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Trends In Early And 6-month Mortality Over 10 Years In Diabetic Vs Non Diabetic Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction. Results From The USIK 1995, USIC 2000 And FAST-MI French Registries

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Abstract: Background: Several studies have documented marked improvement in the outcome of diabetic patients with AMI over the recent years.

Aim: To assess whether the evolution of mortality of AMI was different in diabetic and non diabetic patients.

Methods: USIK 1995, USIC 2000 and FAST-MI are 3 nationwide French registries conducted 5 years apart, using a similar methodology in consecutive patients admitted to CCUs over a one-month period. All 7504 patients presenting <48 hrs of symptom onset were included.

Results: The prevalence of known diabetes mellitus at admission increased from 1995 to 2000 and 2005 (17% v 21% v 24%, $p < 0.001$). Diabetic patients were older than non diabetic patients (70 ± 12 v 66 ± 15 years, $p < 0.001$). Overall, there was no change in age from 1995 to 2005 (67 ± 14 years for both periods), both in diabetic (70 ± 12 years) and non diabetic (66 ± 14 v 66 ± 15 years) patients. 30-day mortality: see Table. In patients with STEMI, relative risk reduction was 47% in diabetic and 52% in non diabetic patients. In NSTEMI patients, the respective figures were 56% and 39%. Kaplan- Meier survival at 6-month in the overall population increased from 83% (1995) to 87% (2000) and 89% (2005) ($p < 0.001$). Improvement was observed in diabetic (76% to 79% to 84%, $p < 0.001$) as in non diabetic (85% to 89% to 91%, $p < 0.001$) pts, and for both STEMI and NSTEMI. For STEMI, relative risk reduction from 1995 to 2005 was 37% in diabetic and 46% in non diabetic patients; for NSTEMI, the respective figures were 34% in diabetic and 25% in non diabetic patients.

Conclusion: Over the past 10 years, mortality of diabetic patients has considerably decreased. However, mortality of non diabetic patients has decreased in similar proportions, leaving a persistent gap between diabetic and non diabetic patients. Six-month survival of diabetic patients after AMI in 2005 is similar to 6-month survival of non diabetic patients 10 years earlier (84% vs 85%).

30-day mortality

	1995	2000	2005	P Value	RRR
Overall	12.9	8.3	6.4	0.001	0.51
Diabetes +	19.0	13.1	8.3	0.001	0.56
Diabetes -	11.5	7.0	5.8	0.001	0.50

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