Long-term results of percutaneous coronary interventions in comparison with drug therapy in patients with stable angina pectoris

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Background: Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is a priority strategy in patients with acute myocardial infarction, but the data on the prognostic benefits of PCI in patients with stable coronary artery disease (CAD) are controversial.

Purpose: To evaluate the results of PCI and medical therapy (MT) in patients with CAD in the long-term follow-up.

Methods: 300 patients selected from the "Register of coronary angiography" formed two groups: I - 150 patients with CAD after PCI; II - 150 patients with CAD treated with MT only. The groups were matched by sex, age and angiographically proven CAD. Mean duration of follow-up was 97.08±42.8 months.

Results: In the late period in PCI group there was found the decrease in overall mortality (8.7% vs 17.3%; p=0.026) and cardiovascular mortality (7.3% vs 16.7%; p=0.013). Coronary artery bypass grafting was performed less frequently in group I (21.3% vs 26.7%; p = 0.008). According to the incidence of myocardial infarction significant differences were not found between the groups.

Conclusion: PCI combined with MT has proven efficacy in the treatment of stable CAD compared to isolated MT in the late period of observation.