

Trends of Coronary Procedures among Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome in Israel (ACSIS 2002-2008)

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Background: Data describing contemporary trends in utilization of interventional coronary procedures (ICP) in patients hospitalized with Acute Coronary Syndromes (ACS) are scarce. The objective of the present study was to examine the trend of use of ICP in Israel between 2002 and 2008 within 30 days hospitalization, based on the nationwide survey – Acute Coronary Syndrome Israeli Survey (ACSIS).

Methods and Results: The rate of coronary angiography increased from 78 to 91% from 2002 to 2008. In the same period PCI and CABG increased from 58 to 72% and from 7.5 to 9.2%, respectively. Among patients undergoing coronary angiography the rate of PCI (73 to 77%) and CABG (11 to 10%) remained stable. The proportion of early CABG (within 48 hrs) also remained stable during this period (12% in 2002 and 15% in 2008).

Conclusions: The rate of coronary angiography in patients with ACS increased greatly between 2002 and 2008. This was also true for PCI and even, but to a lesser degree, for CABG. Only a small proportion of CABG (10-15%) was urgent. The majority of CABG patients underwent the procedures after the second day of hospitalization. This study suggests an increased use of ICP among ACS patients in Israel. The proportion of PCI vs CABG in patients with ACS remained stable between 2002 to 2008.