THREE-YEAR CLINICAL OUTCOMES WITH SIROLIMUS-ELUTING STENTS FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS FROM J-CYPHER REGISTRY

i2 Poster Contributions
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[Background] It yet has not been clarified about the long-term outcome of diabetic patients who receive sirolimus-eluting stents (SES) implantation.

[Methods and Results] In an observational study (The j-Cypher registry), 3-year outcomes were assessed in consecutive 10778 patients and 17049 lesions undergoing SES implantation alone. We divided these patients into 3 groups, non-diabetic patients, non-insulin-treated diabetic patients and insulin-treated patients. 6378 (59.2%) were non-diabetic patients and 996 (16.2% of diabetic patients) were insulin-treated patients. Cumulative incidences of TLR (target lesion revascularization) at 3 years were significantly higher in insulin-treated patients and non-insulin-treated patients compared to non-diabetic patients (15.0% vs. 11.1% vs. 8.5%) and there were significant differences among diabetic patients (Figure 1). There were no significant differences in the incidences of ARC definite stent thrombosis at 3 years among 3 groups (1.3% vs. 1.2% vs. 1.2%) (Figure 2). On multivariate analysis, insulin-treated diabetic patients were not independent predictor of ARC definite stent thrombosis (HR: 0.90; 95% CI: 0.57-1.32; p = 0.60) but of TLR (HR:1.13 ; 95% CI: 1.03-1.23 ; p=0.0095).

[Conclusions] Long-term clinical outcomes in diabetic patients using SES were favorable. Insulin-treated patients were at higher risk even in patients treated with SES.