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Long-term Outcomes of Hemodialysis Patients Following Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Drug-Eluting Stents

**Background:** The long-term outcomes of hemodialysis (HD) patients following percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in drug-eluting stent (DES) era remains to be determined. **Methods and Results:** We analyzed consecutive 147 HD patients implanting DES from 2009-2012. Mean follow up period was 668± 375 days. The mean age was 66.3±10.4 years and diabetes was 65%, including 46% of insulin user. The mean duration of dialysis was 8.7 ± 8.3 years. The Kaplan-Meier estimates of target lesion revascularization (TLR), all cause death and major adverse cardiac events (MACE) were shown in figure. Multivariate analyses revealed that the predictors of TLR were age (Odds ratio [OR]=0.95, p=0.02), acute coronary syndrome (OR=3.03, p=0.01) and insulin user (OR=2.53, p=0.03); the predictors of all cause death were duration of dialysis (OR=1.06, p<0.01) and male (OR =0.45, p=0.04); the predictors of MACE were low ejection fraction (OR=2.01, p=0.01). **Conclusions:** Even in drug-eluting stent era, the long-term outcomes of HD patients following PCI was unfavorable.