

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease predicts MACE in STEMI

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(HealthDay)—For patients without diabetes with ST-segment myocardial infarction (STEMI) treated with primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (FLD) independently predicts impaired myocardial perfusion and adverse in-hospital outcomes, according to a study published in the Dec. 15 issue of *The American Journal of Cardiology*.

Ayşe Emre, M.D., from the Siyami Ersek Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery Center in Istanbul, and colleagues examined the impact of FLD on myocardial perfusion and in-hospital major adverse cardiac events (MACE) in the setting of STEMI. Data were included for 186 consecutive [patients](#) without diabetes who underwent primary PCI for STEMI. Patients were categorized according to FLD severity score: mild (

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