

Safety and efficacy outcomes of Cilostazol and Paclitaxel dual-coating stents for primary percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with myocardial infarction

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**Purpose :** The Cilotax stent, cilostazol and paclitaxel dual-coating stent, was created for synergy effect to increase the anti-proliferative effect of paclitaxel and the anti-thrombotic effect of cilostazol. We evaluated safety and efficacy outcomes of the cilotax stents for primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). **Method :** A prospective, open-labeled, single-center cohort has been performed at Gil hospital Gachon university in Korea. All patients will be clinically followed-up for 12 months. The primary endpoint was major adverse cardiac event (MACE): the composite of cardiac death (CD), recurrent myocardial infarction (MI) and ischemia-driven target lesion revascularization (TLR) at 12 months. Stent thromboses (ST) by ARC definition were analyzed. **Result :** From Nov. 2011 to Feb. 2013, 109 patients with STEMI undergoing primary PCI and stent implantation were enrolled. 12-month MACE were three (2.8%), CD one (0.9%), recurrent MI two (1.9%). STs were three (2.8%), subacute ST two (1.9%), late ST one (0.9%). **Conclusion :** The use of cilotax stents, cilostazol and paclitaxel dual-coating stents, is relatively safe and effective in patients with evolving ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction who are undergoing primary PCI with stent implantation.