Objective: The aim of the study was to assess the accuracy of N-terminal probrain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) to predict mortality or detect acute ischemia in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD).

Methods: This study included 1,552 patients with stable (n = 1,059) or unstable (n = 493) CAD undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. NT-proBNP was measured before percutaneous coronary intervention. The primary endpoint of the study was mortality. Patients were followed for 3.6 years. Results: There were 171 deaths (11%) during follow-up. In the entire group of patients, NT-proBNP had the best accuracy to predict mortality (area under receiver operating characteristic curve 0.76, 95% CI 0.72–0.80). In patients without congestive heart failure (n = 760) there were 46 deaths (6%). The area under receiver operating characteristic curve of NT-proBNP was reduced to 0.70 (95% CI 0.63–0.79) which was not better than the area under curve of age (p = 0.981) or C-reactive protein (p = 0.082) regarding mortality. NT-proBNP showed limited power to detect patients with acute ischemia (area under curve 0.63, 95% CI 0.60–0.66) among consecutive patients with stable and unstable CAD. Conclusions: NT-proBNP has a moderate accuracy to predict mortality and does not assist in the diagnosis of acute myocardial
ischemia in patients with CAD.

Stichworte:
Coronary artery disease; Mortality; Myocardial ischemia; Natriuretic peptide

Zeitschriftentitel:
Cardiology

Jahr:
2008

Band:
109

Heft / Issue:
4

Seiten:
249--257

Volltext / DOI:
http://doi.org/10.1159/000107788

Verlag / Institution:
S. Karger AG

Verlagsort:
Basel, Switzerland

Print-ISSN:
1421-9751

E-ISSN:
1421-9751

Hinweise:
Dieser Beitrag ist mit Zustimmung des Rechteinhabers aufgrund einer (DFG-geförderten) Allianz-bzw. Nationallizenz frei zugänglich. This publication is with permission of the rights owner freely accessible due to an Alliance licence and a national licence (funded by the DFG, German Research Foundation) respectively.

Occurences:
- Kollektionen > Open Access Publikationen > 2008
- Kollektionen > Open Access Publikationen > Verlage > Karger

entries: