

## Angiographic and Clinical Outcomes following Everolimus- versus Sirolimus-eluting Stents Implantation in Chronic Total Occlusion Intervention

<sup>1</sup>Korea University Guro Hospital

Se Yeon Choi<sup>1</sup>, Seung-Woon Rha<sup>1</sup>, Amro Elnagar<sup>1</sup>, Byoung Geol Choi<sup>1</sup>, Sung Il Im<sup>1</sup>, Sun Won Kim<sup>1</sup>, Jin Oh Na<sup>1</sup>, Seong Woo Han<sup>1</sup>, Cheol Ung Choi<sup>1</sup>, Hong Euy Lim<sup>1</sup>, Jin Won Kim<sup>1</sup>, Eung Ju Kim<sup>1</sup>, Chang Gyu Park<sup>1</sup>, Hong Seog Seo<sup>1</sup>, Dong Joo Oh<sup>1</sup>

**Background:** Newer drug-eluting stents (DES) are developed with hope of improving efficacy and safety. However, whether everolimus-eluting stents (EES) may provide better angiographic and clinical outcomes compared with sirolimus-eluting stents (SES) in patients (pts) with chronic total occlusions (CTO) is undetermined. **Methods:** A total 80 consecutive pts who underwent CTO intervention with DESs were enrolled for this study. We compared 6-month angiographic and 12-month clinical outcomes between SES group (Cypher, n=48) and EES group (Xience, Promus, Promus Element, n=32) after successful CTO intervention. Patients treated with two different DESs were excluded. **Results:** Baseline characteristics were similar between the two groups. At index, angiographic, procedural parameters and complications were similar between the two groups, except lesion length was longer in SES group ( $29.22 \pm 5.56$  vs.  $25.39 \pm 5.73$ ,  $p=0.003$ ). Six months angiographic outcomes were similar between the two groups, Similar results were found at twelve months cumulative clinical outcomes. **Conclusions:** In pts undergoing CTO intervention, EES showed similar mid-term angiographic and 1-year clinical outcomes as compared with SES.