

The efficacy of everolimus-eluting stent(EES) implantation in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction: outcomes of 2-year clinical follow-up.

Background Drug-eluting stents (DES) are increasingly used for treatment of acute coronary syndrome (ACS), but there are few comparisons of outcomes of second generation DES with long term outcomes. Our objective is to compare the efficacy and safety of the XIENCE V® EES and the MULTI-LINK VISION® cobalt chromium stent (CCS) which has same platform in the setting of primary intervention for STEMI patients. **Methods** Consecutive 321 patients with STEMI, who were treated with EES (149 patients) and CCS (172 patients). Within ten months angiographic follow-up results and 2-year clinical follow-up outcomes were compared between 2 groups. **Results** The prevalence of diabetes and Chronic kidney disease were higher, the stent length was longer (24.1 ± 9.5 vs. 18.2 ± 8.3 , $p < 0.05$), and late loss was smaller in EES than in CCS group (0.25 ± 0.24 vs. 0.55 ± 0.33). However, the initial success rate was similar between two groups. Follow-up data for 2-year, % binary restenosis (2.0 vs. 10.9%, $p < 0.05$), TLR (2.0% vs. 9.7%, $p < 0.05$), MI (0.7% vs. 4.8%, $p < 0.05$) and stent thrombosis (0.7% vs. 4.2%, $p < 0.05$) were significantly higher in CCS than in EES group. **Conclusions** EES implantation in patients with ACS including STEMI was safe and associated with favorable reduction of restenosis and repeat revascularization.