RESULTS

Data of both groups (table 1):

Age and Sex:

The mean age of the BMS group was 54.7±10.33 years and in DES group was 58.1±9.29 years with non significant difference (P value > 0.05). As regard sex in BMS group 23 patients (76 %) were males versus 23 male patients (76 %) in DES group with non significant difference (P value > 0.05). Also the females in BMS group were 7 patients (24 %) versus 7 female patients (24 %) in DES group with non significant difference between both groups (P value > 0.05).

Risk factors:

Among BMS group 17 patients were smokers (56 %) versus 15 patients (50 %) in DES group , with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

In BMS group 14 patients had dyslipidemia (46 %) , while in DES group , 18 patients were dyslipidemic (60 %) , with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

18 patients were hypertensive in BMS group (60 %) and 14 hypertensive patients in DES group (46 %) with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

In BMS group , 5 patients had positive family history (FH) for CAD (16 %) & 2 patients in DES group (6 %) with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).(Table 1)

Incidence of Insulin treated (ins. ttt D.M) & oral hypoglycemic treated patients (oral ttt D.M):

In BMS group 20 patients were on (oral ttt) (66 %) , while in DES group , 20 patients had (oral ttt) (66 %) ,with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

In BMS group 10 patients had (insulin ttt) (33 %) , while in DES group , 10 patients had (insulin ttt) (33 %) ,with non significant difference (P value > 0.05). (Table 1)

Indications for intervention :

7 Patients (23 %) were complaining of stable angina in BMS group versus 4 patients (13 %) in DES group , with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

In BMS group 14 patients (46 %) had unstable angina but in DES group there were 21 patients (70 %), with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

There were 4 patients (13 %) in BMS with history of NSTEMI but in DES group they were 2 patients (6 %) , with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

5 patients in BMS group (16 %) had STEMI versus 3 patients (10 %) in DES group. with non significant difference (P value > 0.05). (Table 1)

Table 1: Data of both groups:

Item		BMS No. (%)	DES No. (%)	P value
Mean age(yrs)		**54.7±10.33**	**58.1±9.29**	**> 0.05**
gender	Male	**23 (67%)**	**23 (67%)**	**> 0.05**
	Female	**7 (24%)**	**7 (24%)**	**> 0.05**
Hypertension		**18 (60%)**	**14 (46%)**	**> 0.05**
Smooker		**17 (56%)**	**15 (50%)**	**> 0.05**
Dysalipidemic		**14 (46%)**	**18 (60%)**	**> 0.05**
Family history		**5 (16%)**	**2 (6%)**	**> 0.05**
Oral ttt D.M		**20 (66%)**	**20 (66%)**	**> 0.05**
Insulin ttt D.M		**10 (33%)**	**10 (33%)**	**> 0.05**
Stable angina		**7 (23%)**	**4 (13%)**	**> 0.05**
Unstable angina		**14 (46%)**	**21 (70%)**	**> 0.05**
NSTEMI		**4 (13%)**	**2 (6%)**	**> 0.05**
STEMI		**5 (16%)**	**3 (10%)**	**> 0.05**

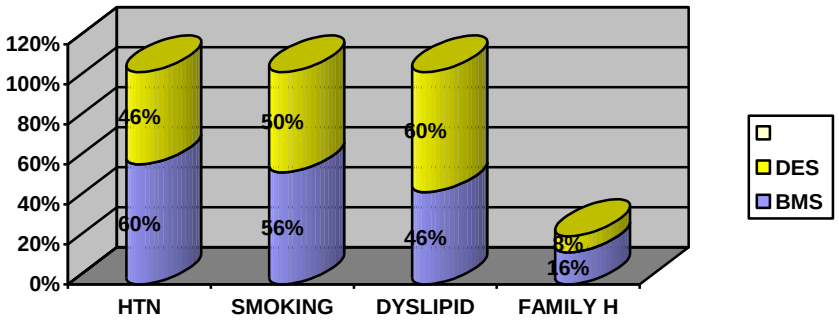

Figure 13 : Risk factors in both groups :

