OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT WORK

India is an economical country, Single vessel blockage population who had acute coronary syndrome or stable angina. There are various treatment available for that including stent Drug eluting stent, non drug eluting stent, Medication therapy, but the cost of stent is too high that economically weak patient cant effort so there is also medication therapy available for patient. Here Our study will show difference between medical therapy and stent therapy, we will measure Clinical outcomes, quality of life, difference in survival or quality adjusted survival. The present economic analysis showed that stent therapy plus medical therapy was more expensive than medical therapy alone, almost because of the initial cost of the procedure. Here we will estimate for the ICER (INCREMENTAL COST EFFECTIVENESS RATIO) for stent and medication therapy patients.

Here we will assess major adverse cardiac events in patients who underwent coronary angioplasty associated with both kinds of therapy in term of clinical outcomes also to find out cost effectiveness analysis of medicated therapy and stent therapy in a single vessel blockade patients. Here we will evaluate major adverse cardiac events of percutaneous coronary angioplasty patients in diabetic and non diabetic patients, major adverse cardiac events of percutaneous coronary angioplasty patients in hypertensive and non hypertensive patients, major adverse cardiac events of percutaneous coronary angioplasty patients in addicted and nonaddicted patients.

Here we will evaluate effectiveness over cost between stent therapy and medication therapy.