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Presence of ischemia at jailed diagonal branch region after LAD stenting does not deteriorate long term prognosis

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Optimal strategy for treating coronary bifurcation lesions is still controversial. We compared long term prognosis between patients with and without ischemia at jailed diagonal branch region after Left Anterior Descending artery (LAD) stenting. From April 2005 to December 2013, 1667 patients underwent percutaneous coronary intervention in our hospital. We selected 151 patients who received LAD stenting resulting in jailed diagonal branch. They were divided into 2 groups according to the presence (ischemic group, 65 patients) or absence (non-ischemic group, 86 patients) of ischemia at the diagonal branch region explored by 201 thallium scintigraphy performed at the time of follow up coronary angiography 6 months after stenting. There was no significant difference in clinical characteristics except age (ischemic group, 69.0±11.7 years vs. non-ischemic group, 75.2±9.0 years, $p<0.01$) between two groups. A composite of cardiac death, myocardial infarction and angina pectoris was 4.6% and 5.8% ($p=0.745$) in ischemic group and non-ischemic group, respectively (median follow up period of 71.3±28 months). Thus, presence of ischemia at the jailed diagonal branch region after LAD stenting does not deteriorate long term prognosis.

Biography

Ryuichi Hattori has been the Director of Shimada Municipal Hospital, Shimada, Japan for nearly 10 years. He was previously engaged in research regarding nitric oxide synthase and endothelial function.

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