Conclusions: Facilitating using ROTA improves peri-procedural success without increasing complications for severely calcified ULM stenosis. Especially in no HD patients, excellent results were obtained at 1-year. However, the development of TLR-MB had still occurred in 38% of the HD patients despite optimal stent expansion.

TCT-410
Comparison of Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery, Percutaneous Drug-eluting Stent Implantation, and Medical Therapy for Unprotected Left Main Coronary Artery Disease
Igor Zyriainov1, Ivan Bessomov1, Kaznetsov Vadim1
1Tyumen cardiology center, Tyumen, Russian Federation

Background: Unprotected left main coronary artery (ULMCA) disease is considered an indication for revascularization. However, in “real-world” clinical practice some patients receive medical therapy only. The aim of this study was to evaluate long-term results in patients with ULMCA disease in a “real-world” practice.

Methods: Between January 2006 and June 2011, 218 stable patients were diagnosed with de novo ULMCA stenosis. 52 (23.9%) patients received medical therapy only, coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) was performed in 106 (48.6%) patients, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in 60 (27.5%) patients. The composite of death, myocardial infarction, and stroke defined as major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) and target vessel revascularization (TVR) were defined as primary endpoints. The median follow-up period was 4 years.

Results: Baseline clinical and descriptive morphology of coronary artery disease revealed more comorbidities and more complex anatomies in the medical therapy group compared with CABG and PCI groups. Revascularization might not have been used due to physician’s decision (operative risk considered excessive) in 24 (46.2%) cases or when patients refused revascularization in 28 (58.1%) cases. At 4-years follow-up MACCE rate was higher in nonsurgical group (34.6%) compared with CABG (13.2%; p = 0.002) and PCI (14.5%; p = 0.016) groups, but there was no difference between CABG and PCI groups. Survival in CABG (4.7%; p = 0.001) and PCI (5.5%; p = 0.009) groups was higher in compare with nonsurgical group (23.1%). On the multivariable Cox regression analysis, coronary revascularization (CABG and PCI) was independent predictor of long-term survival (HR 3.49; 95% CI 1.39-8.75; P < 0.001).

Conclusions: PCI, like CABG improves survival for patients with unprotected left main coronary artery disease compared with medical therapy only in “real-world” clinical practice.

TCT-411
DES with bioreabsorbable polymer in the treatment of true bifurcation lesions – results of a large registry
Antonio Serrà1, Bernard Chevalier2, Thomas Housasse2, Andres Higuere3, Marie-Claude Morice4, Alexander G. Otien5, Jowed Polaid6
1Hospital de Sant Pau i Santa Creu, Barcelona, Spain; 2ICPS, Massy, France; 3Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Vigo, Vigo, Spain; 4Institut Cardiovasculaire Paris Sud, Générale de Santé, Massy, France; 5Academian E.N Mesh Khalkin State Research Institute of circulation Pathology, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation; 6Jeroen Bosch Ziekenhuis, Heerlen, Netherlands

Background: Clinical outcomes after true bifurcation lesions (Medina classification: 1.1.1, 1.0.1 and 0.1.1) are in general inferior when compared to non-true bifurcation lesions (1.1.0, 0.0.1, 0.1.0). Therefore, our aim was to compare clinical outcomes of the patients with true and non-true bifurcation lesions treated with Nobori DES. This stent with open cell design and bioreabsorbable polymer is expected to perform well in lesions involving bifurcation.

Methods: Within the large, prospective, single-arm, multi-centre, eNoboRi registry, 898 patients (1541 lesions) had at least one bifurcation treated. Bifurcation lesions (BL) were divided into true (TBL, 512 patients; 927 lesions) and non-true bifurcation lesions (NTBL, 386 patients; 614 lesions). All adverse events are adjudicated by an independent event committee.

Results: Both groups had similar baseline characteristics, except that patients with TBL were less often male (74.8% vs 81.6%) and presented more often with renal insufficiency (28.1% vs 19.6%). Direct stenting was more frequent in TBL than in NTBL (35.9% vs 22.6%; p < 0.01). The rate of MACCE at 1-year was 14.7% in TBL and 13.0% in NTBL (p = 0.43). In the TBL group, 3 patients died (1.0%; cardiac; 5 patients had TV-MI (1.7%) and 9 patients a TLR (3.0%) at 12 months, resulting int TLF of 6.0%. In the NTBL group, 1 patient died (0.5%; cardiac); 2 patients had TV-MI (0.9%) and 4 patients a TLR (1.9%), resulting in a TLF of 3.2%. No stent thrombosis were observed in the NTBL whereas 2 definite, subacute ST (0.48%) occurred in TBL patients (p = NS).

Conclusions: As expected, clinical outcomes after treatment of true bifurcation lesions were less favorable compared to the non-true bifurcation lesions however, the results of both cohorts are very good up to one year.

TCT-412
Long Term Outcome After Biodegradable Polymer Coating Biolimus-eluting Stent Implantation for Bifurcation Lesions
Tahie Ichimot1, Kazuhide Kadota2, Mahmood M. Sabbah3, Shunsuke Kubo1, Yusuke Hiyodo1, Seiji Habara4, Hiroyuki Tanaka4, Takeshi Tada4, Yasushi Fuku4, Tsuyoshi Goto4, Kazuaki Mitsudo4
1Kurashiki Central Hospital, Kurashiki, Japan; 2Kurashiki Central Hospital, Okayama, Japan

Background: Long term clinical outcomes after biodegradable polymer eluting stents implantation at bifurcation lesions are unclear.

