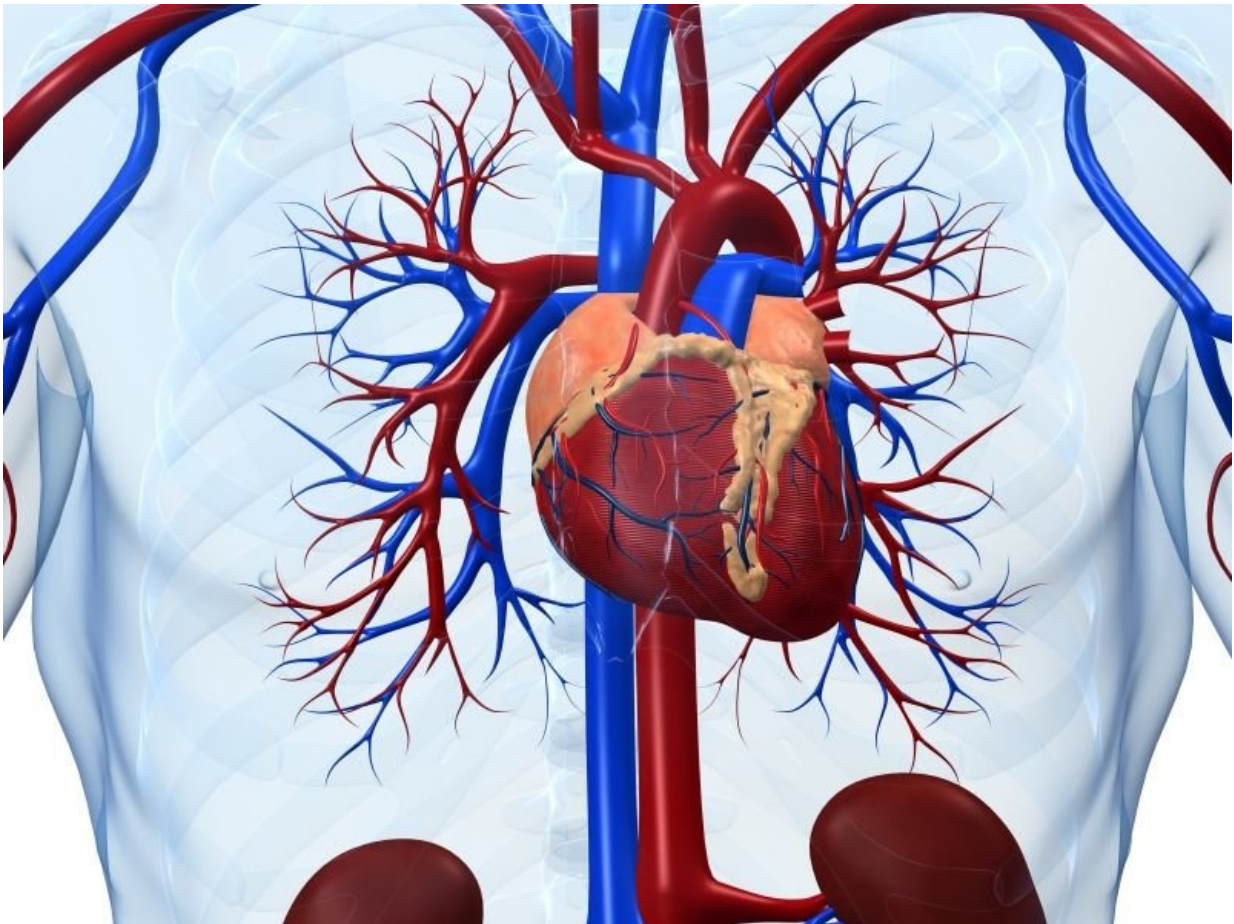


# Adding albumin to risk score improves mortality prediction

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(HealthDay)—Serum albumin, as a marker of frailty, can significantly

improve the ability of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) and European System for Cardiac Operative Risk Evaluation (EuroSCORE-2) scores to predict transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR)-related mortality, according to a study published online Sept. 23 in the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*.

Yoni Grossman, M.D., from Chaim Sheba Medical Center in Israel, and colleagues retrospectively compared survival rates according to median baseline albumin levels (4 g/dL), STS score (4.5 percent), and EuroSCORE-2 (3.45 percent) in order to evaluate the additive value of serum albumin to STS and EuroSCORE-2 scores to predict [mortality](#) in individuals undergoing TAVR.

The researchers found that participants with low albumin levels had higher mortality (hazard ratio [HR], 3.03). Higher mortality was seen in participants with low [serum albumin](#) and a high STS (HR, 4.55) or EuroSCORE-2 (HR, 2.72) [score](#). Including albumin plus STS in a model correctly reclassified 42 percent of events (net reclassification index [NRI], 0.58), while a model that included albumin in addition to EuroSCORE-2 correctly reclassified 44 percent of events (NRI, 0.64).

"Serum [albumin](#), as a marker of frailty, can significantly improve the ability of STS and Euro-SCORE-2 scores to predict TAVR-related mortality," conclude the authors.

One author disclosed financial ties to the medical device industry.

**More information:** [Abstract](#)  
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