SKICE – Skylor in real world practICE: Results from the Israeli Multi-Center Registry

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Background: Skylor (Invatec) is a cobalt-chromium, thin-strut, low profile closed-cell stent. The Skylor is considered a last-generation stent in terms of design and technology. Recent studies support a low major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) rate with the use of modern bare metal stents. The Skylor registry studied MACE rate following Skylor implantation in a mixed population of patients and lesions.

Methods: During 2006, 81 patients were treated with 93 Skylor stents in 7 Israeli centers. Clinical follow-up at six months was achieved in all but one patient.

Results: Indications for angioplasty included silent ischemia, stable angina and acute coronary syndromes. 26% of the patients had acute myocardial infarction. 36% of the lesions were defined as class B2/C. Mean stent diameter was 3.1±0.27mm and mean length was 13.26±2.9mm. Direct stenting was performed in 36% of the cases. Angiographic success was achieved in all cases. MACE rate at six months was 3.8% (3/80) with one mortality case (1.2%) due to stent thrombosis at 5 days after and two cases of target lesion revascularization due to stent thrombosis (1 STEMI and 1 NSTEMI).

Conclusions: The Skylor Israeli multi-center registry clinical data shows favorable results in a mixed population of coronary patients. MACE rate at 6 months was extremely low. Modern bare metal stents should be considered "stents of choice" for a wide variety of clinical indications.