

Mid-term Angiographic and Clinical Outcomes of Everolimus-Eluting Stent in patients on hemodialysis

Purpose:Patients undergoing hemodialysis(HD) are at high risk of MACEs after percutaneous coronary intervention(PCI). We evaluated the clinical efficacy of EES in patients on HD. **Methods:**Retrospectively, we analyzed 57 patients on HD (46 men, 11 women, average age 68.2) and 92 lesions underwent successful, elective PCI with EES in our institution from April 2010 to June 2012. **Results:** Clinical follow-up was performed 51 patients (89.5%), angiographical follow-up was performed 70 lesions (76.1%), 42patients (73.7%). The number of patients with diabetes mellitus was 36 patients (63.2%). Target lesion revascularization (TLR) was 12.2% (10/82 lesions). In patients who required TLR, 4 patients (7 lesions) were diabetes mellitus, 2 patients (2 lesions) were non-diabetes mellitus. Stent thrombosis was none, cardiac death or nonfatal myocardial infarction was none. MACE was 11.8% (6/51 patients). In remote period, 3 patients were died in non-coronary diseases (2 patients; cerebral infarction, 3 patients; end stage renal disease, 1 patient; ventricular fibrillation caused of hyperkalemia). **Conclusions:**This study suggests the possibility that EES placement for hemodialysis patients leads to favorable outcomes.