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### Title

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### What Are the Predictors of Achieving Significant Lumen Gain Using Intravascular Ultrasound Interrogation After Coronary Stenting?

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The purpose of this study was to determine the factors predictive of higher lumen gain with intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) guided stenting. We studied 403 consecutive pts (479 lesions) who underwent (> 1) IVUS interrogation after angiographically successful Palmaz-Schatz stent implantation. Reference diameter was  $3.24 \pm 0.54$  mm, %DS  $69 \pm 17$  and a mean of  $1.5 \pm 0.8$  stent per lesion was implanted. First, stents were angiographically optimized using a B/V ratio of  $1.1 \pm 0.17$  and an inflation pressure of  $15 \pm 3$  atm. After IVUS interrogation, the final B/V ratio was  $1.17 \pm 0.18$  and inflation pressure  $16 \pm 3$  atm. Lumen gain was defined as an increase in the final stent minimum lumen cross sectional area (MLCSA) of >20% of the MLCSA on the initial IVUS interrogation after stent deployment (mean lumen gain  $3.0 \pm 1.6$  mm<sup>2</sup>). Factors predicting a higher probability of achieving this gain are shown in the table below by logistic regression analysis. Conclusions: In this era of stent implantation, the larger the vessel and/or the more severe the lesion, the higher the probability of achieving significant lumen gain using the information obtained by IVUS interrogation. This benefit is specially pronounced if a lower balloon to vessel ratio and/or lower inflation pressures were used for initial angiographic optimization prior to IVUS interrogation. This data could help select pts who might benefit from IVUS guidance of coronary stenting.

	<b>Univariate Estimate ± SE</b>	<b>P value</b>	<b>Multivariate Estimate ± SE</b>	<b>P value</b>
<b>Reference diameter (mm)</b>	0.55±0.19	0.004	0.55±0.22	0.01
<b>% diameter stenosis</b>	0.02±0.01	0.009	0.01±0.006	0.03
<b>Initial B/V ratio</b>	-1.71±0.59	0.004		
<b>Initial balloon inflation pressure (atm)</b>	-0.07±0.03	0.02	-0.07±0.03	0.03