Abstract: P24

Association between plasma PCSK9 and major cardio-cerebrovascular events in patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention

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Background: Some STEMI patients still suffers adverse outcomes though they undergo optimal management, including primary PCI. Plasma PCSK9 is deemed to have a role in that residual risk. Our knowledge on the association between plasma PCSK9 level and MACCE in STEMI is still limited.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to evaluate the association between plasma PCSK9 level during admission with MACCE in STEMI who undergo primary PCI.

Methods: This was a prospective observational study, recruited 239 patients with STEMI who were treated with primary PCI and assayed for PCSK9 level using ELISA technique. MACCE and other supportive data were taken from the medical records and telephone follow-up.

Results: There were 28 study participants who experienced MACCE in 30 days. However, survival analysis did not show a significant association between plasma PCSK9 level and MACCE in 30 days. The hazard ratio for MACCE between the third tertile and the second tertile of plasma PCSK9 level was 1.466 (95%CI 0.579-3.714) and between the first tertile and the second tertile was 1.257 (95%CI 0.496-3.185).

Conclusion: Plasma PCSK9 levels was not associated with MACCE in STEMI patients treated with primary PCI.