

Stents: Late Outcomes (Poster Session)  
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**Effects of the QUADDS-QP2 Drug-Eluting Stent Extend Beyond the Targeted Area Into Adjacent Nonstented Zones: Results of the SCORE Trial**

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Background: The QUADDS-QP2 stent, a 316L stainless steel stent that delivers QP2 (an antiproliferative taxane derivative) from polymer sleeves, was shown to reduce restenosis (RS) compared to placebo in the SCORE trial (RS includes thrombosis cases). Whether high doses of QP2 (4000 ug), delivered through 5 high capacity polymer membranes, as used in SCORE have any impact on adjacent non-target areas is not known. Methods: We performed QCA on the first 260 randomized pts treated for de novo native lesions (134 bare metal vs 126 QP2 Stents). Follow-up QCA (MEDIS), available in 77% (N=202), was performed with systematic analysis of the QP2 stent area as well as 5mm proximal and distal adjacent non-stented segments. Results: Baseline lesion characteristics were similar in both groups, including ACC/AHA class >B1 (32%), mean vessel size (2.96mm), lesion length (11.8mm), and final results (final stent DS 5%). Follow-up restenosis was reduced by 72% within the QP2 stent, 67% proximal and 65% distal to the stent (see table). Conclusion: High dose QP2 delivered via a high capacity polymer on the QUEST stent demonstrated striking reductions in RS within the targeted stent zone, with equal effects extending at least 5mm proximally and distally beyond the confines of the target stent, likely representing elution of QP2 into adjacent non-stented vessel areas. Whether positive remodeling is the mechanism of luminal improvement at the edges will be determined by IVUS.

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	QUADDS-QP2 QUEST		p value
	N=99	N=103	
<b>Restenosis Stent (%)</b>	10.1%	36.9%	0.0001
<b>FU Proximal Edge DS, %</b>	24±21	35±24	0.0007
<b>Restenosis Prox Edge %</b>	9.3%	28.4%	0.0006
<b>FU distal Edge DS, %</b>	16±18	25±22	0.001
<b>Restenosis Distal Edge (%)</b>	5.2%	14.7%	0.0267

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