Abstract: P2114

Impact of anemia on long-term clinical outcome in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction after acute myocardial infarction

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Topic(s): Acute Heart Failure – Epidemiology, Prognosis, Outcome

Citation:

Background: Anemia may confer a poor prognosis among patients with acute coronary syndrome. However, contemporary data are lacking on the prognostic importance of anemia in patients with left ventricular (LV) systolic dysfunction after acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

Methods: AMI patients receiving percutaneous coronary intervention were consecutively enrolled from January 2004 to August 2014. A total of 1,246 patients with LV systolic dysfunction: LV ejection fraction <40% as measured by echocardiography, were divided according to the presence of anemia. Anemia was defined as a hemoglobin level <14 g/dL in men and <12 g/dL in women. All-cause mortality within a follow-up period was compared in groups of patients with and without anemia.

Results: Median follow-up duration was 44 months (interquartile range 10 to 75 months). Patients with anemia were older, more likely to have hypertension and diabetes, but the two groups did not differ in sex, presence of dyslipidemia, and status of smoking. Patients with anemia had greater all-cause mortality (30.4% vs. 52.6%). Anemia was an independent predictor of all-cause mortality after adjusting confounding risk factors (hazard ratio: 1.705, confidence interval: 1.404-2.069, p< 0.001).

Conclusion: In patients with LV systolic dysfunction after AMI, anemia is associated with increased risk of poor outcome independently of coexisting risk factors.
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