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Clinical outcomes of drug-eluting stent reimplantation for drug-eluting stent restenosis at the right coronary artery ostium

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Background: After stent implantation at the right coronary artery (RCA) ostium, in-stent restenosis (ISR) often occurs; however, outcomes of drug-eluting stent (DES) reimplantation for DES restenosis at the RCA ostium remain unclear. Purpose: To evaluate clinical outcomes of DES reimplantation for DES restenosis at the RCA ostium. Methods: From March 2004 to November 2011, 44 RCA ostia, which were successfully treated with DES and were followed by coronary angiography (f/u CAG) 8 months after stent implantation, were classified according to DES type: sirolimus-eluting stent (SES), n=17; paclitaxel-eluting stent (PES), 9; everolimus-eluting stent (EES), 12; and biolimus-eluting stent (BES), 5. Qualitative comparative analysis data were assessed at 8-month f/u CAG. Results: The ISR rates were as follows: total, 37% (16/43); SES, 53% (9/17); PES, 33% (3/9); EES, 17% (2/12); and BES, 40% (2/5). The ISR rate was significantly lower in EES than in SES (p=0.047). Conclusions: EES may be effective in preventing ISR after DES reimplantation for DES restenosis at the RCA ostium.