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Percutaneous Coronary Intervention versus Optimal Medical Therapy in Diabetic Patients with Chronic Total Occlusion

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Background: There are limited study of prognostic impact of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for chronic total occlusion (CTO) patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) as compared with optimal medical therapy (OMT) alone.Methods: A total 317 consecutive diabetic patients with CTO who underwent PCI or OMT alone were included. Pts were divided into two groups; 1) the PCI group (n=156) and 2) OMT groups (n=161). Analysis was performed using cox hazards regression model to compare between the two group up to 5-year.Results: Clinical outcomes up to 5-year showed that there was significant higher incidence of composite of cardiac death or MI in the OMT group compared with the PCI group (hazard ratio [HR]=2.55, 95% CI 0.015-0.622; P=0.03). However, there was no significant difference of the TLR MACE between the two group (hazard ratio [HR]=1.907, 95% CI 0.803-4.527; P=0.143, Figure).Conclusions: This study suggest the superior efficacy PCI strategy for diabetic CTO patients as compared with OMT alone strategy in reducing incidence of cardiac death or MI up to 5-year.