

Early discharge after primary PCI deemed safe in STEMI

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(HealthDay)—For patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction

undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI), an early discharge strategy within 48 to 56 hours is safe, according to a study published in the June 15 issue of *The American Journal of Cardiology*.

M. Hulusi Satilmisoglu, M.D., from Mehmet Akif Ersoy Chest and Cardiovascular Surgery Training and Research Hospital in Istanbul, and colleagues examined whether an early discharge strategy (within 48 to 56 hours) is safe for patients with successful PPCI. A total of 769 eligible patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction were randomized to the early or standard discharge group.

The researchers found that the length of hospital stay was significantly shorter for the early discharge versus the standard discharge group (45.99 ± 9.12 versus 114.87 ± 63.53 hours; P

"Our study reveals that discharge within 48 to 56 hours after successful PPCI is feasible, safe, and does not increase the 30-day readmission rate," the authors write. "Moreover, the [patients](#) perceived health status at 30 days did not differ with early discharge."

More information: [Abstract](#)
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