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**CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 30 CASES OF  
CARDIAC RUPTURE IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

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**Objective** To analyse the characteristics, early diagnosis, and the suitable therapy of cardiac rupture (CR) in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

**Methods** 1526 consecutive cases of AMI from March 2002 to March 2010 were selected. Combining coronary angiography, 30 cases occurred CR that confirmed by echocardiogram or pericardiocentesis were analysed.

**Results** (1) Patients with CR were older than those without CR. The incidence of CR in female were significantly higher than that in male. (2) Patients who accompanied with hypertension, diabetic mellitus, abnormal renal function were more likely to occur CR. (3) The incidence of CR in anterior infarction group was significantly higher than that in inferior infarction group and non-ST elevated infarction group. (4) Patients who accompanied with enlarged LVEDD, EF less than 50% and LAD lesion especial LAD ostium also LAD accompanied three vessel lesion were more likely to occur CR. (5) Patients with successful reperfusion were significantly less likely to occur CR. **Conclusion** The prognosis of CR after AMI were poor. Patients who were female, older and who were with anterior infarction or severe LAD lesion, delayed reperfusion were more likely to occur. Bedside UCG is useful for early diagnosis and successful reperfusion could reduce the incidence of CR. Surgical therapy can improve the survival rate of CR patients.