

# Short term follow-up of coronary artery stenting patients: experience from south of Brazil

Carlos Augusto Cardim de Oliveira  
Beliza Loos  
Paula Arruda Tacla  
Álvaro Koenig  
UNIMED SC - UNIVILLE  
Joinville – SC - Brasil



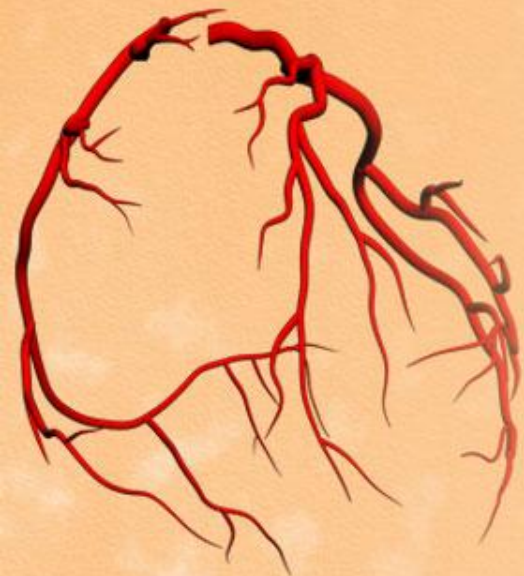
# Introduction

- In most published studies drug eluting stents reduce the risk of restenosis but are also more expensive when compared to bare metal stents, and there seems to be no effect on mortality and myocardial infarction.
- However, data from real life in developing countries are lacking.



# Objectives

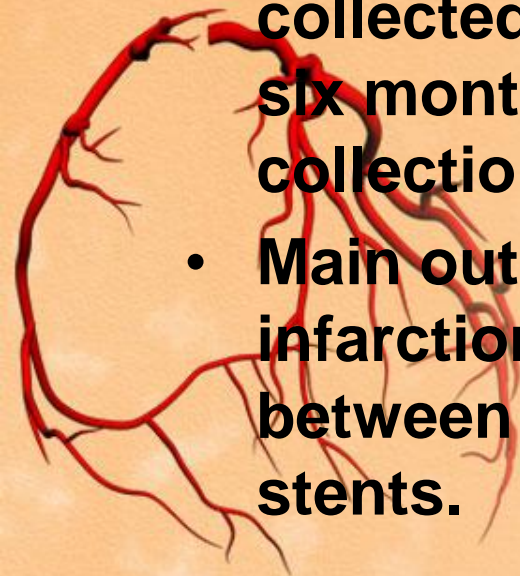
- We aimed to compare major cardiovascular events on short term follow-up of patients with bare metal and drug-eluting stents in south of Brazil.





# Methods

- All patients having a percutaneous coronary intervention with stenting between 2008-2010 at a healthcare plan affiliated hospital from south of Brazil were included.
- Demographic, clinical and procedural data were obtained from chart review. Research nurses collected follow-up data by phone calls at one and six months after the procedure using a predefined collection form.
- Main outcomes analysed were death, myocardial infarction and restenosis. Outcomes were compared between patients with bare metal and drug-eluting stents.



# Results

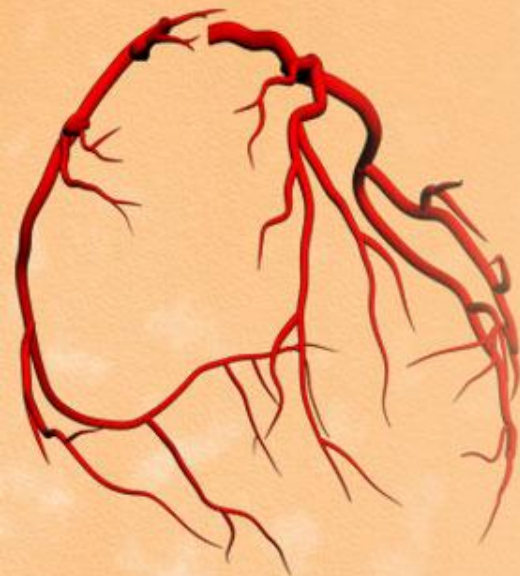
- **From 201 patients entering the study, four patients were lost for follow-up.**
- **Of the 197 patients with follow-up data, two thirds were male and 70% had a bare metal stent.**



<b>Outcomes (%)</b>	<b>Bare metal n=139 (70,5)</b>	<b>Drug eluting n=58 (29,5)</b>	<b>P value</b>
Cardiovascular adverse events	18.52	18.18	0.96
Death	5.76	3.45	0.50
MI	3.05	3.57	0.85
Revascularization	14.06	13.21	0.88
Hospitalization	19.08	22.64	0.58
Use of Aspirin and Clopidogrel	68.94	71.43	0.73
Use of statin	81.68	87.50	0.32

# Conclusion

- **Contrasting to international studies we did not find significant differences in major cardiovascular outcomes between bare metal and drug-eluting stents after a short term follow-up.**
- **A greater sample size and a longer follow up are necessary before we can draw more definite conclusions.**





# Thanks for the attention!

Dr Carlos Augusto Cardim de Oliveira

[cardim.joi@terra.com.br](mailto:cardim.joi@terra.com.br)

