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Event: ESC Congress 2007

Title: Compared evolution of early and 6-month mortality from 1995 to 2005 in diabetic vs non diabetic patients with acute myocardial infarction. Results from the USIK 1995, USIC 2000 and FAST-MI French regi

Evaluation Topic: 06.09 - Diabetes

Acronym Abbreviation:

Acronym:

On Behalf of: USIC and FAST-MI investigators

Category: Bedside

Options: None

Abstract Authors

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Abstract Content

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Background: There has been evidence of marked improvement in the outcome of diabetic patients with AMI over the recent years. Aim: To assess whether the evolution of mortality of AMI was different in diabetic and non diabetic patients. Methods: USIK 1995, USIC 2000 and FAST-MI are 3 nationwide French registries conducted 5 years apart, using a similar methodology in consecutive patients admitted to CCUs over a one-month period. All 7504 patients presenting ≤ 48 hrs of symptom onset were included. Results: The prevalence of known DM increased from 1995 to 2000 and 2005 (17% v 21% v 24%, $p < 0.001$). Diabetic patients were older than non diabetics (70 ± 12 v 66 ± 15 years, $p < 0.001$). Overall, there was no change in age from 1995 to 2005 (67 ± 14 years for both periods), both in diabetic (70 ± 12 years) and non diabetic (66 ± 14 v 66 ± 15 years) patients. 30-day mortality: see table

In patients with STEMI, relative risk reduction was 47% in diabetic and 52% in non diabetic patients. In NSTEMI patients, the respective figures were 56% and 39%. Kaplan- Meier survival at 6-month in the overall population increased from 83% (1995) to 87% (2000) and 89% (2005) ($p < 0.001$). Improvement was observed in both diabetic (76% to 79% to 84%, $p < 0.001$) and non diabetic (85% to 89% to 91%, $p < 0.001$) patients, and for both STEMI and NSTEMI. For STEMI, relative risk reduction from 1995 to 2005 was 37% in diabetic and 46% in non diabetic patients; for NSTEMI, the respective figures were 34% in diabetic and 25% in non diabetic patients. Conclusion: Over the past 10 years, mortality of diabetic patients has considerably decreased. However, mortality of non diabetic patients has decreased in similar proportions, leaving a persistent gap between diabetic and non diabetic patients. Six-month survival of diabetic patients after AMI in 2005 is similar to 6-month survival of non diabetic patients 10 years earlier (84% vs 85%).

30-day mortality

	1995	2000	2005	P value	RRR
Overall	12.9	8.3	6.4	<0.001	0.51
DM +	19.0	13.1	8.3	<0.001	0.56
DM -	11.5	7.0	5.8	<0.001	0.50

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