

Comparison of treatment effect of integrilin prescribed bolusdose with bolus + Infusion in patients with elective percutaneous coronary intervention in Imam Khomeini Hospital,Ardabil

Abstract:

Introduction:

Eptifibatide(integrilin)an anti-platelet drug that is a IIb/IIIa glycoprotein inhibitor that prevent platelet aggregation and adhesion.one application of integrilin is prevention of acute ischemic complications of PCI as the most common method Interventional coronary revascularization but reasons which limits its use routinely during PCI was uncomplicated bleeding and high cost of conventional dose (bolus dose + infusion). The purpose of this study was to determine the therapeutic effect of administration of the bolus dose compared with bolus + infusion of integrilin in elective PCI patients.

Materials and Methods:

In a this quasi-experimetal trial study that performed in Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Imam Khomeini Hospital on 60 patients undergoing elective PCI were admitted, Patient questionnaire was completed then 41 patients based on the absence of contraindications and excluded criteria entered study and during PCI integrilin as intracoronarry bolus dose prescribed,and follow complications of bleeding and MACE criteria during hospitalization and at 1 and 3 months after procedure.and compared with matched control group was administered with bolus dose + infusion in the same year and last year and Same center.

Results:

46 of patients were male and 14 of them were female. Mean age of without infusion group was 56.24 ± 10.91 years and patients of with infusion group was 55.89 ± 12.35 years ($P=0.293$). The mean cost of patients in without infusion group was 578000 ± 22270 Rials and in patients of with infusion group was 1942100 ± 58050 Rials ($P=0.001$). In administration bolusdose compared to the bolus+infusion significant difference of Bleeding complications ($P=0.62$), ischemia ($P=0.62$), MI ($P=0.767$), revascularization ($P=0.58$) and death ($P=0.593$) was not obtained.MACE criteria in prescription bolus dose have no significantly difference with bolus dose + infusion ($P=0.48$).

but overall complications (bleeding + ischemia + MI + revascularization + death) was evaluated in this study,in group with the infusion was significantly higher than the group without infusion. ($P=0.047$)

Conclusions:

The use of intracoronary bolus dose integrilin of bleeding complications and MACE criteria similar to bolus + infusion and also overall complication and rate cost to the patient is imposed less.there for bolus dose can replace safe healthy and effective than conventional dose medication.

Key Words:

elective PCI, eptifibatide, integrilin, GPIIb IIIa, MACE, MI, maintenance dose, bolus dose, ischemia, Revascularisation