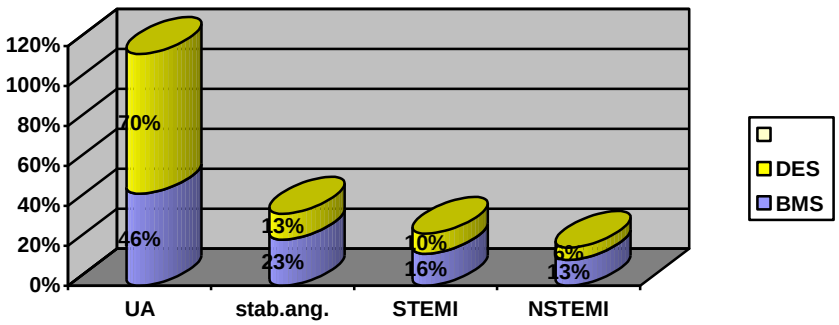

Figure 14 : presentation in both groups **:**

ECG results (Table 2) :

In BMS group 7 patients (23 %) had normal ECG versus 5 patients (16 %) in DES with non significant difference (P value>0.05). In BMS group 15 patients (50 %) had ST depression versus 19 patients (63 %) in DES with non significant difference (P value > 0.05), In BMS group 8 patients (26 %) had ST elevation versus 6 patients (20 %) in DES with non significant difference (P value>0.05).

Echo Doppler study (Table 2):

The mean value of EF in the BMS group was 54.2 % and in DES group was 56.2 % with non significant difference (P value > 0.05). In BMS group 26 patients (86 %) had normal LV systolic function (EF > 50 %) versus 26 patients (86 %) in DES group with non significant difference (P value > 0.05). In BMS group 4 patients (14 %) had LV systolic dysfunction (EF < 50%) versus 4 patients (14 %) in DES group, with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

Table (2) Laboratory data of both groups:

ECG	**BMS (30 pts)**	**DES (30 pts)**	**P value**
Normal	**7**	**5**	**> 0.05**
ST segment depression	**15**	**19**	**> 0.05**
ST segment elevation	**8**	**6**	**> 0.05**
Echo			
Mean value of EF	**54.2 %**	**56.2 %**	**> 0.05**
Normal LV fun. EF>50%	**26**	**26**	**> 0.05**
LV dysf EF< 50%	**4**	**4**	**> 0.05**

Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) :

Overall 60 lesions were dilated and 60 lesions were stented . In the BMS group 7 patients (23 %) had stent in proximal LAD while In DES group 9 patients (30%) had stent in proximal LAD with non significant difference (P value > 0.05) .

18 patients in BMS group (60 %) were stented in the mid LAD while 16 patients in DES group (53 %) had stents in the mid LAD with non significant difference (P value > 0.05) .

Finally 5 patients in BMS group (16 %) had stents in the distal LAD and also 5 patients in DES (16 %) were stented in the distal LAD with difference statistically non significant (P value > 0.05) .

Table (3) Site of lesion in both groups:

	BMS (pts)	**DES (pts)**	**P value**
	(no. of patients)&%	**(no. of patietns)&%**	
Proximal LAD	7 (23%)	9 (30%)	> 0.05
Mid LAD	18 (60%)	16 (53%)	> 0.05
Distal LAD	5 (16%)	5 (16%)	> 0.05

Lesion types (Table 4):

As regard intermediate risk lesions (RVD = 2.5 - 3.5 mm & length = 15 - 20 mm) there were 10 patients (33 %) in BMS group & 8 patients (26 %) in DES group with non significant difference (P value > 0.05) .

As regard the high risk lesions (RVD < 2.5 mm & length > 20 mm) there were 20 patients (66 %) in BMS group & 22 patients (73 %) in DES group with non significant difference (P value > 0.05) .

Table (4) Type of of lesions in both groups:

Type of lesion	BMS (30 pts) (no. of Lesions)	DES (30 pts) (no. of Lesions)	P value
Intermediate risk	10	8	> 0.05
High risk	20	22	> 0.05

Pre PCI procedure angiographic data :

a) **Pre TIMI flow (table 5):**

None of the patients in the in BMS group had TIMI flow 0 versus one patient (3 %) in DES group .

