EMERGENCY CORONARY REVASCULARISATION: THE ROLE OF IABP

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This is an updating of the original article Acute Coronary Revascularisation in unstable patients supported by IABP: Predictors of outcome.

Methods: This is a retrospective, controlled study involving 70 patients who received IABP for the treatment of either cardiogenic shock secondary to acute coronary syndrome ACS, or uncontrolled unstable angina. Patients were treated either conservatively group 1, by acute revascularisation in group 2. Student’s t-test, Chi-squared test, or frequency analyses were used to compare between groups.

Results: Patients in group 1 had higher in hospital deaths (25%) compared to group 2 (6%), p<0.004. The survivors had higher SBP at the time of insertion of the IABP compared to the non-survivors p<0.01. Acute coronary revascularisation OR 1.8 and SBP>80 mmHg at the time of insertion of the IABP OR 5.3 were predictors of a favorable outcome.

Conclusions: Acute coronary revascularisation and early insertion of the IABP before the SBP drops below 80 mmHg are predictors of a favorable outcome in patients with ACS presenting to the hospital in an unstable condition.