1-Year Outcomes After Chronic Total Occlusion Percutaneous

Coronary Intervention According To Target Vessel: Insights From The PROGRESS-CTO Registry

From the PROGRESS-CTO Registry

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BACKGROUND

Outcomes of Chronic Total Occlusion Percutaneous Coronary
Intervention (CTO PCI) according to target vessel have received limited study.

METHODS

For our study, we compared clinical, angiographic, procedural characteristics and outcomes of 1,568 Right Coronary Artery (RCA), Left Anterior Descending Artery (LAD) and Left Circumflex (LCX) CTO PCIs with follow-up outcomes available.

RESULTS

RCA was the most common target vessel, followed by the LAD and the circumflex artery (Figure 1). The median J-CTO score was 2 for LAD vs 3 for circumflex vs 3 for RCA lesions. The PROGRESS-CTO score was significantly higher in the circumflex group (Figure 2). The PROGRESS-COMPLICATIONS score was similar, with a median value of 3 in the LAD group, 2 in the circumflex group and 3 in the RCA group. Technical success was lower in RCA lesions (89% vs 85% vs 84%, p=0.05). In-hospital MACE (defined as death from any case, myocardial infarction, recurrent angina requiring urgent repeat revascularization [PCI, CABG], stroke or tamponade requiring pericardiocentesis or surgery) rates were similar (1.7% vs 2.4% vs 1.8% respectively, p=0.3). At 1 year of follow-up there was no significant difference in the composite endpoint of death, Myocardial Infarction (MI) and revascularization (15% in the LAD group vs 18% in the circumflex group vs 13% in the RCA group, plog-rank=0.16) (Figure 3).

CONCLUSION

- •RCA lesions are the most common
- •LCX lesions have higher PROGRESS-CTO score
- •Acute and 1-year outcomes do not differ significantly according to target vessel.







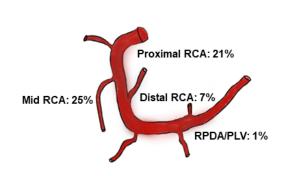
1-year outcomes after CTO PCI do not differ significantly according to target vessel.

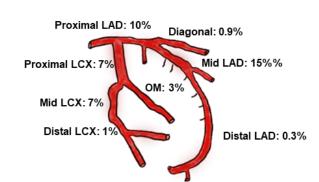


For more information, go to www.progresscto.org or scan the QR code

FIGURE 1

Most frequent target vessel segments in CTO PCI

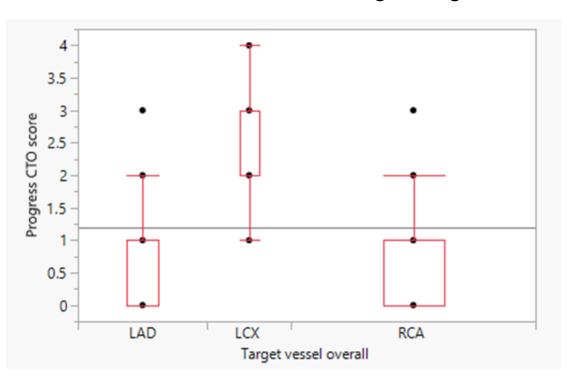




CTO PCI, chronic total occlusion percutaneous coronary intervention; LAD, left anterior descending artery; LCX, left circumflex artery; RCA, right coronary artery; RPDA, right posterior descending artery; PLV, posterior left ventricular artery

FIGURE 2

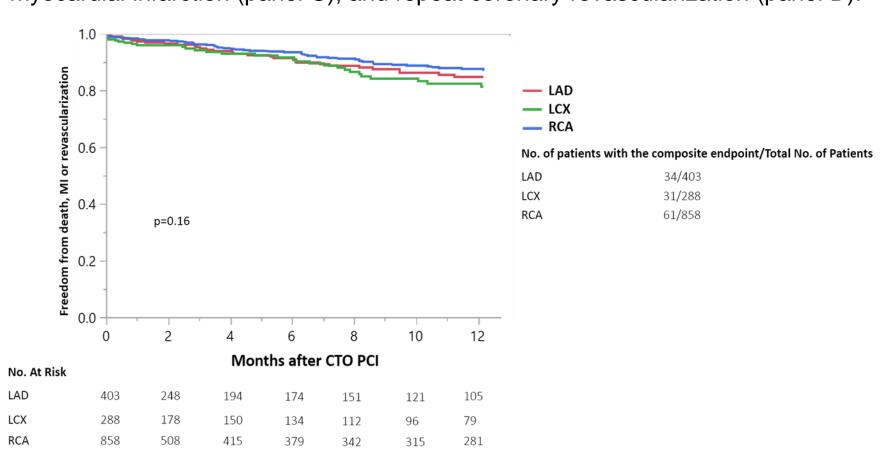
PROGRESS-CTO score according to target vessel



p<0.001

FIGURE 3

Incidence of the composite endpoint of death, MI and revascularization (panel A), death (panel B), myocardial infarction (panel C), and repeat coronary revascularization (panel D).



DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

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