As regard TIMI 1 there were 4 patients (13 %) in BMS group versus 2 patients (6 %) in DES group with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

Regarding TIMI II there was 1 patient (3 %) in BMS group versus 2 patients (6 %) in DES group with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

According to TIMI III there were 25 patients (83%) in BMS group versus 25 patients (83%) in DES group with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

Table(5) Incidence of different TIMI flow grades among studied groups pre PCI

TIMI flow	BMS	DES	P value
0	**0**	**1**	
1	**4**	**2**	**> 0.05**
2	**1**	**2**	**> 0.05**
3	**25**	**25**	**> 0.05**
Mean TIMI	**2.7**	**2.7**	**> 0.05**

b) Post PCI TIMI flow :

All patients in both groups had TIMI flow III post successful PCI .

c) The MLD pre & post PCI (table 6):

The MLD pre-PCI in BMS group was 0.54 mm and in DES group was 0.51mm. There was no statistically significant difference between both groups (P value >0.05).

The MLD post-PCI in BMS group was 2.2 mm and in DES group was 2.55 mm. There was statistically significant difference between both groups (P value < 0.05).

d) Acute gain (MLD post – MLD pre) (table 6):

The mean value of acute gain in BMS group was 1.9 mm and in DES group was 2.05 mm. There was a trend toward more acute gain in DES group but the difference was non significant (P value > 0.05).

(table 6) The MLD pre & post PCI & acute gain

Items	BMS	DES	P value
MLD pre-PCI	0.543	0.51	>0.05
MLD post-PCI	2.21	2.55	<0.05
Acute gain	1.93	2.05	>0.05

e) The % stenosis pre & post PCI (table 7):

The % stenosis pre-PCI in BMS group was **81.16 %** and in DES group was **80.1**% . There was no statistically significant difference between both groups (P value >0.05).

The % stenosis immediately post PCI in BMS group was **12.87%** and in DES group was **11.15%**. There was no statistically significant difference between both groups (P value >0.05).

(table 7) The % stenosis pre & post PCI :

Items	**BMS**	**DES**	**P value**
% stenosis pre PCI	**81.16**	**80.1**	**>0.05**
% stenosis post PCI	**12.87**	**11.15**	**>0.05**

Procedural factors (Table 8):

1-Diameter and Length of the stent:

In BMS group the mean stent diameter used was 3.06 mm on the other side the mean stent diameter used for DES group was 3.01 mm with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

In BMS group the mean stent length used was 24.9 mm on the other side the mean stent length used for DES group was 25.1 mm with non significant difference (P value > 0.05).

2-Pressure of stent inflation:

The mean pressure of stent inflation for BMS group was 14.866 atm and for DES group was 15.26 atm with no statisticaly significant difference (P value > 0.05).

3- Pre & post stent Balloon dilatation :

Pre stent balloon dilatation was used for 11 patients in BMS group & in DES group , it used for 16 patients with non significant difference between the two groups (P value > 0.05).

Post stent dilatation was used only for 7 patients in BMS group while it was used for 17 patients in DES group with significant difference between the two groups (P value < 0.01).

Table (8) Procedural factors :

Item	BMS	DES	P value
	Mean value	Mean Value	
Length of stent/mm	24.9 mm	25.1 mm	**> 0.05**
Diameter of stent/mm	3.06 mm	3.01 mm	**>0.05**
Pressure of stent inflation	14.866 atm	15.26 atm	**>0.05**
Pre stent balloon dilatation	**11**	**16**	**>0.05**
post stent dilatation	**7**	**17**	**< 0.01**

Complications during & immediately after the procedure (Table 9):

1-Smooth course:

In the present study 22 patients (73 %) had smooth course in BMS group versus 25 patients (83 %) in DES group, with no significant difference between both groups (P value >0.05).

2-cardiac arrest (VF) :

In BMS group one patient (3 %) had VF during the procedure and only one patient (3 %) had VF in DES group, The difference was statistically insignificant (P value > 0.05)

3-Dissection or perforation :

In both groups none of the patients (0 %) had dissection or perforation .

4 – Coronary spasm :

In BMS group 7 patients (23 %) had coronary spasm during the procedure and only 4 patients (13 %) had spasm in DES group, The difference was statistically nonsignificant (P value > 0.05) .

5-Acute stent thromosis :

In both groups none of the patients had acute stent thromosis (0 %)

6- Other complications as no re – flow , dye reaction , bleeding or local vascular complications did not occurred in both groups .

Finally the total number of procedure complications in BMS group occurred in 8 patients (26 %) and in DES group in 5 patients (16 %). The difference was statistically non significant between both groups (P value > 0.05).

