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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

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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.