

Evermine⁵⁰TM

EES Retrospective Real-world Study

Procedural safety and outcome of ultrathin strut stents (<60 μm) in the management of very long coronary artery stenosis (>30 mm)

Evermine50 EES Retrospective Real-world Study design

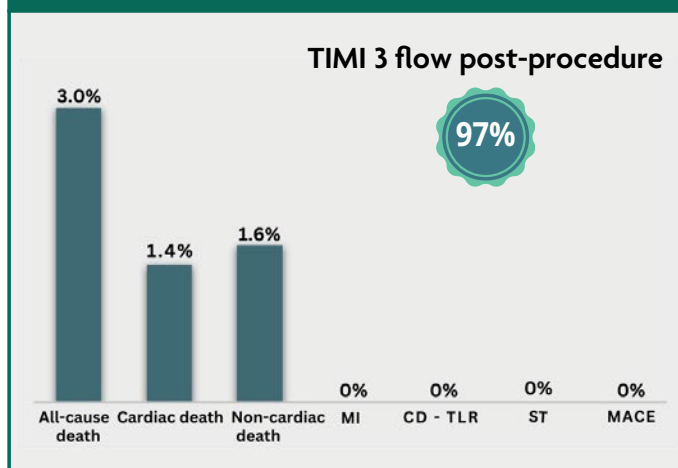
RETROSPECTIVE, OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

- Between December 2017 to November 2019, this study enrolled 156 all-comers patients who were implanted with Evermine50 EES and Tetrilimus stents in a tertiary care non-governmental teaching institution.
- Inclusion Criteria: Patients having ACS, CSA had critical coronary artery stenosis (>70% by conventional angiogram) with a lesion length of 30 mm or more
- Patients (mean age: 61.2 \pm 0.4 years; 73% male) who received Evermine50, included:
 - DM- 48%
 - HTN- 56%
 - ACS- 63%
 - Dyslipidemia- 51%
- Primary Endpoints:** Immediate procedural success was defined by successful deliverability and placement of the stents with good angiographic lumen diameter (<30% stenosis post stenting) without any death, MI, ST or TLR during hospital stay
- Additional Endpoints:** MACE (cardiac death, MI and CD-TLR) and ST at 30 days

PRIMARY ENDPOINT

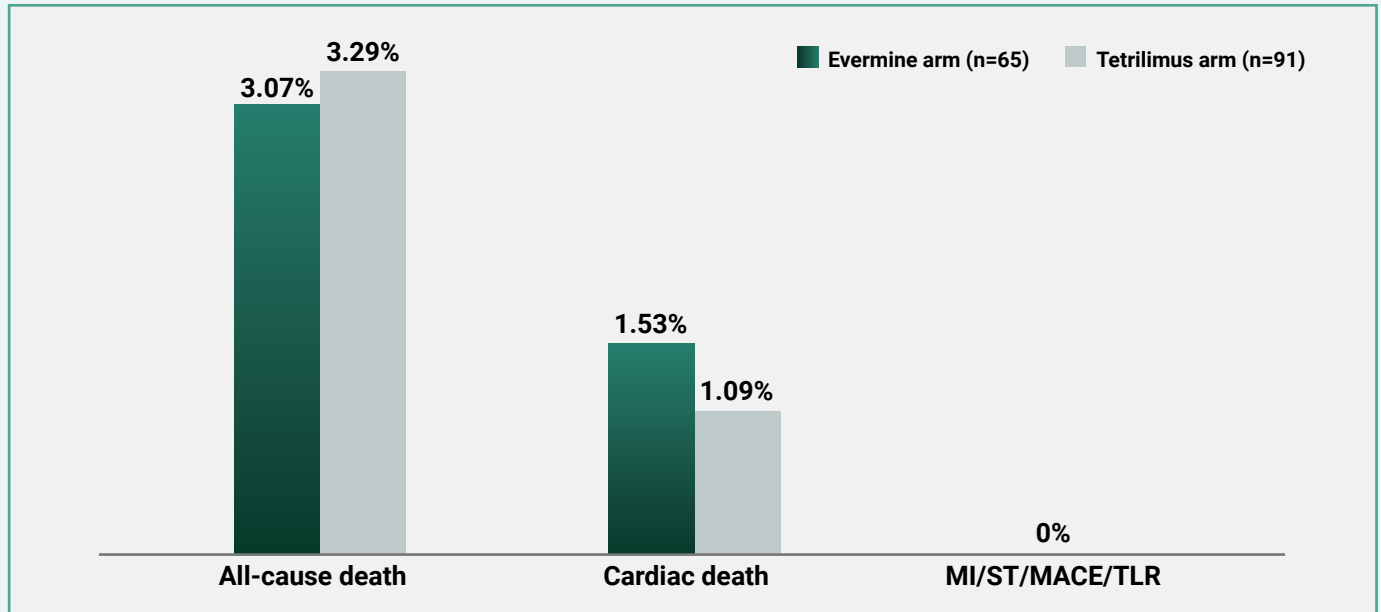
Evermine50 EES demonstrated
92.3% Procedural Success