Table (9) Complications during & immediately after the procedure in both groups

Course	BMS	DES	P value
Smooth course	**22**	**25**	>0.05
cardiac arrest (VF)	**1**	**1**	**>0.05**
Dissection	**0**	**0**	**>0.05**
spasm	**7**	**4**	**>0.05**
Acute Stent thrombosis	**0**	**0**	**>0.05**
Total complications	**8**	**5**	**>0.05**

The angiographic data after follow up :

a) TIMI flow in both groups after follow up (Table 10):

1-In BMS group

At follow up coronary angiography , none of the patient (0 %) had TIMI 0, but TIMI 1 was found in 3 patients (10 %) while TIMI 2 was not recorded in any patient (0 %), and finally TIMI 3 was found in 27 patients (90 %).

2- In DES group:

At follow-up none of the patients had TIMI 0 which was equal to other group .

As regard TIMI 1 there was one patient (3 %), 2 patients (6 %) were found to have TIMI 2 both of them were non significant as compared with BMS group (P value > 0.05) and finally TIMI 3 was found in 27 patients (90 %), which was statistically non significant when compared to BMS group.

3-mean TIMI flow :

At follow up coronary angiogaphy the mean TIMI flow for BMS group was 2.8 and for DES group it was 2.86, The difference was statistically non significant (P value > 0.05).

Table (10) TIMI flow in both groups at follow-up

TIMI flow	BMS	DES	P value
0	0	0	
1	3	1	>0.05
2	0	2	>0.05
3	27	27	>0.05
mean	2.8	2.86	>0.05

b) Measurement of MLD , late loss , net gain & loss index after follow up (table 11):

The MLD on follow up in BMS group was 1.78 mm and in DES group was 2.237 mm. There was high statistically significant difference between both groups (P value < 0.001) .

Late loss (MLD post – MLD on follow up) :

As regard late loss in BMS group the mean value was 0.76 mm and in DES group the mean value was 0.34 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant (P value < 0.01).

Net gain (acute gain – acute loss) :

The mean value of net gain for BMS group was 1.28 mm and in DES group it was 1.702 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant between both groups (P value <0.01).

loss index (late loss / the acute gain) :

The mean value for loss index was 0.37 mm in BMS group and it was 0.15 mm in DES group. The difference was highly statistically significant between both groups (P value < 0.01)

Table (11) The measurements of minimal luminal diameter on follow-up , late loss , net gain & loss index :

Items	BMS	DES	P value
MLD on follow u	1.78	2.23	<0.01
Late loss	0.764	0.34	<0.01
Net gain	1.28	1.702	<0.01
Loss index	0.375	0.159	<0.01

c) Measurement of % stenosis at follow-up in both groups (table 12):

The % stenosis during follow up in BMS group was 36.87 % and in DES group was 20.99 %. There was highly statistically significant difference between both groups (P value <= 0.001).

(Table 12) : % stenosis at follow-up in both groups

Items	BMS	DES	P value
% stenosis at Follow up	36.87 %	20.99 %	<= 0.001

Comparison between follow up Angiographic outcome of BMS & DES according to lesion type (Table 13):

1- Intermediate lesion risk (RVD = 2.5 – 3.5 mm & length = 15 – 20 mm):

Net gain (acute gain – acute loss) :

The mean value of net gain for BMS group was 1.2 mm and in DES group it was 1.8 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant between both groups (P value <0.01).

Late loss (MLD post – MLD on follow up) :

As regard late loss in BMS group the mean value was 0.79 mm and in DES group the mean value was 0.29 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant (P value < 0.01).

2- High risk lesion type (RVD < 2.5 mm & length > 20 mm)

Net gain (acute gain – acute loss) :

The mean value of net gain for BMS group was 1.12 mm and in DES group it was 1.89 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant between both groups (P value <0.001).

Late loss (MLD post – MLD on follow up) :

As regard late loss in BMS group the mean value was 0.84 mm and in DES group the mean value was 0.28 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant (P value < 0.001).

(table 13) Comparison between follow up Angiographic outcome of BMS & DES according to lesion type :

	Net gain			Late loss		
	BMS	**DES**	**P value**	**BMS**	**DES**	**P value**
Intermediate Risk lesion	1.2	1.8	<0.01	0.79	0.29	<0.001
High risk lesion	1.12	1.89	<0.001	0.84	0.28	< 0.001

Comparison between follow up Angiographic outcome of BMS & DES according to presentation (Table 14):

1- **STEMI patients :**

Net gain (acute gain – acute loss) :

The mean value of net gain for BMS group with STEMI was 1.32 mm and in DES group it was 1.67 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant between both groups (P value <0.01).

