

A Study on the Impact of Bivalirudin Usage During PCI for High-risk Plaques on Post-PCI Coronary Microcirculation.

NCT05984537

Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Phase 4
Sponsor	Peking University First Hospital
Enrollment	70 participants

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (5)

- aged 18 years or older;
- diagnosed with non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction or unstable angina pectoris;
- scheduled to undergo elective coronary angiography and intervention;
- coronary computed tomography angiography showing high-risk plaque features within 3 months prior to the procedure;
- voluntary participation in the study and signed informed consent.

Exclusion (8)

- prior PCI of the target vessel within 3 months;
- cardiogenic shock, active bleeding, bleeding disorders, irreversible coagulation dysfunction, severe liver dysfunction (Child-Pugh class C), severe renal dysfunction (eGFR \lt 30 ml/min/1.73m²), and dependence on dialysis;
- life expectancy less than 1 year;
- chronic total occlusion of the target vessel;
- poor opacification of the target vessel, severe vessel overlap or distortion, and inability to completely expose the lesion site;
- ... and 3 more (see full listing online)

Locations (1 total)

Peking university first hospital, Beijing, Beijing Municipality, China