coronary artery disease and adverse cardiovascular outcome. Coronary artery disease is often silent or may present with atypical symptoms due to autonomic neuropathy and therefore, many patients with minimal or no symptoms remain at high risk. The aim of this review is to discuss the role of cardiovascular imaging modalities in the diagnosis and risk stratification of coronary artery disease in diabetic patients.

Methods: We reviewed current literature of original studies on diagnosis and risk stratification of coronary artery disease in diabetic patients by stress and anatomical non-invasive imaging.

Results: In patients who are able to exercise, a normal stress echocardiogram identifies patients at low risk. The pattern of multi-vessel abnormality is associated with a dramatic increase in cardiac events with approximately a third of these patients developing cardiac death and non-fatal myocardial infarction within a few years after the test. Myocardial contrast imaging during dobutamine stress test is a promising tool and offers improved sensitivity at submaximal heart rate and allows incremental risk assessment.

Myocardial perfusion imaging with radionuclide techniques is widely used and has a well established diagnostic and prognostic value. However, even after a normal study, diabetic patients remain at higher risk of cardiac events compared to non diabetic patients with a normal imaging study. The low risk warrantee period after a normal imaging study is shorter in diabetic versus non diabetic patients which necessitate closer follow up of high risk patients. Coronary calcium scoring is useful in detecting early phase of atherosclerosis and provides objective information to predict cardiac events. CT angiography may serve as a gate keeper for invasive angiography with a high sensitivity in patients with equivocal or non-feasible stress test. Prognostic value is established, but information is largely influenced by early revascularization. Limitations include artifacts, irradiation and risk of contrast nephropathy.

Conclusions: In patients with diabetes mellitus, a comprehensive assessment of the advantages and limitations of stress and functional imaging techniques can provide guidance for risk stratification, implementation of aggressive preventive therapy and selection of those who may benefit from coronary revascularization.

P5.061
TREATMENT OF VERY PRETERM PREECLAMPSIA VIA HEPARIN-MEDIATED EXTRACORPOREAL LDL-PRECIPITATION APERHESIS: THE FREIBURG PREECLAMPSIA H.E.L.P.-APERHESIS STUDY

Karl Winkler1, Christine Contini1, Brigite König1, Barbel Krumrey1, Gerd Pütz2, Stefan Zschiedrich3, Ulrich Pecks4, Dimitra Stavropoulou4, Heinrich Prompeler5, Mirjam Kunze6, Filiz Markfeld-Erol2, 1Institute of Laboratory Medicine, University Medical Center Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; 2Renal Division, Department of Medicine, University Hospital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; 3Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein Campus Kiel, Kiel, Germany; 4Department of Neonatology, Children’s Hospital, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; 5Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University Medical Center Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Objective: The anti-angiogenetic factor soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1 (sFlt-1) is causative in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia (PE) and specific removal of sFlt-1 via dextran sulfate cellulose (DSC)-aperhesis was suggested as cure to allow prolongation of pregnancy in preterm PE. However, in addition a deranged lipoprotein metabolism may impact endothelial and placental function in PE. Lipoprotein-aperhesis by heparin-mediated extracorporeal LDL-prefication (H.E.L.P.) was previously applied and has been shown to alleviate symptoms in PE. This clinical trial reevaluates the clinical efficacy of H.E.L.P.-aperhesis in PE considering sFlt-1.

Methods: Open pilot study assessing the prolongation by H.E.L.P.-aperhesis in 6 women (30-41 years) with very preterm PE (24+4 to 27+0 gestational weeks (GW)) (NCT01967355) compared to a historic control-group matched for GW at admission (<28 GW, n=6). Clinical outcome of mothers and babies, and pre- and post H.E.L.P.-aperhesis levels of sFlt-1 and PICF were monitored.

Results: In apheresis patients (2-6 treatments), average time from admission to birth was 15.0 days (6.3 days in controls; p=0.027). Lung maturation was induced in all treated cases, and all children were released in healthy condition. Apheresis reduced triglycerides and LDL-cholesterol by more than 40%. Although H.E.L.P.-aperhesis induced a transient sFlt-1-peak baseline levels did not change and rather stabilized sFlt-1 levels at pre-aperhesis levels throughout treatments, with sFlt-1/PICF ratio remaining unaffected.

Conclusions: H.E.L.P.-aperhesis proved again to be safe and prolongs pregnancies in PE. However, without reducing sFlt-1 levels below baseline lowering lipids or other yet undefined factors appear to be of more relevance than reducing sFlt-1.

P5.062
PLASMONIC PHOTOTHERMAL THERAPY OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS PROVES EFFECTIVENESS BUT NOT SAFETY FOR REAL PRACTICE: LONG-TERM SUBANALYSIS FROM NANOM-FIM

Alexander N. Kharlamov, De Haar Research Foundation, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Objective: The safety options in nanomedicine raise an issue of the optimal niche for these technologies at the real-world clinical practice. The aim of this study was to evaluate safety of the applied nanoapproach despite excellent efficacy profile with an unprecedented 30.7% reduction of plaque burden.

Methods: This is an observational prospective cohort study of the five-year