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Clinical outcomes of ultrathin strut biodegradable polymer-coated everolimus-eluting coronary stent system in treatment of patient with de novo coronary artery lesions

PATTED S. V. (1), CHINCHOLI A. S. (1), THAKKAR A. (2)

(1) KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research Centre, Belgaum INDIA(2) Meril Life Sciences, Pvt. Ltd., Vapi INDIA

THEME: Coronary Interventions

TOPIC(S): Stents and scaffolds

AIMS

Evermine 50? everolimus-eluting coronary stent (EES) is a novel ultrathin strut (50 µm) cobalt-chromium coronary drug-eluting stent platform coated with biodegradable polymer. The purpose of Evermine 50 EES-KLES study was to evaluate clinical safety and performance of Evermine 50 EES in patients with de novo coronary artery lesions.

METHODS AND RESULTS

This was single-arm, single-centre, non-randomized study, and carried-out in 171 patients in which 246 lesions were treated with Evermine 50 EES. The major endpoint was major adverse cardiac events (MACE) which is a composite of cardiac death, any myocardial infarction (MI) and ischemia-driven target lesion revascularization (ID-TLR) at 6 and 12-month follow-up. The study population included higher number of male 139 (81.29%) and average mean age was 57.85 ± 10.05 years. Diabetes was present in 70 (40.94%) patients and 69 (40.35%) had hypertension. The rate of MACE was 1 (0.66%) and 3 (2.04%) which represented similar percentage of cardiac death at 6 and 12-month follow-up, respectively. There were no ID-TLR and MI reported, and no any stent thrombosis during the follow-up period. CTRI Number: CTRI/2017/09/009939.

CONCLUSIONS

This study revealed favourable clinical safety and performance of Evermine 50 everolimus-eluting coronary stent in de novo coronary artery lesions patients.