

12-month results of the Paclitaxel-eluting Eluvia stent for long femoropopliteal lesions in Asian patients with predominantly chronic limb-threatening ischemia

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Background

The efficacy of the Eluvia stent has been shown to be good in patients with claudication and short lesions.

Aim

To evaluate clinical and radiological results of the Eluvia stent in long, calcified femoropopliteal lesions in a population with predominantly chronic limb-threatening ischemia (CLTI).

Methods

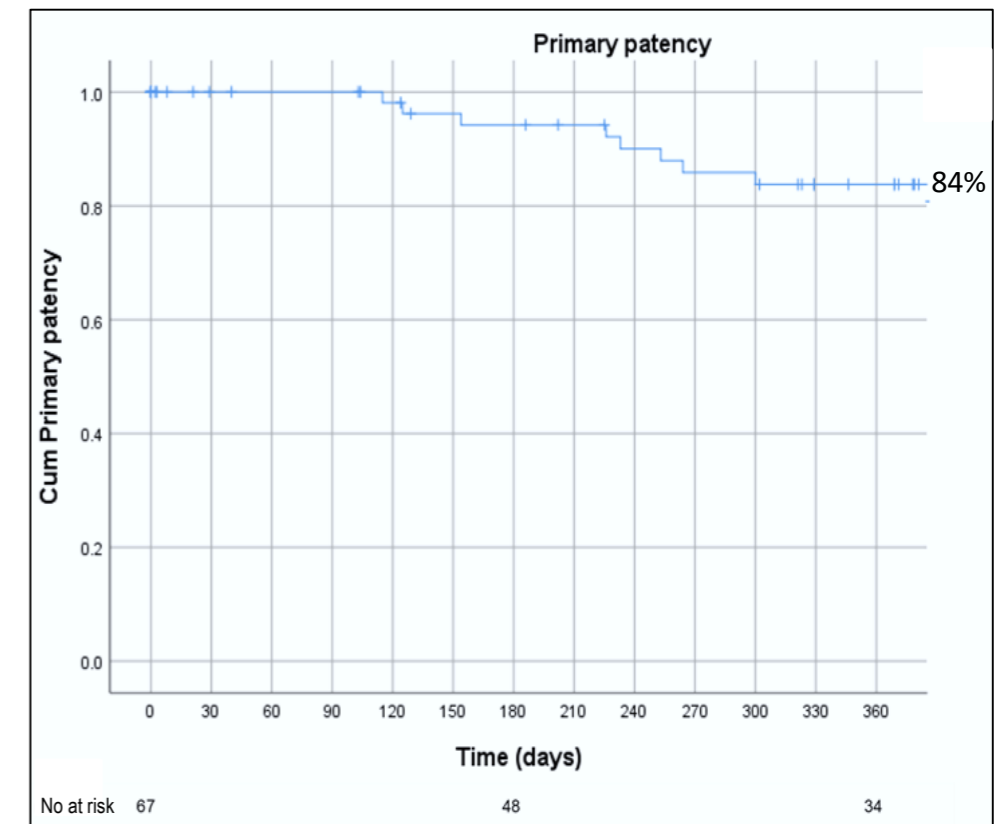
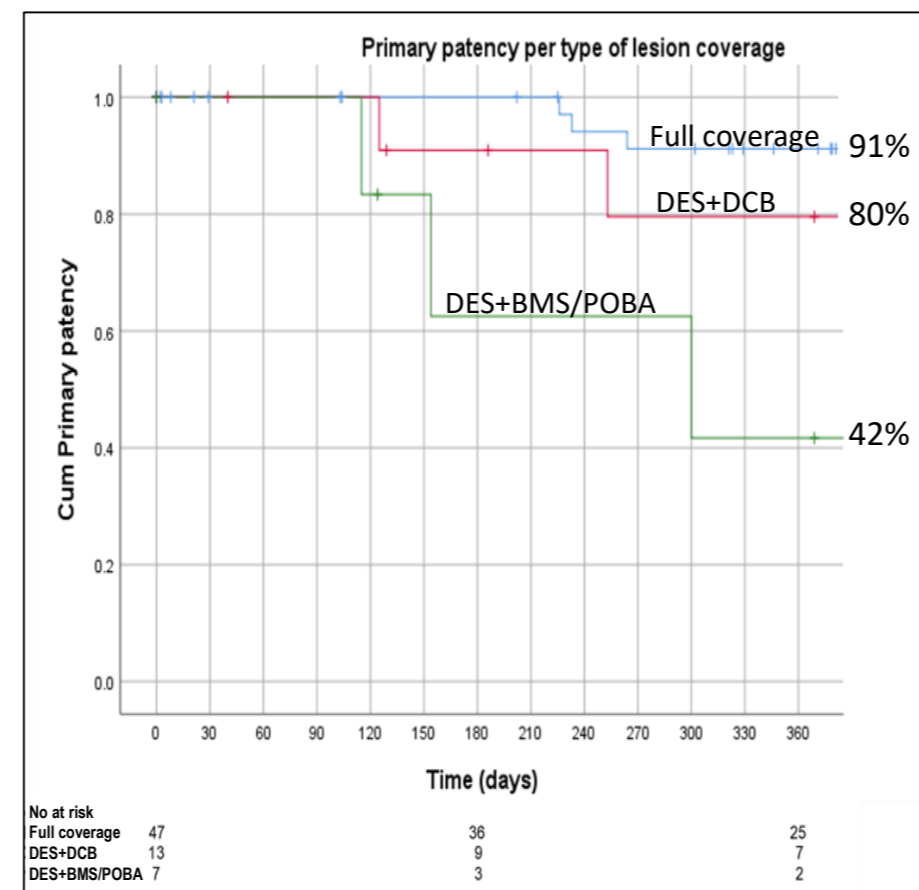
- Claudicants and CLTI patients treated with Eluvia stent for SFA or popliteal disease between Sept 2016 and Oct 2018 in Changi General Hospital
- Retrospective data collection
- Primary endpoint: 12 month primary patency by DUS (PSV < 2.4)

Results: patient/lesion characteristics

- 64 patients, 67 limbs, 67 lesions, 146 Eluvia stents
- DM 78%, dialysis 17%
- 84% CLTI
- Median lesion length 200mm (20-450)
- 48% occlusions
- 52% severe calcification (PARC)

Results: 12 month endpoints

- Primary patency 84%
- Freedom from CD-TLR 92%
- Limb salvage 93%
- Survival 85%
- Amputation-free survival 80%
- Wound healing 80%
- Clinical improvement 84%



Conclusion

Good 12-month patency and limb salvage rates of the Eluvia stent in long, severely calcified femoropopliteal lesions in CLTI patients.

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