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30-Day Outcomes of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with the 48-mm Xience Xpedition Everolimus-Eluting Stent

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[PURPOSE] Long coronary lesions are difficult to treat and often need multiple overlapping stents. The newly launched 48-mm Xience Xpedition everolimus-eluting stent (EES) (Abbott Vascular, Santa Clara, California, USA) could ensure coverage of long lesions in patients with reduction in number of metallic stents and overlapped segments. We evaluated the safety and efficacy of Xience-48 mm Xpedition EES in our real world clinical practice.

[METHOD] Between August 2013 and May 2014, 52 patients (42 males, mean age 60.7 years) with obstructive coronary artery disease were treated with 55 Xience-48 mm Xpedition EES in our institution.

[RESULTS] The most common target vessel was left anterior descending (45.4%) followed by right coronary (34.5%) and left circumflex (12.7%) arteries with the majority of stents implanted at proximal segment of coronary vessels (76.3%). Mean stent diameter was 2.9 ±; 0.32 mm. Predilatation was performed in 53 lesions (96%) with cutting balloon used in 25 lesions (45%). Acute procedural success was achieved in 51 patients (98 %). Buddy wire technique and GuideLiner catheter were used to facilitate stent delivery in 5 and 1 case respectively. At 30-day follow up, there was 1 case of acute stent thrombosis requiring re-intervention. No other adverse events were observed for the other patients.

[CONCLUSION] Early experience with Xience-48 mm Xpedition EES in our unselected South-east Asian patients reveals a promising result with a low incidence of ischaemic events. Longer clinical follow-up is necessary to prove its long term efficacy and safety.