

Initial and mid-term clinical outcome of Nobori biolimus A9-eluting stent in the real world, all-comers setting

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Purpose: Several clinical trials and registries demonstrated excellent initial and mid-term clinical outcome of Nobori, biolimus A9-eluting stents (BES). However, it is unclear in the real world, all-comers setting. To address the issue, we evaluated initial and mid-term clinical outcome of Nobori stent in our hospital. Methods: From June 2011 to January 2012, consecutive 66 patients treated by at least one BES were enrolled. The procedural and 6-months clinical outcome was retrospectively evaluated. Results: The mean of age was  $68 \pm 9$ ; 21% of female and 37% of diabetes. Of 78 lesions, 77% were type B2/C lesion including 4 lesions with chronic total occlusion. The lesion was located in the LMT in 9%, LAD in 41%, LCX in 28%, RCA in 18%, and graft in 3%. The number of BES per patient was  $1.5 \pm 0.7$ . Stent implantation was successfully performed in 99% (93/94). Stent delivery was failed in one case because of very angled vessel. During 30-days after stent implantation, none had cardiac death, myocardial infarction, or stent thrombosis. Among 53 patients who were clinically followed up more than 6-months, none had cardiac death, myocardial infarction or stent thrombosis. Clinically driven target lesion revascularization was performed in 2 patients (3.8%); due to restenosis in BES in both 2 cases. Conclusion: Nobori, biolimus A9-eluting stents showed favorable initial and mid-term clinical outcome in the real-world, all-comers setting.