

COMPARISON OF A PACLITAXEL ELUTING STENT WITH BIODEGRADABLE POLYMER AND GLYCOLIX COATING VERSUS BARE METAL STENT DESIGN: FIRST PRESENTATION OF 9 MONTHS CLINICAL AND ANGIOGRAPHIC OUTCOME OF THE RANDOMIZED, MULTICENTER AND CONTROLLED EUCATAX TRIAL(NCT00825279).

i2 Poster Contributions

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Background: Biodegradable polymers with drug eluting stents (DES) technology would prevent complications.

Methods: From August 2007 to August 2009 422 patients (pts) with de novo coronary lesions were randomized and included in the Eucatax trial .211pts were included in the paclitaxel eluting stent (PES) arm with biodegradable polymer and glycolix coating and 211 pts were included in the bare metal stent (BMS) arm, both stents were provided by Eucatech AG. Pts with evolving q myocardial infarction (MI) , in stent restenosis or stent diameter < 2.5 mm were excluded. Primary end point was incidence of target vessel failure (TVF) at 9 months of follow up and was defined by cardiac death, MI and target vessel revascularization (TVR). Secondary end points were incidence of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACCE) and target lesion revascularization (TLR). Angiographic late loss, incidence of late stent mal apposition and stent thrombosis (SET) were also recorded. Adverse events were blinded adjudicated.

Results: Both groups had similar baseline characteristics. 1.4 stents per pt was deployed. Follow up events were described in Table. Late loss was 0.46 +/- 0.65mm in PES and 0.88 +/-0.60mm in BMS arm p=0.0002.SET was similar (0.9% and 1.4% in BMS and PES respectively p=0.99)

Conclusions: Presently, pts treated with this novel DES technology had significant lower incidence of TVF and MACCE than BMS design. Complete angiographic and intravascular ultrasound analysis will be available at the time of presentation.

10.1 months Clinical Events

	BMS(211)	PES(211)	p
Cardiac death(%)	3.3	1.9	0.55
MI(%)	2.4	2.4	0.99
TLR(%)	10.7	4.0	0.009
TVR(%)	12.3	4.5	0.007
TVF(%)	14.7	6.6	0.024
MACCE(%)	16.1	7.1	0.016