

Retrospective comparisons of clinical and angiographic outcomes after placements of TAXUS Liberté and Cypher BxV for de novo coronary stenosis

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We retrospectively examined the clinical and angiographic outcomes after paclitaxel-eluting stent (PES: TAXUS Liberté) placement by retrospectively compared with those of sirolimus (SES: Cypher Bx Velocity)-eluting stent in our Japanese institute. From February 2007 to April 2011, 1346 de novo native coronary lesions treated with either PES (655 lesions) or SES (691 lesions) without randomization were enrolled in this study. The incidence rate of a cardiac event involving cardiac death, nonfatal recurrent myocardial infarction, and definite stent thrombosis after PES placement (0.9%) was not significantly different from that after SES placement (1.4%). Although the incidence of moderate in-stent restenosis (% diameter stenosis more than 50 at the secondary angiography) after PES placement (11.4%) was not significantly different from that of after SES placement (12.1%), that of severe in-stent restenosis (% diameter stenosis more than at the secondary angiography, usually considered as the clinical target lesion revascularization (TLR)) after PES placement (2.1%) was significantly lower than that of after SES placement (5.7%, $p < 0.05$). This retrospective examination showed that, in cases of de novo native coronary stenosis in a clinical setting in Japan, the mid-term clinical outcome after PES placement was favorable as with SES, and the 550-day clinical TLR after PES placement was statistically improved compared with that after SES placement.