Clinical outcome at 30-day follow-up

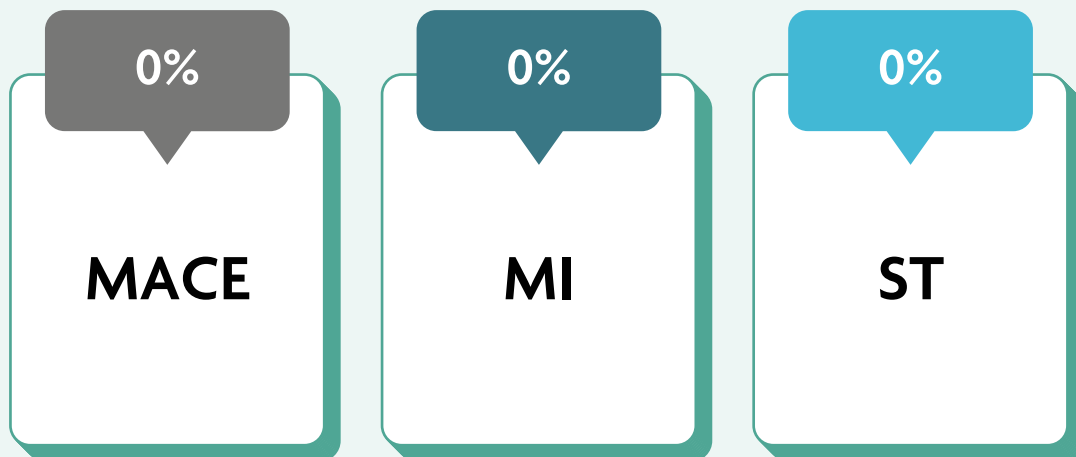


Clinical Outcomes

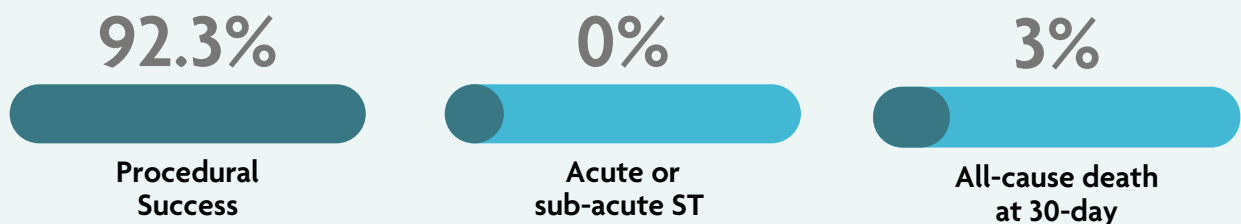
COMPARISON OF OUTCOMES IN BETWEEN TWO DIFFERENT STENT TYPES:



ADDITIONAL OUTCOMES:



KEY OUTCOMES:



Low incidence of death and no MACE, MI, or ST within 30 days suggests that long ultrathin strut BDP coated DES could be safe and effective for CAD. They show promise for stenting long artery segments in real-world patients, potentially lowering procedural costs in developing countries. Both stent types in this study had comparable clinical outcomes and procedural success rates



TLR = Target lesion revascularization, BDP = Biodegradable polymer

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