Hospitalized with Non ST-Segment Elevation

Myocardial Infarction:

The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC)

Surveillance Study

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Disclosures

None







Background

- Current guidelines recommend early invasive strategy (<24 hours) for high risk patients with NSTEMI and consider a delayed invasive strategy (24-72 hours) to be reasonable for low risk patients.
- Early intervention has the potential to prevent ischemic events during the waiting time from event to revascularization.
- Evidence for this strategy is based on clinical trials with selected patients, using composite endpoints





Objective & Design

- We analyzed the real-world effectiveness of early vs. late revascularization in patients with NSTEMI
- Mortality at 28-days and 1-year were outcomes of interest
- Revascularization-PCI, CABG and Thrombolytics
- Subgroup analysis with PCI only patients was conducted





ARIC Community Surveillance



- Ongoing, hospital surveillance since 1987
- 4 US areas
- 21 hospitals
- Hospitalizations sampled within strata of age, race, sex, ICD-9 code, and geographic location





Revascularization

- "Early" revascularization <24 hours after symptom onset
- "Late" revascularization ≥24 hours
- "Low risk" = TIMI score of 2-4
- "High risk" = TIMI score of 5-7, or presence of cardiogenic shock, cardiac arrest, or ventricular fibrillation
- Mortality within 28 days or 1 year of hospital admission





Siudy Population

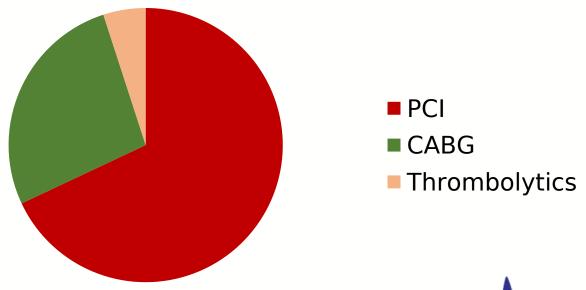
From 1987-2012, 9,960 patients hospitalized with NSTEMI

underwent revascularization

68% by PCI

27% by CABG

5% by thrombolytics alone







Characteristic	Early Revascularization N=3,338	Late Revascularization N=6,629	
	Mean ± SD or No. (%)	Mean ± SD or No. (%)	P*
Demographics			
Male	2748 (82%)	5327 (80%)	0.02
White	2392 (72%)	4511 (68%)	0.0002
Age (years)	60 ± 11	62 ± 10	<0.000 1
Medical History			
Hypertension	2026 (99.8%)	4608 (99.9%)	0.6
Diabetes	750 (22%)	1866 (28%)	<0.000 1
Current Smoker	1124 (34%)	1941 (29%)	<0.000 1
Prior Revascularization†	933 (28%)	1783 (27%)	0.3
Hospital Visit			
TIMI score	4.4 ± 0.9	4.3 ± 1.0	<0.000
			4



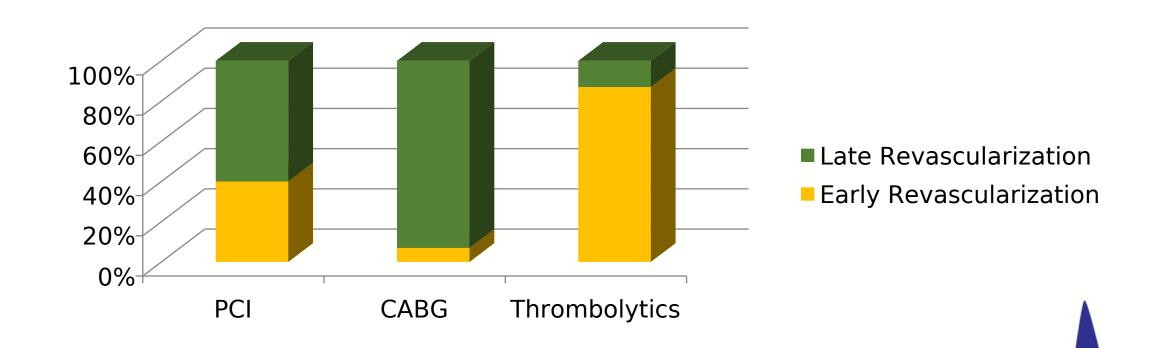
253 (8%)

460 (14%)