Methods: We analyzed 203 consecutive patients (208 bifurcation lesions treated) who were treated with PCI with biodegradable polymer coating biolimus-eluting stent (BES) exclusively at our institution between February 2005 and April 2009. They were followed up prospectively after the PCI (median follow-up 1931 days).

Results: One hundred sixty one patients (79%) were male and mean age were 69 ± 10.3. LMT lesions were 63%(30%). Eighty lesions(38%) were treated by culprit stenting technique and other 128 lesions(61%) treated by stenting and kissing balloon technique(S-KBT). We evaluated the incidence of MACE, which were defined as a combined end point of cardiac death, MI or TLR. During that period, the rate of MACE, cardiac death, MI and TLR were 15.8 %, 4.3 %,1.0 %, 10.0 % respectively. The rate of MACE and TLR were not different between culprit stenting technique and S-KBT (p = 0.35 and p = 0.32 respectively).

Conclusions: Long term outcome after PCI of bifurcation lesions with biodegradable polymer coating BES might be promising.

TCT-413
Complex versus simple stent strategy of bifurcation lesions of the left main coronary artery
Clint A. Maart1, Ian R. Pearson1, David Barnby1, Rebecca Maindonald1, Richard G. Gillott1, Stephen Wheatcroft1, Mohan Sivananthan1
1Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds, United Kingdom

Background: PCI to the left main coronary artery (LMCA) frequently involves the bifurcation with significant rates of repeat revascularisation. Single stent or 2 stent techniques may be related to the pattern of plaque distribution using the Medina system.

Methods: 254 patients underwent PCI to the distal LMCA, they were observed for a combined adverse endpoint (CAE), repeat revascularisation, MI and all-cause death. We categorised bifurcations into (Medina 1,1,1 and 0,1,1), both branch (BB) involvement or only a single branch(BB) involvement (all other Medina groups).

Results: 161 (63%) patients had BB involvement. Follow-up 22.6 (3.1) years. Median SYNTAX (IQR) 34.0 (17.0) and 25.0 (16.0), p<0.000. Median Additive EuroSCORE(IQR) was 7(6) and 6(5), p<0.000. Unadjusted CAE rates higher in the BB group at 30 days (5.6% vs 3.2%, p = 0.4), 6 months (16.1% vs 7.5%, p = 0.05), 12 months (24.8% vs 12.9%, p = 0.02) and long term (43.5% vs 29.0%, p = 0.02).A simple stent strategy was used in 59% of patients, 84% of the BB group. CAE rates were not different between patients treated by simple and complex techniques. After adjustment, BB disease and untreated severe right coronary artery(RCA) disease were independently associated with an increase in CAE, adjusted hazard ratios (95% CI) 1.84 (1.24 to 2.72) and 1.80 (1.22 to 2.65).
TCT-414
Dedicated 2-stent versus 1-stent Strategy in Diabetic Patients with Complex 'True' Bifurcation Lesion PCI using Everolimus-Eluting Stent

Nisharahmed I. Kherada1, Marco G. Mennuni2, Omar A. Meelu3, Samantha Sartori4, Patrick Looser5, Usman Baber1, Swapan Sayeneni1, Swathi Roy1, Linsey Walker1, Bibhia D. Mohanty1, Matthew Toney6, Pedro R. Moreno7, Prakash Krishnan7, Jason Kovacic8, Robert T. Pyo1, Joe Sweeney9, George Dansga8, Roxana Mehran11, Samir Sharma10, Anupama Kini1

1Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY, 2Istituto Clinico Humanitas, Rozzano, Milan, Italy, 3The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, 4Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, 5Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York City, NY, 6Mount Sinai Heart, New York, NY, 7Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, NY, 8Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY, 9Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York City, NY, 10Mount Sinai medical Center, New York City, NY, 11Mount Sinai, New York, New York, NY, 12Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, NY, 13Cardiovascular Institute, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, USA, New York City, NY

Background: Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of complex true coronary bifurcation lesions is challenging and whether to use a dedicated side branch stent is still debatable. To date there is no published study evaluating the safety and efficacy of using an Everolimus-eluting stent (EES) in diabetic patients with true bifurcation lesions treated with dedicated 2-stent (2S) vs. a provisional 1-stent (1S) technique. We sought to compare outcomes with a dedicated 2S vs. provisional 1S strategy among diabetic patients undergoing bifurcation stenting using EES.

Methods: We identified 202 diabetic patients with complex true bifurcation lesions (Medina classification 1,1,1; 1,1,0; 1,0,1; and 0,1,1) who underwent PCI using EES from February 2010 to December 2011. The PCI strategy was either a provisional 1S (n=144) or dedicated 2S (n=58) technique. Statistical analysis with all available follow-up data were constructed for time-to-event variables with Kaplan-Meier methodology and compared by log-rank test.

Results: The baseline characteristics were well matched between two PCI strategies. In-hospital major adverse cardiac event (MACE) and postprocedure MI (CK-MB >3x Normal, 8.3% vs. 10.34%, p=0.65). At 1-year follow-up, MACE tended to be lower for the 2S compared to the provisional 1S approach with the time to event analysis depicted in Figure 1 (P=0.08).

Conclusions: The conservative provisional 1S technique tended to have greater MACE events compared to the dedicated 2S technique in diabetic patients after treatment of complex true bifurcation lesions using newer generation EES.