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Efficacy of reperfusion therapies in Patients with STEMI within 3 hours of the onset of symptoms : from KAMIR data

OBJECTIVES: Aim of the present study was to compare clinical outcomes of patients with STEMI within 3 hours of symptom onset according to reperfusion methods in DES era. METHODS: Between 2008 and 2010, 2510 patients were enrolled from Korea Acute Myocardial Infarction Registry (KAMIR). Clinical outcome was analyzed according to reperfusion therapy in the field of STEMI within 3 hours of symptom onset. RESULTS: The primary end point was MACEs. 2510 patients (thrombolysis 186, PPCI 2324) were enrolled. Mean follow up period was 732 days. More patients had Killip 3 and 4 class in patients treated with PPCI than thrombolysis and patients treated with PPI was lower weight and higher RWMA score. There were no significant differences in the incidence of MACE during clinical follow-up ($p < 0.456$). When we excluded the patients with Killip 4 class, there were also no significant differences. CONCLUSION: In current real world practice and DES era, PPCI is a standard treatment of acute STEMI. But within 3 hours of symptom onset, PPCI and thrombolysis are similar efficacy as ever.