

待機的PCIは外科的なバックアップなしで安全に施行された (Abstract # 13-LB-15907)

MASS COMM: 院内緊急心臓外科手術の不可能な病院で施行される非緊急血管形成術は安全で有効である

MASS COMM: Non-emergency angioplasty at hospitals without on-site cardiac surgery is safe and effective

院内緊急心臓外科手術の不可能な病院で施行する非緊急血管形成術は、緊急心臓外科手術の可能な病院で施行される血管形成術と比較し、安全性および有効性は同等であるとの研究結果が第62回American College of Cardiology学会で発表された。計3,691人の患者が3:1の割合で無作為に割り付けられ、2,774人は緊急心臓外科手術の不可能な病院で、917人は外科的なバックアップのある病院に転送されPCIを施行された。対象の平均年齢は64歳であり、32%は女性、32%は糖尿病を有し、61%は急性冠症候群で来院した。血管形成術30日後および12か月後の総死亡率、心筋梗塞、再血行再建術または脳卒中などの予後は心臓外科を有さない病院群と有する病院群とで差はなかった。今回の結果から、心臓外科はなくとも適切な経験、確立された血管形成術プログラム、および必要とされるレベルの病院と術者の人数を有すれば、これらの病院を訪れた患者に血管形成術を施行することは受容できる選択であると筆者らは述べている。

Full Text

Non-emergency angioplasty performed at hospitals without on-site cardiac surgery capability is no less safe and effective than angioplasty performed at hospitals with cardiac surgery services, according to research presented at the American College of Cardiology's 62nd Annual Scientific Session.

Emergency surgery has become an increasingly rare event following percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) or angioplasty. This study adds to the growing body of evidence supporting favorable outcomes for patients undergoing elective or non-emergency angioplasty at hospitals without cardiac surgery on-site. Researchers say there are several reasons why expansion of non-emergency PCI to hospitals without cardiac surgery programs may be viewed favorably.

"Among them are patient choice and patient and physician convenience afforded by providing the ability to remain in a local and familiar community. In addition, the added volume of PCI procedures at these hospitals could help to provide resources to support active primary PCI programs," said Alice Jacobs, M.D., professor of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine, and the study's lead investigator. "However, controversy continues to exist surrounding this expansion of services to treat patients in non-emergency settings, where timely access to angioplasty is less important to cardiovascular outcomes and the risk to benefit ratio may differ from the emergency setting."

Dr. Jacobs and her team conducted a prospective, randomized trial comparing the safety and effectiveness of non-emergency angioplasty at 10 hospitals in Massachusetts without on-site cardiac surgery services and seven hospitals with on-site cardiac surgery services. A total of 3,691 patients were randomly assigned in a 3:1 ratio to undergo angioplasty: 2,774 at hospitals without on-site cardiac surgery and 917 at hospitals with surgical backup. The mean age of study subjects was 64 years, 32 percent were women, 32 percent had diabetes and 61 percent presented with an acute coronary syndrome.

Rates of major adverse cardiac events, including death, heart attack, repeat angioplasty and stroke, were assessed at 30 days and 12 months post-angioplasty. Rates at 30 days were 9.5 percent for sites without on-site cardiac surgery compared to 9.4 percent for those with surgical services. Outcomes did not differ significantly between the non-surgical and surgical groups for all-cause mortality, heart attack, repeat angioplasty or stroke. At the 12-month follow up, major adverse cardiac events rates were 17.3 percent for sites without on-site surgery compared to 17.8 percent for sites with surgical services available, and rates of mortality, heart attack, repeat angioplasty and stroke did not differ between groups.

A random sample of 376 study subjects was selected to monitor clinical practice patterns between hospitals with and without cardiac surgery on-site. There were no significant differences between the two treatment groups with respect to procedure success rates, completeness of angioplasty or the proportion of lesions classified as meeting ACCF/AHA/SCAI PCI guidelines Class I or II recommendations for anatomic indications to perform PCI.

"While we did not directly compare all PCI procedures at hospitals with and without cardiac surgery, our results suggest that performance of angioplasty in hospitals without cardiac surgery but with the appropriate experience, established angioplasty programs and the required hospital and operator volume, is an acceptable option for patients presenting to these hospitals for care," Dr. Jacobs said.

This study was funded by the participating hospitals without on-site cardiac surgery service.

This study was simultaneously published online in the *New England Journal of Medicine* at the time of presentation.

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[News01]

Cangrelorはクロピドグレルよりも優れている

[News02]

治験薬は血管形成術中の心筋傷害を軽減する

[News03]

余震の強度は心血管系の健康に直接影響する

[News04]

オフポンプとオンポンプバイパス術技術は同等である

[News05]

DKクラッシュおよびキュロットステント 施術が比較された

[News06]

血栓溶解薬は血管形成術と同程度に有効である

[News07]

カテーテル弁置換術の安全性は開心術と同様である

[News08]

心疾患の起源がミイラにおいて発見された

[News09]

ジゴキシンは心不全患者の入院を減らす

[News10]

シルテナフィルは拡張期心不全患者に無効であった

[News11]

薬剤により糖尿病患者の狭心症は軽減する

[News12]

エプレレノンはMI後の予後を改善する可能性がある

[News13]

待機的PCIは外科的なバックアップなしで安全に施行された

[News14]

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