Soroka Acute Myocardial Infarction (SAMI) score predicting 10-year mortality following acute myocardial infarction (AMI)

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No conflict of interest

Background

- **As short-term survival from AMI improves, better understanding of the long-term natural history and risk stratification becomes more important**

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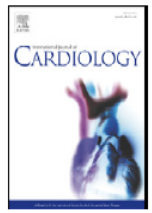

A new risk score predicting 1- and 5-year mortality following acute myocardial infarction
Soroka Acute Myocardial Infarction (SAMI) Project

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Aim:

to evaluate the validity of the SAMI score for a long-term (ten years) follow-up

Methods

- **Study population:**
  2772 AMI patients discharged from Soroka Medical Center during 2002-2004

- **Data collection:**
  demographic and clinical data obtained from the hospital's information systems.

- **Follow-up:**
  up to 10.5 years (median 8.1 years)

- **End point:**
  all-cause mortality

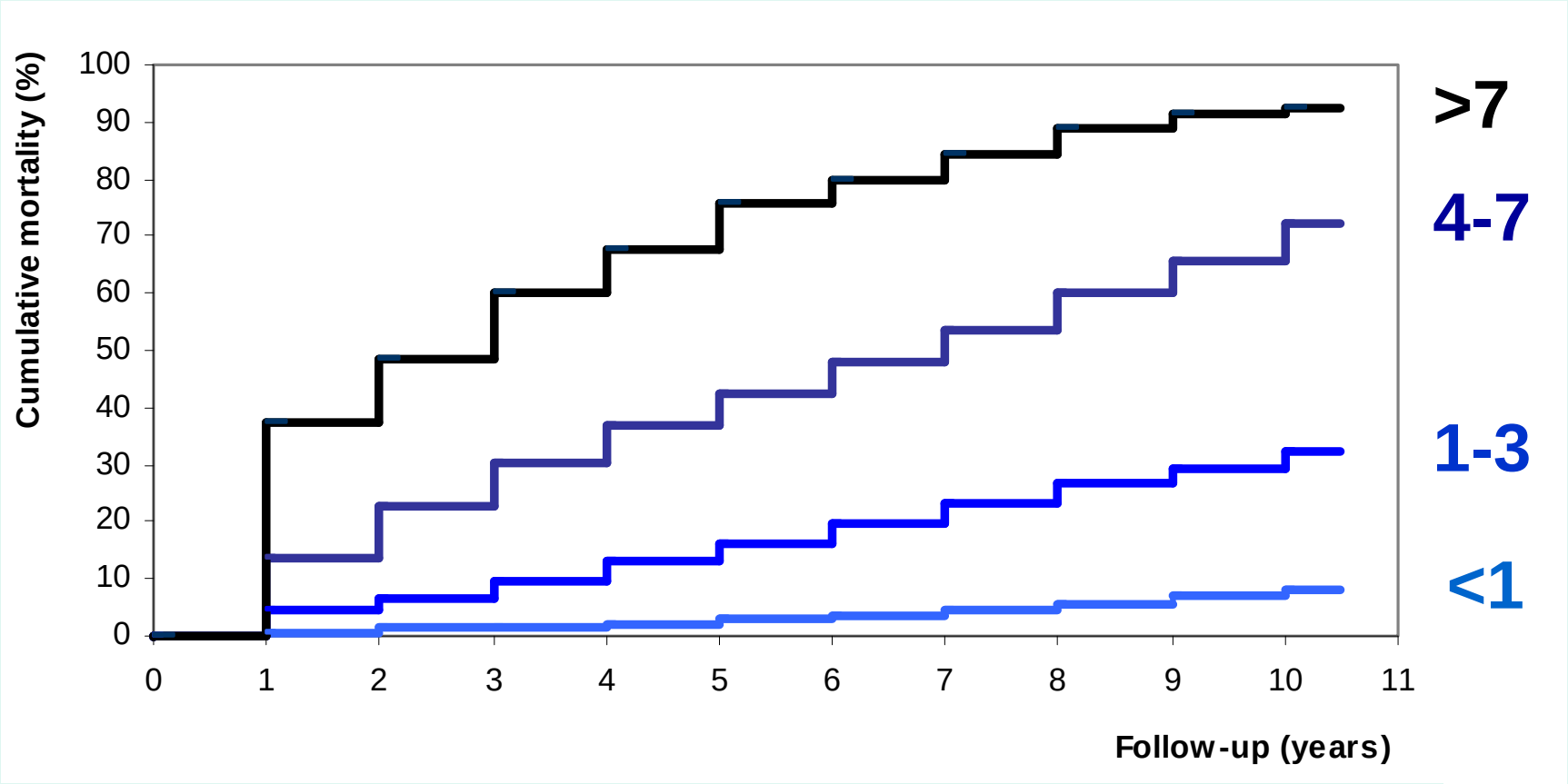
Results

10-years cumulative mortality = 51.4%

Variable	Original weight
Age, years ▪ 65-75	2
▪ >75	4
Echocardiography study findings ▪ Abnormal	4
▪ Missing	2
Plasma sodium, ▪ <135 mEq/L	2
Intervention for AMI ▪ CABG	-6
▪ Thrombolytic /PCI	-3
Groups of diseases	
• Renal Diseases	2
• Anemia	2
• Obesity	-2
• Other non-cardiovascular co-morbidities	3

Results

Cumulative mortality (%) during the follow-up period according to the adjusted SAMI index score categories



C-statistic (Area under ROC curve) = 0.942