## Long Term Results of Biodegradable Igaki-Tamai Stent

Takafumi Tsuji, Hideo Tamai, Keiji Igaki\*, Eisho Kyo, Kunihiko Kosuga, Tatsuhiko Hata, Masaharu Okada, Takuji Nakamura, Shinya Fujita, Shinsaku Takeda, Seiichiro Motohara, Hiromu Uehata.

Shiga Medical Center for Adults, Moriyama, Japan.

\*Igaki Medical Planning Co. Ltd., Japan.

Background: We developed a new biodegradable self-expanding coil stent (Igaki-Tamai Stent) made of high molecular weight poly-l-lactic acid (PLLA). After the favorable results of this stent in the porcine coronary artery, we started the first human coronary application. Methods: From September 1998 through April 2000, 63 lesions in 50 patients electively underwent the stent implantation for coronary artery stenoses. There were 44 male and 6 female, and the mean age was  $61 \pm 13$  yrs. All target lesions were AHA/ACC type B and C. Coronary angiography was performed before and immediately after the procedure. Additional assessment by quantitative coronary angiography was done 1 day, 3, 6 and 12 months (Mo) after the procedure. Restenosis was defined as the percent diameter stenosis (%DS)  $\geq 50\%$ at follow-up. **Results:** The reference vessel diameter was  $2.95 \pm 0.46$  mm. The minimal lumen diameter (MLD) was  $0.91 \pm 0.39$  mm and the lesion length was  $13.5 \pm 5.7$  mm before procedure. The %DS decreased from 69% before stenting to 12% after stenting. All PLLA stents were successfully implanted. Subacute thrombosis occurred in one patient (2.0%) at day 5 who had been treated with inadequate heparinization because of gastrorrhagia. No other MI, CABG or death developed within the follow-up period. Seven patients had repeat angioplasty within 6 months and 1 patient had repeat angioplasty at 12 months. Twenty-five patients received 18-month follow-up angiography and 21 patients received 24-month follow-up angiography. There was no restenosis in 18-month and 24-month follow-up angiograms. The interim follow-up results are shown in the table. Conclusions: Our preliminary experience suggests the feasibility, safety, and efficacy of the Igaki-Tamai biodegradable stent in humans.

	Pre (n=63)	Post (n=63)		6 Mo (n=6	50)	12 Mo (n=53)
MLD (mm)	0.91±0.392.68±0.43	31.76±0.742.	.01±0.54			
%DS (%) 69±13	12±8	38±22		29±13		
Restenosis Rate			2	20% (12/60)		17% (9/53)
TLR Rate		1	1% (7/63	)	13% (8/63	