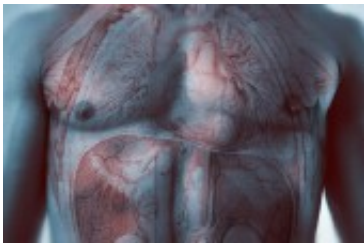


Contemporary PCI outcome predictors defined

April 3 2015



(HealthDay)—For patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), predictors of outcome include previous anemia, previous chronic kidney injury, and previous moderate to severe left ventricular dysfunction, according to a study published in the April 1 issue of *The American Journal of Cardiology*.

Uri Landes, M.D., from the Rabin Medical Center in Petach-Tikva, Israel, and colleagues defined contemporary PCI outcome predictors in a large patient cohort. Data were included for 11,441 consecutive patients who underwent PCI. Outcome end points were defined as all-cause mortality and a composite of death or nonfatal myocardial infarction during follow-up (mean, 5.5 years).

The researchers found that in addition to known predictors of death or [myocardial infarction](#) such as advanced age, female gender, urgent

setting, and diabetes mellitus (hazard ratios [HRs], 1.031, 1.23, 1.23, and 1.28; all P left ventricular dysfunction were identified as predictors in multivariate analysis (HRs, 1.55, 1.93, and 2.29; all P

"In conclusion, this analysis confirms the effect of some known predictors of PCI outcomes," the authors write. "However, the extent of their effect is modest, while other predictors may have a greater influence on outcomes."

More information: [Abstract](#)
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