0.0006

Revascularization Time

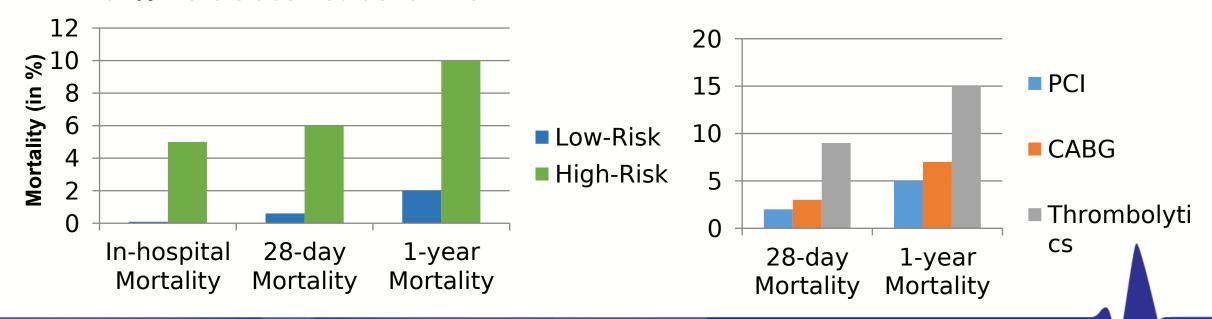






Villsinoll

- 247 (2%) in-hospital deaths; 310 (3%) deaths within 28 days; 569 (6%) died within 1 year
- 54% were classified as low risk







Adjusted Mortality Odds Ratios

Model	N	Early Revascularization	Deaths	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	P-value
28-Day Mortality					
Low risk patients	5390	1758 (33%)	30	0.13 (0.02 – 0.93)	0.04
High risk patients	4569	1581 (35%)	275	0.62 (0.40 – 0.94)	0.04
1-Year Mortality					
Low risk patients	5390	1758 (33%)	128	1.06 (0.60 – 1.86)	0.8
High risk patients	4569	1581 (35%)	436	1.07 (0.82 – 1.40)	0.5







Characteristic	Early PCI N=2,376	Late PCI N=4,370	
	Mean ± SD or No. (%)	Mean ± SD or No. (%)	P*
Demographics			
Male	1930 (80%)	3416 (78%)	0.003
White	1711 (72%)	2903 (66%)	<0.0001
Age (years)	60 ± 11	61 ± 11	<0.0001
Medical History			
Hypertension	1437 (99.8%)	3018 (99.9%)	0.6
Diabetes	571 (24%)	1230 (28%)	0.0003
Current Smoker	856 (36%)	1442 (33%)	<0.0001
Pulmonary edema / CHF	280 (12%)	662 (15%)	0.0001
Cardiogenic shock	100 (4%)	110 (3%)	0.0001
Prior Revascularization†	735 (31%)	1312 (30%)	0.4
TIMI risk score	4.4 ± 0.9	4.3 ± 1.0	<0.0001
Pulmonary rales	132 (6%)	380 (9%)	0.0001
ST-segment deviation	1748 (74%)	2756 (63%)	<0.0001







PCI Sub-Analysis 1987-2012

Model	N	Early PCI	Deaths		Odds Ratio (95% CI)
28-Day Mortality					
Entire Population	6746	35 %	150		0.39 (0.23, 0.67)
High Risk Patients	3051	38 %	141		0.43 (0.25, 0.77)
Low Risk Patients	3694	33 %	9 ←	• 	0.93 (0.10, 8.43)
Presentation <6 hrs	2325	52 %	69 —		0.26 (0.13, 0.57)
Presentation <24 hrs	4924	48 %	104		0.33 (0.17, 0.62)
1-Year Mortality					
Entire Population	6746	35 %	313		0.88 (0.66, 1.18)
High Risk Patients	3051	38 %	257		0.91 (0.66, 1.26)
Low Risk Patients	3694	33 %	55		0.84 (0.44, 1.63)
Presentation <6 hrs	2325	52 %	126		0.78 (0.53, 1.15)
Presentation <24 hrs	4924	48 %	223		0.92 (0.66, 1.28)
				.25 .5 1 2	



40th Anniversary

PCI Sub-Analysis 2000-2012

Model	N	Early PCI	Deaths		Mortality Odds Ratio (95% CI)
28-Day Mortality					
Entire Population	4544	39%	87	· · ·	0.52 (0.22, 1.24)
High Risk Patients	2150	41%	80		0.43 (0.21, 0.88)
Presentation <6 hrs	3292	53%	58 —		0.32 (0.15, 0.66)
Presentation <24 hr	3890	45%	73 —		0.33 (0.15, 0.73)
1-Year Mortality					
Entire Population	4544	39%	198	-	1.09 (0.69, 1.76)
High Risk Patients	2150	41%	160		0.93 (0.60, 1.46)
Presentation <6 hrs	3292	53%	141		0.94 (0.61, 1.46)
Presentation <24 hrs	3890	45%	170	2	0.94 (0.61, 1.46)
				Early Better <	> Late Better
			.125	.25 .5 1	2







Summary

- In hospitalized NSTEMI patients in the community, early PCI was associated with improved 28-day survival
- A large clinical trial investigating early vs. late revascularization in patients at low/intermediate risk of clinical events may be warranted







Acknowledgements

 The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study is carried out as a collaborative study supported by National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute contracts (HHSN268201100005C, HHSN268201100006C, HHSN268201100007C, HHSN268201100008C, HHSN268201100009C, HHSN268201100010C, HHSN268201100011C, and HHSN268201100012C).

• The authors thank the staff and participants of the ARIC study for their important contributions.



