

Drug-Eluting stents reduce risk of thrombosis

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Cobalt-chromium everolimus eluting stents are associated with a significantly lower rate of stent thrombosis within two years of implantation, compared with other bare-metal and drug-eluting stents, according to a meta-analysis published online March 23 in *The Lancet*.

(HealthDay) -- Cobalt-chromium everolimus eluting stents (CoCr-EES) are associated with a significantly lower rate of stent thrombosis within two years of implantation, compared with other bare-metal and drugeluting stents, according to a meta-analysis published online March 23 in *The Lancet*.

Tullio Palmerini, M.D., from the Policlinico S. Orsola in Bologna, Italy, and colleagues compared the risk of <u>thrombosis</u> between bare-metal and drug-eluting stents in an analysis of 49 trials involving 50,844 patients.

The researchers found that, compared with bare-metal stents, the oneyear definite stent thrombosis rate was significantly lower with CoCr-



EES (odds ratio [OR], 0.23). This difference was seen as early as 30 days (OR, 0.21) and continued to be significant from 31 days to one year (OR, 0.27). Compared with paclitaxel-eluting stents, permanent polymerbased sirolimus-eluting stents, phosphorylcholine-based zotarolimuseluting stents, and Resolute zotarolimus-eluting stents, CoCr-EES were associated with significantly lower rates of one-year definite stenosis (ORs, 0.28, 0.41, 0.21, and 0.14, respectively). CoCr-EES correlated with significantly lower rates of definite stent thrombosis compared with bare-metal and paclitaxel-eluting stents after two years of follow-up (OR, 0.35 and 0.34, respectively). At two-year follow-up, no other drugeluting stent had lower definite thrombosis rates compared with baremetal stents.

"In randomized studies completed to date, CoCr-EES has the lowest rate of stent thrombosis within two years of implantation. The finding that CoCr-EES also reduced stent thrombosis compared with bare-metal stents, if confirmed in future <u>randomized trials</u>, represents a paradigm shift," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed <u>financial ties</u> to the pharmaceutical, medical device, and biotechnology industries.

More information: <u>Abstract</u> <u>Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)</u> <u>Editorial (subscription or payment may be required)</u>

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