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Multivessel Percutaneous Coronary Intervention in patients with STEMI patients in same sitting: our experiences at Apollo Hospitals Dhaka

Purpose: Aim of the study was to evaluate the primary procedural success of Multivessel Percutaneous coronary intervention (MV-PCI) in patients with STEMI, including infarct related artery (culprit vessel) and non-culprit vessels at the same sitting.

Methods: Total 23 (13.4%) patients were enrolled in this very preliminary study, among the total 171 patients who had primary PCI at our center from Jan 2010 to February 2015. Total 52 stents were deployed in 46 territories. Mean age were for both male (n:20) and female (n:3) were 54 yrs. CAD risk factors were Dyslipidemia, High Blood pressure, Diabetes Mellitus, Positive FH for CAD and Smoking (all male).

Results: Among the study group; 17(74%) were Dyslipidemic, 11(47.8%) were hypertensive; 8(34.8%) patients were Diabetic, FH 4(17.4%) and 9(39%) were all male smoker. Female patients were more obese (BMI: M 26: F 27). Common diagnosis on admission based on ECG evidenced Infarcted territory were; Inferior wall MI: 12 (52.2%), Anterior wall MI 9(39.1%) and lateral 2(8.7%). Common stented territory was LAD 9(39.1%), RCA 7(30.4%), and LCX 7(30.4%). Stent used: BMS 3 (5.7%), DES: 49 (94.2%). Among the different DES, Everolimus 26 (52%), Sirolimus 8(15.4%) and Zotarolimus 9(17.3%), Paclitaxel 2 (3.8%), Biolimus 2 (3.8%), Genous 2 (3.8%).

Conclusion: In the current prospective non randomized study, we found that the multivessel primary PCI for STEMI with non-culprit vessel are suitable for PCI at the same sitting with better in-hospital and 1 yr survival outcome.