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Late restenosis beyond 1 year and very late thrombosis after Sirolimus-Eluting Stent or Paclitaxel-Eluting Stent implantation

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Backgrounds: Sirolimus-Eluting Stent (SES) and Paclitaxel-Eluting Stent (PES) have been reported to dramatically reduce restenosis after coronary intervention. However, there are some problems during late phase such as very late stent thrombosis (VLST) or late restenosis beyond 1 year after stenting. Objectives: The aim this study was to assess late restenosis and VLST after SES or PES implantation. Methods and results: From August 2004 to August 2008, 673 patients and 864 lesions were treated with SES, 139 patients and 181 lesions were treated with PES in our hospital. Angiographic restenosis at 9-month follow-up was observed in 65 lesions (7.5%) after SES implantation and in 19 lesions (10.4%) after PES implantation. Target lesion revascularization (TLR) was performed in 53 lesions (6.1%) after SES implantation and in 14 lesions (7.7%) after PES implantation at 9-month follow-up. Late restenosis beyond 1 year was obserbed 9 patients (1.34%) and 10 lesions (1.16%) and TLR was performed in 6 lesions (0.69%) after SES implantation. VLST occurred in 2 patients (0.29%) and 2 lesions (0.23%) after SES implantation. Late restenosis was observed in 2 patients (1.44%) and 2 lesions (1.10%) and TLR was performed in 1 lesion (0.55%) after PES implantation. VLST was not observed after PES implantation. Conslusions: Late restenosis beyond 1 year after the procedure and VLST were very low after SES or PES implantation.