

[gw22-e0458]

# EFFECTS OF DELAYED PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION ON LEFT VENTRICLE REMODELING IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Liao Wei, Xie Dongming, You Yuguang, Li Faquan *The First Affiliated Hospital of Gannan Medical College, Ganzhou, China*

10.1136/heartjnl-2011-300867.426

**Objective** To assess the effect of delayed percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) on left ventricle remodeling after acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

**Methods** Ninety six patients with ST-segment elevation acute interior wall myocardial infarction (AAMI) and with the total occluded left anterior descending coronary artery conformed by angiography at  $10.2 \pm 2.5$  (7~14) days after onset were divided into two groups according to stent implantation: PCI group and control group. To detect the left ventricular function (LVEF), left ventricular end-diastolic volume index (LVEDVI), left ventricular end-systolic volume index (LVESVI) and left ventricular wall motion abnormality (VWMA), two dimensional echocardiogram was performed before operation ( $9.0 \pm 2.5$  days after AMI) and at 2 and 6 months after onset of AAMI respectively.

**Results** LVEF, LVEDVI, LVESVI and VWMA score were similar in two groups before operation and 2 months after the onset of AAMI, LVEF and VWMA scores did not changed significantly at 6 months in each group compared with those before operation and at 2 months ( $p > 0.05$ ). But LVEDVI and LVESVI were improved significantly in the successful PCI group than those before operation and in the control group ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions** Delayed PCI in AAMI might prevent the late phase but not the early phase of left ventricular remodeling.