical impact of sirolimus-eluting stent (SES) on the long-term prognosis of hemodialysis patients in “real world” is unclear. We evaluated clinical outcomes of hemodialysis patients after coronary interventions in SES era.

Methods: We investigated all hemodialysis patients who underwent coronary interventions after launching of SESs whose follow-up periods were more than 3-years.

Results: Follow-up contacts were available in 87 (97.8%) hemodialysis patients. Median follow-up period was 42.4 months. SESs were implanted in 71.3% and bare metal stents were in 8.0%. All cause mortality, cardiac death, myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular event and TLR rates were 47.1%, 21.8%, 3.4%, 4.6% and 27.6%. The TLR rate after SES implantation was lower than other procedures (19.4% vs. 42.9%, p=0.03); however, all cause mortalities were similar between SES implanted patients and other procedure patients (Figure).

Conclusions: SESs were implanted in many hemodialysis patients in “real world”, and it could reduce the TLR rate after coronary interventions. However, it might not improve the long-term survival rate, and long-term prognosis of hemodialysis patients was still poor.