Abstract: P2806

A novel sirolimus drug eluting stent for Small-Vessel Disease: results from en-ABL e-registry

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Objective: The aim of the study was to assess the clinical outcome of Abluminus DES in patients with small vessels.

Background: Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of small coronary vessel (= 2.75 mm) associated with more chances of restenosis and repeat revascularization even when drug eluting stent employed.

Methods: A total of 2,500 patients enrolled in en-ABL e-registry which is a prospective, multicentre observational post market registry. Out of 2,500 patients, 1,253 patients had small vessel (SV, = 2.75 mm) while 1,247 had large vessel (LV, > 3mm) disease. The primary endpoint was major adverse cardiac events (MACE) which is composite of cardiac death, target vessel myocardial infarction (TV-MI) and target lesion/vessel revascularization (TLR) at 1 year follow up. The secondary endpoint were stent thrombosis and MACE up to 2 years.

Results: Baseline characteristics were well matched in both groups. In the SV group had higher prevalence of diabetes as compared to large vessel 43.0 % vs 25.7 %. Total 1,400 lesions treated with 1,612 Abluminus DES and 1,569 lesions treated with 1,675 Abluminus DES in SV and LV groups respectively. The mean diameter of stent was 2.61 ± 0.23 and 3.3 ± 0.3 mm in SV and LV groups respectively. There was a significant difference in MACE in treatment groups (3.7% vs. 1.4%, p= 0.004 respectively) at 1 year. No significant differences were observed between SV and LV groups in terms of death/myocardial infarction or stent thrombosis. There were increment of only one TLR and no stent thrombosis reported at 2-year follow-up.

Conclusion: This result suggests the efficacy and safety of novel Abluminus DES in small vessel disease.