

A case of hemodialysis with diabetic nephropathy developing calcified and lipid-laden neoatherosclerosis at all stented segments in triple vessels

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Recently, there is emerging attentions at histological or OCT-demonstrating images of in-stent neoatherosclerosis as causes of late stent failure. The case is a 73 years male receiving hemodialysis (HD) for 14 years with diabetic nephropathy. He has a history of 13-times PCIs during 17 years, i.e. 3 BMS were implanted in LAD, 2 SES in LCX, 2 BMS and 4 SES in RCA. Latest CAG at May 2014 did not show new lesion nor in-stent restenosis. Mean durations after implantation of BMS and SES were 12.6 ± 7.0 years and 8.1 ± 2.3 years, respectively. In OCT images, neoatherosclerosis were observed at all non-restenotic stented segments. Neoatherosclerosis consisted of calcified and lipid-laden plaque (Fig). Although some previous reports referred to lipid-laden neoatherosclerosis as cause of VLST and late catch-up, prevalence and clinical implication of calcified neoatherosclerosis were not fully examined. We will show the results of our serial OCT study in 50 HD patients with 107 stented lesions.

