

Direct admission to PCI center reduces mortality in STEMI

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

infarction (STEMI) treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), direct admission to a primary PCI center is associated with lower 12-month mortality, according to a study published online Feb. 15 in *JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions*.

Using data from a prospective nationwide registry, Damian Kawecki, M.D., Ph.D., from the Medical University of Silesia in Poland, and colleagues examined the impact of direct admission versus transfer via regional hospital to a PCI center on time delays and 12-month [mortality](#) in STEMI patients. A total of 70,093 patients were eligible for analysis, of whom 56 percent were admitted directly to a PCI center.

The researchers found that direct admission correlated with a 44-minute shorter median symptoms-to-admission time (P

"In a large, community-based cohort of patients with STEMI treated by PCI, direct admission to a primary PCI center was associated with lower 12-month mortality and should be preferred to transfer via a regional non-PCI-capable facility," the authors write.

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