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**Control/Tracking Number:** 08-SS-A-20750-AHA

**Activity:** Scientific Sessions Abstract

**Current Date/Time:** 6/8/2008 12:19:44 PM

### **Prognostic Impact on One-year Survival of Simple Routine Laboratory Measurements at the Acute Stage of MI: the FAST-MI Registry**

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#### *Abstract:*

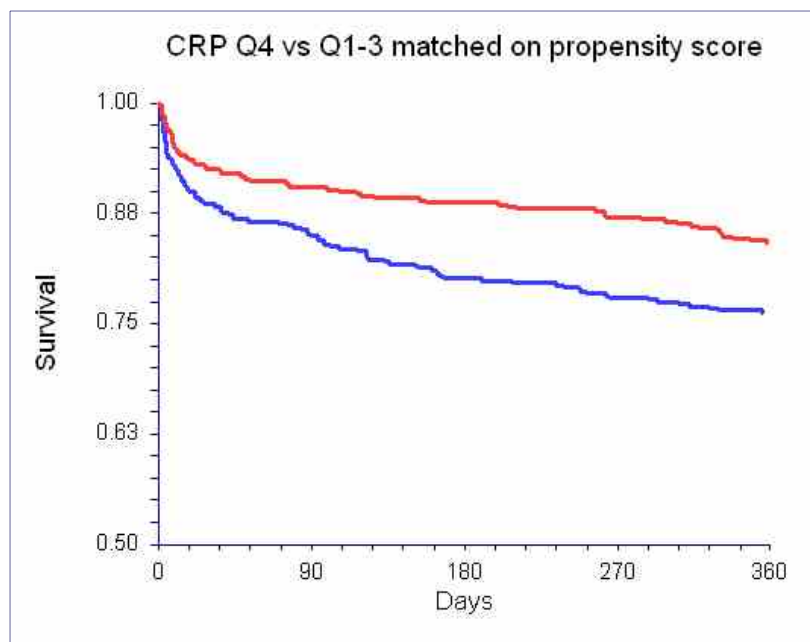
**Background & aim:** The prognostic information yielded by routinely assessed inflammatory markers and blood cell counts is debated. **Methods & results:** We assessed correlations between mortality and casual measurements of CRP, WBC and hemoglobin at entry in 3059 consecutive patients admitted for AMI included in the nationwide French FAST-MI registry. We purposely used local laboratory measurements. In univariate analyses, all 3 parameters were strongly related to 1-year mortality (Table).

Using x-variate Cox analysis including age, previous history, co-morbidities, GRACE score, sex and type of AMI, Q4 of CRP (>21 mg/L) (OR: 1.62, 95%CI: 1.17-1.24, p=0.003), of WBC (>12400/ $\mu$ L) (OR: 1.46; 95%CI: 1.06-2.02; p=0.02) and Q1 of Hb(<12.5 g/dL) (OR: 1.42; 95%CI: 1.03-1.95; p=0.033) were all independent correlates of 1-year mortality. Propensity score matching for upper quartile of CRP showed significantly lower survival for Q4 patients (76% v 84%, p=0.003)(Figure). When the analyses were repeated on hospital survivors only, also including discharge medications, both Q4 of CRP (OR: 2.12; 95%CI: 1.44-3.13, p<0.001), and Q1 of Hb(OR: 1.51; 95%CI: 1.01-2.27, p=0.045) remained independent correlates of 1-year mortality.

**Conclusion:** Simple laboratory measurements at entry reflecting inflammation, as well hemoglobin level are independent predictors of one-year mortality in patients with AMI.

One-year mortality

	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	P Value
CRP (n=1934)	7.3%	6.8%	11.4%	28.4%	<0.001
WBC (n=2952)	10.6%	10.5%	13.9%	17.7%	<0.001
Haemoglobin (n=2954)	27.0%	12.0%	8.7%	6.3%	<0.001



**Author Disclosure Information:** J. Ferrières, None; R. Sader, None; B. Maillier, None; L. Ledain, None; P. Bonnet, None; V. Bataille, None; B. Pace, None; J. Cambou, None; T. Simon, None; N. Danchin, None.

**Category (Complete):** 44 - Unstable Angina, NSTEMI and STEMI: Prognosis and Pharmacologic Therapy (Non-Catheter Based) (CLCD)

**Keyword (Complete):** Inflammation ; Myocardial infarction ; Hemoglobin

**Presentation Preference (Complete):** &nbsp;All Formats

**Additional Info (Complete):**

: G. Other

**Yes or No:** No

**Payment (Complete):** Your credit card order has been processed on Sunday 8 June 2008 at 12:17 PM.

**Status:** Complete

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