Late loss (MLD post – MLD on follow up) :

As regard late loss in BMS group the mean value was 1.01 mm and 0.37 mm in DES group . The difference was highly statistically significant (P value < 0. 01).

2- Unstable angina & NSTEMI :

Net gain (acute gain – acute loss) :

The mean value of net gain for BMS group was 1.28 mm and in DES group it was 1.6 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant between both groups (P value <0.01).

Late loss (MLD post – MLD on follow up) :

As regard late loss in BMS group the mean value was 0.84 mm and in DES group the mean value was 0.28 mm. The difference was highly statistically significant (P value < 0.01).

(table 14) Comparison between follow up Angiographic outcome of BMS & DES according to presentation :

	Net gain			Late loss		
	BMS	**DES**	**P value**	**BMS**	**DES**	**P value**
STEMI	1.32	1.67	<0.01	1.01	0.37	<0.01
UA/NSTEMI	1.28	1.6	<0.01	0.84	0.28	< 0.01

Comparison between Angiographic outcome of BMS & DES in subgroups of D.M treatment (Table 15):

Among (oral ttt) patients :

the Late loss in BMS group was 0.72 mm and in DES group was 0.35 mm

the difference was statistically significant (Pvalue < 0.01) .

the Net gain in BMS group was 1.29 mm and in DES group was 1.68 mm

the difference was statistically significant (Pvalue < 0.01) .

Among (insulin ttt) patients :

the Late loss in BMS group was 0.78 mm and in DES group was 0.33 mm the difference was statistically significant (Pvalue < 0.01) .

the Net gain in BMS group was 1.27 mm and in DES group was 1.72 mm the difference was statistically significant (Pvalue < 0.01)

(Table 15): Comparison between Angiographic outcome of BMS & DES in subgroups of D.M treatment

	Net gain			Late loss		
	BMS	**DES**	**P value**	**BMS**	**DES**	**P value**
Oral ttt	**1.29**	**1.68**	**<0.01**	**0.72**	**0.35**	**<0.01**
Insulin ttt	**1.27**	**1.72**	**<0.01**	**0.78**	**0.33**	**<0.01**
difference	**-0.02**	**+0.04**		**+0.06**	**-0.02**	

Relation between angiographic outcome & pre stent dilatation of patients in both groups (Table16):

Among patients with BMS , the late loss with pre stent balloon dilatation was 1.14 mm and the late loss among patients with direct stent was 0.7 mm with difference = 0.44 mm which was significant (p value < 0.01)

Among patients with DES , the late loss with pre stent balloon dilatation was 1.11 mm and the late loss among patients with direct stent was 0.19 mm with difference = 0.08 mm the difference was statistically insignificant (p value > 0.05)

Among patients with BMS , the net gain with pre stent balloon dilatation was 1.12 mm and the net gain among patients with direct stent was1.36 mm with difference = 0.24 mm which was statistically insignificant (p value > 0.05)

Among patients with DES , the net gain with pre stent balloon dilatation was 1.81 mm and the net gain among patients with direct stent was 1.42 mm with difference = 0.39 mm the difference was statistically highly significant (p value < 0.001)

(table 16) Relation between angiographic outcome & pre stent dilatation of patients in both groups

	Late loss			**Net gain**		
	Dir. stent	**Pre dil.**	**P value**	**Dir.stent**	**Pre dil.**	**P value**
BMS	**0.7**	**1.14**	**<0.01**	**1.36**	**1.12**	**>0.05**
DES	**1.19**	**1.11**	**>0.05**	**1.81**	**1.42**	**<0.01**
Both	**1.89**	**2.25**	**<0.01**	**3.17**	**2.54**	**<0.001**

Incidence of Angiographic instent restenosis (diameter stenosis ≥ 50% at follow up angiography) (Table 17) :

Angiographic ISR occurred in 6 patients among BMS group (20 %) while none of the patients developed ISR among DES group (0 %) .

	BMS	**DES**
ISR	**6 (20%)**	**0**

Incidence of restenosis among insulin treated & oral hypoglycemic treated patients in BMS group (Table 18):

Among oral ttt group ISR occurred in 3 patients (50 %) & among insulin ttt group also 3 patients had ISR (50 %) .

