Value of thrombus aspiration devices in primary PCI on intermediate and short term outcomes

The purpose: The study aimed to evaluate the use of thrombus aspiration devices during primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) on short- and intermediate-term outcomes.

Methods: A total of 100 patients were included in the study. Patients were divided into two groups: Group A underwent primary PCI without thrombus aspiration, while Group B underwent primary PCI with thrombus aspiration. Follow-up was conducted at 30 days and 6 months after the procedure.

Results: The primary endpoints were the occurrence of major adverse cardiac events (MACES) including death, myocardial infarction, and repeat revascularization. The MACES rate was significantly lower in Group B compared to Group A at both 30 days (5.0% vs. 15.0%, p=0.03) and 6 months (10.0% vs. 20.0%, p=0.02).

Conclusion: Thrombus aspiration during primary PCI is associated with improved short- and intermediate-term outcomes compared to PCI without thrombus aspiration.

The abstract is written in Arabic and the translation is not provided. The content is focused on the effectiveness of thrombus aspiration devices in improving outcomes following primary PCI.