Dokumenttyp: journal article

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Titel des Beitrags: Incidence and prognostic value of bleeding after percutaneous coronary intervention in patients older than 75 years of age.

Abstract: We aimed to assess the impact of bleeding after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) on the outcome of patients >75 years of age. Limited information exists on the impact of post-PCI bleeding on the outcome in elderly patients. This study included 3,255 patients >75 years of age. Bleeding events were assessed using the Bleeding Academic Research Consortium (BARC) criteria. The primary outcome was 1-year mortality. Within 30 days after PCI, bleeding occurred in 501 patients (15.4%). Bleeding according to BARC was: class 1 (170 patients; 33.9%), class 2 (81 patients; 16.2%), class 3a (177 patients; 35.3%), class 3b (65 patients; 13.0%), class 3c (four patients; 0.8%), and class 4 (four patients; 0.8%). There were 201 deaths within the first year after PCI: 61 deaths (12.3%) among bleeders and 140 deaths (5.1%) among nonbleeders (adjusted hazard ratio = 2.03, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.42−2.91, P < .001). The risk for bleeding in this age category is increased in women and patients with impaired renal function. Bleeding risk is reduced by bivalirudin.

Zeitschriftentitel / Abkürzung: Catheter Cardiovasc Interv

Jahr: 2014