Table (18) Incidence of ISR , according to D.M treatment

	Oral ttt	Insulin ttt
BMS	**3**	**3**
DES	**0**	**0**

ISR as regard age & gender . (Table 19):

Regarding the sex in BMS group 3 males (10 %) with stent restenosis also 3 females (10%) , The difference was non significant (p value > 0.05) .

Also as regard the age of restenosis in BMS group the mean age of patients with ISR was (56.3) & for patients in BMS group (54.3) The difference was non significant (p value > 0.05) .

Table (19) The restenosis as regard age & gender .

		ISR	P value
Gender	**Male**	**3(50 %)**	**>0.05**
	Female	**3 (50 %)**	
Age	**Mean age Of ISR**	**(56.3)**	**>0.05**
	Mean age Of BMS	**(54.3)**	

ISR as regard LV function (Table 20):

In the BMS group 26 patients had normal LV systolic function (EF > 50%) , 3 patients of them had ISR (11.5 %) , on the other hand 4 patients had LV systolic dysfunction, 3 of them had ISR(75 %) , and there was statistically significant difference between both groups (P value < 0.001).

Table (20) The relation between ISR and LV function

Echo	Normal EF>50%	LV dysf EF<50%	P value
BMS	3/26 (11.5%)	3/4(75%)	<0.001
DES	0	0	

Incidence of Angiographic Stent thrombosis (ST) (acute , subacute , late & very late) (Table 21) :

- Angiographic acute stent thrombosis (ST) did not occurr in both groups (0%) .
- Angiographic subacute ST occurred in one patient among BMS group (3 %) & in 2 patients among DES group (6 %) , the difference was statistically non significant .
- Angiographic late ST did not occurr in patients among BMS group (0 %) & in one patient among DES group (3 %)
- Angiographic very late ST did not occurr in patients among both groups .

Angiographic total number of ST occurred in one patient among BMS group (3 %) & in 3 patients among DES group (10%) , The difference was statistically insignificant between BMS group and the DES (P value > 0.05)

Table (21) Incidence of Angiographic Stent thrombosis (acute , subacute , late , very late & total) :

Mean value	BMS	DES	P value
Acute	0	0	
Subacute	1	2	
Late	0	1	
Very late	0	0	
Total	1	3	> 0.05

Stent thrombosis as regard the presentation of patients in both groups : (Table22):

Regarding STEMI we had one patient with ST at follow-up in DES group & non in the BMS group .

But on the other side regarding UA/NSTEMI at follow-up one patient in BMS group had ST and two patients in the DES group had ST at follow-up the difference was statistically insignificant.

Totally we had 3 patients with UA/NSTEMI had ST at follow-up versus one patient with STEMI had ST , the difference was statistically insignificant. (p value > 0.05)

Totally we had 4 patients with ST at follow up , all of them had ACS (UA/NSTEMI) & STEMI while we had no patients with ST among patients with stable angina . the difference was statically significant (p value < 0.01).

Table (22) Stent thrombosis as regard the presentation of patients in both groups

Item	thrombosis in BMS group	thrombosis in DES group
Stable angina	**0**	**0**
UA/NSTEMI	**1**	**2**
STEMI	**0**	**1**

Incidence of stent thrombosis according to D.M treatment in BMS & DES groups (Table 23):

Among oral ttt group stent thrombosis occurred in 3 patients & among insulin ttt group one patient had thrombosis , the difference was statistically non significant (P value > 0.05)

Table (23) Incidence of stent thrombosis , according to D.M treatment

	Oral ttt	Insulin ttt	P value
BMS	**1**	**0**	
DES	**2**	**1**	
Both	**3**	**1**	**>0.05**

Stent thrombosis and LV systolic function (Table 24)

In the BMS group 26 patients had normal LV systolic function (EF > 50%) , one patient had stent thrombosis , on the other hand 4 patients had LV systolic dysfunction, none of them had thrombosis .

In the DES group 26 patients had normal LV systolic function (EF > 50%) , two patients had stent thrombosis , on the other hand 4 patients had LV systolic dysfunction, one of them had thrombosis , and there was statistically nonsignificant difference between both groups (P value > 0.05).

