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3-Years follow-up of patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-elevation and non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction

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Background: Patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) and non-STEMI (NSTEMI) are increasingly being treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). We sought to compare the long-term outcomes after PCI for STEMI and NSTEMI. Method: We studied patients undergoing PCI for STEMI (n=208) and NSTEMI (n=54) in 2005. We compared mortality rate, Major adverse cardiac event (MACE: death, myocardial infarction, revascularisation) between 2005 and 2008. Results: Between 2005 and 2008, 33 patients died. The mortality rate at 3-years was 12.5% in patients with STEMI, 12.9% in patients with NSTEMI. (P=0.918) The rate of MACE occurrence at 3-years was 28.0% in patients with STEMI, 33.3% in patients with NSTEMI. (P=0.463) During the initial 6 months, the mortality rate was 9.1% in STEMI, 7.4% in NSTEMI, respectively. (P= 0.696) The rate of MACE occurrence during the initial 6 months was 22.2% in STEMI, 24.1% in NSTEMI respectively. (P=0.804) There were no significant differences in mortality and MACE occurrence between STEMI and NSTEMI at any period in 3years. Conclusion: STEMI has considered to be associated with a higher risk of short-term mortality than NSTEMI. But our study demonstrated that there was no difference in mortality and MACE occurrence between STEMI and NSTEMI in 3years.