

COPD Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction Characteristics and Outcome-ACSIS 2010

Tov, Naveh

Bnai-Zion Medical Center, Primit C, Pulmonary Unit, Haifa, Israel

Introduction: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is common in patients suffer from ischemic heart disease (IHD) and heart failure (CHF). In addition, COPD patients after acute myocardial infarction ST and Non ST (AMI) or PCI and have worsen outcome. The aim of this study was to characterize the differences between patients hospitalized for AMI with and without COPD.

Methodes: Data for patients hospitalized for AMI was obtained from acute coronary syndromes Israeli Surveys (ACSIS) during 2010. Out of these baseline characteristics, management and outcome of 186 COPD patients 70.6±11.8 y old were compared to 186 age and sex matched non-COPD patients during the 2 months study period.

Results: Significantly higher proportion of COPD patients had atypical chest pain or dyspnea (14% vs, 5.9% p<.009 and 46.2% vs. 36.6%, p<.05, respectively) as presenting symptome. They had higher proportion of prior AMI and AP and renal failure (45.1% vs, 27.4% p<.0004, 43.2% vs. 34.1%, p<.06 and 24.3% vs. 15.6%, p<.03, respectively). COPD patients have been graded as >killip 1, and higher proportion have been treated by diuretics and nitrates while 5 patients were needed temporary cardiac pacemaker. About 30% of COPD patient discharged with the diagnosis of NSTMI (16.4% vs, 10.4% p<.002) and 15% continued nitrates treatment. Patients with COPD tended to have higher mortality rate after 30 day (9.3% vs. 5.9% p<.22).

Conclusion: COPD patients hospitalized for AMI found to have atypical presentation with higher complication rate with tendency for higher mortality rate after 30 days. Further study with well-defined COPD population for longer follow-up period are needed in order improve the treatment and outcome of COPD patients with AMI.