Table (24) The relation between thrombosis and LV function in both groups

Echo	Normal EF>50%	LV dysf EF<50%	P value
BMS	**1**	**0**	> 0.05
DES	**2**	**1**	> 0.05
Both	**3**	**1**	> 0.05

Relation between stent thrombosis & antiplatelete treatment during follow up:

Among both groups , 4 patients had stent thrombosis . 3 of them were on dual antiplatelete & one case occurred after stopping treatment . there was statistically nonsignificant difference between both groups (P value > 0.05).

Among DES group , 2 patients had subacute thrombosis while they were adherent to dual antiplatlete therapy (75 mg clopidogrel & 150 mg aspirin) .

One patient had late stent thrombosis while he received dual antiplatelete only for 9 months . there was statistically nonsignificant difference between both groups (P value > 0.05).

Stent thrombosis and lesion severity (Table 25)

Among high risk lesions subgroup , ST occurred in 2 patients with RVD < 2.5 mm (one in BMS & one in DES) & occurred in 2 patients with lesion length > 30 mm (both in DES) while no ST occurred in intermediate lesion type subgroup , which was statistically significant difference (P value < 0.01)

Table (25) The relation between ST and lesion severity :

ST	Intermediate Risk lesion	High risk lesions	**P value**
BMS	**0**	**1**	**> 0.05**
DES	**0**	**3**	**< 0.01**
Both	**0**	**4**	**<0.001**

Incidence of ACS & non fatal MI in both groups (Table 26) :

ACS (UA/NSTEMI) occurred in 6 patients among BMS group (20 %) and in 2 patients among DES group (6 %) , the difference was statistically significant between BMS group and the DES (P value < 0.01)

Non fatal MI occurred in one patient among BMS group (3 %) & did not occurr among DES group (0 %) .

Both ACS or non fatal STEMI occurred in 6 patients among BMS group (20 %) & in 3 patients among DES group (10 %) , the difference was statistically significant between BMS group and the DES (P value < 0.01)

Table (26) Incidence of ACS & non fatal STEMI

Mean value	BMS	DES	P value
ACS	6	2	<0.01
Non fatal MI	0	1	>0.05
Both	6	3	<0.01

Incidence of ACS & non fatal STEMI according to D.M treatment in BMS & DES groups (Table 27):

Among oral ttt group ACS & non fatal MI occurred in 5 patients (16 %) (3 in BMS , 2 in DES) & among insulin ttt group 4 patients had ACS & non fatal MI (13 %) (3 in BMS & 1 in DES), the difference was statistically insignificant (P value > 0.05)

Table (27) Incidence of ACS & non fatal MI, according to D.M treatment

	Oral ttt	Insulin ttt	P value
BMS	**3**	**3**	>0.05
DES	**2**	**1**	**>0.05**
Both	**5**	**4**	**>0.05**

Incidence of target vessel revascularization in both groups (Table 28) :

TVR was needed in 6 patients among BMS group (20 %) & in 2 patients among DES group (6 %) , which was statistically significant difference between BMS group and the DES (P value < 0.01)

TVR secondery to ISR was needed in 5 patients among BMS group (16 %) & in none of the patients among DES group (0 %) .

TVR secondery to stent thrombosis was needed in one patient among BMS group (3 %) & in 2 patients among DES group (6 %) , the difference was statistically insignificant between BMS group and the DES (P value > 0.05)

Table (28) Incidence of total TVR , incidence of TVR secondery to ISR & incidence of TVR secondery to Stent thrombosis

Mean value	BMS	DES	P value
Total TVR	**6**	**2**	**<0.01**
TVR due to ISR	**5**	**0**	**<0.01**
TVR due to thrombosis	**1**	**2**	**>0.05**

Incidence of TVR according to D.M treatment in BMS & DES groups (Table 29):

Among oral ttt group TVR occurred in 5 patients (16 %) & among insulin ttt group 3 patients had TVR (10 %) , which was statistically nonsignificant difference (P value < 0.05)

Table (29) Incidence of TVR , according to D.M treatment

	Oral ttt	Insulin ttt	P value
BMS	**3**	**3**	**>0.05**
DES	**2**	**0**	
Both	**5**	**3**	**>0.05**

Total mortality in both groups (Table 30) :

In DES group , mortality occurred in 1 patient (3 %) versus none of the patients (0 %) in BMS group .

	BMS	DES
Mortality	**0**	**1**