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Long-term clinical performance of biodegradable polymer-coated sirolimus-eluting stent in unselected real-world Saudi patients - Seven-year results from multicentre SCORES registry

MIMISH L.(1), KHOJA A.L.(2), NADA A.(1), ALTNJI I.(1), MIMISH H.(1)
(1) King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Jeddah SAUDI ARABIA(2) King Fahad MOH Hospital, Jeddah SAUDI ARABIA

THEME: Coronary Interventions
TOPIC(S): Stents and scaffolds, Other Coronary Interventions

AIMS

The purpose of the study was to evaluate long-term safety and clinical performance of Supralimus-Core (Sahajanand Medical Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Surat, India) in unselected real-world complex cohort of saudi patients with coronary artery disease.

METHODS AND RESULTS

SCORES was a multi-centre, observational, non-randomised, post-marketing surveillance registry enrolling patients who had undergone implantation with study stent. The primary end-point of the study was occurrence of major adverse cardiac events (MACE) at 7-years, which is a conglomeration of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, target lesion revascularization (TLR), target vessel revascularization (TVR) and stent thrombosis (ST). A total of 517 patients were intervened successfully with 1044 sirolimus eluting stents. Out of total patients, diabetes and hypertension were observed in 54.0% and 50.5% patients, respectively. The registry involved highly complex lesions, which is demonstrated by 10.5% bifurcation lesion, 13.6% total occlusion, 5.9% restenotic lesions, 8.5% long (>30 mm) lesions, and 14.5% calcified lesions. At least one-year follow-up was completed in 98.3% patients. Median and interquartile follow-up of surviving patients was 5.6 (range, 3.8 - 7.2) years. Long-term follow-up upto 7-year was obtained in 95.5% patients. At 7-year, MACE was found to be 15.2%, which is a composite of 6.9% cardiac death, 6.1% TLR, 1.2% TVR and 0.4% ST. The event free survival by Kaplan Meier method was found to be 84.8%.

CONCLUSIONS

The low incidence of late and very late ST and consequent MACE at long-term follow-up clearly depict excellent safety and clinical performance of Supralimus-Core in unselected real-world complex cohort of saudi patients with coronary artery disease.