Risk Stratification in CVD Prevention in China

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The morbidity and mortality of CVD has both increased in the last decade in China. In CVD prevention classical risk factors including smoking, hyper -tension, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus, obesity, lack of exercise, and metabolic syndrome remain the cornerstone of risk sestimation. Current situations of each risk factors in China will be discussed seprately. Residual risk control in patients is also a focus spot, along with novel risk markers.

Drug Coated Balloon Angioplasty for in-Stent Coronary Chronic Total Occlusion

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Drug-coated balloon catheters (DCB) are a new clinical treatment modality for coronary artery disease. Proposed advantages of this approach are a homogenous drug delivery to the vessel wall, an immediate drug release without the use of a polymer, the potential of reducing the intensity and duration of antiplatelet therapy, a lower rate in some indications, and finally the option of leaving no foreign object in the body. In the Paccocath ISR-I trial, Patients in the DCB group had significantly better angiographic results and concomitant 12-month clinical outcomes. The subsequent Paccocath ISR-II trial extended the initial findings. In the PEPCAD II trial, results show that the DCB was superior to a DES in the treatment of ISR. ESC has given the DCB a class IIa/B recommendation for the treatment of ISR. Coronary chronic total occlusions (CTOs) are commonly encountered complex lesions identified in 15-20% of all patients referred for coronary angiography. CTO cases are challenges for operators especially in-stent CTOs. How to treat the in-stent CTOs? Just DES again or drug-coated balloon. We have treated many in-stent CTOs with DCB. The results of follow-up angiography shows good.