

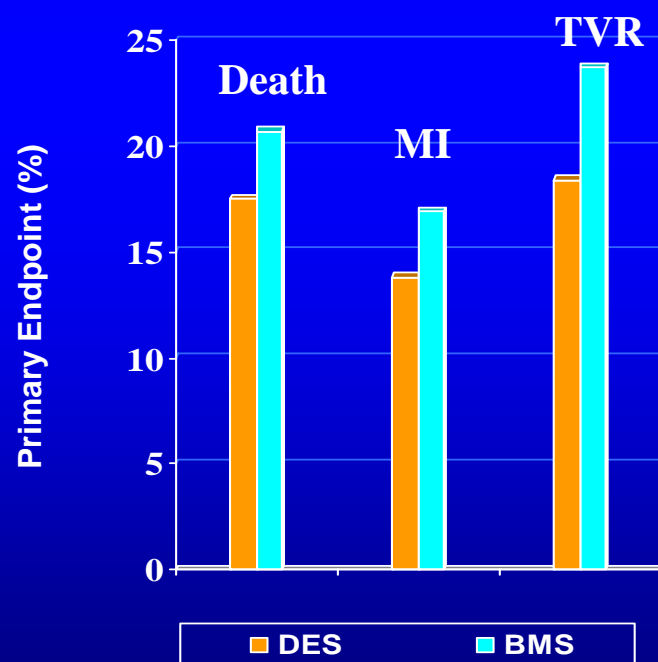


## Drug-eluting and Bare Metal Stenting in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus: Results from the Mass-DAC Registry

**BACKGROUND:** There has been conflicting data regarding the safety of DES in diabetic patients.

**PURPOSE:** To investigate the safety and efficacy of DES and BMS in diabetic patients who are at higher risk for MI and cardiovascular related death. **DESIGN:** Evaluation of a regional patient population treated in Massachusetts with (PCI) recorded in an indexed registry. Propensity-score matched analysis was conducted with 1,476 DES patients and 1,476 BMS patients.

Differences in DES vs BMS Outcomes



**Primary Endpoints:** Matched risk differences for mortality, myocardial infarction and revascularization rates at 3 years.

**Results:** Risk-adjusted mortality rate (17.5 percent vs. 20.7 percent;  $p=0.02$ ), myocardial infarction rate (13.8 percent vs. 16.9 percent;  $p=0.02$ ), and target vessel revascularization rate (18.4 percent vs. 23.7 percent;  $<0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** DES placement was associated with lower mortality, MI, and target-vessel revascularization than BMS at 3 years of follow-up. DES use appears to positively impact health outcomes in this high risk patient population.