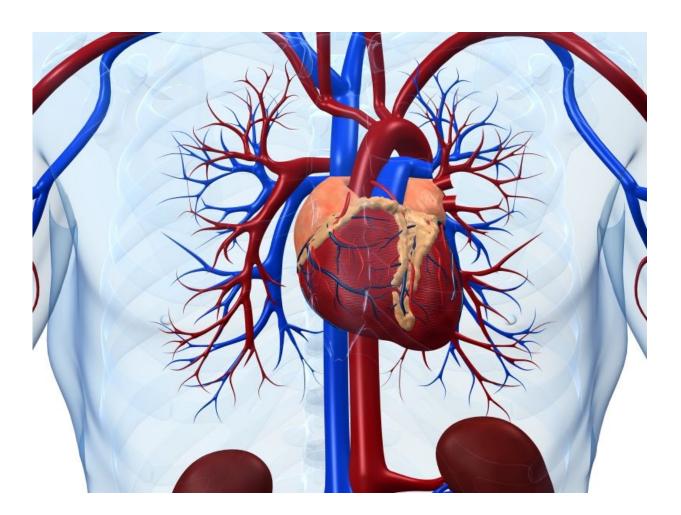


No lasting benefit for follow-up coronary angiography after PCI

January 4 2017



(HealthDay)—For patients who have undergone percutaneous coronary



intervention (PCI), routine follow-up coronary angiography (FUCAG) has no long-term clinical benefit, according to a study published online Jan. 1 in *JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions*.

Hiroki Shiomi, M.D., from Kyoto University in Japan, and colleagues examined the long-term clinical impact of routine FUCAG after PCI in a prospective multicenter open-label randomized trial. Participants who underwent PCI were randomly allocated to routine angiographic followup (AF), in which they received FUCAG at eight to 12 months after PCI, or clinical follow-up alone (CF). Seven hundred <u>patients</u> were enrolled and randomized to AF (349 patients) or CF (351 patients).

The researchers found that the cumulative five-year incidence of the primary end point (composite of death, myocardial infarction, stroke, emergency hospitalization for <u>acute coronary syndrome</u>, or hospitalization for heart failure) was 22.4 and 24.7 percent in the AF and CF groups, respectively (hazard ratio, 0.94; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.67 to 1.31; P = 0.7). Within the first year, any <u>coronary</u> revascularization was performed more frequently in the AF group than the CF group (12.8 versus 3.8 percent; log-rank P

"Routine FUCAG cannot be recommended as a clinical strategy," the authors conclude. "However, the present study was underpowered to detect modest benefits (or harm) of routine FUCAG, and larger scale trials (especially in high-risk patients) are warranted to definitively address this issue."

One author disclosed ties to Boston Scientific Corp.

More information: <u>Full Text</u>

Copyright © 2017 HealthDay. All rights reserved.



Citation: No lasting benefit for follow-up coronary angiography after PCI (2017, January 4) retrieved 9 May 2024 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-01-benefit-follow-up-coronary-angiography-pci.html

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.