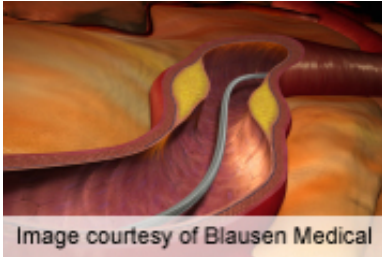


Use of drug-eluting stents may cut in-hospital mortality

20 November 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](#)
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