**CORONARY DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH BIFURCATION LESIONS**

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Background: The treatment for bifurcation coronary lesions (BCL) continues to be challenging, not only because of their bigger technical complexity but also due to the fact that an inadequate treatment can lead to an increase in restenosis and / or in stent thrombosis. In the context of a closer attention biasing towards some successful results, it would have to be established whether there is an association between the presence of BCL and a disadvantageous coronary anatomy or multivessel disease (MVD), which would require an even more complex strategy. This possible association between BCL and MVD has not been clearly confirmed.

Methods: From February 2002 to February 2012 all patients admitted with a BCL treatable with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) were included. They were compared to a control group of coronary disease patients taken consecutively, without BCL, also treatable with PCI.

Results: 195 BCL patients and 195 suffering from coronary disease, without BCL, were incorporated. No significant differences could be found in the patients’ basal characteristics. Considering these results, we carried out a binary logistic regression, finding that the "bifurcation” factor (i.e. the presence of a bifurcation lesion) showed a strong association with the presence of MVD Epx (B) 2.12, 95 CI (1-384-3, 261), even higher than the rest of classical cardiovascular risk factors.

Conclusions: Our results show a greater presence of MVD in patients who have a BCL compared to patients with coronary disease and no BCL, which has an important implication for the choice of a suitable treatment.