

Impact of Serum Fibrinogen Level on In-hospital Outcomes in Patients undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Interventions with Drug-eluting Stent

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Background: The impact of pre-procedural serum fibrinogen which is also an essential clotting factor, on the in-hospital outcomes after the percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) with drug-eluting stent (DES) is largely unknown. **Methods:** This study consisted of 637 consecutive patients (pts) underwent PCI with DES. Pts were divided into normal or low fibrinogen level (<400 mg/dl) group (N=518 pts, 81.3%) and high fibrinogen level (>400 mg/dl) group (N=119 pts, 18.7%). We investigated whether there is increased risk of in-hospital bleeding and vascular complications and major clinical outcomes in pts with high fibrinogen level. **Results:** The baseline characteristics were similar between the two groups. In univariate analysis, the incidence of major bleeding was higher in pts with high fibrinogen level group. However, after the multivariate analysis, there was no significant difference in the any bleeding or vascular complications or In-hospital major clinical (Table). **Conclusions:** Pts with high level of fibrinogen at baseline before PCI did not impact on major bleeding and vascular complications or major in-hospital cardiovascular events

Table. In-hospital outcomes according to the fibrinogen level

Variable, n (%)	Normal or low fibrinogen (n=518 pts)	High fibrinogen level (n=119 pts)	P-value
Any hematoma or bleeding	28 (5.4)	7 (5.9)	0.33
Major hematoma	10 (1.9)	2 (1.7)	0.82
Other Major bleeding*	10 (1.9)	7 (5.9)	0.30
AV fistula	0 (0.0)	9 (0.0)	1.00
Pseudo aneurysm	14 (2.7)	1 (0.8)	0.26
In-hospital death	19 (3.7)	1 (0.8)	0.64
Repeat PCI	7 (1.4)	2 (1.7)	0.36
Target lesion revascularization	3 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0.99
Target vessel revascularization	3 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0.99
Clinical success	505 (97.5)	116 (97.5)	0.87

*Included gastrointestinal, retroperitoneal, intracerebral bleeding and transfusion >2 units