

# 2<sup>ND</sup> GLOBAL HEART CONGRESS

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## **Predicting factors of adverse outcomes in STEMI patients undergoing primary and rescue percutaneous coronary intervention: Thailand tertiary care center experience**

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**Aim:** The aim of this study was to determine the predicting factors of adverse events among STEMI patients undergoing primary and rescue PCI in Thailand.

**Method:** For the Initial outcome, Some STEMI (ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction) patients was reviewed from STEMI charts in Hatyai Hospital. As per the Review from 11th February 2014 to 31st March 2017, review from OPD chart and IPD chart, the primary outcome was the predictors of adverse events among STEMI patients undergoing primary PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) and rescue PCI. Secondary outcome includes mortality, MACE (Major Adverse Cardiac Events), cardiac death, target vessel related re-infarction and ischemic driven target-lesion revascularization, stroke, recurrent myocardial infarction, heart failure and so on.

**Result:** The strongest factor of adverse events among STEMI patients undergoing primary PCI and rescue PCI is Killip class, the older age.

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**Notes:**