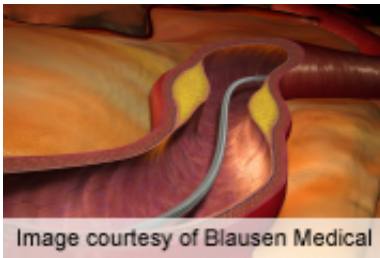


Use of drug-eluting stents may cut in-hospital mortality

November 20 2014



(HealthDay)—Use of drug-eluting stents (DES) rather than bare-metal stents (BMS) for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is associated with lower rates of in-hospital mortality, according to research published in the Dec. 1 issue of *The American Journal of Cardiology*.

Apurva O. Badheka, M.D., of the Detroit Medical Center, and colleagues analyzed data from 665,804 PCI procedures to assess the association between stent type and in-hospital mortality.

The researchers found that the in-hospital mortality rate was higher in patients receiving BMS versus DES (1.4 versus 0.5 percent; *P* acute myocardial infarction and/or shock (OR, 0.53), age greater than 80 years (OR, 0.66), and multivessel PCI (OR, 0.55) (all *P*

"The patients receiving DES had both lower in-hospital mortality and

combined end point of postprocedural mortality and complications compared with patients who got BMS," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2014 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: Use of drug-eluting stents may cut in-hospital mortality (2014, November 20) retrieved 24 April 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-11-drug-eluting-stents-in-hospital-mortality.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--