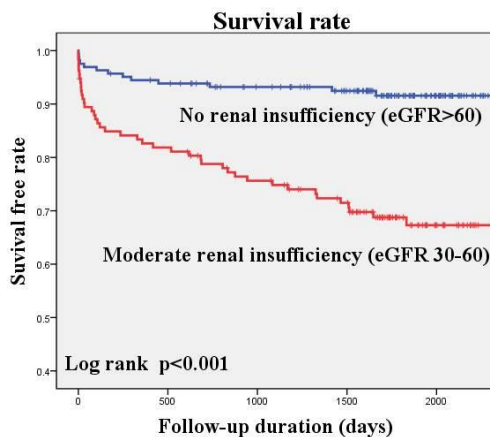


Long-term Impact of Moderate Renal Insufficiency in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

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Purpose) The aim of this study was to investigate whether moderate renal insufficiency is independent predictive of the prognostic outcome in patients with AMI undergoing PCI. Methods) 296 consecutive patients without end stage renal insufficiency who underwent emergency PCI for AMI between June 2003 and July 2007 were included. We compared the long term clinical outcomes of 133 patients with moderate renal insufficiency (eGFR 30–60) and those of 163 patients with no renal insufficiency (eGFR>60). Results) Compared to no renal insufficiency group, moderate renal insufficiency group showed significantly higher incidence of all-cause mortality (8% vs. 31.6%, log-rank P<0.001, figure). Cox regression analysis revealed moderate renal insufficiency as the most statistically significant predictor of all-cause mortality (Hazard-Ratio 1.74, 95% CI 1.02–2.97, p<0.05). Conclusions) In patients underwent PCI for AMI, mortality in patients with moderate renal insufficiency (eGFR 30–60) was significantly higher compared with no renal insufficiency (eGFR>60). In addition, moderate renal insufficiency was a strong independent predictor of all-cause mortality in long term follow-up.



Survival rate

